

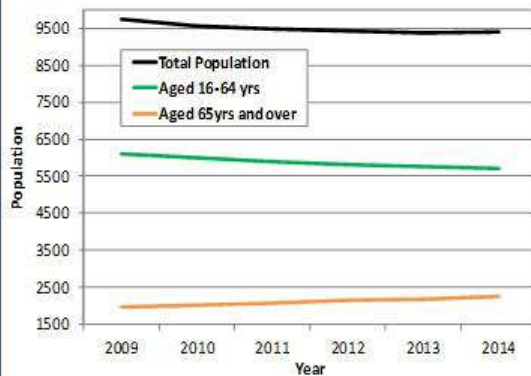
Locality Profile Information – Mid-Argyll



How many people live here?

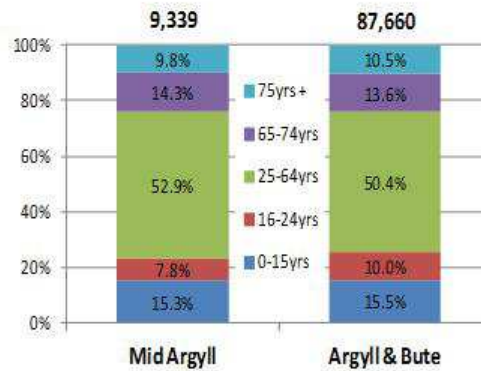


Mid Argyll Population Over Time



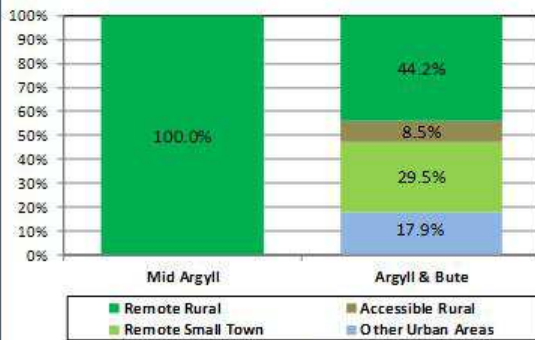
Summary: The total population of Mid Argyll has decreased whilst the number aged 65+ has increased.
Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS) Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE). Best fit of 2001 and 2011 datazones to locality area.

Population by Age



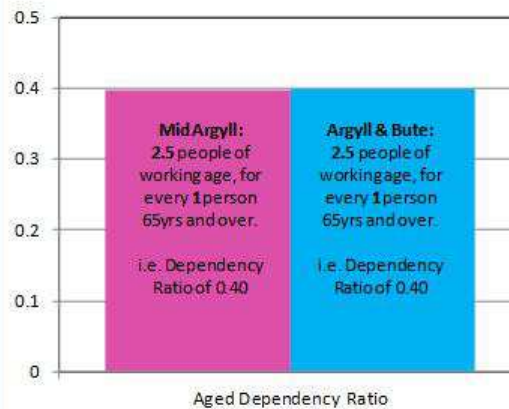
Summary: Mid Argyll's proportion of 65s and over, and under 16s, is generally in line with Argyll and Bute as a whole.
Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS) Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE), Mid Year 2014. Best fit to 2011 datazones.

Population by Urban/Rural Classification



Summary: The whole of Mid Argyll is classified as 'Remote Rural'. ('Accessible Rural' & 'Other Urban Areas' classifications only exist within Helensburgh & Lomond.)
Source: NRS Small Area Population Estimates, 2014. Scottish Government 6-fold Urban-Rural Classification 2012. Best fit to 2011 datazones.

Dependency Ratio



Summary: Mid Argyll Aged Dependency Ratio is in line with that of Argyll & Bute's Dependency Ratio.
Note: The dependency ratio ignores the fact that not all of those 65+ are necessarily dependent (an increasing proportion of whom are working) and that many of those of 'working age' are not actually working.
Source: Calculated from National Records of Scotland Small Area Population Estimates, Mid Year 2014. Best fit to 2011 datazones.

No access to a private car:



- 'Remote Rural' areas, 13%
- 'Remote Small Towns', 31%
- 'Accessible Rural', 14%
- 'Other Urban Areas', 30%

Source: Estimates based upon a sample of 100 people, Scottish Household Survey, 2014.

