



Learning Disability Statistics Scotland, 2014

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A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

Key Findings

Data users should note that this Statistics Release does not include information on adults with learning disabilities who are **not known** to local authorities. Users should also be aware there is a possibility individuals could be known to local authorities but **not reported** to SCLD. For more information, please see the 'Background' and 'Methodology' sections of the Statistics Release and the accompanying quality documents to this release¹.

Adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities

- In 2014, there were 26,786 adults known to local authorities across Scotland². This equates to 6.0 people with learning disabilities per 1,000 people in the general population.

¹ 'Annex C Data Quality Statement on Statistics Release: Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2014', 'LDSS Data Quality Action Plan 2015' and 'LDSS Statement of Administrative Sources 2014' are available here: http://www.sclد.org.uk/?page_id=866&preview=true

² East Renfrewshire Council did not return any data about adults with learning disabilities for 2014. To maintain national relevance, the data provided by this authority for 2013 has been included in the analysis. More information on this can be found in the Methodology section of this report.

Adults on the autism spectrum

- 4,048 adults were identified as being on the autism spectrum. Of these individuals, 3,018 (74.6%) were known to have a learning disability.
- There are 944 (23.3%) adults on the autism spectrum who were reported as not having a learning disability in the dataset.

Where people live

- Over half of adults with learning disabilities for whom Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) information is known, (13,367; 52.8%) live in the 40% most deprived areas in Scotland.
- Almost three quarters of adults with learning disabilities for whom SIMD information is known (18,219; 72.0%) live in an area classified as urban.
- Just over a third of adults with learning disabilities (9,299; 34.7%) known to local authorities live with a family carer.
- Just under half of adults with learning disabilities (12,411; 46.3%) known to local authorities do not live with a family carer.
- 14,660 (54.7%) adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities are the only person with learning disabilities living in their accommodation.
- Just under a quarter of adults with learning disabilities (6,384 people; 23.8%) live with **at least** one other person with learning disabilities.
- More than half of adults with learning disabilities (16,161 people; 60.3%) known to local authorities live in mainstream accommodation.

Local Area Co-ordination (LAC)

- Nationally 2,729 (10.2%) adults with a learning disability known to local authorities used LAC services during 2014.

Personal Life Plan

- 15,538 adults known to local authorities had a personal life plan in 2014.

Employment

- 1,782 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities were in employment in 2014.
- 1,534 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities were training for employment in 2014.
- 409 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities volunteered.
- There were 14,497 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who were not in employment or training for employment in 2014.
- There were 517 adults known to local authorities in non-open employment.
- There were 875 adults known to local authorities recorded as being in open employment in 2014.

Day centre and alternative opportunities

- There were 5,368 adults known to local authorities who attended a day centre in 2014.
- 9,025 adults known to local authorities were recorded as having alternative opportunities in 2014.

Further education

- There were 2,009 adults known to local authorities (7.5%) enrolled in further education in 2014.
- The number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities attending further education for 2.5 days per week or fewer was 826 in 2014.
- The number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities attending further education for 3 days a week or more was 888 in 2014.

Contents

Page 5: **Introduction**

Page 6: **Information on the quality of the data**

Policy Context of Collection

Data Quality and Data Limitations

National Statistics Assessment

Page 15: **Adults known to local authorities**

Page 23: **Adults on the autism spectrum**

Page 26: **Deprivation and area classification**

Page 35: **Lives with a family carer**

Page 40: **Number of people with learning disabilities in the same
accommodation**

Page 43: **Accommodation type**

Page 48: **Local Area Co-ordination**

Page 51: **Personal Life Plans/Person Centred Plans**

Page 54: **Advocacy**

Page 57: **Employment opportunities**

Page 63: **Day centres and alternative opportunities**

Page 68: **Further education**

Page 72: **Further information on this release**

Background

Methodology

Page 76: **Further analysis**

Page 77: **Links to other data collections about people with learning
disabilities in the UK**

Introduction

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

- aged 16 and 17 who are not in full time education;
- aged 18 and over;
- 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 dataset for three years from the last known contact.

In 2014, 31 local authorities returned data to SCLD. East Renfrewshire Council did not return any data for this collection. To maintain national relevance, the data provided by this authority in 2013 has been used across this report and its annexes.

Information on the quality of the data

Policy Context of Collection

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'.³ 'The keys to life' sets out 52 new recommendations for action by the Scottish Government, local authorities, NHS Scotland and academic and voluntary bodies.

From Autumn 2015, the collection of Learning Disability Statistics Scotland data will be carried out by the ScotXed Team within Scottish Government using their ProcXed system. The 2015 LDSS Statistical Release will be the first to be published under this new system of collection. It is anticipated this change to the collection methodology will lead to increased standardisation and improved data quality due to data provider familiarity with the system, alignment with other social care data returns, in-built validation checks, improved data feedback and progressively stricter timescales for data return. Responsibility for the development of the dataset and analysis and publication of data will remain with SCLD.

SCLD recognises that with the changing policy context, data users, data suppliers and other stakeholders will want to ensure that the data provided in this publication continues to meet their needs and measure relevant outcomes. To this end, further work will be undertaken in consultation with data providers, data users and the Scottish Government to continue to develop and adapt the dataset in line with both the changing national policy and local service delivery context. Within this, continuing to improve the quality of the dataset is still a priority. Further work is planned to explore and develop data integrity within data providers to achieve this locally, while a national approach to scope a weighting methodology to reduce the impact of non-response bias on the data is currently underway. This work will be completed by

³ 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>

August 2016 and be reflected in the 2015 statistical release. More information on this planned work can be found in the accompanying quality document 'LDSS Data Quality Action Plan 2015'.

Further information on the operational and administrative data context can be found in the accompanying quality documents 'Annex C Data Quality Statement on Statistics Release: Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2014', 'LDSS Data Quality Action Plan 2015' and 'LDSS Statement of Administrative Sources 2014'.

Data Quality and Data Limitations

For a more comprehensive assessment of data quality within the Statistical Release, please see 'Annex C Data Quality Statement on Statistics Release: Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2014' and accompanying 'LDSS Data Quality Action Plan 2015' and 'LDSS Statement of Administrative Sources 2014'⁴.

This statistical release contains information on adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in Scotland and which are then reported to SCLD. Data users must be aware that this statistical release does not include adults with learning disabilities who are not known to local authorities. Individual local authority areas endeavour to provide as complete a dataset as is possible however it is possible some individuals known to local authorities may not then be reported to SCLD.

By the nature of administrative data recording, it is likely 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

⁴ <http://www.sclد.org.uk/learning-disability-statistics-scotland/policies-procedures/>

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. Where local authorities do not submit data for specific data items, particularly where this differs between years (differential missingness), this has an effect on policy monitoring and evaluation at national level as only a partial picture of progress can be supplied. It may prevent people with learning disabilities, family carers and local organisations from building an accurate picture of the situation in their local authority. It may impact on local third sector organisations' ability to provide evidence for funding applications

The table below shows where local authorities have not submitted data for a given data item for the 2014 data collection.

Local authorities which have not returned specific data items (2014)

Data item	Local authorities which have not returned data on this item
Person service status	East Renfrewshire
Learning disability status	East Renfrewshire
Autism spectrum diagnosis	East Renfrewshire
Local authority and NHS Healthboard codes	East Renfrewshire
Gender	East Renfrewshire
Year of birth	East Renfrewshire
Ethnicity	East Renfrewshire
Accommodation type	East Renfrewshire
Adults living with a family carer	Clackmannanshire East Renfrewshire North Lanarkshire
Adults living in the same accommodation	Aberdeenshire Clackmannanshire East Renfrewshire North Lanarkshire
Advocacy	East Renfrewshire Orkney Shetland
Personal life plan	East Renfrewshire
Local Area Coordination	East Renfrewshire
Employment opportunities	East Renfrewshire
Day centre attendance	East Renfrewshire
Alternative opportunities	East Renfrewshire Stirling
Further education	Aberdeenshire City of Edinburgh Glasgow City
Postcode/deprivation data	East Renfrewshire

Note:

Stirling Council returned data about alternative opportunities for a small number of people but this has been disclosure controlled to prevent identification of individuals and has been presented as zero. See Table B12b in Annex B for further information.

Across all data items, 31 local authorities returned data to SCLD. East Renfrewshire Council did not return any data for this collection. To

maintain national relevance, the data provided by this authority in 2013 has been used across this report and its annexes.

The table below show the main changes in the data items that were requested between 2008 and 2014 and the completeness of data reporting for each item. Reporting at a national level has increased since 2013 for the following items:

- Day centre attendance;
- Employment opportunities;
- Local Area Co-ordination;
- Further education attendance;

Data completeness remained the same for:

- Number of people in the same accommodation;
- Alternative opportunities;
- Accommodation type.

Data completeness has decreased for:

- Gender;
- Year of birth;
- Learning disability;
- Autism spectrum diagnosis;
- Ethnicity;
- Family carer;
- PLP;
- Deprivation.

Completeness of data reporting (2008 - 2014)⁵

Data items	Number of reporting LAs	Total adults for which item reported	Total missing values	% of all adults in Scotland for which item known						
				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gender	32	26,452	334	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
Year of birth	32	26,447	339	99	99	99	100	100	100	99
Learning disability	32	26,362	424	99	99	99	99	100	100	98
Adults in the same accommodation	29	20,714	6,072	58	69	77	81	80	77	77
Ethnic group	32	23,867	2,919	68	79	85	90	89	90	89
Lives with family carer	30	21,379	5,407	64	73	78	82	78	81	80
Day centre attendance	32	20,178	6,608	-	-	-	-	86	73	75
Alternative opportunities	32	15,672	11,114	-	-	-	-	64	59	59
Autism Spectrum Diagnosis	32	21,972	4,814	53	57	74	80	83	83	82
Accommodation type	32	23,853	2,933	-	81	89	90	91	89	89
Personal Life Plan	32	19,389	7,397	49	55	61	73	75	74	72
Employment opportunities	32	17,895	8,891	45	53	55	61	68	65	67
Local Area Co-ordination	32	26,452	334	45	57	68	79	81	80	99
Further Education	29	15,323	11,463	n/a	44	45	55	55	55	57
Deprivation	32	24,977	1,809	-	-	-	-	-	93	93

Source: eSAY 2008-12, LDSS 2013-14

⁵ 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 (26,786 in 2014, 26,236 in 2013; 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 underestimation 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 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 2014, 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 to inform:
 - 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 2014 release were collected between September and December 2014. 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 the collection of individual level data first began, in order that the statistics could inform local authority budget decisions, usually made in autumn.

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 from 2009 onwards. Detailed data item definitions were developed 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. More information on the background of this data collection and the methodology can be found in Section 14 of this release.

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 14 of this Statistics Release.

National Statistics Assessment

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics on the basis of a clear description of the current limitations of the learning disability statistics, and subject to the proposed data collection and methods improvements being implemented from 2016.

It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics, and to improve its statistics on a continuous basis. If a producer becomes concerned about whether its statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, it should discuss its concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be

removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

A specific condition of the LDSS 2014 National Statistics designation was an increased focus on cross-sectional analysis and a de-emphasis of time series analysis. Owing to the non-response bias and differential missingness within the dataset as detailed above, it is not currently possible to draw robust conclusions on time series analysis using LDSS data. To avoid confusion, time series analysis previously seen in this publication has been removed for the 2014 release. Further work will be undertaken in advance of the 2015 publication to remove the conditions attached to the current designation, and will focus on reduction of the issues within the data caused by non-response bias and differential missingness. It is anticipated the 2015 LDSS release will fully meet these requirements following the planned improvements to the methodology as detailed in the paragraph 'Policy Context of the Collection' in the 'Information on the quality of the data' section above. At this point, time series analysis will be re-introduced to this publication and guidance will be included to aid users' understanding of the outputs.

Further information on the impact of non-response bias and differential missingness on this dataset and the steps we are taking to reduce them can be found in the accompanying quality documents: 'Annex C Data Quality Statement on Statistics Release: Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2014', 'LDSS Data Quality Action Plan 2015' and 'LDSS Statement of Administrative Sources 2014'.

1: Adults known to local authorities

Local authorities reported on the number of adults with learning disabilities known to services within their area. In 2014, 31 local authorities provided information on 26,452 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the data provided by this authority in 2013 (334 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 26,786, representing a 2.1% increase (550 people) in the number of recorded adults compared to 2013.

The number of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

The number of adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities has increased by 550, from 26,236 in 2013 to 26,786 in 2014. This is an increase of 2.1%. The majority of local authorities experienced a slight increase in the number of adults with learning disabilities known to them. The biggest increase in a single local authority was in Fife, where the number of adults increased by 187 (14.2% increase on 2013). Fife Council reported this was because they had expanded their inclusion criteria to include adults with learning disabilities known to all council funded services, not just learning disability specific services.

