

# Care Home Census for Adults in Scotland

Figures for 31 March 2006-2016

Publication date – 25 October 2016

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## 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 – 2016.

## Background

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

Residents are either Long Stay, Short Stay, or Respite. Please see the [glossary](#) for definitions.

Each care home is categorised by the 'main client group' i.e. the *majority* of residents living in the care home. There are five main client groups:

1. Older people aged sixty-five or older.
2. Adults with physical disabilities.
3. Adults with mental health problems.
4. Adults with learning disabilities.
5. Other vulnerable adults with either an acquired brain injury, an alcohol related problem, a drug related problem, or 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 in 3 sections:

- Section 1: Care homes for all adults.
- Section 2: Care homes for older people.
- Section 3: Care homes for adults with physical disabilities, mental health problems, or learning disabilities.

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

### Excel data tables

This report is accompanied by fifteen Excel data tables which provide more in-depth information at Scotland and local authority level. [Click here to view data 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 2006-2016.
- Number of admissions into care homes, discharges from care homes, deaths by care home residents, and incomplete length of stay in care homes throughout the financial year, 2005/06-2015/16.
- Average Gross Weekly Charge for Self Funders in Care Homes for Older People, during each financial year 2006/07 to 2015-16.

### Coverage and Estimation

947 (81%) of care homes open on 31 March 2016 submitted census data.

228 (19%) care homes open on 31 March 2016 did not submit data.

Data not submitted by care homes are estimated by ISD Scotland.

Please see the [Glossary](#) for details.

## Main points

Between 2006 and 2016:

- The overall number of care home places available decreased by 4% (from 43,311 to 41,461) and the number of adults in care homes decreased by 3% (from 37,885 to 36,621).
- The number of long stay residents aged 85 or over increased by 12% (15,759 to 17,579) while those under 85 decreased by 18% (20,958 to 17,159).
- The number of adult residents with dementia increased by 30% (15,303 to 19,905).
- The number of short-stay and respite residents increased by 61% (1,168 to 1,883).
- The number of registered care home places in the private sector increased by 7% (29,619 to 31,583), while those in the public sector decreased by 28% (6,216 to 4,502) and those in the voluntary sector also decreased by 28% (7,476 to 5,376).

## Section 1 - Care Homes for All Adults

This section shows the following information on care homes for all adults, in Scotland.

### 1.1 Number of Residents and Registered Places for All Adults

Figure 1 below shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2016:

There were 4% fewer registered places in 2016 compared with 2006 (43,311 down to 41,461).

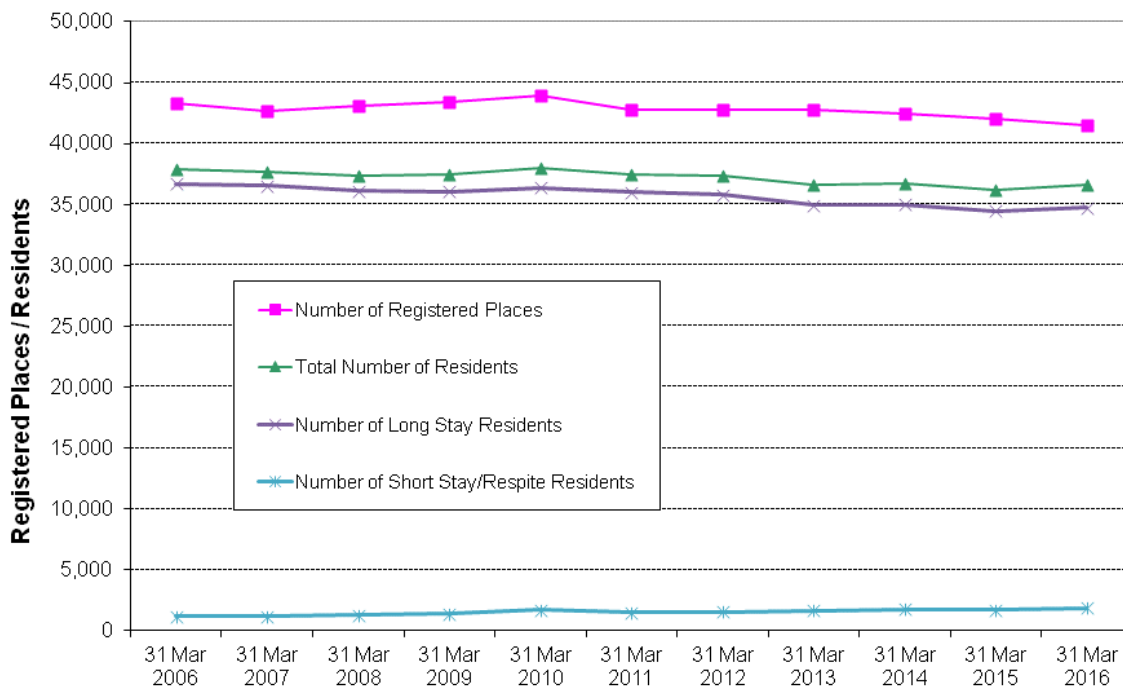
The number of long stay residents decreased by 5% (36,717 down to 34,738).

The number of short stay/respice residents increased by 61% (1,168 up to 1,883).

Overall, the total number of all adult residents (long stay and short/respice stay) decreased by 3% (37,885 down to 36,621).

**Figure 1: Number of Residents and Registered Places,  
31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 1. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list.



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

Figure 2 below shows that from 2006 to 2016:

The total number of residents in care homes for adults fell by 3% (37,885 to 36,621).

The number of residents in a care home for older people remained fairly constant (33,313 to 33,301).

The number of residents in a care home for adults with a physical disability increased by 2% (513 to 525).

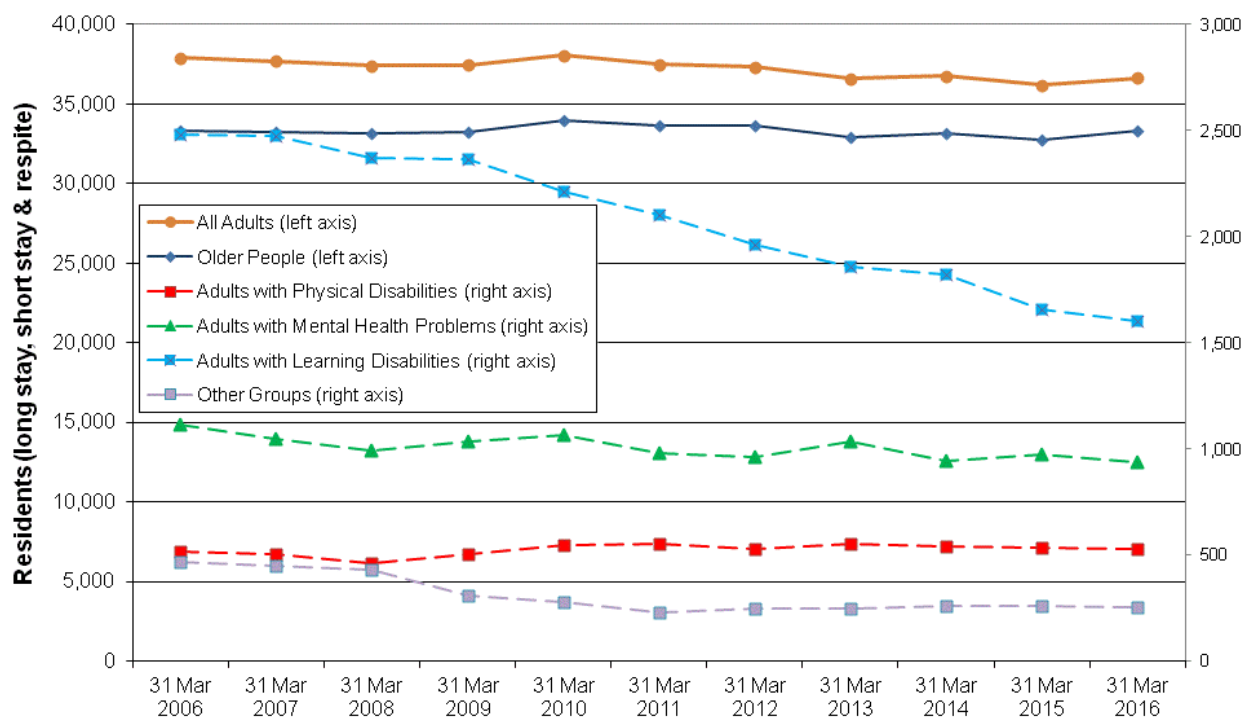
The number of residents in a care home for adults with mental health problems decreased by 16% (1,113 to 939).

