

Social Care Services, Scotland, 2013

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A National Statistics Publication for Scotland



Introduction and key points

This Statistics Release presents the latest national figures for Social Care services provided or purchased by local authorities in Scotland. All local authorities in Scotland provide Social Care services which give people the support, practical help and personal care that they need to live as independently as possible in the community.

This release combines the previously separate Home Care Services and Self-Directed-Support (Direct Payments) publications. It includes a new section summarising the Social Care data, as well as more detailed figures for Home Care, Community Alarm and Telecare, Meals Services, Housing Support and Direct Payments. A substantially revised Social Care services statistical data collection was introduced this year for the new publication. Definitions have been kept consistent (where possible), and trends are presented comparing with previous years Home Care and Self-Directed Support.

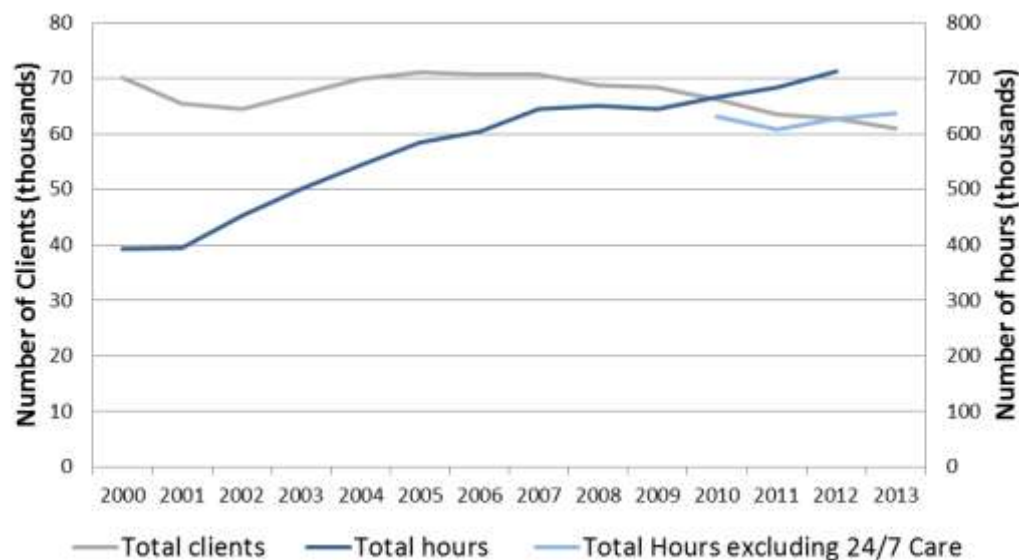
All figures for 2013 relate to the week containing 20 March 2013 and are provisional and as such may be subject to change. The final figures will be published in future publications. Figures for Direct Payments cover the full financial year ending 31 March 2013.

Key findings

Over 152,000 people were receiving Social Care services in the week containing 20 March 2013. These services include Home Care services, Community Alarm and Telecare services, Meals services (both hot and frozen meals), Housing Support services and Direct Payments. Around 80% of Social Care clients (122,000 people) were aged 65 and over.

In March 2013, there were 60,950 Home Care clients. Since 2007, the number of Home Care clients has declined each year while average number of hours provided has increased each year.

Figure 1: Home Care Clients and Hours provided 2000- 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2000-2012,

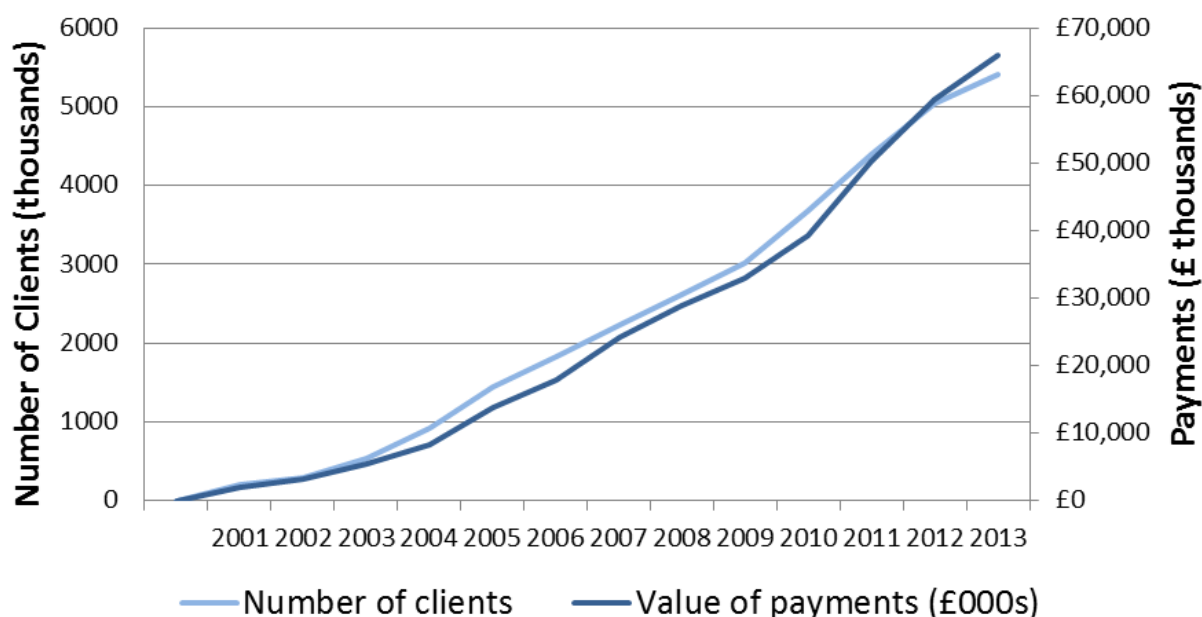
For the new Social Care survey, local authorities were asked not to include clients receiving round the clock care (168 hours) as Homecare clients but rather as Housing Support clients. This has resulted in a drop in the overall hours of care provided in 2013. However removing everyone receiving 168 hours a week from the 2010- 2012 data shows that there has been an increase in hours of Home Care over the four year period with 637,786 hours provided in March 2013.

Increasingly councils are purchasing services from the private and voluntary sector rather than providing them themselves. In 2013, 55% of Home Care clients received a service solely from their Local Authority, compared to 81% in 2004. Additionally, only 40% of Home Care hours were provided by Local Authorities compared to 65% in 2004.

Over 114,000 people received Community Alarms and Telecare services in 2013, a 4% increase from 2012. Just over 8,000 people received meals services, a decrease of 17% from 2012.

The number of people in receipt of Direct Payments has increased from 5,049 in 2012 to 5,403 in 2013. The total value of direct payments has steadily increased from 2001, with £66 million being spent in the year to 31 March 2013. £29 million of this (43%) was spent on people with physical disabilities.

Figure 2: Number of people receiving Direct Payments (and value of payments) 2001-2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Self-directed Support(Direct Payments) Survey 2001-2013

2. Social Care Summary Information – All Ages

This section provides a summary of the data collected in the Social Care Survey. Figures 3 and 4 show the age breakdown for Home Care and Direct Payments clients respectively. 83% of Home Care clients are aged 65 and over, however 64% of clients receiving Direct Payments are aged under 65.

Figure 3: Home Care clients by age, 2013

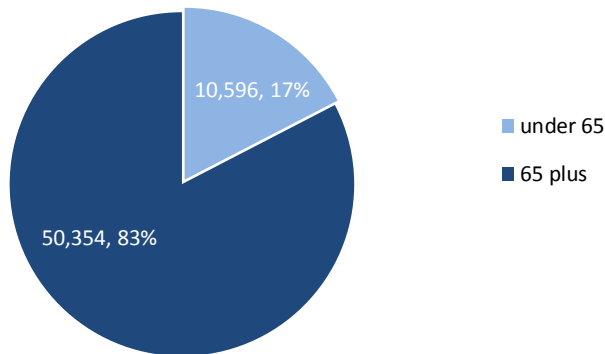
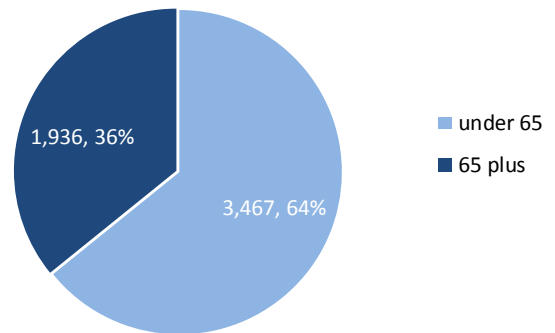


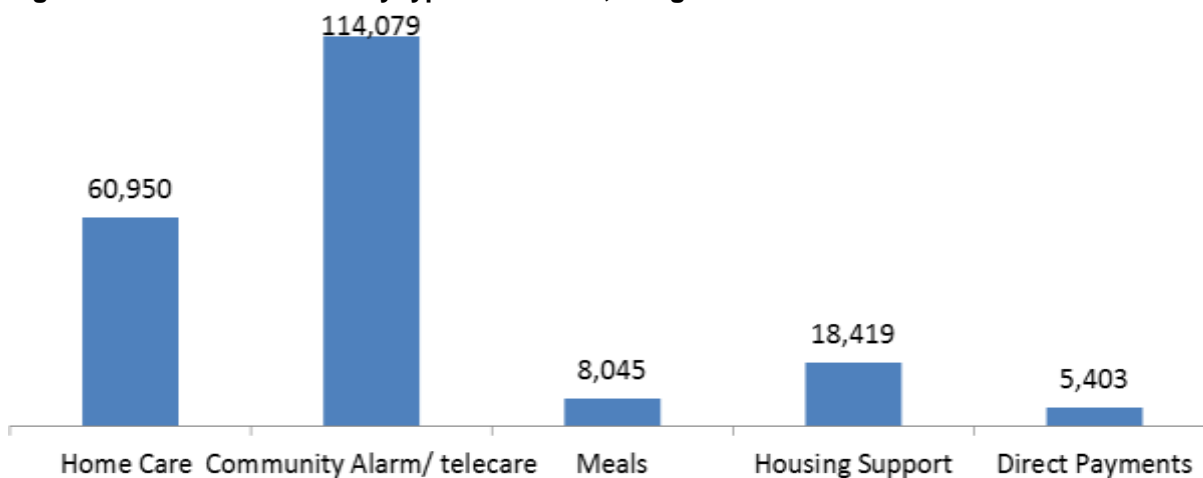
Figure 4: Direct Payments clients by age, 2012/13



Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Figure 5 shows how many Social Care clients receive each service covered in the report. The largest group is those receiving Community Alarms and/or Telecare, with over 114,000 clients. Direct Payments accounts for the fewest number of clients with just over 5,400. Note that many clients will receive multiple services and so the sum of each category does not equal the overall total.

