

REPORT TO: PERFORMANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE – 31 JANUARY 2024

REPORT ON: DUNDEE HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP PERFORMANCE REPORT – 2023-24 QUARTER 2

REPORT BY: CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

REPORT NO: PAC4-2024

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Performance and Audit Committee on 2023-24 Quarter 2 performance against the National Health and Wellbeing Indicators and 'Measuring Performance Under Integration' indicators. Data is also provided in relation to Social Care – Demand for Care at Home services.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Performance & Audit Committee (PAC):

- 2.1 Note the content of this summary report.
- 2.2 Note the performance of Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership, at both Dundee and Local Community Planning Partnership (LCPP) levels, against the National Health and Wellbeing Indicators as summarised in Appendix 1 (tables 1, 2 and 3).
- 2.3 Note the performance of Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership against the 'Measuring Performance Under Integration' indicators as summarised in Appendix 1 (table 3).
- 2.4 Note the number of people waiting for a social care assessment and care at home package and associated hours of care yet to be provided in Appendix 2.

3.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

3.1 None.

4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 4.1 The Quarterly Performance Report analyses performance against the National Health and Wellbeing Indicators. 5 of the 23 National Health and Wellbeing Indicators are monitored quarterly (emergency admissions, emergency bed days, readmissions, falls admissions and delayed discharge bed days lost). The quarterly performance report also summarises performance against indicators in the Measuring Performance Under Integration (MPUI) suite of indicators for four out of six high level service delivery areas – emergency admissions, emergency bed days, accident and emergency and delayed discharges, end of life and balance of care. Further information regarding these indicators and the methodology used to report these indicators can be found in Appendix 3.
- 4.2 The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 and associated regulations and guidance prescribes that Partnerships must compare performance information between the current reporting

year and the preceding five reporting years. From Q1 2023-24, quarterly performance reports use the 2018/19 baseline year for all indicators.

5.0 QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE 2023-24 – KEY ANALYTICAL MESSAGES

5.1 Key analytical messages for the Quarter 2 2023-24 period are:

- Significant variation by Local Community Planning Partnership (LCPP) is still apparent, with poorest performance for many of the National Indicators in the most deprived LCPPs.
- Performance is poorer than the 2018-19 baseline for rate of emergency admissions 18+, hospital admissions due to a fall 65+, A+E attendances 18+, emergency admission numbers from A+E 18+, emergency admissions as a rate of all A+E attendances 18+, 28 day readmissions rate, % care services graded good, and standard bed and complex days lost to delayed discharges 75+.
- Rate of emergency admissions and bed day rate per 100,000 18+ population increased by 10% and 8.4% respectively when compared with the 2018-19 baseline. Only one LCPP saw a decrease in rate of emergency bed days (Lochee -4.2%).
- Rate of emergency readmission within 28 days of any admission increased by 3% between 2018-19 baseline and Q2 2023-24. There was an increase in 4 LCPPs (Lochee by 3%, Coldside by 23%, West End by 23%, The Ferry by 12%).
- 90.3% of the last 6 months of life was spent at home or in a community setting; this is higher than the 2018-19 baseline of 89.1% (improvement). Although performance across Scotland is similar, Dundee is best out of the 8 family group partnership and is 2nd out of the 3 Tayside partnerships.
- Rate of hospital admissions due to a fall for people aged 65+ is 12% higher than the 2018-19 baseline and is higher in 5 of the 8 LCPPs (West End +6%, East End +21%, Maryfield +23%, Lochee +72% and North East +43%). Dundee is the poorest of the 8 family group partnerships and poorest out of the 3 Tayside partnerships. The Falls Data Group continues to meet to understand and ultimately improve this performance.
- % care services graded 'good' (4) or better in Care Inspectorate inspections has deteriorated since the 2018-19 baseline from 86.2% in 2018-19 to 75.2% in 22/23. Report PAC27-2023 Article VIII of the minute of meeting of this Committee of 27th September 2023 refers provided a detailed analysis of gradings awarded in 2022-23.
- Rate of bed days lost to a standard delayed discharge for people aged 75+ is 149% more than the 2018-19 baseline and performance deteriorated across all LCPPs. At Q2 the LCPP with the highest rate was East End (1196) and the LCPP with the lowest rate was North East (509). Report PAC26-2023 Article VII of the minute of meeting of this Committee of 27th September 2023 refers provided an up-to-date position regarding discharge management, including an overview of improvement activity.
- Rate of bed days lost to complex (code 9) delayed discharge for people aged 75+ is 24% higher than the 2018-19 baseline, with increases across 5 of the 8 LCPPs. Increases ranged from 30% in Strathmartine and North East to 307% in East End.

5.2 Public Health Scotland publishes a four-week snapshot of the demand for Care at Home services provided by Health and Social Care Partnerships across Scotland. The information, contained in Appendix 2, shows the number of people waiting for an assessment for a package of care to allow them to live at home or in the community and the number of hours of care that has been assessed but not yet delivered. The information is presented by people waiting in hospital or waiting at home / in the community for the care at home service to be delivered. In Dundee, as at 13 November 2023:

- 0 people waited in hospital and 143 people waited in the community for a social care assessment. This is the second lowest number reported since 29 May 2023 (lowest was 139 at 23 October 2023). 0 people have waited in hospital each week since 17 October 2022.
- 24 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in hospital (324 hours yet to be provided). The number of people and hours have been decreasing since 23 February 2023.
- 59 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in the community (359 hours yet to be provided). The number of hours has been decreasing since 23 February 2023 and the number of people waiting is the lowest in the last 12 months.
- For those already in receipt of a care at home package 190 additional hours were required and not provided. There was a significant decrease to 19 June 2023, however there has been an increasing trend since then.

6.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.1 This report has been subject to the Pre-IIA Screening Tool and does not make any recommendations for change to strategy, policy, procedures, services or funding and so has not been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment. An appropriate senior manager has reviewed and agreed with this assessment.

7.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

| | |
|--|--|
| Risk 1 Description | Poor performance against national indicators could affect outcomes for individuals and their carers, spend associated with poor performance and the ability of the IJB to deliver fully commitments set out in the Strategic and Commissioning Plan. |
| Risk Category | Financial, Governance, Political |
| Inherent Risk Level | Likelihood 3 x Impact 5 = Risk Scoring 15 (which is an Extreme Risk Level) |
| Mitigating Actions (including timescales and resources) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to develop a reporting framework which identifies performance against national and local indicators. - Continue to report data quarterly to the PAC to highlight areas of exceptional performance (poor and excellent). - Continue to support operational managers by providing in depth analysis regarding areas of poor performance, such as around readmissions to hospital and falls related hospital admissions. - Continue to ensure that data informs operational practices and improvements and also that operational activities and priorities are used to interpret trends shown by the data. - Work with operational managers to identify areas of poor performance that result in operational risk and undertake additional analysis as required. |
| Residual Risk Level | Likelihood 3 x Impact 3 = Risk Scoring 9 (which is a Moderate Level) |
| Planned Risk Level | Likelihood 2 x Impact 3 = Risk Scoring 6 (which is a Moderate Risk Level) |
| Approval recommendation | Given the moderate level of planned risk, this risk is deemed to be manageable. |

8.0 CONSULTATIONS

8.1 The Chief Officer, Heads of Service, Health and Community Care and the Clerk were consulted in the preparation of this report.

