

Publication Report



Care Home Census

Scottish Statistics on Adults Resident in Care Homes

2006 - 2015

Publication date – 20 October 2015

Contents

Excel tables..... 3

Key points 4

Results and Commentary..... 5

Section 1 - Care Homes for All Adults 5

 1.1 Number of Care Homes, Residents and Places for All Adults..... 5

 1.2 Main Client Group of Residents in All Care Homes for Adults. 6

 1.3 Sector Providing Care 7

Section 2 - Care Homes for Older People 8

 2.1 Sector Providing Care 8

 2.2 Number of Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Age Group. 9

 2.3 Types of Care (Long-Stay, Short-Stay, and Respite). 10

 2.4 Admissions Discharges and Deaths by Long-Stay Residents..... 11

 2.5 Source of Admission for Long-Stay Residents. 12

 2.6 Destination on Discharge of Long-Stay Residents. 13

 2.7 Length of Stay for Long-Stay Residents..... 14

Table 1: Complete Length of Stay (in years) for Long-Stay Residents. 14

Table 2: Incomplete Length of Stay (in years) for Long-Stay Residents 14

 2.8 Percentage of Long-Stay Residents with Dementia. 15

 2.9 Average Gross Weekly Fee for Long-Stay Residents. 16

Section 3 - Care Homes for Adults with Physical, Mental or Learning Disability..... 18

 3.1 Sector Providing Care 18

 3.2 Long-Stay Care Home Residents..... 19

 3.3. Length of Stay for Long-Stay Residents..... 21

Glossary 22

List of Tables 24

Introduction

This publication from the Information Services Division presents data from the Scottish Care Home Census which takes place on 31 March each year. Data are presented at Scotland level and at local authority level for 2006 – 2015.

Background

This annual census publication presents information on adults (aged sixteen and older) residing in care homes in Scotland. Data are collected from all care homes registered with the [Care Inspectorate](#) via the Care Inspectorate's web based "eForms" system. Data includes:-

- Number of care homes, number of registered places, number of residents, percentage occupancy, complete length of stay in care home, age on admission to care home, percentage of male and female residents, and average weekly charges per resident (on 31 March) for 2006-2015.
- Number of admissions into care homes, discharges from care homes, deaths in care homes, and incomplete length of stay (during the financial year) for 2005/06 - 2014/15.

Residents are either Long-Stay, Short-Stay, or Respite. See the glossary for definitions.

Each care home is categorised into one of five 'main client groups'. The 'main client group' refers to the *majority* of residents living in the care home.

1. Older people care homes (majority of residents are aged sixty-five or older).
2. Adult care homes where majority of residents have a physical disability.
3. Adult care homes where majority of residents have a mental health problem.
4. Adult care homes where majority of residents have a learning disability.
5. Other adult care homes, includes those for adults with acquired brain injuries, alcohol related problems, drugs related problems, and AIDS/HIV.

The total of the five main client groups above is referred to as 'All Adults'.

All adult care homes are run by one of the following three sectors:

- Local authority/NHS.
- Private sector.
- Voluntary sector.

In This Report

This publication presents information on:

- **All adult care homes.**
- **Older people care homes.**
- **Adult care homes** (majority of residents have a physical, mental or learning disability).

This publication does not present a separate section on care homes classified as 'Other' (i.e. care homes for adults with acquired brain injuries, alcohol/drug related problems, AIDS/HIV and other vulnerable adults). This is due to the small numbers of residents in these care homes, and the need to protect residents' identity. However, Section 1 (all adult care homes) includes data on these homes within the total figures for all adult care homes.

Excel tables

This report is accompanied by excel tables which provide more in-depth information both at Scotland and local authority level. [Click here to view Excel Tables.](#)

The local authority is the area in which the care home is situated.

Trend Data

- Number of care homes, number of registered places, number of residents, percentage occupancy, complete length of stay in care home, age on admission to care home, percentage of male and female residents (on 31 March) 2006-2015.
- Number of admissions into care homes, discharges from care homes, deaths in care homes, and incomplete lengths of stay in care homes throughout the financial year, 2005/06-2014/15.
- Average weekly financial costs (on 31 March) 2007-2015. Data are not available prior to 31 March 2007.

Coverage and Estimation

There were 1,216 adult care homes registered with the Care Inspectorate on 31 March 2015. 901 of these care homes submitted full responses, 240 had opened the census form (i.e. the census form was 'in progress' but we don't know if any data was added, so is 'partially' complete at best), and 75 had not opened the census form to fill in any data at all. The completion rate by care homes is therefore between 74% $(901/1,216)*100$ and 94% $(901+240/1,216 *100)$.

The Care Inspectorate submitted two files with care home census data to ISD Scotland. One file had one row of data per care home (i.e. aggregated totals per care home).

The other file had one row of data per resident (i.e. non-aggregated data).

There were 34,482 long-stay residents on 31 March 2015. However, data such as age and sex were only provided at individual level for 31,655 out of the 34,482 (92%).

Data not submitted by care homes were estimated by ISD Scotland. See the glossary for details.

Key points

All Care Homes for Adults

- At the 2015 census there were 1,216 care homes for adults, providing 42,026 places to 36,193 residents. The majority of these were long-stay residents (95%).
- There are fewer adult care homes in Scotland than there were nine years ago but care homes are now larger with more beds. From 2006 to 2015, the total number of adult care homes decreased by 17%, however the total number of registered places decreased by only 3% in the same period.
- From 2006 to 2015, the number of short-stay/respite residents increased by 46% (1,168 to 1,711).

Care Homes for Older People

- On 31 March 2015 there were 892 care homes for older people (aged 65+), providing 38,164 places to 32,771 residents, of whom 31,547 (96%) were long-stay residents.
- From 2006 to 2015, the percentage of long-stay residents with dementia (medically diagnosed by a doctor) in care homes for older people increased from 33% (10,832) to 54% (16,923).
- The average weekly charge for self-funding long-stay residents without nursing care was £708 per week, and with nursing care was £775.

Care Homes for Adults with a Physical Disability, Mental Health Problem, or Learning Disability (aged 16+)

- From 2006 to 2015, the number of care homes for adults with mental health problems decreased by 33% (95 to 64), and the number of registered places decreased by 15% (1,248 to 1,057).
- From 2006 to 2015, the number of care homes for adults with learning difficulties decreased by 38% (323 to 200), and the number of registered places decreased by 35% (2,878 to 1,878).
- From 2006 to 2015, the number of care homes for 'other groups' of vulnerable adults decreased by 55% (49 to 22) and the number of registered places decreased by 41% (591 to 349).

Results and Commentary

Section 1 - Care Homes for All Adults

This section shows the following information on adult care homes in Scotland:

- 1.1 Numbers of care homes, places and residents.
- 1.2 Main client group of the care home.
- 1.3 Sector providing care.

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

Figure 1 shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015:-

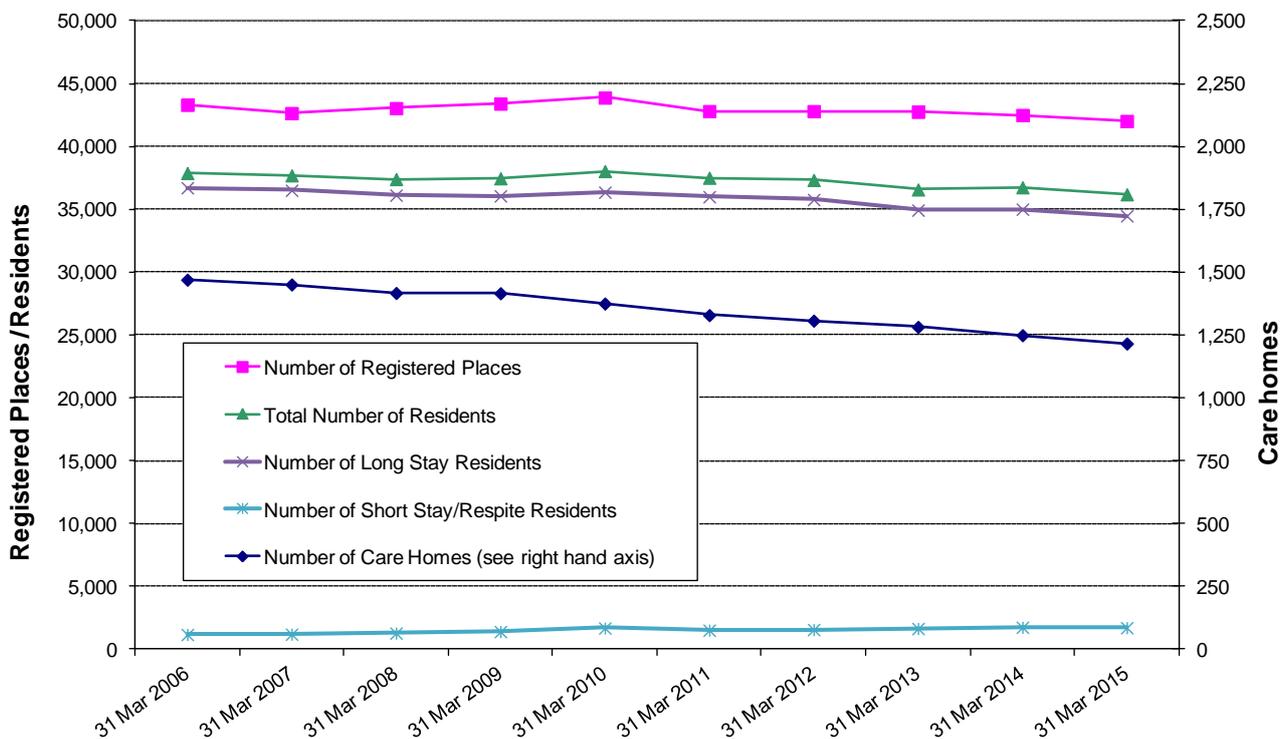
The number of care homes fell by 17% from 1,470 in March 2006 to 1,216 in March 2015. The number of residents fell by 4% from 37,885 in March 2006 to 36,193 in March 2015. The number of places fell by 3% from 43,311 in March 2006 to 42,026 in March 2015.

