

Needs Assessment

South Ayrshire HSCP

September 2020

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Summary Table

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	South Ayrshire	North Ayrshire	East Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire & Arran	Scotland
Demographics							
Total Population	count	2018	112,550	135,280	121,840	369,360	54,38,100
Gender ratio male to female	ratio	2018	1:1.1	1:1.1	1:1.06	1:1.1	1:1.05
Dependency Ratio	%	2019	70	65	61	65	56
Population over 65	%	2018	25	22	20	23	19
Population in least deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	20	42	11	31	20
Population in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	17	10	31	13	20
Housing							
Total number of households	count	2019	55,668	68,465	58,626	182,759	2,636,599
Households with a single occupant tax discount	%	2019	34	40	38	38	37
Households in council tax A-C	%	2019	52	69	69	64	60
Households in council tax F-H	%	2019	16	7.7	7.8	10.1	13
General Health							
Male average life expectancy in years	mean	2014-2018*	77.3	76.3	76	80.4	77.1
Female average life expectancy in years	mean	2014-2018*	81.3	79.9	80	76.6	81.1
Early mortality rate per 100,000	rate	2016-2018	144	147	140	144	110
Population with long term condition	%	2018/19	27	27	26		19
Cancer registrations per 100,000	rate	2016-2018	601	654	601	620	632
Anxiety, depression & psychosis prescriptions per 100,000	%	2018/19	22	22	21	21	19

*At HSCP and Scotland level, the time period is a 3-year aggregate (2016-2018)

PHS LIST Locality Profiles – Management Information Only

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	South Ayrshire	North Ayrshire	East Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire & Arran	Scotland
Lifestyle & Risk Factors							
Drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2015/16-2017/18	243	398	327	328	181
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2018/19	738	836	665	747	669
Alcohol specific mortality per 100,000	rate	2014-2018	15	22	17	18	21
Bowel Screening Uptake	%	2016-2018	61	56	57	58	59
Hospital and Community Care							
Emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2018/19	16,169	13,472	14,921	14,771	10,891
Unscheduled acute bed days per 100,000	rate	2018/19	103,979	80,013	82,218	88,007	72,581
A&E attendances per 100,000	rate	2018/19	31,781	26,124	31,619	29,658	28,364
Delayed discharge bed days per 100,000	rate	2018/19	23,240	13,060	5,132	13,600	11,833
Falls emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2018/19	909	812	731	815	704
Emergency readmissions per 1,000	rate	2018/19	122	108	113	114	100
Last 6 months of life spent in community setting	%	2018/19	86	88	89	88	88
Potentially Preventable Admissions per 100,000	rate	2018/19	2,515	2,584	2,525	2,544	1,690
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)							
Emergency Admissions per 100,000	rate	2018/19	248	228	206	227	285
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2018/19	23,971	20,263	13,204	19,065	22,191
Delayed Discharges per 100,000	rate	2018/19	1,853	795		1,047	1,717

PHS LIST Locality Profiles – Management Information Only

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	South Ayrshire	North Ayrshire	East Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire & Arran	Scotland
Children and Young People							
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review	%	2016/17-2018/19	17	18	18	19	31
Mothers smoking during pregnancy	%	2016/17-2018/19	22	22	19	20	15
Teenage Pregnancies	%	2015-2017	30	36	37	34	31
6 in 1 Immunisation Uptake	%	2017-2019	98	98	98	98	97
24 Months MMR Immunisation Uptake	%	2017/19	97	94	96	96	94
Primary 1 Children with no obvious Dental caries	%	2018/19	78	73	60	70	72
Primary 1 Children with Healthy Weight	%	2018/19	78	73	76	75	77
Crime and Fires							
Crime rate per 1,000 population	rate	2018/19	43	44	42	n/a	45
Non-accidental fires per 100,000 population	rate	2018/19	221	465	491	398	275

Notes for this profile:

- All years shown are calendar years unless otherwise specified.
- Upper and lower confidence intervals are shown throughout this document where available. In charts, these are displayed as shaded areas 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.

Demographics

Summary:

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

- A total population of **112,550** people, where **52%** were male, and **48%** were aged over 65.
- A dependency ratio of 69%.
- **20%** of people lived in the least deprived SIMD quintile, and **17%** lived in the most deprived quintile.

Population

In 2018, the total population of South Ayrshire was 112,550. The graph below shows the population distribution of the partnership.

Figure 1: Population breakdown in South Ayrshire HSCP.

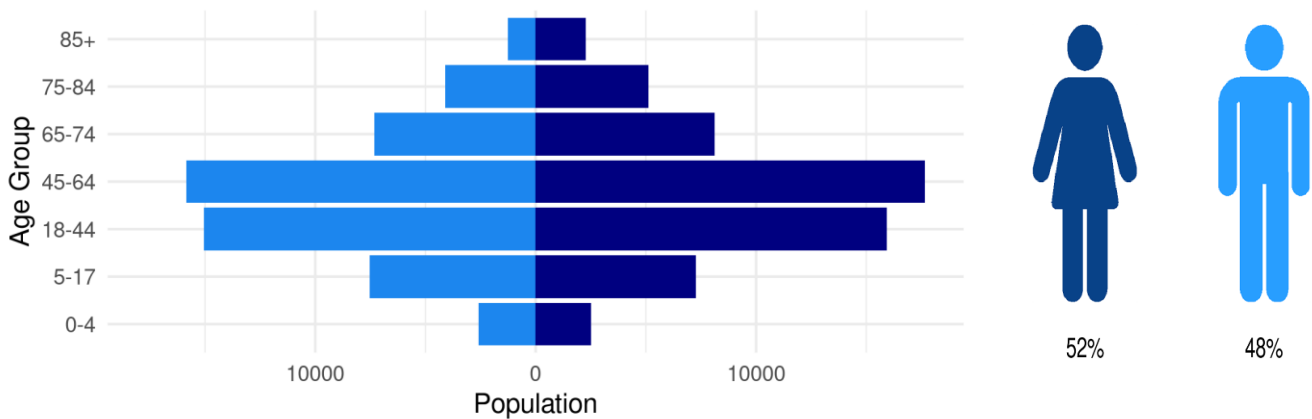
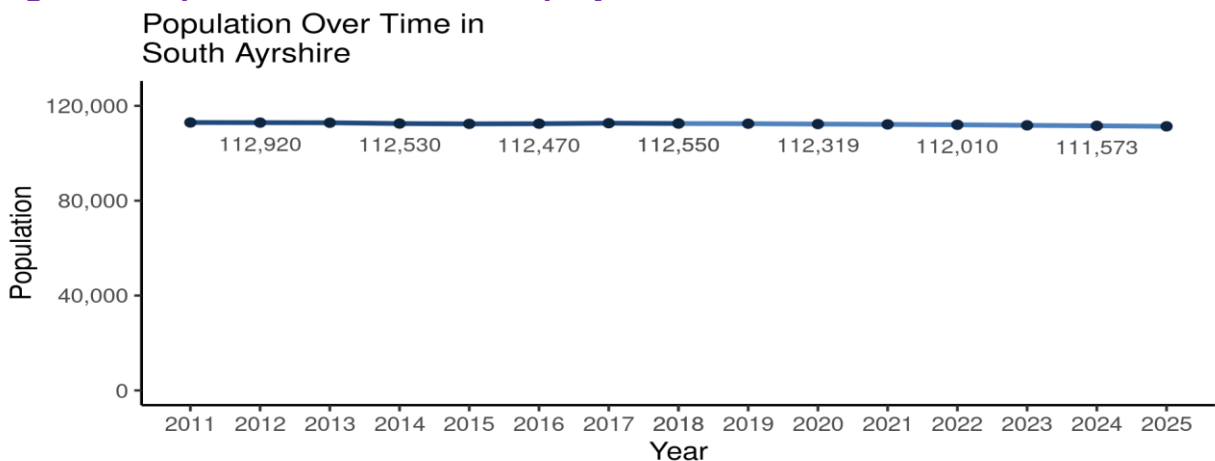


Figure 2 shows the historical population of South Ayrshire HSCP, along with the NRS population projections. The population has been falling. The population in South Ayrshire is estimated to decrease by 1.1% from 2018 to 2025. *Please see the footnotes for more information on how the population projections were calculated¹.*

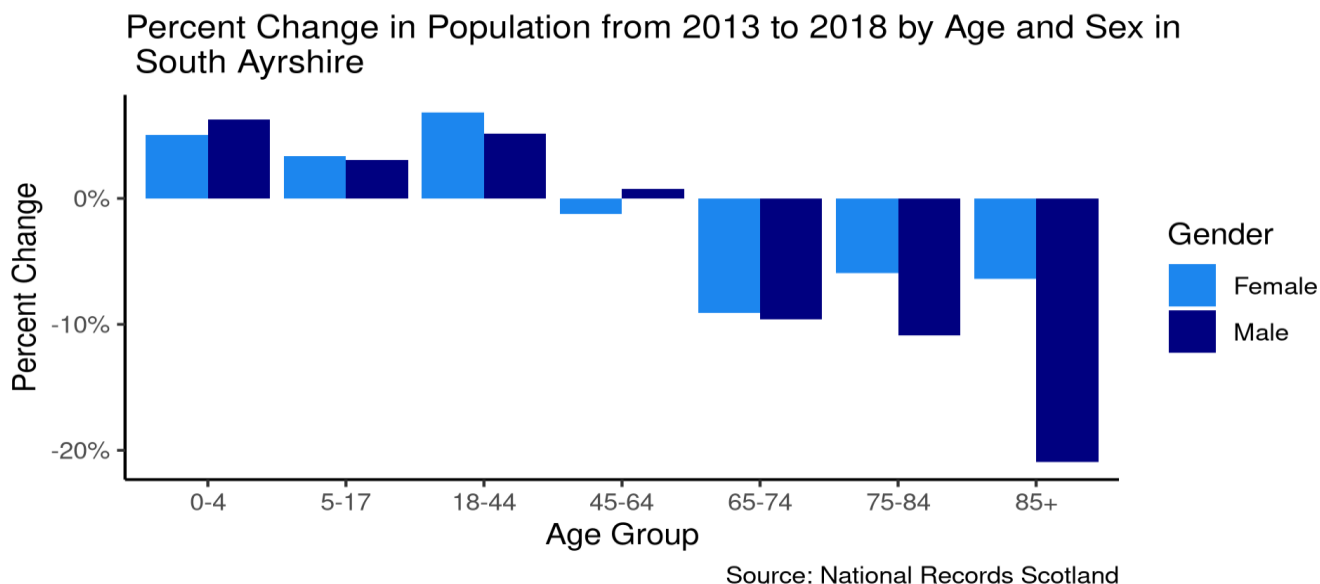
Figure 2: Population time trend and projection.



Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 3 shows how population structure has changed between 2013 and 2018.

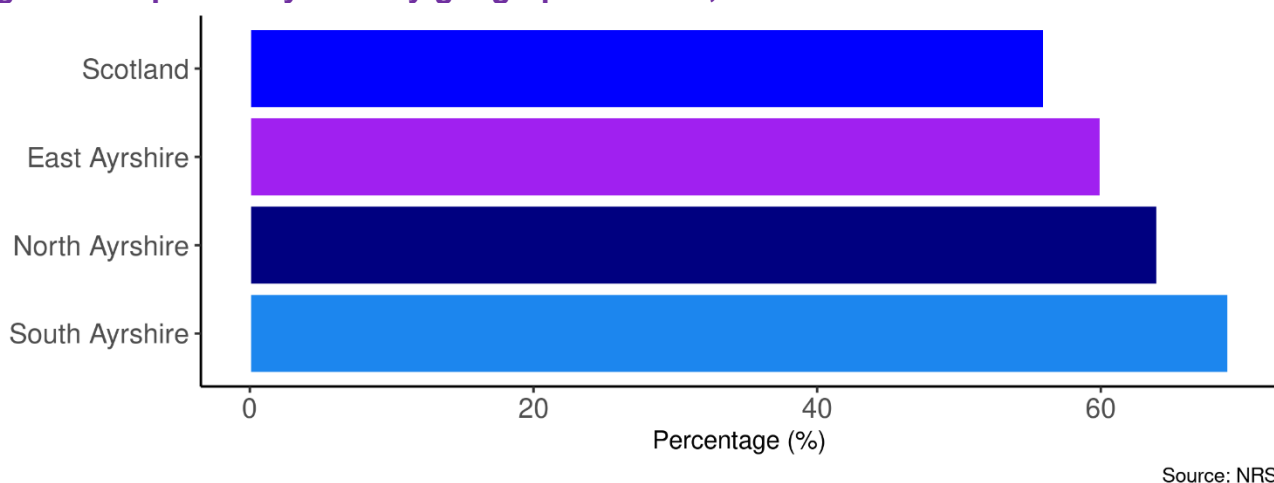
Figure 3: Change in population structure over the last five years.



Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the number of people aged number of people aged 0-15 and 65+ as a percentage of those aged 16-65. For South Ayrshire HSCP, the figure was 70% for the most recent year.

Figure 4: Dependency ratio by geographical area, 2018



Deprivation

The following section explores the deprivation structure of South Ayrshire HSCP 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

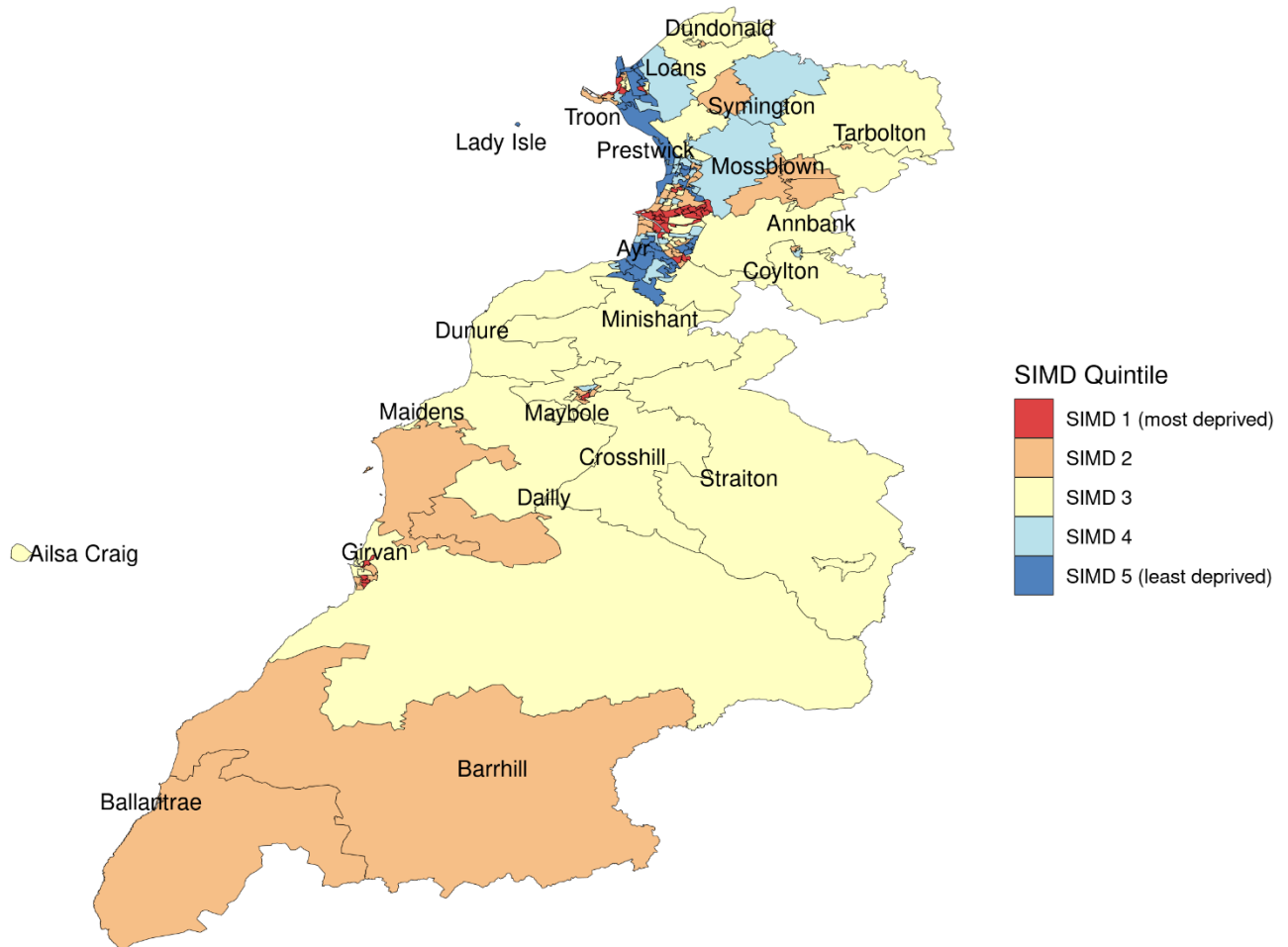
focuses on the SIMD 2020 classifications, however the 2016 classifications are used to assess how deprivation has changed in South Ayrshire when compared to the rest of Scotland.

Of the 2018 population in South Ayrshire, **17%** live in the most deprived SIMD Quintile, and **20%** live in the least deprived SIMD Quintile. The following table details the percent of the population living in the 2016 SIMD Quintiles, the percent living in the 2020 SIMD Quintiles, and their difference for comparison.

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

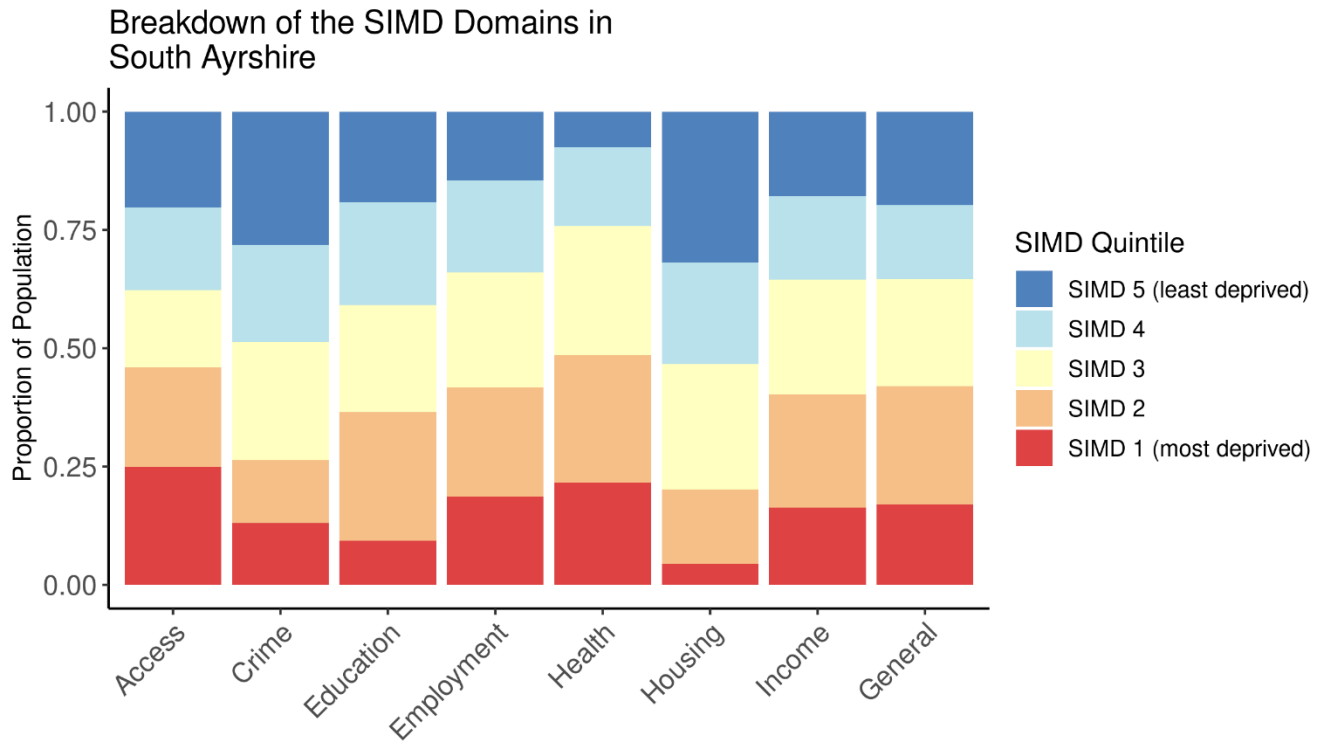
Quintile	Percent of Pop (2016)	Percent of Pop (2020)	Difference
SIMD 1	17.5%	17.0%	-0.4%
SIMD 2	27.1%	24.9%	-2.2%
SIMD 3	21.3%	22.7%	1.4%
SIMD 4	13.6%	15.6%	2.0%
SIMD 5	20.5%	19.8%	-0.7%

Figure 5: Map of Data Zones within South Ayrshire coloured by SIMD quintiles.



Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

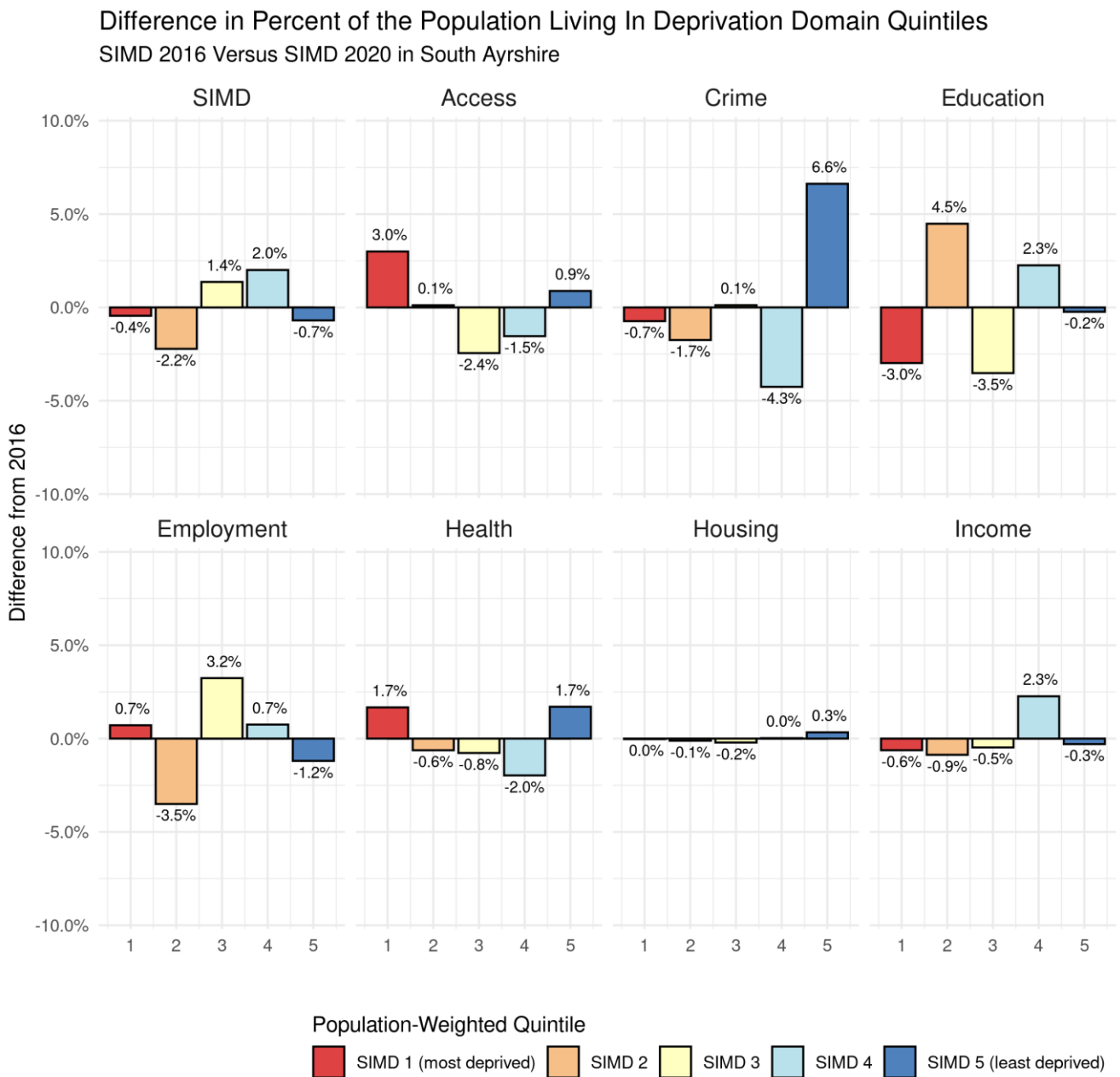
Figure 6: Proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile by domain.



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

Figure 7 presents a comparison between the 2016 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation figures, and the new 2020 SIMD figures. The percentages of the population living within each SIMD quintile and domain quintile were calculated first using the 2016 SIMD datazone classifications, and then the 2020 SIMD classifications. The differences in these percentages are plotted in Figure 7. 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 7: Percentage population living in the 2016 and the 2020 SIMD and Domain Quintiles



Source: Scottish Government, National Records Scotland

Households

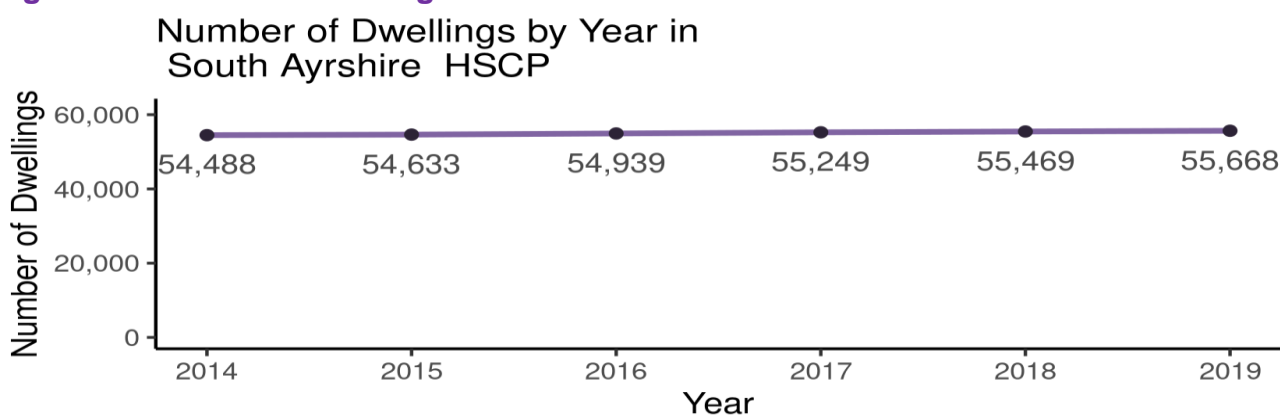
Summary:

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

- **55,668** dwellings, of which: **96%** were occupied and **0.85%** were second homes.
- **34%** of dwellers received a single occupant council tax discount, and **1.2%** were exempt from council tax entirely.
- **52%** of houses were within council tax bands A to C, and **16%** were in bands F to H.

The graph below shows the number of dwellings in South Ayrshire HSCP from 2014 to 2019.

Figure 8: Number of dwellings time trend.



Source: National Records Scotland

Of the total number of dwellings in 2019, 34% (18,999 households) were occupied by an individual receiving a single occupant council tax discount. Furthermore, 1.2% (681 households) were occupied and exempt from council tax.

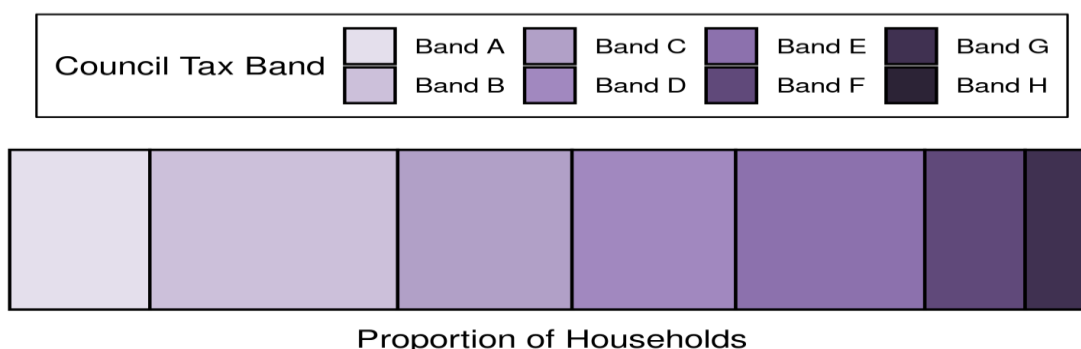
There were 473 dwellings classed as a second home in 2019, these dwellings made up 0.85% of the households in South Ayrshire.

Table 2: 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

The proportion of households within each council tax band are displayed in the chart below, figures are shown in Table 3.

Figure 9: Breakdown of households by council tax band for South Ayrshire HSCP in 2019.



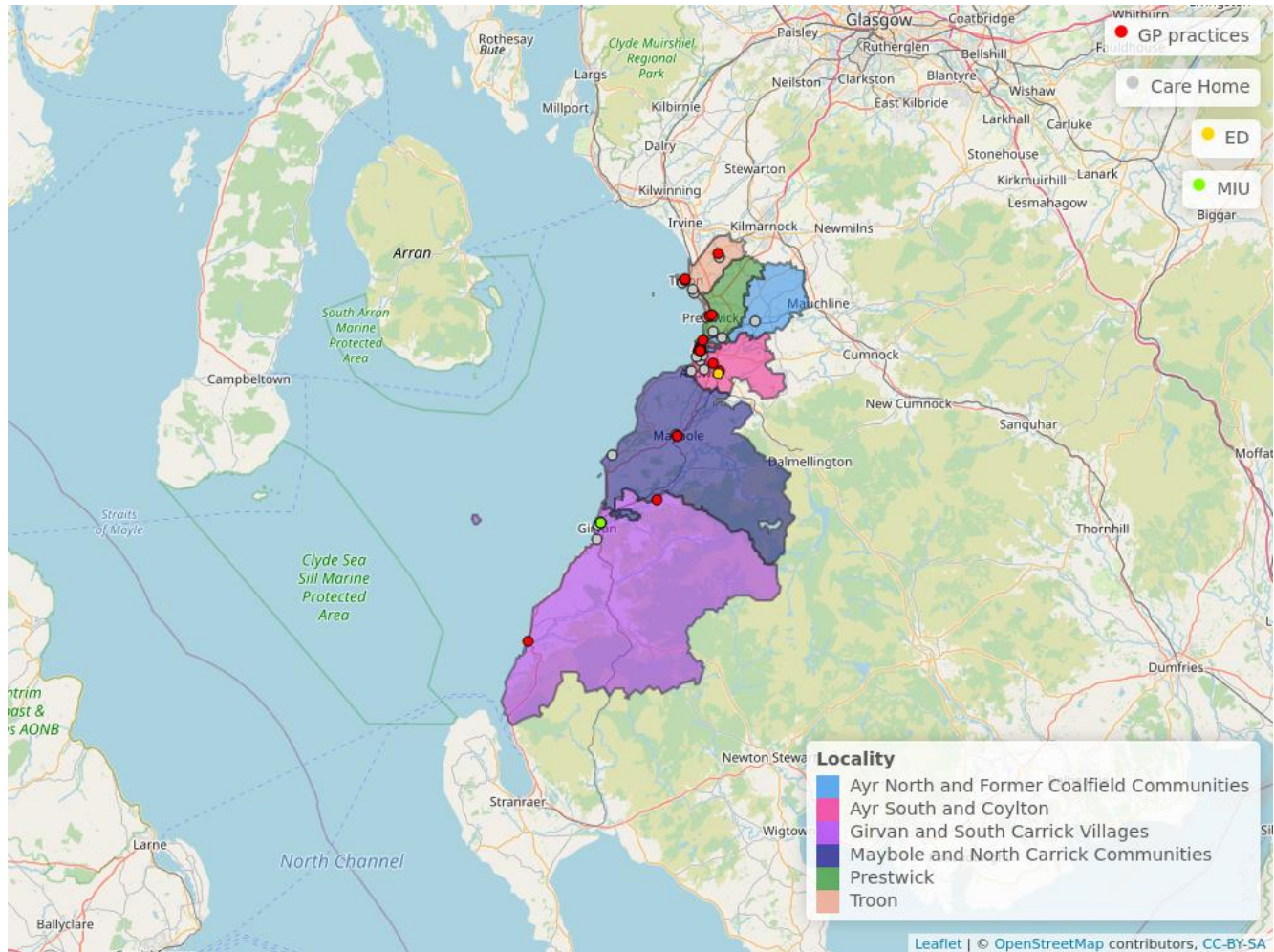
Source: National Records Scotland

Table 3: Percentage of households by council tax band for South Ayrshire in 2019.

Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Percent of households	13%	23%	16%	15%	17%	9.2%	5.8%	0.54%

Services

Figure 10: Map of GP practices by locality in South Ayrshire HSCP².



ED = Emergency Department, MIU = Minor Injuries Unit (or other)

Table 4: Number of each type of service in South Ayrshire HSCP².

Service Type	Service	Number
Primary Care	GP Practice	20
A&E	Emergency Department	1
	Minor Injuries Unit	1
Care Home	Elderly Care	24
	Other	13

General Health

Summary:

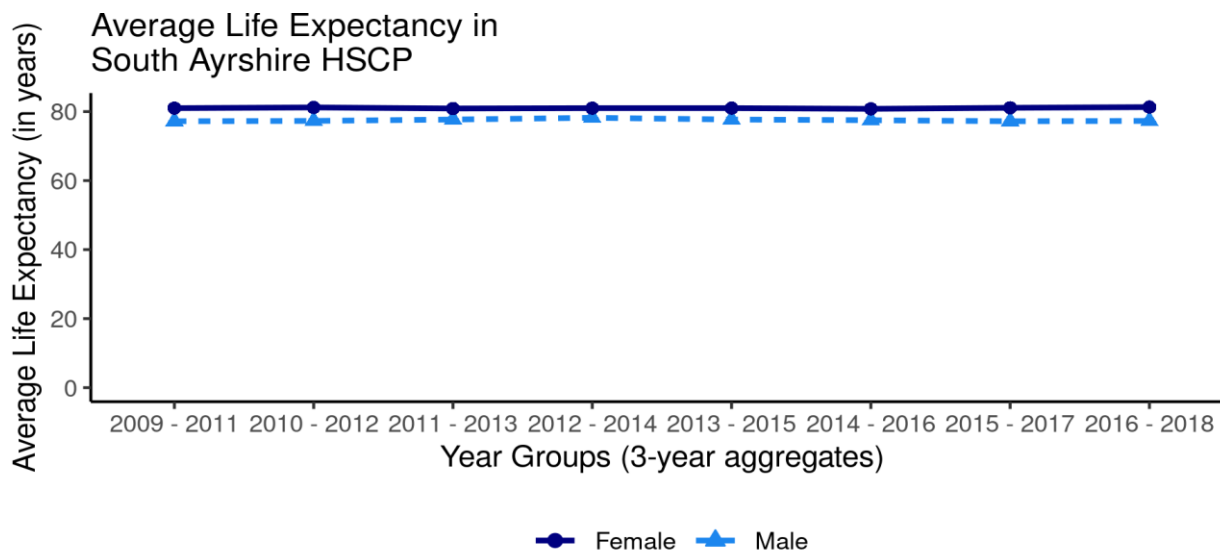
For the most recent time periods available³, South Ayrshire HSCP had:

- An average life expectancy of **77.3** years for males and **81.3** years for females.
- A death rate for ages 15 to 44 of **144** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴.
- **27%** of the locality's population with at least one long-term physical health condition.
- A cancer registration rate of **601** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴
- **22%** of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis.

Life Expectancy

In the latest time period available from 2014-2018 (5 year aggregate), the average life expectancy in South Ayrshire was **77.3** years old for men, and **81.3** years old for women. A time trend since 2009-2011 can be seen in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Average life expectancy in men and women over time.



Source: ScotPHO

Table 5 provides the average life expectancy for men and women in different areas for the latest time period available. Please note that these are 3 year aggregates from 2016-2018 at partnership, Health Board, and Scotland level.

Table 5: Average life expectancy in years for the latest time periods (2016-2018 aggregated years for all areas).



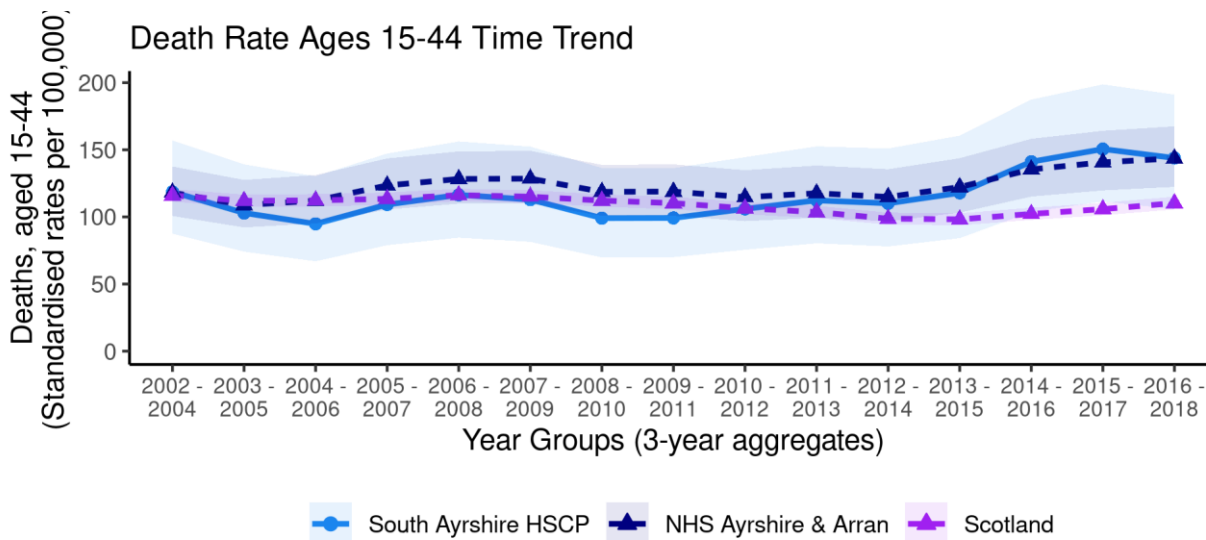
	Partnership	Health Board	Scotland
Woman	81.3	80.4	81.1
Man	77.3	76.6	77.1

Where Partnership = South Ayrshire HSCP, Health Board = NHS Ayrshire & Arran.

Deaths, aged 15-44

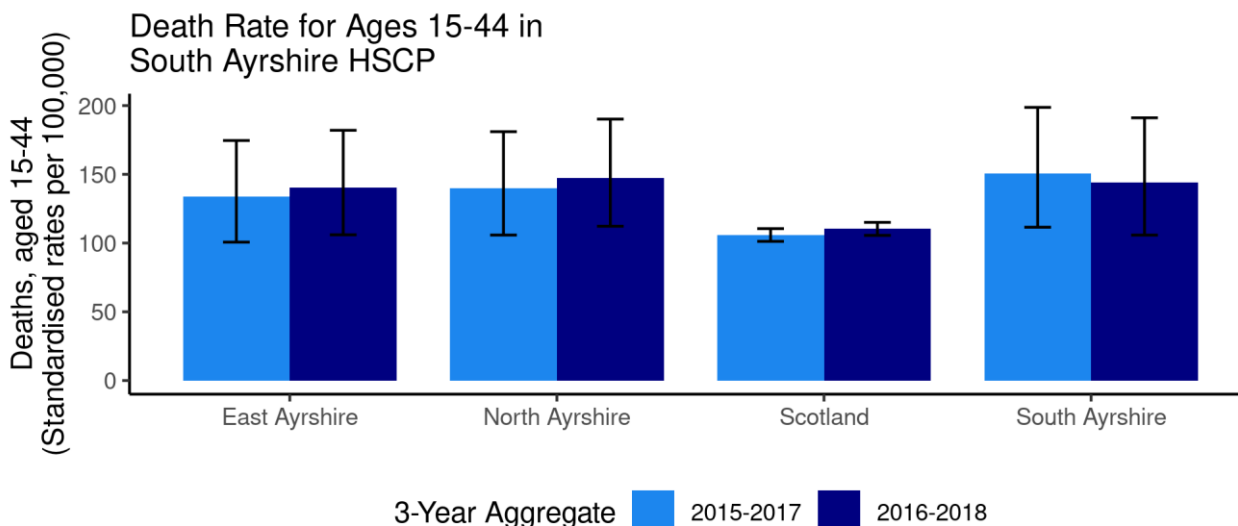
The following chart shows a trend of death rates among 15-44 year olds per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴ by area (i.e. Early mortality rate per 100,000). In the most recent aggregate time period available (from 2016-2018), the mortality rate in South Ayrshire was **144** deaths per 100,000 population. Figure 13 then provides deaths for South Ayrshire compared with Scotland, East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire HSCP, for the two latest time aggregates available.

Figure 12: Deaths aged 15-44 years by geographical area and over time.



