

Free Personal And Nursing Care, Scotland, 2013-14

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

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1. Introduction

This Statistics Release presents the latest figures (financial year 2013-14) for expenditure on Free Personal and Nursing Care (FPNC), which was introduced in Scotland in 2002. Prior to 1 July 2002, people could be charged for personal care services provided in their own home and some residents in Care Homes had to fully fund their care from their own income and savings.

This release presents information from a variety of sources to give a picture of:

- the **number of people benefiting** from free personal care and free nursing care in Scotland
- how much Local Authorities **spend** on personal care services

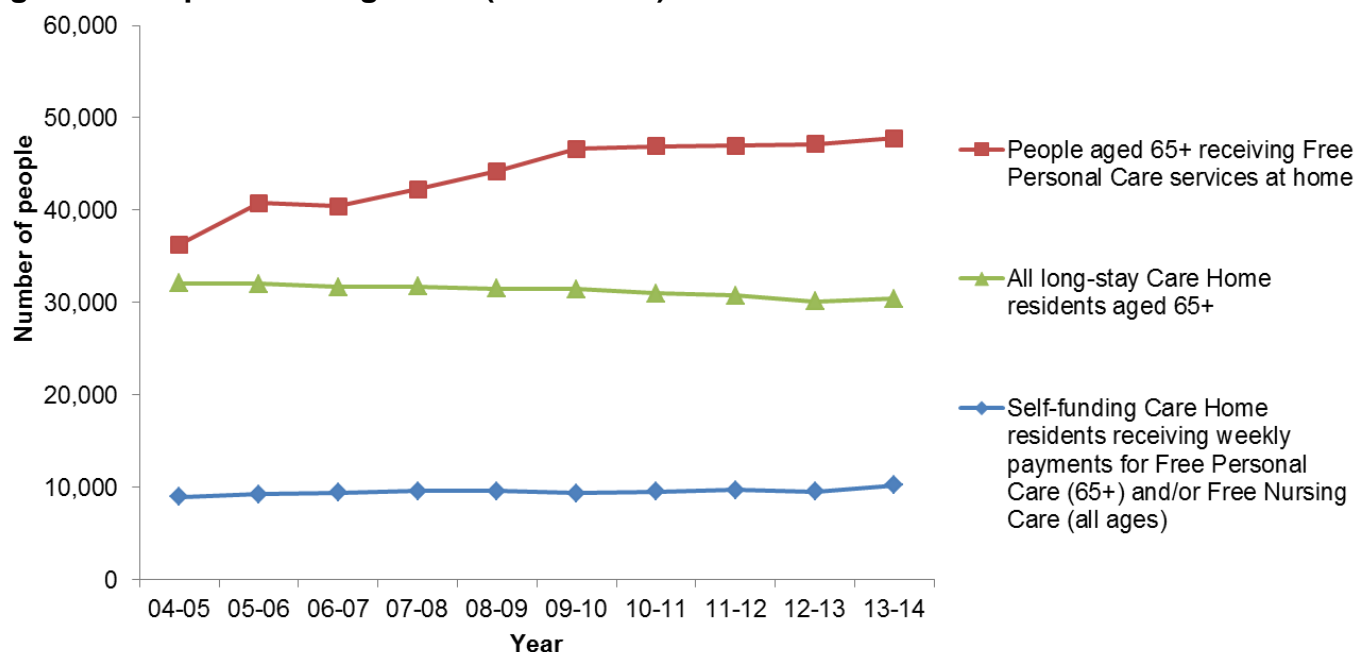
CARE AT HOME	CARE HOMES
Since July 2002, people aged 65 and over can no longer be charged for personal care services provided in their own home	There were 30,400 long-stay residents in Care Homes in Scotland in 2013-14
47,810 people aged 65+ received a personal care service provided to them in their own home in 2013-14	Care home residents aged 65 and over can receive £166 per week towards personal care (rates for 2013-14)
For those receiving personal care at home, on average people received 8.6 hours per week of care	10,180 self-funding care home residents aged 65+ received Free Personal care payments in 2013-14
Local Authorities spent £364 million on providing / purchasing personal care services for people living at home	Care Home residents of all ages can receive £75 per week towards nursing care (rates for 2013-14)
	6,430 self-funding care home residents (all ages) received Free Nursing Care payments
	Payments to self-funding Care Home residents cost Local Authorities £130 million in 2013-14

2. Main points

Number of clients

Around 78,000 people in Scotland benefit from Free Personal Care, with more than 30,000 people in Care Homes and nearly 48,000 people living in their own home. Over 10,000 self-funding Care Home residents receive weekly payments for Free Personal Care (ages 65+) and/or Free Nursing Care (all ages).

Figure 1: People receiving FPNC (thousands)



Care Homes

The overall number of older people in care homes has reduced slightly over the last ten years, from around 32,080 in 2004-05 to 30,400 in 2013-14.

In 2013/14 there were around 10,180 people receiving Free Personal Care payments, a slight increase on the previous year. These payments are available to self-funding care home residents who have assets (including property) worth more than £25,250 (from April 2013). Around a third (33%) of all Care Home residents received FPC payments in 2013-14.

The remaining 67% of care home residents are publicly funded and also receive personal & nursing care services for free. These residents contribute to their care home fees from their pensions and any other income they may have. The local authority funds the balance which will be greater than the FPNC payments received by self-funding Care Home residents.

Nearly two-thirds (63% in 2013-14) of people receiving the Free Personal Care payments also receive the Free Nursing Care payment (around 6,430 residents in 2013-14).

