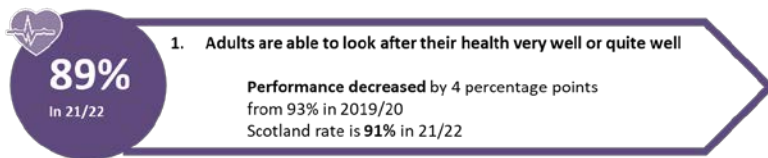
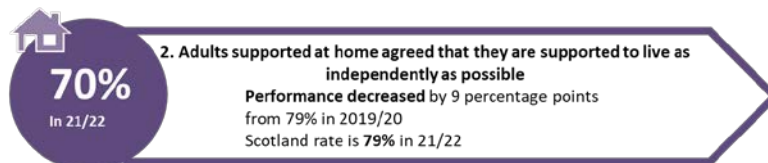


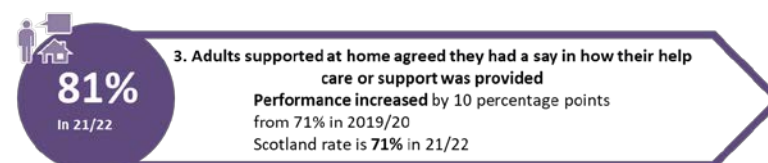
National Indicators Performance at a Glance



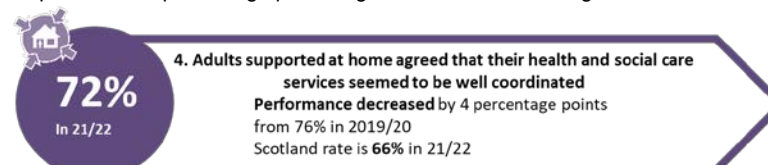
In financial year 2021/22, the percentage of people in West Lothian who thought that they could look after their health very well or quite well was 89%. This is 4 percentage points lower than 2019/20 and two percentage points lower than Scotland.



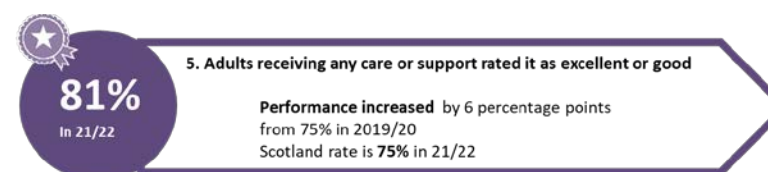
The percentage of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible was 70% in 2021/22. Results for both West Lothian and Scotland have decreased since 2019/20.



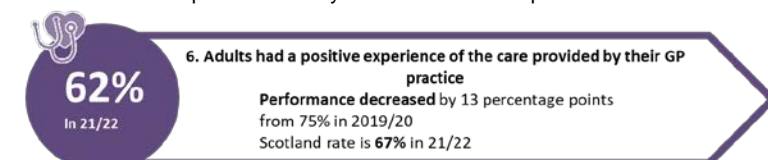
In West Lothian, 81% of people surveyed in 2021/22 agreed that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided, 10 percentage points higher than the 2019/20 figure and the 2021/22 Scotland average.



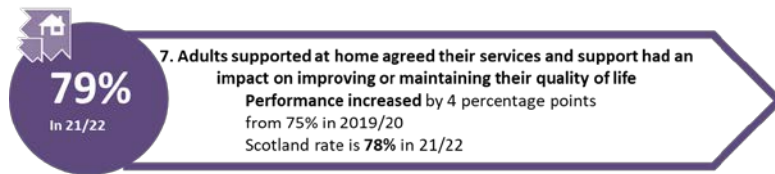
In financial year 2021/22, 72% percentage of adults supported at home, agreed that their health and social care services seemed to be well coordinated, 4 percentage points lower than in 2019/20. The response for West Lothian sits above the Scottish average of 66%.



The percentage of adults receiving any care or support, who rated it as excellent or good was 81% in 2021/22, an improved result from the previous survey in 2019/20. The response for West Lothian sits above the Scottish average of 75% in 2021/22.



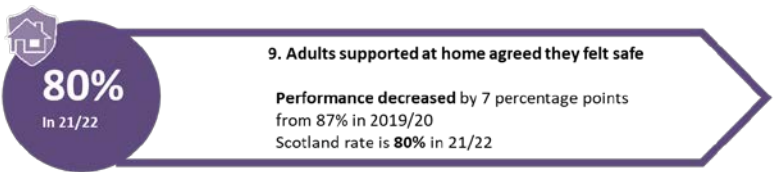
In 2021/22, the percentage of adults who had a positive experience of the care provided by their GP practice was 62%. The Scotland average was 5 percentage points higher for the same year.



The percentage of adults supported at home who agreed that their services and support had an impact on improving or maintaining their quality of life was 79% in 2021/22, 4 percentage points higher than in 2019/20. The Scotland response rate was slightly lower at 78% in 2021/22.

