



REPORT TO: PERFORMANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE –24 SEPTEMBER 2025

REPORT ON: DUNDEE HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP PERFORMANCE REPORT – 2024-25 QUARTER 4

REPORT BY: CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

REPORT NO: PAC23-2025

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Performance and Audit Committee on 2024-25 Quarter 4 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. For Q4 2024-25, quarterly performance reports performance is measured against the 2019-20 baseline year and because 2019-20 performance was affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, 2018-19 data has also been provided for all indicators as a supplementary baseline.

5.0 QUARTER 4 PERFORMANCE 2024-25 – KEY ANALYTICAL MESSAGES

- 5.1 Key analytical messages for the Quarter 4 2024-25 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 against the 2019-20 baseline and the 2018-19 baseline for rate of emergency admissions 18+, 28-day readmissions rate 18+, emergency admissions as a rate of all A+E attendances 18+ and rate of hospital admissions due to a fall 65+.
- Performance has improved for emergency bed days rate per 100,000 18+ and standard delayed discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ compared with both the 2019-20 and 2018-19 baselines.
- Delayed discharge (code 9) bed day lost rate per 1,000 shows a deterioration against the 2019-20 baseline but an improvement against the 2018-19 baseline.
- The rate of emergency admissions per 100,000 population aged 18 and over increased by 12% compared to the 2019-20 baseline and increased by 10.3% compared to the 2018-19 baseline. This represents a deterioration in performance, with increases observed across all Local Community Partnerships (LCPP). The largest increase was in The Ferry with an increase of 29.7% compared to 2019-20 and an increase of 24.6% compared to 2018-19.
- There was an improvement in performance compared with the 2019-20 baseline for the emergency bed day rate per 100,000 population aged 18 and over, with a decrease of 6.3% compared to 2019-20 baseline and 10.9% decrease when compared to 2018-19. This is a positive trend which reflects local improvements in community care that support earlier discharge. Four LCPPs (West End, Strathmartine, Maryfield, Coldside and Lochee) had a lower rate of emergency bed days in Q4 than both 2018-19 and 2019-20 baseline years. In East End, the rate of emergency bed days was lower in Q4 than the 2018-19 baseline (indicating improvement), but higher in Q4 than the 2019-20 baseline (indicating deterioration). Dundee ranked 10th in Scotland for this indicator and was the top performer in the family group.
- At Q4 2024-25 the rate of emergency readmissions within 28 days of any admission was 1% higher than both 2019-20 and 2018-19 baselines, indicating a small deterioration. However, East End and Lochee showed improvement, with lower readmission rates compared to both baseline years. Five LCPPs, Lochee, East End, North East, Strathmartine and Maryfield, showed an improvement against the 2018-19 baseline only.
- At Q4 2024-25 the rate of hospital admissions due to a fall was 5% higher than both the 2018-19 and 2019-20 baselines, indicating a deterioration in performance. Coldside and West End were the only two LCPPs to show an improvement compared to both baseline years. Lochee and North East also showed improvement but only compared with the 2019-20 baseline.
- At Q4 2024-25, the rate of bed days lost to standard delayed discharge for people aged 75 and over was 63% lower than the 2019-20 baseline and 51% lower than the 2018-19 baseline, indicating a significant improvement. All eight LCPP showed an improvement. In Q4, the LCPP with the highest rate was West End with 197 bed days lost per 1,000

people aged 75 and over. The lowest rate was in North East with 75 bed days lost per 1,000 people aged 75 and over.

- At Q4 2024-25, the rate of bed days lost to complex (code 9) delayed discharges for people aged 75 and over was 42% higher than the 2019-20 baseline (deterioration) and 3% lower than the 2018-19 baseline (an improvement). Compared to the 2019-20 baseline year, Lochee, North East, Maryfield and West End showed improvement. Against the 2018-19 baseline, Lochee, North East and Stathmartine showed improvement. In Q4 2024-25, Coldside had the highest bed days lost (code 9) per 1,000 population aged 75 and over while Maryfield had the lowest.
- Updated figures for proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or community settings, show an improvement, with 90.9% of time spent in these settings. Dundee ranked 7th in Scotland and was the top performer within the family group.
- There has been an increase in the proportion of people with intensive care needs receiving care at home, rising from 58.7% in 2018 to 65.9% in 2024. This is slightly higher than the Scottish average. Dundee ranked 12th in Scotland and was the top performer in Tayside.
- There has been an improvement in proportion of care services graded 'good' or 'better' in the Care Inspectorate Inspections. Following a drop to 74% during the pandemic, this figure has now risen to 82.6% which is slightly higher than the Scottish average.

5.2 Public Health Scotland publishes a report on the number of people who are waiting for a Social Care and Care at Home service provided by the Health and Social Care Partnerships. 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.

Data published from 15 January 2024 onwards reflects improved definitions and therefore caution should be taken when comparing with figures prior to this date.

The number of people waiting for packages of care is showing a slight upward trend, following a period of low numbers.

In Dundee, as of 30 June 2025:

- 0 people waited in hospital and 124 people waited in the community for a social care assessment. 0 people have waited in hospital each week since 17 October 2022.
- 14 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in hospital (168 hours yet to be provided).
- 13 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in the community (42 hours yet to be provided).
- For those already in receipt of a care at home package 153 additional hours were required and not provided.

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.

Christine Jones
Acting Chief Finance Officer

DATE: 10 August 2025

Shahida Naeem
Senior Officer, Quality, Data and Intelligence

Lynsey Webster
Lead Officer, Quality, Data and Intelligence

APPENDIX 1 – Performance Summary

Table 1a: Performance in Dundee's LCPPs - % change in Q4 2024-25 against baseline year 2019-20



National Indicator	Dundee	Lochee	East End	Coldside	North East	Strathmartine	Maryfield	West End	The Ferry
Emer Admissions rate per 100,000 18+	+12%	+7.3%	+4.9%	+15.4%	+5.8%	+15.2%	+9.3%	+10%	+29.7%
Emer Bed Days rate per 100,000 18+	-6.3%	-13%	+8.9%	-12.3%	+9.2%	-6.3%	-15.4%	-16.9%	+4.4%
28 Day Readmissions rate per 1,000 Admissions 18+	+1%	-6%	-10%	+14%	+0%	+1%	+3%	+1%	+12%
Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+	+5%	-9%	+40%	-5%	-10%	+1%	+28%	-2%	+10%
Delayed Discharge Bed Days Lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Standard)	-63%	-56%	-70%	-72%	-44%	-65%	-24%	-69%	-63%
Delayed Discharge Bed Days Lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Code 9)	42%	-41%	+357%	155%	-84%	+50%	-100%	-49%	+435%

Source: NHS Tayside BSU and PHS (delayed discharge data)

Note: This table shows the position against the 2019-20 baseline. Where performance is poorer than 2019-20 baseline, it is coded as red (worse than 2019-20). Where the performance is better than 2019-20 this is coded as green (better than 2019-20).

Key: Improved/Better Stayed the same Declined/Worse

Table 1b: Performance in Dundee's LCPPs - % change in Q4 2024-25 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+	+10.3%	+3.9%	+8.1%	+9.5%	+4.4%	+17.8%	+12.6%	+3%	+24.6%
Emer Bed Days rate per 100,000 18+	-10.9%	-22.3%	-0.2%	-12.4%	+3.6%	-8%	-21%	-19.5%	+1.2%
28 Day Readmissions rate per 1,000 Admissions 18+	+1%	-3%	-14%	+23%	-3%	-2%	-2%	+16%	+5%
Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+	+5%	+12%	+19%	-8%	+20%	+3%	+32%	-16%	+7%
Delayed Discharge Bed Days Lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Standard)	-51%	-60%	-73%	-35%	-70%	-40%	-47%	-40%	-37%
Delayed Discharge Bed Days Lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Code 9)	-3%	-56%	+24%	+47%	-85%	-65%	0%	+34%	+104%

Source: NHS Tayside BSU and PHS (delayed discharge data)

Note: This table shows the position against the 2018-19 baseline. Where performance is poorer than 2018-19 baseline, it is coded as red (worse than 2018-19). Where the performance is better than 2018-19 this is coded as green (better than 2018-19).

