

## Residential Care Benchmarking

### Purpose & Overview:

The purpose of this document is to provide a comparison of Residential Care Provisioning both in the Western Isles and also within the 5 localities within the Western Isles. This information was requested by Chief Officer Ron Culley in conjunction with the development of the Goathill Campus presentation to IJB. For the purposes of this report, focus has been on People age 65 and over with permanent residency in Residential Care, no distinction has been made between Residential and Nursing provision homes.

The data sources used within this document are:

Care Homes Census 2016 - <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Publications/data-tables.asp?id=1769#1769>

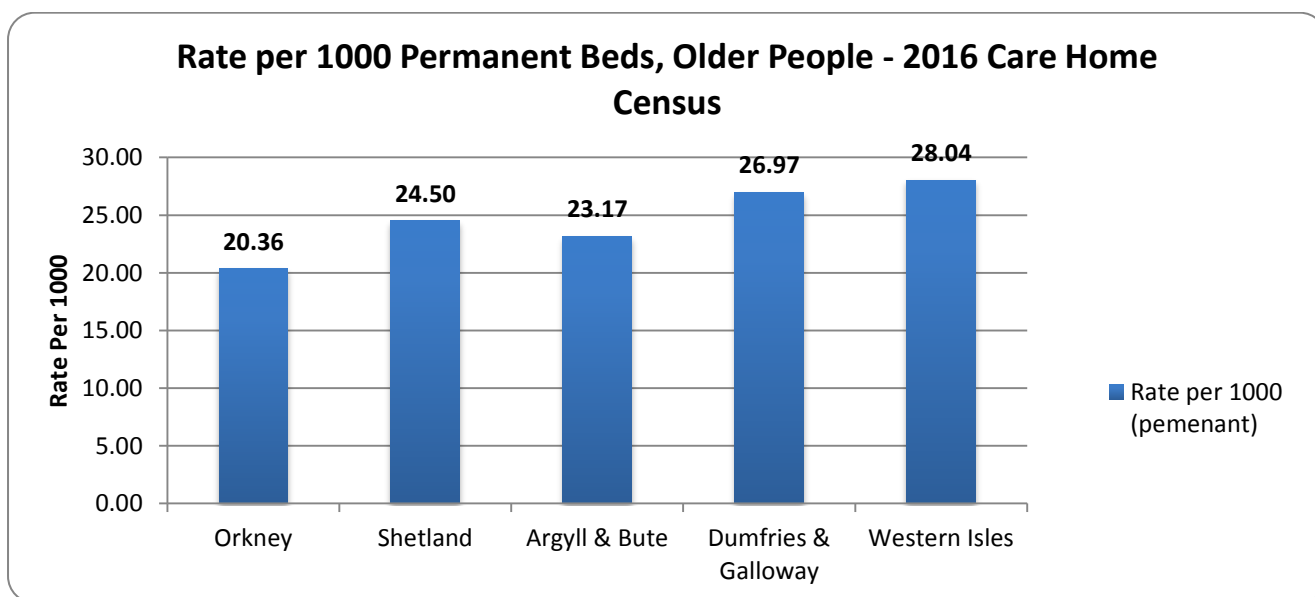
Social Care Survey 2017 - <https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Data/HomeCare/SocialCareDataSets2017>

