

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS

EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS (HLSES)

EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

INTRODUCTION

The following document shows a series of data extracts taken from the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES), where data are presented by disability or disability in combination with age, ethnicity, gender or in some cases religion. Data have been extracted in this way to provide ease of access to those users who may have specific interest in statistics broken down by disability.

The HLSES presents statistical trends on the main areas of Government activity in Scotland across several equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and in some cases religion and can be accessed on the Scottish Executive web-site at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

Possible reasons underlying any differences reported in this data extract are not discussed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

For further information on the definitions and caveats applicable to this data extract, please refer to the introduction of the HLSES <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY**

1. POPULATION & MIGRATION

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

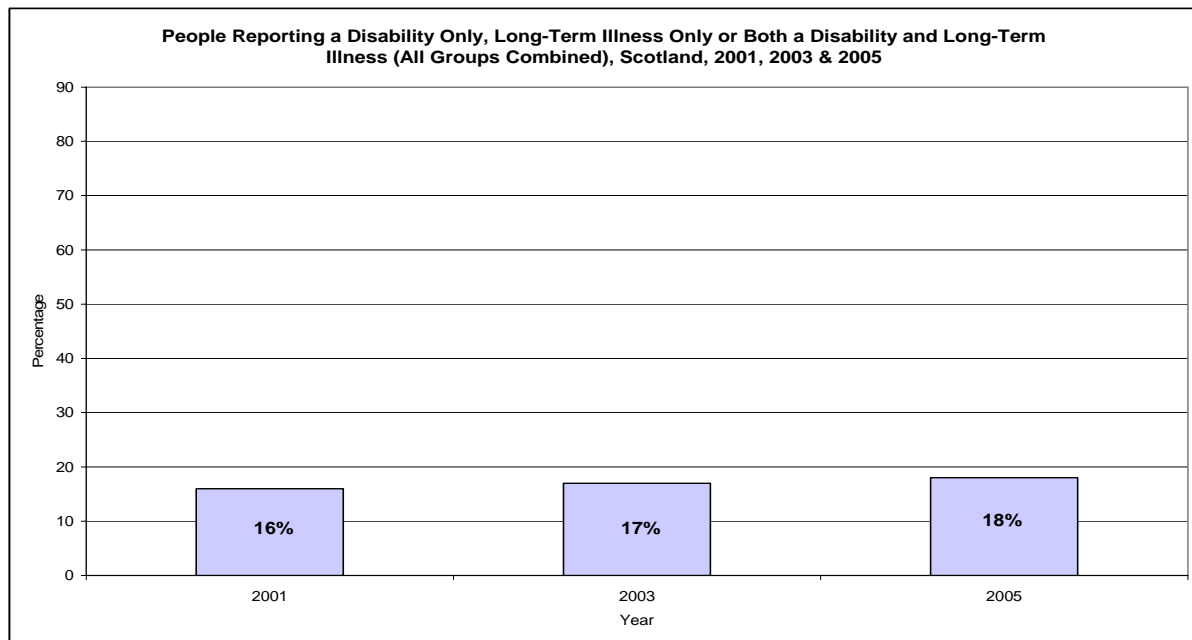
Population Profile

Population Profile: Disability & Long-Term Illness

It should be noted that the data presented below on disability and long-term illness are taken from either the 2001 Census or the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). It should be noted that the Census and the SHS use slightly different definitions of disability and long-term illness and different output categories for the data. The 2001 Census asked people if they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activity, responses of 'yes' or 'no' were recorded and the output category used is 'limiting long-term illness'. The SHS asks respondents if they have disability only, a long-term illness only, both a disability and a long-term illness or neither. More detailed information on the different definitions used by administrative data collections, sample surveys and the Census can be found in the Scottish Executive's publication entitled the Social Focus on Disability 2004 and a web link to this document is provided below.

Information on disability and long-term illness in Scotland is collected from both administrative and survey sources. The type of information that is collected and the definition of disability and long-term illness which is employed differ between data collections depending on the reason for the collection.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) uses the following categories for disability and long-term illness; disability only, long-term illness only and disability & long-term illness. When these categories are combined, the SHS shows that the *overall* proportion of people reporting a disability and/ or a long-term illness and disability & long-term illness is 18% in 2005, 17% in 2003 and 16% in 2001.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY**

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

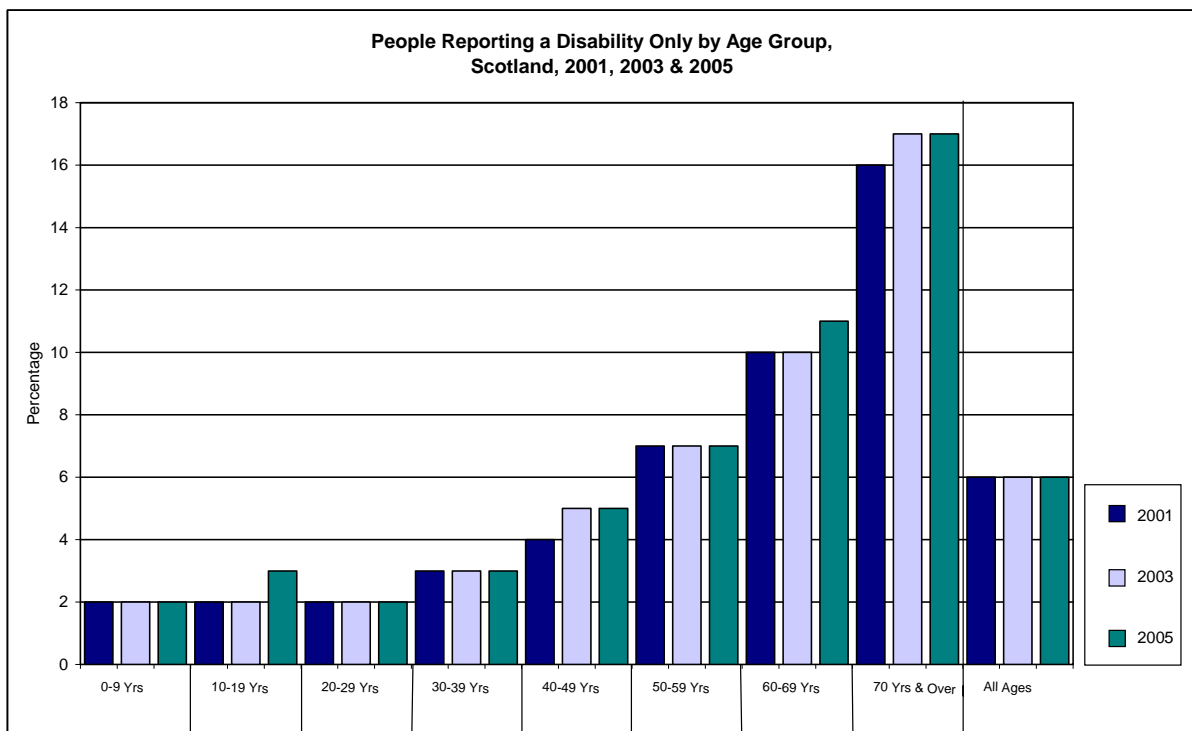
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Population Profile: Disability Only & Age

The number of people reporting a disability increases with age and most sharply for those in older age groups.

Six per cent of people of all ages report having a disability (but not a long-term illness according to the Scottish Household Survey) in 2005 and this proportion has not changed since 2001. There is little difference in the proportion of people reporting a disability between the age of 0 and 39 years (ranging from 2 to 3 per cent in 2005). The proportion of people reporting a disability increases more steeply for older age groups and is greatest for those aged 70 year and over (17% in 2005).



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

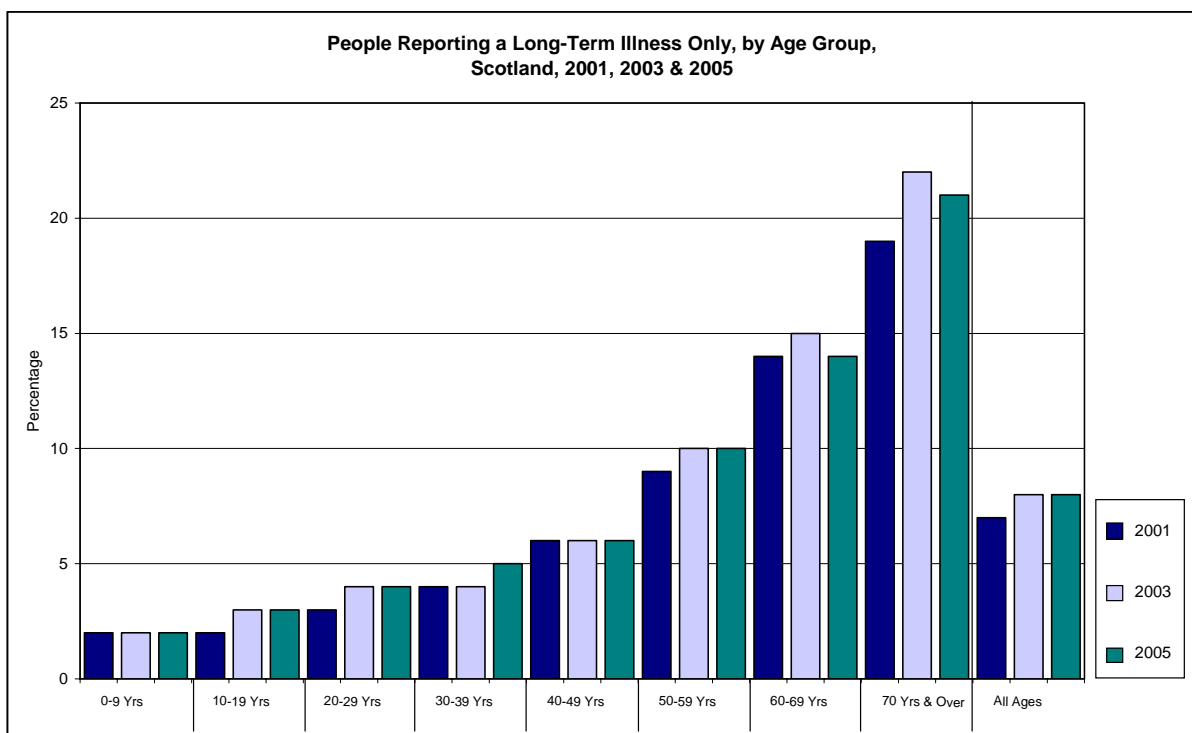
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Population Profile: Long-Term Illness Only & Age

The number of people reporting a long-term illness increases with age, more sharply for older age groups.

Eight per cent of people of all ages report having a long-term illness (but not a disability according to the Scottish Household Survey) in 2005, a very slight increase from 7% in 2001. The proportion of people reporting a long-term illness increases fairly consistently with age, for example 2% of those aged 0 to 9 years, 3% of those aged 30 to 39 year and 7% of those aged 50 to 59 years in 2005. As would be expected, the proportion of people reporting a long-term illness increases more steeply for older age groups and is greatest for those aged 70 years and over (17% in 2005).



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

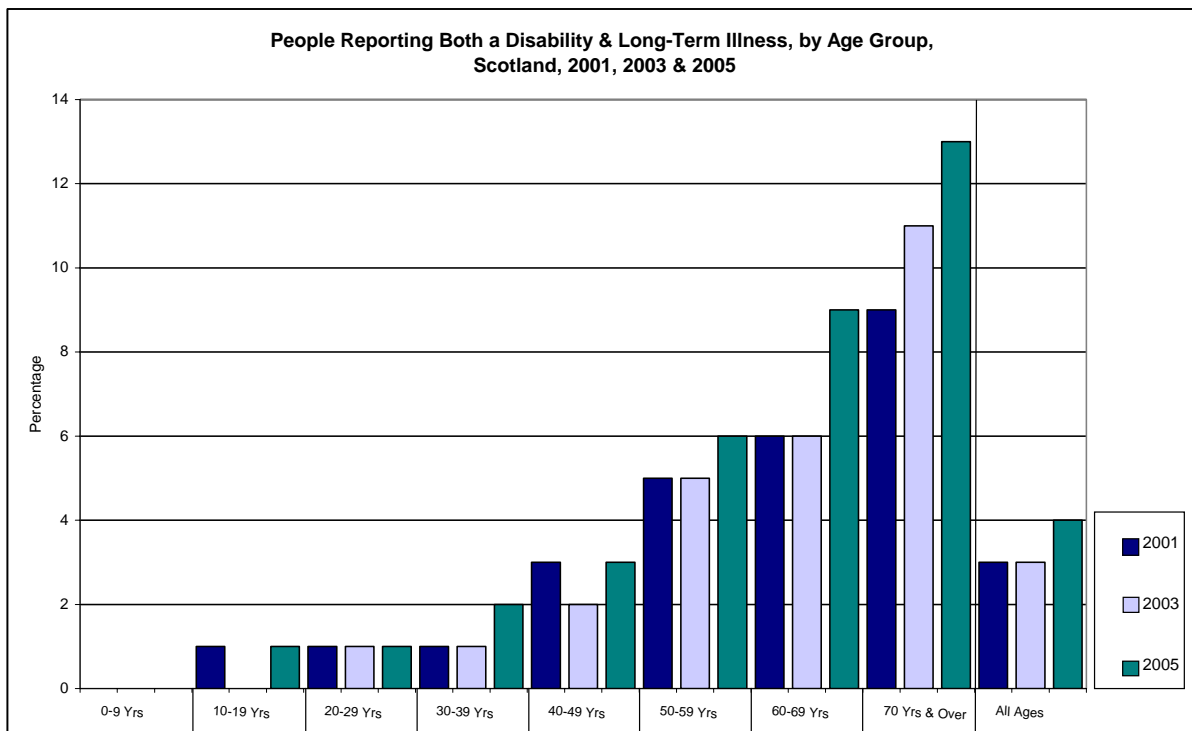
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Population Profile: Disability & Long-Term Illness by Age

The number of people reporting both a disability *and* long-term illness increases with age, more sharply for older age groups.

Four per cent of people of all ages reported having a disability *and* long-term illness (according to the Scottish Household Survey) in 2005, a slight increase from 2001. The proportion of people reporting a disability *and* long-term illness is fairly similar for those aged between 0 and 49 years (ranging from 0 to 3% in 2005). As would be expected, the proportion of people reporting a disability *and* long-term illness increases more steeply for older age groups and is greatest for those aged 70 years and over (13% in 2005).



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

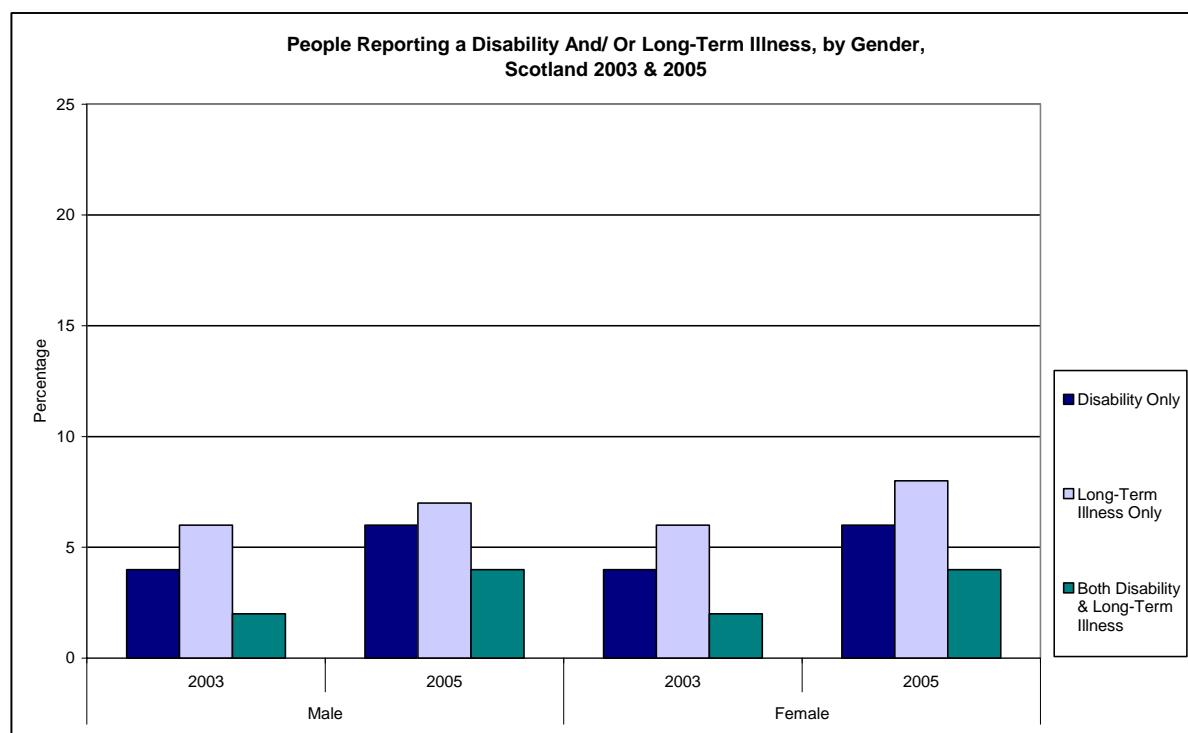
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Population Profile: Disability and/ or Long-Term Illness by Gender

According to the Scottish Household Survey, there is very little difference in the proportion of males and females who report a disability and/ or long-term illness in 2003 and 2005.

Between 2003 and 2005 the proportion of both males and females reporting a disability only (and no long-term illness) increased slightly from 4% to 6%. The proportion of males who reported a long-term illness only (and no disability) increased very slightly from 6% to 7%, whilst for females it increased slightly from 6% to 8%. The proportion of both males and females who report a disability and long-term illness increased slightly from 2% to 4%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2003 & 2005

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Population Profile: Limiting Long-Term Illness by Ethnic Group & Age

According to the 2001 Census, the four white ethnic groups (all ages) have a higher rate of limiting long-term illness than minority ethnic groups (all ages). However these data are best looked at within age bands since the incidence of limiting long-term illness increases with age and since the age structure is markedly different for different ethnic groups; notably minority ethnic groups comprise a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups than white ethnic groups.

