



**REPORT TO: PERFORMANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE – 25 MARCH 2019**  
**REPORT ON: STANDARDISED LOCALITY PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**  
**REPORT BY: CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER**  
**REPORT NO: PAC12-2019**

## **1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

The purpose of this report is to provide assurance to the Performance and Audit Committee that analytical work is being undertaken to better understand variation in performance against the National Health and Wellbeing Indicators across Local Community Planning Partnerships (LCPPs), and to share emerging findings for initial analytical work.

## **2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

- 2.1 Note the content of this report and the analysis of locality performance (attached as appendix 1).
- 2.2 Note the findings of initial analysis of LCPP performance when standardised for deprivations, sex and age (sections 4.7 and 4.8 and appendix 1).
- 2.3 Note the next steps to be undertaken to better understand and build upon the initial analysis (section 4.9).
- 2.4 Instruct the Chief Finance Officer to provide an update on locality performance to the PAC no later than 30 September 2019.

## **3.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

None.

## **4.0 BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Performance information at LCPP level is regularly reported to PAC within Quarterly Performance Reports. Within these reports data is provided regarding performance against the 6 National Health and Wellbeing Indicators that are available at LCPP level. In addition a measure of locality variation in performance is included within mid-year and annual performance reports. As at 2018/19 Quarter 2 this showed that the performance gap between the most and least deprived LCPPs is narrowing for emergency bed day rates, emergency admission rates and falls related hospital admissions (Article V of the minute of the Dundee PAC on 12 February 2019 refers).
- 4.2 Quarterly performance reports have consistently demonstrated that, for the 6 indicators reported, performance in the most deprived LCPPs in the city is generally poorer than the Dundee average. Lochee, the East End and Coldside in particular consistently report poorer performance than other, more affluent LCPP areas.

- 4.3 It is widely accepted that income inequality is a fundamental cause of health inequalities. The Health and Social Care Partnership has an important role, alongside other Community Planning Partners, in tackling poverty and reducing its unequal impact on health outcomes. This is reflected in the Partnerships ongoing commitment to Health Inequality and Early Intervention and Prevention as two of the four strategic priorities within the draft Strategic and Commissioning Plan 2019/2022 and also within the Partnership’s draft Equality Outcomes and Mainstreaming Framework 2019/2021. However, many of the approaches that have been shown to have the greatest impact on health inequalities, such as income-based policies that increase access to and / or levels of means-tested benefits or the Living Wage, do not sit within the delegated authority of Health and Social Care Partnerships.
- 4.4 It is also known that health inequalities are directly related to factors such as gender, age and ethnic origin. The Partnership has no direct influence over the occurrence of these factors within the population of Dundee.
- 4.5 Given the link between health inequalities and poverty it is expected that deprived LCPP areas will perform more poorly across a range of health and social care indicators; what is more difficult to quantify is how much variation in performance we might expect due to income inequality and static factors such as gender, age and ethnicity, and how much variation might be accounted for by other factors (such as levels of education, proximity to Ninewells or factors relating to the way in which services are designed and delivered). National Service Scotland, Information Services Division (NSS ISD) LIST Analysts have therefore undertaken an analysis to illustrate variation in locality performance when the effect of deprivation, sex and age is controlled for (contained within appendix 1). This analysis is the first step in supporting PAC members and operational managers to understand the pattern and level of variation that is potentially within the direct influence of the Partnership and inform improvement actions and resource allocation.
- 4.6 The data used for analysis has been taken from both the SMR01 national dataset (national indicators) and the ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Outcomes.
- 4.7 The tables below demonstrates the impact of standardising crude LCPP performance data for sex, age and deprivation.

Table 1: Performance in Dundee’s LCPPs - LCPP Performance in 2018/19 Q2 crude rates compared to the Dundee average



National Indicator	Lochee	East End	Coldside	North East	Strathmartine	Maryfield	West End	The Ferry
Emergency Admissions rate per 100,000 18+	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Emergency Bed days rate per 100,000 18+	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red
Readmissions rate per 1,000 All Ages	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green
Falls rate per 1,000 65+	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green
Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (all reasons)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green

Red – performance is poorer than the Dundee average  
 Green – performance is better than the Dundee average

Table 2: Performance in Dundee's LCPPs - LCPP Performance in 2018/19 Q2 standardised rates compared to the Dundee average



National Indicator	Lochee	East End	Coldside	North East	Strathmartine	Maryfield	West End	The Ferry
Emergency Admissions rate per 100,000 18+	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green
Emergency Bed days rate per 100,000 18+	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green
Readmissions rate per 1,000 All Ages	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green
Falls rate per 1,000 65+	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green
Delayed Discharge bed days lost rate per 1,000 75+ (all reasons)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green

Red – performance is poorer than the Dundee average

Green – performance is better than the Dundee average

4.8 Tables 1 and 2 demonstrate that for 3 of the 4 most deprived LCPPs standardising for deprivation, sex and age results in improved performance against the Dundee average. Performance in Coldside remains the poorest of any LCPP area. In the 4 more affluent LCPPs standardised rates lead to improved performance in Maryfield and The Ferry and poorer performance in Strathmartine and the West End. Overall standardised performance rates demonstrate that the West End and Coldside are the most poorly performing LCPPs (see appendix 1, table 1a).

4.9 The analysis of locality performance attached in appendix 1 is a first step in better understanding patterns and levels of variation in performance between the eight LCPPs. Given its relative affluence, poor standardised performance rates in the West End merit specific further exploration with operational managers and community members both at a LCPP wide and neighbourhood level. Further consideration will also be given to underlying factors affecting poor performance in Coldside. Gaining this better understanding will inform the development of locality based models of care across the city and will support the allocation of resources to where they are needed most.

## 5.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This report has been screened for any policy implications in respect of Equality Impact Assessment. There are no major issues.

## 6.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

This report has not been subject to a risk assessment as it is provided for information and does not request a policy decisions from the PAC.

## 7.0 CONSULTATIONS

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

## **8.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

None.

Dave Berry  
Chief Finance Officer

**DATE:** 25 March 2019

Stephen Halcrow  
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# Locality Analysis for Dundee H&SCP

Stephen Halcrow (LIST)

Release date  
25th Feb 2019

## Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland

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### Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST) on behalf of Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership to illustrate locality performance when standardised by age, sex and deprivation.

### Data Sources

The data used for this report is taken from both the SMR01 national dataset (national indicators) and the ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Outcomes.

### Note on Direct Standardisation

Charts 1b, 2b and 3b are age-gender-deprivation direct standardised rates using Dundee population (or admissions for readmissions within 28 days) in 2015/16 as the base population. Charts 4b and 5b are only sex-deprivation standardised rates using Dundee population in 2015/16 as the base population.

Charts 6a and 6b, from ScotPHO, use age-sex deprivation and use the European standard population at 2011 estimates as the base population.

## Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland Summary Tables

Table1a: Highest two ranked localities for each health national indicator measures for both crude rates and standardised rates in 18/19Q2

Measure	Crude Rate	Standardised Rate
<b>Emergency Admissions 18+</b>	1. East End 2. Lochee	1. West End 2. Coldside
<b>Emergency Bed Days 18+</b>	1. East End 2. Lochee	1. Coldside 2. West End
<b>28 Day Readmissions 18+</b>	1. Coldside 2. West End	1. West End 2. Coldside
<b>Falls 65+</b>	1. West End 2. Coldside	1. Coldside 2. West End
<b>Delayed Discharges 75+</b>	1. Lochee 2. North East	1. Lochee 2. East End

Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information

Table1b: Highest two ranked neighbourhoods in West End and Coldside for health national indicator measures (excluding bed days lost to delayed discharges) in 18/19Q2

Measure	West End	Coldside
<b>Emergency Admissions 18+</b>	1. Pentland/Ancrum 2. West End Residential	1. The Glens 2. Coldside
<b>Emergency Bed Days 18+</b>	1. Pentland/Ancrum 2. West End Residential	1. The Law 2. Coldside
<b>28 Day Readmissions 18+</b>	1. Pentland/Ancrum 2. Logie/Blackness	1. The Glens 2. The Law
<b>Falls 65+</b>	1. Perth Road/Nethergate 2. West End Residential	1. The Glens 2. Hilltown

Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information

Table1c: Population of neighbourhoods in West End for 18+ and 65+ as at 2017

Neighbourhood	18+	65+
<b>Logie/Blackness</b>	7,845	396
<b>Ninewells</b>	255	36
<b>Pentland/Ancrum</b>	1,274	151
<b>Perth Road/Nethergate</b>	4,577	200
<b>West End Residential</b>	4,270	471
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,221</b>	<b>2,508</b>

Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookups by Dundee City Council

## Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland

Table1d: Population of neighbourhoods in Coldside for 18+ and 65+ as at 2017

Neighbourhood	18+	65+
<b>Coldside</b>	2,945	317
<b>Dudhope</b>	1,770	96
<b>Fairmuir</b>	3,384	433
<b>Hilltown</b>	5,363	495
<b>Law</b>	1,916	296
<b>The Glens</b>	1,354	251
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,732</b>	<b>1,888</b>

Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookups by Dundee City Council

Note: Neighbourhoods and datazones do not match exactly as a single datazone can be in two neighbourhoods. Calculating populations in neighbourhoods requires weighting the populations against the proportion of all properties in a datazone that is in both a datazone and neighbourhood e.g. datazone A is in both The Glen and the Law and it has a total population of 1,000 people and there are a total of 500 properties in datazone A. If 100 properties of datazone A are in the Glen and 400 properties are in the Law then we will estimate that there are 200 people ( $1,000 \text{ pop} * 0.2$ ) living in the Glen and 800 people that live in the Law ( $1,000 \text{ pop} * 0.8$ ). This method gives rise to a slight error when aggregating populations to locality level.