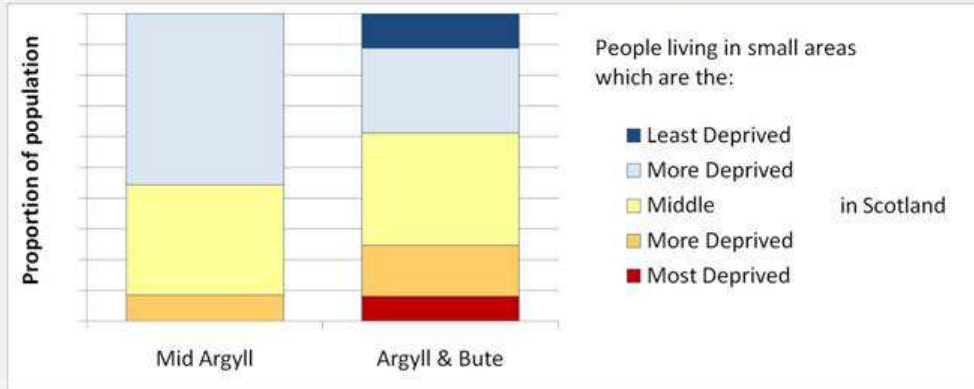
Locality Profile Information – Mid-Argyll



What circumstances do people live in?



Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

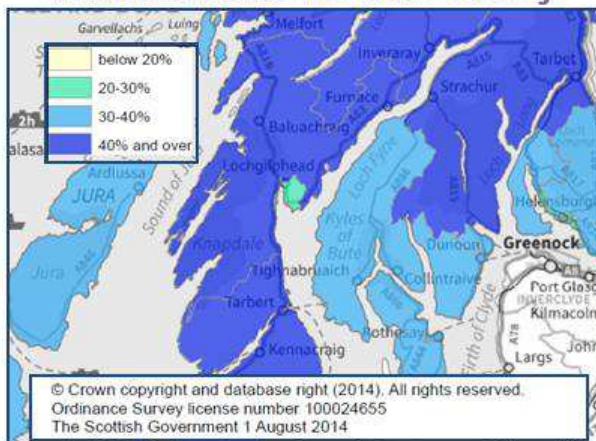


Summary: There are no people in Mid-Argyll living in an area within the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland. There are no small areas within Mid-Argyll within the least deprived in Scotland.

Be aware that: Where populations in small areas are from mixed socio-economic backgrounds, which is more common in rural areas, deprivation may be hidden in this measure.

Source: 2013 Mid-year population estimates, National Records of Scotland. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012, Scottish Government. Data best-fit of 2001 datazones to locality areas.

% households in Fuel Poverty



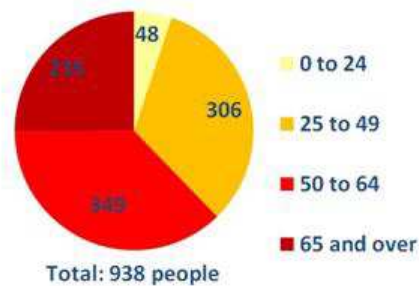
Summary: In Greater Lochgilphead (including Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig and Castleton), 20-30% of households are estimated to be in fuel poverty. In other parts, 40% or more are estimated to be in fuel poverty.

Be aware that: Data based on 2001 intermediate geography and are estimated from a model. Different estimates of fuel poverty exist from different sources. All indicate relatively high levels of fuel poverty in rural areas of Argyll and Bute.

Source: Local Indicators of Fuel Poverty, 2014, Scottish Government.

Unpaid care

Number of people reporting providing unpaid care by age (census 2011)




Summary: 938 out of 9380 people living in households reported providing unpaid care. An Argyll and Bute survey found that 60% of carers received some support in their role but that 40% did not.


Be aware that: There are likely to be more unpaid carers than reported; people providing care for family/friends do not always consider themselves to be carers.

Source: National Records of Scotland, Census 2011 Best fit of 2001 datazones to locality area. Argyll and Bute Citizens' panel 2014 Health and Wellbeing Survey.

