

Statistics Release: Adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities 2012 (eSAY)

This statistics release publishes information on adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities. This data collection and publication is sometimes referred to as 'eSAY' which stands for 'electronic Same as You', referring to the role of these statistics in monitoring the implementation of 'The same of you?'. Please see the background section for more information on the current policy context, including the Scottish Government's new learning disability strategy 'The keys to life'.

An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

Government ministers can determine that some or all of the statistics produced by a range of non-Crown bodies should be brought into the scope of 'official statistics' and come within the remit of the UK Statistics Authority. The Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability has been specified as a producer of Official Statistics by the Official Statistics (Scotland) Amendment Order 2010.¹

National Statistics Assessment

The statistics on adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities are currently undergoing assessment by the UK Statistics Authority for designation as National Statistics. Designation as National Statistics means that the statistics have been assessed as being compliant with the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice for Official Statistics. For more information on the Code of Practice, please visit the

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/448/schedule/made>

UK Statistics Authority's website at

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/>

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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 joined together to help people make the changes set out in 'The same as you?'. 'The same as you?' provided a national policy framework for transforming services for people with learning disabilities and their families in order that people with learning disabilities were enabled to lead full lives in their communities. In June 2013, the Scottish Government launched its new strategy for people with learning disabilities in Scotland, 'The keys to life: Improving quality of life for people with learning disabilities.'² 'The keys to life' sets out 52 new recommendations for action by the Scottish Government, local authorities, NHS Scotland and academic and voluntary bodies. There are several recommendations relevant to the work of the SCLD eSAY team, including:

"That by 2016 the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability, local authorities and the Scottish Learning Disability Observatory will work in partnership to provide information to Information Services Division and Analytical Services Division, Scottish Government, to identify by unique NHS numbers the adults with learning disabilities using social work resources by 2016." (Recommendation 12, 'The keys to life')

SCLD recognises that with the change of strategy, data users, data suppliers and other key stakeholders will want to ensure that the data provided in this publication continues to be relevant and to meet user needs. However, as the publication date of 'The keys to life' fell after the data collection and during the data analysis and reporting period for this edition of the statistics, it has not been possible to incorporate the

² Scottish Government, 2013, 'The keys to life: Improving quality of life for people with learning disabilities', Edinburgh: The Scottish Government, available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0042/00424389.pdf> accessed 5th August 2013

recommendations from 'The keys to life' into this version of the statistics. SCLD is looking forward to working in partnership with data users, data suppliers and other key stakeholders to ensure the continuing relevance of these statistics in the future. SCLD will be consulting with all relevant parties, including people with learning disabilities and their families, to formulate an action plan which seeks to incorporate the recommendations set out in 'The keys to life' within future statistical reports.

Who is included in this Statistics Release

This Statistics Release provides the tenth set of national and local authority level figures provided by local authorities in Scotland for adults with learning disabilities. eSAY requests data from all Scottish local authorities on adults with learning disabilities known to them. Individual level information is collected on people:

- aged 16 and over;
- not in full-time education;
- who have had contact with the local authority in the last 3 years.

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 in the data collection. 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. Each year, a small number of adults who do not have a learning disability and are not on the autism spectrum are included in the dataset. This is because they are accessing support from learning disability services.

It should be noted that this Statistics Release does not include adults with learning disabilities who are not known to local authorities.

Background

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, including recommendation 9, which 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 adults with learning disabilities at both national and local authority level in order to monitor progress on ‘The same as you?’ policy. Between 2001 and 2007 the Scottish

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

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 2012 was the fifth year statistics were collected on an individual level basis.⁵

Methodology

eSAY requests data from all 32 Scottish local authorities on adults with learning disabilities known to them in Scotland. Individual level information is collected on people aged 16 and over and not in full-time education. This information is collated directly from the authorities' information management systems and is requested on an individual basis. These individuals' records are anonymised and provided to eSAY by the local authorities for each adult known to them, regardless of whether they are currently receiving a service. Strict guidelines are followed to ensure anonymity and no identifying details are provided to SCLD by local authorities. For more information on the protection of confidentiality, please see the SCLD website⁶.

Yearly data guidance⁷ to support the collection is developed in conjunction with local authorities prior to the annual data collection and is issued to standardise the data collection process and manage avoidable error. Authorities collect data in line with the codes and definitions given in this Guidance. The definitions applied in 2012 are taken from the eSAY National Data Standards.⁸ To minimise the risk of duplication, where a person lives in one authority and is funded by another, the funding local authority is asked to provide the data. Where a person is funded by more than more local authority, discussion

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

⁵ With the exception of advocacy.

⁶ <http://www.sclد.org.uk/sclد-projects/esay/data-confidentiality/data-confidentiality>

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

⁸

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

between local authorities is facilitated to determine which local authority should include that person in their data return. Local authorities are also asked to return commentary forms to provide explanation for any data discrepancies or changes. The content of these is taken into account at the point of analysis and may also be included in the report where necessary. Local authorities submit their data to eSAY via a secure upload feature which is accessed by use of a unique username and password. The data is then stored on a secure server and accessed only by the eSAY Team, all of whom ensure adherence to Data Protection Act legislation and Code of Practice confidentiality principles to maintain data security.

Data is checked for errors and consistency such as coding errors in the first instance. A number of data checks are employed on received datasets to ensure the data contained within is as accurate as possible and all obvious errors, such as data processing errors, are corrected. Once data checks are complete, the data is compiled into frequency tables which are returned to the submitting local authority for approval. Once approved, the data can then be analysed alongside that of other local authorities to produce a national picture. This analysis forms the basis for the content of the annual statistical release. The eSAY team undertake all data analysis in Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel.

While data completeness has been steadily improving, there is missing data both within individual records and in discrete data items. At present, no weighting or imputation is undertaken on missing data. However, in July 2013, the Methodology Advisory Service from the Office for National Statistics carried out a feasibility study on the data to determine whether or not statistical weighting and imputation would be appropriate measures to improve the quality of the data. The eSAY Team are currently awaiting the report from this.

For more information on the methodology of the statistics collection, please see the methodology documents on the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability's website.

Data quality

For a detailed assessment of data quality within the Statistical Release, please see Annex C 'Data Quality Statement on Statistics Release: Adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities in 2012 (eSAY).' Below is a synopsis of some of the dimensions of data quality within the release.

Data users must be aware that this Statistical Release does not include adults with learning disabilities who are not known to local authorities. It is possible that the sample of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities is biased towards those who require some formal support services and away from those who have no, or few, support needs. However, the Statistical Return does include individuals who have relatively little formal support or contact with their local authority but are known to the local authority, for example because they may use a supported employment service, local area co-ordinator or attend further education.

Although data completeness has been gradually improving since 2008 across all of the data items collected, there is incomplete data, both within individual data items, for example employment, and some individual level records only hold limited data, for example, we may know only year of birth and gender for the person in question. Incomplete data within a data item, e.g. employment, can arise because a whole local authority may not have submitted any data on that item or there may be barriers to the local authority collecting the data or matching it to the relevant individual. The table below shows where local authorities have not submitted data for a given data item for the 2012 data collection.

Table 1: Local authorities which have not returned specific data items (2012)

Data item	Local authorities which have not returned data on this item
Adults living with a family carer	North Lanarkshire Council
Adults living in the same accommodation	Clackmannanshire Council Moray Council North Lanarkshire Council
Advocacy (individual level)	Aberdeen City Council Aberdeenshire Council Clackmannanshire Council East Renfrewshire Council Inverclyde Council Moray Council North Lanarkshire Council South Ayrshire Council West Dunbartonshire Council West Lothian Council
Employment opportunities	Stirling Council
Day centre attendance	Stirling Council
Alternative opportunities	Stirling Council
Further education	City of Edinburgh Council Glasgow City Council

There has been a notable reduction in the quantity of unknown information about adults with a learning disability across nine of the data items between 2011 and 2012. Local authorities reported an improved understanding of the collection process and an improvement in data quality generally. In particular, significant reductions in unknown information were reported on:

- autism spectrum diagnosis (information was not recorded for 4,441 or 17.0% of all adults in 2012, compared to 5,120 or 19.7% of all adults in 2011)
- local area co-ordination (information was not recorded for 5,001 or 19.1% of all adults in 2012, compared to 5,481 or 21.1% of all adults in 2011)

- personal life plan (information was not recorded for 6,478 or 24.8% of all adults in 2012, compared to 6,928 or 26.6% of all adults in 2011)
- employment status (information was not recorded for 8,470 or 32.4% of all adults in 2012, compared to 10,169 or 39.1% of all adults in 2011)

The table below show the main changes in the data items that were requested between 2008 – 2012 and the completeness of data reporting for each item. Reporting at a national level has increased since 2011 for learning disability, autism spectrum diagnosis, accommodation type, personal life plan, local area co-ordination and employment opportunities. There were slight decreases in reporting on the number of adults living in the same accommodation, ethnic group, and adults living with family carer. Data completeness remained the same for gender, year of birth and further education (known for 55% of all adults).

Table 2: Completeness of data reporting (2008 - 2012)⁹

Data items	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					
				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Gender	32	26,117	0	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Year of birth	32	26,091	26	99	99	99	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	100
Learning disability	32	25,991	126	99	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	99	99	100
Adults in the same accommodation	29	20,871	5,246	74	70	78	87	87	58	69	77	81	80	80
Ethnic group	32	23,289	2,828	72	79	85	90	89	68	79	85	90	89	89
Lives with family carer	31	20,428	5,689	70	79	85	87	83	64	73	78	82	78	78
Day centre attendance	31	22,476	3,641	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	86
Alternative opportunities	31	16,832	9,285	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	64
Autism Spectrum Diagnosis	32	21,676	4,441	68	57	74	80	83	53	57	74	80	83	83
Accommodation type	32	23,848	2,269	-	81	89	90	91	-	81	89	90	91	91
Personal Life Plan	32	19,639	6,478	55	56	62	73	75	49	55	61	73	75	75
Employment opportunities	31	17,647	8,470	52	53	55	61	69	45	53	55	61	68	68
Local Area Co-ordination	32	21,116	5,001	51	60	70	79	81	45	57	68	79	81	81
Further Education	30	14,317	11,800	n/a	58	66	75	68	n/a	44	45	55	55	55

⁹ 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 (26,117 in 2012, 26,036 in 2011; 27,391 in 2010; 27,671 in 2009 and 25,252 in 2008).

Data users should therefore be aware that the totals presented within this report are likely to be an under-estimation of the true numbers of adults with learning disabilities in a given situation or accessing a given service. For ease, each section of the report begins with information about the data completeness for that item to assist data users to make an assessment around data accuracy. Data users should note that no weighting or imputation has been undertaken on missing data.

Data users include local authorities, the Scottish Government, academics, inspection bodies, third sector organisations, people with learning disabilities and family carers. Information on use comes from responses to a survey of users undertaken in 2011, from the stated purposes of the statistics collection by the Scottish Government and from the knowledge and experience of the statistical producer team.

Uses of the data include:

- Informing the general public's choices:
 - a. about the state of the economy, society and the environment
 - b. about the performance of government and public bodies
- Government decision making about policies, and associated decisions about related programmes and projects:
 - a. policy making
 - b. policy monitoring
- Resource allocation – typically by central and local government
- Supporting third sector activity, for example lobbying and funding applications
- Facilitating academic research.

The data published in the 2012 release were collected between September and December 2012. The Statistical Release on adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities is published on an annual basis in August. This timeframe was agreed with local authority data suppliers when eSAY first began to collect individual level data, in

order that the statistics could inform local authority budget decisions, usually made in autumn.

Information on other relevant sources of data from across the United Kingdom on adults with learning disabilities and their comparability with these statistics is provided in Section 13 of this Statistics Release.

Data users should be aware that before 2008, information on adults with learning disabilities was collected at aggregate level by the Scottish Government. The statistics collected before 2008 are not directly comparable with those collected by eSAY. eSAY developed detailed data item definitions for the individual level collection which may not be directly comparable with those used for the aggregate collection by the Scottish Government. Data users should compare data from before 2008 with data after 2008 with caution.

Key Findings

Local authorities provided information on 26,117 adults with a learning disability in Scotland in 2012. This represents a 0.3% increase in the number of known adults compared to 2011 data.

Data users should note that this Statistics Release does not include information on adults with learning disabilities who are **not known** to local authorities. For more information, please see the 'Background' and 'Methodology' sections of the Statistics Release.

Adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities

- In 2012, 32 local authorities provided information on 26,117 adults across Scotland. This equates to 6.0 people with learning disabilities per 1000 people in the general population.

Adults on the autism spectrum

- 3,385 adults were identified as being on the autism spectrum. Of these individuals, 2,663 (78.7%) also have a learning disability.
- There are 628 (23.6%) adults with on the autism spectrum who do not have a learning disability in the eSAY database.
- There was an increase in the proportion of known information about people on the autism spectrum in 2012. Autism spectrum diagnosis information is now known for 83.0% of the eSAY dataset, an increase of 3.6% on 2011 and representing 760 adults.

Where people live

- Just under a third of adults with learning disabilities (8,489, 32.5%) known to local authorities live with a family carer.
- Just under half of adults with learning disabilities 11,939 (45.7%) known to local authorities do not live with a family carer.
- 15,040 adults (57.6%) adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities are the only person with learning disabilities living in their accommodation.
- Just over a fifth of adults with learning disabilities (5,831 people, 22.3%) live with **at least** one other person with learning disabilities.

- More than 60.0% of adults with learning disabilities (15,828 people, 60.6%) known to local authorities live in mainstream accommodation.

Local Area Co-ordination (LAC)

- A recorded 11,176 adults had an LAC service (or one regarded as equivalent by the local authority) available to them in 2012.
- Nationally 2,309 (20.7%) adults with a learning disability who had access to an LAC used LAC services during 2012. This is 1.2% fewer than in 2011.

Personal Life Plan

- 13,809 adults had a personal life plan in 2012, an increase of 862 people (+6.7%) compared with 2011.

Employment

- The number of adults with learning disabilities known to be in employment or training for employment fell by 653 (-16.1%) in 2012, from 4,046 adults to 3,393 adults.
- 13.0% of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities were known to be in employment or training for employment in 2012, compared with 15.5% in 2011.
- There were 14,254 adults with learning disabilities who were not in employment or training for employment in 2012, an increase of 2,433 adults (+20.6%) on 2011.
- There was a decrease in the numbers of adults in non-open employment (702 in 2012 compared to 1,020 in 2011).
- In addition, there was a decrease in the numbers of adults recorded as being in training for employment (1,291 in 2012 compared to 1,659 in 2011, -22.2%).

Day centre and alternative opportunities

- There were 5,483 adults who attended a day centre in 2012 compared to 6,164 in 2011. This represents a decrease of 11.0%.
- The number of adults recorded as having alternative opportunities fell in 2012 (10,286 in 2011 to 8,867 in 2012; a 13.8% decrease).

Further education

- There were 2,407 adults (9.2%) known to be enrolled in further education in 2012. This is a decrease of 289 people (-10.7%) compared with 2011.
- The number of adults with learning disabilities attending further education for 2.5 days per week or fewer has fallen by 311 (-19.6%) , from 1,590 in 2011 to 1,279 in 2012.
- The number of adults with learning disabilities attending further education for 3 days a week or more has remained stable, with a small increase of 13 people between 2011 and 2012.

Section 1: Adults known to local authorities

This statistics release relates to adults aged 16 and over with learning disabilities and/or who are on the autism spectrum and are known to local authorities. Please note this report does not include adults who are not known to local authorities. SCLD is currently working with partners including the Scottish Government and the Office for National Statistics to develop a methodology for improving quality by increasing completeness. Further information will be published in due course.

Local authorities reported on the number of adults with learning disabilities known to services within their area. In 2012, 32 local authorities provided information on 26,117 adults across Scotland, representing a 0.3% increase (81 people) in the number of recorded adults compared to 2011.

Glasgow City Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Clackmannanshire Council and East Ayrshire Council only return information on adults with learning disabilities who are in receipt of a service funded by the local authority, rather than those who are known to the local authority, as this is the information which can be recorded and extracted from their Management Information Systems. Therefore data users should be aware that both the number of adults with learning disabilities in these local authorities and the total number recorded nationally, are likely to be an under-estimate.

As with previous years, local authorities reported to the eSAY team that they are continuing to carry out data quality improvement exercises¹⁰ to produce more accurate and up to date data sets on adults with learning disabilities. In 2012, Renfrewshire and West Lothian Councils reported that they had undertaken data quality improvement exercises.

The largest increases in the number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities are in Edinburgh (83 adults, +3%), Highland

¹⁰ Local authorities reported these exercises include removing individuals who have been incorrectly coded as having a learning disability, incorrectly diagnosed as having a learning disability, or have not been known to the local authority within 3 years.

(78 adults, +7%) and North Lanarkshire (101 adults, +7%). The largest decreases were in Aberdeenshire (-113, -9%), Glasgow City (-151, -6%) and Renfrewshire (-144, -14%)¹¹.

