

Midlothian

A Great Place to Grow

SURVEY ON SINGLE MIDLOTHIAN PLAN PRIORITIES

This survey asks your views on the priorities for the **Midlothian Community Planning Partnership's Single Midlothian Plan** priorities for 2020 to 2021. The Single Midlothian Plan is a shared plan for Midlothian public, voluntary and private sector organisations with the aim of improving the quality of life for Midlothian people. It should take about 15 minutes to complete.

We expect that you may find many of these issues difficult to choose between. That makes sense because they were all chosen because we thought they were important. Rest assured that when everyone's ratings are put together there will be differences between them, and these will help inform our final decisions on which of these should be our priorities for the year ahead.

Feedback on last year's survey is available from

https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/info/200284/your_community/483/citizens_panel

or from the contacts in the grey box below. We will add our feedback on this year's survey in the winter.

The members of **Midlothian Community Planning Partnership** are:

- Midlothian Council
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Midlothian and East Lothian Chamber of Commerce and Enterprise
- The Federation of Small Business
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Enterprise
- Midlothian Third Sector Interface Partnership (and a wide range of voluntary groups)
- Neighbourhood Planning Groups
- Scottish Prints Service
- Scottish Government
- Faith Communities Partnership
- Edinburgh College
- Midlothian Federation of Community Councils
- Job Centre Plus
- South East Scotland Transport (SESTRAN)
- Skills Development Scotland
- Scottish Water
- The Armed Forces
- Scottish Natural Heritage
- Edinburgh University
- Newbattle Abbey College
- Children's Panel Reporter
- Registered Social Landlords
- NHS Lothian

This questionnaire is available:

- in **paper copy** at Council receptions, leisure Centres and libraries
- to be **downloaded** from
<https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/directory/33/consultations/category/182/categoryInfo/38>
- to complete **online** at
<https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/directory/33/consultations/category/182/categoryInfo/38>

If you would like more information, or information in other formats, please contact us:

- ✉ by email at ACCCommunityPlanning@midlothian.gov.uk
- ✉ in writing at: Midlothian Council, Fairfield House, Lothian Road, Dalkeith EH22 3AA
- ☎ by phone to: Business Services Support, 0131 271 3705

1 Community Safety and Justice Board

Community Safety is about how safe people feel and how safe they are from becoming a victim of crime. It affects how people value their neighbourhoods and includes a range of issues including antisocial behaviour, violent crime, violence against women, protection of children and adults, misuse of alcohol and drugs, theft, road safety, home safety and fire safety. **Here is some current information on Community Safety in Midlothian:**

- Recorded crimes in 2018/19 were higher than the previous three-year average however the longer-term trend (ten years) still shows an overall decline in crimes recorded.
- Violent and sexual crime continues to account for a very small proportion of crime in Midlothian (less than 4% combining both).
- 'Dishonesty crime' continues to account for almost 1 in 3 crimes recorded by police (includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts)
- Antisocial Behaviour Offences which include minor assault, breach of the peace, and threatening and abusive behaviour, made up a quarter of recorded crime.
- Crimes of vandalism/malicious mischief accounted for 1 in 10 of all crime.
- Offences relating to motor vehicles (for example failure to insure a motor vehicle, or driving under the influence of alcohol) accounted for 15.7% of recorded crime.
- Police Scotland receive high numbers of calls from members of the public (almost 30,000 in the last 12 months). Most calls related to antisocial behaviour (e.g. disturbance, noise, neighbour disputes, and vandalism), however the number of ASB incidents reported fell to its lowest level in five years.
- Incidents relating to transport (e.g. road traffic matter / collision / offence) also decreased in the last 12 months by 10%.
- Reports of missing persons have increased year on year since 2015/16.
- Over 1100 incidents of domestic abuse were reported to police, an increase of 18.5% compared to the previous year with just over one third resulting in a crime report (a considerable reduction from the previous three years).
- The number of accidental dwelling fires increased from 60 in 2015/16 to 75 in 2016/17. However the number of accidental dwelling fire casualties has remained at 9 casualties compared to 11 in 2014/15.

Community Justice is about reducing offending and supporting people to stop re-offending (desistance). It is agencies working in partnership with local communities to make a positive change for people with an offending history, their families and victims of crime. The Scottish Government have identified twelve complex needs that affect an individual's likelihood of desistance from offending. Using this information a local community consultation exercise was carried out in Midlothian in spring 2019 where 450 respondents prioritised five of the twelve complex needs that the Community Justice Team should concentrate on for the next year. The five chosen priority areas are highlighted below together with key facts. The Community Safety and Justice Board will soon develop an action plan in light of the five chosen priorities. You are asked to consider the facts given and comment on what work requires to be done to address each issue (eg resources required, tactics, education, and community participation).

