

HSCP Profile

South Ayrshire HSCP

March 2025

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PHS LIST Locality Profiles

Demographic Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr South and Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Total population	count	2022	21,290	35,740	9,200	8,331	18,058	18,941	111,560	5,447,000
Ratio male to female	ratio	2022	1:1.05	1:1.1	1:1.08	1:1.07	1:1.12	1:1.1	1:1.09	1:1.06
Population over 65	%	2022	21.2	27.7	28.1	26.1	27.6	29.3	26.6	20.1
Population in the least deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	0	28	0	0	24.2	38.8	19.5	20
Population in the most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	56.5	3.1	23.1	7.7	3.6	9.6	16.5	20
Housing Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr South and Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Total number of households	count	2023	12,201	16,600	4,986	4,312	8,901	9,691	56,691	2,721,139
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2023	45.1	33.7	36.2	33.3	35.9	37.3	37.3	38.5
Households in Council Tax Band A-C	%	2023	74.3	37.4	73.1	60.7	35.3	44.4	51.1	58.7
Households in Council Tax Band F-H	%	2023	3.3	27.6	3.8	10	15.1	23.2	16.2	13.8

PHS LIST Locality Profiles

General Health Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr South and Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Male average life expectancy in years	mean	2019-2023*	71	78.8	74.2	76.7	79.7	78.4	76.9	76.8
Female average life expectancy in years	mean	2019-2023*	77.7	81.8	80.6	81.7	82.3	82.1	80.9	80.8
Deaths aged 15-44 per 100,000	rate	2021 - 2023	173.7	76.5	184.3	84.7	64	101.4	108.6	111.7
Population with long-term condition	%	2023/24	30	28.3	29.1	28.1	28.2	29	33.6	22.1
Cancer registrations per 100,000	rate	2020 - 2022	668.8	605.5	640.9	533.8	632.4	594.7	615.4	629.7
Anxiety, depression & psychosis prescriptions	%	2023/24	29.9	22.8	26.9	23.5	21.9	20.6	24	20.9

*At HSCP and Scotland level, the time period is a 3-year aggregate (2021-2023)

Lifestyle & Risk Factors Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr South and Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2022/23	965.8	264.8	719.5	473.4	269.6	505.1	498.4	532
Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000	rate	2018 - 2022	38.2	9.9	13.6	38.9	13.8	13.8	18.9	21.4
Drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21 - 2022/23	720	140.1	250.1	389.3	121.9	150.2	287.9	201.8

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Lifestyle & Risk Factors Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr South and Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Bowel screening uptake	%	2020 - 2022	58.2	71.6	69.8	66.2	72	70	68.4	66.2
Hospital & Community Care Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr South and Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2023/24	16,261	13,013	12,641	14,848	12,897	13,093	13,734	10,963
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2023/24	144,847	108,537	130,283	122,278	115,910	106,420	119,120	77,702
A&E attendances per 100,000	rate	2023/24	32,997	26,388	18,554	28,544	23,015	22,744	25,999	27,227
Delayed discharges (65+) per 100,000	rate	2023/24	155,184	97,156	83,958	96,366	108,313	89,658	106,635	48,494
Potentially Preventable Admissions per 100,000	rate	2023/24	2,936	2,216	2,011	2,749	2,160	2,154	2,357	1,691
Hospital Care (Mental Health) Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr South and Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2021/22 - 2023/24	292	135.9	119	133.3	90	144.9	160.4	216.1
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2023/24	20,531	18,654	9,228	16,469	7,985	11,504	15,131	18,566

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Child Health	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr and South Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review	%	2020/21 – 2022/23	17.2	25.0	23.6	18.9	30.0	30.1	24.5	32.0
Mothers smoking during pregnancy	%	2019/20 – 2021/22	28.2	13.8	18.9	15.3	12.3	9.4	17.0	12.9
Teenage pregnancies	%	2020 - 2022	35.2	17.5	18.7	17.0	15.3	17.5	22.0	23.6
6 in 1 immunisation uptake	%	2021 – 2023	96.7	98.6	95.4	99.4	97.2	99.1	97.9	96.6
24 months MMR immunisation uptake	%	2021 – 2023	94.0	96.2	94.9	96.7	95.7	97.7	95.8	93.8
Primary 1 children with no obvious dental caries	%	2022/23	68.8	76.0	59.3	78.2	78.5	80.3	74.7	73.6
Primary 1 children with healthy weight	%	2021/22	67.8	73.5	77.4	65.2	76.2	71.7	72.2	74.7
Children with developmental concerns at 27-30 month review	%	2020/21 – 2022/23	23.2	15.0	31.5	18.8	10.7	8.0	16.5	16.9

PHS LIST Locality Profiles

Benefits	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North Locality	Ayr and South Villages Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Locality	Prestwick and Villages Locality	Troon and Villages Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Attendance allowance	%	May 2024	18.2	15.4	17.6	16.0	15.0	14.7	15.6	14.6
Carers allowance	%	May 2024	4.3	2.7	5.1	3.8	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.8
Pension credit	%	May 2024	17.9	7.0	14.1	10.0	8.2	7.8	9.7	11.2
Universal credit	%	Nov 2024	24.0	9.7	16.0	15.0	7.4	9.6	12.7	12.7

Notes for this profile

- All years shown are calendar years unless otherwise specified.
- Upper and lower 95% confidence intervals are shown throughout this document where available. In charts, these are displayed as shaded areas on either side of trend lines or as black error bars in bar charts. Confidence intervals show the range of possible values and a certainty that the true value falls within them.
- Definitions for the indicators shown are available in Appendix 1.
- Any zero figures for some indicators will indicate either suppression of small data or a complete lack of data available for this locality

Demographics

Summary:

For the most recent time periods available, South Ayrshire HSCP had:

- A total population of **111,830** people, where **47.9%** were male, and **27%** were aged over 65.
- **19.5%** of people lived in the least deprived SIMD quintile, and **16.5%** lived in the most deprived quintile.

Population

In 2023, the total population of South Ayrshire HSCP was 111,830. The graph below shows the population distribution of the HSCP. Overall, **47.9%** of the population are male, and **52.1%** are female.

Figure 1: Population by age and sex.

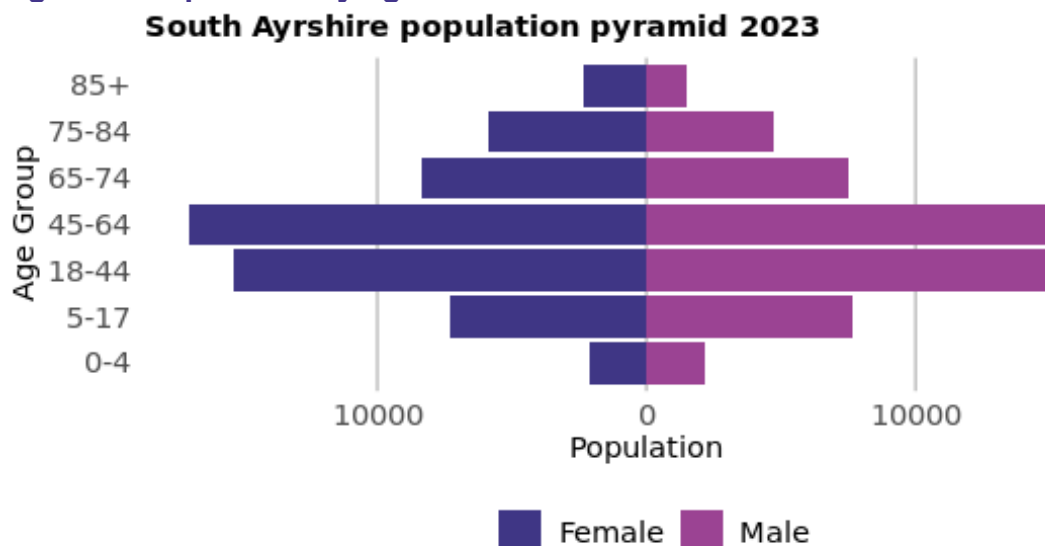


Figure 2 shows the historical population of South Ayrshire, along with the NRS population projections. The population has been falling in general, however it has risen since last year. The population in South Ayrshire is estimated to decrease by 1.2% from 2025 to 2030. *Please see the footnotes for more information on how the population projections were calculated¹.*

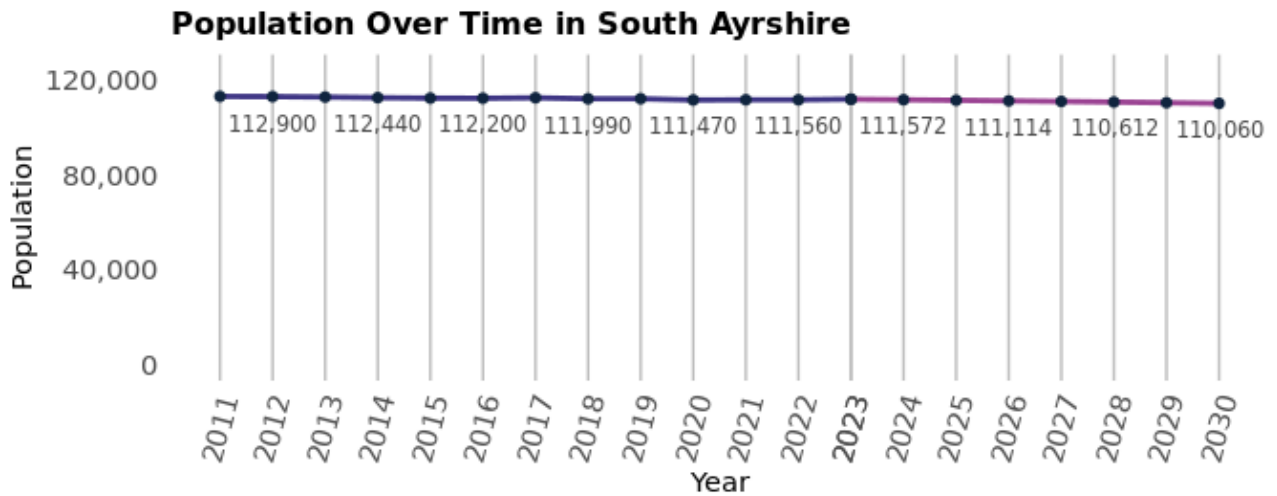
Figure 2: Population time trend and projection.

Figure 3 shows how the population structure has changed between 2017 and 2022.

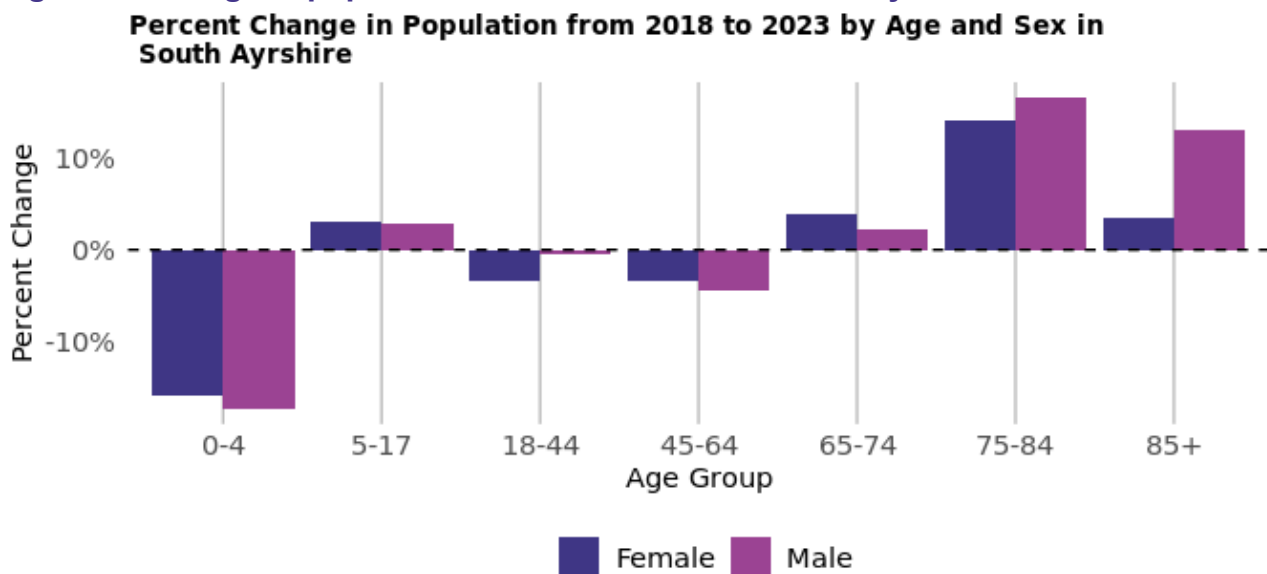
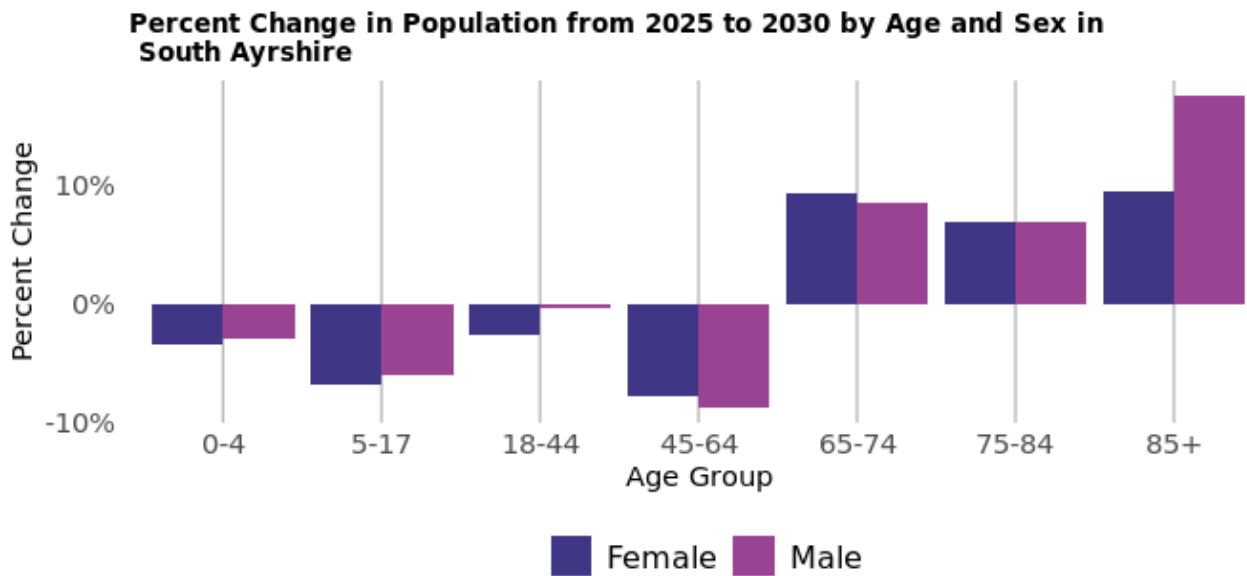
Figure 3: Change in population structure over the last five years.

Figure 4 shows how the population structure is expected to change in the future between 2025 and 2030. This shows that although the overall population is projected to decrease, the older population of South Ayrshire is expected to increase, while the population aged under 65 is expected to decrease.

Figure 4: Projected change in population structure over the next five years.

Source: National Records Scotland

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the number of people aged 0-15 and 65+ as a percentage of those aged 16-65. For South Ayrshire, the figure was 72.6% for the most recent year.

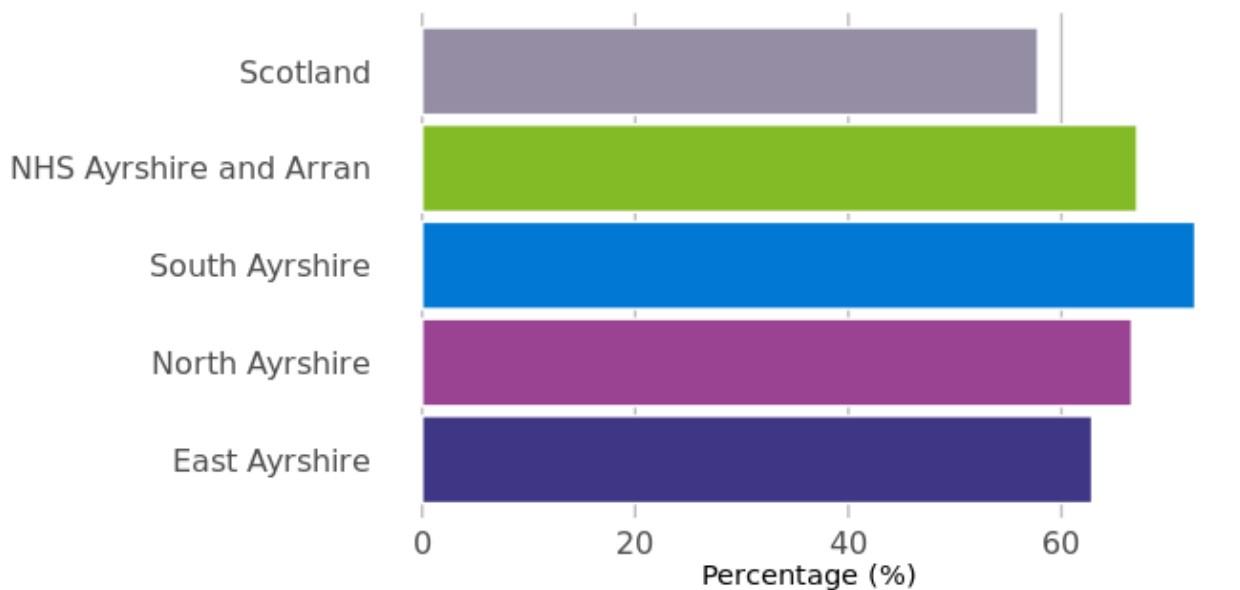
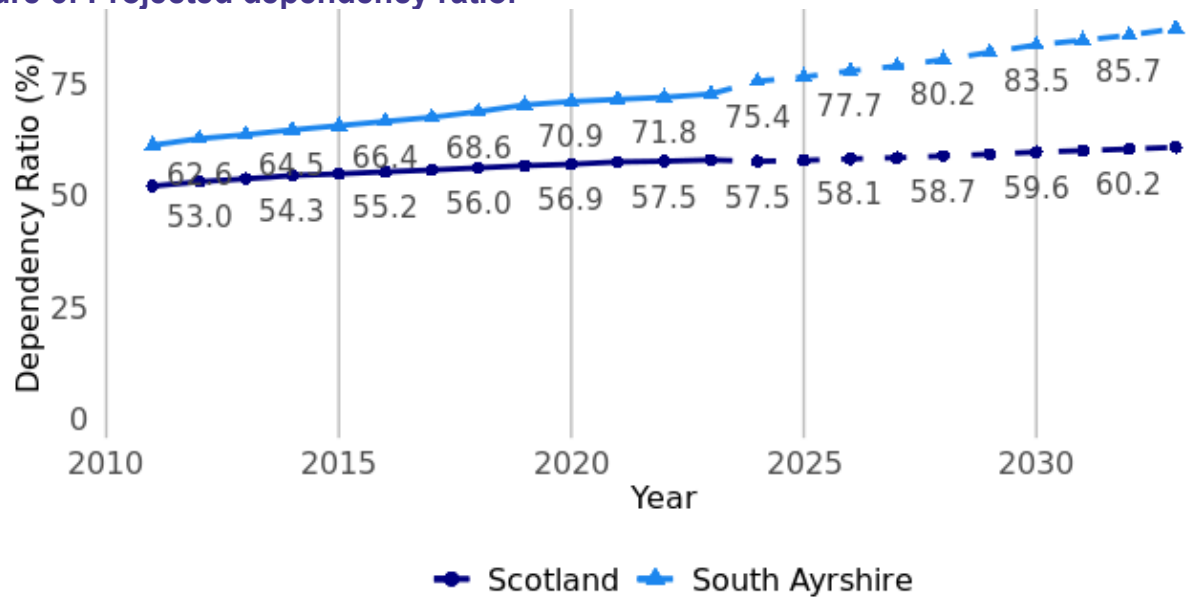
Figure 5: Dependency ratio by geographical area.

Figure 6 shows the projected change in the dependency ratio in the future. For South Ayrshire HSCP, the projected figure for 2033 is 87.2%. As shown in Figure 5, this is due to the expected increase in the older population with a decrease in the younger population.

Figure 6: Projected dependency ratio.



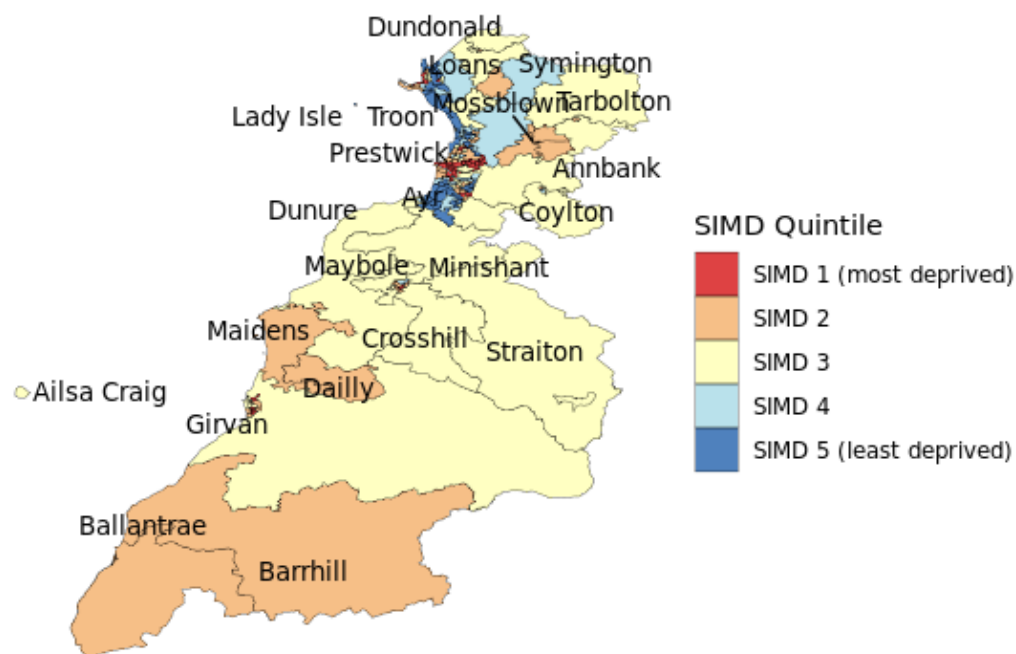
Source: National Records of Scotland

Deprivation

The following section explores the deprivation structure of South Ayrshire through the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The SIMD ranks all datazones in Scotland by a number of factors; Access, Crime, Education, Employment, Health, Housing and Income. Based on these ranks, each datazone is then given an overall deprivation rank, which is used to split datazones into Deprivation Quintiles (Quintile 1 being the most deprived, and Quintile 5 the least). The most recent SIMD ranking was carried out in 2020. This section mainly focuses on the SIMD 2020 classifications, however the 2016 classifications are used to assess how deprivation has changed in South Ayrshire when compared to the rest of Scotland.

Of the 2022 population in South Ayrshire, **16.5%** live in the most deprived Quintile (SIMD 1), and **19.5%** live in the least deprived Quintile (SIMD 5).