Locality Profile Information – Mid-Argyll

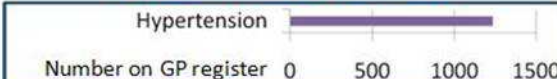


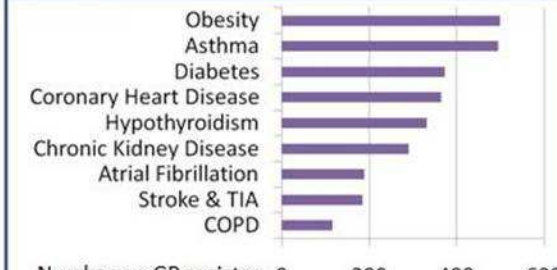
Health Conditions and Life Expectancy

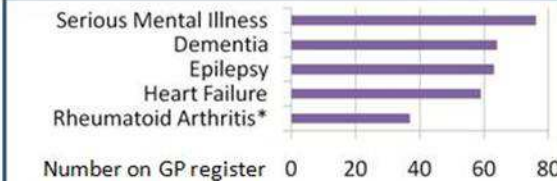


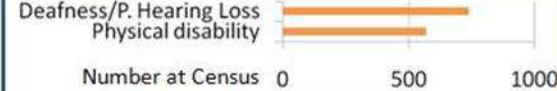
Number of People with Different Conditions


Hypertension















Summary: Conditions which occur often, and with which a person can live for a long time, are common. Many common conditions have similar lifestyle risk factors. Conditions have different care needs.

Be aware that: GP data only include people registered at the GP practices with the condition and may underestimate numbers with conditions. *Data suppressed from one GP practice due to small numbers. People may be on more than one register. Data from census are self-reported.


Source: GP: NHS National Services Scotland QOF data 2013/14, Census 2011: National Records of Scotland. Best-fit to 2001 datazones. Annual Cancer registrations (average 2012-2014): NHS National Services Scotland.

Life Expectancy

Male Life Expectancy



Female Life Expectancy




Summary: Life expectancy is lower for males than females. Female life expectancy 'Mid Argyll' is higher than for Argyll and Bute as a whole.

Be aware that: Data based on 2001 Intermediate Geographies. Tarbert and Inveraray are excluded in this figure. G. Lochgilphead is 'Greater Lochgilphead' and includes Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig and Castleton.

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile. Data from 2009-2013.

Multimorbidity - More Than One Condition

- Multimorbidity means having more than one long-term condition.
- Levels of multimorbidity have been estimated for Scotland as a whole (Barnett et. al. 2012).




- Multimorbidity is more common with increasing age but the total number of people with multimorbidity and aged under 65 is higher than the total number aged 65+
- Multimorbidity starts 10-15 years earlier in most deprived compared to least deprived areas


Source: Barnett et al. 2012. Lancet Vol. 380 No. 9836 pg 37-43.

Mid-Argyll Locality

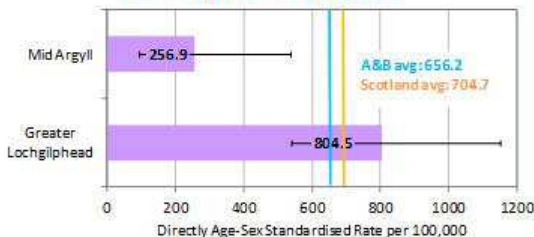
Locality Profile Information – Mid-Argyll



Health and Social Care Risk Behaviours



Alcohol Related Hospital Stays



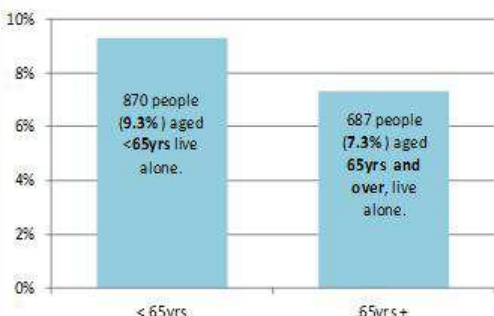
Summary: Rate of Alcohol-related hospital stays is far higher for Greater Lochgilphead than Mid Argyll, surpassing the Argyll & Bute & Scottish averages. A high volume of Alcohol-related stays could be prevented.

Definition: 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. Data only available for 2001 Intermediate Geographies. Greater Lochgilphead includes Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig & Castleton. Tarbert and Inveraray are not included in the above data. Based on 2001 Intermediate Geographies.