Key: Improved/Better Stayed the same Declined/Worse

Table 2: Performance in Dundee's LCPPs - LCPP Performance in Q4 2024-25 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+	13,954	15,711	18,192	16,221	13,008	15,591	12,001	9,253	13,473
Emer Bed days rate per 100,000 18+	106,911	122,777	147,394	128,179	93,448	110,278	81,970	65,937	120,581
28 Day Readmissions rate per 1,000 Admissions 18+	142	137	142	158	126	149	145	152	124
Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+	32	28	39	37	23	31	34	31	32
Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (standard)	136	178	84	137	75	136	138	197	129
Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Code 9)	89	63	105	316	13	31	0	20	86

Source: NHS Tayside BSU

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

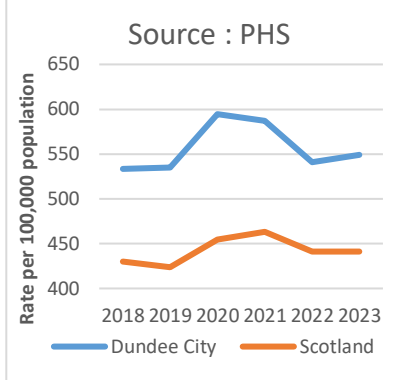
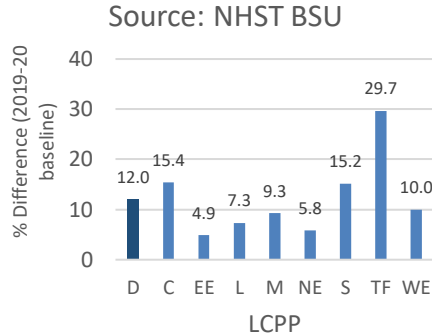
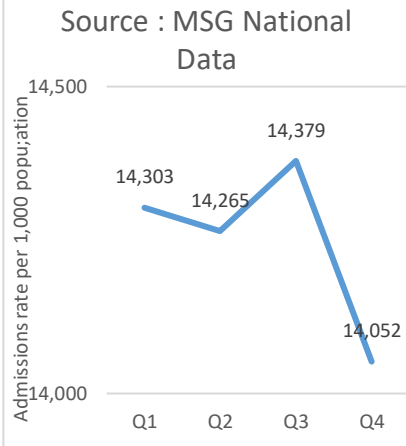
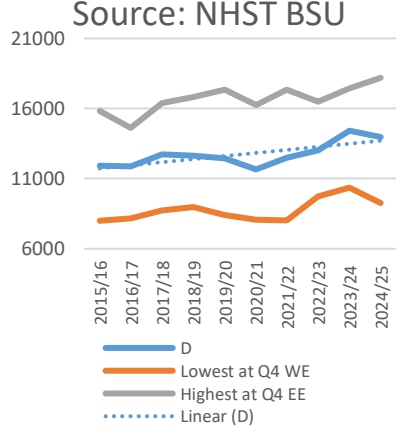
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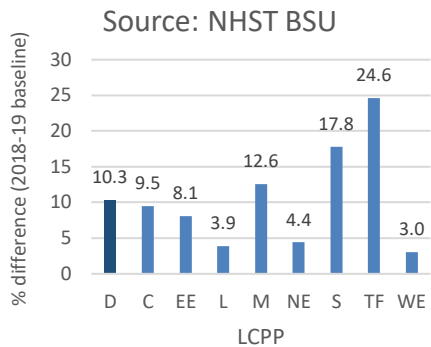
Table 3: Performance in Dundee's LCPPs - LCPP Performance in Q4 2024-25 compared to Dundee

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

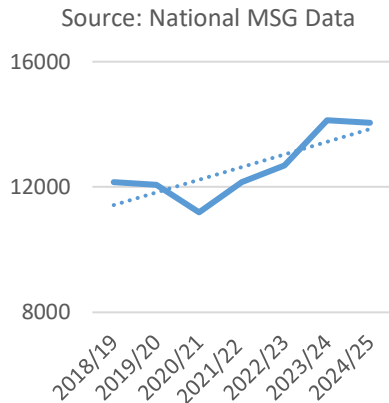
National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst
1.% of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well*				29th	5th (88%)	3rd
2.% of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible*				10th	3rd (77%)	1st
3.% of adults supported at home who agreed that they had a say in how their help, care, or support was provided*				10th	4 th (65%)	2nd
4. % of adults supported at home who agree that their health and social care services seem to be well co-ordinated*				13th	4th (64%)	1st
5.% of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good*				22nd	5th (68%)	2nd
6.% of people with positive experience of care at their GP practice*				14th	3rd (71%)	2nd

National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = 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*				14th	3rd (71%)	2nd
8.% of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role*				8th	3rd (34%)	1st
9.% of adults supported at home who agreed they felt safe*				11th	1 st (77%)	2nd
10. % staff who say they would recommend their workplace as a good place to work	<p>Not Available Nationally</p> <p>iMatter is used to gather feedback from DHSCP staff. For the 2024 survey the response rate was 54%.</p> <p>76% of staff reported that they would recommend their organisation as a good place to work.</p>	Not Available Nationally	Not Available Nationally			

National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst																																																																																					
11. Premature mortality rate per 100,000 persons	<p>There was a 2.9% increase in 2023 than 2018, indicating a deterioration. Premature mortality rate rose during the pandemic years.</p> <p>2023 is latest available published data</p>	Not Available	<div>Source : PHS</div>  <table><caption>Premature mortality rate per 100,000 population</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dundee City</th><th>Scotland</th></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>535</td><td>430</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>535</td><td>425</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>595</td><td>455</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>585</td><td>460</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>540</td><td>440</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>550</td><td>440</td></tr></table>	Year	Dundee City	Scotland	2018	535	430	2019	535	425	2020	595	455	2021	585	460	2022	540	440	2023	550	440	30th	7th	3rd																																																																
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12. Emer Admissions rate per 100,000 18+	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div>  <table><caption>% Difference (2019-20 baseline)</caption><tr><th>LCPP</th><th>% Difference</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>29.7</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>15.4</td></tr><tr><td>EE</td><td>12.0</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>4.9</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>7.3</td></tr><tr><td>NE</td><td>9.3</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>5.8</td></tr><tr><td>TF</td><td>15.2</td></tr><tr><td>WE</td><td>10.0</td></tr></table> <p>There was an increase in emergency admissions rate by 12% in Q4 2024-25 compared with the 2019-20 baseline. This equates to an increase of 1,833 emergency admissions (deterioration).</p>	LCPP	% Difference	D	29.7	C	15.4	EE	12.0	L	4.9	M	7.3	NE	9.3	S	5.8	TF	15.2	WE	10.0	<div>Source : MSG National Data</div>  <table><caption>Admissions rate per 1,000 population</caption><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Rate</th></tr><tr><td>Q1</td><td>14,303</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>14,265</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>14,379</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>14,052</td></tr></table> <p>Following a peak in Q3, the admissions rate has begun to decrease (improve).</p>	Quarter	Rate	Q1	14,303	Q2	14,265	Q3	14,379	Q4	14,052	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div>  <table><caption>Emergency Admissions Rate (per 1,000 population)</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>D</th><th>Lowest at Q4 WE</th><th>Highest at Q4 EE</th><th>Linear (D)</th></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>11500</td><td>7500</td><td>15500</td><td>11500</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>11500</td><td>7800</td><td>15000</td><td>11500</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>11800</td><td>8200</td><td>16000</td><td>11800</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>11800</td><td>8500</td><td>16500</td><td>11800</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>11500</td><td>8200</td><td>16800</td><td>11500</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>11200</td><td>7800</td><td>16000</td><td>11200</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>11500</td><td>8000</td><td>16500</td><td>11500</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>11800</td><td>9000</td><td>16000</td><td>11800</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>12500</td><td>9500</td><td>17000</td><td>12500</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>12000</td><td>8500</td><td>17500</td><td>12000</td></tr></table> <p>Note - Linear (D) is the trendline for Dundee</p>	Year	D	Lowest at Q4 WE	Highest at Q4 EE	Linear (D)	2015/16	11500	7500	15500	11500	2016/17	11500	7800	15000	11500	2017/18	11800	8200	16000	11800	2018/19	11800	8500	16500	11800	2019/20	11500	8200	16800	11500	2020/21	11200	7800	16000	11200	2021/22	11500	8000	16500	11500	2022/23	11800	9000	16000	11800	2023/24	12500	9500	17000	12500	2024/25	12000	8500	17500	12000	29th	7th	3rd
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There was an increase in the emergency admissions rate by 10.3% in Q4 2024-25 compared with the 2018-19 baseline. This equates to an increase of 1,603 emergency admissions (deterioration).