Figure 7: Map of Data Zones within South Ayrshire coloured by SIMD quintiles.



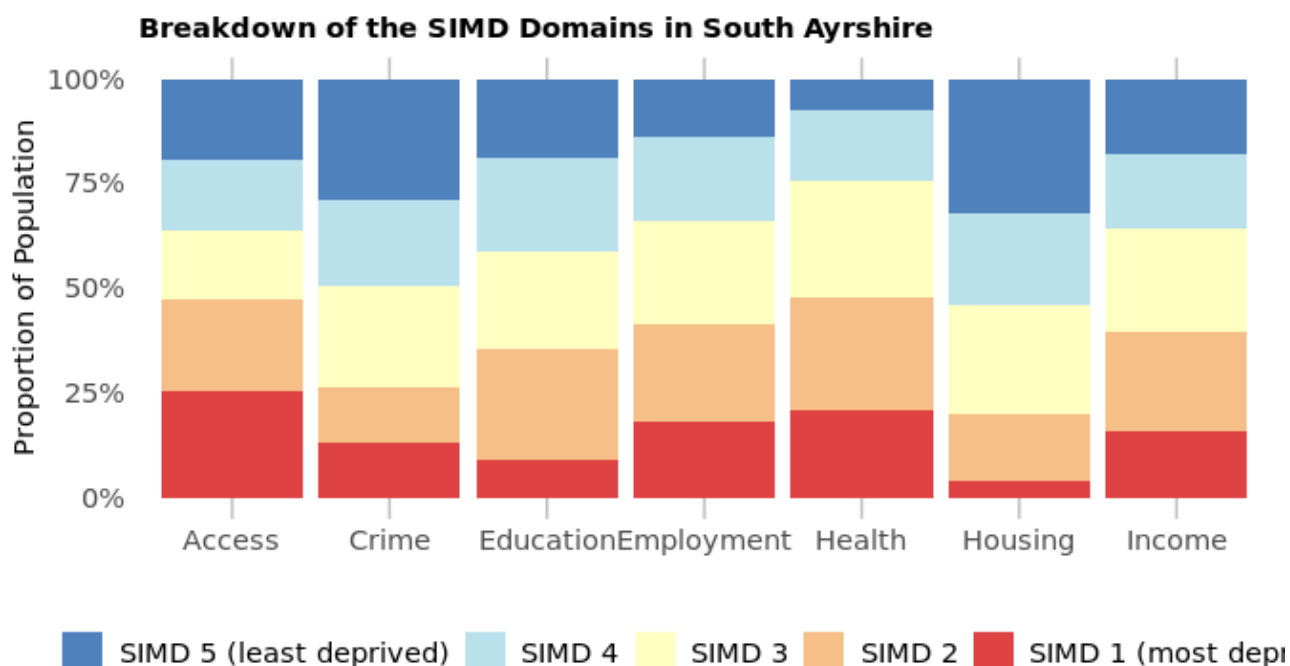
Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

The following table details the percentage of the 2016 population living in the 2016 SIMD Quintiles, the percentage of the 2022 population living in the 2020 SIMD Quintiles, and their difference for comparison. Figure 8 then breaks down SIMD by domain in South Ayrshire.

Table 1: Percentage population living in the 2016 and 2020 SIMD Datazone Quintiles in 2016 and 2022 respectively.

Quintile	Percent of 2016 Population (SIMD 2016 Ranking)	Percent of 2022 Population (SIMD 2020 Ranking)	Difference
SIMD 1	17.5%	16.5%	-1.0%
SIMD 2	27.1%	25.1%	-2.0%
SIMD 3	21.3%	23.2%	1.9%
SIMD 4	13.6%	15.8%	2.2%
SIMD 5	20.5%	19.5%	-1.0%

Figure 8: Proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile by domain in 2022.

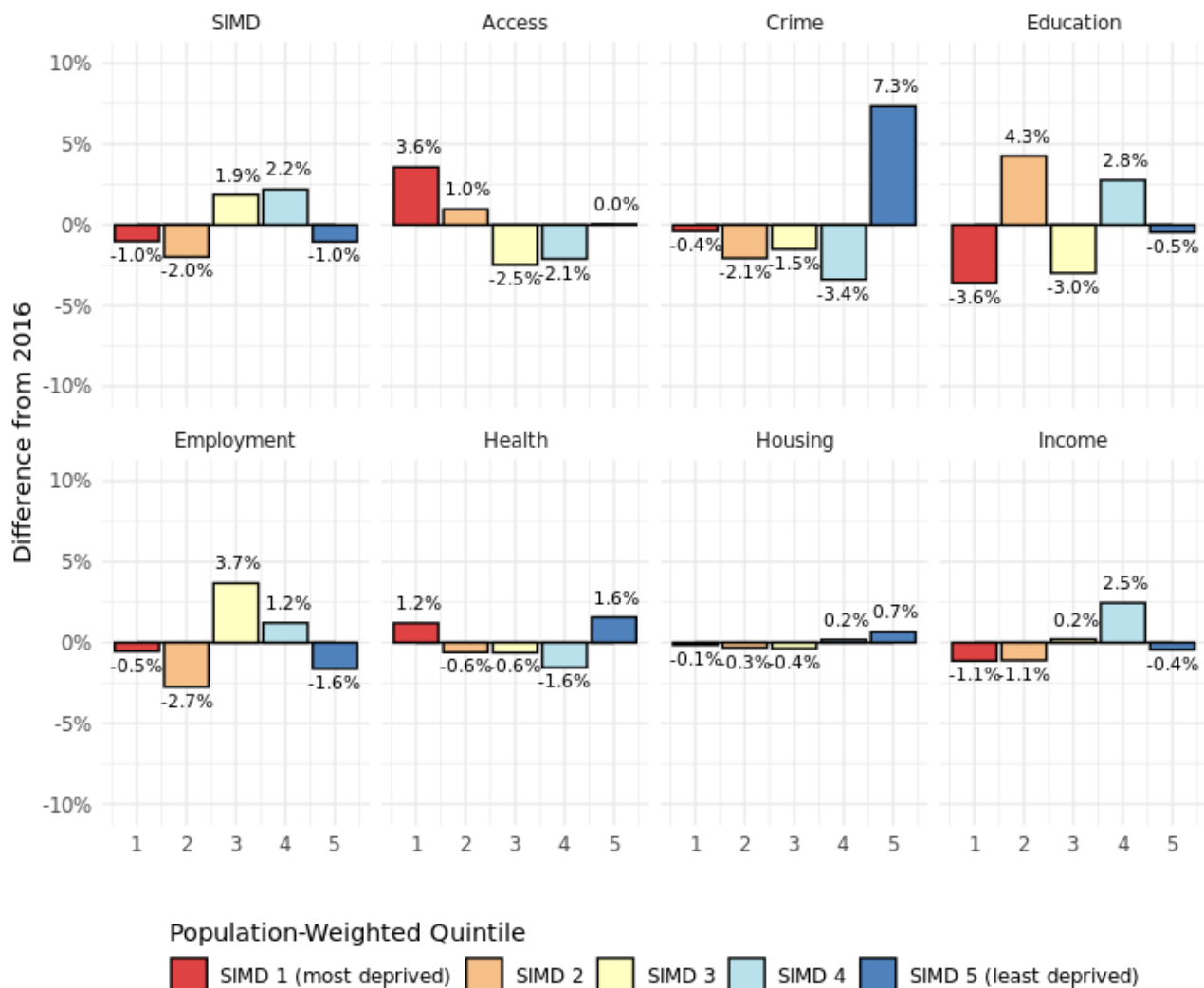


Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland, National Records Scotland

Figure 9 presents a comparison between the 2016 SIMD ranking applied to 2016 population estimates, and the more recent 2020 SIMD ranking applied to 2022 population estimates. The percentages of the population living within each SIMD quintile by domain were calculated using the 2016 and 2020 SIMD datazone classifications respectively. The differences in these percentages are plotted in Figure 6. Negative values on the y-axis indicate a decrease in percent of the population living within a quintile, while positive values indicate an increase in percent of the population living within a quintile. **Please note that quintiles have been weighted by the Scottish population so, any local changes in SIMD quintile do not necessarily indicate a difference in deprivation, but rather a difference in deprivation in comparison to the rest of Scotland.**

Figure 9: Percentage population in 2016 and 2022 living in the 2016 and the 2020 SIMD quintiles by domain.

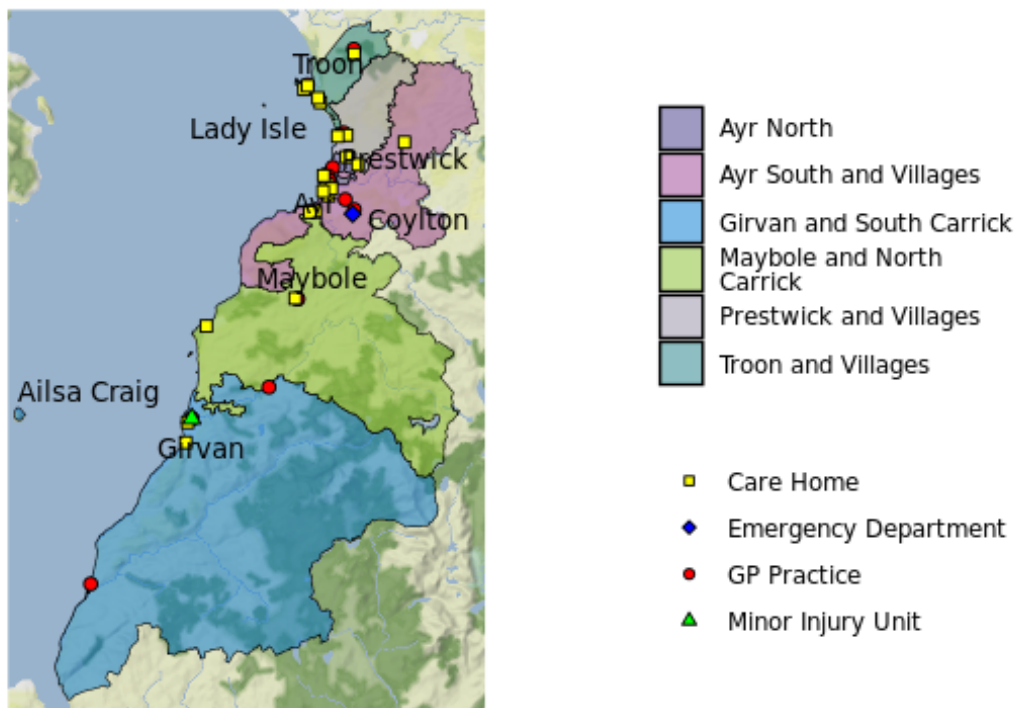
Difference in Population Living in Deprivation Quintiles by SIMD Domain in 2016 and 2022 in South Ayrshire



Source: Scottish Government, National Records Scotland

Services

Figure 10: Map of services by locality in South Ayrshire HSCP³.



Source: Public Health Scotland

Table 2: Number of each type of service in South Ayrshire HSCP³.

Service Type	Service	Number
Primary Care	GP Practice	20
A&E	Emergency Department	1
	Minor Injuries Unit	1
Care Home	Elderly Care	26
	Other	19

Housing

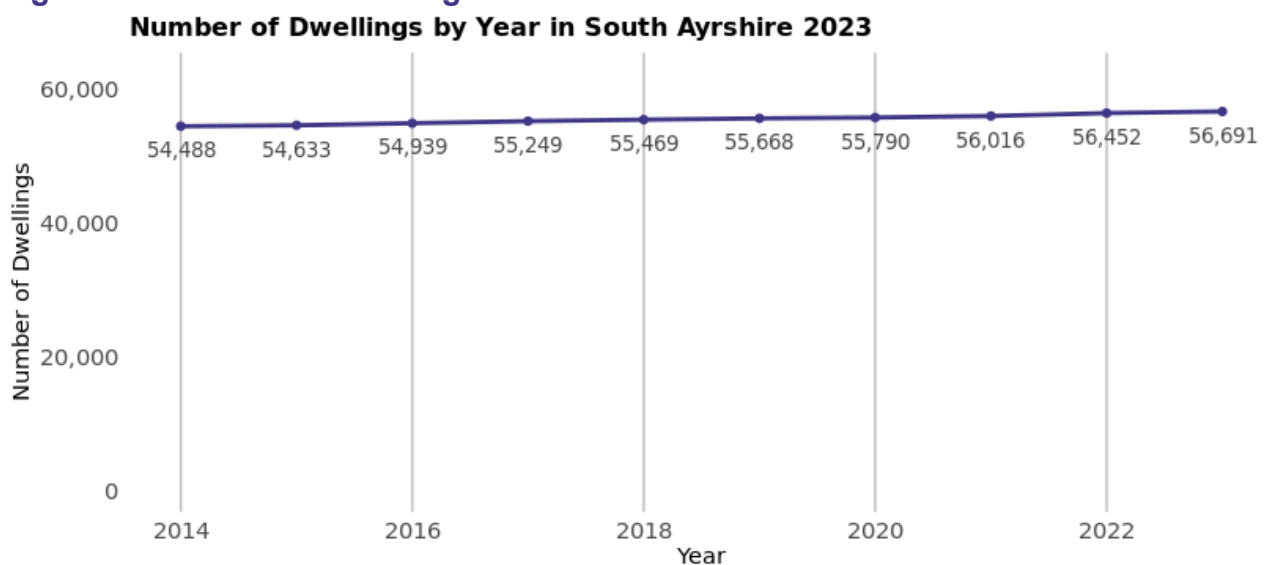
Summary

For the most recent time period available, South Ayrshire HSCP had:

- **56,691** dwellings, of which: **95.7%** were occupied and **0.9%** were second homes.
- **37.3%** of dwellers received a single-occupant council tax discount, and **1.2%** were exempt from council tax entirely.
- **51.1%** of houses were within council tax bands A to C, and **16.2%** were in bands F to H.

The graph below shows the number of dwellings in South Ayrshire from 2014 to 2023.

Figure 11: Number of dwellings time trend.



Source: Council Tax billing system (via NRS)

Of the total number of dwellings in 2023, 37.3% (21,152 households) were occupied by an individual receiving a single-occupant council tax discount. Furthermore, 1.2% (682 households) were occupied and exempt from council tax.

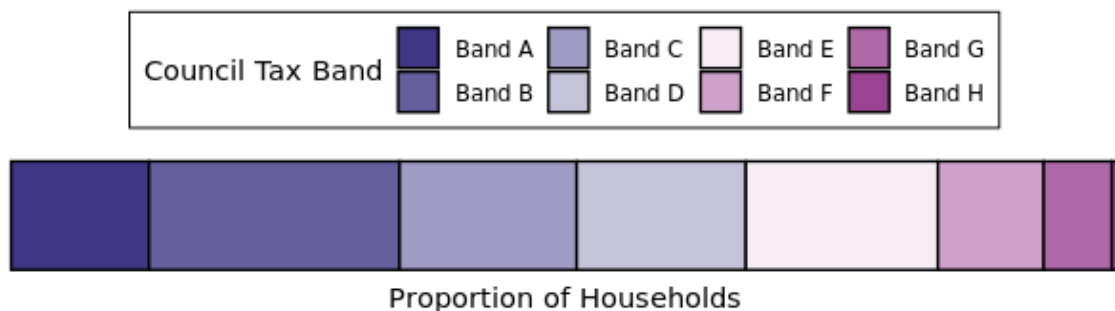
There were 509 dwellings classed as a second home in 2023, these dwellings made up 0.9% of the households in South Ayrshire.

Table 3: Breakdown of dwelling types by year for South Ayrshire HSCP.

Year	Total Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings	Vacant Dwellings	Single Occupant Tax Discount	Council Tax Exempt Dwellings	Second Homes
2014	54,488	52,841	1,187	19,714	649	460
2015	54,633	52,828	1,338	19,535	658	467
2016	54,939	52,846	1,615	19,794	633	478
2017	55,249	53,072	1,699	20,204	625	478
2018	55,469	53,229	1,727	20,561	627	513
2019	55,668	53,590	1,605	18,999	681	473
2020	55,790	53,479	1,821	19,897	664	490
2021	56,016	53,738	1,773	20,507	636	505
2022	56,452	53,887	2,035	20,727	649	530
2023	56,691	54,246	1,936	21,152	682	509

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

The proportion of households within each council tax band are displayed in the chart below, figures are shown in Table 4.

Figure 12: Breakdown of households by council tax band for South Ayrshire in 2023.

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

Table 4: Percentage of households by council tax band for South Ayrshire in 2023.

Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Percent of households	12.50%	22.60%	16.00%	15.30%	17.40%	9.60%	6.20%	0.54%

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

General Health

Summary

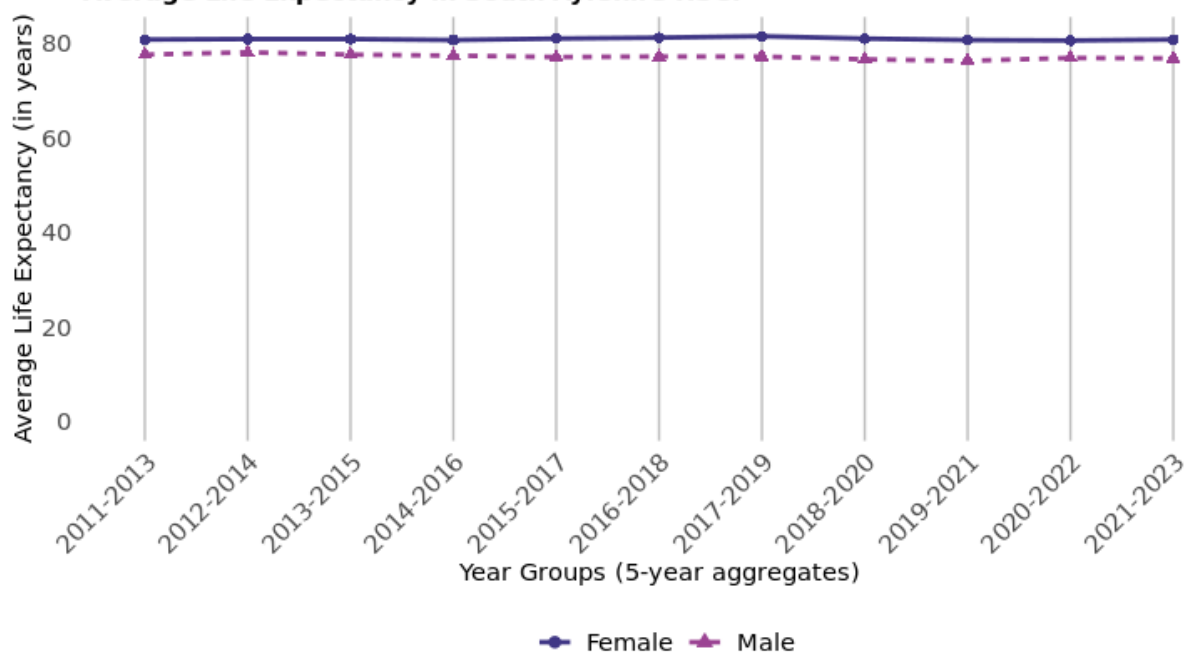
For the most recent time period available⁴, South Ayrshire HSCP had:

- An average life expectancy of **77** years for males and **80.7** years for females, compared to the national average of 76.8 and 80.8 years of age respectively.
- A death rate for ages 15 to 44 of **109** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (112 deaths per 100,000)⁴.
- **28.8%** of the HSCP's population with at least one long-term physical health condition. This is higher than Scotland (22.1%).
- A cancer registration rate of **615** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 630 in Scotland), and an early death rate (<75 years) from cancer of **145** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 145 in Scotland)⁴.
- **24%** of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis. This is a larger proportion than Scotland (20.9%).

Life Expectancy

In the latest time period available from 2019-2023 (5-year aggregate), the average life expectancy in South Ayrshire HSCP was 77 years for men, and 80.7 years for women. A 10-year time trend can be seen in figure 13.

Figure 13: Average life expectancy in men and women over time.
Average Life Expectancy in South Ayrshire HSCP



Source: ScotPHO

Table 5 provides the average life expectancy for men and women in different areas for the latest time period available.

Table 5: Average life expectancy in years for the latest time periods (2019-2023 aggregated years for the HSCP; 2021-2023 aggregated years for other areas).

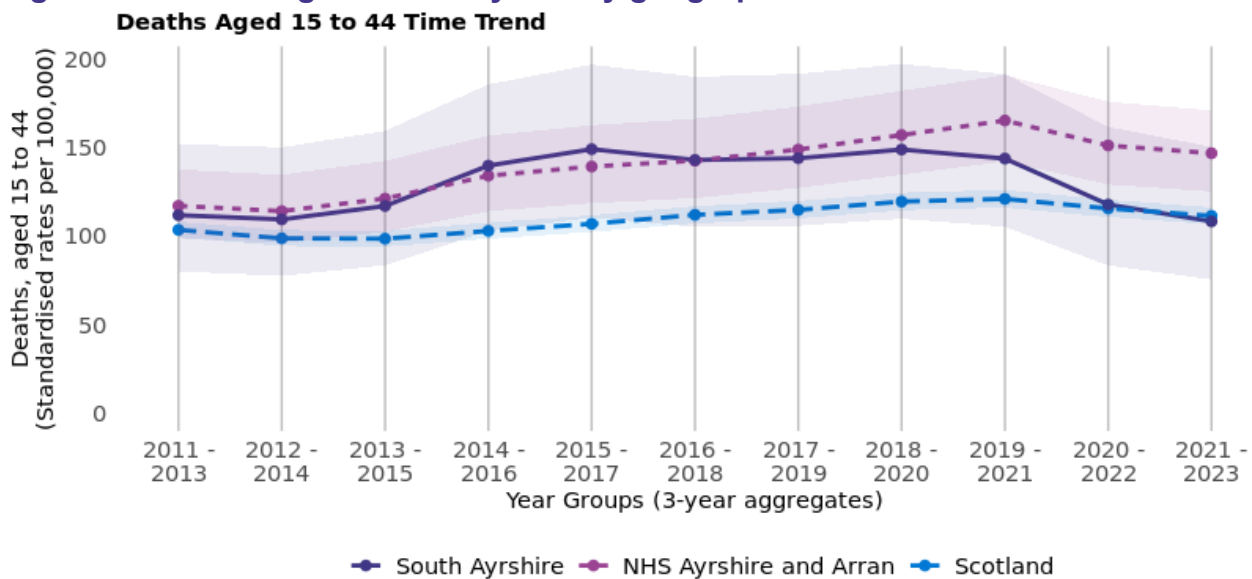
Sex	South Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Male	76.9	75.6	76.8
Female	80.9	79.6	80.8

Source: ScotPHO

Deaths, aged 15 to 44

The following chart shows a trend of death rates among people aged 15 to 44 per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴ by area. In the most recent aggregate time period available (2021 - 2023), the mortality rate in South Ayrshire HSCP was **109** deaths per 100,000 population.