Source: ScotPHO

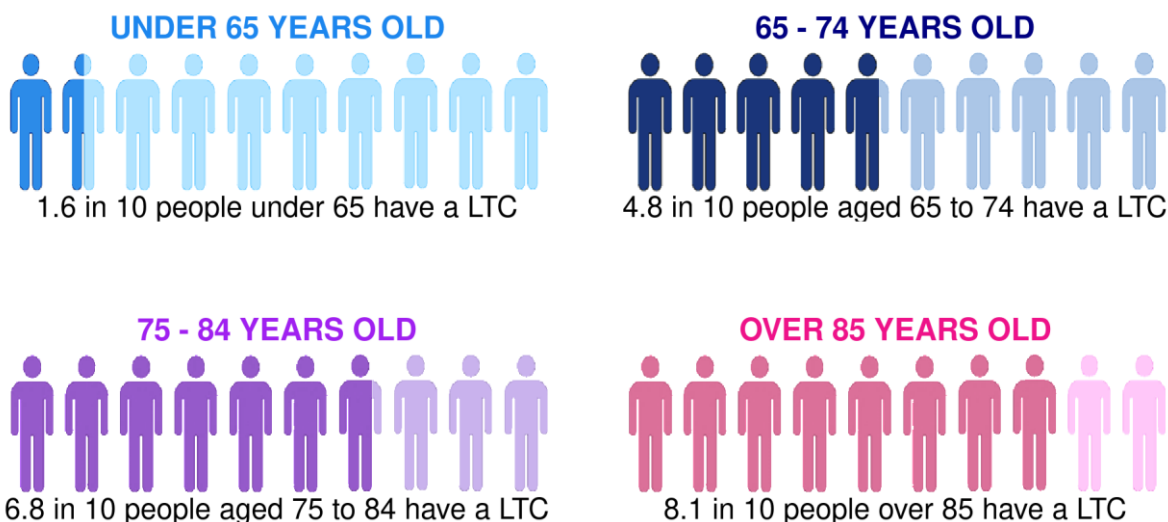
Figure 13: Deaths at ages 15-44 in all geographical areas.



Source: ScotPHO

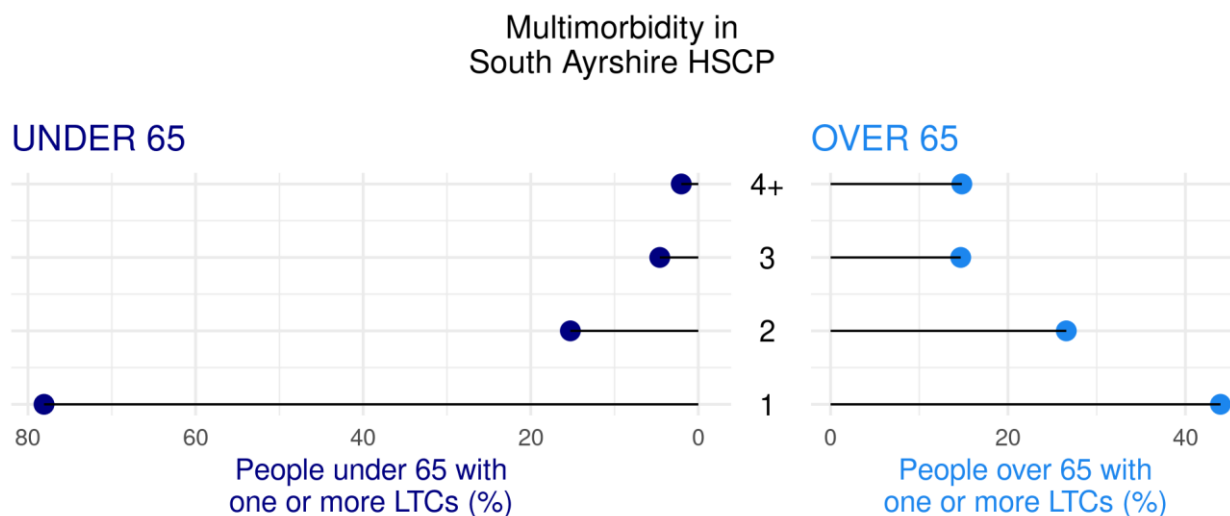
Long-Term Physical Health Conditions and Multimorbidity

In the financial year 2018/19, in South Ayrshire HSCP, **27%** of the total 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 see footnotes for information and caveats on identifying LTCs.*⁵



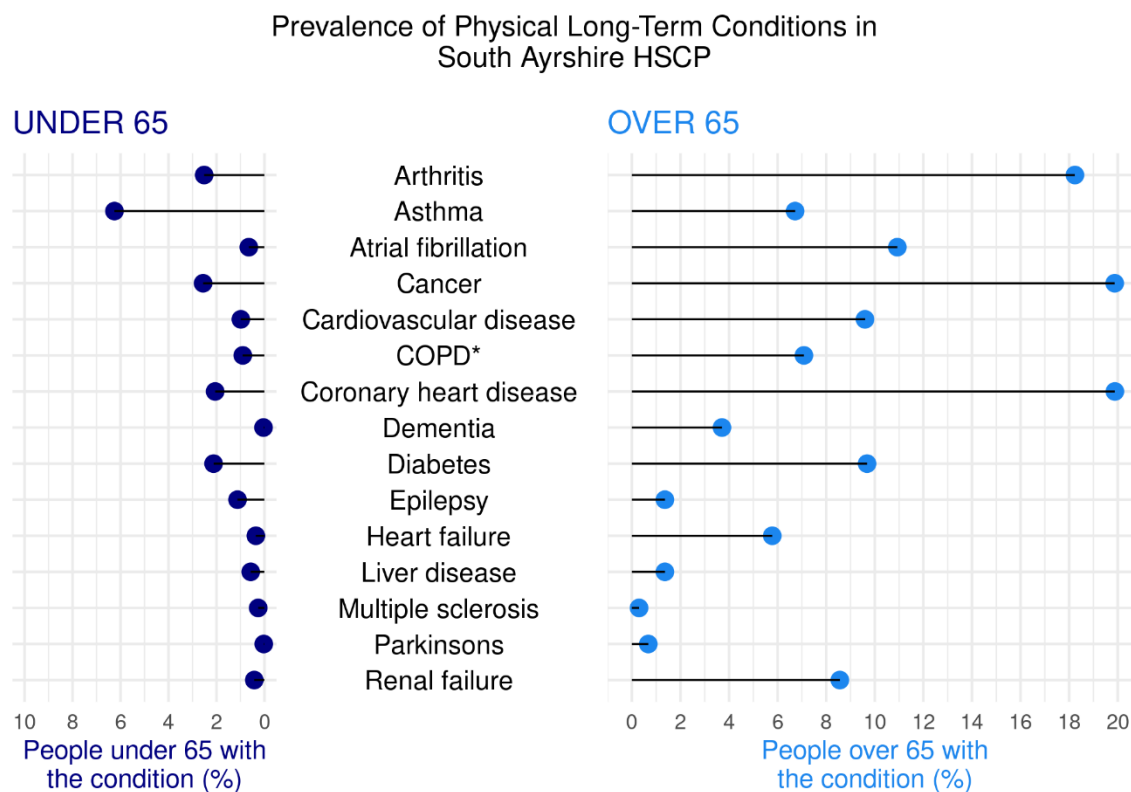
The co-occurrence of two or more conditions, known as multimorbidity, is broken down in Figure 14, distinguishing between age groups. Note that this chart *excludes* the population in the partnership who do not have any physical long-term conditions. Figure 14 therefore shows that among the people who have a LTC, **22%** of those under the age of 65 have more than one, compared to **56%** of those aged over 65.

Figure 14: Multimorbidity of physical long-term conditions by age group in 2018/19.



Below is a breakdown of the physical LTCs, for the financial year 2018/19. Figure 15 shows the prevalence of different LTCs in each age group in South Ayrshire, and Table 6 illustrates the top 5 physical LTCs across all ages at partnership, and Scotland level.

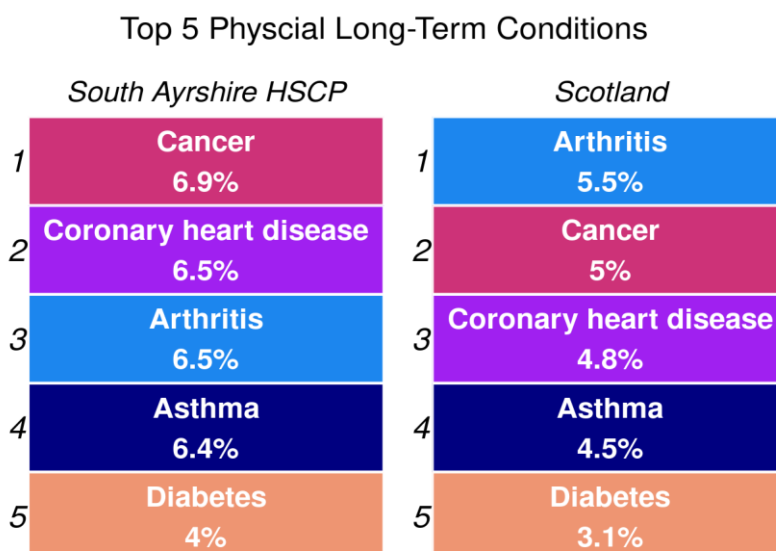
Figure 15: Percentage people with each physical LTC, split by age group.



Source: Source Linkage Files

*COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

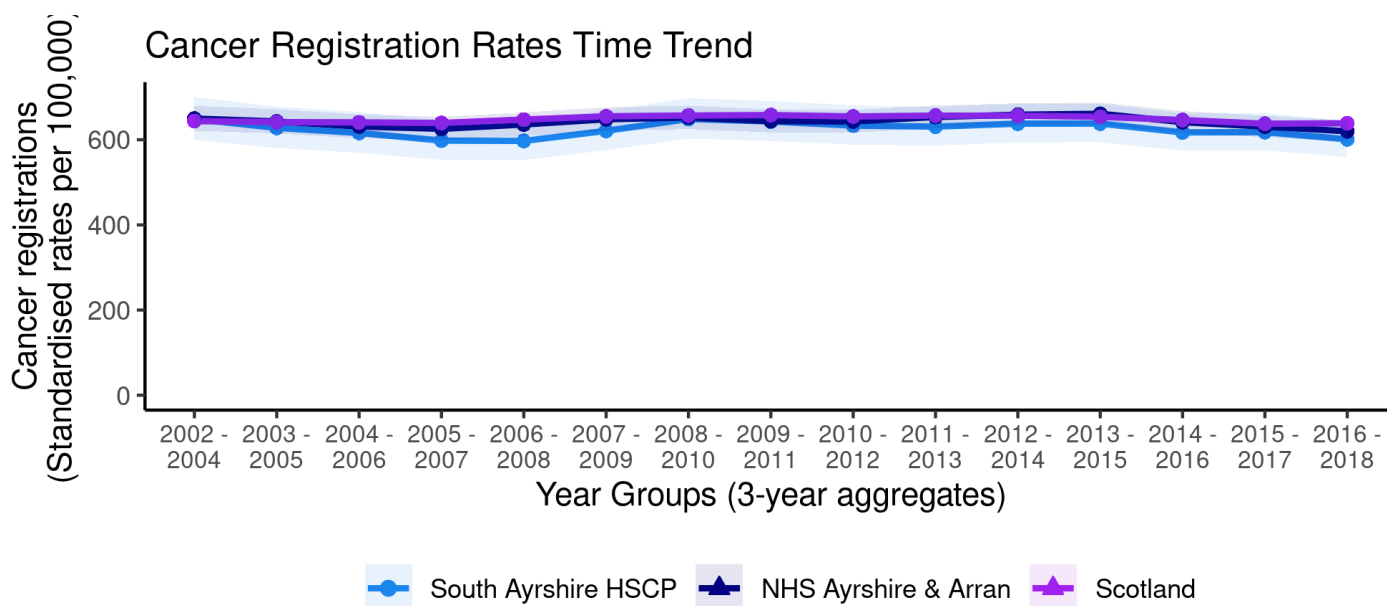
Table 6: Prevalence of the five most common physical LTCs as a percentage of the population across geographical areas (where 1 = most prevalent).



Cancer Registrations

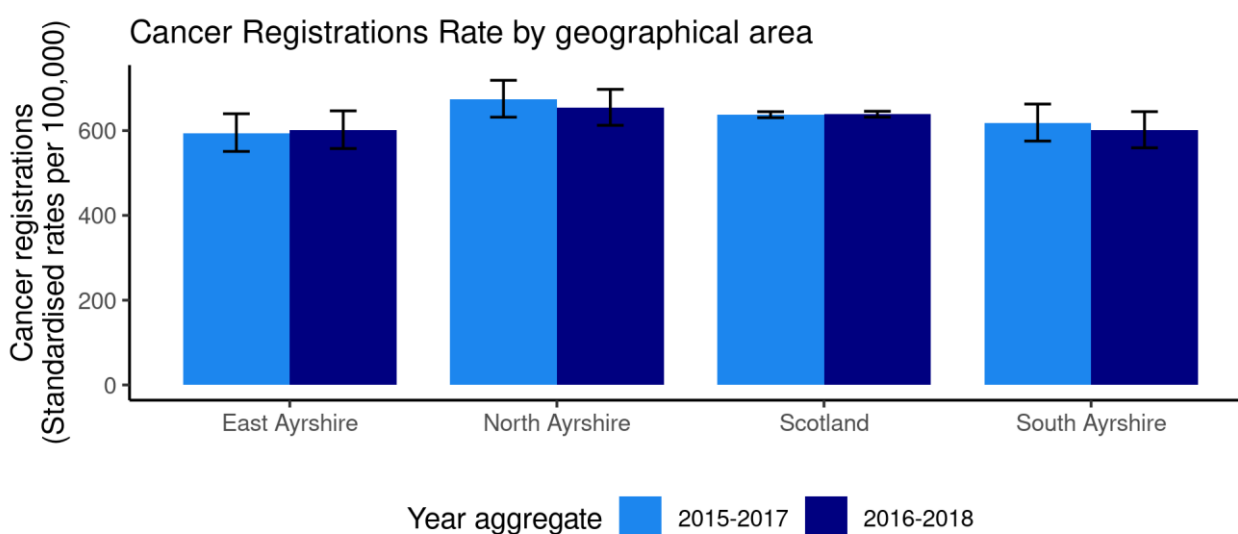
For the period 2016-2018, there were 804 new cancer registrations per year on average (601 registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population) in South Ayrshire. This is a 0.6% increase in cancer registrations rate from the aggregate period 2006-2008. Figure 16 shows changes over time since 2002-2004, and Figure 17 compares the rates in South Ayrshire HSCP with East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire and Scotland for the two latest available time periods.

Figure 16: Cancer registration rate over time and by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 17: Cancer registration rates by geographical area.



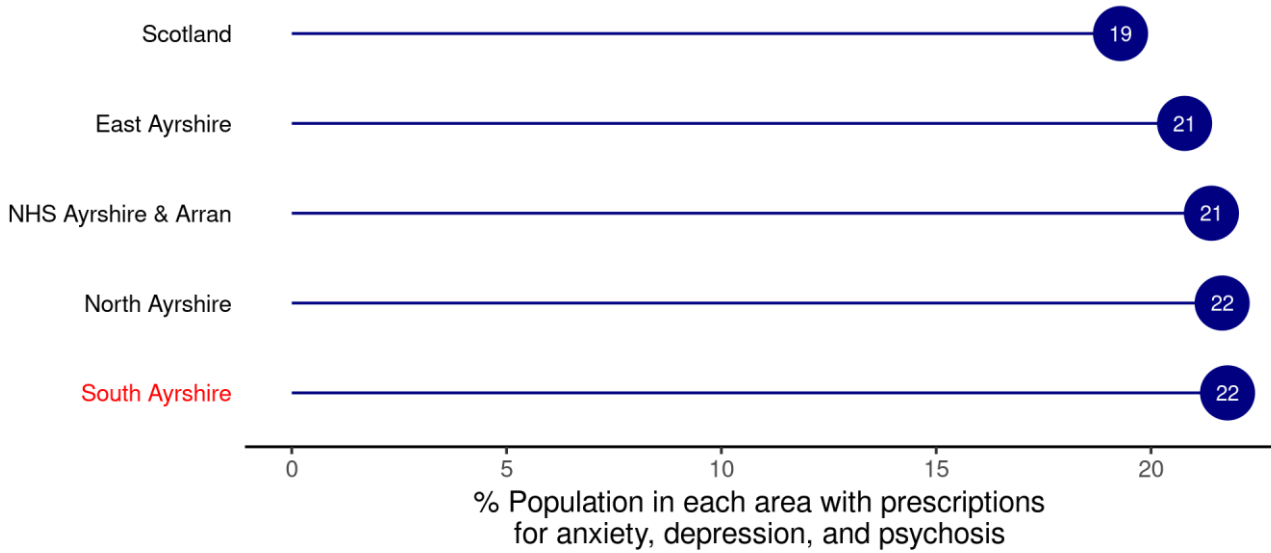
Source: ScotPHO

Anxiety, Depression, and Psychosis Prescriptions



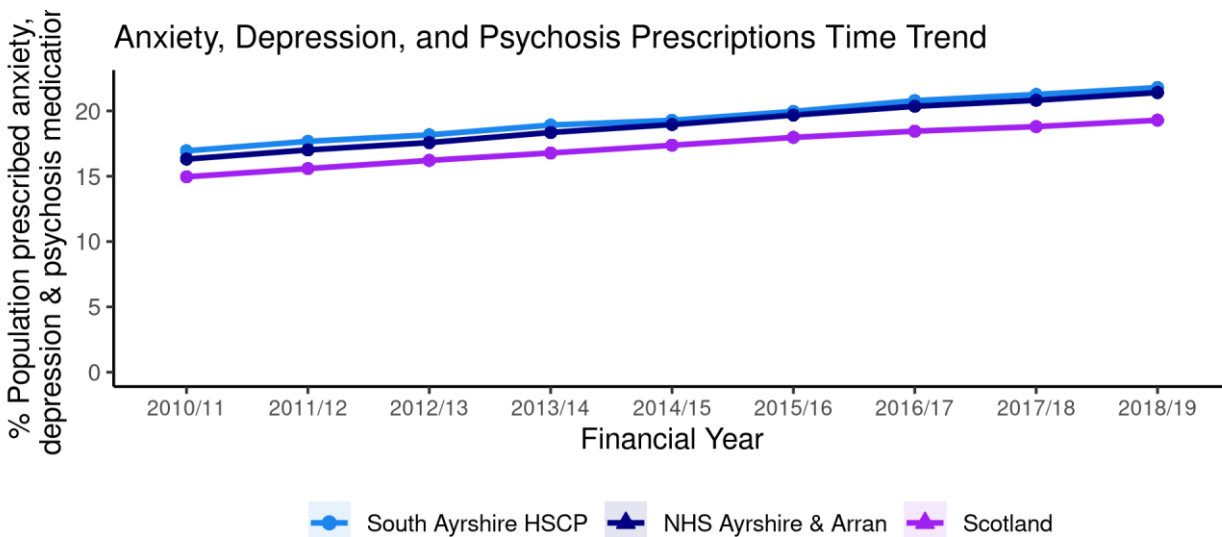
In the 2018/19 financial year, 22% of people were prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis (ADP) in South Ayrshire.

Figure 18: Percentage population prescribed ADP medication by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 19: ADP prescriptions over time and by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Lifestyle and Risk Factors

Summary:

Mental and physical wellbeing 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 mortality and bowel screening uptake, to give an overview of some of the lifestyles and behaviours for South Ayrshire HSCP. These can give an idea of quality of life and prosperity.

For the most recent time periods available³, South Ayrshire HSCP had:

- **243** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴. This is a higher rate of admissions than for Scotland (181).
- **738** alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴.
- **15** alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴.
- a **61%** uptake of bowel cancer screening for the eligible population.

