

**Scotland's Census 2011  
People with a learning disability or  
developmental disorder – council areas and  
health boards**

30 November 2016

A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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## Introduction

In collaboration with National Records of Scotland, the Scottish Learning Disabilities Observatory (SLDO)<sup>1</sup> 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](#).

Previous analytical notes from [November 2015](#), [January 2016](#) and [April 2016](#), [June 2016](#) [July 2016](#) presented summary data on various person variables at Scotland level. This section of analysis presents data at Council and Health Board level and focuses on a wide range of person variables including:

[Residence type](#)

[Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) (SIMD)

[Ever worked indicator](#)

The supporting tables for this analysis ([AT\\_453\\_2011](#) to [AT\\_530\\_2011](#)) are available in the Data Warehouse of the [Scotland's Census](#) website in the Health section.

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<sup>1</sup> 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

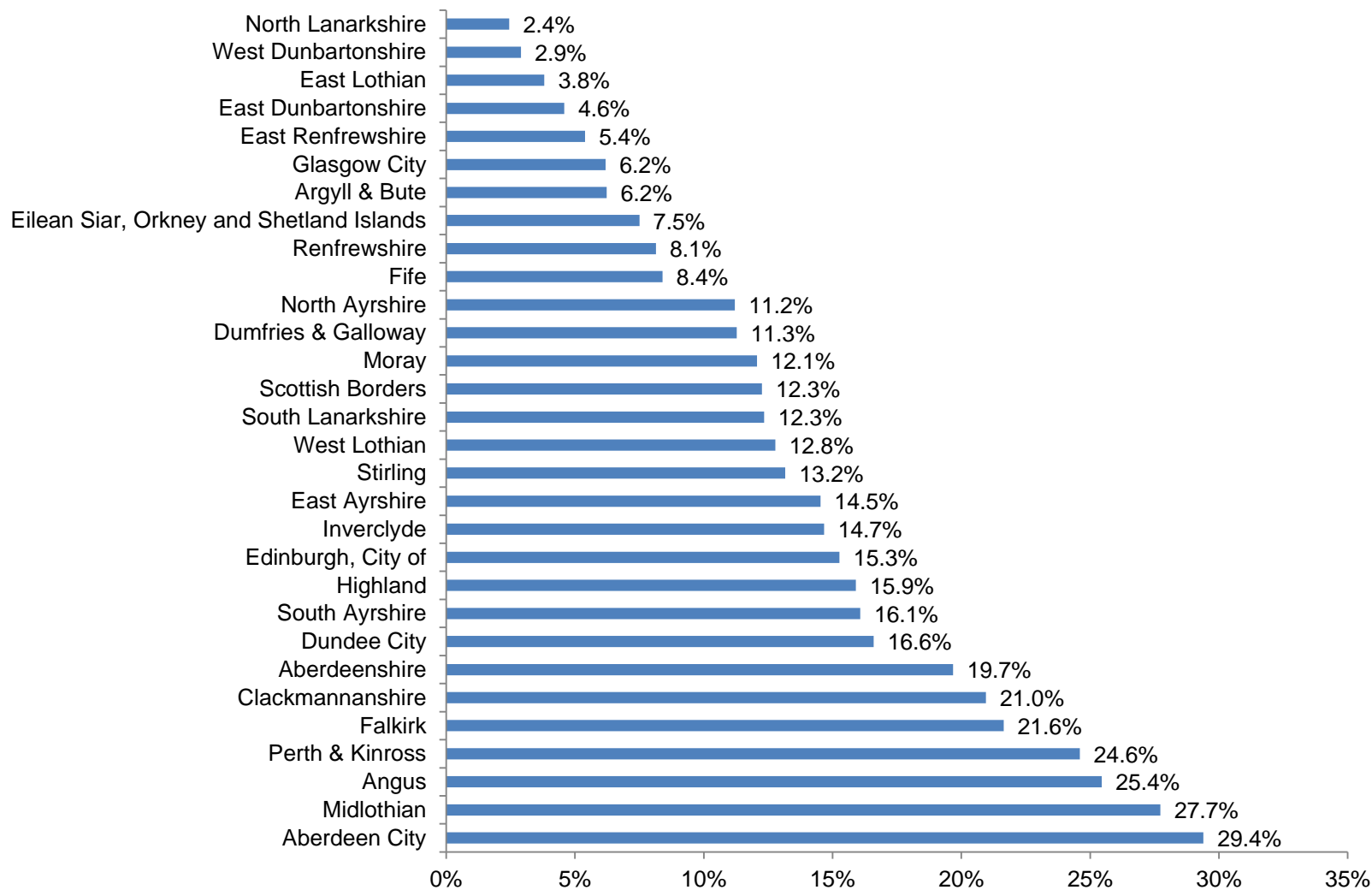
### Learning Disabilities

- In Scotland's Census 2011, a total of 26,300 people were reported as having a learning disability, 0.5 per cent of the population.
- Across Scotland, 12.7 per cent of people with learning disabilities lived in a communal establishment setting rather than a household, compared with 1.8 per cent of people without learning disabilities.
- Across all council areas, the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in a communal establishment was highest in Aberdeen City (29.4 per cent) and lowest in North Lanarkshire (2.4 per cent).
- Across all health boards, the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in a communal establishment was highest in Grampian (22.2 per cent) and lowest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (6.7 per cent).
- Figures 1 and 2 show the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in communal establishments across all council and health board areas.
  
- Across Scotland, 28.1 per cent of people with learning disabilities lived in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1)<sup>2</sup>, compared with 19.3 per cent of people without learning disabilities.
- Across all council areas, the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1) was highest in Glasgow City (62.8 per cent vs. 47.9% for people without learning disabilities) and lowest in Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland Islands (0.0 per for both people with and without learning disabilities).
- Across all health board areas, the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1) was highest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (49.0 per cent vs. 35.9% for people without learning disabilities) and lowest in Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles 0.0 per for both people with and without learning disabilities).
- Figures 3 and 4 show the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1) across all council and health board areas.
  
- Across Scotland, 70.0 per cent of people aged 16 and over with learning disabilities had never worked, compared with 6.1 per cent of people without learning disabilities.
- Across all council areas, the proportion of people aged 16 and over with learning disabilities who had never worked was highest in South Ayrshire (76.9 per cent) and lowest in East Lothian (60.4 per cent).
- Across all health board areas, the proportion of people aged 16 and over with learning disabilities who had never worked was highest in Ayrshire and Arran (76.3 per cent) and lowest in Lothian (65.2 per cent).
- Figures 5 and 6 show the proportion of people aged 16 and over with learning disabilities who had never worked across all council and health board areas.

