

Publication Report



Care Home Census 2011

Additional Findings on Adult Residents
in Care Homes in Scotland

Publication Date - 28 February 2012



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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

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- National Statistics (i.e. assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
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- 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

Background

This publication presents national statistics on adult residents in Care Homes in Scotland which were collected as part of the annual Scottish Care Home Census (SCHC) held at 31st March 2011. The census covers all adult care homes in Scotland that are registered with the [Care Inspectorate](#) and data are collected via the Inspectorate's eForms system. The data collected are at two levels:

- The first level is data aggregated to care home level including the number of residents as at the census date along with, the number of admissions, discharges and deaths that occurred in the preceding year and information on weekly charges per resident. A distinction is made between the following types of care based on the intention when the individual was admitted to the home. The types of care are:
 - Long stay
 - Respite care
 - Short stay.

- The second level is data on individual residents in the 'long stay' category.

The SCHC also groups care homes into one of the following five main *client* groups:

- Older people
- Adults with physical disabilities
- Adults with mental health problems
- Adults with learning disabilities
- Other (e.g. for adults with acquired brain injuries, alcohol related problems, drugs related problems, AIDS/HIV and other vulnerable groups)

It is important to note that, where data are shown by client group, this relates to the main client group of the home as designated by the Care Inspectorate. Many care homes provide care for a number of different types of clients. In some instances the actual client group of some residents may differ from the main client group of the home.

Publication of Findings

Interim analysis from the Scottish Care Home Census was published in October 2011. That report focused primarily on information collected on the number of registered places (supplied by the [Care Inspectorate](#)) and the total number of residents in care homes as at the date of the census, 31st March 2011. It also included provisional information on length of stay in care homes where the main client group was for older people.

This 'Additional Findings' publication provides further analysis of the aggregate information, including information on weekly charges, type of residents and admissions and discharges. It also includes in-depth analysis of the information collected on individual long stay residents.

Some of the information contained in this publication was previously included in the 'Interim Analysis' report. This has been included in this report to give some additional context to the

findings. This has been noted as required. The information on length of stay data was previously published as provisional. This has been updated and has now been finalised.

This publication is presented in two sections which are detailed below.

- **All Care Homes for Adults** - provides information on residents in all types of adult care homes in Scotland (see Section 1).
- **Care Homes for Older People** – provides information on residents in relation to care homes where the main client group is older people (see Section 2).

Excel tables

This report is accompanied by a series of excel tables which provides more in-depth information both at Scotland level as well as local authority. These tables can be found at the following link.

[Tables](#)

Care Homes for Other Main Client Groups

Information on other main client groups (adults with learning disabilities, physical disabilities and mental health problems) can be found in the above tables.

Coverage & Estimation

It should be noted that the response rate for individual-based data (level 2) on 'long stay' residents in the census is never 100 per cent. At the most recent census, at 31 March 2011, data were returned for 81 per cent (29,196) of 'long stay' residents. For some statistics published the proportion of observed residents in this large sample with a particular characteristic were used to estimate the total number in the overall population. More details of this and the imputation used in the years 2003 – 2006 can be found in Appendix A1.

Key points

Care Homes for All Adults

As at 31st March 2011 there were 1,329 care homes for adults providing 42,810 places to 37,511 residents in Scotland.

- 33,365 (90 per cent) of residents were in care homes whose main client group was for older people.
- 36,002 (96 per cent) of residents were 'long stay' residents.
 - Between 2003 and 2011 the number of 'long stay' residents in care homes for older people decreased from 33,566 to 32,545, a decrease of 3 per cent.
 - In the same period the number of 'long stay' residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities fell from 2,489 to 1,849 a decrease of 26 per cent.
- Between April 2010 and March 2011 the majority of admissions to care homes for learning disabilities were for respite care (98 per cent).
- In the most recent census period 41 per cent (13,578) of admissions to care homes for older people were classed as long stay.

Care Homes for Older People

As at the 31st of March 2011 there were 920 care homes for older people providing 38,341 places to 33,645 residents, of whom 32,545 were long stay (97 per cent). The number of short stay plus respite residents has increased from 736 in March 2003 to 1,100 in March 2011, an increase of 49 per cent.

One in two long stay residents in care homes for older people had a formal diagnosis of dementia. This is an increase of 21 per cent since the census was held in March 2003. Over the same time period the percentage of residents who have been identified as having dementia but not formally diagnosed has decreased from 14 per cent to 9 per cent.

Around a third of residents had been in the care home for more than three years at the census. The median length of stay was around 2 years and has remained unchanged for the last eight years.

The average weekly charge for self-funding long stay residents without nursing care was £607 per week, an increase of 4.3 per cent since the last census period. The average weekly charge for self funding long stay residents with nursing care was £679, an increase of 3.3 per cent from the previous year.

Results and Commentary

Section 1 All Care Homes for Adults

This section provides summary information for care homes for all adults in Scotland.

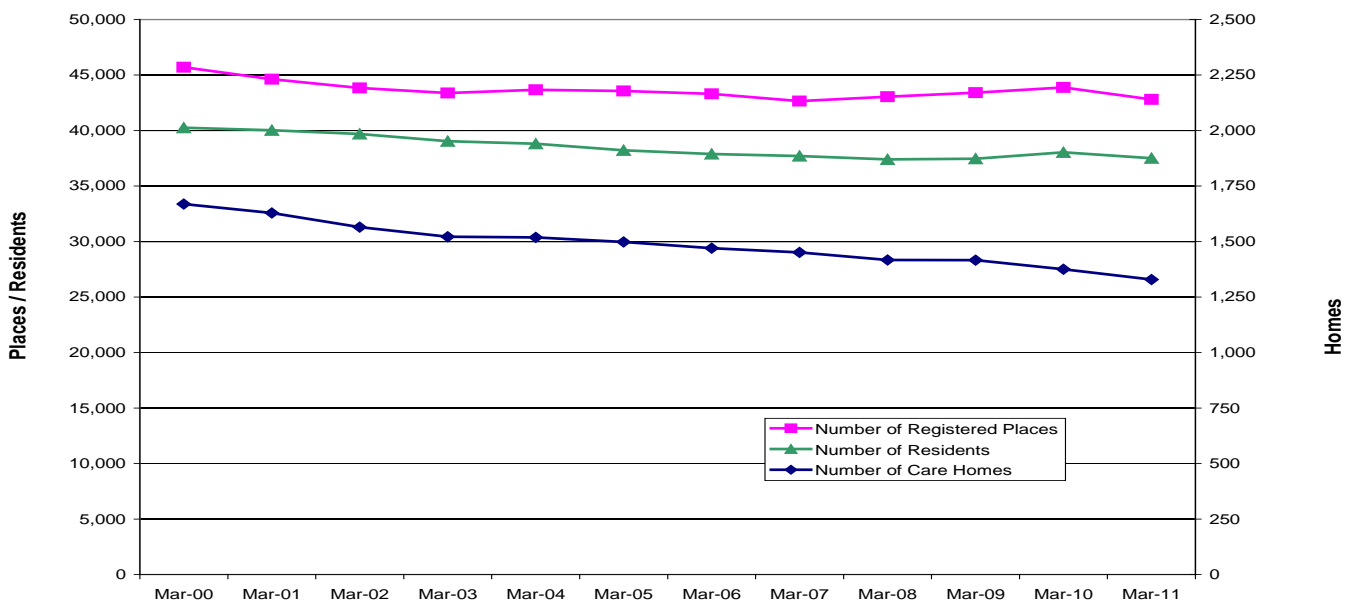
1.1 Number of Care Homes, Residents and Places for All Adults

On 31 March 2011 there were 1,329 care homes for adults providing 42,810 places to 37,511 residents.

