



Inverclyde Alliance

## **Appendix 1**

# **Inverclyde Strategic Needs Assessment 2017**



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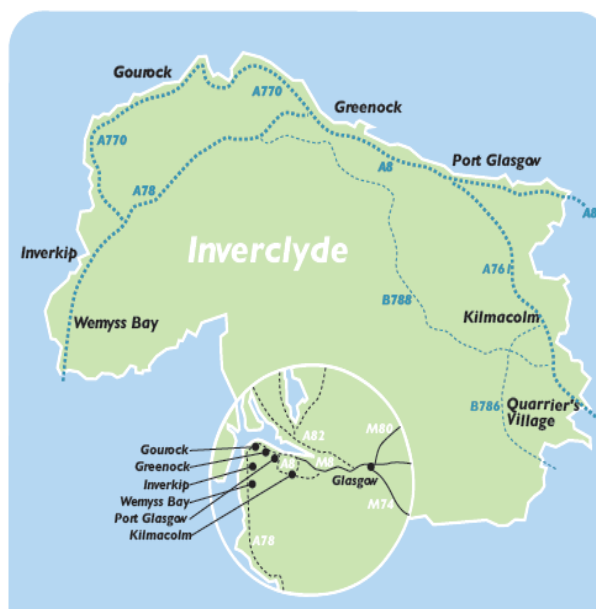
# 1. INVERCLYDE STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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This Strategic Needs Assessment has been produced to inform the development of an Inverclyde Alliance Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) for Inverclyde. The LOIP sets out how the Inverclyde Alliance will improve outcomes for the communities of Inverclyde, with a particular focus on tackling the inequalities that exist.

Similar to 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 of Inverclyde fall at the opposite end of this scale.

In order for partners to assess where partnership working 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 data in this assessment helps to identify where the greatest inequalities exist between the most and least deprived parts of Inverclyde and also where outcomes are not as good as Scotland on the whole and just as importantly, where Inverclyde performs better than the Scottish norm.



A vast amount of information on Inverclyde exists across all partners and the purpose of this Strategic Needs Assessment is not to replicate all this information within one document. This Assessment does not stand alone and as well as partner plans and strategies, should be considered alongside the following:

- Our Place Our Future Survey Results
- The Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment
- The Inverclyde Alliance Joint Children's Services Strategic Needs Assessment
- The Inverclyde Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment

The Inverclyde Alliance is also producing Locality Plans for each of our 6 localities in Inverclyde. The initial focus will be on the localities with the highest levels of deprivation; Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West. The information within this Needs Assessment will inform the development of the Locality Plans and will be supplemented wherever possible with data at a community level where this is available.

## 2. SUMMARY

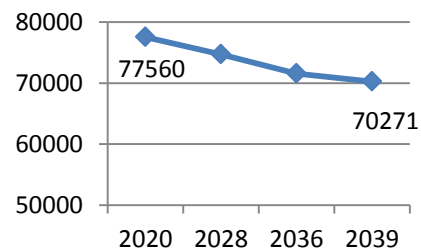
### Population

#### Population

**79,160**

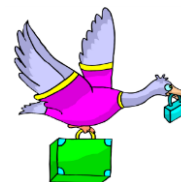
The estimated population of Inverclyde in 2016 was **79,160**

#### Population Projection



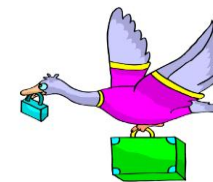
Inverclyde's population is projected to decrease by **12%** by 2039.

#### Out-migration



**78%** of people leaving Inverclyde went elsewhere in Scotland

#### In-migration



**71%** of people moving to Inverclyde came from elsewhere in Scotland

#### Young People



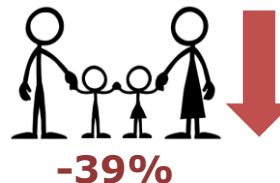
The percentage of children aged 0-15 years is projected to fall by **16%** by 2039

#### Older People



The percentage of the population aged over 75 is projected to increase by **68%** by 2039

#### Household Change



The percentage of households with two or more adults and one or more children is expected to fall by **39%** by 2039

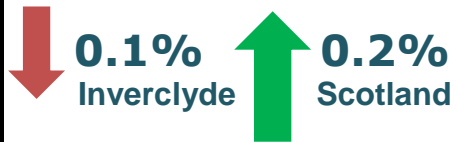
#### Household Change



The percentage of one adult households in Inverclyde with no children is projected to increase by **15%** by 2039

## Economy

### Employment 2024



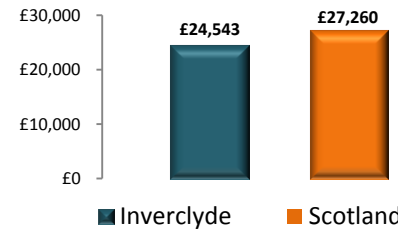
Total jobs in Inverclyde is forecast to decrease by 0.1% on average each year until 2024, compared to 0.2% growth in Scotland

### Gross Weekly Pay

**£535.00**

The gross weekly (full-time) pay for employees living in the area in 2016 was **£535.00**

### Annual Earnings



In 2016 average gross annual pay in Inverclyde was around 10% lower than the Scottish average

### Occupation



In 2016, almost **1 in 5 jobs** (19.7%) were in professional occupations, followed by sales and customer service occupations (13%)

### New Enterprises



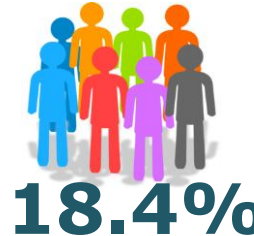
Between 2010 and 2015 the number of new enterprise births increased from **140 to 250**

### Business Survival Rate



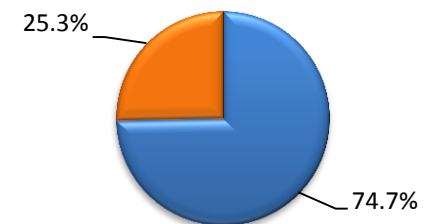
The 5 year business survival rate is **32.1%**, 9.3% below the Scottish average

### Benefits Claimants



Of the working age population is in receipt of a DWP main benefit. This is 5.4% higher than the Scottish average

### Economic Activity



**74.7%** of the population is economically active; **25.3%** of the population is economically inactive

# DEPRIVATION

## Overall Deprivation

**44%**

Of all datazones are in the 20% most deprived in Scotland

## Income Deprivation



**41%** of all datazones are in the 20% most income deprived in Scotland

## Employment Deprivation



**46%** of datazones are in the 20% most employment deprived in Scotland

## Child Poverty



More than **1 in 4** (27.9%) children in Inverclyde is living in poverty

## Fuel Poverty



**41%** of households are living in fuel poverty, 7% higher than the Scottish average

## Attainment



In 2015/16, the average tariff score of pupils in our most deprived decile was 48% lower than the average tariff score of pupils in our highest decile

## Participation Measure



**91.9%** of young people are participating in education, training or employment, 0.8% higher than the Scottish average

## Internet Access



**76%** of households have home internet access, 4% lower than the Scottish average

# HEALTH

## Life Expectancy



**75.4  
years**



**80.4  
years**

Life expectancy for males and females is lower than the Scottish average and varies significantly between our most and least deprived areas

## Birthweight



**93.1%** of babies born in 2014/15 were a healthy birthweight compared to 90% in Scotland.

## Alcohol



The rate of alcohol related hospital stays in 2014/15 was **60%** higher than the Scottish average

## Drugs



The estimated prevalence of problem drug use in 2012/13 was almost twice the national average

## Dementia



It is estimated that there will be a **10% increase** in the dementia prevalence rates for those aged 85-89

## Smoking in pregnancy



Rates of smoking in pregnancy are highest in our most deprived areas; **27%** in quintile 1 compared to **4%** in quintile 5

## Emergency Hospital Admissions



The rate of emergency hospital admissions has been higher than the Scotland rate for the past ten years.

## Homecare



In 2016 the number of clients receiving homecare as a rate per 1,000 population was **15.94** compared to 11.13 in Scotland



## ENVIRONMENT

### Neighbourhood Satisfaction

**93%**

Of residents rated their neighbourhood as very or fairly good in 2015

### Vacant and Derelict Land



There is **155.96ha** of vacant and derelict land. 48% is vacant land; 51.7% derelict land; 0.3% vacant land and buildings

### Access to greenspace



**84%** of residents live within 10 minutes walking distance to the nearest greenspace

### Use of greenspace

**49%**

Of residents living in our 20% most deprived areas never access greenspace

### Emissions



Carbon emissions have decreased from 6.7 tonnes per capita in 2004/05 to **4.9 tonnes per capita** in 2014/15

### Housing



The number of all sector new build completions in 2016 was **186**. 62 of these were in the social rented sector and 124 were private new builds

### Crime



Between 2014/15 and 2015/16 total recorded crime fell by **4%**

### Fire Raising



The rate per 1,000 population for all fire call outs is significantly higher than the Scottish average

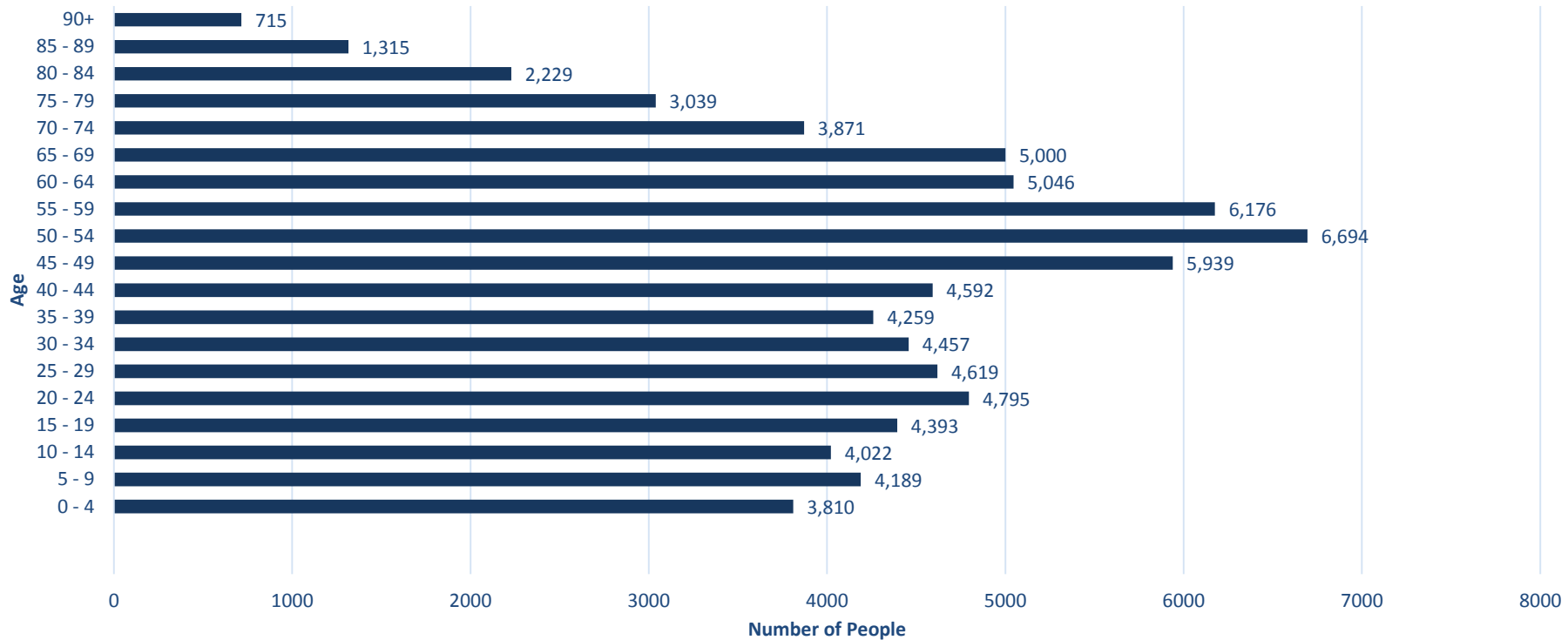
### 3. POPULATION PROFILE

#### 3.1 Inverclyde's Population

Inverclyde is the 22<sup>nd</sup> most densely populated local authority in Scotland with an area of 160 square kilometres, and a population density of 493 persons per square kilometre. The estimated population of Inverclyde in 2016 was 79,160, accounting for 1.5% of the total population of Scotland. There are more women than men in Inverclyde with a ratio of 92 males per 100 females, compared to 95 males per 100 females nationally.

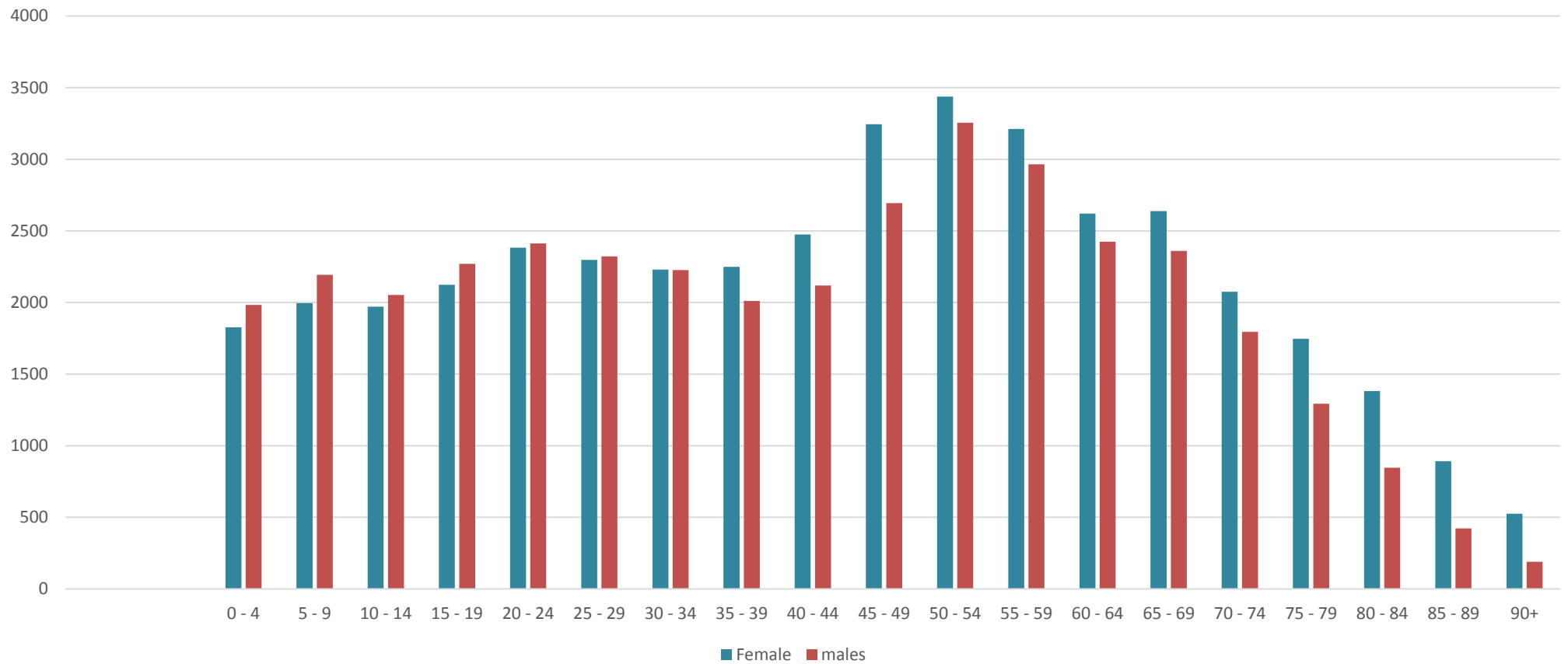
16% of Inverclyde's population is aged 16 years or younger whilst 63% is aged between 16 to 64 years. 20% of the population is aged 65 and over. The breakdown of the population is shown in 5 year age groupings in the graph below:

**Estimated population by 5 year age group 2016**



Source: [NRS mid-2016 population estimates](#)

## Estimated population by sex and five year age group

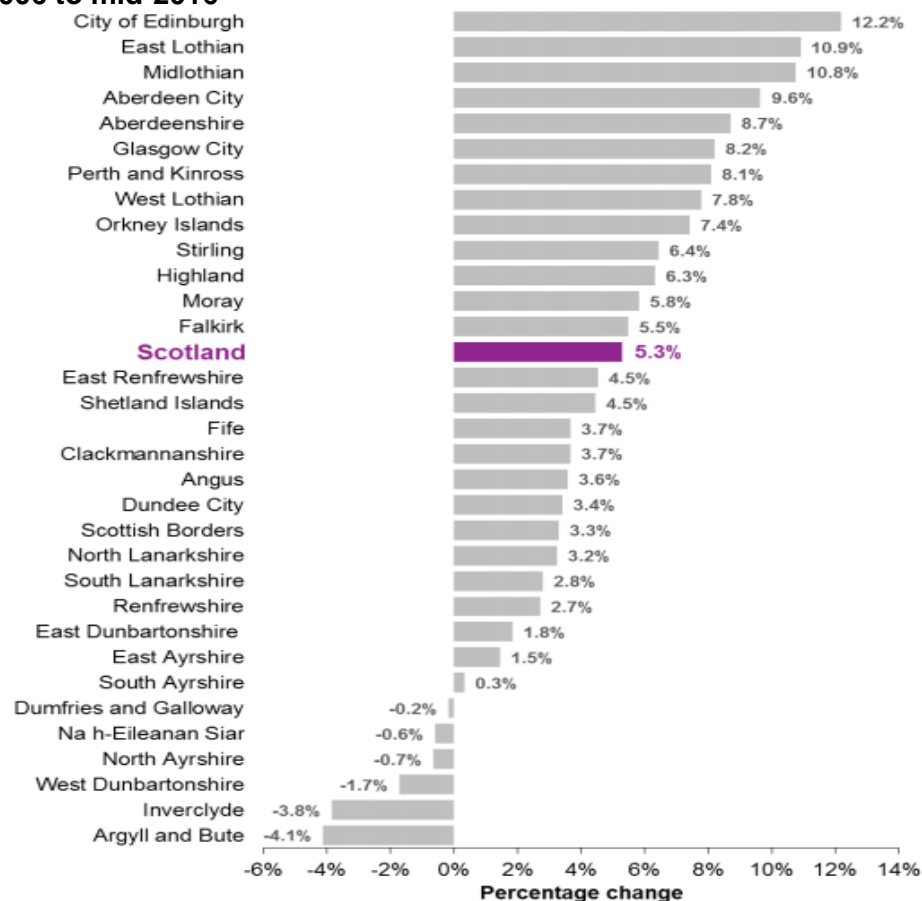


Source: [NRS mid-2016 population estimates](#)

## 3.2 Population Change

The population of the area has been steadily decreasing for a number of decades. Over the past decade, whilst Scotland's population increased overall by 5.3%, Inverclyde was one of six Councils in Scotland to have experienced a population decrease (-3.8%).

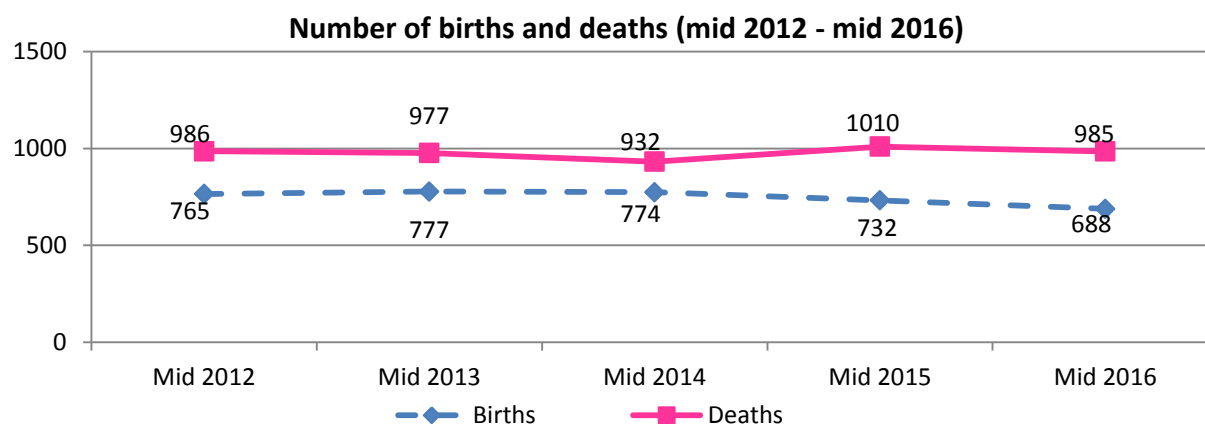
### Percentage change in population mid-2006 to mid-2016



Source: [NRS Total migration to or from an area](#)

### 3.3 Births and Deaths (2012-2016)

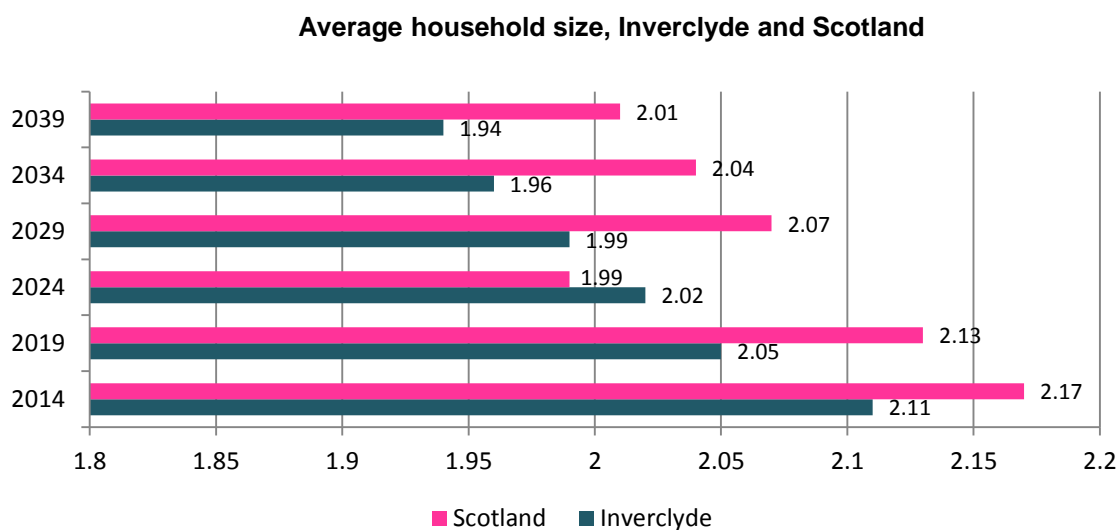
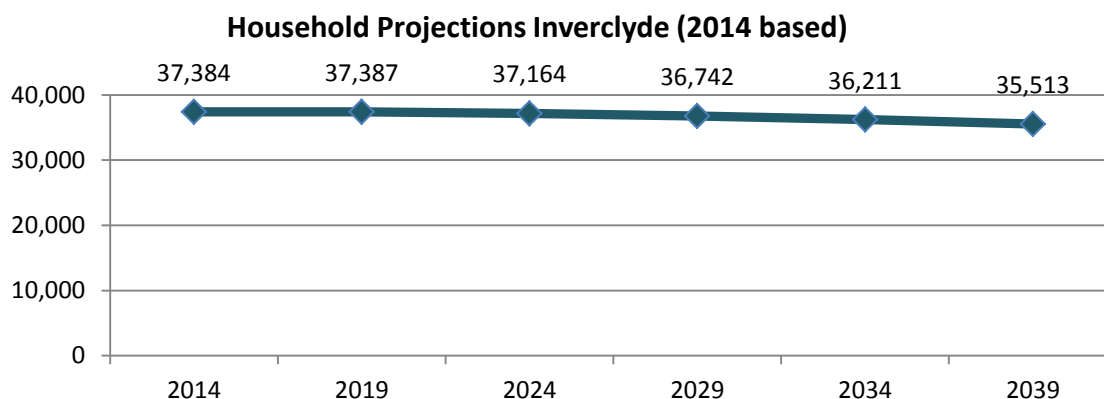
Population decline in Inverclyde is partly attributable to the negative natural change (more deaths than births), that has occurred year on year. The graph below shows the difference in the number of births and deaths in Inverclyde since mid- 2012, with the gap widening in 2015 and 2016.



Source: NRS Mid-year population estimates

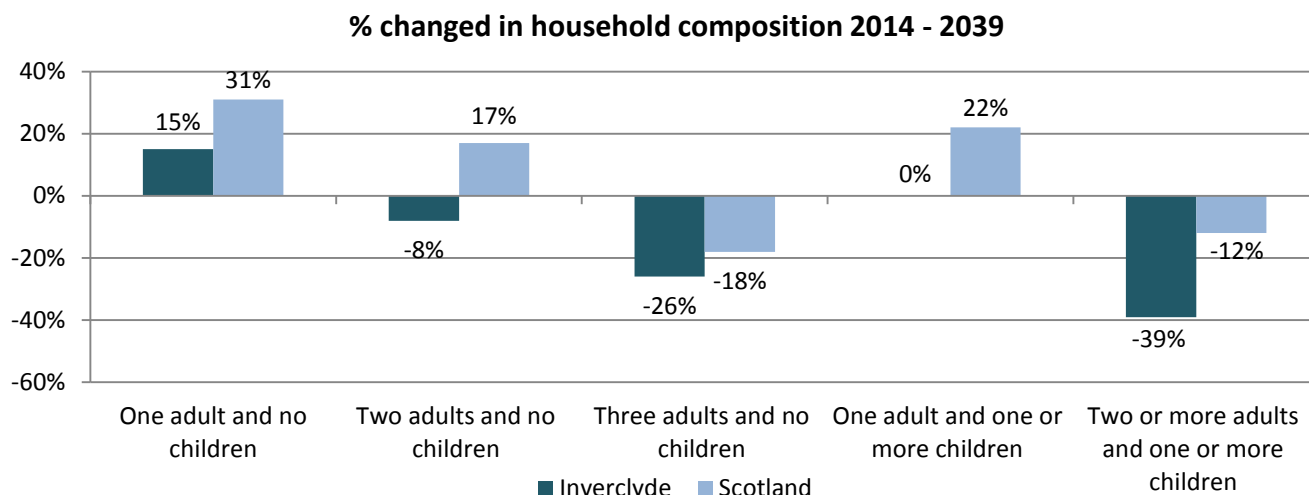
### 3.4 Households

Household projections are mainly used for informing decisions about future housing need and service provision. Inverclyde is one of three council areas in Scotland projected to have a fall in household numbers by 2039. Average household size is also smaller than the Scottish average household size.



### 3.4b) Percentage change in households 2014-2039

The table below shows the projected percentage change in households in Inverclyde between 2014 and 2039 and how this compares with Scotland.

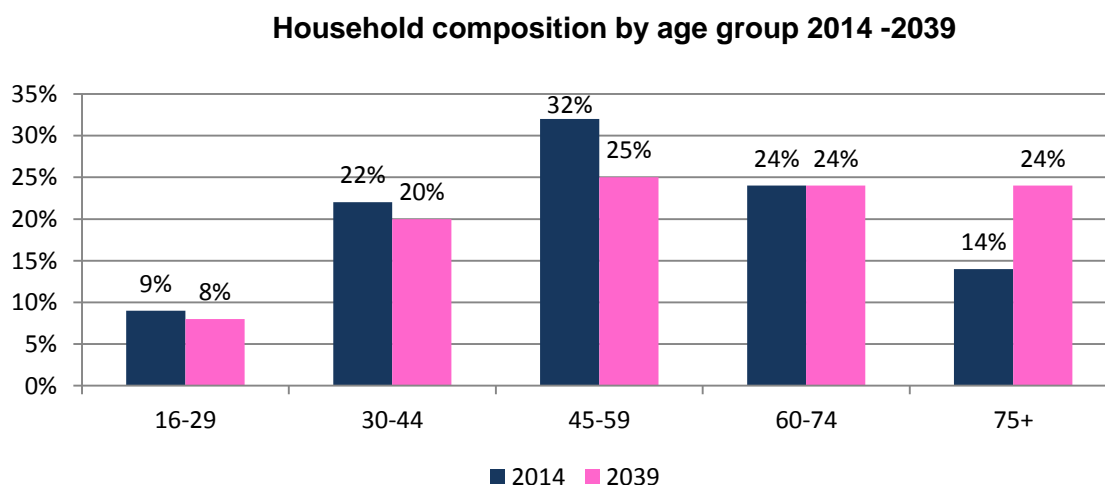


- The number of one adult households in Inverclyde with no children is projected to increase by 15%
- There is a projected decrease of -8% in the proportion of households with two adults and no children
- There is a projected decrease of -26% in the proportion of households with three adults and no children
- The percentage of households with one adult with one or more children is projected to remain unchanged
- The largest decrease is projected in households with two or more adults with one or more children (-39%)

Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-projections/2014-based-household-projections/list-of-tables>

### 3.4c) Household by age group, comparison between 2014 and 2039

The graph below shows that by 2039 is it projected that almost a quarter of all households in Inverclyde will be headed by someone aged 75 and over.

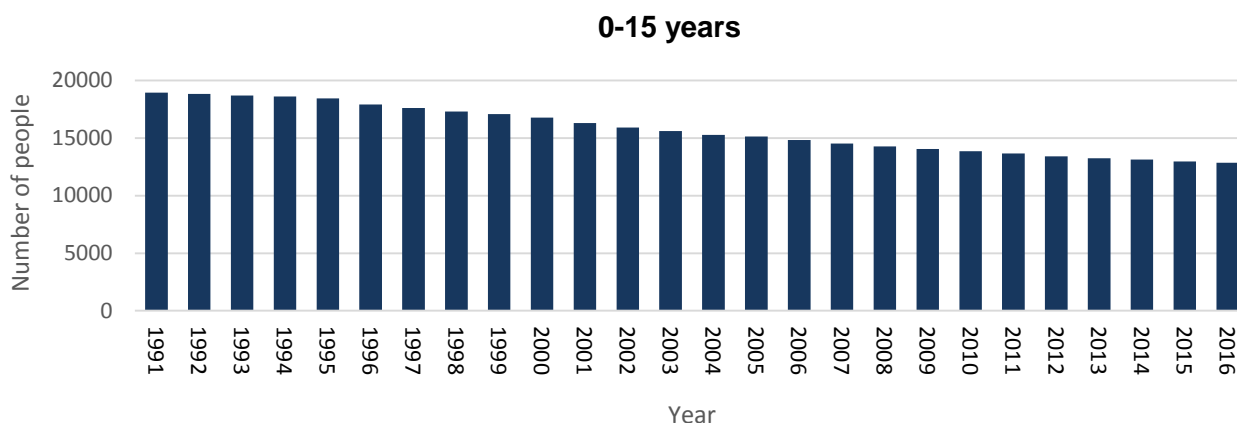


Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-projections/2014-based-household-projections/list-of-tables>

### 3.5 Young People

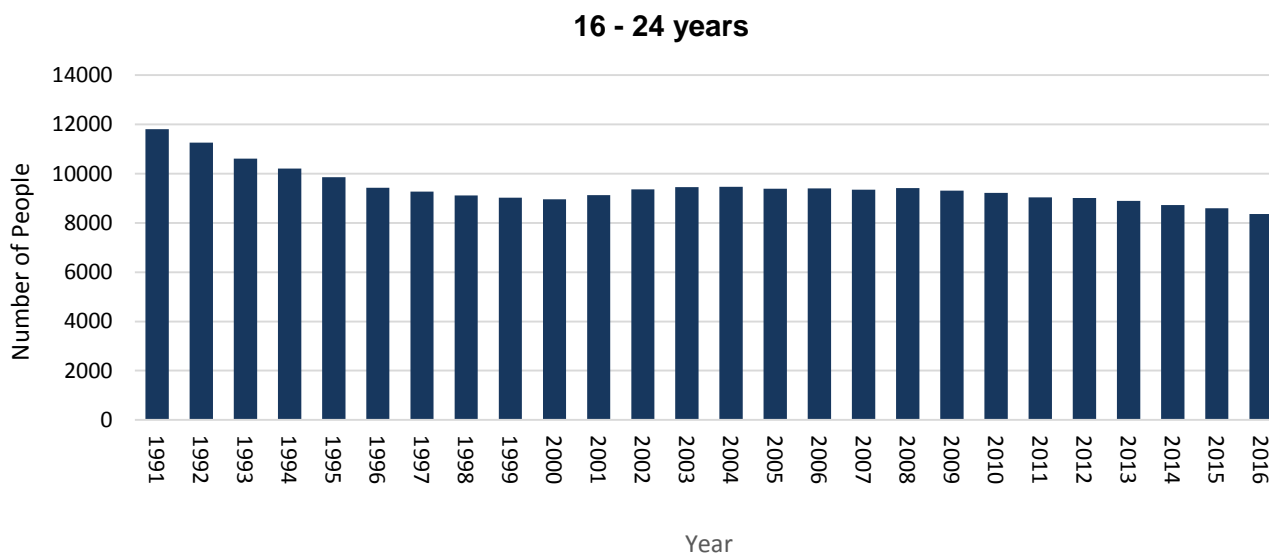
There are 21,209 people aged under 25 years old living in Inverclyde, which is just over a quarter of the total population of 79,160. Children aged between 0 – 15 make up 16.2% of the local population compared to 16.9% of the Scottish average.