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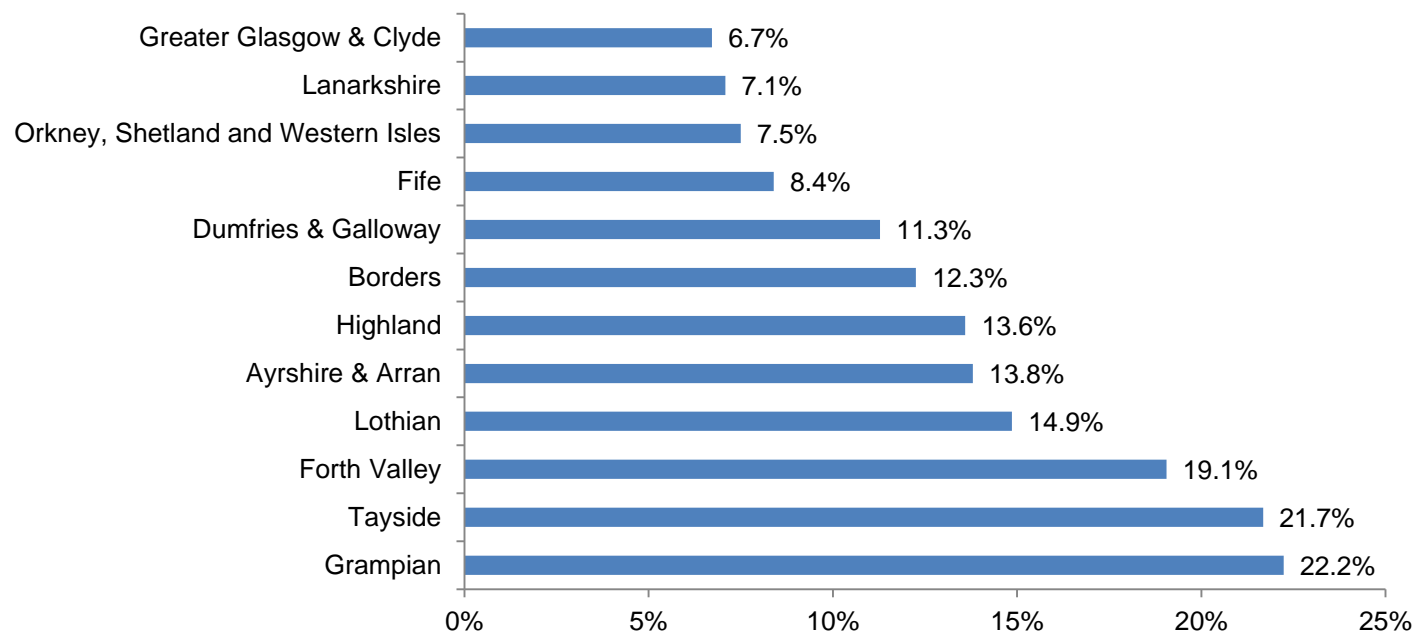
<sup>2</sup> The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) ranks small areas (called datazones) according to multiple deprivation factors. SIMD quintile 1 contains the 20% of datazones which are most deprived.

**Figure 1: Proportion of people with learning disabilities living in a communal establishment by council area, Scotland, 2011**



