Aberdeenshire Health & Social Care Partnership

Summaries for Locality Profiling

Banff & Buchan

Further Information

This document was created by the Local Intelligence Support Team. The majority of the information presented in this report is based on data provided by **Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) team** at **Information Services Division (ISD)**.

Population figures were sourced from **National Records of Scotland (NRS)**.

Maps were provided by the **Health Intelligence Team, NHS Grampian**.

Local Intelligence Support Team

The Local Intelligence Support Team provide information services to Health and Social Care Partnerships, Community Planning Partnerships and Local Authorities. We improve local access to national information sources, sharing our expertise in analysis and data management. We increase information capacity at a local level, supporting effective planning and decision making. Our team is part of the Information Services Division, NHS National Services Scotland.

Contact us

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Find out more - Local Intelligence Support Team

Introduction

These profiles comprise a variety of indicators of the wider determinants of health and are designed to:

- Provide organisations and communities with up-to-date and locally-relevant public health intelligence
- Highlight health and social inequalities
- Show indicator trends
- Provide local information for targeting resources and priority-setting
- Develop knowledge of the complex nature of health and its determinants

These profiles highlight the considerable variation in health between areas and help identify priorities for health improvement. The profiles give a snapshot overview of health for each area using simple spine charts (which show how the area compares to the Aberdeenshire average), and allows further understanding of the results via trend charts.

The outputs are arranged into two sections under the following themes:

Section 1

Wider determinants of health

- Population Demographics
- Deprivation profile
- Economy
- Environment
- Housing & Homelessness

Section 2

Health and Ill-health Prevention

- Behaviours
- Ill Health & Injury
- Immunisations and Screenings
- Life Expectancy and Mortality
- Mental Health
- Women's and Children's Health

Section 1

Wider determinants of health:

Much of the data for these profiles has been produced from the Health & Wellbeing Profiles by the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) team at the Information Services Division (ISD) of NHS National Services Scotland. Where the information has drawn on alternative data sources these are specified throughout the section. The outputs for Section 1 are arranged under the following themes:

- Our Localities
- Population Demographics
- Deprivation profile
- Economy
- Environment
- Housing & Homelessness

Our Localities

A locality is described as a small area within the Integration Authority borders. Our six localities are organised so that health and social care teams and the people in the area they serve can have a clear influence on the resources that are available and the development of new services and supports. Localities are defined by geography, the people that live and work in the area, the characteristics of the population and to some extent by existing services such as the location of community hospitals, health centres and social work offices. We recognise that within our localities there is considerable variation in the make-up of the population. We will set up 20 multi-disciplinary locality teams that will work closely with services from all sectors to offer care and treatment that best meets those particular needs.

Our Localities: Banff & Buchan

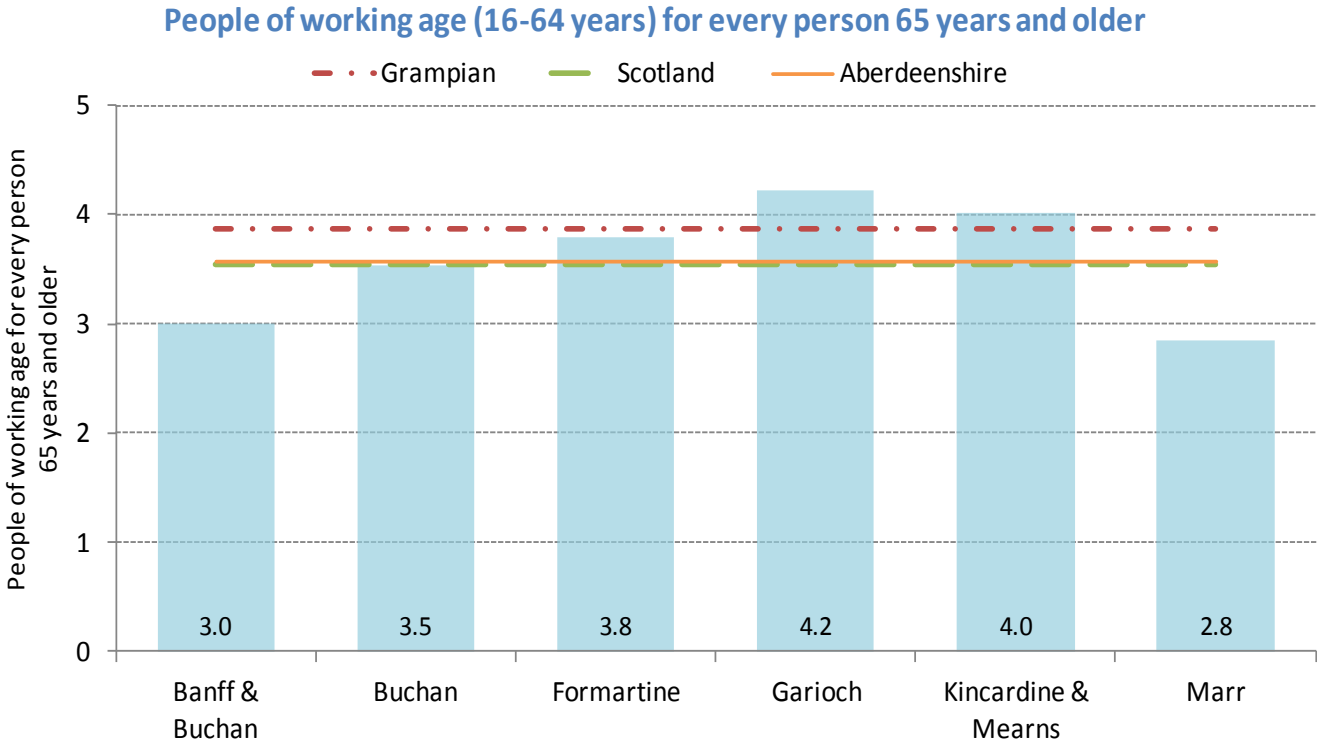
Banff & Buchan – Population 35,000

The economy of Banff and Buchan is mainly based on the traditional industries of fishing and agriculture. The area is largely rural, with fewer employment and service connections to the city of Aberdeen than other parts of Aberdeenshire. Hospital services are provided at Chalmers Hospital, Banff and Fraserburgh Hospital. Parts of Fraserburgh have significantly lower life expectancy for both males and females and increased mortality rates although, as a whole, people living in the area have a life expectancy that is higher than the Scottish average. Rates of emergency admission to hospital remain high. There are pockets of deprivation associated with difficulties in accessing public services. The area also continues to face deep-seated issues due to problematic use of alcohol and other drugs that directly and indirectly threaten the wellbeing and economic prospects of the area. Community Planning partners, however, are committed to supporting and building confident, skilled, influential and active communities and have carried out a programme of local engagement events, conversations and focus groups in order to encourage a debate about boosting community capacity. One of the ways in which this can be achieved is through encouraging people, particularly older people, to volunteer. This benefits both the volunteer and the community alike. Service developments include improving community transport to offer better access to hospital and health appointments for rural areas.

Population

Population Profile: All Localities

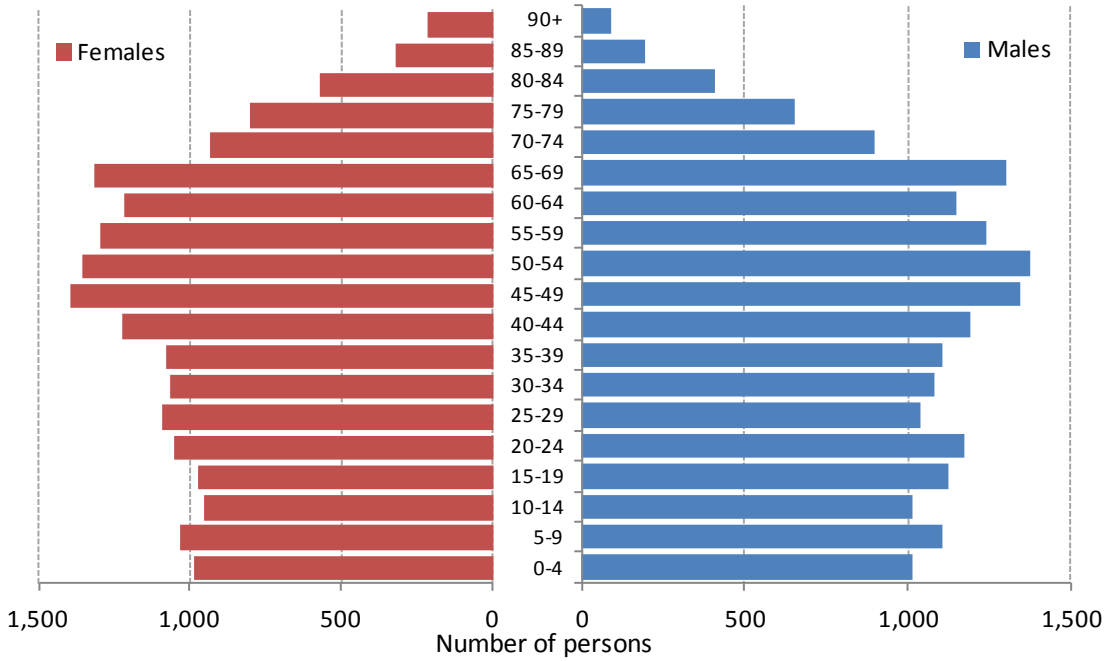
Older Age Ratio, 2015: Aberdeenshire, Grampian & Scotland and by Locality



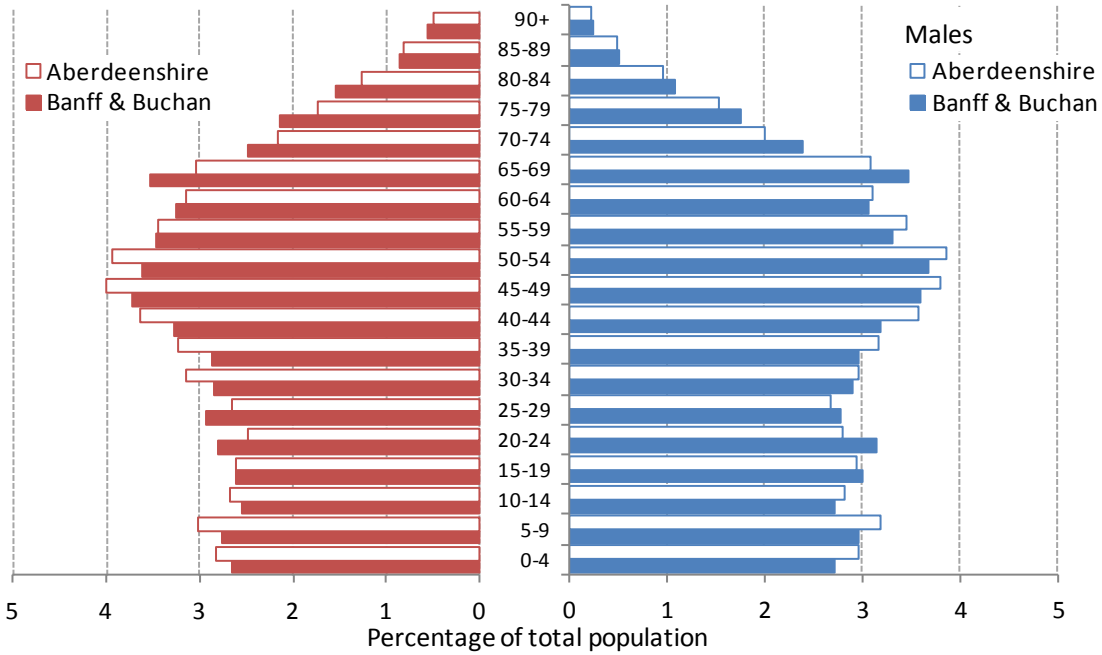
Population Profile: Banff & Buchan

Banff & Buchan has a population of 37,409 with a gender split of 49.5% (n=18,515) males and 50.5% (n=18,894) females.

Banff & Buchan – Number of persons by 5 year age band and gender



Banff & Buchan and Aberdeenshire – Percentage of persons by 5 year age band and gender



Population by Age Band, 2015

	Banff & Buchan		
Age Band	**Males**	**Females**	**Persons**
00-15	3,343	3,198	**6,541**
16-29	3,132	2,903	**6,035**
30-44	3,382	3,369	**6,751**
45-59	3,964	4,045	**8,009**
60-74	3,349	3,466	**6,815**
75-84	1,062	1,378	**2,440**
85+	283	535	**818**
Total	**18,515**	**18,894**	**37,409**

Percentage of population by Age Band, 2015

	Banff & Buchan			Aberdeenshire	Grampian
Age Band	**Males**	**Females**	**Persons**	**Persons**	**Persons**
00-15	18.1	16.9	**17.5**	**18.7**	**16.9**
16-29	16.9	15.4	**16.1**	**15.0**	**19.1**
30-44	18.3	17.8	**18.0**	**19.7**	**20.2**
45-59	21.4	21.4	**21.4**	**22.5**	**20.9**
60-74	18.1	18.3	**18.2**	**16.5**	**15.3**
75-84	5.7	7.3	**6.5**	**5.5**	**5.5**
85+	1.5	2.8	**2.2**	**2.0**	**2.1**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Older Age Ratio, 2015

	Banff & Buchan	Aberdeenshire	Grampian
People of working age (16-64 years) for every person 65 years and older	3.0	3.6	3.9

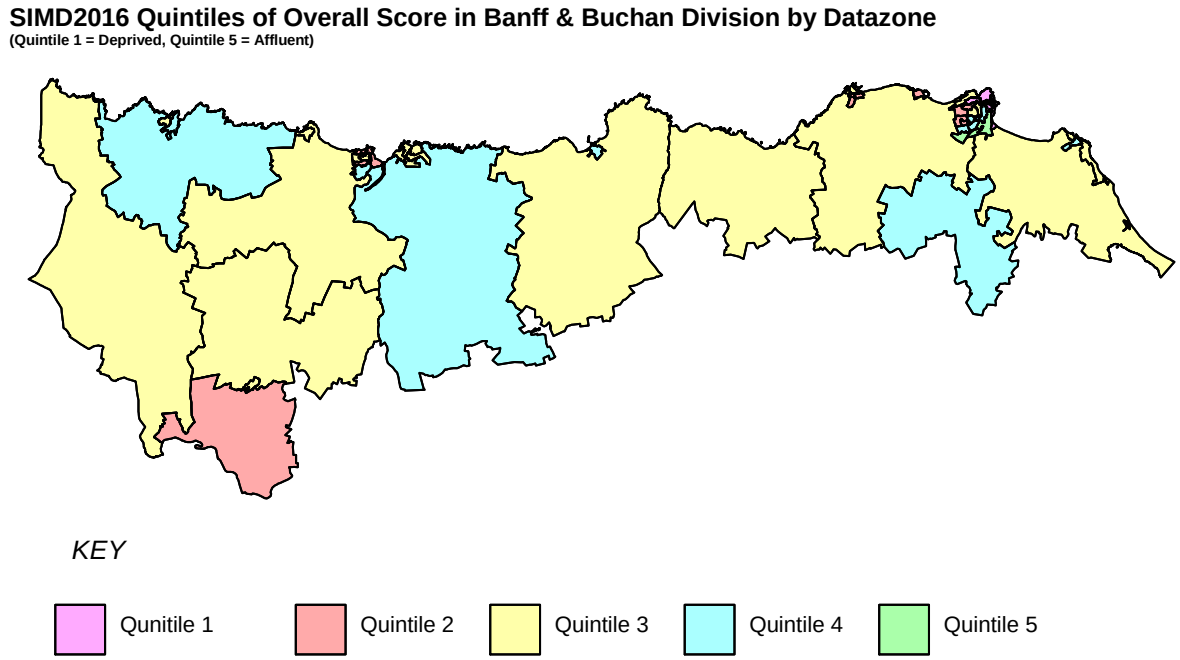
Deprivation

Deprivation Profile: Banff & Buchan

The following eight maps show data zones in the Banff & Buchan locality by their SIMD ranking (quintiles). General levels of deprivation are relatively high in Banff & Buchan compared to the rest of Aberdeenshire. The only domain to show generally low levels of deprivation is Access.

Information about how the SIMD quintiles are calculated for each domain can be found here:
http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/technical-notes/domains-and-indicators/employment-domain/

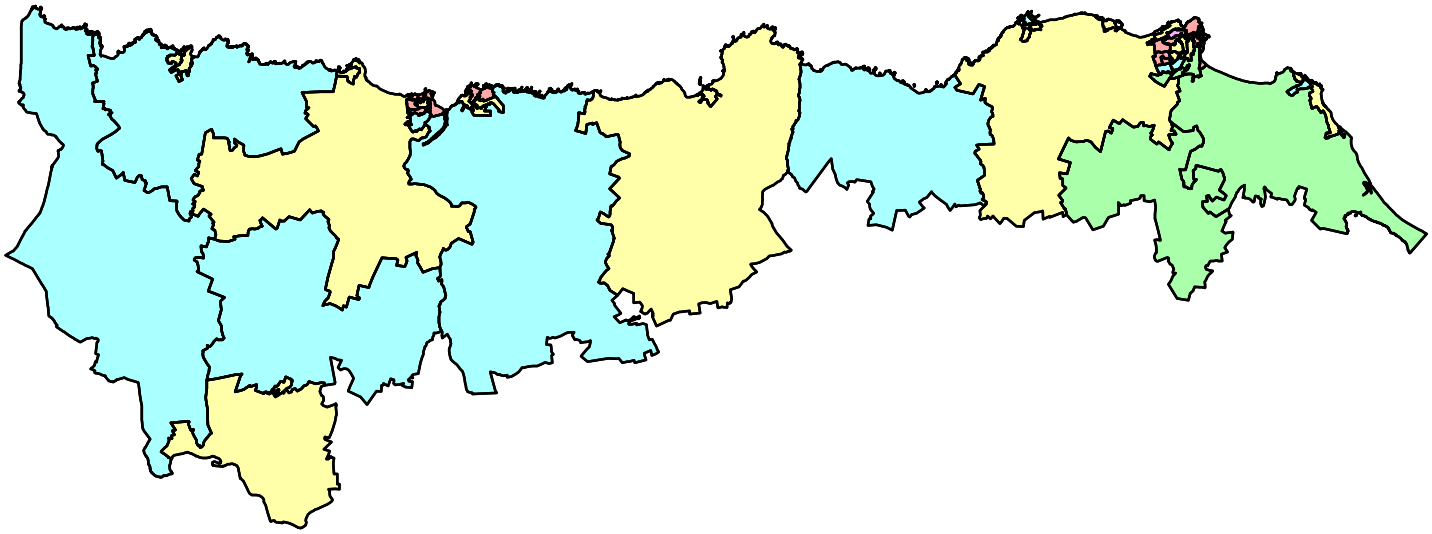
Overall



Income

SIMD2016 Quintiles of Icome Domain in Banff & Buchan Division by Datazone

(Quintile 1 = Deprived, Quintile 5 = Affluent)



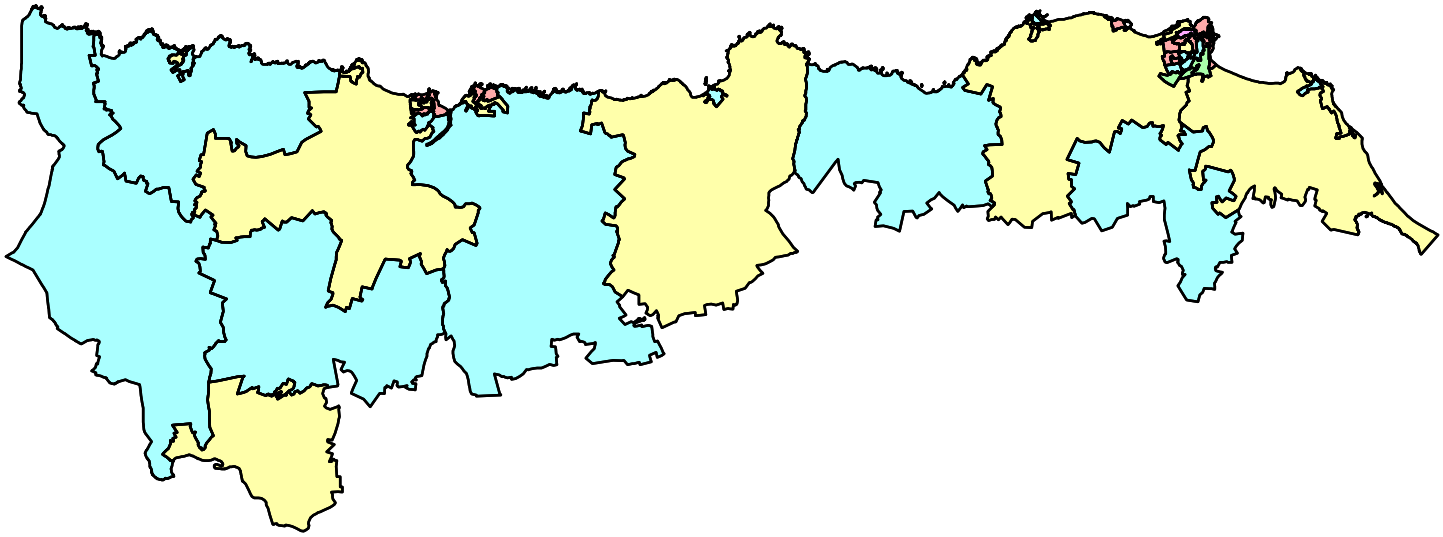
KEY

Qunitile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5

Employment

SIMD2016 Quintiles of Employment Domain in Banff & Buchan Division by Datazone

(Quintile 1 = Deprived, Quintile 5 = Affluent)



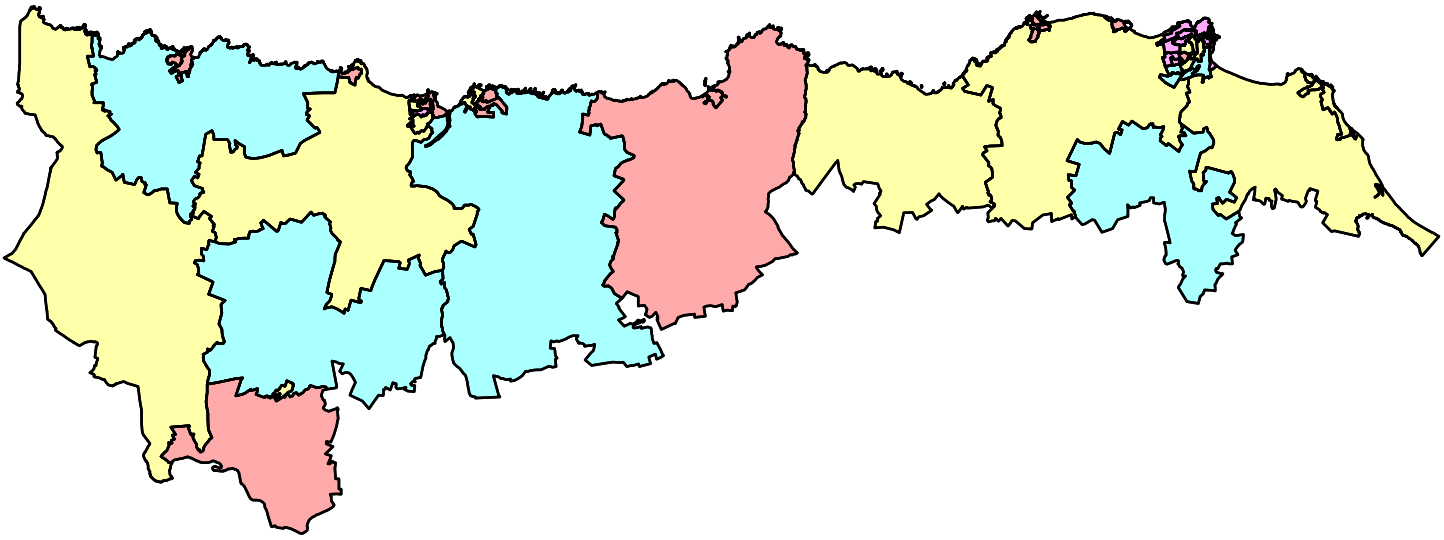
KEY

Qunitile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5

Education

SIMD2016 Quintiles of Education Domain in Banff & Buchan Division by Datazone

(Quintile 1 = Deprived, Quintile 5 = Affluent)



