

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Definitions

Updated: December 2020

Beds in residential long-term care facilities	<p>Residential long-term care facilities comprise establishments primarily engaged in providing residential long-term care that combines nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents. In these establishments, a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services, with the health services being largely at the level of nursing care, in combination with personal care services. The medical components of care are, however, much less intensive than those provided in hospitals.</p>
	<p>Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Long-term nursing care facilities (HP.2.1)- Other residential long-term care facilities (HP.2.9)
	<p>Exclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Beds in hospitals (HP.1) dedicated to long-term care- Beds in residential settings such as adapted housing that can be considered as people's home.
Nursing beds at regional level	<p>Number of beds in nursing and residential care facilities at regional (NUTS2) level according to the place (region) where the health care service is provided.</p>
<p>This data collection was discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)</p>	

The definition of residential long-term care facilities (HP.2) follows the International Classification for Health Accounts – Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the [System of Health Accounts](#). The detailed definitions are available in [CIRCABC](#).

Country specific notes

[Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Czechia](#), [Denmark](#), [Germany](#), [Estonia](#), [Ireland](#), [Greece](#), [Spain](#), [France](#), [Croatia](#), [Italy](#), [Cyprus](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Hungary](#), [Malta](#), [Netherlands](#), [Austria](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Romania](#), [Slovenia](#), [Slovakia](#), [Finland](#), [Sweden](#), [Iceland](#), [Liechtenstein](#), [Norway](#), [Switzerland](#), [Montenegro](#), [North Macedonia](#), [Albania](#), [Serbia](#), [Turkey](#), [United Kingdom](#)

Belgium

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- For data up to 2012: INAMI. <http://www.riziv.fgov.be/care/fr/residential-care/specific-information/stats.html>.

- For data since 2013: Ministry of the Flemish community, Ministry of the German speaking Community, Ministry of the French Community, Kenniscentrum [wwz.be](http://wwwz.be).

Coverage:

- Data include beds in rest and care homes ("maisons de repos et de soins pour personnes âgées", MRS) and rest homes for the elderly ("maisons de repos pour personnes âgées", MRPA). Numbers correspond to licensed beds.

-Data from 2013 are based on regional authorities data.

- 2013, 2014 and 2015 include estimates for German speaking community and Brussels Region.

- 2016 onwards: data include estimate for the Brussels Region.

Break in time series: 2013.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source: INAMI

Coverage: Numbers of licensed beds in 'nursing and care homes' (MRS: Maisons de repos et de soins) and 'elderly homes' (MRPA: maison de repos pour personnes âgées).

Bulgaria

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: National Statistical Institute, Exhaustive annual survey

Reference period: 31st of December.

Coverage: All disclosed beds in hospices and Homes for medico-social care for children.

Estimation method: The types of activities as residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse care are predominantly done in specialized hospitals and dispensaries and are reported as HP 1.

Note: Decrease in 2013: As a part of the implementing measures of the National Strategy "Vision for Deinstitutionalization of Children in Bulgaria" in 2013 one home for medico-social care has been closed and the number of beds in some of the remaining establishments has decreased.

Decrease in 2015: As a part of the implementing measures of the National Strategy "Vision for Deinstitutionalization of Children in Bulgaria" in 2015 11 homes for medico-social care has been closed and the number of beds in some of the remaining establishments has decreased.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: National Statistical Institute

Reference period: 31st of December

Coverage: All available beds in hospices and Homes for medico-social care for children.

Czechia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- Beds in social care sector: **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs** (Annual report on social care establishments and provision of social care services).
- Beds in health care sector: **Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czechia** (Survey on bed resources of health establishments and their exploitation, since 2010 National Registry of Reimbursed Health Services.).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:

Beds in social care sector:

- Until 2006, data refer to the total number of beds in the following establishments of social care services: Pensioners' houses (including common establishments of pensioners' houses and pensioners' lodging houses), establishments for handicapped, homes for nuns.
- From 2007 (a new act on social services came into effect), data refer to the number of beds for yearlong and week stays in the following establishments of social care services: week care centres, homes for disabled persons, homes for the elderly, special regime homes.

Beds in health care sector:

- Long-term care beds encompass all beds in institutes for long-term patients (existing since 1973) and beds in hospices (existing since 1996).
- Since 2000, data cover all health services.

Break in time series: 2007, 2010.

- Beds in health care sector
- Since 2010, change in the data source - data refer to the number of contracted beds with health insurance companies.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data:

- Beds in social care sector: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Annual report on social care establishments and provision of social care services).
- Beds in health care sector: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (Survey on bed resources of health establishments and their exploitation).

