

Free Personal and Nursing Care, Scotland, 2014-15

Executive Summary

This Statistics Release presents the latest client and expenditure figures (financial year 2014-15) for Free Personal and Nursing Care (FPNC), which was introduced in Scotland in 2002. Prior to 1st 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 that benefit** from Free Personal Care and Free Nursing Care in Scotland
- the **amount that local authorities spend** on personal care services

<i>CARE AT HOME</i>
Since July 2002, people aged 65 and over can no longer be charged for personal care services provided in their own home
46,750 people aged 65+ received a personal care service provided to them in their own home in 2014-15
For those receiving personal care at home, on average people received 8.6 hours per week of care in 2014-15
Local authorities spent £368 million on providing / purchasing personal care services for people living at home in 2014-15

<i>CARE HOMES</i>
There were 30,260 long-stay residents in Care Homes in Scotland in 2014-15
Care Home residents aged 65 and over can receive £169 per week towards personal care (2014-15 rate)
10,280 self-funding Care Home residents aged 65+ received Free Personal Care payments in 2014-15
Care Home residents of all ages can receive £77 per week towards nursing care (2014-15 rate)
6,500 self-funding Care Home residents (all ages) received Free Nursing Care payments in 2014-15
Payments to self-funding Care Home residents cost local authorities £144 million in 2014-15

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1. Introduction

Free Personal and Nursing Care (FPNC) was introduced in Scotland on 1st July 2002. Since then:

Care Homes

- care home residents aged 65 and over who are assessed as self-funders can receive a weekly payment towards their personal care
- people of all ages who live in care homes and are assessed as self-funders can receive a further payment if they require nursing care
- the remainder of the care home fees are paid by the resident

Home Care

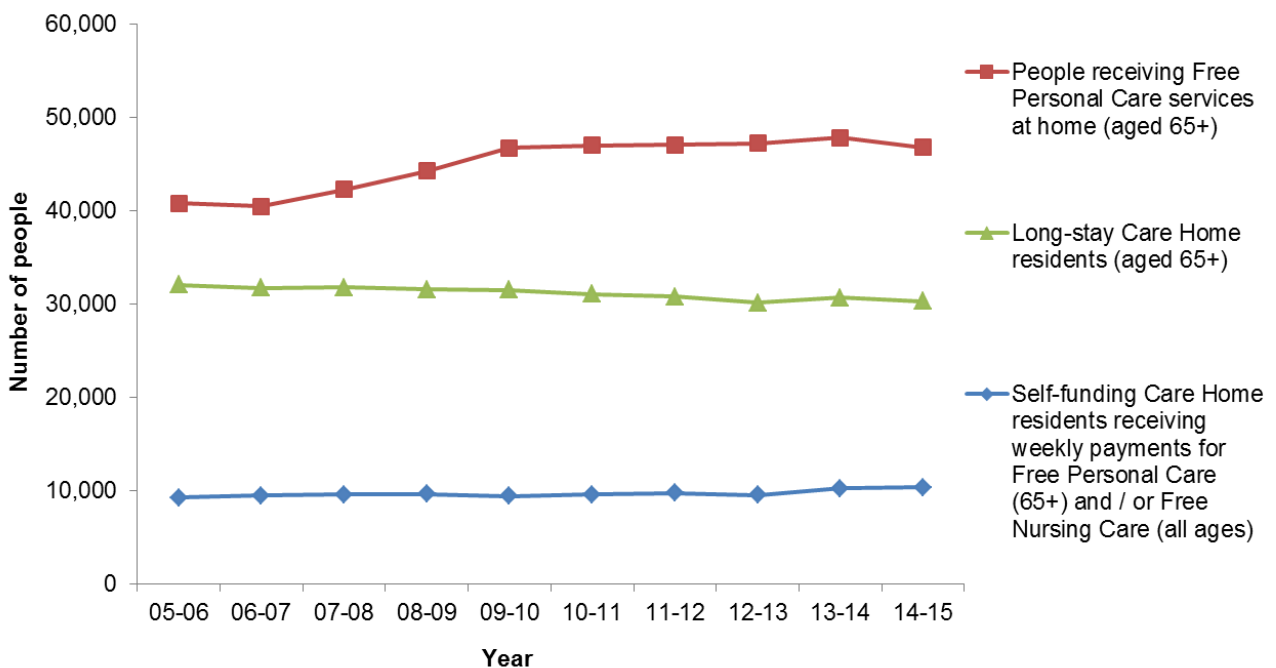
- people aged 65 and over can no longer be charged for personal care services provided in their own home. Such individuals can still be charged for certain domestic services but any charge would be subject to a financial assessment

This Statistics Release presents the latest figures (financial year 2014-15) to give a picture of the number of people that benefit from FPNC and the amount that local authorities spend on personal care services.

