

HSCP Profile

South Ayrshire Health and Social Care Partnership

March 2023

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Summary Table (1)

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	East Ayrshire	North Ayrshire	South Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Demographics							
Total population	count	2021	122,020	134,220	112,450	368,690	5,479,900
Gender ratio male to female	ratio	2021	1:1.06	1:1.11	1:1.09	1:1.09	1:1.05
Population over 65	%	2021	21	23.3	26.1	23.4	19.6
Dependency ratio	%	2021	61	66	71	66	57
Population in least deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	10.9	9.7	19.6	13.1	20
Population in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	30.6	40.9	16.7	30.1	20
Housing							
Total number of households	count	2021	58,968	69,147	56,016	184,131	2,674,785
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2021	39.7	40.9	36.6	39.2	38.3
Households in Council Tax Band A-C	%	2021	68.8	68.7	51.6	63.5	59.2
Households in Council Tax Band F-H	%	2021	8	7.9	16	10.4	13.6
General Health							
Male average life expectancy in years	mean	2018 - 2020	75.2	75.3	76.7	75.7	76.8
Female average life expectancy in years	mean	2018 - 2020	79.8	80.1	81.1	80.3	81.0
Male healthy life expectancy	mean	2019 - 2021	56.8	56.5	57.9	57.4	60.4
Female healthy life expectancy	mean	2019 - 2021	59.9	52.1	63.9	58.0	61.1
Deaths aged 15-44 per 100,000	rate	2019 - 2021	171.5	177.1	144.8	165.2	117.1
Population with long-term condition	%	2020/21	26.7	29.1	28.7	28.2	21.7
Cancer registrations per 100,000	rate	2018 - 2020	592.7	640.9	595.6	610.0	625.2
Anxiety, depression & psychosis prescriptions	%	2020/21	20.9	22.0	22.0	21.6	19.3

Summary Table (2)

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	East Ayrshire	North Ayrshire	South Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Lifestyle and Risk Factors							
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	561.1	631.9	718.5	633.2	621.3
Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000	rate	2016 - 2020	19.4	27	14.9	20.8	20.8
Drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2017/18 – 2019/20	371.9	424.1	335	379.8	221
Bowel screening uptake	%	2018 - 2020	62.4	61.7	66.5	63.4	64.2
Smoking prevalence	%	2019	15	18.1	16.5	16.6	17.5
Hospital and Community Care							
Emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	13,482	13,079	14,250	13,569	10,434
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2021/22	86,961	99,376	106,991	97,590	71,792
A&E attendances per 100,000	rate	2021/22	26,810	24,667	25,374	25,592	25,791
Delayed discharges (65+) per 100,000	rate	2021/22	19,645	42,503	72,870	46,064	40,774
Potentially preventable admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	2,246	2,094	2,229	2,186	1,464
Hospital Care (Mental Health)							
Psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2018/19 – 2020/21	185.6	263.5	229.1	226.9	242.8
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2021/22	15,366	24,728	13,932	18,337	18,672

Summary Table (3)

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	East Ayrshire	North Ayrshire	South Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Children and Young People							
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review	%	2019/20-2021/22	19.1	19.8	23	20.3	31.9
Mothers smoking during pregnancy	%	2018/19-2020/21	17.2	21.6	17.2	18.8	13.9
Teenage Pregnancies	%	2017-2019	34.1	36.1	27.8	33.1	29.2
6 in 1 Immunisation Uptake	%		97.9	97.2	98.2	97.7	97.1
24 Months MMR Immunisation Uptake	%	2019-2021	95.5	94.9	96.6	95.6	94.4
Primary 1 Children with no obvious dental caries	%	2021	71.1	73	76.5	73.4	75.2
Primary 1 Children with Healthy Weight	%	2020/21	63.9	65.3	69.4	66.3	69.8
Children with developmental concerns at 27-30 month review	%	2017/18-2019/20	19.4	18.2	14.8	17.7	14.7
Children Looked After by Local Authority	%	2020	16.2	22.7	15.2	18.3	14.0
Children on the Child Protection Register	%	2020	3.7	6.1	1.7	4.0	2.9
Economy and Benefits							
Attendance allowance	%	May 2022	16.0	15.4	13.5	14.9	13.1
Carers allowance	%	May 2022	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.6	2.7
Pension credit	%	May 2022	10.2	10.8	7.8	9.6	8.8
Personal independence payment	%	Dec 2021	7.7	8.4	6.6	7.6	6.6
Universal credit	%	Dec 2022	13.6	14.1	10.9	12.9	10.5

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 area.

Demographics

Summary

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

- A total population of **112,450** people, where **47.8%** were male, and **26.1%** were aged over 65.
- **19.6%** of people lived in the least deprived SIMD quintile, and **16.7%** lived in the most deprived quintile.

Population

In 2021, the total population of South Ayrshire HSCP was 112,450. The graph below shows the population distribution of the HSCP. Overall, **47.8%** of the population are male, and **52.2%** are female.

Figure 1: Population by age and sex.

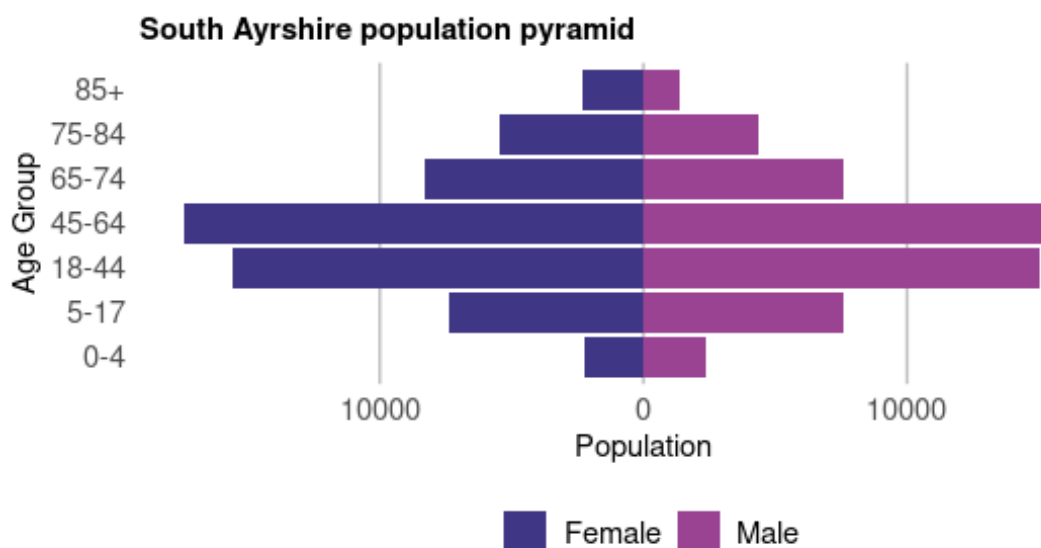


Figure 2 shows the historical population of South Ayrshire, along with the NRS population projections. The population has been falling in general, however it has risen since last year. The population in South Ayrshire is estimated to decrease by 0.9% from 2021 to 2026. *Please see the footnotes for more information on how the population projections were calculated¹.*

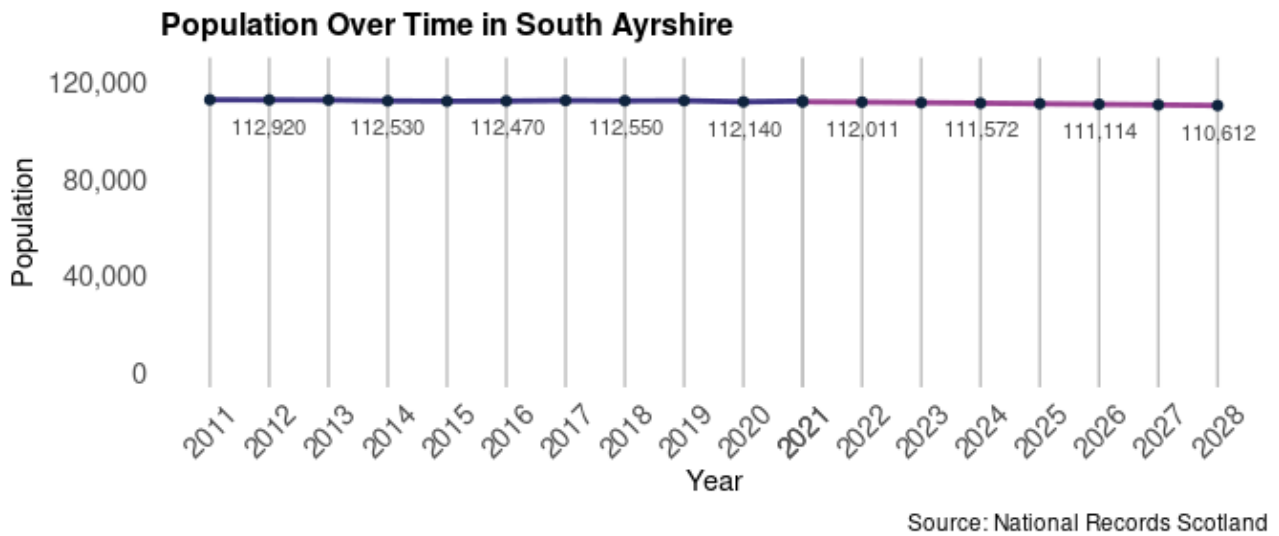
Figure 2: Population time trend and projection.

Figure 3 shows how the population structure has changed between 2016 and 2021.

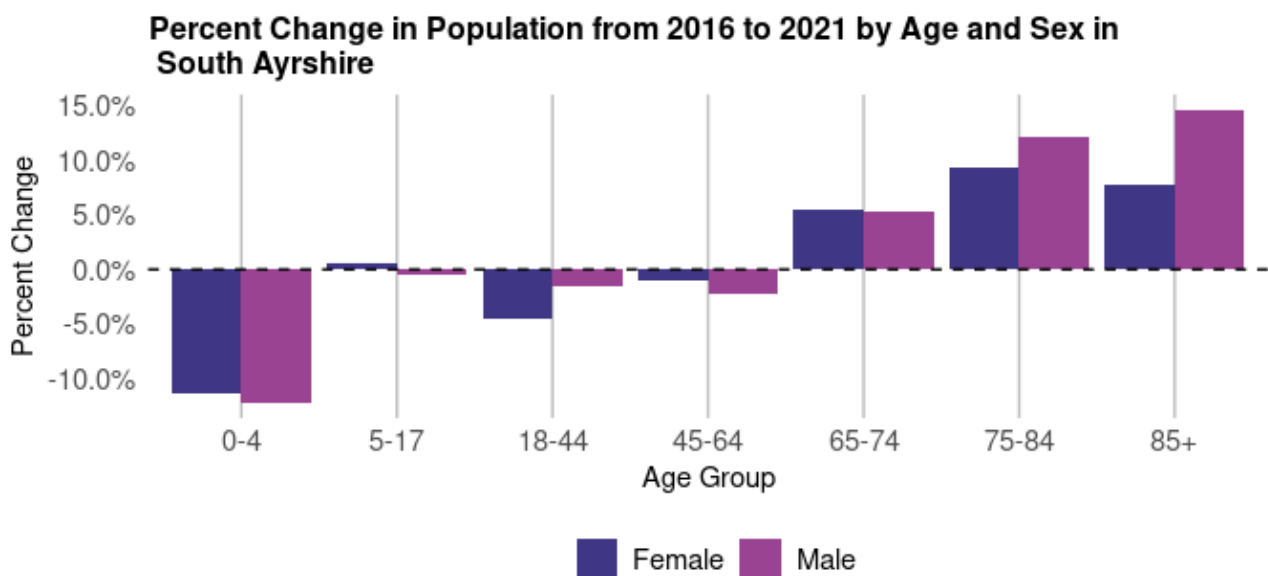
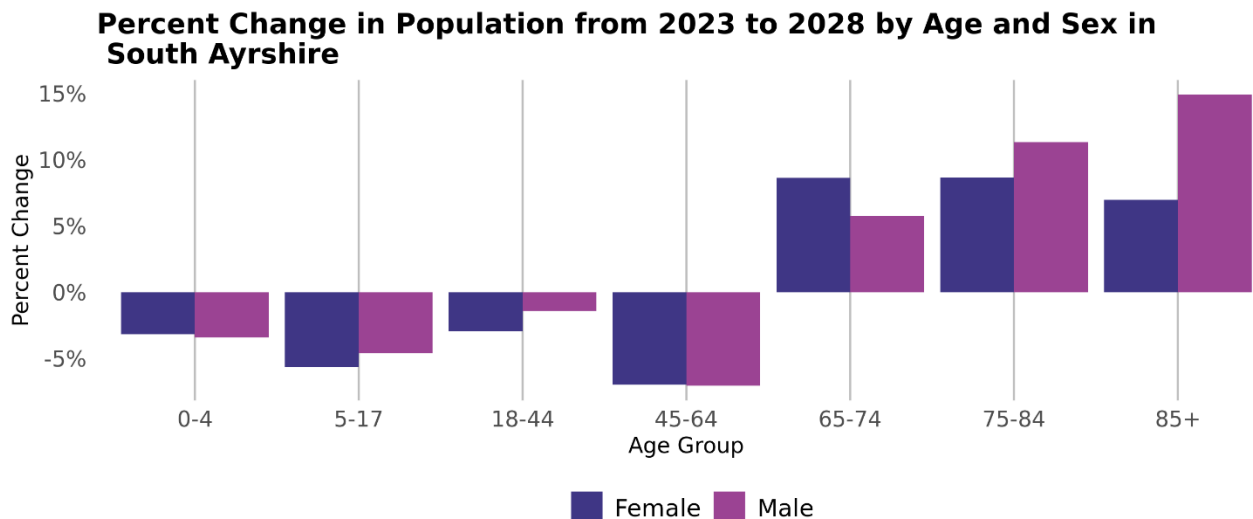
Figure 3: Change in population structure over the last five years.

Figure 4 shows how the population structure is expected to change in the future between 2023 and 2028. This shows that although the overall population is projected to decrease, the older population of South Ayrshire is expected to increase, while the population aged under 65 is expected to decrease.

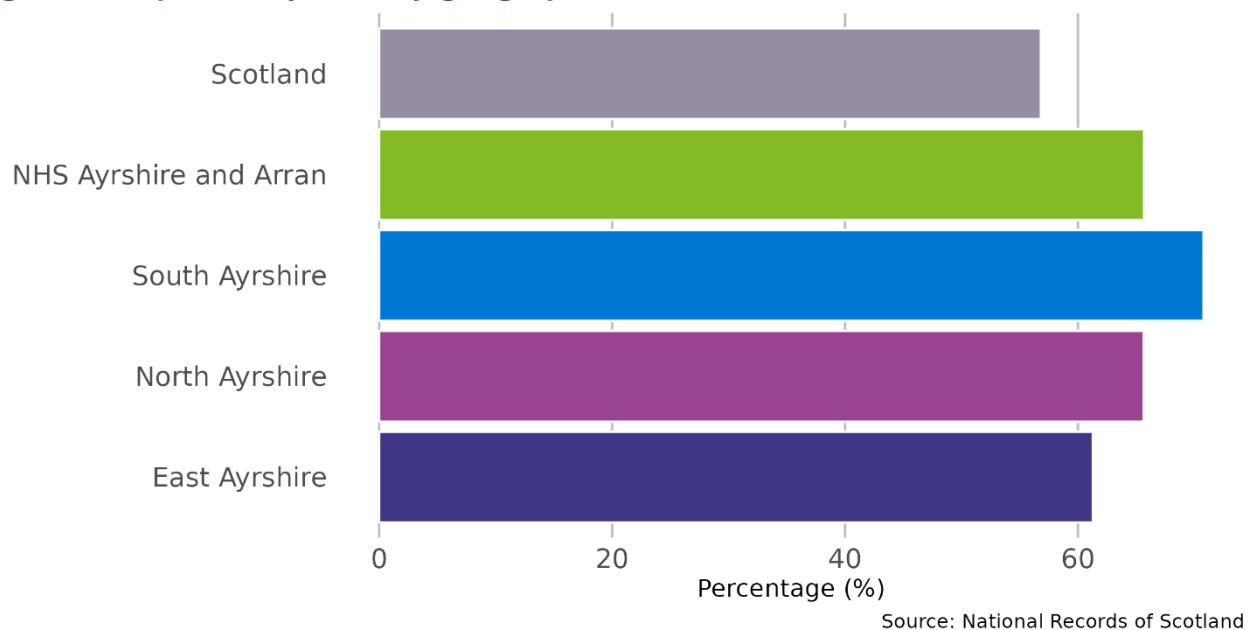
Figure 4: Projected change in population structure from 2023 to 2028.



Dependency Ratio

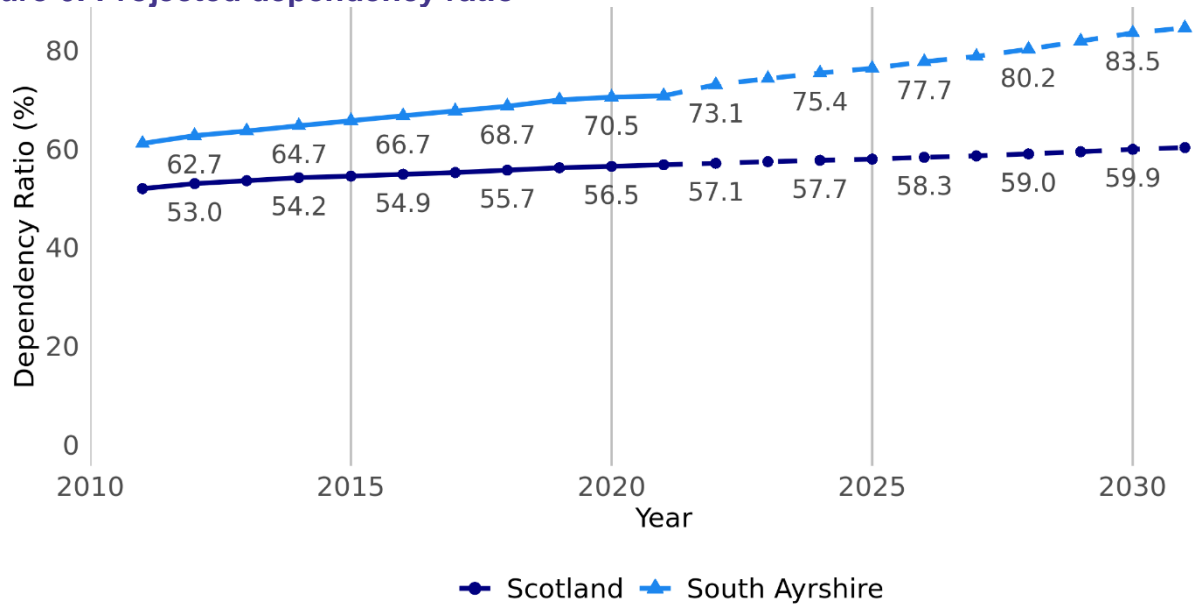
The dependency ratio is the number of people aged 0-15 and 65+ as a percentage of those aged 16-65. For South Ayrshire, the figure was 70.8% for the most recent year.

Figure 5: Dependency ratio by geographical area, 2021



The chart below shows the projected change in the dependency ratio in the future. For South Ayrshire, the projected figure for 2031 is 84.6%. As shown in Figure 4, this is due to the expected increase in the older population with a decrease in the younger population.

