

2011 Census Results - Release 2A September 2013 - Health Data

General health; Long-term activity-limiting health problems or disabilities (LLTI); and Provision of unpaid care

SUMMARY (1-PAGE)

The most recent release of information from the Scottish 2011 Census (Release 2A on 26/09/13) covered four areas:- **Population; Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion; Housing & Accommodation;** and **Health**. The full "official" publication called "2011 Census: Key Results on Population, Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Housing and Accommodation in Scotland - Release 2A" can be viewed via [this link](#). The Census variables in Release 2A are all tabulated against 3 area levels:- National; Health Boards; and Council Areas (LAs). In statistical jargon, the released data is *univariate* rather than *multivariate* (ie. there are no crosstabulations *between* the variables).

There are 3 Census "Health" questions covered in this release:- **General health; Long-term activity-limiting health problems or disabilities** (LLTI for short); and **Provision of unpaid care**. The table below summarises the results for Edinburgh and Scotland and also the change since the previous decennial Census. There have been some slight changes in the wording and response categories of these 3 health questions but some comparisons can still be made. The most notable change was in the General health question which in 2001 had 3 responses (Good; Fairly good; and Not good) but had a choice of 5 responses in 2011 (Very good; Good; Fair; Bad; and Very bad) which makes comparisons difficult. The other change was to the LLTI question that went from a question with a Yes/No response in 2001 to a 3-choice *Yes-Limited a lot/Yes-Limited a little/No* response in 2011. It should also be noted that there is a strong statistical relationship (ie. a high positive correlation) between the proportion of the population with LLTI and the proportion of persons providing unpaid care within the council areas - which is why Edinburgh City has a relatively low proportion of informal carers (due to its low level of LLTI).

Census Measure	2011		2001		% Change from 2001	
	Edinburgh	Scotland	Edinburgh	Scotland	Edinburgh	Scotland
Total Population (= 100%)	476,626	5,295,403	448,624	5,062,011	6.2	4.6
1. General Health (% of Pop)						
VERY GOOD	57.6	52.5	-	-	-	-
GOOD [Good in 2001]	28.5	29.7	71.9	67.9	-	-
FAIR [Fairly good in 2001]	9.8	12.2	20.0	21.9	-	-
BAD [Not good in 2001]	3.1	4.3	8.1	10.2	-	-
VERY BAD	1.0	1.3	-	-	-	-
Rank: Good or Very good	3 rd Highest of 32		5 th Highest of 32			
2. Limiting Long-Term Illness (%)						
Day-to-day activities ltd - a lot	7.2	9.6	-	-	-	-
Day-to-day activities ltd - a little	8.9	10.1	-	-	-	-
Day-to-day activities limited	16.1	19.6	17.2	20.3	-1.1	-0.7
Rank: Day-to-day activities ltd	3 rd Lowest of 32		6 th Lowest of 32			
3. Provision of Unpaid Care (%)						
1 to 19 hours per week	5.1	5.2	6.0	6.0	-1.0	-0.9
20 to 49 hours per week	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
50 or more hours per week	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.3	-0.1	0.2
Total providing unpaid care	7.9	9.3	8.7	9.5	-0.7	-0.2
Rank: Total provid. unpaid care	3 rd Lowest of 32		5 th Lowest of 32			

NB: A note on the interpretation of these percentage:- The percentage differences of Census measures between Edinburgh, other local authorities and Scotland as a whole can, to a certain extent, depend on a range of factors that are related to the demographic structure of the populations that are being compared. For example, the implications of the above Census findings is that Edinburgh is a relatively healthy city. However, these figures do not take into account the fact that Edinburgh's population is younger than average and therefore healthier. There are an above average numbers of residents aged 19-40 and relatively fewer older people. These, and other, demographic factors can affect the percentage levels in the health statistics shown above. The release of further and more detailed Census data in the new year (2014) will provide a fuller picture of Edinburgh.