Figure 1 presents information on the number of care homes, registered places and residents for all adults in care homes over time. It shows that the number of care homes has been steadily falling from 1,669 in March 2000 to 1,329 in March 2011, a decrease of 20 per cent. Between March 2000 and March 2011, the number of residents has fallen by 2,743 (7 per cent). Information on numbers of care homes, registered places and residents for each local authority and the sector who run the homes can be found in the previous 'Interim Analysis' publication (published in October 2011):

<http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-care/Publications/2011-10-25/2011-10-25-CHCensus-Report.pdf>

Figure 1 Number of Care Homes¹, Registered Places¹, Residents² for All Adults, March 2000 – March 2011



	Mar-00	Mar-01	Mar-02	Mar-03	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11
Number of Registered Places	45,711	44,632	43,844	43,389	43,672	43,563	43,311	42,653	43,049	43,407	43,887	42,810
Number of Residents	40,254	40,023	39,696	39,038	38,808	38,217	37,885	37,702	37,405	37,468	38,042	37,511
Number of Care Homes	1,669	1,629	1,565	1,522	1,519	1,498	1,470	1,451	1,417	1,416	1,375	1,329

This data was first shown in previous publication

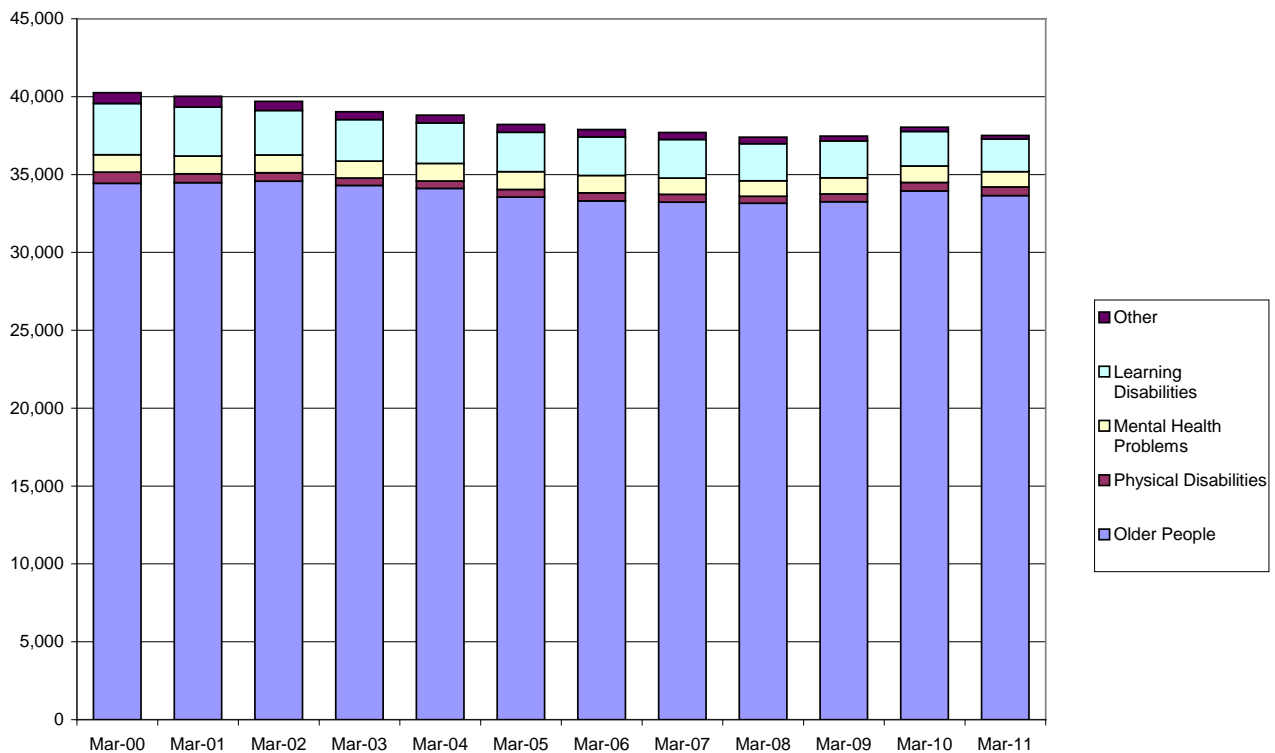
1 Source: [Care Inspectorate](#)

2 Source: (SCHC)

1.2 Information on Residents in All Care Homes for Adults

Figure 2 presents information on the number of residents by the main client group of the care home. As at March 2011, 33,645 (90 per cent) residents were in care homes where the main client group was for older people, a decrease from 34,433 in March 2000 (2 per cent). Over the same time period the number of residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities has decreased from 3,295 residents to 2,102. (a decrease of 36 per cent).

Figure 2 Number of Residents by Main Client Group¹ of the Care Home



¹ Designated by the [Care Inspectorate](#)

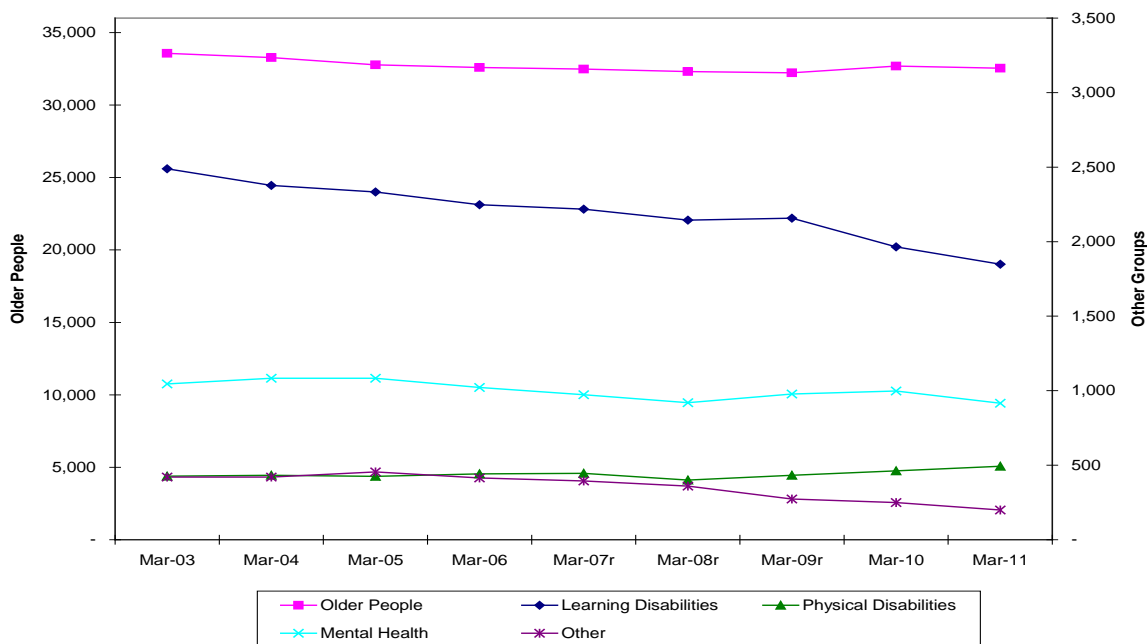
Table 1 cross-tabulates the number of residents at 31 March 2011 by client group and type of care. The vast majority of residents, 36,002 (96 per cent), were recorded as receiving 'long stay' care. 11 per cent of residents in care homes for learning disabilities were designated as respite care compared to 3 per cent in care homes for older people.

Table 1 Number of Residents by Type of Care and Main Client Group, March 2011

	Type of Care			
	Number Of Long Stay Residents	Number of Respite Residents	Number of Short Stay Residents	Total
Main Client Group	36,002	1,157	352	37,511
Older People	32,545	844	256	33,645
Adults With Mental Health Problems	916	15	47	978
Adults With Physical Disabilities	493	55	7	555
Adults With Learning Disabilities	1,849	238	15	2,102
Other	199	5	27	231

Figure 3 presents information on the number of long stay residents by main client group over time. The number of long stay residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities has fallen from 2,489 to 1,849 a decrease of 26 per cent. Over the same time period the number of long stay residents in care homes for older people has decreased from 33,566 in March 2003 to 32,545 in March 2011, a decrease of 3 per cent.