1.1 Number of FPNC clients

Approximately 77,000 people in Scotland benefit from Free Personal Care, with more than 30,000 people in Care Homes and nearly 47,000 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, 2005-06 to 2014-15



1.2 Care Homes

The overall number of older people in Care Homes has reduced slightly over the last ten years, from around 32,020 in 2005-06 to 30,260 in 2014-15.

In 2014-15 there were around 10,280 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 £26,000 (from 7th April 2014). Over a third (34%) of all Care Home residents received FPC payments in 2014-15.

The remaining Care Home residents are publicly funded and also receive Personal and Nursing Care services for free. These residents contribute towards 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.

Over three-fifths (63%) of people receiving the Free Personal Care payments also received the Free Nursing Care payment in 2014-15 (around 6,500 residents).

1.3 Home Care

In 2014-15 there were around 46,750 older people receiving personal care services in their own homes, a slight decrease on the previous year but a rise from 40,750 in 2005-06. Since July 2002, local authorities in Scotland can no longer charge for these services.

The overall trend of an increase in people receiving services in their own homes reflects two underlying factors: an increasing older population; and a move away from long-term care in hospital and Care Homes towards providing care in people's own homes for as long as possible.

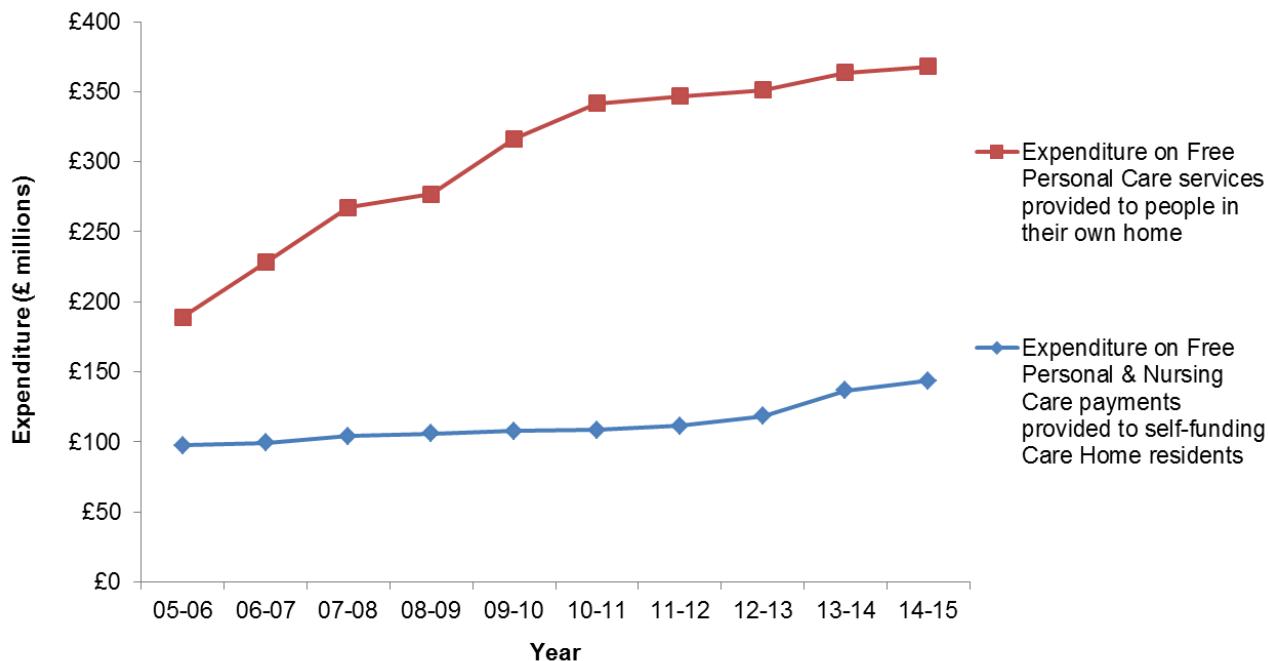
People receiving personal care services at home received on average 8.6 hours of care per week in 2014-15. This reflects an increase from an average of 6.4 hours of care per week in 2005-06, which indicates that people receiving care at home have increasing levels of need.

In 2014-15, 93% of all older people receiving Home Care services also received personal care as part of their care package. This compares with 71% in 2005-06.

1.4 Expenditure

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 on expenditure see Sections 4.3 – 4.5 of this report.

Figure 2: Estimated Expenditure on FPNC (£ millions), 2005-06 to 2014-15



Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return.

Figures presented contain estimates for overheads.

