# Clackmannanshire & Stirling Health & Social Care Partnership Locality Profile Update

Clackmannanshire & Stirling
**Health & Social Care Partnership**

This profile presents a picture of current need and demand in the localities. It is hoped that the information presented in this profile used in conjunction with local expertise and knowledge can influence future analysis and ultimately the delivery of services. The information should inform discussion for the localities and support further analysis to inform operational impact of decisions and planning decisions for the future.

## Clackmannanshire

2,227 Delayed Discharge Bed Days Occupied in 2017/18

Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population Clackmannanshire 21.7 Scotland 13.3

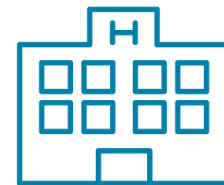14.2% People Income Deprived (12.2% Scotland)

## Rural Stirling

22.5% of Population Are Aged 65+ (18.7% Scotland)

5,775.8 Emergency Hospital Admissions per 100,000 Population (7,601 Scotland)

179 Alcohol Related Hospital Stays per 100,000 Population (680.8 Scotland)

## Stirling City with the Eastern Villages, Bridge of Allan and Dunblane

Coronary Heart Disease Rate per 1,000 Population 34.9 vs 42 Scotland

151.7 Drug Related Hospital Stays per 100,000 Population (146.9 Scotland)

626 Estimated Number With Dementia

## About the data

Data was gathered from a number of sources at Datazone (or Postcode) level and aggregated to locality level. Data is presented in a number of forms; counts, percentages, rates and ratios - information on how all this data was calculated is available in the accompanying methodology document. Indicators have been included where data was available and in all cases, the most recently available data has been used. Notes and caveats are displayed at the bottom of this table.

| | Data Type | Clackmannanshire | Rural Stirling | Stirling City with the Eastern Villages, Bridge of Allan and Dunblane | Clackmannanshire & Stirling | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EQUALITY INDICATORS** | | | | | | |
| Age - % aged over 65 [1] | % | 19.5% | 22.5% | 17.5% | 19.1% | 18.7% |
| Gender - Male:Female Ratio [1] | Ratio | 49:51 | 49:51 | 48:52 | 48:52 | 49:51 |
| Ethnicity - % ethnic minority poplation [2] | % | 4.3% | 5.0% | 8.0% | 6.2% | 8.2% |
| Religion - % with religious beliefs [3] | % | 50.0% | 56.5% | 54.6% | 53.0% | 56.3% |
| % of those Married or in a Civil Partnership [4] | % | 49.0% | 57.7% | 46.8% | 49.5% | 45.0% |
| Sexual Identity (Gender Reassignment) [5] | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Sexual Orientation [5] | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Live Births - Rate per 1,000 population [6] | Rate | 9.8 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 10.1 |
| Physical Disability - Rate per 1,000 [7] | Rate | 72.3 | 53.9 | 64.0 | 65.3 | 67.1 |
| Learning Disability - Rate per 1,000 [7] | Rate | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Hearing or Visual Impairment [7] | Rate | 90.1 | 92.6 | 86.2 | 88.7 | 90.0 |
| **POPULATION** | | | | | | |
| Population 0-15 years [1] | Count | 9,020 | 4,087 | 11,338 | 24,445 | 917,442 |
| Population 16-49years [1] | Count | 21,106 | 9,153 | 32,520 | 62,779 | 2,379,845 |
| Population 50-64 years [1] | Count | 11,274 | 6,072 | 13,093 | 30,439 | 1,114,946 |
| Population 65-74 years [1] | Count | 6,016 | 3,202 | 6,566 | 15,784 | 564,596 |
| Population 75-84 years [1] | Count | 3,019 | 1,790 | 4,087 | 8,896 | 326,155 |
| Population 85+ years [1] | Count | 1,015 | 626 | 1,466 | 3,107 | 121,816 |
| Total Population [1] | Count | 51,450 | 24,930 | 69,070 | 145,450 | 5,424,800 |
| Population Per Square Km [8] | Rate | 331 | 16 | 276 | 74 | 69 |
| Dwellings Per square Km [9] | Rate | 156.7 | 7.1 | 120.6 | 33.3 | 33.0 |
| Urban/Rural - % living in an Urban Area [10] | % | 40.3 | 0.0 | 71.9 | 48.4 | 70.9 |
| Urban/Rural - % living in a Small Town [10] | % | 47.0 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 25.6 | 12.1 |
| Urban/Rural - % living in a Rural Area [10] | % | 12.6 | 85.0 | 14.7 | 26.0 | 17.0 |
| Dependency Ratio [1] | Rate | 58.9 | 63.7 | 51.4 | 56.0 | 55.2 |
| Population income deprived [11] | % | 14.2 | 5.8 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 12.2 |
| Working age population employment deprived [12] | % | 13.3 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 |
| People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas [13] | % | 1.9 | 46.3 | 11.8 | 14.2 | 15 |
| Population in 15% Most Deprived Areas [14] | % | 16.9 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 10.8 | - |
| Population in 15% Least Deprived Areas [14] | % | 6.6 | 12.3 | 26.6 | 17.1 | - |