Figure 5: Social Care Client by type of services, all ages

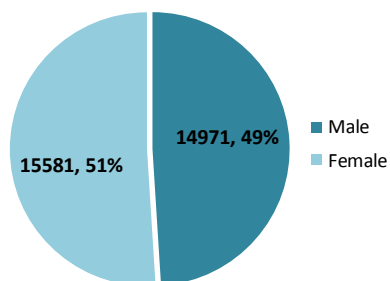


Source: Social Care Survey 2013

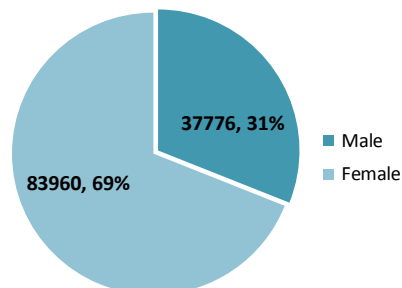
Figure 6 looks at the breakdown of Social Care clients by age and gender. It shows that the proportion of clients who are female increases with age; 51% of clients aged under 65 are female, compared with 69% of clients aged 65 and over. This reflects the fact that women on average live longer than men and that women are more likely to be living alone as they get older.

Figure 6: Age and gender of Social Care clients

Social Care clients aged under 65



Social Care clients aged 65 and over

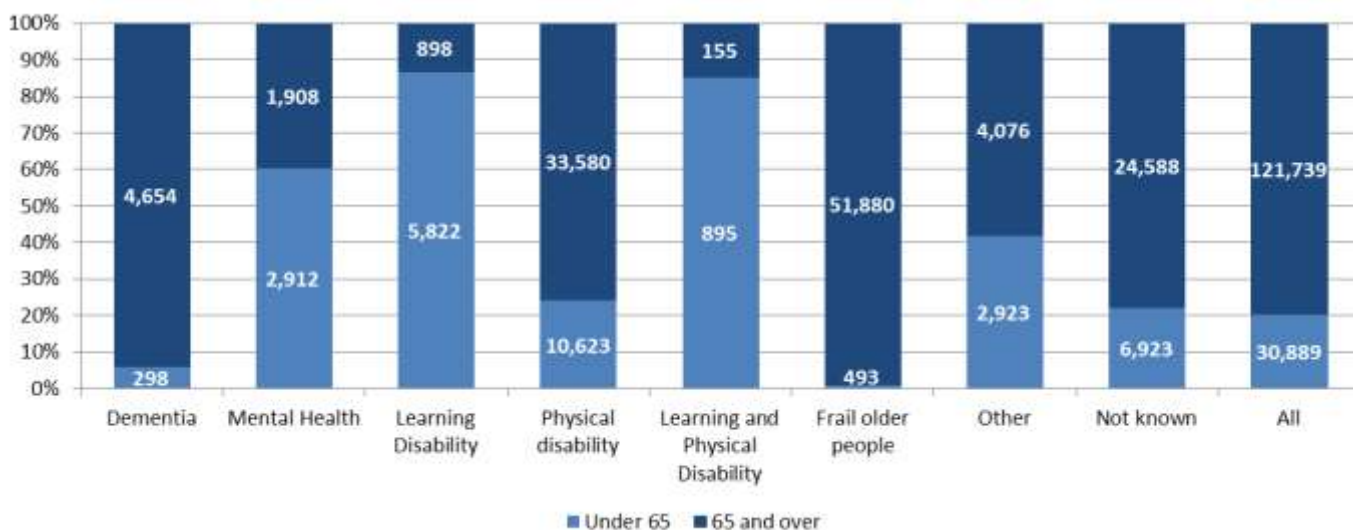


Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: This is based on 152,588 clients who recorded gender. Gender was unknown for 40 clients

Figure 7 shows the breakdown of all Social Care clients by age and Client Group. Over 86% of clients with learning disabilities are aged under 65, compared with just over 25% with a physical disability.

Figure 7: Client Group of Clients Receiving Social Care services



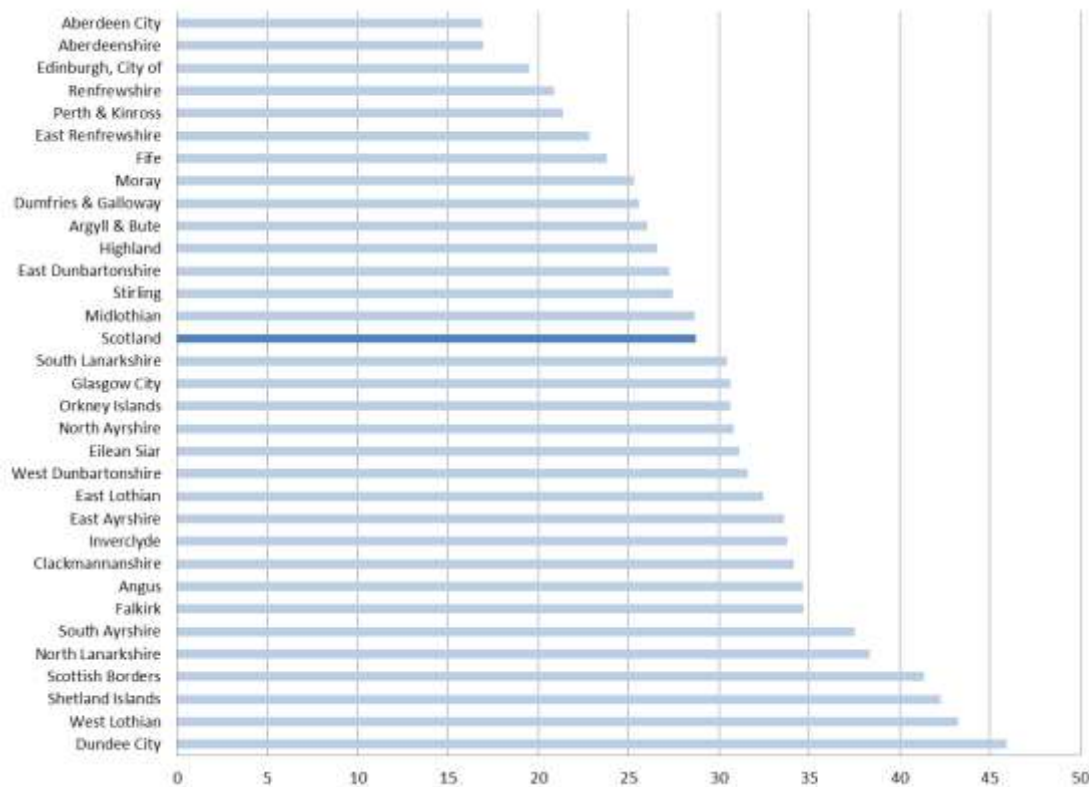
Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Other" includes addictions, palliative care and carers

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

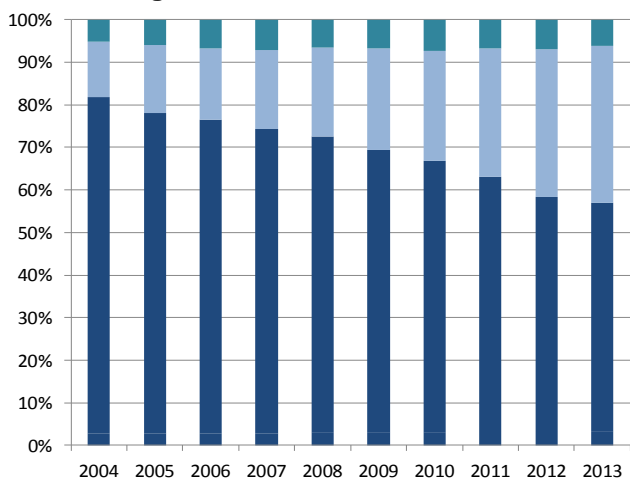
The rates of clients receiving Social Care varies between each of the 32 local authorities in Scotland. Figure 8 shows that Aberdeen City has the lowest rates (around 17 clients per 1,000 population), and Dundee City has the highest (over 45 clients per 1,000 population). The number of Social Care clients in an area will depend on demand for services. Some of the variation may also reflect the ability of a local authority to record all services, in particular Housing Support services may be under-recorded in some areas (see background note for more details).

Figure 8: Rates Social care client per 1,000 population, all ages

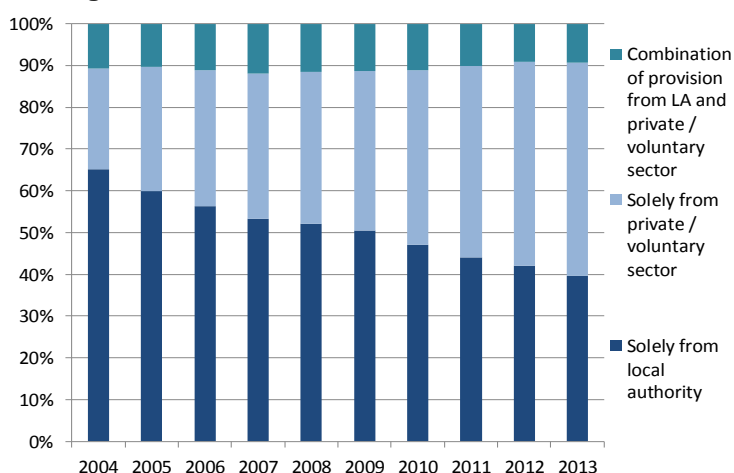


Figures 9 and 10 show who is providing Home Care for clients for each year from 2004 to 2013. The majority of clients (55%) are receiving services provided solely from Local Authorities. However this trend has decreased each year since 2004. The proportion of Home Care hours being provided solely by Local Authorities is just under 40%, reflecting the fact that the private and voluntary sector, on average provide larger packages of care.

**Figure 9: Home Care clients by Service Provider
All ages, 2004 to 2013**



**Figure 10: Home Care hours by Service Provider
All ages, 2004 to 2013**



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2004-2012

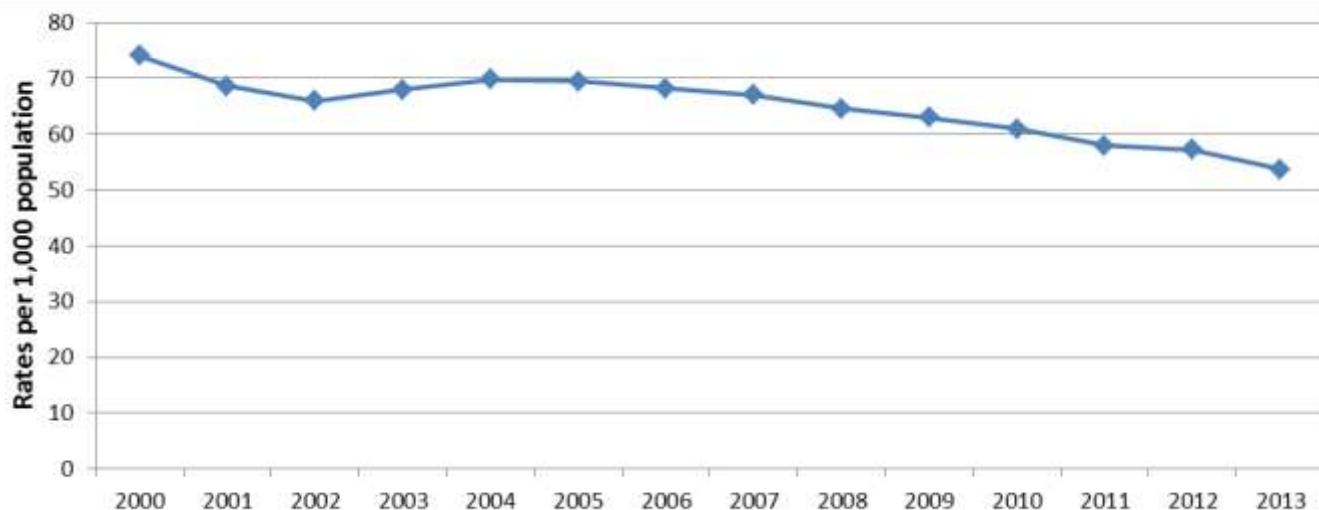
3. Older People – Clients aged 65 and over

This section of the report shows more detail for Social Care clients aged 65 and over. It covers Home Care, Community Alarm/Telecare, Meals Services, Housing Support and Direct Payments.

