

**Scotland's Census 2011
People with a learning disability or
developmental disorder**

17th March 2017

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 aims to investigate 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](#).

Six previous analytical notes from [November 2015](#), [January 2016](#), [April 2016](#), [June 2016](#), [July 2016](#) and [December 2016](#) presented summary data on a range of person variables for the population with learning disability or developmental disorder. This section of analysis presents data on household variables for these two populations including:

[Carers in household with economic activity](#)

[Household deprivation](#)

[Number of adults in household who are in employment](#)

The supporting tables for this analysis ([AT_531_2011](#) to [AT_573_2011](#)) are available in the Health section of the Data Warehouse of the [Scotland's Census](#) website.

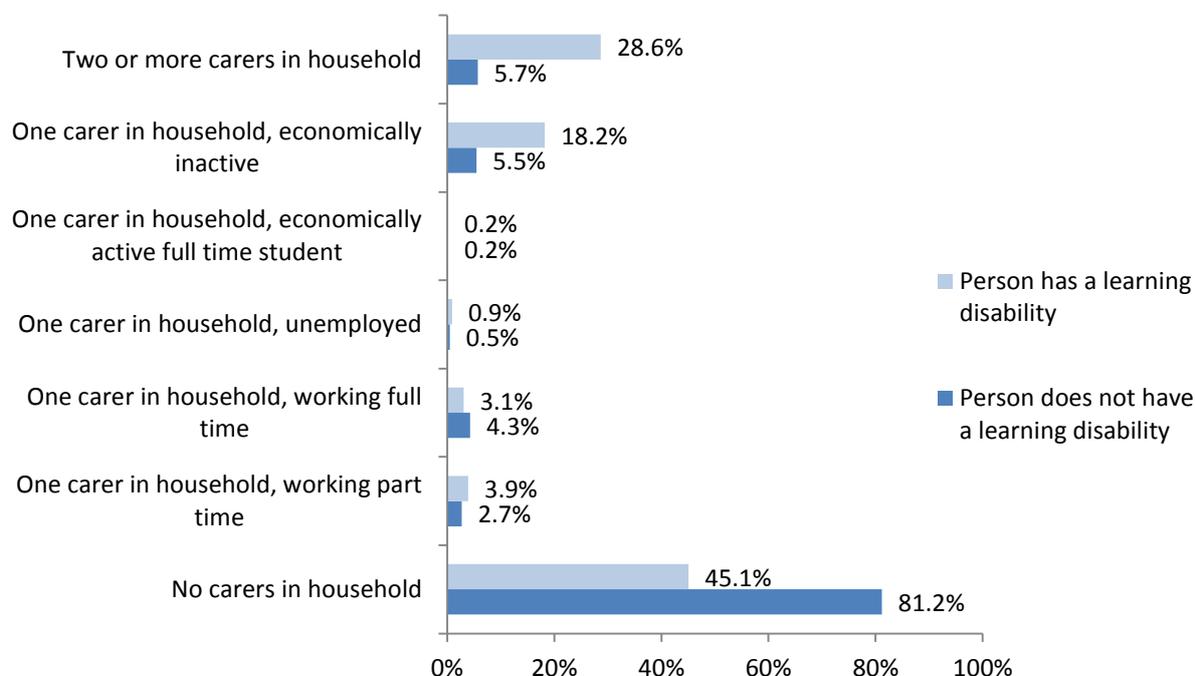
¹ The Scottish Learning Disabilities Observatory is part of the Institute of Health and Wellbeing at the University of Glasgow.
<http://www.sldo.ac.uk>
<http://www.gla.ac.uk/researchinstitutes/healthwellbeing/research/sldo/>

Key Points

Learning Disabilities

- In the 2011 Census, a total of 26,300 people in Scotland were reported as having a learning disability, 0.5 per cent of the population. Of these people, 23,000 (87.4 per cent) lived in a household (as opposed to living in a communal establishment setting such as a hospital or a care home). The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability living in a household was 98.2 per cent.
- Of the 23,000 people with learning disabilities who lived in a household, 6,600 (28.6 per cent) were in households which included two or more carers². The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability was much lower, at 5.7 per cent.
- Figure 1 shows the proportions of people with and without a learning disability by the number and economic activity status of carers in the same household.

