

# Locality Profile

**Southern Locality**

December 2022

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## Summary Table (1)

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Southern Locality	Kilmarnock Locality	Northern Locality	East Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
<b>Demographics</b>							
Total population	count	2021	38,792	54,235	28,993	122,020	5,479,900
Gender ratio male to female	ratio	2021	1:1.04	1:1.07	1:1.07	1:1.06	1:1.05
Population over 65	%	2021	22.4	19.4	21.9	21	19.6
Population in least deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	4.6	16.8	8.2	10.9	20
Population in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	42.1	33.8	9.1	30.6	20
<b>Housing</b>							
Total number of households	count	2021	18,877	26,241	13,850	58,968	2,674,785
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2021	39.7	42	35.3	39.7	38.3
Households in Council Tax Band A-C	%	2021	77.2	69	57	68.8	59.2
Households in Council Tax Band F-H	%	2021	3.4	7.7	14.9	8	13.6
<b>General Health</b>							
Male average life expectancy in years	mean	2016 - 2020*	80.6	77.4	NA	75.2	76.8
Female average life expectancy in years	mean	2016 - 2020*	83.3	82.3	NA	79.8	81
Deaths aged 15-44 per 100,000	rate	2019 - 2021	191	186.6	117.6	171.5	117.1
Population with long-term condition	%	2020/21	28.7	26	25.3	26.7	21.7
Cancer registrations per 100,000	rate	2018 - 2020	576.4	614	576.6	592.7	625.2
Anxiety, depression & psychosis prescriptions	%	2020/21	23.4	20.5	18.2	20.9	19.3

\*At HSCP and Scotland level, the time period is a 3-year aggregate (2018 - 2020)

## Summary Table (2)

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Southern Locality	Kilmarnock Locality	Northern Locality	East Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
<b>Lifestyle &amp; Risk Factors</b>							
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	732.1	545.8	390.8	561.1	621.3
Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000	rate	2016 - 2020	22	18.2	17.7	19.4	20.8
Drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2017/18 - 2019/20	346.8	457.2	235.3	372.9	221
Bowel screening uptake	%	2018 - 2020	61.6	61.9	64.5	62.4	64.2
<b>Hospital &amp; Community Care</b>							
Emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	15,194	13,076	11,958	13,484	10,432
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2021/22	95,380	85,480	77,843	86,813	71,484
A&E attendances per 100,000	rate	2021/22	27,797	28,056	23,157	26,810	25,791
Delayed discharges (65+) per 100,000	rate	2021/22	21,498	19,721	16,030	19,645	40,774
Potentially Preventable Admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	2,663	2,161	1,849	2,246	1,464
<b>Hospital Care (Mental Health)</b>							
Psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2018/19 - 2020/21	184.2	192.5	172.1	185.6	242.8
Unscheduled bed days per 100,000	rate	2021/22	19,638	16,331	9,095	15,663	18,365

## Summary Table (3)

Indicators	Data Type	Time Period	Southern Locality	Kilmarnock Locality	Northern Locality	East Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland
<b>Children and Young People</b>							
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review	%	2019/20-2021/22	14.1	17.1	30.2	19.1	31.9
Mothers smoking during pregnancy	%	2018/19-2020/21	22.2	16.9	10.8	17.2	13.9
Teenage Pregnancies	%	2017-2019	42.4	35.6	20.9	34.1	29.2
6 in 1 Immunisation Uptake	%		98.3	97.6	97.9	97.9	97.1
24 Months MMR Immunisation Uptake	%	2019-2021	96.3	95.0	95.5	95.5	94.4
Primary 1 Children with no obvious Dental caries	%	2021	68.8	68.8	78.0	71.1	75.2
Primary 1 Children with Healthy Weight	%	2020/21	63.1	64.2	67.3	63.9	69.8
Children with developmental concerns at 27-30 month review	%	2017/18-2019.20	20.8	20.0	16.5	19.4	14.7
<b>Economy and Benefits</b>							
Attendance allowance	%	May 2022	17.0	16.6	14.1	16.0	13.1
Carers allowance	%	May 2022	4.9	3.6	2.7	3.8	2.7
Pension credit	%	May 2022	11.3	10.3	8.2	10.2	6.8
Personal independence payment	%	Dec 2021	9.2	7.7	5.7	7.7	6.6
Universal credit	%	Dec 2022	14.9	14.6	9.7	13.6	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 locality

## Demographics

### Summary

For the most recent time period available, Southern Locality had:

- A total population of **38,792** people, where **48.9%** were male, and **22.4%** were aged over 65.
- **4.6%** of people lived in the least deprived SIMD quintile, and **42.1%** lived in the most deprived quintile.

### Population

In 2021, the total population of Southern locality was 38,792. The graph below shows the population distribution of the locality. Overall, **48.9%** of the population are male, and **51.1%** are female.

**Figure 1: Population by age and sex.**

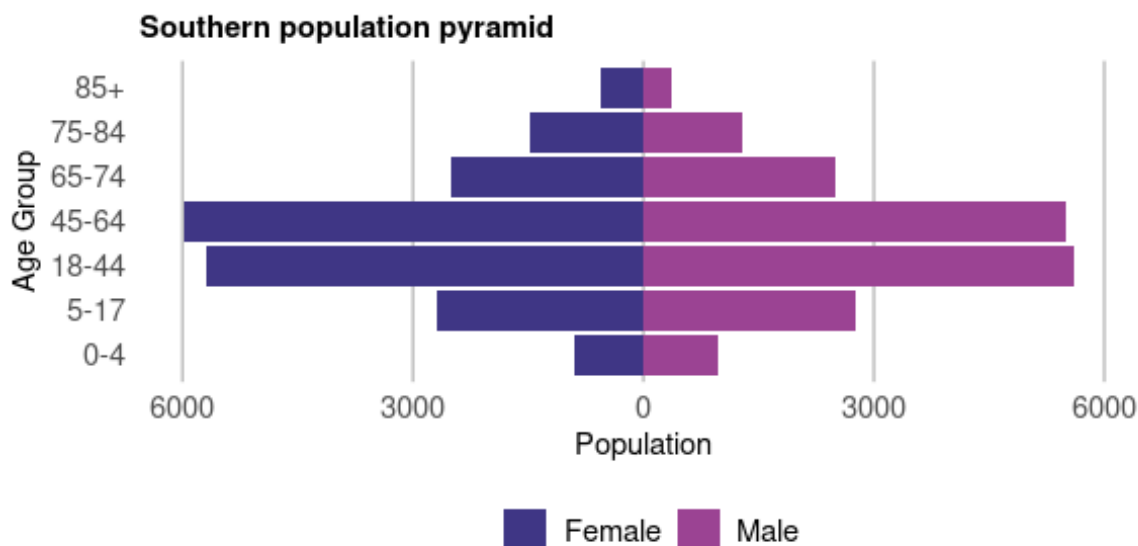


Figure 2 shows the historical population of Southern, along with the NRS population projections. The population has been falling in general, however it has risen since last year. The population in Southern is estimated to decrease by 0.8% from 2021 to 2026. *Please see the footnotes for more information on how the population projections were calculated<sup>1</sup>.*



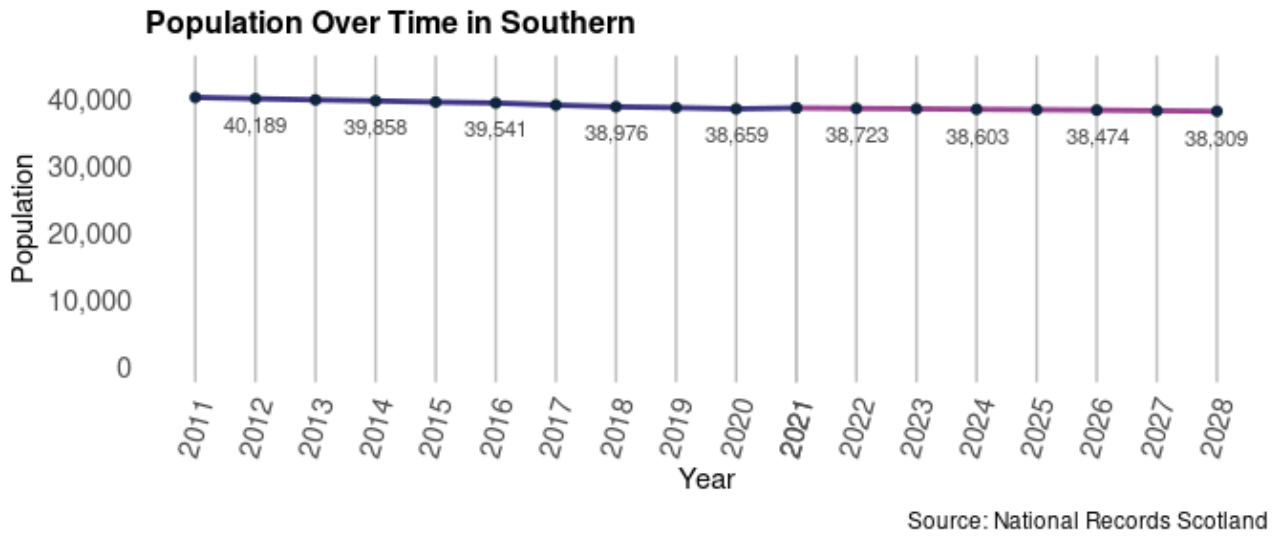
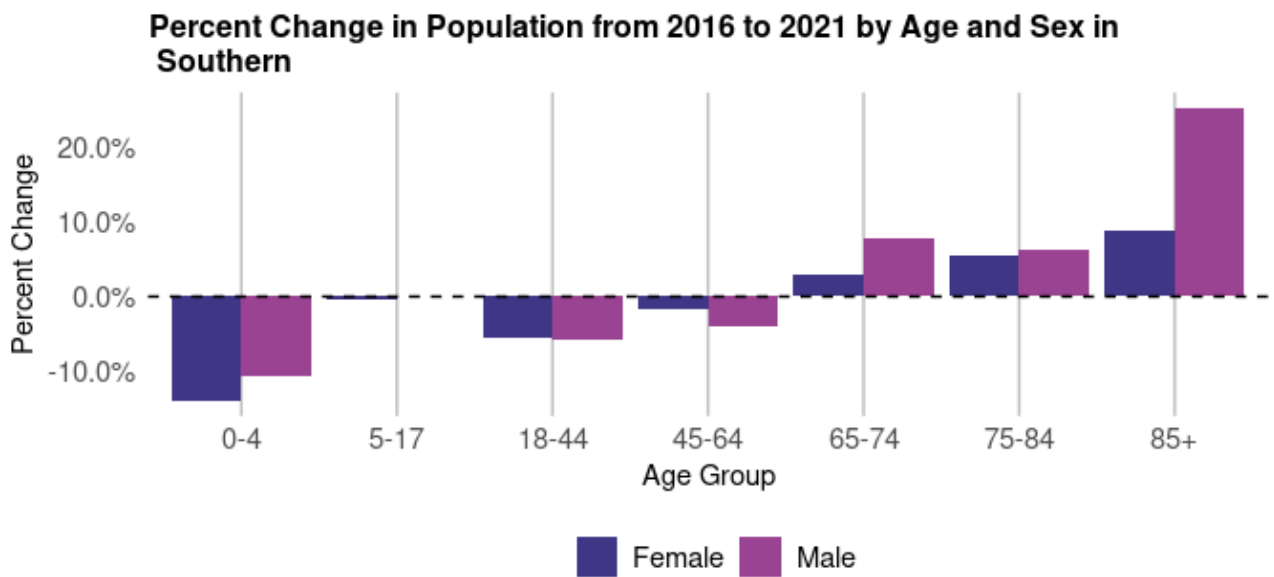
**Figure 2: Population time trend and projection.**

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

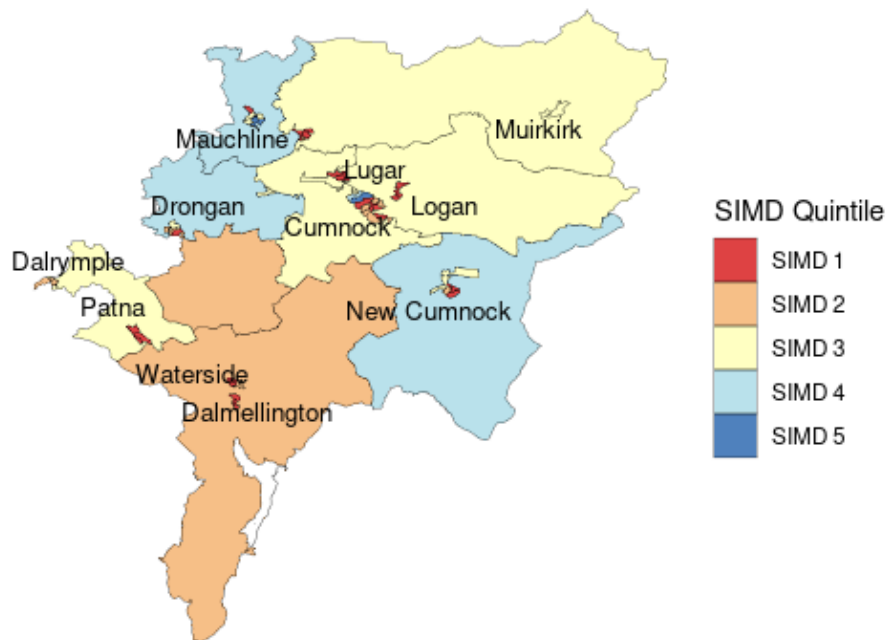
**Figure 3: Change in population structure over the last five years.**

## Deprivation

The following section explores the deprivation structure of Southern 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 Southern when compared to the rest of Scotland.

Of the 2021 population in Southern, **42.1%** live in the most deprived Quintile (SIMD 1), and **4.6%** live in the least deprived Quintile (SIMD 5).

**Figure 4: Map of Data Zones within Southern coloured by SIMD quintiles.**



Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

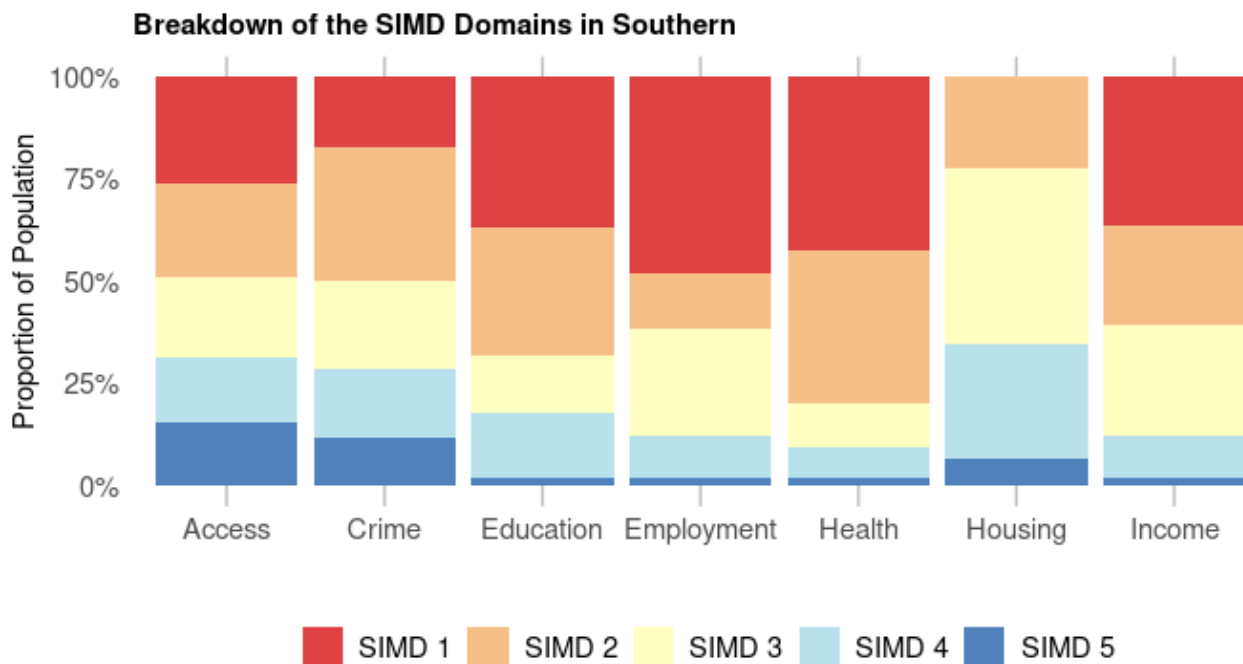
Table 1 details the percentage of the locality's 2016 population living in the 2016 SIMD Quintiles, the percentage of the 2021 population living in the 2020 SIMD Quintiles, and their difference for comparison. Figure 5 then breaks down SIMD by domain in Southern.

