

Midlothian

A Great Place to Grow

Community Planning
Research and Information Group

**Midlothian Council
Performance Team**

**Profile of Midlothian
2019**

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A Review of Statistical Indicators

Midlothian Community Planning Research and Information Group (CPRIG)

This is a publication produced by the Community Planning Research and Information Group (CPRIG).

Other publications issued by this group include the Socio-Demographic Profiles for 2002, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2008; the Midlothian Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, and ward profiles of Midlothian.

The principal editor would like to thank all members of the CPRIG for their help in producing this document. For further information or copies of this document, please contact:

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COMPILER'S NOTES

The Midlothian Profile is a compilation of statistical and other research information that has been previously published by a range of statutory and voluntary sector agencies and does not present primary research. References and hypertext links to the original sources are provided throughout.

The information used here is the most recent at the time of publication. The hypertext links can be used to search for updates to statistical data.

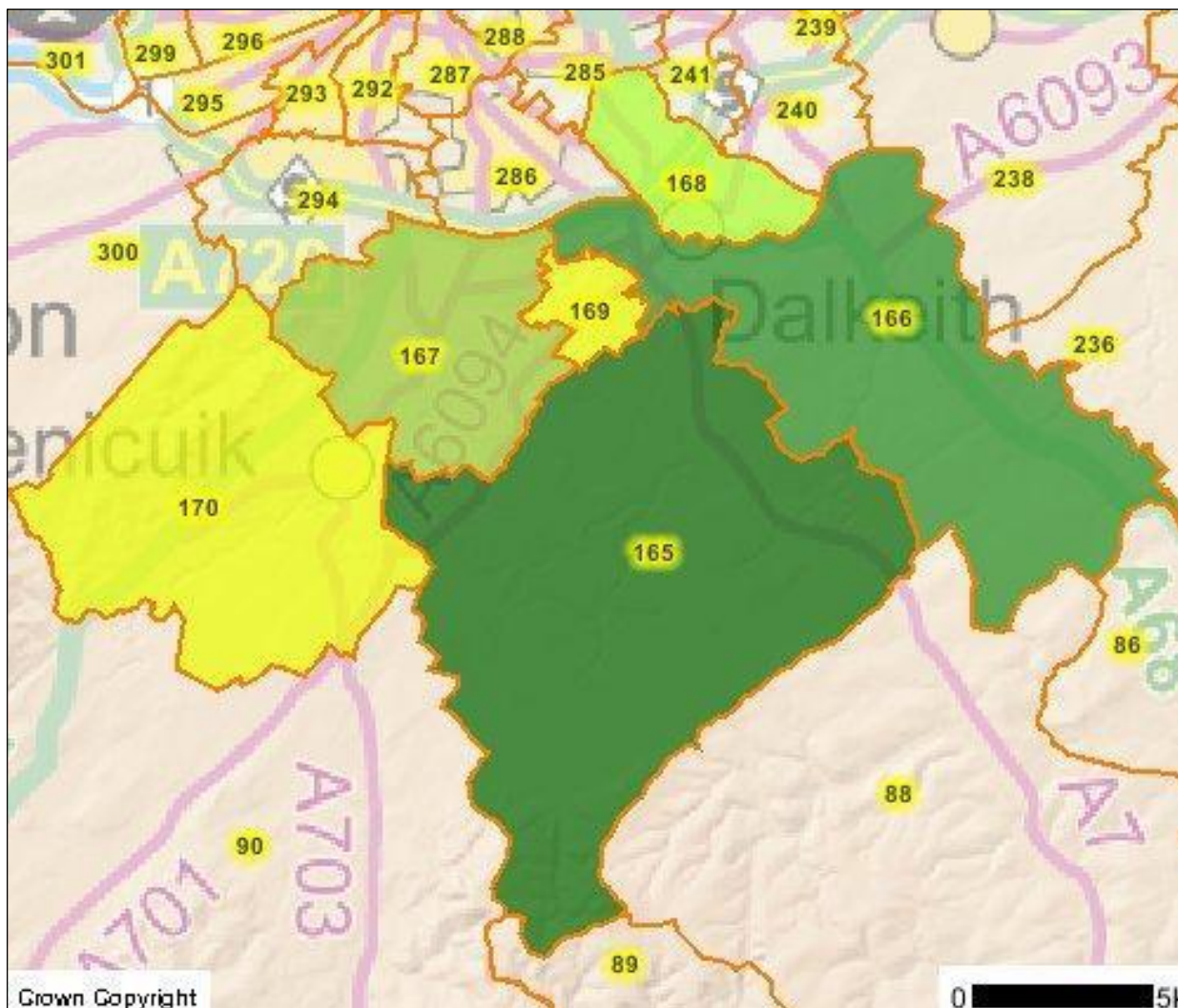
Data presented in this document are based on several different geographies. These include, in descending order of area, local authority, intermediate geography, multi-member ward and datazone. These are described below and further explanation can be found where relevant in the text, or by contacting the principal editor.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIPS

Midlothian is one of 32 local authorities established in Scotland on 1 April 1996. These boundaries are used to define the area of responsibility of the Community Planning Partnership statutory board established in the 2015 Community Empowerment Act and for which there must be a Local outcome improvement plan shared between all public bodies and devised with the involvement of the community.

MULTI-MEMBER WARDS

Midlothian Council area has had six wards, each represented jointly by three Councillors. The wards are shown below



Ward	Identification Number
1. Bonnyrigg	169
2. Dalkeith	168
3. Midlothian East	166
4. Midlothian South	165
5. Midlothian West	167
6. Penicuik	170

INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY

The intermediate geography is a geography used for small area reporting in Scotland. Intermediate zones are built from clusters of datazones and fit within Council area boundaries. Each intermediate zone contains at least 2,500 residents. There are 22 Intermediate zones in Midlothian.

DATAZONES

The datazone geography covers the whole of Scotland. Datazones are groups of 2011 Census output areas which have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents, and some effort has been made to respect physical boundaries. In addition, they have compact shape and contain households with similar social characteristics. Scotland is divided into 6,976 datazones, 115 of which describe Midlothian and are set out in detail in Appendix 1. Datazone and intermediate geographies were revised in 2014 in response to the 2011 Census

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Midlothian Profile 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Profile is developed in six sections within the framework of the five Community Planning themes, together with the overarching demographic profile. The key points from each section are summarised below.

Section 1 – DEMOGRAPHICS

- On 30 June 2018, the population of Midlothian was 91,340. This is an increase of 1.4% from 90,090 in 2017. Over the same period, the population of Scotland increased by 0.2%. Midlothian is projected to have the highest percentage increase in population size out of the 32 council areas in Scotland and the 23rd highest population out of the 32 council areas in Scotland in 2026. Between 2016 and 2026, 8 councils are projected to see a population decrease and 24 councils are projected to see a population increase.
- Population Projection: Midlothian is projected to have the highest percentage increase in population size out of the 32 council areas in Scotland and the 23rd highest population out of the 32 council areas in Scotland in 2026. Between 2016 and 2026, 8 councils are projected to see a population decrease and 24 councils are projected to see a population increase.
- Households: Between 2016 and 2029, the number of households in Midlothian is projected to increase from 37,766 to 45,300. This is a 19.9% increase, which compares to a projected increase of 8% for Scotland as a whole. Midlothian will also be likely to see more one and two person households due to children leaving home, and older people being widowed, although indications are that most new-built houses are for larger families.
- Population Profile: Midlothian's current population can be characterised by a population swell between the ages of 30 and 59 and the 0-15 year segments. This could be the impact of new-build family housing increasing the younger and working age population.