Over the last decade there has been a decrease in the total children and young people population (0 – 24 years) from 30,768 in 1991 to 21,209 in 2016. This represents a decrease of approximately 9,561 children and young people (31%).



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

The population of 16 – 24 year olds is also declining, although at a very slightly lower rate of 29.2%.



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

The percentage of children in Inverclyde aged 0-15 years is projected to reduce by 16% by 2039, compared to an increase of 1.4% in Scotland overall.

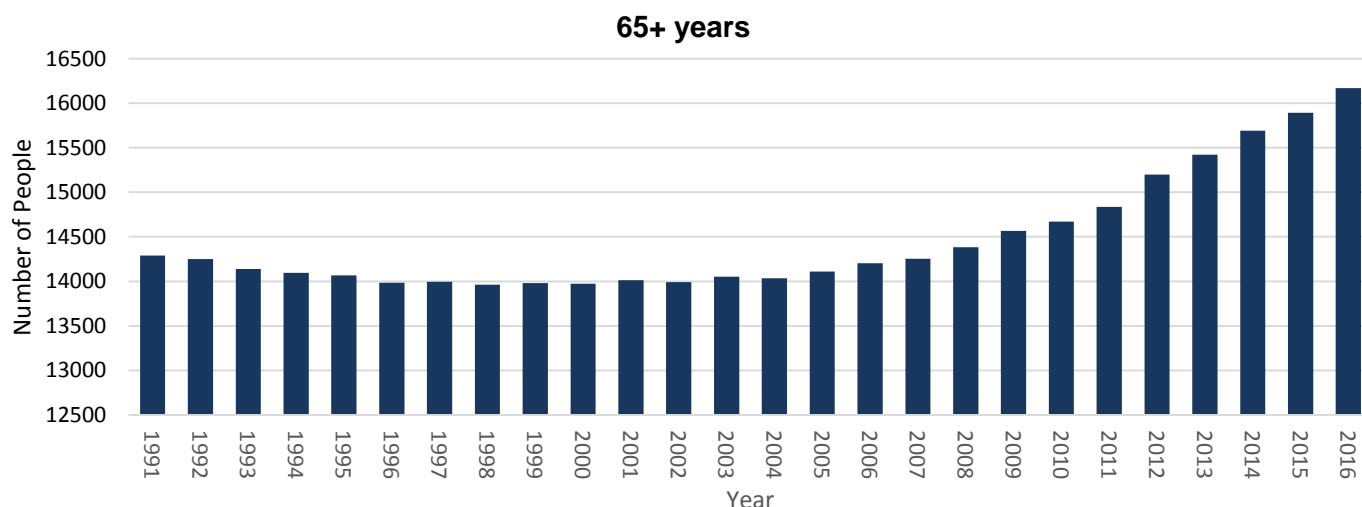
### 3.6 Older People

#### Over 60s

People aged 60 and over make up 26.8% of Inverclyde's population in the 2016 population estimates. This is larger than Scotland where 24.4% were estimated to be aged 60 and over. Between 2014 and 2039 the percentage of the population that is pensionable age and over is projected to increase by 16.8%.

#### Over 65s

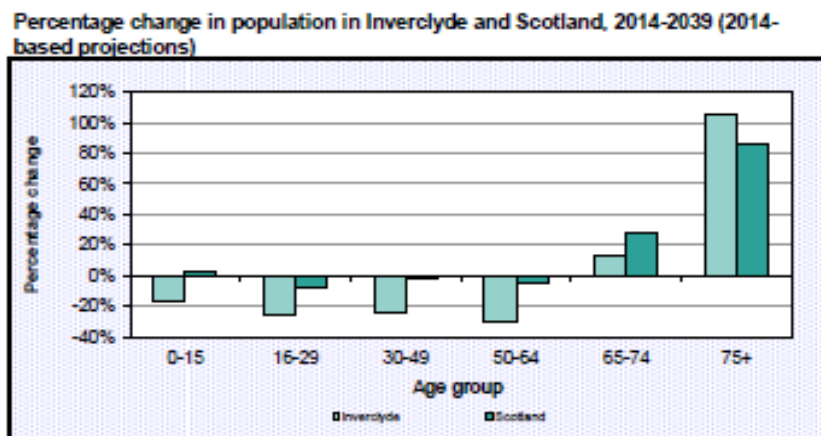
The population of people over 65 years old in Inverclyde declined slightly between 1991 and 2000, but has gradually been increasing since then and in 2016 reached its highest ever level of 16,169.



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

#### Over 75s

The most significant population increase in Inverclyde is projected for the age group 75 and over with an estimated increase of 67.7% by 2039. Clearly, this will have a significant impact on the public sector services most frequently used by this section of the population such as Health and Social Care.

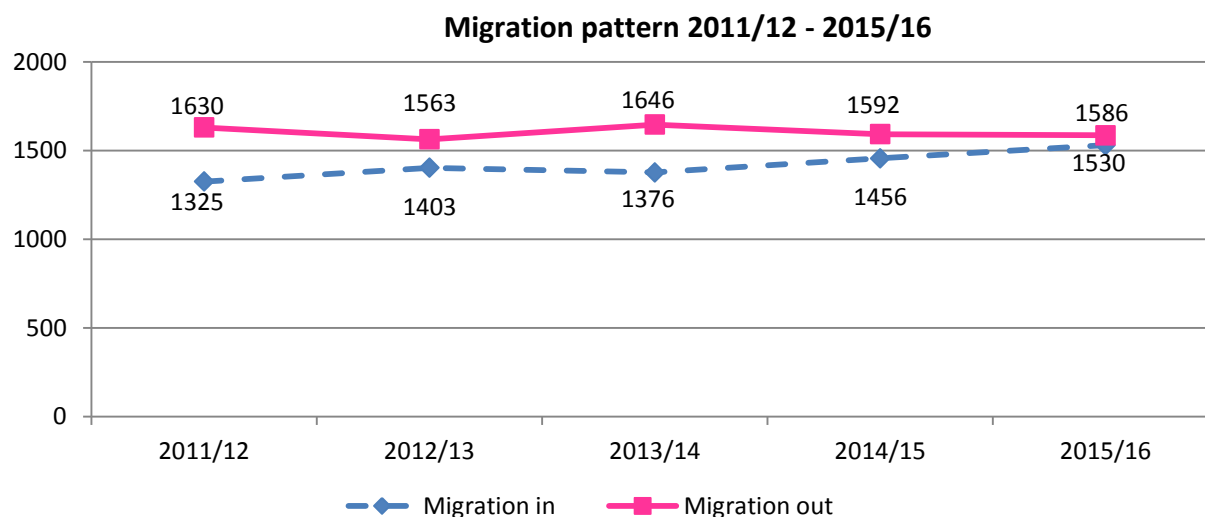


Source: NRS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016



### 3.7 Migration

A significant factor in the decline in Inverclyde's population has been due to out-migration from the area. The graph below shows that the number of people leaving Inverclyde has been higher than the number of people moving into the area although the gap has reduced over the last few years. In 2015/16 the difference between out-migration and in-migration levels was -56.



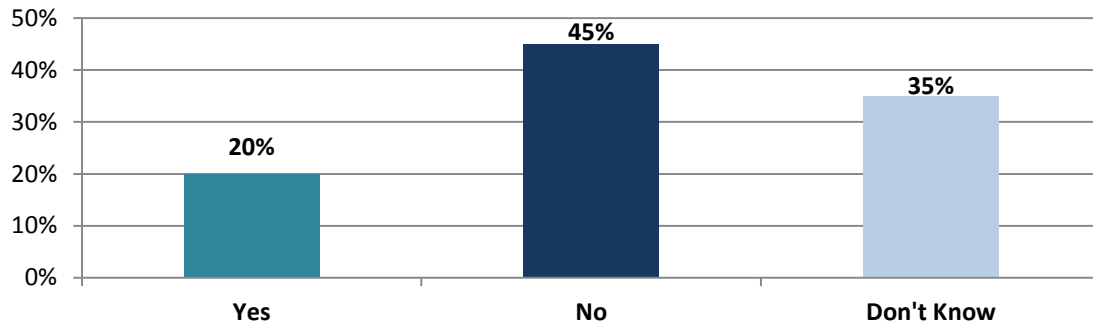
Mid-Year	Migration in	Migration out	Net balance (+ / -)
2015 / 2016	1,530	1,586	-56
2014 / 2015	1,456	1,592	-136
2013 / 2014	1,376	1,646	-270
2012 / 2013	1,403	1,563	-160
2011 / 2012	1,325	1,630	-305

#### 3.7b) Inverclyde Health and Wellbeing Survey – Young People's Views

The Health and Wellbeing Survey (2013) of all Inverclyde's secondary schools pupils asked pupils whether they intended on living in Inverclyde when they are an adult. 83% (3,606 pupils) responded to the survey.

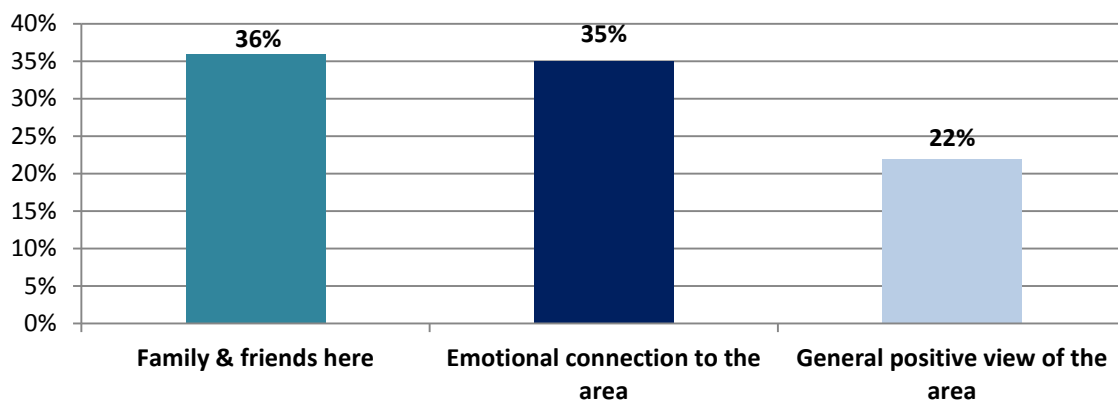
20% of pupils agreed that they would like to live in Inverclyde as an adult, 45% said that they did not want to live in Inverclyde and 35% of pupils were undecided.

### Q: Would you like to live in Inverclyde as an adult?



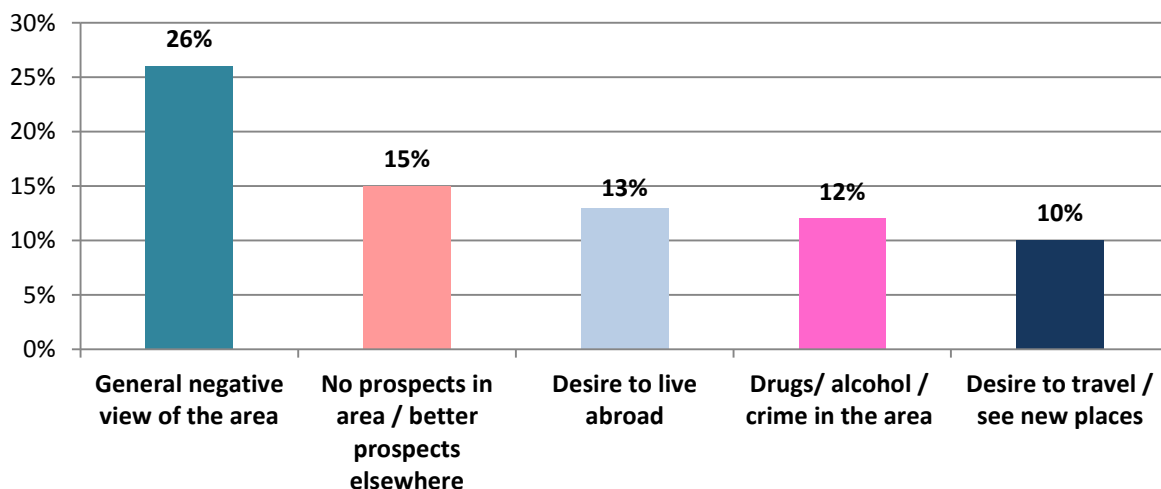
Of those young people that did want to live in Inverclyde as an adult the most popular reasons for this was because family and friends were here and having an emotional connection to the area.

### Q: Why would you like to live in Inverclyde?



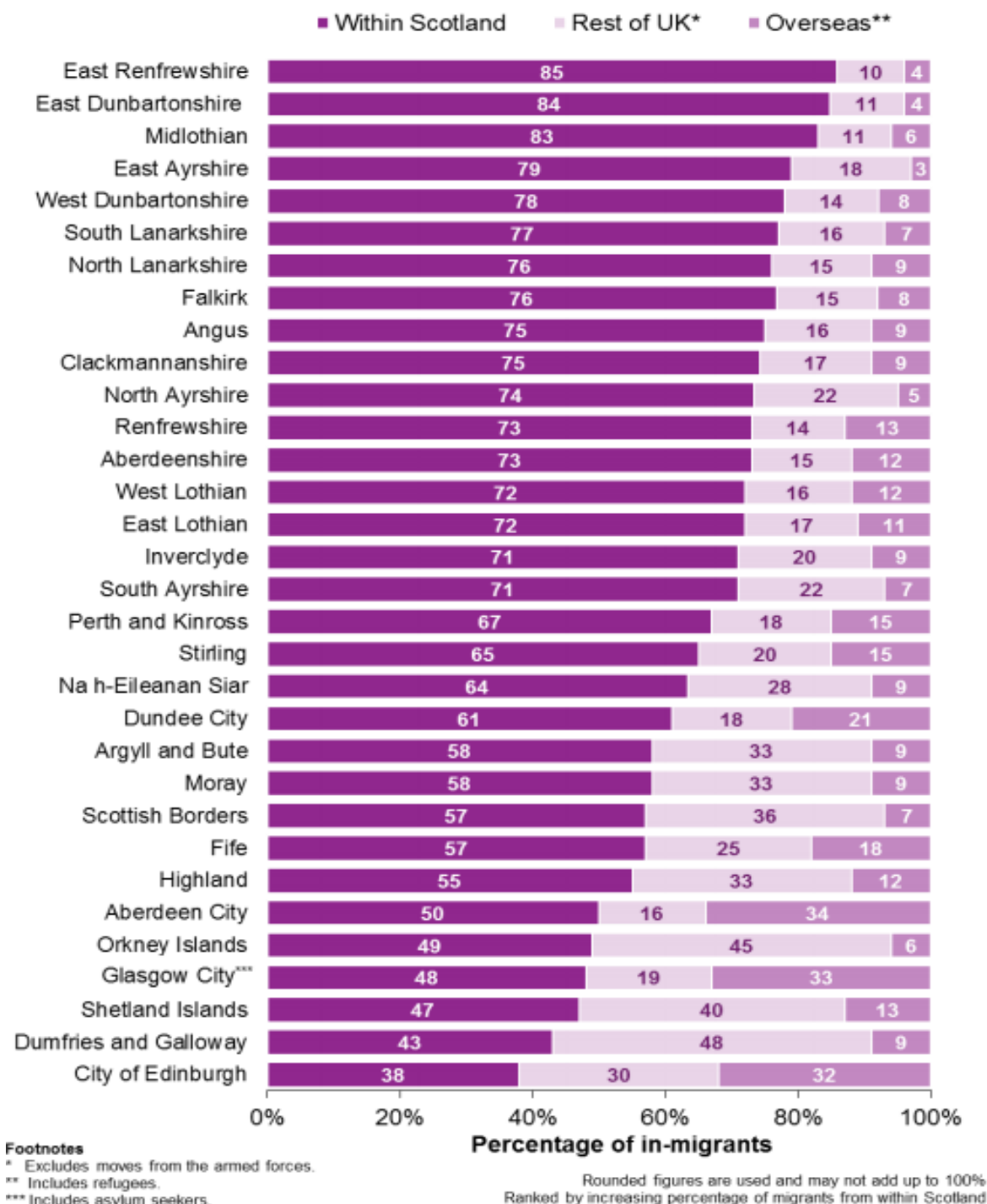
Young people were also asked why they would not want to live in Inverclyde as an adult. Just over a quarter stated that this was because they had a general negative view of the area. The second most popular reason was that they felt that they would have better prospects elsewhere.

### Q: Why would you not like to live in Inverclyde?



### 3.7c) Origin of in-migration, mid-2015 to mid-2016

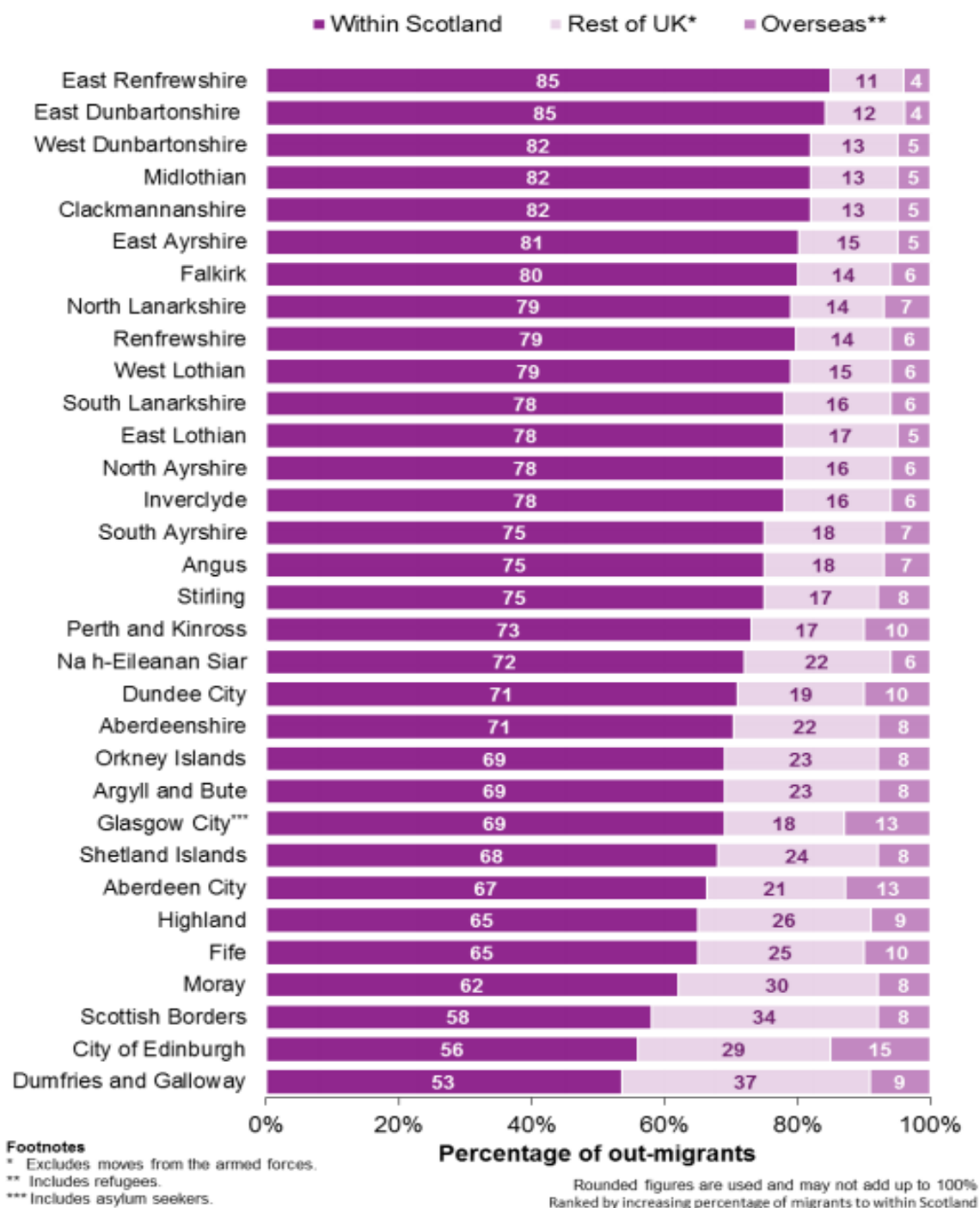
In Inverclyde in 2015/16 71% of migrants came from within Scotland, 20% from the rest of the UK and 9% from overseas.



Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/population-estimates/mid-year-2016/16mype-cahb.pdf>

### 3.7 d) Destination of out-migration, mid 2015 to mid-2016

In Inverclyde, 78% of people leaving in the area moved to somewhere else in Scotland, 16% moved to elsewhere in the UK and 6% moved overseas.

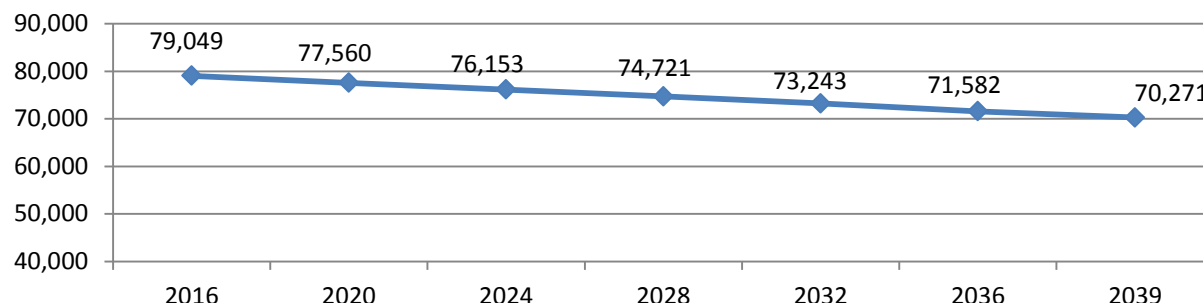


Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/population-estimates/mid-year-2016/16mype-cahb.pdf>

### 3.8 Population Projections

The latest population projections (October 2016) continue to forecast a decrease in Inverclyde's population due to anticipated net-migration and negative natural change. There is a projected 12% decrease in Inverclyde's population by 2039, which has significant implications for the future of area. The graph below shows the projected change in population up to 2039.

**Projected total population Inverclyde (2014 based)**



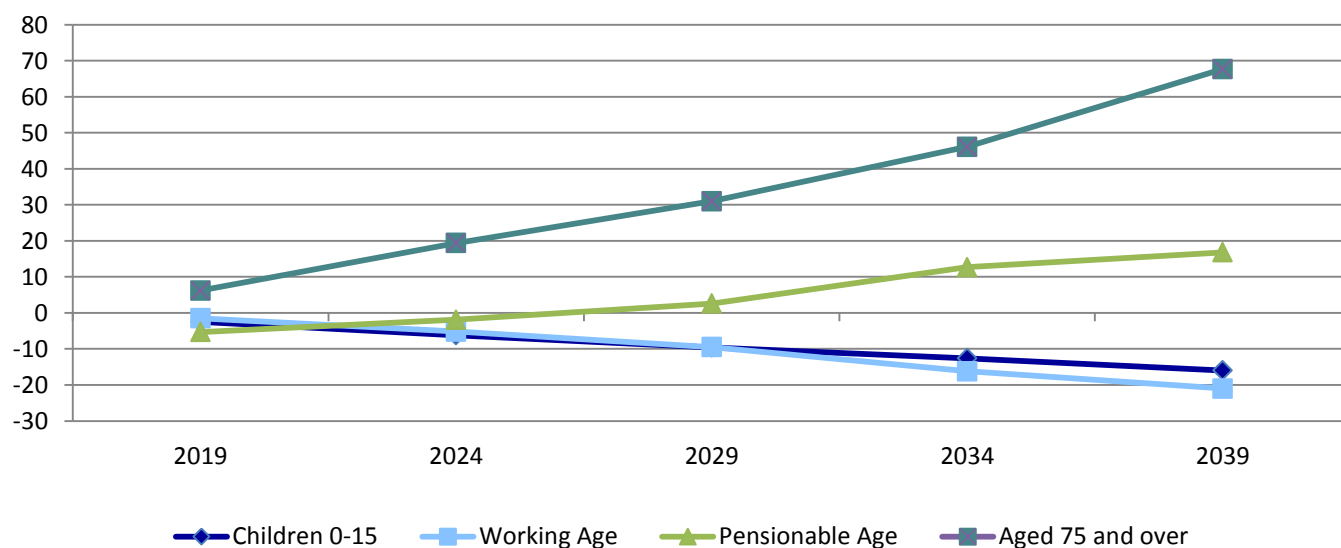
Source: [NRS Population projections for Scottish areas 2014 based](#)

Population decline is not uniform across all ranges as shown in the graph below.

- The largest projected decrease is in the working age population, which is projected to fall by 21% by 2039.
- The percentage of children that are aged 0-15 years is projected to fall by 16%.
- Conversely the percentage of the population that is pensionable age and over is projected to rise by 16.8%.
- Of this age range, a subgroup of age 75 and over is projected to increase by 67.7% by 2039.

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.

**Inverclyde % projected change in population (2014 based) (all ages)**



Source: [NRS Population projections for Scottish areas 2014 based](#)

### 3.9 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.

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.

### 3.10 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%.

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?**

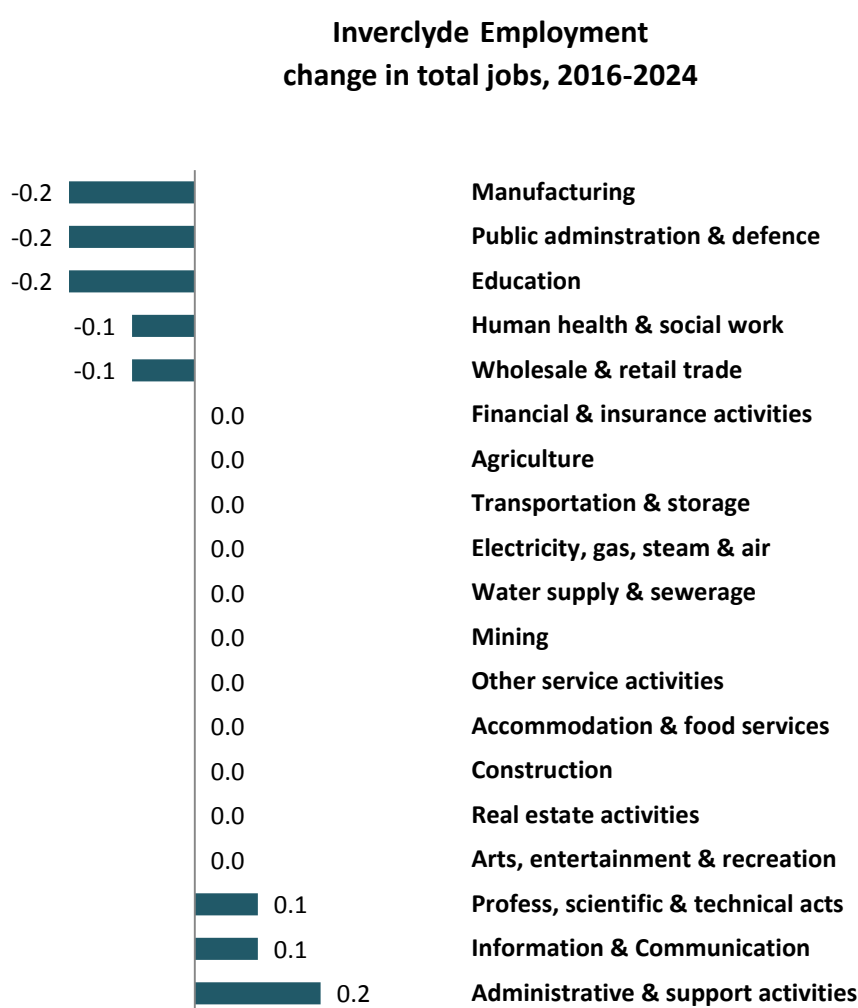
- A declining population has implications for the future of services within Inverclyde, in particular the projected decline in the numbers of young people and working age population, coupled with the substantial increase in the numbers of over 60s will place additional pressures on those services required 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 the biggest determinant of 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 or lonely which in turn impacts on health and wellbeing.
- The Alliance also needs to consider ways in which 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, although the recent increase in the number of migrants moving to Inverclyde is encouraging. Promoting a positive image of the area, alongside the continuing regeneration of the area, should be integral to the work of the partnership.

## 4. ECONOMY

### 4.1 Employment

There has been a gradual improvement in the local economy following the recession, however Inverclyde remains heavily reliant on the public sector. 23% of all employees work in the health sector and there continues to be a challenge in growing private sector jobs.

Total employment in Inverclyde (jobs) is forecast to decrease by 0.1% on average each year from 2016 to 2024 whilst an equivalent rate of 0.2% growth is expected for Scotland as a whole. This equates to 300 less jobs in the area by 2024. Administrative and support and information and communication activities are expected to enjoy growth of 200 and 100 jobs respectively over the forecast. However these gains will be offset by falling employment within manufacturing and the public sectors. The number of jobs in manufacturing, public defence and education are all expected to fall by 200 jobs over the forecast period.



Source: [SDS Regional Skills Assessment](#)



#### 4.1 b) Employment by occupation (Jan 2016-Dec 2016)

In 2016, the highest percentage of jobs in Inverclyde were in Professional occupations at 19.7%, followed by sales and customer service occupations at 13.1%, then associate professional and technical at 12.4% and caring, leisure and other service occupations at 12.3%. Process plant and machine operatives have the fewest people in employment in Inverclyde at 6.2% and 7.5% employed as managers, directors and senior officials.

	Inverclyde (numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 major group 1-3	13,900	39.8	42.8	45.5
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	2,600	7.5	8.7	10.6
2 Professional occupations	6,900	19.7	20.6	20.3
3 Associate professional & technical	4,400	12.4	13.2	14.4
Soc 2010 major group 4-5	5,800	16.5	21.1	20.6
4 Administrative & secretarial	2,800	8.0	10.3	10.2
5 Skilled trades occupations	2,900	8.4	10.8	10.3
Soc 2010 major group 6-7	9,000	25.6	18.6	16.8
6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	4,300	12.3	9.6	9.1
7 Sales and customer service occupations	4,600	13.1	8.9	7.5
Soc 2010 major group 8-9	6,400	18.2	17.5	17.2
8 Process plant & machine operatives	2,200	6.2	6.2	6.4
9 Elementary occupations	4,200	11.9	11.2	10.7

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+ % is a proportion of all persons in employment

#### 4.1 c) Employee jobs (2015)

The majority (65.5%) of jobs in Inverclyde are full time which is similar to the percentage for Scotland and Great Britain. The industry where the majority of jobs are located is human health and social work activities (7000 jobs), followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 4500 jobs. Administrative and support services activities, education and accommodation and food service activities are the next most popular at 3000, 2,500 and 2000 jobs respectively.

