

About SCLD

The Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability (SCLD) is a Centre for Excellence funded by the Scottish Government and made up of 12 partner organisations. SCLD's partner organisations are ARC, BILD, Badaguish Outdoor Centre, Capability Scotland, Central Advocacy Partners, Down's Syndrome Scotland, ENABLE Scotland, KEY, PAMIS, University of Dundee, University of Glasgow and the University of St Andrews. SCLD and its partner organisations have joined together to help people make the changes set out in 'The same as you?'. 'The same as you?' provides a national policy framework for supporting and transforming services for people with learning disabilities and their families in order that people are enabled to lead full lives in their communities. 2010 marked its tenth anniversary. The Scottish Government commissioned an evaluation of 'The same as you?' policy in the same year and the final report of the evaluation was released in May 2012.¹

Background

This Statistics Release provides the ninth set of national figures provided by local authorities in Scotland for adults with learning disabilities.²

The statistics in this publication are collected as a result of 'The same as you?' review of services for people with learning disabilities, published in May 2000.³ The review proposed 29 recommendations for developing learning disability services and set out a programme for change over 10 years. Recommendation 9 stated that local authorities should keep local records of the number of adults with learning disabilities in the area and the services they use in order to plan services to meet their needs. In 2001 the Scottish Government introduced an annual statistical return on learning disabilities in order to monitor progress on 'The same as you?' policy. Between 2001 and 2007 the Scottish Government collected the data on adults with learning disabilities based on aggregate totals, with a view to monitoring the progress of 'The same as you?' policy. However, since 2008 the data has been collected on an individual basis by the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability (SCLD) on behalf of the Scottish Government.⁴ Anonymised individual records are provided by local authorities for each adult known to them. Strict guidelines have been followed to ensure anonymity and no identifying details have been provided to SCLD by local authorities. 2011 was the fourth year statistics were collected on an individual level basis.⁵

¹ <http://www.sclld.org.uk/news-events/news/2010/same-you-evaluation>

² Information is collected on people aged 16 and over and not in full-time education. All adults who match these criteria and who are known to local authorities, regardless of the services they are currently receiving (if any) are included. Adults with learning disabilities who are no longer in direct contact with local authorities are included in the database for three years from the last known contact.

³ The same as you?: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/ldsr/docs/tsay-00.asp>

⁴ By the eSAY Team: electronic same as you? Website: <http://www.sclld.org.uk/sclld-projects/esay/what-is-esay>

⁵ With the exception of advocacy.

2011 Data

The data collected in 2011 relates to information collected in 2010. The definitions applied in 2011 are taken from the eSAY National Data Standards.⁶ eSAY Guidance notes are annually sent to Local Authorities to assist them in their collection of data.⁷

There was an improvement in the completeness of information that local authorities returned in 2011 compared with 2010 and a notable reduction in the quantity of unknown information about adults with a learning disability. Local authorities reported an improved understanding of the collection process. The completeness of data reporting continued to improve in 2011, most notably for Day Opportunities and Personal Life Plan for which there are 12% and 11% increases respectively in known information. Table 1 below shows the completeness of data reporting for each item from 2008-2011.

Although there has been an improvement in the reporting of some data items, this should **not** be treated as an 'actual rise' in real terms between 2008 and 2011. Rises (or falls) during this period are more likely to be the result of the reduction in the quantity of unknown information about people with learning disabilities.

The table below show the main changes in the data items that were requested between 2007-2011 and the completeness of data reporting for each item. Reporting at a national level has increased for every item. For the first time in the eSAY collection, reporting on all items has risen above 60% with the exception of Further Education which has seen an increase of 10% (55% in 2011 from 45% in 2010).

Table 1: Completeness of data reporting (2008 - 2011)⁸

Item	Number of reporting LAs	Total adults for which item reported	Total missing values	% adults in reporting authorities for which item known				% of all adults in Scotland for which item known			
				2011	2010	2009	2008	2011	2010	2009	2008
Gender	32	25,970	66	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
Year of birth	32	25,989	47	100	99	99	99	100	99	99	99
Learning disability	32	25,793	243	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Number in same accommodation	30	21,069	4,967	87	78	70	74	81	77	69	58
Ethnic group	32	23,387	2,649	90	85	79	72	90	85	79	68
Lives with family carer	31	21,476	4,560	87	85	79	70	82	78	73	64
Day opportunities	32	19,809	6,227	76	64	61	69	76	64	61	55
Autism Spectrum Diagnosis	32	20,916	5,120	80	74	57	68	80	74	57	53
Accommodation type	32	23,557	2,479	90	89	81	-	90	89	81	-
Personal Life Plan	32	19,108	6,928	73	62	56	55	73	61	55	49
Employment opportunities	32	15,867	10,169	61	55	53	52	61	55	53	45
Local Area Co-ordination	32	20,555	5,481	79	70	60	51	79	68	57	45
Further Education	29	14,199	11,837	75	66	58	n/a	55	45	44	n/a

⁶ <http://www.sclد.org.uk/sites/default/files/LD%20and%20AS%20Dataset%204.2.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.sclد.org.uk/sclد-projects/esay/publications-and-resources>

⁸ Percentages represent the percentage of the learning disability population in reporting authorities (please see first column in table) and are calculated from the total learning disability population in Scotland each year (26,036 in 2011; 27,391 in 2010; 27 671 in 2009 and 25,252 in 2008).

Key Findings⁹

Local authorities provided information on 26,036 adults with a learning disability in Scotland in 2011.¹⁰ This represented a 4.9% decrease in the number of known adults compared to 2010 data. The majority of local authorities recorded a 1% change in the number of known adults with a learning disability in 2011.

Population

- In 2011, 32 local authorities provided information on 26,036 adults across Scotland. This equates to 6.0 people with learning disabilities per 1000 people in the general population.
- A number of local authorities cited more robust quality control checks and case closures as being the principle reasons for decreases in known adults with a learning disability in their area.
- Where increases were seen locally, these were attributed by local authorities to transitions from children's services as well as increased data sharing and joined up working.

Adults on the autism spectrum

- 2,992 adults were identified as being on the autism spectrum. Of these individuals, 2,369 (79%) also have a learning disability.
- There are 537 adults with an AS diagnosis who do not have a learning disability in the eSAY database.
- There was an increase in the proportion of known information on people with an AS diagnosis in 2011. AS diagnosis information is now known for 80.4% of the eSAY dataset, an increase of 6.4% from 2010 and representing 20,916 adults.

Employment

- The overall number and proportion of adults known to be in employment or training for employment increased in 2011 (3,839 to 4,046 and 14% to 15.5% respectively).
- There were 11,821 adults with a learning disability who were not in employment or training for employment.
- There was a small increase in the numbers of adults in non-open employment (1,020 compared to 916 in 2010).
- In addition, there was a further rise in the numbers of adults recorded as being in training for employment (1,659 compared to 1,513 in 2010).

Local Area Co-ordination (LAC)

- A recorded 10,116 adults had an LAC service, or one regarded as equivalent by the local authority, available to them in 2011. This represents an increase of 25% (2,067 people) on 2010 data.

⁹ Unless stated key findings % refers to information for **known** adults rather than **all** adults. Known adults are the total number of adults for whom information has been returned for this data item. All adults refer to the total population returned by each local authority.

¹⁰ There are 537 adults included in the eSAY database who have an autism spectrum diagnosis with no associated learning disability.

- Nationally 2,337 (23%) of adults with a learning disability who had access to an LAC used LAC services during 2011. This is 1.4% fewer than in 2010.

Personal Life Plan

- 12,947 adults had a personal life plan in 2011. This figure has more than doubled since 2008 (an increase of 116%).

Day centre and day opportunities

- There were 6,164 adults who attended a day centre in 2011 compared to 5,943 in 2010. This represents an increase of 4%.
- The number of adults recorded as having alternative opportunities continued to rise in 2011 (8,872 in 2010 to 10,286 in 2011; a 16% increase) and the number of adults attending a day centre also showed a slight rise (5,943 in 2010 to 6,164 in 2011; a 4 % increase). These figures reflect the better quality of data recording reported by local authorities.

Further education

- There were 2,696 adults known to have enrolled in further education in 2011. This represents 10.4% of all adults and a 1.5% increase on 2010 data.
- However, an increase in the known information for further education status was recorded. This showed that a higher number of adults were not in further education (11,503 in 2011 compared to 9,883 in 2010; a 16% increase).

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Section 1: Adults known to local authorities

Population

Local authorities reported on the number of adults with learning disabilities known to services in their area. In 2011, 32 local authorities provided information on 26,036 adults across Scotland which represents a 5% decrease (-1,355 people) in the number of recorded adults compared to 2010. The largest decreases across local authorities are seen in North Lanarkshire (-862)¹¹; Edinburgh City (-311); Aberdeen City (-155)¹² and Glasgow City (-135)¹³. These local authorities attributed these decreases to more stringent quality control checks and changes to collection processes.

There was also a corresponding decrease in the number of people with a learning disability per 1,000 population. Nationally there are now 6.0 people per 1,000 population with a known learning disability compared to 6.4 per 1,000 population in 2010.

There was a reported increase in the number of adults known to have a learning disability in a number of local authorities with the most notable being Dundee City (115 adults); South Lanarkshire (85) and Fife (64 adults).

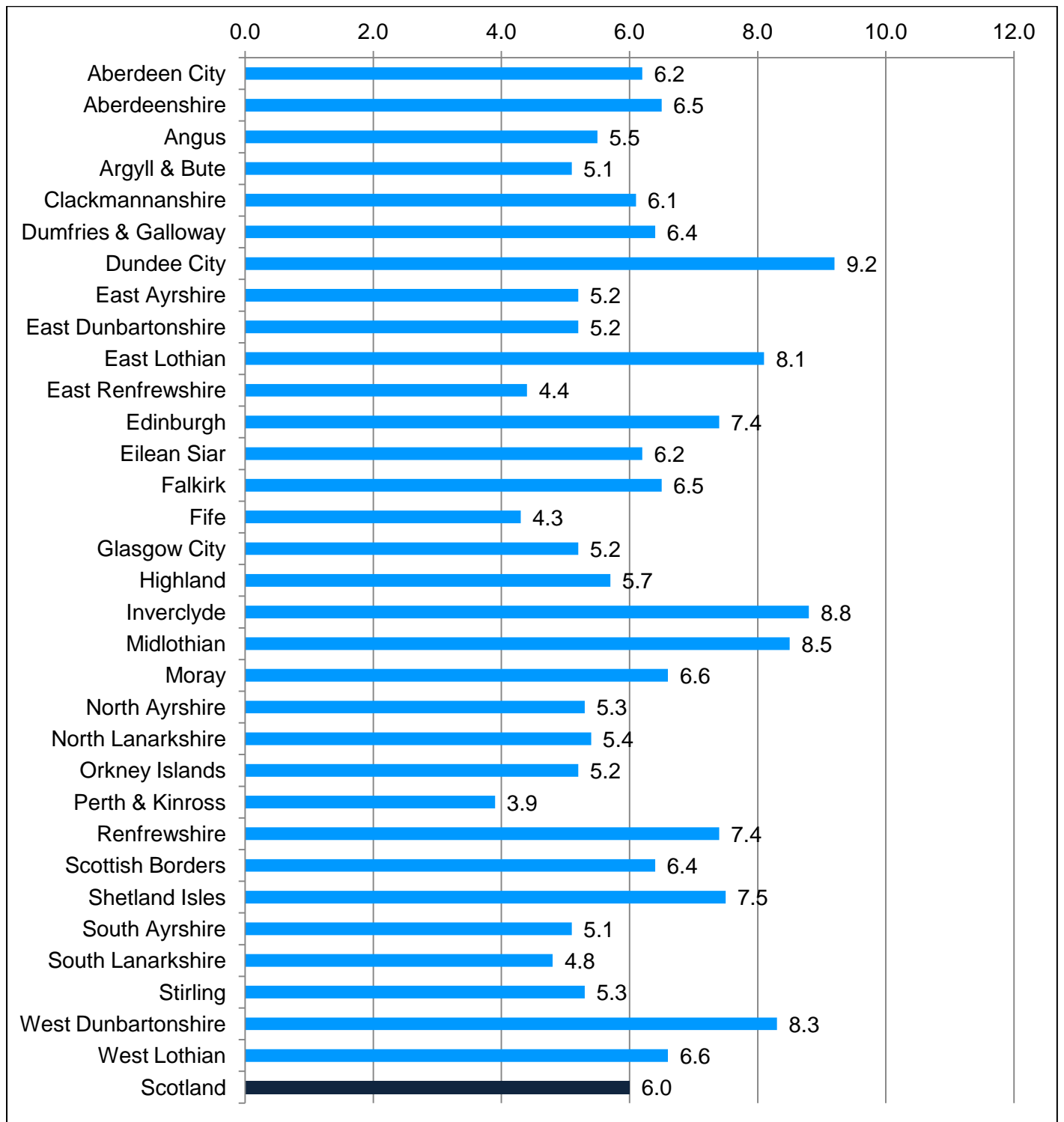
Dundee City reported the highest increase in known adults per 1,000. As a result Dundee City is now the local authority with the most adults with a learning disability per 1,000 population (9.2) in Scotland while Perth and Kinross has the lowest (3.9 per 1,000) (Chart 1).

¹¹ North Lanarkshire report that the information previously gathered included people who had been known to Social Work within the preceding 3 years, while the information for 2011 has been more specifically gathered from people who have been assessed or supported within the preceding 3 years.

¹² Aberdeen City report the decrease being a result of more robust checks on existing clients and those who have moved on from service from Aberdeen City but have not previously been removed from the system.

¹³ Glasgow attribute the decrease to a data clear up exercise prior to the introduction of Personalisation and the transition from Care First 5 to Care First 6. They also estimate they are over-reporting the number of current adults with learning disabilities by approximately 10 due to issues with removing duplicate records.

Chart 1: Rates of adults (per 1,000 population) with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2011)¹⁴



¹⁴ General population data sourced from The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/population.html>)

Age and Gender Structure

The majority of adults with a recorded learning disability are men (15,138 adults, 58%). There are 10,832 (42%) women with a learning disability.

There are 10,990 adults aged under 35 and 14,999 adults aged 35 and over.

eSAY collects information on people who are aged 16 and over and who are not in full time education. Some young people with learning disabilities remain in school until the age of 19. This explains the relatively small number of young people aged 16-17.

