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Find out more about the Code of Practice at:

Find out more about National Statistics at:
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Introduction

Information Services Division publishes on an annual basis, data from the Scottish Care Home Census for adults which takes place on 31 March each year.

Data in this release are presented by Local Authority and for Scotland. The majority of data are a snapshot at 31 March 2007 to 2017, but data on admissions, discharges and deaths are for the full financial year (1 April to 31 March), 2006/2007 to 2016/17.

The Scottish Care Home Census includes all the care homes for adults (aged 18 and older) registered with the Care Inspectorate, as listed on their website: http://www.careinspectorate.com/index.php/care-services. The Care Inspectorate was formed under the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010. It is the independent regulator of social care and social work services across Scotland.

All adult care homes are run by one of the following three sectors: Local authority/NHS, Private sector and Voluntary sector.

Care home residents are either Long Stay, Short Stay, or Respite.

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

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:

- older people aged sixty-five or older
- adults with physical disabilities
- adults with mental health problems
- adults with learning disabilities
- other vulnerable adults (adults with an acquired brain injury, or alcohol/drug problems, or AIDS/HIV).

This publication presents information in 3 sections:

- **Section 1**: Care homes for all adults – all client groups.
- **Section 2**: Care homes for older people.
- **Section 3**: Care homes for adults with physical disabilities, adults with mental health problems, and adults with learning disabilities.

This publication does not include a section on care homes for the client group ‘Other’ vulnerable adults. This is due to the small number of ‘Other’ residents. However, Section 1
(Care homes for all adults) does include data on these ‘Other’ residents within the total figures for all adults.

**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.

**Period available for 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, as at 31 March 2007-2017.

- Number of admissions into care homes, discharges from care homes, deaths for care home residents, and incomplete length of stay in care homes throughout the financial year, 2006/07-2016/17.

- Average Gross Weekly Charge for Self Funders in Care Homes for Older People, during each financial year 2006/07 to 2016-17.

**Care home census data collection**

The care home census form consists of two parts:

**The first part** asks for aggregated data at care home level. This includes the number of residents in the care home on the census date (31 March); the number of admissions, discharges and deaths that occurred at the care home throughout the census year (up to 31 March), and the weekly cost per resident to stay in the care home.

**The second part** of the census form asks for information on individual Long Stay residents only, such as gender, age and health characteristics e.g. dementia. This information can be entered into the data collection (eForms) system throughout the census year.

**Coverage and Estimation**

- 987 (86%) care homes open on 31 March 2017 submitted census data for at least part of the census.

- 155 (14%) care homes open on 31 March 2017 did not submit any data.

Census data not submitted by care homes are estimated by ISD Scotland. Please see the [Glossary](#) for details.
Main Points

All Adult care homes

- There were 1,142 adult care homes on 31 March 2017, a decrease of 21% compared to 31 March 2007 (1,451).
- There were 40,926 registered care home places available on 31 March 2017, which is 4% fewer than were available in 2007 (42,653).
- On 31 March 2017, there were 35,989 adults in care homes, which is 5% lower than in 2007 (37,702).
- On 31 March 2017, 91% (32,691 out of 35,989) of all care home residents (i.e. long stay, short stay and respite residents) were in Older people care homes.

Older people care homes

- At 31 March 2017, there were 31,223 long stay residents in care homes for older people, a decrease of 4% compared to 31 March 2007 (32,482). In the same time period, the number of short stay/respite residents in care homes for older people increased by 96% (1,468 compared to 750).
- The percentage of long stay residents living with dementia (either medically or non-medically diagnosed) in a care home for older people increased from 54% at 31 March 2007 to 62% at 31 March 2017.
Results and Commentary

Section 1 - Care Homes for All Adults

This section provides 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 2007 to 31 March 2017:

- There were 4% fewer registered care home places available in 2017 (40,926) compared to 2007 (42,653).
- The number of long stay residents decreased by 7% (36,512 in 2007 compared to 34,101 in 2017).
- The number of short stay/respite residents increased by 59% (1,190 in 2007 compared to 1,888 in 2017).
- Overall, the total number of adult residents (long stay and short/respite stay) decreased by 5% (37,702 in 2007 compared to 35,989 in 2017).