	Inverclyde (employee jobs)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	29,000	-	-	-
Full-time	19,000	65.5	67.3	69.1
Part-time	10,000	34.5	32.7	30.9
Employee jobs by industry				
B : Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	1.4	0.2
C : Manufacturing	1,750	6.0	7.4	8.3
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.1	0.7	0.4
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10	0.0	0.7	0.7
F : Construction	600	2.1	5.4	4.6
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,500	15.5	14.7	15.8
H : Transportation and storage	1,000	3.4	4.2	4.7
I : Accommodation and food service activities	2,000	6.9	8.2	7.2
J : Information and communication	1,250	4.3	2.6	4.2
K : Financial and insurance activities	1,500	5.2	3.5	3.6
L : Real estate activities	500	1.7	1.2	1.7
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,000	3.4	6.6	8.4

	Inverclyde (employee jobs)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
N : Administrative and support service activities	3,000	10.3	7.5	8.9
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,500	5.2	6.3	4.4
P : Education	2,500	8.6	8.0	9.2
Q : Human health and social work activities	7,000	24.1	16.9	13.3
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	800	2.8	2.7	2.4
S : Other service activities	350	1.2	1.6	2.0

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

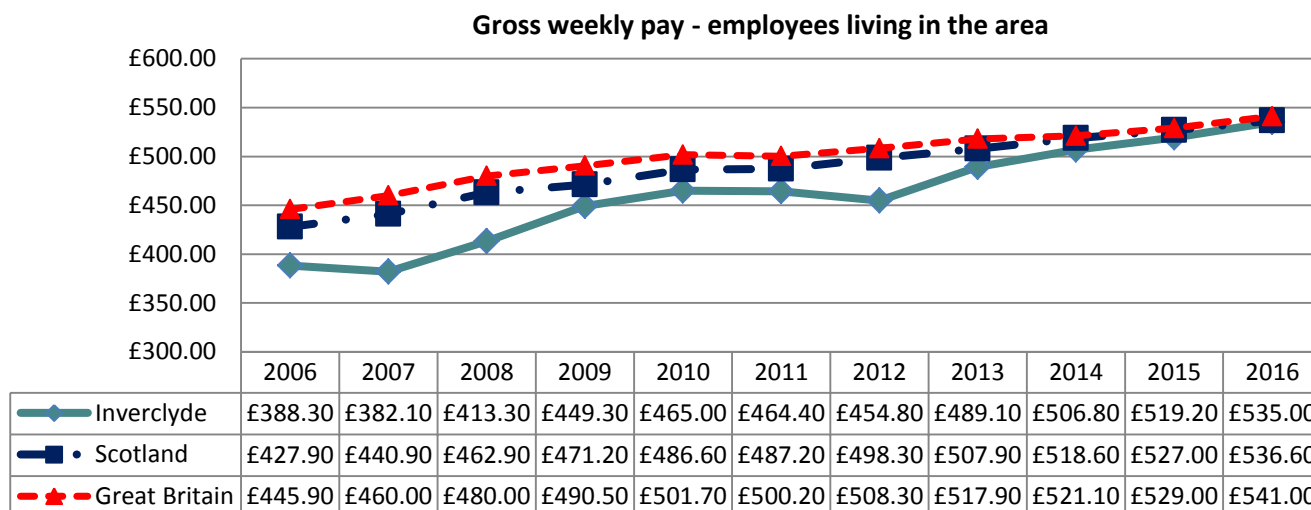
Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture, Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, Data excludes farm-based agriculture

## 4.2 Earnings

### 4.2a) Weekly Earnings

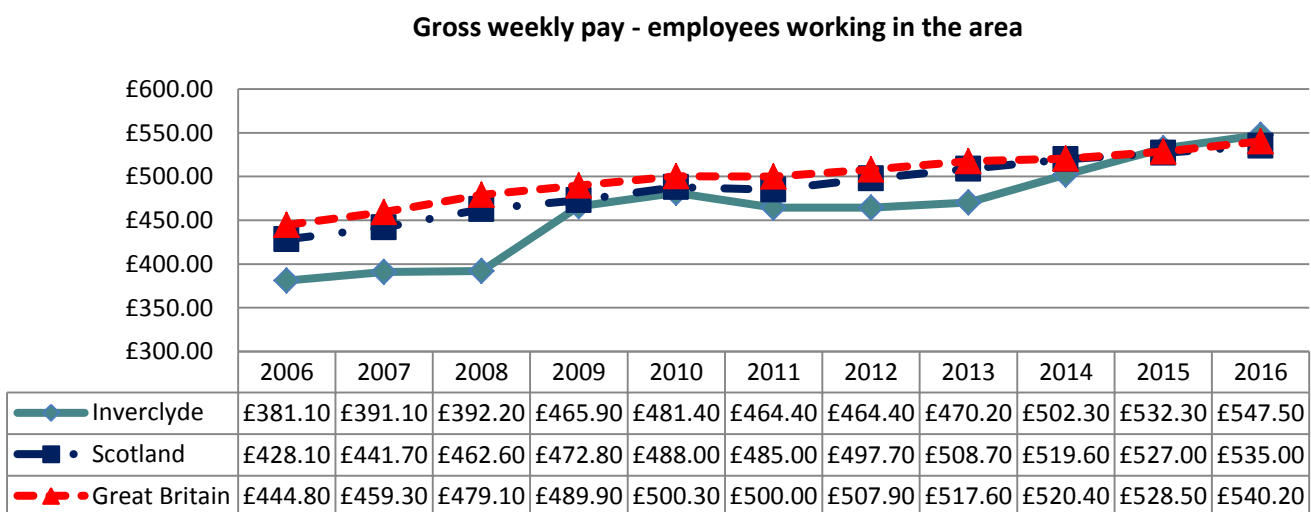
Historically, there has been a large gap between the gross weekly pay for employees living in Inverclyde compared to the average in Scotland and Great Britain. Between 2010 and 2016 earnings in Inverclyde increased from £388.30 to £535.00, an increase of 38%, compared to an increase of 25% in Scotland and a 21% increase in Great Britain. Inverclyde is now on almost on a par with the Scottish weekly wage and is £6 below the Great Britain figure.

The graph below shows the increase in the gross weekly pay for all full time workers living in the area.



Source: [NOMIS Earnings by Residence](#)

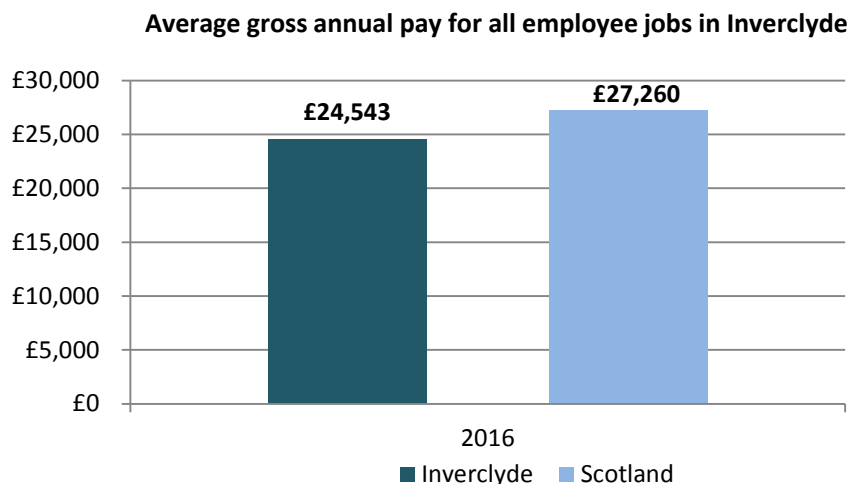
Similarly, average earnings for employees working in Inverclyde have traditionally been lower than in Scotland or Great Britain. Between 2010 and 2016 however pay for employees working in the area increased from £381.10 to £547.50, an increase of 43%, compared to an increase of 25% in Scotland and a 21% increase in Great Britain. Average earnings in Inverclyde for employees working in the area are now higher than both the Scotland and Great Britain figures.



Source: [NOMIS Earnings by Workplace](#)

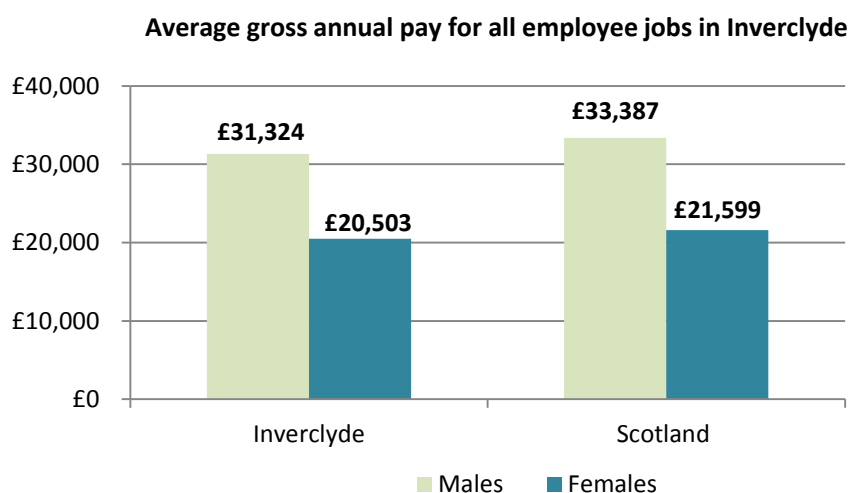
## 4.2b) Annual Earnings

Despite the improvement in weekly pay, Office of National Statistics data shows that in 2016, average gross annual pay in Inverclyde was around 10% lower than in Scotland.



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

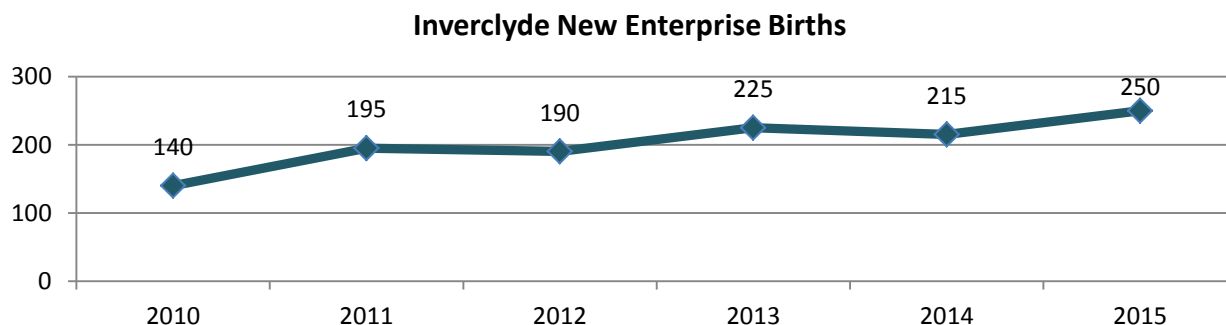
There is also a significant difference between the annual gross pay for male and female employees in Inverclyde.



## 4.3 Businesses

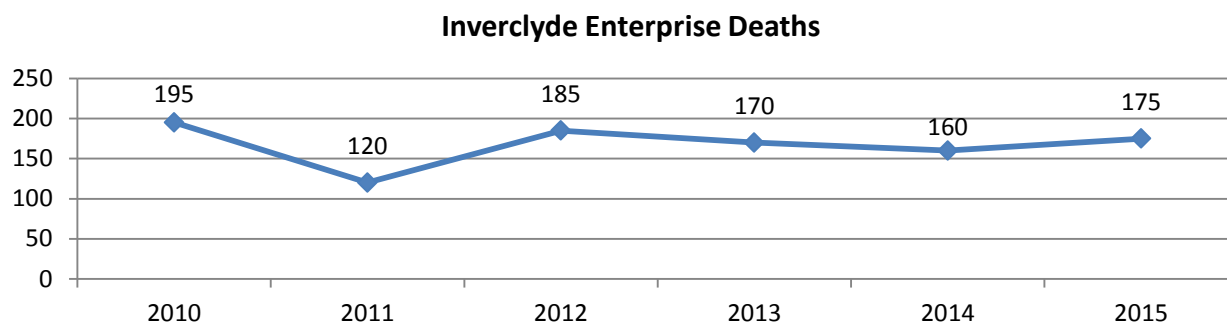
### 4.3a) New Enterprise Births

There has been a significant increase in the number of new enterprise births between 2010 and 2015 in Inverclyde.



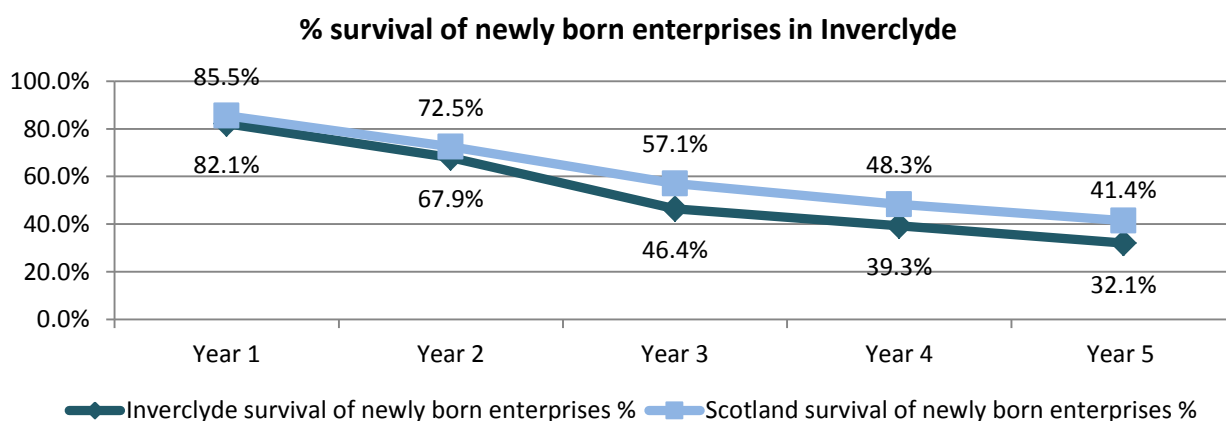
### 4.3b) Enterprise Deaths

The number of enterprise deaths in Inverclyde fluctuates slightly year on year and in 2015 was 175.



### 4.3c) Survival rate of newly born enterprises

The table below shows the survival of newly born enterprises as a percentage of enterprise births in 2010. 5 year survival rates are lower in Inverclyde than in Scotland as a whole.



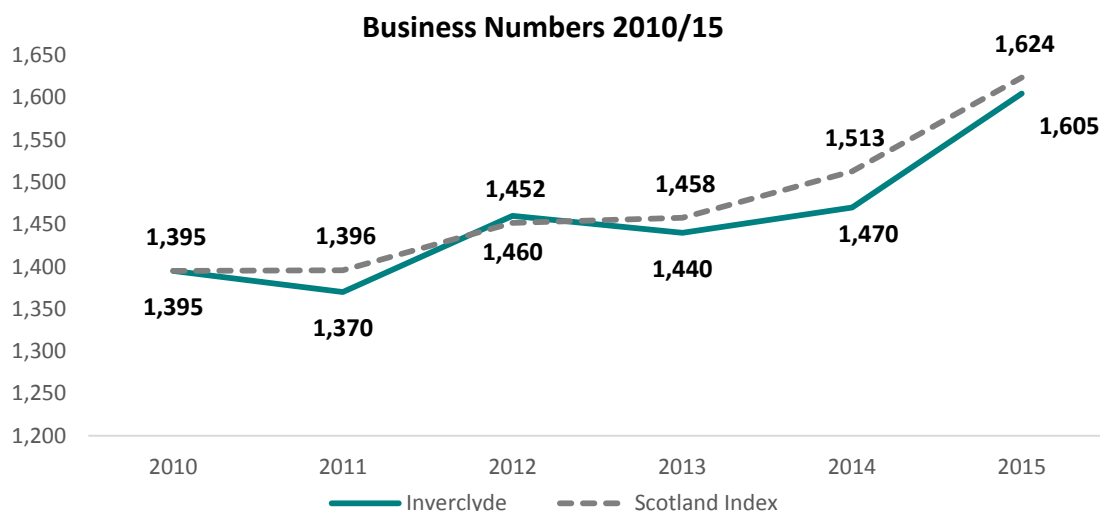
Source: All the information for the above tables has been sourced from ONS.

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

### 4.3d) Business Numbers

The Inverclyde Regional Skills Assessment produced by Skills Development Scotland shows that a positive trend in business numbers continued to be maintained in 2015. This includes:

- 135 new businesses including Professional, Scientific and Technical (+35) and Business Administration and Support Services (+35)
- 87% of businesses have 0-9 employees compared to 88% nationally
- Inverclyde has a relatively low business density of 202 (per 10,000 population) compared to 313 in Scotland
- Inverclyde's jobs density in 2015 (the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16 – 64) was 0.66 compared to 0.79 for Scotland and 0.83 for Great Britain
- Self-employment is at its equal highest in ten years at 10.6% compared to 10.8% in Scotland.

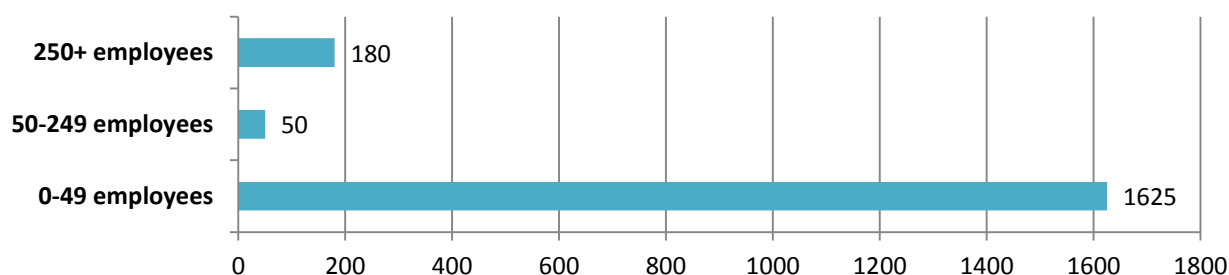


Source: [SDS Regional Skills Assessment Local Authority Summary](#)

Business density remains well below the Scotland average and there continues to be a challenge in growing private sector jobs.

It is anticipated that there will be 13,000 openings between 2016 - 2024. Openings will be highest in elementary and professional occupations, with both driven by replacement demand. The total requirement for workers and sales and customer service, caring, leisure and other service and administrative and secretarial occupations is also expected to rise significantly over the period 2016-24.

#### 4.3e) Number of registered enterprises by size of employer



Source: *Businesses in Scotland, 2016 Tables* <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/Corporate>

## 4.4 Economic Activity

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

### 4.4a) Employment and unemployment (Jan 2016-Dec 2016)

Almost three quarters of Inverclyde's population is classed as economically active, lower than both the Scottish and Great Britain average. There are a lower number of economically active people in employment in Inverclyde (70.3%) compared to Scotland (72.39%). Of those that are employed in Inverclyde, 6.6% were self-employed. Inverclyde had 0.9% more people unemployed (model based) compared to both Scotland and Great Britain.

	Inverclyde (numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All people</b>				
Economically active†	37,300	74.7	76.8	77.8
In employment†	35,200	70.3	72.9	74.0
Employees†	31,400	63.4	63.9	63.1
Self-employed†	3,500	6.6	8.7	10.6
Unemployed (model-based)§	2,100	5.7	4.8	4.8

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

The table below shows that of the 25.3% of the working age population that is economically inactive:

- The number of students is 5.1% lower than the national average;
- The number looking after family or the home is 4.3% lower than the Scottish average number;
- The number who are long term sick is far higher than the national average; 40.3% compared to 27.5% for Scotland and 22.3% for Great Britain.

	Inverclyde (level)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All people</b>				
Total	12,400	25.3	23.2	22.2
Student	2,400	19.4	24.5	26.3
Looking after family/home	2,000	16.2	20.5	24.7
Temporary sick	#	#	2.8	2.0
Long-term sick	5,000	40.3	27.5	22.3
Discouraged	!	!	0.5	0.4
Retired	1,700	14.0	14.2	13.3
Other	800	6.3	10.0	10.9
Wants a job	3,200	25.5	23.7	23.9
Does not want a job	9,200	74.5	76.3	76.1

Source: ONS annual population survey

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate (see definitions); ! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive (see definitions); Notes: 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

[NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

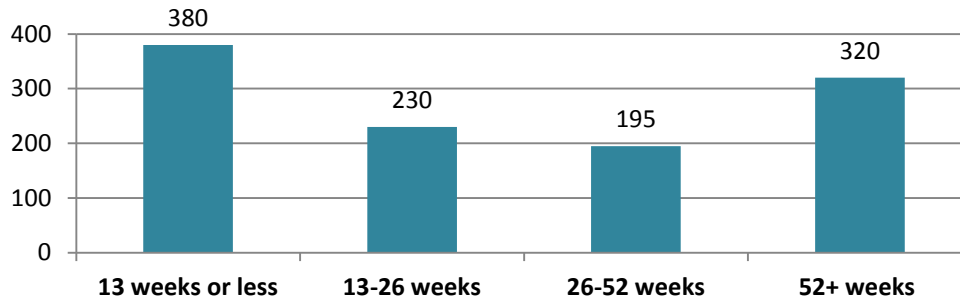
#### 4.4b) Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

Job Seekers Allowance has been replaced by Universal Credit, however because this is a new benefit we do not currently have trend data available on the number of claimants.

The graph below provides an analysis of Job Seeker Allowance Claimants by duration in Inverclyde as at July 2016. It shows that the largest proportion of claimants have been claiming for 13 weeks or less, however a significant number of overall claimants, 320 (28%) have been claiming for more than 52 weeks.



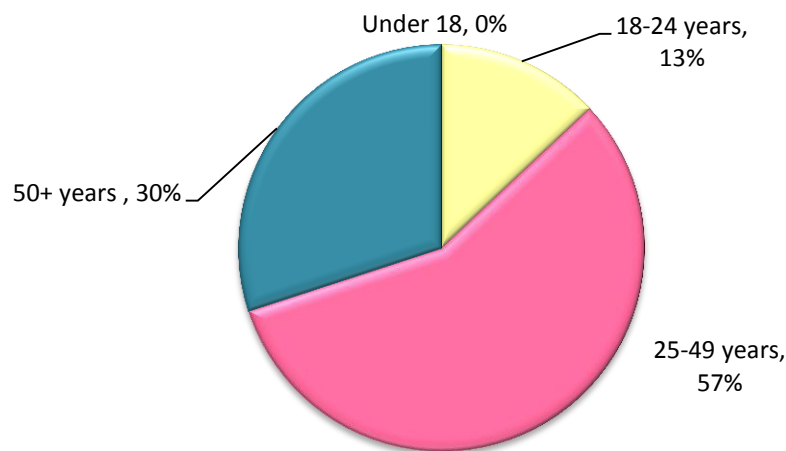
**Number of JSA claimants by duration, July 2016**



Source: [https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/media/42243/sdslmi\\_inverclyde.pdf](https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/media/42243/sdslmi_inverclyde.pdf)

More than half of all claimants were in the 25-49 years age band

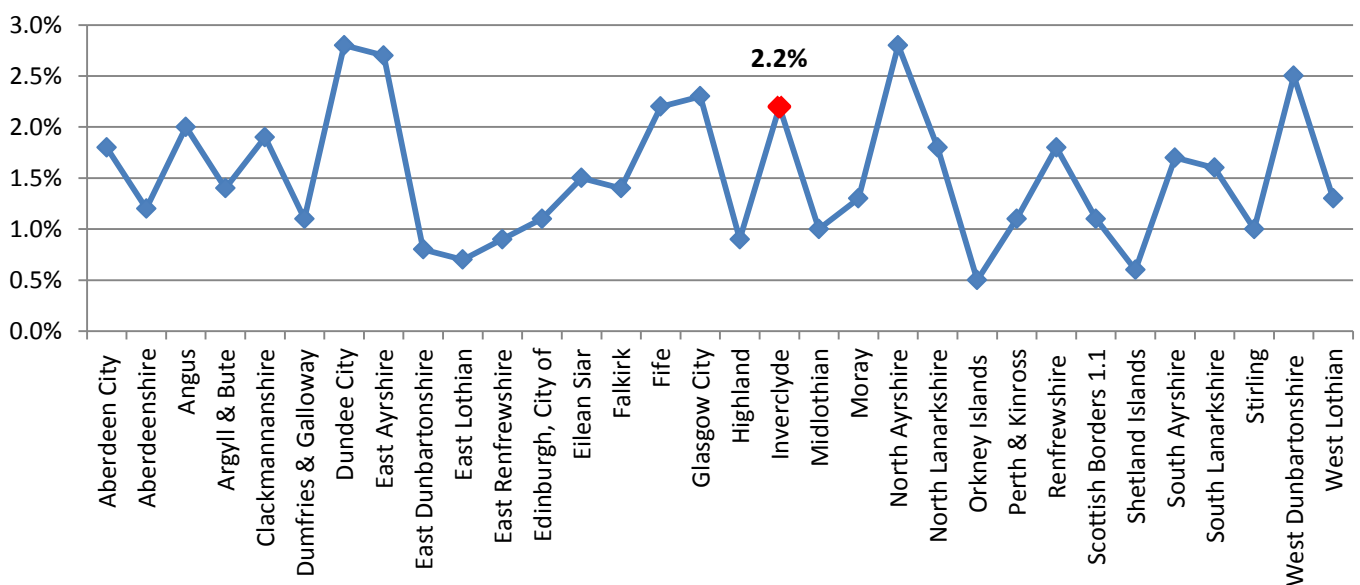
**% JSA claimants by age, July 2016**



Source: [https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/media/42243/sdslmi\\_inverclyde.pdf](https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/media/42243/sdslmi_inverclyde.pdf)

As at July 2016, Inverclyde had the joint sixth highest JSA claimant count rate in Scotland.

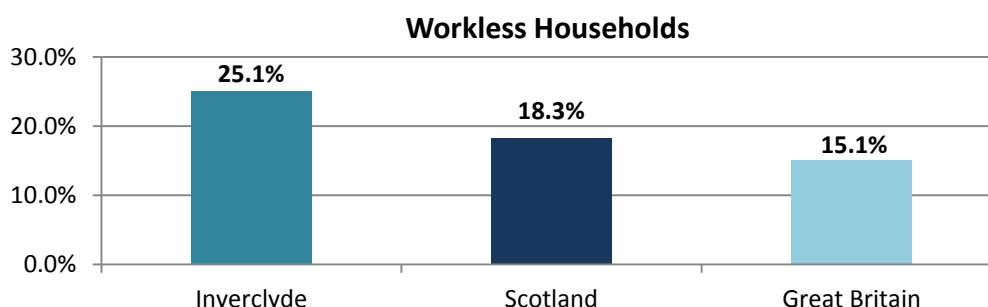
**JSA % rate, June 2016**



Source: [https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/media/42243/sdslmi\\_inverclyde.pdf](https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/media/42243/sdslmi_inverclyde.pdf)

#### 4.4c) Workless Households

Over the period January – December 2016 there were 6,600 workless households in Inverclyde which was 25.1% of households with at least one person aged 16 – 64. The rate of workless households is far higher in Inverclyde compared to Scotland and Great Britain.



[NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

#### 4.4d) Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (May 2017)

Unemployment is highest amongst the 16 – 24 year old age group (7%).

	Inverclyde (level)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	2,290	4.5	2.4	2.0
Aged 16 to 17	10	0.6	0.3	0.1
Aged 18 to 24	435	6.4	3.5	2.8
Aged 18 to 21	245	6.4	3.9	3.0
Aged 25 to 49	1,275	5.2	2.5	2.0
Aged 50+	570	3.2	1.9	1.7

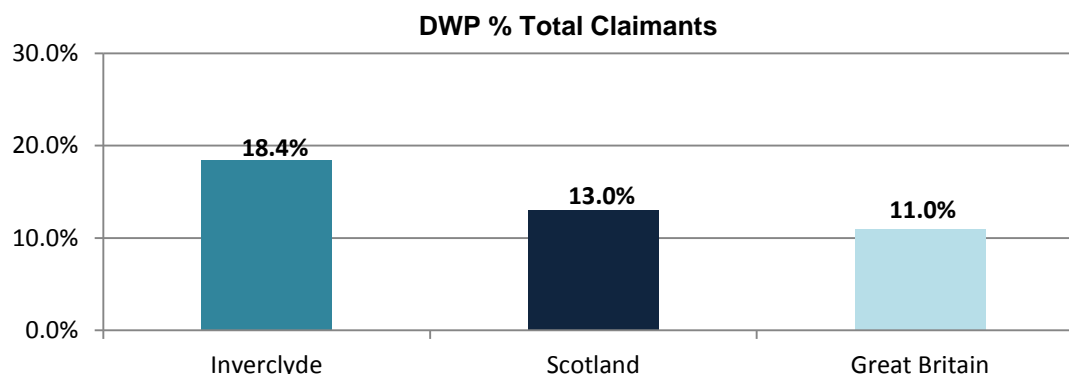
Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

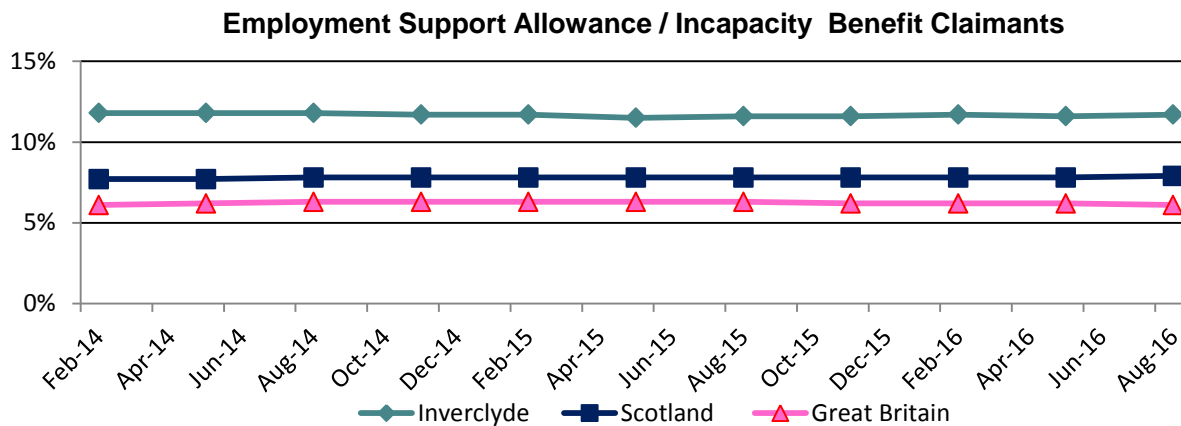
[NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

#### 4.4e) Benefit Claimants

In November 2016 the number of DWP working age benefit claimants in Inverclyde was 5.4% higher than that for Scotland and 7.4% higher than Great Britain.



Employment and Support Allowance is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The percentage of Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) claimants in Inverclyde is consistently higher than the Scottish and British averages as shown in the graph below.

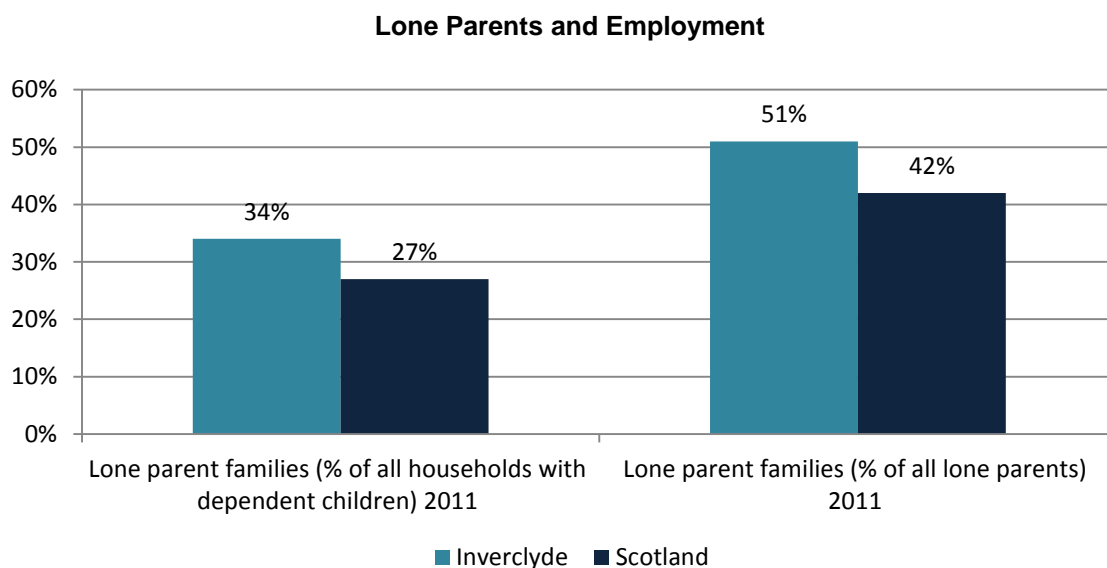


Source: [NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

Universal Credit is replacing Employment and Support Allowance as the main benefit to claim if you can't work because of sickness or disability.

#### 4.4f) Lone Parents

Inverclyde has both a high percentage of lone parent families and lone parents who are not in employment. Data published by ScotPHO 'Lone parents in Scotland: work, income and child health; in-work progression; and the geography of lone parenthood' using 2011 census data, highlighted that 51% of lone parents in Inverclyde were not in employment, the highest level of all local authorities in Scotland.



Source: ScotPHO (2016)

#### 4.5 Qualifications (Jan 2016-Dec 2016)

In Inverclyde 81.6% of the working age population (16 – 64) have at least NVQ Level 1 qualifications, which is slightly lower than the Scottish average of 84.1% and the Great Britain average of 85.3%.

