Setting the Scene

Strategic assessment/ progress on inequalities/ citizens panel views
Reducing Inequality

- Single Midlothian plan commits us to reducing the gap in
  - learning outcomes,
  - health outcomes and
  - economic circumstances

- Core focus on the communities of
  - Dalkeith/Woodburn,
  - Mayfield/Easthouses and
  - Gorebridge

- Recognise inequalities exist elsewhere and for particular population groups
  - e.g. emerging areas in Loanhead and Bonnyrigg
  - ‘equalities’ groups across the area
The Inequality Challenge

• Scottish Indicators of Multiple Deprivation 2016 (SIMD) sets out relative levels of area of disadvantage across Scotland (considers population, economic activity, children, education, training, housing, health, community access to services, crime & justice)

• Dalkeith, Mayfield and Gorebridge still contain 11 Scottish top 20% datazones (Datazones are areas of between 500 and 1,000 residents, there are 6976 datazones for the whole of Scotland and 115 of these are in Midlothian)

• One datazone in Poltonhall, one in Loanhead.

• Not a measure of individual or household circumstances
Demographics

- By June 2018, the population of Midlothian was 91,340, an increase of 1.4% from 90,090 in 2017 whilst the population of Scotland increased by 0.2%.
- Midlothian will have the highest percentage increase in population size out of the 32 council areas in Scotland over the next 6 years.
- Between 2016 and 2029, the number of households in Midlothian is to increase from 37,766 to 45,300, a 19.9% increase compared to 8% for Scotland.
- Midlothian will see an increase in one and two person households, but most new-built houses are for larger families which may balance this.
- Midlothian’s current population is increasing in the ages of 30 and 59 and the 0-15
ADULT HEALTH & CARE

• Harmful alcohol consumption, and the high levels of smoking, appear most frequently in our areas of highest deprivation.

• Eleven small areas in Midlothian were identified as having significantly higher than average levels of alcohol consumption. These areas are in Dalkeith, Lasswade, Roslin, and Penicuik.

• The cost of harm from alcohol consumption in Midlothian is estimated in a national study at £27 million a year or £335 per head of population. Costs relate to NHS, social care, crime and loss of productive capacity.
ADULT HEALTH & CARE

- Midlothian has 14 small areas in Mayfield, Easthouses, Gorebridge, Dalkeith, Bilston, Penicuik, and Bonnyrigg in the 15% highest estimated levels of smoking in Scotland.
- Midlothian Council area has the same level of drug related problems as Scotland average (1.7%).
- Cancer, coronary heart disease; respiratory disease, and diabetes all show large variations across Midlothian that match areas of deprivation.
- The Midlothian cancer rate remains higher than the NHS Lothian and Scotland figures.
- Midlothian’s rate for Coronary Heart Disease admissions is higher than the overall rate for NHS Lothian.
ADULT HEALTH & CARE

• Midlothian has a higher rate of multiple hospital admissions than the Lothian average, but slightly lower than the Scotland average.

• The level of diabetes in Midlothian is higher than both the Scottish and NHS Lothian average. There is wide variation in Midlothian, lowest in Eskbank, highest in North Gorebridge.

• The number of adult care referrals has increased steadily in the last three years. This increase in Community Care services corresponds to the increase in Midlothian’s 65+ population.
ADULT HEALTH & CARE

• The number of Midlothian people in care homes has decreased and the percentage of people spending the last six months of their life at home or in a community setting has increased over the last five years.

• The percentage of people in Midlothian prescribed drugs for depression/anxiety/psychosis (19%) last year is similar to Scottish average, Midlothian has the second highest level within NHS Lothian.

• The rate of mental health hospital admissions in Midlothian has more than halved since 1997/98, and since 2003/04 the Midlothian rate has been consistently lower than Lothian and Scotland rates.
COMMUNITY SAFETY

• Police recorded 4586 crimes (excluding traffic offenses) in Midlothian in 2018/19, an increase of 328 (9.1%) from the previous year. Midlothian currently has a higher rate of recorded crimes per head of population than other local authorities in the Lothian's

• Recorded crime in 2018/19 was higher than the previous three-year average of 4174 and also the five-year average (4213) however the longer-term trend (ten years) still shows an overall decline

• Taking into account the growing population, the rate of crimes per head has decreased over the last two years, with a current rate of 502 crimes per 10,000 population.
COMMUNITY SAFETY

• The most common crime type recorded in Midlothian in 2018/19, was ‘dishonesty crime’, at 29.8% of all crime. This includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts.

• ‘Miscellaneous offences’ (minor assault, breach of the peace, and threatening and abusive behaviour), made up 25% of 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 crime

• Offences which included possession of drugs/offensive weapons accounted for 14.1% of crimes. Vandalism/malicious mischief accounted for 11.4%.