Drug-related Hospital Admissions

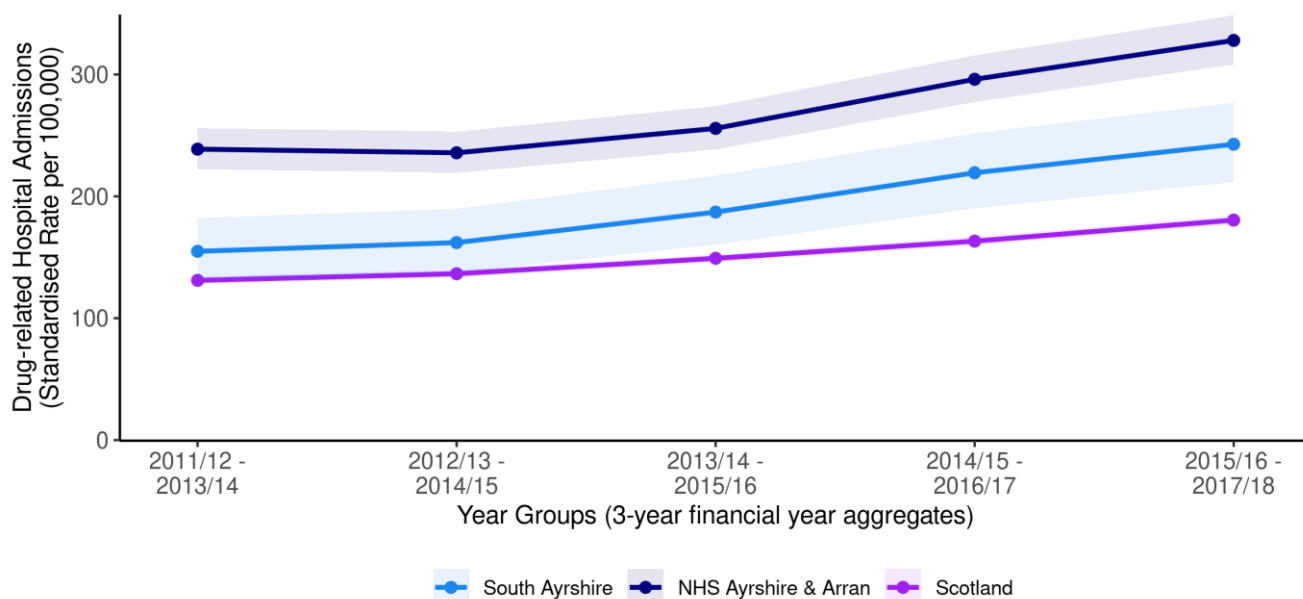


There were 243 drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴ in South Ayrshire for the most recent time period available (3 year financial year aggregate for 2015/16 - 2017/18).

This is a 57% increase since 2011/12 - 2013/14 (3 financial year aggregates).

A trend of the change in drug-related hospital admissions for South Ayrshire HSCP compared with Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran is shown in the chart below from 2011/12 - 2013/14 onwards.

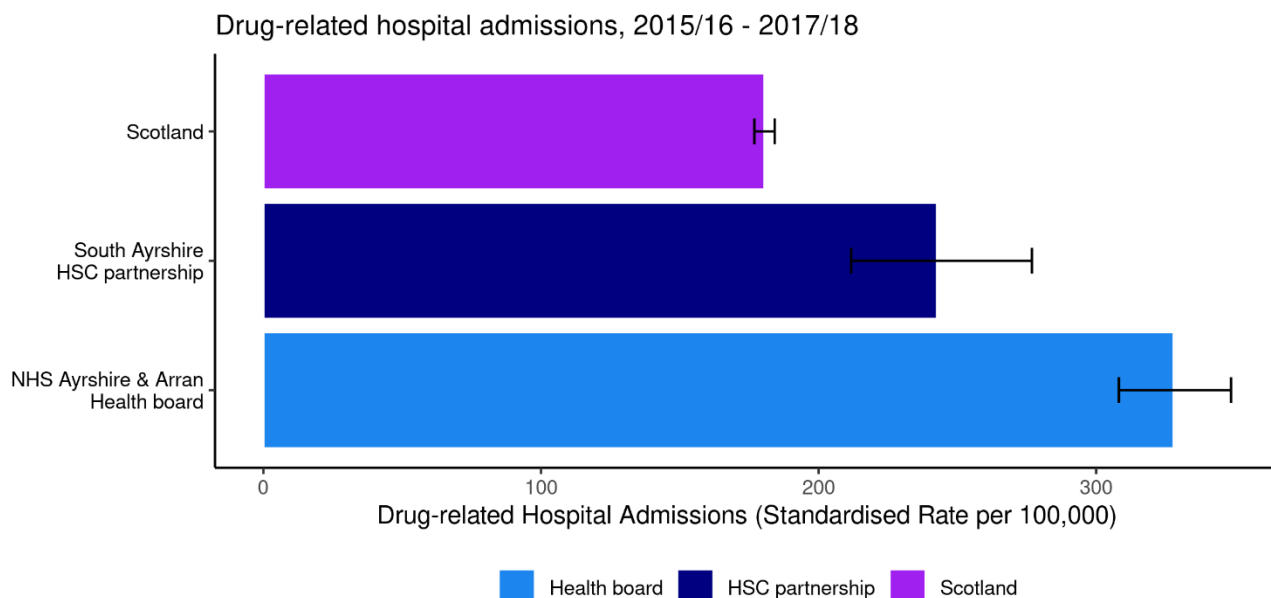
Figure 20: Trend of Drug-related Hospital Admission Rates by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2015/16 - 2017/18 aggregated financial years) is available below. This shows South Ayrshire HSCP has a higher rate of admissions (243) than Scotland (181) overall, but a lower rate of admissions than NHS Ayrshire & Arran (328).

Figure 21: Comparison of Drug-related Hospital Admission Rates for the period 2015/16 - 2017/18.



Source: ScotPHO

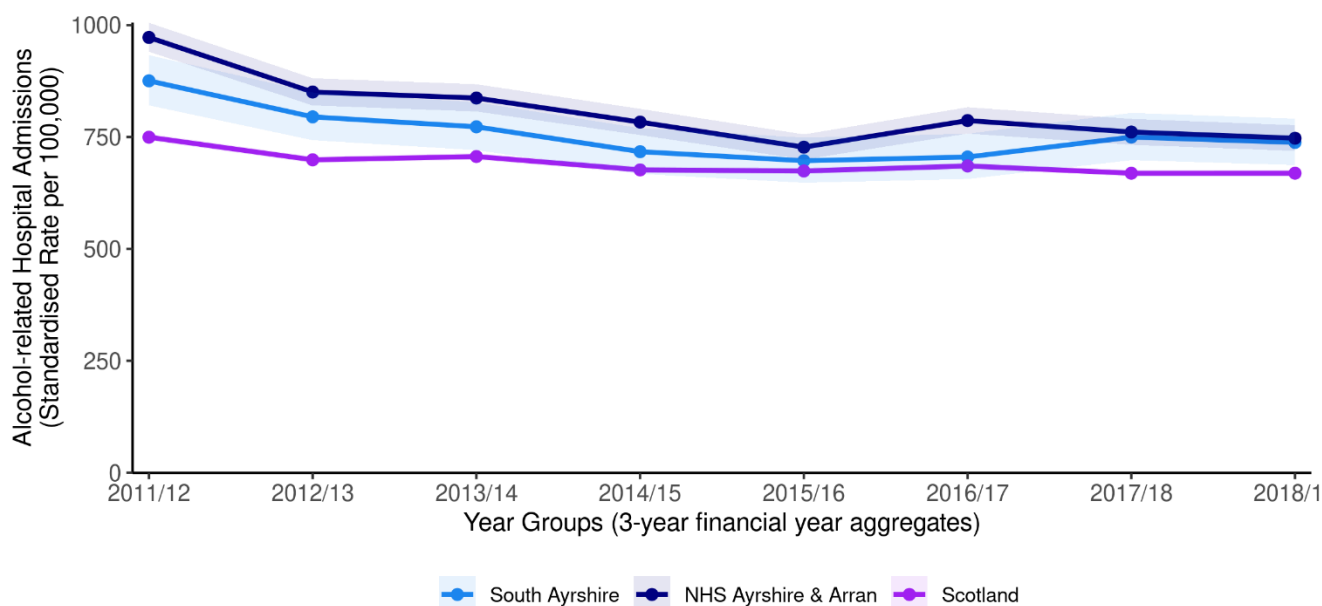
Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions



The 2018/19 alcohol-related admissions rate is 738 per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴, which is a 16% decrease overall since 2011/12.

The chart below shows a trend of alcohol-related hospital admissions for South Ayrshire HSCP compared with Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran from financial year 2011/12 to 2018/19.

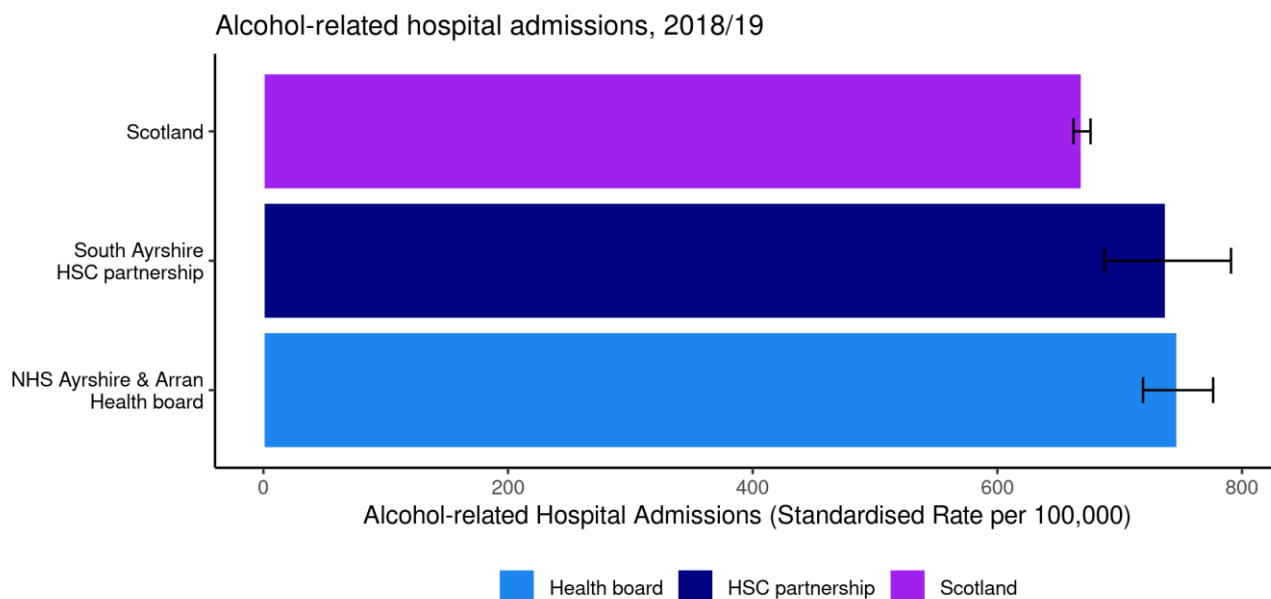
Figure 22: Trend of Alcohol-related Hospital Admission Rates by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Comparison across different areas for 2018/19 is shown in Figure 23. This shows that South Ayrshire HSCP had a higher alcohol-related hospital admissions rate (738) compared to Scotland (669).

Figure 23: Comparison of Alcohol-related Hospital Admission Rates for 2018/19.

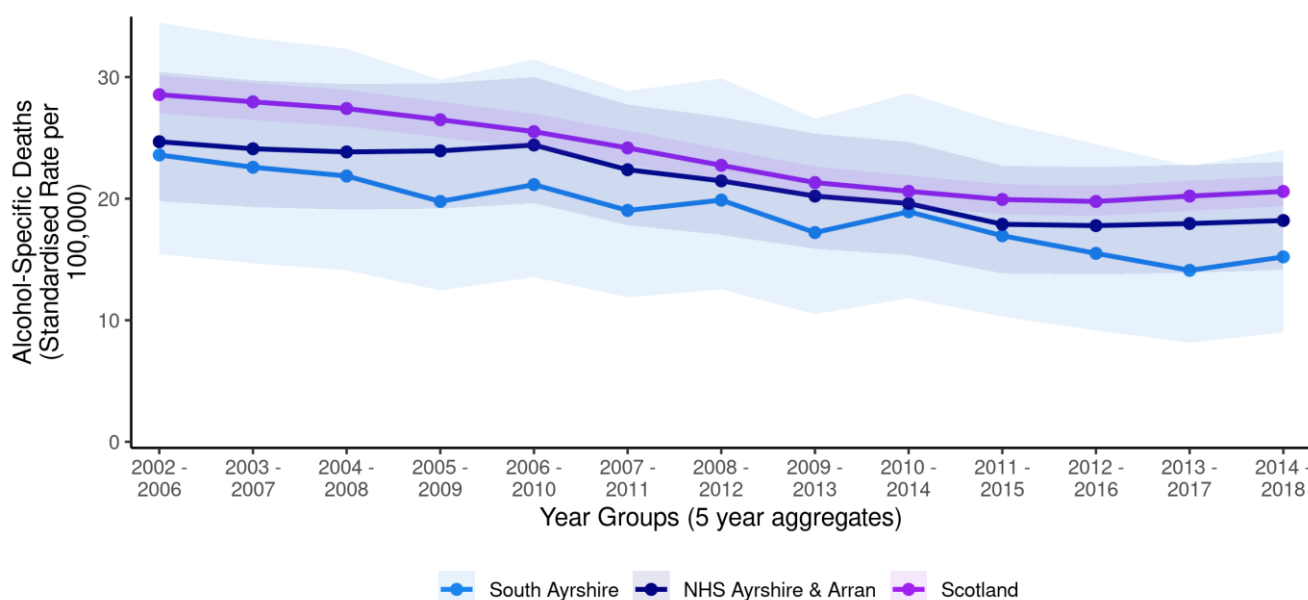


Source: ScotPHO

Alcohol-Specific Deaths

Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available as 5 year aggregates. The rate of alcohol-specific deaths is currently lower in South Ayrshire than the rate in 2009-2013 (-12% change).

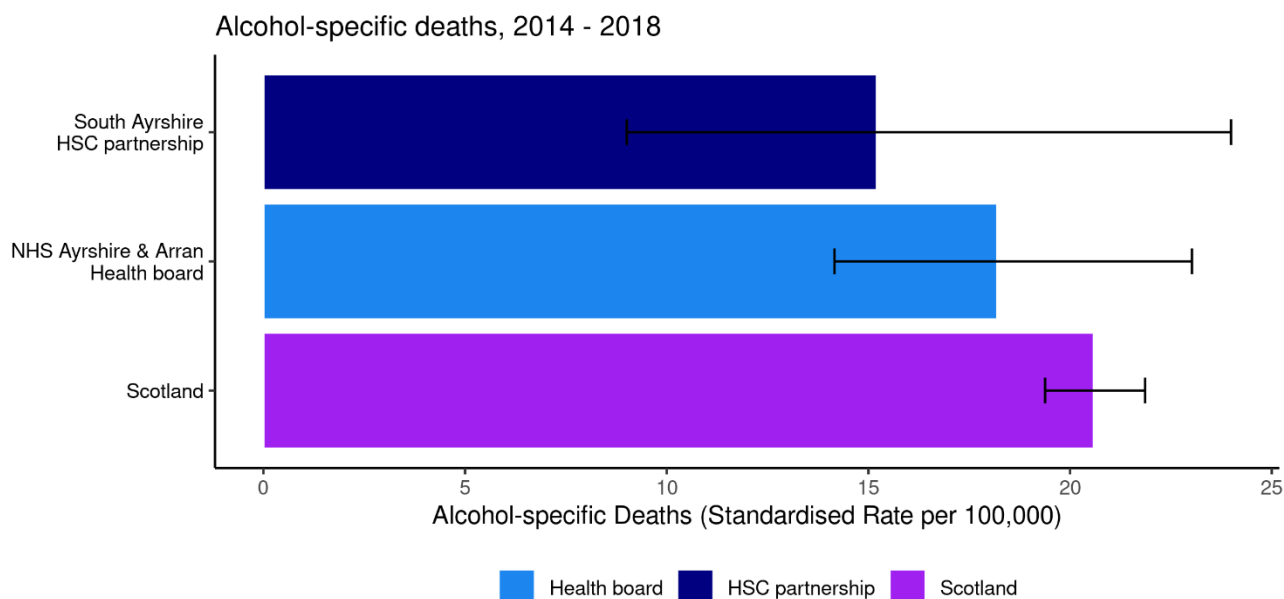
Figure 24: Trend of Alcohol-Specific Death Rates by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

A comparison across different areas illustrates that South Ayrshire HSCP has a lower alcohol-specific death rate compared to Scotland as a whole.

Figure 25: Comparison of Alcohol-related Death Rates for the period 2014 - 2018 (5 year aggregate).



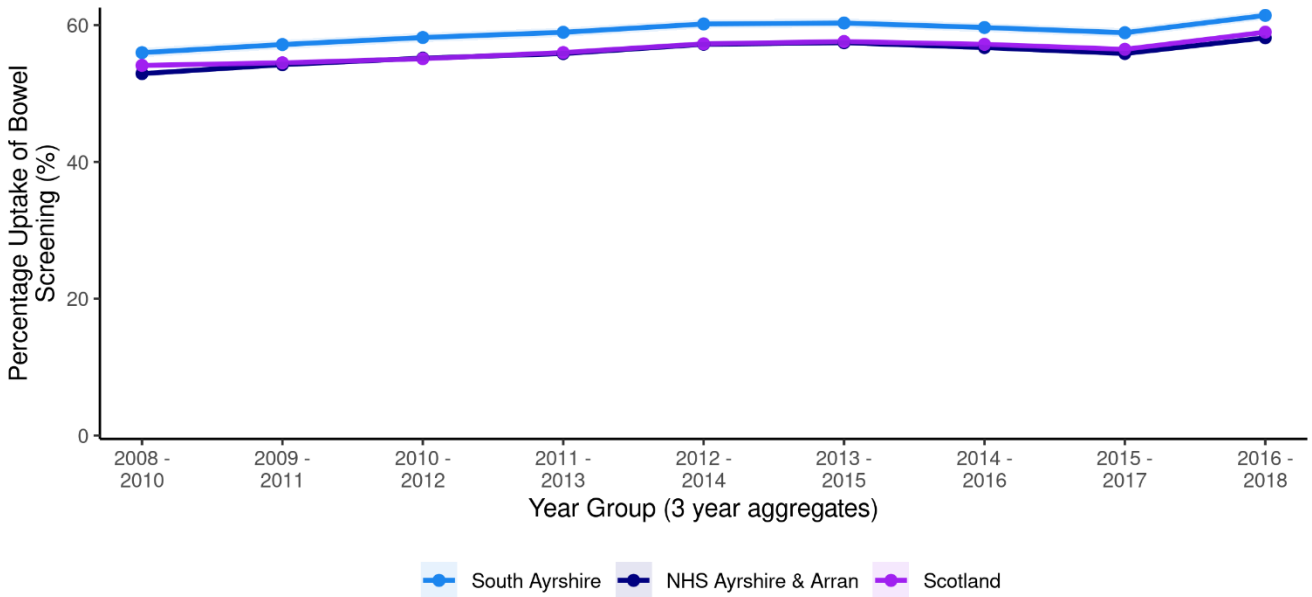
Source: ScotPHO

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 below for South Ayrshire HSCP compared with Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. Data is suppressed into 3 year aggregates. The 2016 - 2018 uptake rate for South Ayrshire HSCP is **61%**.

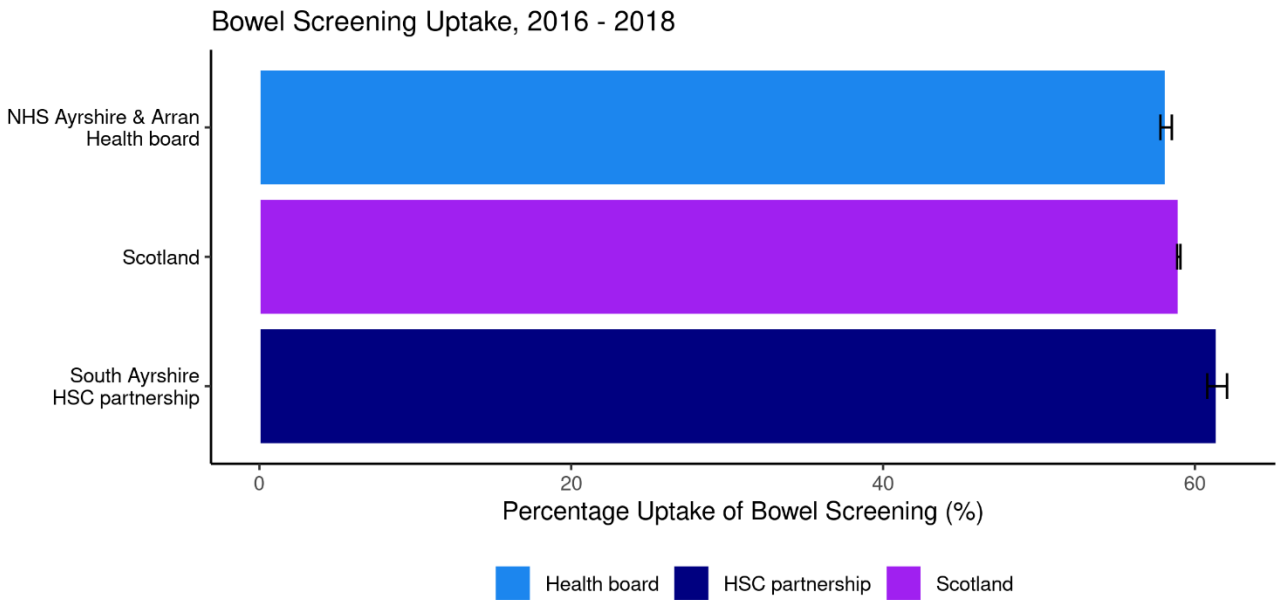
Figure 26: Trend of Bowel Screening Uptake for eligible men and women, by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Compared with Scotland, South Ayrshire HSCP has a higher percentage uptake of bowel cancer screening for the period 2016 - 2018.