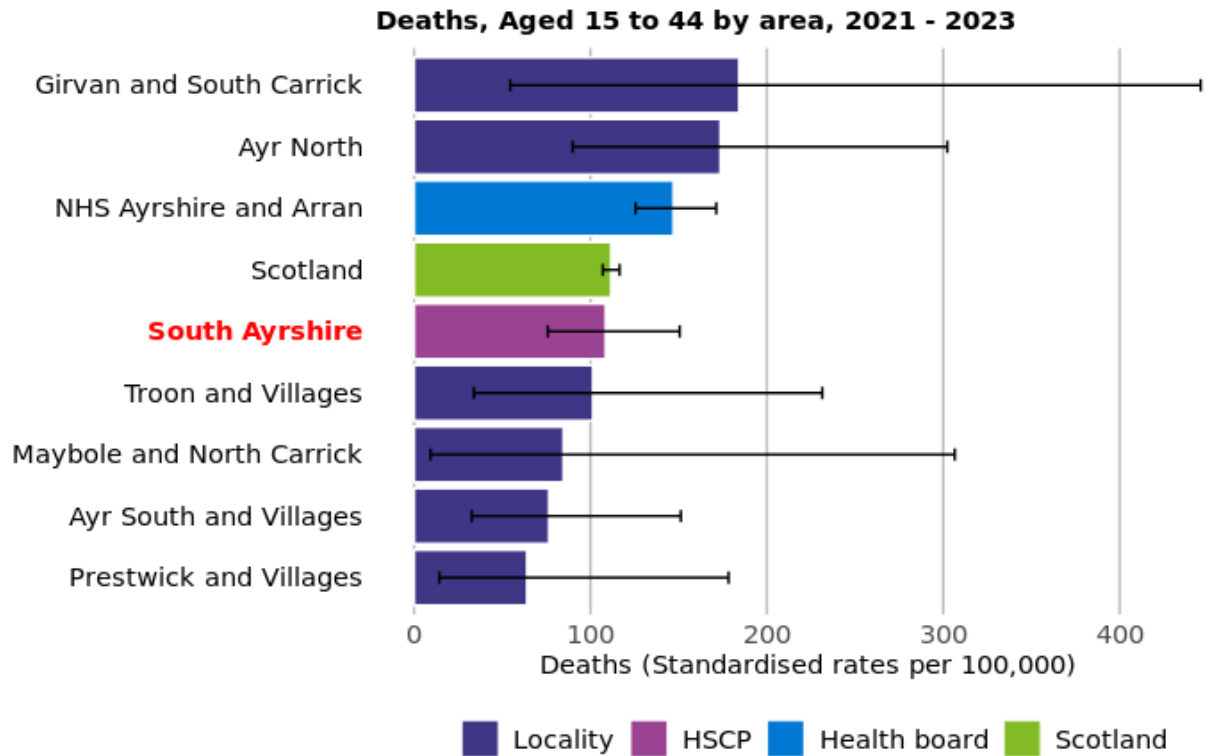
Figure 14: Deaths aged 15 to 44 years by geographical area and over time.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 15 provides comparisons of deaths at ages 15 to 44 across all areas including other localities in South Ayrshire HSCP. In 2021 - 2023, South Ayrshire had a lower rate than the rest of Scotland (109 compared to 112 deaths per 100,000).

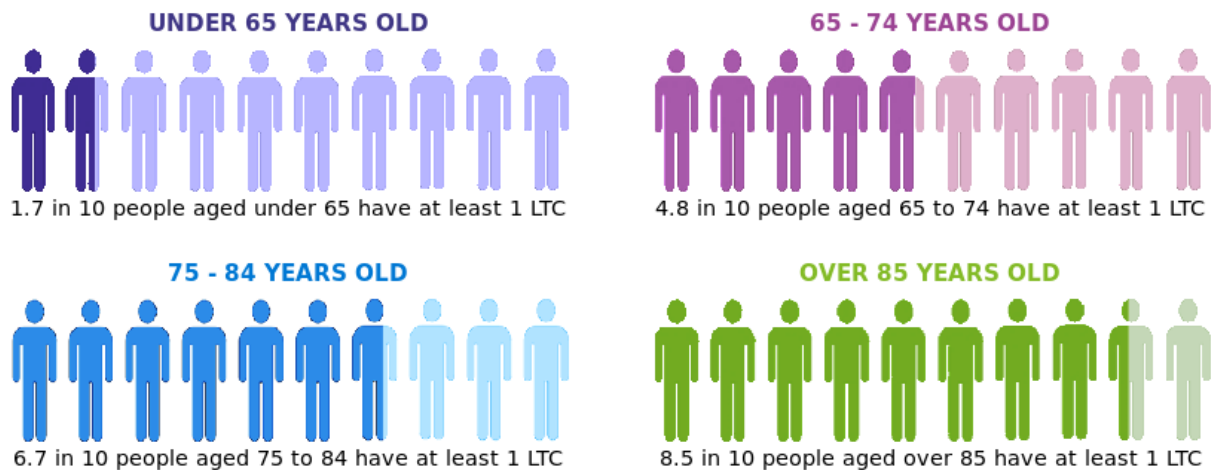
Figure 15: Deaths at ages 15 to 44 by area for the latest time period available.



Source: ScotPHO

Long-Term Physical Health Conditions and Multi-morbidity

In the financial year 2023/24, in South Ayrshire HSCP, it is estimated that **28.8%** of the population had at least one physical long-term condition (LTC). These include cardiovascular, neurodegenerative, and respiratory conditions, as well as other organ conditions (namely liver disease and renal failure), arthritis, cancer, diabetes, and epilepsy. *Please note that estimates for this section are based on people who had contact with NHS services - see footnotes for further information and caveats on identifying LTCs.⁶*



The co-occurrence of two or more conditions, known as multi-morbidity, is broken down in Table 6, distinguishing between age groups. Overall, **4%** of those under 65 have more than one LTC, compared to **33.5%** of those over 65.

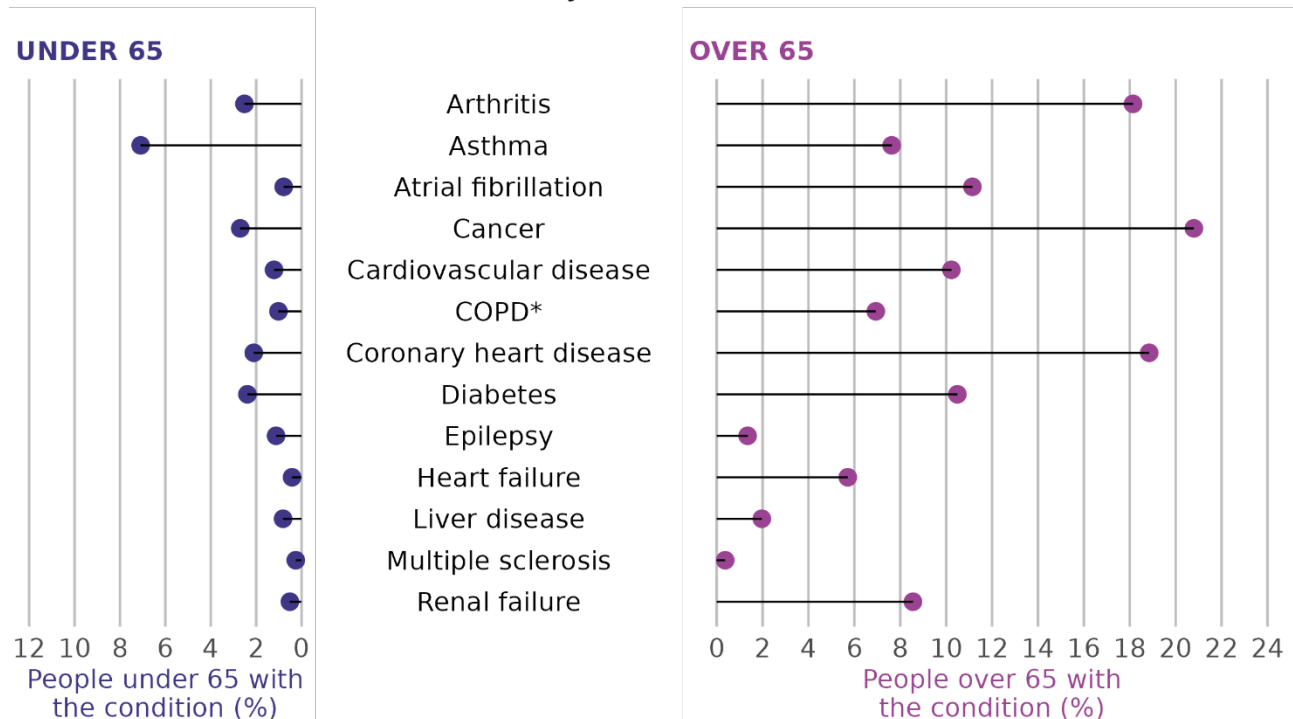
Table 6: Multi-morbidity of physical long-term conditions by age group in 2023/24.

	Percentage over 65	Percentage under 65
1 LTC	26.3	13.1
2 LTCs	15.7	2.8
3 LTCs	9.1	0.8
4 or more LTCs	8.7	0.4

Most common physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)

Below is a breakdown of the physical LTCs, for the financial year 2023/24. Figure 16 shows the prevalence of different LTCs in each age group in South Ayrshire HSCP, and Table 7 illustrates the five most prevalent physical LTCs across all ages at the partnership, and Scotland levels.

Figure 16: The percentage of people with each physical LTC by age group.
Prevalence of Physical Long-Term Conditions 2023/24 in the South Ayrshire HSCP



Source: Source Linkage Files

*COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Table 7: Prevalence of the five most common physical LTCs as a percentage of the population across geographical areas (1 is the most prevalent).

Top 5 most prevalent Physical Long-Term Conditions 2023/24

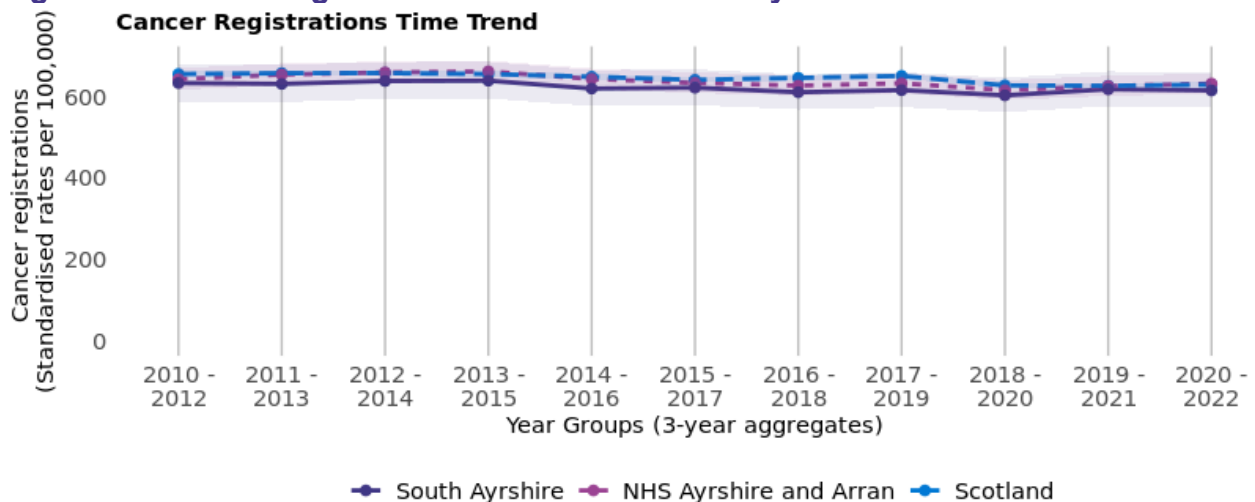
<i>South Ayrshire HSCP</i>	<i>Scotland</i>
Cancer 7.64 %	Arthritis 5.72 %
Asthma 7.23 %	Cancer 5.49 %
Arthritis 6.78 %	Asthma 4.96 %
Coronary heart disease 6.67 %	Coronary heart disease 4.68 %
Diabetes 4.6 %	Diabetes 3.47 %

Source: Source Linkage Files

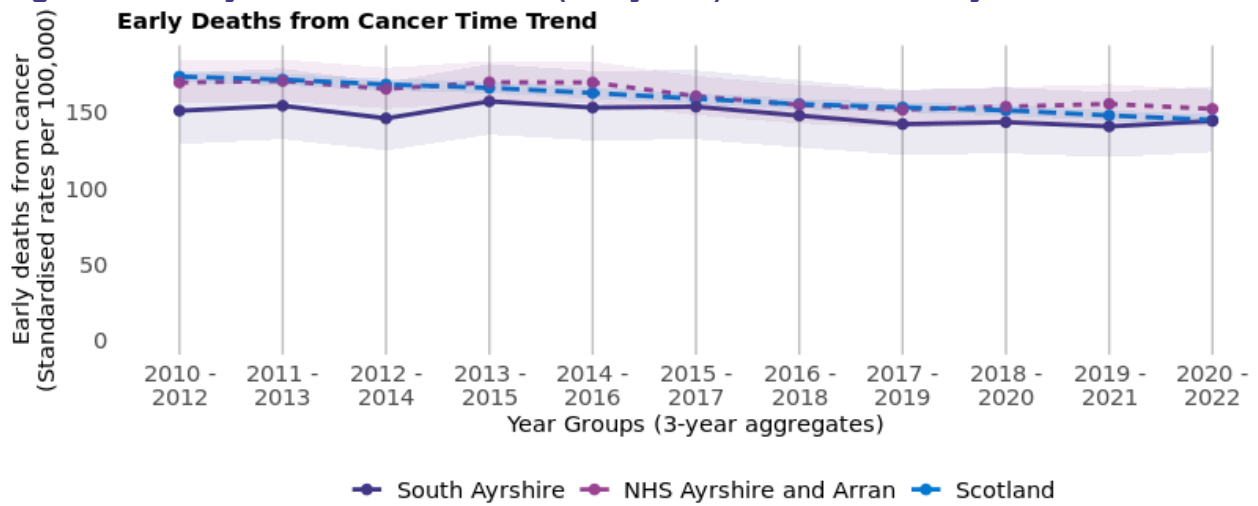
Cancer

For the period 2020 - 2022, there were **854** new cancer registrations per year on average (a rate of **615** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population) in South Ayrshire HSCP. For the period 2020 - 2022, there were also **145** early deaths per 100,000 from cancer in the HSCP, this is a **4.4%** decrease compared to the rate 10 years prior.

Figure 17: Cancer registration rate over time and by area.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 18: Early deaths from cancer (<75 years) over time and by area.

Source: ScotPHO

Hospitalisations by condition

Patient hospitalisations can indicate how certain diseases have varying impacts on people's lives. In the latest time period available in South Ayrshire, the condition with the highest rate of hospitalisations was Coronary Heart Disease.

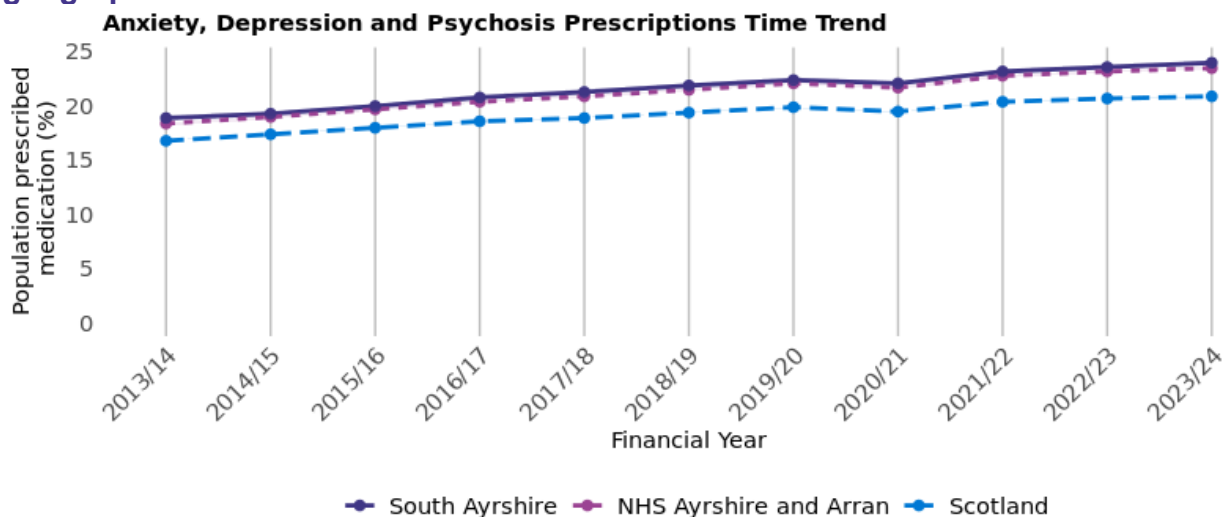
Table 8: Patient hospitalisations by condition and geographical area, age-sex standardised rates per 100,000.

Disease	Latest time period	South Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Asthma	2021/22 - 2023/24	91.1	94.6	76.2
Coronary Heart Disease	2021/22 - 2023/24	460.3	421.8	326.8
COPD	2021/22 - 2023/24	238.8	267.5	210.1

Anxiety, Depression and Psychosis (ADP) prescriptions

In 2023/24, **24%** of people were prescribed medication for anxiety, depression or psychosis in South Ayrshire HSCP. This is a **27% increase** from the rate 10 years prior in 2013/14 which was 18.9%.

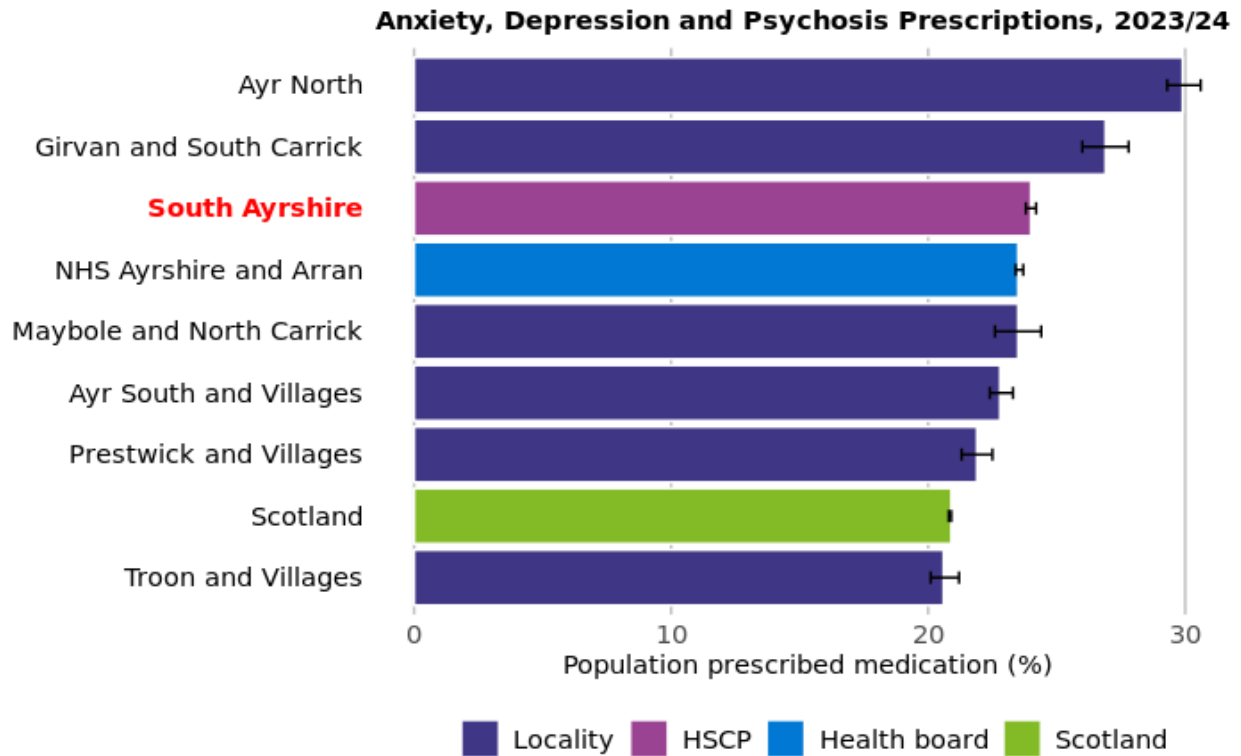
Figure 19: Anxiety, depression and psychosis prescriptions over time and by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

In 2023/24, South Ayrshire had a larger proportion of the population being prescribed ADP medication compared to the rest of Scotland (24% compared to 20.9%).

Figure 20: Percentage population prescribed medication for anxiety, depression and psychosis by area for the latest period available.



Source: ScotPHO

Lifestyle and Risk Factors

Summary

Mental and physical well-being has close ties with people's lifestyles and behaviours. Financial security, employment and location are influences that often have a bearing on these choices. Issues can develop when alcohol, smoking or drug use shape lives. This section provides data on drug-related hospital admissions, alcohol-related hospital admissions, alcohol-specific deaths and bowel screening uptake, to give an overview of some of the lifestyles and behaviours for the South Ayrshire HSCP. These can give an idea of quality of life and prosperity.

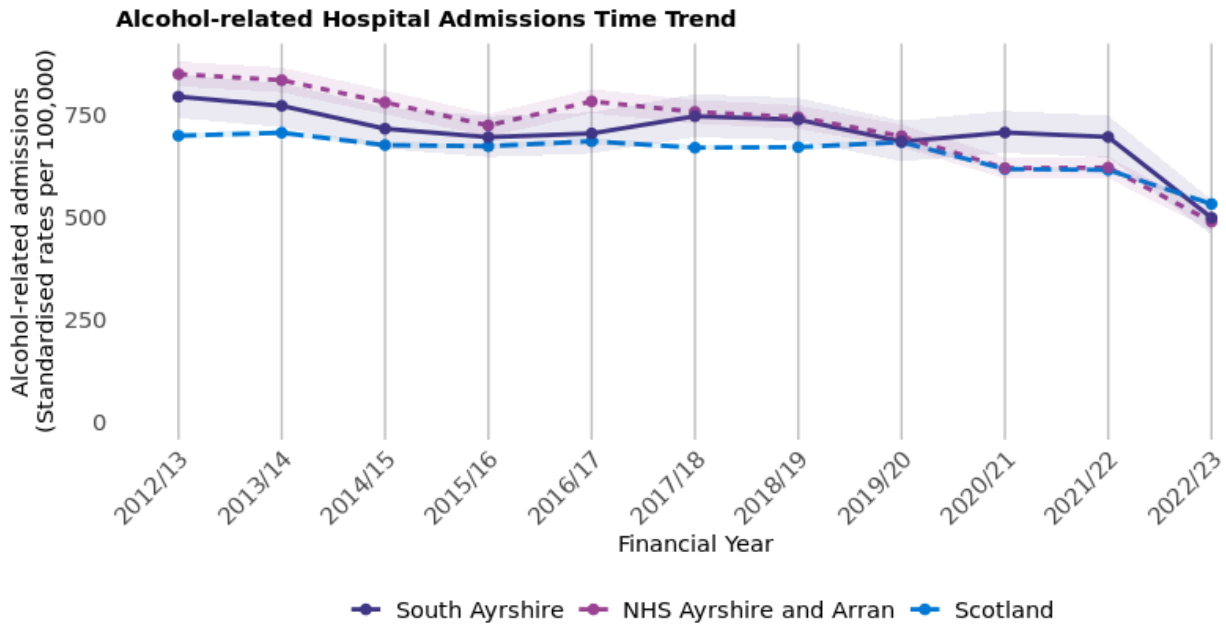
For the most recent time period available⁴, South Ayrshire had:

- **498** alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (532 admissions per 100,000)⁵.
- **18.9** alcohol-specific deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (21.4 deaths per 100,000)⁵.
- **288** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (202 admissions per 100,000)⁵.
- **68.4%** uptake of bowel screening among the eligible population, compared to 66.2% in Scotland.

