

Publication Report



Care Home Census 2010

Care Home Census 2010 – Additional Analysis of Care Home Residents, including Gross Weekly Charge

28th June 2011



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About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up.

Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

Purpose: To deliver effective national and specialist intelligence services to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Scotland.

Mission: Better Information, Better Decisions, Better Health

Vision: To be a valued partner in improving health and wellbeing in Scotland by providing a world class intelligence service.

Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Code of Practice is produced and monitored by the UK Statistics Authority which is independent of Government. Under the Code of Practice, the format, content and timing of statistics publications are the responsibility of professional staff working within ISD.

ISD's statistical publications are currently classified as one of the following:

- National Statistics (i.e. assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
- National Statistics (i.e. legacy, still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- Official Statistics (i.e. still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- other (not Official Statistics)

Further information on ISD's statistics, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, and on the UK Statistics Authority, is available on the [ISD website](#).

Introduction

The purpose of this Statistics Release is to present national figures on Care Homes for Adults in Scotland.

Initial results from the Scottish Care Home Census March 2010 were published in October 2010 and focussed primarily on aggregate information on the number of residents and places in care homes broken down by the different client groups, analysed at local authority level and providing data over time. This statistical release presents additional information from the Care Home Census on care home charges and a more in-depth analysis of the information collected on individual long stay residents.

Individual resident details such as date of birth, gender, date of admission are collected only for those residents who are deemed to be 'long stay'. Care homes also provide respite care and short stay care. The charts and tables contained in this publication only include information relating to long stay residents. Further information on the different types of residents can be found at the following website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/ScottishCareHomeCensusB>

At March 2010 census there were a total of 1,375 care homes providing care to 38,042 residents. This includes long stay residents, short stay residents and residents admitted for respite care.

Section 1 provides information on long stay residents in all types of adult care homes in Scotland.

The remaining sections present information based on the 'main' client group of the care home. It is important to note that many care homes provide care for a number of different types of clients. The 'main' client group shown below is that as designated by the care home itself and [Social Care and Social Work Improvement Scotland \(SCSWIS\)](#).

In detail,

- Section 2: Older people care homes (943 of the 1,375, 69 per cent).
- Section 3 Care homes for people with physical disabilities (44 of the 1375, 3 per cent).
- Section 4: Care homes for adults with mental health problems (82 of the 1375, 6 per cent)
- Section 5: Care homes for adults with learning disabilities (277 of the 1375, 20 per cent).

The publication does not include separate sections on care homes for other types of user including homes for adults with acquired brain injuries and alcohol and drug problems. This is due to the small numbers of homes in these categories. The section for all adult care homes (Section 1) does include information on these homes.

Key points

Information on long stay residents

As at 31st March 2010 there were 1,375 care homes for adults providing 43,887 places and housing 36,359 long stay residents, of which:

- 58 per cent required nursing care
- 44 per cent had medically diagnosed dementia, and a further 9 per cent had dementia which was not medically diagnosed
- 30 per cent had a physical disability or chronic illness
- 21 per cent had a visual impairment

The above figures include 943 care homes for older people providing 39,150 places and housing 32,685 long stay residents, of which:

- 48 per cent had medically diagnosed dementia, as at March 2010, compared to 43 per cent in March 2007 (A further 10 per cent had dementia not medically diagnosed in March 2010, a figure similar to previous years)
- Around a third of residents had been in the care home for more than three years
- The median length of stay was 2 years and has remained unchanged for the last four years

Average Weekly Charge

The average weekly charge for publicly funded long stay residents was £465 per week without nursing care and £540 per week with nursing care in line with the rates agreed in the National Care Homes contract (see glossary for further explanation). The average weekly charge for self-funding residents was £582 per week without nursing care and £657 per week with nursing care.

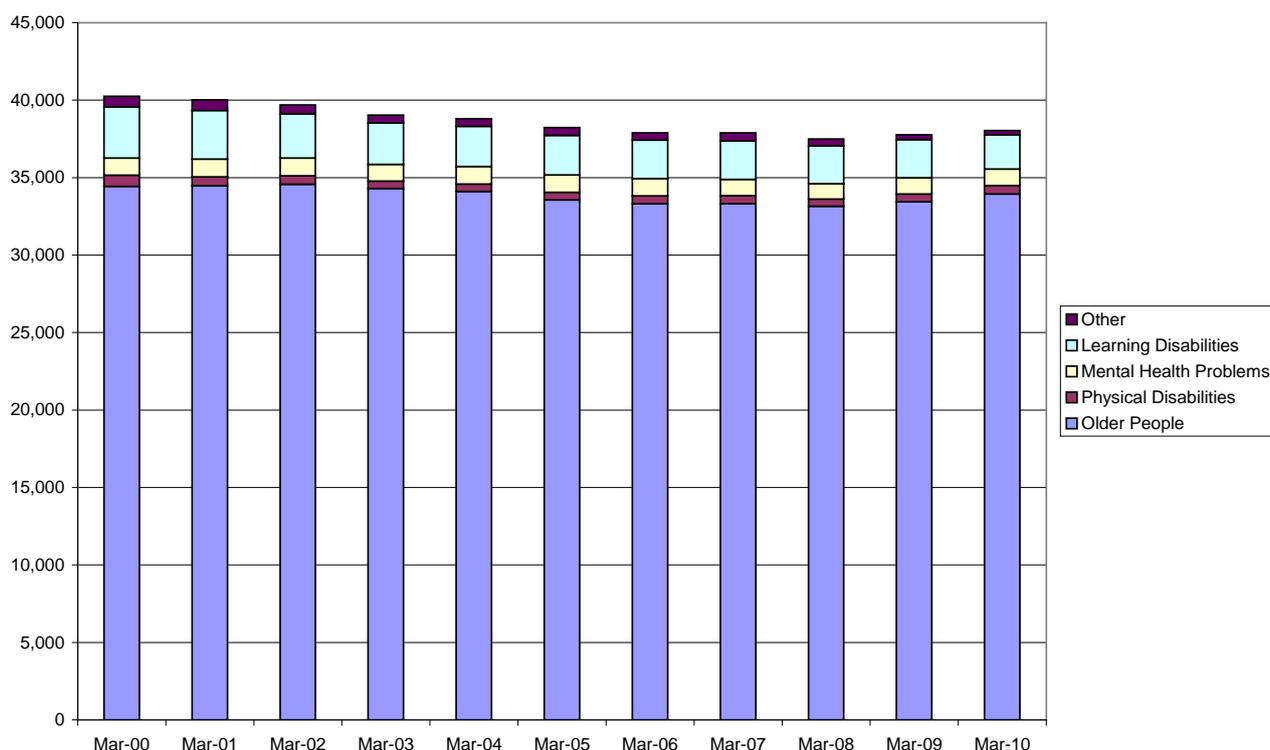
Results and Commentary

Section 1. All Care Homes for Adults in Scotland

On 31 March 2010 there were 1,375 care homes for adults providing 43,887 places and housing 38,042 residents.

Chart 1 presents information on the number of residents in each care home type over time. The total number of residents in all care homes has fallen by 5 per cent since March 2000. The number of residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities has decreased by almost a third, from 3,295 residents in 2000 to 2,214 in 2010.