Local Data

### National Benchmarking

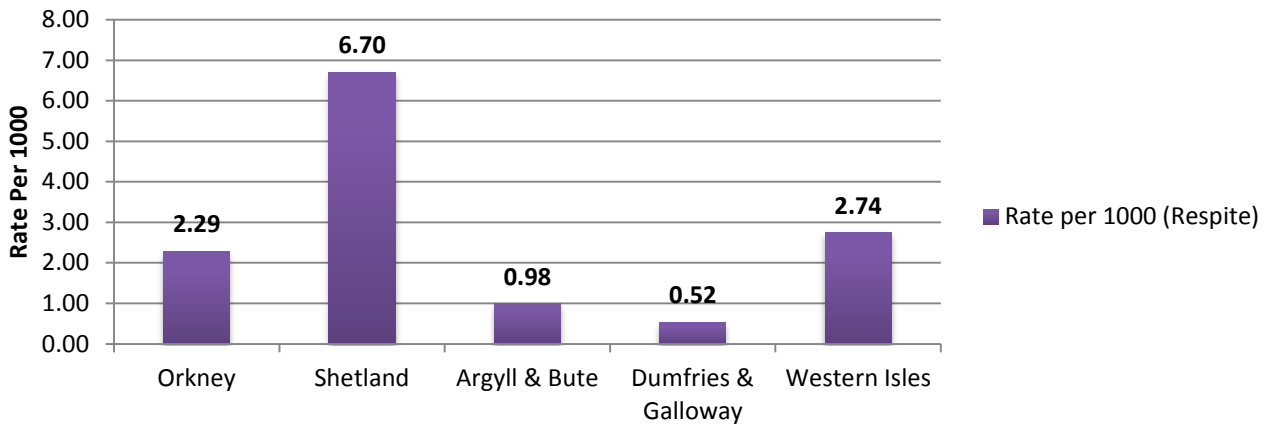
For the purposes of this report the following local authorities were selected as they face similar challenges in terms of rurality and demographic distribution.

Provision as rate per 1000 of the population:



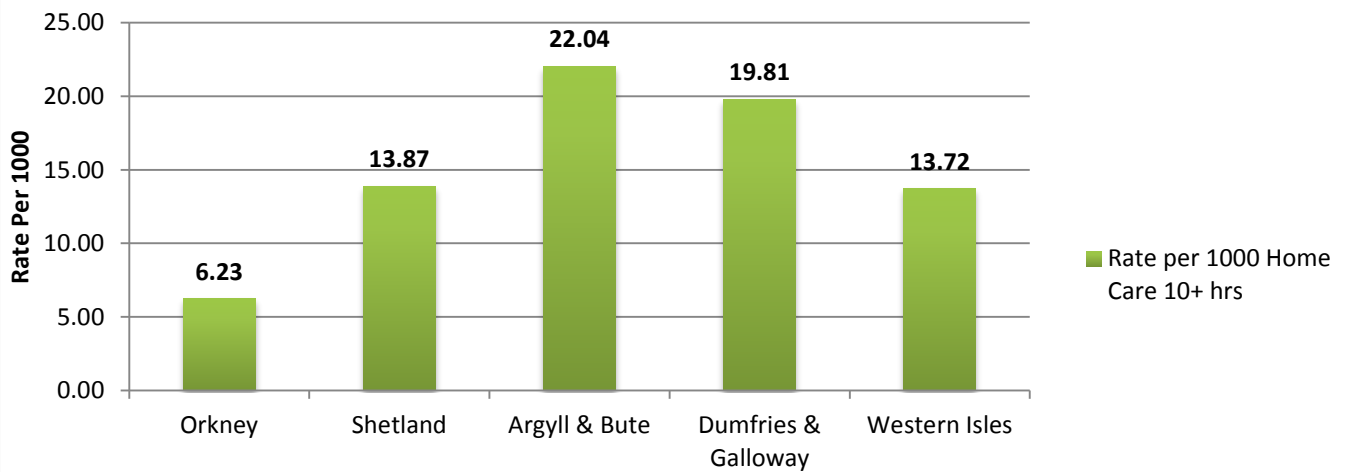
The Western Isles has the highest rate of permanent bed provision within the authorities selected for comparison.