Support People to Attend School and/or Gain Qualifications

- 9 in 10 young offenders had been excluded from school at least once
- 1 in 4 young offenders had no qualifications
- Less than 1 in 3 young offenders attended school most days
- 41% of young offenders had poor relationships with their teachers
- Between 1 and 2 in 10 adult prisoners experience difficulties with writing, reading and 12% numbers/basic mathematics.

What work do we need to do to address this?

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Support People to Reduce/Manage Drug Use

- Approx. 300 children in Midlothian living with a parent who misuses drugs.
- 1 in 3 prisoners (who had been in prison over 10 times) reported committing their offence to fund their drug habits
- Over half of female prisoners were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence
- Of those prisoners who had been in prison over 10 times, 2 out of 3 had been under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence
- Half of prisoners who had been in prison over 10 times had engaged in illicit drug use in the last month prior to prison, compared to 6% of prisoners serving their first sentence.

What work do we need to do to address this?

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Work with Young People to Reduce Early Anti-Social Behaviour

- A lack of social commitment, alienation and associations with antisocial peers are considered risk factors in the likelihood of engaging in problematic behaviour.
- 1 in 3 young people in Midlothian had had an alcoholic drink by the age of 13
- 1 in 5 young male offenders reported they got drunk daily before being imprisoned.
- Half of young offenders were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence
- In the last year 358 young people were charged with committing a crime in Midlothian, slightly above the previous year and three-year average.

What work do we need to do to address this?

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Help to Improve Family Life and Parenting Skills

- In 2018/19 there were 148 Midlothian children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter. 3 out of 4 were referred on non-offence grounds (primarily lack of parental care)
- Offenders are 2.5 times more likely to have a family member who has been convicted of an offence
- 37% of a sample of prisoners said that someone in their family had been found guilty of a criminal offence
- Negative familial relationships not only put children at a direct risk of harm but can also cause situational or psychological consequences that may invoke future offending.
- Experiences of being in care is high among young offenders, of whom 46% reported being in care as a child and of those 62% were in care at the age of 16

What work do we need to do to address this?

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Support People with Mental Health Issues

- Positive mental wellbeing decreased according to the number of custodial sentences prisoners had served.
- 2 in 3 women in prison suffer from depression
- Just under half of female prisoners have attempted suicide at some point
- Prevalence of mental health complications in young offenders may be as high as 95%
- Research suggests that custodial sentences may raise the risk of developing mental health issues, increasing implications for future desistance.

What work do we need to do to address this?

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Community Safety We know that all of the community safety issues listed below are important to you. Having limited resources we are asking you to rate the following by ticking 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low'.

Possible Priority Areas for Community Safety and Justice Partnership	High	Medium	Low
Reduce substance (alcohol and drug) misuse			
Reduce violent crime			
Improve road safety to reduce the number of people hurt or killed on Midlothian's roads			
Reduce serious and organised crime to make communities safer (serious and organised crime is where people work together to plan and carry out serious crimes)			
Reduce dishonesty crimes (including housebreaking, vehicle crime and shoplifting)			
Educate people regarding speeding, drink driving and responsible parking			
Reduce domestic abuse and protect women and girls			
Improve safety in the home (including fire safety and accidents in the home)			
Help people get involved in community safety and justice activities and projects to ensure their neighbourhoods are safe.			

2 Sustainable Growth

Here is some background information about Sustainable Growth:

Three areas of interrelated work have been brought together in this theme: housing, economic development, and environment. The Town & Country Planning system is a common thread that links these areas. The Sustainable Growth Midlothian group takes an overview of these strands. Here are some factors affecting Midlothian.

Housing

The construction of new housing in Midlothian has significantly increased in recent years. This new house building has had a beneficial impact on economic growth. Growth has already had, and will continue to have, very significant implications on the need for public service facilities such as schools, health services, community meeting spaces, local retail and green space and as such represents a significant challenge at a time of public service budget reductions. The demographic challenges of an ageing population are in Midlothian combined with a significant increase in the proportion of the population who are families and children. New communities alongside existing settled communities are emerging, and much work is required to ensure positive benefits for both new residents and the existing communities arise from this change.