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:

Beds in social care sector:

- Until 2006, data refers to total number of beds in the following establishments of social care services: Pensioners' houses (including common establishments of pensioners' house and pensioners' lodging house), Establishments for handicapped, Homes for nuns.
- From 2007 (a new act on social services came into effect), data refers to number of beds for yearlong and week stays in the following establishments of social care services: Week Care Centres, Homes for Disabled Persons, Homes for the Elderly, Special Regime Homes.

Beds in health care sector:

- Long-term care beds encompass all beds in institutes for long-term patients (existing since 1973) and beds in hospices (existing since 1996).
- Data covers all health services.

Denmark

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Statistics Denmark**, table RESI01 (Clients in nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly by region, age and type of measure).

Reference period: Annual average.

Coverage: Table RESI01 covers all nursing dwellings and dwellings for the elderly. In the data, dwellings for the elderly are excluded.

Break in time series: In 2007, there is a break in the time series as we have updated the data from Statistics Denmark using table RESI01. This data goes back to 2007. The period from 2007-2020 is using data from table RESI01. From next year (2021), there will be a break in time series again. Going forward the source of data will be the Overview of Nursing Homes (Plejhjemoversigten). In 2021 the data for year 2007-2019 is updated.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Data not available.

Germany

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Federal Statistical Office**, Statistics on long-term care 2019; Statistisches Bundesamt 2020, *Pflegestatistik 2019*, Pflege im Rahmen der Pflegestatistik - Deutschlandergebnisse, table 3.3; <http://www.destatis.de> or <http://www.gbe-bund.de>.

Reference period: Data are collected every other year as at 15th December.

Coverage:

- Long-term care beds comprise beds in nursing homes (HP.2) in all sectors (public, not-for-profit and private).
- Data contain the number of places available in nursing homes for the elderly and disabled. In this context, "Long-term care" is defined by the long-term care insurance act - Code of Social Security Legislation XI.
- The result for Germany, for the reporting year 2009, contains estimated data for Bremen. The estimation is sufficiently exact for a reasonable result for Germany, but not acceptably exact for a description of the situation in Bremen.
- Care statistics were completely reorganised in Germany in 1999. Therefore, comparable data are not available before 1999.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data:

Federal Statistical Office, Statistics on Long-term care; Statistisches Bundesamt 2017, *Pflegestatistik 2015*. Pflege im Rahmen der Pflegeversicherung. Ländervergleich - Pflegeheime, table 1.2, p. 6; <http://www.destatis.de> or <http://www.gbe-bund.de>.

Reference period: Data are collected every other year as of December 15.

Coverage:

- Long-term care beds only comprise beds in nursing homes (HP.2) in all sectors (public, not-for-profit and private).

- Data contain the number of places available in nursing homes for the elderly and disabled. In this context, "Long-term care" defined by the long-term care insurance act - Code of Social Security Legislation XI.

- The result for Germany for the reporting year 2009 contains estimated data for Bremen. The estimation is sufficiently exact for a reasonable result for Germany, but not acceptably exact for a description of the situation in Bremen.

Break in the series: Care statistics were completely reorganised in Germany in 1999. Time trends analysis bridging this period should be avoided or done with extreme caution.

Estonia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- **Ministry of Social Affairs**, Analysis and Statistics Department Statistical reports: since 2008 "Institutional welfare service for adults" and "Special welfare services; 2003–2007 "Institutional welfare service for adults", "Welfare services for adults with mental special needs" and "Institutional welfare services for orphans and children without parental care"; 1998-2002 "General care homes", "Special care homes", "Welfare institutions for children and youth".

Validity of the source: Service-centred statistical reports since 2003 and onwards; for years before 2003 institution- centred reports, data are comparative. Since 2019 Social Insurance Board registry data for special welfare services.

Reference period: End of the year.

Coverage:

- In the table there are figures for HP 2.3 and HP 2.2 beds; none of the institutions have been defined as HP 2.1 in Estonia until 2012. Since 2013 HP2.1 and HP2.9 are included.- Since 2003, beds for disabled children in institutional welfare service have been included. For earlier years, no separate data were collected for disabled children in welfare institutions for children.

- Number of beds in institutions providing 24-hour care services for the persons with special psychiatric needs and the elderly.

- The increase in number of beds in 2012 resulted mainly from the increase in residential long-term care beds for the elderly (467 beds). The number of beds in special care homes increased by 63.

