

Friday 26 February 2016

## SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT

### Enterprise and Environment

**Lesley Brennan (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government when it plans to publish the latest data on exports.

(S4W-29644)

**Fergus Ewing:** The Scottish Government publishes three regular national statistics releases containing information on exports.

Exports Statistics Scotland reports the latest estimates of the nominal value and destinations of international and rest of UK exports of goods and services for all sectors of the Scottish economy. Annual results for 2014 were published by the Scottish Government on 27 January 2016. Information for 2015 will be published later in 2016/early 2017.

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/Exports/ESSPublication>

The *Index of Manufactured Exports* is published quarterly, and reports estimates of growth in the volume of international exports by the manufacturing industry in Scotland. The latest release, for 2015 quarter 3 (July to September), was published on 20 January 2016. The next release, for 2015 quarter 4 (October to December), will be on 13 April 2016.

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/Exports/IMEIntroduction>

*Quarterly National Accounts Scotland* is published quarterly, and includes estimates of the total value of international and rest of UK exports from Scotland as a component of gross domestic product. The latest release, for 2015 quarter 3 (July to September), was published on 10 February 2016. The next release, for 2015 quarter 4 (October to December), will be on 4 May 2016.

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/SNAP/QNAS>

**Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government whether the £12.5 million Scottish Enterprise funding to support research and development in the north east announced by the First Minister will be taken from existing budget allocations, and how much will be allocated to this fund in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) subsequent years.

(S4W-29665)

**Fergus Ewing:** The £12.5 million funding, provided by Scottish Enterprise, for oil and gas innovation and further business support has been allocated to two specific funding streams.

Funding of £10 million is available over a three year period, to aid firms in reducing the risks associated with carrying out research and development, and to provide access to innovation specialists. This funding has been allocated from a central budget and re-prioritised to reflect our commitment to support the industry at this challenging time.

Funding of £2.5 million has been made available from existing budgets to support business resilience reviews within companies.

Funding for both of these is from the existing Scottish Enterprise budget allocations.

**Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government when workers in the oil and gas industry who have lost their jobs will be able to apply for support from the transition training fund announced by the First Minister, and when the first payments will be made.

(S4W-29666)

**Fergus Ewing:** The Scottish Government is currently working with Skills Development Scotland (SDS) to finalise the detail of how the transition training fund will work in practice. SDS is currently undertaking a consultation process with industry bodies and the trade unions to inform the implementation of the fund.

**Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government what support will be available to workers who have lost their jobs from the transition training fund for workers made redundant from the oil and gas industry announced by the First Minister, and what criteria will apply.

**(S4W-29667)**

**Fergus Ewing:** The transition training fund will be focused on people who have lost or face losing their jobs in the oil and gas sector and the support will help to transition into other roles in the oil and gas industry, and other energy industry and manufacturing employment. The fund will provide support by offering grants to individuals to support redeployment through retraining and upskilling. It will also aim to help people with the costs of maintaining any licences needed to work in the sector, and develop options to enable individuals to bring their skills and expertise into teaching.

**Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government whether people working in the oil and gas sector who (a) live in Scotland but work elsewhere and (b) work in Scotland but live elsewhere will be eligible to apply for support from the transition training fund for workers made redundant from the oil and gas industry announced by the First Minister.

**(S4W-29668)**

**Fergus Ewing:** I refer the member to the answer to question S4W-29666 on 26 February 2016. All answers to written parliamentary questions are available on the Parliament's website, the search facility for which can be found at:

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx>.

**Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government whether there will be any restriction on the kind of retraining on offer to people applying for support from the transition training fund for workers made redundant from the oil and gas industry announced by the First Minister.

**(S4W-29669)**

**Fergus Ewing:** I refer the member to the answer to question S4W-29666 on 26 February 2016. All answers to written parliamentary questions are available on the Parliament's website, the search facility for which can be found at:

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx>.

**Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government which organisation will manage the transition training fund for workers made redundant from the oil and gas industry announced by the First Minister.

**(S4W-29670)**

**Fergus Ewing:** The transition training fund will be delivered by Skills Development Scotland and will augment the work of the energy jobs taskforce.

**Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government whether the transition training fund for workers made redundant from the oil and gas industry announced by the First Minister will be taken from existing budget allocations, and how much will be allocated to the fund in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) subsequent years.

**(S4W-29671)**

**Fergus Ewing:** The Scottish Government has allocated £12 million over three years to deliver the transition training fund. The Scottish Government is currently working with Skills Development Scotland to finalise the detail of how the transition training fund will work in practice.

**Tavish Scott (Shetland Islands) (Scottish Liberal Democrats):** To ask the Scottish Government how much VisitScotland has spent on promoting Shetland in each year since 2011.

(S4W-29672)

**Fergus Ewing:** Whilst Shetland Islands Council ended their marketing memorandum of agreement with VisitScotland in April 2010, instead channelling their funding through the promote Scotland destination marketing organisation Promote Shetland, Shetland nevertheless continues to benefit from a range of VisitScotland promotional activity.

Shetland is also promoted as part of national campaigns, such as the £3.5 million national TV “Surprise Yourself” campaign (featuring the Aurora Borealis over Eshaness cliffs) and the “Brilliant Island Moments” campaign, run in partnership with CalMac and Northlink Ferries, which included 3,000 free tickets to Shetland and reached over 10.5 million people.

Shetland is also promoted through online presence (via the VisitScotland website [www.visitscotland.com](http://www.visitscotland.com)), marketing emails and VisitScotland information centres, both in Shetland and elsewhere.

Since April 2010 VisitScotland has fully funded the Lerwick Visitor Information Centre, with annual operating costs of £128k per annum (which includes related VisitScotland staffing costs) and also runs the Sumburgh Airport Visitor Information Centre, with part funding of £22k per annum from Highlands and Islands Airports Ltd.

Investment through EventScotland funding programmes is set out in the following table (where an event occurred across two or more local authorities, the total sum awarded is apportioned accordingly):

Year	Sum
2011-12	£65,672
2012-13	£10,000
2013-14	£10,200
2014-15	£18,587
2015-16	£2,375
2016-17	£3,125
Total	£109,959

**Mark McDonald (Aberdeen Donside) (Scottish National Party):** To ask the Scottish Government whether it will provide an update on the options for establishing a Scottish business development bank.

(S4W-30114)

**John Swinney:** I have considered the context and opportunities for establishing a Scottish business development bank. The case for action, and identification of areas for progress, was described in our report, *The Market for SME Finance in Scotland*, published in August 2015.

As I set out on 18 January 2016 to the Finance Committee, the challenge we face is how to establish the most appropriate investment approach given the UK Government accounting arrangements within which we are required to work. Our purpose is to support the business finance market to work more effectively and ensure Scotland remains a strong, vibrant and diverse economy, creating the opportunities we need.

I believe that the best approach is to enhance the remit of the Scottish Investment Bank (SIB) and for Scottish Enterprise to offer a wider range of business investment approaches to address some of the marketplace gaps to improve the supply of funding. I am grateful too for the support of Highlands and Islands Enterprise in furthering this approach.

I have asked Scottish Enterprise to lead on this work and a copy of my letter, setting out the critical factors in the way ahead, has been placed in the Scottish Parliament Information Centre (Bib. number 57715).

I am pleased that, despite a tough financial settlement, I have been able to use the draft budget to allocate £21.5 million of financial transactions funding to Scottish Enterprise in 2016-17 to help in developing the SIB to meet its new objectives.

I have asked Scottish Enterprise to submit an outline plan before Friday 11 March 2016 for how they will take forward action during the 2016-17 year, so it can be made available to this Parliament.

The decision to enhance SIB's remit comes alongside other moves, such as the Scottish Government's recent launch of public procurement for a £40 million fund to provide investment to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Taken together, these are part of the broader Scottish business development bank approach, including wider Scottish Government and public agency finance initiatives for SMEs.

Our approach will help to ensure support for company growth, particularly to scale up existing small companies to become the medium-sized and larger enterprises that Scotland needs.