The number of long-stay residents decreased by 6% but the number of short-stay/respite residents increased by 46%. Overall, the number of all adult residents (long-stay and short/respite stay) decreased by 4%.

Whilst the number of residents being cared for in care homes fell between 2006 and 2015, the population (sourced from the National Records of Scotland) aged 65+ increased by 16% from 832,282 in mid-2006 to 968,389 in mid-2014 (figure not available yet for 2015).

Figure 1: Number of Care Homes, Residents and Registered Places, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.

(See excel table 1 for data. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list).



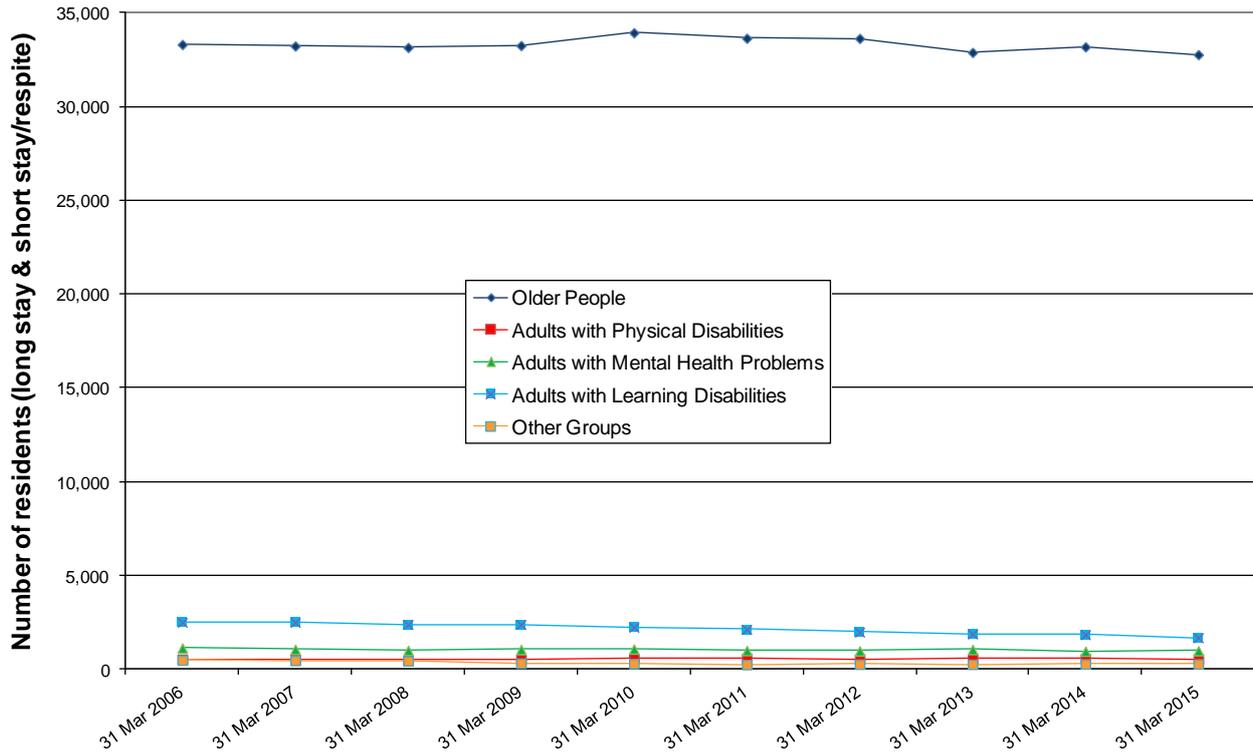
1.2 Main Client Group of Residents in All Care Homes for Adults.

Figure 2 shows that on 31 March 2015, 91% (32,771 out of 36,193) residents were in a care home for older people. This is a decrease from 33,313 on 31 March 2006.

The number of residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities decreased by 33% from 2,480 on 31 March 2006 to 1,659 on 31 March 2015.

Figure 2: Number of Residents by Main Client Group of the Care Home, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.

(See excel table 1 for data. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list).

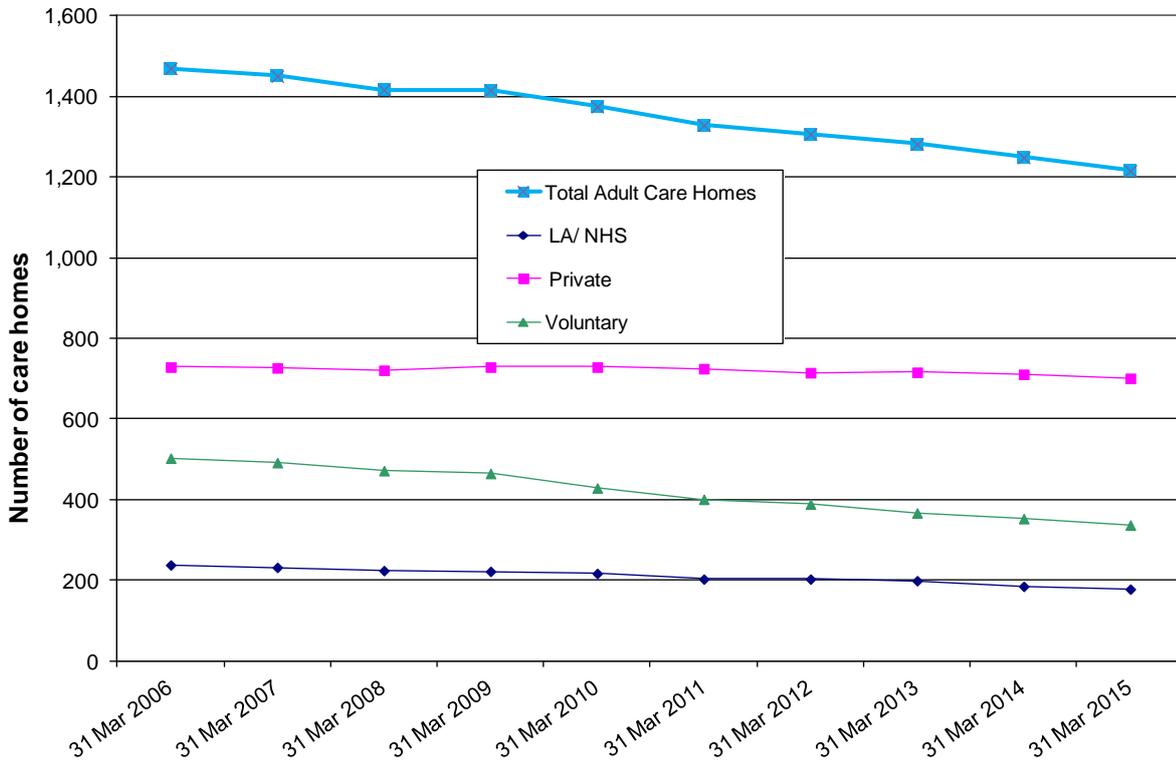


1.3 Sector Providing Care

Care homes are run by local authority (LA)/NHS, the private sector or voluntary organisations.

Figure 3 shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015, the number of voluntary sector adult care homes decreased by 33% (503 to 337). The number of local authority/NHS adult care homes fell by 25% (238 to 178), and the number of private sector homes fell by 4% (729 to 701). The total number of care homes decreased by 17% (1,470 to 1,216).

Figure 3: Number of Care Homes for All Adults by Sector, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.
 (See excel table 2 for data. Select 'All Adults' from drop down list).



Section 2 - Care Homes for Older People

On 31 March 2015, 91% of all residents (32,771 out of 36,193) in adult care homes in Scotland were in Older People care homes. This section looks at those residents.