Chart 1 Residents in all care homes for adults by type, March 2000 – March 2010



The information in the above chart and further information on the sectors providing care and trends over time can be found in the following publication:

<http://www.isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Publications/2010-10-26/2010-10-26-CHCensus-Report.pdf?62995547057>

The charts and tables contained in the remaining sections of the publication only include information relating to long stay residents. Further information on the different types of residents can be found at the following website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/ScottishCareHomeCensusB>

Information on Long Stay Residents in All Care Homes for Adults

The information in this section provides summary information for all types of care homes for adults. Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 present a breakdown by the different client groups.

The following information on individual long stay residents is based on actual information returned and no imputation has been undertaken. The results are based on 29,321 (81 per cent) of long stay residents in all adult care homes in Scotland as at the 31st of March.

[Link to Table 1](#)

Table 1 shows the number and proportion of residents in all adult care homes broken down by gender and age group. Fifty-two per cent the female long stay residents were aged 85 or over and a further 30 per cent were aged between 75 and 84. Amongst male residents, 29 per cent were aged 85 and over and 31 per cent were aged 75-84. Since March 2007 the percentage of long stay residents aged 85 and over has remained relatively stable.

[Link to Table 2](#)

Table 2 shows the number and percentage of long stay residents in all adult care homes with various care need characteristics. Care homes are asked to identify all the characteristics which describe the resident's current or most recent need for care. These needs may not be the same as the client groups for which the home is registered. For example a person may be identified as having a learning disability and may be receiving care in a care home where the main client group is adults with mental health problems.

In total, 58 per cent of people in all types of care homes required nursing care. The percentage of residents with medically diagnosed dementia has increased from 38 per cent in March 2007 to 44 per cent in March 2010.

[Link to Table 3](#)

Table 3 shows residents characteristics by local authority for residents in all care homes for adults as at the 31st March 2010.

[Link to Table 4](#)

Table 4 shows the proportion of residents either requiring nursing care or with dementia (both medically and non-medically diagnosed) within each age group as at the 31st of March 2010. For those aged under 65, the percentage of residents requiring nursing care has increased from 34 per cent in 2007 to 38 per cent in 2010. For the 85 plus group the percentage of residents with dementia has increased from 54 per cent in 2007 to 60 per cent in 2010.

This section focused on all types of care homes and the following sections provide a breakdown by 'client' group. The format of the sections differs in terms of how the age groups and the length of stay groups are derived. The same age group and length of stay grouping are applied to people with physical disabilities, adults with mental health problems and adults with learning disabilities. A different format is used for the section on older people. This is to reflect the differing types of residents in each care home type and the size of the care home population. In the section on older people care homes (Section 2) further analysis is presented on source of admission, destination on discharge and gross weekly charge.

Section 2. Care Homes for Older People

On 31 March 2010 there were 943 care homes for older people providing 39,150 places and housing 33,941 residents. More information on the sectors providing care and trends over time can be found in the following publication:

<http://www.isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Publications/2010-10-26/2010-10-26-CHCensus-Report.pdf?62995547057>

Information on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

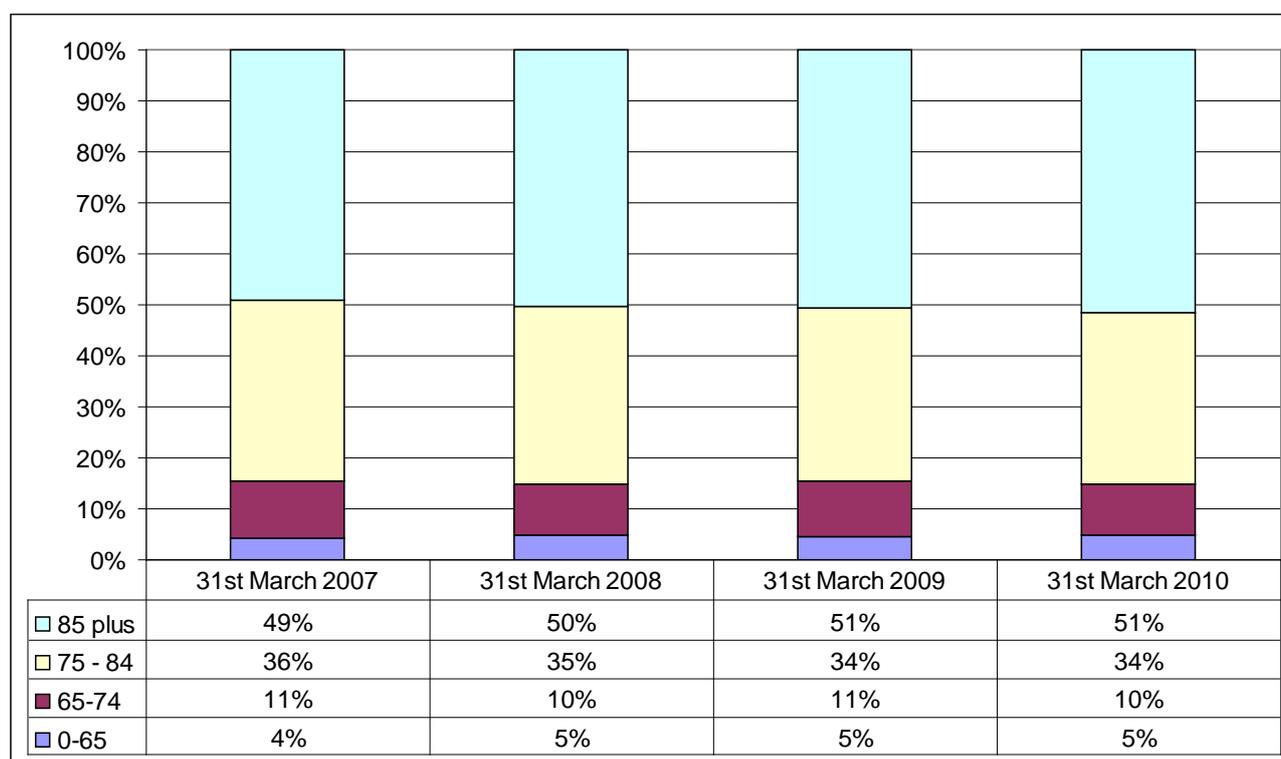
The following information on individual long stay residents is based on actual information returned and no imputation has been undertaken. Results are based on 26,290 (80 per cent) long stay residents in care homes for older people as at the 31st of March.

[Link to Table 5](#)

Table 5 shows the proportion of residents in care homes for older people broken down by gender and age group. Seventy-one per cent of long stay residents as at 31 March 2010 were female. Fifty-six per cent the female long stay residents were aged 85 or over and a further 32 per cent were aged between 75 and 84. Amongst male residents, 36 per cent were aged 85 and over and 38 per cent were aged 75-84.

Chart 2 (Table 5) provides a break down of the ages for both male and female residents in care homes for older people. The proportion of residents aged over 85 years has remained around 50 per cent.

Chart 2: Age of residents in care homes for older people, March 2007 – March 2010



[Link to Table 6](#)

Table 6 shows the percentage of long stay residents in care homes for older people with various characteristics. Comparisons are also provided over time. Residents may have more than one of these characteristics. In total, 63 per cent of older people in care homes required nursing care. The percentage of residents with medically diagnosed dementia has increased from 43 per cent in March 2007 to 48 per cent in 2010.