Source: Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO), 2013/14 financial year. CI 95%.

Isolation

Single Households in Mid Argyll




Summary: People living alone may be at risk of social isolation.

Source: Scotland Census 2011. % of people living in households


Physical Activity

A source for data on physical activity for Mid Argyll residents was not available. The following relates to Scotland as a whole.





Results from the Scottish Health Survey estimate that people age 16+ spend an average of 5.75hrs sedentary per day.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2013.




30 mins walk x 5 days per week, can reduce the risk of ...

 Stroke
30%

 Breast Cancer
20%

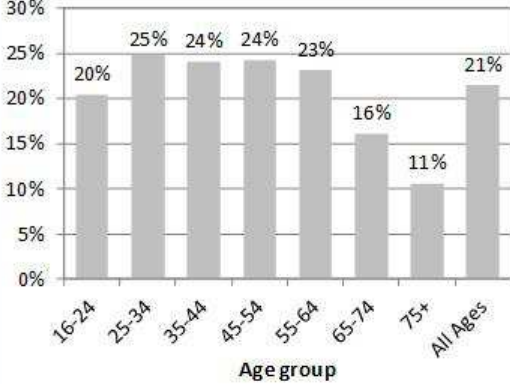
+

 Live for
<9yrs longer

Source: Scottish Government (2014), *Let's Get Scotland Walking, The National Walking Strategy*, p.15.

Smoking

A source for data on smoking for Mid Argyll residents was not available. The following relates to Scotland as a whole.




Summary: Smoking prevalence could be further reduced.

Note: Excludes those who reported smoking only cigars or pipes.


Source: Scottish Health Survey 2013.

Mid-Argyll Locality

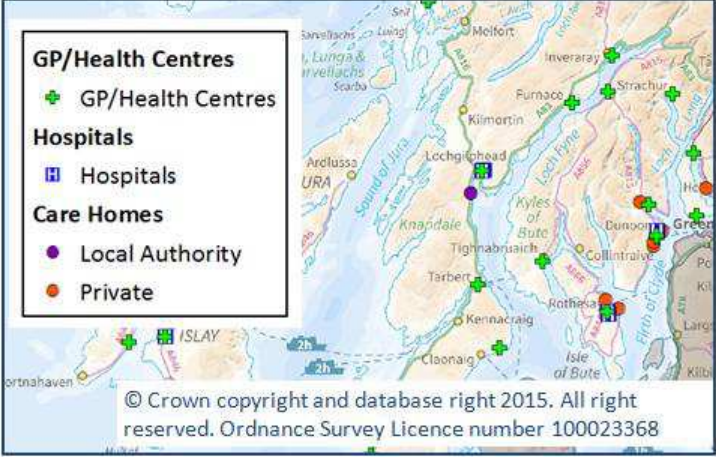
Locality Profile Information – Mid-Argyll



Health and Social Care Partnership Services



Local services (not every service type is included)



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Adult Care Homes:
Ardfenaig

Adult Day Service/Care :
Lochgilhead Resource Centre
Mid Argyll Day Care

Home Care Providers:
Argyll Homecare
Carr Gomm
MAKI Homecare

Third Sector: A range of community support services

GPs: Lochgilhead Medical Centre
Tarbert Medical Centre

Hospital: Mid Argyll Community Hospital and Integrated Care Centre

Mid-Argyll Service Activity as Percentage of Argyll & Bute Total, FY14/15

Service Activity


Mid Argyll Population (All ages)	10.7%
Mid Argyll Population (0-15yrs)	10.6%
Mid Argyll Population (75+yrs)	10.0%
Self Directed Support Assessments	12.6%
Telecare Service Users	11.5%
SW Adult Care Referrals	10.1%
SW Children & Families Referrals	9.6%
SW Adult Protection Referrals	9.6%
HomeCare Projected Paid Hours	9.0%
Care Home Residents	9.0%
SW Emergency Services Referrals	8.9%
HomeCare Service Users	7.6%

Note: Population figures shown as percentage of the equivalent population of Argyll & Bute. All other data on this page relates to financial year 2014/15, except 'Self Directed Support Assessments' which are cumulated data from 01/04/14, and 'Child Protection Investigations' and Criminal Justice data which are annual means over the last 5 years.