Total population estimates in 2017 for Coldside 18+, aggregating by neighbourhoods is 16,732 compared to 15,774 from the NRS datazone2011 populations using Dundee locality lookups; a difference of 6%. Total population estimates in 2017 for West End 18+, aggregating by neighbourhoods is 18,221 compared to 18,239 from the NRS datazone2011 populations using Dundee locality lookups; a difference of 0.1%.



## Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland Emergency Admissions

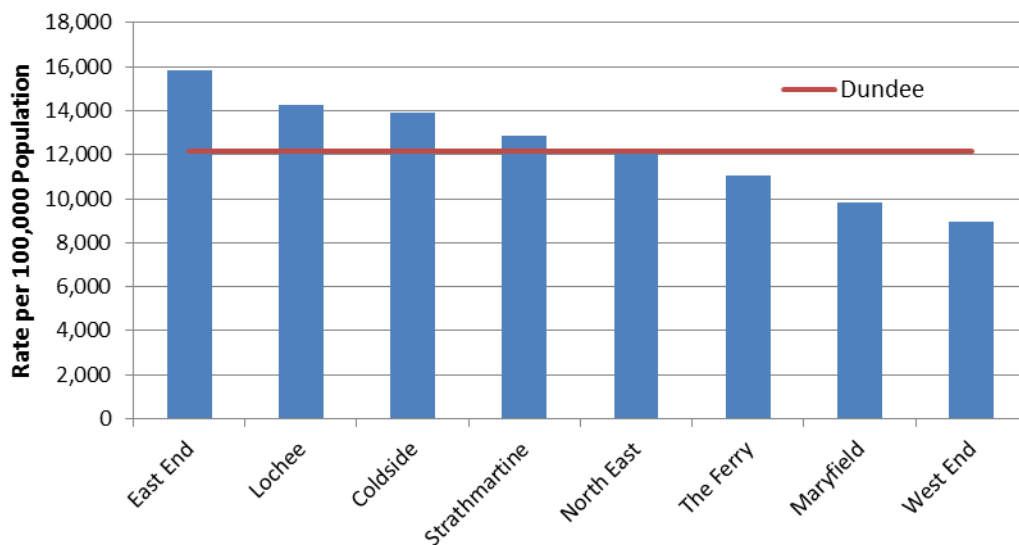
Emergency admissions, as a crude rate per 1,000 admissions, are higher than Dundee’s rate in the East End, Lochee, Coltside and Strathmartine. The West End has the lowest emergency admission rates.

When directly standardised for age-sex-deprivation, the West End has the highest emergency admission rates and they are significantly higher than Dundee’s rate. Coltside also has a higher admission rate than Dundee.

Both the West End and Coltside have seen an increase in admission rates since 2013/14 although the West End has seen a slight decrease over the last quarter.

The Glens has the highest admission rates for people aged 18+ in Coltside and only Pentland/Ancrum, in the West End, has a higher admission rate than Dundee. For people aged 75+, more of the West End neighbourhoods have rates above the Dundee rate than 18+, including Pentland/Ancrum, Perth Road/Nethergate and West End Residential.

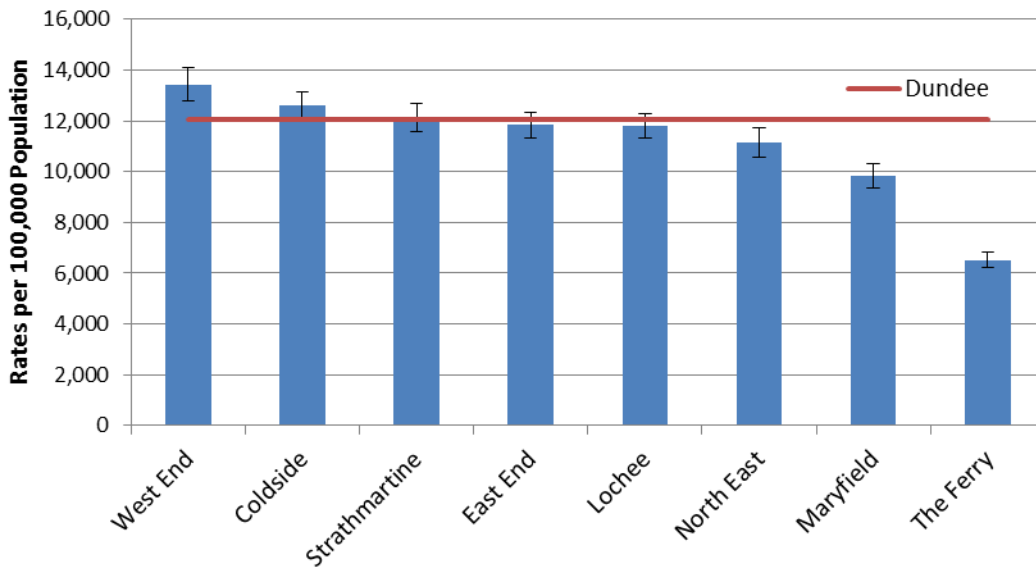
Chart 1a: Annual number of emergency admissions, as a crude rate per 100,000 population, for 18+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records

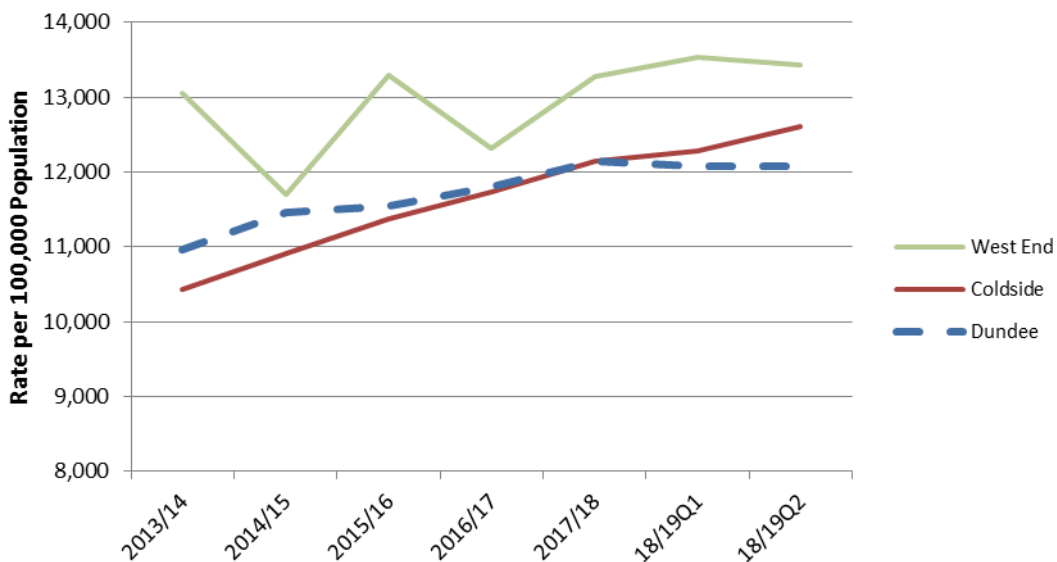
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 1b: Annual number of emergency admissions, as a standardised rate per 100,000 population, for 18+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

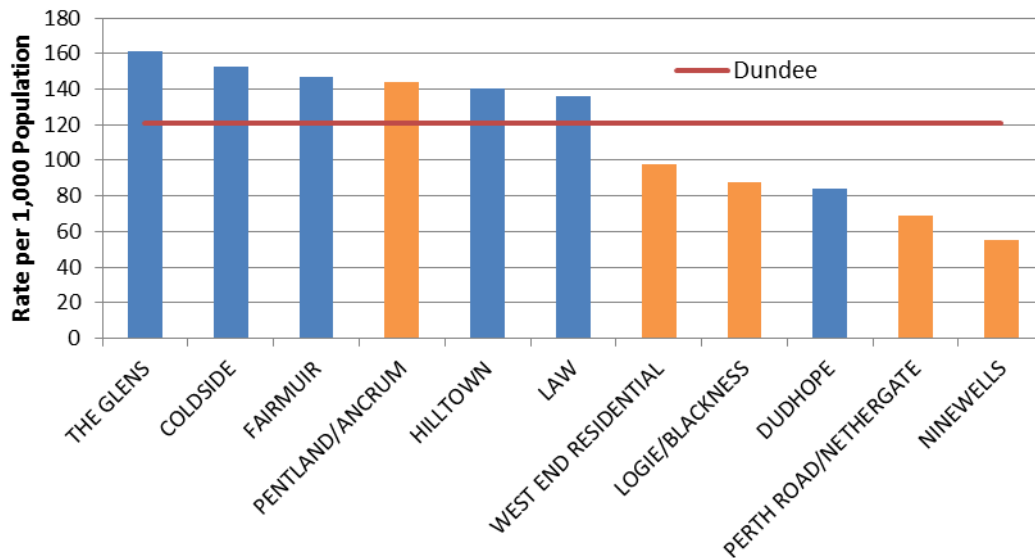
Chart 1c: Annual number of emergency admissions, as a standardised rate per 100,000 population, for 18+ age groups by localities West End and Coldside between 2013/14 and 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