In 2014-15 the amount spent by local authorities on FPNC payments to self-funding Care Home residents totalled £144 million, an increase of 5% on the previous year. This figure has increased year-on-year from £97 million in 2005-06. This trend reflects the increasing number of self-funders across the period and the annual increases in the FPNC payments from April 2008. The increase represents new money arising from the FPNC policy.

In 2014-15 the amount spent by local authorities on providing personal care services to older people in their own home totalled £368 million, a slight increase on the previous year. This figure has increased year-on-year from £189 million in 2005-06. Large increases in expenditure in the years following 2005-06 gradually diminished and recent years show smaller rises.

The increase in expenditure over time is driven by a combination of factors. Firstly, an increasing proportion of older people are cared for at home, rather than in hospital or Care Homes. Secondly, Home Care workers are increasingly providing personal care services rather than domestic services. Lastly, 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. Prior to 1st July 2002, 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.

2. 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.

2.1 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 Home fees. All of these residents receive personal care services for free.

Figure 3: Care Home residents, 2005-06 to 2014-15

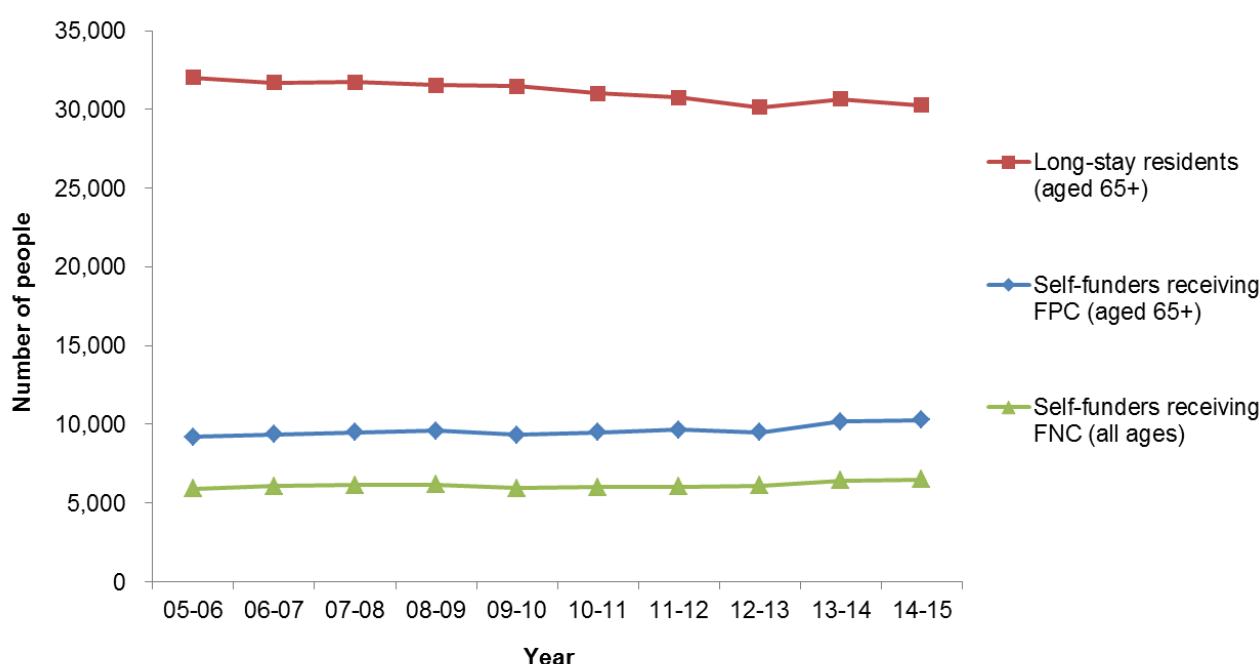


Figure 3 (above) and Table 1 (over page) show that the average number of long-stay residents aged 65+ in Care Homes in Scotland has reduced slightly since the introduction of Free Personal and Nursing Care. In 2005-06 there were around 32,020 older people in Care Homes, which fell to 30,260 in 2014-15.

The number of self-funding Care Home residents who receive the FPC payment, in contrast, has risen over the time period. In 2005-06 there were around 9,190 self-funders receiving the FPC payment, which rose to 10,280 in 2014-15.

The proportion of long-stay residents who are self-funders follows a similar pattern, increasing from 29% in 2005-06 to 34% in 2014-15.

Over three-fifths (63%) of self-funding Care Home residents received the FNC payment in addition to the FPC payment in 2014-15, a figure largely stable since 2005-06. The number of self-funders receiving Free Nursing Care increased from 5,900 in 2005-06 to 6,500 in 2014-15.

