Public Health Scotland

Locality Profile 2021/22

Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality

February 2022

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Summary Table

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality	Ayr South and Coylton Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Villages Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Communities Locality	Prestwick Locality	Troon Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Demographics										
Total population	count	2020	20,054	31,058	9,252	10,034	22,891	18,851	112,140	5,466,000
Gender ratio male to female	ratio	2020	1:1.05	1:1.11	1:1.08	1:1.05	1:1.1	1:1.11	1:1.09	1:1.05
Population over 65	%	2020	19	29	27	24	26	28	26	19
Population in least deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	0	33	0	0	19	39	20	20
Population in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	59	6.3	23	6	2.7	11	17	20
Housing										
Total number of households	count	2020	10,417	15,011	4,965	4,905	11,124	9,368	55,790	2,653,521
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	41	34	35	31	36	35	36	38
Households in Council Tax Band A-C	%	2020	84	34	73	56	40	45	52	59
Households in Council Tax Band F-H	%	2020	1.2	29	3.7	14	13	22	16	13
General Health										
Male average life expectancy in years	mean	2016-2020*	72.5	78.2	75.1	77.5	79	78.6	76.7	76.8
Female average life expectancy in years	mean	2016-2020*	77.1	82.1	82	81.5	82.1	82.3	81.1	81
Early mortality rate per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	284	98	127	134	114	141	149	116
Population with long-term condition	%	2019/20	28	28	28	26	27	27	27	19
Cancer registrations per 100,000	rate	2017-2019	635	617	635	634	598	565	607	644
Anxiety, depression & psychosis prescriptions	%	2019/20	27.57	21	25	20	22	19	22	20

**At HSCP and Scotland level, the time period is a 3-year aggregate (2018-2020). Zero figures are most likely to show no data available for that Locality*

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality	Ayr South and Coylton Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Villages Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Communities Locality	Prestwick Locality	Troon Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Lifestyle & Risk Factors										
Drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2017/18 - 2019/20	791	178	384	292	202	218	335	221
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2019/20	1,355	589	725	262	517	604	688	673
Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000	rate	2015 - 2019	24	13	6	14	14	15	15	20
Bowel screening uptake	%	2017 - 2019	53	67	67	62	66	66	64	62
Hospital and Community Care										
Emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	15,613	12,325	13,446	11,730	12,586	11,315	12,836	9,368
Unscheduled acute bed days per 100,000	rate	2020/21	103,426	84,745	126,719	81,184	90,656	86,446	92,722	61,542
A&E attendances per 100,000	rate	2020/21	29,081	21,431	17,791	20,730	19,785	18,530	21,612	20,422
Delayed discharge bed days per 100,000	rate	2020/21	20,475	13,563	24,102	14,454	17,812	18,808	17,474	8,080
Falls emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	823	866	919	728	786	663	800	658
Emergency readmissions per 1,000	rate	2020/21	141	120	115	113	125	112	123	115
Last 6 months of life spent in community setting	%	2020/21	89	89	88	90	89	90	89	90
Potentially Preventable Admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	2,294	1,723	2,064	1,575	1,747	1,379	1,787	1,180
Unscheduled Care (Mental Health related)										
Emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	269	206	162	189	109	180	188	253
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2020/21	10,083	29,844	11,814	12,338	7,156	7,867	14,930	18,404

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality	Ayr South and Coylton Locality	Girvan and South Carrick Villages Locality	Maybole and North Carrick Communities Locality	Prestwick Locality	Troon Locality	South Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
Children and Young People										
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review	%	2017/18-2019/20	13	26	26	22	23	30	22	31
Mothers smoking during pregnancy	%	2017/18-2019/20	28	12	23	19	12	12	17	15
Teenage Pregnancies	%	2017-2019	52	20	25	29	16	24	28	29
6 in 1 Immunisation Uptake	%	2018-2020	97	97	99	97	99	99	98	97
24 Months MMR Immunisation Uptake	%	2018-2020	94	96	98	97	97	99	96	94
Primary 1 Children with no obvious Dental caries	%	2019/20	68	81	68	78	83	83	78	72
Primary 1 Children with Healthy Weight	%	2019/20	75	85	76	80	84	84	81	76

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 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:

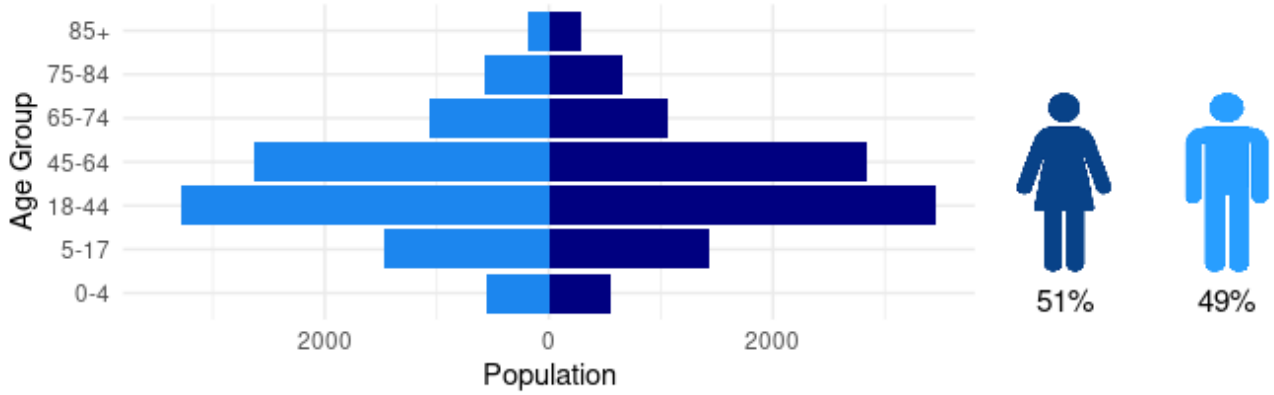
For the most recent time periods available, Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality had:

- A total population of **20,054** people, where **49%** were male, and **19%** were aged over 65.
- **0%** of people lived in the least deprived SIMD quintile, and **59%** lived in the most deprived quintile.

Population

In 2020, the total population of Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality was 20,054. The graph below shows the population distribution of the locality.

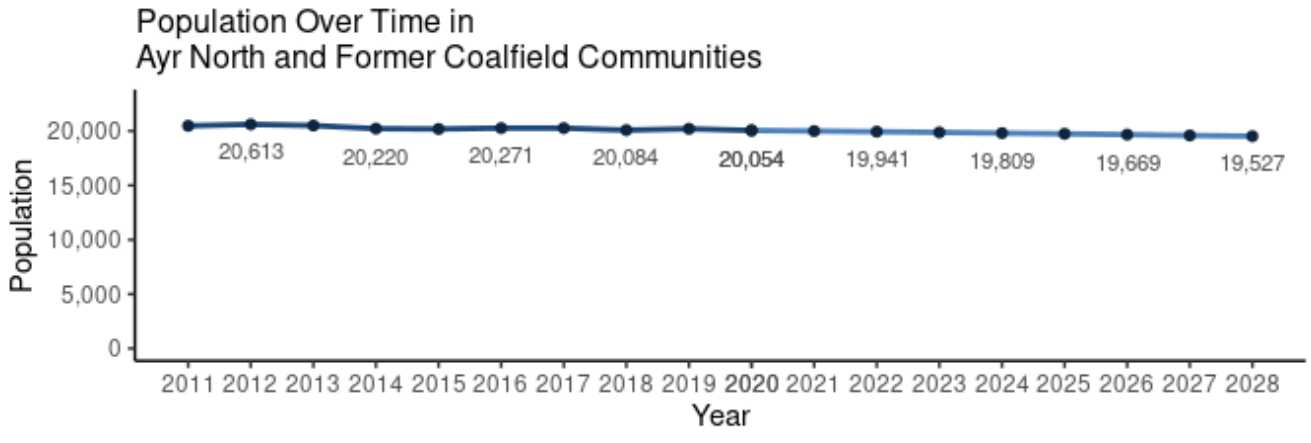
Figure 1: Population breakdown in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities.



Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 2 shows the historical population of Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities, along with the NRS population projections. The population has been falling. The population in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities is estimated to decrease by 1.5% from 2020 to 2025 *Please see the footnotes for more information on how the population projections were calculated*[1].

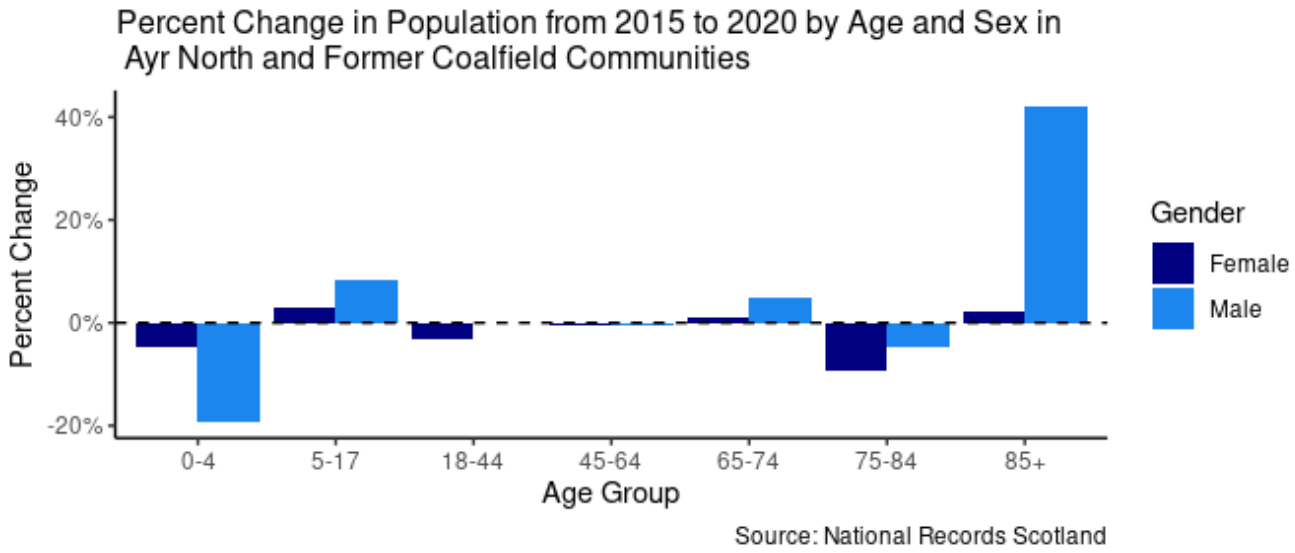
Figure 2: Population time trend and projection.



Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 3 shows how population structure has changed between 2015 and 2020.

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



Deprivation

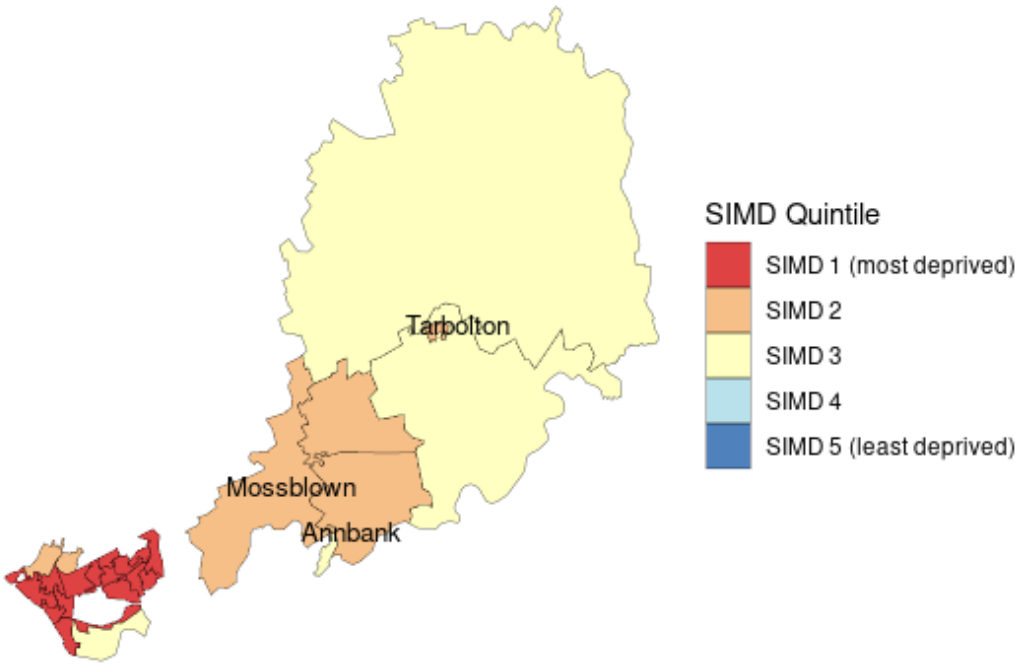
The following section explores the deprivation structure of Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities through the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The SIMD ranks all datazones in Scotland by a number of factors; Access, Crime, Education, Employment, Health, Housing and Income. Based on 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 Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities when compared to the rest of Scotland.

Of the 2020 population in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities, **59%** live in the most deprived SIMD Quintile, and **0%** 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

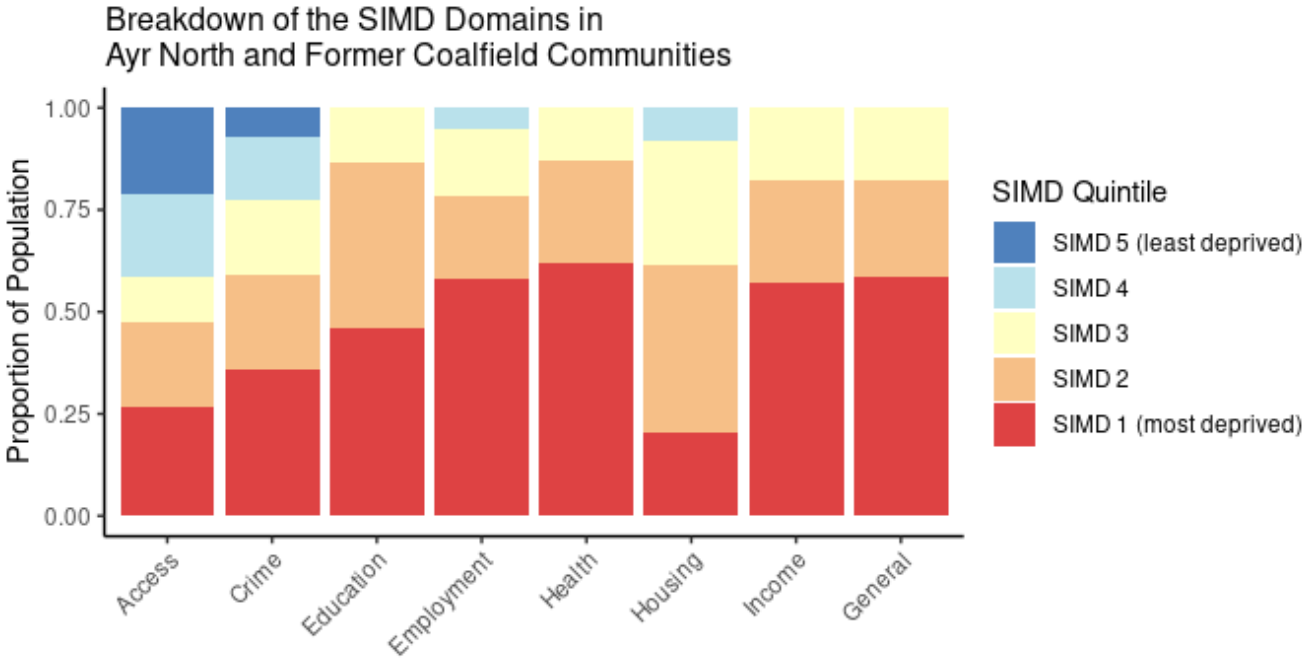
Quintile	Percent of Pop (2016)	Percent of Pop (2020)	Difference
SIMD 1	58.3%	58.6%	0.3%
SIMD 2	27.3%	23.4%	-3.9%
SIMD 3	14.3%	17.9%	3.6%
SIMD 4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SIMD 5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure 4: Map of Data Zones within Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities coloured by SIMD quintiles.



Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

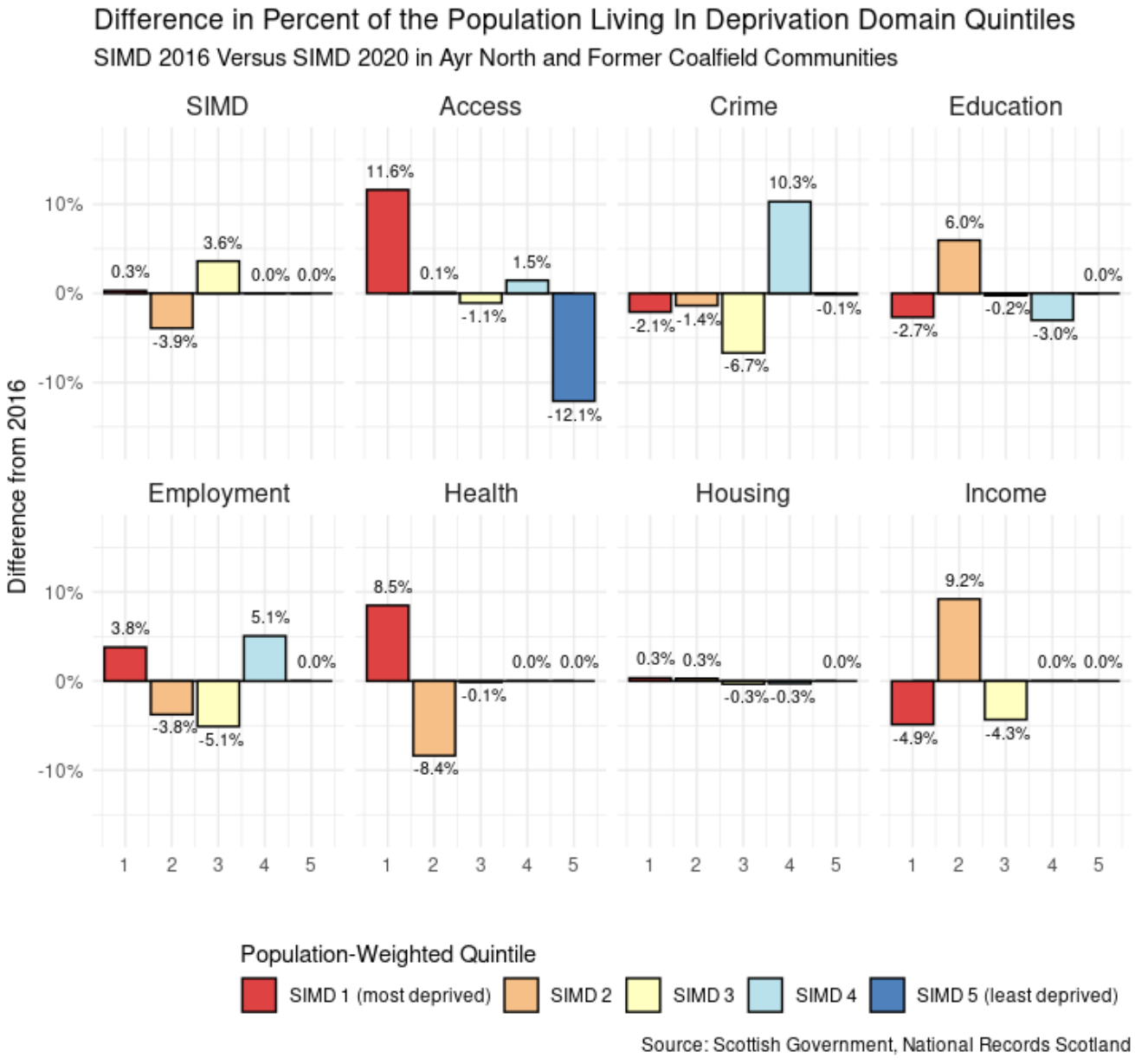
Figure 5: Proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile by domain.



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

Figure 6: Percentage population living in the 2016 and the 2020 SIMD and Domain Quintiles

Figure 6 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 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.**



Households

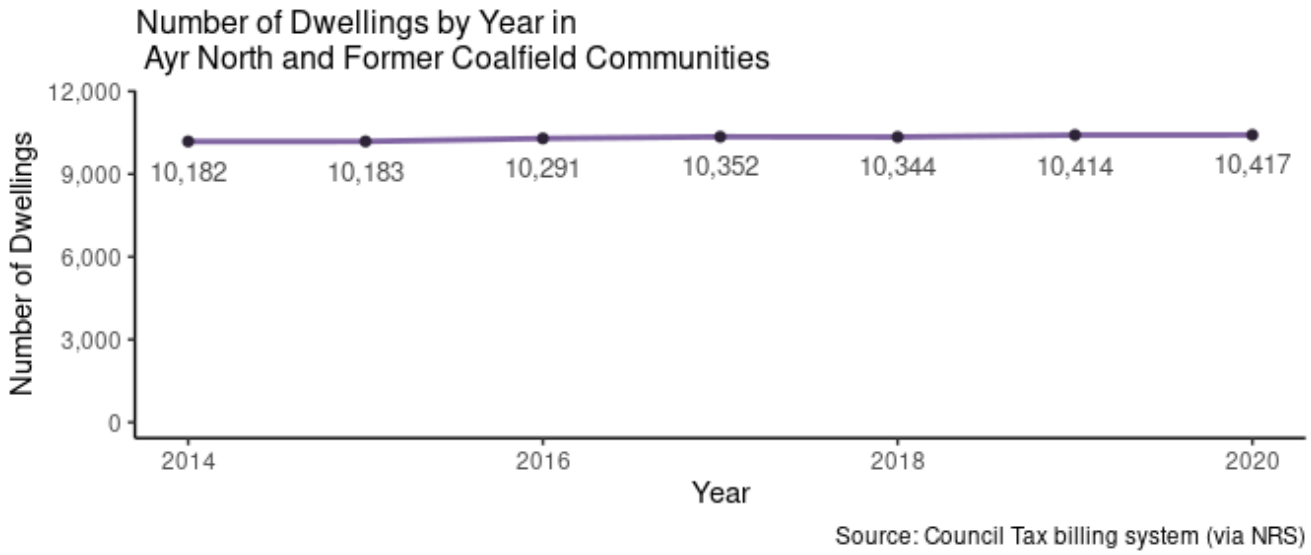
Summary:

For the most recent time periods available, Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality had:

- **10,417** dwellings, of which: **96%** were occupied and **0.29%** were second homes.
- **41%** of dwellers received a single occupant council tax discount, and **1.6%** were exempt from council tax entirely.
- **84%** of houses were within council tax bands A to C, and **1.2%** were in bands F to H.