Within the 16 to 24 age group, Bangladeshi and Black Scottish or Other Black people have the highest incidence of limiting long-term illness with each group reporting 8%.

The Black Scottish or Other Black population and those from mixed ethnic backgrounds aged 25 to 34 years have the highest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness. Within the 35 to 59 age group, Pakistanis have the highest rate of disability and/ or long-term illness (28%).

It is evident that as the population ages, a much higher proportion of people report a limiting long-term illness. For all ethnic groups, at least 50% of people aged 60 years and over report themselves to have a limiting long-term illness. This is highest for the Pakistani group with 66% having a limiting long-term illness.

People in the White Irish group have the highest proportion of people reporting a limiting long-term illness, 26% for all ages. However this will in part reflect the fact that this ethnic group has the highest proportion of people of state pension age and over.

Proportion of All People Reporting A Limiting Long-Term Illness by Ethnic Group & Age Scotland, 2001								Percentage & Number
Ethnic Group	Scotland, 2001							
	Age Group							
	Percentage							
	0-15 Yrs	16-24 Yrs	25-34 Yrs	35-59 Yrs	60 Yrs & Over	All Ages	Base	
All People	5	6	9	19	51	20	5,062,011	
White Scottish	5	6	10	20	51	21	4,459,071	
Other White British	5	5	7	15	47	18	373,685	
White Irish	5	5	7	21	55	26	49,428	
Other White	4	4	6	14	51	14	78,150	
Indian	4	5	6	18	56	13	15,037	
Pakistani	5	7	10	28	66	16	31,793	
Bangladeshi	5	8	6	21	45	12	1,981	
Other South Asian	5	5	10	19	53	13	6,196	
Chinese	4	3	3	12	49	9	16,310	
Caribbean	5	7	9	15	48	14	1,778	
African	5	6	5	11	45	8	5,118	
Black Scottish or other Black	5	8	12	23	55	17	1,129	
Any Mixed Background	5	7	12	22	54	12	12,764	
Other Ethnic Group	4	4	4	11	44	8	9,571	

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Population Profile: Limiting Long-Term Illness by Religion Group, Age & Gender

Information on Scotland's religion groups is collected on Scotland's Census which takes place every 10 years. Data were collected for the first time on the 2001 Census and will be collected again in 2011.

Across all religion groups, women aged 75 years and over are more likely to have a limiting long-term illness, compared to men in the same age group. The largest differences are seen for Sikhs and Muslims. For example, 70% of Sikh women and 74% of Muslim women aged 75 and over report a limiting long-term illness, whilst the figures for Sikh and Muslim men of the same age are 65% and 55% respectively. However, in part these differences will reflect the fact that there are more females than males aged 75 and over and females in this age group have a longer life expectancy and hence a greater number are likely to develop a limiting long-term illness than men.

Proportion of All People with a Limiting Long-Term Illness by Current Religion, Age Group & Gender, Scotland, 2001										
										Percentage & Number
Religion Group	Gender	Scotland, 2001								
		Age Group								
		Percentage								Base
		50 Yrs to Pensionable Age				Pensionable Age to 74 Yrs		75 Yrs & Over		
0-15 Yrs	16-29 Yrs	30-49 Yrs	50 Yrs to Pensionable Age	Pensionable Age to 74 Yrs	75 Yrs & Over	All People				
Church of Scotland	Male	5	7	13	30	46	61	22	984,229	
	Female	4	6	13	26	40	67	25	1,162,022	
Roman Catholic	Male	6	8	16	41	57	68	22	372,020	
	Female	4	7	16	36	50	72	24	431,712	
Other Christian	Male	5	7	12	28	46	63	20	151,186	
	Female	4	6	14	27	41	68	24	193,376	
Buddhist	Male	5	8	18	32	47	59	18	3,465	
	Female	4	7	14	28	42	69	16	3,365	
Hindu	Male	5	3	5	23	49	77	10	3,038	
	Female	2	4	10	24	57	82	11	2,526	
Jewish	Male	4	4	11	24	40	61	21	3,107	
	Female	2	7	10	24	37	67	26	3,341	
Muslim	Male	6	7	14	45	63	61	14	22,621	
	Female	4	6	19	50	70	74	15	19,936	
Sikh	Male	5	5	16	39	51	55	14	3,401	
	Female	3	5	17	42	63	70	17	3,171	
Another Religion	Male	6	8	16	32	46	65	13	17,366	
	Female	5	10	21	34	48	70	19	9,608	
None	Male	6	7	12	27	47	62	14	731,348	
	Female	4	7	12	26	42	66	13	663,112	
Not Answered	Male	6	9	16	33	51	68	18	140,713	
	Female	4	8	15	30	46	73	21	137,348	
All Religion Groups	Male	5	7	13	31	48	62	19	2,432,494	
	Female	4	7	14	28	42	68	21	2,629,517	

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

2. BUSINESSES

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Entrepreneurship

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003

The Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland (HSES) (biennial), segments the working age population into three entrepreneurial groups. These include;

Thinkers - those who are thinking about becoming entrepreneurs.

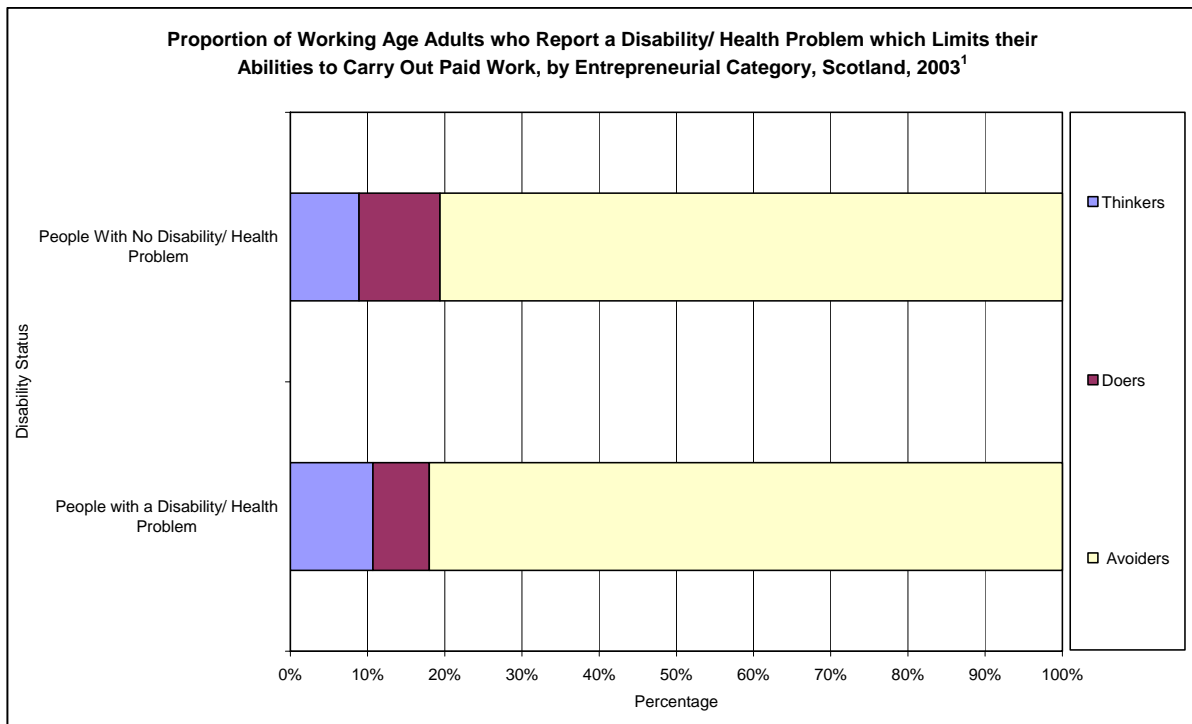
Doers - those who are already entrepreneurs through running their own business or by being self-employed.

Avoiders - those who are neither currently engaged in entrepreneurial activity nor thinking about doing so.

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003: Disability

In 2003, the Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland asked respondents whether they have a disability/ health problem which limits their abilities to carry out paid work. It then categorised respondents as 'Thinkers', 'Doers' or 'Avoiders'.

A slightly higher proportion of those people reporting a disability/ health problem are 'Thinkers' (11%), compared to those who did not report a disability/ health problem (9%). Conversely, a slightly higher proportion of those not reporting a disability/ health problem are 'Doers' (11%), compared to those reporting a disability/ health problem (7%). The proportion of 'Avoiders' is just over 80% for both groups.



Source: Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship 2003 Published 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/09113446/34484>

3. LABOUR MARKET

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

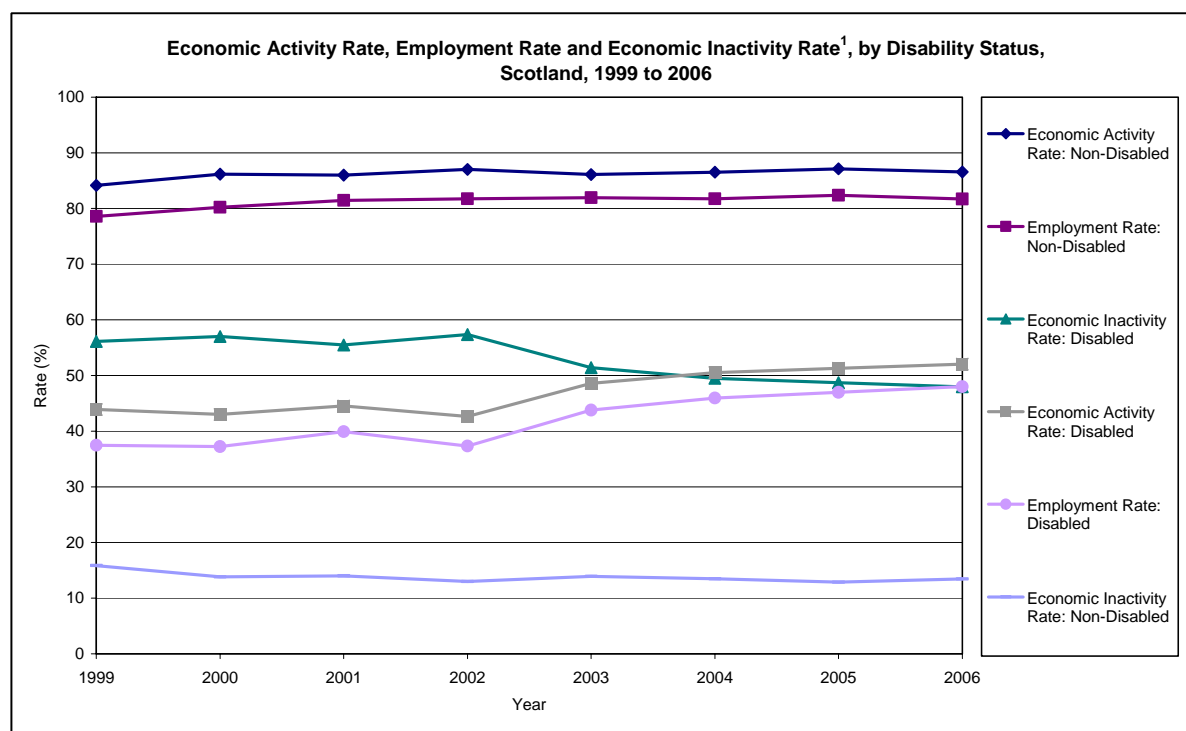
Employment and Economic Activity

Scotland's Economic Activity

Scotland's Economic Activity: Disability

In 2006, the employment rate for non-disabled adults (82%) is considerably higher than for disabled adults (48%), although this gap has narrowed slightly by 7 percentage points since 1999, at which time the employment rate for disabled adults was 38%, compared to 79% for non-disabled adults. Employment rates have continued to increase steadily for both groups during this time. As would be expected, trends in economic activity show a similar pattern.

In 2006, inactivity rates are almost four times as high for disabled adults (48%) than for non-disabled adults (13%). Inactivity rates have decreased steadily for both groups since 1999, though this has been most marked for disabled adults.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters (March to May)

Note: 1. Rates are for females aged 16 to 59 years and males aged 16 to 64 years.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Earnings

The earnings data below show median earnings. Median earnings is the preferred average earnings measure as the earnings distribution is heavily skewed and the median is not affected by a few people with extremely high earnings to the same degree as the mean is. Mean earnings, however, are used to monitor the gender pay gap internationally.

Earnings: Median Weekly Pay: Disability

In 2006, the average median weekly pay of full-time employees was estimated to be 5% higher for non-disabled adults (£375) than for disabled¹ adults (£357). By comparison disabled adults were estimated to earn £250 per week in 1999, compared to £288 for non-disabled adults, a pay gap of 15%^{2,3}.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Spring Quarters

Notes: 1. The LFS questions on health and disability reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. The LFS broadly classifies disabled into three categories records: DDA disabled (current disabled) only - who have a current disability which includes people who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities; Work-limiting disabled - people who have a long-term disability which affects the kind of work or amount of work they might do; and a third category where respondents have both.

2. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is the preferred source of estimates of earnings, however questions on disability are not asked in the ASHE.

3. Pay estimates are based on small sample sizes and as such, these data are subject to a high degree of sampling error.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

4. TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

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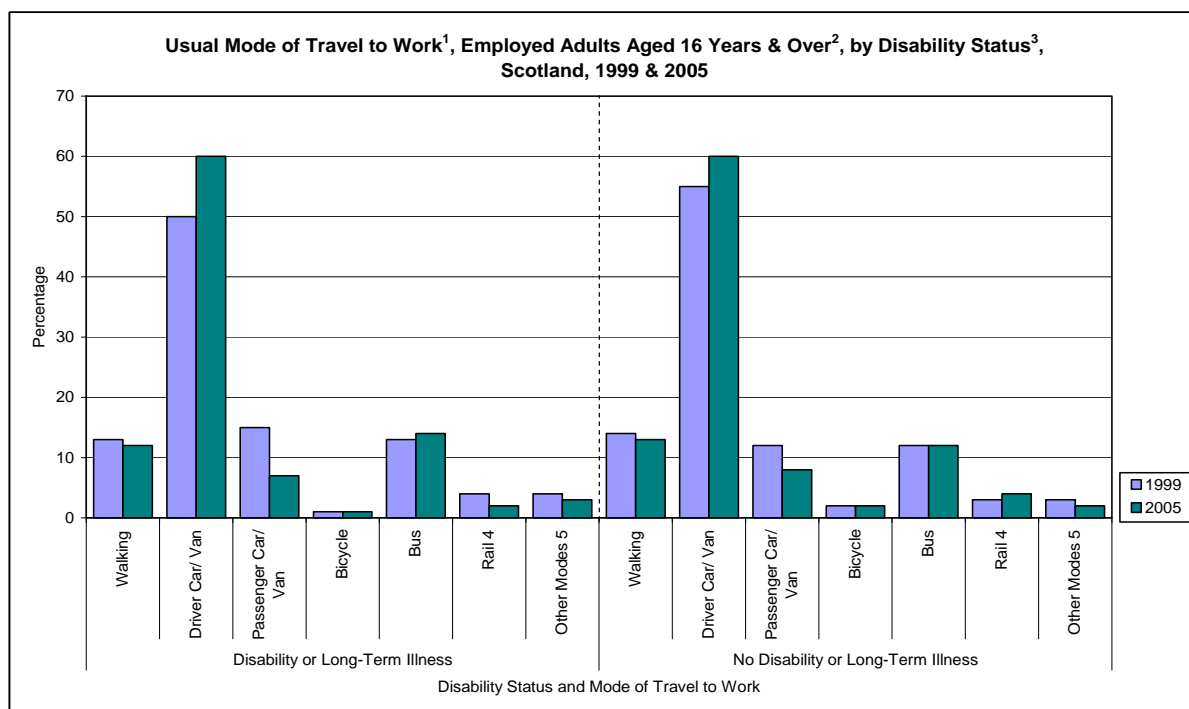
Travel to Work

Mode of Transport to Work

Mode of Transport to Work: Disability

According to the 2005 Scottish Household Survey, there is relatively little difference in the modes of transport by which people with and without a disability/ long-term illness commute to work. The most popular mode of transport for both groups is the car/ van, either as driver or passenger (67% of adults with a disability/ long-term illness and 68% of adults with no disability/ long-term illness). Since 1999, higher proportions of both groups are commuting to work as a car driver, and fewer travel as a car passenger.

The bicycle is the least popular mode of transport for commuting to work for adults with a disability/ long-term illness (1%), whilst the bicycle and other modes of transport are the least popular mode of transport for adults with no disability/ long-term illness (2% for both modes).



Source: Scottish Household Survey -1999 & 2005

Notes: 1. Excluding those people who worked at or from home.

