HSCP Profile 2020/21

Argyll and Bute

December 2021

Table of Contents

Notes for this profile:

- All years shown are calendar years unless otherwise specified.

- Upper and lower 95% confidence intervals are shown throughout this document where available. In charts, these are displayed as shaded areas either side of trend lines, or as black error bars in bar charts. Confidence intervals show the range of possible values and a certainty that the true value falls within them.

- Definitions for the indicators shown are available in the Appendices of the accompanying summary document.

- Any zero figures for some indicators will indicate either suppression of small data or a complete lack of data available for this health and social care partnership (HSCP)

- 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.

Demographics

Summary:

For the most recent time periods available, Argyll and Bute HSCP had:

- A total population of **85,430** people, where **50%** were male, and **26%** were aged over 65.

- **11%** of people lived in the least deprived SIMD quintile, and **8.7%** lived in the most deprived quintile.

Population

In 2020, the total population of Argyll and Bute HSCP was **85,430**. The graph below shows the population distribution of the HSCP.

Figure 1: Population breakdown in Argyll and Bute.
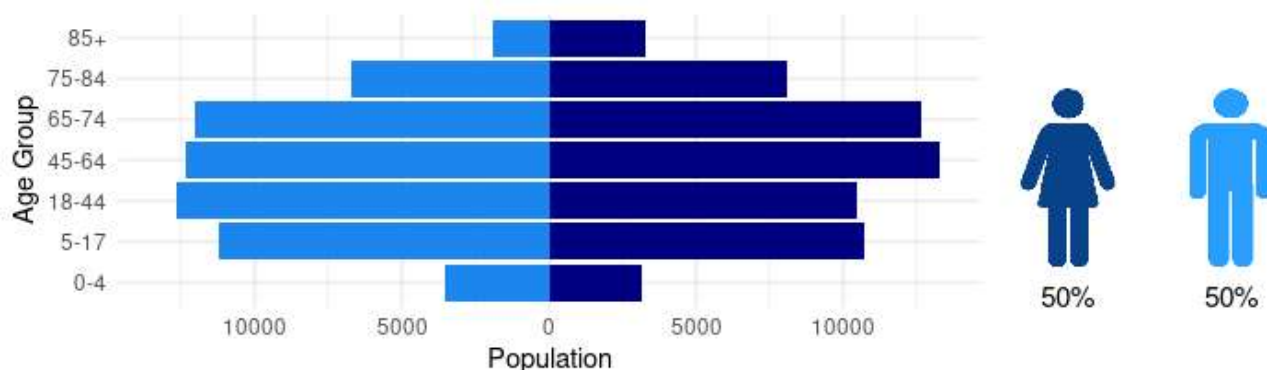
Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 2 shows the historical population of Argyll and Bute, along with the NRS population projections. The population has been falling. The population in Argyll and Bute is estimated to decrease by 3% from 2020 to 2025.
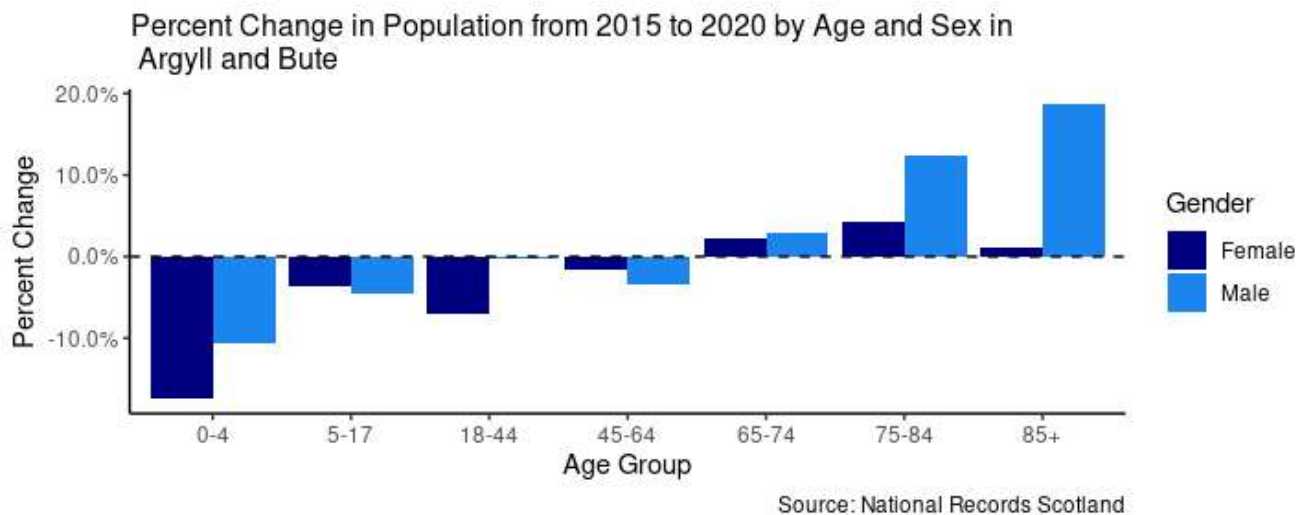
Figure 2: Population time trend and projection.
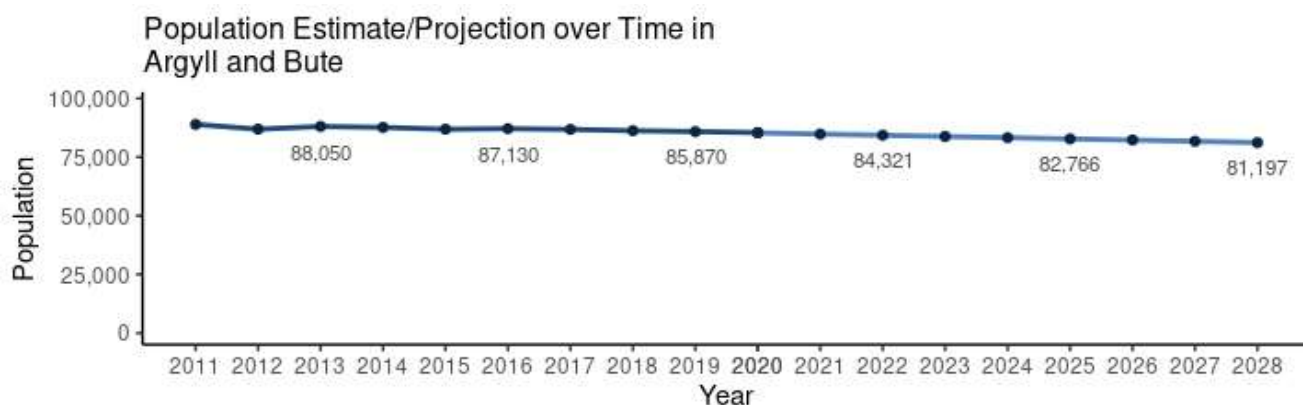
Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 3 shows how population structure has changed between 2015 and 2020.

Figure 3: Change in population structure over the last five years.

Percent Change in Population from 2015 to 2020 by Age and Sex in Argyll and Bute
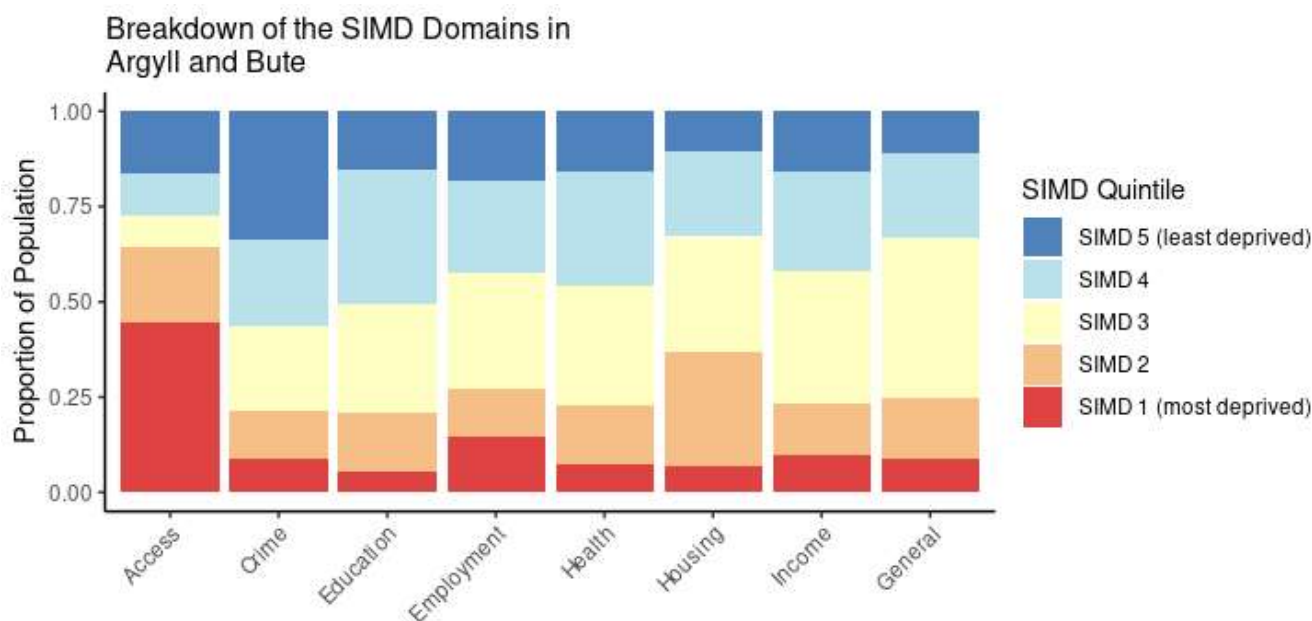
Source: National Records Scotland

Deprivation

The following section explores the deprivation structure of Argyll and Bute through the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The SIMD ranks all datazones in Scotland by a number of factors; Access, Crime, Education, Employment, Health, Housing and Income. Based on these ranks, each datazone is then given an overall deprivation rank, which is used to split datazones into Deprivation Quintiles (Quintile 1 being the most deprived, and Quintile 5 the least). The most recent SIMD ranking was carried out in 2020. This section mainly focuses on the SIMD 2020 classifications, however the 2016 classifications are used to assess how deprivation has changed in Argyll and Bute when compared to the rest of Scotland.

Of the 2020 population in Argyll and Bute, **8.7%** live in the most deprived SIMD Quintile, and **11%** live in the least deprived SIMD Quintile. The following table details the percent of the population living in the 2016 SIMD Quintiles, the percent living in the 2020 SIMD Quintiles, and their difference for comparison.

Table 1: Percentage population living in the 2016 and 2020 SIMD Datazone Quintiles

Quintile	Percent of Pop (2016)	Percent of Pop (2020)	Difference
SIMD 1	7.5%	8.7%	1.1%
SIMD 2	17.1%	16.0%	-1.0%
SIMD 3	41.1%	41.9%	0.8%
SIMD 4	24.4%	22.6%	-1.8%
SIMD 5	9.9%	10.8%	0.9%

Figure 4: Proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile by domain.

Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland, National Records Scotland
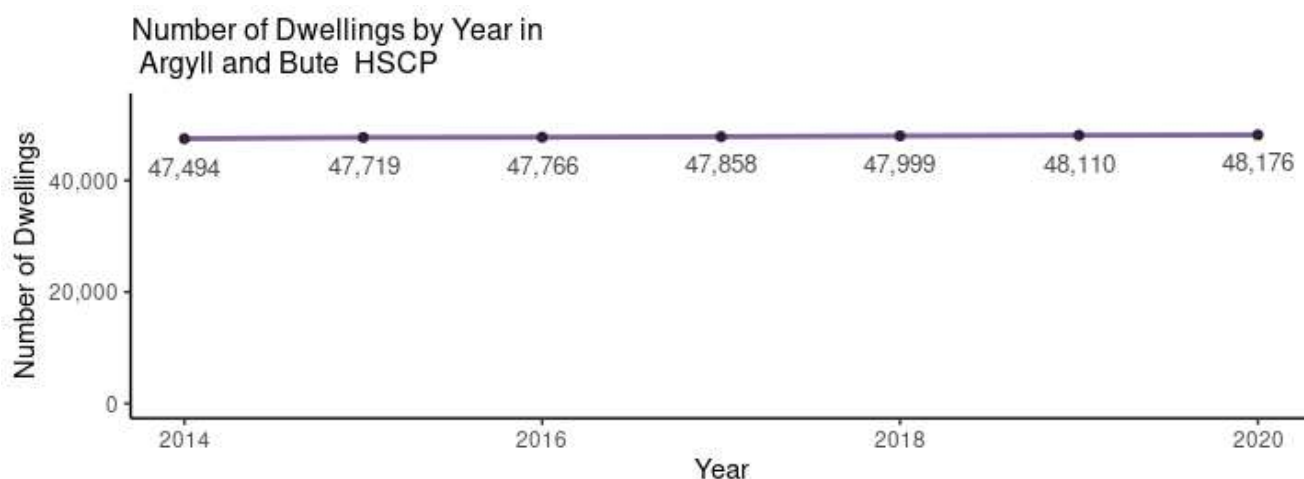
Households

Summary:
For the most recent time periods available, Argyll and Bute HSCP had:

- **48,176** dwellings, of which: **89%** were occupied and **6.5%** were second homes.

