

# Scottish Community Care Statistics 1999

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# INTRODUCTION

This is the first in a series of annual publications presenting statistics on community care. It brings together a wealth of information across the whole range of health and social care services for adults in Scotland.

This publication looks at all types of services which come under the umbrella of community care and brings together information from the fields of health, social work and housing to present a complete picture of service provision in Scotland today. It examines changes over time and presents in depth analysis for 1999, the latest year's figures.

In recent years there have been substantial changes in the way community care services are provided. Government policy has concentrated on moving away from institutional care towards supporting people in their own homes.

The analysis contained here is in part dictated by the statistical information currently available. As service provision moves away from institutional based care towards tailoring individual packages of care to meet each client's needs, it becomes increasingly difficult to collect statistical information on the services received. Much of the information presented here is based on the traditional types of community care services i.e. based on the services provided rather than the people receiving services.

It is recognised that there is a need to change direction in the type of statistical information collected to better reflect the services currently provided. Work is underway within the Social Work Information Review Group (SWIRG) to change the way in which social work data are collected and it is hoped that in future, the type of statistical information available will be better placed to accurately reflect the true picture of community care provision today.

Whilst the shortcomings of the current information are recognised, it still has a useful role to play in informing and monitoring policy. It is planned that this publication will develop over time as information systems improve.

## Dissemination Policy

Data collected by SEHD Community Care Statistics Branch are initially released in the form of short statistics releases providing summary data to get the information into the public domain at the earliest opportunity available.

This publication complements these releases by drawing together data from a number of sources and providing a more in-depth analysis and interpretation of the data.

In addition, selected datasets providing more detailed information at local authority level are available on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)



# CONTENTS

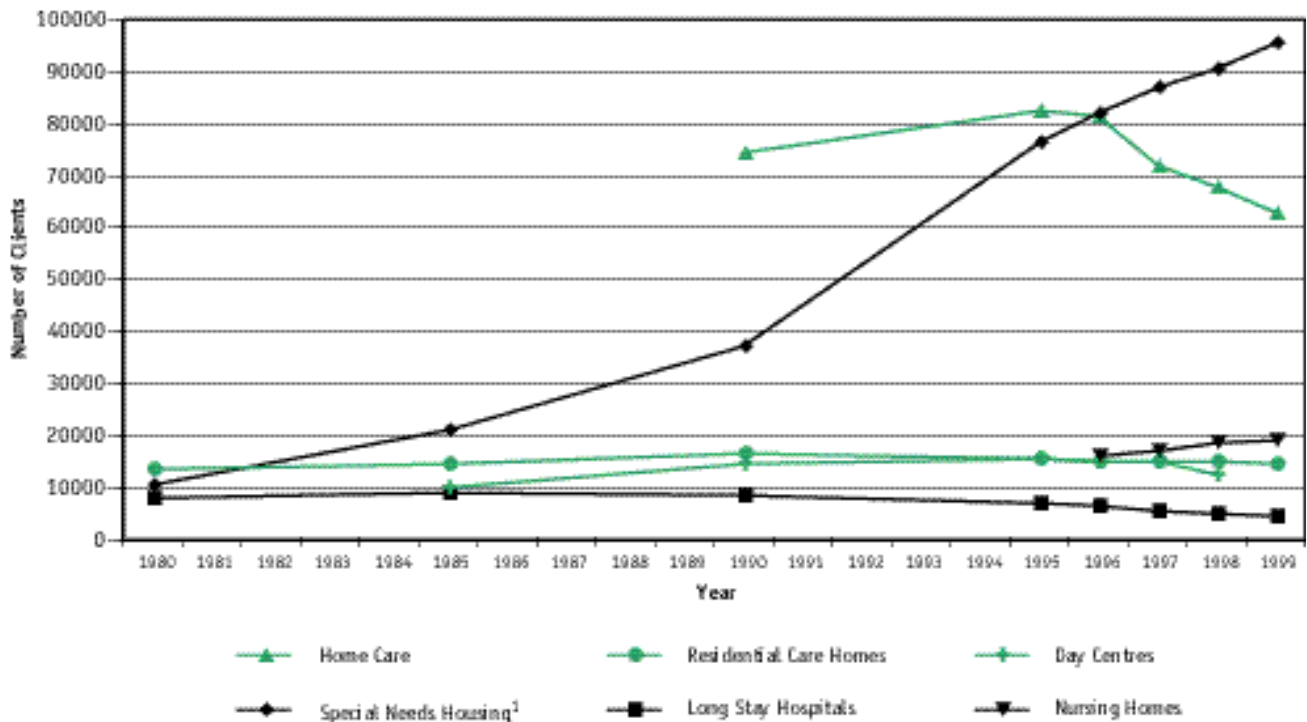
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>		<b>iii</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>OLDER PEOPLE</b>	<b>1</b>
	The Balance of Care	1
	Domiciliary Care	1
	NHS Community Health Services	7
	Day Care	8
	Special Needs Housing	10
	Residential Care Homes	12
	Private Nursing Homes	19
	Hospitals	23
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	<b>ADULTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES</b>	<b>27</b>
	The Balance of Care	27
	Domiciliary Care	27
	Day Care	29
	Residential Care Homes	31
	Private Nursing Homes	36
	Hospitals	36
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	<b>ADULTS WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS</b>	<b>39</b>
	The Balance of Care	39
	Domiciliary Care	39
	Day Care	42
	Residential Care Homes	43
	Private Nursing Homes	48
	Hospitals	49
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	<b>PHYSICALLY DISABLED ADULTS</b>	<b>53</b>
	The Balance of Care	53
	Domiciliary Care	53
	Day Care	56
	Special Needs Housing	57
	Residential Care Homes	59
	Private Nursing Homes	64
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	<b>OTHER CLIENT GROUPS</b>	<b>65</b>
	Domiciliary Care	65
	Day Care	67
	Residential Care Homes	68
	Private Nursing Homes	71
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	<b>CARERS</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE ON COMMUNITY CARE</b>	<b>77</b>
	Revenue Expenditure by Local Authorities	77
	Grant Aided Expenditure	82
<b>Annex A</b>		<b>83</b>



# CHAPTER 1 – OLDER PEOPLE

## The Balance of Care

**Chart 1.1** Balance of Care for Older People, 1980-1999



<sup>1</sup> Indicates number of dwellings rather than clients.

Chart 1 illustrates the balance of care provided to older people over time. There has been a marked drop in the number of people in long stay hospital beds since the early 1990s. Over the same period the number of residents in residential care homes for older people has fallen slightly – although at a lesser rate.

Between 1990 and 1995 the number of home care clients aged 65 and over increased, but has decreased in each year since then. The number of special needs housing dwellings has increased significantly over the period from 1980 – the sharpest increase being seen in the last ten years.

## Domiciliary Care

Tables 1.1 to 1.5 contain information on home care services provided or purchased by local authorities. Information is not included on home care purchased privately by clients. Please refer to the notes in annex A for the definitions on which the home care data are collected.

Tables 1.1 to 1.4 cover home care for all community care client groups – not just older people. Because of the way these data are collected, it is difficult to split some of the detailed analyses by client group. These tables are included in this chapter because the majority of home care clients are older people. Readers should however be aware that other client groups are also included in the figures.

Table 1.5 covers home care for older people only. There are also additional tables in chapters 2 to 5 which detail home care clients broken down by client group. There are overlaps between these tables and table 1.5 in this chapter as table 1.5 includes all clients aged 65 and over, regardless of disability. To obtain the total number of home care clients, readers should refer to table 1.4 in this chapter rather than summing together the tables in each individual chapter.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 1.1:** Number of Home Care Clients by Sector of Provider <sup>1</sup>, 1980-1999

Sector	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Local Authority only	60,703	68,943	82,183	93,818	92,754	83,616	74,198	68,116
Private only	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,306	2,621
Voluntary only	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,590	1,509
LA & Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	767
LA & Voluntary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,098	821
Other Combination	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	224
Total <sup>2</sup>	60,703	68,943	82,183	93,818	92,754	83,616	79,294	74,058

<sup>1</sup> Information on the sector of provider is only available from 1998 onward. Previously only LA provided home care was recorded.

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

Table 1.1 shows the number of clients receiving home care services over the period from 1980 to 1999. The number of clients peaked in 1995 at 93,818 and has been declining since. In 1999 there were an estimated 74,058 clients who received a home care service provided or purchased by a local authority, a decrease of approximately 8 per cent on the previous year. The proportion of clients receiving local authority provided home care only, was 92 per cent in 1999 compared with 94 per cent in 1998.

It would be useful to look at the trends in the number of home care hours provided over time in comparison to the number of clients. Discussions with local authorities suggest that although the number of clients has been falling, clients are receiving a more intensive service than in previous years. However, data on the number of hours received and the intensity of service have only been collected since 1998 and therefore no trends can be shown currently. As more data become available, it is hoped to include this type of time series analysis in future publications.

**Table 1.2:** Distribution of Home Care Hours Received, 1999

Local Authority	1 Hour or less		Between 1 and 2 hours		Between 2 and 4 Hours		Between 4 and 10 hours		Greater than 10 hours		Total Clients <sup>1</sup>	Clients per 1,000 Pop'n aged 16+
	No. of Clients	% of Total	No. of Clients	% of Total	No. of Clients	% of Total	No. of Clients	% of Total	No. of Clients	% of Total		
Aberdeen City	136	3%	1,514	32%	1,846	39%	949	20%	320	7%	4,766	27
Aberdeenshire	338	17%	0	0%	709	35%	667	33%	327	16%	2,041	11
Angus	516	28%	613	33%	374	20%	258	14%	106	6%	1,867	21
Argyll & Bute	7	1%	52	5%	210	22%	509	54%	172	18%	950	13
Clackmanannshire	69	11%	131	22%	135	22%	154	26%	112	19%	601	16
Dumfries & Galloway	107	6%	242	13%	419	22%	592	31%	520	28%	1,880	16
Dundee City	41	1%	1,439	48%	992	33%	311	10%	195	7%	2,978	26
East Ayrshire	20	1%	232	17%	329	24%	492	35%	326	23%	1,398	15
East Dunbartonshire	123	12%	263	26%	256	25%	253	25%	115	11%	1,010	11
East Lothian	64	5%	256	21%	396	33%	339	28%	141	12%	1,196	17
East Renfrewshire	111	14%	150	18%	203	25%	243	30%	113	14%	820	12
Edinburgh, City of	503	7%	2,086	29%	2,261	31%	1,761	24%	650	9%	7,261	19
Eileanan Siar	33	4%	143	16%	192	22%	334	38%	168	19%	870	39
Falkirk	99	4%	285	12%	938	39%	784	32%	314	13%	2,420	21
Fife	2,319	31%	1,832	24%	1,631	22%	1,408	19%	301	4%	7,491	27
Glasgow City	436	4%	2,011	20%	2,776	28%	3,251	32%	1,574	16%	10,048	20
Highland	404	13%	686	23%	719	24%	975	33%	215	7%	2,999	18
Inverclyde	238	18%	291	22%	345	26%	301	23%	136	10%	1,311	19
Midlothian	264	21%	292	23%	285	23%	317	25%	95	8%	1,253	19
Moray	52	4%	279	24%	344	30%	336	29%	152	13%	1,163	17
North Ayrshire	22	1%	404	24%	324	19%	619	36%	327	19%	1,696	15
North Lanarkshire	186	6%	461	15%	775	26%	1,030	34%	547	18%	2,999	12
Orkney Islands	22	4%	23	5%	101	21%	155	32%	191	39%	492	32
Perth & Kinross	448	30%	231	16%	501	34%	237	16%	61	4%	1,479	14
Renfrewshire	135	5%	592	24%	594	24%	801	32%	383	15%	2,505	18
Scottish Borders	285	18%	118	7%	575	36%	423	27%	175	11%	1,576	18
Shetland Islands	80	16%	151	29%	125	24%	95	18%	63	12%	514	29
South Ayrshire	56	5%	193	16%	215	18%	472	39%	263	22%	1,199	13
South Lanarkshire	110	4%	379	14%	706	25%	1,047	38%	531	19%	2,773	11
Stirling	94	10%	206	22%	251	27%	227	24%	152	16%	930	14
West Dunbartonshire	32	2%	155	9%	496	28%	805	46%	272	15%	1,760	24
West Lothian	112	6%	367	20%	702	39%	531	29%	100	6%	1,812	15
Scotland	7,462	10%	16,077	22%	20,725	28%	20,676	28%	9,117	12%	74,058	18

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

Table 1.2 presents the number of clients receiving varying levels of home care within each local authority in 1999. Eileanan Siar had 39 clients per 1,000 population aged 16 and over. In contrast, East Dunbartonshire, Aberdeenshire and South Lanarkshire had only 11 clients per 1,000 population aged 16 and over. The rate for Scotland as a whole was 18.

Orkney Islands provided the highest percentage of their clients (39 per cent) with more than 10 hours per week. In contrast, Perth & Kinross and Fife only provided 4 per cent of their clients with this level of home care.

**Table 1.3:** Time of Home Care Provision, 1999

Local Authority	Morning/Lunchtime (7am - 2pm)		Afternoon/Early Evening (2pm - 7pm)		Evening (7pm - 10 pm)		Overnight (10pm - 7am)		Total Hours <sup>1</sup>	Hours per 1,000 Pop'n 16+
	No. of Hours	% of Total	No. of Hours	% of Total	No. of Hours	% of Total	No. of Hours	% of Total		
	Aberdeen City	17,839	87%	2,351	11%	199	1%	91	0%	20,479
Aberdeenshire	12,121	78%	2,437	16%	890	6%	26	0%	15,474	86
Angus	4,822	76%	910	14%	411	6%	233	4%	6,376	72
Argyll & Bute	4,656	72%	1,137	18%	596	9%	96	1%	6,485	88
Clackmanannshire	2,930	72%	662	16%	452	11%	-	-	4,044	105
Dumfries & Galloway	10,909	81%	1,601	12%	599	4%	396	3%	13,504	114
Dundee City	7,891	73%	1,513	14%	617	6%	845	8%	10,866	93
East Ayrshire	8,192	81%	1,202	12%	450	4%	297	3%	10,141	105
East Dunbartonshire	5,251	92%	229	4%	228	4%	-	-	5,708	64
East Lothian	5,328	85%	637	10%	323	5%	-	-	6,288	87
East Renfrewshire	3,929	83%	506	11%	272	6%	51	1%	4,758	67
Edinburgh, City of	27,926	89%	2,634	8%	853	3%	6	-	31,419	84
Eileanan Siar	4,606	81%	676	12%	253	4%	167	3%	5,701	258
Falkirk	11,901	89%	-	-	-	-	1,414	11%	13,315	115
Fife	19,201	77%	4,581	18%	1,009	4%	278	1%	25,069	90
Glasgow City	39,008	79%	8,097	16%	1,878	4%	289	1%	49,272	100
Highland	10,082	83%	1,344	11%	666	5%	71	1%	12,162	73
Inverclyde	4,640	81%	681	12%	255	4%	168	3%	5,744	85
Midlothian	4,388	79%	804	14%	305	5%	67	1%	5,565	85
Moray	4,842	74%	731	11%	788	12%	169	3%	6,530	97
North Ayrshire	9,462	87%	787	7%	467	4%	157	1%	10,873	98
North Lanarkshire	15,634	79%	1,638	8%	1,108	6%	1,324	7%	19,704	76
Orkney Islands	2,047	75%	374	14%	176	6%	134	5%	2,731	175
Perth & Kinross	4,047	86%	403	9%	221	5%	22	-	4,693	43
Renfrewshire	11,329	77%	2,274	15%	1,034	7%	99	1%	14,736	104
Scottish Borders	5,358	72%	1,303	18%	653	9%	108	1%	7,422	86
Shetland Islands	1,960	76%	465	18%	135	5%	20	1%	2,580	146
South Ayrshire	5,282	71%	1,069	14%	956	13%	174	2%	7,481	81
South Lanarkshire	15,093	77%	2,487	13%	1,671	9%	380	2%	19,632	80
Stirling	4,304	60%	1,296	18%	591	8%	991	14%	7,183	105
West Dunbartonshire	9,189	79%	1,558	13%	605	5%	225	2%	11,578	155
West Lothian	7,221	93%	455	6%	110	1%	2	-	7,787	64
Scotland	301,388	80%	46,842	12%	18,771	5%	8,300	2%	375,300	91

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

**Table 1.3** presents the number of hours of home care service provided by each local authority at a given time of day.

A total of 375,300 hours were provided to home care clients during the census week in 1999. Eileanan Siar provided the highest number of home care hours per 1,000 of the population aged 16 and over (258). Conversely, Perth & Kinross provided the lowest rate at 43 hours whilst the rate for Scotland as a whole was 91 hours per 1,000 population aged 16 plus.

Stirling provided 22 per cent of their home care either in the evening or overnight (between the hours of 7pm and 7am), this was the highest of all local authorities. For Scotland as a whole, 7 per cent of hours were provided during this time. Aberdeen City and West Lothian provided only 1 per cent of home care hours in the evening or overnight.

The majority of home care hours (80 per cent) are provided between 7 am and 2 pm

**Table 1.4:** Age and Client Group Breakdown of Home Care Clients, 1999

Client Group	Age				Total Clients <sup>2</sup>
	0 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+	
People with Dementia	73	489	1,532	1,254	3,351
People with Mental Health Problems	1,287	499	326	100	2,216
People with Learning Disabilities	1,323	181	57	37	1,599
People with Physical Disabilities <sup>1</sup>	5,430	10,961	23,800	16,343	56,538
People with HIV or AIDS, alcohol or drug problems	447	349	125	25	946
Carers of dependent people in groups above	209	81	50	27	368
Carers/ children not in groups above	1,668	23	4	2	1,699
People in other vulnerable groups	876	1,336	2,909	2,217	7,340
Total clients <sup>2</sup>	11,320	13,924	28,808	20,011	74,058

<sup>1</sup> Includes frailty due to old age.

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

It can be seen from **Table 1.4** that approximately 76 per cent (56,538) of clients receiving home care services provided or purchased by local authorities were people with physical disabilities (including frailty due to old age), five per cent were suffering from dementia. Approximately 85 per cent of clients were aged 65 years and over.

**Table 1.5** illustrates the number of older people (aged 65+) in receipt of home care services and the client group within which they fall, as at 31 March 1999.

Approximately 81 per cent of all older people receiving home care services in Scotland in 1999 had a physical disability (including frailty due to old age) and 5 per cent were suffering from dementia.

In 1999, Eileanan Siar had the highest number of clients (154) per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over. The local authority with the lowest number of clients per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over was South Ayrshire (48).

**Table 1.5:** Client Group Breakdown of People aged 65+ Receiving Home Care, 1999

Local Authority	People with Dementia	People with Mental Health Problems	People with Learning Disabilities	People with Physical Disabilities <sup>1</sup>	People with HIV/AIDS, alcohol or drugs problems	Carers of Dependent People in Previous Groups	Carers/Children not in Previous Groups	People in Other Vulnerable Groups	Total Clients	Clients per 1,000 Pop'n aged 65+
Aberdeen City	225	70	2	3,916	85	39	-	53	4,389	138
Aberdeenshire	-	-	-	1,635	-	-	-	-	1,635	53
Angus	64	13	8	115	2	-	1	1,426	1,629	88
Argyll & Bute	110	26	7	662	5	1	1	-	812	50
Clackmannanshire	25	17	2	418	5	-	-	34	501	71
Dumfries & Galloway	-	114	19	1,410	2	-	-	-	1,545	56
Dundee City	119	8	9	497	-	-	-	1,979	2,610	103
East Ayrshire	46	2	5	1,231	1	-	-	-	1,287	67
East Dunbartonshire	41	4	7	738	2	1	1	38	832	51
East Lothian	-	-	1	1,143	-	-	-	3	1,148	77
East Renfrewshire	78	10	3	582	18	2	-	-	693	52
Edinburgh, City of	31	26	3	5,571	5	-	1	319	5,958	87
Eileanan Siar	-	-	1	795	-	-	-	-	796	154
Falkirk	189	30	6	1,820	19	-	-	47	2,111	98
Fife	25	18	11	5,179	5	-	7	1,129	6,375	115
Glasgow City	1,025	205	50	6,673	214	36	-	80	8,283	91
Highland	192	53	12	2,289	26	19	9	2	2,604	78
Inverclyde	55	21	5	1,014	5	-	-	-	1,100	80
Midlothian	2	3	-	1,057	-	-	-	-	1,062	94
Moray	51	9	2	896	5	-	-	-	963	71
North Ayrshire	193	59	32	1,100	23	14	-	41	1,462	68
North Lanarkshire	79	37	8	1,725	7	2	1	556	2,419	54
Orkney Islands	48	18	16	262	5	26	7	-	382	120
Perth & Kinross	18	-	-	1,274	-	-	-	-	1,294	53
Renfrewshire	120	31	5	1,320	4	1	-	479	1,961	76
Scottish Borders	1	1	4	1,329	-	-	1	-	1,336	66
Shetland Islands	13	-	11	414	-	-	-	4	444	149
South Ayrshire	136	57	19	767	22	5	-	5	1,011	48
South Lanarkshire	183	46	15	1,925	24	6	-	154	2,355	54
Stirling	42	9	4	724	1	-	-	-	780	61
West Dunbartonshire	161	36	8	1,160	14	6	-	3	1,388	97
West Lothian	3	2	-	1,463	-	-	-	110	1,578	93
Scotland <sup>2</sup>	3,275	925	275	51,104	499	158	29	6,462	62,743	80

<sup>1</sup> Includes frailty due to old age.

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not add up to the sum of their component parts or match with Table 1.4 due to the effects of rounding.

## NHS Community Health Services

Table 1.6 presents the number of clients seen by both health visitors and district nurses between 1980 and 1999. Figures include all client groups – not just older people.

**Table 1.6.** Number of Clients Seen by District Nurses and Health Visitors <sup>1</sup>, 1980 - 1999

Age Group	1979/80	1984/85	1989/90	1994/95 <sup>2</sup>	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
<b>Health Visitors</b>								
Under 65	444,700	432,100	426,000	341,100	341,400	327,000	318,200	310,900
65-74	36,000	27,500	22,000	15,500	13,800	12,500	11,600	13,200
75 and over	59,500	63,600	64,600	57,800	55,700	58,000	57,100	56,700
Total <sup>3</sup>	540,300	523,200	512,500	414,500	411,000	397,500	386,900	382,100
<b>District Nurses</b>								
Under 65	55,700	60,600	55,800	63,900	78,700	71,300	67,200	67,200
65-74	36,200	39,600	36,900	44,000	46,500	47,300	48,900	49,800
75 and over	68,800	83,300	93,400	111,100	122,800	128,400	126,800	127,500
Total <sup>3</sup>	160,700	183,400	186,100	219,100	248,000	246,900	242,900	248,000

<sup>1</sup> 1980,1985,1990 refer to year ending 31 December; 1995-1999 refer to year ending 31 March.

<sup>2</sup> Data for Lothian Health Board are as at 31 March 1994.

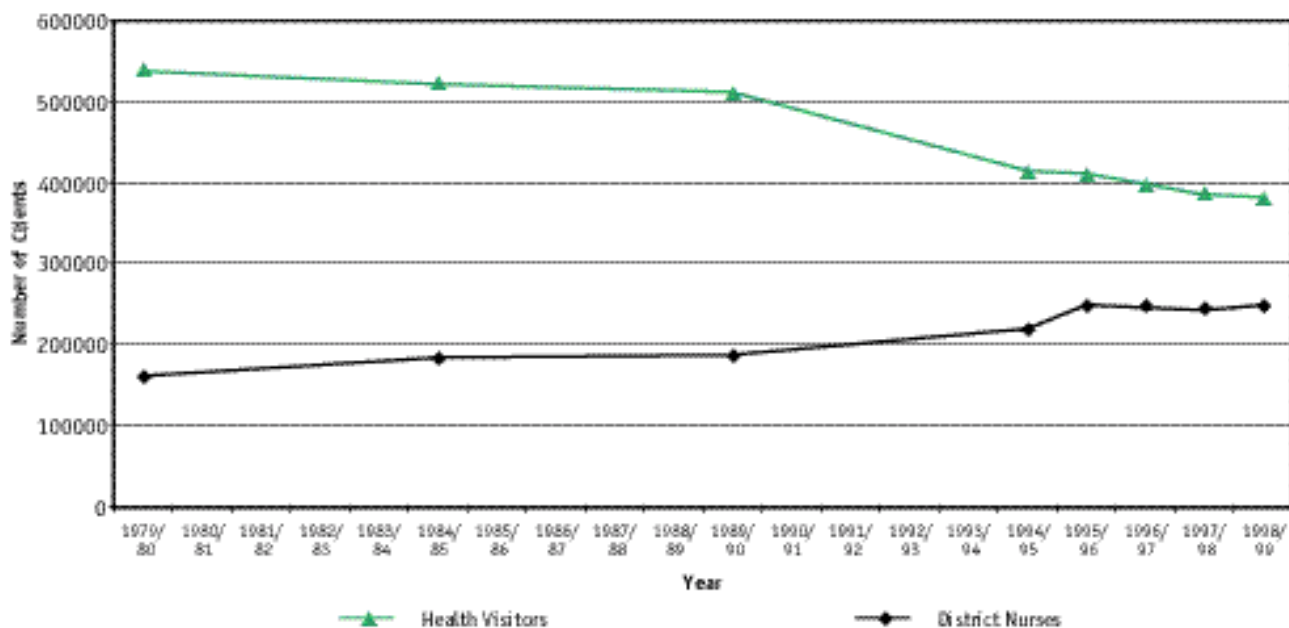
<sup>3</sup> Includes Cases where no age breakdown was available.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)29/30 Return

It is apparent from table 1.6 that the majority of clients seen by health visitors over the years have been in the under 65 age group, around 80 per cent each year.

