

Clackmannanshire & Stirling Health & Social Care Partnership Locality Profile



Clackmannanshire
Council



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



15.5% People Income
Deprived
(13.1% Scotland)



Telecare
Rate per 1,000
Clackmannanshire - 42.1
Scotland 23.0



334 per 100k
Psychiatric
Hospitalisations
(Scotland - 286)

Rural Stirling



22.2% of Population
are aged 65+
(18.0% Scotland)



29.4% on GP QOF
register with Cancer
(23.0% Scotland)



5,729 Emergency
hospitalisations per
100,000 population
(7,473 Scotland)

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



Heart Disease Rate per
1,000 pop.
35.9 vs 41.4 (Scotland)



5015 Delayed
Discharge Bed
Days Occupied in
2015



536 recorded on
Dementia GP Register

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	%	18.2%	22.2%	17.1%	18.4%	18.0%
Gender - Male:Female Ratio ¹	Ratio	49:51	48:52	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	10.9	8.6	9.4	9.8	10.5
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	9,082	4,056	11,480	24,618	-
Population 16-49 years ¹	Count	21,938	8,995	32,088	63,021	-
Population 50-64 years ¹	Count	10,841	5,681	12,404	28,926	-
Population 65-74 years ¹	Count	5,569	3,083	6,290	14,942	-
Population 75-84 years ¹	Count	2,845	1,687	3,908	8,440	-
Population 85+ years ¹	Count	915	582	1,326	2,823	-
Total Population ¹	Count	51,190	24,084	67,496	142,770	-
Population Per Square Km ⁸	Rate	322.6	12.7	231.8	60.0	-
Dwellings Per square Km ⁹	Rate	151.5	5.8	101.4	30.0	-
Urban/Rural - % living in an Urban Area ¹⁰	%	40.6%	0.0%	74.7%	48.8%	-
Urban/Rural - % living in a Small Town ¹⁰	%	46.9%	12.9%	12.7%	25.3%	-
Urban/Rural - % living in a Rural Area ¹⁰	%	12.5%	87.1%	12.7%	25.8%	-
Dependency Ratio ¹	Rate	56.2	64.1	51.7	55.3	58.0
LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES						
Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance ¹¹	%	5.6%	2.7%	4.4%	4.6%	6.2%
Population income deprived ¹²	%	15.5%	6.5%	11.1%	11.9%	13.1%
Working age population employment deprived ¹³	%	15.1%	6.6%	10.8%	11.7%	12.2%
Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits ¹⁴	%	13.4%	5.4%	9.3%	10.1%	11.2%
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas ¹⁵	%	2.6%	53.3%	14.3%	16.7%	15.0%
Housing - % of properties in Council Tax band A ⁹	%	26.3%	4.6%	17.5%	18.6%	21.4%
Housing - % of properties in Council Tax band A - C ⁹	%	64.8%	29.9%	52.3%	53.2%	60.9%