The graph below shows the number of dwellings in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities from 2014 to 2020.

Figure 7: Number of dwellings time trend.



Of the total number of dwellings in 2020, 41% (4,225 households) were occupied by an individual receiving a single occupant council tax discount. Furthermore, 1.6% (164 households) were occupied and exempt from council tax.

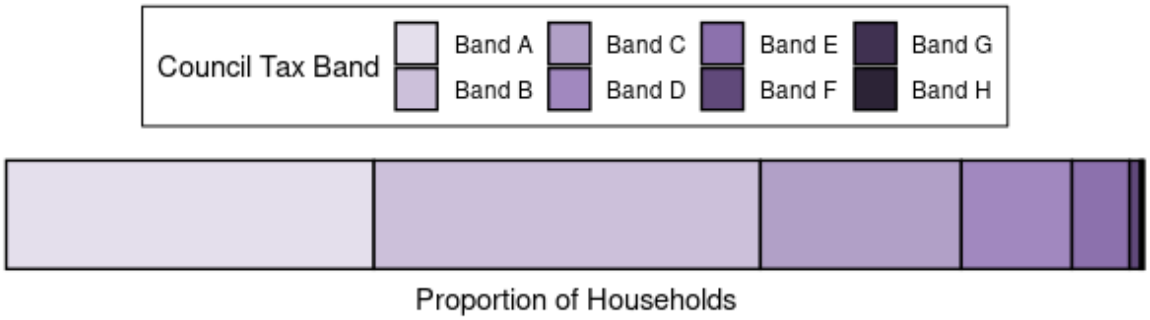
There were 30 dwellings classed as a second home in 2020, these dwellings made up 0.29% of the households in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities.

Table 2: Breakdown of dwelling types by year for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality.

Year	Total Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings	Vacant Dwellings	Single Occupant Tax Discount	Council Tax Exempt Dwellings	Second Homes
2014	10,182	9,933	223	4,285	129	26
2015	10,183	9,899	256	4,267	136	28
2016	10,291	9,923	336	4,317	152	32
2017	10,352	9,998	329	4,493	157	25
2018	10,344	9,954	364	4,477	167	26
2019	10,414	10,040	346	4,032	189	28
2020	10,417	9,985	402	4,225	164	30

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

Figure 8: Breakdown of households by council tax band for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities in 2020.



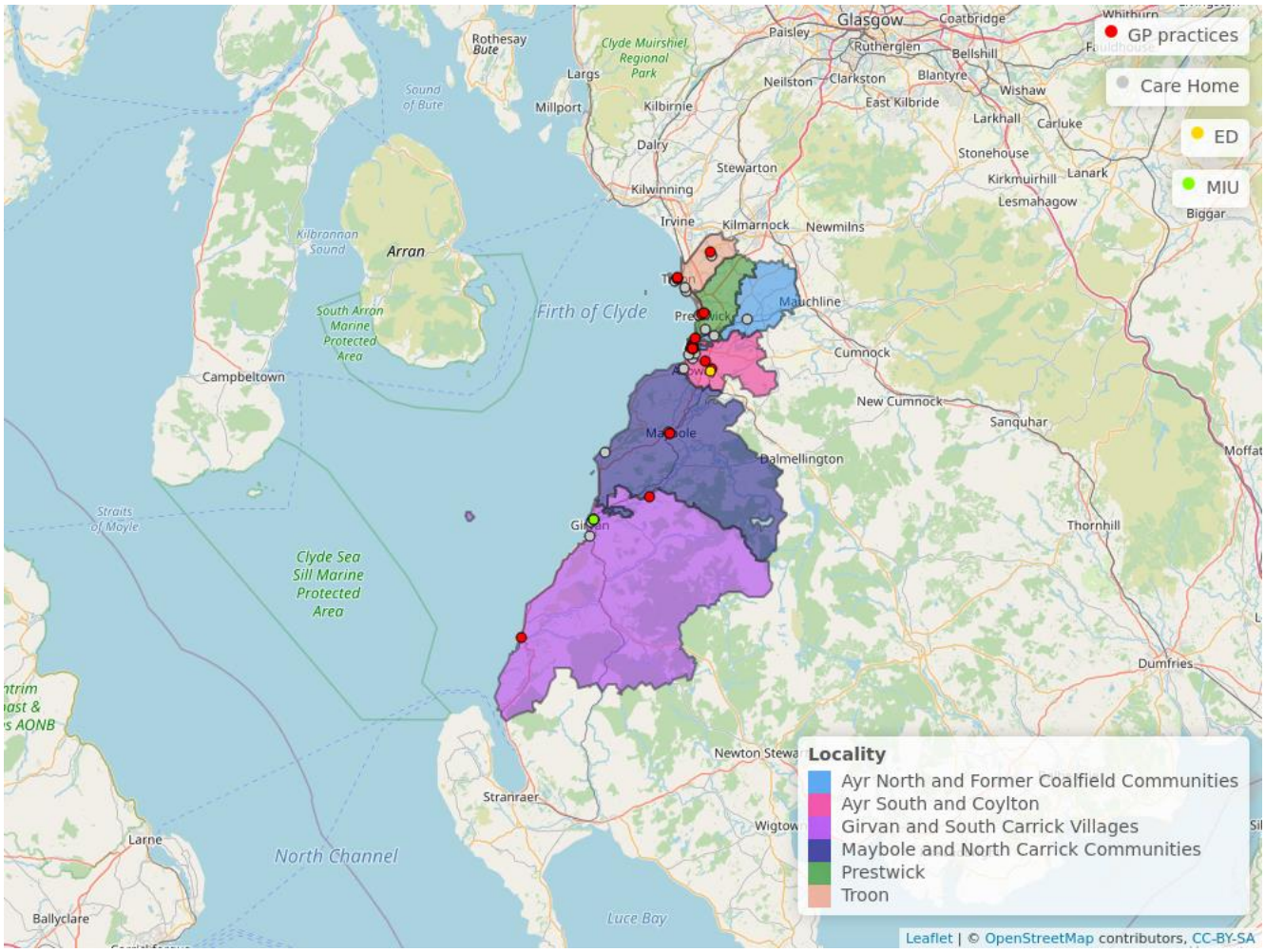
Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

Table 3: Percentage of households by council tax band for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities in 2020.

Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Percent of households	32%	34%	18%	9.7%	5.1%	0.96%	0.24%	0.05%

Services

Figure 9: Map of GP practices by locality in South Ayrshire HSCP[2].



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

Table 4: Number of each type of service in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality[2].

Service Type	Service	Number
Primary Care	GP Practice	1
A&E	Emergency Department	0
	Minor Injuries Unit	0
Care Home	Elderly Care	2
	Other	1

General Health

Summary:

For the most recent time periods available[3], Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality had:

- **An average life expectancy of 72.5 years for males and 77.1 years for females.**
- **A death rate for ages 15 to 44 of 284 deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4]**
- **28%** of the locality's population with at least one long-term physical health condition.
- A cancer registration rate of **635** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4]
- **27.57%** of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis.

Life Expectancy

In the latest time period available from 2016-2020 (5 year aggregate), the average life expectancy in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality was 72.5 years old for men, and 77.1 years old for women. A time trend since 2013-2017 is shown below in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Average life expectancy in men and women over time.

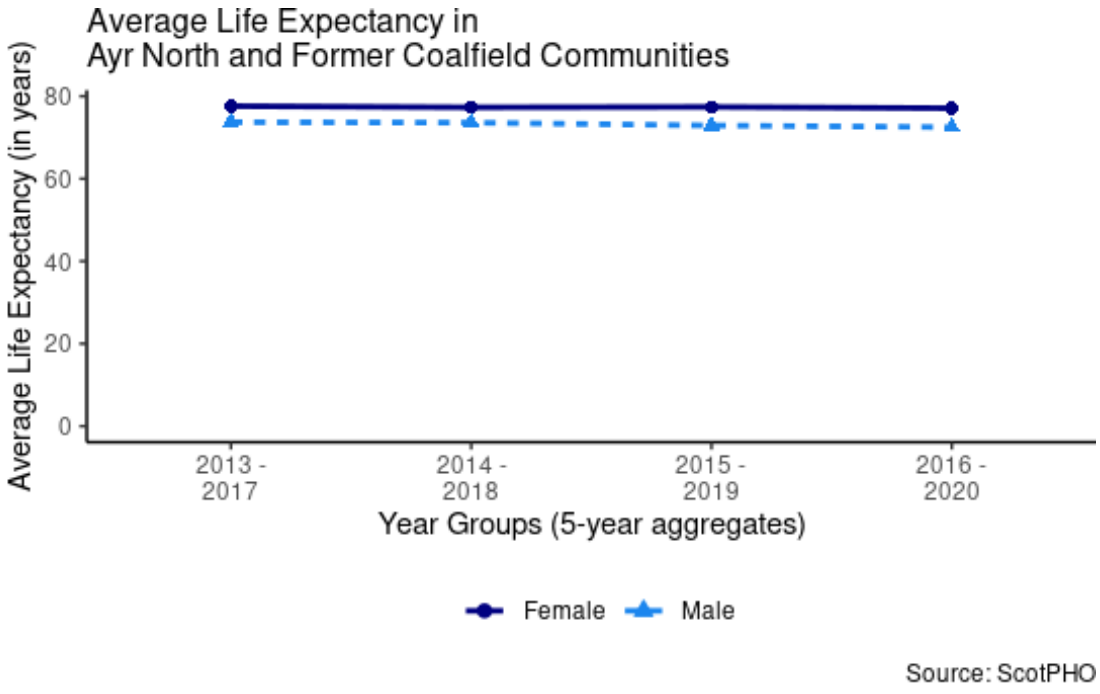


Table 5 provides the average life expectancy for men and women in different areas for the latest time period available. Please note that these are 5 year aggregates for the locality from 2016-2020, but 3 year aggregates from 2018-2020 at partnership, Health Board, and Scotland level.

Table 5: Average life expectancy in years for the latest time periods (2016-2020 aggregated years for the locality; 2018-2020 aggregated years for other areas).

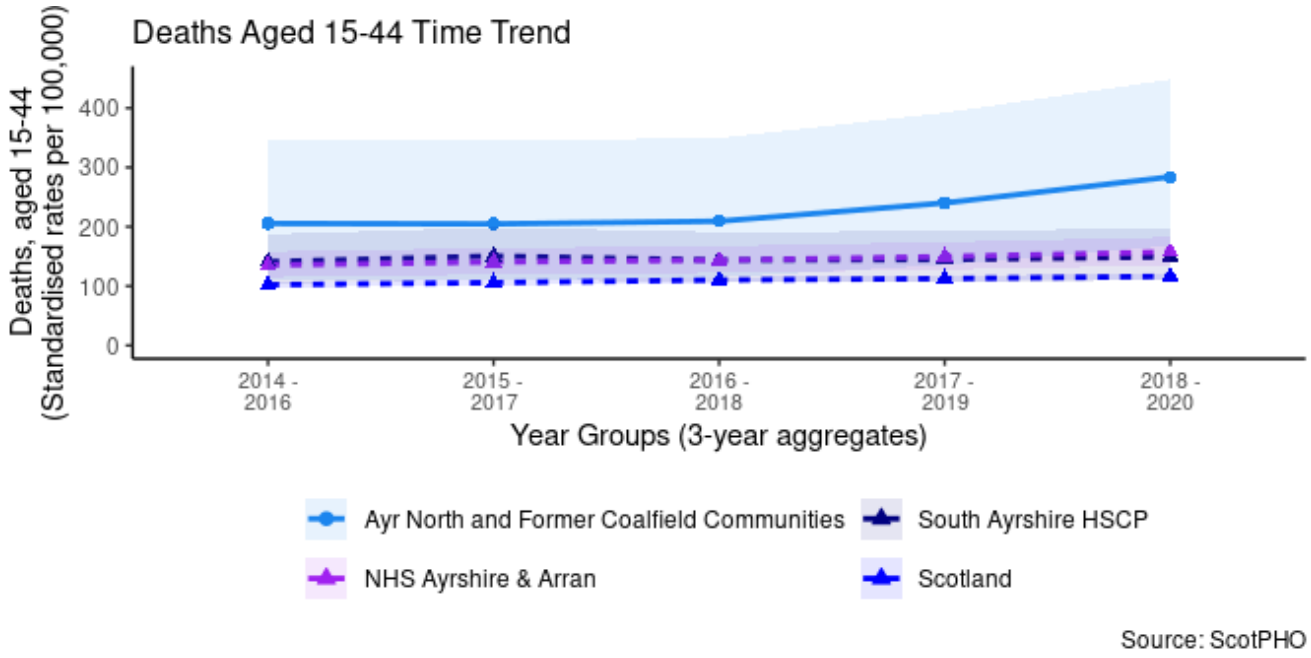
Locality	Partnership	Health Board	Scotland
77.1	81.1	80.3	81
72.5	76.7	75.7	76.8

Where Locality = Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities, Partnership = South Ayrshire HSCP, Health Board = NHS Ayrshire & Arran.

Deaths, aged 15-44

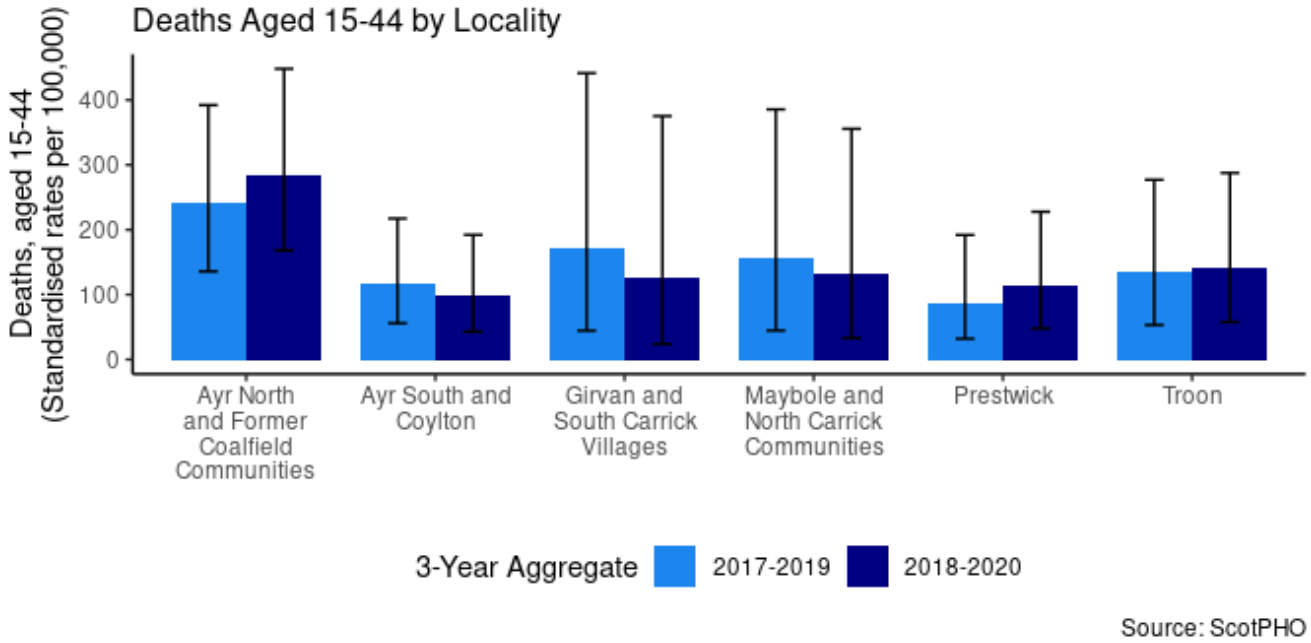
The following chart shows a trend of death rates among 15-44 year olds per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4] by area (i.e. Early mortality rate per 100,000). In the most recent aggregate time period available (from 2018-2020), the mortality rate in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality was **284** deaths per 100,000 population. Figure 12 then provides comparisons of deaths for all localities in South Ayrshire HSCP, for the two latest time aggregates available.

Figure 11: Deaths aged 15-44 years by geographical area and over time.



Source: ScotPHO

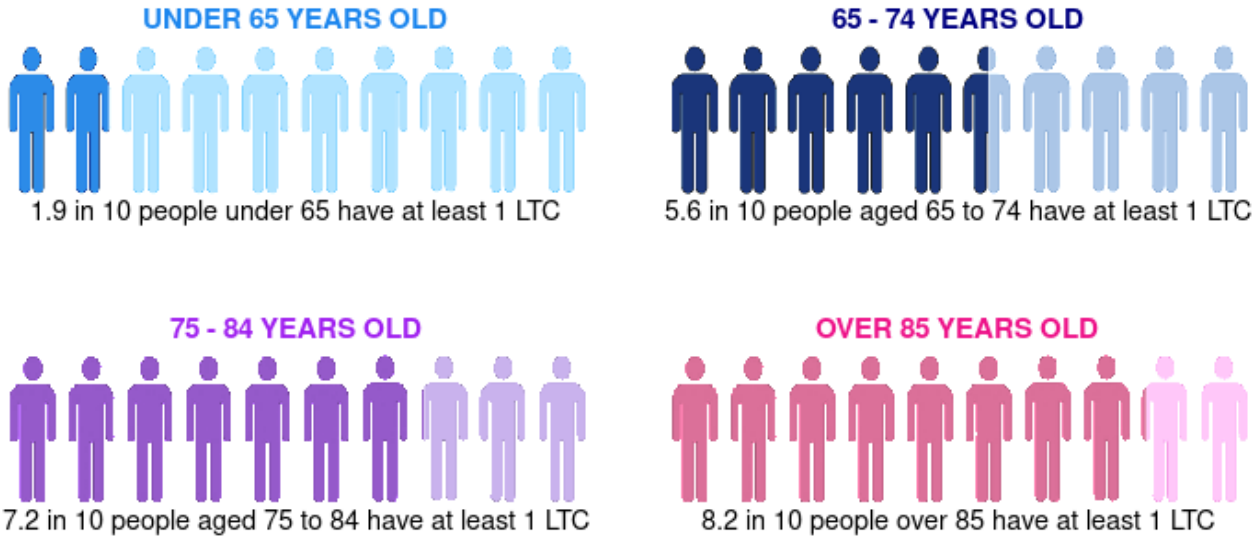
Figure 12: Deaths at ages 15-44 in South Ayrshire HSCP localities.



Source: ScotPHO

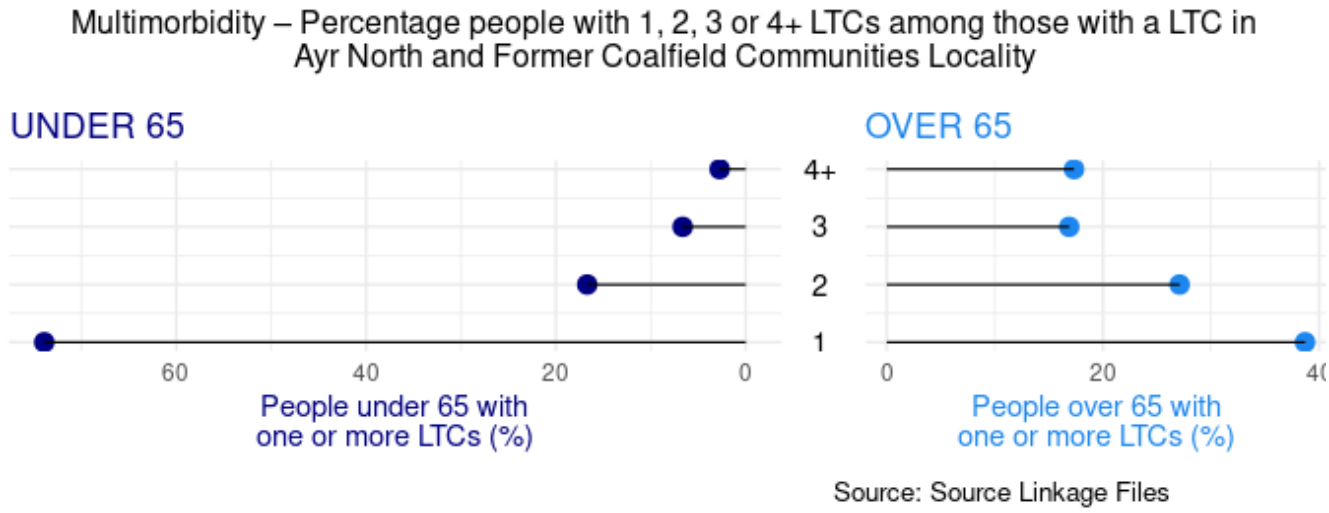
Long-Term Physical Health Conditions and Multimorbidity

In the financial year 2019/20, in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality, **28%** 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 13, distinguishing between age groups. Note that this chart *excludes* the population in the locality who do not have any physical long-term conditions. Figure 13 therefore shows that among the people who have a LTC, **26**% of those under the age of 65 have more than one, compared to **61**% of those aged over 65.

