REPORT TO THE NHSSCOTLAND RESOURCE ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL REPORT A

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ARBUTHNOTT FORMULA SINCE 'FAIR SHARES FOR ALL'

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The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the NHSScotland Resource Allocation Committee or Scottish Executive Ministers.

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

This paper outlines how the Arbuthnott Formula (the calculation used to allocate central funds for Hospital and Community Health Services (HCHS) and Prescribing) has been implemented since the National Review of Resource Allocation for the NHS in Scotland (NRRA) reported its final findings in 2000. The aim is to show broad trends in the components which have been driving the changes in the Formula, rather than to explain the particular circumstances of each Board's allocation.

Typically, each year target shares for Boards have changed by around 1% relative to the previous year. Changes within the Population and Morbidity and Life Circumstances components have accounted for the largest increases and decreases in overall shares among Boards under Arbuthnott.

Most Boards appear to be converging to parity and are within 2% of target. However the three exceptions are the Boards with the largest decrease in shares over the period, for which convergence would appear to take longer than the other Boards.

1. Introduction

This paper provides background information on how the Formula used to allocate central funds for Hospital and Community Health Services (HCHS) and Prescribing - commonly known as the Arbuthnott Formula - has been implemented since the National Review of Resource Allocation for the NHS in Scotland (NRRA) reported its final findings in 2000. It also presents trends in the allocation shares predicted by the Formula and compares these to actual shares. The aim is to show broad trends in the components which have been driving the changes in the Formula rather than to explain the particular circumstances of each Board's allocation.

This paper concentrates purely on analysis of the relative shares that each Board receives and not the actual sum of money, since this is the purpose of the Formula. The Minister for Health and Community Care is ultimately responsible for the total budget to which the relative shares based on the Formula are applied.

2. Origins of the Current Formula

In 1997 the NRRA began work on its remit to advise on methods of allocating NHS resources among the Health Boards of Scotland. Due to the constraints of time and resources, the Review was restricted to covering Hospital and Community Health Services (HCHS), GP Prescribing and General Medical Services (GMS).

Once the review started target allocation shares were frozen under the existing SHARE (Scottish Health Authorities Revenue Equalisation) formula - that is, from 1997-8 allocations - including the population component.

A consultation document, *Fair Shares for All*, was published in July 1999 (along with a technical report and short guide). This was based on activity data for 1996-97 and mid year population estimates for 1997. During and after the three month consultation period, further work was carried out on the proposed formula. Running into the summer of 2000, this new work used the now available 1997-98 activity data and 1998 mid year population estimates.

A final report, detailing work carried out after consultation, was published in early September 2000 (along with a short report, but no further technical report).

Ministerial approval for implementation of the Formula came in September 2000, too late for implementation for 2000-01 allocations as originally intended. However additional money was allocated to Boards during 2000-01, based on the new Formula (£12m, consisting of £6m across all Boards and £6m to Arbuthnott gainers).

The first full year of implementation of the Formula was 2001-02. Due to the timing of the final approval, no further updates of the Formula were possible so target shares remained unchanged from 2000-01. With the recent announcement of the 2006-07 allocations this means that, from 2001-02, there have been six years of implementation of the Formula.

Since its inception, the Formula has been applied only to HCHS and GP Prescribing components of the central health budgets and has commonly been referred to as the Arbuthnott Formula after Professor Sir John Arbuthnott who chaired the NRRA.

3. Implementation

Fair Shares for All made recommendations for the implementation of the Formula (listed in section 16.3 of the report) despite this being technically outwith the remit of the committee. There was a general feeling that the transition from the allocations under the existing SHARE formula to those under the new formula should be smooth, so a phased approach was suggested, based on the principle of differential growth. This meant that all Boards would receive a minimum uplift in their allocations each year to cover specific cost pressures. What remained within the overall budget would then be allocated to Boards based on the Formula. This came from continuing year-on-year growth in the overall health budget, as heralded in the 1999 Partnership Agreement, with redistribution of shares being achieved by differential growth rather than by any real reductions in Boards' allocations.

Thus there is a distinction between target shares, as calculated by the Formula, and the actual shares allocated. The situation where a Boards actual share is equal to their target share is called parity. There was a proposal that the phasing towards parity across all Boards should not take as long as under the SHARE formula which at the start of the review, and after 20 years, had still not reached parity.

The principle of differential growth has been adopted by the Health Department in every year that the Formula has been updated. Annual updates for the HCHS and Prescribing components of the Formula have, from allocation year 2002-03, been carried out by ISD (Information Services Division). Work to calculate actual shares based on the principle of differential growth has been carried out by SEHD (Scottish Executive Health Department) Finance.

In 2001, the opportunity was taken to speed up the timing of the data used to update the Formula so that it was mostly based on the previous calendar year's activity, e.g. 2000 data for 2002-03 allocations (compared to 1997-98 for 2001-02).

Prior to allocation year 2003-04 the Arbuthnott target shares for HCHS and Prescribing were applied separately to their respective budgets and the overall budgets recombined to get final target shares on which to base parity calculations. To do this, some adjustments were made to the Prescribing shares prior to being recombined. These included converting Formula shares based on gross ingredient cost (GIC) to a budget based on net ingredient cost (NIC), and adjustment for income from prescription charges using previous years' data.

From 2003-04, Formula target shares for HCHS and Prescribing were combined, weighted by relative expenditure, to create a single target share. This was used for parity calculations on the combined budget for HCHS and Prescribing, known as the general allocation.

Not every input parameter and data source to the Formula is updated each year. Those inputs which are updated, and the sources, are summarised in Table 1 (Annex). The excess cost due to remoteness, which applies only to HCHS, is the main component not subject to regular updating.

