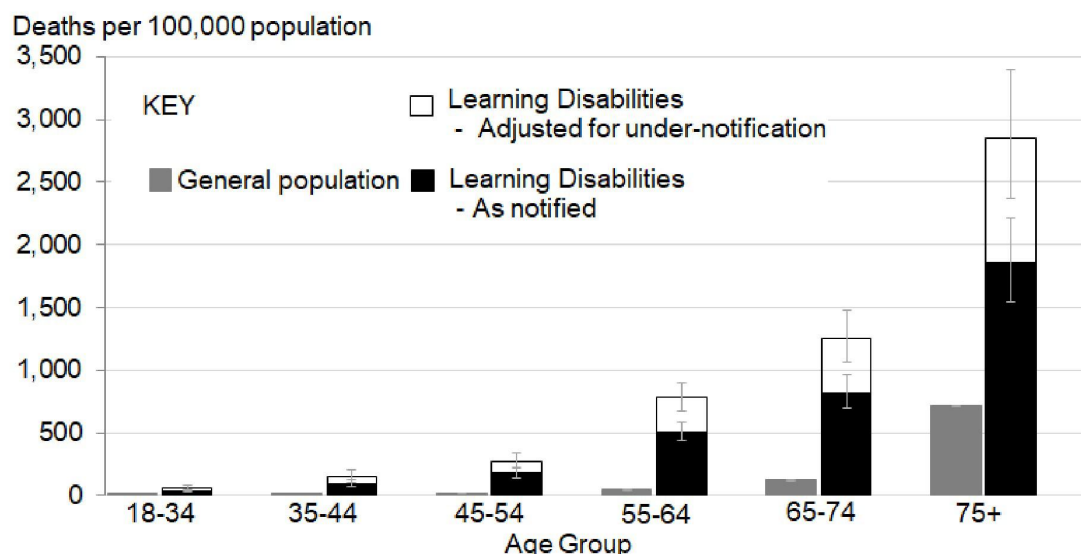


Figure 4.2 shows age specific death rates for COVID-19, up to 5 June, per 100,000 population for adults with learning disabilities and the general adult population. This makes the comparison clearer because it takes account of the different proportions of the population with learning disabilities in different age groups. Death rates for people with learning disabilities are calculated from numbers of notifications to LeDeR. These are shown as black bars alongside the death rates for the general population in grey. As in the previous chapter, an estimated rate is shown in outline for people with learning disabilities, adjusting the numbers of deaths in people with learning disabilities to allow for the likely level of under-notification to LeDeR. There are 95% confidence intervals bars for both estimates.

As for the general population, older age was associated with higher death rates for people with learning disabilities. However, at every age-group the death rate for people with learning disabilities was substantially higher than for the general population. Using rates calculated only from reports to LeDeR, the rate was 30 times the rate for the general population at ages 18 to 34, 19.2 times at ages 35 to 44, around 10 times between ages 45 and 64, 6.7 times from age 65 and 74, and 2.6 times at older ages.

**Figure 4.2 Age-specific rates, per 100,000 adults, to 5 June 2020 for reports of COVID-19 deaths to LeDeR and for COVID-19 deaths in the general population. Grey and black bars show rates using data as notified. Outlined white bars show estimated COVID-19 death rates for people with learning disabilities allowing under-notification.**



Sources: LeDeR (1) (unadjusted and adjusted for likely level of under-notification), LDHC 2018 to 2019 (10), QOF 2018 to 2019 (9), ONS provisional death records 2020, ONS Mid-year estimates of population 2019.