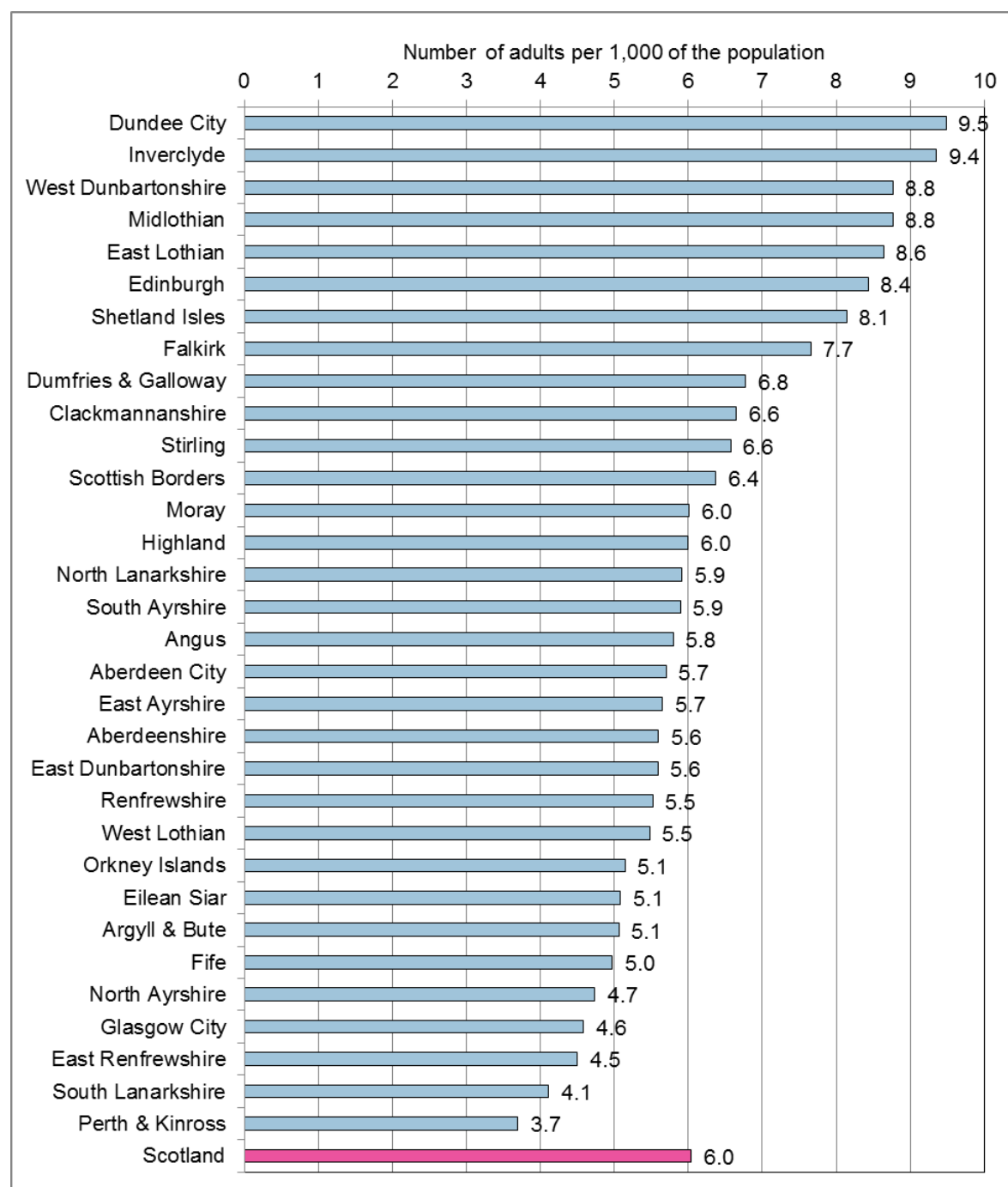
There were also significant increases in Dumfries & Galloway (55 adults, +6.9%), Edinburgh City (125 adults, +3.7%), Falkirk (72 adults, +7.8%), Highland (104 adults, +9.9%), South Ayrshire (37 adults, +7.1%) and Stirling (59 adults, +13.4%). There were also significant decreases in Glasgow City (104 adults, -4.3%) and Renfrewshire (40 adults, -4.8%).

Figure 1 below shows that at a national level, the number of adults with learning disabilities known to authorities per 1,000 of the population has increased slightly since 2013 from 5.9 to 6.0 per 1,000.

In 2014, Dundee City Council was the local authority with the most adults with learning disabilities per 1,000 of the population (9.5). Perth & Kinross Council was lowest with 3.7 per 1,000.

At a local authority level, Stirling Council reported the largest increase in adults (+0.7 per 1,000 of overall population). The largest decrease in prevalence was seen in Orkney and Renfrewshire Councils (-0.3 per 1,000 of overall population).

Figure 1: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities per 1,000 population (2014)⁶



⁶ General population data sourced from the mid-year 2014 population estimates produced by the General Register Office for Scotland:
<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2014/list-of-tables>

Table 1: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)

	Men	Women	Total	Rate per 1,000 population*	Rate in 2013
16-17	348	143	491	4.0	3.8
18-20	1,488	686	2,174	10.9	10.6
21-34	5,581	3,391	8,972	9.0	8.6
35-44	2,311	1,674	3,985	5.9	5.8
45-54	2,711	2,127	4,838	6.0	6.0
55-64	1,969	1,569	3,538	5.3	5.2
65 and over	1,403	1,378	2,781	2.9	2.9
Not known	2	4	6	-	-
Total	15,813	10,972	26,785	6.0	5.9

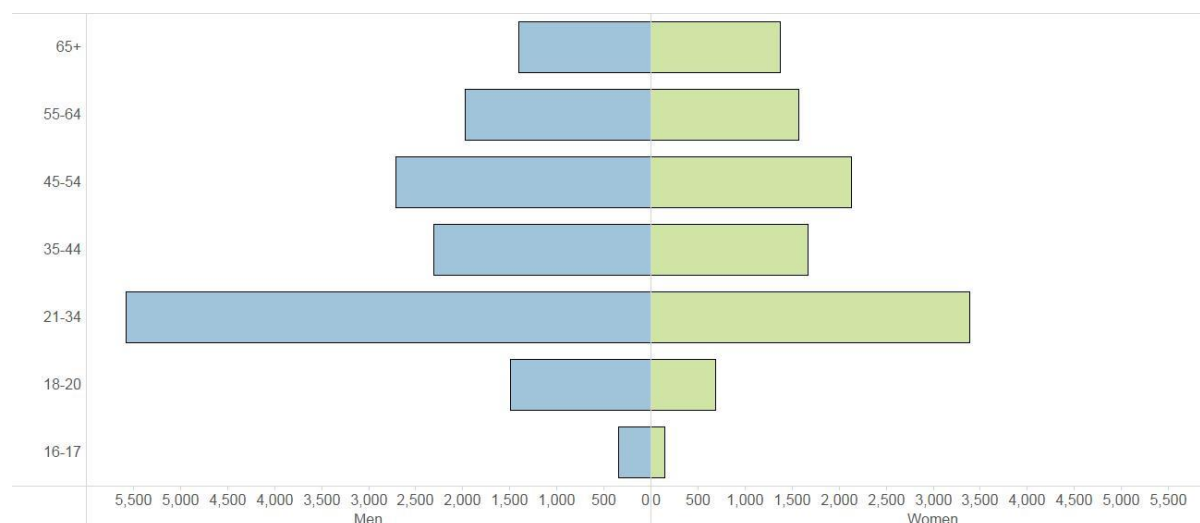
Age and Gender Structure

The majority of adults with learning disabilities and/or who are on the autism spectrum and are known to services are men (15,813 adults, 59.0%). There are 10,972 women (41.0%) 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.

Figure 2 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.

Figure 2: Age and gender structure of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)



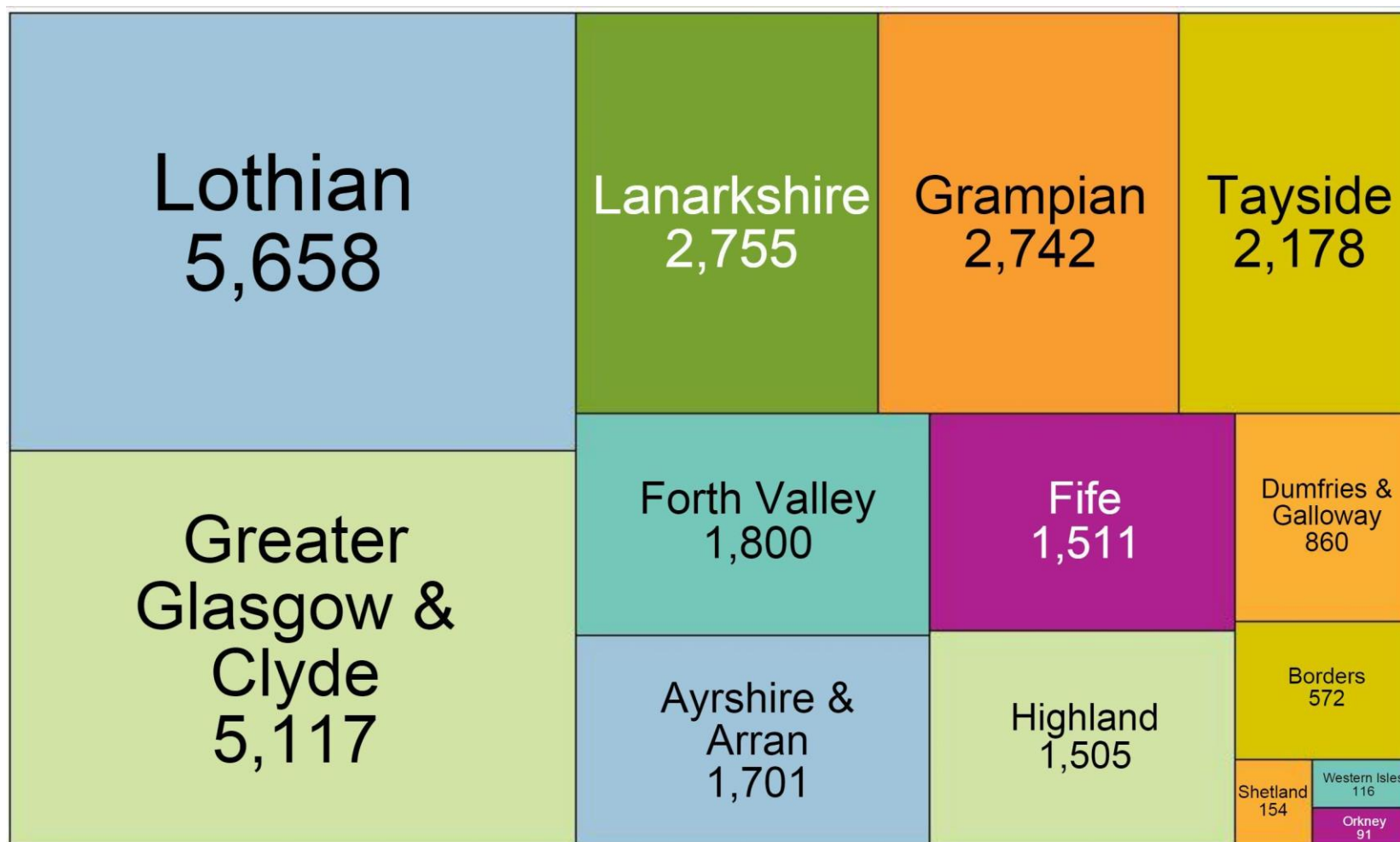
Number of adults within NHS boards

This data collection records the number of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland by the 14 geographical NHS boards. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

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. This data collection requests information from local authorities on adults with learning disabilities for whom they fund services. A small number of adults with learning disabilities are funded by Scottish local authorities to access specialist services elsewhere in the UK and these individuals are living in out of area placements. There are 250 adults living in a hospital setting. Of these, 235 live in NHS funded hospitals and 15 live in independent hospitals – a proportion of these individuals are likely to be affected.

Figure 3 shows the number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities by NHS board.

Figure 3: Number of adults within NHS boards in Scotland (2014)*†

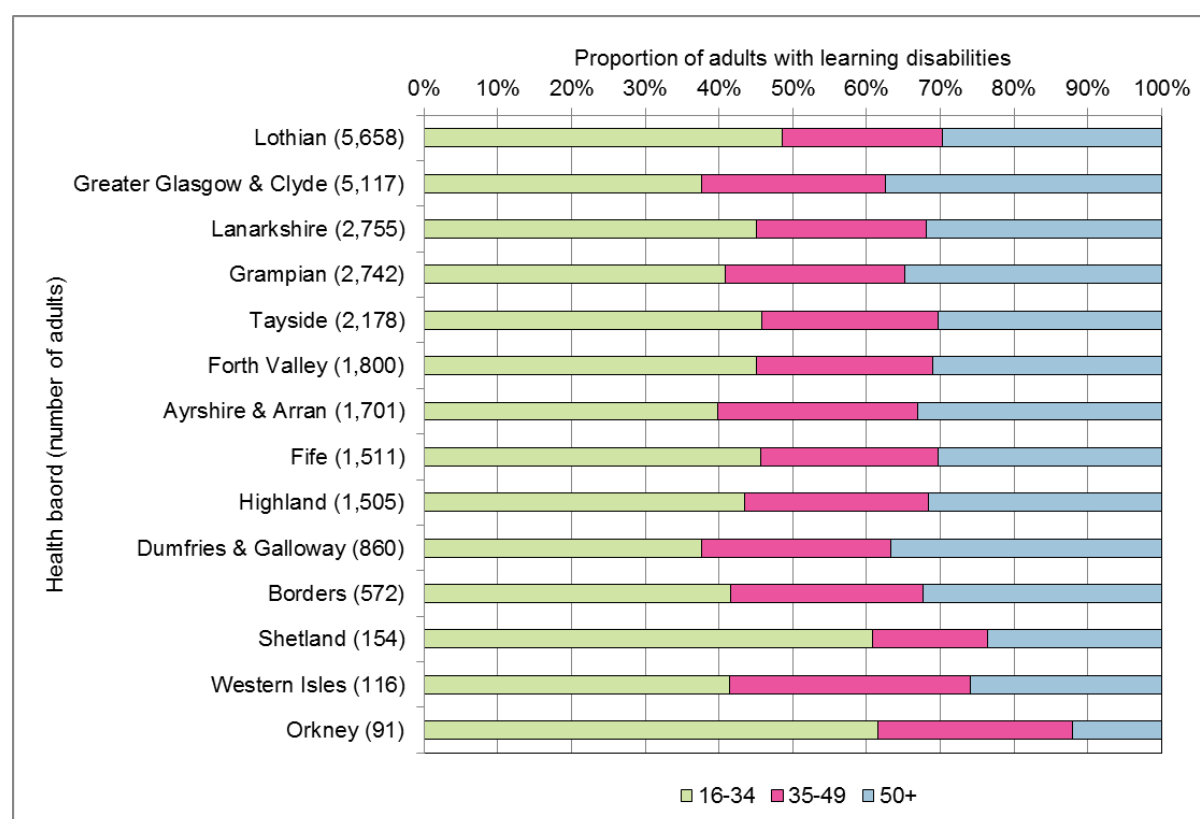


*24 adults are resident in an area covered by an English health authority.