Figure 27: Comparison of Bowel Screening Uptake for 2016 - 2018.

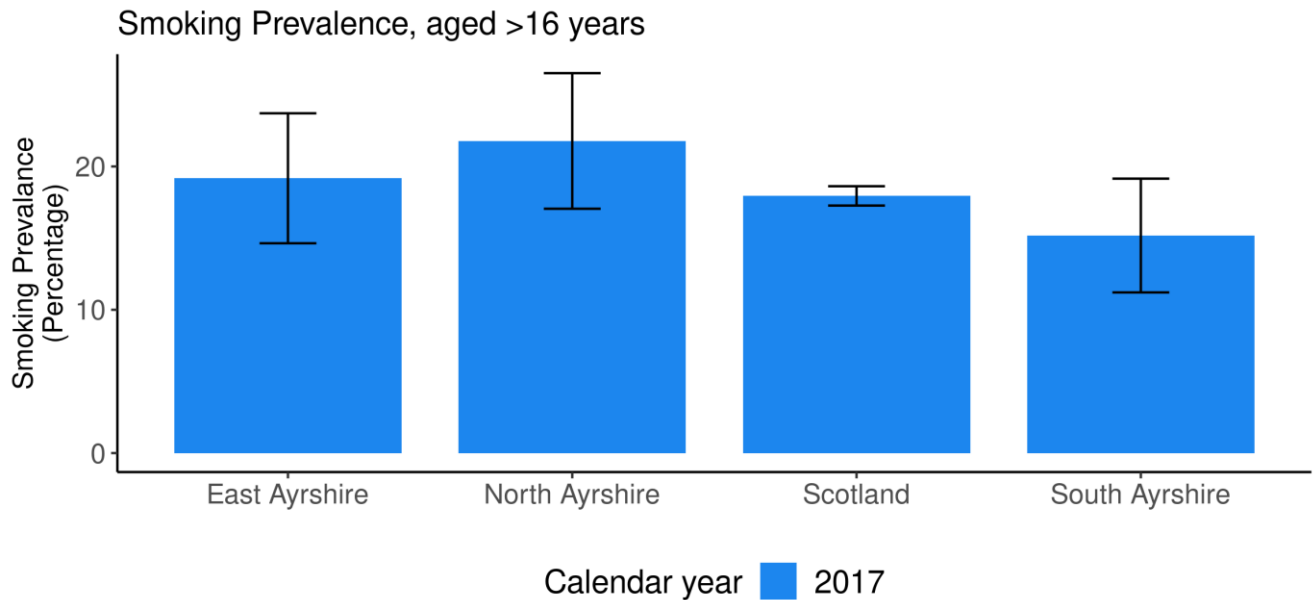


Source: ScotPHO

Smoking Prevalence

Data on smoking prevalence is available from the Scottish Survey Core Questions. For South Ayrshire HSCP, the prevalence is 15%.

Figure 28: Smoking Prevalence by geographical area, 2017.



Source: Scottish Survey Core Questions

Hospital and Community Care

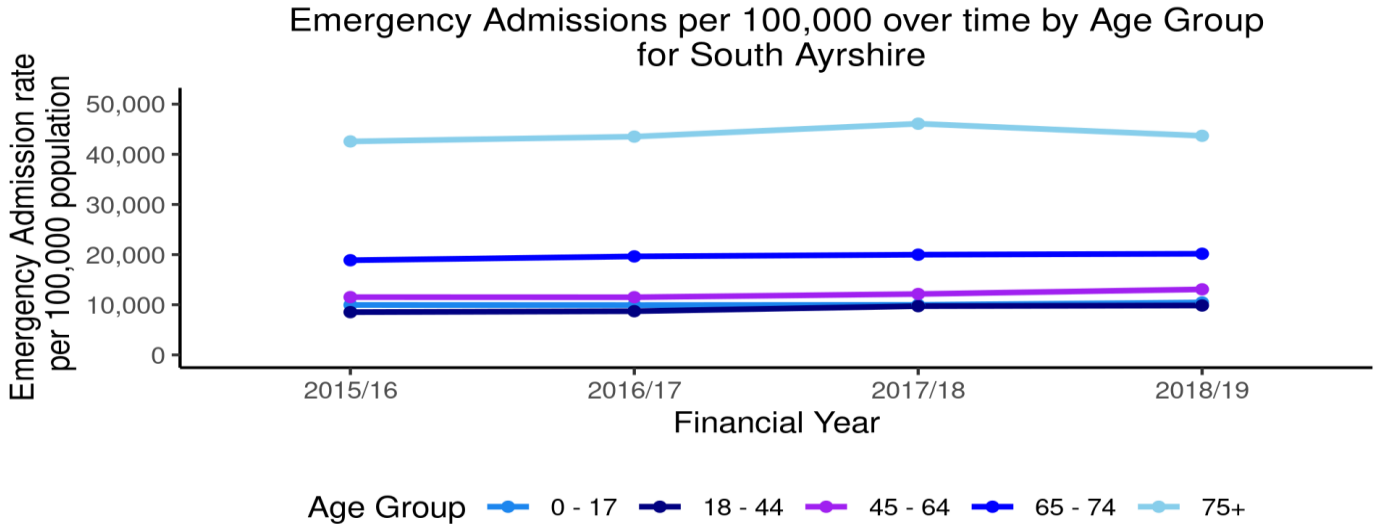
This section includes acute and mental health acute hospital data, delayed discharges and A&E attendances.

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

- **16,169** emergency health hospital admissions per 100,000 population.
- **103,979** unscheduled hospital bed days per 100,000 population.
- **31,781** A&E attendances per 100,000 population.
- **23,240** delayed discharges per 100,000 population.
- **909** falls admissions per 100,000 population.
- **122** readmissions (28 day) per 1,000 discharges.
- **2,515** potentially preventable hospital admissions per 100,000 population.
- **86%** of people spent their last 6 months of life in a community setting.

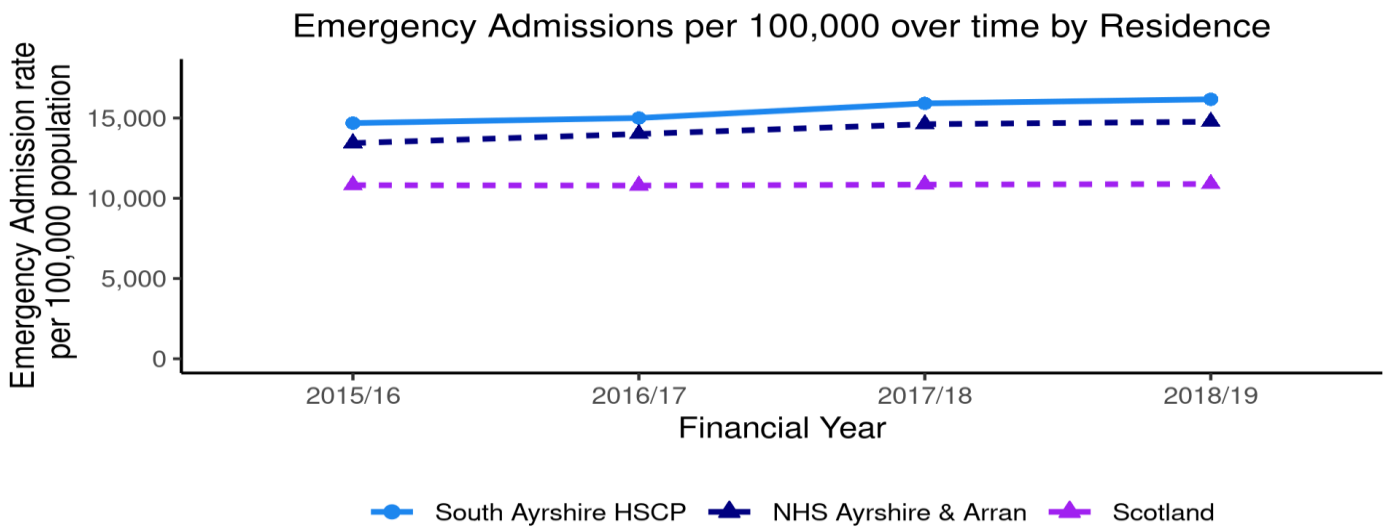
Emergency Admissions

Figure 29: Emergency admissions by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

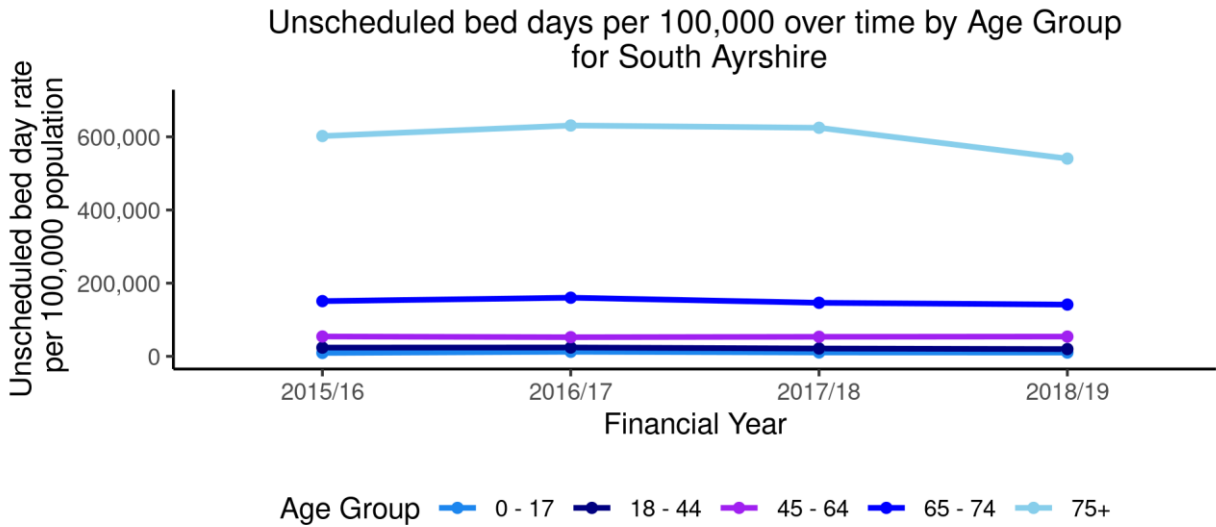
Figure 30: Emergency admissions by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

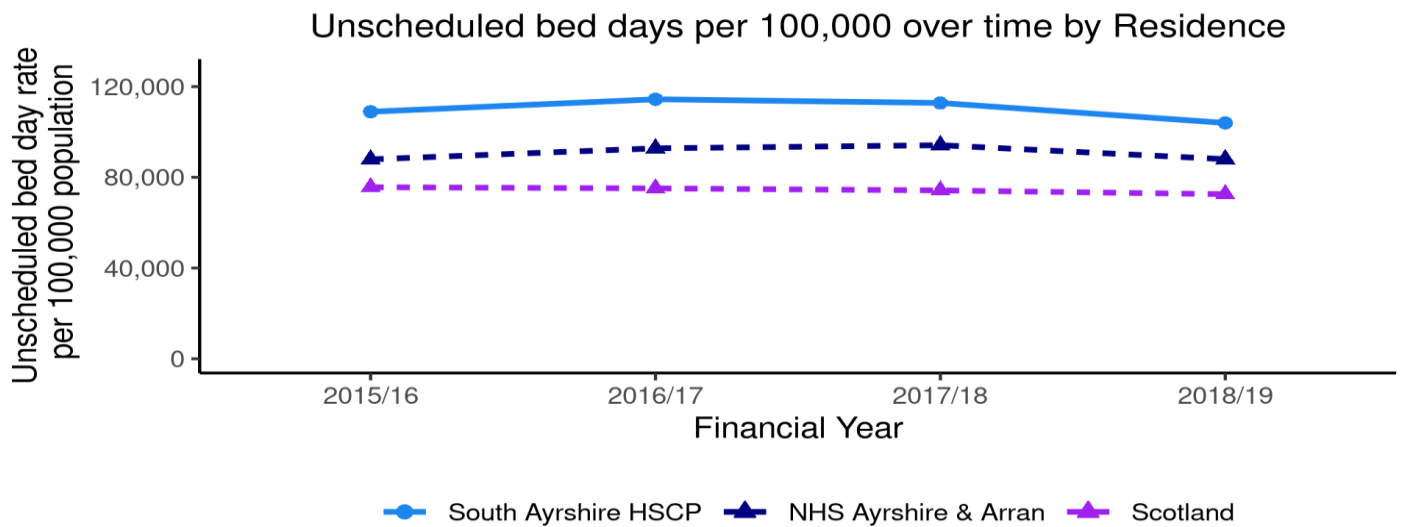
Unscheduled Bed Days

Figure 31: Unscheduled bed days by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 32: Unscheduled bed days by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

A&E Attendances

Figure 33: A&E attendances by age group

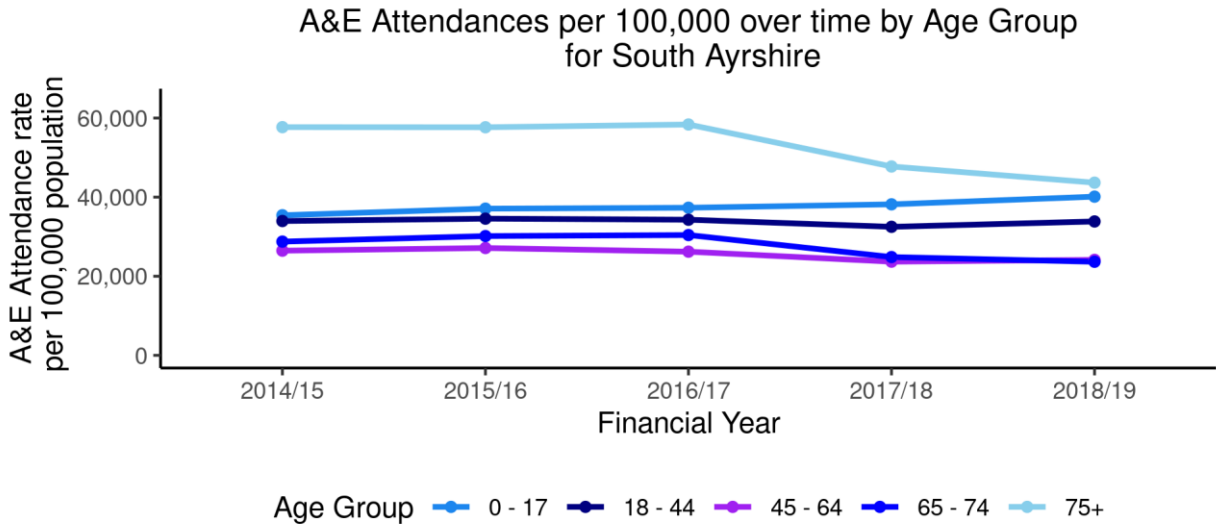
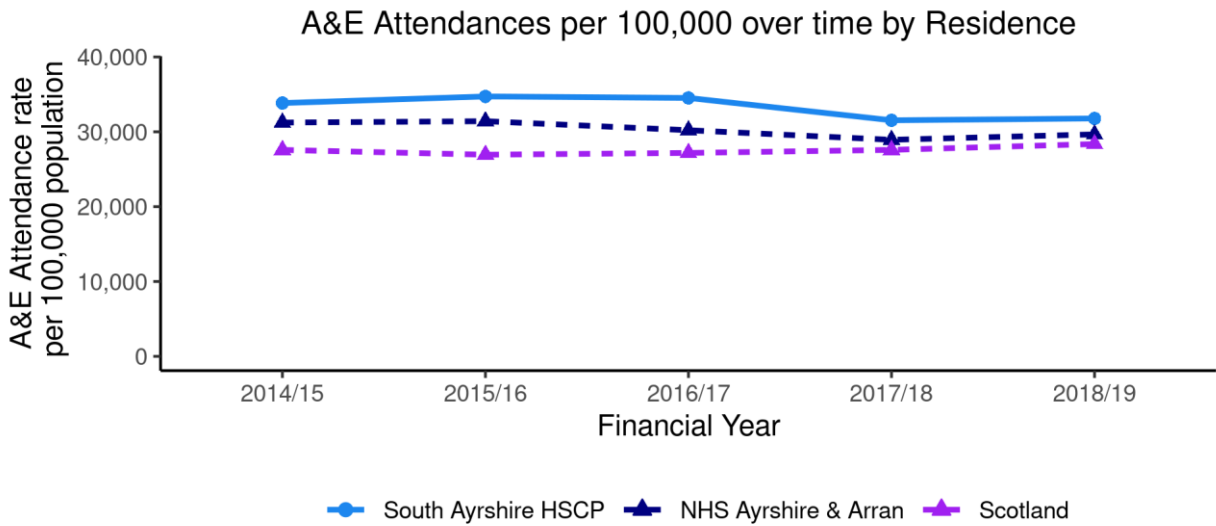
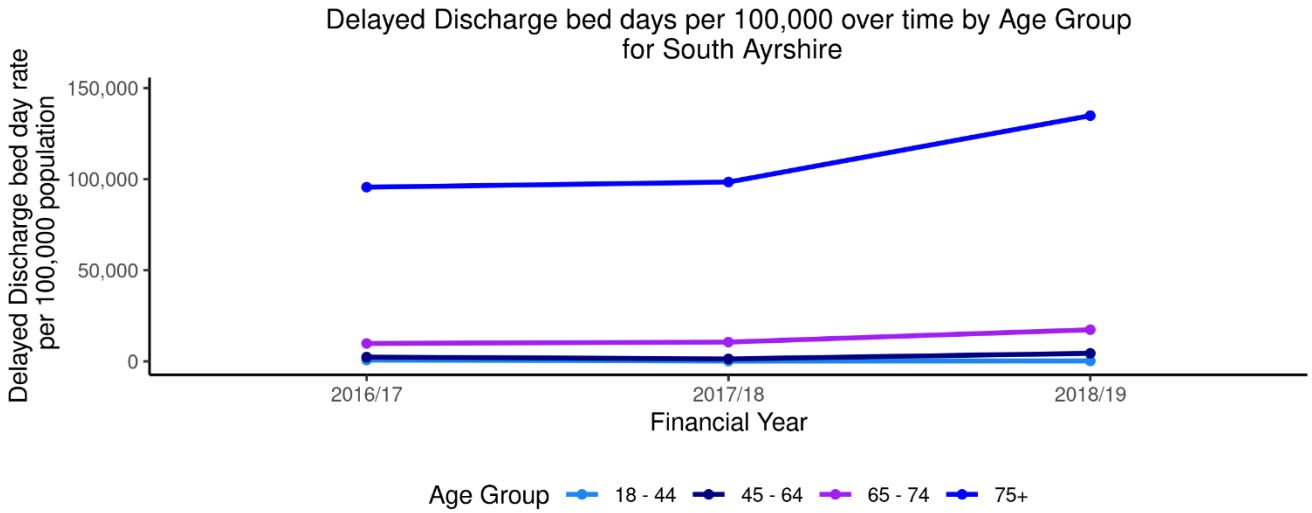