Midlothian Council's new build social housing programme has delivered over 1000 homes since 2006 over 20 sites and its commitment to a further 1000 houses up to 2022 it remains vital to increase the provision of socially rented housing to meet the increasing demand. There are a significant number of people on Midlothian Council's housing waiting list. With the impacts of welfare reform, many people are struggling to manage very limited household budgets. Some are being forced to move home, with restricted housing choices. It is important that new housing takes account of the needs of the whole community, including considering the need for specialist provision such as housing for older people, and those with a physical and/or learning disability. Here is some data about Midlothian's housing

- There are 6919 Council houses in Midlothian, an increase from 6385 in 2006
- 4458 people are on the housing waiting list in 2019, a reduction from 5221 in 2013
- Midlothian Council rents are the 13th lowest of 32 Councils
- Over 96% of Council housing is compliant with current Scottish Housing Quality Standards
- 493 people made applications as homeless in 2018 /19 a reduction from 754 in 2012/13
- Between 2015/16 and 2018/19 there was a 13% reduction in homelessness applications in Midlothian compared to a 6% rise in Scotland , and 1% reduction in adjacent East and West Lothian's
- Melville Housing Association and Castle Rock Edinvar are the two largest housing associations in Midlothian, owning 1,864 and 960 homes respectively. A number of housing providers cater specifically to those with particular needs, such as the elderly or disabled. These include Link Housing Association and Margaret Blackwood Housing Association.
- Private house prices in Midlothian rose by 11.6% last year , compared to 6% in Edinburgh , and 1.3 % on average across Scotland

Economic Development

The Gross Value Added (GVA) figure is the difference between value of goods and services produced, and the cost of production. The total GVA for Midlothian in 2017 was £883 million compared to East Lothian's £903 million, GVA per head for Midlothian was £37,767, and GVA per head for Edinburgh was £44,490, in 2017.

The top 3 employment sectors in Midlothian in 2018 were wholesale /retail, professional, scientific & technical, and construction. Forecast annual economic growth (for 2018-2028) is: Midlothian: 2.1%, Scotland: 1.6%, United Kingdom: 1.9% Total Employment growth projection (for 2018-2028) is that employment in Midlothian will increase by 9% or 3,200 jobs. The largest employment growth is forecast in: Arts, entertainment & recreation (19%), Admin & support services (19%), Construction (18%)

The award of 'City Deal' status to Midlothian alongside its City of Edinburgh , Lothian's, Borders and Fife partners offers one of the largest potential investment opportunities the area is likely to see in the this generation. Capital and revenue projects have been approved across the 6 areas. The key projects in Midlothian through City Deal are changes to Sherrifhall Roundabout to separate the bypass from other traffic; an A701 Relief Road from Straiton to the Bush and a new A702 road link. These will speed up city bypass traffic flow at Sherrifhall and improve access to the Midlothian Science Zone (at the Bush), an area where University of Edinburgh is committing to building a Data Infrastructure Hub along with its Easter Bush Innovation Campus.

Midlothian also expects to benefit from the City Deal investment in its regional skills programme; and from the provision of new secondary school 'centres of excellence', similar to that of the digital centre of excellence at Newbattle High School, a close collaboration with the University of Edinburgh and the private sector. The next such centre of excellence is planned for the new A701 High School, which will become a centre of excellence for science, technology, engineering and maths. The new food and drink innovation hub at Queen Margaret University, just to the east of Shawfair, major investment at the Edinburgh Bioquarter beside the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Shawfair Park centre of medical excellence, the St James Centre redevelopment, University of Edinburgh Robotics centre, and transport improvements at West Edinburgh including better access to employment growth at Edinburgh Airport all offer potential economic benefits to Midlothian businesses and people.

Environment

The first South East Scotland (SESplan) Strategic Development Plan (approved by Scottish Ministers in 2013 expects Midlothian to deliver very significant levels of housing. The Midlothian Local Development Plan which implements how these requirements are to be met in Midlothian was adopted by Midlothian Council in November 2017. The Strategic Development Plan South East Scotland Plan identified the housing requirement in Midlothian as 8,080 homes between 2009-19 and 4410 between 2019-2024. Some of these have been built, but due to the delay caused by the 2008 economic downturn much of the housing planned between 2009 and 19 is also now being built. This rapid expansion, including houses predicted to have been previously built and new allocations, is leading to severe pressures on the delivery of public services, land use, community capacity to absorb change and to increasing pressures on transport and roads infrastructure. SESplan No. 2 was submitted to the Scottish Ministers for examination in June 2017. In May 2019 it was rejected and not approved by Scottish Ministers on grounds that strategic transport infrastructure issues were not sufficiently addressed. As a consequence future housing requirements are currently uncertain. A new Planning Act for Scotland has been created but the regulations for the new Act have not been published, detailed new requirements and how they will be implemented are therefore uncertain. The planning system plays a role in protecting the environment, and designating areas for certain types of use.