†2 adults do not have this information recorded.

The chart below shows the proportions of adults with learning disabilities aged 16-34, 35-49 and 50 and over in each NHS board.

Figure 4: Age structure of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in NHS board areas (2014)



Overall, the highest proportion of adults who are aged 16-34 years old are in Orkney NHS Board who reported over 60% of their population comprising of adults aged 16-34 years old. Of the larger health boards, Lothian NHS Board had the highest proportions of adults who are aged 16-34 years old. Western Isles NHS Board had the highest proportions of adults who are aged 35-49 years old. Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS Board had the highest proportion of adults aged 50 and over.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity was recorded for 23,957 adults with learning disabilities (89.4%) known to local authorities. The majority (87.8%) of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in Scotland were recorded as 'white'. In 2014, only 1.7% (443 people) were recorded as being from a black/minority ethnic background. Of these, 288 people were classified

as being of 'Asian, Asian Scottish, Asian British' ethnicity; 69 people as of mixed ethnicity; 37 people as of 'Black, Black British, Black Scottish' ethnicity; and 49 as 'other ethnic group'. A further 0.9% (239 people) did not disclose their ethnicity to their local authority, while the ethnicity for 9.7% (2,590) was not known.

Table 2: Ethnicity of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)

	Frequency	Percent (%) of all adults
White	23,514	87.8
Mixed	69	0.3
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	288	1.1
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	37	0.1
Other ethnic background, not otherwise specified	49	0.2
Not disclosed	239	0.9
Not known	2,590	9.7
Total	26,786	100

Notes:

'White' comprises Scottish, English, Welsh, Northern Irish, British, Irish, Traveller, Polish and other.

Asian, Black, Mixed Race or other ethnic group comprises Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, Caribbean, Arab and any other groups.

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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.

2. Adults on the autism spectrum⁷

The project collects information on adults with learning disabilities and adults on the autism spectrum who are known to local authorities. Some people are recorded as having learning disabilities and as being on the autism spectrum, whereas some people are recorded as being on the autism spectrum but with no associated learning disability. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

Local authorities reported on the number of adults on the autism spectrum known to services within their area. In 2014, 31 local authorities provided autism spectrum diagnoses information on 21,975 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the autism spectrum diagnoses data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 333 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for whom autism spectrum diagnoses is known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 22,308. This represents a 0.6% increase in the proportion of adults for whom this information is recorded compared to 2013.

There were 4,048 adults known to local authorities who were identified as being on the autism spectrum. This is 15.1% of the total number of adults known to local authorities.

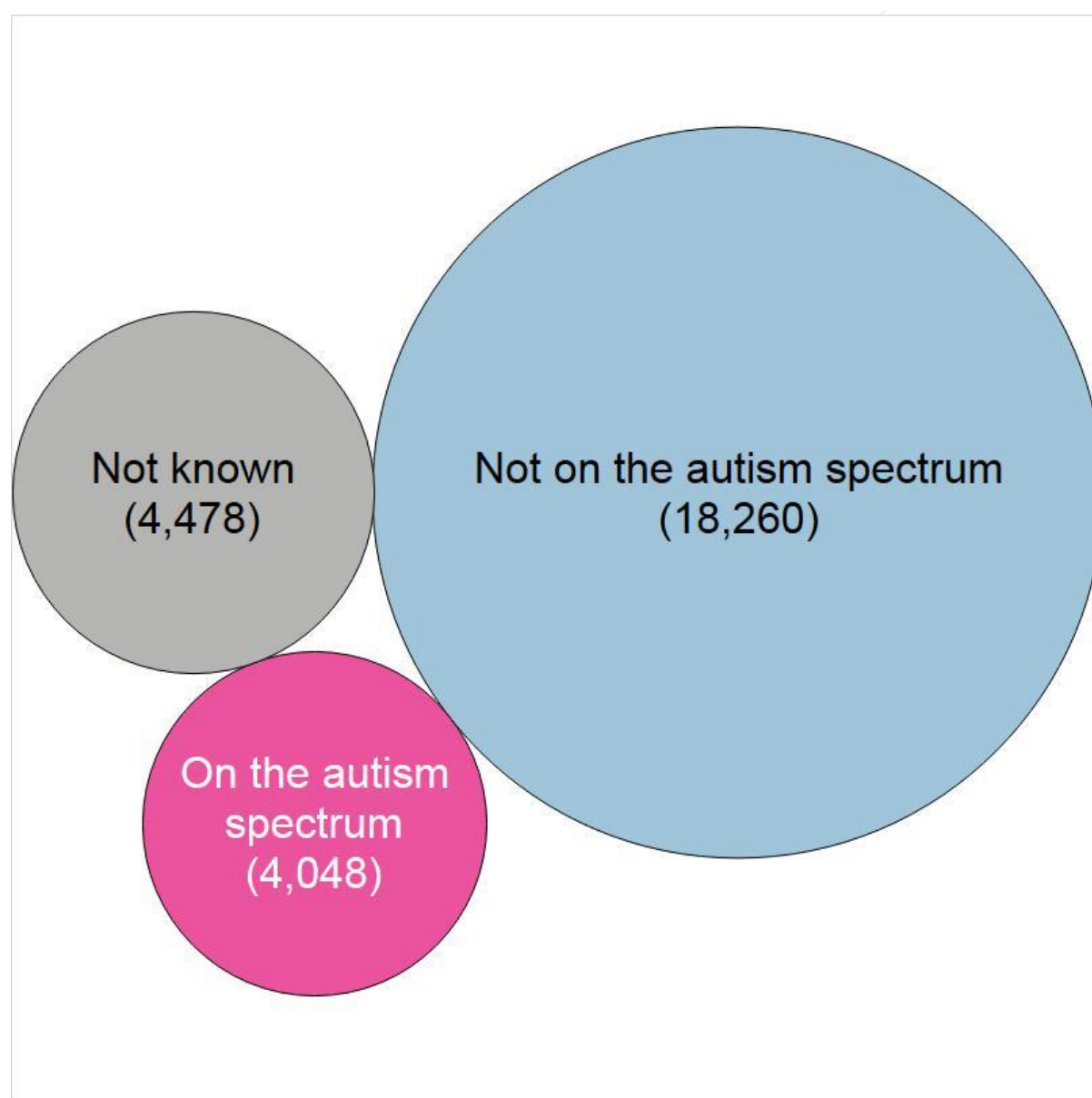
Of the individuals recorded as being on the autism spectrum, 3,018 (74.6%) also have a learning disability. There are 944 adults on the autism spectrum (23.3%) known to local authorities who do not have

⁷ 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.

learning disabilities. There are also 86 adults (2.1%) on the autism spectrum whose learning disability status is not recorded.

It is likely that this data represents a significant underestimate 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 data is collected directly from local authority learning disability 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 available from other sources, such as the NHS.

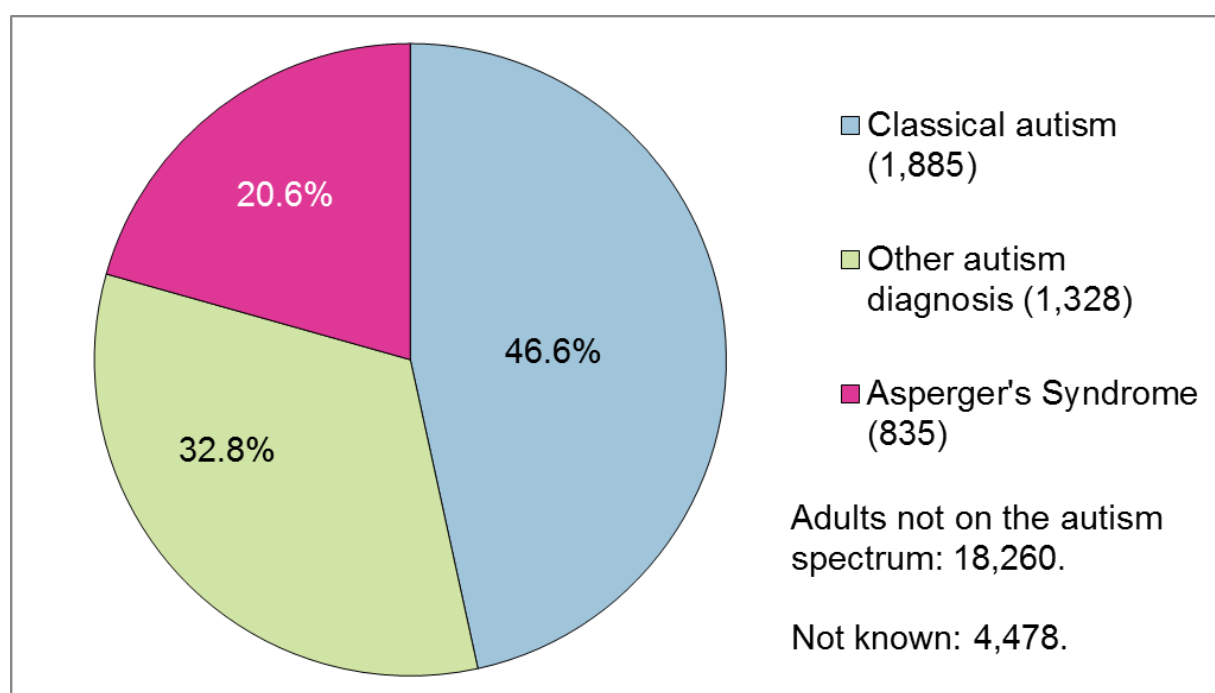
Figure 5: Autism status for adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities (2014)



In 2014, of the adults recorded as being on the autism spectrum:

- 46.6% (1,885 adults) had classical autism;
- 32.8% (1,328 adults) had an 'other autism spectrum diagnosis'; and
- 20.6% (835 adults) had Asperger's Syndrome.

Figure 6: Adults on the autism spectrum who are known to local authorities (2014)*



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

3. Deprivation and area classification

In 2014, postcodes were collected in order to create a map of the deprivation profile of areas in which adults with learning disabilities live. Through this collection and mapping, it was also possible to investigate the relationship between deprivation and what people were doing with their lives in terms of employment, education and support services.

How is deprivation measured?

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland experiencing concentrations of deprivation.⁸ It incorporates several different measures of deprivation, combining them into a single index and divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones. The Index provides a relative ranking of the datazones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived) based on a weighted combination of data in the domains of Current Income, Housing, Health, Education, Skills and Training, Employment and Geographic Access and Crime. For the purposes of this analysis, the team have opted to use a datazone-based approach, which analyses the dataset in terms of the number of adults that live in each datazone. For the purposes of presentation and ease of interpretation, the datazones are grouped into quintiles which split the datazones into five groups, each containing 20% of the datazones.

Data Quality

SIMD data was generated based on the postcode of each person included in the 2014 data return. 31 Scottish local authorities provided

⁸ For more information about SIMD, please go to:
<http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/introduction-to-simd-2012/overview-of-the-simd/what-is-the-simd/>

data⁹; 28 local authorities provided postcodes from which to generate SIMD data while 4 provided the SIMD data directly to the statistical team. The response rate for this item was high at 94.4% overall and information on deprivation status was known for 25,298 adults. For the purposes of analysis and reporting, the adults for whom this information was not known (1,488 adults) have been excluded from the presentation tables. The prevalence rates presented are based on only the adults for whom deprivation data was known.

Presentation of the data

In this report the ranked datazones have been aggregated into five groups (quintiles) which are ranked based on their deprivation. Quintile 1 is the 20% most deprived areas and Quintile 5 is the 20% least deprived areas.

These quintiles are the basis for analysis as presented in the tables and charts in this report. Each section contains a discussion of the deprivation data in relation to the item in that section. Prevalence rates showing the number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000 have been used to show the population size within this section. These have been calculated based on the number of adults for whom SIMD information is known (25,298 adults, 94.4% of all adults in the dataset).

Within this section, an overview of the deprivation status of the areas in which adults with learning disabilities live is presented as well as this information broken down by urban/rural area classification.

Deprivation Profile

Table 3 shows the deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities known to Scottish local authorities in 2014. The overall Scottish population prevalence is based on all people, not just those aged 16 and over as in this data collection. Figures are, therefore, not directly comparable with the learning disability prevalence rate. However, owing to the likelihood of those aged under 16 to be living with parents, it is not

⁹ East Renfrewshire Council did not return data about adults with learning disabilities for 2014. For the purposes of this report, East Renfrewshire's data return for 2013 has been included in the analysis.

anticipated the exclusion of children from Scottish population prevalence would alter the overall picture in this instance.

The majority of adults with learning disabilities for whom deprivation data is known (13,367 adults) live in the 40% most deprived areas in Scotland. This means, of every 1,000 adults with learning disabilities in Scotland, over half of them (529 adults) live in areas which experience higher levels of deprivation than other areas of Scotland. The general Scottish population is roughly evenly split across the quintiles (with approximately a fifth of the population in each quintile).¹⁰ This means there is a corresponding over-representation of adults with learning disabilities in the more deprived areas of Scotland compared to the size of the population. In contrast, of every 1,000 adults with learning disabilities in Scotland, 1 in 10 adults live in the least deprived areas of Scotland (103 adults per 1,000 in Quintile 5).