Note: In Estonia, hospitals that provided only in-patient long-term care services (long-term care hospitals) were reorganised to the nursing care hospitals. This restructuring came into force in the beginning of 2013. Previous long-term care hospitals (HP1) were classified amongst long-term nursing care facilities (HP2.1) according to the SHA2011. Therefore, the number of long-term nursing care facilities increased in 2013. Previous long-term care hospitals had 725 beds and nursing care facilities 9650 beds, in total 10375 beds in the end of 2013.

Ireland

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- From 2010: **Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA)**.

- Up to 2009: **Department of Health and Children**, Annual Survey of Long-Stay Units.

Coverage:

- Data as at December.

- Data refer to HP2 facilities providing residential care for older people, which are registered as "designated centres" as defined by the Health Act 2007 with the Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA). All residential settings for older people are required by law to register with HIQA.

Data refer to the registered capacity of a centre.

Break in time series:

- Break in series occurs in 2014: the basis for counting capacity changed during the year following a change in the Registration Regulations.
- Break in series occurs in 2010. Data prior to 2010 was sourced from the Annual Survey of Long-Stay Units. Approximately 80% of long-stay units respond to this survey each year. For facilities where no data was received, bed numbers were rolled forward from the previous year.
- Break in series occurs in 2009. Data also include beds in district and community hospitals. Beds for limited stay (rehabilitation, convalescence, palliative and respite) were also included from 2009. Prior to 2009: Figures include long-stay beds in long-stay geriatric homes, welfare homes and private nursing homes.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: From 2010, Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA).

Up to 2009: Department of Health and Children, Annual Survey of Long-Stay Units.

Coverage:

Data as of December. Data refer to HP2 facilities providing residential care for older people which are registered as “designated centres”, as defined by the Health Act 2007 with the Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA). All residential settings for older people are required by law to register with HIQA. Data refer to the registered capacity of a centre.

Break in time series:

- Break in series occurs in 2009. Data also include beds in district and community hospitals. Beds for limited stay (rehabilitation, convalescence, palliative and respite) were also included from 2009. Prior to 2009: Figures include long-stay beds in long-stay geriatric homes, welfare homes and private nursing homes.
- Break in series occurs in 2010. Data prior to 2010 was sourced from the Annual Survey of Long-Stay Units. Approximately 80% of long-stay units respond to this survey each year. For facilities where no data was received, bed numbers were rolled forward from the previous year.
- Break in series occurs in 2014: the basis for counting capacity changed during the year following a change in the Registration Regulations.

Greece

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Ministry of Health-Direction of Mental Health & Addicts Treatment Center (NGO)**

Coverage: Data for years 1980-2000, were derived from a survey concerning institutions for social anticipation. After 2000, this survey ceased.

The data filled since 2012 concern facilities belonging to public or other legal entities inspected by the state for long term mentally ill and substance abuse persons. There are not included establishments for old age persons and institutions for persons suffering of chronic diseases.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.), Hospital census

Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: The coverage is complete at regional level.

Deviation from the definition: Concern only psychiatric nursing beds.

Spain

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Ministerio de Derechos Sociales y Agenda 2030** (Ministry of Social Rights and Schedule 2030). **Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales (IMSERSO) – Institute of Elder People and Social Services**. See at: <http://www.imserso.es>.

Reference period: Annual average.

Coverage:

- 2019 provisional data..
- Since 2011, total geographical coverage.
- 2005 data underestimated by partial geographical coverage.
- There are multiple factors affecting comparability in figures: variability of management, budget swings in public/private supply of nursing beds, absence of formal records of the information. (This explains the sharp increase 2010-2011).

Deviation from the definition: Beds for palliative care in all types of nursing and residential care facilities (HP.2) are not included. Total data may be under-estimated.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity - Observatory of Major Persons.

<http://www.imserso.es> .

Reference period: Annual average.

Coverage: 2005 under-estimated by partial geographical coverage: Pais Vasco partial data referred only to Alava and Guipuzcoa. No figures from Castilla – La Mancha and Illes Balears.

Ciudad autónoma de Ceuta: only data 2007 and 2008.

Since 2011 total geographical Coverage

Data refer to psychogeriatric beds, identified as the number of beds of specialized and multidisciplinary attention to the mental health of the elderly person (dementia, cognitive impairment, behavioural problems and other mental disorders) in both public and private residential centres for persons older than 65 years in Spanish regions which provided the information (through their regional public administrations).

There is a lack of normative commitment among Spanish regions in order to send such information on a global basis. As a result, there are multiple factors affecting comparability in figures: variability of management, budget swings in public/private supply of nursing beds, absence of formal records of the information.

Difference in methodology: Beds for palliative care in all types of nursing and residential care facilities (HP.2) is not included. Total data can be under-estimated.