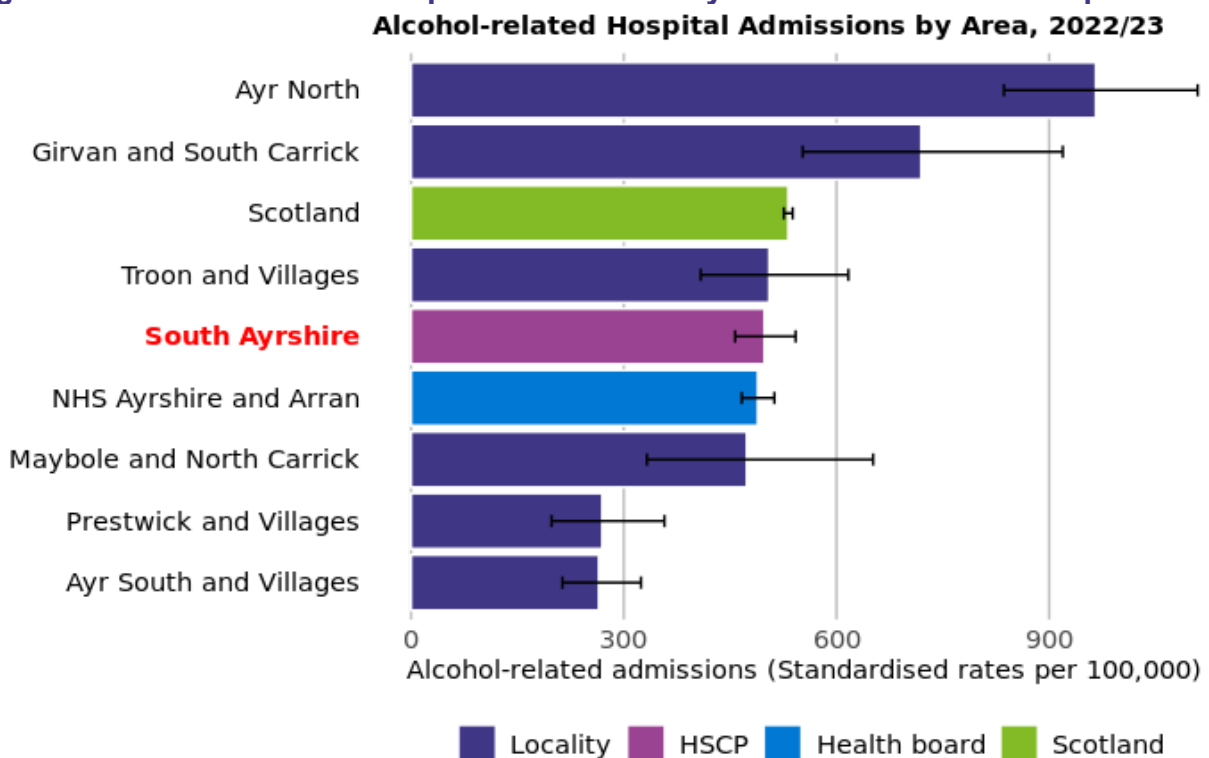
Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions

In 2022/23, the rate of alcohol-related admissions was **498** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population in South Ayrshire. This is a 51.9% decrease overall since 2002/03. Figure 21 shows a trend of alcohol-related hospital admissions for South Ayrshire HSCP compared with NHS Ayrshire and Arran, and Scotland from financial year 2002/03 to 2022/23.

Figure 22 then compares different areas, including the other localities in South Ayrshire, for the latest financial year. This bar chart shows that in 2022/23, South Ayrshire HSCP had a lower alcohol-related hospital admissions rate compared to Scotland (498 and 532 admissions respectively).

Figure 21: Alcohol-related hospital admission rates by area and over time.

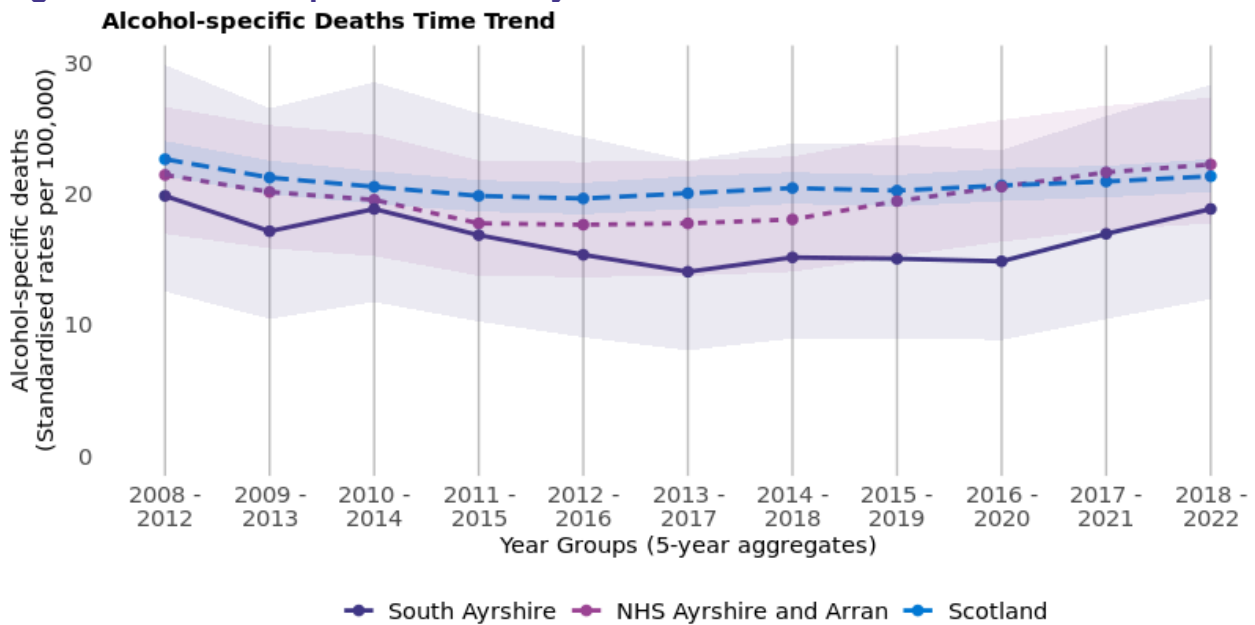
Source: ScotPHO

Figure 22: Alcohol-related hospital admissions by area for the latest time period.

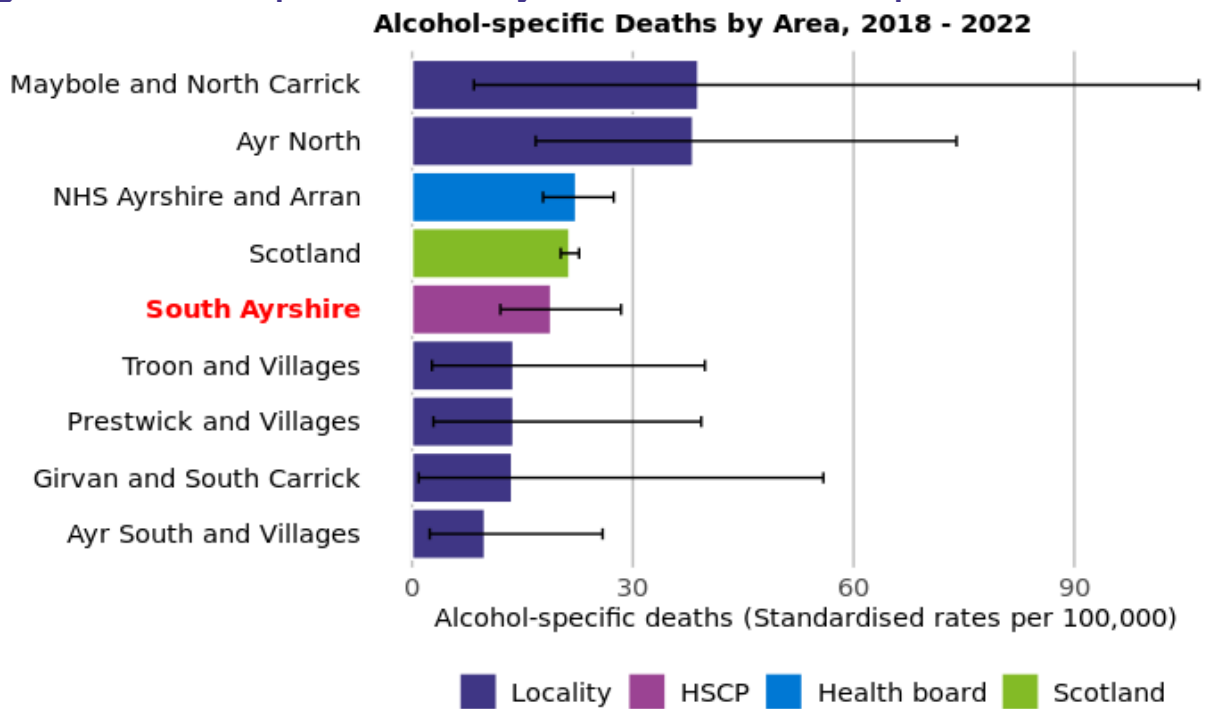
Source: ScotPHO

Alcohol-Specific Deaths

Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available as 5-year aggregates. In South Ayrshire, the latest rate of alcohol-specific deaths was **18.9** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is 19.9% lower than the rate in 2002 - 2006. Figure 24 also shows that the HSCP has a lower alcohol-specific death rate compared to Scotland overall (21.4 deaths per 100,000).

Figure 23: Alcohol-specific deaths by area and over time.

Source: ScotPHO

Figure 24: Alcohol-specific deaths by area for the latest time period available.

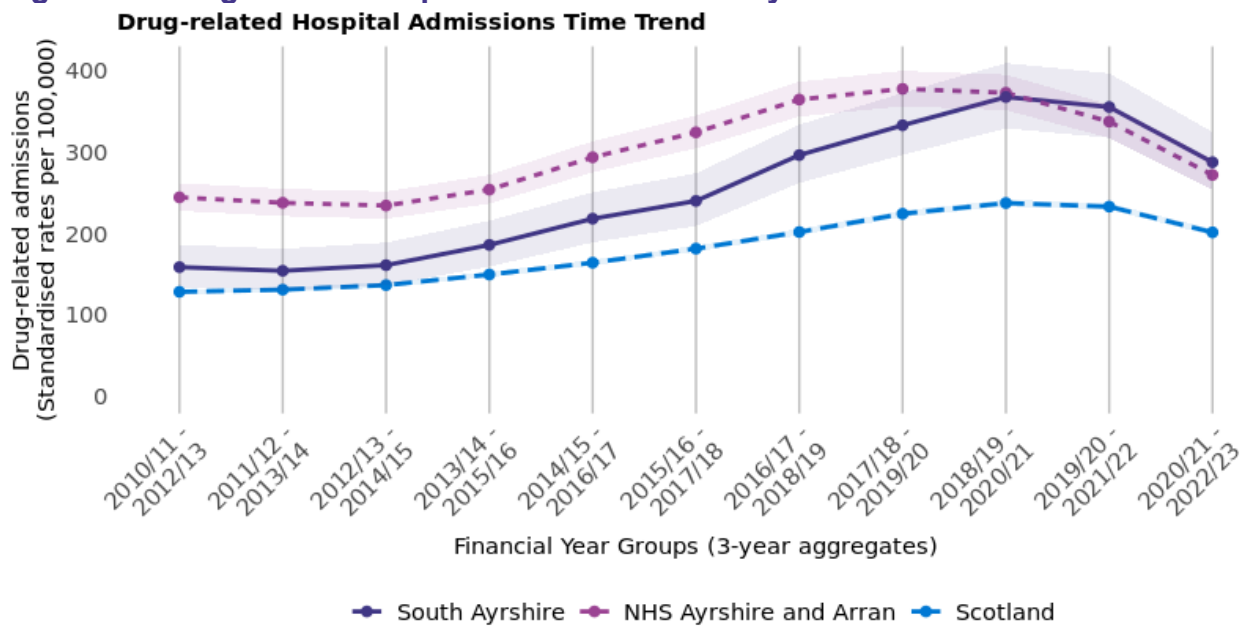
Source: ScotPHO

Drug-related Hospital Admissions

There were **288** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴ in the South Ayrshire HSCP in the time period 2020/21 - 2022/23 (3-year financial year aggregate). This is an 85.4% increase since 2002/03 - 2004/05. A trend of the change in drug-related hospital admissions for the locality and comparable areas is shown in Figure 25 from 2010/11 - 2012/13 onward.

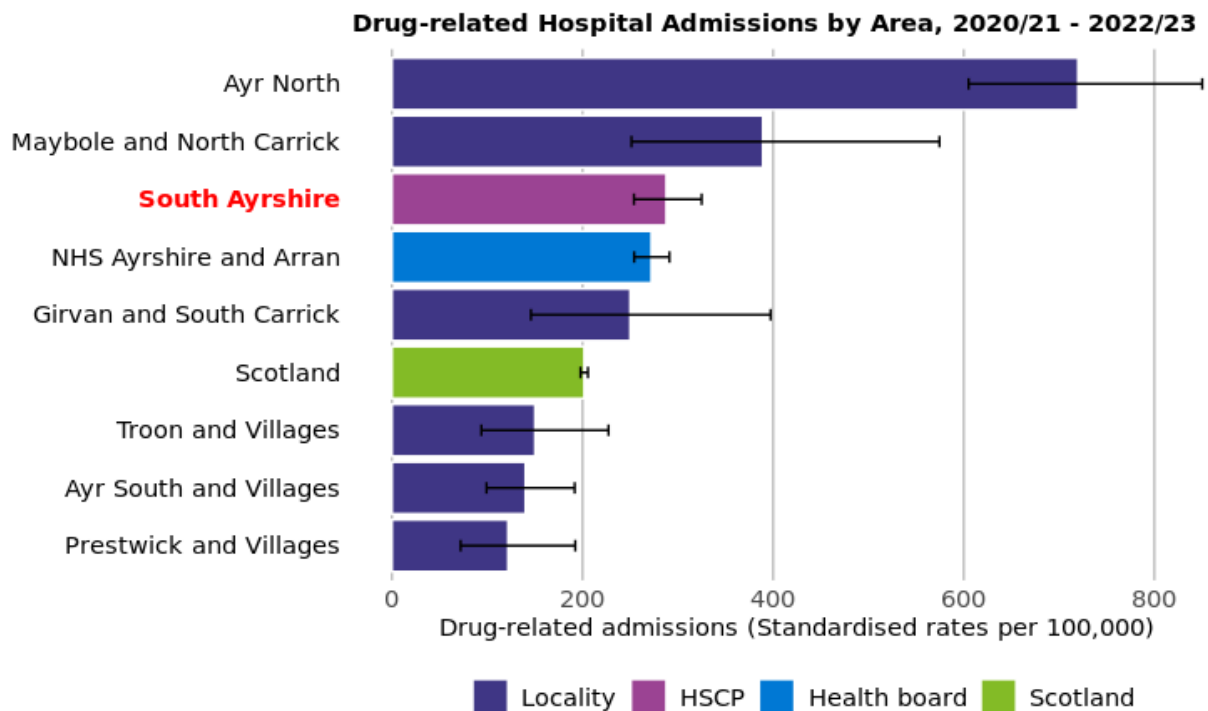
A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2020/21 - 2022/23 aggregated financial years) is available in Figure 26 This shows the South Ayrshire HSCP has a higher rate of drug-related hospital admissions than Scotland (202 admissions per 100,000).

Figure 25: Drug-related hospital admission rates by area and over time.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 26: Drug-related hospital admission rates by area for the latest time period available.



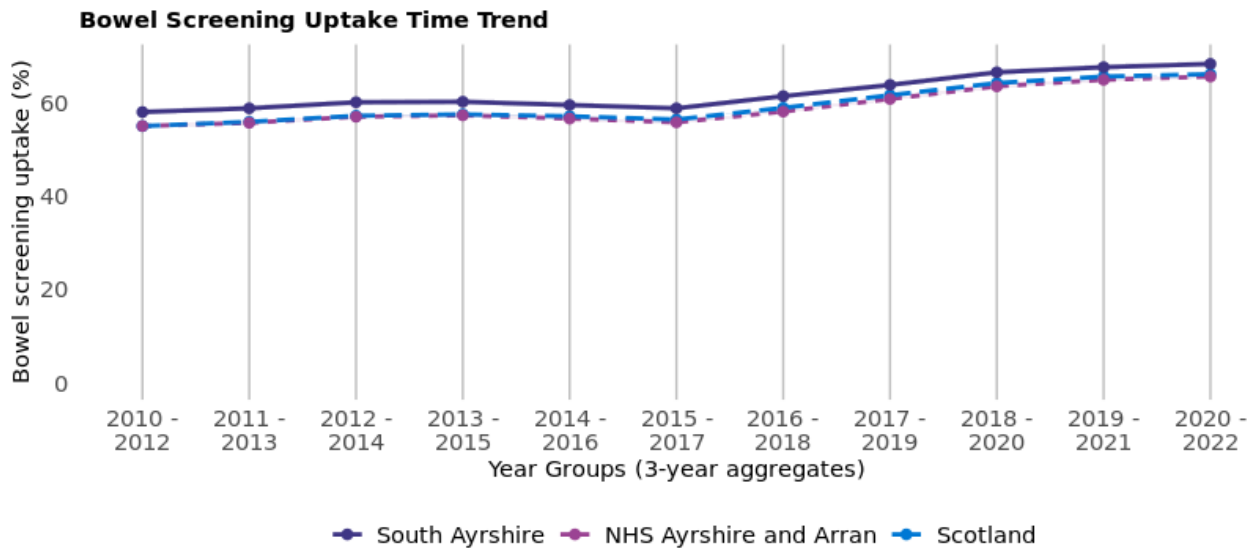
Source: ScotPHO

Bowel Screening Uptake

Bowel screening is offered every two years to eligible men and women aged between 50-74 years old. Eligible people are posted a test kit which is completed at home. Since 1st April 2013, those aged 75 and over can also self-refer and opt into screening.

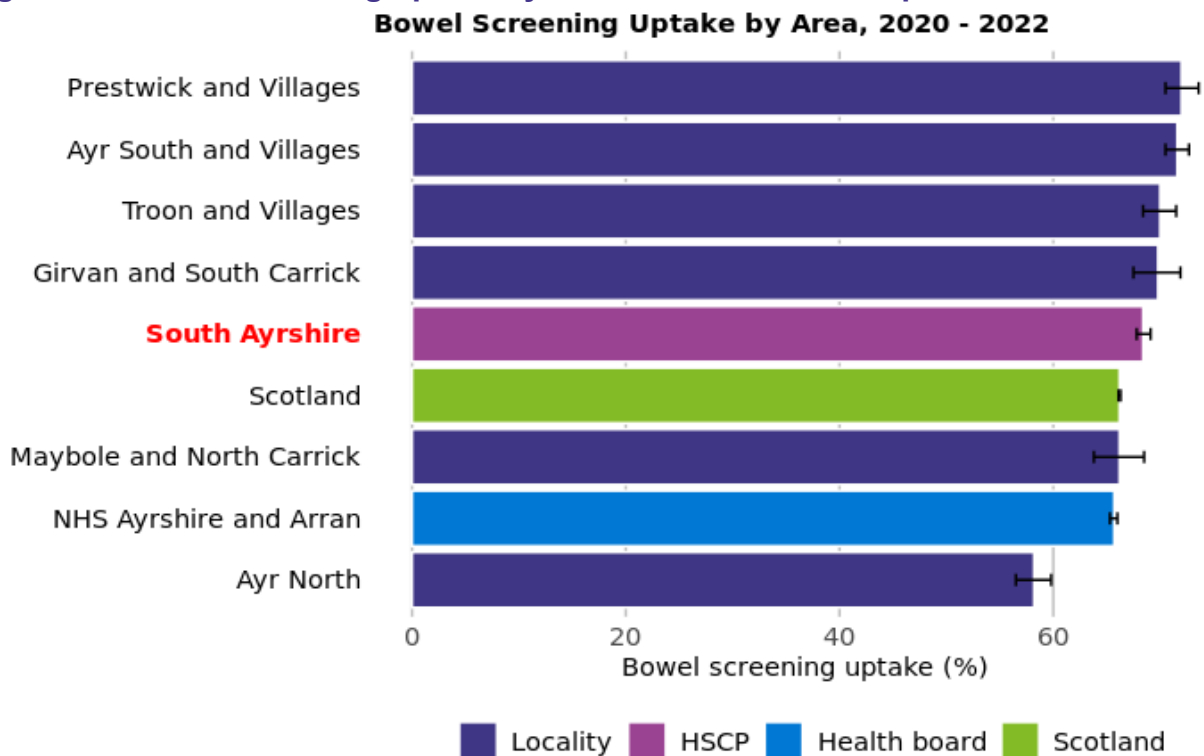
A trend of the percentage uptake of bowel screening among the eligible population is shown for South Ayrshire and comparable areas. Data is presented as 3-year aggregates. The 2020 - 2022 uptake rate for South Ayrshire is **68.4%**. This is a 22.4% increase since 2008 - 2010. As can be seen in Figure 28, in the latest estimate, the uptake in South Ayrshire was higher than the uptake in Scotland overall (66.2%).

Figure 27: Bowel screening uptake for eligible men and women, by area and over time.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 28: Bowel screening uptake by area for the latest time period available.



Source: ScotPHO

Hospital and Community Care

Summary

For the most recent time periods available, South Ayrshire had:

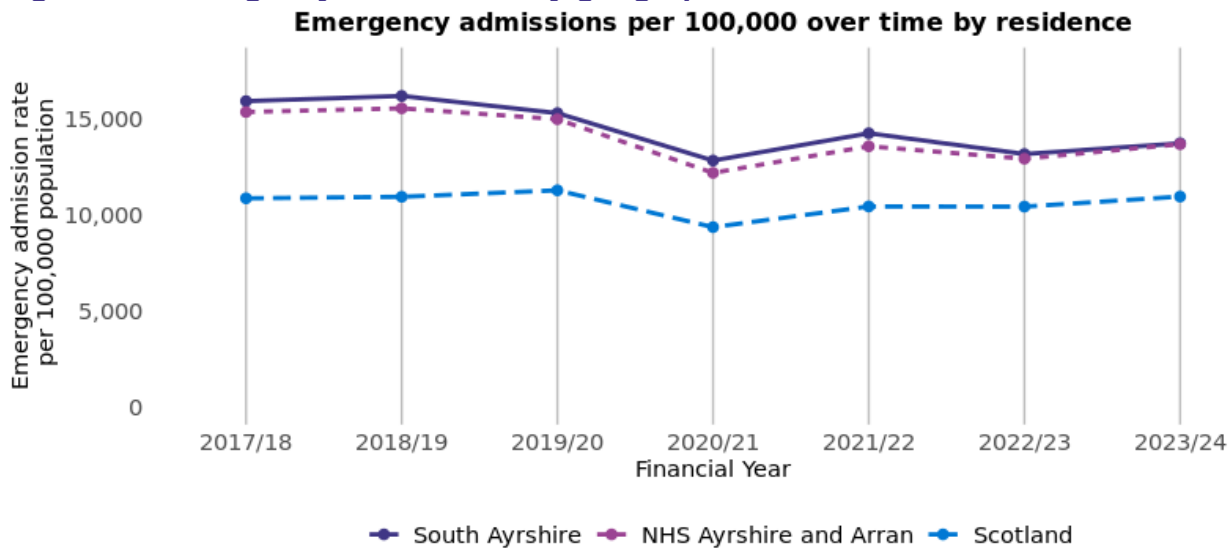
- **13,734** emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 10,963 in Scotland.
- **119,120** unscheduled acute specialty bed days per 100,000 population, compared to 77,702 in Scotland.
- **25,999** A&E attendances per 100,000 population, compared to 27,227 in Scotland.
- **106,635** delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 48,494 in Scotland.
- **1,888** emergency hospital admissions from falls per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 2,307 in Scotland.
- **104.1** emergency readmissions (28 day) per 1,000 discharges, compared to 104.2 in Scotland.
- **2,357** potentially preventable hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 1,691 in Scotland.