Section 2 – ADULT HEALTH & CARE

- General Health: Comparison of 2001 and 2011 statistics suggests that general health remains good, while the incidence of Limiting Long-Term Illness appears to have increased significantly.
- Alcohol & Smoking: Harmful alcohol consumption, and the high prevalence of smoking, appears most frequently in areas of high deprivation. The number of alcohol related (hospital) admissions in Midlothian, Lothian's, and Scotland shows steady decline. However, eleven datazones in Midlothian were identified as having significantly higher than average levels of alcohol consumption, including three with significantly higher than average levels of harmful consumption (35+ units/week for women and 50+units/week for men). These areas are in Dalkeith, Lasswade, Roslin, and Penicuik. Midlothian has 14 datazones in the 15% highest estimated prevalence of smoking in Scotland. These are clustered in Mayfield & Easthouses, Gorebridge, and Dalkeith, with isolated datazones in Bilston, Penicuik, and Bonnyrigg. Three of these are in the 10% most deprived datazones in Scotland
- Drug Misuse: The waiting times for treatment of misuse of drugs within three weeks is at 73 % seen within 3 weeks (compared to 90.5% in 2016) which is below both the NHS Lothian (77.4%), and Scotland (93.6%) levels. Although the Midlothian Council area has the same level of drug related problems as Scotland average (1.7%)
- Disease: Cancer; coronary heart disease; respiratory disease, and diabetes all show large variations across Midlothian that correlate to areas of deprivation. The Midlothian cancer incidence rate remains higher than the NHS Lothian and Scotland figures based on a 3 year rolling average. Midlothian's standardised rate for Coronary Heart Disease admissions was higher than the overall rate for the NHS Lothian area.

- The standardised rate of both Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) and asthma discharges in Midlothian was slightly higher than that in Lothian as a whole in 2016/17 (3-year rolling average). Midlothian COPD discharges were around the same as the Scotland average whereas asthma discharges were higher.
- Multiple emergency admissions are counted as patients who have more than one unplanned (emergency) continuous spell of treatment in hospital per year. The data shows that Midlothian consistently has a higher rate of multiple admissions than the Lothian average, but slightly lower than the Scotland average rate.
- The prevalence of diabetes in Midlothian (5.2 per 100 practice patients) is higher than both the NHS Lothian average (4.2 per 100 practice patients) and the Scottish average (5.0) per 100 practice patients.
- Adult Contact with Social Services: The number of adult referrals has increased steadily in the last three years. The increase in Community Care services (Homecare, Telecare etc) corresponds to the increase in Midlothian's 65+ population.
- Residential Care Homes: The number of Midlothian residents in care homes has decreased by 1.9% since 2013/14.
- The percentage of people spending the last six months of their life at home or in a community setting has increased markedly over the last five years. This increase is in-line with the Lothian figure but still below the Scotland overall figure.
- The percentage of people in Midlothian prescribed drugs for depression/anxiety/psychosis in 2016/17 is similar to the Scotland average. Midlothian has the second highest proportion within NHS Lothian. The rate of mental health admissions in Midlothian has more than halved between 1997/98 and 2015/16. Since 2003/04 the Midlothian admission rate has been consistently lower than both the Lothian and Scotland rates, however 2015/16 saw a sharp rise from 279 per 100,000 to 361 per 100,000. The number of psychiatric readmissions in Midlothian has continued to decrease, in line with NHS Lothian as a whole.

Section 3 – COMMUNITY SAFETY

It should be noted that this report is for information purposes, to provide an indication of performance. Police and SFRS data is derived from locally available systems and are subject to change. Data should not be quoted as either official or ratified statistics.

- Police recorded 4586 Group 1-5 crime in Midlothian in 2018/19, an increase of 328 (9.1%) from the previous year. Recorded crimes in 2018/19 were higher than the previous three-year average of 4174 and also the five-year average (4213) however the longer-term trend (ten years) illustrates an overall decline in crimes recorded.
- Detection rate for crime (i.e. the proportion of crimes that were solved) in Midlothian in 2018/19 was 50.7%. This is above the previous year when 45.6% of crimes were detected. The detection rate in 2018/19 also compares favourably to the three and five year average (44.1% and 44.2% respectively).
- Violent and sexual crime continues to account for a very small proportion of crime in Midlothian (<4% combined).
- The most common crime type recorded in Midlothian in 2018/19, similar to other years was 'Dishonesty crime', accounting for 29.8% of all crime in 2018/19. Dishonesty crime includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts.
- 'Miscellaneous offences' which includes minor assault, breach of the peace, and threatening and abusive behaviour, made up 25% of crime recorded by police in Midlothian in 2018/19.
- Crimes of vandalism/malicious mischief accounted for 11.4% of all crime.
- Offences which include possession of drugs/offensive weapons accounted for 14.1% of recorded crimes
- 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 in 2018/19.

- Fire: The number of accidental dwelling fires has 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.
- Whole Systems Approach: Early intervention is reducing the number of youth offences (8-17 year olds) reported to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration.

Section 4 – GETTING IT RIGHT FOR EVERY MIDLOTHIAN CHILD

- Births: There is a discrepancy in the reported number of live births in Midlothian each year. The discrepancy into the two figures is narrowing, and investigations are ongoing to try and explain them. Please see 4.2 for further information.
- Teenage Pregnancies: 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% but 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.
- Breast Feeding: The percentage of babies in Midlothian fed with a mix of powder and 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%.
- Immunisation: 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.
- Childhood Obesity: The percentage of children in Midlothian defined as overweight, obese or severely obese is 15.6%, higher than the Lothian average of 14.9%. However, since 2004/05 there has been a downward trend, with the gap between Midlothian and the rest of the Lothian's narrowing.
- Looked After Children: The rate per 1,000 of Looked after Children in Midlothian is 13.4, slightly below the national average. In earlier years the rate was considerably above the national average, with a peak of 18.8 in 2009.
- Child Protection Register: The rate per 1,000 of children on the Child Protection Register is 3.1 in Midlothian, with a national average of 3.0. The rate in Midlothian is comparable with our comparator Councils. In 2014 and 2013 the Midlothian rates were 3.4 and 3.8 respectively.
- Educational Attainment: Exam success rates at Midlothian secondary schools vary with some schools achieving above the Virtual Comparator (an virtual school who's characteristics reflect the socioeconomic make up of Midlothian), and others significantly below. Underachievement in attainment at particular schools generally reflects higher levels of deprivation and social exclusion 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.
- Exclusions and Absences: The rate of temporary exclusions from Midlothian schools was 44 per 1,000 pupils, higher than the national average of 27.
- Free School Meals: The percentage of children registered for free school meals is 12.9%, which is 4.4% less than 2013/14, but lower than the national average of 14.1%.

Section 5 – IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES IN MIDLOTHIAN

- **Third Sector:** The "Third Sector" is a term used to cover community groups, voluntary organisations, social enterprises, many (but not all) sports clubs, and some charities. It is often also called the "Voluntary Sector". There are @700 third sector community groups operating in Midlothian the majority of which are not registered as charities. As of May 2017 there were approximately 228 charities registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Register (OSCR), who identified their main operating area as Midlothian and who would generally be considered to be voluntary organisations or community groups. This figure excluding grant-making trusts, churches, overseas charities, and education/research charities. The voluntary sector charities had a total income of £35,995,491.
- The charities outlined above are based in and undertake activities in Midlothian. In addition to these, many of the larger charities that work in Midlothian are based elsewhere (e.g. Edinburgh), and work in more than one local authority area. Note also that some of the charities based in Midlothian, for example, Melville Housing Association, do not operate solely

in Midlothian. These figures exclude a number of organisations that are registered elsewhere, in particular a number of community care providers, and Lothian-wide organisations, for example, CAPS; Children 1st; Health in Mind (including the Orchard Centre); VOCAL; ELREC; the Bridges Project; Castle Rock Edinvar Housing Association; Link Living; Enable Scotland; and charity shops (e.g. Oxfam, Salvation Army)