In contrast, most people seen by district nurses were 75 or over; around 50 per cent of the total over the years. It can be seen from chart 1.2 that the number of clients seen by health visitors has been decreasing over the years. At the same time the number of clients seen by district nurses has, in the main, increased.

**Chart 1.2** Clients Receiving Community Health Services



## Day Care

The day care figures included in this publication cover private and voluntary day centres registered with social work registration & inspection units and day centres run by local authorities. Day care which is provided outwith traditional day centre settings is **not** included here although it is expected that this will be included in future years. For definitions on which day care data are collected, please refer to the notes in annex A.

The latest information available is for 1998 as this data series moved from annual to triennial collection and won't be collected again until March 2001.

**Tables 1.7 and 1.8** contain information on day centres primarily intended for older people. Figures for day centres for other client groups are included in chapters 2 – 5.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 1.7:** Number of Day Centres <sup>1</sup> for Older People, Places and People Attending, 1980-1998

	Year						
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of day centres	46	100	272	372	361	358	364
Number of places	3,625	5,304	7,829	8,582	7,746	7,465	7,737
Number attending	..	9,766	14,523	15,159	14,926	14,859	12,362

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

It can be seen from table 7 that the number of centres in Scotland has remained reasonably stable since 1995 whilst the number of people attending has been steadily declining. The number of places has remained stable for the last 3 years; there were 7,737 places available in 1998.

**Table 1.8** presents the number of day centres, places and people attending per local authority in 1998.

The majority of centres are run by local authorities. The proportion of places in the local authority sector in 1999 was 72 per cent compared to 25 per cent in the voluntary sector.

The number of attendees per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over is approximately 16, for Scotland as a whole. The Shetland Islands have 50 attendees per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over, the highest in Scotland. In contrast, the lowest rate (1 attendee per 1,000 of the 65 and over population) is in East Dunbartonshire. East Lothian reported no day care provision for older people.

**Table 1.8:** Number of Day Centres<sup>1</sup> for Older People, Places and People Attending by Sector, 1998

Local Authority	Local Authority			Private			Voluntary			Total				
	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Number Attending	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Number Attending	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Number Attending	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Places per 1,000 Pop'n 65+	Number Attending	Attendees per 1,000 Pop'n 65+
Aberdeen City	13	208	535	-	-	-	1	20	59	14	228	7.2	594	18.7
Aberdeenshire	36	458	545	3	13	4	10	177	151	49	648	21.3	700	23.0
Angus	1	12	53	-	-	-	4	104	210	5	116	6.3	263	14.2
Argyll & Bute	5	92	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	92	5.6	141	8.6
Clackmannanshire	2	105	43	-	-	-	2	10	17	4	115	16.4	60	8.5
Dumfries & Galloway	3	55	205	1	1	2	5	422	422	9	478	17.5	629	23.0
Dundee City	2	70	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	70	2.7	178	7.0
East Ayrshire	7	104	127	4	28	20	-	-	-	11	132	6.9	147	7.7
East Dunbartonshire	1	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	0.6	20	1.3
East Lothian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	2	50	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	3.8	122	9.4
Edinburgh, City of	12	354	623	-	-	-	4	245	339	16	599	8.7	962	14.0
Eileanan Siar	7	47	26	-	-	-	6	30	33	13	77	14.9	59	11.4
Falkirk	3	31	56	3	54	152	4	85	92	10	170	8.0	300	14.1
Fife	17	357	590	-	-	-	1	25	13	18	382	6.9	603	10.9
Glasgow City	26	782	1,064	-	-	-	2	225	306	28	1,007	10.8	1,370	14.7
Highland	27	550	1,145	16	60	13	10	91	103	53	701	21.3	1,261	38.3
Inverclyde	2	29	68	1	8	1	3	48	119	6	85	6.2	188	13.7
Midlothian	1	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	0.9	17	1.5
Moray	11	96	114	1	3	2	-	-	-	12	99	7.4	116	8.6
North Ayrshire	6	103	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	103	4.8	184	8.6
North Lanarkshire	15	287	512	2	40	53	-	-	-	17	327	7.4	565	12.8
Orkney Islands	3	41	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	41	12.9	105	33.1
Perth & Kinross	3	66	200	-	-	-	2	76	144	5	142	5.8	344	14.2
Renfrewshire	8	306	684	-	-	-	1	40	43	9	346	13.5	727	28.3
Scottish Borders	8	289	333	-	-	-	1	20	18	9	309	15.4	351	17.5
Shetland Islands	3	78	75	-	-	-	4	42	73	7	120	40.9	148	50.4
South Ayrshire	9	304	631	-	-	-	2	157	63	11	461	22.1	694	33.3
South Lanarkshire	20	381	685	-	-	-	1	40	36	21	421	9.8	721	16.8
Stirling	3	63	37	1	7	2	1	7	9	5	77	6.0	48	3.8
West Dunbartonshire	8	179	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	179	12.4	457	31.7
West Lothian	3	82	228	-	-	-	1	60	60	4	142	8.5	288	17.1
Scotland	267	5,599	9,803	32	214	249	65	1,924	2,310	364	7,737	9.9	12,362	15.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

## Special Needs Housing

Tables 1.9 and 1.10 contain information on special needs housing for older people. For definitions on which the data are collected, please refer to the notes in annex A.

**Table 1.9:** Special Needs Housing for Older People, 1980-1999

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Very Sheltered	..	..	..	671	719	1,183	1,414	1,620
Sheltered	7,324	16,574	26,737	33,687	34,976	35,484	35,927	36,708
Of Which Sheltered Wheelchair <sup>1</sup>	154	558	1,207	1,790	2,068	2,139	2,864	2,780
Amenity	3,120	4,214	10,456	19,013	18,535	17,871	17,579	20,216
Other Dwellings with Alarms <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	23,121	27,769	32,490	35,793	37,152
All Dwellings	10,444	20,788	37,193	76,492	81,999	87,028	90,713	95,696
No. of Dwellings per 1000								
Pop'n aged 65 and over	14	28	49	98	105	111	116	122

<sup>1</sup> Sheltered Wheelchair is a subset of Sheltered Housing.

<sup>2</sup> Dwellings are adapted to suit particular needs of tenants, so numbers in these categories may rise or fall from year to year.

Source: SEDD Housing Statistics - S1B Return

**Table 1.9** presents the number of special needs housing dwellings for older people in Scotland from 1980 to 1999. The total number of dwellings has increased over time, from 10,444 in 1980 to 95,696 in 1999. Since 1980 the number of sheltered housing dwellings has increased five-fold. In 1999, other dwellings with alarms accounted for 39 per cent of total dwellings followed closely by sheltered housing with 37 per cent of the total.

**Table 1.10** gives a breakdown of the different types of special needs dwellings within each local authority.

In 1999, Clackmannanshire had the highest rate of very sheltered housing (12) per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over. This accounted for 7 per cent of their total special needs housing stock, the highest proportion of all local authorities. In contrast, seven local authorities had no dwellings within the very sheltered category. The rate for Scotland was 2 per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over.

Dundee City had the highest number of sheltered dwellings (159) per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over. At the same time the Scotland total was 47, whilst the Orkney Islands had only 14 dwellings per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over. Ninety six per cent of Eileanan Siar's housing stock was in the sheltered dwellings category. Meanwhile in North Ayrshire only 16 per cent of their stock fell within this category.

**Table 1.10:** Special Needs Housing for Older People provided by Public Agencies and Housing Associations, 1999

Local Authority	Very Sheltered		Sheltered			Amenity <sup>3,4</sup>	Other Dwellings with Alarms	Total Dwellings	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n aged 65+
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n aged 65+	Number	Rate per 1,000 aged 65 and Over	Of which Sheltered Wheelchair (no.)				
Aberdeen City	94	3.0	2,562	80.5	46	349	1,264	4,269	134.2
Aberdeenshire <sup>1</sup>	320	10.4	2,022	65.8	753	2,698	215	5,255	171.0
Angus	-	-	1,092	59.2	19	225	986	2,303	124.9
Argyll & Bute	29	1.8	590	36.0	42	186	217	1,022	62.4
Clackmannanshire	88	12.4	239	33.7	-	950	-	1,277	180.2
Dumfries & Galloway <sup>2</sup>	-	-	696	25.2	20	885	-	1,581	57.2
Dundee City	128	5.0	4,057	159.4	135	170	1,204	5,559	218.5
East Ayrshire	-	-	734	38.2	94	262	469	1,465	76.3
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	336	20.7	54	29	122	487	30.0
East Lothian	28	1.9	452	30.1	7	608	830	1,918	127.8
East Renfrewshire	41	3.1	417	31.5	17	708	123	1,289	97.4
Edinburgh, City of	109	1.6	3,694	53.9	98	811	481	5,095	74.3
Eileanan Siar	-	-	212	41.1	-	8	-	220	42.6
Falkirk	47	2.2	754	35.2	6	969	-	1,770	82.6
Fife	83	1.5	1,887	34.2	52	610	2,240	4,820	87.3
Glasgow City	194	2.1	3,785	41.7	366	875	13,619	18,473	203.7
Highland	6	0.2	799	24.1	11	1,072	234	2,111	63.6
Inverclyde	39	2.9	824	60.3	31	163	679	1,705	124.7
Midlothian	35	3.1	288	25.5	12	193	353	869	77.0
Moray	32	2.4	497	36.5	12	997	212	1,738	127.8
North Ayrshire	25	1.2	668	31.2	48	2,656	700	4,049	189.2
North Lanarkshire	-	-	2,981	66.5	-	1,352	1,966	6,299	140.6
Orkney Islands	-	-	44	13.8	5	79	-	123	38.7
Perth & Kinross <sup>4</sup>	79	3.2	972	39.8	68	238	1,330	2,619	107.2
Renfrewshire	30	1.2	733	28.5	18	541	911	2,215	86.0
Scottish Borders	69	3.4	995	49.5	5	584	1,432	3,080	153.3
Shetland Islands	25	8.4	288	96.8	2	4	341	658	221.2
South Ayrshire	8	0.4	789	37.8	14	262	568	1,627	78.0
South Lanarkshire	19	0.4	1,645	38.0	83	594	4,347	6,605	152.7
Stirling	20	1.6	452	35.1	10	613	354	1,439	111.8
West Dunbartonshire	25	1.8	456	31.9	4	239	969	1,689	118.3
West Lothian	47	2.8	748	44.3	748	286	986	2,067	122.3
Scotland	1,620	2.1	36,708	46.8	2,780	20,216	37,152	95,696	121.9

<sup>1</sup> Figures from 1998 used as 1999 returns are outstanding.

<sup>2</sup> Figures from 1997 used as 1998 and 1999 returns are outstanding.

<sup>3</sup> Dwellings are adapted to suit particular needs of tenants, so numbers in these categories may rise or fall from year to year.

<sup>4</sup> Perth & Kinross Council are unable to separately identify local authority amenity and other dwellings which have alarms.

The figure given for amenity housing in Perth & Kinross relates to Housing Association dwellings only. The figure given for other dwellings with alarms includes all local authority amenity dwellings.

Source: SEDD Housing Statistics - S1B Return

## Residential Care Homes

Tables 1.11 to 1.19 contain information on private and voluntary residential care homes registered with social work registration & inspection units and local authority run residential care homes. Tables in this chapter cover residential homes primarily intended for older people; homes for other client groups are included in chapters 2 – 5. For definitions on which the data are collected, please refer to the notes in annex A.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 1.11:** Residential Care Homes for Older People, 1980-1999

		1980 <sup>1</sup>	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
No of Homes	Local Authority	247	267	277	260	256	246	239	219
	Private	175	60	247	258	246	249	273	275
	Voluntary		142	137	157	161	169	169	165
	Total	422	469	661	675	663	664	681	659
No of Beds	Local Authority	9,348	9,816	9,712	8,317	8,071	7,694	7,464	6,876
	Private	5,061	1,044	4,124	4,514	4,407	4,622	5,025	5,280
	Voluntary		4,477	4,510	4,157	4,123	4,211	4,188	4,144
	Total	14,409	15,337	18,346	16,988	16,601	16,527	16,677	16,300
No of Residents	Local Authority	8,790	9,068	8,807	7,584	7,407	7,108	6,706	6,059
	Private	4,672	924	3,195	3,934	3,818	3,846	4,386	4,477
	Voluntary		4,193	4,355	3,807	3,812	3,815	3,791	3,684
	Total	13,462	14,185	16,357	15,325	15,037	14,769	14,883	14,220

<sup>1</sup> In 1980 the figures for the private and voluntary sectors are grouped together.

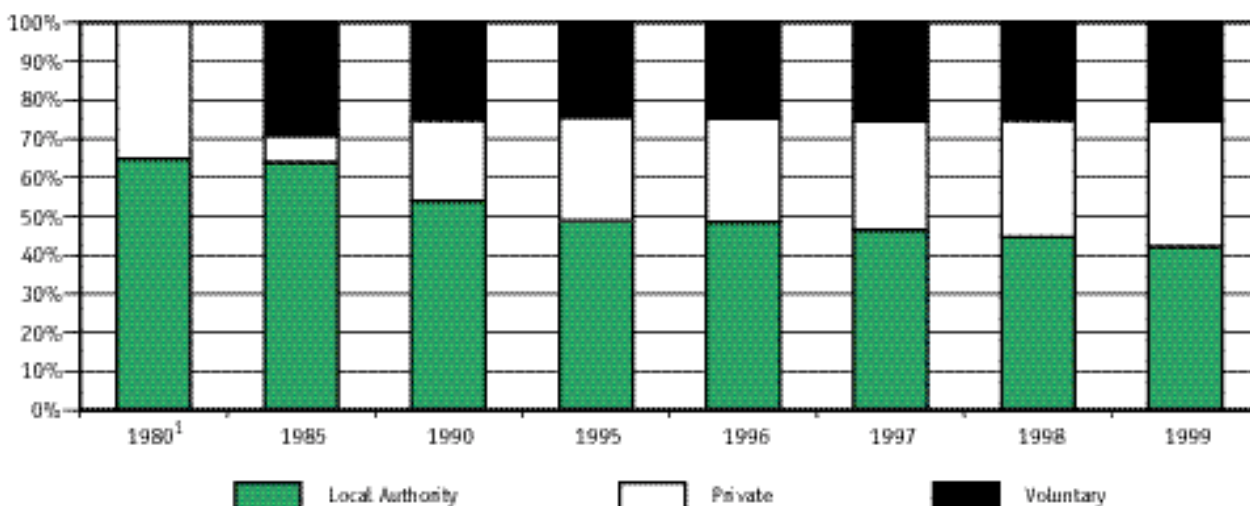
Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 1.11 provides a breakdown of the number of residential care homes, beds and residents over time split by sector.

The number of beds available has increased since 1980 but has been fairly stable since 1995; there were 16,300 beds available in 1999.

As is apparent from chart 1.3, the proportion of residential care beds in the local authority sector has been decreasing since 1990, whilst the number in the private and voluntary sectors has been on the increase.

**Chart 1.3** Places in Residential Care Homes for Older People by sector



<sup>1</sup> In 1980 the figures for the private and voluntary sectors are grouped together.

Table 1.12: Residential Care Homes for Older People, 1999

Local Authority	Local Authority			Private			Voluntary			Total			Residents per 1,000 pop'n 65+
	Homes	Beds	Residents	Homes	Beds	Residents	Homes	Beds	Residents	Homes	Beds	Residents	
Aberdeen City	10	319	272	2	22	21	9	350	311	21	691	604	19
Aberdeenshire	12	324	313	10	169	158	7	182	167	29	675	638	21
Angus	6	168	141	19	354	290	2	71	62	27	593	493	27
Argyll & Bute	7	126	117	20	387	294	4	99	87	31	612	498	30
Clackmannanshire	2	71	68	0	0	0	1	12	11	3	83	79	11
Dumfries & Galloway	0	0	0	22	421	345	12	295	270	34	716	615	22
Dundee City	6	243	202	7	153	133	5	111	67	18	507	402	16
East Ayrshire	4	100	91	12	301	169	2	78	73	18	479	333	17
East Dunbartonshire	1	30	27	3	75	75	1	33	28	5	138	130	8
East Lothian	4	148	127	4	80	69	4	96	74	12	324	270	18
East Renfrewshire	1	43	43	2	38	36	4	125	121	7	206	200	15
Edinburgh, City of	14	619	548	12	219	200	22	523	466	48	1,361	1,214	18
Eileanan Siar	15	175	141	1	6	6	1	14	12	17	195	159	31
Falkirk	6	176	174	4	57	50	3	51	49	13	284	273	13
Fife	12	359	314	20	406	386	10	193	181	42	958	881	16
Glasgow City	23	1,077	917	15	322	303	20	519	491	58	1,918	1,711	19
Highland	18	326	283	29	458	387	10	191	167	57	975	837	25
Inverclyde	2	64	61	4	95	81	6	157	126	12	316	268	20
Midlothian	3	127	110	3	74	70	2	68	61	8	269	241	21
Moray	6	144	124	4	73	65	1	55	54	11	272	243	18
North Ayrshire	6	129	122	12	194	158	2	70	66	20	393	346	16
North Lanarkshire	10	387	361	9	167	160	1	13	9	20	567	530	12
Orkney Islands	2	75	70	3	29	26	0	0	0	5	104	96	30
Perth & Kinross	3	127	117	19	404	338	8	224	192	30	755	647	26
Renfrewshire	6	226	222	6	155	119	2	58	56	14	439	397	15
Scottish Borders	6	211	194	8	139	115	4	109	93	18	459	402	20
Shetland Islands	4	73	61	0	0	0	5	71	52	9	144	113	38
South Ayrshire	5	156	134	5	63	63	3	75	65	13	294	262	13
South Lanarkshire	8	310	206	11	257	216	5	106	95	24	673	517	12
Stirling	4	95	77	5	104	93	6	162	147	15	361	317	25
West Dunbartonshire	7	229	215	2	36	32	1	10	10	10	275	257	18
West Lothian	6	219	207	2	22	19	2	23	21	10	264	247	15
Scotland	219	6,876	6,059	275	5,280	4,477	165	4,144	3,684	659	16,300	14,220	18

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 1.12** presents the number of residential care homes for older people, their associated places and residents by sector for each local authority in Scotland.

Overall in Scotland there were 18 residents per 1,000 population aged 65 and over. Shetland Islands had 38 residents per 1,000 population aged 65 and over. At the other end of the scale East Dunbartonshire had only 8 residents per population.

**Table 1.13:** Admissions and Discharges in Residential Care Homes for Older People, 1985-1999

Sector		1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Local Authority	Admissions							
	Long Stay	3,840	3,208	2,911	3,115	2,861	2,369	2,242
	Short Stay	3,161	6,587	9,973	11,223	10,656	10,805	9,473
	Total <sup>1</sup>	7,001	9,795	12,884	14,338	13,517	13,174	11,715
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	3,752	3,449	3,007	3,159	2,926	2,616	2,525
	Short Stay	3,138	6,567	9,930	11,165	10,637	10,798	9,445
	Total <sup>1</sup>	6,890	10,016	12,937	14,324	13,563	13,414	11,970
	Private	Admissions						
Long Stay		511	1,286	1,360	1,472	1,401	1,619	1,692
Short Stay		49	197	455	654	1,134	1,473	1,593
Total <sup>1</sup>		560	1,483	1,815	2,126	2,535	3,092	3,276
Discharges								
Long Stay		292	1,114	1,159	1,392	1,226	1,340	1,612
Short Stay		48	192	453	622	1,143	1,454	1,597
Total <sup>1</sup>		340	1,306	1,612	2,014	2,369	2,794	3,209
Voluntary		Admissions						
	Long Stay	1,110	1,115	1,018	1,203	1,150	1,103	1,170
	Short Stay	275	454	1,211	1,348	1,276	1,300	1,640
	Total <sup>1</sup>	1,385	1,569	2,229	2,551	2,426	2,403	2,810
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	1,154	1,218	1,027	1,198	1,186	1,069	1,304
	Short Stay	276	468	1,203	1,350	1,262	1,316	1,639
	Total <sup>1</sup>	1,430	1,686	2,230	2,548	2,448	2,385	2,943
	Total	Admissions						
Long Stay		5,461	5,609	5,289	5,790	5,412	5,091	5,104
Short Stay		3,485	7,238	11,639	13,225	13,066	13,578	12,706
Total <sup>1</sup>		8,946	12,847	16,928	19,015	18,478	18,669	17,802
Discharges								
Long Stay		5,198	5,781	5,193	5,749	5,338	5,025	5,441
Short Stay		3,462	7,227	11,586	13,137	13,042	13,568	12,681
Total <sup>1</sup>		8,660	13,008	16,779	18,886	18,380	18,593	18,122

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 1.13** provides a breakdown of admissions and discharges in homes for older people by sector and over time. See annex A for a definition of short stay.

The number of admissions and discharges has steadily increased until 1996 where the numbers peaked and have been declining slowly since. The number of short stay admissions and discharges have been on a steady increase whilst long stay have been declining.

Tables 1.14 to 1.18 provide information on long-stay residents only as this level of detail is not collected for short-stay residents.

**Table 1.14:** Age of Residents<sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for Older People, 1980-1999

Age Group	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	< 55 Years	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
55 - 64 Years	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
65 - 75 Years	17%	13%	11%	10%	11%	10%	10%	11%
75 - 84 Years	43%	44%	41%	35%	35%	34%	34%	33%
85 and over	36%	41%	46%	53%	53%	54%	54%	54%
Unknown (Number)	..	..	240	453	154	69	-	-
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	13,202	14,070	15,742	14,803	14,513	14,178	14,398	13,781

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents with known ages.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 1.14 presents the number of residents in homes for older people categorised by age group.

The majority of residents in homes for older people are aged 85 or over. This proportion has increased steadily between 1980 and 1999 to represent 54 per cent of residents in 1999. Between 1980 and 1999, an average of 98 per cent of residents in homes for older people were 65 or over.

**Table 1.15:** Incomplete Length of Stay of Residents<sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for Older People as at 31 March, 1985-1999

Length of Stay	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Under 3 Months	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%	8%
3 - 5 Months	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
6 - 11 Months	12%	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%	13%
1 - under 3 Years	33%	33%	34%	33%	34%	36%	36%
3 - under 5 Years	16%	19%	18%	19%	18%	16%	17%
5 Years and Over	23%	21%	21%	20%	20%	20%	18%
Unknown (Number)	47	233	428	122	47	-	-
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	14,070	15,742	14,803	14,513	14,178	14,398	13,781

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents whose length of stay is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 1.15 illustrates the distribution of incomplete length of stay of residents in residential care homes at 31<sup>st</sup> March from 1985 to 1999. The highest proportion (around one third) of residents have been in homes for between 1 and 3 years. The distribution has remained fairly stable over time, although the proportion of residents staying for 5 years or more has decreased slightly.

**Table 1.16:** Destination on Discharge from Homes for Older People <sup>1,2</sup>, 1980-1999

Destination	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Died	38%	48%	56%	46%	46%	50%	51%
Entered Hospital	23%	28%	28%	26%	23%	21%	20%	20%
Transferred to Other Home	6%	8%	8%	14%	15%	17%	20%	18%
To Sheltered Housing	0%	0%	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	1%
To Own Home	22%	14%	4%	5%	8%	6%	5%	4%
Other Discharge	10%	2%	3%	5%	8%	6%	5%	7%
Unknown (Number)	2	-	147	382	328	114	60	52
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	5,551	5,340	5,781	5,193	5,749	5,338	5,025	5,441

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where destination on discharge is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

The number of residents entering hospital on discharge from residential homes has steadily declined over the years to a level of 20 per cent in 1999. Over the same time period the number of residents transferred to other homes has increased although the proportion fell slightly between 1998 and 1999. Four per cent of residents were discharged to their own homes in 1999.

**Table 1.17:** Financial Support of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Private and Voluntary Residential Care Homes for Older People, 1995-1999

Support	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Private Means	36%	34%	33%	33%
Health Board	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
DSS	37%	30%	24%	19%	15%
Pre 1/4/93 LA Support	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Post 1/4/93 LA Support	19%	29%	37%	43%	47%
Unknown (Number)	1,368	773	495	254	376
Total Residents	7,719	7,581	7,527	8,062	8,053

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where support is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 1.17** details the funding arrangements for residents in private and voluntary homes from 1995 to 1999. A full definition of the categories of funding is included in annex A. The proportion of privately funded residents has remained fairly stable over time at around 33 per cent. Meanwhile the proportion of residents funded wholly or mainly by the DSS has fallen considerably from 37 per cent in 1995 to 15 per cent in 1999.