(*) 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 F-H ⁹	%	11.3%	41.8%	20.6%	20.7%	12.7%
Single adult dwellings ¹⁶	%	37.6%	29.5%	34.8%	34.9%	37.4%
LIFESTYLE & RISK FACTORS						
Drug-related Hospital Stays ¹⁷	Rate	67.6	*	*	84.1	122.0
Alcohol Related Hospital Stays ¹⁸	Rate	491.6	231.2	415.8	412.6	671.7
Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹⁹	Rate	19.2	*	*	18.5	30.0
GENERAL HEALTH						
Dementia - QOF Register List Size ²⁰	Count	403	154	536	1093	-
Dementia - Alzheimer's Scotland Estimated Prevalence (65+) ²¹	Count	714	427	987	2128	-
Asthma QOF Rate ²⁰	Rate	63.7	56.3	58.1	59.8	63.3
COPD QOF Rate ²⁰	Rate	22.9	15.3	17.3	19.0	22.1
CHD QOF Rate ²⁰	Rate	47.3	40.9	35.9	40.9	41.4
Heart Failure QOF Rate ²⁰	Rate	9.2	6.4	7.6	8.0	8.2
Diabetes QOF Rate ²⁰	Rate	52.3	39.4	41.8	45.2	48.5
Stroke & TIA QOF Rate ²⁰	Rate	23.5	21.2	18.2	20.6	21.6
Cancer QOF Rate ²⁰	Rate	25.5	29.4	21.3	24.2	23
Cancer Early Deaths Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) ²²	Rate	181.7	150.9	164.2	167.8	167.1
Mental Health QOF Prevalence Rate ²⁰	Rate	8.3	6.8	7.8	7.9	8.8
Depression QOF prevalence rate ²⁰	Rate	70.0	51.0	63.2	63.7	62.8
Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation (Per 100,000 Pop.) ²³	Rate	333.5	187.1	286.8	284.4	286.2
SERVICE PROVISION						
Number of GP Practices ²⁴	Count	7	11	11	29	-
Number of GP's per 1,000 population ²⁵	Rate	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
Average time to get to a GP surgery (drive time) ²⁶	Time (Mins)	3.6	6.0	3.2	3.8	-
Average time to get to a GP surgery (public transport) ²⁶	Time (Mins)	9.0	20.2	8.7	10.9	-
Patients with emergency hospitalisations ²⁷	Rate	6796	5729	6785	6570	7473
Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations ²⁸	Rate	4335	3482	5035	4488	5238
Discharge Rate per 1,000 Pop - Patients (65+) admitted with a fall ²⁹	Rate	18.3	12.0	19.5	17.6	20.5
Delayed discharges - Total Bed Days Occupied in 2015 ³⁰	Count	2349	1364	5015	8728	-
Delayed discharges - Average Delay (Days) ³¹	Count	19.9	18.2	20.2	19.8	-
Delayed discharges - Bed days occupied (Rate per 1,000 pop.) ³²	Rate	57.5	70.5	92.5	76.3	-
Total Number of Care Home beds ³³	Count	380	158	560	1098	-
Number of Beds in Residential Homes ³³	Count	115	76	262	453	-
Number of Beds in Nursing homes ³³	Count	265	82	298	645	-

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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						
Number of NHS/LA Care Homes ³⁴	Count	2	1	3	6	-
Number of Private Care Homes ³⁴	Count	6	4	9	19	-
Number of Voluntary Care Homes ³⁴	Count	3	2	6	11	-
% of last 6 months spent at home or in a community setting ³⁵	%	92.0%	91.1%	91.2%	91.5%	91.1%
People receiving Telecare services (incl. Community Alarm) - Rate per 1,000 people ³⁶	Rate	42.1	20.9	20.4	-	23.0
People receiving Day Care services - Rate Per 1,000 people ³⁷	Rate	8.2	1.1	1.6	-	-
People receiving Care at Home - Rate per 1,000 people ³⁸	Rate	22.1	11.6	14.6	-	-
CARERS						
% of People who provide unpaid care - 0-19 hours ³⁹	%	4.8%	6.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
% of People who provide unpaid care - 35+ hours ⁴⁰	%	3.5%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%

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Glossary

QOF – the Quality Outcomes Framework is the annual reward and incentive programme detailing GP practice achievement results. It rewards practices for the provision of quality care and helps standardise improvement in the delivery of primary medical services.

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 2014 – 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’.
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) – “Live birth: a child which at birth, having been completely expelled, shows signs of life or breathes”.
<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/general-publications/vital-events-reference-tables/2014/section-3-births>
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 2014 and area (hectare) (1 Km² = 0.01 hectares) by datazone from the Scottish Assessors' Association's Assessors' Portal data (2014).
9. Dwellings per square kilometre derived from Scottish Assessors' Association's Assessors' Portal data (2014) (1 Km² = 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 2013/14. % of population living in each category (see methodology document for how these figures were calculated). (<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification>)
11. Number and percentage of all adults aged 16+ claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance (SDA) or employment and support allowance (ESA) (2015).
12. Percentage of total population classified as income deprived within SIMD income domain (SIMD 2012).
13. Percentage of working age population classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain (SIMD 2012)
14. 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.
15. Percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (2001 Data Zones) in Scotland, based on ISD population-weighted SIMD (SIMD 2012) – Population data from NRS (2014).
16. 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 'exempted' for Council Tax purposes (NRS 2014).
17. General acute inpatient & day case stays with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position; 3-year rolling average (2012/13-2014/15) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)).
18. 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)) (2014/15).
19. Alcohol related deaths (underlying cause): 5-year rolling average (2010-2014) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (NRS).
20. QOF DATA - Data source: ISD QOF Database, as at 29th June 2015 plus notifications of adjustments from NHS Boards. Totals may still be subject to further revisions locally. QOF Prevalence data presented as Rate per 1,000 GP register population.