2. Those whose current situation is described as 'self-employed', 'employed full-time' or 'employed part-time'.

3. Disability status is self-assessed by the respondent.

4. Rail includes Glasgow Underground.

5. Other Modes include forms of transport such as lorry, motorcycle, taxi etc.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

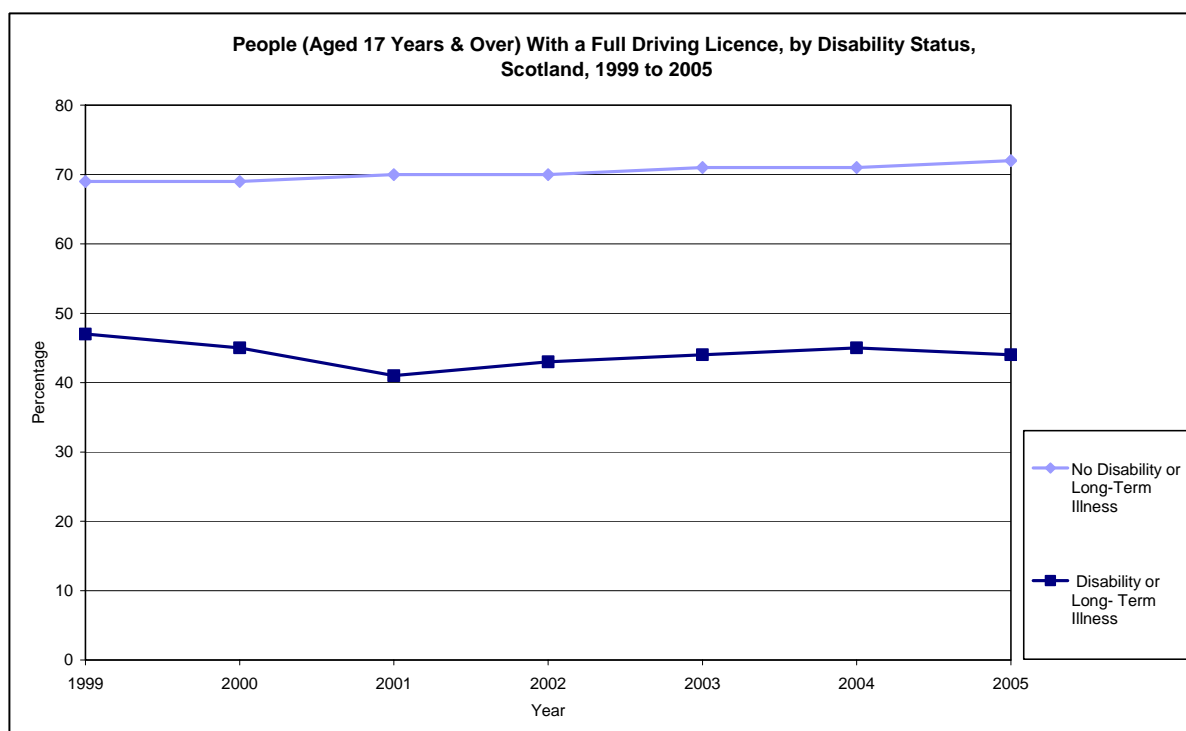
Private Transport

Driving Licence Possession

Driving Licence Possession: Disability

In 2005, the Scottish Household Survey estimates that 44% of people aged 17 and over who have a disability or long-term illness hold a full driving licence. This compares to 72% of people who report no disability/ long-term illness.

Since 1999 the proportion of people aged 17 and over who hold a full driving licence and have no disability or long-term illness has increased steadily year on year, whilst for those with a disability or long-term illness the proportion fell to a low of 41% in 2001 and has since increased steadily to around 45%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 1999 to 2005

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

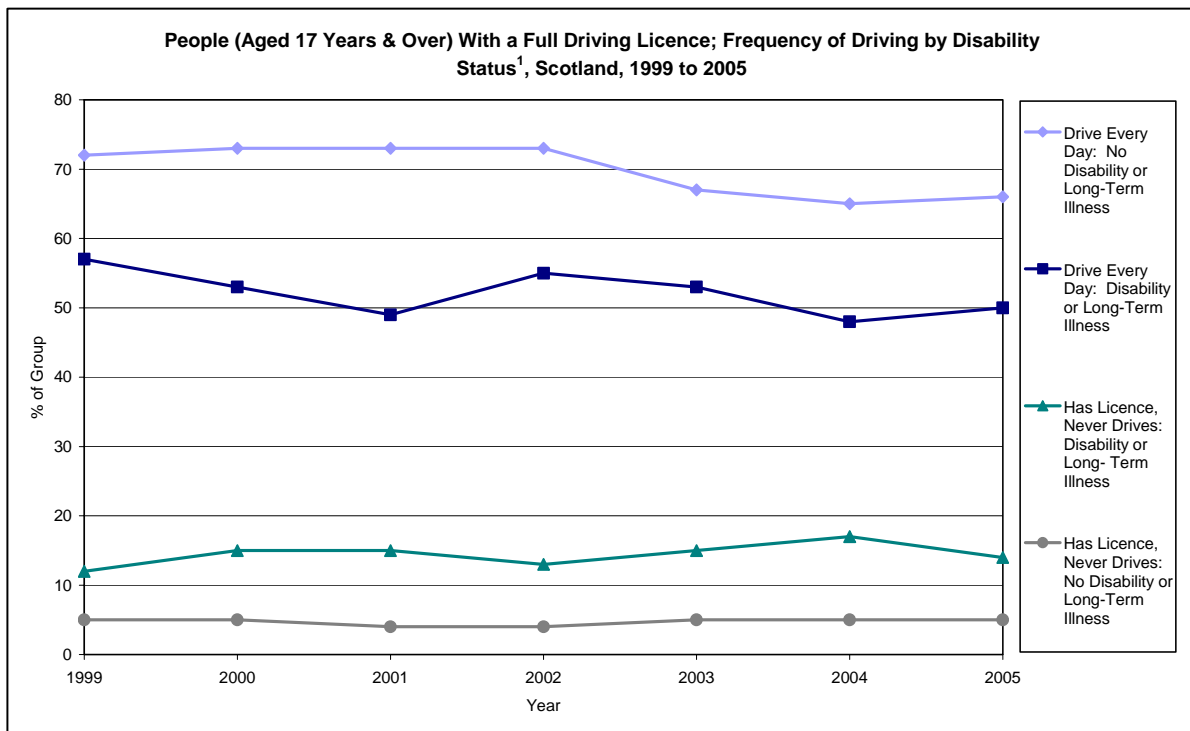
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Frequency of Driving: Disability

According to the Scottish Household Survey in 2005, 50% of adults aged 17 years and over who report a disability or long-term illness (and who possess a full driving licence) drive every day. This compares to 66% of those who report no disability/ long-term illness. Though data are quite volatile year on year, in general, the proportion of adults who drive every day has tended to decrease for both groups between 1999 and 2005.

In 2005, 14% of adults with a disability/ long-term illness possess a full driving licence but never drive. This compares to 5% of those with no disability/ long-term illness. There has been relatively little change in these proportions since 1999.



Source: Scottish Household Survey -1999 to 2005

Note: 1. Disability status is self-assessed by the respondent.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

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Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

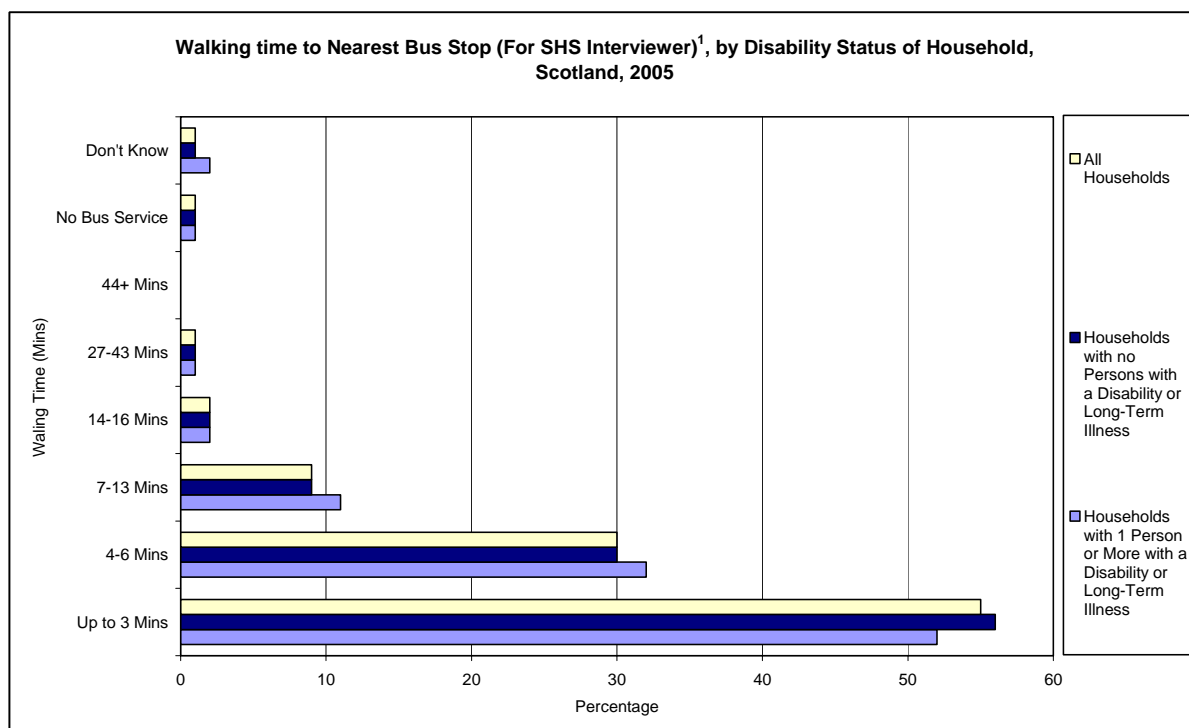
Public Transport

Availability of Bus Services

Availability of Bus Services: Disability

According to the Scottish Household Survey 2005, there is virtually no difference in walking time to the nearest bus stop for households containing one or more people with a disability or long-term illness, households containing no people with a disability or long-term illness and all households.

In 2005, 52% of respondents in households containing one or more people with a disability or long-term illness, reported that walking time¹ to the nearest bus stop was under 3 minutes, 0% reported that it took 44 minutes or more and 1% reported that there was no bus service.



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2005

Notes: 1. This SHS question is phrased as "About how long would it take me (the SHS interviewer) to walk from here (the respondent's house) to the nearest bus stop. Therefore responses should not be affected by different levels of mobility experienced by respondents.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

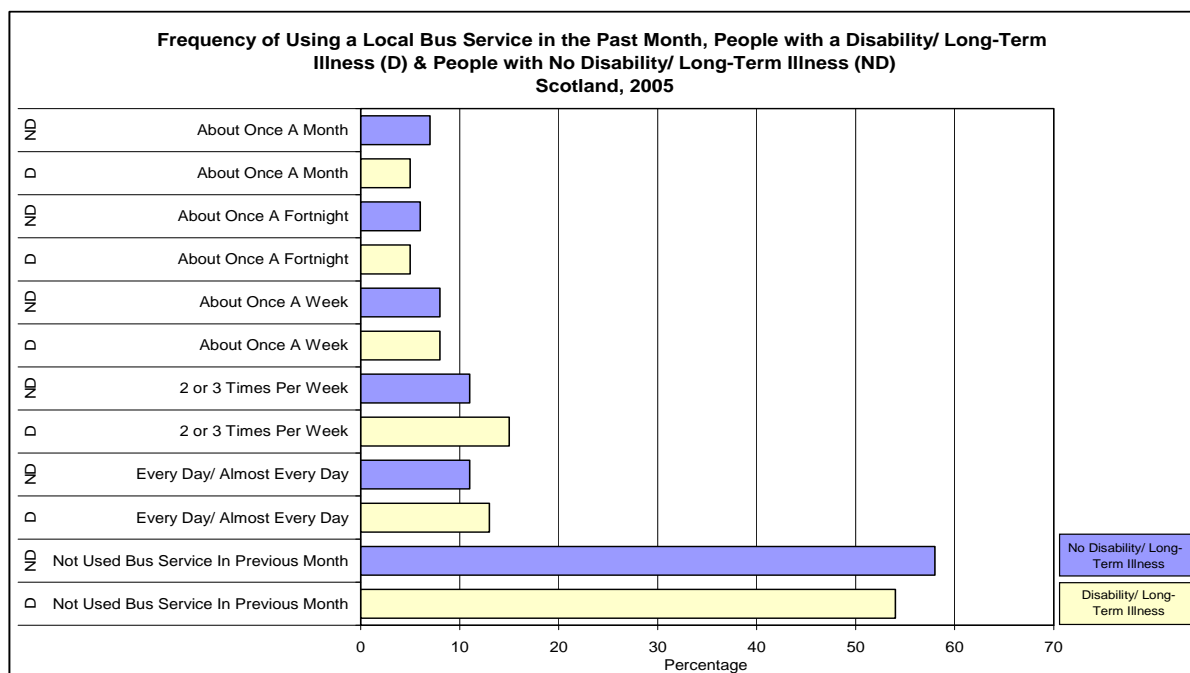
Local Bus Services

Local Bus Services: Disability

Adults with a disability or long-term illness are more likely to use a local bus service than those with no disability or long-term illness.

The Scottish Household Survey 2005 estimates that adults with a disability or long-term illness are most likely to use a bus service 2 or 3 times a week (15%) or every day/almost every day (13%). Those with no disability or long-term illness are also most likely to use a bus service 2 or 3 times a week (11%) or every day/ almost every day (11%).

Fifty-six per cent of adults with a disability or long-term illness have used a bus service in the previous month (to the survey interview). This compares to 42% of adults reporting no disability or long-term illness. Since 2002, the most marked difference in frequency of local bus use is that the proportion of adults with a disability or long-term illness using the bus every day or almost every day has increased from 9% to 13%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

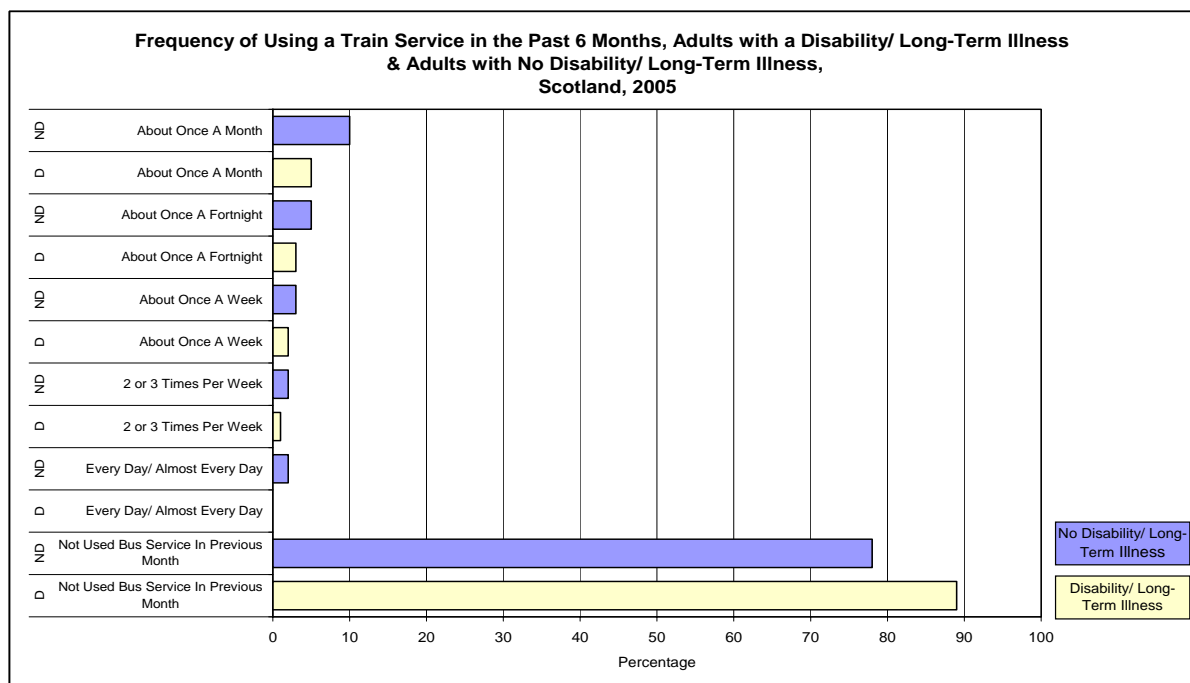
Rail Passenger Services

Rail Passenger Services: Disability

Adults with a disability or long-term illness are less likely to use the train service than adults with no disability or long-term illness.

The Scottish Household Survey in 2005 estimates that adults with a disability or long-term illness are most likely to use a train service about once a month (5%), as are those with no disability/ long-term illness (10%).

Eight per cent of adults with a disability or long-term illness have used a train service in the previous month (to the survey interview). This compares to 22% of adults with no disability or long-term illness. Compared to 2002, there is relatively little difference in the use of train services for adults with a disability or long-term illness and those with no disability or long-term illness.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

5. LIFELONG LEARNING

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

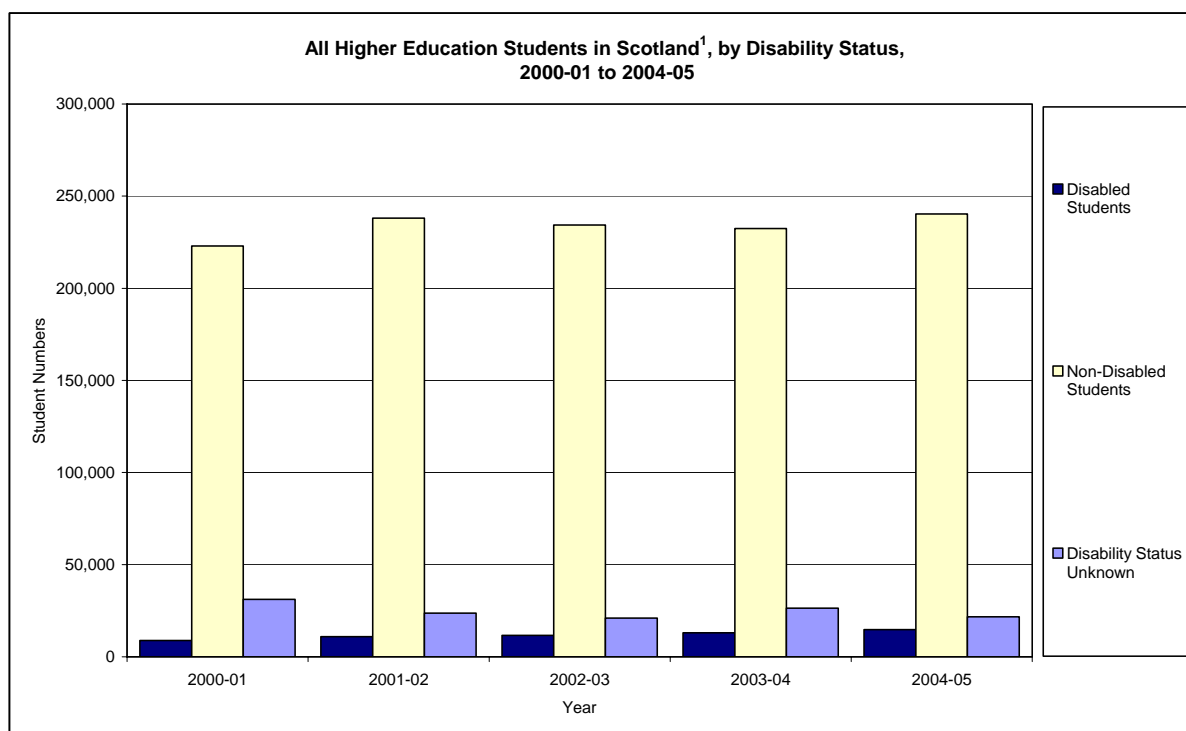
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Higher Education Students in Scotland

Higher Education Students in Scotland: Disability

Since 2000-01 the number of higher education students studying in Scotland has been steadily increasing for disabled and non-disabled people. In the five years since 2000-01, the number of disabled students has increased by 67% from 8,820 to 14,720, whilst for non-disabled students it has increased by 8% from 222,955 to 240,270 (where disability status is known). In 2004-05 disabled students account for 6% of all higher education students and this compares to 3% in 2000-01 (where disability status is known).