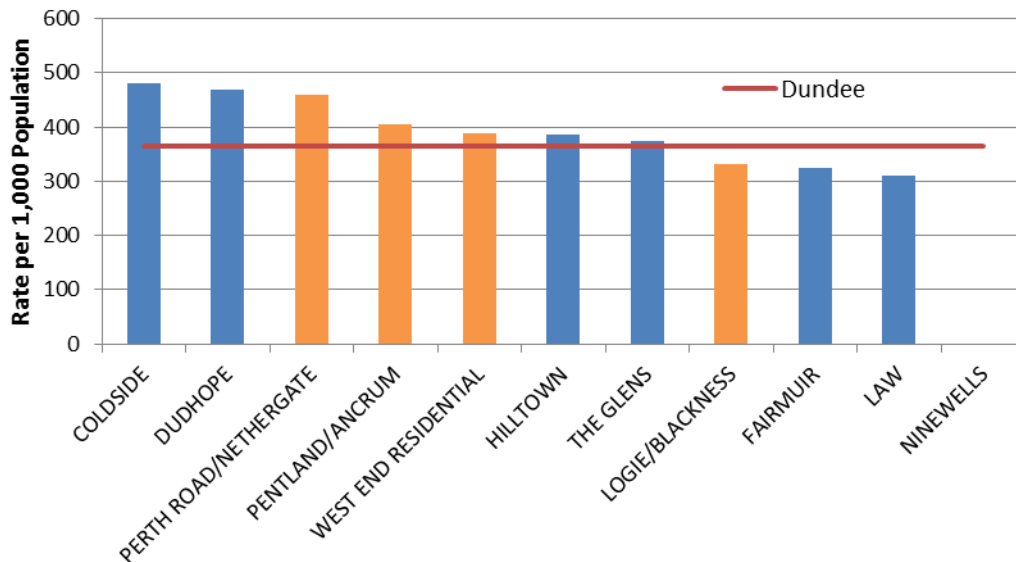
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 1d: Annual number of emergency admissions, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 18+ age groups in West End (Orange) and Coldside (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records, NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

Chart 1e: Annual number of emergency admissions, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 75+ age groups in West End (Orange) and Coldside (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records, NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

## Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland Emergency Bed Days

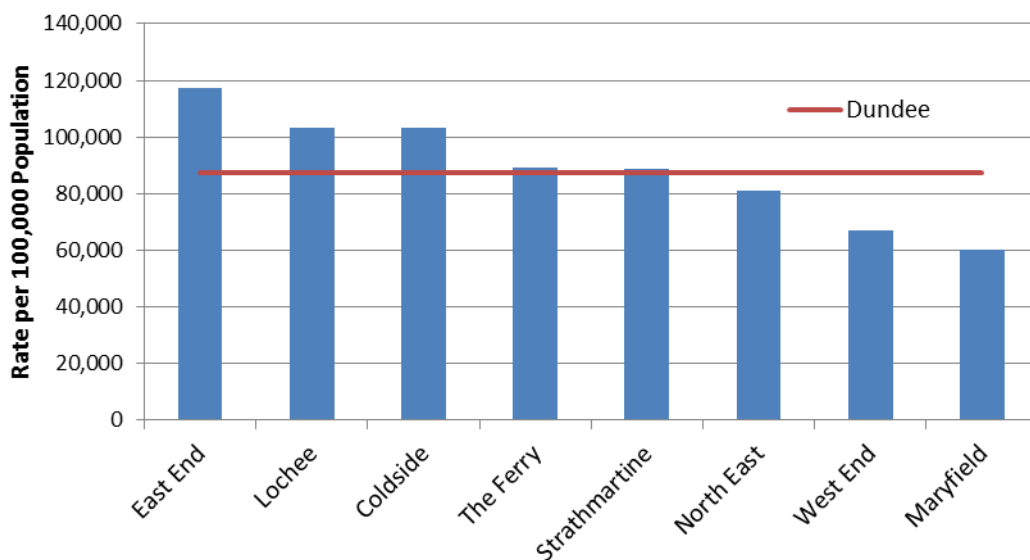
Emergency bed days, as a crude rate per 1,000 admissions, are higher than Dundee’s rate in the East End, Lochee and Coldsides. The West End has the second lowest emergency bed day rates.

When directly standardised for age-sex-deprivation, Coldsides has the highest emergency admission rates followed by the West End. Both are significantly higher than Dundee’s emergency bed day rate.

Coldsides has seen a steep increase in the last quarter whereas the West End has seen a decrease since 2015/16.

The Law and Pentland/Ancrum have the highest bed day rates for people aged 18+ in either Coldsides or the West End. For people aged 75+, the neighbourhoods in Coldsides or West End with the highest emergency bed day rates are Pentland/Ancrum, Perth Road/Nethergate and West End Residential.

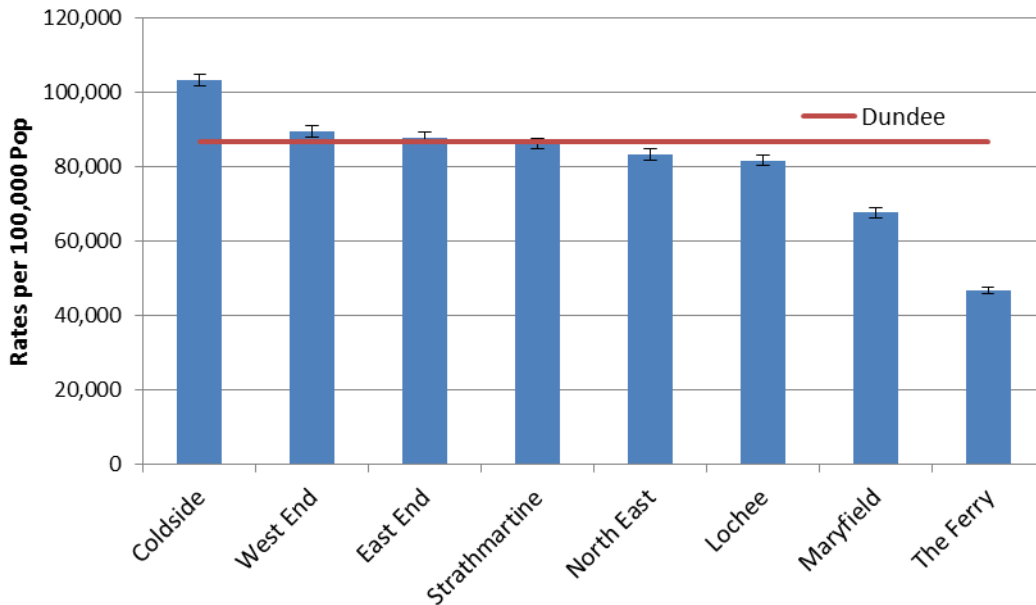
Chart 2a: Annual number of emergency bed days, as a crude rate per 100,000 population, for 18+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01/SMR50 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

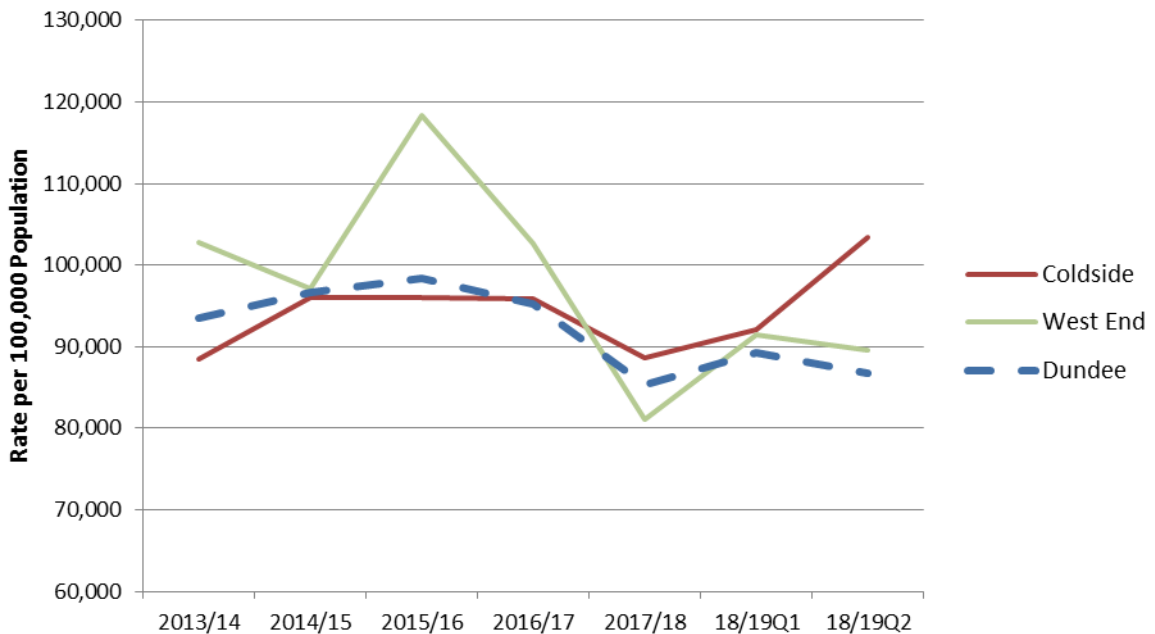
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 2b: Annual number of emergency bed days, as a standardised rate per 100,000 population, for 18+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01/SMR50 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