Table 2: Age and gender of adults who have a learning disability 2011

	Gender			Total for whom this information is known	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate in 2010
	Male	Female	Gender unknown				
16-17 and not at school	475	200	30	675	705	5.7	6.2
18-20	1,484	756	24	2,240	2,264	10.9	12.1
21-34	4,891	3,123	7	8,014	8,021	8.2	8.5
35-49	3,935	2,965	4	6,901	6,905	6.2	6.5
50-64	3,137	2,537	1	5,674	5,675	5.5	6.0
65 and over	1,189	1,230	0	2,419	2,419	2.7	3.4
Age unknown	26	21	0	47	47	0	0
Total for whom age known	15,112	10,811	66	25,923	-	-	-
Total	15,138	10,832	66	25,970	26,036	6.0	6.4

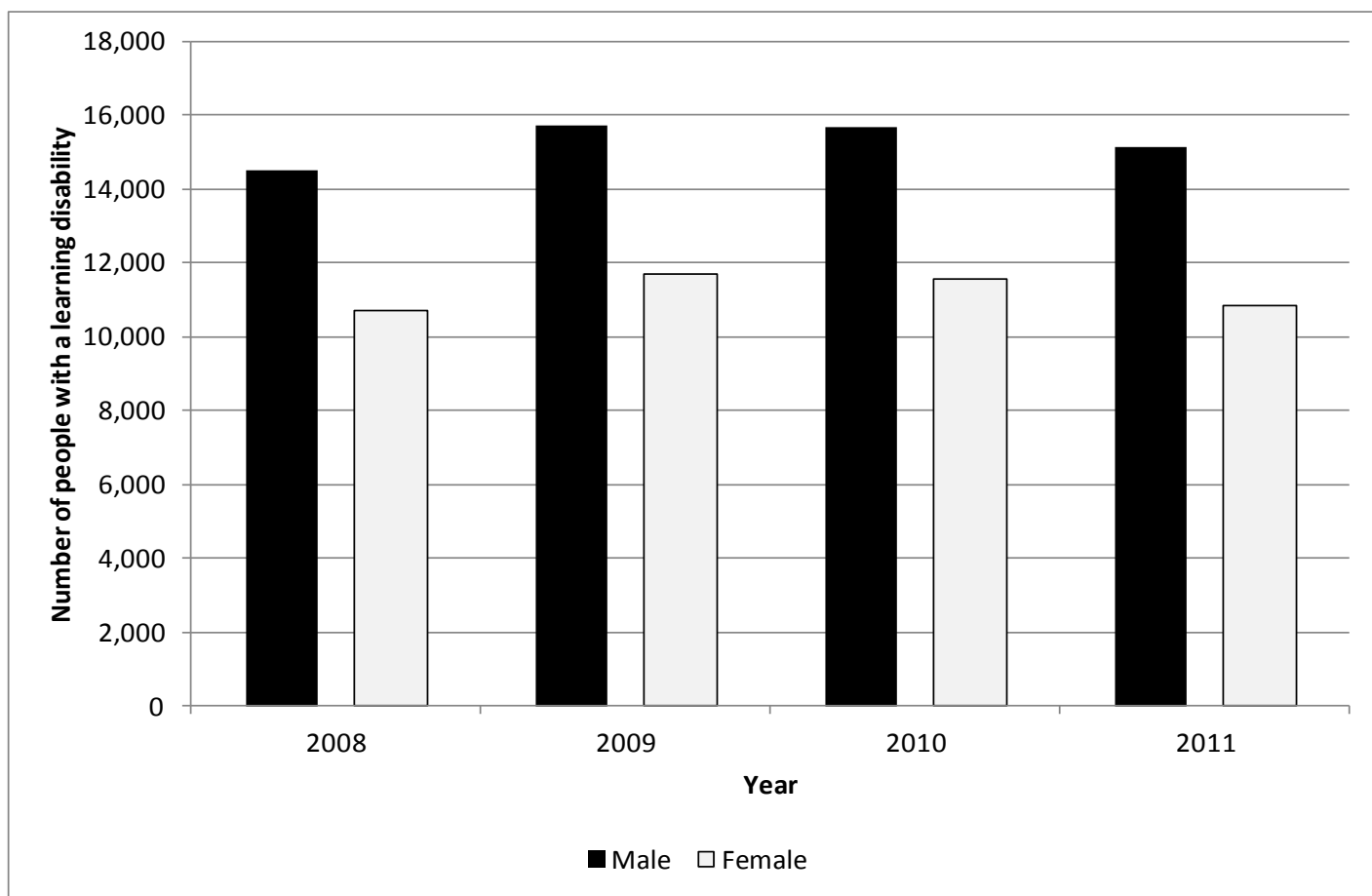
There have been overall small increases in the numbers of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities since 2008 although the 2011 figures show a small decrease since 2010.

Table 3: Number of adults recorded as having a learning disability (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Male	14,516	15,699	15,665	15,138	622	4%
Female	10,711	11,704	11,555	10,832	121	1%
Total*	25,252	27,671	27,391	26,036	718	3%

*Totals include adults with unknown gender and age

Chart 2: Number of adults recorded as having a learning disability (2008-2011)



Ethnicity

The majority (86.8%) of people with a learning disability in Scotland were classified as 'white.' In 2011, only 1.3% were recorded as being of 'other' ethnic background. Of this 1.3%: 0.9% were classified as 'Asian, Asian Scottish, Asian British'; 0.2% as 'mixed'; 0.1% as 'Black, Black Scottish, Black British'; and 0.1% as 'other group'. A further 1.6% of people chose not to disclose their ethnicity, while the ethnicity of 10.2% was not known. Ethnicity was recorded for 22,963 adults with learning disability (88.2% of those known to local authorities).

Table 4: Ethnicity of adults with learning disabilities (2011)

Ethnic Group	Frequency	Percent (%)
White	22,589	86.8%
Mixed	65	0.2%
Asian, Asian Scottish, Asian British	245	0.9%
Black, Black Scottish, Black British	27	0.1%
Other	37	0.1%
Not disclosed	424	1.6%
Not known	2,649	10.2%
Total	26,036	100.0%

Further information on the age structure, gender and ethnicity of people with a learning disability is available at national level in Annex A and at local authority level in Annex B.

Section 2: Adults on the autism spectrum

This data item records people with a diagnosis of AS. It is recognised that there are a number of different terms used to refer to people on the autism spectrum. For consistency reasons, this release uses the term “people on the autism spectrum” and abbreviates this to AS. eSAY collects information on adults with learning disabilities and adults on the autism spectrum known to local authorities. Some individuals may have learning disabilities and be on the autism spectrum. Some individuals are on the autism spectrum but have no associated learning disability. It is likely that the eSAY data represents a significant underestimate of the number of adults who are on the autism spectrum but have no associated learning disability. The eSAY data is collected directly from local authority social services, with which adults on the autism spectrum may not have had direct contact.

We recognise that the eSAY data under-represents the number of people on the autism spectrum who have no associated learning disability and as such eSAY have secured funding to take forward a separate collection of the numbers of adults on the autism spectrum in Scotland. This work will begin later this year and will be reported on when data is available.

We now know AS diagnosis information for 20,916 adults. This is a 3.5% increase (representing 712 adults) in the proportion of known information on AS diagnoses since 2010.

2,992 adults are on the autism spectrum. This is 14% of the people for whom AS diagnosis information is known.

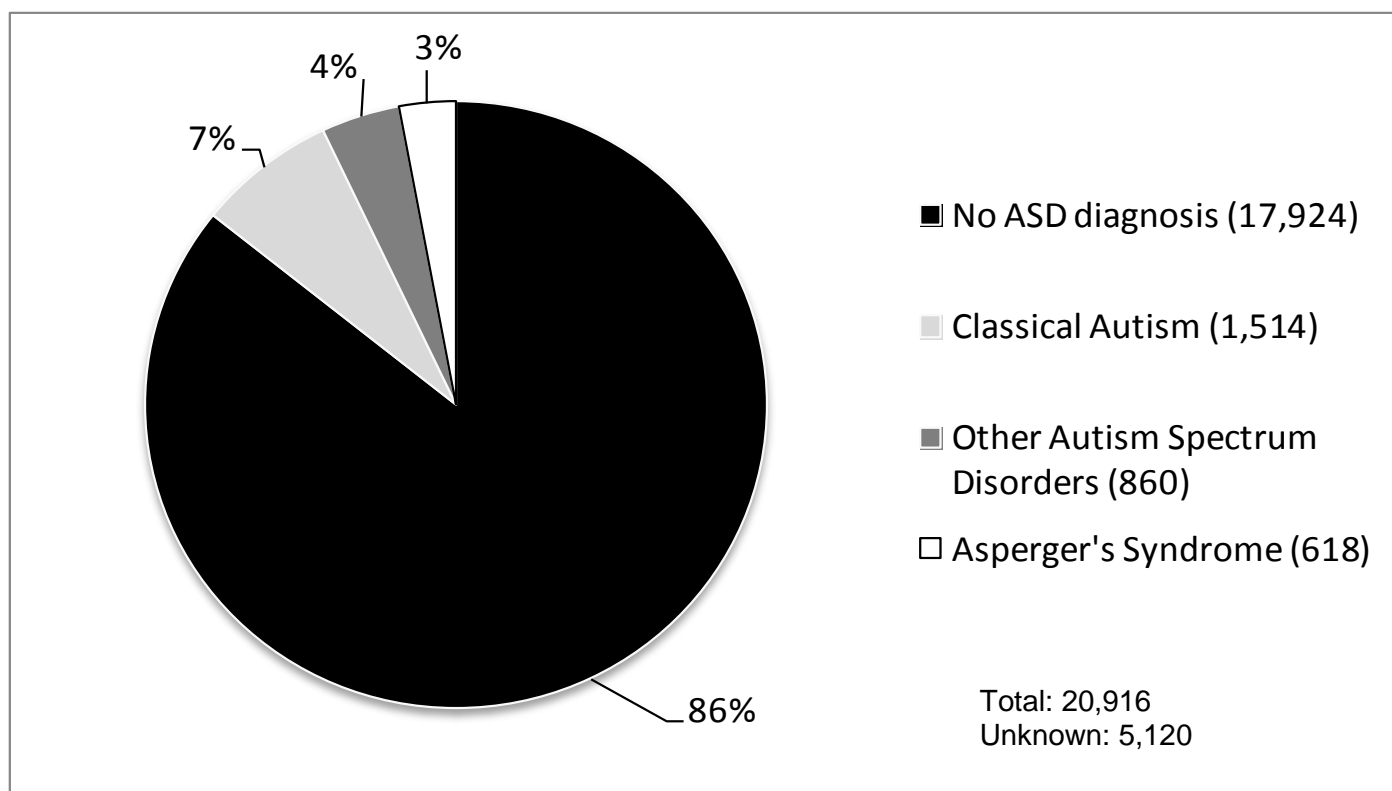
Of these individuals, 2,369 (79%) also have a learning disability. There are 537 adults with an AS diagnosis who do not have a learning disability in the eSAY database. There are also 86 adults with an AS diagnosis whose learning disability status is not known.

The number of people known to have an AS diagnosis increased from 2,548 in 2010 to 2,992 in 2011 (2% increase, representing 444 adults)¹⁵. There was a corresponding increase in each of the three AS classifications. Of those **diagnosed** as being on the autism spectrum:

- 50.6% (1,514 people) have Classic Autism;
- 20.7% (618 people) have Asperger’s Syndrome; and
- 28.7% (860 people) have an ‘Other AS diagnosis’.

¹⁵ This increase is attributed to the improved ability to identify people with dual diagnosis (learning disability and AS) on local systems by a number of local authorities.

Chart 3: Autism spectrum diagnosis status (2011)



Change since 2008

Since 2008 there have been considerable increases in the number of adults known to learning disability services who have been diagnosed as being on the autism spectrum. Specifically, there has been a 65% increase in those with classic autism and a 79% increase in those with Asperger's Syndrome, while the number of adults recorded as having an 'other' AS classification has almost tripled (274% increase). The number of adults recorded as having no AS diagnosis also increased considerably (50%) over this time. This reflects an improved understanding and therefore collection of the diagnostic status of **all** adults within the eSAY database since 2008.

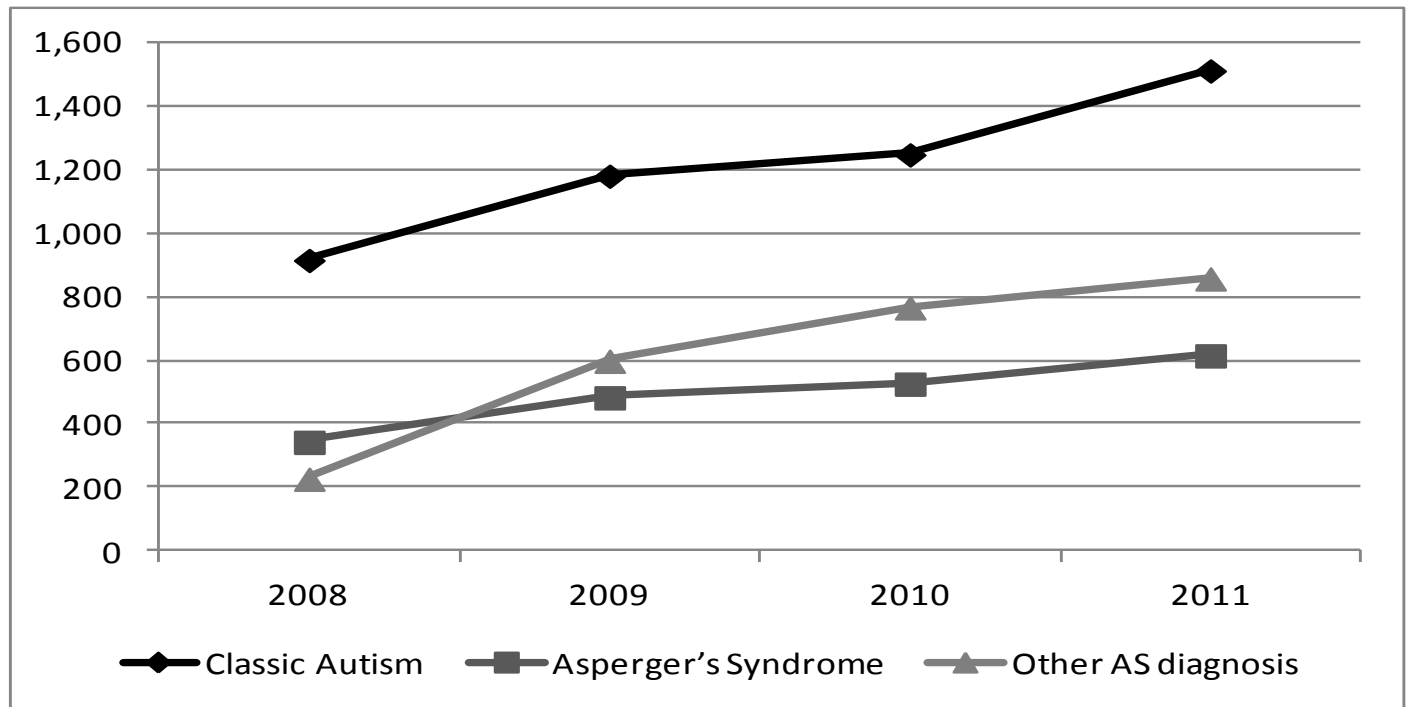
Improvements in diagnosis and data recording have helped improve the completeness of data reporting on AS from 53% in 2008 to 80% in 2011.