### Rate per 1000 Respite Beds, Older People - 2016 Care Home Census



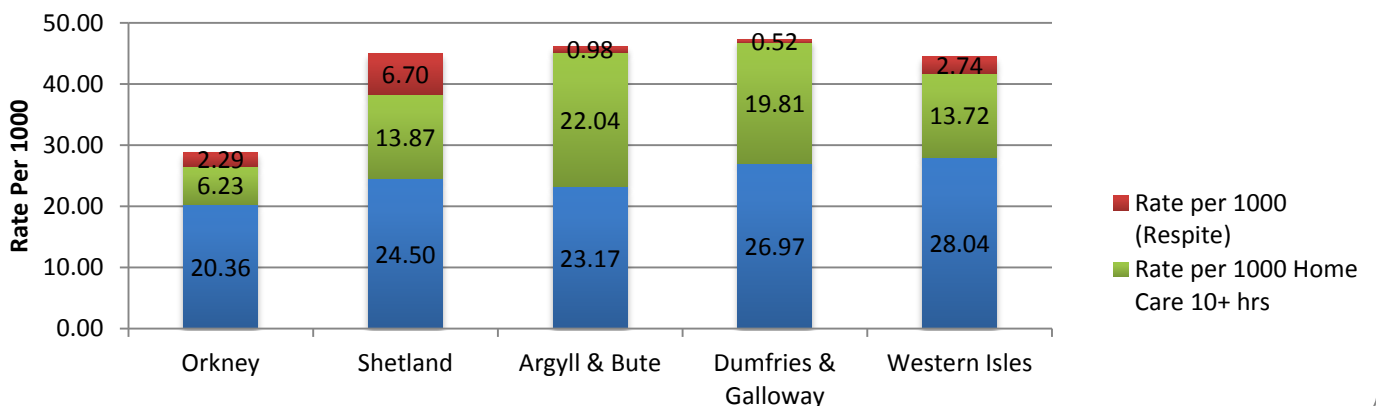
Our respite provision is placed second within the group, with Intensive (10+ hrs) provision second lowest within the group.

### Rate per 1000 Intensive (10+ Hrs) Care at Home Provision, Older People - 2017 Social Care Census



Combining the individual charts above provides a view of the intensive level of provision by authority as a rate per 1000 of the population. This is useful for understanding the overall picture of services.

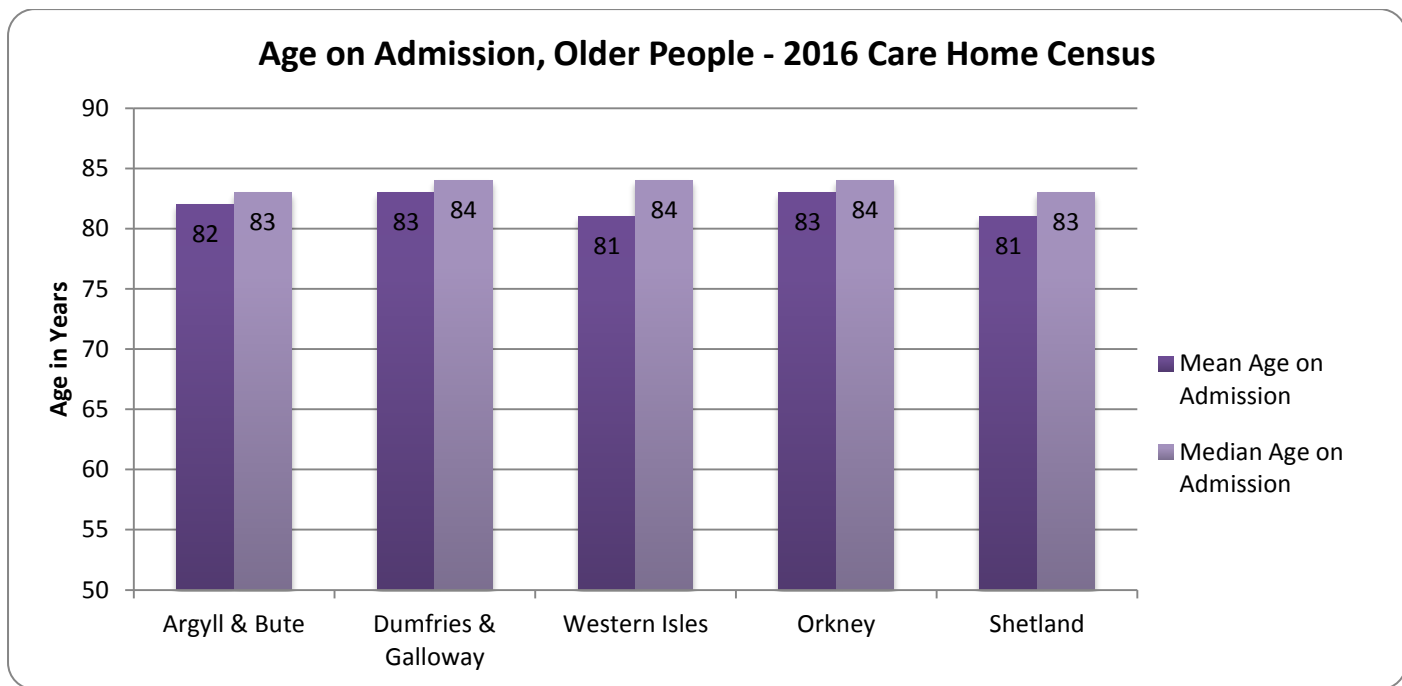
### Rate per 1000 combined provision - Care at Home, Respite & Residential Provision, Older People