**Table 1: Percentage of the Southern 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	40.2%	42.1%	2.0%
SIMD 2	30.9%	25.9%	-5.0%
SIMD 3	20.2%	21.1%	0.9%
SIMD 4	4.2%	6.3%	2.1%
SIMD 5	4.6%	4.6%	0.1%

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

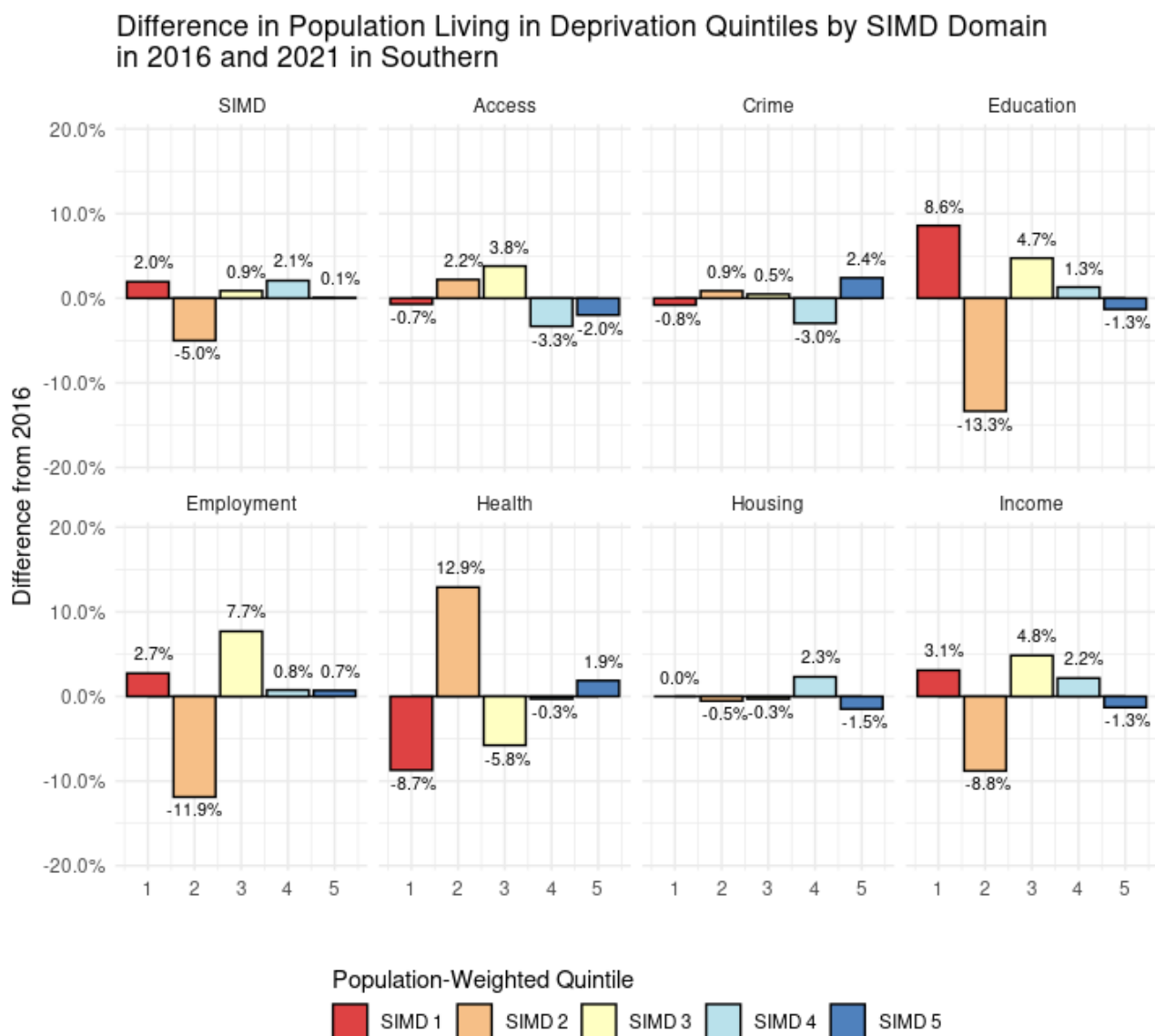
**Figure 5: Proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile by domain in 2021.**



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

Figure 6 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.**

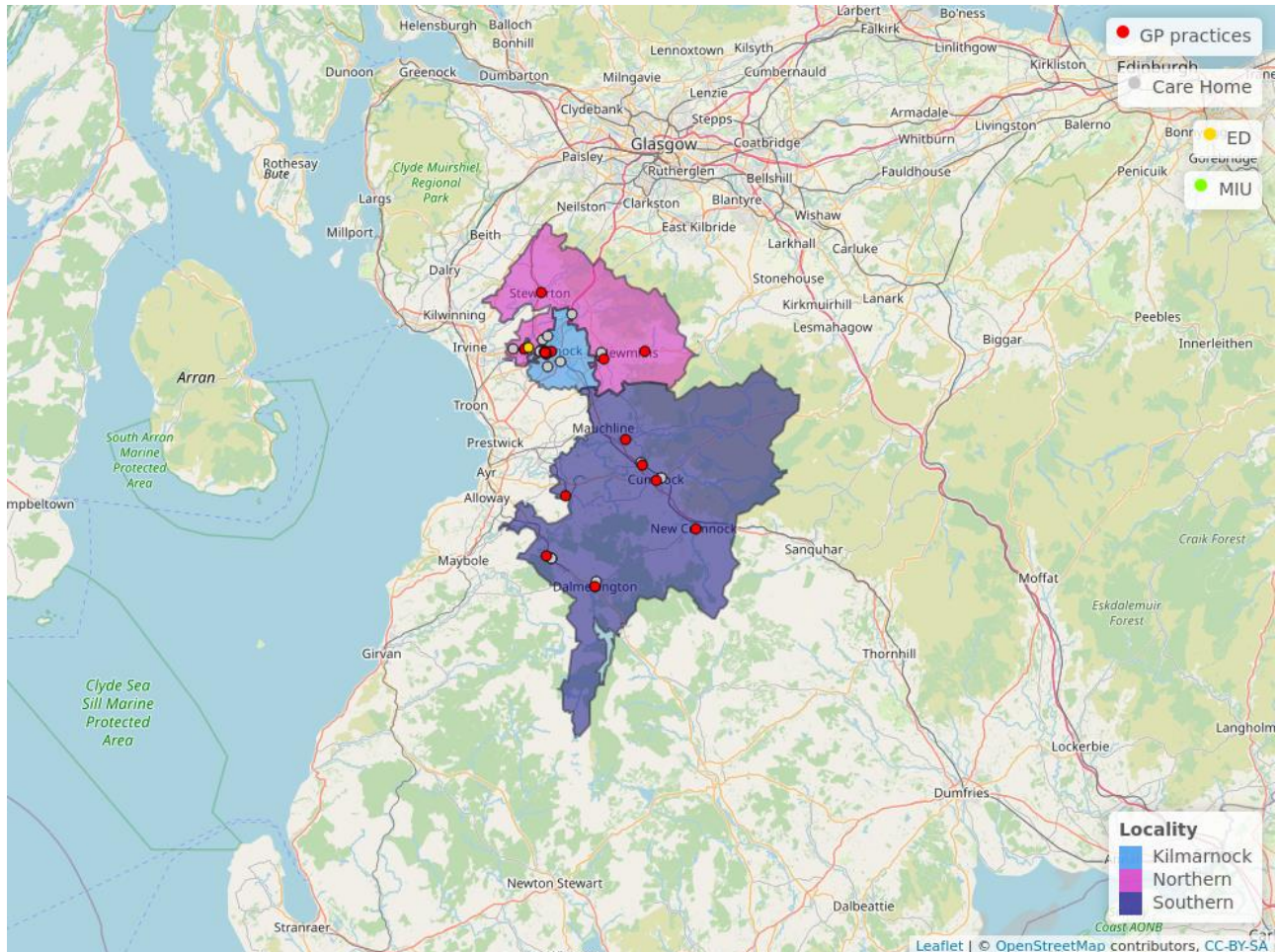
**Figure 6: Percentage population in 2016 and 2021 living in the 2016 and the 2020 SIMD quintiles by domain.**



Source: Scottish Government, National Records Scotland

## Services

Figure 7: Map of services by locality in East Ayrshire HSCP<sup>2</sup>.



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

Table 2: Number of each type of service in Southern Locality<sup>2</sup>.

Service Type	Service	Number
Primary Care	GP Practice	7
A&E	Emergency Department	0
	Minor Injuries Unit	0
Care Home	Elderly Care	6
	Other	9

In 2017, 19.2% of the population of Southern lived in the 15% most 'access deprived' areas<sup>3</sup>.

## Housing

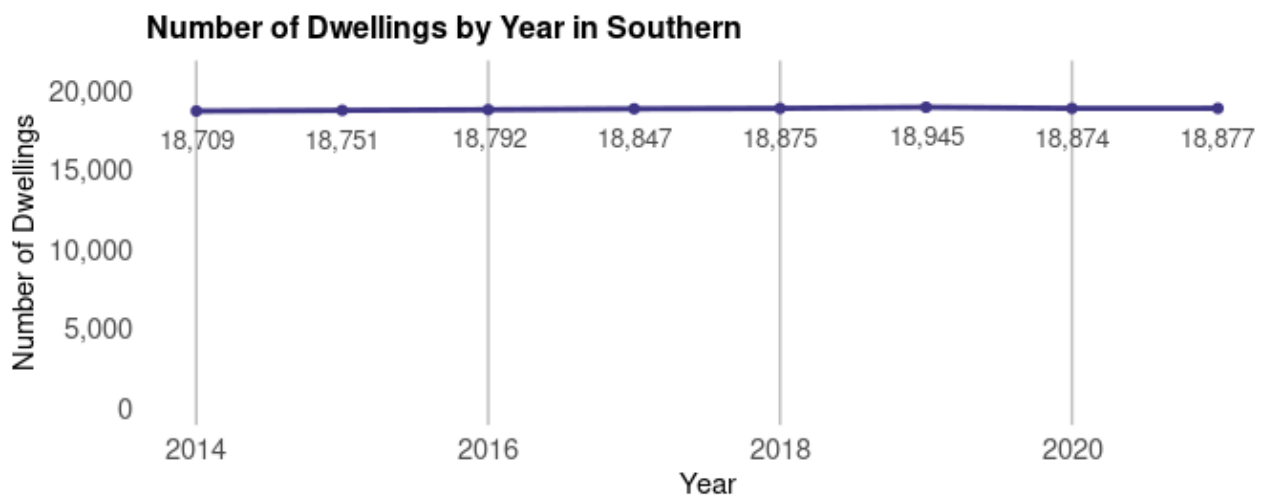
### Summary

For the most recent time period available, Southern Locality had:

- **18,877** dwellings, of which: **97%** were occupied and **0.23%** were second homes.
- **39.7%** of dwellers received a single occupant council tax discount, and **1%** were exempt from council tax entirely.
- **77.2%** of houses were within council tax bands A to C, and **3.4%** were in bands F to H.

The graph below shows the number of dwellings in Southern from 2014 to 2021.

**Figure 8: Number of dwellings time trend.**



Source: Council Tax billing system (via NRS)

Of the total number of dwellings in 2021, 39.7% (7,485 households) were occupied by an individual receiving a single occupant council tax discount. Furthermore, 1% (193 households) were occupied and exempt from council tax.

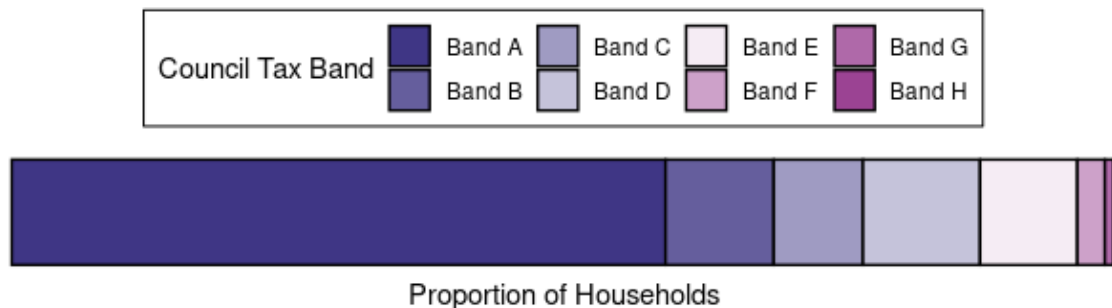
There were 44 dwellings classed as a second home in 2021, these dwellings made up 0.23% of the households in Southern.

**Table 3: Breakdown of dwelling types by year for Southern locality.**

Year	Total Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings	Vacant Dwellings	Single Occupant Tax Discount	Council Tax Exempt Dwellings	Second Homes
2014	18,709	18,007	652	6,986	153	49
2015	18,751	18,026	681	7,122	175	44
2016	18,792	18,021	727	6,943	159	44
2017	18,847	18,049	749	7,010	166	49
2018	18,875	18,008	819	7,054	173	46
2019	18,945	18,115	778	7,207	187	52
2020	18,874	18,113	713	7,325	183	48
2021	18,877	18,319	514	7,485	193	44

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 9: Breakdown of households by council tax band for Southern in 2021.**

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

**Table 4: Percentage of households by council tax band for Southern in 2021.**

Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Percent of households	59.30%	9.80%	8.10%	10.60%	8.80%	2.50%	0.82%	0.08%

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)



## General Health

### Summary

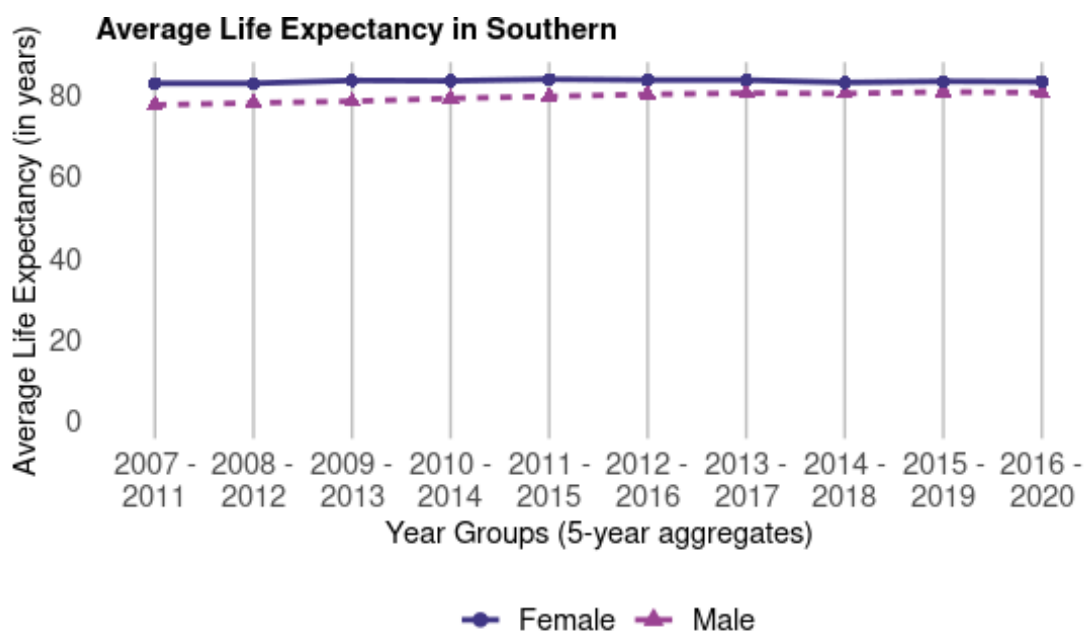
For the most recent time period available<sup>3</sup>, Southern Locality had:

- An average life expectancy of **80.6** years for males and **83.3** 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 **191** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (117 deaths per 100,000)<sup>4</sup>.
- **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 **576** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 625 in Scotland), and an early deaths (<75 years) from cancer rate of **154** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 153 in Scotland)<sup>4</sup>.
- **23.4%** 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 2016 - 2020 (5-year aggregate), the average life expectancy in Southern locality was 80.6 years of age for men, and 83.3 years of age for women. A 10-year time trend can be seen in figure 10.

**Figure 10: 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 (2016 - 2020 aggregated years for the locality; 2018 - 2020 aggregated years for other areas).**

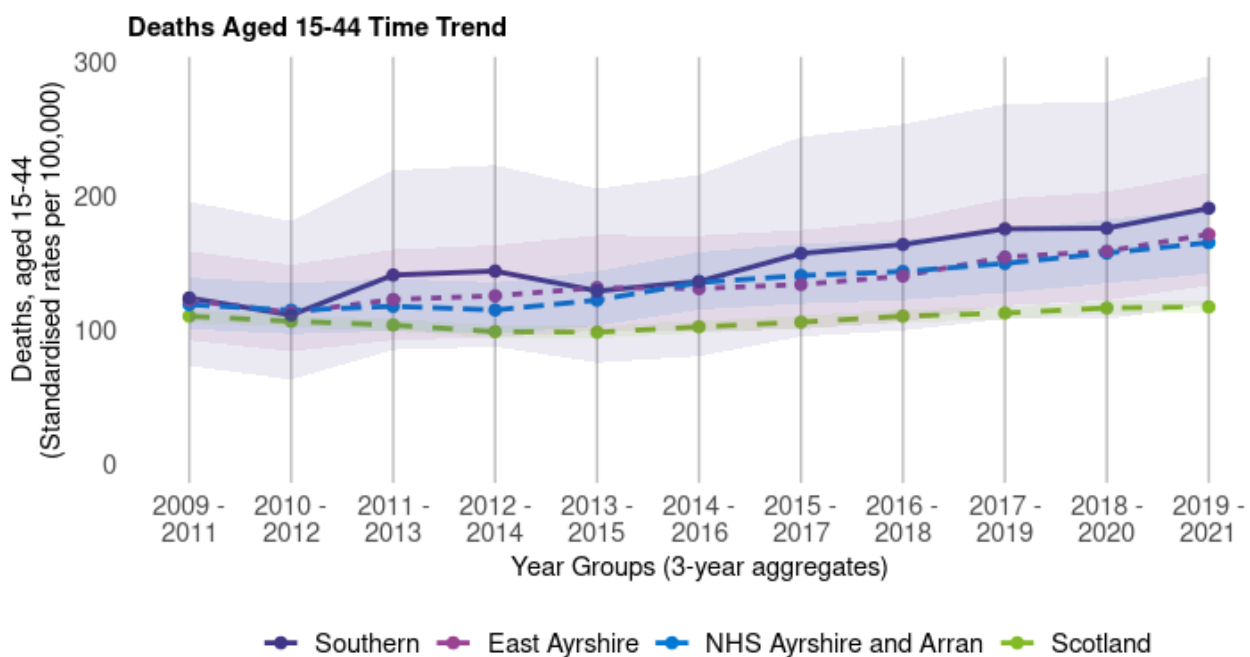
Sex	Southern	East Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Female	83.3	79.8	80.3	81.0
Male	80.6	75.2	75.7	76.8

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 population<sup>4</sup> by area. In the most recent aggregate time period available (2019 - 2021), the mortality rate in Southern locality was **191** deaths per 100,000 population.