Just over half the working age population (54.1%) have NVQ level 3 and above, which is closer to the British average (56.9%) than the Scottish average of 60%. 14.2% of Inverclyde's working age population have no qualifications, 4.4% above the Scottish average.

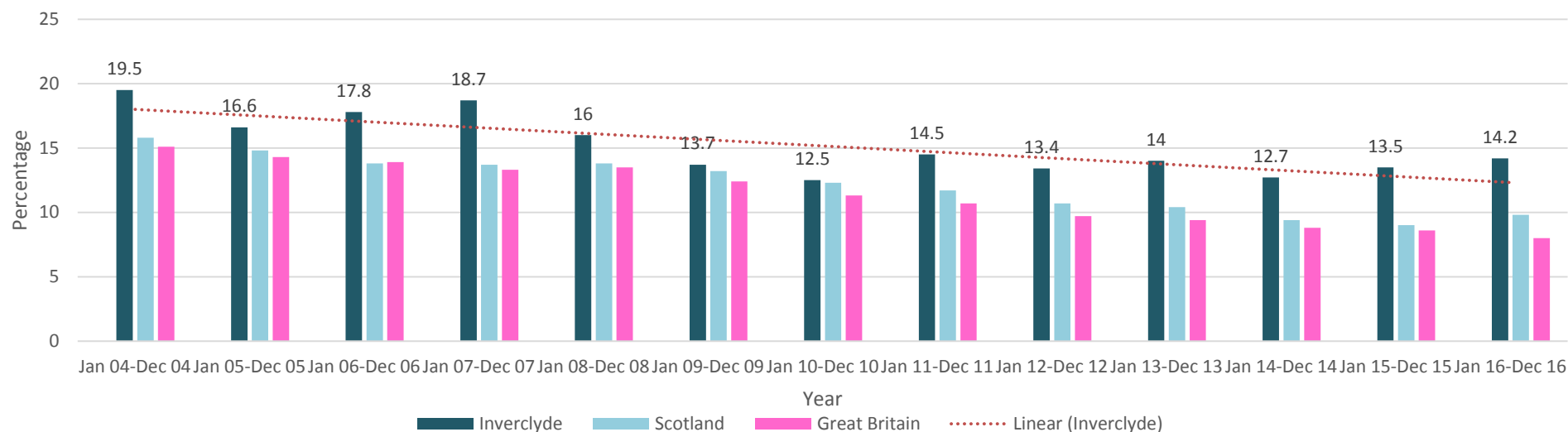
	Inverclyde (level)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>Individual levels</b>				
NVQ4 and above	18,300	37.5	43.7	38.2
NVQ3 and above	26,400	54.1	60.0	56.9
NVQ2 and above	35,500	72.5	75.5	74.3
NVQ1 and above	39,900	81.6	84.1	85.3
Other qualifications	2,100	4.3	6.1	6.6
No qualifications	6,900	14.2	9.8	8.0

Source: ONS annual population survey, Notes: Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64, % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

[NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

Since 2004, the proportion of the working age population who have no qualifications has fallen steadily from 19.5% to 14.2% as shown in the graph below.

**% residents with no qualifications**



[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.
- The closing of the gap between Inverclyde and Scotland in relation to gross weekly pay is both positive and encouraging.
- Whilst there has been a significant increase in the number of new enterprise births between 2010 and 2015, 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 well below the Scotland average and there continues to be a challenge in growing private sector jobs.
- Tackling entrenched rates of dependency on Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit remain 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.

## 5. DEPRIVATION

### 5.1 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation statistics were published in August 2016. Inverclyde is split its 114 datazones, which is 1.6% of all datazones nationally. Whilst not directly comparable with SIMD 2012 data, there has been an improvement in the overall levels of deprivation in Port Glasgow, which now has no datazones in the 5% most deprived in Scotland. There has been increased level of deprivation in Greenock Central however.

#### Local share of most deprived datazones

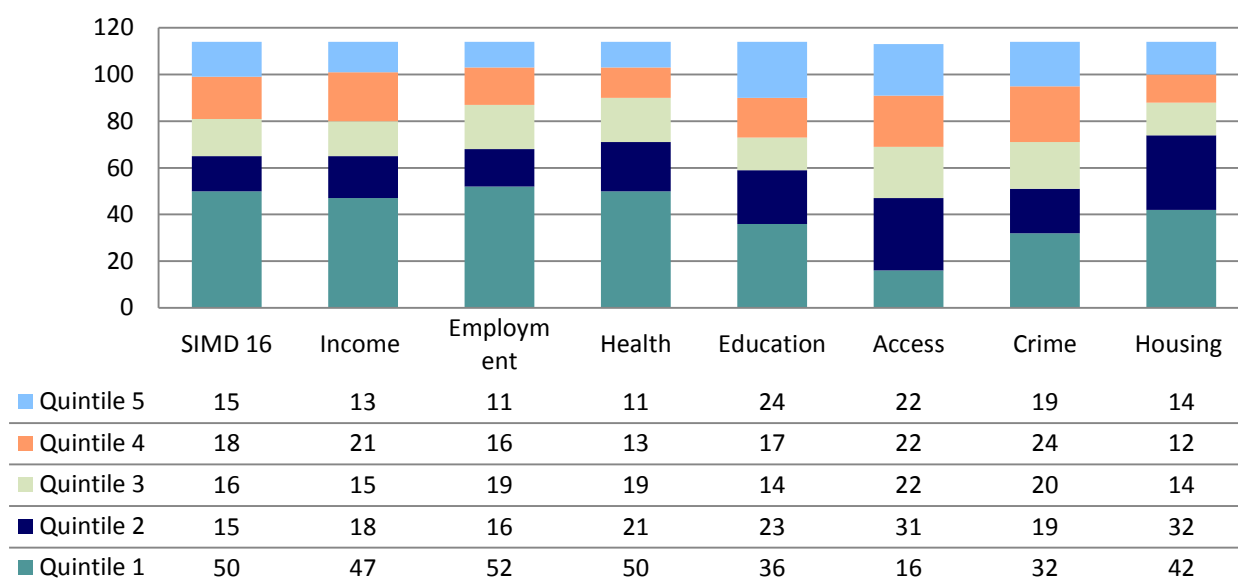
- In SIMD 2016, 11 (9.6%) of Inverclyde's 114 datazones are also in the 5% most deprived datazones in Scotland.
- In SIMD 2016, 50 (44%) of Inverclyde's 114 datazones are also in the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland.

#### National share of most deprived datazones

- In SIMD 2016, of the 348 datazones in the 5% most deprived datazones in Scotland, 11 (3.2%) of these are located in Inverclyde.
- In SIMD 2016, of the 1,396 datazones in the 20% most deprived in Scotland, 50 (3.6%) 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.

**Datzone distribution by SIMD Domain**



Source: [SIMD16 Analysis Inverclyde](#)

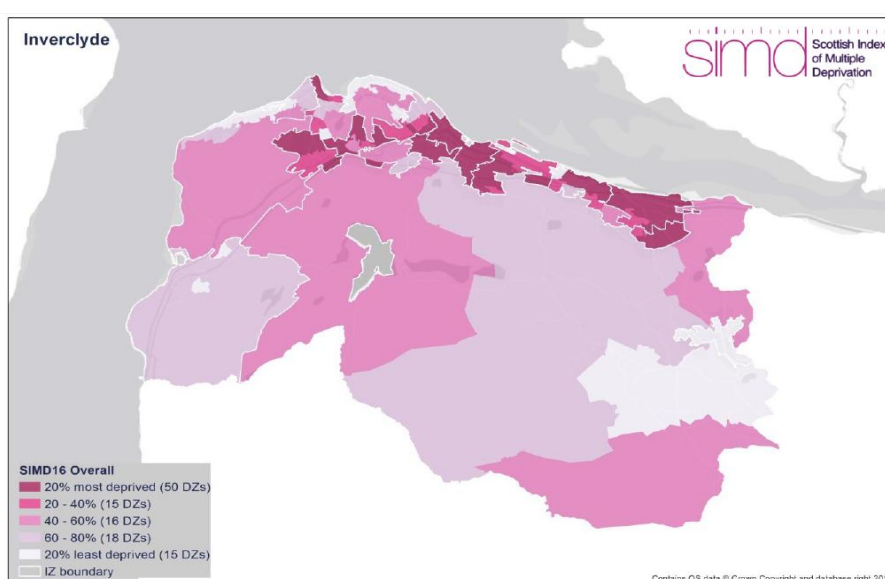
The SIMD map on the following page shows how levels of deprivation vary across Inverclyde. The darker pink areas represent the higher levels of deprivation whilst the lighter pink / white areas are considered to be less deprived.

As the map shows, 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 datazone in Inverclyde is in Greenock Town Centre and East Central with a ranking of 23.

Of the 11 datazones in Inverclyde that fall into the 5% most deprived in Scotland:

- 4 of these are in Greenock Town Centre and East Central
- 3 are in Greenock East
- 2 are in Greenock Upper Central and
- 1 datazone is in Greenock West and Central
- 1 datazone is in Lower Bow, Larkfield and Fancy Farm

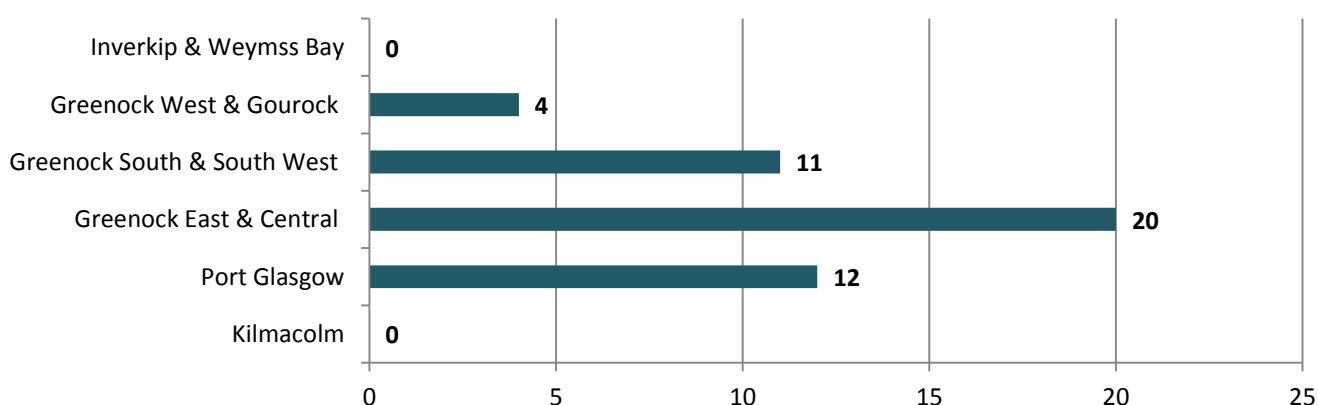
The areas with least deprivation are mostly situated in Wemyss Bay, Inverkip, Gourock and Kilmacolm. It is important to note however that not everyone living in a deprived area will be deprived and that not everyone living in our least deprived areas will be affluent.



## 5.1b) Income Deprivation

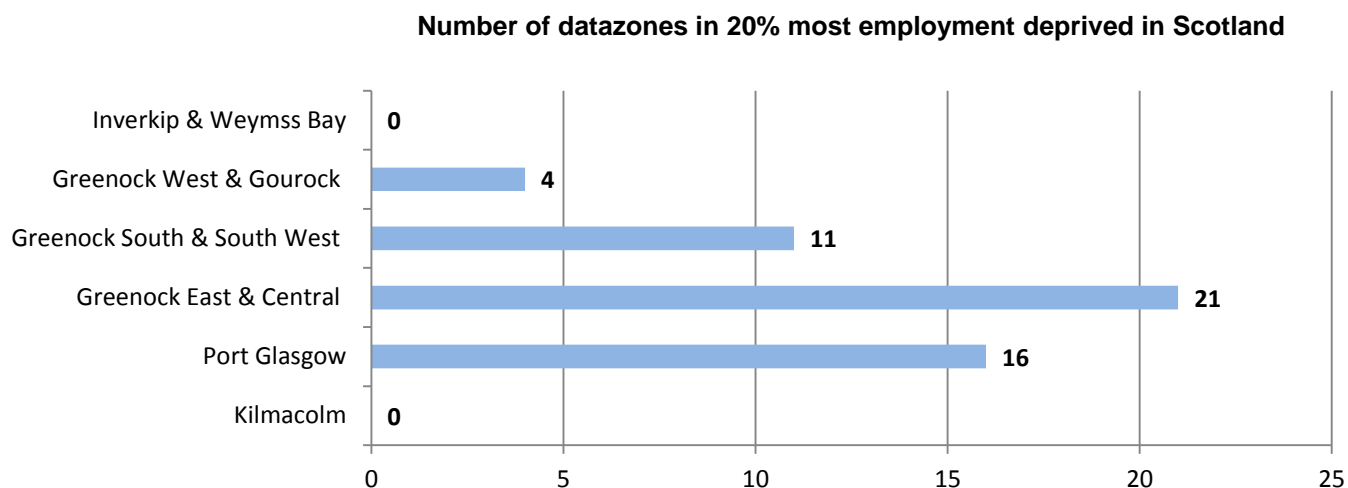
47 (41%) of Inverclyde's 114 datazones fall within the 20% most income deprived in Scotland. The chart below shows the distribution of these datazones across Inverclyde's 6 localities. Greenock East and Central has the highest number of datazones in the 20% most income deprived. 20 of the 47 most income deprived datazones can be found in this locality.

**Number of datazones in 20% most income deprived in Scotland**

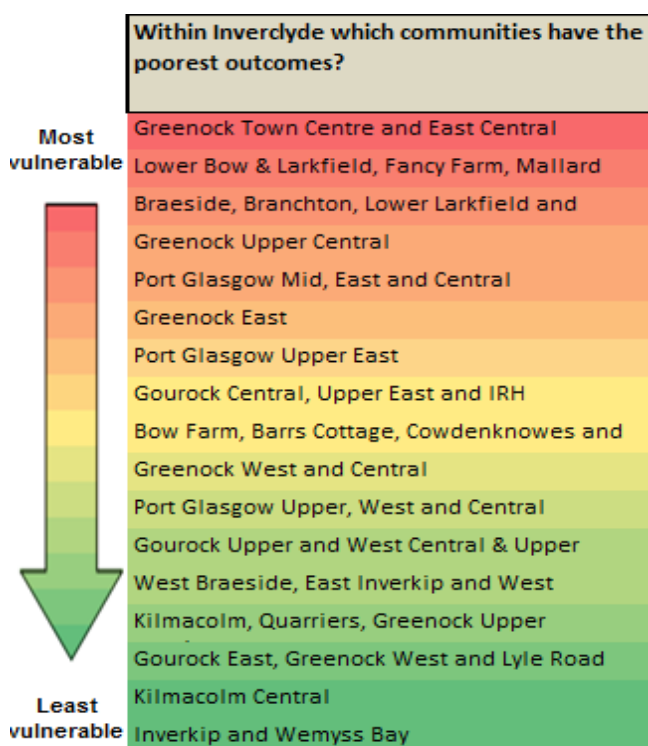


## 5.1c) Employment Deprivation

52 (46%) of Inverclyde's 114 datazones fall into the 20% most employment deprived in Scotland. The chart below shows the distribution of these datazones across Inverclyde's 6 localities. Once again, Greenock East and Central has the highest number of datazones in the 20% most employment deprived. 21 of the 52 most employment deprived datazones can be found in this locality.



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](#)



## 5.2 Welfare Reform

It is estimated that that from 2010-15 there has been a reduction of £37.6million in benefits paid to Inverclyde residents. The table below outlines some of the key benefits and their estimated losses as a result of welfare reform.

Benefit	Claimants @ 2012	Claimants @ 2015	Losses 2010-15	Annual losses from April 2013	Annual losses from April 2014	Annual losses from April 2015	Total losses 2010 - 15
ESA	2290	5410	£38,963	£122,967	£249,869	£380,805	£792,604
JSA	3030	1540	£38,816	£122,505	£248,930	£379,373	£789,624
IS	3260	1450	£55,630	£176,235	£358,109	£545,765	£1,135,739
DLA	6910	6550	£105,956	£3,583,321	£3,556,128	£6,100,361	£13,345,766
AA	3120	2550	£41,800	£86,859	£134,058	£183,473	£446,190
CB (2014)	10,095	9185	£1,941,599	£1,652,579	£1,848,092	£2,049,498	£7,491,768
TC (2014)	8,500	8100	£708,500	£708,500	£708,500	£708,500	£2,834,000

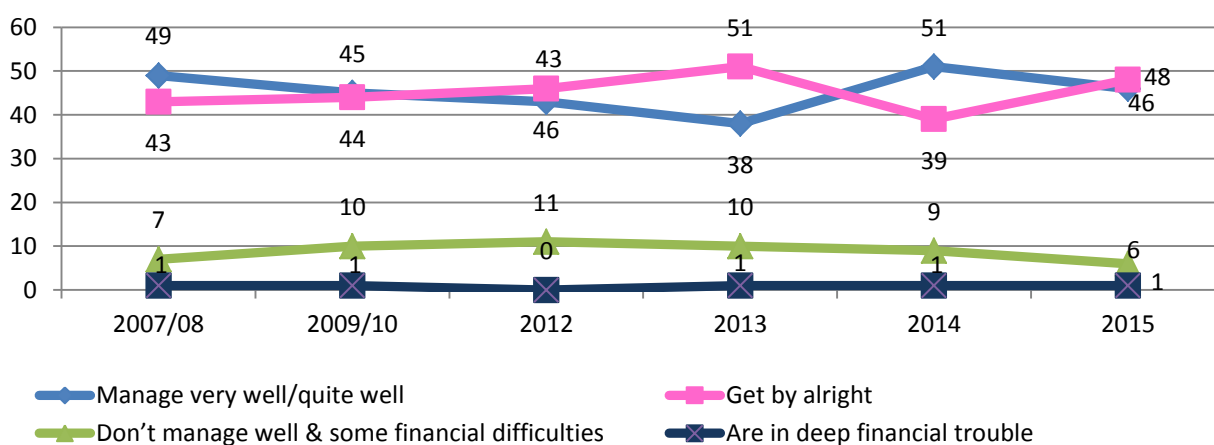
Latest reports also suggest that welfare reform has had a disproportionately damaging impact on women. A report by Scottish Parliament's Welfare Reform Committee found that certain groups such as disabled women, lone parents, carers, refugee women and those experiencing domestic abuse were most at risk. The reasons for this were that Universal Credit is most likely to be paid to a single earner who is more often than not a man.

## 5.3 Household Poverty

The Scottish Household Survey asks survey respondents how well they are managing financially. The chart below shows respondents answers from over the period 2008/09 to 2015.

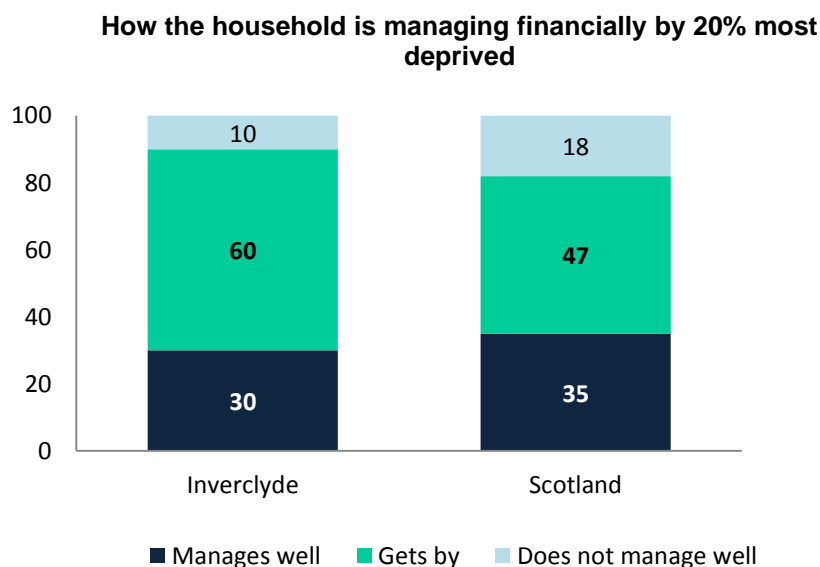
- In 2015, the percentage of people who said that they are managing very well or quite well, was 3% lower than in 2007/08 and 5% lower than in 2014
- In 2015, the percentage of people who said that they are getting by alright was 5% higher than in 2007/08 and 9% higher than in 2014
- In 2015, the percentage of people who said that they don't manage very well and have some financial difficulties was 1% lower than in 2007/08 and 3% lower than in 2014
- In 2015, the percentage of people who said that they are in deep financial trouble was unchanged from 2007/08 and 2015

**How the household is managing financially**



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2015 figure 6.1

In Inverclyde, 30% of Scottish Household Survey respondents living in the 20% most deprived areas felt that they are managing well, compared to 35% in Scotland. A larger proportion of Inverclyde residents feel that they are just 'getting by' compared to the Scottish average. 10% of households in Inverclyde in the most deprived 20% feel that they are not managing well, compared to 18% in Scotland.



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2015 Table 6.4

### 5.3b) Private Rented Sector

10% of dwellings in Inverclyde are in the private rented sector. National research has shown that poverty has increased significantly in the private rented sector, particularly for the working age population (*JRF, Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion in Scotland, 2015*).

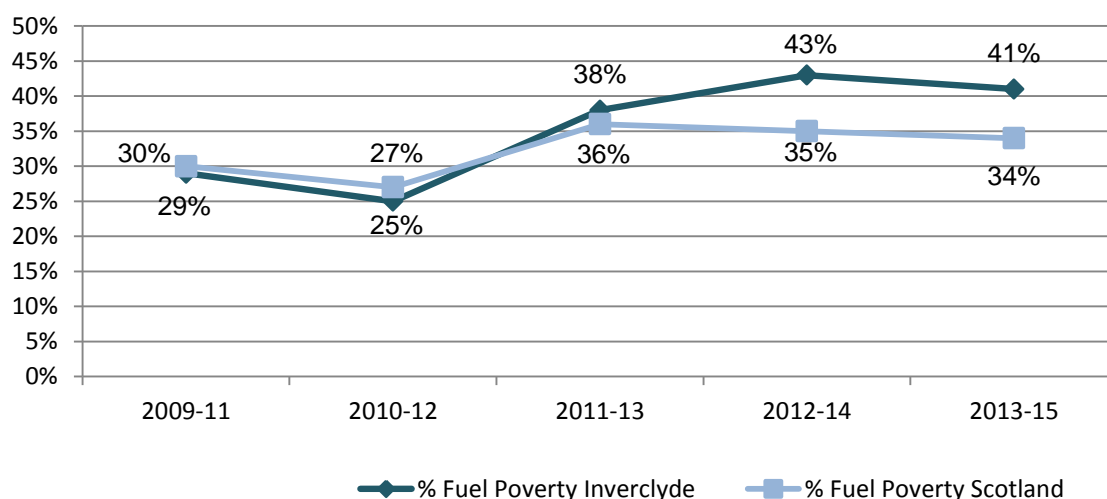
Households in the private rented sector face higher housing costs with a higher proportion of their income devoted to their rent. The JRF estimates that the average private sector renter spends 25% of their income on housing compared to 18% of a social renters' income and 11% for owner occupiers with a mortgage. High housing costs are a far greater direct cause of poverty in the private rented sector than in other housing tenures. Over the past decade, the number of renters that were in poverty in the private sector nationally rose by 140,000, 83% of them working age.

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. Despite significant investment in social housing, 41% of households in Inverclyde were living in fuel poverty over the period 2013/15.

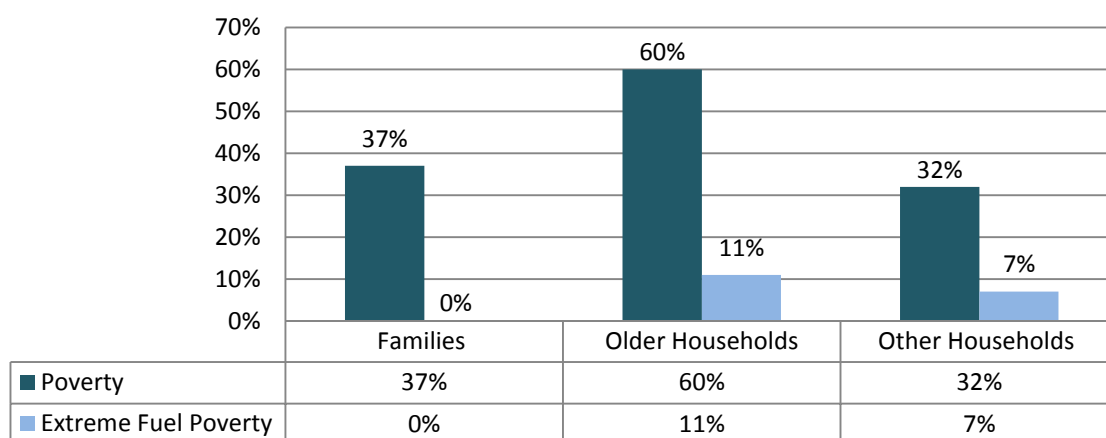
### Fuel poverty Inverclyde & Scotland



Source: Scottish House Condition Survey (2013-15), Scottish Government  
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SHCS/keyanalyses/LAtables2015>

Across Scotland the household type affected most by fuel poverty is older households (49%). This is reflected in Inverclyde but with a greater proportion (60%) of older households in fuel poverty. There are approximately 15,000 (41%) households in fuel poverty across Inverclyde and of those 2,000 (7%) are in extreme fuel poverty. Families are the second most affected group with 37% and other households have around 32%.

### Inverclyde households in fuel poverty and extreme fuel poverty

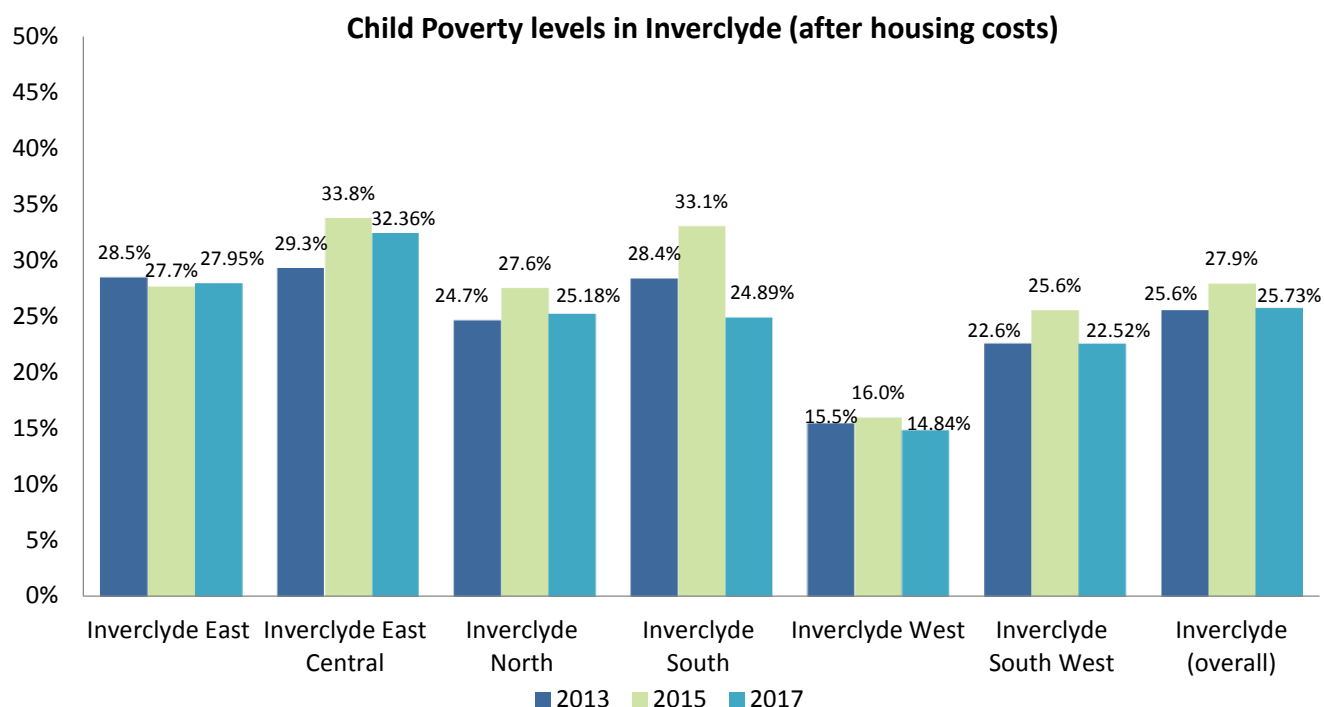


Source: Scottish House Condition Survey (2013-15), Scottish Government  
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SHCS/keyanalyses/LAtables2015>

## 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, more than 1 in 4 children (25.7% after housing costs) are living in poverty in Inverclyde.

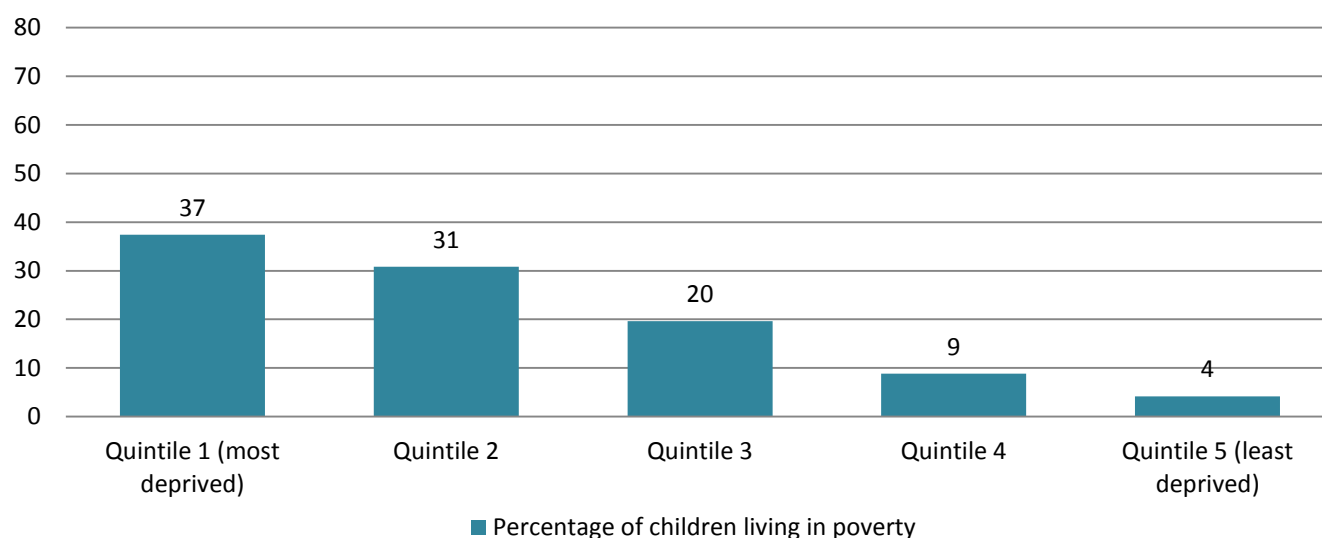
The ward with the highest percentage of children living in poverty is Inverclyde East Central (32.36% after housing costs) whilst the ward with the lowest percentage is Inverclyde West, (14.84% after housing costs).



*(n.b. ward boundaries as at 2013)*

The most deprived quintiles (1 and 2), as set out in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, have significantly higher proportions of children living in poverty than in the least deprived quintiles (4 and 5).

