



Project Town Clydebank– Inequalities Data

Shaping Places for Wellbeing is a 3-year programme which is being delivered by Public Health Scotland and the Improvement Service jointly with local authorities and local NHS boards. The ambition is to improve Scotland's wellbeing by reducing inequality in the health its people while addressing the health of our planet.

This infographic highlights the key insights from a comprehensive quantitative data exercise with Public Health Scotland to understand the most significant inequalities experienced by the population of Clydebank.

It is intended to be used by decision-makers to influence the development of plans and strategies which impact on place.

About Clydebank

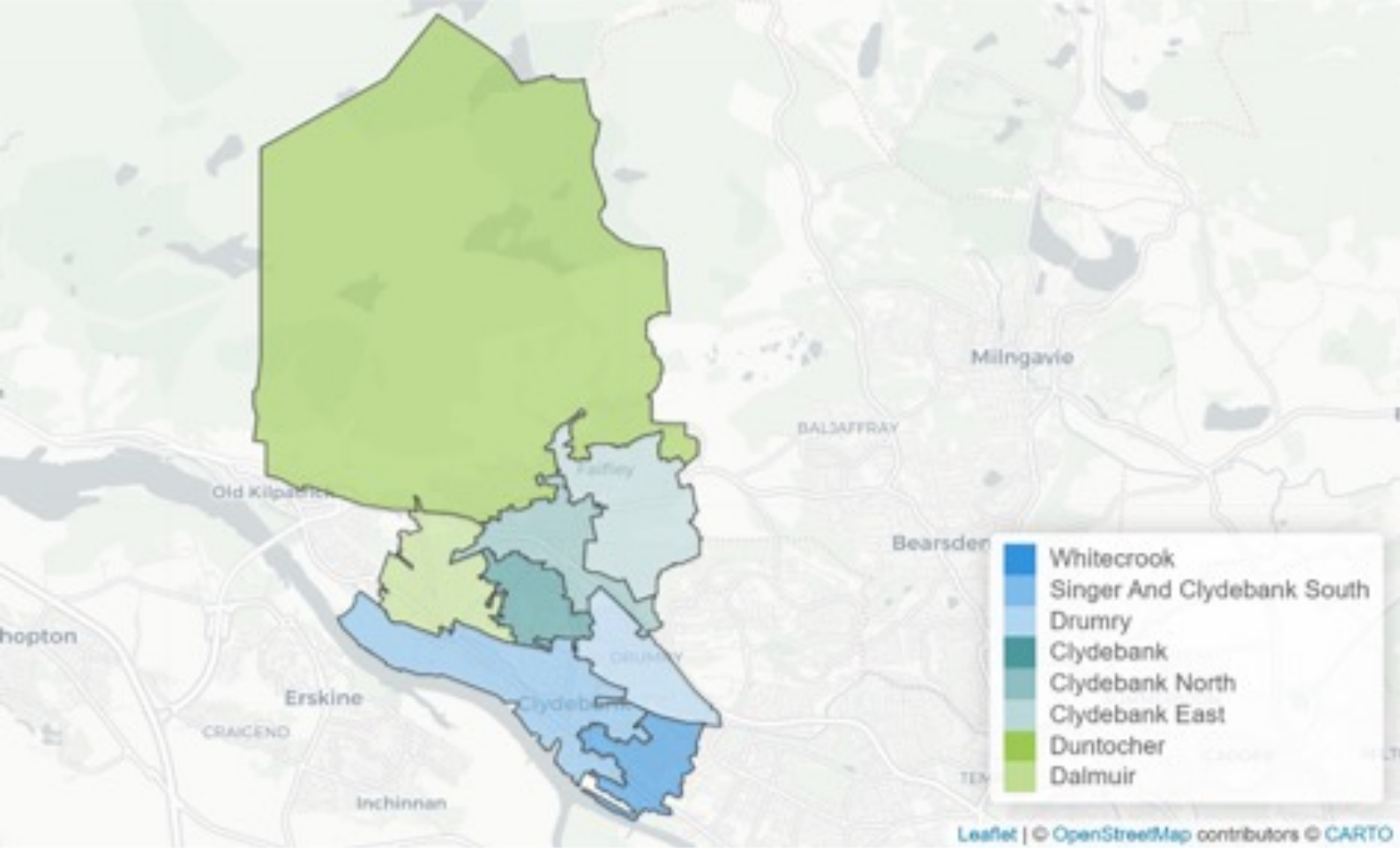
Clydebank is one of three towns within the local authority of West Dunbartonshire.

Clydebank Locality incorporates 8 Intermediate Zones, as applied by West Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership.



31,223

people live in Clydebank Locality



Main areas of Inequality

1

Poverty

2

Deprivation

3

Mental Health

4

Alcohol Use

5

Early Death

1

Poverty



Over a 10 year period the same 5 areas of Clydebank have had a consistently higher % of children living in poverty than West Dunbartonshire.