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of disabled and/or non-disabled students because the number of students for whom disability status is unknown/ not disclosed is fairly high for each year reported (ranging from 8% to 12%).



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Note: 1. Numbers include students on Higher Education courses at Higher Education Institutions or Further Education Colleges in Scotland.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

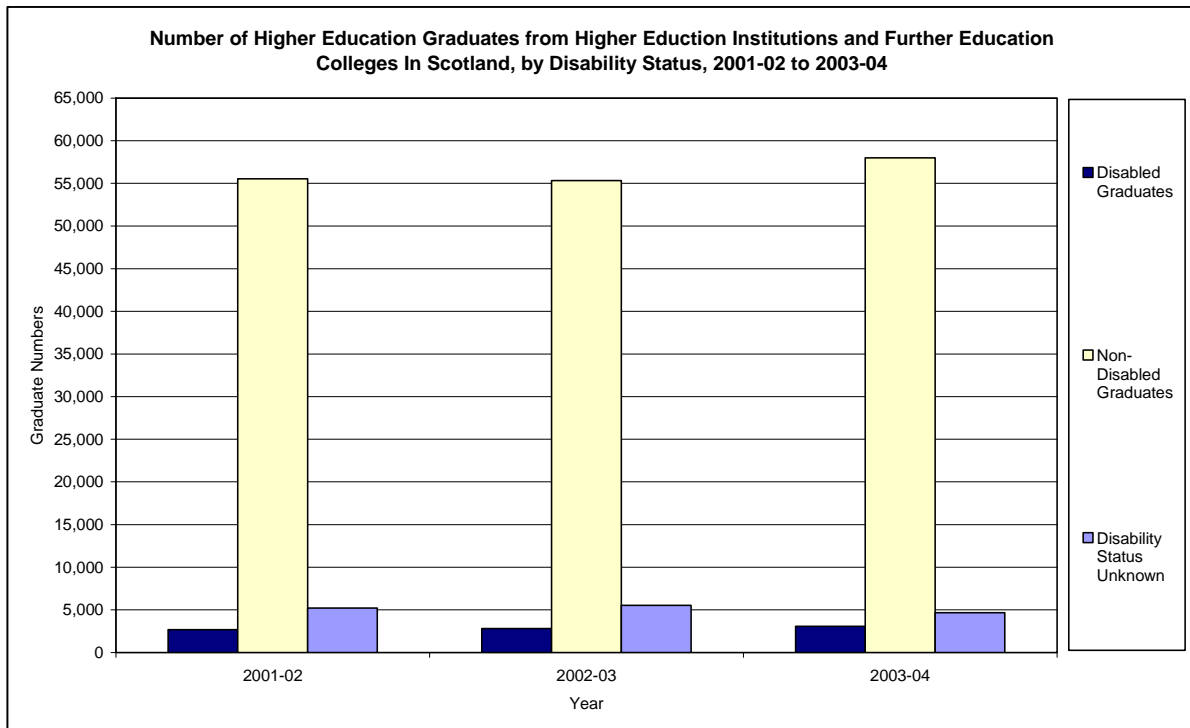
Graduates of Higher Education Courses

Graduates of Higher Education Courses: Disability

The proportion of higher education graduates who are disabled is 5% in 2003-04, compared to 88% who are not disabled. For 7% of graduates, disability status is unknown/ not disclosed. These proportions have remained fairly constant since 2001-02.

Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, the number of disabled graduates has increased by 15% from 2,680 to 3,075. By comparison, the number of non-disabled graduates increased by 4% from 55,545 to 57,980.

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of disabled or non-disabled graduates because of the number of graduates for whom disability status is unknown/ not disclosed is fairly high for each year reported (ranging from 7% to 9%).



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Higher Education Graduates And Graduate Destinations 2003-04 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/06121551/15518>

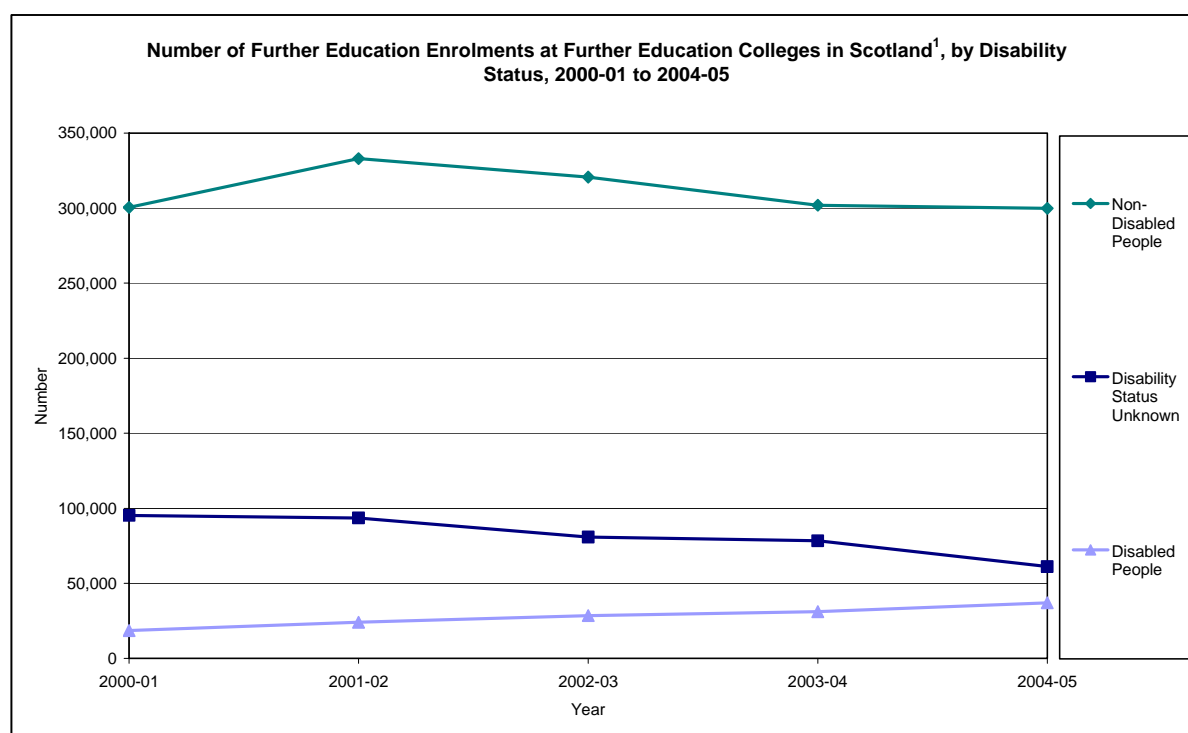
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Enrolments in Further Education Courses

Enrolments in Further Education Courses: Disability

In 2004-05, disabled people account for 9% of all further education enrolments at FE level in Scotland's colleges (where disability status is known/ disclosed) and this compares to 4% in 2000-01. Between 2000-01 and 2004-05 the number of disabled people enrolling at FE level almost doubled, up from 18,645 to 37,130.

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of disabled or non-disabled enrolments because the number of people for whom disability status is unknown/ not disclosed is fairly high for each year reported. The figures reported above *may* in part be due to the fact that since 2000-01 the number of people whose disability status is unknown/ not disclosed has decreased markedly by 36% i.e. more people may be disclosing their disability status rather than more disabled people entering further education *per se*.



Source: Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC)

Notes: 1. Numbers correspond to enrolments on both Vocational and Non-Vocational Further Education courses at Further Education Colleges.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Lifelong Learning Statistics 2005 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/01155233/52337>

Web Links

Scottish Funding Council – Infact Database

www.sfc.ac.uk/statistics/stats_infact.htm

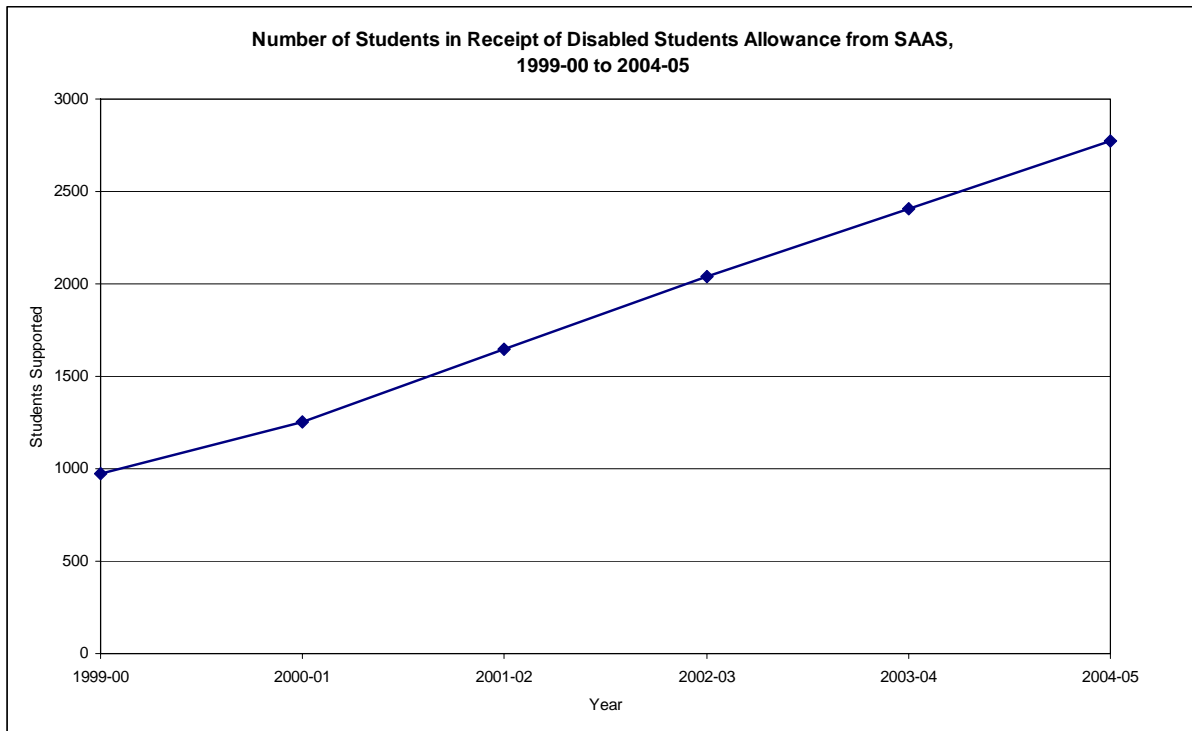
The Datasets section within the Lifelong Learning statistics website contains further Higher Education analysis

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/browse/lifelong-learning/datasets>

Financial Support for Learners

HE Student Financial Support: Disability

The number of students in receipt of Disabled Students Allowance (DSA) from SAAS has increased almost three fold, from 975 in 1999-00 to 2,775 in 2004-05.



Source: Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS)

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Student Awards In Scotland 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/1395648/56490>

6. SCHOOL EDUCATION

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

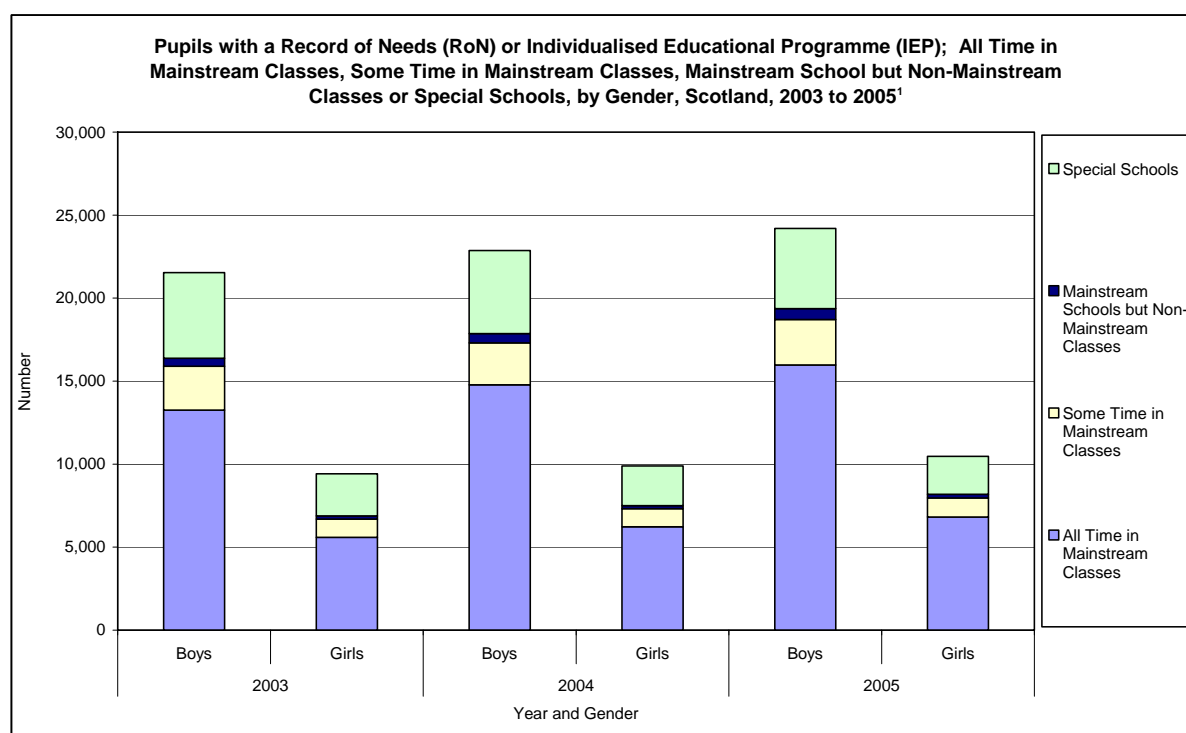
School Inclusion

Special Educational Needs¹

Special Educational Needs¹: Gender

A markedly higher proportion of pupils with a Record of Needs (RoN) or Individualised Education Programme (IEP) are male, regardless of the type of classes or school they attend and this is consistent over time. In 2005, 70% were male.

Of all pupils with a RoN or IEP, the majority (66%) were in mainstream classes all the time, while 23% were attending special schools or special units/ classes all the time and 11% were in mainstream classes sometimes. The 70:30 male to female ratio was constant across types of provision.



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

Notes:

1. This information pre-dates the implementation of the Additional Support for Learning Act in November 2005.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

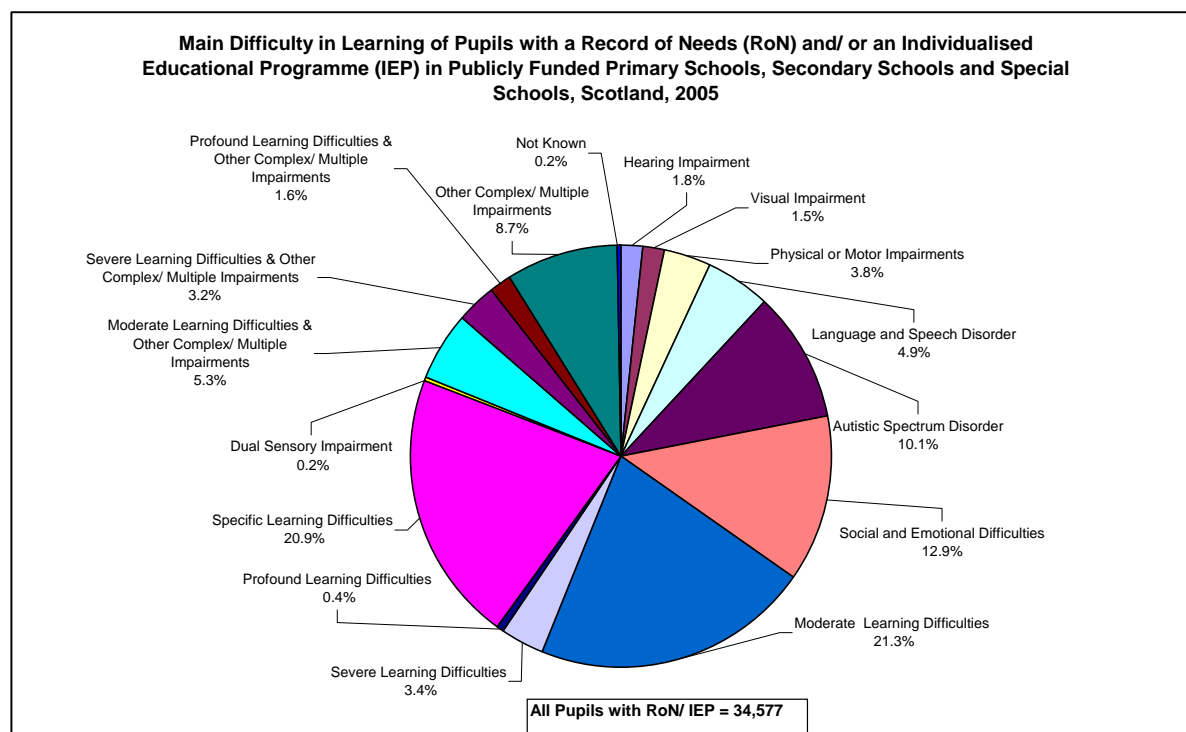
Learning Difficulties

The following information relates to those pupils with special educational needs where their main difficulty in learning was reported as a 'learning difficulty'. This information pre-dates the implementation of the Additional Support for Learning Act in November 2005

Learning Difficulties: Age (Children)

Of pupils with a Record of Needs (RoN) and/ or an Individualised Educational Programme (IEP), a fairly large proportion had moderate learning difficulties (21.3%) or specific learning difficulties (20.9%) in 2005.