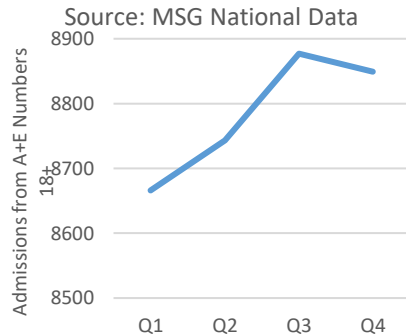


Increase during post pandemic recovery period.

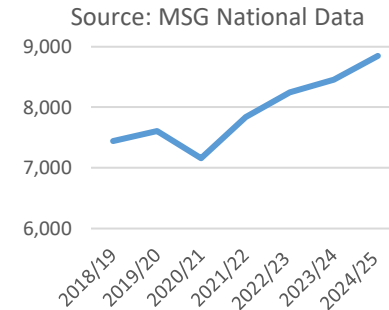
Emergency Admissions Numbers from A&E (MSG)

1,2744 more emergency admissions from A+E in Q4 24/25 compared with the 2019/20 baseline.

1,409 more emergency admissions from A+E in Q4 24/25 compared with the 18/19 baseline.



Peak at Q3 but a reduction in Q4.

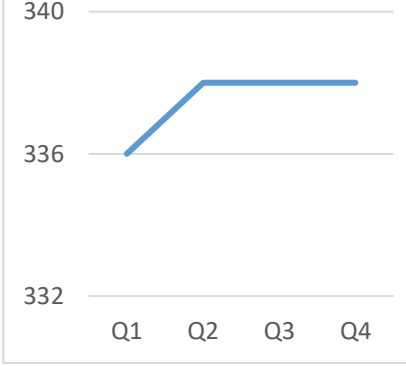
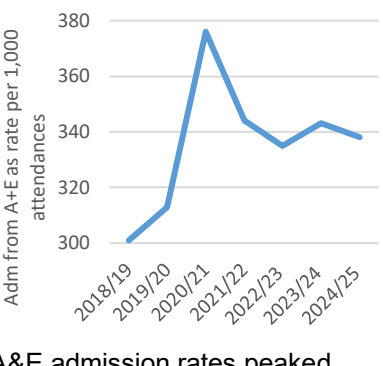
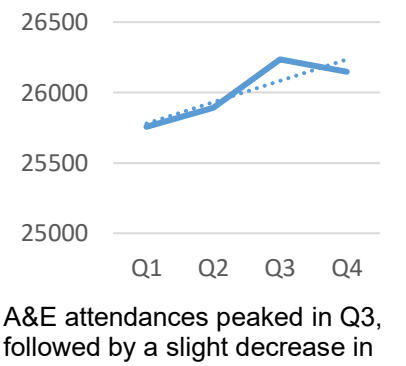
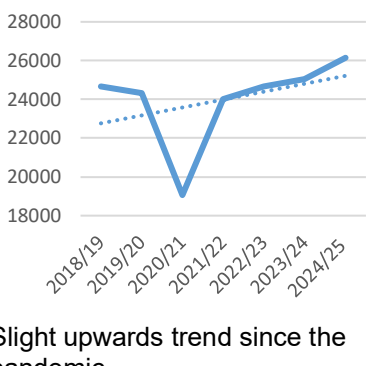


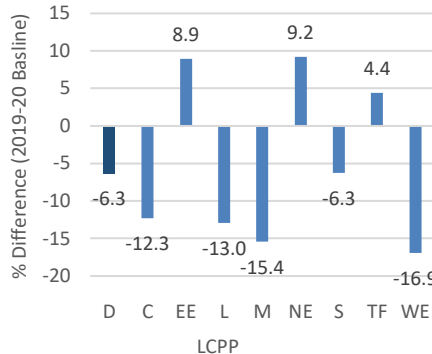
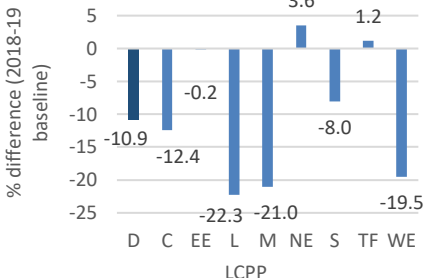
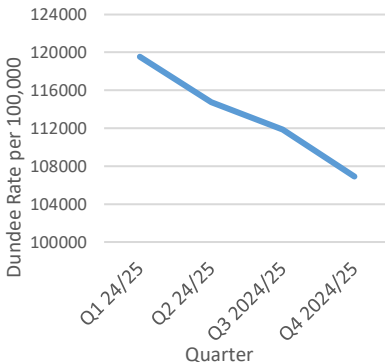
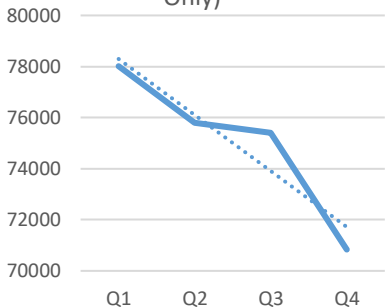
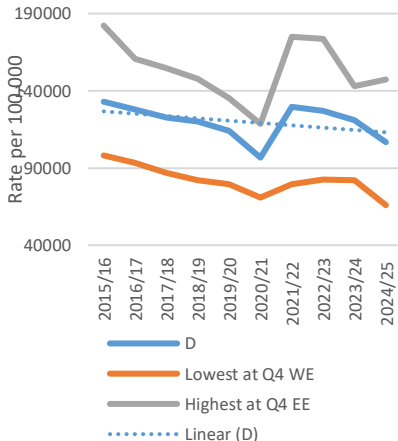
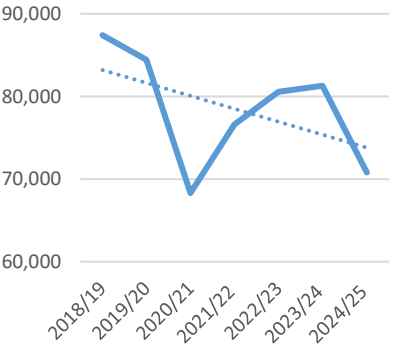
Increase during post pandemic recovery period which continued to Q4 2024/25.