Home Care

The number of older people receiving personal care services in their own homes has increased from 36,300 in 2004-05 to 47,810 in 2013-14. Since July 2002, Local Authorities in Scotland can no longer charge for these services.

This large increase in people receiving services in their own homes reflects an increasing older population and a move away from long-term care in hospital and care homes, towards providing care in a person's own home for as long as possible.

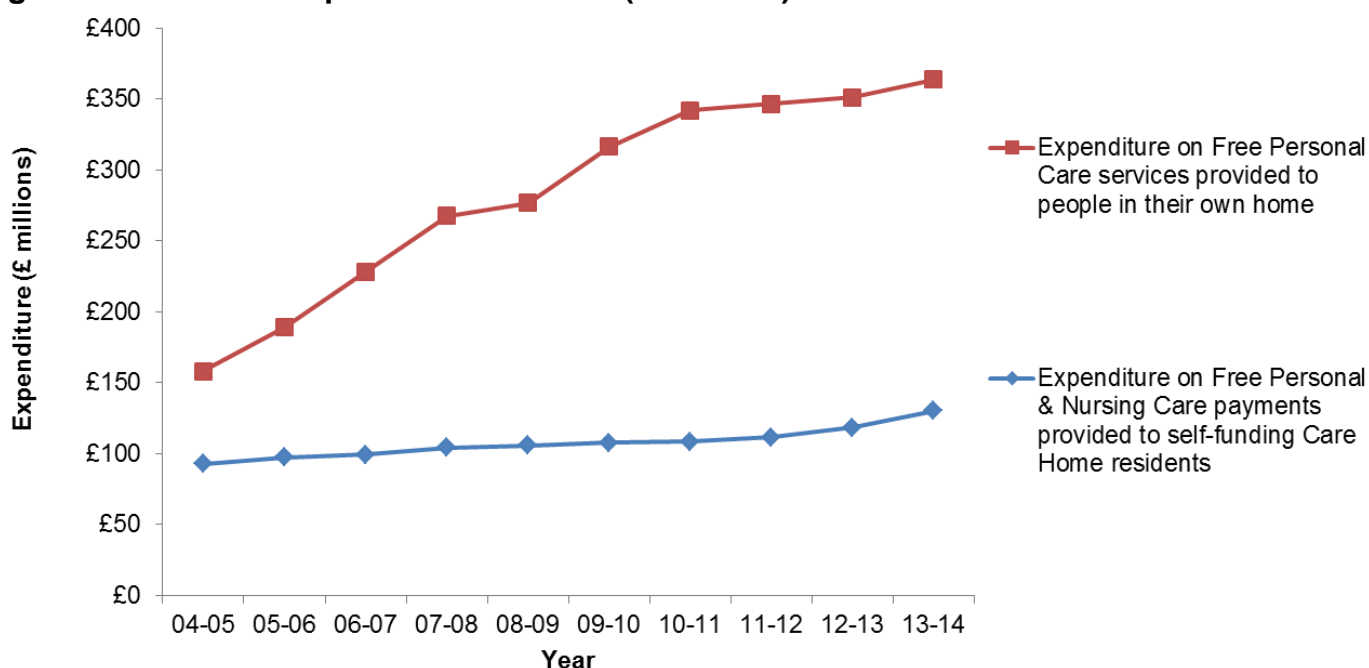
People receiving personal care services at home received on average 6.7 hours of care each week in 2004-05. This has risen steadily to 8.6 hours of care per week in 2013-14, showing that people receiving care at home have increasing levels of need.

In 2013-14, 95% of all older people receiving Home Care services also received personal care as part of their care package. This compares with 63% in 2004-05.

Expenditure

Please note that, due to differences in recording practice across Local Authorities, the expenditure figures presented in this report have been adjusted to include estimates for overheads. The figures at Scotland-level are broadly comparable year-on-year, but contain some degree of estimation. For more details see sections 5.3 / 5.4 / 5.5 of this report.

Figure 2: Estimated Expenditure on FPNC (£ millions)



Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return. Please note that figures presented contain estimates for overheads.

The amount spent by Local Authorities on FPNC payments to self-funding Care Home residents has increased each year from £93 million in 2004-05 to £130 million in 2013-14. This reflects the increasing number of self-funders up until 2008-09 and the annual increases in the FPNC payments from April 2008. All of this is new money arising from the FPNC policy. Expenditure on FPNC payments to self-funding Care Home residents has increased by an estimated 10% in the last year.

The amount spent by Local Authorities on providing personal care services to older people in their own home has risen from £158 million in 2004-05 to £364 million in 2013-14. Large increases in expenditure in the early years of the policy have gradually diminished and recent years show smaller rises with an increase of 4% in 2013-14. The overall increase in expenditure over time reflects the fact that an increasing proportion of older people are cared for at home, rather than in hospital or care homes; that increasingly Home Care workers are providing personal care services rather than domestic services; and that people living at home have increasing levels of need. It

should be noted that this is not all new spend arising from the FPNC policy, but prior to the policy Local Authorities could generate income by charging people for these services.

3. People receiving Free Personal Care and Free Nursing Care

This section presents the latest available data on the number of people receiving free personal care and nursing care in a care home and people receiving free personal care at home.

3.1 Care Homes

Since 2002, information has been collected on the number of residents aged 65+ supported by local authorities in care homes. These residents may be mainly funded by their local authority or may be a self-funder receiving the appropriate weekly payment towards their care homes fees. All of these residents receive personal care services for free.