3.1 Home Care for clients aged 65 and over

Figure 11 shows that the rate of clients aged 65 and over receiving Home Care has decreased steadily since 2004 to around 54 per 1,000 population.

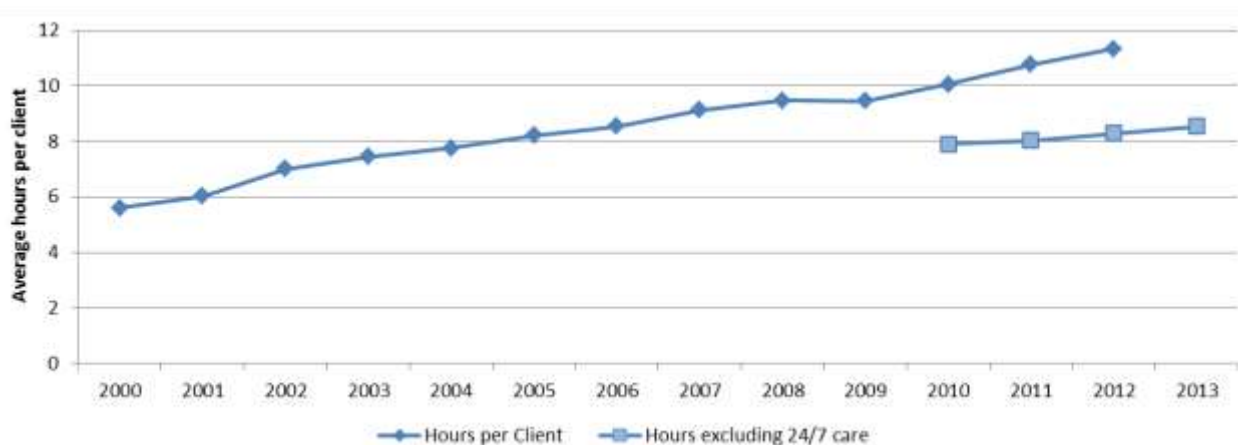
Figure 11: Rates per population of Clients aged 65 and over receiving Home Care Services, 2000-2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2000-2012
General Register Office for Scotland mid-year populations up to 2012 (latest available).

Figure 12 shows the average number of Home Care hours per week for Home Care clients aged 65 and over. There has been a steady increase in the average weekly Home Care hours since 2000. For the new Social Care survey, local authorities were asked not to include clients receiving round the clock care (168 hours) as Home Care clients but rather as Housing support clients. This has resulted in a drop in the overall hours of care provided in 2013. However, removing everyone receiving 168 hours a week from the 2010- 2012 data shows that there has been a steady increase in average hours over the last four years. More information on this can be found in the background notes at the end of this publication.

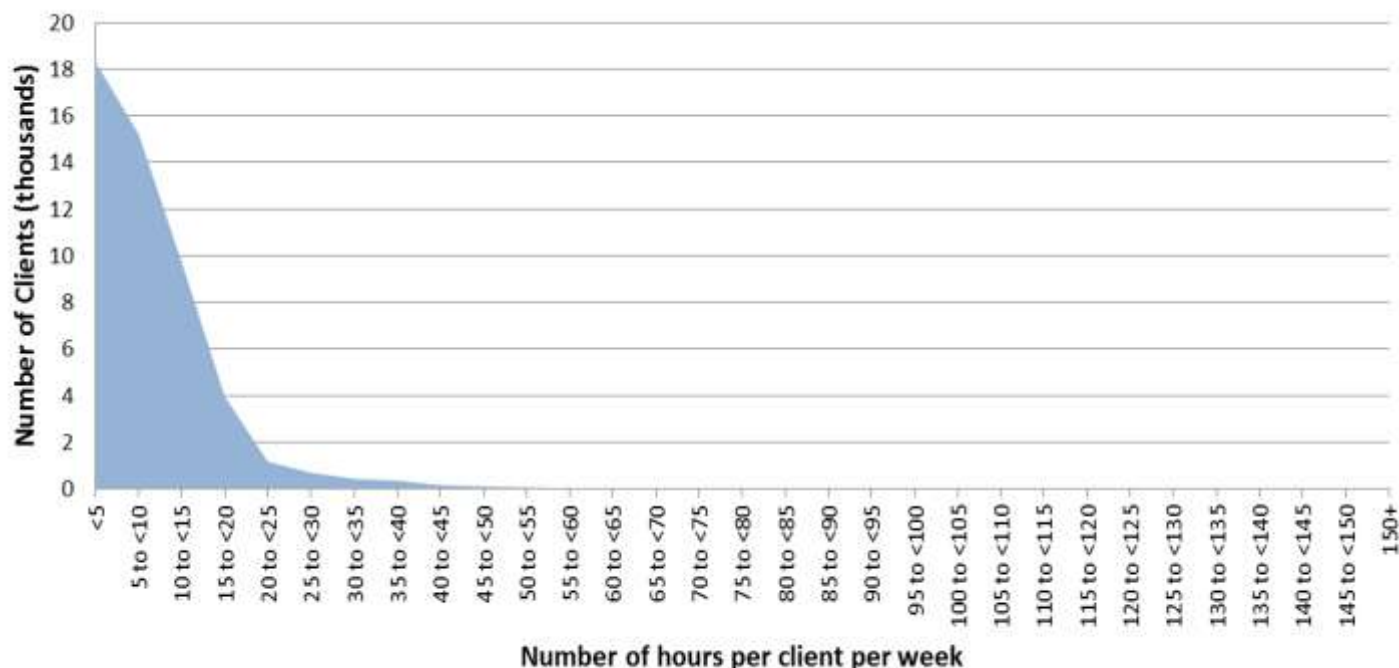
Figure 12: Average hours per client per week, clients aged 65 and over, 2000 to 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2000-2012

Figure 13 shows that the majority of Home Care clients aged 65 and over receive care for less than 15 hours per week, and that the number of clients receiving more than 20 hours of care per week is relatively small.

Figure 13: Home Care clients aged 65 and over by level of service



Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Table 1 shows that 60% of Home Care clients aged 65 and over receive their care solely from Local Authorities, compared with 31% receiving care solely from the private sector and 3% from the Voluntary sector. Clients who receive care solely from the Local Authority get on average 7.2 hours of Home Care per week while those receiving a service solely from the private sector get 9.9 hours per week and voluntary sector get 11.4 hours per week. Those receiving a service from multiple providers have on average even higher packages of care (between 12.1 and 16.6 hours per week on average).

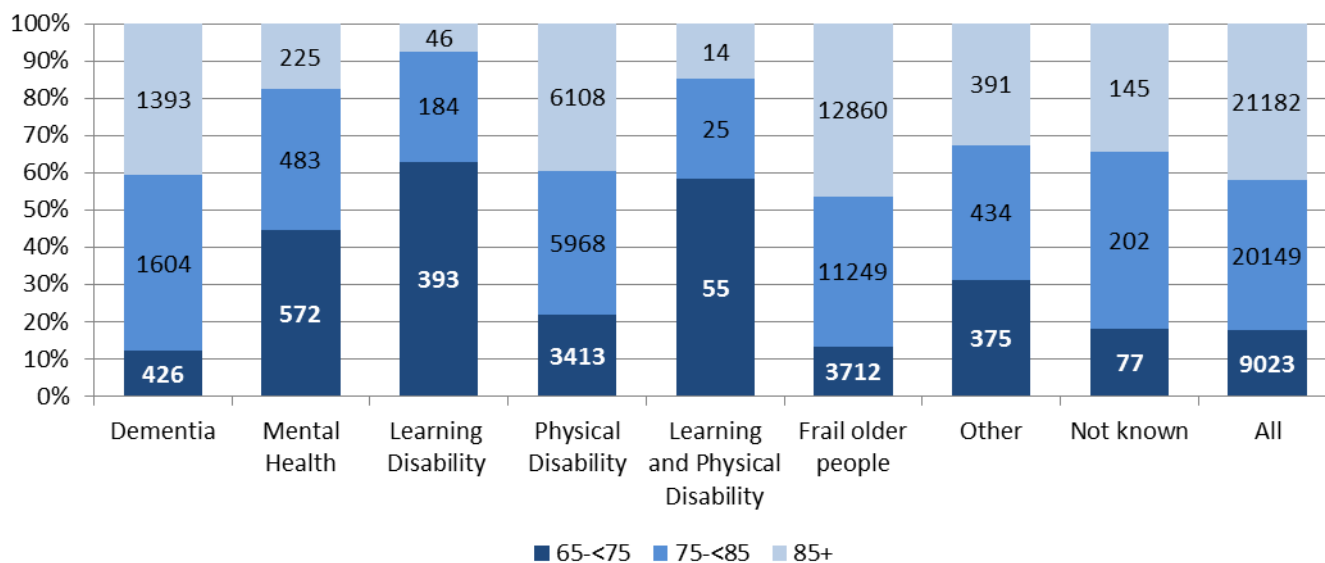
Table 1: Number of Home Care clients aged 65 and over, and hours provided by Service Provider, 2013

Provider of Service	Number of clients	%	Client Hours	%	Average hours per client
Local Authority only	30,036	60%	216,819	50%	7.2
Private sector only	15,396	31%	152,444	35%	9.9
Voluntary sector only	1,328	3%	15,202	4%	11.4
LA plus private	2,566	5%	36,168	8%	14.1
LA plus voluntary	444	1%	5,359	1%	12.1
All other combinations of 2+ providers	245	0%	4,079	1%	16.6
TOTAL	50,354	100%	430,071	100%	8.5

Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Figure 14 shows the distribution of Home Care clients aged 65 and over in each client group, with a further age breakdown.

Figure 14: Home Care Clients aged 65 and over by Client group and age group

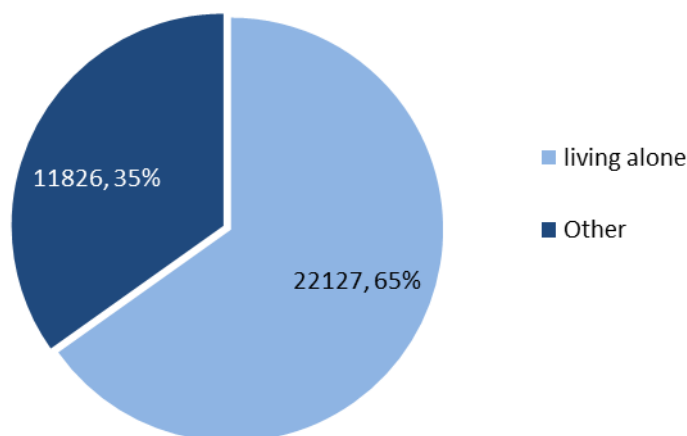


Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Figure 15 shows that around two-thirds of Home Care clients aged 65 and over live alone.