Figure 3 Numbers of Long Stay Residents by Main Client Group over Time, March 2003 – March 2011

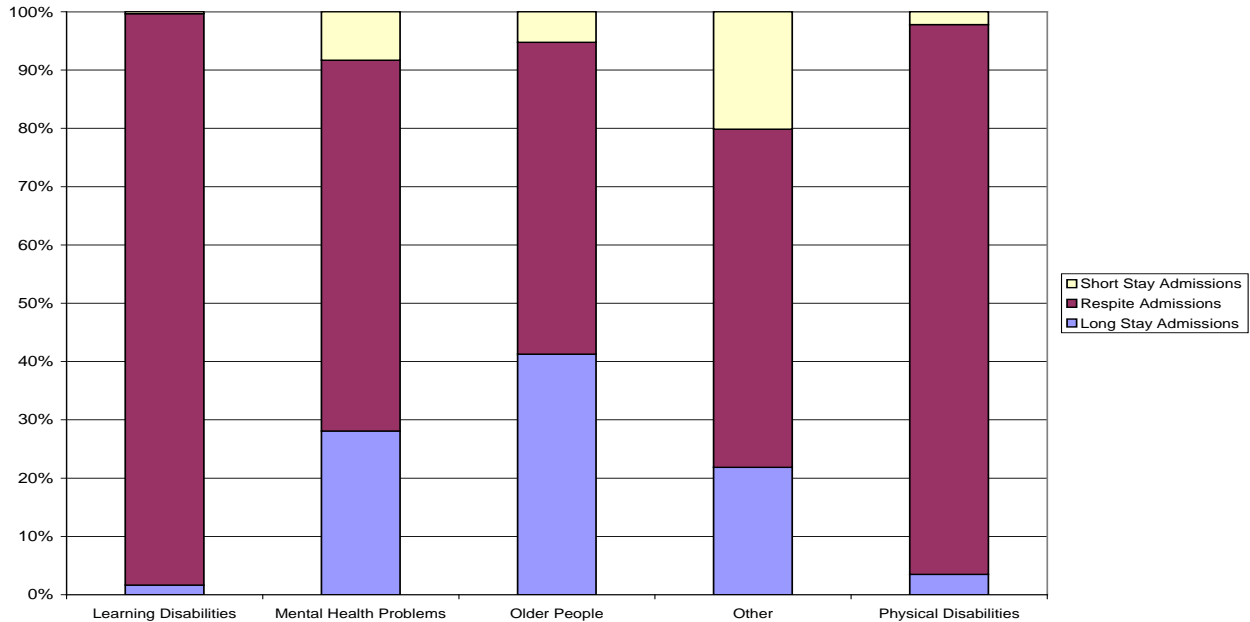


r revised

While Table 1 presented information on the types of residents in care homes as at the census date, Figure 4 provides information on the types of admissions in the year preceding the census (i.e. between April 2010 and March 2011). It shows that 41 per cent

(13,578) of admissions to care homes for older people were classed as long stay. This compares to only 2 per cent in care homes for adults with learning disabilities and physical disabilities where the majority were admissions for respite care.

Figure 4 Number of Admissions to Care Homes Between April 2010 and March 2011 by Resident Type and Main Client Group



Further information on the numbers of admissions, discharges and deaths by main client group and type of resident can be found at the following link:

[Tables](#)

Section 2. Care Homes for Older People

As previously reported, 90 per cent of residents in Scotland were in care homes whose main client group was for older people. This section looks in more depth at those residents, and includes examining:

- 2.1 Type of care (i.e. long stay, respite, short stay)
- 2.2 Admissions and discharges of long stay residents
- 2.3 Source of admission for long stay residents
- 2.4 Destination on discharge for long stay residents
- 2.5 Age profile and selected characteristics (medically and non medically diagnosed dementia) of long stay residents
- 2.6 Length of stay of long stay residents
- 2.7 Average gross weekly charges for long stay residents

It is important to note that while a home has been classified as a home for older people it will also provide care for residents in other client groups.

Further information on all of the above statistics can be found at the following links:

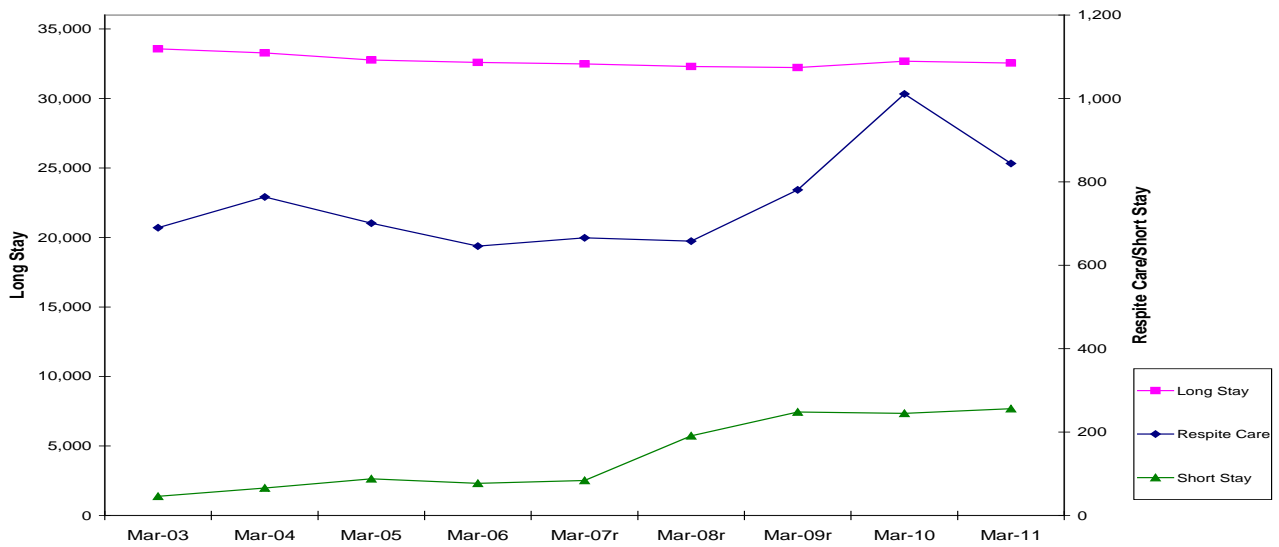
- For Scotland level trends on key statistics for older people and all adults go to: [Table 1](#)
- For key statistics for a selected local authority for older people and all adults go to: [Table 2](#)
- For comparisons of selected key statistics for older people and all adults by local authority go to: [Tables 3 and 4](#)
- Information on other main client groups (adults with learning disabilities, physical disabilities and mental health problems) can be found in the following table: [Table 5](#)

2.1 Type of Care (i.e. long stay, respite, short stay)

As at the 31st March 2011 there were 33,645 residents in all care homes for older people of whom 32,545 were long stay residents, (97 per cent).

Figure 5 presents the numbers of long stay, short stay and respite residents in care homes for older people. The number of short stay plus respite residents has increased from 736 in March 2003 to 1,100 in March 2011, an increase of 49 per cent. Over the same time period the number of long stay residents has decreased from 33,566 in March 2003 to 32,545 in March 2011, a decrease of 3 per cent.

Figure 5: Number of Long Stay, Respite and Short Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, March 2003 – March 2011

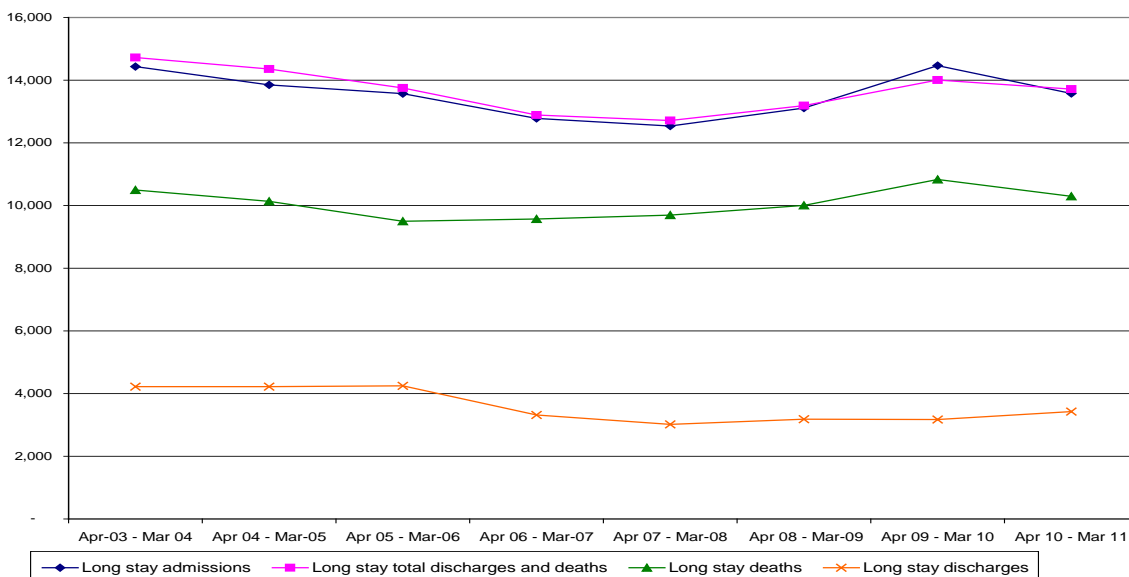


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2.2 Admissions and Discharges of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 6 shows a trend for the annual number of long stay admissions, discharges and deaths throughout each census year in care homes whose main client group is for older people. The number of admissions is clearly closely correlated with the number of discharges (including deaths) as registered places become available. The number of long stay admissions in the census period April 2003 to March 2004 was 14,433, compared to 13,578 in the April 2010 to March 2011 census. The percentage of discharges that are recorded as deaths has ranged from 69 per cent in the period between April 2005 and March 2006 and 77 per cent in the period between April 2009 and March 2010.