(*) indicates values that have been suppressed due to the potential risk of disclosure

(-) is applied to denote that a direct Scotland Comparator is either unavailable or deemed to be extraneous.

| | Data Type | Clackmannanshire | Rural Stirling | Stirling City with the Eastern Villages, Bridge of Allan and Dunblane | Clackmannanshire & Stirling | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES** | | | | | | |
| Housing - % of properties in Council Tax band A [9] | % | 25.8 | 4.5 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 21 |
| Housing - % of properties in Council Tax band A - C [9] | % | 64.2 | 29.4 | 52.2 | 52.7 | 60 |
| Housing - % of properties in Council Tax band F-H [9] | % | 11.8 | 43.2 | 20.8 | 21.3 | 13 |
| Single adult dwellings [15] | % | 38.5 | 29.8 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 37.5 |
| **LIFESTYLE & RISK FACTORS** | | | | | | |
| Drug-related Hospital Stays [16] | Rate | 116.8 | 17.4 | 151.7 | 119.2 | 146.9 |
| Alcohol Related Hospital Stays [17] | Rate | 502.8 | 179 | 473 | 429.9 | 680.8 |
| Deaths from alcohol conditions [18] | Rate | 19.7 | 11.1 | 18.9 | 17.7 | 20.2 |
| Deaths from suicide [19] | Rate | 21.7 | 5.5 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 13.3 |
| **GENERAL HEALTH** | | | | | | |
| Dementia – based on prevalence rate [20] | Count | 408 | 169 | 626 | 1,203 | - |
| Dementia - Alzheimer's Scotland Estimated Prevalence (65+) [21] | Count | 774 | 462 | 1,063 | 2,298 | - |
| Asthma Rate [20] | Rate | 65.6 | 58.7 | 59.2 | 61.5 | 64 |
| COPD Rate [20] | Rate | 24.7 | 16.5 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 23 |
| CHD Rate [20] | Rate | 45.4 | 40.0 | 34.9 | 39.5 | 42 |
| Heart Failure Rate [20] | Rate | 9.2 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8 |
| Diabetes Rate [20] | Rate | 57.0 | 41.4 | 44.6 | 48.6 | 51 |
| Stroke & TIA Rate [20] | Rate | 24.7 | 21.3 | 18.4 | 21.1 | 22 |
| Cancer Rate [20] | Rate | 29.0 | 34.5 | 24.8 | 27.9 | 26 |
| Cancer Early Deaths Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) [22] | Rate | 153.5 | 98 | 151.3 | 141.6 | 160.2 |
| Mental Health Prevalence Rate [20] | Rate | 9.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 9 |
| Depression prevalence rate [20] | Rate | 88.3 | 59.5 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 73 |
| Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation (Per 100,000 Pop.) [23] | Rate | 333.5 | 208.9 | 284.4 | 287.6 | 269.7 |
| Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis [24] | % | 21.2 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 18.5 |
| All-Cause Mortality among the 15-44 year olds [25] | Rate | 120.6 | 30.5 | 99.8 | 96.1 | 105.8 |
| **SERVICE PROVISION** | | | | | | |
| Number of GP Practices [26] | Count | 7 | 10 | 11 | 28 | - |
| Number of GP's per 1,000 population [27] | Rate | 0.8 | 1,2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | - |
| Average time to get to a GP surgery (drive time) [28] | Time (Mins) | 3.1 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 3.4 | - |
| Average time to get to a GP surgery (public transport) [28] | Time (Mins) | 9.5 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 10.4 | - |
| Patients with emergency hospitalisations [29] | Rate | 7004.4 | 5775.8 | 6707.7 | 6606.2 | 7601 |
| Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations [30] | Rate | 4450.9 | 3757.5 | 4522.1 | 4361.5 | 5422.3 |
| Readmission to hospital within 28 days [31] | Rate | 111.6 | 85 | 109.9 | 106 | 101.4 |
| Discharge Rate per 1,000 Pop - Patients (65+) admitted with a fall [32] | Rate | 19.7 | 15.5 | 21.6 | 19.6 | 21.7 |