Table 5 shows the year-on-year numerical change since 2008 while Chart 4 shows the increasing trend in AS diagnoses.

Table 5: Number of known adults on the autism spectrum by classification (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Classic Autism	918	1,183	1,250	1,514	596	65%
Asperger's Syndrome	346	486	529	618	272	79%
Other AS diagnosis	230	601	769	860	630	274%
No AS diagnosis	11,957	13,547	17,656	17,924	5,967	50%
Total	13,451	15,817	20,204	20,916	7,465	55%

Chart 4: Recorded AS Classification (2008-2011)



Where people live

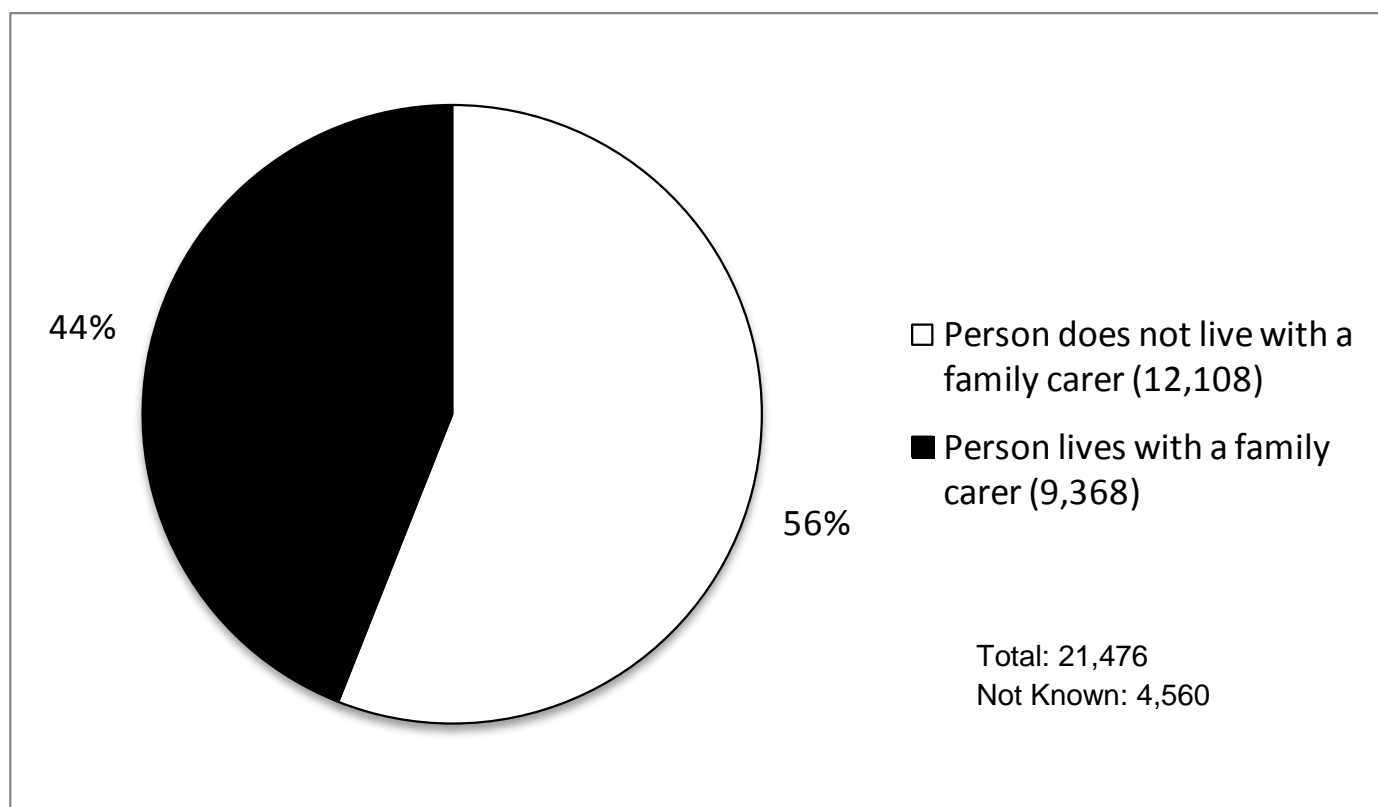
eSAY collects information on whether people live with a family carer, how many people with a learning disability live in the same accommodation and the type of accommodation people live in.¹⁶

Section 3: Lives with a family carer

We now know whether 21,476 adults live with a family carer and who this is. This is a 2% increase (representing 61 adults) in the proportion of known information on family carer status since 2010.

9,368 adults live with a family carer. This is 44% of the people for whom this information was known.

Chart 5: Number of adults with learning disabilities who live with a family carer (2011)



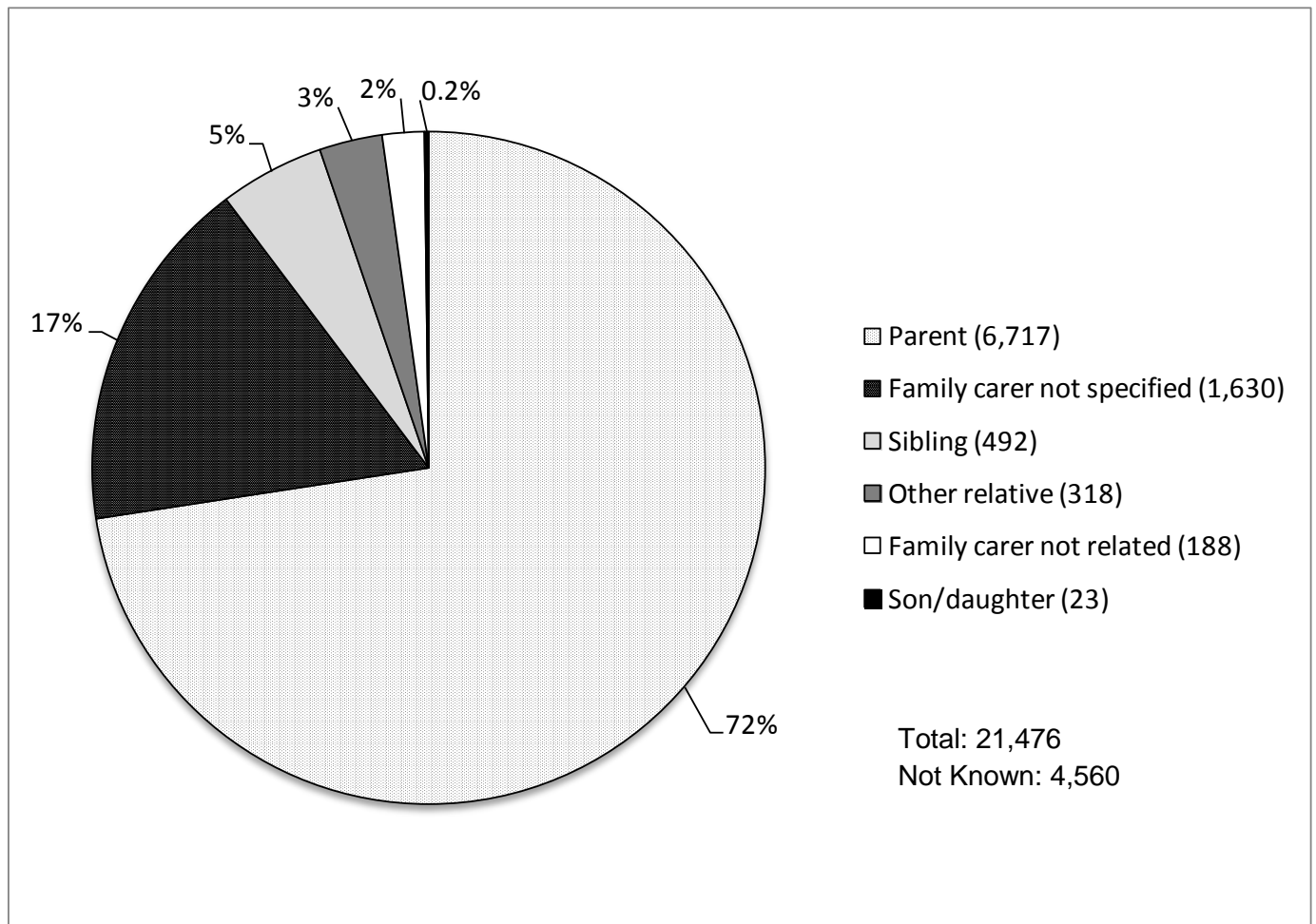
Of those who live with a family carer:

- 6,717 adults live with a parent (72%);
- 1,630 adults live with a family carer that was not specified (17%);
- 492 adults live with a sibling (5%);
- 318 adults live with another relative (3%);
- 188 adults live with a family carer they were not related to (2%);¹⁷ and
- 23 adults live with a son/daughter (0.2%).

¹⁶ This data refers to information provided by 31 local authorities. North Lanarkshire did not return on this item.

¹⁷ The 'family carer not related' sub code refers to people that have support to live with a family which is not their own.

Chart 6: Type of family carer (2011)



The number of adults **who live with a family carer** has remained relatively stable over the last year (a small increase of 109 people, 1%) as has the number of adults with a learning disability **who do not live with a family carer** (a slight decrease of 48 people, -0.4%).

It is reasonable to assume that the 6,717 adults living with a parent carer is an underestimate as there are a further 1,630 adults for whom the family carer was not specified. Of the 7,738¹⁸ adults living with a family carer (for whom the status of the family carer was known) 87% had parent carers.

¹⁸ 9,368 adults live with a family carer – 1,630 adults that live with a family carer not specified = 7,738.

Change since 2008

The number and proportion of recorded parent carers, sibling carers and other relative carers have increased markedly since 2008. Interestingly, the number of carers whose relationship is not specified has reduced considerably since 2008, as has the quantity of unknown information for this item (55% unknown in 2008 reducing to 18% in 2011). Collectively, these changes indicate a better quality of reporting, resulting in an increase in the known information, an improvement which has also been reported by a number of local authorities.

Table 6: Number of adults living with a family carer (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	No. change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Parent	3,753	5,658	6,348	6,717	2,964	79%
Sibling	292	483	503	492	200	68%
Son/ daughter	40	21	33	23	-17	-43%
Another relative	137	273	334	318	181	132%
Not related	-	146	187	188	-	-
Not specified	3,571	2,163	1,854	1,630	-1,941	-54%
Total	7,793	8,744	9,259	9,368	1,575	20%

The data shows that there are 2,178 adults with learning disabilities aged 35-65+ who are living with a parent carer. Given the age of these adults it is reasonable to assume their parent will be an older person fulfilling a caring role.

Table 7: Age of adults living with a family carer (2011)

	Family carer status			
	Lives with parent carer	Lives with other family carer	Lives with family carer, not specified	All adults who live with family carer
16-17	256	14	109	379
18-20	1,094	71	264	1,429
21-34	3,188	189	765	4,142
35-49	1,587	291	297	2,175
50-64	542	339	155	1,034
65 and over	49	117	41	207
Age unknown	1	0	1	2
Total	6,717	1,021	1,630	9,368

Section 4: Number of people with learning disabilities in the same accommodation

Local authorities were asked to provide information on how many people with a learning disability were living in the same household. Local authorities were asked to include the person who was the subject of the assessment (i.e. “1 person” accommodation would be returned by local authorities where a person with a learning disability is the only person with a learning disability living in the household)¹⁹.

We now know information on the number of adults living in the same accommodation for 21,069 adults. This is a 9% increase (representing 72 adults) in the proportion of known information on this item since 2010.

Almost three quarters (72%) of people are the only person with a learning disability in their accommodation.

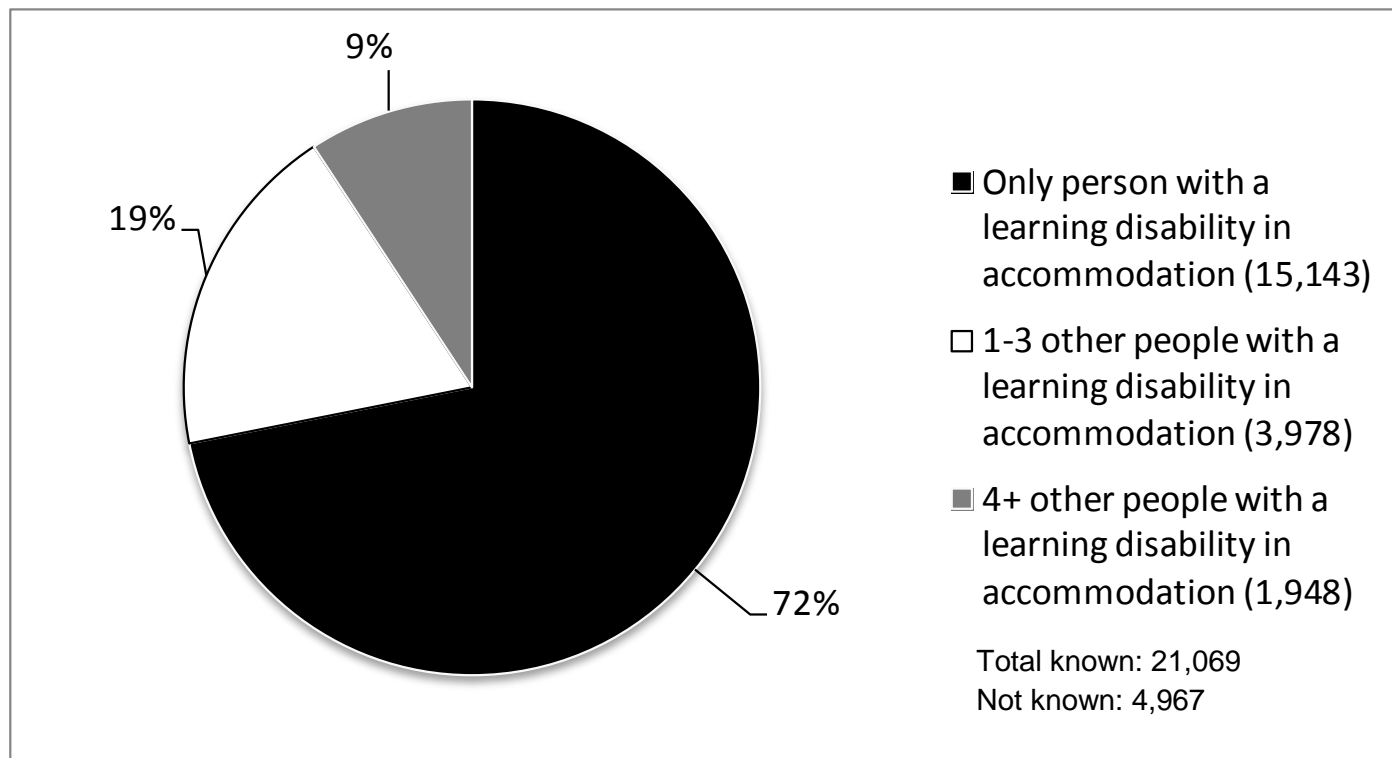
Around one fifth (19%) live with one to three other people.