[Link to Table 7](#)

Table 7 shows residents characteristics by local authority for residents in care homes for older people as at the 31st March 2010.

[Link to Table 8](#)

Table 8 shows incomplete length of stay by local authority for residents in care homes for older people. Incomplete length of stay is the time from admission to the census date, i.e. how long they have been in the care home.

Chart 3 (Table 8) shows the incomplete length of stay of residents in all care homes for older people over time. On 31 March 2010, 37 per cent of long stay residents had been there for between 1 and 3 years. Sixteen per cent had been in the care home for 5 years or more. There has been little variation in this distribution since March 2007 although the percentage staying in care homes between 1 and 3 years has risen from 34 per cent in March 2007 to 37 per cent in March 2010. Chart 3 also shows the mean and median incomplete length of stay over time for residents in care homes for older people in years. The median incomplete length of stay has remained stable over the period.

Chart 3: Average incomplete length of stay in care homes for older people, March 2007 – March 2010

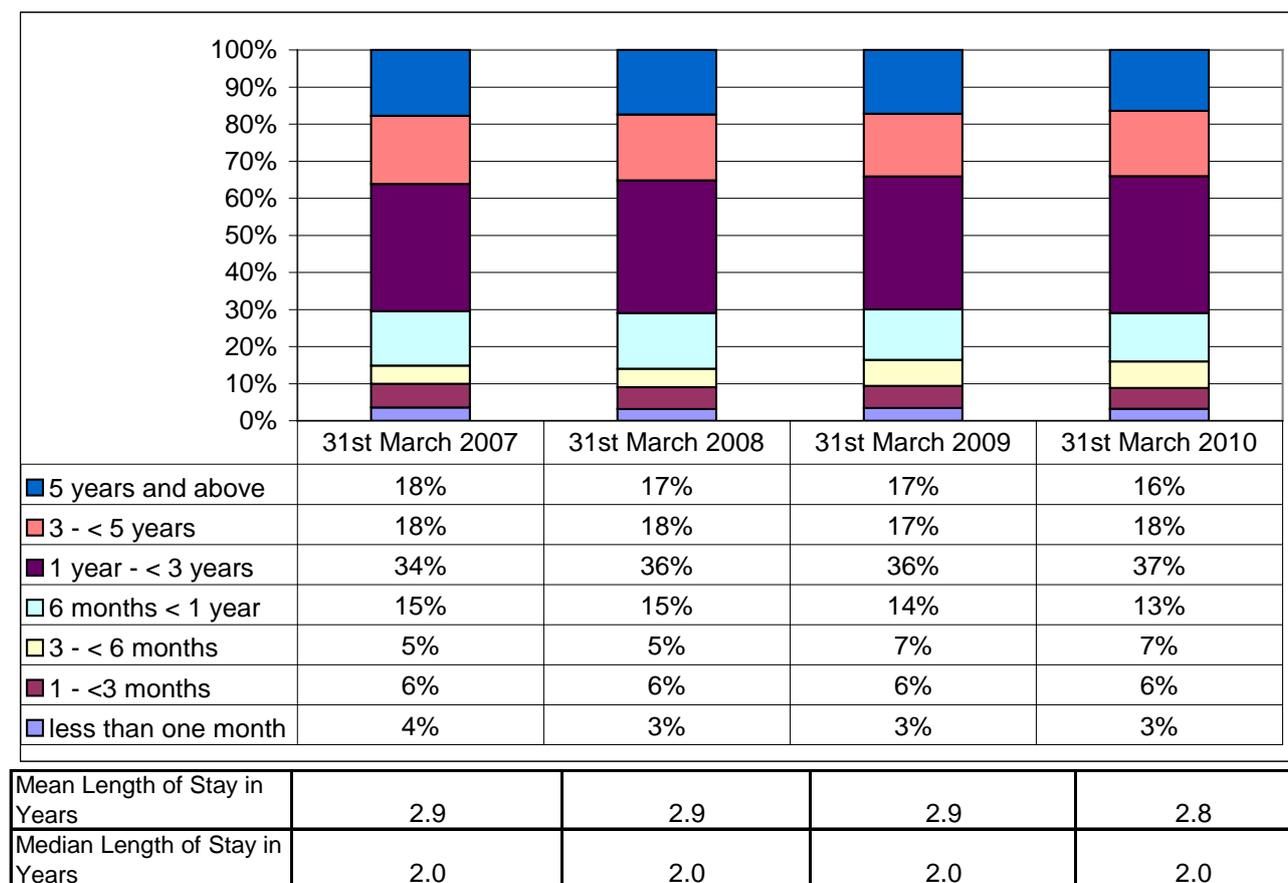
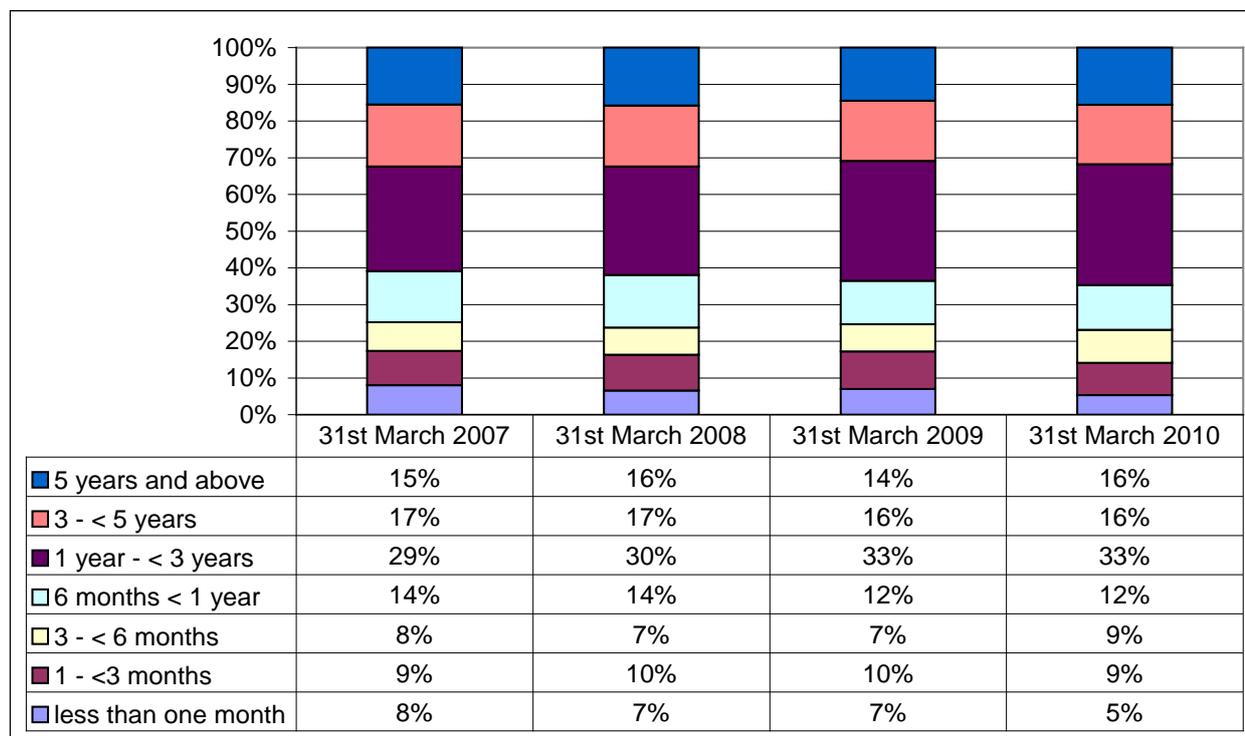


Chart 4 shows the ‘complete’ length of stay of residents in all care homes for older people over time. The ‘complete’ length of stay is calculated for those residents who were discharged during the census period and covers the time from admission to discharge. Similar charts are not provided for the other client groups due to the relatively small number of discharges.