- 112 (51%) of the 228 charities had an income of less than £10,000 and 92 of these had an income of < £5,000). Many of the community groups that are not charities are likely to have very small incomes, many of less than £500. However there is currently no ready source for this information.
- It is estimated that there are between 60 and 80 social enterprises based in and/or delivering services in Midlothian. This includes a wide spectrum of organisations including Community Interest Companies, enterprising charities, sports clubs that manage assets and generate income, community benefit societies and asset-locked companies.
Social enterprises deliver many services in Midlothian including childcare, health and social care, arts, sports and leisure activities, food/catering, heritage and tourism, community halls and hubs, community transportation and more. The Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC) publishes headcount figures for people employed in the Social Services sector. The latest figures available are for 2015/16. They showed 570 (headcount) voluntary sector employees in the Social Services sector in Midlothian.
- **Volunteering:** In Midlothian according to the Scottish Household Survey, the number of people involved in formal volunteering is around 29%. The figure varies slightly dependent on which survey is consulted. The SHS use a very small sample of the population on which to base their evidence. In the larger sample size of the Citizen's panel, just under a third (31%) of all respondents said that they volunteer in their local community. Sixty seven percent said no and 2% don't know. The percentage of people volunteering rises to 37% among people aged 45-59 years and drops to 26% among respondents aged 18-24 year. Last year Volunteer Midlothian issued over 600 Saltire Awards to young volunteers and over 1200 people attended a presentation or stall providing information on volunteering.
- **Deprivation:** Overall, Midlothian has lower than Scottish average levels of social exclusion. However, geographic pockets of multiple deprivation remain, particularly 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. It should be noted that:
 - The Scottish Indicators of Multiple Deprivation identifies areas NOT individuals;
 - Not everybody living in a deprived area is deprived, and not all deprived people live in deprived areas;
 - Rankings are relative not absolute;
 - SIMD measures deprivation and not affluence;
 - Financial poverty is treated as just one aspect of deprivation
- **Educational Attainment and Destination of School Leavers:** The positive destination of school leavers is higher than national averages, with 93.9% of school leavers entering a positive destination. There was a positive outcome for 835 pupils (93.9%) while 54 pupils had a negative outcome (6.1%). The overall proportion of Midlothian school leavers going to positive destinations has increased from 78.4% in 2008/09.
- **Higher education** - 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%. In the last year, three schools have increased their proportions, while three have decreased
- **Adult Literacy:** The Midlothian Council Lifelong Learning & Employability ALN Service worked with 419 adult literacy opportunities with 236 adults being assisted in the year 2016/17. In 2016/17 higher levels of women attended programmes than men. An additional 188 instances of ESOL (English Speakers of Other Languages) learning took place. The most common first language of people attending these courses was Polish.

- **Library use:** 35,682 residents are members of Midlothian library service, a continuous increasing trend from 30,996 in 2012-13. 1,085,362 visits were made to libraries, doubling the number of visits in 2012/13; again a trend of continuous growth. About 50% of these visits were “virtual” in that on line access was being used.
- **Further Education:** With over 26,000 students and around 1,200 staff, Edinburgh College is now one of the largest colleges in Scotland. Total Midlothian student enrolments in 2016/17 at all colleges serving Midlothian was 3,160, an increase from last year’s figure of 2,206. A slightly lower percentage of Midlothian school leavers go onto further education (25.2%) than the national average (26.3%).
- **Adult qualifications levels:** there is still a lower proportion of people in Midlothian with HNDs, degrees, or degree-level qualifications than in Scotland overall. A lower proportion of Midlothian residents of working age achieve qualifications at SVQ3 and above than people in Scotland as a whole.
- **Unemployment:** Unemployment rates (ILO measure) for Midlothian (3.5%) were lower than those for Scotland, (4.1%) and Great Britain (4.4%) as a whole. In Midlothian 7.2% (Scotland 7.8%, Great Britain 6.1%) of the working age population were receiving Employment Support Allowance/ Incapacity benefit; indicating they have a disability or long term limiting illness.
- **Benefits** There were approximately 3500 Midlothian residents to be transferred over to PIP from October 2015 -2018. Of the existing DLA claimants in Midlothian, who will be reassessed for PIP, it is expected that around 55% working age claimants will lose some or all of their disability benefits by the end of 2018, based on estimates for Scotland overall. Many unpaid carers of working-age disabled people who lose eligibility for DLA/PIP will no longer qualify for carer’s allowance. Universal Credit (UC) was introduced in Midlothian for newly unemployed single claimants, with or without housing costs, in Dalkeith and Penicuik Jobcentres from 27 April 2015 and since 22 March 2017 Full service UC has been rolled out in Midlothian. Levels of housing debt due to public and private sector landlords associated with the introduction of the UC system have climbed significantly, with £1.47million due to the Council by November 2017, comprising £1,283,124 for mainstream properties and £189,098 for temporary accommodation. UC roll out also saw increased demand for Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) with £828,492 being paid in 2016/17 and £966,368 paid and committed in 2017/18 as at 31 October 2017. Additional demand for Scottish Welfare Fund, (SWF) saw a 20% increase in Crisis grant applications in the 7 month period to 31 October 2017 compared with the same period last year.

Section 6 – SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Economy

- **Working Population:** The economically active population of Midlothian in December 2018 was 47,300 (81.8% of total working age population), an increase from 2017 (81.1%) and 2016 (78.8%).
- **Earnings:** Workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) consistently earn less than the Scottish median earnings per week. Midlothian full time employed residents in 2018 earned on average £537.20 per week. This compares to the Scottish equivalent of £562.70, (a gap of £25.50) and UK of £571.10. This gap has closed from £33.90 in 2016, and £10.20 in 2017.
- **Women’s earnings.** Female full time workers in Midlothian earned on averages £26.40 less than the overall Midlothian full time employee average figure in 2018, £23.30 less in 2017, and £11.00 less in 2016.
- **Employment:** Between 2016 and 2017, there was an increase in the number of people employed in Midlothian from 30,000 to 31,000, 11,000 of which are part time. 2018 data is not yet available. Job Density (rate of jobs to applicants) remains below the Scottish average figures 0.62 Midlothian to 0.81 Scotland and 0.86 UK.
- **Local Business:** In 2018 Midlothian had 2365, an increase from 2360 in 2017 and the 2016 figure of 2,275. 86.8% of these (2055) were micro employers (0-9 employees), 11.5% (275) small (10-49), 1.3% (30) medium (50-249), 0.3% (10) large (250 plus).
- **Types of employment by industry.** The largest single industrial sector is retail/wholesale with 19.4% (5.1% higher than the Scottish average), followed by human health/social work (11.3%- 5.0% lower than the Scottish average), Education (11.3%- 3.4% higher than the Scottish average), Manufacturing (9.7%- 2.3% higher than Scottish average) and construction (9.7%- 4.0% higher than the Scottish average).
- **Economic site supply:** There were 28 separate business parks/economic development sites in Midlothian in 2017

Environment

- **Midlothian Local Biodiversity Action Plan:** The Midlothian Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) supports conservation through 14 action plans focused on specific habitats. There are two Ramsar sites/Special Protection Areas (SPAs) at Gladhouse and Fala Flow covering a total of 504 hectares. There is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) at Peeswit Moss/Side Moss extending to about 53 hectares. There are also 16 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) covering a total area of 1,219 hectares. In addition to the above internationally and nationally important sites, Midlothian has one Local Nature Reserve at Straiton Pond; one Regional Park at Pentland Hills; three Country Parks at Hillend, Roslin Glen and Vogrie; 51 Local Biodiversity Sites; two Woodland Trust sites in the form of Beeslack Wood, and Currie Wood (the Trust also identifies 19 woodlands to which the public has access); approximately 2,600 hectares of ancient woodland in the Ancient Woodlands Inventory, five Scottish Wildlife Trust wildlife reserves at Roslin Glen, Erraid Wood, Hadfast Valley, Milkhall Pond, and Linn Dean; and five Scottish Lowland Raised Bog Inventory Sites at Peewit Moss/Side Moss, Toxide Moss (North), Toxide Moss (South), Auchencorth Moss, and Springfield Moss. There are three Regionally Important Geological sites (Bilston Burn (Glen), Hewan Bank, and The Howe (Pinnacle), and six Geological Conservation Review sites (Hewan Bank, Keith Water, Carlops, Gutterford Burn (x2), and Bilston Burn
- **Drinking Water:** Drinking water quality is very high in most of Midlothian. Most of the water supply for Midlothian comes from Scottish Water, although rural areas such as Northwest Penicuik, South Gorebridge, and South of Fala use private water supplies due to lack of mains supply. The water environment includes rivers, reservoirs, their valleys and catchments, and groundwater resources. The river valleys of the North and South Esk, and the Tyne are important physical features and natural systems and have high visual amenity and rich habitats whilst providing recreational opportunities for local residents. The quality of stretches of river is classified in quality from 'High' to 'Bad' (with 'Good', 'Moderate' and 'Poor' in between). There are 58 individual stretches of fresh water with a total length of 193km located wholly or partly within Midlothian. Four per cent of this total river length is classed as 'Bad', 59% as 'Poor', 37% as 'Moderate' and none as 'Good' or 'Excellent'.
- **Household waste:** Household waste is reducing, and the proportion collected for recycling is increasing. The % of collected waste going to landfill fell last year from 55% to 34%. (14,078 tonnes going to landfill)
- **Air Quality:** The Air Quality Monitoring Area in Pathhead has recently been revoked, there are no areas in Midlothian which do not meet air quality standards.
- **Greenhouse gasses and energy:** The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 has introduced legislation to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gases by at least 80 per cent by 2050 against a 1990 baseline. Estimated levels of Local Authority CO2 emissions for Midlothian for the period 2005 to 2015 have dropped from 540.7 Kilotonnes of CO2 in 2005 to 149 Kilotonnes of CO2 in 2015. Midlothian in 2015 consumed 1.6 Kilotonnes of Coal, 52.5 Kilotonnes of petroleum products, 0.4 Kilotonnes of manufactured fuels, 54.6 Kilotonnes of Gas, 32.7 Kilotonnes of electricity and 2.2 Kilotonnes of bio/ waste generated fuel.
- **Cultural Heritage:** Midlothian has 713 listed buildings, 79 scheduled Monuments, and 36 buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk' Register. There are also 12 nationally important gardens and landscapes.