NA as number and not rate

NA as number and not rate

NA as number and not rate

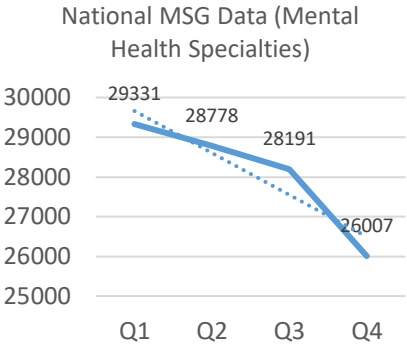
National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst
Emergency Admissions as a Rate per 1,000 of all Accident & Emergency Attendances (MSG)	<p>Rate has increased by 25, from 313 at the 2019/20 baseline to 338 at Q4 2024/25. This is an increase of 8%.</p> <p>Rate has increased by 37, from 301 at the 2018/19 baseline to 338 at Q4 2024/25. This is an increase of 12%.</p>	<p>Source : MSG National Data</p>  <p>Rate has stabilised at 338 admissions from A&E as rate per 1,000 admissions</p>	<p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>A&E admission rates peaked during the pandemic. Since then there has been a decline, with rates now stabilising.</p>	Not Avail	Not Avail	Not Avail
Number of Accident & Emergency Attendances (MSG)	<p>1829 (8% increase) more A&E attendances in Q4 2024/25 than the 2019/20 baseline.</p> <p>1467 (6% increase) more A&E attendances in Q4 2024/25 than the 2018/19 baseline.</p>	<p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>A&E attendances peaked in Q3, followed by a slight decrease in Q4.</p>	<p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>Slight upwards trend since the pandemic.</p>	NA as number and not rate	NA as number and not rate	NA as number and not rate

National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst																																																																																																																																			
13. Emer Bed days rate per 100,000 18+	<div><div>Source: NHST BSU</div><table><tr><th>LCPP</th><th>% Difference (2019-20 Baseline)</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>-6.3</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>-12.3</td></tr><tr><td>EE</td><td>8.9</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>-13.0</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>-15.4</td></tr><tr><td>NE</td><td>9.2</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>-6.3</td></tr><tr><td>TF</td><td>4.4</td></tr><tr><td>WE</td><td>-16.9</td></tr></table><p>There was a decrease in the emergency bed days rate by 6.3% between the 2019-20 baseline and Q4 2024-25. This equates to a decrease of 8,678 emergency bed days (improvement).</p><div><div>Source: NHST BSU</div><table><tr><th>LCPP</th><th>% difference (2018-19 baseline)</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>-10.9</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>-12.4</td></tr><tr><td>EE</td><td>-0.2</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>-22.3</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>-21.0</td></tr><tr><td>NE</td><td>3.6</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>-8.0</td></tr><tr><td>TF</td><td>1.2</td></tr><tr><td>WE</td><td>-19.5</td></tr></table><p>There was a decrease in the emergency bed days rate by 10.9% between the 2018-19 baseline and</p></div></div>	LCPP	% Difference (2019-20 Baseline)	D	-6.3	C	-12.3	EE	8.9	L	-13.0	M	-15.4	NE	9.2	S	-6.3	TF	4.4	WE	-16.9	LCPP	% difference (2018-19 baseline)	D	-10.9	C	-12.4	EE	-0.2	L	-22.3	M	-21.0	NE	3.6	S	-8.0	TF	1.2	WE	-19.5	<div><div>Source: NHST BSU</div><table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Dundee Rate per 100,000</th></tr><tr><td>Q1 24/25</td><td>120,000</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 24/25</td><td>115,000</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 24/25</td><td>112,000</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2024/25</td><td>107,000</td></tr></table><p>The emergency bed days rate has shown a consistent downward trend over the past 4 quarters (improvement).</p><div><div>National MSG Data (Acute Only)</div><table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>National MSG Data (Acute Only)</th></tr><tr><td>Q1</td><td>78,000</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>76,000</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>75,500</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>71,000</td></tr></table></div></div>	Quarter	Dundee Rate per 100,000	Q1 24/25	120,000	Q2 24/25	115,000	Q3 24/25	112,000	Q4 2024/25	107,000	Quarter	National MSG Data (Acute Only)	Q1	78,000	Q2	76,000	Q3	75,500	Q4	71,000	<div><div>Source: NHST BSU</div><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>D</th><th>Lowest at Q4 WE</th><th>Highest at Q4 EE</th><th>Linear (D)</th></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>135,000</td><td>105,000</td><td>185,000</td><td>135,000</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>130,000</td><td>100,000</td><td>175,000</td><td>130,000</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>125,000</td><td>95,000</td><td>165,000</td><td>125,000</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>120,000</td><td>90,000</td><td>155,000</td><td>120,000</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>115,000</td><td>85,000</td><td>145,000</td><td>115,000</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>110,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>135,000</td><td>110,000</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>125,000</td><td>85,000</td><td>175,000</td><td>115,000</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>120,000</td><td>85,000</td><td>175,000</td><td>110,000</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>115,000</td><td>85,000</td><td>145,000</td><td>105,000</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>110,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>150,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr></table><div><div>Source: National MSG Data (Acute Specialties)</div><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>National MSG Data (Acute Specialties)</th></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>88,000</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>84,000</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>68,000</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>78,000</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>81,000</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>82,000</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>71,000</td></tr></table></div></div>	Year	D	Lowest at Q4 WE	Highest at Q4 EE	Linear (D)	2015/16	135,000	105,000	185,000	135,000	2016/17	130,000	100,000	175,000	130,000	2017/18	125,000	95,000	165,000	125,000	2018/19	120,000	90,000	155,000	120,000	2019/20	115,000	85,000	145,000	115,000	2020/21	110,000	80,000	135,000	110,000	2021/22	125,000	85,000	175,000	115,000	2022/23	120,000	85,000	175,000	110,000	2023/24	115,000	85,000	145,000	105,000	2024/25	110,000	80,000	150,000	100,000	Year	National MSG Data (Acute Specialties)	2018/19	88,000	2019/20	84,000	2020/21	68,000	2021/22	78,000	2022/23	81,000	2023/24	82,000	2024/25	71,000	10th	1st	2nd
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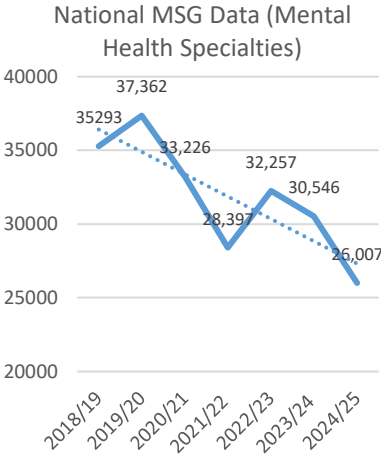
Q4 2024-25. This equates to a decrease of 15,907 emergency bed days (improvement).