• Violent and sexual crime continues to account for a very small proportion of all crime in Midlothian (less than 4% combined).
COMMUNITY SAFETY

• Police Scotland get high numbers of calls from members of the public. In Midlothian there were 29,922 incidents reported, a slight decrease from the previous year (-2.2%).

• The largest proportion of incidents related to antisocial behaviour (e.g. disturbance, noise, neighbour disputes, vandalism etc.), of which there were 5835 incidents.

• The number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported fell to its lowest level in five years.

• Incidents relating to transport (e.g. road traffic collision / offence) also decreased by 10%, (510 fewer).

• Reports of missing persons increased year on year since 2015/16 with 902 incidents in 2015/19 up from a previous three-year average of 687.
COMMUNITY SAFETY

• There were two fatal and thirty serious road traffic casualties

• Over the last ten years road traffic casualties (all) across Midlothian have shown a general downward trend, with the number of people killed/seriously injured decreasing by 24% compared to the previous three year average.

• Serious road traffic casualties decreased from the previous year, from thirty-five in 2017/18 to thirty-two.

• Minor casualties as a result of road traffic collisions declined over the last ten years, with the number of casualties decreasing from 249 in 2007/08 to 133 in 2018/19.

• The number of minor road casualties was below both the three and five year average (182 and 197 respectively).
COMMUNITY SAFETY

• There were 1160 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by police in Midlothian, an increase of 18.5% compared to the previous year and +11.5% from the three-year average. Just over one third (35.9%) of these incidents resulted in a crime report – a considerable decrease from last year and the three-year average (44.3% and 49.2% respectively).

• The numbers of Midlothian children referred to the Children’s reporter continues to decline with 148 children referred in 2018/19 compared to 306 in 2016/17 and shows a long term decline over 10 years from 981 (2008/9).
COMMUNITY SAFETY

• There were 75 accidental dwelling fires in Midlothian, an increase of 15 from the previous year and 16 above the three-year average of 59.

• There were 394 deliberate fires recorded by SFRS, an increase of 118 from the previous year and 113 above the previous three-year average of 281.

• Fire and Rescue attended 39 Road Traffic Collisions, down eight from the previous year and down four from the three-year average of 43.
GETTING IT RIGHT FOR EVERY CHILD

- 25.7% of the population of Midlothian are under 21 years old
- The percentage of babies exclusively breastfed has increased by 1.9%.
- The percentage of children in Midlothian that have received their primary course and booster course of immunisations at 24 months is higher than the Lothian and national averages.
- The rate of pregnancy of under 16s in Midlothian has dropped in the last three years reported and is now lower than the Lothian but higher than the Scotland rate (by 0.1%).
- Midlothian’s under 18 pregnancy rates are lower than the Lothian rate but above the Scottish rate.
- The rates for those under 20 remain markedly above both the Scottish and Lothian rates.
• The percentage of children in Midlothian defined as overweight or obese is 15.6%, higher than the Lothian average of 14.9%. Since 2004/05 there has been a downward trend, with the gap between Midlothian and the rest of the Lothian’s narrowing.
• The rate per 1,000 of Looked after Children in Midlothian is below the national average.
• The rate of children on the Child Protection Register is 3.1 per 1000 children in Midlothian. The rate in Midlothian is comparable with our comparator Councils.
GETTING IT RIGHT FOR EVERY CHILD

• Exam success rates at Midlothian secondary schools vary with some schools achieving above the Virtual Comparator (an virtual school who’s characteristics reflect the socio-economic make up of Midlothian), and others significantly below.

• Underachievement in attainment at particular schools generally reflects higher levels of deprivation in those areas.

• Attainment by the end of S4 for five or more awards at Standard Grade (or equivalent) or higher is 3.1% below the Virtual Comparator.

• The rate of temporary exclusions from Midlothian schools was 44 per 1,000 pupils, higher than the national average of 27.

• The percentage of children registered for free school meals is 12.9%, which is 4.4% less than 2013/14 and lower than the national average of 14.1%.
IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES IN MIDLOTHIAN

• Geographic pockets of multiple deprivation exist within the Dalkeith /Woodburn, Mayfield & Easthouses, and Gorebridge Community Council areas. In addition, two areas within Bonnyrigg and Loanhead also now emerging as areas of concern. (SIMD 2016)

• In the 2019 spring Citizen’s panel, just under a third (31%) of all respondents said that they volunteer in their local community. Volunteering is highest (37%) among people aged 45-59 years and drops to 26% amongst 18-24 year olds.

• The positive destination of school leavers is higher than national averages, with 92.9% of school leavers entering a positive destination
IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES IN MIDLOTHIAN

• The percentage of Midlothian leavers going into higher education over the last six years has dropped by 2.9%. During the same time period, the national average has increased by 3.7%.