Emergency Admissions

Figure 29 presents the emergency admissions rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2017/18 to 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 29, the emergency admissions rate in the South Ayrshire HSCP is 13,734, a 13.8% decrease since 2017/18. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate is 13,686 in 2023/24, a 10.9% decrease since 2017/18 and the Scotland rate is 10,963, a 0.8% increase since 2017/18.

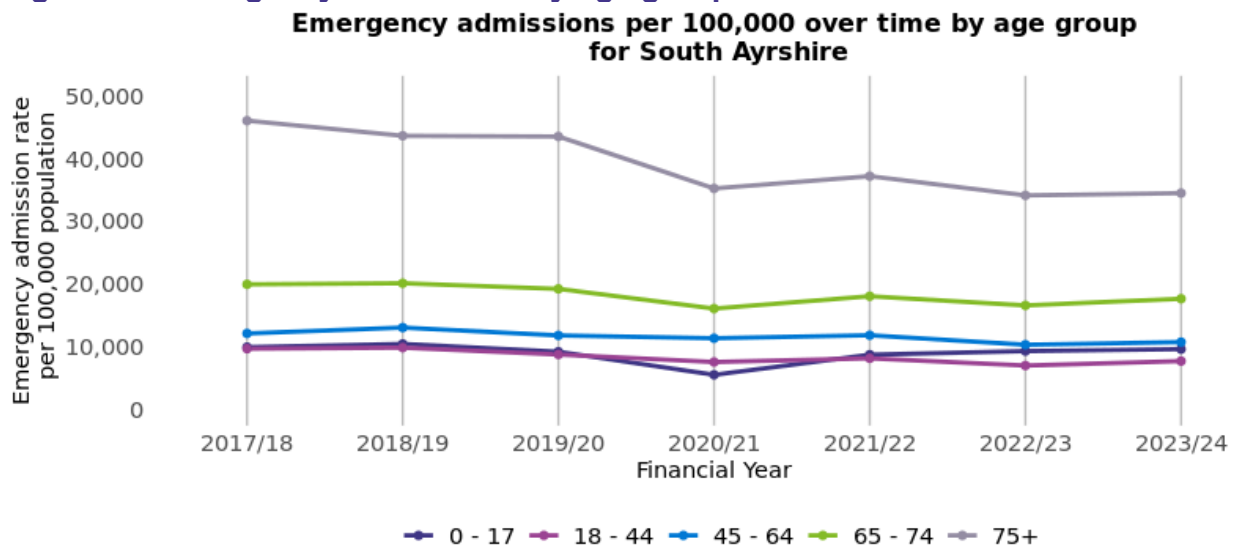
Figure 29: Emergency admissions by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 30 presents the emergency admissions rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2017/18 to 2023/24 by age group.

As presented in Figure 30, the highest emergency admissions rate for the South Ayrshire HSCP in 2023/24 is 34,545 per 100,000 population for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 25.1% since 2017/18. The lowest emergency admissions rate for South Ayrshire in 2023/24 is 7,757 per 100,000 population for the 18 - 44 age group with a percentage decrease of 20.3% since 2017/18.

Figure 30: Emergency admissions by age group

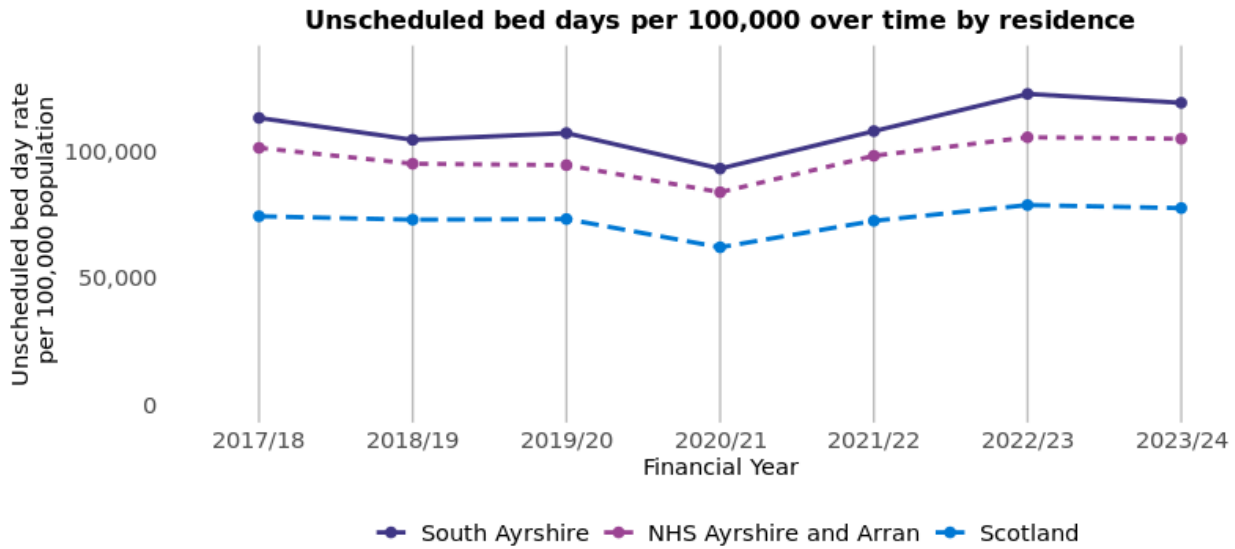
Source: PHS SMR01

Unscheduled Acute Bed Days

Figure 31 presents the unscheduled bed days rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2017/18 to 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 31, the unscheduled bed days rate in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 119,120, a 5.3% increase since 2017/18. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate for 2023/24 is 104,969, a 3.5% increase since 2017/18 and the Scotland rate is 77,702, a 4.3% increase since 2017/18.

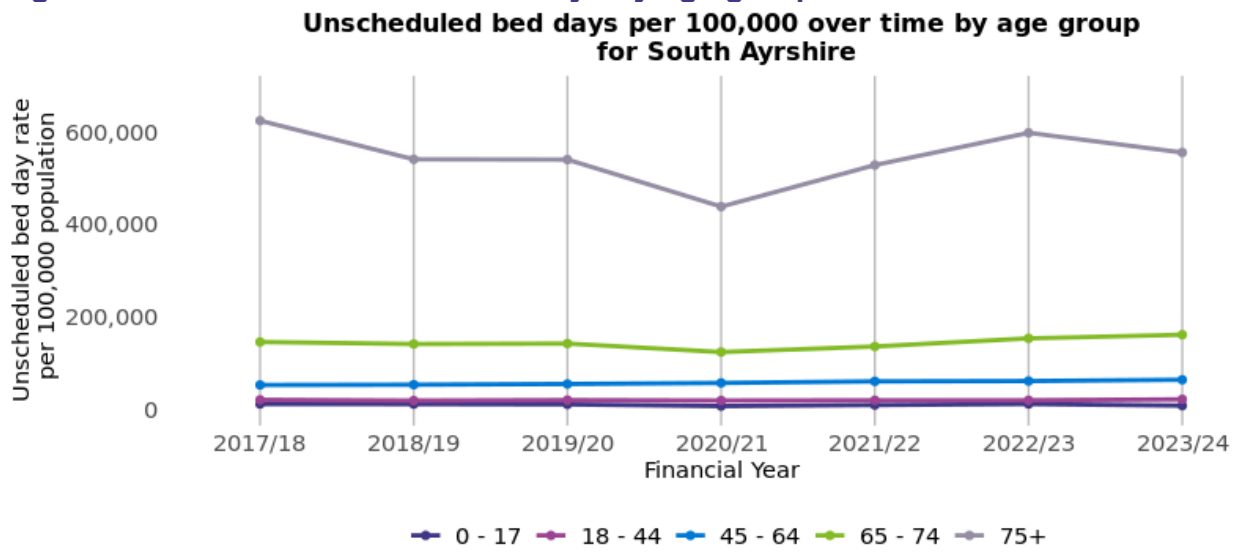
Figure 31: Unscheduled acute bed days by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 32 presents the unscheduled bed days rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2017/18 to 2023/24 by age group.

As presented in Figure 32, the highest unscheduled bed days rate for the South Ayrshire HSCP in 2023/24 is 555,947 bed days per 100,000 population for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 11% since 2017/18. The lowest unscheduled bed days rate for South Ayrshire in 2023/24 is 8,873 bed days per 100,000 population for the 0 - 17 age group with a percentage decrease of 28.4% since 2017/18.

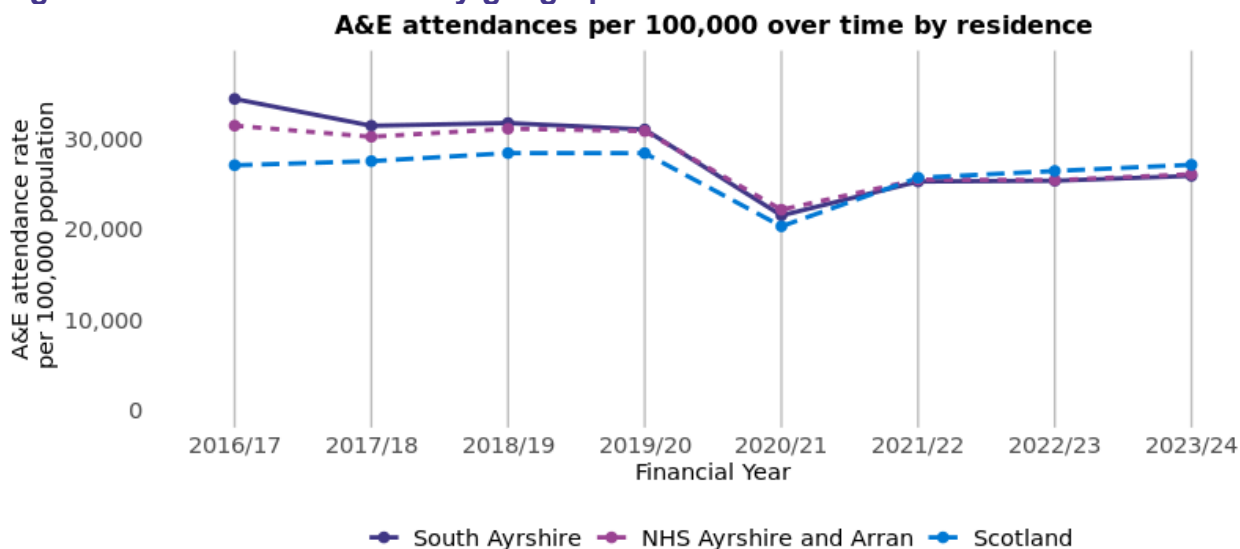
Figure 32: Unscheduled acute bed days by age group

A&E Attendances

Figure 33 presents the A&E attendance rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2016/17 to 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 33, the A&E attendance rate per 100,000 in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 25,999, a 24.7% decrease since 2016/17. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate for 2023/24 is 26,181, a 17% decrease since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 27,227, a 0.2% increase since 2016/17.

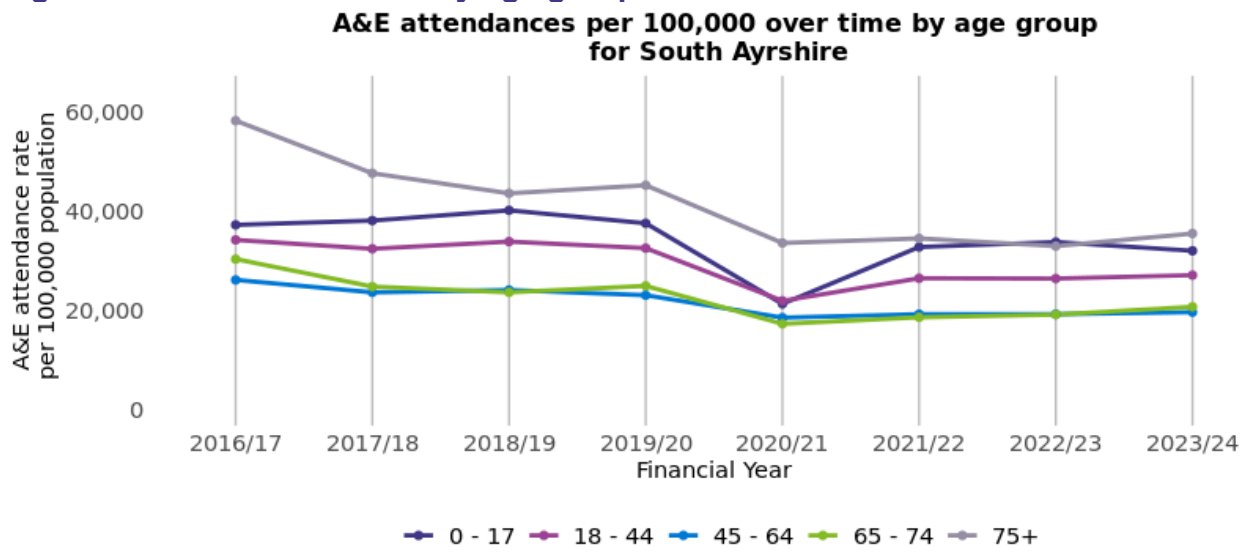
Figure 33: A&E attendances by geographical area



Source: PHS A&E Datamart

Figure 34 presents the A&E attendance rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2016/17 to 2023/24 by age group.

As presented in Figure 34, the highest A&E attendance rate for the South Ayrshire HSCP in 2023/24 is 35,581 per 100,000 population for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 39% since 2016/17. The lowest A&E attendance rate for South Ayrshire in 2023/24 is 19,708 per 100,000 population for the 45 - 64 age group with a percentage decrease of 24.8% since 2016/17.

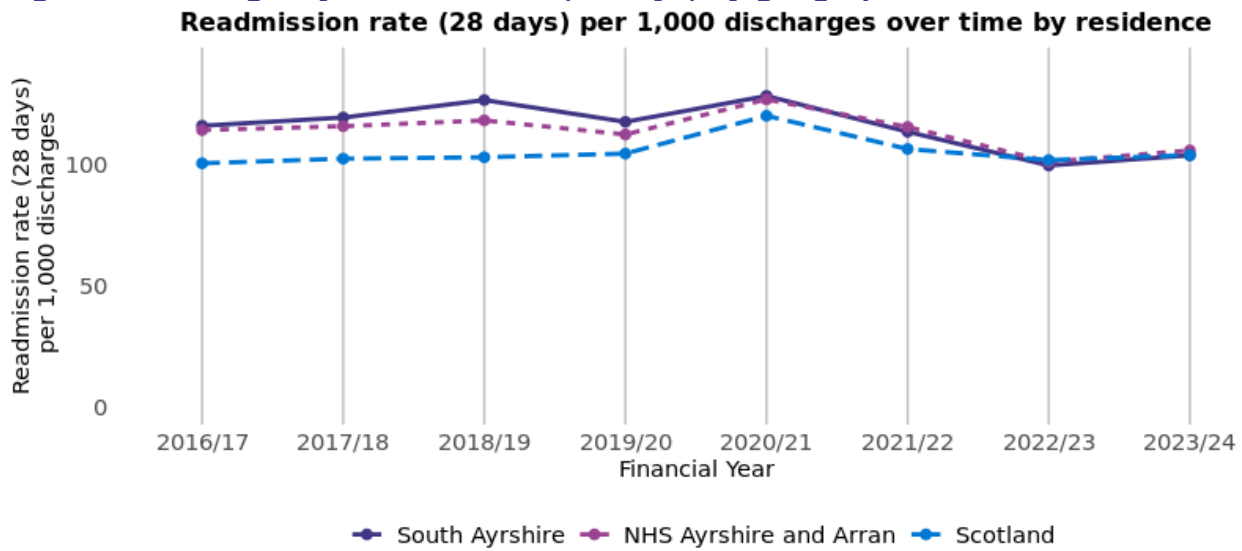
Figure 34: A&E attendances by age group

Emergency Readmissions (28 days)

Figure 35 presents the emergency readmission (28 days) rate per 1,000 discharges in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2016/17 to 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 35, the emergency readmission (28 days) rate per 1,000 discharges in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 104.1, a 10.5% decrease since 2016/17. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate for 2023/24 is 106.1, a 7.3% decrease since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 104.2, a 3.4% increase since 2016/17.

Figure 35: Emergency readmissions (28 days) by geographical area

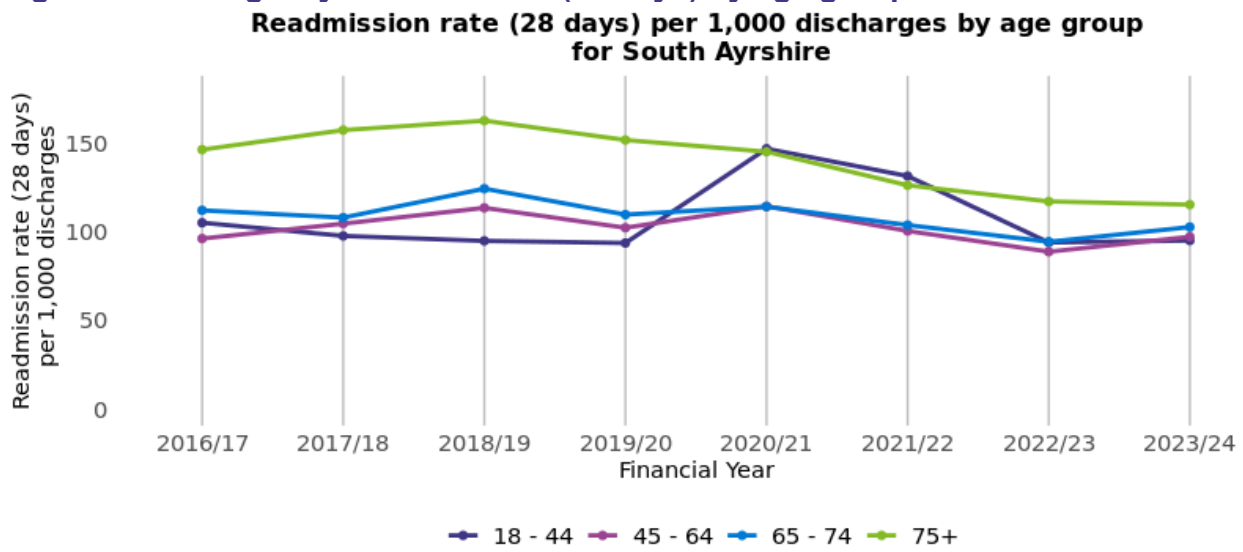


Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 36 presents the emergency readmission (28 days) rate per 1,000 discharges in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2016/17 to 2023/24 by age group.

As presented in Figure 36, the highest emergency readmission (28 days) rate for the South Ayrshire HSCP in 2023/24 is 115.5 per 1,000 discharges for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 21.2% since 2016/17. The lowest emergency readmission (28 days) rate for the South Ayrshire HSCP in 2023/24 is 95.3 per 1,000 discharges for the 18 - 44 age group with a percentage decrease of 9.5% since 2016/17.

Figure 36: Emergency readmissions (28 days) by age group

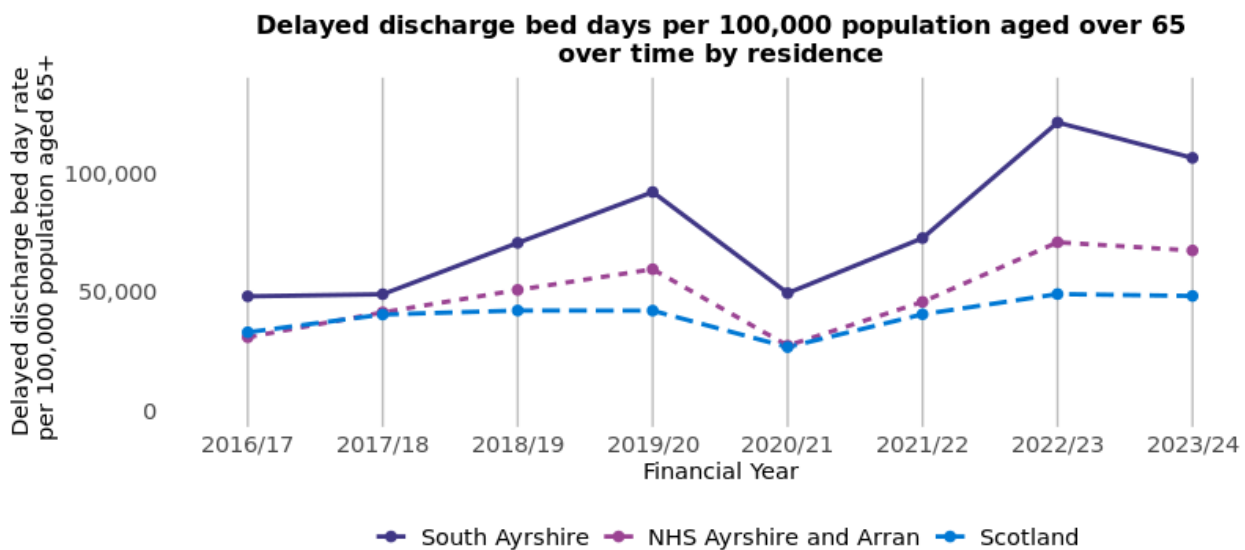


Delayed Discharge Bed Days

Figure 37 presents the number of delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65+ in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2016/17 to 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 37, the number of delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65+ in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 106,635, a 120.6% increase since 2016/17. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate for 2023/24 is 67,619, a 117.4% increase since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 48,494, a 46.1% increase since 2016/17.