Sustainable Midlothian

Midlothian has currently over 200 hectares of land available designated for employment use i.e. development, which may involve the building of factories, offices, and other light industrial uses. There are 121 hectares of vacant and/or derelict land in Midlothian. Midlothian generated 42,725 tonnes of waste in 2018, a decline from 43,849 in 2011, of which 22,048 was recycled, an increase from 20,687 in 2011. There are 58 individual stretches of fresh water with a total length of 193km located wholly or partly within Midlothian. 4% of this total river length is classed as 'Bad' with 59% classed as 'Poor', 37% as 'Moderate' and none as 'Good' or 'Excellent'. A relatively small proportion of Midlothian's surface area (2.8%) falls within the flood risk zone, (the zone set out in flood risk maps). Air quality in Midlothian is generally good and there are currently no Air Quality Management Areas. Local Authority CO₂ emissions estimates (by Kilotonnes (Kt) of CO₂) show Midlothian has reduced emissions from 532.3 Kt of CO₂ in 2005 to 403.1 Kt in 2017. Midlothian consumed 143.6 Kt of energy in 2016, of which 2 Kt were generated from biofuels/ waste. Of this energy use, 38 Kt were used by industry/ commerce; 57.4Kt by Domestic households; 46.2Kt by transport

Possible Priorities for Sustainable Growth 2020 – 21

Having limited resources we are asking your opinion where should we direct them to make a difference. Bearing this in mind please let us know how important you think the following are, by ticking 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low'

	High	Medium	Low
Deliver further affordable housing			
Implement the rapid rehousing transition plan (which sets out a range of actions including ending the use of B&B's for homeless people and the time it takes to provide accommodation)			
Support regeneration of Town Centres			
Increase walking and cycling			
Promote Biodiversity			
Promote measures to mitigate Climate Change			
Promote uptake of business support services in partnership with national agencies and local bodies			
Work with Midlothian employers to understand skills needs and provide local employment opportunities			
Harness opportunities for inward investment and funding for the area			
Work with Schools and Universities to maximise data potential to deliver effective services			

Is there something else that you feel should be pursued?

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Improving Opportunities for People in Midlothian (IOM)

The long term aim of the IOM theme is to build resilient communities and reduce inequalities. In 2018-19 the IOM agreed seven priority areas. The 2019 Midlothian Profile shows, whilst there have been some improvements continued work is needed in the following seven priority areas:

1. Support people out of poverty and welfare dependency
2. Reduce health inequalities
3. Increase access to digital services
4. Improve the destinations of young people
5. Improve access to welfare advice through increased local and targeted provision
6. Increase qualifications gained by adults of working age
7. Reduce the number of children living in poverty.

Some relevant information from the Midlothian Profile includes:

- Qualification levels in the working age population indicate that Midlothian has :
 - a lower % of residents with SVQ level 4 or above (HNC upwards) than Scottish Average -39.6% compared to 44.2%
 - a lower % of residents with SVQ level 3 or above at 57.7% compared to Scottish average of 59.7%
 - a lower % of residents with SVQ level 2 or above at 72.4% compared to Scottish average of 75% .
- Average gross weekly pay for full-time workers living in Midlothian is £ 537.20. This is £25.50 lower than the Scottish average of £562.70. Women in full time work earn on average £26.40 less a week than men.
- 1395 (2.5%) of adults (July 2019) are claiming out of work benefits , below the Scottish Figure of 3.2%
- 5200 (9.4%) of all working age adults receive some form of benefit support of which 8.1% are getting disability related benefits. This is lower than the Scottish average of 10.4%.
- 11.6% of households (3200) in Midlothian containing at least one person aged 16-64 are defined as “workless”. This is lower than the Scottish average of 17.1%
- 81.8% of working age adults are economically active , higher than the Scottish figure of 77.8%
- 2200 Midlothian working age residents are students ,1900 look after family, 3000 are long term sick, 2100 are retired before state pension age
- In the citizens panel spring 2019 95% of people rated their neighbourhood as good or very good place to live; and 67% of people rated the quality of life in Midlothian as ‘good’ (taking the top 3 responses on a 10-point scale
- The level of participation in positive post-school activity is higher than national averages, with 93.9% of 16-20 year olds being in work, training , further or higher education or volunteering in the past year

Increasing levels of child poverty is a particular concern of the IOM. For the first time, child poverty levels in Midlothian are above the Scottish average of 21 % at 22.04%. With the introduction of the Child Poverty Act (2017), and new reporting requirements the IOM now has to provide a coordinated approach to reduce the number of children living in poverty.

