

Scotland's Wellbeing - Measuring the National Outcomes for Disabled People

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report builds on a recent Scottish Government Wellbeing baseline report for the revised National Performance Framework. The Wellbeing Report gave an overview of inequalities of outcomes but did not go into detail for every dimension of inequality. This report views the NPF through the lens of one protected characteristic, that of disability, and considers the range of outcomes and indicators.

Disability is defined in the Equality Act 2010 as a long-lasting health condition that limits daily activity. This two stage definition is used in most large scale surveys in Scotland. In 2017, the Scottish Health Survey estimated that 32% of adults and 10% of children were disabled.

The NPF contains 11 outcomes which are measured by 81 indicators; 15 of which are still under development and 20 of which relate to national level data or structures rather than individuals.

The 15 new indicators will cover the following areas:

- Four in the Communities outcome to measure social capital and community cohesion. These indicators will be individual and will include breakdowns to show if and how social capital and cohesion varies for disabled people.
- Four in the Education outcome to measure educational attainment; confidence of children and young people; resilience of children and young people and engagement in extra-curricular activities. Again, understanding these indicators for the range of protected characteristics will be important.
- Contractually secure work in the Employment outcome. This is in early stages of development but understanding inequalities of outcome will be important.
- Public services treat people with dignity and respect in the Human Rights outcome. Again this is in early stages of development but understanding who isn't treated with dignity and respect will be critical.
- Five new indicators in the International outcome, of which at least three will not be individual indicators. The two remaining 'a positive experience for people coming to Scotland' and 'Scotland's population' are more likely to be

individual and consideration of the relevance of the indicator for disabled people will be important.

From the remaining 46 NPF indicators, eight cannot provide a breakdown by the disability protected characteristic. These are:

- Child Social and physical development. This indicator is under review from Public Health Scotland but alternative indicators were identified in the report from Growing Up in Scotland survey.
- People working in the arts and cultural economy who are disabled – there is limited data on this matter although some evidence suggests that the diversity of the economy could be a matter of concern.
- Entrepreneurial activity – there is limited data on the number of disabled entrepreneurs or how this has changed over time.
- Employees on the living wage – the data used in Scotland to analyse wage levels does not provide this breakdown. UK data is available.
- Pay gap - the data used in Scotland to analyse pay does not provide this breakdown. UK data is available.
- Premature mortality – this data is not currently available with a breakdown by disability status. Some other limited evidence is identified.
- Quality of care experience from their GP – again this data is not currently available with a breakdown by disability status and other sources were limited and not specific to Scotland.
- Cost of living – this data is not currently available with a disability breakdown although other evidence has been identified around costs of living for disabled people.

Across the outcomes for which we have data, a considerable number of indicators suggest that disabled people face some barriers in fully participating in Scottish society. For example:

- There is a higher prevalence of poverty, food insecurity and material deprivation among disabled adults and children.
- There are lower rates of employment and economic activity among disabled people alongside evidence of a disability pay gap.

- There is lower mental wellbeing among disabled adults along with higher engagement in health risk behaviours, and higher rates of difficulties among disabled children.
- Disabled people were more likely to be worried about a range of crimes and there are potentially some concerning trends in offline and online hate crime at a UK level.
- There are lower rates of cultural participation and attendance among disabled people along with lower rates of access to green (parks, woods and countryside) and blue (rivers, lochs, coasts) space and visits to the outdoors.
- A minority of disabled young people experience lower educational attainment and lack of positive destinations after school but this is more prevalent among disabled than non-disabled children.

Analysts in the government will continue to mine data wherever possible and the increased use and linkage of administrative data should help in this regard. However, there will continue to be aspects of outcome performance that can best be understood by qualitative research or by engaging with disability stakeholders and disabled people.

The progress of actions and the evaluation of 'A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People' including the major summit in 2020 will provide good opportunities for this conversation to continue.

1. INTRODUCTION

In May 2019, Scottish Government published a baseline report on performance against the National Performance Framework. This [wellbeing report](#) presented an overall picture for Scotland and encouraged decision makers to dig deeper into the evidence, looking across National Outcomes to think about performance and inequality.

This report builds on the wellbeing report, comparing the experiences and outcomes of disabled and non-disabled people in Scotland. It does so by presenting breakdowns of the National Performance Framework indicators by disability status, where relevant¹ and possible. Where such breakdowns are not possible, alternative indicators have been considered. This report focusses on the NPF outcomes at a national level but further work is ongoing looking at different aspects of disability and different areas of service provision. Key developments include:

- ‘A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People’ [Action Plan](#), published in 2016 sets out the Scottish Government’s approach to policy for disabled people. Its aim is that disabled people can live the life they choose, participating equally alongside other citizens in their families, communities, workplaces and wider society, with the support they need. This Action Plan commits to 93 actions developed in consultation with disabled people.
- Ongoing work by the Scottish Government to deliver recently devolved disability benefits, in the context of developing a social security system with the principles of fairness, respect and dignity at its core. This process has employed a process of ‘co-design’ which has embedded consultation with lived experience of social security policy throughout.
- A Disability Employment [Action Plan](#) (DEAP), published in 2018, designed to address the disability employment gap, alongside long-term targets for economic participation from disabled people.

¹ Relevant in the sense that the indicators refer to individual outcomes, as distinct from, for example, the value of international exports, or the size of wildlife populations.

- The development of an Equality Evidence Strategy and online [Equality Evidence Finder](#) to provide access to national statistics broken down according to various demographics including disability status.

The Social Model of Disability

This report adopts the social model of disability, which was developed by disabled people: activists who started the 'Independent Living Movement'. Unlike the medical model, where an individual is understood to be disabled by their impairment, the social model views disability as the relationship between the individual and society. In other words, it sees the barriers created by society, such as negative attitudes towards disabled people, and inaccessible buildings, transport and communication, as the cause of disadvantage and exclusion, rather than the impairment itself. The aim, then, is to remove the barriers that isolate, exclude and so disable the individual. However, as the social model is seldom used in the context of survey-based data collection, statistics using this definition are limited.

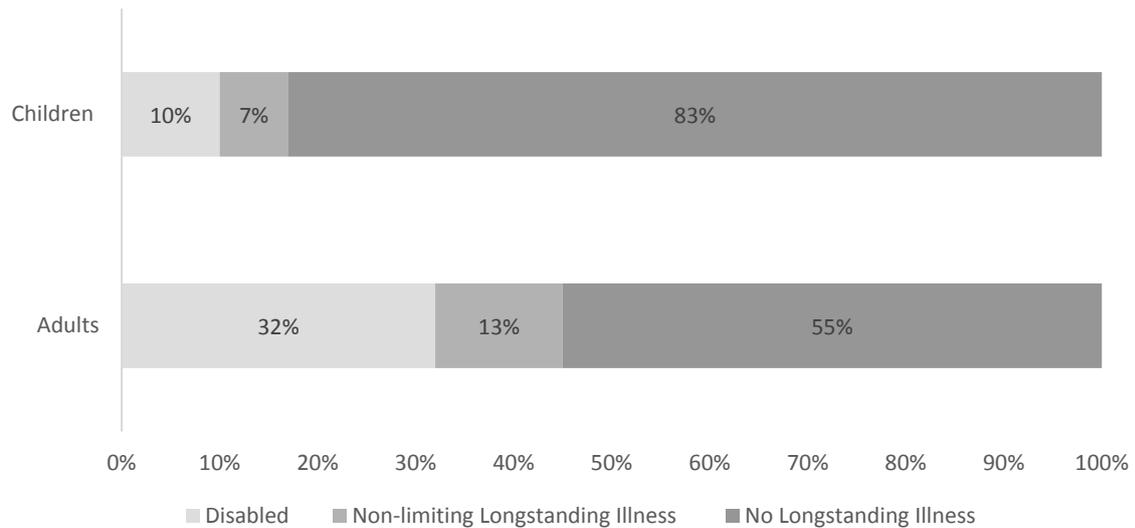
The Prevalence of Disability in Scotland

Disability is defined in the Equality Act 2010 as 'a long-term limiting mental or physical health condition, that has a substantial negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities that has lasted, or is expected to last, more than 12 months. The key elements of this definition are that there is a long-lasting health condition and that this condition limits daily activity'.

In Scotland, disability is often measured in large-scale surveys using a two-part definition. The first part asks participants if they have a long-term illness or health condition that is expected to last more than 12 months. Second, participants are asked whether this condition limits their day to day activity, either by 'a lot' or 'a little'.

In 2017, the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) estimated that 45% of adults (and 17% of children) had a long term condition or illness, and that 32% of adults (and 10% of children) had long-term conditions that were also limiting (see Figure 1.1). In this context, 32% of the adult population would be considered 'disabled', while 68% would be considered 'not disabled'.

Figure 1.1 Prevalence of long-term conditions, limiting and non-limiting, among adults (aged 16 and over) and children (aged under 16). Source: Scottish Health Survey, 2017



In most cases, disability is presented as a single category, without distinguishing between the different barriers that may exist in relation to different conditions. For background, however, the SHeS also provides estimates of the distribution of limiting long-term conditions, which are shown in Figure 1.2 in relation to adults and in Figure 1.3 in relation to children. The results show the percentage of adults with long-term limiting conditions – disabilities – which correspond to the categories. So, for example, Figure 1.2 shows that 15% of those with disabilities have disabilities related to the digestive system, while 41% have conditions relating to the musculoskeletal system. Please note percentages do not sum to 100%, as respondents may have more than one condition.

Figure 1.2 Type of limiting long-term condition – as a percentage of all limiting long-term conditions – among disabled adults. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017

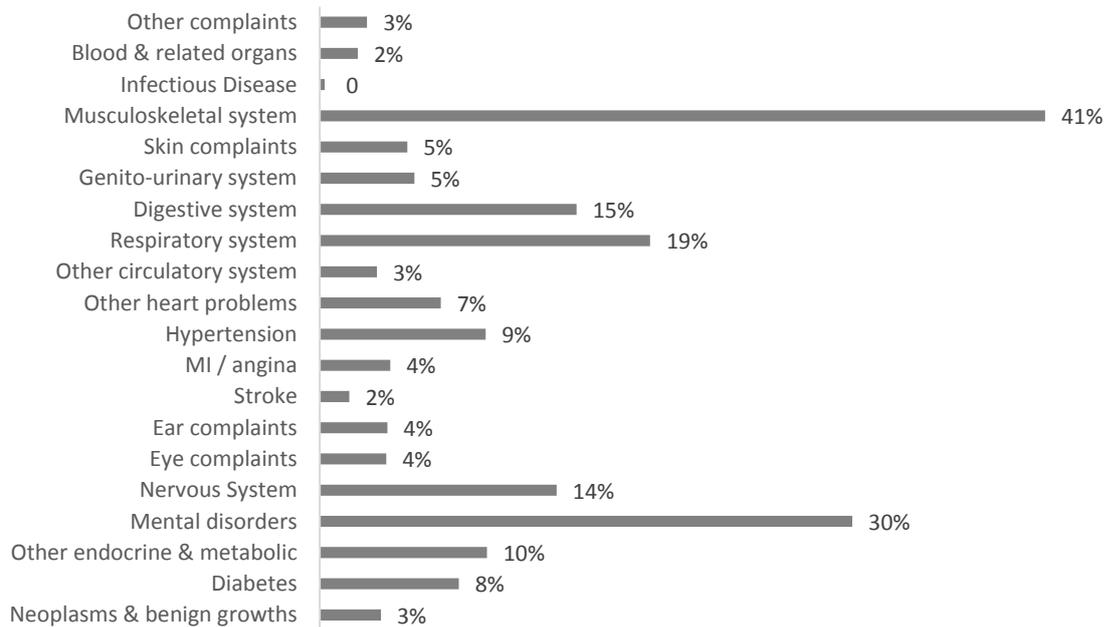
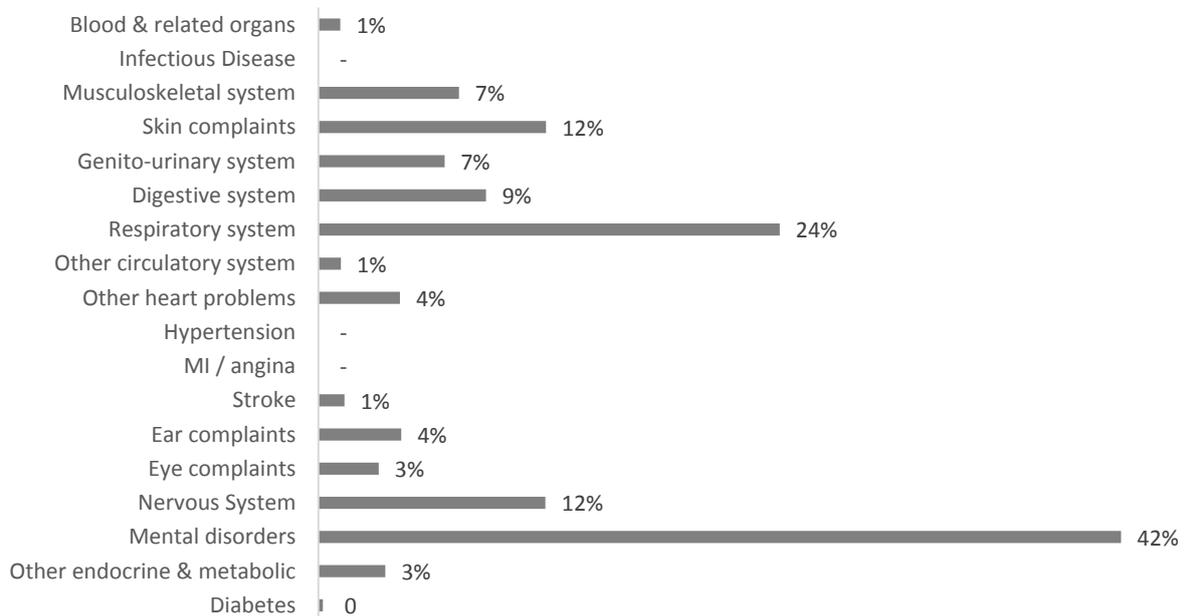


Figure 1.3 Type of limiting long-term condition – as a percentage of all limiting long-term conditions – among disabled children. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



A note on definitions in this report

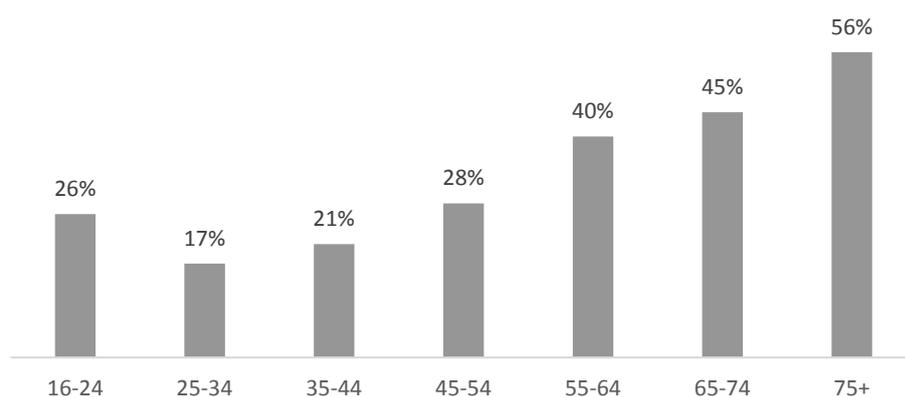
Where possible, results in this report refer to survey respondents as either 'disabled' or 'not disabled'. However, in some instances, owing to the form in which the data is presented, three categories are provided, i.e. no long-term illness, a non-limiting long-term illness, and a limiting long-term illness ('disability'). In other cases, owing to the source of the data that is provided, non-limiting and limiting conditions are not distinguished (such as in the analysis of the Growing Up in Scotland survey in the next chapter). Where necessary, the footnotes alongside the data that is presented clarify the way disability is measured.

Intersectionality: how disability intersects with other characteristics

Disability and Age

The prevalence of disability increases with age. The SHeS estimated that, in 2017, over half of the population have a disability in the over 75 age group (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4 Prevalence of limiting long-term health condition by age decile. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017

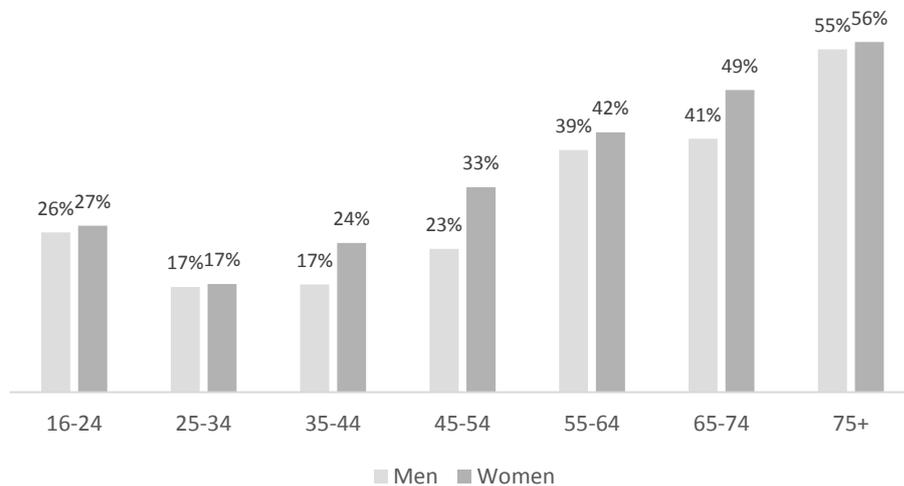


Disability and Gender

The SHeS also indicates gender disparity in disability rates (see Figure 1.5). In 2017 34% of women reported disabilities, which was higher than the 29% of men who reported these condition. Men were less likely than women to report a disability in

various age groups, and the largest gaps can be seen at ages 45-54 (33% to 23%) and 65-74 (49% to 41%).

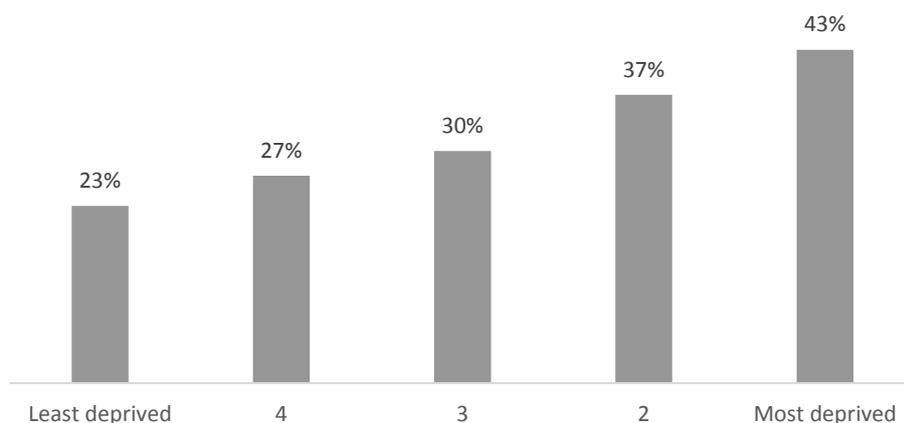
Figure 1.5 Prevalence of limiting long-term health conditions, by age and gender. Source: Scottish Health Survey, 2017



Disability and Socio-Economic Status

Disability also varies with socio-economic status. As the SHeS demonstrates, in 2017, 23% of those in the least deprived quintile of the population report disabilities, compared to 43% of those in the most deprived quintile (see Figure 1.6).