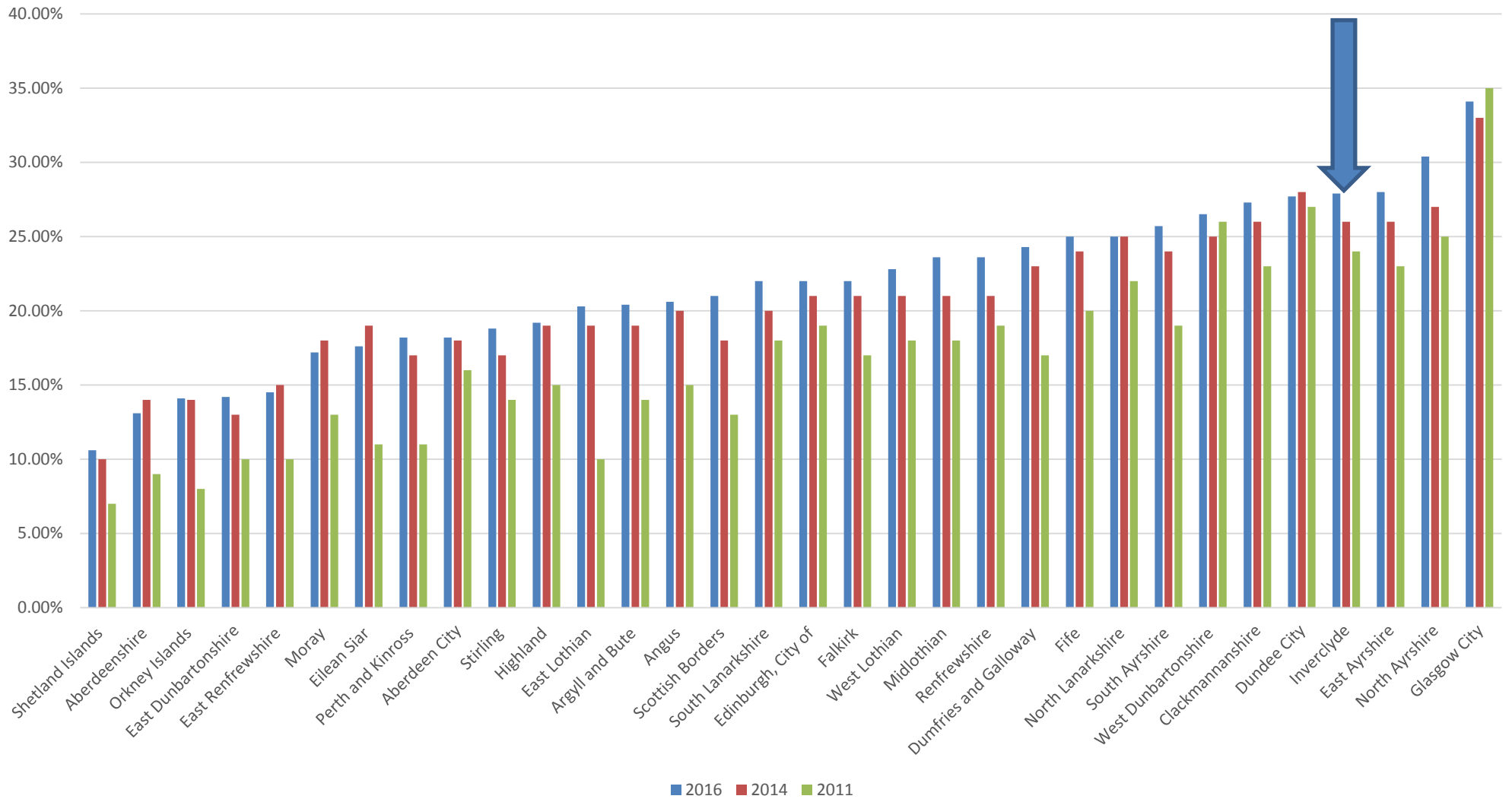
**% of children living in poverty by deprivation quintile**



**Source: ScotPHO Deprivation profiles**

The chart on the following page shows how the number of children in poverty in Inverclyde compares with other local authority areas in Scotland.

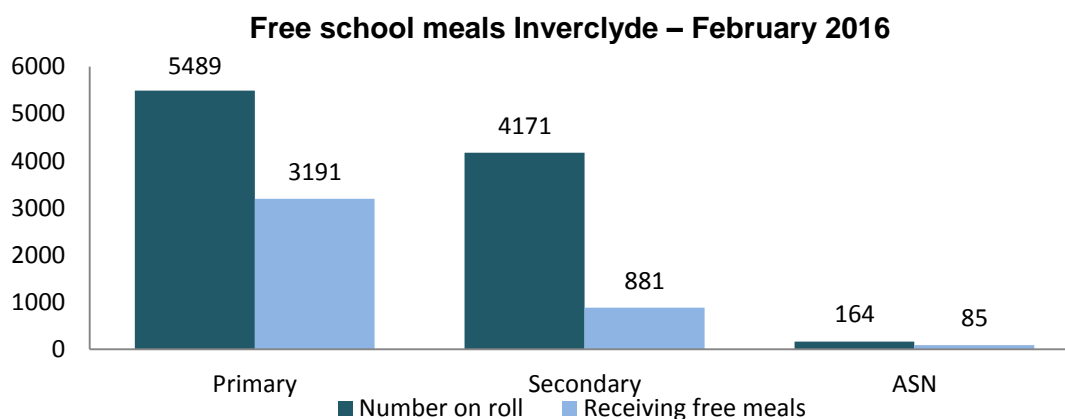
Percentage of Children in Poverty After Housing Costs



## 5.4b) Free School Meals

The prevalence of children eligible for and claiming free school meals in Inverclyde also provides an indication of how many children in Inverclyde schools come from low income households.

The table below shows the number of pupils in Inverclyde who were registered for free school meals in February 2016 compared to the number on the roll.

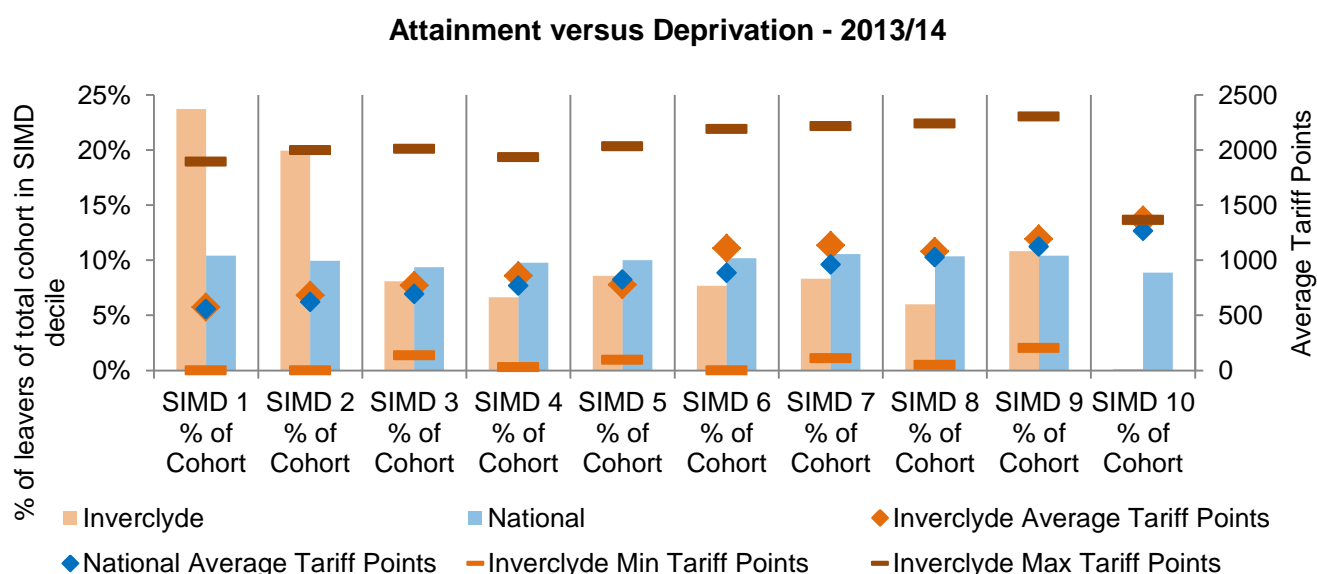


## 5.5 Attainment v Deprivation

The following charts show the attainment of our pupils according to their domicile SIMD (shown in deciles), for the academic session 2013 /14, 2014/15 and 2015/16.

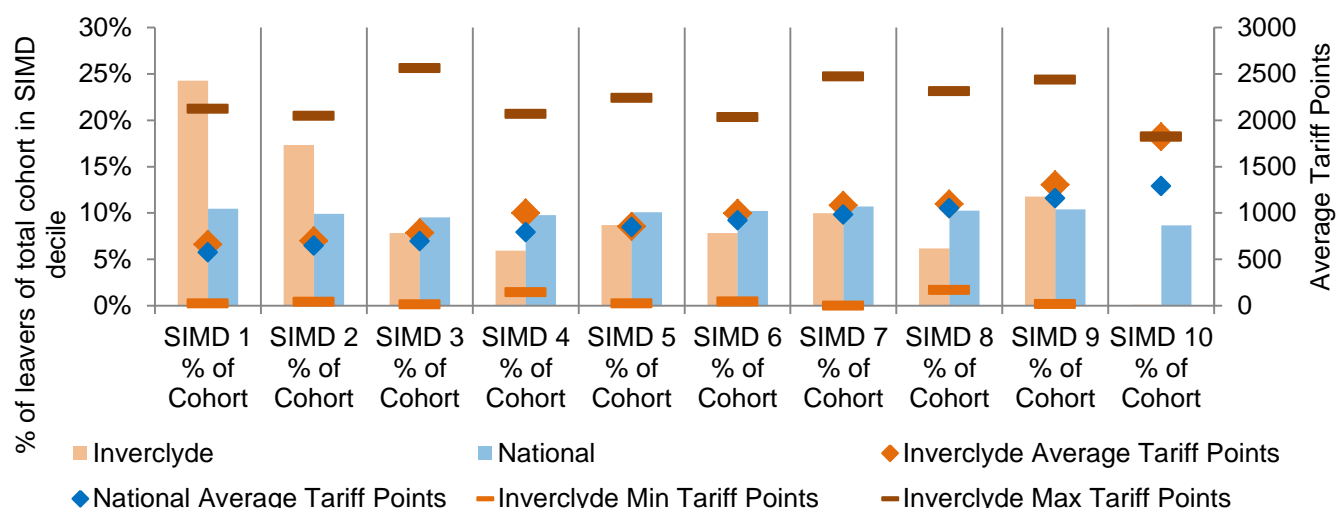
The measure of attainment used is average tariff scores. Each qualification attained by a pupil is awarded tariff points based on its SCQF level and credit points. Points are also based on the grade of award achieved. The average tariff score for Inverclyde or any other cohort is an average of the total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

In the following 3 charts, the bars show, for Inverclyde and for Scotland, the number of school leavers living within that SIMD decile in the relevant year. The top and bottom lines show the maximum and minimum levels of attainment from the pupils living within each decile (Inverclyde data only), from which the average is gleaned. The diamonds show these averages for Inverclyde and Scotland.



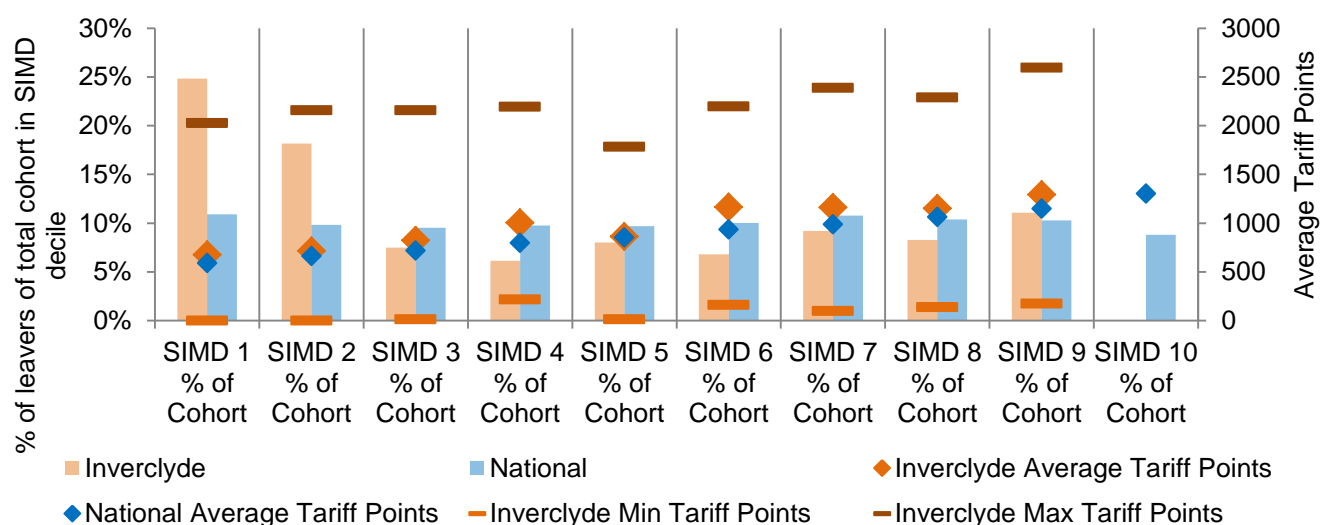
In 2013/14, the majority of school leavers lived deciles 1 and 2 (most deprived). The chart above also shows that the level of attainment of the pupils generally rises as the SIMD decile rises.

### Attainment versus Deprivation - 2014/15



In 2014/15, the majority of our school leavers lived in deciles 1 and 2. The level of attainment of the pupils generally rises as the SIMD decile rises, although the maximum and minimum tariff scores are more variable.

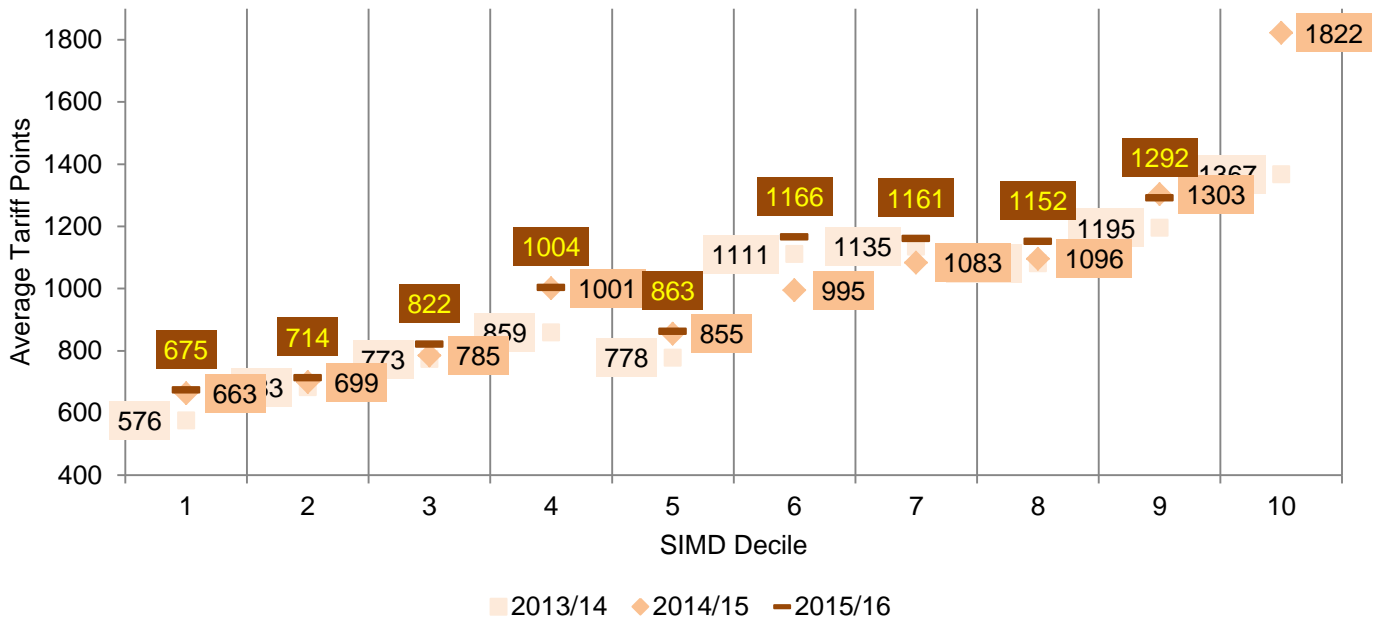
### Attainment versus Deprivation - 2015/16



In 2015/16, the SIMD profile is still broadly the same. The pattern of attainment rising as SIMD decile rises is also similar to the previous years.

This chart below shows the trend over 3 years for the average tariff scores relating to Inverclyde's school leavers. In each year, the average tariff score for pupils living in decile 1 are the lowest. However, each of Inverclyde's deciles has seen a year-on-year improvement in their average levels of attainment.

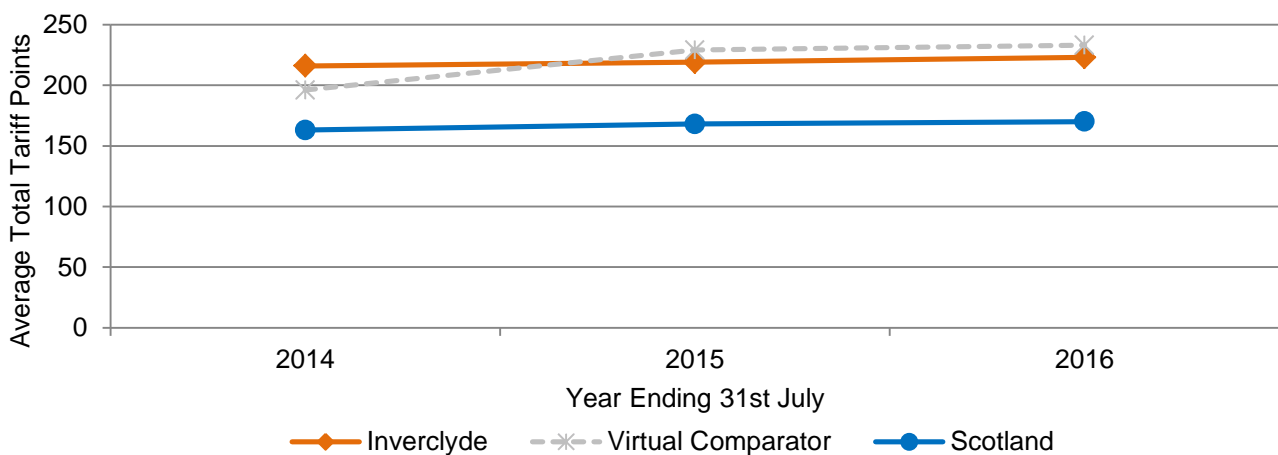
### Inverclyde Average Tariff Points - 3 year Trend by SIMD Decile



'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.

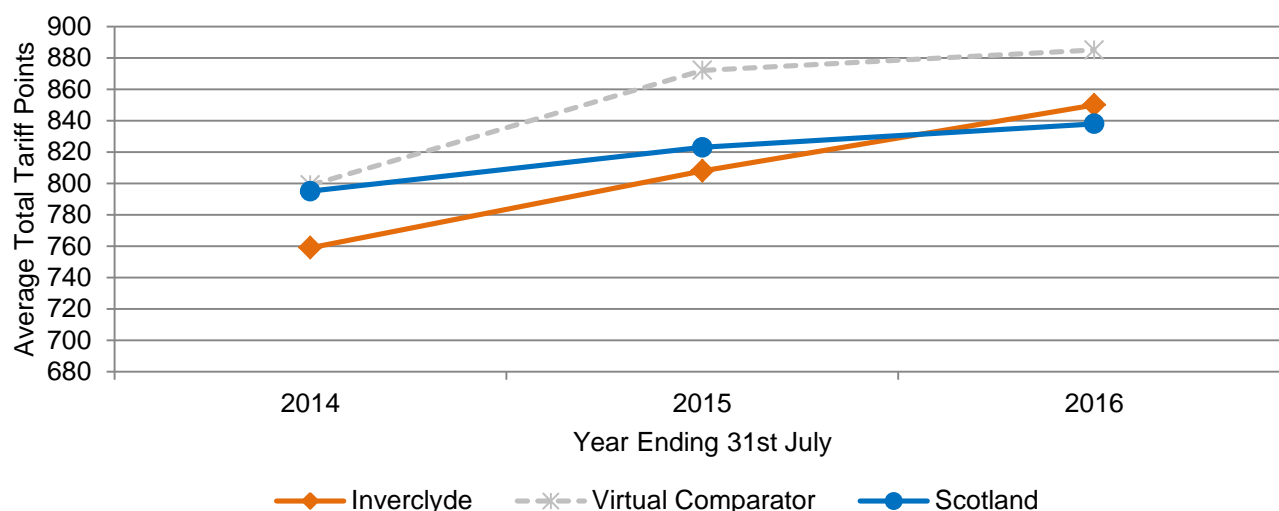
### Improving Attainment for all - lowest 20%



In Inverclyde the lowest performing 20% of school leavers, in each of the past 3 years, have shown year-on-year improvements, and also higher attainment levels than the national average. For the most recent 2 years, Inverclyde's average for the lowest 20% has been marginally lower than the virtual comparator.

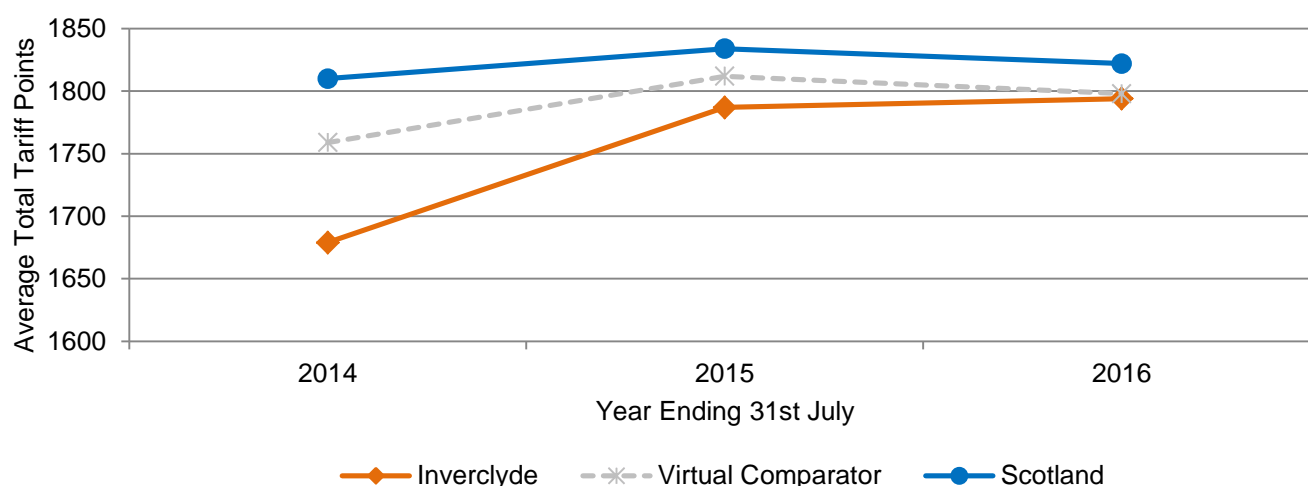


### Improving Attainment for all - middle 60%



For the middle 60% of school leavers, in each of the past 3 years, there has been a significant year-on-year improvement. For the 2016 leaving cohort, Inverclyde also saw higher attainment levels than the national average. The average tariff scores for Inverclyde's virtual comparator has however, been consistently higher than both local and national figures.

### Improving Attainment for all - highest 20%



For the highest performing 20% of school leavers, in each of the past 3 years, there have also been significant year-on-year improvements – the sharpest between 2014 and 2015. For the highest attaining pupils, Inverclyde has consistently been below the national and virtual comparator figures.

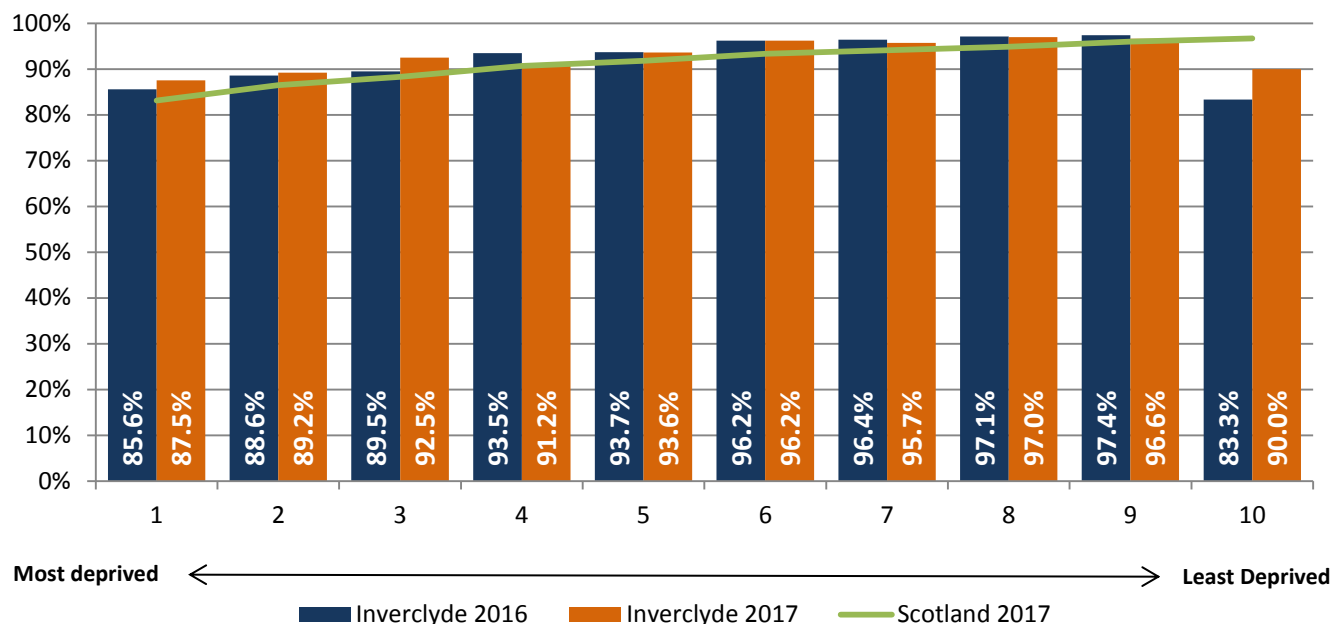
## 5.6 Annual Participation Measure

The annual participation measure takes account of each status from 1 April to the 31 of March 2017 for all 16-19 year olds. All statuses are combined to calculate the participation headline classification and the status grouping, figures for 2017 are provided below:

- The proportion of 16-19 year olds participating in education, training or employment in Inverclyde is 91.9% compared to 91.1%, in Scotland.
- The proportion of 16-19 year olds reported as “not participating” for Inverclyde is 3.9% compared to 3.7% in Scotland.
- The proportion of 16-19 year olds reported as unconfirmed for Inverclyde is 4.1% compared to 5.3%, in Scotland.

The chart below shows the participation rate by SIMD decile, with 1 being the most deprived and 10 being the least deprived.

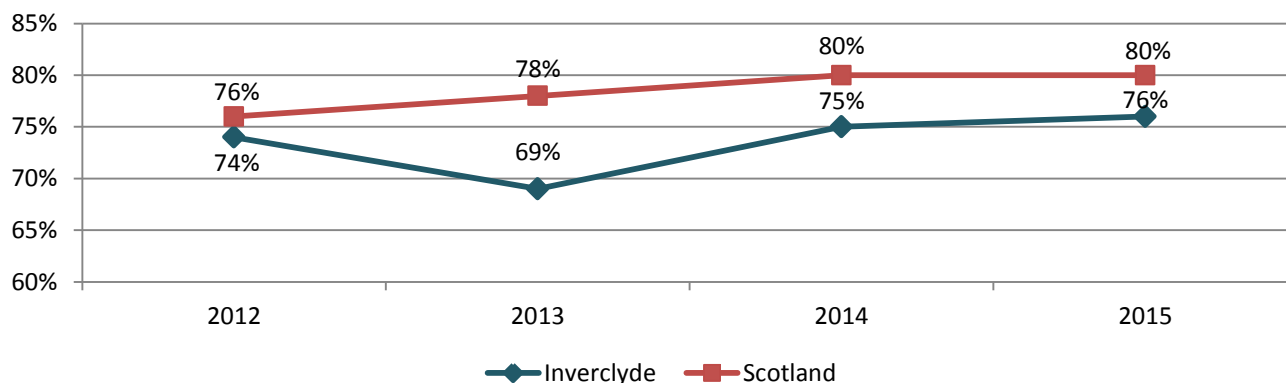
**% participation by SIMD Decile**



## 5.7 Internet Access

Having access to 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 found that a lower percentage of households in Inverclyde with home internet access compared to the Scottish average.

**% households with home internet access Inverclyde & Scotland**



Scottish Household Survey 2015 <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/LAtables2015>

### **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 growing, with more than 1 in 4 children estimated to be living in poverty. 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.
- The ongoing improvement in attainment for those young people living in the most deprived 20% is encouraging. 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.

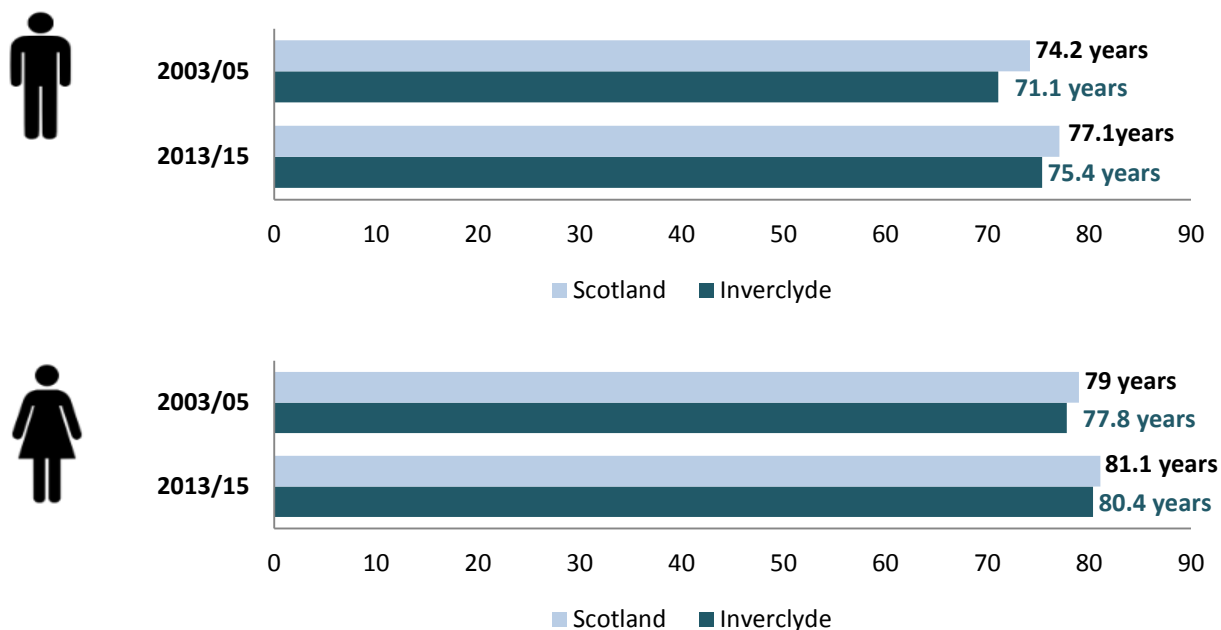
## 6. HEALTH

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

Overall, life expectancy in Inverclyde for both males and females is slightly lower than the Scottish average however life expectancy has improved over the past decade and is now closer to the Scottish average as shown in the graph below.



Source: NRS Inverclyde Council Area Demographic Factsheet

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, albeit generally improving, is lower than that for Scotland as a whole which 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.

Healthy Life Expectancy	Inverclyde		Scotland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 year period 2009 -13	59.6	63.4	63.1	65.3

Source: ScotPHO <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/population-dynamics/healthy-life-expectancy/data/local-authorities/>

#### 6.1b) Life Expectancy by Intermediate Geography and Locality 2013

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 is statistically higher in the localities of Kilmacolm, Inverkip and Weymss Bay and lowest in Greenock Town Centre and East Central.