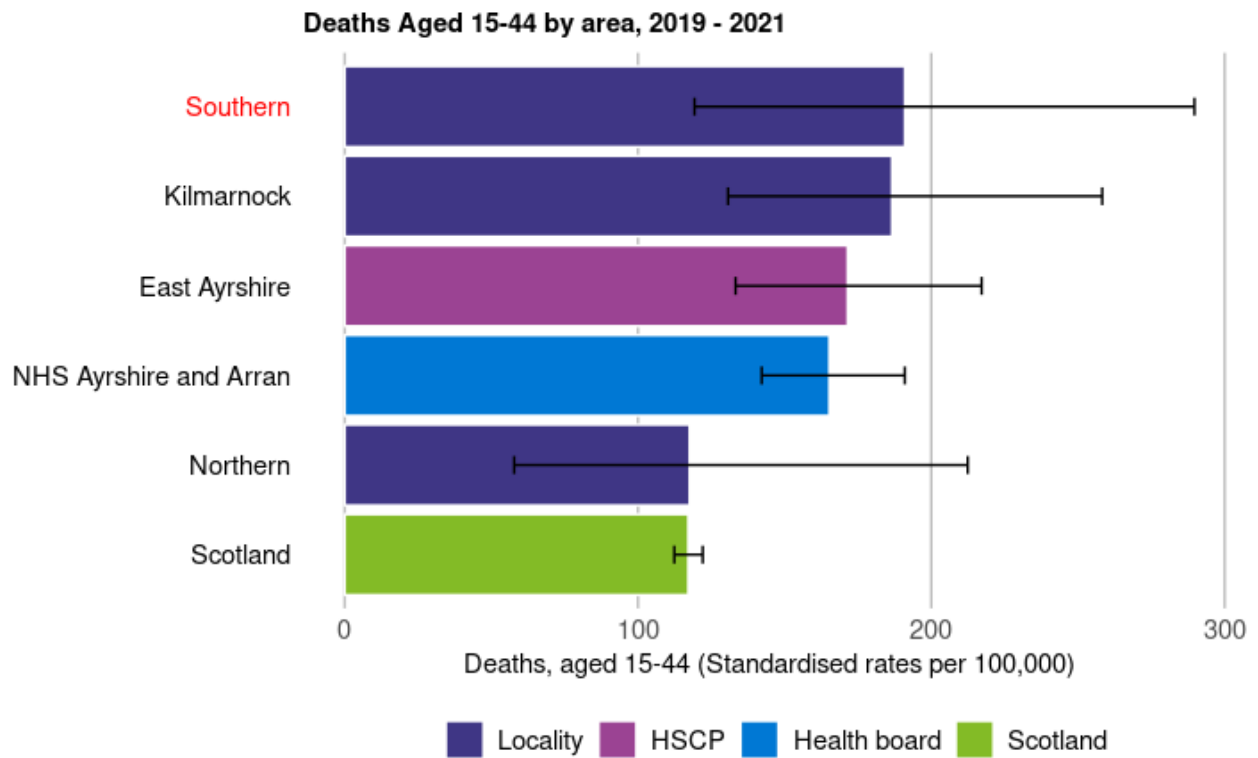
**Figure 11: Deaths aged 15-44 years by geographical area and over time.**



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 12 provides comparisons of deaths at ages 15-44 across all areas including other localities in East Ayrshire HSCP. In 2019 - 2021, Southern had a higher rate than the rest of Scotland (191 compared to 117 deaths per 100,000).

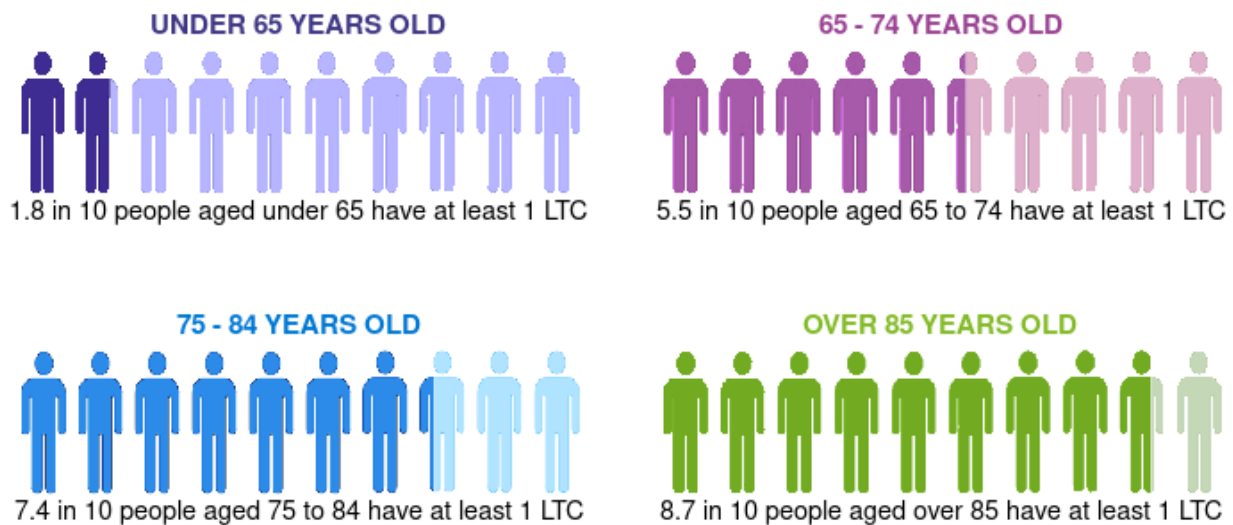
**Figure 12: Deaths at ages 15-44 by area for the latest time period available.**



Source: ScotPHO

## Long-Term Physical Health Conditions and Multimorbidity

In the financial year 2020/21, in Southern Locality, 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.<sup>5</sup>*



The co-occurrence of two or more conditions, known as multimorbidity, is broken down in table 6, distinguishing between age groups. Overall, **4.5%** of those under the age of 65 have more than one LTC, compared to **40.6%** of those aged over 65.

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

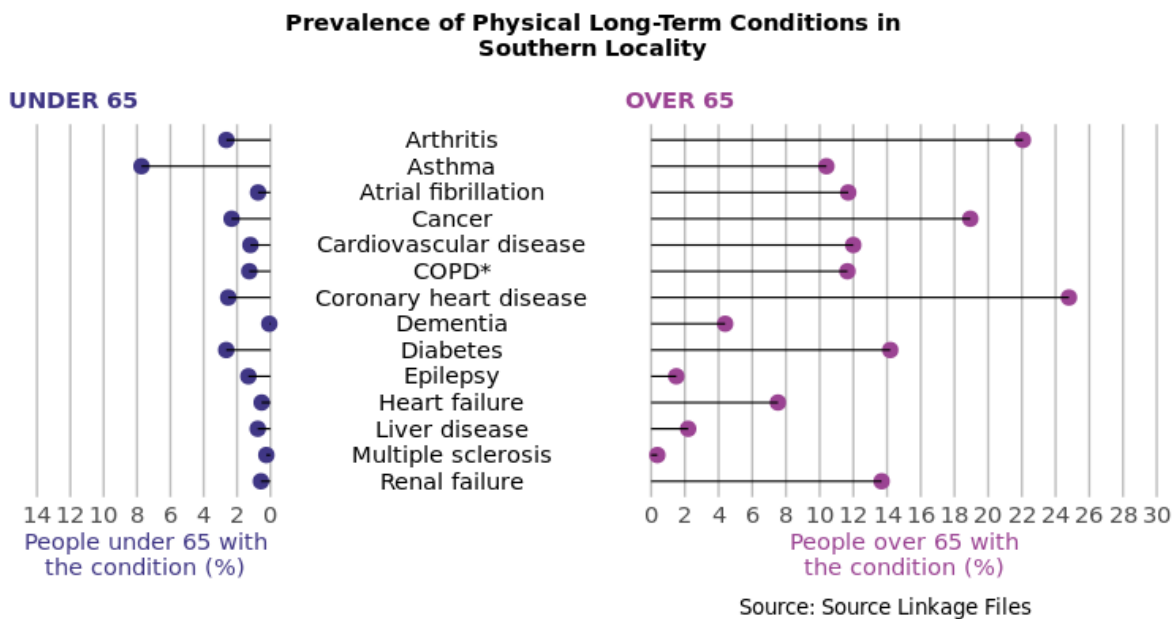
	Proportion over 65 (%)	Proportion under 65 (%)
1 LTC	24.5	13.4
2 LTCs	16.0	3.1
3 LTCs	11.0	0.8
4 or more LTCs	13.6	0.6

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 13 shows the prevalence of different LTCs in each age group in Southern locality, and Table 7 illustrates the top 5 physical LTCs across all ages at locality, partnership, and Scotland level.

**Figure 13: 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).**

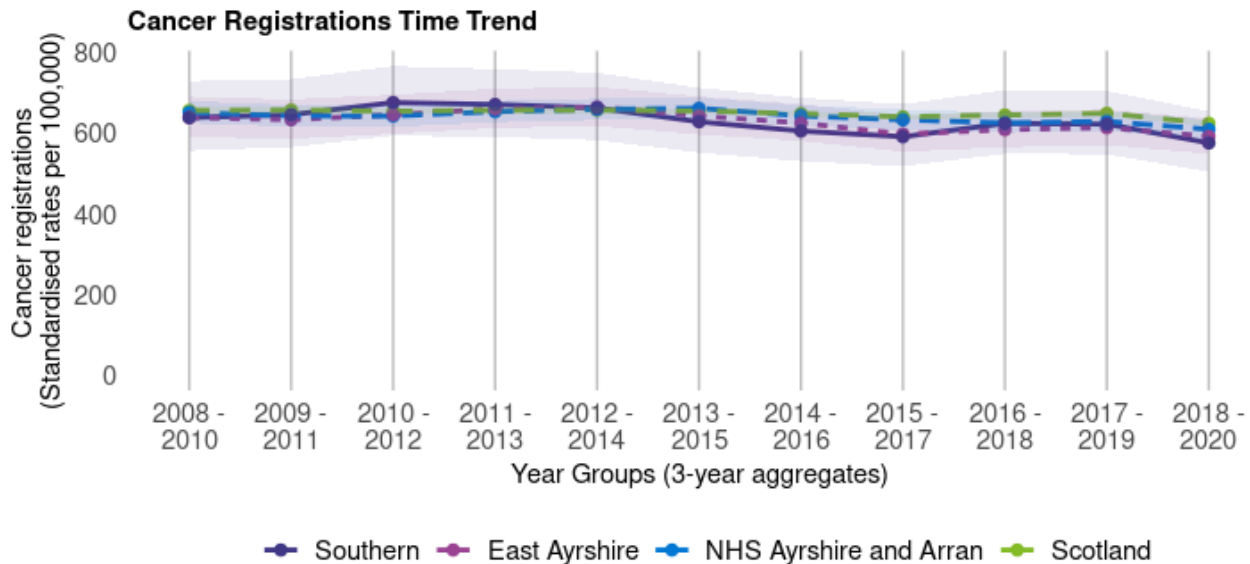
Top 5 Physical Long-Term Conditions				
	Southern Locality	East Ayrshire HSCP	Scotland	
1	Asthma 8.34%	Asthma 7.43%	Arthritis 5.75%	
2	Coronary heart disease 7.63%	Arthritis 6.5%	Cancer 5.32%	
3	Arthritis 7.09%	Coronary heart disease 6.38%	Coronary heart disease 4.93%	
4	Cancer 6.13%	Cancer 5.92%	Asthma 4.72%	
5	Diabetes 5.29%	Diabetes 4.64%	Diabetes 3.38%	

Source: Source Linkage Files

## Cancer

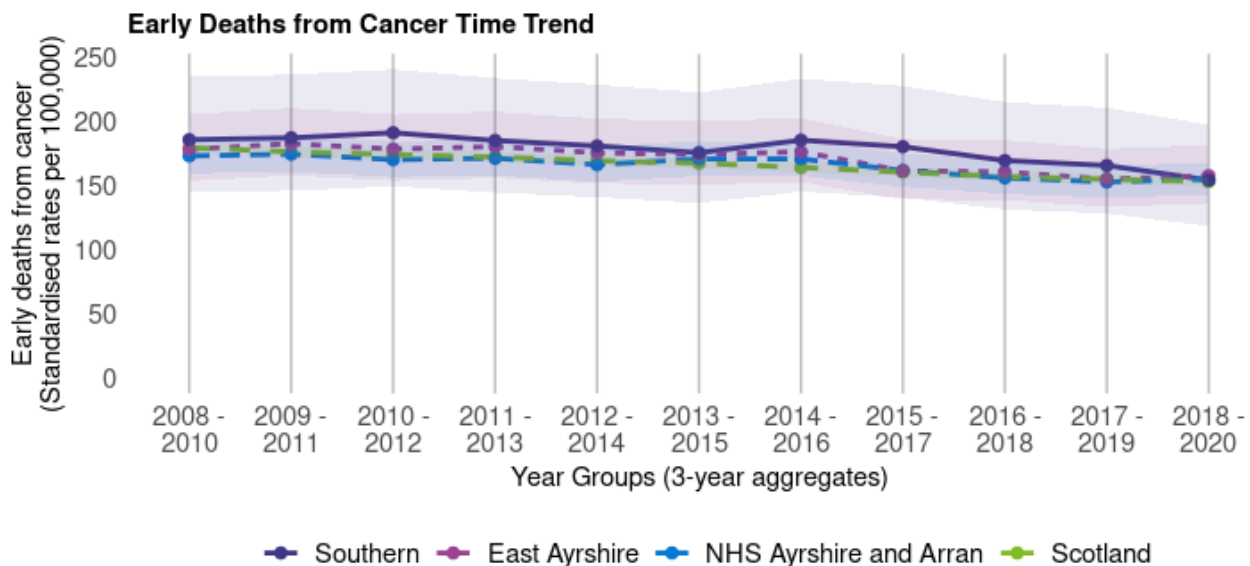
For the period 2018 - 2020, there were **244** new cancer registrations per year on average (**576** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population) in Southern locality. For the period 2018 - 2020, there were also **154** early deaths per 100,000 from cancer in the locality, this is a **17%** decrease compared to the rate 10 years prior.

**Figure 14: Cancer registration rate over time and by area.**



Source: ScotPHO

**Figure 15: 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 Southern, the condition with the highest rate of hospitalisations was Coronary Heart Disease.

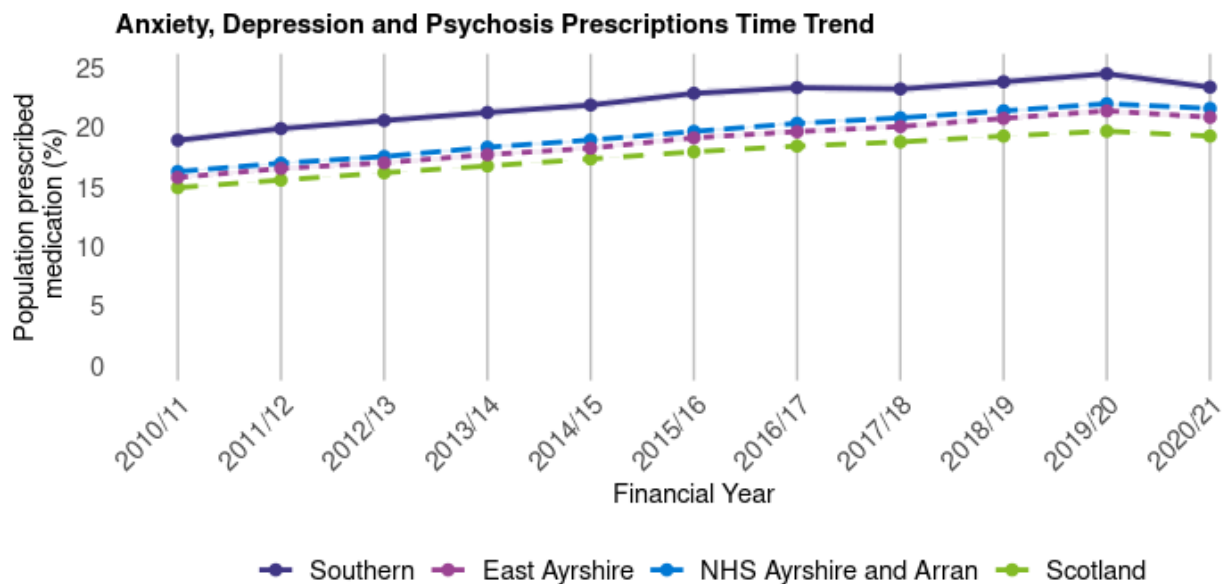
**Table 8: Patient hospitalisations by condition and geographical area, age-sex standardised rates per 100,000<sup>3,4</sup>.**

Disease	Latest time period	Southern	East Ayrshire	NHS Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland
Asthma	2018/19 - 2020/21	139.7	106.1	106.3	75.8
COPD	2018/19 - 2020/21	429.3	336.1	295.8	230.9
Coronary Heart Disease	2019/20 - 2021/22	566.3	454.5	454.5	341.6

## Anxiety, Depression, and Psychosis prescriptions

In 2020/21, **23.4%** of people were prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis in Southern Locality. This is a **23.5% increase** from the rate 10 years prior in 2010/11.