11355 (30%) less mental health bed days in Q4 2024-25 compared with the 2019-20 baseline (improvement) (source: MSG)

9286 (26%) less mental health bed days in Q4 2024-25 compared with the 2018-19 baseline (improvement) (source: MSG)

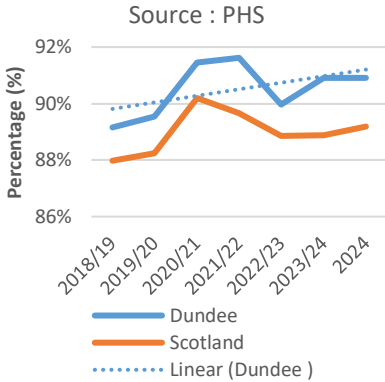
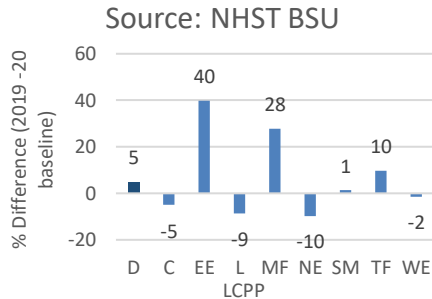
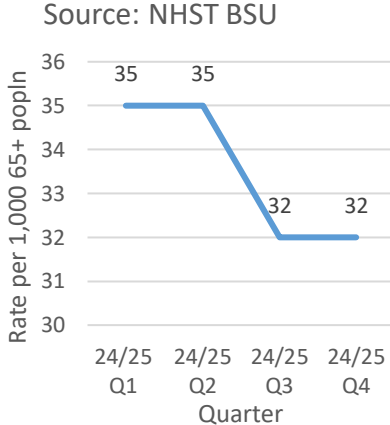
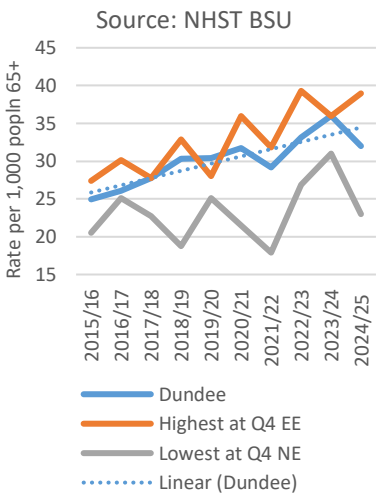


A decrease in the rate of mental health emergency bed days since Q1 2024/25 (improvement)

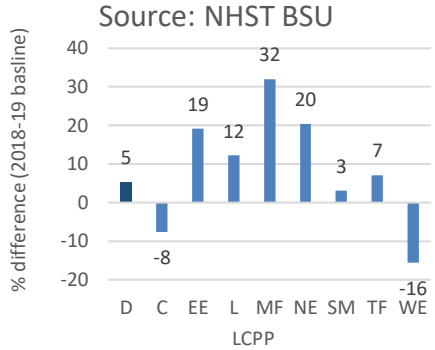


There has been a steady decrease since the pandemic, indicating an overall downward trend.

National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst																																																																																					
14. Emergency Readmissions rate per 1,000 Admissions 18+	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div> <table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>% Difference (2019-20 baseline)</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>EE</td><td>-10</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>-6</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>NE</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>TF</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>WE</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <p>The rate is 1% higher at Q4 2024-25 than 2019-20. The number of readmissions (numerator) increased by 708 readmissions between the 2019-20 baseline and Q4 2024-25.</p>	Quarter	% Difference (2019-20 baseline)	D	1	C	14	EE	-10	L	-6	M	3	NE	0	S	1	TF	12	WE	1	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div> <table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Rate per 1,000 admissions</th></tr><tr><td>Q1</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>149</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>143</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>142</td></tr></table> <p>Decreasing trend over the last 4 quarters (improvement).</p>	Quarter	Rate per 1,000 admissions	Q1	150	Q2	149	Q3	143	Q4	142	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dundee</th><th>highest at Q4 Coldside</th><th>lowest at Q4 The Ferry</th><th>Linear (Dundee)</th></tr><tr><td>15/16</td><td>133</td><td>160</td><td>112</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>16/17</td><td>132</td><td>145</td><td>105</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>17/18</td><td>153</td><td>150</td><td>140</td><td>139</td></tr><tr><td>18/19</td><td>140</td><td>130</td><td>120</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>19/20</td><td>140</td><td>145</td><td>112</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>20/21</td><td>140</td><td>158</td><td>116</td><td>141</td></tr><tr><td>21/22</td><td>139</td><td>167</td><td>115</td><td>142</td></tr><tr><td>22/23</td><td>139</td><td>167</td><td>116</td><td>143</td></tr><tr><td>23/24</td><td>150</td><td>150</td><td>135</td><td>144</td></tr><tr><td>24/25</td><td>142</td><td>158</td><td>125</td><td>145</td></tr></table>	Year	Dundee	highest at Q4 Coldside	lowest at Q4 The Ferry	Linear (Dundee)	15/16	133	160	112	138	16/17	132	145	105	138	17/18	153	150	140	139	18/19	140	130	120	140	19/20	140	145	112	140	20/21	140	158	116	141	21/22	139	167	115	142	22/23	139	167	116	143	23/24	150	150	135	144	24/25	142	158	125	145	29th	8th	2nd
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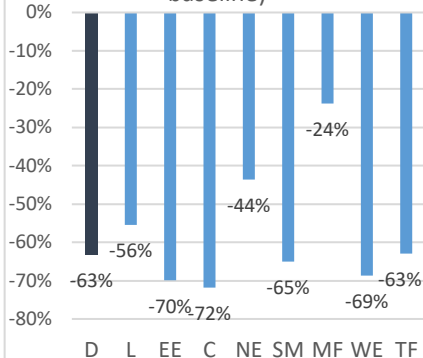
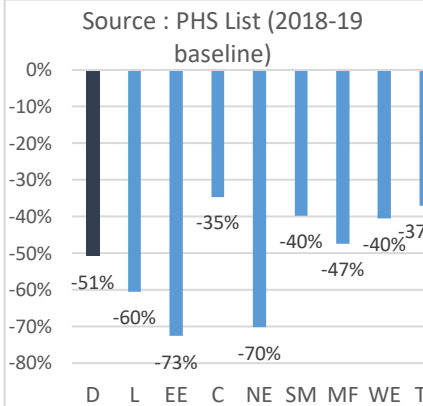
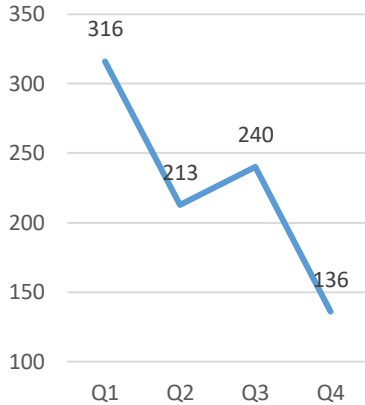
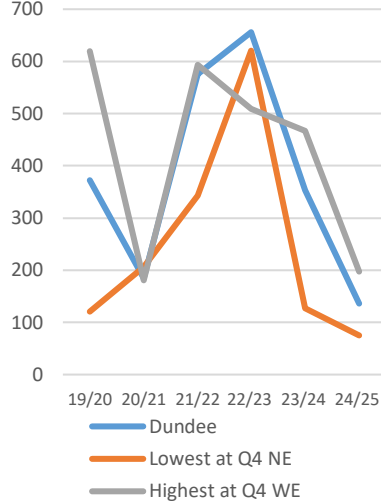
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15. % of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting	Increase from 89.2% in 2018/19 and 89.5% in 2019/20 to 90.9% in 2024 (improvement). Dundee is 7 th best in Scotland and 1 st in the family group.	Not Available	<div>Source : PHS</div>  <table><caption>Data for 15. % of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dundee (%)</th><th>Scotland (%)</th></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>89.2</td><td>88.0</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>89.5</td><td>88.5</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>91.0</td><td>90.0</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>91.5</td><td>90.5</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>90.0</td><td>89.0</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>91.0</td><td>89.0</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>90.9</td><td>89.5</td></tr></table>	Year	Dundee (%)	Scotland (%)	2018/19	89.2	88.0	2019/20	89.5	88.5	2020/21	91.0	90.0	2021/22	91.5	90.5	2022/23	90.0	89.0	2023/24	91.0	89.0	2024	90.9	89.5	7th	1st	2nd																																																		
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2024	90.9	89.5																																																																														
16. Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+ population	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div>  <table><caption>Data for 16. Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+ population (LCPP)</caption><tr><th>LCPP</th><th>% Difference (2019-20 baseline)</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>-5</td></tr><tr><td>EE</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>-9</td></tr><tr><td>MF</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>NE</td><td>-10</td></tr><tr><td>SM</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>TF</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>WE</td><td>-2</td></tr></table>	LCPP	% Difference (2019-20 baseline)	D	5	C	-5	EE	40	L	-9	MF	28	NE	-10	SM	1	TF	10	WE	-2	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div>  <table><caption>Data for 16. Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+ population (Quarter)</caption><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Rate per 1,000 65+ pop</th></tr><tr><td>24/25 Q1</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>24/25 Q2</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>24/25 Q3</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>24/25 Q4</td><td>32</td></tr></table> <p>A small decrease in rate between Q2 and Q4.</p>	Quarter	Rate per 1,000 65+ pop	24/25 Q1	35	24/25 Q2	35	24/25 Q3	32	24/25 Q4	32	<div>Source: NHST BSU</div>  <table><caption>Data for 16. Hospital admissions due to falls rate per 1,000 65+ population (Year)</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dundee</th><th>Highest at Q4 EE</th><th>Lowest at Q4 NE</th></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>25</td><td>27</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>26</td><td>30</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>28</td><td>33</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>29</td><td>28</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>30</td><td>36</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>32</td><td>39</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>33</td><td>38</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>32</td><td>39</td><td>23</td></tr></table>	Year	Dundee	Highest at Q4 EE	Lowest at Q4 NE	2015/16	25	27	20	2016/17	26	30	24	2017/18	27	28	22	2018/19	28	33	19	2019/20	29	28	25	2020/21	30	36	22	2021/22	31	32	18	2022/23	32	39	27	2023/24	33	38	31	2024/25	32	39	23	31st	8th	3rd
LCPP	% Difference (2019-20 baseline)																																																																															
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The rate of admissions has increased by 5% in Q4 24-25 from the 2019-20 baseline. This equates to an increase of 71 fall related hospital admissions. The greatest increase (deterioration) in the number of falls related admissions was in East End with a 40% increase (33 fall related admissions) (deterioration). East End had the 3rd lowest rate of admissions in 2019-20 and the highest rate of admissions in Q4 2024-25.