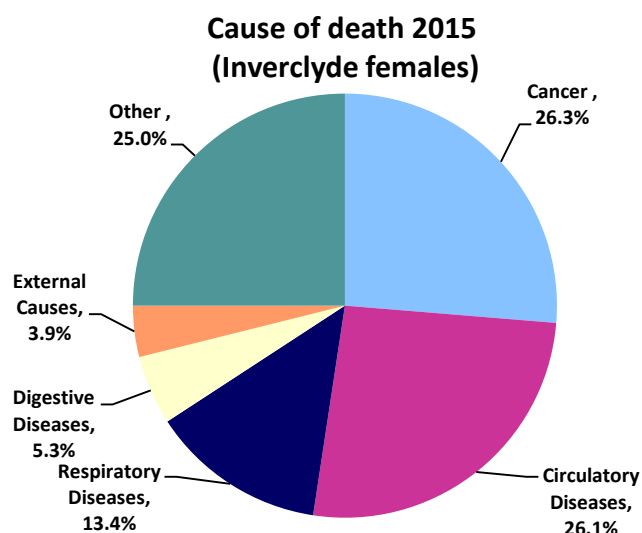
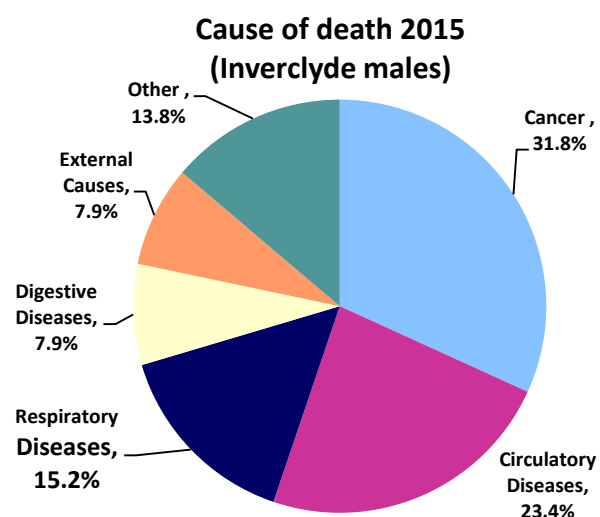
## Life Expectancy by intermediate Geography and Locality (2013)

Greenock Town Centre & East Central	Males , 70.2	Female, 76.8
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm & Mallard Bowl	Males , 71.1	Female, 81.1
Greenock Upper Central	Males , 71.1	Female, 78.1
Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield & Ravenscraig	Males , 71.8	Female, 79.2
Greenock East	Males , 72.2	Female, 79.6
Port Glasgow Upper East	Males , 72.8	Female, 78.6
Port Glasgow Mid, East & Central	Males , 73.3	Female, 77.7
Port Glasgow Upper West & Central	Males , 74.2	Female, 80.6
Greenock West & Central	Males , 75.2	Female, 80.2
Inverclyde	Males , 75.5	Female, 80.8
Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East	Males , 75.9	Female, 82.8
Gourock East, Greenock West & Lyle Rd	Males , 76.4	Female, 79.2
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes & Overton	Males , 77.2	Female, 79.2
Gourock Central, Upper East & IRH	Males , 77.6	Female, 82.7
Gourock Upper & West Central & Upper Larkfield	Males , 81.1	Female, 83.4
Inverkip & Wemyss Bay	Males , 81.6	Female, 87.2
Kilmacolm Central	Males , 84.2	Female, 92
West Braeside, East Inverkip & West Gourock	Males , 85.6	Female, 87.6

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

## 6.2 Causes of Death

The main cause of death for both males and females in Inverclyde is cancer followed circulatory diseases.

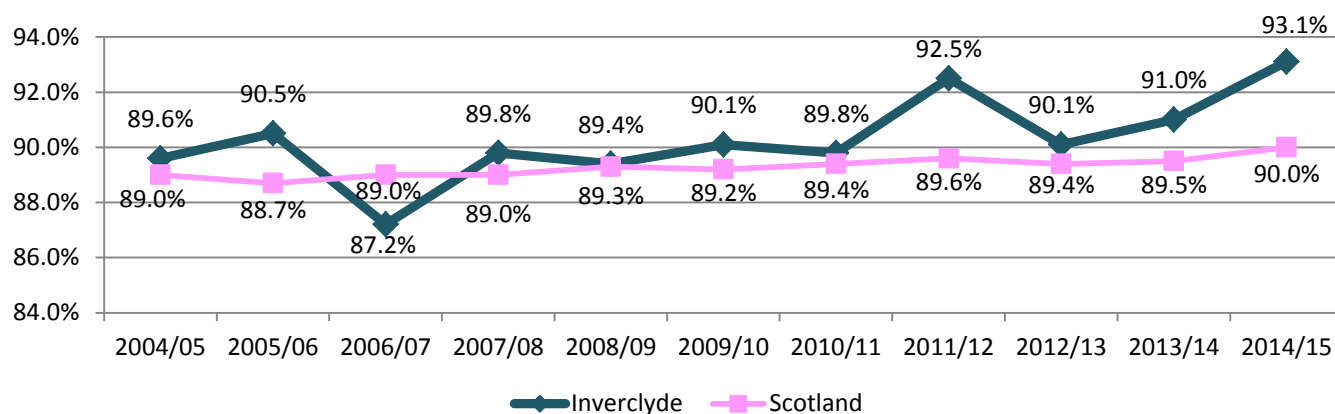


## 6.3 Birth Weight

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 birthweight when it lies between the 5th and 95th centile (of a reference standard) for weight at its gestational age.

The percentage of health birth weight babies in Inverclyde is higher than the Scottish average.

**% babies at a healthy birthweight**



Source: Community Planning Outcomes Profile

## 6.4 Infant mortality

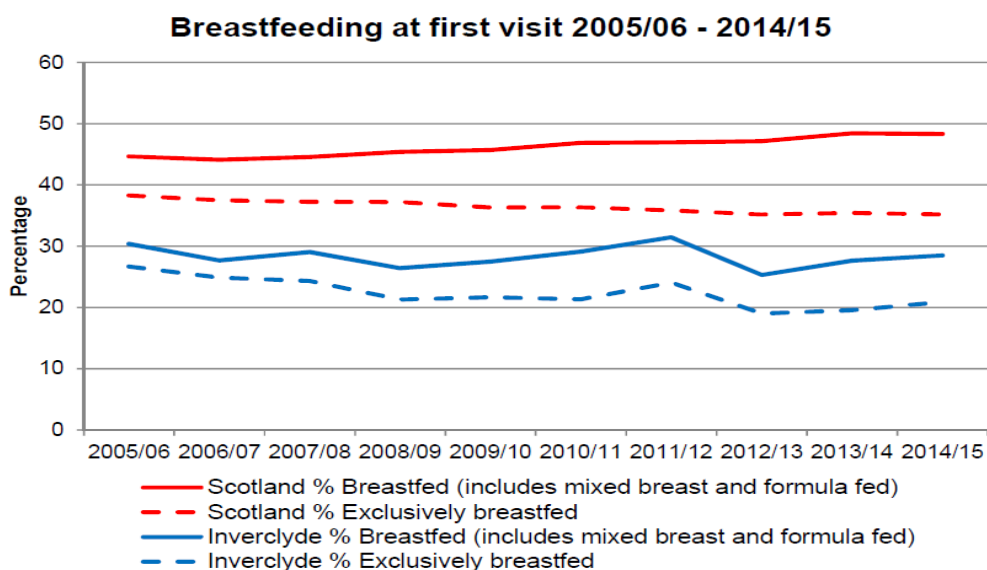
Whilst there has been low numbers of still born babies in the decade from 2005 to 2014, the rate of still births is higher in Inverclyde than in Scotland in five of those ten years.

Year	Inverclyde	Scotland
	Still birth rate per 1,000 births	Still birth rate per 1,000 births
2005	10.0	4.8
2006	7.0	5.0
2007	2.4	5.3
2008	4.6	5.0
2009	4.7	5.1
2010	1.2	5.1
2011	6.2	4.7
2012	8.9	4.4
2013	1.3	3.6
2014	8.0	3.7

## 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.

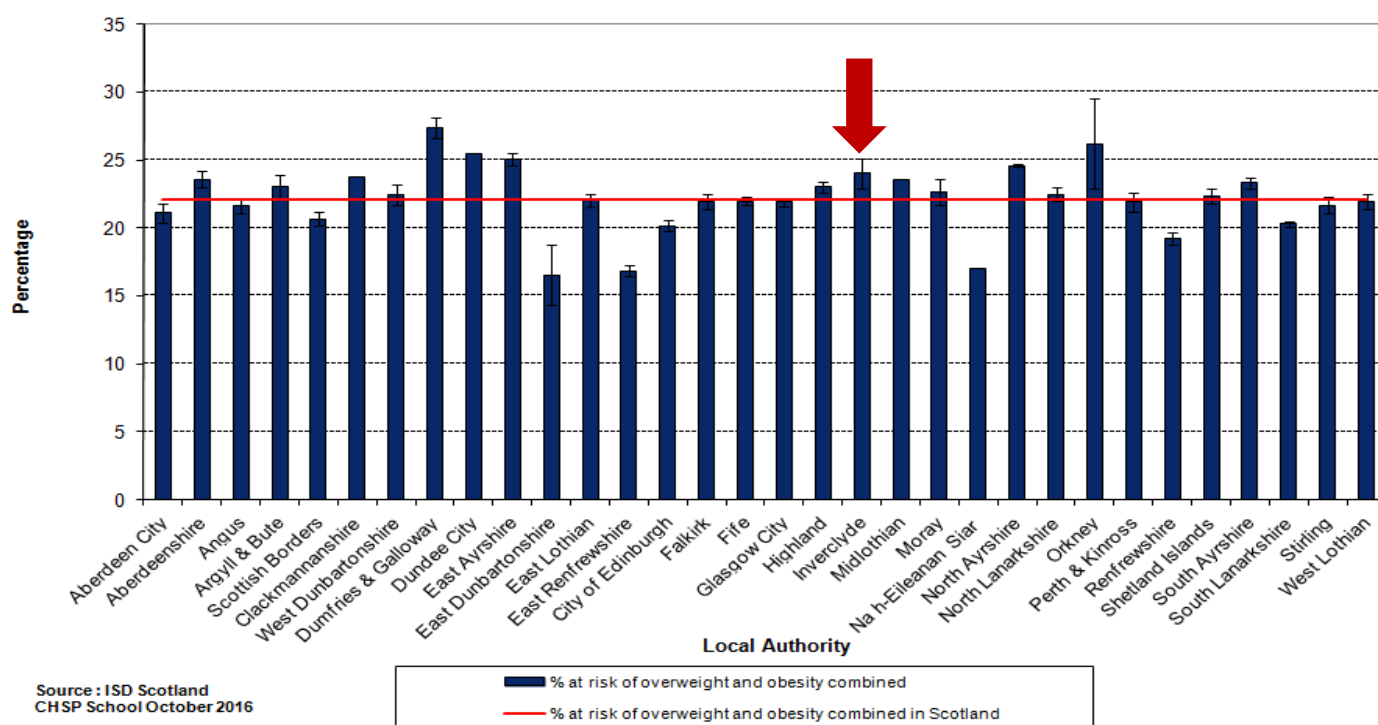
Breastfeeding statistics are published annually by ISD. The chart below shows the trend of breastfeeding at the first routine child health review. The percentage of breast fed babies (both mixed and exclusively breastfed) is lower in Inverclyde than the Scotland average. Breastfeeding in Inverclyde has fallen slightly from the 2005/06 levels, but has been rising in the last few years from lows in 2012/13.



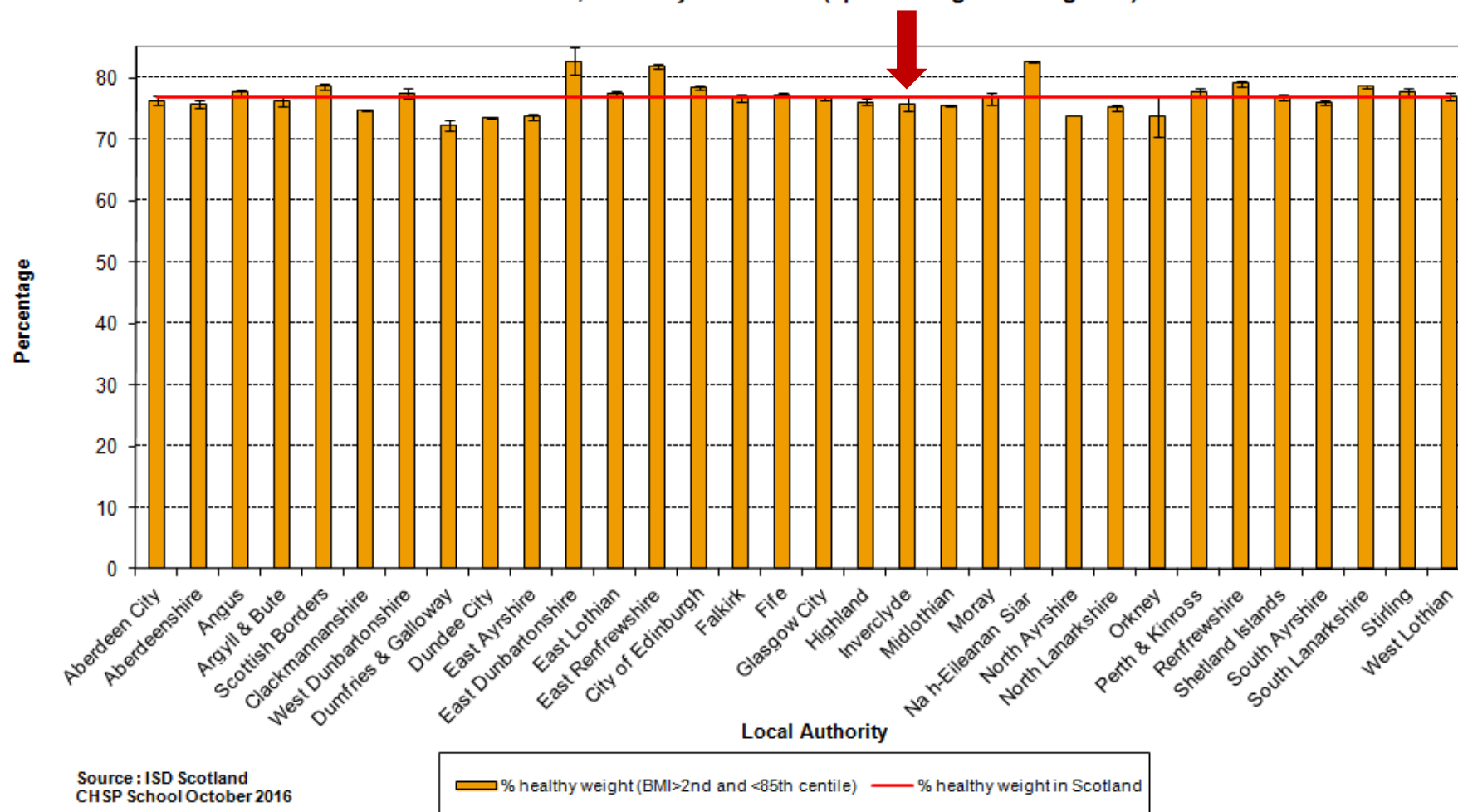
## 6.6 Child Weight and Growth

Child weight and growth can be used as a marker of their general nutritional and physical health. The chart below shows the percentage of children in Primary 1 in Inverclyde and other Scottish Councils who are at risk of being overweight or obese in 2015/16. Children in Inverclyde are at a slightly higher risk of weight problems compared to the national average, although it is not statistically significant difference.

**Figure B2.1 - Percentage of Primary 1 school children at risk of overweight and obesity combined: by Local Authority, Scotland, school year 2015/16 (epidemiological categories)**



**Figure B2.3 - Percentage of Primary 1 school children categorised as healthy weight by Local Authority, Scotland, school year 2015/16 (epidemiological categories)**





## 6.7 Alcohol Misuse

In 2014/15, the rate for alcohol related hospital stays was 1073/100,000, 60% higher than the Scottish level which was 672/100,000. The rate of alcohol related hospital stays in Inverclyde has fallen slightly however in the five years between 2010/11 and 2014/15 from 1192.2 to 1072.5.

Inverclyde	EASR Standardised hospital stay rate
2010/11	1192.2
2011/12	1163.2
2012/13	851.5
2013/14	1020.2
2014/15	1072.5

The alcohol related mortality rate in Inverclyde in 2014 at 38.9, was significantly worse than the average rate of 21.4 for Scotland. Alcohol related mortality is the rate per 100,000 people where alcohol is the underlying cause of death. In 2014, the alcohol mortality rate in Inverclyde was the second highest amongst local authorities / alcohol and drugs partnerships in the country.

Inverclyde	Inverclyde EASR standardised alcohol mortality rate	National EASR standardised alcohol mortality rate
2010	48.4	26.1
2011	38.5	24.6
2012	27.9	21.2
2013	22.5	21.4
2014	38.9	22.2

## 6.8 Drug Misuse

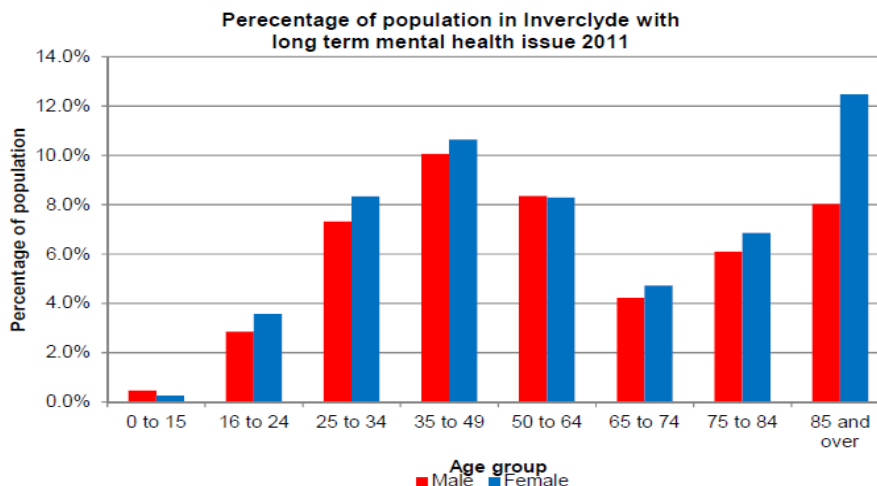
In 2012/2013 in Inverclyde there were an estimated 1,700 people aged 15-64 with a problem drug use. Problem drug use can lead to a number of health and social problems; in Inverclyde in 2013 the rate of drug related hospital admissions was 240 per 100,000 people, almost double the rate for Scotland as a whole which was 125 per 100,000 people

The estimated prevalence of those with a problem drug use has increased in Inverclyde when comparing the data from 2009/10 and 2012/13. This is in contrast to Scotland as a whole, where the estimated percentage of the population with a problem drug use fell slightly. The estimated prevalence in Inverclyde is the highest of all the alcohol and drug partnerships in Scotland.

	Estimated prevalence 2009/10 %	Estimated prevalence 2012/13 %
Inverclyde	2.61	3.2
Scotland	1.71	1.68

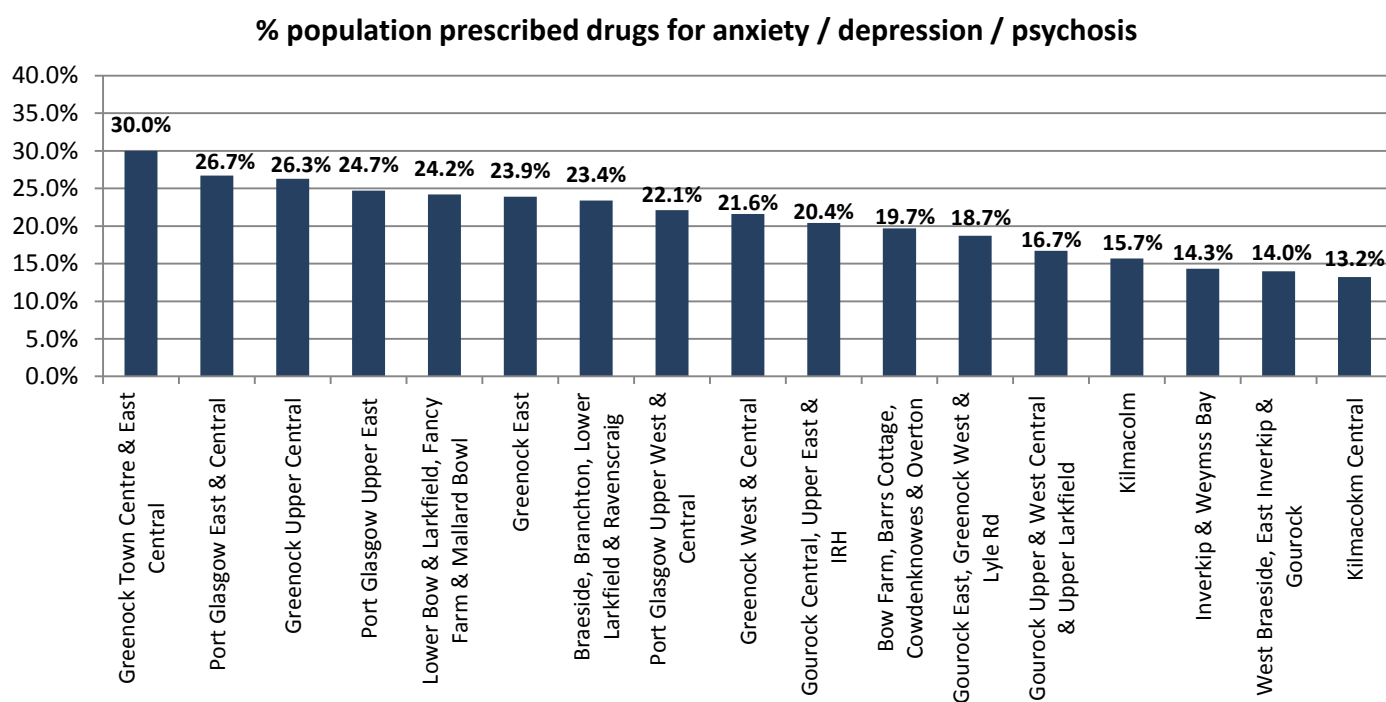
## 6.9 Mental Health

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%.



In 2014, the rate of patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation was higher in Inverclyde than the national average; 407.3 in Inverclyde compared to 269.7 in Scotland. The rate of death from suicide in 2014 was also higher in Inverclyde than in Scotland, 15.7 compared to 13.9 (five year average, age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population).

In 2015, the percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis was higher than the national average; 21.4% of Inverclyde's population compared to 18% of the whole Scottish population. The chart below shows the percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety / depression / psychosis in each of Inverclyde's intermediate geography areas. Rates are highest in the areas of greatest deprivation.



Source: [www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool](http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool)

## 6.10 Dementia

As Inverclyde's population ages, more people are at risk of developing dementia. Dementia presents a significant challenge to individuals, carers and health and social care services across Scotland. Alzheimer Scotland estimates that 1,423 people in Inverclyde have dementia in 2015. Around 49 of these people are under the age of 65 ([www.alzscot.org](http://www.alzscot.org)).

The prevalence rates for older people with dementia aged 65+ is approximately 10% of the older population and an anticipated 30% for people aged over 80. In Inverclyde it is anticipated that there will be an increase of 10% of those aged 85-89 years with dementia and a 26% increase in those aged 90 or above as the demographic picture changes.

(Source: *Inverclyde Dementia Strategy November 2013*)

Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Rate (per 100 people)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7

Source: *Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)* [www.isdscotland.org/qof](http://www.isdscotland.org/qof)

## 6.11 Smoking

### 6.11a) Smoking prevalence

Smoking related illnesses can affect an individual's health and socio-economic outcomes. Smoking statistics for Inverclyde comes from the 2014/15 Health and Wellbeing Survey Report as it surveys a greater number of people in the area about their smoking habits.

The percentage of the adult population in Inverclyde that smoke has decreased in recent years. In 2008, 35% of the population were recorded as smokers, by 2014 this had fallen to 24%, although the smoking rate in Inverclyde is still higher than the Scottish average.

Percentage Adult Smokers 2014	
Inverclyde	24%
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	25%
Scotland	20%

Sources: *Scottish Household Survey - Annual Report 2014 - LA Tables*; *NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde Health and Wellbeing Survey 2014/15*

### 6.11b) Smoking during pregnancy by deprivation quintile

Smoking in pregnancy is related to other health issues, particularly the low birth weight of babies and child health. Approximately one in five women in Inverclyde smoked during pregnancy. There are variations in the smoking habits of pregnant women with rates being significantly higher in the more deprived areas.

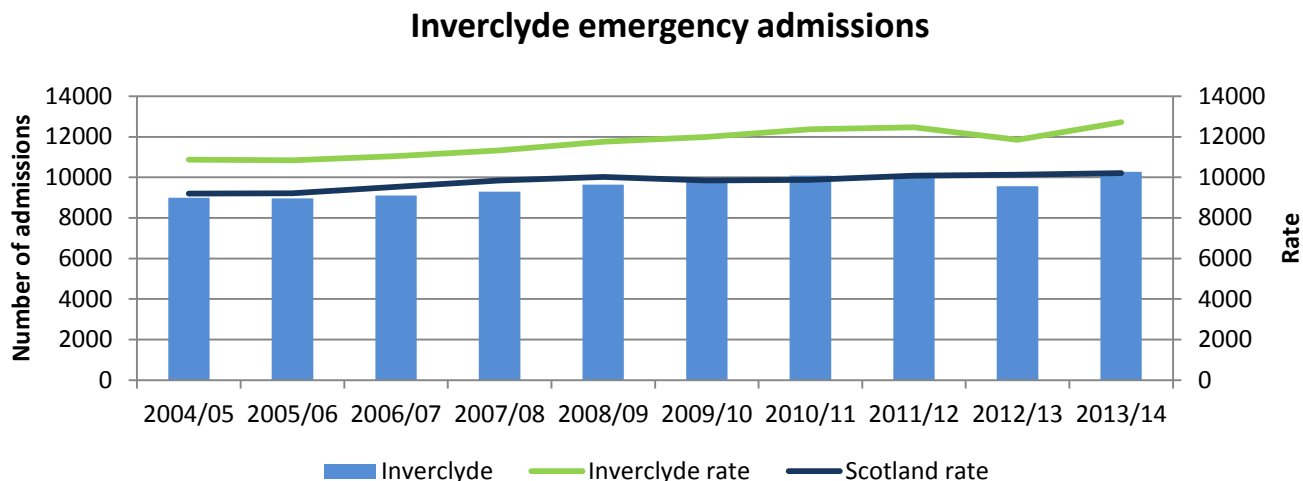
Smoking during pregnancy (% of women)	Inverclyde %	Scotland %
Quintile 1 (Most Deprived)	26.8	30.8
Quintile 2	18.6	22.5
Quintile 3	15	15.3
Quintile 4	9.6	10.4
Quintile 5 (Least deprived)	4.1	5.2
All	19.9	18.5

Source: *ScotPHO Tobacco Control Profile*

## 6.12 Emergency Hospital Admissions

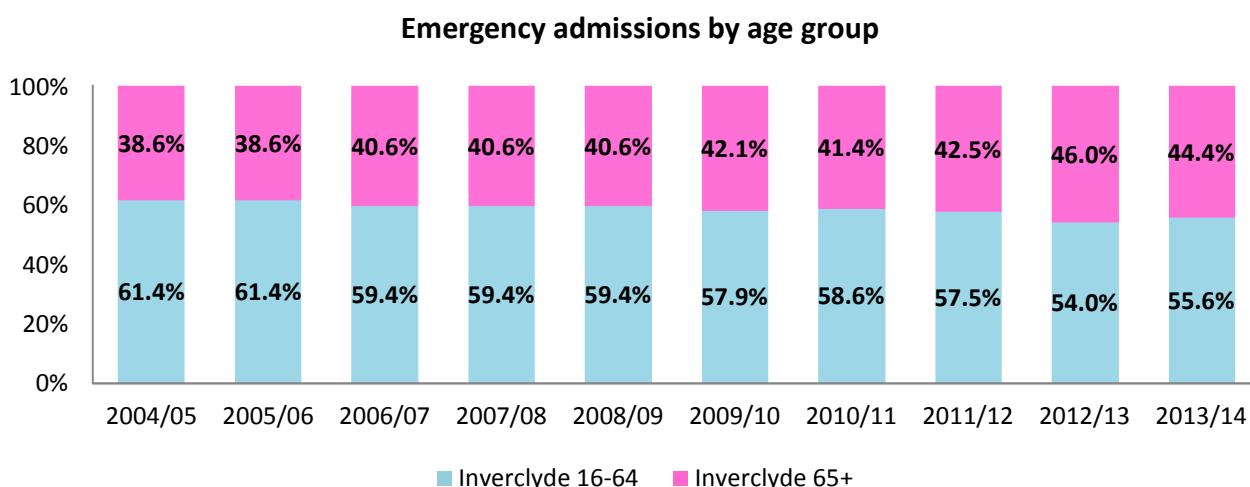
### 6.12a) Inverclyde

The rate of emergency admissions (per 100,000 people) to hospital in Inverclyde has been higher than the Scotland rate for the last ten years.



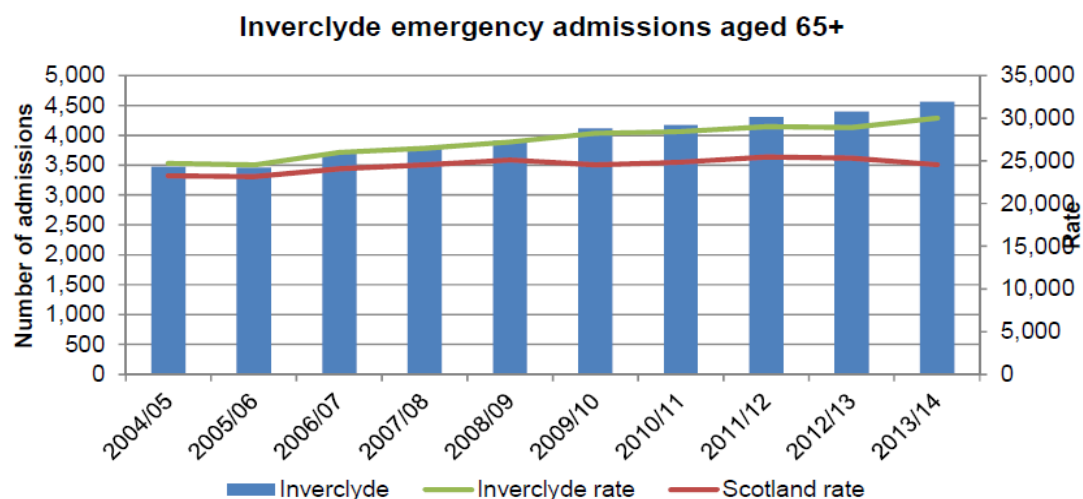
### 6.12b) Emergency Admissions by Age Group

The 65+ age group has increased in proportion to the number of total admissions over the last decade. In 2004/05, the over 65s accounted for 38.6% of all emergency admissions. By 2013/14, this had increased to 44.4%. The trend statistics are displayed in the chart below.



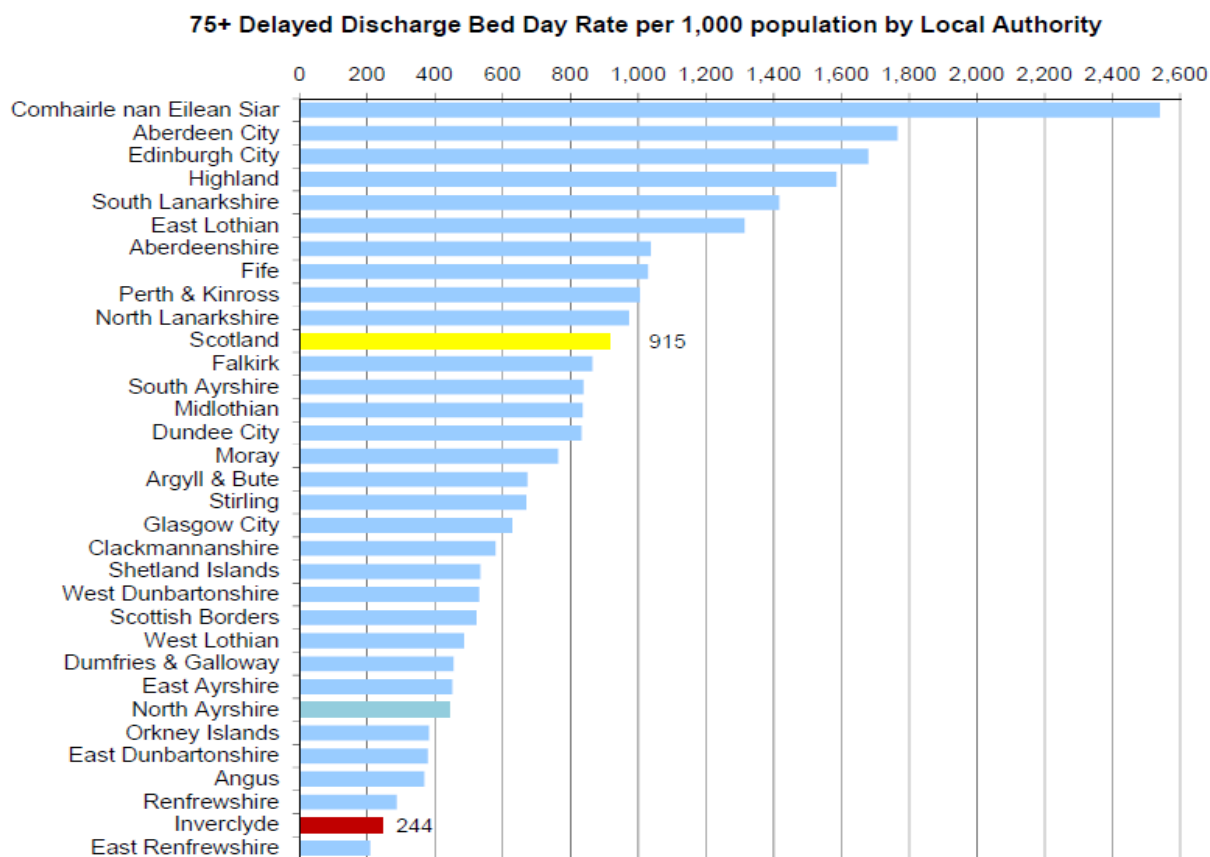
### 6.12c) Emergency hospital admissions age 65+

There has been a steady increase year on year in the number of emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population (65+). There were 25,064 admissions in 2004/05 and this has steadily risen each year to 29,907 in 2014/15. The rate of emergency admissions for those aged 65 plus per 100,000 is higher in Inverclyde than the Scottish average.