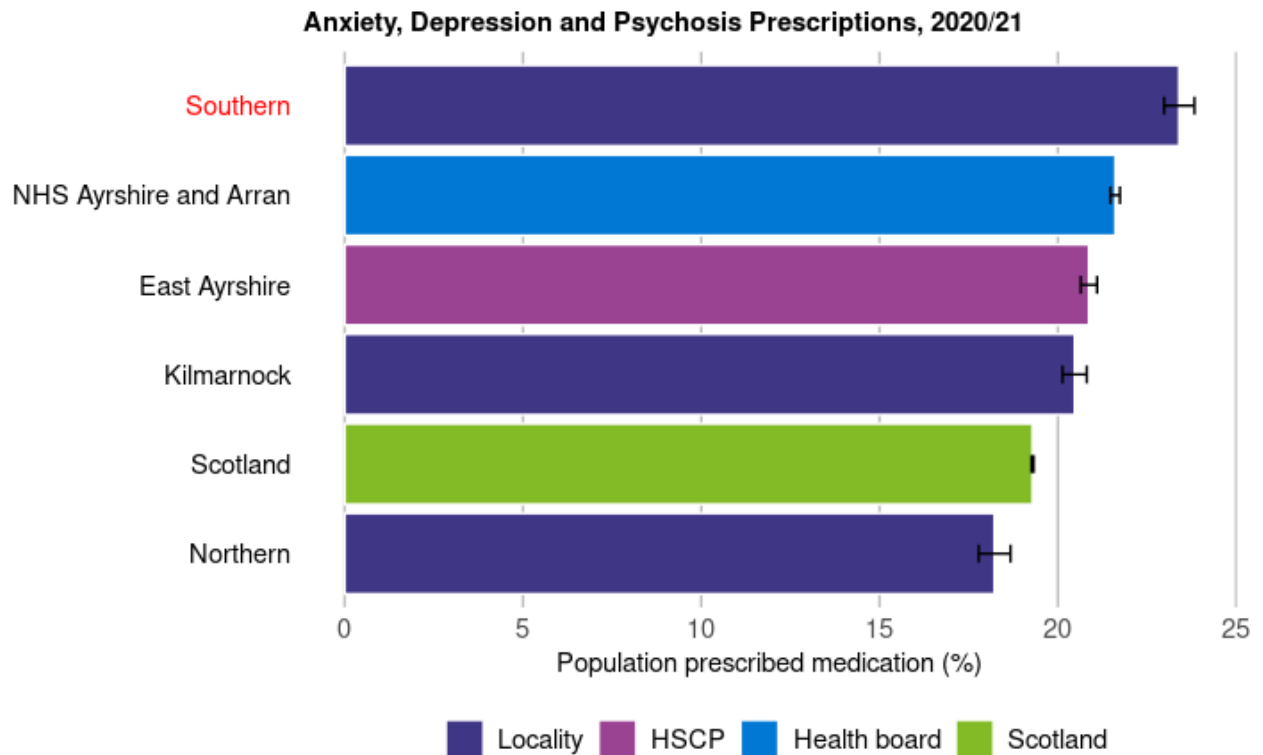
**Figure 16: Anxiety, depression, and psychosis prescriptions over time and by geographical area.**



Source: ScotPHO

In 2020/21, Southern had a larger proportion of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, and psychosis compared to the rest of Scotland (23.4% compared to 19.3%).

**Figure 17: 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 Southern locality. These can give an idea of quality of life and prosperity.

For the most recent time period available<sup>3</sup>, Southern had:

- **732** alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (621 admissions per 100,000)<sup>4</sup>.
- **22** alcohol-specific deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (20.8 deaths per 100,000)<sup>4</sup>.
- **347** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is higher than Scotland (221 admissions per 100,000)<sup>4</sup>.
- **61.6%** uptake of bowel screening among eligible population, compared to 64.2% in Scotland.

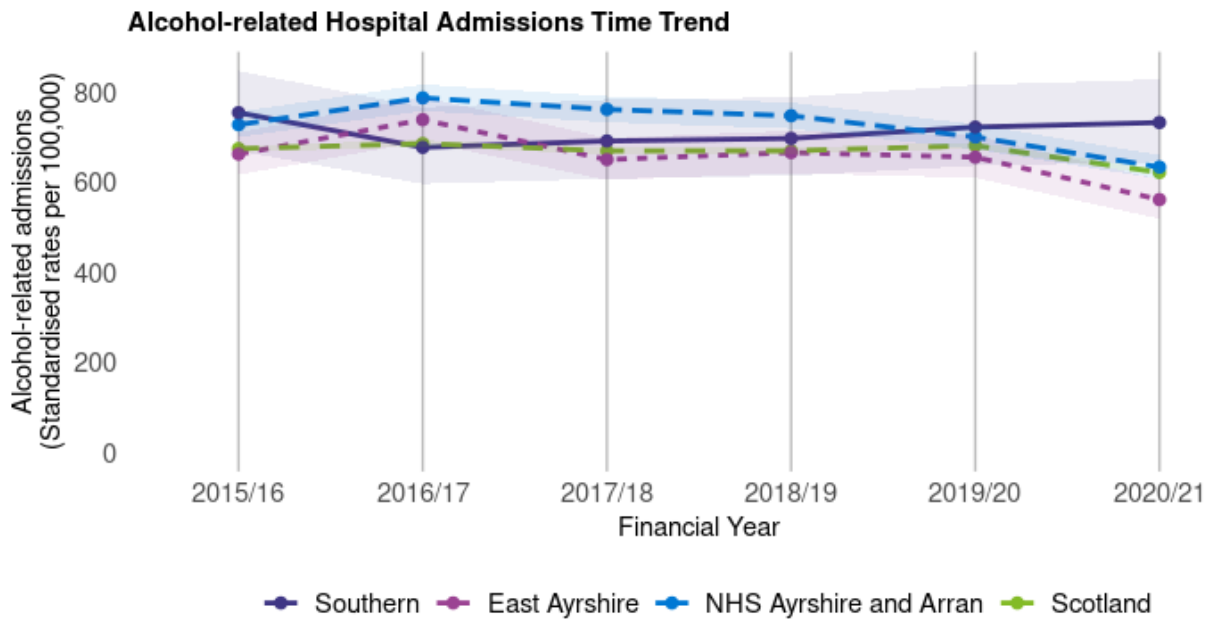
### Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions

In 2020/21, the rate of alcohol-related admissions was **732** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population in Southern. This is a 2.9% decrease overall since 2015/16. Figure 17 shows a trend of alcohol-related hospital admissions for Southern locality compared with Scotland, East Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire and Arran from financial year 2015/16 to 2020/21.

Figure 18 then compares different areas, including the other localities in East Ayrshire, for the latest financial year. This bar chart shows that in 2020/21, Southern locality had a higher alcohol-related hospital admissions rate compared to Scotland (732 and 621 admissions respectively).

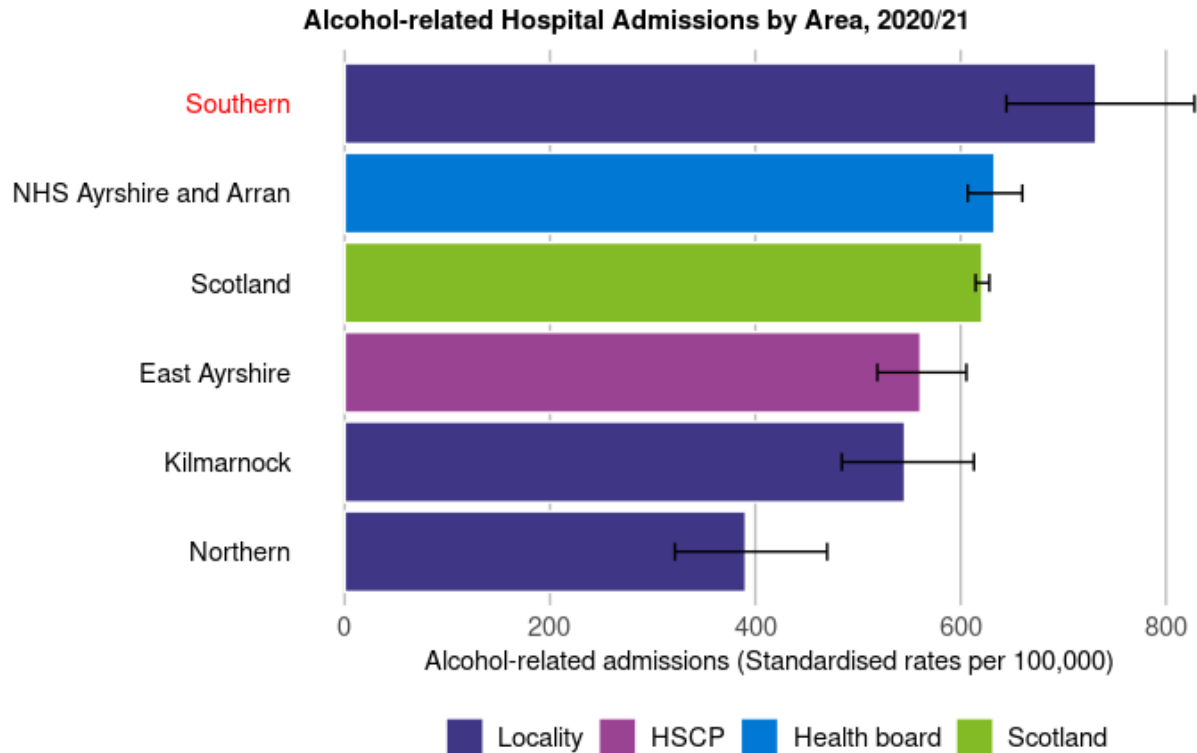


Figure 17: Alcohol-related hospital admission rates by area and over time.



Source: ScotPHO

Figure 18: Alcohol-related hospital admissions by area for the latest time period.

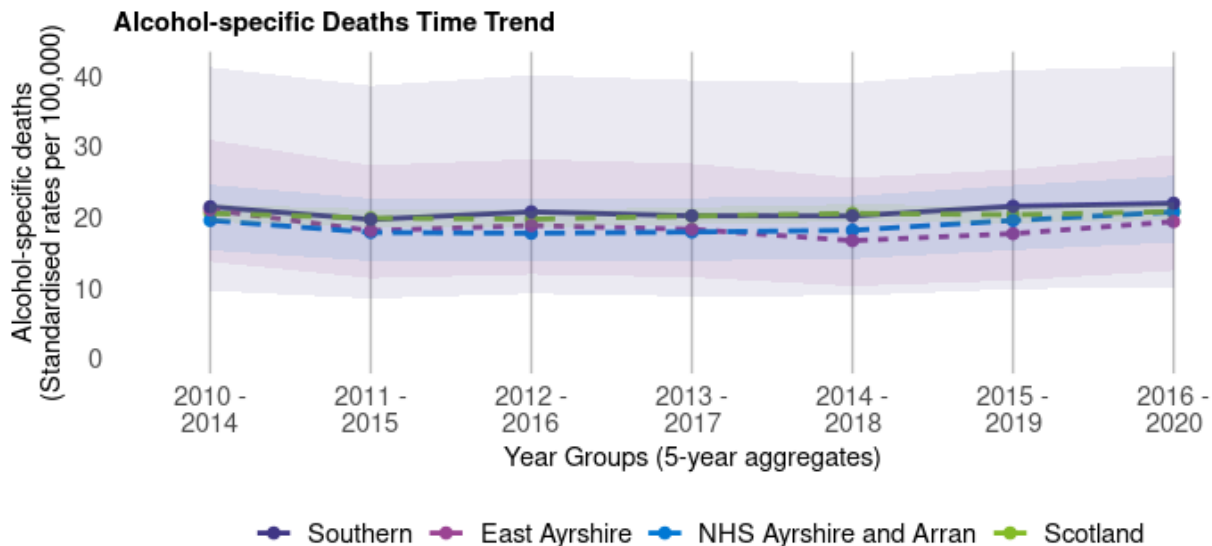


Source: ScotPHO

## Alcohol-Specific Deaths

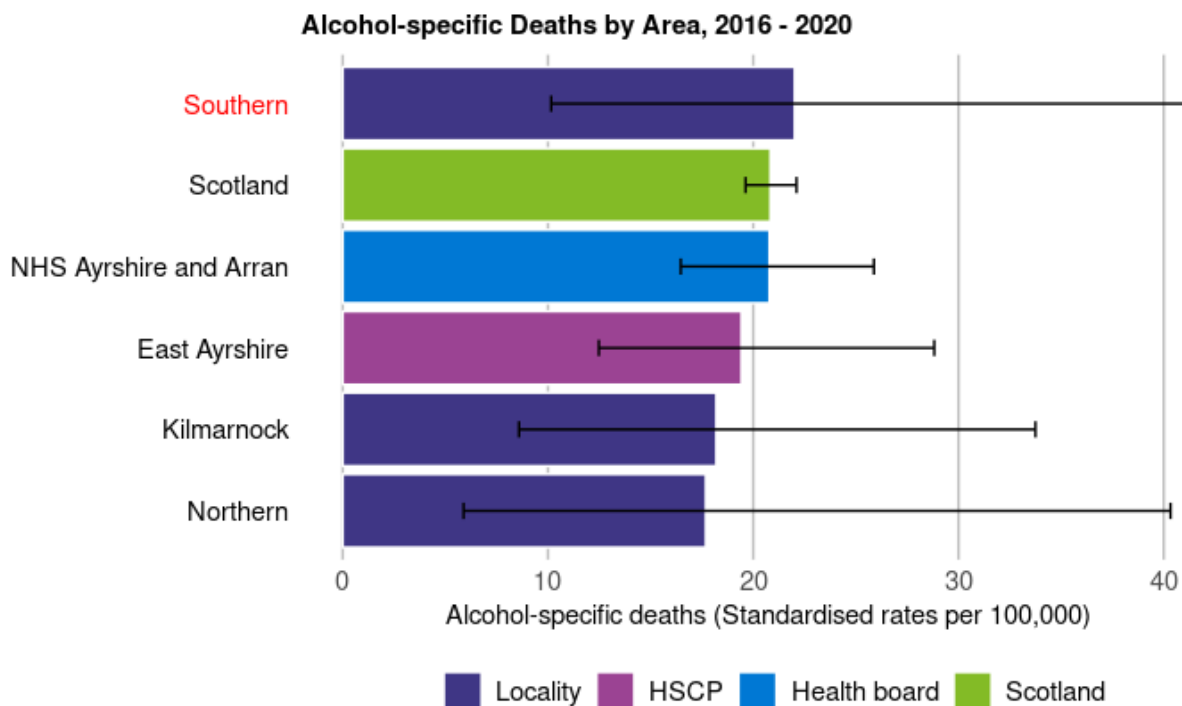
Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available as 5-year aggregates. In Southern, the latest rate of alcohol-specific deaths was **22** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is 2.3% higher than the rate in 2010 - 2014. Figure 20 also shows that the locality has a higher alcohol-specific death rate compared to Scotland overall (20.8 deaths per 100,000).

**Figure 19: Alcohol-specific deaths by area and over time.**



Source: ScotPHO

**Figure 20: Alcohol-specific deaths by area for the latest time period available.**



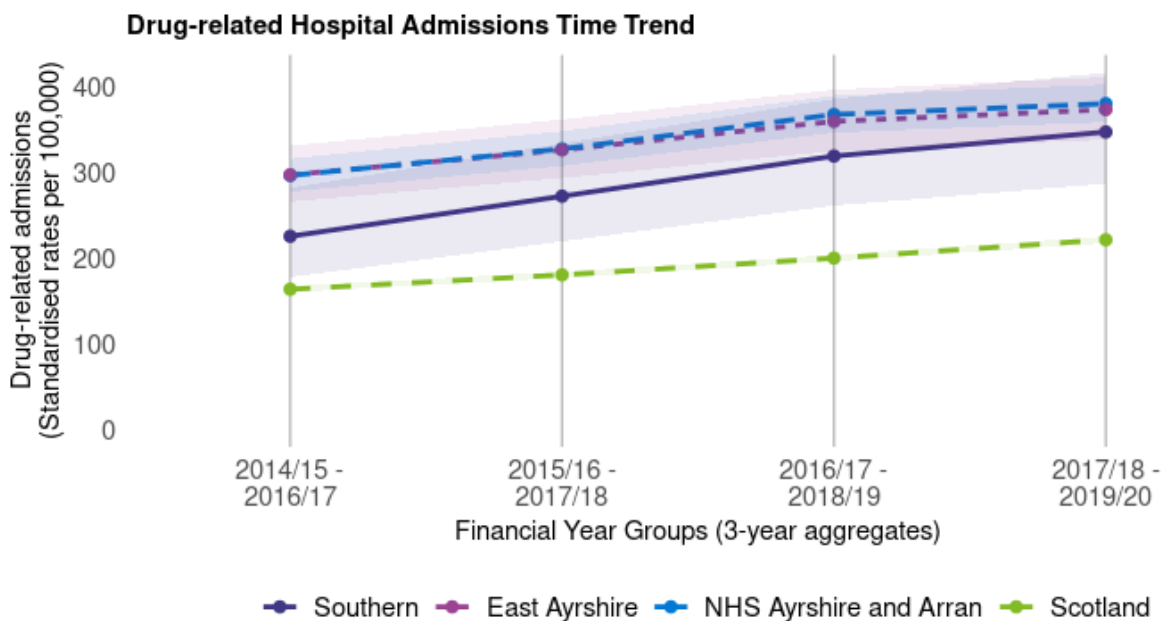
Source: ScotPHO

## Drug-related Hospital Admissions

There were **347** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population<sup>4</sup> in Southern locality in the time period 2017/18 - 2019/20 (3-year financial year aggregate). This is a 54.1% increase since 2014/15 - 2016/17. A trend of the change in drug-related hospital admissions for the locality and comparable areas is shown in figure 21 from 2014/15 - 2016/17 onwards.

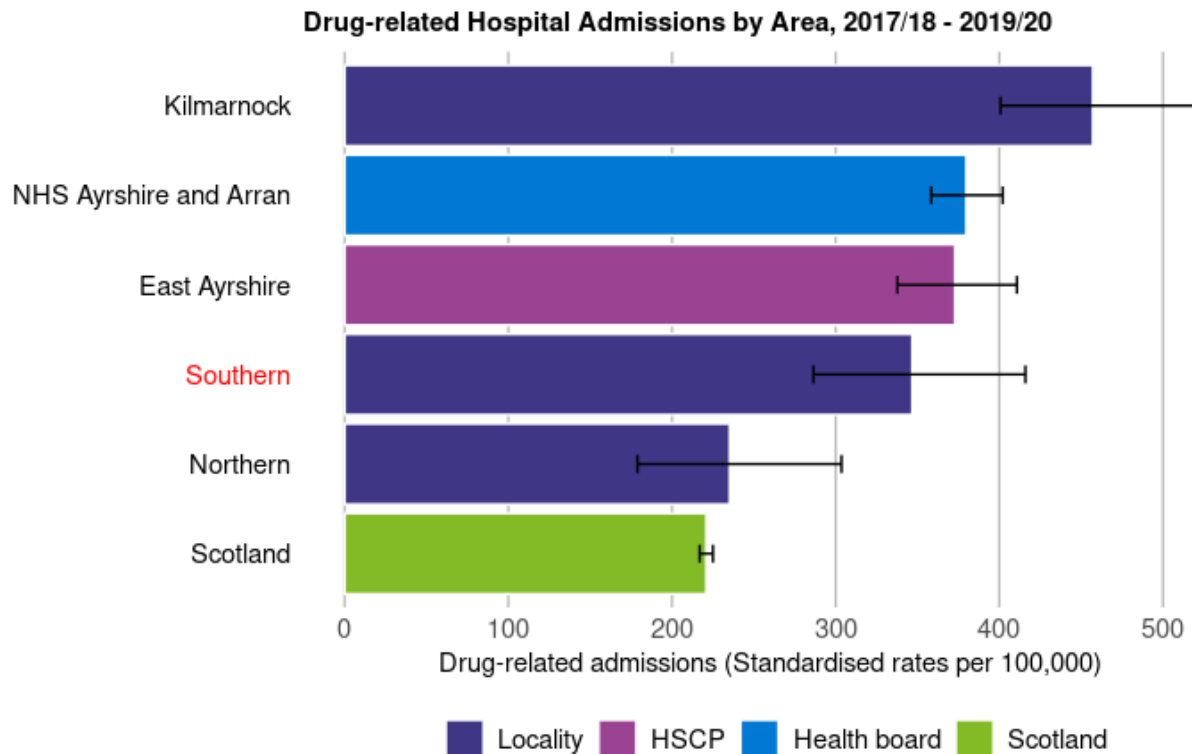
A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2017/18 - 2019/20 aggregated financial years) is available in figure 22. This shows Southern locality has a higher rate of drug-related hospital admissions than Scotland (221 admissions per 100,000).