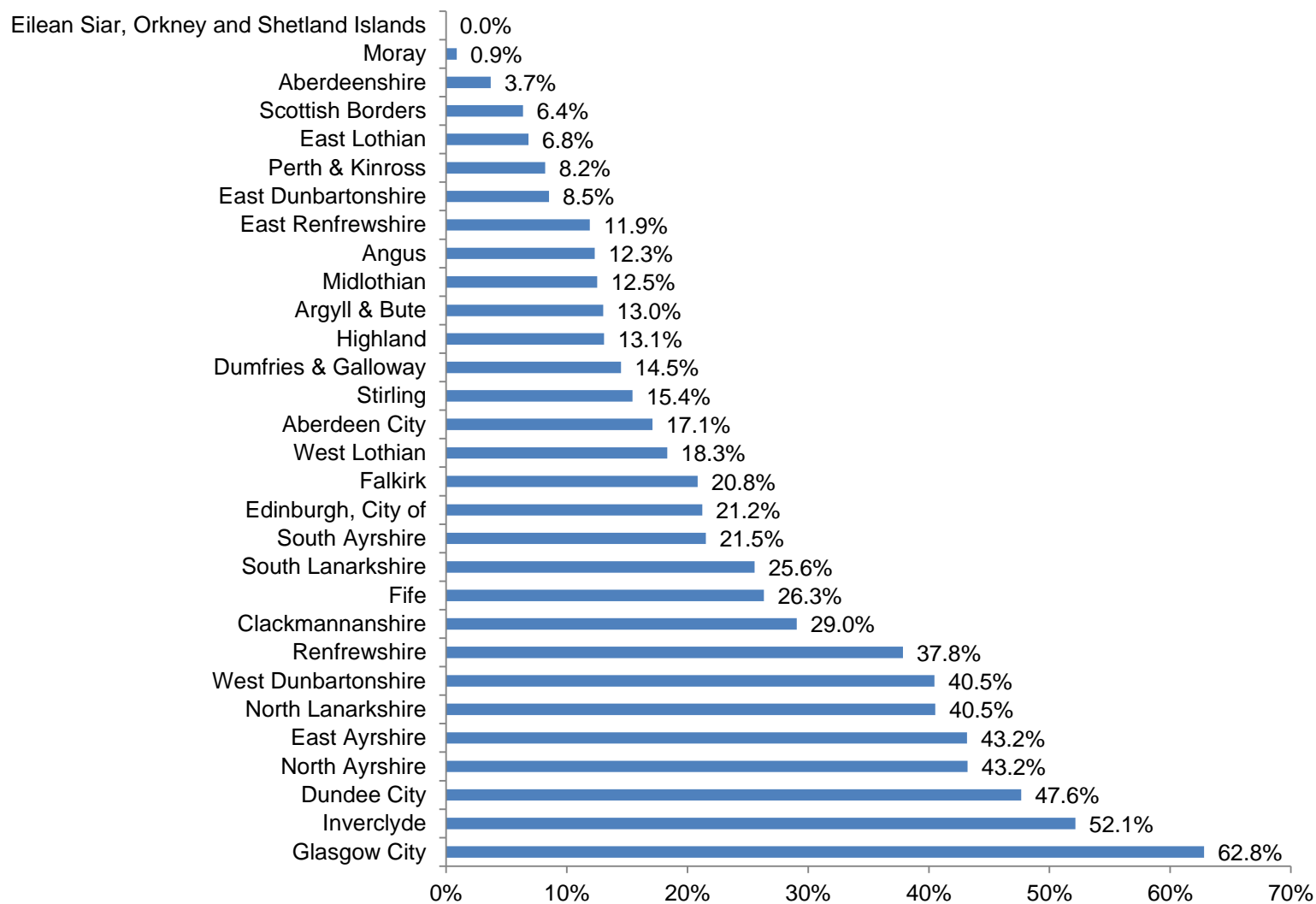
Source: Table AT\_457\_2011

**Figure 2: Proportion of people with learning disabilities living in a communal establishment by health board area, Scotland, 2011**



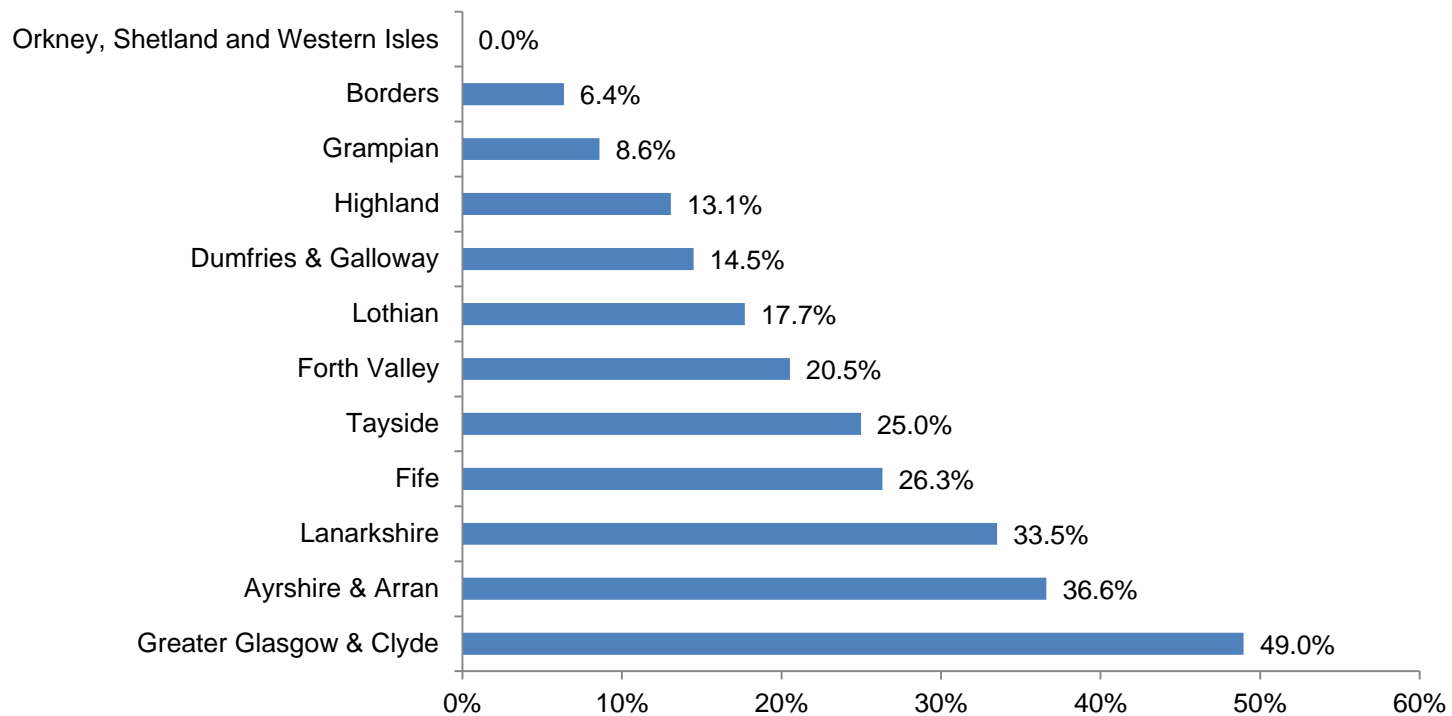
Source: Table AT\_458\_2011

**Figure 3: Proportion of people with learning disabilities living in the most deprived SIMD quintile by council areas, Scotland, 2011**