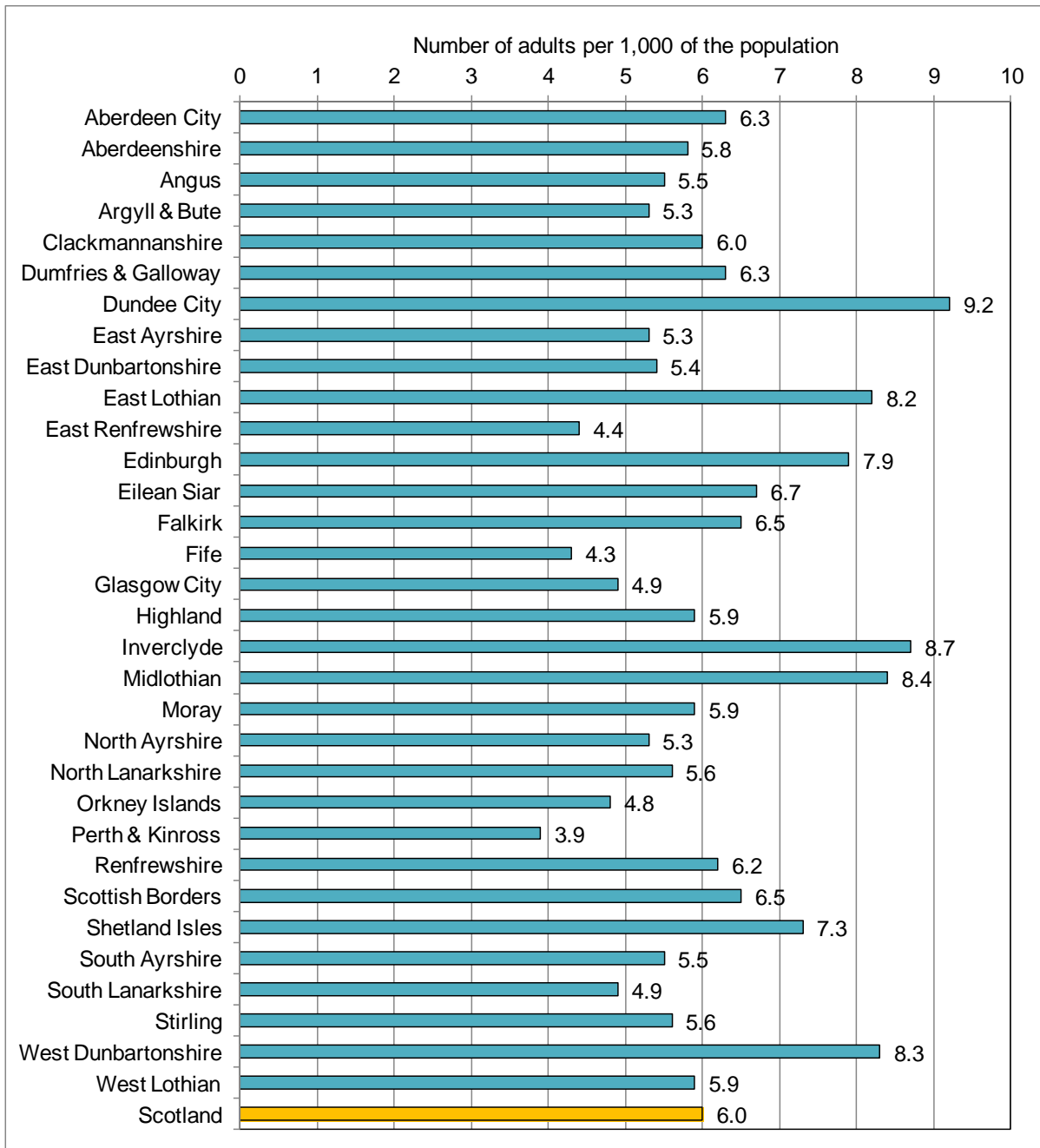
Chart 1 below shows that at national level, the number of adults with learning disabilities known to authorities per 1,000 of the population has not changed since 2011, remaining at 6.0 per 1,000. Clackmannanshire had a prevalence rate equal to the national rate.

As in 2011, Dundee City Council was the local authority with the most adults with learning disabilities per 1,000 of the population (9.2) in 2012. Perth & Kinross Council was lowest with 3.9 per 1,000.

At a local authority level, City of Edinburgh Council and Comhairle nan Eilean Siar reported the largest increase in adults (+0.5 per 1,000). The largest decrease in prevalence was seen in Renfrewshire Council (-1.2 per 1,000).

¹¹ In 2012 Renfrewshire reported that they carried out a data quality improvement exercise that identified people who had been incorrectly recorded as having a learning disability. There were also a number of people who were referred to the Learning Disability service but have subsequently been diagnosed as having a learning difficulty rather than a learning disability. These people are no longer recorded as having a learning disability and have not been included in Renfrewshire data return.

Chart 1: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities per 1,000 population (2012)¹²



¹² General population data sourced from 2011 census data produced by the National Records of Scotland. Prevalence rates for eSAY are usually calculated using mid-year population estimates. However, these estimates were published after the pre-release date of the statistics release, so 2011 census data are being used for this report because it is the latest available population data.

Table 3: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)*

	Men	Women	Total	Rate per 1,000 population*	Rate in 2011
16-17	439	148	587	4.6	5.7
18-20	1,457	754	2,211	10.2	10.9
21-34	5,155	3,206	8,361	8.7	8.2
35-44	2,398	1,789	4,187	5.7	6.2
45-54	2,716	2,137	4,853	6.2	6.3
55-64	1,871	1,465	3,336	5	5.0
65 and over	1,262	1,294	2,556	2.9	2.7
Not known	17	9	26	-	-
Total	15,315	10,802	26,117	6	6.0

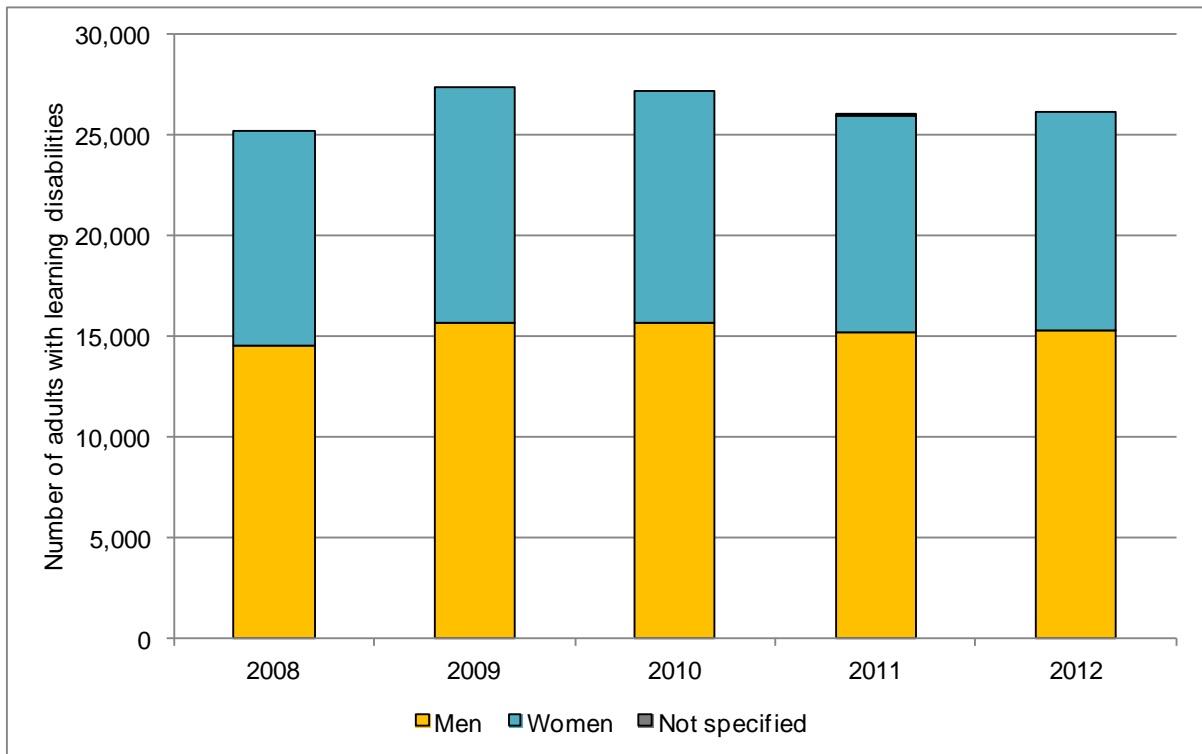
*Number of adults rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Change since 2008

Since 2008, there has been an increase in the number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities from 25,252 to 26,117 (865 adults, +3.4%). These totals include adults who are known to local authorities who do not use services so a change in number nationally does not necessarily reflect a change in service use.

Chart 2 shows that the number of adults with learning disabilities reported by local authorities between 2008 & 2012 has fluctuated around 25,000, with slightly higher numbers in 2009 & 2010.

Chart 2: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2008-12)

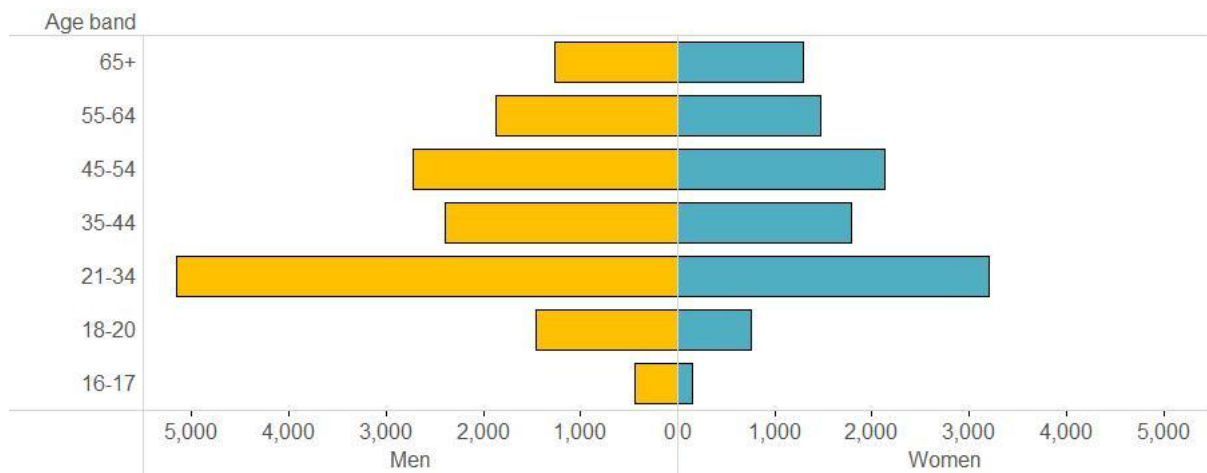


Age and Gender Structure

The majority of adults with learning disabilities and/or who are on the autism spectrum and are known to services are men (15,315 adults, 58.6%). There are 10,802 women (41.4%) with learning disabilities and/or who are on the autism spectrum known to local authorities.

The chart below shows the number of men and women with learning disabilities known to local authorities by age. Adults aged 21-34 were the largest group by age, the majority of whom are men. There are also more men than women aged 35-64, but the difference is less pronounced. For adults aged 65 and over, there are almost equal numbers of men and women. Chart 3 illustrates that people aged 16-17 make up a small proportion of the all individuals included in this report. This is because this data collection does not record information about adults aged 16-17 who are in full time education. Data users should be aware that the true number of young people with learning disabilities aged 16-17 years old is likely to be significantly higher than the number recorded here.

Chart 3: Age and Gender structure of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)



Number of adults within NHS health boards

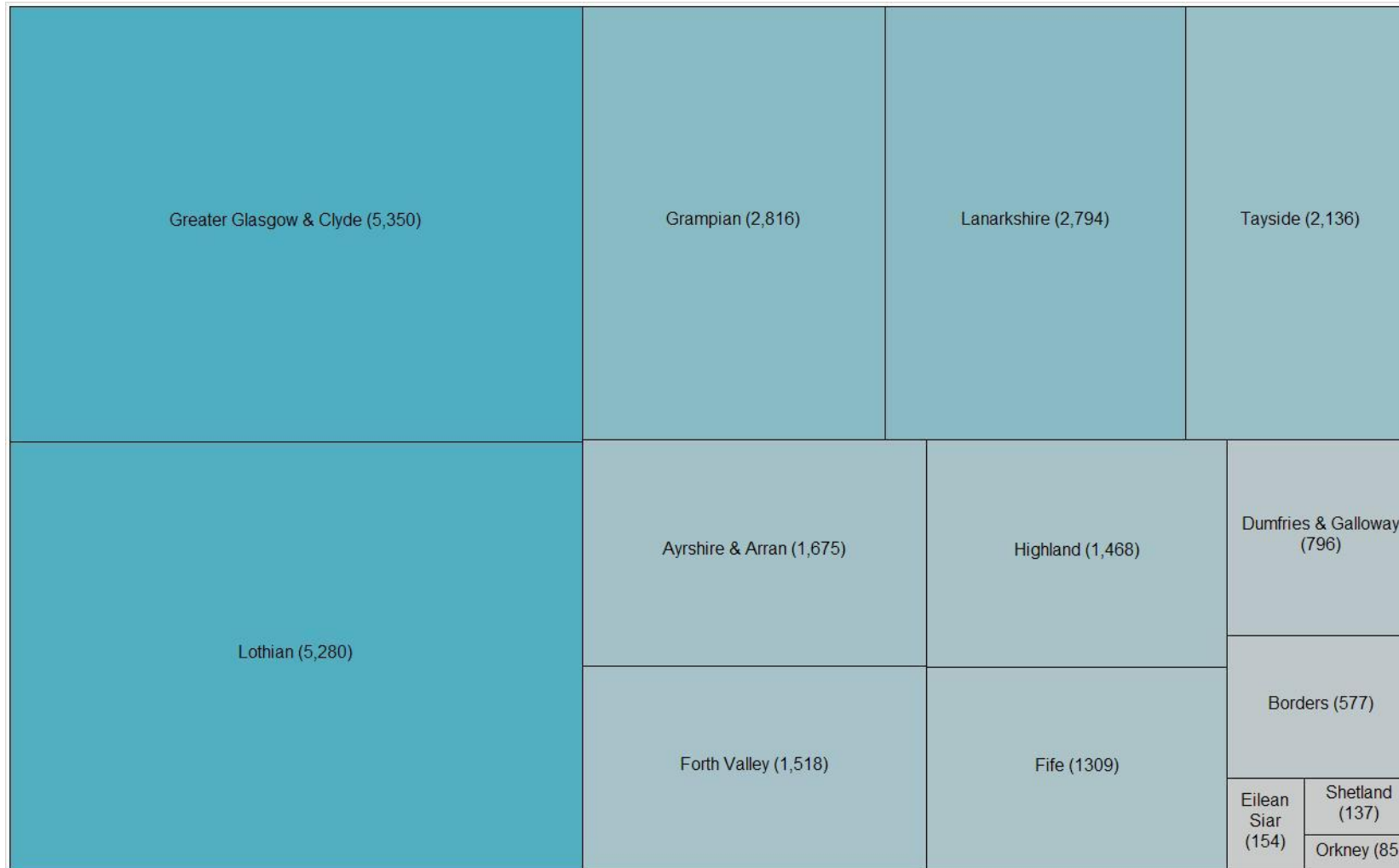
This data collection records the health board of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland.

There are 14 geographical NHS health boards in Scotland. For some health boards, the boundaries are the same as those of the local authority e.g. Orkney Health Board. Other health boards cover more than one local authority area e.g. Greater Glasgow & Clyde.

Data users should also be aware that some adults with learning disabilities who are resident in NHS funded facilities, such as mental health hospitals, may be living outwith both the local authority which records the information and the health board which would normally be responsible for the provision of healthcare. There are 216 adults living in hospitals – a proportion of these individuals are likely to be affected.

Chart 4 (overleaf) shows the number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities by health board.

Chart 4: Number of adults within NHS health boards in Scotland (2012)*†



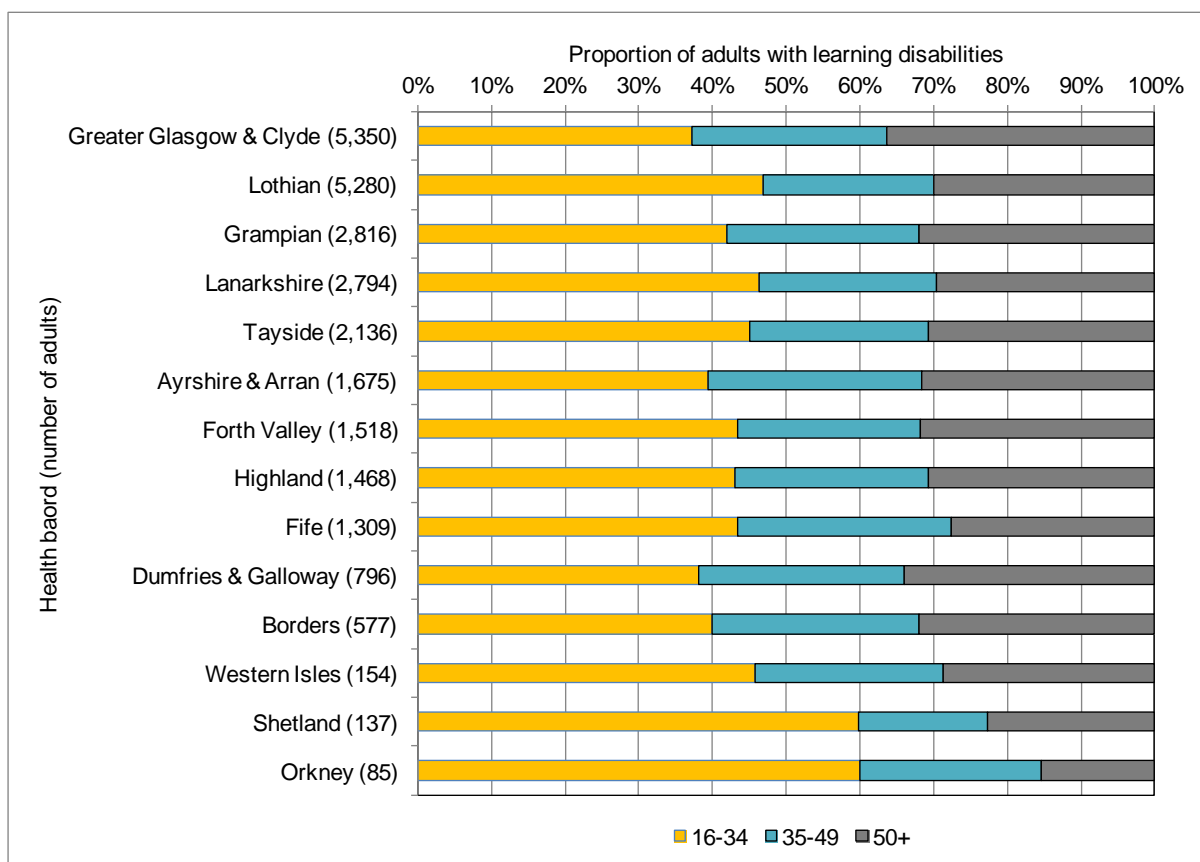
*17 adults are resident in an area covered by an English health authority.