For 2006-07 a population-only update to the Formula was carried out as the current review of the Formula was by then underway.

Each year a letter is issued from SEHD to Boards outlining the coming year's actual allocations and the distance from parity. This is followed up with a more detailed spreadsheet showing the make-up of the various component indices that comprise the target shares calculated by the Formula.

4. Results

Each Board's target share of the national budget is the product of the Board's population share (*pop%*) and three further separate adjustments. These are represented by three indices based on needs due to age-sex profiles (*AS*), morbidity and life circumstances (*MLC*), and excess cost due to remoteness (*R*) as follows:

$$Target\ share\ \% = pop\% \times AS \times MLC \times R$$

The indices show the increase or decrease in shares, over and above the per capita share based on the crude population. More information on the structure and inputs to the current Formula is given in the accompanying report *Improving the Arbuthnott Formula*.

In the tables and charts which follow, the share for Argyll & Clyde (as it would have been under the Formula in 2006-07) has been retained for historical consistency and analysis of trends.

4.1 Trends in Target Shares

Given the inequality in the population size of Boards, it is not practicable to show trends in target shares in a single chart. The values, however, are shown in Table 2 in the Annex. To allow a more visual comparison, each Board's target share has been expressed as a percentage relative to their share in 2000-01, the last under the SHARE formula (Figure 1). This shows which Boards' shares initially increased and decreased with the introduction of Arbuthnott coupled with trends in shares since implementation.

Figure 1: Trends in Arbuthnott target shares relative to 2000-01 under SHARE [1]
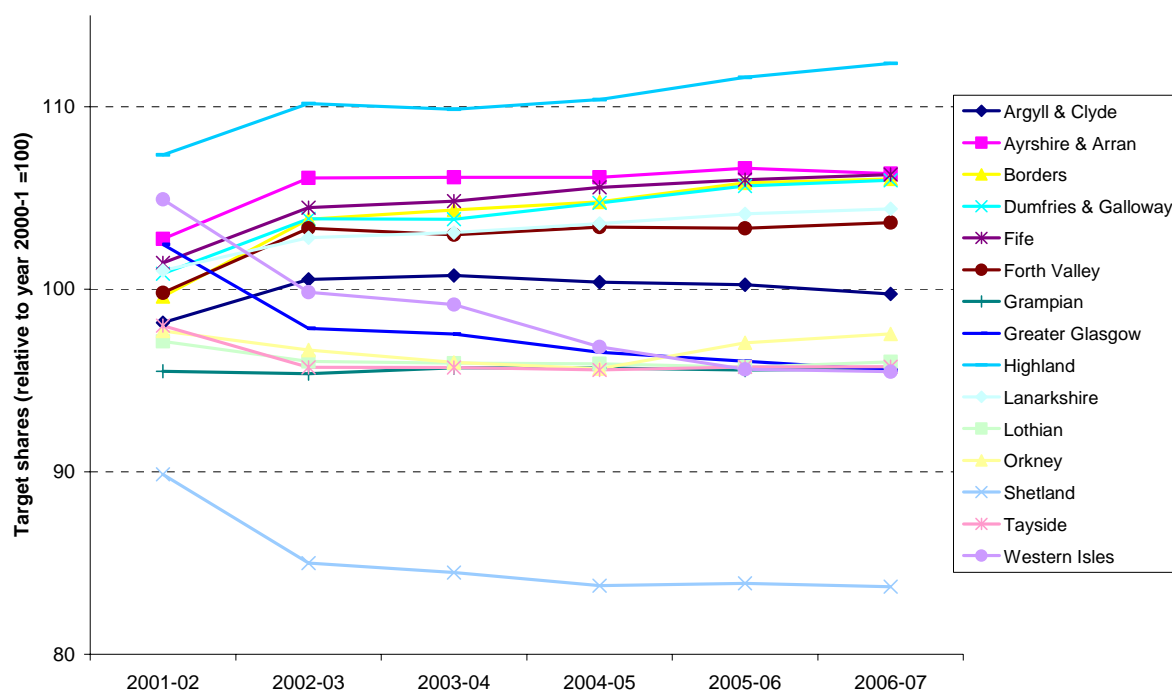
Figure 1 shows trends in target shares and, due to the principle of differential growth, all Boards have seen increases in real money terms, year-on-year, over this period even when target shares have decreased.

The relatively large changes from 2001-02 and 2002-03 are partly due to acceleration of the timetable for Formula updates which means that there was more than a single year change in data sources feeding into the Formula. For example, for 2001-2, population estimates for 1998 were used whereas for 2002-3, population estimates for 2000 were by then available.

Figure 1 shows that Greater Glasgow and Western Isles, whose shares initially increased with the introduction of Arbuthnott, have seen their relative shares subsequently fall. Shetland's share initially decreased under Arbuthnott and their relative share has continued to fall.

On the other hand Dumfries & Galloway, Borders and Highland (who had the biggest gain under Arbuthnott) have seen their relative shares steadily increase over the years. Most other Boards' shares have been comparatively static over the period.

Figures 2(a)-(d) in the Annex detail individual trends in the four components of the Formula for the period 2001-02 to 2006-07. The data for each of these charts is listed in Tables 3 to 6 in the Annex. Variability in target shares through time appears to have been greatest in relation to underlying population. Greater Glasgow, Western Isles and Shetland have seen their population adjustment decrease substantially - up to 6% over the period in the case of Western Isles - which explains why these three Boards showed the largest decrease in overall

shares. Most other Boards' populations were within 2% of their 2001-02 value, with Borders showing the highest increase of just under 3%.