Table 3: Deprivation profile for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)

	Frequency	Number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000	Number of people in the Scottish population per 1,000
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	6,822	270	190
Quintile 2	6,545	259	195
Quintile 3	5,276	209	201
Quintile 4	4,052	160	208
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	2,603	103	206
Total	25,298		

Not known: 1,488

Notes:

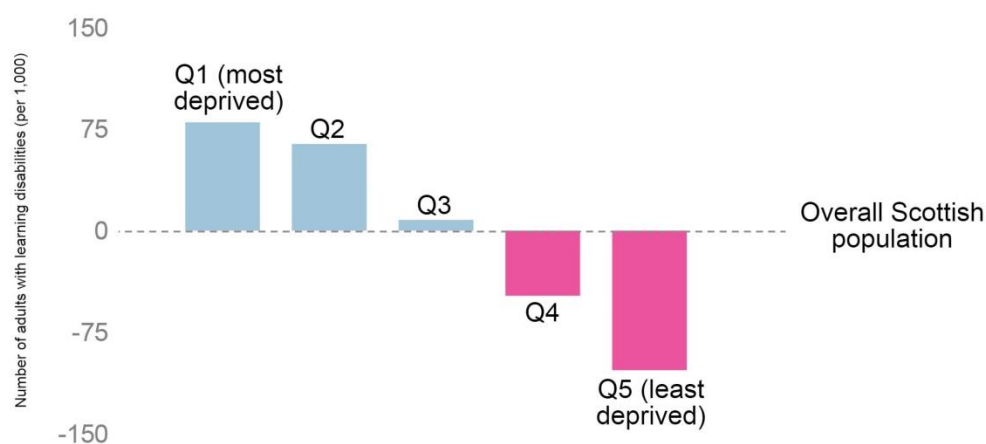
Number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000 calculated based on the number of adults for whom SIMD information is known (25,298 adults, 94.4% of all adults in the dataset).

The chart overleaf shows the degree to which adults with learning disabilities are over and under-represented in each deprivation quintile. The zero line in the chart represents the overall Scottish population within each quintile. Bars above the zero line illustrate the extent to

¹⁰ Scottish Population by SIMD ranking based on SIMD 2012 data: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/DataAnalysis/Background-Data-2012/Background2SIMD2012>

which adults with learning disabilities are over represented while bars below the zero line show under-representation in each quintile. The chart shows an over-representation of adults with learning disabilities in the most deprived areas of Scotland and an under-representation in the least deprived areas.

Figure 7: Representation of adults with learning disabilities in each deprivation quintile (2014)



Deprivation Profile by Age

The age bands of adults with learning disabilities and the deprivation status of the area in which they live can be seen in Table 4. The table shows that there are proportionately more younger adults with learning disabilities (16-34 year olds) living in less deprived areas than in more deprived areas. The relationship is less clear for 35-44 year olds, with roughly similar proportions across the deprivation categories. However, there are proportionately more adults aged 45+ living in areas of high deprivation compared to less deprived areas.

Table 4: Deprivation profile by age for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities						
	16-17	18-20	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	13	77	316	142	200	147	105
Quintile 2	16	69	315	158	184	145	113
Quintile 3	18	75	324	156	192	137	98
Quintile 4	17	92	337	149	169	124	112
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	22	107	402	144	142	95	88

Not known: 1,488

Deprivation Profile by Ethnicity

The table overleaf shows the ethnicity profile of adults with learning disabilities by areas of deprivation. When controlled for population size, the proportion of adults with learning disabilities from BME¹¹ communities are highest within Quintile 5 of the 20% least deprived areas in Scotland. For every 1,000 adults with learning disabilities from BME communities, just over a quarter live in the least deprived areas. This is in comparison to a tenth of adults with learning disabilities who are white who live in the same quintile. Generally speaking, adults with learning disabilities from BME communities are more evenly spread across each quintile than those who are white; with the latter showing a higher concentration within the most deprived areas of Scotland.

¹¹ BME includes Asian, Black, Mixed Race and 'other' ethnic groups.

Table 5: Deprivation profile by ethnicity for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)*

	White	Number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000	Black, minority ethnic	Number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000	Ethnicity not disclosed	Not known	Total
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	6,220	278	81	200	47	474	6,822
Quintile 2	5,789	259	84	207	61	611	6,545
Quintile 3	4,582	205	64	158	54	576	5,276
Quintile 4	3,535	158	72	178	26	419	4,052
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	2,215	99	104	257	37	247	2,603
Total	22,341		405		225	2,327	25,298

Not known: 1,488

*Number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000 calculated based on the number of adults for whom SIMD information is known (25,298 adults; 94.4% of all adults in the dataset).

Further information on the relationship between deprivation and the lives of adults with learning disabilities and the services they use can be found throughout this report.

Urban/Rural Classification

The SIMD data also allowed for analysis of the urban/rural classification¹² of areas in which adults with learning disabilities in Scotland live. Table 6 shows the number of adults with learning disabilities who live in areas identified by urban/rural classification. The majority of adults with learning disabilities for whom SIMD information is known (25,298 adults) live in an urban area. This means that for every 1,000 adults with learning disabilities, almost three quarters (721 adults) live in an area classified as urban. Significantly fewer adults live in areas classified as more rural, ranging from accessible small towns to remote rural areas. Around a tenth of every 1,000 adults with learning disabilities live in areas classified as “accessible rural”. Unlike the deprivation profile, the number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000 who live in each area classification broadly mirrors the profile of the overall Scottish population.¹³

¹² As defined by The Scottish Government 6-Fold Urban Rural Classification:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification>

¹³ Scottish Population by Urban/Rural classification based on SIMD 2012 data:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/DataAnalysis/Background-Data-2012/Background2SIMD2012>

Table 6: Area classification for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)*

	Frequency	Number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000	Number of adults in the Scottish population per 1,000
Large urban area	9,677	383	392
Other urban area	8,542	338	299
Accessible small town	2,010	79	88
Remote small town	1,334	53	35
Accessible rural	2,608	103	122
Remote rural	1,127	45	65
Total	25,298		

Not known: 1,488

*Number of adults with learning disabilities per 1,000 calculated based on the number of adults for whom SIMD information is known (25,298 adults; 94.4% of all adults in the dataset).

4: Lives with a family carer

Local authorities were asked to provide information on whether adults with learning disabilities were living with family carers. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

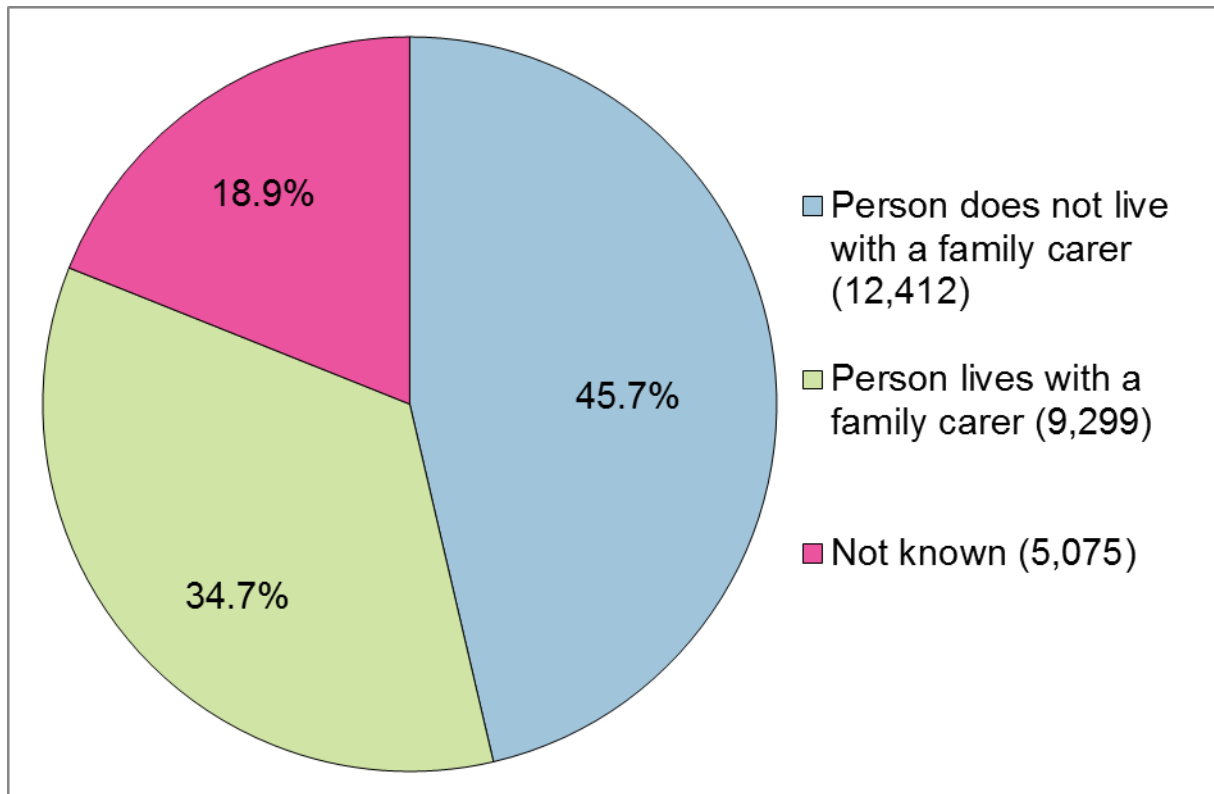
In 2014, 29 local authorities¹⁴ provided information on whether 21,379 adults across Scotland lived with a family carer. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the family carer data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 332 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for whom family carer information is known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 21,711 (81.1% of all adults). This is a 0.2% increase in the proportion of information recorded on family carer status compared to 2013.

In 2014, there were 9,299 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who live with a family carer. This is 34.7% of **all adults** with learning disabilities known to local authorities.

Figure 8 shows that over a third of all adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities lived with a family carer in 2014. Nearly half of all adults did not live with a family carer

¹⁴ Clackmannanshire Council and North Lanarkshire Council did not return data for this item.

Figure 8: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who do/do not live with a family carer (2014)



As shown by Figure 9, 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. 51.9% of adults aged under 35 lived with a family carer. 27.9% of adults aged 35-54 lived with a family carer and 12.5% of adults aged 55+ lived with a family carer.

Figure 9: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who do/do not live with a family carer by age (2014)

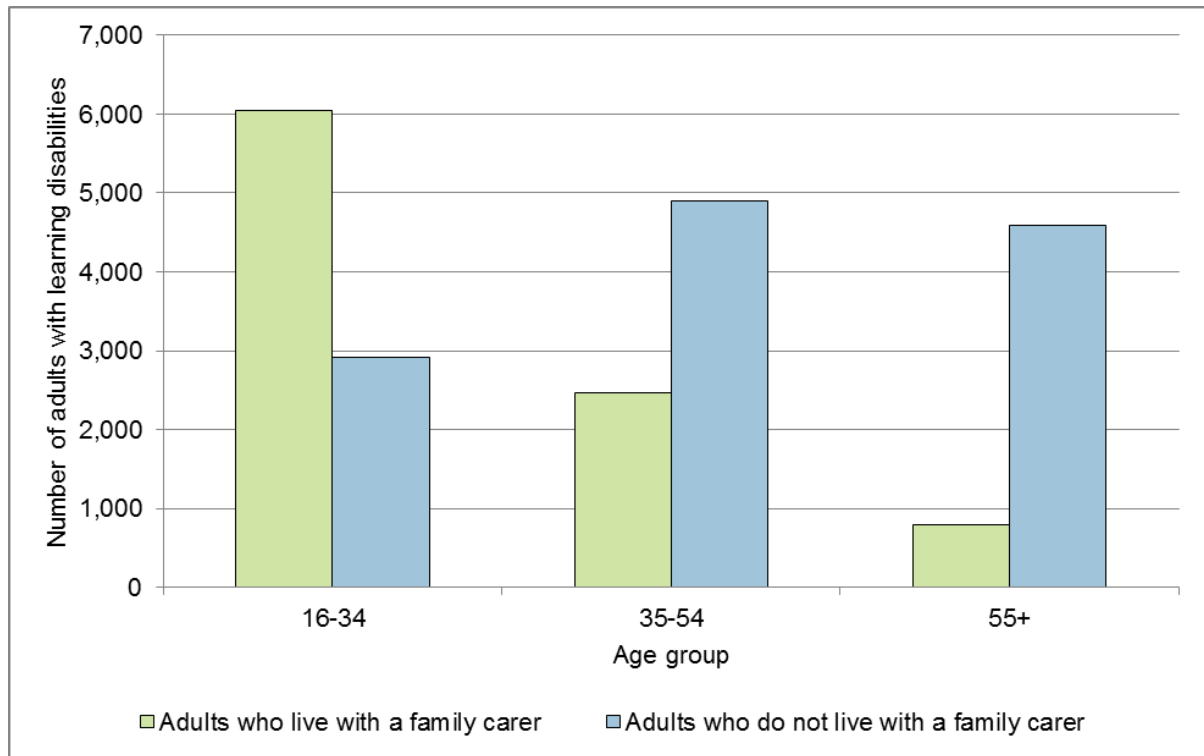


Table 7: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who do/do not live with a family carer by age (2014)

	Person lives with a parent carer	Person lives with other family carer	Person does not live with a family carer	Not known	All adults who live with a family carer
16-17	119	95	23	254	491
18-20	950	392	258	574	2,174
21-34	3,338	1,146	2,640	1,849	8,973
35-44	992	333	1,989	671	3,985
45-54	704	436	2,909	789	4,838
55-64	229	297	2,485	527	3,538
65+	48	217	2,107	409	2,781
Not known	2	1	1	2	6
Total	6,382	2,917	12,412	5,075	26,786