The number of residents in a care home for adults with learning disabilities decreased by 35% (2,480 to 1,603).

The number of 'other' vulnerable residents in care homes for adults fell by 46% (466 to 253).

**Figure 2: Number of Residents by Main Client Group of the Care Home, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 1. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list.



## 1.3 Number of Care Homes for Adults, by Sector Providing Care

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

Figure 3 below shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2016:

The number of care homes decreased by 20% (1,470 to 1,175).

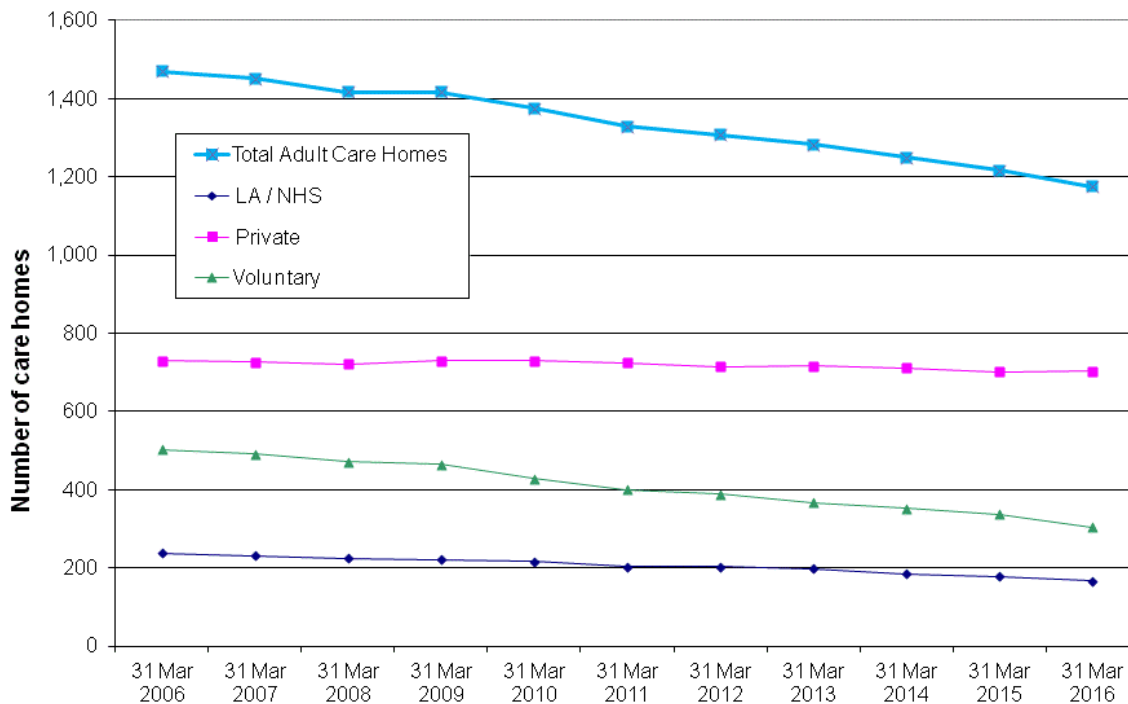
The number of voluntary sector care homes for adults decreased by 40% (503 to 304).

The number of local authority/NHS care homes for adults decreased by 30% (238 to 167).

There were 3% fewer private sector homes in 2016 compared with 2006 (729 to 704).

**Figure 3: Number of Care Homes for Adults, by Sector, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 2. Select 'All Adults' from drop down list.





## Section 2 - Care Homes for Older People

On 31 March 2016, 91% (33,301 out of 36,621) of all care home residents (i.e. long stay, short stay and respite residents) were in Older People care homes.

### 2.1 Sector Providing Care

Figure 4 below shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2016:

The total number of residents in Older People care homes (run by all sectors) remained fairly constant (33,313 on 31 March 2006 and 33,301 on 31 March 2016).

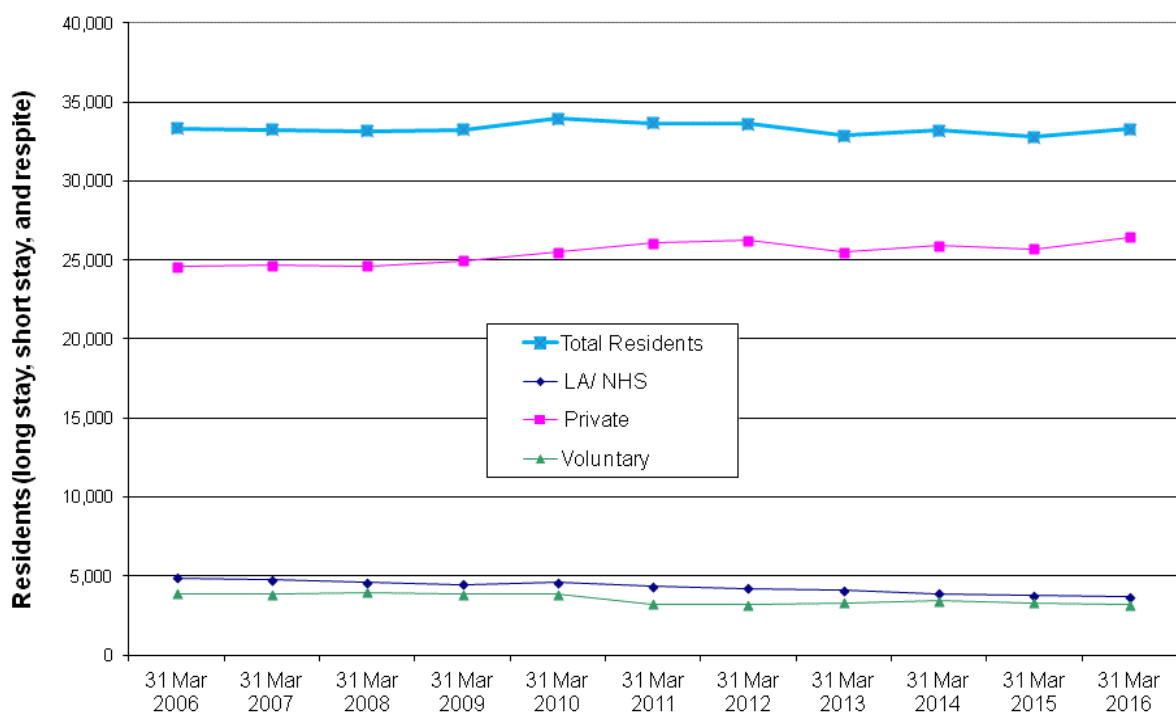
The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the private sector increased by 8% (24,568 to 26,457).

The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the local authority/NHS decreased by 25% (4,876 to 3,676).

The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the voluntary sector decreased by 18% (3,869 to 3,168).

**Figure 4: Total Number of Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Sector, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 2. 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 below shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2016:-

The number of long stay residents aged 18-64 decreased by 9% (1,425 to 1,296).

The number of long stay residents aged 65-74 decreased by 11% (3,510 to 3,140).