Figure 15: Living arrangement of clients aged 65 and over receiving Home Care services, 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013

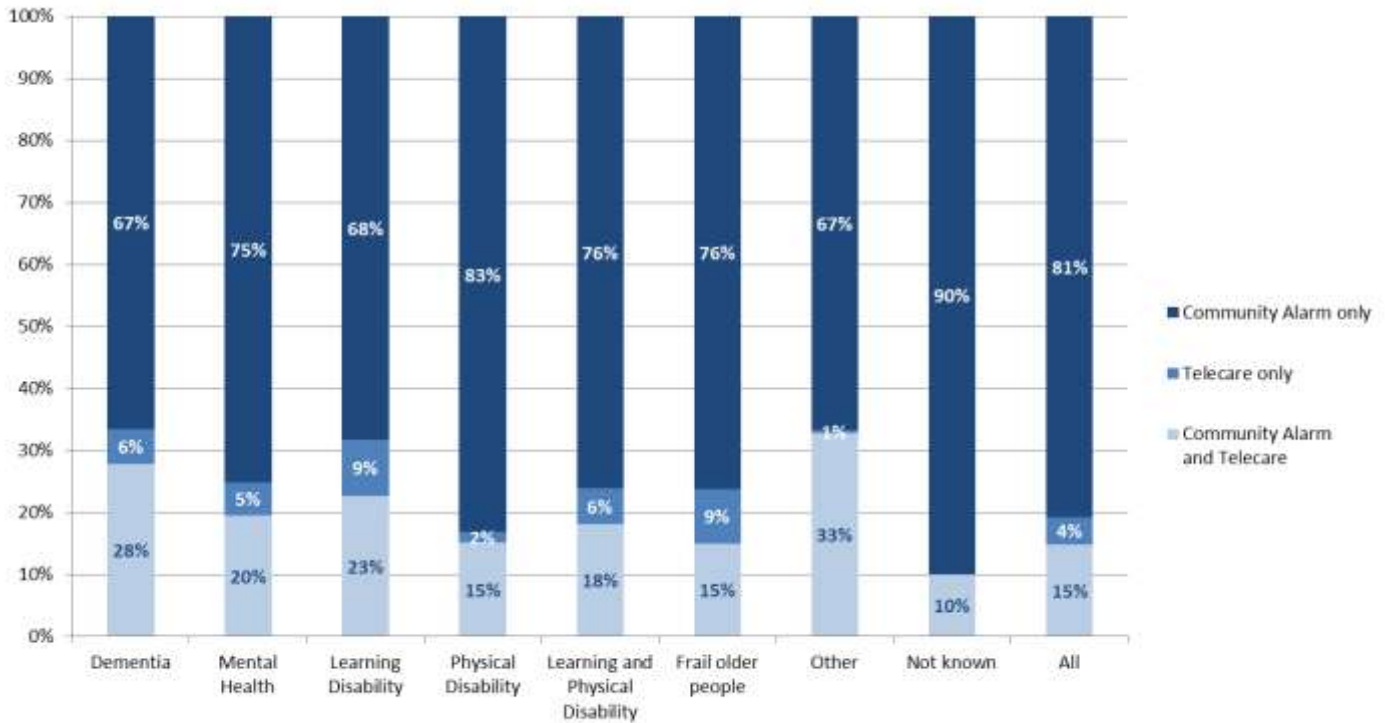
Note: Based on 33,953 clients. Information on living arrangement is unknown for 16,401 clients

3.2 Community Alarm / Telecare Services for clients aged 65 and over

From 2010 information was collected on clients who use services other than Home Care in their own home. These include Community Alarms and other Telecare services. Information on these services was collected for the first time in 2010, however a number of Local Authorities in 2010 were not able to provide information on all the clients in receipt of a Community Alarm and/or another Telecare Service. Since 2011, the completeness of this data has improved considerably. Trends over time therefore are presented from 2011 onwards. The Background Information provided in this report contains definitions of Community Alarm and „other Telecare services.

As at the census week in March 2013, there were 96,920 people aged 65 and over receiving a Community Alarm and/or another Telecare Service. Of these 81% had only a Community Alarm and 15% had a Community alarm with additional telecare services.

Figure 16: Distribution of clients aged 65 and over receiving Community Alarm and/or another Telecare service, by client group, 2013



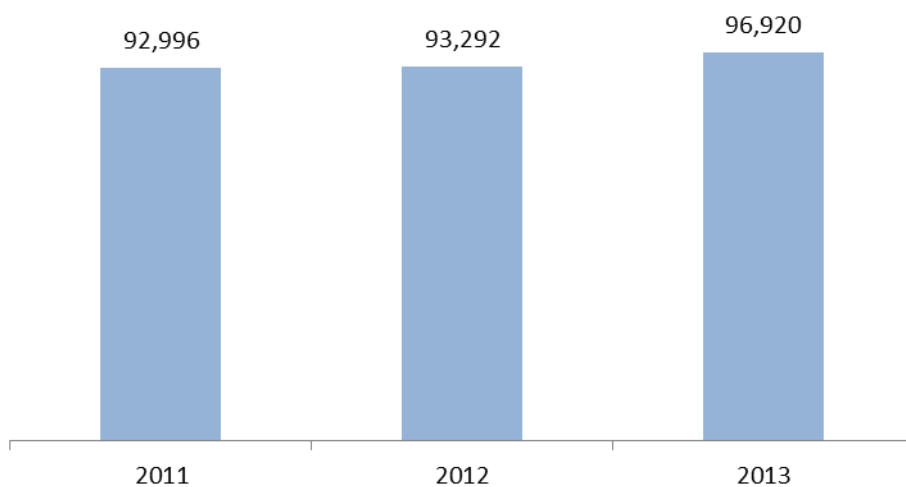
Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Other" includes addictions, palliative care and carers

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Figure 17 shows that the number of clients receiving Community Alarm and/or Telecare has increased each year since first collected in 2010: from 92,996 in 2011 to 96,920 in 2013.

Figure 17: Clients aged 65 and over receiving Community Alarm and/or other Telecare services, 2010 to 2013

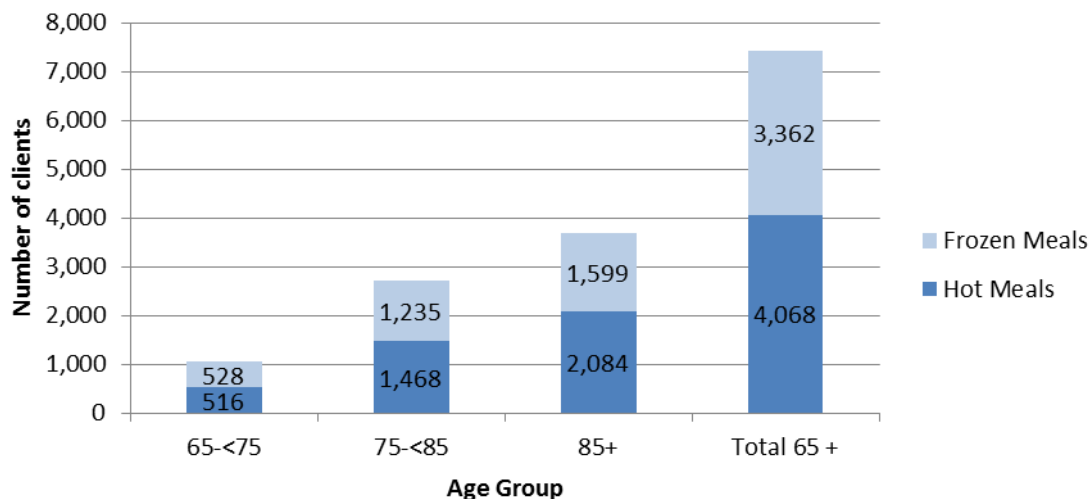


Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2010-2012

3.3 Meals Services for clients aged 65 and over

The following table and chart contain information about Meal Services which clients can receive in their own home. Figure 18 shows that the majority of meals provided to clients aged 65 and over are hot meals. 14 Local Authorities provided only hot meals, 11 provided only frozen means, 4 provided both. 3 authorities did not provide meals data even if they do offer a meals service.

Figure 18: Clients aged 65 and over receiving Hot or Frozen Meals, by age, 2013

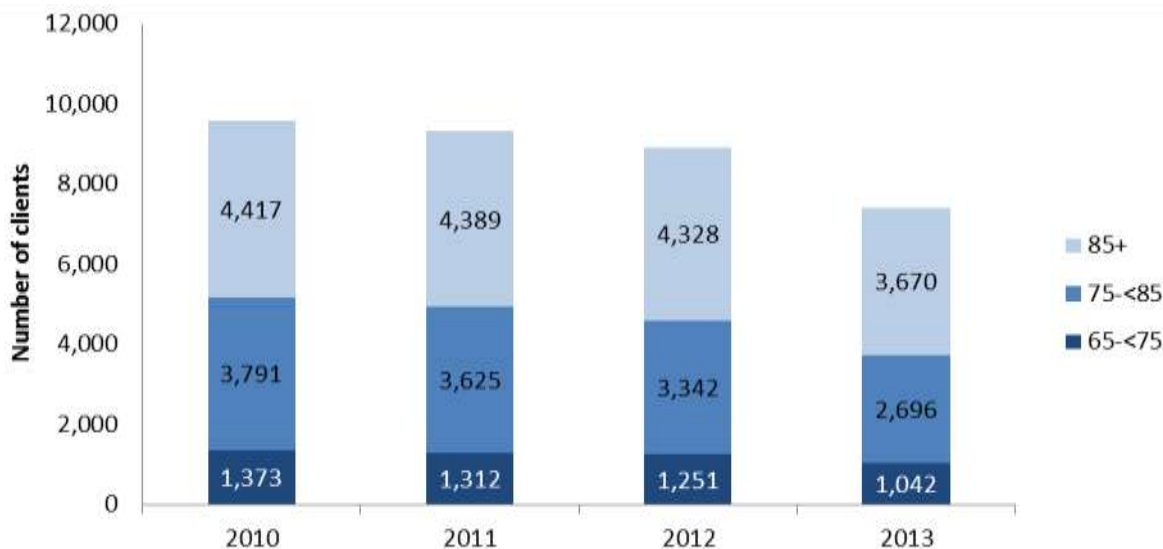


Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: 22 clients receive both hot and frozen meals

Figure 19 shows that the number of clients aged 65 and over receiving meals services has decreased from just under 10,000 in 2010 to under 8,000 in 2013.