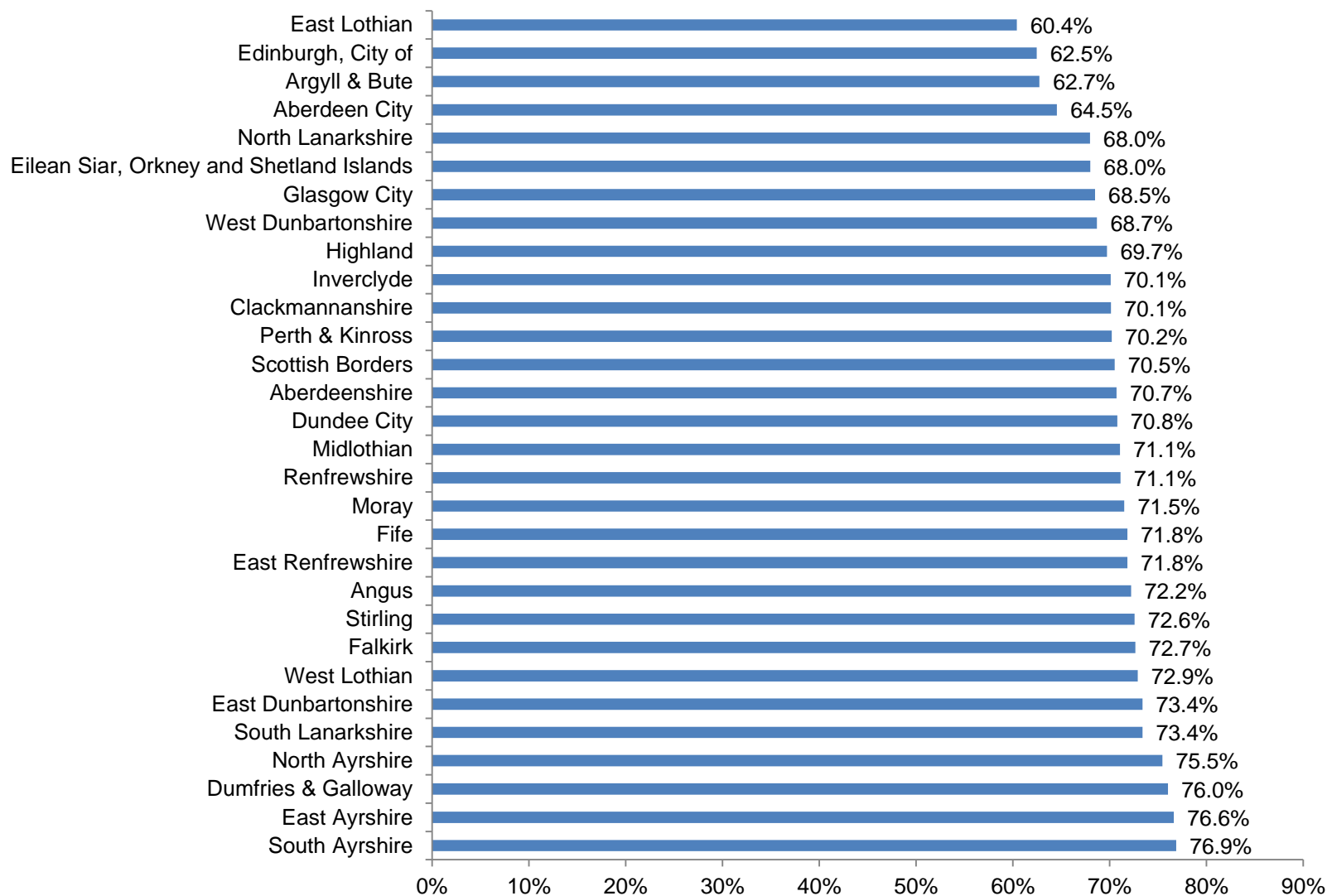
Source: Table AT\_459\_2011

**Figure 4: Proportion of people with learning disabilities living in the most deprived SIMD quintile by health board areas, Scotland, 2011**



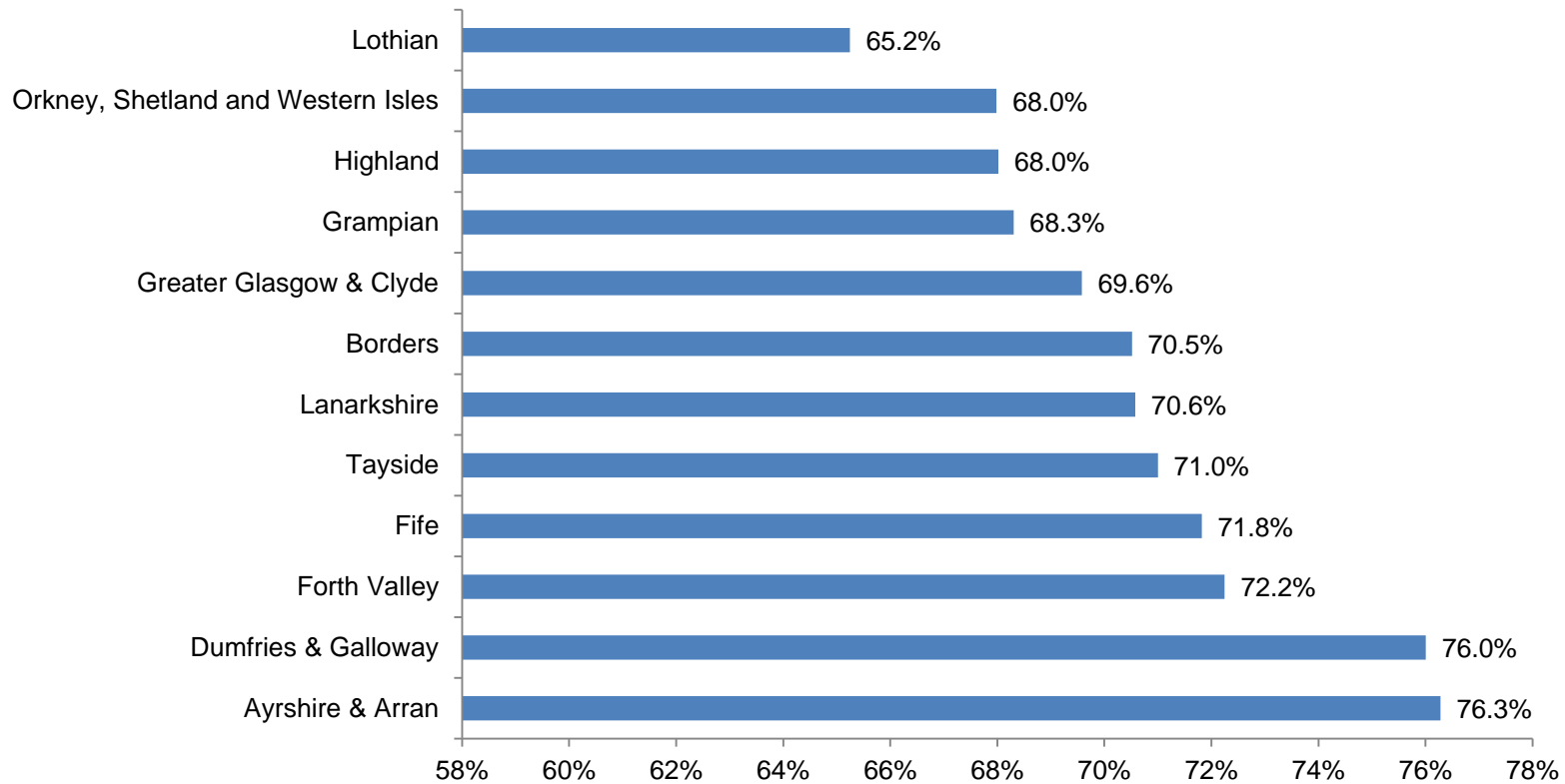
Source: Table AT\_460\_2011

**Figure 5: Proportion of people aged 16 and over with learning disabilities who have never worked by council areas, Scotland, 2011**