Figure 1: Number of Residents and Registered Places, 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.

Note: For corresponding data, see Excel workbook 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 31 March 2007 to 31 March 2017:

- The total number of residents (long stay, short stay and respite) in care homes for adults fell by 5% (37,702 in 2007 compared to 35,989 in 2017).
- The number of residents in a care home for older people fell by 2% (33,232 in 2007 compared to 32,691 in 2017).
- The number of residents in a care home for adults with a physical disability increased by 13% from 502 in 2007 to 568 in 2017.
- The number of residents in a care home for adults with mental health problems decreased by 9% (1,045 in 2007 compared to 949 in 2017).
- The number of residents in a care home for adults with learning disabilities decreased by 38% (2,476 in 2007 compared to 1,542 in 2017).
- The number of ‘other’ vulnerable residents in care homes for adults fell by 47% (447 in 2007 compared to 239 in 2017).

**Figure 2: Number of Residents by Main Client Group of the Care Home, 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017**

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.

Note: For corresponding data, see Excel workbook 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 2007 to 31 March 2017:

- The number of care homes decreased by 21% from 1,451 in 2007 to 1,142 in 2017.
- The number of voluntary sector care homes for adults decreased by 41% (492 in 2007 compared to 291 in 2017).
- The number of local authority/NHS care homes for adults decreased by 31% (232 in 2007 compared to 160 in 2017).
- The number of private sector care homes for adults decreased by 5% (727 in 2007 compared to 691 in 2017).

**Figure 3: Number of Care Homes for Adults, by Sector providing care, 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017**

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.

Note: For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 2. Select ‘All Adults’ from drop down list.
Section 2 - Care Homes for Older People

On 31 March 2017, 91% (32,691 out of 35,989) 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 2007 to 31 March 2017:

- The total number of residents (long stay, short stay and respite residents) in Older People care homes (run by all sectors) decreased by 2% from 33,232 in 2007 to 32,691 in 2017.
- The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the private sector increased by 6% (24,661 in 2007 compared to 26,053 in 2017).
- The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the local authority/NHS decreased by 24% (4,743 in 2007 compared to 3,606 in 2017).
- The number of residents in Older People care homes run by the voluntary sector decreased by 21% (3,828 in 2007 compared to 3,032 in 2017).

Figure 4: Total Number of Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Sector providing care, 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.

For corresponding data, see Excel workbook 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 presents information on the age group of long stay residents in Care Homes for Older People. This shows that from 31 March 2007 to 31 March 2017:

- The number of long stay residents aged 18-64 decreased by 9% from 1,381 in 2007 to 1,252 in 2017.
- The number of long stay residents aged 65-74 decreased by 9% (3,420 in 2007 compared to 3,128 in 2017).
- The number of long stay residents aged 75-84 decreased by 17% (11,641 in 2007 compared to 9,629 in 2017).
- The number of long stay residents aged 85-94 increased by 5% (13,459 in 2007 compared to 14,150 in 2017).
- The number of long stay residents aged 95 and older increased by 19% (2,582 in 2007 compared to 3,064 in 2017).

Figure 5: Number of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, by Age Group, 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017

Source: Scottish Care Home Census.

For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 9 and 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 presents information on the types of care for residents in care homes for older people. On 31 March 2017, 31,223 (96%) of residents in care homes for older people were long stay residents, and 1,468 (4%) were short stay or respite residents.

From 31 March 2007 to 31 March 2017:
- The number of long stay residents in care homes for older people decreased by 4% from 32,482 in 2007 to 31,223 in 2017.
- The number of short stay/respite residents in care homes for older people increased by 96% from 750 in 2007 to 1,468 in 2017.

**Figure 6: Number of Long Stay, and Short Stay/Respite Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017**

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.