Figure 3: Care Home residents (thousands)

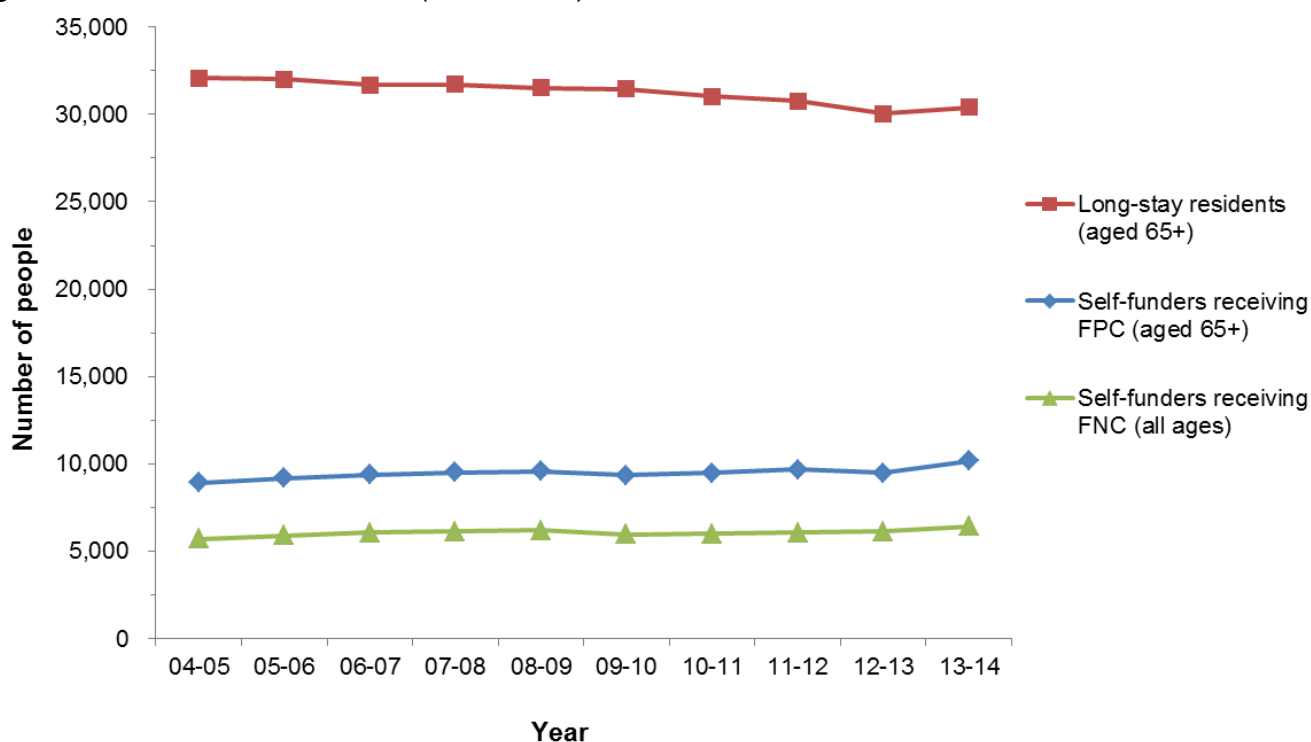


Table 1 (over page) and Figure 3 (above) show that the average number of long-stay residents aged 65+ in care homes in Scotland has reduced slightly since the introduction of free personal and nursing care. In 2004-05 there were around 32,080 older people in care homes reducing to 30,400 in 2013-14.

In contrast, the number of self-funding Care Home residents who receive the FPC payment has remained more stable in recent years after increases up to 2008-09, before a slight increase in the last year to 10,180 self-funders receiving the FPC payment in 2013-14.

The trend is the same for the proportion of long-stay residents who are self-funders. The proportion increased from 28% in 2004-05 to 33% in 2013-14.

63% of self-funding Care Home residents receive the FNC payment in addition to the FPC payment. The number of self-funders receiving free nursing care has increased from an average of 5,690 in 2004-05 to 6,180 in 2008-09. Again, this figure has remained around the same level until 2012-13, before an increase to 6,430 in 2013-14.

Table 1: Care Home residents, 2004-05 to 2013-14

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
No. of long-stay residents (aged 65+)	32,080	32,020	31,680	31,730	31,530	31,470	31,020	30,750	30,120	30,400
No. of self-funders (aged 65+) receiving FPC	8,900	9,190	9,380	9,510	9,580	9,330	9,490	9,660	9,480	10,180
No. of self-funders (all ages) receiving FNC	5,690	5,900	6,060	6,130	6,180	5,960	6,000	6,050	6,120	6,430
Self-funders (aged 65+) receiving FPC as % of all long-stay residents	28%	29%	30%	30%	30%	30%	31%	31%	31%	33%
% self-funders (aged 65+) receiving FPC also receiving FNC	64%	64%	65%	64%	65%	64%	63%	63%	65%	63%

Source: Community Care Quarterly Key Monitoring return.
All figures are yearly averages rounded to the nearest 10.