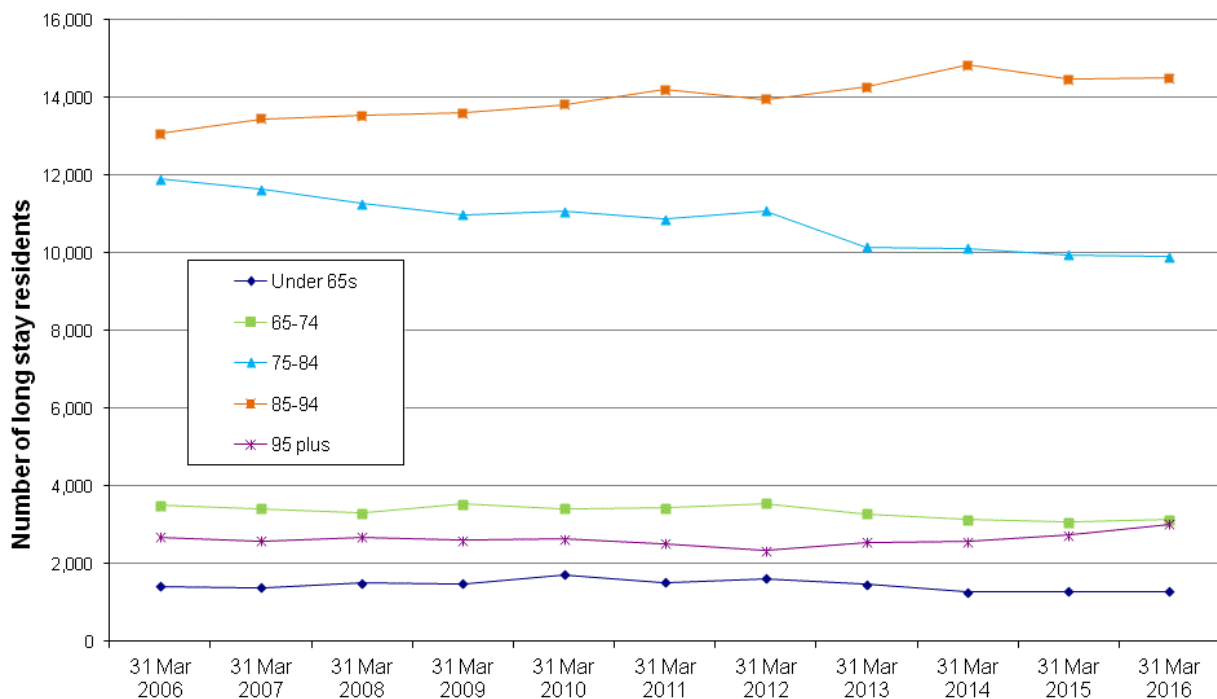
The number of long stay residents aged 75-84 decreased by 17% (11,900 to 9,907).

The number of long stay residents aged 85-94 increased by 11% (13,072 to 14,508).

The number of long stay residents aged 95 and older increased by 13% (2,682 to 3,021).

**Figure 5: Number of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Age Group, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 9.  
Select 'Older People' and 'Scotland' from drop down lists.



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

Figure 6 below shows that:

On 31 March 2016, 31,872 (96%) of residents in a care home for older people were long stay residents, and 1,429 (4%) were short stay or respite residents.

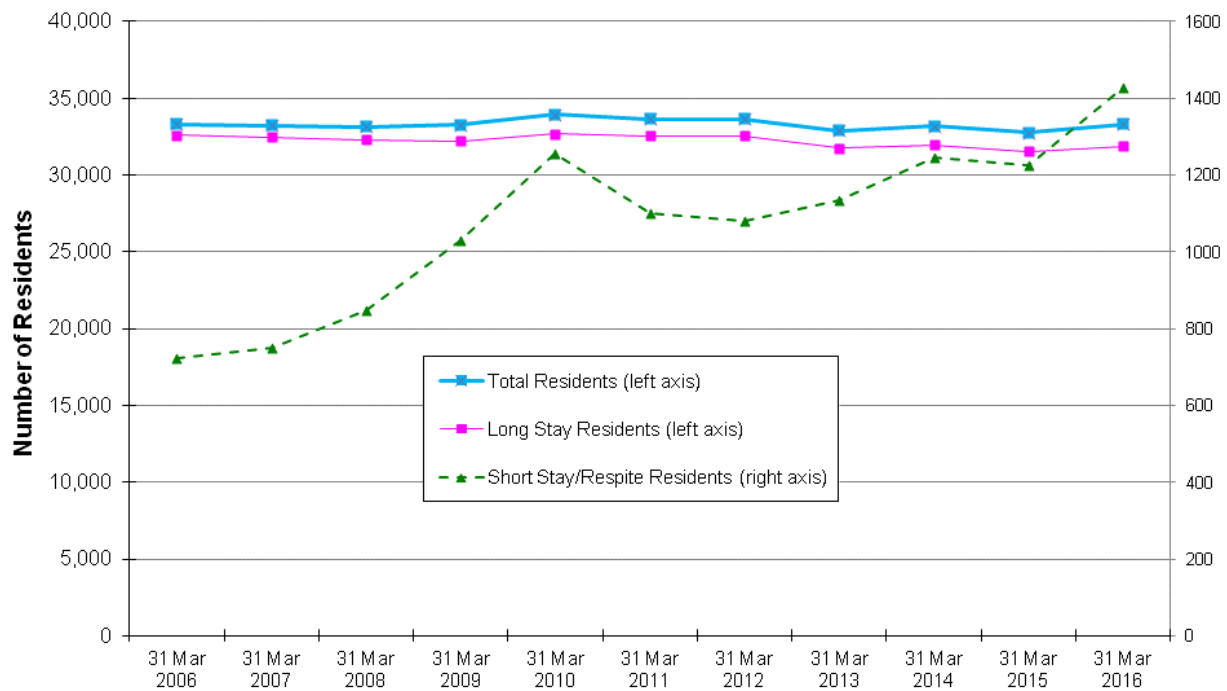
From 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2016:

The number of long stay residents in a care home for older people decreased by 2% (32,590 to 31,872).

The number of short stay/respite residents in a care home for older people increased by 98% (723 to 1,429).

**Figure 6: Number of Long Stay, Short Stay, and Respite Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 1. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list.



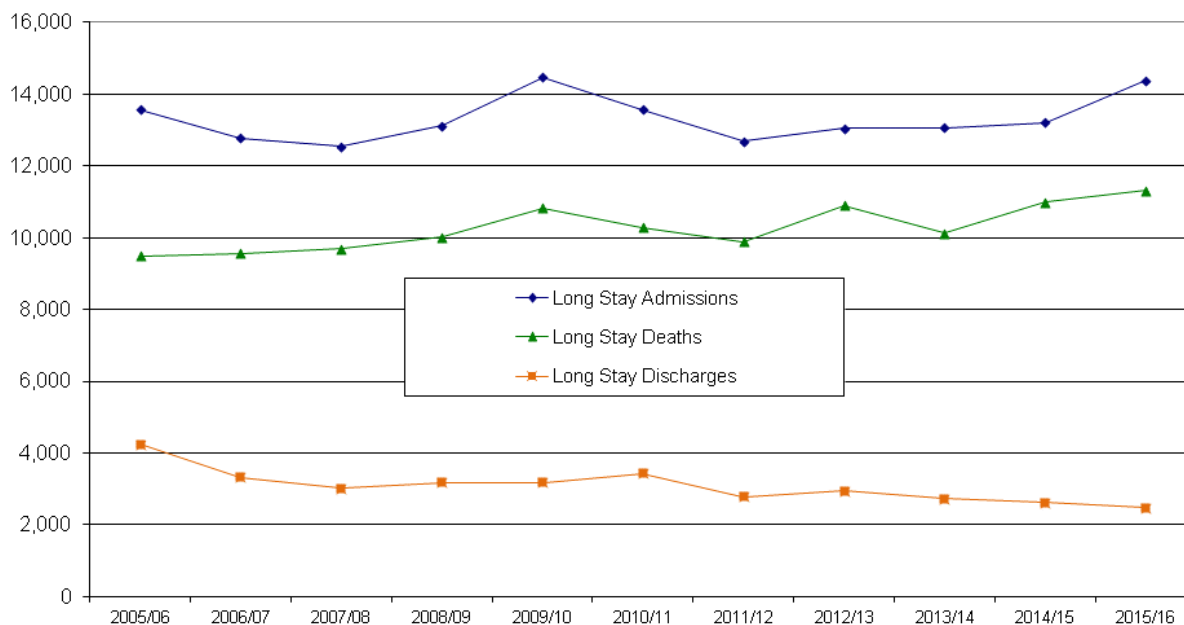
## 2.4 Number of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths by Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 7 below shows that during financial year 2015/16, there were 14,378 admissions, 2,483 discharges and 11,310 deaths by long stay residents in care homes for older people.

For all years (2005/06 to 2015/16) the main reason for a resident being discharged from a care home for older people was because they died. For the other residents who were alive when discharged, see Section 2.6 for where they then went to live.