### **Health and Social Care**

**John Wilson (Central Scotland) (Independent):** To ask the Scottish Government what progress is being by Health Protection Scotland in its consultation on the health impact of extracting unconventional oil and gas and when it will make publish the responses to the first round of the consultation.

**(S4W-29593)**

**Shona Robison:** Health Protection Scotland are undertaking a Public Health Impact Assessment of unconventional oil and gas extraction as part of the wider programme of evidence-gathering work that will take place prior to a Scottish Government-led public consultation on this issue.

Health Protection Scotland will publish a summary of the workshops they ran to support the process of defining the Public Health Impact Assessment's scope on their website by early March 2016, available at <http://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/enviro/unconventionalgas.aspx?subjectid=49>.

**Jim Hume (South Scotland) (Scottish Liberal Democrats):** To ask the Scottish Government what discussions it has had with NHS boards that recorded "statistically high" readmission rates for (a) surgical and (b) medical specialties in each year since 2010.

**(S4W-29608)**

**Shona Robison:** In 2011-12, the Scottish Government wrote to NHS Highland regarding surgical and medical hospital standardised readmission rates at Belford Hospital which had significantly higher than expected levels (greater than three standard deviations from the Scottish average). The board concluded that this was due to errors in the clinical coding of patients and not the quality of care being provided (with planned admissions incorrectly recorded as readmissions).

In December 2013, the Scottish Government wrote to NHS Borders regarding surgical hospital standardised readmission rates at Borders General Hospital (greater than two standard deviations from the Scottish average on consecutive occasions for two of the four measures). The board concluded that the case reviews carried out in NHS Borders did not highlight an increase in the genuine rate of readmission, and that the apparent high levels were due to errors in the coding of certain patients.

**Jim Hume (South Scotland) (Scottish Liberal Democrats):** To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-26834 by Shona Robison on 12 August 2015, what it considers to be a "statistically high" rate of readmission for (a) surgical and (b) medical specialties.

**(S4W-29609)**

**Shona Robison:** The Scottish Government considers hospital standardised readmission rates every three months, on both a national and a hospital basis. The measures are rates of surgical readmissions within seven days, rates of surgical readmissions with 28 days, rates of medical readmissions within seven days and rates of medical readmissions within 28 days. These measures have been standardised by age, sex and deprivation (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009).

Where a specific hospital has a significantly higher than expected standardised rate of readmission (compared to other hospitals) the corresponding NHS board is asked to investigate so as to gain assurance about the quality of care being delivered and to learn any lessons for improvement. For the same reasons the Scottish Government also invites all NHS boards to continuously review their latest information on readmissions.

The definitions for statistically high are based on standardised rates that are three standard deviations from the average; standardised rates that are two standard deviations from the average on consecutive occasions; and how many of the four standardised readmission rate measures meet these criteria on each occasion. It should also be noted that the methodology has changed over time as the data under consideration moved from annual to quarterly time periods.

**Jim Hume (South Scotland) (Scottish Liberal Democrats):** To ask the Scottish Government (a) how many and (b) what proportion of (i) clinical and (ii) surgical readmissions within seven days there have/has been in each NHS board in each year since 2010.

**(S4W-29610)**

**Shona Robison:** Information that is provided in the following tables shows the number of emergency readmissions within seven days of the original admission, for each calendar year from 2010 to September 2015, broken down by NHS board of residence and surgical and medical specialty groupings.

a)

i) The number of continuous inpatient stays for medical specialties by calendar year and NHS board of residence.

Health Board of Residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>
NHS Ayrshire and Arran	51,702	53,236	52,901	52,784	55,202	41,268
NHS Borders	13,757	13,929	14,339	15,049	15,628	12,470
NHS Dumfries and Galloway	13,551	14,162	14,721	14,802	15,541	11,128
NHS Fife	38,317	38,715	39,978	41,213	40,569	30,816
NHS Forth Valley	22,096	23,270	25,647	25,092	26,175	19,221
NHS Grampian	53,424	57,042	58,548	57,220	56,995	45,819
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde	154,272	160,330	163,927	165,607	175,722	132,751
NHS Highland	36,507	36,769	36,198	36,908	36,663	25,968
NHS Lanarkshire	82,933	81,350	88,081	88,129	90,572	68,355
NHS Lothian	81,298	84,328	87,366	88,264	90,722	69,894
NHS Orkney Islands	3,176	3,288	3,091	3,190	2,639	1,664
NHS Shetland Islands	2,064	2,211	2,354	2,129	2,115	1,653
NHS Tayside	36,774	36,459	37,466	36,730	37,472	27,877
NHS Western Isles	3,123	2,946	3,011	2,753	2,616	1,854

Source: SMR01, Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland

<sup>1</sup>Only covers January to September 2015.