**Table 1.18:** Financial Support of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Private and Voluntary Homes for Older People, 1999

Local Authority				Pre 1/4/93	Post 1/4/93	Unknown	Total Residents <sup>1</sup>
	Private Means	Health Board	DSS	LA Support	LA Support		
Aberdeen City	35%	1%	15%	-	50%	-	328
Aberdeenshire	41%	-	13%	1%	45%	3	321
Angus	48%	2%	16%	2%	32%	23	343
Argyll & Bute	37%	-	25%	2%	36%	8	369
Clackmannanshire	-	-	9%	-	91%	-	11
Dumfries & Galloway	25%	2%	11%	3%	59%	133	594
Dundee City	35%	2%	25%	1%	37%	3	197
East Ayrshire	15%	-	10%	3%	72%	-	242
East Dunbartonshire	53%	-	16%	3%	28%	4	103
East Lothian	35%	-	16%	1%	47%	1	141
East Renfrewshire	31%	-	18%	1%	50%	-	158
Edinburgh, City of	53%	1%	12%	1%	33%	10	665
Eileanan Siar	6%	-	6%	-	88%	2	18
Falkirk	20%	-	3%	-	77%	-	99
Fife	39%	2%	19%	3%	36%	25	566
Glasgow City	24%	-	10%	6%	59%	49	792
Highland	26%	-	13%	4%	57%	72	544
Inverclyde	13%	-	26%	4%	57%	-	203
Midlothian	36%	-	13%	19%	32%	-	128
Moray	35%	-	21%	3%	41%	-	119
North Ayrshire	32%	-	21%	9%	39%	3	221
North Lanarkshire	16%	-	25%	2%	56%	3	168
Orkney Islands	27%	-	12%	4%	58%	-	26
Perth & Kinross	43%	-	9%	3%	44%	19	520
Renfrewshire	36%	-	11%	2%	52%	-	174
Scottish Borders	16%	2%	12%	-	69%	1	203
Shetland Islands	6%	-	8%	2%	84%	-	50
South Ayrshire	46%	-	14%	4%	35%	12	125
South Lanarkshire	31%	-	27%	6%	35%	-	306
Stirling	31%	3%	17%	11%	37%	4	237
West Dunbartonshire	17%	-	14%	21%	48%	-	42
West Lothian	26%	5%	10%	3%	56%	1	40
Scotland	33%	1%	15%	4%	47%	376	8,053

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where support is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 1.18** presents the main sources of funding of residents in each local authority.

The local authorities with the largest proportion of self-funding residents were the City of Edinburgh and East Dunbartonshire, both with 53 per cent. Clackmannanshire had no self-funding residents and Eileanan Siar and Shetland Islands had only 6 per cent.

**Table 1.19:** Average Weekly Charge<sup>1</sup> per Resident in Residential Care Homes for Older People, 1999

Local Authority	Local Authority	Private & Voluntary	Total
	Aberdeen City	342	268
Aberdeenshire	302	276	286
Angus	390	265	293
Argyll & Bute	396	256	288
Clackmannanshire	364	*	*
Dumfries & Galloway	-	320	320
Dundee City	360	239	280
East Ayrshire	319	256	270
East Dunbartonshire	341	*	339
East Lothian	316	255	275
East Renfrewshire	247	279	275
Edinburgh, City of	405	295	327
Eileanan Siar	268	*	272
Falkirk	426	309	363
Fife	387	262	296
Glasgow City	335	289	307
Highland	272	259	263
Inverclyde	368	251	270
Midlothian	337	264	292
Moray	328	228	283
North Ayrshire	325	258	278
North Lanarkshire	316	251	283
Orkney Islands	430	*	315
Perth & Kinross	380	266	278
Renfrewshire	345	275	305
Scottish Borders	327	272	290
Shetland Islands	409	260	326
South Ayrshire	360	242	287
South Lanarkshire	277	255	262
Stirling	430	273	315
West Dunbartonshire	342	*	315
West Lothian	330	*	295
Scotland	339	272	294

<sup>1</sup> Where the average is based on less than five homes in the independent sector, the figure has been starred out for confidentiality reasons.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 1.19** presents information on the average weekly charge per resident in residential care homes by local authority and sector.

The average weekly charge over all sectors for Scotland was £294. The highest weekly charge in the LA sector was in the Orkney Islands and Stirling at £430. The lowest was £247 in East Renfrewshire, whilst the Scotland average was £339.

Dumfries & Galloway had the highest independent sector charge (£320) followed by Falkirk at £309. Moray had the lowest at £228. The Scotland average for the independent sector was £272.

## Private Nursing Homes

Information on private nursing homes registered with health boards is collected by the Information & Statistics Division of the NHS in Scotland. Much of the information shown in tables 1.20 to 1.24 is already published in Scottish Health Statistics. Some of the data included here have been revised since publication. For definitions on which the private nursing homes data are collected, please refer to the notes in annex A.

Private nursing homes are not designated for specific client groups in the same way as residential care homes. Client group and age is recorded for residents within homes. The number of residents can be analysed by client group, however the number of homes or beds cannot.

Tables 1.20 – 1.23 cover private nursing homes for all client groups – not just older people. They are included in this chapter because the majority of residents are older people but readers should be aware that other client groups are included in the figures. Around 8 per cent of residents are under 65 years of age.

Table 1.24 covers older people resident in private nursing homes. There are also additional tables in chapters 2 to 5 which detail private nursing home residents broken down by client group. There are overlaps between these tables and table 1.24 in this chapter, as table 1.24 includes all residents aged 65 plus regardless of disability. To obtain the total number of residents over all client groups, readers should refer to tables 1.20-1.23 in this chapter rather than summing together the tables in each individual chapter.

**Table 1.20:** Private Nursing Homes <sup>1</sup> as at 31 March, 1990-1999

	1990	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
Homes registered	307	453	488	506	517	508
Total beds	9,901	19,020	21,400	22,741	23,818	23,480
Total residents	..	15,986	17,036	18,365	20,097	20,188
Occupancy	..	84%	80%	81%	84%	86%

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded for all years.

<sup>2</sup> The data have been revised since last published.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

In general the number of nursing homes has increased steadily, peaking in 1998 at 517 homes. The number of beds and residents have increased at a fairly constant rate between 1995 and 1999.

In 1999 there were 508 homes, with an average of 46 beds and 40 residents per home. The percentage occupancy has varied - though not significantly - between 1995 and 1999, with 86 per cent of the beds occupied in 1999.

**Table 1.21:** Private Nursing Homes <sup>1</sup> as at 31 March 1999 <sup>2</sup>

Local Authority	Beds		Residents		Occupancy
	Total	Beds per 1,000 Pop'n aged 65+	Total	Residents per 1,000 Pop'n aged 65+	
Aberdeen City	1,019	32	841	26	83%
Aberdeenshire	1,227	40	1,047	34	85%
Angus	561	30	495	27	88%
Argyll & Bute	265	16	193	12	73%
Clackmannanshire	60	8	59	8	98%
Dumfries & Galloway	604	22	456	16	75%
Dundee City	593	23	556	22	94%
East Ayrshire	597	31	459	24	77%
East Dunbartonshire	355	22	337	21	95%
East Lothian	431	29	313	21	73%
East Renfrewshire	459	35	415	31	90%
Edinburgh, City of	2,147	31	1,893	28	88%
Eileanan Siar	65	13	62	12	95%
Falkirk	557	26	431	20	77%
Fife	1,424	26	1,218	22	86%
Glasgow City	2,926	32	2,594	29	89%
Highland	1,155	35	882	27	76%
Inverclyde	295	22	284	21	96%
Midlothian	242	21	209	19	86%
Moray	305	22	287	21	94%
North Ayrshire	863	40	727	34	84%
North Lanarkshire	1,167	26	1,093	24	94%
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	816	33	733	30	90%
Renfrewshire	816	32	703	27	86%
Scottish Borders	652	32	546	27	84%
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	739	35	616	30	83%
South Lanarkshire	1,569	36	1,411	33	90%
Stirling	598	46	497	39	83%
West Dunbartonshire	356	25	330	23	93%
West Lothian	617	37	501	30	81%
Scotland	23,480	30	20,188	26	86%

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded.

<sup>2</sup> The data have been revised since last published.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

**Table 1.21** shows the local authority breakdown of beds and residents and the percentage occupancy in private nursing homes in 1999. In Scotland there were 23,480 beds and 20,188 residents resulting in an occupancy rate of 86 per cent. Percentage occupancy ranged from 98 per cent in Clackmannanshire to 73 per cent in East Lothian and Argyll & Bute.

At Scotland level there were 30 beds for every thousand people aged 65 and over and 26 residents per thousand of the population. Stirling had the highest rate with 46 beds and 39 residents. Rates per thousand have been calculated for the 65 and above age group, however it is worth noting that around 8 per cent of residents are under 65.

**Table 1.22:** Number of Admissions and Discharges in Private Nursing Homes <sup>1</sup> year ending 31 March, 1995-1999

	1995 <sup>2</sup>	1996 <sup>2</sup>	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Admissions</b>				
long term	7,405	9,073	8,858	9,184	9,860
respite	..	..	..	..	6,704
other short term	3,663	5,576	7,768	8,868	2,945
total short term	3,663	5,576	7,768	8,868	9,649
Total admissions	11,068	14,649	16,626	18,052	19,509
Discharges	4,868	6,870	8,587	9,749	10,754
Deaths	5,053	6,426	7,166	6,963	8,034
Total Discharges	9,921	13,296	15,753	16,712	18,788

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded for all years.

<sup>2</sup> The data have been revised since last published.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

**Table 1.22** shows the number of long term and short term admissions to and discharges from private nursing homes in Scotland from 1995-1999. The number of admissions and discharges have increased steadily and at similar rates. In 1999, there were 19,509 admissions, 10,754 discharges and 8,034 deaths. In 1995 two thirds of admissions were long term, but the ratio has changed and in 1999 the numbers of long term and short term admissions were almost equal. In 1999 over two thirds of the short term admissions were respite admissions.

**Table 1.23:** Residents in Private Nursing Homes <sup>1</sup> as at 31 March 1999<sup>2</sup>

Client Group	Age Group					Total
	0-17	18-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
Dementia	18%	10%	29%	40%	36%	35%
Learning disabilities	55%	23%	6%	2%	1%	3%
Physical disabilities	-	34%	17%	11%	9%	13%
Mental health problems	-	8%	5%	3%	2%	3%
Alcohol related problems	36%	11%	3%	1%	-	2%
Drug related problems	-	3%	-	-	-	-
Other health care needs	27%	9%	40%	44%	52%	45%
All client groups	91	1,424	2,159	7,235	9,279	20,188

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded.

<sup>2</sup> The data has been revised since last published.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

**Table 1.23** gives an age and client group breakdown of residents in private nursing homes as at 31 March 1999. Ninety three per cent of residents were 65 or over and almost half were aged 85 or over.

Thirty five per cent of residents had dementia whilst only 2 per cent had alcohol or drug related problems, however, this varied widely between age group. For residents under 18, over half had learning disabilities and over one third had alcohol related problems. Over one third of residents aged between 18 and 64 were physically disabled. In the 65 and over age group, almost half of the residents had other, non-specified, health care needs. Thirty six per cent of residents aged 65 and over suffer from dementia.

**Table 1.24:** Client Group of Residents in Private Nursing Homes <sup>1</sup> aged 65+ as at 31 March 1999<sup>2</sup>

Local Authority	Dementia	Mental Health Problems	Alcohol Related Problems	Drug Related problems	HIV and AIDS	Physical Disabilities	Learning Disabilities	Other Health care Needs	All residents	Residents per 1,000 Pop'n aged 65+
	Aberdeen City	296	10	3	-	-	107	2	347	765
Aberdeenshire	324	28	13	-	-	169	7	424	965	31
Angus	102	-	-	-	-	2	16	330	450	24
Argyll & Bute	84	6	1	-	-	18	-	72	181	11
Clackmannanshire	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	58	8
Dumfries & Galloway	130	7	3	-	-	65	1	239	445	16
Dundee City	165	1	-	-	-	9	21	273	458	18
East Ayrshire	225	25	3	-	-	53	-	121	427	22
East Dunbartonshire	91	5	2	-	-	6	-	199	303	19
East Lothian	161	-	1	-	-	33	-	113	308	21
East Renfrewshire	142	5	1	-	-	1	20	220	389	29
Edinburgh City	741	31	8	-	-	224	53	798	1,855	27
Eilean Siar	24	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	61	12
Falkirk	223	19	1	-	-	42	8	122	415	19
Fife	499	21	2	-	-	173	14	434	1,143	21
Glasgow City	832	120	24	-	-	203	8	1,220	2,402	26
Highland	207	19	2	-	-	62	28	443	761	23
Inverclyde	71	1	-	-	-	120	-	80	272	20
Midlothian	106	1	2	-	-	52	1	45	207	18
Moray	105	6	-	-	-	40	4	109	264	19
North Ayrshire	348	25	5	1	-	125	1	177	682	32
North Lanarkshire	309	49	6	-	-	66	26	526	982	22
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	191	18	-	-	-	85	12	357	668	27
Renfrewshire	268	8	5	-	-	147	1	229	658	26
Scottish Borders	140	31	2	-	-	39	22	168	402	20
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	246	6	4	-	-	56	14	264	590	28
South Lanarkshire	365	25	24	-	-	86	7	801	1,308	30
Stirling	110	3	1	-	-	8	44	317	483	38
West Dunbartonshire	108	-	2	-	-	39	18	144	311	22
West Lothian	191	7	4	-	-	31	1	226	460	27
Scotland	6,814	477	119	1	-	2,062	329	8,882	18,673	24

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded.

<sup>2</sup> The data have been revised since last published.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

Table 1.24 presents the client group breakdown of residents aged 65 and over by local authority as at 31 March 1999. There are 18,673 residents aged 65 and over in private nursing homes in Scotland with an average of 24 residents per 1,000 population aged 65 and over.

Stirling has the highest rate of residents; 38 residents per 1,000 population aged 65 and over. Clackmannanshire has only 8 residents per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over.

Almost half of the residents in Scotland have other unspecified health needs. People with dementia make up 36 per cent of the residents aged 65 and over, 11 per cent have physical disabilities, 3 per cent have mental health problems, 2 per cent have learning disabilities and 1 per cent have alcohol related problems. However, in Falkirk 54 per cent of the residents have dementia and in Inverclyde 44 per cent of the residents are physically disabled.

## Hospitals

Information on hospitals is also collected by ISD Scotland and is previously published in Scottish Health Statistics.

Before 1998, figures for geriatric assessment and geriatric long stay were derived using separate specialty codes. The figures for 1998 and 1999 are derived using new specialty groupings and there may therefore be discontinuities when comparing figures for pre and post 1998. Any trend comparisons should be made with caution.

**Table 1.25:** Bed Availability and Occupancy in Geriatric Specialities

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Geriatric Longstay</b>								
Average Available Beds LS	7,899	9,073	9,277	7,729	7,073	6,324	5,488	4,924
Average Occupied Beds LS	7,609	8,735	8,544	6,787	6,098	5,370	4,585	4,111
Mean Stay (Days) LS	347.9	287.2	175.7	186.5	179.8	170.3	180.9	170.4
Throughput LS <sup>1</sup>	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
<b>Geriatric Assessment</b>								
Average Available Beds GA	2,401	2,338	2,521	3,245	3,386	3,452	3,707	3,634
Average Occupied Beds GA	2,235	2,153	2,250	2,861	2,979	3,058	3,268	3,298
Mean Stay (Days) GA	60.9	46.2	33.4	26.8	26.1	26.3	26.0	25.5
Throughput GA <sup>1</sup>	5.6	7.3	9.8	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4	13.0
<b>Total Geriatric Medicine</b>								
Average Available Beds GM	10,300	11,410	11,797	10,974	10,459	9,776	9,195	8,558
Average Occupied Beds GM	9,844	10,888	10,794	9,648	9,077	8,427	7,853	7,409
Mean Stay (Days) GM	168.1	141.3	93.0	67.3	61.3	56.9	52.0	48.4
Throughput GM <sup>1</sup>	2.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.5

<sup>1</sup> Throughput is based on the average inpatient discharges/average available staffed beds per year.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)1 Return

Table 1.25 presents the number of available and occupied beds in geriatric medicine for Scotland over time.

Since 1990 there has been a considerable down turn in available beds in long-stay geriatric care and therefore in the overall number of beds available in Geriatric Medicine. In contrast, the number of available beds in geriatric assessment has been increasing, with the exception of the latest year figures.

The mean stay of patients in geriatric assessment beds has been slowly declining since 1990 whilst the mean stay of patients in long stay geriatrics has fluctuated over the same period.

Throughput for geriatric assessment has steadily increased for the time period shown with 13.0 patients occupying each bed during the year in 1999. Geriatric long stay has remained on the whole constant since 1990 with around 1.8 patients per year.

**Table 1.26:** Bed Availability and Occupancy in Geriatric Specialties <sup>1</sup>, 1999

Health Board	Geriatric Medicine (Units other than Longstay)			Geriatric Medicine (In Longstay Units)			Geriatric Medicine <sup>2</sup>		
	Average available beds	Average occupied beds	Percentage Occupancy	Average available beds	Average occupied beds	Percentage Occupancy	Average available beds	Average occupied beds	Percentage Occupancy
Argyll & Clyde	380	368	97%	555	488	88%	935	856	92%
Ayrshire & Arran	280	253	90%	316	292	92%	596	545	91%
Borders	66	59	89%	117	69	59%	183	128	70%
Dumfries & Galloway	46	43	93%	161	123	76%	207	166	80%
Fife	146	136	93%	306	283	92%	452	419	93%
Forth Valley	201	190	95%	330	294	89%	531	484	91%
Grampian	235	212	90%	520	410	79%	755	621	82%
Greater Glasgow	904	825	91%	946	837	88%	1,850	1,662	90%
Highland	104	85	82%	141	88	62%	246	173	70%
Lanarkshire	278	236	85%	540	429	79%	819	665	81%
Lothian	669	622	93%	533	399	75%	1,202	1,021	85%
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	4	3	75%	36	32	89%	40	34	85%
Tayside	287	248	86%	394	356	90%	681	603	89%
Western Isles	31	18	58%	29	13	45%	60	31	52%
Scotland	3,634	3,298	91%	4,924	4,111	83%	8,558	7,409	87%

<sup>1</sup> Includes all information on NHS patients treated in joint-user and contractual hospitals.

<sup>2</sup> Equals all geriatric medicine activity.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S) 1 Return

**Table 1.26** details the number of available and occupied beds by health board for 1999. The overall occupancy rate in geriatric medicine, in Scotland, was 87 per cent. This ranged from 93 per cent in Fife to 52 per cent in the Western Isles.

**Table 1.27:** Admissions and Discharges in Hospitals for Geriatric Long Stay, 1998-1999

	1997/98	1998/99
<b>Admissions</b>		
Private Residence	2,557	2,238
From Other Home	57	48
Transferred within/ from other Hospital	5,732	5,493
Other	129	75
Total Admissions	8,475	7,854
<b>Discharges</b>		
Died	2,767	2,702
Private Residence	3,402	3,146
To Other Home	1,182	1,166
Transferred within/ to other Hospital	1,076	924
Other	229	163
Total Discharges	8,656	8,101

The above table is regarded as provisional at present as the dataset is in the initial stages of a 'clean up' program. All information should be used for illustrative purposes only.

Source: ISD Scotland, SMR50

**Table 1.27** shows the number of patients admitted to and discharged from geriatric long stay hospitals. The majority of admissions (70 per cent in 1999) were transfers from within the same hospital or from another

hospital whereas only 11 per cent of discharges were in this category. Thirty nine per cent of discharges were to private residences and 33 per cent were deaths.

**Table 1.28:** Age Breakdown of Inpatients and Day Case Discharges from Geriatric Medicine, 1980-1999

	1979/80	1984/85	1989/90	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 <sup>1</sup>	1997/98	1998/99
<b>Geriatric Assessment</b>								
<65	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
65-74	23%	19%	17%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%
75-84	47%	51%	49%	47%	47%	46%	46%	45%
85 and over	25%	27%	32%	33%	34%	35%	35%	36%
Total	12,387	16,795	24,472	39,553	40,376	41,891	44,254	45,901
<b>Geriatric Long Stay</b>								
<65	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	..	5%	5%
65-74	22%	20%	18%	20%	20%	..	19%	19%
75-84	45%	47%	45%	42%	41%	..	41%	40%
85 and over	27%	28%	32%	35%	35%	..	35%	36%
Total	6,548	9,067	11,831	11,116	7,792	..	8,695	8,115
<b>Total Geriatric Medicine</b>								
<65	5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	..	3%	4%
65-74	23%	19%	18%	18%	18%	..	17%	17%
75-84	46%	50%	48%	46%	46%	..	45%	44%
85 and over	26%	28%	32%	34%	34%	..	35%	36%
Total	18,935	25,862	36,303	50,669	48,168	..	52,949	54,016

<sup>1</sup> Due to the phase introduction of SMR50, reliable data for this period is not available.

Source: ISD Scotland - SMR1, SMR01 & SMR50 Returns (valid records only).

Table 1.28 shows the age breakdown of patients in geriatric medicine over the period 1980-1999.

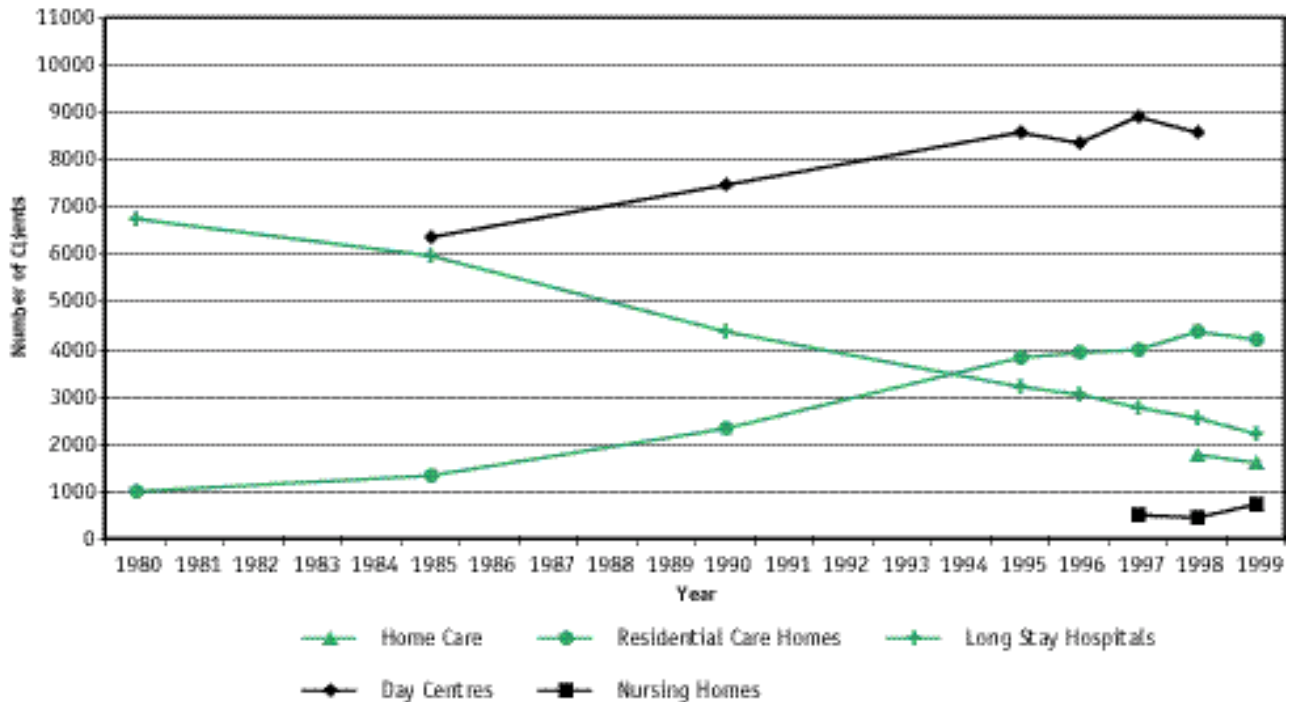
In 1999, 81 per cent of patients were aged 75 or over. The proportion has remained fairly stable over time with little difference in ages between geriatric long stay and geriatric assessment.



# CHAPTER 2 – ADULTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

## The Balance of Care

**Chart 2.1** Balance of Care for People with Learning Disabilities, 1980-1999



**Chart 2.1** illustrates the balance of care provided for people with learning disabilities, over time. The most dramatic change is the decrease in occupied hospital beds which, by 1999, had fallen to just over a third of the level in 1980.

Over the same time period, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of residents in residential care homes, and in the number of people attending day centres, although these appear to be levelling off in recent years. Data on home care clients and residents in nursing homes with learning disabilities have not been collected for long enough to allow comment on any trends.

## Domiciliary Care

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 contain information on home care services provided to clients with learning disabilities. Information on home care for other individual client groups is included in chapters 1, 3, 4 and 5. More detailed analysis of home care for all client groups is contained in chapter 1. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

**Table 2.1:** Age Breakdown of Home Care Clients with Learning Disabilities, 1998 - 1999

Age Group	1998	1999
	0-15	4%
16-17	1%	1%
18-64	63%	76%
65-74	14%	11%
75-84	14%	4%
85+	5%	2%
Total	1,744	1,599

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

Table 2.1 presents the number of clients with learning disabilities receiving home care services in 1998 and 1999. Prior to 1998 a full age/client group breakdown was not provided. Between 1998 and 1999 the number of clients with learning disabilities fell slightly from 1,748 to 1,599. The highest proportion of clients are in the 18-64 age group which accounted for three-quarters of all clients in 1999.