†5 adults do not have this information recorded.

The NHS health boards with the largest number of adults with learning disabilities were Greater Glasgow & Clyde and Lothian, both of which had over 5,000 adults resident in 2012. Grampian and Lanarkshire were of a similar size with nearly 3,000 adults each. There is a cluster of four health boards: Ayrshire & Arran, Forth Valley, Highland, and Fife, for which around 1,500 adults were reported. There is also a group of smaller NHS health boards: Dumfries and Galloway; Borders; Western Isles; Shetland; and Orkney, for which fewer than 1,000 adults with learning disabilities were reported.

The chart below shows the proportions of adults with learning disabilities aged 16-34, 35-49 and 50 and over in each health board. Please note that the total numbers of adults with learning disabilities reported for each health board area ranges from 85 (Orkney) to 5,350 (Greater Glasgow & Clyde).

Chart 5: Age structure of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in NHS health board areas (2012)



Of the larger health boards, Lothian NHS Health Board had the highest proportions of adults who are aged 16-34 years old. Ayrshire & Arran

and Fife NHS Health Boards had the highest proportions of adults who are aged 35-49 years old. Greater Glasgow & Clyde Health Board had the highest proportion of adults aged 50 and over.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity was recorded for 23,289 adults with learning disabilities (89.2%) known to local authorities. The majority (86.4%) of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in Scotland were recorded as 'white'. In 2012, only 1.5% (391 people) were recorded as being of 'other' ethnic background. Of these 391 people, 258 people were classified as being of 'Asian, Asian Scottish, Asian British' ethnicity; 64 people as of mixed ethnicity; 30 people as of 'Black, Black British, Black Scottish' ethnicity; and 39 as 'other ethnic group'. A further 1.2% (324 people) did not disclose their ethnicity to their local authority, while the ethnicity for 11.0% (2,828) was not recorded.

Table 4: Ethnicity of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)*

	Frequency	Percent (%) of all adults [†]
White	22,600	86.4
Black and minority ethnic	400	1.5
Not disclosed	300	1.2
Not known	2,800	11.0
Total	26,100	100

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

[†]Rounded percentage totals may not add up to 100%.

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

Section 2: Adults on the autism spectrum¹³

eSAY collects information on adults with learning disabilities and adults on the autism spectrum who are known to local authorities. Some individuals may have learning disabilities and also be on the autism spectrum. Some individuals are on the autism spectrum but have no associated learning disability.

Recorded information

Local authorities were able to tell us whether 21,676 adults (83.0% of all adults) are on the autism spectrum or not. This is a 3.6% increase (representing 760 adults) in the proportion of recorded information on AS status since 2011.

2012 Data

There were 3,385 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who were identified as being on the autism spectrum. This is 12.9% of the total number of adults known to local authorities.

Of the individuals recorded as being on the autism spectrum, 2,663 (78.7%) also have a learning disability. There are 628 adults (23.6%) known to local authorities on the autism spectrum who do not have learning disabilities. There are also 94 (3.5%) adults on the autism spectrum whose learning disability status is not recorded.

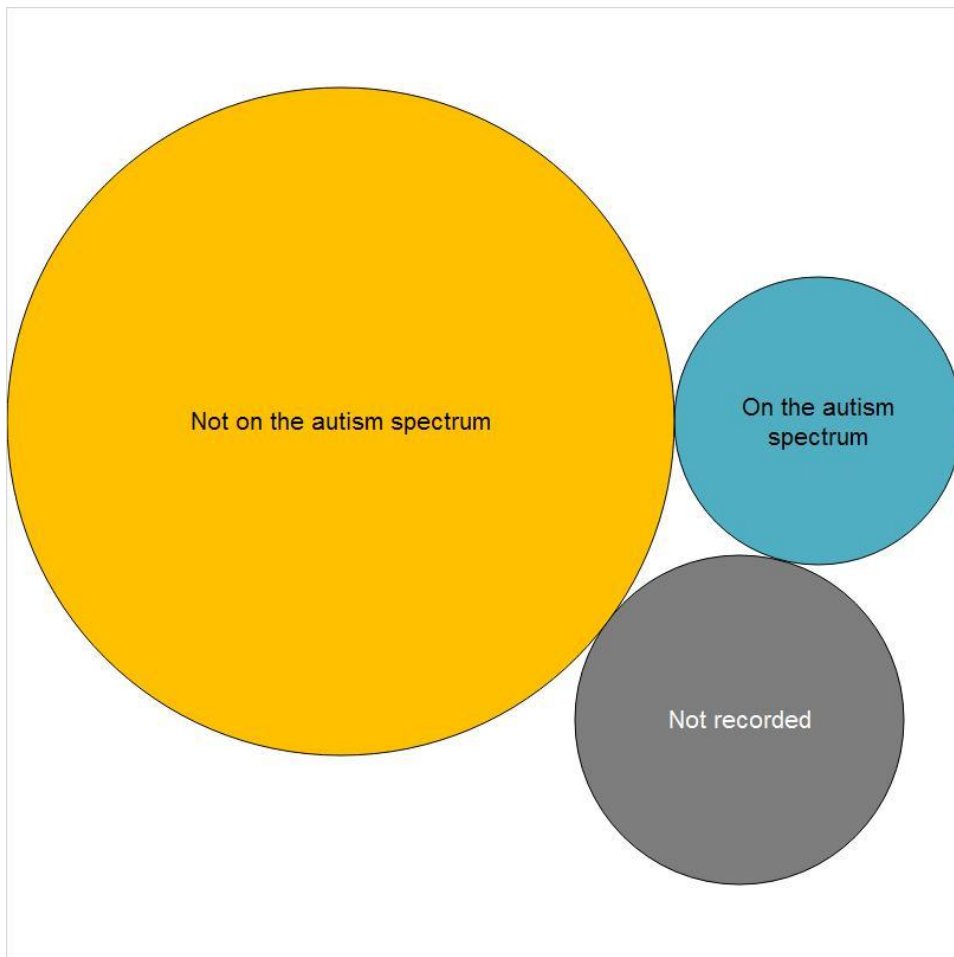
It is likely that the eSAY data represents a significant under-estimate of the number of adults who are on the autism spectrum but have no associated learning disability. This is partly due to the fact that the eSAY data is collected directly from local authority social services, with which adults on the autism spectrum may not have had direct contact, because they may not be receiving formal support or this may be

¹³ 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 'adults on the autism spectrum' and abbreviates this to AS where appropriate.

available from other sources, such as the NHS. We recognise that the eSAY data under-represents the number of people on the autism spectrum who have no associated learning disability. As such the eSAY team at SCLD are developing a methodology to identify different sources of data to take forward a separate project about the numbers of adults on the autism spectrum in Scotland.

The number of people known to be on the autism spectrum increased from 2,992 in 2011 to 3,385 in 2012. This is an increase of 13.1%, representing 393 adults.¹⁴ Chart 6 shows that the majority of adults included in the learning disabilities dataset are not on the autism spectrum.

Chart 6: Autism status for adults known to local authorities (2012)

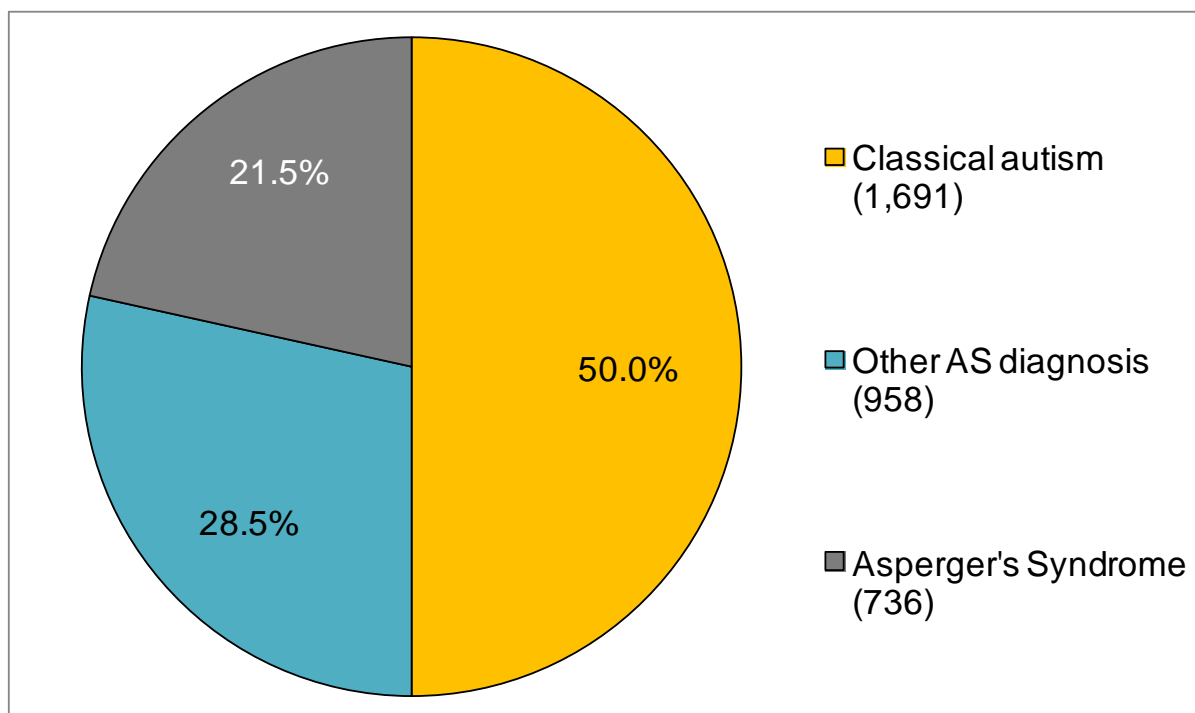


¹⁴ Local authorities report this increase can be attributed to the improved ability to identify people with dual diagnosis (learning disability and on the autism spectrum) on local management information systems and learning disability and autism spectrum diagnoses strategies.

In 2012, of the adults recorded as being on the autism spectrum:

- 50.0% (1,691 adults) had classical autism;
- 28.3% (958 adults) had an 'other AS diagnosis'; and
- 21.7% (736 adults) had Asperger's Syndrome.

Chart 7: Adults on the Autism spectrum who are known to local authorities (2012)*



*This chart does not include adults who are not on the autism spectrum or for whom this information has not been recorded.

Change since 2008

Improvements in diagnosis and data recording have helped improve the completeness of data reporting on AS from 53.3% in 2008 to 83.0% in 2012.

Table 5 shows that since 2008, there has been a considerable increase in the number of adults known to Learning Disability services who are on the autism spectrum. Specifically, there has been an 84.2% increase in those with classical autism and a 112.7% increase in those with Asperger's Syndrome. Those adults recorded as having an 'other' AS classification has increased by 316.5%. The number of adults recorded as having no AS diagnosis has also increased considerably (53.0%)

over this time. This reflects improvements in the collection of this data as a result of better understanding of the autism status of **all** adults within the eSAY database since 2008¹⁵.

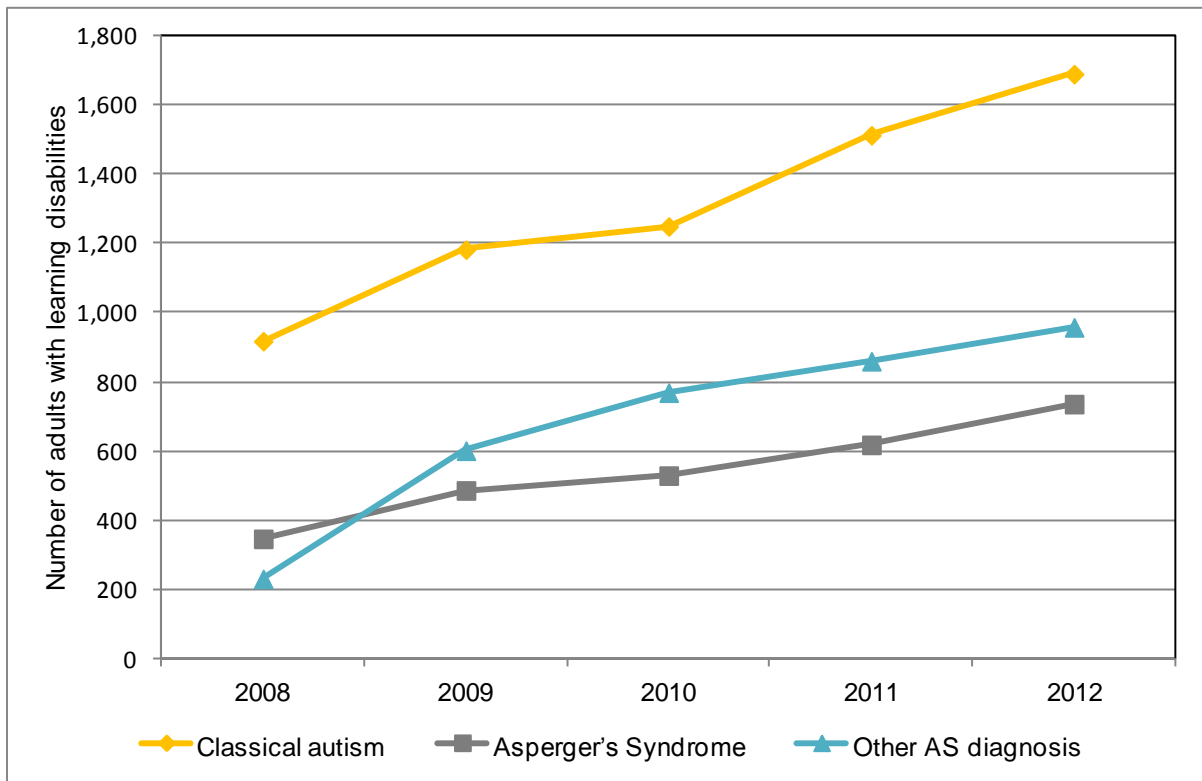
Table 5: Number of adults known to local authorities on the autism spectrum by classification (2008-12)*

	Classical autism	Asperger's Syndrome	Other AS diagnosis	No AS diagnosis
2008	900	300	200	12,000
2009	1,100	500	600	14,000
2010	1,300	500	800	18,000
2011	1,500	600	900	18,000
2012	1,700	700	1,000	18,000

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

¹⁵ eSAY undertook a development project in partnership with Renfrewshire Council in 2009/10 to investigate barriers to collecting data about adults on the autism spectrum. Renfrewshire Council's development project resulted in better understanding of the barriers to the collation of data about adults on the autism spectrum for eSAY from management information systems.

Chart 8: Number of adults known to local authorities on the autism spectrum by classification (2008-12)



Where people live

eSAY collects information on whether adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities:

- live with a family carer¹⁶;
- live with other people with learning disabilities in the same accommodation;¹⁷ and
- the type of accommodation people live in.

Section 3: Lives with a family carer

Recorded information

Information on whether or not the person is living with a family carer was recorded for 20,428 adults (78.2% of all adults). This is a 4.9% decrease (representing 1,048 adults) in the proportion of information recorded on family carer status in 2011.

2012 Data

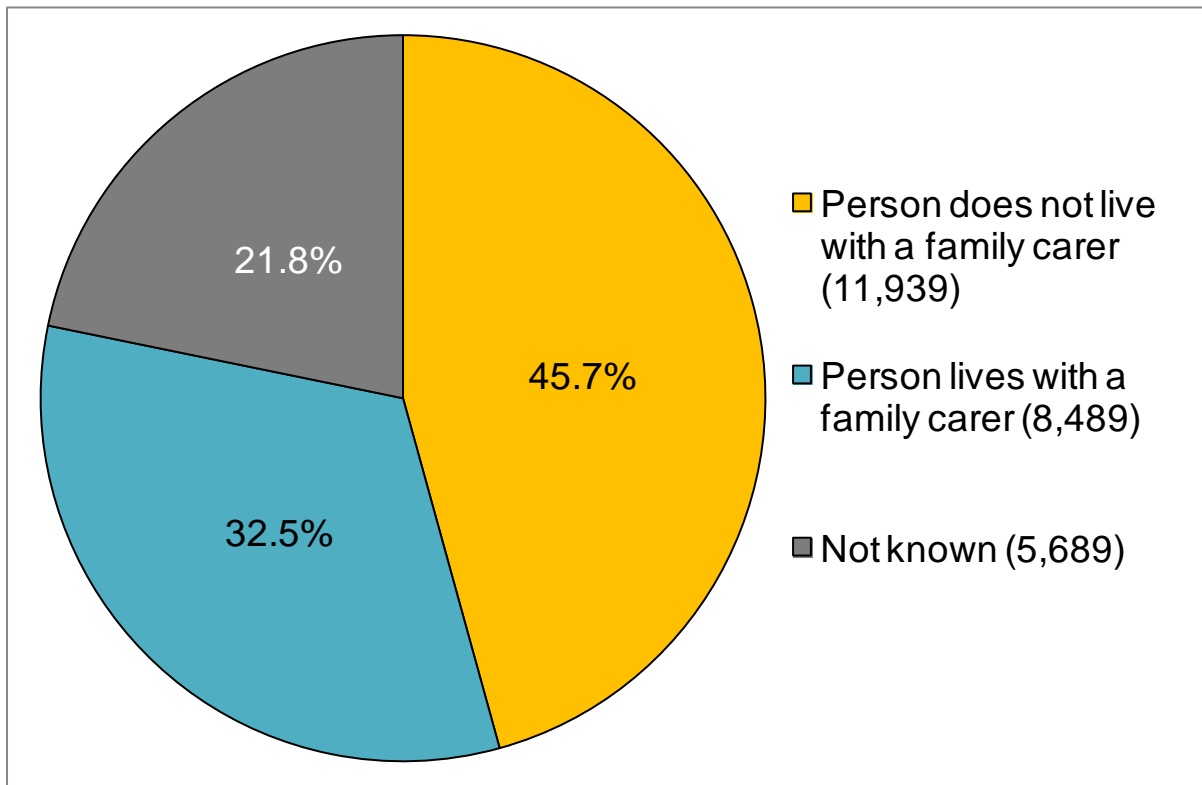
There were 8,489 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who live with a family carer. This is 32.5% of **all adults** with learning disabilities known to local authorities.