Note - Dementia is presented as a count rather than a rate to align with the Alzheimer's Scotland's estimate. It is expected that the vast majority of dementia patients on the QOF register are 65+, so the Alzheimer's Scotland estimated prevalence (65+) has been provided to show possible underestimation of QOF register data in cases where Dementia is not clinically diagnosed. It is not possible to split the QOF register by age band so these two figures are not directly comparable.

21. Estimated dementia prevalence per locality based on NRS 2014-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 (2012-2014) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (NRS).
23. Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals: 3-year rolling average (2012-2014) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (Note - Patients are counted only once per year).
24. 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/Practices-and-Their-Populations/> - Correct as at 1st January 2016.
25. ISD Scotland – GPs and Other Practice Workforce. Calculated GP headcount per 1,000 population (NRS 2014). <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Workforce-and-Practice-Populations/Workforce/>
26. 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 Census Output Area and then calculating a population weighted average for each Data Zone. For this indicator 2012 data was used. The times presented in the table are an average of all datazones which make up that locality.
27. Patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission: 3-year rolling average (2013-2015) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (Note - Patients who are counted in different LA may only be counted once for the NHS Board) (ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)).
28. Patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency hospital admissions, discharged from hospital: 3-year rolling average (2013-2015) number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (Note - A patient will be counted as multiple admission only if they resided in the same geography during both admissions) (ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database))
29. Discharge rate per 1,000 population for those aged 65 and over admitted with a fall (2014/15). Extracted from ISD SMR01 database and rate calculated with NRS mid-year population estimate 2014.
30. Total Bed days occupied by delayed discharges for Clackmannanshire & Stirling residents between 1st Jan – 31st Dec 2015. Data extracted from EDISON system at episode level and postcode of residence used to assign to localities (postcode matched to Datazone). 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.)
31. The average delay for delayed discharge patients in Clackmannanshire & Stirling (1st Jan – 31st Dec 2015) was calculated by dividing the total bed days occupied by the number of delayed discharges. (Code 100 patients are excluded.)
32. Crude rate per 1,000 population (18+ population – NRS 2014) of total bed days occupied by delayed discharges for Clackmannanshire & Stirling residents (1st Jan – 31st Dec 2015). (Code 100 patients are excluded.)
33. Total number of 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 (2015). (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).
34. Numbers of Care homes from ISD/Care Home Inspectorate (2015). (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.

35. 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) (3 years average – 2011/12 – 2013/14).
36. 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 (2014/15). Clackmannanshire data was taken from the 2014/15 Adult Care Bulletin and the Stirling data was extracted from the SWIS Social Care System at postcode level and aggregated into Localities.
Comparative Scotland figure was taken from the Scottish Governments Social Care Survey 2015 (2014/15 data). These figures should be treated with caution as there may be differing recording practices between the two local authorities.
37. Day Care – crude rate per 1,000 population (18+) of those in receipt of a day care service in 2014/15. Clackmannanshire data was taken from the Adult Care Bulletin 2014/15 which publishes data from the Clackmannanshire CCIS system. Stirling Data was aggregated to locality level from a postcode level extract. This includes personal and non-personal care and day care from direct payments. These figures should be treated with caution as there may be differing recording practices between the two local authorities.
38. 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 2014/15. Clackmannanshire numbers are from the Adult Care Bulletin 2014/15 and Stirling numbers are taken from 2014/15 extract of the Social Care SWIS system at postcode level and aggregated up. These figures should be treated with caution as there may be differing recording practices between the two local authorities.
39. 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).
40. 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