Housing

- A pause in new build programme led to a small decrease in Council housing stock from the 2015 level of 6868 to 6,807 in 2016, with the majority of stock located in the larger towns, the level of stock rose to 6908 in 2017.
- Council housing stock quality places Midlothian close to average for Scotland in the proportion of housing achieving the 2015 Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).
- Applications for housing have increased to 4871 in 2016 from the 2015 level of 4624, an increase of 5.3%.

- The average rent paid by Midlothian Council tenants remains relatively low and close to the Scottish average despite Midlothian council housing rents increasing to support the development of new council housing
- Currently there are 4,789 applicants on the Council's Housing List. Combining council new build development with that of housing associations in the same period gives a total of 2,432 affordable or subsidised new units built during this period. A recent study of Housing Need and Demand in South East Scotland indicated that the level of need for housing to meet current and future projected need was very high, with 8,246 new units required to meet the need for housing in Midlothian. Need for social rented housing was highest, accounting for over half of the required new units.
- There are 3236 other registered social landlords properties within Midlothian with Melville Housing (1885) and Castle Rock Edinvar (1025) offering the bulk of social landlord properties.
- An indication of the demand for housing in the area is the significant increase in house prices during the past decade – despite the market being affected by recession. Prices in Midlothian have increased by 8.2% between 2016 and 2017 – a smaller increase than Edinburgh. (10.2%) but greater than Scotland (3.9%) as a whole.
- Homelessness: In recent years Midlothian Council's level of homeless presentations has continued to reduce from a high of 762 in 2011/12. From 2011/12 to 2015/16 there has been a 31.6% decrease in the number of presentations down to 531. Parents no longer being able to accommodate a young person was the most common cause of a homeless presentation, but in 2013 a new Youth Homeless Prevention & Mediation Service started and this has shown significant success.
- A reflection of the success of reducing homeless presentations at Midlothian Council is that the upward trend in use of temporary accommodation for homeless applicants since 2007/8 has been reversed. 418 households were living in temporary accommodation at the end of 2017, down from a peak of 520 in 2016/17, but still higher than the 364 in 2009. Due to the limited supply of new housing and homeless households spend a significant amount of time in temporary accommodation until they can be permanently housed

DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Where possible, the demographic information presented has been derived from the 2011 Census as this is the most recent, accurate description of this aspect of Midlothian. The most recent material from the National Registers of Scotland, or other specialist sources, has also been used.

Midlothian's population in 2018, was 91,340. An annual increase of 1.4% from 90,090 in the Mid-Year Populations estimates published by the National Records of Scotland (NRS), an increase of 8,153 (10%) on the Census 2011 estimate of 83,187.

Compared to the rest of Scotland, Midlothian's population is characterised by:

- larger than average young, and retired, segments;
- a slightly smaller than average working-age population; and
- The female proportion of the retired population increasing as it ages.

These conditions are likely to persist in the medium term, and will have service provision and deprivation implications that will impact on the activity of the community planning partners.

- Midlothian's population is growing. An increasing birth rate, declining death rate, and a net migration inflow all have a part to play. Successive population projections have underestimated this, possibly due to projections being trend-based population estimates, and not taking account of the large scale house-building which has taken place since. Between 1998 and 2018, the population of Midlothian has increased by 14%. This is the 5th highest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Over the same period, Scotland's population rose by 7.1%. Midlothian's population is still growing. Between 2016 and 2026, the population of Midlothian is projected to increase from 88,610 to 100,410. This is an increase of 13.3%, which compares to a projected increase of 3.2% for Scotland as a whole. Midlothian is projected to have the highest percentage change in population size out of all the 32 council areas in Scotland between 2016 and 2026.
- In Midlothian, the standardised birth rate decreased from 12.9 per 1,000 population in 2017 to 12.2 in 2018. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 9.7 to 9.4. In 2018, Midlothian was the council area with the joint highest standardised birth rate. The total fertility rate in Midlothian decreased from 1.95 in 2017 to 1.83 in 2018. Out of the 32 council areas in Scotland, Midlothian had the 2nd highest rate in 2018 and this is higher than the rate of 1.42 for Scotland as a whole.
- Households: Between 2016 and 2026, the number of households in Midlothian is projected to increase from 37,766 to 43,618. This is a 15.5% increase, which compares to a projected increase of 6.4% for Scotland as a whole. Midlothian will also be likely to see more one and two person households due to children leaving home, and older people being widowed, although indications are that most new-built houses are for larger families. The extent and impact of house- building is described in more detail in section 6.19, and indicates that a greater proportion of the 3,141 built between 2001 and 2011 were larger homes and likely to attract families migrating into Midlothian, probably from Edinburgh.

MIDLOTHIAN'S PROFILE

The 2011 Census provides a record of the population living in Midlothian on census day (27 March 2011). This is considered a more accurate measure of population details than the estimates developed from the previous 2001 Census and has been used as far as possible to develop the profile of Midlothian's population described here.

Figure 1.2a: Population and Household Sizes

	Midlothian	Scotland	United Kingdom
Population 2018	90,072	5,438,100	64,596,800
Population 2017	89,637	5,424,800	64,100,000
Households 2018	39,122	2,477,275	26,702,800
Households 2017	38,557	2,462,736	26,414,000
Person/Households 2018	2.30	2.20	2.40
Persons/Households 2017	2.32	2.20	2.43

Data Source: [https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data\(2018\) area profiles](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data(2018) area profiles)

In between censuses the population is estimated annually by GRO Scotland. This information can be captured and made available as time series data, but only from the last 2011 Census. Previous estimates were based on the 2001 Census and not statistically relevant.

Figure 1.2b: Estimate of Population Change

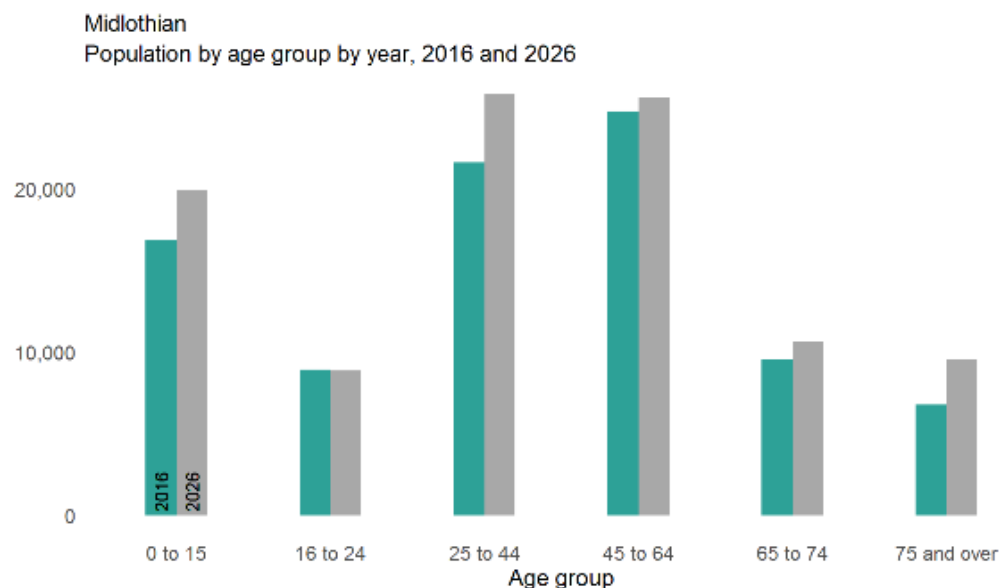
Area	2016	2026	Natural change	Net migration	Total change	Natural % change	Net migration % change	Total % change
Midlothian	88,610	100,410	2,215	9,672	11,800	2.5	10.9	13.3
Scotland	5,404,700	5,578,822	-8,443	182,565	174,122	-0.2	3.4	3.2

Data Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/council-area-data-sheets/>

The highlight of this is Midlothian's population is projected to increase by 13% in the next 10 years. With Net migration 3 times that of Scotland overall.