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| | Data Type | Clackmannanshire | Rural Stirling | Stirling City with the Eastern Villages, Bridge of Allan and Dunblane | Clackmannanshire & Stirling | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SERVICE PROVISION** | | | | | | |
| Delayed discharges - Total Bed Days Occupied in 2017/18 [33] | Count | 2,227 | 1,378 | 4,440 | 8,054 | - |
| Delayed discharges – Percentage of Delays > 2 weeks [34] | % | 26.9% | 31.3% | 29.5% | 29.6% | - |
| Delayed discharges - Bed days occupied (Rate per 1,000 pop.) [35] | Rate | 54.0 | 68.1 | 79.1 | 68.5 | - |
| Total Number of Care Home beds [36] | Count | 383 | 155 | 527 | 1,065 | - |
| - Number of Beds in Residential Homes [36] | Count | 117 | 73 | 229 | 419 | - |
| - Number of Beds in Nursing homes [36] | Count | 266 | 82 | 298 | 646 | - |
| Number of NHS/LA Care Homes [37] | Count | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | - |
| Number of Private Care Homes [37] | Count | 6 | 4 | 9 | 19 | - |
| Number of Voluntary Care Homes [37] | Count | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | - |
| % of last 6 months spent at home or in a community setting [38] | % | 86.7% | 88.8% | 86.7% | 87.0% | 87.9% |
| People receiving Telecare services (incl. Community Alarm) - Rate per 1,000 people [39] | Rate | 45.7 | 41.5 | 32.3 | - | - |
| People receiving Day Care services - Rate Per 1,000 people [40] | Rate | 6.1 | 0.9 | 1.8 | - | - |
| People receiving Care at Home - Rate per 1,000 people [41] | Rate | 27.8 | 16.2 | 23.4 | - | - |
| **CARERS** | | | | | | |
| % of People who provide unpaid care - 0-19 hours [42] | % | 4.8% | 6.1% | 5.2% | 5.2% | 5.2% |
| % of People who provide unpaid care - 35+ hours [43] | % | 3.5% | 2.8% | 2.9% | 3.1% | 3.3% |

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## Glossary

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease is the term that describes what happens when your heart's blood supply is blocked or interrupted by a build-up of fatty substances in the coronary arteries.

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is the name for a collection of lung diseases including chronic bronchitis, emphysema and chronic obstructive airways disease.

TIA - a Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA) or "mini stroke" is caused by a temporary disruption in the blood supply to part of the brain.

## Notes & Caveats

1. Midyear population estimates 2017 – National records for Scotland. Dependency Ratio is calculated using the population estimates and is –'Those aged under 16 or of state pensionable age, per 100 working age population' (A state pensionable age of 65 and over used).
2. Ethnicity – Ethnic minority population - % of population who are not White (Scottish), White (British) or White (Irish) – Derived from Scotland Census 2011 population.
3. Religion - % with religious beliefs (Total Population minus those with no religious beliefs and those who did not state a religion). Derived from Scotland Census 2011 population.
4. Census 2011 – those married and those who are living in a registered same-sex civil partnership (or co-habiting) as a percentage of the population aged 16 years or older.

5. There is currently no robust data collection of Information on Sexual orientation, and Sexual Identity of the Scottish population. There is limited sexual orientation data available (very small sample size) at a Local Authority level but no figures are available for locality profiling.

6. Live Births – Presented as a Crude Rate (per 1,000 population), 2016 calendar year.  – "Live birth: a child which at birth, having been completely expelled, shows signs of life or breathes".

7. Scotland's Census 2011 - National Records of Scotland (Table QS304SC - Long-term health conditions).  Crude rates per 1,000 population.
   Note:  Hearing or visual impairment includes blindness, impaired sight, deafness and impaired hearing.