9.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

9.1 None.

Dave Berry
Chief Finance Officer

DATE: 11 December 2023

Lynsey Webster
Senior Officer, Strategy and Performance

APPENDIX 1 – Performance Summary

Table 1: Performance in Dundee’s LCPPs - % change in Q2 2023-24 against baseline year 2018/19



| National Indicator | Dundee | Lochee | East End | Coldside | North East | Strathmartine | Maryfield | West End | The Ferry |
|---|--------|--------|----------|----------|------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Emer Admissions rate per 100,000 18 | +10% | +7.3% | +1.1% | +8.0% | +6.5% | +17.3% | +8.1% | +20.6% | +11.3% |
| Emer Bed Days rate per 100,000 18+ | +8.4% | -4.2% | +8.6% | +15.3% | +21.2% | +18.7% | +3.3% | +6.3% | +2.6% |
| 28 Day Readmissions rate per 1,000 Admissions | +3% | +3% | -8% | +23% | -3% | -5% | -6% | +23% | +12% |
| Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+ | +12% | +72% | +21% | -11% | +43% | -4% | +23% | +6% | -2% |
| Delayed Discharge Bed Days Lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Standard) | +149% | +58% | +288% | +298% | +102% | +132 | +166% | +77% | +162% |
| Delayed Discharge Bed Days Lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Code 9) | +24% | -29% | +307% | -63% | +30% | +30 | +100% | +130% | -56% |

Table 2: Performance in Dundee's LCPPs - LCPP Performance in Q2 2023-24 compared to Dundee



| National Indicator | Dundee | Lochee | East End | Coldside | North East | Strathmartine | Maryfield | West End | The Ferry |
|---|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Emer Admissions rate per 100,000 18+ | 13,916 | 16,224 | 17,020 | 15,996 | 13,274 | 15,520 | 11,526 | 10,833 | 12,034 |
| Emer Bed days rate per 100,000 18+ | 130,049 | 151,386 | 160,370 | 168,669 | 109,352 | 142,335 | 107,232 | 87,033 | 122,173 |
| 28 Day Readmissions rate per 1,000 Admissions | 145 | 146 | 151 | 158 | 125 | 145 | 139 | 163 | 132 |
| Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+ | 34 | 44 | 40 | 36 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 38 | 29 |
| Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (standard) | 689 | 711 | 1196 | 835 | 509 | 523 | 698 | 584 | 537 |
| Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Code 9) | 114 | 75 | 346 | 79 | 114 | 117 | 284 | 35 | 18 |

Source: NHS Tayside data

Note: This table shows the Dundee position alongside the position for the 8 LCPPs. Where the LCPP position is poorer than Dundee this is coded as red (worse than Dundee) and where the LCPP position is better than Dundee this is coded as green.

Key: Improved/Better Stayed the same Declined/Worse

Table 3: Performance in Dundee’s LCPPs - LCPP Performance in Q2 2023-24 compared to Dundee

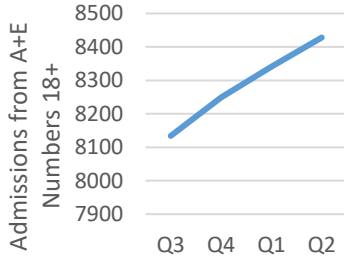
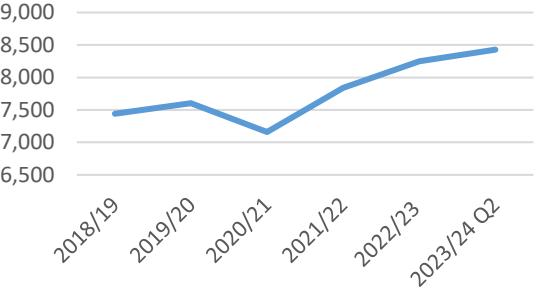
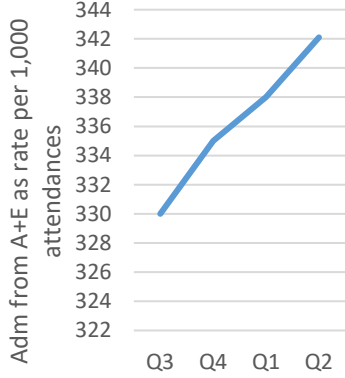
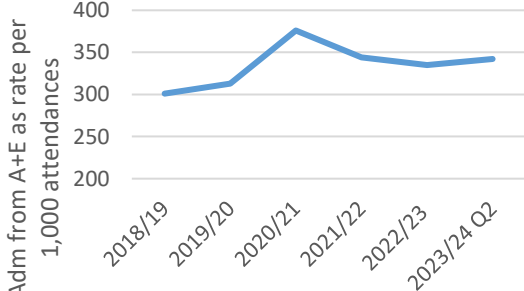
| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Dundee = D | East End = EE | Coldside = C | West End = WE |
| Strathmartine = S | North East = NE | Lochee = L | The Ferry = TF |

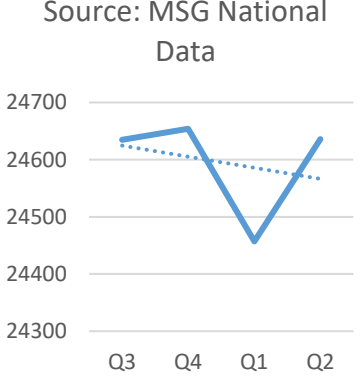
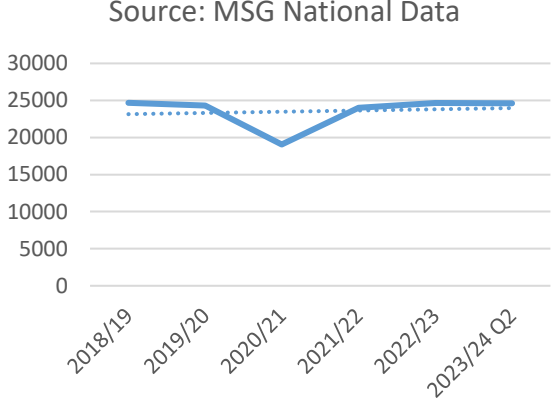
Please note that indicators 1-9 are reported from a biennial national survey – therefore short-term trends are not available. Longitudinal trends are also not available due to changes in survey methodology since 2015/16.

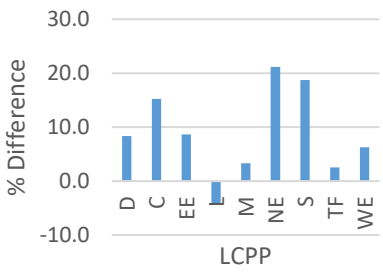
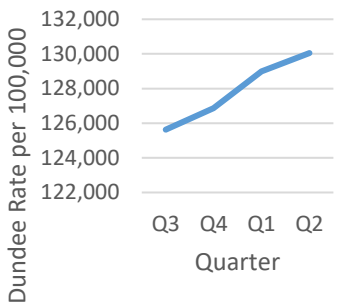
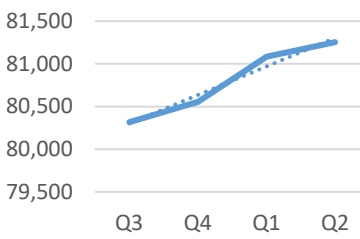
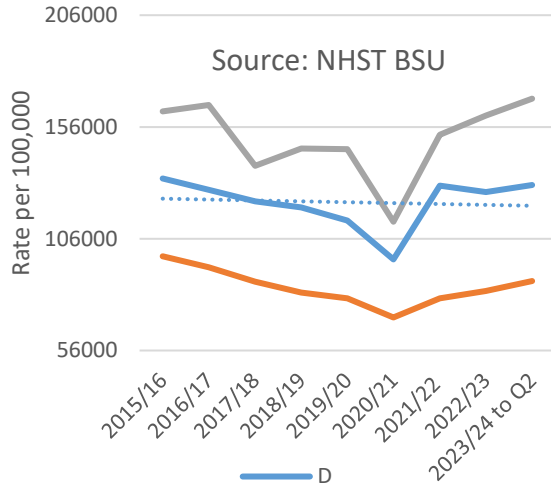
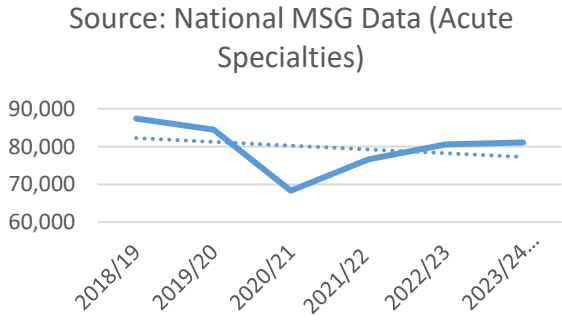
| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|---|--|
| 1.% of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well* | | | | 30th | 5th (89%) | 3rd |
| 2.% of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible* | | | | 5th | 1st (84%) | 1st |
| 3.% of adults supported at home who agreed that they had a say in how their help, care, or support was provided* | | | | 7th | 2nd (75%) | 2nd |
| 4. % of adults supported at home who agree that their health and social care services seem to be well co-ordinated* | | | | 2nd | 2nd (76%) | 2nd |
| 5.% of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good* | | | | 2nd | 2nd (84%) | 1st |
| 6.% of people with positive experience of care at their GP practice* | | | | 16th | 3rd (67%) | 3rd |

| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| 7.% of adults supported at home who agree that their services and support had an impact on improving or maintaining their quality of life* | | | | 29th | 8 th (72%) | 3rd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.% of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role* | | | | 26th | 7 th (27%) | 3rd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.% of adults supported at home who agreed they felt safe* | | | | 20th | 7 th (77%) | 3rd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. % staff who say they would recommend their workplace as a good place to work | Not Available Nationally | Not Available Nationally | Not Available Nationally | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Premature mortality rate per 100,000 persons | 6% more in 2021 than 2016 (deterioration) | Not Available | <p>Source: PHS</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Premature Mortality Rate per 100,000 Persons (2016-2021)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dundee City</th> <th>Scotland</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>550</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>500</td> <td>420</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>520</td> <td>440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>500</td> <td>430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>600</td> <td>480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>600</td> <td>480</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2021 is latest available published data</p> | Year | Dundee City | Scotland | 2016 | 550 | 450 | 2017 | 500 | 420 | 2018 | 520 | 440 | 2019 | 500 | 430 | 2020 | 600 | 480 | 2021 | 600 | 480 | 29th | 7th | 3rd |
| Year | Dundee City | Scotland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 550 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 500 | 420 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 520 | 440 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 500 | 430 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | 600 | 480 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 600 | 480 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| National Indicator | Difference From 18/19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------|--|---|--|-----|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----|-----|---|------|----|------|----|------|--|---------|-----------------------------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|--|------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------|------|-----|-----|
| 12. Emer Admissions rate per 100,000 18+ | 9% (1,433 admissions) more in Q2 23/24 than 2018/19 (deterioration) (source: NHST BSU) <div data-bbox="286 550 678 829" data-label="Figure"> <p>Source: NHST BSU</p> <table border="1"> <caption>% Difference by LCPP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>LCPP</th> <th>% Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>D</td><td>10.0</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>8.0</td></tr> <tr><td>EE</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>8.0</td></tr> <tr><td>NE</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>16.0</td></tr> <tr><td>TF</td><td>11.0</td></tr> <tr><td>WE</td><td>20.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> | LCPP | % Difference | D | 10.0 | C | 8.0 | EE | 1.0 | L | 7.0 | M | 8.0 | NE | 6.0 | S | 16.0 | TF | 11.0 | WE | 20.0 | <div data-bbox="734 414 1120 726" data-label="Figure"> <p>Source: National MSG Data</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Increasing trend over the last 4 quarters</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Admissions Rate (per 100,000 18+)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q3</td><td>12,400</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4</td><td>12,800</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1</td><td>13,100</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2</td><td>13,300</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> | Quarter | Admissions Rate (per 100,000 18+) | Q3 | 12,400 | Q4 | 12,800 | Q1 | 13,100 | Q2 | 13,300 | <div data-bbox="1153 383 1713 845" data-label="Figure"> <p>Source: NHST BSU</p> <p>Note - Linear (D) is the trendline for Dundee</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1153 949 1713 1252" data-label="Figure"> <p>Source: National MSG Data</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Dundee Admissions Rate (per 100,000 18+)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2018/19</td><td>12,100</td></tr> <tr><td>2019/20</td><td>12,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2020/21</td><td>11,200</td></tr> <tr><td>2021/22</td><td>12,100</td></tr> <tr><td>2022/23</td><td>12,800</td></tr> <tr><td>2023/24 Q2</td><td>13,300</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> | Year | Rate | 2018/19 | 12,100 | 2019/20 | 12,000 | 2020/21 | 11,200 | 2021/22 | 12,100 | 2022/23 | 12,800 | 2023/24 Q2 | 13,300 | 24th | 4th | 3rd |
| LCPP | % Difference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | 8.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | 7.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 8.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NE | 6.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | 16.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TF | 11.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WE | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarter | Admissions Rate (per 100,000 18+) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | 12,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | 12,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 13,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | 13,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 12,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 12,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 11,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 12,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022/23 | 12,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 Q2 | 13,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

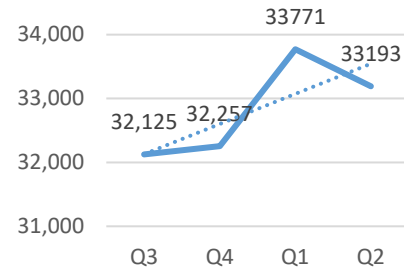
| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------|--|---|--|----|------|----|------|----|------|---|--------------|--|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Emergency Admissions Numbers from A&E (MSG) | 988 more attendances in Q2 23/24 than 2018/19. | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>8120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>8250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>8350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>8420</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Increasing trend.</p> | Quarter | Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+ | Q3 | 8120 | Q4 | 8250 | Q1 | 8350 | Q2 | 8420 | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year/Quarter</th> <th>Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>7400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>7600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>7100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>7800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>8200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023/24 Q2</td> <td>8400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year/Quarter | Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+ | 2018/19 | 7400 | 2019/20 | 7600 | 2020/21 | 7100 | 2021/22 | 7800 | 2022/23 | 8200 | 2023/24 Q2 | 8400 | NA as number and not rate | NA as number and not rate | NA as number and not rate |
| Quarter | Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | 8120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | 8250 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 8350 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | 8420 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year/Quarter | Admissions from A+E Numbers 18+ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 7400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 7600 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 7100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 7800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022/23 | 8200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 Q2 | 8400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Admissions as a Rate per 1,000 of all Accident & Emergency Attendances (MSG) | Rate is 41(14%) higher at Q2 2023/24 than 2018/19. | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>335</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>338</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>342</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Quarter | Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances | Q3 | 330 | Q4 | 335 | Q1 | 338 | Q2 | 342 | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year/Quarter</th> <th>Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>345</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>335</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023/24 Q2</td> <td>340</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year/Quarter | Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances | 2018/19 | 300 | 2019/20 | 310 | 2020/21 | 375 | 2021/22 | 345 | 2022/23 | 335 | 2023/24 Q2 | 340 | Not Avail | Not Avail | Not Avail |
| Quarter | Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | 330 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | 335 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 338 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | 342 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year/Quarter | Adm from A+E as rate per 1,000 attendances | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 310 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 375 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 345 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022/23 | 335 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 Q2 | 340 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Accident & Emergency Attendances (MSG) | 1 more in Q2 2023/24 than 2018/19 | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>Increase over the last quarter by 179 attendances.</p> | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  | NA as number and not rate | NA as number and not rate | NA as number and not rate |