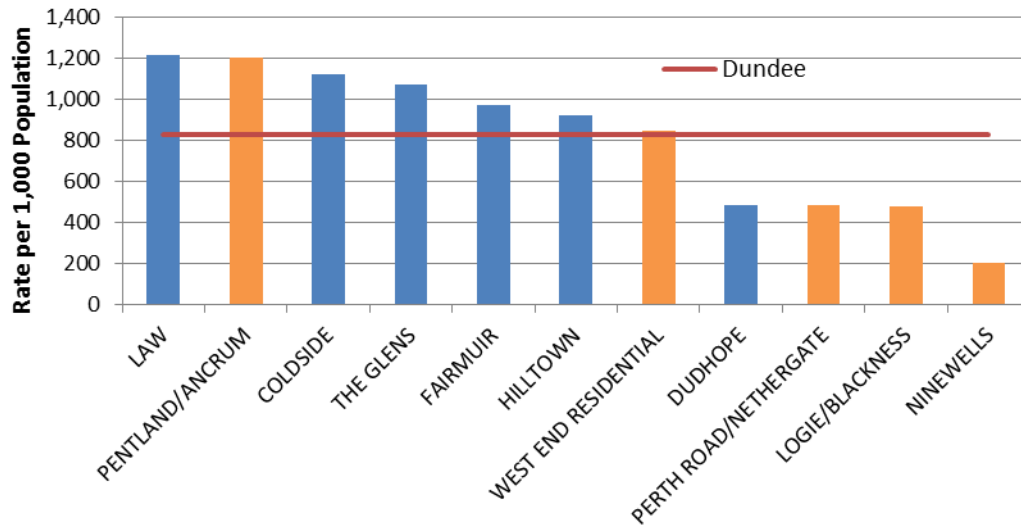
Chart 2c: Annual number of emergency bed days, as a standardised rate per 100,000 population, for 18+ age groups by localities West End and Coldside between 2013/14 and 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01/SMR50 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

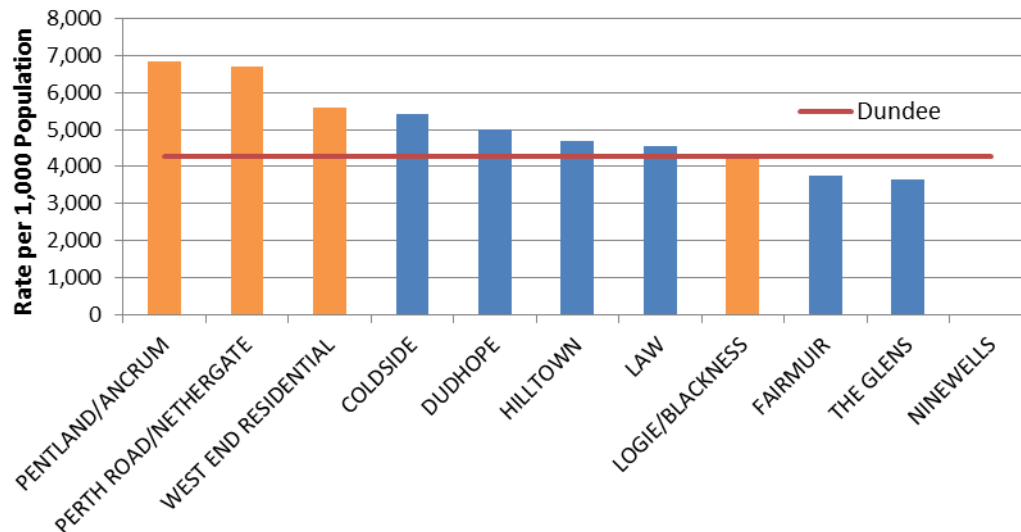
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 2d: Annual number of emergency bed days, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 18+ age groups in West End (Orange) and Coldside (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01/SMR50 records, NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

Chart 2e: Annual number of emergency bed days, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 75+ age groups in West End (Orange) and Coldside (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01/SMR50 records, NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**  
**Readmissions within 28 Days**

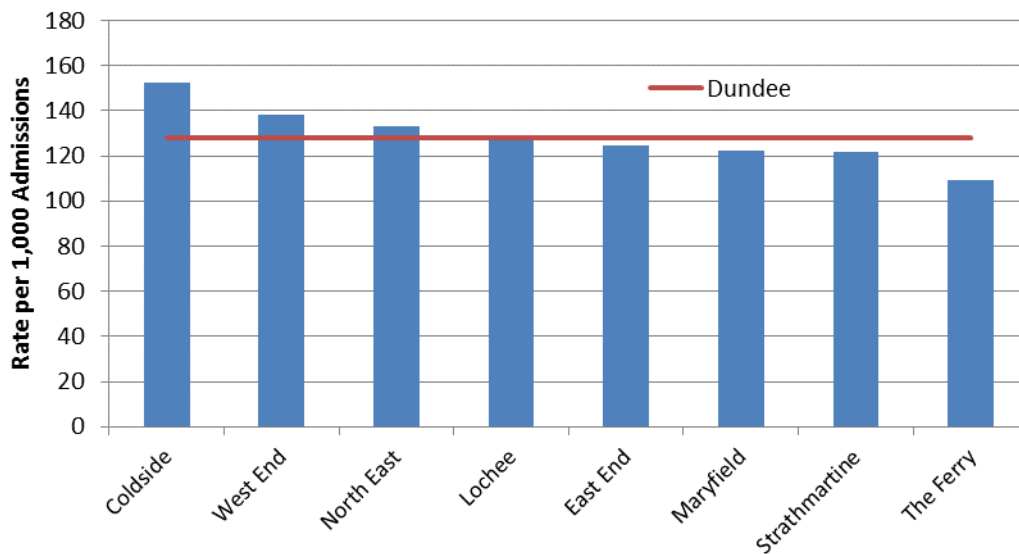
Emergency readmissions within 28 days, as a crude rate per 1,000 admissions, are higher than Dundee’s rate in Coldside and the West End. The Ferry has the lowest emergency admission rates even though it has the oldest population.

When directly standardised for age-sex-deprivation, the West End and Coldside have rates significantly higher than Dundee’s rate.

Both the West End and Coldside have seen an increase in readmission rates since 2013/14.

Pentland/Ancrum and Logie/Blackness have the readmission rates higher than Dundee for people aged 18+ in the West End, whereas all neighbourhoods in Coldside, except for Dudhope, have readmission rates above Dundee. For people aged 75+, only Logie/Blackness in the West End is higher than Dundee.

