

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

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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)<sup>1</sup> 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 for 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 geography and are presented graphically on the [SLDO website](#).

Seven previous analytical notes from [November 2015](#), [January 2016](#), [April 2016](#), [June 2016](#), [July 2016](#), [December 2016](#) and [March 2017](#) presented summary data on a range of person and household variables for the populations with a learning disability or a developmental disorder. This section of analysis presents data on household variables for these two populations at Council Area including:  
[Carers in household with economic activity](#)  
[Household deprivation classification](#)  
[Number of adults in household who are in employment](#)

The supporting tables for this analysis (AT\_580\_2011 to AT\_631\_2011) are available in the Health section of the [Data Warehouse](#) of the Scotland's Census website.

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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 2011 Census, a total of 23,000 (87.4 per cent) of people with learning disabilities were reported as living in a household. The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability was 98.2 per cent.
- Of the 23,000 people with learning disabilities in households, 6,600 (28.6 per cent) lived with two or more carers in the same household<sup>2</sup>. The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability was much lower, at 5.7 per cent.
- The council area with the highest proportion of people with learning disabilities living in a household with two or more carers was West Lothian (38.0 per cent) and the lowest was Glasgow City (20.1 per cent).
- Figure 1 shows the proportion of people with learning disabilities living with two or more carers in the same household across all council areas.
- Nearly 1,000 (4.2 per cent) out of the total of 23,000 people with learning disabilities in households lived in a household which was deprived in 4 dimensions<sup>3</sup>. The corresponding proportion for people without a learning disability was 0.5 per cent.
- The highest proportion of people with learning disabilities living in a household which was deprived in 4 dimensions was in Glasgow City (7.8 per cent) and the lowest was in West Lothian (1.9 per cent).
- Figure 2 shows the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in households deprived in 4 dimensions across all council areas.
- Over half (55.3 per cent) of the 23,000 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.
- The highest proportion of people with learning disabilities living in a household with no adults in employment was in South Ayrshire (67.7 per cent) and the lowest was in Aberdeenshire (39.0 per cent).

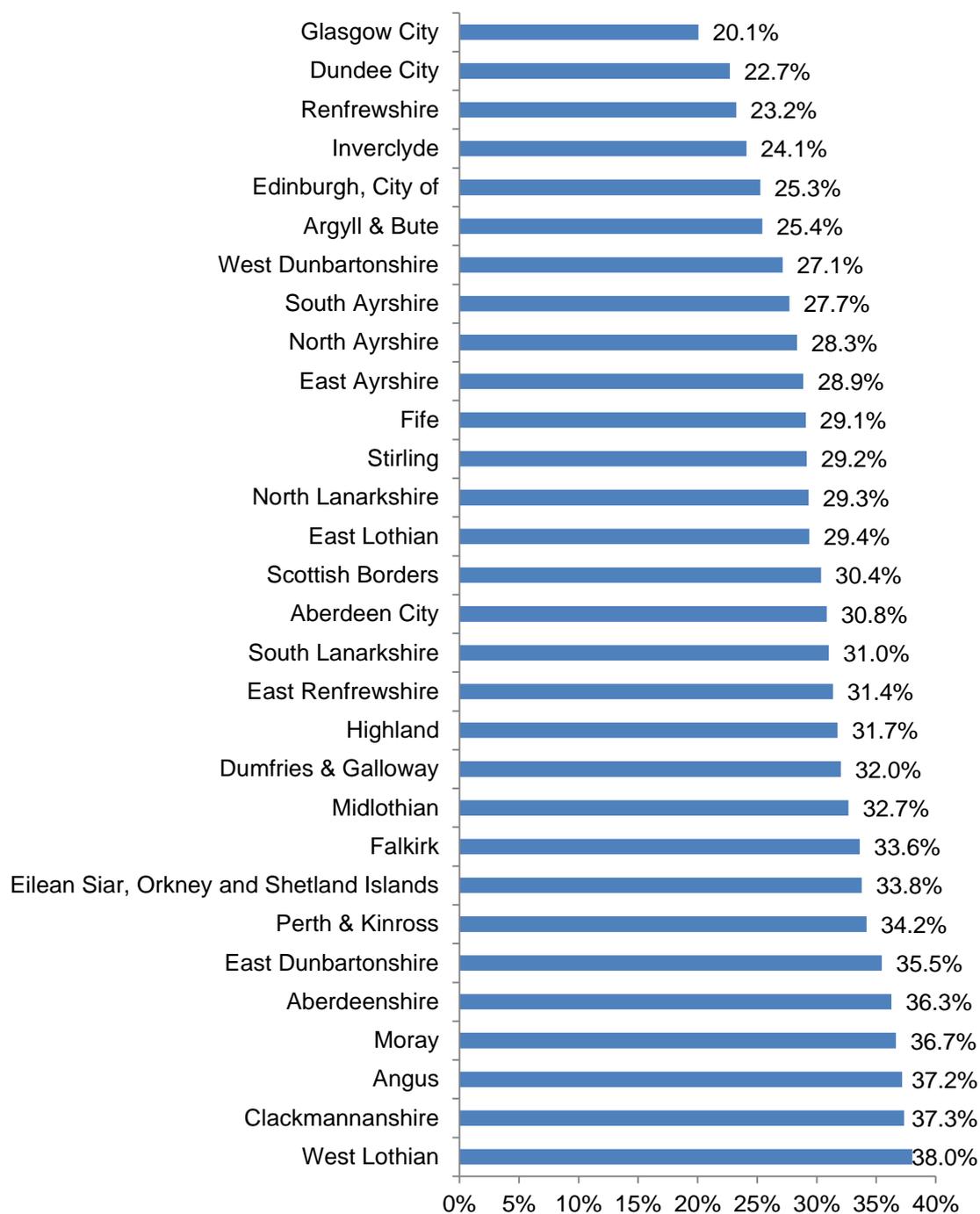
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<sup>2</sup> See Background Notes 6 and 7 for information on the data collected in the census on carers.