Chart 9 shows that around a third of all adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities lived with a family carer in 2012. Almost half of all adults did not live with a family carer

¹⁶ These data refer to information provided by 31 local authorities. North Lanarkshire did not return data for this item.

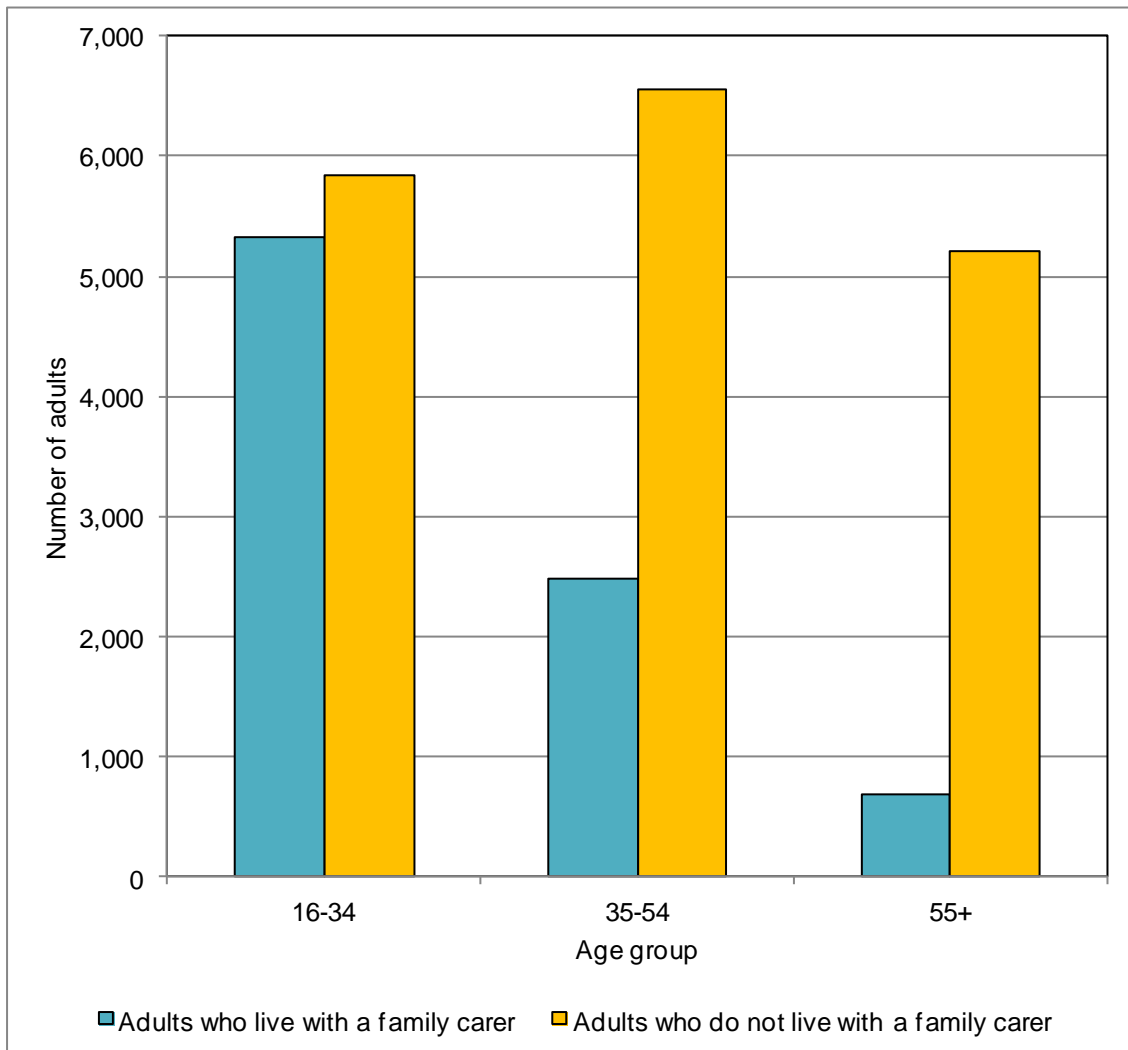
¹⁷ These data refer to information provided by 29 local authorities. Clackmannanshire, Moray and North Lanarkshire did not return data for this item.

Chart 9: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who do/do not live with a family carer (2012)



As shown by Chart 10, when considering the living status of different age groups, the older a person with learning disabilities is, the less likely they are to live with a family carer. Almost half (47.7%) of adults aged under 35 lived with a family carer. Just over a quarter (27.4%) of adults aged 35-54 lived with a family carer and around one in ten (11.7%) of adults aged 55 and over lived with a family carer.

Chart 10: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who do/do not live with a family carer by age(2012)



*Numbers rounded to the nearest 10. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

In 2012, there were 3,165 adults with learning disabilities aged 35 and over living with a family carer. This is about 1 in 5 (21.2%) of all adults with learning disabilities aged 35 and over. Just over a thousand adults aged 45 and over (9.3% of all adults aged 45 and over) live with a parent carer.

Table 6: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who do/do not live with a family carer by age(2012)

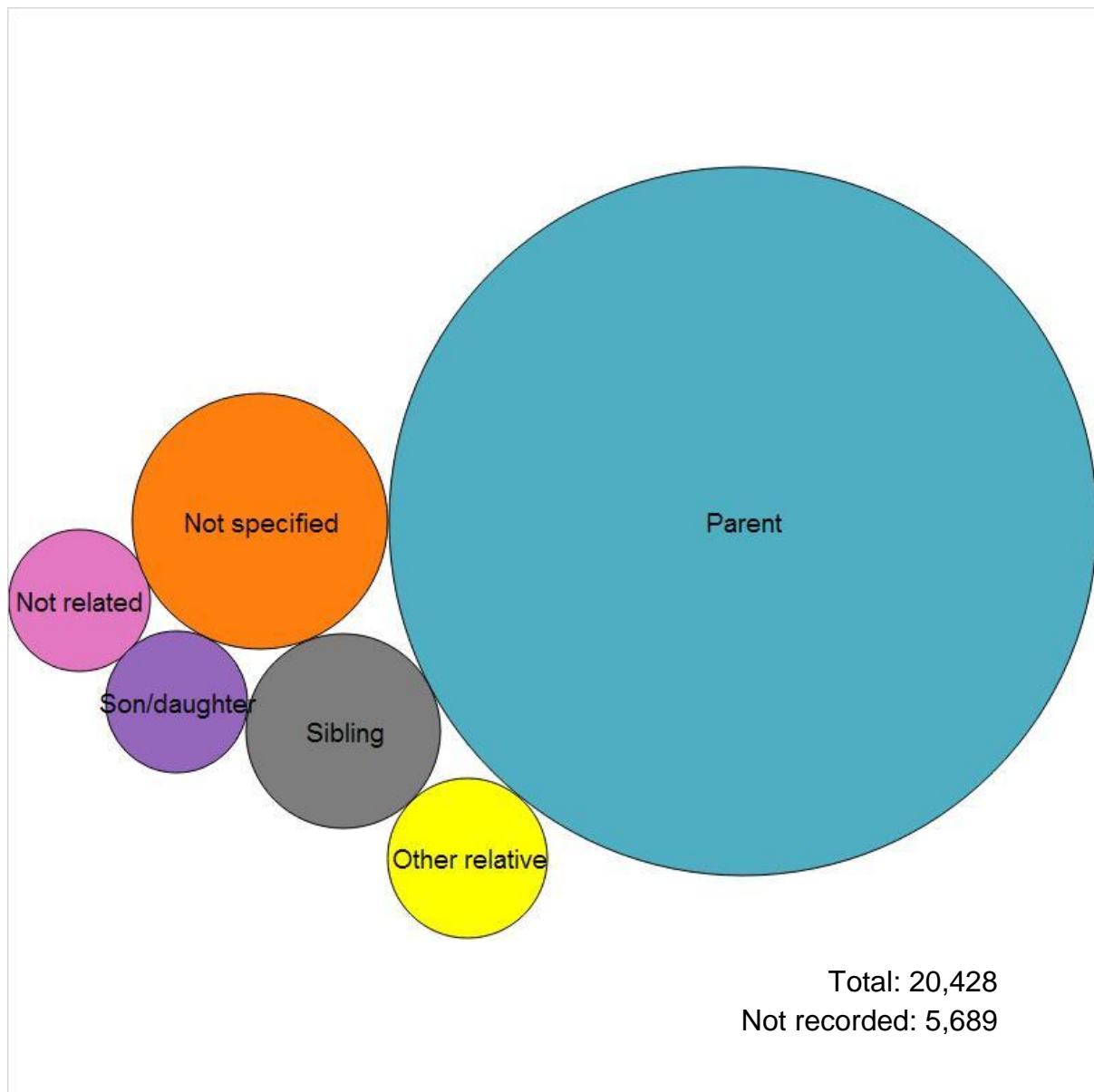
	Person lives with a parent carer	Person lives with other family carer	Person does not live with a family carer	Not recorded	All adults
16-17	210	40	30	310	590
18-20	1,030	150	270	760	2,210
21-34	3,280	610	2,450	2,030	8,360
35-44	1,070	300	2,070	750	4,190
45-54	730	380	2,930	820	4,850
55-64	230	260	2,310	540	3,340
65+	40	160	1,890	470	2,560
Not known	0		0	20	25
Total	6,600	1,890	11,940	5,690	26,120

Of those adults who lived with a family carer in 2012:

- 6,599 lived with a parent (77.3%);
- 864 lived with a family carer that was not specified (10.2%);
- 500 lived with a sibling (5.9%);
- 339 lived with another relative (4.0%);
- 158 lived with a family carer they are not related to (1.9%)¹⁸; and
- 29 lived with a son/daughter (0.3%).

¹⁸ The 'family carer not related' sub code refers to people who have support to live with a family which is not their own.

Chart 11: Types of family carer with whom adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities live (2012)*



*Chart does not include information for adults for whom this information is not recorded.

Change since 2008

Since 2008, there has been an increase in recorded information on this data item. It increased from 17,459 in 2008 to 20,428 in 2012.

There have been significant increases in the number of adults living with the following types of family carer:

- Parent carer: +2,846 adults (75.8% increase);

- Sibling carer: +208 (71.2% increase);
- Another relative carer: +202 (59.6% increase).

Information about family carers who are not related to the person they live with (adults living in placement with support to live with a family which is not their own) was first collected in 2009. Since then, there has been an increase of just 12 adults (8.2%) who live with a family carer to whom they are not related. Over this period of time, the number of adults who live with a son/daughter carer has fallen from 40 to 29 (-27.5%).

There has been a significant reduction in the number of adults who live with a family carer whose relationship has not been specified. In 2008 there were 3,571 adults with learning disabilities in this category and by 2012 this had fallen to 864, representing a decrease of 75.8% in this time. This would indicate better data collection since 2008, as local authorities are able to report more fully the specific relationship between adults with learning disabilities and carers.

Between 2011 and 2012, there was a significant decrease in the number of adults who live with a family carer (-879 adults, -9.4%). There was also a significant drop (-766 adults, -47.0%) in the number of adults who live with an unspecified family carer. The numbers of adults living with a family carer whose relationship is recorded remained broadly the same across the individual categories, with the exception of parent carers where a drop of 118 adults has been recorded.

Table 7: Types of family carer with whom adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities live (2008-12)*

	Parent	Not specified	Sibling	Another relative	Not related	Son/ daughter	Total
2008	3,700	3,600	300	100	-	0	7,800
2009	5,700	2,100	500	300	100	0	8,700
2010	6,300	1,900	500	300	200	0	9,300
2011	6,700	1,600	500	300	200	0	9,400
2012	6,600	900	500	300	200	0	8,500

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Table 8 shows the number of adults with learning disabilities who live with a carer who is their son or daughter. Due to the fact that the values in Table 7 have been rounded, this information was not displayed. The number of adults who live with a son or daughter carer is fewer than the number in 2008, but has fluctuated between 20 and 35 adults since then.

Table 8: Adults with learning disabilities who live with a son/daughter carer (2008-12)

	Lives with son/daughter carer
2008	40
2009	21
2010	33
2011	23
2012	29

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

Local authorities were asked to provide information on how many people with learning disabilities were living in the same household. Other people with learning disabilities in a given household include people who are aged under 16 and/or are in full-time education.

Recorded information

We now know information on the number of adults living in the same accommodation for 20,871 adults (79.9% of all adults). This is a decrease of 198 adults (-0.9%) in the amount of recorded information for this item compared to 2011. This is partly attributable to Clackmannanshire Council not returning information about this data item for 2012 for 254 adults.

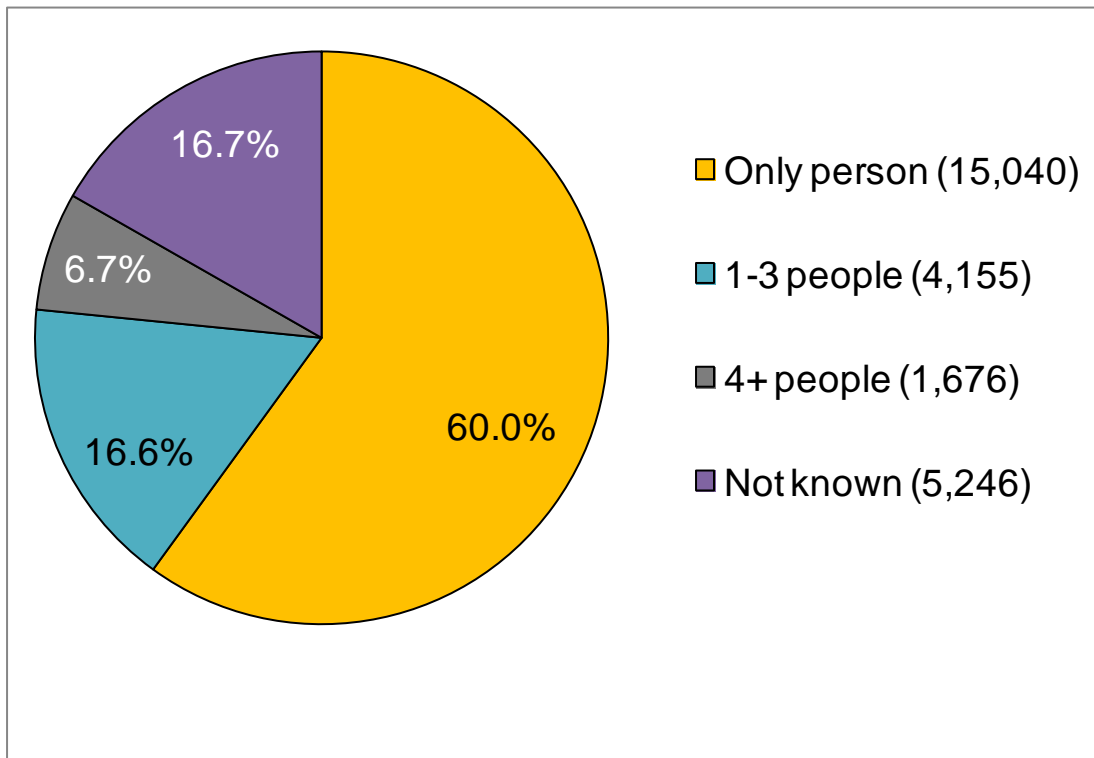
2012 Data

Over half (15,040 adults, 57.6%) of **all adults** are the only person with learning disabilities in their accommodation.

Around one in six (4,155 adults, 15.9%) adults live with one to three other people with learning disabilities.

As Chart 12 below shows, 15,040 adults with learning disabilities were the only person with a learning disability living in their accommodation. There were also 4,155 adults (15.9%) who lived with 1-3 other people and 1,676 adults (6.4%) who lived with 4 or more other people.

Chart 12: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities living in the same accommodation (2012)



Of the adults who were the only person with learning disabilities in their accommodation, just under half (46.9%) were living with a family carer. There were also 895 adults living with a family carer who lived with one or more other people with learning disabilities. This means there are several hundred family carers who are supporting more than one person with learning disabilities.