Working age population in receipt of out of work benefits

42% of Clydebank East

40.4% of Dalmuir

37.3% of Singer & Clydebank South

35.8% of Drumry

33.7% of Whitecrook

21.8% of West Dunbartonshire

15.8% of Scotland

Pension Credit Case rates are higher across most of Clydebank than West Dunbartonshire & Scotland



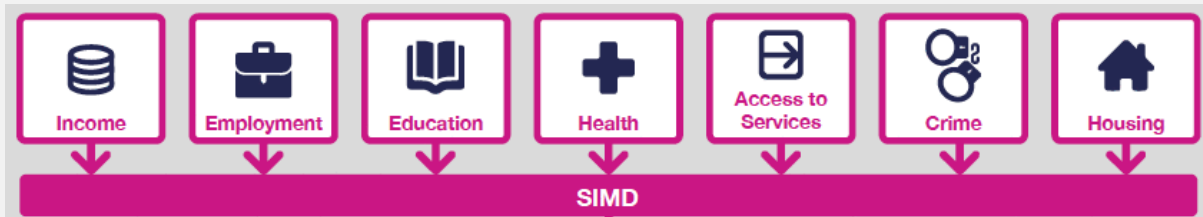
2

Deprivation

People who live in the most deprived areas are most likely to experience conditions which limit their opportunities in life.

Deprivation is not just about low income, it is also about having fewer resources and opportunities.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is used to identify places where people are experiencing disadvantage across different aspects of their lives, including:



87.1% of Singer & Clydebank South population live in the most deprived SIMD category

66% of Clydebank East

65.9% of Dalmuir

63.8% of Whitecrock

56.8% of Drumry

39.7% of West Dunbartonshire

19.8% of Scotland

5 of 8 areas in Clydebank are areas of high deprivation, with more than half of the population living in the top 20% of deprived areas in Scotland.

3

Mental Health

A higher percentage of Clydebank's population is prescribed drugs for mental health than in Scotland.



A higher percentage of **women** are prescribed drugs for mental health than males in Clydebank.



Psychiatric hospital admissions for age groups +25yrs is higher for Clydebank than for West Dunbartonshire.

The rate of psychiatric admissions is highest in the 25-44 age group.

The rate of psychiatric admissions is higher for **women** than men in Clydebank.

4

Alcohol Use

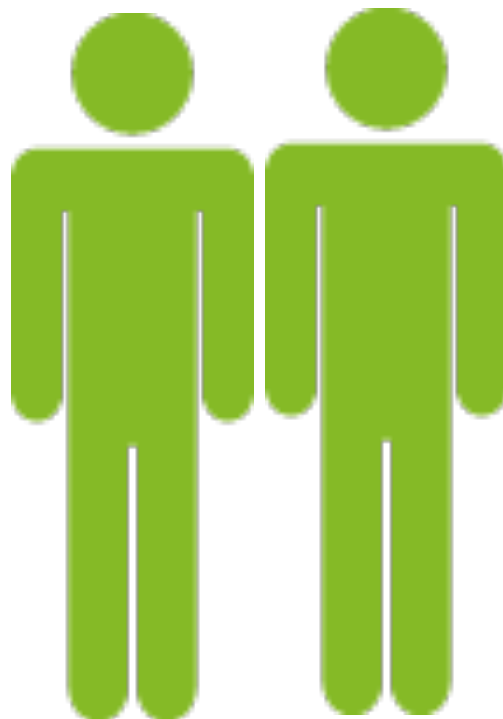
Alcohol-related hospital admission rates in Clydebank are higher than in West Dunbartonshire in 5 of 8 areas.



Drumry and Singer & Clydebank South alcohol related admission rates are **2 times higher** than **Scotland**.

Whitecrook has an alcohol related admission rate **3 times higher** than **Scotland**.

Male alcohol related admissions rate **2x higher** than the rate for females.



Alcohol-related death rates are greater for men than women.

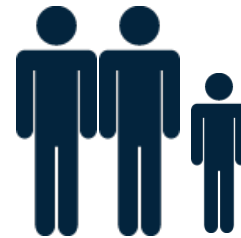
Life expectancy

Male life expectancy across most of Clydebank (5 of 8 areas) is lower than the West Dunbartonshire and Scottish average.

In Singer and Clydebank South the male life expectancy is almost 10 years lower and the female life expectancy almost 7 years lower than the Scottish average.

Rate of deaths aged 15-44yrs

The mortality rate for males is 2.5 higher than the rate for females in the 15-44yrs age groups.



Early deaths from Chronic Heart Disease (aged <75)

Mortality rate for **males** is **3 times higher** than the rate for females in Clydebank.

Early deaths from cancer (aged <75)

Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer is the leading cause of death from cancer in Clydebank.

Additional Information

Data limitations

- Population size limits what can be shared without disclosure
- Primary care data not always available
- Some measures not available through national databases
- Data doesn't include recent census information

Building on the Data

This data was the starting point for identifying inequalities in Clydebank and is complemented by an infographic which presents themes identified from subsequent local discussions about who these inequalities impact and consideration of how they are experienced.

Data Sources Used

SCOT PHO
National Records
Scotland
Improvement Service
Profiles
Scottish Government
DWP Stat Xplore
SIMD

Profile produced in June 2023 using data up to 2022



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