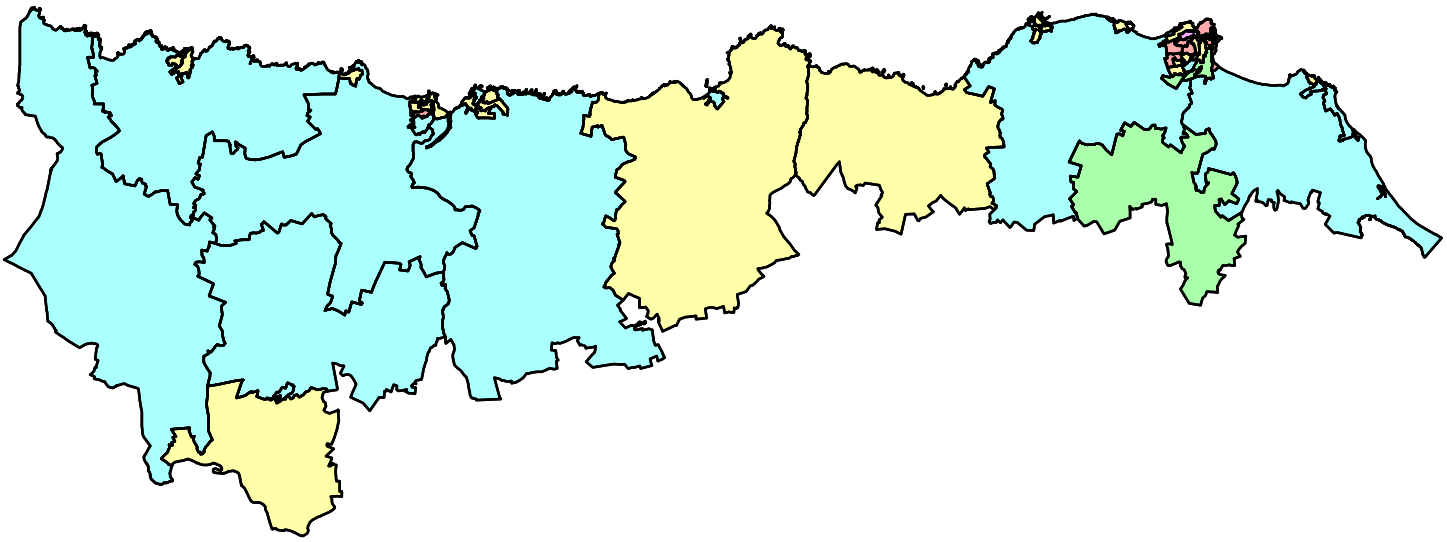
KEY

Qunitile 1 Quintile 2 Quintile 3 Quintile 4 Quintile 5

Health

SIMD2016 Quintiles of Health Domain in Banff & Buchan Division by Datazone

(Quintile 1 = Deprived, Quintile 5 = Affluent)



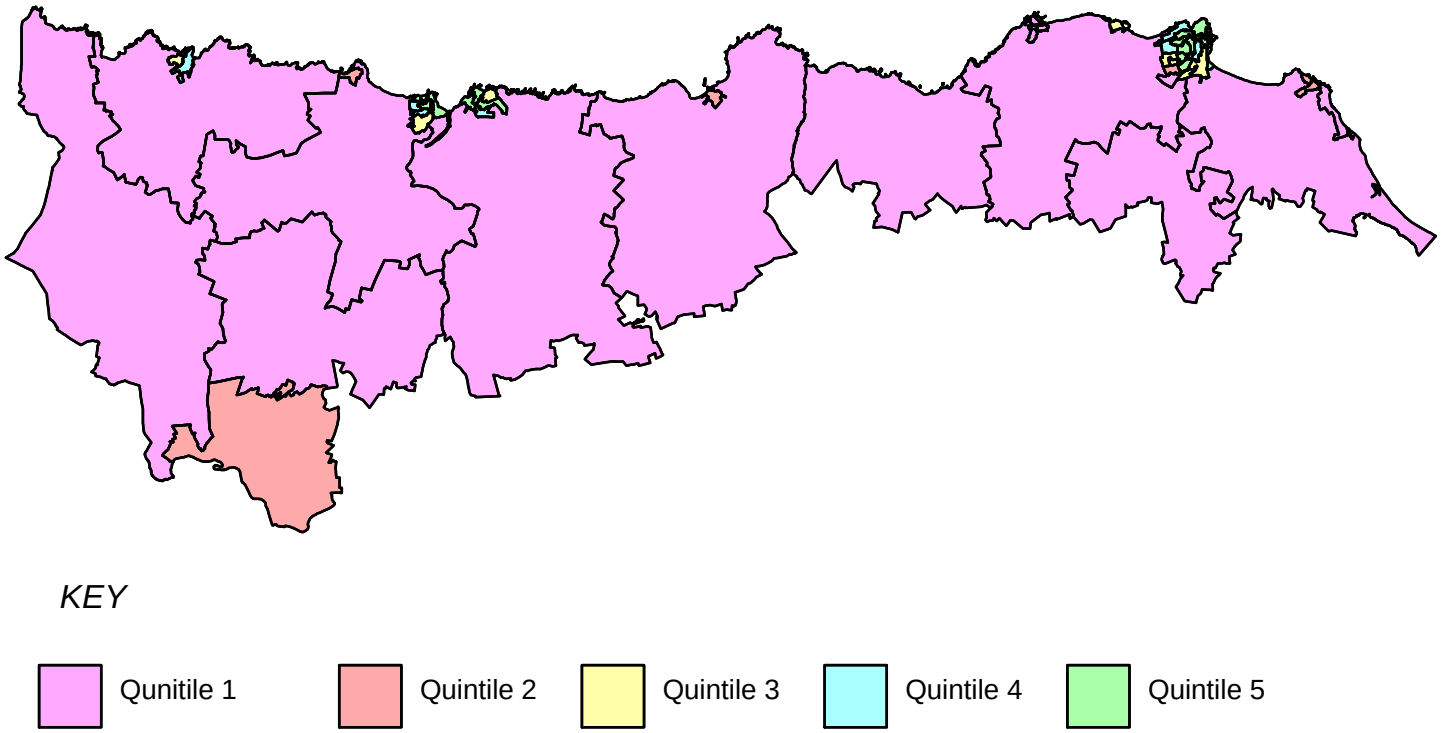
KEY

Qunitile 1 Quintile 2 Quintile 3 Quintile 4 Quintile 5

Access

SIMD2016 Quintiles of Access Domain in Banff & Buchan Division by Datazone

(Quintile 1 = Deprived, Quintile 5 = Affluent)



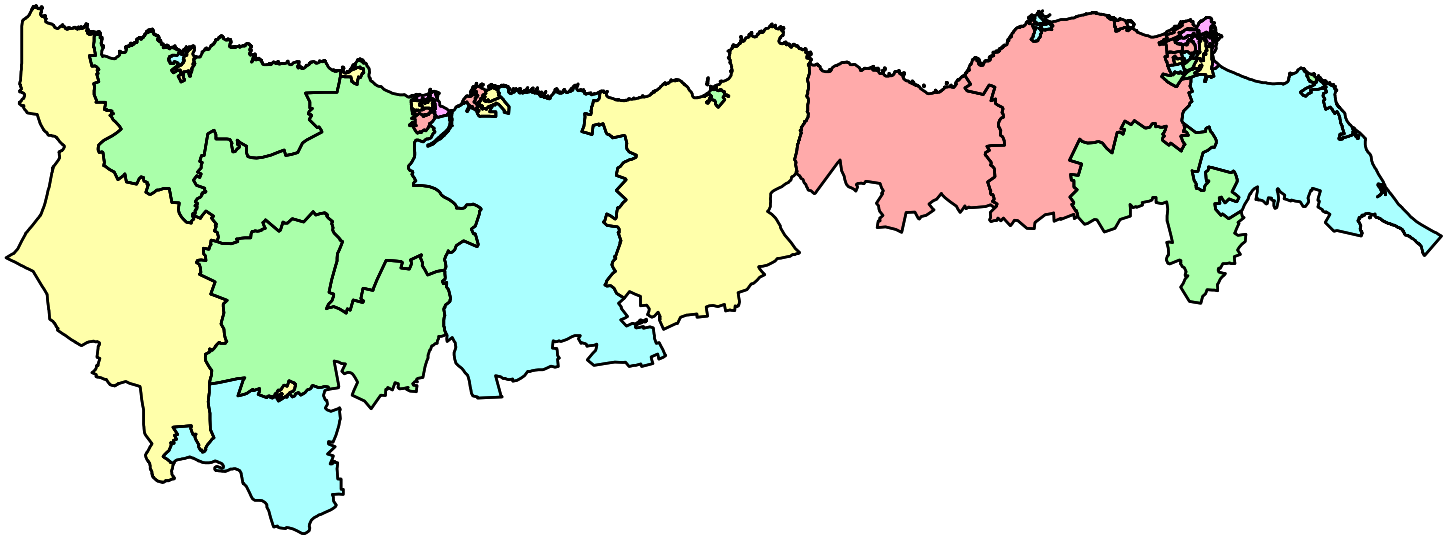
KEY

Qunitile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5

Crime

SIMD2016 Quintiles of Crime Domain in Banff & Buchan Division by Datazone

(Quintile 1 = Deprived, Quintile 5 = Affluent)



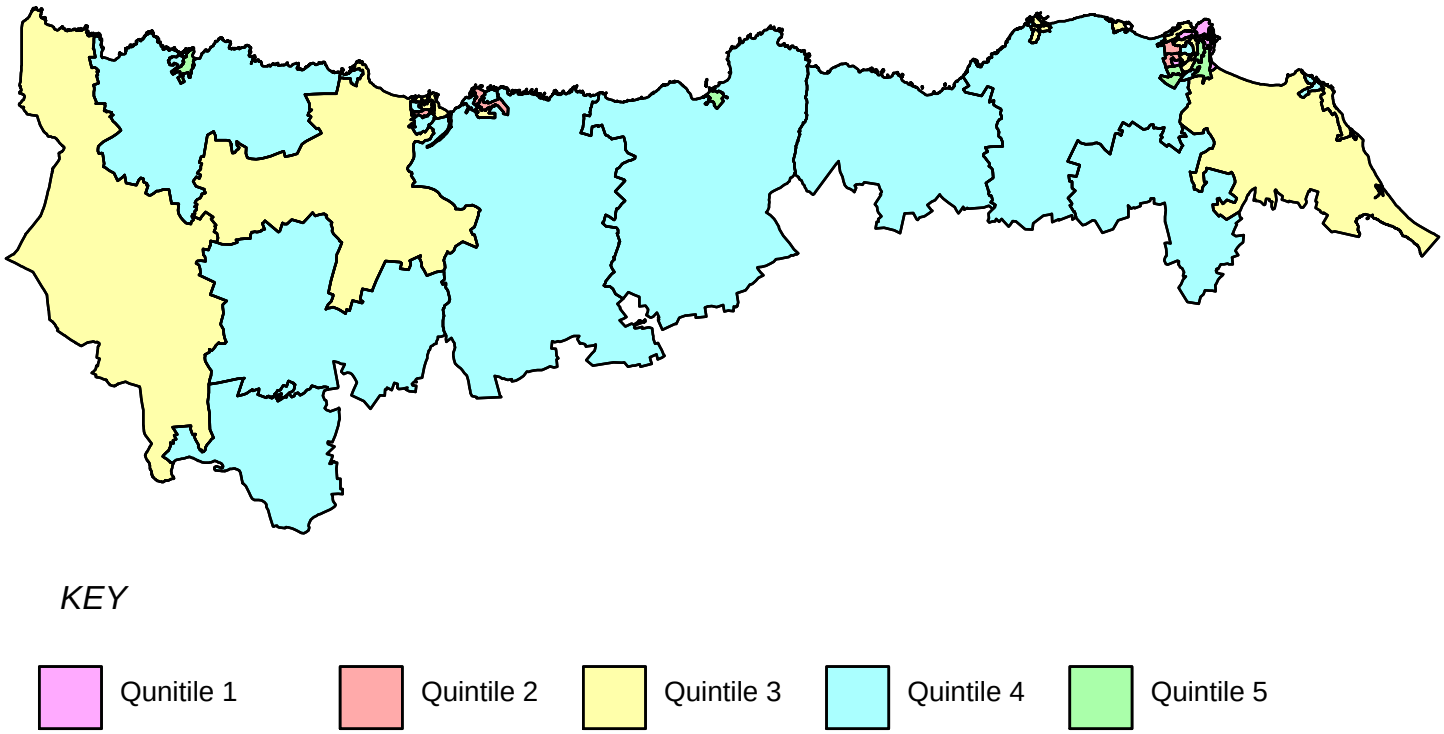
KEY

Qunitile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5

Housing

SIMD2016 Quintiles of Housing Domain in Banff & Buchan Division by Datazone

(Quintile 1 = Deprived, Quintile 5 = Affluent)



Economy: Banff & Buchan

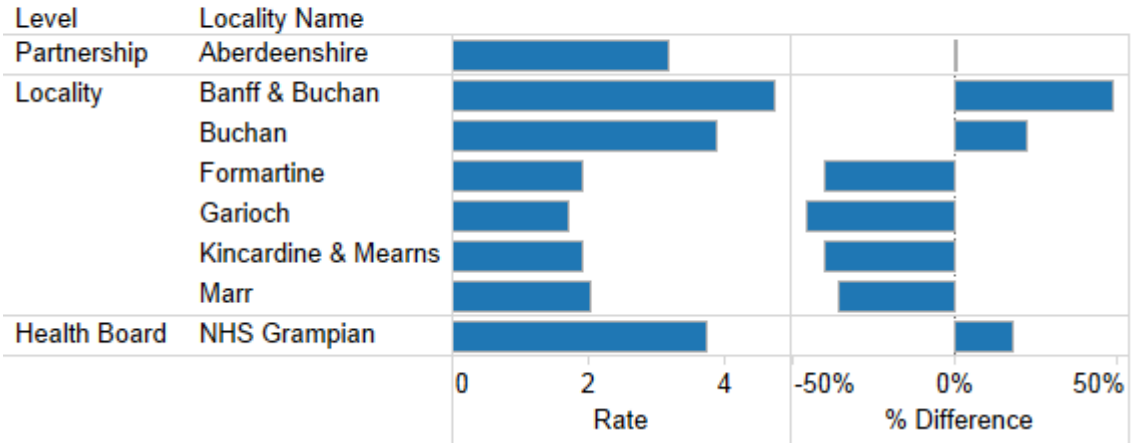
The following six measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators:

- Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability living allowance
- Child poverty
- Population income-deprived
- Working-age population employment-deprived
- Working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits
- 60+ population claiming pension credits

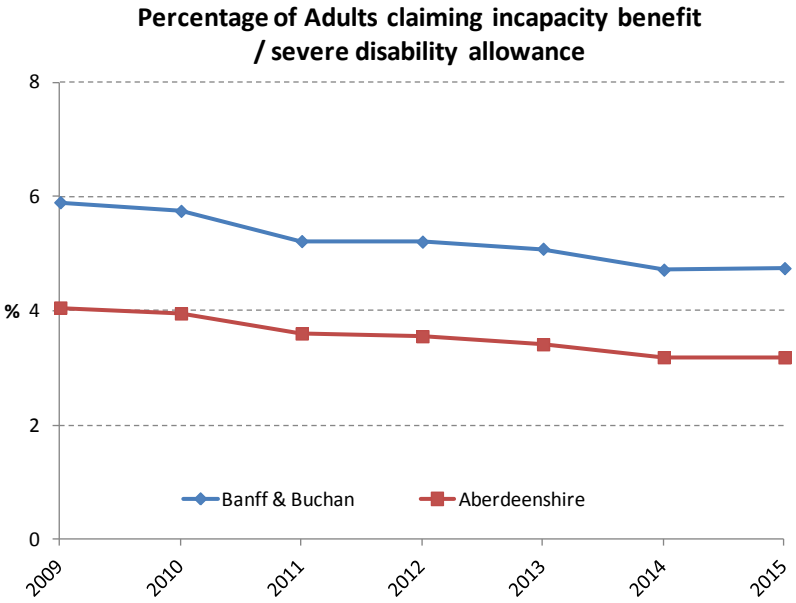
Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability living allowance:

Banff & Buchan had the highest percentage of adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability living allowance of all the localities by a considerable margin in 2014.

Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single year Snapshot in May: 2015

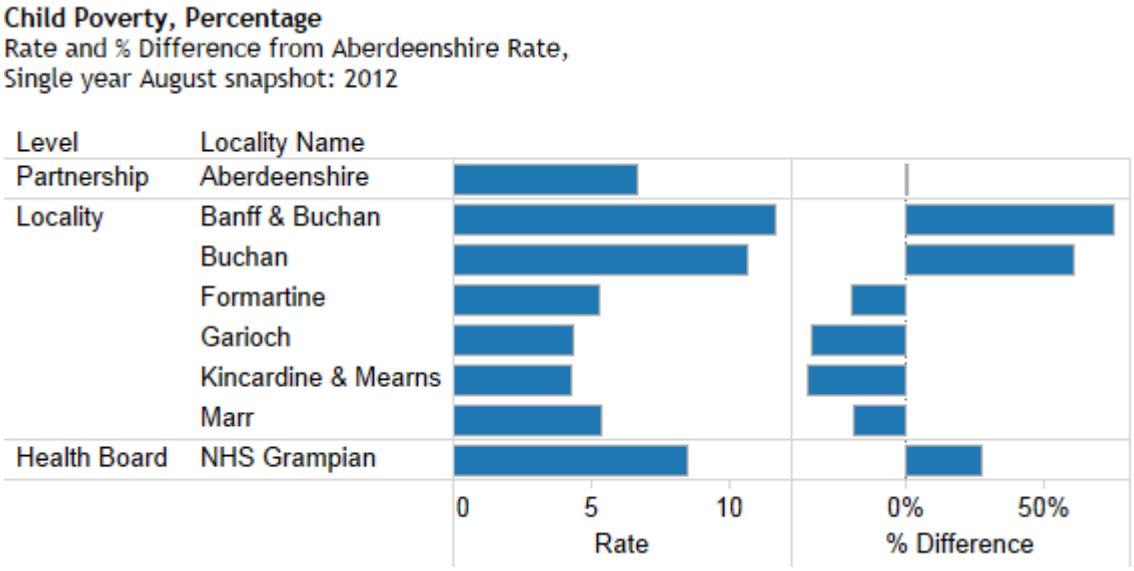


The percentage of adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability living allowance in Banff & Buchan decreased slightly between 2009 and 2015 but remained consistently and considerably higher than the rate for Aberdeenshire over the period.

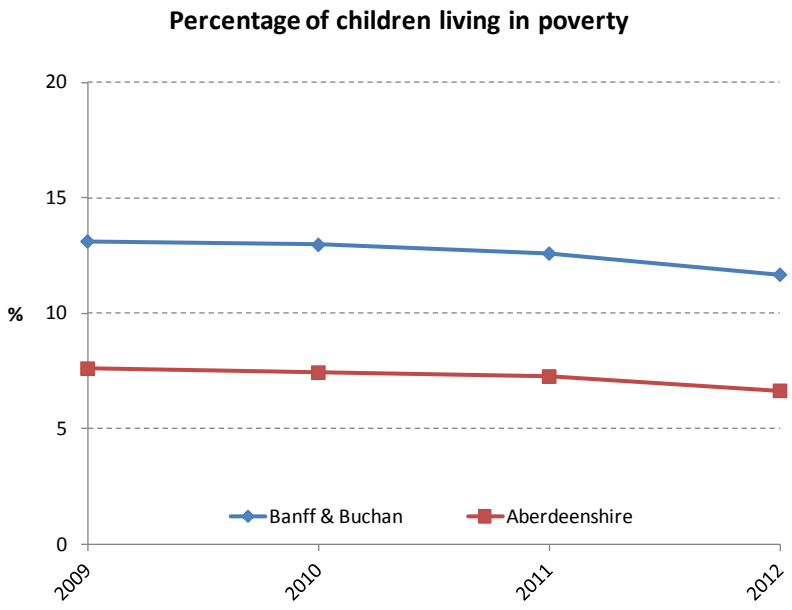


Child poverty:

Banff & Buchan had the highest percentage of children living in poverty of all the localities by a considerable margin in 2012.



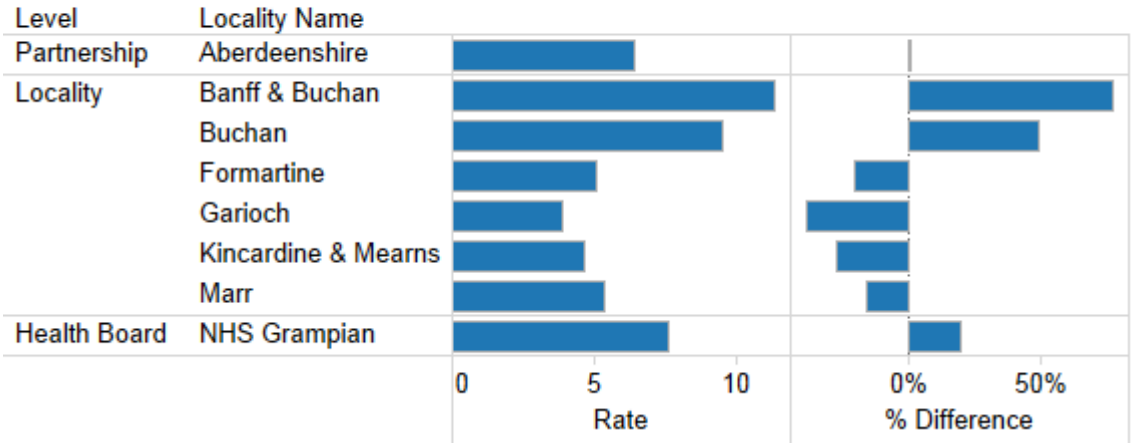
The percentage of children living in poverty in Banff & Buchan decreased slightly between 2009 and 2012 but remained consistently and considerably higher than the rate for Aberdeenshire.



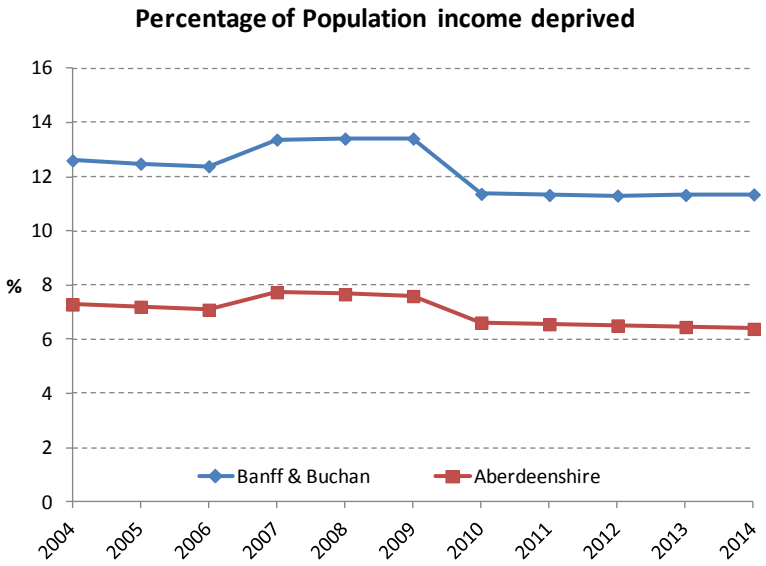
Population income-deprived:

IN 2014 Banff & Buchan had the highest percentage of the population income-deprived of all the localities by a considerable margin.