3.2 Home Care

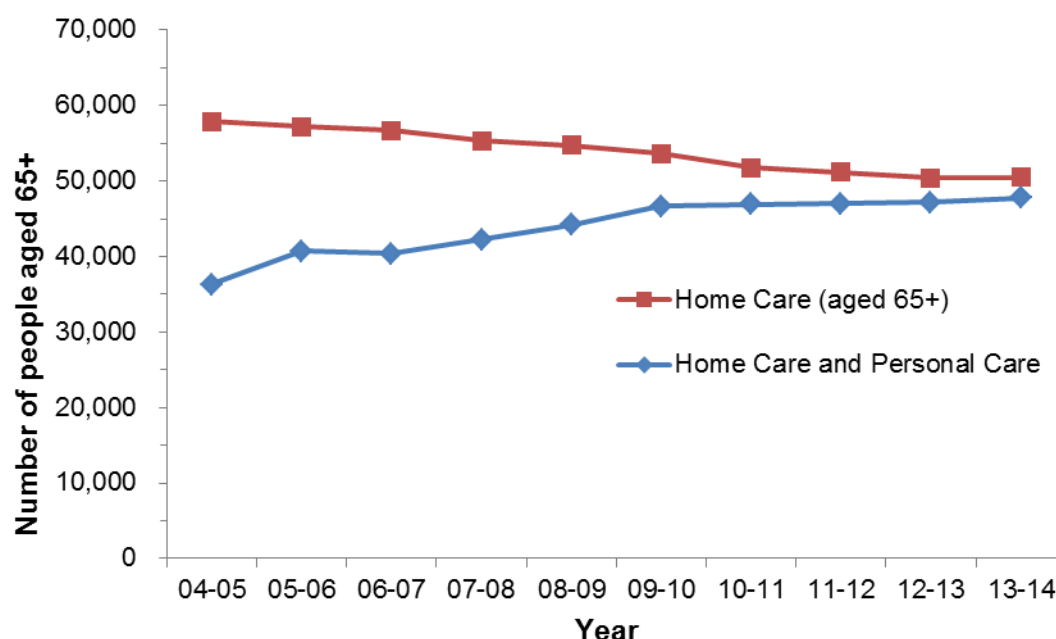
Prior to 1 July 2002, people aged 65 and over could be charged for personal care services provided in their own home. Personal Care services are now free; however, they can still be charged for domestic services such as help with shopping or housework, but any charge would be subject to a financial assessment.

Table 2: Home Care clients, 2004-05 to 2013-14

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Home Care clients (aged 65+)	57,880	57,190	56,700	55,340	54,720	53,660	51,730	51,120	50,370	50,450
Home Care clients (aged 65+) receiving Personal Care	36,300	40,750	40,410	42,260	44,200	46,660	46,950	47,010	47,170	47,810
Average weekly hours of Personal Care at home in Scotland	242,900	259,600	272,900	299,400	333,100	361,700	371,900	389,000	400,500	409,500
% of Home Care clients aged 65+ receiving Personal Care	63%	71%	71%	76%	81%	87%	91%	92%	94%	95%
Average weekly hours of personal care at home per person	6.7	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6

Source: Community Care Quarterly Key Monitoring Return 2004-05 to 2008-09, Home Care Census 2009-10 to 2011-12, Social Care Survey 2012-13 onwards.
Figures are rounded to the nearest 10
Average weekly hours (based on last week of each quarter) are rounded to the nearest 100.

Figure 4: Home Care clients, 2004-05 to 2013-14

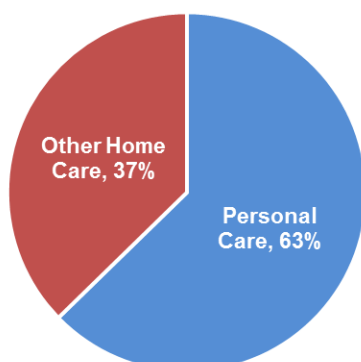


The number of older people receiving Home Care services in Scotland decreased from 57,880 in 2004-05 to 50,450 in 2013-14. In contrast Table 2 / Figure 4 shows for the same period the number of Home Care clients receiving personal care services has increased over the last ten years, from 36,300 clients in 2004-05 to 47,810 in 2013-14, an increase of 32%.

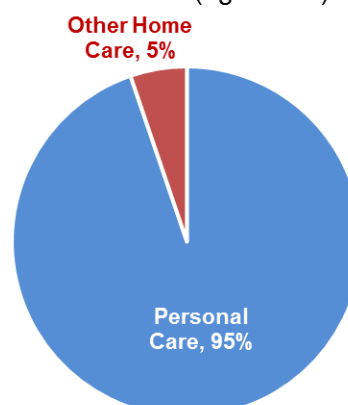
The number of hours of personal care provided in Scotland has increased substantially from a weekly average of 242,900 hours in 2004-05 to 409,500 in 2013-14, a 69% increase. The average hours provided per client each week has increased from 6.7 hours in 2004-05 to 8.6 hours in 2013-14.

Figure 5: Change in proportion of all Home Care clients aged 65+ receiving personal care, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Home Care clients (aged 65+): **2004-05**



Home Care clients (aged 65+): **2013-14**



Over the last eight years there has been a shift away from care homes towards more care being provided in peoples' own homes. At the same time there has been an increase in the proportion of clients receiving personal care services. In 2004-05, 63% of all home care clients received personal care services. This has increased to 95% in 2013-14. This increase is linked to the following National indicators:

- [Improve support for people with care needs](#)
- [Increase the percentage of people aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home.](#)

Home Care statistics are now published as part of the Social Care Survey. The latest figures, for 2013-14, are available from: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/11/1085>

4. Expenditure

This section presents the total expenditure on free personal and nursing care over the last ten years, from 2004-05 to 2013-14, for clients in a Care Home or receiving a Home Care service. Note that, as explained in section 2, the expenditure figures presented have been adjusted to account for overheads and differences in recording practice between Local Authorities, and so the figures presented contain some degree of estimation. However the 2013-14 figures are broadly comparable to 2012-13. Further information is available in sections 5.3 / 5.4 / 5.5 of this report.