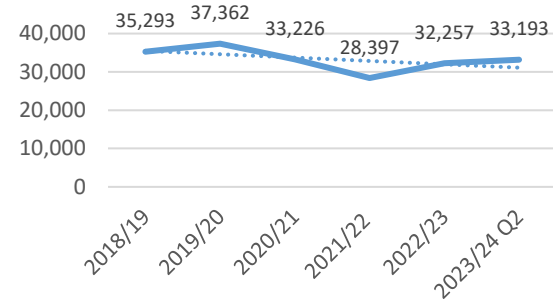
| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p>13. Emer Bed days rate per 100,000 18+</p> | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p>  <p>11,179 (6.3%) more acute bed days in Q2 2023/24 than 2018/19 (deteriorated) (source: NHST BSU)</p> | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p>  <p>Rate has risen (deterioration) over the last 4 quarters.</p> <p>National MSG Data (Acute Only)</p>  | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p>  <p>Source: National MSG Data (Acute Specialties)</p>  | 10th | 1st | 2nd |

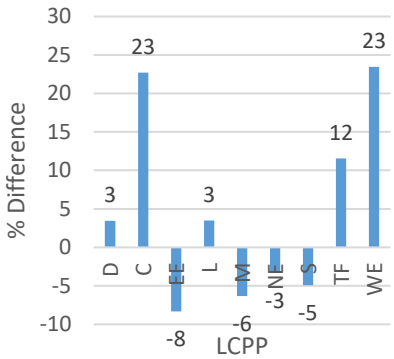
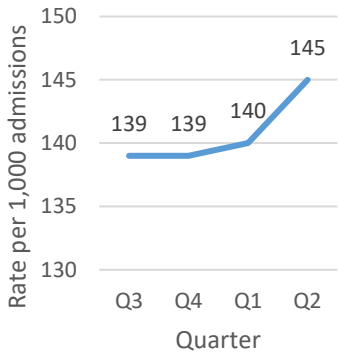
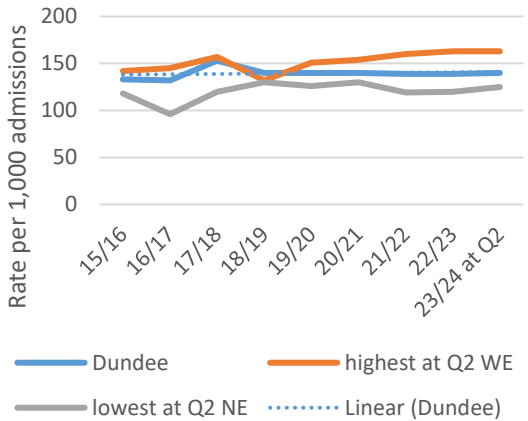
2,100 (6%) less mental health bed days in Q1 2023-24 than 2018-19 (deterioration) (source: MSG)

National MSG Data (Mental Health Specialties)



National MSG Data (Mental Health Specialties)

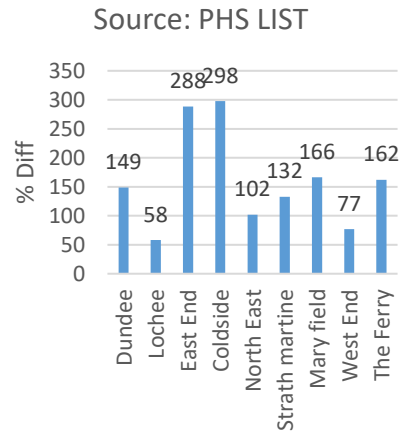


| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 14. Readmissions rate per 1,000 Admissions All Ages | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p>  <p>3% higher at Q2 23-24 than 18-19.</p> <p>Variation ranges from -8% in East End to +23% in Coldside and West End.</p> | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p>  <p>Increase over the last 3 quarters</p> | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p>  | 30 th | 8 th | 3 rd |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <p>15. % of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting</p> | <p>Up from 88.8% in 2017/18 to 90.3% in 2022 (improvement)</p> | <p>Not Available</p> | | <p>9th</p> | <p>1st</p> | <p>2nd</p> |
| <p>National Indicator</p> | <p>Difference From 18-19 Baseline</p> | <p>Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)</p> | <p>Long Term Trend</p> | <p>Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst</p> | <p>Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst</p> | <p>Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst</p> |
| <p>16. Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+</p> | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p> <p>13% (103 falls admissions) more in Q2 23/24 than 2018/19 (deterioration). Greatest increase (deterioration) was in Lochee with 72% increase (61 fall related admissions) (deterioration).</p> | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p> <p>Stable trend over the last 4 quarters.</p> | <p>Source: NHST BSU</p> | <p>31st</p> | <p>8th</p> | <p>3rd</p> |

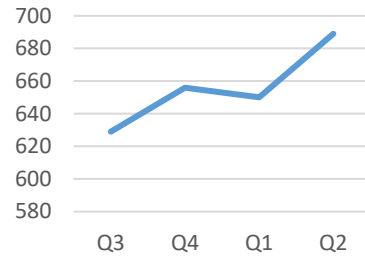
| 17. % care services graded 'good' (4) or better in Care Inspectorate inspections | Dropped from 84.5% in 2017/18 to 75.2% in 2022/23 (deterioration) | Not Available | <p style="text-align: center;">Source: PHS</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of care services graded 'good' or better</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dundee City (%)</th> <th>Scotland (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>85.0</td> <td>83.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>84.5</td> <td>84.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>86.0</td> <td>82.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>80.0</td> <td>83.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>80.0</td> <td>83.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>74.0</td> <td>75.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>75.2</td> <td>75.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Dundee City (%) | Scotland (%) | 2016/17 | 85.0 | 83.0 | 2017/18 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 2018/19 | 86.0 | 82.0 | 2019/20 | 80.0 | 83.0 | 2020/21 | 80.0 | 83.0 | 2021/22 | 74.0 | 75.0 | 2022/23 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 21st | 7th | 1st |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| Year | Dundee City (%) | Scotland (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 85.0 | 83.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 84.5 | 84.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 86.0 | 82.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 80.0 | 83.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 80.0 | 83.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 74.0 | 75.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022/23 | 75.2 | 75.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. % adults with intensive care needs receiving care at home | 6.5% (130 people) more in 2022 than 2017 (improvement) (note calendar year) | Not Available | <p style="text-align: center;">Source: PHS</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of adults with intensive care needs receiving care at home</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dundee City (%)</th> <th>Scotland (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>54.0</td> <td>61.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>54.0</td> <td>61.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>59.0</td> <td>62.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>58.0</td> <td>63.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>59.0</td> <td>63.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>63.0</td> <td>64.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>60.0</td> <td>63.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Dundee City (%) | Scotland (%) | 2016 | 54.0 | 61.0 | 2017 | 54.0 | 61.0 | 2018 | 59.0 | 62.0 | 2019 | 58.0 | 63.0 | 2020 | 59.0 | 63.0 | 2021 | 63.0 | 64.0 | 2022 | 60.0 | 63.0 | 28th | 8th | 2nd |
| Year | Dundee City (%) | Scotland (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 54.0 | 61.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 54.0 | 61.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 59.0 | 62.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 58.0 | 63.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | 59.0 | 63.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 63.0 | 64.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | 60.0 | 63.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

19.1 Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (standard)



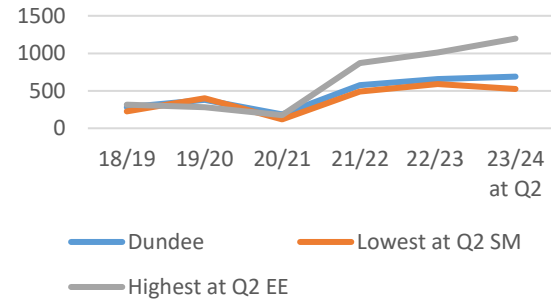
149% increase (deterioration) since 2018/19.