Population income deprived, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single Calendar year: 2014



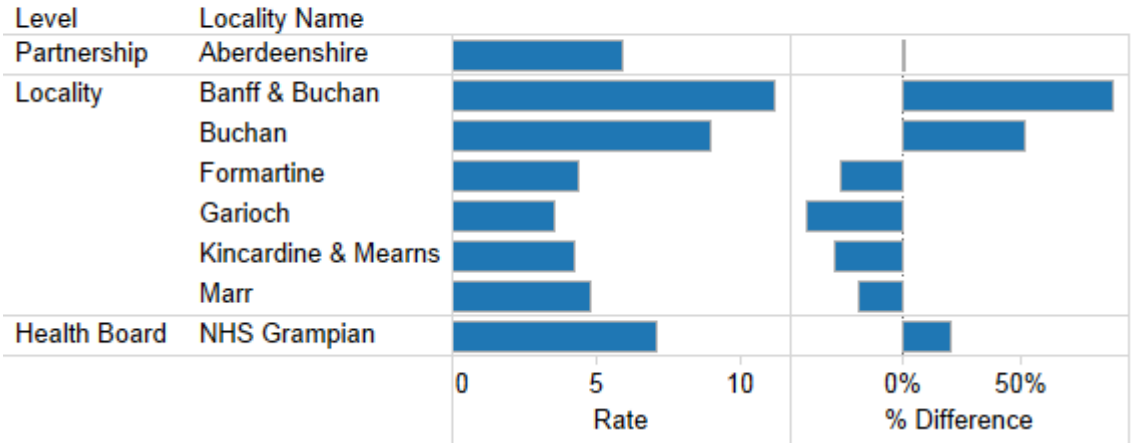
The percentage of the population in both Banff & Buchan and Aberdeenshire who were income deprived experienced a slight stepped increase from 2007 to 2009 before flattening off at rates below that observed prior to 2007. Rates of the population in Banff & Buchan who were income deprived remained at about 5% higher than the rate in Aberdeenshire over the whole period.



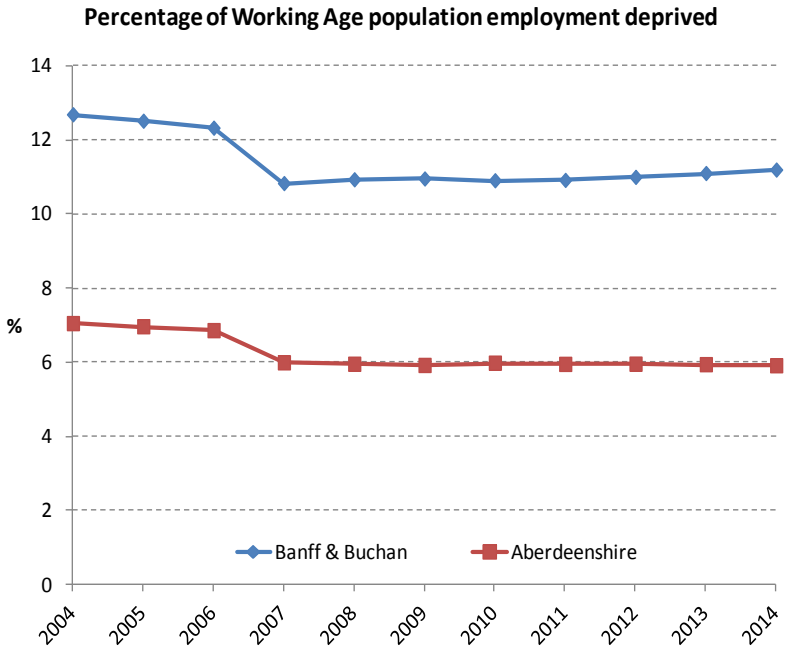
Working-age population employment-deprived:

Banff & Buchan has the highest percentage of the working age population who are employment-deprived of all the localities by some margin in 2014.

Working age population employment deprived, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single Calendar year: 2014



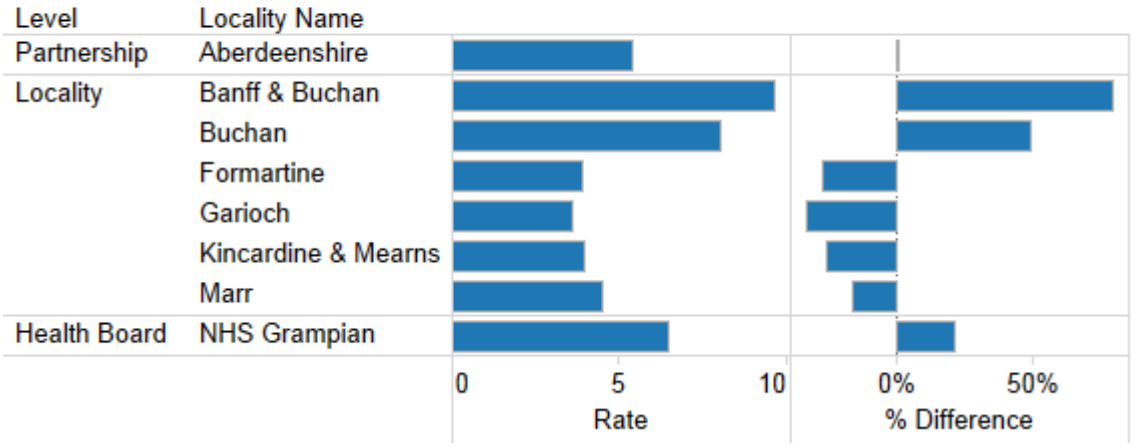
After a slight decrease between 2004 and 2007, the percentage of the working age population who were employment-deprived in Banff & Buchan increased slightly while figures for Aberdeenshire remained stable.



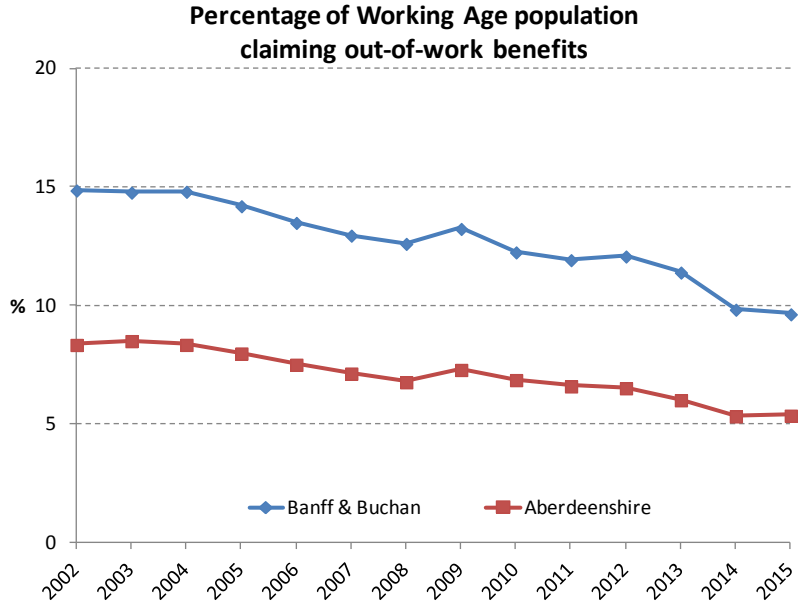
Working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits:

In 2015 Banff & Buchan had a considerably higher percentage of their working age population claiming out-of-work benefits compared to the other localities.

Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single year Snapshot in May: 2015



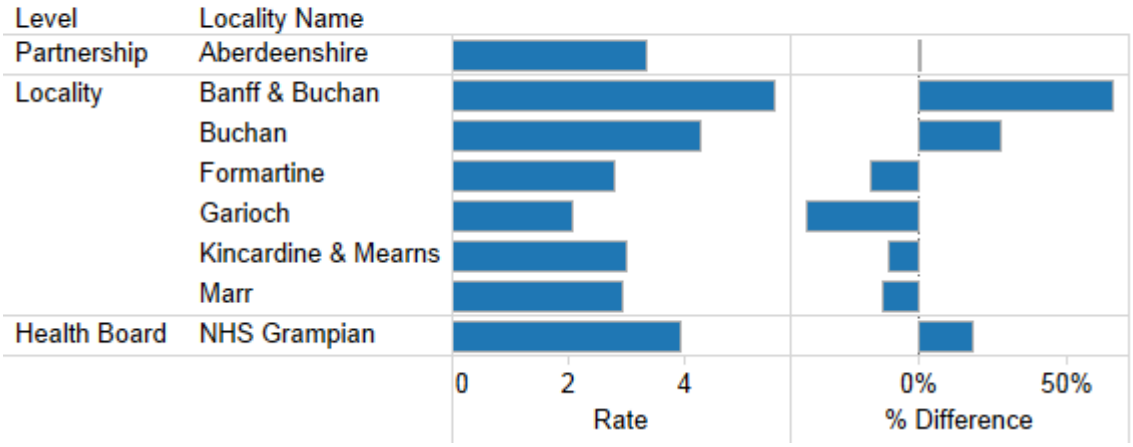
The percentage of the working age population who were claiming out-of-work benefits in Banff & Buchan decreased generally between 2002 and 2014 with the margin between Aberdeenshire rates and those of the locality narrowing through the period.



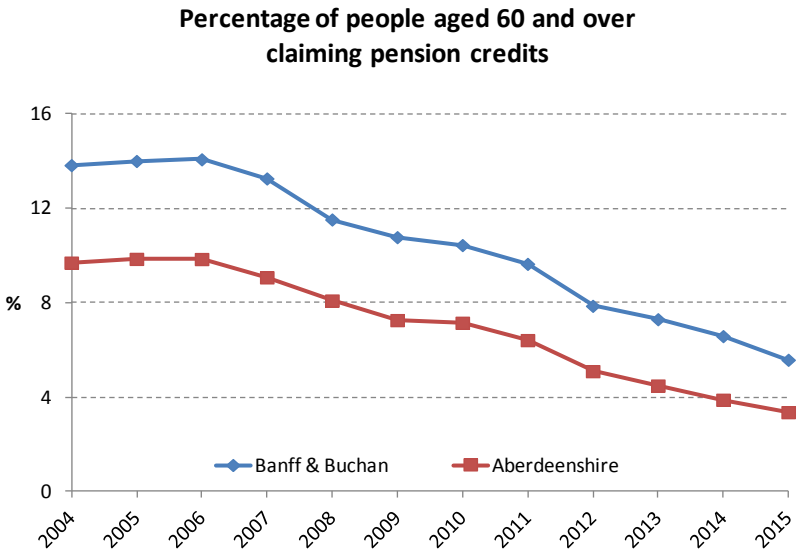
60+ population claiming pension credits:

In 2015, Banff & Buchan had the highest percentage of the population aged 60 and over who were claiming pension credits of all the localities by a significant margin.

60+ pop'n claiming pension credits, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single year Snapshot in May: 2015



After increasing successively between 2004 and 2006, the percentage of the population aged 60 and over claiming pension credits in Banff & Buchan decreased successively in the following nine reporting periods. While figures for Banff & Buchan have been consistently above those for Aberdeenshire over the whole time period, the percentage for 2014 is half that of the 2004 position.



Environment: Banff & Buchan

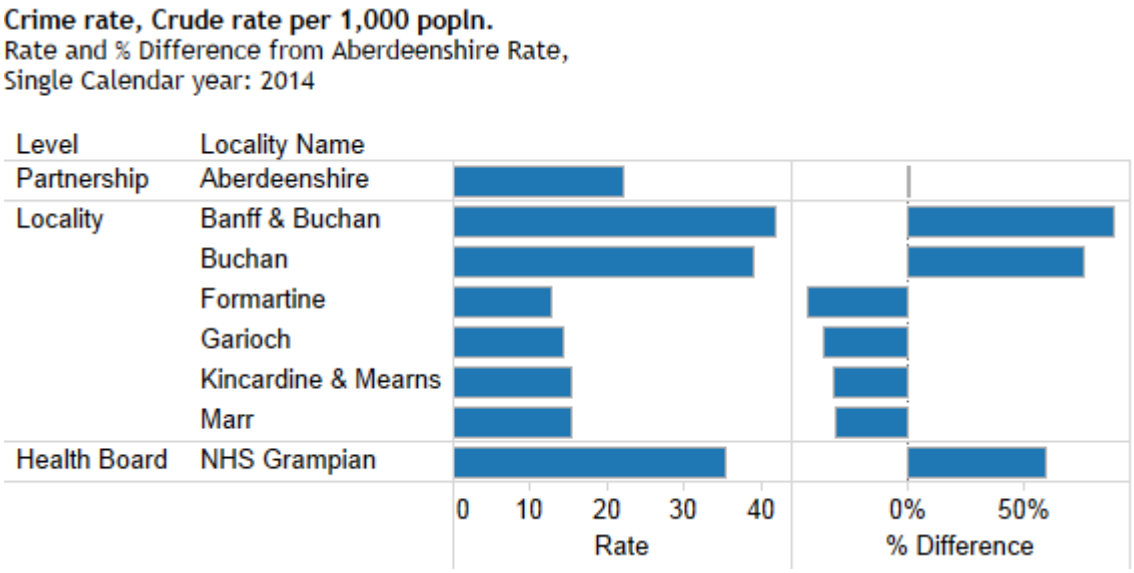
The following three measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators.

- Crime rate
- Population within 500 metres of derelict site
- People living in 15% most 'access-deprived' areas

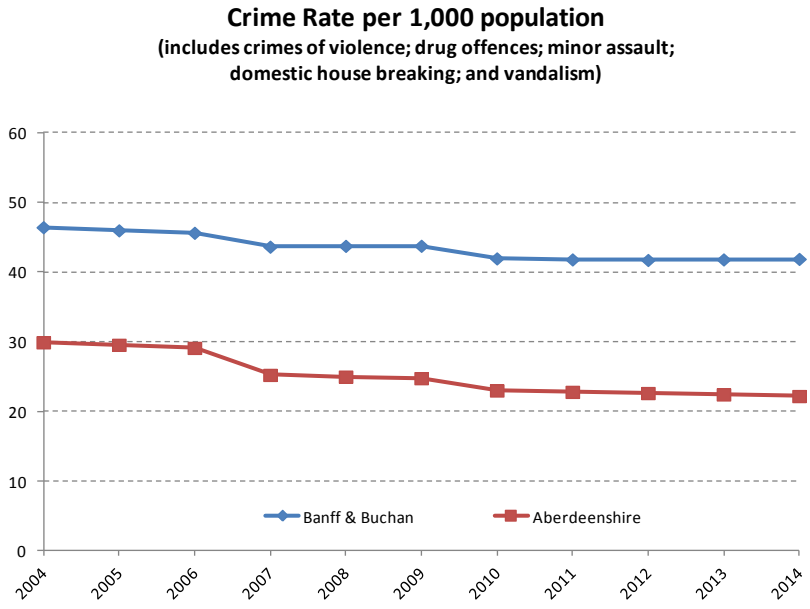
An area of particular concern might be the fact that Banff & Buchan has the highest crime rate of any of the localities. The rate in Banff & Buchan also exceeds those of Grampian and Scotland.

Crime rate:

Crime rates in Banff & Buchan for 2014 are the highest of all the localities and considerably higher than Aberdeenshire.



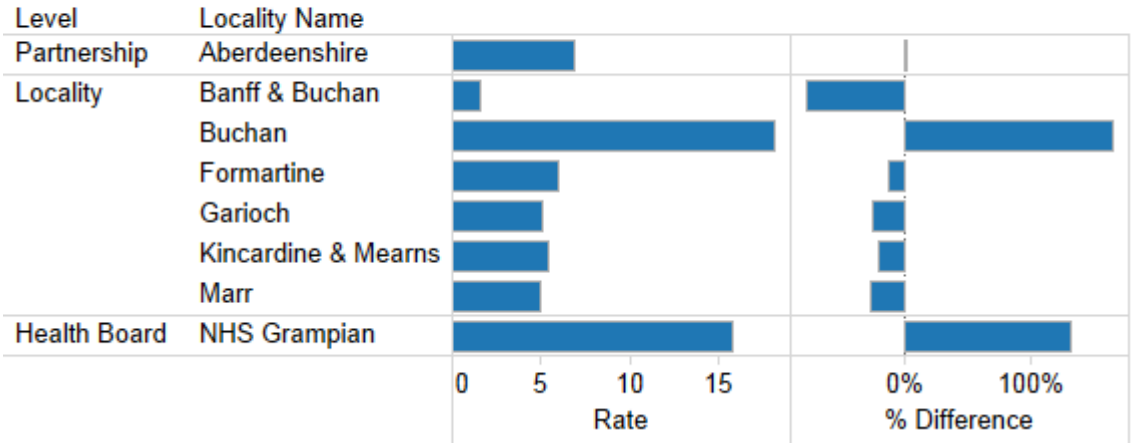
After an initial downward trend, the crime rates in Banff & Buchan and Aberdeenshire have shown little change over the last five reporting periods with rates for Banff & Buchan approaching double that for Aberdeenshire by 2014.



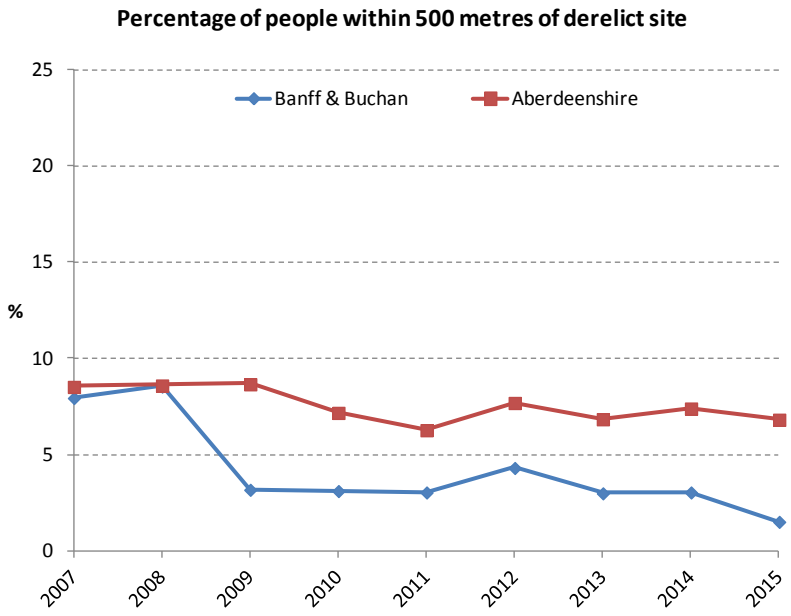
Population within 500 metres of derelict site:

Comparison of the percentage of the population within 500 metres of derelict site between localities shows that Banff & Buchan had the lowest percentage of all the localities and is below percentages for both Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Population within 500 metres of derelict site, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single Calendar year: 2015



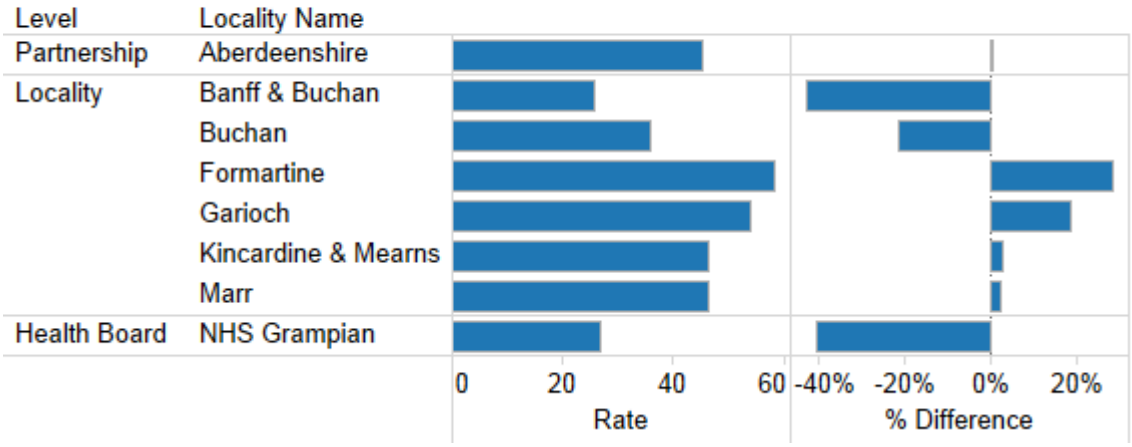
Rates for the percentage of the population within 500 metres of derelict site have generally decreased in Banff & Buchan since 2007, with the greatest single decrease recorded between 2008 and 2009.



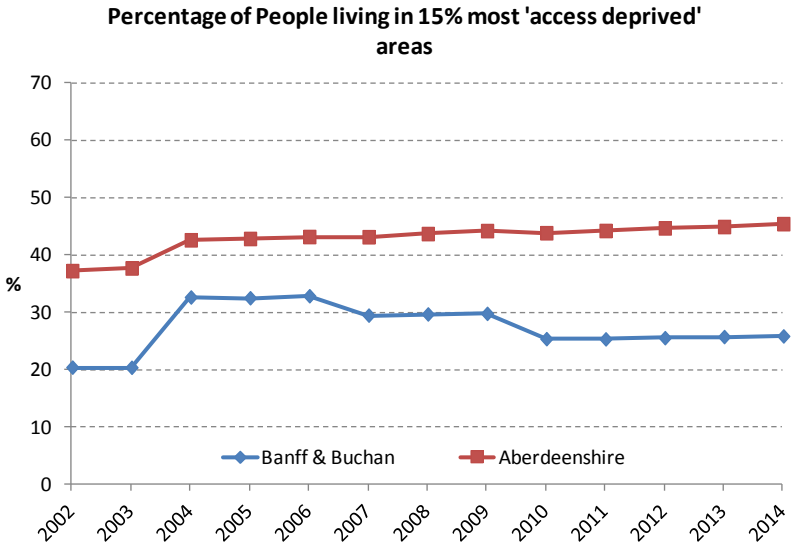
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas:

In 2014, rates for people living in 15% most 'access-deprived' areas put Banff & Buchan lowest of all six localities and over 40% lower than the Aberdeenshire rate.

People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single Calendar year: 2014



Between 2004 and 2014 the rates for people living in 15% most 'access-deprived' areas have generally reduced and then stabilised for Banff & Buchan against a steadily increasing trend for Aberdeenshire overall.



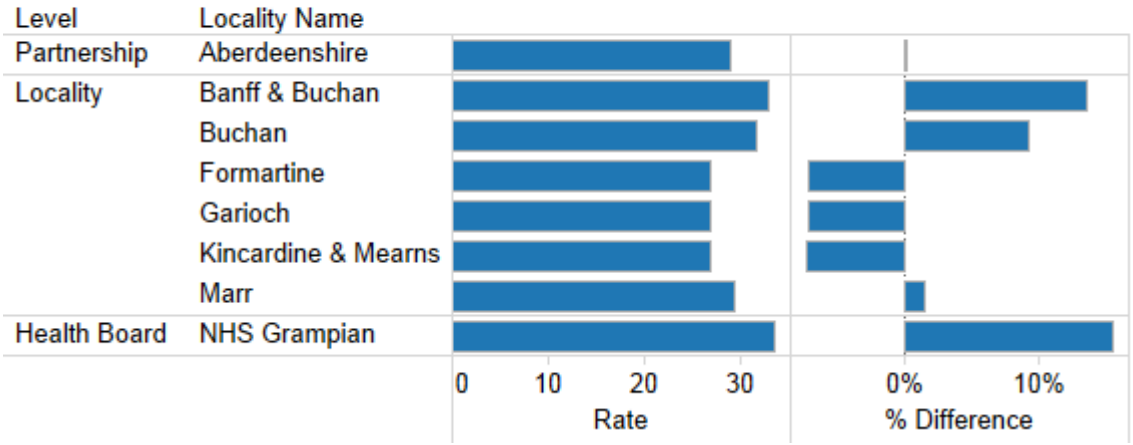
Housing and Homelessness: Banff & Buchan

A measure on Single Adult Dwellings has been derived from ScotPHO indicators.