Figure 34: A&E attendances by geographical area



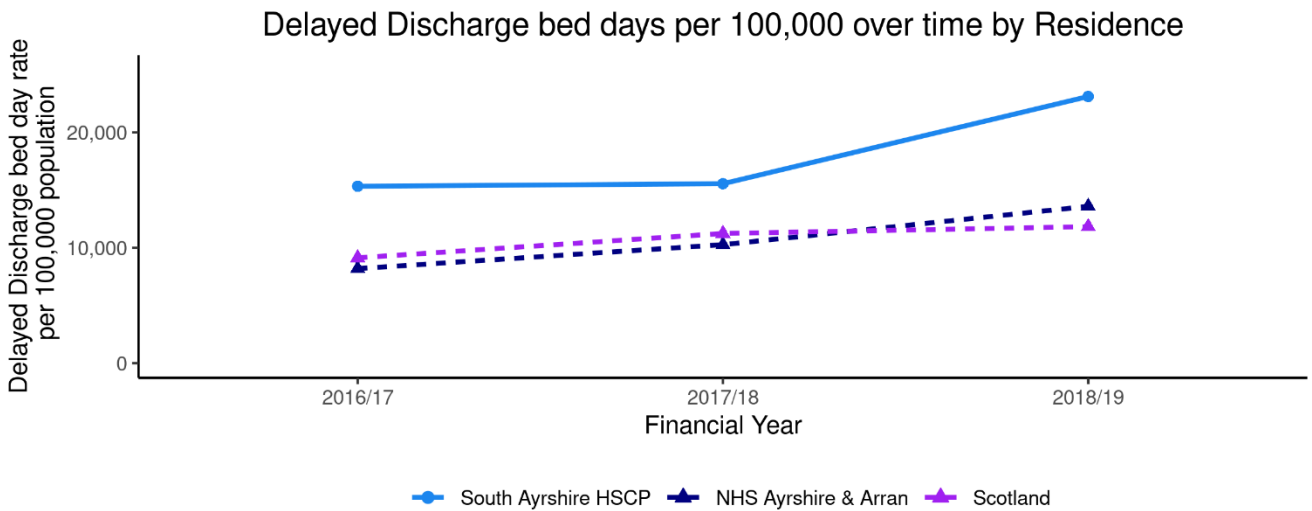
Delayed Discharges

Figure 35: Delayed discharges by age group



Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

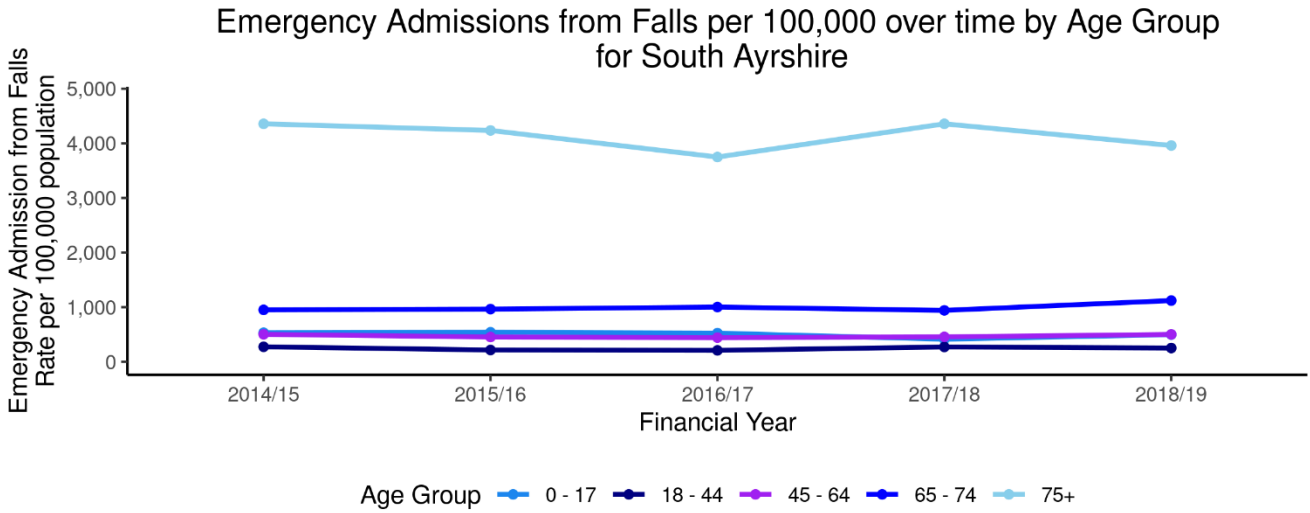
Figure 36: Delayed discharges by geographical area



Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

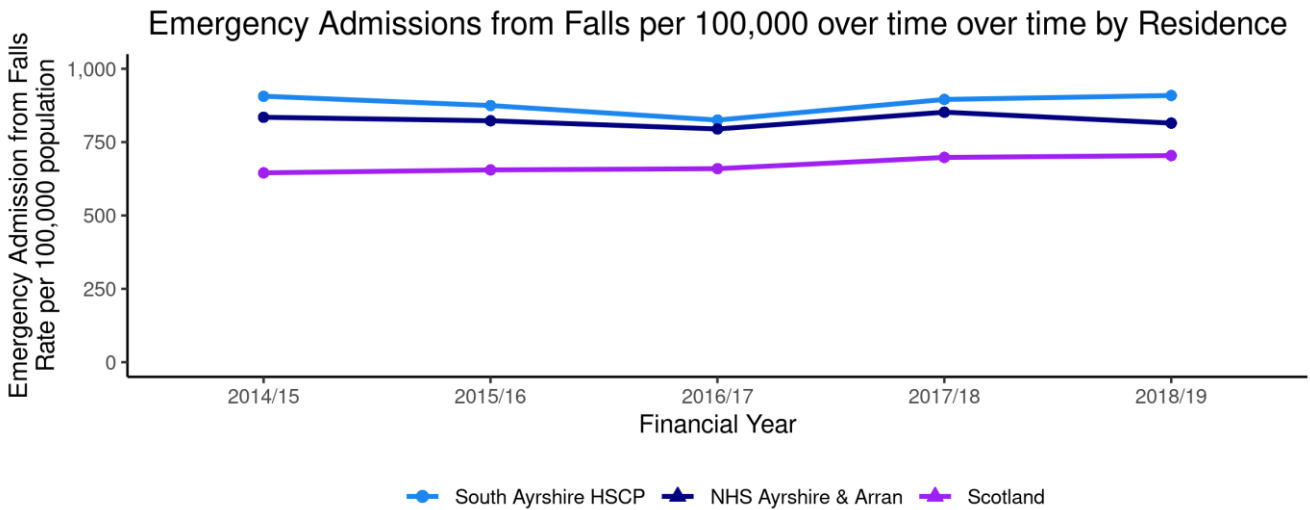
Emergency Admissions from a Fall

Figure 37: Falls by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

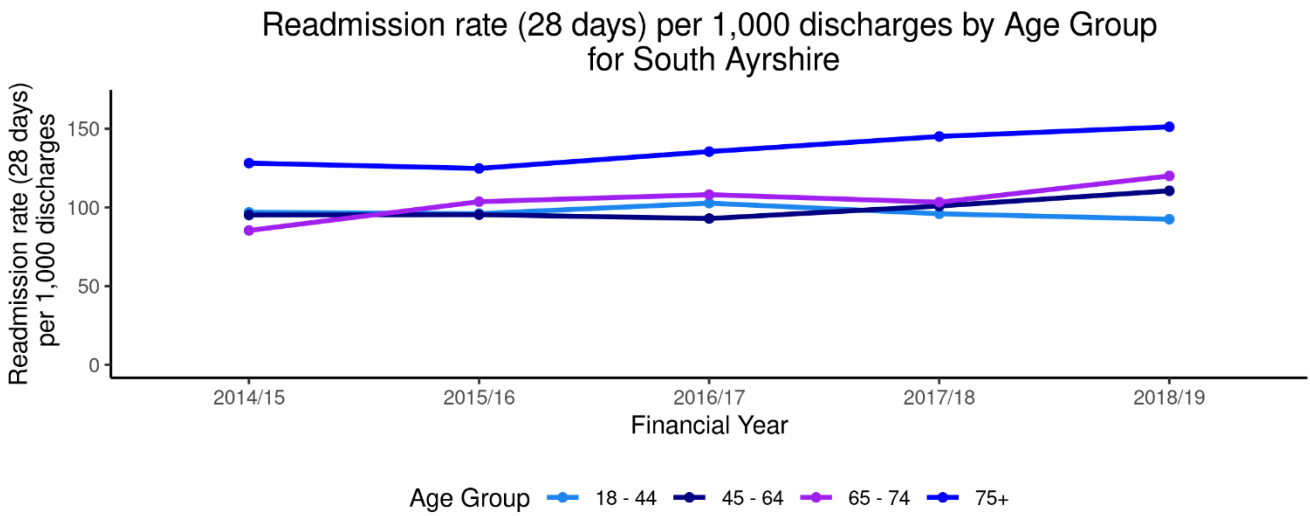
Figure 38: Falls by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

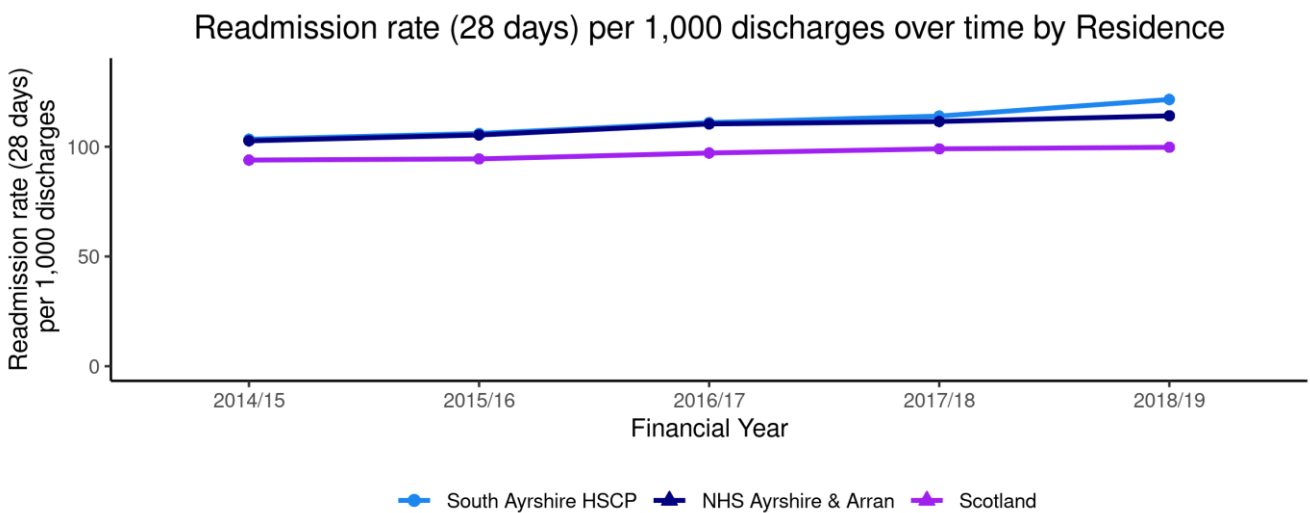
Emergency Readmissions (28 days)

Figure 39: Emergency readmissions by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 40: Emergency readmissions by geographical area

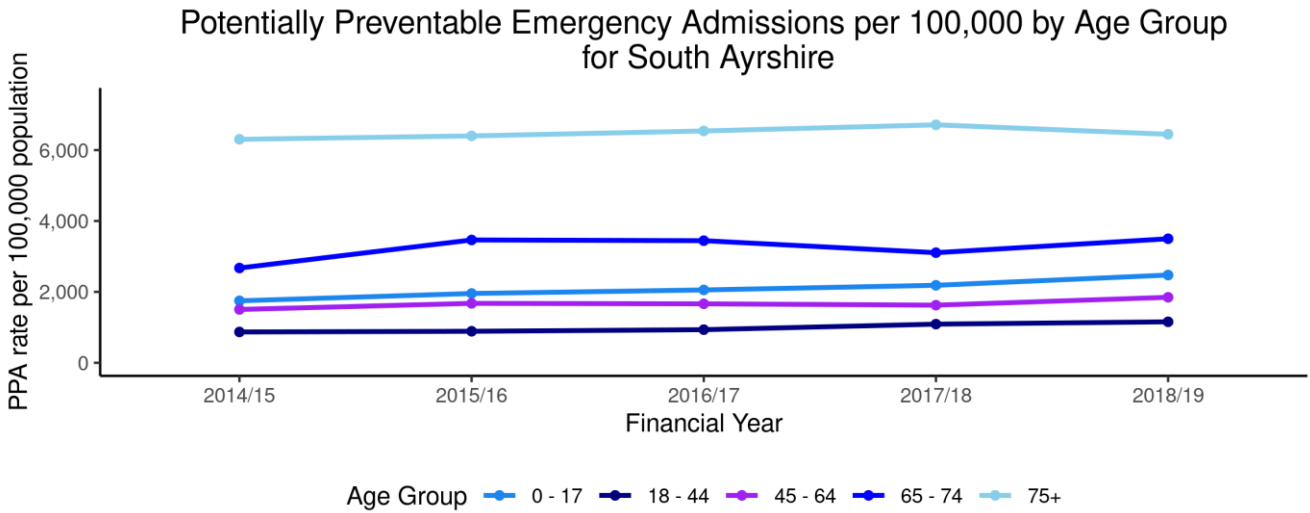


Source: PHS SMR01

Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

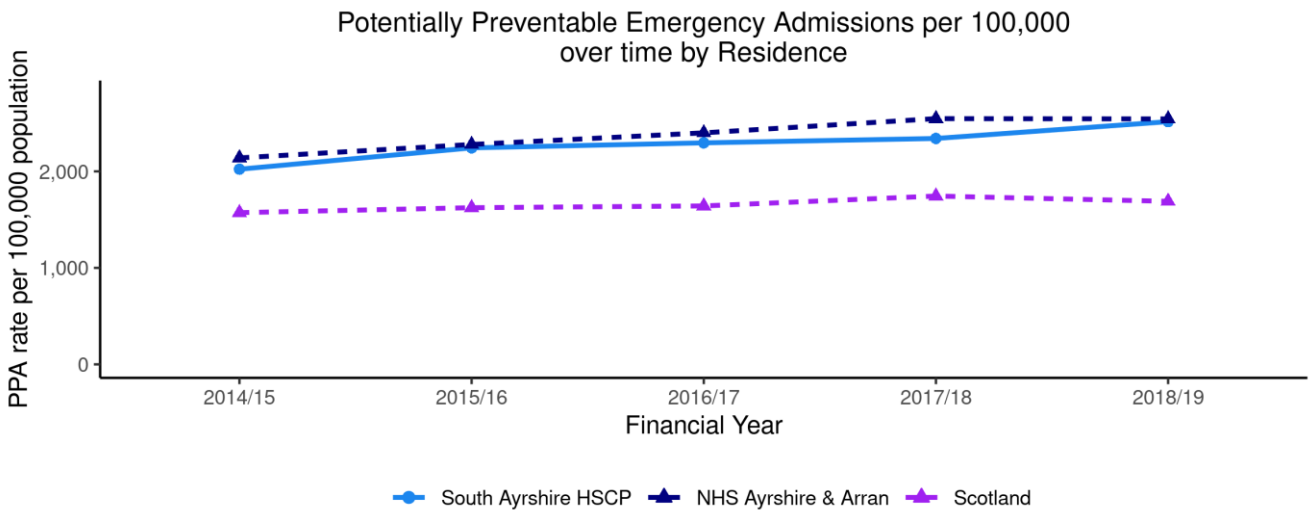
Information on which conditions are counted as PPAs is available in Appendix 2.

Figure 41: PPAs by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

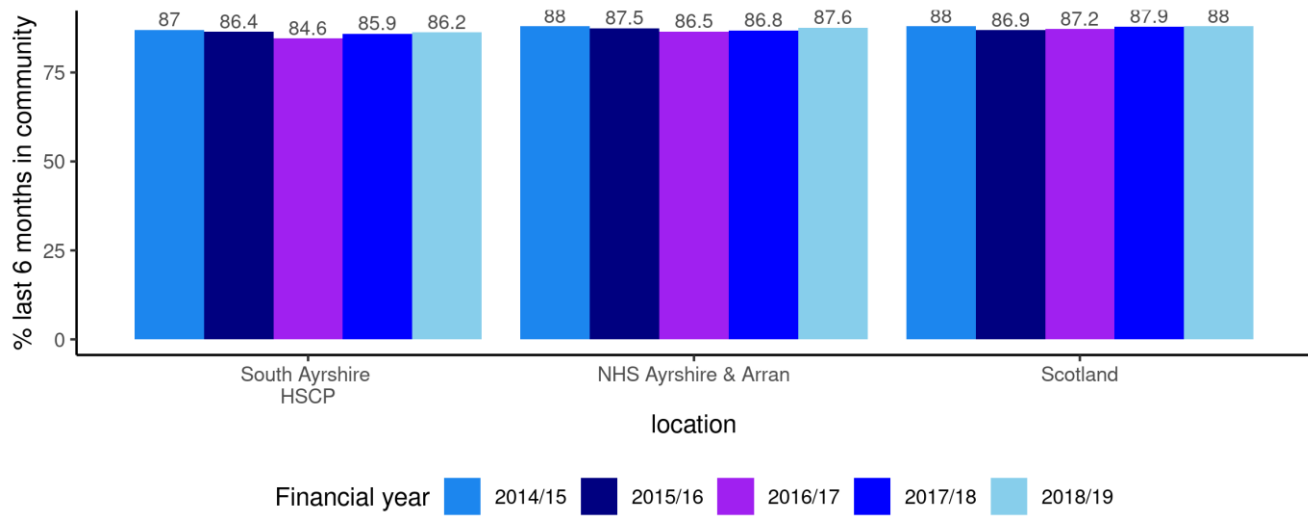
Figure 42: PPAs by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

% Last 6 months in a Community Setting

Figure 43: Last 6 months in a community setting by geographical area



Source: NRS Death Records, PHS SMR01, SMR01E, SMR04

Hospital Care for Mental Health Specialties

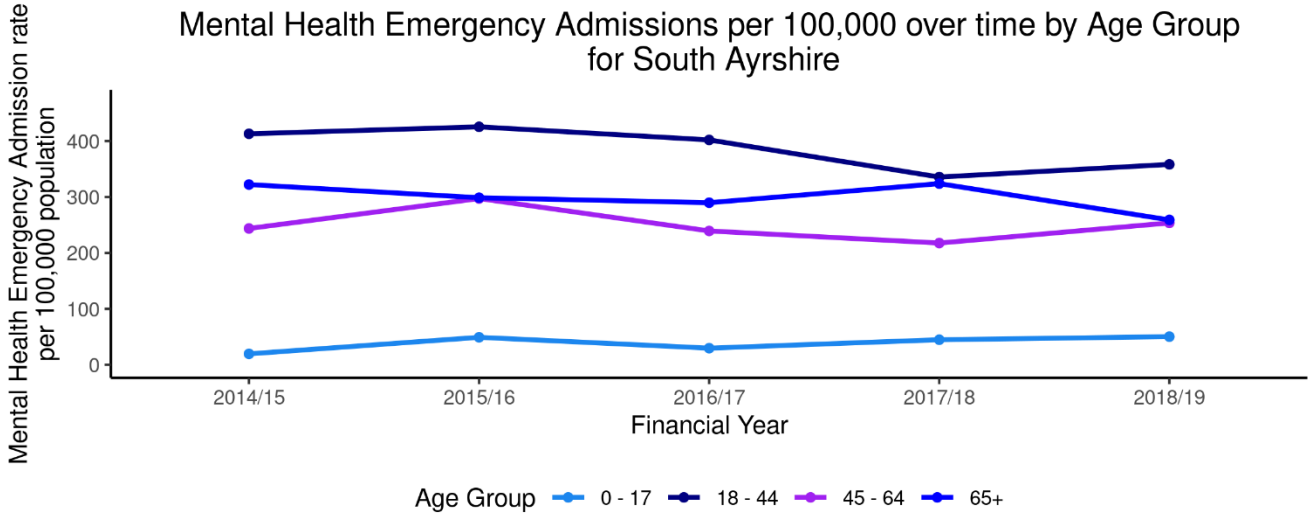
This section looks at hospital admissions to mental health specialties.

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

- **248** emergency mental health hospital admissions per 100,000.
- **23,971** unscheduled mental health hospital bed days per 100,000.
- **1,853** delayed discharges per 100,000.