- **33%** of dwellers received a single occupant council tax discount, and **2.5%** were exempt from council tax entirely.

- **56%** of houses were within council tax bands A to C, and **16%** were in bands F to H.

The graph below shows the number of dwellings in Argyll and Bute from 2014 to 2020.

Figure 5: Number of dwellings time trend.

Number of Dwellings by Year in Argyll and Bute HSCP

47,494   47,719   47,766   47,858   47,999   48,110   48,176

Source: National Records Scotland

Of the total number of dwellings in 2020, 33% (15,773 households) were occupied by an individual receiving a single occupant council tax discount. Furthermore, 2.5% (1,216 households) were occupied and exempt from council tax.

There were 3,123 dwellings classed as a second home in 2020, these dwellings made up 6.5% of the households in Argyll and Bute.

Table 2: Breakdown of dwelling types by year for Argyll and Bute HSCP.

Year	Total Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings	Vacant Dwellings	Single Occupant Tax Discount	Council Tax Exempt Dwellings	Second Homes
2014	47,494	41,764	2,350	15,509	1,197	3,378
2015	47,719	41,918	2,373	15,271	1,211	3,428
2016	47,766	42,007	2,367	15,384	1,215	3,391
2017	47,858	42,499	2,104	15,381	1,199	3,252
2018	47,999	42,604	2,175	15,318	1,245	3,219
2019	48,110	42,784	2,199	15,408	1,297	3,127
2020	48,176	42,819	2,239	15,773	1,216	3,123

The proportion of households within each council tax band are displayed in the chart below, figures are shown in Table 3.

Figure 6: Breakdown of households by council tax band for Argyll and Bute in 2020.
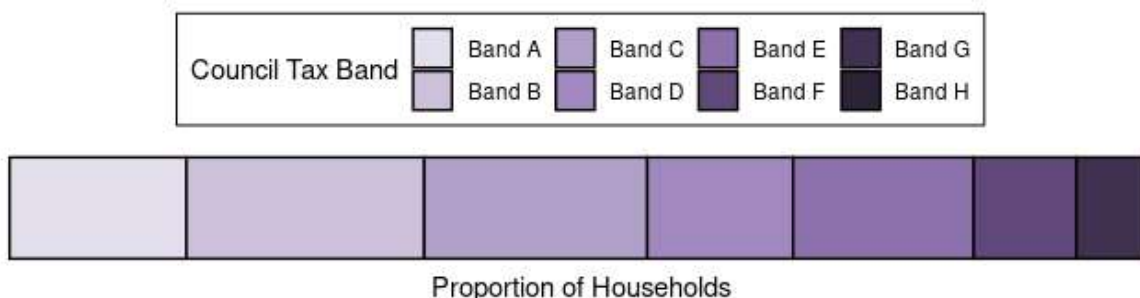
Source: National Records Scotland

Table 3: Percentage of households by council tax band for Argyll and Bute in 2020.

| Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Percent of households	15%	21%	20%	13%	16%	9%	6.1%	0.53%

General Health

Summary:

For the most recent time periods available[1], Argyll and Bute HSCP had:

- An average life expectancy of **78** years for males and **81.6** years for females.
- A death rate for ages 15 to 44 of **106** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[2]
- **24%** of the HSCPs population with at least one long-term physical health condition.
- A cancer registration rate of **609** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4]
- **19.12%** of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis.

Life Expectancy

In the latest time period available from 2018-2020 (3 year aggregate), the average life expectancy in Argyll and Bute HSCP was 78 years old for men, and 81.6 years old for women. A time trend since 2014-2016 can be seen in figure 8.

Figure 8: Average life expectancy in men and women over time.
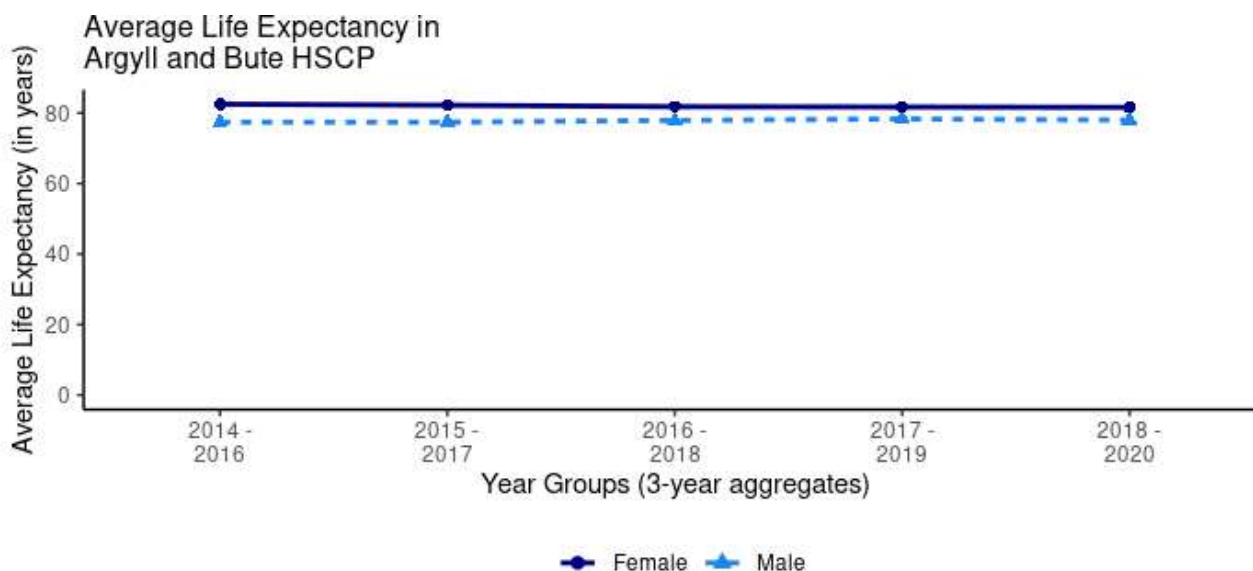
Table 5 provides the average life expectancy for men and women in different areas for the latest time period available.

Table 5: Average life expectancy in years for the latest time periods

	Partnership	Health Board	Scotland
♀	81.6	81.8	81
♂	78	77.6	76.8

Deaths, aged 15-44

The following chart shows a trend of death rates among 15-44 year olds per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[2] by area (i.e. early mortality rate per 100,000). In the most recent aggregate time period available (from 2018-2020), the mortality rate in Argyll and Bute HSCP was **106** deaths per 100,000 population.
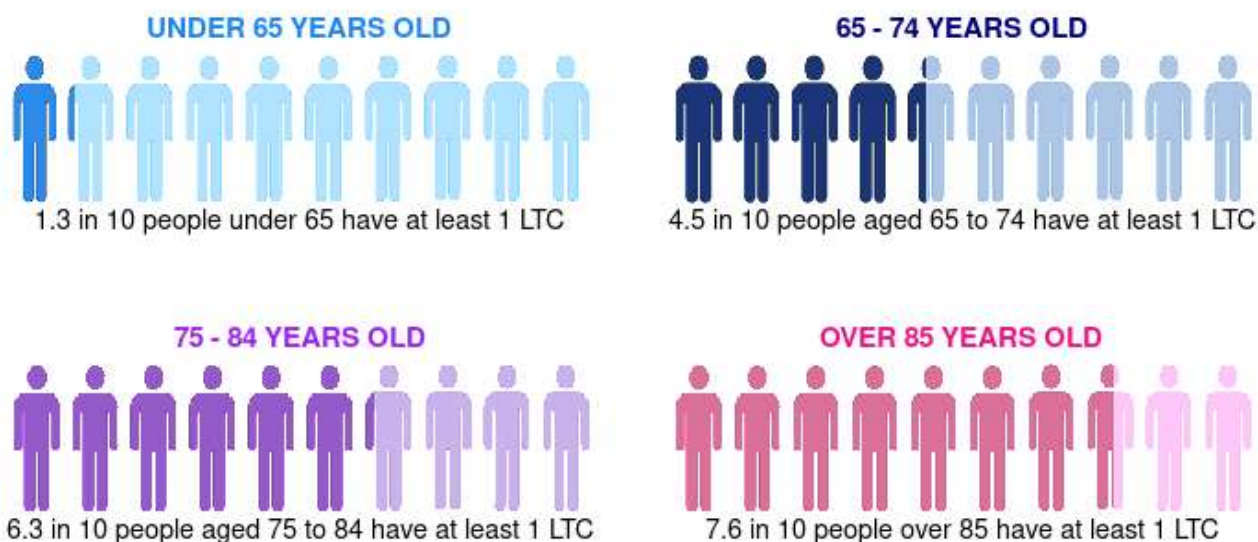
Figure 9: Deaths aged 15-44 years by geographical area and over time.
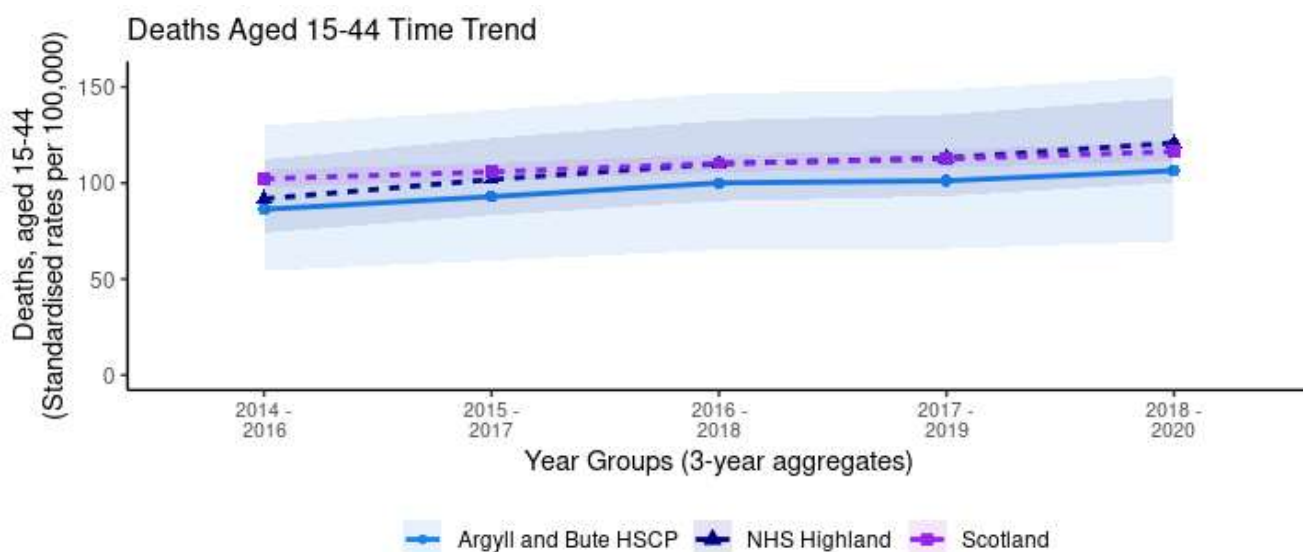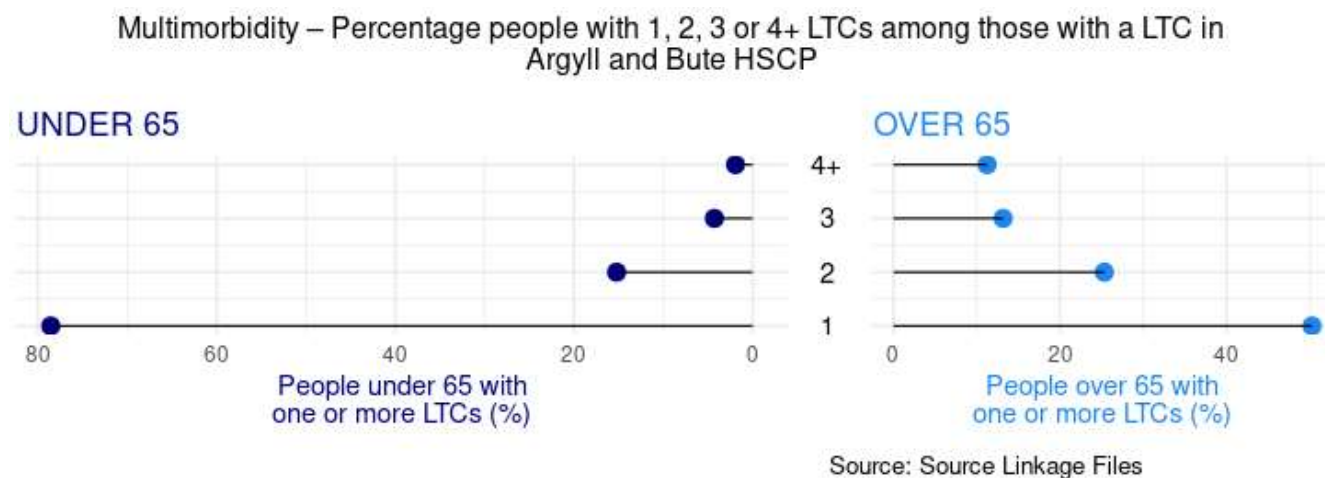