Figure 6: Number of Long Stay Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, April 2003 – March 2011¹



¹ The figures on death/discharges have been adjusted based on the proportions from the individual long stay resident file

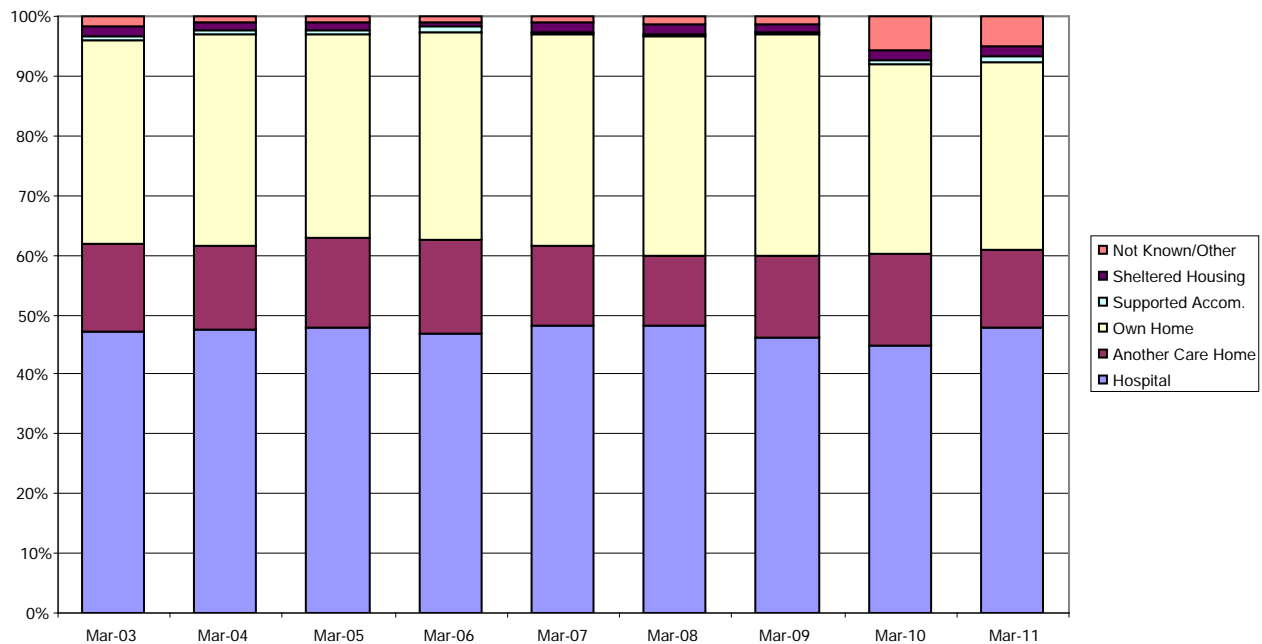
Individual resident information is collected for long stay residents only. The remainder of this section will look at long stay residents in care homes where the main client group is older people.

2.3 Source of Admission of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 7 shows the source of admission to care homes for long stay residents only. This covers all residents admitted in each census period between April 2003 and March 2011.

The largest proportion of residents between April 2010 and March 2011 were admitted to care homes from hospitals, 48 per cent which accounts for around 6,520 long stay resident admissions. The census currently does not allow a distinction on the type of hospital a resident is admitted from. A further 32 per cent were admitted from their own home. This accounts for around 4,340 long stay residents. This distribution has remained fairly steady since the March 2003 census.

Figure 7: Source of Admission of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, April 2003 – March 2011

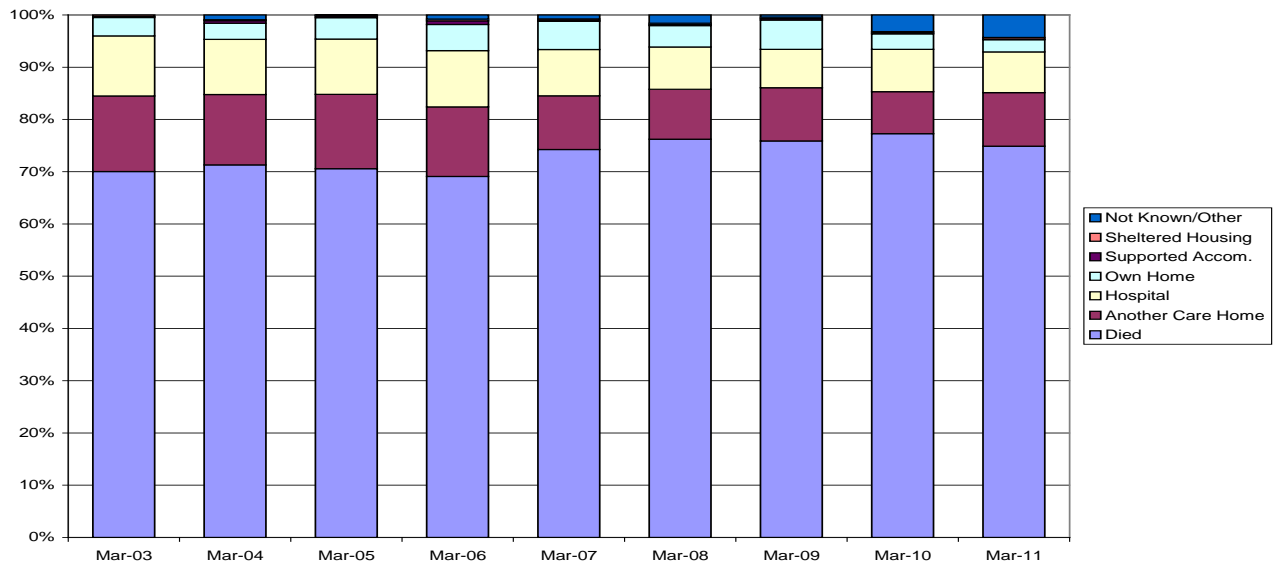


The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2007 - 2011 are based on census returns only

2.4 Destination on Discharge for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 8 shows the destination of long stay residents only who were discharged from care homes in each census period. Between April 2010 and March 2011, 75 per cent of discharges were due to deaths. A further 18 per cent were discharged to either another care home or hospital. Very few long stay residents (3 per cent) returned to their own home or supported accommodation / sheltered housing.

Figure 8: Destination on Discharge of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, April 2003 – March 2011

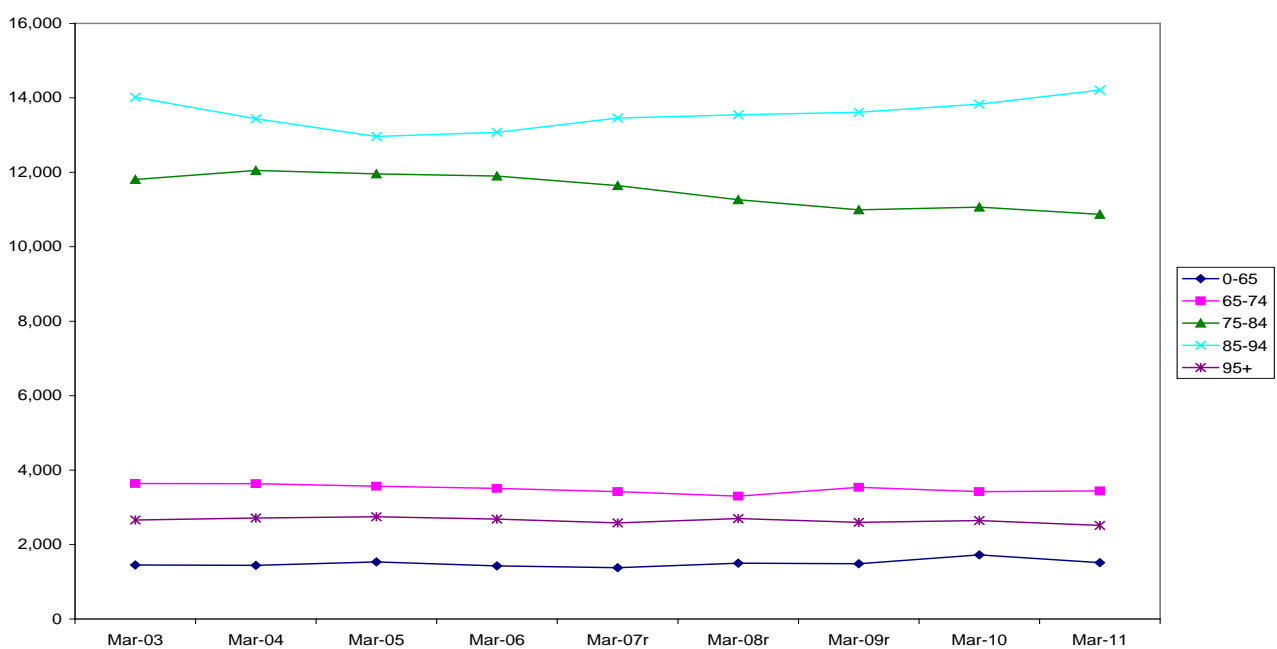


The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2007 - 2011 are based on census returns only