Figure 6: Projected dependency ratio



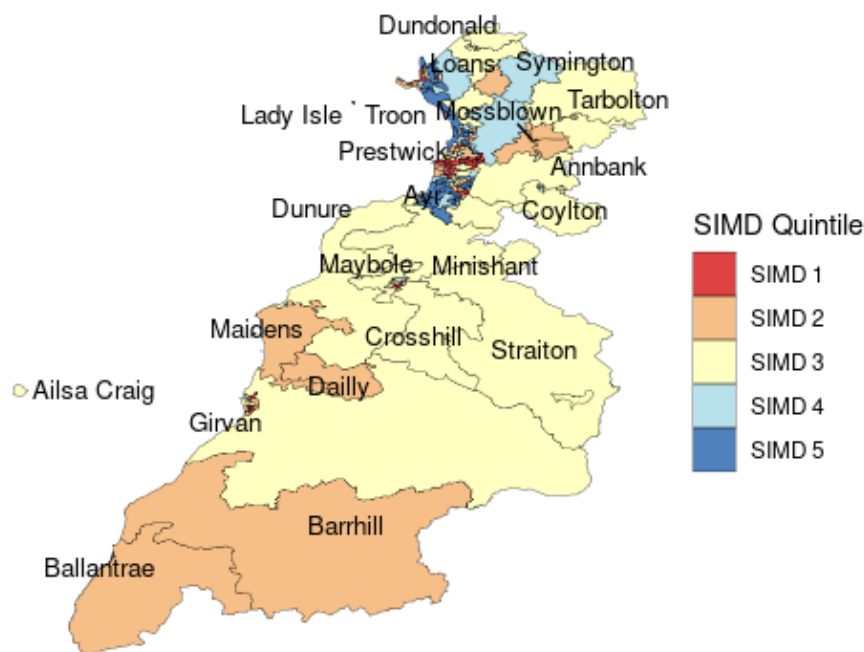
Source: National Records of Scotland

Deprivation

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

Of the 2021 population in South Ayrshire, **16.7%** live in the most deprived Quintile (SIMD 1), and **19.6%** live in the least deprived Quintile (SIMD 5).

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



Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

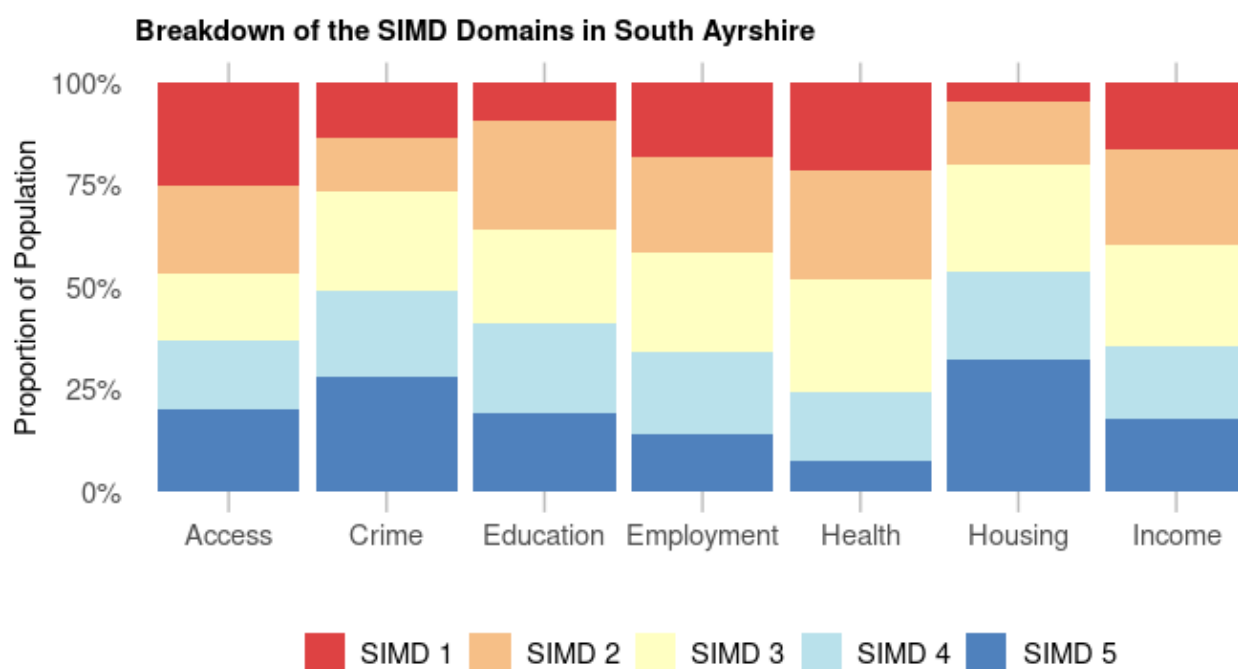
Table 1 details the percentage of the locality's 2016 population living in the 2016 SIMD Quintiles, the percentage of the 2021 population living in the 2020 SIMD Quintiles, and their difference for comparison. Figure 8 then breaks down SIMD by domain in South Ayrshire.

Table 1: Percentage of the South Ayrshire population living in the 2016 and 2020 SIMD Datazone Quintiles in 2016 and 2021 respectively.

Quintile	Percent of 2016 Population (SIMD 2016 Ranking)	Percent of 2021 Population (SIMD 2020 Ranking)	Difference
SIMD 1	17.5%	16.7%	-0.8%
SIMD 2	27.1%	24.9%	-2.2%
SIMD 3	21.3%	22.8%	1.5%
SIMD 4	13.6%	15.9%	2.4%
SIMD 5	20.5%	19.6%	-0.9%

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

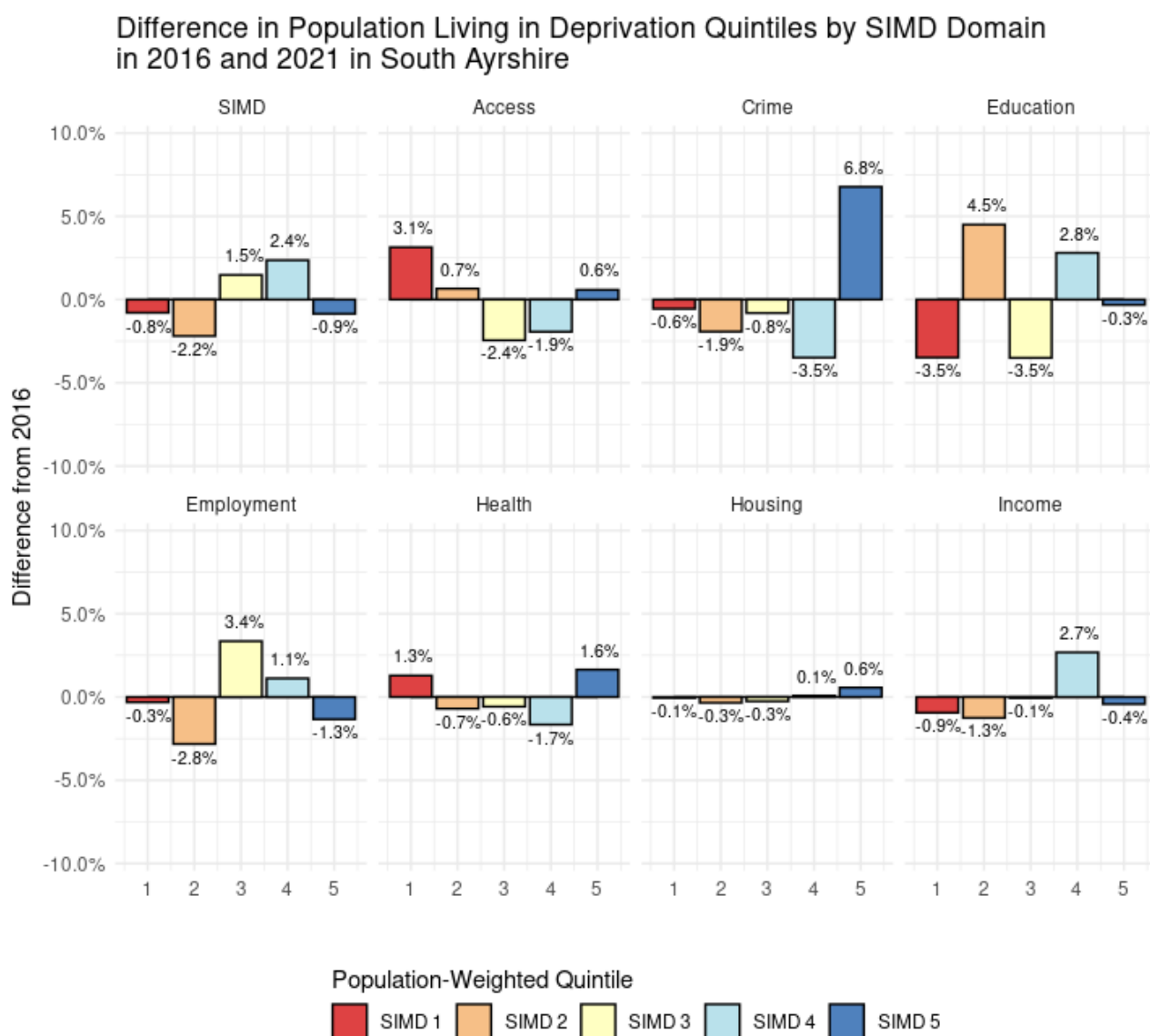
Figure 8: Proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile by domain in 2021.



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

Figure 9 presents a comparison between the 2016 SIMD ranking applied to 2016 population estimates, and the more recent 2020 SIMD ranking applied to 2021 population estimates. The percentages of the population living within each SIMD quintile by domain were calculated using the 2016 and 2020 SIMD datazone classifications respectively. The differences in these percentages are plotted in Figure 6. Negative values on the y-axis indicate a decrease in percent of the population living within a quintile, while positive values indicate an increase in percent of the population living within a quintile. **Please note that quintiles have been weighted by the Scottish population so, any local changes in SIMD quintile do not necessarily indicate a difference in deprivation, but rather a difference in deprivation in comparison to the rest of Scotland.**

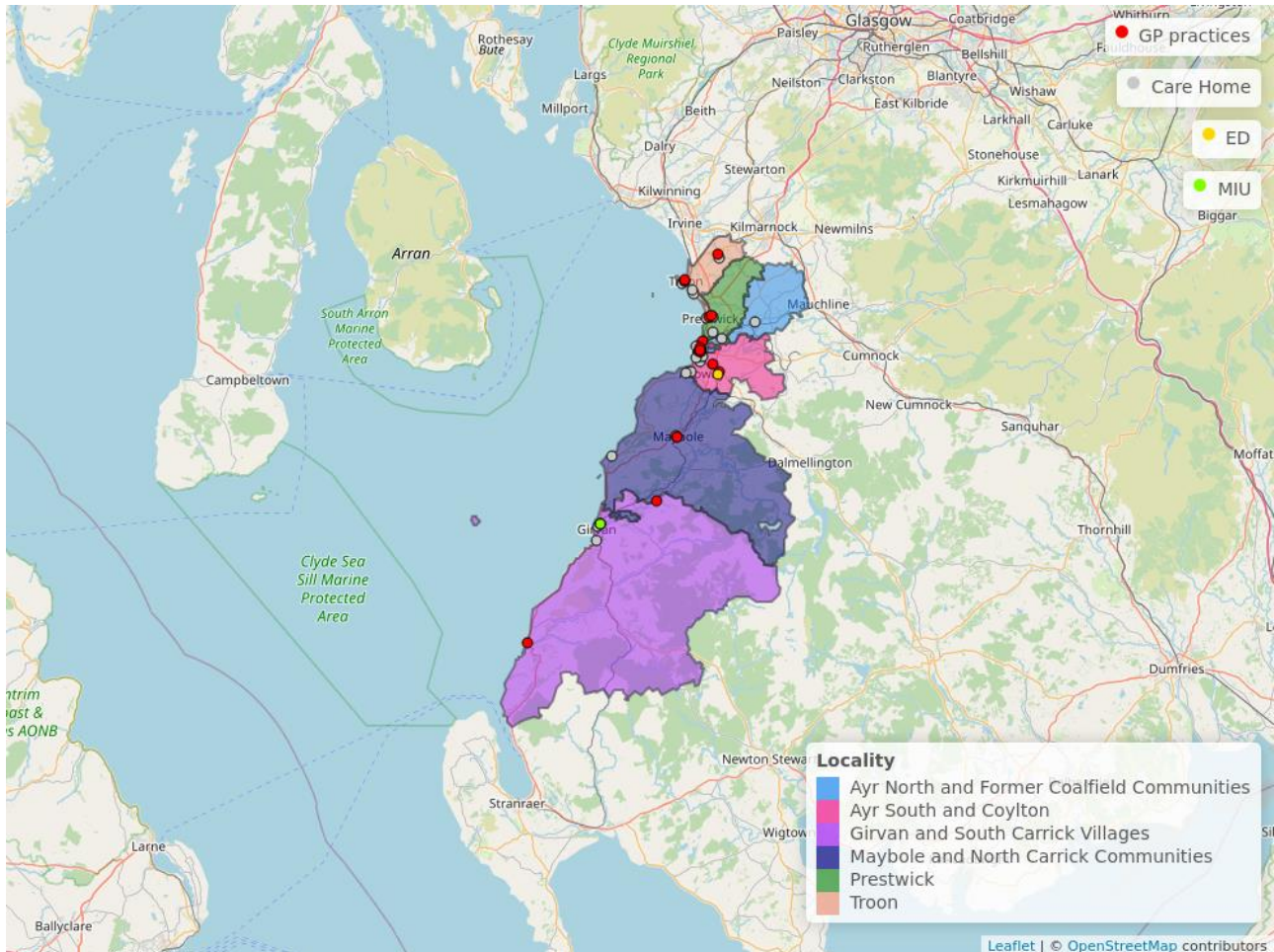
Figure 9: Percentage population in 2016 and 2021 living in the 2016 and the 2020 SIMD quintiles by domain.



Source: Scottish Government, National Records Scotland

Services

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



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

Table 2: 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	26
	Other	14

In 2017, 16.9% of the population of South Ayrshire lived in the 15% most 'access deprived' areas ³.

Housing

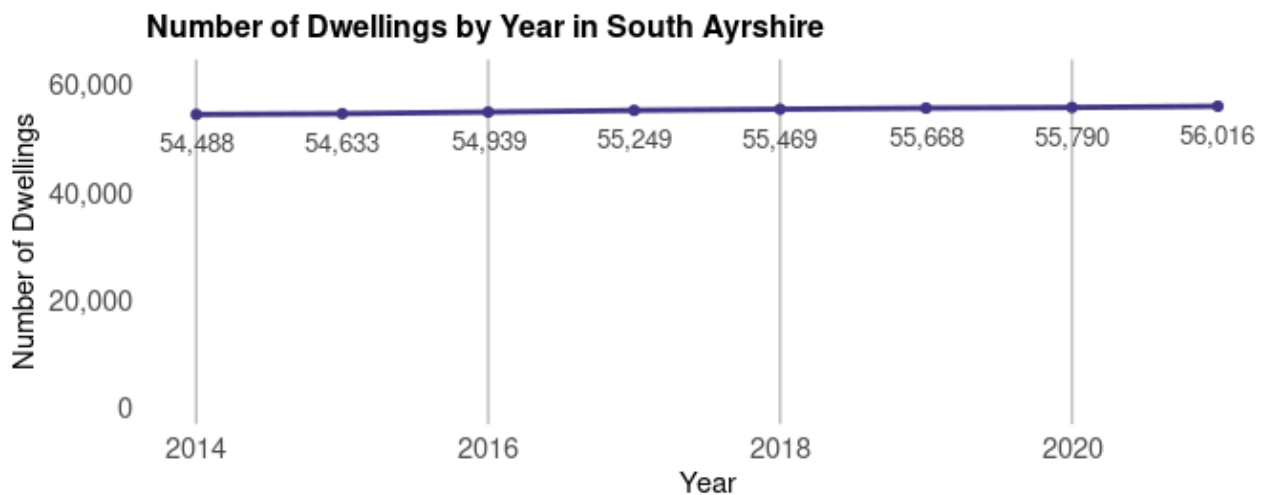
Summary

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

- **56,016** dwellings, of which: **95.9%** were occupied and **0.9%** were second homes.
- **36.6%** of dwellers received a single occupant council tax discount, and **1.1%** were exempt from council tax entirely.
- **51.6%** 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 from 2014 to 2021.

Figure 11: Number of dwellings time trend.



Source: Council Tax billing system (via NRS)

Of the total number of dwellings in 2021, 36.6% (20,507 households) were occupied by an individual receiving a single occupant council tax discount. Furthermore, 1.1% (636 households) were occupied and exempt from council tax.

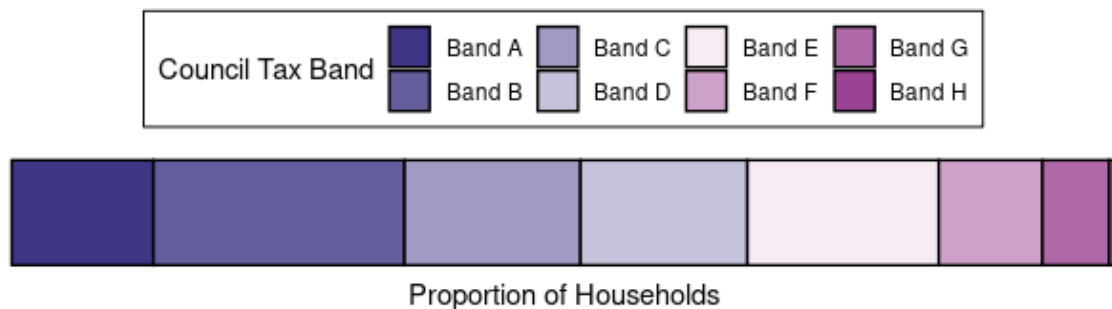
There were 505 dwellings classed as a second home in 2021, these dwellings made up 0.9% of the households in South Ayrshire.

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

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

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

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

Figure 12: Breakdown of households by council tax band for South Ayrshire in 2021.

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

Table 4: Percentage of households by council tax band for South Ayrshire in 2021.

Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Percent of households	12.80%	22.80%	16.00%	15.10%	17.30%	9.40%	6.00%	0.54%

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

General Health

Summary

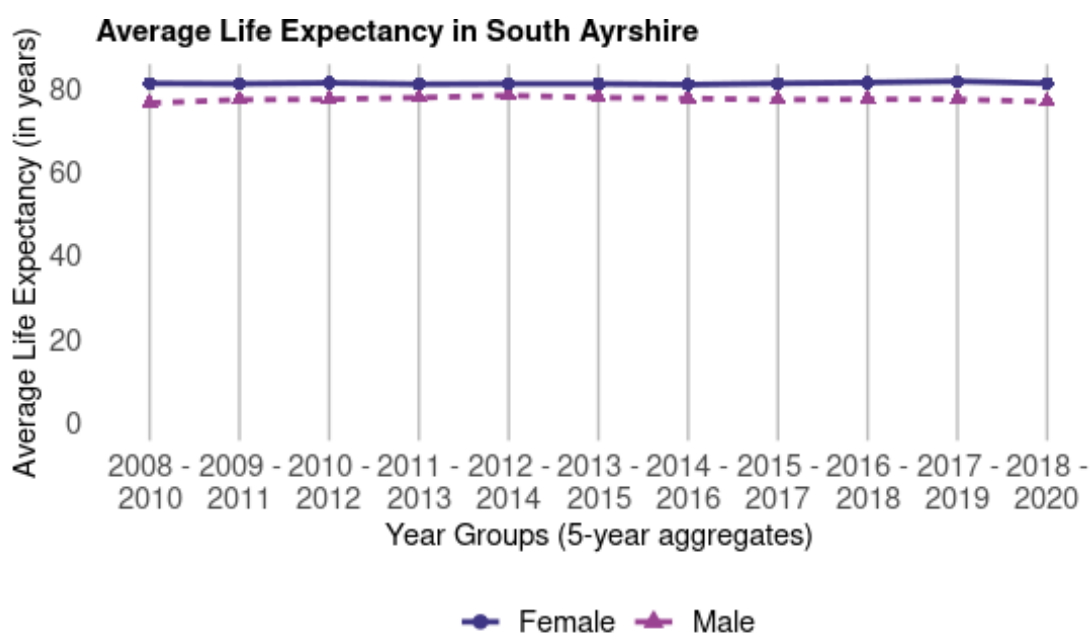
For the most recent time period available³, South Ayrshire HSCP had:

- An average life expectancy of **76.7** years for males and **81.1** years for females, compared to the national average of 76.8 and 81 years of age respectively.
- A death rate for ages 15 to 44 of **145** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (117 deaths per 100,000)⁴.
- **28.7%** of the locality's population with at least one long-term physical health condition. This is higher than Scotland (21.7%).
- A cancer registration rate of **596** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 625 in Scotland), and an early deaths (<75 years) from cancer rate of **143** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 153 in Scotland)⁴.
- **22%** of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis. This is a larger proportion than Scotland (19.3%).