Source: ScotPHO

Long-Term Physical Health Conditions and Multimorbidity

In the financial year 2020/21, in Argyll and Bute HSCP, **24%** of the total population had at least one physical long-term condition (LTC). These include: cardiovascular, neurodegenerative, and respiratory conditions, as well as other organ conditions (namely liver disease and renal failure), arthritis, cancer, diabetes, and epilepsy. *Please see footnotes for information and caveats on identifying LTCs.*[3]

UNDER 65 YEARS OLD

1.3 in 10 people under 65 have at least 1 LTC

65 - 74 YEARS OLD

4.5 in 10 people aged 65 to 74 have at least 1 LTC

75 - 84 YEARS OLD

6.3 in 10 people aged 75 to 84 have at least 1 LTC

OVER 85 YEARS OLD

7.6 in 10 people over 85 have at least 1 LTC

The co-occurrence of two or more conditions, known as multimorbidity, is broken down in figure 12, distinguishing between age groups. Note that this chart *excludes* the population in the HSCP who do not have any physical long-term conditions. Figure 12 therefore shows that among the people who have a LTC, **21**% of those under the age of 65 have more than one, compared to **50**% of those aged over 65.

Figure 10: Multimorbidity of physical long-term conditions by age group in 2020/21.

Multimorbidity – Percentage people with 1, 2, 3 or 4+ LTCs among those with a LTC in Argyll and Bute HSCP

UNDER 65

People under 65 with one or more LTCs (%)

OVER 65

People over 65 with one or more LTCs (%)

Source: Source Linkage Files

Most common physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)

Below is a breakdown of the physical LTCs, for the financial year 2020/21. Figure 13 shows the prevalence of different LTCs in each age group in Argyll and Bute HSCP, and Table 6 illustrates the top 5 physical LTCs across all ages at Partnership, Health Board and Scotland level.

Figure 11: Percentage people with each physical LTC, split by age group.

Prevalence of Physical Long-Term Conditions in
Argyll and Bute HSCP

Source: Source Linkage Files
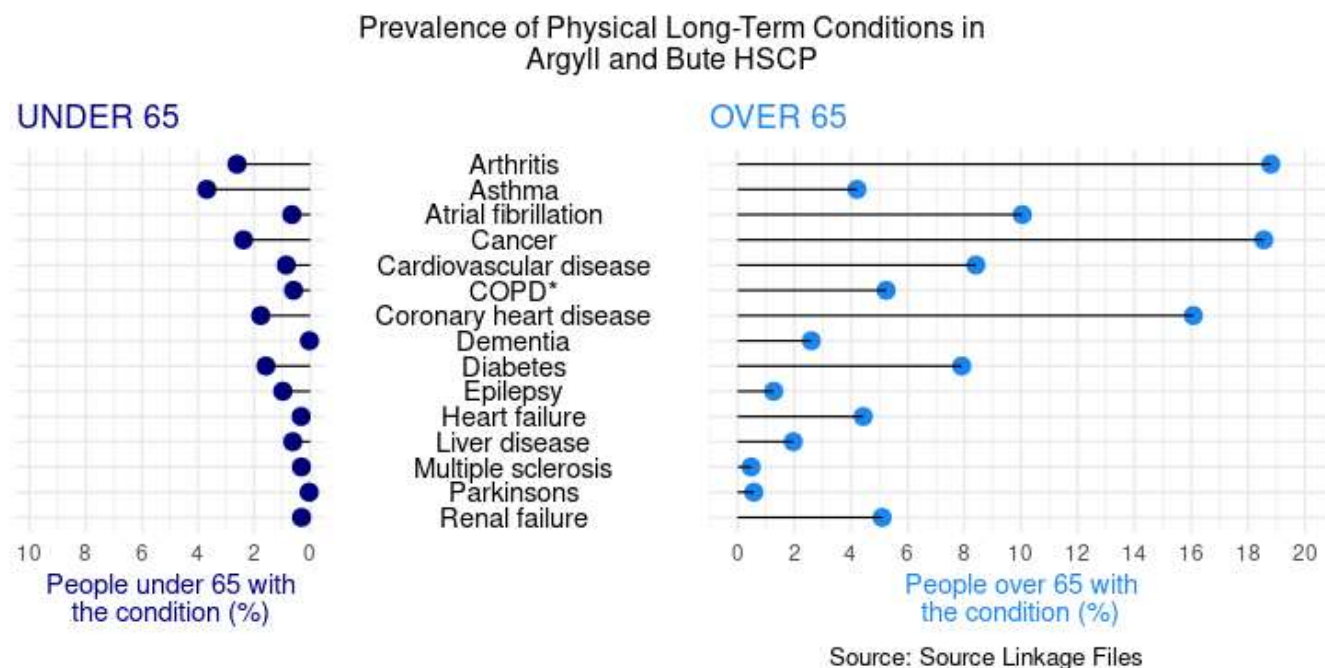
COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Table 6: Prevalence of the five most common physical LTCs as a percentage of the population across geographical areas (where 1 = most prevalent).

Top 5 Physical Long-Term Conditions

	Argyll and Bute HSCP		NHS Highland		Scotland
1	Arthritis 6.9%	1	Arthritis 7.3%	1	Arthritis 5.6%
2	Cancer 6.6%	2	Cancer 6.3%	2	Cancer 5.1%
3	Coronary heart disease 5.5%	3	Coronary heart disease 5.5%	3	Coronary heart disease 4.7%
4	Asthma 3.8%	4	Asthma 5.5%	4	Asthma 4.7%
5	Diabetes 3.2%	5	Diabetes 3.4%	5	Diabetes 3.2%

Cancer Registrations

For the period 2017-2019, there were 638 new cancer registrations per year on average (**609** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population) in Argyll and Bute HSCP. This is a **2.7%** decrease in cancer registrations rate from the previous aggregate period 2016-2018. Figure 12 shows changes over time since 2014-2016.

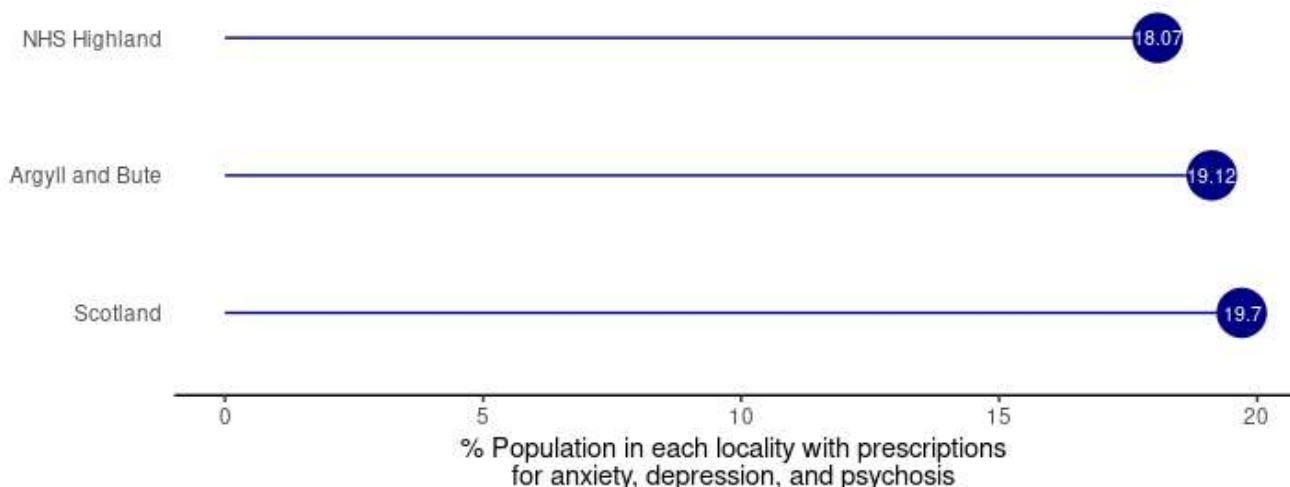**Figure 12: Cancer registration rate over time and by geographical area.**
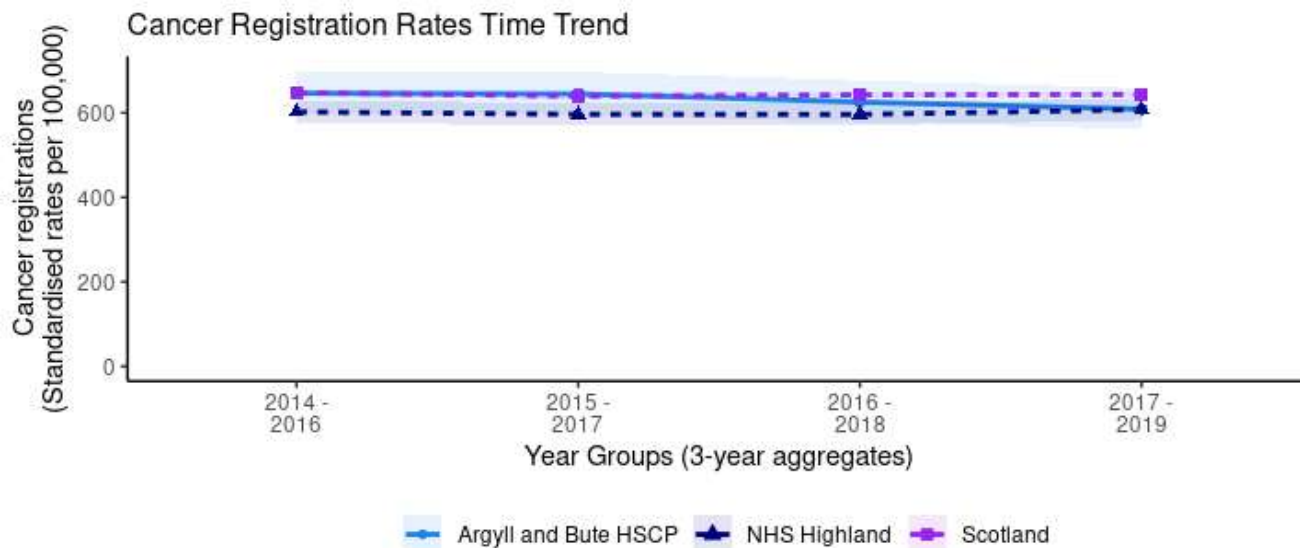
Source: ScotPHO