In comparison with population, the remaining components of the Formula have remained more stable over the period. This is summarised in Table 7 (below) which shows that, typically, target shares have varied by around 1% year-on-year. Age-sex costs and MLC components have been slightly more stable, year-on-year, than populations. The remoteness indices for hospital services and community services are not updated each year. However, due to slight changes in the relative expenditure of hospital and community services and the need for the overall remoteness index to be scaled to a national figure of 1.0, there are very slight variations in the year-on-year values.

Table 7: Comparison of stability of the Formula components

Formula Component	Average annual absolute change (%)[1]
Overall target shares	0.92
Population	0.47
Age-sex costs	0.39
MLC	0.28
Remoteness[2]	0.06

Notes for Table

[1] Median across all 15 Boards

[2] Not zero due to changing expenditure weights and re-scaling effects

Compared to age-sex, MLC adjustments show a wider variability across Boards at each time point though for both adjustments, most Boards have remained within 2% of their 2001-2 adjustment. The main stand-out is Borders for whom the MLC adjustment has risen by almost 4% but whose age-sex adjustment has fallen by almost 3%.

To determine which of the components have been the greatest drivers of change of Arbuthnott shares over the period, the relative changes in shares between allocation years 2001-02 and 2005-06 were plotted against the relative changes in each of the component indices. Remoteness was excluded from this analysis since the component index has been effectively static. Allocation year 2005-06 was chosen as the end point since this was the most recent year for which a full update of the Formula was carried out.

These scatter plots are shown in Figures 3(a)-(c) in the Annex. Correlation was highest for overall population change (r = 0.88) though MLC was also highly correlated (r = 0.78)[i]. Change in age-sex index was slightly negatively correlated (r = -0.15). This would suggest that changes in population and MLC adjustment were principally behind the difference in shares since 2001-2. Changes in these two components were themselves positively correlated (r = 0.58), while age-sex tended to be negatively correlated with the other two components (Figure 4(a)-(c)).

However these patterns were, in the main, dictated by four Boards: Borders (with increasing population and MLC adjustment) and Greater Glasgow, Western Isles and Shetland (with decreasing population and MLC adjustment). Among the remaining Boards the trends were

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[i] The linear correlation coefficient, r, measures the strength of the linear relationship between two variables with values ranging from -1 (perfect negative relationship) to +1 (perfect positive relationship). A value of 0 denotes that the variables are not correlated.

different and more varied with a much lower influence of population growth and higher influence of age-sex relative to changes in overall shares.

4.2 Comparison of Actual and Target Shares

The above analyses have been based on target shares - that is the shares that are predicted by the Arbuthnott Formula in each annual update. These are not the same as the actual shares allocated to Boards which are based on the principle of differential growth described in section 3. Figure 5 shows a comparison of the actual shares relative to target shares since 2001-2. This shows that most Boards have tended to converge gradually towards parity (i.e. no deviation from target) and are within 2% of target, although most are below target. The three exceptions are the Boards whose overall Arbuthnott share has decreased the most since 2001-02: Greater Glasgow, Western Isles and Shetland. These Boards have received the minimum growth rate in their real allocations each year, in line with several other Boards, meaning that there has been less scope to bring them closer to parity. The fact that Greater Glasgow is also the largest Board in terms of overall share, with close to 20% of the total budget, has exacerbated this effect.

Figure 5: Comparison of actual and target shares – distance from parity [1]
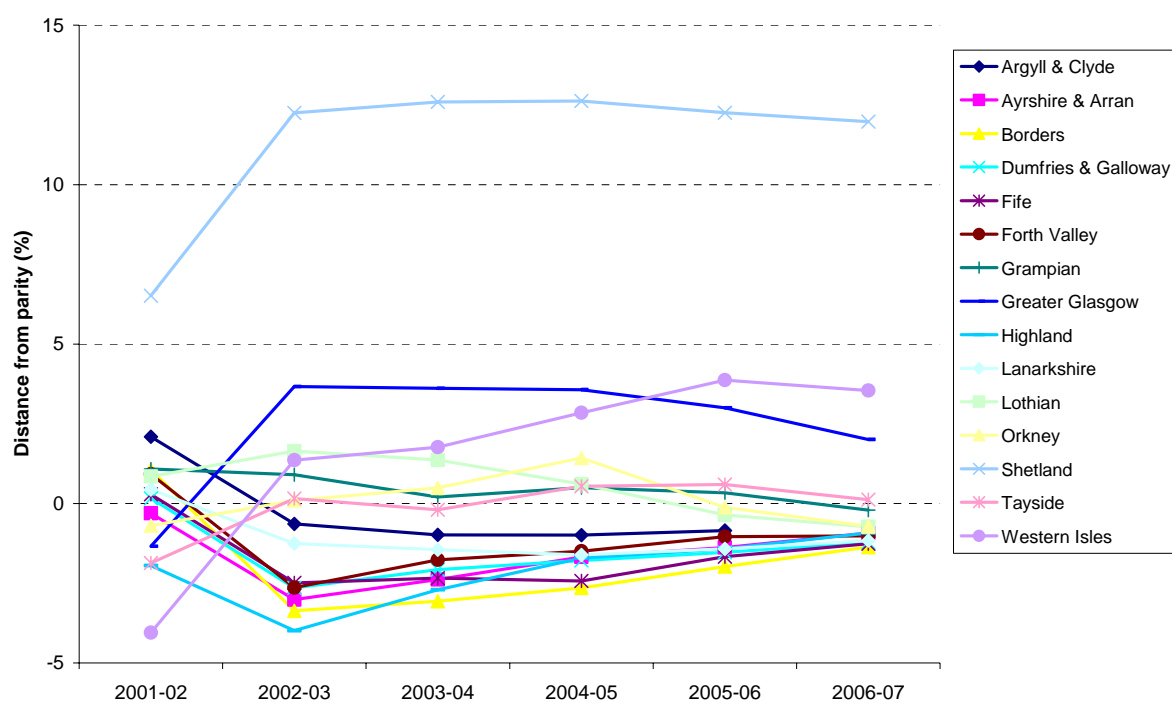
Note for Figure
[1] Actual allocations not available for Argyll & Clyde from 2006-07. From 2006-07 target and actual shares for Greater Glasgow and Highland are based on the new geographical configuration.