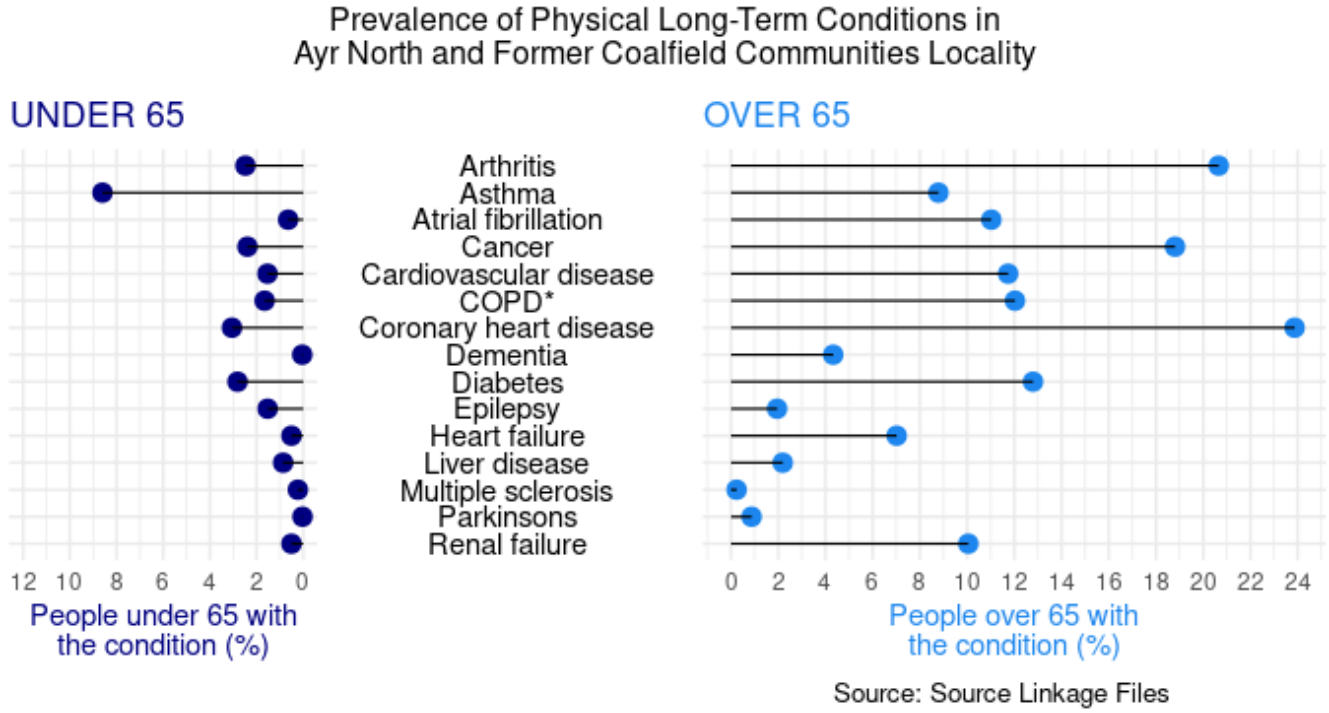
Figure 13: Multimorbidity of physical long-term conditions by age group in 2019/20.



Most common physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)

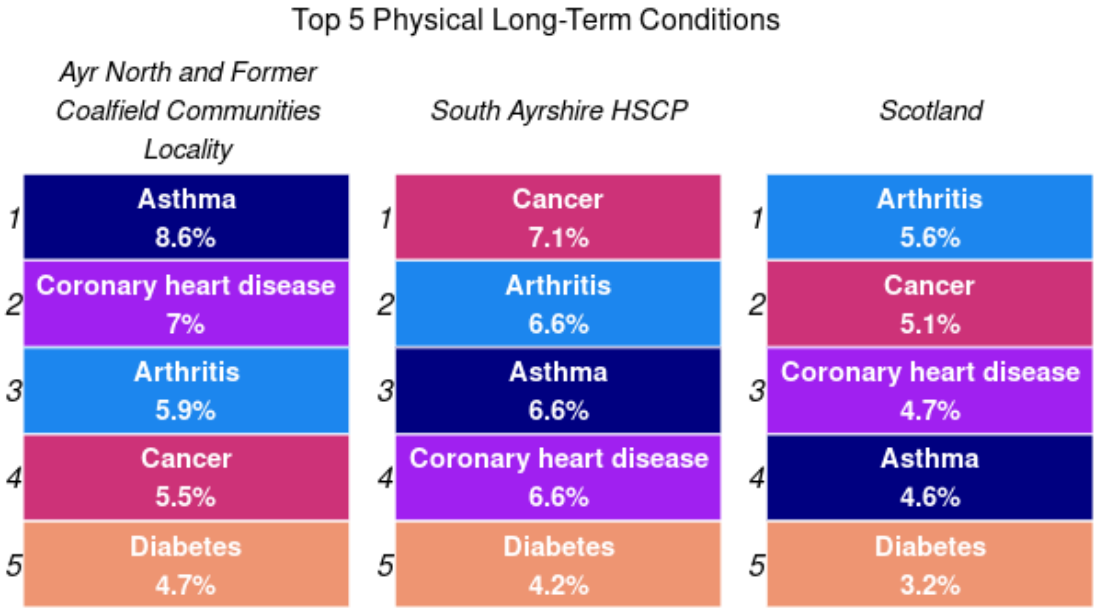
Below is a breakdown of the physical LTCs, for the financial year 2019/20. Figure 14 shows the prevalence of different LTCs in each age group in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality, and Table 6 illustrates the top 5 physical LTCs across all ages at locality, partnership, and Scotland level.

Figure 14: Percentage people with each physical LTC, split by age group.



**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 2017-2019, there were 126 new cancer registrations per year on average (**635** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population) in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality. This is a **8.6%** increase in cancer registrations rate from the previous aggregate period 2016-2018. Figure 15 shows changes over time since 2014-2016, and Figure 16 compares the rates of localities in South Ayrshire HSCP for the two latest available time periods.

Figure 15: Cancer registration rate over time and by geographical area.

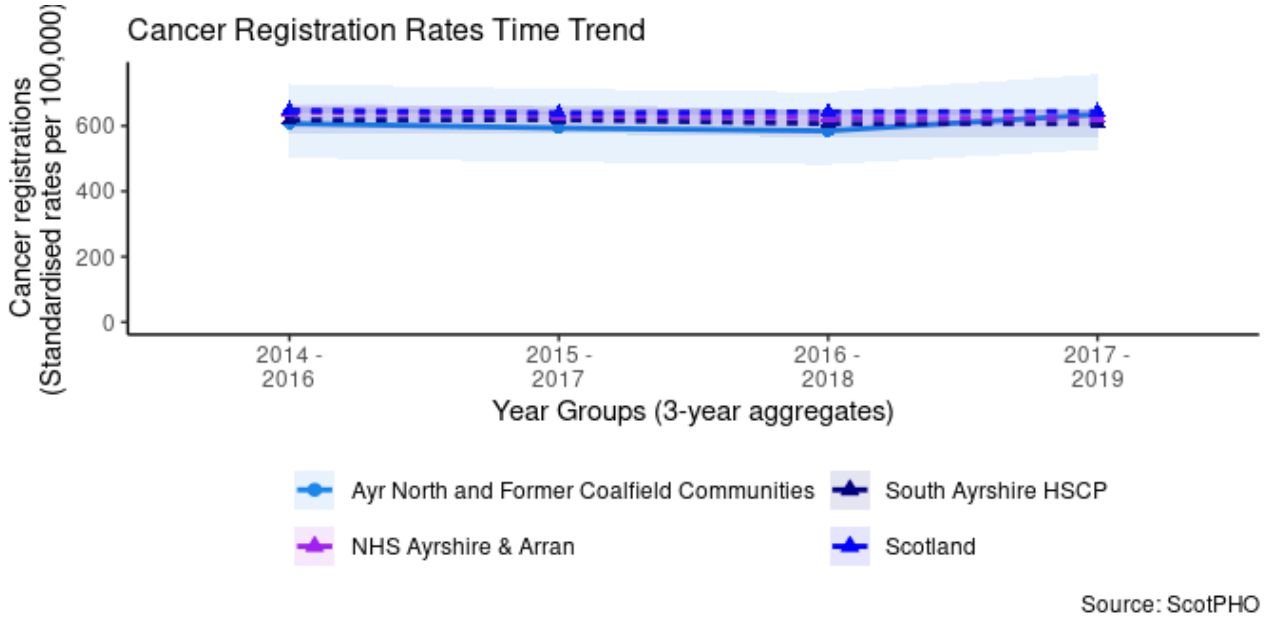
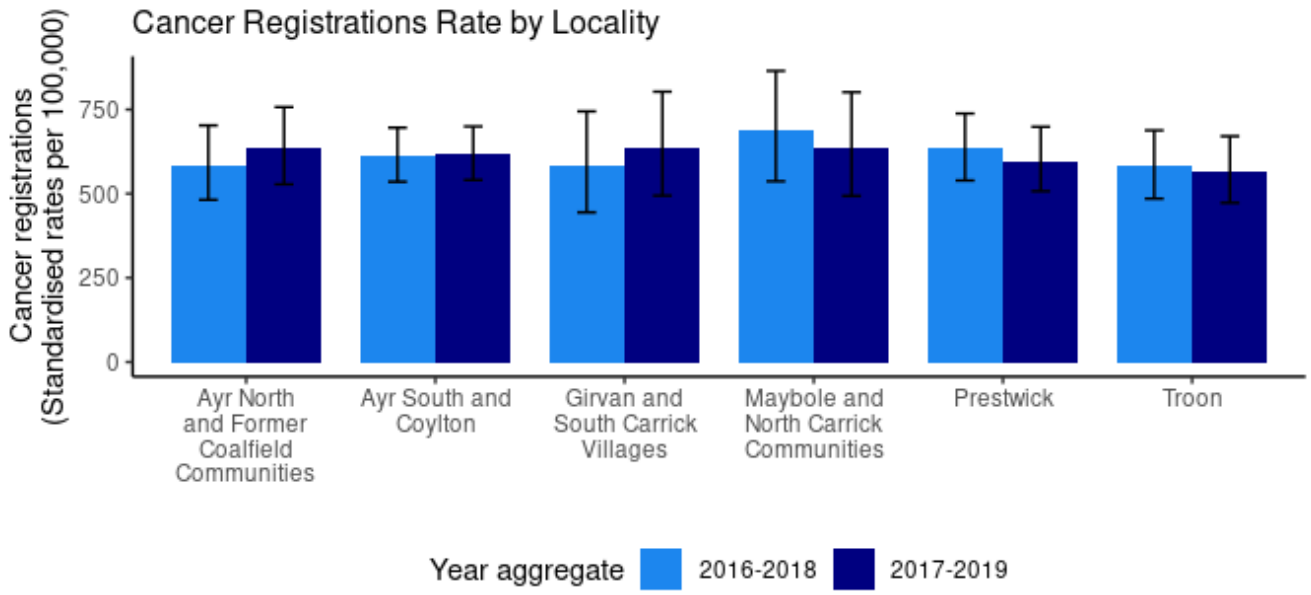


Figure 16: Cancer registration rates in South Ayrshire HSCP localities.



Source: ScotPHO

Anxiety, Depression, and Psychosis Prescriptions

In the 2019/20 financial year, 27.57% of people were prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis (ADP) in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities Locality. This is a 3.4% increase from the previous financial year.

Figure 17: Percentage population prescribed ADP medication in South Ayrshire HSCP localities.

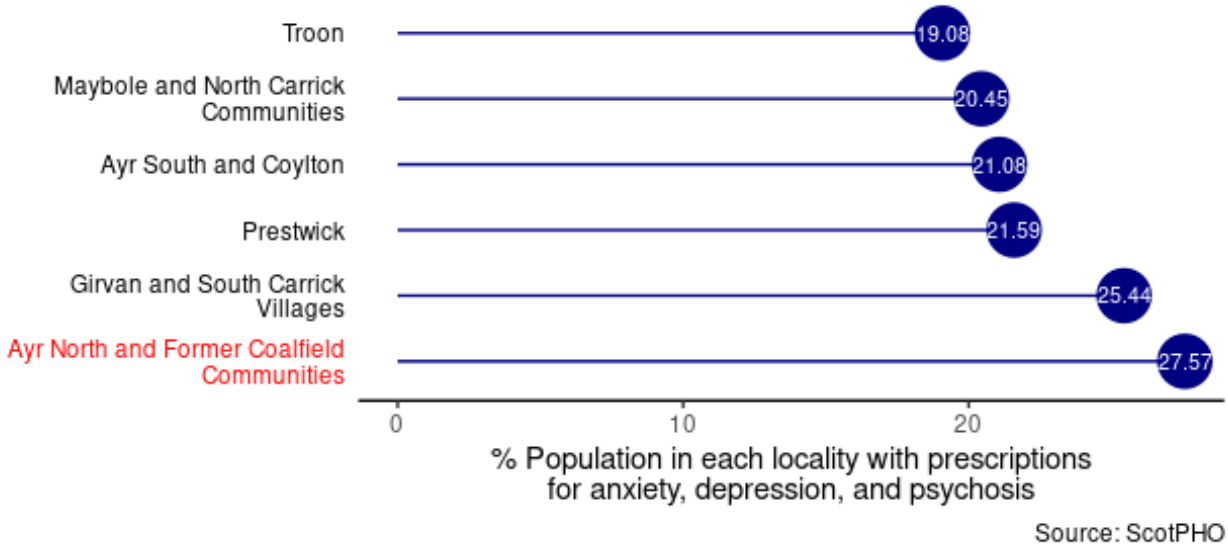
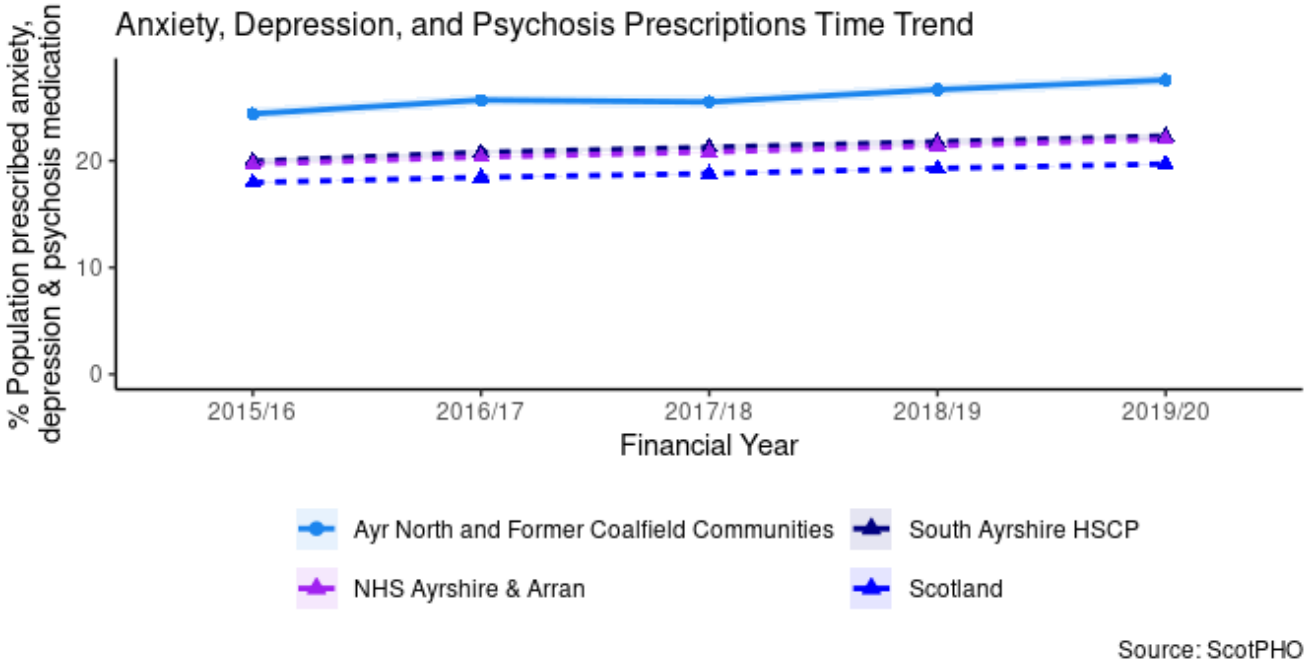


Figure 18: ADP prescriptions over time and by geographical area.



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 mortalities and bowel screening uptake, to give an overview of some of the lifestyles and behaviours for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality. These can give an idea of quality of life and prosperity.

For the most recent time periods available[3], Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities had:

- **791** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4]. This is a higher rate of admissions than for Scotland (221).
- **1,355** alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4].
- **24** alcohol-specific mortalities per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4].
- a **53%** uptake of bowel cancer screening for the eligible population.

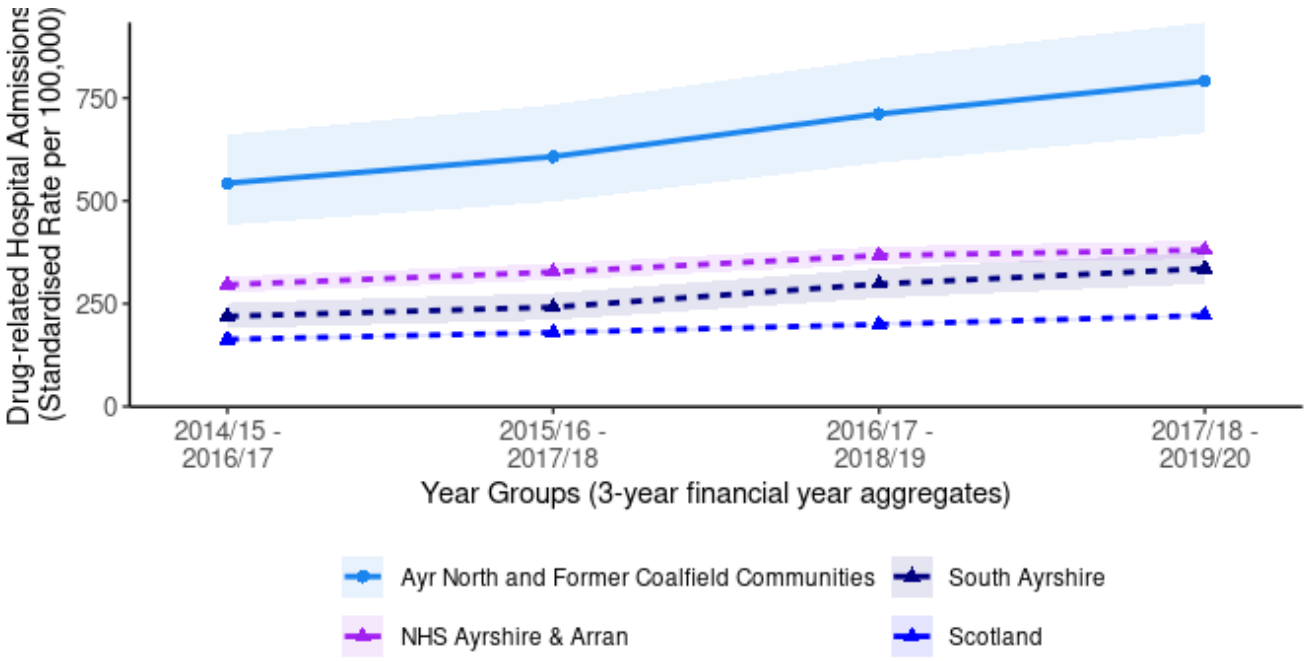
Drug-related Hospital Admissions

There were 791 drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4] in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality for the most recent time period available (3 year financial year aggregate for 2017/18 - 2019/20).

This is a 46% increase since 2014/15 - 2016/17 (3 financial year aggregates).

A trend of the change in drug-related hospital admissions for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality compared with Scotland, South Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran is shown in the chart below from 2014/15 - 2016/17 onwards.

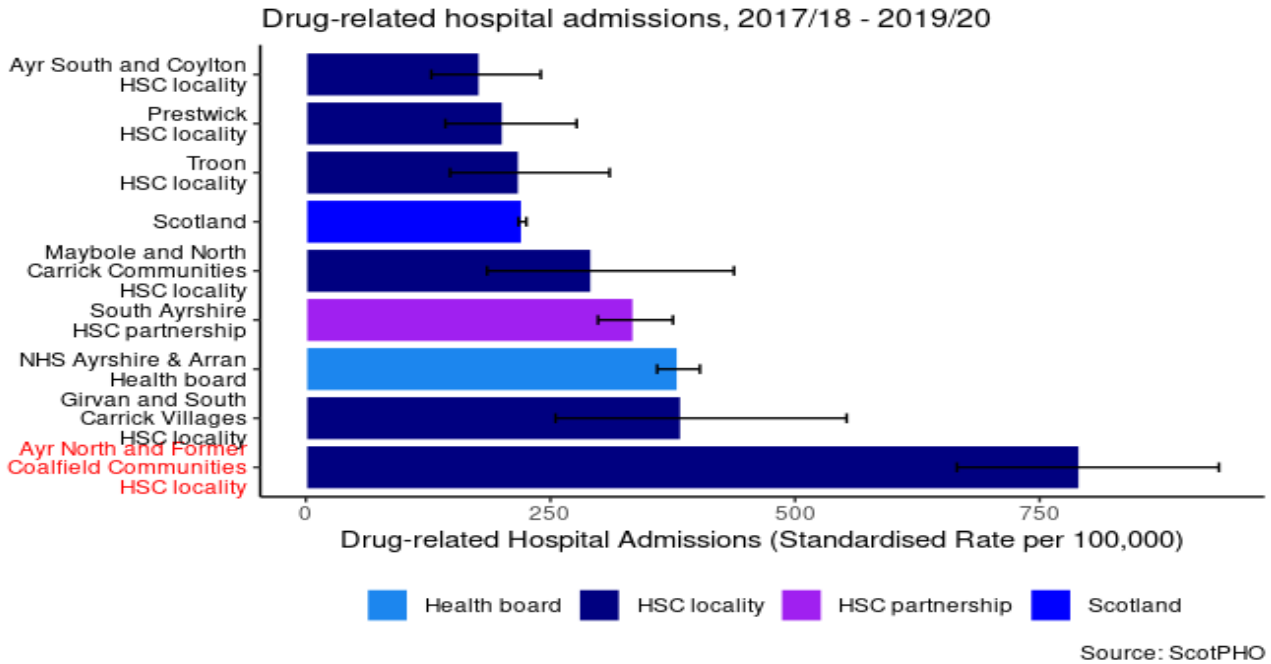
Figure 19: Trend of Drug-related Hospital Admission Rates by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2017/18 - 2019/20 aggregated financial years) is available below. This shows Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality has a higher rate of admissions (791) than South Ayrshire Partnership (335), and a higher rate of admissions than Scotland (221) overall.