**Figure 7: Number of Long Stay Admissions, Discharges and Deaths During Financial Year, 2005/06 to 2015/16**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 6. Select 'Older People' from drop down list.



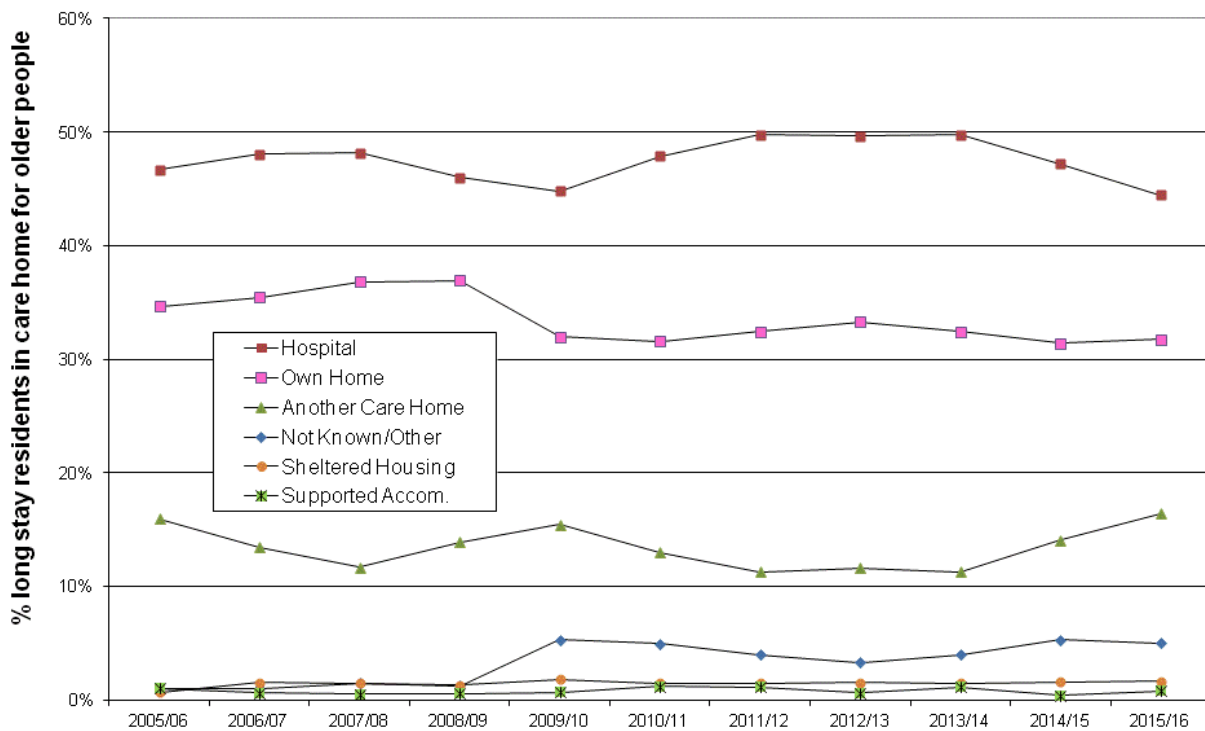
## 2.5 Source of Admission for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 8 below shows the source of admission to care homes for long stay residents for financial years 2005/06 to 2015/16.

During 2015/16, 44% of long stay residents were admitted to a care home for older people from hospital, 32% from their own home, 16% from another care home, 5% not known/other, 2% from sheltered housing, and 1% from supported accommodation.

**Figure 8: Source of Admission for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2005/06 to 2015/16**

Corresponding data are not published but can be made available on request from ISD.

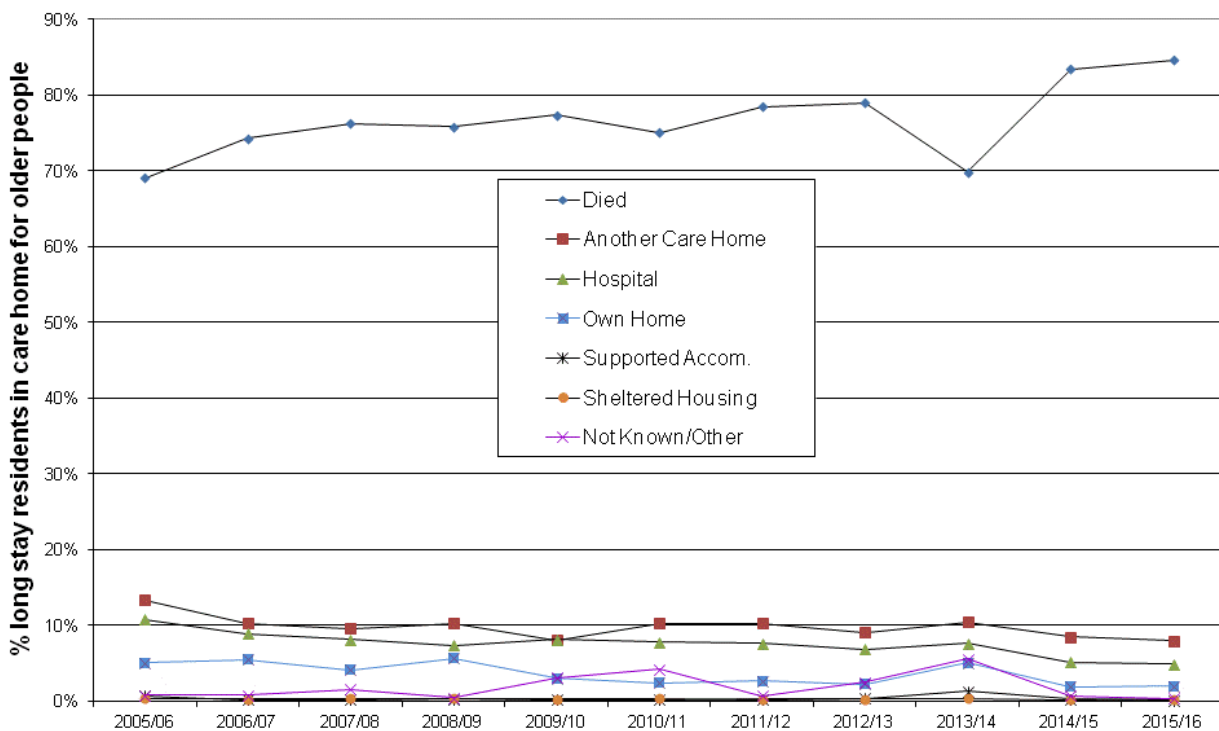


2.6 Destination on Discharge of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 9 below shows that during 2015/16, 85% of discharges from care homes for older people were due to the resident dying, 8% of discharges were due to the resident moving to another care home, 5% were due to the resident being admitted to hospital, and 2% were due to the resident returning to their own home.