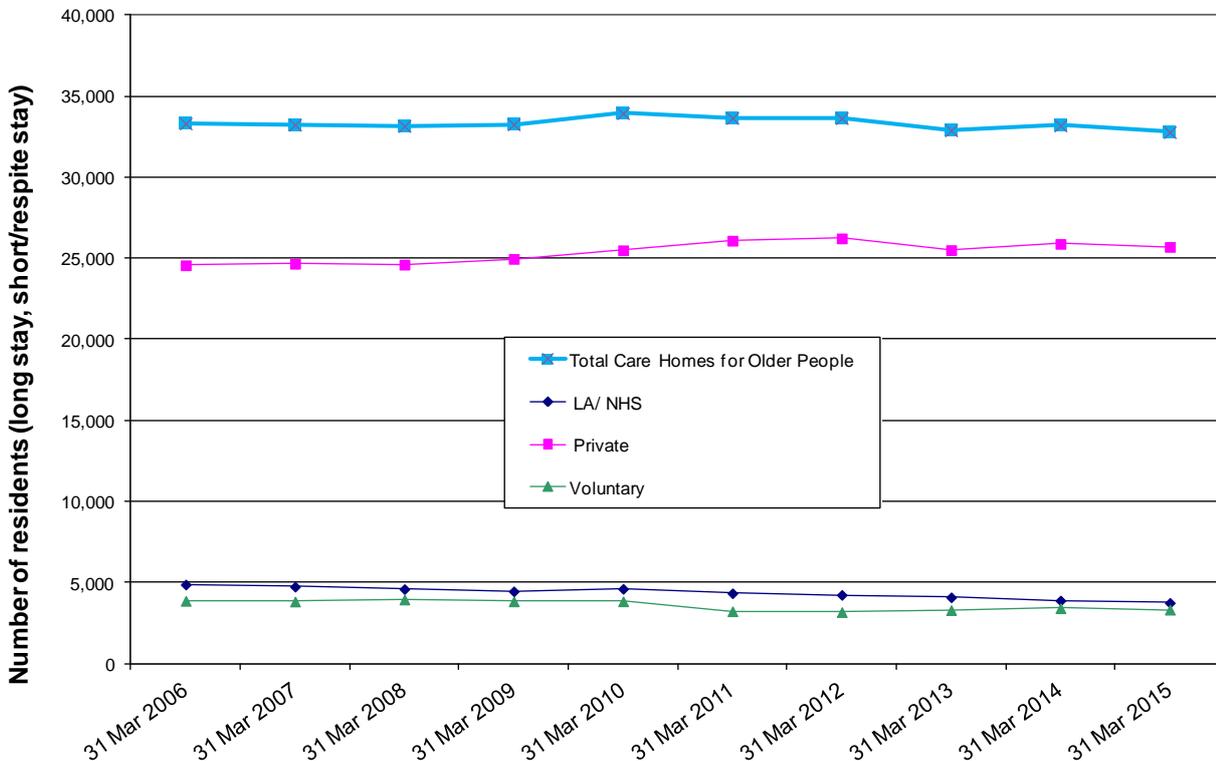
- 2.1 Sector Providing Care.
- 2.2 Number of Long-Stay Residents by Age Group.
- 2.3 Type of Care (Long-Stay, Short-Stay/respice).
- 2.4 Number of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths by Long-Stay Residents.
- 2.5 Source of admission for Long-Stay residents.
- 2.6 Destination on Discharge for Long-Stay Residents.
- 2.7 Length of Stay of Long-Stay Residents.
- 2.8 Percentage of Long-Stay Residents with Dementia.
- 2.9 Average Gross Weekly Charges for Long-Stay Residents.

2.1 Sector Providing Care

Figure 4 shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015, the total number of residents in Older People care homes decreased by 2% (33,313 to 32,771). The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the private sector increased by 5% (24,508 to 25,700), while the number of residents in Older People care homes run by the local authority/NHS decreased by 23% (4,876 to 3,747), and the number of residents in Older People care homes run by the voluntary sector decreased by 14% (3,869 to 3,324).

Figure 4: Number of Residents in Care Homes for Older People by Sector, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.

(See excel table 2 for data. Select 'Older People' from drop down list).



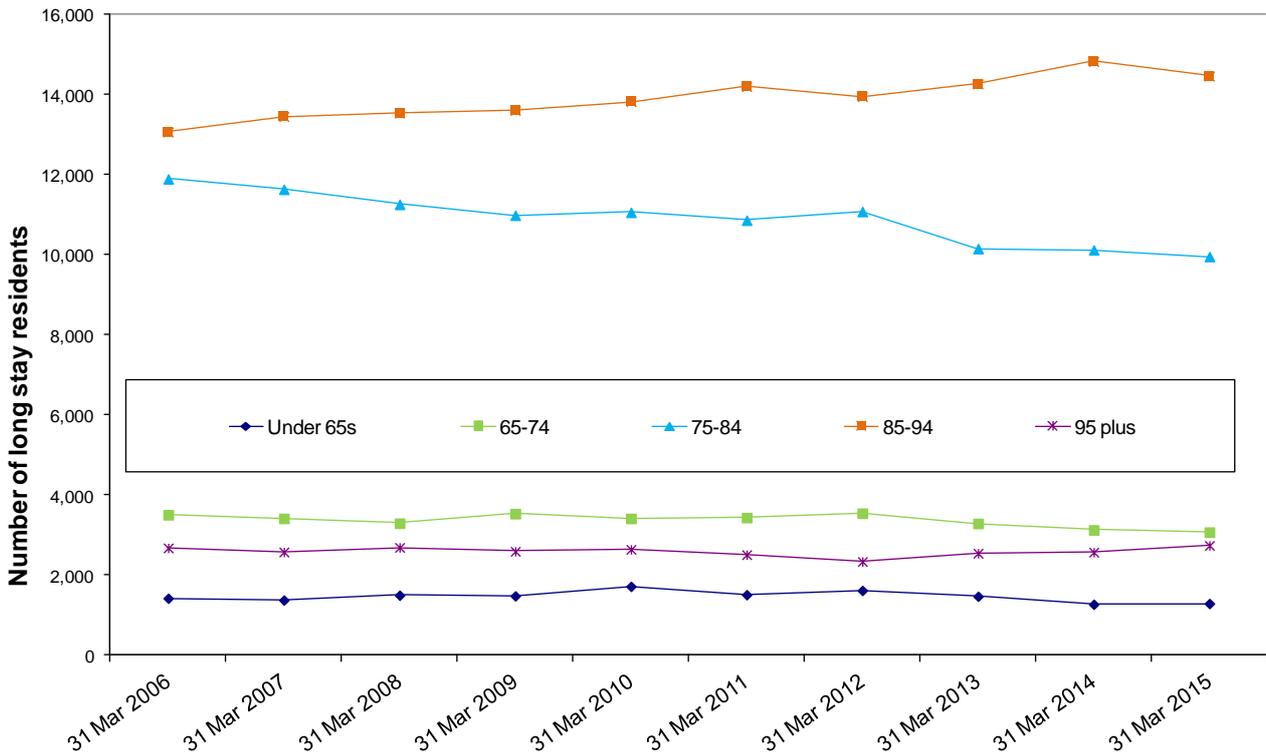
2.2 Number of Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Age Group.

Figure 5 shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015, the number of long-stay residents aged 75-84 decreased by 16% (11,900 to 9,962), while the number of long-stay residents aged 85-94 increased by 11% (13,072 to 14,468).

Note that Older People care homes have a majority of residents aged 65+ and a minority of younger adults aged 16-64.

Figure 5: Number of Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Age Group, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.

(See Excel table 3 for data. Select 'Older People' and 'Scotland' from drop down lists).



Data are not available for short-stay/respite residents.

2.3 Types of Care (Long-Stay, Short-Stay, and Respite) at Care Homes for Older People.

Figure 6 shows that on 31 March 2015, 31,547 (96%) residents in a care home for older people were long-stay residents. The other 1,224 (4%) of residents were short-stay or respite residents.

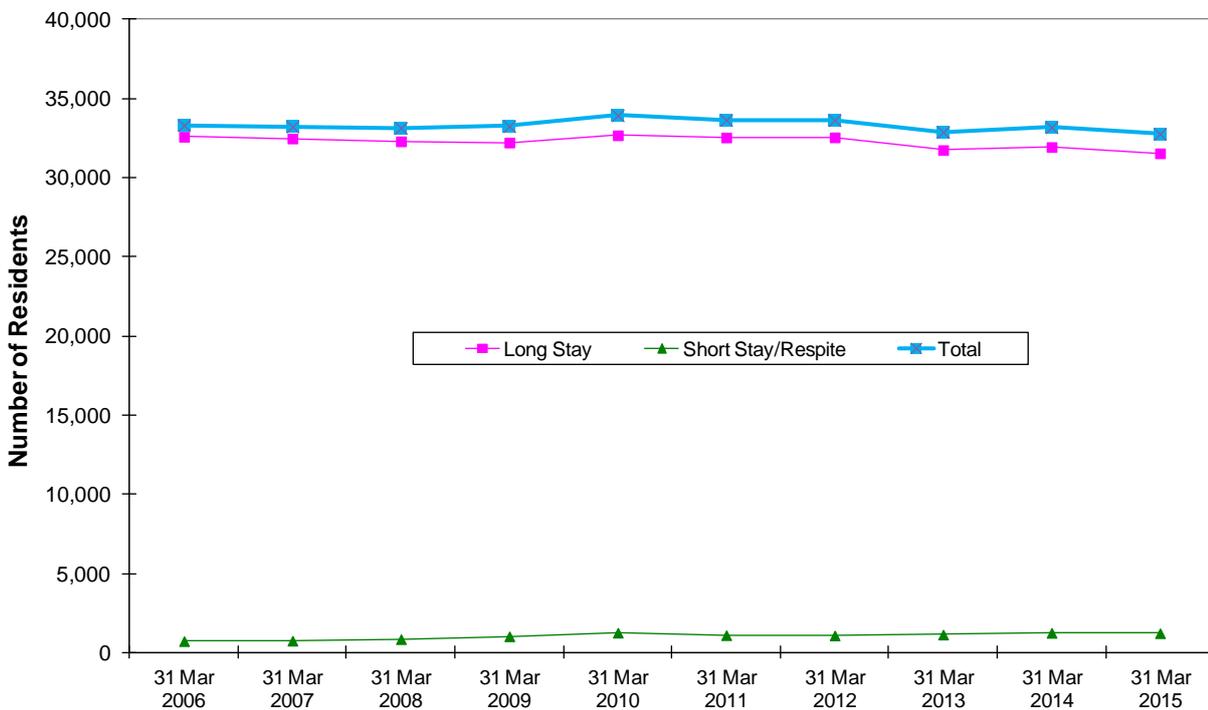
From 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015:

The number of long-stay residents decreased by 3% (32,590 to 31,547).