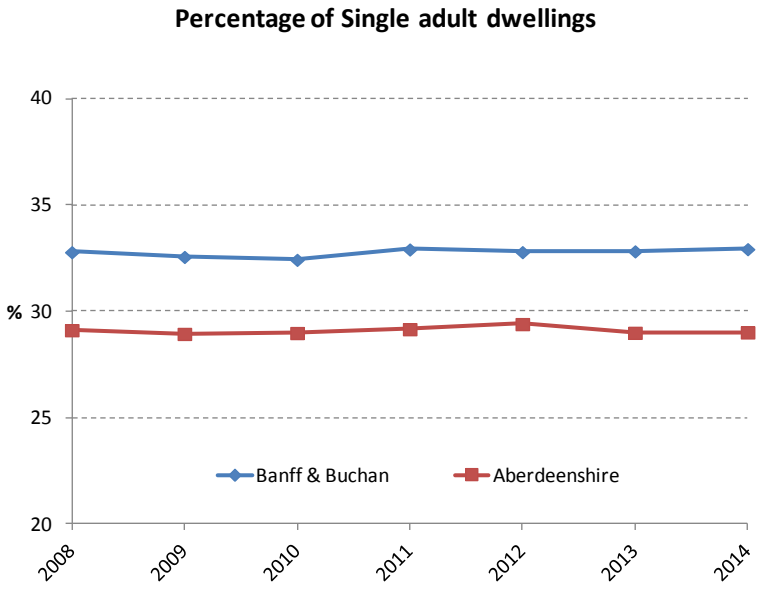
Single Adult Dwellings

For 2014, Banff & Buchan had the highest percentage of single adult dwellings of all the localities and was above the Aberdeenshire rater but below the Grampian position.

Single adult dwellings, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single Calendar year: 2014



Trends from 2008 to 2014 show the percentage of single adult dwellings in Banff & Buchan has remained largely unchanged over the period and remains consistently above Aberdeenshire over the period.



Section 2

Health and Ill-Health Prevention

Section 2 is split into the following sub-sections:

2.1 ScotPHO indicators for health or ill-health prevention

2.2 Disease Prevalence

2.3 High Resource Individuals

Much of the data for the profiles has been produced by the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) team at the Information Services Division (ISD) of NHS National Services Scotland. Where the information has drawn on alternative data sources these are specified throughout the section.

2.1 ScotPHO indicators for health or ill-health prevention

The outputs are arranged under the following themes:

- Behaviours
- Ill Health & Injury
- Immunisations and Screenings
- Life Expectancy and Mortality
- Mental Health
- Women's and Children's Health

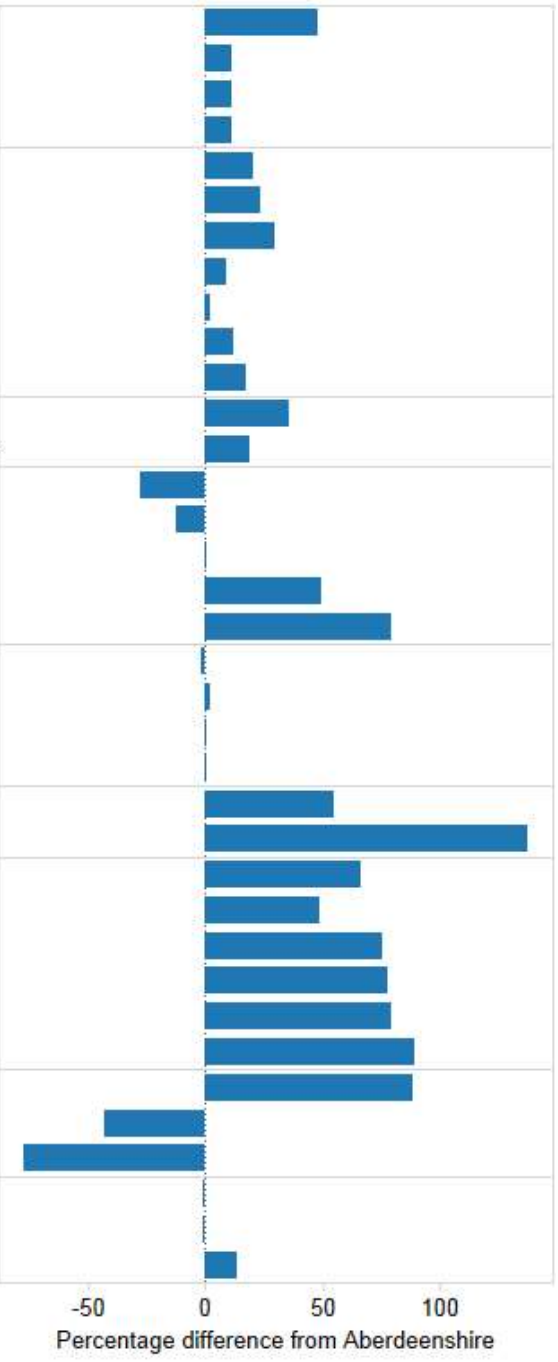
For completeness, the summary charts at the start of this section contain the measures for all Health & Well Being Indicators and not just the ones summarised in this Section.

Summary Indicators: Banff & Buchan

Figures for the chart below have been derived from health-related indicators in the ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing profiles and provide a comparison for individual indicators of the percentage difference in rates relative to Aberdeenshire.

Selected ScotPHO Indicators: Comparison of Rates for Banff & Buchan with Aberdeenshire rates

Theme	Indicator
Life expectancy and mortality	All-cause mortality among the 15 – 44 year olds.
	Death all ages
	Early deaths from cancer (< 75s)
	Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s)
Ill health and injury	Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations
	Patients hospitalised with asthma
	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary dis..
	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease
	Patients registered with cancer
	Patients with emergency hospitalisations
	Road traffic accident casualties - all ages
Mental Health	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation
	Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis
Women's and children's health	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks
	Child dental health in primary 1
	Child dental health in primary 7
	Child obesity in primary 1
	Mothers smoking during pregnancy
Immunisations and screenings	Bowel Screening uptake
	Breast screening uptake
	Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 5 in 1
	Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR
Behaviours	Alcohol related hospital stays
	Drug related hospital stays
Economy	60+ pop'n claiming pension credits
	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance
	Child Poverty
	Population income deprived
	Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits
	Working age population employment deprived
Crime	Crime rate
	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas
	Population within 500 metres of derelict site
Other Health and Wellbeing Indicators	Primary school attendance
	Secondary school attendance
	Single adult dwellings



Relative to Aberdeenshire, all the indicators for life expectancy, ill health and mental health are higher in Banff & Buchan. The Womens and Childrens Health, Economy and Behaviours indicators are also above the Partnership average, with smoking during pregnancy and drug-related hospital stays appearing particularly prominent.

Behaviours: Banff & Buchan

The following three measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators:

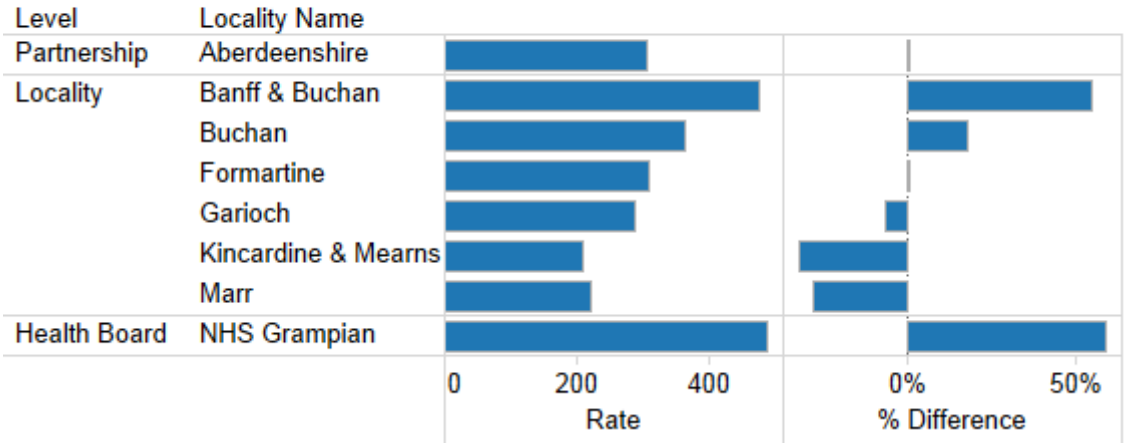
- Alcohol-related hospital admissions
- Deaths from alcohol conditions
- Drug-related hospital stays

Compared all the localities in Aberdeenshire, Banff & Buchan has the highest rates for alcohol and drug-related hospital stays and the second-highest rates for deaths from alcohol conditions. However, there have been recent periods of sustained decreases in rates for all of the measures.

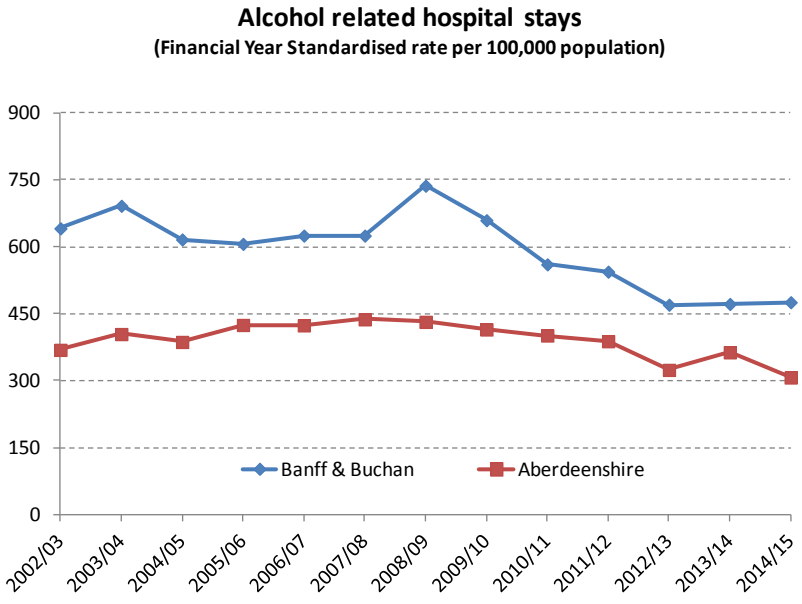
Alcohol-related hospital admissions:

The latest rate of alcohol-related hospital stays in Banff & Buchan is the highest of all the localities and above the rate for Aberdeenshire, although below the rate for Grampian.

Alcohol related hospital stays, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single Financial year: 2014/15



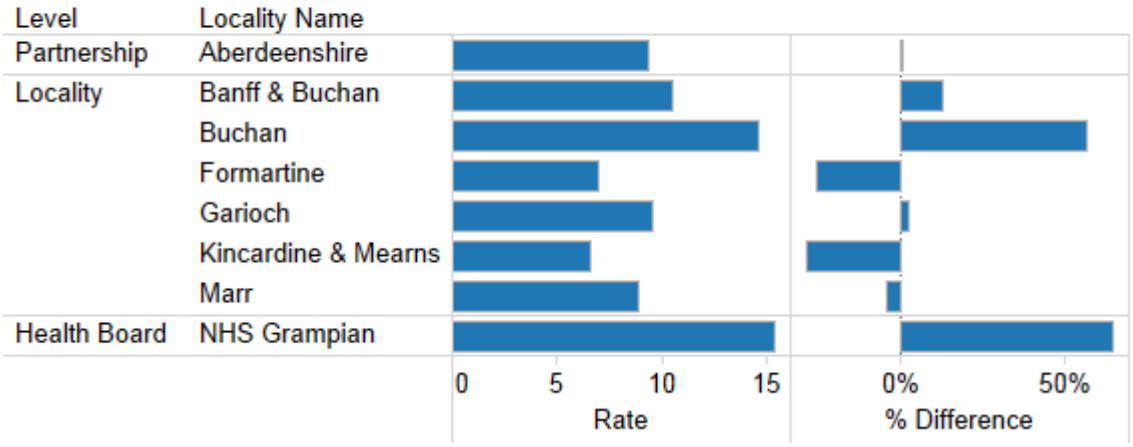
The rates for alcohol-related hospital stays in Banff & Buchan decreased successively between 2008/09 and 2012/13 before levelling out at a rate equivalent to over 9 stays per week.



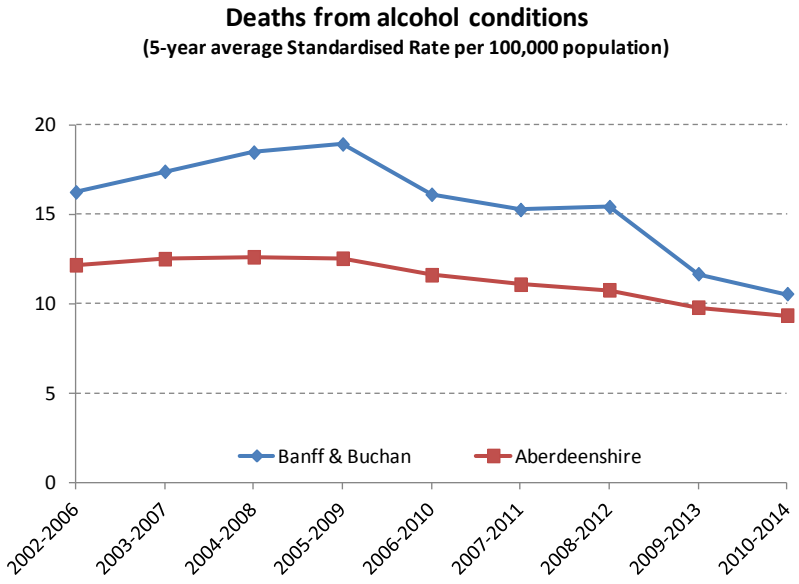
Deaths from alcohol conditions:

The latest rate of deaths from alcohol conditions put Banff & Buchan in the second-highest position of all the localities, above the rate recorded for Aberdeenshire but below the Grampian rate.

Deaths from alcohol conditions, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
5-year Calendar average: 2010-2014



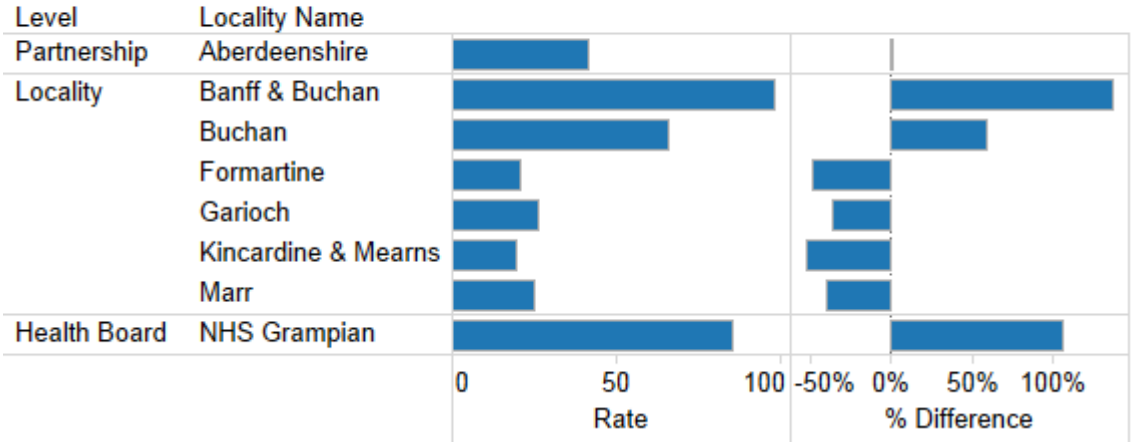
The rates of deaths from alcohol conditions in Banff & Buchan have generally decreased since 2005-2009 with the latest rate for 2010-2014 the lowest reported rate since 2002-2006.



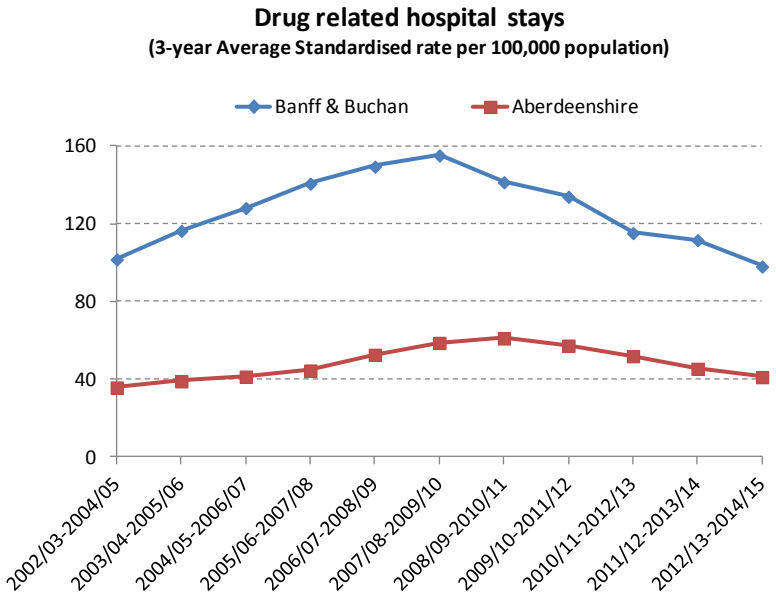
Drug-related hospital stays:

The latest rates for drug-related hospital stays in Banff & Buchan are the highest of all the localities and exceed the rates recorded for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Drug related hospital stays, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Financial average: 2012/13-2014/15



The rates for drug-related hospital stays in Banff & Buchan increased considerably from 2002/03-2004/05 until 2007/08-2009/10 before dropping back over successive periods to finish just below the initial level reported by 2012/13-2014/15. A similar pattern can be observed at Partnership level, although less extreme level and about one reporting period later..



Ill Health & Injury

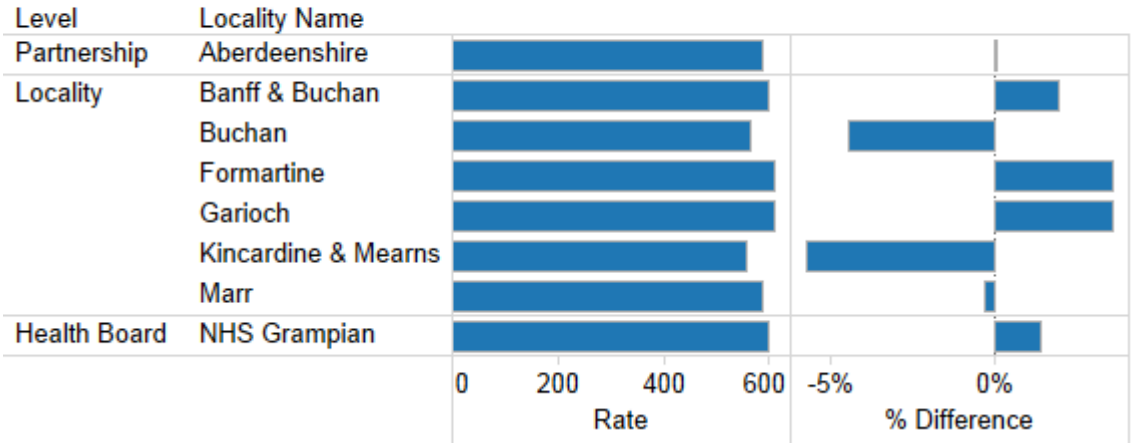
The following seven measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators:

- Patients registered with cancer
- Patients hospitalised with COPD
- Patients hospitalised with CHD
- Patients hospitalised with asthma
- Patients with emergency hospitalisations
- Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations
- Road traffic accident casualties

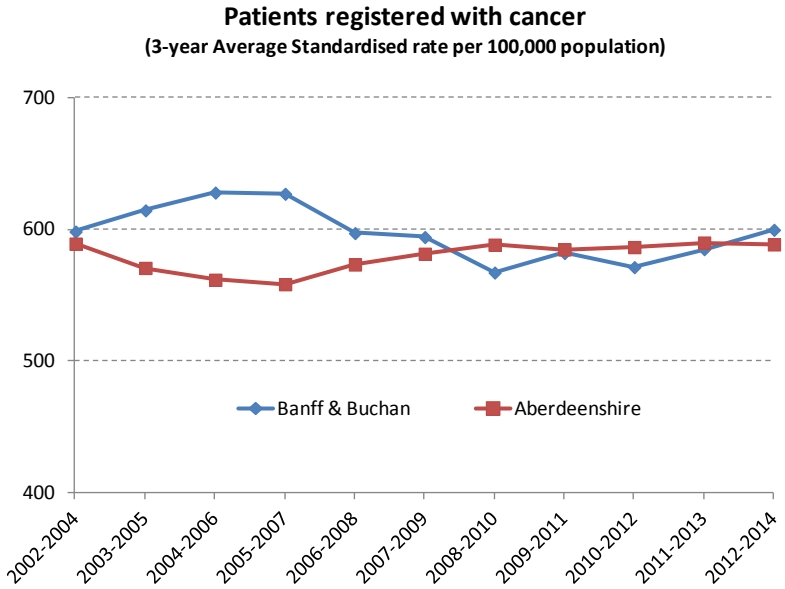
Patients registered with cancer:

The 2012-2014 figures for patients registered with cancer placed Banff & Buchan marginally higher than the rates for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Patients registered with cancer, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2012-2014



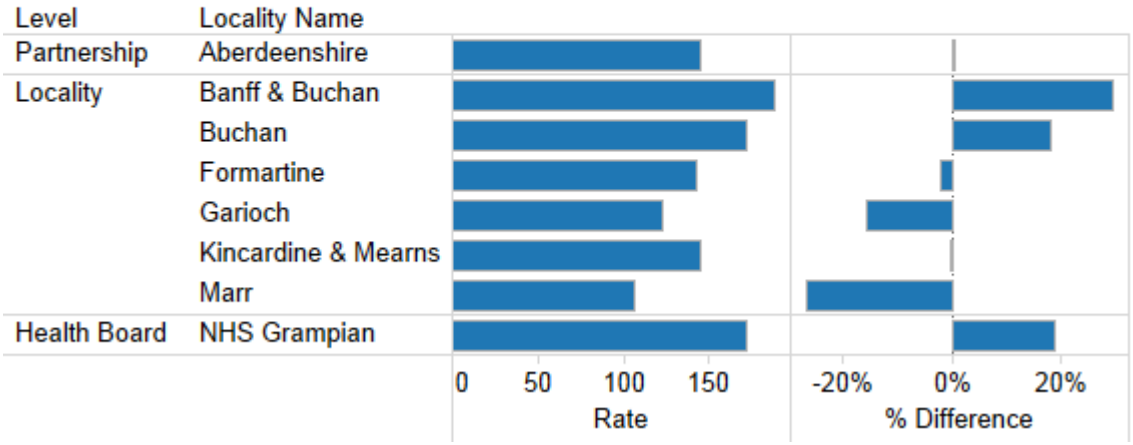
Despite some fluctuation over the entire reported period, it is interesting to note that rates for patients registered with cancer in Banff & Buchan and for Aberdeenshire overall are virtually identical in 2012-2014 to what they were in 2002-2004



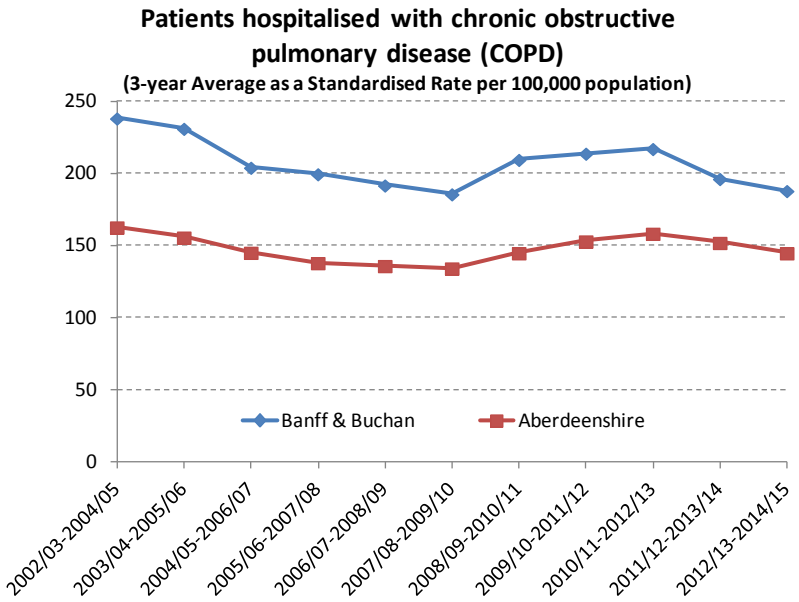
Patients hospitalised with COPD:

The 2012/13-2014/15 rate for patients hospitalised with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) shows Banff & Buchan as the highest of all the localities, indeed the rate reported was higher than the rates recorded for both Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)., ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Financial average: 2012/13-2014/15



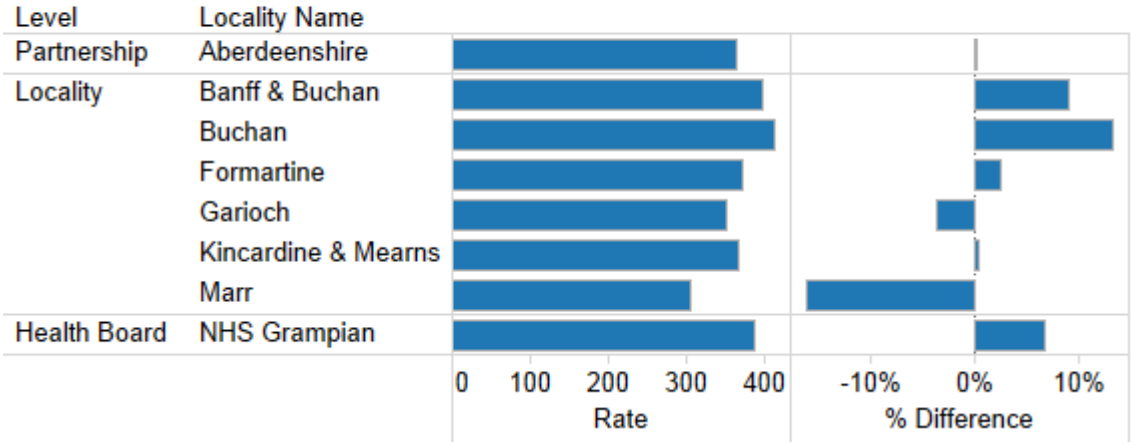
While rates for patients hospitalised with COPD in Banff & Buchan are consistently and significantly above the rates for Aberdeenshire, both have followed a similar path; successive decreases between 2003/03-2004/05 and 2007/08-2009/10, rising again until 2010/11-2012/13 before once again decreasing, although not yet to 2007/08-2009/10 levels.