Table 8: Number of adults living in the same accommodation by family carer status (2012)*

	Adults who do not live with a family carer	Adults who live with a family carer	Not recorded	Total
Only person	6,400	7,100	1,600	15,000
1-3 other people	3,000	900	300	4,200
4 or more other people	1,600	0	100	1,700
Not known	1,000	500	3,700	5,200
Total	11,900	8,500	5,700	26,100

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Change since 2008

Table 9: Number of adults with learning disabilities in the same accommodation (2008-12)*

	Only person	1-3 other people	4 or more other people	Total for whom this information is recorded
2008	10,200	2,900	1,500	14,600
2009	13,700	3,700	1,800	19,200
2010	15,200	3,900	1,900	21,000
2011	15,100	4,000	1,900	21,100
2012	15,000	4,200	1,700	20,900

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

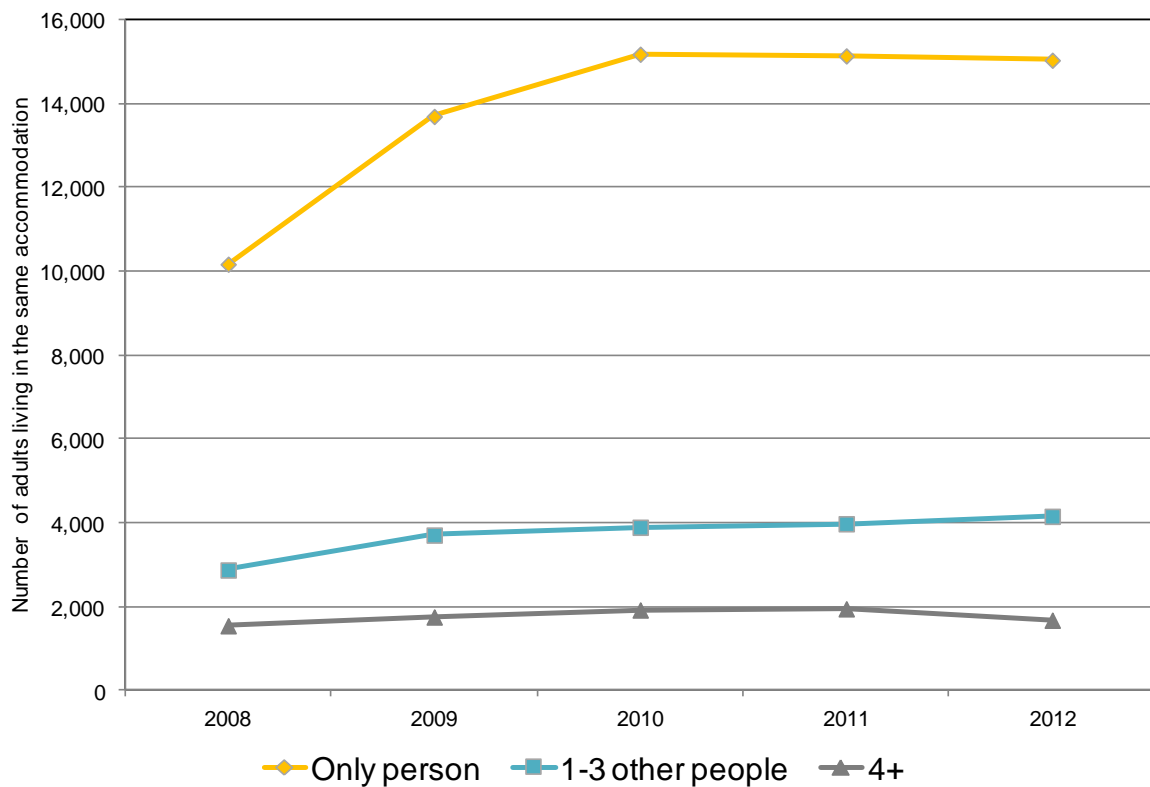
Since 2008, there has been an increase of around 6,300 adults for whom this accommodation information has been recorded. The majority of this increase can be accounted for by the increase in the number of adults who are the only person with learning disabilities living in their accommodation.

Compared to 2008, in 2012 approximately 5,000 more adults were recorded as being the only person with learning disabilities living in their accommodation. Nevertheless, this figure has remained stable at just over 15,000 adults for the last 3 years.

Since 2008, the overall number of adults who live with **at least** one other person with learning disabilities has also increased by 1,413 to 5,831 in 2012, a rise of 32.0% in this period. Again, however, the period covering 2010-12 has seen a stabilisation in this figure at just under six thousand adults.

The number of adults who live with four or more other people in the same accommodation has also risen, but to a lesser extent. There has been an increase of 132 adults (+8.5%) between 2008 and 2012. While this figure was around 1,900 in 2010 and 2011, it dropped by 272 adults (-14.0%) between 2011 and 2012.

Chart 13: Number of adults with learning disabilities living in the same accommodation (2008-12)



Section 5: Accommodation type¹⁹

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. Definitions can be found in the eSAY 2012 guidance notes²⁰.

In 2012, the way eSAY collects accommodation information changed. Mainstream accommodation was divided into 'mainstream housing with support' and 'mainstream housing without support'. 'Support' refers to formal paid support. It should be noted that adults living in mainstream housing without support may still receive significant unpaid support from family carers.

This emphasis on support packages within mainstream accommodation led many local authorities to revise accommodation type for some individuals in their data returns. Local authorities reported that the 2012 data better reflects the number of individuals who live in mainstream accommodation with support. As such, any comparisons made between numbers of adults in mainstream and supported accommodation settings in 2012 with the corresponding numbers in these categories in previous years, must take account of the fact that the definitions for these categories has changed.

In 2012, a small number of adults with learning disabilities (216) lived in hospitals/NHS facilities and a further 14 adults lived in independent hospitals. 'The same as you?' stated that no one should have a hospital as a home and health boards should reduce their assessment and treatment places specifically for people with learning disabilities to approximately 300 adults (Recommendation 13).

'The keys to life' acknowledges that the great majority of adults with learning disabilities now live in a non-institutional setting. Furthermore,

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ http://www.sclid.org.uk/sites/default/files/guidance_notes_2012_0.pdf

the strategy recognises there should be a focus on facilitating independent living through a recognition that a ‘one size fits all’ approach to housing does not work. Recommendation 29 states that Local Housing Strategies (LHS)²¹ should show that they have taken the views of people with learning disabilities into account in their final plans and that LHS should demonstrate how housing sectors are supporting people with learning disabilities in independent living.

Recorded information

We now know the types of accommodation for 23,848 adults (91.3% of all adults) are living in. This is an increase of 291 adults between 2011 and 2012, a rise of 1.2%.

2012 Data

In 2012, 60.6% of all adults with learning disabilities lived in mainstream accommodation, 17.1% lived in supported accommodation and 7.1% lived in registered adult care homes.

Table 10 shows that in 2012, a third, around 8,500, of **all adults** with learning disabilities stayed in mainstream accommodation without support. Nearly 4,500 stayed in mainstream accommodation with support and a further 3,000 stayed in mainstream accommodation but their support status was not recorded. There were 4,500 adults who lived in supported accommodation and nearly 2,000 adults who lived in a registered adult care home. There were also around 1,700 adults who lived in ‘other’ accommodation (see below for detailed discussion).

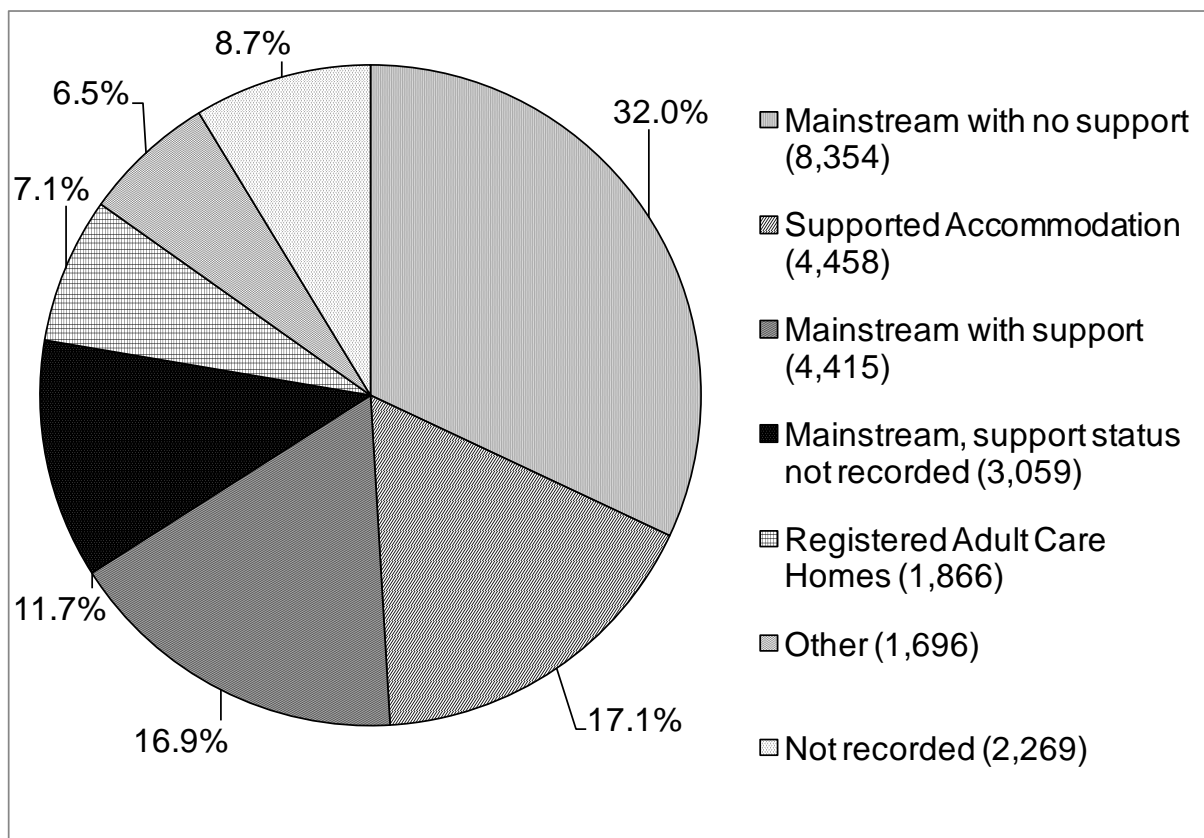
²¹ Local housing strategies provide strategic direction for housing planning and support services. LHS brings together a number of separate strategies covering homelessness, fuel poverty and housing support (Scottish Government Local Housing Strategy: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/supply-demand/lhs>).

Table 10: Accommodation type for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)*

Adults who live in:	Number of adults	% of all adults
Mainstream accommodation: with no support	8,400	32.0
with support	4,400	16.9
support status not recorded	3,100	11.7
Supported accommodation	4,500	17.1
Registered adult care home	1,900	7.1
Other	1,700	6.5
Not recorded	2,300	8.7
Total	26,100	100.0

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Chart 14: Accommodation type for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)*

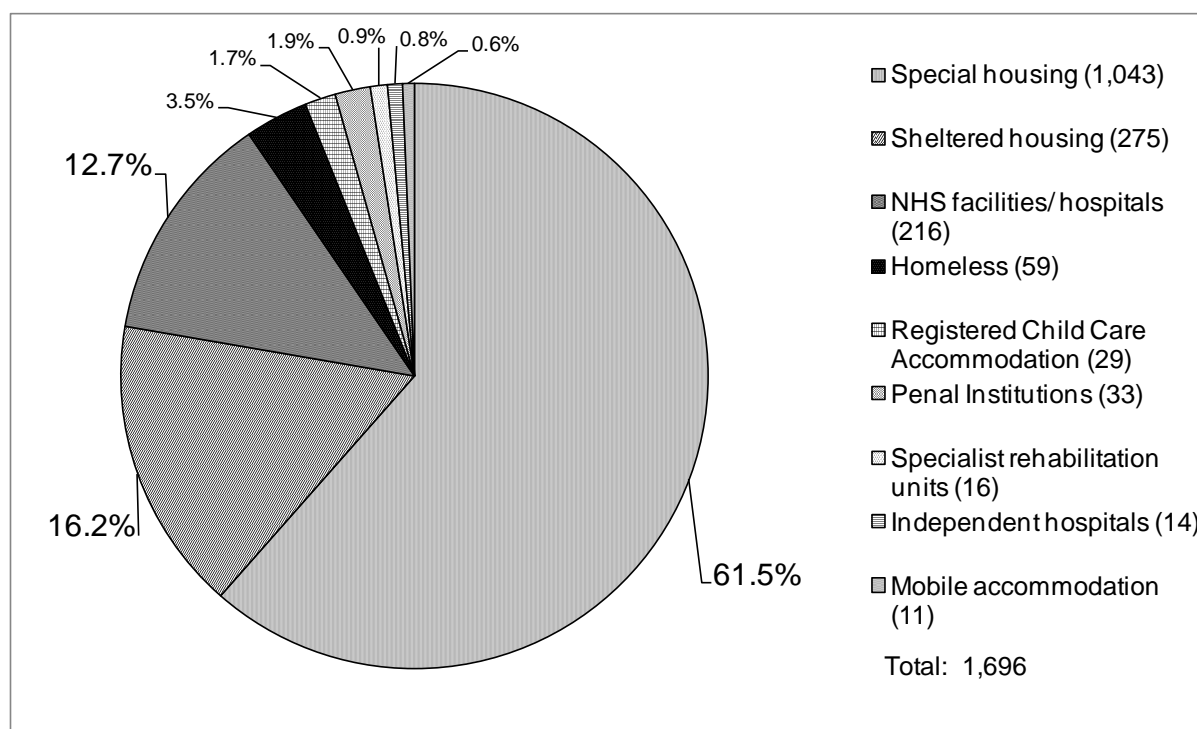


‘Other’ accommodation

Of the 1,696 adults with learning disabilities who live in ‘other’ accommodation:

- 1,043 adults live in special accommodation (61.5%);
- 275 adults live in sheltered housing (16.2%);
- 216 adults live in NHS facilities/hospitals (12.7%);
- 59 adults are homeless (3.5%);
- 33 adults live in penal institutions (1.9%);
- 29 adults live in registered child care accommodation (1.7%);
- 16 adults in specialist rehabilitation units (0.9%);
- 14 adults live in independent hospitals (0.8%);
- 11 adults live in mobile accommodation (0.6%).

Chart 15: Adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who live in ‘Other’ accommodation types (2011)



Adults who are the only person with learning disabilities living in their accommodation tend to live in mainstream accommodation. Of all the adults who are recorded as the only person with learning disabilities in their accommodation, three quarters (11,281 adults, 75.0%) live in mainstream accommodation. Around 1 in 7 adults (2,027 adults, 13.5%)

who are the only person with learning disabilities in their accommodation live in supported accommodation. Just over half (852 adults, 50.8%) of all adults who live with four or more other people with learning disabilities live in a registered adult care home.

Table 11 shows that adults who live in supported accommodation or registered adult care homes are more likely than adults who live in mainstream accommodation to live with more than one other person with learning disabilities. In 2012, 3.0% of adults in mainstream accommodation lived with more than one other person. This figure rose to 32.1% for adults who live in supported accommodation and 61.0% for adults who live in registered adult care homes.

Table 11: Accommodation type by number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who are in the same accommodation (2012)*

		Only person	One other person	Two other people	Three other people	Four + other people	Not recorded	Total
Mainstream accommodation:	with no support	6,370	510	110	50	60	1,280	8,350
	with support	2,910	410	80	40	20	960	4,420
	support status not recorded	2,000	410	60	30	30	530	3,060
Supported accommodation		2,030	720	390	510	530	290	4,460
Registered adult care home		260	110	120	170	850	350	1,870
Other accommodation		910	160	110	80	180	270	1,700
Not recorded		560	70	30	20	20	1,570	2,270
Total		15,040	2,380	886	890	1,680	5,250	26,120

*Numbers rounded to the nearest ten. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Change since 2009

eSAY started collecting information on accommodation type in 2009. There has been a sustained increase in the amount of information recorded about individuals' accommodation type. In 2012, there had been an increase of 2,470 adults for whom this information is recorded, a rise of 11.6% compared to 2009.

Between 2011 and 2012, there was a significant increase in the number of adults who live in mainstream accommodation (1,469 adults, +10.2%) coupled with decreases in the number of adults who live in supported

accommodation (1,050 adults, -19.1%)²² and adults who live in registered adult care homes (439 adults, -19.0%)²³. There was also a significant increase in the number of adults who live in 'other' accommodation (311 adults, 18.3%).

Table 12: Accommodation type for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2009-12)*

	Mainstream	Supported accommodation	Registered adult care home	Other	Total
2008	-	-	-	-	-
2009	13,600	5,400	2,400	1,100	21,400
2010	14,400	5,600	2,400	1,500	22,300
2011	14,400	5,500	2,300	1,400	23,600
2012	15,800	4,500	1,900	1,700	23,800

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

²² A number of local authorities reported that in light of new eSAY data collection guidance, they have changed how they record some individuals' living status to better reflect the fact they live in mainstream housing and receive support, rather than being recorded as living in supported accommodation.

²³ After data collection, Inverclyde Council reported that there was a coding error that means the published number of adults who live in registered adult care homes is an underestimate of 47 adults.

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 in their lives and in particular to enable them to be included as citizens in the communities in which they live.²⁴

Recorded information

We now know whether 21,119 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities have an LAC service available to them and whether they use this service. This is a 2.7% increase (representing 564 adults) in the recorded information compared to 2011.

2012 Data

In areas where LAC services are available, 2,309 adults used an LAC. This is 20.7% of the adults who had an LAC service available to them.

eSAY records the availability of LAC services to adults with learning disabilities in each local authority. It also records how many adults with learning disabilities use an LAC service where it is available. 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. LACs may work with a variety of community care groups, which means fewer resources can be directed to working with adults with learning disabilities²⁵. Restrictions including age and disability are placed on access in some local areas.

²⁴ <https://www.sclid.org.uk/local-area-co-ordination>.

²⁵ East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire reported this to account for a decrease in the number of adults using an LAC service in 2012.

Staff resource is also a consideration when attempting to determine the numbers of adults able to access an LAC service.²⁶

LAC use and availability²⁷

In 2012 there were 11,176 adults who had an LAC service available to them, which is a 10.5% increase (1,060 people) on the number in 2011. The increase at a national level can largely be attributed to an increase in recorded availability in Fife.²⁸ At the same time, there were also reductions in availability in Aberdeenshire, Renfrewshire²⁹ and West Lothian³⁰.

In 2012, 2,309 adults used LAC services. This means around one in five (20.7%) adults with learning disabilities who had access to an LAC service used this service. This is a small decrease in the number of adults using LAC services since 2011 (28 adults, -1.1%).

Chart 16 shows LAC availability within each local authority and the proportion of adults with learning disabilities who use an LAC. More detailed information about LAC service availability and use is published in Annex B, Table B6.

²⁶ Service availability in Perth & Kinross has been constrained because there is a vacant LAC post. West Lothian reported that a managerial post was vacant for 2012, meaning LAC service uptake could not develop as anticipated.