Figure 19: Clients aged 65 and over receiving meals services, by age group, 2010 to 2013



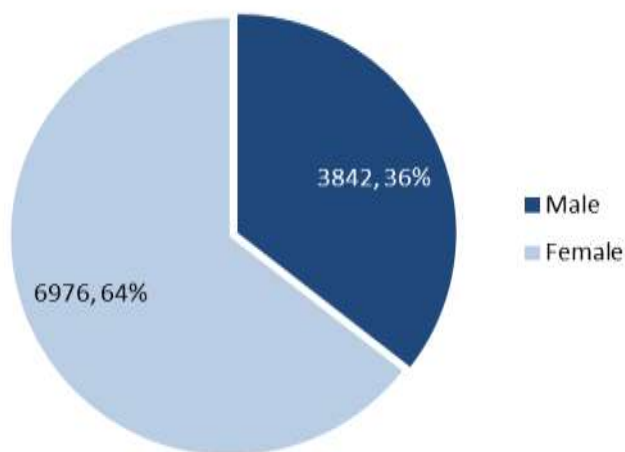
Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2010-2012

Note: In 2010, only Scottish Borders were unable to provide data on meals

3.4 Housing Support for clients aged 65 and over

The Social Care Survey began collecting Housing Support services in 2013; previously this was an optional question in the Home Care survey. In 2013, over 10,000 clients aged 65 and over received Housing Support services. Figure 19 shows that the majority of these (64%) were female. 4 local authorities were unable to provide data on Housing Support even if they do offer this service.

Figure 20: Clients aged 65 and over who receive housing support, 2013

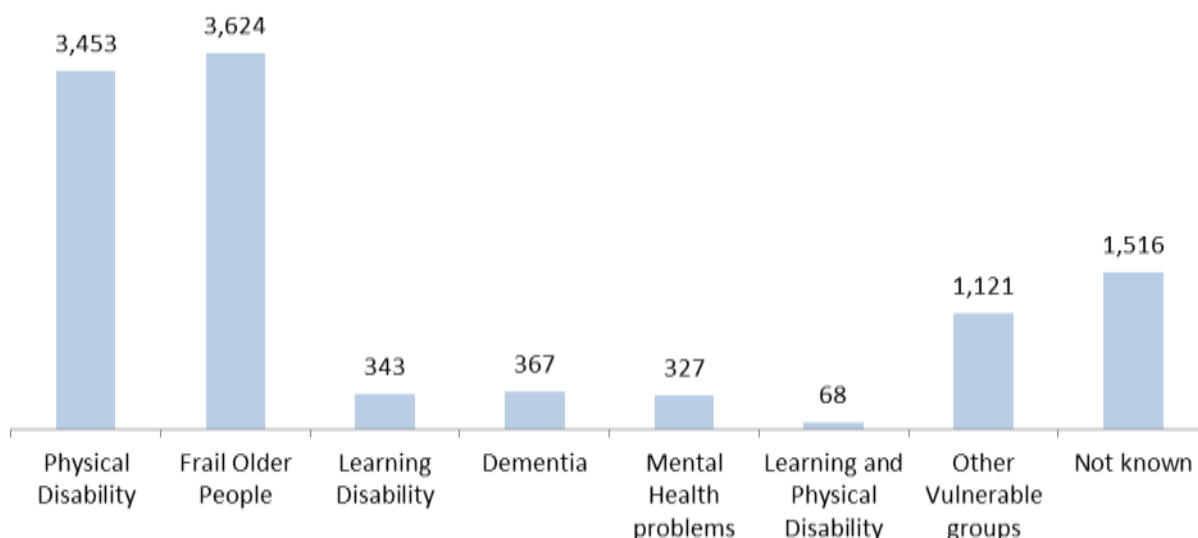


Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: Gender is unknown for one client

Figure 21 shows that physical disability and frailty due to old age are the primary reasons for clients aged 65 and over receiving Housing Support.

Figure 21: Clients aged 65 and over who receive Housing Support, by client group, 2013



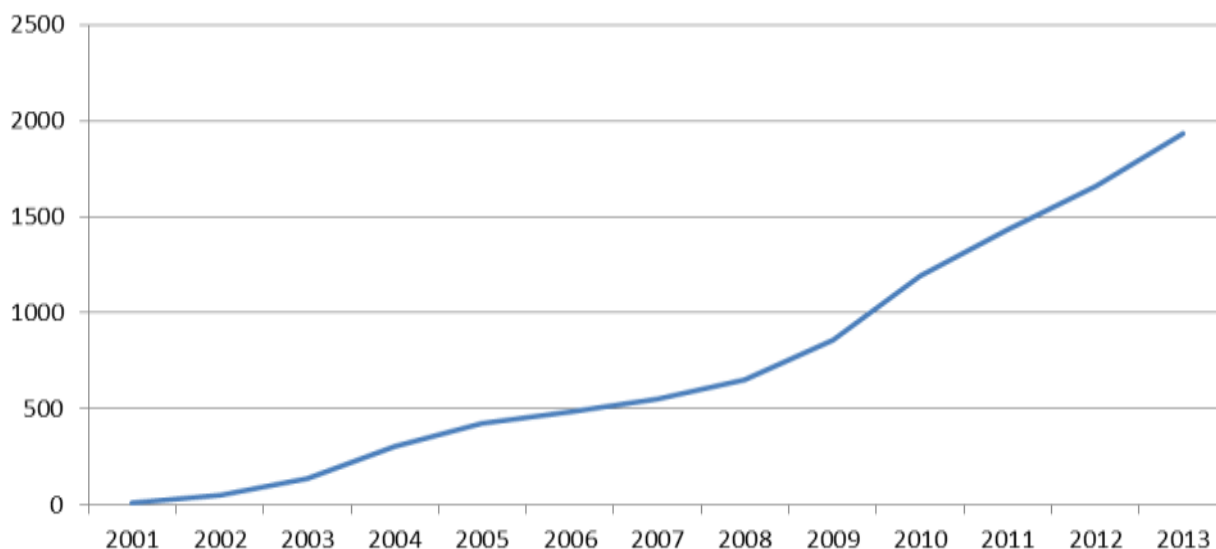
Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

3.5 Direct Payments for clients aged 65 and over

In the year ending 31 March 2013, 1,936 people aged 65 and over received direct payments. The total expenditure by local authorities on Direct Payments was £17 million.

Figure 22: Number of people aged 65 and over who received direct payments, 2001 to 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Self-directed Support(Direct Payments) Survey 2001-2012

Table 2 and Figure 23 show the breakdown of clients aged 65 and over receiving direct payments for each client group. While frailty due to old age is the primary reason for clients in this age group receiving Direct Payments, the average amount spent per client is highest for those with Learning Disabilities.

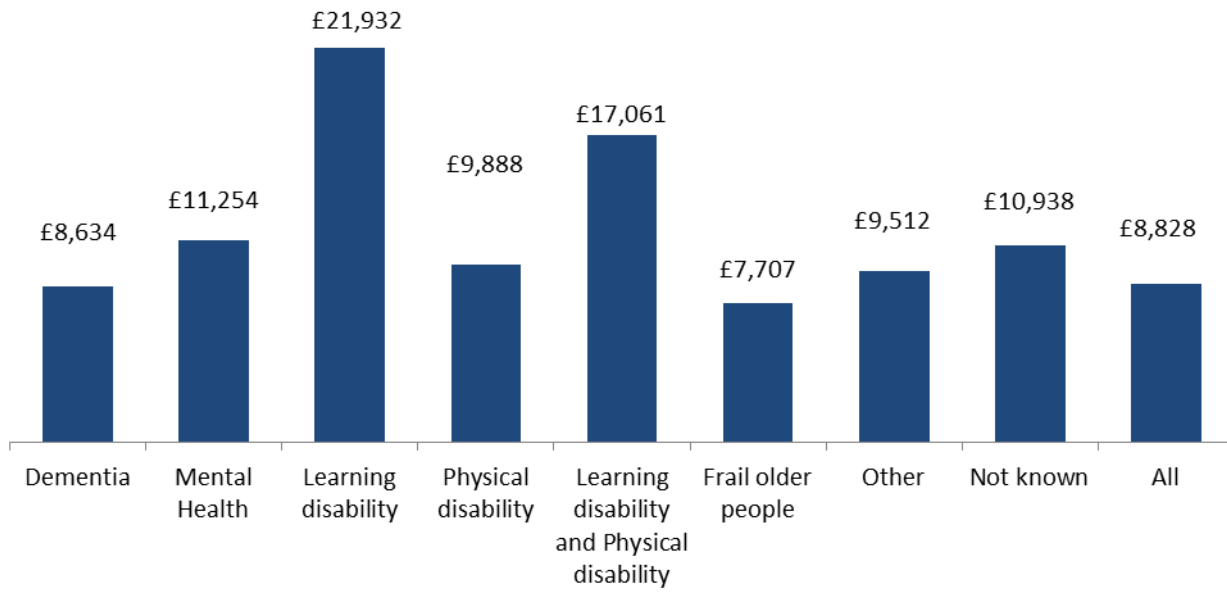
Table 2: Number of clients aged 65 and over, and value of Direct Payments, by client group, 2013

Client Group	Number of clients	Expenditure (£ thousands)	Average £ per client
Dementia	245	£2,115	£8,634
Mental Health	67	£754	£11,254
Learning disability only	28	£614	£21,932
Learning disability and Physical disability	5	£85	£17,061
Physical disability only	481	£4,756	£9,888
Frail older people	1,021	£7,869	£7,707
Other	54	£514	£9,512
Not known	35	£383	£10,938
All	1,936	£17,091	£8,828

Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Figure 23: Average value of Direct Payments per client, by client group, for clients aged 65 and over, 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013

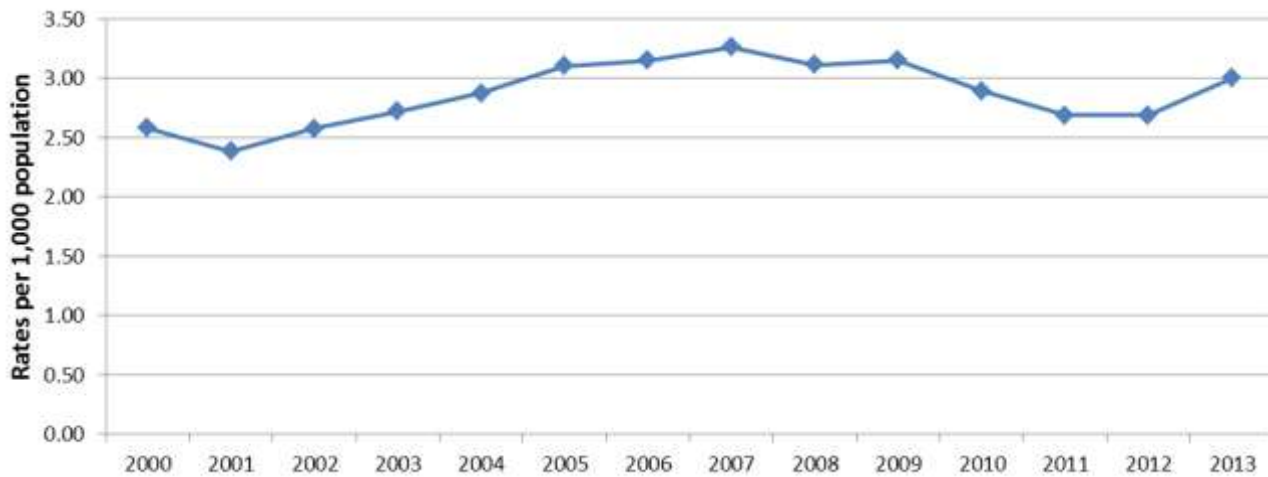
Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

4. Working Adults – Clients aged 18 to 64

4.1 Home Care for adults aged 18 to 64

The number of clients aged between 18 and 64 per 1,000 population has risen in the last year as shown in Figure 24.