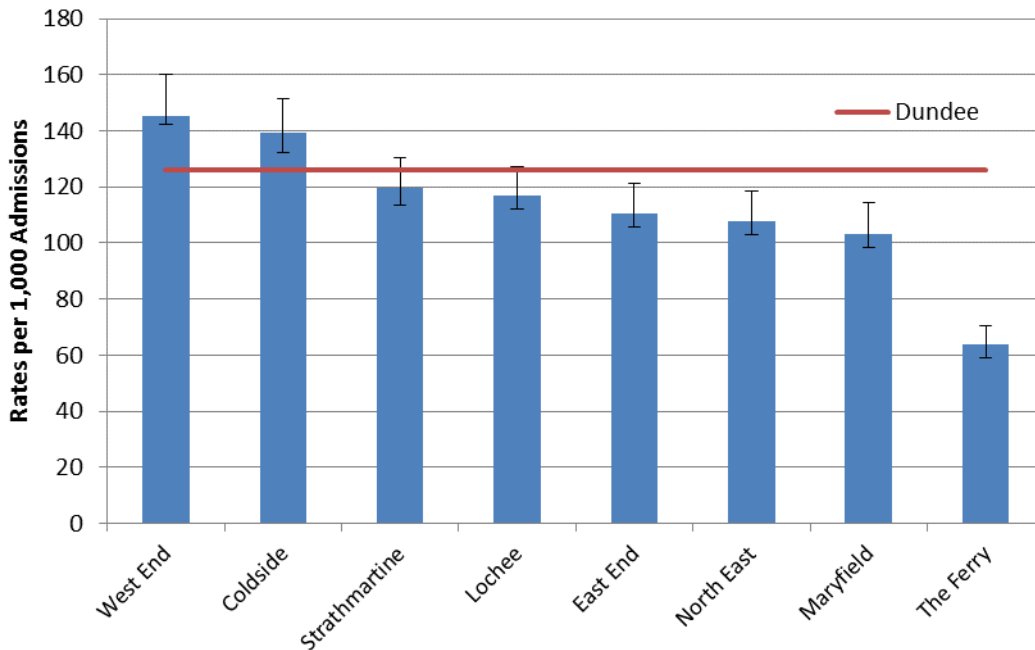
Chart 3a: Annual number of emergency readmissions within 28 days, as a crude rate per 1,000 admissions, for all age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records

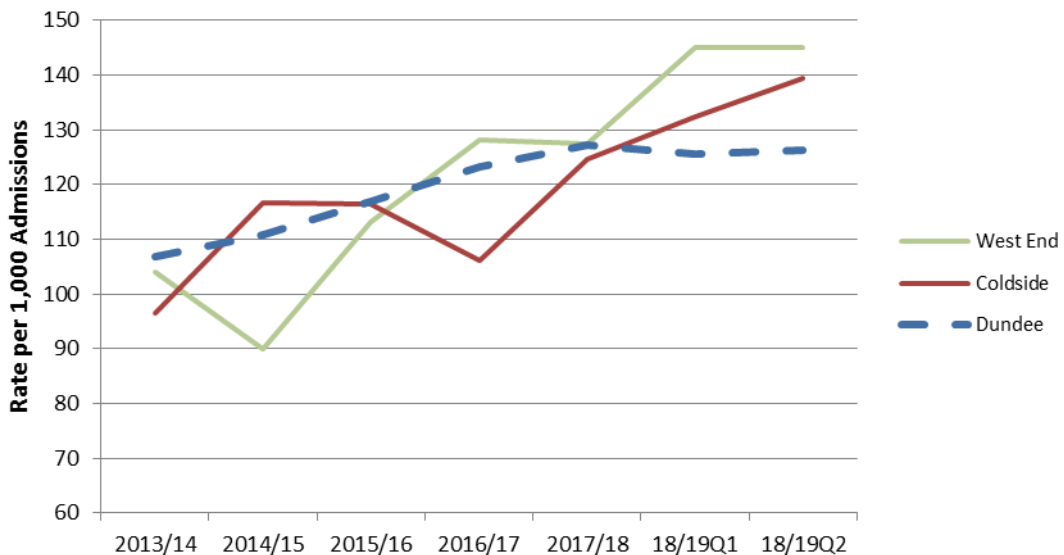
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 3b: Annual number of emergency readmissions within 28 days, as a standardised rate per 1,000 admissions, for all age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records

Chart 3c: Annual number of emergency readmissions within 28 days, as a standardised rate per 100,000 population, for 18+ age groups by localities West End and Coltside between 2013/14 and 2018/19Q2.

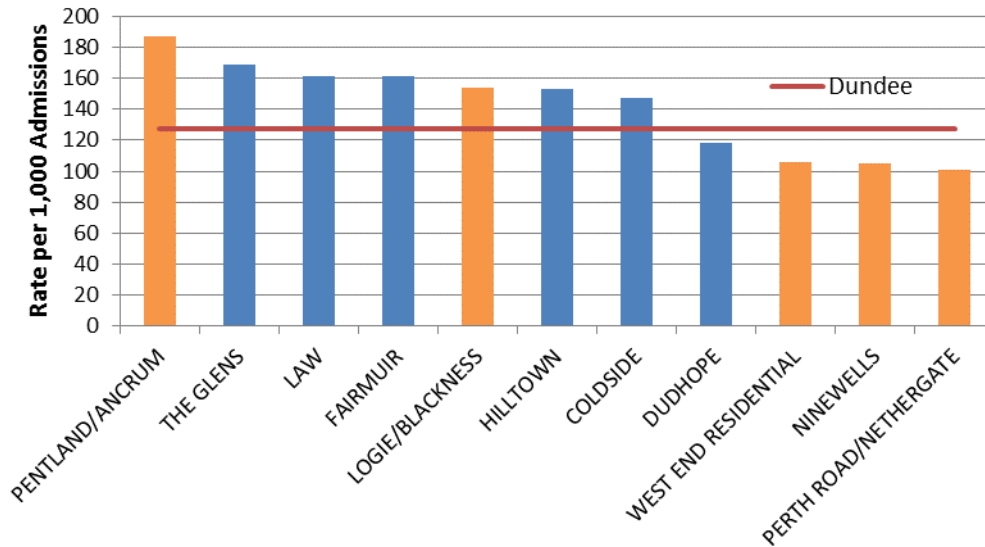


Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records



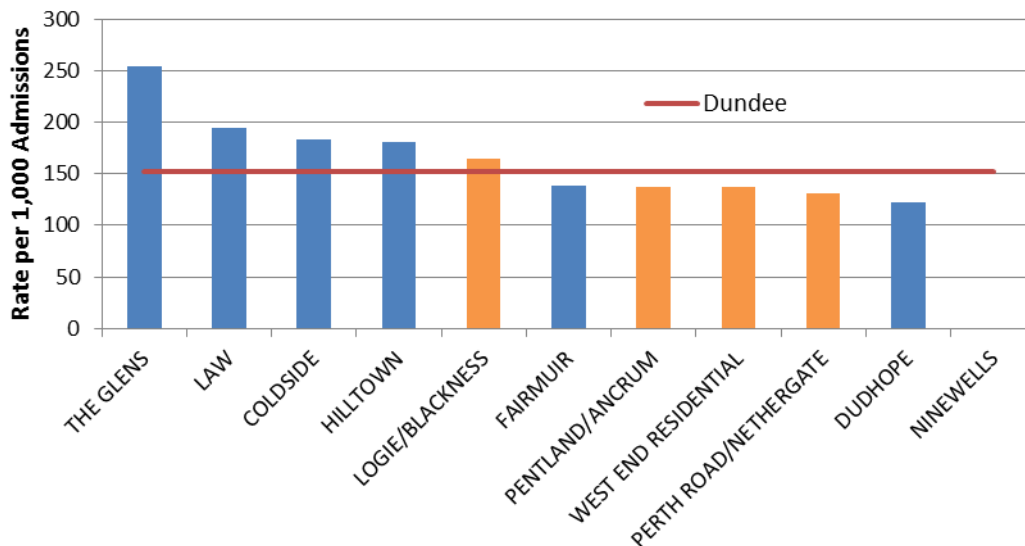
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 3d: Annual number of emergency readmissions within 28 days, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 18+ age groups in West End (Orange) and Colonside (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

Chart 3e: Annual number of emergency readmissions within 28 days, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 75+ age groups in West End (Orange) and Colonside (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**  
**Fall Admissions**

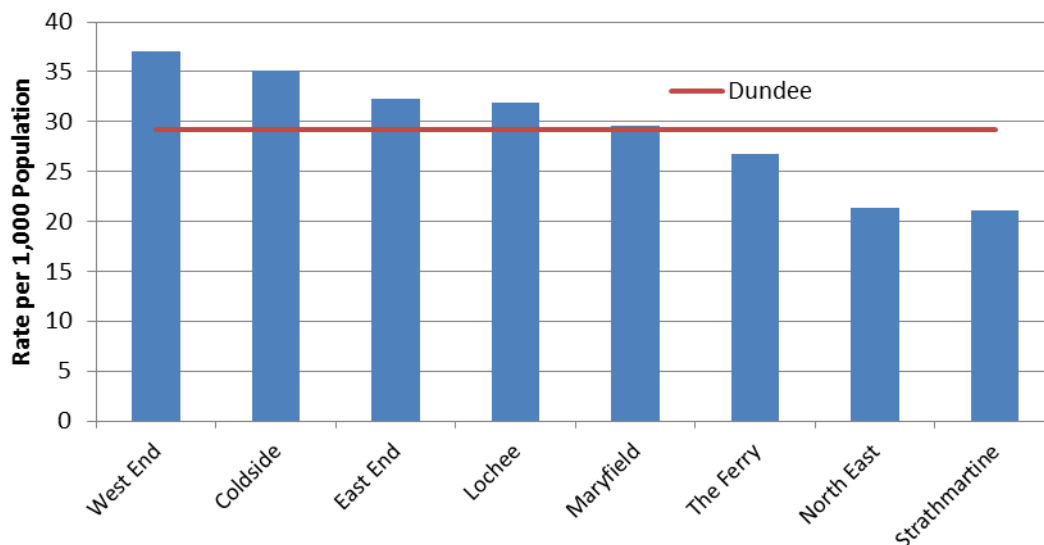
Admissions for falls, as a crude rate per 1,000 admissions, are higher than Dundee’s rate in the West End, Coldside, East End and Lochee.