On 31 March 2010, 33 per cent of long stay residents had stayed between 1 and 3 years. Sixteen per cent had stayed for 5 years or more. There has been little variation in the distribution of complete length of stay since March 2007 although the percentage staying in care homes between 1 and 3 years has risen steadily from 29 per cent in March 2007 to 33 per cent in March 2010. Chart 4 also shows the mean and median complete length of stay over time for residents in care homes for older people in years. The mean complete length of stay has remained stable over time at around 2 and a half years.

Chart 4: Average complete length of stay in care homes for older people, March 2007 – March 2010



Mean Length of Stay in Years	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Median Length of Stay in Years	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8

Chart 5 shows where long stay residents were before being admitted to a care home. This covers all residents admitted in each census period between April 2007 and March 2010. Between April 2009 and March 2010, 45 per cent of long stay residents were admitted from a hospital. A further 32 per cent were admitted from their own home. This distribution has remained fairly steady since the March 2007 census.

Chart 5: Source of admission for residents in care homes for older people, April 2007 – March 2010

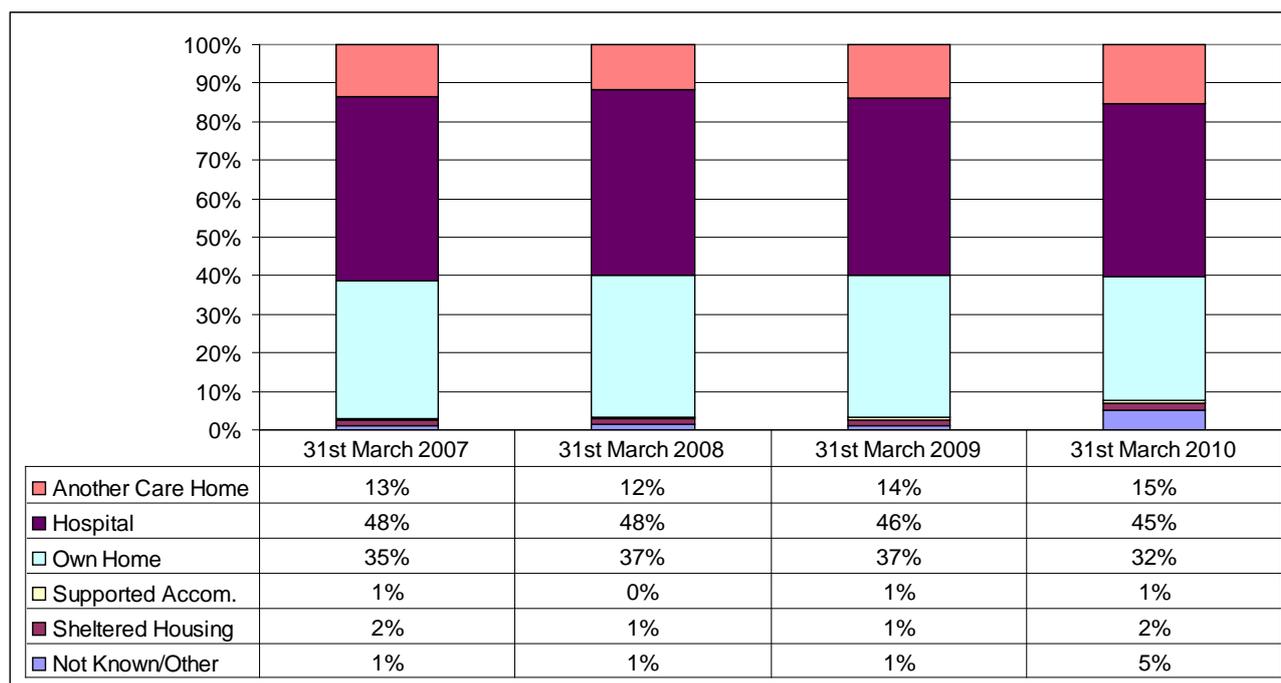
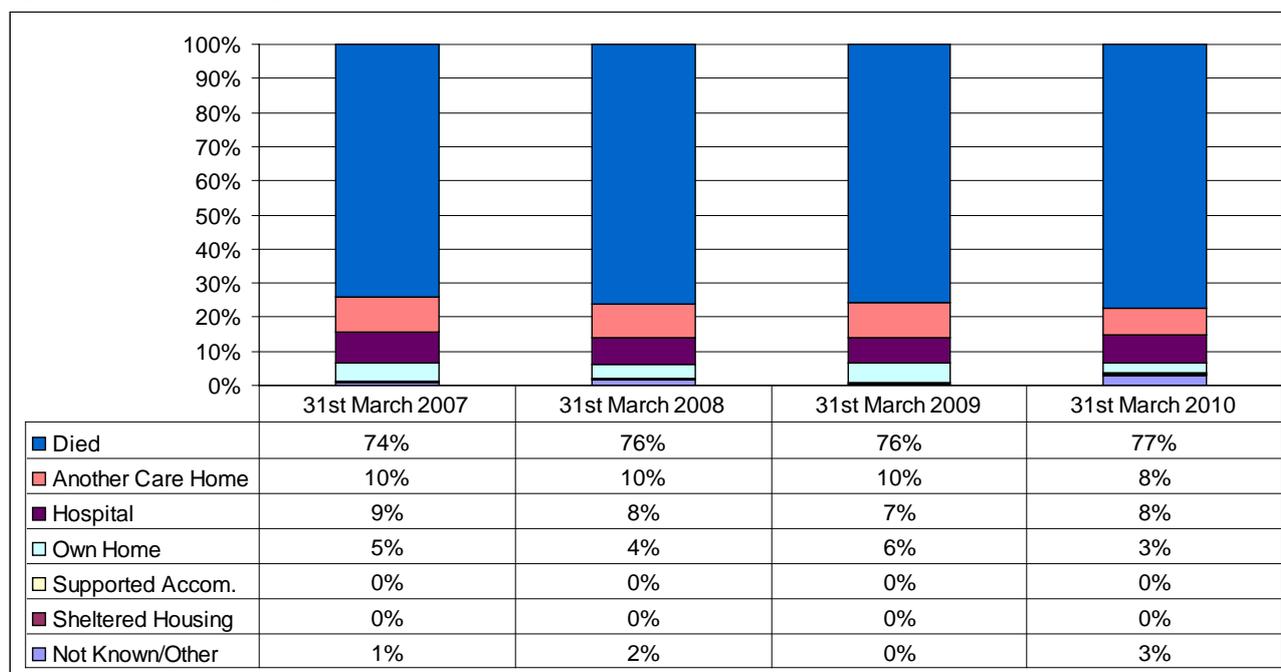


Chart 6 shows the destination of long stay residents who were discharged from care homes in each census period back to April 2007 – March 2010. Between April 2007 and March 2010, 77 per cent of discharges were due to deaths. A further 16 per cent were discharged to either another care home or hospital.