Figure 37: Delayed discharge bed days in the population aged 65+ by geographical area

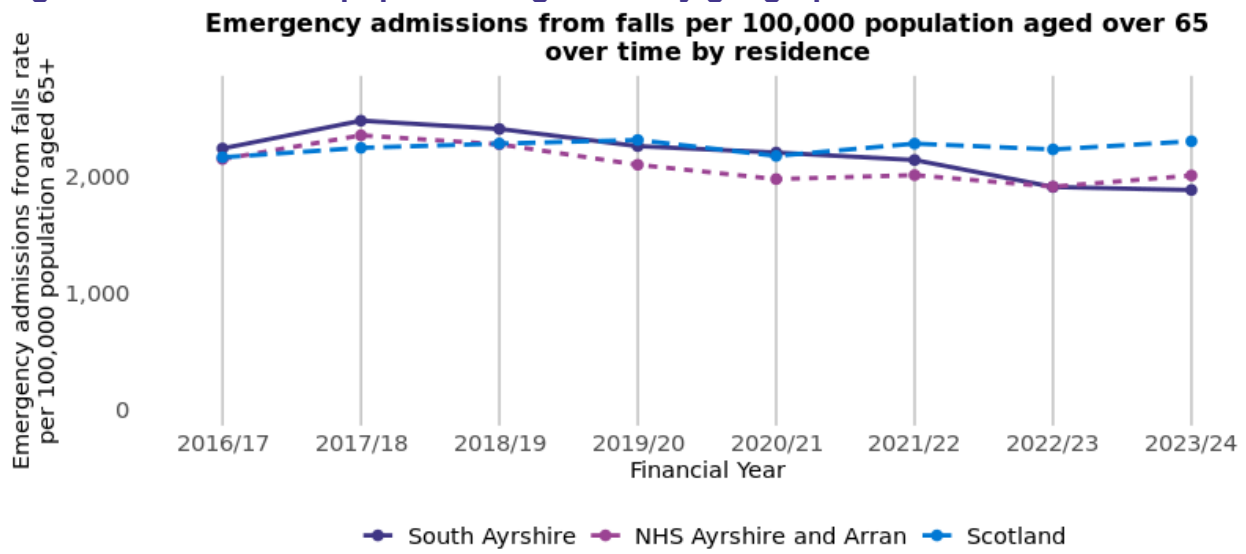


Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

Emergency admissions from a fall

Figure 38 presents the emergency admissions from falls rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2016/17 to 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 38, the emergency admissions from falls rate per 100,000 population aged over 65+ in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 1,888, a 15.9% decrease since 2016/17. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate for 2023/24 is 2,013, a 6.5% decrease since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 2,307, a 6.4% increase since 2016/17.

Figure 38: Falls in the population aged 65+ by geographical area

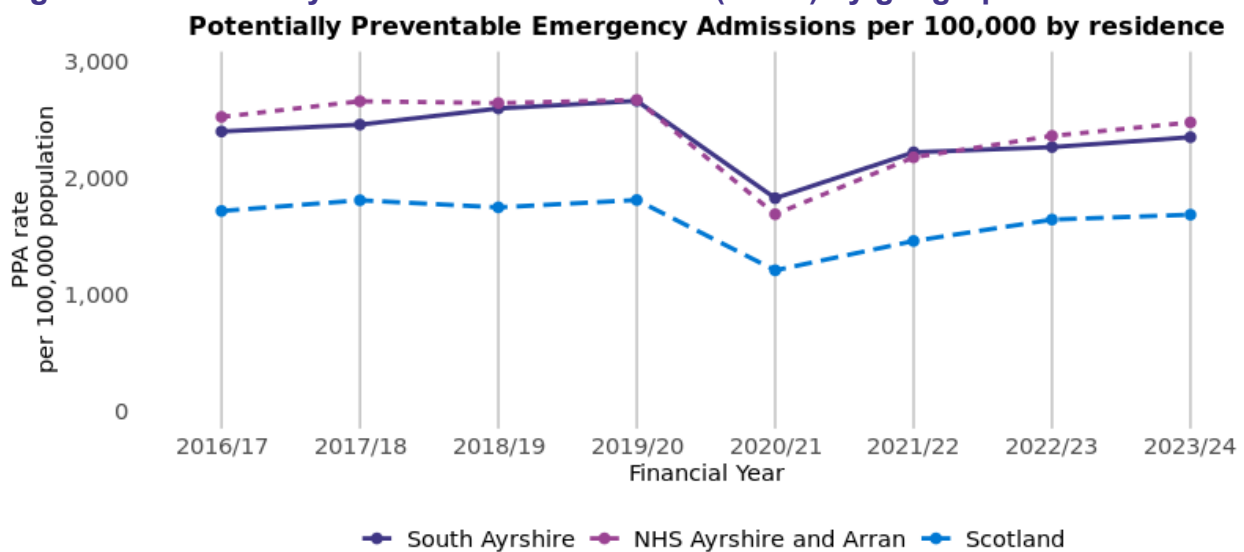
Source: PHS SMR01

Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

Information on the conditions included in Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA)s is available in Appendix 3. In 2023/24, **53.3%** of PPAs in South Ayrshire were amongst those aged 65 and over, and **46.7%** were amongst those aged under 65.

Figure 39 presents the PPA rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 2357, a 2% decrease since 2016/17. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate for 2023/24 is 2,484, a 1.9% decrease since 2016/17, 2023/24 and the Scotland rate is 1,691, a 1.9% decrease since 2016/17.

Figure 39: Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs) by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

Hospital Care (Mental Health Speciality)

Summary

This section looks at mental health-related unscheduled care indicators. For the most recent time period available, South Ayrshire had:

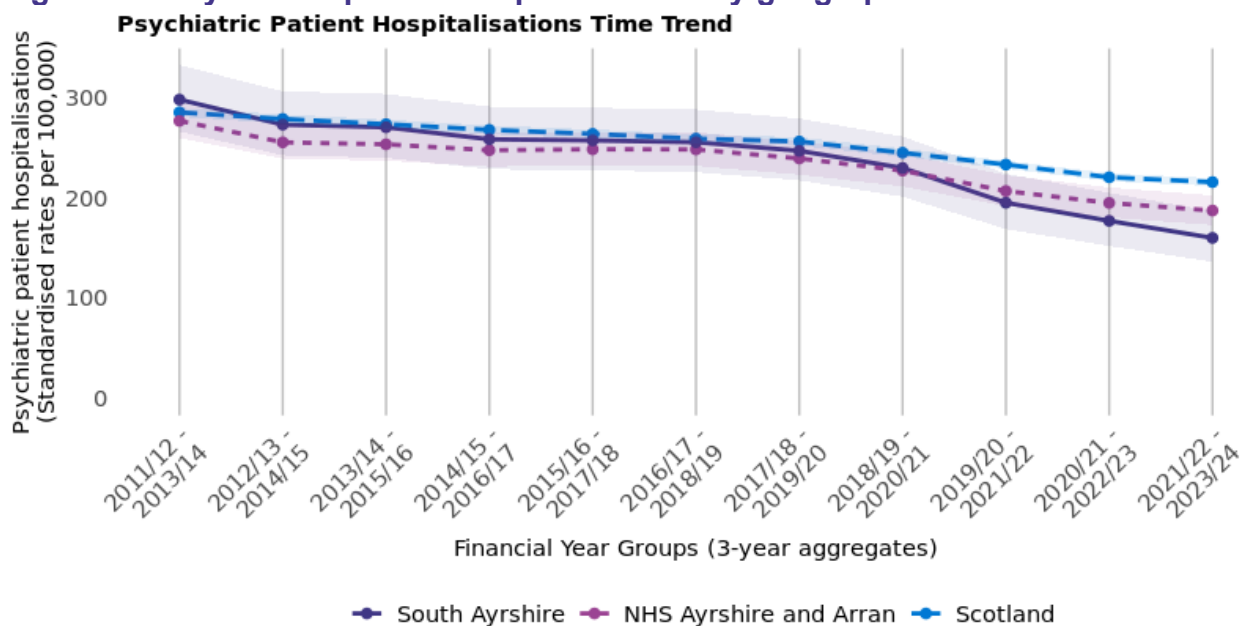
- **160.4** psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000, compared to 216.1 in Scotland⁵.
- **15,131** unscheduled mental health specialty bed days per 100,000, compared to 18,566 in Scotland.

Psychiatric patient hospitalisations

Figure 40 presents the psychiatric patient hospitalisation 3-year aggregate rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2011/12 - 2013/14 to 2021/22 - 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 40, the 3-year aggregate psychiatric patient hospitalisation rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 160.4, a 46.2% decrease since 2011/12 - 2013/14. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board the 3-year aggregate rate for 2021/22 - 2023/24 is 187.7, a 32.3% decrease since 2011/12 - 2013/14 and the Scotland the 3-year aggregate rate is 216.1, a 24.4% decrease since 2011/12 - 2013/14.

Figure 40: Psychiatric patient hospitalisations by geographical area



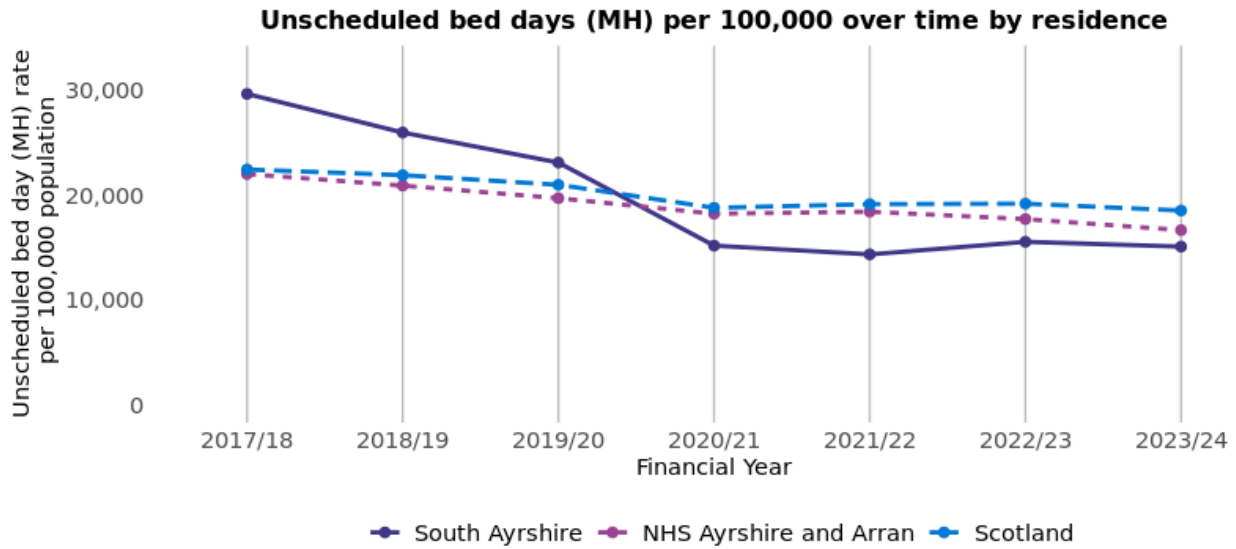
Source: ScotPHO

Unscheduled Mental Health Specialty Bed Days

Figure 41 presents the unscheduled mental health bed days rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP from 2017/18 to 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 41, the unscheduled mental health bed days rate per 100,000 population in the South Ayrshire HSCP rate is 15,131, a 49% decrease since 2017/18. The NHS Ayrshire and Arran health board rate for 2023/24 is 16,697, a 24.2% decrease since 2017/18 and the Scotland rate is 18,566, a 17.4% decrease since 2017/18.

Figure 41: Unscheduled mental health specialty bed days by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR04

Child Health

Summary

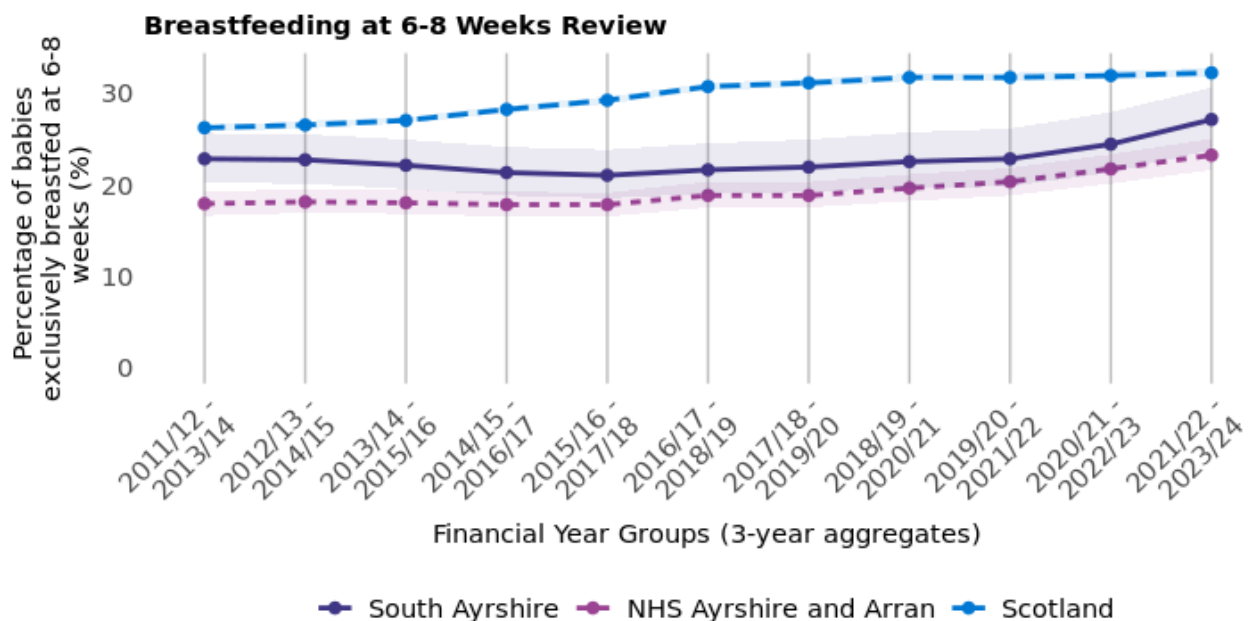
This section looks at indicators relating to children and young people's health outcomes. For the most recent time period available, South Ayrshire had:

- **27.2%** of babies being exclusively breastfed at the 6-8 week review, compared to 32.3% for Scotland overall.
- **17%** of mothers smoked at the time of the first antenatal booking appointment, compared to 12.9% for Scotland overall.
- a teenage pregnancy rate of **22** per 1,000 females aged 15-19, compared to 23.6 for Scotland overall.
- **97.9%** uptake of the 6-in-1 immunisation, compared to 96.6% for Scotland overall.
- **95.8%** uptake of the MMR immunisation at 24 months, compared to 93.8% for Scotland overall.
- **74.7%** of primary 1 children with no dental caries, compared to 73.6% for Scotland overall.
- **72.2%** of primary 1 children with a healthy weight, compared to 74.7% for Scotland overall.
- **16.5%** of children with one or more developmental concerns at the 27-30 month review, compared to 16.9% for Scotland overall.

Breastfeeding

In the latest time period available 2021/22 - 2023/24, the percentage of babies who were exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in South Ayrshire was **27.2%**. Figure 43 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

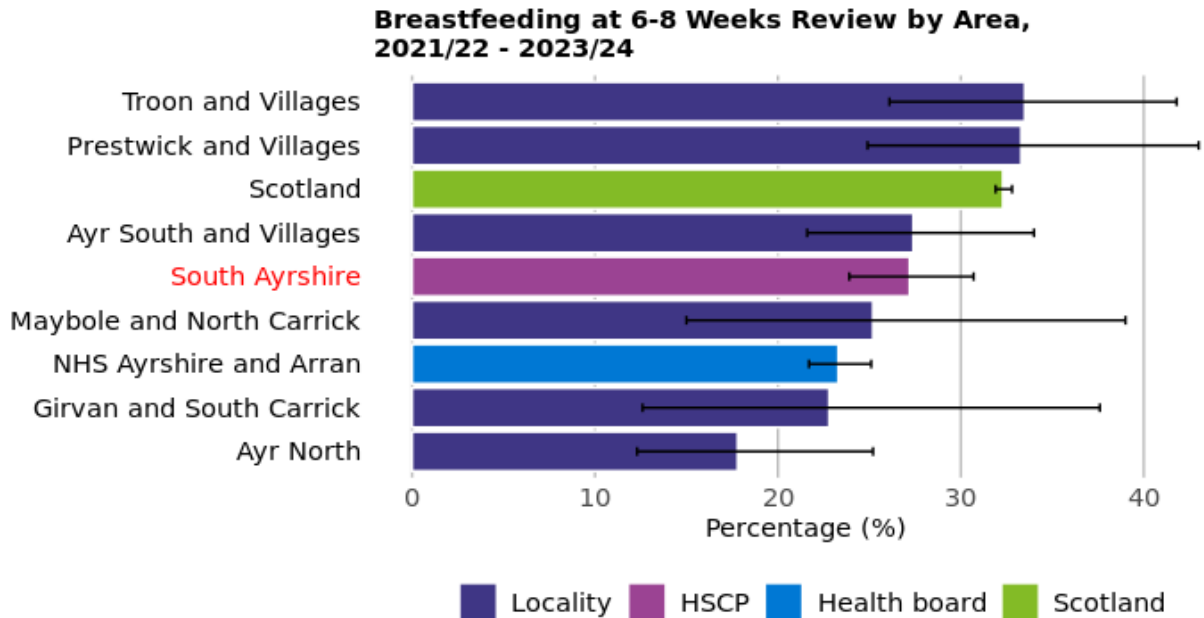
Figure 43: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 44 provides comparisons of breastfeeding between South Ayrshire HSCP and Scotland. In 2021/22 - 2023/24, South Ayrshire had a lower rate than the rest of Scotland (27.2% compared to 32.3%).

Figure 44: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by area for the latest time period available.

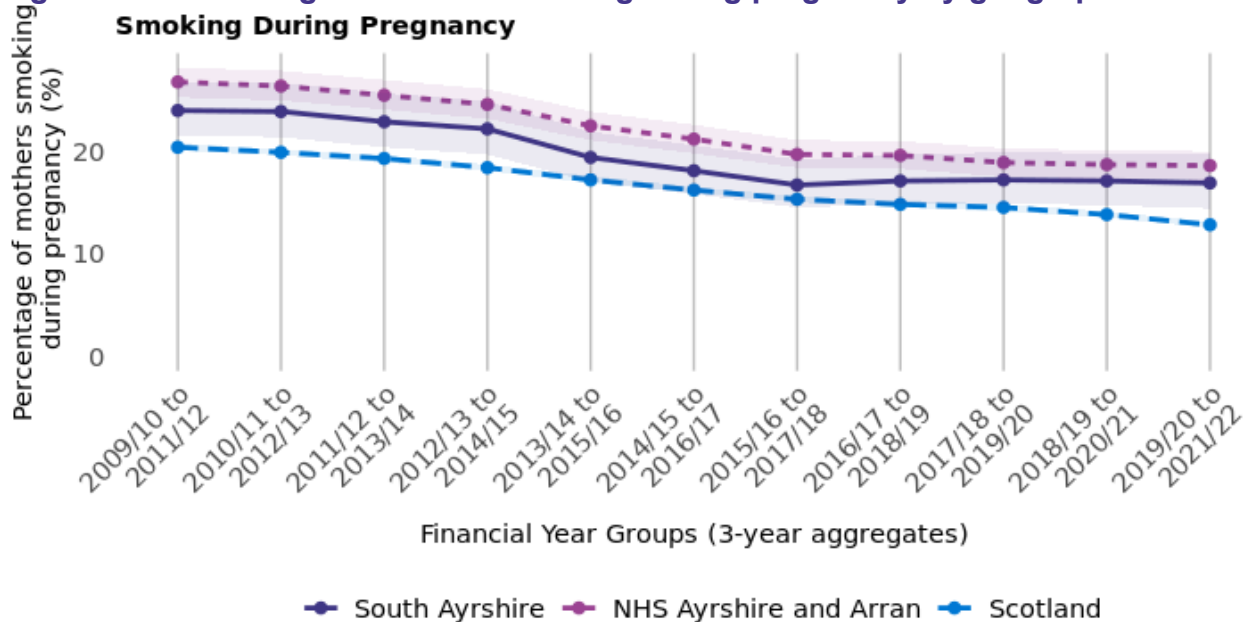


Source: ScotPHO

Smoking during pregnancy

In the latest time period available 2019/20 to 2021/22, the percentage of women smoking at the time of the first antenatal booking appointment in South Ayrshire was **17%**. Figure 45 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 45: Percentage of women smoking during pregnancy by geographical area.

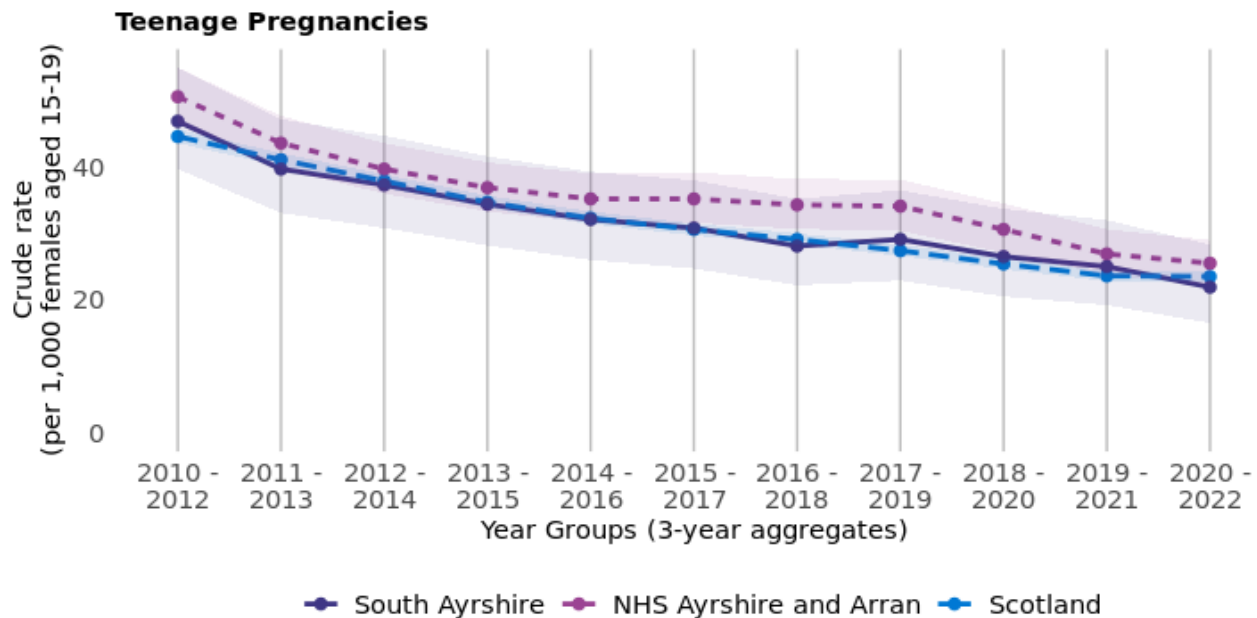


Source: ScotPHO

Teenage pregnancies

In the latest time period available 2020 - 2022, the rate of teenage pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-19 in South Ayrshire was **22**. Figure 46 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 46: Rate of teenage pregnancies by geographical area.