France

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé - Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES)**. Annual report “STATistiques et Indicateurs de la Santé et du Social (STATISS - Les régions Françaises)”.

Coverage:

- Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).

- Data account for beds in EHPAD ("Établissements d'Hébergement pour Personnes Agées Dépendantes", institutions for dependent elderly people under specific agreement).
- Since 2008, due to legal modifications, many beds formerly counted in hospitals are now considered as beds in nursing and residential care facilities.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Ministère de la Santé et des Sports (DREES-DRASS-DDASS). Data are from « STATISS » and « FINESS ».

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data refer to metropolitan France and D.O.M. (overseas departments).

Croatia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Ministry of Social Policy and Youth**, Statistical Reports 2003-2012.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage: Data include beds in long-term nursing care departments of:

- combined long-term nursing care and other residential long-term care facilities (HP.2.1/HP.2.9 according to SHA 2011).
- combined long-term nursing care and mental health facilities (HP.2.1/HP.2.2 according to SHA 2011).

Beds in residential departments of mentioned facilities are not included.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Ministry of Social Policy and Youth

Reference period: 31st December

Coverage: Data include beds in long-term nursing care departments of:

- combined long-term nursing care and other residential long-term care facilities (HP.2.1/HP.2.9 according to SHA 2011)
- combined long-term nursing care and mental health facilities (HP.2.1/HP.2.2 according to SHA 2011)

Beds in residential departments of mentioned facilities are not included.

Italy

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Ministry of Health** - General Directorate of digitalisation, health information system and statistics - **Office of Statistics**. www.salute.gov.it/statistiche.

Reference period: Annual average.

Coverage:

- Data refer to all public and private residential care facilities accredited by the National Health Service. Private facilities not accredited by the National Health Service are excluded.
- Data report beds in HP.2 "Nursing and residential care facilities" for public and private accredited facilities.
- In Italy there are rehabilitation centers that aren't hospitals. Rehabilitation centers are excluded.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Ministry of Health – General Directorate of digitalization, health information system and statistics – Office of Statistics.

<http://www.salute.gov.it/statistiche>.

Reference period: annual average.

Coverage:

- Data refer to all public and private accredited by National Health Service residential care facilities. Private facilities not accredited by National Health Service facilities are excluded.

Until 2002: Data report beds in HP.2 Nursing and residential care facilities, for public and private accredited facilities. These residential care facilities are countable separately in two types: facilities providing services of long-term nursing care (i.e. services comprised under HC.3 item of ICHA-HC) and facilities providing services of rehabilitative care (i.e. services comprised under HC.2 item of ICHA-HC).

Since 2003: Data report beds in facilities providing services of long-term nursing care, i.e. services exclusively comprised under HC.3 item of ICHA-HC, according to definitions of Joint data collection.

Cyprus

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

Up to 2018: Data not available.

From 2019 onwards:

1. Social Welfare Services Department (Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance)
2. Annual inspectors of institutions providing residential care.
3. Data available from 2019 onwards.

Reference period: 31st December of the reference year.

Coverage: Data refers to the Government Controlled Area, both Private and Public Sectors.

Deviation from the definition: No deviation from the definition.

Estimation method: Data refers to actual numbers, no estimations performed.

Break in time series: Not applicable.

Latvia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: Social Services Board of the **Ministry of Welfare of the Republic of Latvia** and the **Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia**.

Reference period: 31 December.

Coverage:

- Data include: Specialised children's social care centres and specialised state social care centres. In Latvia these two types of establishments mainly provide beds for residential mental retardation and mental health care (HP.2.2).

- Beds for palliative care are included in HP.1.

- Due to the fact that in the data source only planned beds are indicated, we use indicator "actual number of persons" thus equating this indicator to beds in nursing and residential care facilities.

Break in time series: 2014. Starting from 2014, data exclude short-term social care beds in hospitals and persons with disability in HP.82 but include HP.2.1 beds and HP.2.2 beds (actual number of persons).

Lithuania

Source of data: **Statistics Lithuania**, Health Information Centre of Institute of Hygiene, data of entire annual survey of health establishments.

Available on Official Statistics Portal of Statistics Lithuania: <http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en>.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:

- number of beds in nursing homes for disabled adults
- number of children in special boarding schools and centres for special training
- number of beds in care homes for disabled children and youth (boarding school)
- number of beds for the children with disability in county and municipality child care homes (since '2006')
- number of beds in care institutions for the elderly
- number of beds in nursing hospitals or nursing departments of general hospitals.

Luxembourg

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: Until 2012 : **Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale**, Cellule d'évaluation et d'orientation de l'assurance dépendance. Since 2014: Ministère de la famille, de l'intégration et à la grande région, Division personnes âgées.

