**Table 1: Scottish Urban/Rural Classification (SURC6)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Large Urban**  **Areas** | Settlements of over 125,000 people. |
| **2** | **Other Urban**  **Areas** | Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people. |
| **3** | **Accessible Small Towns** | Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and  within 30 minutes drive-time of a settlement of 10,000 or more. |
| **4** | **Remote**  **Small Towns** | Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and  drive-time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more. |
| **5** | **Accessible**  **Rural** | Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people and  within a 30 minute drive-time of a settlement of 10,000 or more. |
| **6** | **Remote**  **Rural** | Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people and  drive-time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more. |

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification

**Table 2: Men aged 65 years invited for AAA-screening over 12-months**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Screened**  (n=5,002) | | **Not screened**  (n=643) | | **All men**  (N=5,645) | |
| Median age, years (IQR) | **65.9** | (65.8; 66.0) | **65.9** | (65.8; 66.0) | **65.9** | (65.8; 66.0) |
| Median deprivation index (IQR) | **10.6** | (6.8; 15.6) | **12.9** | (7.9; 19.7) | **10.7** | (6.8; 16.1) |
| Median distance-to-clinic, miles (IQR) | **5.8** | (1.9; 12.7) | **4.4** | (1.9; 12.3) | **5.7** | (1.9; 12.6) |

The deprivation index used is the ‘Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation’ (SIMD, 2012)

IQR (interquartile range)

**Table 3: Screening for AAA in men aged 65 years by urban/rural area of residence**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Invited men** | | **Screened men** | | **Deprivation Index** | | | **Distance in miles** | | |
|  | Nos. | % *a* | Nos. | % ***b*** | Median | IQR | | Median | IQR | |
| Large Urban | 1589 | 28% | 1 368 | 86% | 12.3 | 4.6 | 24.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| Other Urban | 813 | 14% | 721 | 89% | 9.6 | 5.4 | 18.3 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 15.3 |
| Accessible Small Towns | 645 | 11% | 587 | 91% | 9.0 | 5.1 | 14.7 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 15.8 |
| Remote Small Towns | 400 | 7% | 362 | 91% | 14.7 | 8.7 | 17.7 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 13.7 |
| Accessible Rural | 1443 | 26% | 1277 | 89% | 10.3 | 7.9 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 15.6 |
| Remote Rural | 754 | 13% | 686 | 91% | 12.3 | 9.7 | 14.5 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 14.3 |
| **All men combined** | **5645** | **100%** | **5002** | **89%** | **10.7** | **6.8** | **16.1** | **5.7** | **1.9** | **12.6** |

***a*** percentage of all invited men; ***b*** percentage of men screened; IQR (interquartile range); SD (standard deviation).

The deprivation index is the ‘Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation’ (SIMD); higher index equals greater deprivation.

**Table 4: Unadjusted and adjusted analysis of men’s uptake of AAA-screening by**

**urban/rural residence, deprivation index, distance-to-clinic, clinic-type and season.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Unadjusted odds ratios** | | | | **Adjusted odds ratios** | | | |
|  |  | **95%CI** | | **P** |  | **95%CI** | | **P** |
| **Urban/rural categories** ***a*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Urban | **1.27** | 0.98 | 1.64 | 0.08 | **1.27** | 0.89 | 1.81 | 0.19 |
| Accessible Small Towns | **1.64** | 1.21 | 2.22 | 0.00 | **1.56** | 1.05 | 2.30 | 0.03 |
| Remote Small Towns | **1.54** | 1.07 | 2.21 | 0.02 | **1.64** | 1.03 | 2.60 | 0.04 |
| Accessible Rural | **1.24** | 1.00 | 1.54 | 0.05 | **1.18** | 0.84 | 1.65 | 0.33 |
| Remote Rural | **1.63** | 1.22 | 2.17 | 0.00 | **1.65** | 1.10 | 2.49 | 0.02 |
| **Deprivation index (SIMD), deciles** | **0.91** | 0.89 | 0.94 | <0.0001 | **0.92** | 0.89 | 0.94 | <0.0001 |
| **Community-based clinic** | **1.22** | 1.04 | 1.44 | 0.02 | **1.00** | 0.74 | 1.34 | 0.99 |
| **Distance-to-clinic (miles)** | **1.01** | 1.00 | 1.02 | 0.16 | **1.00** | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.84 |
| **Distance-to-clinic (miles2)** | **1.00** | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.79 | **1.00** | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.54 |
| **Season *b*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spring | **1.08** | 0.85 | 1.38 | 0.53 | **1.07** | 0.84 | 1.37 | 0.58 |
| Summer | **1.23** | 0.96 | 1.58 | 0.09 | **1.22** | 0.95 | 1.56 | 0.13 |
| Autumn | **1.00** | 0.80 | 1.24 | 0.97 | **0.98** | 0.79 | 1.23 | 0.88 |

The deprivation index used is the ‘Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation’ (SIMD)

Comparison is between clinics based in ‘community hospitals’ (n=6) and those based in ‘major hospitals’ (n=3)

***a*** ‘Large urban’ is the reference category

***b*** ’Winter’ is the reference category

Hosmer-Lemenshew test, chi-square 6.1, p=0.64 (8 df); Wald statistic 2341.2, p<<0.0001 (1 df)

Omnibus test of model coefficients chi-square 61.4, p<<0.0001 (20 df)