8. Population per square kilometre derived from National records of Scotland Population estimates 2017 and area (hectare) (1 Km$^2$ = 0.01 hectares) by datazone.

9. Dwellings per square kilometre derived from Scottish Assessors' Association's Assessors' Portal data (2017) (1 Km$^2$ = 0.01 hectares) (http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-estimates/small-area-statistics-on-households-and-dwellings)

10. Urban/Rural Classification - Scottish Government six-fold Urban Rural Classification 2016. % of population living in each category based on 2017 mid year population estimates (see methodology document for how these figures were calculated).
    (http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification)

11. Percentage of total population classified as income deprived within SIMD income domain, 2017 calendar year.  (SIMD, Scottish Government).

12. Percentage of working age population classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain, 2017 calendar year (SIMD, SG).

13. Percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas in Scotland, based on ISD population-weighted SIMD, 2017 calendar year.  Population data from NRS.

14. Percentage of population in the 15% most or least deprived areas within Scotland based on SIMD 2016 for Scotland and 2017 NRS mid year population estimates (ISD Scotland) .

15. Percentage of dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of 25 per cent. 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 (NRS 2017 calendar year).

16. General acute inpatient & day case stays with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position; 3-year rolling average (2014/15-2016/17) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)).

17. 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 (ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)) (2016/17).

18. Alcohol related deaths (underlying cause): 5-year rolling average (2013-2017) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (NRS).

19. Deaths from Suicide and undetermined intent; 5 year rolling average (2013-2017), number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (NRS).

20. Rate per locality calculated using from ISDs Primary Care Information, Disease Prevalence, Number of patients under each disease register by GP practice for 2017/18.  Data was extracted from the QOF calculator and the rate calculated and presented per 1,000 GP List Size population for all ages.  The Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) was the annual reward and incentive programme detailing GP practice achievement results.  The Alzheimer Scotland estimates prevalence for 65+ and so is not directly comparable but has been provided to show possible underestimation in cases where Dementia is not clinically diagnosed.

21. Estimated dementia prevalence per locality based on NRS 2017-based datazone population estimates and the EuroCode dementia prevalence rates (Alzheimer Europe (2009) *EuroCoDe: prevalence of dementia in Europe* http://www.alzheimer-europe.org/index.php?lm3=CEE66BE91B37).  Age 65+ population only.

22. Early deaths from cancer (under 75s); 3-year rolling average (2015-2017) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (NRS).

23. Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals: 3-year rolling average (2013/14-2015/16) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (Note - Patients are counted only once per year).
24. Percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis (ISD Scotland, 2016/17).
25. Deaths from all causes (ages 15-44 years), 3 year rolling average (2015-2017) number and directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (NRS).
26. ISD Scotland – General Practice and their Patient populations. GP practices were assigned to localities by matching their postcode to datazone. http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Workforce-and-Practice-Populations/ - Correct as at 1st October 2018.
27. ISD Scotland – GPs and Other Practice Workforce. Calculated GP headcount per 1,000 population (NRS 2017). http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Workforce-and-Practice-Populations/Workforce/. Note that this purely based on a headcount and does not consider whole time equivalents (i.e. it is a count of GPs on full-time and part-time contracts). GP count represent as at October 2018 for localities.  .
28. Statistics.Gov.Scot – Travel times to key services by car or public transport.
The methodology for generating average drive times to services involves generating drive times for each datazone and then calculating a population weighted average for each Data Zone. For this indicator 2015 data was used. The times presented in the table are an average of all datazones which make up that locality.
29. Patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission: 3-year rolling average (2015-2017) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.  (ISD Scotland, SMR01).   (Note - Patients who are counted in different LA may only be counted once for the NHS Board).
30. Patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency hospital admissions, discharged from hospital: 3-year rolling average (2015-2017) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (ISD Scotland, SMR01).  (Note - A patient will be counted as multiple admission only if they resided in the same geography during both admissions).
31. Rate of Readmission to hospital within 28 days (2017/18) per 1,000 admissions (ISD Scotland, SMR01).
32. Discharge rate per 1,000 population for those aged 65 and over admitted with a fall (2017/18). Data is provisional and care should be taken when interpreting.
33. Total Bed days occupied by delayed discharges for Clackmannanshire & Stirling residents 2017/18. Bed days occupied is the number of days from the date 'ready for discharge' to the date of discharge. Total bed days occupied was calculated by summing bed days occupied for all patients in the locality. (Code 100 patients are excluded.)
34. The percentage of delayed discharges that were greater than 2 weeks in 2017/18 (Code 100 patients are excluded) (ISD Scotland).  Includes delays ending for: placement to a residential/nursing home; discharge home with home care; discharge home; death; not fit for discharge.  Excludes records with no delay end date.
35. Crude rate per 1,000 population (18+ population – NRS 2017) of total bed days occupied by delayed discharges for Clackmannanshire & Stirling residents (2017/18). (Code 100 patients are excluded.)
36. Total number of registered care home beds in all care homes within the locality. Data split by those beds in Residential care homes and Care homes with nursing care. Figures from ISD/Care Home Inspectorate (2017). (The Scottish Care Home Census is collected on an annual basis and covers all adult care home establishments that are registered with the Care Inspectorate).
37. Numbers of Care homes from ISD/Care Home Inspectorate (2017). (The Scottish Care Home Census is collected on an annual basis and covers all adult care home establishments that are registered with the Care Inspectorate). Split by sector - Local Authority/NHS run, privately operated and Voluntary establishments.
38. ISD Scotland (SMR01 and NRS Death Records). This measure has been calculated by subtracting the number of bed days spent in an acute hospital setting in the 6 months prior to death from the maximum number of bed days a patient could have spent in hospital in the 6 months prior to death (182.5 days) (2017/18).  NRS death data is provisional and may be revised in the future.
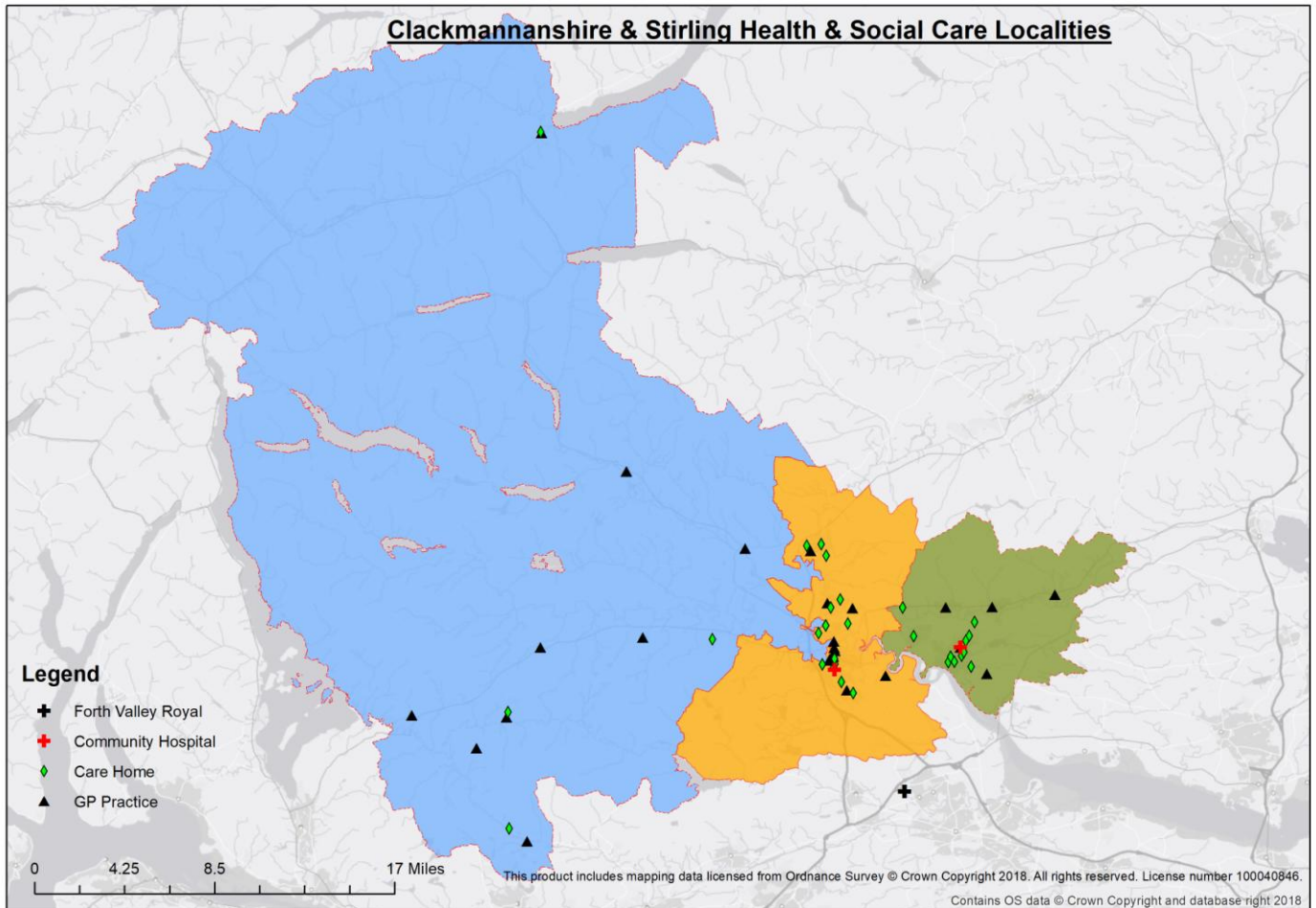
39. Crude rate per 1,000 population (18+) of clients in receipt of a community alarm, a full Telecare package or both during between April and March (2017/18). Clackmannanshire data was taken from the CCIS System with age as at 31/03/18.  Stirling data was taken from the SWIS Social Care System with age as at 22/10/18.  These figures should be treated with caution as there may be differing recording practices between the two local authorities.
40. Day Care – crude rate per 1,000 population (18+) of those in receipt of a day care service in 2016/17. Clackmannanshire data was taken from the Adult Care Bulletin which publishes data from the Clackmannanshire CCIS system. Stirling Data was taken from an extract of the Social Care SWIS system which includes locality information.  These figures should be treated with caution as there may be differing recording practices between the two local authorities.
41. Home Care – crude rate per 1,000 population (18+) of those who've received some hours of Home Care (either LA, Private or Voluntary) during the year 2016/17. Clackmannanshire numbers are from the Adult Care Bulletin 2016/17 and Stirling numbers are taken from an extract of the Social Care SWIS system which includes locality information.  These figures should be treated with caution as there may be differing recording practices between the two local authorities.
42. Percentage of people providing 0-19 hours of care at home based on Census 2011 data. Number of carers providing 0-19 hours care as a percentage the total census population (All ages).
43. Percentage of people providing 35+ hours of care at home based on Census 2011 data. Number of carers providing 35+ hours care as a percentage the total census population (All ages).