4.1 Care Homes Expenditure

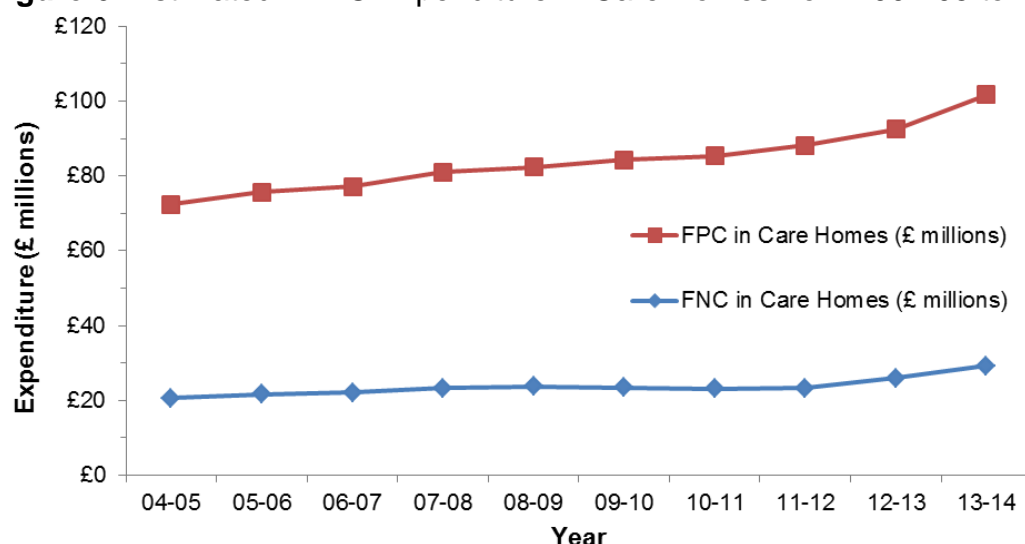
From 1 July 2002, personal and nursing care services became free for people aged 65 and over resident in care homes. In practice this means that in 2013-14 everyone aged 65 and over who has been assessed as requiring personal and/or nursing care services in a care home received £166 per week for personal care and £75 per week for nursing care.

The weekly payments for personal care and nursing care have been increased in recent years. The following table shows the different value in payments between 2003-04 and 2013-14.

Value of weekly payment from 2003-04 to 2013-14

Year	Free Personal Care	Free Nursing Care
2003-04 to 2007-08	£145	£65
2008-09	£149	£67
2009-10	£153	£69
2010-11	£156	£71
2011-12	£159	£72
2012-13	£163	£74
2013-14	£166	£75
2014-15	£169	£77

The expenditure data on free personal and nursing care relates only to self-funders, who previously would have paid for all of their care. The figures allow us to determine the additional cost to Local Authorities, following the implementation of this policy, in relation to care homes.

Figure 6: Estimated FPNC Expenditure in Care Homes from 2004-05 to 2013-14 (£ millions)

Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return. Please note that figures presented contain estimates for overheads.

Table 3 shows that expenditure on free personal care for self-funders in care homes has increased each year from £72 million in 2004-05 to £102 million in 2013-14.

Expenditure on free nursing care for self-funders in care homes rose each year from £21 million in 2004-05 to £24 million in 2008-09. This has remained around £23 million until 2011-12, followed by a rise in each of the last two years (£28 million in 2013-14).

The total expenditure for FPNC in care homes has risen from £93 million in 2004-05 to £130 million in 2013-14. This increase reflects the increasing number of self-funders up until 2008-09 and the annual increases in the FPNC payments from April 2008. Expenditure on Free Personal and Nursing Care payments to self-funders accounts for around a fifth of total net expenditure on Care Homes.

Table 3: Expenditure on Care Homes for Older People (aged 65+), 2003-04 to 2012-13**£ Millions**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14*
Net Expenditure on Care Homes for Older People (£M)	466	480	529	556	602	625	627	625	625	633
Expenditure on FPC Payments (£M)	72	76	77	81	82	84	85	88	93	102
Expenditure on FNC Payments (£M)	21	22	22	23	24	23	23	23	26	28
Total expenditure on FPNC in Care Homes (£M)	93	97	99	104	106	108	108	111	118	130
Expenditure on FPNC as % of Net Expenditure	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%	18%	19%	21%

Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return. Please note that figures presented contain estimates for overheads.