**Table 2.2:** Age Breakdown of Clients with Learning Disabilities Receiving Home Care , 1999

Local Authority						Total Clients	Clients per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
	0-15	16-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus		
Aberdeen City	-	93%	7%	-	-	28	2.0
Aberdeenshire	-	100%	-	-	-	277	18.6
Angus	3%	74%	17%	3%	3%	35	5.0
Argyll & Bute	4%	67%	25%	4%	-	24	4.2
Clackmannanshire	8%	75%	8%	8%	-	12	3.8
Dumfries & Galloway	2%	70%	18%	8%	3%	66	7.3
Dundee City	-	85%	15%	-	-	62	6.8
East Ayrshire	-	64%	29%	7%	-	14	1.8
East Dunbartonshire	5%	58%	16%	21%	-	19	2.6
East Lothian	-	83%	17%	-	-	6	1.0
East Renfrewshire	-	91%	6%	-	3%	34	5.9
Edinburgh, City of	2%	95%	3%	-	-	99	3.2
Eileanan Siar	-	88%	13%	-	-	8	4.7
Falkirk	-	86%	12%	2%	-	43	4.5
Fife	6%	79%	14%	-	-	78	3.5
Glasgow City	6%	70%	23%	1%	-	204	5.1
Highland	-	73%	16%	11%	-	44	3.3
Inverclyde	6%	78%	6%	3%	6%	32	5.9
Midlothian	-	100%	-	-	-	6	1.1
Moray	-	90%	5%	5%	-	20	3.7
North Ayrshire	4%	37%	15%	9%	35%	54	6.0
North Lanarkshire	7%	78%	10%	3%	-	60	2.8
Orkney Islands	-	20%	25%	55%	-	20	16.1
Perth & Kinross	-	100%	-	-	-	16	1.9
Renfrewshire	6%	83%	6%	2%	2%	48	4.2
Scottish Borders	-	89%	11%	-	-	35	5.3
Shetland Islands	-	48%	30%	9%	9%	23	15.7
South Ayrshire	2%	59%	14%	14%	10%	49	6.8
South Lanarkshire	6%	74%	10%	5%	4%	78	3.9
Stirling	18%	68%	11%	4%	-	28	5.0
West Dunbartonshire	60%	29%	10%	1%	-	73	12.1
West Lothian	25%	75%	-	-	-	4	0.4
Scotland	6%	77%	11%	4%	2%	1,599	4.8

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

**Table 2.2** presents an age breakdown of clients with learning disabilities receiving home care services within each local authority in 1999.

Aberdeenshire had the highest level of clients with learning disabilities. This amounted to 18.6 clients per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64. In contrast, East Lothian and West Lothian had very small numbers of clients with 1.0 and 0.4 clients per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64, respectively.

The total number of clients with learning disabilities who received home care in Scotland in 1999 was 1,599; 77 per cent fell within the 16 to 64 age category and 17 percent in the 65 and over age group. The total number receiving care, per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64, was 4.8.

## Day Care

Tables 2.3 and 2.4 provide information on day care services primarily intended for people with learning disabilities. Day care figures for other client groups are included in chapters 1, 3, 4 and 5. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 2.3:** Number of Day Centres <sup>1</sup> for People with Learning Disabilities, Places and People Attending, 1985 - 1998

	Year					
	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of day centres	105	120	148	146	158	157
Number of places	6,895	7,721	8,521	8,682	8,911	8,742
Number attending	6,353	7,486	8,596	8,344	8,934	8,587

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

It can be seen from **table 2.3** that the number of day centres for people with learning disabilities in Scotland has, on the whole, increased over the years. The number of places has progressively increased until 1997, when there was a slight downturn. Numbers attending day care centres have followed a similar pattern.

**Table 2.4:** Day Centres<sup>1</sup> for People with Learning Disabilities as at 31 March 1998

Local Authority	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Places per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64	Number Attending	Number Attending per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
Aberdeen City	9	403	28	407	29
Aberdeenshire	8	423	29	453	31
Angus	3	180	26	192	28
Argyll & Bute	5	225	39	178	31
Clackmannanshire	2	77	25	68	22
Dumfries & Galloway	6	289	32	258	28
Dundee City	5	273	29	274	29
East Ayrshire	3	193	25	185	24
East Dunbartonshire	1	129	18	116	16
East Lothian	3	249	44	238	42
East Renfrewshire	2	96	17	95	17
Edinburgh, City of	14	803	26	729	24
Eileanan Siar	4	43	25	47	27
Falkirk	3	220	23	210	22
Fife	4	454	20	496	22
Glasgow, City of	19	1,298	32	1,127	28
Highland	11	327	25	398	30
Inverclyde	4	177	33	169	31
Midlothian	1	82	15	80	15
Moray	4	141	26	149	27
North Ayrshire	5	248	28	315	35
North Lanarkshire	6	492	23	497	23
Orkney Islands	1	36	29	44	36
Perth & Kinross	4	165	20	158	19
Renfrewshire	3	264	23	248	21
Scottish Borders	8	341	52	357	54
Shetland Islands	2	54	37	50	34
South Ayrshire	3	184	26	167	23
South Lanarkshire	6	388	19	392	19
Stirling	2	150	28	136	25
West Dunbartonshire	1	100	17	100	17
West Lothian	5	238	23	254	25
Scotland	157	8,742	26	8,587	26

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

Table 2.4 presents the number of centres, available places and attendees at day care centres as at 31 March 1998 in each local authority.

Scottish Borders had 54 people attending per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64. This was the highest attendee rate for Scotland. The overall Scotland attendance per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64 was 26. Scottish Borders also had the highest number of available places per 10,000 of the 16 - 64 population (52) whilst the Scottish equivalent was 26.

Midlothian had the lowest rate per population in terms of both places and people attending with a rate of 15 for both.

## Residential Care Homes

Tables 2.5 to 2.12 contain information on residential care homes primarily intended for people with learning disabilities. Homes for other client groups are included in chapters 1, 3, 4 and 5. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 2.5:** Residential Care Homes for People with Learning Disabilities, 1980 - 1999

		1980 <sup>1</sup>	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
No of Homes	Local Authority	44	61	64	93	93	97	100	98
	Private	16	1	30	54	57	62	61	63
	Voluntary		21	104	307	330	364	416	433
	Total	60	83	198	454	480	523	577	594
No of Beds	Local Authority	561	800	895	885	862	862	899	859
	Private	532	8	311	508	572	606	582	579
	Voluntary		656	1,295	2,646	2,666	2,737	3,141	3,087
	Total	1,093	1,464	2,501	4,039	4,100	4,205	4,622	4,525
No of Residents	Local Authority	495	740	807	786	774	751	798	768
	Private	481	5	297	489	541	584	571	561
	Voluntary		591	1,208	2,522	2,598	2,620	2,979	2,893
	Total	976	1,336	2,312	3,797	3,913	3,955	4,348	4,222

<sup>1</sup> In 1980 the figures for the private and voluntary sectors are grouped together.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

The number of beds in homes for people with learning disabilities has increased considerably since 1980 but has increased at a slower rate since 1995.

Between 1995 and 1999 the majority of residential care beds were within the voluntary sector, ranging from 66 per cent in 1995 to 68 per cent in 1999. Over the same period the proportion of beds in the local authority sector reduced slightly from 22 to 19 per cent.

**Table 2.6:** Residential Care Homes for People with Learning Disabilities, 1999

Local Authority	Local Authority			Private			Voluntary			Total			Residents per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
	Homes	Beds	Residents	Homes	Beds	Residents	Homes	Beds	Residents	Homes	Beds	Residents	
Aberdeen City	5	64	58	-	-	-	42	195	175	47	259	233	16.4
Aberdeenshire	5	34	28	3	23	23	40	244	227	48	301	278	18.7
Angus	2	43	42	3	37	36	4	31	31	9	111	109	15.6
Argyll & Bute	2	27	20	6	44	39	5	48	42	13	119	101	17.7
Clackmannanshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	50	48	3	50	48	15.3
Dumfries & Galloway	2	19	18	1	12	12	7	88	84	10	119	114	12.6
Dundee City	8	72	59	1	25	24	4	29	28	13	126	111	12.2
East Ayrshire	2	29	25	2	28	26	4	59	56	8	116	107	13.9
East Dunbartonshire	1	14	13	-	-	-	6	32	32	7	46	45	6.1
East Lothian	-	-	-	2	5	5	35	136	127	37	141	132	23.0
East Renfrewshire	1	12	12	-	-	-	2	27	27	3	39	39	6.7
Edinburgh, City of	7	74	63	14	63	60	69	338	326	90	475	449	14.7
Eileanan Siar	1	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	14	8.3
Falkirk	2	6	5	8	103	101	8	53	51	18	162	157	16.6
Fife	28	95	90	-	-	-	12	91	86	40	186	176	7.9
Glasgow City	3	35	32	-	-	-	35	368	351	38	403	383	9.5
Highland	5	28	26	7	90	90	11	123	118	23	241	234	17.6
Inverclyde	2	16	16	-	-	-	6	88	82	8	104	98	18.1
Midlothian	-	-	-	4	16	15	23	120	119	27	136	134	24.8
Moray	1	4	-	1	6	6	13	69	59	15	79	65	12.1
North Ayrshire	1	8	7	-	-	-	5	40	39	6	48	46	5.1
North Lanarkshire	2	22	21	-	-	-	19	174	166	21	196	187	8.7
Orkney Islands	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	1.6
Perth & Kinross	2	21	21	2	47	45	6	63	57	10	131	123	14.7
Renfrewshire	2	26	23	-	-	-	4	47	47	6	73	70	6.1
Scottish Borders	1	6	6	-	-	-	37	187	184	38	193	190	28.7
Shetland Islands	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2.7
South Ayrshire	2	20	15	-	-	-	4	149	116	6	169	131	18.2
South Lanarkshire	5	113	106	4	46	46	9	78	77	18	237	229	11.3
Stirling	1	12	9	-	-	-	3	68	57	4	80	66	11.9
West Dunbartonshire	2	23	22	-	-	-	4	36	33	6	59	55	9.1
West Lothian	1	12	11	5	34	33	13	56	48	19	102	92	8.8
Scotland	98	859	768	63	579	561	433	3,087	2,893	594	4,525	4,222	12.7

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

In 1999 there were 594 homes with 4,525 places available. These provided accommodation for a total of 4,222 residents.

Scottish Borders had the highest rate of residents (28.7) per 10,000 of the population aged 16 to 64. Orkney Islands had the lowest rate (1.6). In comparison, the overall rate for Scotland was 12.7 residents per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64.

**Table 2.7:** Admissions and Discharges in Residential Care Homes for People with Learning Disabilities, 1985-1999

Sector		1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Local Authority	Admissions							
	Long Stay	693	121	62	55	97	70	67
	Short Stay	391	2,215	5,404	5,199	5,865	6,166	5,731
	Total <sup>1</sup>	1,084	2,336	5,466	5,254	5,962	6,236	5,798
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	653	147	86	77	109	73	74
Private	Short Stay	386	2,206	5,389	5,175	5,876	6,171	5,730
	Total <sup>1</sup>	1,039	2,353	5,475	5,252	5,985	6,244	5,804
	Admissions							
	Long Stay	5	49	57	55	65	35	38
	Short Stay	0	66	93	81	77	74	82
	Total <sup>1</sup>	5	115	150	136	142	109	120
Voluntary	Discharges							
	Long Stay	0	27	35	22	42	32	22
	Short Stay	0	67	91	80	79	74	80
	Total <sup>1</sup>	0	94	126	102	121	106	102
	Admissions							
	Long Stay	65	148	211	223	261	274	216
Total	Short Stay	52	147	6,885	4,795	1,487	2,229	6,977
	Total <sup>1</sup>	117	295	7,096	5,018	1,748	2,504	7,186
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	57	96	164	158	167	208	201
	Short Stay	50	144	6,881	4,788	1,503	2,236	7,030
	Total <sup>1</sup>	107	240	7,045	4,946	1,670	2,444	7,231
Total	Admissions							
	Long Stay	763	318	330	333	423	379	321
	Short Stay	443	2,428	12,382	10,075	7,429	8,469	12,790
	Total <sup>1</sup>	1,206	2,746	12,712	10,408	7,852	8,849	13,104
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	710	270	285	257	318	313	297
Total	Short Stay	436	2,417	12,361	10,043	7,458	8,481	12,840
	Total <sup>1</sup>	1,146	2,687	12,646	10,300	7,776	8,796	13,137

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Total admissions and discharges in residential care homes in Scotland have fluctuated over the time period shown.

Short stay admissions and discharges fell sharply in 1997 and 1998 but increased again in 1999. Further investigation has indicated that this may be due to under-reporting of short stay activity by some homes rather than an actual drop in short stay provision. Long stay admissions and discharges stayed fairly stable after a sharp dip in 1990.

In 1985, local authority admissions and discharges accounted for approximately 90 per cent of the total. However this has diminished over the years and now sits at around 45 per cent. Over the same period, the percentage of admissions/discharges in voluntary sector homes has risen from around 10 per cent to 55 per cent, whilst the private sector has remained fairly stable.

Please refer to annex A for a definition of short stay.

Tables 2.8 to 2.11 provide information on long stay residents only, as this level of detail is not collected for short stay residents.

**Table 2.8:** Age of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for People with Learning Disabilities, 1985 - 1999

Age Group	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-30 years	39%	31%	23%	22%	21%	20%	18%
31-45 years	35%	35%	36%	35%	35%	36%	35%
46-64 years	24%	28%	36%	37%	37%	37%	39%
65 and over	3%	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	9%
Unknown (Number)	-	80	117	42	4	-	-
Total Residents	1,328	2,236	3,578	3,716	3,797	4,192	4,062

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents with known ages.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 2.8 presents a breakdown of the ages of all residents in homes for people with learning disabilities. Since 1985 the proportion of residents aged between 16 and 30 has been steadily decreasing and was 18 per cent in 1999. At the same time the proportion of residents aged 46 and over has risen to reach 48 per cent in 1999.

**Table 2.9:** Incomplete Length of Stay of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for People with Learning Disabilities as at 31 March, 1985 - 1999

Length of Stay	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Under 3 Months	8%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
3 - 5 Months	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
6 - 11 Months	6%	6%	4%	3%	5%	4%	3%
1 - under 3 Years	21%	28%	25%	14%	14%	17%	19%
3 - under 5 Years	15%	21%	21%	28%	21%	12%	12%
5 Years and Over	46%	39%	46%	51%	55%	63%	62%
Unknown (Number)	3	29	143	39	6	-	-
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	1,328	2,236	3,578	3,716	3,797	4,192	4,062

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents whose length of stay is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

The majority of residents with learning disabilities stay in homes for 3 years or more. In 1999, 74 per cent of residents stayed for more than three years. In contrast only 2 per cent of residents remained for less than 3 months.

The proportion of residents who stay for over 5 years has increased steadily over time and represented 62 per cent of all residents in 1999.

**Table 2.10:** Destination on Discharge <sup>1,2</sup> from Homes for People with Learning Disabilities, 1990 - 1999

Destination	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Died	4%	11%	12%	14%	12%
Entered Hospital	9%	15%	8%	8%	10%	6%
Transferred to Other Home	26%	36%	37%	39%	42%	42%
To Sheltered Housing	4%	3%	4%	5%	3%	2%
To Own Home	31%	24%	31%	22%	22%	27%
Other Discharge	27%	11%	8%	12%	11%	10%
Unknown (Number)	1	58	32	19	21	15
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	280	294	245	319	313	297

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where destination on discharge is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 2.10** presents an overview of the destination of residents on discharge from residential care. Although there have been fluctuations over time, the proportion of residents being discharged to hospital has generally decreased. Meanwhile, the proportion of residents discharged to other homes has generally followed an upward trend. Since 1995 the number of residents being discharged to their own homes has increased.

**Table 2.11:** Financial Support of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Private and Voluntary Residential Care Homes for People with Learning Disabilities, 1999

Support	Private	Voluntary	Total
	Private Means	2%	1%
Health Board	1%	3%	2%
DSS	55%	19%	25%
Pre 1/4/93 LA Support	14%	49%	43%
Post 1/4/93 LA Support	29%	29%	29%
Unknown (Number)	42	39	81
Total	556	2,812	3,368

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents when financial support was known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 2.11** details the funding arrangements for residents in private and voluntary homes. For definitions of categories of funding see annex A.

In 1999, very few residents (1 per cent) supported themselves by private means, whilst 43 per cent received LA support under the pre April 1993 arrangements. Twenty five per cent of residents are supported mainly by DSS.

There is a marked difference in funding patterns between the private and voluntary sectors. In privately run homes, 55 per cent of residents are supported by the DSS. In the voluntary sector, 49 per cent receive LA support under the pre April 1993 arrangements.

**Table 2.12:** Average Weekly Charge per Resident in Residential Care Homes for People with Learning Disabilities, 31 March 1999

Sector	Average Weekly Charge (£s)
	Local Authority
Private	417
Voluntary	337
Total	447

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

The average weekly cost of residential care in local authority homes was £660, compared to £417 in private and £337 in voluntary homes. The overall average for all homes was £447 per week.

### Private Nursing Homes

A client group split is not available when analysing the number of homes and places in private nursing homes. Only resident numbers can be split by client group. Chapter 1 has more detailed analysis on nursing home provision for all client groups. Please refer to annex A for definitions on which data are collected.

**Table 2.13:** Age Breakdown of Residents in Private Nursing Homes<sup>1</sup> with Learning Disabilities as at 31 March, 1997 - 1999

Age Group	1997	1998	1999
0-17	2%	0%	7%
18-64	53%	57%	46%
65-74	23%	26%	19%
75-84	16%	14%	16%
85+	6%	4%	12%
Total	508	431	701

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded for all years.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

Table 2.13 presents an age breakdown of residents with learning disabilities in private nursing homes between 1997 and 1999. A client group breakdown is only available from 1997 onwards.

The number of residents with learning disabilities in private nursing homes over the three year period has fluctuated. In 1999 there were 701 residents with learning disabilities. The largest group of residents were aged between 18 and 64, averaging around half of all residents. Around 45 per cent of the residents were within the 65 and over age group.

### Hospitals

Table 2.14 presents the number of available beds, the number occupied and the mean stay and throughput in the specialty of learning disability over time.

Bed availability, occupancy and mean stay have all been following a downward trend since 1980. Meanwhile the throughput of patients with learning disabilities has been gradually increasing to reach 1.8 patients per bed per year in 1999.

**Table 2.14:** Bed Availability and Occupancy in the Learning Disability Specialty <sup>1</sup>, 1980 - 1999

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sup>3</sup>	1999 <sup>3</sup>
Average Available Beds	7,139	6,469	5,021	3,468	3,325	3,141	2,888	2,597
Average Occupied Beds	6,739	5,995	4,344	3,186	3,019	2,776	2,553	2,189
Mean Stay (Days)	1,178	715	381	247	231	213	193	171
Throughput <sup>2</sup>	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes information on NHS patients treated in Joint-user and contractual hospitals.

<sup>2</sup> Throughput is based on the average inpatient discharges divided by the average available staffed beds per year.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for 1998 and 1999 are shown on the basis of the 'new' specialty groupings. For certain specialty groups there may be discontinuities when comparing figures for pre 1998 and post 1997, and trend comparisons should be made with caution.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)1 Return

**Table 2.15** presents the number of beds available and the occupancy level in the specialty of learning disabilities in 1999 by Health Board in Scotland.

In 1999, Borders health board had the highest percentage of occupancy at 100 per cent, whilst Dumfries & Galloway had an occupancy rate of only 55 per cent, the lowest in Scotland. There were a total of 2,597 beds available in Scotland with the number occupied averaging 2,189, amounting to 84 per cent occupancy.

**Table 2.15:** Bed Availability and Occupancy in the Learning Disability Specialty <sup>1</sup>, 1999

Health Board	Average available beds	Average occupied beds	Percentage Occupancy
Argyll & Clyde	203	185	91%
Ayrshire & Arran	127	113	89%
Borders	6	6	100%
Dumfries & Galloway	127	70	55%
Fife	203	154	76%
Forth Valley	415	379	91%
Grampian	225	211	94%
Greater Glasgow	463	416	90%
Highland	76	63	83%
Lanarkshire	394	326	83%
Lothian	220	144	65%
Orkney	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-
Tayside	138	122	88%
Western Isles	-	-	-
Scotland	2,597	2,189	84%

<sup>1</sup> Includes all information on NHS patients treated in joint-user and contractual hospitals.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)1 Return

**Table 2.16** presents the number of admissions and discharges in hospitals for people with learning disabilities.

The total number of admissions and discharges was on the increase until 1994/95 and has been on a slow decline since. The number of discharges has consistently been higher than admissions, resulting in the falling level of occupied beds.

The majority of people being admitted and discharged each year were directly to/from home. The average over the years was 93 per cent for admissions and 87 per cent for discharges.

**Table 16:** Admissions and Discharges in Hospitals for People with Learning Disabilities, 1980 - 1999

	1979/80	1984/85	1989/90	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Admissions</b>								
Home	1,564	2,254	2,924	4,283	4,267	3,971	3,992	3,898
Hospital	233	95	63	112	47	83	69	96
Local Authority/Voluntary <sup>1</sup>	46	73	71	61	71	47	41	49
Other	28	42	37	67	66	61	53	41
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>4,155</b>	<b>4,084</b>
<b>Discharges</b>								
Home	1,490	2,226	2,882	4,255	4,218	3,906	4,028	3,945
Hospital	258	117	79	111	53	74	50	78
Local Authority/Voluntary <sup>1</sup>	65	98	204	110	158	146	119	136
Other	198	280	192	198	254	253	179	257
<b>Total Discharges</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>4,416</b>
Residents as at 31 March	6,658	5,772	4,253	3,106	2,873	2,656	2,434	2,102

<sup>1</sup> Local Authority/ Voluntary includes Residential Homes, Hospitals and Group Homes in the Local Authority and Voluntary sectors.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland - SMR4/SMR04 Return

**Table 2.17** presents a summary of those people with learning disabilities in hospitals and their associated age group for the period between 1980 and 1999.

It is apparent from the table that the majority of patients are under 65 years of age. These patients accounted for 90 per cent of the total in 1980 and 85 per cent in 1999. The proportion of people aged under 65 has been declining slightly over the years whilst the 74 – 85 age group has been on a slight incline. The 85 and over group has remained the same at approximately one per cent of the total.

**Table 2.17:** Age <sup>1,2</sup> Breakdown of Residents in Hospitals for the Learning Disabled, 1980-1999

Age Group	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>3</sup>
<65	90%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	85%	85%
65-74	8%	9%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%
75-84	2%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%
85 and over	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unknown (Number)	34	19	8	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total residents <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>2,102</b>

<sup>1</sup> Age at date of residence.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of patients whose age is known.

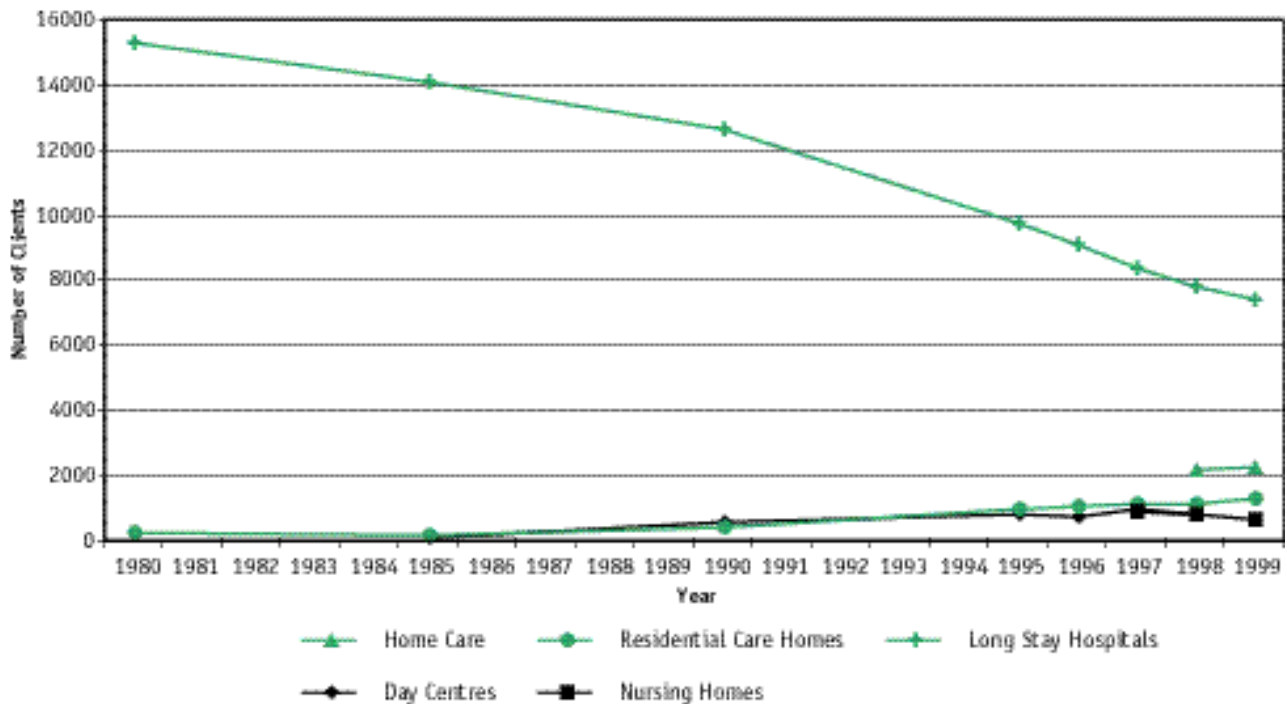
<sup>3</sup> Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland - SMR4/SMR04 Returns

# CHAPTER 3 – ADULTS WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

## The Balance of Care

**Chart 3.1** Balance of Care for People with Mental Health Problems, 1980-1999



**Chart 3.1** illustrates the balance of care provided to people with mental health problems over time. The number of occupied beds in hospitals has halved between 1980 and 1999. Over the same period, the number of residents in residential care homes has increased almost seven-fold. Despite this change of direction, hospitals still dominate the balance of care for this client group; there are almost six times more occupied beds in hospitals than there are residents in homes.