When directly standardised for age-sex-deprivation, Coldside and the West End have the highest fall admission rates, although they are not significantly higher than Dundee’s rate (likely due to small numbers).

Both the West End and Coldside have seen an increase in admission rates between 2013/14 and 2018/19Q1, although both localities have seen a decrease over the last quarter.

Perth Road/Nethergate and the Glens have the highest fall admission rates for people aged 18+ in the West End and Coldside.

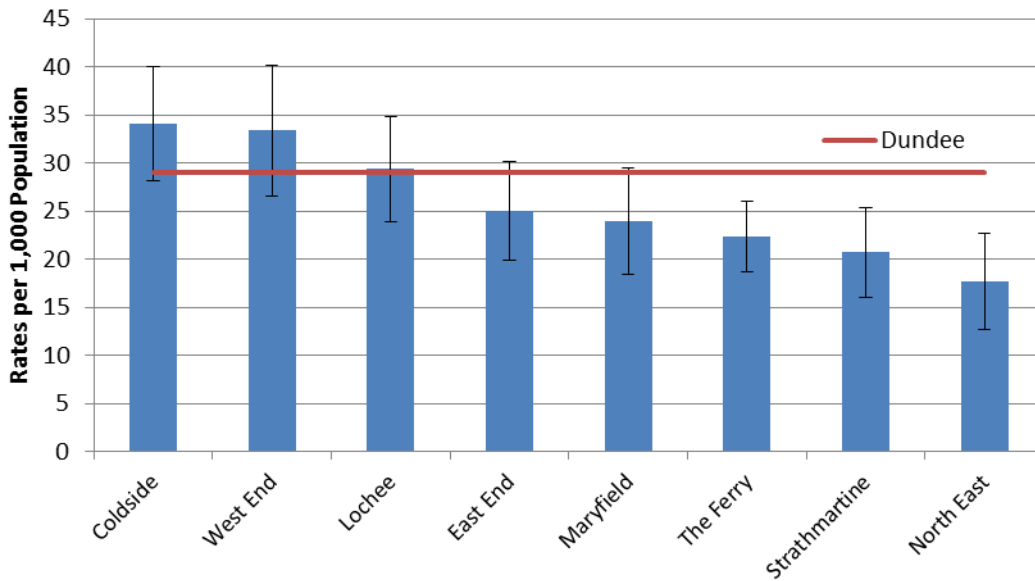
Chart 4a: Annual number of fall admissions, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 65+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

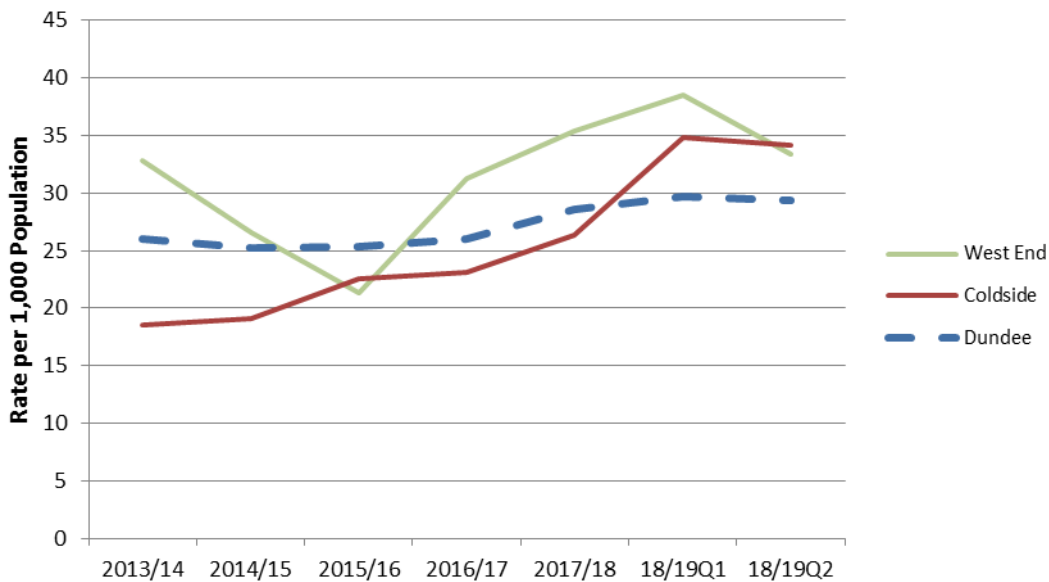
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 4b: Annual number of fall admissions, as a standardised rate per 1,000 population, for 65+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

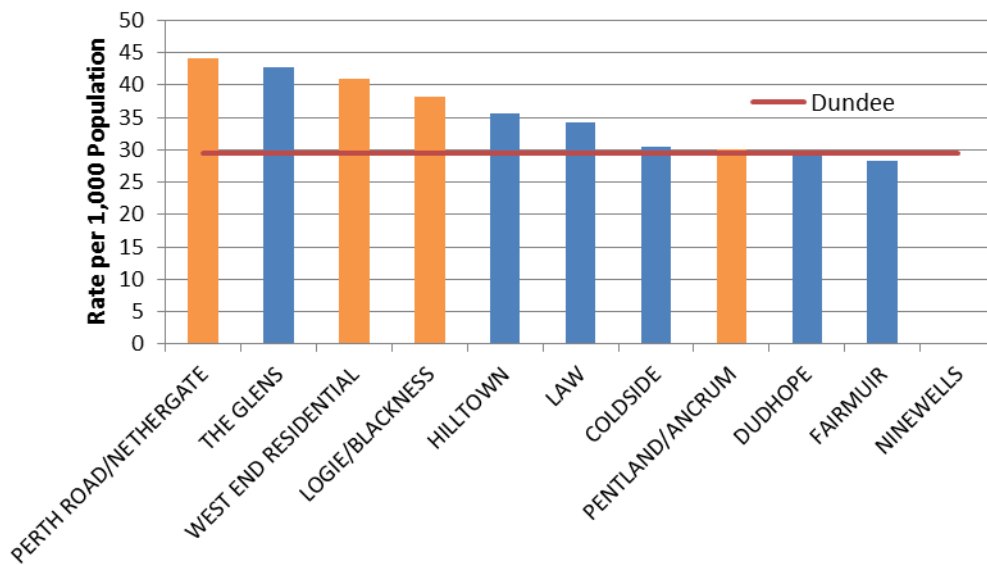
Chart 4c: Annual number of fall admissions, as a standardised rate per 100,000 population, for 65+ age groups by localities West End and Coldside between 2013/14 and 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

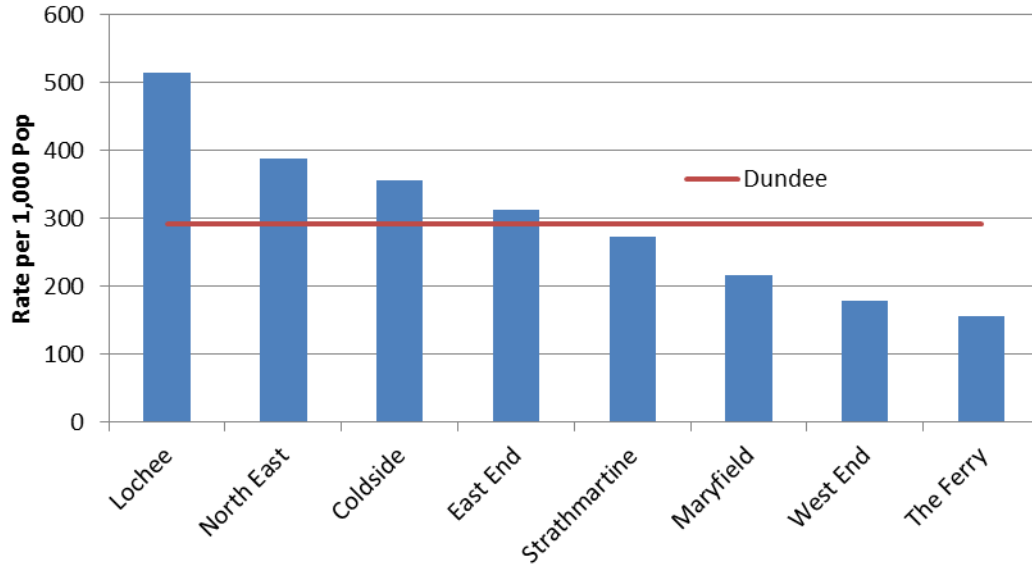
Chart 4d: Annual number of fall admissions, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 65+ age groups in West End (Orange) and Coldside (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using SMR01 records, NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

