

**Scotland's Census 2011
People with a learning disability –
Population of 13 to 24 year olds**

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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Introduction

In collaboration with National Records of Scotland, the Scottish Learning Disabilities Observatory (SLDO)¹ is investigating demographic characteristics of the populations of people with learning disabilities and developmental disorders living in Scotland and identified through Scotland's Census 2011. The objective is to make comparisons with trends observed in the general population and identify any patterns of vulnerabilities or inequalities for people with learning disabilities and developmental disorders.

Data collected on people with learning disabilities and developmental disorders are analysed at Scotland, Council Area and Health Board geographies. Amongst many other variables of interest, Dr Ewelina Rydzewska from SLDO is analysing data on long-term health conditions, general health, age, sex, ethnic group, country of birth, employment and housing. Data are tabulated separately for each Council Area and Health Board and are presented graphically on the SLDO website.

Three previous analytical notes from [November 2015](#), [January 2016](#) and [April 2016](#) presented summary data on health variables at Scotland, Council Area and Health Board level. This section of analysis presents data at national level and focuses on a population of people with learning disabilities aged 13-24 and the following person variables (click for link to variable [Metadata](#)):

- Long-term health conditions
- Health
- Long-term illness, health problem or disability
- Number of conditions
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Economic activity
- Residence type
- Urban/rural classification
- Religion

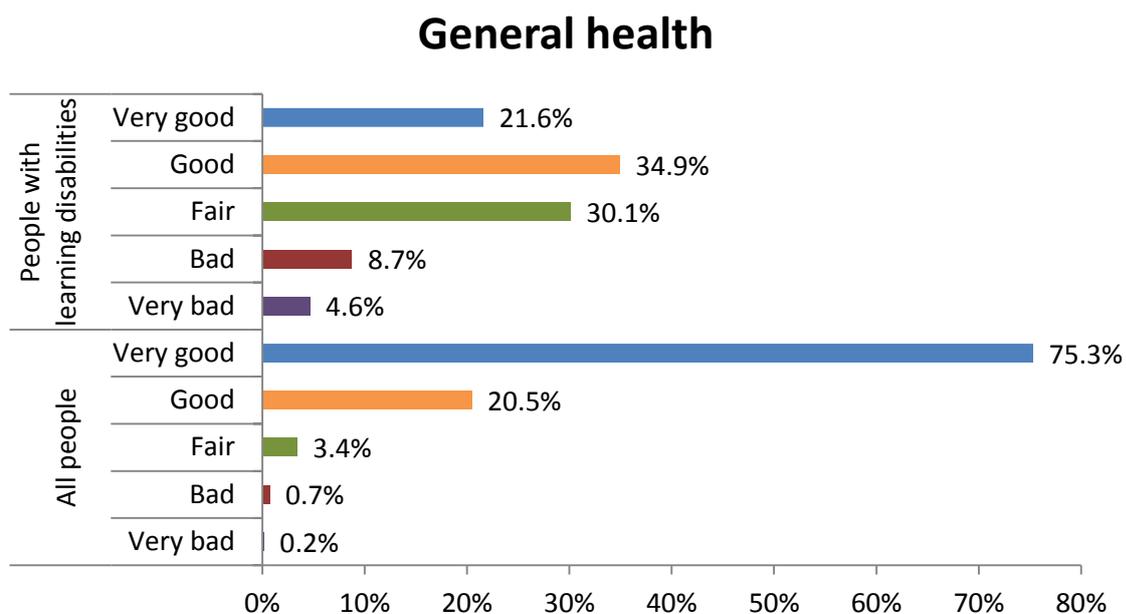
The supporting tables for this analysis (AT_406_2011 to AT_420_2011) are available in the Data Warehouse of the [Scotland's Census](#) website.

¹ The Scottish Learning Disabilities Observatory is part of the Institute of Health and Wellbeing at the University of Glasgow.
<http://www.sldo.ac.uk>
<http://www.gla.ac.uk/researchinstitutes/healthwellbeing/research/sldo/>

Key Points

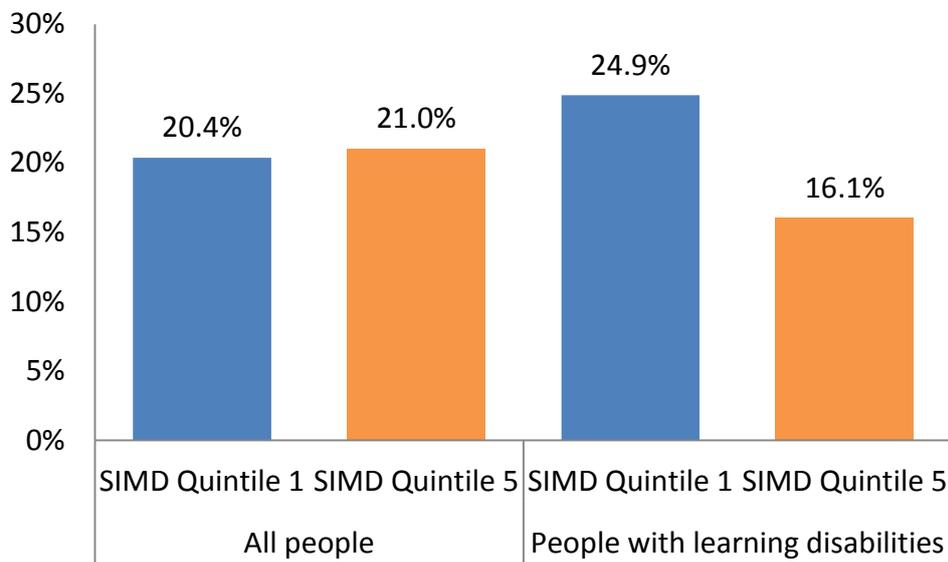
- In Scotland's Census 2011, a total of 26,300 people reported that they had a learning disability, 0.5 per cent of the population.
- Out of a total of 815,900 people aged 13 to 24, 5,600 (0.7 per cent) had a learning disability.
- In the population of 411,400 males aged 13 to 24, 3,400 (0.8 per cent) had a learning disability; and out of 404,500 females aged 13 to 24, 2,200 (0.5 per cent) had a learning disability.
- 21.6 per cent of people with learning disabilities aged 13 to 24 rated their general health as very good, compared with 75.3 per cent of the general population in this age group (Figure 1).
- 24.9 per cent of people with learning disabilities aged 13 to 24 lived in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1) and 16.1 per cent lived in the least deprived quintile (SIMD 5). For the general population in this age group, these proportions were 20.4 per cent for SIMD 1 and 21.0 per cent for SIMD 5 respectively (Figure 2).
- 6.0 per cent of people aged 13 to 24 with learning disabilities lived in a communal establishment, compared with 4.8 per cent of all people in this age group (Figure 3).