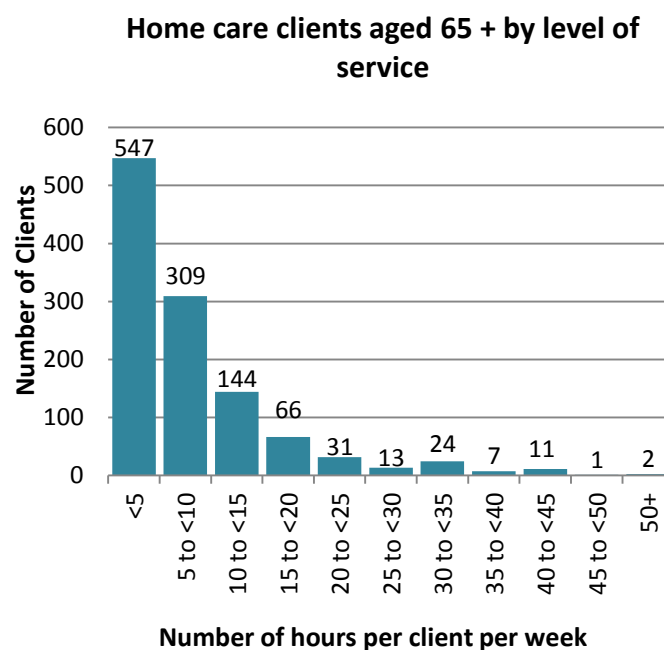
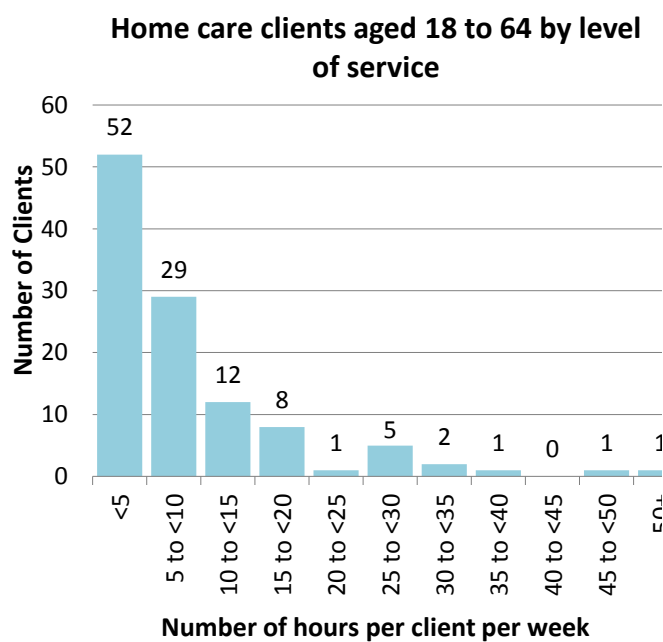
### 6.13 Delayed Discharge from Hospital

In 2015, Inverclyde had the second lowest rate in Scotland for bed days occupied by delayed discharge patients aged 75 years and older. This is illustrated in the following graph.

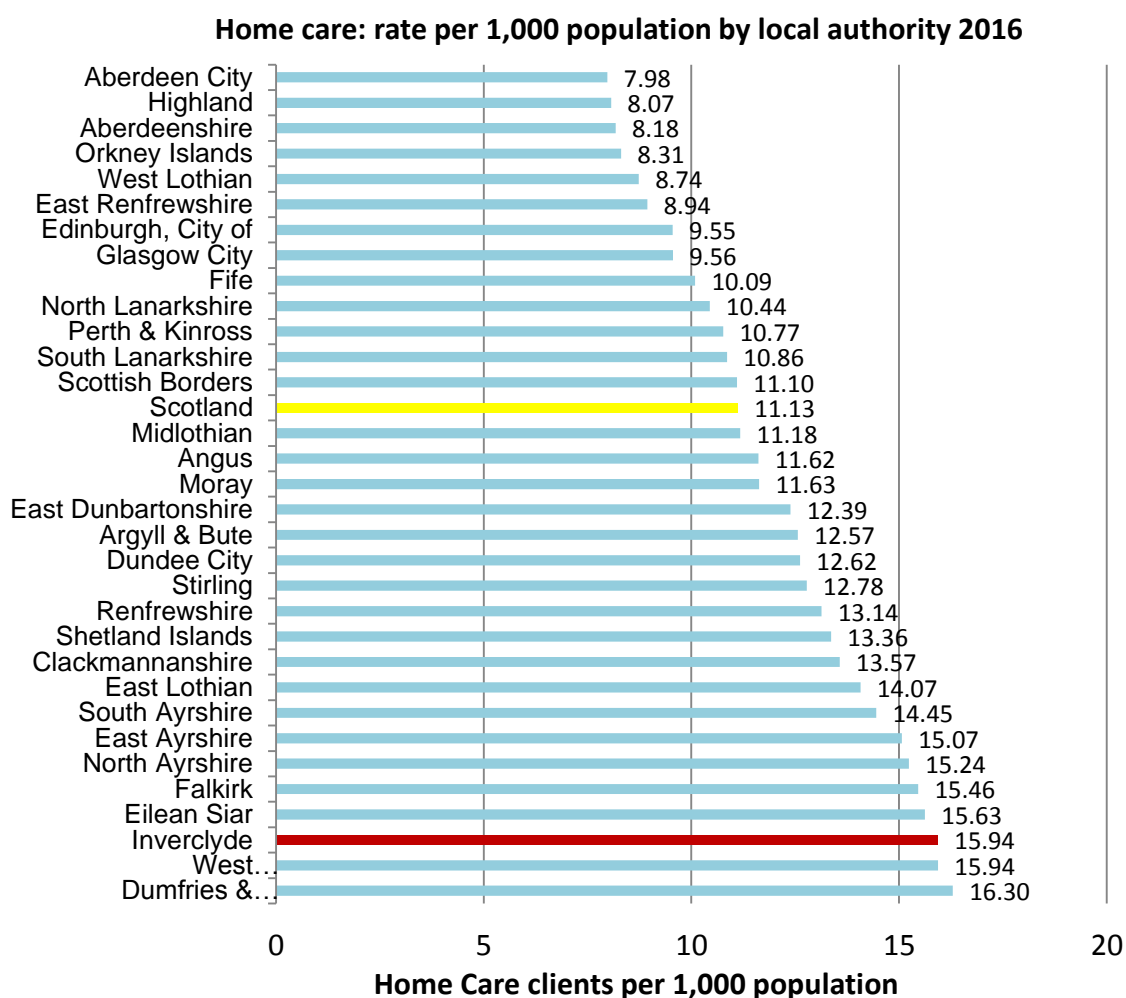


### 6.14 Care and Support at Home

According to the Social Care Survey, 1,270 people in Inverclyde received care and support at home in 2016. This was an increase of 10 clients from 2015. The graphs below show that the vast majority of home care hours was provided to clients aged 65 and over.



The rate of homecare per 1,000 population in 2016 was 15.94 in Inverclyde, higher than the Scottish rate of 11.13. The chart below shows how the rate of care and support at home in Inverclyde compares with all Councils in Scotland.



Source: Social Care Services Scotland [www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/11/8311/0](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/11/8311/0)

### **What issues arise from the Health data?**

- There is a welcome improvement in life expectancy for both males and females in Inverclyde, although longer life expectancy does not always translate to healthy life expectancy. 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 higher than the national levels and targeted approaches through the work of the Alcohol and Drug Partnership will continue to be important.
- It is anticipated that as the population ages, growing numbers of Inverclyde residents will be at risk of developing dementia. The partnership needs to consider how it can effectively meet the needs of people with dementia to ensure that they have the best possible quality of life, whilst also supporting families caring for those with dementia.
- 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. Ensuring that the needs of the older population are being met will present the partnership with serious challenges.

## 7. ENVIRONMENT

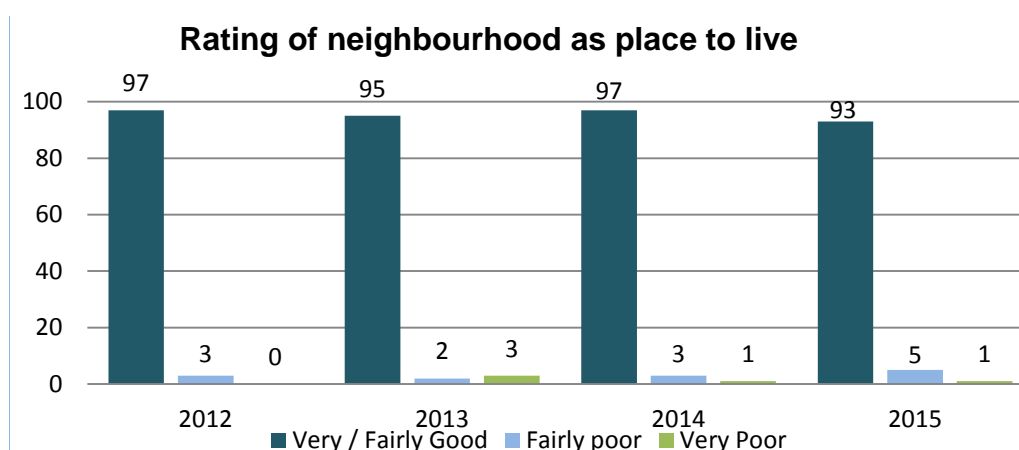
Physical and social environments that nurture good health can help to reduce health inequalities. Those living in deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to environmental factors that have a negative impact on health and wellbeing.

The Our Place Our Future Survey (appendix 2) provides a great deal of information on how satisfied Inverclyde residents are with their environment and this should be considered alongside the information that is provided here.

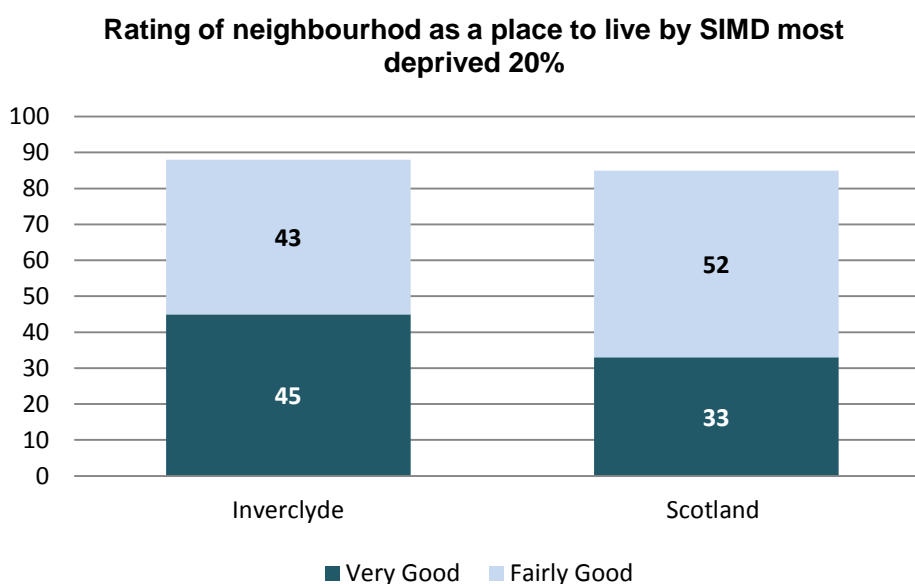
### 7.1 Place to live

The Scottish Household Survey provides up to date 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 residents of Inverclyde who completed the survey rated their neighbourhood as either very or fairly good to live. Satisfaction rates have fallen however since 2012.



In our 20% most deprived communities, a higher number of people rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live compared to the overall figure for the same group in Scotland.





## 7.2 Open Space

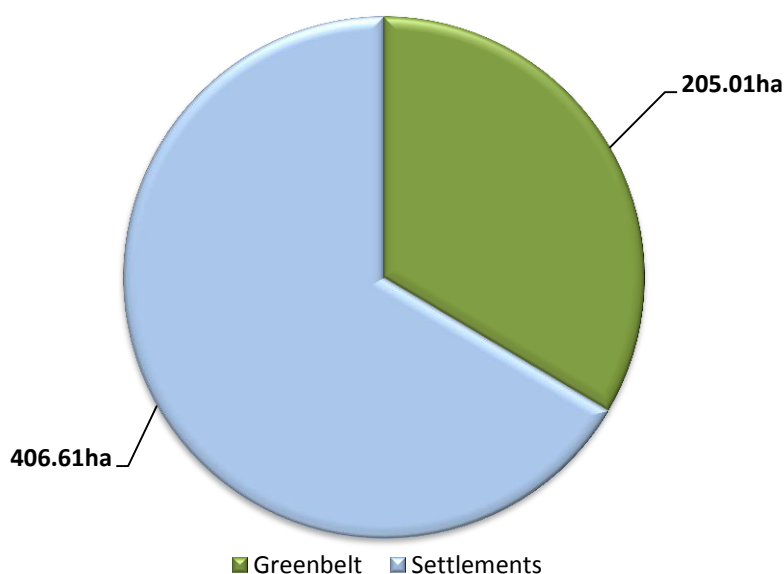
Open spaces are important for our quality of life and have been shown to have social, environment, economic and health benefits, including including reduced stress and anxiety as well as improvements in mood, concentration and relaxation. Indirect benefits include social contact and integration, space for physical activity and play and improved air quality. People living in areas of higher deprivation often have less access to natural space and a poorer living environment, which in turn presents a risk to an individual's health.

The table and diagram below provide a breakdown of open space distribution across Inverclyde. In 2015 there was a total of 125 sites and 611.62ha with 66.4% within settlements and 33.6% within the Greenbelt. The figures do not include sites within a wider open space e.g. play areas and Multi Use Games Areas within public parks and residential amenity areas.

Area	Number of open spaces	Land Area (ha)
Port Glasgow	30	86.48
Greenock	59	243.88
Gourock	10	42.13
Inverkip	6	8.54
Wemyss Bay	8	13.77
Kilmacolm	3	7.47
Quarriers	2	4.34
<b>Total settlements</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>406.61</b>
Greenbelt	7	205.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>611.61</b>

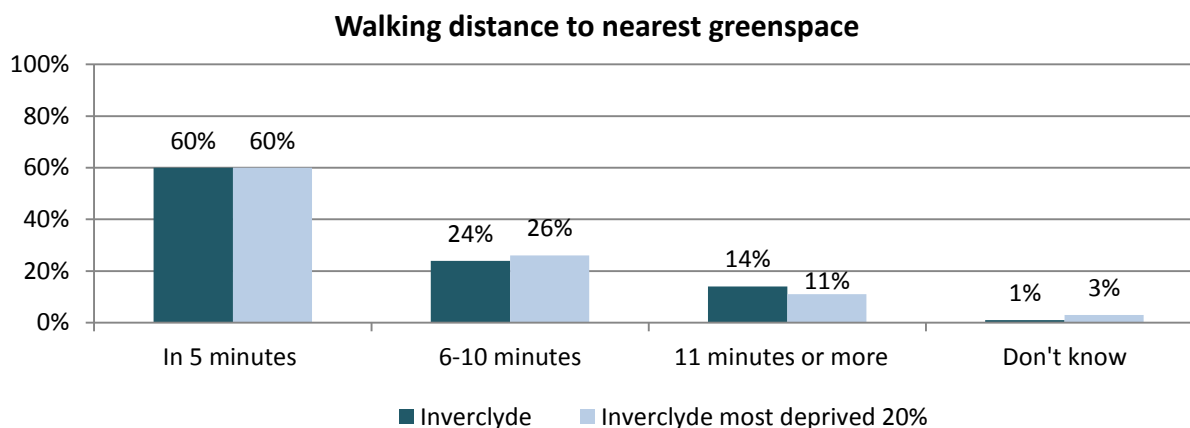
Source: Inverclyde Council Open Space Audit 2015

### Open space distribution in Inverclyde



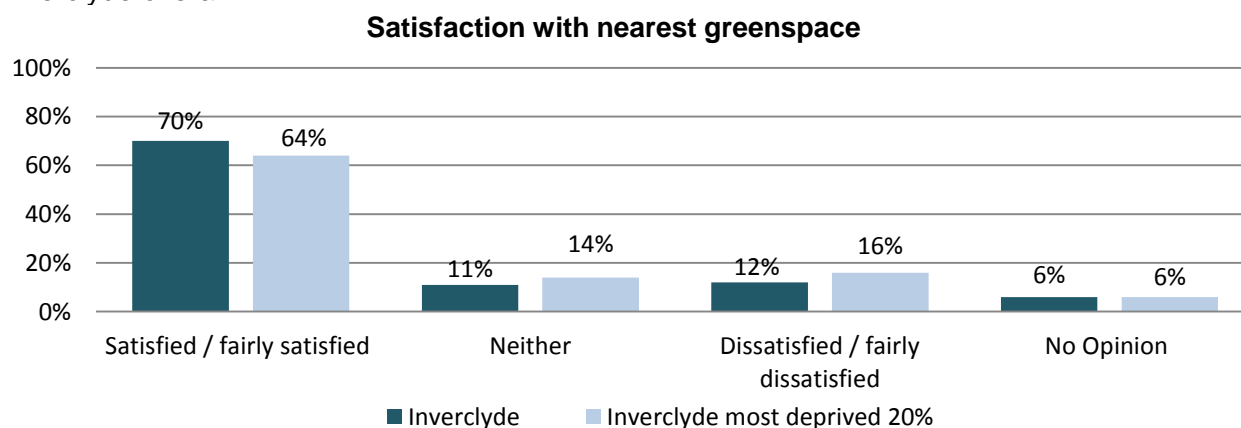
## 7.2b) Access to Open Space

According to the Scottish Household Survey, 60% of Inverclyde residents live within 5 walking minutes to the nearest greenspace whilst 84% of Inverclyde residents 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.



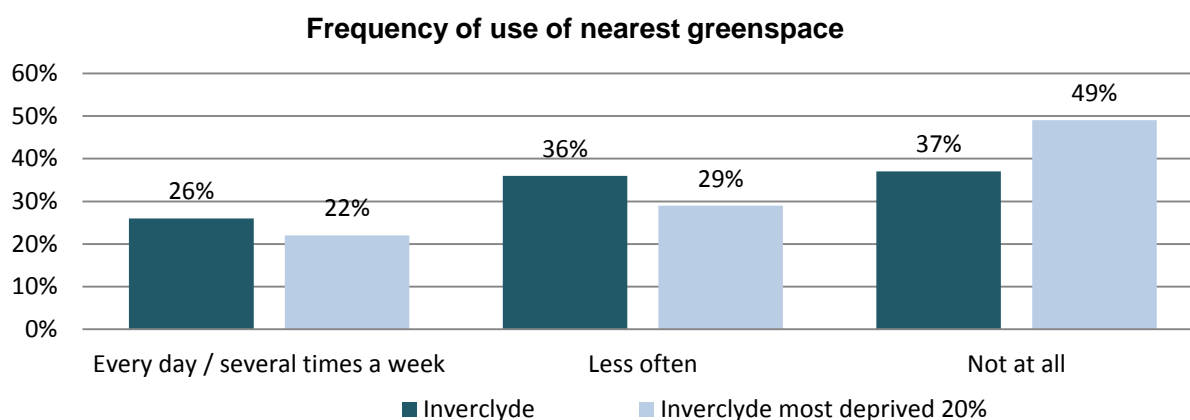
Source: SHS 2015, table 11.4 & 11.19

Satisfaction levels with the nearest greenspace in Inverclyde lower in the 20% most deprived areas than in Inverclyde overall.



Source: SHS 2015 figure 11.6 & table 11.2

A far higher proportion of people living in the 20% most deprived areas in Inverclyde reported that they never access greenspace. This presents an issue as those who use greenspace the least stand to gain the most in terms of protection from heart disease and stroke and improved mental health.

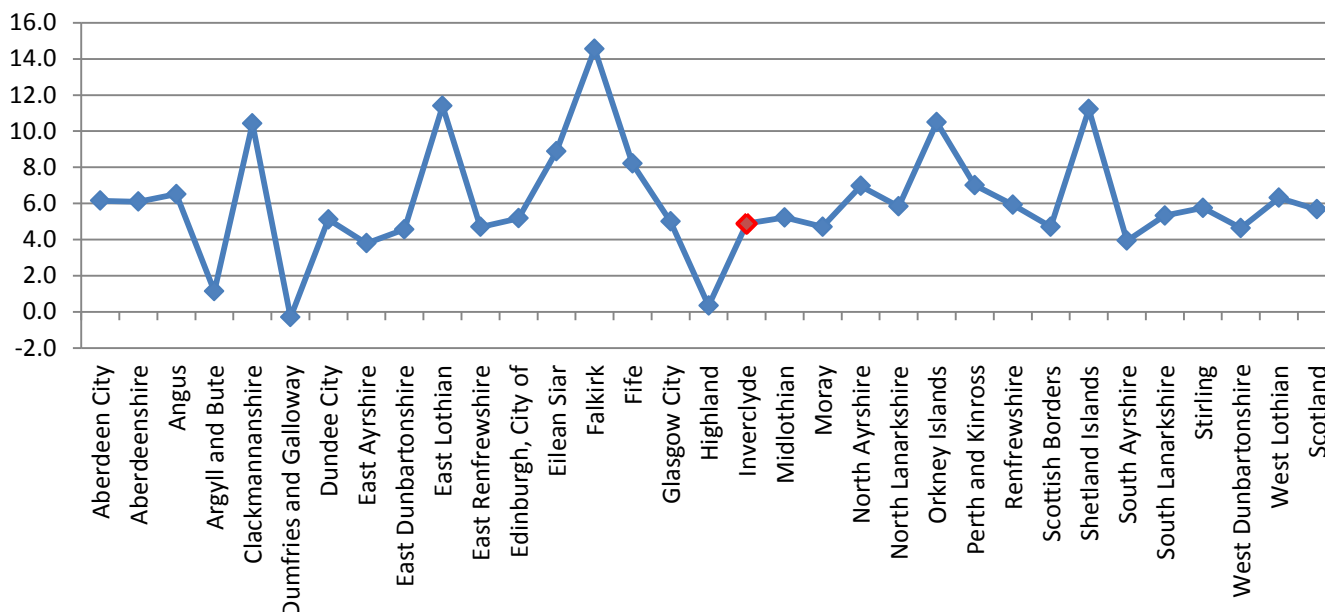


Source: SHS 2015 Figure 11.5 & table 11.2

### 7.3 Emissions

There has been a decrease in carbon emissions per capita in Inverclyde from 6.7 in 2004/05 to 4.9 in 2014/15.

The chart below shows how CO2 emissions in Inverclyde compared with other local authorities in Scotland in 2014/15.



(Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Profiles).

Road traffic emissions are the main source of air pollution in Inverclyde with around 40,000 commuters travelling from, to, or across Inverclyde on an average week day ( Inverclyde Council 2016 Air Quality Annual Progress Report).

### 7.4 Vacant and Derelict Land in Inverclyde 2017

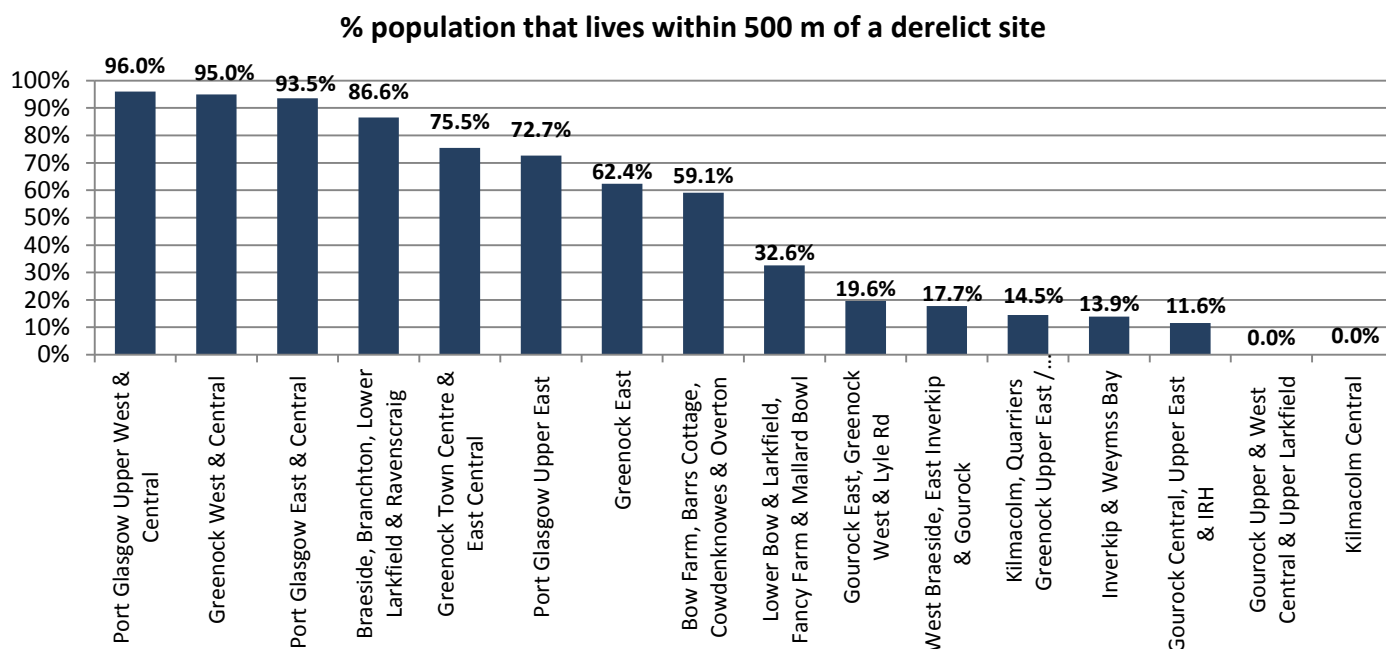
There was 155.96ha of vacant and derelict land in Inverclyde at 31 March 2017. This amounts to a net decrease of 4.7% in the Vacant and Derelict Land area since 2014/15.

The reason for the large increase in derelict land in 2015/16 was due to 12 sites being reclassified as derelict, either in light of new information or to align with the Scottish Governments 2016 Guidance on the Vacant and Derelict Land Survey.

Year	Vacant Land (ha)	Vacant Land and Buildings	Derelict Land (ha)	Total (ha)
2014/15	92.57	43.11	27.87	163.55
2015/16	76.81	1.58	81.77	160.16
2016/17	74.73	0.45	80.78	155.96

You can find full details of the vacant and derelict land supply in Inverclyde on the Council's webpage by clicking on the following link: [Inverclyde Council Land Surveys](#)

According to the Scottish Public Health Observatory ScotPHO profile for Inverclyde, 54% of Inverclyde's population live within 500 metres of a derelict site compared to 30.3% in Scotland. There are significant differences however across communities in Inverclyde



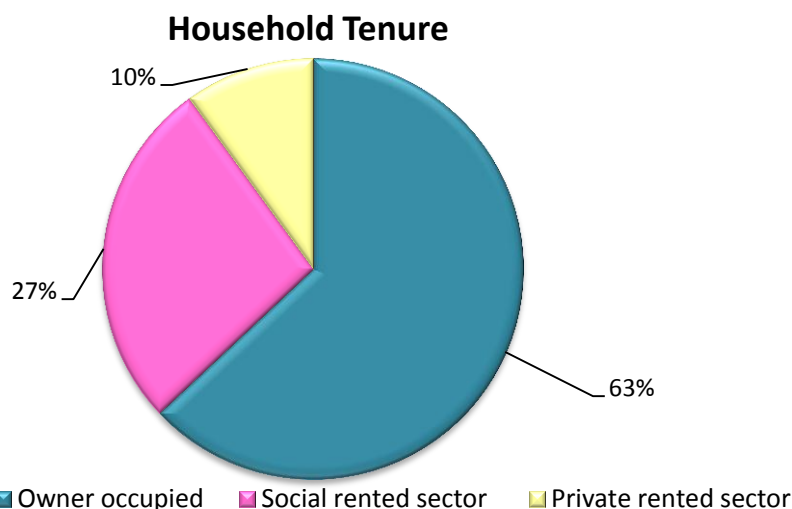
Source: <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

## 7.5 Housing

### 7.5a) Household Tenure

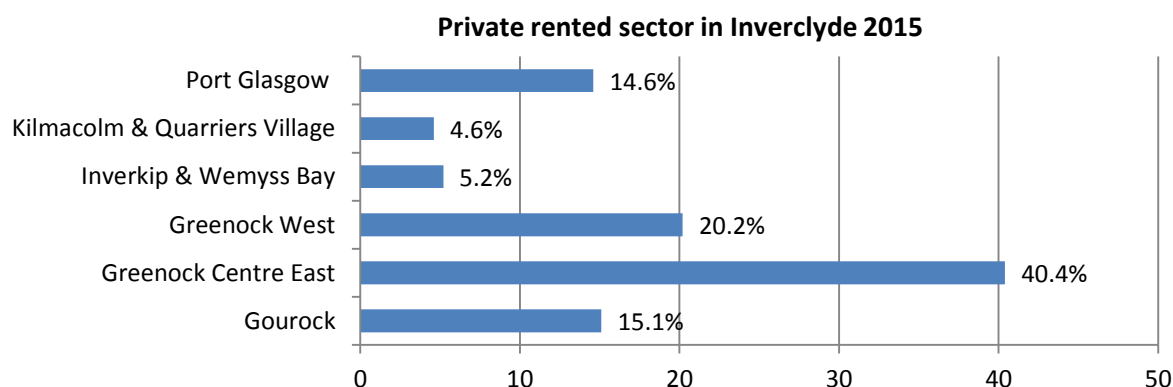
Owner occupation is the largest sector in Inverclyde, accounting for 63% of the stock whilst the social rented sector accounts for 27% of the stock. There has been a significant rise in the private rented sector in recent years which now represents 10% of all dwellings. This reflects national and UK trends

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.



### 7.5b) Private Sector

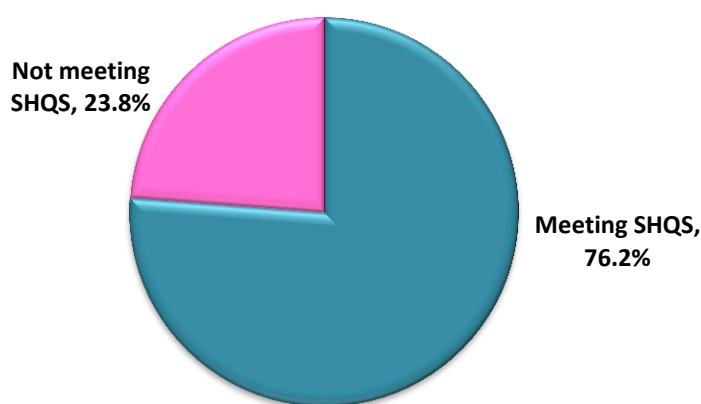
The size of the private rented sector varies considerably across Inverclyde with 40.4% of all dwellings in Greenock Central East falling into this category but just 20.2% of dwellings in Greenock South West.