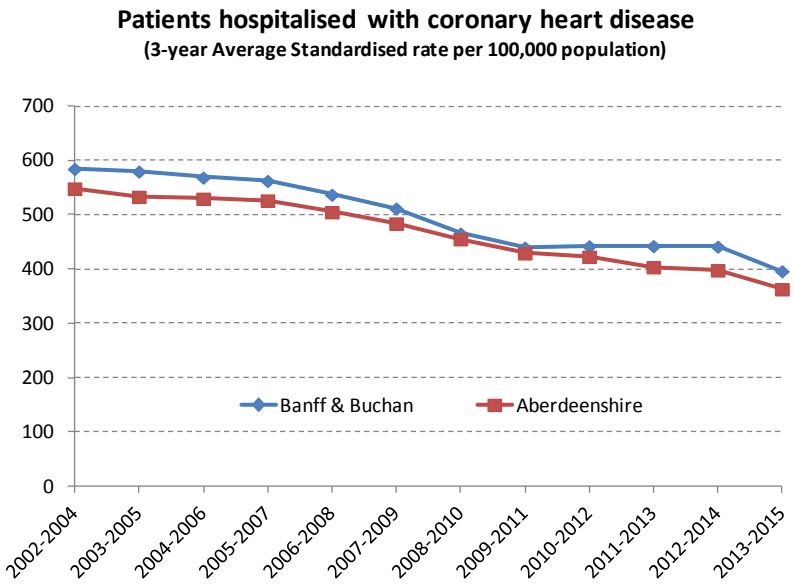
Patients hospitalised with CHD:

The 2013-2015 rate for Patients hospitalised with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) shows that Banff & Buchan was the second highest of all the localities and above the rate recorded for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2013-2015



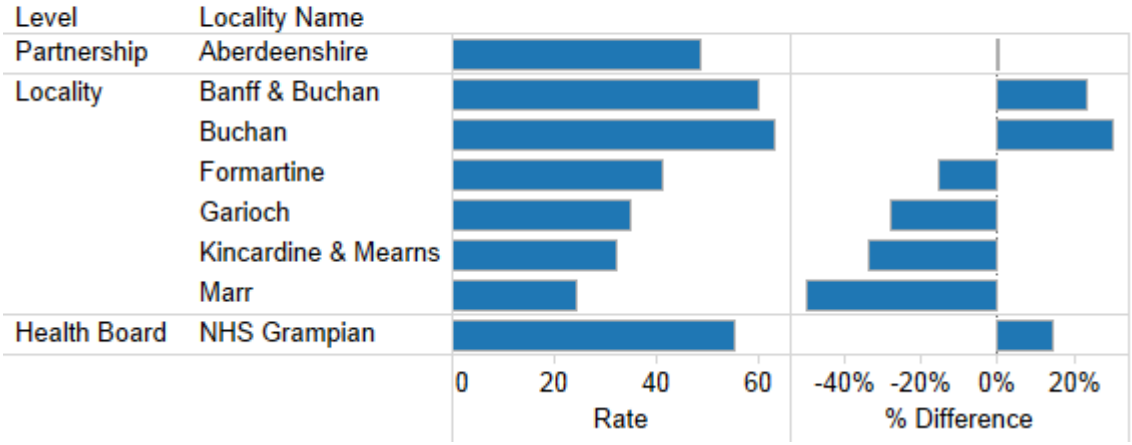
After decreasing successively between 2002-2004 and 2009-2011, rates for patients hospitalised with CHD in Banff & Buchan levelled off for three reporting periods while continuing to decrease for Aberdeenshire overall. A further decrease was observed in the 2013-2015 figures.



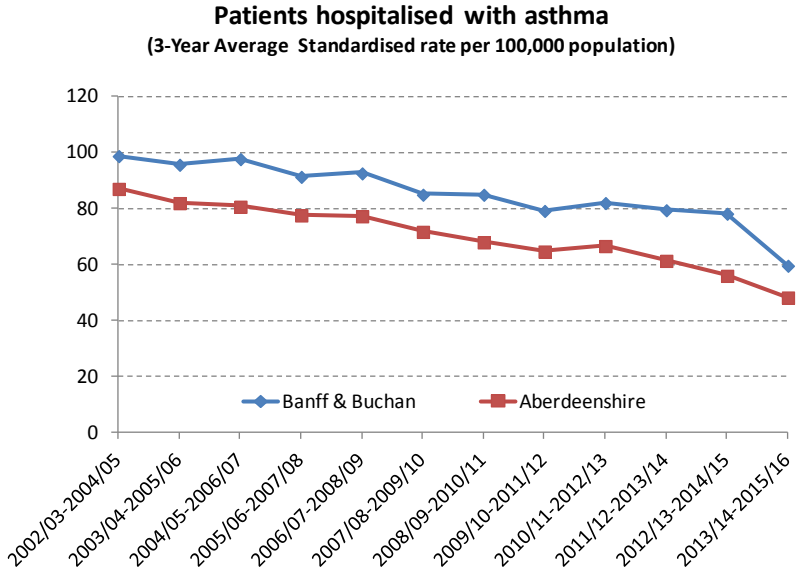
Patients hospitalised with asthma:

The latest rate for Patients hospitalised with asthma places Banff & Buchan as the second highest of all the localities and above rates recorded for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Patients hospitalised with asthma, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Financial average: 2013/14-2015/16



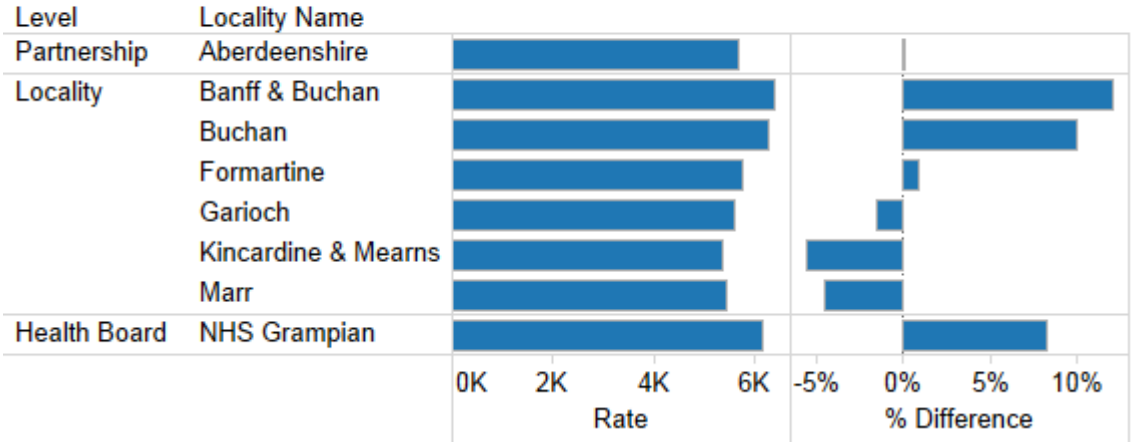
Rates for asthma hospitalisations in Banff & Buchan have decreased at a similar, although above, pace to the rate for Aberdeenshire.



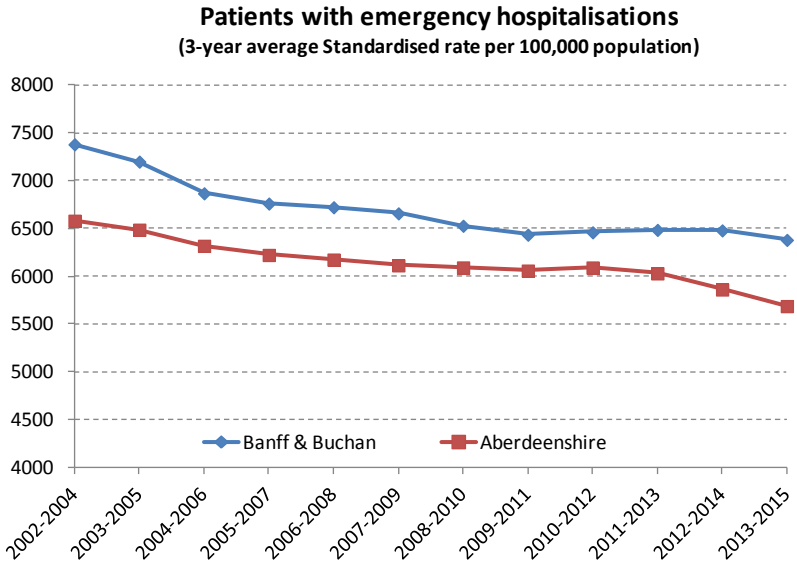
Patients with emergency hospitalisations:

The 2013-2015 rate for Patients with emergency hospitalisations showed Banff & Buchan had the highest figure of all the localities and was above the rates recorded for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Patients with emergency hospitalisations, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2013-2015



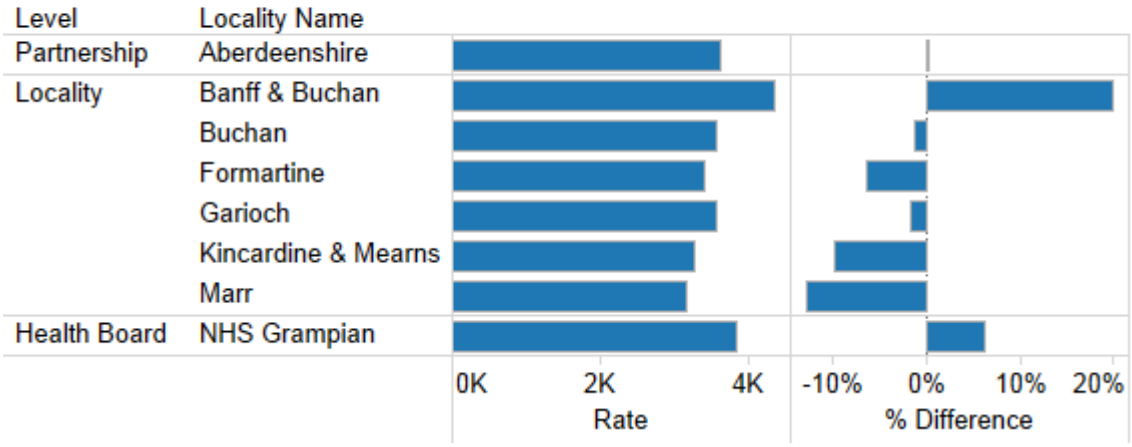
Whilst rates for patients with emergency hospitalisations in Banff & Buchan have generally decreased over the reported period there was a period between 2009-2011 and 2012-2014 where the decrease levelled off. A similar trend can be observed in the Aberdeenshire rates.



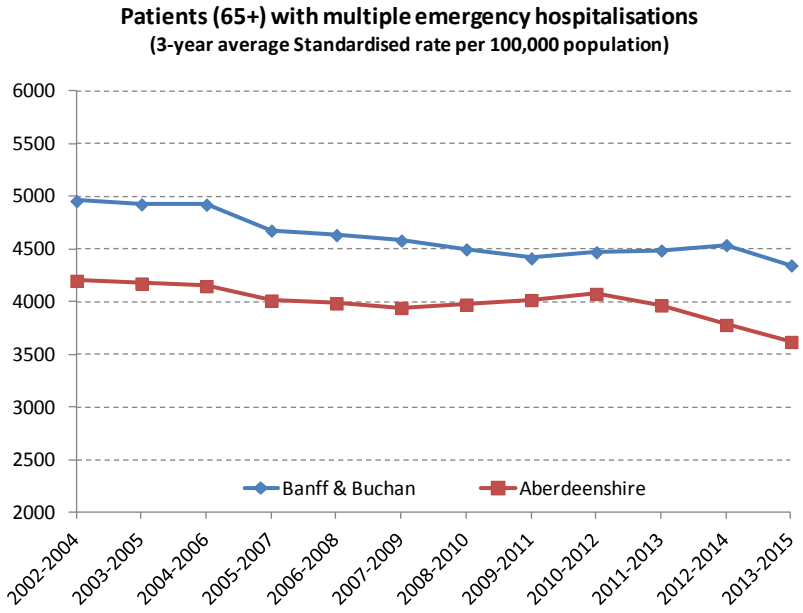
Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations:

The 2013-2015 rate for Patients aged 65+ with multiple emergency hospitalisations in Banff & Buchan is significantly higher than the other localities, being about 20% higher than the Aberdeenshire rate.

Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2013-2015



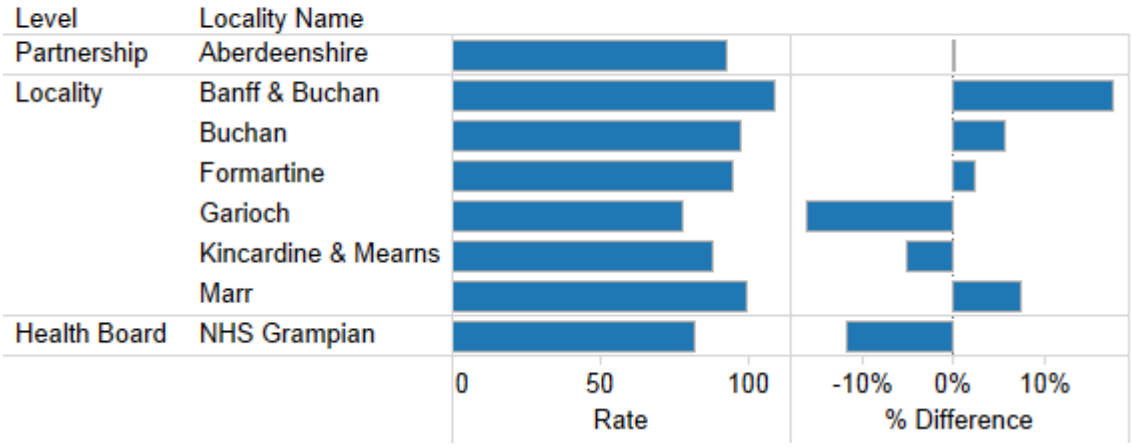
Whilst the 2013-2015 rate for patients aged 65 and over with multiple emergency hospitalisations in Banff & Buchan shows a decrease from 2002-2004, there was a period between 2009-2011 and 2012-2014 where the rates actually increased. A similar trend can be observed in the Aberdeenshire rates, although the increase happened two reporting periods earlier.



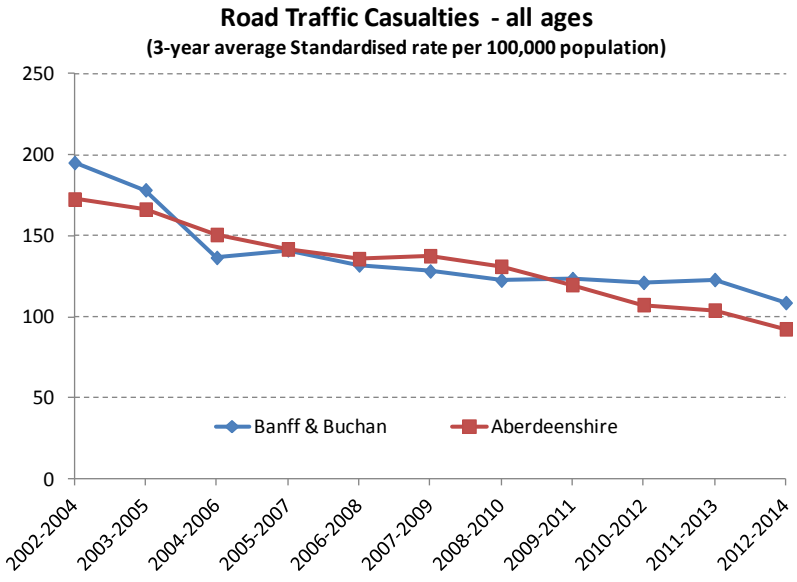
Road traffic accident casualties:

The 2012-2014 rate for road traffic casualties showed Banff & Buchan had the highest of all the localities and was above the rates recorded for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Road traffic accident casualties - all ages, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2012-2014



An overall downward trend in the rates for road traffic casualties can be observed in both Banff & Buchan and Aberdeenshire.



Immunisations and Screenings

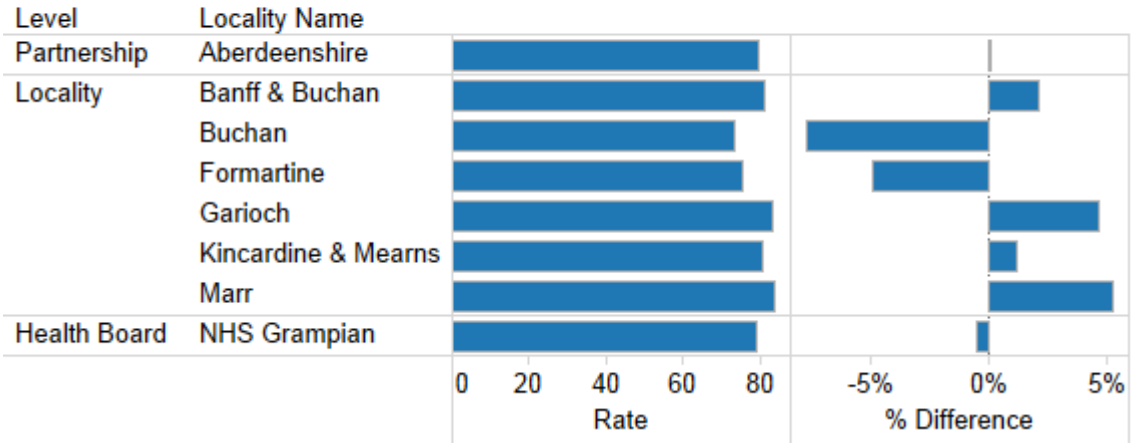
The following four measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators:

- Breast screening uptake
- Bowel screening uptake
- Immunisation uptake at 24 months – 5 in 1
- Immunisation uptake at 24 months – MMR

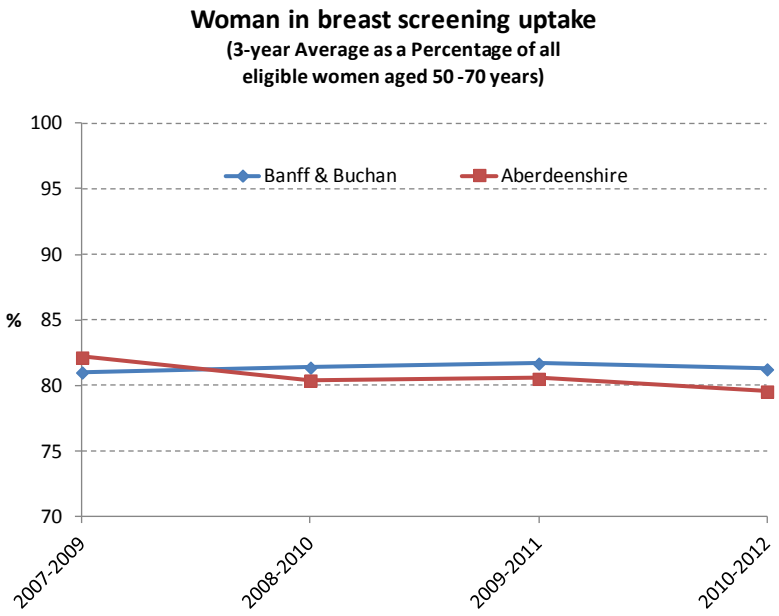
Breast screening uptake:

The 2010-2012 figure for breast screening uptake showed Banff & Buchan had the third-highest rate of all the localities and was above the percentages reported for both Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Breast screening uptake, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2010-2012



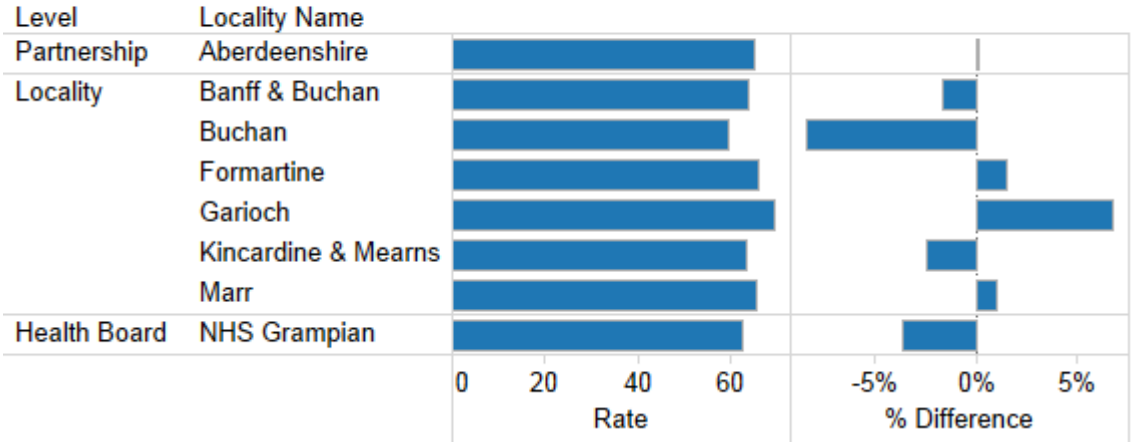
The percentage for breast screening uptake in Banff & Buchan saw a very slight increase between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012, whereas the rate at Partnership level actually dropped a couple of percentage points over the same period.



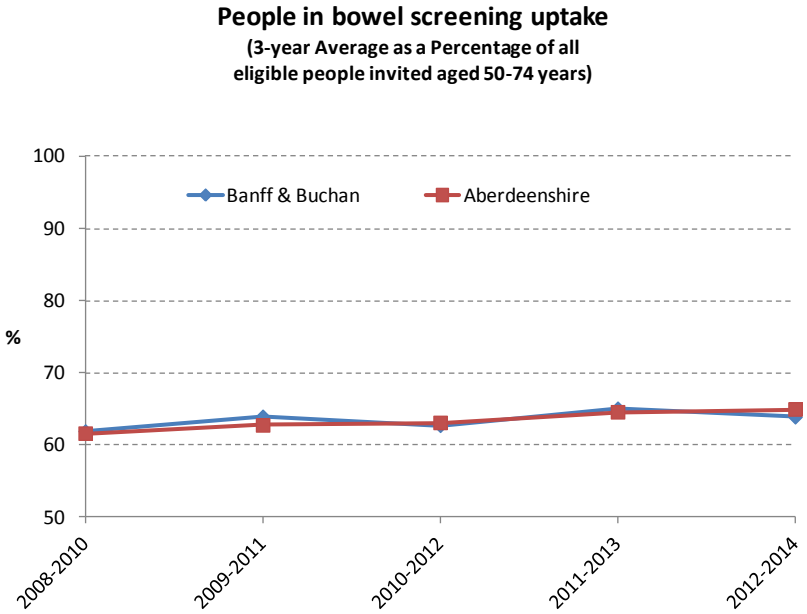
Bowel screening uptake:

The 2012-2014 percentage for bowel screening uptake put Banff & Buchan fourth of all the localities, slightly below that recorded for Aberdeenshire but slightly above the Grampian rate. The range for all the localities except Buchan is only 2.6%.