Source: PHS LIST



Increasing trend over the last 4 quarters.

Source: PHS LIST

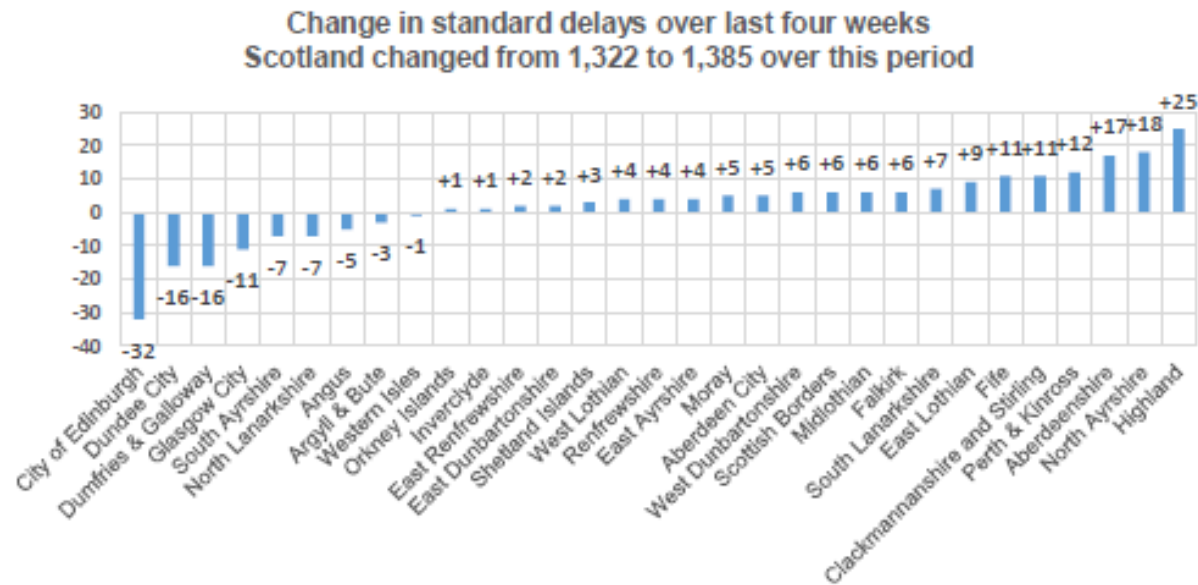
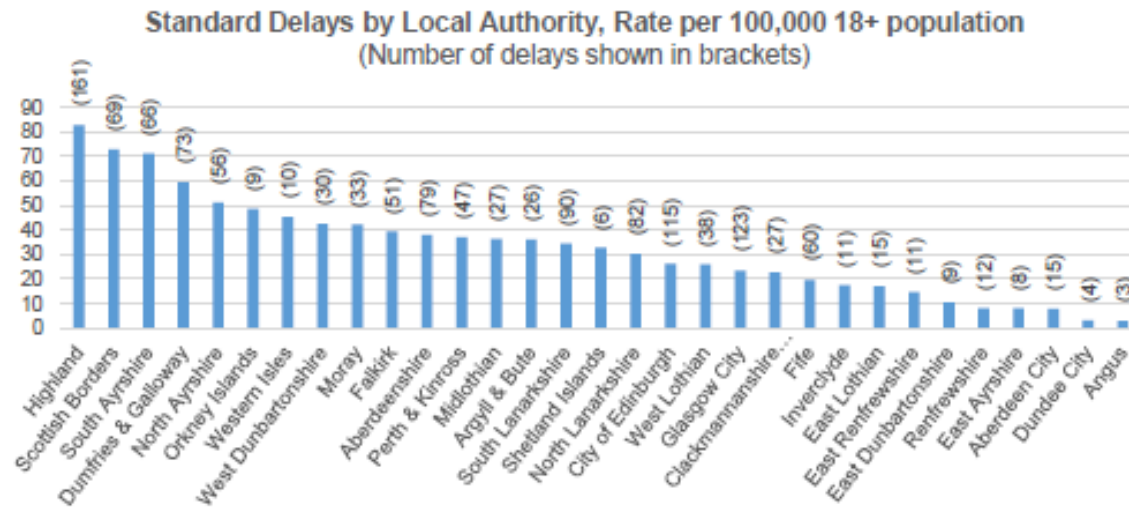


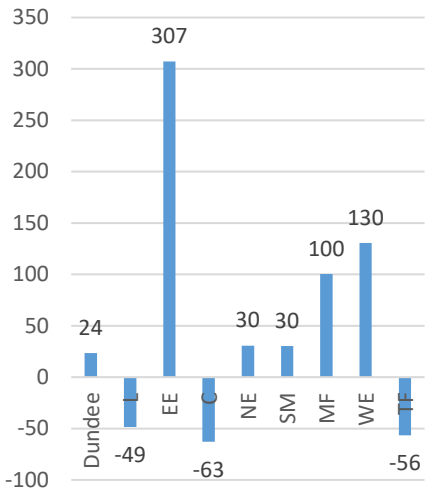
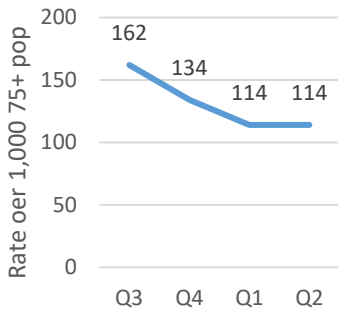
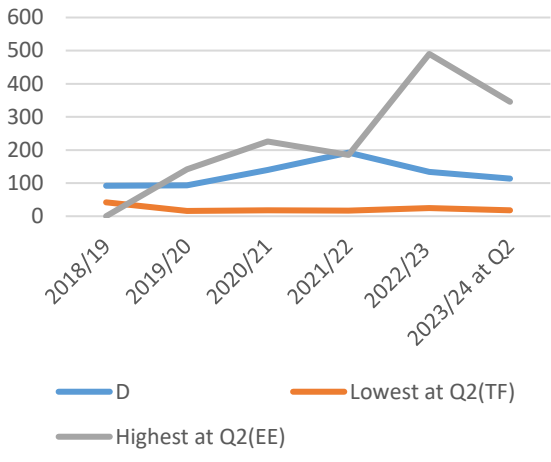
NA

NA

NA

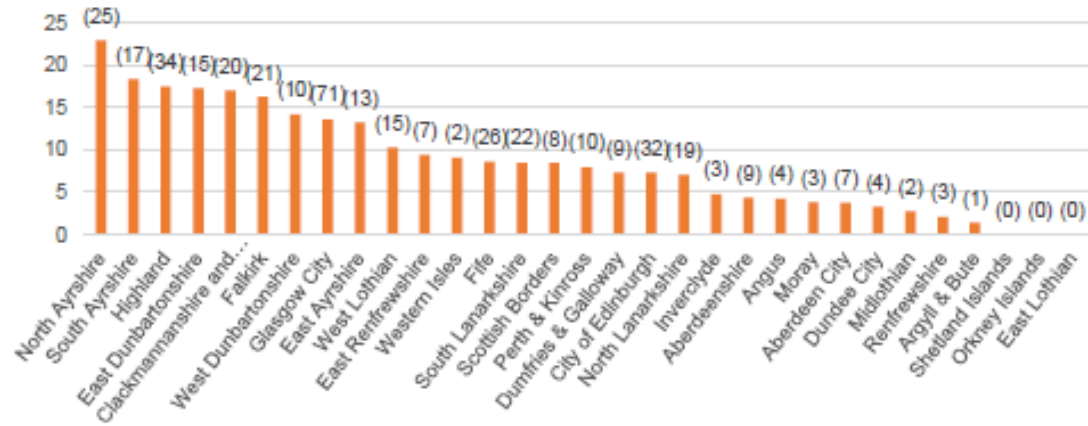
Standard Delays by Local Authority at 11 December 2023 (most recent at time of report production)