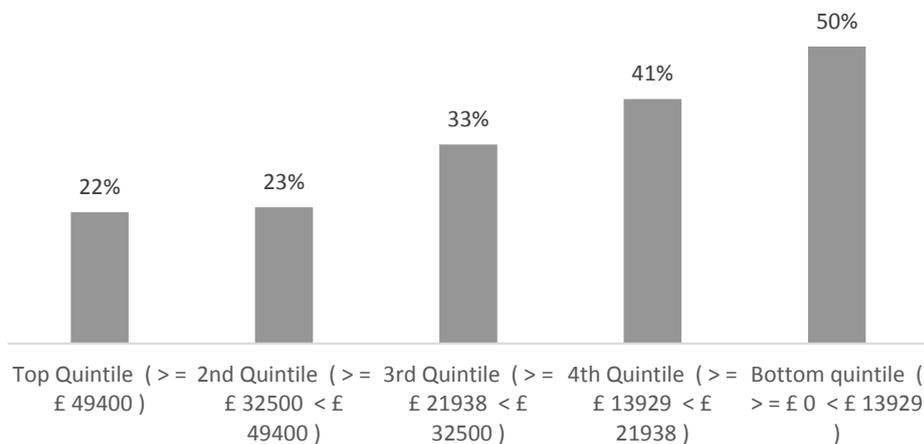
Figure 1.6 Prevalence of limiting long-term illness among adults, by SIMD quintile. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



There also appears to be a relationship between disability and income. The SHeS survey finds that, in 2017, only 22% of those in the top quintile of the income

distribution report disabilities, compared to 50% of those in the bottom quintile (see Figure 1.7).

Figure 1.7 Prevalence of limiting long-term illness among adults, by equivalised income.
Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017

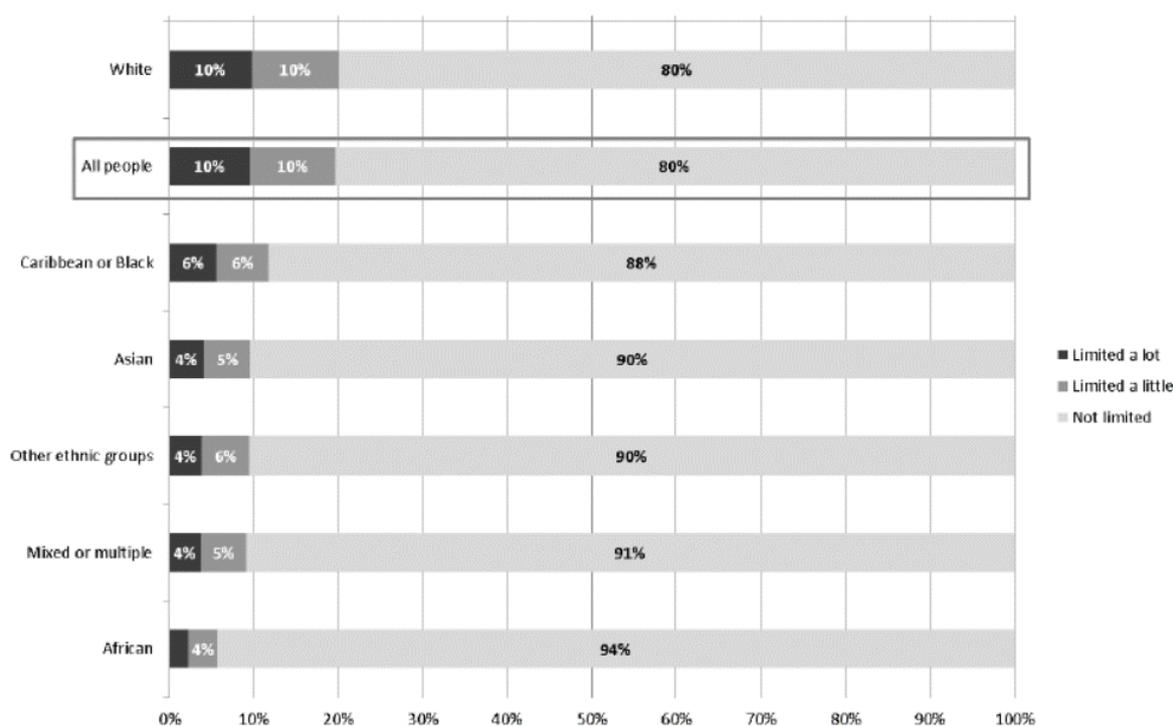


Disability and Ethnicity

The sample in the SHeS is too small to analyse ethnicity and disability. In the 2011 Scottish Census², all other ethnic groups were less likely than the ‘white’ group to report a disability (see Figure 1.8). In this context, ‘white’ refers to white Scottish, white other British and non-British white.

² The 2011 Scottish Census specifically asks about ‘long-term health problem or disability’, defining this as “A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person’s day-to-day activity, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age.”

Figure 1.8 Prevalence of limiting long-term illness by ethnicity, 2011. Source: Scottish Census 2011



As above, 90% of those defined in the census as ‘Asian’ and 94% of those defined as ‘African’ did not have such conditions. As the census shows, minority ethnic groups typically have younger age profiles than the population as a whole which, given that prevalence of disability increases with age, may partially explain reduced rates of disability.³

Disability and Sexual Orientation

Analysis of the Scottish Core Survey⁴ questions found that, in 2017, 29% of those identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual and ‘other’ reported limiting long-term conditions, compared to 23% of those identifying as heterosexual.⁵

³ Scottish Government (2014) Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census, including Ethnicity, Religion, and Disability. Scottish Government. Available [here](#). The designations used in this report are based on those found within the census and related reports.

⁴ The Scottish Core Survey Questions pools demographic data from a range of surveys, to provide estimates of variability within smaller populations. It uses the harmonised question specified in Figure 1.1 to ascertain the presence of a disability.

⁵ Scottish Government (2019) Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2017. Available [here](#).

2. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE



We grow up loved, safe
and respected so that
we realise our full
potential

What we know in relation to Children and Young People

- Households containing a disabled person have higher levels of child material deprivation (20%) compared to households with no disabled people (8%).
- Compared to non-disabled children, disabled children more frequently had high scores of difficulties, as measured in the Strengths and Difficulties questionnaire in the Scottish Health Survey.
- Overall, only 53% of young people felt that their perspectives were taken into account by adults. Less disabled young adults felt their perspectives were considered (47%) than non-disabled young adults (58%).
- Disabled children reported more social, emotional and behavioural difficulties at an early age, compared to non-disabled children.
- The majority of disabled children (75%) said they had three or more friends, although this was slightly lower than for non-disabled children (82%).
- Childcare satisfaction for parents with disabled children is comparable to that of parents with non-disabled children, although the data suggests some gaps in provision.

National outcome

This outcome focuses on children and young people and sets out a direction to provide the essential conditions of love, respect and understanding through which

children can become the happy, fulfilled and successful adults they have a right to be.

The vision for this outcome contains a number of different aspects including a childhood free from abuse, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, poverty and hunger where children are connected into society and involved in decisions about their lives. It also aims to provide safe places in which all children can be stimulated, healthy and active. Finally, it aims for early education where everyone can learn, play and flourish.

National Performance Indicators

In total, there are seven indicators for Children and Young people in the National Performance Framework. Two are not appropriate indicators for the purpose of this analysis:

- Healthy start (child mortality rates)
- Quality of children's services (percentage of funded Early Learning and Childcare providers achieving good or better across all four quality themes).

Healthy Start measures stillbirths and very early mortality among infants. As a result, it is not possible to break this figure down by disability. Quality of children's services is about how services are rated, so does not measure individuals. However, it is possible to compare outcomes for parents of disabled and non-disabled children using data from an analysis of the GUS survey.

One indicator measures an individual outcome, but can't currently be broken down by disability status:

- Child social and physical development (i.e. the percentage of eligible children with no concerns at their 27-30 month review).

This data is collected by the Information Services Division of NHS Scotland. Currently, data on whether or not children have long-term conditions/disabilities is collected locally by health boards and is not available at a national level. This

situation is under review and national level data is expected by 2021 at the earliest. However, GUS provides more general data on social and physical development of disabled children, which is discussed below.

The remaining four indicators are individual level and broken down by disability status:

- Children Have Positive Relationships (Percentage of S2 and S4 pupils who report to have "three or more" close friends).
- Children's voice (percentage of young people who feel they have their views taken into account by adults in relation to decisions that affect their lives).
- Child Material Deprivation (Percentage of children in combined material deprivation and low income after housing costs (below 70% of UK median income)).
- Child wellbeing and happiness. A score is calculated by a short-behavioural screening tool that forms part of the SHeS and is completed by the parents of 4-12 year olds. This indicator measures the total number of children whose total difficulties score was rated as abnormal or borderline.

Children have positive relationships

This measure comes from the Scottish Schools and Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS). In 2015, compared to non-disabled children, a smaller percentage of disabled children reported having three or more friends. 75% of disabled children reported having three or more friends, while 82% of non-disabled children reported this.

Children's Voices

This measure comes from the 'Young People in Scotland' survey⁶. In 2017, 53% of young people agreed that adults took their views into account when making decisions that affected them. However, less disabled children agreed that adults took their views into account (47% compared to 58% of non-disabled children).

⁶ This survey uses the parameter 'Physical or mental health condition', which is a 'Yes'/'No' question. Answering yes is interpreted as a proxy for disability in the context of this report.

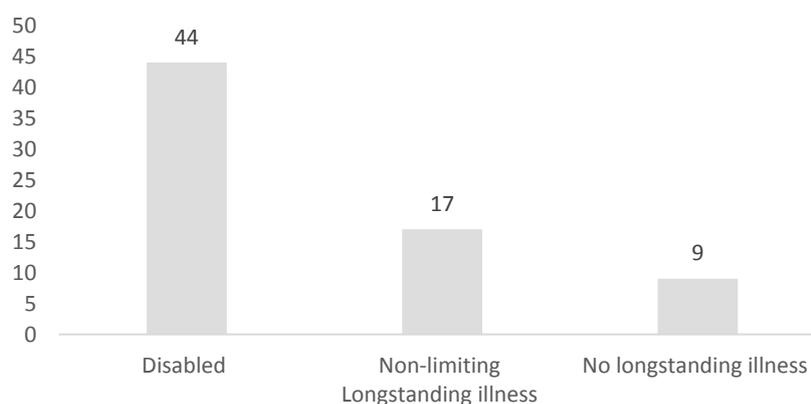
Child Material Deprivation

The rate of material deprivation among children is higher in families with a disabled member. According to data provided by the Family Resources Survey (FRS)⁷, between 2015-18, the level of combined low income and material deprivation among children in Scotland was 12%. Among families with a disabled person in the household, the rate was 20%, compared to 8% among those with disabled person in the family.⁸

Child Wellbeing and Happiness

This measure is based on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). This questionnaire is completed by parents as part of the Scottish Health Survey (SheS). The SDQ comprises 25 questions covering themes such as consideration, hyperactivity, malaise, mood, sociability, obedience, anxiety and unhappiness. It is used to measure five aspects of children's development: emotional symptoms; conduct problems; hyperactivity/inattention; peer relationship problems; and pro-social behaviour.

Figure 2.1 The proportion of children aged 4-12 who had a borderline or abnormal total difficulties score, for 2013-16, as assessed in the Scottish Health Survey, by disability. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



A higher proportion of disabled children had scores of total difficulties over 14, the cut-off point at which scores are reported as “borderline or abnormal” (see

⁷ The Family Resources Survey defines disability as “any physical or mental health condition that lasts or is expected to last 12 months or more, and which limits their ability to carry out day-to-day activities.”

⁸ This data is available in the table “Additional poverty analysis – 2019”, in the file “Proportion of children in combined low income and material deprivation by whether they live in a household with disabled household members, or with lone parents, and by child age group.” Available [here](#).

Figure 2.1). Difficulties scored are established by summing the scores from all the domains except pro-social behaviour. The total difficulties score ranged from zero to forty with a higher score indicating greater evidence of difficulties. There are established thresholds indicating 'normal' (score of 13 or less), 'borderline' (14-16) or 'abnormal' scores (17 or above).

Additional Indicators

Child Social and Physical Development

GUS⁹ includes a measure of child development. It shows that disabled children were significantly more likely than non-disabled children to have missed key development milestones associated with gross or fine motor skills at 10 months and age three.¹⁰ However, once socio-economic factors were taken into account disability did not, by itself, predict these differences.

Disabled children also tended to have higher levels of social, emotional and behavioural difficulties at ages four and five. This relationship remained after controlling for socio-economic characteristics. The strength of this relationship increased for children with a limiting disability (as GUS statistics count both non-limiting and limiting as 'disabled').

Quality of Children's Services

Evidence from GUS indicates that:

- There was no significant difference in the use of regular childcare between parents of disabled and non-disabled children. Disabled children were, however, slightly less likely to have attended pre-school (89% compared with 93%).
- Parents did not differ in the amount of choice they felt they had when choosing childcare (at ages two and five). However, at age three a higher

⁹ GUS defines disability by an affirmative answer to the question Does ^ChildName have any longstanding illness or disability? By longstanding I mean anything that has troubled ^him over a period of time or that is likely to affect ^him over a period of time". The results of this analysis include non-limiting conditions under the heading of 'disability', although distinctions between limited and non-limited are applied where these are relevant. See [here](#), pp. 1-2.

¹⁰ Scottish Government (2013) The Impact of Disability on the Lives of Young Children: Analysis of Growing up in Scotland data. Scottish Government. Available [here](#).

proportion of parents with disabled children than those with non-disabled children felt they had no choice at all.

- In addition, parents with disabled children were more likely to say that they had found it fairly or very difficult to arrange childcare (though most had not found it difficult).
- Parents of disabled children were less likely than parents of non-disabled children to be 'very satisfied' with their main childcare provider when the child was under five. However, at ages five and six there were no differences in satisfaction.
- Parents of disabled children were more likely to say that they were not using childcare because their child needed special care. The proportion (of those not using childcare) expressing this view decreased from 7% at 10 months to 4% at age 5.
- Disability and limiting disability were not independently associated with any of the childcare or pre-school indicators of satisfaction or availability.

Children's Social Relationships - Bullying

There is evidence from the UK more broadly which suggests that disabled children may be at a greater risk of bullying than non-disabled children. For example, research based on longitudinal data from England was published by Institute of Education in 2014. This found that disabled children in England, at ages seven and 15, were at a higher risk of bullying than non-disabled children even after a wide range of factors were controlled for.¹¹

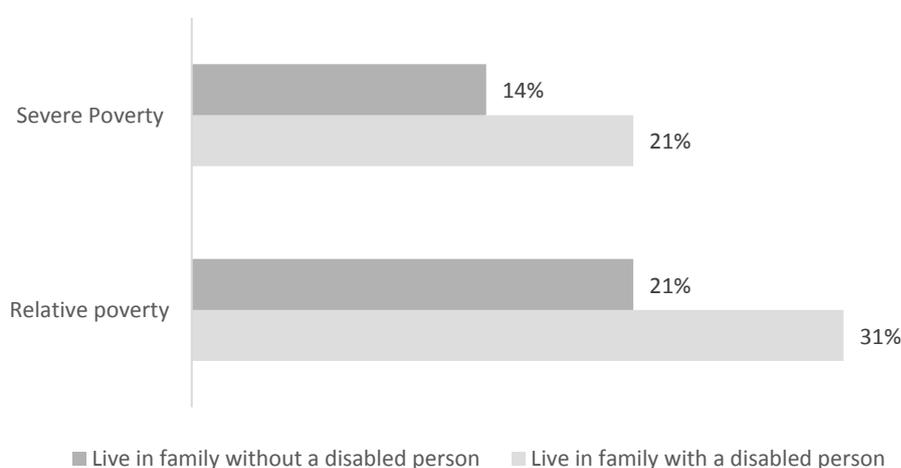
Poverty and Low Income

In this data, relative poverty means that household earnings are less than 60% of the UK median after household size and housing costs have been accounted for. Severe poverty refers to earnings of less than 50% than the UK median, after housing costs. Children in families with a disabled member are more likely to be in both relative and severe poverty after housing costs, compared to children in families without a disabled member.

¹¹ Chatzitheochari, S., et. al. (2014) Bullying experiences among disabled children and young people in England: Evidence from two longitudinal studies. Institute of Education, University of London, Working Paper No. 14-11. Available [here](#).

Data from the FRS¹² show that, between 2015/16 and 2017/18, 31% of children with a disabled person in the household were in relative poverty after housing costs. For families without a disabled member, the comparative figure was 21%. For severe poverty after housing costs, 21% of children in families with a disabled member were in this situation, compared to 14% of children in families without a disabled member (see Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Percentage of children living in severe and relative poverty after housing costs, by whether family has a disabled member or not, for the period 2015-18. Source: Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland: 2015-2018



There is some variation in outcomes based on which family member is disabled. For households where the disabled family member is a child, 26% of children live in relative poverty after housing costs, compared to 24% of children in families without a disabled child. When the disabled member is an adult, the number of children in relative poverty after housing costs rises to 32%, compared to 22% for families without a disabled adult.

¹² This data can be found in Supplementary Child Poverty Tables found in the 'Supporting Files' section of the Poverty and income inequality in Scotland: 2015-2018 report, available [here](#).

3. COMMUNITIES



We live in communities
that are inclusive,
empowered, resilient
and safe

What we know:

- Just over half of disabled people (55%) perceived their neighbourhoods as 'very good' places to live, the same as non-disabled people.
- Access to blue (rivers, lakes, coasts) and green (parks, hills, woods and countryside) space is lower for disabled people (60%) compared to non-disabled people (70%).
- In 2017/18, disabled people were slightly more likely to be victims of crime generally than non-disabled people (14.9% compared to 11.8%).
- Compared to non-disabled people, they were also more likely to be worried about certain specific crimes mentioned in the crime survey such as credit card or bank theft, stolen identity and vehicle vandalism.

National outcome

The communities outcome recognises that to be healthy and happy as a nation we must nurture and protect local resources, environments and communities who live in them. The vision includes a range of different aspects of communities including housing, planning and transport; affordable and accessible public services; access to greenspace and safe, cohesive communities which value diversity and support those in need.