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INTRODUCTION

The latest release of information from the 2011 Census (Release 2A) is what is called **univariate statistics** - known as *Key Statistics* and *Quick Statistics* tables. As yet there are no crosstabulations except against Local Authorities (LAs) and Health Boards (HBs). This means that there are no tabulations showing LLTI in age groups against social class or occupation for example. There are just 3 Census "Health" questions covered in this release:- **General health; Long-term activity-limiting health problems or disabilities (LLTI); and Provision of unpaid care.**

The official **2A variable guide** outlines the information and variable definitions and classifications included in this release. The full list of topics covered by the guide includes:- Age of Arrival; Combined Management and Client Type; Country of Birth; Country of Birth Hierarchy; English language skills: 9-way classification; Ethnic Group; Ethnic Hierarchy (level 3); Gaelic language skills: 9-way classification; Health; Household Size; Language; Length of Residency; Long-term illness, health problem or disability; Marital Status; National Identity; Number of cars and vans; Position in establishment; Provision of Unpaid Care; Religion; Residence Type; Scots language skills: 9-way classification; Sex; Spoken English proficiency; Students living away from home during term time (Aged 4 and over); Tenure of household; Term-time address Indicator; and Year of Arrival in UK.

An official statistical bulletin accompanies the release. Amongst its main points the 2011 Census **2A Statistical Bulletin** states that (across Scotland):-

Health and long-term limiting illness

The majority (82 per cent) of the population stated their health was good or very good. The proportion of people in Scotland with a long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability was 20 per cent, the same as reported in 2001.

Carers

The proportion of people providing unpaid care to family members or friends (9 per cent) had changed little since 2001. There was an increase in the number of hours of care which these unpaid caregivers carry out per week, with 44 per cent (219,000) of them providing 20 or more hours of care a week, compared with 37 per cent (176,000) in 2001.

There are further (2B and 2C) Census releases in November and December and these will cover **Education**, the **Labour Market** and **Living Arrangements** in a similar format to release 2A. Detailed cross tabulations are not expected until early next year.

It is possible to compare some of the 2011 Census results for Edinburgh with their 2001 equivalent (where there have been no major changes in the format of the Census question). It is still possible to obtain 2001 Census results via an on line SG web tool called **SCROL** (**S**cotland's **C**ensus **R**esults **O**n**L**ine). There is to be a similar web tool for 2011 Census results but it has not yet been released.

MAIN RESULTS TABLE

The data for the three health topics were released in a number of separate tables but the local authority level data can be combined into just one table. The table (below) also shows the row percentages for each variable - ie. the percentage of the trait *within* the LA.

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2011 Census Results - Published Health Data