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



Source: ScotPHO

**Figure 22: Drug-related hospital admission rates by area for the latest time period available.**



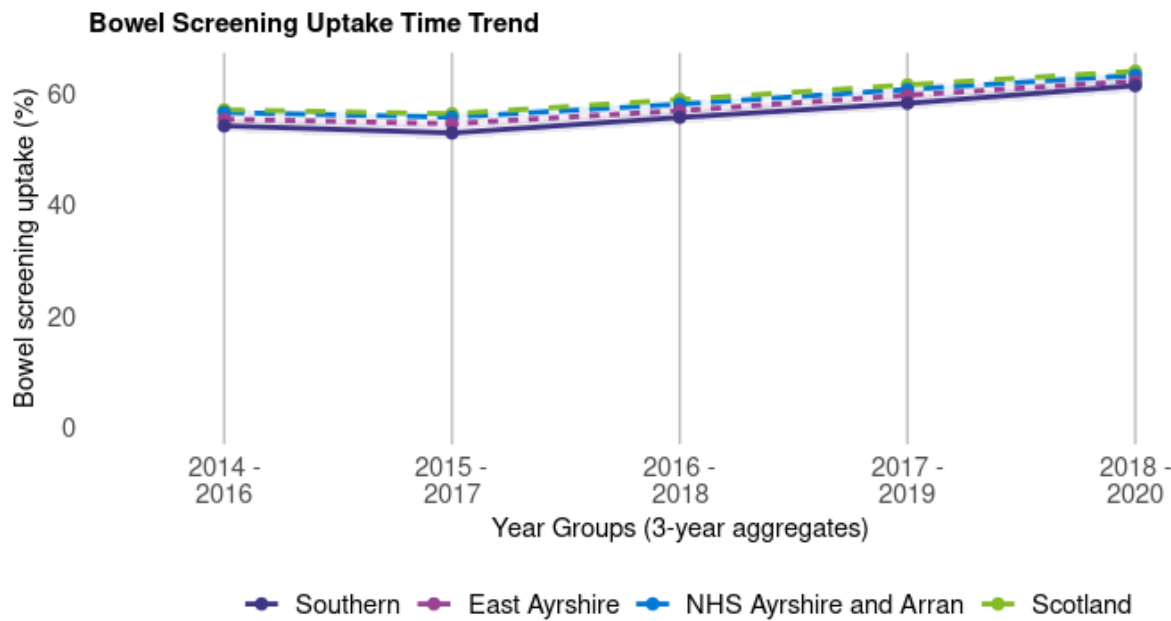
Source: ScotPHO

### 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.

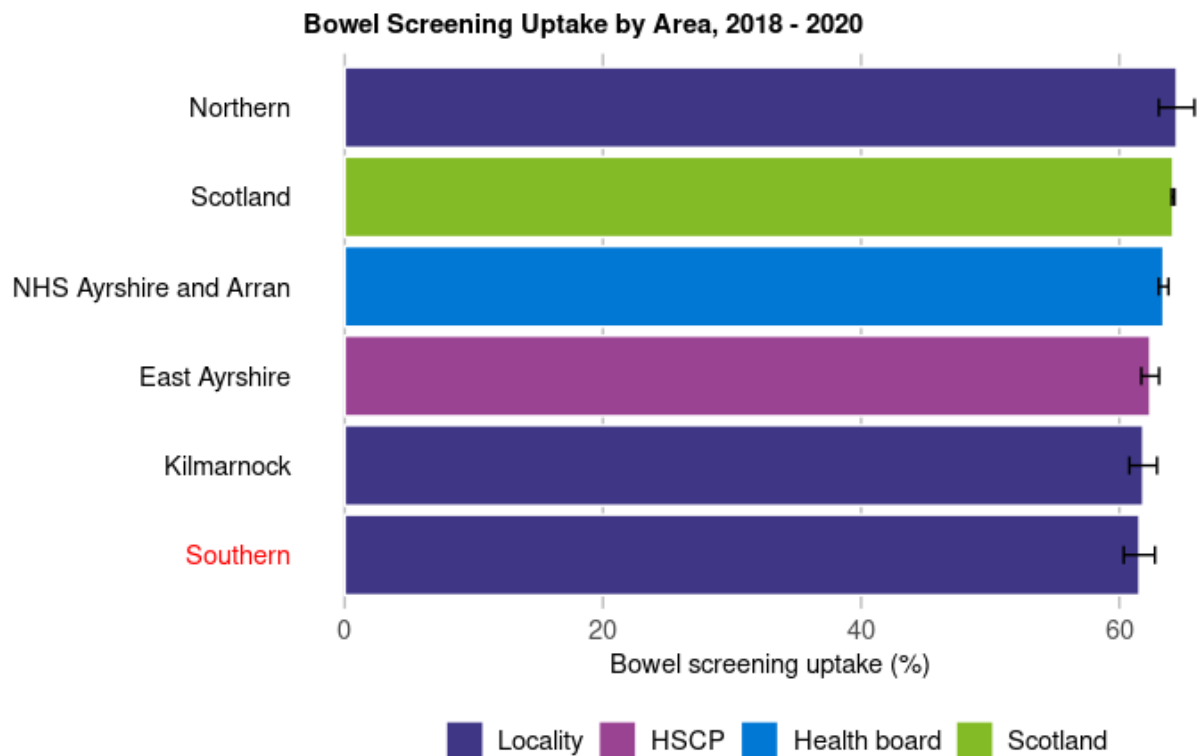
A trend of the percentage uptake of bowel screening among the eligible population is shown the locality and comparable areas. Data is presented as 3-year aggregates. The 2018 - 2020 uptake rate for Southern is **61.6%**. This is a 13.4% increase since 2014 - 2016. As can be seen in figure 24, in the latest estimate, the uptake in Southern was lower than the uptake in Scotland overall (64.2%).

**Figure 23: Bowel screening uptake for eligible men and women, by area and over time.**



Source: ScotPHO

**Figure 24: 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 period available, Southern had:

- **15,194** emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 10,432 in Scotland.
- **95,380** unscheduled acute specialty bed days per 100,000 population, compared to 71,484 in Scotland.
- **27,797** A&E attendances per 100,000 population, compared to 25,791 in Scotland.
- **21,498** delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 40,774 in Scotland.
- **1,955** emergency hospital admissions from falls per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 2,281 in Scotland.
- **120.7** emergency readmissions (28 day) per 1,000 discharges, compared to 106.5 in Scotland.
- **2,663** potentially preventable hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 1,464 in Scotland.

## Emergency Admissions

Figure 25: Emergency admissions by geographical area

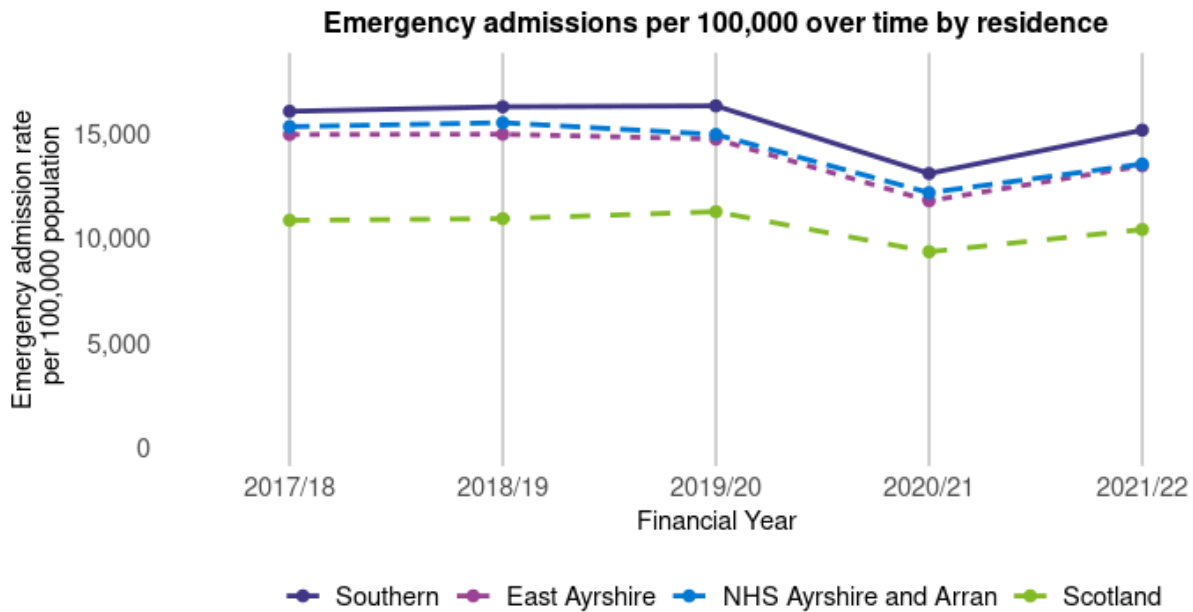
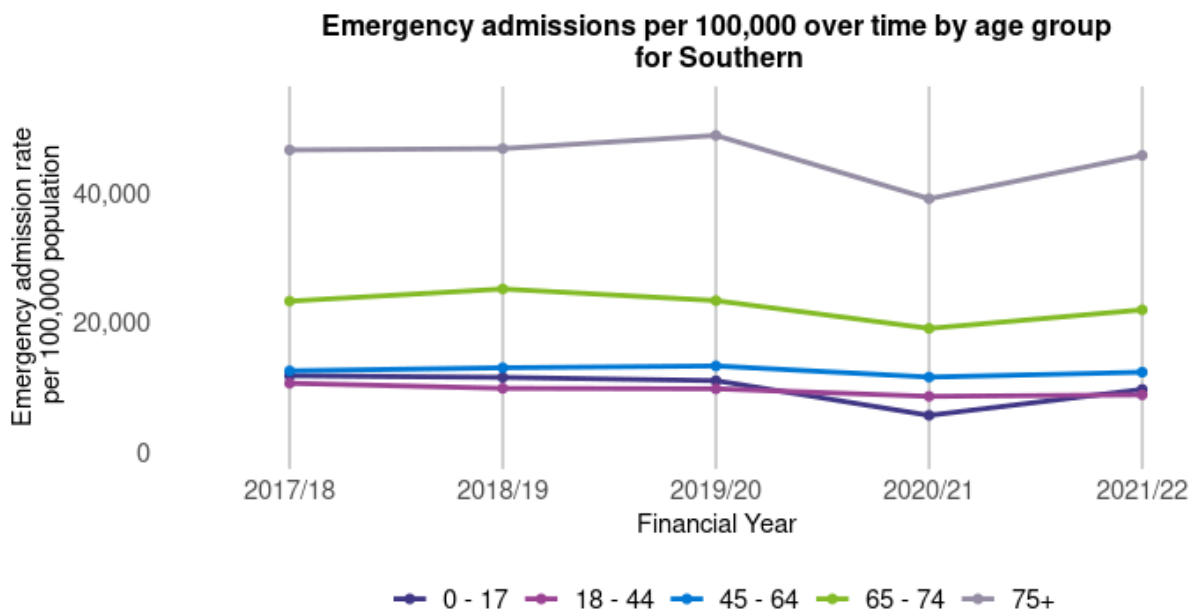


Figure 26: Emergency admissions by age group



## Unscheduled Acute Bed Days

Figure 27: Unscheduled acute bed days by geographical area

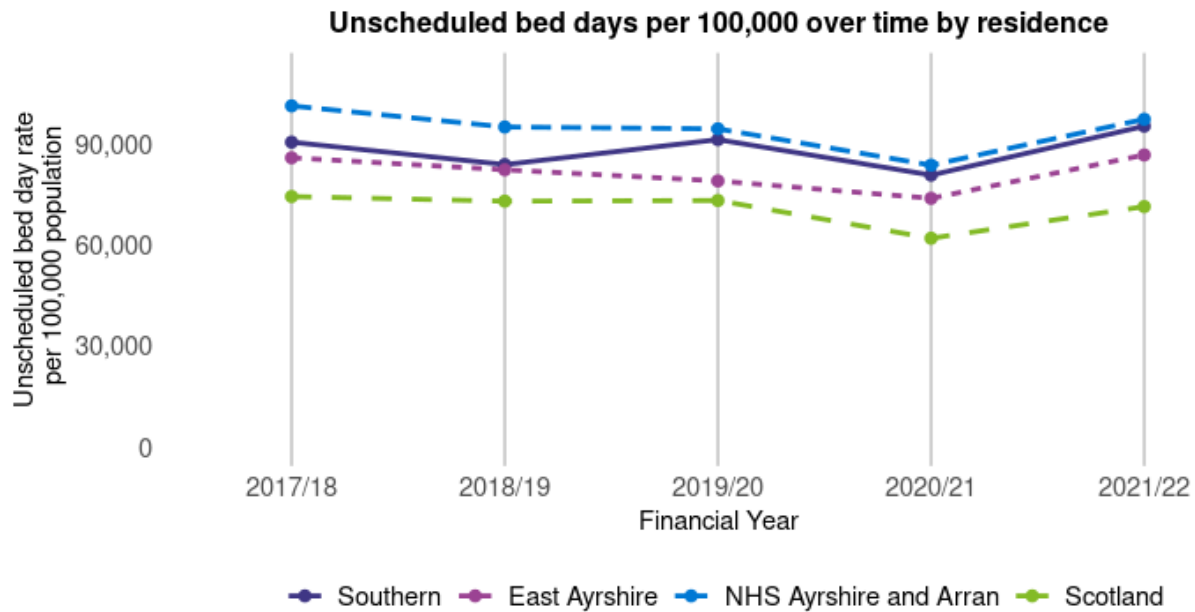
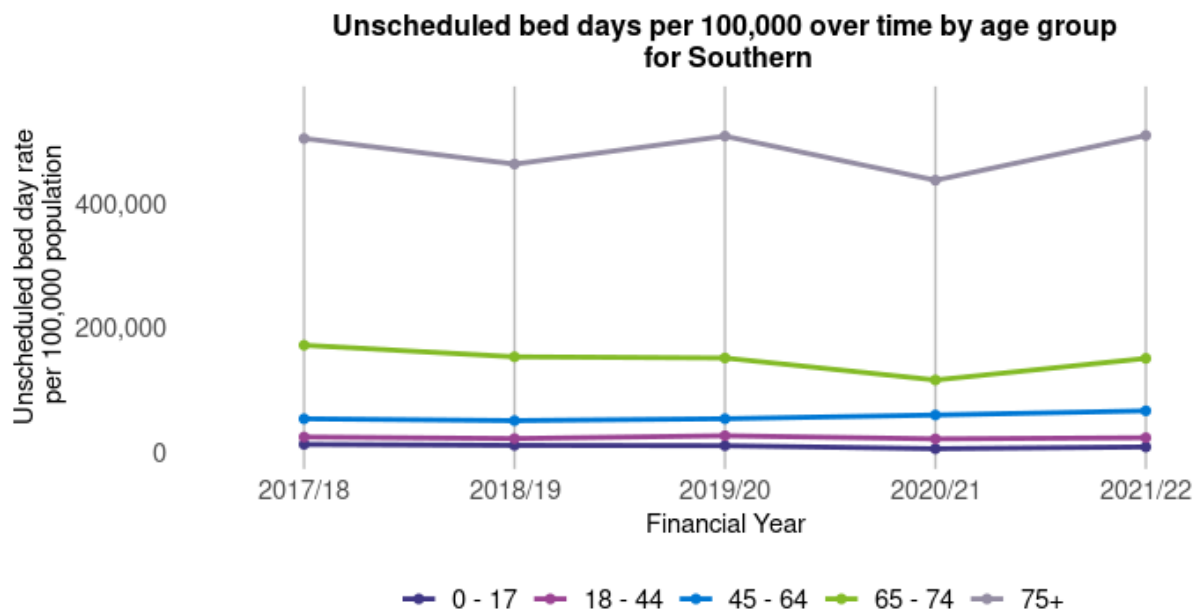


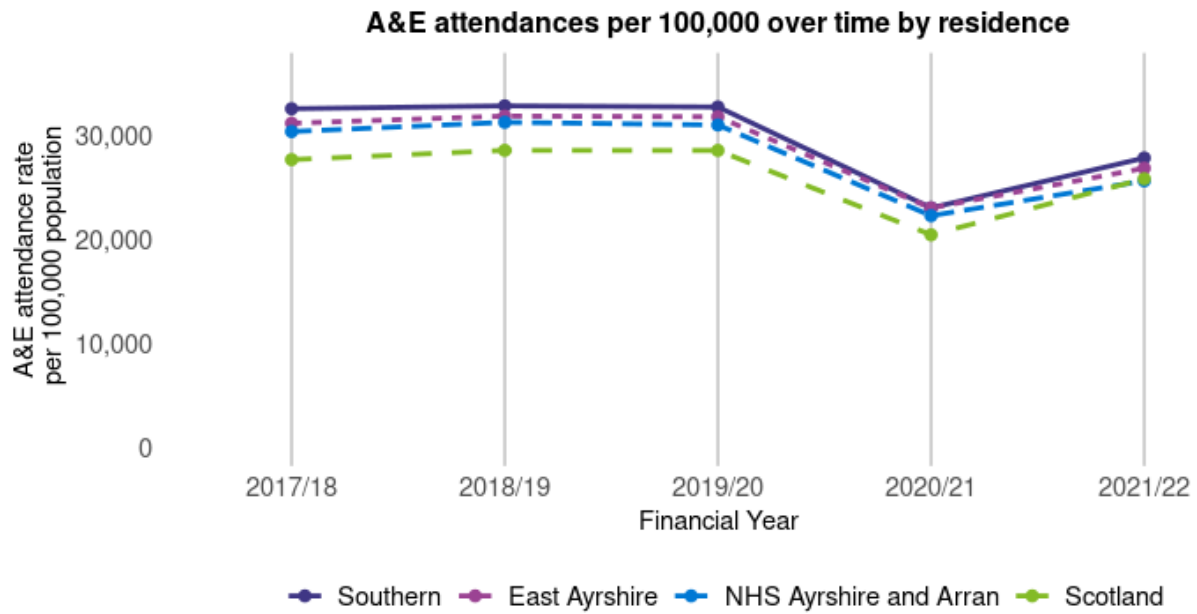
Figure 28: Unscheduled acute bed days by age group