Table 1: Care Home residents, 2005-06 to 2014-15

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No. of long-stay residents (aged 65+)	32,020	31,680	31,730	31,530	31,470	31,020	30,750	30,120	30,650	30,260
No. of self-funders (aged 65+) receiving FPC	9,190	9,380	9,510	9,580	9,330	9,490	9,660	9,480	10,180	10,280
No. of self-funders (all ages) receiving FNC	5,900	6,060	6,130	6,180	5,960	6,000	6,050	6,120	6,430	6,500
Self-funders (aged 65+) receiving FPC as % of all long-stay residents	29%	30%	30%	30%	30%	31%	31%	31%	33%	34%
% self-funders (aged 65+) receiving FPC also receiving FNC	64%	65%	64%	65%	64%	63%	63%	65%	63%	63%

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

2.2 Home Care

Prior to 1st 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, although individuals can still be charged for domestic services such as help with shopping or housework. Any charge would be subject to a financial assessment.

Figure 4: Home Care clients, 2005-06 to 2014-15

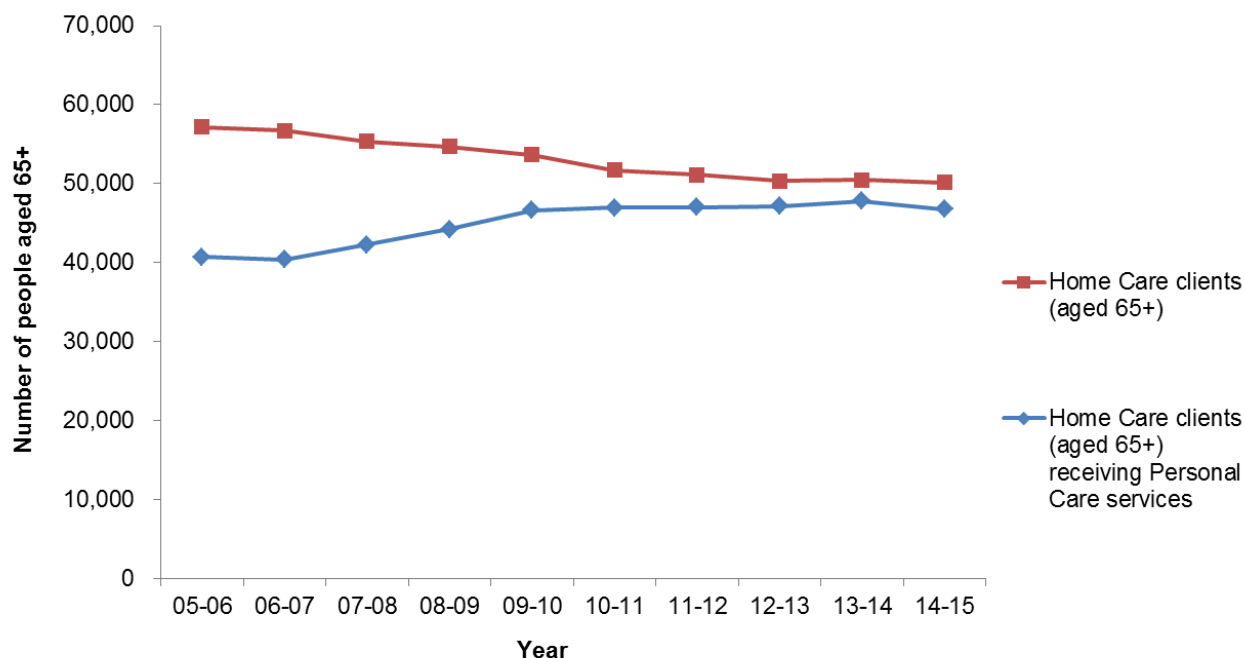


Figure 4 (above) and Table 2 show that the number of older people receiving Home Care services in Scotland decreased from 57,190 in 2005-06 to 50,160 in 2014-15. Over the same period, however, the number of Home Care clients receiving personal care services increased by 15% from 40,750 clients to 46,750. This increase occurred despite a slight fall in client numbers between 2013-14 and 2014-15.

The number of hours of personal care provided in Scotland increased from a weekly average of 259,600 hours in 2005-06 to 401,600 in 2014-15, a 69% increase. In line with the client figures, average weekly hours fell slightly between 2013-14 and 2014-15. The average hours provided per client each week has increased from 6.4 hours in 2005-06 to 8.6 hours in 2014-15.

Table 2: Home Care clients, 2005-06 to 2014-15

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Home Care clients (aged 65+)	57,190	56,700	55,340	54,720	53,660	51,730	51,120	50,370	50,450	50,160
Home Care clients (aged 65+) receiving Personal Care	40,750	40,410	42,260	44,200	46,660	46,950	47,010	47,170	47,810	46,750
Average weekly hours of Personal Care at home	259,600	272,900	299,400	333,100	361,700	371,900	389,000	400,500	409,500	401,600
% Home Care clients (aged 65+) receiving Personal Care	71%	71%	76%	81%	87%	91%	92%	94%	95%	93%
Average weekly hours of personal care at home per person	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6	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.