A Strategic Assessment is used to set the priorities for action in 2020 21 in the Single Midlothian Plan. The assessment can be read in conjunction with the Midlothian Profile 2019 that can be accessed through the following link <http://www.midlothian.gov.uk>

Possible Priorities for Improving Opportunities for People in Midlothian 2019-20

Having limited resources we are asking your opinion as to what we should prioritise. Please let us know how important each of the proposed prioritise are, by ticking ‘High’, ‘Medium’ or ‘Low’.

	High	Medium	Low
Support people out of poverty and welfare dependency			
Reduce health inequalities			
Increase access to digital services			
Improve the destinations of young people			

	High	Medium	Low
Improve access to welfare advice through increased local and targeted provision			
Increase qualifications gained by adults of working age			
Reduce the number of children living in poverty.			

Is there another priority area that you feel should be pursued?

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GETTING IT RIGHT FOR EVERY MIDLOTHIAN CHILD

Here is some background information about Getting it Right for Every Midlothian Child: Children and young people aged 21 years and under account for 25.7% of the population of Midlothian.

Breastfeeding/infant nutrition: The diet and nutrition of mothers before conception and during pregnancy; the feeding received by the infant in the first few months of life; the process of weaning onto solid foods; and the diet and nutrition of the growing infant all contribute significantly to long term health. The Scottish Government recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of an infant's life. The percentage of babies in Midlothian fed with breast milk at the 6-8 week review has increased by 3.1%. The percentage of babies exclusively breastfed has also increased by 1.9%.

Physical Activity and Obesity in Children: Lack of physical exercise and poor diet/nutrition can lead to obesity, which can reduce people's overall quality of life, creating strain on the health service and leading to premature death. Overweight and obesity are increasing in Scotland and in Midlothian 15.6% of children have a body mass index outside the healthy range, above the Scottish (14.9%) and Lothian (14.9%) figures. Since 2004/05 there has been a downward trend, with the gap between Midlothian and the rest of the Lothian's narrowing.

Play: Community based opportunities for children and young people to play freely and for families to spend leisure time together are important for meeting children's rights under article 31 (UNCRC) and as universal, preventative services that meet children's developmental needs This is important for children of all ages, and includes unstaffed provision such as public play or open spaces.

Vulnerable Children: Care experienced children and young people, young carers, homeless young people, travellers, young offenders, and those living in our more deprived communities often face significant disadvantages in health and life opportunities. They have the highest rates of severe chronic illness; the poorest diet; are the heaviest consumers of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs; the highest rates of unintended teenage pregnancies and the lowest educational achievement. The rate of looked after children in Midlothian is 13.4, per thousand slightly below the national average. In earlier years the rate was considerably above the national average, with a peak of 18.8 in 2009. The rate per 1,000 of children on the Child Protection Register is 3.1 in Midlothian, with a national average of 3.0.

Additional support needs: There are 1570 children between age 3 and 18 attending Midlothian schools who have been assessed as being affected by a disability. Of these, 706 have a learning disability, 154 are on the autism spectrum, 151 have a language or speech difficulty, 81 have both a learning and physical disability, 75 have a physical or motor impairment, 64 have both a learning disability and are on the Autism spectrum, 29 a visual impairment, 24 a hearing impairment, 15 other communication support needs and 271 Dyslexia.

Mental Health: Mental ill health can affect every aspect of a person's life. The prescription rate of anti-depressants in the age 15+ population of Midlothian is higher than the other NHS Lothian local authority areas. Up to 20% of children and young people will experience a depressive episode or anxiety disorder before the age of 18 years with many more experiencing difficulties with emotional and mental well-being.

Pregnancy and parenthood in young people: Some young people make a positive choice to become parents at an early age, however becoming a parent whilst still at school can perpetuate a cycle of deprivation and inequality, with young parents facing barriers to fulfilling their educational potential. The rate of pregnancy of under 16s in Midlothian has dropped in the last three years reported and is now lower than the Lothian rate (0.2%) and higher than the Scotland rate by only 0.1%. Midlothian's under 18 rates are lower than the Lothian rate but still remain above the Scottish rate. The rates for those under 20 remain markedly above both the Scottish and Lothian rates.

Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Misuse: Alcohol consumption and substance misuse by young people are linked to longer term problem drug use, offending behaviour, reduced health and wellbeing and lower levels of achievement. In 2015, the last time they were surveyed, 35% of 13-year olds and 67% of 15 years old reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. This is a large decrease from 2010 figures. There has also been a decrease in the proportion of those who are regular smokers, and an increase in those who have never smoked. The proportion of 13 year old regular smokers is slightly lower in Midlothian than the national average. 5% of 13 year olds and 12% of 15 year olds reporting having tried or are using e-cigarettes; both figures are below the Scottish average. 2% of 13 year olds reported having tried illegal drugs in the past year, rising to 12% of 15 year olds, both figures are well below the Scottish averages.

Positive destinations

The positive engagement of school leavers aged between 16 and 20 is now consistently higher than national averages, with 92.9 % of 16 to 20 year olds = being in a positive destination for the majority of the past year , compared to 91.3% average across Scotland.

Child Poverty: The impact of welfare reform and fuel poverty upon the wellbeing of children should not be underestimated. 22.04% of children in Midlothian live in households that fall into poverty (1.4 percent above the Scottish average figure) that is where household income is less than 60% of the median UK income after discounting housing costs.

Schools

There are 33 primary schools in Midlothian, 2 nursery schools, six secondary schools and one additional support school. 2016/17 High school exam results were:

Possible Outcomes for 'Getting it Right for Every Midlothian Child' 2020 -23

The CPP must now write a new three year outcome plan for 2020-2023. It is a legal duty to have a Children and Young People's Service Plan, please rank the following proposed three year outcomes High Medium or low

	High	Medium	Low
Increased number of children and families who are safe ,heathy and resilient			
Increased numbers of children and young people receiving timely and effective support			
Reduced inequalities in learning			
Increased numbers of care experienced children and young people receiving timely and effective support			

2020-21 priorities

Having very limited resources we are asking your opinion where should we direct them to make a difference next year. Bearing this in mind please let us know how important you think the following are, by ticking 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low'

	High	Medium	Low
Increase the influence of care experienced children and young people in planning services			
Increase the number of care experienced children and young people receiving support in a continuing care placement or within the aftercare service			
Increase the level of multi-agency support to the number of children and young people who are at risk of offending or have been charged with an offense			
increase the range of alternative services on offer to children and young people requiring support for their mental health			
Improve the attendance of all corporate parents at quarterly strategic events			
Improve the educational attainment of care experienced children and young people			

	High	Medium	Low
Improve the health and wellbeing of care experienced children and young people			
Increase the involvement of children and young people in decision making in communities , schools , health and other services			
Reduce the educational attainment gap between children and young people affected by poverty and Midlothian's average educational attainment levels			
Reduce the time taken to find permanent placements for looked after children and young people			
Increase the proportion of children and young people who feel safe in their homes, communities , schools and on line			
Increase use of family learning services by parents and carers			
Reduce the proportion of children and young people living in households affected by poverty			
Increase support to children and young people affected by domestic violence , parental alcohol or drug misuse			
Reduce the proportion of children who are overweight			
Deliver 1140 hours of high quality early years childcare in partnership with providers			
Increase levels of breastfeeding			
Increase the numbers of children and young people who take up youth work opportunities			
Continue the involvement of kinship carers in decision making			
Reduce the educational attainment gap between children with additional support needs and Midlothian's average educational attainment levels			

Is there anything else that you feel should be pursued over the next three years?

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ADULT HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

As a result of new legislation in 2014, the Midlothian Health and Social Care Partnership brought together parts of Midlothian Council and NHS Lothian. The Partnership is governed by a Board (the Integrated Joint Board) , which is part of the wider Community Planning Partnership , and is responsible for deciding how to spend the budget and plan services that help you live well and get care and support when you need it.

The Midlothian Health and Social Care Partnership is responsible for services that help adults live well and get support when they need it. This includes all community health and social care services for adults in Midlothian and some acute hospital-based services. Many voluntary sector and independent providers contribute to the objectives of the Health & Social Care Partnership.

The delivery of Health and Social Care services has to change. Hospitals, GPs and Care at Home are struggling to manage the growing demand on their services. Change will take time and the [Strategic Plan](#) explains how the Partnership intends to improve services for people in Midlothian over the next 3 years (2019-2022). This will mean developing new ways of working and also some difficult decisions will have to be made about services we may need to reshape, reduce or no longer provide.

Our Vision

Everyone in Midlothian will have the right advice, care and support; in the right place; at the right time to lead long and healthy lives.