Figure 1: Proportion of population with learning disabilities aged 13 to 24 by general health, Scotland, 2011



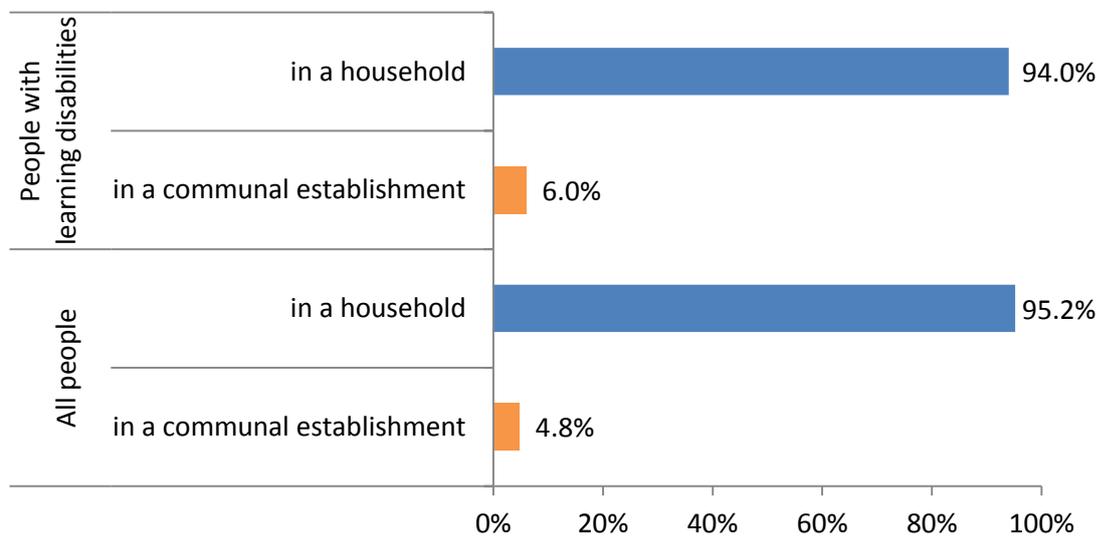
Source: Table AT_413_2011

Figure 2: Proportion of population with learning disabilities aged 13 to 24 by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, Scotland, 2011



Source: Table AT_416_2011

Figure 3: Proportion of population with learning disabilities aged 13 to 24 by residence type, Scotland, 2011



Source: Table AT_417_201

Background Notes

General

1. National Records of Scotland² (NRS) is responsible for carrying out the 2011 Census in Scotland. Simultaneous but separate censuses took place in England & Wales and Northern Ireland. These were run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) respectively.
2. The census provides estimates of the characteristics of all people and households in Scotland on census day, 27 March 2011.
3. In Scotland, the aim of the 2011 Census was to achieve a full census return for all people who were usually resident in Scotland for six months or more. In 2011, a full census return was therefore required for people from outside the UK who had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a total of six months or more. Anyone with a permanent UK address who was outside the UK on census day was also to be included in the census questionnaire for their UK address, if they intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. This is defined as the **population base for enumeration**. The **main outputs population base** for the 2011 Census statistics is defined to be usual residents of the UK, that is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. (NRS made no specific adjustment for the presence of 6-12 months migrants among the persons counted in the census – [link for further details.](#))
4. The coverage of the population in an area is those who are usually resident there. A person's place of usual residence is in most cases the address at which they stay the majority of the time. For many people this will be their permanent or family home. Students are treated as being resident at their term-time address. Members of the armed forces were largely recorded at their permanent or family address rather than their base address; determining where they are considered usually resident is not straightforward.
5. As in 2001, adjustments for census under- and over-enumeration were built into the census process and as such the 2011 Census statistics represent the full population. Similar adjustments were not made in the censuses prior to 2001. Further

² National Records of Scotland (NRS) was created by the amalgamation in April 2011 of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS).

information on the quality assurance processes for Scotland's Census 2011 are available [here](#).

Designation as National Statistics

6. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics. This means they are produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are produced free from any political interference.

Protecting personal census information

7. Personal census information is kept confidential by NRS, and is protected by law. Census records are not released for 100 years.

8. The census results are provided in aggregate format; no attributes of individuals can be identified from the information published.

9. Information on the measures taken to protect the confidentiality of personal census information is published on the [Scotland's Census website](#).

Further information

Please contact our Customer Services if you need any further information. Email: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk

If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our outputs or our standards of service, please contact:

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