For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 1. Select 'All Sectors' from drop down list.
2.4 Number of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 7 below shows that during financial year 2016/17, there were 13,696 long stay admissions, 2,414 long stay discharges and 11,296 deaths of long stay residents in care homes for older people.

For all years (2006/07 to 2016/17) the main reason a long stay resident left a care home for older people was because they had died. For more detail on the reasons for discharge from long stay care in care homes for older people please see Section 2.6 of this report.

Figure 7: Number of Long Stay Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People during financial year, 2006/07 to 2016/17

Source: Scottish Care Home Census (part 1).

For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 6. Select ‘Older People’ from drop down list. Data are also available by local authority.
2.5 Source of Admission for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People

Figure 8 below provides information on the source of admission to care homes for older people for long stay residents for financial years 2006/07 to 2016/17.

During 2016/17, 44% (4,131) of long stay residents were admitted to a care home for older people from hospital, 34% (3,128) from their own home, 15% (1,384) from another care home, 5% (500) not known/other, 2% (140) from sheltered housing, and 1% (47) from supported accommodation.

This information is sourced from the individual long stay records (part 2 of census). This information is not submitted by all care homes; therefore the total of the sources of admission above will be less than the total aggregate number of admissions (13,696) from part 1 of census, reported in section 2.4.

Figure 8: Source of Admission for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2006/07 to 2016/17

Source: Scottish Care Home Census (part 2).

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 2016/17, 85% of discharges from care homes for older people were due to the resident dying, 7% of discharges were due to the resident moving to another care home, 5% were due to the resident being admitted to hospital, 1% were due to the resident returning to their own home, fewer than 1% were admitted to sheltered housing and supported accommodation, and 1% were not known.

This information is sourced from the individual long stay records (part 2 of census) as it is not recorded in the aggregate total data (part 1 of census). This information on destination on discharge is not submitted by all care homes; therefore the figures above are based on 7,410 records, which is less than the number of deaths and discharges from part 1 of the census, reported in section 2.4.

Figure 9: Destination on Discharge of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2006/07 – 2016/17

Source: Scottish Care Home Census (part 2).

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

There are two methods used to calculate length of stay for residents in care homes:

- **Complete length of stay** is calculated for long stay residents who were discharged from a care home during the census year and whose stay in the home has therefore ended. This stay will only include the continuous length of time spent in the most recently occupied care home from which a resident was discharged.

- **Incomplete length of stay** is calculated for residents who are still living in a care home at the end of the census year (31 March). This will be the continuous length of time spent in the care home up until 31 March.

Information on complete and incomplete length of stay is presented using both the mean and median length of stay:

- **The Mean length of stay** is the average stay based on dividing the total length of stay for residents in care homes by the number of residents.

- **The Median length of stay** is the middle value when all the lengths of stay are arranged in order of how long the person stayed.

During financial year 2016/17, the mean complete length of stay was 2.4 years, and the median complete length of stay was 1.5 years for residents in care homes for older people. In Figure 10 below it can be seen that the mean and median complete lengths of stay are fairly constant over the years shown. The median complete length of stay ranged from 1.4 years to 1.7 years and the mean complete length of stay ranged from 2.3 years to 2.6 years.

**Figure 10: Complete Length of Stay (in Years) for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People, 2006/07 – 2016/17**

Source: Scottish Care Home Census part 2
During financial year 2016/17, the mean incomplete length of stay was 2.8 years, and the median incomplete length of stay was 2.0 years for residents in care homes for older people. In Figure 11 below it can be seen that the mean and median incomplete lengths of stay are fairly constant over the years shown for residents in care homes for older people. The median incomplete length of stay ranged from 2.0 years to 2.2 years and the mean incomplete length of stay ranged from 2.8 years to 3.0 years.