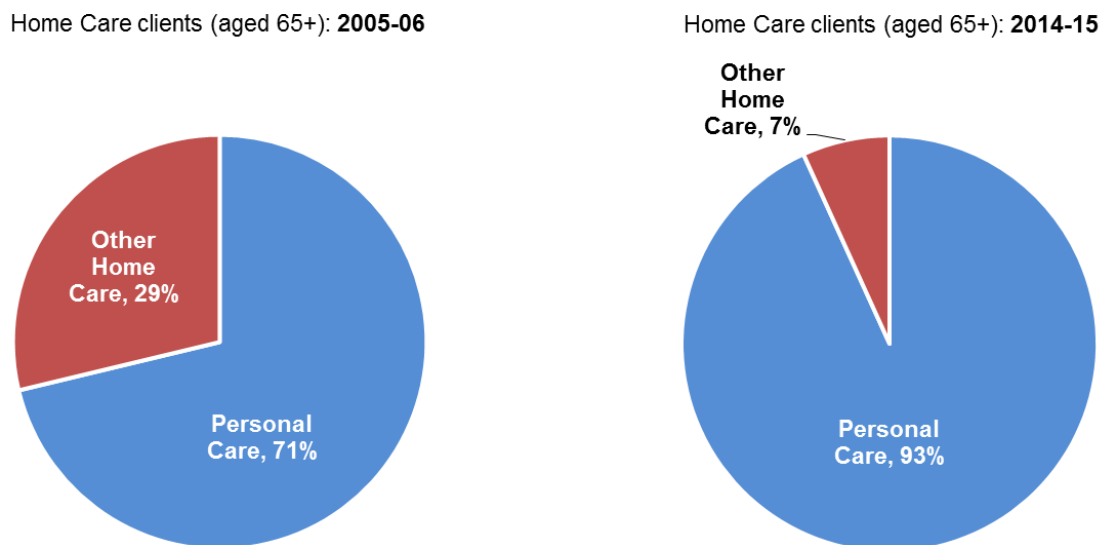
Average weekly hours (based on last week of each quarter) are rounded to the nearest 100.

In recent years there has been a shift away from Care Homes towards more care being provided in people's own homes. Figure 5 (over page) shows that at the same time there has been an increase in the proportion of clients receiving personal care services. In 2014-15, 93% of all Home Care clients received personal care services compared with 71% in 2005-06. 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 2014-15, are available from: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/11/5804>

Figure 5: Change in proportion of all Home Care clients aged 65+ receiving personal care, 2005-06 to 2014-15



3. Expenditure

This section presents the total expenditure on Free Personal and Nursing Care from 2005-06 to 2014-15, for clients in a Care Home or receiving a Home Care service. The expenditure figures have been adjusted to account for overheads and differences in recording practice between local authorities. Consequently, the figures presented contain some degree of estimation, though are broadly comparable year-on-year at Scotland-level. Further information is available in Sections 4.3 – 4.5 of this report.

3.1 Care Homes Expenditure

From 1st July 2002, personal and nursing care services became free for people aged 65 and over who are resident in Care Homes. In practice, this means that in 2014-15 everyone aged 65 and over who has been assessed as requiring personal and / or nursing care services in a Care Home received £169 per week for personal care and £77 per week for nursing care.