2.5 Age Profile and Selected Characteristics of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 9 shows the age group of long stay residents over time in care homes for older people. Since March 2005, the numbers of residents in the age group 75 – 84 has been steadily falling, from 11,958 to 10,869 in March 2011, a decrease of 9 per cent. Over the same time period the numbers of long stay residents in the age group 85 - 94 has been gradually increasing from 12,961 to 14,207 in March 2011 an increase of 10 per cent.

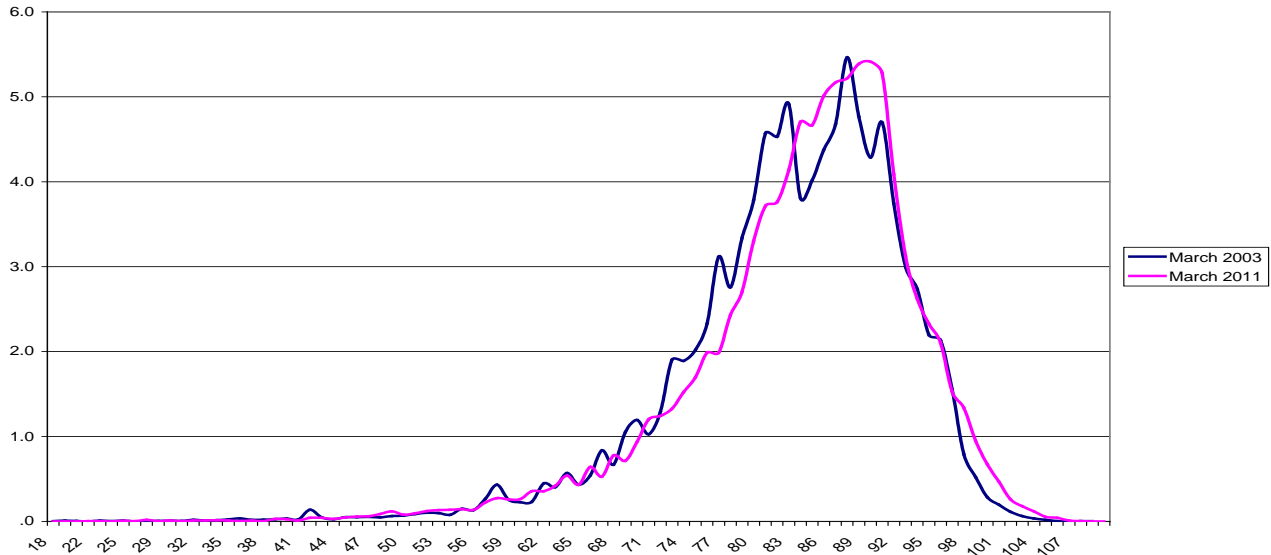
Figure 9: The Number of Long Stay Residents in Each Age Group, March 2003 – March 2011



The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures. For 2007 - 2011 numbers presented are estimated based on percentages from the sample of returns for long stay residents
r revised

Figure 10 compares the age distributions observed at the March 2003 and March 2011 censuses. The proportion of residents aged between 80 and 90 was 49 per cent in March 2003 and 52 per cent in March 2011. The proportion of residents aged between 70 and 80 was 25 per cent in March 2003 and 23 per cent in March 2011.

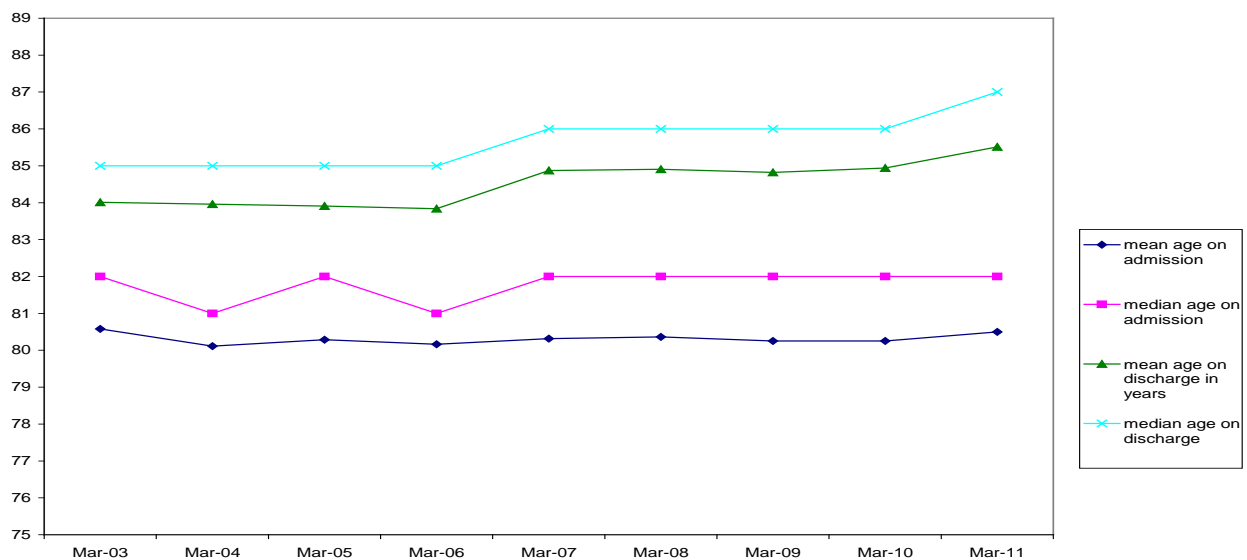
Figure 10 Percentage Distributions of Long Stay Residents Age, March 2003 and March 2011



The figures from 2003 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2011 are based on census returns only

Figure 11 shows the mean and median age at admission and at discharge. As the calculation of the mean (average) may be effected if there are a number of younger residents in the Care Home, it is more appropriate to use the median calculation. Further guidance is provided in the Glossary of terms at the end of this publication. The median age on discharge for care homes for older people has increased from 85 in 2003 to 87 in 2011.