Figure 20: Comparison of Drug-related Hospital Admission Rates for the period 2017/18 - 2019/20.



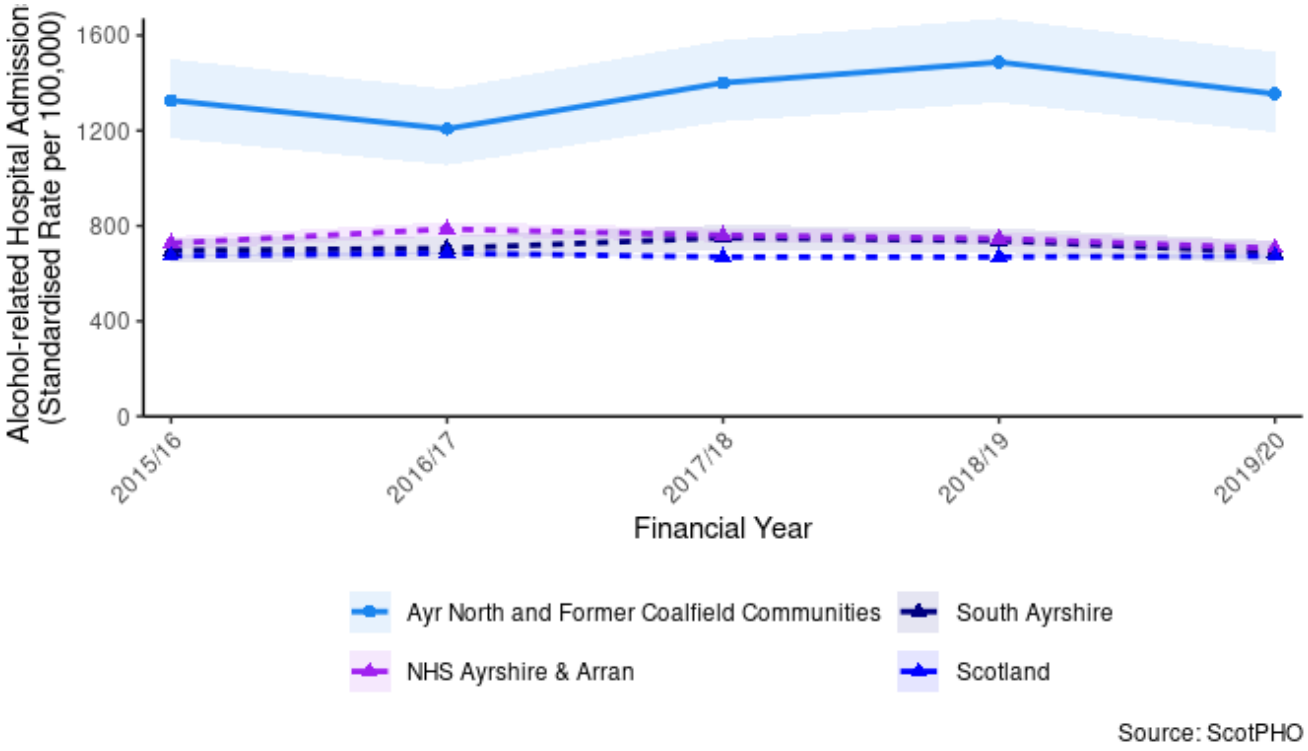
Source: ScotPHO

Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions

The 2019/20 alcohol-related admissions rate is 1,355 per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4], which is a 2.1% increase overall since 2015/16.

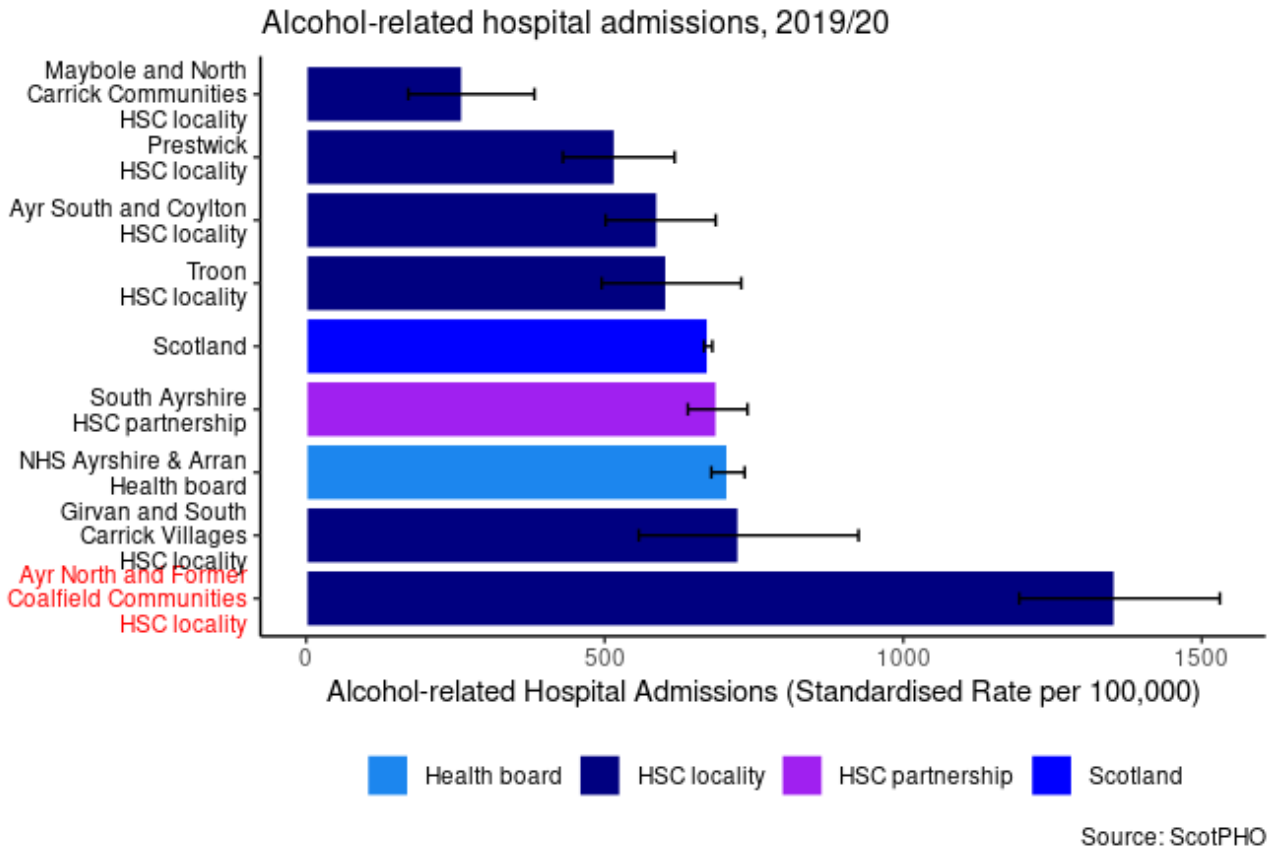
The chart below shows a trend of alcohol-related hospital admissions for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality compared with Scotland, South Ayrshire Partnership and NHS Ayrshire & Arran from financial year 2015/16 to 2019/20.

Figure 21: Trend of Alcohol-related Hospital Admission Rates by geographical area.



Comparison across different areas for 2019/20 is shown in Figure 22. This shows that Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality had a higher alcohol-related hospital admissions rate (1,355) compared to Scotland (673).

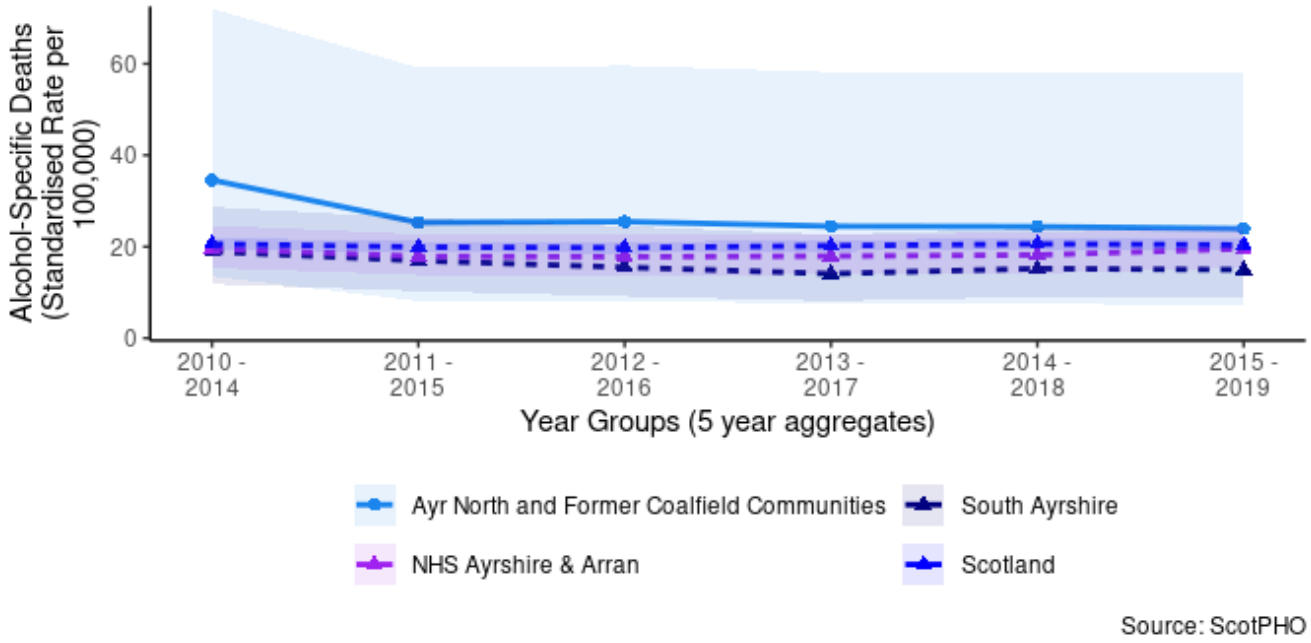
Figure 22: Comparison of Alcohol-related Hospital Admission Rates for 2019/20.



Alcohol-Specific Deaths

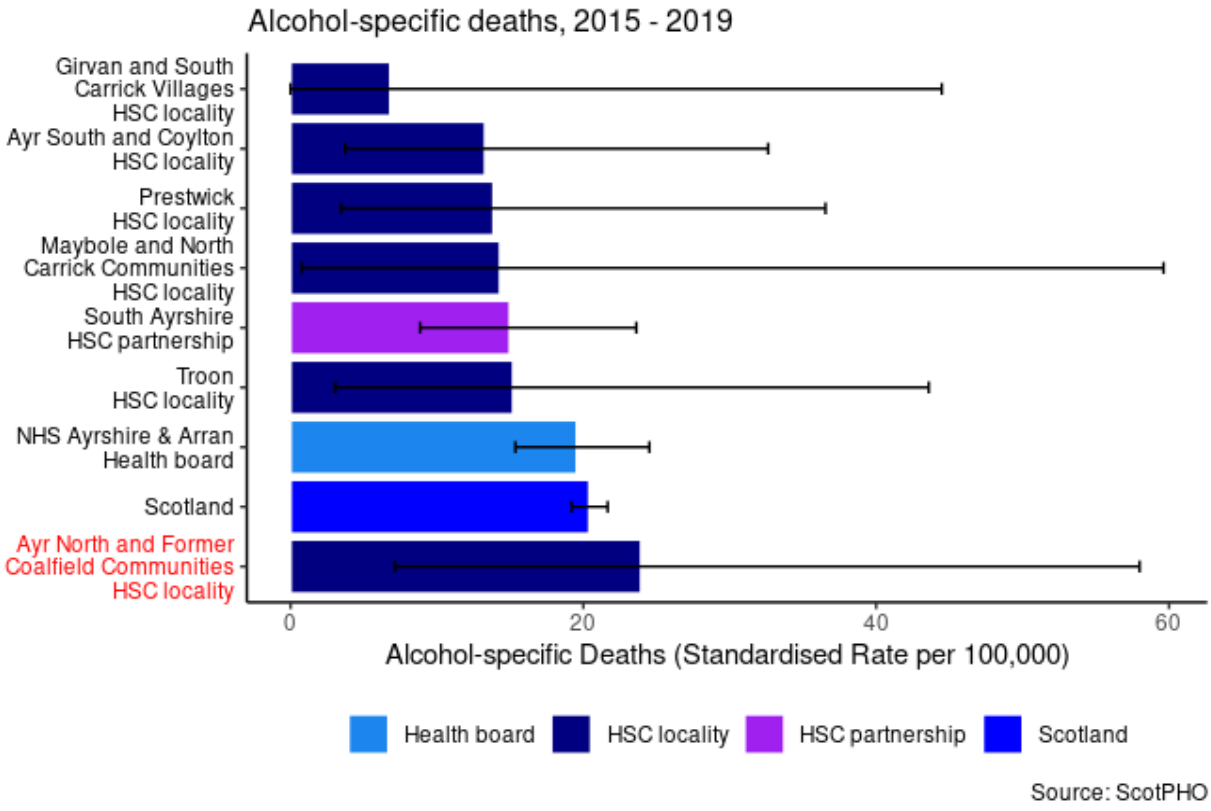
Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available as 5 year aggregates. The rate of alcohol-specific deaths is currently lower in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities than the rate in 2010 - 2014 (-31% change).

Figure 23: Trend of Alcohol-Specific Death Rates by geographical area.



A comparison across different areas illustrates that Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality has a higher alcohol-specific death rate compared to Scotland as a whole.

Figure 24: Comparison of Alcohol-related Death Rates for the period 2015 - 2019 (5 year aggregate).

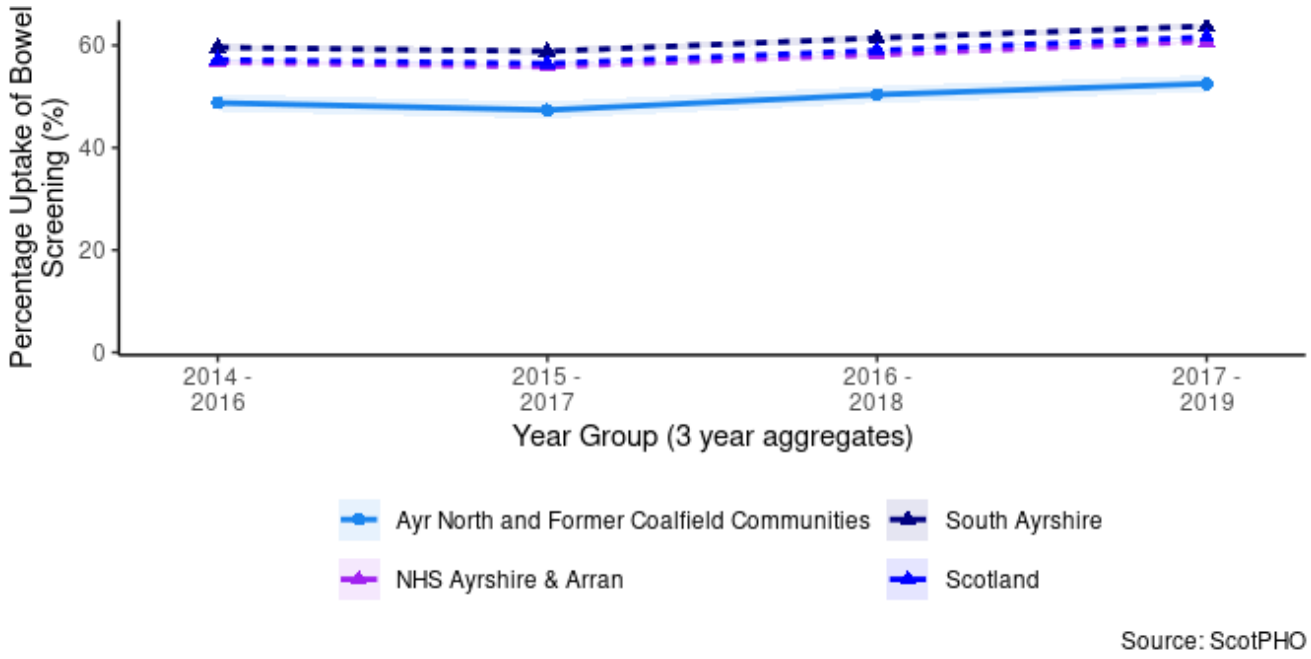


Bowel Screening Uptake

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 Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality compared with Scotland, South Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. Data is suppressed into 3 year aggregates. The 2017 - 2019 uptake rate for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities is **53%**.

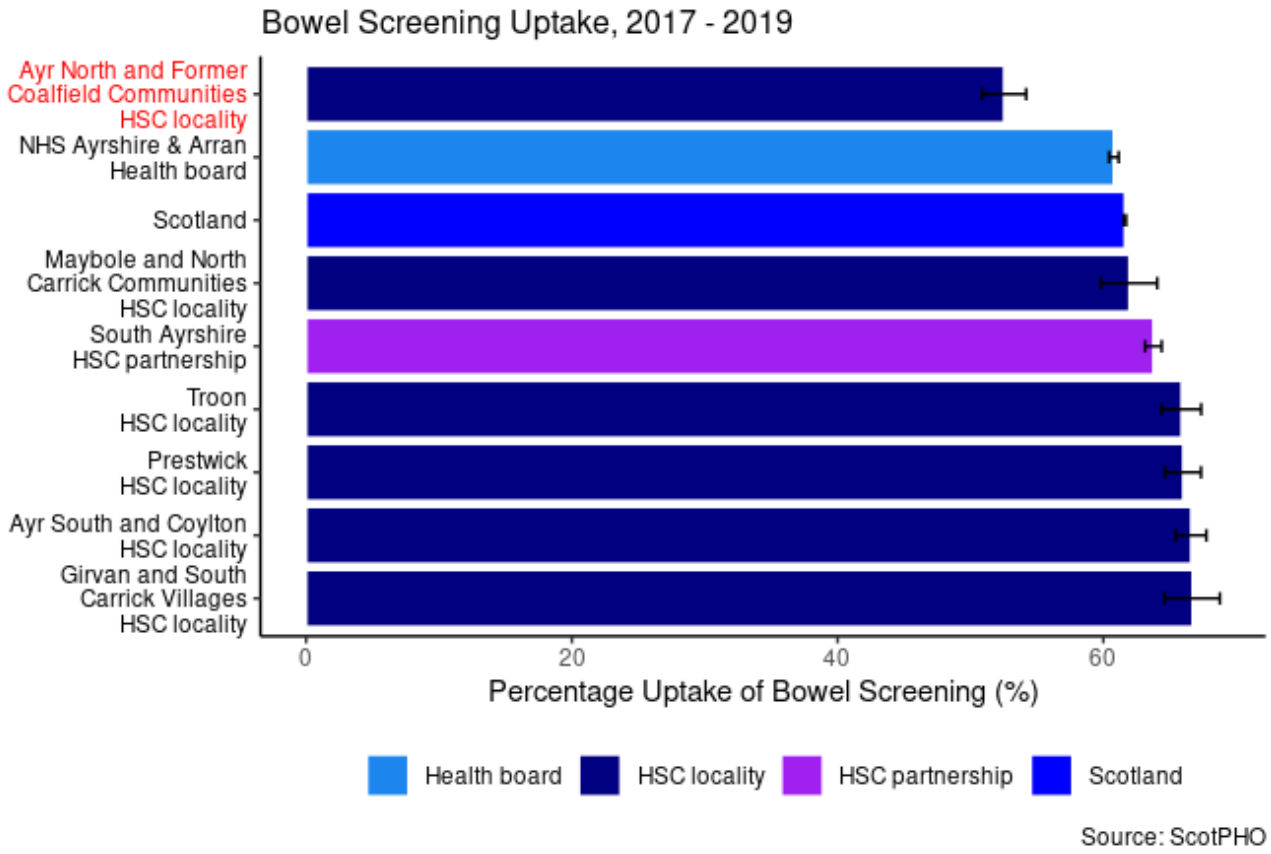
Figure 25: Trend of Bowel Screening Uptake for eligible men and women, by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Compared with Scotland, Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality has a lower percentage uptake of bowel cancer screening for the period 2017 - 2019.

Figure 26: Comparison of Bowel Screening Uptake for 2017 - 2019.



Source: ScotPHO

Hospital and Community Care

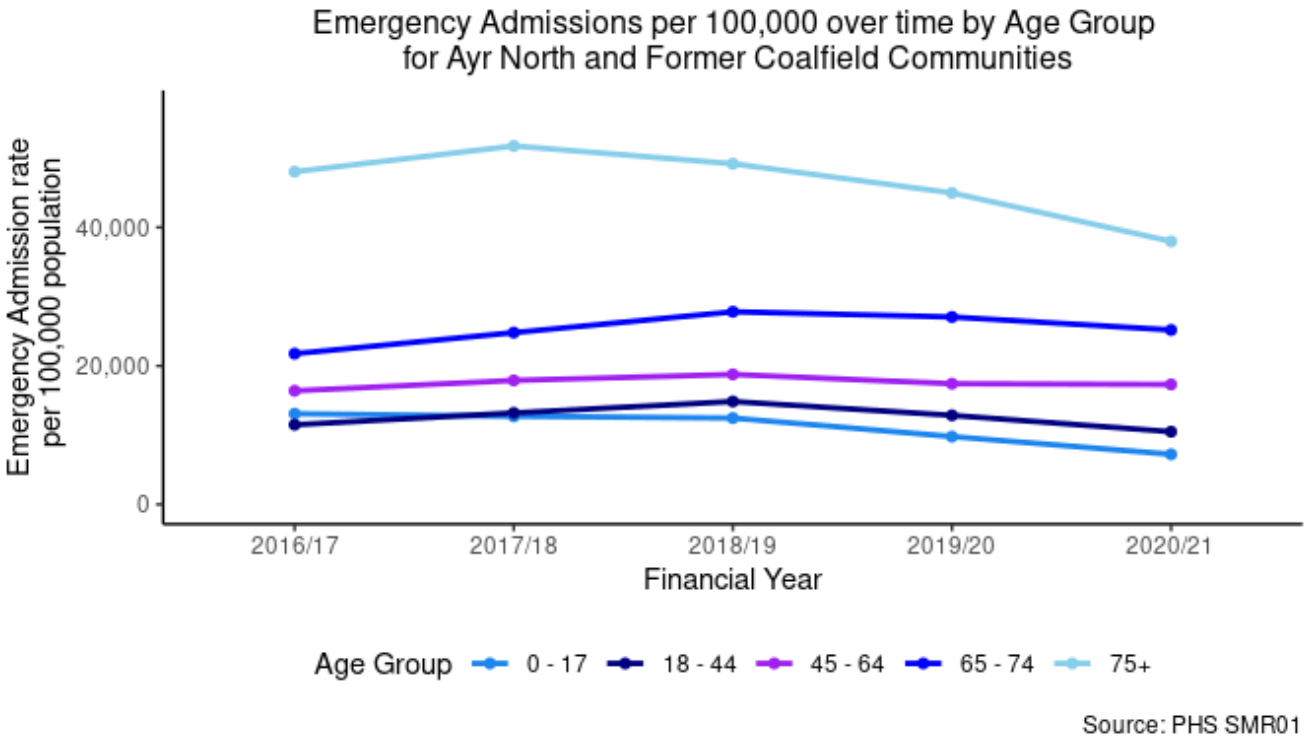
This section includes acute hospital data, delayed discharge bed days and A&E attendances.