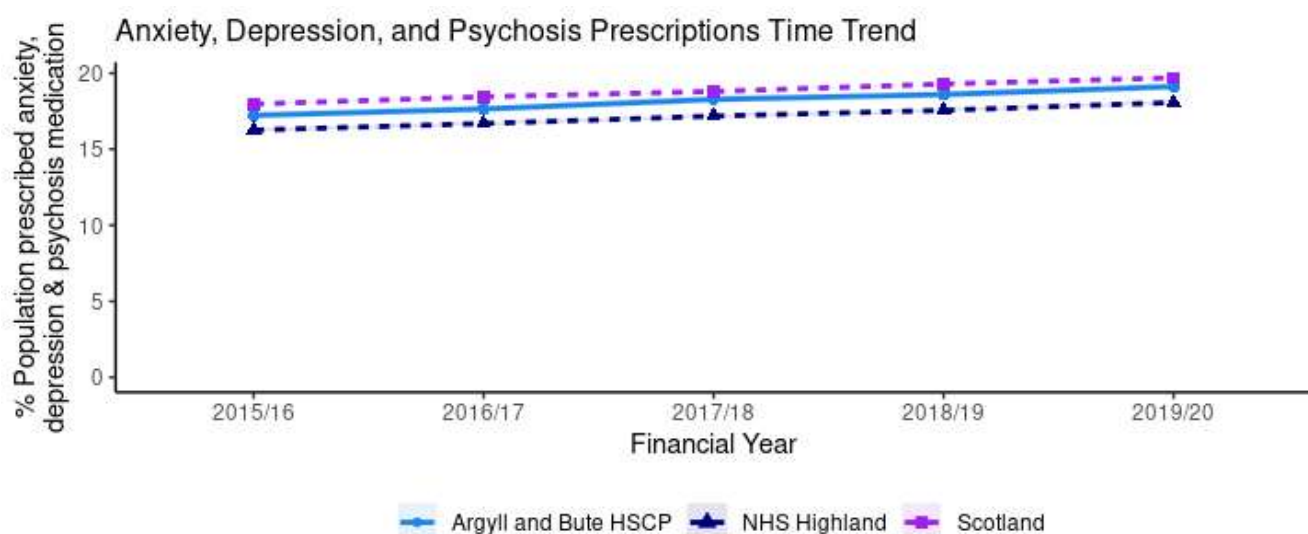## Anxiety, Depression, and Psychosis Prescriptions

In the 2019/20 financial year, 19.12% of people were prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis (ADP) in Argyll and Bute HSCP. This is a 2.8% increase from the previous financial year. Note that medicines are classified according to their main original licensed use but can be prescribed for reasons other than their original licensed indication.

Figure 13: Percentage population prescribed ADP medication in Argyll and Bute HSCP.

NHS Highland — 18.07
Argyll and Bute — 19.12
Scotland — 19.7

% Population in each locality with prescriptions for anxiety, depression, and psychosis

Source: ScotPHO

Figure 14: ADP prescriptions over time and by geographical area.

Anxiety, Depression, and Psychosis Prescriptions Time Trend

% Population prescribed anxiety, depression & psychosis medication

Financial Year: 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20

Argyll and Bute HSCP   NHS Highland   Scotland

Source: ScotPHO

Behavioural Factors

Summary:

Mental and physical wellbeing has close ties with people's behaviours. Life circumstances including financial security, employment and location are interlinked with behavioural factors. This section provides data on drug-related hospital admissions, alcohol-related hospital admissions, alcohol-specific mortalities and bowel screening uptake, to give an overview of some behaviours known to be associated with health and wellbeing outcomes.

For the most recent time periods available[1], Argyll and Bute had:

- **124** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[2]. This is a lower rate of admissions than for Scotland (221).

- **22** drug-specific mortalities per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[2]. This is a lower rate than for Scotland (25.44).

- **638** alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[2].

- **20** alcohol-specific mortalities per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[2].

- a **64%** uptake of bowel cancer screening for the eligible population.
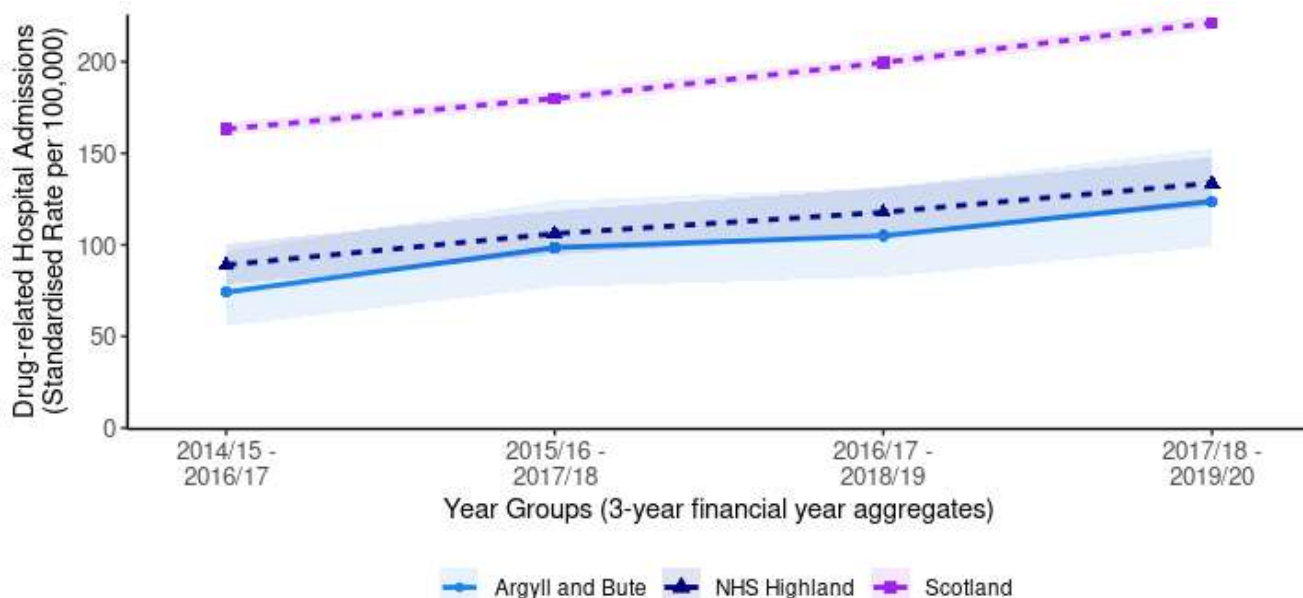
Drug-related Hospital Admissions

There were 124 drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4] in Argyll and Bute HSCP for the most recent time period available (3 year financial year aggregate for 2017/18 - 2019/20).

This is a 68% increase since 2014/15 - 2016/17 (3 financial year aggregates).

A trend of the change in drug-related hospital admissions for Argyll and Bute HSCP compared with Scotland and NHS Highland is shown in the chart below from 2014/15 - 2016/17 onwards.

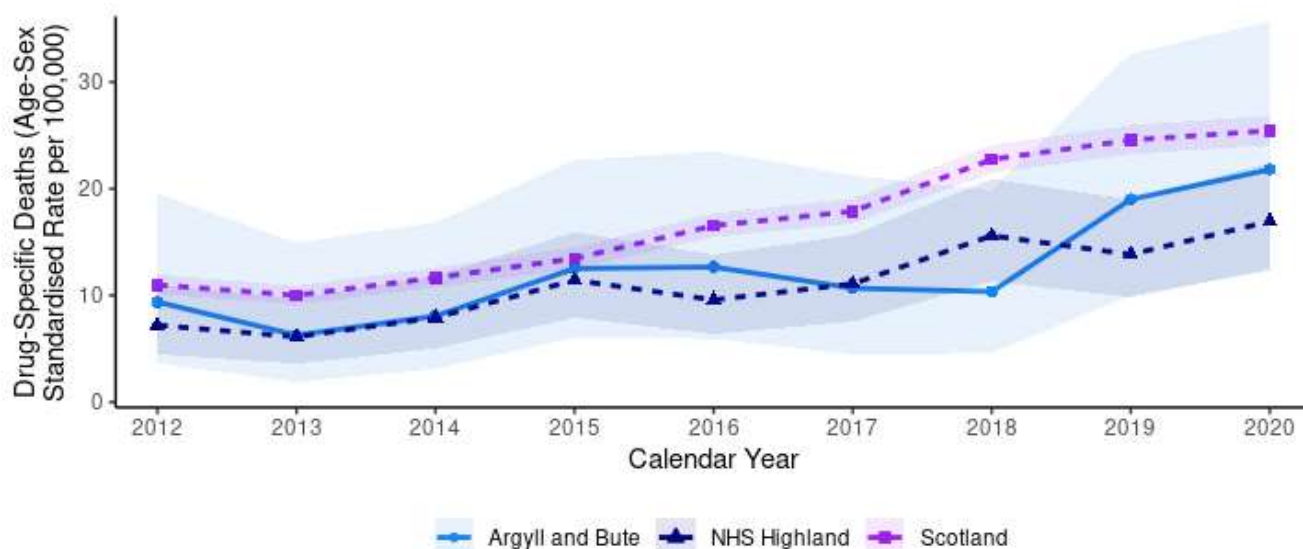**Figure 15: Trend of Drug-related Hospital Admission Rates by geographical area.**

Source: ScotPHO

Drug-Specific Deaths

Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available per calendar year. The rate of drug-specific deaths is currently higher in Argyll and Bute than the rate in 2015 (74% change).

**Figure 16: Trend of Drug-Specific Death Rates by geographical area.**

Source: ScotPHO

Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions

The 2019/20 alcohol-related admissions rate is 638 per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4], which is a 4.6% decrease overall since 2015/16.

The chart below shows a trend of alcohol-related hospital admissions for Argyll and Bute HSCP compared with Scotland and NHS Highland from financial year 2015/16 to 2019/20.

Figure 17: Trend of Alcohol-related Hospital Admission Rates by geographical area.
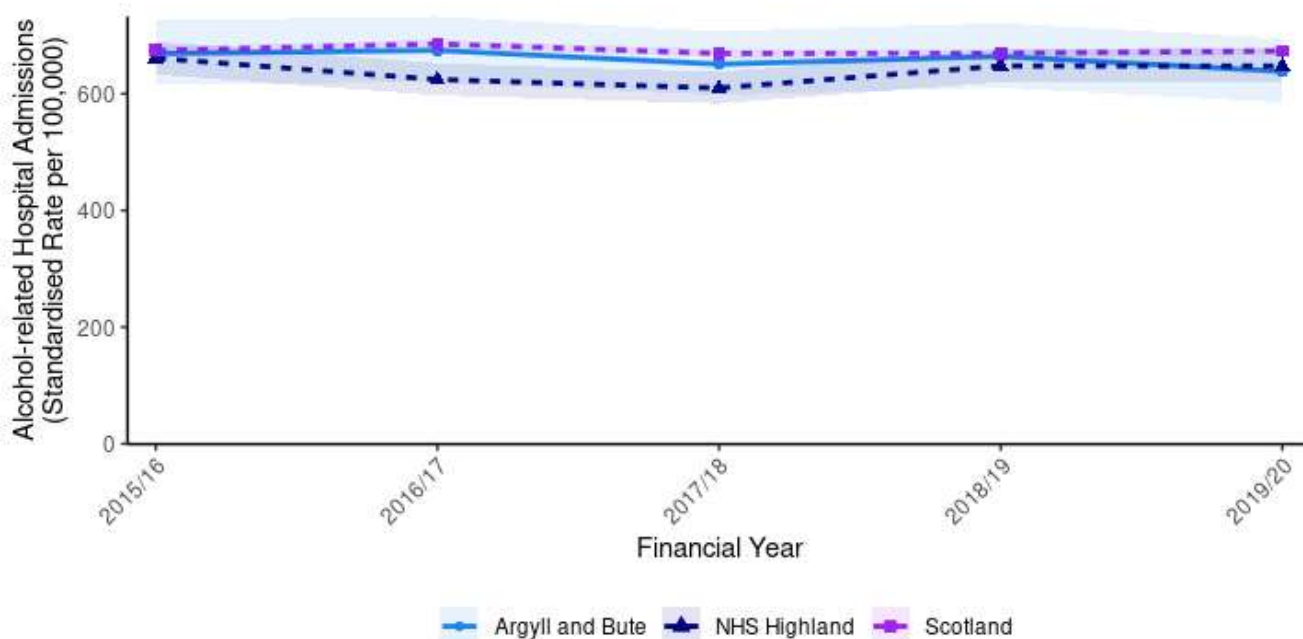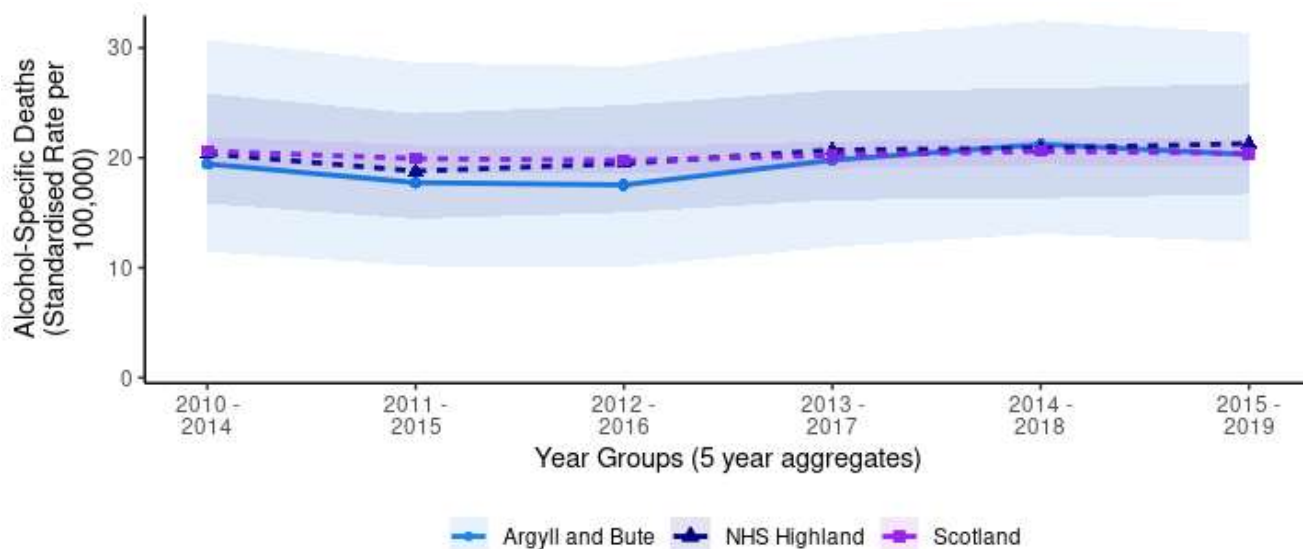