The number of short-stay/respite residents increased by 69% (723 to 1,224).

Figure 6: Number of Long-Stay, Short-Stay, and Respite Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.

(See Excel table 1 for data. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list).

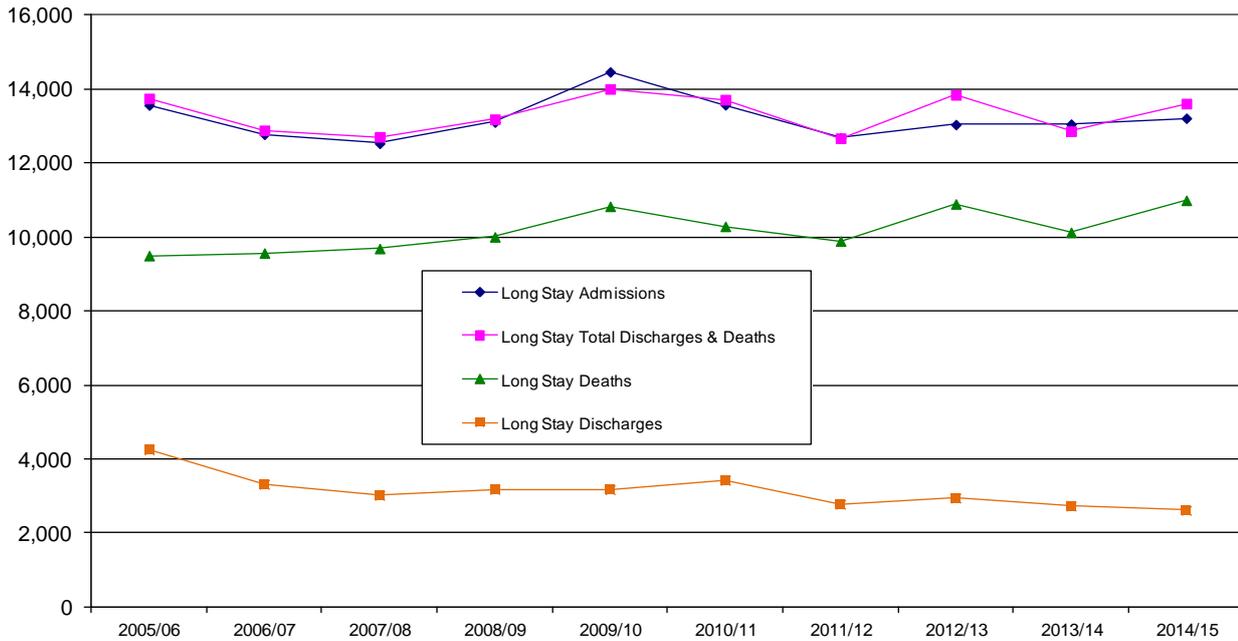


2.4 Number of Admissions Discharges and Deaths by Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People.

Figure 7 shows that the number of admissions is comparable to the total number of discharges and deaths. The number of long-stay admissions during financial year 2014/15 was 13,215, and the number of discharges and deaths was 13,611.

Figure 7: Number of Long-Stay Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, During the Financial Year 2005/06 to 2014/15.

(See Excel table 6 for data. Select 'Older People' from drop down list).



Data are not available for short-stay/respice residents.

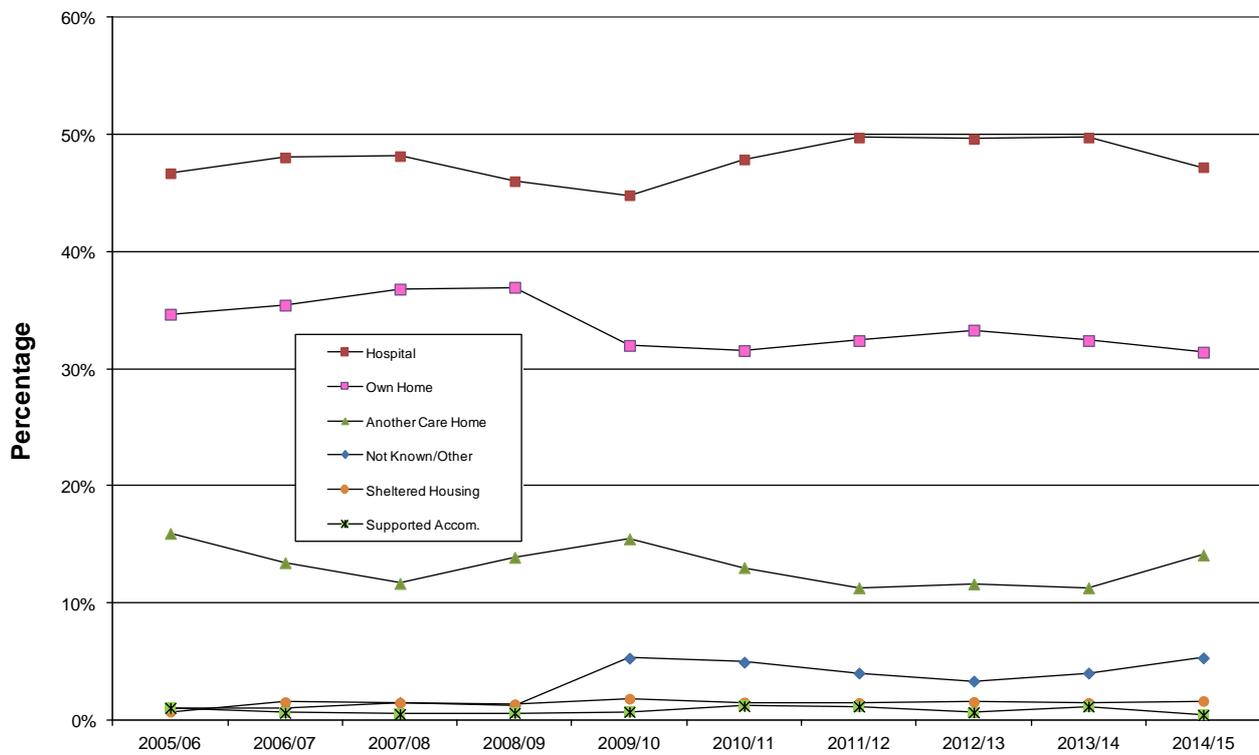
2.5 Source of Admission for Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People.

Figure 8 shows the source of admission to care homes for long-stay residents for each financial year from 2005/06 to 2014/15.

During 2014/15, 47% of residents were admitted to a care home from hospital, and 31% of residents were admitted to a care home from their own home.

Figure 8: Source of Admission for Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2005/06 to 2014/15.

(Data used to plot Figure 8 are not included in the list of Excel tables but can be made available on request from ISD Scotland).



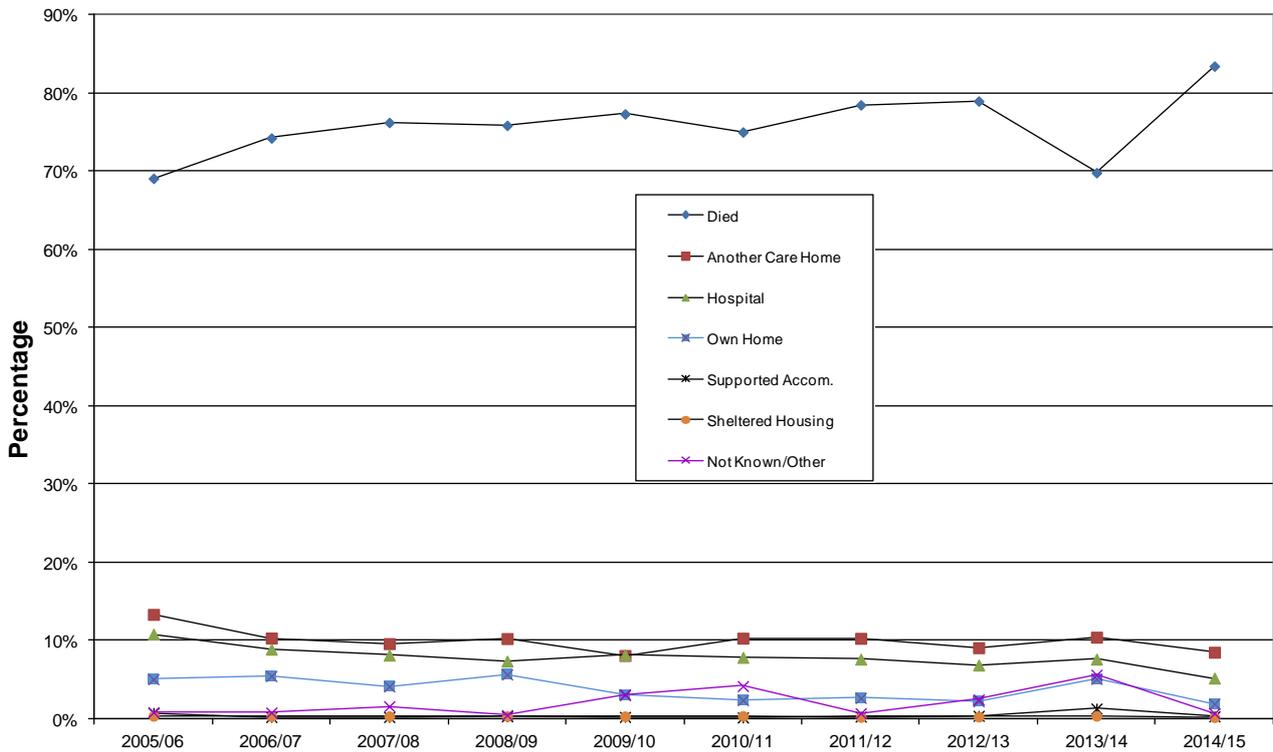
Data are not available for short-stay/respice residents.