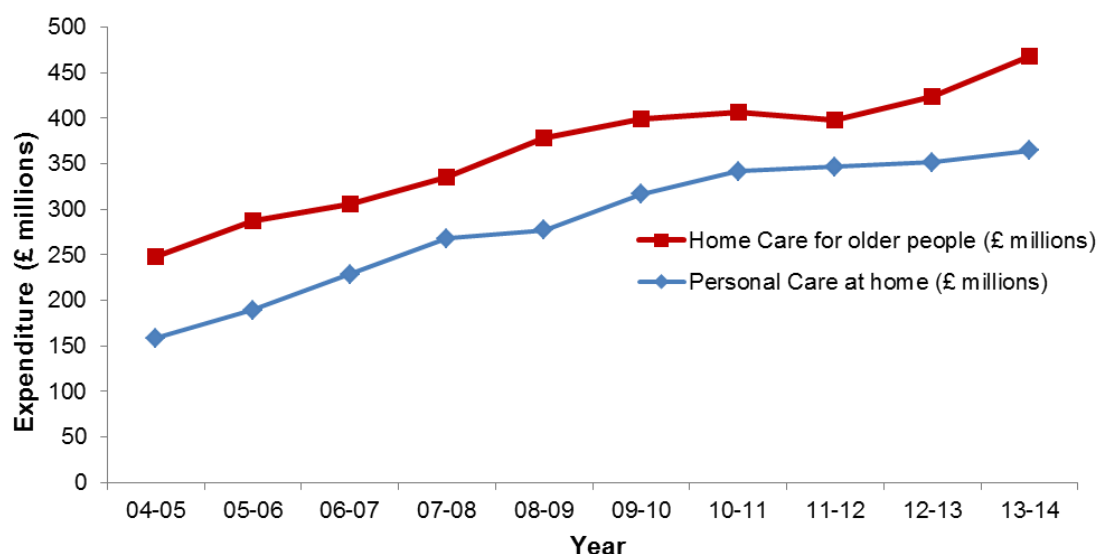
*Due to a change in format of the Local Government Finance return, the 2012-13 and 2013-14 net expenditure figures include an estimate of "Support Services" expenditure, in order to make the figure comparable to previous years. See 5.4 of this report for more information on support services.

4.2 Home Care Expenditure

From 1 July 2002, all personal care services provided to people in their own homes became free of charge. Prior to this date, local authorities had discretion to charge for these services and a variety of charging policies operated across the country. Any charges were subject to a financial assessment which meant that in practise many people received these services for free prior to the introduction of free personal care. With the introduction of free personal care, these services became free for all clients. Local authorities can still charge for domestic services such as help with shopping or housework.

Since 2002, information has been collected on the cost of providing personal care services at home. It should be noted that these costs do not tell us the additional cost of this policy as many people would have received these services for free prior to 2002 as noted above. It is estimated that at least £64.5 million was spent by Local Authorities on providing personal care services in 2001-02, the year before the policy was introduced. Details of how this was estimated are available from: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Data/FPNC>

Figure 7: Expenditure on Personal Care at home (£ millions), 2004-05 to 2013-14



Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return. Please note that figures presented contain estimates for overheads.

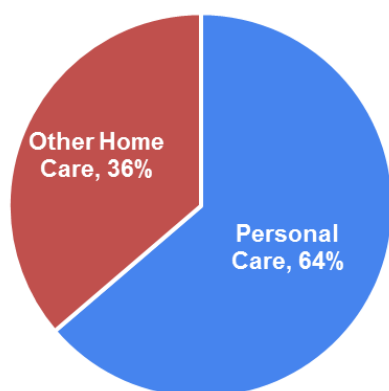
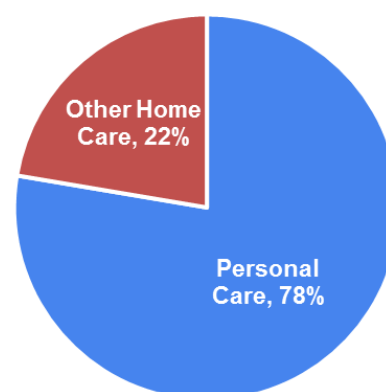
Table 4 (over page) and Figure 7 (above) show total expenditure on personal care services at home has increased each year from £158 million in 2004-05 to £364 million in 2013-14, an increase of 131%. This increase has been levelling off since 2010-11.

Table 4: Expenditure on Home Based Services for Older People (aged 65+) 2003-04 to 2012-13**£ Millions**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14*
Net Expenditure on Home Care Services	248	287	305	335	378	399	407	398	423	468
Expenditure on Personal Care at Home	158	189	228	267	277	316	342	347	351	364
Expenditure on FPC as % of total Net Expenditure	64%	66%	75%	80%	73%	79%	84%	87%	83%	78%

Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return. Please note that figures presented contain estimates for overheads.

**Due to a change in format of the Local Government Finance return, the 2012-13 and 2013-14 net expenditure figures include an estimate of "Support Services" expenditure, in order to make the figure comparable to previous years. See 5.4 of this report for more information on support services.*

Figure 8: Personal Care expenditure as a proportion of total net expenditure on Home Care from 2004-05 to 2013-14Home Care expenditure (ages 65+):
2004-05Home Care expenditure (ages 65+):
2013-14

Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return. Please note that figures presented contain estimates for overheads.

Table 4 / Figure 8 shows that expenditure on personal care services accounted for 64% of overall net expenditure on Home Care services in 2004-05, increasing to around 80% in 2007-08. This proportion has fluctuated since 2007-08, with 78% of Home Care expenditure spent on Personal Care in 2013-14.

The more than doubling of spend on free personal care since its introduction is reflected in the shift away from care being provided in either care homes or hospital towards more care being provided in peoples own homes. At the same time there has been an increase in the proportion of clients receiving personal care services as Home Care workers are increasingly providing personal care services rather than domestic services. This increase is linked to the following National indicators:

- Improve support for people with care needs
- Increase the percentage of people aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home.

5. Background information on the collection of the data

5.1 Data Sources

A variety of different data sources were used to compile this Statistics Release, as detailed below:

Community Care Monthly key monitoring return

Between 2002 and 2005 the Scottish Executive collected monthly information from Local Authorities regarding the number of residents supported in Care Homes. From 2006, this information was collected quarterly in the community care quarterly key monitoring return.