**Figure 9: Destination on Discharge of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2005/06 – 2015/16**

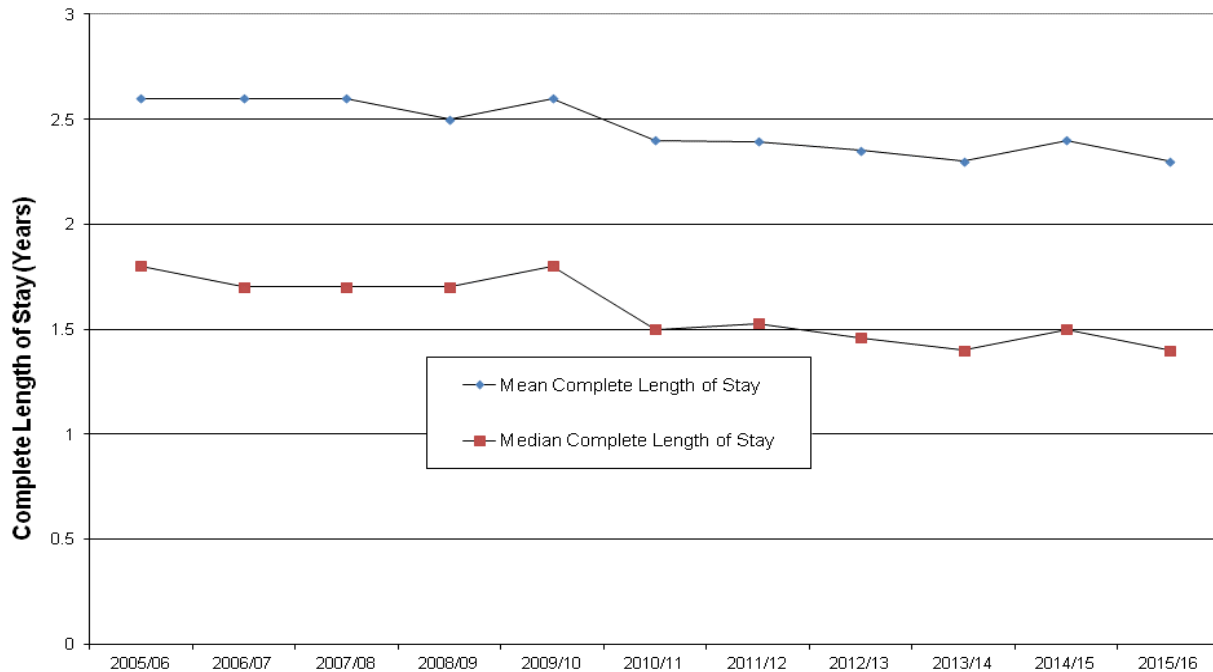
Corresponding data are not published but can be made available on request from ISD.



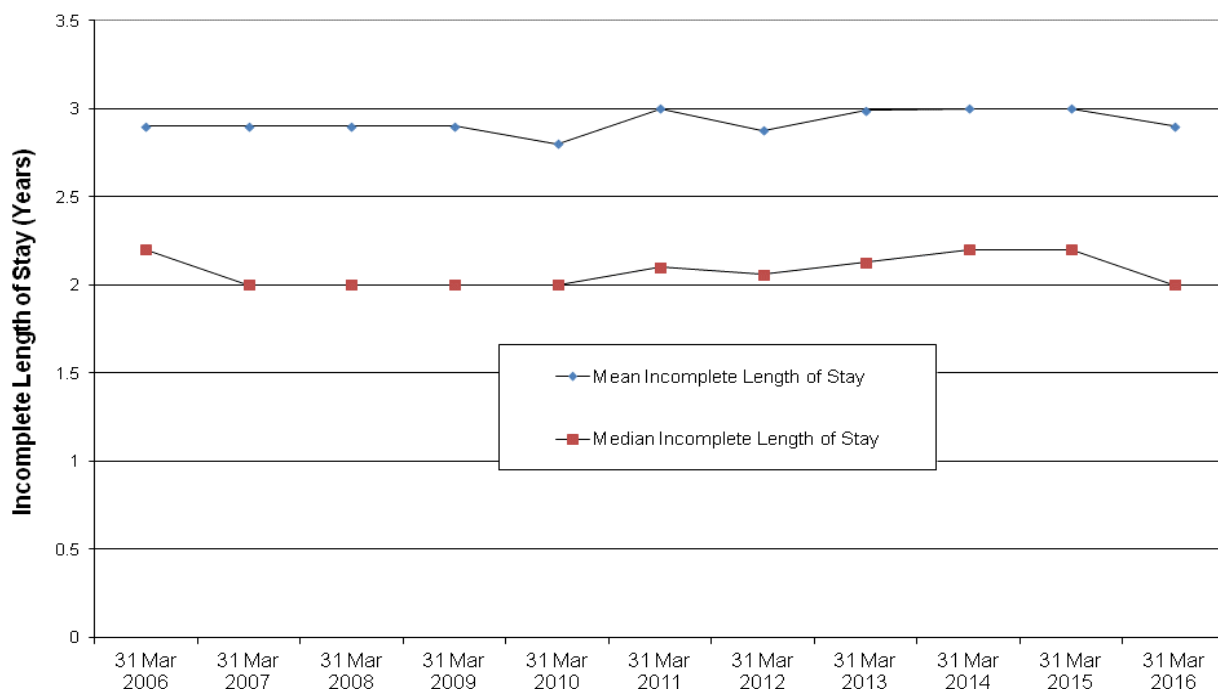
## 2.7 Length of Stay for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figures 10 and 11 below show that the mean and median complete and incomplete lengths of stay are fairly constant over the years shown. For corresponding data, see Excel data table 10. Select 'Older People' and 'Scotland' from the drop down lists.

**Figure 10: Complete Length of Stay (in Years) for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2005/06 – 2015/16**



**Figure 11: Incomplete Length of Stay (in Years) for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People on 31 March, 2006 – 2016**



See [Glossary](#) for definitions of complete and incomplete length of stay.

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

Figure 12 below shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2016:

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 62%.

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 8%.

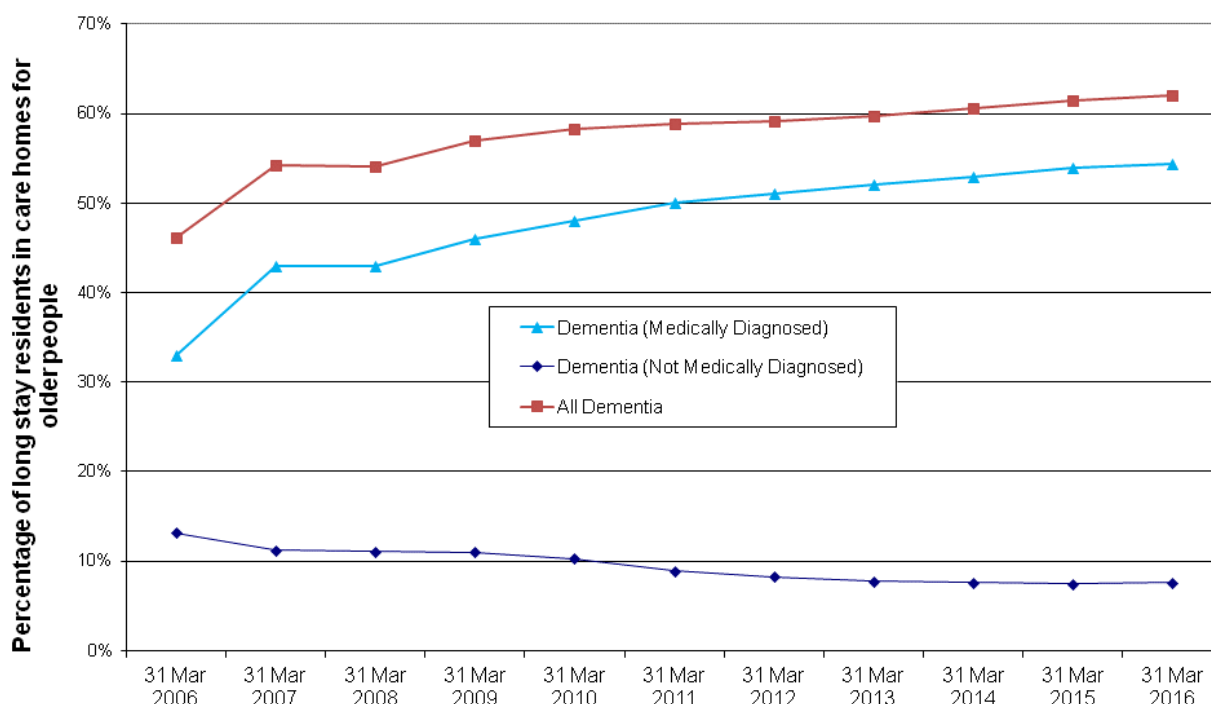
**Figure 12: Percentage of Long Stay Residents with Dementia in Care Homes for Older People, 31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data (*percentages*), see Excel data table 11.

Select 'Percentage of Long Stay Residents with Medically Diagnosed Dementia' or 'Percentage of Long Stay Residents with Non-Medically Diagnosed Dementia' and 'Older People' from the drop down lists.

The corresponding *numbers* are available in Excel data table 8.

Select 'Older People' and 'Scotland' from drop down lists.