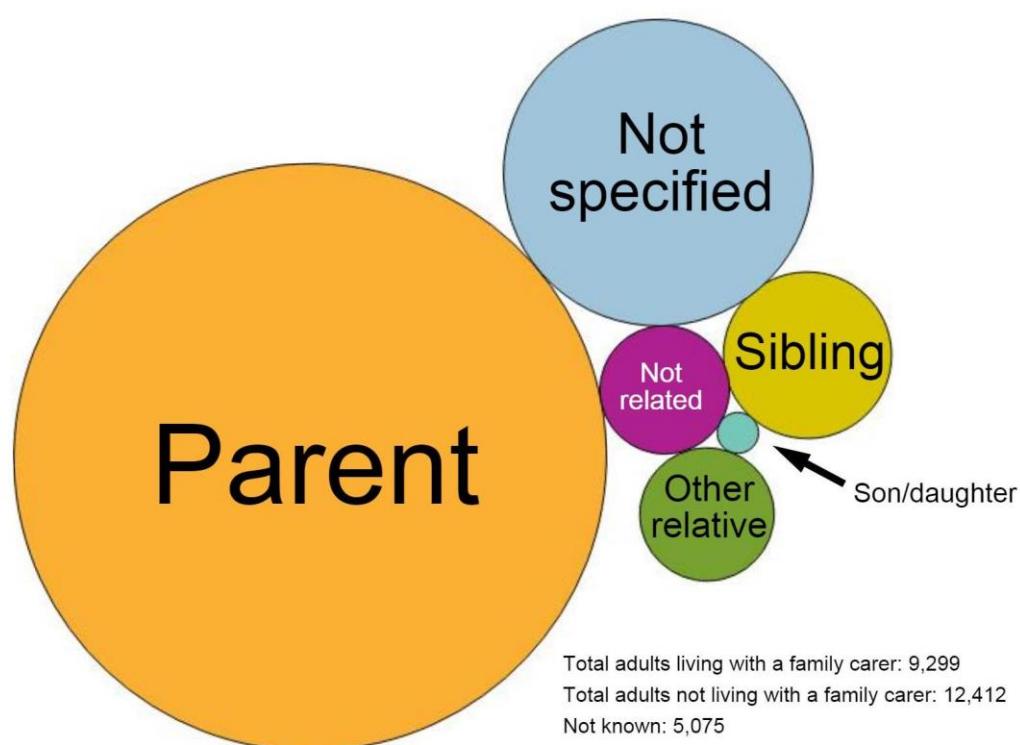
Of all adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in 2014:

- 6,382 lived with a parent carer (23.8%);
- 1,739 lived with a family carer that was not specified (6.5%);
- 514 lived with a sibling (1.9%);
- 328 lived with another relative (1.2%);
- 305 lived with a family carer they are not related to (1.1%);¹⁵
- and 31 lived with a son/daughter (0.1%).

In 2014, there were 6,040 adults with learning disabilities aged 35 and over living with a family carer. Table 7 shows that there are also 981 adults with learning disabilities aged 45 and over who are living with a parent carer. This is 8.8% of all adults aged 45 and over. This indicates that there are a considerable number of older people who are carers of at least one adult with learning disabilities.

¹⁵ The 'family carer not related' sub code refers to people who have support to live with a family which is not their own.

Figure 11: Types of family carer with whom adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities live (2014)*



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

Deprivation analysis

Table 8 shows that of those adults with learning disabilities who live with a family carer, a higher proportion live in the less deprived areas of Scotland, with almost half of adults in the 20% least deprived areas (Quintile 5) living with a family carer. In more deprived areas this proportion drops to around one in three adults with learning disabilities.

Table 8: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities who live with a family carer (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities	
	Person lives with a family carer	Person does not live with a family carer
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	344	485
Quintile 2	314	495
Quintile 3	332	480
Quintile 4	364	465
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	485	345

Not known: 1,488

5: 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. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

In 2014, 28 local authorities¹⁶ provided information on the number of people with learning disabilities living in the same accommodation for 20,715 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the number of people in the same accommodation data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 329 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for whom this information is known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 21,044. (78.6% of all adults). This is an increase of 1.5% in the proportion of recorded information for this item compared to 2013.

As Figure 12 below shows, 14,660 adults (54.7%) with learning disabilities were the only person with a learning disability living in their accommodation. There were also 4,306 adults (16.1%) who lived with 1-3 other people and 2,078 adults (7.8%) who lived with 4 or more other people.

¹⁶ Aberdeenshire Council, Clackmannanshire Council and North Lanarkshire Council did not return data for this item.

Figure 12: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities living in the same accommodation (2014)

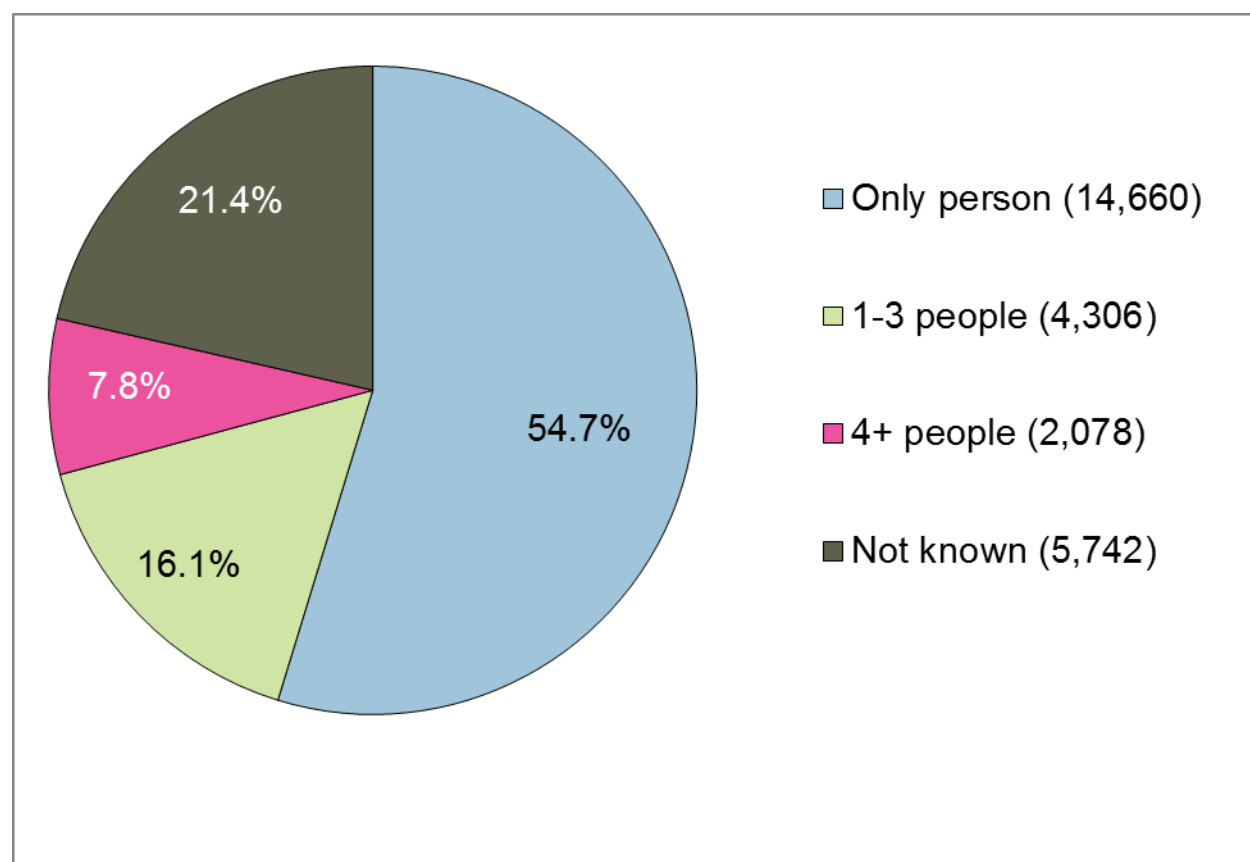


Table 9 shows that of the adults who were the only person with learning disabilities in their accommodation, 49.6% were living with a family carer. There were also 1,563 adults living with a family carer who lived with one or more people with learning disabilities. This means there are a number of family carers, estimated to be several hundred, who are supporting more than one person with learning disabilities.

Table 9: Number of adults living in the same accommodation by family carer status (2014)

	Adults who live with a family carer	Adults who do not live with a family carer	Not known	Total
Only person	7,269	6,744	647	14,660
1-3 other people	1,471	2,715	120	4,306
4 or more other people	92	1,959	27	2,078
Not known	467	994	4,281	5,742
Total	9,299	12,412	5,075	26,786

Deprivation analysis

Table 10 shows that the more deprived areas of Scotland (Quintiles 1 & 2) have the smallest proportions of households where at least five adults with learning disabilities live together.

The table also shows that more deprived areas of Scotland have higher proportions of adults with learning disabilities living in accommodation where they are the only person with learning disabilities compared to areas that experience less deprivation. This does not hold for the least deprived areas of Scotland, where proportionately more adults with learning disabilities are the only person with learning disabilities in their house than in Quintiles 3 & 4.

Table 10: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by the number of other people with learning disabilities with whom they live (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities		
	Only person in accommodation	1-3 other people	4 or more other people
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	611	163	44
Quintile 2	575	163	59
Quintile 3	505	161	95
Quintile 4	488	173	129
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	545	158	96

Not known: 1,488

6: Accommodation type

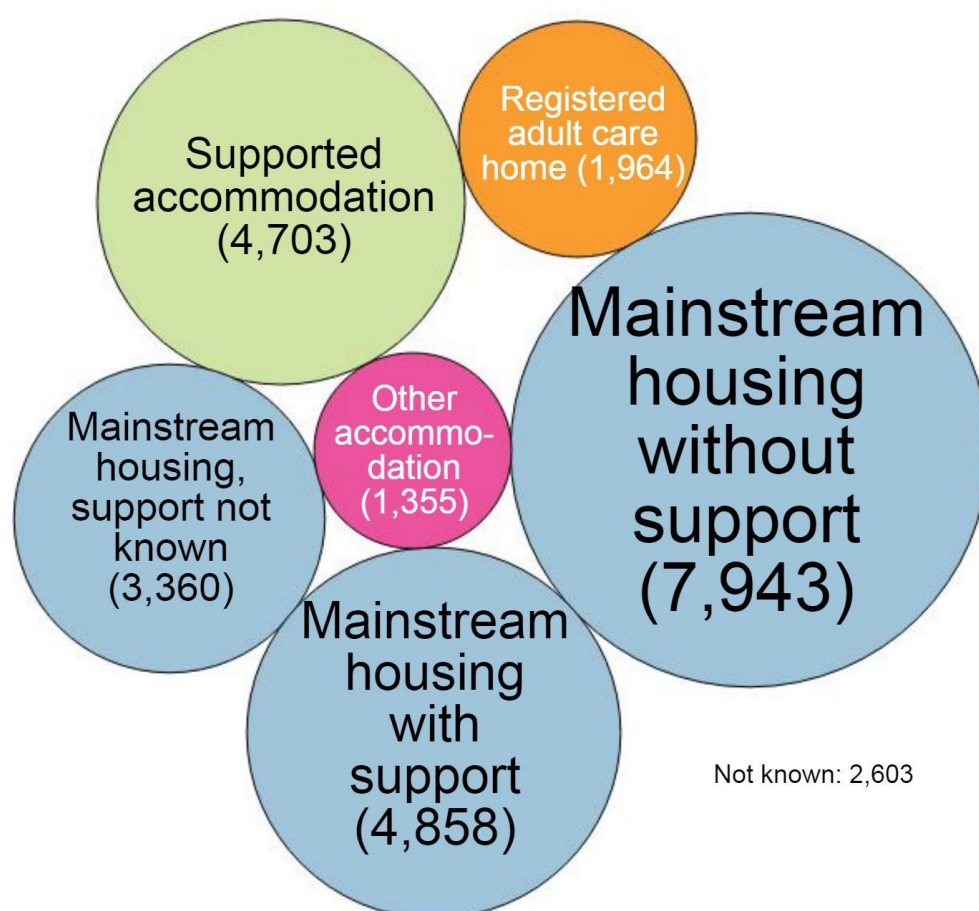
Information is collected on the types of accommodation in which people with learning disabilities live. There are a variety of types of accommodation recorded under this data item. Definitions can be found in the 2014 guidance notes. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

In 2014, 31 local authorities provided accommodation type information on 23,853 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the accommodation type data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 330 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for whom accommodation type is known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 24,183. This is an increase of 1.3% in the proportion of known information about adults with learning disabilities for this item compared to 2013.

In 2014, 60.3% of all adults with learning disabilities lived in mainstream accommodation, 17.6% lived in supported accommodation and 7.3% lived in registered adult care homes.

Figure 13 shows that in 2014, almost a third (7,943) of **all adults** with learning disabilities lived in mainstream accommodation without support. A further 4,858 lived in mainstream accommodation with support and 3,360 lived in mainstream accommodation but their support status was not known. There were 4,703 adults who lived in supported accommodation and 1,964 adults who lived in a registered adult care home. There were also 1,355 adults who lived in 'other' accommodation.