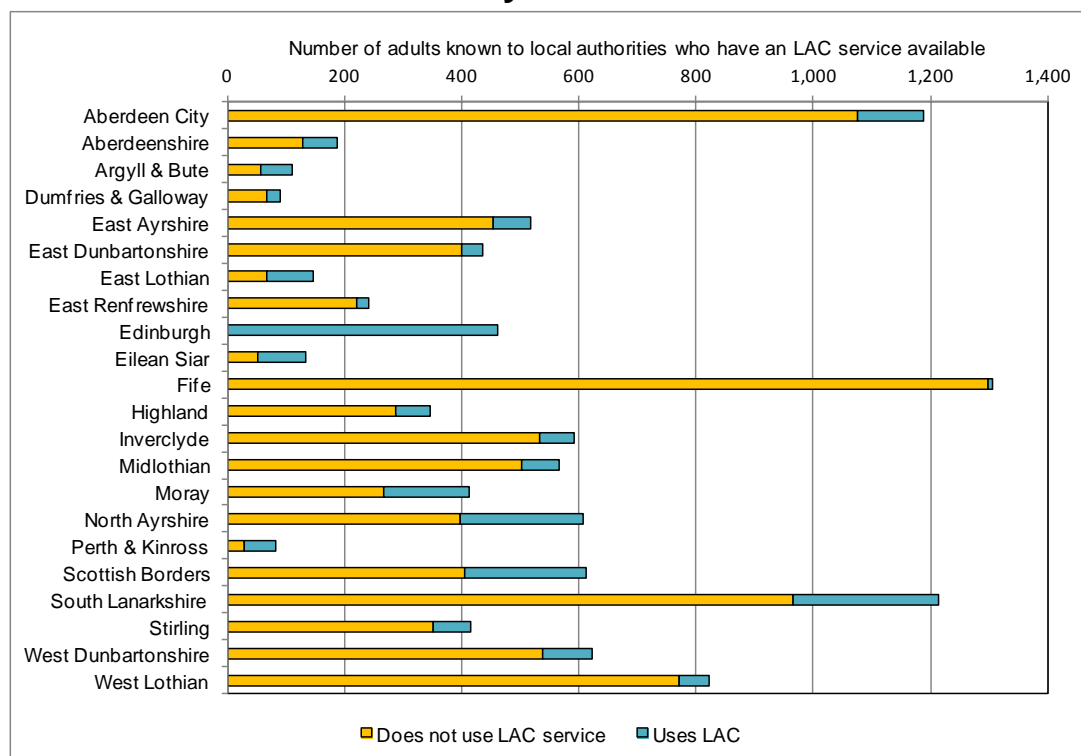
²⁷ Data was collected for the first time in 2008 on both availability and use of local area co-ordinators within local authority areas.

²⁸ In previous years, Fife had been recorded as providing limited availability. In 2012, Fife changed their data collection process to more accurately reflect the number of adults who had an LAC service available to them.

²⁹ Due to the LAC service being replaced by a Community Network team.

³⁰ West Lothian carried out a data quality improvement exercise that removed 94 records for individuals who all had an LAC service available to them.

Chart 16: Use and availability of Local Area Co-ordination services (2012)³¹



³¹ Moray and South Lanarkshire have no LACs in contact with the LAC National Development Project at SCLD, 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; Renfrewshire; Shetland and South Ayrshire (service ceased due to retirement) did not have a LAC service in 2012 (Source: SCLD LAC Map of Services: <http://www.sclد.org.uk/local-area-co-ordination/area>).

Change since 2008

In 2012, it was known whether or not 21,119 adults with learning disabilities had a LAC service available to them. This is almost twice the number of people compared to 2008, when this information was recorded for 11,412 adults. The number of adults who use LAC services has increased by 492 adults (21.3%) since 2008. The number of adults who were reported to have an LAC service available to them and **did not** use it has increased by 3,524 adults (66.0%) since 2008. This increase is likely to be accounted for by improvements to recorded information.

Table 12: Local Area Co-ordination use and availability among adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2008-12)*

	LAC service available		No LAC service available
	Uses LAC	Does not use LAC	
2008	1,800	5,300	4,300
2009	2,000	6,500	7,300
2010	2,400	5,700	10,700
2011	2,300	7,800	10,400
2012	2,300	8,900	9,900

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Section 7: Personal Life Plans/Person Centred Plans

A PLP is an assessment and/or support plan for continual listening and learning, focused on what is important to someone now and for the future, and is implemented in alliance with family and friends.

A PLP should meet the following **primary criteria**;

- The plan records the person's wishes and the outcomes they want to achieve in their life.
- It specifies actions/support to achieve these outcomes.
- The plan has been developed with the active engagement of the person who is in control of how the plan is developed.
- The person is at the centre, and has decided who to invite to be part of the planning process.
- It has also engaged support of family, friends or workers and there is a joint responsibility for achieving the goals set out.
- The person and their team have been supported by a skilled and experienced facilitator, and the plan recorded in a format best suited for the individual.
- The person centred planning meeting or process should agree on a review date and record this in the plan, preferably at least every 12 months.

It can refer to a variety of tools, including but not limited to;

- Single shared assessment
- Person centred planning (e.g. MAP, PATH, Essential Lifestyle Plan)
- Individual Support Plan
- Transition Plan
- Vocational profile
- Plan for care profile approach
- Outcome based support plans

'The same as you?' recommended that everyone with learning disabilities who wants a PLP should be able to have one. 'The keys to life' endorses the use of person centred planning in the implementation of various recommendations.

Recorded information

We now know whether or not 19,639 adults (75.2% of all adults) with learning disabilities known to local authorities have a Personal Life Plan (PLP). This is a 2.8% increase (representing 531 adults) in the proportion of known information since 2011.

Data 2012

In 2012, just over half of **all adults** with learning disabilities (13,809 adults, 52.9%) had a PLP.

In 2012, 18,937 adults had been asked if they wanted a PLP, an increase of 4.4% (793 adults) since 2011. Of those adults who had been asked, 13,809 (72.9%) had one. This represents a 6.7% increase (862 adults) compared to 2011. Prior to data collection in 2012, eSAY clarified the criteria constituting a PLP. This led to some adults being recorded as having a PLP who, in previous years, were not recorded as having one.

Table 13: Personal Life Plan (PLP) uptake by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities by age (2012)

	Has a PLP	Does not have a PLP	Has not been asked	Not recorded	Total
16-17	200	100	0	300	600
18-20	900	500	100	800	2,200
21-34	4,000	1,700	300	2,400	8,400
35-44	2,500	800	100	900	4,200
45-54	2,900	900	100	900	4,900
55-64	2,000	700	100	600	3,300
65+	1,400	500	100	600	2,600
Not recorded	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,800	5,100	700	6,500	26,100

*Figures rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers, please refer to Annex A & B.

Change since 2008

In 2012, the number of adults known to have a PLP had more than doubled since 2008. In 2008, 5,991 adults had a PLP, increasing by 7,818 to 13,809 in 2012. This is an increase of 130.5%.

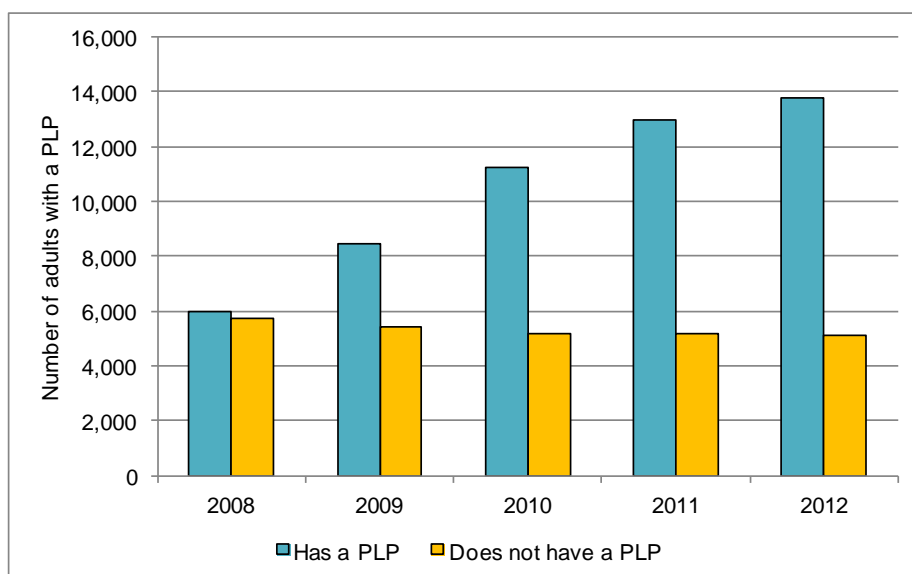
Data reporting on PLP has improved consistently since 2008. The number of adults to whom a PLP is applicable has increased by 7,215 (61.6%) since 2008. This figure represents the number of adults who have been asked if they would like a PLP and who have made a choice to have one or not.

Table 14: Adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who have a Personal Life Plan (2008-12)*

	Adults who have a PLP	Adults who do not have a PLP	Adults to whom a PLP is applicable
2008	6,000	5,700	11,700
2009	8,500	5,400	13,900
2010	11,200	5,200	16,400
2011	12,900	5,200	18,100
2012	13,800	5,100	18,900

*Figures rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers, please refer to Annex A & B.

Chart 17: Adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who have a Personal Life Plan (2008-12)



Section 8: Advocacy

Advocacy services enable people to have a greater say in decisions which affect their lives. Advocacy services also play a key role in allowing people with learning disabilities to fulfil an active role in their community and help shape future services. Furthermore, improving access to advocacy services was a recommendation of 'The same as you?'³² and is also a recommendation of 'The keys to life'³³. The provision of independent advocacy is a legal requirement of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003.³⁴ Every person with a mental disorder (as defined in section 328 of the Act) has a right to independent advocacy. This includes people with learning disabilities. NHS health boards and local authorities are obliged to work together to provide independent advocacy and to ensure individuals have the opportunity to use these services³⁵.

The Scottish Independent Advocacy Alliance³⁶ explains the different forms of advocacy which are available:

- **Self-advocacy** – this is when a group of people, who have an 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.

³² Source: 'The same as you?' page 35 paragraph 20.

³³ Source: 'The keys to life' Recommendation 23.

³⁴

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2003/asp_20030013_em

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³⁵ Patrick, H. & Smith, N. (2009), 'Adult Protection and the Law in Scotland', Bloomsbury (page 112).

³⁶ Taken from www.siaa.org.uk

- **Professional advocacy** – some professional advocates are paid and some are unpaid.

Advocacy is the only item within the eSAY collection for which data are collected on both an individual and an aggregate level. This is due to the fact that it may not be appropriate for external advocacy agencies to share sensitive data with local authorities. As a result, local authorities primarily aimed to return individual level advocacy information but provided aggregated advocacy figures when individual level information was not available.

In 2012, 18 local authorities returned individual level advocacy data and 9 local authorities returned aggregated data. There were two local authorities who provided both individual level and aggregated data and four local authorities (Edinburgh, Orkney, South Lanarkshire and Stirling) who did not return any advocacy data. This means figures for advocacy will be an underestimate of the true number of adults with learning disabilities who use advocacy services.

People First Scotland regularly report a membership of over 1,000 people. This means the total number of adults with learning disabilities who exercise self advocacy is an under-estimate.

Recorded information

We now know individual level information on whether 9,361 adults (35.4% of all adults) use advocacy services. This is a 4.4% (398 adults) increase in the proportion of adults for whom this information has been recorded by local authorities compared to 2011.

2012 Data

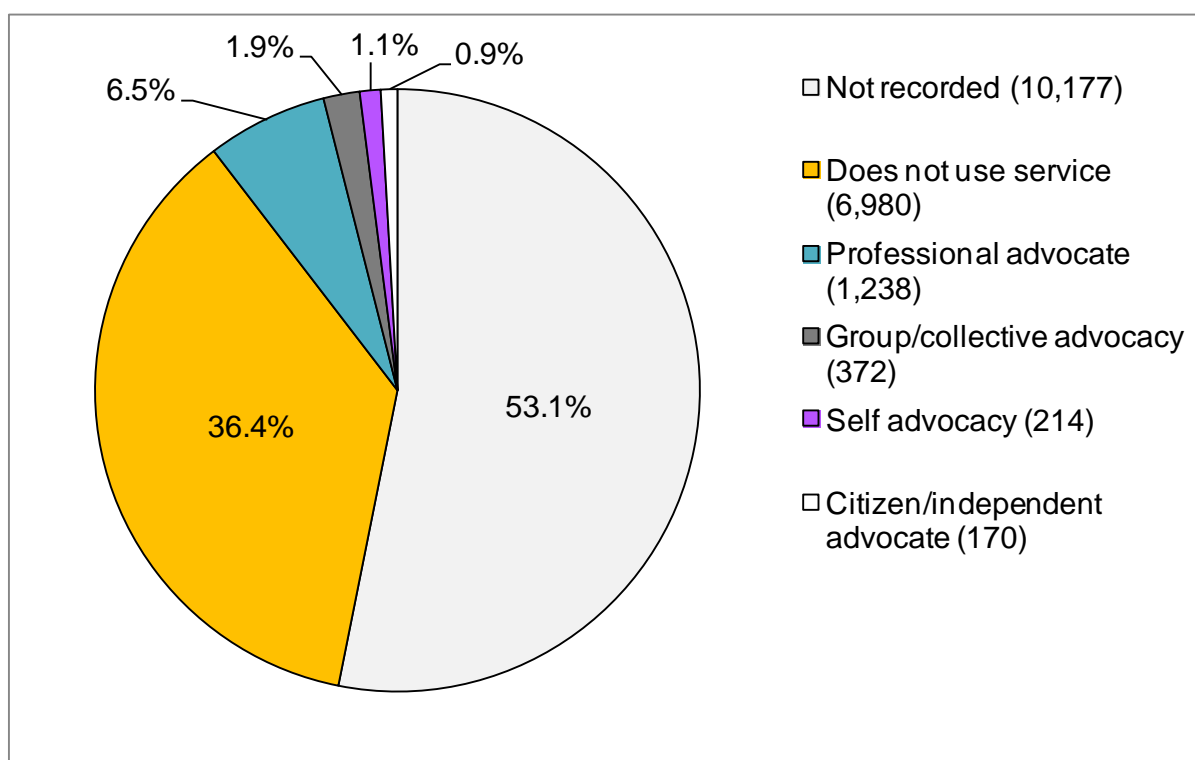
There were 1,994 adults who were recorded as using an advocacy service in 2012. This is 7.6% of **all adults** with learning disabilities.

The full individual level and aggregated data are available in tables B8 and B9 of Annex B. The following is a discussion of the individual level data only.

Reported advocacy use falls into the following categories:

- 6,579 adults do not use an advocate and do not need one.
- 1,238 adults use a professional advocate.
- 401 adults do not use an advocate but do require one.
- 372 adults use group/collective advocacy.
- 214 adults exercise self advocacy.
- 170 adults use a citizen/independent advocate.

Chart 18: Use of advocacy by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)*



*These figures are for adults for whom this information is recorded at an individual level only. This does not include individuals whose data has been returned on an aggregate level, as no individual data match was possible.

Change since 2008

The number of adults who use a professional advocate has continued to grow since 2008. In 2012, this figure had increased by 520 to 1,238, representing an increase of 72.4% since 2008. The number of adults who use group/collective advocacy has also increased significantly in

this time, rising by 137 to 372 adults. This is an increase of 58.3% since 2008.

There was also a small rise in the number of adults who did not have an advocate but required one. In 2008, 375 adults did not have an advocate but required one, rising to 401 in 2012.

The number of adults who exercise self advocacy has continued to be reported at a lower figure than in 2008. In 2012, this figure was 214, representing a decrease of 242 adults, 53.1% smaller than the figure in 2008. As noted at the start of this section, this figure is likely to be an under-representation of the self advocacy data.

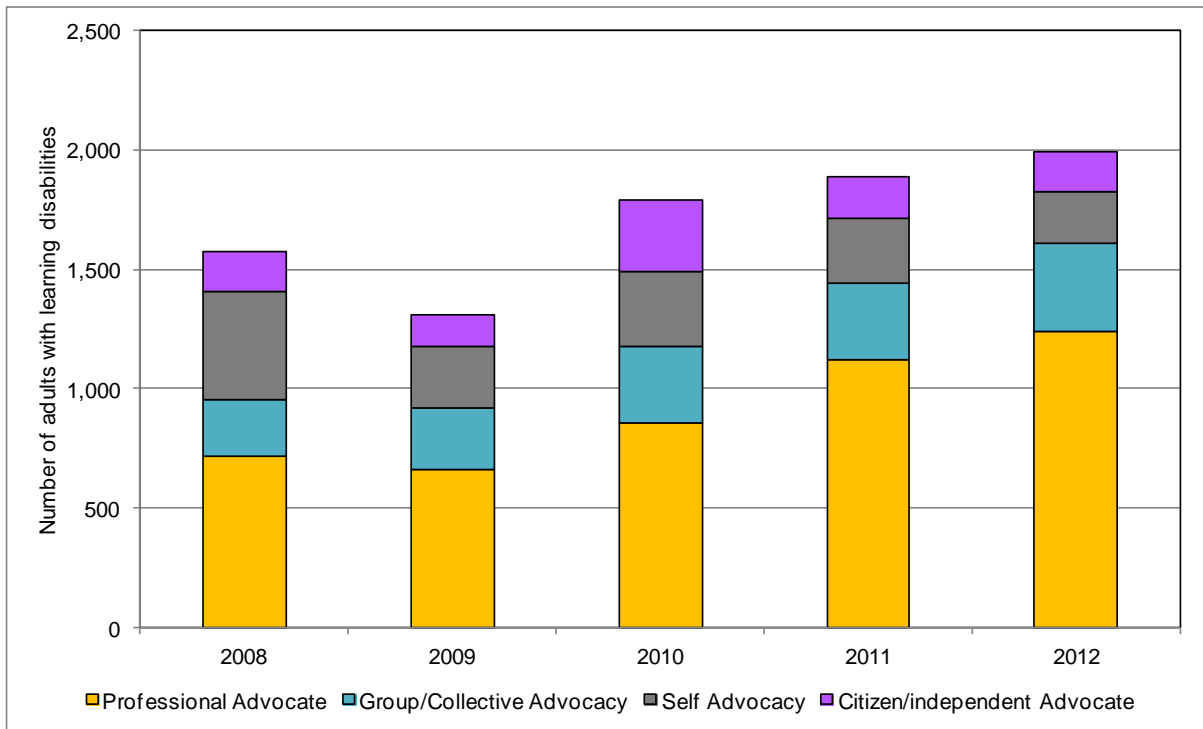
There has been a sustained increase in the number of adults who do not use an advocate and do not require one, rising by 4,504 to 6,579 adults (182.9%). This indicates that the completeness of data for advocacy has been increasing because we now know about advocacy use for more people, regardless of whether or not they use a service.