<sup>3</sup> See Background Note 8 for information on the dimensions of deprivation.

- Figure 3 shows the proportion of people with learning disabilities living in households with no adults in employment across all council areas.

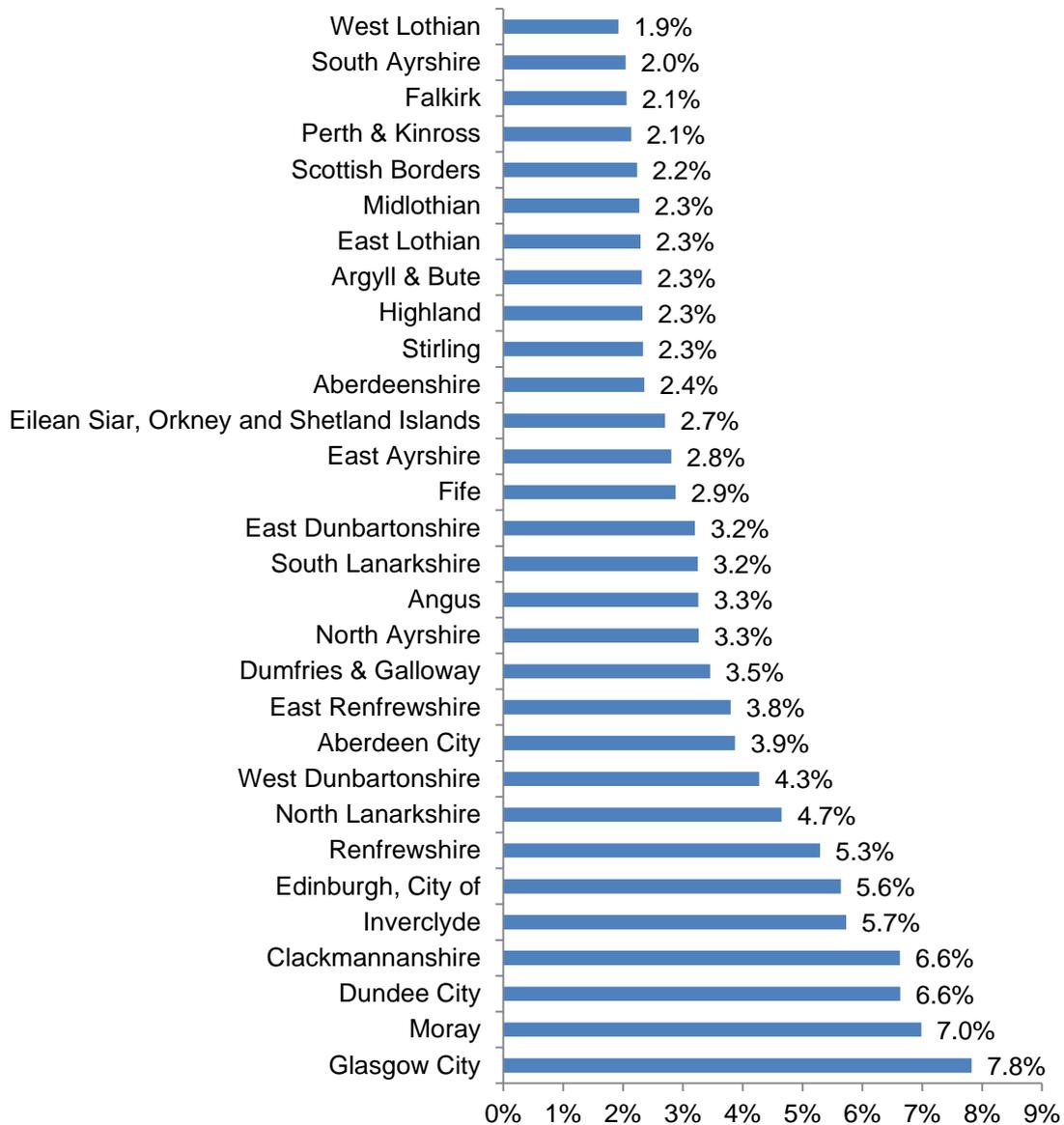
**Figure 1: Percentage of people with a learning disability living in a household with two or more carers<sup>4</sup> by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Source: Table AT\_580\_2011

<sup>4</sup> See Background Notes 6 and 7 for information on the data collected in the census on carers.