Chart 6: Destination on discharge of residents in care homes for older people, April 2007 – March 2010



Average Gross Weekly Charge in Care Homes for Older People

From March 2006 the Scottish Care Home Census asked care homes to supply a breakdown of the different charges applied to long stay residents in four different categories as follows:

- Publicly funded, without nursing care
- Publicly funded and receiving nursing care
- Self funders, without nursing care
- Self funders and receiving nursing care

The fees for publicly funded residents are covered in the National Care Home Contract (NCHC) which was developed and introduced in 2007/2008. The rationale for developing the NCHC was to standardise the terms, conditions and fees for publicly funded clients, and to incentivise improvements in quality. The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities negotiates annually with Scottish Care, the representative body of the independent care home sector, to review the terms of the contract and set appropriate and consistent fee levels across Scotland for publicly funded clients.

[Link to Table 9](#)

Table 9 shows the average charges across Scotland for long stay residents in each category in care homes for older people over time. The average weekly charge for publicly funded long stay residents was £465 per week without nursing care and £540 per week with nursing care in line with the rates agreed in the National Care Homes contract (see glossary for further explanation). The average weekly charge for self-funding residents was £582 per week without nursing care and £657 per week with nursing care.

[Link to Table 10](#)

Table 10 shows a local authority level analysis of Table 9. The figures in the table have been weighted to reflect the capacity of care homes within each local authority. **It is important to note that any comparisons between local authority areas should be interpreted with caution.**

Section 3. Care Homes for Physically Disabled People

On 31 March 2010 there were 44 care homes for physically disabled people providing 621 places and housing 545 residents. More information on the sectors providing care and trends over time can be found in the following publication:

<http://www.isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Publications/2010-10-26/2010-10-26-CHCensus-Report.pdf?62995547057>

Information on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Physically Disabled People

The information contained in this publication on individual long stay residents is based on actual information returned and no imputation has been undertaken. The results are based on 432 (94 per cent) long stay residents in care homes for physically disabled people as at the 31st March 2010.

Chart 7 provides a break down of the ages of physically disabled people in care homes. Twenty-seven per cent of long stay residents were aged between 45 and 54 and 24 per cent were aged 55 – 64. The proportion of residents aged over 65 years has increased from 9 per cent in March 2007 to 16 per cent in March 2010.

Chart 7: Age of residents in care homes for physically disabled people, March 2007 – March 2010

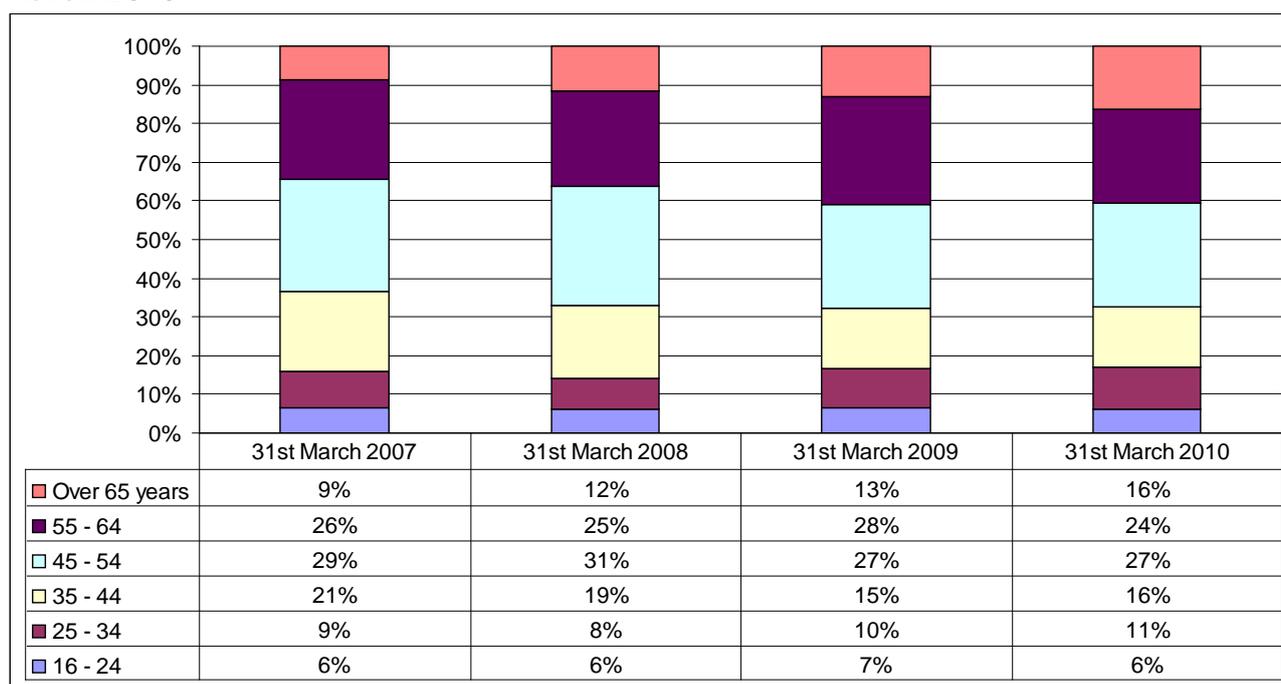
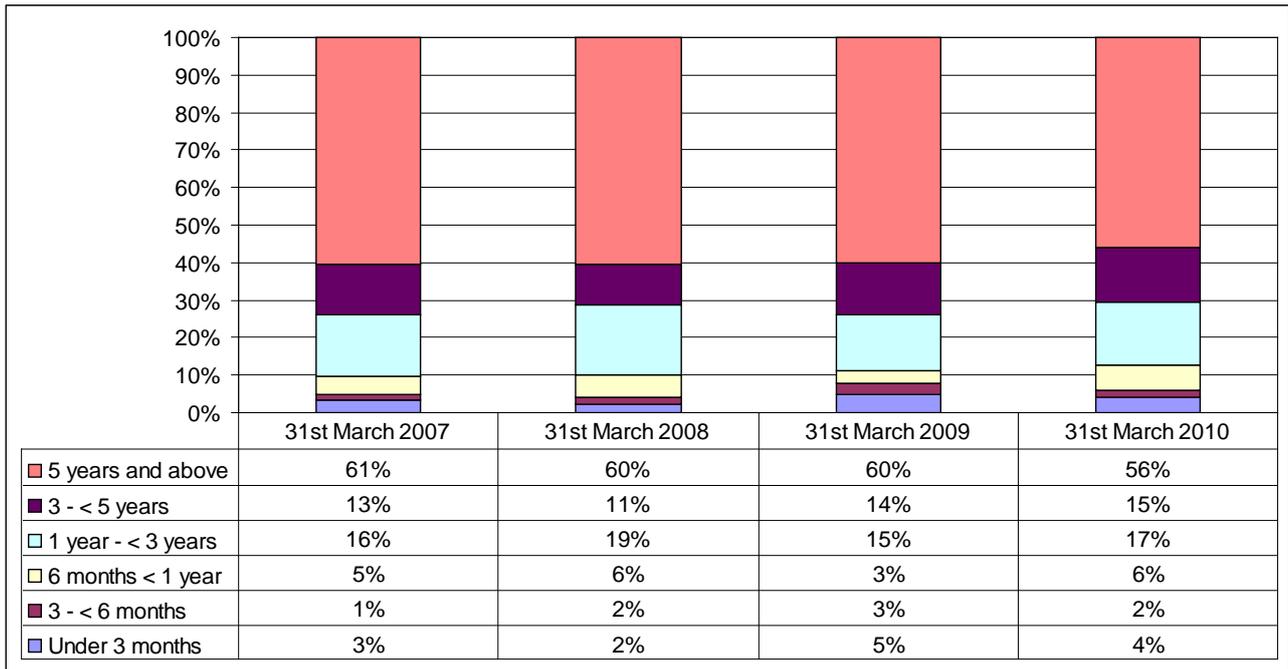