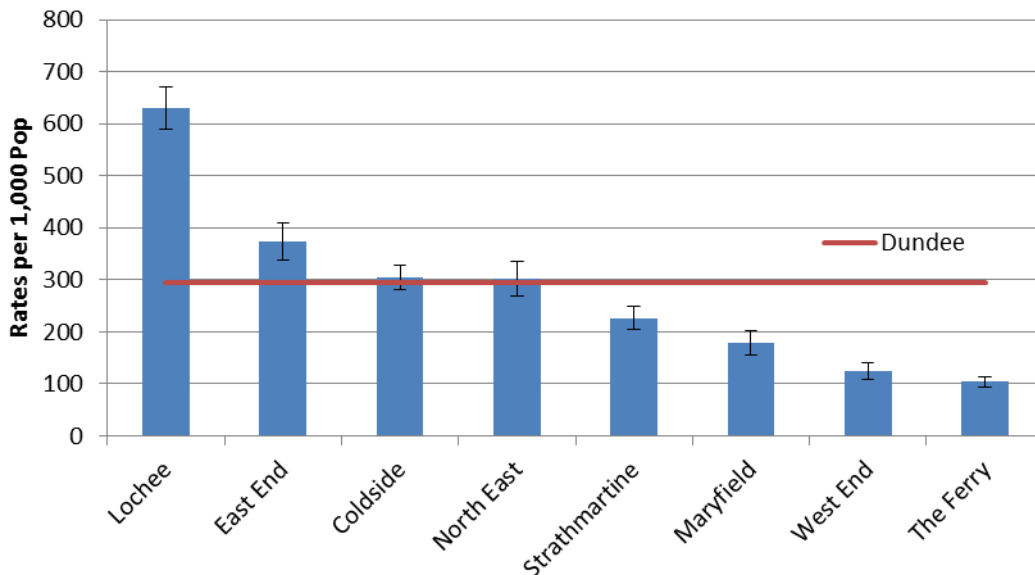
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**  
**Bed Days Lost to Delayed Discharges**

Chart 5a: Annual number of bed days lost to all delayed discharges, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 75+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using locally extracted Edison records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

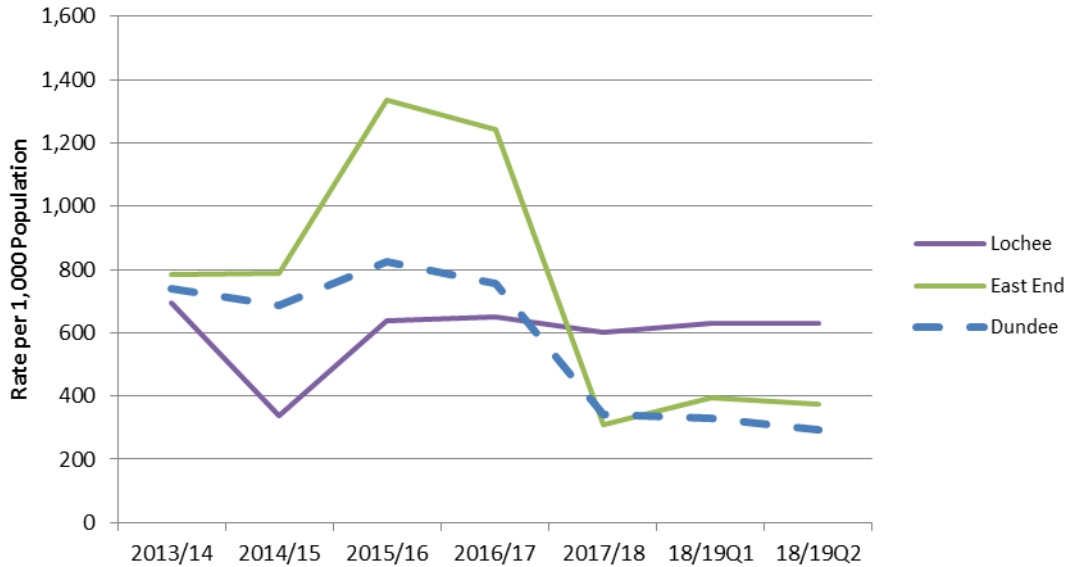
Chart 5b: Annual number of bed days lost to all delayed discharges, as a standardised rate per 1,000 population, for 75+ age groups by locality as at 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using locally extracted Edison records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

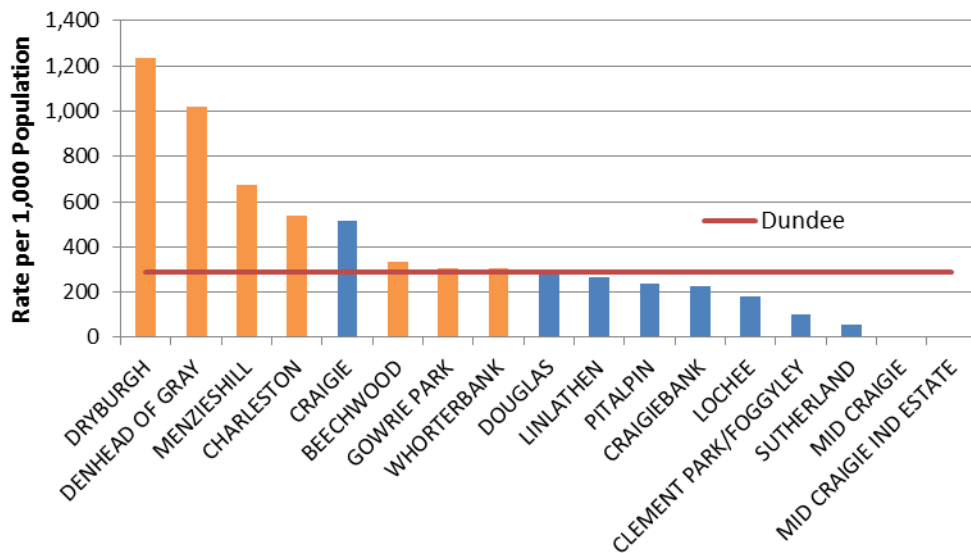
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 5c: Annual number of bed days lost to all delayed discharges, as a standardised rate per 100,000 population, for 75+ age groups by localities Lochee and East End between 2013/14 and 2018/19Q2.



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using locally extracted Edison records and NRS populations by datazone2011 at 2017

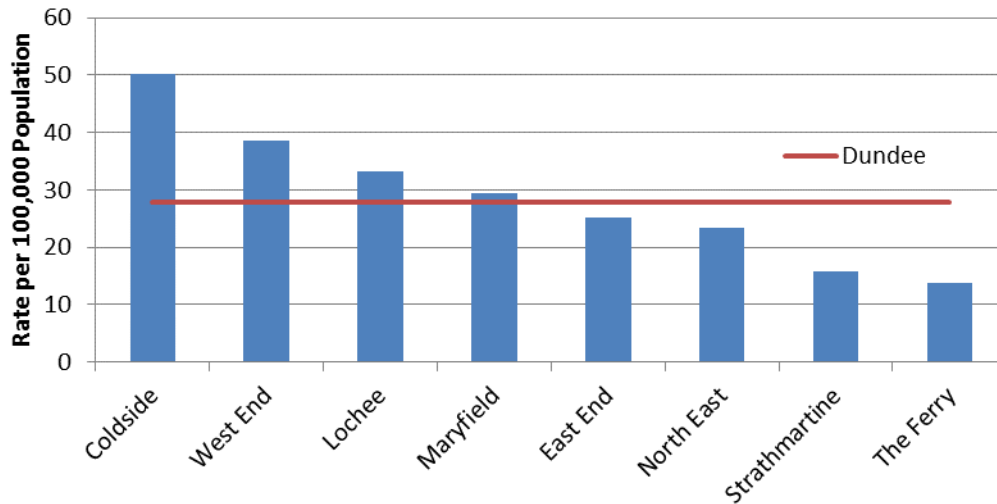
Chart 5d: Annual number of bed days lost to delayed discharges, as a crude rate per 1,000 population, for 65+ age groups in Lochee (Orange) and East End (Blue) localities as at 2018/19Q2



Source: ISD LIST (Dundee) management information using locally extracted Edison records, NRS populations by datazone2011 and neighbourhood lookup files provided by Dundee City Council

**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland  
Health & Wellbeing Outcomes**

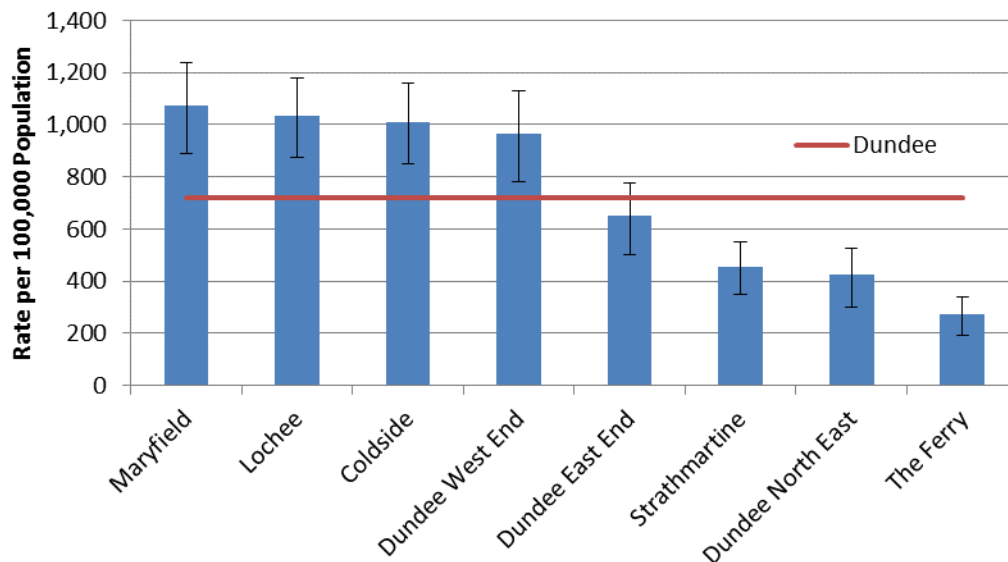
Chart 6a: Alcohol related mortality: Localities compared to Dundee City H&SCP between 2013 and 2017 as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Indicators