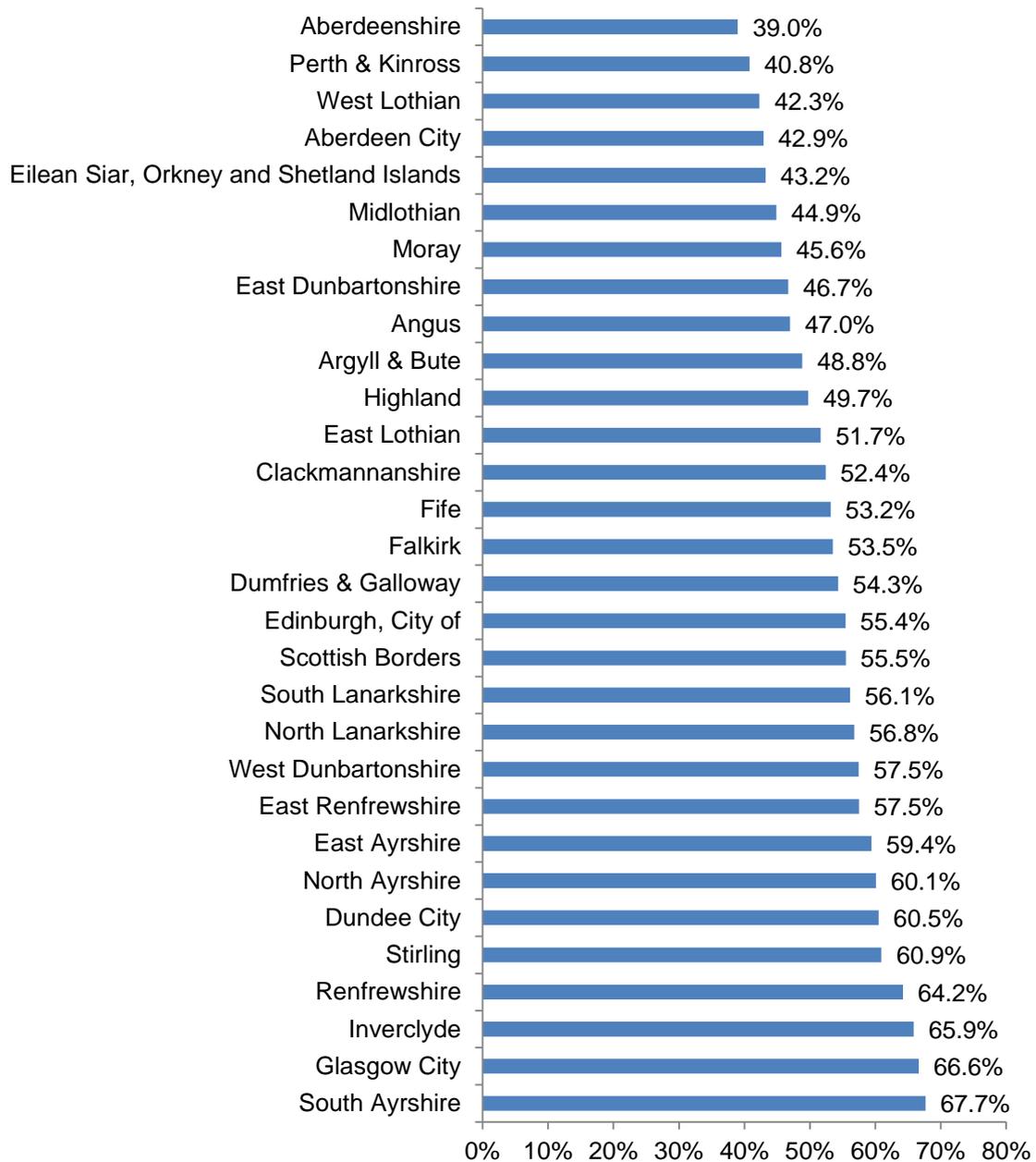
**Figure 2: Percentage of people with a learning disability living in a household deprived in 4 dimensions<sup>5</sup> by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Source: Table AT\_589\_2011

<sup>5</sup> See Background Note 8 for information on the dimensions of deprivation.

**Figure 3: Percentage of people with a learning disability in households with no adults in employment by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Source: Table AT\_597\_2011