National Performance Indicators

There are eight indicators in the communities component of the NPF. Four indicators are currently being developed:

- Social capital – No indicator at present
- Places to interact – No indicator at present
- Community land ownership – No indicator at present
- Loneliness – No indicator at present

The remaining four are available broken down by disability status:

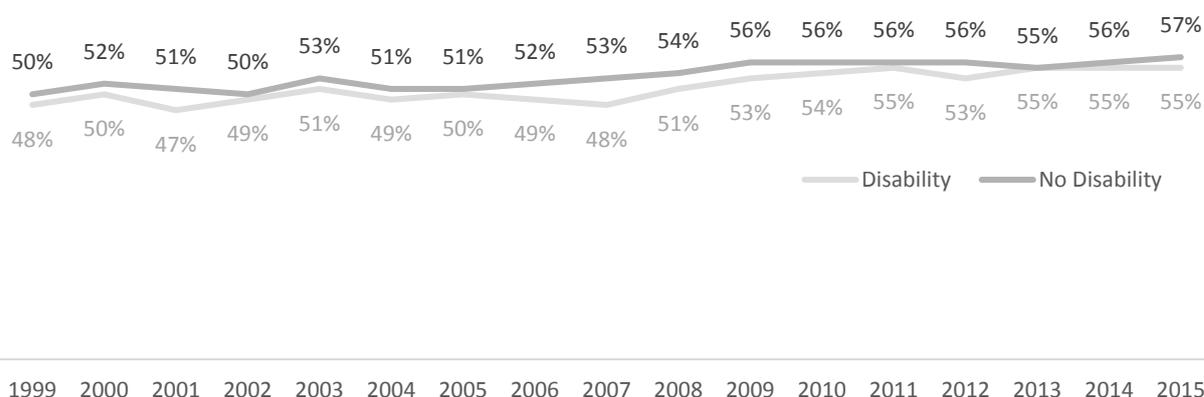
- Perceptions of local area (percentage who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live)
- Access to green and blue space (proportion of adults who live within a 5 minute walk of their local green or blue space).
- Perceptions of local crime rate (percentage of adults who think crime in there are has stayed the same or reduced in the past 2 years).
- Crime victimisation (proportion of adults who have been a victim of one or more crime in the past year)

Perceptions of Local Area

According to the Scottish Household Survey¹³ (SHS), just over half of the population perceived their neighbourhood to be a very good place to live. The relative proportions of non-disabled and disabled people with this perspective has been fairly consistent over time (see Figure 3.1). In 2015, 57% of non-disabled people perceived their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, compared to 55% of disabled people.

¹³ The Scottish Household Survey adopts the harmonised definition described above. More information available [here](#), pp. 28.

Figure 3.1 The percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, by disability, from 1999-2015. Source: Scottish Household Survey 1999-2015



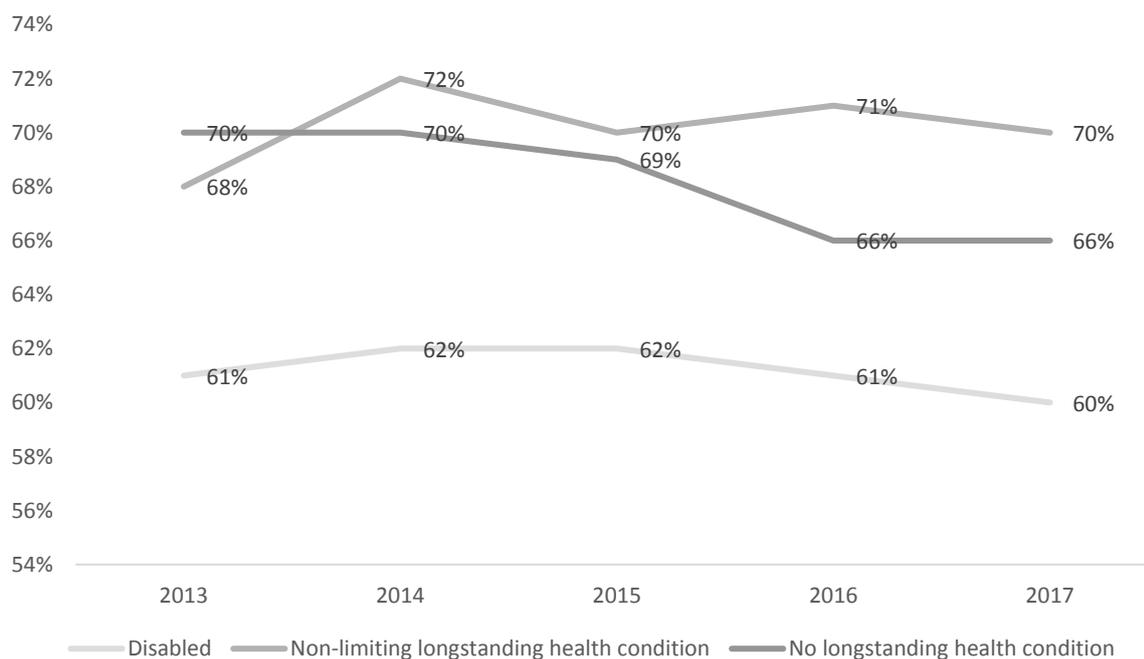
Access to Green and Blue Space

“Access to green and blue space” is measured by the SHS using the greenspace question which defines greenspaces as “public green or open spaces in the local area, for example a park, countryside, wood, play area, canal path, riverside or beach”.¹⁴ The SHS¹⁵ indicates that, compared to non-disabled people, a smaller proportion of disabled people live within a five minute walk of their local green or blue space. In 2017, 60% of disabled people lived within a 5-minute walk of their local green or blue space. By comparison, 66% of those with non-limiting long-term conditions were in this situation, as were 70% of those with no limiting condition (see Figure 3.2).

¹⁴ This is defined in SHS, available [here](#).

¹⁵ In this instance, the data was made available in three parts, rather than two.,

Figure 3.2 Proportion of adults who live within a 5 minute walk of their local green or blue space, by disability, from 2013-17. Source: Scottish Household Survey 2013-2017

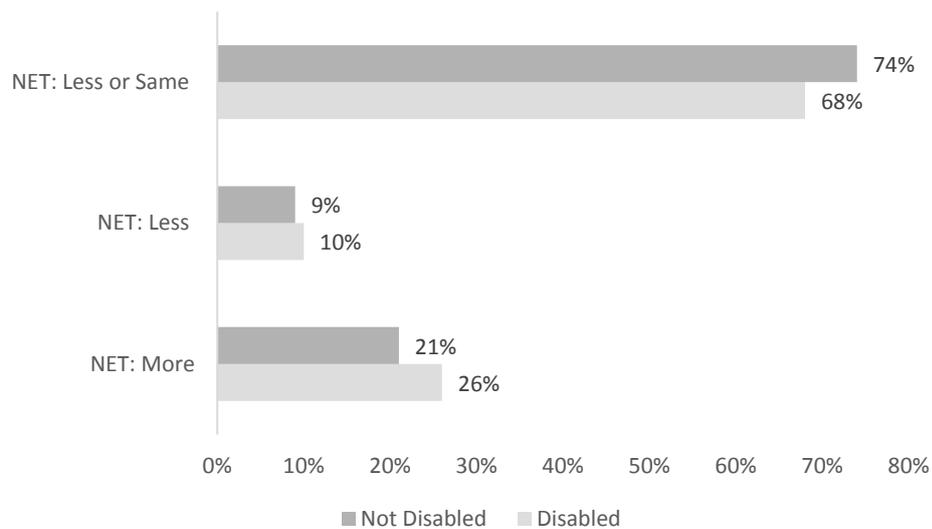


Perceptions of Crime

This National Indicator looks at the proportion who believe the local crime rate has stayed the same or reduced (combined). In the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)¹⁶ it was reported that 68% of disabled adults believed that crime had stayed the same or reduced, compared to 74% of non-disabled adults. In the same year, 26% of disabled adults thought the local crime rate had increased, compared to 21% of non-disabled adults (see Figure 3.3). There was no significant difference between those who believed that there was less crime.

¹⁶ The SCJS adopts the harmonised question for disability, i.e. Do you have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more, before clarifying whether the condition is limiting 'a lot' or limiting 'a little'.

Figure 3.3 Perceptions of changes in the local crime-rate in the last two years, by disability.
Source: Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2017-18

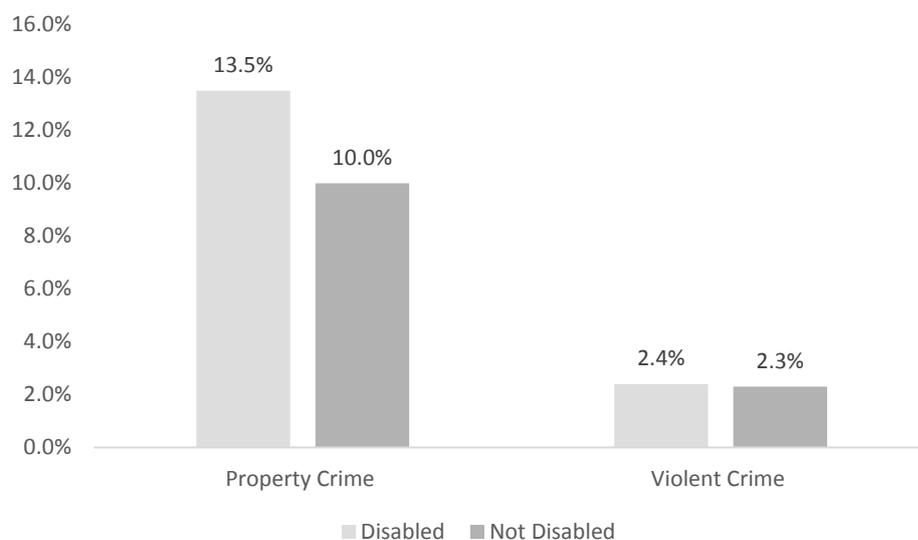


Crime Victimization

The SCJS also indicates that disabled adults were more likely to be victims of crime in 2017/18 than non-disabled adults. In this year, 14.9% of disabled people had been a victim of at least one crime, compared to 11.8% of the non-disabled people. Specifically, disabled people were more likely to experience property crime than non-disabled people, but there was no statistically significant difference for violent crime (Figure 3.4).¹⁷

¹⁷ These figures, alongside other figures from the SCJS, can be obtained in the supplementary data tables accompanying the 2017/18 SCJS report, available [here](#).

Figure 3.4 Percentage of respondents who have been victims of crime, by crime type and disability. Source: Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2017-18



This difference may also partially reflect that disabled people are more likely to live in areas of greater deprivation. In the 15% most deprived areas, 18% of survey respondents had been a victim of a survey crime, compared to 11.8% in the rest of the sample. At the same time, rates of both violent and property crime are significantly higher among the most deprived 15%, while only property crime was higher for disabled people.

In the longer term, evidence suggests that the incidence of crime among disabled people has decreased. Research from the EHRC based on the SCJS, found that in the 2008/09 – 2010/11 period disabled people were *less* likely to be victims of crime. During this period, they report that 19.5% of non-disabled people were victims of crime, compared to 17.6% of disabled people.¹⁸ By comparison, in 2012/13, there was almost no difference between the number of disabled and non-disabled people experiencing crime. While crime decreased significantly among non-disabled people between the baseline above and 2012/13 (to 16.9%), it did not significantly decline among disabled people, and was recorded at 17.1% in that period.¹⁹

¹⁸ EHRC (2013) Crime and disabled people Baseline statistical analysis of measures from the formal legal inquiry into disability-related harassment. Research report 90. Available [here](#).

¹⁹ EHRC (2016) Crime and disabled people: Measures of disability-related harassment. Research report 103. Available [here](#).

Additional Indicators

Worry about crime and perceptions of crime likelihood

In the 2017/18 SCJS, disabled people were significantly more likely to be worried about a range of survey crimes, as shown in Figure 3.5. However, when participants were asked whether they thought these crimes were likely to happen to them in the next 12 months, these differences were less pronounced (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.5 Percentage of participants in sample who are worried about specific crimes in 2017-18, by disability. All figures show statistically significant differences. Source: Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2017-18

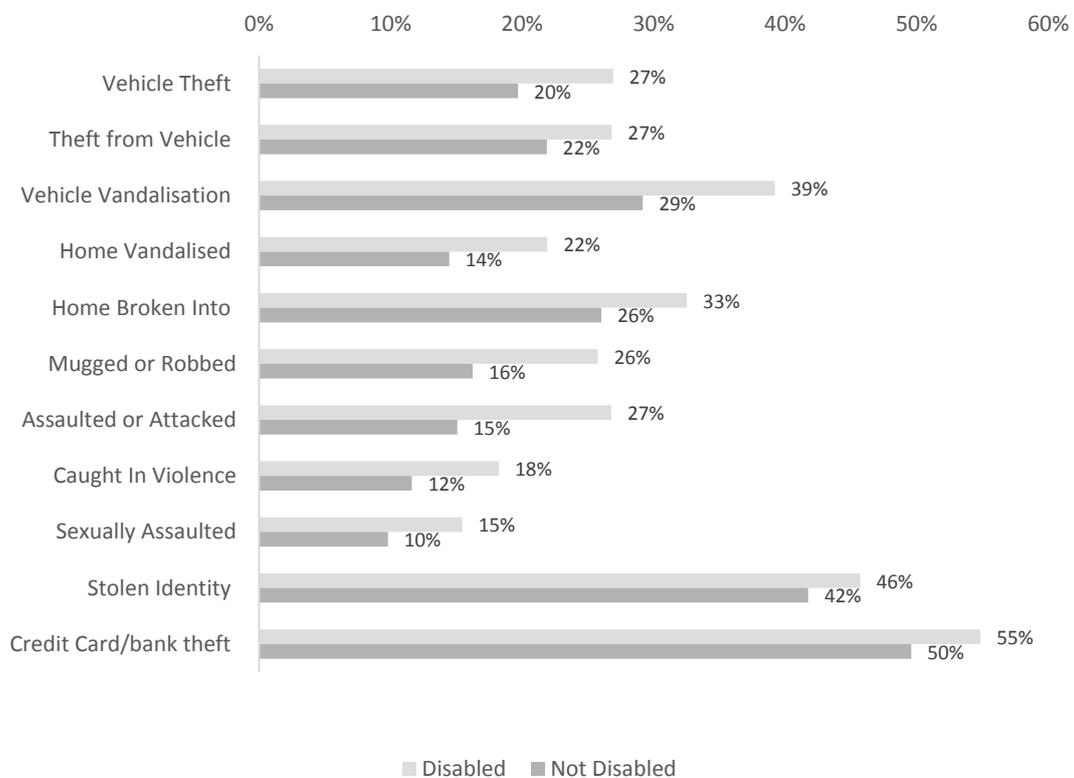
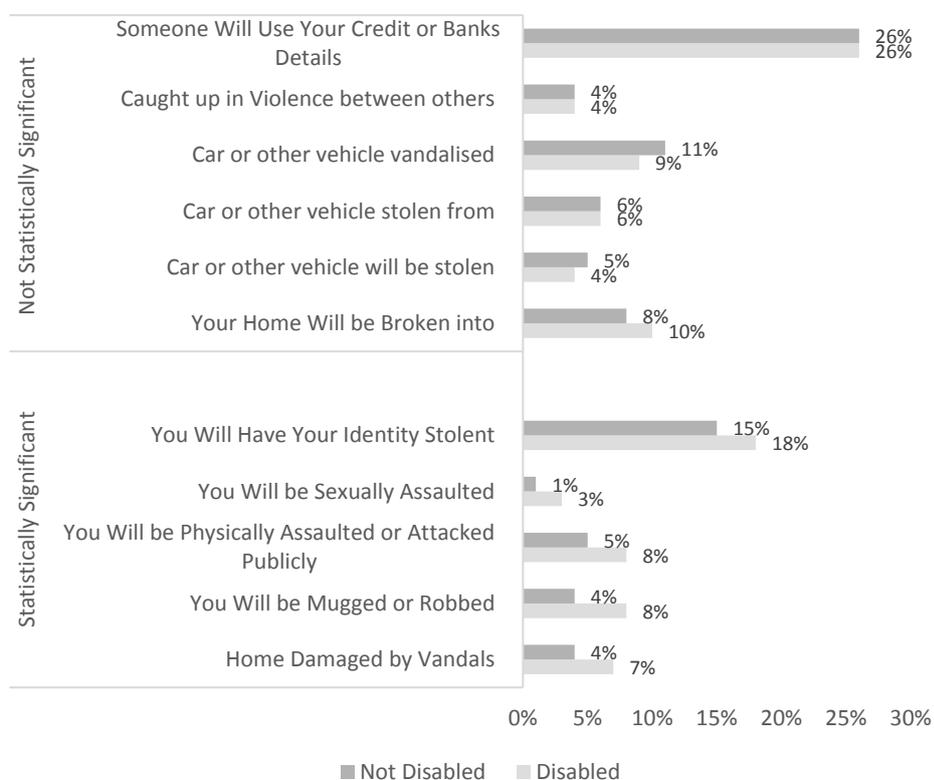


Figure 3.6 Percentage of participants who believe specific crimes are likely to happen to them in the next 12 months, in 2017-18, by disability. Divided into significant and non-significant differences. Source: Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2017-18



Hate Crimes

In Scotland, the Crown Office reported 284 charges aggravated by disability prejudice in 2017-18, which is an increase of 51% on the previous year.²⁰ This type of aggravation has increased – with a small fall in 2016-17 – since it was introduced in 2010. The Crown Office reports a broad consensus that these crimes are under-reported. For comparison, there were 1,112 charges of aggravation of prejudice related to sexual orientation in 2017/18.

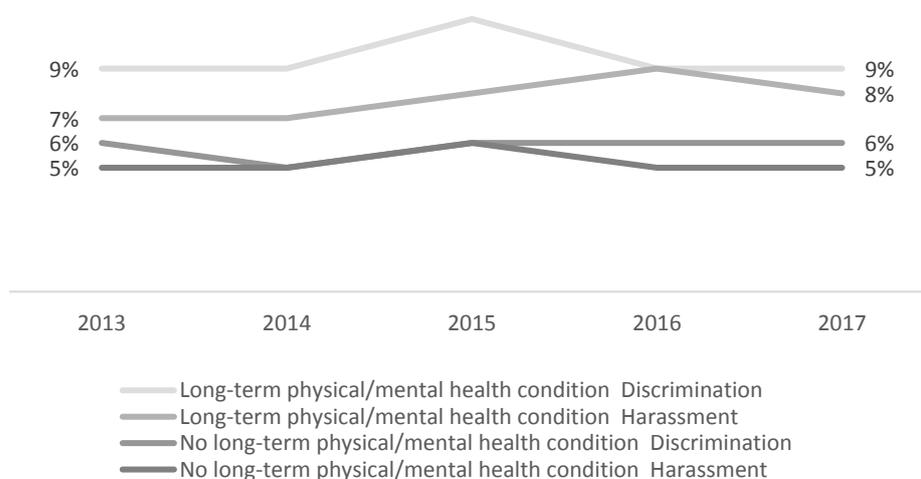
Concern has also been expressed about the escalation in reported hate crimes online in England and Wales. Following a Freedom of Information (FOI) request from the charity Leonard Cheshire, police forces reported that there had been a 33% increase in reported online hate crimes against disabled people between 2016/17

²⁰ Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (2018) Hate Crime in Scotland. Available [here](#).

and 2017/18.²¹ Following a parliamentary petition in 2017, the UK Government has conducted an enquiry into the online abuse of disabled people and considered whether online abuse should become a specific criminal offence.²² However, it is unclear whether increases represent a greater number of incidents or increased reporting.