Bowel Screening uptake, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2012-2014



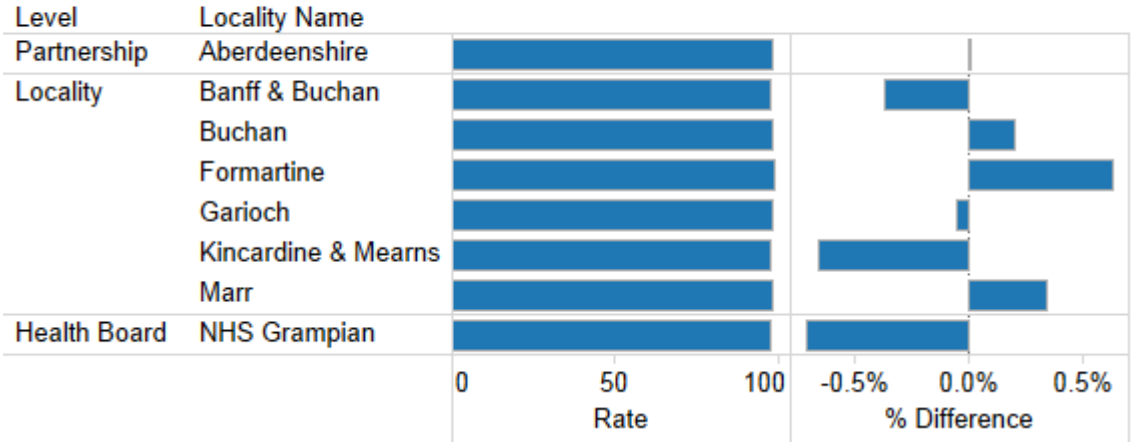
The percentage for bowel screening uptake in Banff & Buchan has been in line with the trend for Aberdeenshire since 2008-2010 with a slightly increasing position for both areas over the whole time period.



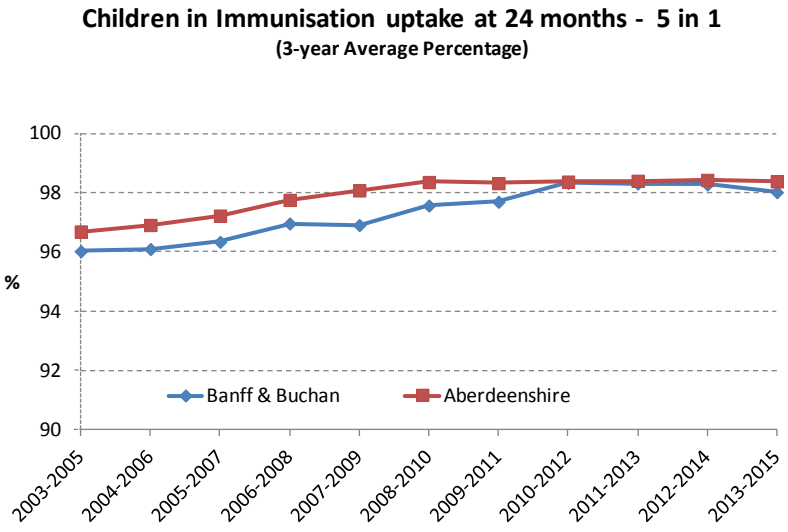
Immunisation uptake at 24 months – 5 in 1:

The 2013-2015 rate for 5 in 1 immunisation uptake at 24 months put Banff & Buchan in the second-lowest position of all the localities, just below the rate for Aberdeenshire and slightly above the rate for Grampian, however the range in this period is just 1.3%.

Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 5 in 1, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2013-2015



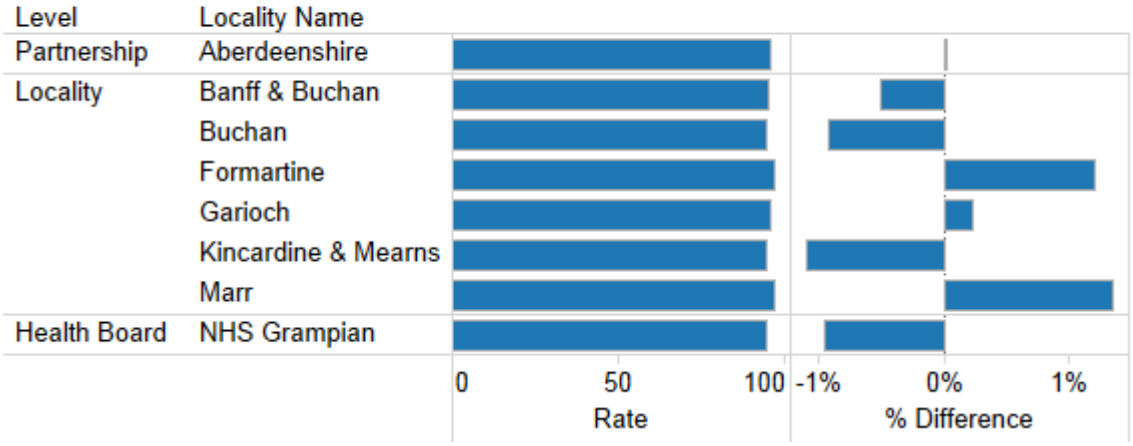
Rates for immunisation (5 in 1) uptake at 24 months in Banff & Buchan increased by 2.3% between 2003-2005 and 2010-2012 to 98.3%. This figure was maintained for a further two reporting periods before a very slight decrease was observed in 2013-2015. Aberdeenshire has maintained a rate of 98.4% since 2008-2010.



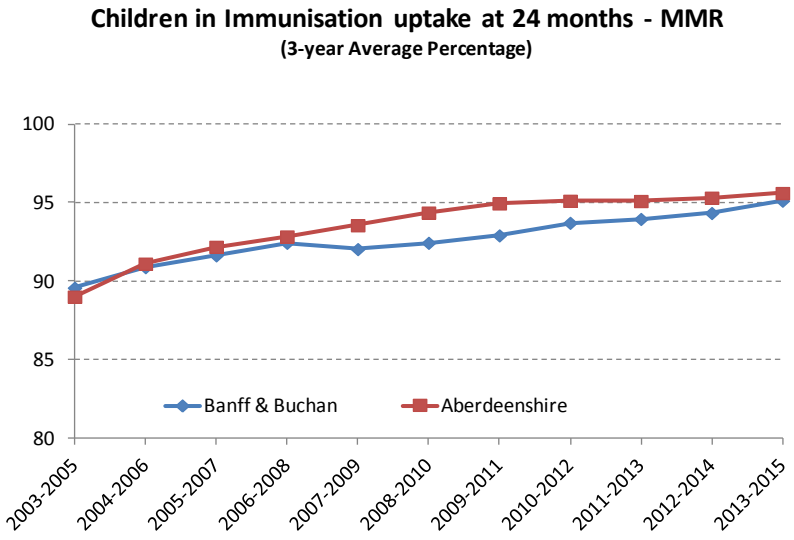
Immunisation uptake at 24 months – MMR:

As with the uptake for 5 in 1, the range for MMR immunisation uptake at 24 months shows only a slight variation between localities. Banff & Buchan has the third-lowest rate of all the localities, slightly below the percentage for Aberdeenshire but just above the percentage for Grampian.

Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2013-2015



The general trend for the percentage of MMR immunisation uptake at 24 months in Banff & Buchan shows a general increase just below that for Aberdeenshire with successive increases since 2007-2009.



Life Expectancy and Mortality

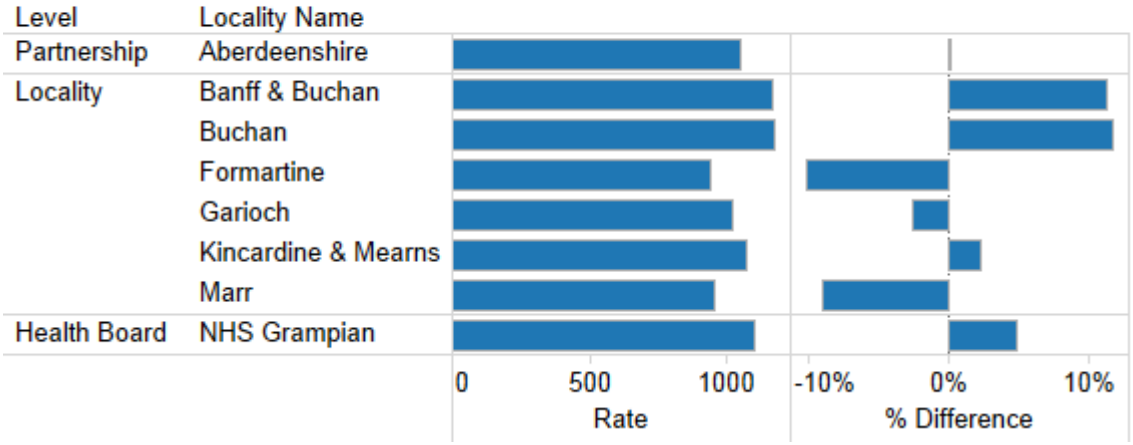
The following four measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators:

- Death all ages
- All-cause mortality among 15-44 year-olds
- Early deaths from CHD
- Early deaths from Cancer

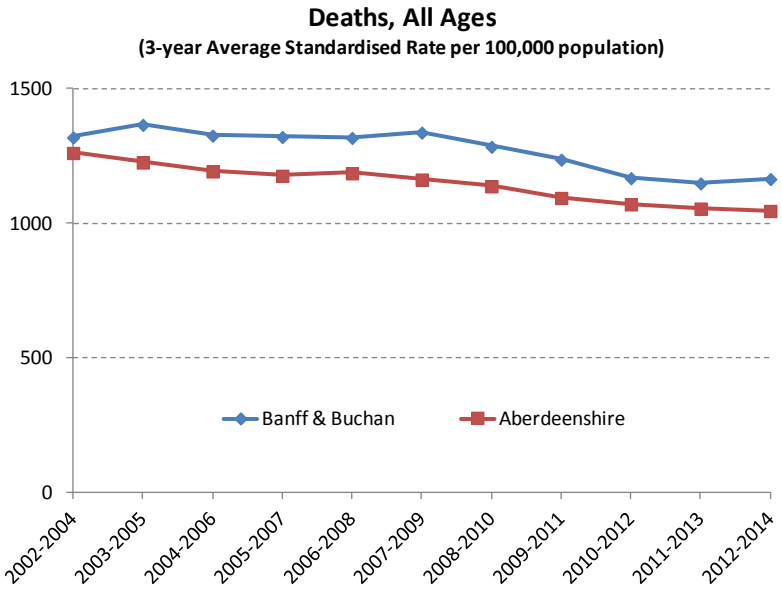
Death all ages:

The 2012-2014 all ages death rate saw Banff & Buchan placed second-highest of all the localities and above the rates recorded for Aberdeenshire by over ten percent.

Death all ages, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2012-2014



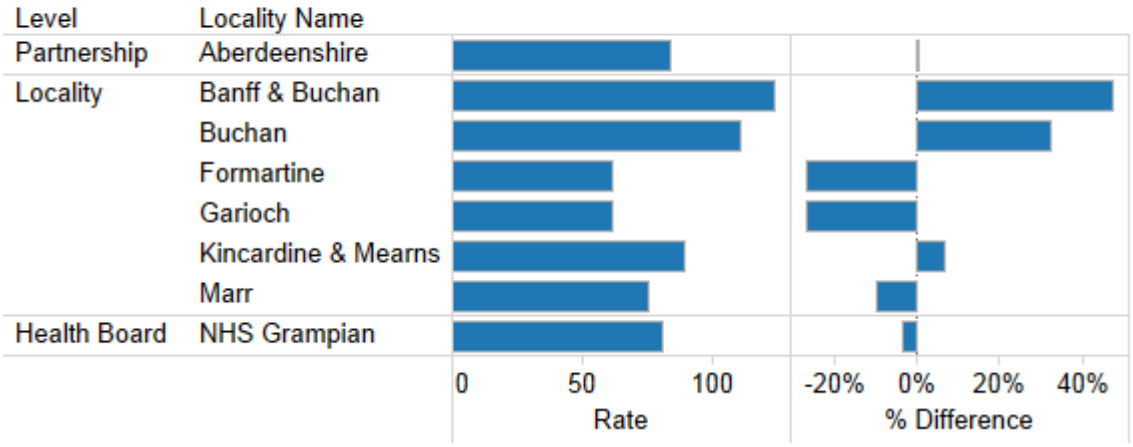
Despite the occasion peak, the overall trend for the death rate in Banff & Buchan is downwards.



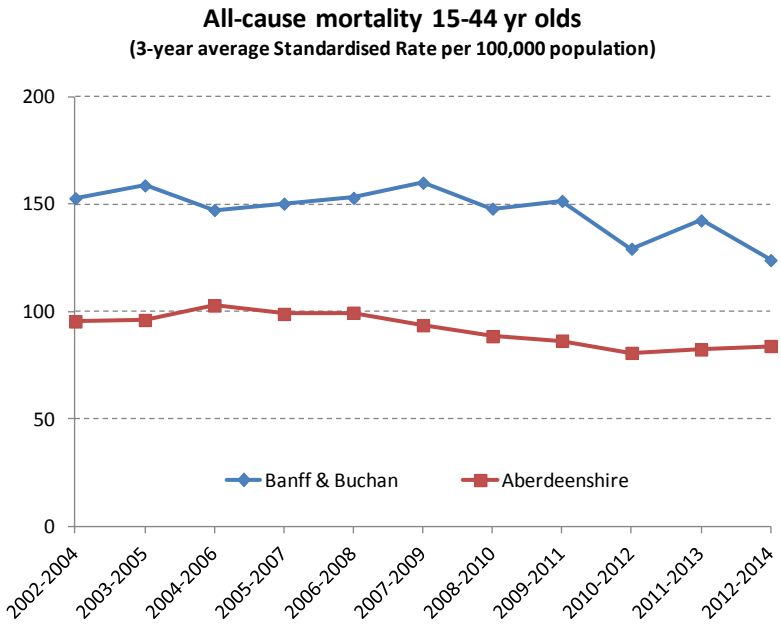
All-cause mortality among 15-44 year-olds:

The 2012-2014 rate for 'All-cause mortality (15-44 year olds)' showed Banff & Buchan as having the highest rate of all the localities and was over forty percent higher than the rates for both Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

All-cause mortality among the 15 - 44 year olds., ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2012-2014



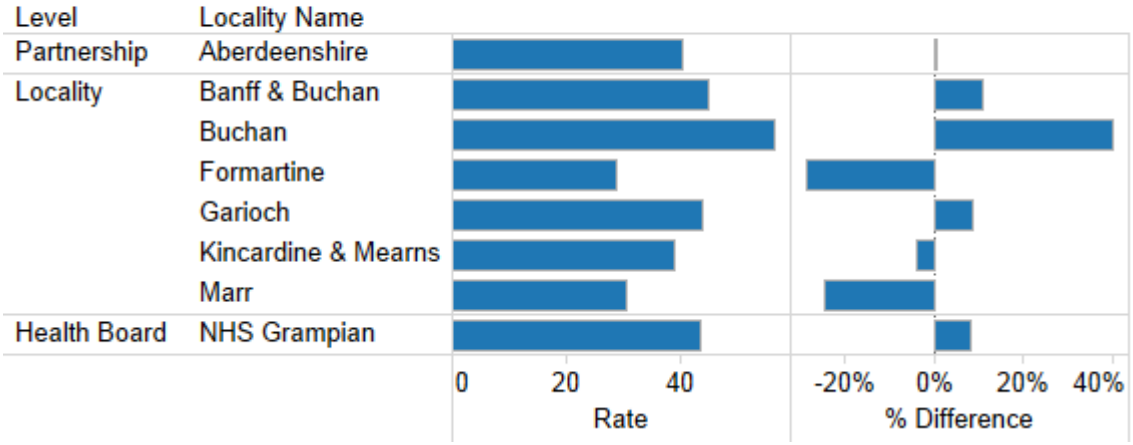
The rate for 'All-cause mortality (15-44 year olds)' appears to show a downward trend for Banff & Buchan over the last three reporting periods however the rate has been consistently and significantly above the Aberdeenshire levels across the reported period.



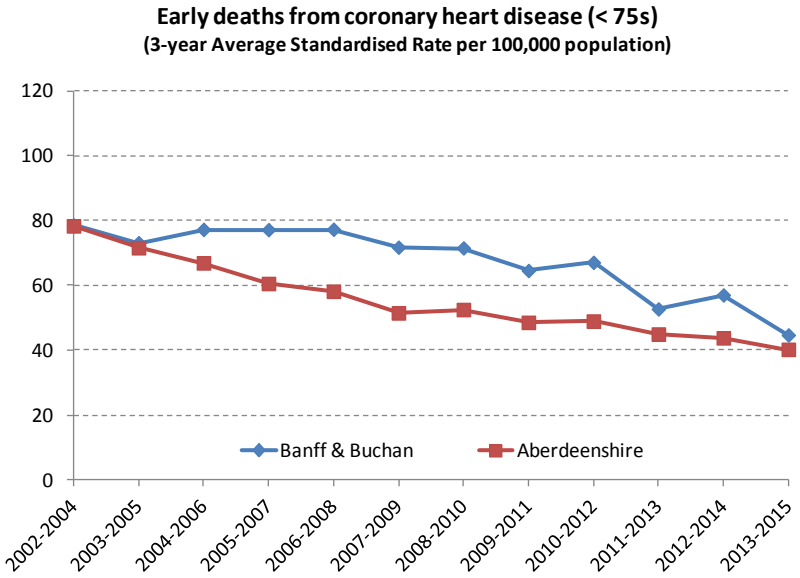
Early deaths from CHD:

The 2013-2015 rates for early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD) (aged under 75) show there is notable variation compared to Aberdeenshire for the localities. Banff & Buchan had the second highest rate of all the localities and was above the rates for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s), ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2013-2015



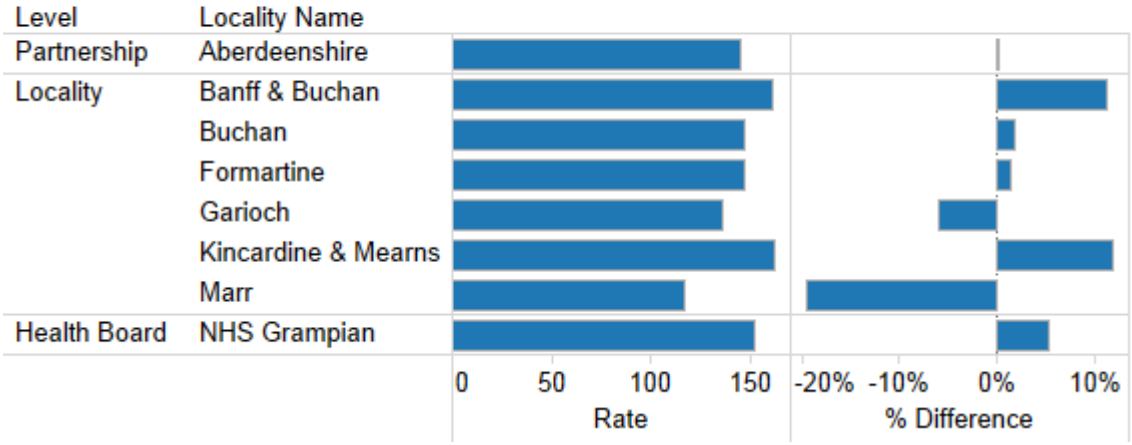
The trend in early deaths from CHD for Banff & Buchan show an overall downward trend since 2006-2008.



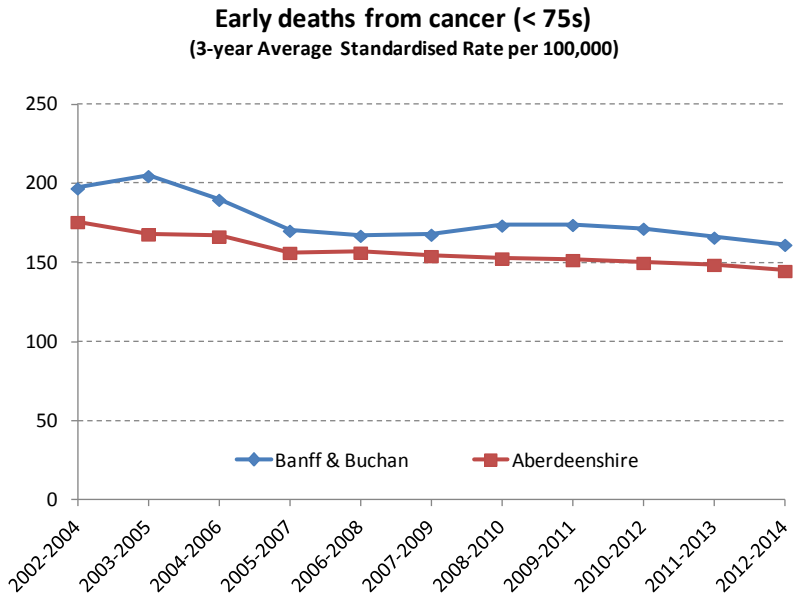
Early deaths from cancer:

The rate for 2012-2014 of early deaths from cancer among those under the age of 75 show Banff & Buchan was the second highest of all the localities and above the rates for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Early deaths from cancer (< 75s), ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2012-2014



The time trend for early deaths from cancer among those under the age of 75 show Banff & Buchan rates have generally decreased since 2002-2004, however the majority of the decrease was observed between 2003-2005 and 2005-2007 since when the rate has largely been flat.



Mental Health

The following three measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators:

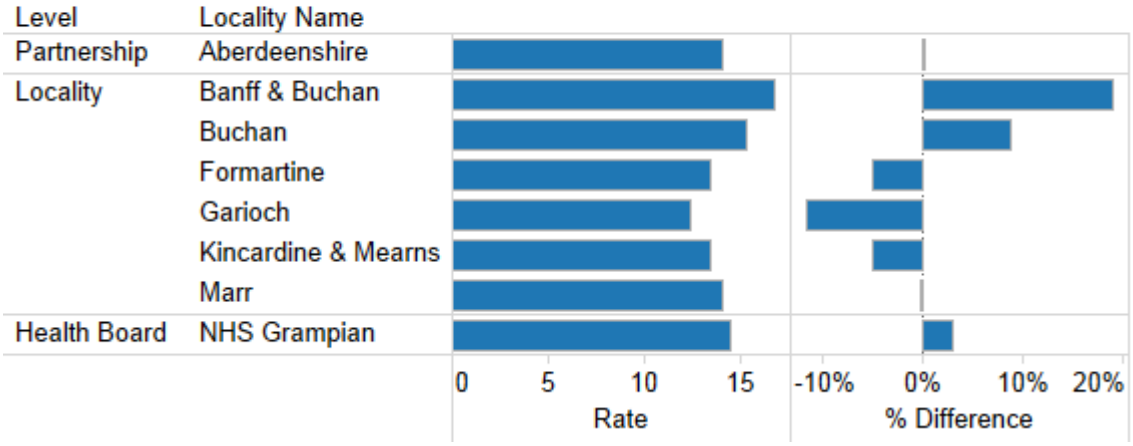
- Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis
- Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation
- Deaths from suicide (inc. undetermined intent)

Banff & Buchan has the highest rates of all the localities for the three ‘Mental Health’ measures.