Figure 13: Accommodation type for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2013)



‘Other’ accommodation

Of the 1,355 adults with learning disabilities who live in ‘other’ accommodation:

- 667 adults live in special accommodation (49.2%);
- 307 adults live in sheltered housing (22.7%);
- 235 adults live in NHS facilities/hospitals (17.3%);
- 57 adults are homeless (4.2%);
- 28 adults live in penal institutions (2.1%);
- 22 adults live in registered child care accommodation (1.6%);
- 15 adults in specialist rehabilitation units (1.1%);
- 15 adults live in independent hospitals (1.1%).
- 9 adults live in mobile accommodation (0.7%);

Figure 14: Adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities who live in ‘Other’ accommodation types (2013)



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, 11,256 adults (76.8%) live in mainstream accommodation. Around 1 in 7 adults (2,152 adults, 14.7%) who are the only person with learning disabilities in their accommodation live in supported accommodation. Just under half (1,016 adults, 48.9%) 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 registered adult care homes are more likely to live with more than one other person with learning disabilities than adults who live in mainstream or supported accommodation. In 2014, 13.2% of adults in mainstream accommodation lived with more than one other person. This figure rose to 46.8% for adults who live in supported accommodation and 66.9% 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 (2014)

		Only person	One other person	Two other people	Three other people	Four + other people	Not known	Total
Mainstream accommodation:	with no support	5,656	835	131	60	47	1,214	7,943
	with support	3,407	443	116	37	33	822	4,858
	support status, not known	2,193	291	49	68	25	734	3,360
Supported accommodation		2,152	696	438	397	672	348	4,703
Registered adult care home		238	93	63	142	1,016	412	1,964
Other accommodation		667	124	54	35	243	232	1,355
Not known		347	181	39	14	42	1,980	2,603
Total		14,660	2,663	890	753	2,078	5,742	26,786

Deprivation analysis

Table 12 shows that more deprived areas of Scotland have larger proportions of adults with learning disabilities who live in mainstream accommodation. However, the areas of least deprivation do not follow this trend as there is a larger proportion of adults with learning disabilities living in mainstream accommodation than in Quintiles 3 & 4.

There is no clear relationship between deprivation and whether or not someone lives in supported accommodation, but it should be noted that there are proportionately fewer adults with learning disabilities living in

supported accommodation in the 20% least deprived areas than anywhere else in Scotland.

There are proportionately more adults with learning disabilities living in registered adult care homes in less deprived areas than in more deprived areas. However, in the 20% least deprived areas (Quintile 5) there is a smaller proportion of adults with learning disabilities living in registered adult care homes than in the group of areas that are slightly more deprived (Quintile 4).

Table 12: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by accommodation type (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities			
	Mainstream	Supported accommodation	Registered adult care home	Other
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	695	166	37	43
Quintile 2	635	176	67	54
Quintile 3	567	198	76	63
Quintile 4	521	197	111	45
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	608	138	101	47

Not known: 1,488

7: Local Area Co-ordination

In 2013, the collection of data on the availability of LAC services was dropped from the dataset and the focus shifted to use of LAC services. Information is still recorded on areas where Local Area Co-ordination services are not available. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

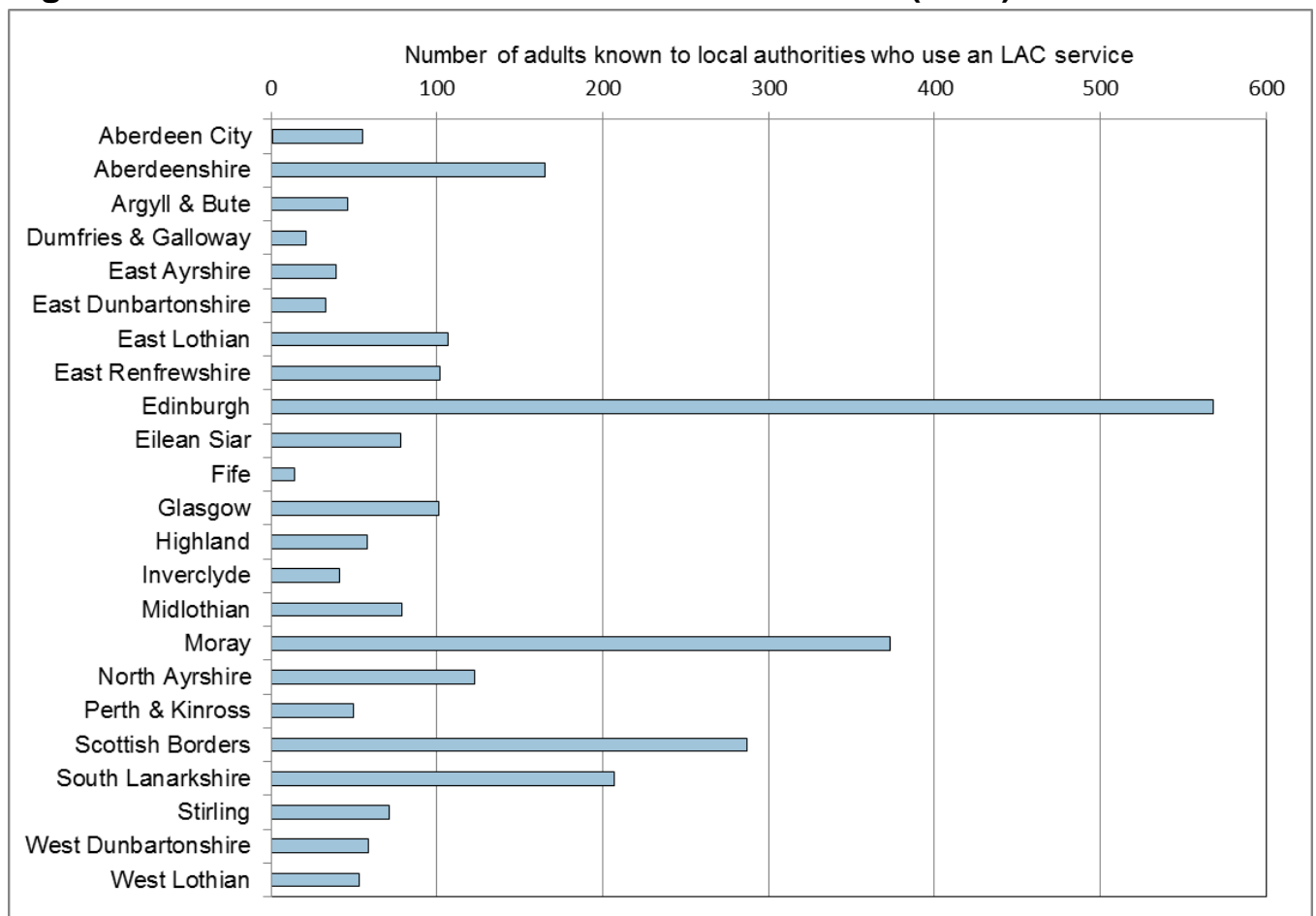
In 2014, 31 local authorities provided local area co-ordination usage information on 26,452 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the local area co-ordination usage data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 334 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for local area co-ordination usage is known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 26,786. There is no unknown information for this data item because it comes from a single source within each local authority; the LAC team. A person is either using an LAC service and recorded as such by the LAC team or they are not.

LAC use

10.2% of all adults with learning disabilities in Scotland used an LAC service in 2014. Of the adults who live in areas where LAC services are available (23 local authorities) 13.3% use this service. There were 6,234 adults living in areas where there were no LAC services available to them. Information on why people did not use LAC services was not collected. However, it is likely that personal choice and LAC capacity are amongst the deciding factors.

Figure 15 shows the number of adults who use an LAC service within each local authority. More detailed information about LAC service use is published in Annex B, Table B6.

Figure 15: Use of Local Area Co-ordination services (2014)¹⁷



¹⁷ Moray and South Lanarkshire Councils do not have LAC teams but do offer locally defined services with comparable functions. See Table B6 in Annex B for more information about this.

Deprivation analysis

Table 13 shows that as a proportion of all adults with learning disabilities, those living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland are not using LAC services as much as people in less deprived areas. The highest proportionate uptake of LAC services is among adults living in Quintile 3. This category represents areas of Scotland that are in the middle of the SIMD ranking of deprivation.

Table 13: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by Local Area Coordination use (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities	
	Uses LAC	Does not use LAC
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	74	647
Quintile 2	95	648
Quintile 3	135	635
Quintile 4	105	700
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	113	710

Not known: 1,488

8: 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 keys to life' endorses the use of person centred planning in the implementation of various recommendations and local authorities were asked to record how many adults have Personal Life Plans. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning

disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

In 2014, 31 local authorities provided personal life plan information on 19,390 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the personal life plan data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 320 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults with learning disabilities for whom personal life plan information was known was 19,710 (73.6% of all adults). This is a 0.6% decrease in the proportion of known information compared to 2013.

In 2014, 19,482 adults had been asked if they wanted a PLP. Of those adults who had been asked, 15,538 (79.8%) had one.

Table 14: Personal Life Plan (PLP) uptake by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities by age (2014)

	Has a PLP	Does not have a PLP	Has not been asked	Not known	Total
16-17	124	48	4	315	491
18-20	1,056	328	15	775	2,174
21-34	4,749	1,454	91	2,679	8,973
35-44	2,479	587	33	886	3,985
45-54	3,143	648	34	1,013	4,838
55-64	2,279	482	30	747	3,538
65+	1,707	395	21	658	2,781
Not known	1	2	0	3	6
Total	15,538	3,944	228	7,076	26,786

Deprivation analysis

Table 15 shows that there are proportionately more adults with learning disabilities who have a PLP in the 20% most deprived areas compared

to adults living in the 20% least deprived areas. In the areas ranked between the most and least deprived areas, there are no substantial differences in the proportions of adults who have a PLP.

Table 15: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by Personal Life Plan uptake (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities		
	Has PLP	Does not have PLP	Not applicable
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	633	145	8
Quintile 2	598	168	6
Quintile 3	611	150	9
Quintile 4	593	154	12
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	513	131	15

Not known: 1,488

9: 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?'¹⁸ and is also a recommendation of 'The keys to life'¹⁹. The provision of independent advocacy is a legal requirement of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003.²⁰ 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 services.²¹

The Scottish Independent Advocacy Alliance²² 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.

¹⁸Source: 'The same as you?' page 35 paragraph 20:

<http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/1095/0001661.pdf>

¹⁹Source: 'The keys to life' Recommendation 32:

<http://www.gov.scot/resource/0042/00424389.pdf>

²⁰http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2003/asp_20030013_em_1

²¹Patrick, H. & Smith, N. (2009), 'Adult Protection and the Law in Scotland', Bloomsbury (page 112).

²²Taken from www.siaa.org.uk

- **Peer advocacy** – this is when someone with very similar life experiences to the person who needs support acts as their advocate.
- **Professional advocacy** – some professional advocates are paid and some are unpaid.

Advocacy is the only item within the data 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 aggregate advocacy figures when individual level information was not available.

In 2014, 15 local authorities returned individual level advocacy data and 12 local authorities returned aggregate data. There were 2 local authorities who provided both individual level and aggregate data and 2 local authorities who did not return any advocacy data. East Renfrewshire Council did not return any data on adults with learning disabilities in 2014. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the data provided by this authority in 2013 has been used in this report and its annexes. 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 underestimate.

We now know individual level information on whether 9,084 adults (33.9% of all adults) use advocacy services. This is a 0.3% increase in the proportion of adults for whom this information is known by local authorities compared to 2013.

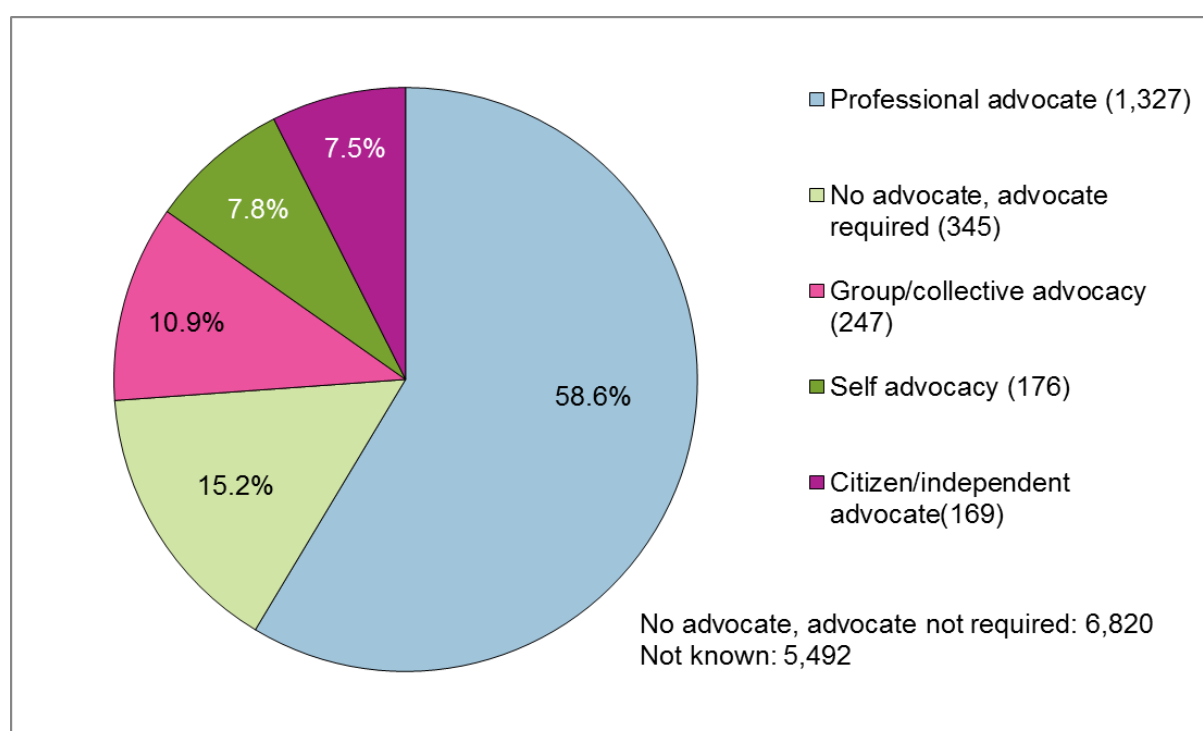
There were 1,919 adults who were recorded as using an advocacy service in 2014. This is 7.2% of **all adults** with learning disabilities.