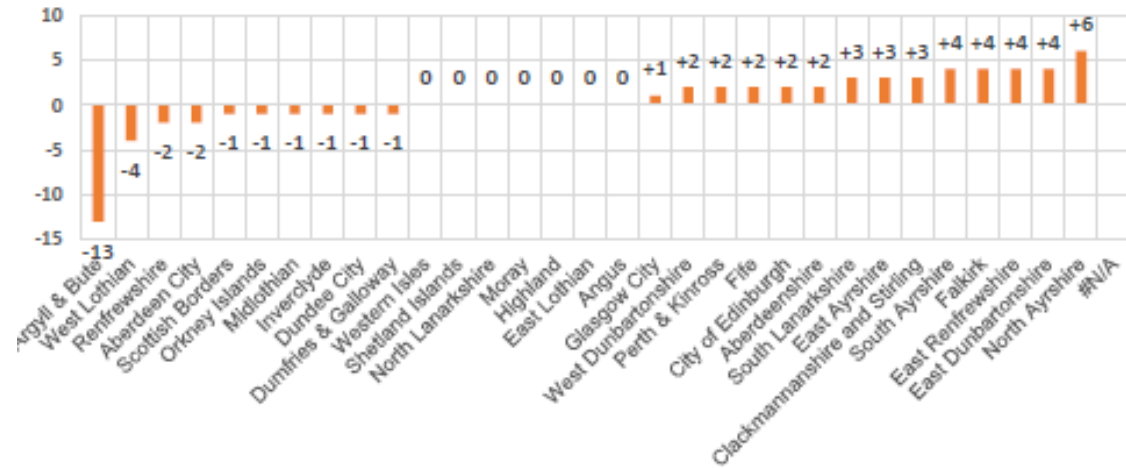
| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|--|---|--|-----|---|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|---|---------|------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|--|------|---|--------------------|-------------------|---------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|----|---------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| <p>19.2 Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Code 9)</p> | <p>Source: PHS LIST</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Difference from 18-19 Baseline by LCPP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>LCPP</th> <th>Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Dundee</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>EE</td><td>307</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>-63</td></tr> <tr><td>NE</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>SM</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>MF</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>WE</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>TF</td><td>-56</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Overall 24% increase (deterioration) since 2018-19 and increase (deterioration) in all LCPPs except Lochee, Colside and The Ferry.</p> | LCPP | Difference | Dundee | 24 | EE | 307 | C | -63 | NE | 30 | SM | 30 | MF | 100 | WE | 130 | TF | -56 | <p>Source: PHS LIST</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Dundee Short Term Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Rate per 1,000 75+ pop</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q3</td><td>162</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4</td><td>134</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2</td><td>114</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Improvement since Q3</p> | Quarter | Rate per 1,000 75+ pop | Q3 | 162 | Q4 | 134 | Q1 | 114 | Q2 | 114 | <p>Source: PHS LIST</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Long Term Trend (Rate per 1,000 75+ pop)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>D</th> <th>Highest at Q2 (EE)</th> <th>Lowest at Q2 (TF)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2018/19</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>2019/20</td><td>100</td><td>150</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2020/21</td><td>120</td><td>220</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2021/22</td><td>180</td><td>180</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2022/23</td><td>130</td><td>480</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2023/24 at Q2</td><td>110</td><td>350</td><td>20</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | D | Highest at Q2 (EE) | Lowest at Q2 (TF) | 2018/19 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 2019/20 | 100 | 150 | 20 | 2020/21 | 120 | 220 | 20 | 2021/22 | 180 | 180 | 20 | 2022/23 | 130 | 480 | 20 | 2023/24 at Q2 | 110 | 350 | 20 | NA | NA | NA |
| LCPP | Difference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dundee | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE | 307 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | -63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NE | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SM | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MF | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WE | 130 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TF | -56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarter | Rate per 1,000 75+ pop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | 134 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 114 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | 114 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | D | Highest at Q2 (EE) | Lowest at Q2 (TF) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 100 | 150 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 120 | 220 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 180 | 180 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022/23 | 130 | 480 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 at Q2 | 110 | 350 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

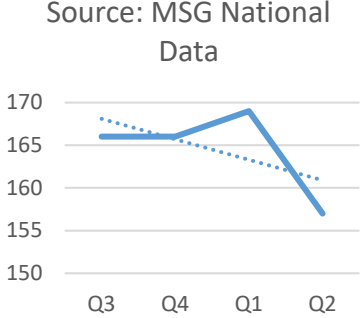
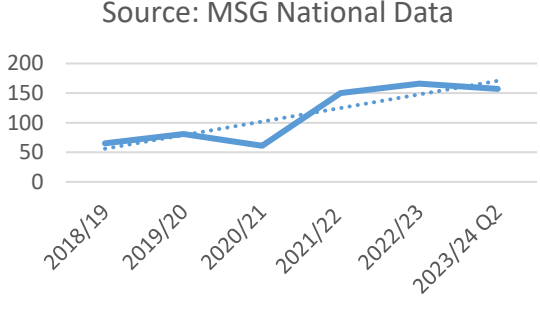
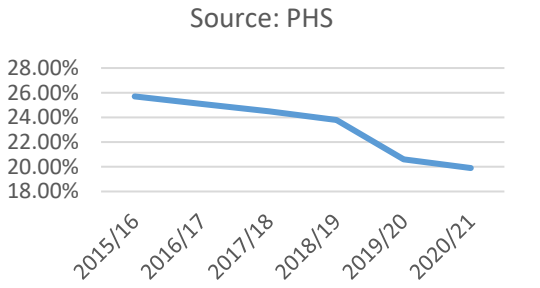
Adults with Incapacity (AWI) Delays by Local Authority at 11 December 2023 (most recent at time of report production)

AWI Delays by Local Authority, Rate per 100,000 18+ population (Number of delays shown in brackets)



Change in AWI delays over last four weeks
Scotland changed from 398 to 413 over this period



| National Indicator | Difference From 18-19 Baseline | Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters) | Long Term Trend | Scotland Position 1= best, 32 = worst | Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst | Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|---------|----|---------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 18+ (All Reasons) (MSG) | <p>Bed days have almost doubled since 2019-20 (2018-19 data not provided by PHS). In 2019-20 there were 9,861 bed days lost and this increased to 18,981 at Q2 2023-24. This is an increase of 9,120.</p> | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Dundee Short Term Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>168</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>157</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Quarter | Rate | Q3 | 166 | Q4 | 168 | Q1 | 170 | Q2 | 157 | <p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Long Term Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023/24 Q2</td> <td>160</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Rate | 2018/19 | 60 | 2019/20 | 80 | 2020/21 | 60 | 2021/22 | 150 | 2022/23 | 165 | 2023/24 Q2 | 160 | NA | NA | NA |
| Quarter | Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 | 166 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 170 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | 157 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022/23 | 165 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 Q2 | 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. % of health and social care resource spent on hospital stays where the patient was admitted as an emergency | <p>5.8% less in 2020/21* than 2015/16 (improvement)</p> <p>*latest data available</p> | Not Available | <p>Source: PHS</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Long Term Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>25.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>25.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>24.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>24.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>21.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>20.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Percentage | 2015/16 | 25.5% | 2016/17 | 25.0% | 2017/18 | 24.5% | 2018/19 | 24.0% | 2019/20 | 21.0% | 2020/21 | 20.0% | 18th | 3rd | 3rd | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 25.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 25.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 24.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018/19 | 24.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 21.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 20.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