The number of emergency readmission continuous inpatient stays within seven days for medical specialties by calendar year and NHS board of residence.

Health Board of Residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>
NHS Ayrshire and Arran	2,520	2,840	3,035	3,050	3,086	2,366
NHS Borders	645	809	820	903	910	738
NHS Dumfries and Galloway	636	689	706	736	764	600
NHS Fife	1,700	1,685	1,840	1,997	2,074	1,605
NHS Forth Valley	1,169	1,169	1,434	1,537	1,557	1,030
NHS Grampian	2,522	2,609	2,796	2,610	2,651	2,154
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde	6,897	7,306	7,377	7,936	9,240	6,339
NHS Highland	1,781	1,832	1,662	1,669	1,835	1,159
NHS Lanarkshire	3,705	3,706	4,281	4,404	4,319	3,512
NHS Lothian	4,237	4,836	4,973	4,908	5,286	4,139
NHS Orkney Islands	97	103	86	82	143	67
NHS Shetland Islands	101	110	100	100	98	80
NHS Tayside	2,289	2,058	2,128	2,103	2,135	1,614
NHS Western Isles	150	150	229	224	127	120

Source: SMR01, ISD Scotland

<sup>1</sup>Only covers January to September 2015.

ii) The number of continuous inpatient stays for surgical specialties by calendar year and NHS board of residence.

Health Board of Residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>
NHS Ayrshire and Arran	48,973	48,319	45,929	46,165	46,606	31,192
NHS Borders	10,417	10,917	11,609	11,607	11,771	8,262
NHS Dumfries and Galloway	20,100	19,627	19,089	19,559	21,203	15,101
NHS Fife	33,804	34,180	34,660	33,904	33,240	24,410
NHS Forth Valley	24,071	23,197	23,417	23,200	24,660	18,342
NHS Grampian	50,439	49,988	52,778	51,978	52,065	39,688
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde	134,919	135,088	135,978	139,182	142,709	103,909
NHS Highland	36,720	34,332	34,469	34,321	32,808	20,355
NHS Lanarkshire	75,404	73,183	78,612	78,497	79,411	59,347
NHS Lothian	66,033	65,899	70,737	69,978	69,796	50,383
NHS Orkney Islands	2,782	2,776	2,805	2,704	2,777	2,189
NHS Shetland Islands	3,125	3,342	3,391	3,515	3,647	2,472
NHS Tayside	34,491	34,852	35,403	35,959	34,582	24,829
NHS Western Isles	4,426	4,175	3,899	4,495	4,327	3,395

Source: SMR01, ISD Scotland

<sup>1</sup>Only covers January to September 2015.

The number of emergency readmission continuous inpatient stays within seven days for surgical specialties by calendar year and NHS board of residence.

Health Board of Residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>
NHS Ayrshire and Arran	1,245	1,400	1,317	1,425	1,476	971
NHS Borders	354	427	427	488	442	311
NHS Dumfries and Galloway	366	427	383	399	523	326
NHS Fife	891	839	1,006	1,116	1,212	1,022
NHS Forth Valley	658	653	698	689	973	643
NHS Grampian	1,186	1,098	1,250	1,380	1,337	1,032
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde	3,810	4,042	3,935	3,931	3,921	2,781
NHS Highland	932	988	880	859	817	480
NHS Lanarkshire	2,152	2,192	2,387	2,463	2,411	1,753
NHS Lothian	1,780	1,928	2,103	2,138	2,087	1,551
NHS Orkney Islands	50	66	49	61	56	61
NHS Shetland Islands	59	94	106	81	92	57
NHS Tayside	996	1,043	1,036	1,105	1,019	821
NHS Western Isles	87	102	98	106	88	58

Source: SMR01, ISD Scotland

<sup>1</sup>Only covers January to September 2015.

b)

i) The percentage of medical admissions which were followed by a readmission with seven days by calendar year and NHS board of residence.