Chart 8 shows the incomplete length of stay for long stay residents in care homes for physically disabled people. Fifty-six per cent of long stay residents had been there for 5 years or more, based on the 2010 census compared to 61 per cent in 2007.

Chart 8: Average incomplete length of stay in care homes for physically disabled people, March 2007 – March 2010



Section 4. Care Homes for Adults with Mental Health Problems

On the 31st of March 2010 there were 82 care homes in Scotland for adults with mental health problems providing 1,182 places and housing 1,063 residents. More information on the sectors providing care and trends over time can be found in the following publication:

<http://www.isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Publications/2010-10-26/2010-10-26-CHCensus-Report.pdf?62995547057>

Information on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Mental Health Problems

The information contained in this publication on individual long stay residents is based on actual information returned and no imputation has been undertaken. Results are based on 770 (77 per cent) long stay residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems as at the 31st March 2010.

Chart 9 provides a break down of the ages of adults in care homes with mental health problems. Twenty-seven per cent of long stay residents in care homes were aged 65 and above and around half were aged 55 or over. Around 3 per cent of residents were aged between 16 and 24. This distribution has remained fairly steady since the March 2007 census.

Chart 9: Age of residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems, March 2007 – March 2010

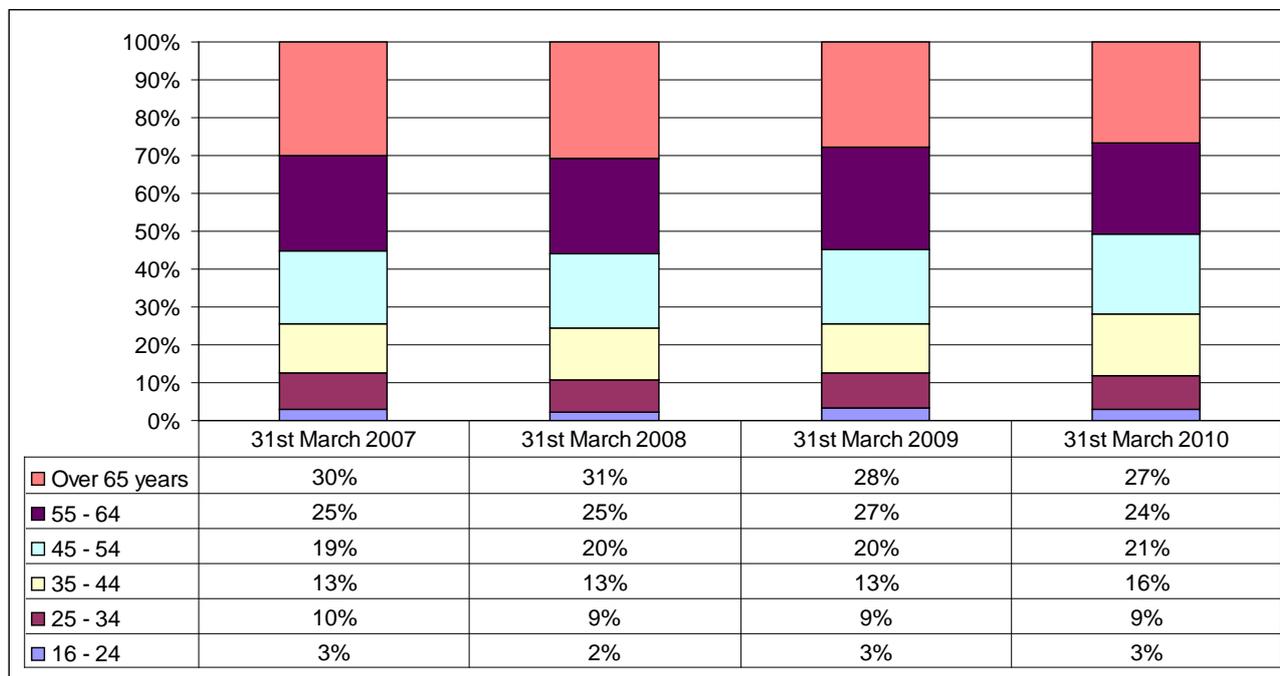
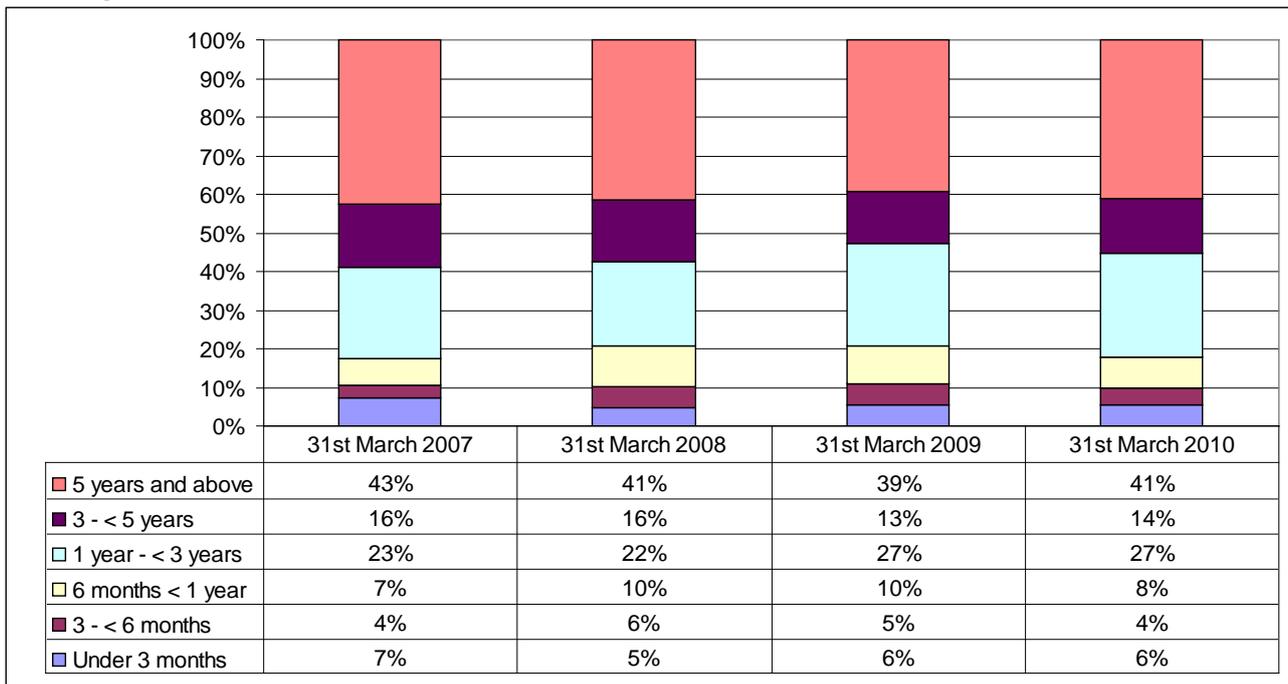


Chart 10 shows the incomplete length of stay for long stay residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems. Eighteen per cent of long stay residents had been there for less than 1 year whilst 41 per cent had been resident in the care home for 5 years or more.