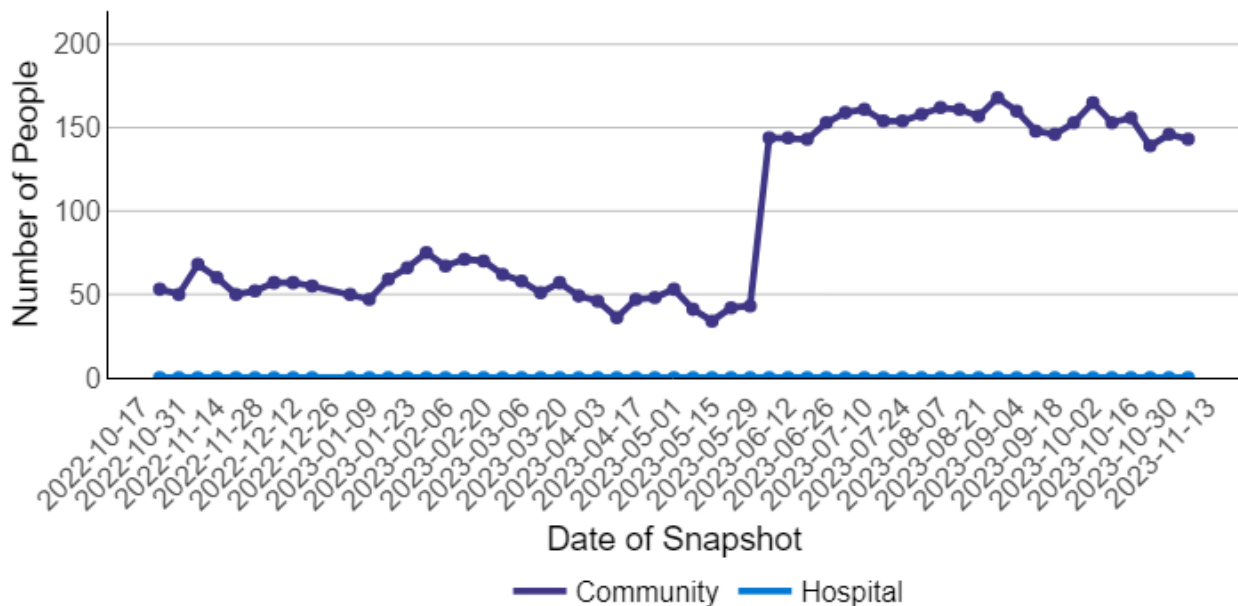
APPENDIX 2 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CARE – DEMAND FOR CARE AT HOME SERVICES DUNDEE

This report is an assessment of the demand for Care at Home services provided by Health and Social Care Partnerships. The information shows the number of people waiting for an assessment for a package of care to allow them to live at home or in the community and the number of hours of care that has been assessed but not yet delivered. The information is presented by people waiting in hospital or waiting at home/community for the care at home service to be delivered.

The data included in this publication is management information which the Health and Social Care partnerships began submitting in August 2021. This data collection is still under development and requires further work on the consistency of the recording of the information across Health and Social Care Partnerships.

Chart 1

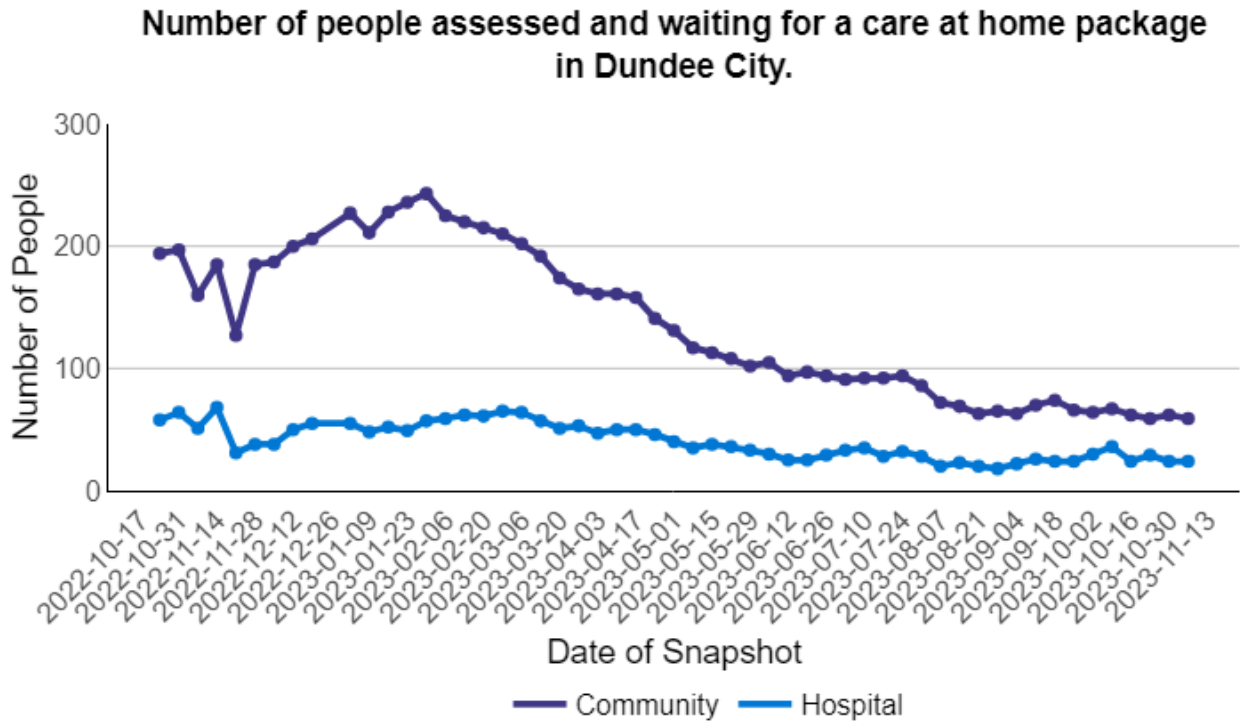
Number of People Waiting for a Social Care Assessment in Dundee City.



In Dundee as at 13th November 2023:

- 0 people waited in hospital and 143 people waited in the community for a social care assessment. This is the 2nd lowest number reported since 29 May 2023. (lowest number was at 23 Oct 23 when 139 people waited).
- 0 people have waited in hospital each week since 17 October 2022.

Chart 2

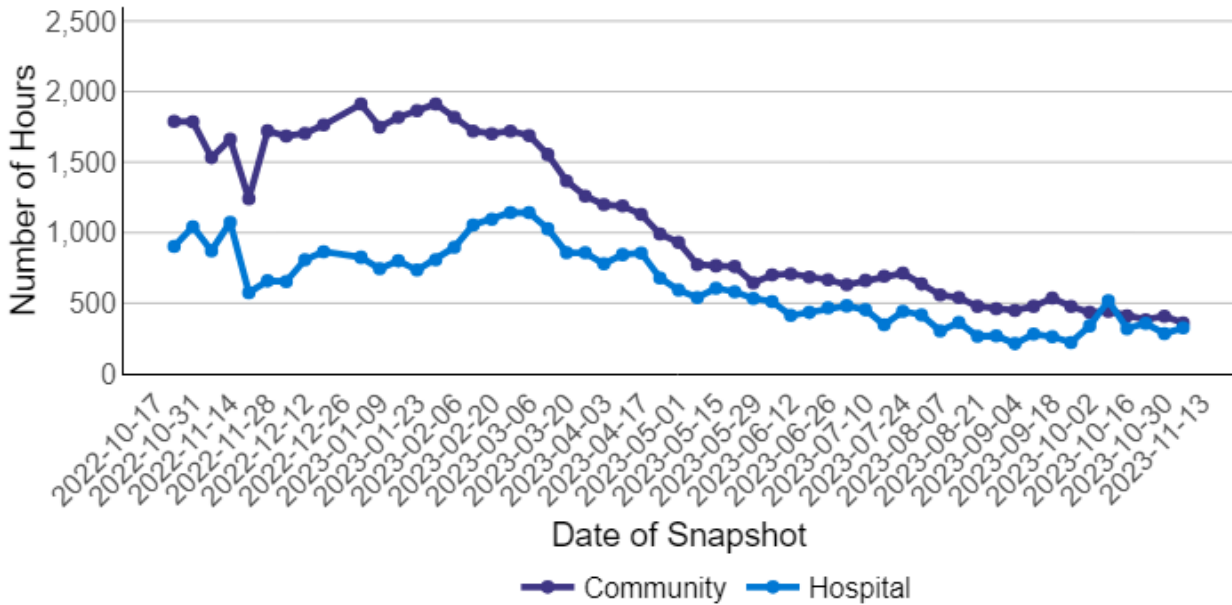


In Dundee as at 13th November 2023:

- 24 people were assessed and were waiting in hospital for a care at home package; there has been a decreasing trend ever the last 10 months.
- 59 people were assessed and were waiting in the community for a care at home package; this is the lowest it has been in the last 12 months.

Chart 3

Number of Hours of Care at Home yet to be provided for Assessed Individuals Dundee City.

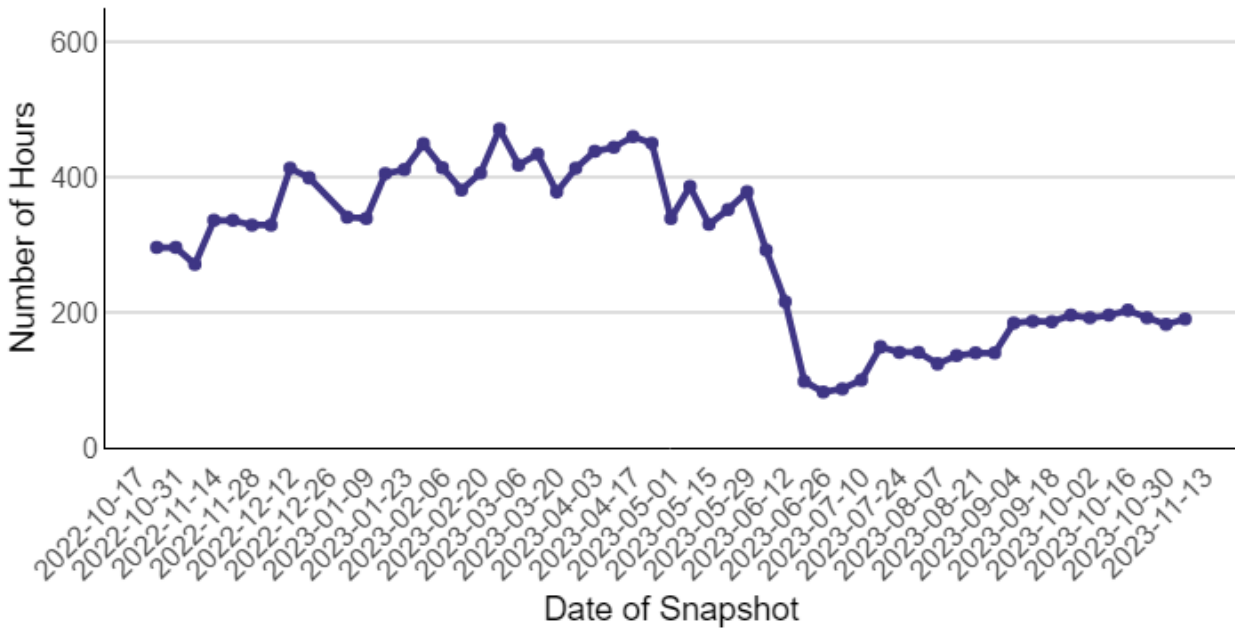


In Dundee as at 13th November 2023:

- 24 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in hospital (324 hours yet to be provided). The number of hours has been decreasing since 23 February 2023.
- 59 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in the community (359 hours yet to be provided). The number of hours has been decreasing since 23 February 2023.

Chart 4

Number of additional Hours of Care Assessed as Needed and not provided for those already in Receipt of a Care at Home Package in Dundee City.



In Dundee as at 13th November 2023:

- For those already in receipt of a care at home package 190 additional hours were required and not provided. There was a significant decrease to 19 June 2023, however there has been an increasing trend since then.

APPENDIX 3 – DATA SOURCES USED FOR MEASURING PERFORMANCE

The Quarterly Performance Report analyses performance against National Health and Wellbeing Indicators 1-23 and Measuring Performance Under Integration (MPUI) indicators. 5 of the 23 National Health and Wellbeing Indicators are monitored quarterly (emergency admissions, emergency bed days, readmissions, falls admissions and delayed discharge bed days lost. Data is provided both at Dundee and Local Community Planning Partnership (LCPP) level (where available). Data is currently not available for eight out of the 13 National Indicators which are not reported using The Health and Social Care Experience Survey (see section 4.3). The Scottish Government and Public Health Scotland are working on the development of definitions and datasets to calculate these indicators nationally.

The National Health and Wellbeing Indicators 1-9 are reported from The Health and Social Care Experience Survey administered by the Scottish Government which is conducted biennially. Full details were provided to the PAC in February 2021 (Article V of the minute of the Dundee Performance and Audit Committee held on 3 February 2021 refers). The Scottish Government changed the methodology used to filter responses to reflect people who receive services from the Partnership and therefore it is not possible to longitudinally compare results for National Indicators 1-7 and 9.

The quarterly performance report also summarises performance against indicators in the Measuring Performance Under Integration (MPUI) suite of indicators for four out of six high level service delivery areas – emergency admissions, emergency bed days, accident and emergency and delayed discharges, end of life and balance of care. In November 2020 the Performance and Audit Committee agreed that targets should not be set for 2020/21 for these indicators, however that the indicators should continue to be monitored in quarterly performance reports submitted to the PAC (Article VI of the minute of the Dundee Performance and Audit Committee held on 24 November 2020 refers).

National data is provided to all partnerships, by Public Health Scotland. This data shows rolling¹ monthly performance for emergency admissions, emergency admissions from accident and emergency, accident and emergency attendances, emergency bed days and delayed discharges. Previously Public Health Scotland were only able to provide data for all ages, however following feedback from Dundee and other Partnerships they have now provided data for people age 18+.

It was agreed at the PAC held on 19 July 2017 (Article VIII of the minute of the meeting refers) that local data, provided by the NHS Tayside Business Unit will be used to produce more timeous quarterly performance reports against the National Health and Wellbeing Indicators. NHS Tayside Business Unit has provided data for emergency admissions, emergency bed days, readmissions, delayed discharges and falls. From quarter 1 2020/21 the NHS Tayside Business Unit has been providing breakdowns of covid and non covid admission reasons for emergency admissions and emergency bed days.

Data provided by NHS Tayside differs from data provided by Public Health Scotland (PHS); the main differences being that NHS Tayside uses 'board of treatment' and PHS uses 'board of residence' and NHS Tayside uses an admissions based dataset whereas PHS uses a discharge based dataset (NHS Tayside records are more complete but less accurate as PHS data goes through a validation process). As PHS data is discharge based, numbers for one quarter will have been updated the following quarter as records get submitted for those admitted one quarter and discharged a subsequent quarter. By the time PHS release their data, records are (in most cases) 99% complete. The data provided by NHS Tayside Business Unit is provisional and figures should be treated with caution.

¹ Rolling data is used so that quarterly data can be compared with financial years. This means that data for Quarter 2 shows the previous 12 months of data including the current quarter. Therefore, Quarter 2 data includes data from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023.