The size of households in Midlothian, and in Scotland overall, has declined between 2001 and 2011 while the number of households has risen. It is likely that existing households are becoming smaller through children leaving home, divorce or the death of a spouse, and 'new' households due to migration may actually be young families. The effect is greater in Midlothian, and Scotland as a whole, than in the UK overall, suggesting that they may have differing demographic and household characteristics.

Figure 1.2c: Recorded Population of Midlothian by Age



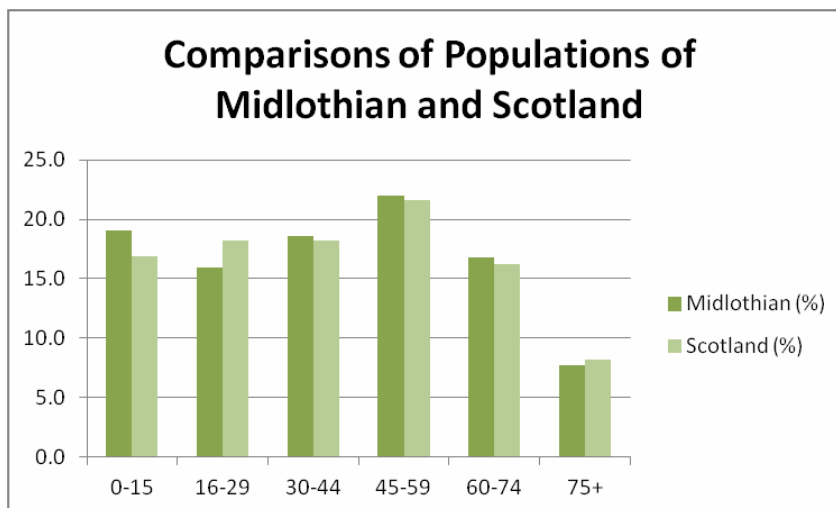
Between 2016 and 2026, the 16 to 24 age group is projected to see the largest percentage decrease

(-1.1%) and the 75 and over age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+40.6%). In terms of size, however, 25 to 44 is projected to become the largest age group

Data source: NRS (2018) (National Records of Scotland) Council Areas of Scotland Available at <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/midlothian-council-profile.html>

Figure 1.2d reflects the 2011 Census record. Compared with the rest of Scotland, Midlothian has above average populations of children, the older element of the working population, and retired people. Conversely, the proportion of the population of working age is lower than the average for Scotland.

Figure 1.2d: Comparison of Populations of Midlothian & Scotland by Age



Midlothian has a comparatively low proportion of its population in the oldest (75+) age grouping.

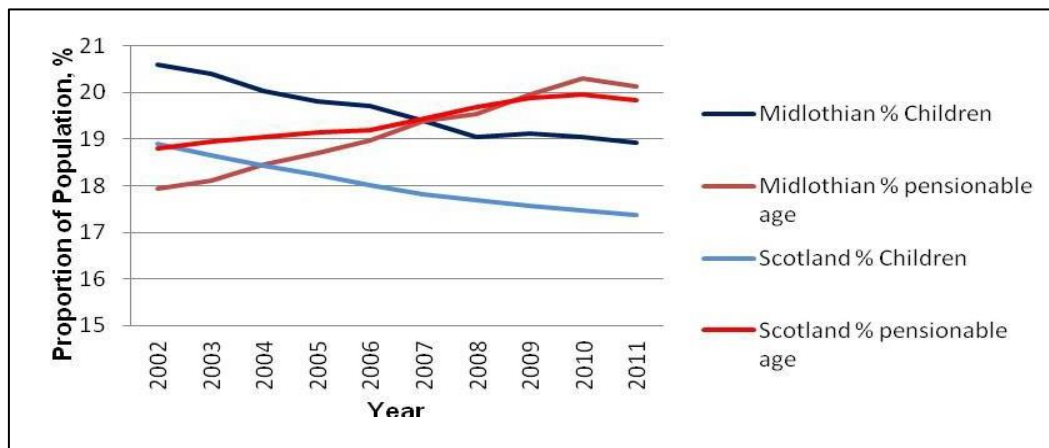
Midlothian therefore has a larger proportion of the population with the greatest demand for public services and this is likely to remain so in the medium term.

Data Source NRS (2016) (National Records of Scotland) Council Areas of Scotland <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2016-based>

Figure 1.2e shows the proportion of children in the population both of Scotland and Midlothian declining, while the proportion of people of pensionable age has increased in both. The proportion of pensioners in Midlothian has exceeded the proportion of children since 2007, and the mean for Scotland since 2009. Since 2010 the proportion of pensioners in both Midlothian and Scotland has declined. This is contradicted by the population projections below, possibly because:

- Figures are derived from National Records Scotland estimates, which are based on NHS (Lothian) records of births and deaths, plus assumptions regarding migration. At Midlothian level they need to be treated with caution; and
- The population projections are based on trends that do not take account of demographic changes due to house-building.

Figure 1.2e: Population of Children & Pensioners in Midlothian



Data Source: National Records of Scotland – www.nrscotland.gov.uk

1.2 POPULATION ESTIMATES BY WARD

The number of Local Government and Scottish Parliament electors on the electoral register in Midlothian increased by 9.9% between 2003 and 2016.

Figure 1.3a: Population by Ward

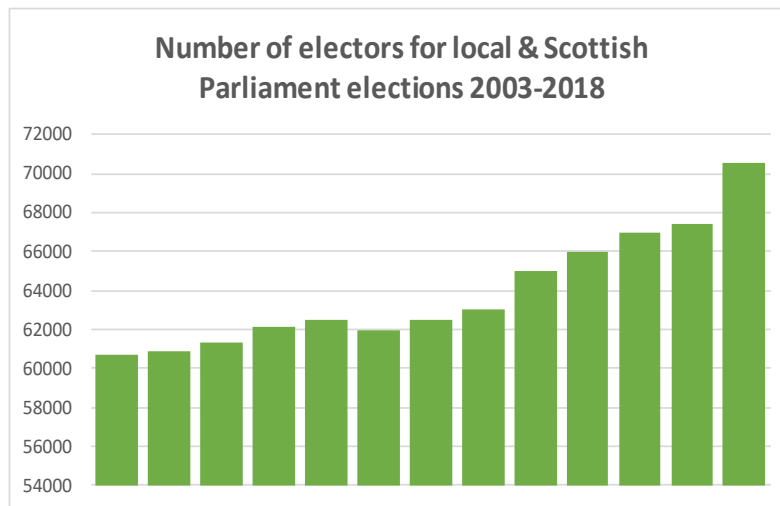
Ward	Number of electors	Estimated Population
Bonnyrigg	13,819	18,170
Dalkeith	10,401	12,939
Midlothian East	11,892	16,426
Midlothian South	11,205	13,492
Midlothian West	12,126	15,153
Penicuik	11,144	13,910

Data Source: National Records of Scotland – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2016) Electoral statistics.

The voters' roll is purged periodically of ineligible names, e.g. deceased. This gives rise to the cyclical pattern of the size of the roll.