• Midlothian Council adult literacy and numeracy service worked with 334 adults in the year 2018/19. This includes 139 ESOL (English Speakers of Other Languages) learners.

• 35,682 residents are members of the Midlothian library service. 1,085,362 visits were made to libraries, doubling the number of visits in 2012/13; again a trend of continuous growth. 50% of these visits were “virtual” online.
IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES IN MIDLOTHIAN

• 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 (57.7% compared to Scottish average of 59.7%)
  • a lower % of residents with SVQ level 2 or above (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.

• 2.5% (1395) of adults (in July 2019) are claiming out of work benefits, this is below the Scottish Figure of 3.2%
IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES IN MIDLOTHIAN

• 9.4% (5200) 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 (10.4%).

• 11.6% of households (3200) in Midlothian with someone of working age 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%.

• Midlothian working age residents not considered ‘working’ include 2200 students, 1900 looking after family, 3000 long term sick, 2100 retired before state pension age.

• In the citizens panel 2019, 95% of people rated their own neighbourhood as either a good or very good place to live; and 67% of people rated quality of life in Midlothian as ‘good’.
IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES IN MIDLOTHIAN

• There are @700 third sector community groups operating in Midlothian the majority of which are not registered as charities.

• There are approximately 228 charities registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Register (OSCR), who identified their main operating area as Midlothian.

• 112 (51%) of the 228 charities had an income of less than £10,000 and 92 of these had an income of less than £5,000. Many of the community groups that are not charities have very small incomes of less than £500.

• There are between 60 and 80 social enterprises based in and/or delivering services in Midlothian. This includes Community Interest Companies, enterprising charities, sports clubs that manage assets and generate income, community benefit societies and asset-locked companies
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• The working age population is 56,700. 47,300 of these are economically active, an increase of 1.4% over the previous year.

• In 2018 there were 2905 businesses in Midlothian of which 15 were defined as large (having more than 249 employees). This figure includes national companies not necessarily headquartered in Midlothian.

• In 2018 there were 2905 businesses in Midlothian of which 15 were defined as large (having more than 249 employees). This figure includes national companies having a Midlothian branch. It excludes public sector.

• Midlothian has 28 Business or Industrial parks
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• The main occupations in Midlothian are:
  • Professional (7,800),
  • Associate Professional and Technical (6,900),
  • Caring, Leisure, and Other Service Occupations (5,400),
  • Administrative & Secretarial (5,300),
  • Skilled Trades Occupations (4,400).

• Key sectors by number of business operating in Midlothian are in order:
  • Wholesale and Retail Trade
  • Education,
  • Human Health and Social Work,
  • Construction
Midlothian has:

- 395 wholesale, retail or motor trade businesses, 75 of whom employ more than 250 staff
- 380 construction businesses, 20 of whom employ more than 50 staff
- 375 Professional, scientific and technical services businesses, 5 of which employ more than 250 people
- 205 Administrative and support service businesses, 15 of which employ more than 250 people
- 195 Information and Communication businesses, all of which employ less than 50 people
- 185 Accommodation and food service businesses, 15 of which employ more than 250 people
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• Gross Value Added (GVA) regional figure is: £1,523 million - 1% of total Scottish output

• Forecast annual growth (2018-2028): Midlothian: 2.1%, Scotland: 1.6%, United Kingdom: 1.9%

• Productivity (counted as GVA per job) regional productivity figure is: £42,700 compared to national productivity of: £47,300

• Forecast annual productivity growth (2018-2028)- Midlothian: 1.2%, Scotland: 1.3%, United Kingdom: 1.4%
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• Midlothian’s total employment 2018-2028 to go up by 9% or 3,200 jobs

• Top 3 employing sectors in 2028 are forecast to be: Wholesale & retail (6,600 jobs), Professional, scientific & technical (5,300 jobs); Construction (4,700 jobs)

• The largest employment growth is forecast in: Arts, entertainment & recreation (19%), Admin & support services (19%), Construction (18%)

• Actual job openings within the total employment structure look like over the next 10 years: 34% Higher level occupations, 28% Mid-level occupations, 38% Lower level occupations
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• There are two Special Protection Areas (SPAs) at Gladhouse and Fala Flow.
• There is a one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) at Peeswit Moss/Side Moss
• There are also 16 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
• Midlothian has:
  • 1 Local Nature Reserve at Straiton Pond;
  • 1 Regional Park (Pentland Hills)
  • 4 Country Parks (Dalkeith, Hillend, Roslin Glen and Vogrie)
  • 66 Local Biodiversity Sites
  • 2 Woodland Trust sites (Beeslack Wood, and Currie Wood)
  • 2,600 hectares of ancient woodland
• three Regionally Important Geological sites and six Geological Conservation Review sites
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• 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’, 59% 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 2005-2017 show Midlothian has reduced emissions from 532.3 (Kilotonnes of CO2) in 2005 to 403.1 in 2017

• Midlothian consumed 143.6 Kilotonnes of energy in 2016, of which 2 Kilotonnes were generated from biofuels/waste

• 38 Kilotonnes were used by industry/commerce; 57.4 by Domestic; 46.2 by transport
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Midlothian has:

• 21 designated conservation areas, 3 designated as “outstanding” (Borthwick & Crichton, Dalkeith House & Park, and Mavisbank)

• 701 listed buildings for their architectural and/or historic and cultural significance

• 81 Scheduled Monuments comprising prehistoric, domestic and defensive sites.