For the most recent time periods available, Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities had:

- **15,613** emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population.
- **103,426** unscheduled acute specialty bed days per 100,000 population.
- **29,081** A&E attendances per 100,000 population.
- **20,475** delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population.
- **823** emergency hospital admissions from falls per 100,000 population.
- **141** emergency readmissions (28 day) per 1,000 discharges.
- **2,294** potentially preventable hospital admissions per 100,000 population.
- People on average spent **89%** of their last 6 months of life in a community setting.

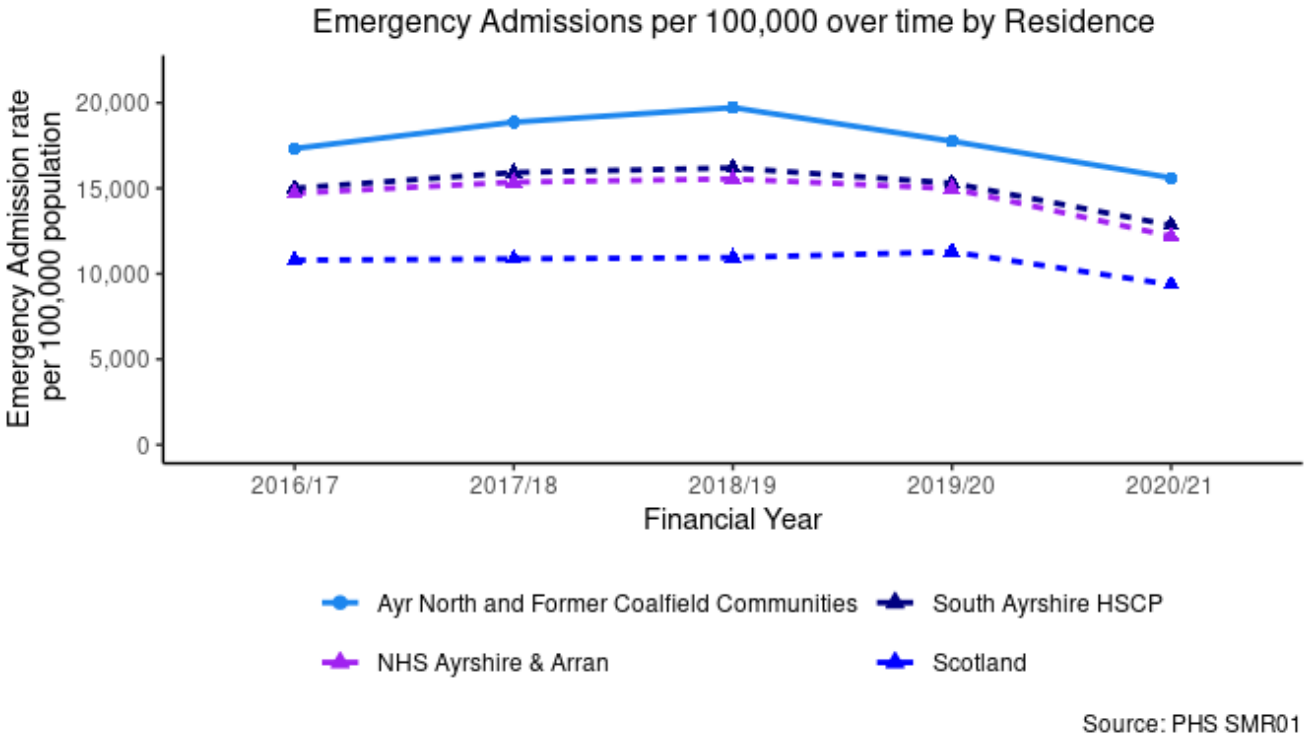
Emergency Admissions

Figure 27: Emergency admissions by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

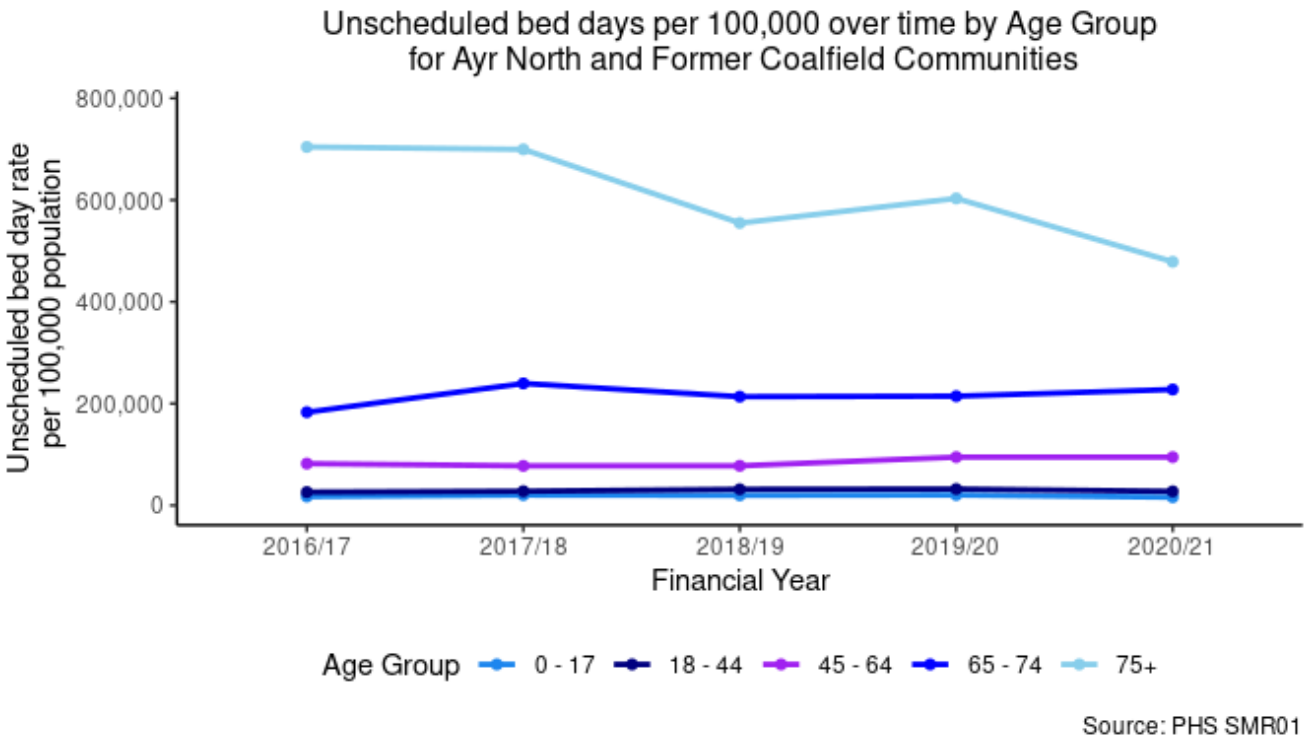
Figure 28: Emergency admissions by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

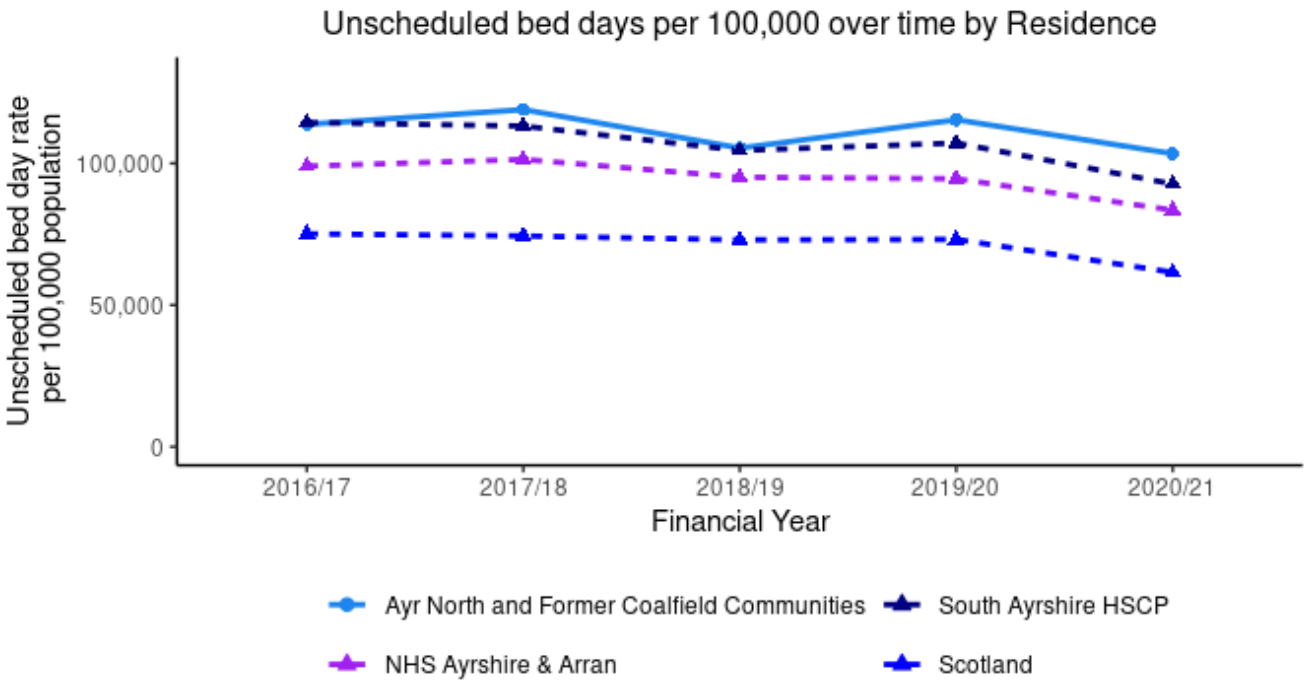
Unscheduled Acute Bed Days

Figure 29: Unscheduled bed days by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

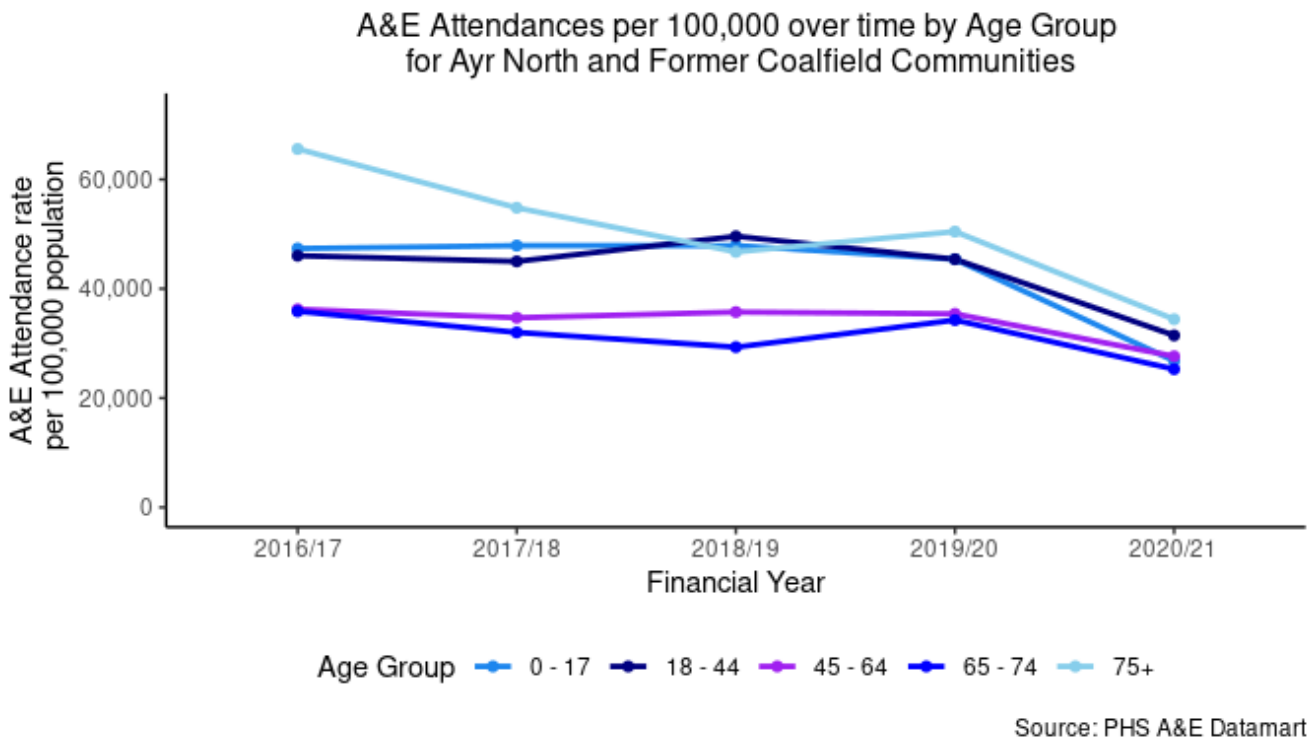
Figure 30: Unscheduled bed days by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

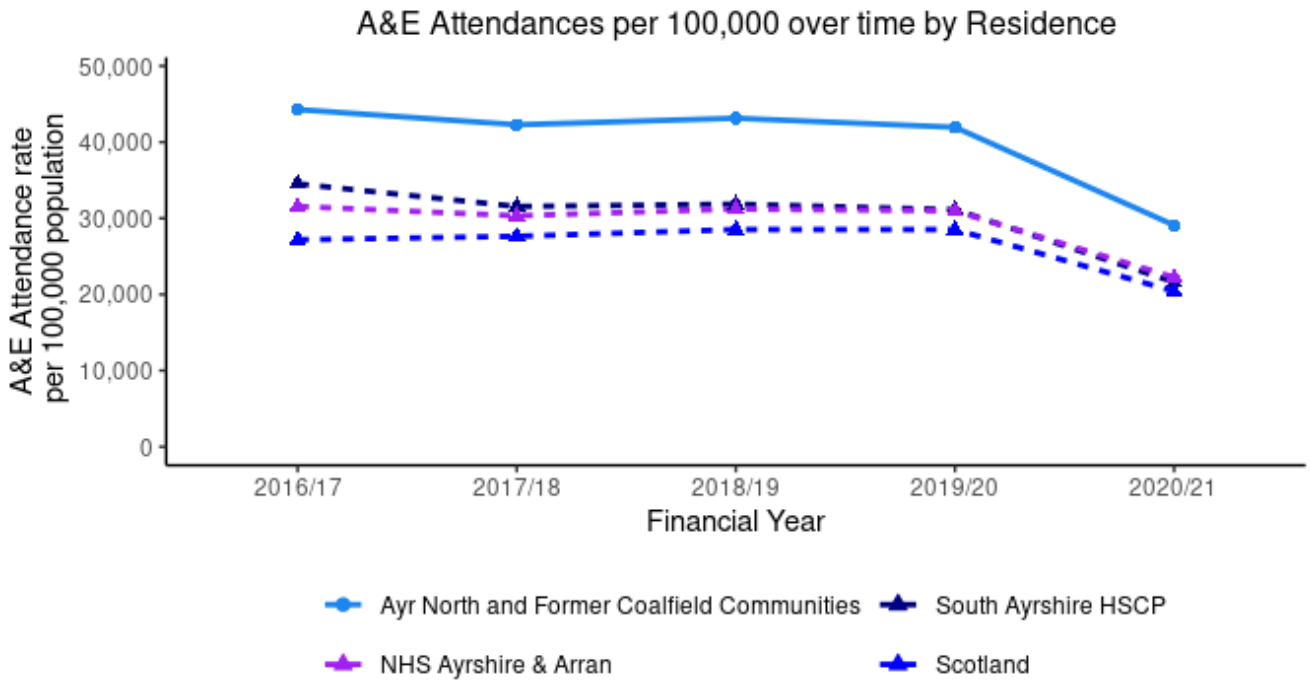
A&E Attendances

Figure 31: A&E attendances by age group



Source: PHS A&E Datamart

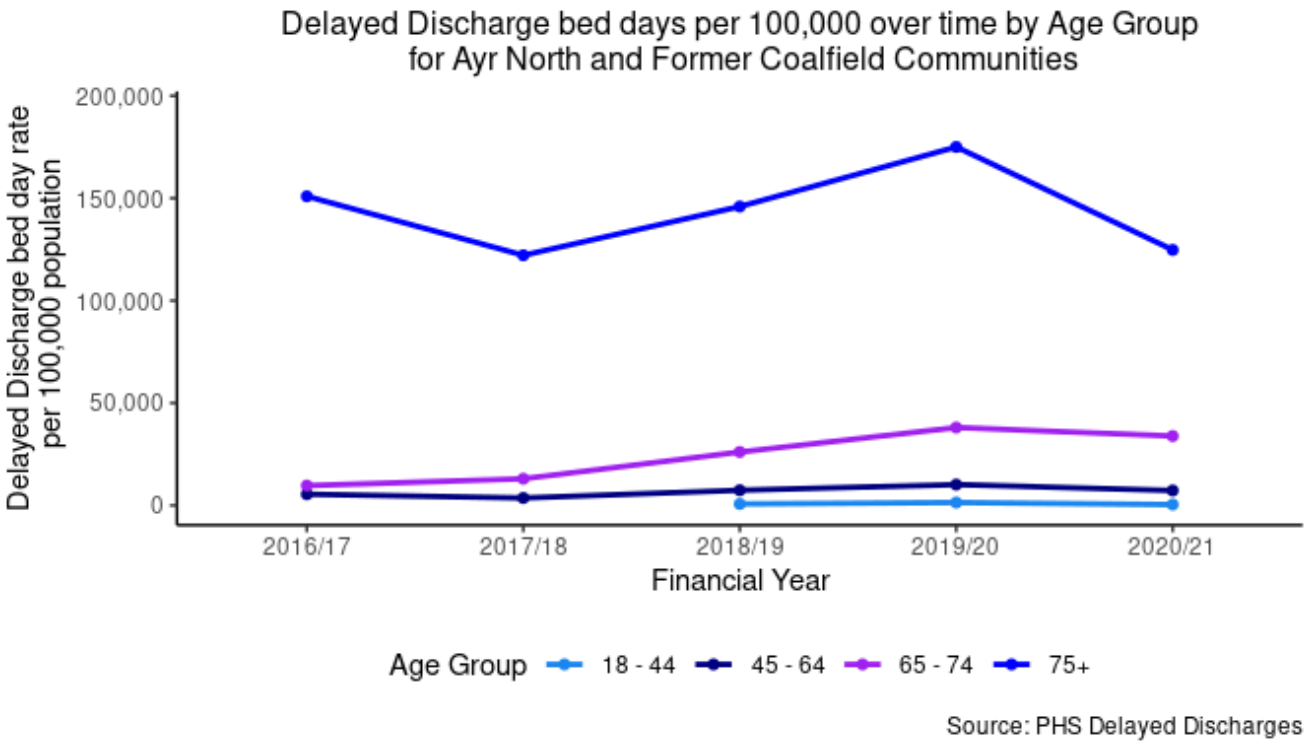
Figure 32: A&E attendances by geographical area