Health Board of Residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>
NHS Ayrshire and Arran	4.9%	5.3%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%
NHS Borders	4.7%	5.8%	5.7%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%
NHS Dumfries and Galloway	4.7%	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	5.4%
NHS Fife	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%
NHS Forth Valley	5.3%	5.0%	5.6%	6.1%	5.9%	5.4%
NHS Grampian	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%	5.3%	4.8%
NHS Highland	4.9%	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%	5.0%	4.5%
NHS Lanarkshire	4.5%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%
NHS Lothian	5.2%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	5.9%
NHS Orkney Islands	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	5.4%	4.0%
NHS Shetland Islands	4.9%	5.0%	4.2%	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%
NHS Tayside	6.2%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%

NHS Western Isles	4.8%	5.1%	7.6%	8.1%	4.9%	6.5%
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Source: SMR01, ISD Scotland

<sup>1</sup>Only covers January to September 2015.

ii) The percentage of surgical admissions which were followed by a readmission with seven days by calendar year and NHS board of residence.

Health Board of Residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>
NHS Ayrshire and Arran	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%
NHS Borders	3.4%	3.9%	3.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%
NHS Dumfries and Galloway	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.2%
NHS Fife	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	4.2%
NHS Forth Valley	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.9%	3.5%
NHS Grampian	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
NHS Highland	2.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
NHS Lanarkshire	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
NHS Lothian	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%
NHS Orkney Islands	1.8%	2.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%
NHS Shetland Islands	1.9%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
NHS Tayside	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%
NHS Western Isles	2.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%

Source: SMR01, ISD Scotland

<sup>1</sup>Only covers January to September 2015.

Note: All discharges (defined as a continuous stay in hospital) which meet the selection criteria were included in the analysis. Each discharge was compared with the next admission to hospital for the same patient. If this subsequent admission occurred within seven days of the date of discharge for the previous hospital stay and was coded as an emergency admission, it was selected as a relevant readmission. Cases were excluded from the analysis if the patient died within seven days of discharge. The figures include readmissions within seven days whether or not the readmission was related to the previous hospital stay.

**Linda Fabiani (East Kilbride) (Scottish National Party):** To ask the Scottish Government what assessment it has made of the impact on Barnett consequentials of the removal of nursing bursary funding in England for student support and tuition.

**(S4W-29629)**

**Shona Robison:** The changes to nursing and midwifery student funding announced by the UK Government in November 2015 will take effect from September 2017; any impact of that announcement on Scottish Government consequentials will therefore be considered as part of the Scottish Government's next Spending Review.

On 10 February 2016, the First Minister announced that the Scottish Government will retain a nursing and midwifery student bursary. The on-going review of the bursary continues and will be important in ensuring that future support remains fit for purpose. The review will report to ministers in June 2016.

**Linda Fabiani (East Kilbride) (Scottish National Party):** To ask the Scottish Government what increase there has been in nursing staff in (a) Lanarkshire and (b) Scotland since 2007.

**(S4W-29630)**

**Shona Robison:** Qualified nursing and midwifery staff in NHS Lanarkshire have increased by 452.8 whole time equivalent (wte), or 13.4 per cent from September 2007-15.

Qualified nursing and midwifery staff across NHSScotland have increased by 5,570.7 wte, or 14.8 per cent from September 2007-15.

(Source: Information Services Division Scotland)

**Jim Hume (South Scotland) (Scottish Liberal Democrats):** To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-25778 by Maureen Watt on 8 June 2015, whether it will use the Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Framework to establish a workgroup to consider how the elimination of hepatitis C as a public health concern can be achieved.