Figure 1: Percentage of people with and without a learning disability by number and economic activity of carers in household³, Scotland, 2011



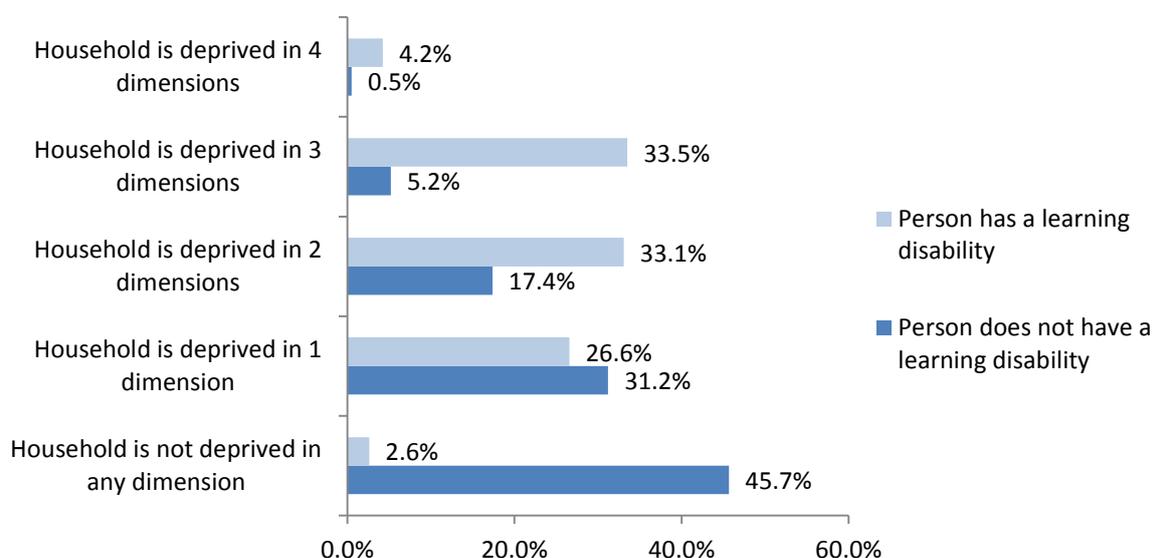
² See Background Notes 6 and 7 for information on the data collected in the census on carers.

³ See Background Notes 6 and 7.

Source: Table AT_531_2011

- Just over 600 (2.6 per cent) of the 23,000 people with learning disabilities in households lived in a household which was not deprived in any dimension⁴. The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability was 45.7 per cent.
- Nearly 1,000 (4.2 per cent) of people with learning disabilities in households lived in a household which was deprived in four dimensions. The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability was 0.5 per cent.
- Figure 2 shows the proportions of people with and without a learning disability living in households by the number of dimensions in which the household was deprived.

Figure 2: Percentage of people with and without a learning disability by number of household deprivation dimensions⁵, Scotland, 2011