Life Expectancy

In the latest time period available from 2018 - 2020 (5-year aggregate), the average life expectancy in South Ayrshire locality was 76.7 years of age for men, and 81.1 years of age for women. A 10-year time trend can be seen in figure 13.

Figure 13: 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.

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

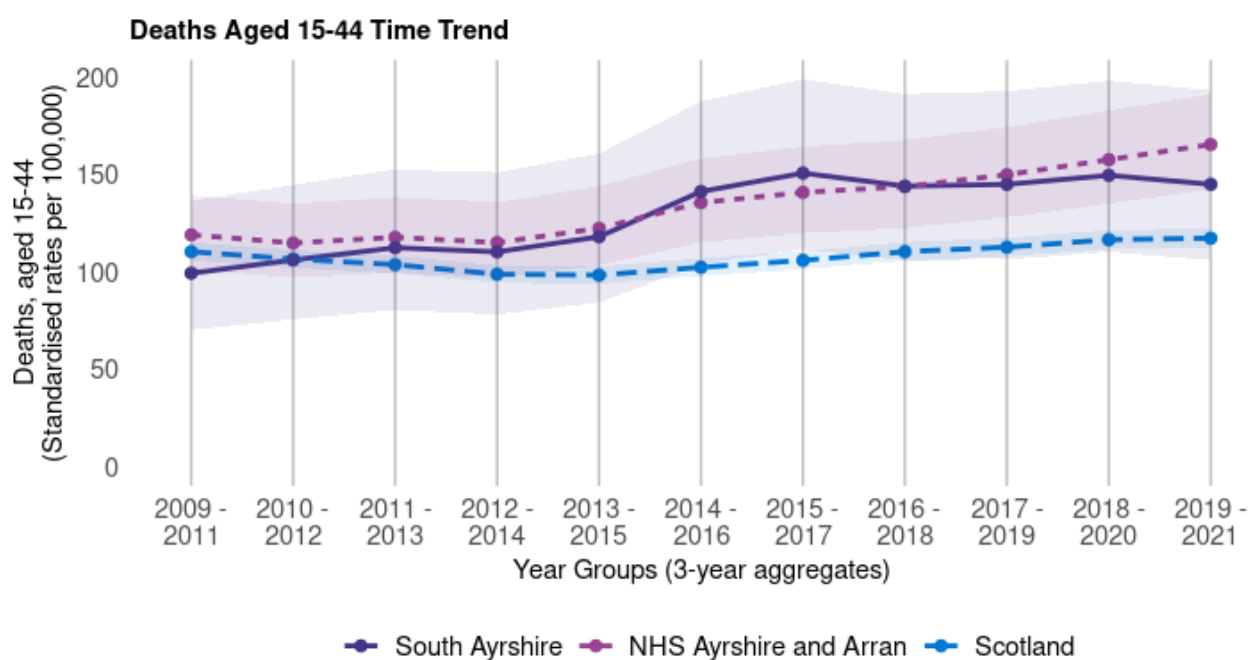
Sex	South Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Female	81.1	80.3	81.0
Male	76.7	75.7	76.8

Source: ScotPHO

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. In the most recent aggregate time period available (2019 - 2021), the mortality rate in South Ayrshire HSCP was **145** deaths per 100,000 population.

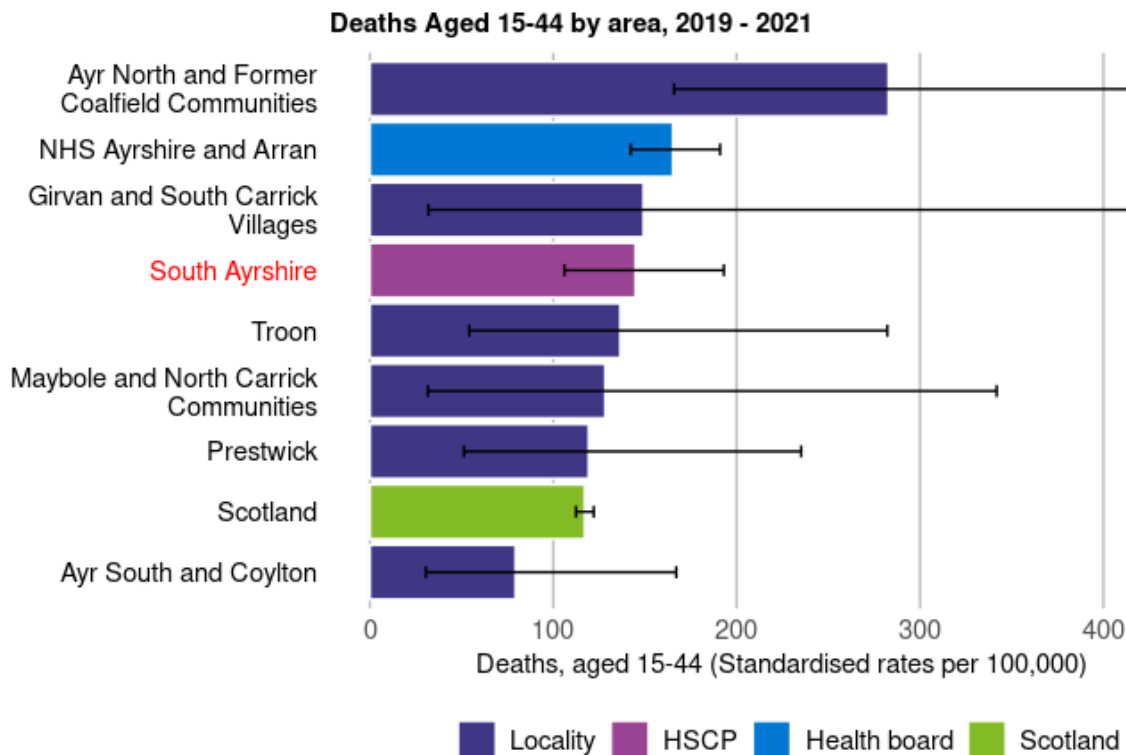
Figure 14: Deaths aged 15-44 years by geographical area and over time.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 15 provides comparisons of deaths at ages 15-44 between South Ayrshire HSCP and Scotland. In 2019 - 2021, South Ayrshire had a higher rate than the rest of Scotland (145 compared to 117 deaths per 100,000).

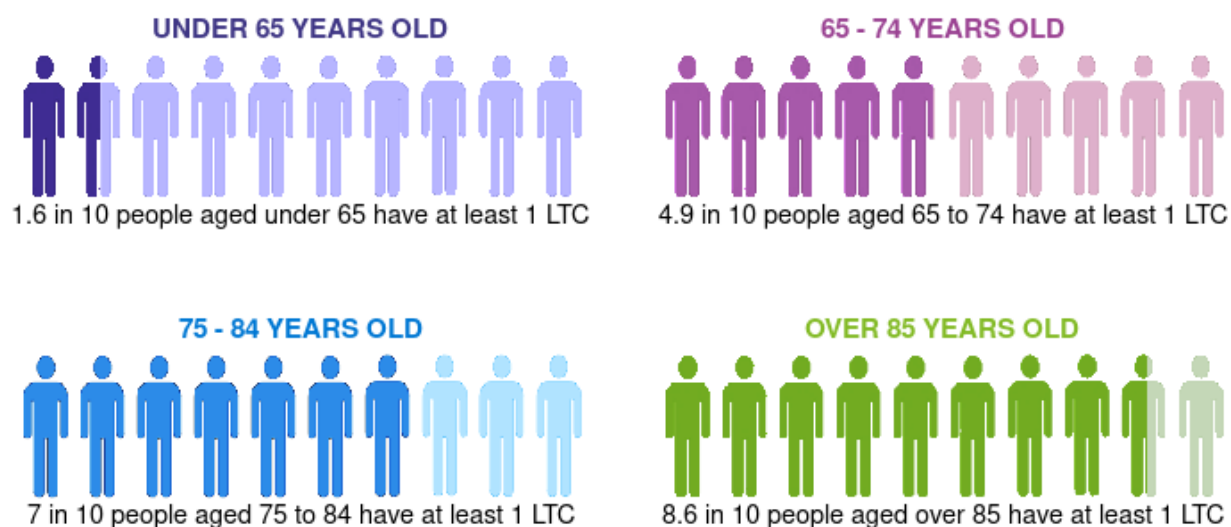
Figure 15: Deaths at ages 15-44 by area for the latest time period available.



Source: ScotPHO

Long-Term Physical Health Conditions and Multimorbidity

In the financial year 2020/21, in South Ayrshire HSCP, it is estimated that **28.7%** of the population had at least one physical long-term condition (LTC). These include: cardiovascular, neurodegenerative, and respiratory conditions, as well as other organ conditions (namely liver disease and renal failure), arthritis, cancer, diabetes, and epilepsy. *Please note that estimates for this section are based on people who had contact with NHS services - see footnotes for further information and caveats on identifying LTCs.⁵*



The co-occurrence of two or more conditions, known as multimorbidity, is broken down in table 6, distinguishing between age groups. Overall, **3.8%** of those under the age of 65 have more than one LTC, compared to **37%** of those aged over 65.

Table 6: Multimorbidity of physical long-term conditions by age group in 2020/21.

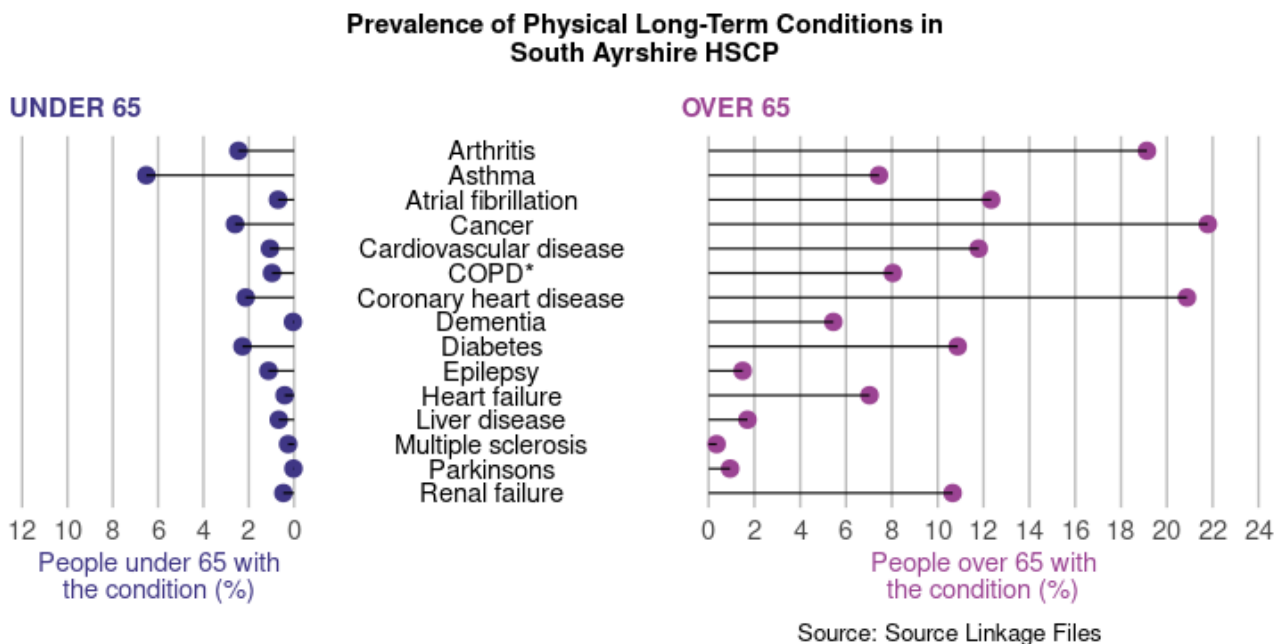
	Proportion over 65 (%)	Proportion under 65 (%)
1 LTC	25.0	12.6
2 LTCs	16.1	2.6
3 LTCs	9.8	0.8
4 or more LTCs	11.1	0.4

Source: Source Linkage Files

Most common physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)

Below is a breakdown of the physical LTCs, for the financial year 2020/21. Figure 16 shows the prevalence of different LTCs in each age group in South Ayrshire HSCP, and Table 7 illustrates the top 5 physical LTCs across all ages at partnership and Scotland level.

Figure 16: Percentage people with each physical LTC, split by age group.



*COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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

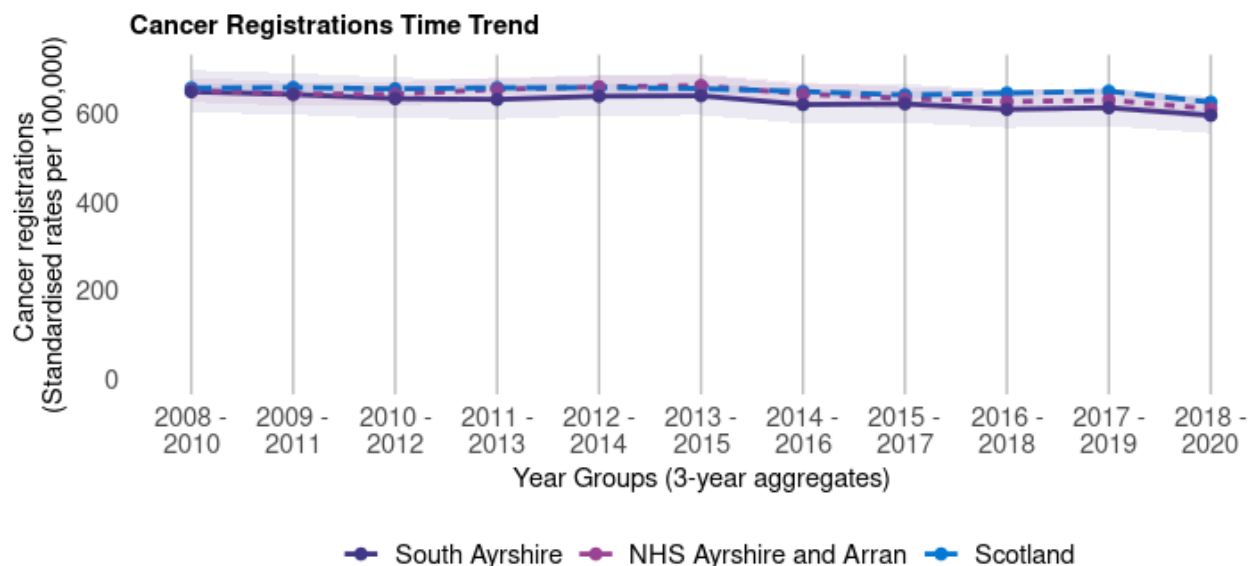
Top 5 Physical Long-Term Conditions	
	South Ayrshire HSCP
1	Cancer 7.79%
2	Coronary heart disease 7.2%
3	Arthritis 6.96%
4	Asthma 6.77%
5	Diabetes 4.6%
	Scotland
1	Arthritis 5.75%
2	Cancer 5.32%
3	Coronary heart disease 4.93%
4	Asthma 4.72%
5	Diabetes 3.38%

Source: Source Linkage Files

Cancer

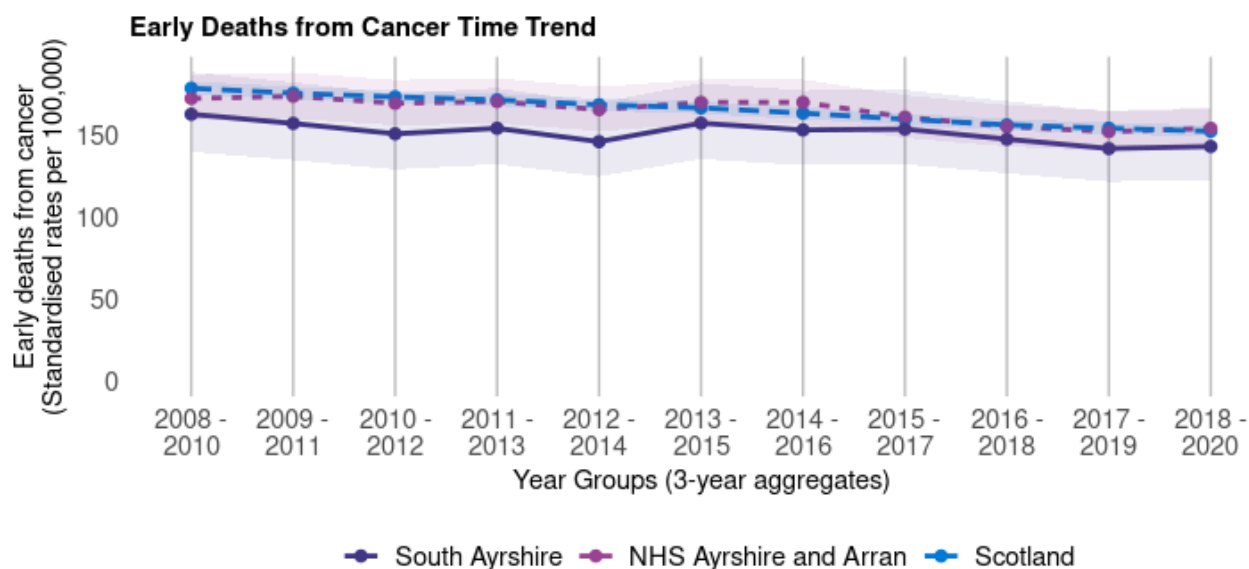
For the period 2018 - 2020, there were **819** new cancer registrations per year on average (**596** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population) in South Ayrshire HSCP. For the period 2018 - 2020, there were also **143** early deaths per 100,000 from cancer in the locality, this is a **12.1%** decrease compared to the rate 10 years prior.

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



Source: ScotPHO

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



Source: ScotPHO

Hospitalisations by condition

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

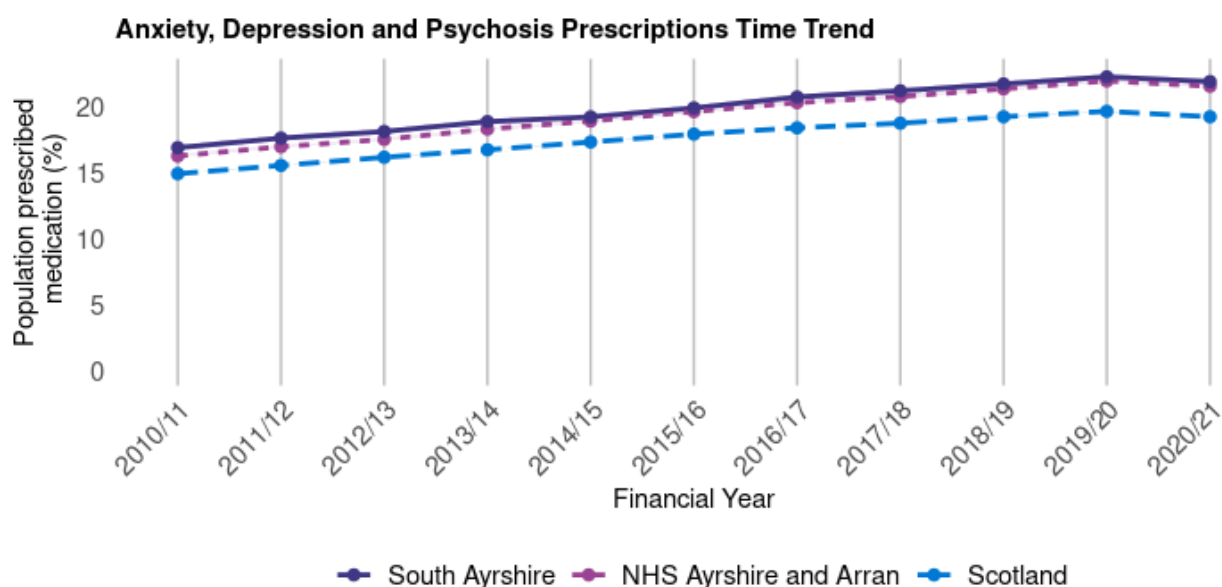
Table 8: Patient hospitalisations by condition and geographical area, age-sex standardised rates per 100,000^{3,4}.

Disease	Latest time period	South Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Asthma	2018/19 - 2020/21	105.9	106.3	75.8
COPD	2018/19 - 2020/21	258.7	295.8	230.9
Coronary Heart Disease	2019/20 - 2021/22	497.3	454.5	341.6

Anxiety, Depression, and Psychosis prescriptions

In 2020/21, **22%** of people were prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis in South Ayrshire HSCP. This is a **29.6% increase** from the rate 10 years prior in 2010/11.