Source: PHS A&E Datamart

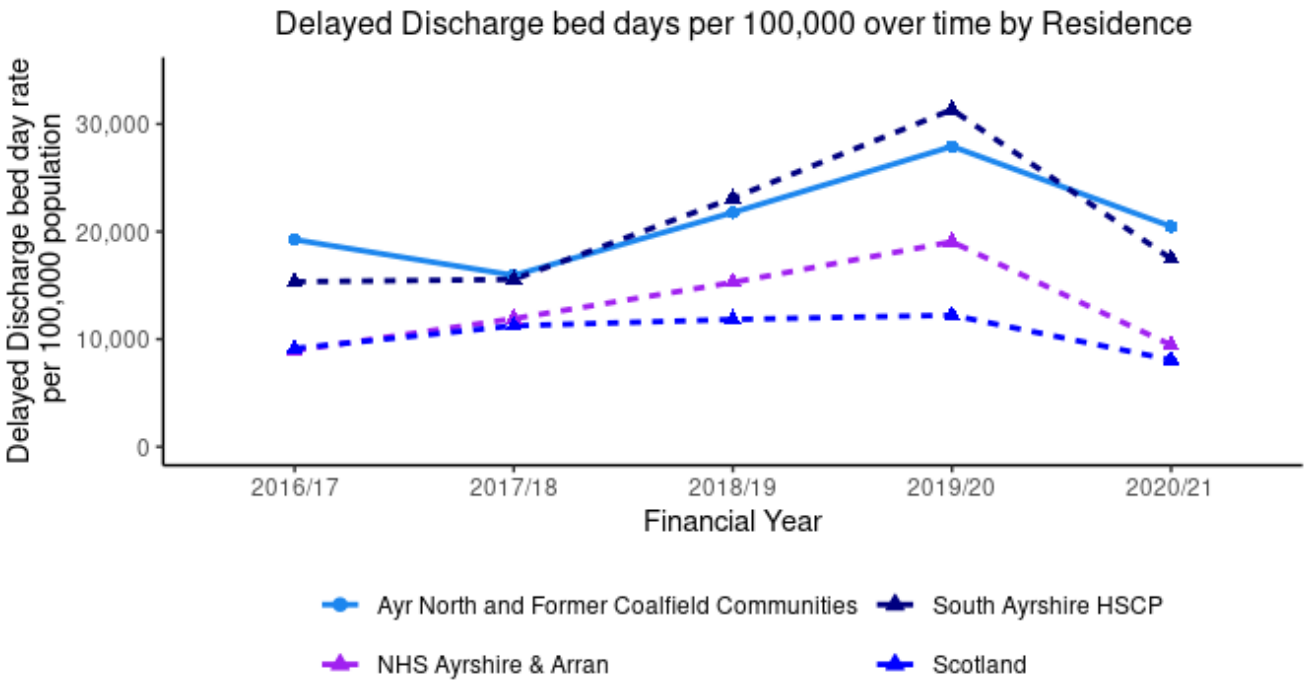
Delayed Discharge Bed Days

Figure 33: Delayed discharge bed days by age group



Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

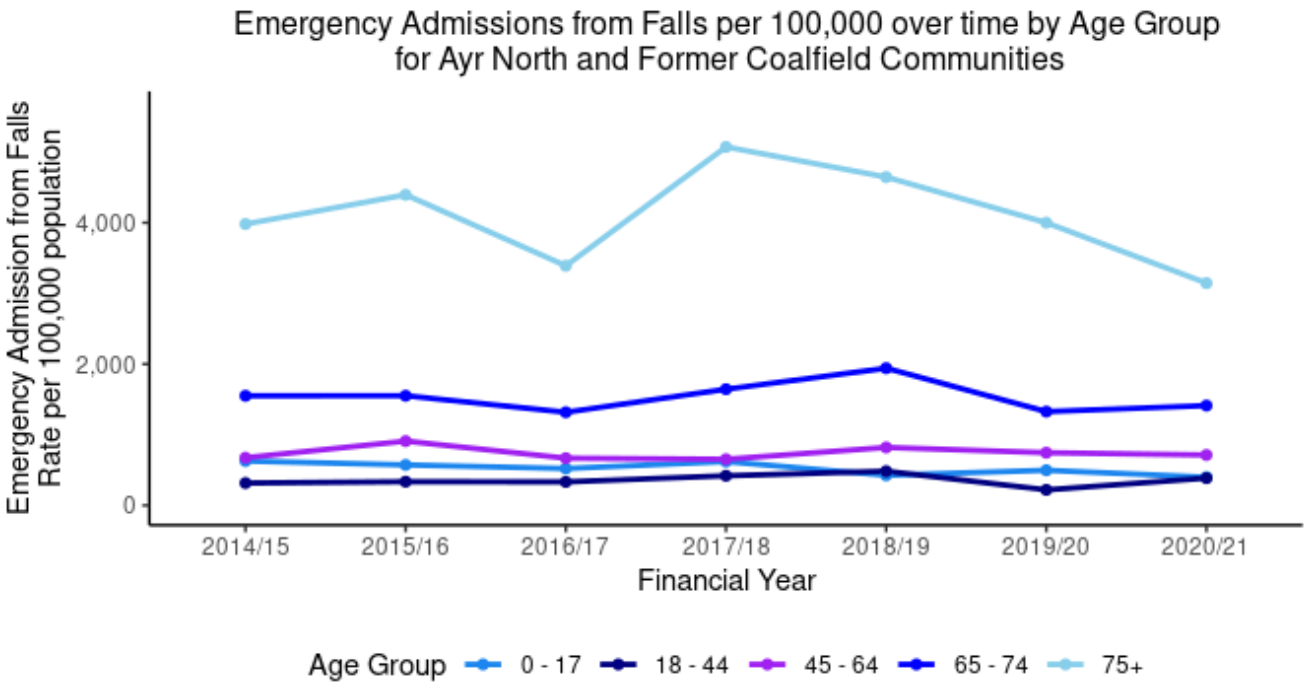
Figure 34: Delayed discharge bed days by geographical area



Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

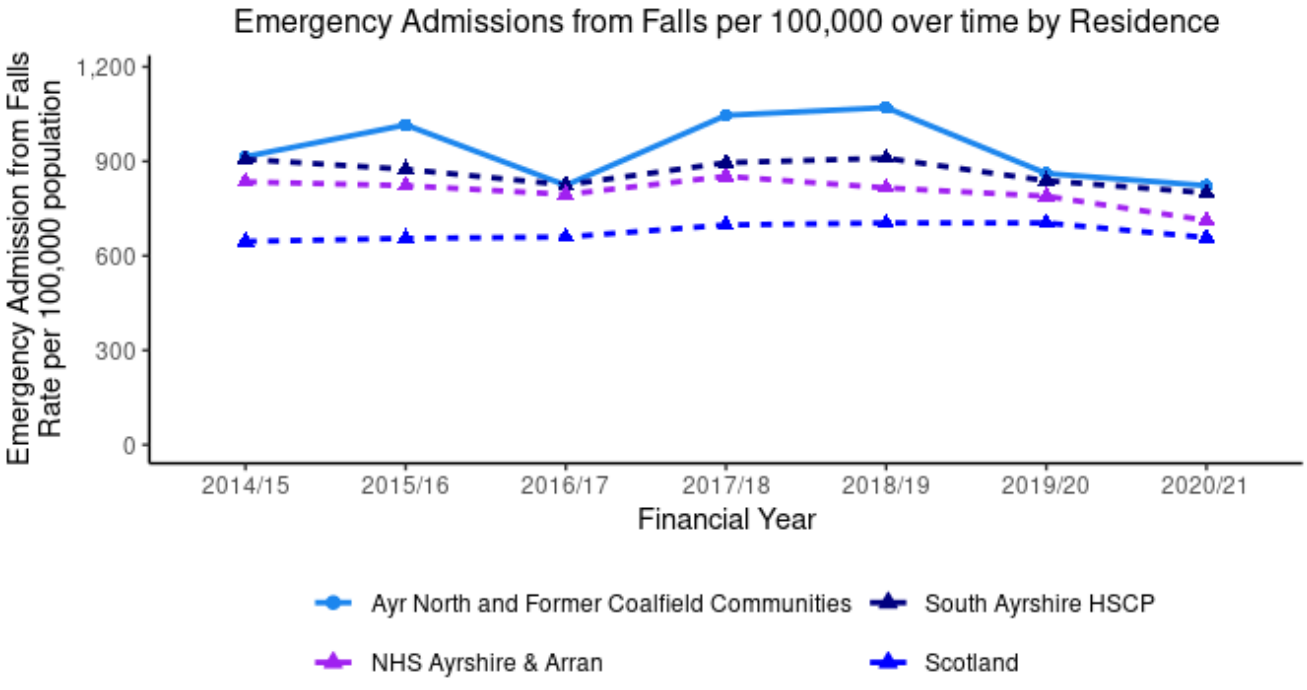
Emergency Admissions from a Fall

Figure 35: Falls by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

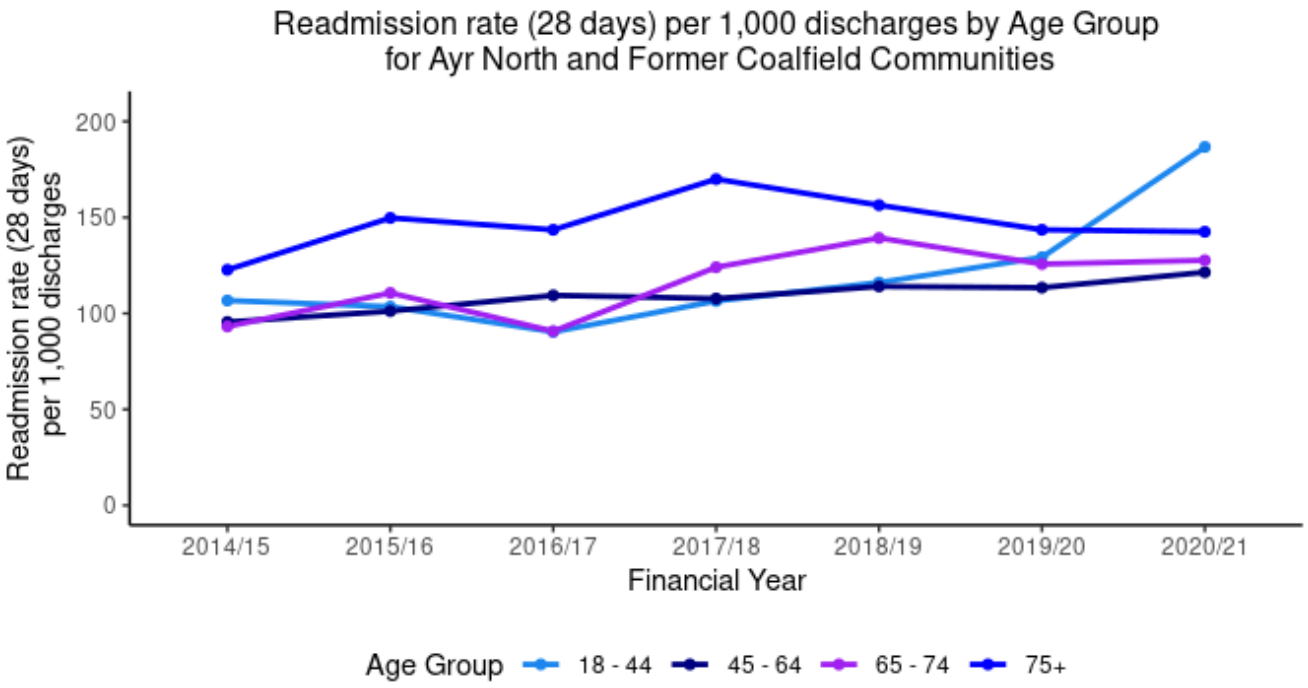
Figure 36: Falls by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

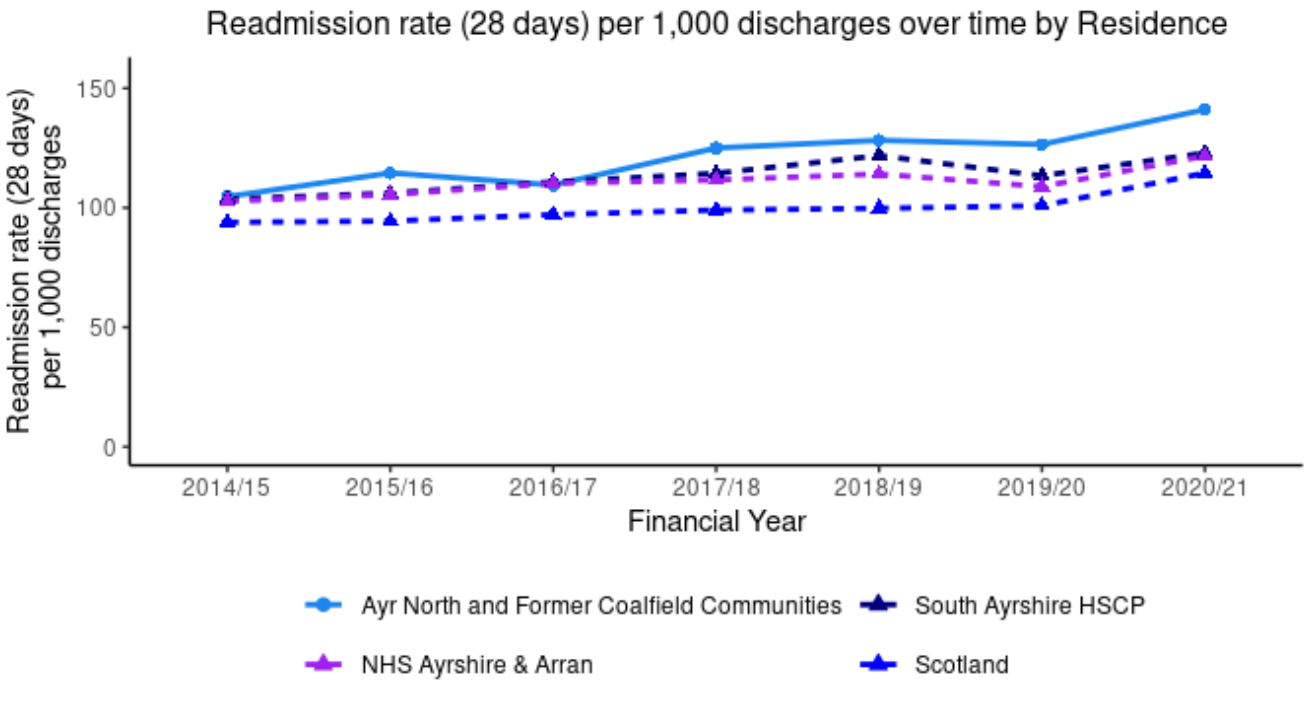
Emergency Readmissions (28 days)

Figure 37: Emergency readmissions by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 38: Emergency readmissions by geographical area

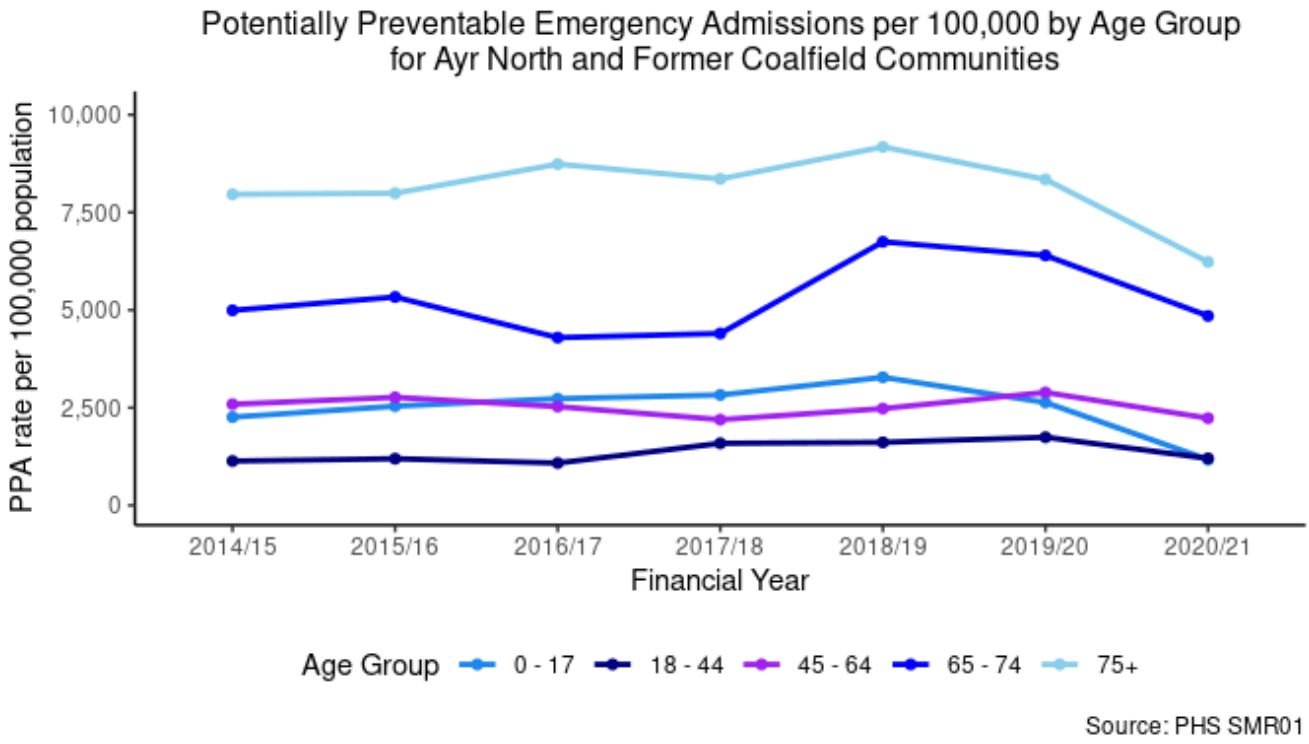


Source: PHS SMR01

Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

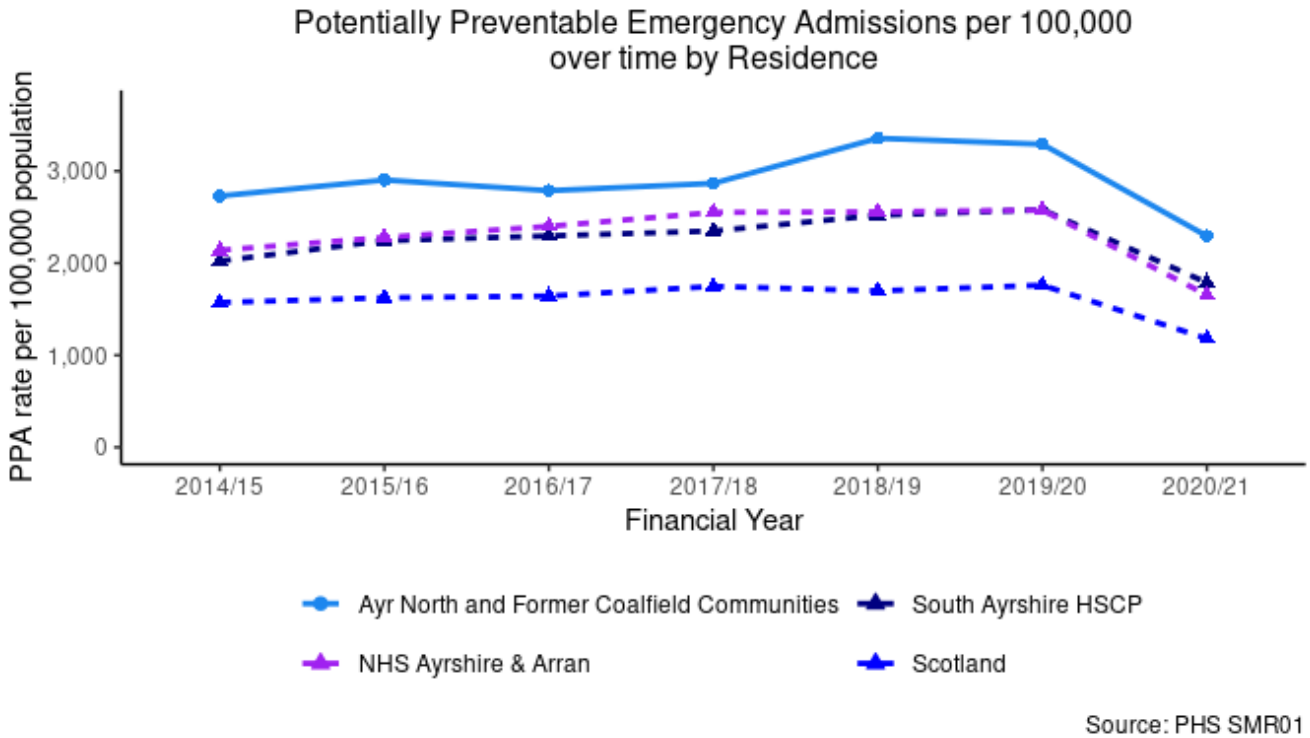
Information on which conditions are counted as PPAs is available in Appendix 3.