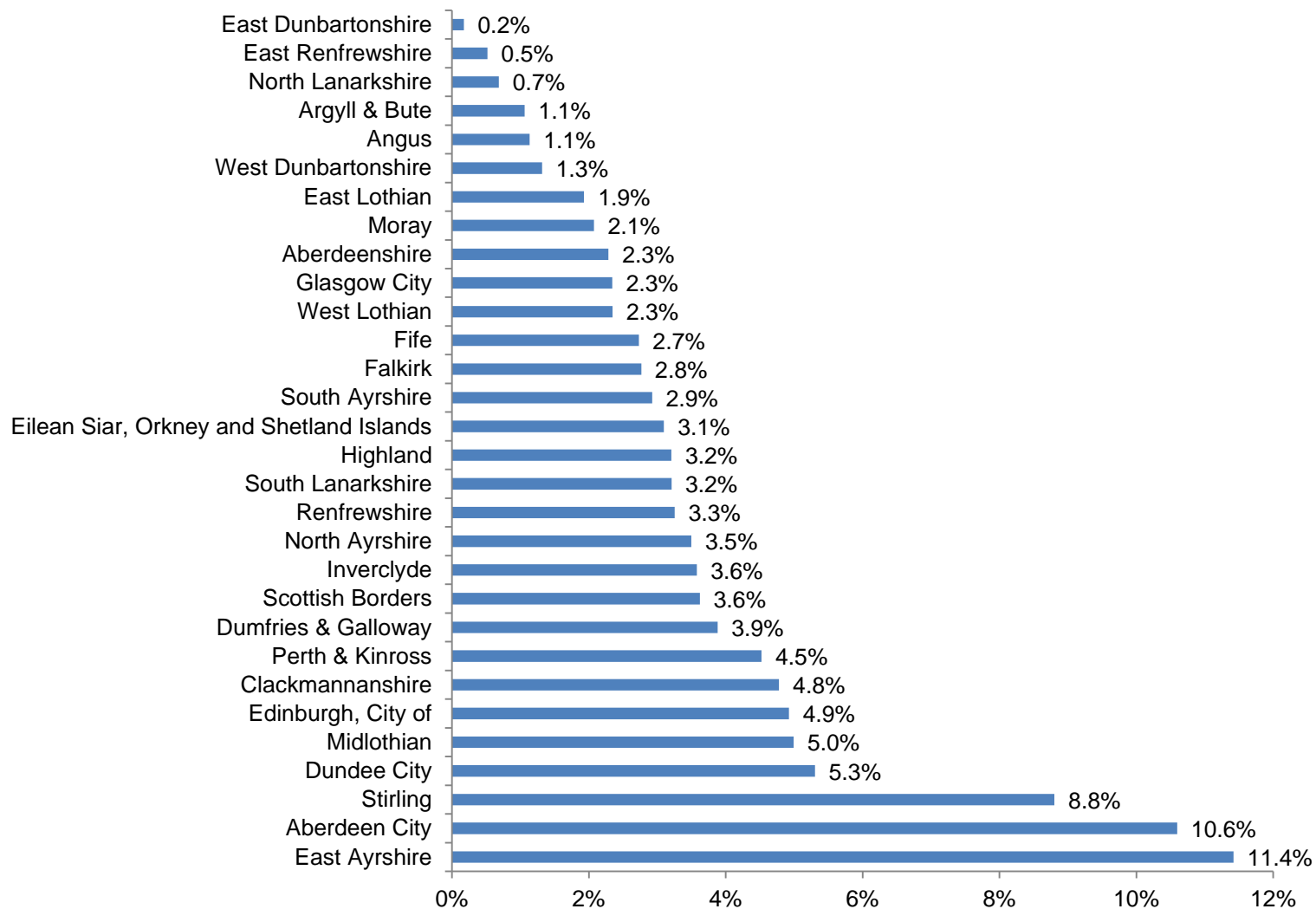
**Figure 6: Proportion of people aged 16 and over with learning disabilities who have never worked by health board areas, Scotland, 2011**