The breakdown of the number of adults with a learning disability living in the same accommodation was as follows:

- 15,143 adults were the only person with a learning disability living in their accommodation (72%);
- 3,978 adults live in accommodation with 1-3 other people with a learning disability (19%);
- 1,948 adults live with 4 or more other people with learning disabilities (9%).

¹⁹ This data refers to information provided by 30 local authorities. North Lanarkshire did not return on this item. Moray choose not to return on this data as they would not use these figures on a regular basis.

Chart 7: Number of adults with a learning disability living in the same accommodation (2011)



Of the people with learning disabilities who were the only adult with a learning disability in their accommodation, just over half (7,824 adults, 55%) were living with a family carer. The data also shows that there are a number of family carers who are caring for more than one person with learning disabilities in the same accommodation. Almost 1,000 people with learning disabilities are in this situation.

Table 8: Number of adults living in the same accommodation by family carer status (2011)

	Adults not living with family carer	Adults living with family carer	Total adults for which family carer status known
Only person in accommodation	6,365	7,824	14,189
1-3 other people in accommodation	2,879	948	3,827
4 or more people in accommodation	1,858	49	1,907
Total for whom this information is known	11,102	8,821	19,923
Unknown	1,006	547	1,553
Total	12,108	9,368	21,476

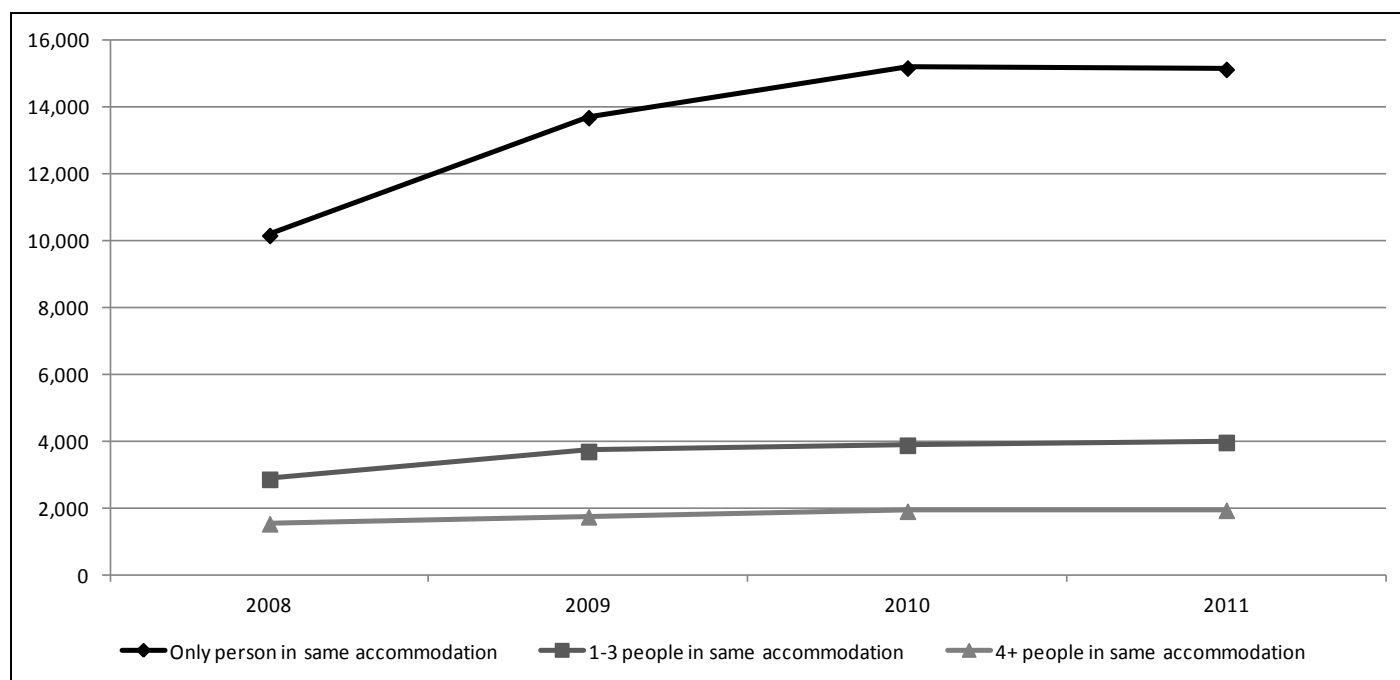
Change since 2008

Since 2008 there has been a considerable increase (49%, 4,971 people) in the number of adults with a learning disability who are living in accommodation where they are the only person with a learning disability. However, there is very little change between 2010 and 2011. The number of adults with a learning disability who live with 1-3 other adults with a learning disability or 4 or more adults also increased (by 38% and 26% respectively).

Table 9: Number of adults with a learning disability in the same accommodation (2008-2010)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	No. change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Only person in accommodation	10,172	13,698	15,183	15,143	4,971	49%
1-3 people in accommodation	2,874	3,708	3,894	3,978	1,104	38%
4 or more people in accommodation	1,544	1,753	1,920	1,948	404	26%
Total	14,590	19,159	20,997	21,069	6,479	44%

Chart 8: Number of adults with a learning disability living in the same accommodation



Section 5: Accommodation type²⁰

eSAY collects information on the types of accommodation in which people with learning disabilities live. There are a variety of types of accommodation recorded under this data item and the definitions of these are as follows:

- Homeless - The person is without a permanent home. This includes those who are in refuges, emergency/temporary accommodation, bed and breakfasts and those who are sleeping rough and squatting.
- Mainstream - The person lives in a mainstream home which has not been adapted for their needs in any way. This may, but not always, include the family home.
- Special Housing - The person lives in a home which has been adapted for their needs in some way. This may be accessibility adaptations to a family or mainstream home or be amenity housing. Amenity housing is defined as a group of flats or homes with special modifications for particular needs but which are not supported by a warden.
- Sheltered housing - The person lives in a group of self contained homes linked to a warden who provides specialist support to all the tenants.
- Supported accommodation - The person lives in a home in which external support is put in place to help them live independently. This includes those who live in a Supported Living setting.
- Specialist Rehabilitation Units - The person is normally resident in a specific rehabilitation unit of any description. This includes Addiction Rehabilitation and Mental Health Rehabilitation.
- Registered adult care homes - The person lives in a residential setting specifically for adults where a number of other people live (usually in single rooms) and have access to on-site care services.
- NHS Facilities/hospitals - The person is normally resident in an NHS setting. This can be either a long or short stay facility and may or may not be learning disability specific.
- Penal institutions - The person is resident in an institution which provides confinement as a punishment. This may be a prison, a young offender's institution or a secure psychiatric facility.
- Independent hospitals - The person is normally resident in a private hospital setting.
- Mobile accommodation - The person is normally resident in a mobile home setting. This could be a caravan or even static caravan.
- Registered child care accommodation - The person lives in a residential setting specifically created to house children.

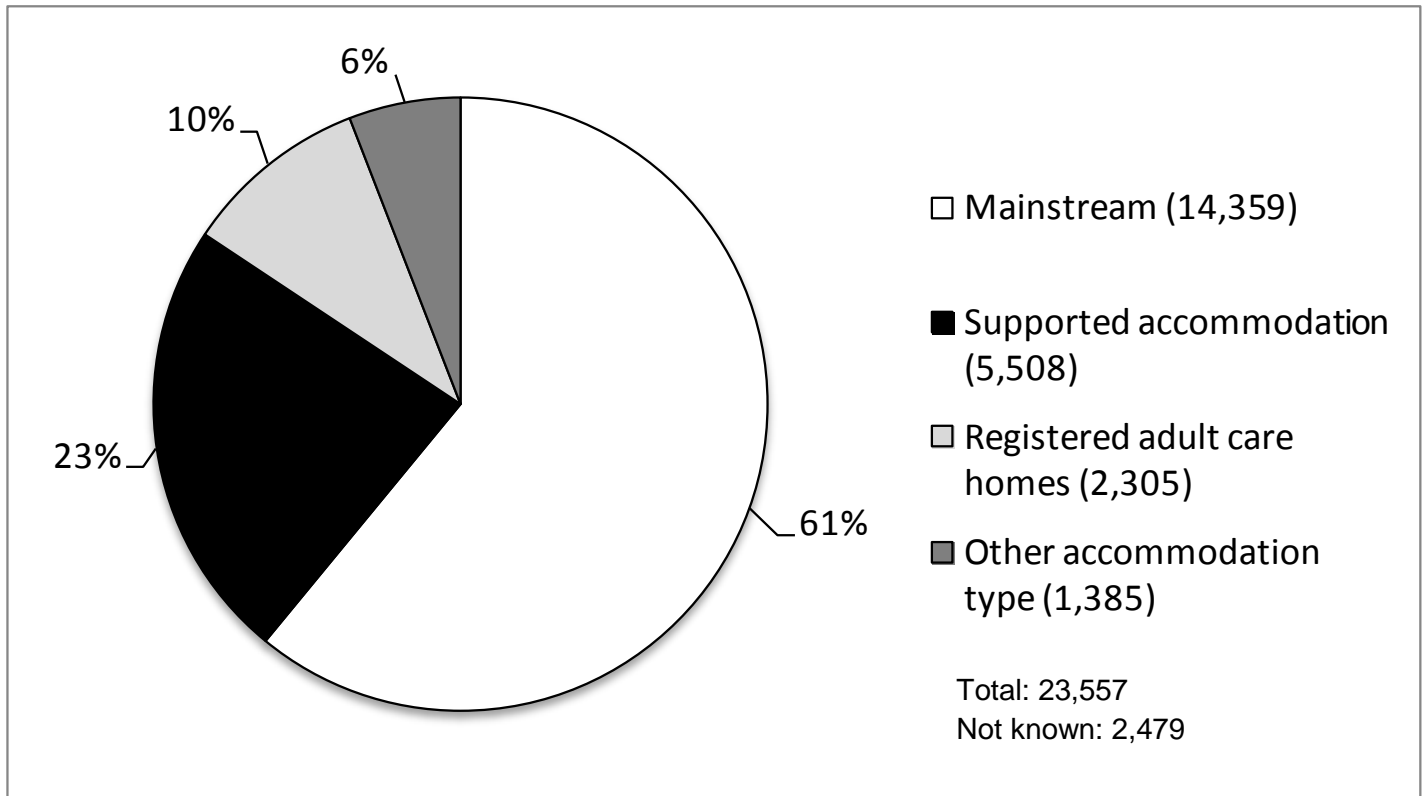
We now know the type of accommodation 23,557 adults are living in. This is a decrease of 755 adults since 2010. However there is a 1% increase in the proportion of known information on accommodation type over the same time period.

²⁰ Information was collected on accommodation type for the first time in 2009. Accommodation type replaced an item on tenure type as it was felt accommodation type would provide more useful information and would also correspond with the ways many local authorities record information.

Just over half (14,359 people, 55%) of adults with a learning disability stay in mainstream accommodation²¹ while about one fifth (5,508 people, 21%) live in supported accommodation.²² Nearly a tenth (2,305 people, 9%) live in registered adult care homes,²³ and 5% (1,385 people) live in 'other' accommodation.²⁴ Accommodation type is now known for 90% of adults with a learning disability.

Chart shows the type of accommodation people with learning disabilities live in.

Chart 9: Accommodation type (2011)



²¹ Mainstream accommodation is a home which has not been adapted for the individual's needs in any way. This may, but not always, include the family home.

²² Supported accommodation is a home in which external support has been put in place to help the individual live independently.

²³ A registered adult care home refers to a residential care home where a number of other adults may live. The accommodation is usually in single rooms and residents have access to on-site care services.