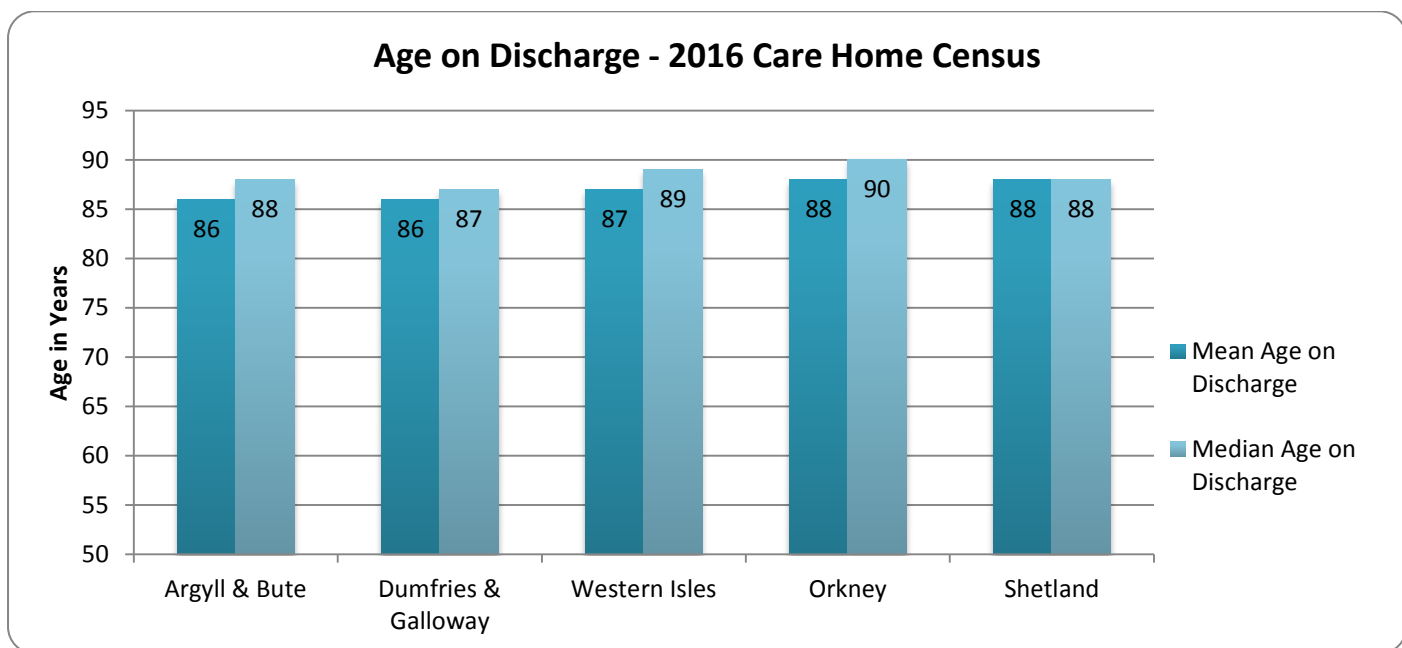
### Age:

Age profiles for each authority can provide some insights into the anticipated age of admission / discharge of people within the population to Residential Care. It can act as a barometer regarding how well we support people to remain within their own homes, again this is indicative rather than conclusive as there are many other factors that can influence admission to residential care including Long term condition prevalence within the population.