The full individual level and aggregate 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:

- 6,820 adults do not use an advocate and do not need one;
- 345 adults do not use an advocate but do require one;
- 1,327 adults use a professional advocate;
- 247 adults use group/collective advocacy;
- 176 adults exercise self advocacy;
- 169 adults use a citizen/independent advocate.

Figure 16: Use of advocacy by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)*



Notes:

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.

10: Employment opportunities

Local authorities were asked to provide information on the employment status of adults with learning disabilities. The numbers of adults included are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

In 2014, 31 local authorities provided employment information on 17,895 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the employment data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 327 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for whom employment information was known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 18,222 (68.0% of all adults). This is a 2.7% increase in the proportion of known information compared to 2013.

In 2014, 1,782 adults were in employment. A further 1,534 were in training for employment and 409 people volunteered. Overall, 13.9% of **all adults** known to local authorities were in employment, training for employment or volunteering. Separately, 6.7% of all adults were in employment, 5.7% were training for employment and 1.5% volunteered. These figures are in comparison to an overall Scottish employment rate of 79.0%.²³

Table 16: Employment opportunities for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)

Employment status	Number of adults	Total as a % of all adults
In employment	1,782	6.7
In T.F.E., but not in employment	1,534	5.7
Volunteers	409	1.5
Not in employment or T.F.E.	14,497	54.1
Not known	8,564	32.0
Total	26,786	100.0

²³https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/gor/2013265931/subreports/nrhi_time_series/report.aspx

Figure 17 overleaf shows the numbers of adults who have a job or are in T.F.E. or volunteering in each local authority area. Please see Annex B for detailed employment statistics at a local authority level.

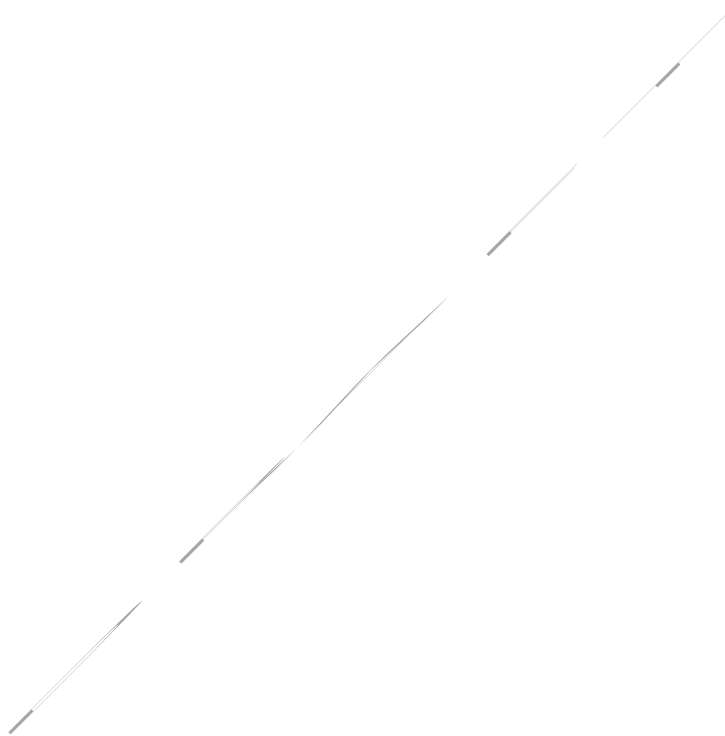
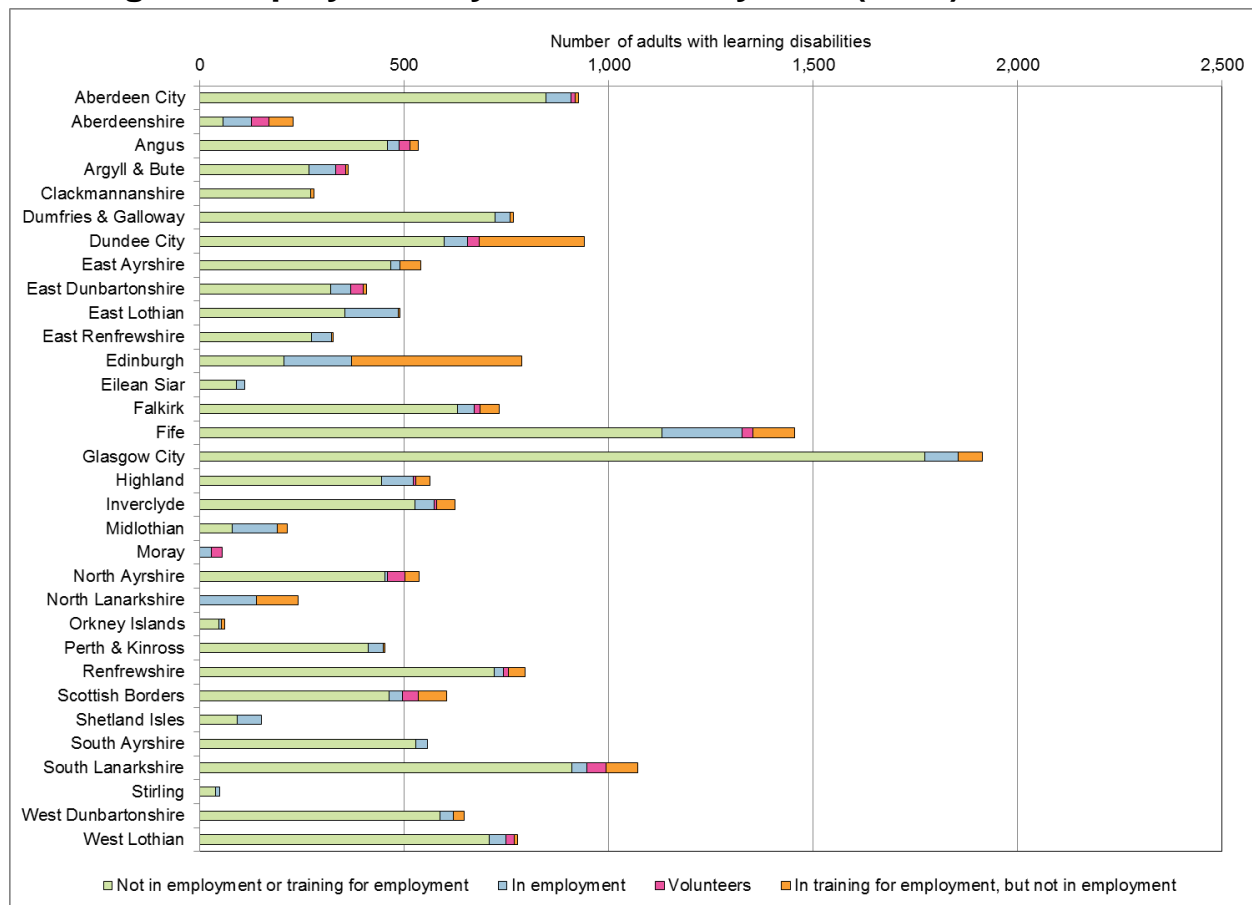


Figure 17: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in employment or training for employment by local authority area (2014)²⁴



²⁴Due to small data size, the number of adults who have a job has been subjected to disclosure control (controlled rounding).

Open and non-open employment opportunities

Information is also recorded on 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.

Of those in employment,²⁵ just under a quarter, 49.1% (875 adults), were recorded as being in open employment and 29.0% (517 adults) were in non-open employment. A further 20.9% (372 adults) were in employment but it was not specified whether it was open or non-open. The remaining 1.0% (18 adults) were self-employed.

Table 17: Type of employment opportunities for adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)

	Number of adults	Percent (%)
Open employment	875	23.5
Non-open employment	517	13.9
In employment - type not specified	372	10.0
Self employed	18	0.5
Volunteer	409	11.0
In T.F.E., but not in employment	1,534	41.2
Total in employment or T.F.E	3,725	100.0

²⁵ Adults in employment and not including those who are solely in training for employment.

Time spent in employment

Information was also collected on the number of hours which adults with learning disabilities worked in 2014:

- 1,412 adults (37.9% of all adults with employment opportunities) worked **under 16 hours per week**.
- 778 adults (20.9% of all adults with employment opportunities) worked **16 hours per week or more**.

A further 1,535 adults (41.2% of all adults with employment opportunities) were in employment but the number of hours they worked is not known.

Table 18: Time spent in employment by adults with learning disabilities (2014)

	Number of adults	Percent (%)
Under 16 hours per week	1,412	37.9
16 hours per week and over	778	20.9
In employment or T.F.E but hours not known	1,535	41.2
Total	3,725	100.0

Employment and training for employment

In 2014, local authorities were asked to report on individuals who are in employment and in 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 10 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 (2014)

	Person is in training while in employment
In open employment	54
In non-open employment	0
In employment, type not specified	0
Self employed	0
Has another training opportunity	5
Total	60

Note:

Due to small data size, some values have been subjected to disclosure control (controlled rounding). Rounding of small numbers means the figures do not add up to the presented total.

Almost all adults with learning disabilities who were in training while in employment were in open employment. There were a number of people in other types of employment but the numbers are too small to publish here.

Deprivation analysis

Table 20 shows that the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland have the largest proportion of adults with learning disabilities who have a job and/or are in training for employment. The group of areas immediately above the most deprived areas of Scotland (Quintile 2) has the lowest proportion of adults with learning disabilities who have a job and/or are in training.

Table 20: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by employment opportunities (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities	
	Has employment opportunities	Does not have employment opportunities
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	138	599
Quintile 2	127	572
Quintile 3	146	549
Quintile 4	145	542
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	161	464

Not known: 1,488

11: Day centres and alternative opportunities

Information is collected on whether or not adults with learning disabilities attend a day centre and the number of hours they attend each week. Information was also collected on whether or not adults with learning disabilities use alternative opportunities. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

An alternative opportunity is a regular and pre-planned non-centre based activity which the person has chosen to take part in. In 2014, alternative opportunities included, but were 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 into a centre and then goes to a regular day opportunity outside the centre. Day trips outwith the centre to local places are not counted as alternative day opportunities.

In 2014, 30 local authorities²⁶ provided day centre and alternative opportunities information on 20,414 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the day centre and alternative opportunities data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 316 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for whom autism spectrum diagnoses is known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 20,730 (77.4% of all adults). This is a 3.5%

²⁶ Stirling Council returned data about alternative opportunities for a small number of people but this has been disclosure controlled to prevent identification of individuals and has been presented as zero. See Table B12b in Annex B for further information.

increase in the proportion of recorded information for this item compared to 2013.

In 2014, there were 5,368 adults with learning disabilities who attended a day centre. This is 20.0% of **all adults** with learning disabilities.

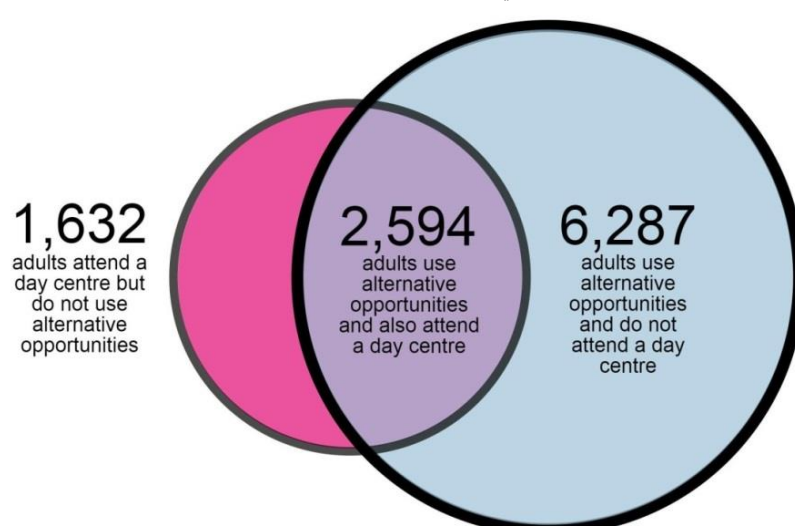
There were 15,126 adults who did not attend a day centre in 2014. This is 56.5% of **all adults**.

There were 9,025 adults who had alternative opportunities (regardless of whether or not they attended a day centre). This is 33.7% of **all adults**.

There were 6,961 adults who did not have alternative opportunities. This is 26.0% of **all adults**.

In 2014, 5,237 adults (19.6% of all adults) did not attend a day centre and did not use alternative opportunities. There were 6,287 adults who did not attend a day centre, but did use alternative opportunities (23.5%). There were 2,594 adults (9.7%) who attended a day centre and also had alternative opportunities. There were 1,632 adults (6.1%) who attended a day centre and did not have alternative opportunities.

Figure 18: Day centre attendance and alternative opportunity use by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)



Note:

This table only includes adults for whom both data items (day centre attendance and alternative opportunities use) are known. It does not

include adults where one item is known and the other is not. Refer to Table A20 in Annex A²⁷ for full information about day centre attendance and alternative opportunities use at the national level.

Of those adults who attended a day centre:

- 1,859 adults (6.9% of all adults) attended fewer than 30 hours per week and did use alternative opportunities;
- 349 adults (1.3% of all adults) attended a day centre 30 hours or more per week and did use alternative opportunities;
- 942 adults (3.5% of all adults) attended a day centre fewer than 30 hours per week and did not have alternative opportunities;
- 593 adults (2.2% of all adults) attended a day centre more than 30 hours per week and did not use alternative opportunities.