Between 2003 and 2005, the proportion of pupils with a RoN or IEP remained fairly constant for most types of learning difficulty.



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2003, 2004 & 2005

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

Pupils in Schools, 2004 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/04/11114958/50011>

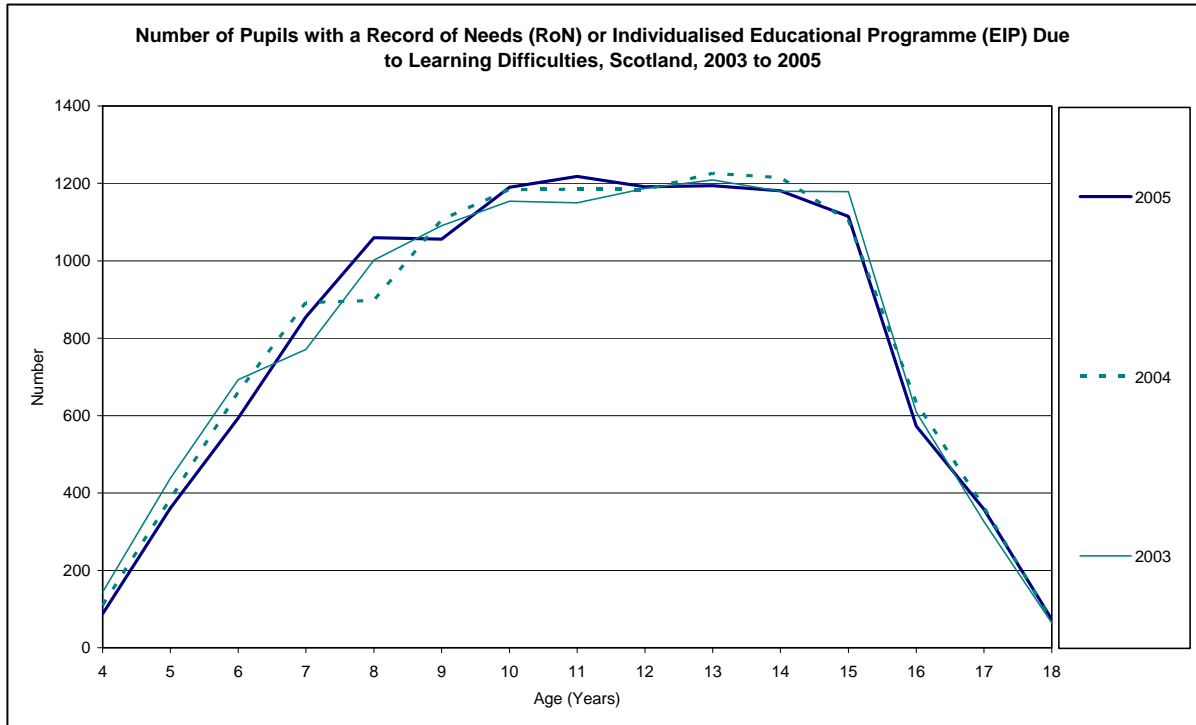
Pupils in Schools, 2003 (Published 2004)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/06/19559/39459>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Learning Difficulties: Age

The number of pupils with a Record of Needs (RoN) or Individualised Education Programme (IEP) for learning difficulties increases steadily with age throughout primary school, then remains constant throughout secondary school.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Department

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

Pupils in Schools, 2004 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/04/11114958/50011>

Pupils in Schools, 2003 (Published 2004)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/06/19559/39459>

7. TOURISM, CULTURE & SPORT

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Tourism

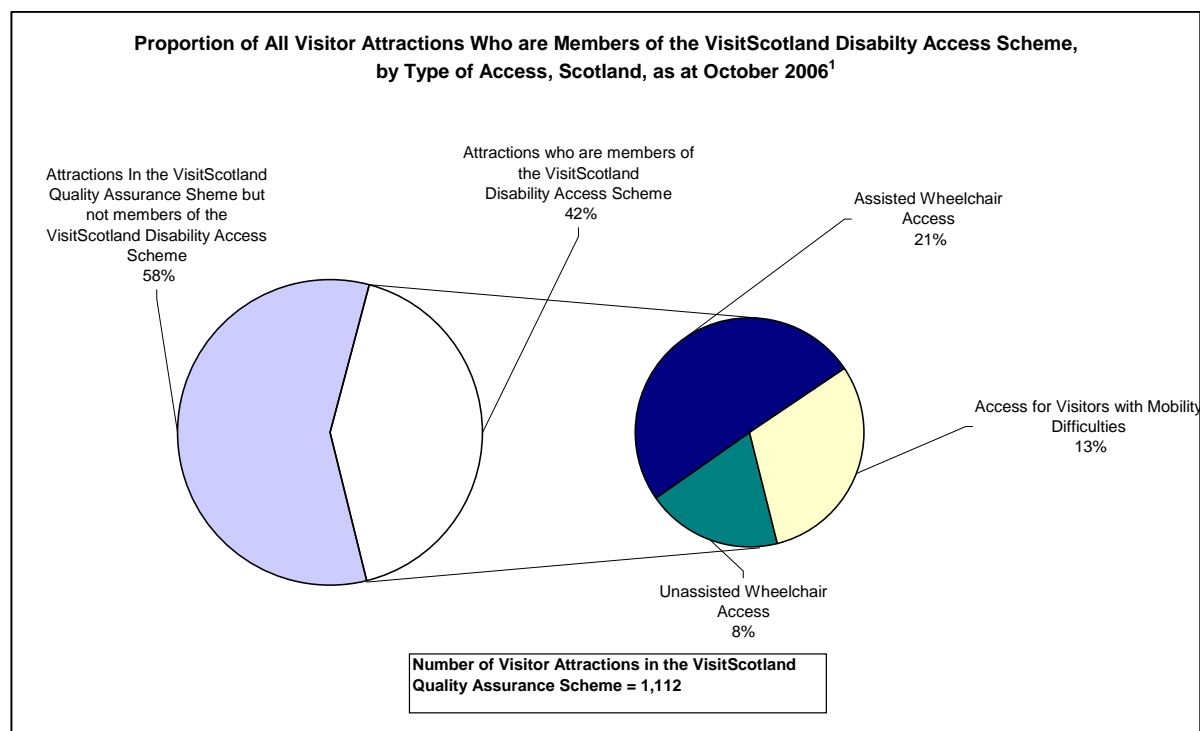
At present there is not extensive information available for Tourism relating to equality dimensions but, in future, more data will become available. Several non-departmental public bodies are now collecting data on visitor numbers by equality dimensions (e.g. for museums, libraries and film theatres) and VisitScotland is in the process of preparing a Disability Equality Scheme. This scheme will cover VisitScotland's approach to disability equality across all of its activities, including Quality and Standards, Marketing, Tourist Information Services, Strategy and Planning and Industry Engagement.

Disability Access

Currently, VisitScotland runs a Disability Access Scheme as part of its Quality Assurance Scheme. Under this scheme, properties may be assessed then awarded a grade depending on their suitability for different levels of mobility impairment.

Data are available for the number of visitor attractions in the Quality Assurance Scheme which are also members of the Disability Access Scheme.

As at October 2006, there are 1,112 visitor attractions in the VisitScotland Quality Assurance Scheme. Forty-two per cent of these are members of the VisitScotland Disability Access Scheme and provide some form of disability access. Of these, 8% provided unassisted disability access, 21% provided assisted wheelchair access and 13% provided access for visitors with Mobility Difficulties. Fifty-eight per cent are not in the VisitScotland Disability Access Scheme but this not preclude them from having some form of disability access provision.



Source: VisitScotland

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

VisitScotland is the principal agency for the promotion and development of Scotland's tourism industry. Further information on accessibility is available at the following VisitScotland web site

<http://www.visitscotland.com/accommodation/accessiblescotland/>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Culture

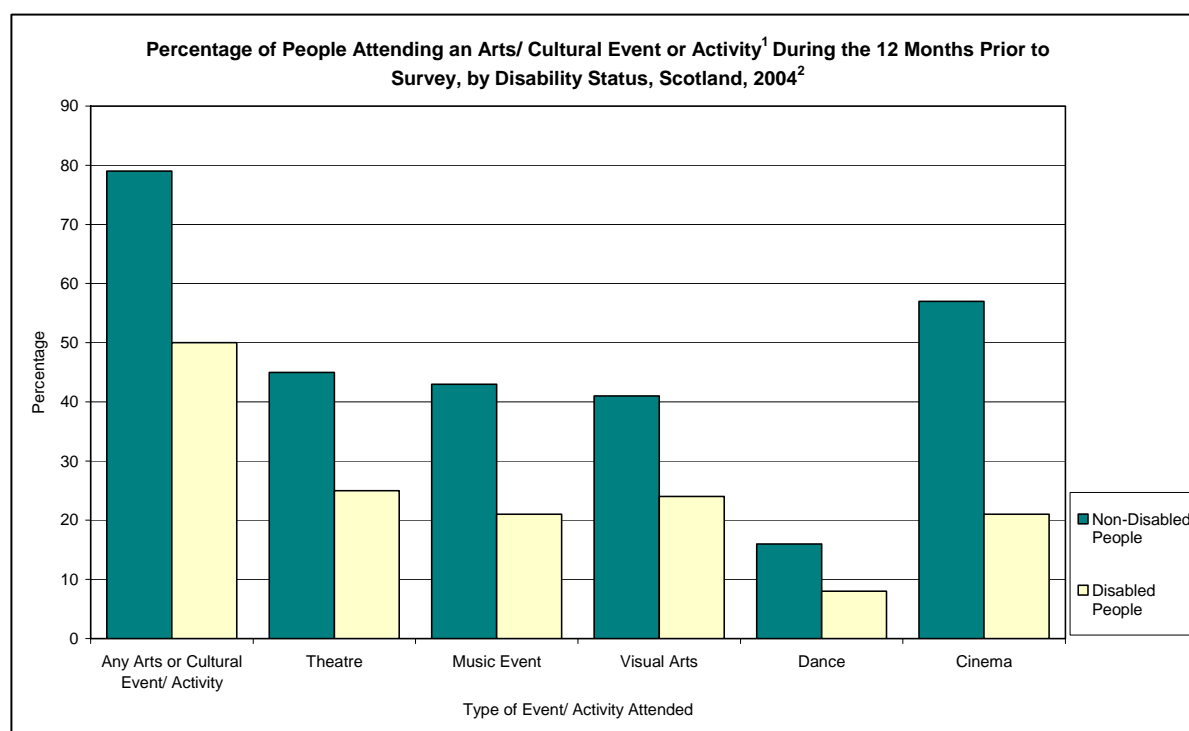
The Scottish Arts Council's latest Taking Part Survey was conducted in 2004 and asked almost 3,000 adults about their participation and attendance of cultural/ arts activities and events in the 12 month period prior to survey.

Cultural Attendance

Cultural Attendance: Disability

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there are some marked differences in the proportion of disabled and non-disabled people who attended arts or cultural events/ activities.

In 2004, 79% of non-disabled people attended an arts or cultural event/ activity compared to 50% of disabled people. There are also differences in the proportions of people in these groups who attend different types of event/ activity. For example 57% of non-disabled people attended the cinema compared to 21% of disabled people and 43% of non-disabled people attended a music event compared to 21% of disabled people.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Notes: 1. Visual arts excludes cinema.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

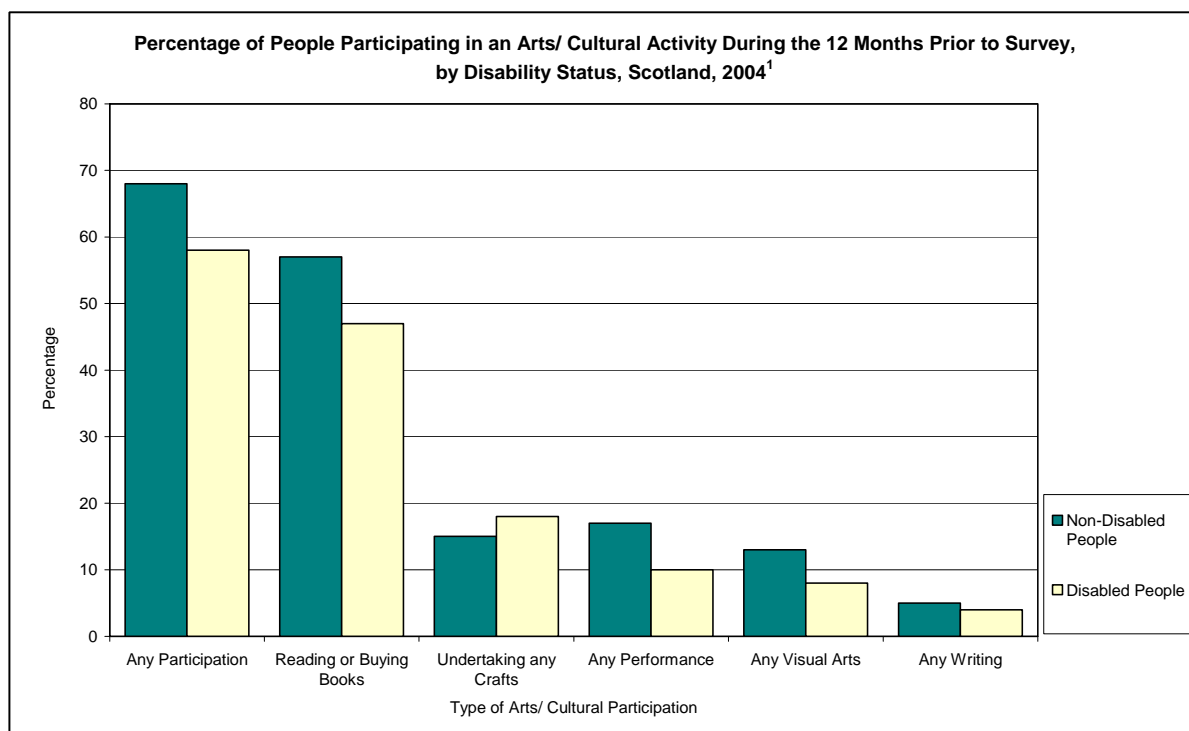
<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Cultural Participation

Cultural Participation: Disability

The Taking Part Survey 2004 indicates that there are some differences in participation in arts or cultural activities between disabled people and non-disabled people. Fifty-eight per cent of disabled people participated in an arts or cultural activity compared to 68% of non-disabled people. Fifty-seven per cent of non-disabled people read or buy books compared to 47% of non-disabled people.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

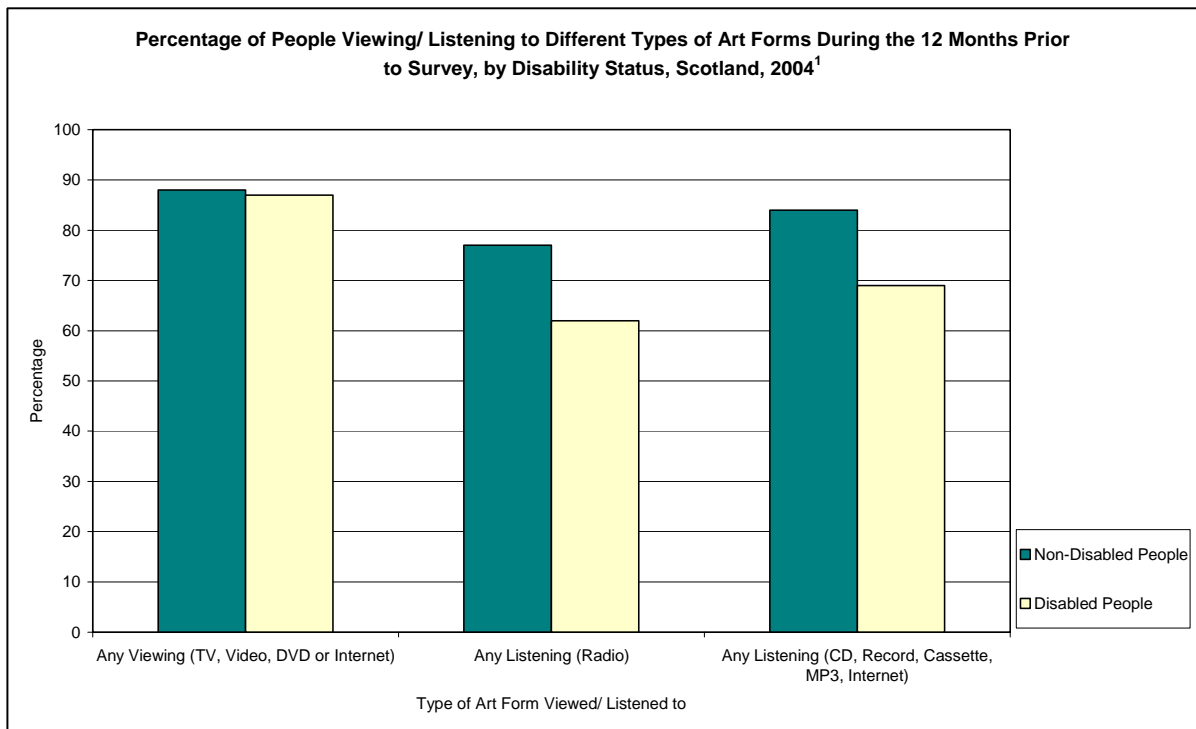
<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Culture: Viewing & Listening