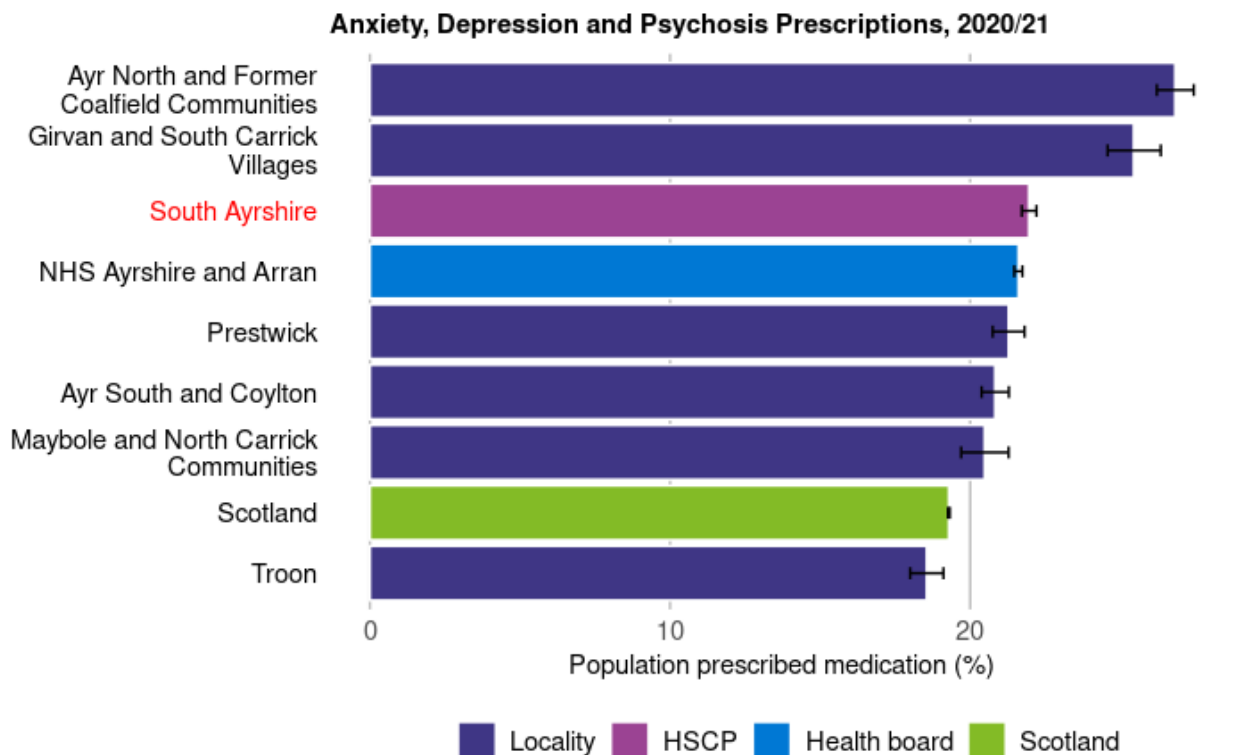
Figure 19: Anxiety, depression, and psychosis prescriptions over time and by geographical area.



Source: ScotPHO

In 2020/21, South Ayrshire had a larger proportion of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, and psychosis compared to the rest of Scotland (22% compared to 19.3%).

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



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 deaths 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 period available³, South Ayrshire had:

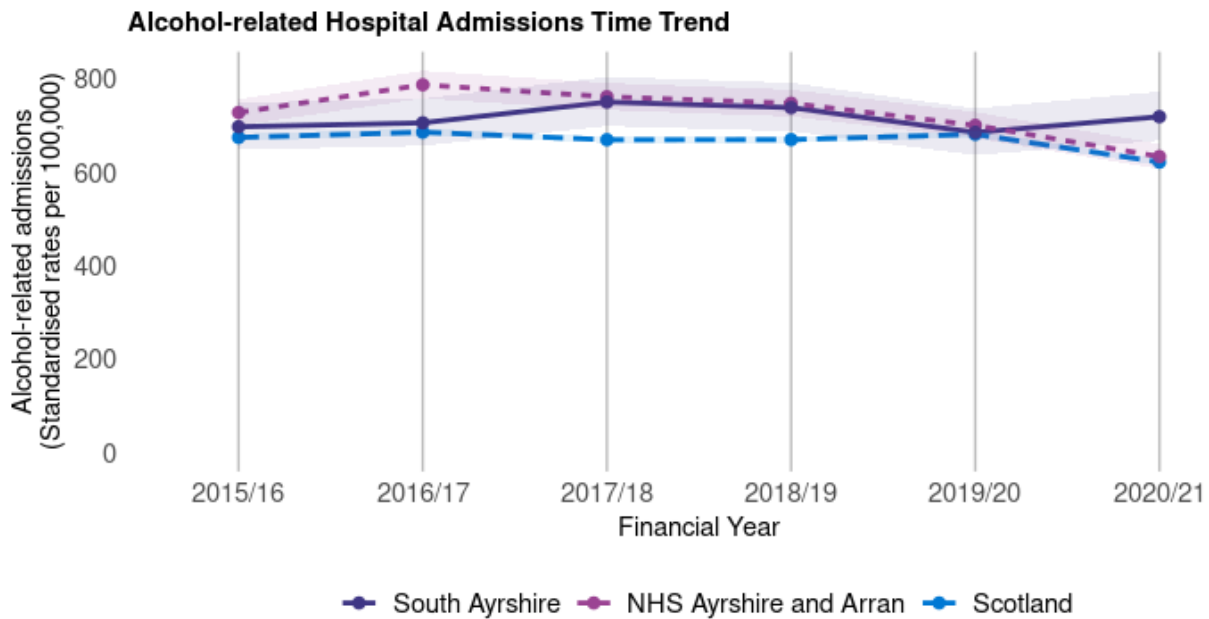
- **719** alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (621 admissions per 100,000)⁴.
- **14.9** alcohol-specific deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (20.8 deaths per 100,000)⁴.
- **335** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (221 admissions per 100,000)⁴.
- **66.5%** uptake of bowel screening among eligible population, compared to 64.2% in Scotland.

Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions

In 2020/21, the rate of alcohol-related admissions was **719** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population in South Ayrshire. This is a 3.1% increase overall since 2015/16. Figure 21 shows a trend of alcohol-related hospital admissions for South Ayrshire HSCP compared with NHS Ayrshire and Arran, NHS Ayrshire and Arran, NHS Ayrshire and Arran, NHS Ayrshire and Arran, NHS Ayrshire and Arran and Scotland from financial year 2015/16 to 2020/21.

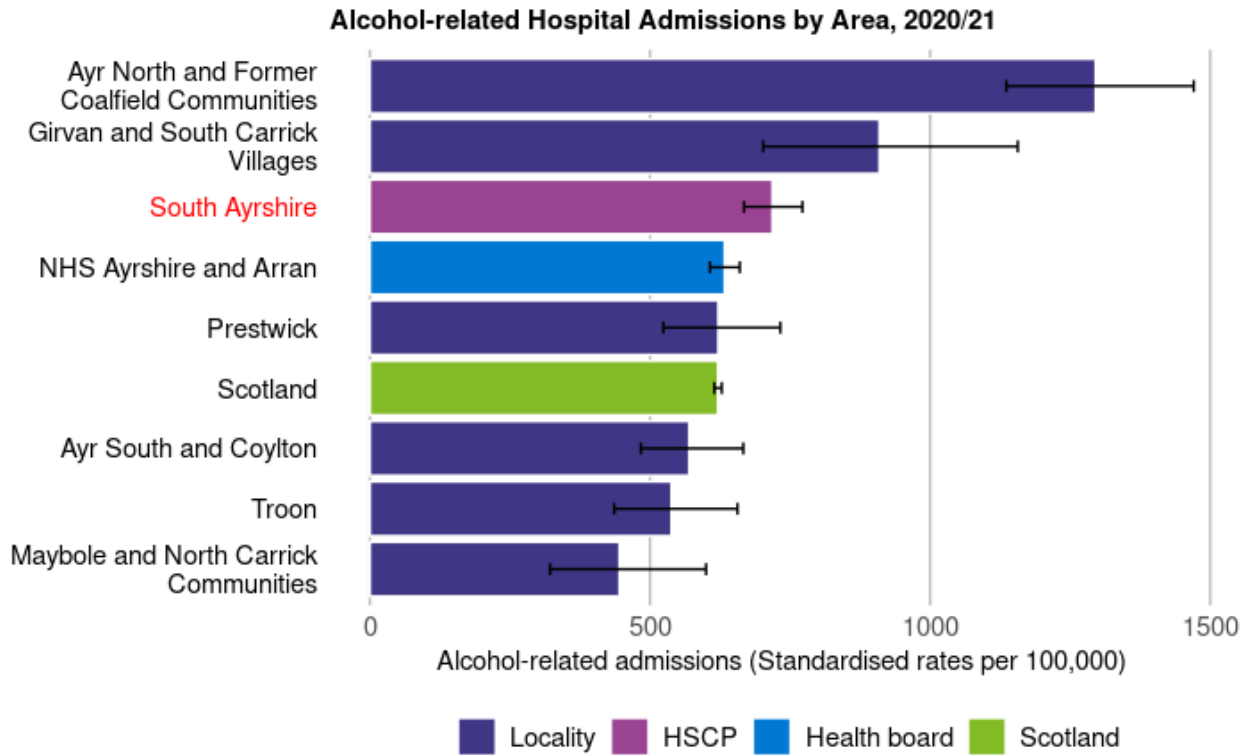
Figure 22 then compares different areas. This bar chart shows that in 2020/21, South Ayrshire HSCP had a higher alcohol-related hospital admissions rate compared to Scotland (719 and 621 admissions respectively).

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



Source: ScotPHO

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

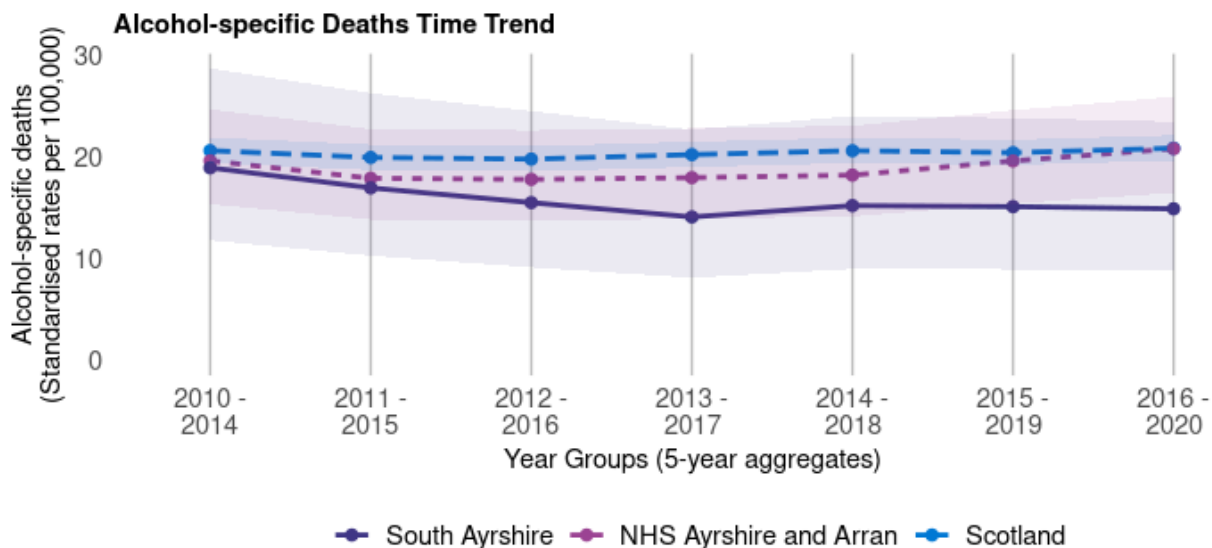


Source: ScotPHO

Alcohol-Specific Deaths

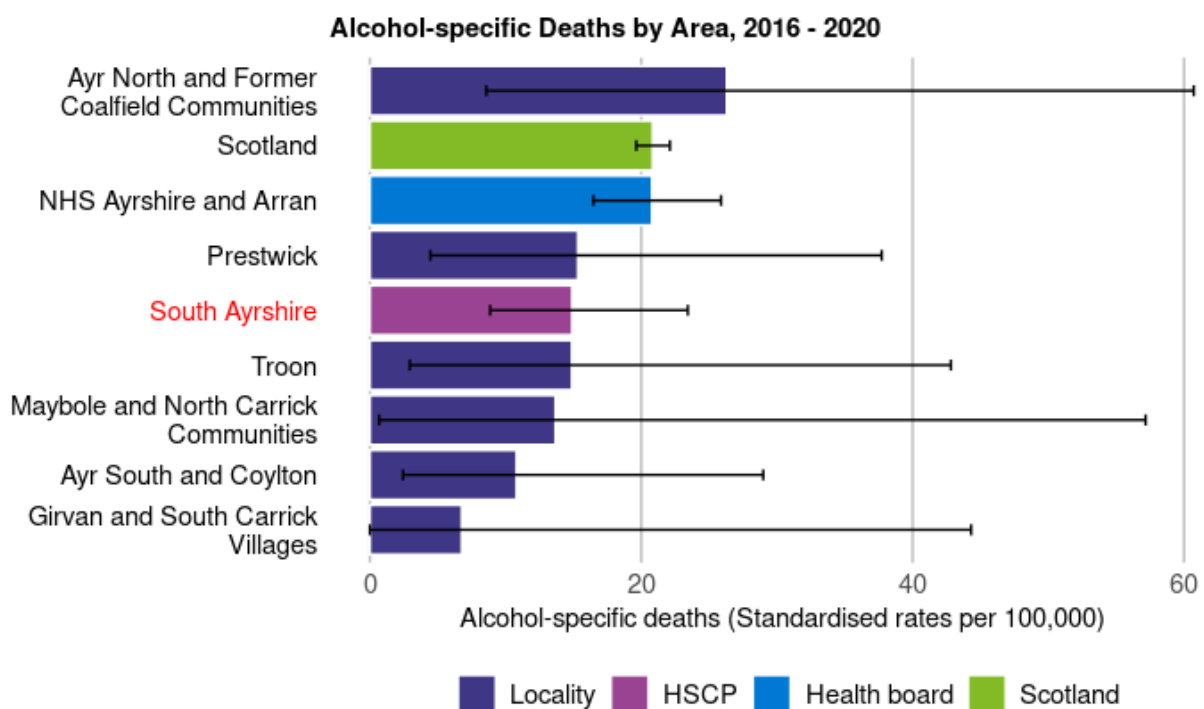
Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available as 5-year aggregates. In South Ayrshire, the latest rate of alcohol-specific deaths was **14.9** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is 21.2% lower than the rate in 2010 - 2014. Figure 24 also shows that the HSCP has a lower alcohol-specific death rate compared to Scotland overall (20.8 deaths per 100,000).

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



Source: ScotPHO

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



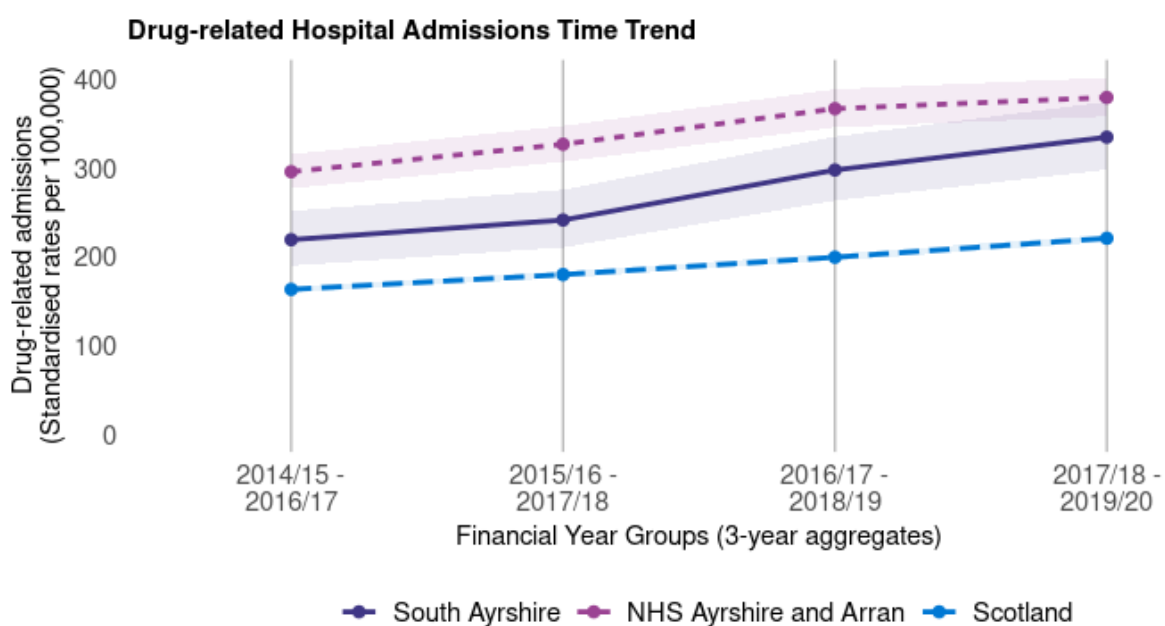
Source: ScotPHO

Drug-related Hospital Admissions

There were **335** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population⁴ in South Ayrshire HSCP in the time period 2017/18 - 2019/20 (3-year financial year aggregate). This is a 52.7% increase since 2014/15 - 2016/17. A trend of the change in drug-related hospital admissions for the HSCP and comparable areas is shown in figure 25 from 2014/15 - 2016/17 onwards.

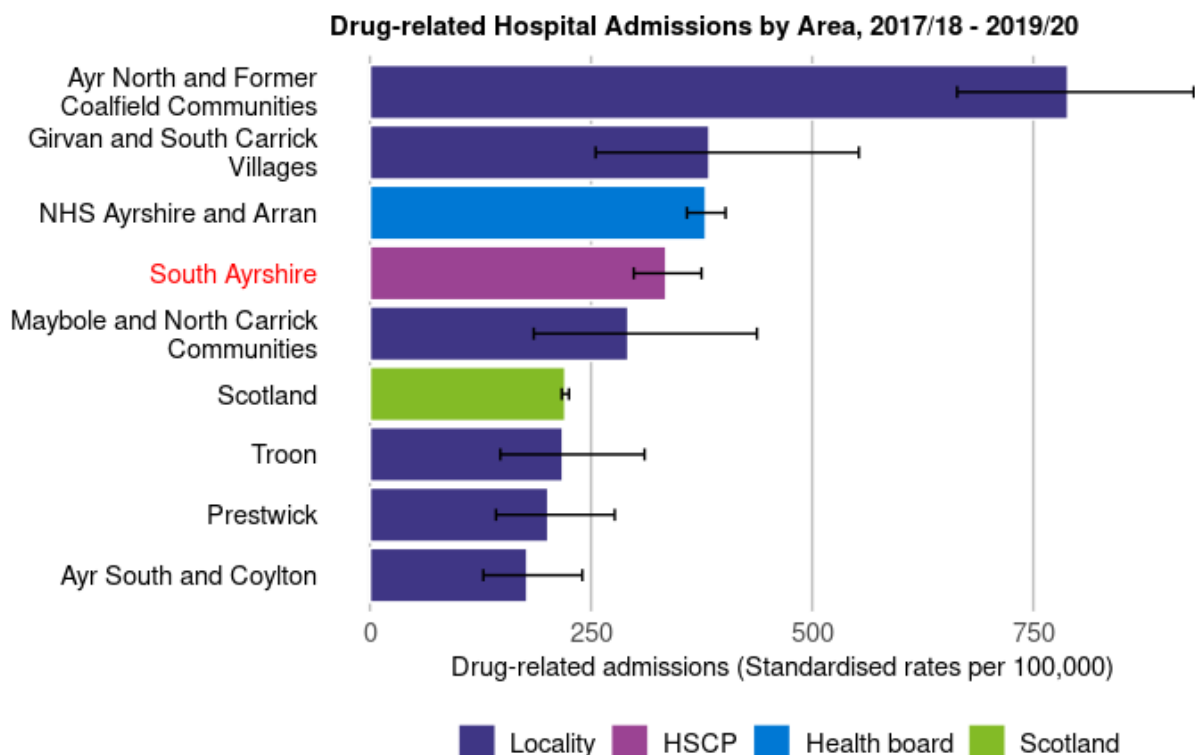
A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2017/18 - 2019/20 aggregated financial years) is available in figure 26. This shows South Ayrshire HSCP has a higher rate of drug-related hospital admissions than Scotland (221 admissions per 100,000).