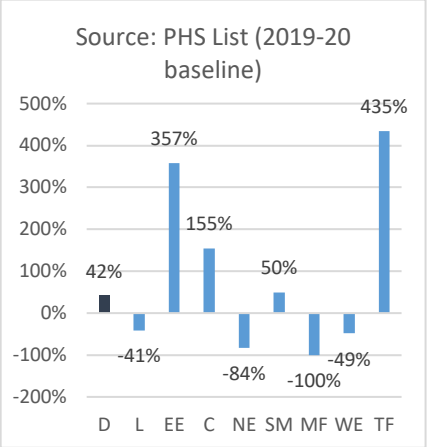


The rate of admissions has increased by 5% in Q4 24-25 from the 2018-19 baseline. This equates to an increase of 74 fall related hospital admissions. The greatest increase (deterioration) in the number of falls was in Maryfield with a 32% increase (21 fall related admissions) (deterioration).

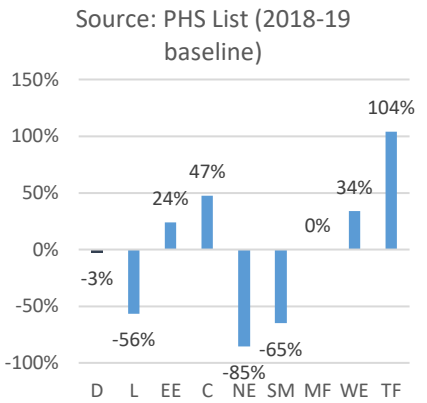
National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst																								
17. % care services graded ‘good’ (4) or better in Care Inspectorate inspections	<p>A deterioration of 3.6% compared to the 2018/19 baseline but a 2.6% improvement compared to the 2019/20 baseline.</p> <p>Grading during the pandemic deteriorated significantly to a low of 74% in 2021/22, followed by an improving trend.</p>	Not Available	<div>Source : PHS</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dundee (%)</th><th>Scotland (%)</th></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>86</td><td>82</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>80</td><td>82</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>80</td><td>83</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>74</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>76</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>78</td><td>79</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr></table>	Year	Dundee (%)	Scotland (%)	2018/19	86	82	2019/20	80	82	2020/21	80	83	2021/22	74	76	2022/23	76	77	2023/24	78	79	2024/25	82	82	17th	6th	1st
Year	Dundee (%)	Scotland (%)																												
2018/19	86	82																												
2019/20	80	82																												
2020/21	80	83																												
2021/22	74	76																												
2022/23	76	77																												
2023/24	78	79																												
2024/25	82	82																												
18. % adults with intensive care needs receiving care at home	<p>There has been an increasing trend in the proportion of adults receiving intensive care needs at home.</p> <p>In 2024, 66% received intensive care at home, representing an increase of 8% compared to 2019 and 7% compared to 2018 baseline.</p>	Not Available	<div>Source : PHS</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dundee (%)</th><th>Scotland (%)</th></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>59</td><td>62</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>58</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>59</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>63</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>61</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>62</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>66</td><td>64</td></tr></table>	Year	Dundee (%)	Scotland (%)	2018	59	62	2019	58	63	2020	59	63	2021	63	64	2022	61	64	2023	62	64	2024	66	64	12th	5th	1st
Year	Dundee (%)	Scotland (%)																												
2018	59	62																												
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2024	66	64																												

National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst																																																																														
19.1 Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (standard)	<div><p>Source : PHS List (2019-20 baseline)</p><table><tr><th>Day</th><th>Difference</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>-63%</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>-56%</td></tr><tr><td>EE</td><td>-70%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>-72%</td></tr><tr><td>NE</td><td>-44%</td></tr><tr><td>SM</td><td>-65%</td></tr><tr><td>MF</td><td>-24%</td></tr><tr><td>WE</td><td>-69%</td></tr><tr><td>TF</td><td>-63%</td></tr></table><p>63% decrease (improvement) since the 2019/20 baseline.</p></div> <div><p>Source : PHS List (2018-19 baseline)</p><table><tr><th>Day</th><th>Difference</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>-51%</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>-60%</td></tr><tr><td>EE</td><td>-73%</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>-35%</td></tr><tr><td>NE</td><td>-70%</td></tr><tr><td>SM</td><td>-40%</td></tr><tr><td>MF</td><td>-47%</td></tr><tr><td>WE</td><td>-40%</td></tr><tr><td>TF</td><td>-37%</td></tr></table><p>51% decrease (improvement) since the 2018/19 baseline.</p></div>	Day	Difference	D	-63%	L	-56%	EE	-70%	C	-72%	NE	-44%	SM	-65%	MF	-24%	WE	-69%	TF	-63%	Day	Difference	D	-51%	L	-60%	EE	-73%	C	-35%	NE	-70%	SM	-40%	MF	-47%	WE	-40%	TF	-37%	<div><p>Source: PHS List</p><table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Q1</td><td>316</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>213</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>136</td></tr></table><p>The trend shows a decrease over the last four quarters</p></div>	Quarter	Value	Q1	316	Q2	213	Q3	240	Q4	136	<div><p>Source: PHS List</p><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Dundee</th><th>Lowest at Q4 NE</th><th>Highest at Q4 WE</th></tr><tr><td>19/20</td><td>380</td><td>120</td><td>620</td></tr><tr><td>20/21</td><td>200</td><td>200</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>21/22</td><td>580</td><td>350</td><td>580</td></tr><tr><td>22/23</td><td>650</td><td>620</td><td>520</td></tr><tr><td>23/24</td><td>350</td><td>130</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>24/25</td><td>140</td><td>80</td><td>200</td></tr></table><p>Decline in rate of standard delays since 2022/23. This is an improving trend.</p></div>	Year	Dundee	Lowest at Q4 NE	Highest at Q4 WE	19/20	380	120	620	20/21	200	200	200	21/22	580	350	580	22/23	650	620	520	23/24	350	130	480	24/25	140	80	200	NA	NA	NA
Day	Difference																																																																																			
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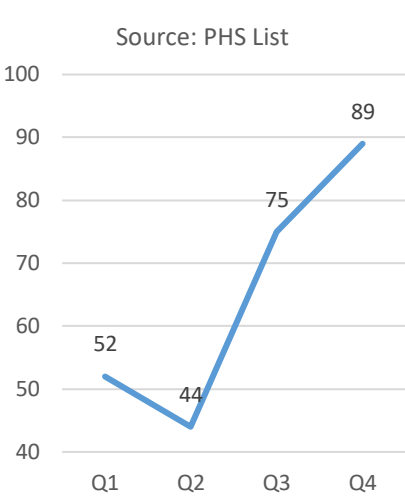
19.2 Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (Code 9)