Figure 11: Incomplete Length of Stay (in Years) for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People on 31 March, 2007 – 2017

Source: Scottish Care Home Census part 2

For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 10. Select ‘Older People’ and ‘Scotland’ from the drop down lists.
2.8 Percentage of Long Stay Residents with Dementia in Care Homes for Older People

Information on long stay residents with dementia is presented in Figure 12 below. This shows that from 31 March 2007 to 31 March 2017:

- The percentage of long stay residents living with medically diagnosed dementia in a care home for older people increased from 43% in 2007 to 55% in 2017.
- The percentage of long stay residents living with non-medically diagnosed dementia in a care home for older people decreased from 11% in 2007 to 7% in 2017.
- The percentage of long stay residents living with dementia (either medically or non-medically diagnosed) in a care home for older people increased from 54% in 2007 to 62% in 2017.

Figure 12: Percentage of Long Stay Residents with Dementia in Care Homes for Older People, 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017

Source: Scottish Care Home Census, part 2

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 Residents in Care Homes for Older People

The source of funding for residents in care homes can be publicly funded or self funded.

Publicly funded residents (wholly or mainly funded by the local authority). For financial year 2016/17, fully publicly funded residents are defined as having capital (savings and property) of less than £16,250. If a resident’s capital is between £16,250 and £26,250 they partially contribute to their care home costs and the balance is made up by the local authority. See glossary for more information.

Self funded residents (wholly or mainly funded by the resident). For financial year 2016/17, 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 authority). See glossary for more information.

Information on the average gross weekly charge for residents in care homes for older people is presented in Figure 13 below. This information shows that on 31 March 2017:

- The average weekly fee for publicly funded residents was £637 per week with nursing care, and £548 per week without nursing care.
- The average weekly fee for self-funded residents was £870 per week with nursing care, and £798 per week without nursing care.

Figure 13: Average Gross Weekly Charge for Residents in Care Homes for Older People, with and without Nursing Care, by Source of Funding 31 March 2007 – 31 March 2017

Note. Data are not available prior to 31 March 2007.
Source: Scottish Care Home Census part 1.
For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 15.
Section 3 - Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Problems, and Learning Disabilities

This section of the report provides information on care homes for adults with physical disabilities, mental health problems and learning disabilities. On 31 March 2017:

- There were 40 care homes for adults with physical disabilities providing 599 places. There were 568 residents, an occupancy of 95%.
- There were 60 care homes for adults with mental health problems providing 1,035 places. There were 949 residents, an occupancy of 92%.
- There were 171 care homes for adults with learning disabilities providing 1,712 places. There were 1,542 residents, an occupancy of 90%.

3.1 Sector Providing Care

Looking at the information by the sector providing the care Figure 14 below shows that on 31 March 2017:

- 70% (400 out of 568) of residents (long stay and short stay/respite) with physical disabilities were in an adult care home run by the voluntary sector.
- 62% (587 out of 949) of residents (long stay and short stay/respite) with a mental health problem were in an adult care home run by the private sector.
- 49% (761 out of 1,542) of residents (long stay and short stay/respite) with learning disabilities were in an adult care home run by the voluntary sector.

Figure 14: Number of Residents (Long Stay & Short Stay/Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Adults with Mental Health Problems, and Adults with Learning Disabilities, by Sector, on 31 March 2017

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.
For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 1 and select the sector of interest or see Excel workbook Table 2 and select a main client group.

3.2. Number of Residents (Long Stay, and Short Stay/Respite)

Trend information on the number of residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities, mental health problems and learning disabilities is shown in Figure 15 below. It can be seen that from 31 March 2007 to 31 March 2017:

- The total number of residents in a care home for adults with learning disabilities decreased by 38% from 2,476 in 2007 to 1,542 in 2017.
- The total number of residents in a care home for adults with mental health problems decreased by 9% from 1,045 in 2007 to 949 in 2017.

The total number of residents in a care home for adults with physical disabilities increased by 13% from 502 in 2007 to 568 in 2017.

**Figure 15: Number of Residents (Long Stay, and Short Stay/Respite) in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Adults with Mental Health Problems and Adults with Learning Disabilities, 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017**

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.