Evidence also suggests that people with long-term physical health conditions are more likely to experience discrimination and/or harassment.²³ The SHS, from 2013 to 2017, has found slightly higher rates of discrimination and harassment experienced by people with long-term health conditions when compared to those not reporting these²⁴ (see Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 Experience of discrimination and harassment by presence of a long-term physical/mental health condition, 2013-17. Source: Scottish Household Survey 2013-2017



²¹ Leonard Cheshire (2019) Reports of online disability hate crime soar by 33%. Press release. Available [here](#).

²² House of Commons Petitions Committee (2019) Online abuse and the experience of disabled people. First Report of Session 2017-18. House of Commons. Available [here](#).

²³ At present, figures are available broken down by long-term illness, which includes individuals with both limiting and non-limiting conditions.

²⁴ The publications of the Scottish Household Survey from these years do not distinguish between those with limiting and non-limiting conditions for the purposes of comparing discrimination/harassment. Therefore, the results here refer to those with both limiting and non-limiting long-term illnesses.

4. CULTURE



We are creative and
our vibrant and diverse
cultures are expressed
and enjoyed widely

What we Know:

- Cultural attendance and participation is lower amongst disabled people compared to non-disabled people.

National outcome

The culture outcome seeks to honour, celebrate and support creative talent. It covers a range of areas including history, arts, traditional and rural cultures, and embracing cultures from elsewhere.

National Performance Indicators

Within the cultural section of the NPF, indicators encompass both participation in culture and the size and extent of employment within the cultural economy.

There are four NPF indicators for measuring the domain of 'Culture'. However, one is not an individual level measurement:

- Growth in the cultural economy (The amount of income generated by businesses, measured by Approximate Gross Value Added (aGVA), of the Creative Industries Growth Sector)

The second is individual level, but is not broken down by disability:

- People working in arts and culture (The number of jobs in the Creative Industries Growth Sector (culture and arts)).

However, the remaining two can be broken down by disability:

- Attendance at cultural events (i.e. The percentage of adults who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months)
- Participation in the cultural economy (i.e. The percentage of adults who have participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months)

Attendance at Cultural Events

Cultural attendance refers to attending events or places, such as the cinema, live music, theatres, galleries, museums and dance performances. By comparison, cultural participation is concerned with the active participation in culture. This includes activities like reading, creative work, crafts, photography, arts, performing, playing an instrument, and so on.

The SHS collects data on cultural attendance and participation. These results are reported in terms ‘major reduced daily capacity’ and ‘minor reduced daily capacity’. Collectively, these two categories can be referred to as ‘disability’. Breakdowns of both ‘non-disabled’ and ‘disabled’, and of all three categories, are reproduced below.

The SHS shows that disabled people had lower attendance at cultural events or places than non-disabled people between 2013 and 2017. In 2017, 72% of disabled people attended cultural events in 2017, compared to 89% of non-disabled people (see Figure 4.1).

Cultural attendance was lowest among disabled adults with major long-term reduced daily capacity. Among this group, 60% attended a cultural event or place in 2017, compared to 89% of those with no condition and 78% of those with minor reduced capacity (see Figure 4.2). When cinema is excluded, attendance for disabled people with major reduced daily capacity was 53% and 72% for those with minor reduced capacity. By contrast, it was 81% among non-disabled people.

Figure 4.1 The percentage of adults who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months, 2013-17, by disability. Source: Scottish Household Survey 2014-18

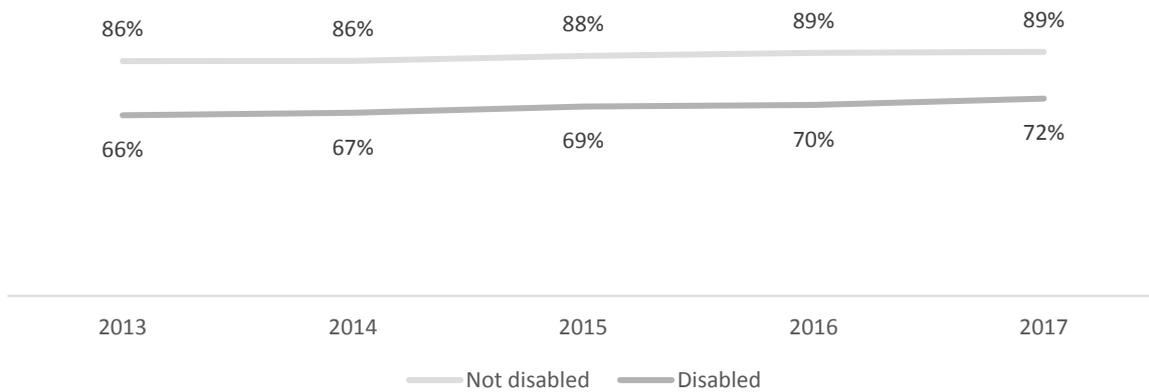
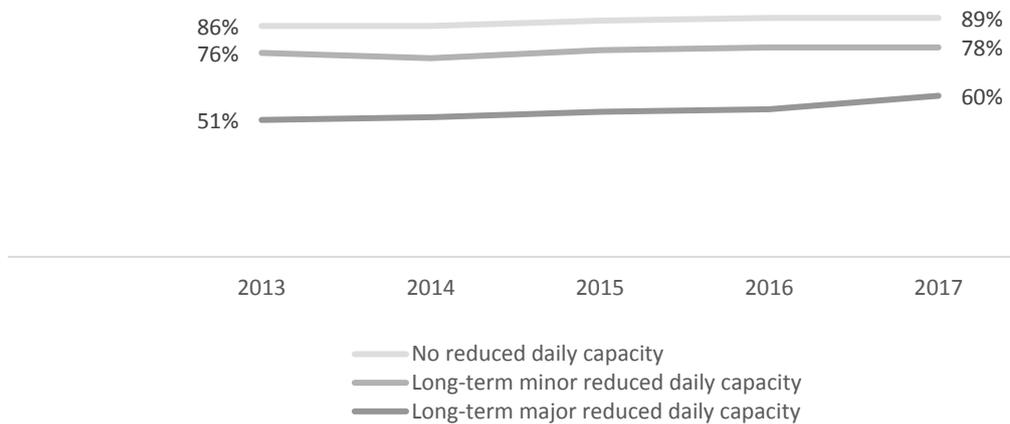


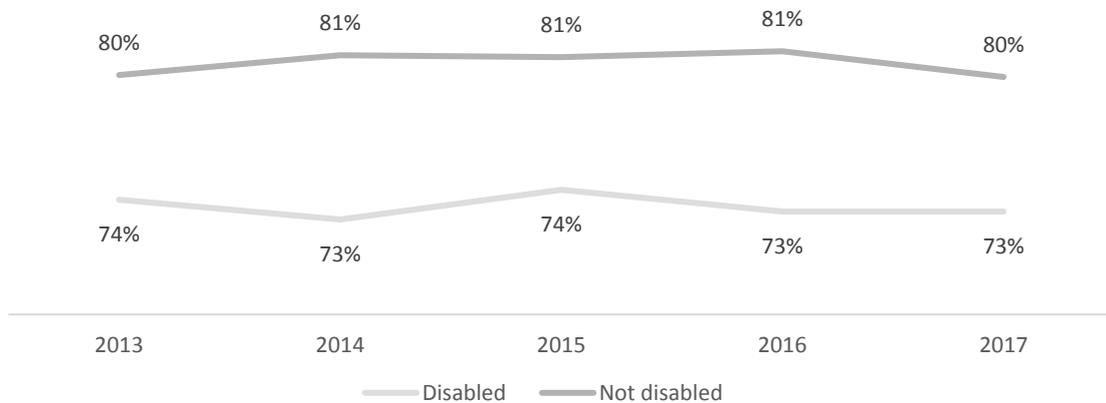
Figure 4.2 The percentage of adults who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months, 2013-17, by disability (major reduced daily capacity and minor reduced daily capacity). Source: Scottish Household Survey 2014-18



Participation in a Cultural Event

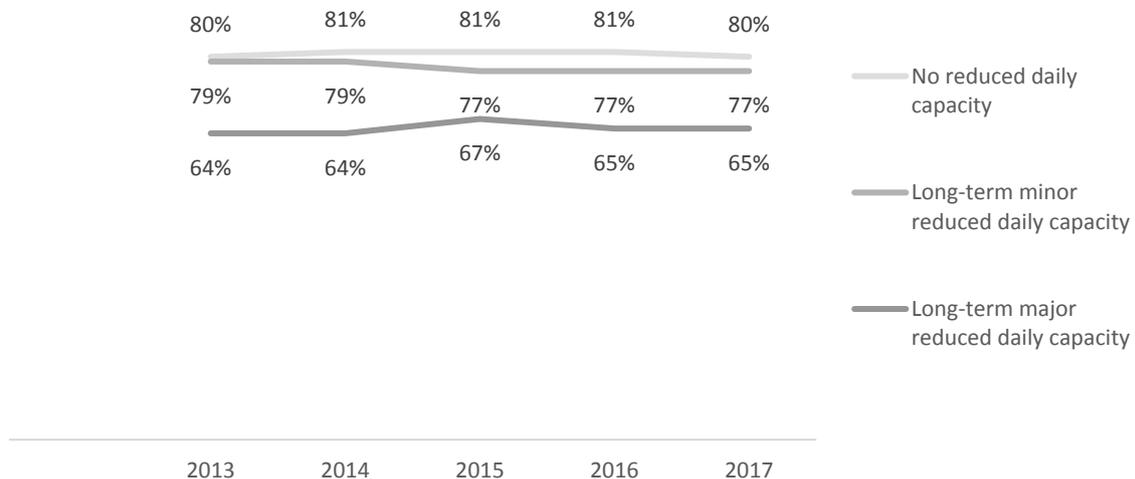
The SHS found that cultural participation was lower for disabled people compared to non-disabled people from 2013 to 2017. In 2017, 80% of non-disabled people participated in a cultural activity, compared to 73% of disabled people (see Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 The percentage of adults who have participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months, 2013-17, by disability. Source: Scottish Household Survey 2014-18



In 2017, 65% of those with major reduced capacity participated in culture compared to 77% of disabled people with minor reduced capacity (see Figure 4.4). When 'reading' is excluded from the participated statistics, participation among disabled adults with long term major reduced daily capacity in 2017 was 38%, compared to 52% among those with minor reduced capacity. For non-disabled adults it was 56%.

Figure 4.4 The percentage of adults who have participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months, 2013-17, by disability (major reduced daily capacity and minor reduced daily capacity). Source: Scottish Household Survey 2014-18



Additional Indicators

Cultural Economy

The number of individuals employed by the cultural economy in Scotland has remained reasonably consistent over the measurement period. The culture industry employed 77,000 people in 2017, compared to 76,000 people in 2009, with small fluctuations between these dates. However, figures are not currently available to allow a comparison of disabled relative to non-disabled individuals.

There is, however, some limited evidence concerning diversity in this sector. For example, the Screen Equalities, Diversity and Inclusion Survey²⁵, carried out by Creative Scotland and published in 2016, asked over 500 individuals working in film and TV in Scotland about their experiences and perceived barriers to progression. This survey found that 24% of the respondents stated that they had a disability or long-term health condition, compared to 19% of the national working age population. Overall, 15% of these respondents saw their disability as a barrier. It is worth noting, however, that the same survey also found that 55% of those surveyed perceived economic limitations – i.e. the costs of training and culture of unpaid internships – as key barriers to participation and progression in the culture industry.²⁶

²⁵ This survey provided respondents with a list of conditions and asked them “Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted, or are expected to last, at least 12 months?”. An option for ‘other’ and ‘prefer not to say’ were included.

²⁶ Creative Scotland (2016) Screen Equalities, Diversity and Inclusion Survey Findings. Available [here](#).

5. ECONOMY



We have a globally
competitive,
entrepreneurial,
inclusive and
sustainable economy

National outcome

This Outcome aims to create the conditions for a strong, competitive, sustainable and inclusive economy that is essential to supporting jobs, incomes and quality of life. It aims to ensure the benefits of economic growth, wealth and opportunities are fairly shared and that growth is not achieved at the expense of our social interests or those of the environment.

National Performance Indicators

There are 10 indicators in the Economy domain. However, they are largely not amenable to individual level analysis and therefore cannot be analysed at the level of individual characteristics:

- Economic growth (The difference (percentage point) between GDP growth rate and the previous three year average).
- Access to Superfast Broadband (Percentage of residential and non-residential addresses where superfast broadband is available). While this can be measured at an individual level²⁷, the current NPF measurement is concerned with the development of infrastructure rather than individual access.
- Carbon footprint (Scotland's carbon footprint expressed in million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Greenhouse gas emissions as a percentage change achieved from the baseline figure in 1990).

²⁷ See chapter 7 of the SHS 2017 Annual Report, available [here](#).

- Natural capital (The Natural Capital Asset Index (NCAI) monitors the quality and quantity of terrestrial habitats in Scotland, according to their potential to deliver ecosystem services now and into the future).
- International exporting (The value, in GBP millions, of Scottish exports (excluding oil and gas)).
- Spend on research and development (Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of GDP).
- Productivity rank (Scotland's Rank for productivity against key trading partners in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).)
- Income inequality (Income share of the top 10% of the population in Scotland divided by income share of the bottom 40% (Palma ratio) expressed as a percentage).

One dimension that can be analysed individually is as followed:

- Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA rate: proportion of the adult working age population that is actively trying to start a business, or that own/manage a business which is less than 3.5 years old).

However, there appears to be limited data on the number of disabled entrepreneurs in Scotland, or how this has changed over time.

Additional Indicators

Managers and Board Members in Social Enterprises

At present, obtaining estimates of self-employment and business formation by disabled people is challenging. However, among social enterprises in Scotland, 15% of managers were reported as having a long-term health problem or being disabled, as were 9% of board members.²⁸

²⁸ Community Enterprise in Scotland (2017) Social Enterprise in Scotland: Census 2017. Available [here](#).

6. EDUCATION



We are well educated,
skilled and able to
contribute to society

What we Know:

- Disabled people (25%) are more likely than non-disabled people (10%) to have low or no qualifications at SCQF level 4.
- The vast majority of disabled school leavers are recorded as leaving to a positive destination (89%) although this remains lower than for non-disabled school leavers (95%).
- Comparable proportions of disabled and non-disabled people have received in-work training in the last three months.
- A lower proportion of disabled people leave school for higher education or have university degrees, compared to non-disabled people.
- The proportion of those commencing Modern Apprenticeships who are disabled has increased since 2016/17.
- The number of disabled students attending Scottish Higher Education providers has increased since 2013/14, from 9% to 12% of the total.

National outcome

This outcome aims towards having an education system which encourages participation, inspiring everyone to reach their potential. It recognises that the desire to learn continues throughout life and values teachers, educators and academics to aspire to the highest standards across learning and research. It also recognises work with partners in business, industry, science and academia to ensure that Scotland has the talents and abilities to flourish in future.

National Performance Indicators

At present, there are nine indicators for Education. Of these, four do not yet have defined measurements:

- Educational attainment – no agreed indicator
- Confidence of children and young people – no agreed indicator
- Resilience of children and young people – no agreed indicator
- Engagement in extra-curricular activities – no agreed indicator

Of the five remaining indicators, two of these are not individual level measurements and therefore are not amenable to individual level analysis:

- Skill shortage vacancies (Proportion of establishments reporting at least one skills shortage vacancy).
- Skills underutilisation (Proportion of establishments with at least one employee with skills and qualifications more advanced than required for their current job role).

The three remaining indicators can be analysed at an individual level and are available with a demographic breakdown that includes disability:

- Work place learning (Percentage of employees who received on the job training in the last three months).
- Young people's participation (Percentage of young adults (16-19 year olds) participating in education, training or employment).
- Skill profile of the population (Proportion of adults aged 16-64 with low or no qualifications at SCQF level 4 or below).

Work Place Learning

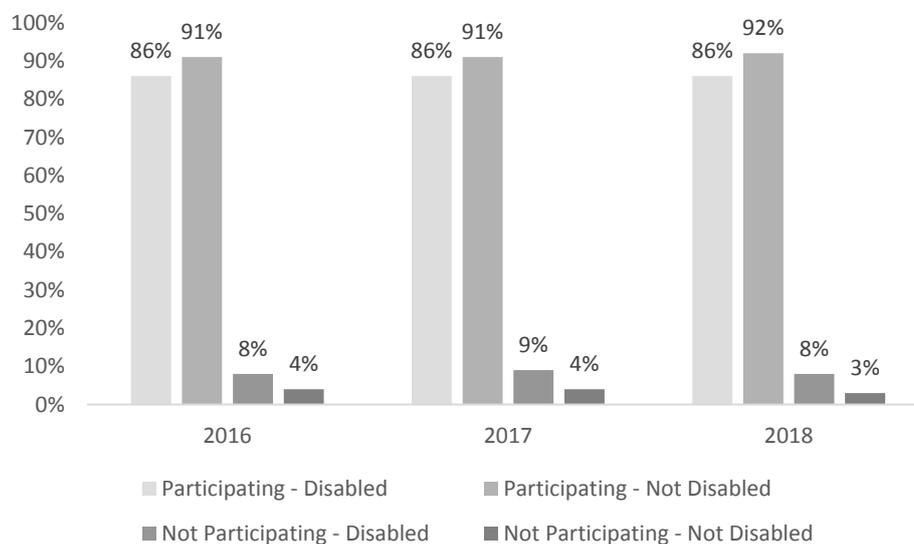
In 2018, there was little difference in the proportion (22.6%) of non-disabled people in Scotland reporting receiving job related training in the past three months than disabled people (22.4%).²⁹

²⁹ Annual Population Survey, Jan – Dec 2018, Office for National Statistics. Publication is forthcoming.