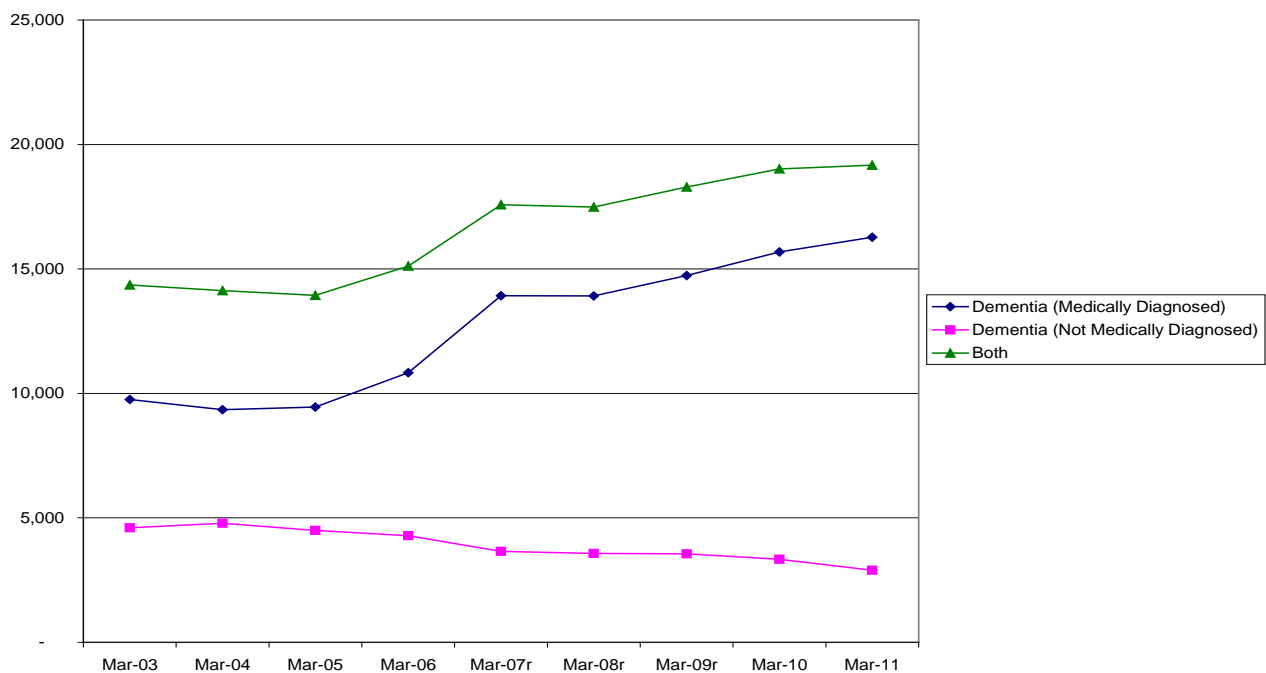
Figure 11: Mean and Median Age on Admission/Discharge of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, March 2003 – March 2011



The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2007 - 2011 are based on census returns only

Figure 12 shows the number of long stay residents who have dementia (medically and non-medically diagnosed). The number of residents with medically diagnosed dementia has increased from 9,758 in March 2003 to 16,276 in March 2011, an increase of 67 per cent. The number of residents with a non medical diagnosis has fallen from 4,599 to 2,896, a decrease of 37 per cent. These figures reflect recent recommendations outlined in Scotland's National Dementia Strategy¹ to increase the numbers of people with a formal diagnosis of dementia. The overall number of residents with dementia has been increasing steadily since March 2005.

Figure 12: Number of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People with Dementia

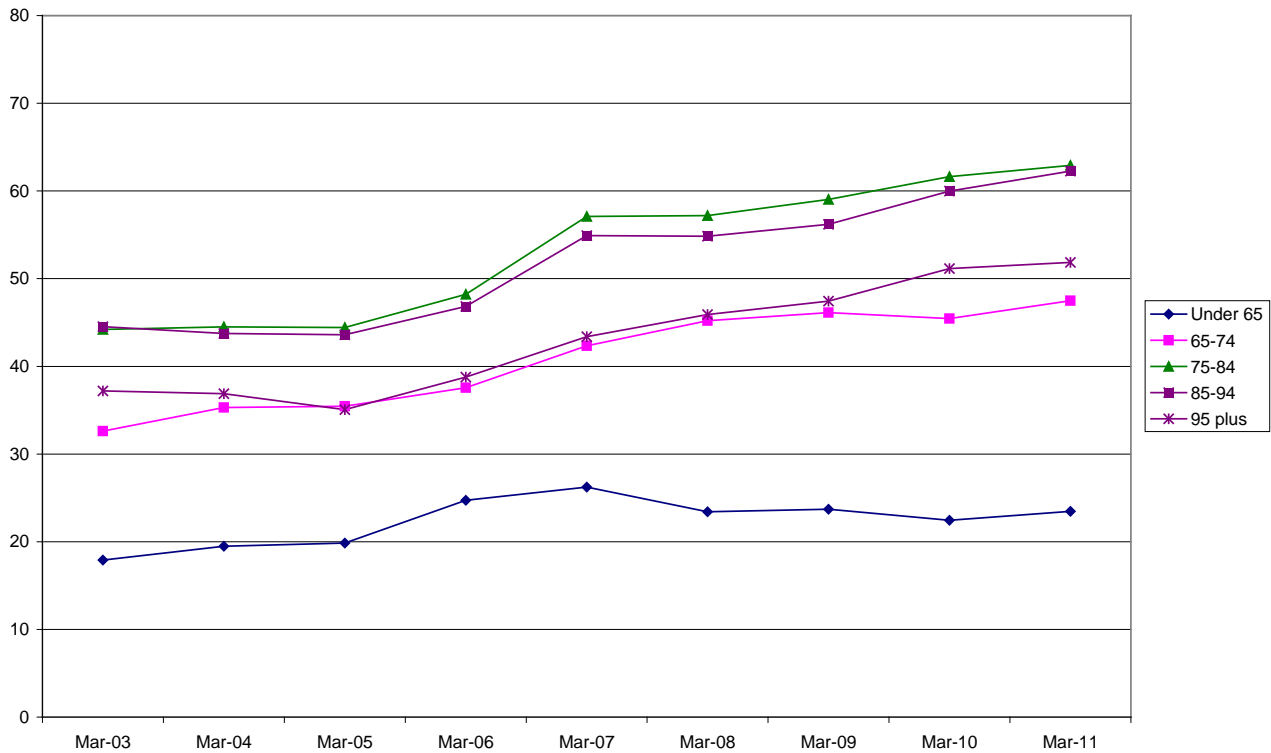


The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures. For 2007 - 2011 numbers presented are estimated based on percentages from the sample of returns for long stay residents
r revised

Figure 13 shows the percentage of residents with dementia (both medically and non-medically diagnosed) within each age group as at the 31st of March 2011. In all of the age groups over 65+, the percentage of long-stay residents with Dementia has been increasing at similar rates in recent years. The largest increase has been in the 75-84 age groups which has increased from 44 per cent in March 2003 to 63 per cent in March 2011.

1 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/324377/0104420.pdf>

Figure 13: Percentage of Long Stay Residents in Each Age Group in All Care Homes for Adults with Dementia (medically or non medically diagnosed), March 2003 - March 2011



The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2007 - 2011 are based on census returns only

Information on other resident characteristics can be found at the following link:

[Tables](#)

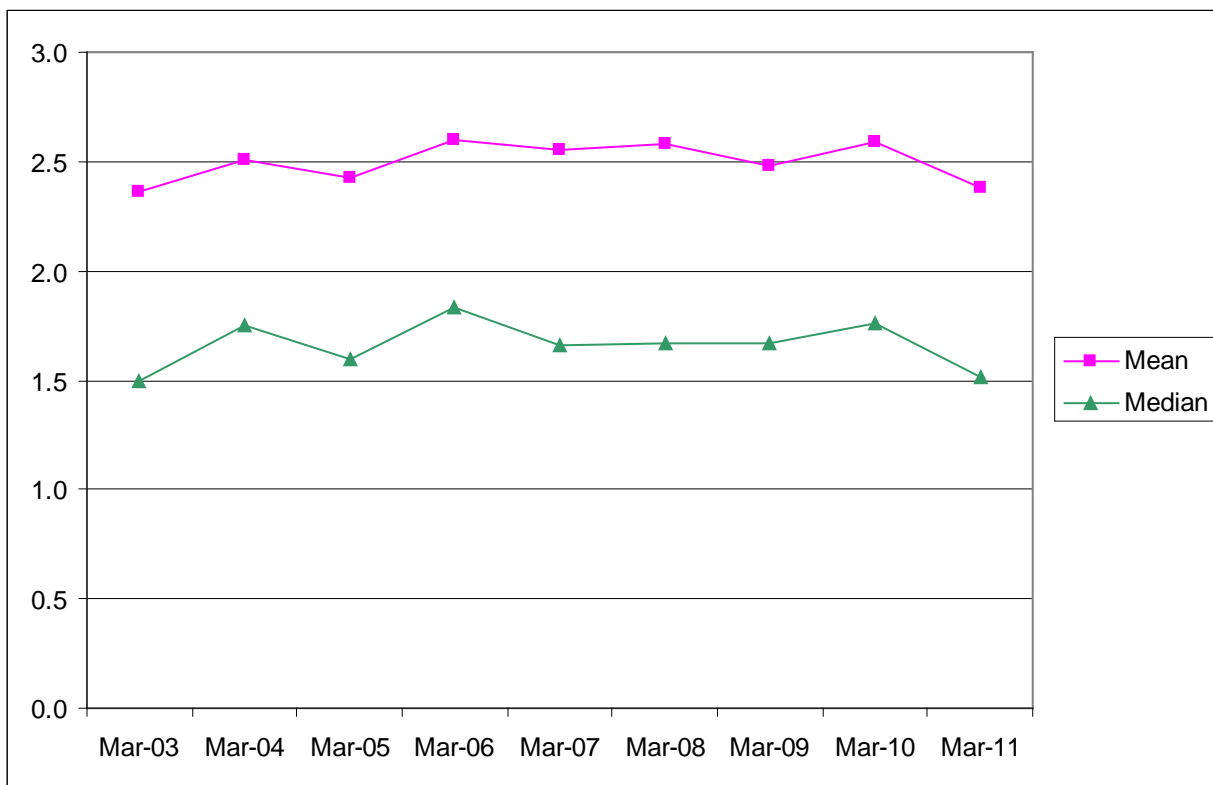
2.6 Length of Stay of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

This section is an update of the previous 'Interim Analysis' publication (published October 2011). The following figures should now be considered as 'final'.