**(S4W-29649)**

**Maureen Watt:** The Scottish Health Protection Network's Sexual Health and Blood Borne Viruses Group already comprises a range of groups looking at delivery of the framework in Scotland, including our work on hepatitis C. These groups include clinical experts, public health experts, patient representatives, and third sector organisations in addition to the Scottish Government. The groups look at all of the issues relevant to elimination including prevention, diagnoses, testing and treatment. In addition, the treatment and therapies sub-group has been established by the government specifically to consider how to make best use of emerging therapies for hepatitis C, and this group is keeping under review treatment targets and the evolving treatment landscape.

**Jim Hume (South Scotland) (Scottish Liberal Democrats):** To ask the Scottish Government how it monitors waiting times for hepatitis C treatment.

**(S4W-29650)**

**Shona Robison:** Information on waiting times for hepatitis C is not collected centrally as acute hospital waiting times are collected at specialty level only and not by condition. Most patients with hepatitis C requiring hospital care will be seen within the specialty of gastroenterology and figures are published quarterly by Information Services Division Scotland. The Scottish Government also receives monthly management information at specialty level against the 12 weeks outpatient waiting time target and the 12 week inpatient and day case legal treatment time guarantee and this is closely monitored by Scottish Ministers. Also Scottish Government officials meet with individual NHS board to discuss all waiting time performance including in the specialty of gastroenterology.

Under the *Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Framework*, NHS boards are set an annual treatment target for hepatitis C. During 2015-20 the aim is for at least 1,500 people per year to be initiated onto antiviral therapy.

**Jim Hume (South Scotland) (Scottish Liberal Democrats):** To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-28817 by Maureen Watt on 14 December 2015, what discussions it has had with each NHS board regarding the waiting times target for hepatitis C treatment.

**(S4W-29651)**

**Shona Robison:** I refer the member to the answer to question S4W-27598 on 6 October 2015. All answers to written parliamentary questions are available on the Parliament's website, the search facility for which can be found at <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx>.

**Jackson Carlaw (West Scotland) (Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party):** To ask the Scottish Government how much funding it allocates to improve access to life-extending medicines.

**(S4W-29677)**

**Shona Robison:** In addition to health boards' budgets, the Scottish Government has also made £90 million available through the New Medicines Fund in 2015-16 to provide additional support to NHS boards for end of life, orphan and ultra-orphan medicines.

**Jackson Carlaw (West Scotland) (Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party):** To ask the Scottish Government whether it will provide an update on what progress the Detect Cancer Early Programme is making in meeting its objectives.

**(S4W-29678)**



**Shona Robison:** The Detect Cancer Early Programme aims to bring improvements in survival for people with cancer in Scotland to amongst the best in Europe by diagnosing and treating the disease at an earlier stage. The direct impact of public awareness campaigns and other components of the Detect Cancer Early Programme will be fully apparent when the cancer staging data for 2014-15 becomes available.

**Jackson Carlaw (West Scotland) (Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party):** To ask the Scottish Government what lifestyle advice and support it makes available to people when attending breast screenings.

**(S4W-29679)**

**Maureen Watt:** The Scottish Government has supported a number of successful pilot studies which provided targeted interventions around diet and physical activity in a breast screening setting. We will continue to support work in this area and consider how best to ensure that lessons from these studies are applied nationally.

**Jackie Baillie (Dumbarton) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government what discussions it had with third and private sector care organisations to secure their agreement to contribute 25% toward the cost of delivering at least the living wage to care workers prior to the letter from the Cabinet Secretary for Finance, Constitution and Economy of 27 January 2016 regarding the 2016-17 local government settlement; when these took place, and which organisations were involved.

**(S4W-29713)**

**John Swinney:** Partnership working between the Scottish Government, local government and our stakeholders, including the third and independent sectors, is key to ensuring we achieve the intended outcomes of this additional investment.

This has been the approach we have followed during the past year in which, following extensive dialogue with local authorities and providers, we made available £12.5 million in 2015-16, as part of a tripartite agreement worth £25 million to improve the quality of care by jointly investing to encourage fair work practices for care workers, including progress to the living wage.

The significant increase in resources being made available through the budget will build on this success.