Chart 10: Average incomplete length of stay care in homes for adults with mental health problems, March 2007 – March 2010



Section 5. Care Homes for Adults with Learning Disabilities

On 31 March 2010 there were 277 care homes for adults with learning disabilities. These homes offered a total of 2,573 places and had 2,214 residents. More information on the sectors providing care and trends over time can be found in the following publication:

<http://www.isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Publications/2010-10-26/2010-10-26-CHCensus-Report.pdf?62995547057>

Information on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Learning Disabilities

The information contained in this publication on individual long stay residents is based on actual information returned and no imputation has been undertaken. Results are based on 1588 (81 per cent) long stay residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities as at the 31st March 2010.

Chart 11 provides a break down of the ages of adults in care homes for adults with learning disabilities. Eight per cent of long stay residents were aged between 16 and 24 and 15 per cent were aged 65+.

Chart 11: Age of residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities, March 2007 – March 2010

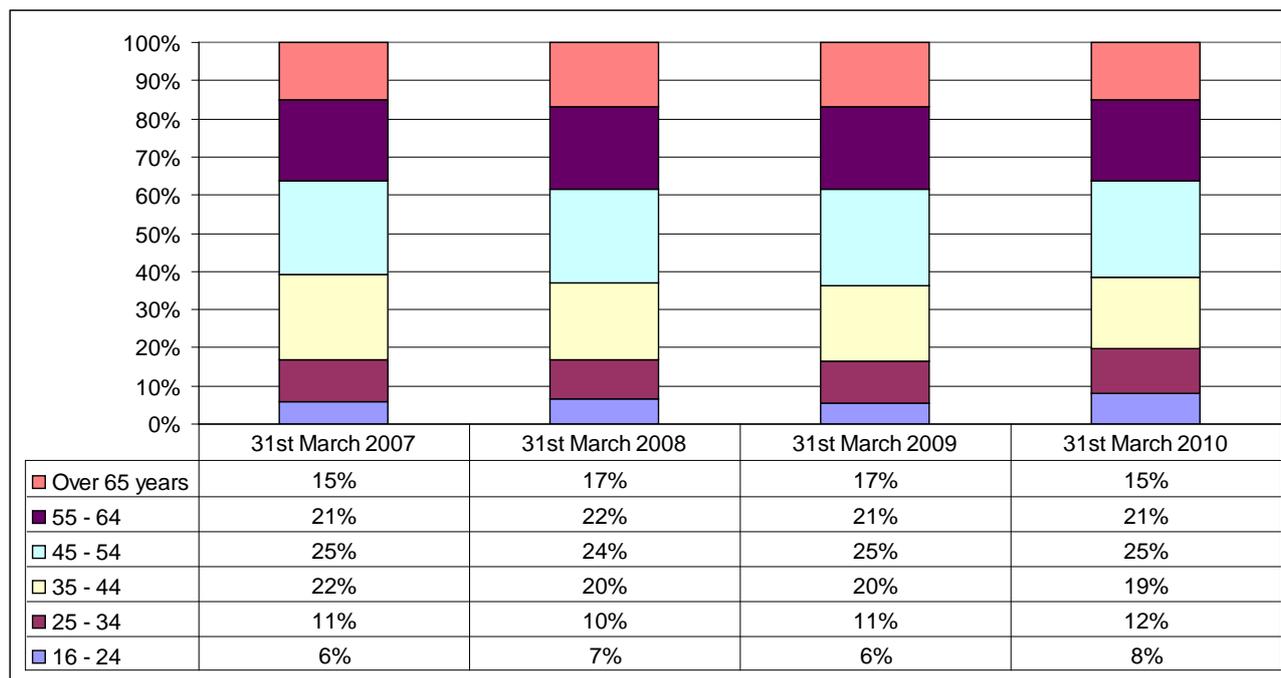
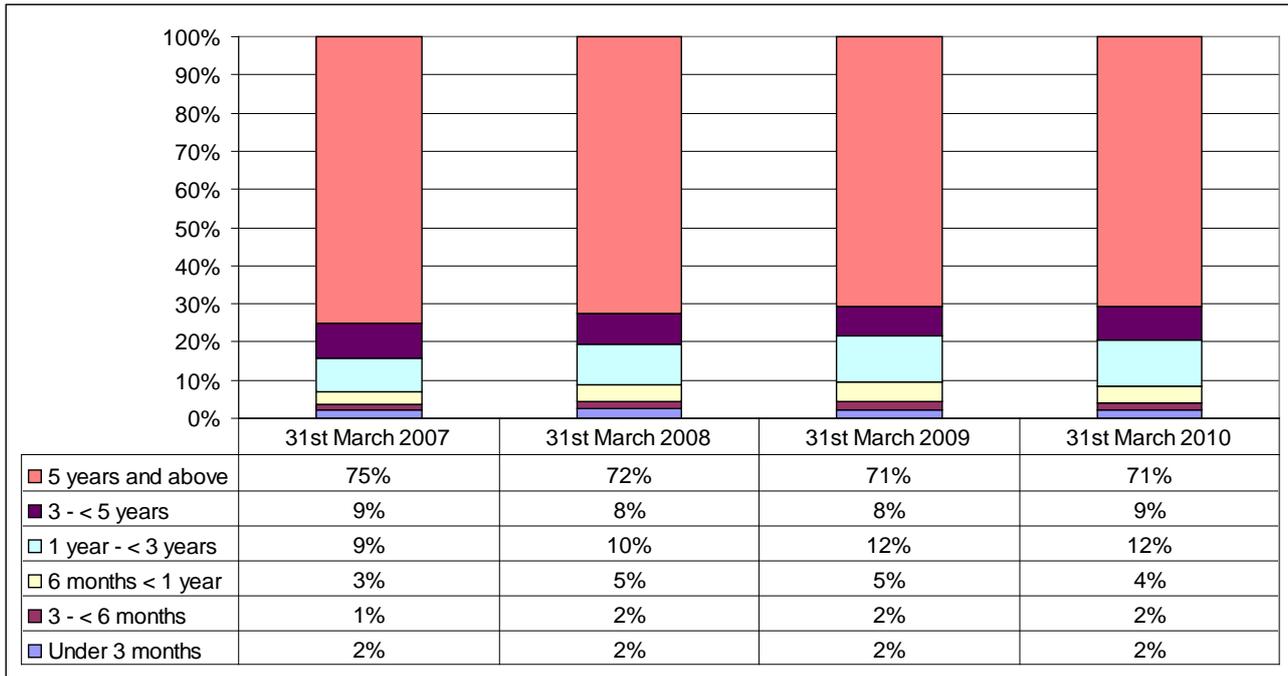


Chart 12 shows the incomplete length of stay for long stay residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities. Seventy-one per cent of all long stay residents on 31 March 2010 had spent 5 years or more in that care home. This is a very small decrease from 75 per cent in March 2007.