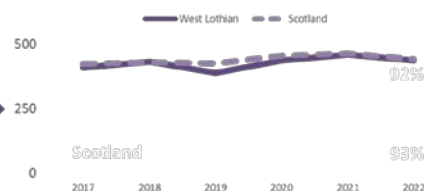
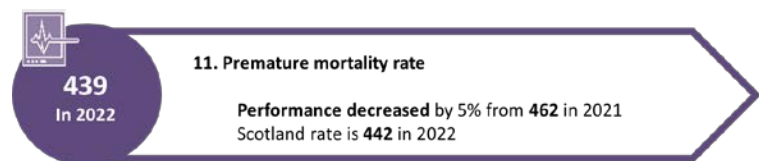


In the 2021/22 survey, 25% of carers responded saying that they feel supported to continue in their caring role. West Lothian and Scotland's rate have decreased since the survey in 2019/20.



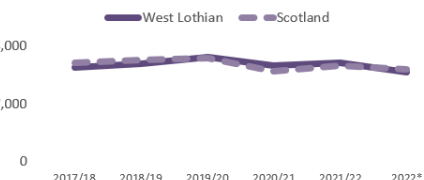
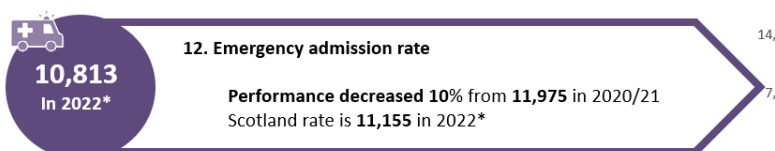
The percentage of adults in West Lothian who responded to the survey and agreed that they felt safe was 80% in 2021/22. This reflects the Scottish average which is also 80%.

11. Premature mortality rate (per 100,000 population); calendar year



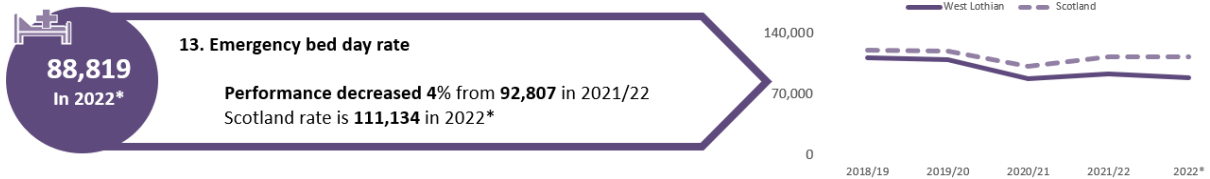
The premature mortality rate, which is the number of people dying before the age of 75, for West Lothian was 439 deaths per 100,000 in 2022. West Lothian's premature mortality rate has routinely outperformed the Scotland average since 2019. Scotland's premature mortality rate was 442 deaths per 100,000 in 2022.

12. Rate of emergency admissions for adults (per 100,000), 2014/15 – 2022



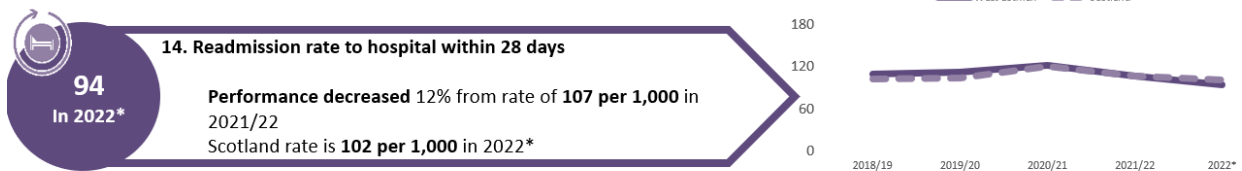
The rate of emergency admissions in adults per 100,000 has been steadily increasing from 11,412 emergency admissions in 2017/18, to 12,687 admissions in 2019/20. There was then a reduction in 2020/21, likely due to the fact there was a national lockdown in 2020 due to COVID-19. However, the latest rate for 2022 has seen a further decrease in admissions to 10,813 per 100,000. This trend is also reflected in the Scottish rate.

13. Rate of emergency bed days for adults; financial year



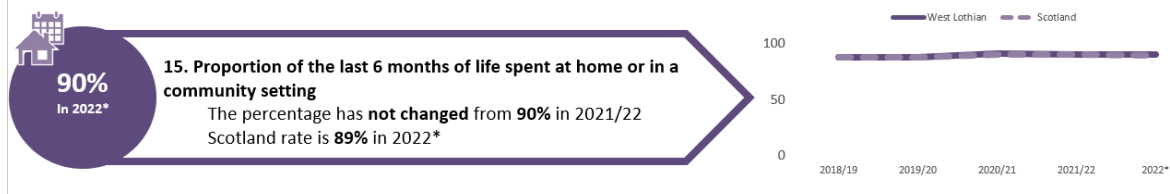
The emergency bed day rate of adults, per 100,000 population, was 88,819 for West Lothian in 2022. This was a decrease of 3,988 bed days compared to 2021/22. The Scotland rate in 2022 is 111,134, which represents an increase compared to 2021/22. West Lothian has consistently outperformed Scotland's emergency bed day rate.

14. Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge, per 1,000 admissions; financial year



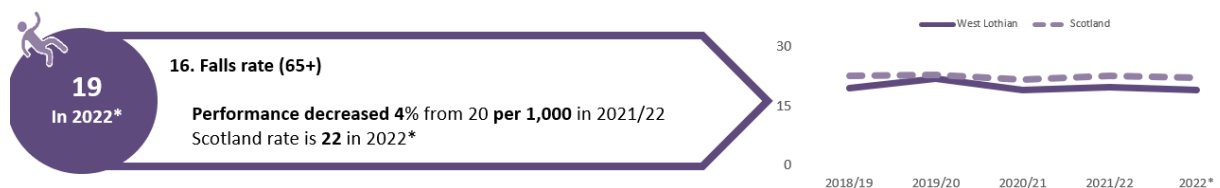
The re-admission rate to hospital for adults within 28 days in 2022 was 94 per 1,000 admissions. The trend has been fluctuating since 2017/18, with the highest rate of 123 in 2020/21, and a previous low of 104 in 2017/18. The Scotland rate has followed a very similar trend.

15. Proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or in community setting; financial year



The percentage of time West Lothian residents have spent at home, or in a community setting, during the last six months of their life, has increased from 89% in 2017/18 to 90% 2022. The trend reflects that of Scotland which has also increased from 88% in 2017/18 to 89% in 2022.

16. Falls rate per 1,000 population in over 65s; financial year



The falls rate for adults aged 65 years and older has been fluctuating since 2017/18, with the highest level of 22 in 2019/20, to the lowest 19 in 2020/21. West Lothian's rate per 1,000 of the population has decreased from 20 in 2021/22 to 19 in 2022. It is also good news that West Lothian has been performing better than the Scotland average.

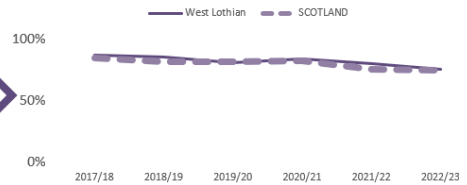
17. Proportion of care services graded 'good' or better in Care Inspectorate inspections; financial year



76%
In 2022/23

17. Care services graded GOOD (4) or better in Care Inspectorate inspections

The percentage has **decreased** 5 percentage points from **81%** in 2020/21. Scotland rate is **75%** in 2022/23.



The overall quality of care as good (4) or better in Care Inspectorate inspections was 76% in 2022/23, which is 1 percentage point higher than the Scottish average of 75%. Not all services are inspected each year and inspections in 2020 were different than in previous years due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

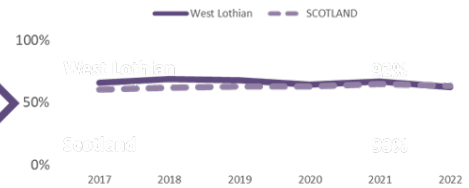
18. Percentage of adults with intensive needs receiving care at home; calendar year



63%
In 2022

18. Adults with intensive care needs are receiving care at home

The percentage has **decreased** 4 percentage points from **67%** in 2021. Scotland rate is **64%** in 2022.



The latest data we have for this indicator is calendar year 2022, where 63% of adults with intensive care needs are receiving care at home. The trend has remained consistent, fluctuating between 64% and 69%. The trend for the Scottish average had remained below the West Lothian rate since 2017 however West Lothian has dipped below Scotland in 2022.

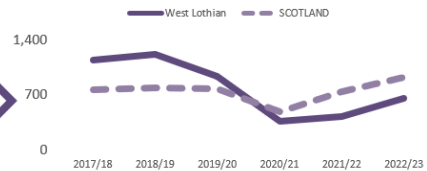
19. Number of days people aged 75+ spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged. (per 1,000 pop); financial year



657
In 2022/23

19. The number of days people aged 75+ spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged

Performance **increased** 54% from 426 per 1,000 in 2021/22. Scotland rate is **919** in 2022/23.



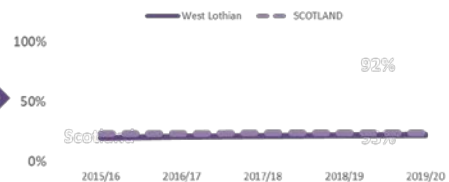
The number of days which people, aged 75 and over, spent in hospital when they were ready to be discharged, per 1,000 population, in 2022/23 was 657. This is lower than the Scottish average of 919 but is an increase of 54% compared to 2021/22. This area remains a challenge, however, some of the improvement in 2020/21 is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020 where it was essential hospitals had more capacity for patients with COVID-19.



22%
In 2019/20

20. Health and care resource spent on hospital stays where patient was admitted as an emergency

The percentage has **not changed** from **22%** in 2018/19. Scotland rate is **24%** in 2019/20.



In 2019/20, the percentage of health and care resources which were spent on hospital stays for emergency admissions was 22%. The Scottish average is slightly higher at 24% in 2019/20. The trend for West Lothian has remained relatively constant between 20% and 22% since 2015/16. The Scottish average has fluctuated between 23% and 24% over the same time frame.