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



Source: ScotPHO

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



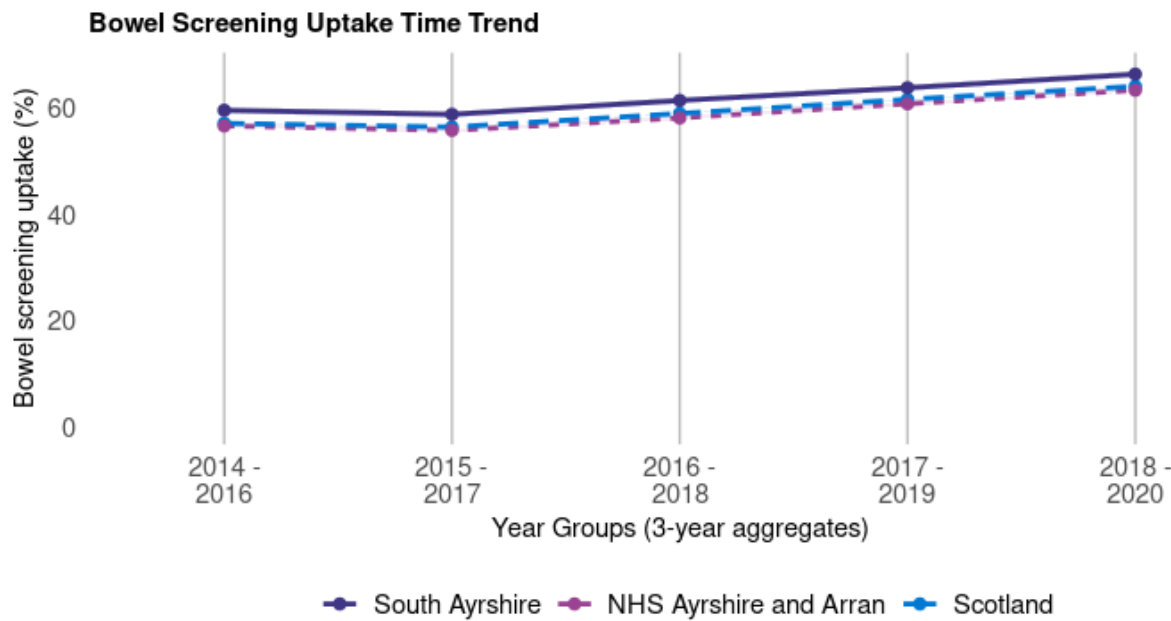
Source: ScotPHO

Bowel Screening Uptake

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

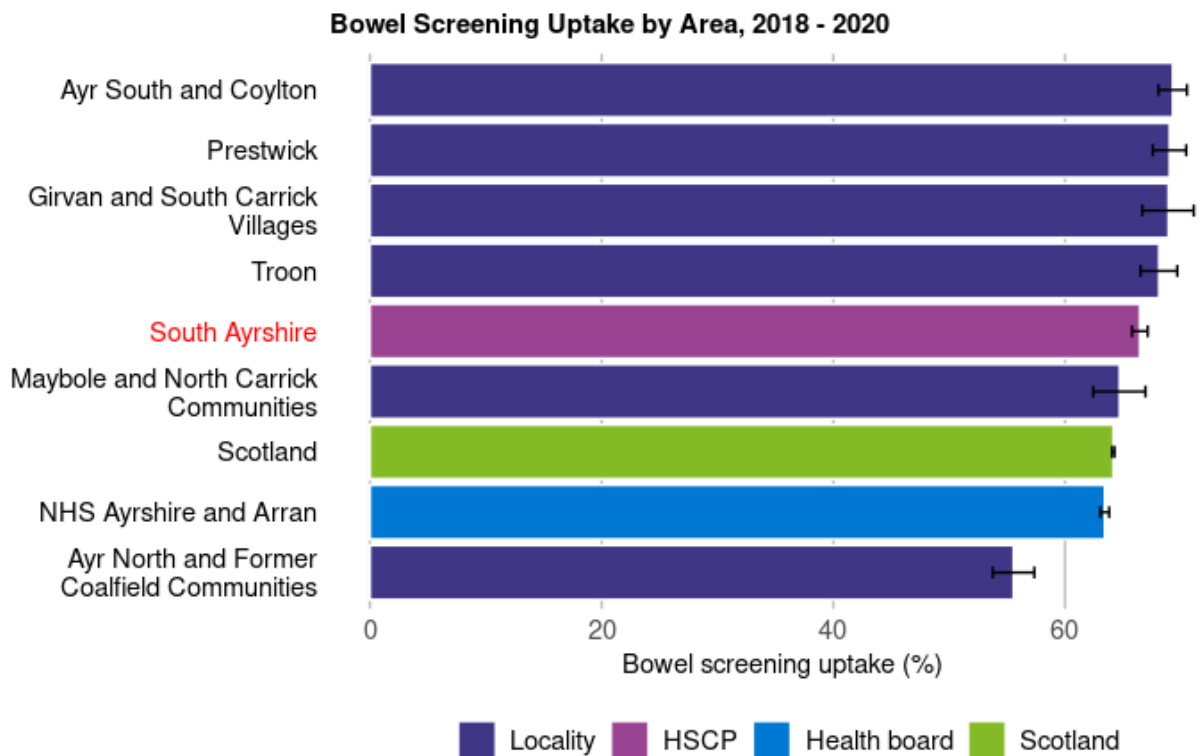
A trend of the percentage uptake of bowel screening among the eligible population is shown the HSCP and comparable areas. Data is presented as 3-year aggregates. The 2018 - 2020 uptake rate for South Ayrshire is **66.5%**. This is a 11.4% increase since 2014 - 2016. As can be seen in figure 27, in the latest estimate, the uptake in South Ayrshire was higher than the uptake in Scotland overall (64.2%).

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



Source: ScotPHO

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



Source: ScotPHO

Hospital and Community Care

Summary

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

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

- **14,250** emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 10,434 in Scotland.
- **106,991** unscheduled acute specialty bed days per 100,000 population, compared to 71,792 in Scotland.
- **25,374** A&E attendances per 100,000 population, compared to 25,791 in Scotland.
- **72,870** delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 40,774 in Scotland.
- **2,146** emergency hospital admissions from falls per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 2,281 in Scotland.
- **113.5** emergency readmissions (28 day) per 1,000 discharges, compared to 106.5 in Scotland.
- **2,229** potentially preventable hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 1,464 in Scotland.

Emergency Admissions

Figure 29: Emergency admissions by geographical area

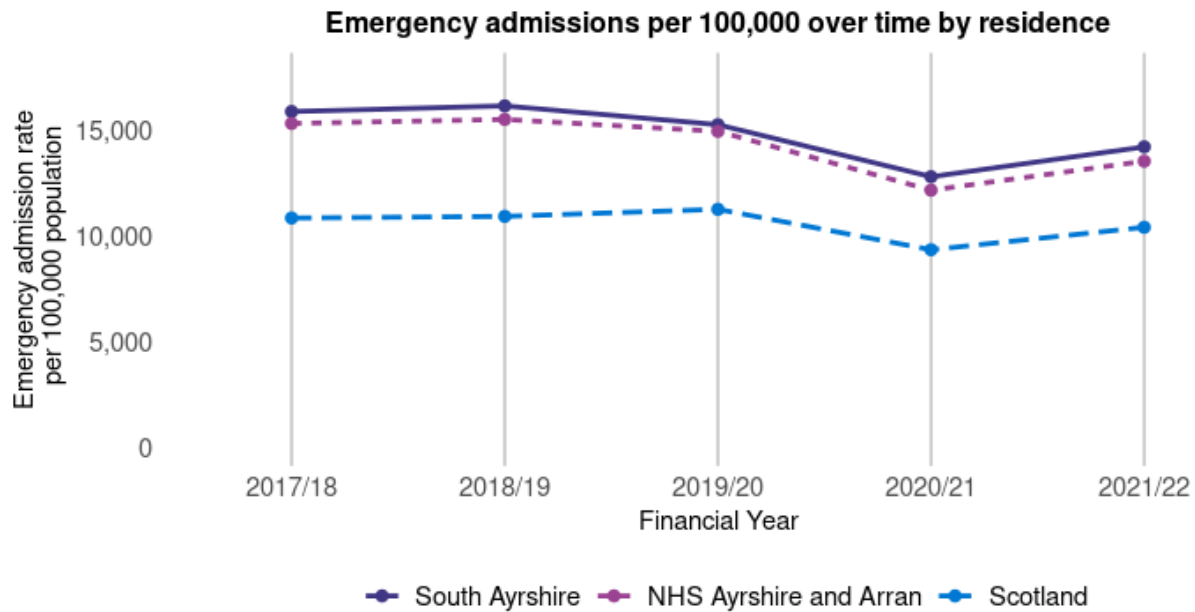
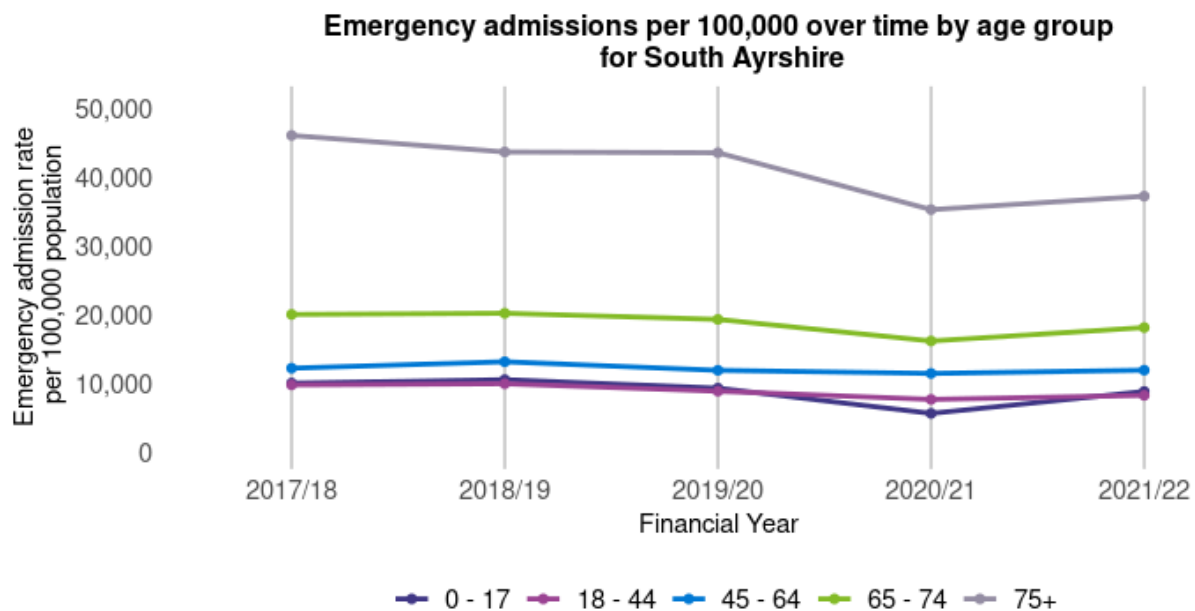


Figure 30: Emergency admissions by age group



Unscheduled Acute Bed Days

Figure 31: Unscheduled acute bed days by geographical area

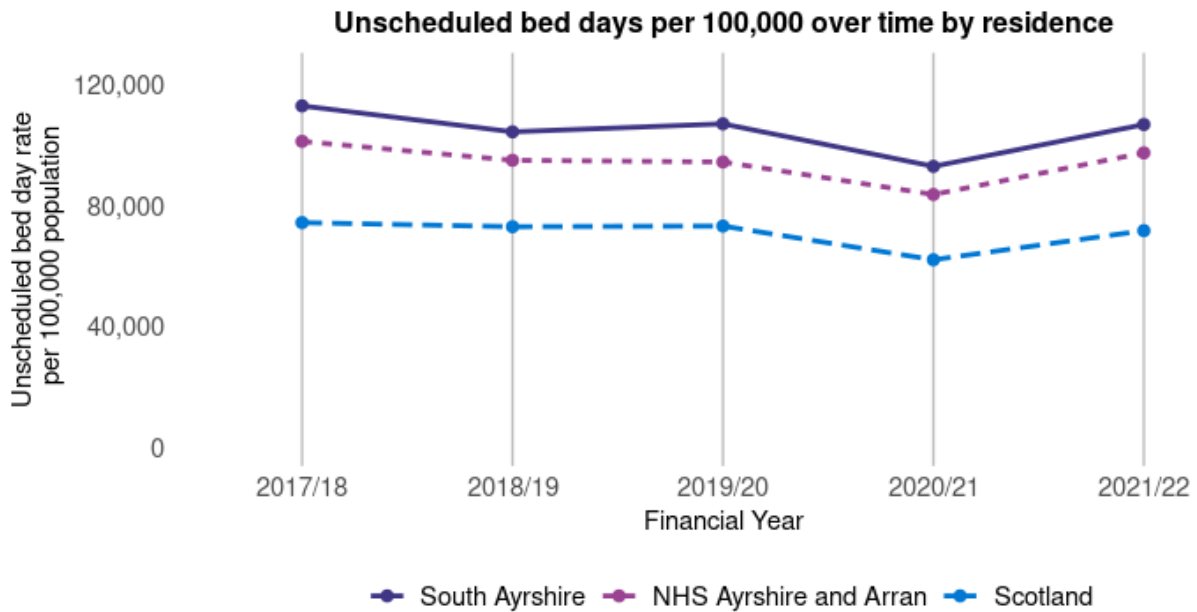
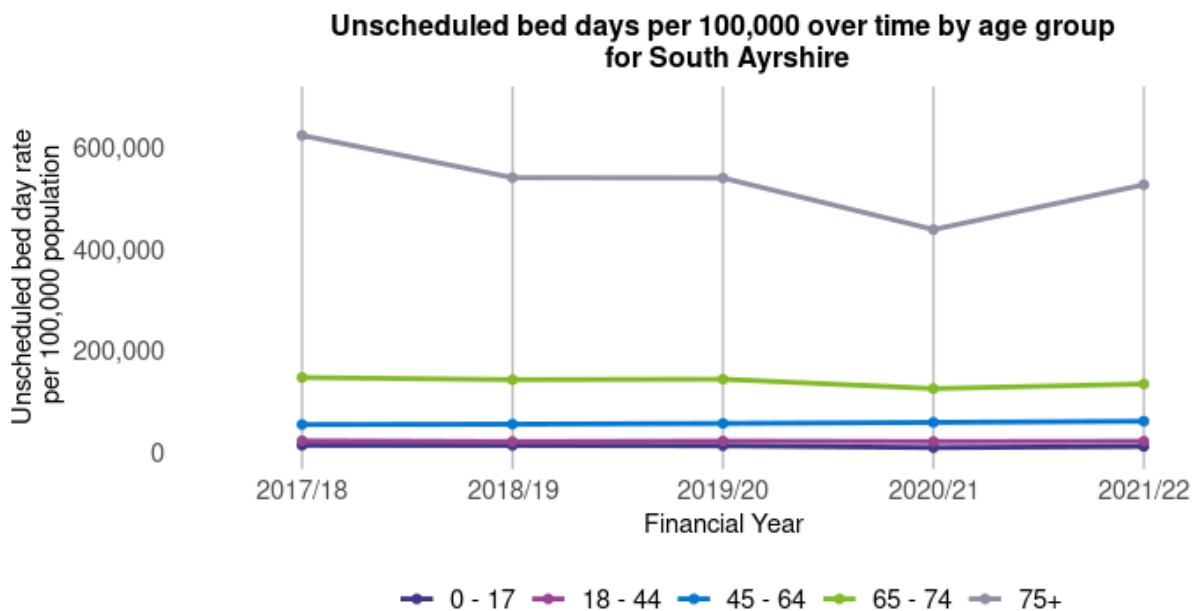
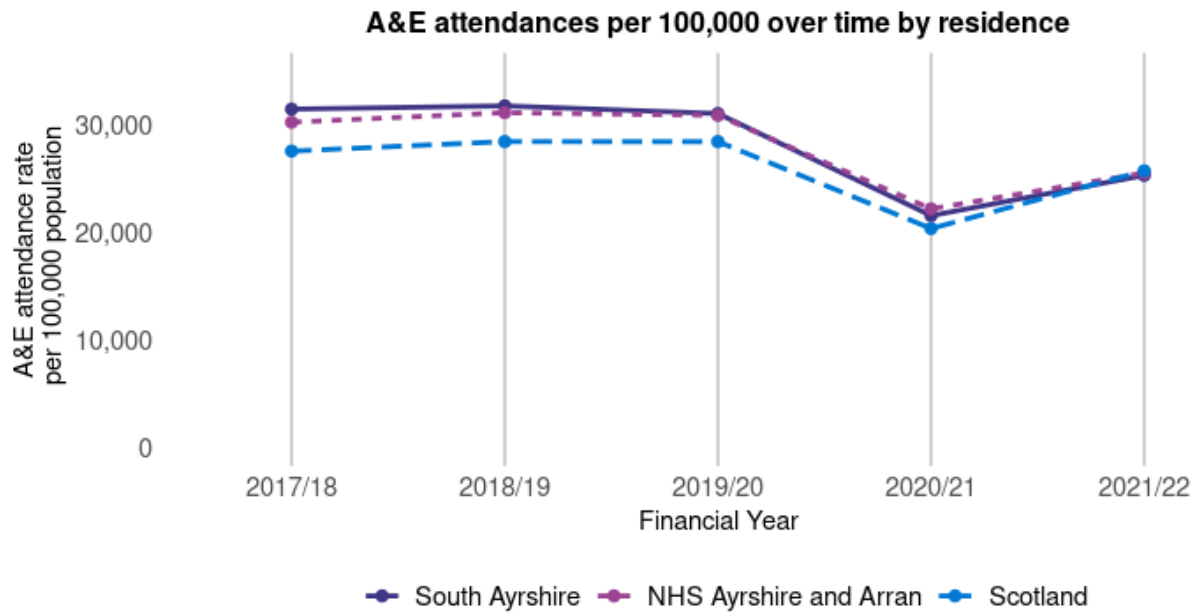