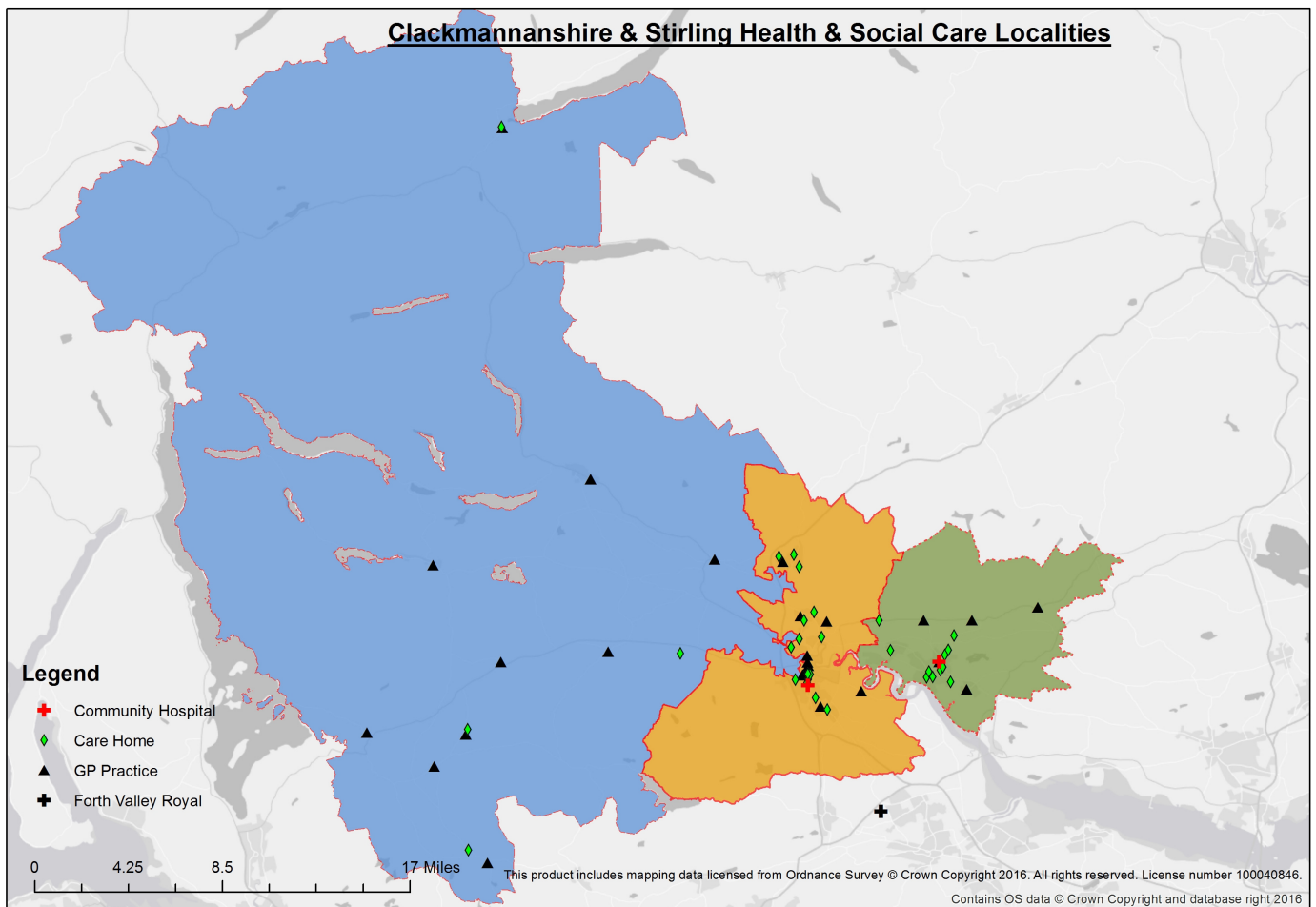
An accompanying methodology document details how the localities were defined, summarises the data sources and explains how rates and figures were calculated. Additionally there is further information on the limitations of the data.

Locality Maps

Maps for the partnership and each locality are presented below. The maps have markers for GP practices, Care homes. The Emergency department which serves Clackmannanshire & Stirling residents is at the Forth Valley Royal Hospital, this is located outside of the partnership area in Larbert, and it is marked on the partnership map below.