## Developmental Disorders

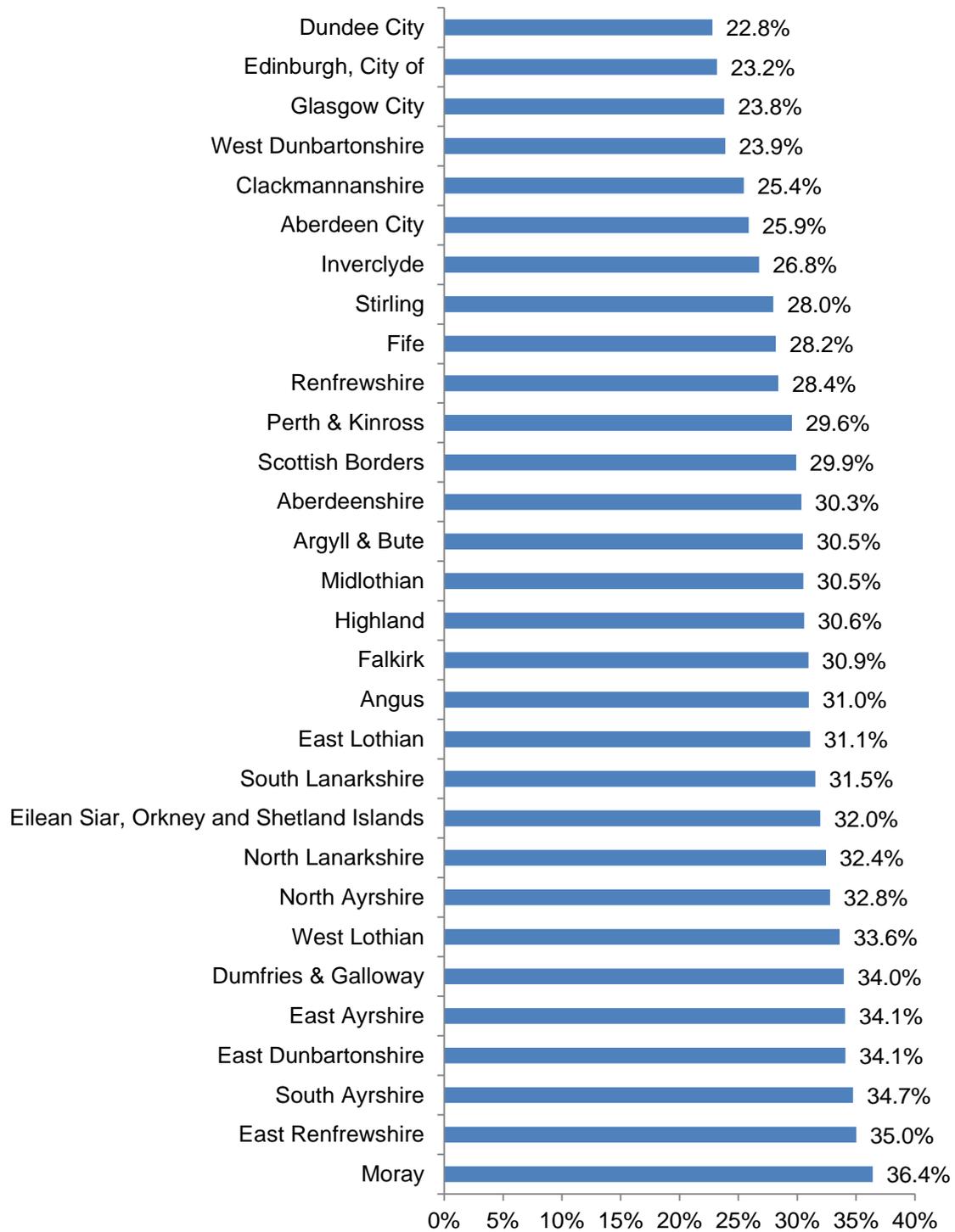
- In Scotland's 2011 Census, a total of 30,600 (96.5 per cent) of people with a developmental disorder were reported as living in a household. The corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder was 98.1 per cent.
- Of the total of 30,600 people with a developmental disorder in households, 8,900 (28.9 per cent) lived with two or more carers in the same household<sup>6</sup>. The corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder was 5.7 per cent.
- The council area with the highest proportion of people with a developmental disorder living in a household with two or more carers was Moray (36.4 per cent) and the lowest was Dundee City (22.8 per cent).
- Figure 4 shows the proportion of people with a developmental disorder living with two or more carers in the same household across all council areas.
- 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 4 dimensions<sup>7</sup>. The corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder was 0.5 per cent.
- The highest proportion of people with a developmental disorder living in a household which was deprived in 4 dimensions was in Glasgow City (2.8 per cent) and the lowest was in Stirling (0.2 per cent).
- Figure 5 shows the proportion of people with developmental disorder living in households deprived in 4 dimensions across all council areas.
- 10,400 (34.1 per cent) of the 30,600 people with a developmental disorder in households lived in a household with no adults in employment. The corresponding proportion for people without a developmental disorder was 26.2 per cent.
- The highest proportion of people with a developmental disorder living in a household with no adults in employment was in Glasgow City (46.7 per cent) and the lowest was in Moray (20.0 per cent).
- Figure 6 shows the proportion of people with a developmental disorder living in households with no adults in employment across all council areas.

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

<sup>7</sup> See Background Note 8 for information on the dimensions of deprivation.