Note: none of the alcohol mortality rates at locality level are statistically significant from the Dundee rate

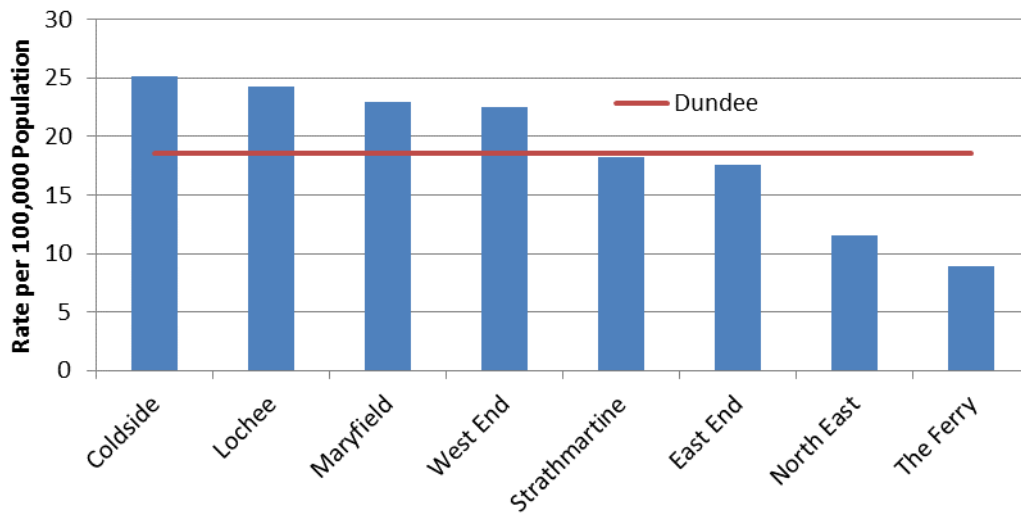
Chart 6b: Alcohol related hospital stays: Localities compared to Dundee City H&SCP in 2017/18 as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Indicators

**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

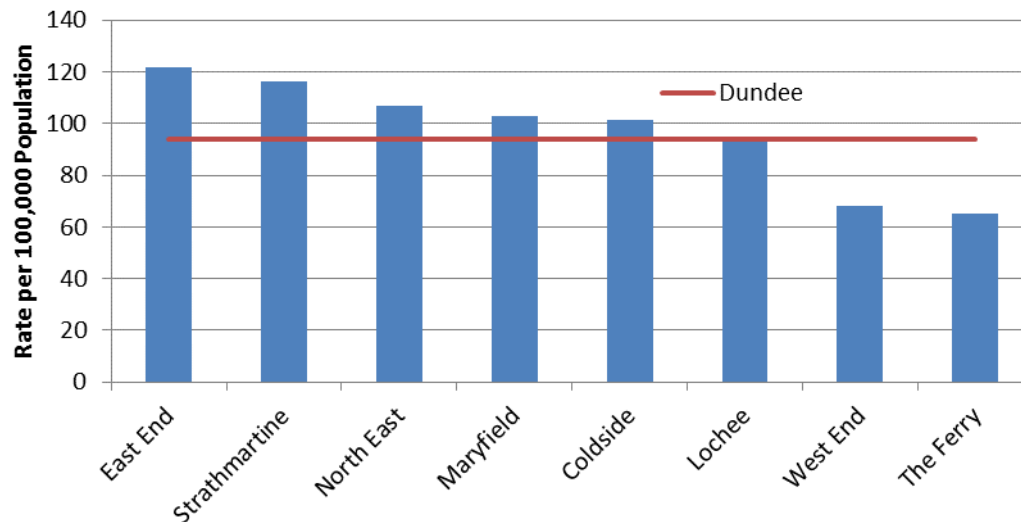
Chart 6c: Deaths from suicide: Localities compared to Dundee City H&SCP between 2013 and 2017 as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Indicators

Note: none of the suicide rates at locality level are statistically significant from the Dundee rate

Chart 6d: Patients hospitalised with Asthma: Localities compared to Dundee City H&SCP between 2015/16 and 2017/18 as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.



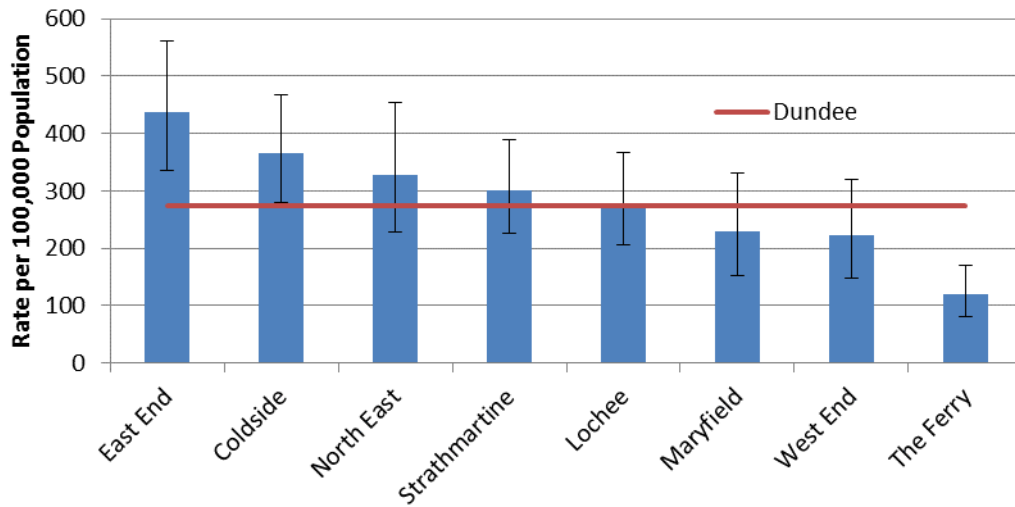
Source: ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Indicators

Note: none of the asthma hospitalisations at locality level are statistically significant from the Dundee rate



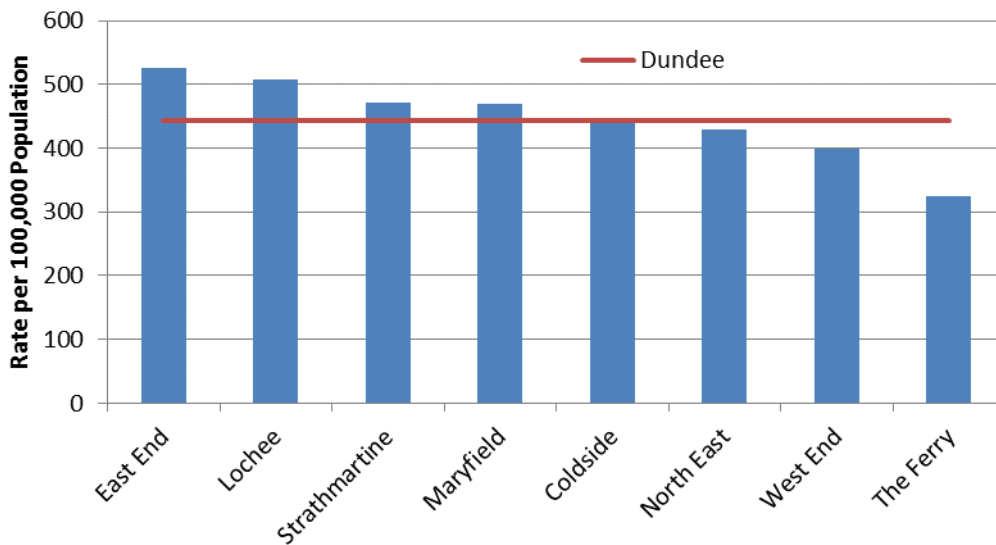
**Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), ISD Scotland**

Chart 6e: Patients hospitalised with COPD: Localities compared to Dundee City H&SCP between 2015/16 and 2017/18 as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Indicators

Chart 6f: Patients hospitalised with Coronary Heart Disease: Localities compared to Dundee City H&SCP between 2015/16 and 2017/18 as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Indicators

Note: none of the CHD hospitalisations at locality level are statistically significant from the Dundee rate