Young People's Participation

This indicator measures the number of people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). This is calculated using the Annual Participation Measure for 16-19 year olds, published by Skills Development Scotland (SDS).³⁰ In 2018, this reported that that 86% of disabled young people were in education, employment and training, compared to 92% of non-disabled young people (see Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Participation in employment, education or training, by disability. From Annual Participation Measure for 16-19 year olds, 2016-2018. Source: Skills Development Scotland 2018



The proportion of those studying modern apprenticeships who are disabled people has increased in recent years. In 2018/19, this was 14% of participants, compared to 9% in 2016/17 (when the disability disclosure monitoring question was introduced).³¹

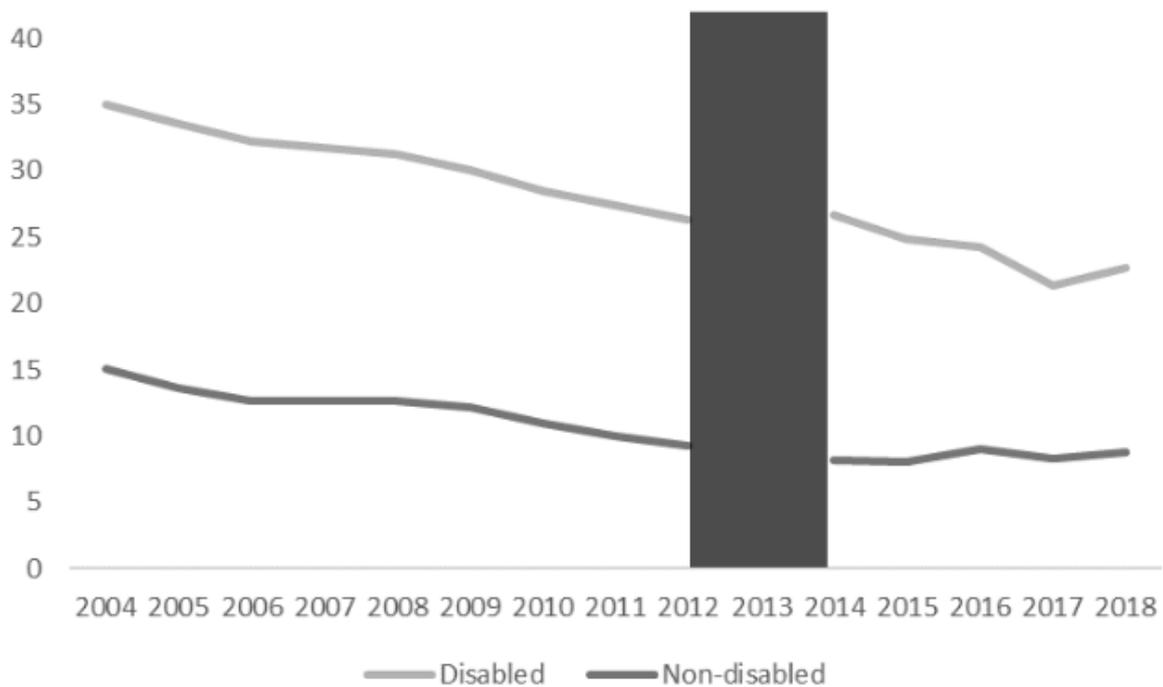
Skill profile

Data from the Annual Population Survey (APS) indicates that, in 2018, around 25% of disabled people (aged 16-64) had no qualifications at SCQF level 4 or below, compared to 10% of non-disabled people (see Figure 6.2).

³⁰The Annual Participation Measure uses statistics from the annual Pupil Census, which records how many students are declared or assessed as having a disability. The 2018 Annual Participation Measure for 16-19 year olds can be found [here](#).

³¹ Skills Development Scotland (2019) Modern Apprenticeship Statistics. Full Year Report 2018/19. Available [here](#).

Figure 6.2 Proportion of adults aged 16-64 with low or no qualifications at SCQF level 4 or below, 2004-2018, by disability. Grey area indicates missing data. Source Annual Population Survey (Jan-Dec), Office for National Statistics 2018



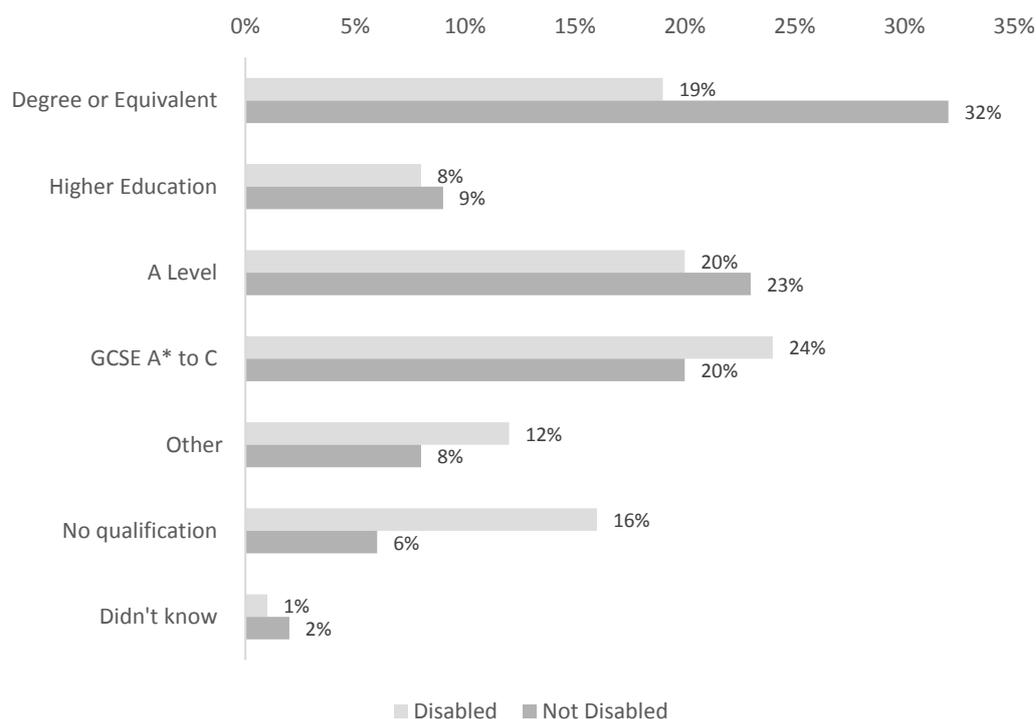
Additional Indicators

Highest Qualifications

In the UK as a whole, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) found that, in 2017, 19% of disabled people have a degree or equivalent, compared to 32% of non-disabled people (see Figure 6.3).³²

³² DWP and DHSC (2018) Characteristics of disabled people in employment: April to June 2017. UK Government. Available [here](#) in Table 5 of the accompanying datasets.

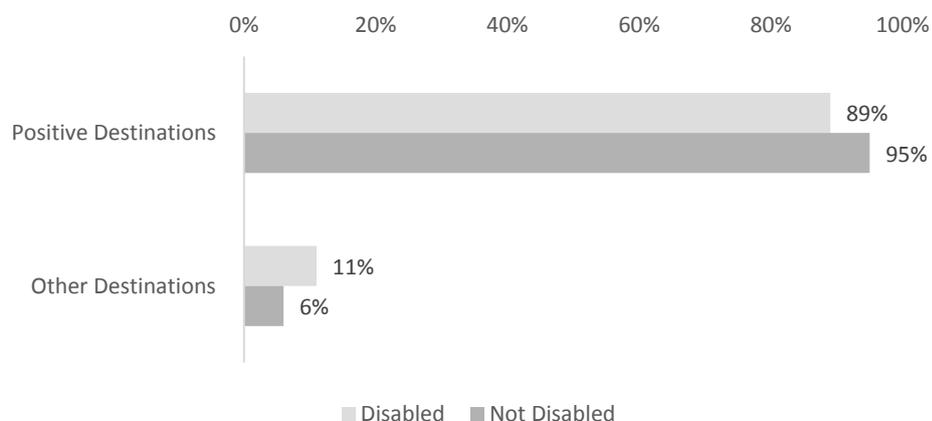
Figure 6.3 Highest Qualification, by disability. Source: Labour Force Survey 2018



School Leaver Destinations

When the outcomes for school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools are measured, 89% of those assessed as or declared disabled school leavers in 2017/18 go on to positive destinations.³³ This is lower than the 95% of non-disabled school leavers.

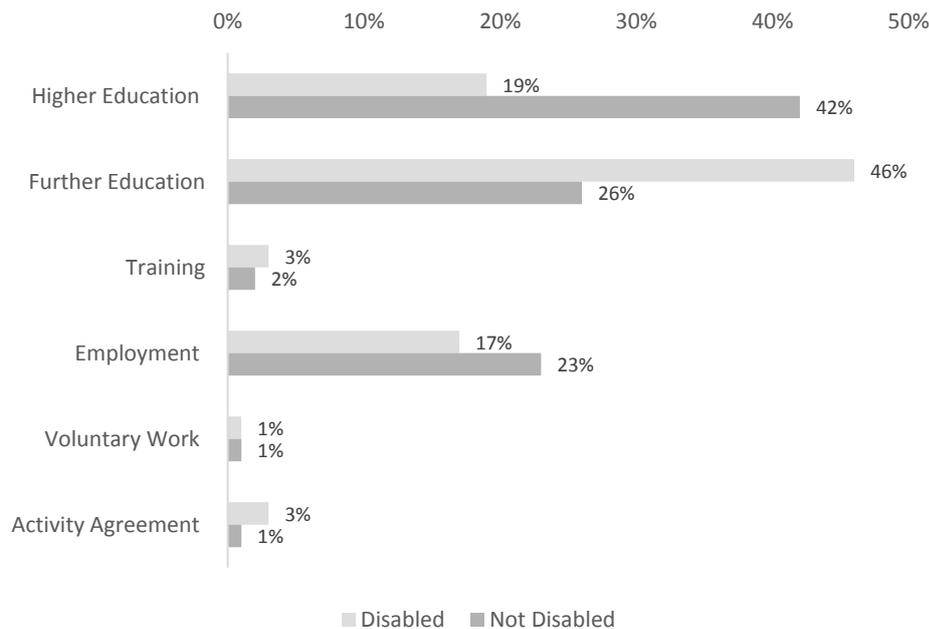
Figure 6.4 Destinations of those leaving school from publicly funded secondary schools with positive destinations, 2017/18 by whether a disability was declared or assessed. Source: Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations, 2019



³³ This data is available within the supplementary tables accompanying the publication Scottish Government (2019) School leaver attainment and initial destinations: statistics. Available [here](#). The definition of disability in this context refers to whether a pupil can be declared or assessed disabled.

As shown in Figure 6.5, the number of non-disabled students leaving for higher education is roughly double the number of disabled students. However, the proportion of those leaving for further education is substantially higher among disabled people relative to non-disabled people.

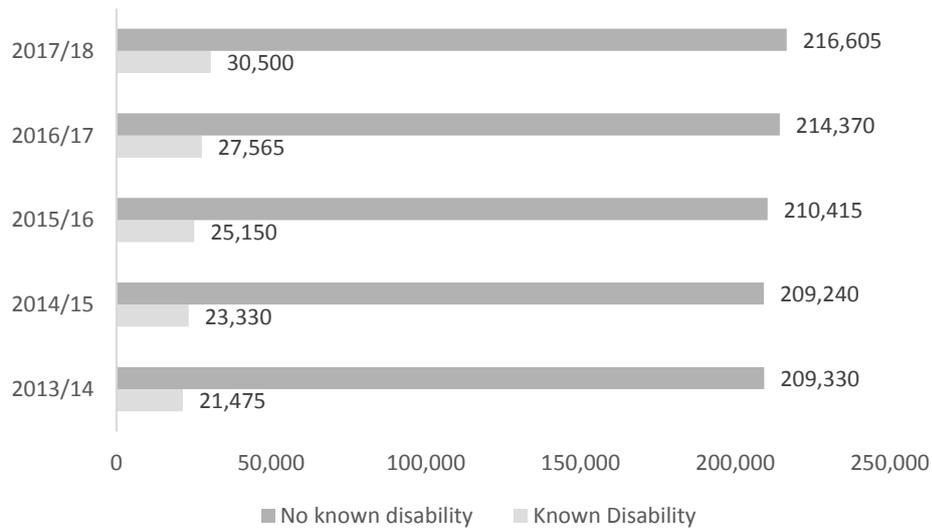
Figure 6.5 Percentage of Students leaving for Different Positive Destinations, by disability, in 2017/18. Source: Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations, 2019



At Scottish Higher Education providers, participation in Higher Education by disabled people increased from 2013/14 to 2017/18. The numbers increased from 21,475 disabled students in 2013/14 to 30,500 disabled students in 2017/18 (see Figure 6.6). The overall percentage of disabled students in the student body has increased from 9% in 2013/14 to 12% in 2017/18.³⁴

³⁴ Higher Education Student Statistics (2019) UK, 2017/18 – Student number and characteristics. Available [here](#). Disability, in this context, is measured via institutions collecting data on their student populations. The definition used and the recommended question for collecting this data can be found [here](#).

Figure 6.6 Students at Scottish Higher Education providers, by disability, per year. Source: Higher Education Statistics Authority data from 2013/14 to 2017/18



7. ENVIRONMENT



What we know:

- Disabled people are less likely to regularly visit the outdoors.

National outcome

This outcome involves taking a bold approach to enhancing, planning and protecting our natural assets and heritage and ensuring that all communities can engage with and benefit from nature and green space. It aims at environmental justice with an advanced recycling culture alongside sustainable and integrated land and transport planning, sustainable technology, carbon reduction and high biodiversity, using resources wisely to preserve resources for future generations.

National Performance Indicators

Seven of the eight environmental indicators do not measure individuals. These are:

- State of historic sites (The percentage of pre-1919 dwellings (sites) classified as having disrepair to critical elements).
- Condition of protected nature sites (Percentage of natural features on protected nature sites found to be in favourable condition).
- Energy from renewable sources (Percentage of energy consumption which is renewable energy).
- Waste generated (The amount of household waste generated in million tonnes).

- Sustainability of Fish Stocks (The percentage of fish stocks fished sustainably).
- Biodiversity (Index of abundance of terrestrial breeding birds)
- Clean seas (The percentage of biogeographic regions with acceptably low levels of containments).

Access to the environment is measured at an individual level, and figures are broken down by disability status:

- Visits to the outdoors (Proportion of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week).

Visits to the Outdoors

The SHS provides data on how often individuals visit the outdoors. Among disabled people, 40% visited the outdoors at least once a week in 2017. This has increased from 33% in 2013. By comparison, 56% of those with no long-term illness or disability visited the outdoors at least once a week, and 61% of those with non-limiting long-term conditions did so.

Alternative Indicators

Research has been conducted by the Scottish Government on access to outdoor recreation by older people in Scotland.³⁵ This has indicated that there are multiple barriers which may restrict access to the environment among this group. One of the key categories of barriers identified with this group was poor health and mobility, which is consistent with the higher incidence of long-term health conditions among older people referred discussed earlier in this report. There are a number of ongoing projects in Scotland concerned with improving access to the outdoors for people with disabilities. For example, the Forestry Commission has recently carried out reviews of its paths and taken steps to improve their accessibility.³⁶

³⁵ Scottish Government. Access to outdoor recreation by older people in Scotland. Available [here](#).

³⁶ For more information, see [here](#).

8. FAIR WORK AND BUSINESS



We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone

What we Know:

- Disabled people are more likely to be economically inactive than non-disabled people. The disability employment gap in Scotland is estimated as 35.5%.
- The disability employment gap was lower for disabled women than for disabled men. It was also lower for young disabled people.
- Compared to non-disabled people, disabled people are more likely to be affected by collective bargaining agreements (40% compared to 36%).
- In the UK as a whole, disabled people are more likely than non-disabled people to be paid less than the living wage.

National outcome

This outcome intends to take seriously the wellbeing and skills of the workforce and provide good quality, fair work, training and employment support for all, ensuring that necessary legislative and operational structures are in place, that employers actively fulfil their corporate responsibilities, that social enterprise is supported and that there is investment in research and development.

National Performance Indicators

The National Performance Framework has nine indicators for Fair Work and Business. Four of these do not measure individual outcomes:

- Economic Participation (Scotland's position on labour market participation as the top performing country in the UK through a comparison of the employment rates in the four constituent countries of the UK. The gap between Scotland's employment rate and the rate of the top performing country in the UK)
- High Growth Businesses (The percentage of businesses which are high growth enterprises as a share of all registered enterprises).
- Innovative Businesses (Proportion of businesses that were innovation active during the survey period)
- The number of businesses (The total number of private sector enterprises (registered for Value Added Tax and/or Pay As You Earn) in Scotland per 10,000 adults).

Another indicator is in development:

- Contractually Secure Work (No data, indicator currently in development)

A further two are specifically concerned with gender as it relates to work and could be helpful in analysing work for disabled women:

- Gender Pay Gap (The difference between male and female full-time hourly earnings, expressed as a percentage of male full-time hourly earnings)
- Gender Balance in organisations (Gap between male and female employment rate)

The final indicator is not specifically broken down by disability status:

- Employees on the Living Wage (Percentage of workers earning less than the living wage)

The remaining indicator, however, is available in this form:

- Employee Voice (The percentage of employees who agree that they are affected by collective agreement, defined as whether agreement between trade union and employer affect pay and conditions).

National Performance Indicators

Employee Voice

A higher proportion of disabled people are covered by collective bargaining agreements, when compared to non-disabled people. In 2018, 40% of disabled people in Scotland reported that their pay and conditions are affected by agreements between trade unions and their employer, compared with 36% of non-disabled people.³⁷

Additional Indicators

Employees on the Living Wage

The NPF does not provide this figure broken down by disability status. However, the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) provides UK-level data on disabled people paid below the living wage.³⁸

It should be noted that the EHRC uses Labour Force Survey (LFS) data up to 2014. By comparison, the NPF indicators on the gender pay gap and employees on a living wage data are typically based on the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). For this reason, the figures quoted here are not directly comparable with the NPF data. At present, it is not possible to estimate earnings by disability using ASHE.

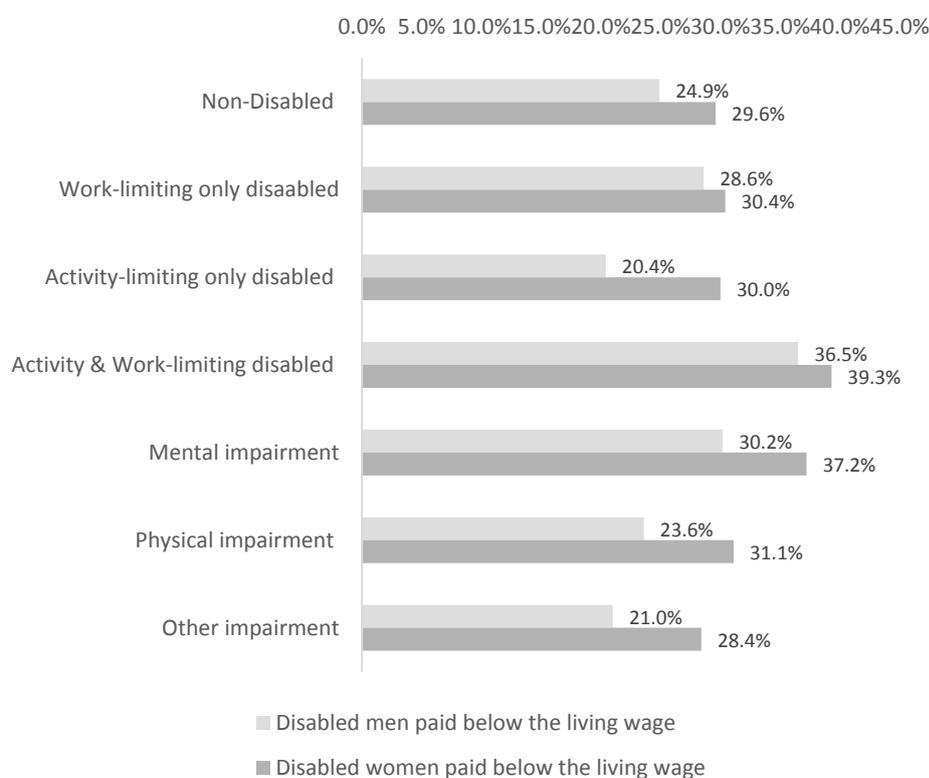
The LFS data indicates that disabled people are more likely to be paid below the living wage. The EHRC estimates that, in the period they analysed, 30% of disabled men were paid below this rate, as were 35% of disabled women. By comparison, 25% of non-disabled men and 29% of non-disabled women were paid below the

³⁷ This data comes from the Annual Population Survey, Jan – Dec 2018, Office for National Statistics. Publication, however, is forthcoming.