2.6 Destination on Discharge of Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People.

Figure 9 shows that during 2014/15, most discharges (83%) were due to death. A further 13% were discharged to either another care home or hospital. Only 2.3% of long-stay residents returned to their own home or supported accommodation / sheltered housing.

Figure 9: Destination on Discharge of Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2005/06 – 2014/15.

(Data used to plot Figure 9 are not included in the list of Excel tables but can be made available on request from ISD Scotland).



Data are not available for short-stay/respite residents.

2.7 Length of Stay for Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People.

The length of stay is calculated in two different ways - 'complete' or 'incomplete'.

A complete length of stay is calculated only for residents who left the care home during the year prior to the census date of 31 March. (It does not include residents still in the care home on the census date).

An incomplete length of stay is calculated for residents still in the care home on the census date (31 March). It is the length of time from when the resident was admitted to the care home up to the census date.

Tables 1 and 2 show that complete and incomplete lengths of stay remain fairly constant over the years shown.

Table 1: Complete Length of Stay (in years) for Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2005/06 – 2014/15.

| | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mean Complete Length of Stay | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Median Complete Length of Stay | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 |

Table 2: Incomplete Length of Stay (in years) for Long-Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.

| | 31 March 2006 | 31 March 2007 | 31 March 2008 | 31 March 2009 | 31 March 2010 | 31 March 2011 | 31 March 2012 | 31 March 2013 | 31 March 2014 | 31 March 2015 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Mean Incomplete Length of Stay | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Median Incomplete Length of Stay | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |

Data are not available for short-stay/respice residents.

2.8 Percentage of Long-Stay Residents with Dementia in Care Homes for Older People.

Figure 10 shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015:

The percentage of long-stay residents living with dementia (either medically or non-medically diagnosed) in a care home for older people increased from 46% to 61%.

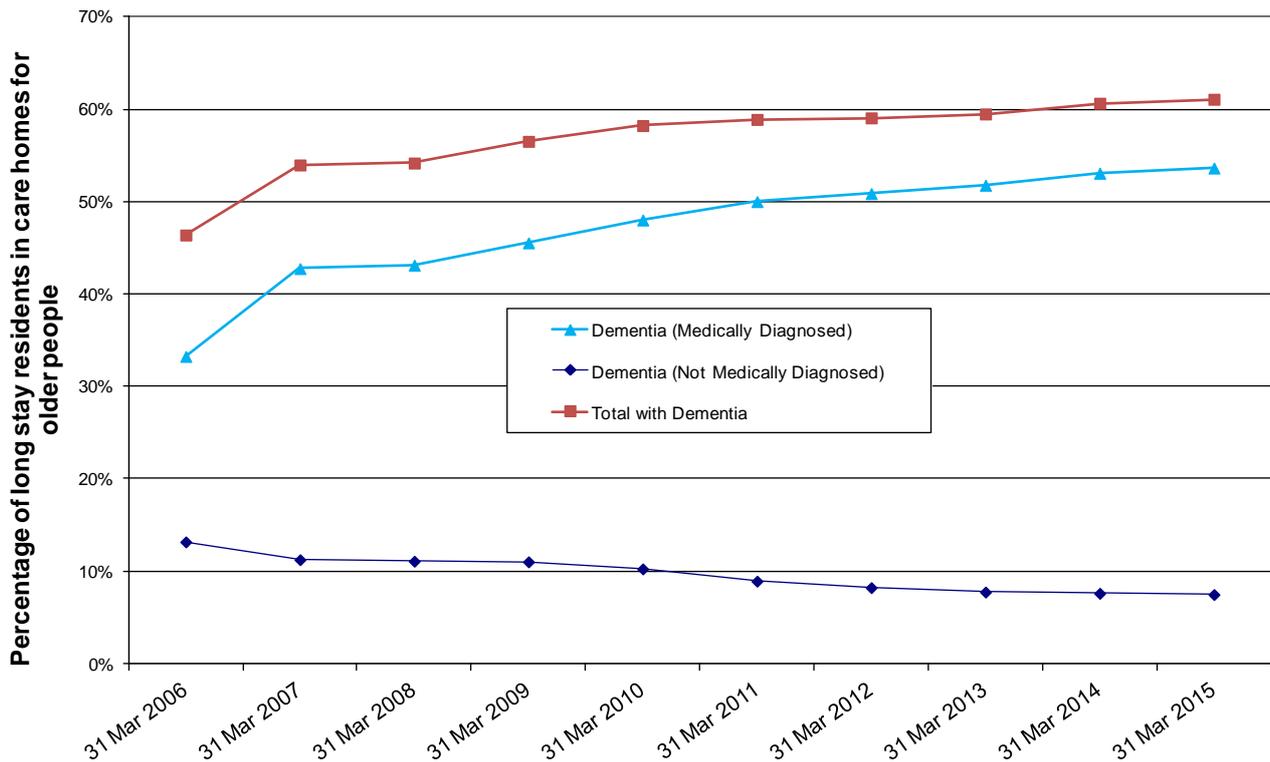
The percentage of long-stay residents living with dementia (medically diagnosed by a doctor) in a care home for older people increased from 33% to 54%.

The percentage of long-stay residents living with dementia (not medically diagnosed by a doctor) in a care home for older people decreased from 13% to 7%.

Figure 10: Percentage of Long-Stay Residents with Dementia in Care Homes for Older People, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2015.

(See Excel table 11 for data. Select 'Percentage of Long-Stay Residents with Medically Diagnosed Dementia', and 'Older People' from drop down lists.

The corresponding *numbers* are available in Excel table 8. Select 'Older People' and 'Scotland' from drop down lists).



Data are not available for short-stay/respite residents.

2.9 Average Gross Weekly Fee for Residents in Care Homes for Older People.

Publicly funded residents:

For financial year 2014/15, publicly funded residents are defined as having less than £16,000 in capital (savings and property). They pay towards 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). The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) reviews fees annually with Scottish Care (the representative body of the independent care home sector).

Self funded residents:

For financial year 2014/15, self funded residents are defined as those with capital (savings and property) worth £26,000 or more. They must pay the full cost of care home fees (with the exception of personal and nursing care which, if needed, is paid for by the local council). See more information at: <http://www.careinfoscotland.scot/topics/care-homes/paying-care-home-fees/personal-and-nursing-care-in-care-homes/>.

The weekly fee includes any money received from the resident, relations or third parties. It also includes any money received from local authorities or NHS Boards whether for personal care, nursing care or accommodation costs.

Figure 11 (and corresponding table) below, show that on 31 March 2015:

The average weekly fee for publicly funded residents was £508 per week without nursing care and £590 per week with nursing care.

The average weekly fee for self-funded residents was £708 per week without nursing care and £775 per week with nursing care.

Data are not available for short-stay/respice residents.

Figure 11: Average Weekly Charge for Residents in Care Homes for Older People by Source of Funding, with and without Nursing Care, 31 March 2007³ – 31 March 2015.

(See also Table 3 below for corresponding data).

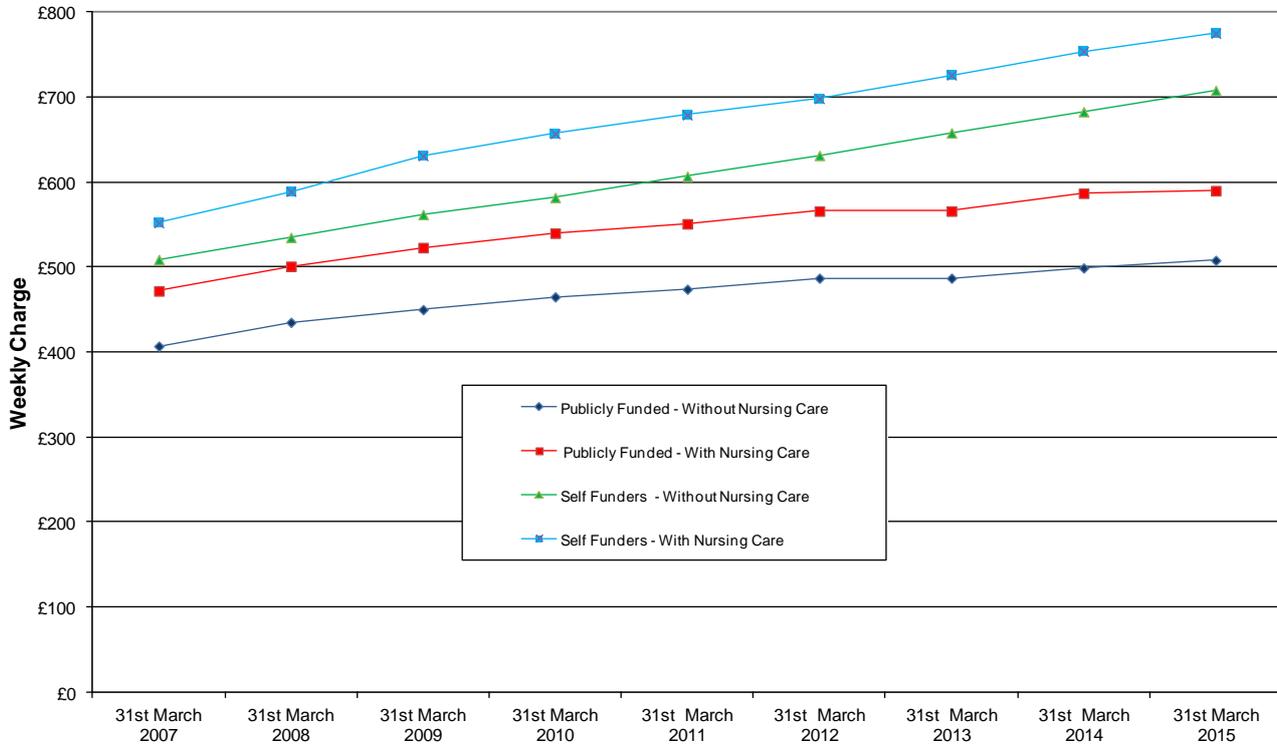


Table 3: Average Weekly Charge for Residents in Care Homes for Older People by Source of Funding, with and without Nursing Care, 31 March 2007³ – 31 March 2015.