Figure 32: Unscheduled acute bed days by age group



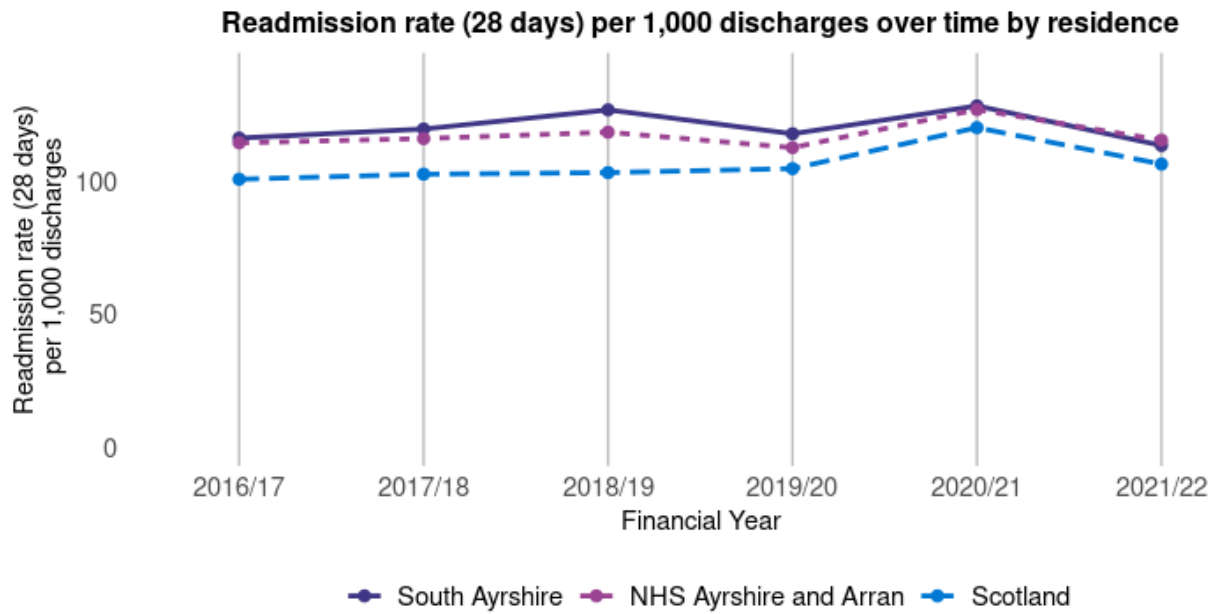
A&E Attendances

Figure 33: A&E attendances by geographical area



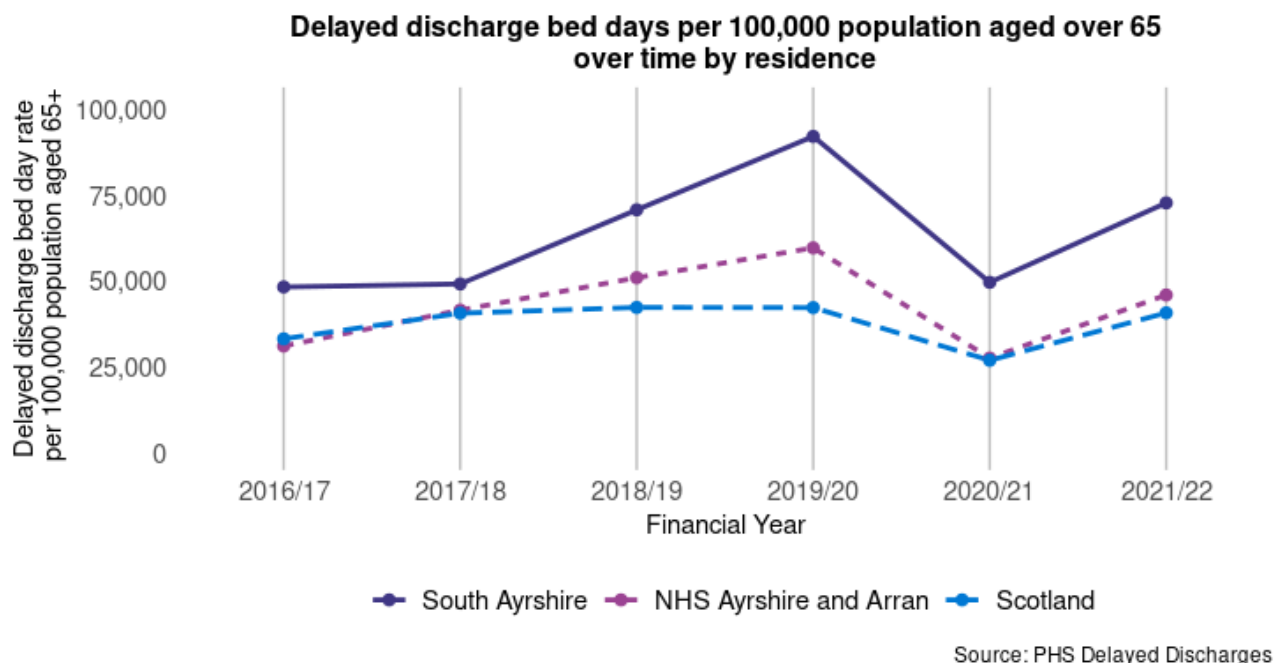
Emergency Readmissions (28 days)

Figure 34: Emergency readmissions (28 days) by geographical area



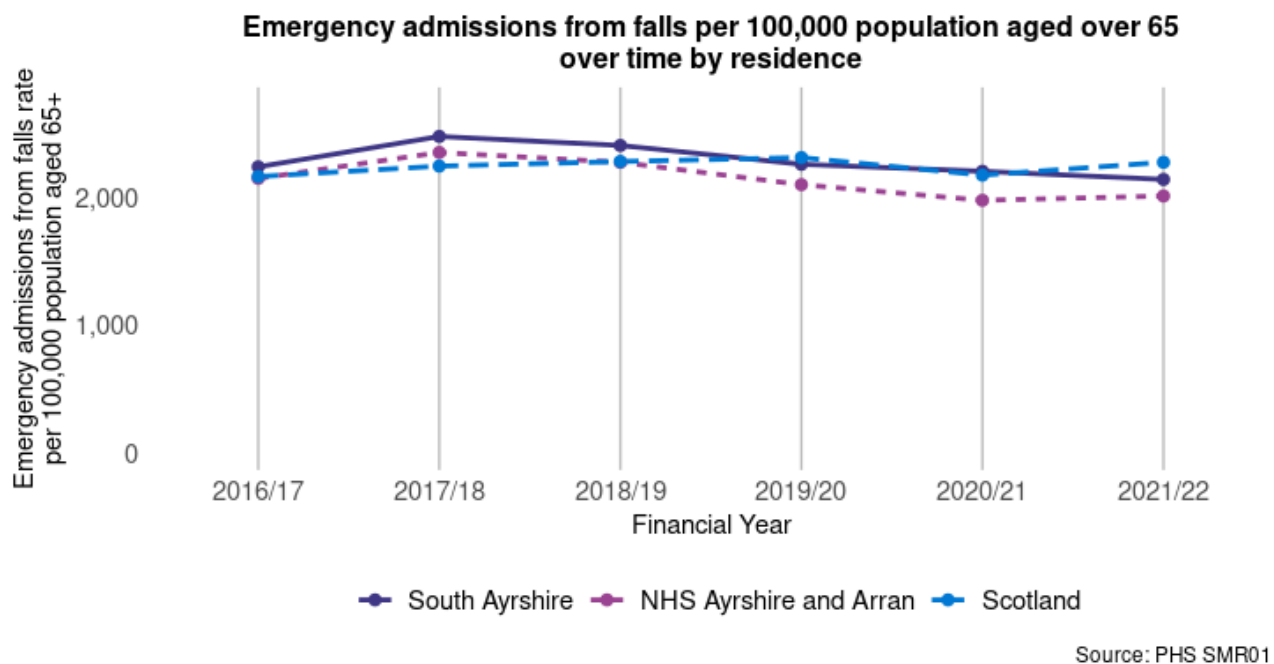
Delayed Discharge Bed Days

Figure 35: Delayed discharge bed days in population aged 65+ by geographical area



Emergency admissions from a fall

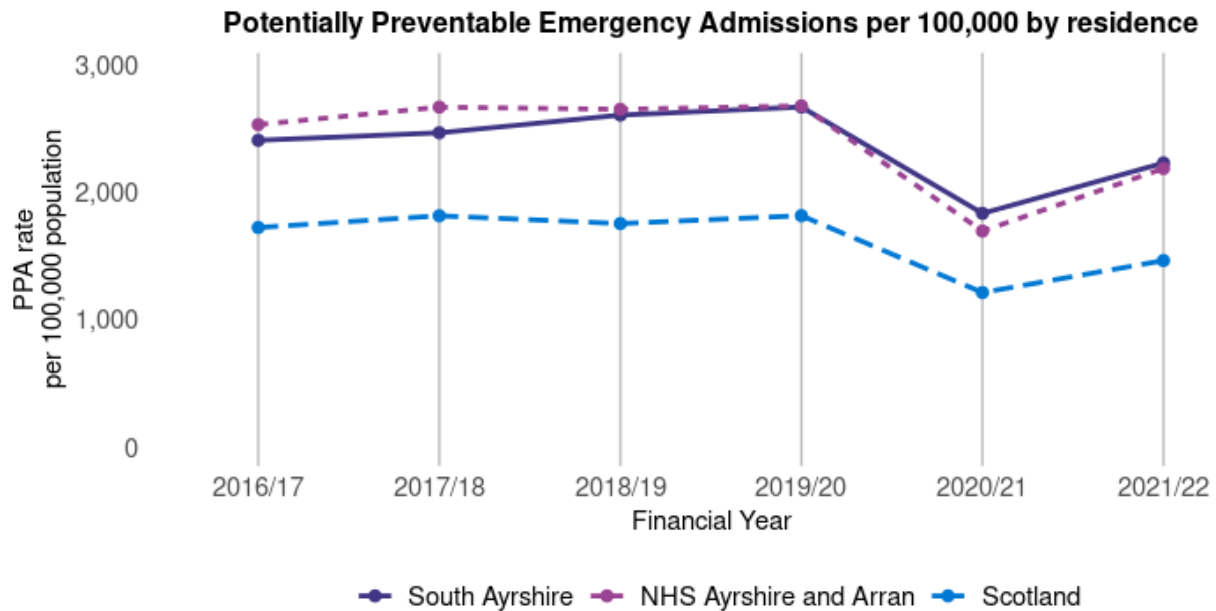
Figure 36: Falls in population aged 65+ by geographical area



Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

Information on the conditions included in PPAs is available in Appendix 3. In 2021/22, **52.5%** of PPAs in South Ayrshire were amongst those aged 65 and over, and **47.5%** were amongst those aged under 65.

Figure 37: Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs) by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

Hospital Care (Mental Health Speciality)

Summary

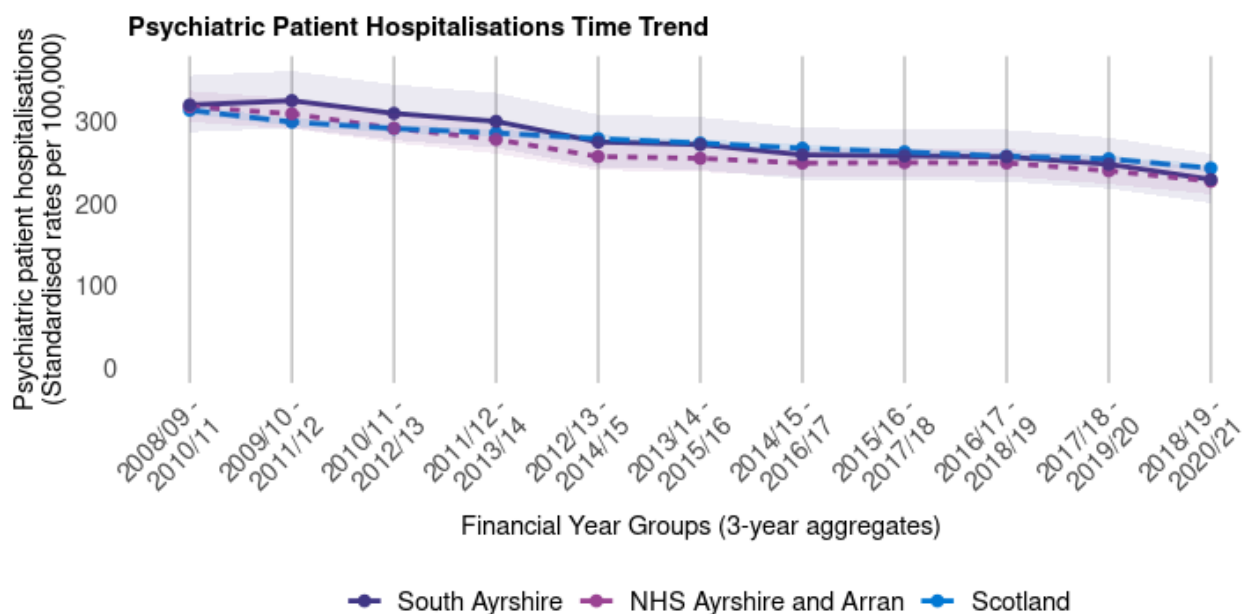
This section looks at mental health related unscheduled care indicators.

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

- **229.1** psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000, compared to 242.8 in Scotland⁴.
- **13,932** unscheduled mental health specialty bed days per 100,000, compared to 18,672 in Scotland.

Psychiatric patient hospitalisations

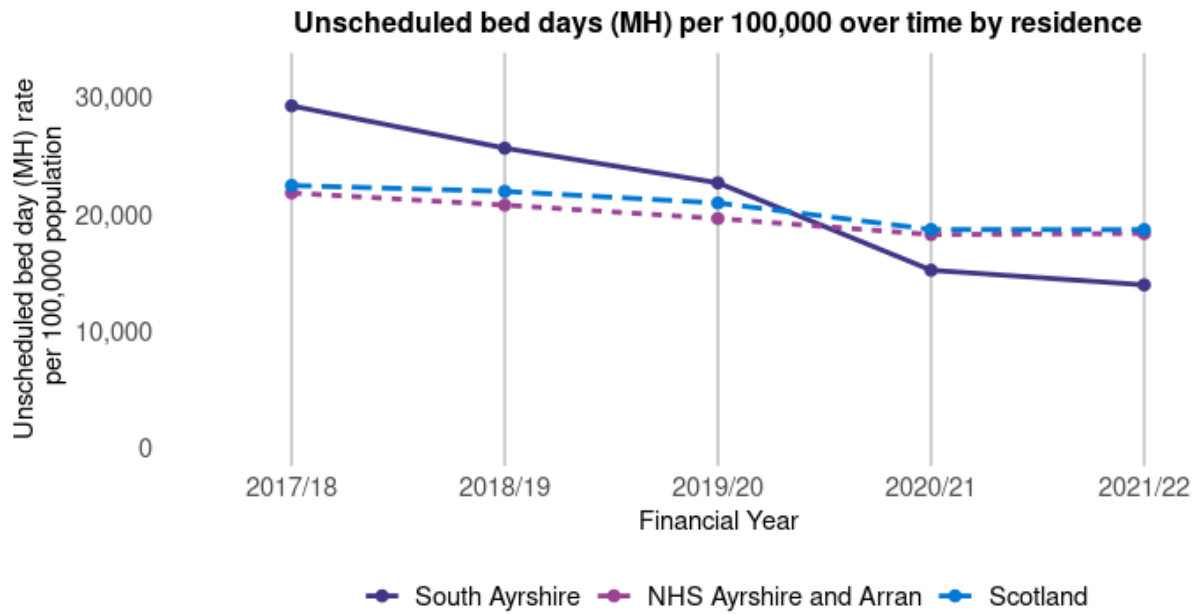
Figure 38: Psychiatric patient hospitalisations by geographical area



Source: ScotPHO

Unscheduled Mental Health Specialty Bed Days

Figure 39: Unscheduled mental health specialty bed days by geographical area



Child health

Summary

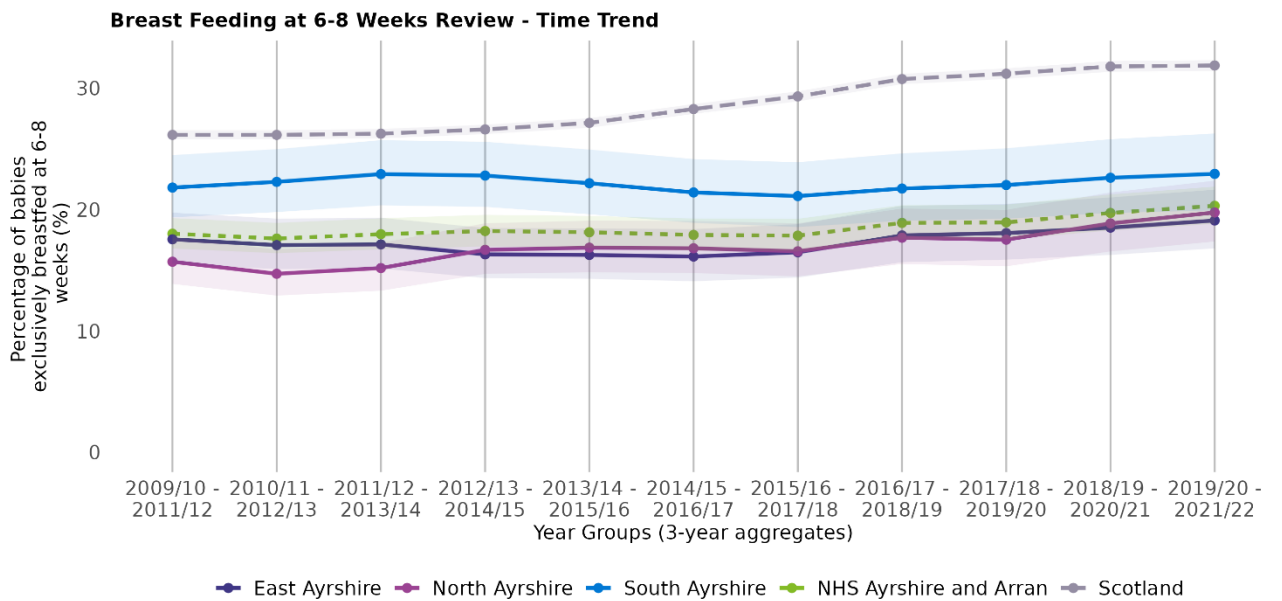
This section looks at children and young people's health outcomes. For the most recent time period available, South Ayrshire had:

- **23%** of Mothers exclusively breastfeeding at 6-8 week review, compared to 32% in Scotland
- **17%** of Mothers smoking during first antenatal booking appointment, compared to 14% in Scotland
- **28%** of Teenage Pregnancies in Under 20s, compared to 29% in Scotland
- **98%** uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation for the eligible population, compared to 97% in Scotland
- **97%** uptake of 24 months MMR Immunisation for the eligible population, compared to 94% in Scotland
- **76%** of Primary 1 Children with no dental caries, compared to 75% in Scotland
- **69%** of Primary 1 children with healthy weight, compared to 70% in Scotland
- **15%** of children with developmental concerns at 27-30 month review, compared to 15% in Scotland
- **15.2** per 1,000 looked after children, compared to 14 in Scotland
- **1.7** per 1,000 of Children on the child protection register, compared to 2.9 in Scotland

Maternity and Breast Feeding

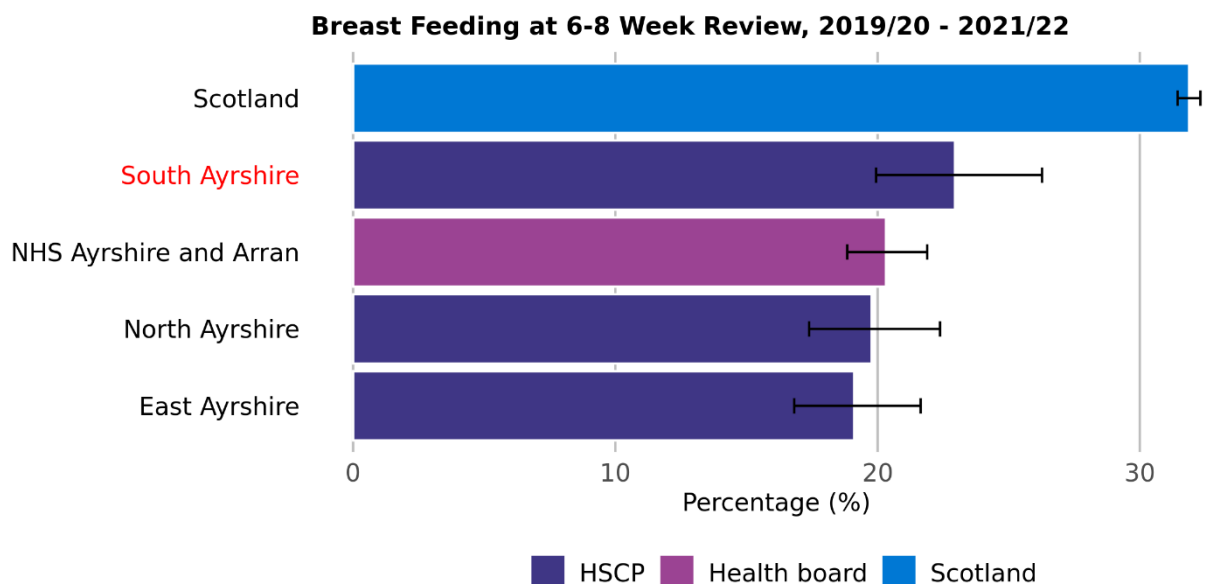
In the latest time period available from 2019/20-2020/21 (3-year aggregate), the percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in South Ayrshire was 23%. A time trend from 2010/11 is shown below in Figure 40 which compares South Ayrshire with the HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire and Arran and Scotland.

Figure 40: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by geographical area.