*N.B. Median values have been included due to the effect of outliers on small population numbers in the Island Authorities.*

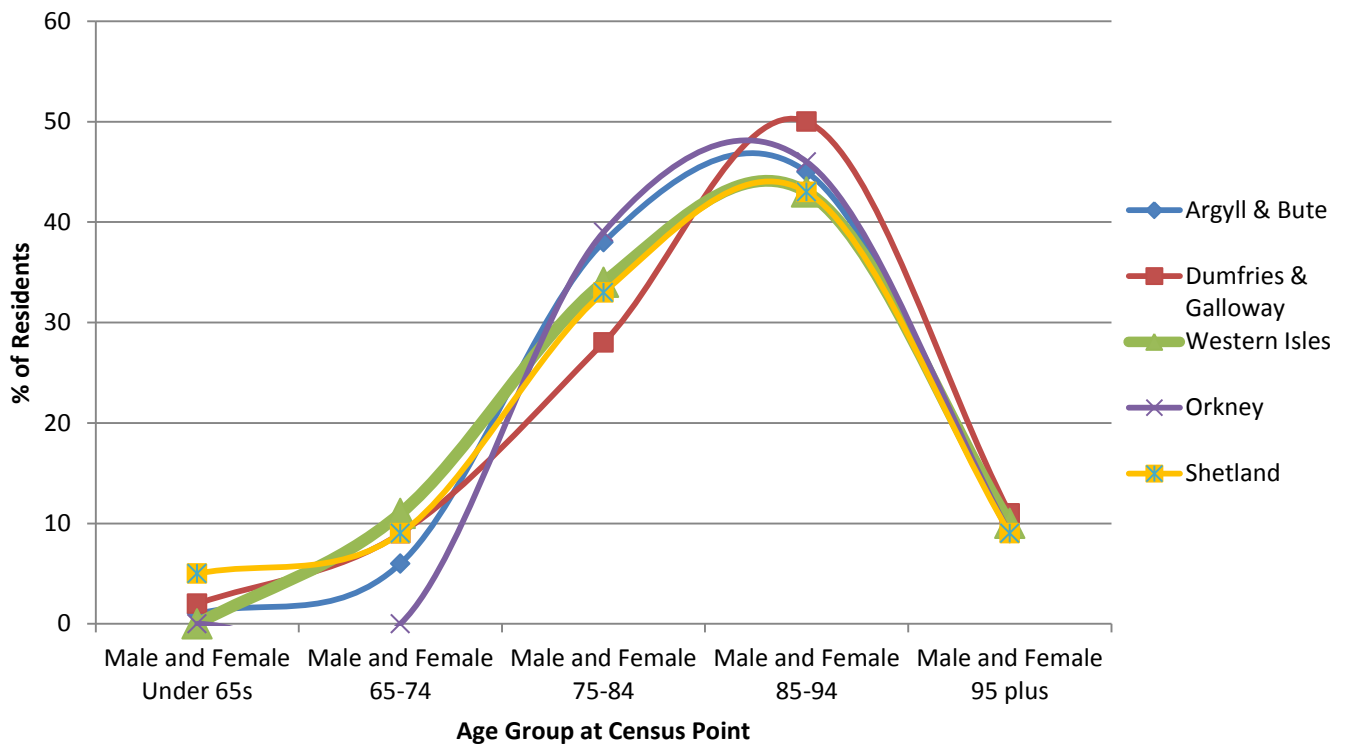


Age at discharge shows that the Western Isles has the second highest age at Discharge of the authorities reviewed



The following chart provides a breakdown of current resident age groups at the 2016 Census point. As can be seen, the Western Isles and Shetland share a similar profile with the percentage distribution of clients more evenly spread across the groups than other areas.