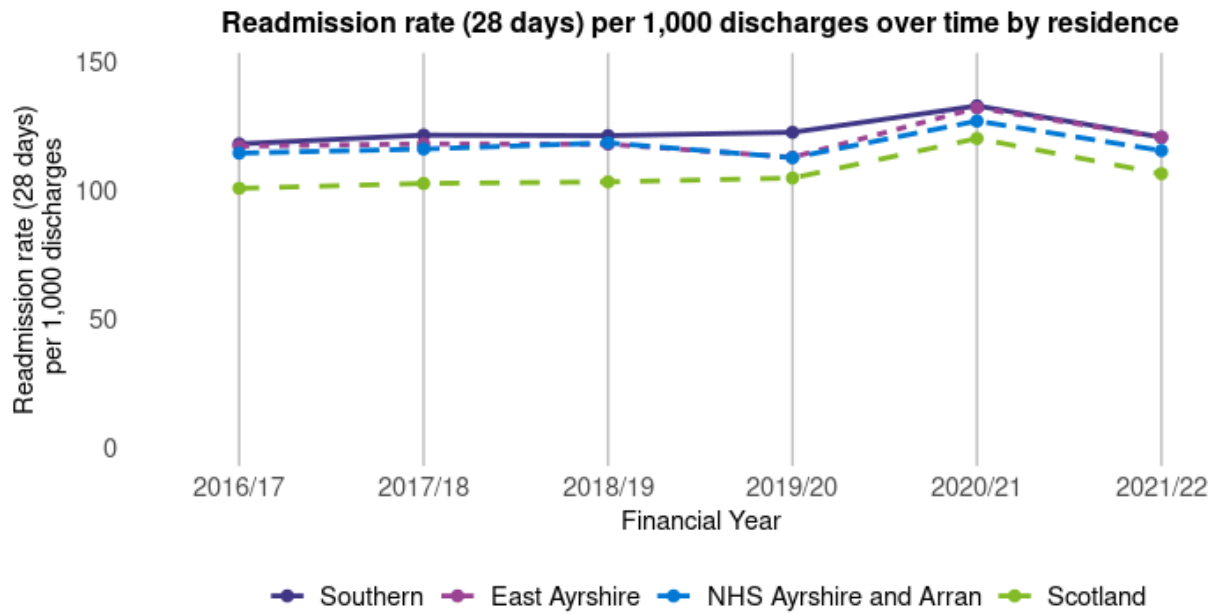
## A&E Attendances

Figure 29: A&E attendances by geographical area



## Emergency Readmissions (28 days)

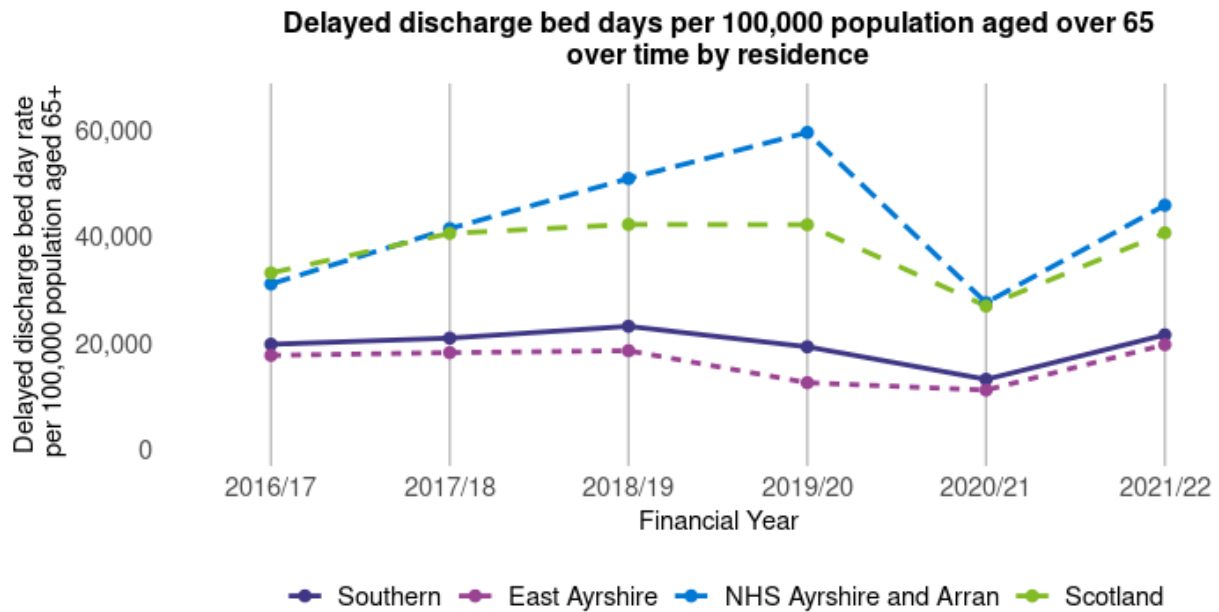
Figure 30: Emergency readmissions (28 days) by geographical area



Source: PHS SMR01

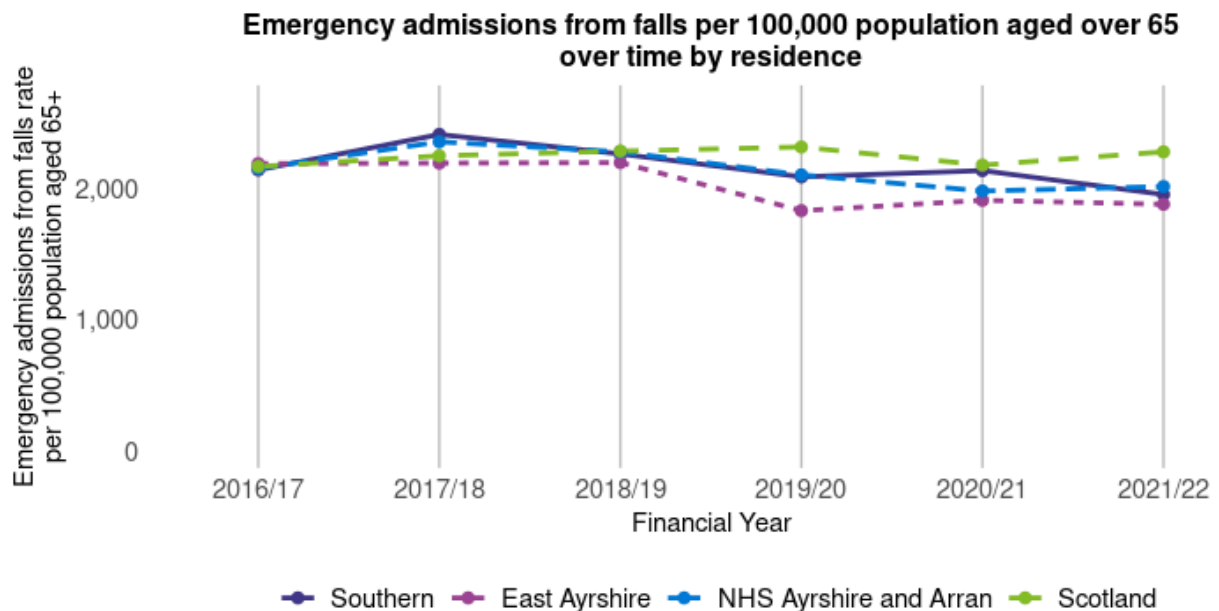
## Delayed Discharge Bed Days

Figure 31: Delayed discharge bed days in population aged 65+ by geographical area



## Emergency admissions from a fall

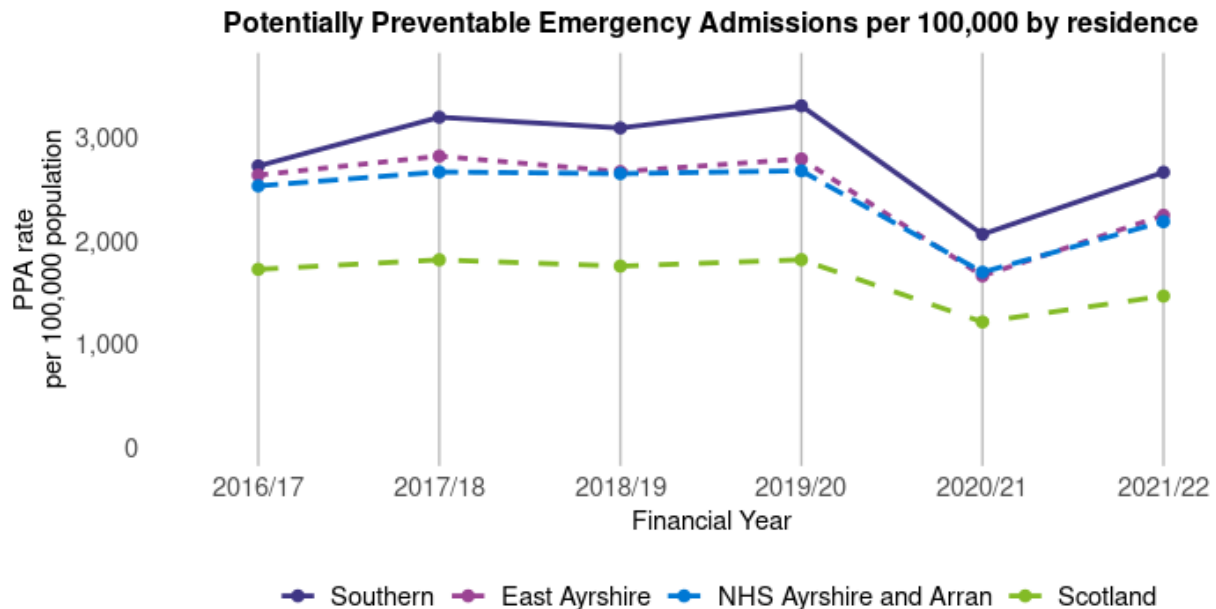
Figure 32: Falls in population aged 65+ by geographical area



### Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

Information on the conditions included in PPAs is available in Appendix 3. In 2021/22, **51.5%** of PPAs in Southern were amongst those aged 65 and over, and **48.5%** were amongst those aged under 65.

**Figure 33: Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs) by geographical area**



Source: PHS SMR01

## Hospital Care (Mental Health Speciality)

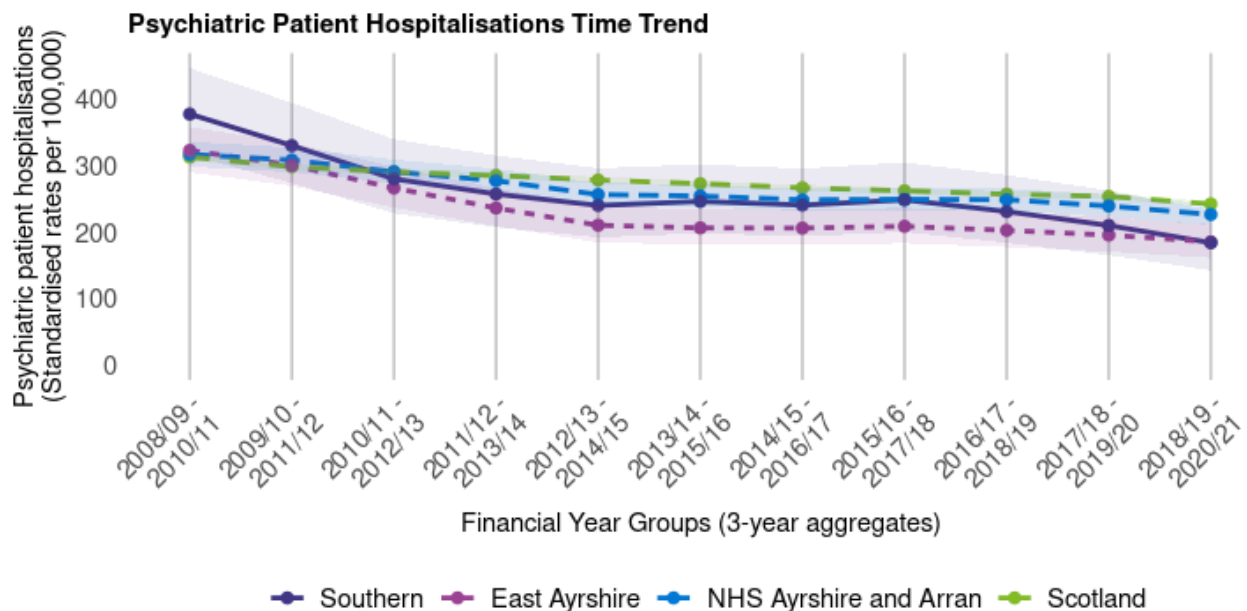
### Summary

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

- **184.2** psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000, compared to 242.8 in Scotland<sup>4</sup>.
- **19,638** unscheduled mental health specialty bed days per 100,000, compared to 18,365 in Scotland.

### Psychiatric patient hospitalisations

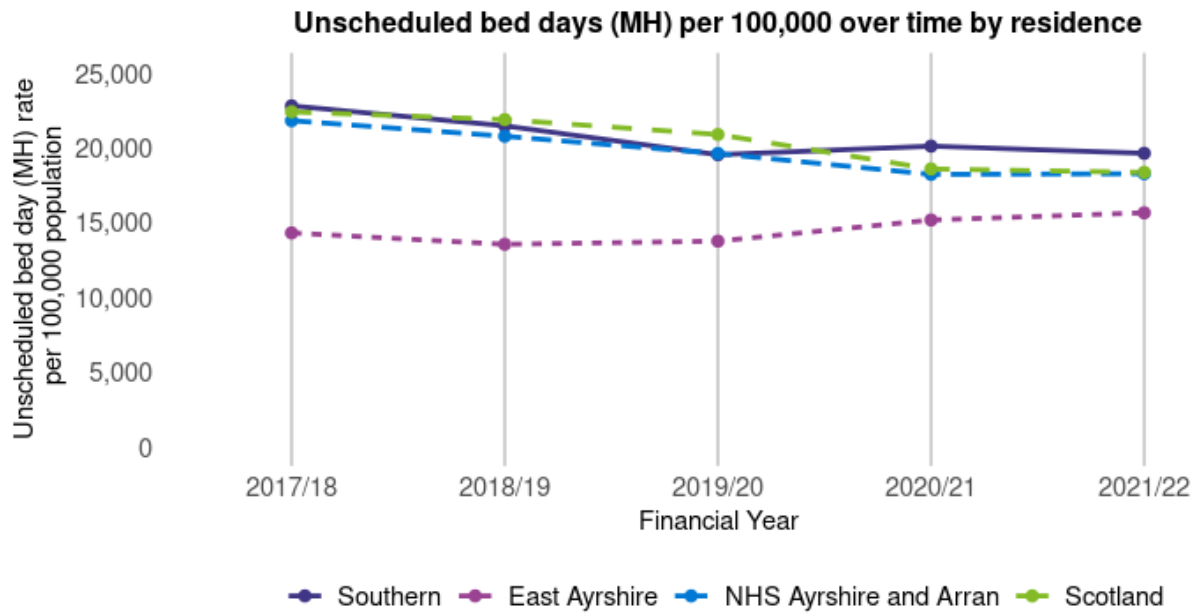
**Figure 34: Psychiatric patient hospitalisations by geographical area**



Source: ScotPHO

## Unscheduled Mental Health Specialty Bed Days

Figure 35: Unscheduled mental health specialty bed days by geographical area



## Child health

### Summary

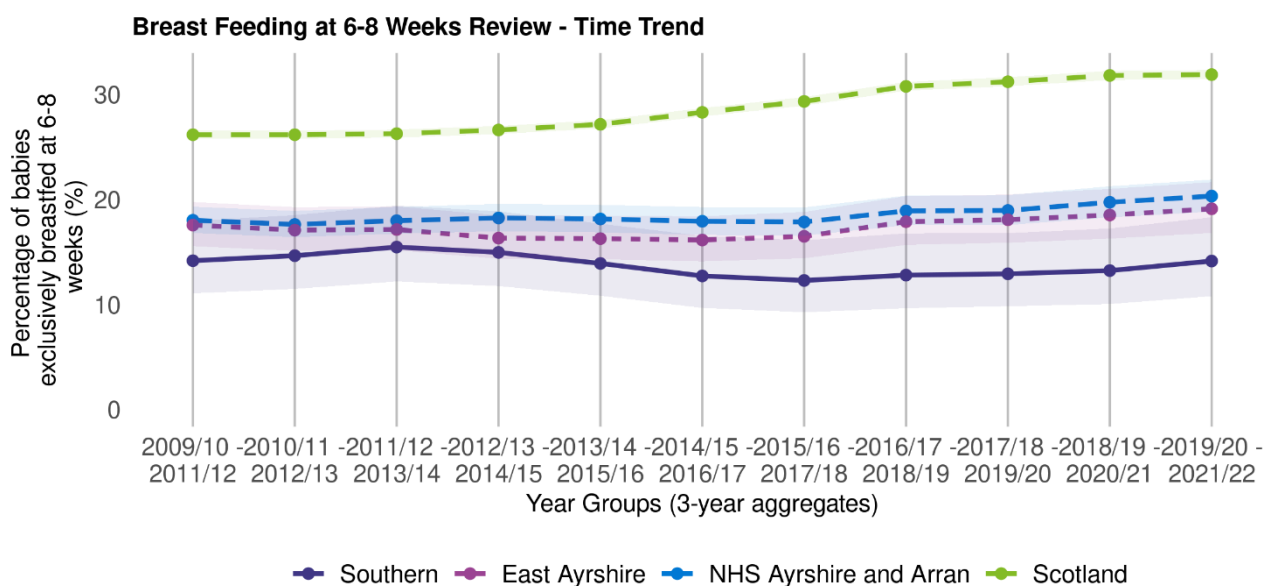
This section looks at children and young people's health outcomes. For the most recent time period available, Southern had:

- **14%** of Mothers exclusively breastfeeding at 6-8 week review, compared to 32% in Scotland
- **22%** of Mothers smoking during first antenatal booking appointment, compared to 14% in Scotland
- **42%** 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
- **96%** uptake of 24 months MMR Immunisation for the eligible population, compared to 94% in Scotland
- **69%** of Primary 1 Children with no dental caries, compared to 75% in Scotland
- **63%** of Primary 1 children with healthy weight, compared to 70% in Scotland
- **21%** of children with developmental concerns at 27-30 month review, compared to 15% 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 Southern locality was 14%. A time trend from 2010/11 is shown below in Figure 36 which compares Southern locality with Scotland, East Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran.