The number of people attending day centres has also increased significantly over the period. Data on home care clients and residents in nursing homes with mental health problems have not been collected for long enough to allow comment on any trends.

## Domiciliary Care

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 contain information on home care services provided to clients with mental health problems. Information on home care for other individual client groups is included in chapters 1, 2, 4 and 5. More detailed analysis of home care for all client groups is contained in chapter 1. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

**Table 3.1:** Age Breakdown of Clients with Mental Health Problems Receiving Home Care, 1998-1999

Age Group	1998	1999
	0-15	-
16-17	-	-
18-64	58%	57%
65-74	21%	23%
75-84	15%	15%
85+	6%	5%
Total	2,154	2,216

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

**Table 3.1** presents the age breakdown of people with mental health problems receiving home care in 1998 and 1999. Prior to 1998 a full age/client group breakdown was not provided.

There was a small increase of 2.5 per cent in the number of people with mental health problems receiving home care between 1998 and 1999 (2,216 clients in 1999). The majority of clients receiving home care were aged between 18 and 64 (57 per cent in 1999). In 1998 and 1999, 42 per cent of clients were aged 65 or over.

**Table 3.2:** Age Breakdown of People with Mental Health Problems Receiving Home Care, 1999

Local Authority						Total Clients	Clients per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
	0-15	16-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus		
Aberdeen City	-	54%	30%	13%	3%	152	10.7
Aberdeenshire	-	100%	-	-	-	101	6.8
Angus	-	63%	20%	11%	6%	35	5.0
Argyll & Bute	-	41%	36%	23%	-	44	7.7
Clackmannanshire	-	61%	25%	14%	-	44	14.1
Dumfries & Galloway	-	29%	35%	21%	15%	161	17.7
Dundee City	-	84%	14%	2%	-	50	5.5
East Ayrshire	-	80%	10%	10%	-	10	1.3
East Dunbartonshire	-	69%	15%	8%	8%	13	1.8
East Lothian	-	100%	-	-	-	4	0.7
East Renfrewshire	48%	29%	14%	10%	-	42	7.2
Edinburgh, City of	-	85%	7%	4%	4%	181	5.9
Eileanan Siar	-	100%	-	-	-	10	5.9
Falkirk	-	40%	32%	12%	16%	50	5.3
Fife	-	87%	8%	5%	-	136	6.1
Glasgow City	-	50%	30%	15%	5%	411	10.2
Highland	-	42%	33%	12%	12%	93	7.0
Inverclyde	-	65%	8%	23%	3%	60	11.1
Midlothian	-	67%	33%	-	-	9	1.7
Moray	3%	71%	17%	9%	-	35	6.5
North Ayrshire	-	36%	30%	27%	7%	92	10.3
North Lanarkshire	-	53%	25%	20%	1%	81	3.8
Orkney Islands	-	31%	23%	42%	4%	26	21.0
Perth & Kinross	-	100%	-	-	-	19	2.3
Renfrewshire	-	39%	27%	27%	6%	51	4.4
Scottish Borders	-	95%	5%	-	-	20	3.0
Shetland Islands	-	100%	-	-	-	9	6.1
South Ayrshire	-	23%	32%	45%	-	74	10.3
South Lanarkshire	2%	52%	21%	19%	6%	99	4.9
Stirling	4%	57%	26%	9%	4%	23	4.1
West Dunbartonshire	-	51%	26%	18%	5%	73	12.1
West Lothian	-	75%	-	25%	-	8	0.8
Scotland	1%	57%	23%	15%	5%	2,216	6.7

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

**Table 3.2** shows the age breakdown of clients with mental health problems receiving home care services within each local authority in 1999.

Dumfries & Galloway had the highest number of clients (17.7) with mental health problems receiving home care per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64. Conversely, East Lothian and West Lothian had the lowest rates in Scotland with 0.7 and 0.8 clients per 10,000 of the population aged 16 – 64, respectively.

The Scotland rate per 10,000 of the population aged 16-64 receiving home care amounted to 6.7.

## Day Care

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 provide information on day care services primarily intended for people with mental health problems. Day care figures for other client groups are included in chapters 1, 2, 4 and 5. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 3.3:** Number of Day Centres <sup>1</sup> for People with Mental Health Problems, Places and People Attending, 1985 - 1998

	Year					
	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of day centres	1	4	15	16	18	17
Number of places	35	225	399	413	572	467
Number attending	51	509	753	722	963	815

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 places or less (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

Table 3.3 shows the number of day centres, places and attendees for people with mental health problems, from 1985 to 1998.

The number of centres, places and attendees steadily increased until 1997 when it peaked with 572 places and 963 people attending.

In 1998 there were 467 places and 815 people attending; an average of 27 places and 48 attendees per centre.

**Table 3.4:** Day Centres <sup>1</sup> for People with Mental Health Problems as at 31 March 1998

Local Authority	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Places per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64	Number Attending	Number Attending per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
Angus	4	63	9.0	62	8.9
Dundee City	1	70	7.5	140	15.1
Edinburgh, City of	1	70	2.3	240	7.9
Eileanan Siar	1	22	12.8	47	27.4
Highland	2	52	3.9	72	5.4
Inverclyde	1	20	3.7	70	12.9
Midlothian	1	22	4.1	31	5.8
North Lanarkshire	1	35	1.6	73	3.4
Perth & Kinross	5	113	13.6	80	9.6
Scotland	17	467	1.4	815	2.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

Table 3.4 presents the number of day centres, places and attendees for people with mental health problems in each local authority in 1998. Only 9 local authorities reported day centre provision primarily intended for people with mental health problems.

Perth & Kinross provided the highest number of places (13.6) per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64. They had 9.6 attendees per 10,000 of that age group. Eileanan Siar had the highest number of attendees with 27.4 per 10,000 of the population aged 16 to 64 and 12.8 places. The Scotland rate for number of places was 1.4 and number attending 2.5 per 10,000 of the population aged 16-64.

## Residential Care Homes

Tables 3.5 to 3.12 contain information on residential care homes primarily intended for people with mental health problems. Homes for other client groups are included in chapters 1, 2, 4 and 5. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 3.5:** Residential Care Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, 1980 - 1999

		1980 <sup>1</sup>	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>No of Homes</b>	Local Authority	27	31	30	14	14	3	2	2
	Private	3	-	5	9	12	13	13	15
	Voluntary	-	3	39	134	158	170	174	177
	Total	30	34	74	157	184	186	189	194
<b>No of Beds</b>	Local Authority	167	181	156	60	62	28	21	21
	Private	42	-	35	76	115	123	122	147
	Voluntary	-	57	251	969	1,046	1,101	1,157	1,271
	Total	209	238	442	1,105	1,223	1,252	1,300	1,439
<b>No of Residents</b>	Local Authority	142	129	96	40	33	25	15	18
	Private	40	-	33	71	109	112	114	121
	Voluntary	-	39	246	862	915	944	1,009	1,115
	Total	182	168	375	973	1,057	1,081	1,138	1,254

<sup>1</sup> In 1980 the figures for the private and voluntary sectors are grouped together.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 3.5** shows the number of residential care homes, beds and residents for people with mental health problems in each sector from 1980 to 1999.

The number of beds has risen significantly since 1980 but has risen more slowly since 1995 to reach 1,439 in 1999. Since 1990, the majority of residential care beds have been within the voluntary sector. Since 1995, the proportion of beds in the local authority sector decreased from 5 per cent to one per cent.

In 1999, 89 per cent of residents were in voluntary run homes, 10 per cent in privately run homes and only 1 per cent were in homes run by the local authority.

**Table 3.6** shows the local authority split of the number of residential care homes for people with mental health problems, places and beds at 31 March 1999.

In Scotland there were 194 homes with on average 7 places per home and 6 residents per home.

There were 3.8 residents in care homes for people with mental health problems for every 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64. However, in Aberdeen City this figure was as high as 17.6, whilst Stirling had only 0.5 residents per 10,000 of the population aged 16-64. Four local authorities had no homes primarily intended for people with mental health problems.

**Table 3.6:** Residential Care Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, 1999

Local Authority	Residents per 10,000			
	Homes	Beds	Residents	Pop'n aged 16-64
Aberdeen City	25	282	250	17.6
Aberdeenshire	2	20	18	1.2
Angus	2	21	18	2.6
Argyll & Bute	3	37	35	6.1
Clackmannanshire	1	20	20	6.4
Dumfries & Galloway	5	57	44	4.8
Dundee City	1	8	7	0.8
East Ayrshire	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	1	5	5	0.7
East Lothian	6	27	25	4.4
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	61	199	167	5.5
Eileanan Siar	2	7	5	2.9
Falkirk	7	53	41	4.3
Fife	1	18	16	0.7
Glasgow City	25	281	258	6.4
Highland	9	97	91	6.9
Inverclyde	3	30	28	5.2
Midlothian	3	13	10	1.8
Moray	1	21	18	3.3
North Ayrshire	2	22	19	2.1
North Lanarkshire	7	43	29	1.3
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	1	9	8	1.0
Renfrewshire	2	20	20	1.7
Scottish Borders	1	6	5	0.8
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	2	14	11	1.5
South Lanarkshire	5	34	31	1.5
Stirling	1	9	3	0.5
West Dunbartonshire	3	34	31	5.1
West Lothian	12	52	41	3.9
Scotland	194	1,439	1,254	3.8

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 3.7** presents information on the number of admissions to and discharges from residential care homes for people with mental health problems.

Long stay admissions accounted for the majority of admissions until recent years. The number of short stay admissions has increased over time and now represents the majority. In 1999, 60 per cent of all admissions and 62 per cent of all discharges were short stay. Please refer to annex A for a definition of short stay.

Within the local authority and private sectors the majority of admissions and discharges were long stay whereas in the voluntary sector the number of short stay admissions and discharges have been higher than those of long stay since 1996.

**Table 3.7:** Admissions and Discharges in Residential Care Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, 1985 - 1999

Sector		1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Local Authority	Admissions							
	Long Stay	99	48	17	36	22	17	21
	Short Stay	2	6	-	1	1	-	-
	Total <sup>1</sup>	101	54	17	37	23	17	21
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	117	55	20	42	12	17	18
	Short Stay	2	6	-	1	-	-	-
Total <sup>1</sup>	119	61	20	43	12	17	18	
Private	Admissions							
	Long Stay	-	3	9	17	18	14	13
	Short Stay	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
	Total <sup>1</sup>	-	3	9	19	20	15	13
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	-	1	8	13	25	10	27
	Short Stay	-	-	-	1	4	1	-
Total <sup>1</sup>	-	1	8	14	29	11	27	
Voluntary	Admissions							
	Long Stay	29	173	282	276	288	270	249
	Short Stay	-	-	211	300	273	518	429
	Total <sup>1</sup>	29	173	493	576	561	788	678
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	40	72	282	262	271	264	221
	Short Stay	-	-	212	291	282	512	429
Total <sup>1</sup>	40	72	494	553	553	778	650	
Total	Admissions							
	Long Stay	128	224	308	329	328	301	283
	Short Stay	2	6	211	303	276	519	429
	Total <sup>1</sup>	130	230	519	632	604	820	712
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	157	128	310	317	308	291	266
	Short Stay	2	6	212	293	286	513	429
Total <sup>1</sup>	159	134	522	610	594	806	695	

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Tables 3.8 to 3.11 provide information on long-stay residents only, as this level of detail is not collected for short stay residents.

**Table 3.8:** Age of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, 1985 - 1999

Age Group	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-30 years	20%	22%	16%	15%	16%	17%	14%
31-45 years	23%	30%	28%	29%	29%	29%	29%
46-64 years	40%	37%	39%	40%	40%	40%	43%
65 and over	17%	11%	17%	16%	15%	14%	14%
Unknown (Number)	-	-	25	15	1	-	-
Total Residents	168	374	970	1,050	1,035	1,125	1,250

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents with known ages.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 3.8 provides an age breakdown of residents in homes for people with mental health problems from 1985 to 1999.

The age breakdown of residents has remained fairly steady between 1985 and 1999 with only a slight drop in the under 30s age group, which dropped to 14 per cent in 1999. The majority of residents (72 per cent of residents in 1999) are aged between 31 and 65.

**Table 3.9:** Incomplete Length of Stay of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, as at 31 March, 1985 - 1999

Length of Stay	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Under 3 Months	14%	9%	6%	6%	8%	7%	4%
3 - 5 Months	10%	9%	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%
6 - 11 Months	10%	20%	11%	12%	12%	10%	7%
1 - under 3 Years	23%	31%	47%	31%	32%	33%	29%
3 - under 5 Years	15%	16%	15%	29%	26%	18%	19%
5 Years and Over	28%	16%	15%	17%	17%	28%	34%
Unknown (Number)	-	-	14	10	1	-	-
Total Residents	168	373	970	1,050	1,035	1,125	1,250

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents whose length of stay is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 3.9 illustrates the length of stay of residents in residential care homes for people with mental health problems from 1980 to 1999.

Between 1990 and 1998 the largest group of residents stayed for between 1 and 3 years (around one third). In 1999, a slightly higher proportion of residents had stayed for 5 years or more.

**Table 3.10:** Destination of Residents<sup>1,2</sup> on Discharge from Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, 1990 - 1999

Destination	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Died	4%	8%	10%	8%	7%
Entered Hospital	23%	15%	21%	17%	13%	16%
Transferred to Other Home	16%	26%	26%	23%	20%	26%
To Sheltered Housing	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%
To Own Home	29%	32%	28%	37%	42%	25%
Other Discharge	23%	16%	13%	14%	14%	16%
Unknown (Number)	29	30	33	12	8	15
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	128	310	317	308	291	266

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where destination on discharge is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 3.10** presents an overview of the destination of residents on discharge from homes for people with mental health problems.

In recent years the number of residents discharged to their own home and transferred to another home have dominated, whilst the proportion discharged to sheltered housing has remained very low. In 1999 the number of residents discharged to their own homes fell quite markedly whilst the number transferred to other homes increased. The proportion of deaths has been steadily rising from 4 per cent in 1990 to 13 per cent in 1999.

**Table 3.11:** Financial Support of Residents<sup>1,2</sup> in Private and Voluntary Residential Care Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, 1999

Support	Total
	Private Means
Health Board	-
DSS	18%
Pre 1/4/93 LA Support	21%
Post 1/4/93 LA Support	59%
Unknown (Number)	42
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	1,232

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where financial support was known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 3.11** details the funding arrangements for residents in residential care homes for people with mental health problems. For definitions of categories of funding see annex A.

The majority of people (59%) are funded by local authorities under post April 1993 arrangements. Only 2 per cent of residents were supported privately or by health board means whereas 18 per cent were supported mainly by the DSS.

**Table 3.12:** Average Weekly Charge per Resident in Residential Care Homes for People with Mental Health Problems, 1999

Sector	Average Weekly Charge (£s)
Local Authority	690
Private	348
Voluntary	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 3.12 presents the average weekly cost of residential care for each sector as at 31 March 1999.

The average cost of all sectors is £345 per week. However in local authority homes the cost is £690 per week, almost double the cost of the private sector (£348) and over two and half times the price of residential care in the voluntary sector (£264).

### Private Nursing Homes

A client group split is not available when analysing the number of homes and places in private nursing homes. Only resident numbers can be split by client group. Chapter 1 has more detailed analysis on nursing home provision for all client groups. Please refer to annex A for definitions on which data are collected.

**Table 3.13:** Age Breakdown of Residents in Private Nursing Homes<sup>1</sup> with Mental Health Problems as at 31 March, 1997 - 1999

Age Group	1997	1998	1999
0-17	-	-	-
18-64	13%	19%	18%
65-74	22%	22%	19%
75-84	45%	38%	36%
85+	20%	21%	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>585</b>

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded for all years.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

Table 3.13 presents an age breakdown of residents with mental health problems in private nursing homes between 1997 and 1999. A client group breakdown is only available from 1997 onwards.

The total number of residents with mental health problems in private nursing homes has decreased over the three year period. In all three years the majority of residents have been within the 75-84 age group. In the same period an average of 82 per cent of all residents were aged 65 and over.

## Hospitals

**Table 3.14:** Bed Availability and Occupancy in Psychiatric Specialties <sup>1</sup>, 1980 - 1999 <sup>2</sup>

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>
Average Available Beds	17,168	16,463	14,407	11,034	10,392	9,580	9,076	8,674
Average Occupied Beds	15,301	14,118	12,634	9,754	9,084	8,358	7,791	7,358
Mean Stay (Days)	211.9	182.5	152.5	107.6	98.1	90.8	85.7	83.5
Throughput <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes Mental Illness, Psychogeriatrics, Child Psychiatry and Adolescent Psychiatry.

<sup>2</sup> Includes information on NHS patients treated in Joint-user and contractual hospitals.

<sup>3</sup> Throughput is based on the average inpatient discharges/average available staffed beds per year.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for 1998 and 1999 are shown on the basis of the 'new' specialty groupings. For certain specialty groups there may be discontinuities when comparing figures for pre 1998 and post 1997, and trend comparisons should be made with caution.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)1 Return

Table 3.14 presents the number of available beds, the number occupied and the mean stay and throughput in the specialty of psychiatry, over time.

Bed availability, occupancy and mean stay have all been following a downward trend since 1980. The throughput of patients with mental health problems has been gradually increasing until 1998 where it has remained at 3.7 patients per bed per year.

**Table 3.15:** Bed Availability and Occupancy in Psychiatric Specialties <sup>1,2</sup>, 1999

Health Board	Average available beds	Average occupied beds	Percentage Occupancy
Argyll & Clyde	1,001	908	91%
Ayrshire & Arran	445	374	84%
Borders	184	129	70%
Dumfries & Galloway	326	237	73%
Fife	583	491	84%
Forth Valley	455	361	79%
Grampian	767	667	87%
Greater Glasgow	1,587	1,366	86%
Highland	263	214	81%
Lanarkshire	846	723	85%
Lothian	1,274	1,092	86%
Orkney	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-
Tayside	896	754	84%
Western Isles	47	42	-
Scotland	8,674	7,358	85%

<sup>1</sup> Includes all information on NHS patients treated in joint-user and contractual hospitals.

<sup>2</sup> Includes mental illness, psychogeriatrics, child psychiatry and adolescent psychiatry.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)1 Return

**Table 3.15** presents the number of beds available and the occupancy level in the specialty of psychiatry in 1999, by Health Board.

In 1999, Argyll & Clyde health board had the highest percentage occupancy at 91 per cent, whilst Borders had a 70 per cent occupancy rate, the lowest in Scotland. Meanwhile, Scotland had a total of 8,674 beds available and the number occupied averaging 7,358 (85 per cent occupancy).

**Table 3.16:** Admissions and Discharges in Hospitals for Psychiatric Specialties, 1980-1999

	1979/80	1984/85	1989/90	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Admissions</b>								
Home	20,625	21,921	23,673	23,309	23,123	23,731	23,319	20,498
Hospital	3,242	3,307	3,968	4,314	4,405	5,833	6,984	6,313
Local Authority/ Voluntary <sup>1</sup>	571	731	1,163	1,576	1,413	710	478	454
Other	884	733	844	893	1,291	1,423	1,481	1,367
<b>Total admissions</b>	<b>25,322</b>	<b>26,692</b>	<b>29,648</b>	<b>30,092</b>	<b>30,232</b>	<b>31,697</b>	<b>32,262</b>	<b>28,632</b>
<b>Discharges</b>								
Home	19,410	21,650	23,025	22,835	22,522	24,054	24,875	22,255
Hospital	1,145	1,446	1,919	2,583	2,368	2,253	2,913	2,597
Local Authority/ Voluntary <sup>1</sup>	675	839	1,537	2,226	2,468	1,484	907	860
Other	4,193	3,320	3,729	3,218	3,369	3,698	3,382	3,206
<b>Total discharges</b>	<b>25,423</b>	<b>27,255</b>	<b>30,210</b>	<b>30,862</b>	<b>30,727</b>	<b>31,489</b>	<b>32,077</b>	<b>28,918</b>
Residents as at 31 March	15,713	14,206	12,601	9,100	8,603	8,812	9,000	8,708

<sup>1</sup> Local Authority/Voluntary includes residential homes, hospitals and group homes in the Local Authority and Voluntary sectors.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland - SMR4/SMR04 Return

**Table 3.16** details the number of admissions and discharges in hospitals for psychiatric specialties over time.

Both admissions and discharges have followed a general upward trend until 1998/99 when the numbers decreased. In all years the majority of admissions and discharges, on average 76 per cent, were from home.

On the whole, the number of hospital admissions and discharges have been following an upward trend whilst the number of home admissions / discharges have been reasonably steady until 1998/99 when they declined.

**Table 3.17:** Age <sup>1,2</sup> Breakdown of Patients in Mental Illness Hospitals & Psychiatric Units, as at 31 March, 1980-1999

Age Group	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>3</sup>
	<65	6,878	5,464	4,418	3,380	3,352	3,807	4,041
65-74	3,162	2,808	2,365	1,714	1,584	1,433	1,488	1,389
75-84	3,654	3,866	3,658	2,381	2,214	2,198	2,081	1,936
85 and over	1,326	1,697	2,028	1,612	1,447	1,372	1,388	1,322
Unknown (Number)	693	371	132	13	6	2	2	2
All residents	15,713	14,206	12,601	9,100	8,603	8,812	9,000	8,708

<sup>1</sup> Age at date of residence.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of patients whose age is known.

<sup>3</sup> Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland - SMR4/SMR04 Returns

**Table 3.17** presents a summary of those people with mental health problems in hospitals and their associated age group, between 1980 and 1999.

Over this time period the number of people with mental health problems declined at a steady pace until 1995, where it has remained relatively stable. The proportion of people in each age group has fluctuated over the years. Overall, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of people under 65 and over 85, whilst the proportion of people between 65 – 84 has decreased.

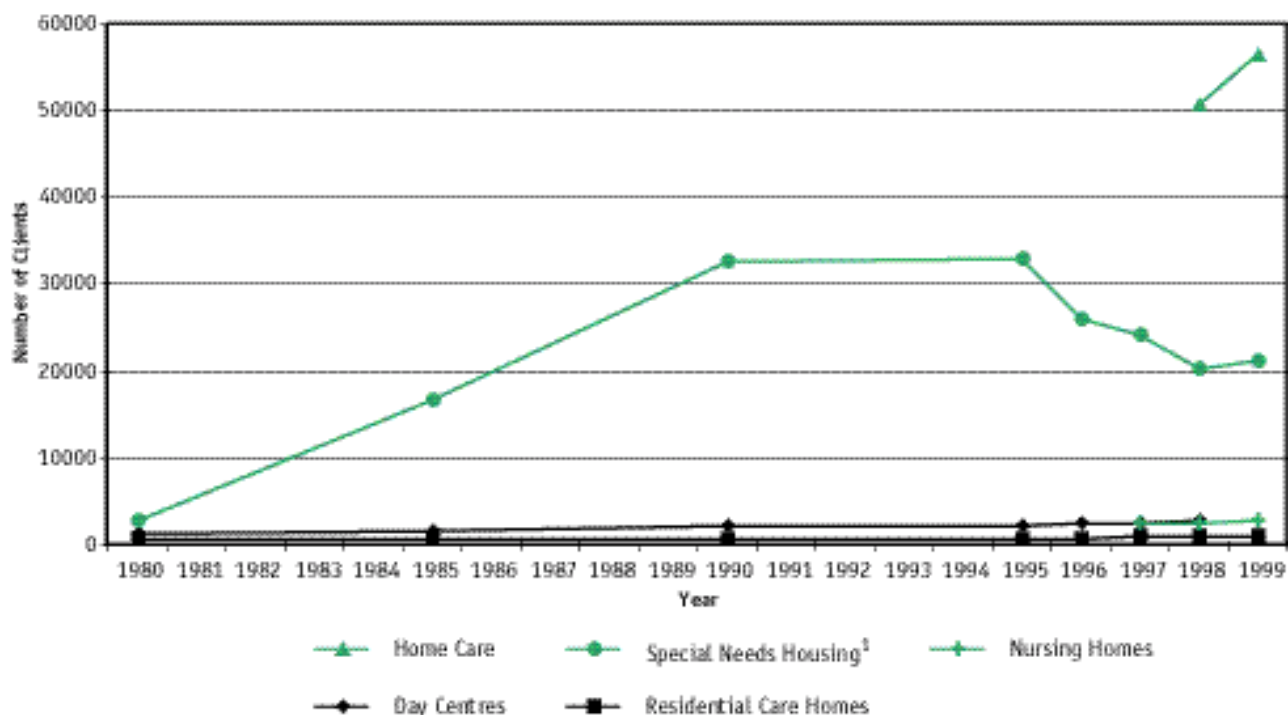
On average, 41 per cent of people with mental health problems in hospitals were in the 65 and under age group. At the same time approximately 25 per cent of people were aged between 75 and 84.