### Current Resident Age Profile, Older People - 2016 Care Home Census



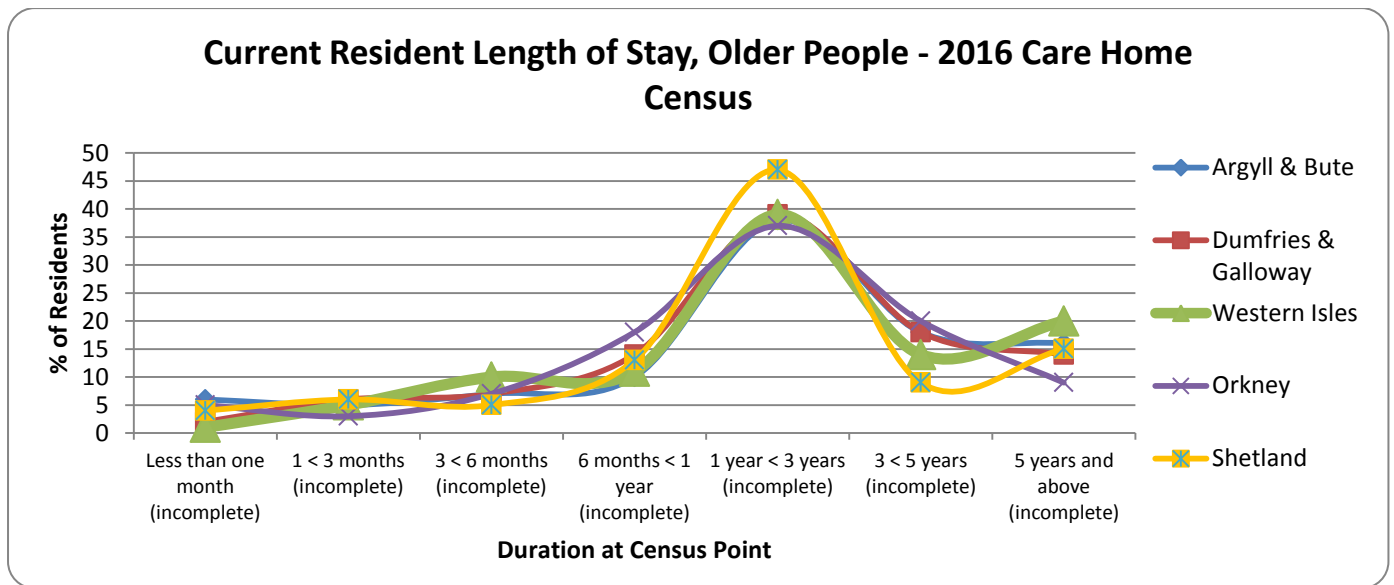
### Length of Stay:

Length of stay is an important factor when viewing the capacity to meet demand within the Community, it too can act as an indicator with regard to our ability to support people in their own homes for longer. Length of stay should not be considered an indicator for the quality of care provided but more that the care is being provided at an appropriate time for the person and their family.