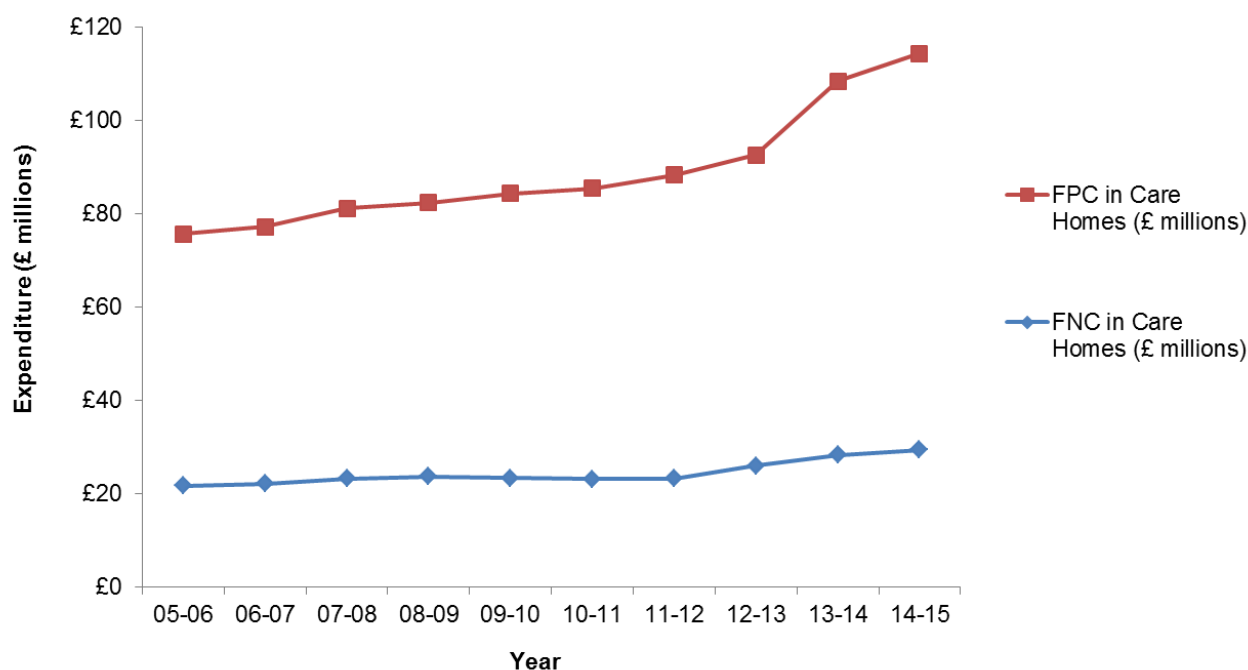
The weekly personal and nursing care payments have increased in recent years. Table 3 (over page) shows the value of payments between 2003-04 and 2014-15.

Table 3: Value of weekly payment from 2003-04 to 2014-15

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
2015-16	£171	£78

The expenditure data on Free Personal and Nursing Care relates to self-funders in Care Homes only, 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 (£ millions), 2005-06 to 2014-15



Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return.
 Figures contain estimates for overheads.

Figure 6 (above) and Table 4 (over page) show that expenditure on Free Personal Care for self-funders in Care Homes stood at £114 million in 2014-15, an increase of 6% on the previous year. Expenditure has risen each year from £76 million in 2005-06.

Expenditure on Free Nursing Care for self-funders in Care Homes rose from £22 million in 2005-06 to £29 million in 2014-15. Within this period, expenditure was broadly flat until 2011-12, from which point larger increases occurred.

The total expenditure for FPNC in Care Homes has risen from £97 million in 2005-06 to £144 million in 2014-15. This overall increase reflects the increasing number of self-funders across the period and the annual increases in the FPNC payments from April 2008. Expenditure on Free Personal and Nursing Care payments to self-funders accounts for over a fifth (23%) of total net expenditure on Care Homes.

Table 4: Expenditure on Care Homes for Older People (aged 65+), (£ millions), 2005-06 to 2014-15

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*
Net Expenditure on Care Homes for Older People (£M)	480	529	556	602	625	627	625	625	627	636
Expenditure on FPC Payments (£M)	76	77	81	82	84	85	88	93	108	114
Expenditure on FNC Payments (£M)	22	22	23	24	23	23	23	26	28	29
Total expenditure on FPNC in Care Homes (£M)	97	99	104	106	108	108	111	118	137	144
Expenditure on FPNC as % of Net Expenditure	20%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%	18%	19%	22%	23%

Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return.

Figures contain estimates for overheads.

*Due to a change in format of the Local Government Finance return, net expenditure figures from 2012-13 onwards include an estimate of 'Support Services' expenditure, in order to make the figure comparable to previous years. See Section 4.4 of this report for more information on support services.