# CHAPTER 4 – PHYSICALLY DISABLED ADULTS

## The Balance of Care

**Chart 4.1** Balance of Care for Physically Disabled People, 1980-1999



<sup>1</sup> Indicates number of dwellings rather than clients.

**Chart 4.1** illustrates the balance of care provided to physically disabled people over time. The number of special needs housing dwellings rose considerably between 1980 and 1990, however, since 1995 the number has begun to decrease.

The number of people attending day centres has more than doubled over the period, whilst the number of residents in residential care homes has also increased. Data on home care clients and residents in nursing homes with physical disabilities have not been collected for long enough to allow comment on any trends.

## Domiciliary Care

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 contain information on home care services provided to physically disabled clients. Information on home care for other individual client groups is included in chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5. More detailed analysis of home care for all client groups is contained in chapter 1. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

**Table 4.1:** Age Breakdown of Physically Disabled Home Care Clients, 1998 - 1999

Age Group	1998	1999
	0-15	0%
16-17	0%	0%
18-64	11%	9%
65-74	18%	19%
75-84	41%	42%
85+	29%	29%
Total	50,792	56,538

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

**Table 4.1** illustrates the age breakdown for physically disabled clients receiving home care in 1998 and 1999. Prior to 1998 a full age/client breakdown was not provided.

Between 1998 and 1999 there has been an 11 per cent increase (to 56,538) in the number of physically disabled people receiving home care. In 1999 only 9 per cent of physically disabled people receiving home care were under 65. The majority of physically disabled people receiving home care were aged between 75 and 84 (42 per cent in 1999).

**Table 4.2:** Age Breakdown of Physically Disabled People Receiving Home Care, 1999

Local Authority						Total	Clients per 1,000
	0-15	16-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	Clients	Pop'n aged 16+
Aberdeen City	-	5%	14%	59%	22%	4,117	23.7
Aberdeenshire	-	1%	19%	50%	29%	1,656	9.2
Angus	-	48%	18%	26%	8%	221	2.5
Argyll & Bute	-	11%	12%	40%	37%	741	10.1
Clackmannanshire	-	12%	16%	44%	28%	474	12.4
Dumfries & Galloway	1%	14%	76%	5%	4%	1,642	13.9
Dundee City	-	26%	16%	35%	24%	669	5.7
East Ayrshire	-	6%	16%	45%	32%	1,318	13.7
East Dunbartonshire	1%	10%	17%	42%	30%	828	9.2
East Lothian	-	3%	17%	46%	33%	1,183	16.3
East Renfrewshire	-	6%	13%	41%	41%	618	8.7
Edinburgh, City of	-	13%	16%	37%	35%	6,407	17.1
Eileanan Siar	-	6%	14%	47%	33%	847	38.3
Falkirk	-	10%	16%	40%	33%	2,037	17.6
Fife	-	3%	17%	48%	33%	5,346	19.1
Glasgow City	-	9%	23%	43%	25%	7,383	15.0
Highland	-	11%	17%	41%	31%	2,572	15.5
Inverclyde	1%	9%	18%	41%	31%	1,132	16.7
Midlothian	2%	11%	19%	43%	25%	1,223	18.7
Moray	-	10%	18%	42%	29%	1,001	14.9
North Ayrshire	-	8%	19%	43%	29%	1,203	10.8
North Lanarkshire	-	14%	18%	40%	28%	2,007	7.7
Orkney Islands	-	11%	14%	47%	28%	295	18.9
Perth & Kinross	-	9%	15%	43%	33%	1,407	13.0
Renfrewshire	-	11%	20%	39%	29%	1,492	10.6
Scottish Borders	-	11%	15%	39%	35%	1,490	17.3
Shetland Islands	-	9%	17%	44%	30%	454	25.8
South Ayrshire	-	9%	25%	35%	31%	847	9.1
South Lanarkshire	-	9%	18%	42%	30%	2,124	8.7
Stirling	1%	12%	16%	41%	30%	829	12.1
West Dunbartonshire	-	12%	26%	42%	20%	1,325	17.7
West Lothian	-	11%	18%	41%	29%	1,650	13.6
Scotland	-	9%	19%	42%	29%	56,538	13.8

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

**Table 4.2** presents a local authority split for the age breakdown of home care for physically disabled people.

In 1999 in Scotland, 13.8 physically disabled people received home care for every 1,000 of the population aged 16 and over. Eileanan Siar had the highest rate (38.3). Conversely, Angus had the lowest rate in Scotland with 2.5 clients per 1,000 of the population aged 16 and over.

This table includes clients who are frail due to old age, therefore, a large proportion of these clients also appear in table 1.5 in chapter 1. Care should be taken when making comparisons between authorities, as differences may be due to the way councils classify their home care clients rather than indicating differences in service provision.

## Day Care

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 provide information on day care services primarily intended for physically disabled people. Day care figures for other client groups are included in chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 4.3:** Number of Day Centres<sup>1</sup> for Physically Disabled People, Places and People Attending, 1980-1998

	Year						
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of day centres	25	31	38	36	37	39	39
Number of places	1,173	1,464	1,663	1,515	1,674	1,637	1,800
Number attending	1,035	1,471	1,939	2,000	2,430	2,249	2,482

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

**Table 4.3** shows the number of day centres for physically disabled people, places and attendees from 1980 to 1998.

The number of places and number of attendees have fluctuated from year to year, but there has been an overall increase to 1,800 places and 2,482 attendees in 1998. In 1998 there was an average of 46 places and 64 attendees per centre.

**Table 4.4:** Number of Day Centres<sup>1</sup> for Physically Disabled People, Places and People Attending, 1998

Local Authority	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Places per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64	Number Attending	People Attending per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
Aberdeen City	1	65	4.6	85	6.0
Argyll & Bute	1	40	7.0	50	8.8
Clackmannanshire	1	55	17.6	81	25.9
Dundee City	3	115	12.4	188	20.2
East Ayrshire	1	25	3.2	14	1.8
East Lothian	1	16	2.8	26	4.6
Edinburgh, City of	3	300	9.9	332	10.9
Falkirk	1	50	2.2	88	3.9
Fife	3	130	3.2	221	5.4
Glasgow City	6	219	16.5	290	21.9
Highland	6	57	10.5	84	15.5
Moray	1	50	5.6	118	13.2
North Lanarkshire	4	145	117.9	157	127.7
Perth & Kinross	1	100	8.6	89	7.7
Renfrewshire	2	199	30.1	345	52.3
Scottish Borders	1	20	13.5	49	33.2
South Lanarkshire	1	60	11.1	60	11.1
West Dunbartonshire	1	124	12.0	109	10.6
West Lothian	1	30	17.5	96	55.9
Scotland	39	1,800	5.4	2,482	7.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

Table 4.4 presents the number of day centres for physically disabled people in each local authority in 1998. Only 20 local authorities reported day centre provision for physically disabled people.

North Lanarkshire provided the highest number of places (118) and people attending (128) per 10,000 of the population aged 16 to 64 years. The number of places in Scotland was 5, for every 10,000 of the population aged 16 to 64 and there were 8 attendees.

### Special Needs Housing

Tables 4.5 and 4.6 contain information on special needs housing for disabled people. This may include some people who have learning disabilities, but the majority of clients receiving this service are physically disabled. For definitions on which the data are collected, please refer to the notes in annex A.

**Table 4.5:** Special Needs Housing for Disabled <sup>1</sup> People, 1980 - 1999

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Wheelchair	426	3,068	7,586	3,736	2,275	2,435	2,593	3,039
Ambulant Disabled	1,325	1,719	4,590	5,115	11,341	12,691	7,638	7,809
Other Specially Adapted	909	11,896	20,417	24,143	12,276	8,891	9,877	10,093
All Dwellings	2,660	16,683	32,593	32,994	25,892	24,017	20,108	20,941

<sup>1</sup> Disabled people includes people with all disabilities not just physical disabilities.

Source: SEHD Housing Statistics - S1B Return

Table 4.5 shows the number of different types of special needs housing for disabled people from 1980 to 1999.

It is evident that the number of dwellings as a total peaked in 1995 followed by an overall decrease. The number of wheelchair housing dwellings was highest in 1990 while other specially adapted dwellings reached their peak in 1995 and the number of dwellings for the ambulant disabled peaked in 1997.

**Table 4.6:** Special Needs Housing for Disabled <sup>1</sup> People Provided by Public Agencies and Housing Associations, 1999

Local Authority	Wheelchair Housing	Ambulant Disabled	Other Specially Adapted	Total Dwellings	Total Dwellings per 1,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
Aberdeen City	14%	84%	2%	919	6.5
Aberdeenshire <sup>2</sup>	33%	42%	25%	598	4.0
Angus	33%	51%	16%	139	2.0
Argyll & Bute	38%	61%	1%	90	1.6
Clackmannanshire	14%	13%	73%	525	16.8
Dumfries & Galloway <sup>3</sup>	53%	41%	6%	34	0.4
Dundee City	4%	1%	95%	4,280	46.9
East Ayrshire	36%	64%	-	104	1.3
East Dunbartonshire	100%	-	-	12	0.2
East Lothian	94%	6%	-	34	0.6
East Renfrewshire	100%	-	-	18	0.3
Edinburgh, City of	29%	29%	42%	1,177	3.9
Eileanan Siar	23%	3%	74%	31	1.8
Falkirk	3%	20%	77%	2,659	28.1
Fife	46%	35%	20%	362	1.6
Glasgow City	8%	91%	1%	4,229	10.5
Highland	28%	70%	2%	289	2.2
Inverclyde	54%	3%	43%	104	1.9
Midlothian	23%	-	77%	262	4.8
Moray	26%	73%	1%	223	4.1
North Ayrshire	21%	79%	-	358	4.0
North Lanarkshire	100%	-	-	314	1.5
Orkney Islands	23%	77%	-	194	15.6
Perth & Kinross	87%	13%	-	91	1.1
Renfrewshire	51%	13%	36%	283	2.5
Scottish Borders	25%	1%	73%	343	5.2
Shetland Islands	13%	73%	14%	92	6.3
South Ayrshire	100%	-	-	13	0.2
South Lanarkshire	9%	23%	68%	1,444	7.2
Stirling	6%	20%	74%	1,572	28.3
West Dunbartonshire	57%	39%	5%	148	2.4
West Lothian	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	15%	37%	48%	20,941	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Disabled People includes people with all disabilities, not just physically disabled people.

<sup>2</sup> Figures from 1998 used as 1999 returns are outstanding.

<sup>3</sup> Figures from 1997 used as 1998 and 1999 returns are outstanding.

Source: SEHD Housing Statistics - S1B Return

**Table 4.6** shows the number of special needs housing dwellings for disabled people in each local authority.

In Scotland as a whole almost half (48 per cent) of the 20,941 dwellings are specially adapted houses while only 15 per cent are wheelchair housing. In four local authorities wheelchair housing is the only type of dwelling; East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, North Lanarkshire and South Ayrshire. In contrast, 91 per cent of the dwellings in Glasgow are for ambulant disabled and in Dundee City 95 per cent are other specially adapted dwellings.

Dundee City has the highest number of dwellings (47) for disabled people for every 1,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64, whilst West Lothian has none. The rate for Scotland is 6 dwellings for physically disabled people for every 1,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64.

## Residential Care Homes

Tables 4.7 to 4.14 contain information on residential care homes primarily intended for physically disabled people. Homes for other client groups are included in chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 4.7:** Residential Care Homes for Physically Disabled People, 1980-1999

		1980 <sup>1</sup>	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>No of Homes</b>	Local Authority	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3
	Private	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	2
	Voluntary	16	16	20	29	33	36	36	46
	Total	16	16	20	34	37	41	42	51
<b>No of Beds</b>	Local Authority	-	-	-	41	43	43	43	42
	Private	-	-	-	28	12	21	33	23
	Voluntary	593	656	652	693	714	775	836	764
	Total	593	656	652	762	769	839	912	829
<b>No of Residents</b>	Local Authority	-	-	-	16	29	27	35	28
	Private	-	-	-	27	10	18	27	19
	Voluntary	496	569	595	608	619	681	701	651
	Total	496	569	595	651	658	726	763	698

<sup>1</sup> In 1980 the figures for the private and voluntary sectors are grouped together.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 4.7** shows the number of homes, beds and residents for physically disabled people from 1980 to 1999.

The majority (over 90 per cent) of places and residents are in the voluntary sector. Overall there has been an increase in the number of beds and number of residents over time although these fell to 829 and 698 respectively, in 1999.

In 1999, homes were running at an 84 per cent occupancy level, with local authority homes having the lowest proportion of beds occupied (67 per cent) and voluntary homes having the highest (85 per cent).

**Table 4.8** shows the local authority split for the number of homes, places and residents for physically disabled people, at 31 March 1999. More than half of local authorities did not report any homes for physically disabled adults.

Inverclyde has the highest number of residents (28) for every 10,000 of the population aged 16-64. At Scotland level there were 51 homes with an average of 16 beds per home and 14 residents per home. This varied between local authority with Aberdeenshire and Moray only having 4 beds and 4 residents per home. Perth & Kinross had 52 beds and 35 residents per home.

In Scotland the average capacity level is 84 per cent. Aberdeen City is at full capacity while Highland runs at just over half the capacity level.

**Table 4.8:** Residential Care Homes for Physically Disabled People, 1999

Local Authority	Homes	Beds	Residents	Residents per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
Aberdeen City	1	15	15	1.1
Aberdeenshire	2	8	7	0.5
Angus	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	2	23	22	2.4
Dundee City	1	13	7	0.8
East Ayrshire	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	6	110	98	3.2
Eileanan Siar	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	-	-	-	-
Fife	2	24	23	1.0
Glasgow City	10	109	99	2.5
Highland	3	63	32	2.4
Inverclyde	12	162	151	27.9
Midlothian	-	-	-	-
Moray	1	4	4	0.7
North Ayrshire	2	46	33	3.7
North Lanarkshire	-	-	-	-
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	2	103	70	8.3
Renfrewshire	4	89	85	7.4
Scottish Borders	-	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	-	-	-	-
South Lanarkshire	2	40	35	1.7
Stirling	1	20	17	3.1
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	-	-	-	-
Scotland	51	829	698	2.1

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 4.9** presents information on the number of admissions to and discharges from residential care homes for physically disabled adults.

In 1999, 98 per cent of admissions and discharges were short stay. The number of total admissions and discharges increased until 1999 when the total number of admissions fell to 3,305 and the total number of discharges fell to 3,325.

**Table 4.9:** Admissions and Discharges in Homes for Physically Disabled People, 1985-1999

Sector		1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Local Authority	Admissions							
	Long Stay	-	-	3	7	62	8	4
	Short Stay	-	-	666	673	671	898	853
	Total <sup>1</sup>	-	-	669	680	733	906	857
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	-	-	4	10	56	6	5
	Short Stay	-	-	663	657	678	893	857
Total <sup>1</sup>	-	-	667	667	734	899	862	
Private	Admissions							
	Long Stay	-	-	5	2	2	5	6
	Short Stay	-	-	-	-	-	77	35
	Total <sup>1</sup>	-	-	5	2	2	82	41
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	-	-	1	4	5	4	7
	Short Stay	-	-	-	-	-	77	35
Total <sup>1</sup>	-	-	1	4	5	81	42	
Voluntary	Admissions							
	Long Stay	105	82	64	96	77	88	61
	Short Stay	456	551	1,996	2,339	2,185	2,951	2,346
	Total <sup>1</sup>	561	633	2,060	2,435	2,262	3,039	2,407
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	76	73	89	109	83	72	78
	Short Stay	454	544	1,981	2,316	2,172	2,962	2,343
Total <sup>1</sup>	530	617	2,070	2,425	2,255	3,034	2,421	
Total	Admissions							
	Long Stay	105	82	72	105	141	101	71
	Short Stay	456	551	2,662	3,012	2,856	3,926	3,234
	Total <sup>1</sup>	561	633	2,734	3,117	2,997	4,027	3,305
	Discharges							
	Long Stay	76	73	94	123	144	82	90
	Short Stay	454	544	2,644	2,973	2,850	3,932	3,235
Total <sup>1</sup>	530	617	2,738	3,096	2,994	4,014	3,325	

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Tables 4.10 to 4.13 provide information on long-stay residents only as this level of detail is not collected for short stay residents.

**Table 4.10:** Age of Residents<sup>1</sup> in Homes for Physically Disabled People, 1985 - 1999

Age Group	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 15 years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
16 - 30 years	24%	26%	18%	17%	20%	19%	13%
31 - 45 years	29%	34%	28%	28%	26%	31%	29%
46 - 64 years	26%	27%	36%	38%	38%	37%	42%
65 and over	21%	13%	19%	18%	16%	13%	17%
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	566	564	596	567	650	684	617

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 4.10 provides an age breakdown of residents in homes for physically disabled people from 1985 to 1999. The age distribution of residents has fluctuated over time. In general there has been an increase in the proportion of residents aged between 45 and 65 (accounting for 42 per cent in 1999), and a decrease in the proportion of residents aged under 30 (13 per cent in 1999). In 1999, 71 per cent of residents were aged between 31 and 65.

**Table 4.11:** Incomplete Length of Stay of Residents<sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for Physically Disabled People as at 31 March, 1985-1999

Length of Stay	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Under 3 Months	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
3 - 5 Months	4%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%	4%
6 - 11 Months	7%	5%	5%	6%	5%	8%	4%
1 - under 3 Years	20%	20%	20%	14%	16%	18%	19%
3 - under 5 Years	14%	11%	15%	17%	14%	13%	14%
5 Years and Over	51%	56%	56%	56%	60%	55%	57%
Total Residents	566	563	596	567	650	684	617

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents whose length of stay is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 4.11 illustrates the incomplete length of stay of residents in homes for physically disabled people. In 1999, 57 per cent of residents had stayed for 5 years or over while a third of residents had stayed for between 1 and 5 years. Over the years there has been little variation in the length of stay.

**Table 4.12:** Destination of Residents<sup>1,2</sup> on Discharge from Homes for Physically Disabled People, 1990 - 1999

Destination	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Died	18%	22%	20%	20%	22%
Entered Hospital	10%	10%	13%	13%	4%	11%
Transferred to Other Home	16%	21%	26%	16%	22%	29%
To Sheltered Housing	15%	7%	10%	5%	4%	3%
To Own Home	32%	23%	27%	39%	35%	24%
Other Discharge	10%	17%	4%	8%	14%	7%
Unknown (Number)	1	11	7	4	1	-
Total Residents <sup>1</sup>	74	98	117	84	82	90

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where destination on discharge is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 4.12 presents an overview of the destination of residents on discharge from homes for physically disabled people. From year to year, there is wide variation in the destination on discharge and no clear pattern emerges. This is due largely to the small numbers of residents involved. In 1999, 29 per cent of discharges were transfers to other homes, while 26 per cent were deaths and 24 returned to their own homes. Very few (3 per cent) were discharged to sheltered housing.

**Table 4.13:** Financial Support of Residents<sup>1,2</sup> in Private and Voluntary Residential Care Homes for Physically Disabled People, 1999

Support	Total
	Private Means
Health Board	1%
DSS	9%
Pre 1/4/93 LA Support	54%
Post 1/4/93 LA Support	32%
Unknown (Number)	19
Total Residents	606

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents when financial support was known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 4.13 details the funding arrangements for residents in residential care homes for physically disabled people. For definitions of categories of funding see annex A.

In 1999, local authorities funded 86 per cent of residents, 54 per cent under the pre April 1993 arrangements and 32 per cent are under the post April 1993 arrangements. More than twice the proportion of residents are funded by DSS rather than by private means.

**Table 4.14:** Average Weekly Charge per Resident in Residential Care Homes for Physically Disabled People, 1999

Sector	Average Weekly Charge (£s)
	Local Authority
Private & Voluntary	533
Total	516

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 4.14 presents the average weekly cost of residential care for each sector as at 31 March 1999.

The average weekly cost of residential care in local authority homes was £743, compared to £533 in the independent sector. The overall average for all sectors was £546 per week.

### Private Nursing Homes

A client group split is not available when analysing the number of homes and places in private nursing homes. Only resident numbers can be split by client group. Chapter 1 has more detailed analysis on nursing home provision for all client groups. Please refer to annex A for definitions on which data are collected.

**Table 4.15:** Age Breakdown of Physically Disabled Residents in Private Nursing Homes<sup>1</sup> as at 31 March, 1997 - 1999

Age Group	1997	1998	1999
	0-17	1%	2%
18-64	19%	20%	19%
65-74	15%	17%	15%
75-84	33%	29%	32%
85+	32%	31%	34%
Total	2,383	2,419	2,549

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded for all years.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

Table 4.15 presents an age breakdown of physically disabled residents in private nursing homes between 1997 and 1999. A client group breakdown is not available prior to 1997.

The number of residents has been increasing steadily over the three year period to 2,549 in 1999. The majority of residents (66 per cent) are aged 75 and over with over half of those aged over 85. Only 19 per cent of physically disabled residents were under 65 years of age.

# CHAPTER 5 – OTHER CLIENT GROUPS

This chapter covers services for people with drug and alcohol problems, people with HIV or AIDS, ex-offenders, homeless people, and other vulnerable groups.

## Domiciliary Care

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 contain information on home care services provided to clients in 'other' client groups. Information on home care for other individual client groups is included in chapters 1 to 4. More detailed analysis of home care for all client groups is contained in chapter 1. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

**Table 5.1:** Age Breakdown for Other Home Care Client Groups, 1998-1999

Age Group	1998	1999
0-15	3%	6%
16-17	0%	1%
18-64	13%	24%
65-74	18%	17%
75-84	39%	30%
85+	27%	22%
Total	20,986	10,353

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

Table 5.1 shows the age breakdown of clients in other client groups receiving home care in 1998 and 1999. The number of clients halved between 1998 and 1999, to reach 10,353. This reduction is more likely to be due to re-classification of clients into other more appropriate client groups, rather than a change in the way the service is provided.

**Table 5.2:** Age Breakdown of Other Home Care Client Groups, 1999

Local Authority						Total	Total Clients per 1,000
	0-15	16-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus	Clients	Pop'n aged 16+
Aberdeen City	-	27%	30%	23%	20%	242	7.6
Aberdeenshire	71%	29%	-	-	-	7	0.2
Angus	1%	4%	15%	43%	37%	1,510	81.9
Argyll & Bute	45%	31%	17%	7%	-	29	1.8
Clackmannanshire	-	11%	18%	34%	36%	44	6.2
Dumfries & Galloway	-	33%	33%	33%	-	3	0.1
Dundee City	-	5%	18%	47%	30%	2,079	81.7
East Ayrshire	86%	-	-	14%	-	7	0.4
East Dunbartonshire	21%	40%	8%	19%	12%	107	6.6
East Lothian	-	-	50%	25%	-	4	0.3
East Renfrewshire	29%	27%	18%	24%	2%	45	3.4
Edinburgh, City of	2%	38%	15%	27%	19%	540	7.9
Eileanan Siar	-	100%	-	-	-	5	1.0
Falkirk	-	28%	22%	33%	17%	92	4.3
Fife	1%	39%	17%	24%	19%	1,902	34.4
Glasgow City	20%	48%	20%	9%	4%	1,009	11.1
Highland	-	41%	40%	11%	8%	95	2.9
Inverclyde	13%	70%	10%	3%	3%	30	2.2
Midlothian	15%	85%	-	-	-	13	1.2
Moray	25%	66%	7%	2%	-	56	4.1
North Ayrshire	29%	19%	17%	24%	11%	151	7.1
North Lanarkshire	4%	23%	13%	32%	28%	770	17.2
Orkney Islands	11%	52%	35%	2%	-	103	32.4
Perth & Kinross	-	100%	-	-	-	18	0.7
Renfrewshire	16%	23%	17%	24%	20%	790	30.7
Scottish Borders	57%	40%	-	3%	-	30	1.5
Shetland Islands	-	73%	-	13%	13%	15	5.0
South Ayrshire	4%	61%	23%	10%	2%	92	4.4
South Lanarkshire	10%	25%	14%	28%	22%	286	6.6
Stirling	29%	57%	-	14%	-	7	0.5
West Dunbartonshire	30%	51%	9%	7%	2%	125	8.8
West Lothian	1%	24%	22%	34%	18%	147	8.7
Scotland	6%	25%	17%	30%	22%	10,353	13.2

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - H1 Return

Table 5.2 shows the age breakdown, by local authority, of other client groups receiving home care in 1999. In Scotland as a whole, 13.2 people in every ten thousand aged 16 and over receive home care. Angus and Dundee City provide the most home care for other client groups in relation to their population, with 81.9 and 81.7 clients per 10,000 population aged 16 and over, respectively.

The majority of people in other client groups receiving home care are aged 75 or over, accounting for 52 per cent of all clients. Some local authorities classify older people as 'other vulnerable groups' on the home care return which may explain the high numbers being reported in certain areas.