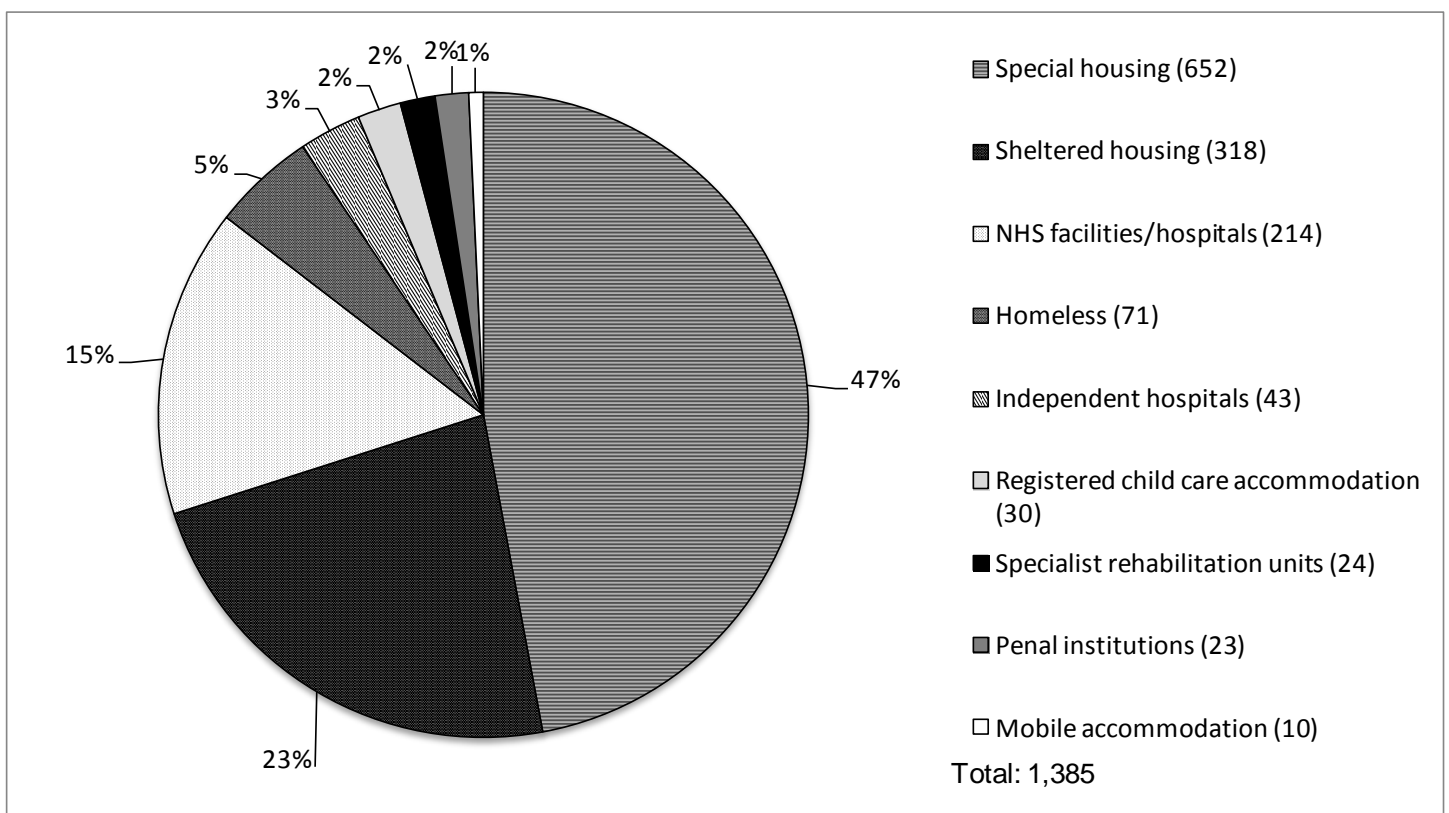
²⁴ "Other" type of accommodation is made up of: special housing; sheltered housing; NHS facilities/ hospitals; homeless; penal institutions; specialist rehabilitation units; independent hospitals; and mobile accommodation.

'Other' accommodation

1,385 adults with a learning disability live in an "other" type of accommodation including:

- 652 adults in special housing (47% of 'other');
- 318 adults in sheltered housing (23%);
- 214 adults in hospitals/NHS facilities (15%);
- 71 adults are homeless (5%);
- 43 adults in independent hospitals (3%);
- 30 adults in registered child care accommodation (2%);
- 24 adults in specialist rehabilitation units (2%);
- 23 adults in penal institutions (2%); and
- 10 adults in mobile accommodation (1%).

Chart 10: 'Other' accommodation type (2011)



Only a small number (214) of adults with a learning disability are now known to be in hospitals/NHS facilities. This is in line with estimates set out by 'The same as you?' in recommendation 13. There are also 43 adults with a learning disability living in independent hospitals. The number of adults with learning disabilities living in residential health facilities in 2011 is in sharp contrast to earlier decades. In 1980 there were 6,500 people with a learning disability in hospital. This number fell to 2,450 in 1998.²⁵

²⁵ Source: The same as you? Page 9.

People who are the only person with a learning disability living in their accommodation tend to live in mainstream accommodation (68% of those who are the only person with a learning disability in their accommodation). A smaller proportion of people who are the only adult with a learning disability in their accommodation live in supported accommodation (19% of those who are the only person with a learning disability in their accommodation). People with learning disabilities who live with four or more other people tend to live in registered adult care homes (64% of those who live with four or more other people with learning disabilities).

Table 10: Accommodation type by number of people with a learning disability in same accommodation (2011)

	Only person	One other person	Two other people	Three other people	Four+ other people	Not known	Total
Mainstream	10,271	992	163	81	80	2,772	14,359
Supported accommodation	2,856	895	544	537	424	252	5,508
Registered adult care homes	288	129	130	231	1,255	272	2,305
Other accommodation type	899	97	25	29	174	161	1,385
Not known	829	89	24	12	15	1,510	2,479
Total	15,143	2,202	886	890	1,948	4,967	26,036

Change since 2008

eSAY started collecting data on accommodation type in 2009. There has been an increase in known information since then, mainly accounted for by an increase in the number of people living in mainstream accommodation. There has been a slight drop in the total number of people for whom this information is known.

Table 11: Accommodation Type (2009-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2009-2011	% change 2009-2011
Mainstream	n/a	13,626	14,395	14,359	733	5%
Supported accommodation	n/a	5,388	5,585	5,508	120	2%
Registered adult care home	n/a	2,364	2,359	2,305	-59	-2%
Other	n/a	1,102	1,512	1,385	283	26%
Total	n/a	21,378	22,339	23,557	2,179	10%

Section 6: Local Area Co-ordination

One of the recommendations of 'The same as you?' was that local authorities and health boards should appoint Local Area Co-ordinators (LACs) to get to know people with learning disabilities and their families, assist them to identify their needs and support them to meet these.

Local Area Co-ordinators work in a person centred way with individuals, families and communities to assist people to achieve the outcomes they wish for their lives and in particular to enable them to be included as citizens in the communities in which they live.²⁶

We now know whether 20,555 adults have an LAC service available to them and whether they use this service. This is a 9% increase (representing 1,738 adults) in the proportion of known information on LAC services since 2010.

2,337 adults used LAC services. This is almost a quarter (23%) of the people who had an LAC service available to them.

LAC use and availability²⁷

A recorded 10,116 adults now have an LAC service (or one regarded as equivalent by the local authority) available to them, which is a 26% increase (2,067 people) on 2010 figures. This sharp increase can be attributed to a small number of local authorities²⁸ who reported a misinterpretation of the guidance prior to 2011. This meant that in previous years they recorded only those adults who have had active involvement with LAC services, as opposed to recording those to whom the service was available. LAC policy in these local areas states that all individuals who wish to access LAC services are able to do so and as such the numbers who have a service available to them have increased by a large margin.

In 2011, 2,337 people used LAC services²⁹. They account for 23% of adults with a learning disability who had access to an LAC. Just under 10% of all adults with learning disabilities known to services were actively using an LAC.

It is worth noting that figures for LAC service availability and use can vary by local authority area for a number of reasons. A number of LACs work in restricted geographical boundaries within local authority areas and therefore the number of people able to access the services provided is constrained by the areas in which they live. Further, most LACs only work with certain community care groups. Restrictions including age and disability are placed on access in some local areas.

²⁶ <http://www.scl.d.org.uk/local-area-co-ordination>

²⁷ Data was collected for the first time in 2008 on both availability and use of local area co-ordinators within local authority areas.

²⁸ These authorities are Stirling and West Lothian. Aberdeen City attributed their local increase to a reduction of unknown data and a subsequent increase in those who have an LAC service available but do not use it. Fife reported Local Area Co-ordination as being an authority wide service with a focus on those aged 14-25 with additional support needs.

²⁹ Coded categories of availability and use include: no LAC service available; individual does have a LAC in their area and does use service; individual does have a LAC in their area and does not use service; service availability is constrained; individual has indicated they do not want to use this service.

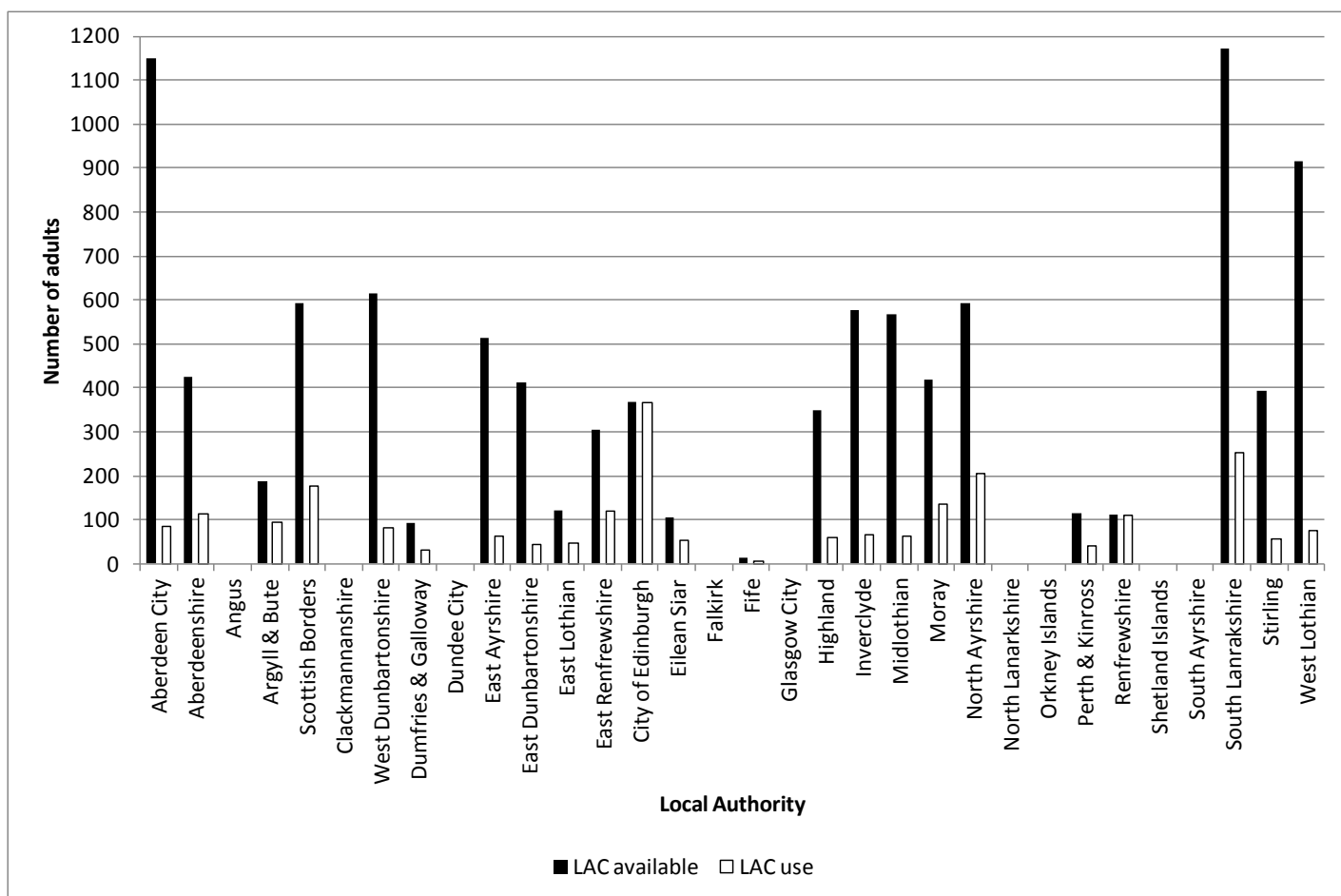
Staff resource is also a consideration when attempting to determine the numbers of adults able to access an LAC service³⁰.

To address this diversity and to define more clearly which data items local authorities should be recording, eSAY has funded an LAC Data Development Project which will run in parallel with the 2012 collection. This Project will aim to determine a standard and fair way to record data in order to provide the most accurate representation of what the LAC service provides. The Project will be run through the eSAY Data Group and various LAC Groups primarily and will conclude prior to the release of the 2012 Data Collection Guidance. A report of the findings will be made available at this time and these will be incorporated into the 2012 Data Collection.

There is a wide variation in the availability of LAC between different local authorities. In general, a relatively small proportion of the people who have an LAC available are using the service.

Chart 11 shows LAC availability and use by local authority area. More detailed information is available in Annex B, Table B6.

Chart 11: Use and availability of Local Area Co-ordination services (2011)³¹



³⁰ Argyll and Bute reported an increase in individuals who do not have an LAC available as a result of an LAC retiring in the last year.

³¹ Moray; Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire have no LACs in contact with the LAC National Development Project but do have locally defined services which are considered by these local authorities to have comparable functions and roles. North Lanarkshire also report LAC functions as being carried out through Locality Support Services and Supported Employment. Angus; Clackmannanshire; Dundee; Falkirk; Glasgow (service ceased in September 2010); Orkney; Shetland and South Ayrshire (service ceased due to retirement) did not have a LAC service in 2011 (Source: SCLD LAC Map of Services: <http://www.sclد.org.uk/local-area-co-ordination/area>)

Change since 2008

The number of adults who use LAC services has increased by more than a quarter (29%) since 2008. The number of adults who reportedly had an LAC available to them and **did not** use it increased between 2010 and 2011 (2,100 people, 37%). This is likely to be as a result of the large increase in the number of adults recorded as having access to an LAC between 2010 and 2011, rather than a reduction in service availability, as the number of people using the service has remained relatively stable (a difference of -33 people, -1%).