Table 15: Use of advocacy by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2008-12)*

	No advocate, advocate not required	No advocate, advocate required	Professional Advocate	Citizen/ independent Advocate	Self Advocacy	Group/ Collective Advocacy
2008	2,500	400	700	200	500	200
2009	5,200	300	700	100	300	300
2010	5,900	300	900	300	300	300
2011	6,700	300	1,100	200	300	300
2012	6,600	400	1,200	200	200	400

*Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Chart 19: Use of advocacy by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2008-12)



Section 9: Employment opportunities³⁷

One of the recommendations of 'The same as you?' was that greater priority should be given to developing a range of employment opportunities³⁸ for people with learning disabilities. This is seen as being an essential element in enabling people to participate in society.

'The keys to life' has focused on developing supported employment opportunities for adults with learning disabilities. Public sector and third sector organisations should employ more people with learning disabilities by 2013.³⁹

Recorded information

We now know whether 17,647 adults (67.6% of all adults) known to local authorities have employment opportunities. This is an 11.2% increase (representing 1,780 adults) on the number of adults compared to 2011. Nevertheless, employment opportunities information is still only known for 67.6% of adults with learning disabilities.

2012 Data

In 2012, 3,393 adults were in employment or training for employment. This is 13.0% of **all adults** known to local authorities and represents a decrease of 653 adults (-16.1%) compared to 2011.

Between 2011 and 2012 there was a decrease of 16.1% (653 adults) in the number of adults known to local authorities in employment or training for employment (T.F.E.). The number of adults known to local authorities who are in employment or T.F.E. fell to its lowest level since 2008.

³⁷ Stirling Council did not provide any data on the employment status of adults with learning disabilities known to them. In 2011, 30 adults with learning disabilities were recorded as being in employment or T.F.E. in Stirling.

³⁸ Employment opportunities include open and non-open employment; self employment and in training for employment.

³⁹ 'The keys to life' page 95.

All employment opportunities

In 2012, 31 local authorities provided employment data for adults with learning disabilities. Stirling Council did not provide any data.

In 2012, 3,393 adults with learning disabilities were in employment or training for employment. This is 13.0% of all adults with learning disabilities. This represents a decrease of 16.1% (653 adults) on the proportion of adults in employment or T.F.E. compared to employment figures in 2011⁴⁰.

Local authorities report that the reduction in the number of adults in employment or T.F.E. is in part due to more accurate recording of individuals' employment information on local authority Management Information Systems⁴¹; a reduction in the availability of T.F.E. schemes⁴²; problems with data collection⁴³; increased burden on supported employment services⁴⁴; and an overall decrease in the number of jobs in the employment market⁴⁵.

In 2012, 1,291 adults were in training for employment (4.9% of all adults) and 2,102 adults were in employment (8.0%). This is in comparison to a Scottish employment rate of 70.8% (Quarter 4, 2012)⁴⁶.

⁴⁰ In 2011 4,046 adults with learning disabilities were in employment or training for employment. This was represented 15.5% of all adults with learning disabilities (eSAY 2011).

⁴¹ This was reported as a reason by Aberdeen City; Dumfries & Galloway; East Ayrshire; East Renfrewshire; and Inverclyde.

⁴² This was reported as a reason by Falkirk.

⁴³ Glasgow City Council reported that they have had problems extracting employment data from their management information system. Consequently there are a number of adults for whom the Council has not been able to confirm their employment status for 2012.

⁴⁴ This was reported as a reason by Fife and West Lothian.

⁴⁵ This was reported as a reason by Falkirk, Fife and West Lothian.

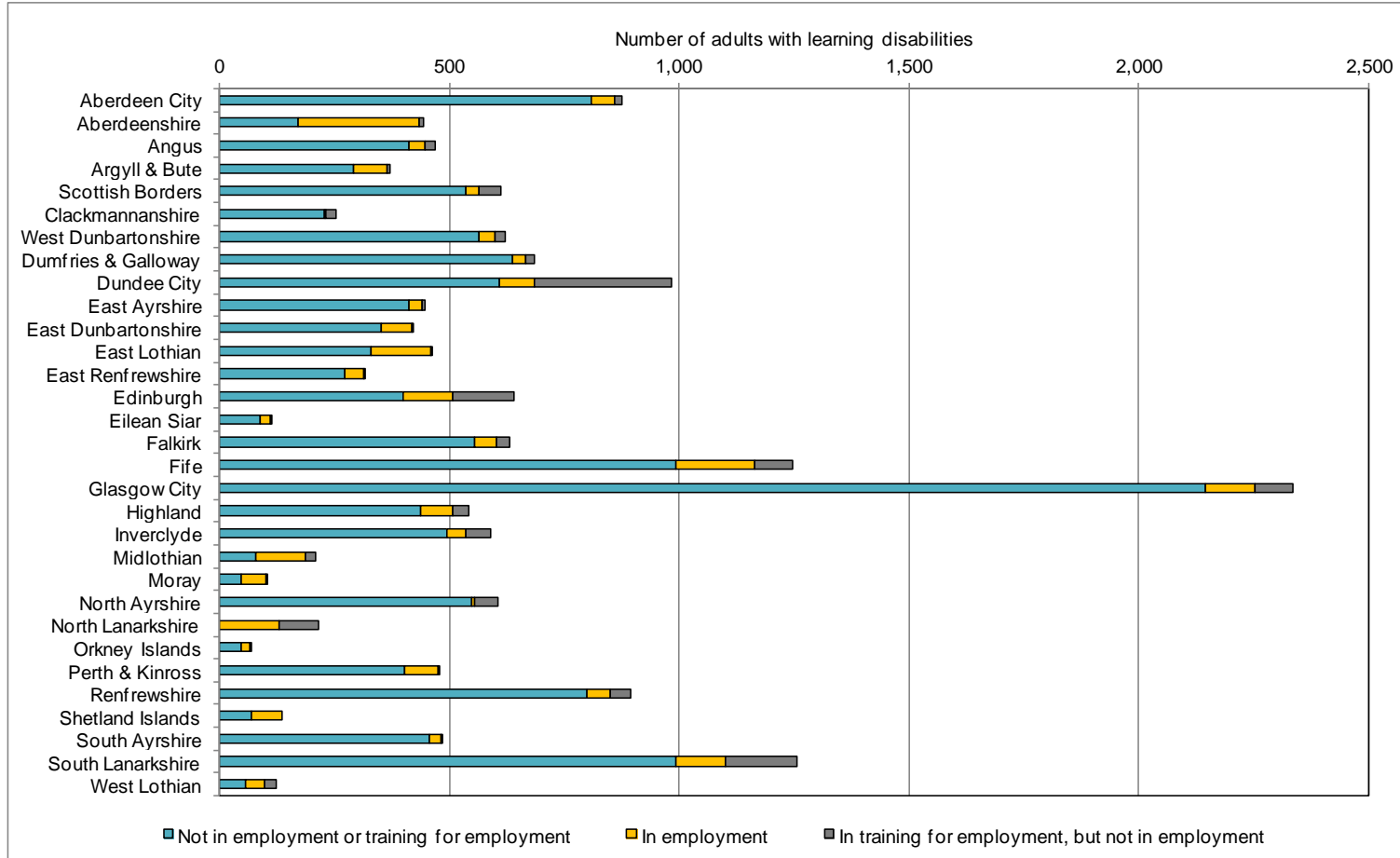
⁴⁶ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/TrendEconomicActivity>

Table 16: Employment opportunities of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)*

Employment status	Number of adults	Total as a % of all adults
In employment	2,100	8.0
In T.F.E., but not in employment	1,300	4.9
Not in employment or T.F.E.	14,300	54.6
Not recorded	8,500	32.4
Total	26,100	100.0

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Chart 20: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in employment or training for employment by local authority area (2012)⁴⁷⁴⁸



⁴⁷ Stirling Council did not return any employment data for 2012.

⁴⁸ Please see Annex B for detailed employment statistics at a local authority level.

Open and non-open employment opportunities

eSAY also records whether or not the employment opportunity is open or non-open. The definitions of open and non-open employment are:

- **Open employment** –employment in a workplace that is not specifically set up for people with learning disabilities. People with learning disabilities are paid the going rate for the job.
- **Non-open employment** – the workplace is specifically set up for people with learning disabilities. Non-open posts are not usually advertised.⁴⁹

Of those in employment⁵⁰, just under half, 46.7% (981 adults), were recorded as being in open employment and 33.4% (702 adults) were in non-open employment. A further 19.2% (403 adults) were in employment but it was not specified whether it was open or non-open. The remaining 0.8% (16 adults) were self-employed.

Table 17: Type of employment opportunities for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)

	Number of adults	Percent (%)
Open employment	1,000	28.9
Non-open employment	700	20.4
In employment - type not specified	400	12.2
Self employed	0	0.5
In T.F.E., but not in employment	1,300	38.0
Total in employment or T.F.E	3,400	100.0

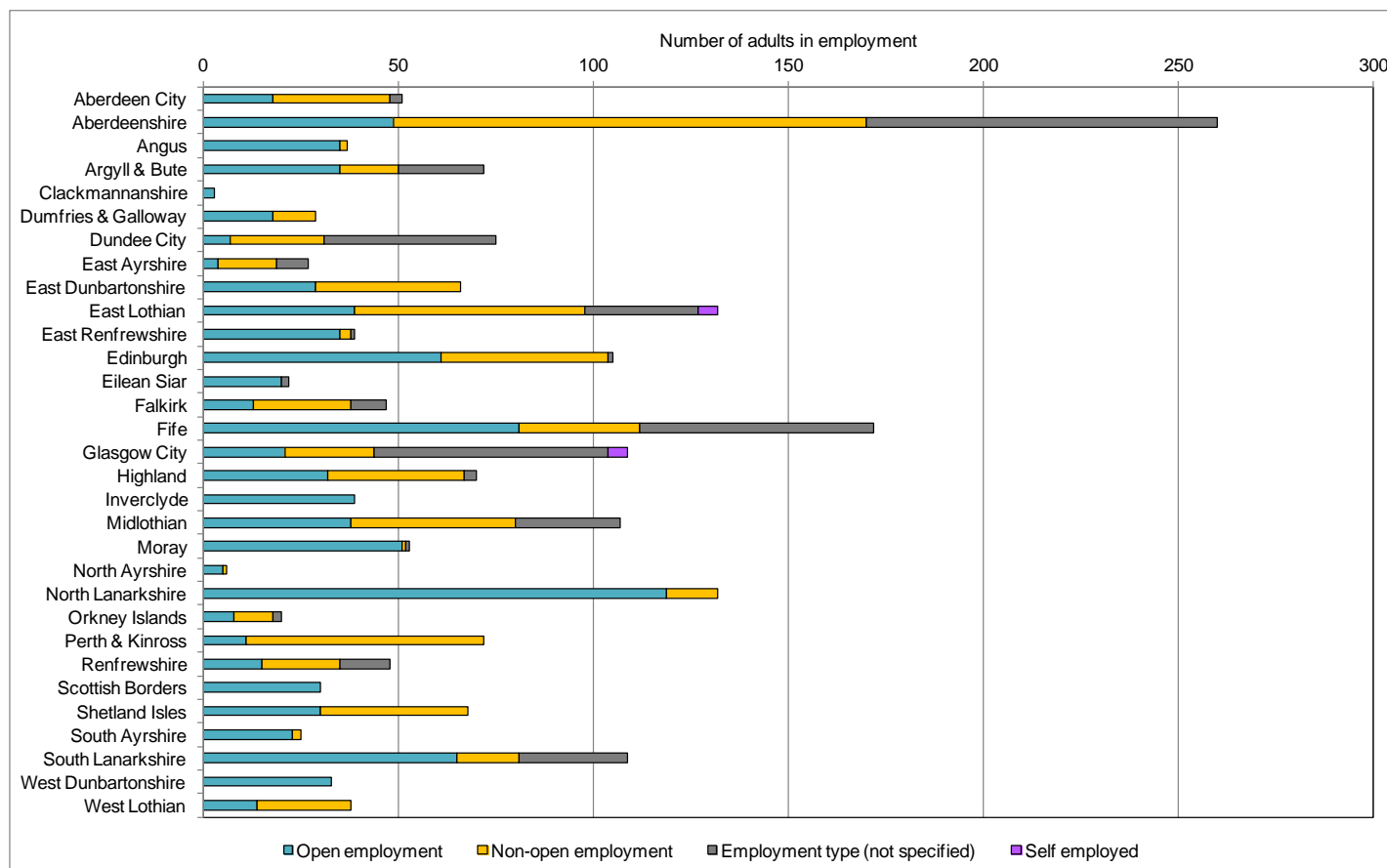
*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Chart 21 (overleaf) shows the type of employment that adults with learning disabilities are in within each local authority area (full data in Table B11, Annex B).

⁴⁹ More information on the definitions of open and non-open employment can be found in the [eSAY data collection 2012 guidance notes](#) (page 21).

⁵⁰ Adults in employment and not including those who are solely in training for employment.

Chart 21: Employment type for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities by local authority area (2012)⁵¹⁵²



⁵¹ Stirling Council did not return any employment data for 2012.

⁵² Due to small data size, the number of adults who are self employed has been subjected to disclosure control (controlled rounding).

Time spent in employment

Information was also collected on the number of hours which adults with learning disabilities worked in 2012:

- 1,133 adults (33.4% of all adults with employment opportunities) worked **under 16 hours per week**. This is a decrease of 33.9% (582 people) compared to 2011.
- 833 adults (24.6% of all adults with employment opportunities) worked **16 hours per week or more**. This is a decrease of 11.4% (107 adults) compared to 2011.

A further 1,427 adults (42.1% of all adults with employment opportunities) were in employment but the number of hours they worked is not recorded. This represents an increase in the proportion of non-recorded information about the number of hours adults worked. In 2011, 34.4% of adults in employment did not have the number of hours they worked recorded.

Table 18: Time spent in employment by adults with learning disabilities (2012)

	Number of adults	Percent (%)
Under 16 hours per week	1,100	33.4
16 hours per week and over	800	24.6
In employment or T.F.E but hours not recorded	1,400	42.1
Total	3,400	100.0

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Employment and training for employment

In 2012, local authorities were asked to report on individuals who are in employment and in training for employment (T.F.E.) at the same time. The training component of T.F.E. may take place in a college or the workplace. There were ten local authorities who reported adults who were in employment while also in T.F.E.

Table 19: Adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who were in training while in employment (2012)*†

	Person is in training while in employment
Open employment	60
Non-open employment	40
Total	100

*Disclosure control has been applied (controlled rounding). Published zeroes may/may not be true zeroes.

† Numbers rounded to the nearest ten. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B

In 2012, the majority of adults who were in T.F.E. and employment were in open employment (60.8%) and 37.1% of adults were in non-open while also in T.F.E.

Change since 2008

Employment opportunities

The number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who are in employment or training for employment has increased by 64.8% since 2008.

Between 2008 and 2012, there was a drop of 193 adults (14.6%) who worked fewer than 16 hours per week. There were 100 more adults (13.6%) working 16 hours a week and over. Between 2009 and 2012, there was a drop of 506 adults who had employment opportunities but the time was not recorded⁵³.

⁵³ 'In employment, time not specified' was not a category in the employment data item in 2008.

Table 20: Time spent in employment or training for employment by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities 2008-2012*

	Under 16 hours per week	16 hours per week and over	Time not recorded	Total
2008	1,300	700	-	2,000
2009	1,000	800	1,900	3,800
2010	1,100	800	1,900	3,800
2011	1,700	900	1,400	4,000
2012	1,100	800	1,400	3,400

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Types of employment opportunity

There has been an increase of 348 adults with learning disabilities (55.0%) who are in **open employment** since 2008. 2012 was the third year that the number of adults in open employment has been around 1,000. However, the number of adults in **non-open employment** has decreased by 335 adults (32.7%) since 2008. This follows a four year period where the number of adults in non-open employment was between 900 and 1,000.

Table 21: Type of employment opportunity among adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2008-12)*

	Open employment	Non-open employment	In employment - Self type not specified	Self employed	In T.F.E., but not in employment	Total in employment or T.F.E
2008	600	1,000	400	-	-	2,100
2009	1,200	1,000	700	0	900	3,800
2010	1,000	900	400	0	1,500	3,800
2011	1,000	1,000	300	0	1,700	4,000
2012	1,000	700	400	0	1,300	3,400

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Table 22 shows the number of adults who were self employed between 2009 and 2012⁵⁴. Due to controlled rounding, this information is not

⁵⁴This employment category was not included in 2008.

displayed in Table 21. The number of adults who were self employed has remained stable in this time.

Table 22: Adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who are self employed (2008-12)

	Self employed
2008	-
2009	15
2010	16
2011	17
2012	16

Section 10: Day centres and alternative opportunities

eSAY collects information on whether or not adults with learning disabilities attend a day centre and the number of hours they attend each week. eSAY also collects information on whether or not adults with learning disabilities use alternative opportunities.

An alternative opportunity is a regular and pre-planned non-centre based activity which the person has chosen to take part in. Alternative opportunities included, but are not limited to, lifelong learning, training (this does not include training for employment, which is covered in Section 9 of this report), sport or leisure, recreation and voluntary work. Alternative opportunities 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.

‘The keys to life’ recognises that day centres should continue to play a part in people’s support arrangements as part of a person centred approach that enables people to make choices and engage in meaningful activities⁵⁵.

In 2012, the way this information was collected changed to accommodate the greater flexibility of time people spend attending a day centre and accessing alternative opportunities. This accounts for a rise in the quantity of recorded information for this data item. Information that was not recorded in previous years has been included for 2012. It also means that time spent attending day centres between 2008 and 2011 cannot be compared directly with previous years. This is because day centre attendance was previously recorded in days per week. In 2012, attendance was recorded in hours.

⁵⁵ ‘The keys to life’ (page 57).

Recorded information

We now know at least one piece of information about day centre attendance and alternative opportunity use for 22,895 adults (87.7% of all adults). This is a 15.6% increase (representing 3,086 adults) in the amount of information recorded for this item compared to 2011.

2012 Data

In 2012, there were 5,483 adults with learning disabilities who attended a day centre. This is 21.0% of **all adults** with learning disabilities.