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

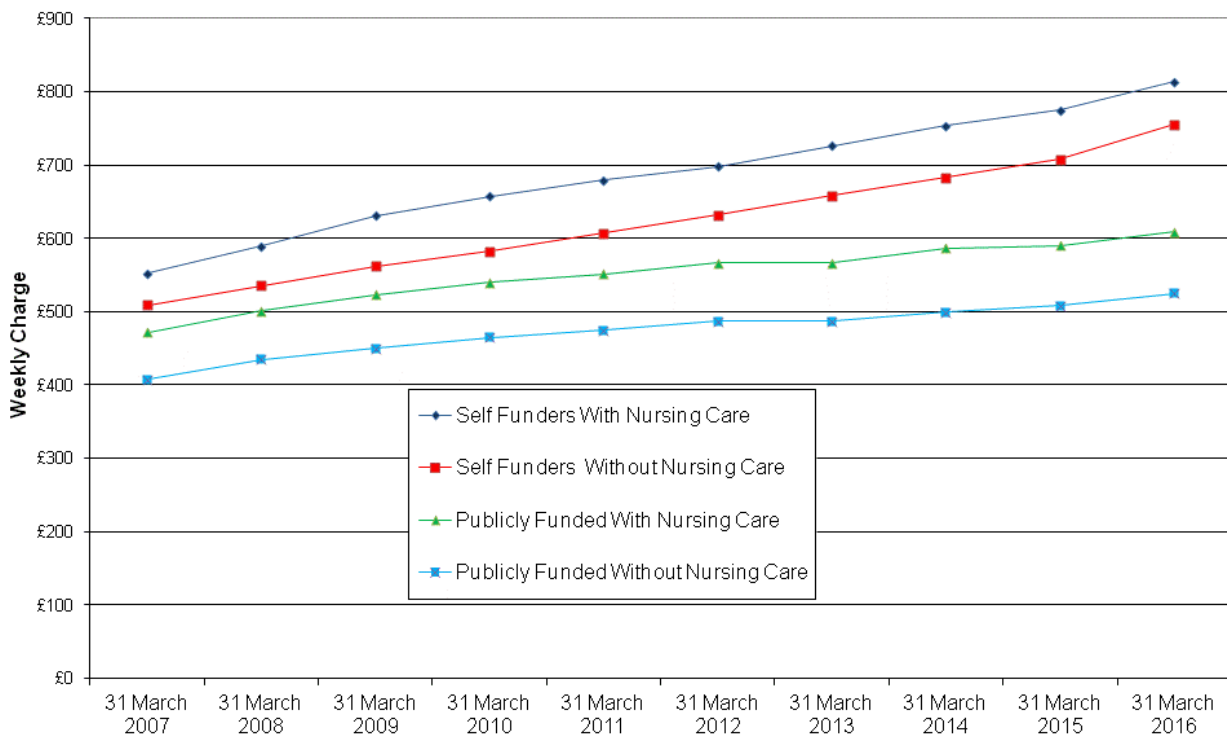
Figure 13 below shows that on 31 March 2016:

The average weekly fee for publicly funded residents was £609 per week with nursing care, and £525 per week without nursing care.

The average weekly fee for self-funded residents was £814 per week with nursing care, and £755 per week without nursing care.

**Figure 13: Average Gross Weekly Charge for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, with and without Nursing Care, by Source of Funding  
31 March 2007 – 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 15.



Data are not available prior to 31 March 2007.

## Section 3 - Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems, or Learning Disabilities

On 31 March 2016:

39 care homes for adults with physical disabilities provided 593 places to 525 residents (86% occupancy).

60 care homes for adults with mental health problems provided 1,031 places to 939 residents (91% occupancy).

185 care homes for adults with learning disabilities provided 1,786 places to 1,603 residents (90% occupancy).

### 3.1 Sector Providing Care

Figure 14 below shows that on 31 March 2016:

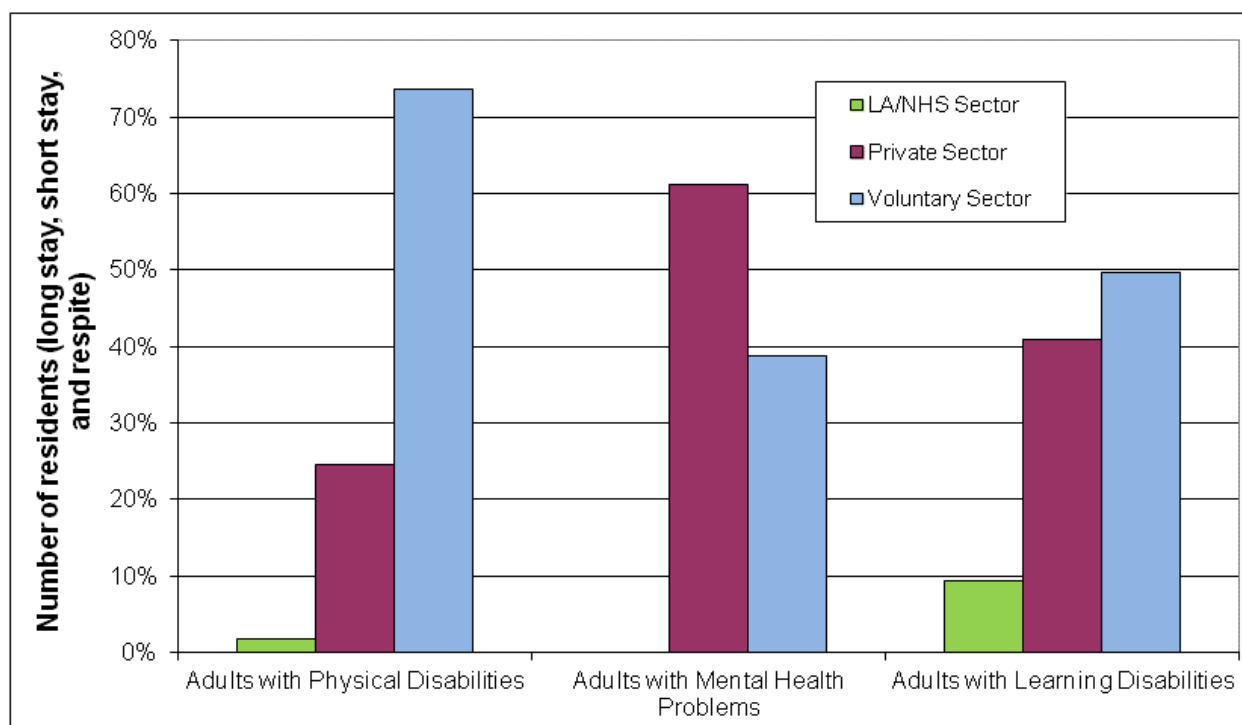
74% (387 out of 525) of residents with physical disabilities were in an adult care home run by the voluntary sector.

61% (575 out of 939) of residents with a mental health problem were in an adult care home run by the private sector.

50% (795 out of 1,603) of residents with learning difficulties were in an adult care home run by the voluntary sector.

**Figure 14: Number of Residents (Long Stay & Short Stay and Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems or Learning Disabilities, by Sector, on 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 1 and select a sector.  
Or, see Excel data table 2 and select a main client group.



### 3.2. Number of Residents (Long Stay, Short Stay and Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems or Learning Disabilities

Figure 15 below shows that from 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2016:

The total number of residents in a care home for adults with learning disabilities decreased by 35% (2,480 to 1,603).

The total number of residents in a care home for adults with mental health problems decreased by 16% (1,113 to 939).

The total number of residents in a care home for adults with physical disabilities increased by 2% (513 to 525).

**Figure 15: Number of Residents (Long Stay, Short Stay and Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems or Learning Disabilities, 31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 1. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list.