5. Conclusions

The first full year implementation of the Formula was 2001-02, giving to date six years of Arbuthnott Formula updates. The update for 2006-07 was for population only, due to the ongoing review of the Formula.

Actual Board shares have differed from target shares and been based on the principle of differential growth. This gives each Board minimum growth in funding, year-on-year, plus additional growth for those below parity.

Typically, each year target shares for Boards have changed by around 1% relative to the previous year. Changes within the Population and Morbidity and Life Circumstances components have accounted for the largest increases and decreases in overall shares among Boards under Arbuthnott.

Most Boards appear to be converging to parity and are within 2% of target. However the three exceptions are the Boards with the largest decrease in shares over the period, for which convergence would appear to take longer than the other Boards.

ANNEX   Additional Tables and Figures

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Legend for Charts

Argyll & Clyde	**A&C**
Ayrshire & Arran	**A&A**
Borders	**Bor**
Dumfries & Galloway	**D&G**
Fife	**Fi**
Forth Valley	**For**
Grampian	**Gra**
Greater Glasgow	**G Gla**
Highland	**Hig**
Lanarkshire	**Lan**
Lothian	**Lot**
Orkney	**Ork**
Shetland	**She**
Tayside	**Tay**
Western Isles	**W Is**

Table 1: Arbuthnott Formula input data and parameters

Formula Element		Input Data	Source	Update
Population	HCHS	Mid-year population estimates by Board	General Registrar's Office for Scotland	Annual
	Prescribing	Practice list sizes by Board	Community Health Index	Annual
Age and sex cost weights	Costs	National specialty costs per case	Scottish Health Service Cost Book, ISD	Annual
		Fixed and variable costs % split within specialties	NRRA analyses	Not updated
	Activity	National activity rates by age and sex	National data schemes, ISD	Annual
Morbidity & Life Circumstances	Populations	Arbuthnott area populations (post code sector based)	Community Health Index (deflated using mid-year estimates)	Annual
	Arbuthnott index	Standardised Mortality Ratios aged 0-64	General Registrar's Office for Scotland	Annual (5 year rolling average)
		Standardised Unemployment Ratios	NOMIS, Office for National Statistics	Annual (3 year rolling average)
		% aged 65 and over claiming income support	Dept of Work and Pensions	Annual (3 year rolling average)
		% Households with two or more deprivation indicators using 1991 census	1991 Census	Not updated
	Arbuthnott coefficients	Multipliers of Arbuthnott index by care programme and diagnostic group	NRRA analyses	Not updated
	Diagnostic group expenditure weights	Relative cost of diagnostic groups within care	Costs and activity, ISD	Annual

Formula Element		Input Data	Source	Update
		programmes		
Remoteness	HCHS – hospital services	Road miles per head	NRRA	Not updated
	HCHS – community travel-intensive services	Community nursing travel cost model	NRRA	Not updated
	HCHS – community fixed location services	GMS remoteness index	GMS formula	Not updated
	Prescribing	No remoteness adjustment	N.A.	N.A.
Care Programme weights	Relative cost of care programmes within HCHS and Prescribing	% spend (latest available)	NHS Boards	Annual