By working with individuals and local communities we will support people to achieve these outcomes:

- People are able to look after and improve their own health and wellbeing and live in good health for longer.
- People are able to live, as far as reasonably practicable, independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community.
- People who use health and social care services have positive experiences of those services, and have their dignity respected.
- Health and Social Care services contribute to reducing health inequalities.
- People who work in health and social care services are engaged with their work and improve information, support, care and treatment they provide.
- Health and Social Care Services are centred on helping to maintain or improve the quality of life of people who use those services.
- Resources are used effectively and efficiently.
- People who provide unpaid care are supported to look after their health and wellbeing.
- People using Health and Social Care services are safe from harm.

Our Values

We will achieve this ambitious vision by changing the emphasis of our services, placing more importance and a greater proportion of our resources on our key values. Changes in the way in which health and care services are delivered take time.

Our Challenges

A growing and ageing population

There are 90,090 people in Midlothian; the second smallest local authority in mainland Scotland but the fastest growing. 12,000 new houses will be built in the next 3 years. This will pose challenges for all our health and social care services whilst also changing the face of some of the local communities.

As people live for longer many more will be living at home with frailty and/or dementia and/or multiple health conditions. An increasing number of people live on their own, and for some this will bring a risk of isolation.

Higher Rates of Long-Term Conditions

Managing long-term conditions is one of the biggest challenges facing health care services worldwide, with 60% of all deaths attributable to them. Midlothian has a higher incidence than the national prevalence of cancer, diabetes, depression, hypertension, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and asthma. Older people are more susceptible to developing long-term conditions.

People living in areas of multiple deprivation are at particular risk with, for example, a much greater likelihood of early death from heart failure. They are also likely to develop 2 or more conditions 10-15 years earlier than people living in affluent areas.

High rates of mental health needs

Many mental health problems are preventable, and almost all are treatable, so people can either fully recover or manage their conditions successfully and live fulfilling healthy lives as far as possible.

The incidence of mental health issues in Midlothian, while similar to the rest of Scotland, is a major concern for the Partnership.

Our services are under pressure

People expect to receive high quality care services when these are needed whether as a result of age, disability or long term health conditions. Yet there are a number of pressures on our services.

- **Financial pressures.** There is no doubt that we need to do things differently: the traditional approach to delivering health and care services is no longer financially sustainable.
- **Workforce Pressures.** Recruitment and retention is a growing problem in health and social care. There is a shortage of GPs; a significant proportion of District Nurses are nearing retirement; while care at home providers find it difficult to attract and keep care at home workers despite measures such as the Living Wage and guaranteed hours. The aging population means these pressures will almost certainly increase. Family and other unpaid carers have always been vital to enabling older people and those with disability or longer term health conditions to manage their lives.

- **Acute hospitals.** We must reduce avoidable admissions and enable people to be discharged as quickly as possible.

Inequality across Midlothian. People affected by poverty and social disadvantage have poorer health and are more likely to die at a younger age than their neighbours with more resources. People also experience disadvantage through, gender, sexual orientation, social position, ethnic origin, including gypsy travellers, geography, age and disability.

New Technology. Technology can contribute to service redesign and support new care models. This approach is in line with the wider impact of new technology in our day to day lives. This can include technology that improves communication, for example with carers.

Reports referred to above are available on the **Midlothian Health and Social Care Integration** webpage [available here](#)

Q1 How easy is it to contact your GP practice in the way you want?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Very easy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fairly easy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not easy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q2 The last time you received treatment or advice at your GP who provided most of that advice?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Practice or Treatment Room Nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pharmacist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Physiotherapist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wellbeing Service practitioner | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mental Health Nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Someone else (who?) _____

Q3 Thinking about that healthcare professional, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? *Please tick **one box on each line**. If a statement is not applicable, please leave that line blank.*

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I was listened to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was given enough time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was treated with compassion and understanding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was given the opportunity to involve the people that matter to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I understand the information I was given	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was in control of my treatment and care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I knew the healthcare professional well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My treatment/care was well co-ordinated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was asked 'what matters to you'?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 4 For this section, you should think about the **last time** you tried to get treatment or advice from a pharmacy, NHS 24 or an emergency service in the last 12 months.

Which service did you **end up** being treated or advised by? *Please tick **one box only**.*

Phone advice only from NHS24	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ambulance A&E crew	<input type="checkbox"/>
A&E	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minor Injuries Unit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pharmacist/chemist	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home visit from a GP or nurse	<input type="checkbox"/>
My own GP (when it was open)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social care service	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (what?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
I've not used these services (go to Q6)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q5 Before contacting this service, which **one** of the following statements applied:

I contacted my GP practice and was referred to this service ☐

I contacted my GP practice but I could not get advice or an appointment ☐

I contacted my GP practice but it was closed ☐

I did not try to contact my GP practice ☐

I can't remember ☐

Living Independently

Q 6 Is your house suitable to your needs at present?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Q7 Do you anticipate that your house will be suitable for your needs in 5 years time?