We have not stipulated a specific contribution expected from providers in regards to the 2016-17 local government settlement. We would expect a more finely grained analysis of the situation regarding wages and fair work within contracted out care services at integration authority level and as part of the negotiations on the National Care Home Contract – that is why the target date has been extended to 1 October 2016 rather than implementation by 1 April 2016.

**Jackie Baillie (Dumbarton) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government whether third and private sector care organisations have agreed to contribute 25% toward the cost of delivering at least the living wage to all of their care workers in 2016-17.

**(S4W-29714)**

**John Swinney:** In correspondence to chief executives of local authorities, regarding the local government settlement, I said that this investment assumes that private and third sector providers will meet their share of the costs. I did not stipulate a specific contribution expected from providers. We would expect a more finely grained analysis of the situation regarding wages and fair work within contracted out care services at integration authority level and that is why the target date has been extended to 1 October 2016 rather than implementation by 1 April 2016.

**Jackie Baillie (Dumbarton) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government whether it expects that (a) third and (b) private sector care providers will pay all their employees at least the living wage as a result of the £250 million allocated in the draft budget for 2016-17 whether they are engaged in public or private contracts.

(S4W-29723)

**John Swinney:** The allocation of this significant enhancement in resources will help enable councils to allow adult social care workers, including in the independent and third sector, to be paid the living wage of £8.25 an hour. This assumes that private and third sector providers will meet their share of the costs.

It is accepted that councils have no such direct leverage in respect of care providers offering services exclusively to self-funding clients. However, progress in achieving the living wage through care commissioned by local authorities will be an important influence on the wider care market.

**Patricia Ferguson (Glasgow Maryhill and Springburn) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government how many inpatient dermatology beds there are at the Queen Elizabeth University Hospital Glasgow; how many are being used by other disciplines, and how many are available for the treatment of dermatology patients.

(S4W-29766)

**Shona Robison:** The latest information available from Information Services Division Scotland (ISD) shows that the average number of available staffed beds available in the dermatology specialty at Queen Elizabeth University Hospital in Glasgow is 11.8, for quarter ending September 2015. Information is not available centrally on the use of beds by other specialties.

Source: ISD(S)1, ISD Scotland

**Jenny Marra (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour):** To ask the Scottish Government whether it will consider introducing waiting time targets for hepatitis C treatment.

(S4W-29915)

**Shona Robison:** Patients with hepatitis C who require acute hospital care are covered by the acute hospital waiting time standards and guarantee such as the first outpatient consultation 12 weeks standard and the 12 weeks legal guarantee for inpatient and day cases. Within these waiting time standards and guarantee the timing of individual appointments will be based upon clinical need with those patients with a more urgent need being seen more quickly.

**Bob Doris (Glasgow) (Scottish National Party):** To ask the Scottish Government what funding it is making available to NHS boards for 2016-17.

(S4W-30092)

**Shona Robison:** Territorial boards have been given a general allocation increase of £474 million for 2016-17, an overall average increase over the 2015-16 allocation of 5.5 per cent. This includes investment of £250 million to be directed to health and social care partnerships, to ensure improved outcomes in social care and support integration.

Special boards' baseline allocations have increased by 3.8 per cent.

Details of boards' revenue resource and capital allocations for 2016-17 are provided in the following tables:

Revenue Resource:

	General Allocation	Total Uplift
Territorial Boards	£ million	%
Ayrshire and Arran	669.0	5.3%
Borders	193.9	5.3%
Dumfries and Galloway	279.4	5.1%
Fife	604.3	5.1%
Forth Valley	485.2	5.1%
Grampian	882.3	6.6%
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	2,079.2	5.2%

	General Allocation	Total Uplift
Highland	577.5	5.0%
Lanarkshire	1,107.0	5.2%
Lothian	1,303.4	6.3%
Orkney	43.2	4.6%
Shetland	42.6	4.5%
Tayside	699.1	5.8%
Western Isles	66.6	4.6%
Total	9,032.6	5.5%
Special Boards		
National Waiting Times Centre Board	46.5	1.3%
Scottish Ambulance Service	223.5	5.4%
NHS National Services Scotland	293.4	3.5%
Healthcare Improvement Scotland	15.5	2.2%
The State Hospital	34.3	0.3%
NHS 24	64.6	3.0%
NHS Education for Scotland	408.7	4.1%
NHS Health Scotland	18.2	1.0%
Total	1,104.7	3.8%