³⁸ EHRC (2017) The Disability Pay Gap. Equality and Human Rights Commission Research Report 107. Available [here](#). The data used in the report is derived from the Labour Force Survey for the period 1997-2014. The Labour Force Survey. The Labour Force Survey establishes the presence of a disability by asking 'Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expecting to last 12 months or more', in addition to a range of questions establishing whether this limits day to day activities, the specifics of the condition and how it relates to a person's capacity to undertake paid work.

living wage in this period. The proportions of workers paid below the living wage is shown in Figure 8.1. Please note that the proportions are not mutually exclusive.

Figure 8.1 Proportions of workers paid below the living wage in 2014, by disability and disability category. Source: EHRC, based on data from the Labour Force Survey 1997-2014



Disability Employment Gap

Evidence suggests that there is a pronounced disability employment gap. Data from the APS³⁹ found that, in Scotland in 2018:

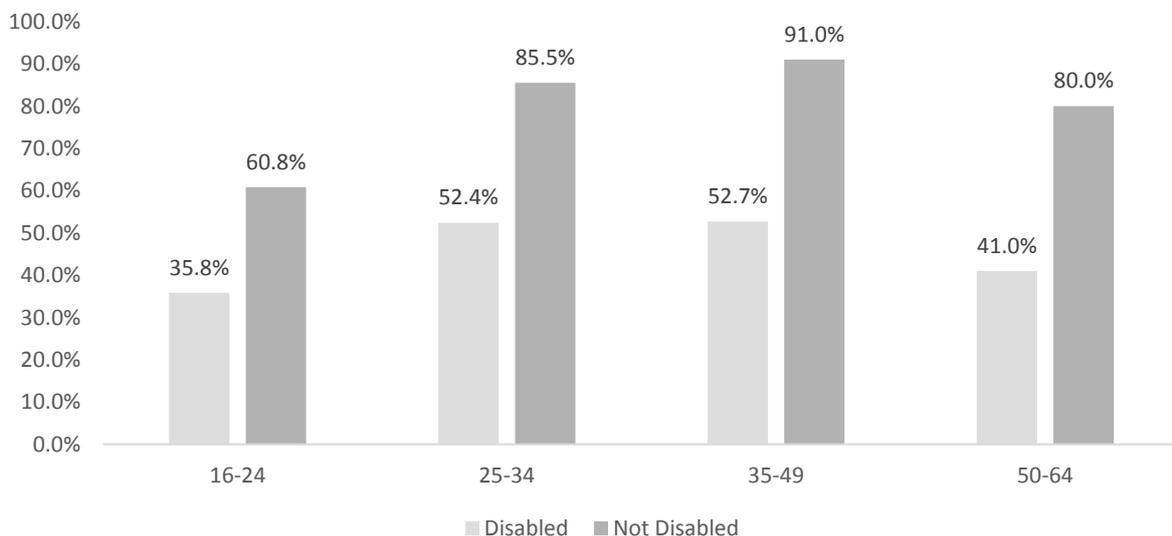
- The employment rate for those aged 16-64 who were disabled was 45.6% compared to 81.1% for those who were not disabled.

³⁹ Scottish Government (2019) Regional employment patterns in Scotland: statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2018. Available [here](#). The Annual Population Survey is a boosted – i.e. involving more participants – version of the LFS data. “The Annual Population Survey (APS) is the primary source for information on local labour markets. It combines results from the LFS and the English, Welsh and Scottish Labour Force Survey boosts. The boost increases the sample size in Scotland, which means the APS can provide more robust labour market estimates for local areas compared to the main LFS. The Scottish Government funds the boost to the LFS sample in Scotland, taking the sample size from approximately 5,000 households each year to 17,000 households.”

- The gap between the employment rates for disabled and non-disabled people was 35.5 percentage points.
- The gap between the employment rates for disabled and non-disabled people was lower for women (31.1 percentage points) than men (40.0 percentage points).
- The employment rate gap between the employment rates for disabled and non-disabled people was lower for 16-24 year olds (25.0 percentage points) and increased with age. It was highest for those aged 50-64 (39.1 percentage points).
- There is regional variation in the employment rate for those who reported a disability. 22.5 per cent of all disabled people in employment reside in Glasgow City (11.8 per cent) and Edinburgh (10.8 per cent).

Age specific breakdowns have also been calculated using the APS⁴⁰, as shown in Figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2 Employment Rate, by disability and age, in 2018. Source: Annual Population Survey 2018



⁴⁰ Scottish Government (2019) Regional employment patterns in Scotland: statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2018. Available [here](#).

In 2018, 49.7% of disabled people were recorded as 'economically inactive'.⁴¹ The rate reported in 2018 for non-disabled people, by comparison, was 15.9%.⁴² The term 'economically inactive' refers to those who haven't been seeking work for four weeks and would be unable to start work in two weeks.

Based on data from 2017, the Disability Employment Action Plan reports that 27% of inactive disabled people want to work, while two thirds of inactive disabled people cite poor health as the reason for their inactivity.⁴³ It is estimated that there are 36,000 disabled people who are unemployed and actively looking for work and 86,000 who are classed as inactive but would like to work.

Disability Pay Gap

The Trade Unions Congress (TUC) estimated that, in the UK as a whole, between Q3 2016 and Q2 2017, there was a disability pay gap of 15%. This report uses the LFS, rather than ASHE. The pay gap equates to a disabled person earning, on average, £1.50 per hour less than a non-disabled person. In part, this reflects different levels of part-time work. Overall, 36.3% of disabled people work part-time while only 23.4% per cent of non-disabled people do so.⁴⁴

The EHRC, in the same study referred to above, uses data from the LFS to estimate pay gaps related to different conditions.⁴⁵ For people with epilepsy, for example, the pay gap for men in the period studied was around 40% and around 20% for women. The gap was 30% for men with anxiety and depression, alongside 10% for women and 60% for men with learning difficulties (the gap for women is not statistically significant). The EHRC notes that men with physical impairments generally experience pay gaps between 15% to 28%, while the difference between non-disabled women's pay and that of women with physical impairments ranges from 8% to 18%.

⁴¹ This uses data from the Annual Population Survey 2018. It is published in Regional Employment Patterns: statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2018, available [here](#). The data can be accessed via the supplementary data table 3.5.

⁴² Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2018, Office for National Statistics.

⁴³ Scottish Government (2018) A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People: Employment Action Plan. Available [here](#).

⁴⁴ TUC (2018) Disability employment and pay gaps 2018. Available [here](#).

⁴⁵ EHRC (2017) The Disability Pay Gap. Equality and Human Rights Commission Research Report 107. Available [here](#).

9. HEALTH



We are healthy and
active

What we Know:

- Disabled people have lower average mental wellbeing scores than non-disabled people (45 compared to 52 on a scale of 14 to 72).
- Disabled people are more likely to engage in two or more health risk behaviours such as smoking or harmful drinking than non-disabled people.
- A smaller proportion of disabled people meet physical activity recommendations than non-disabled people.
- Similar numbers of disabled people and non-disabled people take part in active travel (which includes the use of public transport along with active methods such as walking and cycling).
- Almost two thirds of both disabled and non-disabled people are clinically overweight.

National outcome

This outcome aims at a whole systems approach to promoting good health and activity. This will mean that people in Scotland live long, healthy and active lives regardless of where they come from through responsible health, diet and physical activity behaviours. It also means that the NHS in Scotland is cherished and protected to allow people access to world class, appropriate and free/affordable physical and mental health, social care and dental services.

National Performance Indicators

There are nine national performance indicators in the health domain. At present, one of these is in development:

- Work related ill health *No Indicator at present*

For another, the measurement is concerned with the number of years individuals are likely to be in 'good health':

- Healthy Life Expectancy (The estimated average number of years that a new born baby could be expected to live in 'good health')

From this perspective, it is unhelpful to distinguish rates between those with and without a long-term limiting health condition. A further two indicators are not broken down in terms of disability status:

- Premature Mortality (European Age Standardised mortality rates per 100,000 for people under 75).
- Quality of Care Experience (Percentage of people who describe the overall care provided by their GP practice as Excellent or Good)

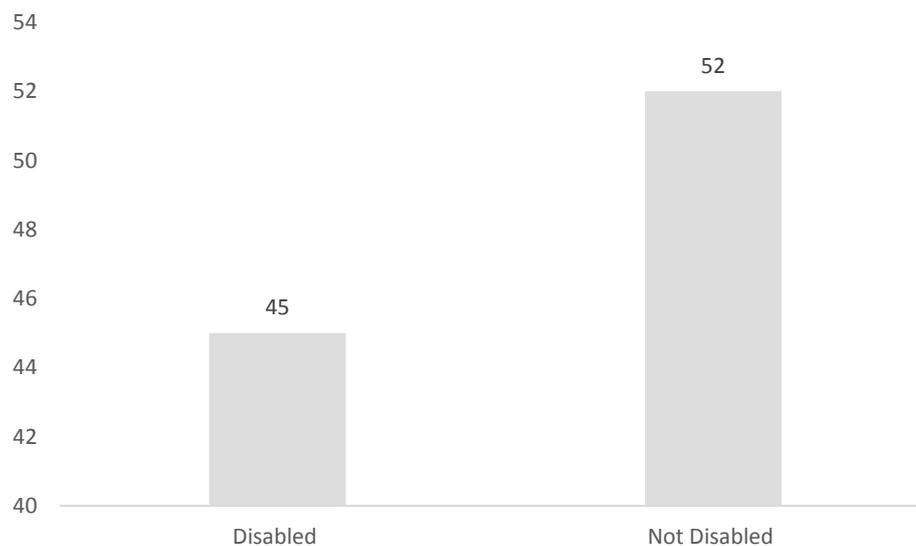
The remaining five, however, have a demographic breakdown that includes disability:

- Mental Wellbeing (Average score on Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS))
- Health Risk Behaviours (Percentage of adults with two or more health risk behaviours (current smoker, harmful drinking, low physical activity, obesity).
- Physical Activity (Percentage of adults meeting physical activity recommendations).
- Journeys by Active Travel (Proportion of adults usually travelling to work by public or active transport)
- Healthy Weight (Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are a healthy weight).

Mental wellbeing

Disabled people have lower average mental wellbeing scores than non-disabled people. The SHeS measures well-being on the Warwick-Edinburgh mental wellbeing scale. This score ranges between 14 and 70. In 2017, disabled people⁴⁶ had an average score of 45 compared to an average score of 52 for non-disabled people (see Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1 Average score on the Warwick-Edinburgh Wellbeing Scale in 2017, by disability.
Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



At the same time, mental health conditions may, in themselves, constitute a form of disability. However, this lower average wellbeing is consistent with other evidence that suggests that there may be an association between long-term conditions and mental health problems.

For instance, in England, the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014 found an association between the presence of at least one chronic physical condition in the past 12 months and having symptoms of a common mental disorder in the past week. This report found that 25.3% of those with no or few symptoms of a common mental disorder had a chronic physical condition. However, in people with severe common mental disorder symptoms, over a third – 37.6% - also had a chronic physical condition.⁴⁷ Similarly, a 2012 report from the King's Fund and Centre for

⁴⁶ Those with limiting long-term illnesses, excluding those with non-limiting long-term illnesses.

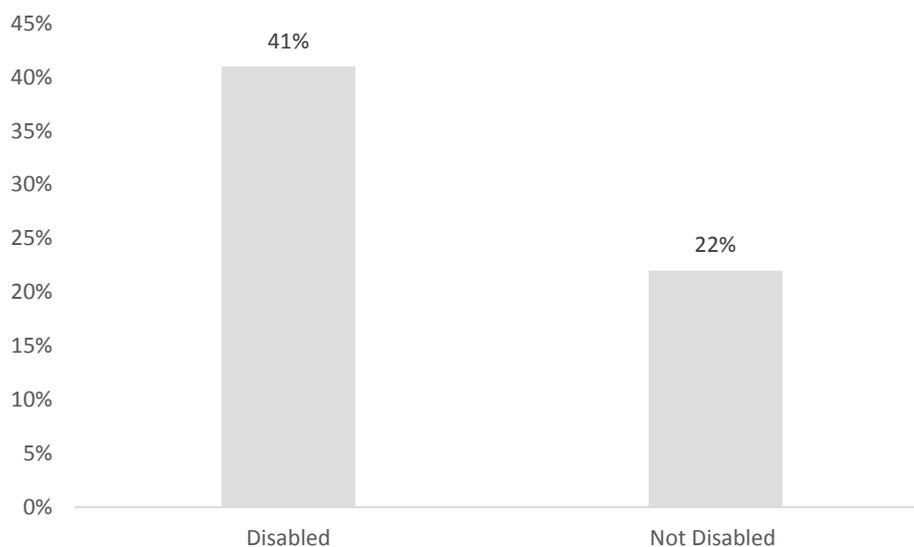
⁴⁷ NHS Digital (2016) Mental Health and Wellbeing in England: Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014. Available [here](#).

Mental Health found that, in England, 30% of those with a long-term condition also had a mental health problem, and 46% of those with a mental health problem also had a long-term health condition.⁴⁸

Health Risk Behaviours

The SHeS reports that a greater percentage of disabled people engage in two or more health risk behaviours than non-disabled people. Health risk behaviours are defined as being a current smoker, engaging in harmful drinking, low physical activity or obesity. In 2017, around 41% of disabled people reported two or more health risk behaviours, compared to 22% of non-disabled people.

Figure 9.2 Percentage of adults with two or more health risk behaviours in 2017, by disability.
Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



The higher rates of smoking among disabled people compared to non-disabled people has been demonstrated elsewhere, and may contribute to this disparity.⁴⁹

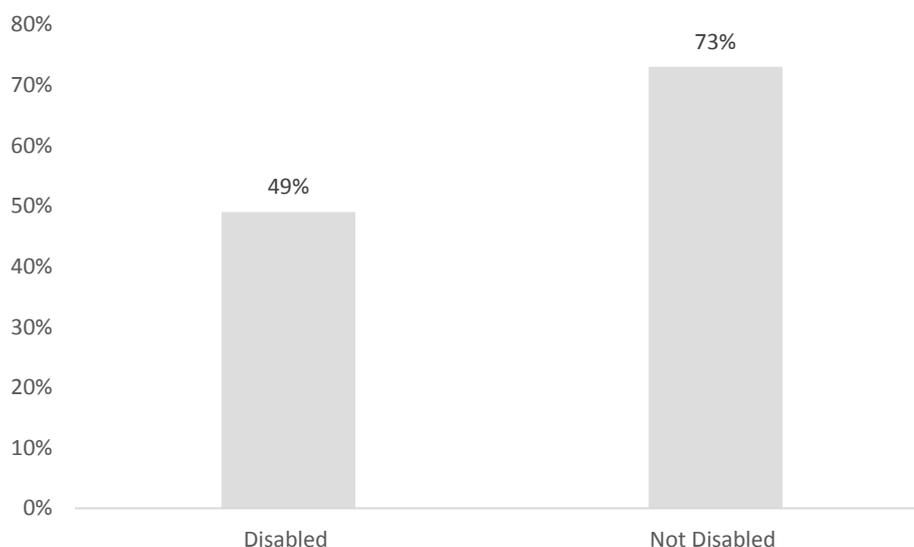
Physical Activity

The SHeS reported that, in 2017, 49% of disabled people met physical activity recommendations, compared to 73% of non-disabled people (see Figure 9.3).

⁴⁸ Naylor, C., et al (2012) Long term conditions and mental health: the cost of co-morbidities. The King's Fund. Centre for Mental Health. Available [here](#).

⁴⁹ Emerson, E. (2018). Smoking among adults with and without disabilities in the UK. *Journal of Public Health*, 40(4), e502-e509.

Figure 9.3 Percentage of the population meeting the recommendations for physical activity in 2017, by disability. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



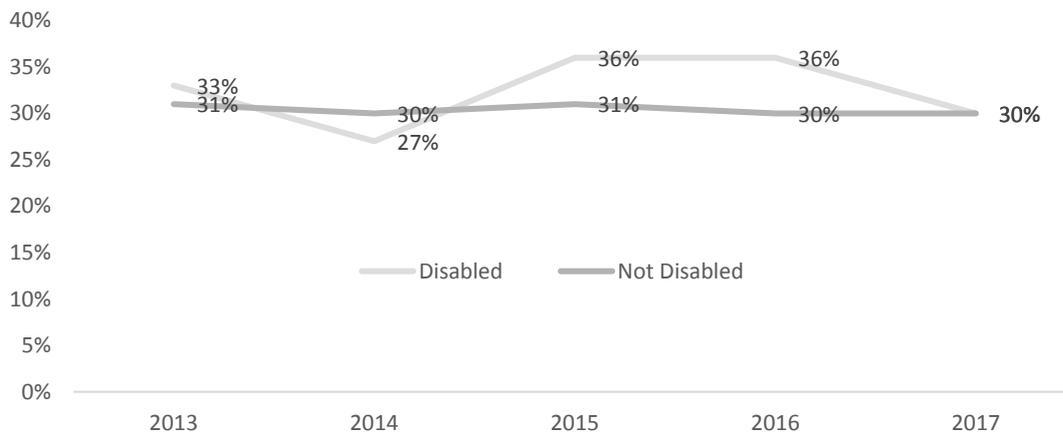
A rapid evidence review in 2018 produced by the UK Government found that disabled people were twice as likely as non-disabled people to be physically inactive. In England, the rate of inactivity (i.e. less than 30 minutes of exercise a week) was reported as 43% among disabled people, compared to 21% of non-disabled people. The same publication reports that 18% of disabled adults engage in at least one physical activity session per week compared to 41% of non-disabled adults.⁵⁰

Journeys by active travel

The SHS shows that the differences in the use of this transport between disabled and non-disabled people are inconsistent (see Figure 9.4). Pooled across the five year period – 2013-2017 - these differences are not statistically significant.

⁵⁰Public Health England (2018) Physical activity for general health benefits in disabled adults: Summary of a rapid evidence review for the UK Chief Medical Officers' update of the physical activity guidelines. Available [here](#).