Changes in voter registration procedures were implemented in 2015, people will now be required to register individually and provide proof of identity. It is expected that the number on the voters' roll will reduce as a result

Figure 1.3b: Local Government & Scottish Parliament Electors on the Electoral Register in Midlothian



Data Source: National Records of Scotland – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2018) Electoral statistics

1.3 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

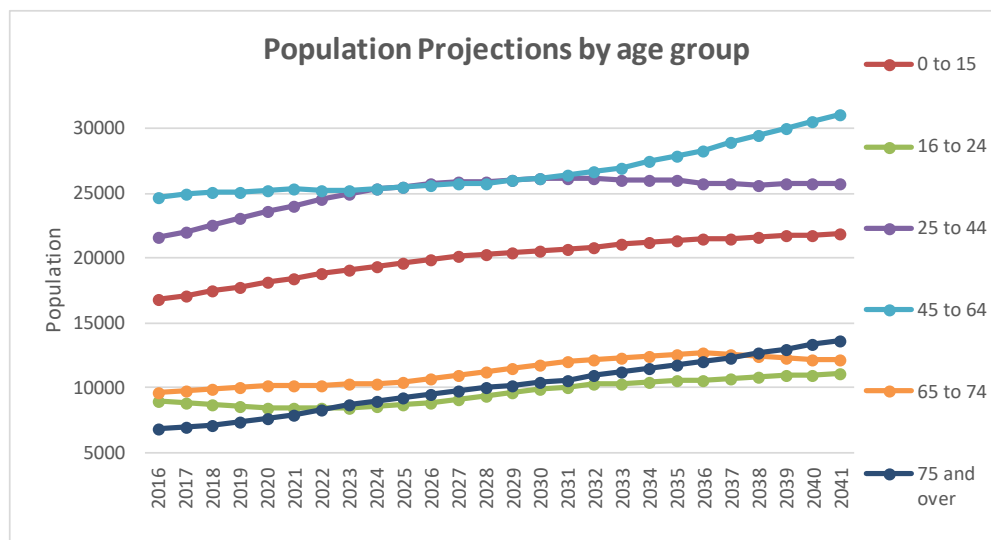
The projections used were prepared by National Records of Scotland (NRS) for the periods 2004-2024, 2006-2031, 2008-31, 2010-35, 2012-37, 2014-39 and 2016-41. They were published in 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 respectively.

Population projections are statistical predictions of the growth or decline in aspects of the population; age, sex, migration etc. All such models have limiting assumptions in their development. The extent to which they are relied upon must reflect the validity of these assumptions and caution must be exercised in using population projections in any geographical area including Midlothian.

In figure 1.4a, please notice that:

- it is not useful to compare the current and previous projections quantitatively, but the divergence between the 2004 and 2014 projections should signal caution in the extent they are relied upon without other information being used;
- the 2014 projection predicts a population of 95,359 by 2024, a 14.38% increase on the 2011 Census measure of 83,400, and a significant increase in the future demand for services;
- the actual population of Midlothian as measured at the 2011 Census already exceeds the 2010 projection by 2.2%; these projections are based upon statistical trends and do not take account of information such as the scale of housing land committed and described in the Midlothian local plan

Figure 1.4a: Population Projections by age group

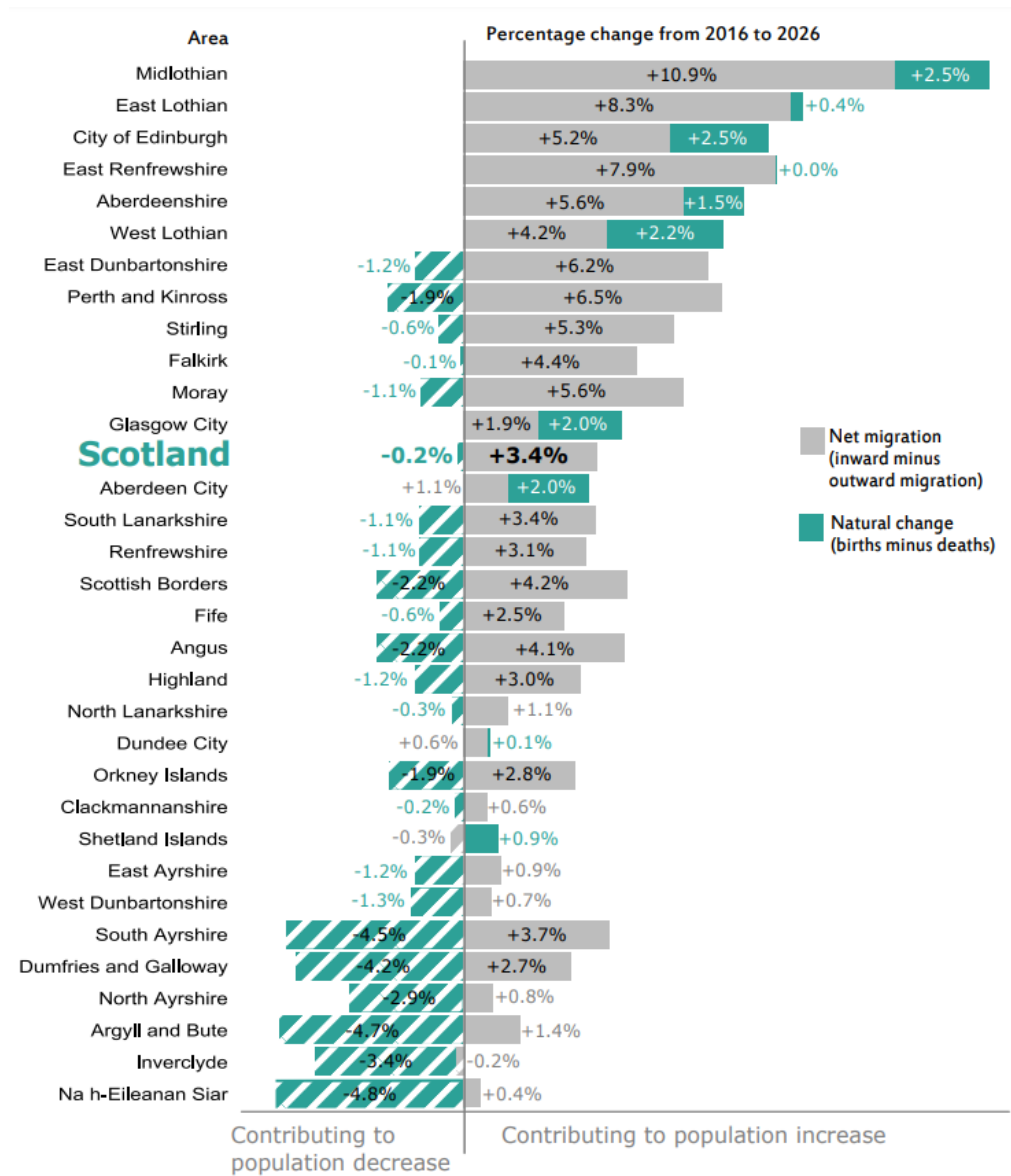


Data Source: National Records of Scotland 2018 <http://nationalrecordsofscotland.gov.uk/>

The NRS 2018 population projection predicts a 30.6% increase over its trajectory, 5% more than the 2016 projection.

Figure 1.4b shows the projected range of change in all Scottish Local authorities over the next 10 years. All councils except Inverclyde and Shetland Islands- which are projected to have small decreases of 0.2. and 0.3. respectively- are projected to experience population increase due to net migration over the next 10 years. This includes migration to and from overseas- the rest of the UK and within Scotland. Whereas natural change (births minus deaths) is projected to be negative in the majority of council areas.