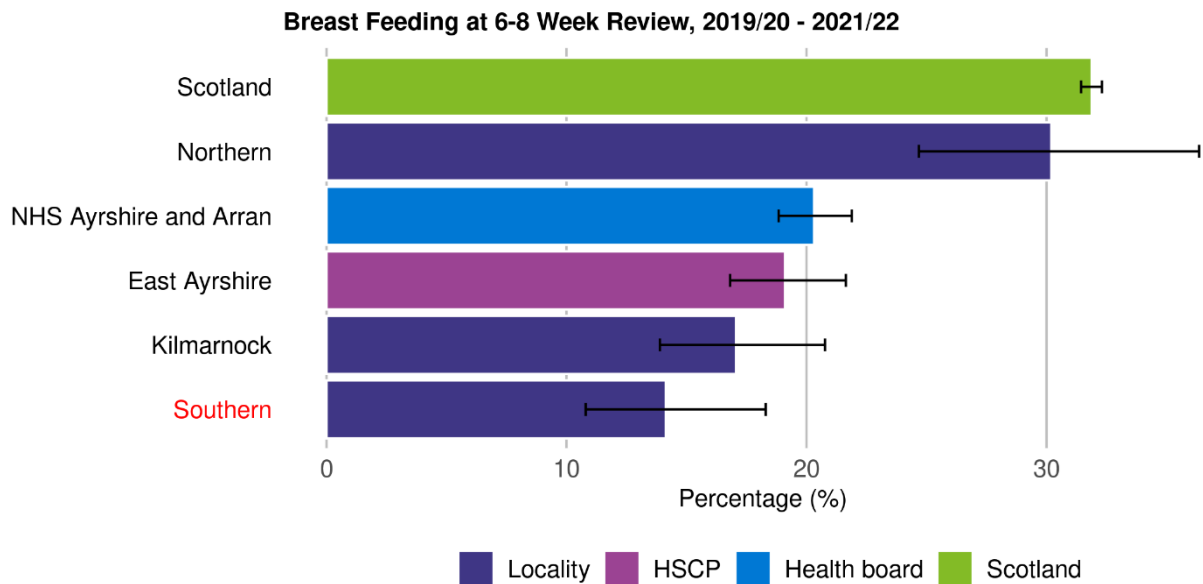
**Figure 36: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by geographical area.**



Source: ScotPHO

In 2019/20 – 2021/22, Southern had a lower rate of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks than the rest of Scotland (14 compared to 32 percent).

**Figure 37: Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks by area for the latest time period available.**

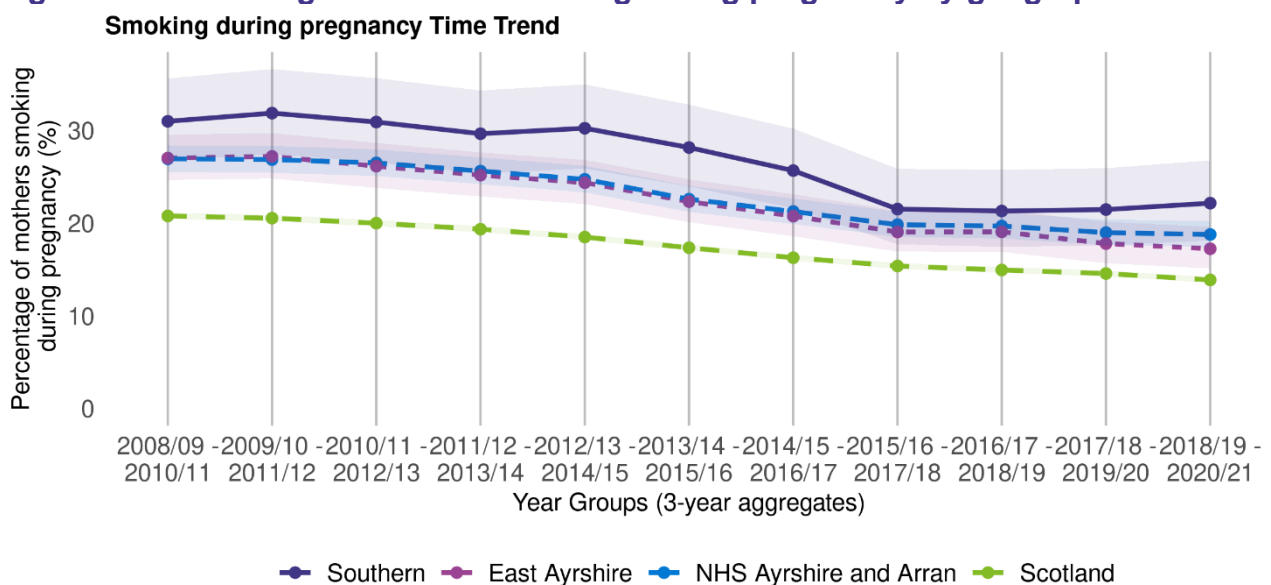


Source: ScotPHO

## 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 Southern locality was 22%.

**Figure 38: Percentage of women smoking during pregnancy by geographical area**



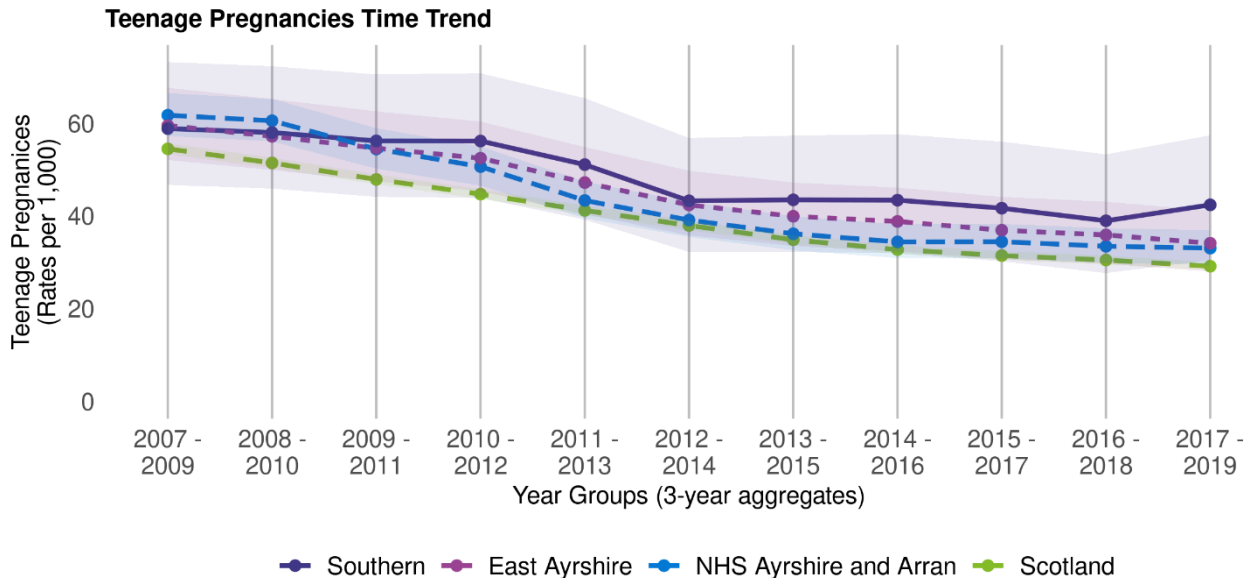
Source: ScotPHO



## Teenage Pregnancies

A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2017-2019 aggregated calendar years) is available below. Southern locality had a lower percentage of teenage pregnancies (42%) compared with Scotland, East Ayrshire & NHS Ayrshire and Arran.

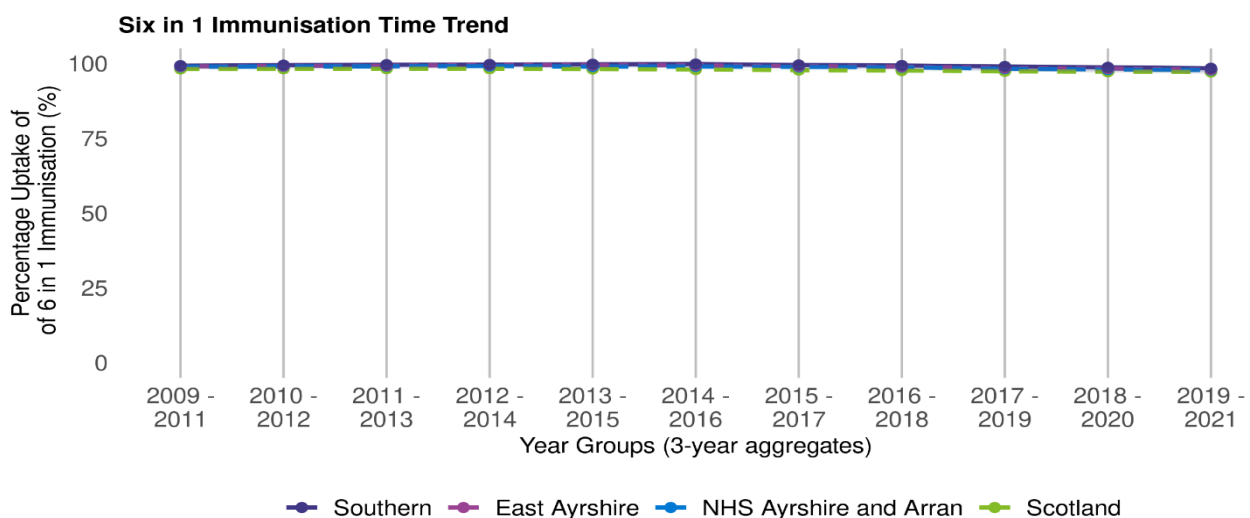
**Figure 39: Percentage of Teenage pregnancies by geographical area**



## 6 in 1 Immunisation

A trend of the percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation among the eligible population is shown below for Southern locality compared with Scotland, East Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. The 2019 - 2021 uptake rate for Southern locality was 98%.

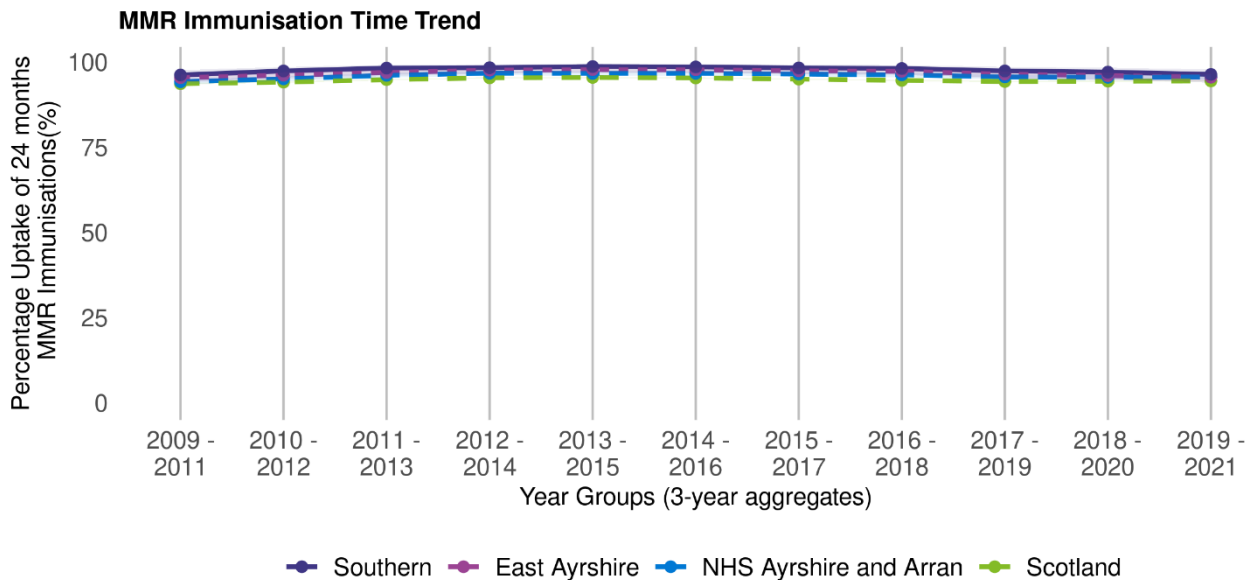
**Figure 40: Percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation by geographical area**



## 24 Months MMR Immunisation

A trend of the percentage uptake of 24 months MMR immunisation among the eligible population is shown below for Southern locality compared with Scotland, East Ayrshire HSCP and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. The 2019 – 2021 uptake rate for Southern locality was 96%.

**Figure 41: Percentage uptake of 6 in 1 Immunisation by geographical area**

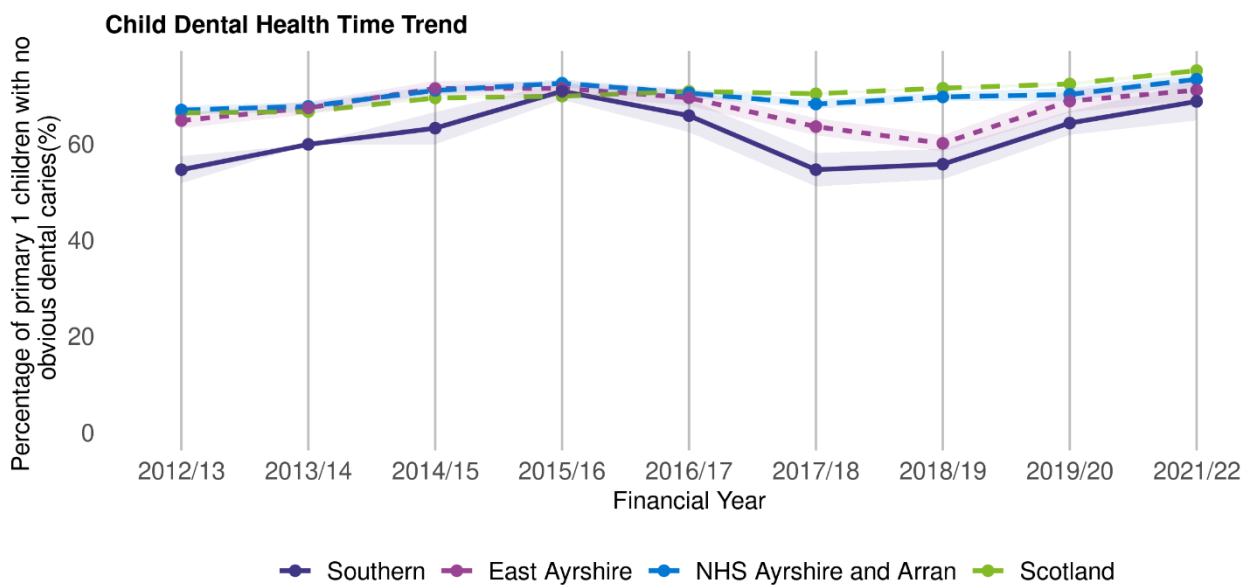


Source: ScotPHO

## 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 however, is not reflected in the local trend for Southern where in 2021/22, 69% of Primary 1 children are free from any obvious dental caries.

**Figure 42: Percentage of Primary 1 Children with no obvious dental caries by geographical are**



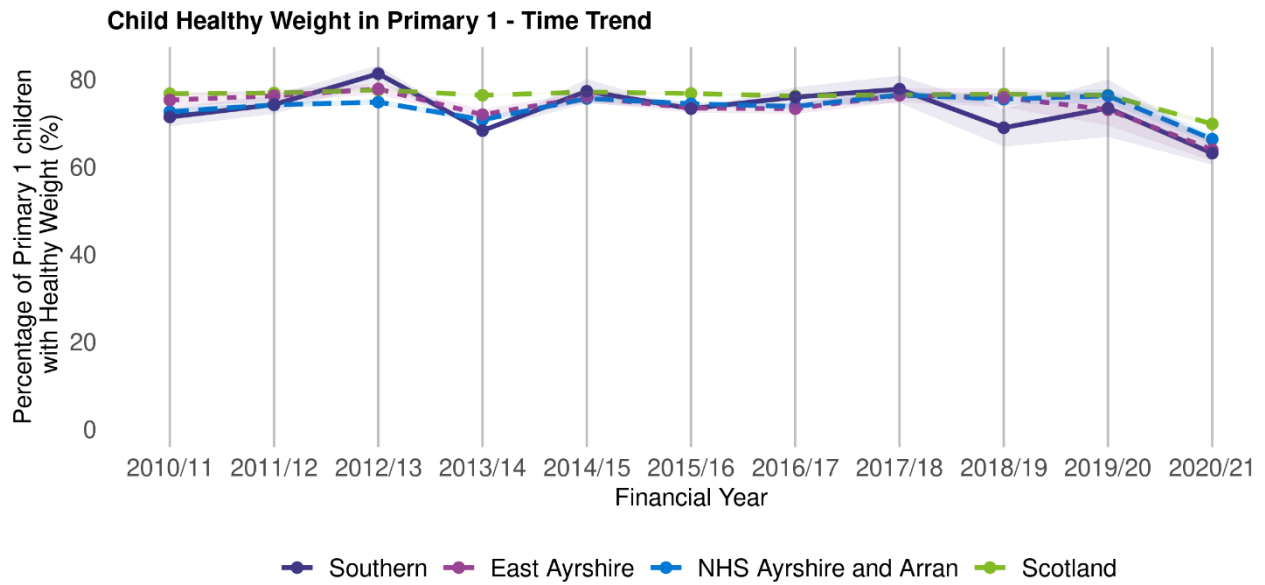
Source: ScotPHO

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 Primary1 children with a healthy weight is shown below for Southern locality compared with East Ayrshire HSCP, Scotland and NHS Ayrshire & Arran. The 2020/21 percentage of Primary 1 children with a healthy weight in Southern was 63%, decreasing by 14% from 2019/20.