Figure 9.4 Proportion of adults usually travelling to work by public or active transport, 2013-17 by disability. Source: Scottish Household Survey 2017



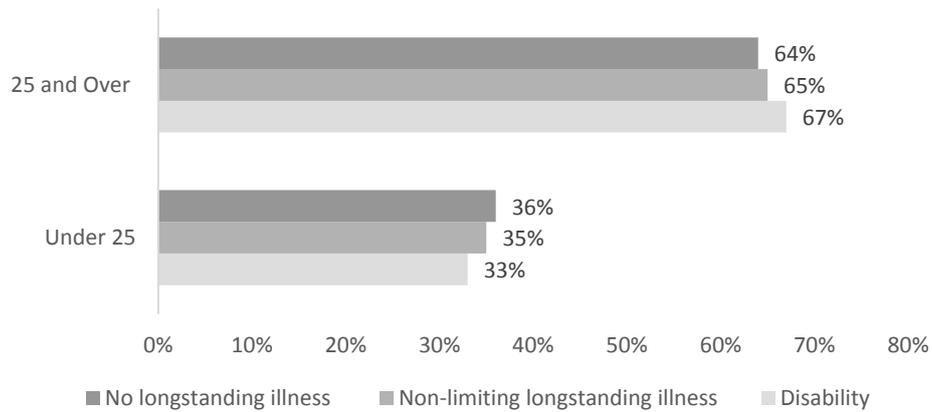
Healthy Weight

This indicator measures the percentage of adults, i.e. those over 16, who are a healthy weight. Being overweight in this context refers to having a BMI over 25. Statistics on BMIs in the population are available from the SHeS for both children and adults. These figures, however, are provided in three parts, i.e. limiting long-term condition (disability), non-limiting long-term condition and no long-term condition (both of which can be understood as ‘not disabled’).

The data indicates that slightly fewer disabled people have BMIs under 25, compared to these groups, but the differences are small (see Figure 9.5). In 2017, 64% of non-disabled adults with no long-term illnesses had BMIs over 25 (which is considered overweight) compared to 67% of disabled people.⁵¹

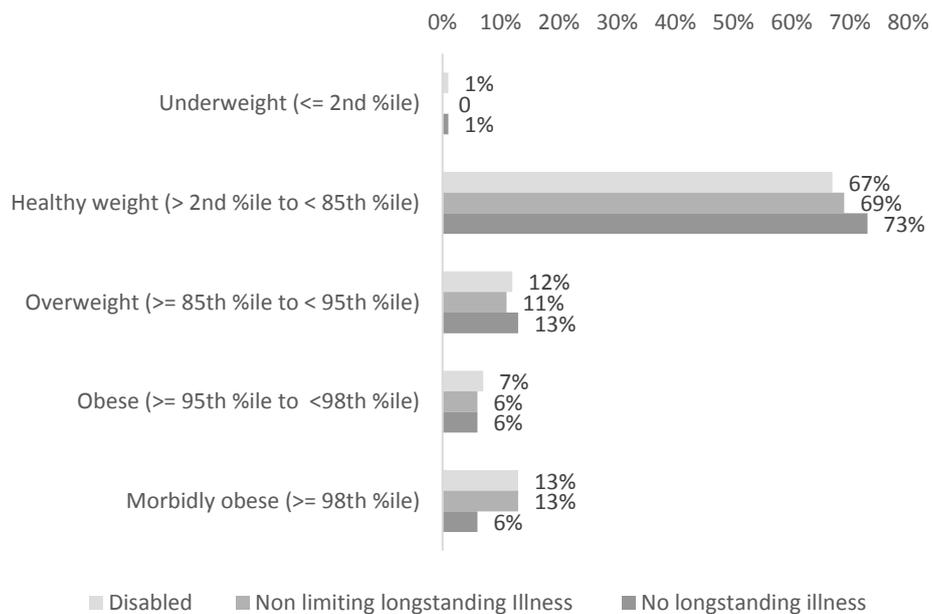
⁵¹ Data available in ‘Supporting Files’, from Scottish Health Survey 2017. Available [here](#).

Figure 9.5 Distribution of BMIs under and over 25, in 2017, by disability. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



Overall, 67% of disabled children are at a ‘healthy weight’, compared to 68% of those with non-limiting long-term conditions and 73% of those with no long-term health conditions (both of whom are ‘not disabled’). In general, the differences between children in terms of weight are limited. An important exception is that there are approximately double the number of children with both limiting and non-limiting long-term conditions in the category of ‘morbidly obese’. The number of disabled people in this category is the same as the number of individuals with non-limiting long-term health conditions.

Figure 9.6. Distribution of weights, among children in 2017, by disability. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



Alternative Indicators

Premature Mortality

Statistics concerned with premature mortality are not broken down in relation to disability. Research in England, published in 2013, found that men and women with learning disabilities died sooner than those without learning disabilities, by an average of 13 and 20 years respectively.⁵² Public Health England also reported that, in 2014-15, people with serious mental illness such as bipolar disorder or schizophrenia had rates of premature mortality 3.7 times higher than the general population.⁵³

Quality of care experience

Experiences of care can be measured by the Quality of Care Survey. However, while overall experiences of care are positive, the results are not currently broken down demographically by disability.

Research has, however, indicated that there may be specific concerns for individuals with disabilities. For instance, a 2015 review of learning disability units in Scottish hospitals found that 35% of the patients had a 'delayed discharge'. This means being kept in hospital in contexts where this was recognised as no longer the best place for them to be living. These delays were frequently associated with a lack of appropriate facilities for patients or the challenges associated with coordinating responses to complex needs.⁵⁴

⁵² Department of Health (2014) *Premature Deaths of People with Learning Disabilities: Progress Update*. UK Government. Available [here](#). See also: Heslop et al (2013) *Confidential Inquiry into premature deaths of people with learning disabilities (CIPOLD)*. Final report. Available [here](#).

⁵³ Public Health England (2018) *Health profile for England: 2018*. Available [here](#).

⁵⁴ EHRC (2018) *Is Scotland Fairer? The state of equality and human rights 2018*. Available [here](#).

10. HUMAN RIGHTS



We respect, protect
and fulfil human rights
and live free from
discrimination

What we Know:

- Around half of all households are satisfied with the quality of public services. Disabled people are slightly less likely to be satisfied than non-disabled people, but the difference is small.
- Disabled people are slightly less likely to agree that they are able to influence decisions affecting their local area (20% compared to 24%).
- Most disabled adults (68%) were confident that everyone had access to the Scottish criminal justice system when they needed it but this figure was lower than for non-disabled adults (77%).

National outcome

This outcome is concerned with upholding human rights, democracy and the rule of law while ensuring that justice systems are proportionate, fair and effective. It also aims to provide the care people need with love, understanding and dignity while developing robust, independent means for people to hold government to account and encourage an active interest in politics and civic life.

National Performance Indicators

Human Rights is composed of four indicators. However, one indicator currently lacks an agreed measurement:

- Public services treat people with dignity and respect *No indicator at present*

Recently devolved authority over benefits and welfare has led to the Scottish Government setting up a new social security agency. The charter of the new organisation emphasises that “respect for the dignity of the individual is to be at the heart of the Scottish social security system”.⁵⁵

In this context, the Scottish Government has undertaken research – ‘experience panels’ - with those with lived experience of the benefits system. This has been done to ensure that the views of those most affected, which includes disabled people, are taken into account. In relation to disability benefits specifically, the findings of the social security experience panels are available [here](#).

The remaining three indicators offer breakdowns by disability status:

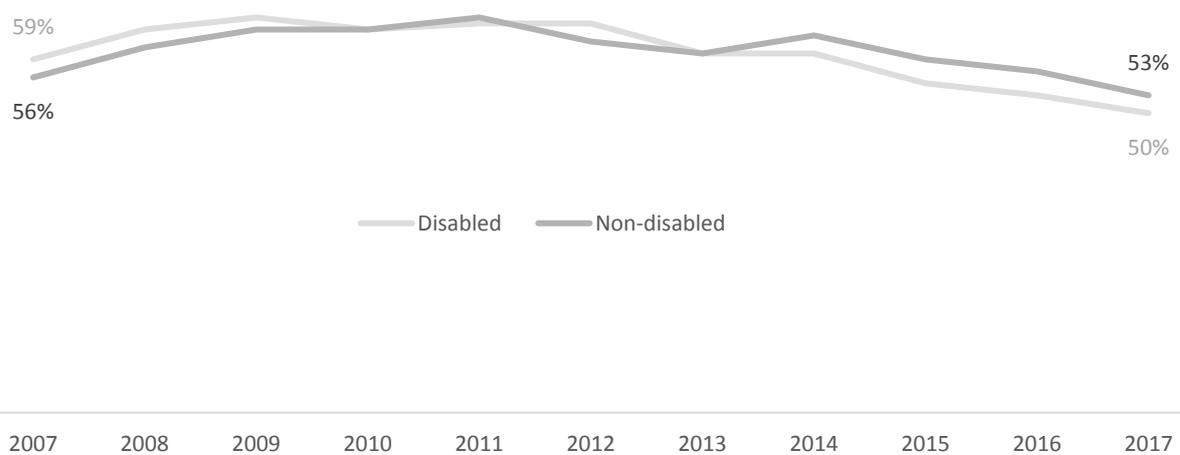
- Quality of public services (Percentage of respondents who are fairly or very satisfied with the quality of local services (local health services, local schools and public transport)).
- Influence over local decisions (Percentage of people who agree with the statement "I can influence decisions affecting my local area")
- Access to Justice (The proportion of adults who are confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System, as a whole, makes sure everyone has access to the justice system if they need it).

⁵⁵ Social Security Scotland. The charter can be found [here](#).

Quality of Public Services

The SHS demonstrates that, in 2017, 50% of disabled people were satisfied with public services, compared to 53% of non-disabled people (see Figure 10.1). While, in the longer term, the relationship between the two has been inconsistent, there has been a gap favouring non-disabled people of between three and four per cent since 2014.

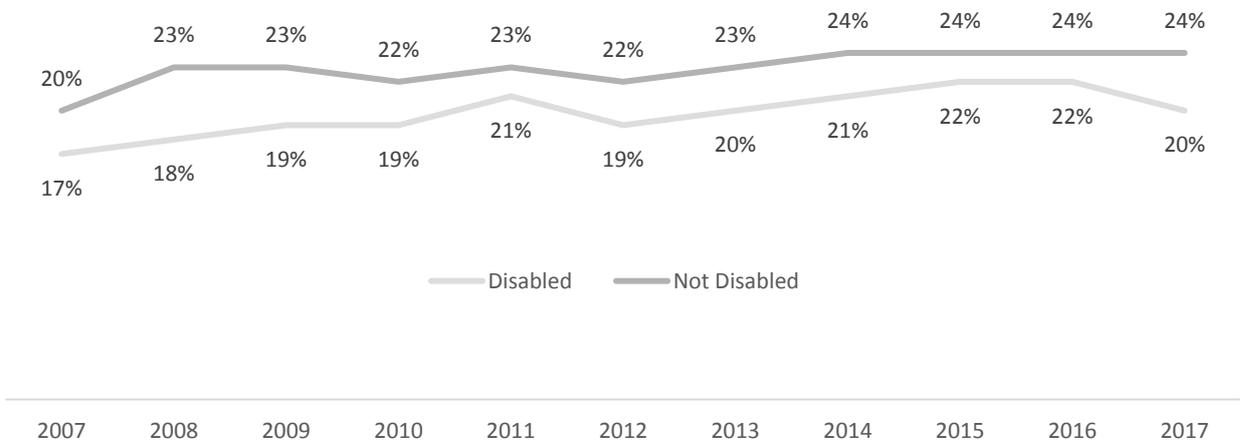
Figure 10.1 Percentage of Respondents who are very or fairly satisfied with the local services, 2007-2017, by disability. Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007-17



Influence over local decisions

The SHS found that, in 2017, 20% of disabled people agreed with the statement that 'I can influence decisions affecting my local area', compared to 24% of non-disabled people (see Figure 10.2). This gap has been consistent over the period for which we have data, suggesting that there may be small but consistent barriers to local influence among this group.

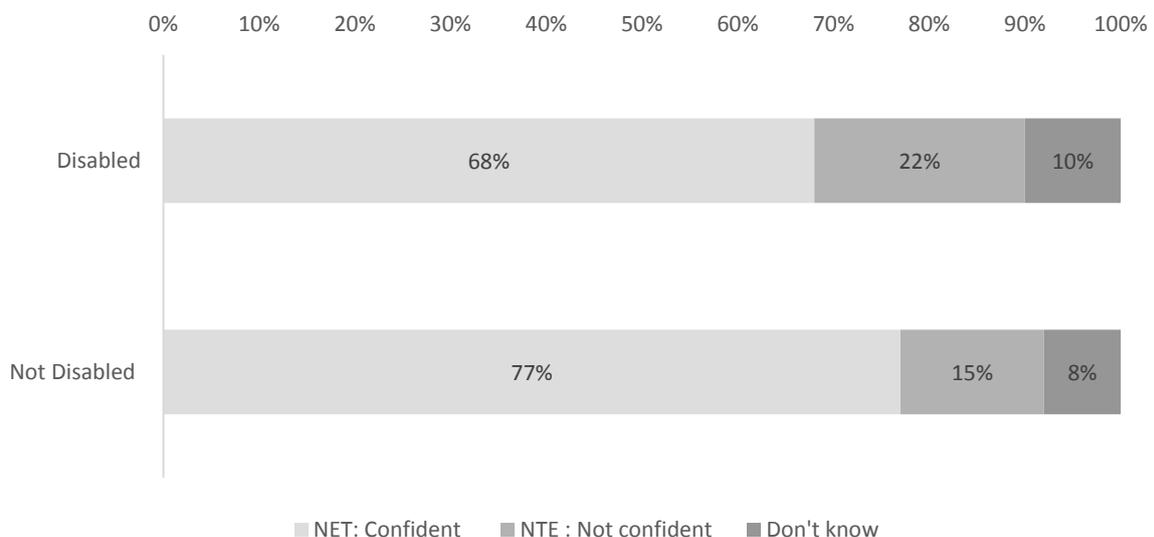
Figure 10.2 Percentage of people who agree with the statement 'I can influence decisions in my local area', 2007-2017, by disability. Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007-17



Access to Justice

The SCJS 2017/18 found that 77% of non-disabled people were confident that everyone had access to justice system when they needed it. Comparatively, 68% of disabled people agreed with this statement. In addition, 22% of disabled people were not confident that everyone has access to the justice system if they needed it, compared to 15% of non-disabled people (see Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3 Proportion of adults confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System makes sure everyone has access to the justice system if they need it, 2017-18, by disability. Source: Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2017/18



11. INTERNATIONAL



We are open,
connected and make a
positive contribution
internationally

National outcome

This outcome commits to fulfilling international obligations, and promoting Scotland's place in the world. It commits to be respectful of all who chose to visit, live and work in Scotland and acknowledges the positive contribution they make. It supports positive international relations, influence and exchange networks and is committed to promoting peace, democracy and human rights globally.

National Performance Indicators

There are six national performance indicators for the International domain. However, five of these indicators are currently in development:

- A positive experience for people coming to Scotland *No agreed indicator*
- Scotland's population *No agreed indicator*
- Trust in public organisations *No agreed indicator*
- International networks *No agreed indicator*
- Contribution of development support to other nations *No agreed indicator*

Of the indicator that is currently measured, this is not an individual level measured that can be usefully analysed at the level of disability:

- Scotland's reputation (Anholt GfK-Roper Nation Brands Index (NBI): Average scores of the six dimensions of national competence, given as a value (not percentage) out of 100.)

12. POVERTY



We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally

What we Know:

- Families with at least one disabled member were more likely than families without a disabled member to live in relative poverty after housing costs. If disability benefits are discounted – to allow for the higher living costs for disabled people - this disparity increases (30% compared to 16%).
- Levels of housing satisfaction are similar for disabled and non-disabled people.
- Levels of unmanageable debt are small but comparable between households with disabled members and those without (4% and 3% respectively).
- Disabled people were significantly more likely to experience food insecurity (18% compared to 5%).
- Rates of material deprivation are higher amongst disabled people.
- Costs of living for disabled people vary considerably making them difficult to measure robustly but are generally higher than for non-disabled people.

National outcome

This outcome aims to identify and address the root causes of poverty and disadvantage and set in place the actions to eradicate poverty for good. It is supported by a range of data that considers performance on poverty and income, housing, ethnicity, gender, health, disability and age.

National Performance Indicators

There are seven indicators for poverty in the national performance framework. Two, however, lack a demographic breakdown that includes disability:

- Cost of living (Median percentage of net income spent on housing, fuel and food).
- Persistent poverty (The proportion of people in Scotland living in relative poverty after housing costs for three out of the last four years).

The Living Cost and Food survey from which we derive the cost of living indicator does not currently include a disability question to allow this breakdown to be calculated. Persistent poverty by disability has not been reported but can be calculated from the data. We will report this in the equality evidence finder in the coming months. However, figures have been provided for persistent child poverty in Scotland, broken down by whether there is a disabled person in the benefit unit – i.e. a single person or couple and any dependent children. Figures have also been generated for the UK as a whole. Both are provided below in 'Additional Indicators'.

The fourth indicator is a broad societal measure, rather than an individual measure, so is not useful for our purposes.

- Wealth Inequality (Wealth inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient which ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 (maximal inequality).)

The remaining four indicators, however, are available broken down by disability:

- Satisfaction with Housing (The percentage of households who report being either "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" with their house or flat).
- Relative poverty after housing costs (The proportion of individuals living in private households with an equivalised income of less than 60% of the UK median after housing costs)

- Unmanageable debt (The proportion of households in unmanageable debt: either excessive debt repayments/arrears on commitments, or high debt levels relative to annual income).
- Food insecurity (The proportion of adults reporting that, at some point in the previous 12 months, they were worried they would run out of food because of a lack of money or other resources).

Satisfaction with Housing

According to the SHS, 89% of disabled people were either very or fairly satisfied with their household, compared to 93% of non-disabled people. However, the disparity in satisfaction is not statistically significant.

Relative Poverty after Housing Costs

Families with at least one disabled member are more likely to live in poverty after housing costs, compared to families without a disabled member (see Figure 12.1). In 2015-18, the Scottish Government⁵⁶ estimated that 24% of families with at least one disabled member were in relative poverty after housing costs, compared to 17% of families without a disabled member.⁵⁷

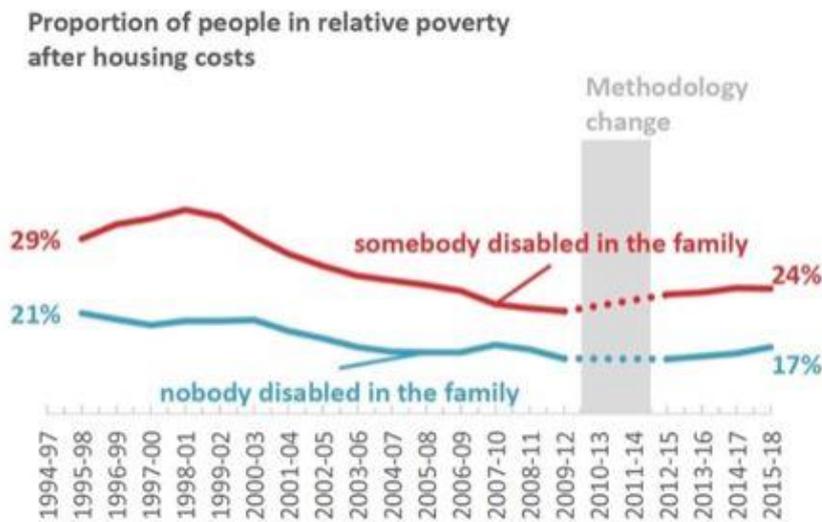
The Scottish Government also produces estimates of the rate of poverty among households containing a disabled person which exclude the value of disability related benefits from household income. This adjustment seeks to address the higher living costs of disabled people. As these costs must be partly addressed by benefits, including them as a form of income may underestimate the extent of poverty among disabled households. After excluding disability related benefits from household income, the relative poverty rate after housing costs in 2015-18 was 30% among households with a disabled member, compared to 16% among those without a disabled member.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ This data comes from the FRS. Disability in this context is defined in a manner consistent with the definition outlined in Chapter 1, i.e. From 2012/13 disabled people have been identified as those who report any physical or mental health condition or illness that lasts or is expected to last 12 months or more, and which limits their ability to carry out day-to-day activities. See [here](#) for more information.