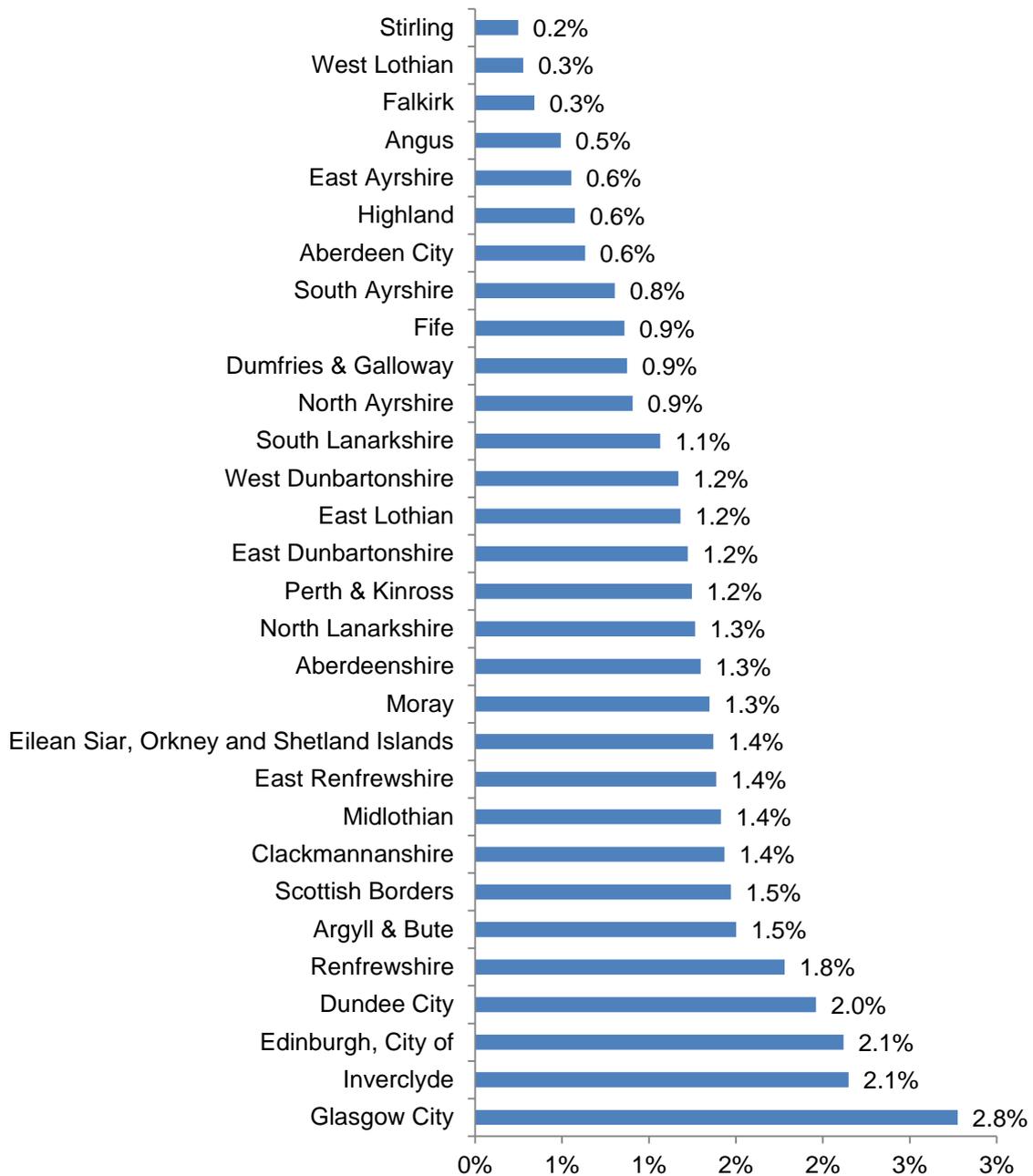
**Figure 4: Percentage of people with a developmental disorder living in a household with two or more carers<sup>8</sup> by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Source: Table AT\_605\_2011

<sup>8</sup> See Background Notes 6 and 7 for information on the data collected in the census on carers.