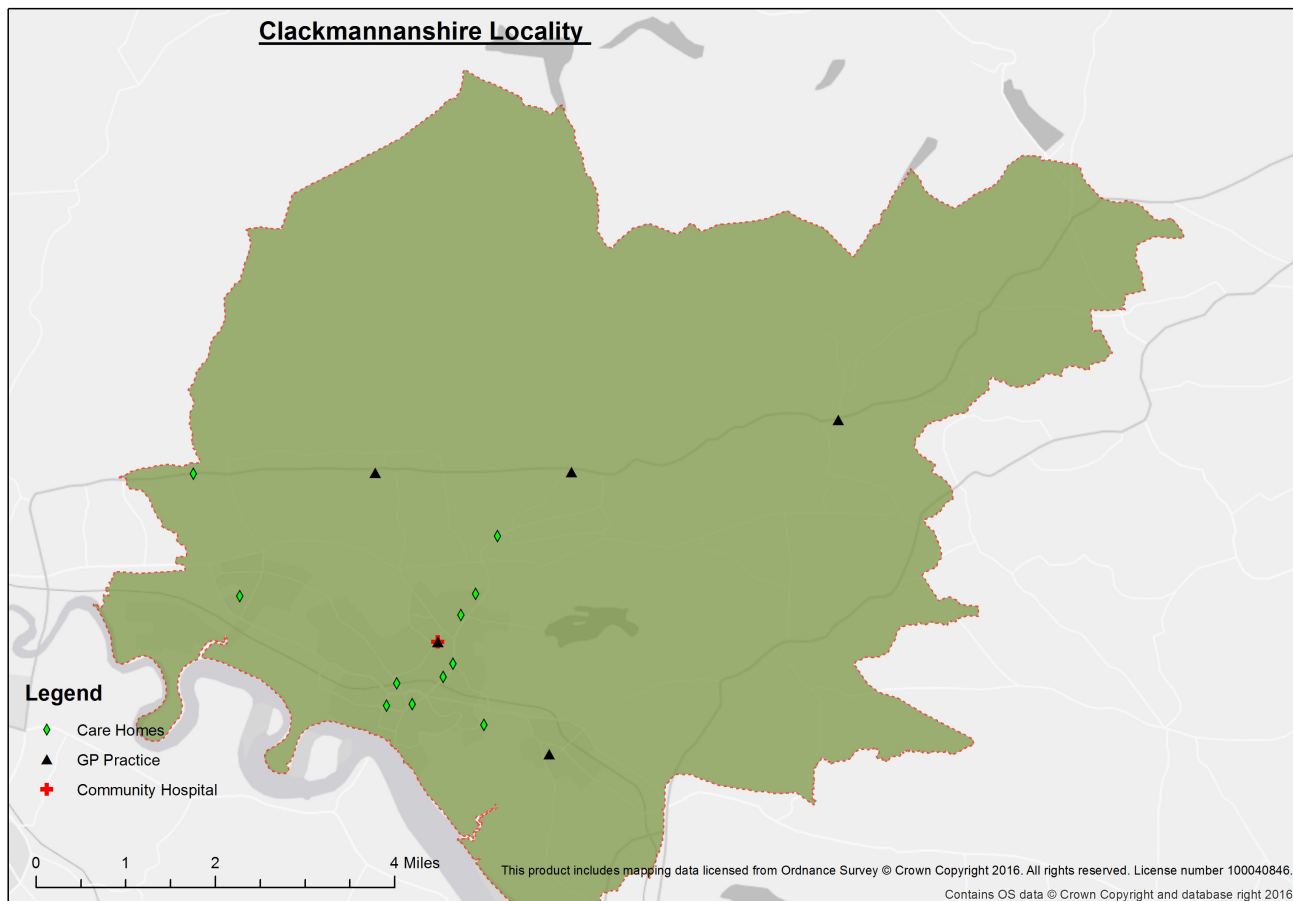
NOTE: The following Locality Maps were drawn using **2011 Datazones** in order to align with the Locality areas determined by Stirling Council. All of the above indicators were derived from **2001 Datazones** as there is insufficient data available for 2011 datazones at the current time.