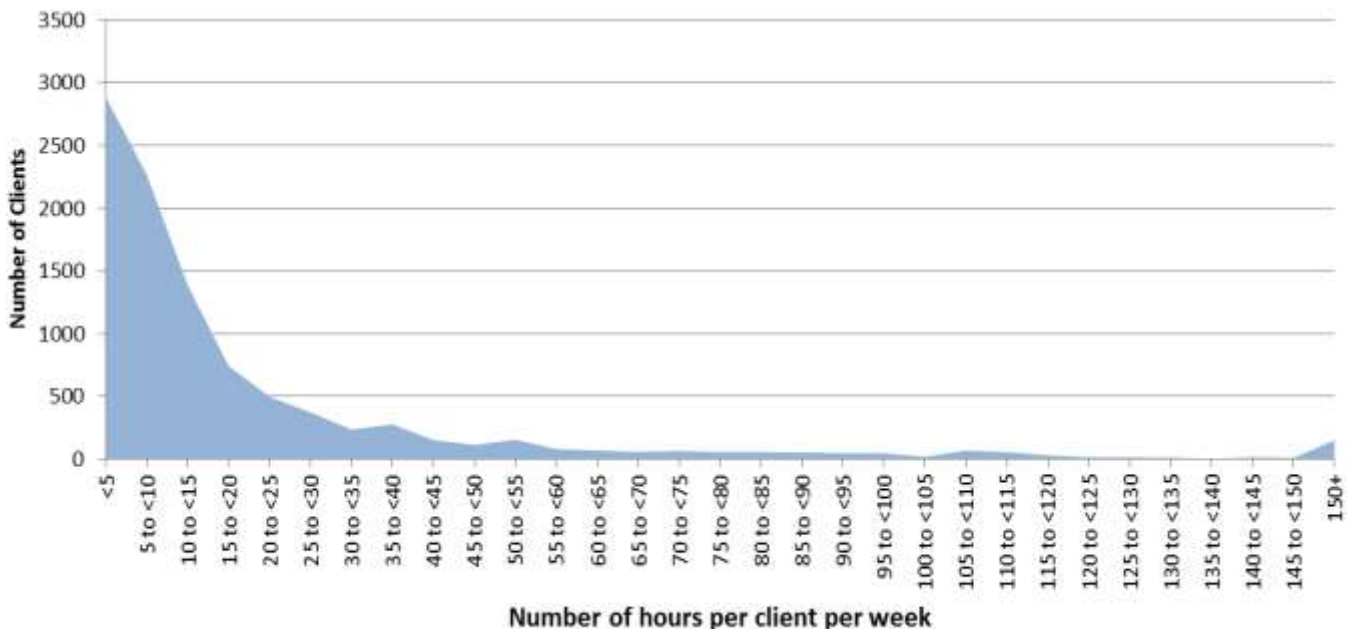
Figure 24: Rates per population of Clients aged 18 to 64 receiving Home Care Services, 2000 to 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2000-2012
General Register Office for Scotland mid-year populations up to 2012 (latest available).

Figure 13 shows that the majority of Home Care clients aged 18 to 64 and over receive care for less than 15 hours per week, and that the number of clients receiving more than 20 hours of care per week is relatively small.

Figure 25: Home Care clients aged 18 to 64 by level of service



Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Table 3 shows that the 33% of Home Care clients aged 18 to 64 receive their care solely from Local Authorities, compared with 39% receiving care solely from the private sector and 22% solely from the voluntary sector.

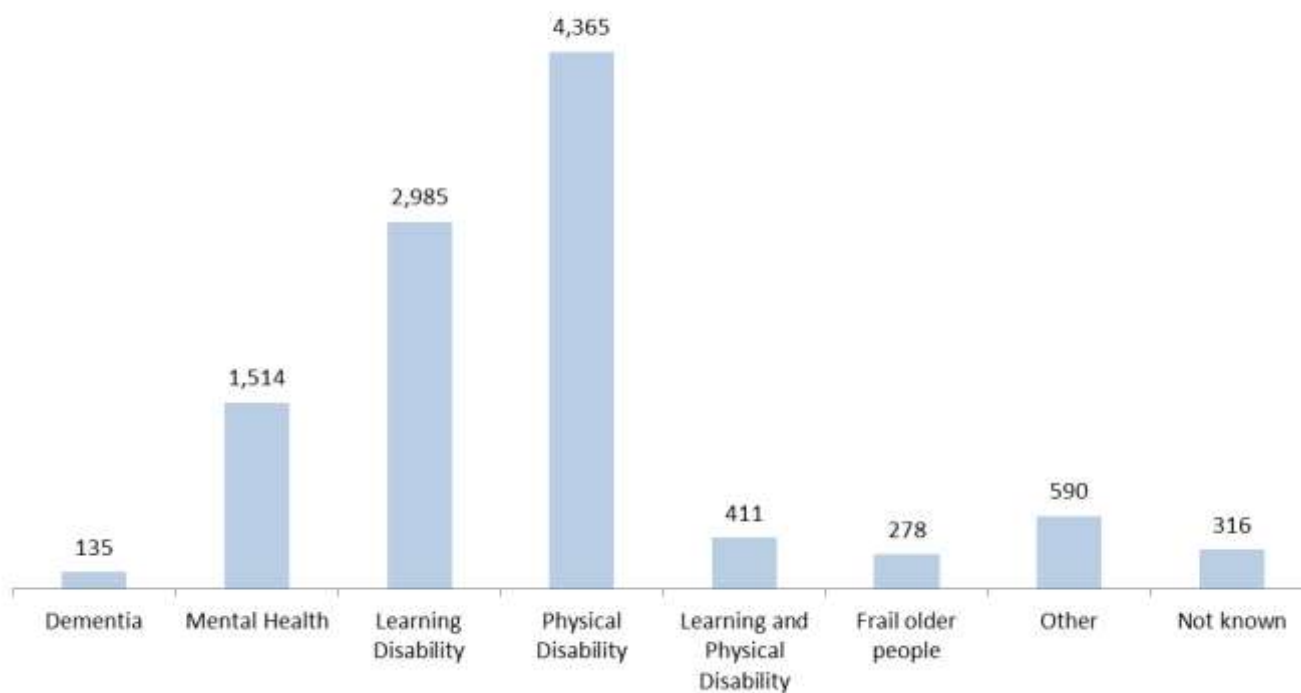
Table 3: Number of Home Care clients aged 18 to 64, and hours provided, by Service Provider, 2013

Provider of Service	Number of clients	%	Clients Hours	%	Average hours per client
Local Authority only	3,267	33%	35,298	17%	10.8
Private sector only	3,936	39%	87,406	43%	22.2
Voluntary sector only	2,220	22%	68,427	33%	30.8
LA plus private	339	3%	7,074	3%	20.9
LA plus voluntary	109	1%	2,343	1%	21.5
All other combinations of 2+ providers	128	1%	3,971	2%	31.0
TOTAL	10,039	100%	204,519	100%	20.4

Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Figure 26 shows that the majority of Home Care clients aged 18 to 64 have either a learning disability or a physical disability.

Figure 26: Home Care Clients aged 18 to 64 by client group

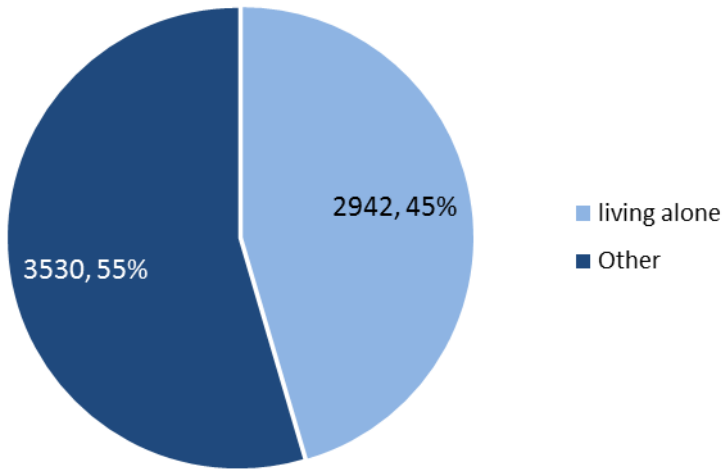


Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Figure 27 shows that of the clients aged 18 to 64 receiving Home Care in 2013 whose living arrangements are known, 45% live alone. This compares to 65% for those aged 65 and over (See Figure 15).

Figure 27: Living arrangement of clients aged 18 to 64 receiving Home Care services, 2013



Social Care Survey 2013

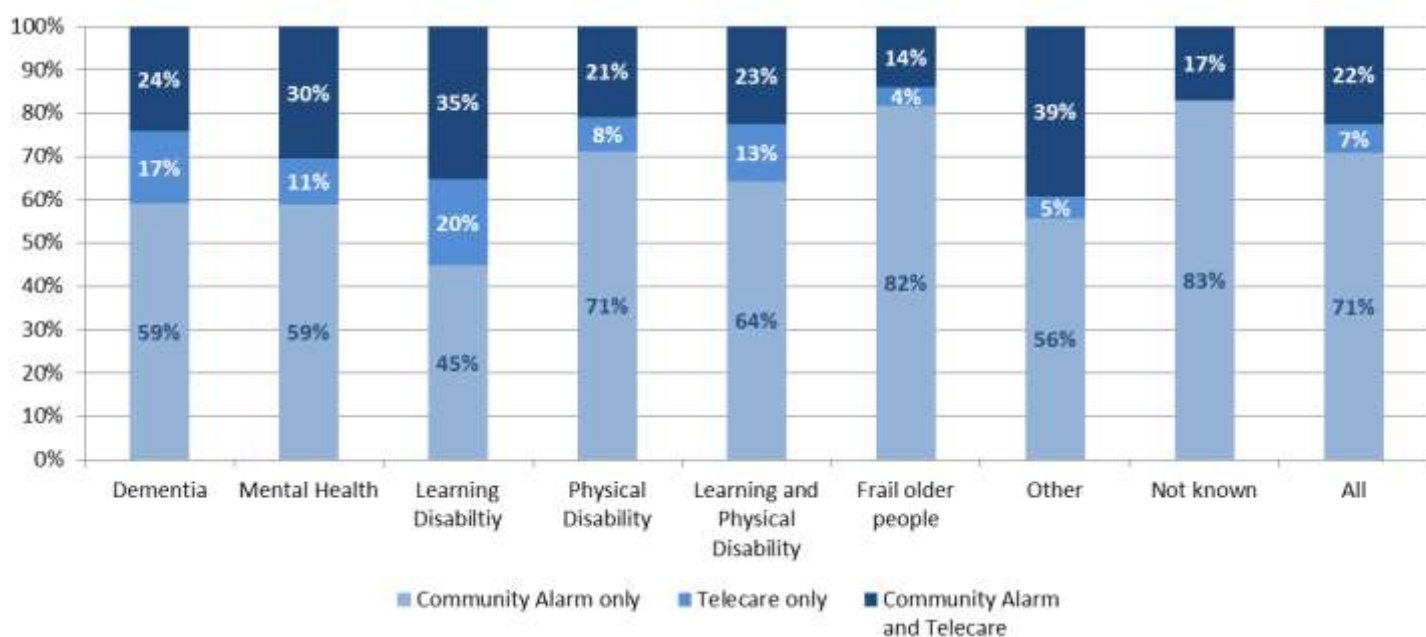
Note: 3,567 clients had unknown living arrangements

4.2 Community Alarm / Telecare Services for clients aged 18 to 64

Information is collected on clients who receive services other than Home Care in their own home. These include; Community Alarms and other Telecare services. This information was collected for the first time in 2010, however a number of Local Authorities in 2010 were not able to provide information on all the clients in receipt of a Community Alarm and/or another Telecare Service. Since 2011, the completeness of this data has improved considerably. Trends over time therefore are presented from 2011 onwards. The Background Information provided in this report contains definitions of Community Alarm and „other Telecare“ services.