Local Authority	TOTAL POPULATION	1. Provision of unpaid care (ALL AGES)					2. General Health (ALL AGES)					3. Long-term health problem or disability					
		Provides no unpaid care	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care a week	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	BAD	VERY BAD	Day-to-day activities limited a lot: ALL AGES	Day-to-day activities limited a little: ALL AGES	Day-to-day activities not limited: ALL AGES	Day-to-day activities limited a lot: AGED 16 TO 64	Day-to-day activities limited a little: AGED 16 TO 64	Day-to-day activities not limited: AGED 16 TO 64
SCOTLAND	5,295,403	4,803,172	273,333	46,315	40,501	132,082	2,778,481	1,575,000	644,881	226,154	70,887	505,863	534,508	4,255,032	244,427	278,496	2,965,815
Aberdeen City	222,793	207,222	9,342	1,400	1,174	3,655	120,881	69,997	23,263	6,696	1,956	15,663	19,956	187,174	7,338	10,620	140,669
Aberdeenshire	252,973	233,575	11,993	1,644	1,379	4,382	140,240	79,658	25,014	6,270	1,791	16,038	23,294	213,641	6,967	11,460	146,494
Angus	115,978	105,396	6,073	933	796	2,780	60,413	37,120	13,302	3,949	1,194	9,788	12,191	93,999	4,261	5,642	62,756
Argyll & Bute	88,166	79,345	5,267	808	640	2,106	45,463	27,123	11,225	3,373	982	7,842	9,954	70,370	3,231	4,556	46,608
Clackmannanshire	51,442	46,749	2,452	443	412	1,386	26,060	15,929	6,542	2,272	639	5,118	5,284	41,040	2,646	2,928	28,323
Dumfries & Galloway	151,324	136,369	7,936	1,448	1,235	4,336	74,278	47,579	20,958	6,523	1,986	15,420	17,514	118,390	6,730	7,860	78,520
Dundee City	147,268	134,196	6,833	1,249	1,081	3,909	75,918	44,382	18,027	6,731	2,210	15,390	15,321	116,557	7,629	8,151	83,187
East Ayrshire	122,767	110,147	6,414	1,290	1,179	3,737	61,156	36,681	16,678	6,260	1,992	13,855	13,268	95,644	6,701	7,035	66,125
East Dunbartonshire	105,026	93,652	7,223	957	693	2,501	59,459	29,699	11,371	3,452	1,045	8,219	10,026	86,781	3,470	4,461	57,953
East Lothian	99,717	90,242	5,698	814	707	2,256	54,423	29,285	11,333	3,533	1,143	8,399	10,069	81,249	3,678	5,116	54,532
East Renfrewshire	90,574	81,283	5,956	721	627	1,987	53,229	24,282	9,232	2,943	888	6,983	8,200	75,391	3,030	3,807	49,556
EDINBURGH, CITY OF	476,626	438,767	24,137	3,052	2,666	8,004	274,520	135,937	46,505	14,946	4,718	34,242	42,585	399,799	16,540	22,934	296,463
Eilean Siar	27,684	25,024	1,549	261	178	672	14,898	7,722	3,756	982	326	2,704	2,979	22,001	1,016	1,359	14,662
Falkirk	155,990	140,934	8,169	1,506	1,290	4,091	78,960	48,591	19,825	6,724	1,890	15,020	16,215	124,755	7,313	8,600	86,404
Fife	365,198	330,370	19,578	3,259	2,809	9,182	185,567	113,324	46,877	15,165	4,265	34,829	39,417	290,952	16,314	20,562	199,854
Glasgow City	593,245	539,331	25,432	5,856	5,516	17,110	292,199	167,432	81,972	38,220	13,422	75,864	58,998	458,383	41,538	35,045	338,870
Highland	232,132	211,139	12,282	1,801	1,607	5,303	125,630	69,406	26,942	7,805	2,349	18,767	24,320	189,045	8,485	11,912	127,297
Inverclyde	81,485	73,233	4,120	849	721	2,562	41,063	23,187	11,186	4,555	1,494	10,158	9,183	62,144	5,294	4,937	42,746
Midlothian	83,187	74,949	4,689	709	667	2,173	44,006	24,959	9,378	3,270	974	7,528	8,637	67,022	3,585	4,533	45,563
Moray	93,295	85,486	4,467	677	574	2,091	50,063	29,222	10,384	2,752	874	7,045	9,478	76,772	3,019	4,534	51,476
North Ayrshire	138,146	124,246	7,095	1,383	1,138	4,284	67,602	41,939	19,234	7,167	2,204	15,670	15,518	106,958	7,629	8,010	72,126
North Lanarkshire	337,727	303,334	16,766	3,696	3,373	10,558	171,224	96,104	45,852	18,576	5,971	39,065	33,126	265,536	19,889	18,523	184,050
Orkney Islands	21,349	19,371	1,230	152	128	468	11,555	6,904	2,176	511	203	1,678	2,351	17,320	704	1,031	11,769
Perth & Kinross	146,652	133,344	8,122	1,088	916	3,182	80,111	45,072	15,499	4,468	1,502	11,382	15,117	120,153	4,744	6,991	80,179