Reference period: 31 of December.

Coverage:

Until 2012:

- The number of long-term care beds reported refers to the number of beneficiaries covered by the long-term care insurance ("assurance dépendance").
- Institutions for dependent persons accommodate both non-dependent and dependent persons. There is no information concerning the number of beds for dependent persons only.
- Data for 2012 are preliminary.

Since 2014: Data based on approvals and controls realised by the Ministry of family and integration for long-term care facilities (HP 2.1 and HP 2.9).

Break in time series: 2014.

Hungary

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- **Hungarian Central Statistical Office** (KSH in Hungarian), Yearbook of Welfare Statistics.

<http://www.ksh.hu>.

Coverage: Since 1999, data include the capacity of social institutions providing permanent and temporary accommodation. Data contain the capacity of permanent or temporary accommodation for elderly people, psychiatric patients, disabled people and addicted people, and do not contain the permanent and temporary accommodation for the homeless.

Break in the series: Before 1999, data included figures for any social institution providing permanent

and temporary hospitalisation, including the institutions providing permanent or temporary accommodation for the homeless.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH in Hungarian), Yearbook of Welfare Statistics. <http://www.ksh.hu>.

Coverage:

Capacity of social institutions providing permanent and temporary accommodation since 1999. It contains the capacity of permanent and temporary accommodation for elderly people, psychiatric patients, disabled people and addicted people, and does not contain the permanent and temporary accommodation for the homeless..

Malta

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: Department of Elderly and Community care and Department of Institutional Health within **Ministry of Health, the Elderly and Community Care**.

Figures from 2007 onwards supplied by Health Care Services Standards, Health Division within **Ministry for Energy and Health**.

From 2018 Department for Elderly.

Reference period: annual average

Coverage: All facilities provide both residential and nursing care facilities.

The discrepancy in 2004 is due to a change in the licensing category of the main geriatric hospital in Malta - from a nursing care facility to a geriatric care hospital

Changes in bed numbers for 2008 reflect ongoing restructuring within Health Division and relicensing of health care entities.

There is again an upward trend in HP.2 beds at end 2009 as the main state Geriatric Hospital was relicensed as a residential and nursing care facility for the elderly

The number of beds in residential long-term care facilities in 2011 has been edited since some day care beds were incorrectly added to the total number of beds under this heading.

In 2012 the number of beds in residential long-term facilities increased since a publicly owned residential home has begun operating.

From 2013 onwards figures now include available beds in residential long term facilities rather than licensed beds.

Break in the series: 2005, 2008, 2009, 2013

Netherlands

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- From 2006: DigiMV, data from annual reports of publicly financed institutions.
- From 2002: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Long-term care institutions surveys.
- Until 2002: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Intramurale Gezondheidszorg, table 3 (several issues).

Coverage:

- From 2012 onwards: Beds in nursing homes and residential care homes for the elderly and long term care residences for the disabled.

- Until 2011: Beds in nursing homes and residential care homes for the elderly.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Data not available.

Austria

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source:

- From 2012 onwards: **Statistics Austria**, Statistics on care services.
- 2004, 2007, 2009, 2011: **Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection** / Gesundheit Österreich GmbH, Austrian Healthcare Structure Plan 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012.

Reference period: 31st December (both sources).

Coverage:

- The Austrian Healthcare Structure Plan includes nursing beds in long-term nursing and long-term residential care facilities. Data are available on the regional level for the years 2007, 2009, 2011 and on the national level additionally for the year 2004.
- The Statistics on care services include inpatient long-term care services and short-term care in long-term nursing care facilities.

Deviation from the definition: Statistics on care services cover all care beds that are (partially) financed with public funds (which accounts for the vast majority of all long-term nursing care facilities).

Break in time series:

- Changes in classification due to change of data source in 2012.
- Since 2017, alternative forms of housing in long-term care institutions (HP.2) are reported as residential long-term care throughout Austria. Until 2016, beds in alternative forms of housing in Viennese HP.2. facilities were not included.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data (2004, 2007, 2009, 2011): Austrian Federal Ministry of Health, Austrian Healthcare Structure Plan (*Österreichischer Strukturplan Gesundheit, ÖSG*) 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012. Data base are periodical surveys in the provinces (Bundesländer = NUTS2 regions) by the Ministry of Health on occasion of revisions of the Austrian Healthcare Structure Plan.

Source of data (2012, 2013): Statistics Austria, Statistics on Care Services (*Pflegedienstleistungsstatistik*).

Reference period: 31st December (both sources).