Yes – no reason to think otherwise ☐

No ☐

Unsure ☐

Power of Attorney

Q8 Have you granted anyone Power of Attorney to make decisions for you should you become unable to make decisions for yourself?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If not can you state why? _____

What would encourage you to arrange Power of Attorney? _____

Q9 Are you an Attorney for someone else?

Yes ☐

No ☐

CARE, SUPPORT AND HELP WITH EVERYDAY LIVING

This section asks questions about **help and care services for everyday living**. This may include services from your local council, the NHS, voluntary organisations, groups or private care agencies and help that you may or may not pay for. It might also include help that you get from friends and family.

Q10 In the last 12 months, have **you** had any help or support with everyday living?
Please tick **all that apply**.

- Yes, help for me with personal and/or household tasks ☐
- Yes, help for me for activities outside my home ☐
- Yes, help for me with adaptations and/or equipment for my home ☐
- Yes, help to look after someone else ☐
- No, not had any help but I feel that I needed it ☐
- No, not had any help ☐

Q11 How much do you agree or disagree with the following about your care, support and help services over the past 12 months? Please exclude care and help you get from friends and family. Please tick **one box on each line**.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I was aware of the help, care and Support options available to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I had a say in how my help, care or support was provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People took account of the things that mattered to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was treated with compassion and understanding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I felt safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was supported to live as independently as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My health, support and care services seemed to be well co-ordinated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The help, care or support improved or maintained my quality of life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Care, support and help with everyday living

Q12 Do you look after, or give any regular help or support, to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical / mental health/disability or problems related to old age? Please **exclude** any caring that is done as part of any paid employment or formal volunteering.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Yes, up to 4 hours a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yes, 35 - 49 hours a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yes, 5 - 19 hours a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yes, 50 or more hours a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yes, 20 - 34 hours a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q13 How much do you agree or disagree with the following about how you feel as a carer **most** of the time? Please tick **one box on each line**

	Agree	Disagree
I have a good balance between caring and other things in my life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caring has had a negative impact on my health and wellbeing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have a say in services provided for the person(s) I look after	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local services are well coordinated for the person(s) I look after	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I feel supported to continue caring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 14 Are you aware of local services that offer support to carers in Midlothian?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Yes - I am connected to a local service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yes – but I am not connected with a local service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q15 Do you have any other comments to make about the help, care or support for carers in Midlothian?

-
-
-

Prevention: We want to make it easy for you to make healthy choices. In the last three years we have helped Midlothian people:

- Be active (e.g. discounted sport + leisure access & specialist classes).
- Eat Healthily (eg courses & access to healthy food).
- Stop smoking (eg 'Quit Your Way' sessions & leisure discounts).
- Access advice, screening and immunisation (eg flu jabs).
- Reduce the risk of falling (eg home adaptations & equipment).
- Maintain your mental health (eg respite for carers & peer support).
- Stay connected (eg day centres, befrienders & help getting online).
- Have adequate money (eg support with welfare rights and employment).

Is This Working For You?	Yes	No
• Are you active for at least 30 minutes on most days?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you eat healthily?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you attend screening/immunisation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you have good mental wellbeing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you feel connected to friends and family?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you have enough money to stay healthy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional Information

a) Are you responding to this survey as an individual or on behalf of a group?

Individual ☐

Group ☐

If a Group please state the Group Name:

Note for groups: if you are responding as a group we will share your response as a whole and your group name with members of the Community Planning Partnership.

b) In the past year, have you experienced discrimination caused by: income, age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion and belief, sex, or sexual orientation?

Yes ☐ No ☐ If Yes How Often?

c) If there are any issues you feel should be a high priority that are not covered in this questionnaire please tell us below:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

d) Please tell us what you thought of this questionnaire:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

e) Please tick the area you live in:

Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mayfield and Easthouses	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dalkeith and District	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moorfoot	<input type="checkbox"/>
Damhead and District	<input type="checkbox"/>	Newtongrange	<input type="checkbox"/>
Danderhall and District	<input type="checkbox"/>	Penicuik and District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eskbank and Newbattle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poltonhall and District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorebridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rosewell and District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Howgate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roslin and Bilston	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loanhead and District	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tynewater	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Thank you for taking the time to fill in this survey.

Please return it to us at