Figure 2: Change in components of Arbuthnott Formula

a) Population shares (relative to 2001-02)
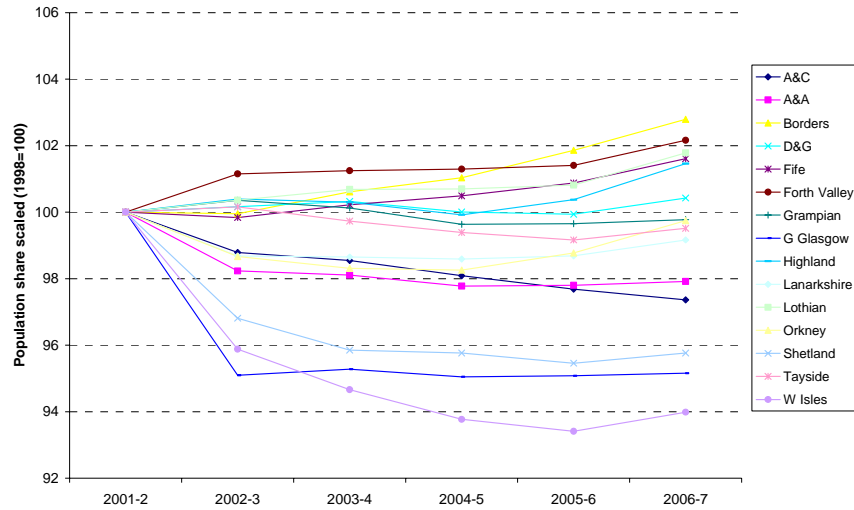
b) Age-sex index
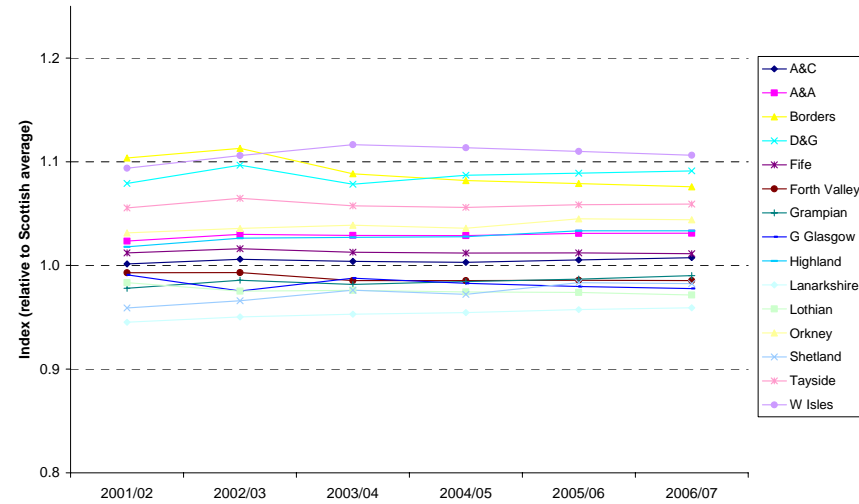
c) MLC index
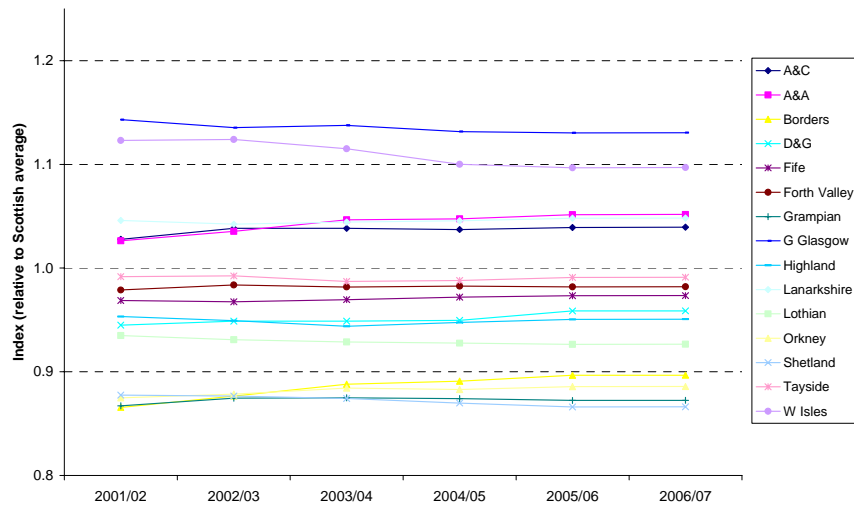
d) Remoteness index
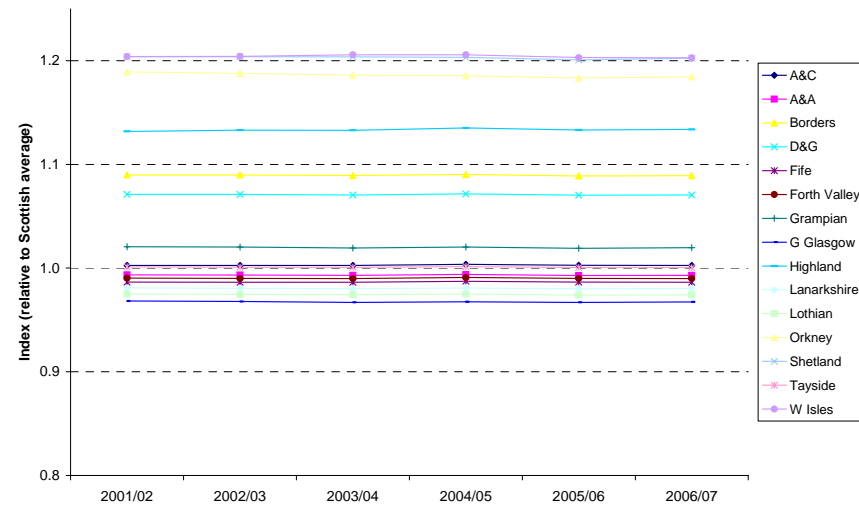
Figure 3: Relationship between change in overall target shares and the three component indices from 2001-02 to 2005-06 (r=correlation)

a)

% Change Over Period: Overall Shares Vs Population
(r=0.88)

b)

% Change Over Period: Overall Shares Vs Age / Sex
(r=-0.15)

c)

% Change Over Period: Overall Shares Vs MLC
(r=0.78)
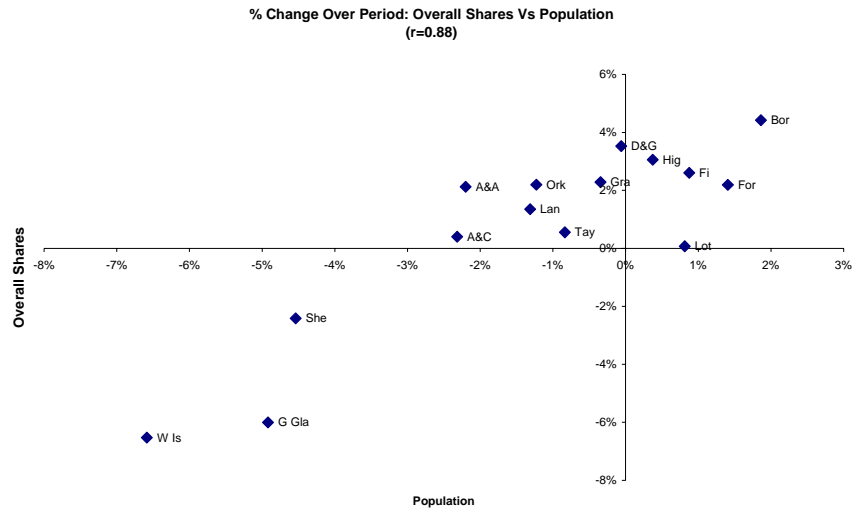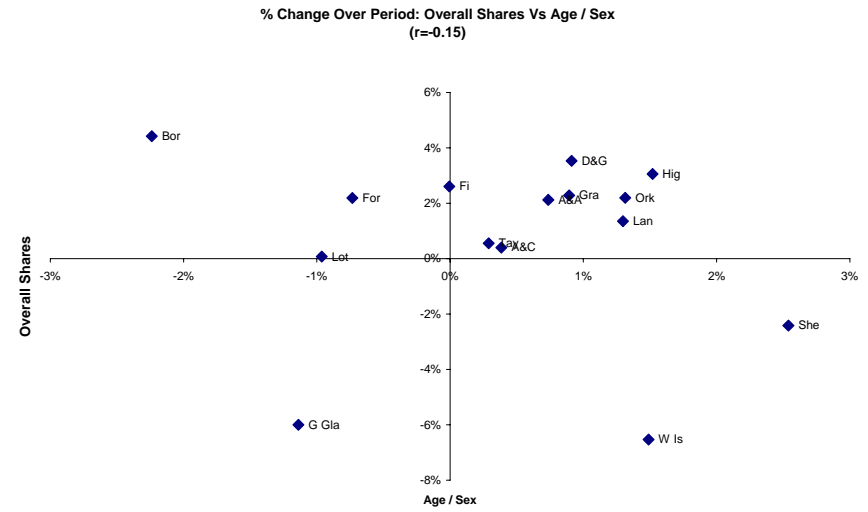
Figure 4: Relationships of change among the three component indices from 2001-02 to 2005-06 (r=correlation)