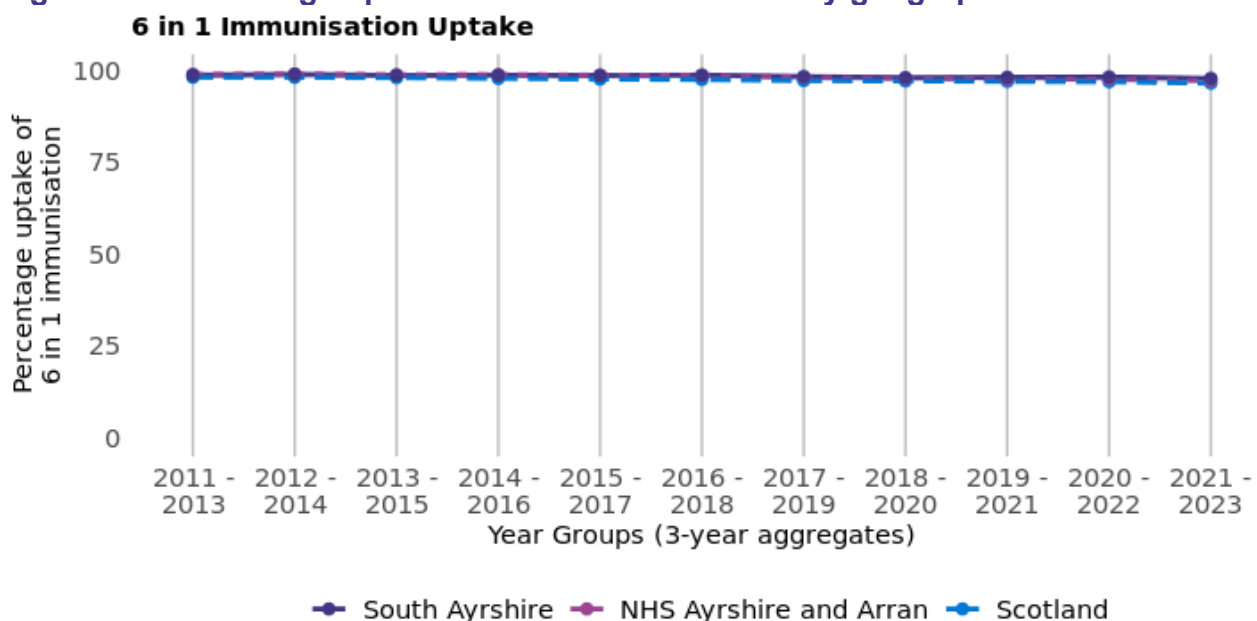


Source: ScotPHO

6 in 1 immunisation

In the latest time period available 2021 - 2023, the uptake of the 6-in-1 immunisation in South Ayrshire was **97.9%**. Figure 47 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 47: Percentage uptake of 6 in 1 immunisation by geographical area.

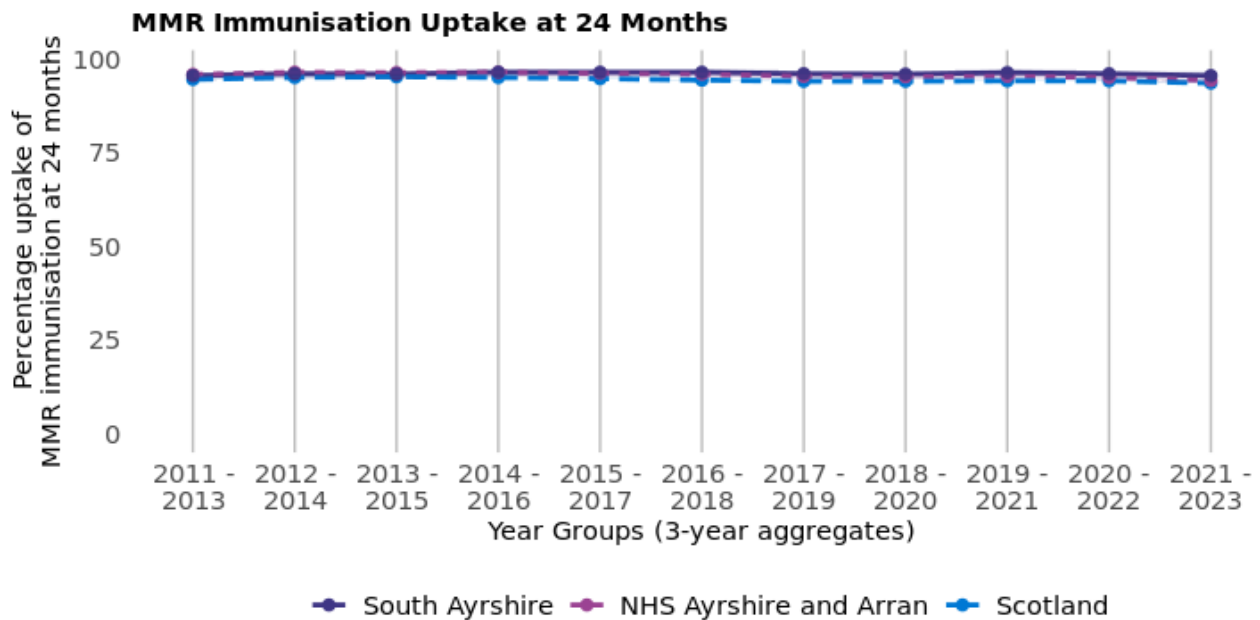


Source: ScotPHO

MMR immunisation at 24 months

In the latest time period available 2021 - 2023, the uptake of the MMR immunisation at 24 months in South Ayrshire was **95.8%**. Figure 48 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 48: Percentage uptake of MMR immunisation at 24 months by geographical area.

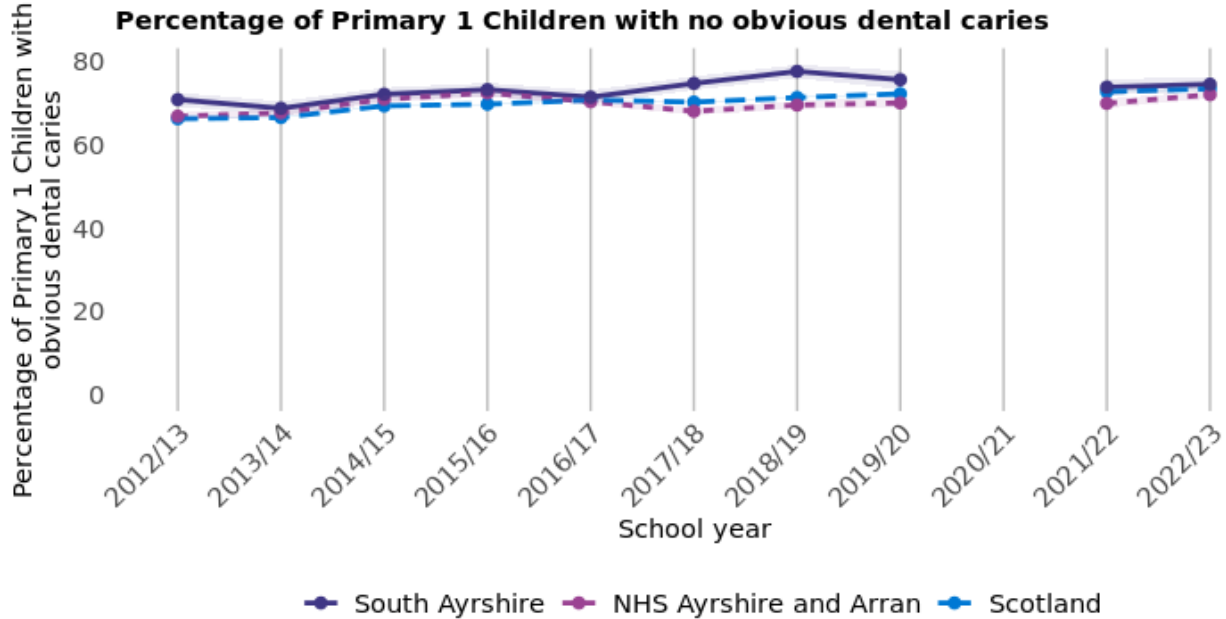


Source: ScotPHO

Child dental health in primary 1

In the latest time period available 2022/23, the percentage of primary 1 children with no obvious dental caries in South Ayrshire was **74.7%**. Figure 49 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 49: Percentage of primary 1 children with no obvious dental caries by geographical area.

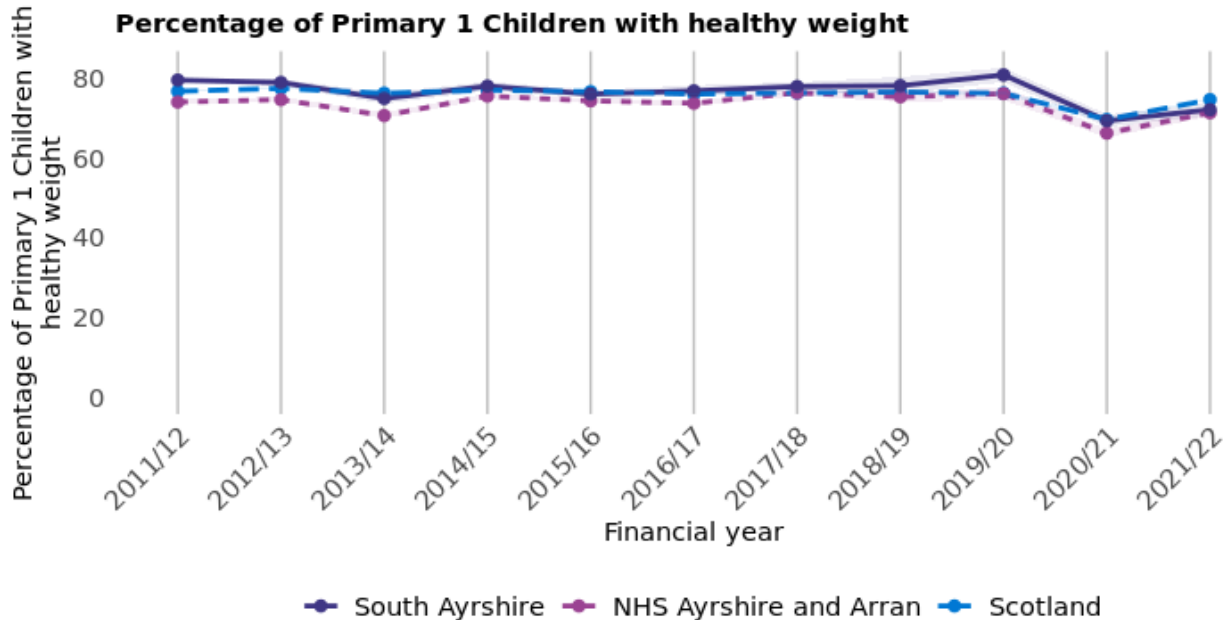


Source: ScotPHO

Child healthy weight in primary 1

In the latest time period available 2021/22, the percentage of primary 1 children with a healthy weight in South Ayrshire was **72.2%**. Figure 50 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 50: Percentage of primary 1 children with healthy weight by geographical area.

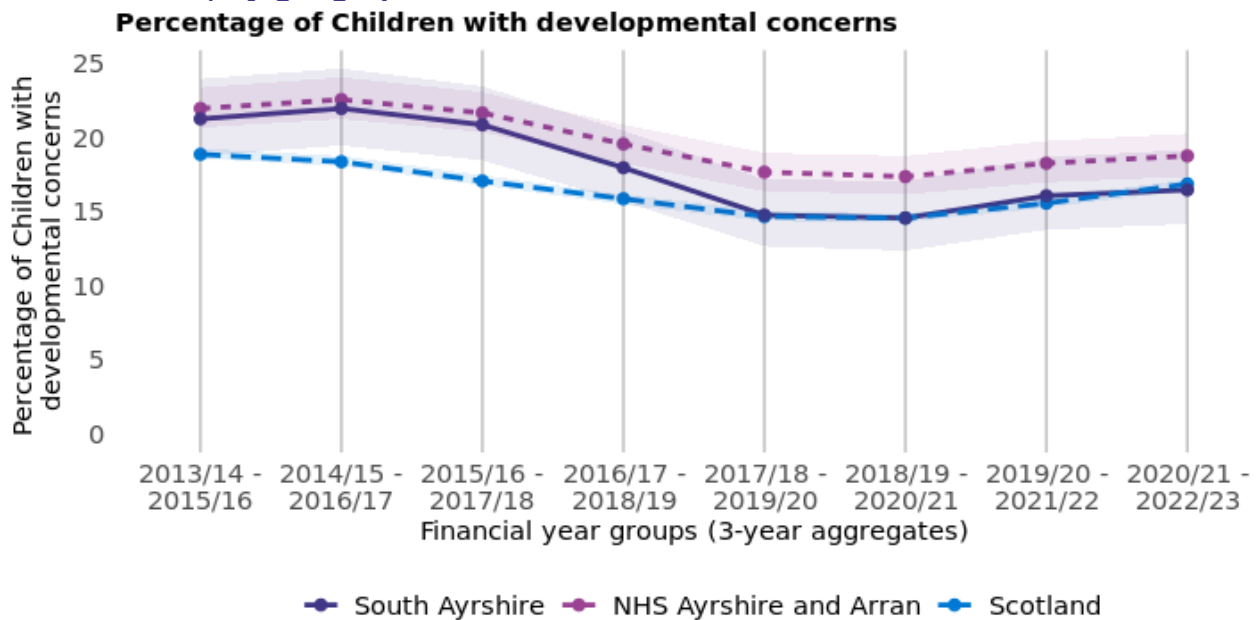


Source: ScotPHO

Developmental concerns at 27-30 months

In the latest time period available 2020/21 - 2022/23, the percentage of children with one or more developmental concerns at 27-30 months in South Ayrshire was **16.5%**. Figure 51 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 51: Percentage of children with one or more developmental concerns (27-30 month review) by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Crime and fires

Summary

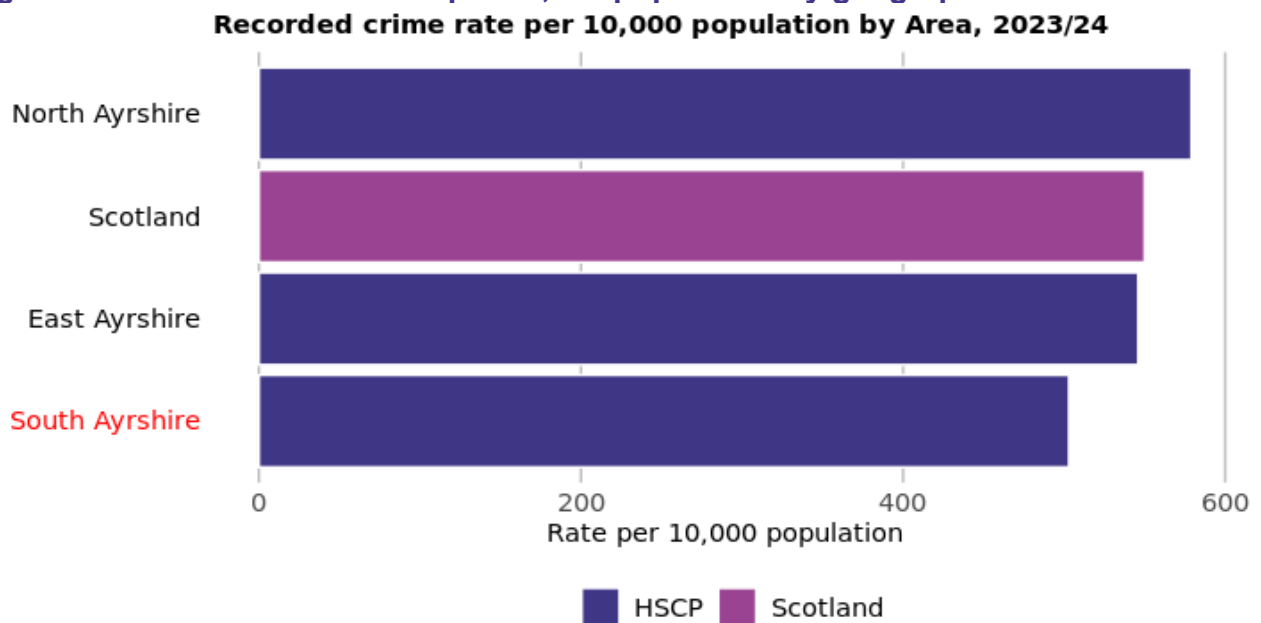
This section looks at the rates of recorded crime and non-accidental fires. For the most recent time period available, South Ayrshire had:

- **503** recorded crimes per 10,000 population.
- **236** non-accidental fires per 100,000 population.

Recorded crime

In 2023/24, recorded crime rate in South Ayrshire was **503** per 10,000 population. Figure 52 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs and Scotland.

Figure 52: Recorded crime rate per 10,000 population by geographical area.

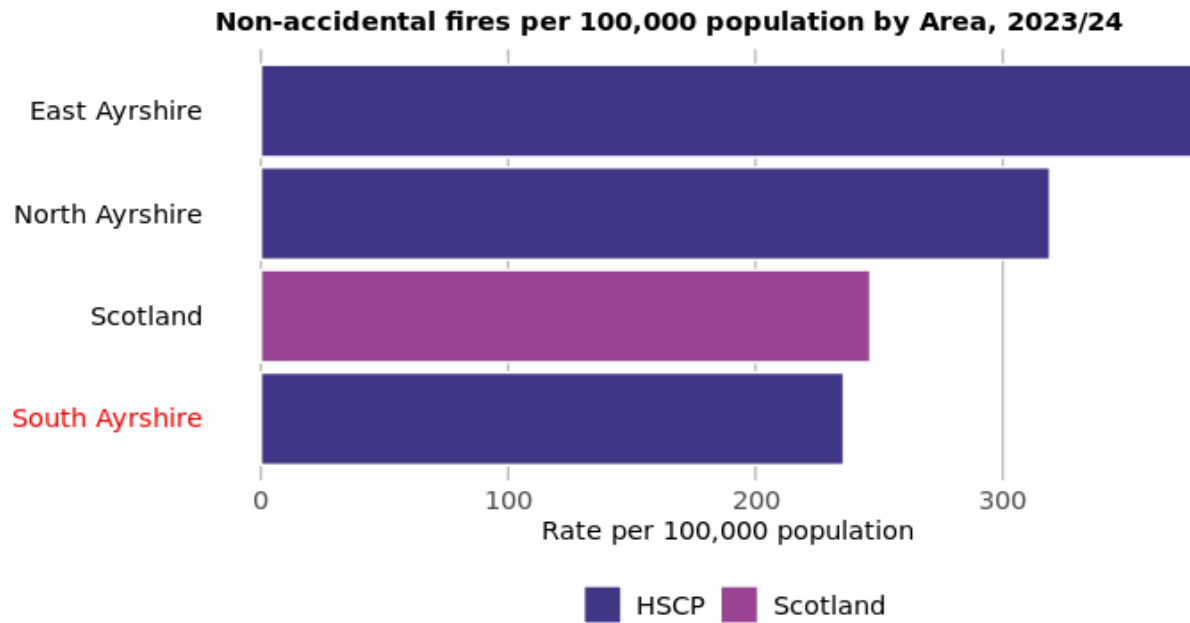


Source: Scottish Government Recorded Crime in Scotland

Non-accidental fires

In 2023/24, the rate of non-accidental fires in South Ayrshire was **236** per 100,000 population. Figure 53 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs and Scotland.

Figure 53: Non-accidental fires as a rate per 100,000 population by geographical area



Source: Scottish Government Recorded Crime in Scotland

Environment

Summary

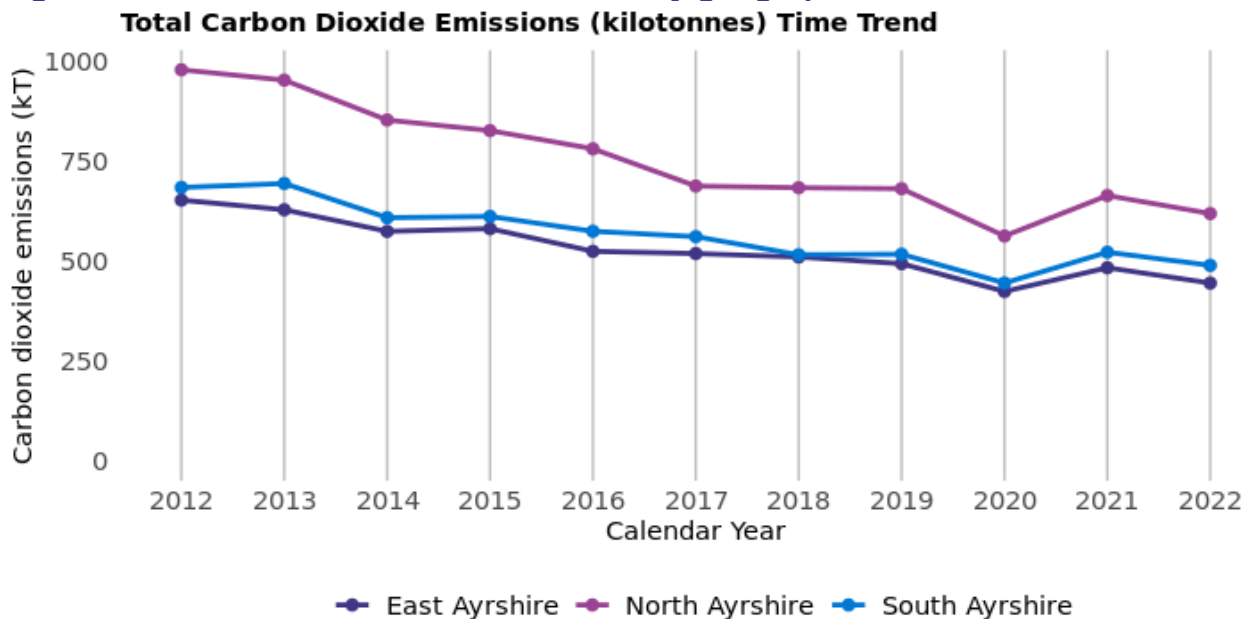
This section looks at the amount of carbon dioxide emissions. For the most recent time period available, within South Ayrshire:

- **490** kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide were emitted.

Total carbon dioxide emissions

In 2022, a total of **490** kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide were emitted within South Ayrshire. The total emissions are 28.4% lower compared to ten years earlier. Figure 54 shows the trends for the three Ayrshire HSCPs.

Figure 54: Total carbon dioxide emissions by geographical area.