| Source of funding | 31 March 2007 | 31 March 2008 | 31 March 2009 | 31 March 2010 | 31 March 2011 | 31 March 2012 | 31 March 2013 | 31 March 2014 | 31 March 2015 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Publicly Funded Residents¹ | £438 | £465 | £486 | £500 | £509 | £522 | £522 | £534 | £559 |
| - Without Nursing Care | £407 | £435 | £450 | £465 | £474 | £487 | £487 | £499 | £508 |
| - With Nursing Care | £472 | £501 | £523 | £540 | £551 | £566 | £566 | £580 | £590 |
| Self Funders² | £535 | £568 | £580 | £619 | £643 | £661 | £688 | £712 | £735 |
| - Without Nursing Care | £509 | £535 | £562 | £582 | £607 | £632 | £658 | £683 | £708 |
| - With Nursing Care | £552 | £589 | £631 | £657 | £679 | £698 | £726 | £754 | £775 |
| All Funded - Without Nursing Care | £455 | £479 | £502 | £520 | £539 | £561 | £574 | £592 | £614 |
| All Funded - With Nursing Care | £510 | £540 | £577 | £598 | £617 | £632 | £646 | £669 | £694 |

1. On 31 March 2015, publicly funded residents are those with capital of less than £16,000. A publicly funded resident contributes to the care home fees from their pensions and any other income and the local authority funds the balance.

2. On 31 March 2015, self funded residents are those with capital (including property) worth £26,000 or more. The resident must meet their care costs in full (over and above any assessed entitlement to free personal and nursing care).

3. Data are not available prior to 31 March 2007.

Section 3 - Care Homes for Adults with a Physical Disability; Care Homes for Adults with a Mental Health Problem, and Care Homes for Adults with a Learning Disability.

On 31 March 2015, 38 care homes for adults with physical disabilities provided 578 places to 531 residents. 64 care homes for adults with mental health problems provided 1,057 places to 971 residents. 200 care homes for adults with learning disabilities provided 1,878 places to 1,659 residents.

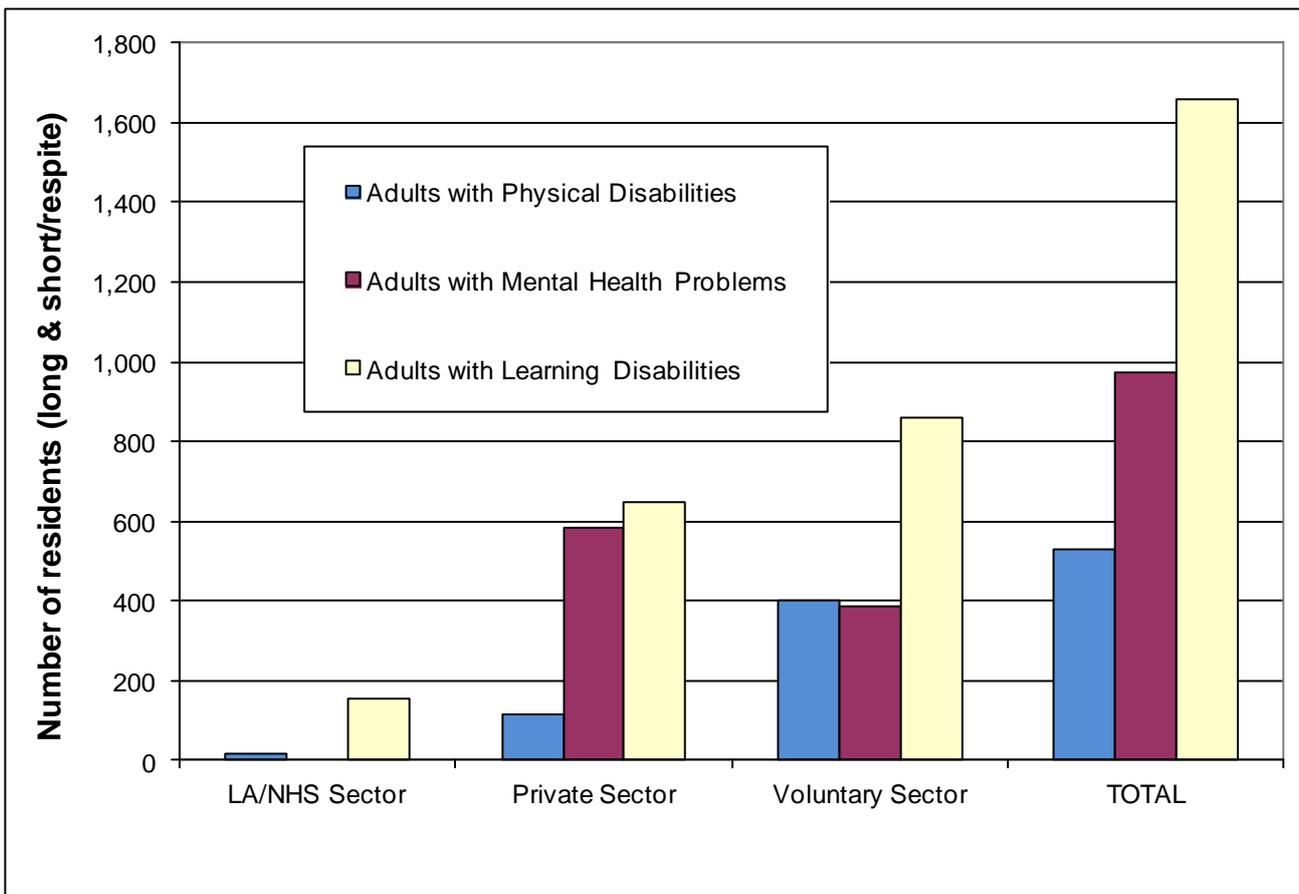
3.1 Sector Providing Care

Figure 12 shows that on 31 March 2015, the majority of residents with physical disabilities (401 out of 531 i.e. 76%), and the majority of residents with learning difficulties (859 out of 1,659 i.e. 52%) were in a care home run by the voluntary sector. This is in contrast to residents aged 65+ who were mostly in privately run care homes (see Figure 4). However, the majority of residents with a mental health problem (589 out of 971 i.e. 61%) were in a care home run by the private sector.

Figure 12: Number of Residents (Long-Stay & Short-Stay/Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with a Physical, Mental or Learning Disability, by Sector, 31 March 2015.

(See Excel table 1 for data and select a sector.

Or, see Excel table 2 for data and select a main client group).



3.2. Number of Residents (Long-Stay & Short-Stay/Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with a Physical, Mental or Learning Disability.

Figure 13 shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015:

The number of long-stay residents in care homes where the main client group is adults with learning disabilities decreased by 37%.

The number of long-stay residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems decreased by 11%.

The number of long-stay residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities increased by 1%.

Figure 13: Number of Residents (Long-Stay & Short-Stay/Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with a Physical, Mental or Learning Disability, 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015.
 (See Excel table 1 for data. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list).