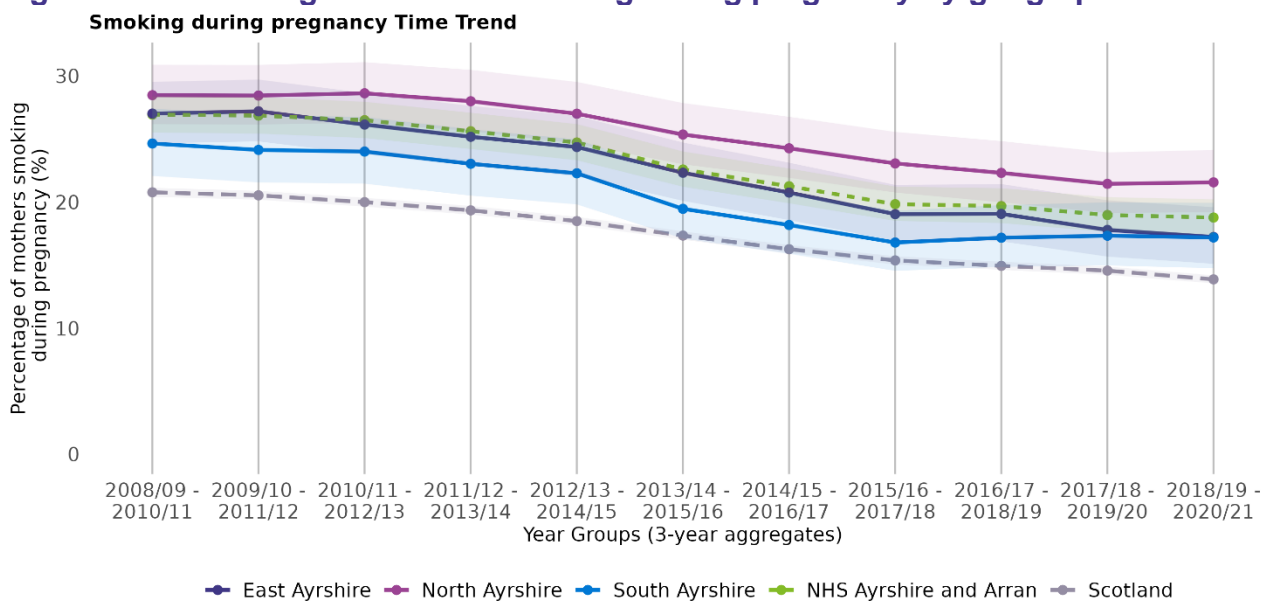
In 2019/20 – 2021/22, South Ayrshire had a lower rate of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks than the rest of Scotland (23 compared to 32 percent).

Figure 41: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by area for the latest time period available.



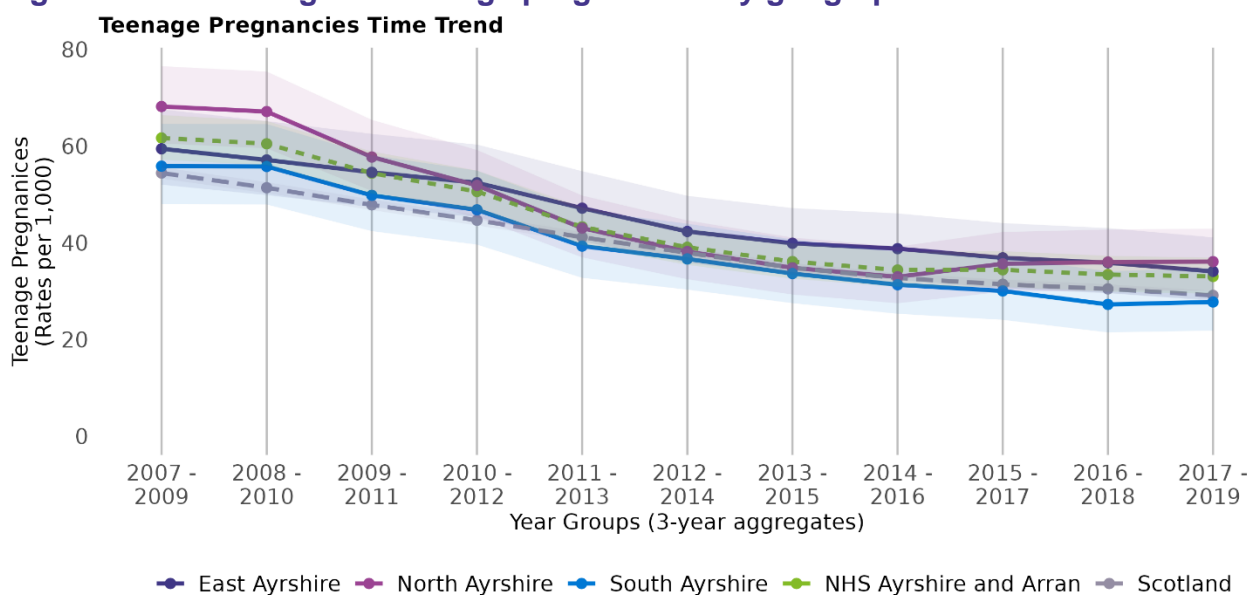
Maternal Smoking

In the latest time period available from 2018/19-2020/21 (3-financial year aggregate), the percentage of women smoking during pregnancy in South Ayrshire was 17%.

Figure 42: 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. South Ayrshire had a lower percentage of teenage pregnancies (28%) compared with Scotland (29%).

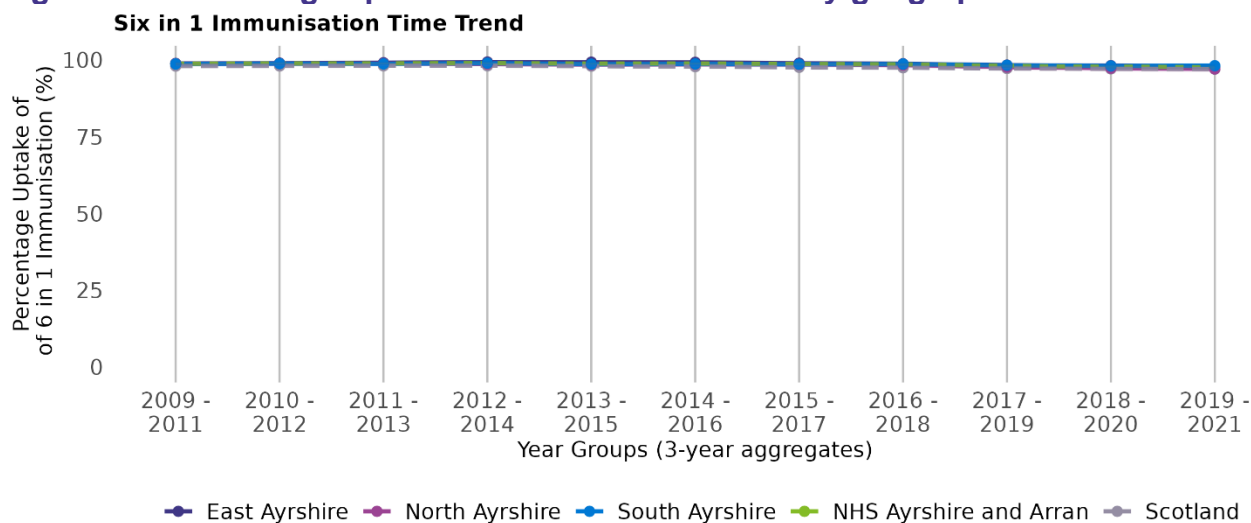
Figure 43: Percentage of Teenage pregnancies by geographical area

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 the HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and

Scotland. 2019 - 2021 uptake rate for South Ayrshire was 98%. The figure for Scotland was 97%.

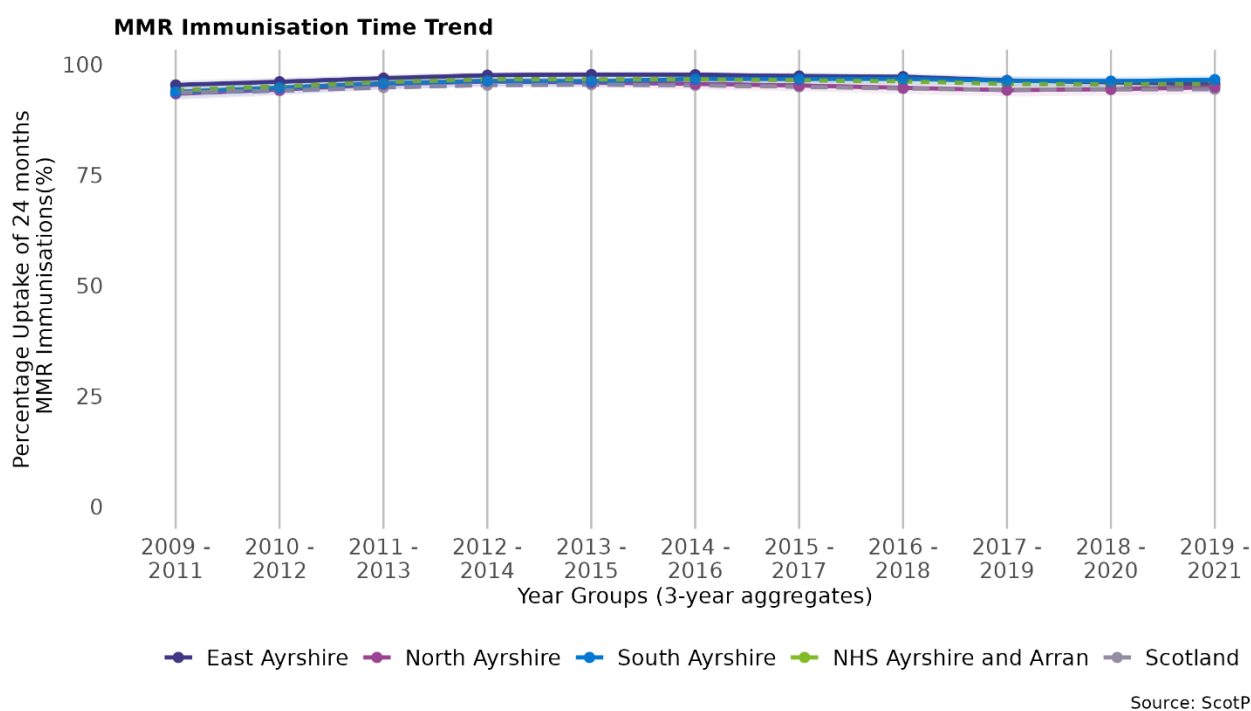
Figure 44: Percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation by geographical area



24 Months MMR Immunisation

A trend of the percentage uptake of 24 months MMR immunisation among the eligible population is shown below for South Ayrshire compared with the HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire and Arran and Scotland. The 2019 – 2021 uptake rate for South Ayrshire was 97%. The figure for Scotland was 94%.

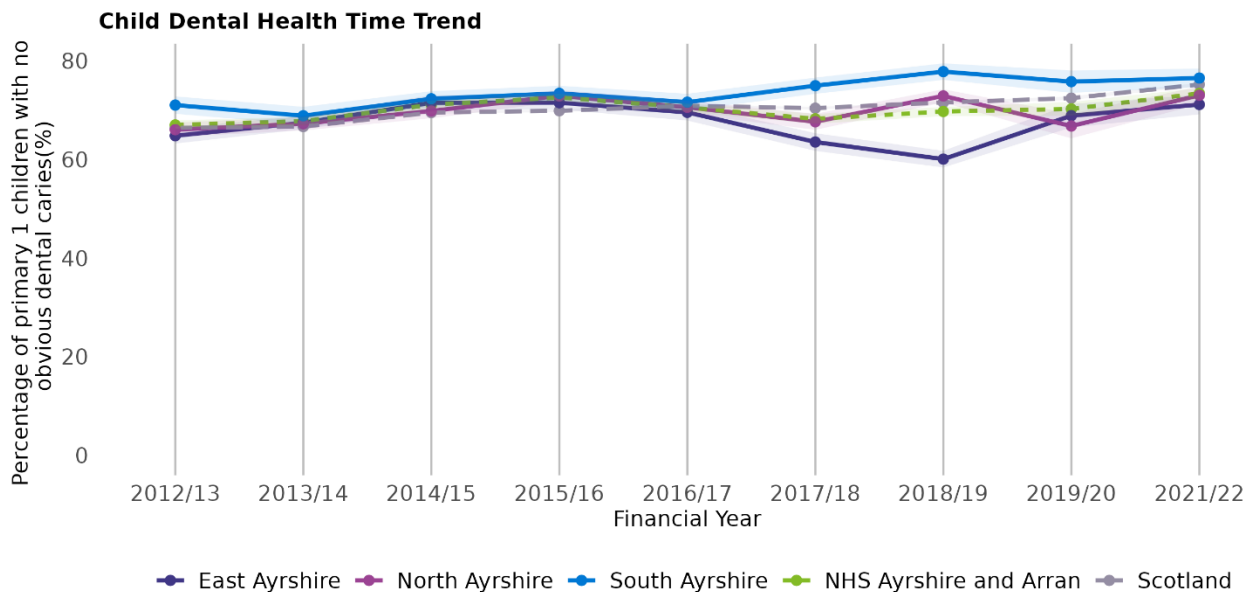
Figure 45: Percentage uptake of 24 Months MMR Immunisation by geographical area



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 reflected in the local trend for South Ayrshire for recent years where in 2021/22, 77% of Primary 1 children are free from any obvious dental caries. The figure for Scotland was 75%.

Figure 46: Percentage of Primary 1 Children with no obvious dental caries by geographical area



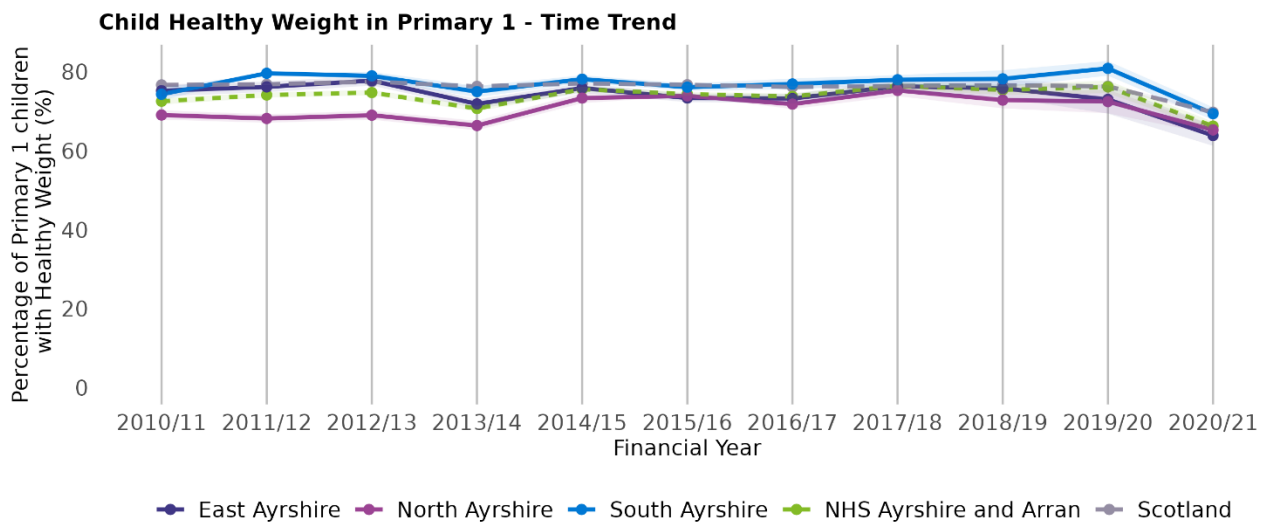
Source: ScotPHO

Please note that due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on data collections required to produce this indicator, there is a gap in the trend for affected years.

Healthy Weight

A trend of the percentage of Primary 1 children with a healthy weight is shown below for South Ayrshire compared with the HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire and Arran and Scotland. The 2020/21 percentage of Primary 1 children with a healthy weight in South Ayrshire was 69%, decreasing by 14 percentage points from 2019/20. The figure for Scotland was 70%.

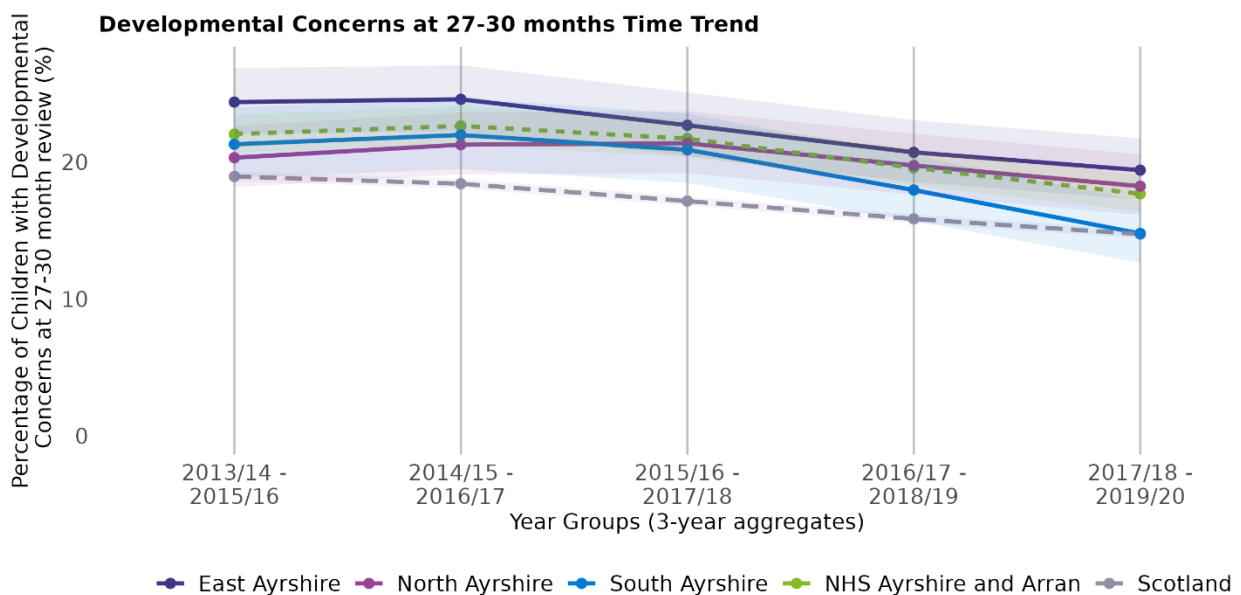
Figure 47: Percentage of Primary 1 Children with healthy weight by geographical area



Developmental Concerns

Figure 48 shows that there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of children with developmental concerns across all geography areas. In the latest time period available (2017/18- 2019/20), 14.8% of children were recorded as having developmental concerns in South Ayrshire which was higher than Scotland (14.7%).