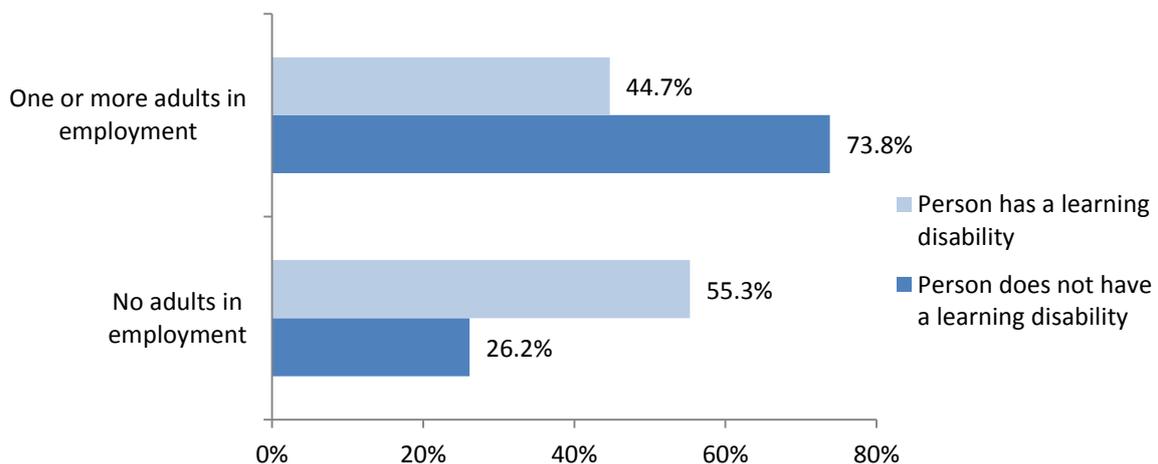
Source: Table AT_538_2011

⁴ See Background Note 8 for information on the dimensions of deprivation.

⁵ See Background Note 8.

- Some 12,700 (55.3 per cent) of people with learning disabilities in households lived in a household with no adults in employment. The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability was 26.2 per cent.
- Conversely, 44.7 per cent of people with learning disabilities in households lived in a household with one or more adults in employment, compared with 73.8 per cent of people without a learning disability.
- Figure 3 shows the proportion of people with and without a learning disability living in households by the number of adults in the household who were in employment.

Figure 3: Percentage of people with and without a learning disability by number of adults in household in employment, Scotland, 2011