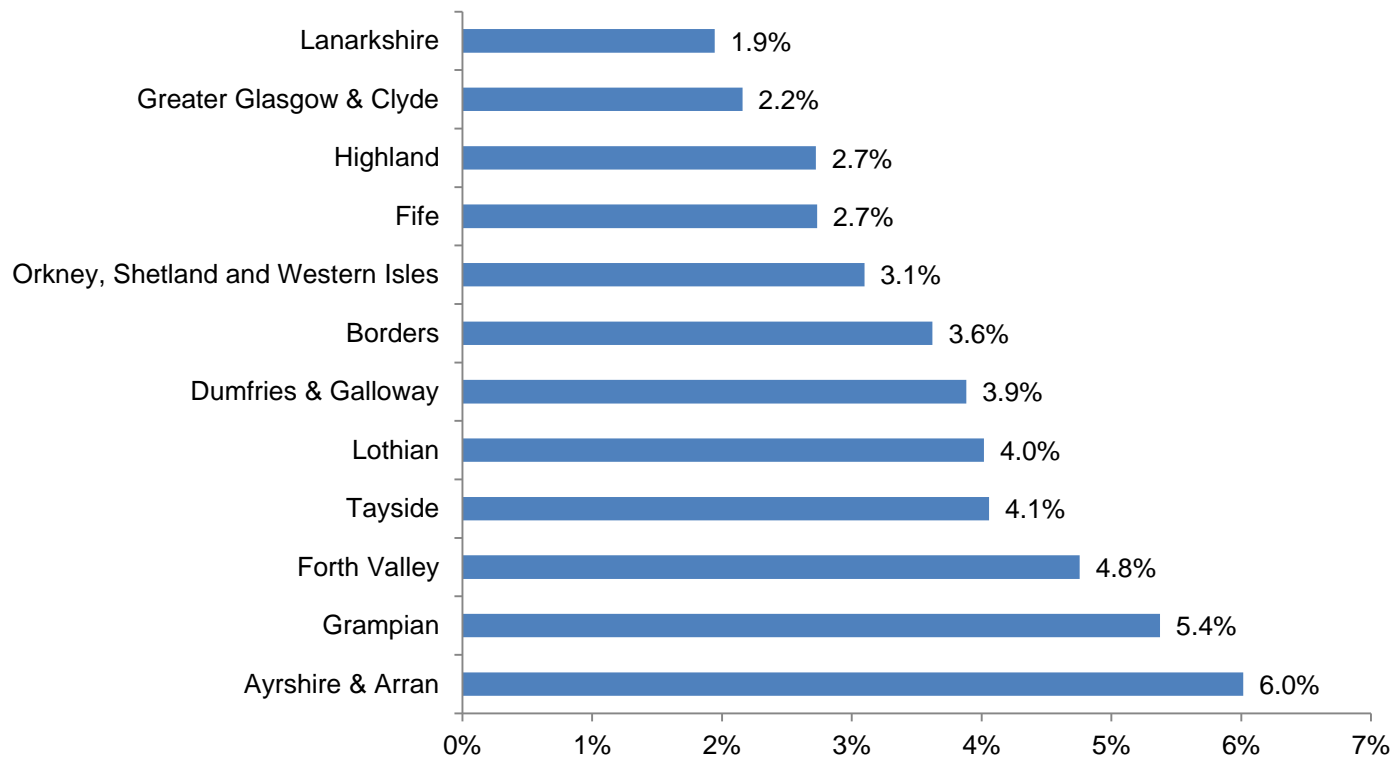
## Developmental Disorders

- In the 2011 Census, a total of 31,700 of people in Scotland were reported as having a developmental disorder, 0.6 per cent of the population.
- Across Scotland, 3.5 per cent of people with developmental disorders lived in a communal establishment setting rather than a household, compared with 1.9 per cent of people without developmental disorders.
- Across all council areas, the proportion of people with developmental disorders living in a communal establishment was highest in East Ayrshire (11.4 per cent) and lowest in East Dunbartonshire (0.2 per cent).
- Across all health boards, the proportion of people with developmental disorders living in a communal establishment was highest in Ayrshire and Arran (6.0 per cent) and lowest in Lanarkshire (1.9 per cent).
- Figures 7 and 8 show the proportion of people with developmental disorders living in communal establishments across all council and health board areas.
  
- Across Scotland, 25.1 per cent of people with developmental disorders lived in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1), compared with 19.4 per cent of people without developmental disorders.
- Across all council areas, the proportion of people with developmental disorders living in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1) was highest in Glasgow City (57.7 per cent) and lowest in Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland Islands (0.0 per cent).
- Across all health board areas, the proportion of people with developmental disorders living in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1) was highest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (44.5 per cent) and lowest in Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles (0.0 per cent).
- Figures 9 and 10 show the proportion of people with developmental disorders living in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 1) across all council and health board areas.
  
- Across Scotland, 57.2 per cent of people aged 16 and over with developmental disorders stated that they had never worked, compared with 6.2 per cent of people without developmental disorders.
- Across all council areas, the proportion of people aged 16 and over with developmental disorders who had never worked was highest in East Ayrshire (71.0 per cent) and lowest in Argyll & Bute (46.5 per cent).
- Across all health board areas, the proportion of people aged 16 and over with developmental disorders who had never worked was highest in Ayrshire & Arran (65.1 per cent) and lowest in Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles (48.9 per cent).
- Figures 11 and 12 show the proportion of people aged 16 and over with developmental disorders who had never worked across all council and health board areas.

**Figure 7: Proportion of people with developmental disorders living in a communal establishment by council area, Scotland, 2011**

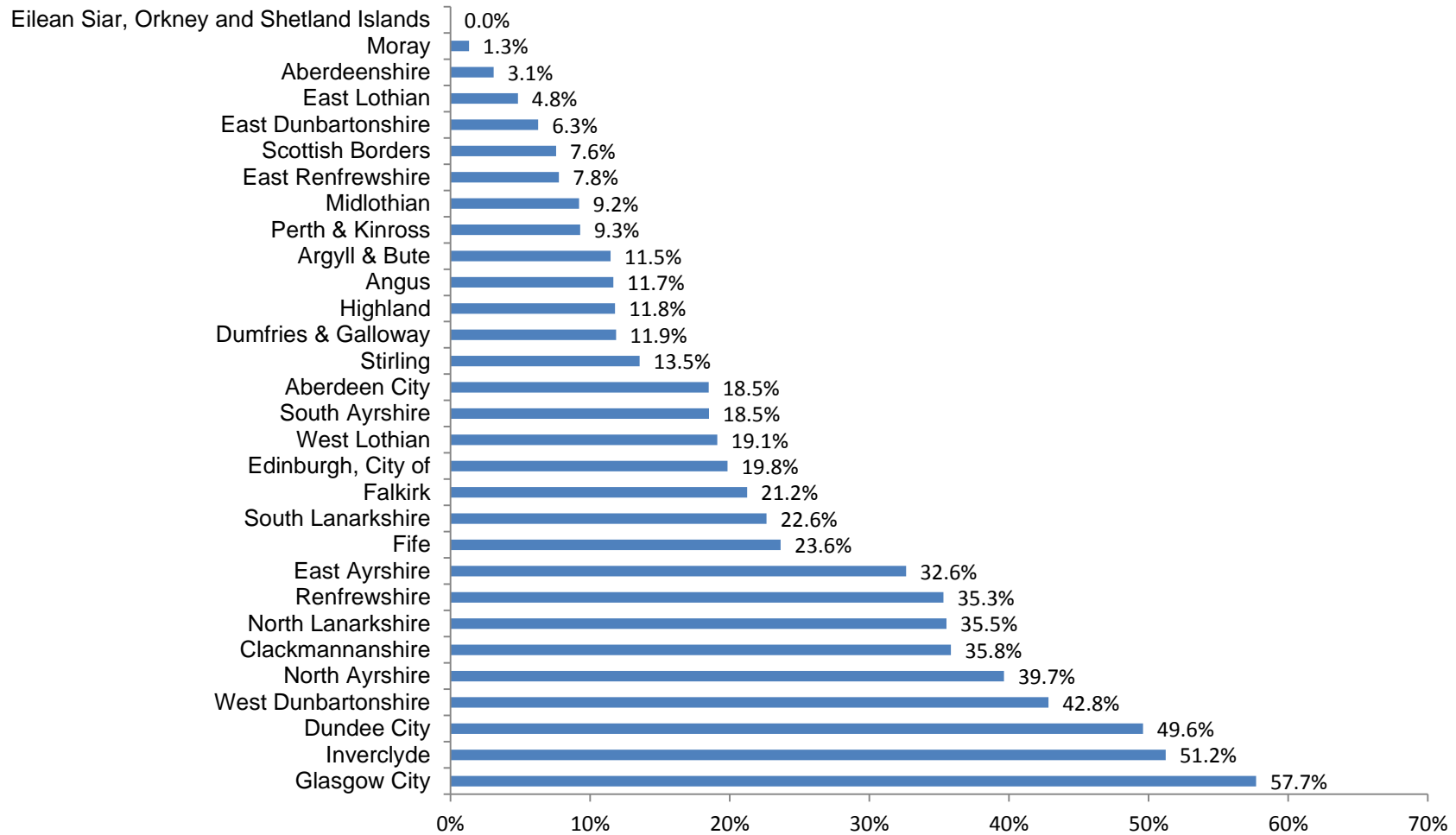


**Figure 8: Proportion of people with developmental disorders living in a communal establishment by health board area, Scotland, 2011**