Source: ScotPHO

Alcohol-Specific Deaths

Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available as 5 year aggregates. The rate of alcohol-specific deaths is currently higher in Argyll and Bute than the rate in 2010 to 2014 (4.4% change).

**Figure 18: Trend of Alcohol-Specific Death Rates by geographical area.**

Source: ScotPHO

Bowel Screening Uptake

Bowel screening is offered every two years to eligible men and women aged between 50-74 years old. Eligible people are posted a test kit which is completed at home. Since 1st April 2013, those aged 75 and over can also self-refer and opt into screening. The uptake target for this program is 60%.

A trend of the percentage uptake of bowel screening among the eligible population is shown below for Argyll and Bute HSCP compared with Scotland and NHS Highland. Data is suppressed into 3 year aggregates. The 2017 - 2019 uptake rate for Argyll and Bute is **64%**.

Figure 19: Trend of Bowel Screening Uptake for eligible men and women, by geographical area.
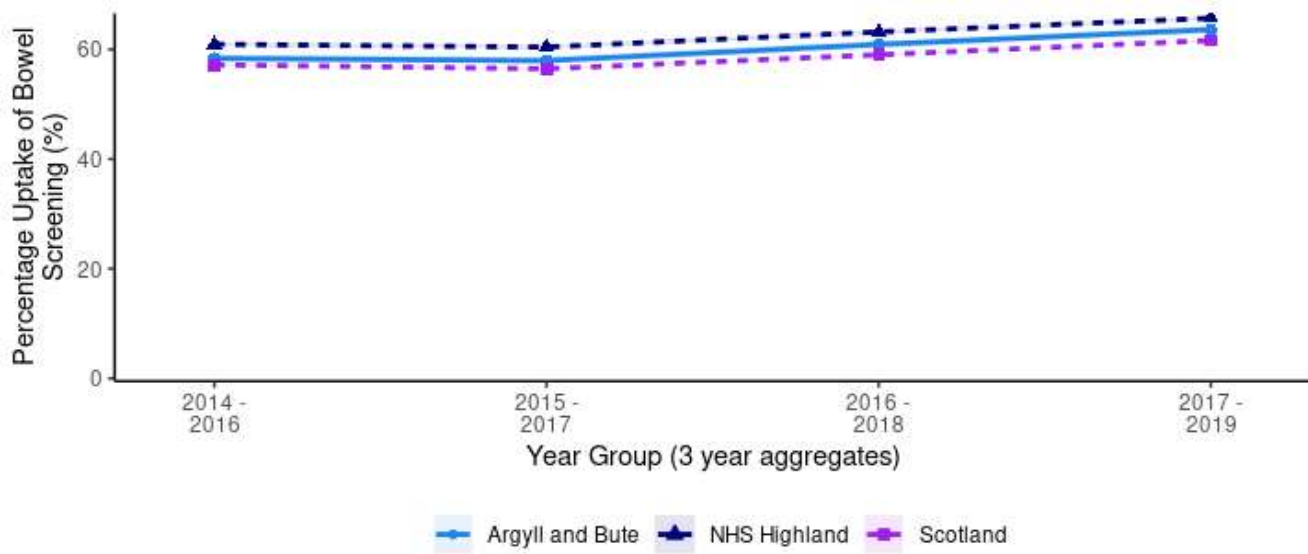
Source: ScotPHO

Hospital and Community Care

This section includes acute hospital data, delayed discharge bed days and A&E attendances. Note that for 2020 onwards, data are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic (refer to footnote 6)

For the most recent time periods available, Argyll and Bute had:

- **8,601** emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population.
- **63,384** unscheduled acute specialty bed days per 100,000 population.
- **13,882** A&E attendances per 100,000 population.
- **7,527** delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population.
- **819** emergency hospital admissions from falls per 100,000 population.
- **93** emergency readmissions (28 day) per 1,000 discharges.
- **1,041** potentially preventable hospital admissions per 100,000 population.
- People on average spent **92%** of their last 6 months of life in a community setting.

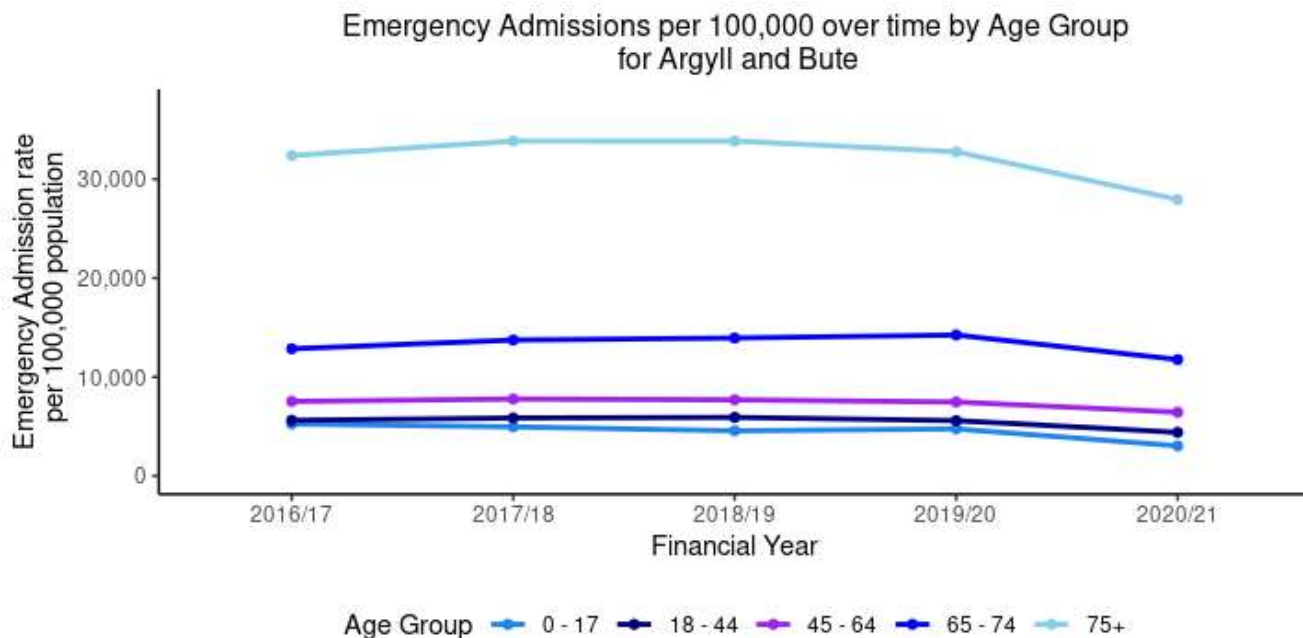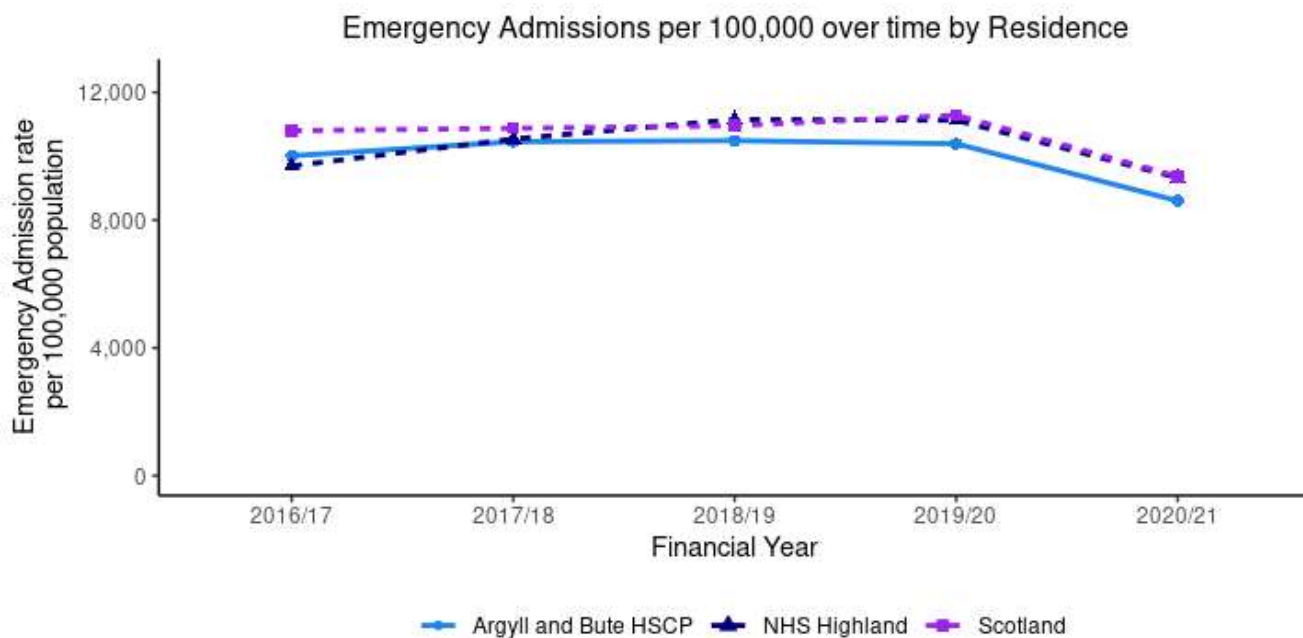## Emergency Admissions

Figure 20: Emergency admissions by age group

Emergency Admissions per 100,000 over time by Age Group
for Argyll and Bute

Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 21: Emergency admissions by geographical area