As at the census week in March 2013, there were 16,190 people aged 18 to 64 receiving a Community Alarm and/or another Telecare Service. Of these, 71% had only a Community Alarm.

Figure 28: Distribution of clients aged 18 to 64 receiving Community Alarm and/or another Telecare service, by client group, 2013



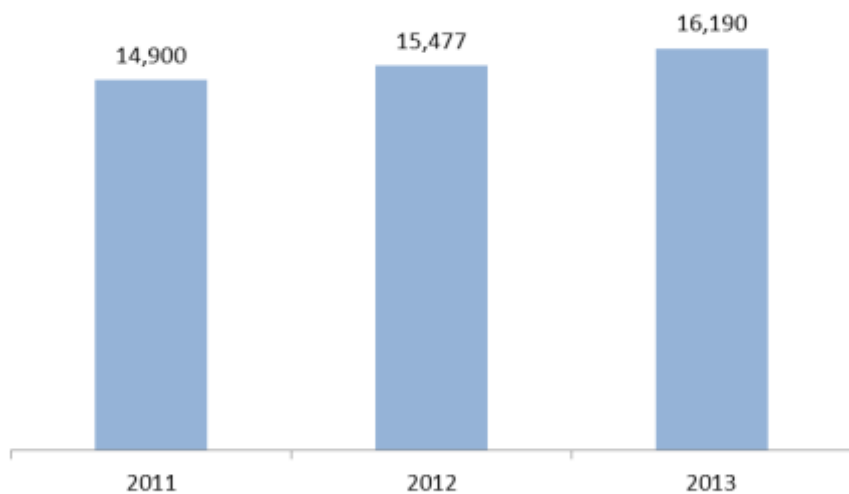
Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Other" includes addictions, palliative care and carers

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Figure 29 shows the number of clients receiving a Community Alarm and/or Telecare between 2010 and 2013. After an initial drop between 2010 and 2011, the figure has increased each year.

Figure 29: Clients aged 18 to 64 who are receiving Community Alarm and/or other Telecare services, 2010 to 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2010-2012
 Note: 2011-2012 figures include those aged 0 to 18

4.3 Meals Services for clients aged 18 to 64

The following table and chart contain information about Meals Services which clients can receive in their own home. Figure 30 shows that the majority of meals provided to clients aged 18 to 64 are frozen meals. 14 Local Authorities provided only hot meals, 11 provided only frozen means, 4 provided both. 3 authorities did not provide meals data.

Figure 30: Clients aged 18 to 64 who are receiving Hot or Frozen Meals Services, 2010 to 2013

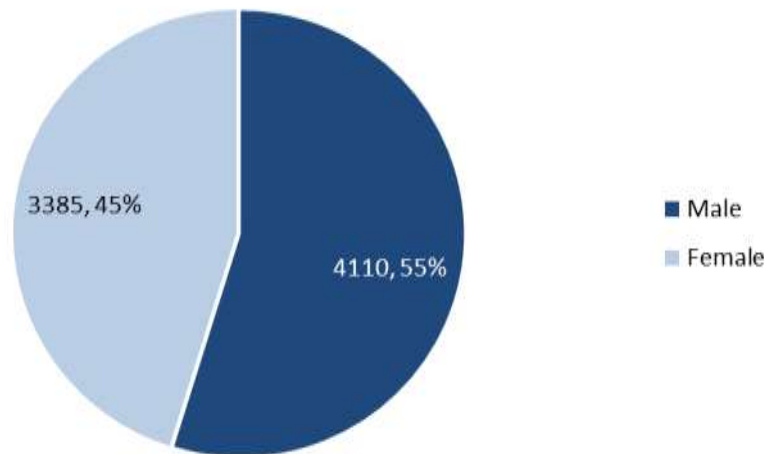


Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Home Care Census 2010-2012
 Note: 2010-2012 include people aged 0 to 18
 Note: One client received both frozen and hot meals in 2013

4.4 Housing Support for clients aged 18 to 64

In 2013 over 7,500 clients aged 18 to 64 received Housing Support. Figure 31 shows that the majority of these (55%) were female.

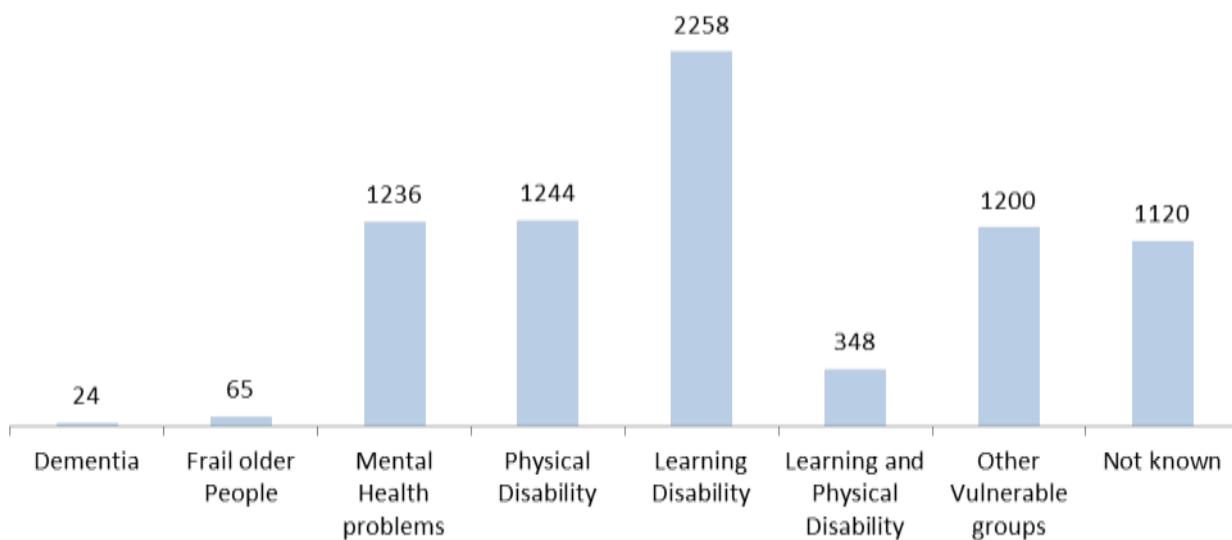
Figure 31: Clients aged 18 to 64 who receive Housing Support, 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Figure 32 shows that learning disability is the primary reason for clients aged 18 to 64 receiving Housing Support, accounting for over 2,500 cases.

Figure 32: Clients aged 18 to 64 who receive Housing Support by client group, 2013



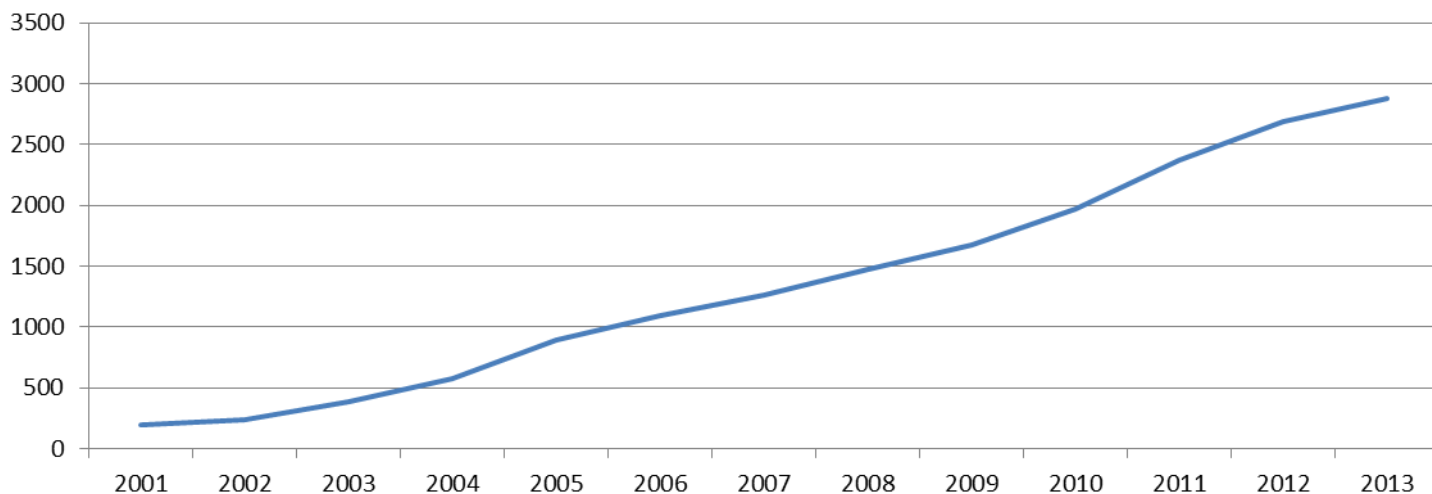
Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

4.5 Direct Payments for clients aged 18 to 64

In the year ending 31 March 2013, 2,879 people aged 18 to 64 received Direct Payments. The total expenditure by local authorities on Direct Payments was £45.4 million. The number of clients aged between 18 and 64 receiving Direct Payments has increased steadily since 2001 (see Figure 33).

Figure 33: Number of people aged 18 to 64 who received direct payments between 2001 and 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013, Self-directed Support (Direct Payments) Survey 2001-2012

Table 4 and Figure 34 show the breakdown of clients aged 18 to 64 receiving direct payments for each client group. While physical disability is the primary reason for clients in this age group receiving Direct Payments, the average (mean) amount spent per client is highest for those with Dementia.