⁵⁷ These figures can be explored in more detail in Poverty and income inequality in Scotland: 2015-2018. Available [here](#).

⁵⁸ Scottish Government (2019) Poverty and income inequality in Scotland, 2015-18. Available [here](#).

Figure 12.1 The proportion of individuals living in private households with an equivalised income of less than 60% of the UK median after housing costs, 2012-17, by whether family has a disabled person. Source: Poverty and income inequality in Scotland: 2015-18



Alternative, but comparable estimates can be found in research commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) and published by the New Policy Institute (NPI) in 2016⁵⁹. This research, concerned with the UK as a whole, found that:

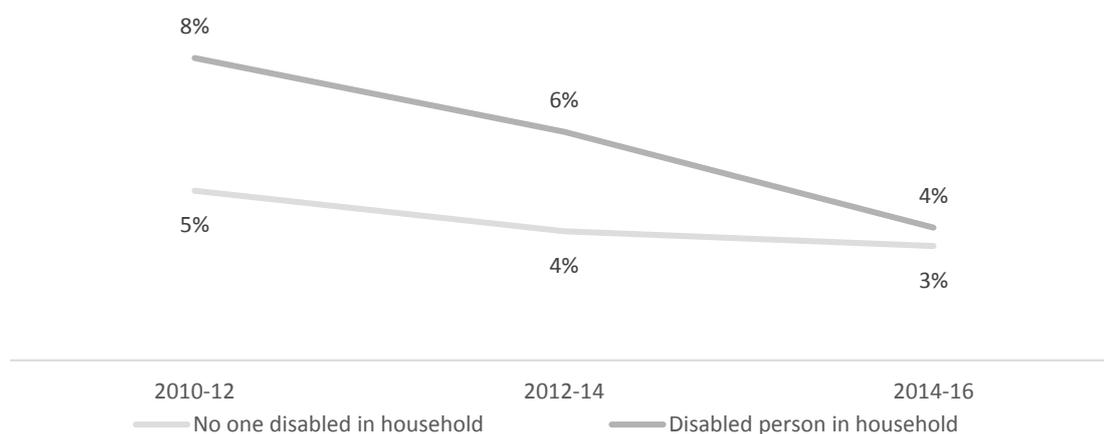
- 31% of people in a family with a disabled person are in poverty after housing costs, with 18% of people in a family with no disabled people.
- 44% of disabled young adults (16-24) are in poverty, along with 66% of single disabled people living alone.
- 25% of working-age disabled people earn less than 50% of the median income, compared with 13% of non-disabled working people.
- 18% of working age disabled people are severely materially deprived, three times as high as the proportion of non-disabled working-age people.

⁵⁹Tinson, A., et. al. (2016) Disability and poverty. Why disability must be at the centre of poverty reduction. New Policy Institute. Available [here](#).

Unmanageable Debt

The Wealth and Assets Survey⁶⁰ estimates that 4% of households with a disabled member have unmanageable debt, compared to 3% of households with no disabled members (see Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2 The proportion of households in unmanageable debt, either excessive debt repayments or arrears on commitments, or high debt levels relative to annual income, 2010-16, by presence of a disabled person in the household. Source: Wealth and Assets Survey 2018



The gap between households with a disabled member and without has narrowed considerably over the 6 year period for which data is available. By comparison, in 2010-12, 8% of households with a disabled member had unmanageable debt, compared to 5% of families that did not have a disabled member.

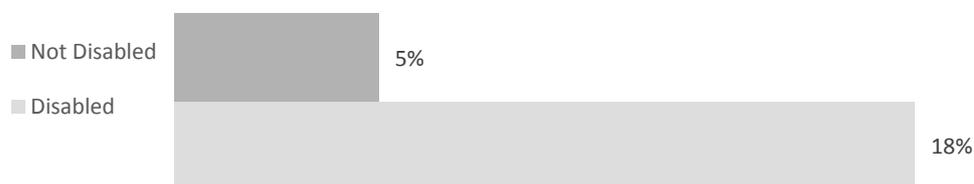
Food Insecurity

The SHes reports that 18% of disabled people experienced food insecurity, compared to 5% of non-disabled people (see Figure 12.3). Analysis from the Trussell Trust indicates that, compared to low-income households within the general population, low income households with a disabled member are almost three times more likely to use food banks.⁶¹

⁶⁰ The Wealth and Assets Survey enquires about disability by asking 'Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?', Followed by 'Does this illness or disability limit your activities in any way?'. Respondents are defined as disabled if the long-term health conditions limits their activities.

⁶¹ Loopstra, R. and Lalor, D. (2017) Financial insecurity, food insecurity, and disability: The profile of people receiving emergency food assistance from The Trussell Trust Foodbank Network in Britain. The Trussell Trust. Available [here](#).

Figure 12.3 The proportion of adults reporting that, at some point in the previous 12 months, they were worried they would run out of food because of a lack of money or other resource, in 2017, by disability. Source: Scottish Health Survey 2017



Additional Indicators

Wealth and Assets

In 2014, a review of longitudinal and cross-sectional data for the London School of Economics (LSE) found large differences in assets between disabled and non-disabled people in the UK as a whole:

- In 2008/10 disabled people were living in households where total household wealth was £184,000 less, on average, than for non-disabled people, after controlling for age, marital status and dependent children.
- Disabled people retire with less private pension wealth. In the 55-64 age group the gap in the mean level of private pension wealth is £125,000 and the gap at the median is £75,000.⁶²

Costs of Living

It is generally recognised that disabled people face higher costs of living than non-disabled people. These additional costs may include, for example, specialist equipment and home adaptations, specialist therapies (including, in some cases, therapies for parents), specialist toys and play equipment and increased energy costs, either as a result of increased heating for those with limited mobility or the cost of running specialist electrical equipment. However, given the high level of variation, producing a consistent estimate of these costs is challenging.

⁶² McKnight, A. (2014) Disabled People's Financial Histories: Uncovering the disability wealth-penalty. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics. Available [here](#).

One attempt to estimate these costs on an average basis comes from the charity Scope⁶³ which observes that, for the UK as a whole:

- On average, disabled adults face extra costs of £583 a month. For one in five disabled adults, these costs can increase to over £1,000 a month even after the receipt of welfare benefits. On average, these extra costs are equal to almost half the income of a disabled person, after housing costs.
- Having one child with disabilities costs a family an extra £528 a month, rising to £823 a month in families with two or more disabled children. When both parents are in work, this is £533, compared to families where both parents are out of work when the cost is £649 a month. For almost one quarter of families with disabled children, extra costs amount to over £1,000 a month.

In addition, Scope research has found that disabled people may also face higher energy costs.⁶⁴ Their report indicates that around a third of disabled adults felt that their impairment or condition had an impact on how much they spent on energy. While the average UK household spends £1,214 on energy, over a quarter (4.1 million) of households with a disabled person spent more than £1,500 on energy. Of these, 790,000 spend over £2,500. In England, households with a disabled person make up 38% of all fuel poor households.

Material Deprivation

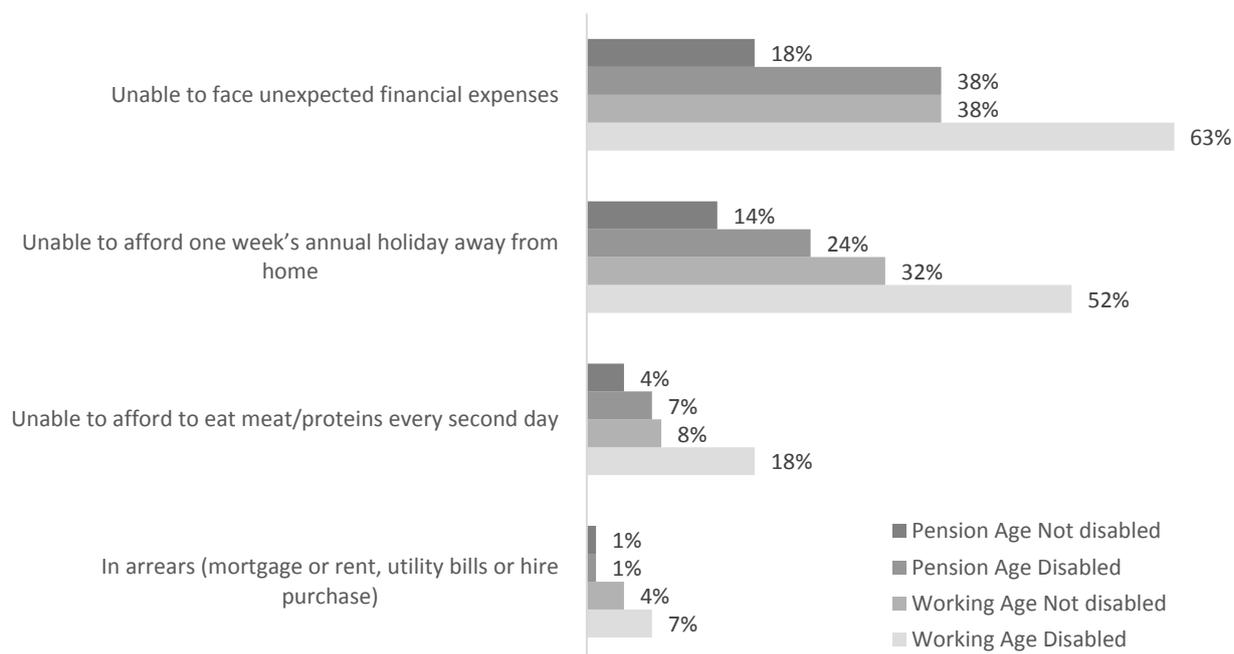
Evidence suggests that disabled people are more likely to live in material deprivation than non-disabled people. In 2016, the New Policy Institute (NPI) estimated material deprivation for working age and pension age disabled and non-disabled people, based on EU-SILC data from 2013 (see Figure 12.4)⁶⁵. This analysis found higher rates of material deprivation among disabled people of working age and pensioners compared to their non-disabled counterparts. For example, it estimates that 7% of working age disabled people were in arrears for mortgage, rent, utility bills or hire-purchase, compared to 4% of non-disabled working age people.

⁶³ Scope (2019) The Disability Price Tag 2019: Policy Report. Available [here](#).

⁶⁴ Scope (2018) Out in the Cold. Available [here](#).

⁶⁵ NPI (2016) Disability and poverty. Why disability must be at the centre of poverty reduction. Data on page 11. Available [here](#). Disability is defined as “people whose usual activities are somewhat or severely limited due to a health problem that has lasted at least 6 months”

Figure 12.4 Levels of Material Deprivation by Disability, 2013. Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat. Sourced from New Policy Institute 2016



Persistent Poverty

In the UK as a whole, analysis from the DWP in 2019 found that, among working-age adults, disabled people had a higher likelihood of having a persistently low income (i.e. 60% of the median). Before housing costs, 12% of disabled people in 2013-17 had a persistently low-income, compared to 7% of those with a non-limiting long-term condition and 6% of those with no long-term conditions. After housing costs, 19% of disabled people were in persistently low income in the same period, compared to 11% of those with non-limiting long-term conditions and 10% of those with no long-term conditions.⁶⁶

Persistent child poverty for children with a disabled adult within the 'benefit unit' - i.e. a single adult or couple and any dependent children - has been calculated for Scotland. In 2013-17, the rate of persistent child poverty in benefit units with a disabled members was 14%, compared to 17% among all children.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Department for Work and Pensions (2019) Income Dynamics: Working-age adults in persistent low income. Available [here](#).

⁶⁷ Scottish Government (2019) Additional Poverty Analysis - 2019. In table Child poverty measures by priority characteristics. Available [here](#).

Access to Accessible Housing

The EHRC, in 2018⁶⁸, reported that:

- 55% of Scottish councils said a lack of funding for adaptations was a challenge.
- Only 17% of Scottish councils set a target for accessible and/or adaptable housing.
- Only 24% of Scottish councils said the data they held about disabled people's housing requirements was 'good' or 'very good'.
- 61,000 people in Scotland need adaptations to their home.⁶⁹
- Only 0.7 per cent of Scottish local authority housing, and 1.5 per cent of housing managed by Registered Social Landlords, is accessible for wheelchair users.⁷⁰
- Almost 10,000 disabled Scots are on housing waiting lists.
- 41% of Scottish local authorities delivered an adaptation within eight weeks of a decision, although some disabled people waited for six months or more.

⁶⁸ EHRC (2018) Housing and disabled people: Scotland's Hidden Crisis. Available [here](#).

⁶⁹ This is sourced from the 2015 Housing Conditions Survey produced by the Scottish Government and available [here](#).

⁷⁰ This figure is sourced from the Independent Living Movement, whose report 'Our space, our place' is available [here](#). The statistics were produced as the result of an ad hoc request to the Scottish Housing Regulator.

CONCLUSION

This report has provided a picture of life in Scotland for a disabled person across the 11 outcomes of the NPF. It has shown that many aspects of the NPF outcomes and indicators do not relate to individuals and therefore do not relate to protected characteristics in a straightforward manner. It has also explained that there are many indicators still under development from which the provision of protected characteristic breakdowns will be a key consideration. But, there are also several existing indicators for which breakdowns by disability are not presently available. For these areas additional indicators have been included in the report. [Annex A](#) sets out the range of outcomes and indicators in the NPF and annotates whether data is relevant and/or available for disabled people.

As the report shows, for the outcomes for which we have data, a considerable number of indicators suggest that disabled people face barriers in fully participating in Scottish society.

The 'A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People – action plan' published in 2016 was shaped by the experiences and insights of disabled people and the organisations that represent them. It was built around five longer-term ambitions:

- Support services that meet people's needs
- Decent incomes and fairer working lives
- Places that are accessible to everyone
- Protected rights
- Active participation

There is substantial read across between the outcomes and indicators in the NPF, including the additional indicators presented here, and the five ambitions set out with disabled people in the Fairer Scotland for Disabled People action plan. In this NPF baseline report, additional indicators have been identified to help describe some key aspects of performance for disabled people but there are still some gaps in the evidence base from data and statistics. In addition, in order to pick up all aspects of the 5 key ambitions, the NPF indicators may need to be supplemented with further

indicators, particularly around accessible places and services, in order to understand progress.

Analysts in the government will continue to mine data wherever possible and the increased use of administrative data should help in this regard. However, there will also be aspects of outcome performance that can best be understood by qualitative research or by engaging with disability stakeholders and disabled people. The progress of actions and the evaluation of 'A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People' including the major summit in 2020 will provide good opportunities for this conversation to continue.

ANNEX: NPF INDICATORS AND DISABILITY

Domain	Indicator	Agreed Measure?	Measure of Individuals?	Disability Data?
Children and young people	Child social and physical development	YES	YES	NO
	Child wellbeing and happiness	YES	YES	YES
	Children's voices	YES	YES	YES
	Healthy start	YES	YES	N/A
	Quality of children's services	YES	NO	N/A
	Children have positive relationships	YES	YES	YES
	Child material deprivation	YES	YES	YES
Communities	Perceptions of local area	YES	YES	YES
	Loneliness	NO	N/A	N/A
	Perceptions of local crime rate	YES	YES	YES
	Community land ownership	NO	N/A	N/A
	Crime victimisation	YES	YES	YES
	Places to interact	NO	N/A	N/A
	Access to green and blue space	YES	YES	YES
	Social capital	NO	N/A	N/A
Culture	Attendance at cultural events or places of culture	YES	YES	YES
	Participation in a cultural activity	YES	YES	YES
	Growth in the cultural economy	YES	NO	N/A
	People working in cultural economy	YES	YES	NO
Economy	Productivity	YES	NO	N/A
	International exporting	YES	NO	N/A
	Economic growth	YES	NO	N/A
	Carbon footprint	YES	NO	N/A
	Natural capital	YES	NO	N/A
	Greenhouse gas emissions	YES	NO	N/A

	Access to superfast broadband	YES	NO	N/A
	Spend on research and development	YES	NO	N/A
	Income inequality	YES	NO	N/A
	Entrepreneurial activity	YES	YES	NO
Education	Educational attainment	NO	N/A	N/A
	Confidence of children and young people	NO	N/A	N/A
	Resilience of children and young people	NO	N/A	N/A
	Work place learning	YES	YES	YES
	Engagement in extra- curricular activities	NO	N/A	N/A
	Young people's participation	YES	YES	YES
	Skill profile of the population	YES	YES	YES
	Skill shortage vacancies	YES	NO	N/A
	Skills underutilisation	YES	NO	N/A
Environment	Visits to the outdoors	YES	YES	YES
	State of historic sites	YES	NO	N/A
	Condition of protected nature sites	YES	NO	N/A
	Energy from renewable sources	YES	NO	N/A
	Waste generated	YES	NO	N/A
	Sustainability of fish stocks	YES	NO	N/A
	Biodiversity	YES	NO	N/A
	Clean seas	YES	NO	N/A
Fair Work and Business	The number of businesses	YES	NO	N/A
	High growth businesses	YES	NO	N/A
	Innovative businesses	YES	NO	N/A
	Economic participation	YES	NO	N/A
	Employees on the living wage	YES	YES	NO
	Pay gap	YES	YES	NO
	Contractually secure work	NO	NA	N/A

	Employee voice	YES	YES	YES
	Gender balances in organisations	YES	YES	N/A
Health	Healthy life expectancy	YES	YES	NO
	Mental wellbeing	YES	YES	YES
	Healthy weight	YES	YES	YES
	Health risk behaviours	YES	YES	YES
	Physical activity	YES	YES	YES
	Journeys by active travel	YES	YES	YES
	Quality of care experience	YES	YES	NO
	Work related ill health	NO	N/A	N/A
	Premature mortality	YES	NO	N/A
Human Rights	Public services treat people with dignity and respect	NO	N/A	N/A
	Quality of public services	YES	YES	YES
	Influence over local decisions	YES	YES	YES
	Access to justice	YES	YES	YES
International	A positive experience for people coming to Scotland	NO	N/A	N/A
	Scotland's reputation	YES	NO	N/A
	Scotland's population	NO	N/A	N/A
	Trust in public organisations	NO	N/A	N/A
	International networks	NO	N/A	N/A
	Contribution of development support to other nations	NO	N/A	N/A
Poverty	Relative poverty after housing costs	YES	YES	YES
	Wealth inequality	YES	NO	N/A
	Cost of living	YES	YES	NO
	Unmanageable debt	YES	YES	YES
	Persistent poverty	YES	YES	NO
	Satisfaction with housing	YES	YES	YES
	Food insecurity	YES	YES	YES



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