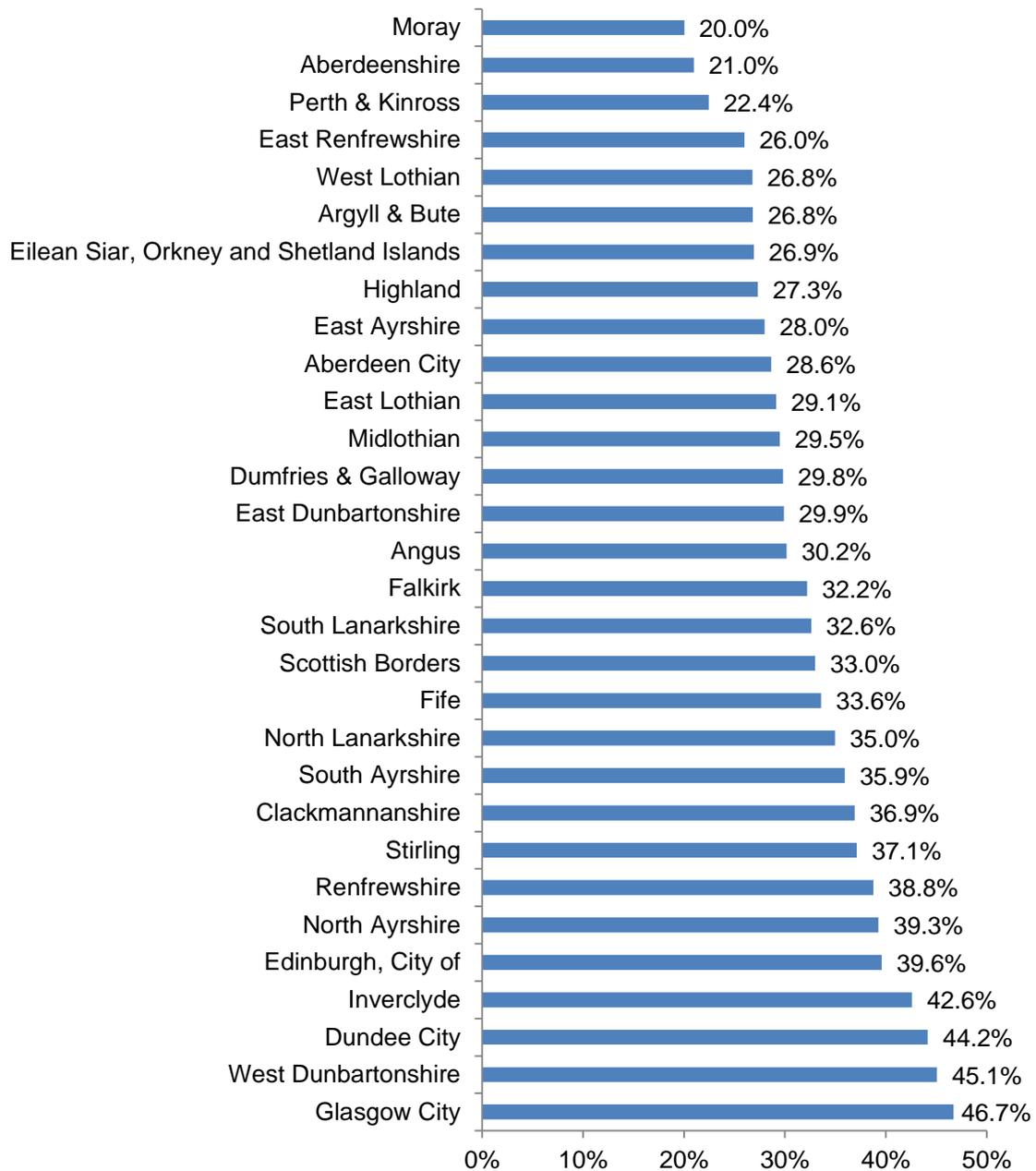
**Figure 5: Percentage of people with a developmental disorder living in a household deprived in 4 dimensions<sup>9</sup> by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Source: Table AT\_612\_2011

<sup>9</sup> See Background Note 8 for information on the dimensions of deprivation.

**Figure 6: Percentage of people with a developmental disorder in households with no adults in employment by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Source: Table AT\_624\_2011

## Background Notes

### *General*

1. National Records of Scotland<sup>10</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>10</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 is 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.

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

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