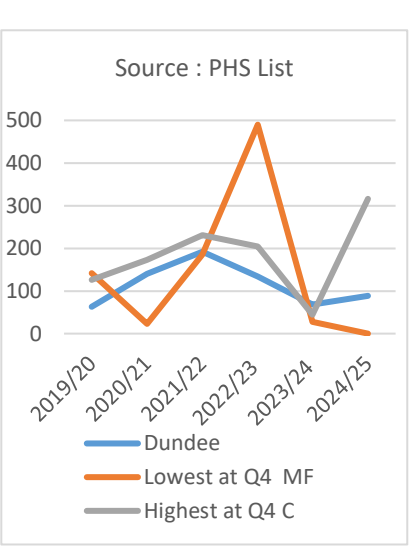
42% increase (deterioration) since 2019-20 and decrease (improvement) in 4 LCPs.



3% decrease (improvement) since 2018-19 and decrease (improvement) in 3 LCPs.



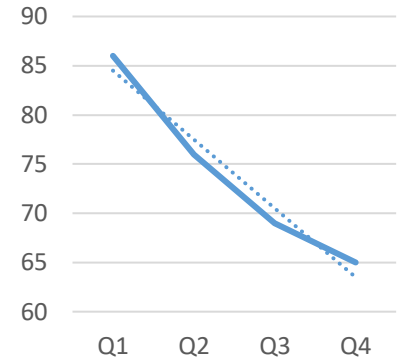
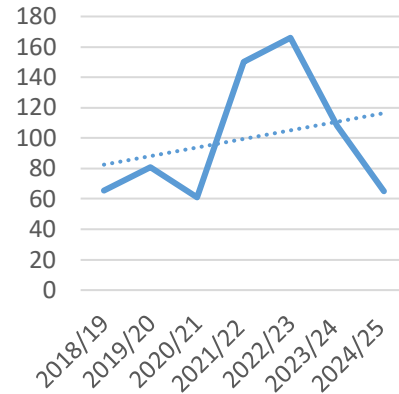
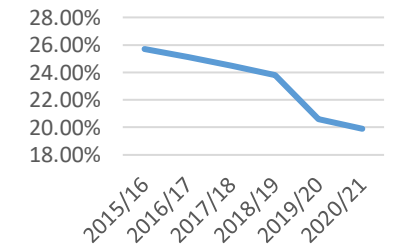
An increase (deterioration) between Q2 and Q4.



NA

NA

NA

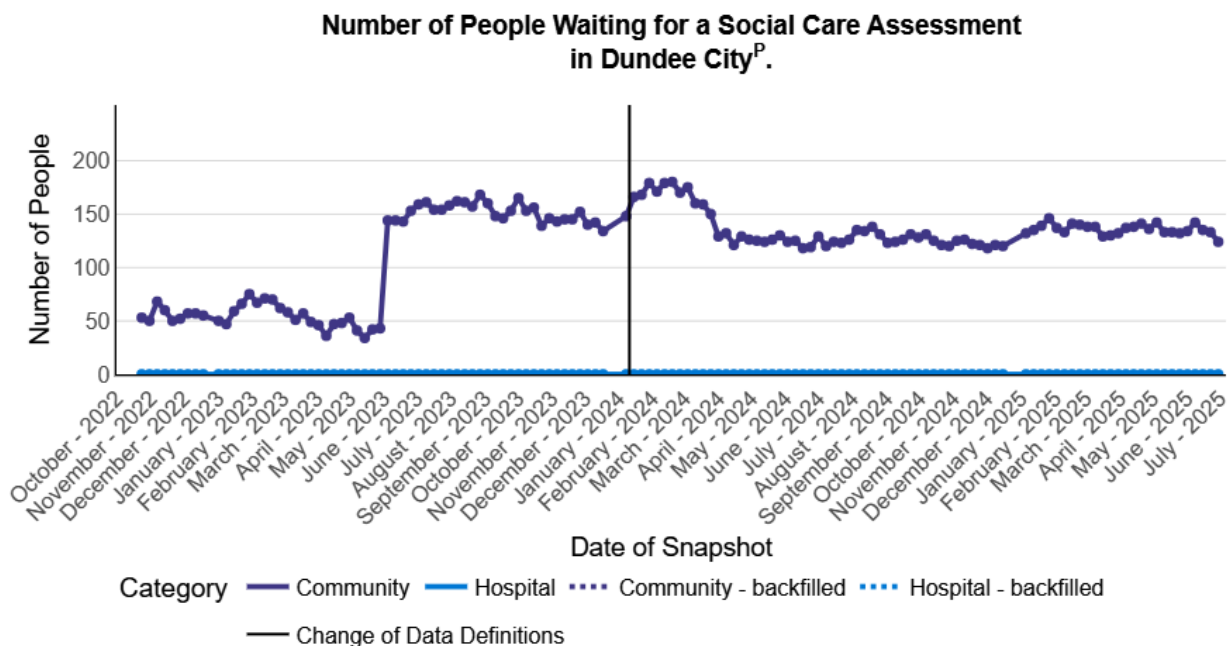
National Indicator	Difference From Baselines (2018-19 and 2019-20)	Dundee Short Term Trend (last 4 quarters)	Long Term Trend	Scotland Position 1= best, 31 = worst	Family Group Position 1= best, 8 = worst	Tayside Group Position 1= best, 3 = worst
Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 18+ (All Reasons) (MSG)	<p>Bed days have decreased since the 2019-20 baseline. In 2019-20 there were 9,861 bed days lost and this decreased to 8,401 at Q4 2024-25.</p> <p>Bed days have decreased since the 2018-19 baseline. In 2018-19 there were 9,376 bed days lost and this decreased to 8,401 at Q4 2024-25.</p>	<p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>Reduction (improvement) over the last 4 quarters.</p>	<p>Source: MSG National Data</p>  <p>A decrease in bed days lost rate since 2022/23.</p>	NA	NA	NA
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> 	18th	3rd	3rd

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 services to be delivered.

The data items submitted from 15 January 2024 onwards reflects improved definitions and therefore comparing figures before this date should be done with caution.