Culture: Viewing & Listening: Disability

The Taking Part Survey 2004 indicates that whilst the percentage of people viewing art forms is similar for disabled (87%) and non-disabled people (88%) there are some differences for listening to art forms, for example, 84% of non-disabled people listened to a CD, record, cassette, MP3 or the Internet compared to 69% of disabled people.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

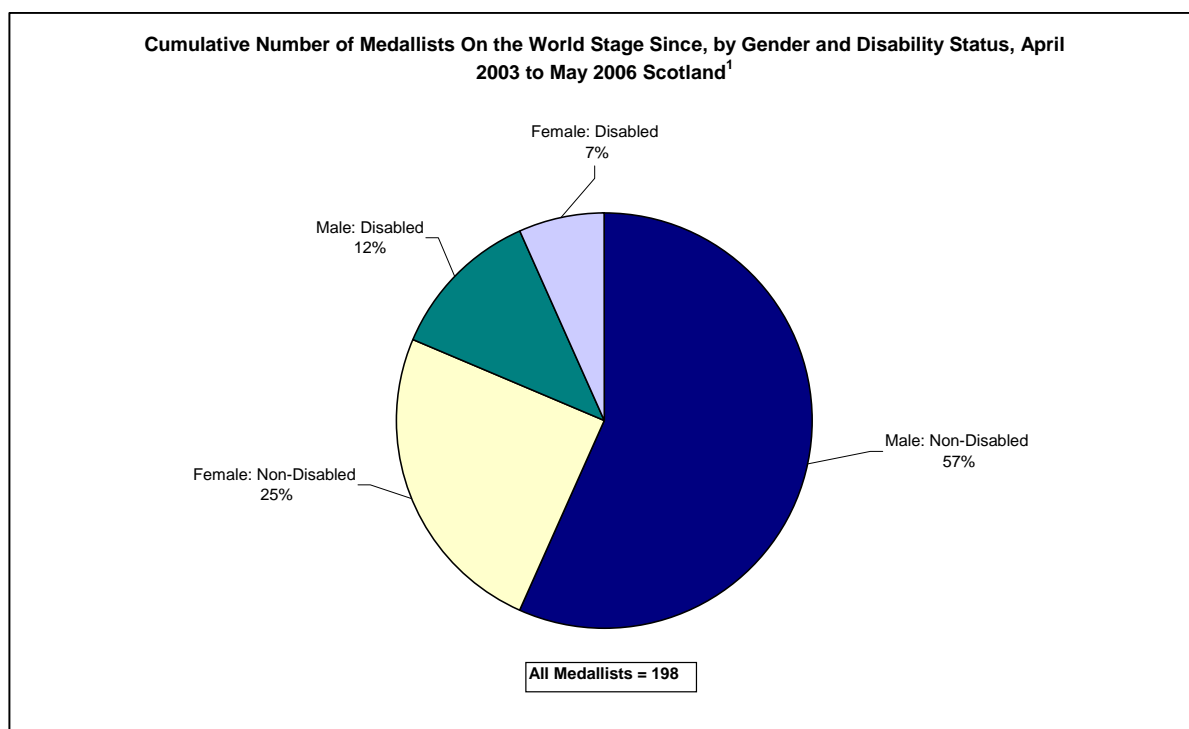
Sport

Excellence in Sport

Excellence in Sport: Disability & Gender

As part of Scotland's national strategy for sport, the target is to have a cumulative total of 250 medallists on the world stage by 2007.

In the period April 2003 to May 2006, there is a total of 198 Scottish medallists on the world stage. Of these, 57% are male and non-disabled, 25% are female and non-disabled, 12% are male and disabled and 7% are female and disabled.



Source: **sportscotland**

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Sports Participation in Scotland 2001 **Sportscotland** (Published 2002)

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/ChannelNavigation/Resource+Library/Publications/Sports+Participation+in+Scotland+2001.htm>

Web Link

sportscotland

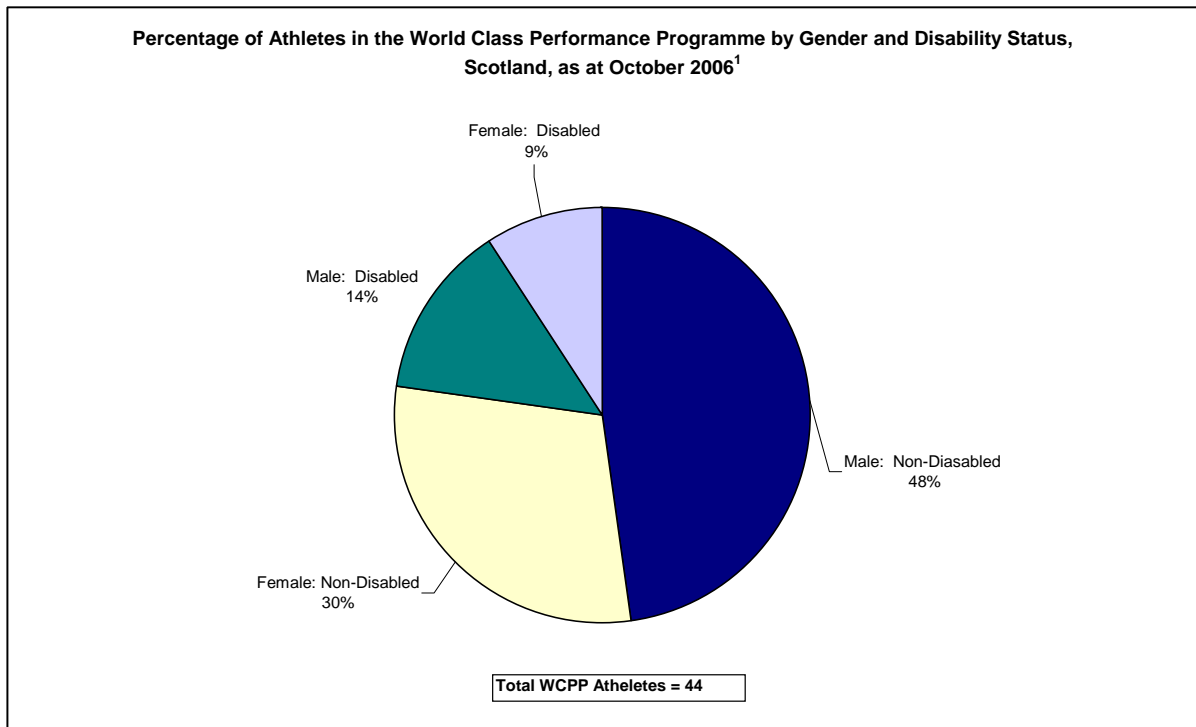
<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Excellence in Sport: Disability & Gender

The World Class Performance Programme (WCPP) is a Lottery funded programme (administered by UK Sport), aimed at providing support for the UK's top athletes in the Olympic sports.

There were 44 Scottish athletes in the WCPP in 2006. Forty-eight per cent were male and non-disabled, 30% were female and non-disabled, 14% were male and disabled and 9% were female and disabled (it should be noted that these percentages are based on very small numbers; a total of 44 people).



Source: UK Sport

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

UK Sport

<http://www.uk sport.gov.uk/>

8. CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Childcare

Staff Profiles: Age, Gender, Ethnic Group & Disability Status

At September 2005, the majority of staff in the Pre-school and Childcare workforce in Scotland are females (98%) compared with only 47% of the entire Scottish Workforce who are female. The majority of staff in the Pre-School and Childcare workforce are from white ethnic groups (98%), the same as compared with the entire Scottish Workforce. Also, 41% of the Pre-School and Childcare workforce are aged between 35 and 49 years, compared with only 19% of the entire Scottish Workforce. Approximately 3,030 Pre-School and Childcare staff (10% of this workforce) report having a disability or health problem lasting one year or more, compared to 21% of staff in the entire Scottish workforce.

Profile of Pre-School Education and Childcare Staff, Scotland, as at September 2005			
Number & Column Percentages			
Staff Profile	Pre-school Education and Childcare Workforce		Total Scottish Workforce
	Number	% of All Staff	% of All Staff
Age and Gender			
Male	640	2	53
16-24 Yrs	200	1	8
25-34 Yrs	170	1	11
35-49 Yrs	180	1	20
50 Yrs & Over	90	0	15
Female	29,910	98	47
16-24 Yrs	4,550	15	7
25-34 Yrs	5,630	18	10
35-49 Yrs	12,440	41	19
50 Yrs & Over	4,560	15	11
Age not known	2,730	9	n/a
Unknown gender	90	0	n/a
Ethnic Group (Combined)			
White - Scottish	27,320	89	98.00
White - Other	2,730	9	
Asian, Black, Mixed or Other Ethnicity	360	1	2
Ethnic Group Not Disclosed/ Not Known	230	1	n/a
Workers with Disability or Health Problem Lasting One Year or More			
Has a Disability or Health Problem	3,030	10	21
No Disability or Health Problem	27,280	89	79
Disability Status Unknown	330	1	n/a

Source: Pre-school and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005

Note: n/a – not available.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Pre-School and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/22115728/0>

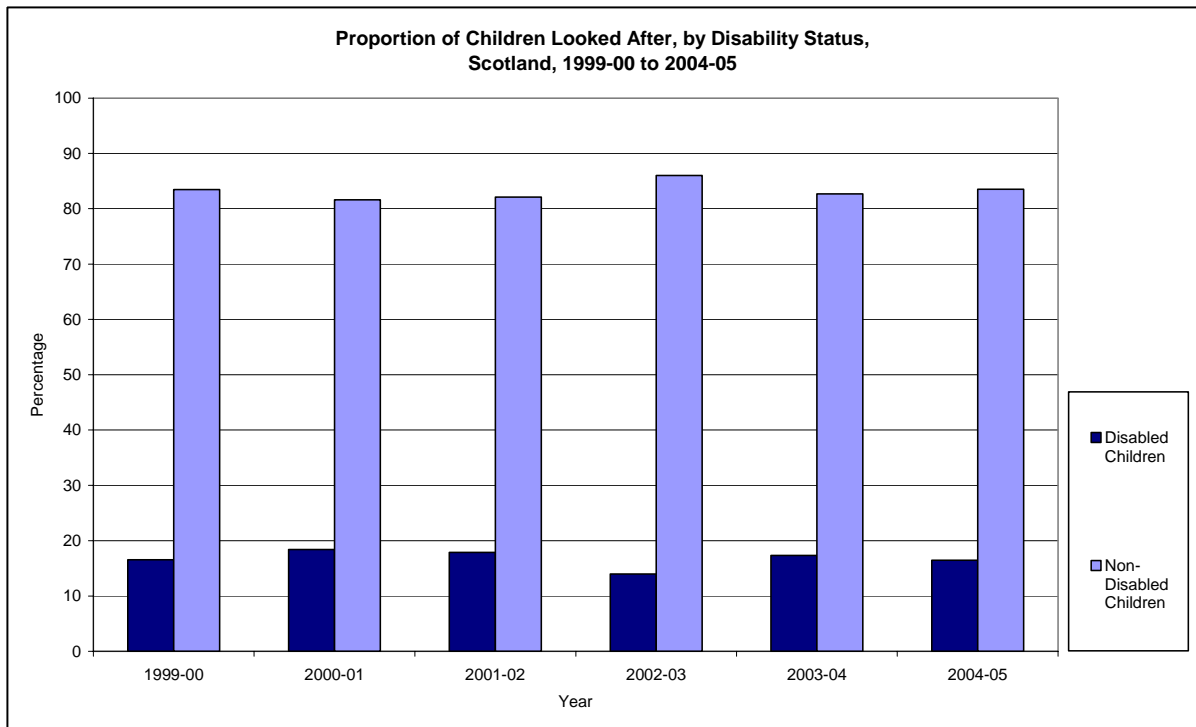
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Looked After Children

Looked After Children: Disability

Sixteen per cent of children being looked after by Local Authorities have a disability in 2004-05; a proportion that has remained fairly constant since 1999-00.

Of those children with a disability, the majority (56%) have social, emotional and behavioural difficulties, whilst 17% have significant learning disabilities, in 2004-05.



Source: Children and Social Work Statistics 2004-05

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/2791127/11278>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Social Work Services Staff

Social Work Services Staff: Disability & Ethnic Group

People from minority ethnic groups account for 0.8% of all Scottish social work services staff in 2005 (where ethnic group is known/ disclosed). This is lower than the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups in the Scottish labour force as a whole (2% in 2005). Staff from minority ethnic groups are more highly represented in the 'Social Worker' group (1.4% of this group) than any other staff group.

Disabled people account for 1.7% of all Scottish social work services staff in 2005 (where disability status is known). They are more highly represented in the 'Support Staff' group (3.5% of this group) than in any other staff group.

Staff of Scottish Social Work Services, by Ethnic Group and Disability Status, 2005								
	By Ethnic Group				By Declaration of Having a Disability			
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	Not Known/ Disclosed	Total Number	Yes	No	Not Known	Total Number
	Percentage				Percentage			
Senior Managers, etc.	81.3	0.8	17.9	1,874	1.9	71.1	26.9	1,874
Social Workers	76.2	1.4	22.4	5,191	2.5	68.4	29	5,191
Other Qualified Fieldwork Staff	80.3	1	18.7	2,539	2.4	70.9	26.6	2,539
Social Work Assistants	82.6	1.3	16.1	2,620	2.9	71.1	26	2,620
Home Care Staff & Managers	81.1	0.4	18.5	16,924	0.5	69.9	29.6	16,924
Other Domiciliary Staff	81.8	0.6	17.6	654	0.3	66.2	33.5	654
Day Care - Managers & Qualified Care Staff	85.6	1.3	13.1	1,721	1.2	77	21.8	1,721
Day Care - Care Staff	84.2	0.8	14.9	2,570	1.6	68	30.4	2,570
Residential - Managers & Qualified Care Staff	82.3	1.3	16.4	5,652	1.3	81.1	17.6	5,652
Residential - Care Staff	71.2	0.4	28.4	2,850	0.5	64.4	35.2	2,850
Support Staff	82.7	1.1	16.2	11,170	3.5	72.3	24.2	11,170
Secondments	75	0	25	48	2.1	64.6	33.3	48
Unknown	81.5	0	18.5	195	0	95.4	4.6	195
All Staff	80.9	0.8	18.3	54,008	1.7	71.5	26.8	54,008

Source: Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005 (Revised version, published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/27091022/0>

9. HEALTH & COMMUNITY CARE

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Smoking

Smoking: Disability

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) estimates that the prevalence of smoking is slightly higher in adults with a disability and/ or long term illness compared to those with no disability and/ or long term illness and this appears to be fairly consistent over time.

In 2005, the SHS estimates that 33% of adults with a disability and long-term illness smoke, compared to 30% of those with a disability only, 29% of those with a long-term illness only and 25% of those with no disability or long-term illness.

Prevalence of Smoking by Disability Status, Scotland, 2001 to 2005					
	Percentage				
Disability Status	Prevalence of Smoking				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Disability Only	31	32	30	28	30
Long-Term Illness Only	32	32	31	31	29
Both Disability and Long-Term Illness	35	35	32	33	33
No Disability or Long-Term Illness	27	27	27	25	25
All People	28	28	28	27	26

Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Shifting the Balance of Care

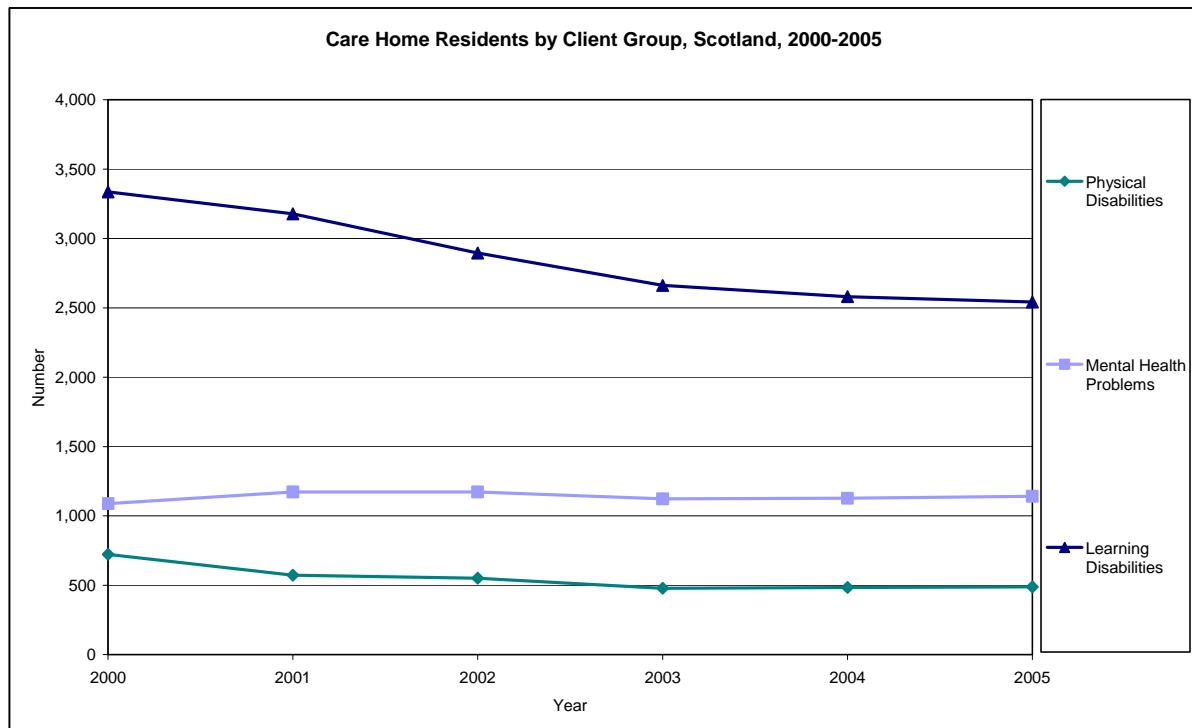
Delivering for Health sets out a strategy for shifting the balance of care, which will see services provided as locally as possible in a variety of different settings. As part of this there has been a shift in the balance of care from institutional to home-based settings in order to enable more people to live and be cared for in their own homes. This will not only help those who wish to remain in their own homes but should reduce the number of people inappropriately admitted to hospital and care settings.