Emergency Admissions per 100,000 over time by Residence

Source: PHS SMR01

Unscheduled Acute Bed Days

Figure 22: Unscheduled bed days by age group

Unscheduled bed days per 100,000 over time by Age Group for Argyll and Bute

Source: PHS SMR01
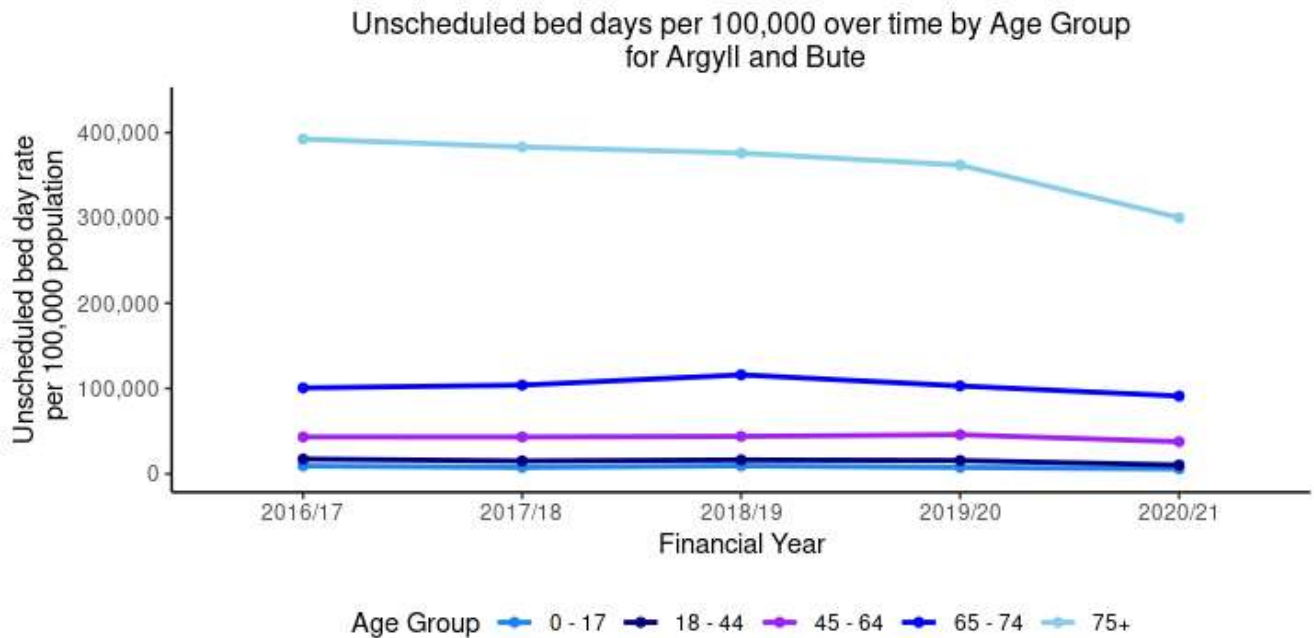
Figure 23: Unscheduled bed days by geographical area

Unscheduled bed days per 100,000 over time by Residence

Source: PHS SMR01
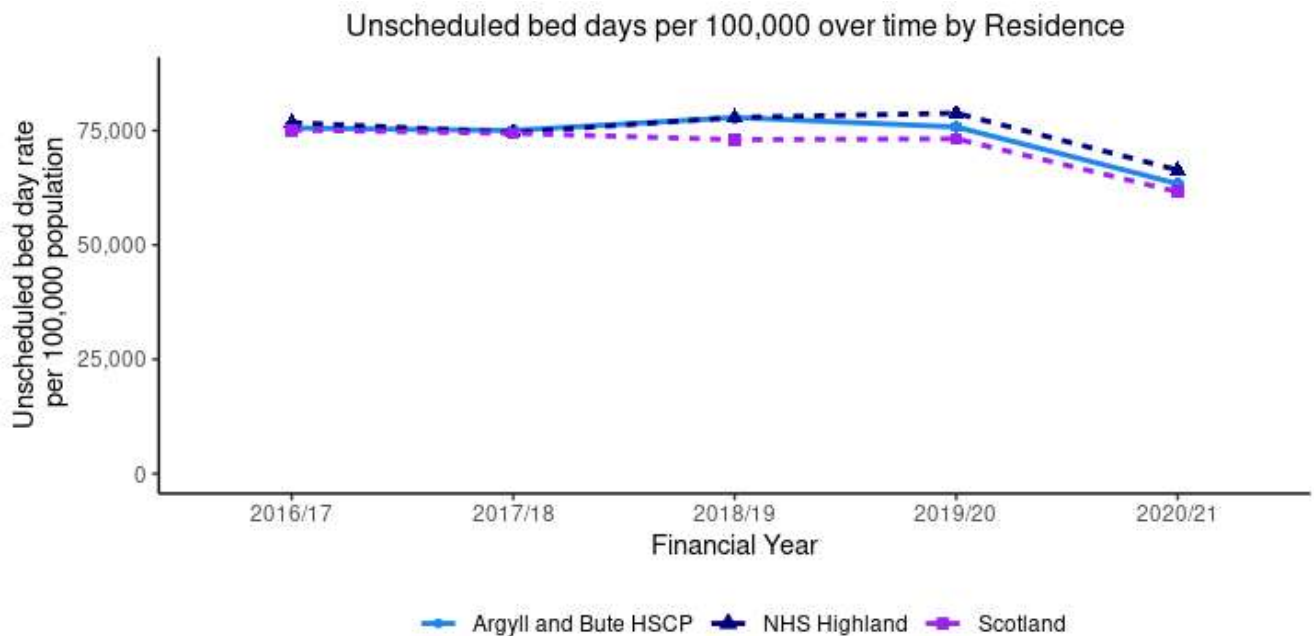
A&E Attendances

Figure 24: A&E attendances by age group

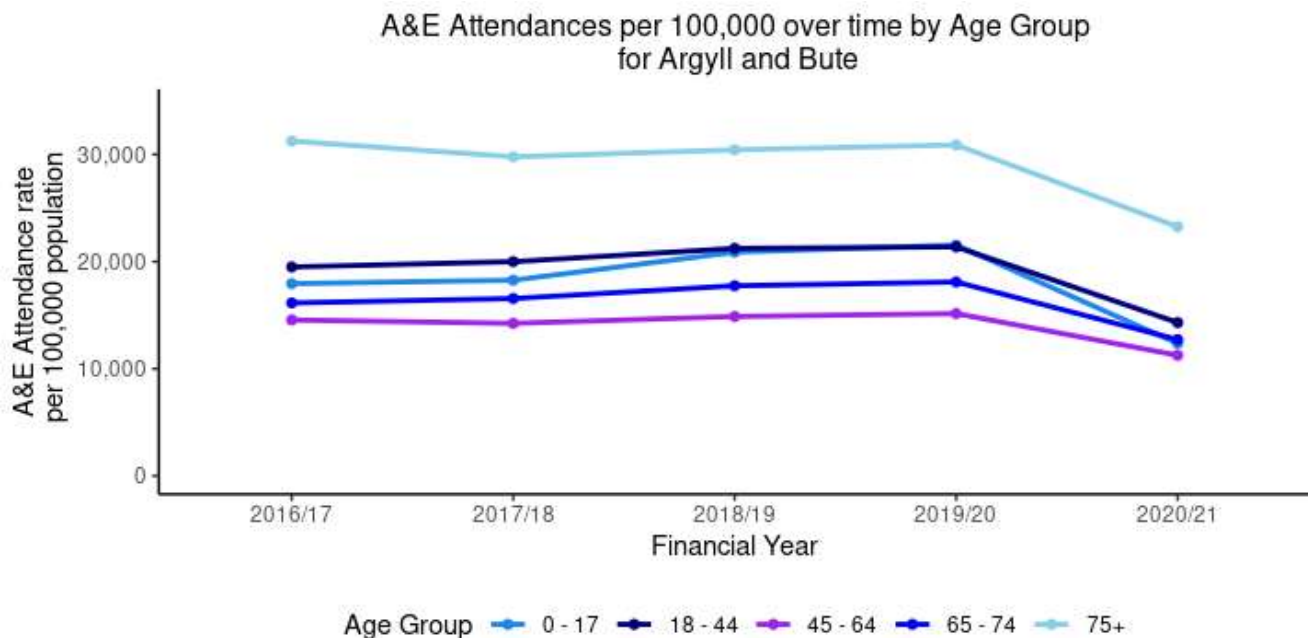A&E Attendances per 100,000 over time by Age Group
for Argyll and Bute

Source: PHS A&E Datamart

Figure 25: A&E attendances by geographical area

A&E Attendances per 100,000 over time by Residence

Source: PHS A&E Datamart
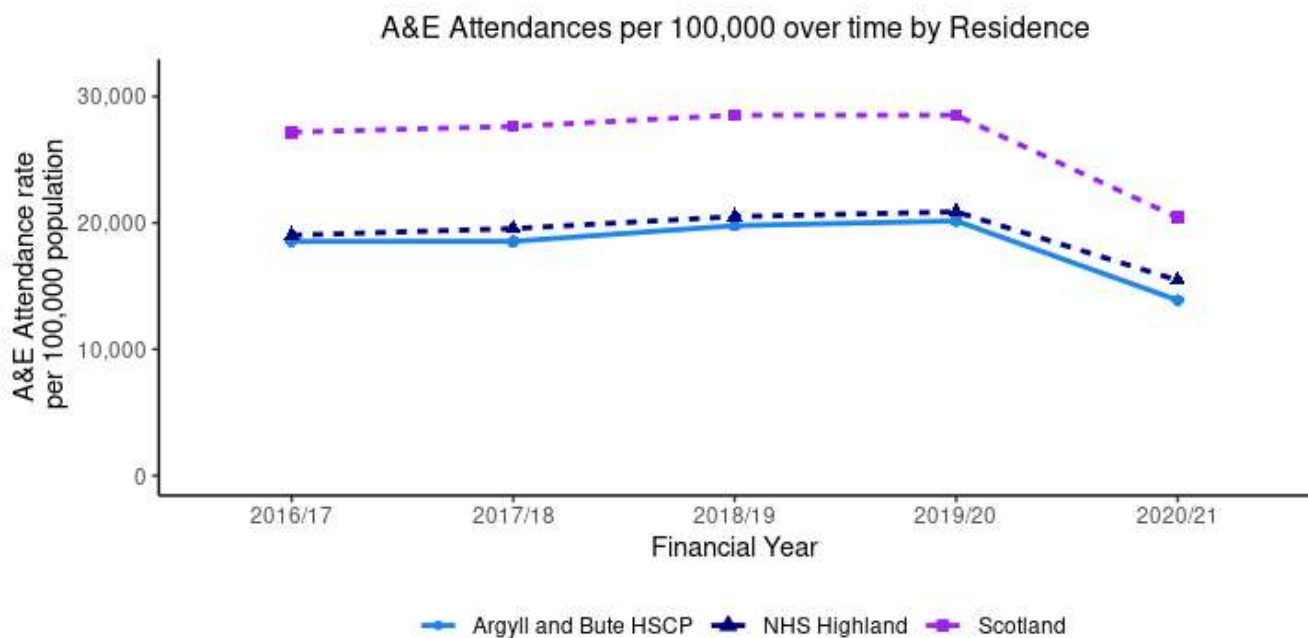
Delayed Discharge Bed Days