Community Care Quarterly key monitoring return

Since July 2002, the Scottish Executive has collected quarterly information on the number of people receiving personal care services at home and the number of self-funders receiving free personal care and free nursing care payments. The numbers represent only those people receiving FPC and FNC under the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002.

For Care Homes, this provides a count of those people who are self-funders and are assessed as requiring free personal care and/or free nursing care.

For Home Care, the figures show all people receiving personal care services at home. Many of these people would have received their personal care for free prior to the introduction of the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002, but prior to July 2002 this was dependent on local policy and the client's financial status. It is estimated that Local authorities spent at least £64.5 million in 2001-02 on providing personal care services. Full details available from:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Data/FPNC>

The results of the quarterly survey are available at:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Data/QuarterlySurvey>

A copy of the survey form and notes for guidance is available at:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/DataSupplier>

Free Personal and nursing care expenditure survey

The Scottish Executive carried out a separate survey asking about expenditure on free personal and nursing care for 2002-03 and 2003-04. From 2004-05 onwards this data has been collected through the Local Financial Return (LFR3).

For Care Homes, the numbers represent spend on self-funding Care Home residents who receive FPC and FNC under the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002. It should be noted that Care Home residents who are supported under the National Assistance regulations also receive personal and nursing care for free but these costs are not considered here.

For Home Care, the numbers represent all spend on personal care services provided to people in their own homes.

Copies of all Community Care Surveys are available from the website at:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/DataSupplier>

Home Care Census / Social Care Survey

Information on Home Care services has been collected since the 1980's by means of an annual census. The census covers all Home Care services provided or purchased by Scottish Local Authorities.

An aggregated table return for the Home Care statistical collection was introduced in 1998, called the H1. Local authorities were asked to provide details of all Home Care services provided by their own staff, and in addition, services bought in from other local authorities, and private / voluntary organisations. Information on client age, for level and type of service was introduced to the collection in 2005.

The information collected in the Home Care census was reviewed by the Home Care review group. A revised Home Care statistical collection was introduced in March 2010 which collected information on an individual basis for each Home Care client receiving home help services, meals services and community alarm / telecare services. From March 2013, this was merged with the Self-Directed Support/Direct Payments publication into the Social Care Survey. Further information is available from: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Data/HomeCare>

Local Financial Return (LFR3)

The Local Financial Return collects expenditure statistics for each local authority in Scotland. The LFR3 collects all expenditure and income relating to social work services. From 2004-05, questions relating to expenditure on free personal care were added to the LFR3 return. Further information is available from:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Local-Government-Finance>

Each year, data validation work is conducted on each of these sources before the official publication of the Free Personal and Nursing Care statistics. As part of the 2013-14 validation process, each Local Authority was sent a spreadsheet summarising their statistics for the latest year. 30 out of 32 Local Authorities provided a response – no response was received from Dumfries & Galloway and Stirling councils. *All Local Authorities who had a noticeable data quality issue during our checking process were contacted individually, and each responded to the queries raised, providing amendments where applicable.*

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/FPNC>

5.2 Understanding the Statistics in this Report.

All information in this Statistics Release is presented for the financial year 1st April to 31st March. Information is reported for a rolling ten-year period, in this case from the year 2004-05 to 2013-14.

Care Homes

In general, care should be taken when comparing the data on 'numbers' of people receiving free personal care and 'expenditure' on free personal care. The number of people receiving FPC and FNC payments is collected at the end of the quarter and represents the number of people receiving payments on the last day of the quarter. These four quarters are averaged to produce the yearly total.

Due to the large number of admissions and discharges throughout the year, these averages do not necessarily represent the number of people receiving FPC for the full 52 weeks of the year. In the year to March 2014, there were 13,100 long-stay admissions to care homes for older people in Scotland (ISD Care Home Census). This represents approximately 250 long-stay admissions every week. It should be noted that these figures only provide a snapshot of the number of people receiving payments at the end of the quarter rather than a precise count of throughput.

Home Care

As with the care homes data, the quarterly data for FPC at home provides a snapshot at the end of each quarter which has been averaged to provide an annual figure. This will not compare directly with the expenditure data which takes into account fluctuations within each quarter. From 2009-10 onwards the Home Care Census (and from 2012-13 the Social Care Survey) has been used to provide the number of Home Care clients at the end of March each year.

5.3 Limitations of the Data

The CIPFA Best Value Accounting Code of Practice (BVACOP), requires the inclusion of overheads within expenditure. For both Care Homes and Care at Home expenditure, since 2006-07 the LFR3 has required Local Authorities to include overheads in line with the BVACOP.

Due to the identification that overheads were not being included consistently within expenditure figures by Local Authorities. In 2011, a revised time series for expenditure on FPNC payments from 2003-04 to 2008-09 was published, after extensive work to ensure that all figures included overheads.

Since the 2009-10 validation exercise, Local Authorities have been asked to confirm if their expenditure figures firstly contained overhead figures and then to either detail the amount included or to provide an estimate of that amount. Several Local Authorities are unable to calculate the specific cost of overheads attributed to the FPNC payments, and so the Local Authorities were given the option of either providing their own estimates for overheads according to expenditure, or having the Scottish Government provide an estimate for the latest year based on a Scottish average and previous submissions by Local Authorities, as the overhead rates do not tend to change significantly year on year. Of the 32 Local Authorities who were sent validation spreadsheets, 19 provided their own estimates for overheads, and the rest were calculated by applying the rates of previous years (typically this varies between 3% and 10% of total expenditure on FPNC payments across Local Authorities). To take this into account, the expenditure figures presented in this report have been rounded to the nearest £10,000.