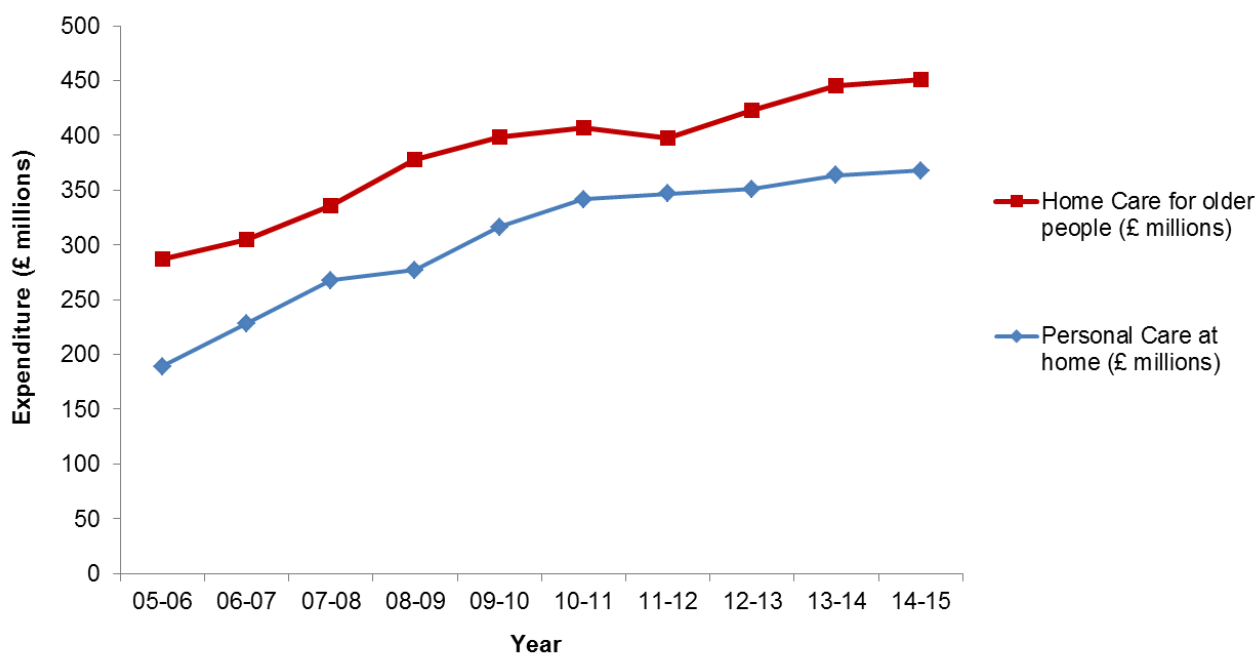
3.2 Home Care Expenditure

From 1st 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), 2005-06 to 2014-15



Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return.

Figures contain estimates for overheads.

Figure 7 (above) and Table 5 show total expenditure on personal care services at home increased from £189 million in 2005-06 to £368 million in 2014-15, an increase of 95% over the period. Larger increases in expenditure from 2005-06 onwards have broadly diminished since 2010-11.

Table 5: Expenditure on Home Based Services for Older People (aged 65+), (£ millions), 2005-06 to 2014-15

	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13*	13-14*	14-15*
Net Expenditure on Home Care Services	287	305	335	378	399	407	398	423	445	451
Expenditure on Personal Care at Home	189	228	267	277	316	342	347	351	364	368
Expenditure on FPC as % of total Net Expenditure	66%	75%	80%	73%	79%	84%	87%	83%	82%	82%

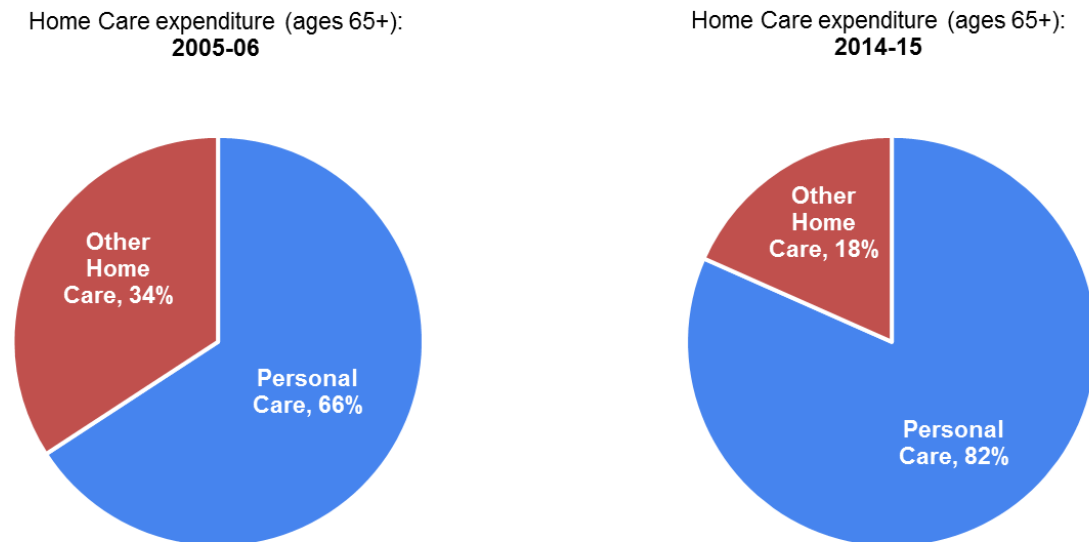
Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return.

Figures contain estimates for overheads.

*Due to a change in format of the Local Government Finance return, net expenditure figures from 2012-13 onwards include an estimate of 'Support Services' expenditure, in order to make the figure comparable to previous years. See Section 4.4 of this report for more information on support services.