For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 1. Select ‘All Sectors’ from drop down list.
The age breakdown of residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities, mental health problems and learning disabilities is presented in Figure 16 below. This shows that on 31 March 2017:

The age group with the highest number of Long stay residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities was 55-64 years, compared to 65 years and over for residents in care homes for mental health problems, and 45-54 years for residents in care homes for learning disabilities.

**Figure 16: Percentage of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Adults with Mental Health Problems, and Adults with Learning Disabilities, by Age Group, as at 31 March 2017**

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017.
For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Table 13 and select a main client group from the drop down list.
3.3. Incomplete Length of Stay

Incomplete length of stay is calculated for residents who are still living in a care home at the end of the census year (31 March). This is the continuous length of time spent in the care home up until 31 March.

Figure 17 below provides information on the incomplete length of stay for residents in care homes for adults with physical difficulties, adults with mental health problems and adults with learning disabilities. For comparison purposes information is also shown on long stay adult residents in care homes for older people.

On 31 March 2017, 69% 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 62% in care homes for adults with physical disabilities, 48% in care homes for adults with mental health problems, and 16% in care homes for older people.

**Figure 17: The Percentage of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Adults with Mental Health Problems, and Adults with Learning Disabilities, Compared with Older People, by Incomplete Length of Stay, 31 March 2017**

Source: Scottish Care Home Census and Care Inspectorate Registration List 31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017. For corresponding data, see Excel workbook Tables 13 and 10. Select main client group from drop down list.
Glossary

**Care Homes for Adults**: This includes care homes for adults aged 18+ with learning disabilities, adults aged 18+ with mental health problems, adults aged 18+ with physical disabilities, other vulnerable adults aged 18+ with acquired brain injury, alcohol/drug problems, or HIV/AIDS, and older people aged 65+.

**Estimated Data**: For statistics relating to the care home, estimates are calculated using either previous year’s data or averages calculated from similar care homes with the same main client group and similar number of registered places. For statistics relating to the long stay residents (e.g. age, sex), estimates are calculated by scaling up the proportion of residents using the submitted total. For example, if the submitted total number of residents is 100 but we only have information on gender for 90 of them at individual long stay resident level, 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 was 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 was to stay there for fewer than six weeks, and the reason for the short stay was 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 would be calculated by dividing the sum of all residents at all care homes by the number 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 long stay residents who were discharged from a care home during the census year and whose stay has therefore ended. It includes only the consecutive length of time spent in the most recently occupied care home from which they were discharged.

**Incomplete Length of Stay**: This is calculated for residents still living in a care home at the end of the census year (31 March) and whose stay has therefore not yet ended (as at 31 March). It is the consecutive length of time spent in the care home up until 31 March.

**Publicly funded (i.e. wholly or mainly funded by the local authority)**: For financial year 2016/17, 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 as per 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. wholly or mainly funded by the resident):** For financial year 2016/17, 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 authority). More information is available [here](#).
List of Tables

Data tables are available to download from this [Excel workbook](#), as listed below.

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

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<th>Table</th>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Number and Percentage of Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults in Scotland. By Main Client Group, Local Authority, Age, and Sex.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 8,216KB</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Length of Stay by Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults in Scotland. By Main Client Group and Local Authority.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 8,216KB</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Percentage of Long Stay Residents with a Characteristic in Care Homes for Adults in Scotland. By Main Client Group and Local Authority.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 8,216KB</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Key Statistics on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults in Scotland. By Main Client Group and Local Authority.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 8,216KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Key Statistics on Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Adults with Physical Disabilities, Adults with Mental Health Problems, and Adults with Learning Disabilities, in Scotland.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 8,216KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Number of Registered Places in Care Homes for Older People in Scotland per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Older. By Local Authority.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 8,216KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Average Gross Weekly Charge for Long Stay Residents in Care Homes for Older People in Scotland, With and Without Nursing Care, by Source of Funding.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 8,216KB</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>All data contained in tables 1-15 above.</td>
<td>31 March 2007 - 31 March 2017</td>
<td>Excel 713KB</td>
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</table>
Contact

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Further Information

Further Information can be found on the ISD website. For more information on Care Homes see the Care Home section of our website. For related topics, please see the Health and Social Care pages.

