

LIST Profile 2020/21

HSCP and Localities

Summary

December 2021

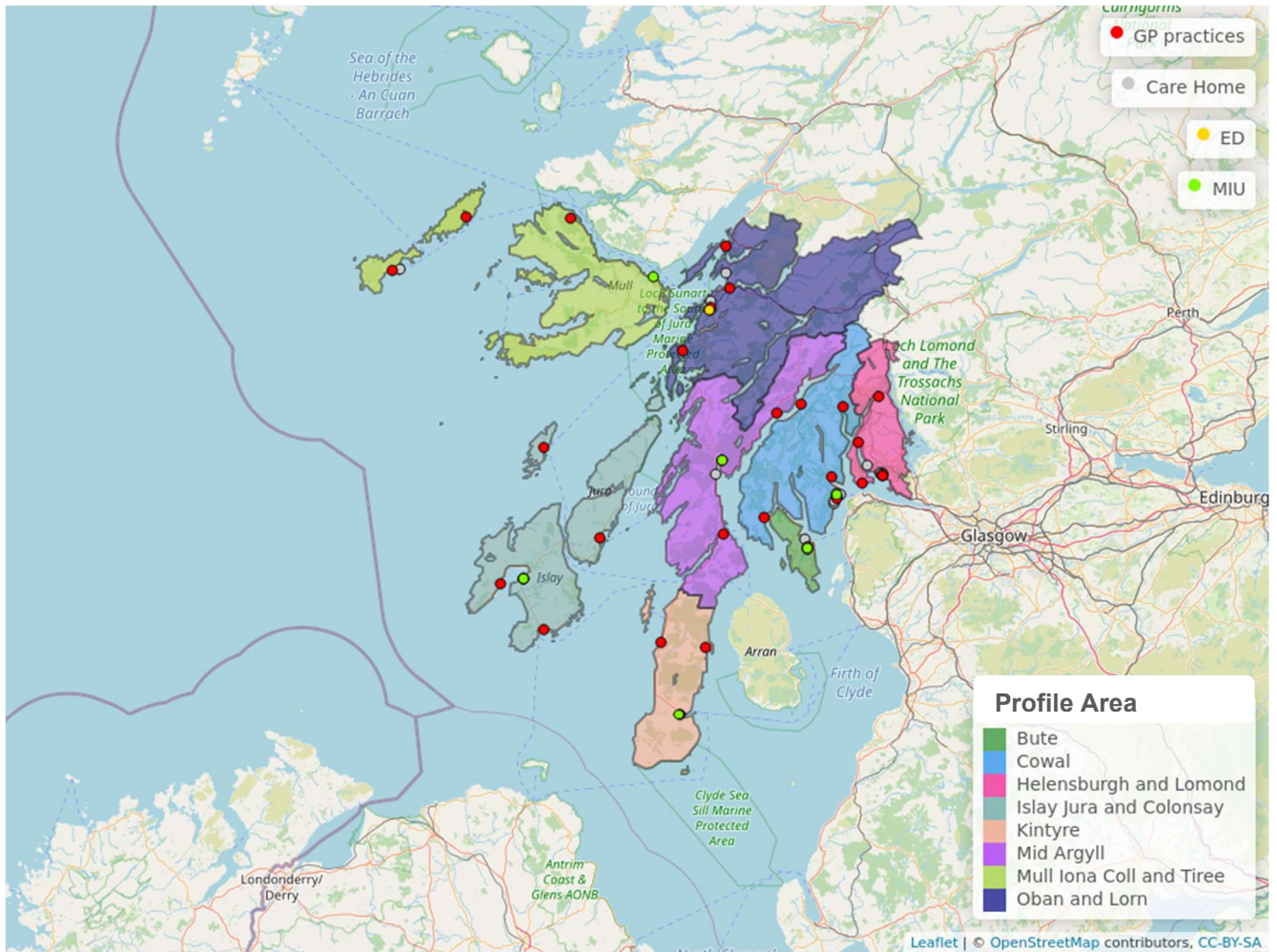
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Notes for this profile:

- For reporting purposes, Colonsay is included with Islay and Jura to align with the 2011 datazones.
- All years shown are calendar years unless otherwise specified.
- Data sources are provided in the notes and the full profiles.
- Definitions for the indicators shown are available within the Appendices.
- Data should be interpreted with caution. Data based on smaller population sizes are expected to vary more by chance than data based on areas of larger population size. Differences over time or between areas are likely to be due to multiple factors, which can include underlying rates of illness, diagnoses rates, and local data recording practices.

Figure 1: Map of GP practices by profile area in Argyll and Bute HSCP¹.



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Table 1: Number of each type of services by area¹.