There were 16,995 adults who did not attend a day centre in 2012. This is 65.0% of **all adults**.

There were 8,867 adults who had alternative opportunities (regardless of whether or not they attended a day centre). This is 33.9% of **all adults**.

There were 7,965 adults who did not have alternative opportunities. This is 30.5% of **all adults**.

In 2012, local authorities were asked to record the number of hours, rather than days, individuals attended a day centre and/or used alternative opportunities. This change was made because the length of time that day centres are open varies between local authorities, so one day in one local authority may not be the same as one day in another local authority. Furthermore only recording days of attendance fails to capture accurately how long a person spends in a day centre on a given day. It may be all day or just the morning or afternoon. Consequently, data users should be aware that the amount of time spent attending a day centre in 2012 cannot be directly compared with attendance in previous years.

Table 23 shows that in 2012, 5,838 adults (22.4% of all adults) did not attend a day centre and did not use alternative opportunities. There were 5,720 adults who did not attend a day centre but did use alternative opportunities (21.9%). There were 2,928 adults (11.2%) who did attend a day centre and also had alternative opportunities. There were 1,927

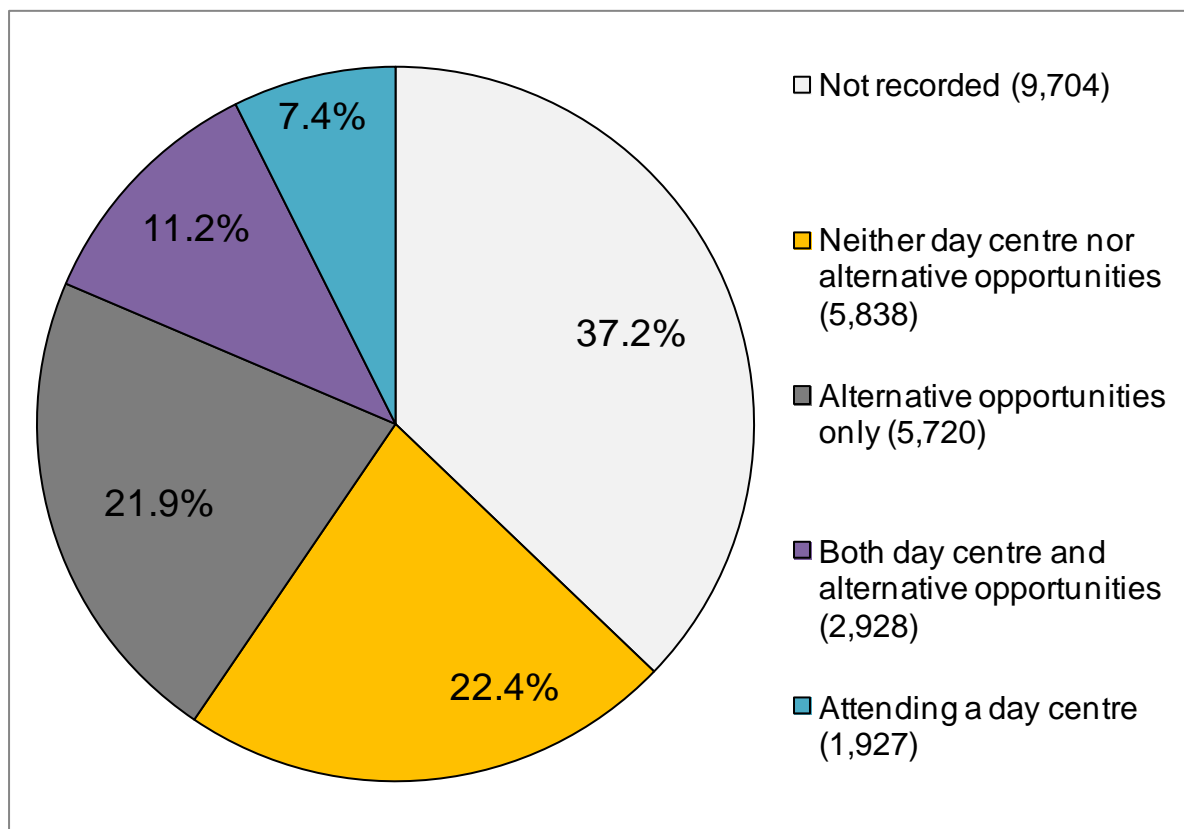
adults (7.4%) who attended a day centre and did not have alternative opportunities.

Table 23: Day centre attendance and alternative opportunity use by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)

	Does not use alternative opportunities	Uses alternative opportunities	Not recorded	Total
Does not attend a day centre	5,800	5,700	5,400	17,000
Attends a day centre	1,900	2,900	600	5,500
Not recorded	200	200	3,200	3,600
Total	8,000	8,900	9,300	26,100

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Chart 22: Day centre attendance and alternative opportunity use by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)



Of those adults who attended a day centre, 1,922 adults (7.4% of all adults) attended fewer than 30 hours per week and did use alternative opportunities; 308 adults (2.2% of all adults) attended a day centre 30 hours or more per week and did use alternative opportunities; 1,078 adults (4.1% of all adults) attended a day centre fewer than 30 hours per

week and did not have alternative opportunities; and 564 adults(2.2% of all adults) attended a day centre more than 30 hours per week and did not use alternative opportunities.

Table 24: Day centre attendance and alternative opportunity use by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)*

	Has alternative opportunities	Does not have alternative opportunities	Not recorded	Total
Attends a day centre fewer than 30 hours per week	1,900	1,100	400	3,400
Attends a day centre 30 hours or more per week	300	600	100	1,000
Attends a day centre, time not specified	700	300	100	1,100
Does not attend a day centre	5,700	5,800	5,400	17,000
Not recorded	200	200	3,200	3,600
Total	8,800	8,000	9,300	26,100

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Time spent attending day centres

Of those adults who attended a day centre, around 1 in 7 (14.0%) attended fewer than 10 hours per week. Almost half (48.0%) of adults who attended a day centre in 2012 did so for between 10 and 30 hours per week. Nearly one in six (17.9%) adults who attended a day centre did so for thirty hours or more per week.

Table 25: Time spent by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities attending a day centre (2012)*

		Number of adults	Percent (%)
Attends a day centre:	fewer than 10 hours	800	2.9
	10-19.75 hours	1,400	5.3
	20-29.75 hours	1,300	4.8
	30+ hours	1,000	3.8
	time not specified	1,100	4.2
Does not attend a day centre		17,000	65.1
Not recorded		3,600	13.9
Total		26,100	100.0

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Table 26 shows that in general, the fewer hours an adult attends a day centre, the more likely they are to use alternative opportunities. Three quarters of adults who attend a day centre fewer than 10 hours per week use alternative opportunities. Alternative opportunities use drops to just over a third (35.6%) for adults who attend a day centre 30 hours per week or more.

Table 26: Time spent by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities attending a day centre (hours per week) and whether or not they use alternative opportunities (2012)*

	Has alternative opportunities	Does not have alternative opportunities	Total
Attends fewer than 10 hours	500	200	600
Attends 10-19.75 hours	800	400	1,200
Attends 20-29.75 hours	600	500	1,100
Attends 30 hours or more	300	600	900
Attends a day centre, time not specified	700	300	1,000
Total	2,900	1,900	4,900

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Change since 2008

In 2012, there were nearly three times as many people who did not attend a day centre but did access alternative opportunities than there were in 2008. The number has gone from 2,076 to 5,720 in five years, representing a 175.5% increase. However, this total in 2012 is actually a decrease of 975 adults since 2011, representing a fall of 14.6%.

The overall number of people accessing alternative opportunities increased since 2008. In 2012, there were 8,867 adults who had accessed alternative opportunities, compared to 5,053 adults in 2008. This is an increase of 75.5% since 2008. However, the number of adults who accessed alternative opportunities has fallen since 2011 from 10,286 to 8,867, a decrease of 1,419 (-13.8%).

The number of adults who attend a day centre has fallen slightly from 5,582 to 5,481 (-1.8%) since 2008. The number of adults who attend a day centre and have alternative opportunities has also remained stable over the five year period. In 2008, there were 2,977 adults and in 2012 there were 2,928 (-1.6%). However, there has been a decrease in the

number of adults who attend a day centre and do not use alternative opportunities. This has fallen by more than a quarter from 2,605 in 2008 to 1,927 in 2012 (26.0%).

Table 27: Day centre attendance and alternative opportunity use by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2008-12)*

Attending a day centre:	and has alternative opportunities	and has no alternative opportunities	and alternative opportunities not recorded	Total at day centre
2008	3,000	2,600	-	5,600
2009	3,500	2,800	-	6,200
2010	3,300	2,700	-	5,900
2011	3,600	2,600	-	6,200
2012	3,000	1,900	600	5,500

Not attending a day centre:	and has alternative opportunities	and has no alternative opportunities	and alternative opportunities not recorded	Total not attending a day centre
2008	2,100	6,300	-	8,400
2009	4,400	6,200	-	10,600
2010	5,600	6,000	-	11,700
2011	6,700	7,000	-	13,600
2012	5,700	5,800	5,400	17,000

Alternative opportunities	Has alternative opportunities	Does not have alternative opportunities
2008	5,100	7,300
2009	7,900	7,300
2010	8,900	7,100
2011	10,300	8,100
2012	8,900	8,000

*Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A & B.

Section 11: Further education

Since 2009, eSAY has collected data on further education course enrolment by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities. eSAY did not collect data for the further education data item in 2008.

These data refer to information provided by 29 local authorities. City of Edinburgh, Glasgow City and Stirling Councils did not provide further education data. The omission of these local authorities' data means the number of adults whose further education status can be confirmed is an under-estimation.

'The keys to life' recognises the importance of learning opportunities in developing skills necessary for employment. These learning opportunities must be delivered in an inclusive environment and be meaningful to the individual as part of a programme of learning that demonstrates development⁵⁶.

Recorded information

We now know the further education status of 14,317 adults (52.8% of all adults). This is a slight increase of 0.8% (118 adults) in the proportion of known information since 2011.

2012 Data

In 2012 there were 2,407 adults in further education. This represents 9.2% of **all adults** with learning disabilities.

In 2012, 9.2% (2,407) of all adults with learning disabilities were enrolled in further education. This represents a decrease of 289 adults with learning disabilities (-10.7%) who were enrolled in a further education course compared to 2011.

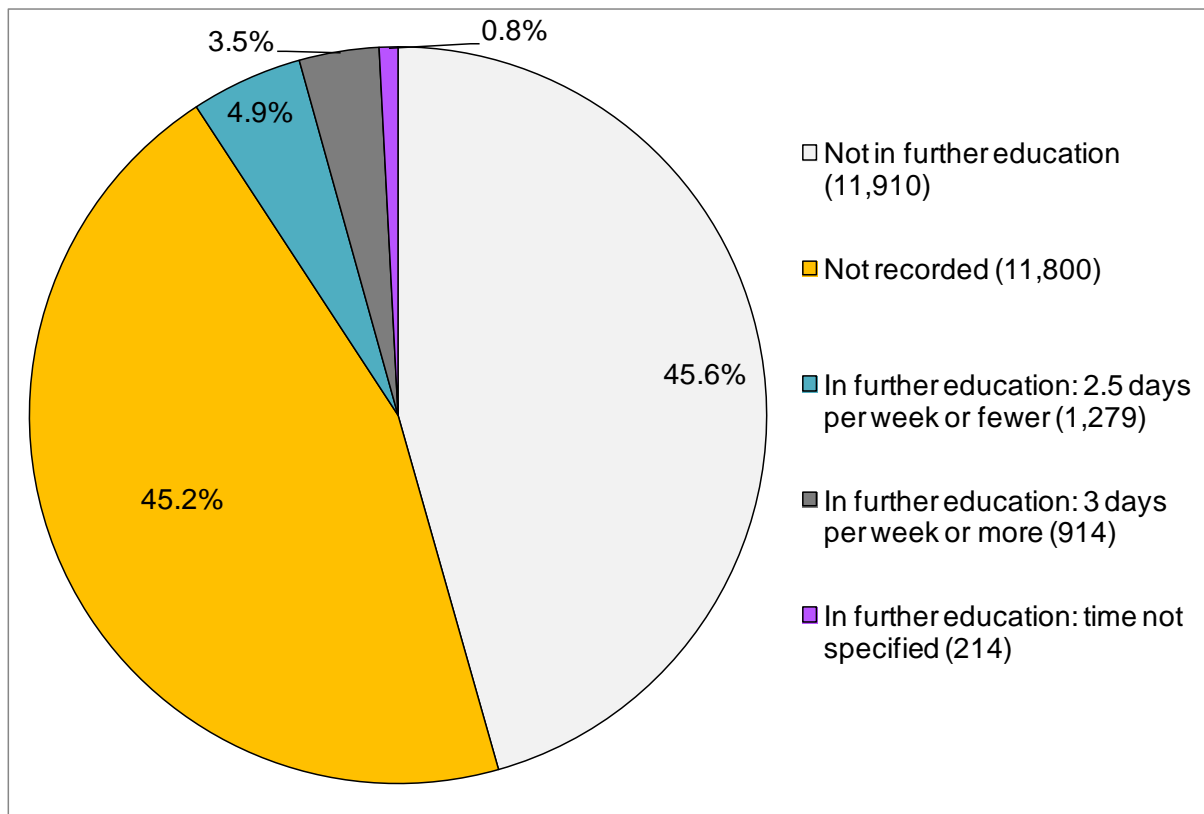
Of those adults for whom further education information was known in 2012:

- 11,910 adults were not enrolled in further education;
- 1,279 adults attended a further education course 2.5 days per week or fewer.

⁵⁶ 'The keys to life' (page 92-93).

- 914 adults attended a further education course 3 days per week or more; and
- 214 adults attended a further education course for an unspecified amount of time.

Chart 23: Further education status of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2012)



As shown by Table 28, younger adults (aged 16-34) made up the great majority (90.3%) of adults with learning disabilities who attended further education 3 days a week or more.

Of the adults who attend a further education course 3 days or more per week:

- 521 adults (57.0%) were aged 16-20.
- 304 adults (33.3%) were aged 21-34.
- 89 adults (9.7%) were aged 35 and over.

Of the adults who attend a further education course fewer than 3 days per week:

- 173 adults (13.5%) were aged **16-20**.
- 544 adults (42.5%) were aged **21-34**.
- 554 adults (43.3%) were aged **35 and over**.

Table 28: Further education status of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities by age group (2012)*

	In education, 2.5 days or fewer	In education, 3 or more days	In education, amount of time not specified	Not currently in education	Not recorded	Total
16-17	40	130	10	100	310	590
18-20	140	390	60	610	1,020	2,210
21-34	540	300	90	3,640	3,780	8,360
35-44	200	30	20	2,120	1,830	4,190
45-54	220	40	20	2,370	2,200	4,850
55-64	100	20	10	1,750	1,460	3,340
65+	30	10	10	1,320	1,190	2,560
Not recorded	10	0	0	0	10	30
Total	1,280	910	210	11,910	11,800	26,120

*Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. For exact numbers please refer to Annex A.

Change since 2009⁵⁷

The number of adults for whom this information is recorded has risen from 12,065 in 2009 to 14,317 in 2012. This is an increase of 2,252 adults, meaning we now know further education enrolment for 15.7% more adults in 2012 than in 2009. Most of this increase in recorded information can be attributed to local authorities confirming that adults were not enrolled in a further education course. The number of adults who attend a further education course has decreased slightly since 2009 (116 adults). This represents a decrease of 4.6%.

In 2012, there were 143 fewer adults attending a further education course for 2.5 days or fewer per week than there were in 2009. This represents 10.1% fewer adults in 2012 than in 2009. However, there

⁵⁷ eSAY did not collect further education data in 2008.

were 146 (19.0%) more adults who attended a further education course 3 days per week or more in this time period.

Table 29: Adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who attend a further education course (2008-12)*

	In education, time not specified	2.5 days per week or fewer	3 days per week or more	Not currently in education	Total in education	Percent (%)
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	300	1,400	800	9,500	2,500	9.1
2010	200	1,500	800	9,900	2,400	8.8
2011	200	1,600	900	11,500	2,700	10.4
2012	200	1,300	900	11,900	2,400	9.2

*Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

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: Links to other data collections about people with learning disabilities in the UK

Quality Outcomes Framework Database, General Medical Services Contract
Scotland

Latest release: October, 2012

<http://www.gpcontract.co.uk/browse/SCO/Learning%20disabilities/12>

This database works to the definition provided in 'Valuing People Now: a new 3 year strategy for people with learning disabilities' (Department of Health, January 2009) which provided a similar definition to that used by eSAY. This collection includes adults aged 18 and over.

Local Authority Registers of People with Disabilities 2011, The Welsh Government

Latest release: 26th October, 2011

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health2011/1110264/?lang=en>

This publication details people known to local authority registers however it is not clear which definition of learning disability is being used.

Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability

2011/12, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

Latest release: 16th August, 2012

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/hospital-stats/mental_health_learning_disability.htm

It is not clear from this publication which definition of learning disability is being used. It appears that figures are based on the number of individuals who were admitted to hospital under the learning disability programme of care and would include individuals of all ages.

People with Learning Disabilities in England 2012, Improving Health and

Lives Learning Disabilities Observatory, Public Health England

Latest release: 24th June, 2013

http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/publications/1185/People_with_Learning_Disabilities_in_England_2012

This publication employs a set of indicators to determine whether a person has a learning disability or not. These indicators can be found here:

<http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/about/definition/detail>

UK Census 2011, National Records of Scotland

Latest release: The UK census included a question on the number of people who consider themselves to have a learning disability who live in the household for the first time in 2011. This information is due to be published as part of Release 4 of the Census Outputs and is currently expected winter 2013/2014

<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/en/censusresults/>

This publication requested that respondents, or the person completing the form on their behalf, self identify as having a learning disability or not. These results will include people of all ages.

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/esay-statistics-releases>

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.

Contact: Claire Stuart or Andrew McKeown or Chloë Trew
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Independent Government Statisticians were involved in the quality assurance of this release.

This statistics release was published on 14th August 2013.

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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