d)

e)

f)
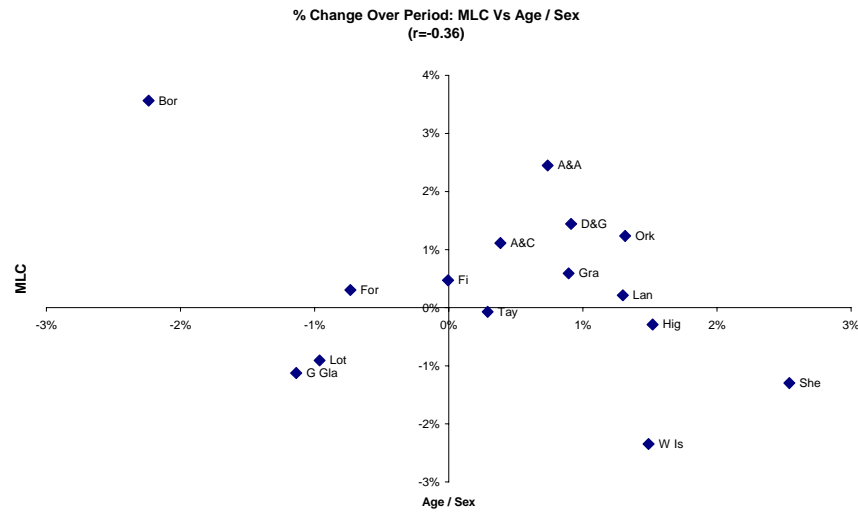
Table 2: Arbuthnott Target Shares (%)[1]