Coverage:

- The Austrian Healthcare Structure Plan includes nursing beds in nursing and residential care facilities. Data are available on the regional level for the years 2007, 2009, 2011 and on the national level additionally for the year 2004. Due to the revision of the "Austrian Health Care Structure Plan (ÖSG)" further data will not be available before 2016.
- The Statistics on Care Services includes inpatient services and short-term care in inpatient facilities.

Poland

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Statistics Poland, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of National Defence (until 2011).**

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:

- Beds in nursing and residential care facilities comprise beds in chronic medical care homes and nursing homes, (also psychiatric types), hospices, beds in social welfare facilities for chronically ill with somatic disorders, chronically mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped.
- From 2008 onwards beds in nursing and residential care facilities (HP.2.1) comprise chronic medical care homes, nursing homes, hospices, beds in social welfare facilities for chronically ill with somatic disorders, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped as well as (since 2013) also palliative care wards.
- Since 2008, HP.2.2 mental health and substance abuse facilities are excluded (i.e. psychiatric nursing homes, psychiatric chronic medical care homes, facilities for chronically mentally ill, addiction recovery centres, *Monar* centres and detoxification centres).

Break in time series: 2008 - psychiatric beds are excluded.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: The Central Statistical Office, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of National Defence (until 2011).

Reference period: 31st December

Coverage:

- Beds in nursing and residential care facilities comprise beds in chronic medical care homes and nursing homes (also psychiatric types), hospices, beds in social welfare facilities for chronically ill with somatic disorders, chronically mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped.
- From 2010 onwards beds in nursing and residential care facilities (HP.2.1) comprise chronic medical care homes, nursing homes, hospices, beds in social welfare facilities for chronically ill with somatic disorders, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped as well as (since 2013) also palliative care wards.
- HP.2.2 mental health and substance abuse facilities are excluded (i.e. psychiatric nursing homes, psychiatric chronic medical care homes, facilities for chronically mentally ill, addiction recovery centres, *Monar* centres and detoxification centres).

Break in time series: 2010 - psychiatric beds are excluded.

Portugal

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Data not available.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Data not available.

Romania

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **National Institute of Statistics.**

Reference period: data as of 31st December.

Coverage: Includes beds in medico-social units and beds in social care facilities for the disabled adult people. Until 2015, excludes beds in homes for elderly.

Starting with 2010 data include: beds in medico-social units and beds in social care facilities for the disabled (adult and children) people.

The increase in the number of beds in 2010, compared to 2009, is due to inclusion in NIS statistical survey, of units that provide medical and social care for children with disabilities.

Until 2010, data were collected only for entities that provide medical and social care for adults with disabilities.

Break in time series: 2010, 2015

Since 2015, the nursing beds also include the residential units for the elderly in which medical care is provided.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: National Institute of Statistics and Ministry of Public Health.

Reference period: data as of 31st December.

Coverage: The data for period between 1998 and 2006 refer only to public sector.

For the period 1992-2004, beds for rehabilitation are included.

Break in the series: 2005 and 2010.

Starting with 2010 in the statistical survey "Activity of medical units" have been collected data from residential units for disabled children, which led to an increasing the number of beds in residential long-term care units.

Since 2015, the nursing beds also include the residential units for the elderly in which medical care is provided.

Slovenia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- HP.2.1 – Association of Social Institutions of Slovenia
- HP2.2 – Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia

Coverage:

- HP.2.1. – Number of beds in Old people's homes and special social welfare institutions in government programs financial scheme.
- HP.2.2 – Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities for Slovenia include data on Beds in Housing communities for people with long-term mental health problems.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Data not available.

Slovakia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Record of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**, No. Soc 1-01.

Coverage:

- Data refer to chosen kinds of social service facilities and their capacity.

- Data refer to beds/places in social service homes, specialised facilities, residential homes for seniors and residential nursing facilities.
- Data refer only to beds dedicated to long-term care in social facilities where can be provided nursing care (not health care service).

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Data not available.

Finland

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **National Institute for Health and Welfare** (THL), Care Register for Institutional Health Care and Care Register of Institutional Social Care.

Estimation method: Since 1996, calculated beddays/365 or 366.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: THL Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Care Register for Institutional Health Care.

Estimation method: Since 1994, calculated bed-days/365 or 366.

Break in time series: 2000. The series was recalculated from 2000 onwards to correspond to the SHA 2011 definitions.

In 1996 Åland did not submit Care Register figures at all. In 2000 figures were submitted only from two municipalities.