Source: Social Work Dept., Argyll & Bute Council (CareFirst, CMS & Telecare Access Database).

Mid-Argyll Locality

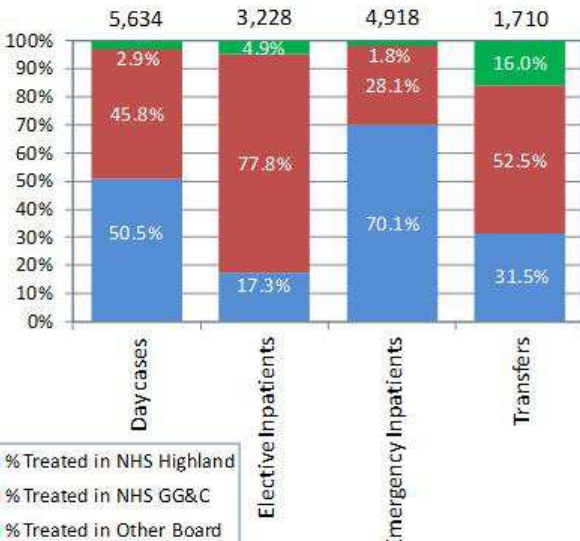
Locality Profile Information – Mid-Argyll



Hospital Activity



Patient episodes by Health Board of treatment (Mid Argyll Residents)



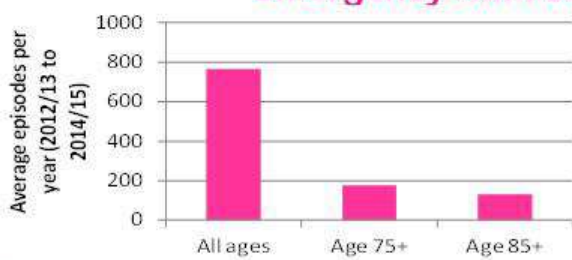
Category	% Treated in NHS Highland	% Treated in NHS GG&C	% Treated in Other Board
Day cases	50.5%	45.8%	2.9%
Elective Inpatients	17.3%	77.8%	4.9%
Emergency Inpatients	70.1%	28.1%	1.8%
Transfers	31.5%	52.5%	16.0%

Summary: A large proportion of Elective (planned) inpatient episodes, for residents of Mid Argyll, are treated in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde. However, 70% of Emergency Inpatients (admissions) are treated locally (within NHS Highland).

Note that: A person may have more than one episode of care. Episodes may vary in length.

Source: SMR01 data extract as at 12/08/2015. Data is based on 3 years by date of discharge. Age is age at admission. Locality data based on datazone best-fit.

Emergency Admissions by age



Age Group	Average episodes per year (2012/13 to 2014/15)
All ages	~750
Age 75+	~180
Age 85+	~120

Summary: 23% of emergency admissions are from people aged 75+. 12% are from those ages 85+.

Note: A person may have more than one episode of care. Episodes may vary in length.

Source: SMR01 data extract as at 12/08/2015. Data is based on 3 years by date of discharge. Age is age at admission. Locality data based on datazone best-fit.

When is the next available local outpatient appointment?

MID ARGYLL HOSPITAL		
Specialty	10-Sep	Frequency
Dermatology	7	Monthly
Ear, Nose & Throat (ENT)	10	6 weekly
General Medicine (Consultant A)	6	2 per month
General Medicine (Consultant B)	7	Monthly
General Medicine Locum	2	2 per month
General Surgery	3	2 per month
Gynaecology	12	Monthly
Obstetrics	9	Monthly
Ophthalmology	9	2 per Month
Ophthalmology - Cataract	9	2 per Month
Orthopaedic Surgery	10	Monthly
Paediatrics (Consultant C)	6	Monthly
Paediatrics (Consultant D)	3	Monthly

KEY:

12 week waiting time alert

9 - 11 weeks waiting time alert

Summary: Consultant-led outpatient clinics, Mid Argyll Hospital. Consultant-led outpatient clients in different specialties are also available in other hospitals, including in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde. If the local wait is more than 12 weeks patients may be offered earlier available appointments in another area.

Source: Patient Management System (PMS), 10/09/15. Estimated number of weeks until next available appointment.

Mid-Argyll Locality