• 2 Midlothian battlefields in the Inventory of Battlefields (Rullion Green and Roslin).

• Areas of Great Landscape Value, cover 20,418 hectares or 57% of Midlothian’s total land area, comprising: The Pentlands, Moorfoot’s and Lammermuir hills, the North and South Esk and Tyne river valleys; Gladhouse, Edgelaw, Glencorse, Rosebery, Loganlea and North Esk reservoirs; and the estate landscapes of Penicuik, Arniston, Prestonhall, Oxenford, and Vogrie
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• There are 270 hectares of vacant and/or derelict land in Midlothian.

• Midlothian generated 42,725 tonnes of waste in 2018 down from 43,849 in 2011, of which 22,048 was recycled, an increase from 20,687 in 2011.

• 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.
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

• 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 providers cater specifically to those with particular needs, such as the elderly or disabled. These include Link HA and Margaret Blackwood HA.
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

- Annual average House price rises by area

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<th>Jan 2018</th>
<th>Jan 2019</th>
<th>Difference</th>
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<td>East Lothian</td>
<td>£215,916</td>
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PESTEL - Political Factors

- Exiting the European Union
- Severe ongoing reductions in scale and capacity of the public and third sector
- Governance of school age education changing
- Enterprise and skills review
- Planning legislation review
- Community justice - reduce reoffending duty
- New Scottish social security system
- Community Empowerment implementation
- Childcare expansion (1140 hours)
- New socio-economic duty on public bodies
Economic Factors

- Potential economic impact of leaving the EU
- Continuing decline in public spending/impact on voluntary sector
- City Deal support for infrastructure investment
- Continuing rapid housing and population growth
- SESplan development corridors (Rail line and A701)
- Continuing local (including commuters) lower wage economy
- Universal Credit roll out economic impacts
Social Factors

• Midlothian’s population has been and is rapidly growing – older people and families/children
• New communities of ‘commuters’ around existing settlements
• Qualifications among adults lower than local labour market requires at SVQ4(HND) level upwards
• Harmful levels of alcohol use in some communities
• Increases in some aspects of crime and high levels of reported gender based violence
• Higher home accident rates in target communities
Social Factors

• Increasing demand for mental health support services, including children and young people
• 31% of population volunteering
• Increasing use of foodbanks,
• Increasing housing debt
• Increasing numbers considered homeless
• Increasing levels of Diabetes 2 / Obesity
• Close links between areas of higher alcohol availability and higher crime rates
Technology

• Social media is central, but 15% say they do not use the internet at all
• 98.1% of premises have access to superfast B/band
• General Data Protection Regulation and revised named person legislation
• Cybercrime is growing & diversifying
• Technology and science based employment sectors growing
• Major University investment in sciences locally
• Newbattle HS - digital centre of excellence
Legislative

• The Repeal Bill (exiting the EU) 2017
• Education Act 2016
• Counter Terrorism and Security Act
• Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse
• Psychoactive Substances Act
• Air Weapons and Licensing Act
• The Housing Act 2014
• Welfare Reform Act
• Scottish Social Security Act 2017
• Equality Act
Legislative

- Child Poverty Act
- Climate Change Act
- Welfare Reform Act
- Social Care (Self-Directed Support) Act
- Carers Act
- Public Bodies (Joint Working) Act (IJB)
- Children and Young People Act
- Procurement Reform Act
- Community Empowerment Act
- Community Justice Scotland Act
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
Environmental

- Public bodies must achieve reduction in greenhouse gases - 42% reduction by 2020, 80% by 2050
- Public bodies have a duty to further biodiversity
- Revised SESplan/New local development plan
- Significant growth in housing
- Shawfair developing
- Borders Railway/A701 development corridors
- Town centre challenges
- Pressure on green spaces
14 Long term tracking Indicators

• Life expectancy for males and females
• 16-75 years preventable hospital admissions
• Type 2 diabetes prevalence
• Mild to moderate mental health prescriptions
• 27 - 30 month check - language acquisition
• Primary school CFE levels P1
• Primary School absence
• S4 average tariff scores
• Adult working age qualifications
• Rate of work related benefit claims
• Household Income
• Gross weekly pay
• Percentage of Population income deprived