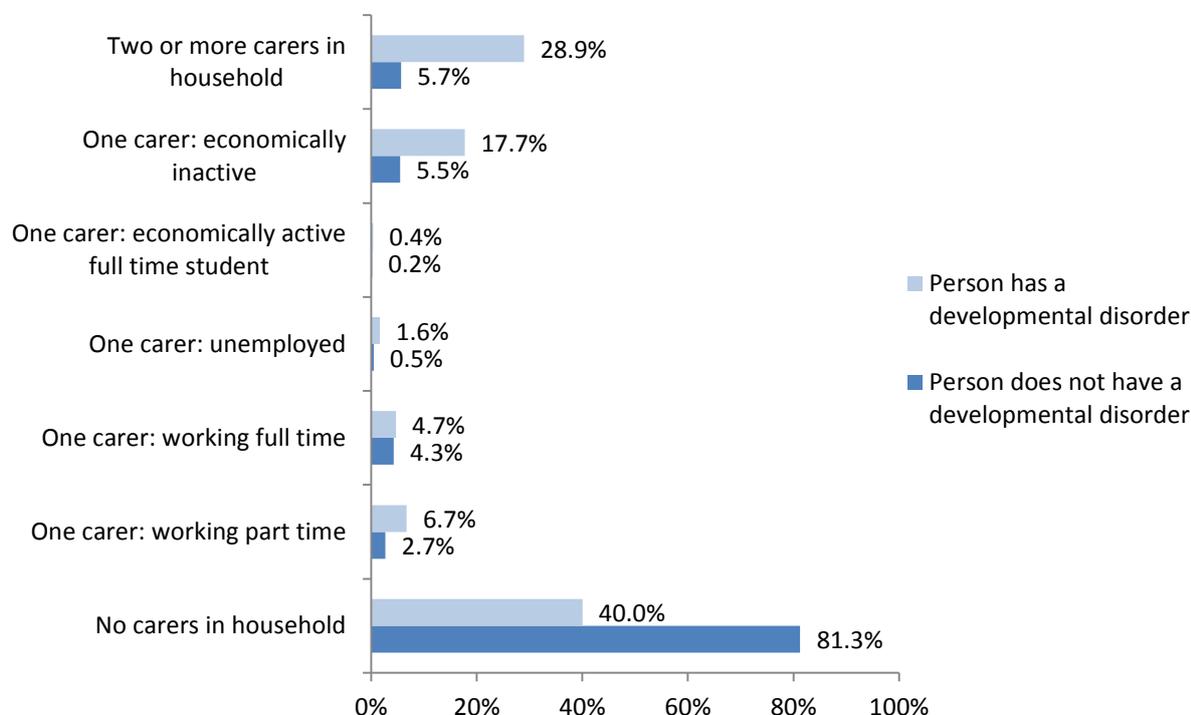


Source: Table AT_546_2011

Developmental Disorders

- In the 2011 Census, a total of 31,700 people in Scotland were reported as having a developmental disorder, 0.6 per cent of the population. Of these people, 30,600 (96.5 per cent) were in households which included two or more carers⁶. This was only slightly lower than the corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder (98.1 per cent).
- Of the 30,600 people with a developmental disorder in households, 8,900 (28.9 per cent) lived with two or more carers in the same household. This was around 5 times the corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder (5.7 per cent).
- Figure 4 shows the proportions of people with and without a developmental disorder by the number and economic activity status of carers in the same household.

Figure 4: Percentage of people with and without a developmental disorder by number and economic activity of carers in household⁷, Scotland, 2011



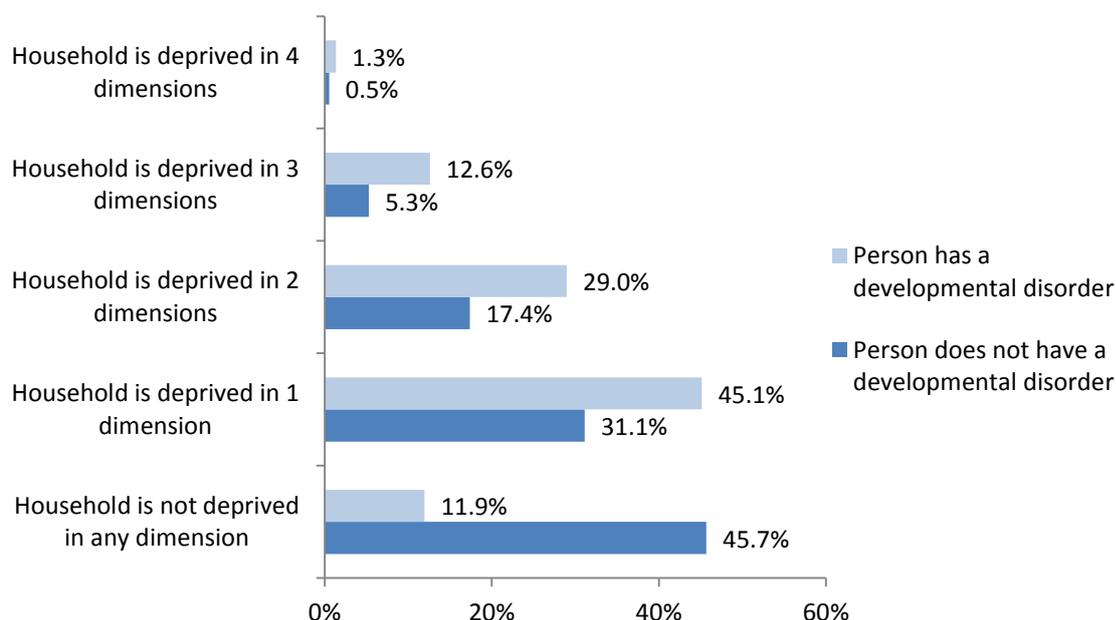
⁶ See Background Notes 6 and 7 for information on the data collected in the census on carers.

⁷ See Background Notes 6 and 7.

Source: Table AT_551_2011

- Nearly an eighth (11.9 per cent) of the 30,600 people with a developmental disorder in households lived in a household which was not deprived in any dimension⁸. The corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder in households was 45.7 per cent.
- Just over 400 (1.3 per cent) of the 30,600 people with a developmental disorder in households lived in a household which was deprived in four dimensions. The corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder was 0.5 per cent.
- Figure 5 shows the proportion of people with and without a developmental disorder living in households by the number of household deprivation dimensions.