Table 12: Local Area Co-ordination use and availability (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
No LAC service available	4,252	7284	10,689	10,439	6,187	146%
LAC Service available	7,160	8,514	8,049	10,116	2,956	41%
Does not use LAC	5,343	6472	5,679	7,779	2,436	46%
Uses LAC	1,817	2042	2,370	2,337	520	29%
Total	18,572	24,312	26,787	30,671	12,099	65%

Section 7: Personal Life Plans/Person Centred Plans

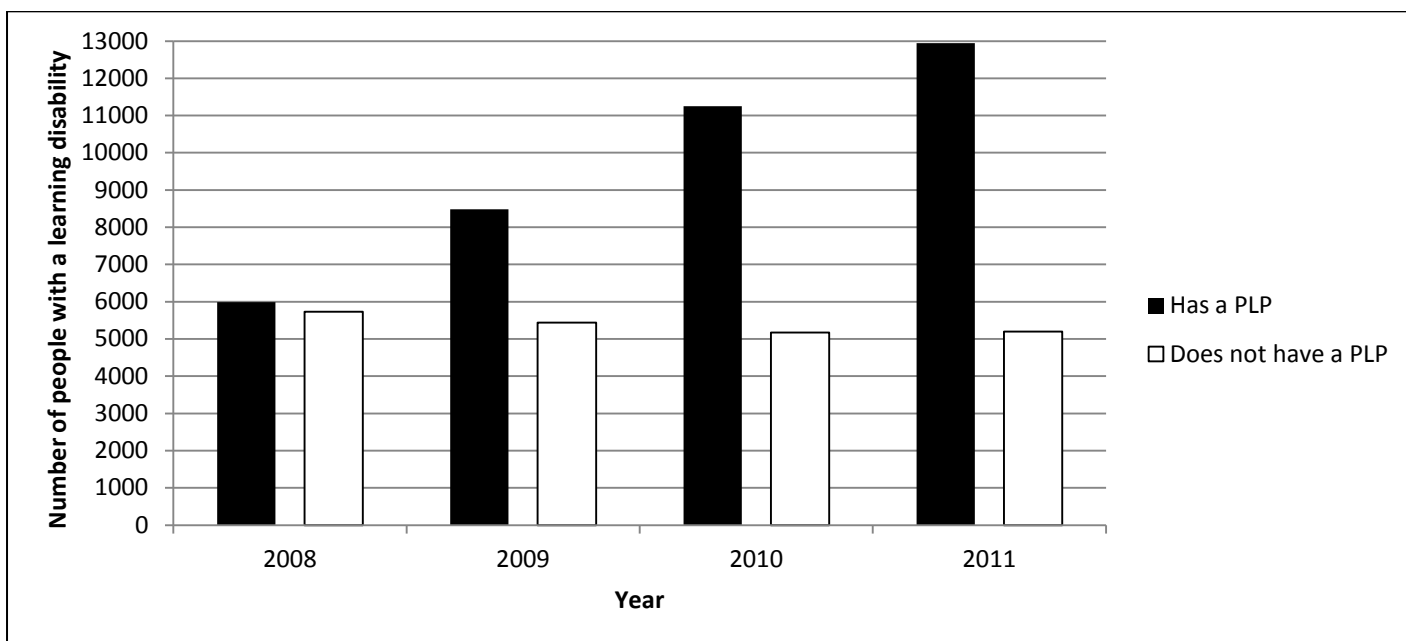
A Personal Life Plan (PLP) is a process for continual listening and learning which, in alliance with a person's family and friends, focuses and acts upon what is important to someone now and in the future. 'The same as you?' recommends that everyone with a learning disability who wants a PLP should be able to have one.

We now know whether 19,108 adults have a personal life plan. This is an 11% increase (representing 2,495 adults) in the proportion of known information on this item since 2010.

12,947 adults have a personal life plan. This is 68% of the people for whom this information was known.

In 2011, 18,144 people had access to a PLP, an increase of 10% (1,720 people) from 2010. Of these, 12,947 (71%) now have a PLP. This represents a 15% increase (1,698 people) on 2010 figures.

Chart 12: Personal Life Plan (2008-2011)



Change since 2008

The number of adults known to have a personal life plan has more than doubled since 2008, from 5,991 people to 12,947 people (an increase of 116%).

Data reporting on PLP has consistently improved since 2008. The number of adults to whom a PLP is applicable has increased (6,422 people, 55% increase)³². This figure represents the number of people who have been asked whether they would like a personal life plan and who have made a choice to have one or not.

Table 13: Personal Life Plan (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Has a PLP	5,991	8,480	11,249	12,947	6,956	116%
Does not have a PLP	5,731	5,437	5,175	5,197	- 534	-9%
Adults to whom a PLP is applicable	11,722	13,917	16,424	18,144	6,422	55%

³² Angus report 230 individuals acquiring a PLP in the last year due to the introduction of person centred planning initiatives.

Section 8: Advocacy

Advocacy services enable people to have a greater say in decisions which affect their lives.³³ Advocacy services play a key role in allowing people with a learning disability to fulfil an active role in their community and help shape future services. Improving access to advocacy services is a key recommendation of the 'The same as you?'. The provision of independent advocacy is a legal requirement of the *Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003*.³⁴

The Scottish Independent Advocacy Alliance³⁵ explains the different forms of advocacy which are available:

- Self-advocacy. This is when a group of people, who have experience of using services, decides collectively about issues they would like to campaign on.
- Citizen advocacy. This is when ordinary people in the community work with someone who needs the support of an advocate. Citizen advocates may work with the same person for many years.
- Collective or group advocacy. This happens when a particular group of people come together and support each other around a common cause.
- Peer advocacy. This is when someone with very similar life experiences to the person who needs support acts as their advocate.
- Professional advocacy. Some professional advocates are paid and some are unpaid.

Advocacy is the only item within the eSAY collection for which data is collected on both an individual and an aggregate level. This is due to issues with external advocacy agencies sharing sensitive data with local authorities. As a result, local authorities primarily aimed to return individual advocacy information but provided aggregated advocacy figures when individual information was unknown. In 2011, 16 local authorities returned individual level advocacy data. A further 5 local authorities were able to provide both individual and aggregate level data, whilst 9 local authorities returned only aggregate level advocacy data. The remaining 2 local authorities did not provide any advocacy data³⁶.

Only the individual level data is discussed below, the aggregate data can be seen in Annex B, Table B9.

We now know individual level information on whether 8,963 adults use advocacy services. This is a 12% increase (representing 980 adults) in the proportion of known individual level information on this item since 2010.

1,892 adults are recorded as using an advocacy service. This is 25% of the people for whom this information was known.

³³ Source: The same as you? Page 35. Paragraph 20.

³⁴ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2003/asp_20030013_en_1

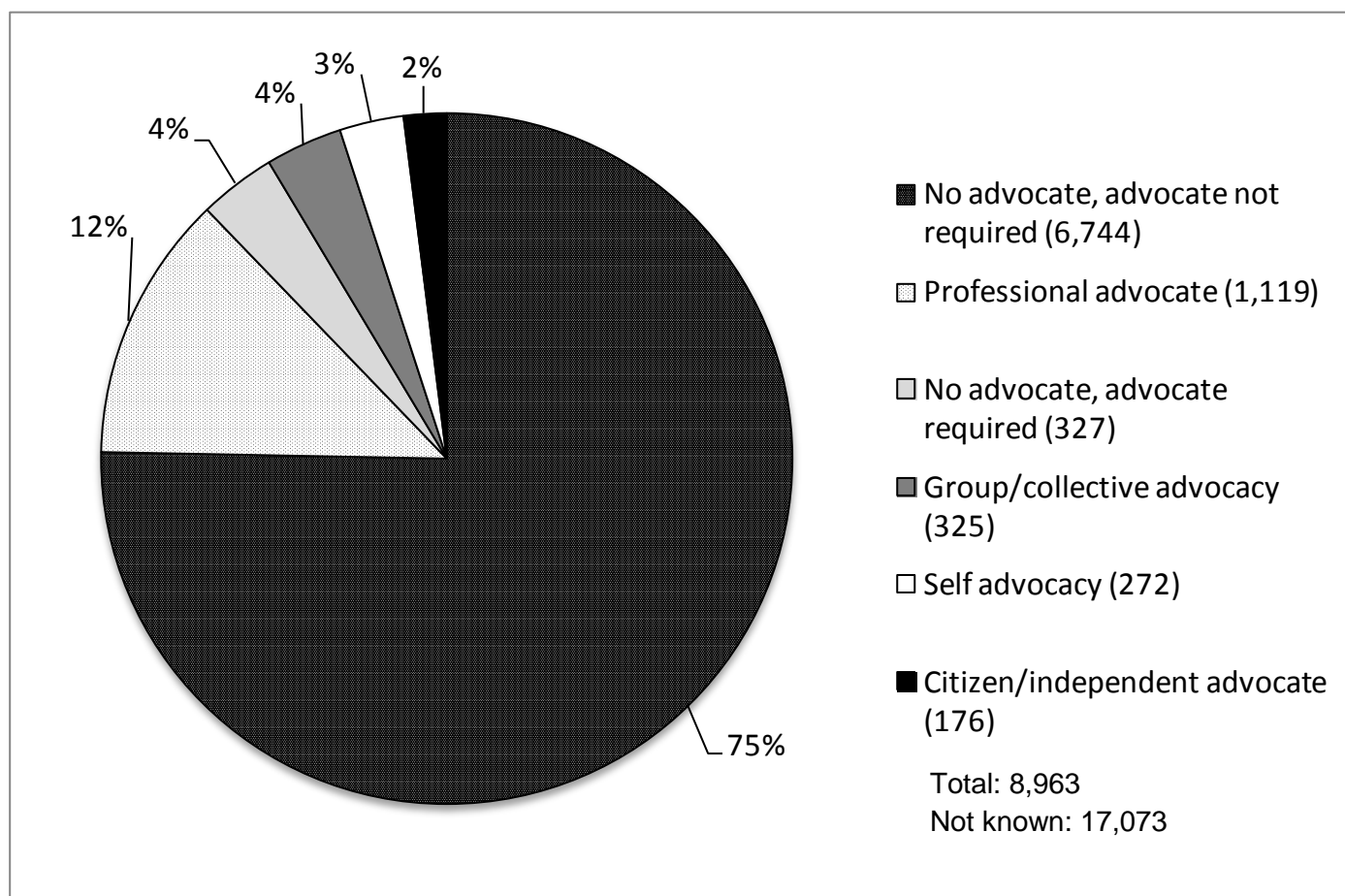
³⁵ Taken from www.siaa.org.uk

³⁶ These authorities were Edinburgh and Stirling. Edinburgh expect to have aggregate advocacy data in place by September 2012.

Reported advocacy status is broken down as follows:

- 6,744 adults are recorded as not having an advocate and not requiring one (75%);
- 1,119 are recorded as having a professional advocate (11%)³⁷;
- 327 are recorded as not having an advocate but requiring one (4%);
- 325 are recorded as taking part in group/collective advocacy (4%);
- 272 are recorded as exercising self advocacy (4%); and
- 176 are recorded as having a citizen/independent advocate (4%).

Chart 13: Advocacy data on an individual level (2011)



³⁷ The categories of Professional Advocate, long term support (391 people); Professional Advocate, short term support (300 people) and Professional Advocate, not otherwise specified (428 people) have been grouped into a single category entitled 'Professional Advocate'.

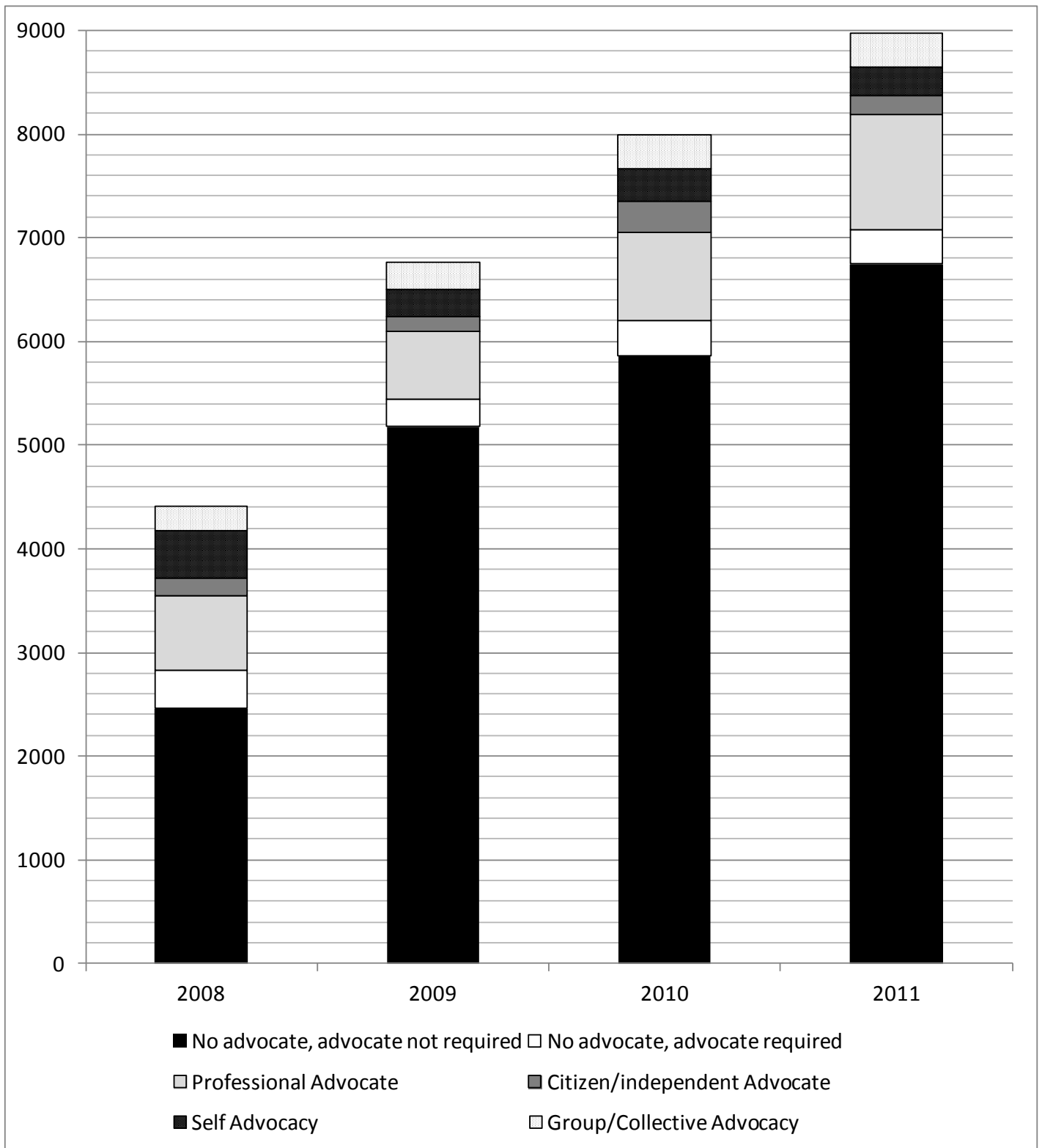
Change since 2008

There has been a large recorded increase in the number of adults with a professional advocate, between 2008 and 2011 (401 people, 56%). Overall, more moderate increases have also occurred in citizen/ independent advocate (13 people, 8%) and group/ collective advocacy (90 people, 38%), with a large increase being seen in known adults that **do not have an advocate but do not require one** (4,282 people, 174%). There has also been a slight reduction in the number of recorded adults **who require an advocate but do not have one** (-48 people, 13%). There is also a decrease in adults recorded as exercising self-advocacy (-184 people, -40%).