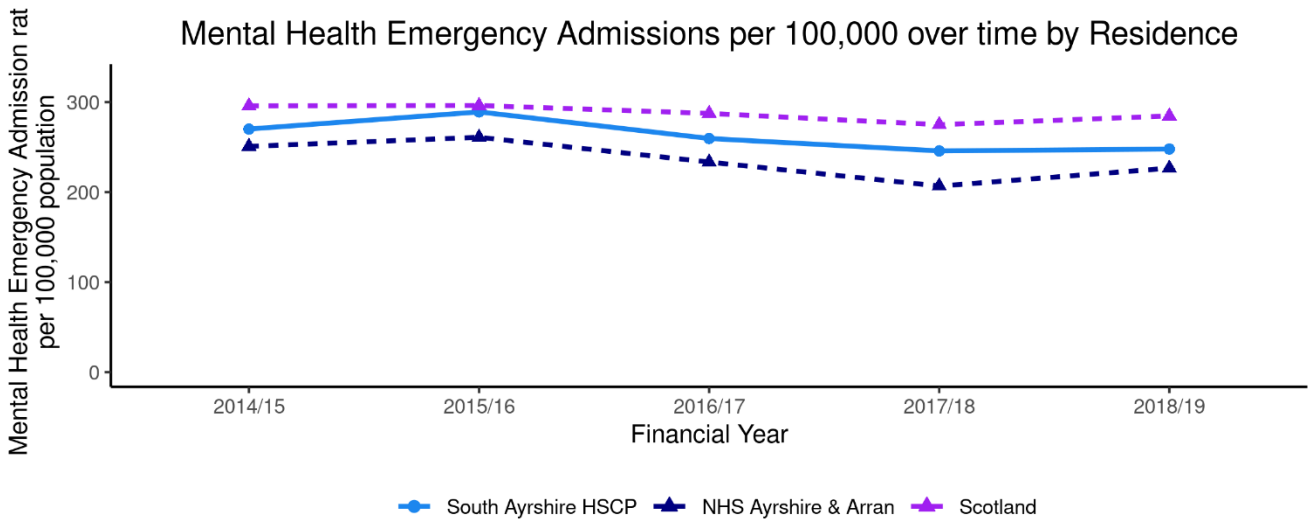
Emergency Admissions (MH)

Figure 44: MH Emergency admissions by age group



Source: PHS SMR04

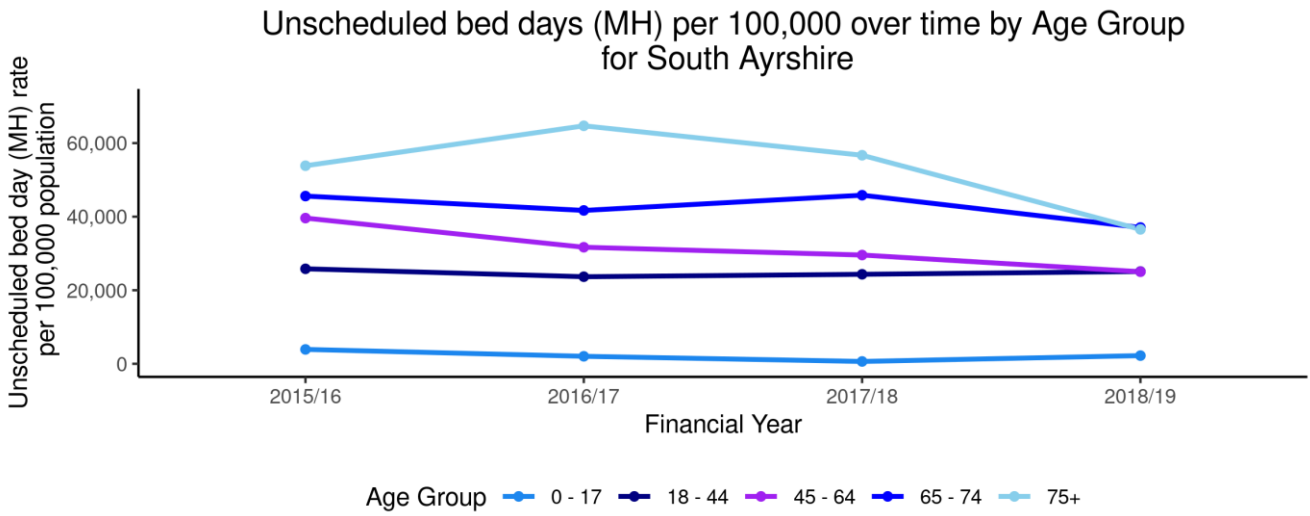
Figure 45: MH Emergency admissions by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR04

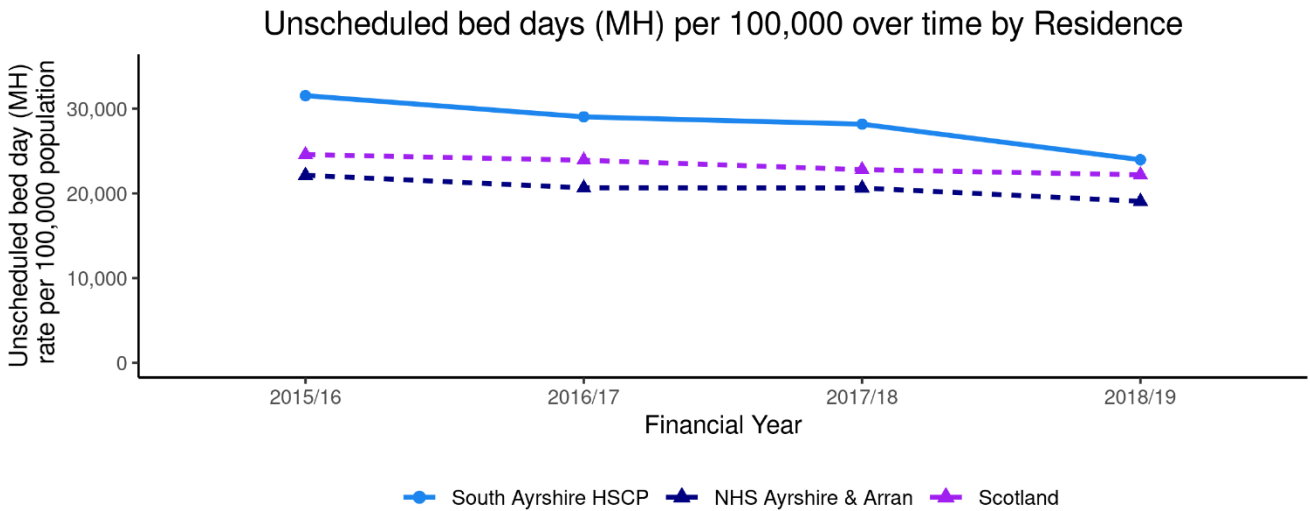
Unscheduled Bed Days (MH)

Figure 46: MH Unscheduled bed days by age group



Source: PHS SMR04

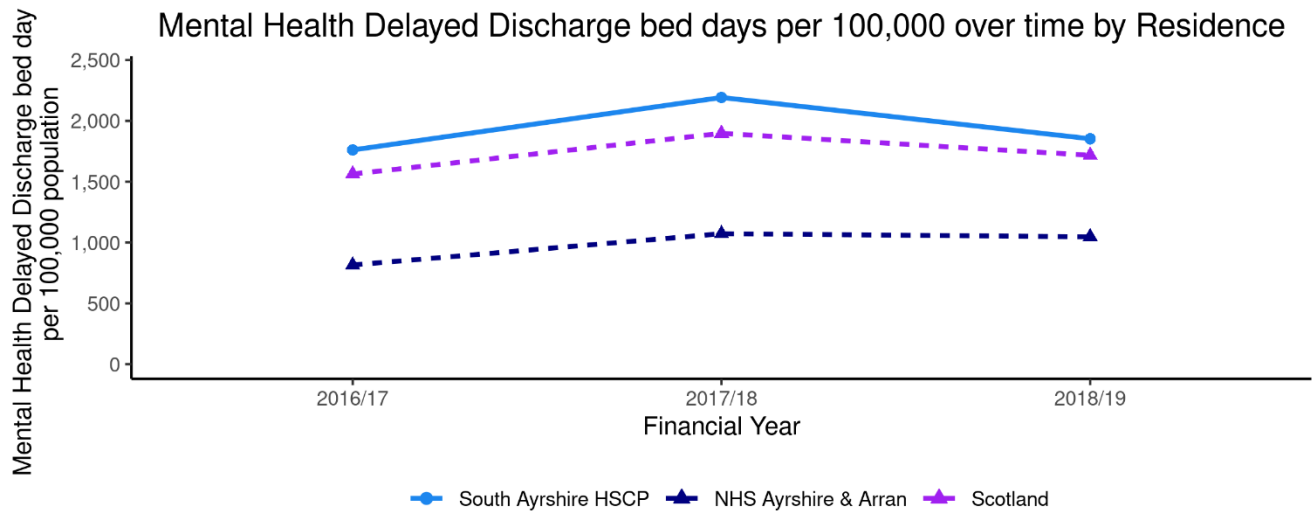
Figure 47: MH Unscheduled bed days by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR04

Delayed Discharges (MH)

Figure 48: MH Delayed discharges by geographical area



Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

Children and Young People

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

17% of Mothers exclusively breastfeeding at 6-8 week review.

22% of Mothers smoking during first antenatal booking appointment.

30% of Teenage Pregnancies in Under 20s

a 98% uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation for the eligible population.

a 96% uptake of 24 months MMR Immunisation for the eligible population

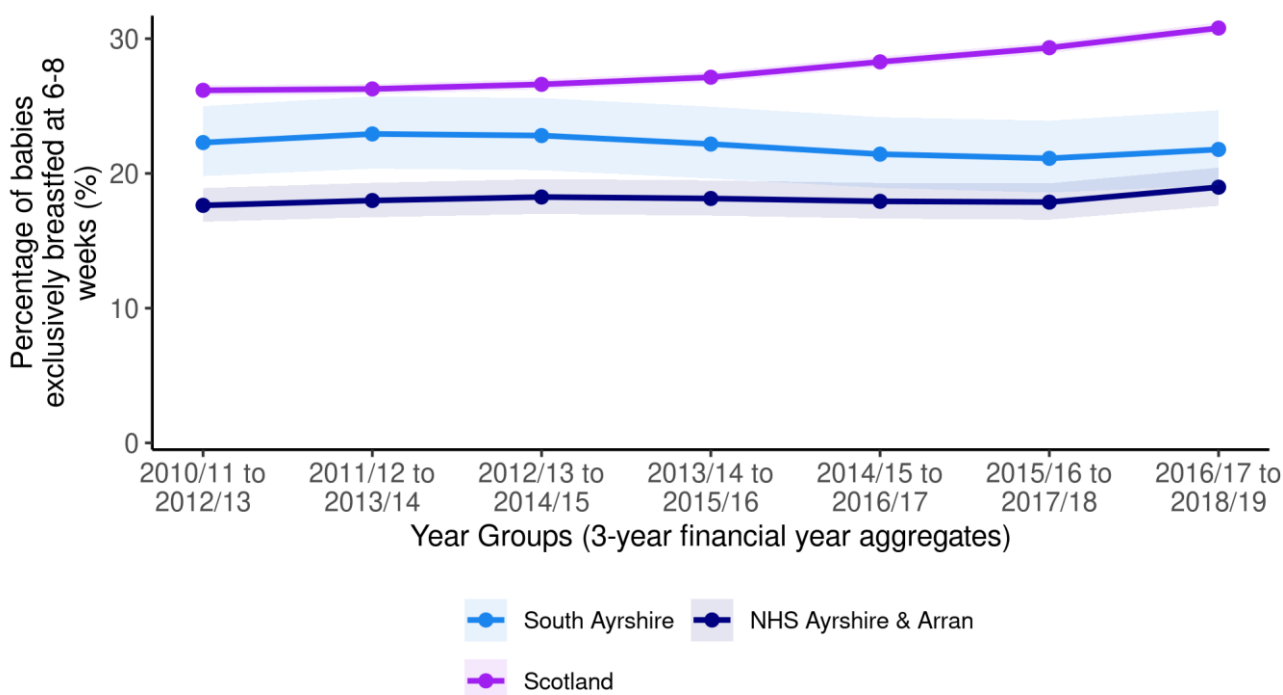
78% of Primary 1 Children with no dental caries

78% of Primary 1 children with healthy weight

Maternity Breastfeeding

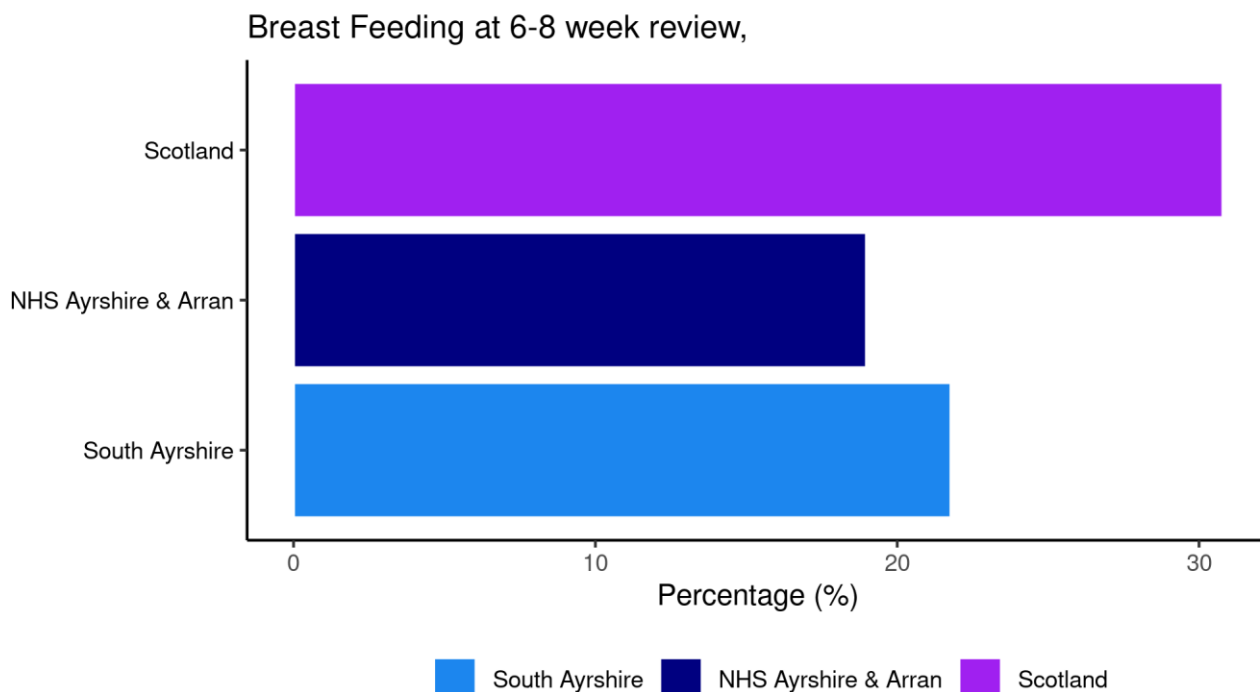
In the latest time period available from 2016/17-2018/19 (3 year financial aggregate), the percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in South Ayrshire was 17%. A time trend since 2010/11 can be seen in Figure 49 which compares South Ayrshire with Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran

Figure 49: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 50: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review by Locality (2016-2018)



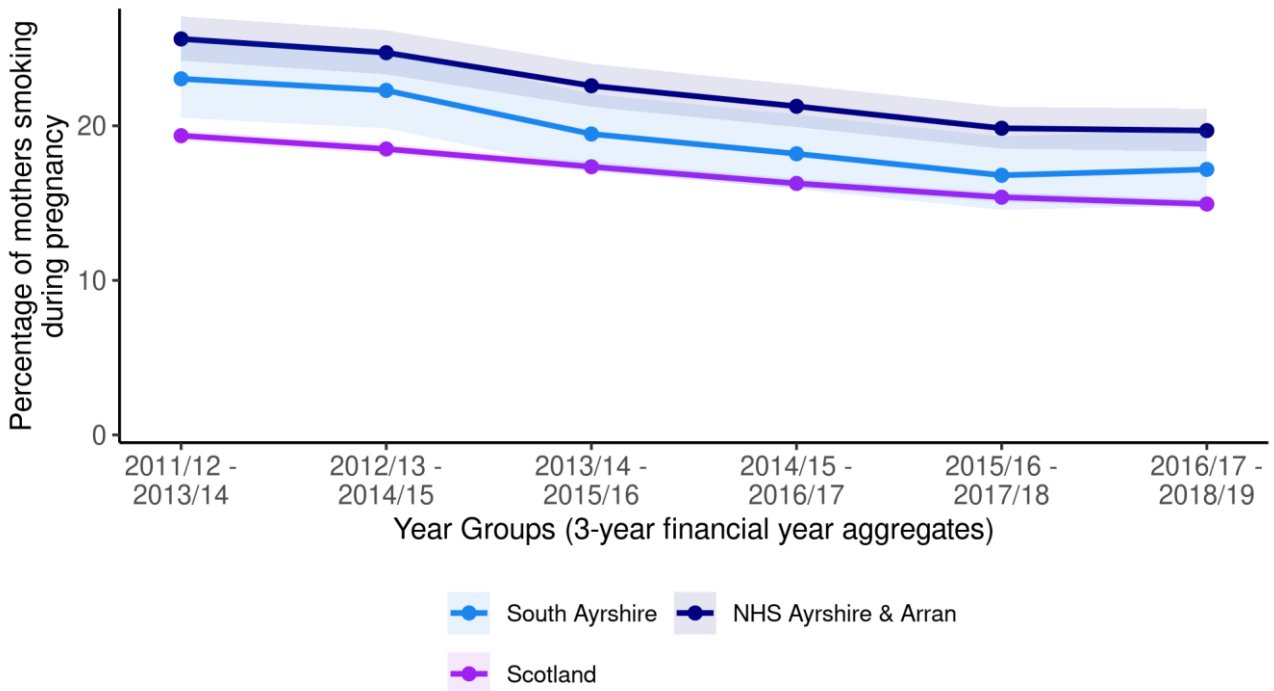
Source: ScotPHO

The percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks is currently lower in South Ayrshire than compared to other Scotland and NHS Ayrshire and Arran.

Maternal Smoking

In the latest time period available from 2016/17-2018/19 (3 financial year aggregate), the percentage of women smoking during pregnancy in South Ayrshire was 22%. A time trend since 2011/12-2013/14 can be seen in Figure 51.

Figure 51: Percentage of women smoking during pregnancy by geographical area

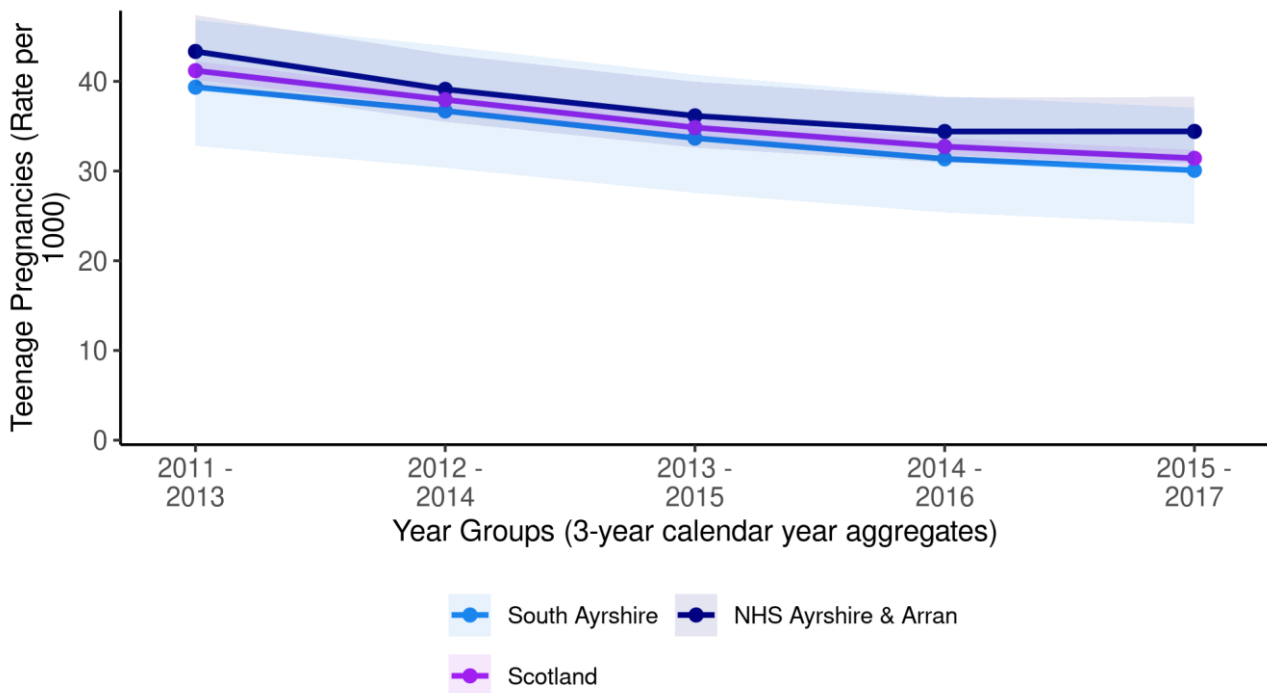


Source: ScotPHO

Teenage Pregnancies

A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2015-2017 aggregated calendar years) is available below. South Ayrshire has a lower percentage of teenage pregnancies (30%) compared with NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 52: Percentage of Teenage Pregnancies by geographical area

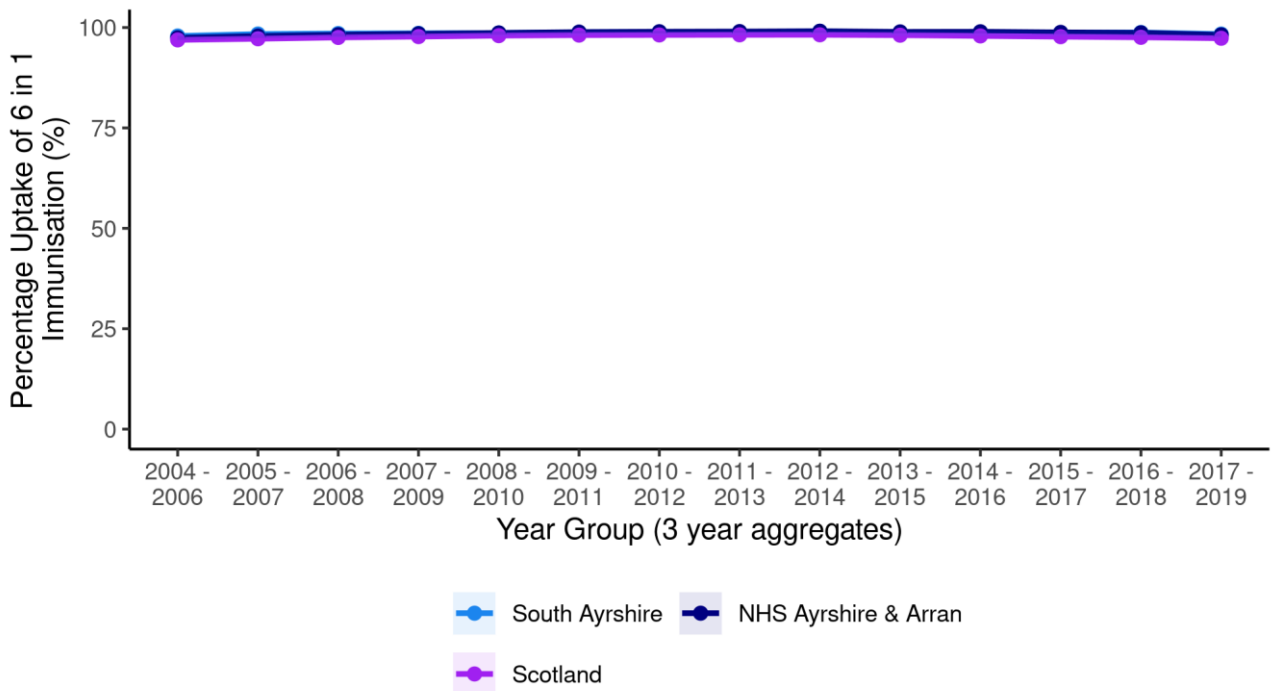


Source: ScotPHO

6 in 1 Immunisation

A trend of the percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation among the eligible population is shown below for South Ayrshire compared with Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. Data is suppressed into 3 year aggregates. The 2017 - 2019 uptake rate for South Ayrshire is 98%.