Figure 26: Delayed discharge bed days by age group

Delayed Discharge bed days per 100,000 over time by Age Group for Argyll and Bute
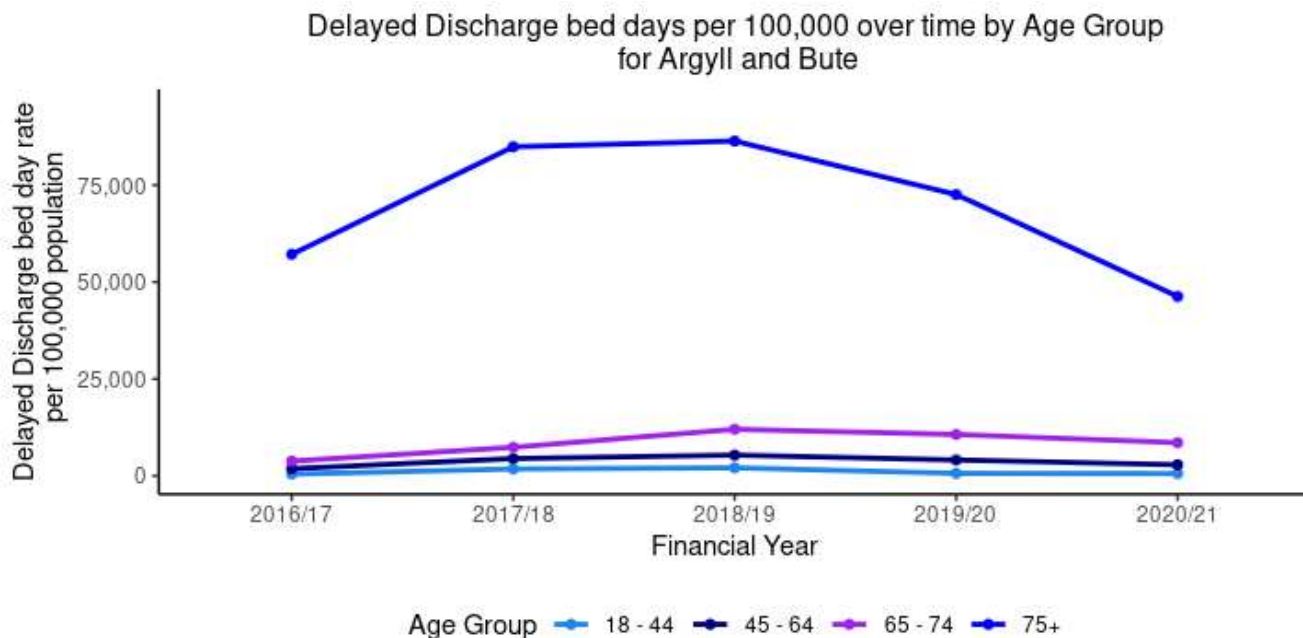
Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

Figure 27: Delayed discharge bed days by geographical area

Delayed Discharge bed days per 100,000 over time by Residence
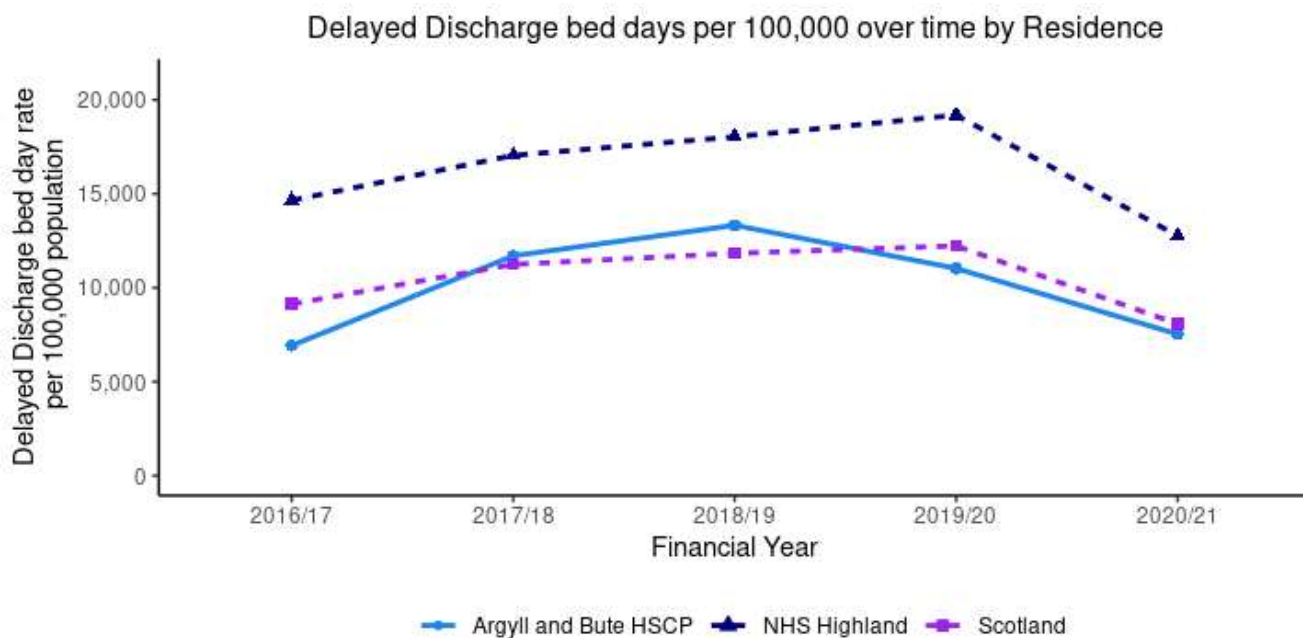
Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

Emergency Admissions from a Fall

Figure 28: Falls by age group

Emergency Admissions from Falls per 100,000 over time by Age Group
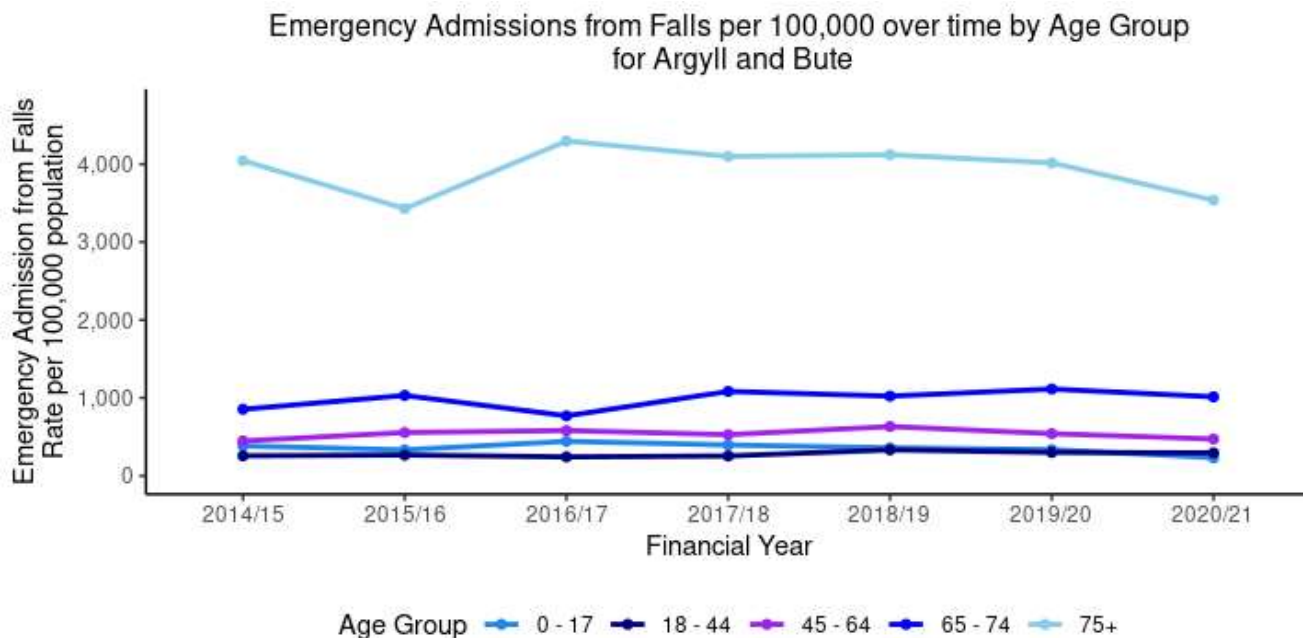for Argyll and Bute

Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 29: Falls by geographical area

Emergency Admissions from Falls per 100,000 over time by Residence
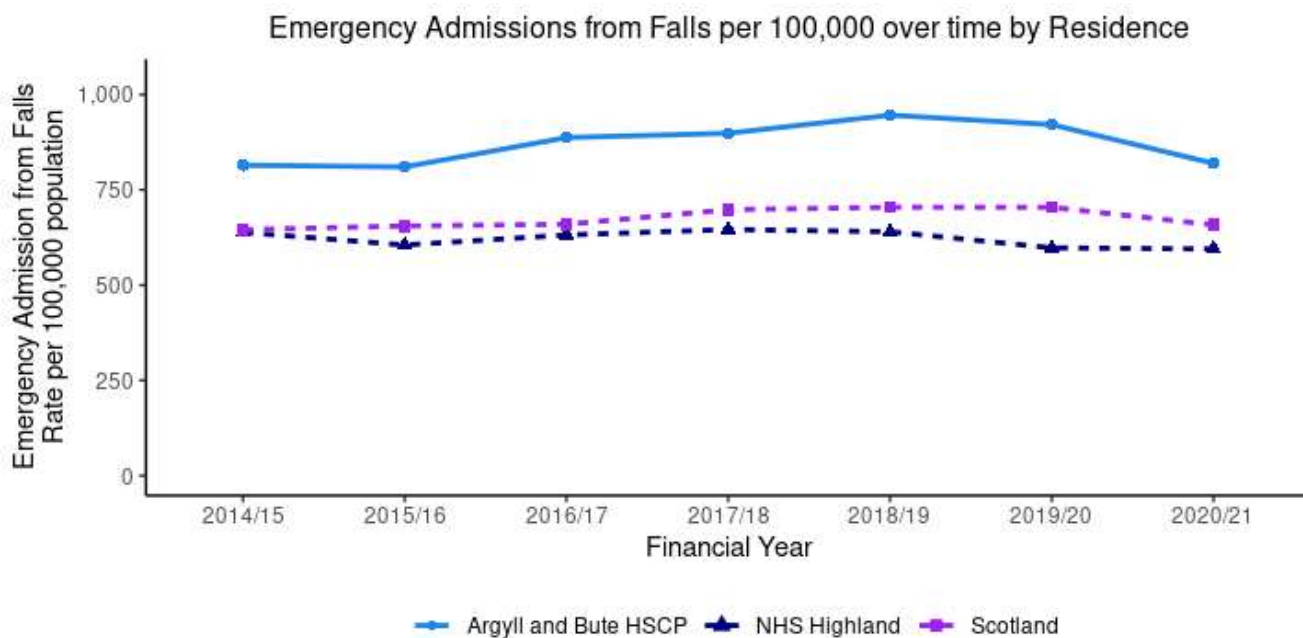
Source: PHS SMR01

Emergency Readmissions (28 days)

Figure 30: Emergency readmissions by age group

Readmission rate (28 days) per 1,000 discharges by Age Group for Argyll and Bute

Age Group — 18 - 44 — 45 - 64 — 65 - 74 — 75+
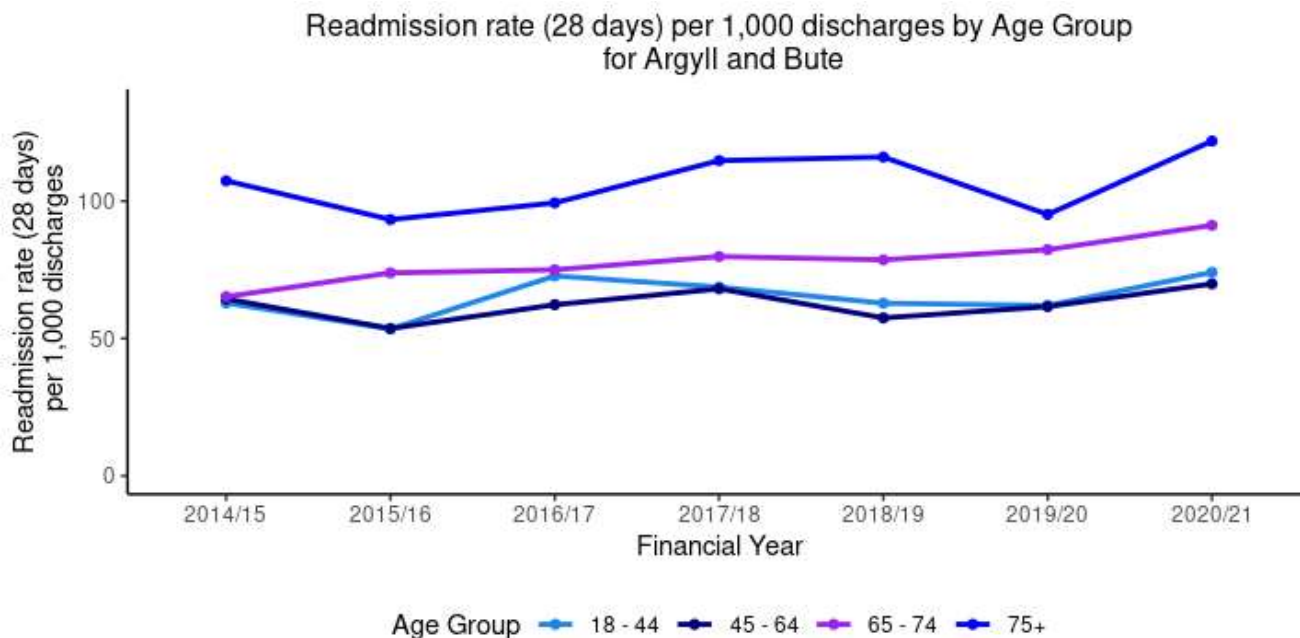
Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 31: Emergency readmissions by geographical area