Service Type	Service	Bute	Cowal	H&L	Islay, Jura & Colonsay	Kintyre	Mid Argyll	Mull, Iona, Coll & Tiree	Oban and Lorn	Argyll and Bute HSCP
Primary Care	GP Practice	1	7	5	5	3	3	3	4	31
A&E	Emergency Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Minor Injuries Unit	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	6
Care Home	Elderly Care	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	17
	Other	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	8

Table 2: Summary data – snapshot²

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Bute	Cowal	H&L	Islay, Jura +	Kintyre	Mid Argyll	Mull, Iona, Coll +	Oban and Lorn	Argyll and Bute HSCP	Scotland
Demographics												
Total population	count	2020	5,986	14,014	25,715	3,380	7,375	9,118	3,747	16,095	85,430	5,466,000
Population over 65	%	2020	32.0	31.0	23.0	28.0	28.0	26.0	28.0	22.0	26.0	19.0
Population in least deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	12.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	20.0
Population in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	36.0	13.0	7.3	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	8.7	20.0
Housing												
Total number of households	count	2020	4,250	8,703	12,100	2,175	4,407	5,417	2,519	8,605	48,176	2,653,521
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	36	34	32	29	35	32	28	33	33	38
Households in Council Tax Band A-C	%	2020	81	63	41	68	69	55	50	50	56	59
Households in Council Tax Band F-H	%	2020	4	8	29	6	6	14	17	18	16	13

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Table 2: Summary data – snapshot^{3,4,5} *At HSCP and Scotland level, the time period is a 3-year aggregate (2018-2020).

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Bute	Cowal	H&L	Islay, Jura +	Kintyre	Mid Argyll	Mull, Iona, Coll +	Oban and Lorn	Argyll and Bute HSCP	Scotland
General Health												
Male average life expectancy in years	mean	2016-2020*	75.4	77.1	80	77.4	77.1	78.4	76.9	77.4	78	76.8
Female average life expectancy in years	mean	2016-2020*	81.7	80.1	82.5	82.3	81.5	82.6	85.5	82.2	81.6	81
Early mortality rate per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	225	152	77	30	151	110	66	95	106	116
Population with long-term condition	%	2020/21	26	27	21	25	26	24	23	24	25	20
Cancer registrations per 100,000	rate	2017-2019	604	610	627	472	642	539	697	629	609	644
Anxiety, depression & psychosis prescriptions	%	2019/20	22	23	16	24	21	18	19	18	19	20
Behavioural Factors												
Drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2017/18 - 2019/20	122	188	130	18	48	65	18	187	124	221
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2019/20	623	871	536	726	590	620	333	800	638	673
Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000	rate	2015 - 2019	22	14	18	28	34	24	21	19	20	20
Bowel screening uptake	%	2017 - 2019	59	62	65	69	63	63	66	63	64	62

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Table 2: Summary data - snapshot⁶

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Bute	Cowal	H&L	Islay, Jura +	Kintyre	Mid Argyll	Mull, Iona, Coll +	Oban and Lorn	Argyll and Bute HSCP	Scotland
Hospital and Community Care												
Emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	8,002	9,890	7,482	7,959	8,990	8,763	7,259	9,668	8,601	9,368
Unscheduled acute bed days per 100,000	rate	2020/21	66,338	81,183	52,487	65,592	72,081	54,859	54,337	66,685	63,384	61,622
A&E attendances per 100,000	rate	2020/21	3,508	4,645	19,541	2,751	2,237	4,891	7,686	30,947	13,882	20,422
Delayed discharge bed days per 100,000	rate	2020/21	4,162	9,291	5,159	6,728	6,632	9,837	7,767	9,921	7,527	8,080
Falls emergency admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	936	921	568	1,154	651	998	934	969	819	658
Emergency readmissions per 1,000	rate	2020/21	70	88	82	66	103	92	75	136	93	115
Last 6 months of life spent in community	%	2020/21	94	93	93	93	90	92	94	92	92	90
Potentially Preventable Admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	952	1,249	863	740	976	823	827	1,441	1,041	1,181