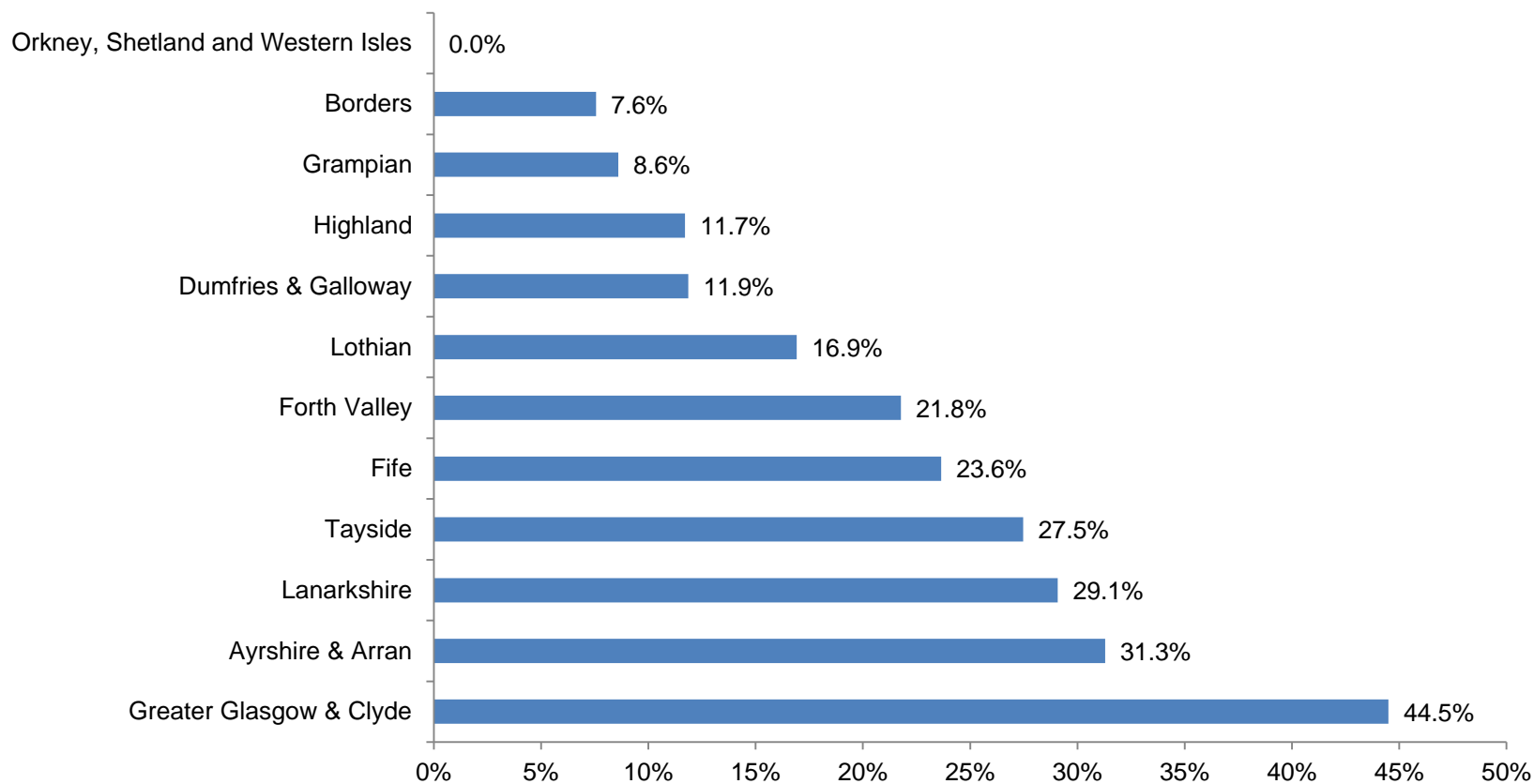


Source: Table AT\_497\_2011

**Figure 9: Proportion of people with developmental disorders living in the most deprived SIMD quintile by council areas, Scotland, 2011**