**Methodology**
An accompanying methodology document details how the localities were defined, summarises the data sources and explains how rates and figures were calculated. Additionally there is further information on the limitations of the data.

## Locality Maps

A map for the Partnership and localities is presented below. The map has markers for GP practices, Care homes, Community Hospitals and Forth Valley Royal Hospital which provides the Emergency department and is located outside the Partnership area in Larbert.



**Clackmannanshire & Stirling Health & Social Care Localities**

Legend
- ✛ Forth Valley Royal
- ✛ Community Hospital
- ◇ Care Home
- ▲ GP Practice

0    4.25    8.5    17 Miles

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Note: The acute hospital that serves Clackmannanshire & Stirling is the Forth Valley Royal Hospital in Larbert. Some residents in Rural Stirling also access nearby Glasgow hospitals.  The Minor Injuries Unit is at Stirling Community Hospital.   Care Homes are as at 2017 Care Home Census and GPs as at October 2018.

## Further Information

This document was created by the Local Intelligence Support Team working locally in Clackmannanshire & Stirling. The majority of the information presented in this report was sourced from published national data from the following organisations.

Information Services Division: www.isdscotland.org
Scottish Government: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics
National Records of Scotland: www.nrscotland.gov.uk
Scottish Public Health Observatory: www.scotpho.org.uk
See the Notes and Caveats section for details of specific sources.

**Local Intelligence Support Team**
The Local Intelligence Support Team provide information services to Health and Social Care Partnerships, Community Planning Partnerships, Local Authorities and GPs. 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 are part of the Information Services Division, NHS National Services Scotland.

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