Footnotes

1. Care Home Data included in the Services Map and Table was sourced from the [Care Inspectorate](#). [GP Practice](#) data from October 2021, and [Hospital](#) and [A&E](#) data was sourced from Public Health Scotland Open Data. Only services that are within the physical boundary of the HSCP or Locality are included in the map and table, so there may be services outside Argyll and Bute which people may use but are not shown.
2. The data used in Demographics and Housing sections (except SIMD) are taken from [National Records of Scotland](#) (NRS). [SIMD data](#) from PHS incorporates SIMD information from [Scottish Government](#) and population data from NRS.
3. The data used in General Health and Behavioural Factors sections (except for long-term conditions) of this locality profile are taken from [ScotPHO](#). There may be more recent data available for the indicators elsewhere.
4. Data taken from ScotPHO is often reported using the European Age-Sex Standardised Rate per 100,000. This allows for comparisons across different areas to be made. For more information on how these rates are calculated, please refer to www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Population/Standard-Populations/
5. Physical long-term conditions (LTC) data comes from the Source Linkage Files, and the conditions are identified using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes in the diagnosis fields. Please note that the Source Linkage Files data only contains information on people who have had contact with the NHS through either inpatient admissions, outpatient attendances, daycase attendances, A&E attendances or through prescribed items, the data does not show all service users in Scotland who have been diagnosed with an LTC as not all of these individuals will have used these services. Also note that LTC rates are based on an adjusted population indicator in the Source Linkage Files so that population sizes are closer to the official estimates.
6. Hospital and Community care data are sourced from PHS data sources and NRS death records.
7. From 2020 onwards, data are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. PHS Scotland has produced a dashboard to explore the wider impacts of COVID-19 on the healthcare system. For more information, please see <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/phs-covid-wider-impact/>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Indicator Definitions

Indicator	Definition
% last 6 months of Life Spent in a Community Setting	The percentage of time spent by people in their last 6 months of life in the community. Community includes care home residents as well as those living in their own home. Considers all hospital activity (e.g. geriatric long stay (GLS), mental health, acute). Inpatient activity with a care home location code recorded in SMR is included within the Community percentage for all years presented. This activity represents beds funded by the NHS which are located within a care home.
A&E Attendances	Attendance rates to A&E departments for patients by residence per 100,000 population. Includes all ages.
Alcohol-related hospital admissions	General acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any diagnostic position (ICD-10 code: E24.4, E51.2, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, O35.4, P04.3, Q86.0, R78.0, T51.0, T51.1, T51.9, X45, X65, Y15, Y57.3, Y90, Y91, Z50.2, Z71.4, Z72.1). All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-based population estimates.
Alcohol-specific deaths	Alcohol related deaths (based on new National Statistics definition): 5-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (ICD-10 codes from the primary cause of death: E24.4,F10,G31.2,G62.1,G72.1,I42.6,K29.2,K70,K85.2,K86.0,Q86.0, R78.0,X45,X65,Y15).
Bowel Screening Uptake	Bowel screening uptake for all eligible men and women invited (aged 50-74): 3-year rolling average number percentage. Eligible men and women are posted a guaiac-based faecal occult blood test kit (FOBT) which should be completed at home. This involves collecting 2 samples from each of 3 separate bowel movements. The kit is returned in a pre-paid envelope to the central screening centre in Dundee and tested for hidden traces of blood in the stool. Individuals who have a positive FOBT result are referred to their local hospital for assessment and, where appropriate, offered a colonoscopy as the first line of investigation.
Cancer Registrations	New cancer registrations: 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. ICD10: C00-C96 excluding C44 (principal diagnosis only).
Death, aged 15-44	Deaths from all causes (ages 15-44 years), 3 year rolling average number and directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European

	standard population (ESP2013). Deaths assigned to year based on death registration date.
Delayed Discharge Bed days	Number of days people aged over 18 spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged per 100,000 population. Note that this may not always reflect the council area responsible for the person's post hospital discharge planning. The HSCP total is based on the area responsible for the person's post hospital discharge planning, which reflects what is published nationally.
Drug-related hospital admissions	General acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position (ICD10: F11-F16, F18, F19, T40.0-T40.9), 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-based population estimates.
Emergency Admissions	Rate of emergency (non-elective) admissions of patients of all ages per 100,000 population. This has been separated into two indicators – one for acute specialty and one for mental health specialty stays. An emergency admission is defined as being a new continuous spell of care in hospital where the patient was admitted as an emergency. The total number of emergency admissions is then calculated by counting the number of continuous spells in hospital within a financial year. (See also the "Hospital Care in Mental Health Specialities" definition).
Emergency Admissions from a Fall	Rate of acute emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages where a fall was logged as an ICD-10 code. ICD-10 codes W00-W19 were searched for in all diagnostic positions, in conjunction with the admission type codes 33 (Patient injury, home accident), 34 (Patient injury, incident at work) and 35 (Patient injury, other).
Emergency Readmissions (28 day)	The rate of readmissions of all adults (18+) within 28 days of an admission per 1,000 discharges. An emergency readmission is where the subsequent admission is an emergency and occurs up to and including 28 days from the initial admission. The initial admission can be of any type but must end within the time period of interest
Hospital Care in Mental Health Specialities	Mental health admission data is taken from SMR04, which holds records on patients receiving inpatient care in mental health (psychiatric) facilities. Episodes beginning with a transfer have also been included in these figures, as well as emergency admissions as many of these episodes will have started as unplanned acute admission. Therefore the initial unscheduled admission need not have been to a mental health long stay speciality.
Life expectancy, females	Estimated female life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones). Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS.