Renfrewshire	174,908	157,149	9,897	1,729	1,513	4,620	90,014	51,118	22,802	8,317	2,657	18,729	17,940	138,239	9,451	9,551	95,724
Scottish Borders	113,870	103,524	6,331	888	731	2,396	60,489	35,271	13,325	3,745	1,040	9,075	12,016	92,779	3,881	5,456	61,373
Shetland Islands	23,167	21,133	1,352	141	107	434	12,653	7,187	2,536	613	178	1,628	2,383	19,156	704	1,224	12,991
South Ayrshire	112,799	101,090	6,424	1,087	954	3,244	57,312	34,008	14,961	4,962	1,556	11,870	12,671	88,258	5,271	5,910	58,978
South Lanarkshire	313,830	281,034	17,981	3,109	2,676	9,030	161,017	91,365	41,034	15,623	4,791	33,624	31,568	248,638	16,187	16,770	172,446
Stirling	90,247	81,982	4,909	742	623	1,991	50,341	26,124	9,709	3,131	942	7,341	8,482	74,424	3,277	4,130	51,292
West Dunbartonshire	90,720	81,083	4,765	965	884	3,023	43,710	26,887	12,957	5,517	1,649	11,172	9,756	69,792	5,871	5,336	48,597
West Lothian	175,118	158,473	8,851	1,658	1,507	4,629	94,027	51,506	20,426	7,103	2,056	15,757	16,691	142,670	8,034	9,512	98,232
Local Authority	TOTAL = 100%	Provides no unpaid care	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care a week	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	BAD	VERY BAD	Day-to-day activities limited a lot: ALL AGES	Day-to-day activities limited a little: ALL AGES	Day-to-day activities not limited: ALL AGES	Day-to-day activities limited a lot: AGED 16 TO 64	Day-to-day activities limited a little: AGED 16 TO 64	Day-to-day activities not limited: AGED 16 TO 64
SCOTLAND	5,295,403	90.7	5.2	0.9	0.8	2.5	52.5	29.7	12.2	4.3	1.3	9.6	10.1	80.4	4.6	5.3	56.0
Aberdeen City	222,793	93.0	4.2	0.6	0.5	1.6	54.3	31.4	10.4	3.0	0.9	7.0	9.0	84.0	3.3	4.8	63.1
Aberdeenshire	252,973	92.3	4.7	0.6	0.5	1.7	55.4	31.5	9.9	2.5	0.7	6.3	9.2	84.5	2.8	4.5	57.9
Angus	115,978	90.9	5.2	0.8	0.7	2.4	52.1	32.0	11.5	3.4	1.0	8.4	10.5	81.0	3.7	4.9	54.1
Argyll & Bute	88,166	90.0	6.0	0.9	0.7	2.4	51.6	30.8	12.7	3.8	1.1	8.9	11.3	79.8	3.7	5.2	52.9
Clackmannanshire	51,442	90.9	4.8	0.9	0.8	2.7	50.7	31.0	12.7	4.4	1.2	9.9	10.3	79.8	5.1	5.7	55.1
Dumfries & Galloway	151,324	90.1	5.2	1.0	0.8	2.9	49.1	31.4	13.8	4.3	1.3	10.2	11.6	78.2	4.4	5.2	51.9
Dundee City	147,268	91.1	4.6	0.8	0.7	2.7	51.6	30.1	12.2	4.6	1.5	10.5	10.4	79.1	5.2	5.5	56.5
East Ayrshire	122,767	89.7	5.2	1.1	1.0	3.0	49.8	29.9	13.6	5.1	1.6	11.3	10.8	77.9	5.5	5.7	53.9
East Dunbartonshire	105,026	89.2	6.9	0.9	0.7	2.4	56.6	28.3	10.8	3.3	1.0	7.8	9.5	82.6	3.3	4.2	55.2
East Lothian	99,717	90.5	5.7	0.8	0.7	2.3	54.6	29.4	11.4	3.5	1.1	8.4	10.1	81.5	3.7	5.1	54.7
East Renfrewshire	90,574	89.7	6.6	0.8	0.7	2.2	58.8	26.8	10.2	3.2	1.0	7.7	9.1	83.2	3.3	4.2	54.7
EDINBURGH, CITY OF	476,626	92.1	5.1	0.6	0.6	1.7	57.6	28.5	9.8	3.1	1.0	7.2	8.9	83.9	3.5	4.8	62.2
Eilean Siar	27,684	90.4	5.6	0.9	0.6	2.4	53.8	27.9	13.6	3.5	1.2	9.8	10.8	79.5	3.7	4.9	53.0
Falkirk	155,990	90.3	5.2	1.0	0.8	2.6	50.6	31.2	12.7	4.3	1.2	9.6	10.4	80.0	4.7	5.5	55.4
Fife	365,198	90.5	5.4	0.9	0.8	2.5	50.8	31.0	12.8	4.2	1.2	9.5	10.8	79.7	4.5	5.6	54.7
Glasgow City	593,245	90.9	4.3	1.0	0.9	2.9	49.3	28.2	13.8	6.4	2.3	12.8	9.9	77.3	7.0	5.9	57.1
Highland	232,132	91.0	5.3	0.8	0.7	2.3	54.1	29.9	11.6	3.4	1.0	8.1	10.5	81.4	3.7	5.1	54.8
Inverclyde	81,485	89.9	5.1	1.0	0.9	3.1	50.4	28.5	13.7	5.6	1.8	12.5	11.3	76.3	6.5	6.1	52.5
Midlothian	83,187	90.1	5.6	0.9	0.8	2.6	52.9	30.0	12.0	3.9	1.2	9.0	10.4	80.6	4.3	5.4	54.8
Moray	93,295	91.6	4.8	0.7	0.6	2.2	53.7	31.3	11.1	2.9	0.9	7.6	10.2	82.3	3.2	4.9	55.2
North Ayrshire	138,146	89.9	5.1	1.0	0.8	3.1	48.9	30.4	13.9	5.2	1.6	11.3	11.2	77.4	5.5	5.8	52.2
North Lanarkshire	337,727	89.8	5.0	1.1	1.0	3.1	50.7	28.5	13.6	5.5	1.8	11.6	9.8	78.6	5.9	5.5	54.5
Orkney Islands	21,349	90.7	5.8	0.7	0.6	2.2	54.1	32.3	10.2	2.4	1.						