Table 21: Day centre attendance and alternative opportunity use by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities (2014)

	Has alternative opportunities	Does not have alternative opportunities	Not known	Total
Attends a day centre fewer than 30 hours per week	1,859	942	780	3,581
Attends a day centre 30 hours or more per week	349	593	236	1,178
Attends a day centre, time not specified	386	97	126	609
Does not attend a day centre	6,287	5,237	3,602	15,126
Not known	144	92	6,056	6,292
Total	9,025	6,961	10,800	26,786

Time spent attending day centres

Of those adults who attended a day centre, 927 (17.3%) attended fewer than 10 hours per week. 2,654 (49.4%) of adults who attended a day centre in 2014 did so for between 10 and 30 hours per week. 1,178 (21.9%) adults who attended a day centre did so for thirty hours or more per week.

²⁷ http://www.sclid.org.uk/?page_id=866&preview=true

Table 22: Time spent by adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities attending a day centre (2014)

		Number of adults	Percent (%)
Attends a day centre:	fewer than 10 hours	927	3.5
	10-19.75 hours	1,482	5.5
	20-29.75 hours	1,172	4.4
	30+ hours	1,178	4.4
	time not specified	609	2.3
Does not attend a day centre		15,126	56.5
Not known		6,292	23.5
Total		26,786	100.0

Table 23 shows that in general the fewer hours an adult attends a day centre, the more likely they are to use alternative opportunities. Almost 4 out of 5 adults who attend a day centre fewer than 10 hours per week use alternative opportunities. Alternative opportunities use dropped to 37.0% for adults who attend a day centre 30 hours per week or more.

Table 23: 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 (2014)

	Has alternative opportunities	Does not have alternative opportunities	Total
Attends fewer than 10 hours	524	141	665
Attends 10-19.75 hours	823	363	1,186
Attends 20-29.75 hours	512	438	950
Attends 30 hours or more	349	593	942
Attends a day centre, time not specified	386	97	483
Total	2,594	1,632	4,226

Deprivation analysis

Table 24 shows that there are larger proportions of adults with learning disabilities who attend a day centre in less deprived areas of Scotland than in more deprived areas. However, attendance is slightly lower in the

least deprived areas (Quintile 5) compared to areas in the next group down on the deprivation index (Quintile 4).

Table 24: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by day centre attendance (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities	
	Attends day centre	Does not attend day centre
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	170	584
Quintile 2	202	601
Quintile 3	223	598
Quintile 4	248	579
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	239	487

Not known: 1,488

There are larger proportions of adults who use alternative day opportunities in the less deprived areas compared to more deprived areas. Again, the group of least deprived areas is not part of this trend. Use of alternative opportunities in the least deprived areas is almost as low as in the most deprived areas.

Table 25: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by alternative day opportunities (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning	
	Has alternative opportunities	Does not have alternative
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	311	306
Quintile 2	362	265
Quintile 3	375	255
Quintile 4	381	259
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	320	218

Not known: 1,488

12: Further education

Local authorities were asked to provide information on the number of adults with learning disabilities in further education. The numbers of adults included in LDSS are those adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities and reported to SCLD. There will be adults with learning disabilities not known to local authorities and possibly some who are known but not reported. These adults are not included in the reported figures.

In 2014, 28 local authorities²⁸ provided further education information on 15,323 adults across Scotland. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities for the 2014 data collection. To present as accurate a national picture as possible, the further education data provided by this authority in 2013 (on 310 adults) has been used across this report and its annexes. On this basis, the total number of adults for whom further education information is known to local authorities in Scotland in 2014 was 15,633 (58.4% of all adults). This is an increase of 3.7% in the proportion of known information compared to 2013.

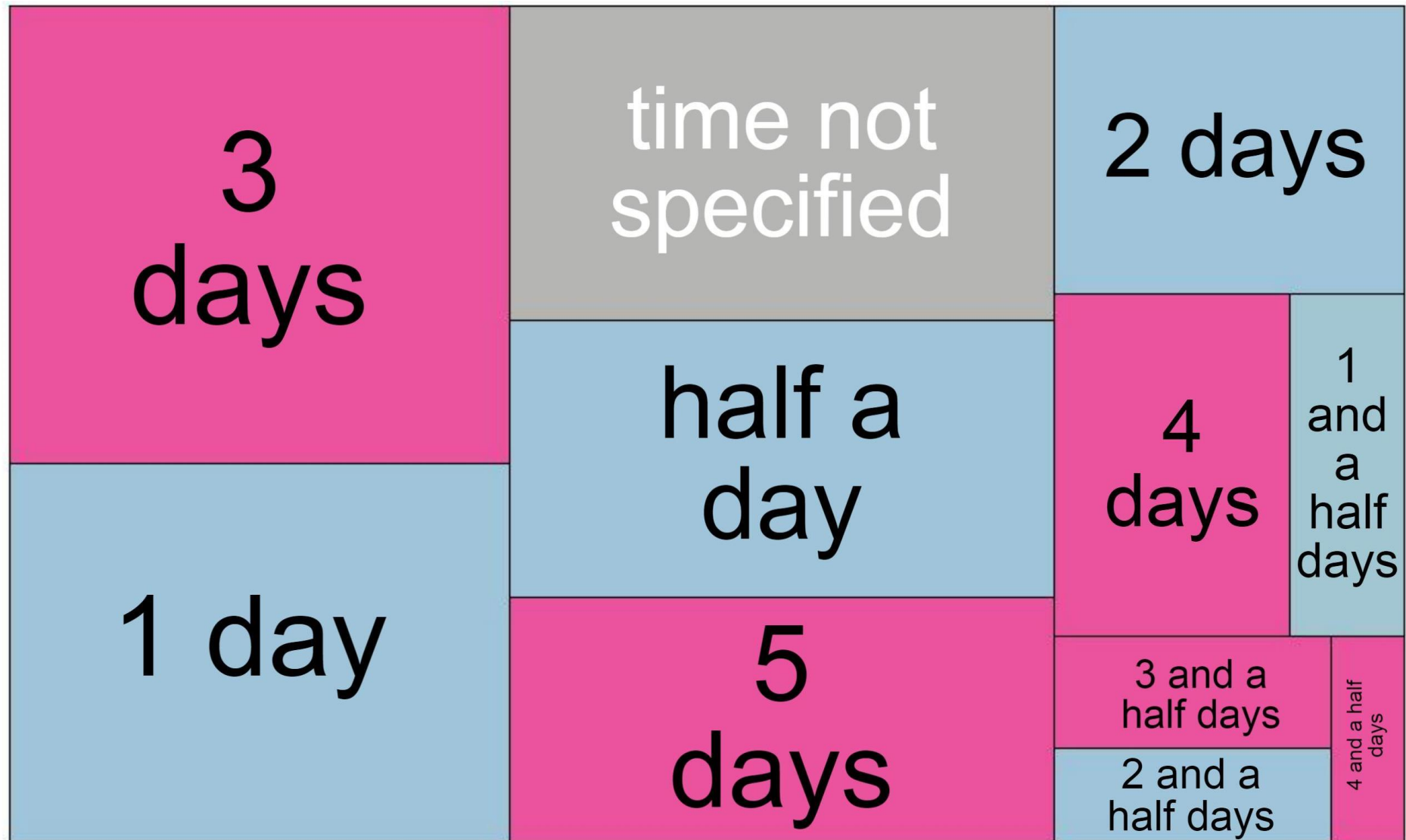
In 2014 there were 2,009 adults in further education. This represents 7.5% of **all adults** with learning disabilities.

Of those adults for whom further education information was known in 2014:

- 13,624 adults were not enrolled in further education;
- 826 adults attended a further education course 2.5 days per week or fewer;
- 888 adults attended a further education course 3 days per week or more;
- 295 adults attended a further education course for an unspecified amount of time.

²⁸ Aberdeenshire Council, City of Edinburgh Council and Glasgow City Council did not provide data for this data item.

Figure 19: Number of days spent per week in further education by adults with learning disabilities (2014)



As shown by Table 26, 818 adults aged 16-34 made up the great majority (92.1%) 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:

- 478 adults (53.8%) were aged 16-20;
- 340 adults (38.3%) were aged 21-34;
- 70 adults (7.9%) were aged 35 and over.

Of the adults who attend a further education course 2.5 days or fewer per week:

- 81 adults (9.8%) were aged 16-20;
- 386 adults (46.7%) were aged 21-34;
- 359 adults (43.5%) were aged 35 and over.

Table 26: Further education status of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities by age group (2014)

	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 known	Total
16-17	13	51	7	90	330	491
18-20	68	427	77	742	860	2,174
21-34	386	340	129	4,272	3,846	8,973
35-44	145	32	31	2,227	1,550	3,985
45-54	131	28	30	2,670	1,979	4,838
55-64	61	5	16	2,013	1,442	3,538
65+	22	5	5	1,607	1,143	2,782
Not known	0	0	0	3	3	6
Total	826	888	295	13,624	11,153	26,786

Note:

Due to small data size, some values have been subjected to disclosure control (controlled rounding).

Deprivation analysis

Table 27 shows that people living in the least deprived areas (Quintile 5) are more likely to attend further education. However, it also shows that there are proportionately slightly more adults who attend further

education in the 20% most deprived areas (Quintile 5) than in slightly less deprived areas (Quintile 2).

Table 27: Deprivation profile of adults with learning disabilities by further education attendance (2014)

	Number per 1,000 of adults with learning disabilities	
	Attends further education	Does not attend further education
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	72	481
Quintile 2	68	551
Quintile 3	76	582
Quintile 4	88	566
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	90	418

Not known: 1,488

3. Further information on this release

The Statistics Release is available on the Internet by accessing the SCLD website: <http://www.sclد.org.uk/learning-disability-statistics-scotland/>

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

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

This statistics release was published on Wednesday 12th August 2015.

Previous Statistics Releases, including the aggregate collections published prior to 2008, 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:

Community Care Statistics

Basement Rear

St Andrew's House

Edinburgh

EH1 3DG

Tel: 0131 244 3777

Email: SWStat@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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 2000.²⁹ The review proposed 29 recommendations for developing

²⁹ The same as you?:

<http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/1095/0001661.pdf>

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 of 'The same as you?' policy. Between 2001 and 2007 the Scottish Government collected the data on adults with learning disabilities based on aggregate totals, with a view to monitoring the progress of 'The same as you?' policy. However, since 2008 the data has been collected on an individual basis by the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability (SCLD) on behalf of the Scottish Government. 2014 was the seventh year statistics were collected on an individual level basis.³⁰

Methodology

In 2014, 31 local authorities provided data on adults with learning disabilities known to them as per the data guidance. East Renfrewshire Council did not provide any data on adults with learning disabilities during the 2014 collection period. Advice was sought from the UK Statistics Authority, the Office for National Statistics Good Practice Team and Scottish Government statisticians as to the options to minimise the effect of this non-return on the national dataset. The decision was taken to use the data provided by East Renfrewshire in 2013 in lieu of 2014 information. Analysis of previous years' data returns from this authority showed a roughly stable known population with only a 4.7% increase in the number of adults since 2011 (15 adults). Similarly, there is little change over this time period in both demographic data items and service led variables. This information, coupled with the relatively small size of the local authority area (334 adults with learning disabilities reported in 2013), means it is unlikely the numbers would have been significantly different should East Renfrewshire have returned data for 2014. Whilst this non-return obviously has an impact at a local level, we can confidently state that using 2013 data for this local area is unlikely to

³⁰ With the exception of advocacy.

have had any impact on the national percentages presented throughout this report and its annexes given the size of the population base.

In any given year, the statistical team 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 17 who are not in full-time education and on all those aged 18 and over. 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 the dataset 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 website³¹.

Annual data guidance³² 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 the data guidance provided by SCLD. The definitions applied in 2013 are taken from the National Data Standards. Where a person lives in one authority and is funded by another, the funding local authority is asked to provide the data to minimise the risk of duplication. Where a person is funded by more than one local authority, discussion between local authorities is facilitated by the statistical team 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 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

³¹ <http://www.sclد.org.uk/learning-disability-statistics-scotland/policies-procedures/>
<http://www.sclد.org.uk/learning-disability-statistics-scotland/data-guidance/>

statistical 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, for example in data processing, are corrected. Following completion of data checks, 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 statistical 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 study found that the data are currently not suitable for statistical weighting or imputation and recommended that the quality of the data be improved at source. The statistical team are currently working with the data providers (Scottish local authorities) to improve the quality of the data they provide.

For more information on the methodology of the statistics collection, please see the methodology documents on the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability's website³³.

³³ <http://www.sclld.org.uk/learning-disability-statistics-scotland/data-collection/>

14. Further analysis

Throughout the coming year, we will produce and publish a number of reports based on further analysis of the data presented in this statistics release.

We will also be producing briefing papers on the information we collect. We would be happy to discuss the statistics with you or to develop a briefing session based on the contents of this release for your organisation.

We also offer a further analysis service to anyone who has a question that has not been answered in the report or if a more detailed analysis of the data items is required.

Please contact:

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Tel: 0141 559 5720

Email:

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andrew.m@scld.co.uk

15. Links to other data collections about people with learning disabilities in the UK (section to be updated)

Further information on the comparability of other statistical outputs can be found in the accompanying quality document 'Annex C'.

Quality Outcomes Framework Database, General Medical Services
Contract Scotland
Latest release: October, 2014

<http://www.gpcontract.co.uk/browse/SCO/Learning%20disabilities/14>

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 Learning Disability Scotland Statistics. This collection includes adults aged 18 and over.

Local Authority Registers of People with Disabilities 2013-2014, The Welsh Government
Latest release: 22nd October, 2014

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-registers-people-disabilities/?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 2013/2014, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Latest release: 4th September, 2014

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/mhld-annual-report-13-14.pdf>

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 2013, Improving Health and Lives Learning Disabilities Observatory, Public Health England
Latest release: 15th December 2014

http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/publications/1241/People_with_Learning_Disabilities_in_England_2013

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.

<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.