Length of stay has been calculated in two different ways - 'complete' or 'incomplete'. A 'complete' length of stay is calculated for anyone who has left the care home during the year prior to the census. It will include residents who were in the home for short lengths of stay as well as those who had been in the home a long time. An 'incomplete' length of stay is calculated for everyone who is still resident in the home at the census date and covers the length of time the individual has been resident in the home up to the census point. These figures are based on length of stay within a particular care home and will not take account of length of stay in previous care homes.

Figure 14 presents the mean and median complete length of stay in care homes for long stay residents in care homes for older people. This data has been collected since 2003. The median complete length of stay was 1.5 years in March 2003 the same as in the March 2011 census.

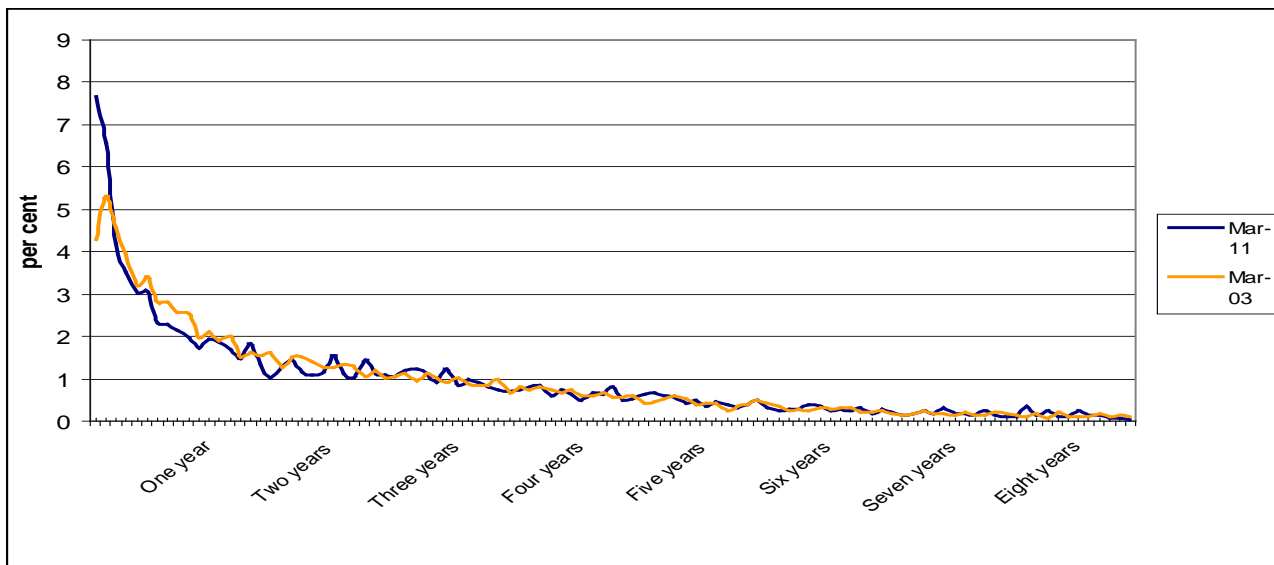
Figure 14 Mean and Median Complete Length of Stay (in years), March 2003 – March 2011



The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2007 - 2011 are based on census returns only.

Figure 15 compares the distribution in terms of complete length of stay (in months) between the March 2003 and the March 2011 census. The chart demonstrates that overall there is very little difference in the percentage distributions observed in the two census periods. 42 per cent of residents had a length of stay of one year or less in the March 2011 census compared to 41 per cent in the March 2003 census. There is however a marked difference in the two census periods where the length of stay was less than a month, 7.6 per cent in 2011 compared with 4.2 per cent in 2003. The percentage of residents who had been in the care home five years and above was 13 per cent in both census periods.

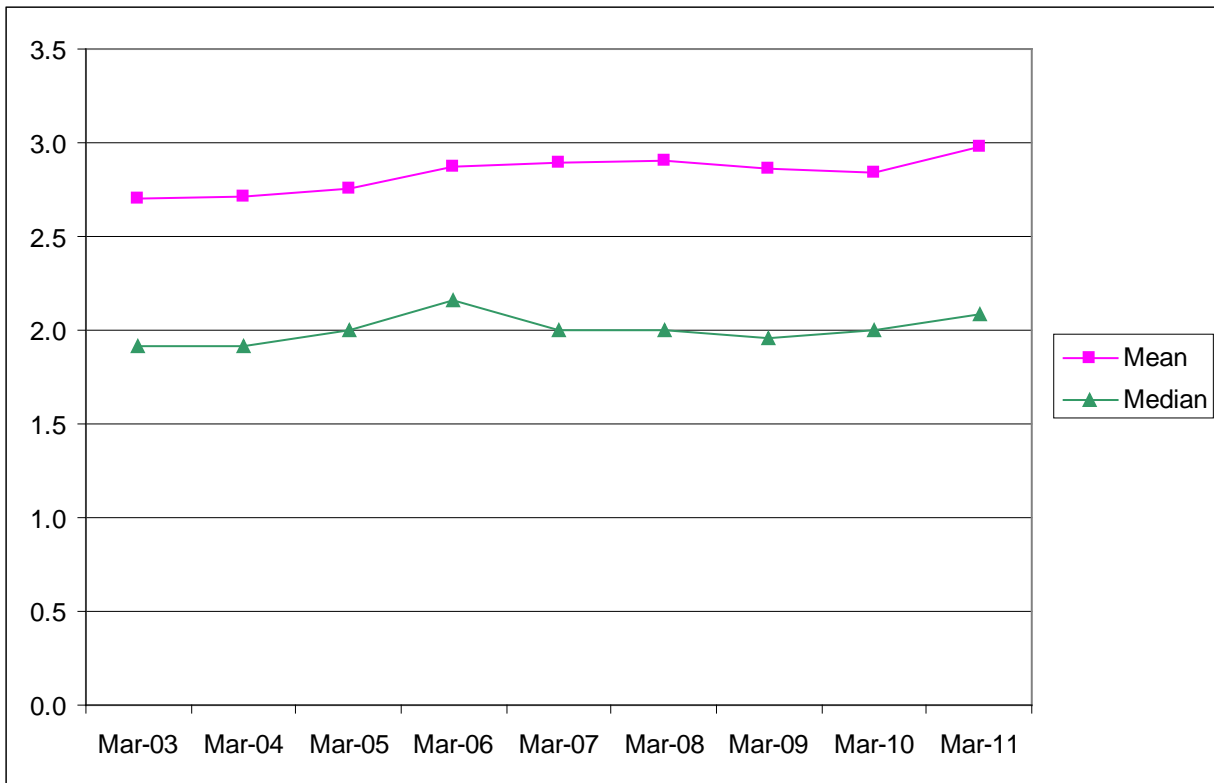
Figure 15 Percentage Distribution of Complete Length of Stay of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, March 2003 and March 2011



The figures from 2003 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2011 are based on census returns only

Figure 16 provides the mean and median incomplete length of stay in care homes for long stay residents in care homes for older people. The median incomplete length of stay has fluctuated at around 2 years between March 2003 and March 2011.

Figure 16 Mean and Median Incomplete Length of Stay of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, March 2003 – March 2011



The figures from 2003 – 2006 are based on imputed figures, whilst 2007 - 2011 are based on census returns only

2.7 Average Gross Weekly Charge for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

This section looks at average weekly charges for long stay residents in care homes where the main client group is older people.

From March 2006 the Scottish Care Home Census has required 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

Publicly funded residents are those whose capital is less than £14,500. Publicly funded residents contribute to care home fees from their pensions and any other income and local authorities fund 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).