Table 5 (above) shows that expenditure on personal care services accounted for 66% of overall net expenditure on Home Care services in 2005-06, increasing to around 80% in 2007-08. This proportion has subsequently fluctuated, though a similar 82% of Home Care expenditure was spent on Personal Care in 2014-15.

Figure 8: Personal Care expenditure as a proportion of total net expenditure on Home Care, 2005-06 to 2014-15



Source: LFR03 return / Scottish Government FPNC validation return.
 Figures contain estimates for overheads.

The large increase of spend on Free Personal Care since its introduction is reflected in the shift away from care being provided in either Care Homes or hospitals towards more care being provided in people’s 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.](#)

4. Background information

4.1 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 – followed by the Scottish Government – 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 are 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 (LFR03):

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

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 Social 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 1980s 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, services bought in from other local authorities and also 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 (LFR03)

The Local Financial Return collects expenditure statistics for each local authority in Scotland. The LFR03 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 LFR03 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 2014-15 validation process, each local authority was sent a spreadsheet summarising their statistics for the latest year. 29 out of 32 local authorities provided a response – no response was received from Dumfries & Galloway, Renfrewshire and West Dunbartonshire.

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

4.2 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 2005-06 to 2014-15.

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 financial year and therefore represents the number of people receiving payments at the end of March each year.

Due to the large number of admissions and discharges throughout the year, this does not necessarily represent the number of people receiving FPC for the full 52 weeks of the year. In the year to March 2015, there were 13,200 long-stay admissions to Care Homes for older people in Scotland (ISD Care Home Census). This represents over 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 year 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 the financial year. 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.

4.3 Limitations of the Data

The CIPFA Best Value Accounting Code of Practice (BVACOP), requires the inclusion of overheads within expenditure. Since 2006-07 the LFR03 has required local authorities to include overheads in line with the BVACOP. It has been identified, however, 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. Consequently, they are given the option of either providing their own estimates or having the Scottish Government provide an estimate for the latest year. In 2014-15, 20 local authorities provided their own estimates for overheads, and the rest were calculated by applying the rates of previous years (the average across local authorities is approximately 8% of total expenditure on FPNC

payments). 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: a) where resource transfer from Health Boards has been included as income against Home Care services for older people; b) where supporting people grant has been included as income against Home Care services for older people; and c) where the personal care expenditure includes overheads but the Home Care expenditure returned in the LFR03 did not include an allocation of overheads.

Many local authorities have seen a rise in personal care at home costs from 2006-07. In addition to increased demand this is related to: a) a shift in the balance of care, away from Care Homes towards more care at home; b) the introduction of equal pay provision resulting in higher wage costs; and c) the provision of refunds to clients for meal preparation where this was previously charged for.

4.4 Support Services

From 2012-13 there were several changes to the format of the 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.

In order to make the 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 involves apportioning a fraction of the total Net Support Services expenditure for Older People to the Net Care Home / Home Care expenditure. The 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.

4.5 Changes in Local Authorities

Highland

From 2013-14, the LFR03 return for Highland has been 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

From 2013-14, the figure for Net expenditure on Care Home Services 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.

4.6 Changes to the data

During the data validation process, some local authorities identified errors within data returns that 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 small effect on the Scotland figures.

4.7 Data estimation

In 2014-15, expenditure on Free Personal Care provided to people in their own home was estimated for Angus and Scottish Borders. Both local authorities recorded all Home Care expenditure in the 'Other' category in the LFR03 return.

To estimate expenditure, the hourly rate (£16.59) for Free Personal Care provided at home across Scotland in 2013-14 was estimated and multiplied by the total number of Free Personal Care at home hours in each local authority in 2014-15.

The number of residents in Care Homes in 2014-15, furthermore, was estimated for Perth & Kinross due to a discrepancy observed between the number of self-funders and the total number of long-stay residents. To do this, the change in expenditure in Perth & Kinross on Free Personal & Nursing Care in Care Homes between 2013-14 and 2014-15 was applied to the number of residents in Care Homes in 2013-14.

4.8 Cost of respondent burden

Based on information provided by local authorities in recent years, such as the time taken in hours to extract the requested information and complete the survey form, the estimated cost of responding to this survey has been estimated at £400.

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

4.9 Further information

This statistics release was published on 26th April 2016. Further details and analysis are available on request from the following address:

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This Statistics Release is also available via the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Publications>

5. 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 (with overheads)

- 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 (with overheads)

- 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 on Care Homes (without overheads)

- 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 (without overheads)

- Annex 17: Estimated expenditure on Personal Care service provided to people in their own home (without 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.

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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@gov.scot.

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