Sweden

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- The **National Board of Health and Welfare**, Care and services to elderly persons 1990- onwards,
- The **National Board of Health and Welfare**, Care inputs for persons with impairments according to the Social Services Act and the Health and Medical, 1990- onwards,
- The **National Board of Health and Welfare**, Persons with certain functional impairments – measures specified by LSS Act 1995- onwards,
- **Federation of Swedish County Councils**, Basic Year Statistics (local nursing homes operated by the county councils).

Reference period:

- 1990-2009: 1st October.
- 2010 1st November.
- 2011 and onwards 1st October.

Coverage:

- Data include long-term beds in residential homes for the elderly over 65 years old and for persons with functional impairments 0-64 years which provide medical care as well as daily living services. Total long-term care (LTC) includes the “social” and “health” components of long-term care (HC.3 and HC.R.6.1).
- Data also include beds for need-tested short-term care. For the year 1998, data were missing on beds for need-tested short-term care. Until 1997, data also include local nursing homes operated by

the county councils as an effect of the Ädel Reform. Those beds have decreased since the Ädel Reform in 1992, and since 1998 they have all been transferred to the municipalities.

- The number of institutional care beds belonging to the Health Service decreased in 1992 because of the 'Ädel-reform' which transferred about 31000 beds to the social sector (municipalities). These beds are now referred to as beds in nursing and residential care facilities. In 1994, additional care beds have been taken over by the municipalities. After the Ädel Reform, the local levels and the municipalities are responsible for and perform most of the long term care services.

- Data exclude LTC beds in hospitals.

- In 2010, there was a shift in measuring methods for beds in nursing and residential care facilities. Data from 1990-2009 are based on group data collected from the Swedish municipalities. Date of measurement is 1 October each year. From 2010 data are based on individual data (including consumers' national registration numbers) collected from the Swedish municipalities. The information refers to conditions on 1 November. That means that there could be some differences between 2010 and previous years.

- For the year 2013, the National Board of Health and Welfare did not publish any data based on individual data. Therefore the figures for 2013 are based on group collected data.

- For the year 2014, the National Board of Health and Welfare data is based on individual data.

Break in time series: 1992, 2010, 2013 and 2014.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

From 2010 and onwards data at NUTS 2 level is available, with the exception of the year 2013.

Source of data: National Board of Health and Welfare, Data refer to recipients who have received care and services in institutions specified by the Act Support and Service to Certain Functionally Handicapped Persons (LSS) and according to the Social Services Act (SoL), and the Health and Medical Services Act 1990 (HSL).

Reference period:

-1993-2009: 1st October.

- 2010: 1st November.

- 2011 and onwards: 1st October

Coverage: Data refer to recipients (individuals) who have received care rather than available beds.

Deviation from the definition: Data are not available at NUTS 2 level before year 2010 and year 2013, only on total level. Correction of data at the national level have been made for the years 2010-2012 and 2014 in connection with the data at the regional level has been developed.

Break in time series:

2014: In 2013 information on nursing beds was based on group data because of difficulties with new collection methods. In 2014 the information is again based on individual data (including the national registration number of the recipient).

2013: The data for nursing beds are collected as group data.

2010: Information on nursing beds from 2010 is based on individual data (including the person's national registration number) instead of based on group data as before.

Iceland

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- 1990-1992: **Directorate of Health.**

- 1993-2006: **Statistics Iceland.**

- 2007 onwards: The **Ministry of Welfare.**

Reference period: December.

Coverage:

- 1990-1992: Beds in nursing homes and nursing wards of retirement homes.
- 1993-2006: Beds in nursing homes and nursing wards of retirement homes based on data on authorised beds from the Ministry of Health and Social Security and data collected from the institutions by Statistics Iceland. Beds in retirement homes that are not for nursing care are excluded.
- 2007 and onwards: Beds in nursing homes and nursing wards of retirement homes, beds in health care facilities (not hospitals) both LTC beds and some curative care beds . Beds in retirement homes that are not for nursing care are excluded. Beds for LTC in hospitals are excluded.
- Data do not include beds in special institutions for the disabled.

Break in time series: 2007.

Liechtenstein

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: data report from long term care provider (LAK).

Coverage: 100%. The increases in 1986 and 1995 are due to opening of new long-term facilities.

Break in time series: Due to an outsource in 2009 from the Hospital to a long term care facility, the number of beds is rising in the following years.

Norway

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: **Statistics Norway**. Statistics on Specialist Health Services and Nursing and Care Statistics. The figures in HP2 are based on two different survey-based statistics, partly on "Nursing and Care" statistics and partly on "Specialist Health Services". The statistics are collected annually for all nursing and residential care facilities in Norway. See http://www.ssb.no/speshelse_en/.