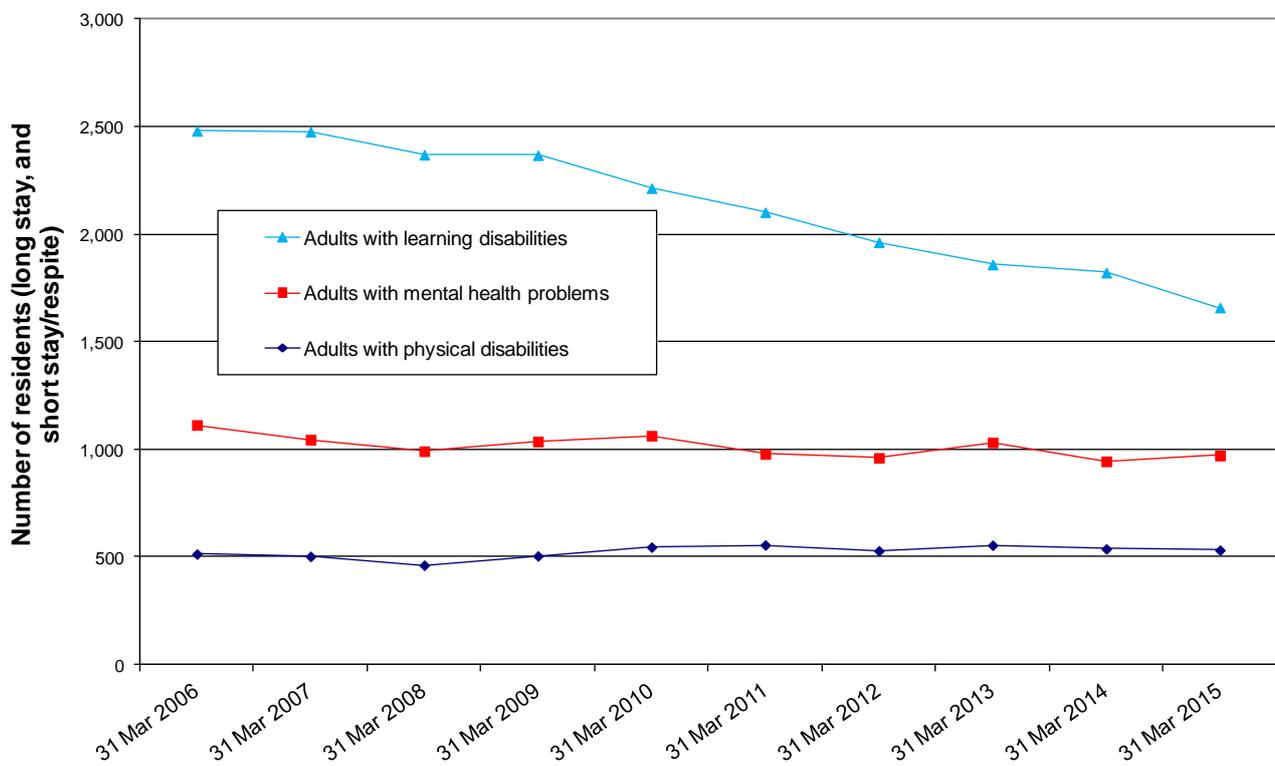


Figure 14 shows the percentage of long-stay residents in care homes by age group, on 31 March 2015.

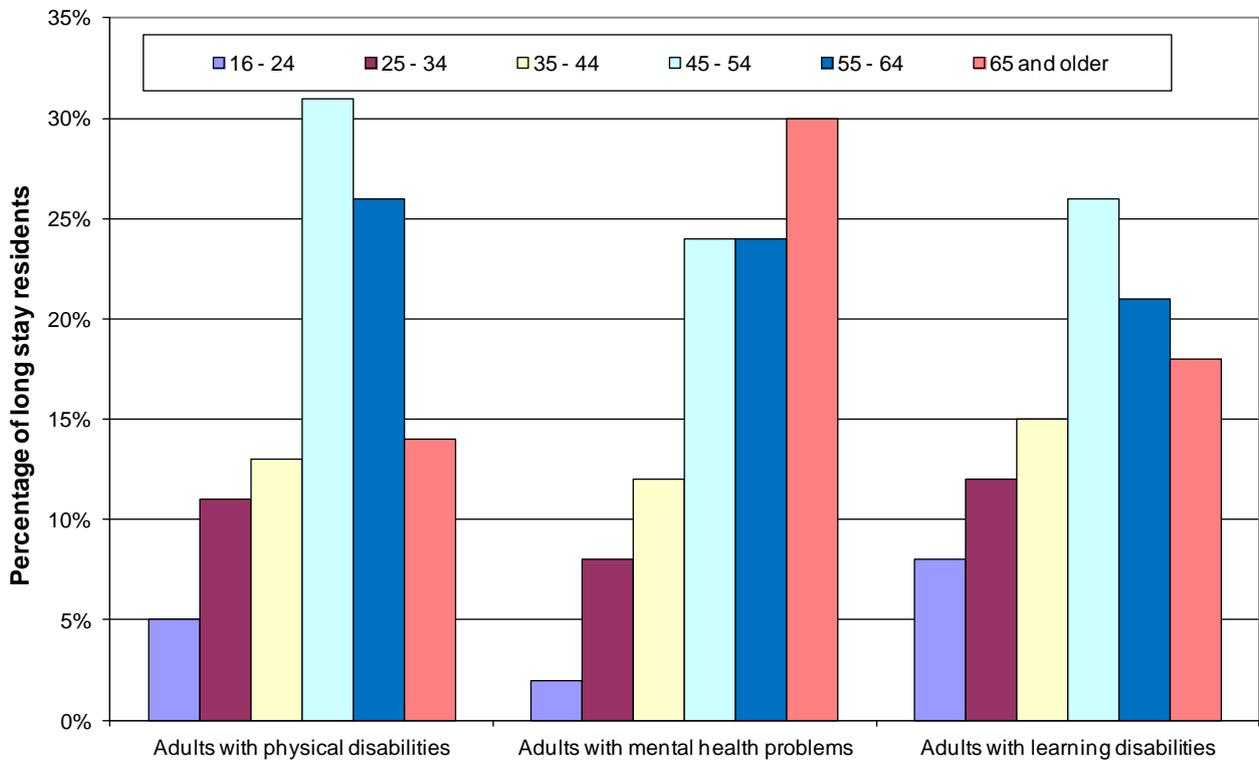
31% of long-stay residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities were aged 45-54.

30% of long-stay residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems were aged over 65.

26% of long-stay residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities were aged 45-54.

Figure 14: Percentage of Long-Stay Residents¹ in Care Homes where Main Client Group is Adults with Physical Disabilities or Adults with Mental Health Problems, or Adults with Learning Disabilities, by Age Group, 31 March 2015.

(See Excel table 13 for data. Select a main client group from the drop down list).

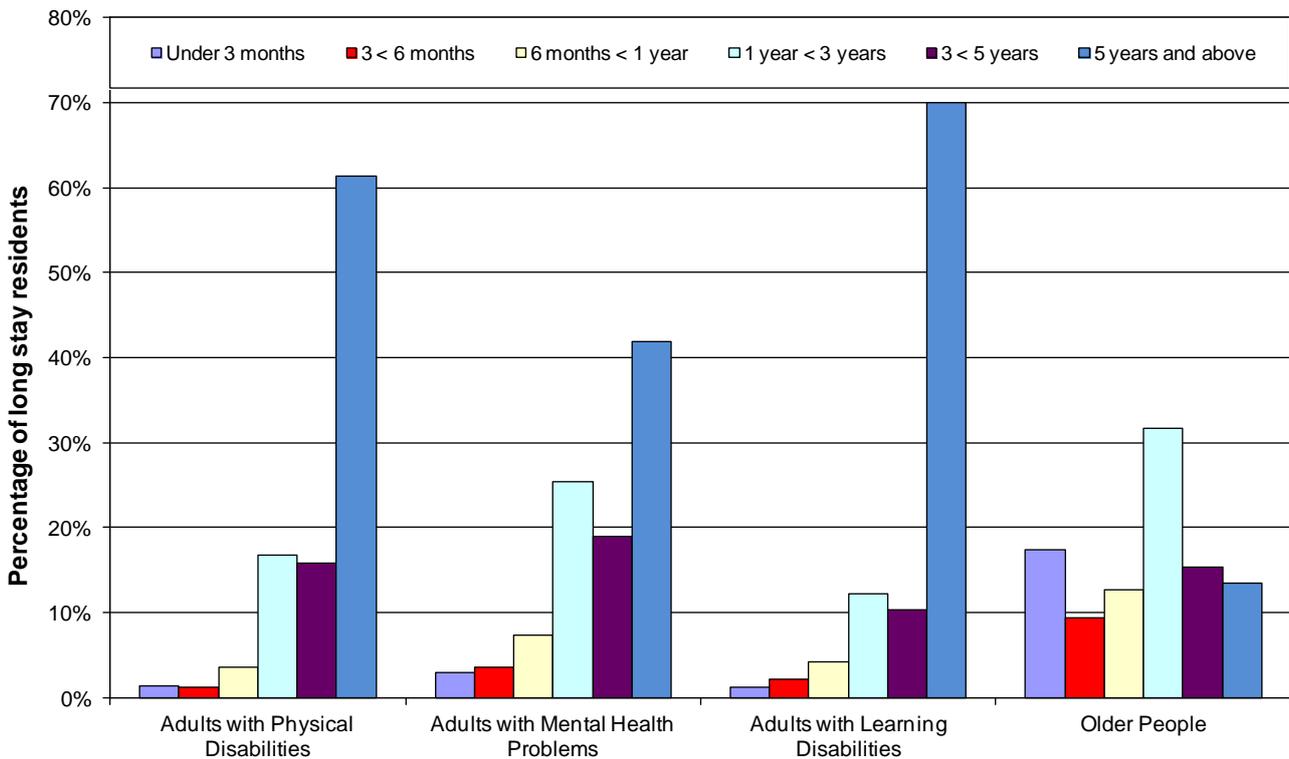


¹Data for short-stay/respite residents are not available.

3.3. Length of Stay for Long-Stay Adult Residents¹ in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Adults with Mental Health Problems, and Adults with Learning Disabilities. A comparison is made with Care Homes for Older People.

Figure 15 shows that on 31 March 2015, 70% of long-stay residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities had been resident in the care home for five years or more. This compares to 61% in care homes for adults with physical disabilities, 42% in care homes for adults with mental health problems, and 19% in care homes for older people.

Figure 15: The Percentage of Long-Stay Adult Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Adults with Mental Health Problems, and Adults with Learning Disabilities, by Incomplete Length of Stay, 31 March 2015.
(See Excel table 13 for data. Select main client group from drop down list).