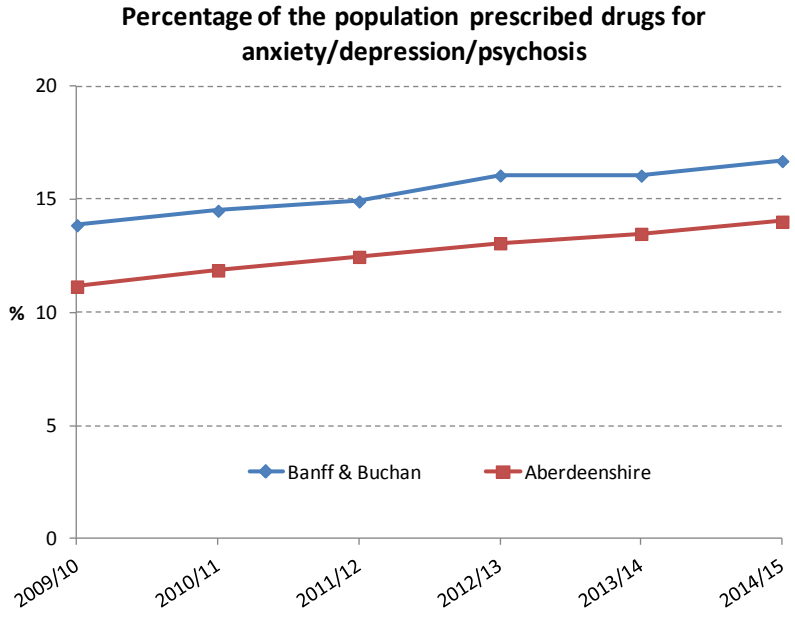
Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis:

Compared to Aberdeenshire, in 2014/15 there were some significant variations in the percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis between localities, with Banff and Buchan having the highest rate of all six localities.

Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Single Financial year: 2014/15



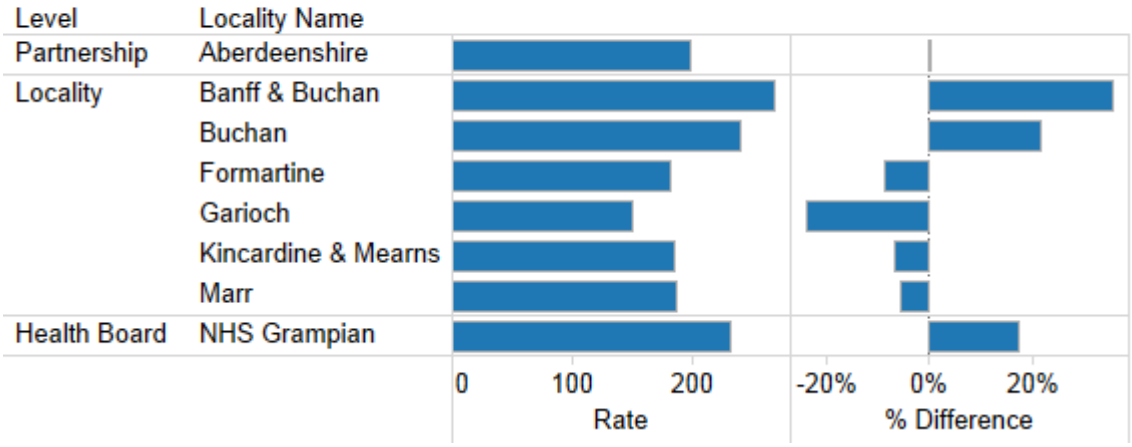
The percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis for both Banff & Buchan and Aberdeenshire increased by 2.8% between 2009/10 and 2014/15. The rate for Banff & Buchan has remained consistently higher than Aberdeenshire over the whole time period.



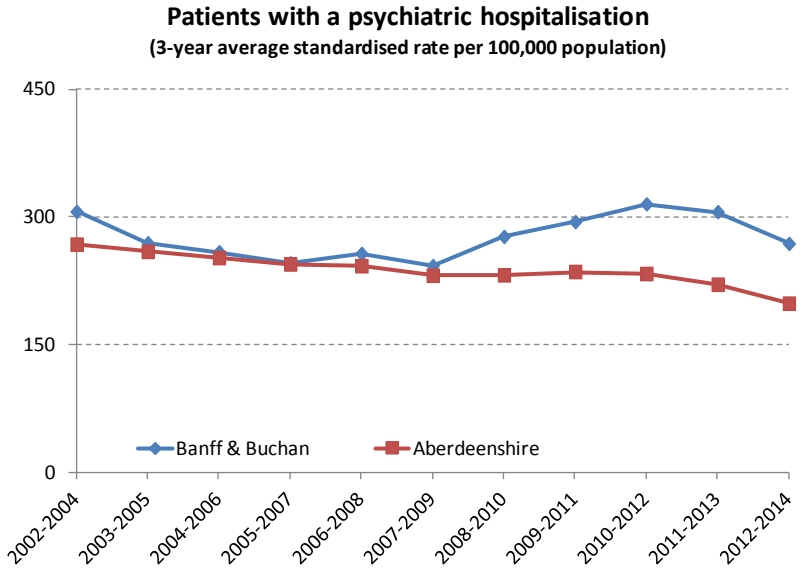
Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation:

In 2012-2014 Banff & Buchan had the highest rate of patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation, a figure almost forty percent higher than Aberdeenshire.

Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation, ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Calendar average: 2012-2014



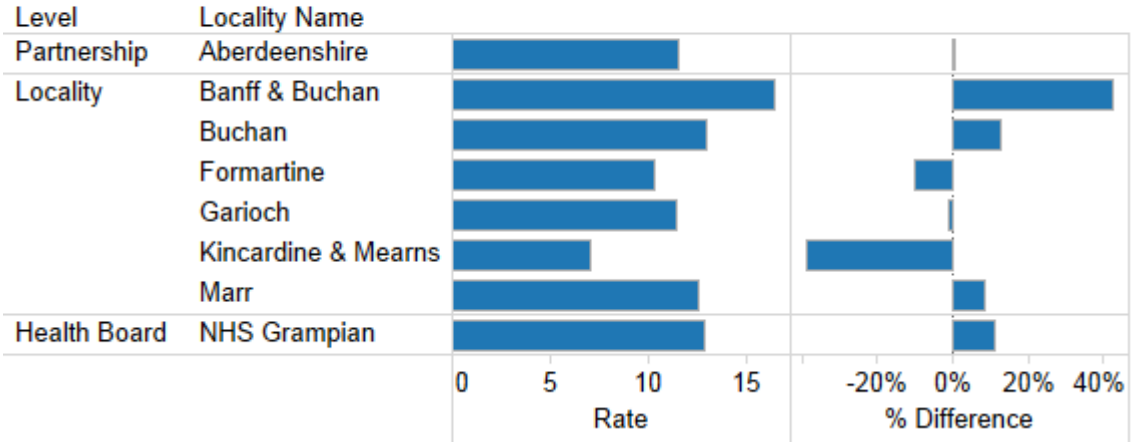
Rates for Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation in Banff & Buchan decreased in line with Aberdeenshire rates between 2002-2004 and 2007-09 after which time the rates for Banff & Buchan began increasing, peaking in 2010-2012 above 2002-2004 rate. The last two reporting periods saw rates drop again, although remaining above the Aberdeenshire figure.



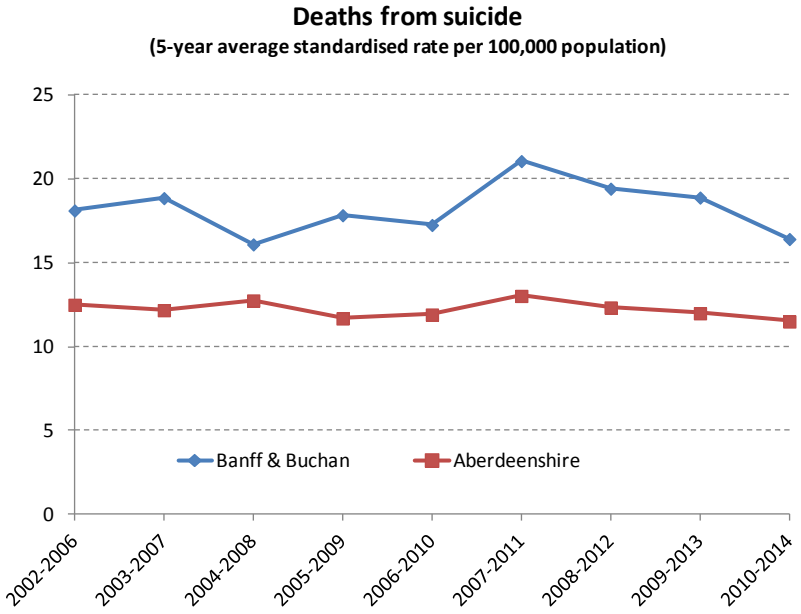
Deaths from suicide (inc. undetermined intent):

Deaths for suicide in 2010-2014 were highest in Banff & Buchan, and about 40% higher than the Aberdeenshire rate. However the actual numbers used to produce the rate are small at locality level and this indicator should be used with caution.

Deaths from suicide (inc. undetermined intent), ASSR per 100,000 popln.
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
5-year Calendar average: 2010-2014



Despite the obvious fluctuations, the rate of deaths from suicide in Banff & Buchan over the period 2002-2006 to 2010-2014 would actually appear to be relatively stable, in line with the figures observed for the Partnership overall.



Women's and Children's Health

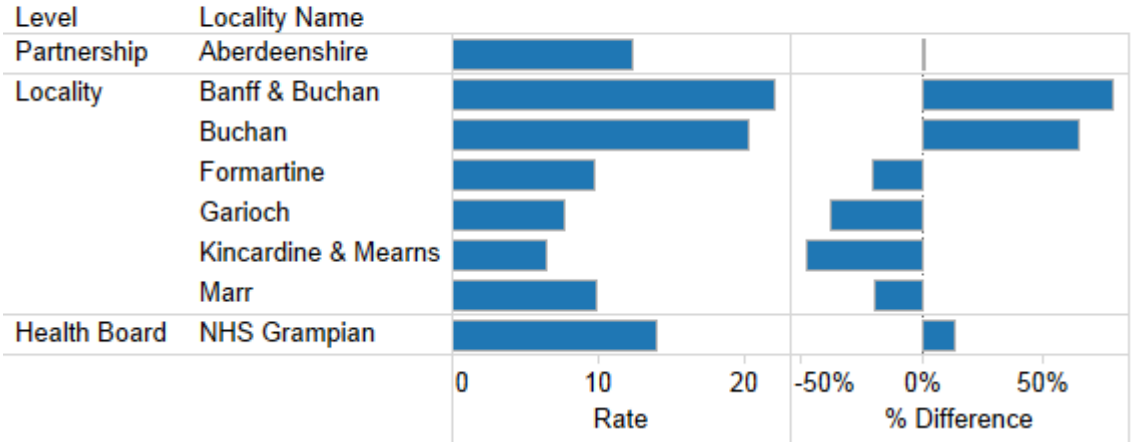
The following six measures have been derived from ScotPHO indicators:

- Mothers smoking during pregnancy
- Low weight live births at term
- Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks
- Child obesity in primary 1
- Child dental health in primary 1
- Child dental health in primary 7

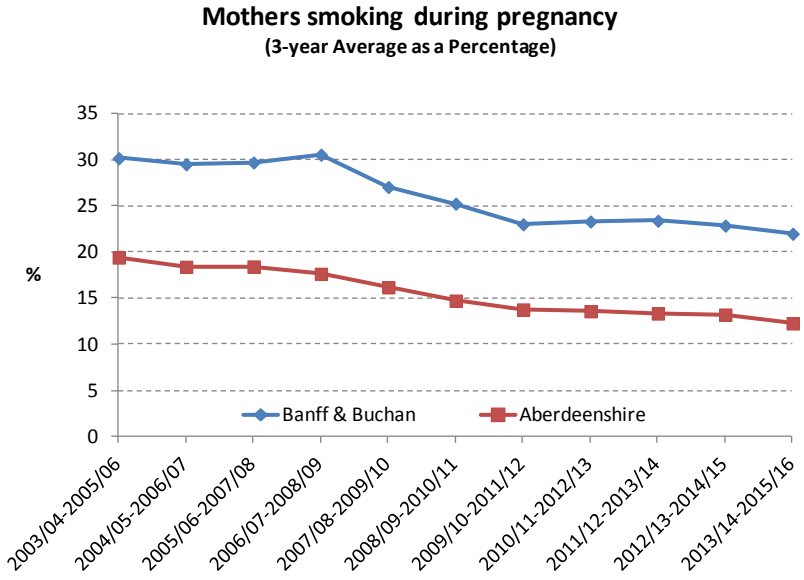
Mothers smoking during pregnancy:

The latest percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy showed that Banff & Buchan had the highest percentage of all the localities and was significantly higher than the rates recorded in Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Mothers smoking during pregnancy, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Financial average: 2013/14-2015/16

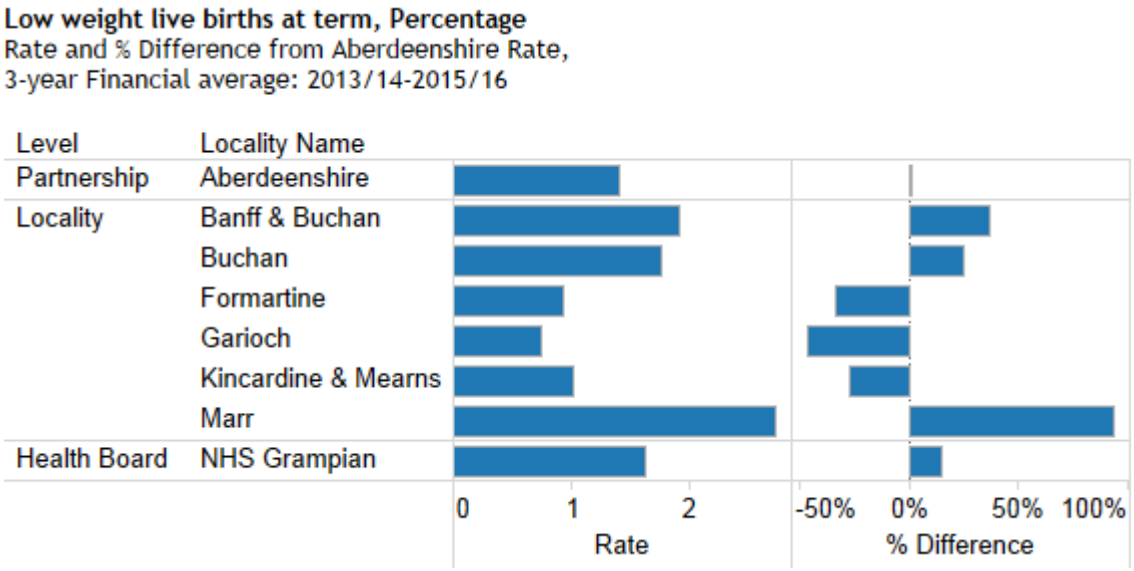


The percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy in Banff & Buchan decreased by 7% between 2003/04-2005/06 and 2009/10-2011/12 before slowing to decrease by only 1% over the last four reporting periods.

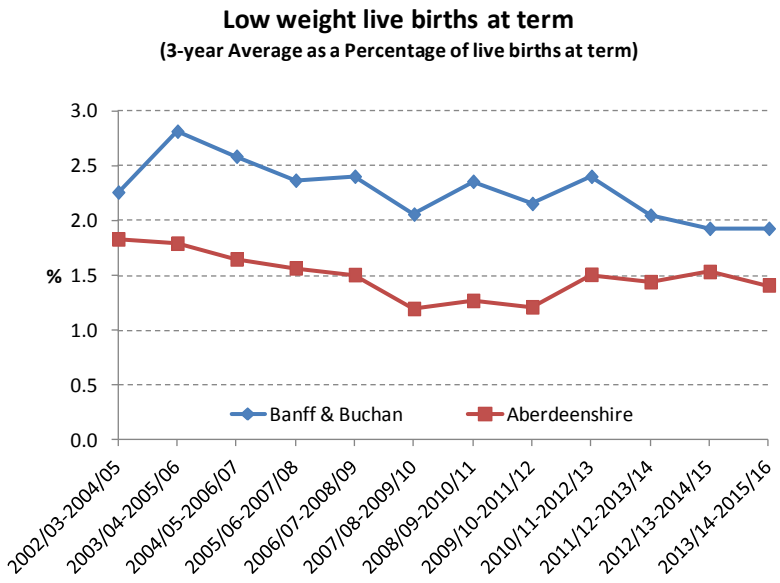


Low weight live births at term:

The latest percentage of live births at term that are low weight show Banff & Buchan had the second-highest percentage of all the localities and was above the rate recorded for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.



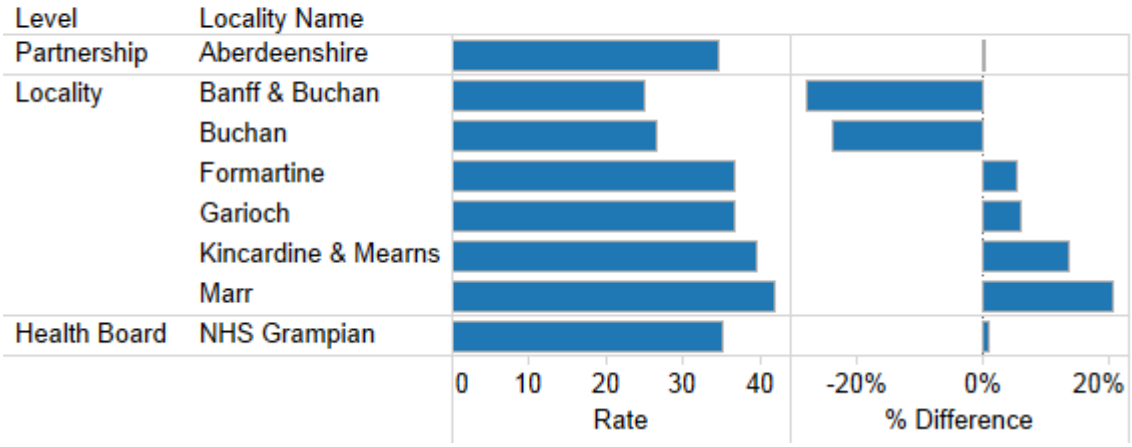
The percentage of live births at term that are low weight show Banff & Buchan figures have been above Aberdeenshire since 2002/03-2004/05 but have been steadily decreasing and converging towards the Aberdeenshire figures in more recent reporting periods.



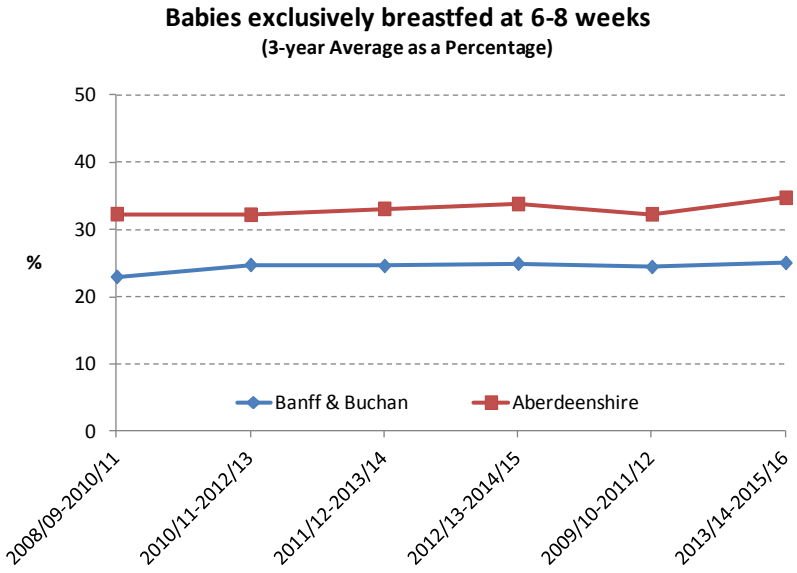
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks:

The latest percentages of babies that are exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks show Banff & Buchan had the lowest percentage of all the localities and was significantly below the rates recorded for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
3-year Financial average: 2013/14-2015/16

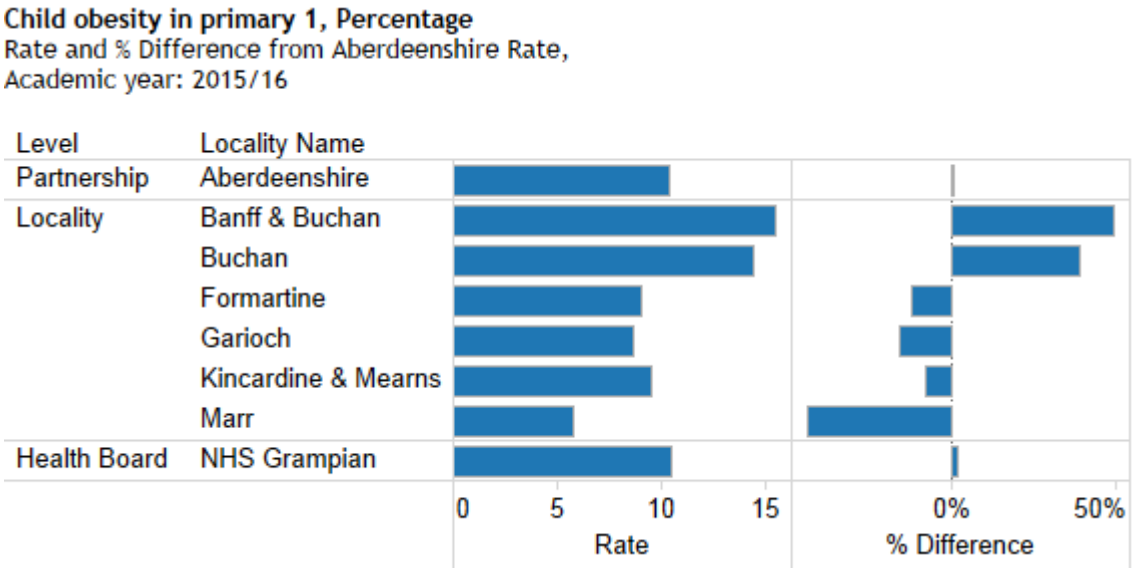


The rate of babies that are exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in Banff & Buchan has been consistently below the figures for Aberdeenshire since 2008/09-2010/11 with only slight increases for both areas throughout the period.

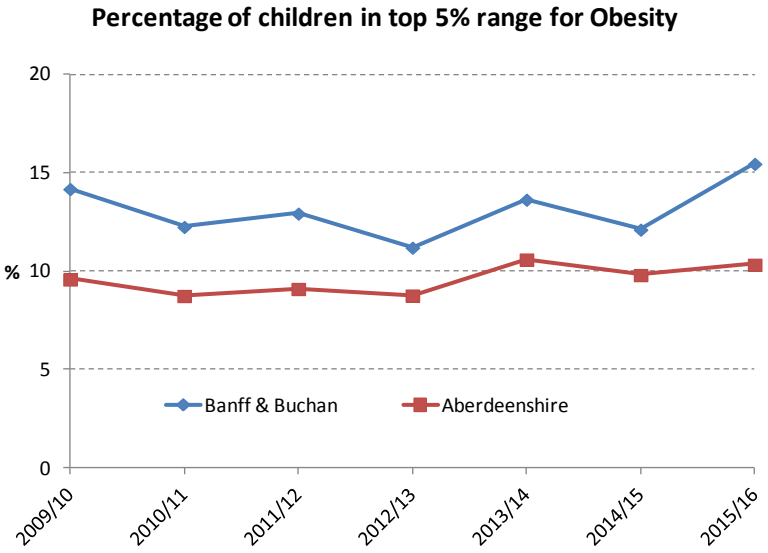


Child obesity in primary 1:

The 2015/16 percentage of primary 1 children in the top 5% range for obesity show Banff & Buchan had the highest percentage of all the localities and was about 50% higher than the rates for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.