Care Homes

Since 2003, the number of long stay care home residents aged 16 years and over had fallen by almost 1,000 (2.5%) from just under 38,000 to around 37,000 in 2005.

Care Homes: Disability

Since 2000 the number of residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities has fallen from over 3,300 to over 2,500 (a drop of 24%). During the same period the number of residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities has also dropped from 723 to 488 (a drop of 33%) and the number of residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems increased slightly (by around 50 residents or 3%).



Source: Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

Publication

Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/14105932/0>

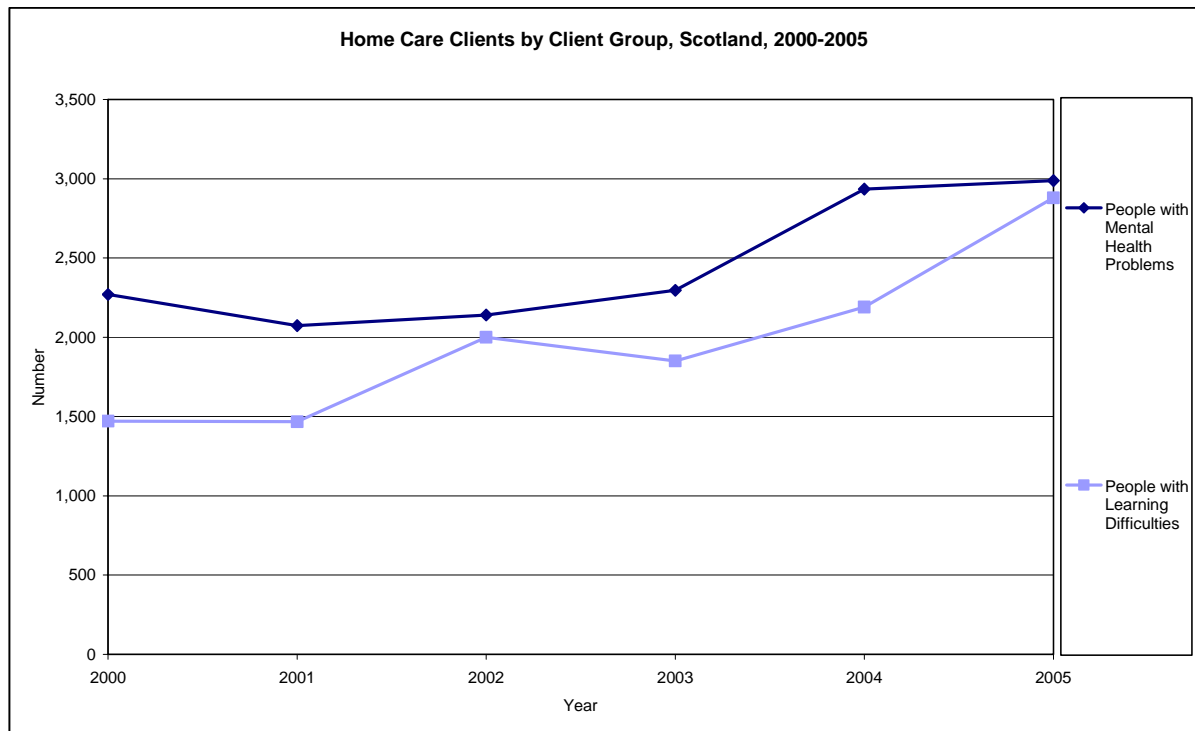
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Home Care Services

Since 2003 the number of home care clients had risen by almost 7,000 (11%) to 71,000 from the 2003 level of just over 64,000.

Home Care Services: Learning Difficulties and Mental Health Problems

Since 2000 the number of adults with learning disabilities receiving home care has risen from just under 1,500 to just under 3,000 (a rise of 96%). During the same period the number of adults with mental health problems receiving home care also rose from just over 2,200 to just under 3,000 (a rise of 32%).



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Home Care Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Adults with Learning Disabilities: Implementation of The Same as You? Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/05/22101802/0>

The Same As You? – a review of services for people with learning disabilities (Published 2000)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/1095/0001661.pdf>

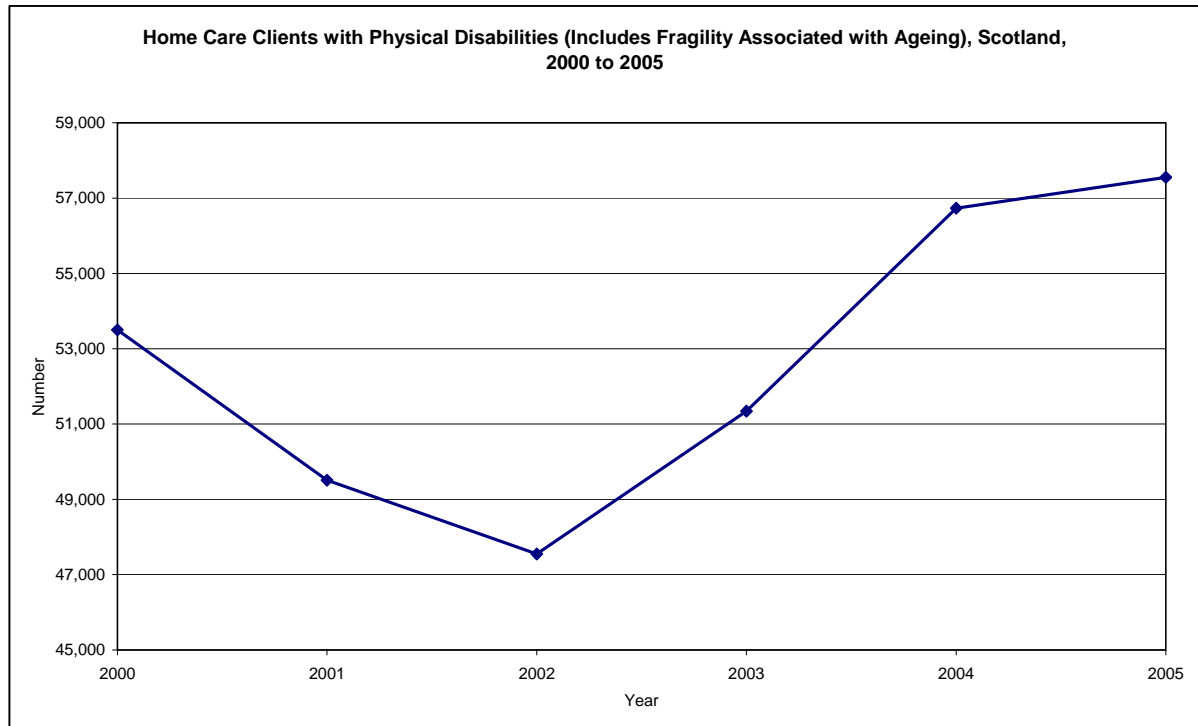
Home Care Services, Scotland 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/28160037/00376>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Home Care Services: Physical Disabilities

The number of home care clients with physical disabilities (including frailty due to old age) has increased by over 10,000 since 2002, to its 2005 level of just over 57,500. This has been largely driven by the rise in the number of people aged 65 and over in this category with an increase of almost 9,000 since 2002, mainly due to the introduction of Free Personal Care in July 2002.



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Home Care Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Home Care Services, Scotland 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/28160037/00376>

11. HOUSING

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

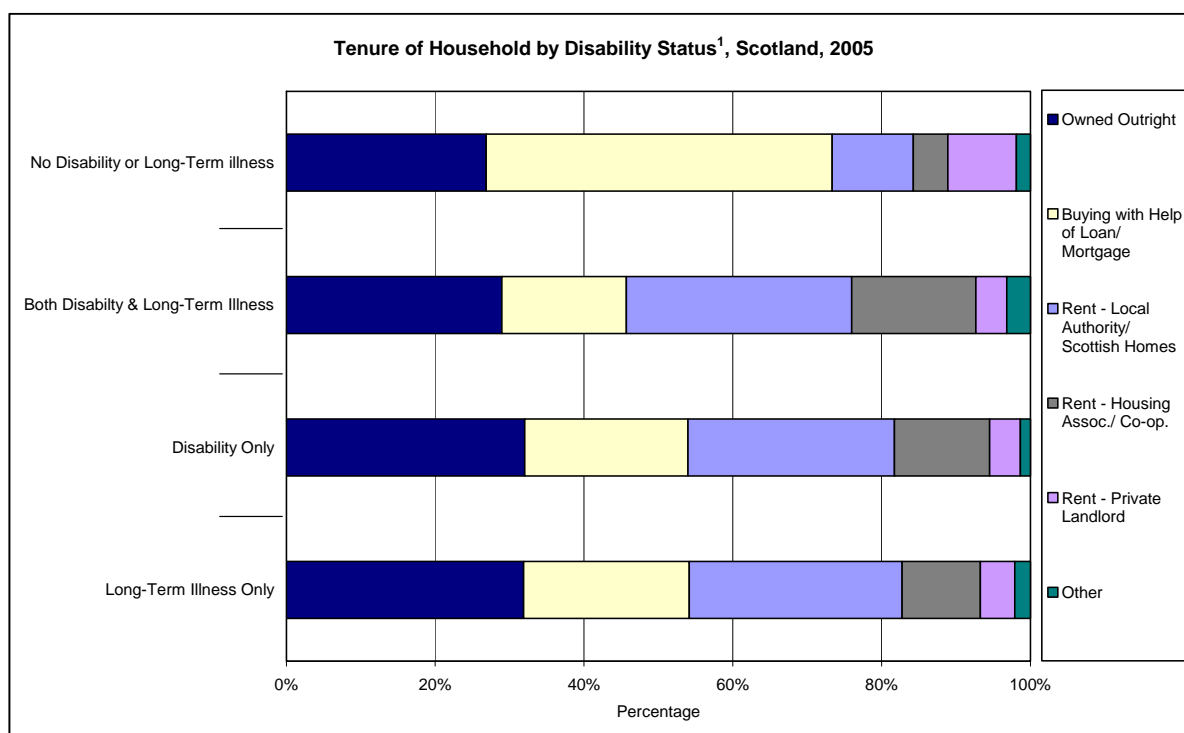
Stock and Tenure

Stock and Tenure: Disability

The Scottish Household Survey estimates that 32% of households containing at least one member with a disability only or long-term illness only reside in a property which is owned outright, in 2005¹. This compares to 27% of households which contain no members with a disability/ long-term illness.¹

It is estimated that 47% of households containing members with no disability and/ or long-term illness reside in a property which is being bought with the help of a loan/ mortgage in 2005¹, whilst 22% of households containing at least one member with a long-term illness only or disability only are doing so¹. Twenty-nine per cent households containing at least one member with a long-term illness only and 28% of households containing at least one member with a disability only, reside in a property which is being rented from a Local Authority/ Scottish Homes in 2005, compared to just 11% of households containing no members with a disability or long-term illness¹.

These patterns show little change since 2001.



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2005

Note: 1. Figures refer to households where at least one person in the household has a disability and/ or long-term illness. Therefore it should be noted that persons with a disability and/ or long-term illness residing in any of the types of tenure listed may not be the owner, person paying rent, mortgage holder etc as this may be another person in the household, for example a partner or parent.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Perceptions & Neighbourhoods

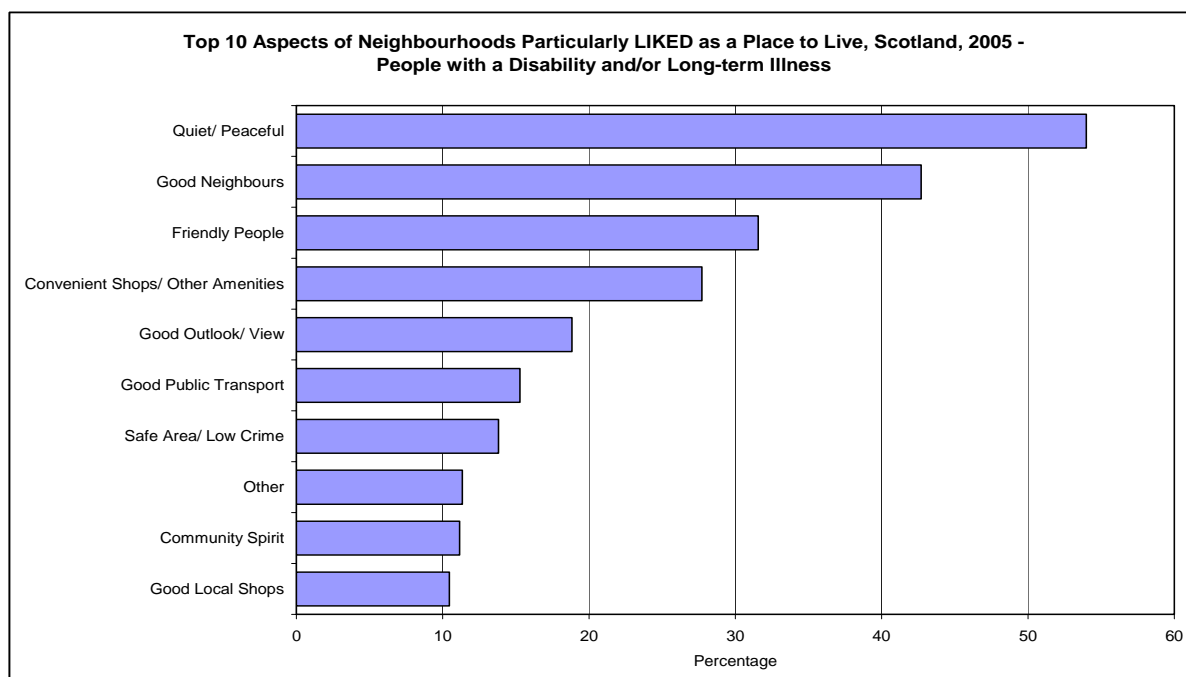
The Scottish Household Survey asks respondents about which aspects of their immediate neighbourhood they like and dislike. The data collected yield a very large number of such aspects, however the analyses presented below show only the top ten aspects of neighbourhoods liked and disliked by different groups of people.

Perceptions & Neighbourhoods: Disability

According to the Scottish Household Survey, there is relatively little, though some, difference in the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods which people with a disability and/ or long-term illness and people with no disability or long-term illness *liked* and *disliked* as a place to live in 2005.