¹Data for short-stay/respice residents (i.e. stay is shorter than six weeks) are not available. As explained in the glossary, some long-stay residents may have stayed for less than six weeks. They will be included in the 'Under 3 months' category.

Glossary

All Adult Care Homes: This includes care homes for older people, care homes for adults with acquired brain injuries, care homes for adults with alcohol and/or drug problems, care homes for adults with HIV/AIDS, and care homes for other vulnerable adults.

Estimated Data: For statistics relating to the care home, estimates are calculated using either previous year's data, or other similar sized care homes. For statistics relating to the residents (eg age, sex), estimates are calculated by scaling up the proportion of residents. For example, if the total number of residents is 100 but we only have information on gender for 90 of them, and of these 90, there are 36 males and 54 females, we scale this up to give estimated numbers of $(36 / 90) * 100 = 40$ males, and $(54 / 90) * 100 = 60$ females.

Long-Stay Residents: These are residents whose intention when they entered the home was to stay as a permanent resident, regardless of how long they stayed, are counted as a Long-Stay resident. In addition, it may be that some long-stay residents entered the home with the intention of only staying for a short time. If there were any residents whose intention was only to stay for a short time but were resident for more than six weeks, then those residents would also be counted as long-stay residents for the purposes of this census.

Respite residents: These are residents whose reason for admission was to provide respite or holiday relief for the resident and for their carer. Periods of respite will normally be over one night or over a weekend or a few weeks at the most.

Short-Stay residents: Residents are counted as short-stay if

1. The resident's intention at admission was to stay less than six weeks, and
2. At the time of the census or at the time of their discharge from the care home, they had stayed in the care home for less than six weeks.
3. The reason for the short-stay was not for respite relief.

Mean: The mean is an average of a set of data, e.g. the numbers of residents in a set of care homes. The mean is the grand total divided by the number of data points, e.g. the average number of residents per home in a set of care homes.

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 average of the middle two.

Complete Length of Stay: A complete length of stay is calculated for each resident who has left the care home during the year prior to the census. It includes 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 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 (ie wholly or partly funded by the local authority): Residents with capital of less than £16,000 (during financial year 2014/15) are fully publicly funded. Where a resident's capital is between £16,000 and £26,000 they contribute a proportion of their assets and income towards the cost of care and the balance is made up by the local authority (ie publicly funded in part).

The fees for publicly funded residents are covered in the National Care Home Contract (NCHC), which was developed and introduced in 2007/2008. The reason 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 (i.e. privately funded residents): Residents with capital, including property, worth £26,000 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).

List of Tables

| Table No. | Name | Time period | File & size |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Table 1 | Number of Care Homes, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy, by Main Client Group. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 2 | Number of Care Homes, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy, by Sector. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 3 | Number of Care Homes, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy, by Area. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 4 | Number of Care Homes, Registered Places, Residents, and Percentage Occupancy, Area, Main Client Group and Sector. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 5 | Number of Care Homes, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy, by Area and Main Client Group. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 6 | Number of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths by Long Stay Care Home Residents in Scotland During the Financial Year, by Main Client Group. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 7 | Average Weekly Charge for Self Funders in Care Homes for Older People, by Area. | 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 8 | Number of Long Stay Residents with a Characteristic, by Main Client Group and Area. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 9 | Number of Long Stay Residents, by Age and Sex, and by Main Client Group and Area. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 10 | Length of Stay by Long Stay Residents in Adult Care Homes, by Main Client Group and Area. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 11 | Percentage of Long Stay Residents with a Characteristic, by Area and Main Client Group. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 12 | Key Statistics for Long Stay Residents in Adult Care Homes, by Area and Main Client Group. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 13 | Key Statistics on Adult Residents with a Physical, Mental or Learning Disability. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |
| Table 14 | Number of Registered Places in Care Homes for Older People, per 1,000 Population Aged 65+, by Area. | 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2015 | |

Contact

Ahmed Mahmoud

Principal Information Analyst

nss.carehomecensus@nhs.net

0131 275 7555

Rachel Porteous

Senior Information Analyst

nss.carehomecensus@nhs.net

0131 275 7491

Further Information

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

Rate this publication

Please [provide feedback](#) on this publication to help us improve our services.

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 prior to 2006.

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 web based "eforms" system, though some Care Homes continued to return the survey electronically (using an Excel spreadsheet) direct to the Scottish Government.

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

As part of the UKSA assessment ISD Scotland were asked to publish an estimate of the cost of respondent burden. 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.

Feedback

In August 2011 Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland sent out a feedback survey to all care homes for adults in Scotland. The survey looked at ease of completing the Care Home Census, the usefulness of the guidance, the time taken to complete the census and any general comments. The findings from the survey are contained in [this report](#).

The following report published in 2012 outlines issues relating to the quality/reliability of the Scottish Care Home Census statistics: [Quality reliability summary](#).

Uses of Data

A short summary report on the uses of the Care Home Census information is available [in this report](#).

Related Health and Social Care Information

ISD Scotland publish other information that helps to measure the shift in the balance of care to ensure that older people are cared for in their own homes or in a homely setting in the community, wherever possible.

For most patients, following completion of health and social care assessments, the necessary care, support and accommodation arrangements are put in place in the community without any delay in the patient's discharge from hospital. A 'delayed discharge' is a hospital inpatient judged clinically ready for discharge by a clinician, but who continues to occupy a bed in hospital. These patients are clinically ready to move to a more appropriate care setting either in the patient's own home, or in a care home. Further information can be found at the following link:

<http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Delayed-Discharges/>

The NHS Continuing Care Census identifies all patients who were receiving NHS Continuing Care on the census date. NHS Continuing Care is defined as non-acute care, often delivered over an extended period, either in a hospital, a hospice or a care home. This data supports the need for information on 'shifting the balance' of long term care for older people (from hospital to own home or care home). These data are also used to inform the NHS Continuing Health Care guidance. A link to the latest report can be found here:

<http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/NHS-Continuing-Care/>

The Scottish government publish other information on service provision for older people, home care, and free personal and nursing care via the following website:

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

A2 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

| Metadata Indicator | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Publication title | Care Home Census Scottish Statistics on Adults Resident in Care Homes |
| Description | Includes Statistics on Residents in Adult Care Homes in Scotland at a Snapshot (31 March) 2006-2015. Also Includes Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during each Financial Year 2005/2006 to 2014/15. |
| 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 | 31/03/2015. |
| Release date | 20/10/2015. |
| Frequency | Annual. |
| Timeframe of data and timeliness | Each census relates to data at a snapshot on 31 March, but also shows data on activity (i.e. admissions, discharges and deaths) throughout the preceding 12 months. The 31 March 2015 census includes activity data during 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. |
| Continuity of data | Prior to 2010, most census forms were printed and returned as paper forms. From 2010, the Care Inspectorate (formerly 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 | In the first version of this report (published on 20 October 2015) there were two minor errors in the wording in sections 1.1 and |

| | |
|--|---|
| | 2.1. |
| Revisions relevant to this publication | <p>Section 1.1 previously read: “Overall, the number of all adult residents (long stay and short stay/respite) decreased by 5%”. The decrease of 5% has been corrected to read decrease of 4%. In Section 2.1, the wording has been amended to include the additional red text: “Figure 4 shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2015, the total number of residents in Older People care homes decreased by 2% (33,313 to 32,771). The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the private sector increased by 5% (24,568 to 25,700), while the number of residents in Older People care homes run by local authority/NHS decreased by 23% (4,876 to 3,747) and the number of residents in Older People care homes run by the voluntary sector decreased by 14% (3,869 to 3,324).”</p> |
| Concepts and definitions | <p>Care Home Census data supplier guidance: http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Care-Homes/Census/</p> |
| Relevance and key uses of the statistics | <p>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.</p> |
| Accuracy | <p>The data returns are cross checked with the Care Inspectorate’s Registration details to validate the number of beds etc. The data are also checked against previous years’ submissions and any anomalies are discussed with the Care Home concerned.</p> |
| Completeness | <p>There were 1,216 adult care homes registered with the Care Inspectorate on 31 March 2015. 901 of them submitted full responses, 240 had opened the census form (i.e. the census form was ‘in progress’ but we don’t know if any data was updated, so is regarded as partially completed at best), and 75 had not opened the census form to fill in any data at all.</p> <p>The completion rate is between 74% (901/1216)*100) and 94% (901+240/1,216 *100) of care homes.</p> <p>There were 4,482 long-stay residents registered with the Care Inspectorate on 31 March 2015. However, data at resident level (e.g. age, sex, dementia etc) were submitted for 31,655 out of the 34,482 long-stay residents (92%).</p> <p>Data not submitted by care homes are estimated by ISD Scotland. Estimates are based on either data from the previous year and/or are scaled up using proportions from the totals for the current year.</p> |
| Comparability | <p>The Scottish Government also collect information on a quarterly basis on the number of residents aged 65+ supported by local authorities in</p> |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>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.</p> <p>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 are 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 Statistics. |
| UK Statistics Authority Assessment | Assessment undertaken in November 2012 by UK Statistics Authority. |
| Last published | October 2014. |
| Next published | October 2016. |
| Date of first publication | March 2004. |
| Help email | nss.carehomecensus@nhs.net |
| Date form completed | 11/11/2015. |

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)

A4 – ISD and Official Statistics

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 (ie assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
- National Statistics (ie legacy, still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- Official Statistics (ie 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](#).

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.