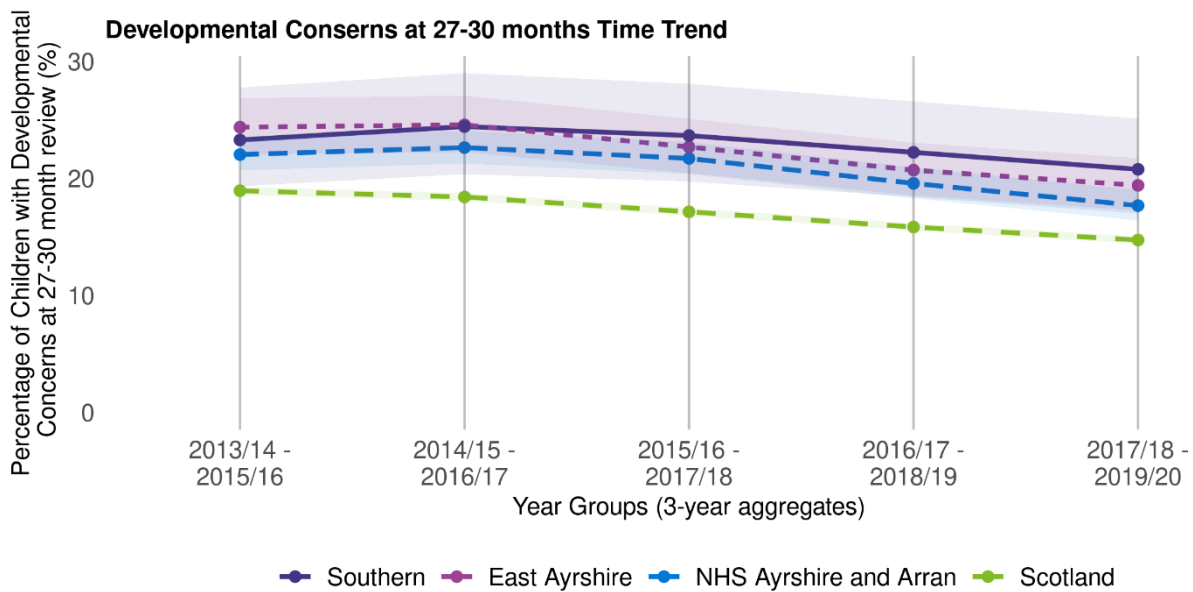
**Figure 43: Percentage of Primary 1 Children with healthy weight by geographical area**



## Developmental Concerns

Figure 44 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), 21% of children were recorded as having developmental concerns in Southern which was higher than East Ayrshire (19.4%), NHS Ayrshire & Arran (17.7%) and Scotland as a whole (14.7%).

**Figure 44: Percentage of children with developmental concerns (27-30 month review) by geographical area**



Source: ScotPHO

## Economy and benefits

### Summary

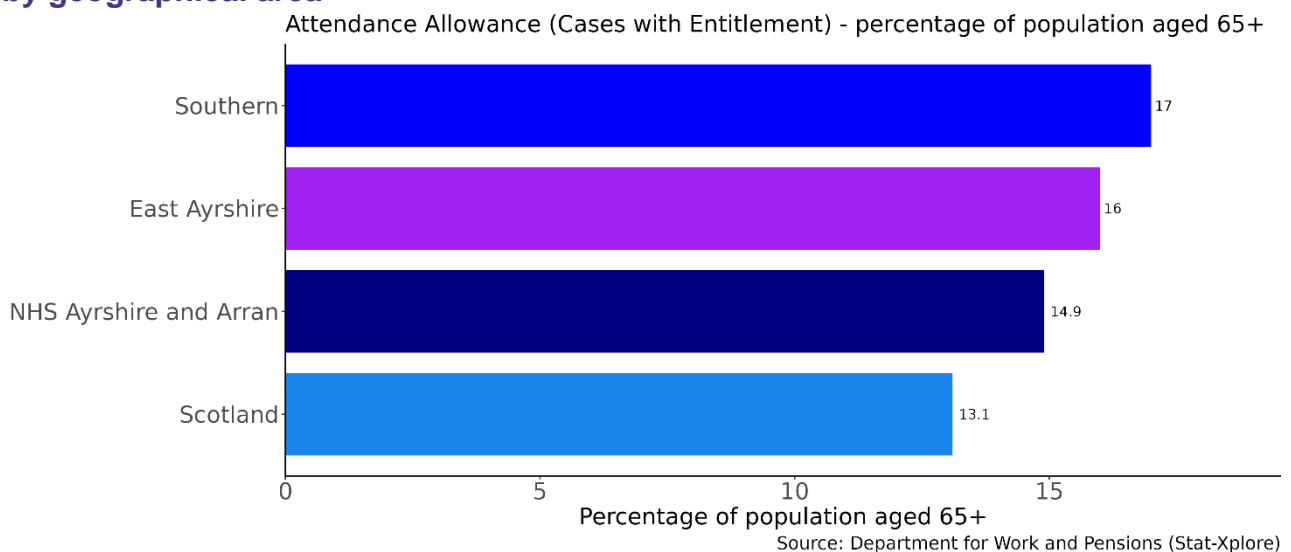
This section looks at the percentage of the population who receive different types of benefit. For the most recent time period available, Southern had:

- **17%** of people aged over 65 were in receipt of attendance allowance.
- **4.9%** of people aged over 16 were in receipt of carers allowance.
- **11.3%** of people aged over 65 were in receipt of pension credit.
- **9.2%** of people aged over 16 were in receipt of the personal independence payment.
- **14.9%** 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 Southern locality was 17%. Figure 45 compares Southern locality with East Ayrshire HSCP, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

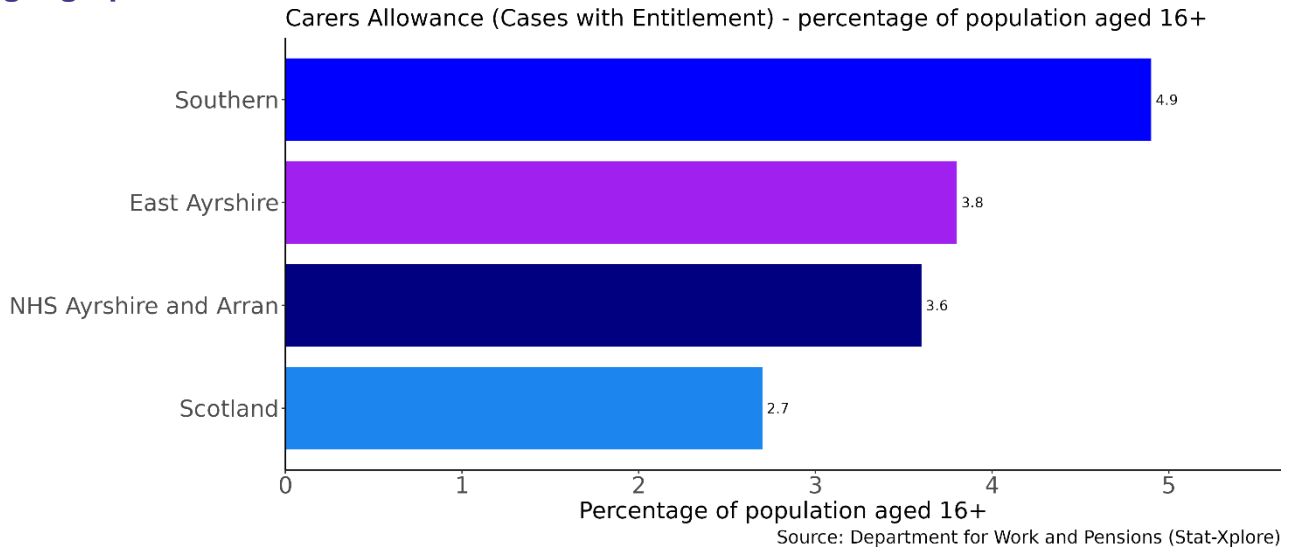
**Figure 45: Percentage of the population aged 65+ in receipt of attendance allowance by geographical area**



## Carers Allowance

In May 2022, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of carers allowance in Southern locality was 4.9%. Figure 46 compares Southern locality with East Ayrshire HSCP, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

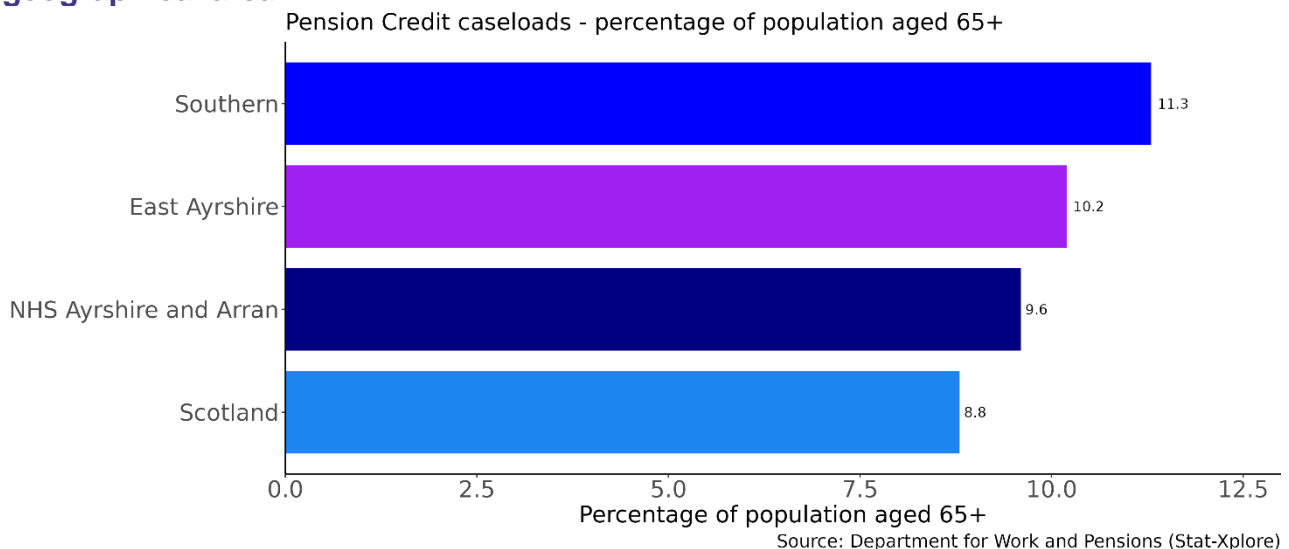
**Figure 46: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of carers allowance by geographical area**



## Pension Credit

In May 2022, the percentage of the population aged over 65 in receipt of pension credit in Southern locality was 11.3%. Figure 47 compares Southern locality with East Ayrshire HSCP, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

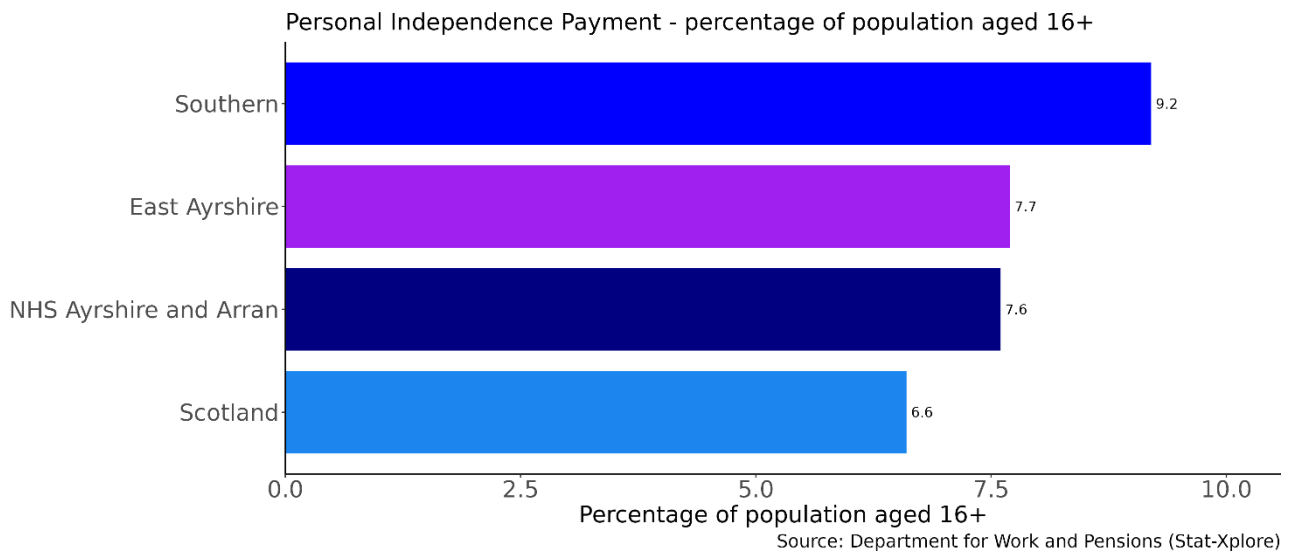
**Figure 47: Percentage of the population aged 65+ in receipt of pension credit by geographical area**



## Personal Independence Payment

In December 2021, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of the personal independence payment in Southern locality was 9.2%. Figure 48 compares Southern locality with East Ayrshire HSCP, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

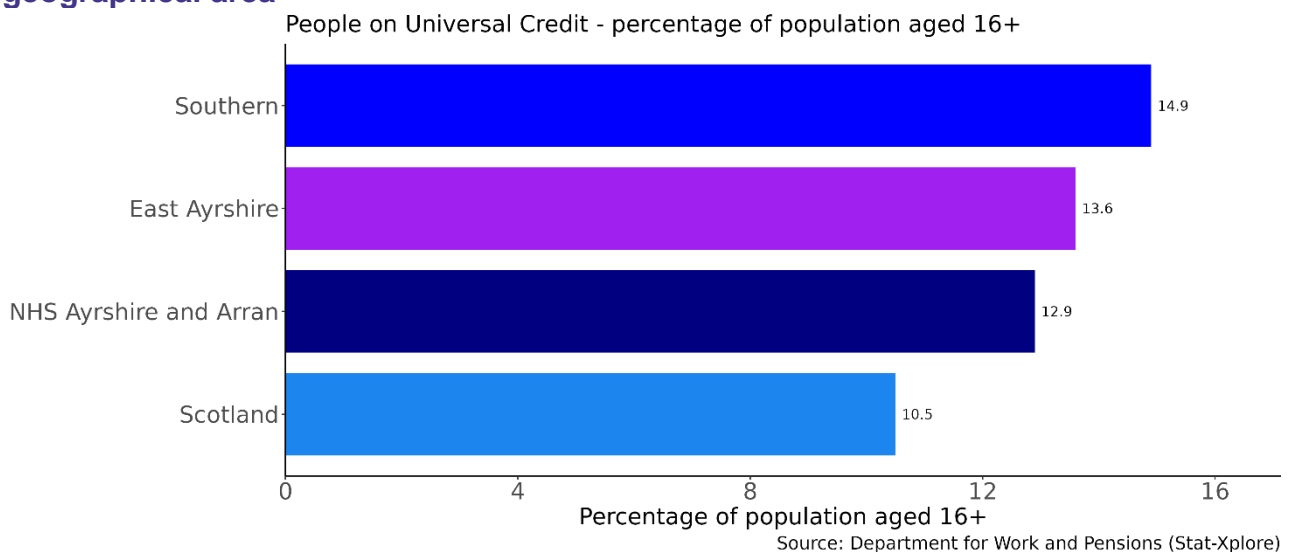
**Figure 48: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of personal independence payment by geographical area**



## Universal Credit

In December 2022, the percentage of the population aged over 16 in receipt of the universal credit in Southern locality was 14.9%. Figure 49 compares Southern locality with East Ayrshire HSCP, NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Scotland.

**Figure 49: Percentage of the population aged 16+ in receipt of universal credit by geographical area**





## Footnotes

1. Population projections are not currently provided by NRS at the locality level. To explore how the population in Southern is expected to change in the future, the percent changes in population projection to 2025 for East Ayrshire by age group and gender were calculated from the NRS Local Authority Population Projections. These percent changes were then applied to the Southern 2018 mid-year population estimates (also split by age group and gender) to obtain population projection estimates for Southern, 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 East 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/](http://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
<b>A&amp;E attendances</b>	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.
<b>Alcohol-related hospital admissions</b>	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.
<b>Alcohol-specific deaths</b>	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).
<b>Asthma patient hospitalisations</b>	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.
<b>Bowel screening uptake</b>	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.
<b>Cancer registrations</b>	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).
<b>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patient hospitalisations</b>	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.
<b>Coronary Heart Disease patient hospitalisations</b>	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.
<b>Death, aged 15-44</b>	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.
<b>Delayed discharge bed days</b>	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.
<b>Drug-related hospital admissions</b>	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.
<b>Early deaths from cancer</b>	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.
<b>Emergency admissions</b>	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.
<b>Emergency admissions from a fall</b>	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).
<b>Emergency readmissions (28 day)</b>	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.
<b>Life expectancy, females</b>	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.
<b>Life expectancy, males</b>	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.
<b>People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas</b>	Number and percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (data zones) in Scotland. Calculated using 2011-base population estimates.
<b>Physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)</b>	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.
<b>Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis</b>	Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.
<b>Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA)</b>	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.
<b>Psychiatric patient hospitalisations</b>	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.

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

## Appendix 2: Date of Indicator Data Extractions

Section	Indicator	Date of data extraction
Demographics	Population structure	2022-12-12
Demographics	Population projection	2022-12-12
Demographics	SIMD2016	2022-12-12
Demographics	SIMD2020	2022-12-12
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

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