Table 14: Advocacy (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
No advocate, advocate not required	2,462	5,180	5,861	6,744	4,282	174%
No advocate, advocate required	375	263	334	327	-48	-13%
Professional Advocate	718	658	855	1,119	401	56%
Citizen/independent Advocate	163	139	295	176	13	8%
Self Advocacy	456	257	314	272	-184	-40%
Group/Collective Advocacy	235	258	324	325	90	38%
Total	4,409	6,755	7,983	8,963	4,554	103%

Chart 14: Advocacy (2008-2011)



Section 9: Employment opportunities

One of the recommendations of 'The same as you?' was that greater priority should be given to developing a range of employment opportunities for people with learning disabilities. This is seen as being an essential element in enabling people to participate in society.

All employment opportunities

We now know whether 15,867 adults have employment opportunities. This is a 5% increase (representing 692 adults) in the proportion of known information on this item since 2010. Employment opportunities information is still however only known for 61% of adults with a learning disability.

4,046 adults were in employment or training for employment. This is 15.5% of all adults.

15.5% of **all adults** (4,046 people) with a learning disability were in employment or training for employment in 2011 which is higher than in 2010 (1.5% higher, 207 people³⁸).

- 1,659 adults were in training for employment (6.4% of all adults)
- 2,387 adults were in employment (9% of all adults).

This is in comparison to a Scottish employment rate of 70.7% (quarter 4, 2011)³⁹.

Of the 2,387 adults with learning disabilities who were in employment:

- 1,020 adults were in non-open employment;
- 1,017 adults were in open employment;
- 333 adults were in employment where the type was not specified; and
- 17 adults were self-employed.

Since there was an overall increase in the known information on employment status, a rise in the number of adults with learning disabilities who were not in employment or training for employment was recorded (4% increase, representing 485 people)⁴⁰.

Table 15: Employment opportunities of adults with learning disabilities (2011)

Employment status	Frequency
In employment	2,387
In training for employment	1,659
Not in employment or training for employment	11,821
Total for whom information is known	15,867
Not known	10,169
Total	26,036

³⁸ 3,839 (14%) of all adults with a learning disability were in employment or training for employment in 2010 (eSAY 2010)

³⁹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/TrendEconomicActivity>

⁴⁰ Renfrewshire report an underestimation in the number of people in employment.

Hours worked

Information was also collected on the number of hours which people with a learning disability worked:

- 1,713 adults with a learning disability now work **15 hours per week or less**– a large increase from 2010 (615 people, 56%)
- 943 adults with a learning disability work **16 hours per week or more**– an increase from 2010 (147 people, 18%)
- A further 1,391 adults are in employment but the number of hours worked is unknown. This represents a large decrease in the known information about the number of hours worked since 2010 (554 people, -28%).

Open and non-open employment opportunities

Definitions of open and non-open employment used in the eSAY Guidance Notes were broadly consistent with previous collections. The definitions of open and non-open employment are:

- **Open employment**- inclusive employment, in a workplace that is not specifically set up for people with learning disabilities. People with a learning disability get the going rate for the job
- **Non-open employment** – the workplace is specifically set up for people with a learning disability. Non-open posts are not usually advertised.⁴¹

Of those in employment⁴², just under half (42%, 1,017 people) were recorded as being in open employment and 43%, (1,020 people) were in non-open employment. A further 14% of adults were in employment but the nature of this had not been specified. The remaining 1% were self employed.

Chart 15 (overleaf) shows the number of adults known to be in employment or training for employment for each local authority (Annex B, Table B10). Chart 16 shows the number of adults in open and non open employment (Annex B, Table B11).

⁴¹ More information on the definition of open and non-open employment can be found in the eSAY Data Collection 2010 Guidance notes.

⁴² This excludes those recorded as being in training for employment. In total, 2,387 adults were recorded as being in employment (4,046 in employment or training for employment – 1,659 in training for employment)

Chart 15: Number of adults in employment or training for employment (2011)

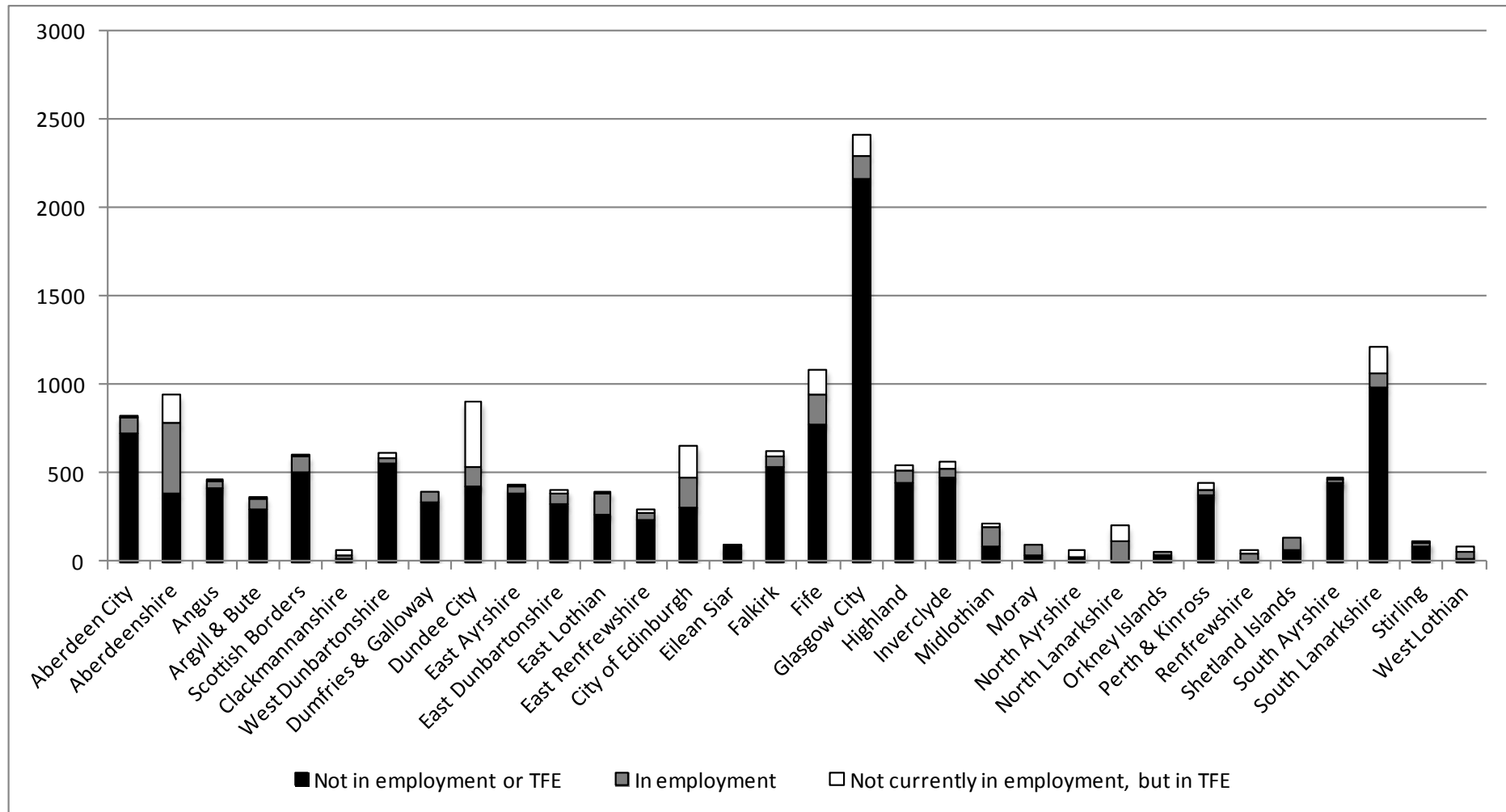
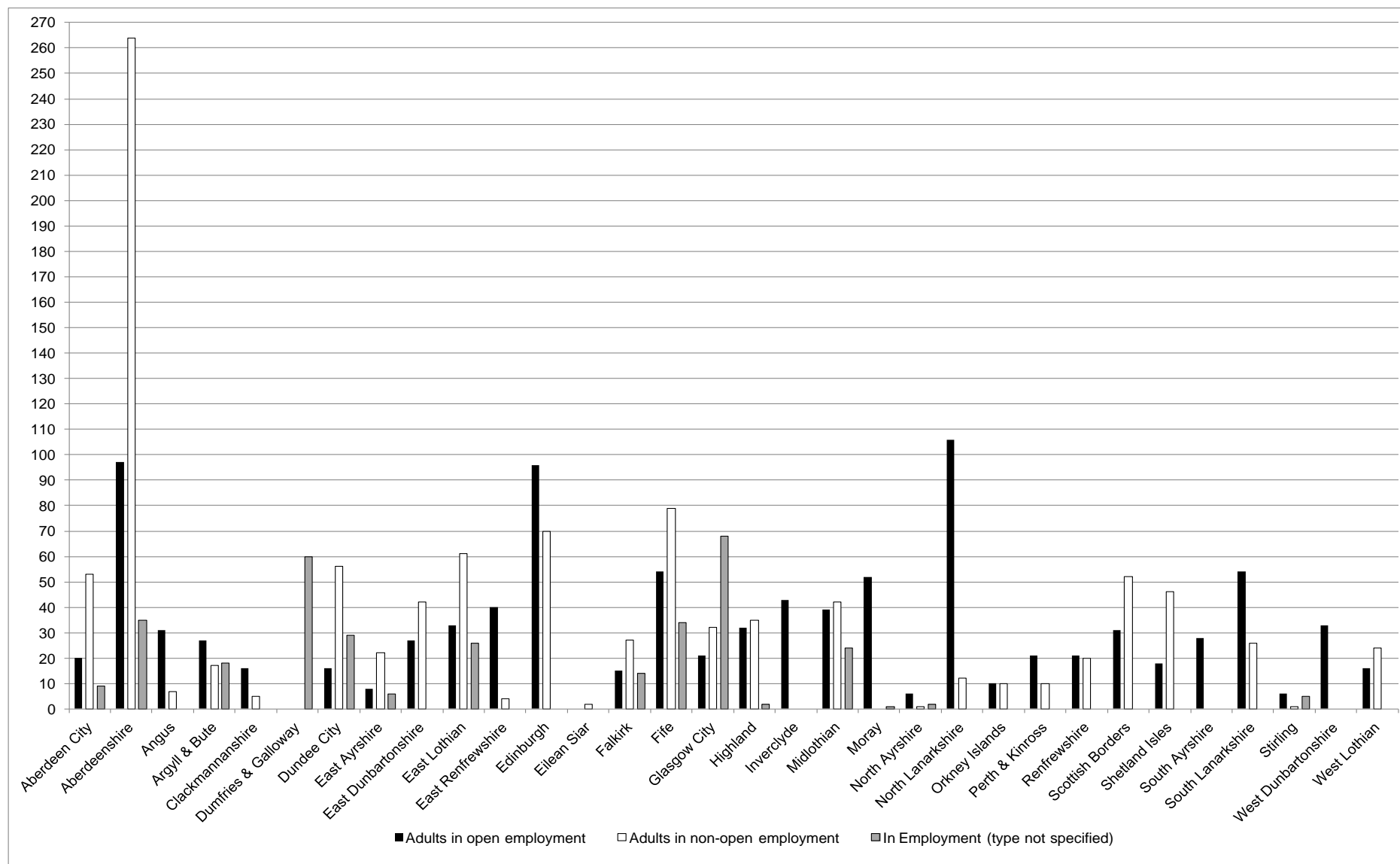


Chart 16: Number of adults in open; non-open and not specified employment (2011)



Change since 2008

Employment opportunities

The number of adults with a learning disability known to be in employment or training for employment (T.F.E) has almost doubled since 2008 (96.5% increase, representing 1,987 people). This increase is partly attributable to a change in recording to include categories for 'adults in employment or T.F.E but hours unknown' and 'in employment, type not specified.'

Despite a dip in 2009/2010, there has been a notable increase in the number of adults working 15 hours per week or less since 2008 (387 people, 29.2%) and a further rise in the number of people working 16 hours per week and over (210 people, 28.6% increase). The category 'In employment or training for employment but hours unknown' was included from 2009. Since then, there has been a decrease in the numbers of adults recorded in this category (-542 people, 28%) indicating an improvement in the standard of recording and a subsequent reduction in unknown values.

Table 16: Adults in employment or training for employment (T.F.E) (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Fewer than 16 hours per week	1,326	1,072	1,098	1,715	387	29.2%
16 hours per week and over	733	797	796	940	210	28.6%
In employment or T.F.E but hours unknown	-	1,933	1,945	1,391	-	-
Total in employment or T.F.E.	2,059	3,802	3,839	4,046	1,987	96.5%
Total in employment or T.F.E as % of total	8.0%	13.7%	14.0%	15.5%	-	7.5%

Types of employment opportunity

There has been a rise in the number of adults reported to be in open employment since 2008 (384 people, 61%). Despite a consistent decrease in the number of people in non-open employment since 2008, the figure has increased by 11% (104 people) between 2010 and 2011.

Adults known to be in employment but where the type of employment is unknown has more than halved since 2009 (-55%, representing 399 people). However, the number of people known not to be in employment or T.F.E has markedly increased since 2009 (82%, representing 747 people). These changes are likely to be representative of an increase in the quality of recording resulting in a reduction of unknowns and more accurate figures.

Table 17: Type of employment opportunity (2008-2010)⁴³

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Open employment	633 (38%)	1,188 (31%)	1,029 (27%)	1,017 (25%)	384	61.0%
Non-open employment	1,026 (62%)	955 (25%)	916 (24%)	1,020 (25%)	-6	-0.6%
In employment - type not specified	-	732 (19%)	365 (10%)	333 (8%)	-	-
Self employed	-	15 (0.4%)	16 (0.4%)	17 (0.4%)	-	-
Not currently in employment but in T.F.E	-	912 (24%)	1,513 (39%)	1,659 (41%)	-	-
Total in employment or T.F.E	1,659	3,802	3,839	4,046	2,387	143.9%

⁴³ Percentages are the figure stated out of the total number in employment or training for employment each year.

Section 10: Day centres and day opportunities

This item records the day opportunities, including centre and non-centre based opportunities that people with learning disabilities are currently engaged in. It identifies the numbers of adults with learning disabilities who are getting alternative day opportunities outside of day centres in line with the recommendations of “The same as you?”

An alternative opportunity can basically be described as a regular and pre-planned non-centre based activity which the person has chosen to take part in. Alternative opportunities include, but are not exclusive to, lifelong learning, training, sport or leisure, recreation and voluntary work. This may include episodes where the person drops in to a centre and then goes to a regular day opportunity outside the centre. Day trips out-with the centre to local places are not counted as alternative day opportunities.