## Day Care

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 provide information on day care services for other client groups. Day care figures for other individual client groups are included in chapters 1 to 4. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 5.3:** Number of Day Centres <sup>1</sup> for Other Client Groups, Places and People Attending, 1985-1998

	Year					
	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of day centres	3	..	17	8	9	8
Number of places	70	..	429	201	195	222
Number attending	40	..	428	329	250	265

<sup>1</sup> Includes centres with 4 or less places (which are usually attached to residential homes).

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

**Table 5.3** shows the number of day care centres, places and clients attending by sector from 1985 to 1998. The number of places and residents peaked in 1995 at 429 and 428 respectively then has decreased to 222 places with 265 people attending in 1998. In 1998 there were 8 day centres for other client groups with an average of 28 places and 33 people attending.

**Table 5.4:** Number of Day Centres for Other Client Groups , Places and People Attending, 1998

Local Authority	Number of Centres	Number of Places	Places per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64	Number Attending	People Attending per 10,000 Pop'n aged 16-64
Aberdeenshire	1	10	0.7	7	0.5
Clackmannanshire	1	37	11.8	37	11.8
Dundee City	1	70	7.5	116	12.5
East Lothian	1	15	2.6	9	1.6
Edinburgh, City of	1	14	0.5	17	0.6
Highland	1	30	2.3	40	3.0
Midlothian	1	12	2.2	5	0.9
North Lanarkshire	1	34	1.6	34	1.6
Scotland	8	222	0.7	265	0.8

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - D1-B Return

**Table 5.4** shows the number of day care centres, places and attendees for other client groups in each local authority. Those local authorities not included in the table did not report any day centres for other client groups.

There are 0.7 places and 0.8 people attending per 10,000 population aged 16-64 in Scotland. In Dundee City 12.5 people in every 10,000 attend day centres, the highest rate in Scotland.

## Residential Care Homes

Tables 5.5 to 5.9 contain information on residential care homes for other client groups. Homes for other individual client groups are included in chapters 1 to 4. Please refer to the notes in annex A for definitions on which the data are collected.

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response. Care should be taken when comparing time series data before and after 1998 as the figures may not be directly comparable. Please refer to annex A for more details.

**Table 5.5: Residential Care Homes for Other Client Groups, 1985-1999**

		1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>No of Homes</b>	Local Authority	7	6	8	8	9	12	11
	Private	-	1	3	1	2	4	7
	Voluntary	16	56	89	81	91	113	106
	Total	23	63	100	90	102	129	124
<b>No of Beds</b>	Local Authority	99	113	118	128	139	165	134
	Private	-	6	17	9	29	57	88
	Voluntary	272	867	1,167	1,021	937	1,115	1,070
	Total	371	986	1,302	1,158	1,105	1,337	1,292
<b>No of Residents</b>	Local Authority	59	95	90	102	92	122	102
	Private	-	5	9	-	35	33	68
	Voluntary	186	656	906	793	748	879	851
	Total	245	756	1,005	895	875	1,034	1,021

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 5.5 shows the number of residential care homes, beds and residents by sector for other client groups from 1985 to 1999.

From 1985 until 1998 the number of voluntary sector homes increased at a steady rate, falling slightly in 1999. Overall the number of homes, places and residents have increased.

In 1999 there were 124 homes in Scotland with an average of 10 places and 8 residents per home. Voluntary homes account for the majority (85 per cent), accommodating 83 per cent of all residents. Overall, in 1999 the homes were running at a 79 per cent occupancy level with local authority homes running at a 90 per cent occupancy level.

**Table 5.6:** Residential Care Homes for Other Client Groups, 1999

Local Authority	Residents per 10,000			
	Homes	Beds	Residents	Pop'n aged 16-64
Aberdeen City	15	203	177	12.5
Aberdeenshire	4	38	21	1.4
Angus	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	2	35	30	5.2
Clackmannanshire	1	8	5	1.6
Dumfries & Galloway	1	30	28	3.1
Dundee City	3	25	22	2.4
East Ayrshire	1	8	2	0.3
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	1	9	9	1.6
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	35	256	211	6.9
Eileanan Siar	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	-	-	-	-
Fife	9	48	41	1.8
Glasgow City	27	358	283	7.0
Highland	4	84	50	3.8
Inverclyde	3	28	19	3.5
Midlothian	2	10	10	1.8
Moray	2	12	10	1.9
North Ayrshire	1	4	4	0.4
North Lanarkshire	4	24	24	1.1
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	1	19	16	1.4
Scottish Borders	-	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	1	12	10	1.4
South Lanarkshire	3	30	21	1.0
Stirling	1	20	15	2.7
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	3	31	13	1.2
Scotland	124	1,292	1,021	3.1

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 5.6** shows the number of Residential Care Homes, places and residents in each local authority in 1999. There are 3.1 residents per 10,000 of the population aged between 16 and 64. In Aberdeen City the rate is much higher at 12.5. The majority of residents in homes for other client groups are in cities; 66 per cent of residents are in homes in the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

**Table 5.7:** Admissions and Discharges in Homes for Other Client Groups, 1985-1999

	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Admissions</b>							
Long Stay	650	1,586	1,611	1,436	1,280	1,642	1,568
Short Stay	-	976	3,239	3,598	5,438	4,275	6,216
Total <sup>1</sup>	650	2,562	4,850	5,034	6,718	5,915	7,784
<b>Discharges</b>							
Long Stay	667	1,507	1,570	1,446	1,300	1,616	1,568
Short Stay	-	966	3,245	3,601	5,432	4,287	6,247
Total <sup>1</sup>	667	2,473	4,815	5,047	6,732	5,902	7,815

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 5.7 shows the number of admissions to and discharges from residential care homes for other client groups. It can be seen that the majority of admissions and discharges are short stay clients. The number of short stay admissions and discharges has increased over time to represent 80 per cent of total admissions and discharges in 1999.

Long stay admissions and discharges have remained fairly constant over the period at around 1,500 per year.

Table 5.8 provides information on long-stay residents only as this level of detail is not collected for short stay residents.

**Table 5.8:** Age of Residents <sup>1,2</sup> in Homes for Other Client Groups, 1995-1999

Age Group	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 15 years	-	-	1%	1%	1%
16 - 30 years	41%	43%	47%	53%	45%
31 - 45 years	17%	15%	12%	17%	18%
46 - 64 years	25%	25%	19%	16%	19%
65 and over	17%	17%	21%	13%	16%
Unknown (Number)	62	54	36	-	-
Total Residents	810	694	673	859	836

<sup>1</sup> Total residents relates to long stay residents only.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based on the number of residents where age is known.

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

Table 5.8 presents an age breakdown of residents in residential care homes for other client groups from 1985 to 1999.

The age breakdown of residents has remained fairly steady over the years. On average almost half (47 per cent) of all residents are under 30 years whilst only 17 per cent are aged over 65.

**Table 5.9:** Average Weekly Charge per Resident in Residential Care Homes for Other Client Groups, 1999

Sector	Average Weekly Charge (£s)
	Local Authority
Private	448
Voluntary	561
Total	462

Source: SEHD Community Care Statistics - R1 Return

**Table 5.9** shows the average weekly charge for residents in residential care homes for each sector, in 1999. The mean weekly charge for all sectors is £462. Private homes have the lowest cost at £448 and voluntary homes are the most expensive at £561.

### Private Nursing Homes

**Table 5.10:** Age Breakdown of Residents with Alcohol and Drug Related Problems in Private Nursing Homes <sup>1</sup> as at 31 March, 1997-1999

Age Group	1997	1998	1999
	0-17	-	-
18-64	54%	53%	56%
65-74	27%	32%	19%
75-84	14%	12%	13%
85+	6%	3%	3%
Total	317	283	351

<sup>1</sup> Private Hospitals have been excluded for all years.

Source: ISD Scotland - ISD(S)34 Return

**Table 5.10** shows the age breakdown of people with alcohol and drug related problems in private nursing homes from 1997 to 1999. The total number of residents has varied each year with a 24 per cent increase between 1998 and 1999.

In 1999 65 per cent of residents were under 65 years of age, 19 per cent were aged between 65 and 74 whilst only 16 per cent were over 75.



# CHAPTER 6 – CARERS

This chapter presents information on carers and people receiving care. This information is taken from the Scottish Household Survey and covers the period from February to December 1999.

During this time, the survey covered 14,714 households and data were collected covering 34,791 individuals within those households. In the tables presented here, the figures have been grossed up to reflect population levels. These figures are estimates based on the sample covered by the survey, care should therefore be taken when interpreting the data.

For more detailed information on the Scottish Household Survey data, please refer to the notes in annex A.

**Table 6.1:** People Requiring Regular Help and Care <sup>1</sup> - Age and Sex Breakdown, 1999

Sex	Age Group												Total
	0-15		16-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Male	13,390	12%	31,930	29%	22,366	20%	22,954	20%	15,008	13%	6,327	6%	111,975
Female	7,063	4%	41,494	26%	22,218	14%	32,224	20%	38,698	24%	20,747	13%	162,444
Total	20,453	7%	73,424	27%	44,584	16%	55,178	20%	53,707	20%	27,074	10%	274,419

<sup>1</sup> Figures are grossed up to reflect population levels.

Source: Scottish Household Survey

In 1999, there were an estimated 274,419 people in Scotland who required regular help or care. This represents 5 per cent of the Scottish population. The majority (59 per cent) of people requiring care were women. Half of the people requiring care were aged 65 or over.

**Table 6.2:** Level of Care Received <sup>1</sup>, 1999

	Number	Percentage
Care from outwith the home only	118,449	43%
Care from within the home only	106,383	39%
Care from both outwith and within the home	33,401	12%
No care received	16,186	6%
Total	274,419	100%

<sup>1</sup> Figures are grossed up to reflect population levels.

Source: Scottish Household Survey

Of those requiring regular help or care, 43 per cent received care from outwith the home, 39 per cent received care from within the home, and 12 per cent received a combination of care from within and outwith the home. Six per cent of people who identified themselves as requiring care did not receive any.

**Table 6.3:** Hours of Care Received per week <sup>1</sup>, 1999

	Care from Outwith the Home		Care from Within the Home	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1 - 4 Hours	35,755	33%	12,360	8%
5 - 19 Hours	37,521	35%	20,011	13%
20 plus Hours	16,480	15%	22,954	15%
Continuous Care	5,297	5%	80,486	51%
Varies	10,153	9%	18,687	12%
Don't Know	2,207	2%	1,913	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,413</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>156,411</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures are grossed up to reflect population levels.

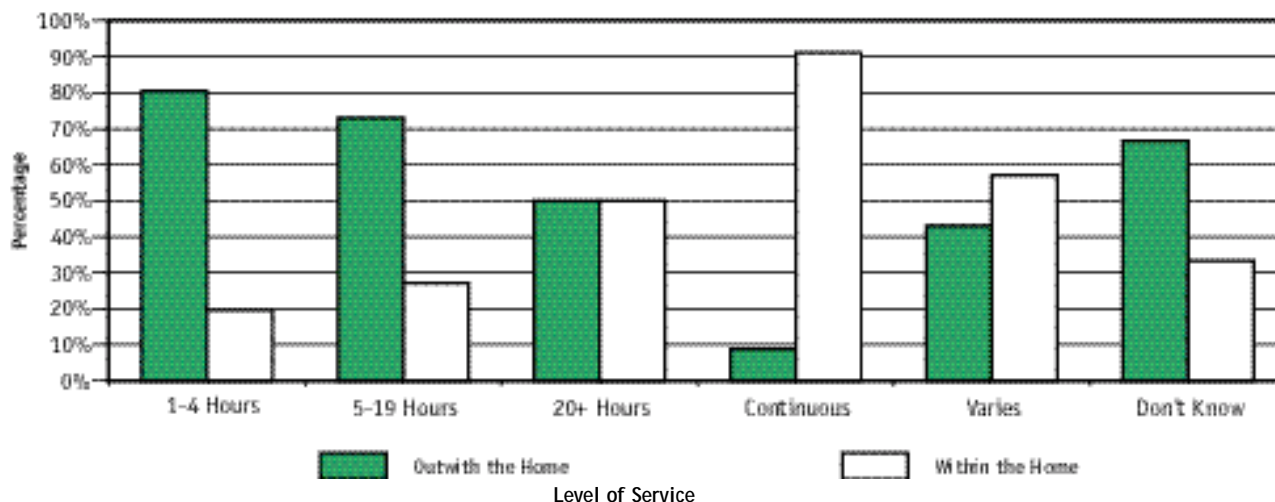
Source: Scottish Household Survey

Table 6.3 and chart 6.1 detail the hours of care received per week, from carers within and outwith the home.

Where care is received from outside the home, the majority of people receive less than 20 hours per week (68 per cent). Only 5 per cent receive continuous care.

By contrast, where care is received from within the home, only 21 per cent of people receive less than 20 hours per week. A much greater proportion of people receive continuous care (51 per cent).

**Chart 6.1** Hours of Care Received from Within or Outwith the Home per week, 1999



**Table 6.4:** Carers providing care to people within their own home - Age and Sex Breakdown <sup>1</sup>, 1999

Sex	Age Group												Total
	0-15		16-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Male	2,943	5%	31,930	49%	13,243	20%	11,036	17%	4,709	7%	883	1%	64,742
Female	3,531	4%	51,058	54%	19,570	21%	15,303	16%	4,120	4%	294	-	93,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>82,988</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>32,813</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>26,338</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>158,619</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures are grossed up to reflect population levels.

Source: Scottish Household Survey

There were an estimated 158,619 people who provided care to someone within their own home in 1999 (approximately 3 per cent of the population). Slightly over half (59 per cent) were women.

The most common age group for providing care within the home was between 16 and 54; 52 per cent of carers were in this category. Almost 6,500 carers (4 per cent of these carers) were aged under 16. This group represents less than one per cent of the under 16 population in Scotland.

**Table 6.5:** Carers providing care to people outwith their own home - Age and Sex Breakdown <sup>1</sup>, 1999

Sex	Age Group										
	16-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Male	100,988	59%	41,212	24%	23,762	14%	4,827	3%	743	-	171,531
Female	197,521	67%	60,147	20%	27,475	9%	10,025	3%	371	-	295,538
Total	298,509	64%	101,359	22%	51,237	11%	14,851	3%	1,114	-	467,069

<sup>1</sup> Figures are grossed up to reflect population levels.

Source: Scottish Household Survey

**Table 5** presents information on the number of carers providing care to people outwith their own home in Scotland during 1999.

In 1999, a total of 467,069 carers in Scotland (9 per cent of the population) provided care to people outwith their own home. Of these carers, 63 per cent were women and 37 per cent were men.

The majority of carers providing care to people outwith their own home were in the 16 to 54 age group; 64 per cent of carers were within this category.



# CHAPTER 7 – EXPENDITURE ON COMMUNITY CARE

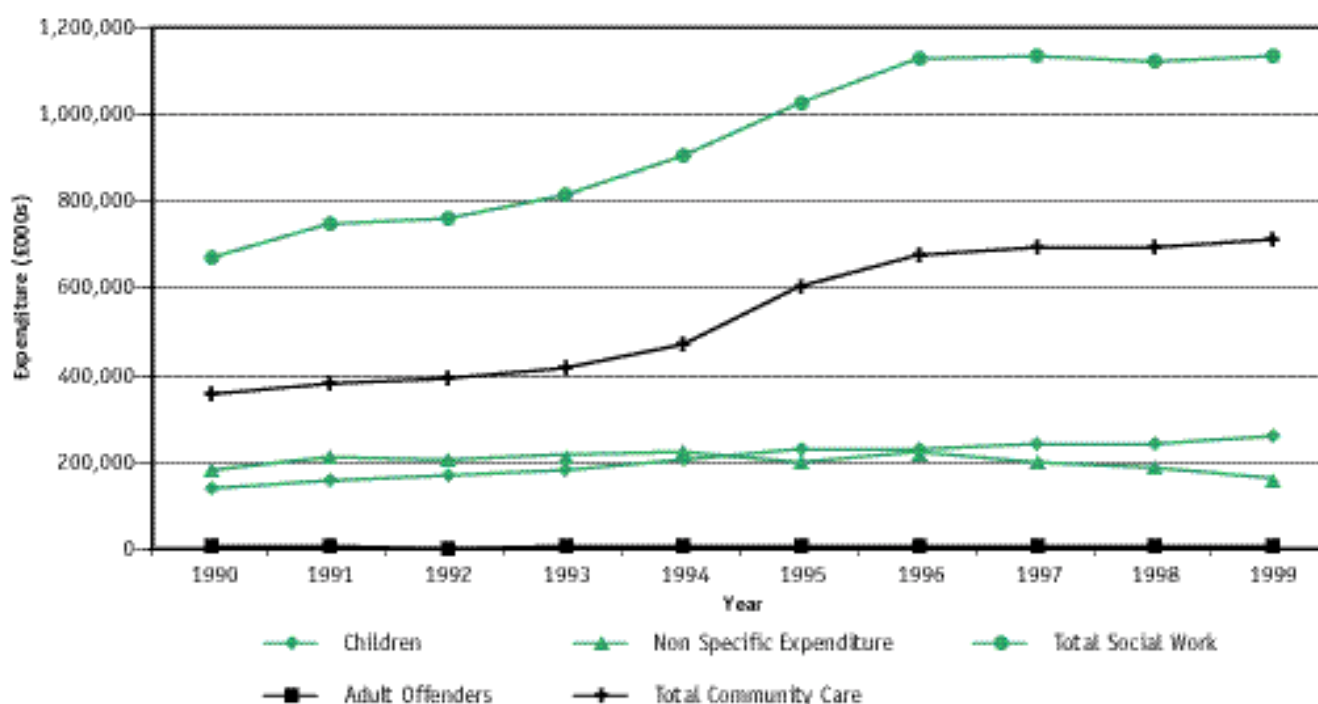
## Revenue Expenditure by Local Authorities

Tables 7.1 to 7.4 contain expenditure data reported by local authorities in annual local financial returns to the Scottish Executive. This information is published at summary level in the annual publication “Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics”. All figures have been adjusted to current prices to remove the effects of inflation.

For definitions under which these data are collected, please refer to the notes in annex A.

**Table 7.1 and chart 7.1** present net expenditure on social work services broken down by client group for the years between 1990 and 1999. The categories under which expenditure is recorded were changed between 1994 and 1995, and again between 1997 and 1998. It is therefore difficult to make comparisons, for some categories, over the full 1990 to 1999 period.

**Chart 7.1** Net Expenditure on Social Work 1990-1999 (£000s)



It is apparent from **Chart 7.1** that net expenditure on social work, as a whole, has steadily increased over the years to reach a level of approximately £1.14 billion in 1998/99. Expenditure on community care has increased at a similar rate to reach a level of approximately £714 million in 1998/99.

Net expenditure on community care accounted for 63 per cent of total social work compared to expenditure on children which accounted for 23 per cent and non-specific expenditure which accounted for 14 per cent of the total.

It is difficult to make comparisons between expenditure on client groups within community care because of the changes to the way in which data has been collected over the years. The introduction of the “all community care client groups” category in 1995 has led to an apparent drop in spending on older people and adults with mental health problems. **This does not reflect a true reduction in service provision, but simply that this expenditure is being recorded elsewhere.**

**Table 7.1:** Net expenditure on social work (£000s) <sup>1,2</sup>

	1990 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>4</sup>
Children	137,332	156,292	168,839	179,317	204,614	225,398	230,300	237,829	239,206	257,376
All Community Care										
Client Groups	-	-	-	-	-	220,839	248,745	286,361	230,024	252,135
Older People	252,026	266,821	265,899	273,783	307,069	195,583	211,255	191,880	257,761	263,949
Adults with Mental										
Health Problems	1,966	2,509	5,256	10,237	16,632	26,046	33,027	36,867	31,097	30,090
Substance Misuse	3,320	3,660	3,651	4,742	5,950	10,454	11,536	9,826	8,350	7,083
Adults with Learning										
Disabilities	57,062	65,226	68,991	74,067	90,353	93,218	114,270	113,781	119,891	115,766
Physically Disabled Adults	37,121	41,818	46,493	54,390	48,961	52,617	56,518	56,370	43,866	43,938
Services for HIV/AIDS	662	823	1,115	1,100	1,283	1,734	1,719	1,263	1,343	1,373
Total Community Care	352,157	380,856	391,406	418,319	470,249	600,493	677,070	696,348	692,332	714,333
Adult Offenders	3,686	4,885	-1,485	1,520	2,850	2,189	3,914	5,167	3,021	4,803
Non Specific Expenditure	177,785	207,364	203,057	212,807	224,666	200,039	219,236	195,523	187,814	158,783
Total Social Work	670,959	749,397	761,817	811,962	902,379	1,028,119	1,130,520	1,134,866	1,122,373	1,135,295

<sup>1</sup> Loan Charges have been excluded for all years.

<sup>2</sup> Figures have been adjusted to reflect current prices using GDP deflators.

<sup>3</sup> In 1990 Expenditure does not include Support Services Costs.

<sup>4</sup> 1999 figures are provisional and may change.

Source: SEDD Local Government Finance Statistics - LFR3 Return

**Table 7.2:** Gross expenditure on social work (£000s) <sup>1,2</sup>

	1990 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>4</sup>
Children	138,555	157,424	170,312	181,196	205,508	227,068	231,454	239,623	244,718	262,364
All Community Care										
Client Groups	-	-	-	-	-	236,035	278,201	332,544	282,852	305,704
Older People	294,695	308,739	308,913	316,951	352,591	235,118	252,442	240,107	327,444	345,401
Adults with Mental										
Health Problems	2,375	2,997	5,787	10,678	17,474	29,225	36,328	43,538	41,352	48,339
Substance Misuse	3,742	3,731	3,747	4,941	6,184	12,018	12,927	11,496	9,976	8,849
Adults with Learning										
Disabilities	60,611	69,236	73,080	80,489	97,434	105,063	127,379	137,061	147,298	160,030
Physically Disabled Adults	45,505	51,146	55,431	64,125	58,573	62,203	66,300	66,073	48,152	48,966
Services for HIV/AIDS	682	834	1,130	1,112	1,320	2,055	2,368	1,348	1,969	2,041
Total Community Care	407,610	436,683	448,087	478,297	533,576	681,716	775,947	832,166	859,042	919,329
Adult Offenders	9,707	12,274	20,647	27,077	30,502	34,163	34,198	35,861	35,508	38,225
Non Specific Expenditure	181,875	211,162	206,397	216,720	230,353	217,497	253,715	224,508	219,350	174,224
Total Social Work	737,748	817,543	845,443	903,289	999,939	1,160,444	1,295,313	1,332,158	1,358,618	1,394,142

<sup>1</sup> Loan Charges have been excluded for all years.

<sup>2</sup> Figures have been adjusted to reflect current prices using GDP deflators.

<sup>3</sup> In 1990 Expenditure does not include support services costs.

<sup>4</sup> 1999 figures are provisional and may change.

Source: SEDD Local Government Finance Statistics - LFR3 Return

**Table 7.2** presents the same information as table 7.1 but on a gross expenditure basis. Expenditure over time follows roughly the same pattern as for net expenditure. Gross expenditure on social work was approximately £1.4 billion in 1998/99 and for community care it was £919 million.