Source: Private rented sector study and assessor stock data 2015

## 7.5b) Stock Condition

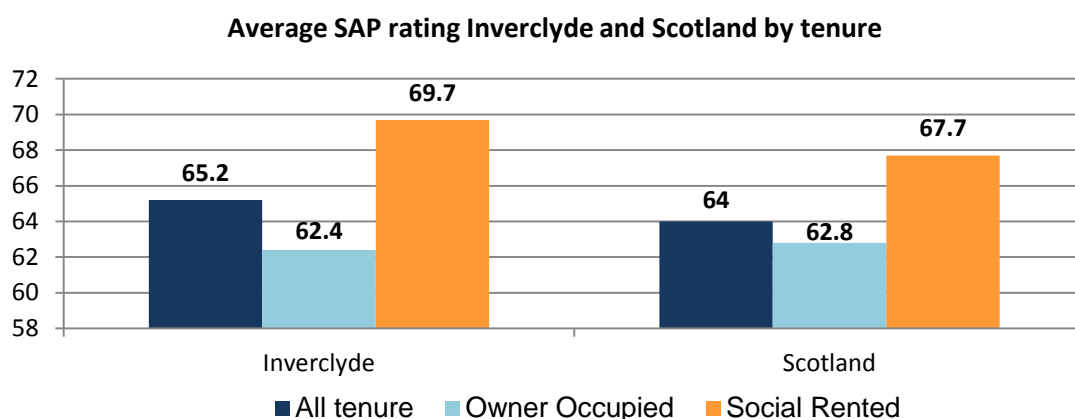
The annual return on the Charter (2015) reported that as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, 23.8% of registered social landlord stock failed to meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard.



Poor house condition is not however restricted a particular sector, the Social Care Census 2013 estimated that 12,000 pensioners in Inverclyde lived in dwellings with disrepair. The majority of older people are home owners who may be income poor but asset rich and as such, cannot afford to pay for repairs to their home.

## 7.5c) Energy efficiency

The Scottish House Condition Survey (2013-15) estimates that the average SAP rating in Inverclyde is 65.2, this is marginally higher than the Scottish figure of 64. In terms of energy efficiency of the housing stock, the highest performing sector in Inverclyde is social renting with a mean SAP rating of 69.7 (Scotland, 67.7) compared to the owner occupied sector which has a mean SAP rating of 62.4 (Scotland, 62.8). The sample size for the private rented sector was too small to provide data.



Source: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SHCS/keyanalyses/Latables2015>

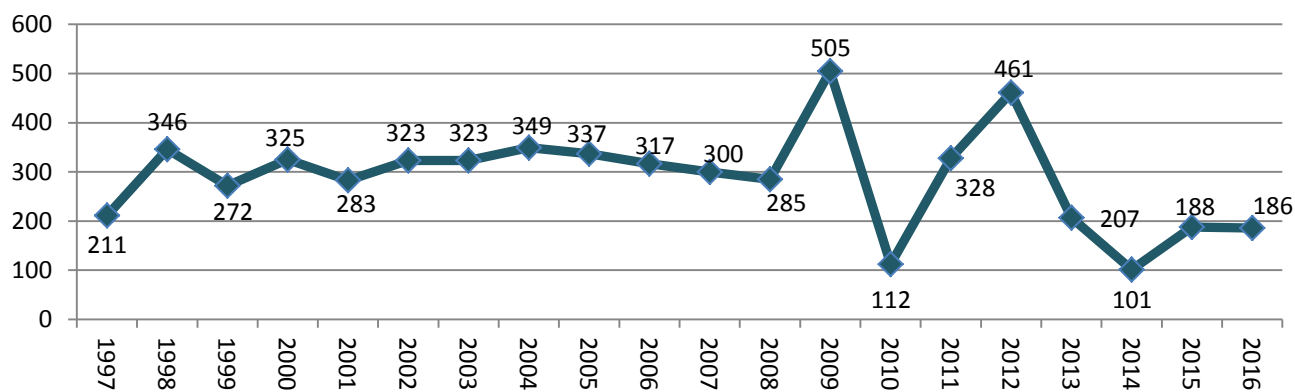
## 7.5d) Housing Completions 1997-2016

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 1997-2016. The highest number of completions in any one year was 505 in 2009 and the lowest was 101 in 2014.

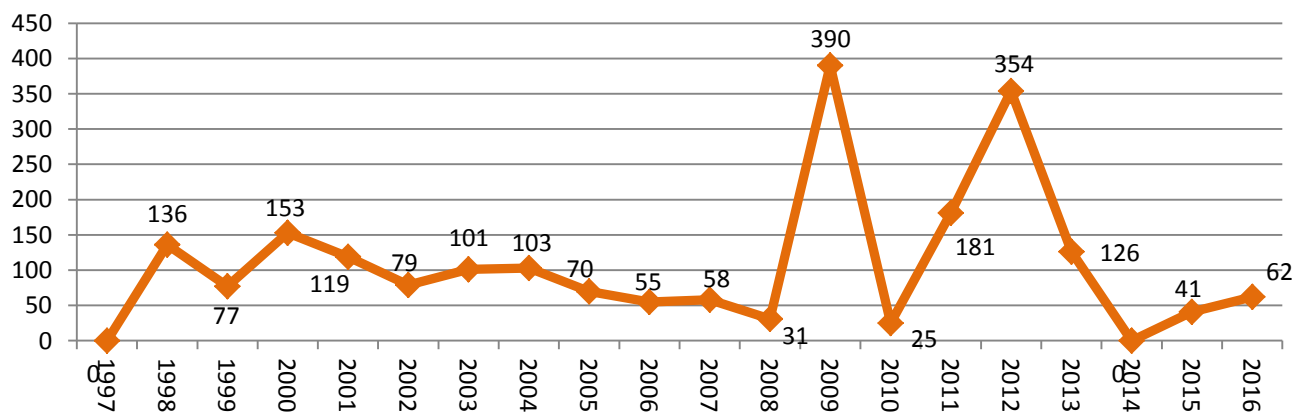
Source: Scottish Government Housing Statistics

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/NewBuild>

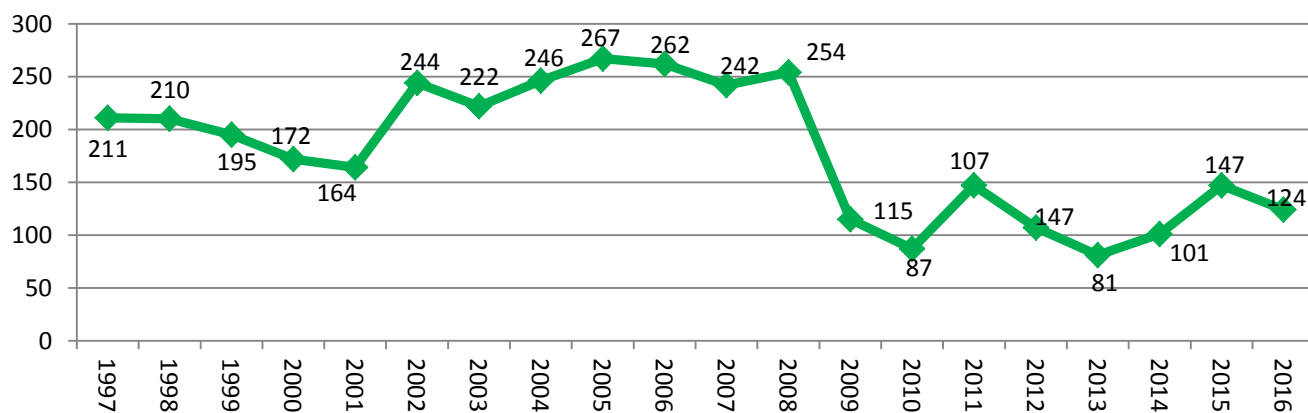
**Inverclyde: all sector new build completions**



**Inverclyde: social rented sector new build completions**



**Inverclyde: private new build completions**



## 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.	131
C – Buildings of local importance.	91

Source: Inverclyde Council

### Creative Industry

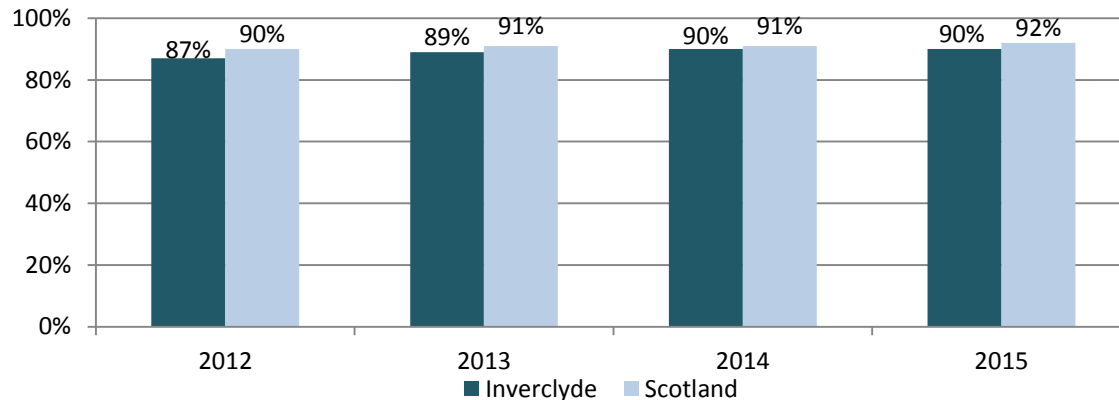
The number of people employed in the creative industry in Inverclyde has declined by 33% over the period 2010 to 2013. Further details are shown in the table below.

#### Creative Industry Employment in Scotland LAs

2010	2011	2013	Change	%
600	500	400	-200	-33%

Source: Skills Investment Plan for Scotland's Creative industries

#### Cultural engagement by adults in the last 12 months

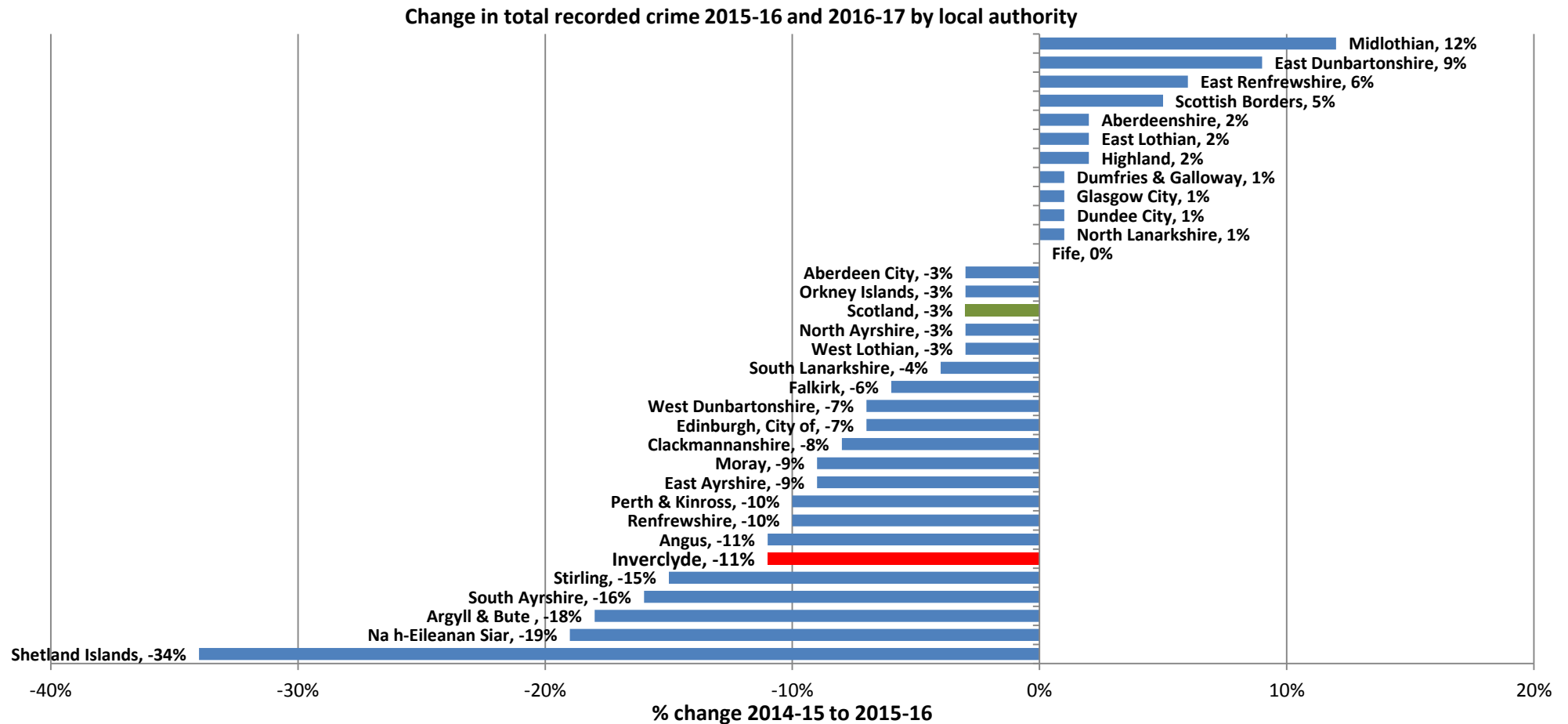


Source: SHS 2015

## 7.7 Community Safety

This section provides an overview of Inverclyde's community safety statistics. If you would like additional information on this issue, please refer to the Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Needs Assessment.

Inverclyde is one of twenty local authorities that have experienced a decrease in recorded crime between 2015/16 and 2016/17. Recorded crime in Inverclyde fell by 11%. This is better than the Scottish average where recorded crime fell by 3%.

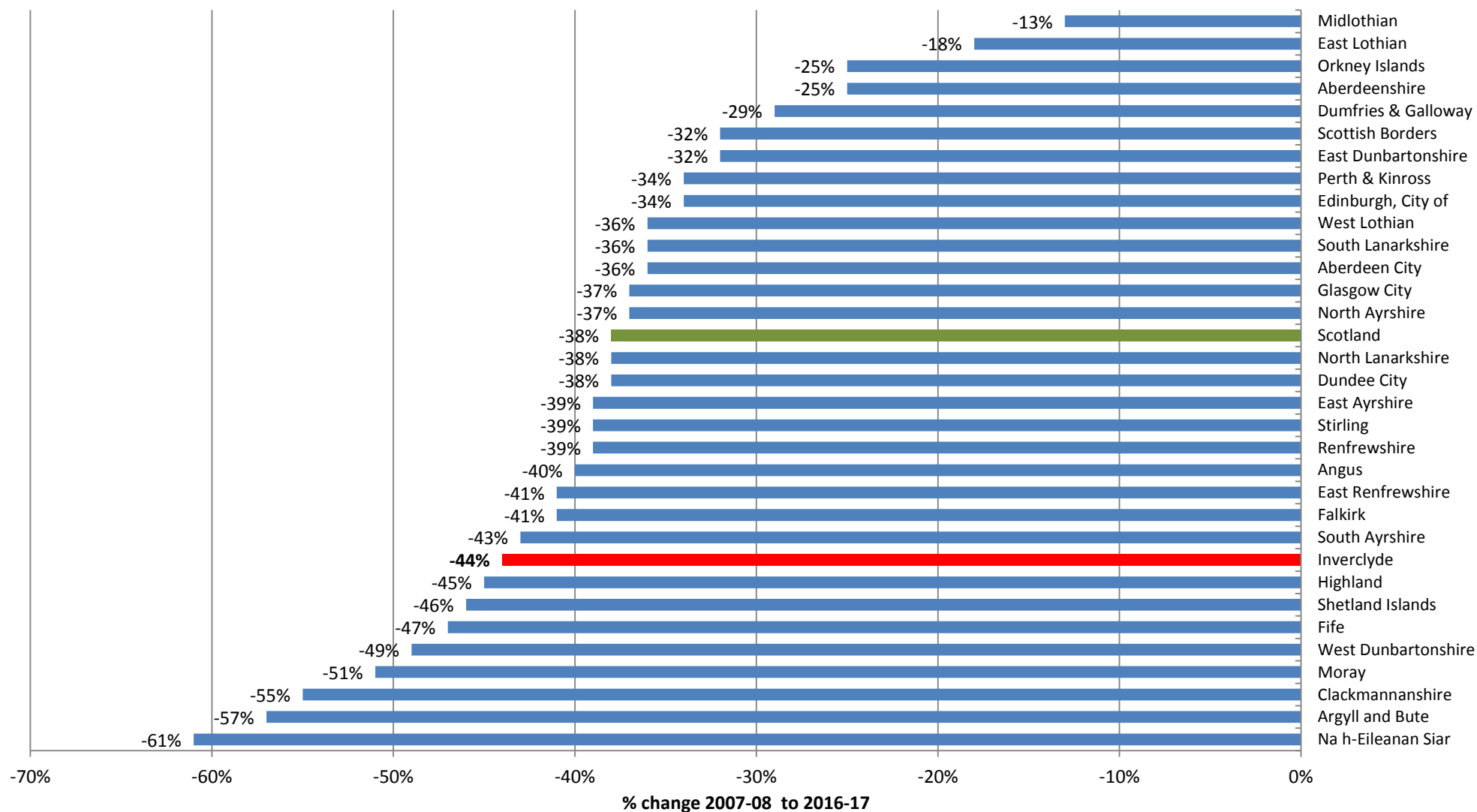


Source: National Statistics, Crime and Justice – Recorded Crime in Scotland 2016-17 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/09/3075/downloads#res-1>



Over the period 2007-08 to 2016-17, Inverclyde had the 9<sup>th</sup> largest drop in total recorded crime in Scotland.

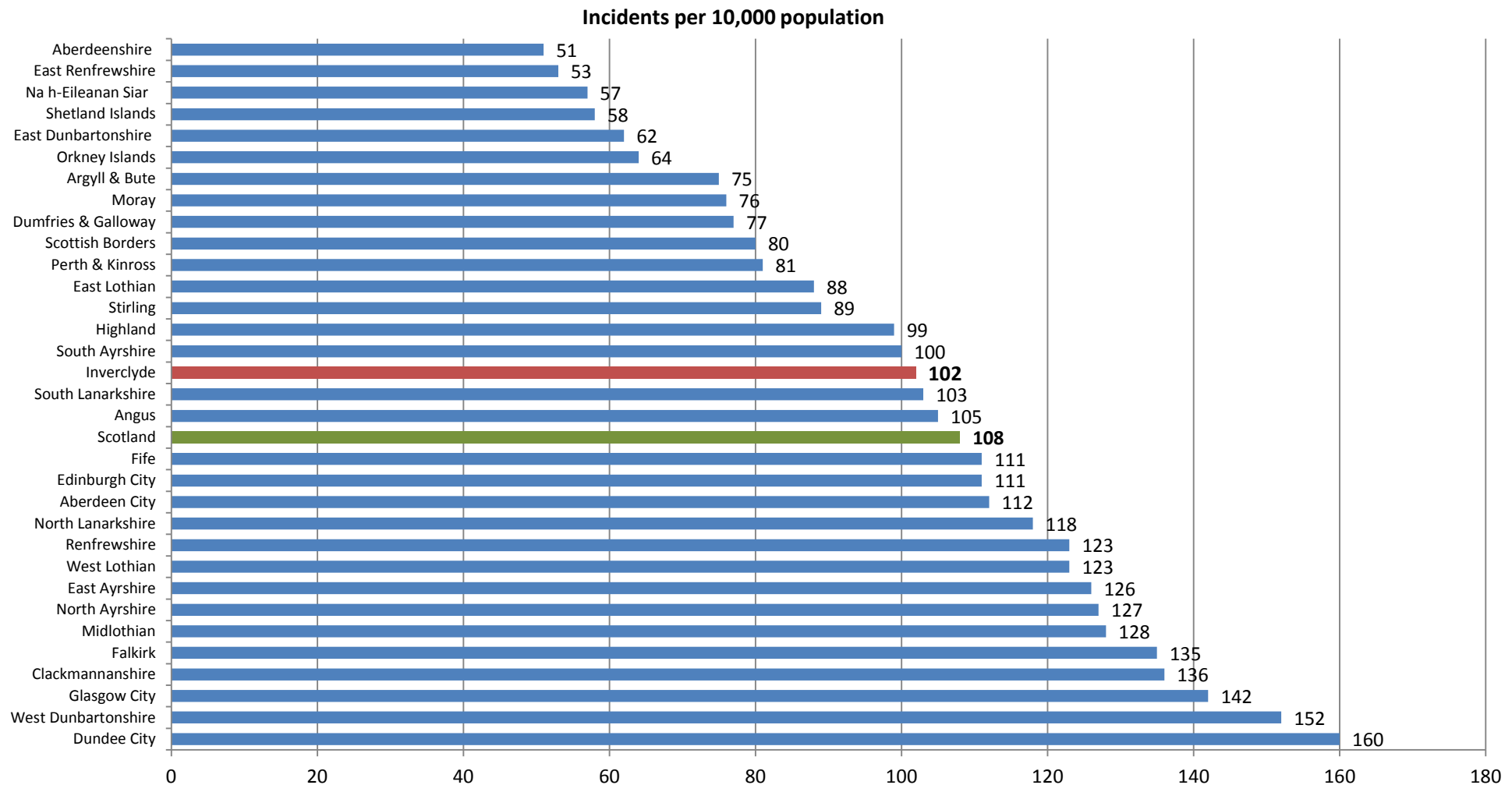
**Change in total recorded crime between 2007-08 and 2016-17 by local authority**



Source: National Statistics, Crime and Justice – Recorded Crime in Scotland 2016-17 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/09/3075/downloads#res-1>

## Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police per 10,000 population, by local authority, 2015-16

In 2015-16, 102 domestic abuse incidents were recorded by the Police per 10,000 population. This was lower than the Scottish average of 108 per 10,000 population.

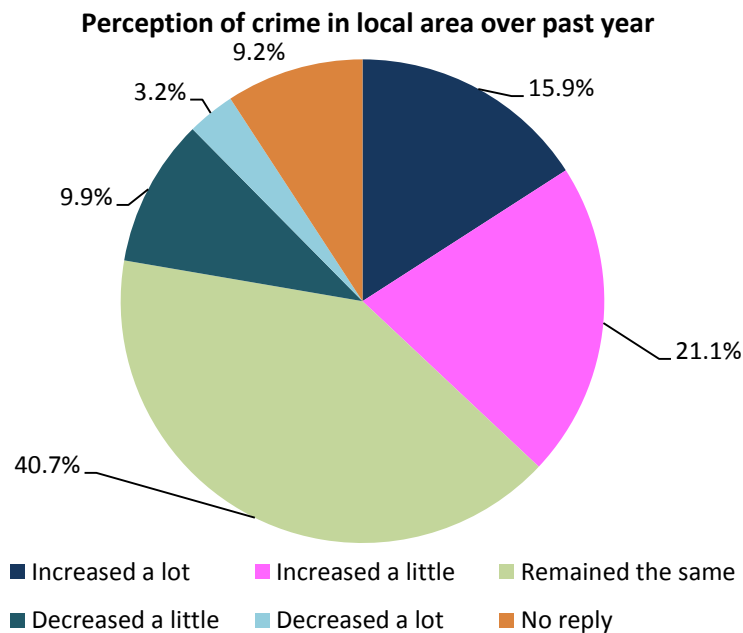


Source: National Statistics, Crime and Justice – Domestic abuse recorded by the Police in Scotland 2015-16.

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/2442/downloads#res508511>

## 7.7b) Perception of Crime

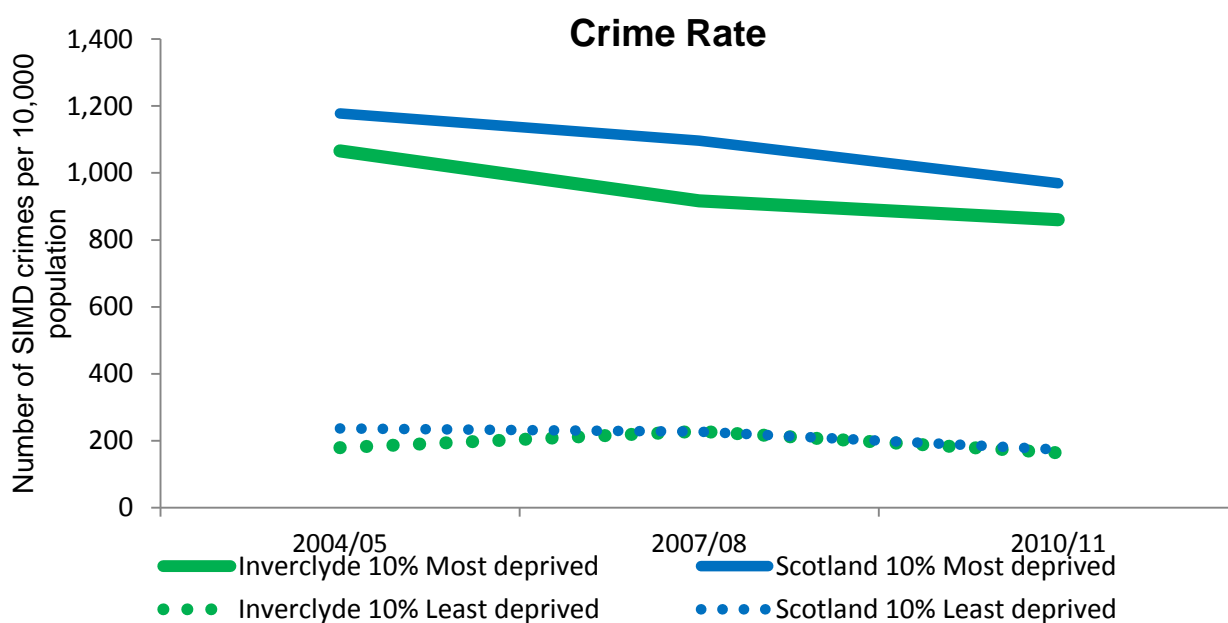
The Police Scotland Survey #Your View Counts asked respondents about their perception of crime in their area over the past year. The results shown below are for Renfrewshire and Inverclyde for 2016/17.



- 37% of respondents felt that crime had increased (either a lot or a little)
- Just over 40% felt that it had remained the same
- Just over 13% of respondents felt that it had decreased (either a lot or a little)

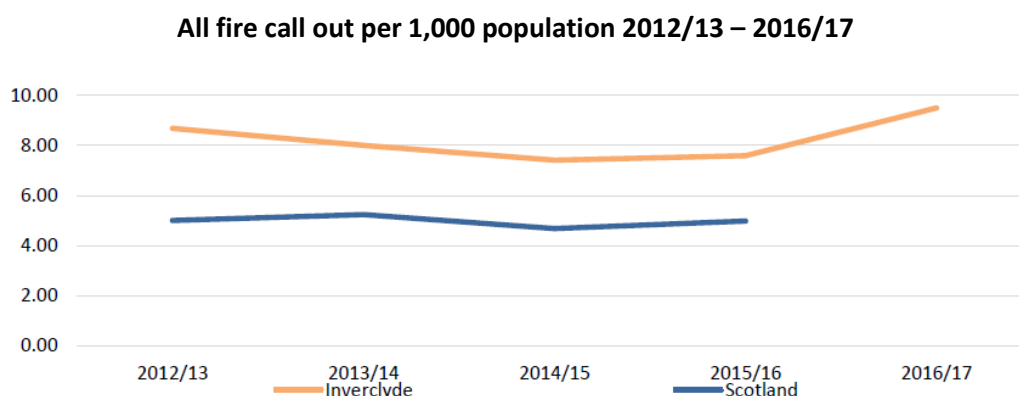
## 7.7c) Crime rate levels: SIMD 10% most deprived

The Improvement Service Community Planning Outcome Profile show that the number of crimes per 10,000 population in Inverclyde fell between 2004/05 and 2010/11 and was lower than the Scottish rate.



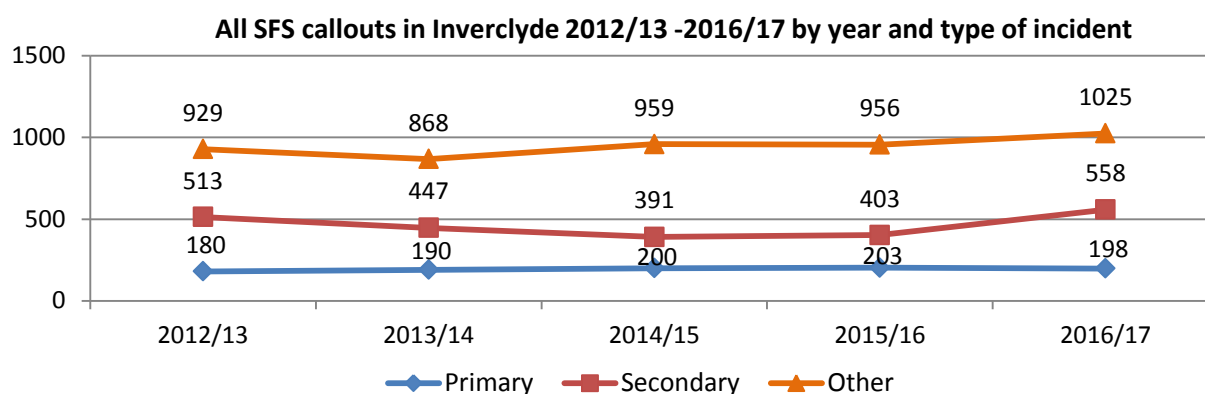
## 7.7d) Fire Safety

The chart below shows that for all fire call outs in Inverclyde continues to have a significantly higher rate per 1,000 population than Scotland; Inverclyde was the local authority with the highest rate in 2015/16, 52% higher than the Scottish average. Figures are not yet published for 2016/17.



Source: Scottish Fire and Rescue

The chart below illustrates that the number of primary fires has remained stable over the past 5 years. The number of secondary fires has increased significantly in 2016/17 following a previous downwards trend and is now at a five year high being 21% above the 5 year average. The vast majority of secondary fires, 98% are considered to be deliberate. The most common reason for 'other call outs' is consistently false fire alarm due to apparatus.



Source: Scottish Fire and Rescue

### What issues arise from the Environment data?

- Satisfaction levels with natural / open space are high overall however there is less usage of natural space in our most deprived communities who have a lower frequency of visits but who stand to benefit the most.
- Levels of cultural engagement in Inverclyde have remained relatively unchanged between 2012-2015 and are marginally lower than the Scottish average.
- Despite a fall in recorded crime, a significant proportion of the population have the perception that crime has increased.
- Fire call outs in Inverclyde are the highest in Scotland and deliberate fire-raising is a particular issue locally.

## 8. OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

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This Strategic Needs Assessment has provided a range of information and statistics on the population of Inverclyde.

The data has highlighted areas where positive outcomes are being achieved, including:

- The number of residents leaving Inverclyde has decreased in recent years whilst the number of people moving into the area has increased.
- The gross weekly wage in Inverclyde is now on a par with the Scottish average.
- There was a 78% growth in the number of new enterprise births between 2010 and 2015 in Inverclyde.
- The percentage of residents with no qualification has fallen by more than 5% between 2004 and 2016.
- The lowest performing 20% of school leavers have shown year on year improvements over the past 3 years and attainment is higher than the national average for this cohort.
- The proportion of 16-19 year olds participating in education, training or employment in Inverclyde is 91.2% compared to 90.4% in Scotland. Inverclyde consistently performs better than the Scottish average in terms of positive school leaver destinations.
- Residents in Inverclyde speak positively of the quality of the natural space available in the area.

The data also however highlights a number of challenges for partners in Inverclyde including:

- 45% of our young people have said that they do not want to live in Inverclyde as an adult.
- There is a projected significant increase in the percentage of the population aged 75 years and over. Conversely, the working age population and the number of children and young people are expected to fall further.
- A narrow business base in Inverclyde and business survival rates that are lower than the Scottish average.
- The percentage of benefit claimants is consistently higher than the Scottish average.
- 36% of Inverclyde's datazones are in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland.
- More than 1 in 4 children in Inverclyde are living in poverty.
- There are stark inequalities in health across communities in Inverclyde e.g. a man living in Kilmacolm has an expected life expectancy of 84.2 years, whilst just several miles away, a man living in upper Port Glasgow has a life expectancy of 74.7 years.
- Despite the benefits to health, residents living in our most deprived areas are less likely to access greenspace.
- Deliberate fire raising is a particular issue with a higher than average incidence locally.

If you would like further information on this report or the Inverclyde Local Outcome Improvement Plan please contact:

Contact us: [corporate.policy@inverclyde.gov.uk](mailto:corporate.policy@inverclyde.gov.uk)



Inverclyde Alliance