We now know day centre and/or day opportunities status for 19,809 adults. This is a 13% increase (representing 2,211 adults) in the proportion of known information on this item since 2010.

6,164 adults with learning disabilities attended a day centre in 2011. This is 31% of the people for whom this information was known.

13,645 adults did not attend a day centre in 2011. This is 69% of the people for whom this information was known.

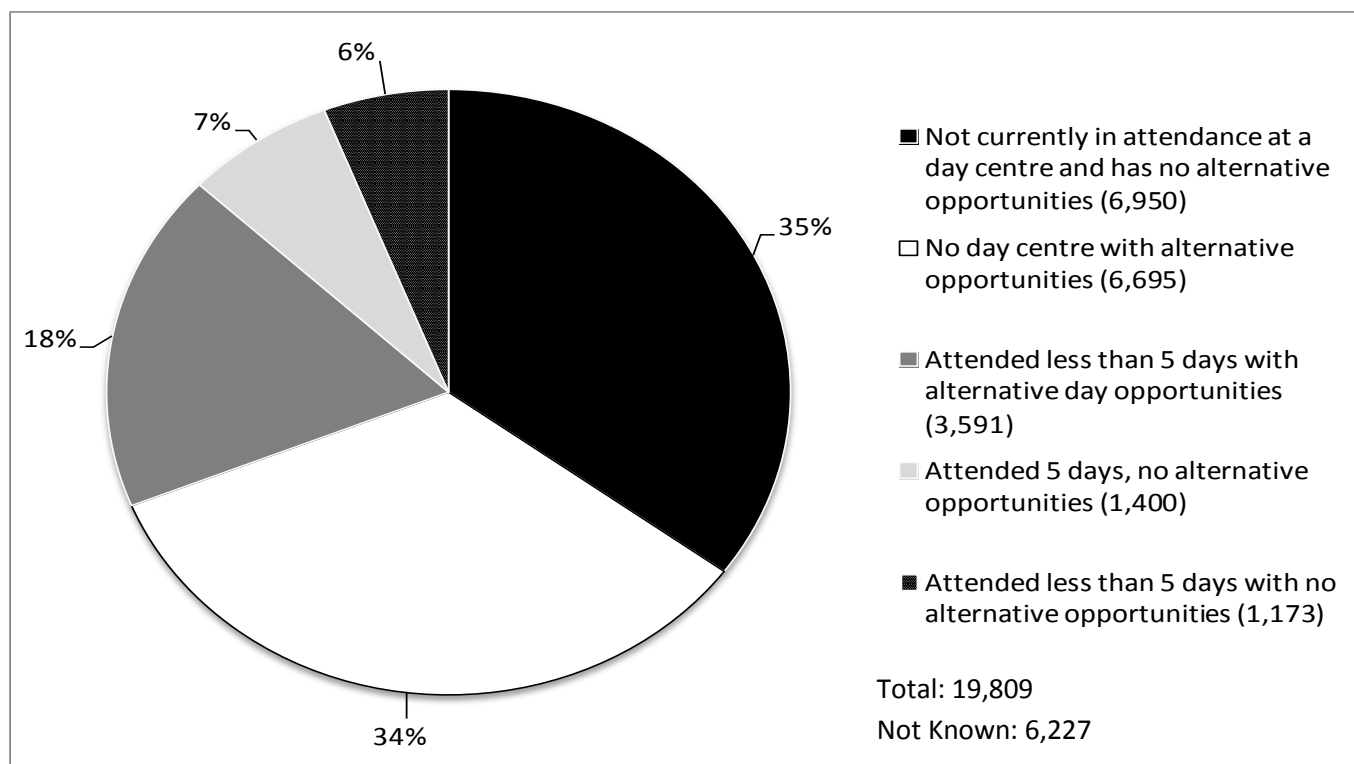
10,286 adults with learning disabilities had alternative day opportunities in 2011. This is 52% of the people for whom this information was known.

9,523 adults did not have alternative day opportunities in 2011. This is 48% of the people for whom this information was known.

The full breakdown of adults attending day centres is:

- 6,950 do not attend a day centre and do not have alternative opportunities (35%);
- 6,695 do not attend a day centre but have alternative opportunities (34%);
- 3,591 attend a day centre less than 5 days a week and have alternative opportunities (18%);
- 1,400 attend a day centre 5 days a week and have no alternative opportunities (7%); and
- 1,173 attend a day centre less than 5 days a week and have no alternative opportunities (6%).

Chart 17: Number of adults attending day centres and receiving alternative opportunities (2011)



Change since 2008

The most prominent change since 2008 is the considerable increase in the number of adults who are recorded as not attending day centres but have alternative opportunities (4,916 additional people, 222% increase). An increasing number of adults also had alternative opportunities, 10,286 in 2010 compared to 2008 (5,233 people, 104% increase). In 2011, 31% of those for whom we know their day opportunities status were attending a day centre while 69% were not attending a day centre. Just over half (52%) of adults who have day opportunities had alternative opportunities whilst 48% did not. The number of people who attend a day centre 5 days per week and who do not have alternative opportunities has fallen since 2008 (-220 people, 14%).

Table 18: Adults attending day centres and receiving alternative opportunities (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	No. change 2008-2011	% change 2008-2011
Attending a day centre:						
Day centre 5 days per week & no alternative opportunities	1,620	1,678	1,628	1,400	-220	-14%
Day centre less than 5 days per week & alternative opportunities	2,977	3,458	3,264	3,591	614	21%
Day centre less than 5 days per week & no alternative opportunities	985	1,090	1,051	1,173	188	19%
Total at day centre	5,582	6,226	5,943	6,164	582	10%
Not attending a day centre:						
No day centre & has alternative opportunities	2,076	4,401	5,608	6,695	4,619	222%
No day centre & no alternative opportunities	6,349	6,220	6,047	6,950	601	9%
Total not at day centre	8,425	10,621	11,655	13,645	5,220	62%
Alternative opportunities:						
Total with alternative opps	5,053	7,859	8,872	10,286	5,233	104%
Total without alternative opps	7,334	7,310	7,098	9,523	2,189	30%

Section 11: Further education

The Scottish Government collected learning disability further education data from 2003-2007 on an aggregate level basis. In 2009 the eSAY team continued the collection of further education data but on an individual level basis.⁴⁴

We now know the further education status of 14,199 adults. This is a 16% increase (representing 1,908 adults) in the proportion of known information on this item since 2010.

2,696 adults were in further education. This is 19% of the people for whom this information was known.

In 2011, 10.4% (2,696) of **all** adults with a learning disability were enrolled in further education which is slightly higher (1.6%) than in 2010 (2,408)⁴⁵.

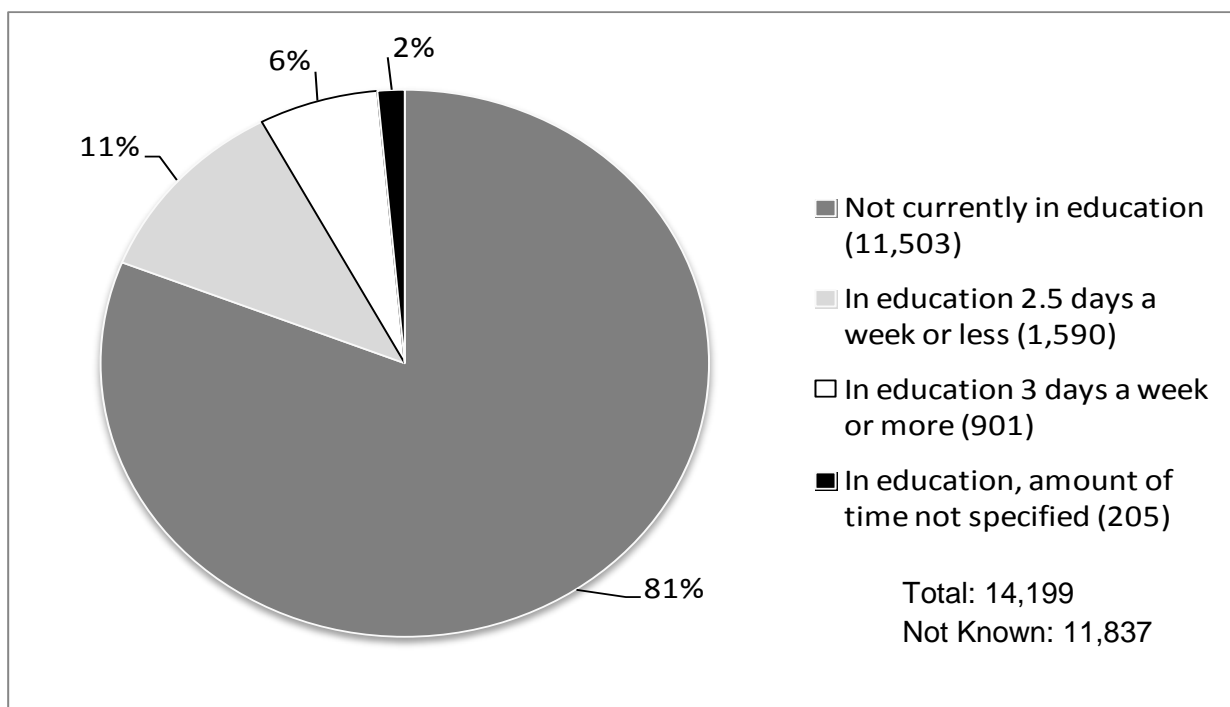
Of those for whom further education status is known (14,199 adults), the breakdown is as follows:

- 11,503 adults were not involved in further education in 2010 (81%).
- 1,590 adults attended further education 2.5 days per week or less (11%);
- 901 adults attended further education 3 days per week or more (6%); and
- 205 adults attended for an unspecified amount of time (2%).

⁴⁴ This data refers to information provided by 29 local authorities. North Lanarkshire did not return on this item. Edinburgh reported they were unable to provide information on the number of people in further education due to data sharing issues. Glasgow City reported they were unable to provide information on the number of people in further education as this is not recorded on the information system they use.

⁴⁵ Local decreases were noted however and attributed to a reduction in the number of opportunities and supported courses available from colleges.

Chart 18: Further education (2011)



There are 549 people aged 16-20 recorded as attending 3 days per week or more, 61% of all of those who attend further education for this period of time. For those aged 21-34, a much bigger age banding, this figure drops to 251 people (28%).

In contrast, a larger number of those in the 21-35 age band attend further education 2.5 days per week or less (604 people, 38% of all of those who attend further education for this period of time) than those aged 16-20 (173 people, 11% of all of those who attend further education for this period of time).

Table 19: Further education by age (2011)

	In education 2.5 days a week or less	In education 3 days a week or more	Not currently in education	In education amount of time not specified	Not known	Total
16-17	40	192	127	11	335	705
18-20	133	357	640	62	1,072	2,264
21-34	604	251	3,399	81	3,686	8,021
35-49	477	62	3,234	29	3,103	6,905
50-64	275	27	2,834	19	2,520	5,675
65+	46	8	1,264	2	1,099	2,419
Not known	15	4	5	1	22	47
Total	1,590	901	11,503	205	11,837	26,036

Change since 2008

It is worth noting that increases were seen in all further education categories between 2010 and 2011. This is likely to be the result of improved recording and a reduction in unknown values.

Overall, the number of adults in education has increased by 6.8% (172 people) since 2008 with those in education 2.5 days per week or less increasing by 11.8% (168 people) and those in education 3 days or more by 17.3% (133 people). The number of adults not currently in further education has also increased by 20.6% (1,962 people) since 2008. Notably, the number of adults who are enrolled in further education where the time is not specified has reduced by 38.6% since 2008 (-129 people) which is again indicative of improved recording procedures.

Table 20: Further education (2008-2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	No. change 2009-2011	% change 2009-2011
Not currently in education	n/a	9,541	9,883	11,503	1,962	20.6%
In education, time not specified	n/a	334	151	205	-129	-38.6%
2.5 days per week or less	n/a	1,422	1,487	1,590	168	11.8%
3 days per week or more	n/a	768	770	901	133	17.3%
Total in education	n/a	2,524	2,408	2,696	172	6.8%
Total in education as % of population	n/a	9.1%	8.8%	10.4%		1.2%

Section 12: Further analysis

The eSAY team are able to provide more detailed analysis of the data items if requested. Please contact:

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Section 13: Data completeness

This publication is a result of 'The same as you?' (SAY) review of services for people with learning disabilities, published in May 2000. SAY's 29 recommendations for developing learning disability services set out a programme for change over 10 years.⁴⁶

Before 2008 the information on which this series of Statistics Releases was based was derived from an annual return in which aggregate numbers were required separately for each item. From 2008 Local Authorities were asked to use the eSAY dataset as a vehicle for supplying information. This meant that anonymised individual records were required for each adult known to the local authority and that definitions used corresponded to those in the National Learning Disability and Autism Spectrum Disorder Dataset Version 4.2.⁴⁷ For both these reasons, comparison between years should be made with caution.

⁴⁶ 'The same as you?' can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2000/05/12778/File-1>

⁴⁷ Available at: http://www.scd.org.uk/sites/default/files/ld_and_asd_dataset_4.2_merchant_exc.pdf

Table 21: Changes to reporting items for adults with learning disabilities Statistics Releases (2007-2011)

Item	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Learning Disability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Autism Spectrum Diagnosis	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Gender	✓	✓	✓	✓	Aggregate numbers
Age	Year of birth	Year of birth	Year of birth	Year of birth	Age group, aggregate
Ethnic Group	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Area code	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health Board Code	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Lives with a family carer	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Number of people with a learning disability living in the same accommodation	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Tenure type	-	-	-	✓	-
Accommodation type	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Local Area Co-ordination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Personal Life Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	Independent Advocacy
Advocacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Employment opportunities	✓	✓	✓	Excluding details of voluntary hours worked	Including voluntary
Day opportunities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Further education	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Training	-	-	-	-	✓
Community short breaks	-	-	-	-	✓
Adults living in their own tenancies	-	-	-	-	✓
Person Status	Optional	✓	-	-	-

Section 14: Further information

The Statistics Release is available on the Internet by accessing the eSAY page on the SCLD website: <http://www.sclد.org.uk/sclد-projects/esay>

Further information on adults with learning disabilities is available from the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability website: www.sclد.org.uk

Further details and analysis of the data presented in this Statistics Release are available on request from the address given below.

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Independent Government Statisticians were involved in the quality assurance of this release.

This statistics release was published on 15th August 2012.

Previous Statistics Releases are available at:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/Publications

Further details on the data presented from previous Statistics Releases are available on request from the address given below:

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