<p>Life Expectancy, males</p>	<p>Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones) Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS.</p>
<p>Physical Long-Term Conditions</p>	<p>Health conditions that last a year or longer, impact a person's life, and may require ongoing care and support. The LTCs presented are: Arthritis, Atrial Fibrillation, Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Cerebrovascular Disease, Dementia, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Heart Failure, Liver Failure, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's, and Renal Failure.</p>
<p>Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis</p>	<p>Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.</p>
<p>Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA)</p>	<p>Emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages for conditions based on 19 “ambulatory care sensitive conditions” from “The health of the people of NEW South Wales - Report of the Chief Medical Officer”. These conditions result from medical problems that may be avoidable with the application of public health measures and/or timely and effective treatment usually delivered in the community by the primary care team. Please see complete list of ICD-10 codes included in Appendix 3.</p>
<p>Unscheduled Bed days</p>	<p>Rate of unscheduled bed days of patients of all ages per 100,000 population. Takes the bed days spent only within the year of measurement – stays that overlap financial years will have their respective days counted either side. This has been separated into two indicators – one for acute speciality and one for mental health specialty stays.</p>

Appendix 2: Date of Indicator Data Extractions

Section	Indicator	Date of data extraction
Demographics	Population structure	2021-09-09
Demographics	Population projection	2021-09-09
Demographics	SIMD2016	2021-09-09
Demographics	SIMD2020	2021-09-09
Households	Household estimates	2021-10-06
Households	Household in each council tax band	2021-10-06
Services	GP Practice locations	2021-10-08
Services	Care Home locations	2021-10-08
Services	A&E locations	2021-10-08
General Health	Life expectancy males	2021-10-08
General Health	Life expectancy females	2021-10-08
General Health	Deaths ages 15-44 years	2021-10-09
General Health	LTC multimorbidity	2021-10-09
General Health	New cancer registrations	2021-10-09
General Health	% and number of people with a prescription for anxiety, depression or psychosis	2021-10-09
Behavioural Factors	Drug-related hospital admissions	2021-10-18
Behavioural Factors	Alcohol-related hospital admissions	2021-10-18
Behavioural Factors	Alcohol-specific mortality	2021-10-18
Behavioural Factors	Bowel screening uptake	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Emergency Admissions (Acute)	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Unscheduled bed days (Acute)	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	A&E Attendances	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Delayed discharge bed days	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Fall emergency admissions	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Emergency Readmissions (28 day)	2021-10-18

Hospital and Community Care	% last 6 months in community setting	2021-10-18
Hospital and Community Care	Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)	2021-10-18

Appendix 3: Conditions included as Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

Condition	ICD10 codes included	Comments
Ear Nose And Throat	H66, J028, J029, J038, J039, J06, J321	NA
Dental	K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08	NA
Convulsions And Epilepsy	G40, G41, R56, O15	NA
Gangrene	R02	NA
Nutritional Deficiencies	E40, E41, E43, E550, E643, M833	NA
Dehydration And Gastroenteritis	E86, K522, K528, K529	NA
Pyelonephritis	N10, N11, N12	NA
Perforated Bleeding Ulcer	K250, K251, K252, K254, K255, K256, K260, K261, K262, K264, K265, K266, K270, K271, K272, K274, K275, K276, K280, K281, K282, K284, K285, K286	Excludes episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: S06, S57, S68, S70, W90, X11
Cellulitis	L03, L04, L080, L088, L089, L980	NA
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	N70, N73	NA
Influenza And Pneumonia	J10, J11, J13, J181	NA
Other Vaccine Preventable	A35, A36, A370, A379, A80, B05, B06, B161, B169, B26	NA
Iron Deficiency	D501, D508, D509	NA
Asthma	J45, J46	NA
Diabetes Complications	E100, E101, E102, E103, E104, E105, E106, E107, E108, E110, E111, E112, E113, E114, E115, E116, E117, E118, E120, E121, E122, E123, E124, E125, E126, E127, E128, E130, E131, E132, E133, E134, E135, E136, E137, E138, E140, E141, E142, E143, E144, E145, E146, E147, E148	NA
Hypertension	I10, I119	Exclude episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: K01 - K50, K56, K60 - K61
Angina	I20	Exclude episodes with main OPCS4 codes:

		K40, K45 K49, K60, K65, K66
COPD	J20, J41, J42, J43, J44, J47	J20 only included if secondary diagnosis has one of J41 - J44, J47
Congestive Heart Failure	I110, I50, J81	Exclude episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: K01 - K50, K56, K60 - K61