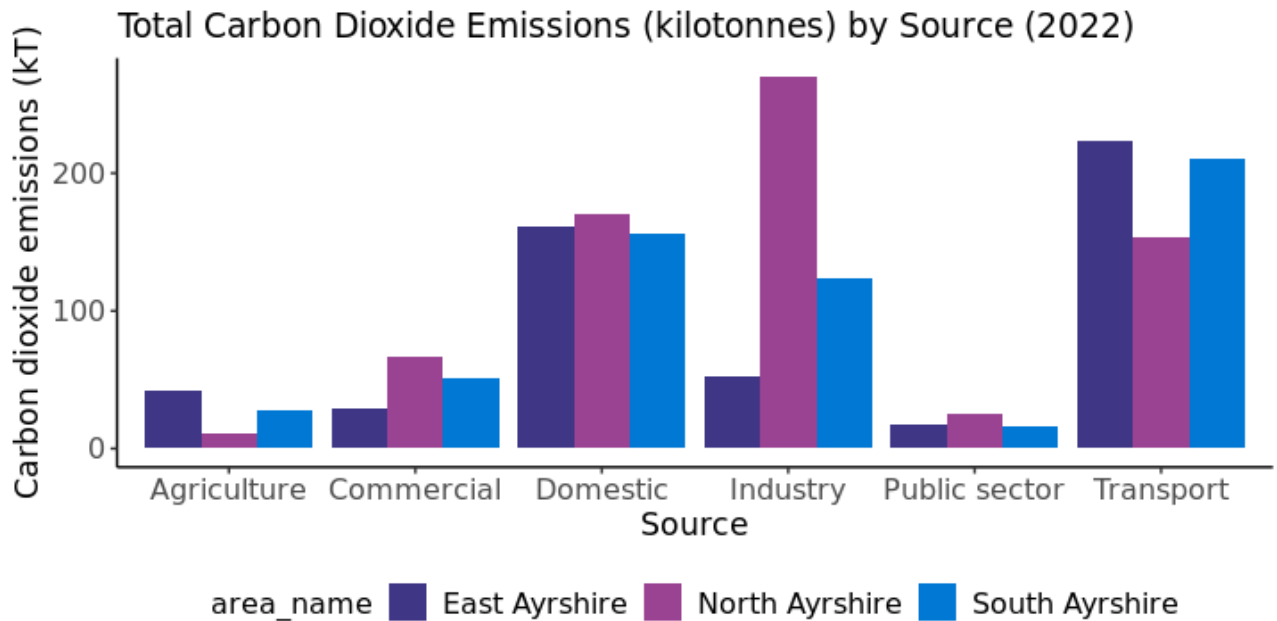


Source: UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Emissions by source

In 2022, the sector had the largest carbon dioxide emissions in South Ayrshire with **** kilo tonnes. Figure 55 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs by sector.

Figure 55: Total carbon dioxide emissions by source



Source: UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Economy and benefits

Summary

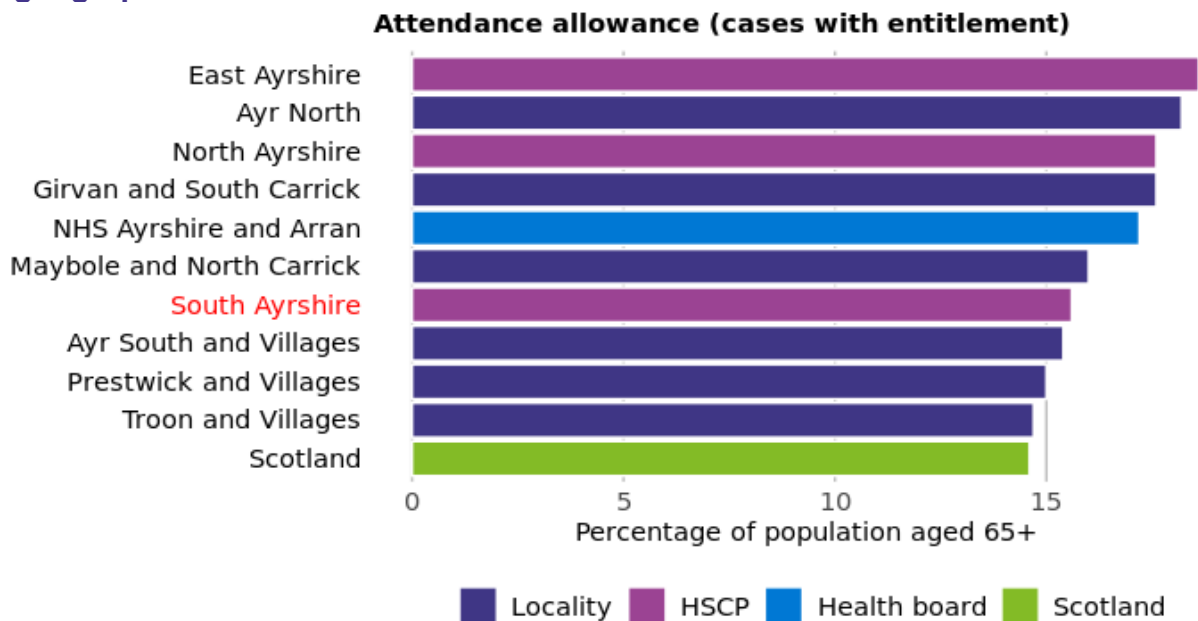
This section looks at the percentage of the population who receive different types of benefit. For the most recent time period available, South Ayrshire had:

- **15.6%** of people aged over 65 were in receipt of attendance allowance.
- **3.1%** of people aged over 16 were in receipt of carers allowance.
- **9.7%** of people aged over 65 were in receipt of pension credit.
- **12.7%** of people aged over 16 were in receipt of universal credit.

Attendance allowance

In May 2024, the percentage of the population aged over 65 in receipt of attendance allowance in South Ayrshire was **15.6%**. Figure 56 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 56: Percentage of the population aged 65+ in receipt of attendance allowance by geographical area.

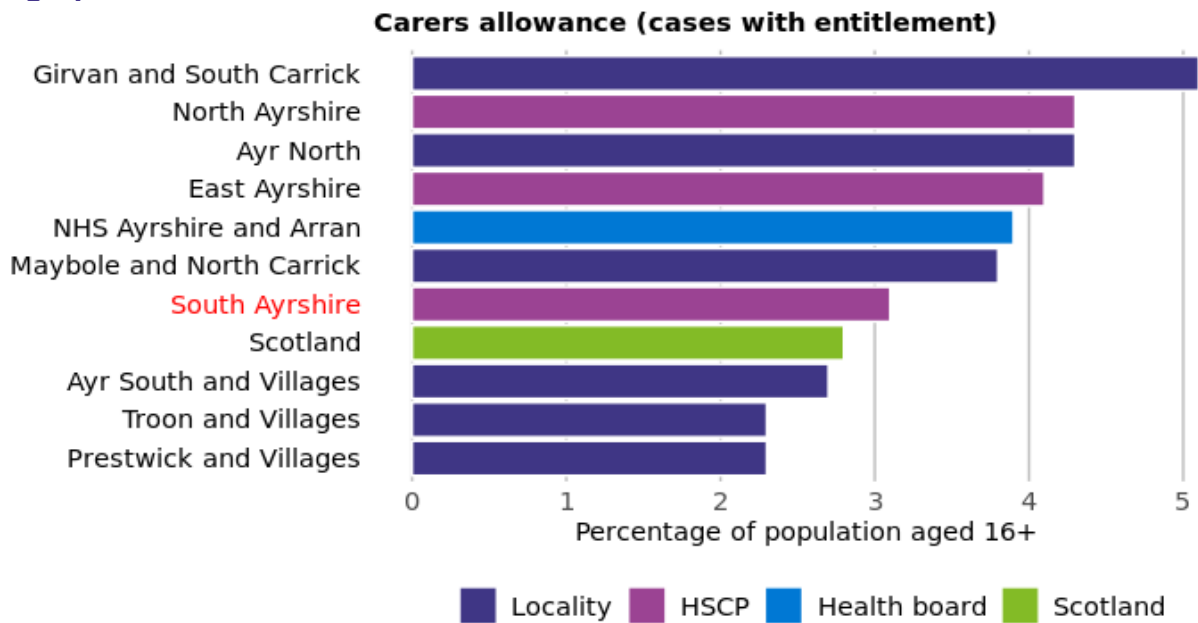


Source: UK Government Department for Work and Pensions

Carers allowance

In May 2024, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of carers allowance in South Ayrshire was **3.1%**. Figure 57 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 57: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of carers allowance by geographical area

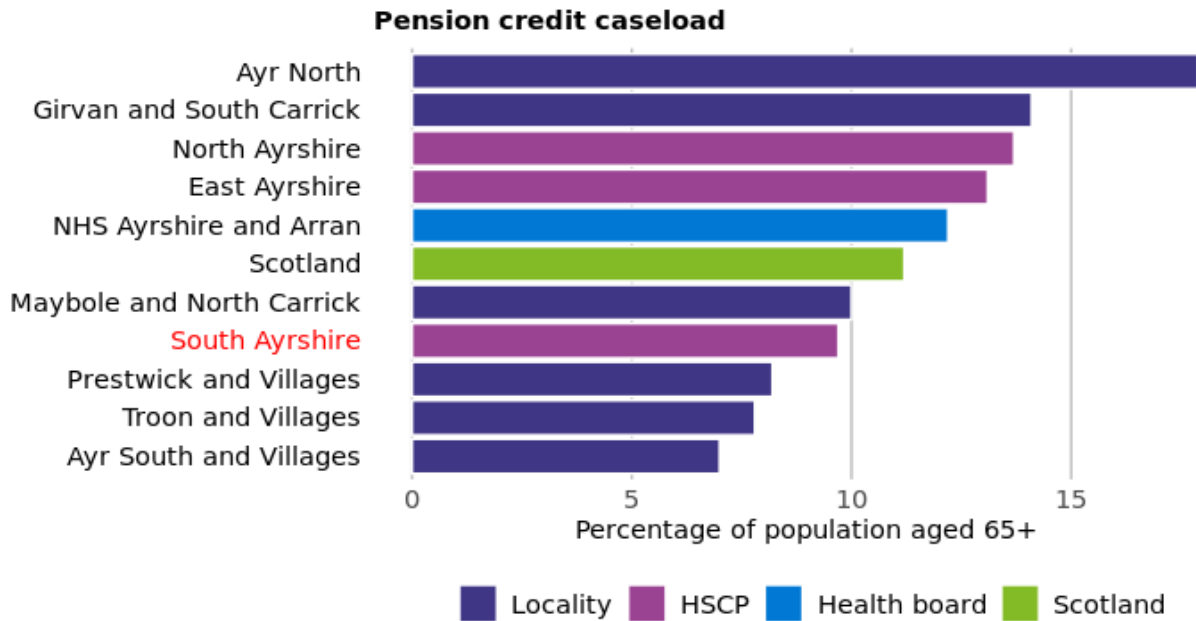


Source: UK Government Department for Work and Pensions

Pension credit

In May 2024, the percentage of the population aged over 65 in receipt of pension credit in South Ayrshire was **9.7%**. Figure 58 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 58: Percentage of the population aged 65+ in receipt of pension credit by geographical area

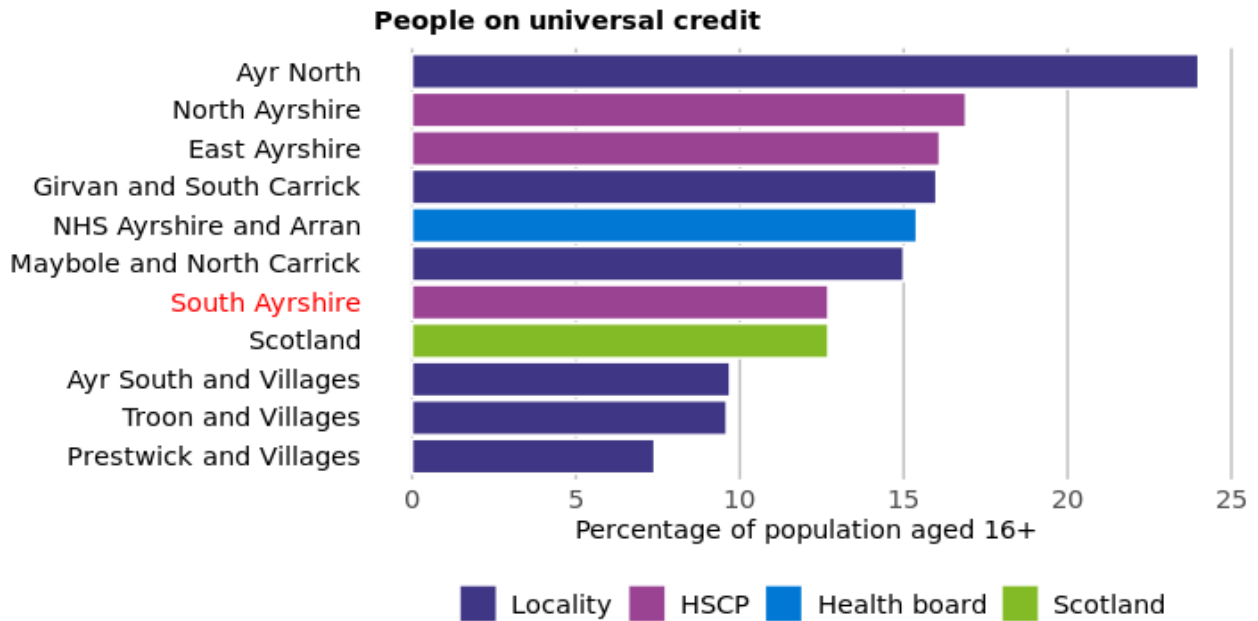


Source: UK Government Department for Work and Pensions

Universal credit

In November 2024, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of universal credit in South Ayrshire was **12.7%**. Figure 59 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 59: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of universal credit by geographical area



Source: UK Government Department for Work and Pensions

Footnotes

1. As of February 2025, the NRS population estimate files are in a transitional phase. The small area population estimates (SAPE) for localities extend only to 2022 and are based on the 2011 data zones. NRS will not rebase estimates for 2011-2021 in these SAPE files. Only the 2022 data zone SAPE will include updated figures for the years 2011-2022, expected to be available in summer 2025. While rebased estimates are available at the HSCP level up to 2023, they have been excluded from locality profiles to ensure consistency between locality and HSCP population estimates and rates.
2. Currently, NRS does not provide population projections at the locality level. To estimate future population changes in South Ayrshire by age and gender, percentage changes from NRS Local Authority Population Projections up to 2025 were calculated and applied to the 2022 mid-year population estimates. Note that NRS does produce HSCP-level population projections, which are used in HSCP profiles; the method described here only applies to locality-level projections.
3. Care Home data included in the Services Map and Table was sourced from the [Care Inspectorate](#). [GP Practice](#), [Hospital](#) and [A&E](#) data were sourced from Public Health Scotland Open Data platform. Only services within the physical boundary of the HSCP or Locality are included in the map and table, so there may be services outside South Ayrshire that residents use but are not shown. Information on access deprivation was taken from the [ScotPHO profiles](#) (The Scottish Public Health Observatory).
4. Sourced from [ScotPHO](#). More recent data may be available for the indicators elsewhere.
5. ScotPHO data is often reported using the European Age-Sex Standardised Rate per 100,000. This allows for comparisons across different areas to be made. For more information on how these rates are calculated, please refer to the [PHS website: Geography, population and deprivation support](#).
6. Data on physical long-term conditions (LTC) is sourced from the Source Linkage Files (SLFs). These conditions are identified using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes found in inpatient admissions' diagnosis fields for acute and mental health cases. Note that this data does not include all service users in Scotland diagnosed with an LTC, as not all of these individuals have utilized these services. Additionally, LTC rates are based on an adjusted population indicator in the Source Linkage Files, ensuring that the population sizes align more closely with official estimates.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Indicator Definitions

Indicator	Definition
A&E attendances	The rate of A&E attendances per 100,000 population, includes data from 'New' and 'Unplanned Return' attendances at A&E, i.e. excludes those who are 'Recall' or 'Planned Return'. This indicator only contains data from all sites that submit episode level data. This impacts Highland and Aberdeenshire partnerships in particular as they have a number of sites which submit aggregate data.
Alcohol-related hospital admissions	General acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any diagnostic position (ICD-10 code: E24.4, E51.2, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, O35.4, P04.3, Q86.0, R78.0, T51.0, T51.1, T51.9, X45, X65, Y15, Y57.3, Y90, Y91, Z50.2, Z71.4, Z72.1). All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-based population estimates.
Alcohol-specific deaths	Alcohol related deaths (based on new National Statistics definition): 5-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (ICD-10 codes from the primary cause of death: E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, Q86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15).
Asthma patient hospitalisations	Patients discharged from hospital (annually) diagnosed with asthma: 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates are standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. Patient is selected only once per year, based on their first asthma related hospital admission that year.
Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake for all eligible men and women invited (aged 50-74): 3-year rolling average number percentage. Eligible men and women are posted a guaiac-based faecal occult blood test kit (FOBT) which should be completed at home. This involves collecting 2 samples from each of 3 separate bowel movements. The kit is returned in a pre-paid envelope to the central screening centre in Dundee and tested for hidden traces of blood in the stool. Individuals who have a positive FOBT result are referred to their local hospital for assessment and, where appropriate, offered a colonoscopy as the first line of investigation.
Cancer registrations	New cancer registrations: 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates.

	ICD10: C00-C96 excluding C44 (principal diagnosis only).
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patient hospitalisations	Patients aged 16 and over discharged from hospital with COPD: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.
Coronary Heart Disease patient hospitalisations	Patients discharged from hospital with coronary heart disease: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population(ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. Patient is selected only once per year, based on their first CHD related admission to hospital that year.
Death, aged 15-44	Deaths from all causes (ages 15-44 years), 3 year rolling average number and directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013). Deaths assigned to year based on death registration date.
Delayed discharge bed days	The number of bed days occupied by people over the age of 65 experiencing a delay in their discharge from hospital, per 100,000 population. Includes the following reason groups: all reasons, health and social care, patient/carer/family-related and code 9s. Length of delay is calculated from the patient's ready for discharge date to either their discharge date within the specific calendar month or the end of the calendar month for patients who are still in delay.
Drug-related hospital admissions	General acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position (ICD10: F11-F16, F18, F19, T40.0-T40.9), 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-based population estimates.
Early deaths from cancer	Deaths from cancer (<75 years), 3 year rolling average number and directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013). Death figures are based on year of registration.
Emergency admissions	Rate of emergency (non-elective) admissions of patients of all ages per 100,000 population, derived from data collected on discharges from non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland. Only patients treated as inpatients or day cases are included. The specialty of geriatric long stay is excluded. Data are reported by month of discharge.
Emergency admissions from a fall	Rate of acute emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages where a fall was logged as an ICD-10 code. ICD-10 codes W00-W19 were searched for in all diagnostic positions, in conjunction with the admission type codes 33 (Patient injury, home accident), 34 (Patient injury, incident at work) and 35

	(Patient injury, other).
Emergency readmissions (28 day)	The rate of readmissions of all adults (18+) within 28 days of an admission per 1,000 discharges. An emergency readmission is where the subsequent admission is an emergency and occurs up to and including 28 days from the initial admission. The initial admission can be of any type but must end within the time period of interest.
Life expectancy, females	Estimated female life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones). Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS.
Life expectancy, males	Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones) Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS.
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	Number and percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (data zones) in Scotland. Calculated using 2011-base population estimates.
Physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)	Health conditions that last a year or longer, impact a person's life, and may require ongoing care and support. The LTCs presented are: Arthritis, Atrial Fibrillation, Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Cerebrovascular Disease, Dementia, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Heart Failure, Liver Failure, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's, and Renal Failure.
Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.
Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA)	Emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages for conditions based on 19 "ambulatory care sensitive conditions" from "The health of the people of NEW South Wales - Report of the Chief Medical Officer". These conditions result from medical problems that may be avoidable with the application of public health measures and/or timely and effective treatment usually delivered in the community by the primary care team. Please see complete list of ICD-10 codes included in Appendix 3.
Psychiatric patient hospitalisations	Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Data taken from SMR04. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population(ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. Patient is selected only once per year, based on their discharge date.

Unscheduled bed days	<p>Rate of unscheduled bed days of patients of all ages per 100,000 population, derived from data collected on discharges from non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland. Only patients treated as inpatients or day cases are included. Bed days for each month have been calculated based on the month in which the bed days were occupied. This differs from other analysis where bed days are reported by the month of discharge.</p>
Unscheduled bed days (Mental Health specialty)	<p>Rate of unscheduled bed days of patients of all ages per 100,000 population. Includes all occupied bed days within a continuous hospital stay following an emergency or urgent admission. Episodes beginning with a transfer have also been included as many of these episodes will have started as unplanned acute admission. Bed days for each month have been calculated based on the month in which the bed days were occupied. This differs from other analysis where bed days are reported by the month of discharge.</p>

Appendix 2: Date of Indicator Data Extractions

Section	Indicator	Date of data extraction
Demographics	Population structure	2025-03-26
Demographics	Population projection	2025-03-26
Demographics	SIMD2016	2025-03-26
Demographics	SIMD2020	2025-03-26
Housing	Household estimates	2024-11-01
Housing	Household in each council tax band	2024-11-01
Services	GP practice locations	2024-11-01
Services	Care Home locations	2024-11-01
Services	A&E locations	2024-11-01
General Health	Life expectancy males	2025-01-01
General Health	Life expectancy females	2025-01-01
General Health	Deaths ages 15-44 years	2025-01-01
General Health	Physical Long-Term Conditions	2025-01-01
General Health	Cancer registrations	2025-01-01
General Health	Early deaths from cancer	2025-01-01
General Health	Asthma patient hospitalisations	2025-01-01
General Health	Coronary Heart Disease patient hospitalisations	2025-01-01
General Health	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patient hospitalisations	2025-01-01
General Health	Population with a prescription for anxiety, depression or psychosis	2025-01-01
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Alcohol related hospital stays	2025-01-01
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Alcohol related mortality	2025-01-01
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Drug-related hospital admissions	2025-01-01
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Bowel screening uptake	2025-01-01
Hospital & Community Care	Emergency admissions (acute)	2025-01-01
Hospital & Community Care	Unscheduled bed days (acute)	2025-01-01
Hospital & Community Care	A&E Attendances	2025-01-01
Hospital & Community Care	Delayed discharges aged 65+	2025-01-01

Hospital & Community Care	Fall admissions aged 65+	2025-01-01
Hospital & Community Care	Emergency readmissions (28 day)	2025-01-01
Hospital & Community Care	Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)	2025-01-01
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	Psychiatric patient hospitalisations	2025-01-01
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	Unscheduled bed days	2025-01-01

Appendix 3: Conditions included as Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

Condition	ICD10 codes included	Comments
Ear Nose And Throat	H66, J028, J029, J038, J039, J06, J321	NA
Dental	K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08	NA
Convulsions And Epilepsy	G40, G41, R56, O15	NA
Gangrene	R02	NA
Nutritional Deficiencies	E40, E41, E43, E550, E643, M833	NA
Dehydration And Gastroenteritis	E86, K522, K528, K529	NA
Pyelonephritis	N10, N11, N12	NA
Perforated Bleeding Ulcer	K250, K251, K252, K254, K255, K256, K260, K261, K262, K264, K265, K266, K270, K271, K272, K274, K275, K276, K280, K281, K282, K284, K285, K286	Excludes episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: S06, S57, S68, S70, W90, X11
Cellulitis	L03, L04, L080, L088, L089, L980	NA
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	N70, N73	NA
Influenza And Pneumonia	J10, J11, J13, J181	NA
Other Vaccine Preventable	A35, A36, A370, A379, A80, B05, B06, B161, B169, B26	NA
Iron Deficiency	D501, D508, D509	NA
Asthma	J45, J46	NA
Diabetes Complications	E100, E101, E102, E103, E104, E105, E106, E107, E108, E110, E111, E112, E113, E114, E115, E116, E117, E118, E120, E121, E122, E123, E124, E125, E126, E127, E128, E130, E131, E132, E133, E134, E135, E136, E137, E138, E140, E141, E142, E143, E144, E145, E146, E147, E148	NA
Hypertension	I10, I119	Exclude episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: K01 - K50, K56, K60 - K61
Angina	I20	Exclude episodes with main OPCS4

		codes: K40, K45 K49, K60, K65, K66
COPD	J20, J41, J42, J43, J44	J20 only included if secondary diagnosis has one of J41 - J44
Congestive Heart Failure	I110, I50, J81	Exclude episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: K01 - K50, K56, K60 - K61