Chart 12: Average incomplete length of stay in care homes for adults with learning disabilities, March 2007 – March 2010



Glossary

Publicly funded are residents with capital of less than £14,500. The resident contributes to the care home fees from their pensions and any other income and local authority funds the balance

The fees for publicly funded residents are covered in the National Care Home Contract (NCHC) which was developed and introduced in 2007/2008. The rationale for developing the NCHC was to standardise the terms, conditions and fees for publicly funded clients, and to incentivise improvements in quality. The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities negotiates annually with Scottish Care, the representative body of the independent care home sector, to review the terms of the contract and set appropriate and consistent fee levels across Scotland for publicly funded clients.

Self funders are residents with capital, including property, worth £23,500 or more. The resident must meet his or her care costs in full (over and above any assessed entitlement to free personal and nursing care).

Where capital falls between £14,500 and £23,500 a resident will be expected to contribute a proportion of his or her assets towards the cost of care together with any income, and the balance will be made up by the local authority. These residents are also known as **publicly funded**.

List of Tables

Table No.	Name	Time period	File & size
Workbook	SCHC_mar10partb_tables		
Table 1	Gender and Age of Long Stay Residents in All Adult Care Homes, March 2007 - March 2010	March 2007 – March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 2	Characteristics of Long Stay Residents in All Adult Care Homes , March 2007 - March 2010	March 2007 – March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 3	Characteristics of Long Stay Residents in All Adult Care Homes by Local Authority, March 2010	March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 4	Age of Long Stay Residents in All Adult Care Homes for Selected Resident Characteristics, March 2007 - March 2010	March 2007 – March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 5	Gender and Age of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, March 2007 - March 2010	March 2007 – March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 6	Characteristics of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, March 2007 - March 2010	March 2007 – March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 7	Characteristics of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Local Authority Area, March 2010	March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 8	Incomplete Length of Stay in Care Homes for Older People, by Local Authority Area, March 2010	March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 9	Average Weekly Charge in Care Homes for Older People by Source of Funding and Whether Nursing Care Required, March 2007 - 2010	March 2007 – March 2010	Excel [750kb]
Table 10	Average Weekly Charge in Care Homes for Older People by Source of Funding and Whether Nursing Care Required by Local Authority Area, March 2010	March 2010	Excel [750kb]

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Further Information

Further information can be found on the [ISD website](#)

Appendix

A1 – Background Information

The Scottish Care Home census is intended to cover all adult care home establishments that are registered with [Social Care and Social Work Improvement Scotland \(SCSWIS\)](#). [Social Care and Social Work Improvement Scotland \(SCSWIS\)](#) is responsible for regulating a wide range of social services and was established under the Regulation of Care (Scotland) Act 2001.

This census was first issued in March 2003 and replaced two previous surveys. It combined the former 'Residential Care Home Census – R1' (run by the Scottish Government) and the 'Private Nursing Homes Census' (run by ISD Scotland). In March 2006 some of the data collection, relating mainly to care home places, was taken over by [Social Care and Social Work Improvement Scotland \(SCSWIS\)](#). Therefore, this publication excludes tables relating to places in single rooms, en-suite places and occupancy rates that have been published in statistics releases for previous censuses.

Prior to 2010, most census forms were printed and returned to the Scottish Government as paper forms. From 2010, [Social Care and Social Work Improvement Scotland \(SCSWIS\)](#) collected this information on behalf of the Scottish Government using their eforms system, though some Care Homes continued to return the survey electronically (using an Excel spreadsheet) direct to the Scottish Government.

The number of Care Homes which were operational at the March census was 1,375. Full or partial responses were received from 1,210 open care homes giving a response rate of approximately 88 per cent. The percentage of returns on long stay residents was 81 per cent. The sample was analysed to look at how representative in terms of sector. The proportions in each sector were found to be very similar to the full aggregate file.

A2 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	Care Home Census 2010 – Additional Analysis of Care Home Residents and Gross Weekly Charge
Description	
Theme	Health & Social Care
Format	PDF
Data source(s)	Scottish Care Home Census, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/ScottishCareHomeCensusB
Date that data is acquired	31/03/2010 Census Date
Release date	01-June-2011
Frequency	Annual
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Each census relates to the financial year, e.g. the 2010 census covers the period between 1 April 2009 and 31st March 2010.
Continuity of data	Prior to 2010, most census forms were printed and returned as paper forms. From 2010, the Care Commission collected this information on behalf of the Scottish Government using their eforms system, though some Care Homes continued to return the survey electronically (using an Excel spreadsheet) direct to the Scottish Government. The data has, largely gone unchanged.
Revisions statement	Previously published data are not revised but current publications will show the revised figures. Discussions are in place with the Care Commission to add validation to the system which will avoid this error in future data.
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	The results from the Scottish Care Homes Census are used by the Scottish Government, Local Authorities, private and voluntary service providers, academics and members of the public to get a clear picture of Care Home provision across Scotland. The information is used to look at the scale of Care Home provision across the country and to plan for the future.
Accuracy	The data returns are cross checked with the Care Commission Registration details to validate the

	number of beds etc. The data is also checked against previous years submissions and any anomalies are discussed with the Care Home concerned.
Completeness	Full or partial responses were received from 1230 care homes giving a response rate for the survey of 88 per cent. For those homes who do not complete the census, data has been imputed either from the previous year or based on an average for the size and type of home (e.g older people, mental health etc.)
Comparability	Community Care Quarterly returns. Care Commission Annual return. NHS Continuing Care census.
Accessibility	It is the policy of ISD Scotland to make its web sites and products accessibly according to published guidelines. For further details, please see: www.isdscotland.org/isd.2412.html
Coherence and clarity	The publication includes sections on Introduction/background and key findings. The data is presented in tabular format.
Value type and unit of measure	Number, Percentage, Mean, Median
Disclosure	The ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol is followed: http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4489.html .
Official Statistics designation	National Statistic (legacy)
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Awaiting assessment by UK Statistics Authority
Help email	Elaine.parry@nhs.net
Date form completed	

A3 – Early Access details (including Pre-Release Access)

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ISD are obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). The standard maximum Pre-Release Access is five working days. Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access and, separately, those receiving extended Pre-Release Access.

Standard Pre-Release Access:
Scottish Government Health Department
NHS Board Chief Executives
NHS Board Communication leads

Extended Pre-Release Access

Extended Pre-Release Access of 8 working days is given to a small number of named individuals in the Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division). This Pre-Release Access is for the sole purpose of enabling that department to gain an understanding of the statistics prior to briefing others in Scottish Government (during the period of standard Pre-Release Access).

Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division)

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to 'management information', ie as part of the delivery of health and care: This includes Ingrid Gilray at [Social Care and Social Work Improvement Scotland \(SCSWIS\)](#) and Ron Cully at <http://www.cosla.gov.uk/>.