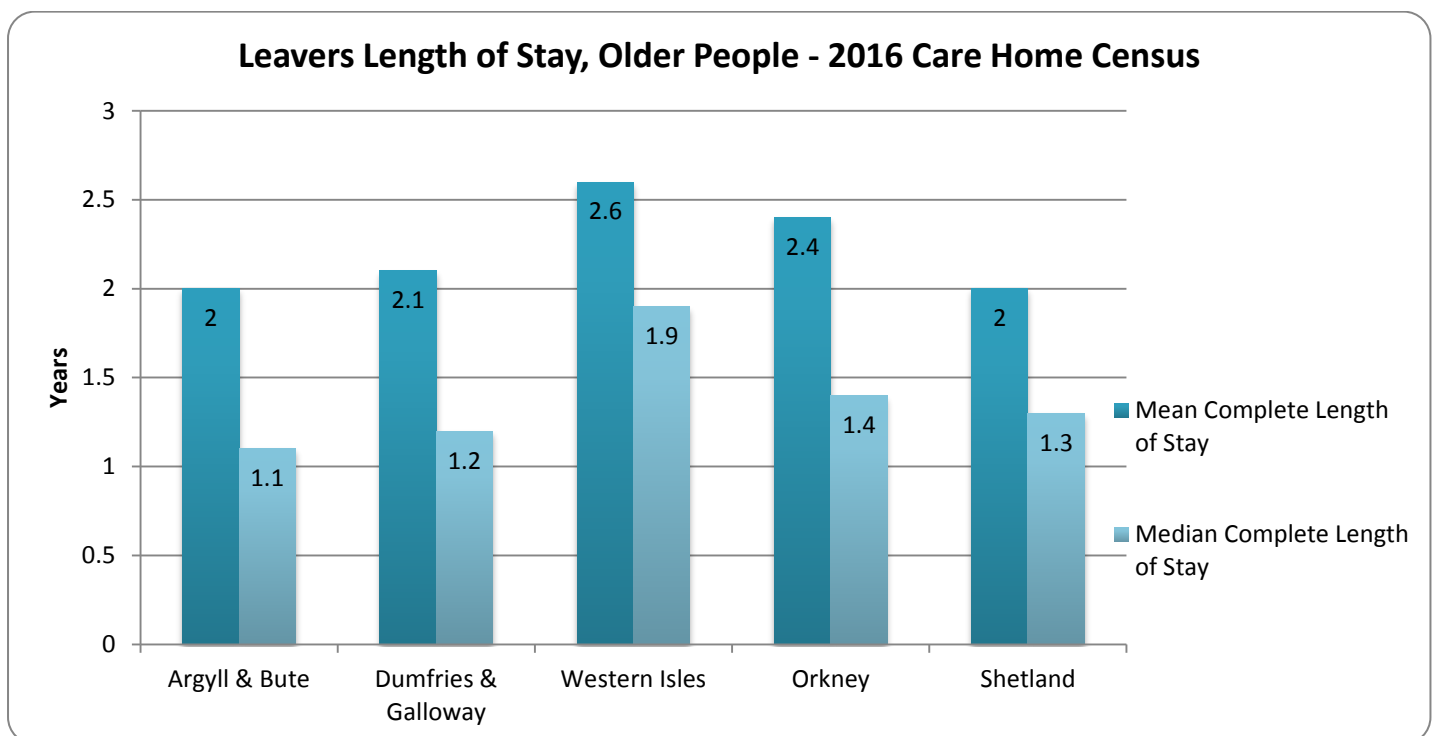
### Current Residents Length of Stay, Older People - 2016 Care Home Census



As can be seen, when using average rather than median, Western Isles current resident length of stay is adversely affected by a very small number of residents with stays in excess of 20 years.