For some local authorities it appears that gross expenditure on personal care services at home is higher than overall net expenditure on Home Care services for certain years. This can happen for a number of reasons:

- Where resource transfer from Health Boards has been included as income against Home Care services for older people.
- Where supporting people grant has been included as income against Home Care services for older people.
- Where the personal care expenditure includes overheads but the Home Care expenditure returned in the LFR3 did not include an allocation of overheads.

Many Local Authorities have seen a rise in personal care at home costs from 2006-07. The reasons for this are not just increased demand but also:

- Shift in the balance of care, away from care homes towards more care at home.
- Introduction of equal pay provision resulting in higher wage costs.
- Providing refunds to clients for meal preparation where this was previously charged for.

5.4 Support Services

From 2012-13 there were several changes to the format of the relevant Local Government Finance return (LFR03) that Local Authorities submitted to the Scottish Government. Most notable was the introduction of a separate “Support Services” row, which includes expenditure on Finance, Legal, Human Resources, IT, Internal Audit, Procurement and Asset Management. This figure would previously have been spread across other rows representing specific service types (e.g. Net Expenditure in Care Homes).

In order to make the 2012-13 and 2013-14 figures presented here as comparable as possible with previous years, Net Expenditure in Care Homes and Net Expenditure on Home Care have been adjusted to account for the change in Support Services recording. This adjustment involves apportioning a fraction of the total Net Support Services expenditure for Older People to the Net Care Home / Home Care expenditure. This fraction to be applied is calculated using Gross Expenditure, in order to avoid negative values. The expenditure figures for Free Personal and/or Nursing Care have been validated by each Local Authority to include overheads in line with previous years, therefore these figures have not been adjusted to include Support Services.

5.5 Changes in Local Authorities

Some local authorities reported changes in their recording practice.

Highland - The 2013-14 LFR03 return for Highland was submitted in two parts: one by NHS Highland and the other by Highland Council (previously it was only Highland Council who submitted). For this publication we have aggregated the NHS and Council returns together to get a comparable figure to last year.

Renfrewshire – The 2013-14 figure for Net expenditure on Care Home for older people includes cleaning cost allocation from other council services that was not included in previous years, which has resulted in a slight increase.

5.6 Changes to the data

During the data validation process, some Local Authorities identified errors within data returns this has resulted in previously published figures being revised for some tables. This also means that figures will differ slightly from those within source publications. It should be noted that the revisions made at Local Authority level have had a comparatively tiny effect on the Scotland figures.

5.7 Cost of respondent burden

To calculate the cost of respondent burden to this survey each Local Authority was asked to provide an estimate of the time taken in hours to extract the requested information and complete the survey form. The average time from 9 Local Authorities has then been used within the calculation below to calculate that the estimated cost of responding to this survey is £400.

	(number of responses	
Cost of	X	any additional
responding	=median time it takes to respond in hours	costs
(£)	X	experienced by
	hourly rate of typical respondent)	data providers

5.8 Further information

Further details and analysis of the data presented in this Statistics Release are available on request from the address given below. The Statistics Release is available on the Internet by accessing the Scottish Executive web site: –

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Publications>

Information at local authority level is shown in the spreadsheet accompanying this Statistics Release.

Contact: Steven Gillespie
Basement Rear
St Andrews House
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

Tel: 0131 244 3777
E-mail: SWStat@scotland.gov.uk

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6. Data at Local Authority level

The spreadsheet accompanying this report provides more detailed information for each of the 32 Local authority areas in Scotland:

Care Homes

- Annex 1: Number of long-stay residents aged 65+ supported in care homes.
- Annex 2: Self-funders aged 65+ receiving FPNC or only FPC payments and all other self-funders receiving FNC payment in care homes.
- Annex 3: Self-funders aged 65+ receiving FPC payment in care homes.
- Annex 4: Self-funders receiving FNC payment in care homes.

Care at Home

- Annex 5: Number of people aged 65+ receiving home care.
- Annex 6: Number of people aged 65+ receiving FPC at home.
- Annex 7: Average weekly hours of personal care at home.

Expenditure on Care Homes

- Annex 8: Estimated net expenditure on care homes for older people.
- Annex 9: Estimated expenditure on Free Personal and Nursing Care in Care Homes
- Annex 10: Estimated expenditure on Free Personal Care in Care Homes.
- Annex 11: Estimated expenditure on Free Nursing Care in Care Homes.

Expenditure on care at home

- Annex 12: Estimated net expenditure on home care services for older people.
- Annex 13: Estimated expenditure on personal care service provided to people at home.

Expenditure figures without overheads.

Expenditure on Care Homes

- Annex 14: Estimated expenditure on FPNC in care homes (without overheads).
- Annex 15: Estimated expenditure on Free Personal Care in care homes (without overheads).
- Annex 16: Estimated expenditure on Free Nursing Care in care homes (without overheads).

Expenditure on care at home

- Annex 17: Estimated expenditure on personal care service provided to people in their own home (without overheads).

Note that Scotland totals may not equal the sum of the individual local authority figures because of rounding. Expenditure figures are comparable at national level but are not always comparable at Local Authority level between financial years due to changes in recording practice / application of overheads.

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Steven Gillespie
Analytical Services Division
Telephone: 0131 244 3777,
e-mail: Swstat@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:
Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,
e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

How to access background or source data

A spreadsheet accompanying this statistical bulletin with the background data can be found at:
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Data/FPNC>

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

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