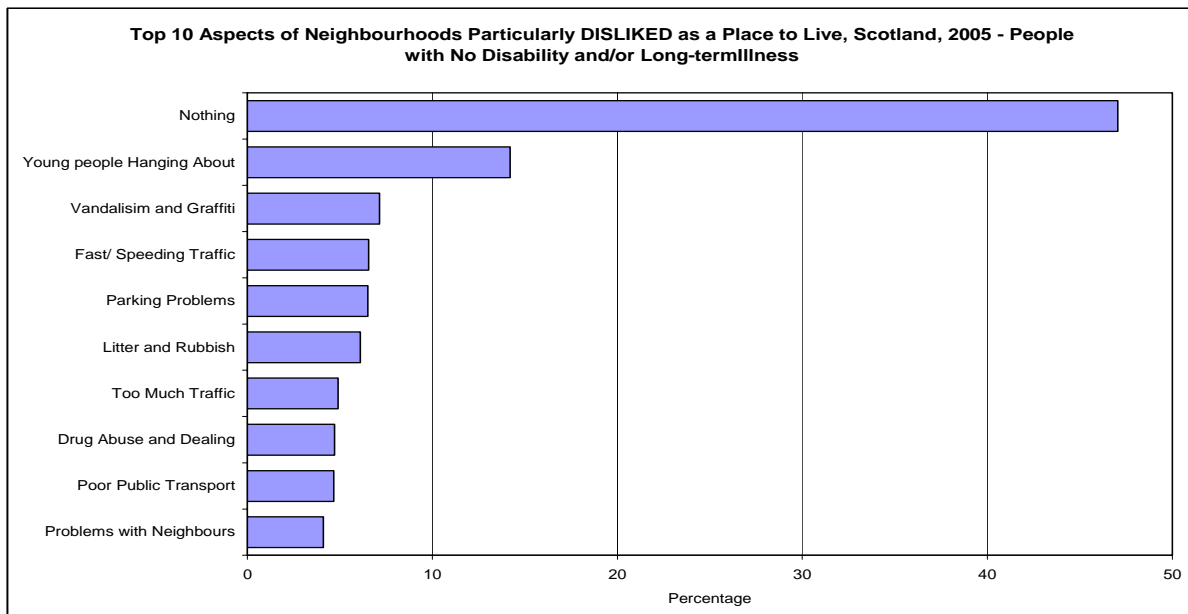
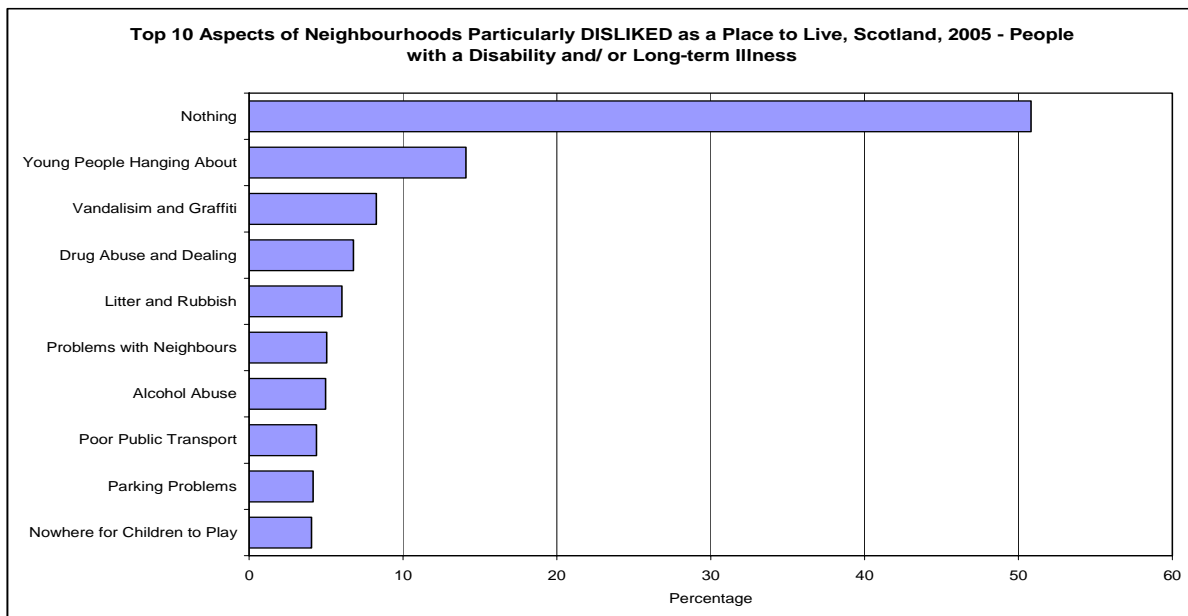
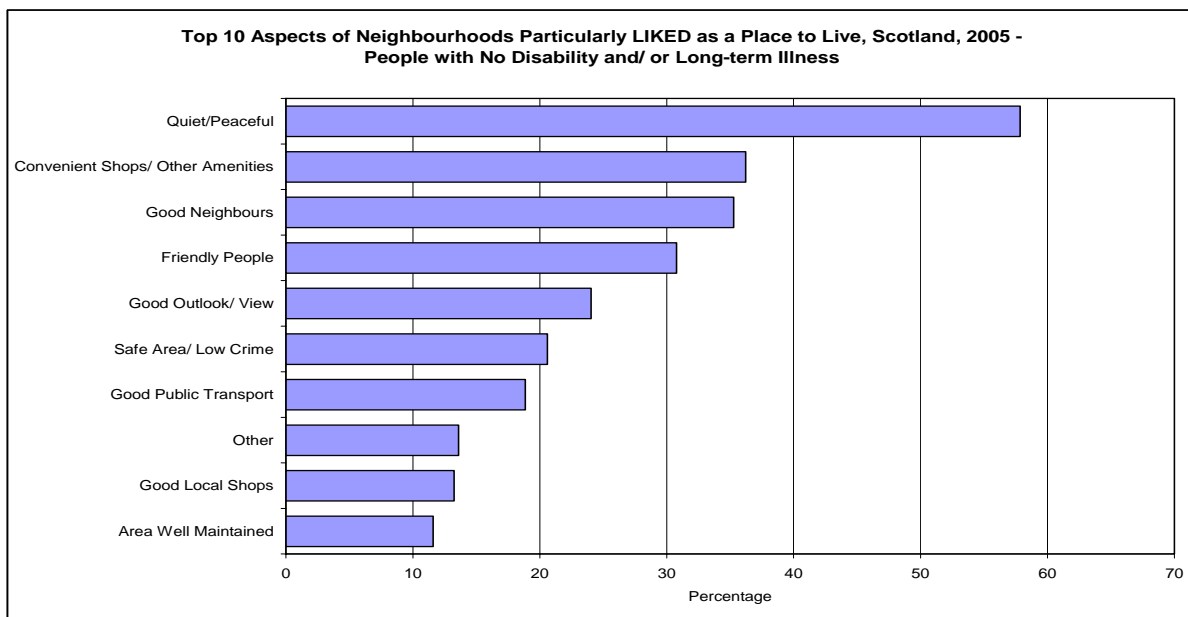
A quiet/ peaceful neighbourhood is the most *liked* aspect of neighbourhoods for people with a disability and/or long-term illness (54%) and those with no disability and/or long-term illness (58%). The former group ranked good neighbours as the second most *liked* aspect (43%), whereas this was ranked third by the latter group (35%). Community spirit was only included in the top 10 by those with a disability and/ or long-term illness and only area well maintained was included in the top 10 by those with no disability and/or long-term illness.

Fifty-one per cent of respondents with a disability and/ or long-term illness reported that they *disliked* nothing about their neighbourhoods, compared to 47% of people with no disability and/ or long-term illness. Young people hanging about was the most disliked aspect of neighbourhoods for both groups (14% of both people with a disability and/or long-term illness and people with no disability and/or long-term illness). Only the former group included nowhere for children to play and alcohol abuse in their top 10 *dislikes*, and only the latter group included too much traffic and fast/ speeding traffic in their top 10 *dislikes*.



Cont'd...

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2005

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY**

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

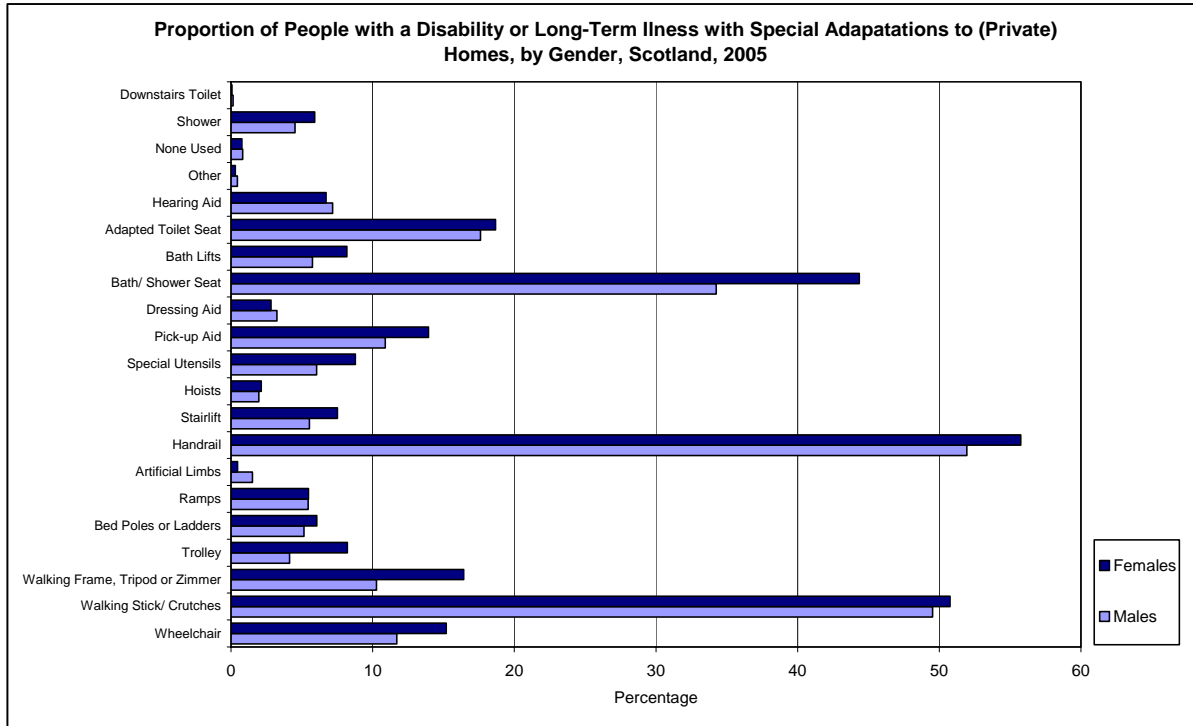
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Special Adaptations in the Home

Special Adaptations in the Home: Disability & Gender

The 2005 Scottish Household Survey estimates that the most frequent piece of special equipment/ adaptation required in the home for both females (56%) and males (52%) with a disability or long-term illness is a handrail. This is followed closely by a walking stick or crutches, 51% of females and 50% of males. The least common piece of special equipment/ adaptation for the home was a downstairs toilet, 0.07% of females and 0.14% of males.



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

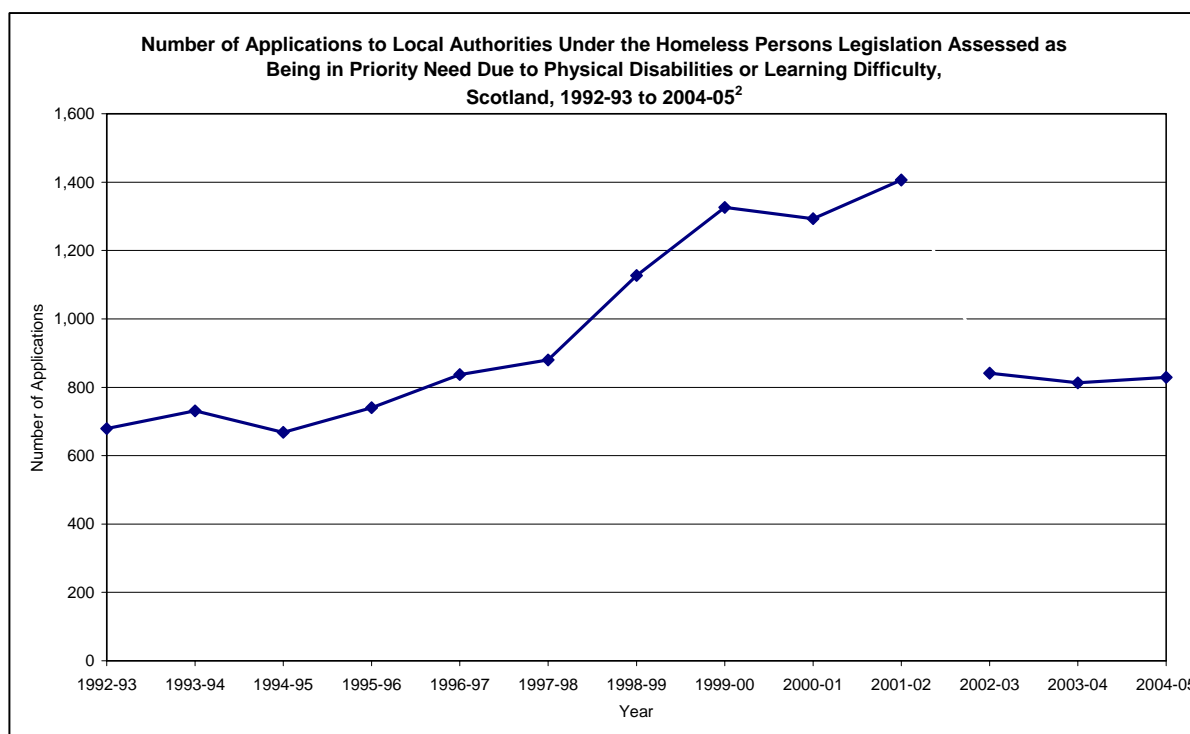
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Homelessness

Homeless Applications to Local Authorities

Homeless Applications to Local Authorities: Disability

In general, the number of disabled people making a homeless application to Local Authorities assessed as being a priority need (due to having a physical disability or learning disability) increased between 1992-93 and 2001-02, when the number peaked at 1,406. Figures from 2002 onwards are not comparable with figures for previous years due to changes in recording² but have remained relatively constant since 2002-03.



Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Notes: 1. Figures represent applicants assessed as being in priority need due to having a physical disability or learning need. This will not include applicants who may have disabilities but are recorded as being in priority need for some other reason.

2. The HL1 return was revised from 2001 to include a wider range of priority need categories, and this may have affected the recording of applicants assessed as being in priority need due to having disabilities.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/27113728/0>

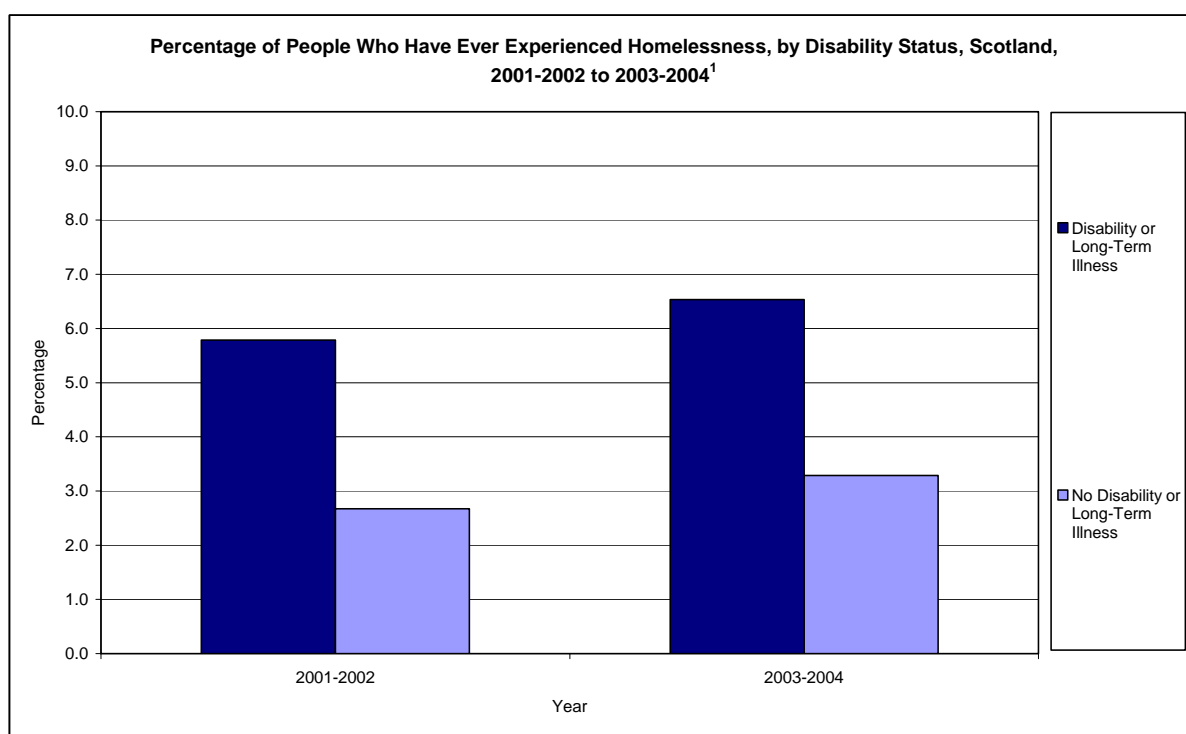
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Experience of Homelessness

Experience of Homelessness: Disability

The Scottish Household Survey estimates that people who have ever experienced homelessness are more likely to have with a disability or long-term illness.

Of people who have ever experienced homelessness, 6.5% reported having a disability or long-term illness in 2003-2004¹. This compares to 3.3% of those who do not report a disability or long-term illness. Comparable proportions for 2001-2002¹ are 5.8% and 2.7% respectively.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Note: 1. Data covering two survey years have been combined due to small numbers.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

12. SOCIAL & WELFARE

Extracted HLSES Trends by Disability

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Income

A comprehensive set of income and age group definitions are provided at the end of this chapter.

Low Income

The following section is based on household income. The household (net disposable) income has been adjusted (equivalised) for the size and composition of the household, and can therefore, be used as a proxy for material living standards.

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

Individuals in Relative Low Income: Age & Disability

Before Housing Costs

In 2004-05, just under a quarter (22%) of **all individuals** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 14% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 26% of all **children** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 17% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 25% of all **working-age adults** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 12% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 17% of all **pensioners** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 20% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

After Housing Costs

In 2004-05, just under a quarter (24%) of **all individuals** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 16% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 32% of all **children** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 20% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 30% of all **working-age adults** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 14% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

In 2004-05, 14% of all **pensioners** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 17% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Definitions of Income

Individual and Household Income

Individual income measures income that has been accrued to all adult men and women either directly or in their own right. Individual income estimates do not however, provide a means of comparing living standards of women and men as it does not take into account the extent to which members of a household share their incomes or resources with other household members. In order to estimate living standards we therefore use 'household income' which has to be adjusted or 'equivalised' to compare households that vary in size and composition. The median is most commonly used to represent average income due to the highly skewed nature of the income distribution, which leads to the very high incomes of a few having a disproportionate impact on the mean.

Individual Income Definitions

Total individual income: equal to gross income, defined as income from all sources received by an individual, plus tax credits.

Net individual income (as used in this chapter): income from all sources received by an individual net of income tax and National Insurance contributions.

Disposable individual income: includes Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and property income from letting and sub-letting (apportioned across household adults where appropriate), and deducts National Insurance contributions, income tax payments, childcare costs, travel to work costs, parental contributions to students living away from home, maintenance and child support payments (which are deducted from the income of the person making the payment), and housing costs (including Council Tax, all costs apportioned across household adults where appropriate).

Household Income Definitions

Total household income: total income from all sources including from Tax Credits, *before* deductions of income tax and National Insurance.

Net household income: total income *after* deductions for income tax and National Insurance contributions.

Net disposable household income: total income *after* deductions for income tax, National Insurance Contributions, council tax, pension contributions and maintenance payments.

Equivalised net disposable household income (as used in this chapter): 'Equivalised' income is used to allow comparisons of living standards between different household types. Income is adjusted to take into account variations in the size and composition of the household. This adjustment reflects the fact that a family of several people requires a higher income than a single person in order for both households to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The key assumption is that all individuals in the household benefit equally from the combined (equivalised) income of the household. There are several different equivalence scales. The household income estimates contained in this chapter use the McClements equivalisation scale. There are distinct equivalence scales used for income before housing costs (BHC) and income after housing costs (AHC).

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY DISABILITY

Before housing costs: Net disposable income, equivalised using the before housing costs equivalisation scale. Certain incomes in kind are included such as free school meals and TV licenses for over 75s.

After housing costs: Net disposable income with income as for BHC but with rent/mortgage payments, water charges, structural insurance premiums, ground rent and service charges deducted. This is equivalised using the after housing costs equivalisation scale.

Relative low income (as used in this chapter): Individuals living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of GB median income in the same year.

Definitions of Age

The data reported in this chapter refer to working age adults and pensioners. Working age adults is defined as females aged 16 to 59 years and males aged 16 to 64 years. Pensioners refers to females aged 60 and over and males aged 65 and over.

Publications

For further information on income definitions and sources of income see the 'Guide To Income Statistics', Scottish Economic Statistics 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/finance/ses04-00.asp>.

For further information on individual incomes see 'Individual Incomes of Men and Women 1996/97 to 2004/05

http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/indiv_incomes/index.htm