It is not possible to directly match 2001 datazones to 2011 datazones so a matching exercise was undertaken to ensure that the 2011 datazone derived localities matched as well as possible to the 2001 datazone localities. It is anticipated that this profile will be updated to include 2011-derived data when it becomes available.

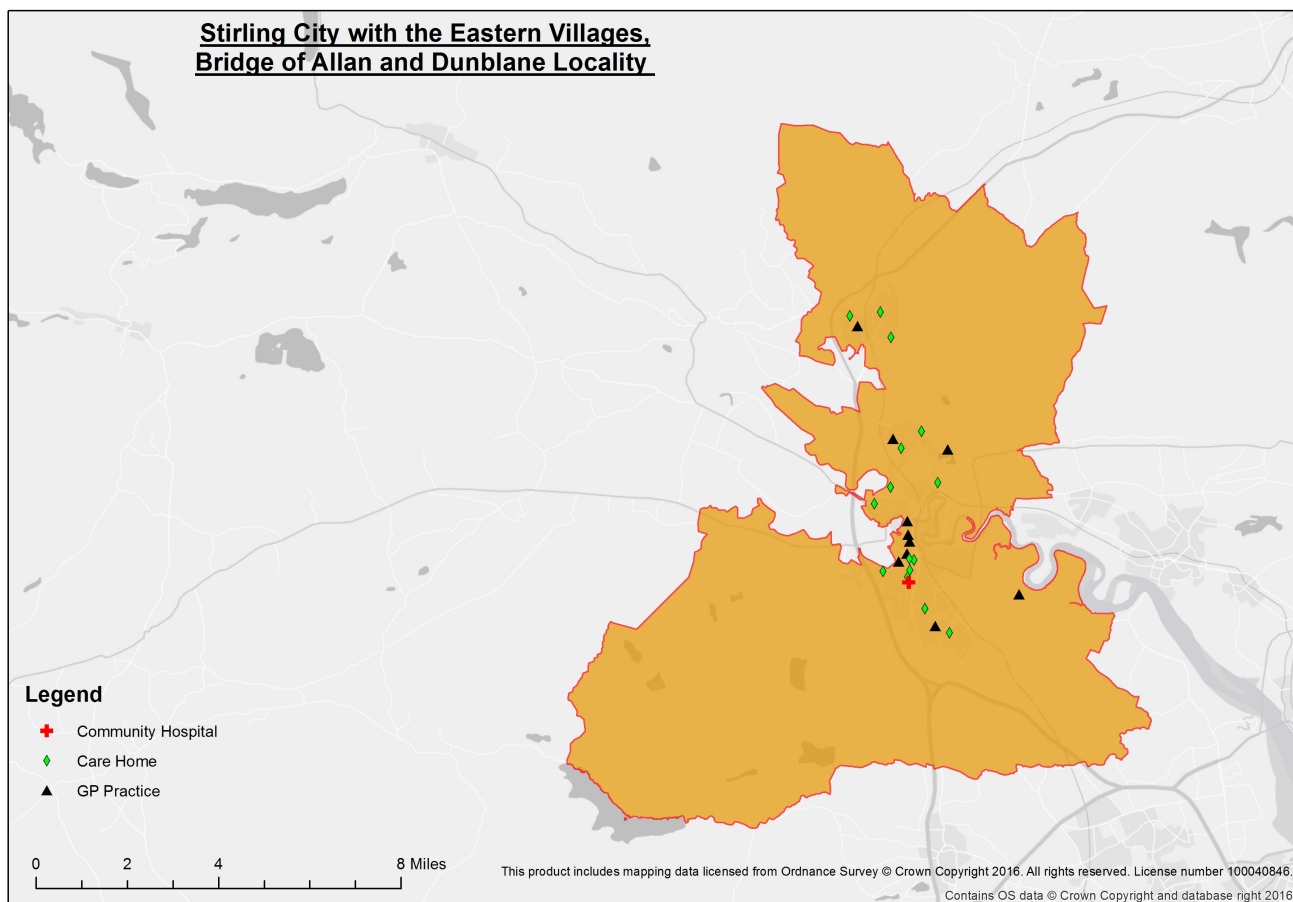


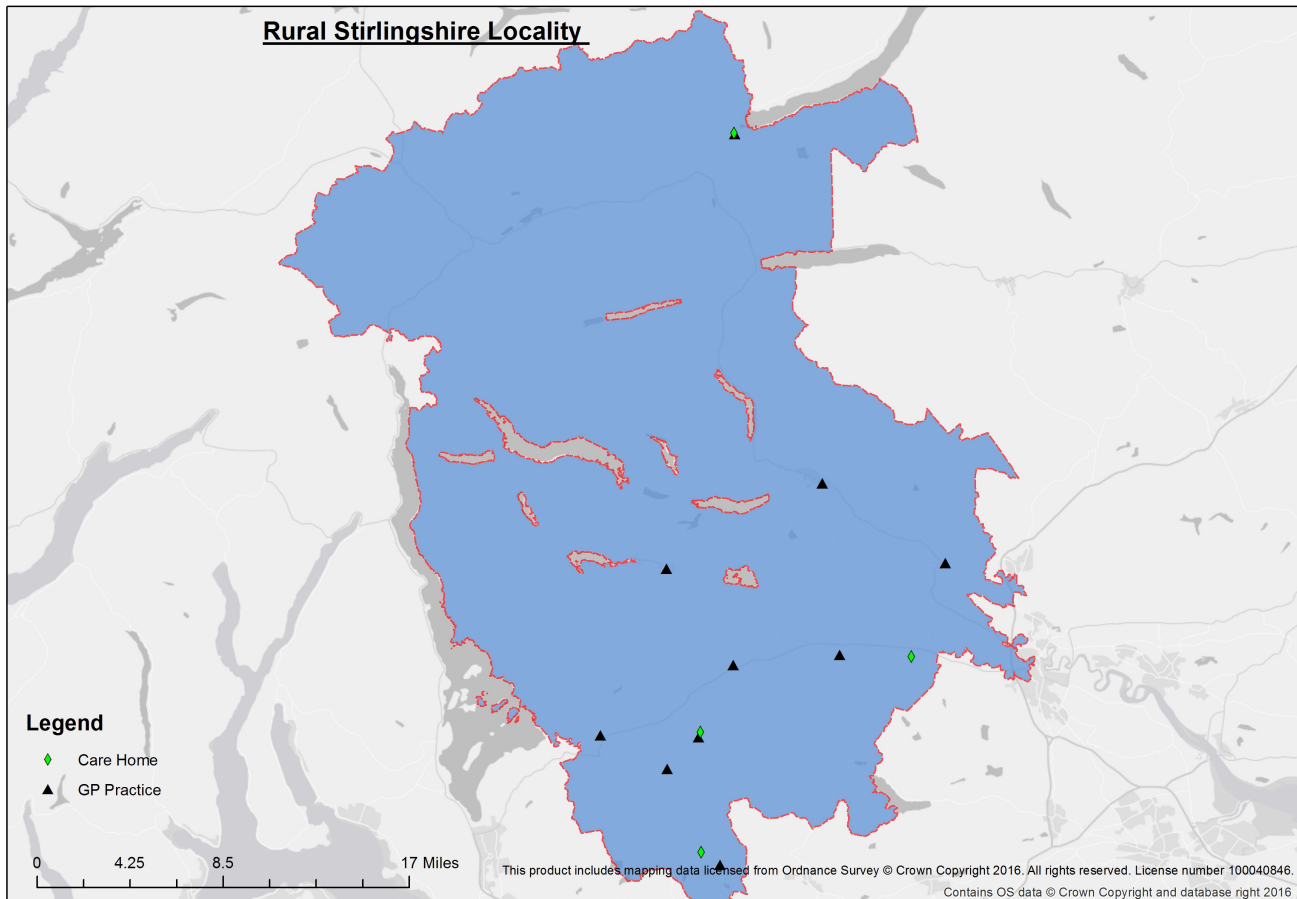
Note: The acute hospital that serves Clackmannanshire & Stirling is the Forth Valley Royal Hospital in Larbert. Some residents in Rural Stirling also access nearby Glasgow hospitals.

Clackmannanshire Locality



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





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 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 are part of the Information Services Division, NHS National Services Scotland.

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