Table 4: Number of clients aged 18 to 64 and value of Direct Payments, by client group, 2013

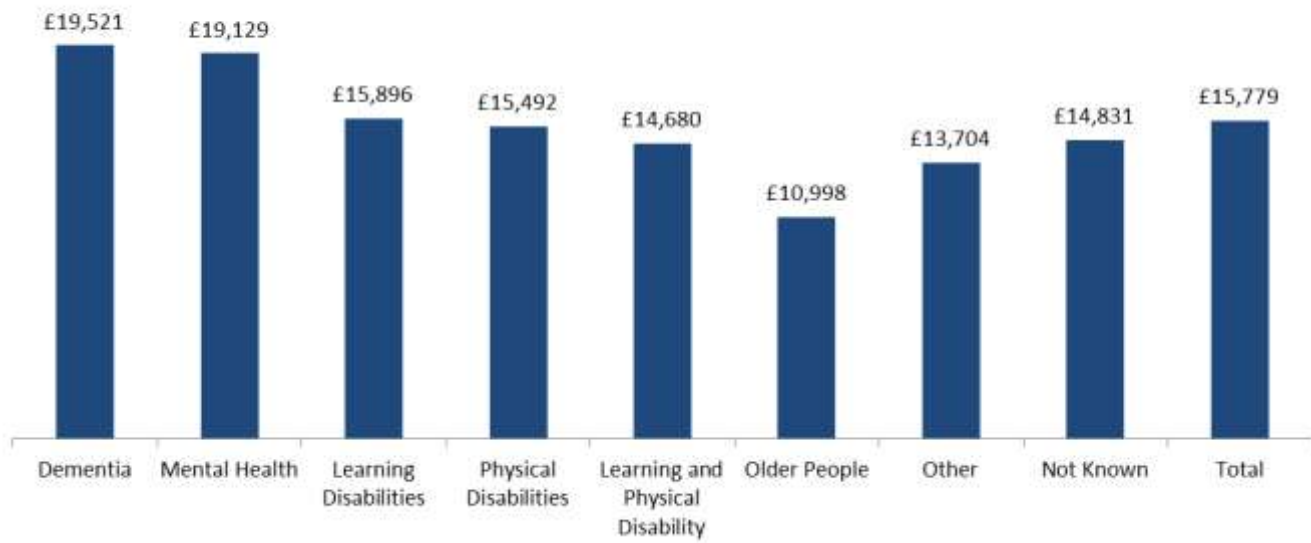
Client Group	Number of clients	Expenditure (£ thousands)	Average £ per client
Dementia	54	£1,054	£19,521
Mental Health Problems	222	£4,247	£19,129
Learning Disability	884	£14,052	£15,896
Learning Disability and Physical Disability	182	£2,672	£14,680
Physical disability	1,312	£20,325	£15,492
Frail Older people	25	£275	£10,998
Other vulnerable groups	144	£1,973	£13,704
Not known	56	£831	£14,831
Total	2,879	£45,429	£15,779

Social Care Survey 2013

Note: One client had an unknown client group

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Figure 34: Average value of Direct Payments per client, by client group, for clients aged 18 to 64, 2013



Source: Social Care Survey 2013

Note: "Dementia" is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Background information on the collection of the data

Social Care Census

All the data presented in this release is collected through the Social Care Census. This is the first year of the new Social Care Census which replaces the Home Care and Self-Directed Support (Direct Payments) surveys.

The data is supplied by all 32 Local Authorities in Scotland who collect this information as part of their Social Care Management Information system and is submitted to Scottish Government via a secure web-based system called ProcXed. The ProcXed system reduces administrative burdens and increases the speed, ease and accuracy (via inbuilt validation checks) of information exchange.

Information is returned for every person who has had a Social Care assessment and who receives or uses:

- Home Care services, including reablement services (provided or purchased by the local authority) during the census WEEK;
- Self-Directed Support to purchase services during the census WEEK;
- A Direct Payment to purchase services during the census YEAR;
- Meals services (provided or purchased by the local authority) during the census WEEK;
- Community Alarms which are operational during census WEEK;
- Other Telecare services which are operational during census WEEK;
- Housing Support services during the census WEEK;
- OPTIONAL - other services e.g. Shopping, Laundry – during the census week.

The 2013 collection YEAR is for the financial year from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013 and the census WEEK is the week including 20th March 2013. Normally the census would be the last week in March, however in 2013 this clashed with Easter, and so the week including 20th March was agreed with Local Authorities to provide a more „typical“ week.

One substantial change to the census this year was the introduction of Housing Support services. Housing Support services help people manage in different ways. These include assistance to claim welfare benefits, fill in forms, manage a household budget, keep safe and secure, get help from other specialist services, obtain furniture and furnishings and help with shopping and housework. They also include community alarm services in sheltered housing. The type of support that is provided will aim to meet the specific needs of the individual.

Some Housing Support services may provide 24/7 care with live-in carers. Analysis of the 2010-2012 Home Care census files, identified that some Local authorities were recording these Housing Support services as hours of Home Care where the client received 168 hours of care each week. In order to improve comparability between local authorities, the new Social Care census asks that these clients be recorded as Housing Support clients and not Home Care clients. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of Home Care hours provided in 2013 but a consistent time series has also been shown for 2010-2013 excluding clients with 168 hours of Home Care for previous years.

When asking about Home Care hours, Local Authorities can either provide „scheduled“ hours or „actual“ hours for the census week. This will usually depend on their local Management Information System. In 2013, 20 Local Authorities provided „scheduled“ hours, 4 Local Authorities provided „actual“ hours and 8 provided both.

Another change for 2013 was the introduction of a new question asking about Self-Directed Support for each person. Analysis of this question is not included in this release but will be considered in a discussion paper and published as „data under development“ over the coming months.

The data specification and guidance issued to Local Authorities when completing the Social Care Census can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/SocialCarecensus>

Prior to 2013:

The „Home Care Survey“ collected annual statistics on the number of people receiving a home help or Home Care service at the end of March each year. From March 2010, the statistics were collected at the individual level, having previously been collected through an aggregate data return. See

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/HomeCareCensus> for more detail on the survey design and collection.

The Self-Directed Support (Direct Payments) Survey collected annual statistics on the number of people who receive direct payments to purchase the care that they need. These statistics relate to everyone who received a Direct Payment during the relevant financial year and from 2010 onwards have been collected at the individual level, having previously been collected through an aggregate data return. See

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/SelfDirectedSupportcensus> for more detail on the survey design and collection.

Why combine Home Care and Self-Directed Support ?

The Home Care and Self-Directed Support surveys were brought together following recommendation by the SDS review group and extensive consultation with all Local Authorities. See

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/DataSupplier/HSCSCCResults> for full results of the consultation.

Previously, the Scottish Government published two separate National Statistics publications, one presenting data on Home Care clients and one presenting data on Direct Payments clients. All of these people are living in their own homes and receiving Social Care services and some people appeared in both surveys, leading to potential double counting when trying to combine the results from the two surveys.

In recent years, many Local Authorities have seen a decrease in Home Care clients while at the same time there has been an increase in clients opting for Direct Payments. In some cases there is a direct link between the decrease in Home Care clients and the increase in Direct Payment clients. This may happen when (for example) a council retenders services and the contract goes to a new supplier. Many clients may opt to take direct payments to stay with their existing supplier and this will show in the statistics as a decrease in Home Care provision but an increase in Direct Payments.

With the introduction of the Self-Directed Support bill, there will be new options that clients can select and potentially we may see increasing numbers of clients opting to take a „direct payment“ or „direct the available resource“. The SDS review group agreed that it no longer made sense to collect Home Care and Direct Payments through separate surveys and these should instead be combined into a new „Social Care“ survey.

Further information on the work of the SDS review group can be found at:

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

What is Self-Directed Support?

Self-Directed Support gives people control over an individual budget and allows them to choose how that money is spent on the support and services they need to meet their agreed health and social care outcomes.

Self-Directed Support allows people to choose a number of different options for getting support. The person's individual budget can be:

- Taken as a Direct Payment (a cash payment)
- Allocated to a provider that the person chooses. The council holds the budget but the person is in charge of how it is spent (this is sometimes called an individual service fund); or
- the person can choose a council arranged service; or
- the person can choose a mix of these options for different types of support

More information on Self-Directed Support is available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/Support-Social-Care/Support/Self-Directed-Support>

Client groupings

Since 2010, Local Authorities have been able to provide multiple client groups for each person.

In this publication, where a local authority returned multiple client groups, in order to avoid double counting clients have been allocated to one client group as follows:

1. Dementia
2. Mental Health Problems
3. Learning Disability
4. Learning Disability and Physical Disability
5. Physical Disability
6. Frail older people
7. Other vulnerable groups (including Addiction, Palliative Care and Carer's)
8. Not known

For example, if a client has dementia and has a physical disability, then they will appear in the dementia client group (as this appears higher in the list) for the purpose of analysis.

It should be noted that Local Authorities vary in how they record people whose reason for receiving a service is frailty due to old age. Some record this as „physical disability“ while others record as „frail older people“. Therefore when looking at the older age groups these two client groups are best considered together when comparing statistics for different local authorities.

It is also important to note that “Dementia” is under recorded in the social care management information system.

Community Alarm and other Telecare services

Telecare is the remote or enhanced delivery of care services to people in their own home by means of telecommunications and computerised services. Telecare usually refers to sensors or alerts which provide continuous, automatic and remote monitoring of care needs emergencies and lifestyle changes, using information and communication technology (ICT) to trigger human responses, or shut down equipment to prevent hazards (Source: National Telecare Development Programme, Scottish Government). Community Alarms are considered to be the basic, introductory level of telecare.

Community Alarm is defined as: A person in receipt of a technology package which consists of a communication hub (either individual home hub unit or part of a communal system e.g. the alarm system within sheltered housing), plus a button/pull chords/pendant which transfers an alert/alarm/data to a monitoring centre or individual responder.

Telecare is defined as; A person in receipt of a technology package which goes over and above the basic community alarm package identified above, and includes any other sensors or monitoring equipment e.g. (not an exhaustive list);

- linked pill dispensers,
- linked smoke detectors,
- linked key safes,
- bogus caller buttons and door entry systems,
- property exit sensors, extreme temperature, flood, falls, movement detectors.

Stand alone devices and pieces of equipment are not be considered 'Telecare' for the purpose of this return i.e. they should be capable of alerting/providing information to a monitoring centre or individual responder and should generally be 'linked' to the home hub or communal alarm system.

Housing Support services

The following Local Authorities were unable to provide information on Housing Support Services:
East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar, Scottish Borders, Stirling.

Meals services

The following Local Authorities were unable to provide information on Meals Services:
Dundee, East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar.

Other data sources

In order to calculate rates per population, the General Register Office (GRO) for Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates have been used. For 2013 rates, the 2012 mid-year population estimates have been used as these are the latest available.

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/index.html>

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 10 Local Authorities has then been used within the calculation below to calculate that the total cost of responding to this survey is £28,000.

$$\begin{array}{rcc} & \text{(number of responses)} & \\ & \times & \\ \text{Cost of} & & \text{any additional} \\ \text{responding} & = & \text{median time it takes to respond in hours} & + & \text{costs experienced} \\ \text{(\pounds)} & & \times & & \text{by data providers} \\ & & \text{hourly rate of typical respondent)} & & \end{array}$$

Further information

A spreadsheet can be downloaded to accompany this publication. The spreadsheet provides analysis for each local authority in Scotland. The Statistics Release is available on the Internet by accessing the Scottish Government web site:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Publications>

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