Figure 1.4b: Population Projections by Local Authority



1.4 HOUSEHOLDS

Figure 1.5a: Household estimates for Scotland & Midlothian

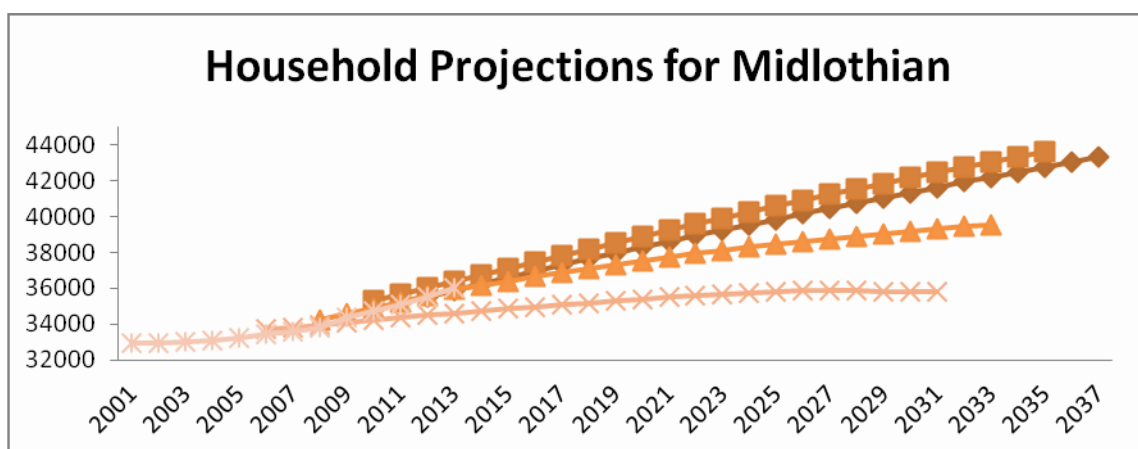
Year	Midlothian Households	Scottish Households
2016	37,766	2,446,171
2017	38,557	2,463,569
2018	39,123	2,483,102
2019	39,720	2,501,209
2020	40,288	2,518,232
2021	40,843	2,534,461
2022	41,393	2,550,015
2023	41,949	2,564,015
2024	42,511	2,577,783
2025	43,060	2,590,889
2026	43,618	2,603,641
2027	44,177	2,616,908
2028	44,734	2,629,703
2029	45,300	2,642,191

The total number of households in Midlothian increased by 4,095, or 11.05%, between 2002 and 2015 and is projected to rise to 45,300 in the next 10 years a further 14% increase.

Data Source: NRS - www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2017) *Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland*.

The General Register Office, and subsequently NRS, issued household projections in 2006 for 2006-2030, in 2008 for 2008-2032, in 2012 for 2012-2037 and in 2016 for 2016-2041. These, together with the data above, are plotted in Figure 1.5b

Figure 1.5b: Household Projections for Midlothian and Historical Estimate of Actual

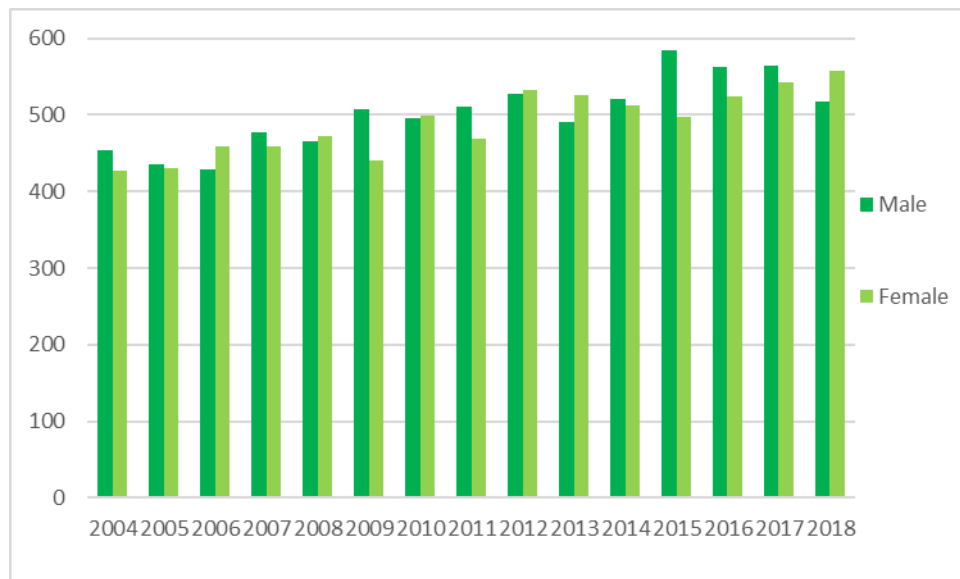


Source: Source: NRS - www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2016) *Households Projections for Midlothian*

Note that: there is significant variation in the trajectory of these projections. As with the population projections, this serves principally as a caveat against relying solely on the projections; the estimates of actual household numbers are consistently higher than the projections predicted. The Housing Land Audit for 2011 projects an additional 3,276 houses being built between 2011/12 and 2014/15 giving a projected total of 38,944. The 2010 projection predicts 37,070 by 2015; taken together with the population projection and its age profile described in 1.4, the Council's housing and planning functions, together with other social and specialist housing providers may need to consider what future housing development should look like; and a large proportion of developer contributions are currently used to support capital investment in the education service. It may be necessary to use these differently in future if they are to support an ageing population.

1.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Figure 1.6a: Births in Midlothian by Gender 2002 to 2015



In 2018 there were 1,075 births, 517 males and 558 females, a 2.9% decrease on the 2017 birth rate.

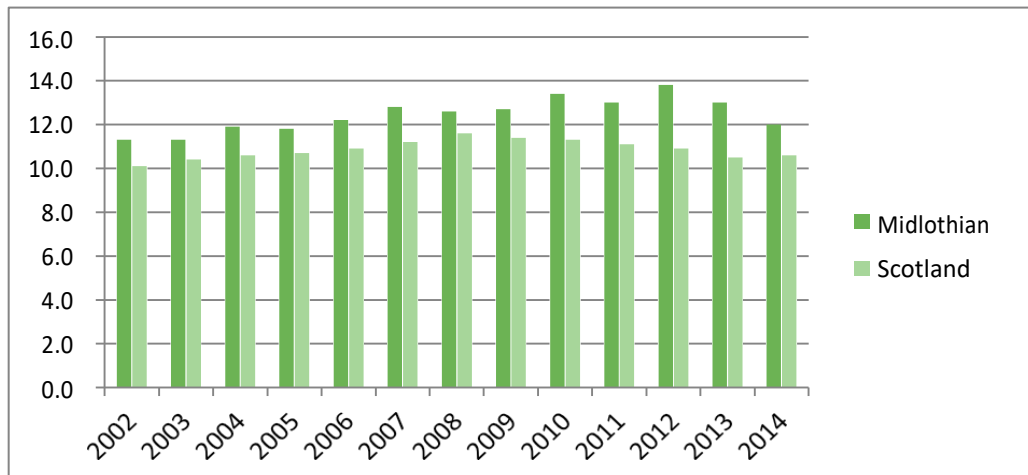
Data Source: NRS - www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2018) Births Time series data.

In Midlothian, the standardised birth rate decreased from 12.9 per 1,000 population in 2017 to 12.2 in 2018. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 9.7 to 9.4.

In 2018, Midlothian was the council area with the joint highest standardised birth rate. Between 2017 and 2018, 22 councils saw a decrease in standardised birth rate and 5 councils saw an increase. There were 5 councils that saw no change.

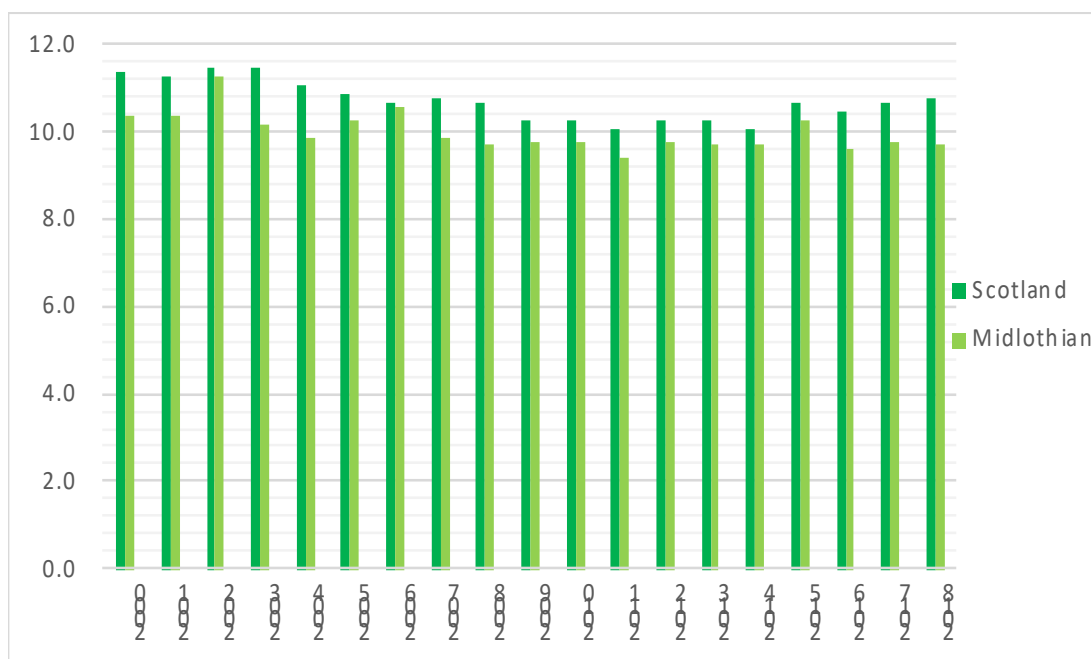
The birth rate was 11.8 per 1,000 head of population in 2018, higher than the average for Scotland (9.4 per 1,000 head of population). Midlothian's birth rate has increased while the Scottish average has decreased.