Capital Resource:

Territorial Boards	£ million
Ayrshire and Arran	8.3
Borders	2.4
Dumfries and Galloway	3.5
Fife	7.4
Forth Valley	6.1
Grampian	12.7
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	37.4
Highland	6.6
Lanarkshire	12.4
Lothian	23.5
Orkney	1.0
Shetland	1.0
Tayside	9.5
Western Isles	1.2
Total	133.0
Special Boards	
National Waiting Times Centre	2.7
Scottish Ambulance Service	1.8
National Services Scotland	3.3
Healthcare Improvement Scotland	0.2
The State Hospital	0.3
NHS 24	0.3
NHS Education for Scotland	0.0
NHS Health Scotland	0.6
Total	9.2

In addition to the resource allocations, there will be recurring allocations of £28.9 million which will be applied to boards' baseline budgets in 2016-17.

Further to the capital allocations above, a further £352.3 million held centrally will be used to support infrastructure investment across the sector. This includes the non-profit distributing programme to support the new Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, National Blood Transfusion Centre, and the replacement Balfour Hospital in Orkney.

**Bob Doris (Glasgow) (Scottish National Party):** To ask the Scottish Government what funding it is making available to integration authorities (health and social care partnerships) to support the implementation of integration and the living wage for 2016-17.

**(S4W-30141)**

**Shona Robison:** Territorial health boards have been given a general allocation increase of £474 million for 2016-17, an overall average increase over the 2015-16 allocation of 5.5 per cent. This includes investment of £250 million to be directed to integration authorities, to ensure improved outcomes in social care and support integration, and to deliver the joint aspiration of providing the living wage. Details of allocations to integration authorities are provided in the following table:

Integration authority	Composite shares	Support for growth in social care spend £ million	Support for living wage and other cost pressures £ million	Total £ million
Aberdeen City	3.80%	4.75	4.75	9.50
Aberdeenshire	3.80%	4.75	4.75	9.50
Angus	2.14%	2.67	2.67	5.34
Argyll and Bute	1.83%	2.29	2.29	4.58
Clackmannanshire	0.96%	1.19	1.19	2.39
Dumfries and Galloway	3.04%	3.80	3.80	7.60
Dundee City	3.06%	3.83	3.83	7.65
East Ayrshire	2.49%	3.11	3.11	6.21
East Dunbartonshire	1.72%	2.15	2.15	4.31
East Lothian	1.75%	2.19	2.19	4.37
East Renfrewshire	1.45%	1.81	1.81	3.62
Edinburgh City	8.07%	10.09	10.09	20.18
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	0.66%	0.82	0.82	1.64
Falkirk	2.83%	3.54	3.54	7.07
Fife	6.73%	8.42	8.42	16.83
Glasgow City	13.31%	16.64	16.64	33.28
Highland	4.28%	5.35	5.35	10.70
Inverclyde	1.78%	2.22	2.22	4.45
Midlothian	1.44%	1.80	1.80	3.59
Moray	1.61%	2.01	2.01	4.02
North Ayrshire	2.91%	3.64	3.64	7.28
North Lanarkshire	6.51%	8.14	8.14	16.28
Orkney Islands	0.43%	0.54	0.54	1.07
Perth and Kinross	2.62%	3.27	3.27	6.54
Renfrewshire	3.51%	4.39	4.39	8.77
Scottish Borders	2.11%	2.63	2.63	5.27
Shetland Islands	0.41%	0.51	0.51	1.02
South Ayrshire	2.33%	2.92	2.92	5.83
South Lanarkshire	6.08%	7.60	7.60	15.21
Stirling	1.52%	1.90	1.90	3.80
West Dunbartonshire	1.97%	2.46	2.46	4.92
West Lothian	2.85%	3.57	3.57	7.13
Total	100.00%	125.00	125.00	250.00

Source: Scottish Government