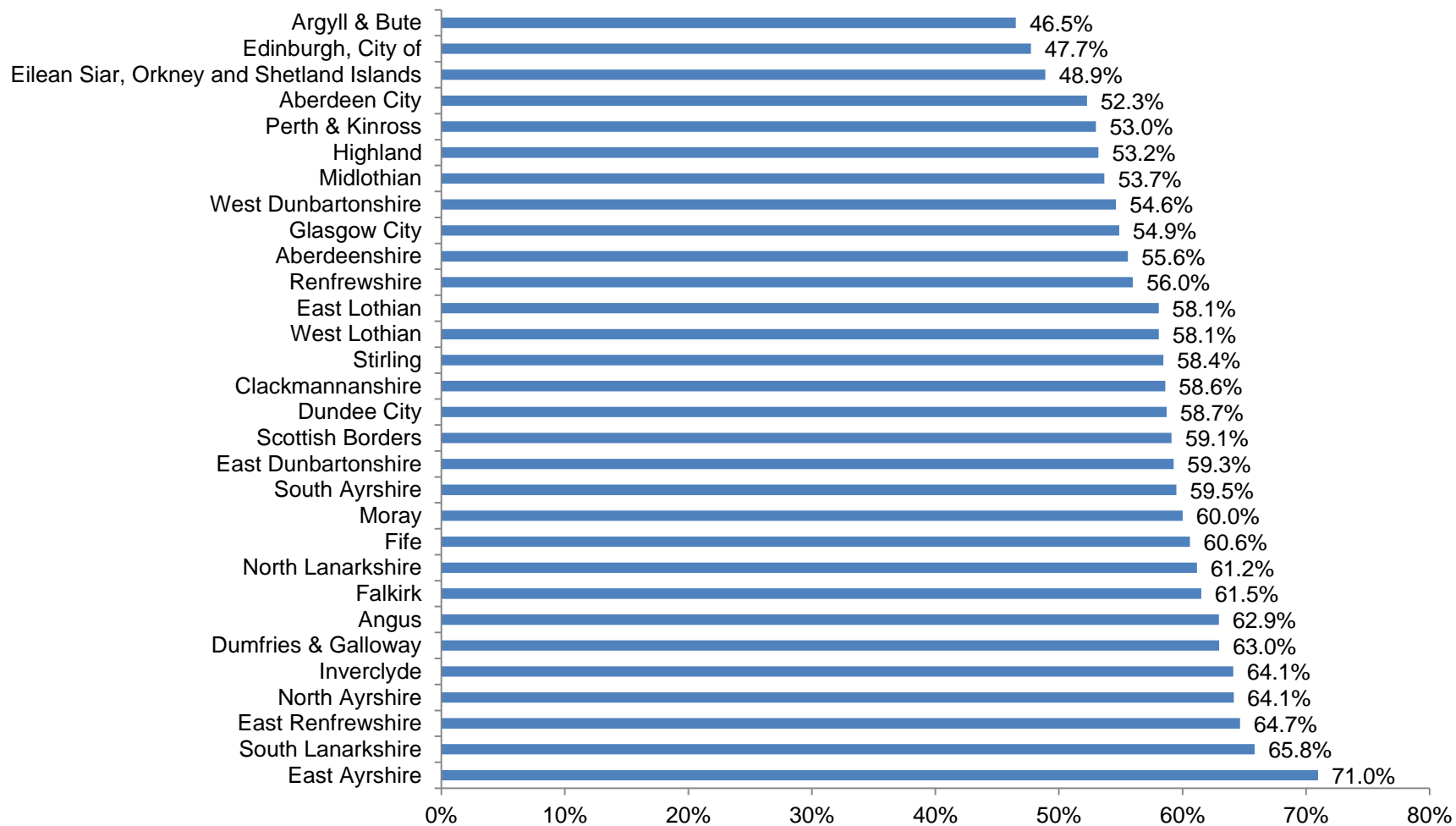


**Figure 10: Proportion of people with developmental disorders living in the most deprived SIMD quintile by health board areas, Scotland, 2011**

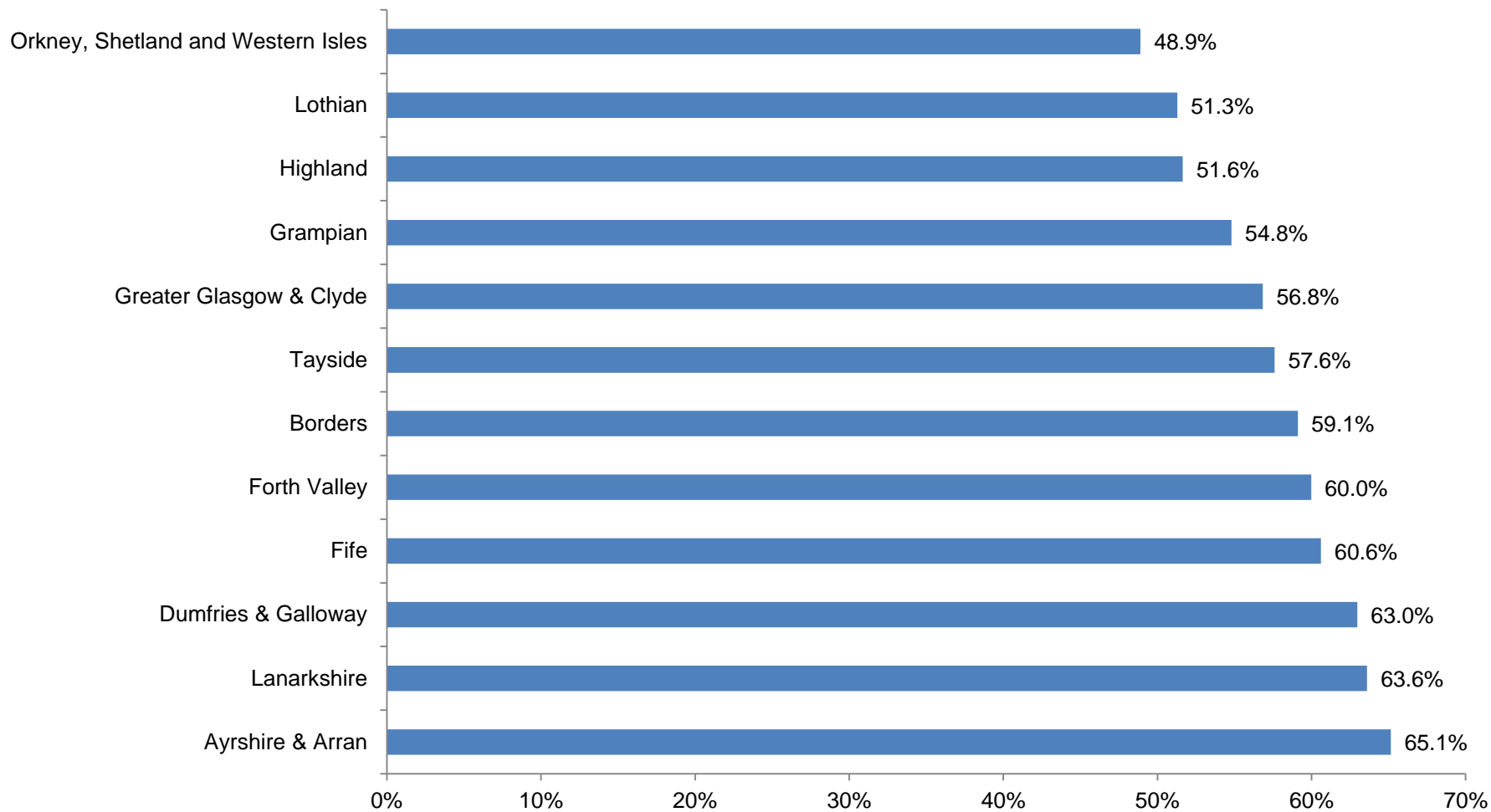


Source: Table AT\_499\_2011

**Figure 11: Proportion of people age 16 and over with developmental disorders who have never worked by council area, Scotland, 2011**



**Figure 12: Proportion of people aged 16 and over with developmental disorders who have never worked by health board area, Scotland, 2011**



Source: Table AT\_501\_2011



## Background Notes

### *General*

1. National Records of Scotland<sup>3</sup> (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

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<sup>3</sup> 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](mailto: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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