Figure 5: Percentage of people with and without a developmental disorder by number of household deprivation dimensions⁹, Scotland, 2011



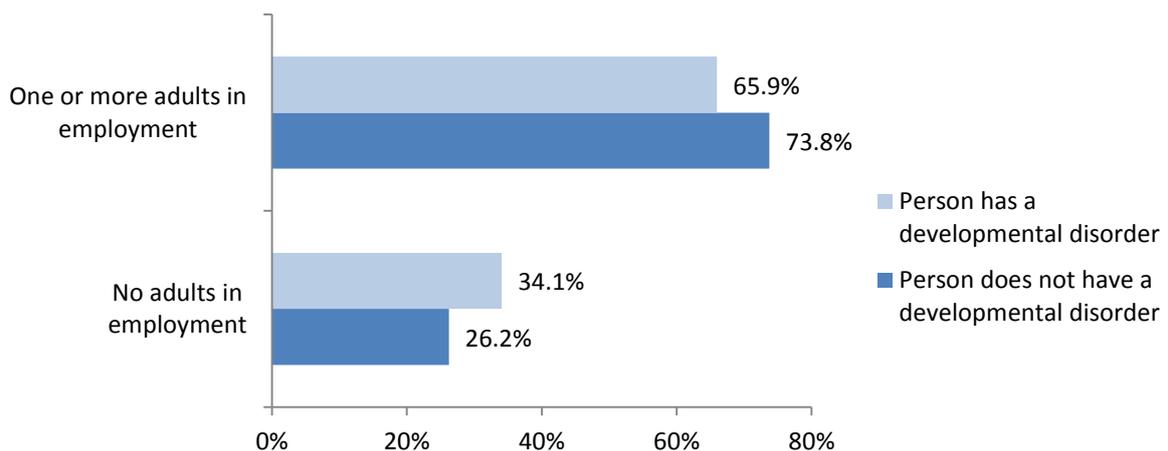
Source: Table AT_559_2011

⁸ See Background Note 8 for information on the dimensions of deprivation.

⁹ See Background Note 8.

- Some 10,400 (34.1 per cent) of the 30,600 people with a developmental disorder in households lives in a household with no adults in employment. The corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder was 26.2 per cent.
- Conversely. 65.9 per cent of people with a developmental disorder lived in a household with one or more adults in employment, compared with 73.8 per cent of people without a developmental disorder.
- Figure 6 shows the proportion of people with and without a developmental disorder living in households by the number of adults in the household who were in employment.

Figure 6: Percentage of people with and without a developmental disorder by number of adults in household in employment, Scotland, 2011



Source: Table AT_566_2011

Background Notes

General

1. National Records of Scotland¹⁰ (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

¹⁰ 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](#).

Carers

6. Scotland's Census 2011 collected information on whether a person provided unpaid care to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either: long-term physical/mental ill health/disability problems related to old age.

7. It should be noted that no information was collected in the census in respect of the person(s) receiving the care. For example, the person providing the unpaid care may have been provided this to someone in their own household and/or someone living in another household.

Deprivation

8. In the statistical outputs from Scotland's Census 2011, and in this analytical note, the dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived in a dimension if it meets the following conditions:

- employment: a person in the household aged 16 and over who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick or disabled.
- education: no person aged 16 to 64 in the household has a highest level qualification of level 2 or above, or no person aged 16 to 18 is a full-time student.
- health and disability: any person in the household has 'bad' or 'very bad' general health, or has a long-term limiting health problem or disability.
- housing: the household's accommodation is either overcrowded (with an occupancy rating of -1 or less), is in a shared dwelling or does not have central heating.

Designation as National Statistics

9. 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

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

11. The census results are provided in aggregate format; no attributes of

individuals can be identified from the information published.

12. 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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