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Provision of unpaid care:- Over the ten years since 2001 the number of unpaid carers dropped slightly (by 2.6%) from 38,876 to 37,859 in 2011. In population percentage terms the number of unpaid carers in 2001 represented 8.7% of the total population and this reduced to 7.9% in 2011. However, the proportion of carers who provided 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care rose from 30.6% in 2001 to 36.2% in 2011. The proportion of carers who provided 50 or more hours per week of unpaid care also rose slightly from 20.3% in 2001 to 21.1% in 2011.

General health:- In 2011 86.1% of the Edinburgh population described themselves to be in either 'Good' or 'Very good' health. This proportion was higher than in Scotland as a whole (82.2%). At the other end of the scale 4.1% of the Edinburgh population described their health as 'Bad' or 'Very bad' but this proportion was still lower than in Scotland as a whole (5.6% in bad or very bad health). The wording of the question on general health was slightly different in the 2001 Census but 91.9% of Edinburgh residents described themselves to be in either 'Good' or 'Fairly good' health whilst the remaining 8.1% described their health as 'Not good'.

Long-term activity-limiting health problems or disabilities (LLTI):- This Census question is slightly more specific than the General health question in the decennial Census. Census question 21 asks '*Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? - Include problems related to old age*' with three possible replies '**Yes, limited a lot**'; '**Yes, limited a little**'; or '**No**'. The equivalent question in the previous 2001 Census was the same but only had only two replies, basically '**Yes**' (Has limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability) or '**No**' (No limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability).

The proportion of the Edinburgh population with LLTI was 16.1% (7.2% were 'limited a lot' and 8.9% were 'limited a little'). The proportions were higher in Scotland as a whole where 19.6% reported LLTI (9.6% 'limited a lot' and 10.1% 'limited a little'). In Edinburgh in 2001 the proportion with LLTI was 17.2% so there has been in reduction (of 1.1%) in the proportion with LLTI in Edinburgh over the ten years.

A note on the interpretation of statistical measures:- The percentage differences of the various measures between Edinburgh, other local authorities and Scotland as a whole can, to a certain extent, depend on a range of factors that are related to the demographic structure of the populations that are being compared. These factors may relate to the age and gender composition of an area and/or its relative level of area deprivation (poverty). Other non-demographic factors might include such things as the area's degree of urban/rurality, air pollution levels, and ease of access to local health and social care facilities.

For example, if a local authority has a relatively low proportion of elderly people then we would expect it to have a relatively lower proportion of persons with LLTI (since this group are mainly elderly). However, it is difficult to quantify the effect of this 'age factor' on the overall level of LLTI within an authority. Until more detailed 2011 Census statistics are released then we cannot statistically factor in other measures to enable a better understanding of the reasons for the variation of the Census health measures across LAs. The more detailed Census results are not due to be released until early next year (2014).

In relation to the non-demographic factors, we think that it is unlikely that, for example, the high proportion of carers in *East Dunbartonshire* (10.8%) means that their residents have a more caring attitude than the folk in *Aberdeen City* which has the lowest proportion of carers (7.0%). The reasons

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find higher levels of carers where there are higher levels of LLTI and this is statistically borne out by the reasonably high correlation coefficient ($r = 0.632$).

CONCLUSIONS

The Census question on general health revealed that 57.6% of Edinburgh's residents regarded themselves as being in **very good health**. In only one other LA was this percentage exceeded (58.8% in *East Renfrewshire*). The Edinburgh percentage was higher than in *Glasgow City* (49.3%) and the lowest percentage was recorded in *West Dunbartonshire* (48.2%). The proportion of persons with LLTI was also reported to be the third lowest in Scotland. Consequently, Edinburgh also had the third lowest proportion of Carers in Scotland.

The implications of these Census findings is that Edinburgh is a healthy city. However, these Census figures do not take into account the fact that Edinburgh's population is younger than average and therefore healthier. There are also an above average numbers of persons aged 19-40 living here who were probably attracted to Edinburgh because of its excellent further education facilities and by job opportunities. There are also relatively fewer older people (at least until the age of 85). These, and other, demographic factors can affect the percentage levels in the health statistics that have been discussed in this information note. The release of further Census data in the new year (2014) will provide a fuller picture of Edinburgh.