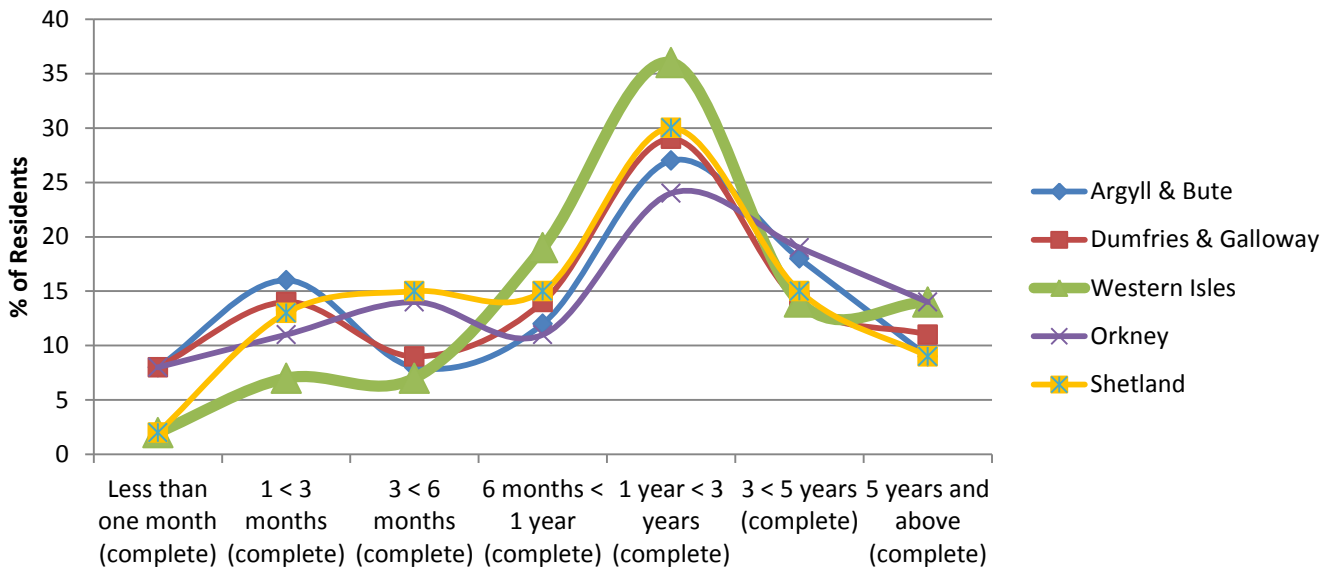


Our current resident profile is similar to that of Shetland, as the only two authorities showing an upturn in the percentage of residents that are currently in residential care in excess of 5 years with Western Isles showing 20% of the care population in this bracket.



The Western Isles has a significantly longer completed length of stay in 2016 than other authorities – both within median and average. This can act as an indicator that we are above our peer average in terms of how long residents are in Residential care, while not conclusive due to small numbers, it can be interpreted that we are admitting people to Residential Care earlier than our peer authorities.

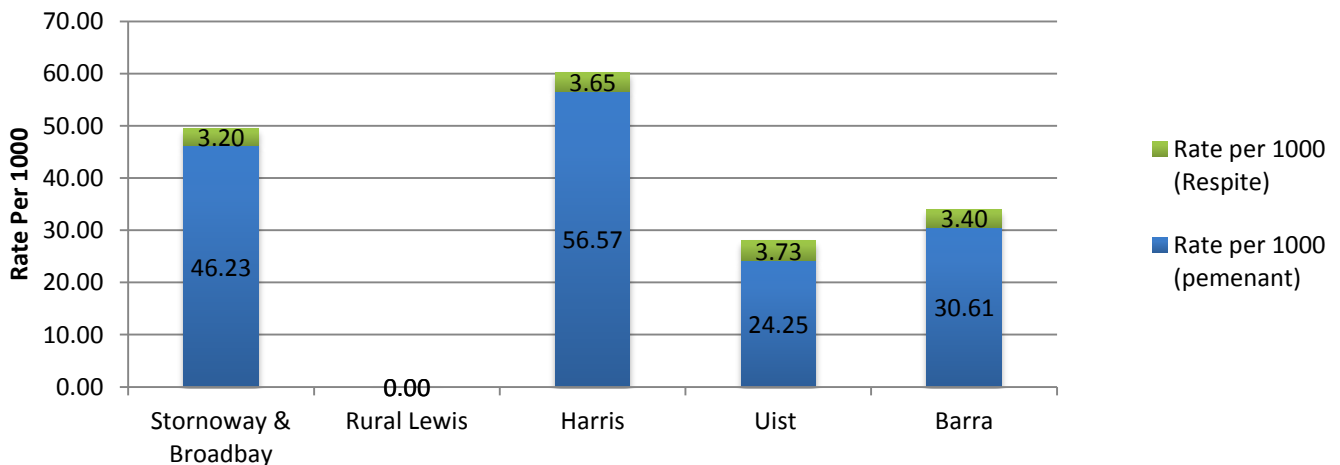
### Leavers Length of Stay, Older People - 2016 Care Home Census



The profile of leavers length of stay for Western Isles is similar to that of Argyll & Bute / Dumfries and Galloway rather than Orkney & Shetland with the lowest level of leavers within the first three months of admission.

Comparison by Locality:

### Rate per 1000 combined provision - Respite & Residential Provision, Older People by Locality



As there is no residential care provision within the Rural Lewis Locality, the chart indicates no provision for the area and provides an artificially higher rate of provision for the Stornoway & Broadbay area. Combining the two localities as Lewis provides a more accurate picture:

### Rate per 1000 combined provision - Respite & Residential Provision, Older People by Locality