Reference period: Annual average.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: The figures in HP2 are based on Nursing and Care statistics. The statistics are collected annually for all nursing and residential care facilities in Norway.

Reference period: annual average.

Coverage:

Beds in multidisciplinary specialist substance abuse treatment are not included. Beds in nursing and care, long term care, for elderly and handicapped, including substance abuse care are included.

Switzerland

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; statistics of medical-social institutions; yearly census.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Statistics of Medico-Social Institutions; yearly census.

Estimation method: until 1999 (included), extrapolation to correct for partial coverage of institutions.

Montenegro

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Data not available

North Macedonia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: Ministry for social policy and social care.

Reference period: 31st December.

Note: Increases in the numbers of nursing beds in 2005 (25%) and 2006 (71%) are due to the newly opened, mostly private, nursing homes.

Albania

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Data not available.

Serbia

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: Ministry of labour, employment and social policy, Regulation on the network of social protection.

Coverage: Data cover institutions for the elderly and institutions for the people with developmental difficulties. Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the Coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from private sector (institutions for elderly) are included from 2014 onwards.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Ministry of labour, employment and social policy, Regulation on the network of social protection.

Coverage: Data include total number only. Data cover institutions for the elderly and institutions for the people with developmental difficulties. Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from private sector (institutions for elderly) are included from 2014 onwards.

Break in time series: Data from private sector (institutions for elderly) are included from 2014 onwards.

Turkey

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data: Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services.

Coverage: Data cover beds in nursing homes in Turkey under the governance of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Service, as well as private institutions which are licensed by Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Service.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Source of data: Family and Social Policies Ministry of Turkey

Reference period: 2011-2016

Coverage: Data cover beds in nursing homes in Turkey under the governance of the Family and Social Policies Ministry, as well as private institutions which are licensed by the Family and Social Policies Ministry.

United Kingdom

Beds in residential long-term care facilities

Source of data:

- **England:** Care Quality Commission Database.

- **Northern Ireland:** Department for Health,

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/topics/doh-statistics-and-research/care-not-home-statistics>. The information provided refers to financial years, i.e. the 2010 figure refers to the financial year 2009/10. Since 2005, information has been provided by the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority (RQIA). Data from 1999 to 2005 refers to the position as at 31 March. For 2006 the position is as at 30 September. From 2007 on, figures relate to the position as at 30 June.

- **Scotland:** Scottish Care Homes Census, <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/Publications/2016-10-25/2016-10-25-CHCensus-Report.pdf>.

- **Wales:** Health Statistics Wales,

<http://wales.gov.uk/cssiwsite/newcssiw/publications/annualreports/0809report/annrep/?lang=en>.

Coverage:

- Data for **England** relate to registered places. 2003-10 data are based on Care Standards Act, for care homes registered at the specified dates between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2010. Data for 2011 onwards are total care home bed numbers under the Health and Social Care Act, for care homes active at the specified dates. 2017 England data taken from CQC database as at 3 April 2017.

Notes:

- Regulation under the Care Standards Act ended on 30 September 2010 and regulation of providers under the Health and Social Care Act began on 1 April 2010. Thus, up until 30th September 2010 care homes were regulated under Care Standards Act and from 1st October 2010 all providers were required to register under the Health and Social Care Act. Therefore, there was a transition of these services during this period meaning services deregistering and reregistering. The registration process took a few months which may explain a false dip in 2010.

- Please note bed numbers are as at date of data extraction and may not accurately reflect bed numbers at the year-end date.

- Care homes include 'Care home service with nursing' and 'Care home service without nursing'. Details about service types can be found at website at this [link](#).

- The total number of beds provided is the total for residential and nursing homes combined.
 - Data include beds or places in all nursing homes and those registered for personal care.
 - Time series data have been amended so that data reflect the definition more accurately.
 - **Scotland:** Information published on the number of registered places (i.e. beds) in care homes as at 31st March in any census period. This information is obtained for care homes registered with the Care Inspectorate.
 - **Wales:** The number provided is the **maximum** registered beds in care homes for adults, and includes 'personal care' beds as well as 'nursing care' beds.
 - For **Northern Ireland** figures for the Southern HSC Trust were unavailable in 2005. Data for Northern Ireland relate to the number of available nursing care beds in nursing homes. In 2016 Northern Ireland provided revised data for the period 2003-2015. Data were revised to include Residential care as well as Nursing care beds.
- Estimation method: Data from 2003 onwards are UK data.
- 2003: Data for Wales unavailable, hence UK estimate obtained by using Wales data from 2004.

Nursing beds at regional level

Data collection discontinued in 2017 (reference year 2015)

Data not available.