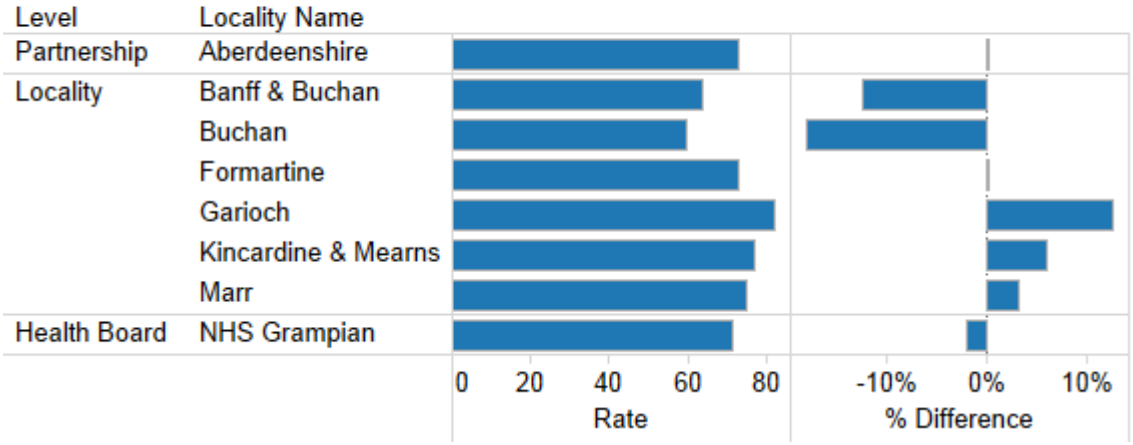
The percentage of primary 1 children in the top 5% range for obesity in Banff & Buchan remains obstinately above the rates recorded for Aberdeenshire.



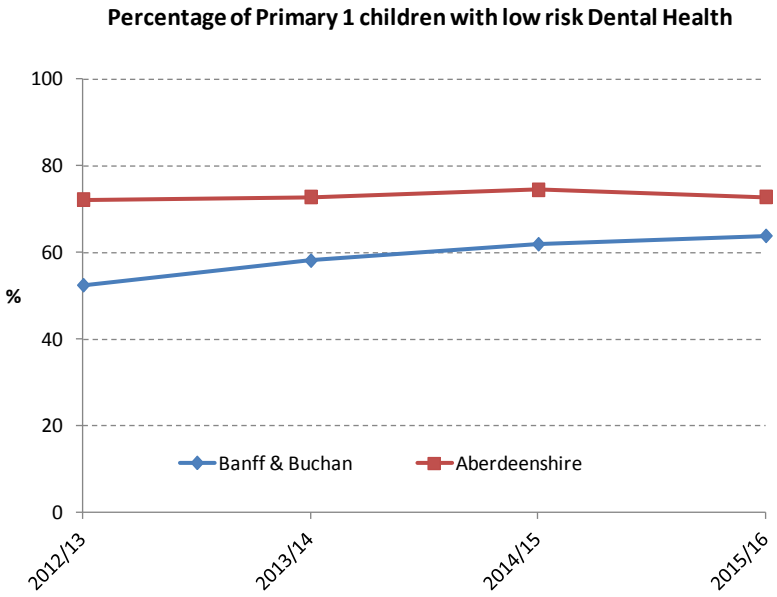
Child dental health in primary 1:

Comparisons of the 2015/16 percentage of children in primary 1 showing good dental health placed Banff & Buchan second lowest of all the localities, also being below the levels for Aberdeenshire and Grampian.

Child dental health in primary 1, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Academic year: 2015/16



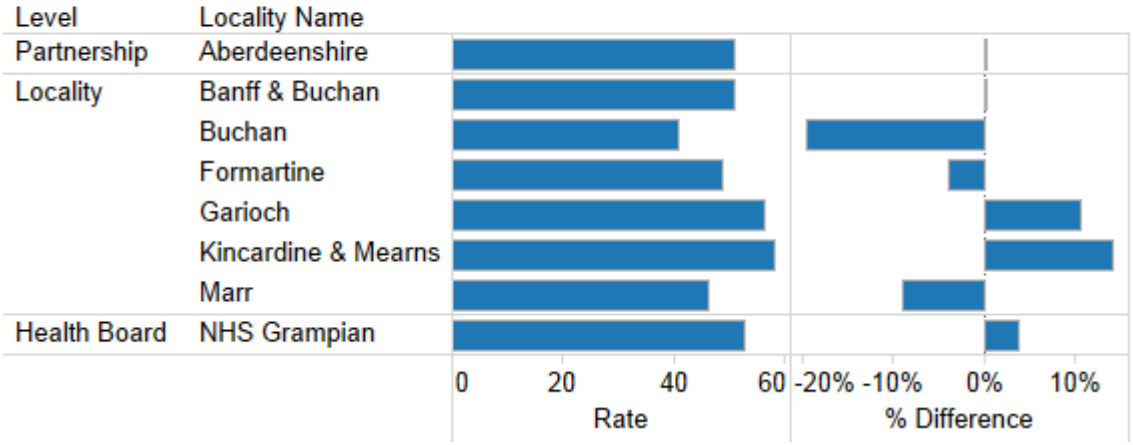
Whilst primary 1 children in Banff & Buchan have some of the worst dental health in the Partnership area, the actual rate has increased by over 11 percent in the four years, narrowing the gap with the Aberdeenshire rate considerably.



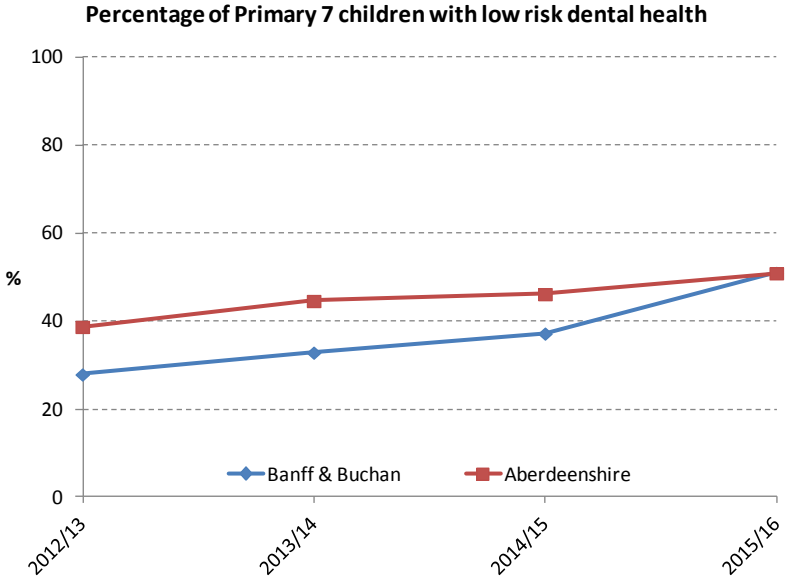
Child dental health in primary 7:

Good dental health figures for primary 7 children places Banff & Buchan third of all localities and in line with the Aberdeenshire rate.

Child dental health in primary 7, Percentage
Rate and % Difference from Aberdeenshire Rate,
Academic year: 2015/16



In Banff & Buchan primary 7 children with low risk dental health have seen a 23% increase over the last four years, with the latest figure matching the Aberdeenshire rate.



2.2 Disease Prevalence (QOF)

The figures in this section derive from the Quality & Outcomes Framework (QOF) which represented one of the main sources of potential income for general practices (GP surgeries) across the UK. It was a major part of the General Medical Services (GMS) contract, introduced on 1st April 2004. Participation by general practices in the QOF was voluntary.

The final 2015-16 QOF publication was released by ISD in October 2016 as the QOF was decommissioned from 1st April 2016. QOF data will no longer be extracted for payment purposes. QOF data for 2016-17 will continue to be extracted to support the peer led GP Cluster Continuous Quality Improvement process as part of the latest GMS contract agreement.

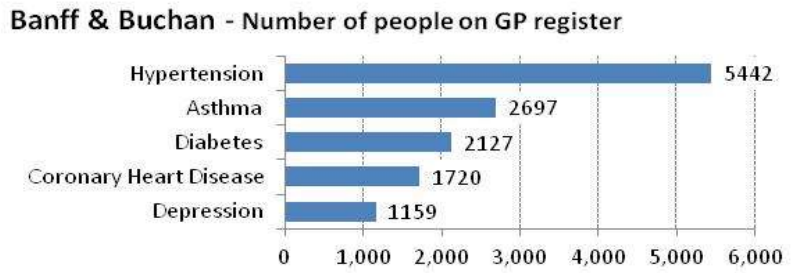
ISD publishes prevalence data for a range of conditions recorded in QOF registers which has been summarised in this section for financial year 2015-16.

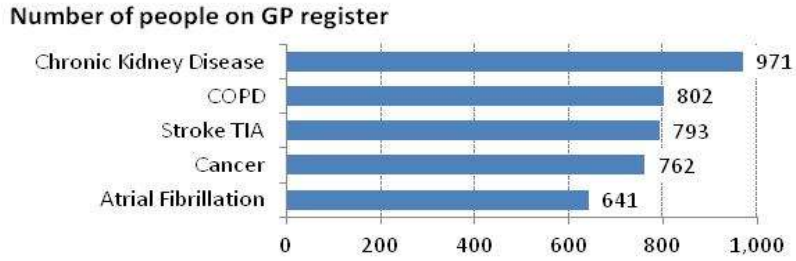
Prevalence is a measure of the frequency of a disease or chronic health condition in a defined population at any particular point in time (for example, the number of people living in Scotland on the 1st April 2016 who have diabetes). Prevalence data within the QOF are collected in the form of practice 'registers'

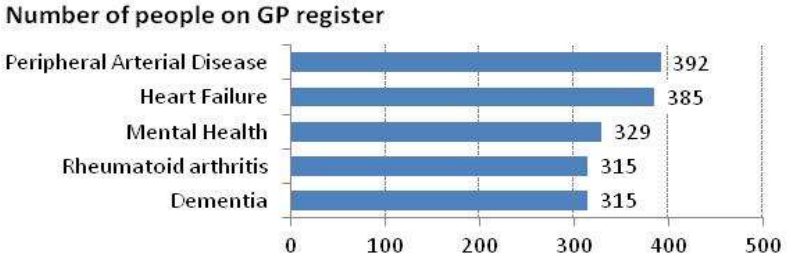
Although the QOF can potentially be used to examine variations in the prevalence of individual diseases and health conditions, prevalence figures should be interpreted with caution. Prevalence rates are simply the total number of patients on the register, expressed as a proportion or percentage of the total number of patients registered with the practice. These crude rates take no account of differences between practice populations in terms of their age or gender profiles, or other factors that influence the prevalence of health conditions. As one example, this could mean that a practice with an older population might appear to have higher prevalence rates for age-related conditions (e.g. cancer, stroke) than another practice with a younger population. The QOF prevalence rate is based on the total number of persons registered with the practice (the practice list size) at one point in time. The information for this section was sourced at this link:

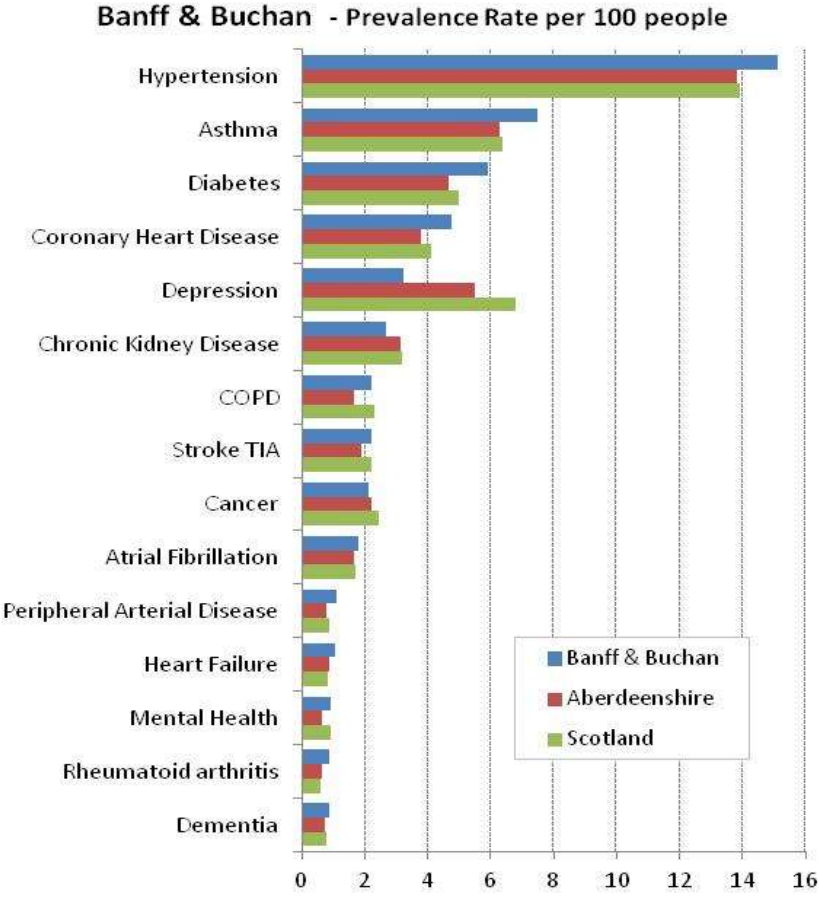
http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Quality-And-Outcomes-Framework/Information-for-users-of-QOF-register-and-prevalence-data.asp#National

Disease Prevalence: Banff & Buchan, 2015/16









Disease Prevalence: Number and Rates by Locality, for Aberdeenshire & Scotland

Quality & Outcomes Framework (QOF) for April 2015 - March 2016

Prevalence reported as Numbers of patients on General Practice QOF registers, with crude rates per 100 patients

	Partnership Area							
Number on GP Register By Disease/Condition	**Banff & Buchan**	**Buchan**	**Formartine**	**Garioch**	**Kincardine & Mearns**	**Marr**	**Aberdeen -shire**	**Scotland**
Asthma	2,697	2,957	2,135	3,079	2,557	2,323	15,748	359,866
Atrial Fibrillation	641	709	648	717	599	873	4,187	96,367
Cancer	762	830	872	1,218	890	1,029	5,601	137,465
Chronic Kidney Disease	971	1,492	1,315	1,488	1,251	1,355	7,872	179,850
COPD	802	914	673	588	629	565	4,171	129,103
Coronary Heart Disease	1,720	1,703	1,426	1,520	1,455	1,653	9,477	230,949
Dementia	315	296	262	275	292	373	1,819	45,139
Depression	1,159	2,045	2,589	2,833	2,793	2,346	13,769	383,244
Diabetes	2,127	2,322	1,727	1,964	1,859	1,738	11,737	280,023
Heart Failure	385	323	327	370	381	458	2,246	47,806
Hypertension	5,442	6,804	5,407	5,760	5,548	5,638	34,599	784,706
Mental Health	329	301	209	275	248	271	1,641	50,749
Peripheral Arterial Disease	392	306	293	344	353	287	1,979	49,204
Rheumatoid arthritis	315	264	247	326	245	254	1,654	33,934
Stroke TIA	793	758	691	859	714	915	4,730	124,126
List size at 1st Jan 2017	*35,977*	*44,360*	*38,649*	*50,446*	*41,631*	*39,539*	*250,602*	*5,632,960*

	Partnership Area							
Rate per 100 people By Disease/Condition	**Banff & Buchan**	**Buchan**	**Formartine**	**Garioch**	**Kincardine & Mearns**	**Marr**	**Aberdeen- shire**	**Scotland**
Asthma	7.5	6.7	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4
Atrial Fibrillation	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.7
Cancer	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4
Chronic Kidney Disease	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.2
COPD	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.3
Coronary Heart Disease	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.1
Dementia	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Depression	3.2	4.6	6.7	5.6	6.7	5.9	5.5	6.8
Diabetes	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.0
Heart Failure	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
Hypertension	15.1	15.3	14.0	11.4	13.3	14.3	13.8	13.9
Mental Health	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Peripheral Arterial Disease	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Rheumatoid arthritis	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Stroke TIA	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.2

Data source: QOF Calculator Database, as at 28th June 2016, plus notifications of adjustments from NHS Boards.
Totals may still be subject to further revisions locally.

http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Quality-And-Outcomes-Framework/2015-16/Register-and-prevalence-data.asp

2.3 High Resource Individuals (HRIs)

High Resource Individuals: Aberdeenshire, 2013/14

The following data was sourced from the LIST HRI Paper for Aberdeenshire.

High Resource Individuals are classified by calculating the total expenditure for an individual service user during a financial year. Health costs (~70% of total) incurred across a range of services are taken into account when identifying high resource individuals including: acute inpatient and day case activities; geriatric long stay; mental health; maternity activity; new consultant-led outpatient attendances; accident & emergency and community prescribing. Costs for General Medical Services, Community costs and Hospital prescribing costs are excluded. The overall costs for individuals are ranked in order of total resource consumption and those who have the highest individual costs and make up the top 50% of total expenditure have been defined as High Resource Individuals.

During the 2013/14 Financial Year, Aberdeenshire provided health care for **4,944** HRIs which equates to 2.4% of all service users across all age bands. The accumulated expenditure of this group was £100.2M over the same time period, equating to 50% of the above health care budget for Aberdeenshire. Costs per person for HRIs ranged from £8,153 to a maximum of £283,223 with an overall average cost of £20,261 in the financial year.

The table below shows the number of HRIs by locality and presents this as a crude rate per population. The overall rate for HRIs across Aberdeenshire H&SCP is 18.9 per 1000 population ranging from a minimum of 16.2 per 1000 for Kincardine & Mearns to a maximum of 22.9 per 1000 for Banff & Buchan. These figures may be influenced by a number of factors, for example, access to health and social care services, proximity to hospital services and availability of nursing home accommodation.

Number and Crude Rate per 1,000 population of HRIs by locality, 2013/14

Locality	Number of HRIs	Population	Rate per 1,000 population
Banff & Buchan	838	36,616	22.9
Buchan	878	41,902	21.0
Formartine	798	44,076	18.1
Garioch	935	56,819	16.5
Kincardine & Mearns	729	44,911	16.2
Marr	766	37,408	20.5
Aberdeenshire	**4944**	**261,732**	**18.9**

Definitions of ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Indicators[1]

Alcohol-related hospital stays:

Detail: General acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any diagnostic position: number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

All-cause mortality among the 15-44 year-olds:

Detail: Deaths from all causes (15-44 years); 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: National Records of Scotland

Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks:

Detail: Number of babies reported by parent as being exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of total number of babies receiving a 6-8 week review. Data not available for all areas

Source: CHSP-PS

Breast screening uptake:

Detail: Breast screening uptake for all eligible women aged 50-70 (routine appointments); 3-year rolling average number and percentage

Source: ATOS (SBSP)

Bowel screening uptake:

Detail: Bowel screening uptake for all eligible men and women invited (aged 50-74); 3-year rolling average number and percentage

Source: ATOS

Child dental health in primary 1:

Detail: Primary 1 children receiving a "% Letter C (Low Risk)" from Basic Inspection ("No obvious decay experience, but child should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis") – number and percentage of all children inspected. Note: there may be some slight differences between profiles and other published data due to matching of geographies. For more information see the ScotPHO H&WB Profiles Technical Report.

Source: NDIP Basic Inspection

[1] These descriptions have been summarised from the ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Profiles http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool

Child dental health in primary 7:

Detail: Primary 7 children receiving a "% Letter C (Low Risk)" from Basic Inspection ("No obvious decay experience, but child should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis") – number and percentage of all children inspected. Note: there may be some slight differences between profiles and other published data due to matching of geographies. For more information see the ScotPHO H&WB Profiles Technical Report.

Source: NDIP Basic Inspection

Child Poverty:

Detail: Number and percentage of dependent children under the age of 20 in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits (<60% median income) or Income Support/Jobseeker's Allowance

Source: HMRC

Child obesity in Primary 1:

Detail: Primary 1 children whose BMI is within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex – number and percentage of all children reviewed

Source: CHSP-S

Crime rate:

Detail: Number of crimes (based on SIMD crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drug offences and common assault) and crude rate per 1,000 population

Source: SIMD 2012, Scottish Government

Deaths All Ages:

Detail: Deaths from all causes (and at all ages); three-year rolling average and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: National Records of Scotland

Deaths from alcohol conditions:

Detail Alcohol-related deaths ([where alcohol misuse is identified as an] underlying cause); 5-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: National Records of Scotland

Deaths from suicide:

Detail: Deaths from suicide and undetermined intent; 5-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: National Records of Scotland

Drug-related hospital stays:

Detail: General acute inpatient & day case stays with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)

Early deaths from cancer (<75):

Detail: Early deaths from cancer (under 75s); 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: National Records of Scotland

Early deaths from CHD (<75):

Detail: Early deaths from coronary heart disease (under 75 years); 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: National Records of Scotland

Immunisation uptake at 24 months – 5 in 1

Detail: Immunisation uptake at 24 months for 5 in 1 (Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hib); 3-year rolling average number and percentage of children of this age

Source: SIRS

Immunisation uptake at 24 months – MMR

Detail: Immunisation uptake at 24 months for MMR (measles, mumps and rubella); 3-year rolling average number and percentage of children this age

Source: SIRS

Low weight live births at term:

Detail: Low weight (<2,500g) live full-term singleton births; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all live singleton births

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR02)

Mothers smoking during pregnancy:

Detail: Women with a known smoking status at first postnatal booking appointment (Health visitor first visit review) who are recorded as a 'latest smoker'; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all women with a known smoking status at booking (those with a smoking status of 'unknown' have been excluded

Source: ISD Scotland

Patients hospitalised with asthma:

Detail: Patients discharged from hospital (annually) diagnosed with asthma; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: each patient is counted only once per year

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)

Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD):

Detail: Patients discharged from hospital with COPD; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: each patient is counted only once per year.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)

Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease (CHD):

Detail: Patients discharged from hospital with coronary heart disease; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: each patient is counted only once per year

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)

Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation:

Detail: Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: patients are counted only once per year

Source ISD Scotland

Patients with emergency hospitalisations:

Detail: Patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: patients who are counted in different Local Authorities may only be counted once for the NHS Board

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)

Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations:

Detail: Patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency hospitalisations discharged from hospital; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)

People living in 15% most 'access-deprived' areas':

Detail: Number and percentage of population living in 15% most 'access-deprived' areas (2001 Data Zones) in Scotland, based on ISD population-weighted SIMD

Source: SIMD 2012, Scottish Government

Population income deprived:

Detail: Number and percentage of total population classified as income deprived within SIMD income domain

Source: SIMD 2012, Scottish Government

Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis:

Detail: Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis

Source: ISD Scotland

Population within 500 metres of a derelict site:

Detail: Number and percentage of population living within 500 metres of a derelict site

Source: SVDLS/Scottish National Statistics

Primary school attendance:

Detail: Primary school attendance rate – number attending and percentage of all pupils (based on pupil's area of residence)

Source: Scottish Government – School Education Statistics

Road traffic accident casualties:

Detail: People who were discharged from hospital after an emergency admission or who died as a result of a road traffic accident; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: hospital patients are counted only once per year based on their RTA admission to hospital that year

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)

Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability living allowance/employment and support allowance:

Detail: Number and percentage or all adults aged 16+ claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability living allowance (SDA) or employment and support allowance (ESA)

Source: Department of Work & Pensions

Single adult dwellings:

Detail: Number and percentage of dwellings subject to a Council Tax deduction of 25 percent. This may include, for example, dwellings with a single adult, dwellings with one adult living with one or more children, or with one or more adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.

Source: National Records of Scotland

Secondary school attendance:

Detail: Secondary school attendance rate - number attending and percentage of all pupils (based on pupil's area of residence)

Source: Scottish Government – School Education Statistics

Working age population employment deprived:

Detail: Number and percentage of working age population classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain

Source: SIMD 2012, Scottish Government

Working age population claiming Out of Work benefits:

Detail: Number and percentage of working age population claiming 'key out of work benefits'. This is a combined count of claimants on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance ('Incapacity benefits'), Income Support with a child under 16 or no partner, Lone parent and other Income Support (including IS Disability Premium) or Pension Credit with each person being counted only once

Source: Department of Work & Pensions

60+ population claiming pension credits:

Detail: Number and percentage of population aged 60 and over receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit (both Guaranteed and Savings credit elements)

Source: Department of Work and Pensions