The next release of this publication is to be confirmed but is expected to be in late 2018.

Rate this publication

Please provide feedback on this publication to help us improve our services.
Appendices

Appendix 1 – 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 has collected 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.
## Appendix 2 – Publication Metadata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metadata Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Publication title</strong></td>
<td>Care Home Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Scottish Statistics on Adults Resident in Care Homes Includes trend data on residents in care homes for adults in Scotland at a snapshot (31 March) 2007-2017. Also includes trend data on admissions, discharges and deaths during the whole financial year 1 April 2006-31 March 2007, to 1 April 2016-31 March 2017.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Theme</strong></td>
<td>Health &amp; Social Care</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Topic</strong></td>
<td>Care Home Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Format</strong></td>
<td>PDF and Excel Tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Scottish Care Home Census. Scottish Government’s historical Care Home Census publications <em>(2002-2009).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date that data are acquired</strong></td>
<td>31 March 2017. Please note that the release of this publication was delayed as finalising Information Governance permissions took longer than anticipated. The data could not be released until this process was completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Release date</strong></td>
<td>11 September 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeframe of data and timeliness</strong></td>
<td>Trend data at a snapshot (31 March) from 2007-2017, and trend data (for admissions, discharges, and deaths) during the whole financial year, from 1 April 2006-31 March 2007, to 1 April 2016-31 March 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Continuity of data</strong></td>
<td>From 2000-2009, census forms were submitted in paper format. As of 2010, the Care Inspectorate (formerly the Care Commission) has collected the data on behalf of the Scottish Government using their eForms system. The data items collected have largely remained the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revisions statement</strong></td>
<td>There are no revisions to this publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revisions relevant to this publication</strong></td>
<td>In data table 9, some numbers at Scotland level have been corrected in rows 27-32 compared to previous annual publications. The differences are negligible (only a change of 1 or 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concepts and definitions</strong></td>
<td>Please see the Care Home Census data supplier guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relevance and key uses of the statistics</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accuracy</strong></td>
<td>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 checked against last years’ data and any anomalies are explored with the care home and/or with the Care Inspectorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Completeness</strong></td>
<td>86% of adult care homes open on 31 March 2017 submitted data. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Comparability** | The Scottish Government publish **The number of care home residents aged 65+ supported by local authorities and those receiving free nursing and personal care.** (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 **NHS Continuing Care census.**  
**England and Wales Care Home Statistics 2001-2011**  
**Northern Ireland Community Care Statistics for Adults 2015/16** |
| **Accessibility** | ISD Scotland makes its web sites and products **accessible.** |
| **Coherence and clarity** | The publication includes sections on Introduction/background, main points and results for care homes for all adults, older people and adults with physical disabilities, mental health problems and learning disabilities. The data are presented in tabular and graphical format. |
| **Value type and unit of measurement** | Number, Percentage, Mean, Median, Weekly Charge (£). |
| **Disclosure** | All of the following are adhered to:  
**ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol**  
**NSS Privacy Notice**  
The Scottish Government’s **privacy notice** |
<p>| <strong>Official Statistics designation</strong> | National Statistics. |
| <strong>UK Statistics Authority Assessment</strong> | Assessment undertaken in November 2012 by UK Statistics Authority. |
| <strong>Last published</strong> | 25 October 2016 |
| <strong>Next published</strong> | Late 2018 – publication date to be announced. |</p>
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<th><strong>Date of first publication</strong></th>
<th>December 2002 by the Scottish Government. October 2010 by ISD Scotland.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Help email</strong></td>
<td><strong><a href="mailto:Nss.carehomecensus@nhs.net">Nss.carehomecensus@nhs.net</a></strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date form completed</strong></td>
<td>31 August 2018.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Appendix 3 – Early access details

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ISD is 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
Appendix 4 – 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](#).