Readmission rate (28 days) per 1,000 discharges over time by Residence

— Argyll and Bute HSCP — NHS Highland — Scotland
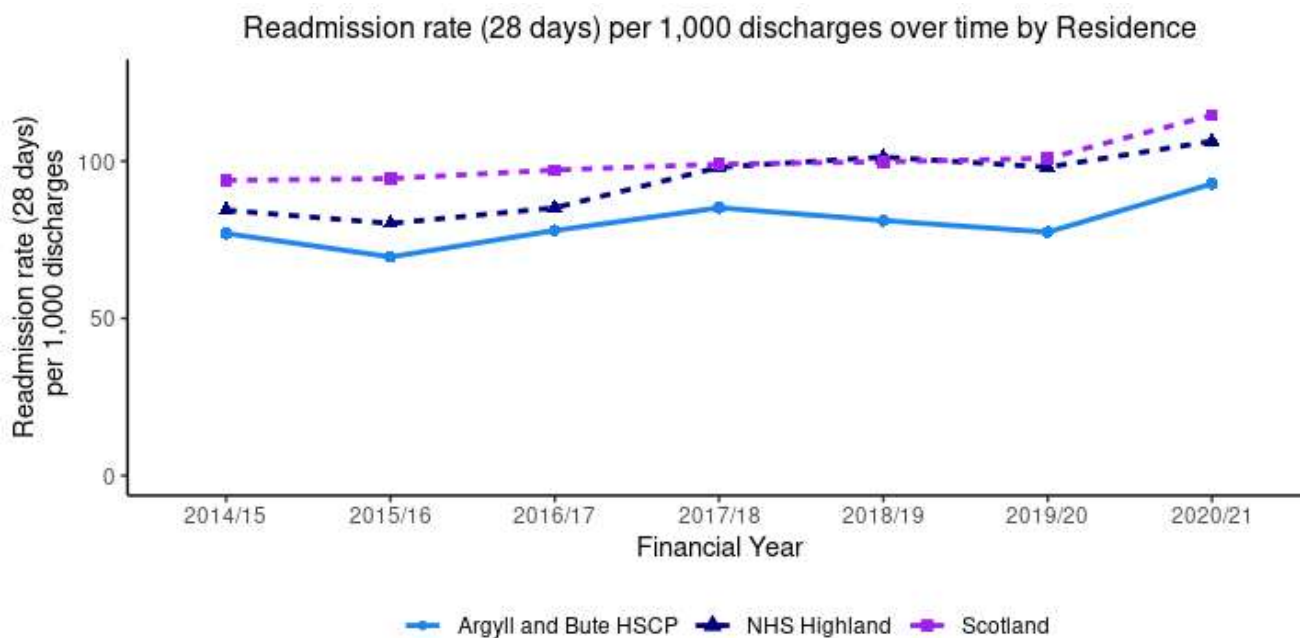
Source: PHS SMR01

Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

Information on which conditions are counted as PPAs is available in Appendix 3 of the summary document.
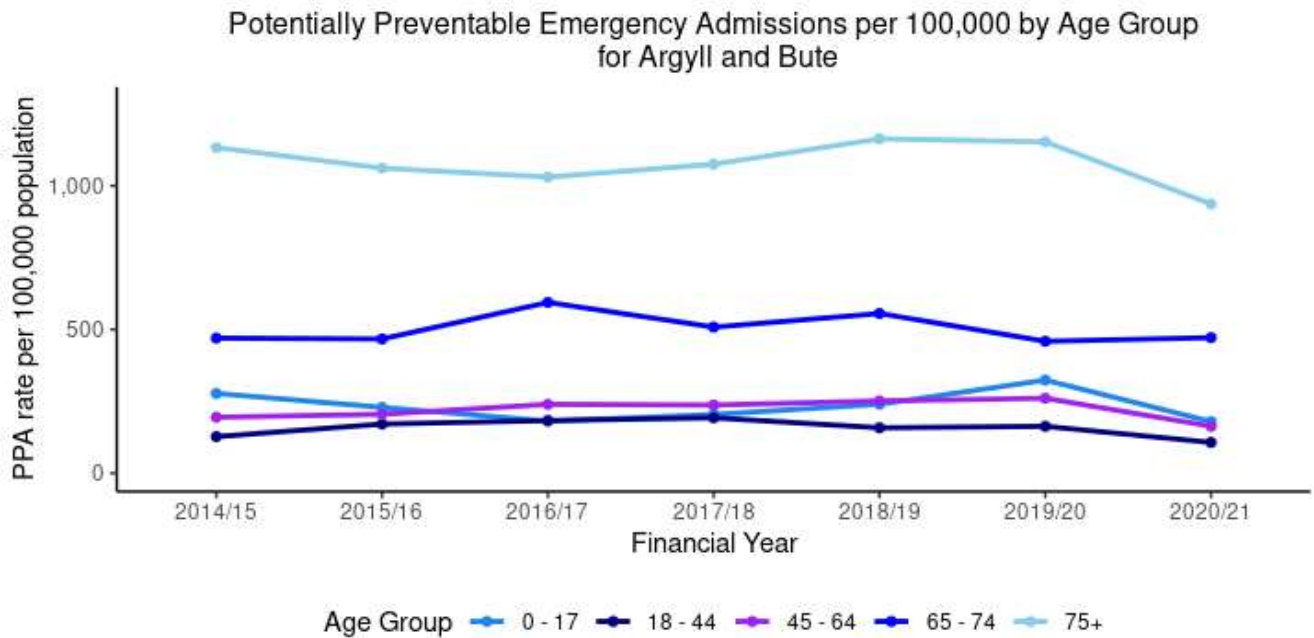
Figure 32: PPAs by age group

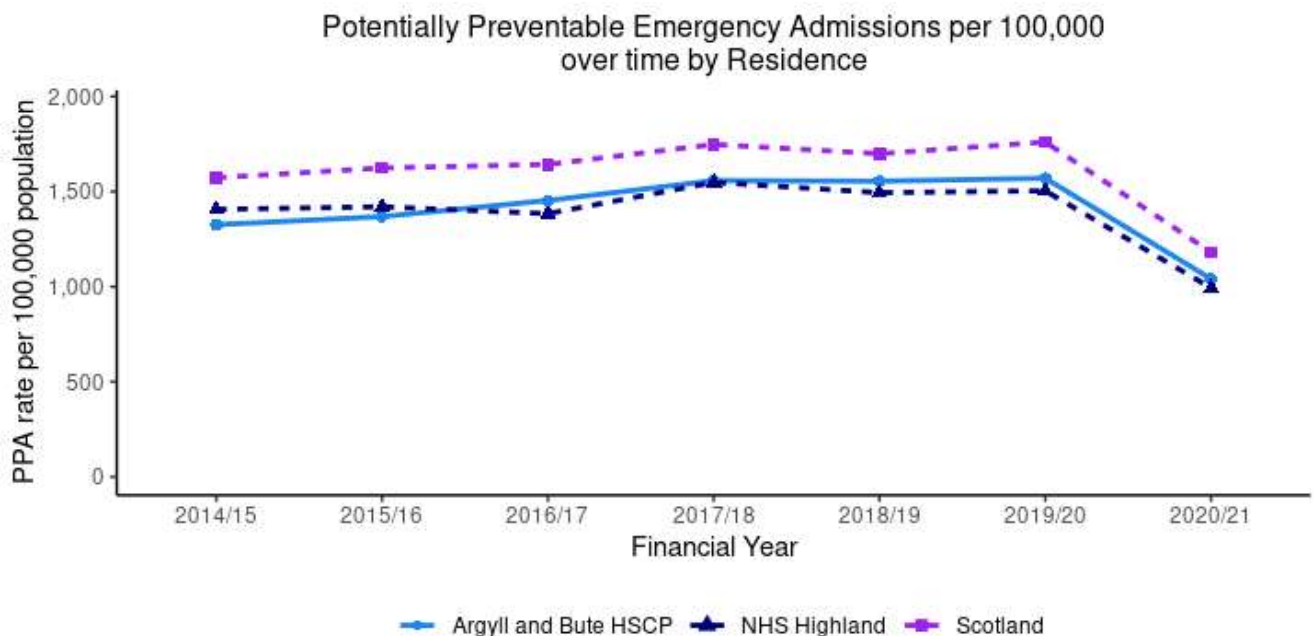Potentially Preventable Emergency Admissions per 100,000 by Age Group for Argyll and Bute

Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 33: PPAs by geographical area

Potentially Preventable Emergency Admissions per 100,000 over time by Residence

Source: PHS SMR01

Percentage Last 6 months in a Community Setting

Figure 34: Last 6 months in a community setting by geographical area

% Last 6 months in a Community Setting over time by Residence

Legend: Argyll and Bute HSCP, NHS Highland, Scotland
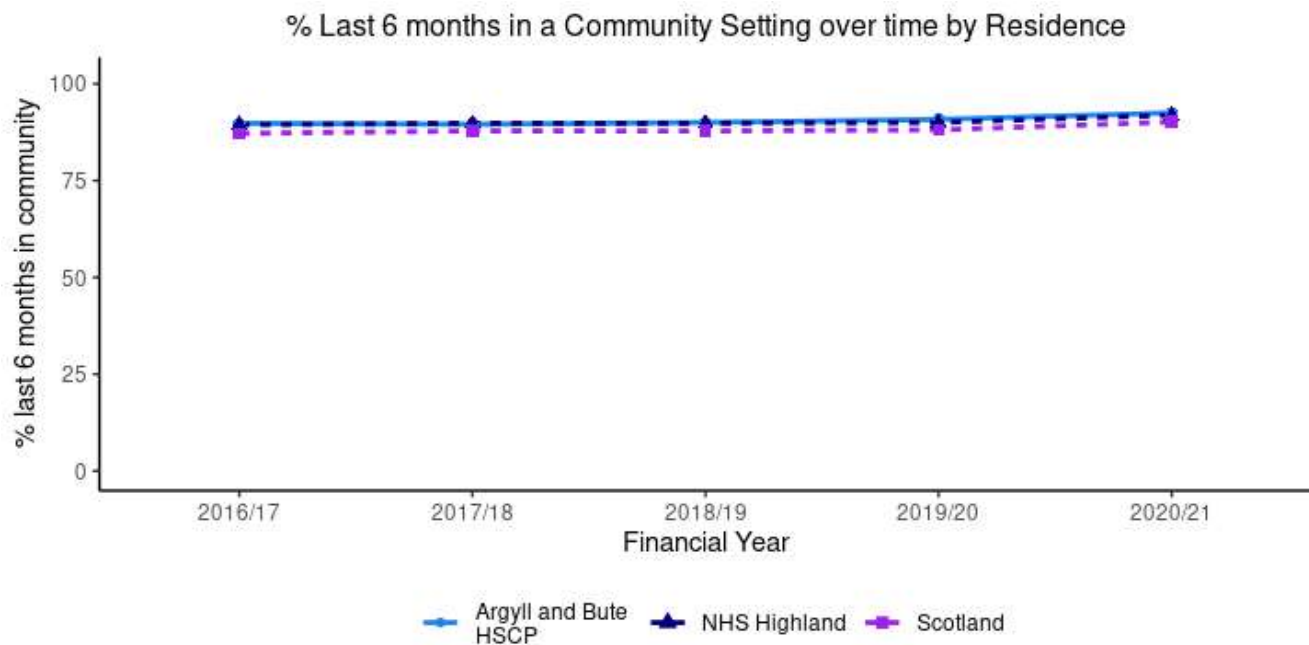
Source: NRS Death Records, PHS SMR01, SMR01E, SMR04

Footnotes

1. The data used in General Health and Behavioural Factors sections (except for long-term conditions) of this HSCP profile are taken from ScotPHO. There may be more recent data available for the indicators elsewhere.

2. 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/

3. Physical long-term conditions 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, day case 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.

4. 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/