Figure 53: Percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation by geographical area

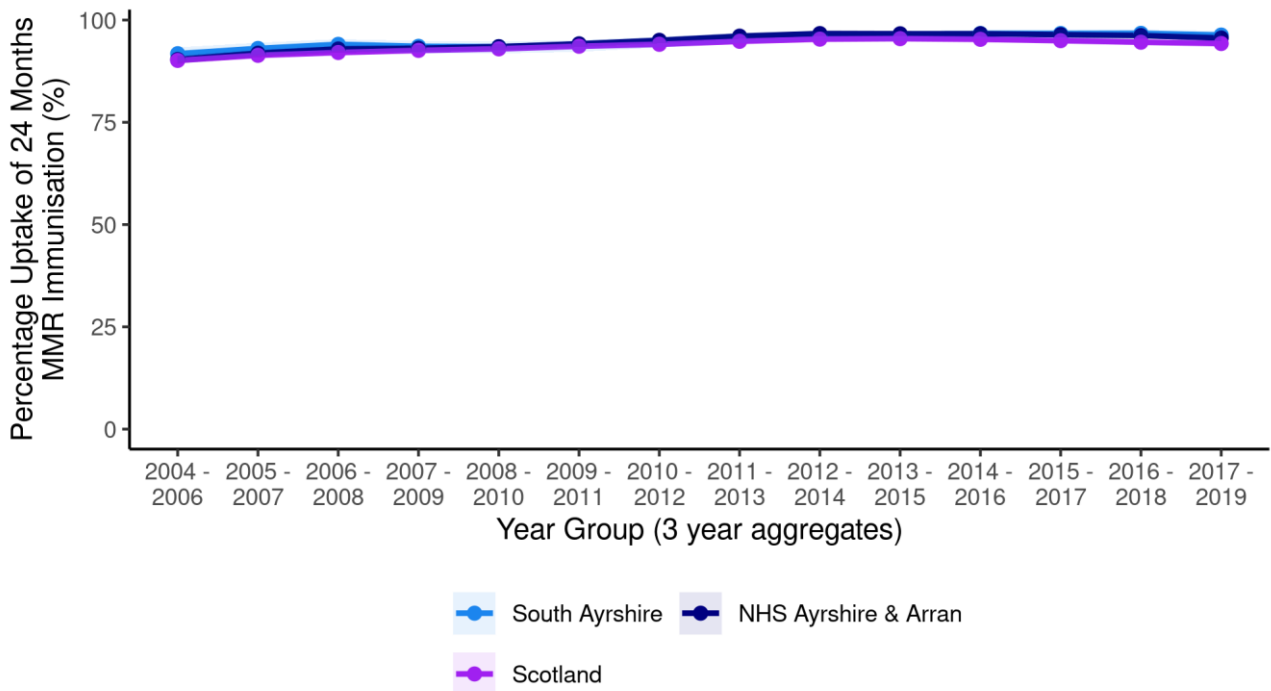


Source: ScotPHO

24 Months MMR Immunisation

A trend of the percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation among the eligible population is shown below for South Ayrshire compared with Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. Data is suppressed into 3 year aggregates. The 2017 - 2019 uptake rate for South Ayrshire is 96%.

Figure 54: Percentage uptake of 24 months MMR Immunisation by geographical area

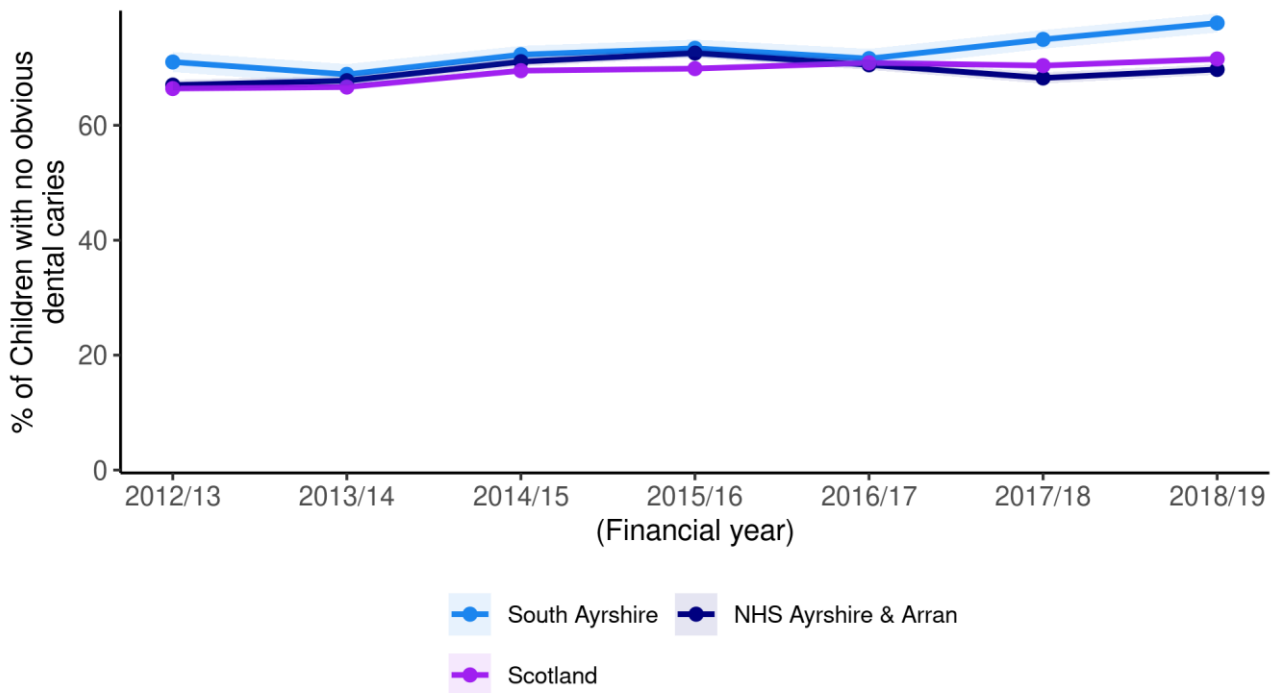


Source: ScotPHO

Dental Caries

The percentage of Primary 1 children with no obvious dental caries has increased across the last few years in Scotland as a whole and this trend is also reflected in the local trend for the South Ayrshire where 78% of Primary 1 children are free from any obvious dental caries.

Figure 55: Percentage of Primary 1 children with no obvious dental caries by geographical area

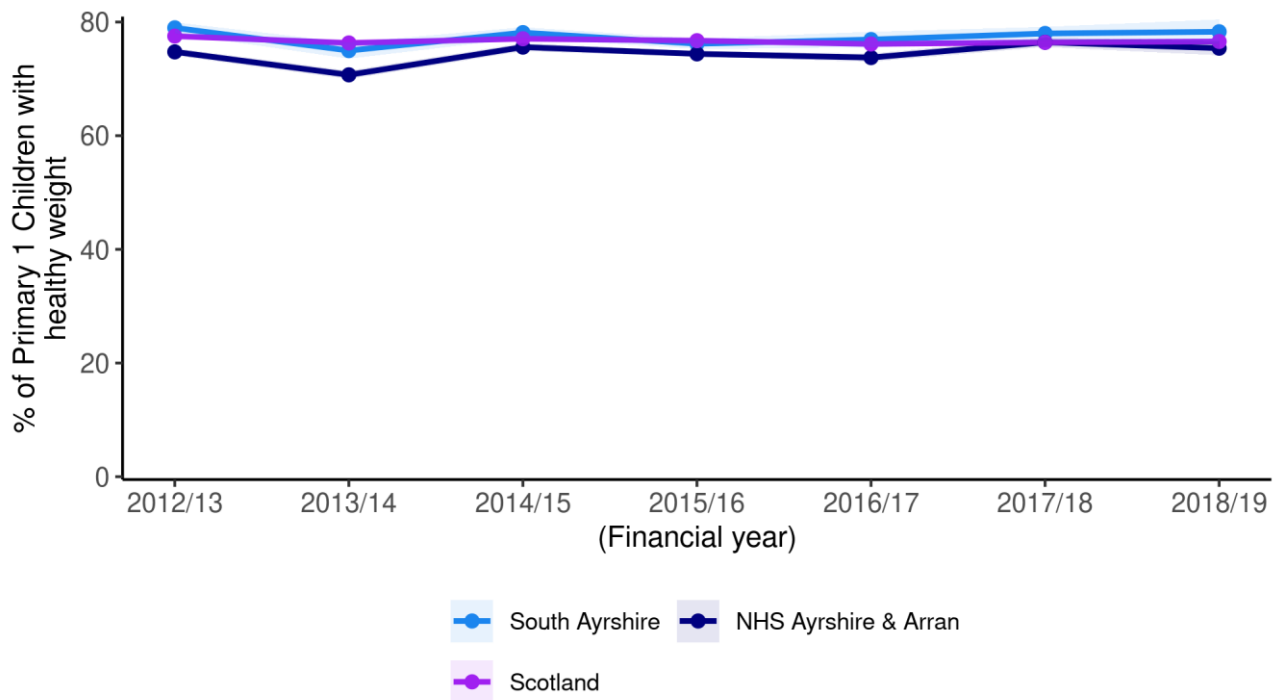


Source: ScotPHO

Healthy Weight

A trend of the percentage of Primary 1 children with a healthy weight is shown below for South Ayrshire compared with Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. The 2018/19 percentage of children with healthy weight for South Ayrshire is 78%.

Figure 56: Percentage of Primary 1 children with healthy weight by geographical area

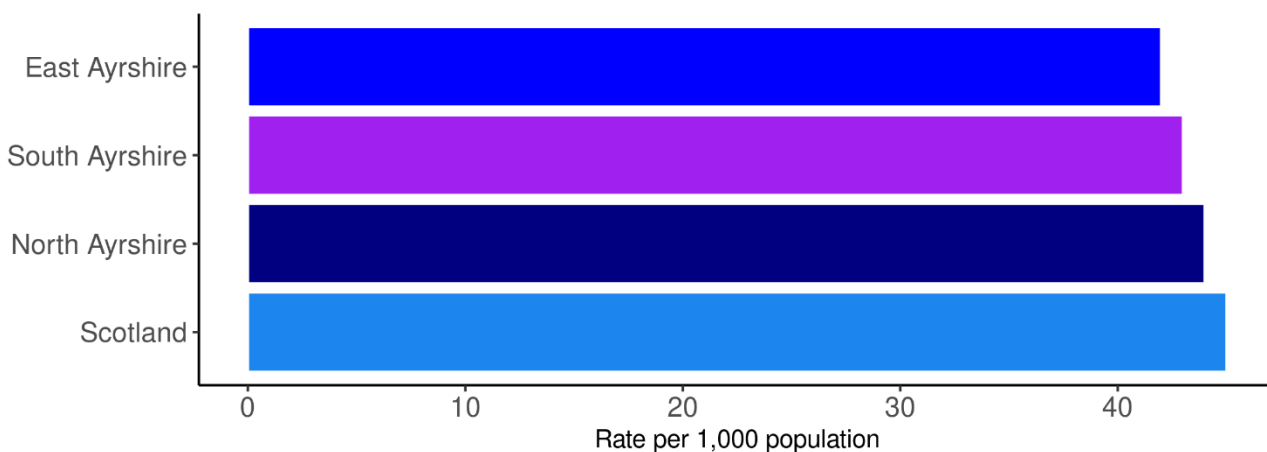


Source: ScotPHO

Crime and Fires

In 2018/19, the crime rate in South Ayrshire was 43 per 1,000 population. The chart below compares the rate by geography.

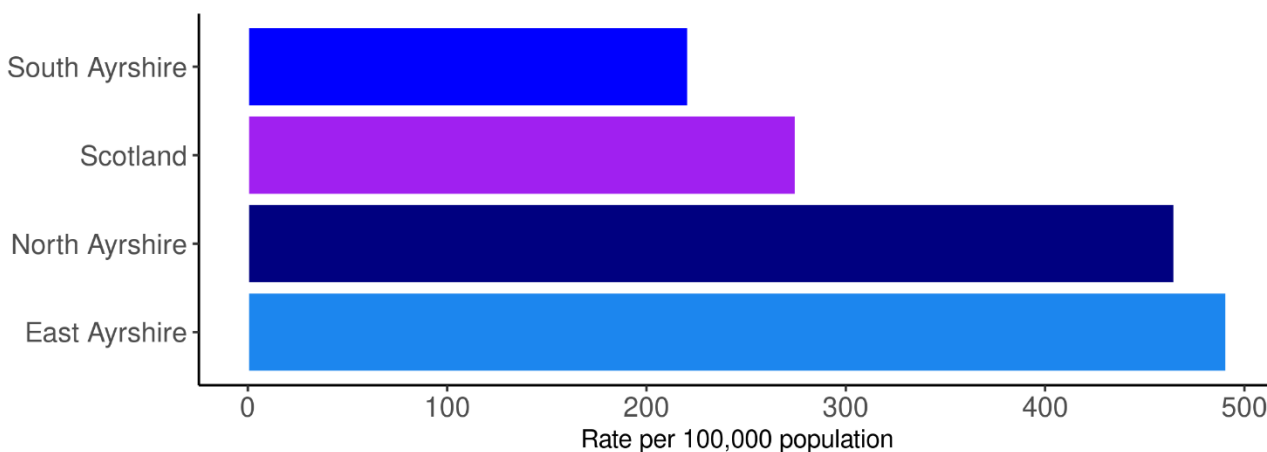
Figure 57: Crime Rate per 1,000 population (excludes miscellaneous offences and motor vehicle offences), 2018/19



Source: Recorded Crime in Scotland

In 2018/19, the rate of non-accidental fires in South Ayrshire was 221 per 100,000 population. The chart below compares the rate by geography.

Figure 58: Non-accidental fires per 100,000 population, 2018/19



Source: Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Footnotes

1. To explore how the population in South Ayrshire is expected to change in the future, the percent changes in population projection to 2025 for South Ayrshire by age group and gender were calculated from the NRS Local Authority Population Projections.
2. Care Home Data included in the Services Map and Table was sourced from the [Care Inspectorate](#). [GP Practice](#) data from April 2020, and [Hospital](#) and [A&E](#) data was sourced from Public Health Scotland Open Data. Only services that are within the physical boundary of the HSCP are included in the map and table, so there may be services outside South Ayrshire which people may use but are not shown.
3. The data used in General Health and Lifestyle & Risk factors sections (except for long-term conditions) of this locality profile are taken from [ScotPHO](#). There may be more recent data available for the indicators elsewhere.
4. Data taken from ScotPHO 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 www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Population/Standard-Populations/
5. Physical long-term conditions data comes from the Source Linkage Files, and the conditions are identified using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes in the diagnosis fields. Please note that the Source Linkage Files data only contains information on people who have had contact with the NHS through either inpatient admissions, outpatient attendances, daycase attendances, A&E attendances or through prescribed items, the data does not show all service users in Scotland who have been diagnosed with an LTC as not all of these individuals will have used these services. Also note that LTC rates are based on an adjusted population indicator in the Source Linkage Files so that population sizes are closer to the official estimates.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Indicator Definitions

Indicator	Definition
% last 6 months of Life Spent in a Community Setting	The percentage of time spent by people in their last 6 months of life in the community. Community includes care home residents as well as those living in their own home. Considers all hospital activity (e.g. geriatric long stay (GLS), mental health, acute). Inpatient activity with a care home location code recorded in SMR is included within the Community percentage for all years presented. This activity represents beds funded by the NHS which are located within a care home.
A&E Attendances	Attendance rates to A&E departments for patients by residence per 100,000 population. Includes all ages.
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).
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).
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 Discharges	Number of days people aged over 18 spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged per 100,000 population. This has been separated into two indicators – one for acute specialty and one for mental health specialty stays.

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.
Emergency Admissions	Rate of acute emergency (non-elective) admissions of patients of all ages per 100,000 population. This has been separated into two indicators – one for acute specialty and one for mental health specialty stays.
Fall Admissions	Rates of emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages where a fall has been logged as an ICD-10 code (searched for in all diagnostic positions) – acute specialties only.
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.
Mothers Breastfeeding at 6-8 week review	Number of babies reported by parent as being exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all babies with a valid feeding status recorded at 6-8 week review.
Mothers smoking during Pregnancy	Women with known smoking status at 1st antenatal booking appointment who are recorded as a 'current smoker': 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all women with a known smoking status at first booking (those with a smoking status of 'unknown' have been excluded).
Physical Long-Term Conditions	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 where specific diagnoses are assigned as preventative - please see complete list of ICD-10 codes included in Appendix 2.
Primary 1 Children with no obvious dental caries	Number and percentage of Primary 1 children receiving a letter 'C' (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis) at basic inspection.
Primary 1 Children with healthy weight	Number and percentage of Primary 1 children (with a valid height and weight recorded) whose BMI is between the 5% and 95% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex.

Readmissions (28 day)	The rate of readmissions of all adults (18+) within 28 days of an emergency admission per 1,000 discharges. This has been separated into two indicators – one for acute speciality and one for mental health speciality stays.
Teenage Pregnancies	Pregnancies in under 20s; 3-year rolling average number and crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years.
Unscheduled Bed days	Rate of acute unscheduled bed days of patients of all ages per 100,000 population. Takes the bed days spent only within the year of measurement – stays that overlap financial years will have their respective days counted either side. This has been separated into two indicators – one for acute speciality and one for mental health speciality stays.
Unscheduled Care in Mental Health Hospitals	Mental health admission data is taken from SMR04, which holds records on patients receiving inpatient care in mental health (psychiatric) facilities. Episodes beginning with a transfer have also been included in these figures, as well as emergency admissions as many of these episodes will have started as unplanned acute admission. Therefore the initial unscheduled admission need not have been to a mental health long stay speciality.
6in1 Immunisation	Immunisation uptake at 24 months for 5 in 1 (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hib) and 6-in-1 (from 1st October 2017), which also protects against Hepatitis B: 3-year rolling average number and percentage of children of this age.
24 months MMR Immunisation	Immunisation uptake at 24 months for - MMR (measles, mumps and rubella): 3-year rolling average number and percentage of children of this age.

Appendix 2: 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, J47	J20 only included if secondary diagnosis has one of J41 - J44,

		J47
Congestive Heart Failure	I110, I50, J81	Exclude episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: K01 - K50, K56, K60 - K61