Weekly charges includes any money received from the resident, relations or third parties. It also includes any money received from local authorities or health boards whether for personal care, nursing care or accommodation costs.

Table 6 and Figure 17 show the average charges across Scotland for long stay residents in each of the above categories. The average weekly charge for publicly funded long stay residents was £474 per week without nursing care and £551 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 £607 per week without nursing care and £679 per week with nursing care.

Table 6 Average Weekly Charge in Care Homes for Long Stay Residents in care Homes for Older People by Source of Funding and Whether Nursing Care Required, March 2007 - March 2011

Source of funding	31st March 2007	31st March 2008	31st March 2009	31st March 2010	31st March 2011
Publicly Funded Residents¹	£438	£465	£486	£500	£537
- Without Nursing Care	£407	£435	£450	£465	£474
- With Nursing Care	£472	£501	£523	£540	£551
Self Funders²	£535	£568	£580	£619	£643
- Without Nursing Care	£509	£535	£562	£582	£607
- With Nursing Care	£552	£589	£631	£657	£679
All Funded - Without Nursing Care	£455	£479	£502	£520	£558
All Funded - With Nursing Care	£510	£540	£577	£598	£621

Figure 17 Average Weekly Charges for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People by Funding Source

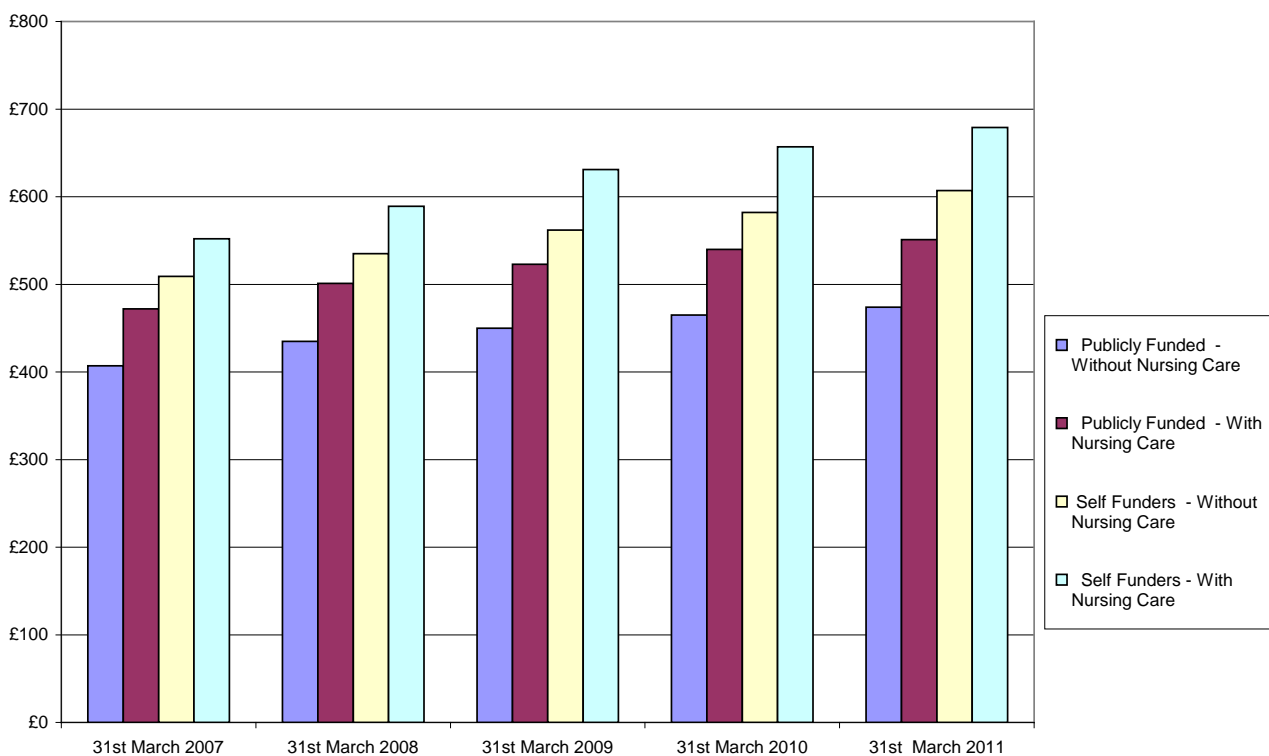


Table 7 shows a local authority level analysis of the average weekly charges for those residents who are self funders. The analysis includes care homes in all sectors (i.e. private, local authority and voluntary sector). As there are now standard rates for publicly funded

residents this information is not presented by local authority area. It is important to note that any comparisons between local authority areas should be interpreted with caution. Charges may vary for a variety of reasons, for example, they may vary between the size of rooms or between rooms with ensuite facilities and those without. The charging information presented in this publication does not distinguish between these factors.

Link to [Table 7](#)

Glossary

Mean: The mean is an average, one of several that summarise the typical value of a set of data. The mean is the grand total divided by the number of data points.

Median: The median is the middle value in a sample sorted into ascending order. If the sample contains an even number of values, the median is defined as the mean of the middle two.

Complete Length of Stay: A 'complete' length of stay is calculated for anyone who has left the care home during the year prior to the census. It will include residents who were in the home for short lengths of stay as well as those who had been in the home a long time.

Incomplete Length of Stay: An 'incomplete' length of stay is calculated for everyone resident still in the home at the census date and covers the length of time the individual has been resident in the home up to the census point. These figures are based on length of stay within a particular care home and will not take account of length of stay in previous care homes.

Publicly funded: are residents with capital of less than £14,400. The resident contributes to the care home fees from their pensions and any other income and the 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 (COSLA) 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
Tables	SCHC_Mar11b_tables	March 2003 – March 2011	4 MB

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Further Information

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

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Appendix

A1 – Background Information

The Scottish Care Home census is intended to cover all adult care home establishments that are registered with the [Care Inspectorate](#). The [Care Inspectorate](#) 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 the [Care Inspectorate](#). 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, [Care Inspectorate](#) 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 1,329. Full or partial responses were received from 1,212 open care homes giving a response rate of approximately 91 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.

For the census periods between 2003 and 2006 where census forms were not submitted the data was imputed. The average response rates in those years averaged at around 75 per cent. If resident details were missing from a particular home, a computer programme identified 'similar' home for which resident details were available and estimated the details of the missing records based on these.

Estimated costs to care homes in responding to the care home census

As part of the UKSA assessment ISD were asked to publish an estimate the cost of respondent burden. As part of a provider feedback survey care homes were asked to give an estimate of the time taken to complete the census. This was combined with an average hourly rate taken from the [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\)](#). The cost to 1,329 care homes was estimated to be around £104,000.

A2 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	Care Home Census 2011: Additional Findings on Adult Residents
Description	Presents additional findings from the annual Scottish Care Home Census (held on 31 st March 2011).
Theme	Health & Social Care
Topic	Care Home information
Format	PDF and Excel tables
Data source(s)	Scottish Care Home Census, http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/ScottishCareHomeCensusB
Date that data are acquired	31/03/2011 Census Date
Release date	28-02-2012
Frequency	Annual
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Each census relates to the financial year, e.g. the 2011 census covers the period between 1 April 2010 and 31st March 2011.
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	Validation checks on historical (previously unpublished) data have highlighted some inaccuracies. These have been revised and noted in the relevant tables. The revisions have a very limited impact on overall findings.
Revisions relevant to this publication	See above
Concepts and definitions	Care Home Census data supplier guidance: http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Care-Homes/Census/
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	For the aggregate data full or partial responses were received from 1212 care homes giving a response rate for the survey of 91 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.). Long stay resident information was supplied by 81 per cent of the long stay population.
Comparability	<p>The Scottish Government also collect information on a quarterly basis on the number of residents aged 65+ supported by local authorities in care homes and those receiving free nursing and personal care (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/317110/0100996.pdf).</p> <p>The Scottish Care Home Census collects information on all adult residents in care homes regardless of their funding source and age. The Care Inspectorate's Annual return. NHS Continuing Care census.</p>
Accessibility	It is the policy of ISD Scotland to make its web sites and products accessible according to published guidelines .
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 measurement	Number, Percentage, Mean, Median
Disclosure	The ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol is followed.
Official Statistics designation	National Statistic (legacy)
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Awaiting assessment by UK Statistics Authority
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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)

Early Access for Management Information

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to 'management information', i.e. as part of the delivery of health and care: This includes Ingrid Gilray at the Care Inspectorate and Julie Rintoul at ASD.