**Table 7.3:** Net expenditure on key community care services (£000s) <sup>1,2</sup>

	1990 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>11</sup>
SMP for all CC Client Groups	-	-	-	-	-	3,343	12,125	15,549	48,984	62,444
SMP for Older People	-	-	-	-	-	11,794	9,468	14,887	-	-
SMP for People with Learning Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,269	1,646	3,720	-	-
SMP for People with Mental Health Problems	-	-	-	-	-	1,614	1,483	4,416	-	-
SMP for Physically Disabled People	-	-	-	-	-	2,709	2,397	4,280	-	-
SMP for Other Client Groups	-	-	-	-	-	977	218	574	-	-
<b>Total Senior Management &amp; Purchasing</b>	-	-	-	-	-	23,705	27,338	43,426	48,984	62,444
Nursing Homes <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	23,632	40,594	91,249	86,735	95,767
Residential Homes - Older People	101,764	107,049	101,741	101,604	125,952	158,481	173,694	144,643	140,456	135,342
Residential Homes - Learning Disabilities <sup>5</sup>	16,205	18,223	20,109	22,897	27,074	30,357	45,287	46,378	58,259	62,636
Residential Homes - Mental Health Problems <sup>5</sup>	760	814	704	499	925	1,480	3,424	5,726	6,072	7,559
Residential Homes - Physically Disabled <sup>5</sup>	4,367	5,106	5,220	6,704	9,596	11,805	12,339	16,013	17,180	17,912
Residential Accommodation - Other <sup>6</sup>	568	560	624	746	647	1,719	3,247	1,665	1,364	1,739
<b>Total Nursing and Residential Care</b>	123,664	131,752	128,398	132,450	164,193	227,474	278,585	305,673	310,065	320,956
Other Suppt Accom.- Older People	127	889	365	629	746	1,144	2,296	2,405	-	-
Other Suppt Accom.- Learning Disabilities	1,020	2,271	3,347	2,565	3,373	2,415	1,283	1,706	-	-
Other Suppt Accom. - Mental Health Problems	348	487	580	782	698	1,163	-179	756	-	-
Other Suppt Accom.- Physically Disabled	26	42	712	1,133	834	1,697	574	966	-	-
<b>Total Other Supported Accommodation</b>	1,522	3,689	5,003	5,109	5,651	6,419	3,974	5,833	-	-
Day Centres - Older People	9,734	9,901	11,748	15,016	17,729	19,429	21,270	22,435	21,938	25,752
Day Centres - Learning Disabilities	38,763	42,676	43,348	46,137	47,980	49,270	54,068	54,181	52,471	51,112
Day Centres - Mental Health Problems	28	22	44	313	328	1,018	4,828	6,409	7,337	5,545
Day Centres - Physically Disabled	10,152	10,322	10,326	10,864	10,702	12,869	13,083	14,201	14,105	17,694
Day Centres - Other	154	173	139	240	254	621	373	796	701	584
<b>Total Day Care</b>	58,831	63,093	65,606	72,570	76,992	83,207	93,622	98,023	96,552	100,687
Home Care <sup>7</sup>	114,180	116,219	118,211	120,240	124,144	139,791	144,293	133,404	126,716	132,130
Wardens Sheltered Housing <sup>7</sup>	17,251	19,430	19,322	18,430	18,427	18,990	17,443	9,778	6,257	5,756
Community Alarms <sup>7</sup>	3,952	4,871	4,303	4,183	4,642	6,422	6,996	6,504	5,231	5,306
Aids and Adaptations	-	-	-	-	-	15,181	16,019	14,826	15,090	16,259
Occupational Therapy <sup>8</sup>	2,952	3,458	5,123	6,642	5,066	5,244	4,909	6,786	-	-
Lunch Clubs & Meals on Wheels <sup>7</sup>	3,664	4,536	4,666	4,476	4,337	4,746	5,289	5,738	5,037	5,784
Community Care Systems	-	-	-	3,073	11,709	3,491	1,077	2,525	-	-
Sheltered Employment <sup>9</sup>	7,486	9,395	9,251	9,754	9,559	10,158	9,807	9,009	9,144	9,598
Other Community Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,565	14,859
Other Services - Older People	1,355	3,926	5,542	9,206	11,091	4,736	4,527	7,509	8,632	7,087
Other Services - Learning Disabilities	1,074	2,056	2,188	2,468	11,927	7,909	11,986	7,796	9,161	2,018
Other Services - Mental Health Problems	830	1,185	3,929	8,643	14,682	20,771	23,471	19,561	17,688	16,986
Other Services - Physically Disabled	12,137	13,495	15,860	19,292	13,205	13,379	18,318	11,901	12,582	8,331
Other Services - Other Client Groups	3,260	3,751	4,004	4,856	6,333	8,871	9,417	8,054	7,628	6,132
<b>Total Other Community Care</b>	168,140	182,323	192,399	211,263	235,122	259,689	273,552	243,392	236,732	230,246
<b>Total Community Care</b>	352,157	380,856	391,406	421,392	481,958	600,493	677,070	696,348	692,332	714,333

<sup>1</sup> Loan Charges have been excluded for all years.

<sup>2</sup> Figures have been adjusted to reflect current prices using GDP deflators.

<sup>3</sup> In 1990 Expenditure does not include support services costs.

<sup>4</sup> From 1995 to 1997 figures represent nursing home expenditure for all client groups; from 1998 onwards figures represent nursing home expenditure for older people only.

<sup>5</sup> From 1998 onwards these figures include expenditure on residential and nursing care.

<sup>6</sup> This figure may include an element of expenditure on other supported accommodation in addition to expenditure on residential homes.

<sup>7</sup> From 1990 to 1994 this expenditure was recorded for older people only; from 1995 onwards it is recorded for all community care client groups.

<sup>8</sup> From 1990 to 1994 this expenditure was recorded for physically disabled people only; from 1995 onwards it is recorded for all community care client groups.

<sup>9</sup> From 1990 to 1997 this expenditure was recorded for physically disabled people only; from 1998 onwards it is recorded for all community care client groups.

<sup>10</sup> Figures for Total Community Care in 93 and 94 differ from those in table 1 due to the inclusion in this table of community care systems. This category is included in Non Specific Expenditure in Table 1.

<sup>11</sup> 1999 figures are provisional and may change.

**Table 7.3** illustrates net expenditure for key elements of community care from 1990 to 1999.

Expenditure on Senior Management and purchasing increased from £23.7m (4 per cent of total community care expenditure) in 1995 to £62m (9 per cent of total community care expenditure) in 1999.

Between 1990 and 1999, total expenditure on nursing and residential care increased from £123.7m to £320.9m (160 per cent). Nursing and residential care accounted for 35 per cent of total community care expenditure in 1990 and 45 per cent in 1999.

Total net expenditure on day care between 1990 and 1999 followed an upward trend, with the exception of 1998 where it fell slightly. The proportion of community care spending attributed to day care remained constant at 17 per cent until 1994 where it dropped by 1 per cent. In 1995 it dropped a further 2 per cent to 14 per cent where it has remained since.

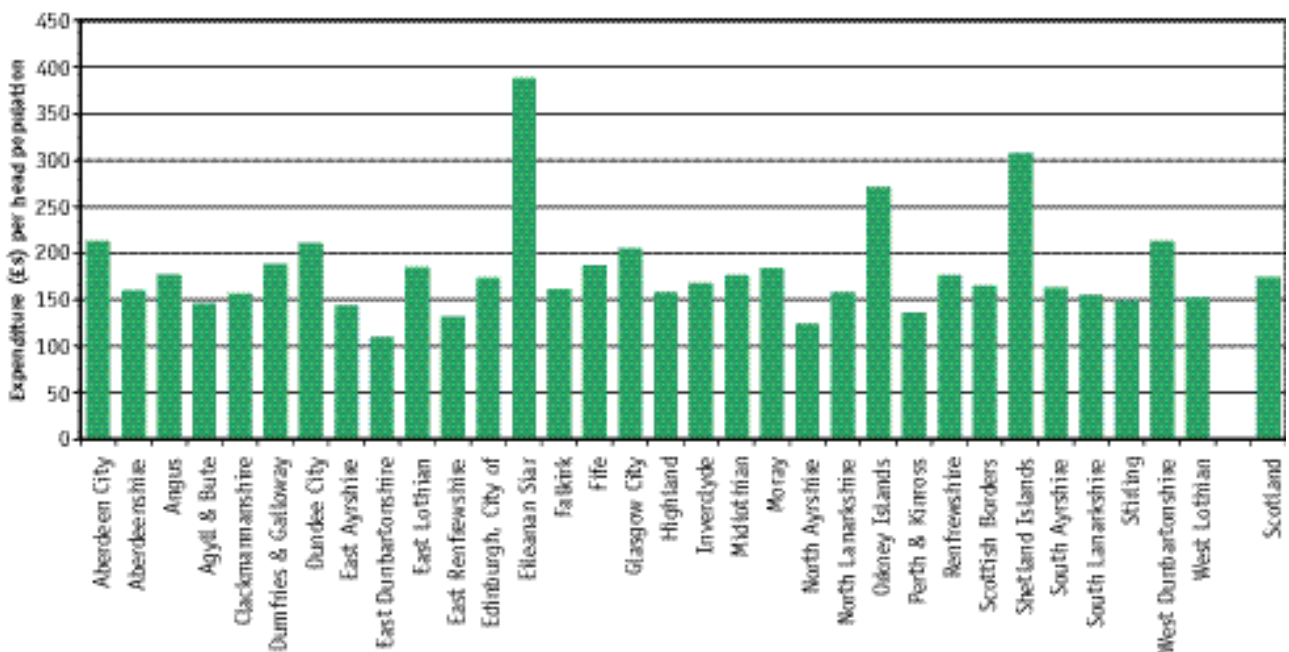
Expenditure on home care increased from £114m in 1990 to £132m in 1999 (16 per cent). Home care accounted for 32 per cent of the community care budget in 1990, reducing to 18 per cent in 1999.

**Table 7.4** presents the total net expenditure on community care for Scotland in 1999, broken down by local authority.

For Scotland as a whole, the majority of community care expenditure is on older people - 37 per cent in 1999. The second highest share is on services for all community care client groups (35 per cent).

£174 was spent on community care per head of population over 16 years of age in Scotland in 1999. This figure ranged from £388 in Eileanan Siar to £110 in East Dunbartonshire. Chart 2 illustrates how this rate differs for each local authority.

**Chart 7.2** Expenditure on Community Care per Head of Population Aged 16+



**Table 7.4:** Net expenditure <sup>1,2</sup> on key community care services by LA, 1998-99 (£000s)

Local Authority	All Community Care Client Groups		Older People		Adults with Mental Health problems		Substance Misuse		Adults with Learning Disabilities		Physically Disabled Adults		Services for HIV/Aids		Total Community Care	Expenditure per 1,000 pop'n aged 16+
	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total		
Aberdeen City	25,456	69%	3,253	9%	1,595	4%	360	1%	5,739	15%	644	2%	-	-	37,045	213
Aberdeenshire	8,888	31%	10,796	38%	989	3%	243	1%	7,074	25%	740	3%	-	-	28,730	160
Angus	4,638	30%	8,175	52%	511	3%	50	-	1,706	11%	540	3%	-	-	15,620	177
Argyll & Bute	1,884	18%	5,252	49%	587	5%	23	-	2,693	25%	268	3%	-	-	10,708	146
Clackmannanshire	3,418	57%	1,873	31%	190	3%	-	-	323	5%	180	3%	-	-	5,984	156
Dumfries & Galloway	10,172	46%	8,020	36%	894	4%	101	-	2,558	11%	566	3%	-	-	22,311	188
Dundee City	8,664	35%	9,183	37%	658	3%	233	1%	3,888	16%	1,846	7%	181	1%	24,653	211
East Ayrshire	4,438	32%	5,696	41%	723	5%	167	1%	2,448	18%	400	3%	-	-	13,873	144
East Dunbartonshire	7,858	79%	591	6%	-2	-	-	-	1,117	11%	351	4%	-	-	9,915	110
East Lothian	4,487	33%	5,127	38%	448	3%	49	-	2,502	19%	798	6%	-	-	13,411	185
East Renfrewshire	3,071	33%	3,642	39%	593	6%	47	1%	1,946	21%	81	1%	7	-	9,387	132
Edinburgh, City of	24,862	38%	16,260	25%	3,849	6%	289	-	13,704	21%	4,874	8%	907	1%	64,746	173
Eileanan Siar	3,567	42%	3,721	43%	376	4%	25	-	740	9%	161	2%	-	-	8,591	388
Falkirk	4,697	25%	9,431	50%	771	4%	57	-	2,012	11%	1,848	10%	-	-	18,815	162
Fife	20,977	40%	18,484	35%	1,936	4%	67	-	8,877	17%	1,802	3%	55	-	52,198	187
Glasgow City	25,789	26%	44,964	44%	1,826	2%	2,754	3%	12,726	13%	12,863	13%	197	-	101,119	205
Highland	3,970	15%	13,391	51%	4,297	16%	403	2%	3,814	15%	395	2%	9	-	26,279	158
Inverclyde	2,724	24%	4,663	41%	645	6%	291	3%	1,596	14%	1,496	13%	-	-	11,415	168
Midlothian	4,328	38%	3,116	27%	499	4%	43	-	2,657	23%	892	8%	-	-	11,535	176
Moray	3,432	28%	4,352	35%	951	8%	121	1%	2,834	23%	674	5%	-	-	12,363	184
North Ayrshire	4,401	32%	5,707	42%	458	3%	276	2%	2,319	17%	561	4%	-	-	13,722	124
North Lanarkshire	11,495	28%	16,879	41%	1,877	5%	518	1%	8,000	20%	2,204	5%	-	-	40,973	158
Orkney Islands	1,482	35%	1,853	44%	307	7%	-	-	334	8%	250	6%	-	-	4,227	271
Perth & Kinross	3,479	24%	5,952	40%	707	5%	184	1%	2,911	20%	1,520	10%	-	-	14,754	136
Renfrewshire	9,529	38%	9,366	38%	533	2%	371	1%	2,969	12%	2,109	8%	-	-	24,876	176
Scottish Borders	4,472	31%	6,367	45%	568	4%	24	-	1,842	13%	973	7%	-	-	14,247	165
Shetland Islands	2,637	49%	1,321	24%	447	8%	9	-	806	15%	187	3%	-	-	5,407	307
South Ayrshire	4,410	29%	6,736	45%	649	4%	35	-	2,412	16%	843	6%	-	-	15,084	163
South Lanarkshire	16,460	43%	13,402	35%	948	2%	-	-	5,705	15%	1,527	4%	-	-	38,043	155
Stirling	4,638	45%	3,156	31%	379	4%	-	-	1,483	15%	549	5%	-	-	10,204	149
West Dunbartonshire	5,508	35%	7,049	44%	399	3%	196	1%	2,534	16%	235	1%	-	-	15,921	213
West Lothian	6,716	37%	6,213	34%	532	3%	124	1%	3,298	18%	1,508	8%	7	-	18,399	152
Scotland	252,135	35%	263,949	37%	30,090	4%	7,083	1%	115,766	16%	43,938	6%	1,373	-	714,333	174

<sup>1</sup> Loan Charges have been excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are provisional and may change.

## Grant Aided Expenditure

**Table 7.5:** Resource Transfer from Health Boards to Local Authorities (£000s)

	1995/96 Outturn	1996/97 Outturn	1997/98 Outturn	1998/99 Outturn	1999/00 Forecast Outturn
	Mental Health		21,993	26,327	33,185
Learning Disabilities		24,551	30,168	41,945	57,887
Geriatric Long Stay		20,224	29,840	36,994	42,269
Young Physically Disabled		1,117	1,900	3,302	3,583
Resource Transfer <sup>2,3</sup>	51,663	68,347	89,804	117,087	146,139
Funding of Other Non-NHS Services	3,791	12,772	14,296	17,568	18,734
Resource Transfer Total	55,454	81,119	104,100	134,655	164,873

<sup>1</sup> Resource Transfer from Health Boards to Local Authorities is reflected in the LFR 3 returns as income and hence in the total gross expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> In 1995/96 Resource Transfer was given as a total and not split between the service areas, mental health, learning disabilities, geriatric long stay and young chronic sick.

<sup>3</sup> Totals do not equal the sum of their component parts.

Some Health boards submit figures for resource transfer which cannot be attributed to the individual client groups.

However, these additional figures are included in the Resource Transfer sub-total.

Source: SEHD Economics & Information Division - Performance Monitoring Returns

Table 7.5 details the resource transfer from health boards to local authorities since 1995/96.

The majority of resource transfer is for people with learning disabilities. This amounted to £57.9m in 1999/00, 26 per cent of the total. The total amount of resource transfer has increased considerably over time, from £55.5m in 1995/6 to £164.9m in 1999/00.

# ANNEX A

## CHANGE IN METHODOLOGY

In 1998 a new methodology was introduced for dealing with non-response for the home care, day care and residential care data collections. Where a return is not received, or is partially completed, the missing data are estimated using returns from similar establishments (in the case of day and residential care). Prior to 1998, if a return was not received, the data from the previous year was used.

The new methodology is felt to be more robust and provides a more reliable picture of provision. However, the change in procedures means that care must be taken when comparing data over time if the time period covers data before and after 1998.

For more information on the methodology used, or advice on interpreting time series data affected by this change, please contact Community Care Statistics Branch.

## DOMICILIARY CARE

Data on home care are provided annually by local authorities on the H1 return and relate to the last week in March. This form was revised in 1998. The return records details of all home care services provided by LA staff, and in addition, services bought in from other local authorities and private and voluntary providers. Prior to 1998, information was only recorded about home care provided directly by local authority staff.

For the purposes of the data collection, LAs are advised on the scope and definition of home care as follows.

### Scope

#### **Include all Home Care services:**

- provided by your Local Authority to users within your own Local Authority area
- purchased from other Local Authorities
- purchased from private or voluntary sector providers

#### **provided at home:**

- in mainstream housing, rented or owned
- in sheltered accommodation, amenity housing or
- in supported accommodation

### Definition

#### **Include:**

- practical services which assist the client to function as independently as possible and/or continue to live in their own homes
- routine household tasks within or outside the home
- personal care of the client
- respite care in support of the client's regular carers, e.g. Crossroads Care Attendance Schemes funded by the Local Authority

- overnight, live-in and 24 hour services
- home care provided to clients living in sheltered housing or supported accommodation.

**Exclude:**

- home care services provided to clients in residential care
- services paid for completely by the client and provided totally by the private or voluntary sector
- clients receiving a laundry service only, without other domestic or personal care
- outreach services provided by day centre staff to clients at home which fall short of home care as defined above.

In line with general policy, where local authorities were unable to provide complete information figures have been estimated.

A number of authorities have had difficulty in providing information on services purchased from private and voluntary providers. Care should therefore be taken when interpreting figures in this area of provision as a considerable amount of data has been estimated.

**DAY CENTRES**

Day care data are provided by local authorities and individual day care establishments on the D1-B return and relate to the last week in March. The form was completed annually until 1998 when it was changed to a triennial return. The next census is due to take place in March 2001.

For the purposes of the data collection, the scope and definition of day care is as follows.

**Scope**

The form should be completed by all local authority administered and all registered day care services providing a range of practical, personal and social activities for adults. Self-help groups, lunch clubs and social clubs should NOT be included in this return.

Residential Homes which provide day care places for non-residents should complete this form in addition to the residential return R1. Only the staff specifically allocated to the day care service should be included in this return.

**Definitions**

Number of Places - the maximum number of places available 'at any one time'.

Number of People Attending – should include all those people on the register who still make use of the day centre regardless of whether they attended during the survey week.

Day centres are identified as being primarily intended for a particular client group. People in other client groups may attend. The figures presented in this publication show the number of people attending centres primarily intended for a particular client group, whether or not the individual belongs to that client group.

## SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Special Needs Housing data are collected by Housing Statistics Branch in the Scottish Executive Development Department via the S1-B form.

### Definitions

Definitions of each of the types of special needs housing are as follows:

#### Sheltered Housing

The design is based on the standards for general needs housing with the addition of the following features:

- the housing should be provided at ground or first floor level, or in blocks over 2 stories high served by at least one lift
- space standards should be the same for one or two person general needs houses
- handrails should be provided on both sides of all common access stairs on at least one side of all common access areas and passages
- bathroom doors should be either sliding or capable of opening outwards, and fitted with locks operable from the outside
- bathroom floors should have a non-slip finish
- handrails should be fitted beside the WC and bath/shower
- a space heating system must be provided which is capable of maintaining a temperature of 21C when the outside temperature is -1C in the following parts of the house: living area, sleeping area, kitchen, bathroom, hallway
- light switches arranged to line horizontally with door handles
- socket outlets fixed at a height of at least 500mm above the floor
- a warden service should be provided.
- an emergency call service should be provided connecting each house to a warden system.

#### Very sheltered housing

This form of housing (sometimes known as 'care' and 'extra care' housing) generally has all the features listed for sheltered housing but will usually have special bathroom facilities. In addition, a greater level of care and support is offered through the service of extra wardens, full-time carers or domiciliary assistance and the provision of meals.

#### Sheltered wheelchair housing

The design is adapted to wheelchair standards but also has the features listed above for sheltered housing and is for elderly people confined to wheelchairs, rather than other such disabled people.

#### Amenity housing

The design is based on the standards of general needs housing with the addition of those features listed in the first nine points of the sheltered housing definition. A community alarm may or may not be fitted.

### Community alarm

A system of alarms in more than one special needs house linked to a central point either manned or temporarily supervised or via telephone link-up, where a response can be guaranteed to a distress call.

### Wheelchair housing

This consists of dwellings for people confined to wheelchairs. It is built or adapted to give extra floor area, whole house heating, special bathroom, kitchen and other features.

### Residential Care

Residential care homes data are provided annually by local authorities and independent homes on the R1 return and relate to 31 March.

The census covers all adult residential care establishments in Scotland, which are registered with or run by local authorities.

Establishments are asked to provide detailed information on their residential care provision covering the period from 1 April of the previous year to 31 March of the current year.

Homes are identified as being primarily intended for a particular client group. It is possible that residents may belong to another client group other than that which the home is primarily intended for. Figures presented in this publication show the number of residents in homes primarily intended for a particular client group, whether or not the individual belongs to that client group.

### Definitions

#### Short Stay

Homes are given the following advice when identifying short stay residents:

- Short stay normally means up to four weeks although your own definition would be acceptable.

#### Categories of funding

Homes are asked to identify the **main** source of funding for each resident from the following options:

- Wholly or mainly by Private Means
- Wholly or mainly by Health Board
- Wholly or mainly by DSS – retained pre 1/4/93 higher levels of income support (balance met by private means, relatives etc)
- Pre 1/4/93 support – higher levels of income support topped up by a contribution from a local authority
- Post 1/4/93 support – standard DSS support and balance met by private means/LA support.

### NURSING HOMES

The private nursing homes described in these tables are registered under the terms of the Private Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act 1938 (as amended), or the Mental Health Act 1960/1984.

The figures shown are based on information supplied by nursing homes at the end of each financial year to ISD Scotland on form ISD(S)34.

It is understood from health boards that a small number of other nursing homes, registered in Scotland, have not been able to provide the information requested. Data from these nursing homes, around 30 in total, and data from the private hospitals also registered under the Acts, are not included in the tables. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the figures.

## HOSPITALS

Hospital data are collected by ISD Scotland.

The figures for 1998 and 1999 are derived using the 'new' specialty groupings. A split of long stay and geriatric assessment at specialty level is not available for the new specialties.

Facility code is now used to derive the split between geriatric long stay and assessment. Information for the geriatric long stay specialty is derived using the geriatric long stay facility code and the geriatric medicine specialty code. The geriatric assessment grouping contains any geriatric medicine beds that are not in long stay facilities.

This means that there may be discontinuities when comparing figures for pre-1997/98 and post-1996/97, and any trend comparisons should be made with caution.

## SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The structure of the Scottish Household Survey is a continuous cross-sectional survey, each complete sample being covered in the course of two years.

The sample is being drawn from the small user file of the Postcode Address File (PAF). The sample in each quarter will be geographically representative so that statistically reliable results for Scotland as a whole are available for each quarter. In addition, the survey design is such that results will be available for each of the larger local authorities (those with populations of 150,000 or more) each year, and for all local authorities, regardless of size, over two years.

Among other things, the SHS focuses on health, care, childcare and volunteering. It explores self-defined health and long-standing limiting illness; health problems or disabilities; the adaptations and special equipment; those with long-standing limiting illnesses, health problems or disabilities have to help them manage independently; receipt and provision of regular care and childcare; and volunteering for charities, clubs and other organisations.

For further information on the Scottish Household Survey please refer to the website at [www.scotland.gov.uk/shs](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/shs)

## EXPENDITURE DATA

Data on social work expenditure are provided by local authority finance departments to the Scottish Executive Development Department, Local Government Finance Statistics branch via the LFR3 return.

The format of this return has changed over time, and therefore extreme caution must be used when comparing time series information as many changes in expenditure patterns are due to changes in the form rather than changes in actual expenditure on services.

## SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this publication.

- .. not available
- zero or negligible (less than 0.05)

## REVISIONS TO PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED DATA

Much of the data included here has been previously published elsewhere. In some cases where more information has subsequently become available, some figures have been revised.

## ROUNDING

Due to the methodology used to estimate for non-response, in some tables the sum of the component parts may not equal the total due to the effects of rounding. This is indicated in footnotes where relevant.

# SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE STATISTICAL SERVICES

## Our roles and aims

Our role is to provide Parliament, government and the wider community with statistical information, analysis and advice on most aspects of Scottish life, to improve decision-making, stimulate research and inform debate. We aim to provide an authoritative and impartial picture of society and a window on the work and performance of government, which allows the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed. Information is available in a variety of paper forms and on the Scottish Executive Website at [www.scotland.gov.uk/stats](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats).

## This is a National Statistics publication

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

National Statistics publications are grouped under the following broad subject headings (themes):

Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	Other Government
Commerce, Energy & Industry	Health & Care
Compendia & Reference	Labour Market
Crime and Justice	Population & Migration
The Economy	Social & Welfare
Education & Training	Transport, Travel & Tourism
The Natural and Built Environment	

This publication belongs to the **Health & Care** theme.

## Our commitment to data suppliers

**Confidentiality:** Confidential data from statistical enquiries is handled in accordance with the Government Statistical Service Code of Practice and with the Data Protection Act.

**Burden:** Information is not collected unnecessarily, but only when there is a clearly identified need. Only the minimum amount of information is collected to meet this need.

**Review of data collection:** Data collection systems are reviewed regularly to ensure that the information is still required and that the collection system is operating cost-effectively. These reviews are conducted in conjunction with both users and suppliers of the data.

**Liaison:** Close liaison is maintained with major suppliers of statistical data, such as local authorities, by a system of liaison committees.

**Feedback:** Arrangements for major data suppliers to have access to the data (subject to confidentiality constraints) at no, or reduced, cost, is handled by the liaison committees or by direct consultation.

## Our commitment to users

**Consultation:** We consult users about the development of our statistics.

**Integrity:** We ensure the statistics produced are not presented in a way which is misleading. We also comprehensively check the data at all stages to safeguard standards of accuracy.

**Openness:** We are completely open about our methods of collecting and processing data and about the methodology used in published analyses.

**Release:** We will provide on request all available statistical information, subject to confidentiality, reliability, pre-publication embargoes, and on sufficient resources being available to carry out the work involved. An appropriate charge may be made.

**Timeliness:** We guarantee that requests or correspondence will be given either a substantive reply within 7 working days or an acknowledgement to be followed up (by a stated date) with a substantive reply.