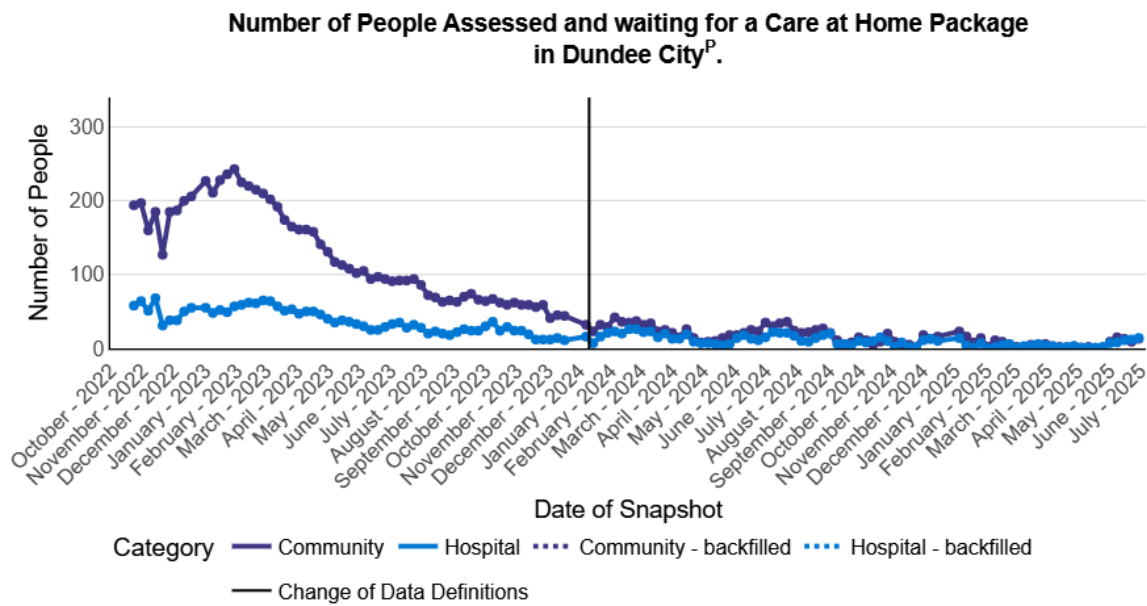
Chart 1



In Dundee as at 30 June 2025:

- 0 people waited in hospital and 124 people waited in the community for a social care assessment.
- 0 people have waited in hospital each week since 17 October 2022.

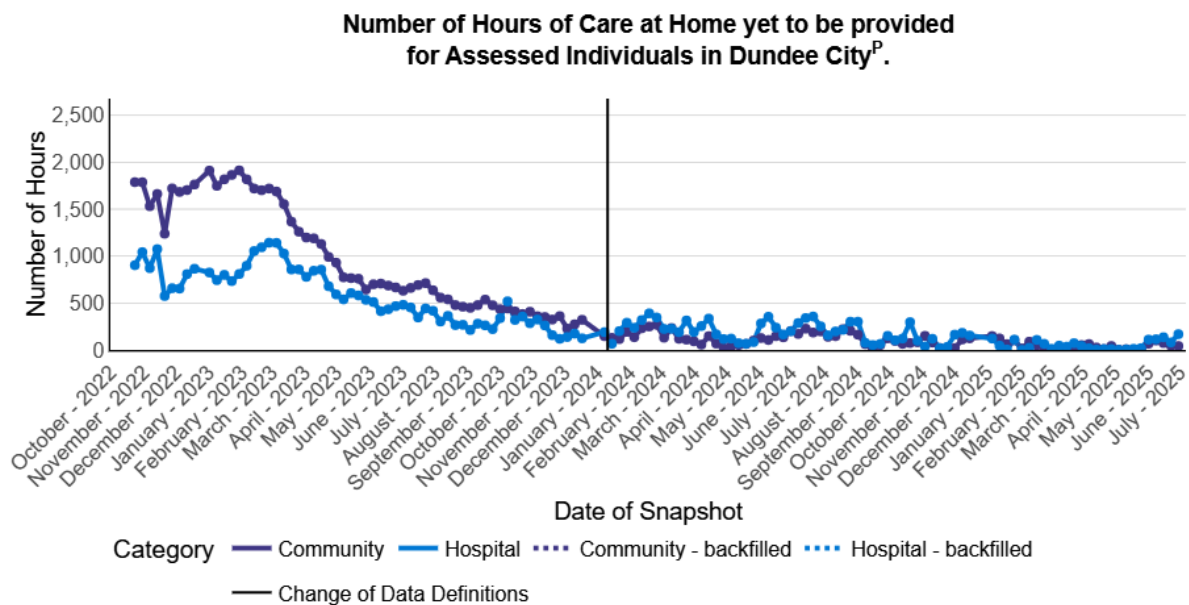
Chart 2



In Dundee as at 30 June 2025:

- 14 people was assessed and were waiting in hospital for a care at home package.
- 13 people were assessed and were waiting in the community for a care at home package.

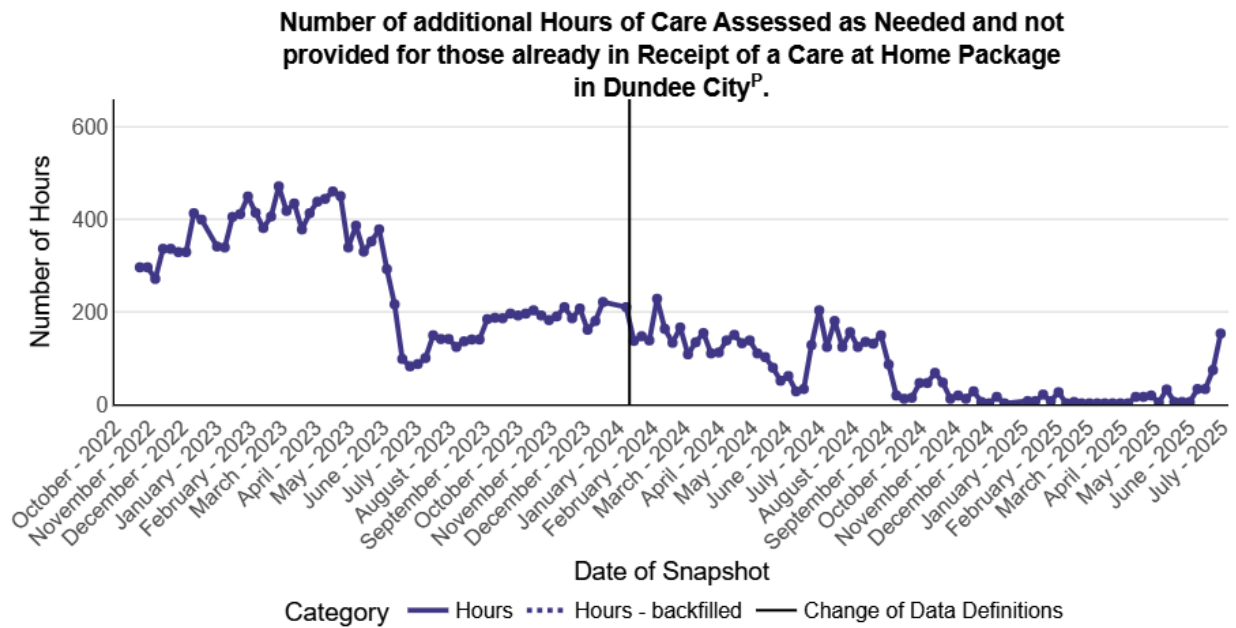
Chart 3



In Dundee as at 30 June 2025:

- 14 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in hospital (168 hours yet to be provided).
- 13 people were assessed and waiting for a care at home package in the community (42 hours yet to be provided).

Chart 4



In Dundee as at 30 June 2025:

- For those already in receipt of a care at home package 153 additional hours were required and not provided.

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.

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 For Q4 the data is for the period 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025.