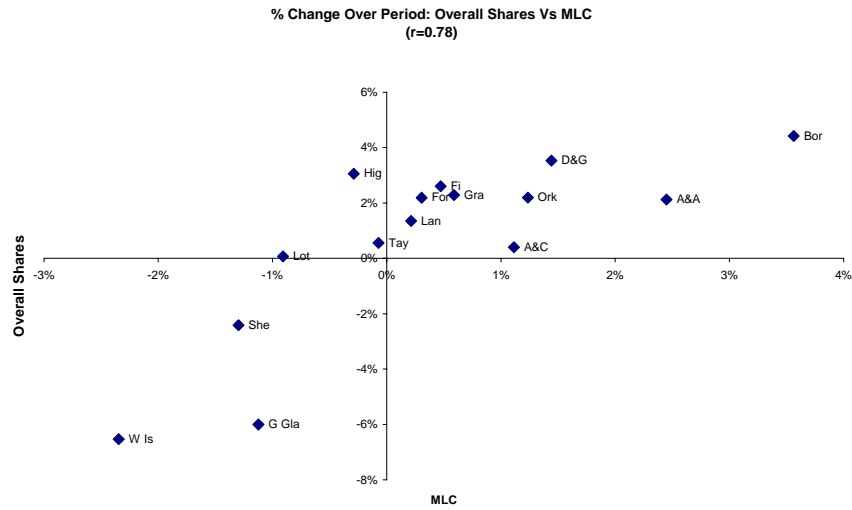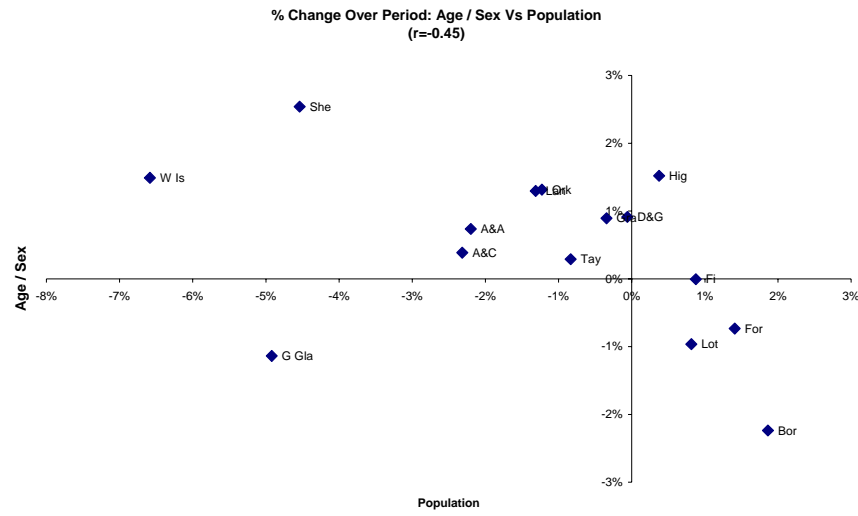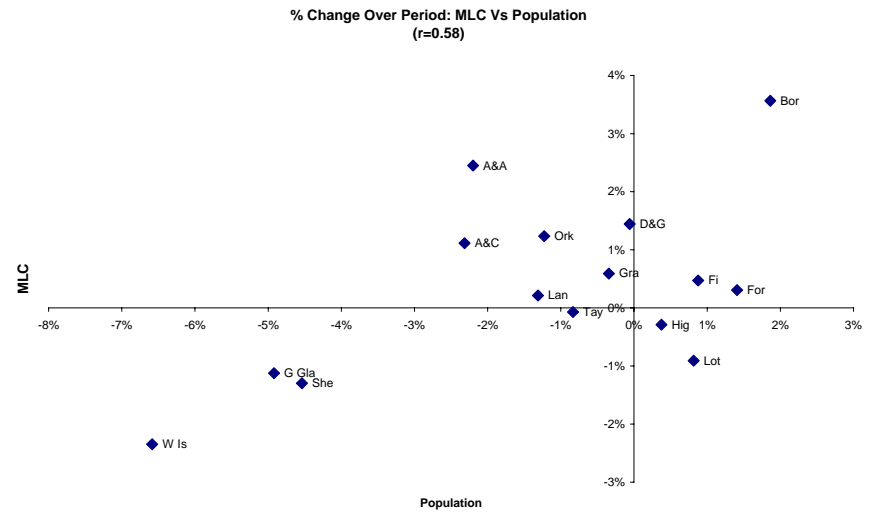| NHS Board	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Average annual % change	Average annual % absolute change	Average annual % absolute change (exc 2002-03)
A&C	8.46	8.66	8.68	8.65	8.64	8.59	0.32	0.72	0.31
A&A	7.53	7.77	7.78	7.78	7.81	7.79	0.69	0.80	0.20
Borders	2.12	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.26	2.26	1.26	1.26	0.53
D&G	3.10	3.20	3.20	3.22	3.25	3.26	0.99	1.00	0.52
Fife	6.47	6.67	6.69	6.74	6.76	6.78	0.94	0.94	0.43
Forth Valley	5.12	5.30	5.28	5.30	5.30	5.32	0.76	0.92	0.28
Grampian	9.07	9.06	9.09	9.09	9.08	9.08	0.03	0.14	0.14
G Glasgow	19.56	18.69	18.63	18.44	18.34	18.25	-1.38	1.36	0.59
Highland	4.43	4.54	4.53	4.55	4.60	4.63	0.92	1.03	0.64
Lanarkshire	10.44	10.63	10.66	10.71	10.76	10.79	0.66	0.66	0.38
Lothian	13.75	13.60	13.59	13.58	13.56	13.60	-0.23	0.35	0.16
Orkney	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	-0.03	0.82	0.76
Shetland	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	-1.41	1.43	0.46
Tayside	8.21	8.02	8.02	8.01	8.02	8.02	-0.46	0.53	0.08
W Isles	0.83	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.75	-1.87	1.84	1.10
						min	-1.87	0.14	0.08
						max	1.26	1.84	1.10
						median	0.32	0.92	0.43

Notes for Table

[1] To allow analysis of historical trends, target shares for the geographical configuration of Boards prior to the dissolution of Argyll & Clyde have been shown for 2006-07.

Table 3: Population counts used in the Formula (000's)

NHS Board	2001-02 (1998 MYE)	2002-03 (2000 MYE)	2003-04 (2001 MYE)	2004-05 (2002 MYE)	2005-06 (2003 MYE)	2006-07 (2004 MYE)	Average annual % change	Average annual % absolute change	Average annual % absolute change (exc 2002-03)
A&C	426.9	421.7	420.7	418.8	417.0	415.7	-0.53	0.53	0.36
A&A	375.4	368.8	368.3	367.1	367.1	367.6	-0.42	0.47	0.15
Borders	106.3	106.3	107.0	107.4	108.3	109.3	0.55	0.57	0.70
D&G	147.3	147.5	147.8	147.3	147.2	147.9	0.09	0.24	0.26
Fife	348.9	348.3	349.7	350.6	352.0	354.5	0.32	0.38	0.44
Forth Valley	275.8	279.0	279.2	279.4	279.7	281.8	0.43	0.43	0.25
Grampian	525.2	527.1	525.9	523.3	523.4	524.0	-0.04	0.24	0.21
G Glasgow	911.2	866.5	868.2	866.1	866.4	867.1	-0.99	1.07	0.14
Highland	208.3	209.1	208.9	208.1	209.1	211.3	0.29	0.48	0.50
Lanarkshire	560.8	553.4	553.2	552.9	553.4	556.1	-0.17	0.40	0.17
Lothian	773.7	776.5	779.0	779.1	780.0	787.5	0.35	0.35	0.35
Orkney	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.5	-0.05	0.65	0.48
Shetland	22.9	22.2	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	-0.86	0.98	0.43
Tayside	389.8	390.4	388.8	387.4	386.6	387.9	-0.10	0.30	0.34
W Isles	27.9	26.8	26.5	26.2	26.1	26.3	-1.23	1.46	0.80
						min	-1.23	0.24	0.14
						max	0.55	1.46	0.80
						median	-0.05	0.47	0.35