Figure 39: PPAs by age group



Source: PHS SMR01

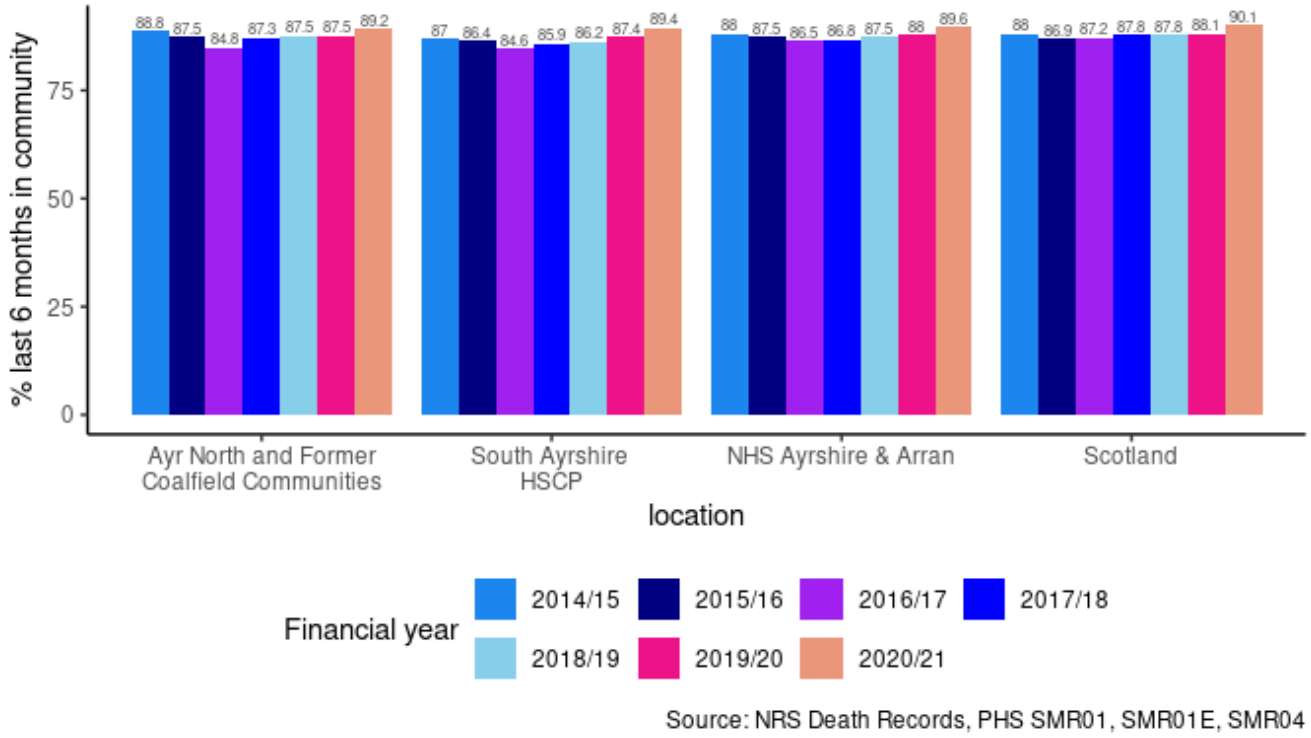
Figure 40: PPAs by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

% Last 6 months in a Community Setting

Figure 41: Last 6 months in a community setting by geographical area



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

Mental Health related Unscheduled Care

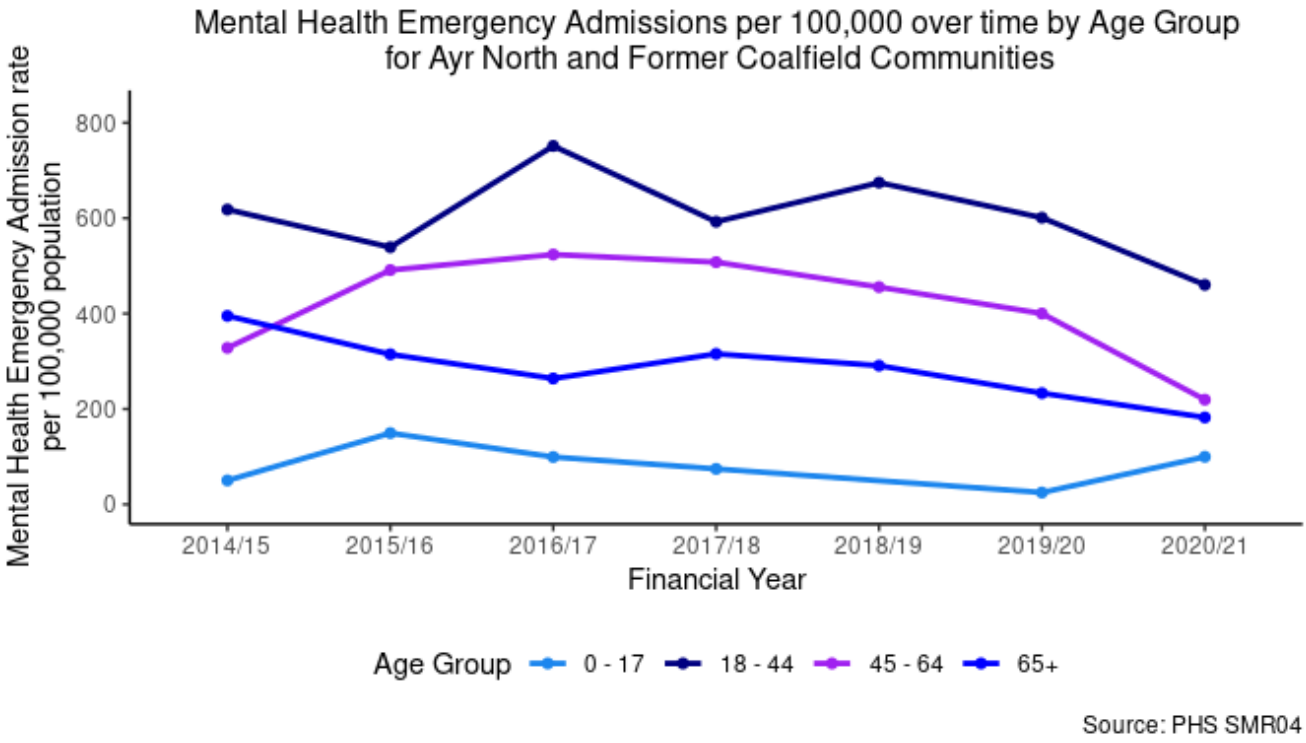
This section looks at mental health related unscheduled care indicators.

For the most recent time periods available, Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities had:

- **269** emergency mental health specialty admissions per 100,000.
- **10,083** unscheduled mental health specialty bed days per 100,000.
- **5** mental health A&E attendances per 100,000.
- **105** mental health NHS24 calls per 100,000.

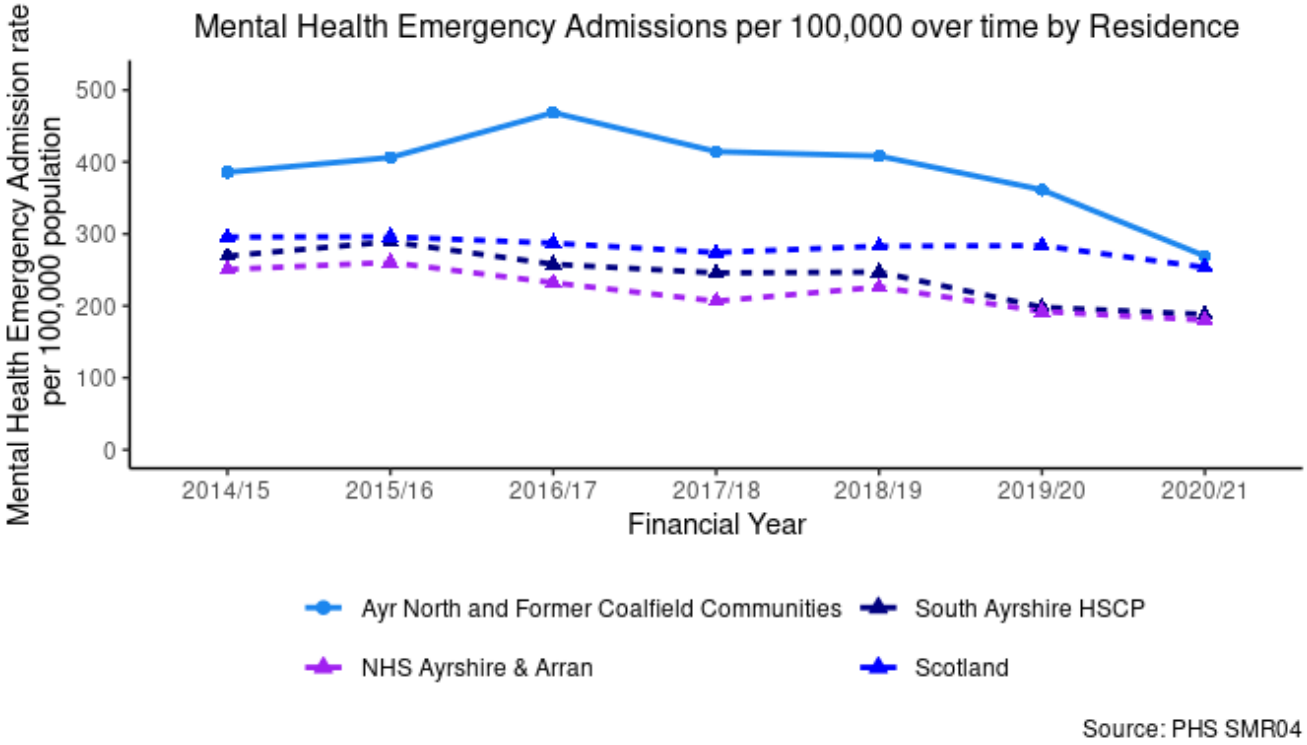
Emergency Admissions (MH)

Figure 42: MH Emergency admissions by age group



Source: PHS SMR04

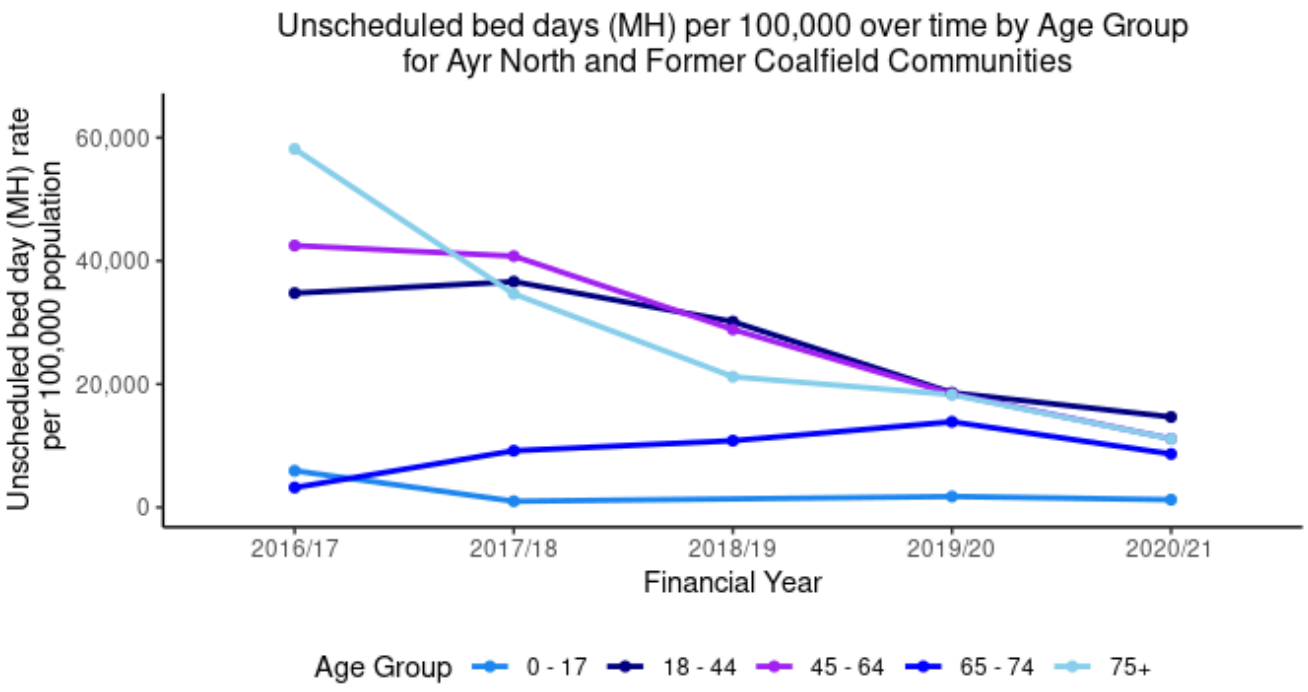
Figure 43: MH Emergency admissions by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR04

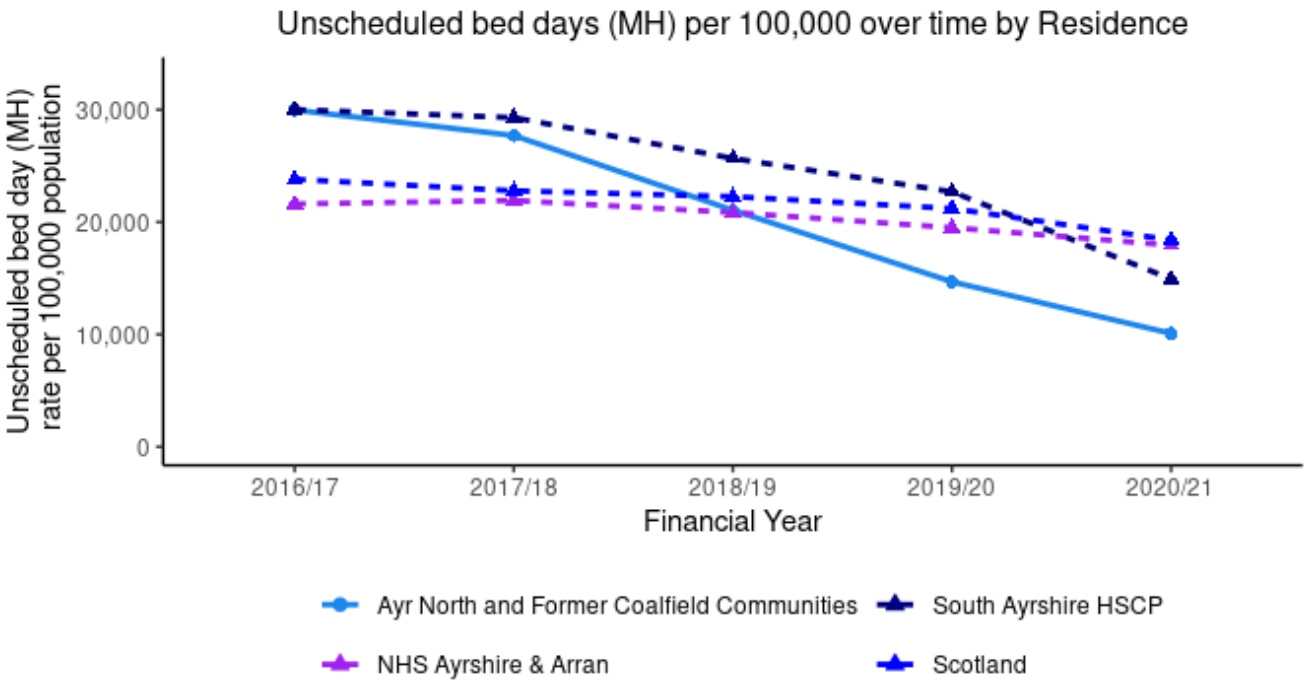
Unscheduled Bed Days (MH)

Figure 44: MH Unscheduled bed days by age group



Source: PHS SMR04

Figure 45: MH Unscheduled bed days by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR04

Children and Young People

This section looks at children and young people's health outcomes.

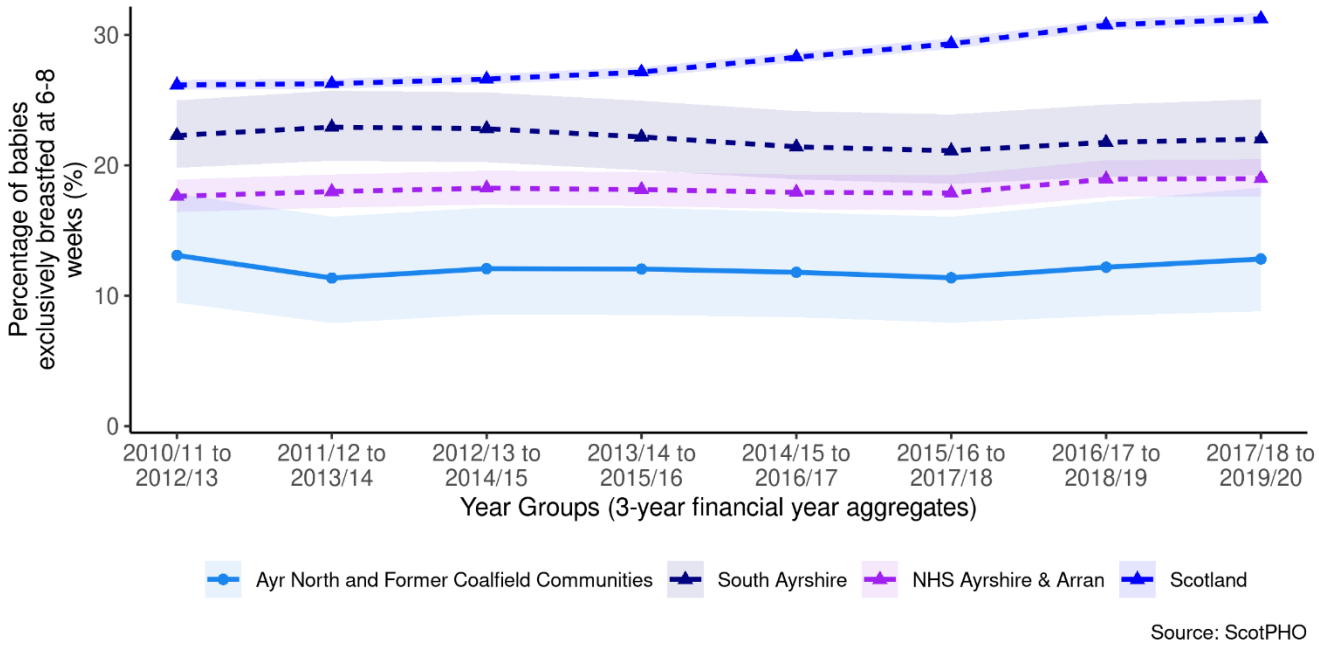
For the most recent time periods available, Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities had:

- **13%** of Mothers exclusively breastfeeding at 6-8-week review.
- **28%** of Mothers smoking during first antenatal booking appointment.
- **52%** of Teenage Pregnancies in Under 20s
- a **97%** uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation for the eligible population.
- a **94%** uptake of 24 months MMR Immunisation for the eligible population
- **68%** of Primary 1 Children with no dental caries
- **75%** of Primary 1 children with healthy weight

Maternity Breastfeeding

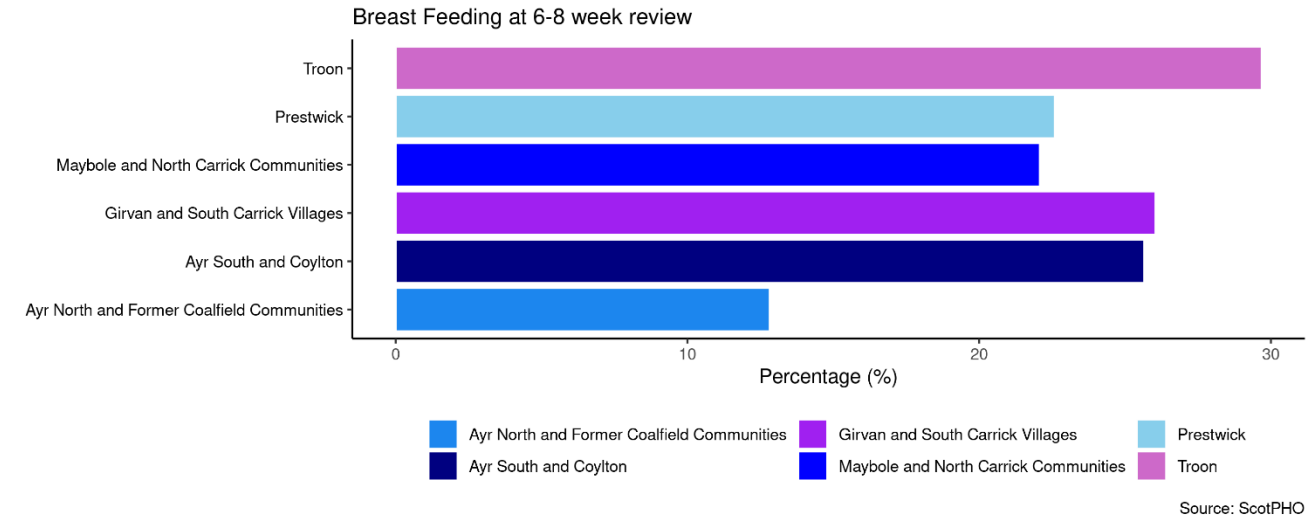
In the latest time period available from 2017/18-2019/20 (3-year financial aggregate), the percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality was 13%. A time trend from 2010/11 is shown below in Figure 46 which compares Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities with Scotland, South Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran.

Figure 46: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 47: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8-week review by Locality (2018-2020)

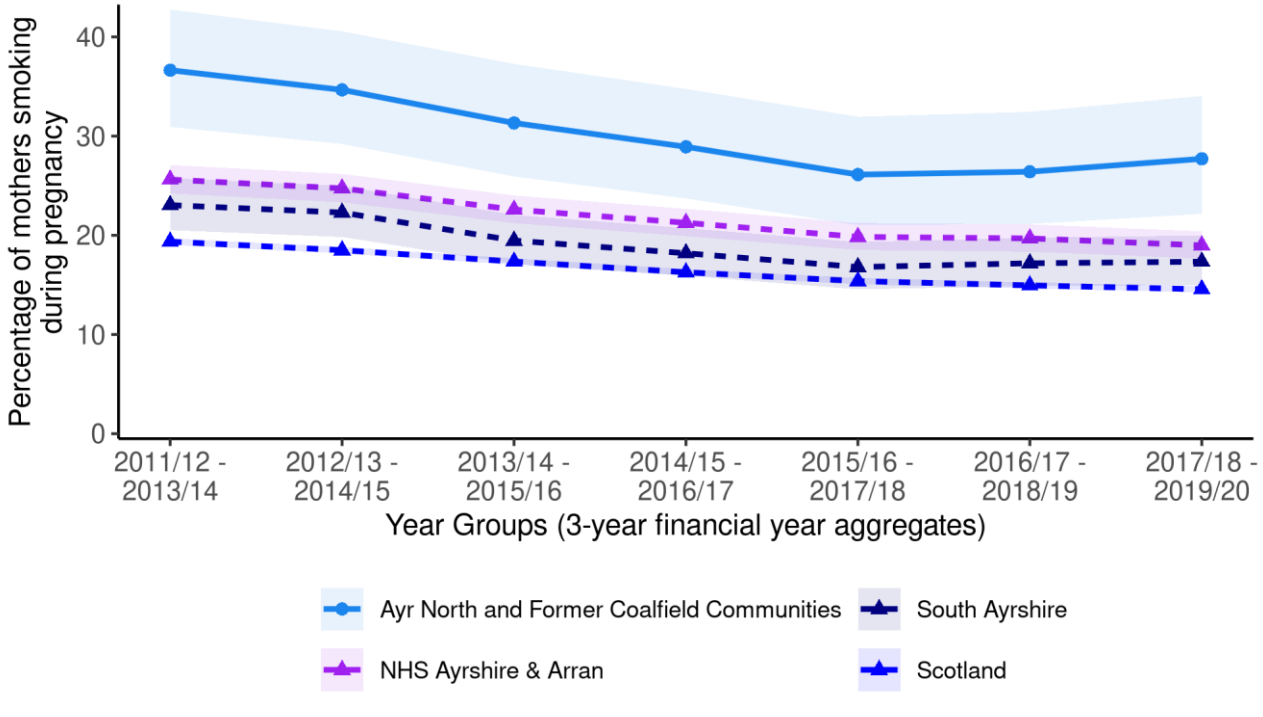


The percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks is currently lower in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities than compared to all other localities in South Ayrshire.

Maternal Smoking

In the latest time period available from 2017/18-2019/20 (3 financial year aggregate), the percentage of women smoking during pregnancy in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities was 28%. A time trend from 2011/12-2013/14 is shown below in Figure 48.