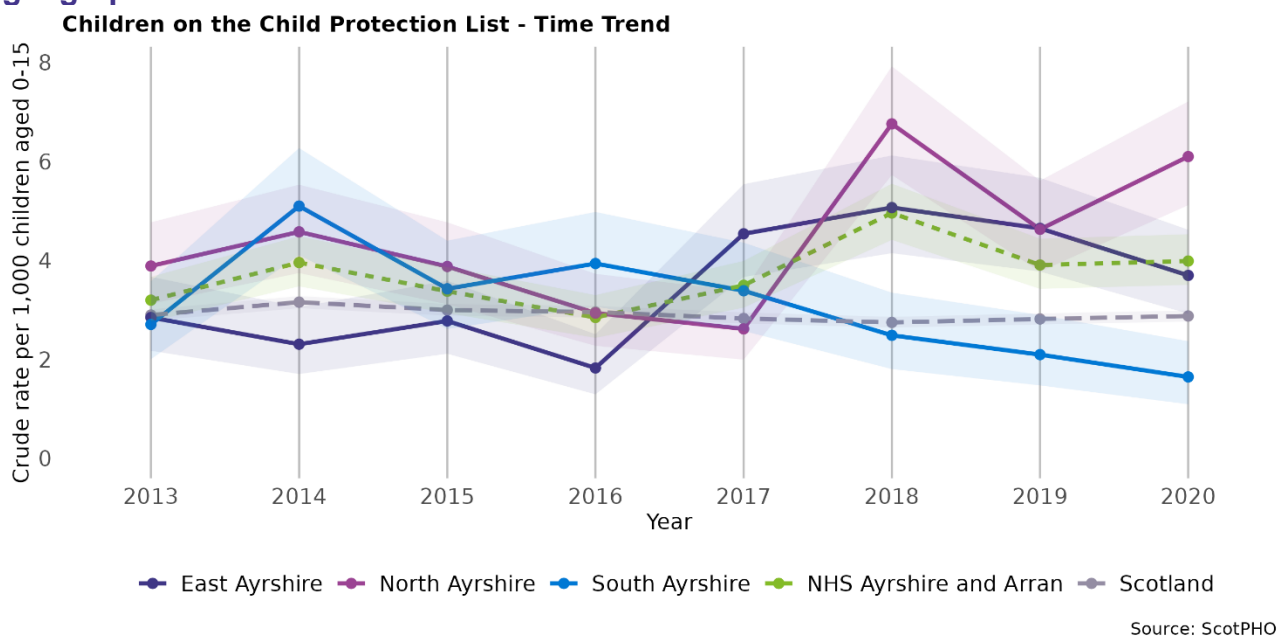
Figure 48: Percentage of children with developmental concerns (27-30 month review) by geographical area



Child Protection Register

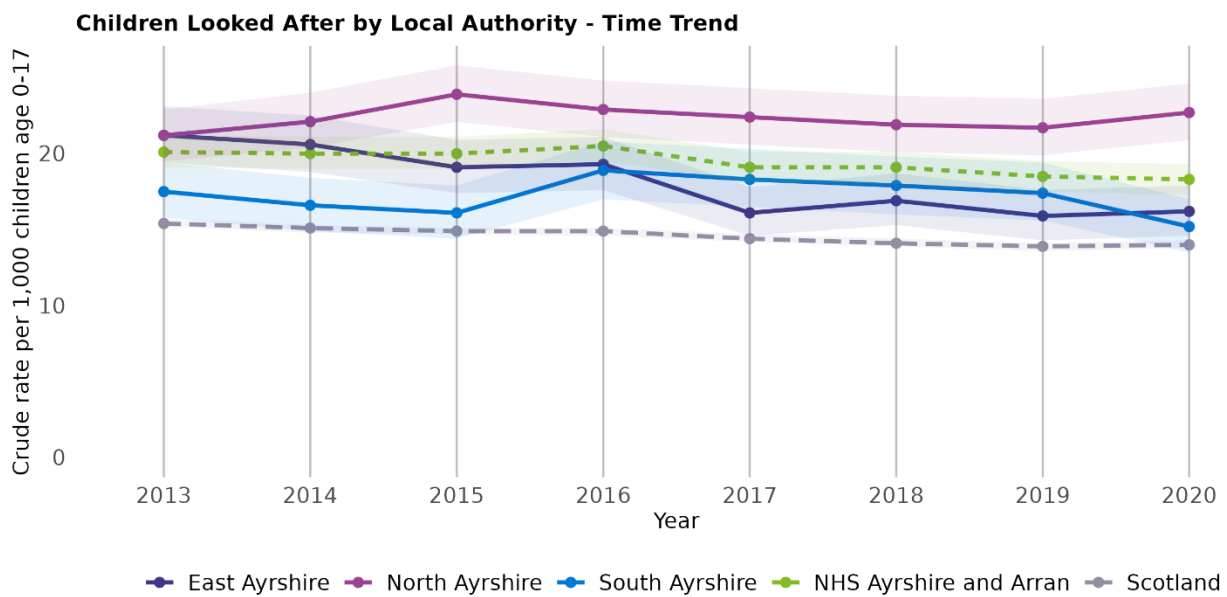
A trend of the rate per 1,000 population for the number of children aged between 0-15 on the child protection register is shown below. The most recent rate for South Ayrshire was 1.7 per 1,000 population aged 0-15. This is lower than the rate for Scotland, which was 2.9 per 1,000 population aged 0-15.

Figure 49: Children on the child protection register (rate per 1,000 population) by geographical area



Looked After Children

A trend of the rate per 1,000 population for the number of looked after children is shown below. The most recent rate for South Ayrshire was 15.2 per 1,000 population aged 0-17. This is higher than the rate for Scotland, which was 14.0 per 1,000 population aged 0-17.

Figure 50: Looked after children (rate per 1,000 population) by geographical area

Source: ScotPHO

Economy and benefits

Summary

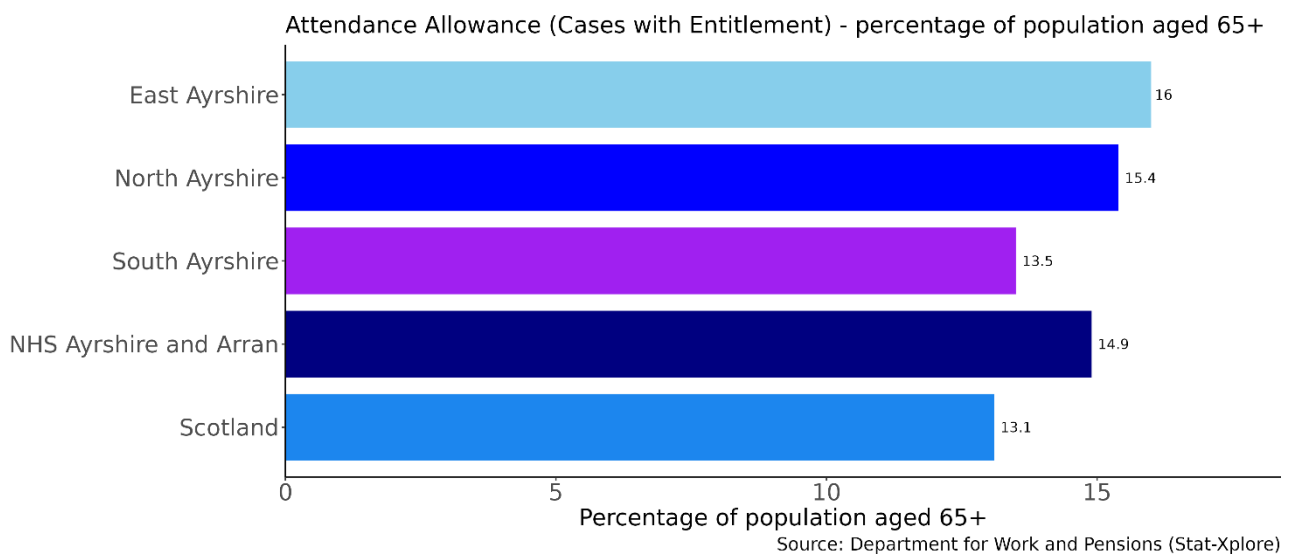
This section looks at the percentage of the population who receive different types of benefit. For the most recent time period available, South Ayrshire had:

- **13.5%** of people aged over 65 were in receipt of attendance allowance.
- **3%** of people aged over 16 were in receipt of carers allowance.
- **7.8%** of people aged over 65 were in receipt of pension credit.
- **6.6%** of people aged over 16 were in receipt of the personal independence payment.
- **10.9%** of people aged over 16 were in receipt of universal credit.

Attendance Allowance

In May 2022, the percentage of the population aged over 65 in receipt of attendance allowance in South Ayrshire was 13.5%. Figure 51 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

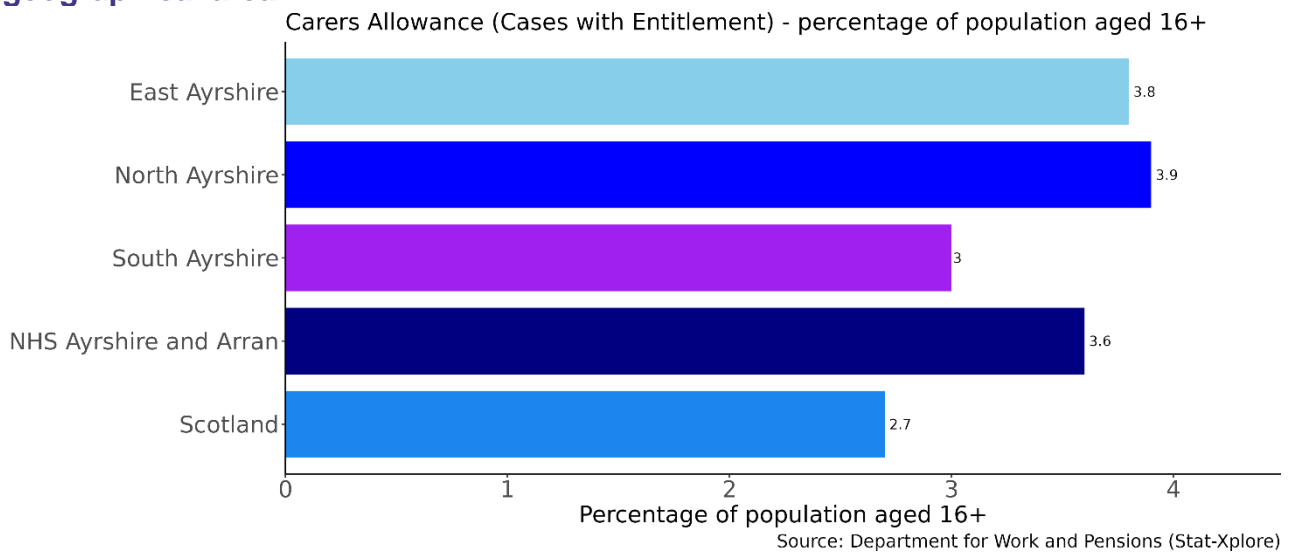
Figure 51: Percentage of the population aged 65+ in receipt of attendance allowance by geographical area



Carers Allowance

In May 2022, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of carers allowance in South Ayrshire was 3%. Figure 52 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

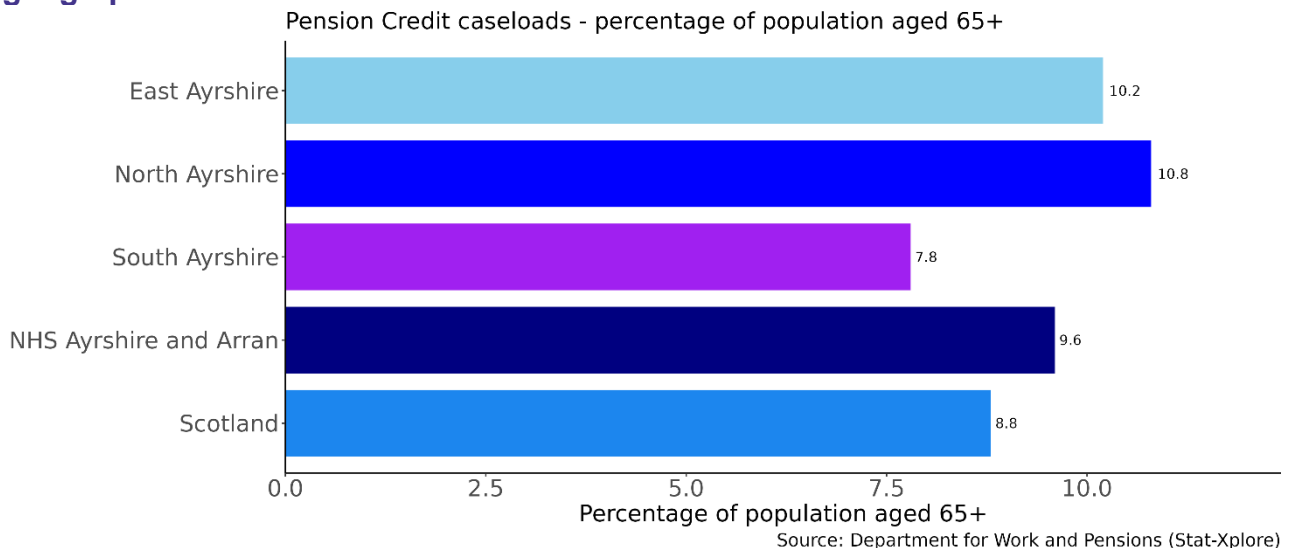
Figure 52: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of carers allowance by geographical area



Pension Credit

In May 2022, the percentage of the population aged over 65 in receipt of pension credit in South Ayrshire was 7.8%. Figure 53 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

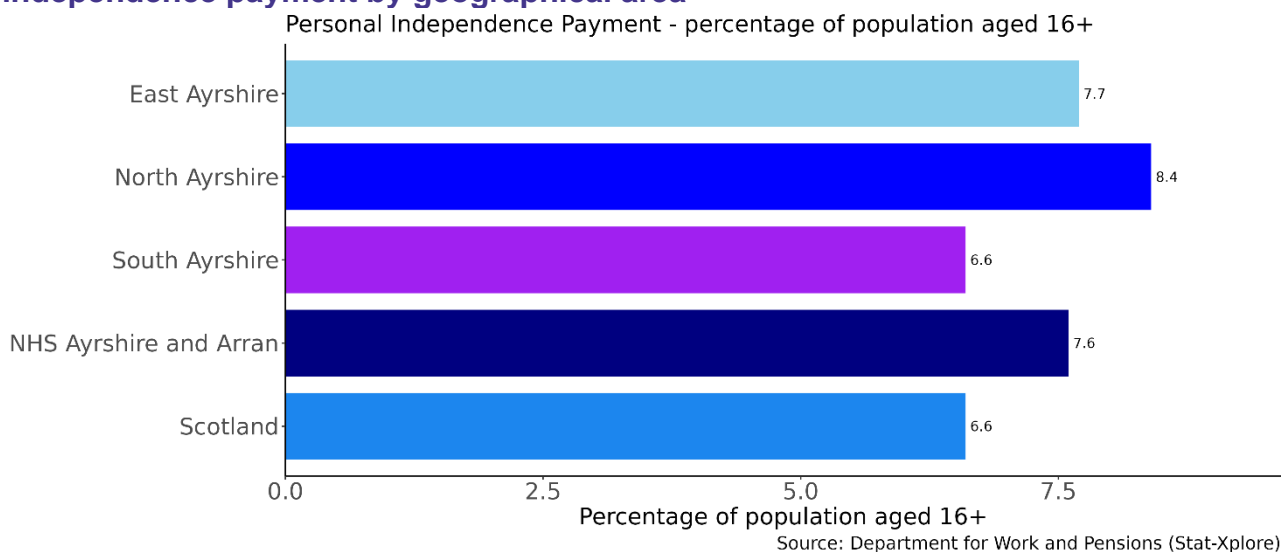
Figure 53: Percentage of the population aged 65+ in receipt of pension credit by geographical area



Personal Independence Payment

In December 2021, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of the personal independence payment in South Ayrshire was 6.6%. Figure 54 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

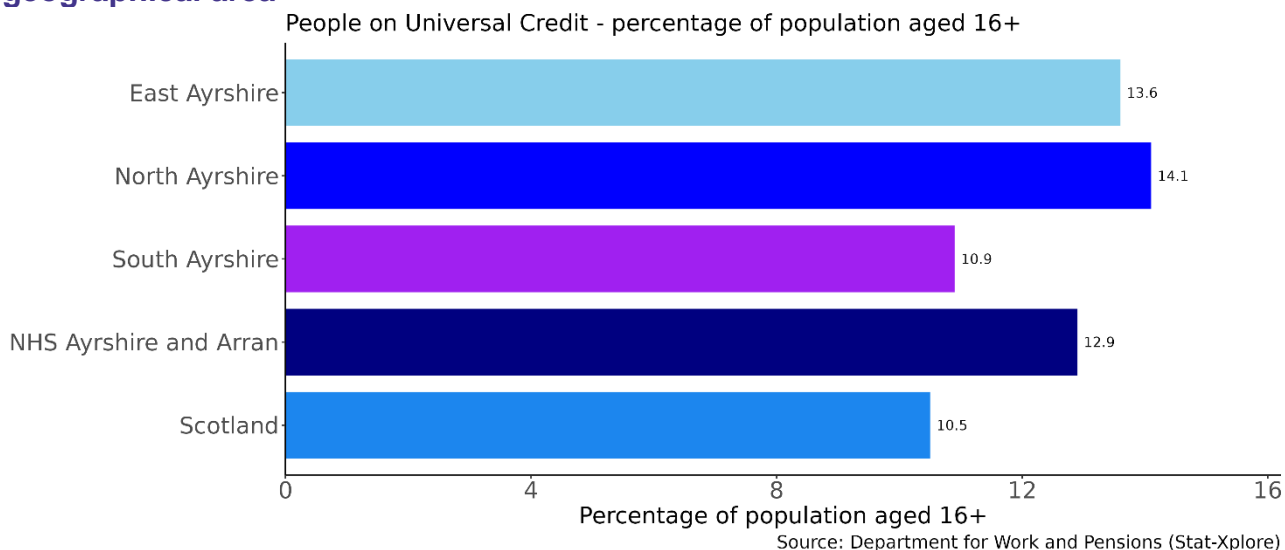
Figure 54: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of personal independence payment by geographical area



Universal Credit

In December 2022, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of the universal credit in South Ayrshire was 10.9%. Figure 55 compares the three Ayrshire HSCPs, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

Figure 55: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of universal credit by geographical area



Footnotes

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

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

	(Patient injury, home accident), 34 (Patient injury, incident at work) and 35 (Patient injury, other).
Emergency readmissions (28 day)	The rate of readmissions of all adults (18+) within 28 days of an admission per 1,000 discharges. An emergency readmission is where the subsequent admission is an emergency and occurs up to and including 28 days from the initial admission. The initial admission can be of any type but must end within the time period of interest.
Life expectancy, females	Estimated female life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones). Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS.
Life expectancy, males	Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones) Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS.
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	Number and percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (data zones) in Scotland. Calculated using 2011-base population estimates.
Physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)	Health conditions that last a year or longer, impact a person's life, and may require ongoing care and support. The LTCs presented are: Arthritis, Atrial Fibrillation, Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Cerebrovascular Disease, Dementia, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Heart Failure, Liver Failure, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's, and Renal Failure.
Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.
Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA)	Emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages for conditions based on 19 "ambulatory care sensitive conditions" from "The health of the people of NEW South Wales - Report of the Chief Medical Officer". These conditions result from medical problems that may be avoidable with the application of public health measures and/or timely and effective treatment usually delivered in the community by the primary care team. Please see complete list of ICD-10 codes included in Appendix 3.
Psychiatric patient hospitalisations	Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Data taken from SMR04. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population(ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. Patient is selected only once per year, based on their discharge date.

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

Appendix 2: Date of Indicator Data Extractions

Section	Indicator	Date of data extraction
Demographics	Population structure	2023-03-09
Demographics	Population projection	2023-03-09
Demographics	SIMD2016	2023-03-09
Demographics	SIMD2020	2023-03-09
Housing	Household estimates	2022-09-28
Housing	Household in each council tax band	2022-09-28
Services	GP practice locations	2022-08-25
Services	Care Home locations	2022-10-20
Services	A&E locations	2022-08-25
Services	Access deprivation	2022-10-20
General Health	Life expectancy males	2022-10-13
General Health	Life expectancy females	2022-10-13
General Health	Deaths ages 15-44 years	2022-11-29
General Health	Physical Long-Term Conditions	2022-10-13
General Health	Cancer registrations	2022-10-13
General Health	Early deaths from cancer	2022-10-13
General Health	Asthma patient hospitalisations	2022-10-13
General Health	Coronary Heart Disease patient hospitalisations	2022-10-13
General Health	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patient hospitalisations	2022-10-13
General Health	Population with a prescription for anxiety, depression or psychosis	2022-10-13
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Alcohol related hospital stays	2022-10-27
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Alcohol related mortality	2022-10-27
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Drug-related hospital admissions	2022-10-27
Lifestyle & Risk Factors	Bowel screening uptake	2022-10-27
Hospital & Community Care	Emergency admissions (acute)	2022-11-25
Hospital & Community Care	Unscheduled bed days (acute)	2022-11-25

Hospital & Community Care	A&E Attendances	2022-11-25
Hospital & Community Care	Delayed discharges aged 65+	2022-11-25
Hospital & Community Care	Fall admissions aged 65+	2022-12-06
Hospital & Community Care	Emergency readmissions (28 day)	2022-12-06
Hospital & Community Care	Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)	2022-12-06
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	Psychiatric patient hospitalisations	2022-12-05
Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)	Unscheduled bed days	2022-11-25

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

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

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