Table 4: Age-sex indices (per head) output by the Formula

NHS Board	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Average annual % change	Average annual % absolute change	Average annual % absolute change (exc 2002-03)
A&C	1.001	1.006	1.004	1.003	1.005	1.008	0.12	0.25	0.19
A&A	1.023	1.030	1.029	1.029	1.031	1.031	0.15	0.20	0.09
Borders	1.104	1.113	1.088	1.082	1.079	1.076	-0.51	0.84	0.84
D&G	1.079	1.097	1.078	1.087	1.089	1.091	0.22	0.90	0.72
Fife	1.012	1.016	1.013	1.012	1.012	1.011	-0.01	0.17	0.12
Forth Valley	0.993	0.993	0.985	0.985	0.986	0.985	-0.16	0.18	0.22
Grampian	0.978	0.986	0.982	0.984	0.987	0.990	0.25	0.41	0.32
G Glasgow	0.991	0.975	0.988	0.983	0.980	0.978	-0.27	0.77	0.57
Highland	1.018	1.026	1.027	1.028	1.033	1.034	0.30	0.30	0.18
Lanarkshire	0.945	0.950	0.953	0.954	0.957	0.959	0.30	0.30	0.23
Lothian	0.983	0.975	0.976	0.974	0.974	0.972	-0.24	0.27	0.13
Orkney	1.031	1.036	1.039	1.036	1.045	1.044	0.25	0.39	0.38
Shetland	0.959	0.966	0.976	0.972	0.983	0.982	0.48	0.69	0.68
Tayside	1.055	1.065	1.058	1.056	1.058	1.059	0.07	0.40	0.28
W Isles	1.094	1.106	1.116	1.114	1.110	1.106	0.23	0.59	0.46
						min	-0.51	0.17	0.09
						max	0.48	0.90	0.84
						median	0.15	0.39	0.28

Notes for Table

[1] No update of age-sex cost weights in 2006-07. However changes to shape of the population profile can result in changes to the age-sex index.

Table 5: MLC indices (per head) output by the Formula

NHS Board	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07[1]	Average annual % change	Average annual % absolute change	Average annual % absolute change (exc 2002-03)
A&C	1.028	1.038	1.038	1.037	1.039	1.039	0.23	0.28	0.09
A&A	1.026	1.035	1.047	1.047	1.051	1.052	0.49	0.49	0.39
Borders	0.866	0.877	0.888	0.891	0.897	0.897	0.71	0.71	0.57
D&G	0.945	0.949	0.949	0.950	0.959	0.959	0.29	0.29	0.26
Fife	0.969	0.967	0.970	0.972	0.973	0.974	0.10	0.15	0.16
Forth Valley	0.979	0.984	0.982	0.983	0.982	0.982	0.06	0.17	0.10
Grampian	0.867	0.875	0.875	0.874	0.872	0.872	0.12	0.23	0.08
G Glasgow	1.143	1.135	1.138	1.132	1.130	1.131	-0.22	0.31	0.21
Highland	0.953	0.949	0.944	0.948	0.951	0.951	-0.05	0.35	0.33
Lanarkshire	1.046	1.042	1.044	1.046	1.048	1.048	0.05	0.18	0.14
Lothian	0.935	0.931	0.929	0.928	0.926	0.927	-0.18	0.19	0.13
Orkney	0.875	0.878	0.884	0.883	0.886	0.886	0.25	0.31	0.29
Shetland	0.878	0.877	0.874	0.870	0.866	0.866	-0.26	0.26	0.31
Tayside	0.992	0.993	0.987	0.988	0.991	0.991	-0.01	0.21	0.24
W Isles	1.123	1.124	1.115	1.100	1.097	1.097	-0.47	0.51	0.61
						min	-0.47	0.15	0.08
						max	0.71	0.71	0.61
						median	0.06	0.28	0.24

Notes for Table

[1] No update of MLC index in 2006-07. However negligible changes can occur to ensure adjusted shares sum to 100%.

Table 6: Remoteness Indices output by the Formula

NHS Board	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Average annual % change	Average annual % absolute change	Average annual % absolute change (exc 2002-03)
A&C	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.004	1.003	1.003	0.00	0.04	0.06
A&A	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.994	0.993	0.993	-0.01	0.05	0.05
Borders	1.090	1.090	1.089	1.090	1.089	1.089	-0.01	0.06	0.07
D&G	1.071	1.071	1.071	1.072	1.070	1.070	-0.01	0.06	0.07
Fife	0.986	0.986	0.986	0.987	0.986	0.986	0.00	0.04	0.05
Forth Valley	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.991	0.990	0.990	-0.01	0.04	0.05
Grampian	1.021	1.020	1.019	1.020	1.019	1.020	-0.02	0.08	0.09
G Glasgow	0.968	0.968	0.967	0.968	0.967	0.967	-0.02	0.06	0.07
Highland	1.132	1.133	1.133	1.135	1.133	1.134	0.03	0.10	0.10
Lanarkshire	0.981	0.981	0.980	0.981	0.980	0.980	-0.01	0.05	0.05
Lothian	0.975	0.975	0.974	0.975	0.974	0.974	-0.02	0.05	0.05
Orkney	1.189	1.188	1.186	1.185	1.183	1.185	-0.08	0.12	0.12
Shetland	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.203	1.201	1.202	-0.02	0.08	0.10
Tayside	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.000	-0.02	0.04	0.05
W Isles	1.204	1.204	1.206	1.206	1.203	1.203	-0.02	0.08	0.10
						min	-0.08	0.04	0.05
						max	0.03	0.12	0.12
						median	-0.01	0.06	0.07

Note for Table

The remoteness indices for hospital services and community services are not updated each year. However due to slight changes in the relative expenditure of hospital and community services and the need for the overall remoteness index to be scaled to a national figure of 1.0, there are very slight variations in the year-on-year values.