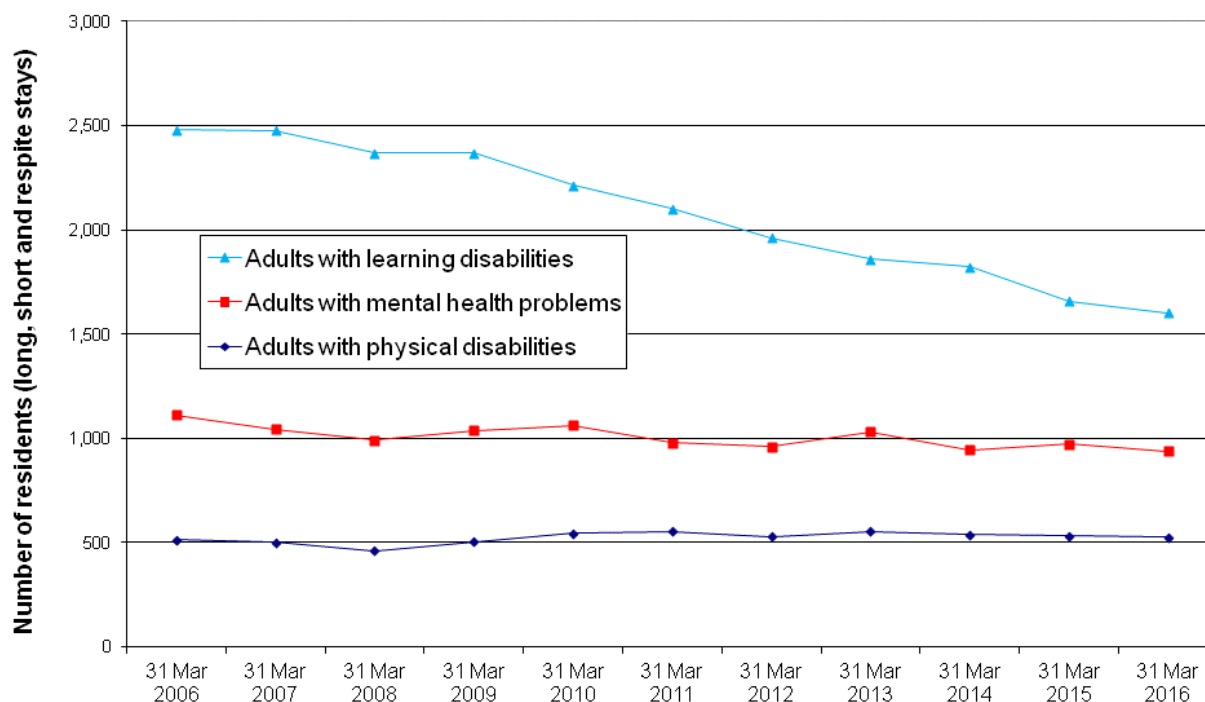


Figure 16 below shows that on 31 March 2016:

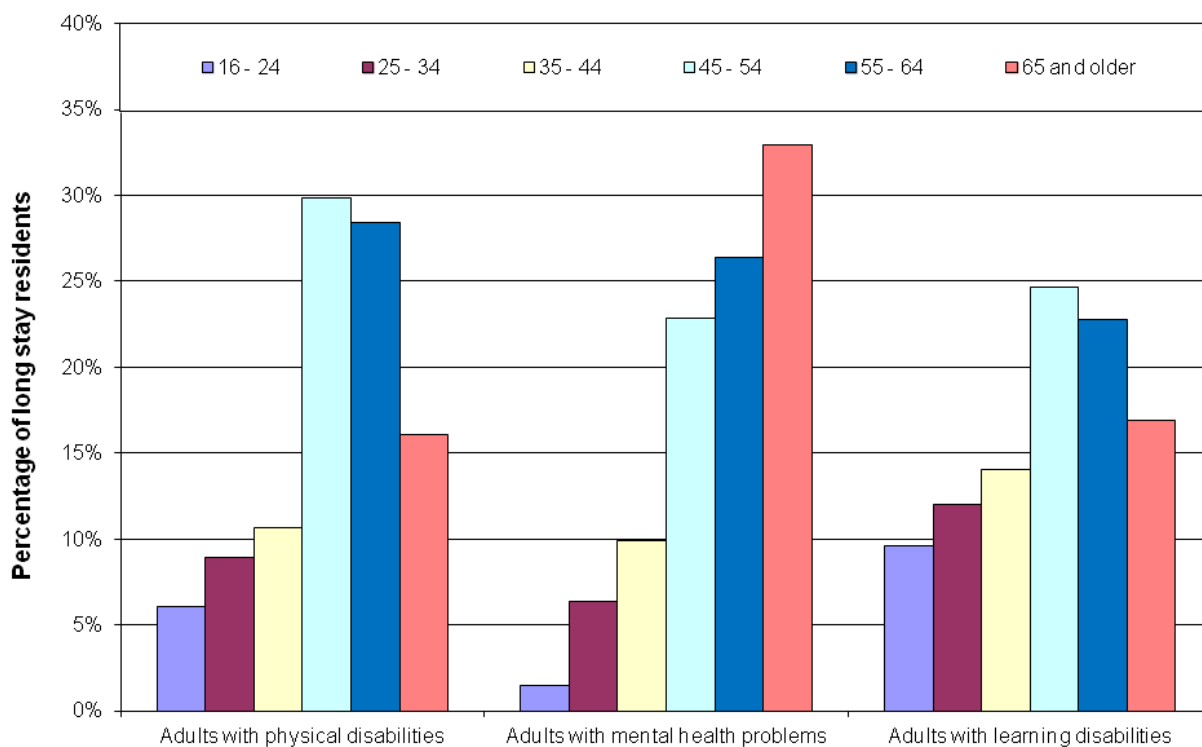
Long stay residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities and in care homes for adults with learning disabilities are more commonly aged 45-54.

Long stay residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems are more commonly aged 65 and older.

**Figure 16: Percentage of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems or Learning Disabilities, by Age Group, 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 13.

Select a main client group from the drop down list.

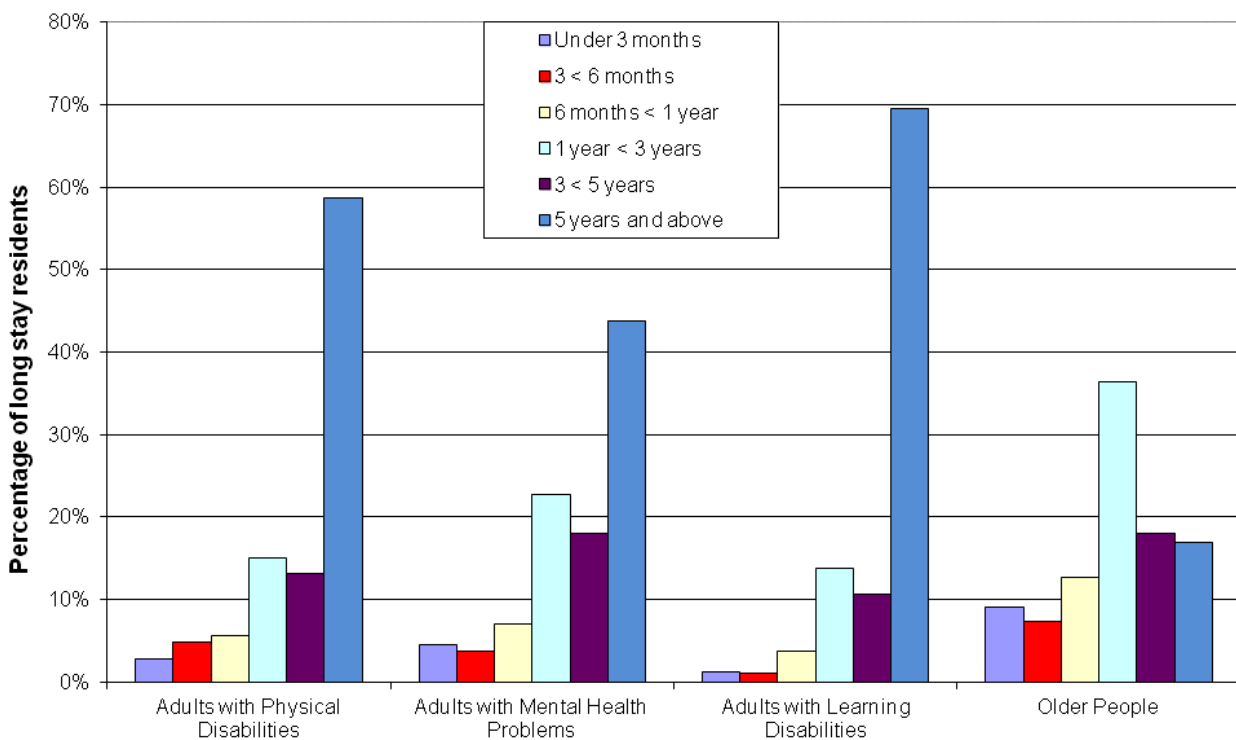


**3.3. Length of Stay for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems or Learning Disabilities. A comparison is made with Long Stay Adult Residents in Care Homes for Older People**

Figure 17 below shows that on 31 March 2016, 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 with 59% in care homes for adults with physical disabilities, 44% in care homes for adults with mental health problems, and 17% in care homes for older people.