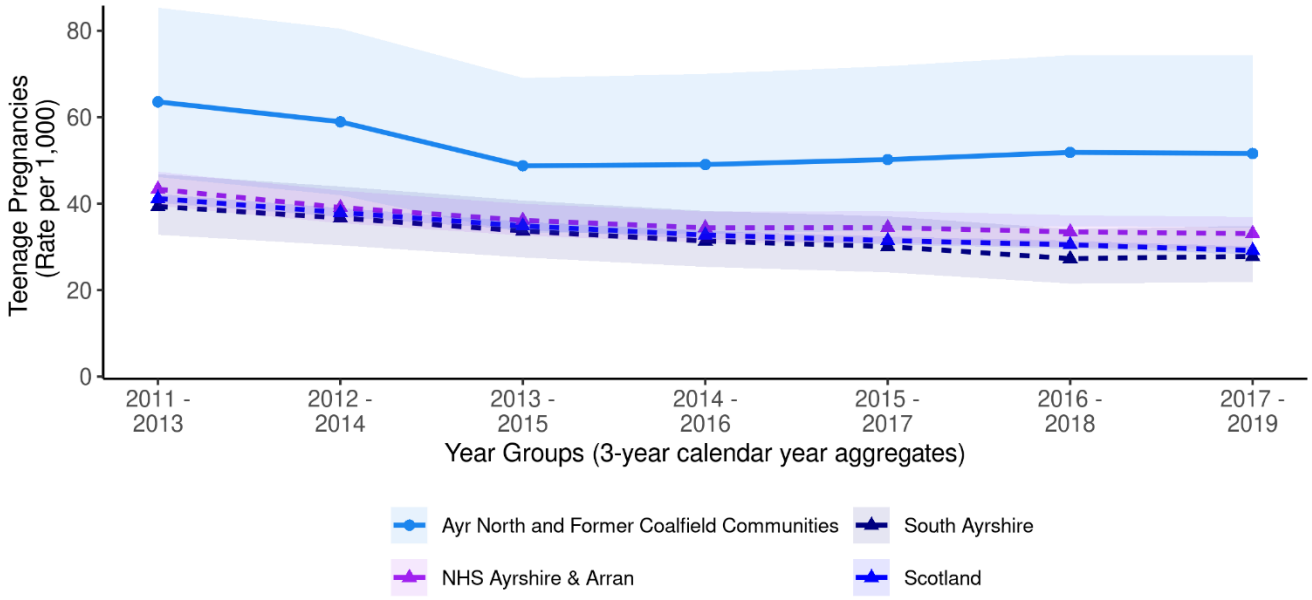
Figure 48: Percentage of women smoking during pregnancy by geographical area



Teenage Pregnancies

A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2017-2019 aggregated calendar years) is available below. Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality had a higher percentage of teenage pregnancies (52%) compared with Scotland, South Ayrshire & NHS Ayrshire and Arran.

Figure 49: Percentage of women Teenage pregnancies by geographical area

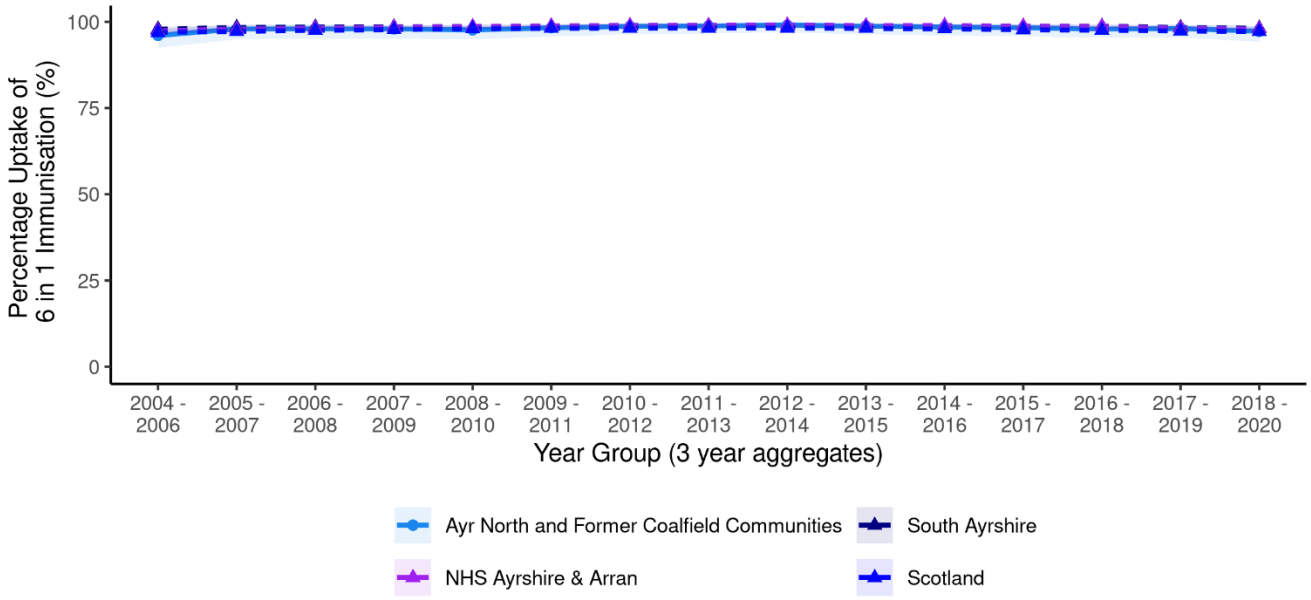


Source: ScotPHO

6 in 1 Immunisation

A trend of the percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation among the eligible population is shown below for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality compared with Scotland, South Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. Data is suppressed into 3 year aggregates. The 2018 - 2020 uptake rate for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities was 97%.

Figure 50: Percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation by geographical area

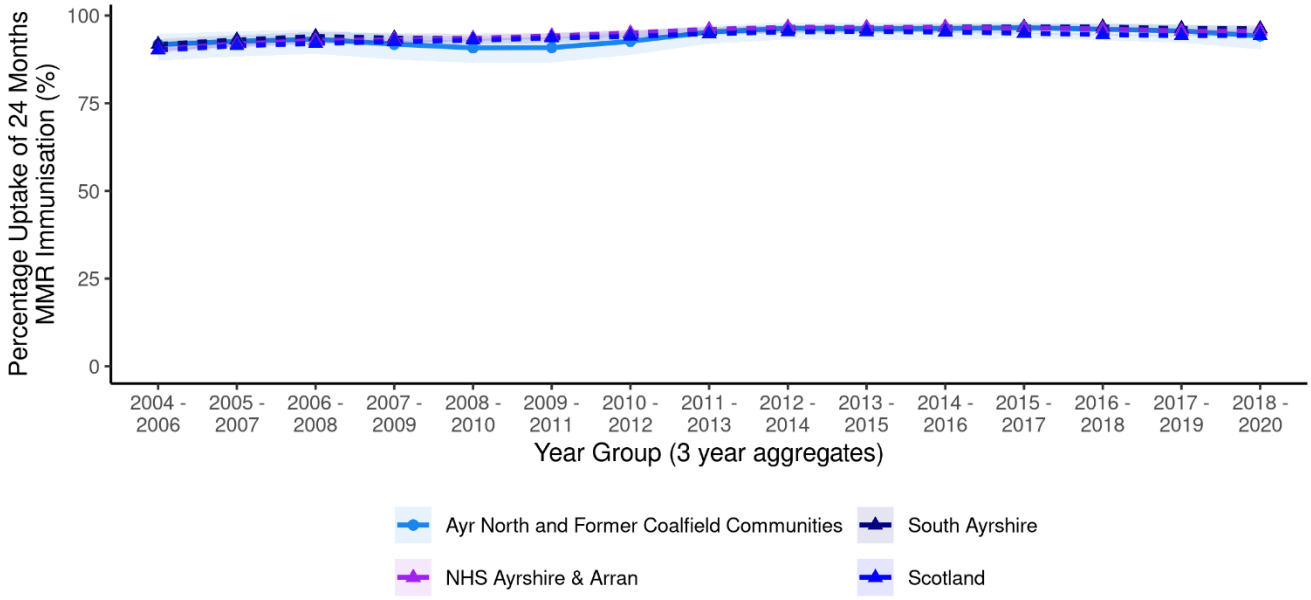


Source: ScotPHO

24 Months MMR Immunisation

A trend of the percentage uptake of 24 months MMR immunisation among the eligible population is shown below for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities locality compared with Scotland, South Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. Data is suppressed into 3 year aggregates. The 2018- 2020 uptake rate for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities was 94%.

Figure 51: Percentage uptake of 24 months MMR Immunisation by geographical area

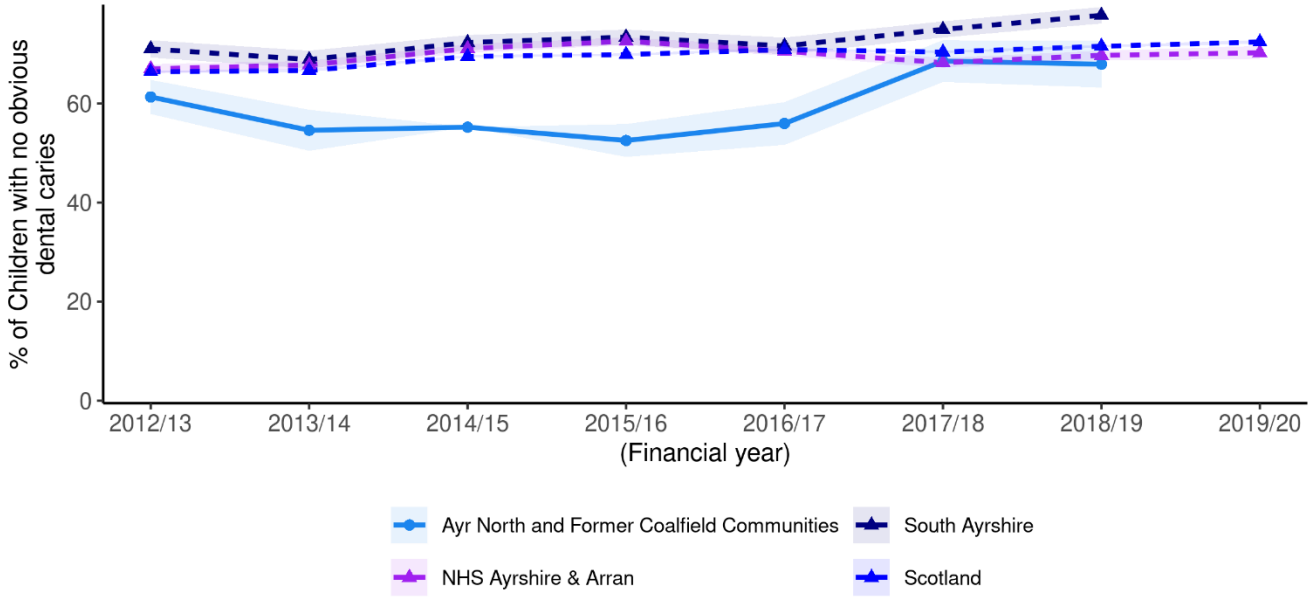


Source: ScotPHO

Dental Caries

The percentage of primary 1 children with no obvious dental caries has steadily increased across the last few years in Scotland as a whole. This trend is also reflected in the local trend for the Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities where 68% of Primary 1 children were free from any obvious dental caries in 2018/2019.

Figure 52: Percentage of Primary 1 children with no obvious dental caries by geographical area

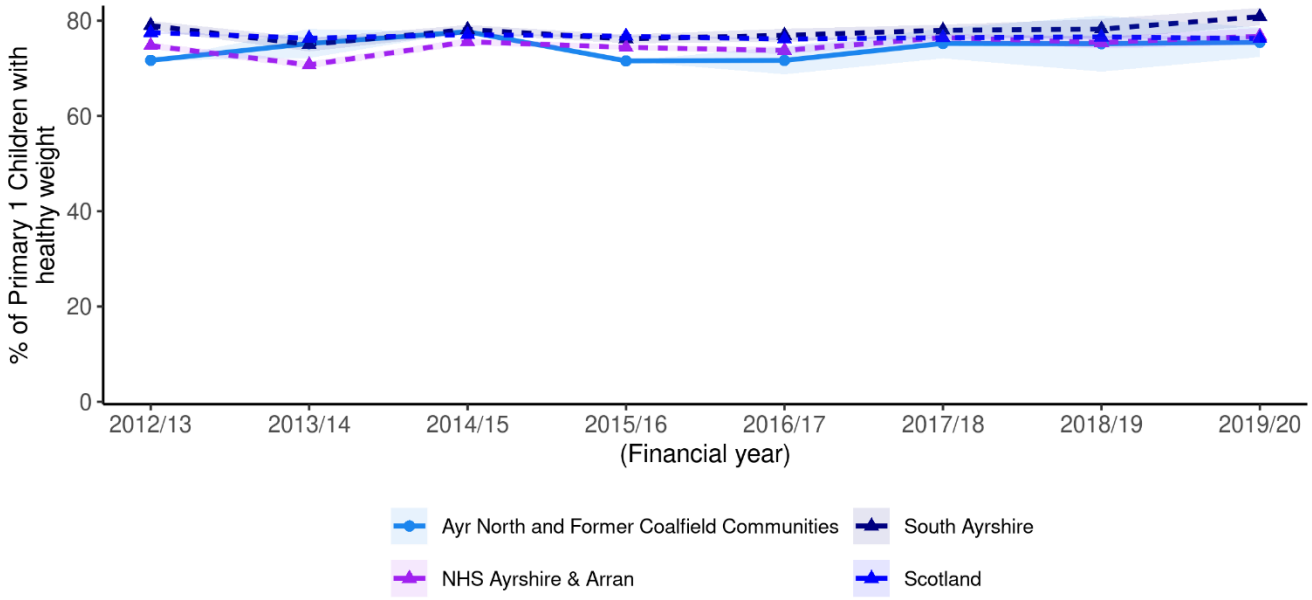


Source: ScotPHO

Healthy Weight

A trend of the percentage of Primary1 children with a healthy weight is shown below for Ayr North and Former Coalfield communities compared with South Ayrshire HSCP, Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. The 2019/20 percentage of Primary 1 children with a healthy weight for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities was 75%.

Figure 53: Percentage of Primary 1 children with healthy weight by geographical area

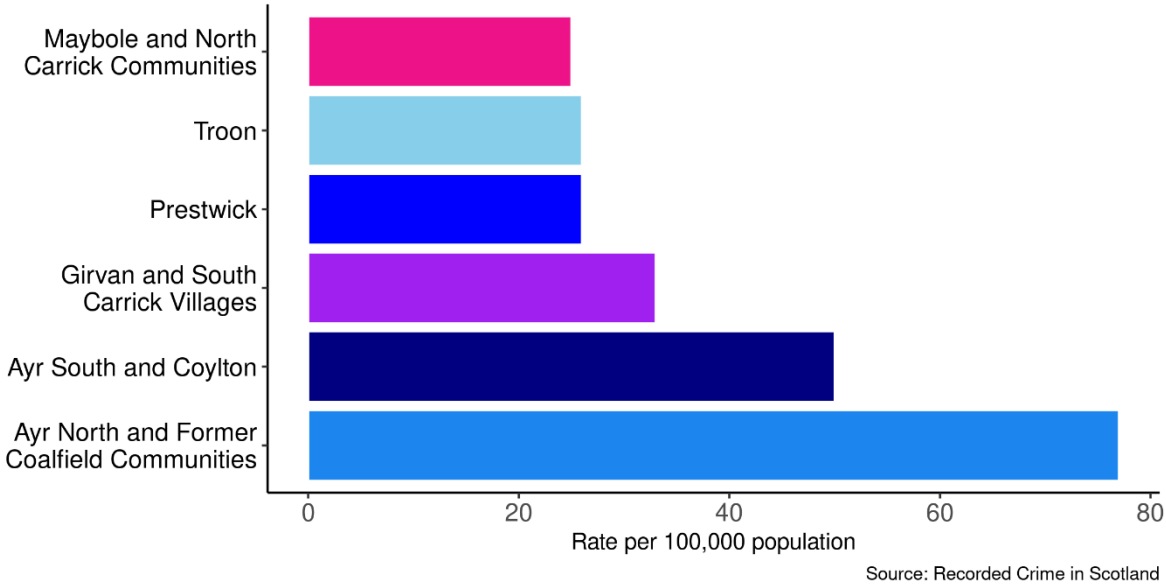


Source: ScotPHO

Crime and Fires

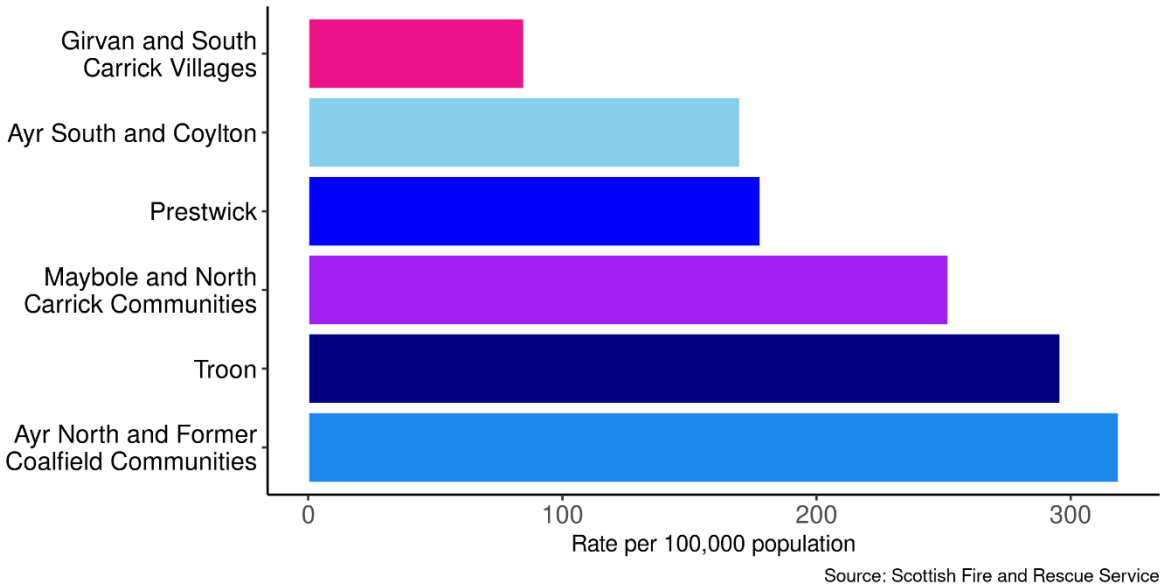
In 2018/19, the crime rate in the locality was 77 per 1,000 population. The chart below compares the rate by locality.

Figure 54: Crime Rate per 1,000 population (excludes miscellaneous offences and motor vehicle offences), 2018/19



In 2018/19, the rate of non-accidental fires in the locality was 319 per 100,000 population. The chart below compares the rate by locality.

Figure 55: Non-accidental fires per 100,000 population, 2018/19



Footnotes

1. Population projections are not currently provided by NRS at the locality level. To explore how the population in Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities 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. These percent changes were then applied to the Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities 2018 mid-year population estimates (also split by age group and gender) to obtain population projection estimates for Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities, based on the projections for the HSCP and the current population structure of the locality.
2. Care Home Data included in the Services Map and Table was sourced from the Care Inspectorate. GP Practice data from October 2021, 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 or Locality 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 Discharge Bed days	Number of days people aged over 18 spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged per 100,000 population. Locality has been derived from the person's postcode of residence. Note that this may not always reflect the council area responsible for the person's post hospital discharge planning. The HSCP total is based on the area responsible for the person's post hospital discharge planning, which reflects what is published nationally.
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 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. An emergency admission is defined as being a new continuous spell of care in hospital where the patient was admitted as an emergency. The total number of emergency admissions is then calculated by counting the number of continuous spells in hospital within a financial year. (See also the "Hospital Care in Mental Health Specialties" definition).
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
Hospital Care in Mental Health Specialties	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.

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.
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 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.
Unscheduled Bed days	Rate of 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 specialty stays.
Mental health A&E attendances	Rate of MH-related A&E attendances of patients of all ages per 100,000. Filters the initial diagnosis code upon arrival as 'Psychiatric'
Mental health NHS24 calls	Rate of MH-related NHS24 calls of patients of all ages per 100,000. Filtered using the Mental Health grouping category in the call nature field of the Unscheduled Care database
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).
Teenage Pregnancies	Pregnancies in under 20s; 3-year rolling average number and crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years.
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.
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.

Appendix 2: Date of Indicator Data Extractions

Section	Indicator	Date of data extraction
Demographics	Population structure	2021-09-09
Demographics	Population projection	2021-09-09
Demographics	SIMD2016	2021-09-09
Demographics	SIMD2020	2021-09-09
Households	Household estimates	2021-10-06
Households	Household in each council tax band	2021-10-06
Services	GP Practice locations	2021-10-08
Services	Care Home locations	2021-10-08
Services	A&E locations	2021-10-08
General Health	Life expectancy males	2021-10-08
General Health	Life expectancy females	2021-10-08
General Health	Deaths ages 15-44 years	2021-10-09
General Health	LTC multimorbidity	2021-10-09
General Health	New cancer registrations	2021-10-09
General Health	% and number of people with a prescription for anxiety, depression or psychosis	2021-10-09
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Drug-related hospital admissions	2021-10-18
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Alcohol-related hospital admissions	2021-10-18
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Alcohol-specific mortality	2021-10-18
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Bowel screening uptake	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Emergency Admissions (Acute)	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Unscheduled bed days (Acute)	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	A&E Attendances	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Delayed discharge bed days	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Fall emergency admissions	2021-10-18

Hospital and Community Care	Emergency Readmissions (28 day)	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	% last 6 months in community setting	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)	2021-10-18
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	Emergency Admissions	2021-10-18
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	Unscheduled bed days	2021-10-18
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	A&E Attendances	2021-11-01
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	NHS24 Calls	2021-11-01

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, 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