**Figure 17: The Percentage of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems or Learning Disabilities, versus Older People, by Incomplete Length of Stay, 31 March 2016**

For corresponding data, see Excel data table 13. Select main client group from drop down list.



## Glossary

**Care Homes for All Adults:** 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 averages calculated from similar sized care homes in the same area. For statistics relating to the residents (e.g. 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:** Residents whose intention when admitted to an adult care home is to stay there for more than six weeks, regardless of how long they actually stay.

**Respite residents:** Residents who stay in an adult care home to provide respite or holiday relief to them and/or their carer. A period of respite is normally one night or one weekend or a few weeks at most.

**Short Stay residents:** Residents whose intention when admitted to an adult care home is to stay there for fewer than six weeks, and the reason for the short stay is not for respite relief. If a resident stays for longer than 6 weeks they are counted as a long stay resident instead.

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

**Median:** The median is the middle value in a sample sorted in 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:** This is calculated for residents who left the care home during the census year and whose stay has therefore ended. It excludes length of stay in any previous care homes.

**Incomplete Length of Stay:** This is calculated for residents still living in a care home at the end of the census year and whose stay has therefore not yet ended. It is the length of time spent in their current care home up until 31 March. It excludes length of stay in any previous care homes.

**Publicly funded (i.e. wholly or partly funded by the local authority):** For financial year 2015/16, fully publicly funded residents are defined as having capital of less than £16,250. If a resident's capital is between £16,250 and £26,250 they contribute a proportion of their assets and income and the balance is made up by the local authority (i.e. publicly funded in part). The fees for publicly funded residents are in the National Care Home Contract (NCHC). The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) negotiates the contract annually with Scottish Care (the representative body of the independent care home sector).

**Self funded residents (i.e. privately funded):** For financial year 2015/16, self funded residents are defined as those with capital (savings and property) worth £26,250 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 [here](#).

## List of Tables

Data are available to download from [Excel data tables 1-15](#), as listed below.

Data from the [CSV data file](#), listed below as Table 16 are also available to download. This CSV file contains all 'raw' data from tables 1-15, so has no drop-down options. There is an accompanying [metadata file](#).

Table	Name	Time period	File & size
1	Number of Care Homes for Adults, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy in Scotland, by Main Client Group and Sector.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
2	Number of Care Homes for Adults, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy in Scotland, by Main Client Group and Sector.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
3	Number of Care Homes for Adults, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy, by Area and Main Client Group.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
4	Number of Care Homes for Adults, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy, by Area, Main Client Group and Sector.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
5	Number of Care Homes for Adults, Registered Places, Residents and Percentage Occupancy, by Area and Main Client Group.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
6	Number of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths by Residents in Care Homes for Adults in Scotland, by Main Client Group.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
7	Average Gross Weekly Charge for Long Stay Self Funders in Care Homes for Older People, by Area, as at 31 March 2016.	31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
8	Number and Percentage of Long Stay Residents with a Characteristic, by Main Client Group and Area.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
9	Number and Percentage of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults, by Age, Sex, Main Client Group and Area.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
10	Length of Stay by Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults, by Main Client Group and Area.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
11	Percentage of Long Stay Residents with a Characteristic, by Main Client Group and Area.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
12	Key Statistics on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults, by Area and Main Client Group.	31 March 2006 - 31 March	Excel 7,574KB

		2016	
13	Key Statistics on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems, or Learning Disabilities, in Scotland.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
14	Number of Registered Places in Care Homes for Older People per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Older, by Area.	31 March 2006 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
15	Average Weekly Charge for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People in Scotland, with and without Nursing Care, by Source of Funding.	31 March 2007 - 31 March 2016	Excel 7,574KB
16	All data contained in tables 1-15 above.	31 March 2006 – 31 March 2016	Excel 713KB

## Contact

Rachel Porteous  
Senior Information Analyst  
[CareHomeCensus@nhs.net](mailto:CareHomeCensus@nhs.net)

0131 275 7491

Peter McClurg  
Information Analyst  
[CareHomeCensus@nhs.net](mailto:CareHomeCensus@nhs.net)

0131 275 7735

## Further Information

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

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## Appendices

### A1 – Background Information

The Scottish Care Home Census is intended to cover all adult care homes 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 2010.

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 data on single room places, and en-suite places that were included in publications prior to 2006.

Prior to 2010, most care home census forms were returned to the Scottish Government as paper forms. As of 2010, the Care Inspectorate collects care home census information on behalf of the Scottish Government via their web based "eForms" system.

#### Uses of Data

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

#### 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 hospital inpatients, 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. Information on delayed discharges can be found [here](#).

The Scottish government publish other information on service provision for older people, home care, and free personal and nursing care via this [website](#).

## A2 – Publication Metadata (Including Revision Details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	Care Home Census Scottish Statistics on Adults Resident in Care Homes
Description	Includes Statistics on Residents in Care Homes for Adults in Scotland at a Snapshot (31 March) 2006-2016. Also Includes Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during each Financial Year 2005/2006 to 2015/16.
Theme	Health & Social Care
Topic	Care Home Information
Format	PDF and Excel tables
Data source(s)	Scottish Care Home Census. Scottish Government's historical Care Home Census publications ( <a href="#">2002-2009</a> ).
Date that data are acquired	31/03/2016
Release date	25/10/2016
Frequency	Annual
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Trend data at a snapshot on 31 March, from 2006-2016, and also trend data on activity during each of the financial years from 1 April 2005-31 March 2006, up to 1 April 2015-31 March 2016.
Continuity of data	From 2000-2009, census forms were submitted in paper format. As of 2010, the Care Inspectorate (formerly the Care Commission) collects the data on behalf of the Scottish Government using their eForms system. The data items collected have largely remained the same.
Revisions statement	There are no revisions to this publication.
Revisions relevant to this publication	There are no revisions relevant to this publication.
Concepts and definitions	Please see the Care Home Census data supplier <a href="#">guidance</a> .
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 and to plan for the provision of care home places in the future.
Accuracy	The data submitted via eForms by the care homes are checked against the Care Inspectorate's registration details to validate the number of beds etc. The current years' data are also checked against last years' data and any anomalies are explored with the care home and/or with the Care Inspectorate.
Completeness	81% of adult care homes submitted data. 80% of data at individual long stay individual resident level were submitted by adult care homes. Data not submitted by adult care homes were

	estimated by ISD Scotland using data from the previous year, or average values from care homes of a similar size and type in the same local authority, or by scaling up proportions.
Comparability	The Scottish Government publish <a href="#">The number of care home residents aged 65+ supported by local authorities and those receiving free nursing and personal care</a> . (Note that the Scottish Care Home Census includes all adult care home data regardless of funding source and age). The Care Home Census can also be compared with The Care Inspectorate's Annual return, and the <a href="#">NHS Continuing Care census</a> .  <a href="#">England and Wales Care Home Statistics 2001-2011</a> <a href="#">Northern Ireland Community Care Statistics for Older People 2014/15</a>
Accessibility	ISD Scotland make its web sites and products <a href="#">accessible</a> .
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, Weekly Charge (£).
Disclosure	All of the following are adhered to: <a href="#">ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol</a> <a href="#">NSS Privacy Notice</a> The Scottish Government's <a href="#">privacy notice</a>
Official Statistics designation	National Statistics.
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Assessment undertaken in November 2012 by UK Statistics Authority.
Last published	October 2015.
Next published	October 2017.
Date of first publication	March 2004.
Help email	<a href="mailto:nss.carehomecensus@nhs.net">nss.carehomecensus@nhs.net</a>
Date form completed	14/10/2016.

## 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.

### Standard Pre-Release Access:

Scottish Government Health Department

NHS Board Chief Executives

NHS Board Communication leads

Chief Officers of Integrated Joint Boards formed under the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014

Care Inspectorate

## 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 (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](#).

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.