Figure 1.6b: Birth Rate per 1,000 population in Midlothian & Scotland
Data Source: NRS www.nrscotland.gov.uk Vital events (2016) - (Births)



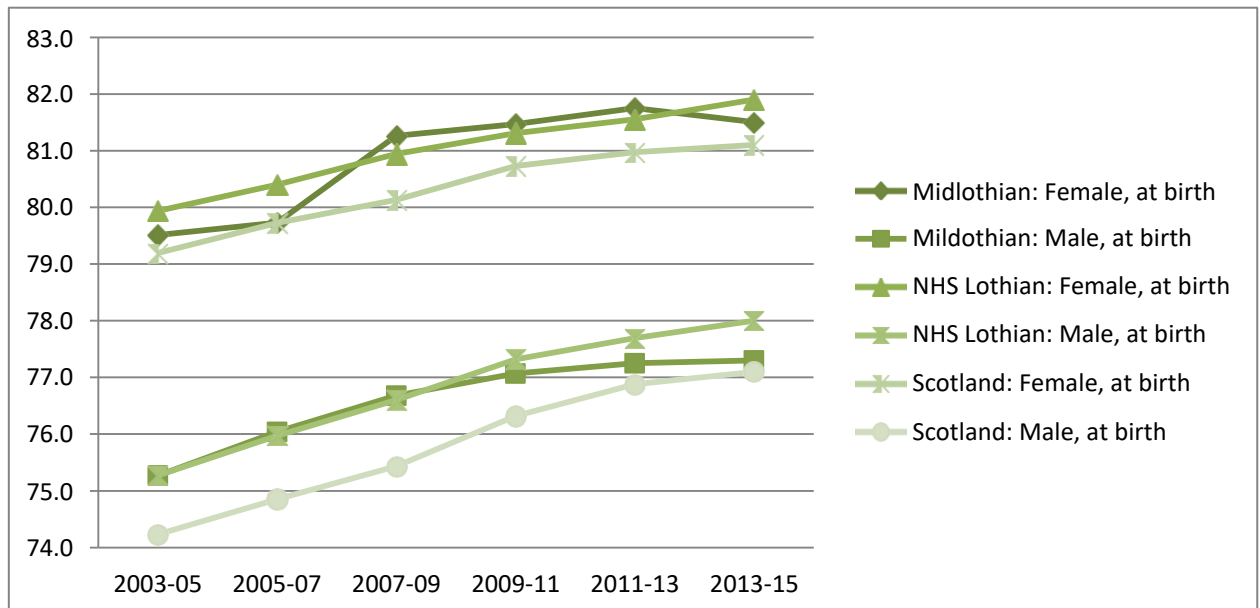
The death rate for Midlothian in 2015 was 10.5 per 1,000 head of population (based on 2017 vital statistics estimates). The death rate was lower than the average figure for Scotland at 10.4 per 1,000 head of population. Midlothian's death rate is consistently lower than the Scottish average. In percentage terms, Midlothian has more births than deaths, so in terms of natural change the population should be expanding. Updated figures now show there were 896 deaths in 2015.

Figure 1.6c: Death Rates in Midlothian and Scotland (thousands)
Data source: NRS www.nrscotland.gov.uk vital statistics (2017) - (Deaths)



The life expectancy at birth in Midlothian in 2013-15 for both sexes is higher than the Scottish average.
Note: when looked at in detail some areas of Midlothian will have lower life expectancies than this.

Figure 1.6d: Life Expectancy in Midlothian, NHS Lothian and Scotland

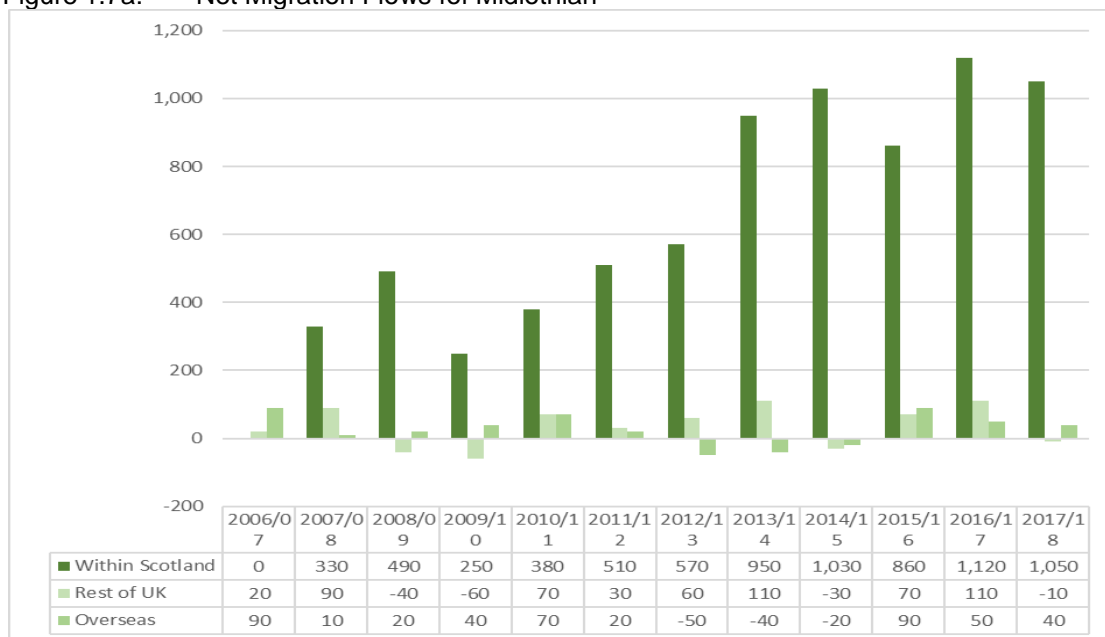


Data source: NRS – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2017) Life expectancy in Scotland

1.7 MIGRATION

Midlothian's population shows an increase due to migration in the twelve years to 2017/18. That in-flow has itself increased tenfold in that time with the bulk of the increase due to migration from elsewhere in Scotland. Migration information is derived from registrations at GP practices.

Figure 1.7a: Net Migration Flows for Midlothian



Data Source: NRS – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2018) Migration

1.8 MINORITY ETHNIC POPULATIONS

The 2011 Census asked about ethnic identity and limited information is given on the census website. The information available is divided into White Indian; Pakistani and other South Asian; Chinese, and Other. The data is not available on multi-member ward level.

This data is now likely to be out of date. The 2011 is the most accurate source of information in relation to this data set

Figure 1.8a: The Population of Minority Ethnic Communities in Midlothian

	TOTAL	White	Asian Asian Scottish Asian British	African	Caribbean or Black	Other Ethnic Groups
Midlothian	83,187	81,715	910	159	99	304

Data Source: 2011 Census – <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk>

Figure 1.8b: Minority Ethnic Population by Postal Area

Figure 1.8b shows that at the 2011 Census less than 1.8% of Midlothian's population belonged to a minority ethnic community. This compares with 4% of the Scottish population overall. Although the Midlothian figure has doubled from 0.9% in 2001, the Scottish equivalent has also doubled from 2.0%.

	Ethnic Minorities (all ages)	% of Postal Population (2011 Census)
EH18 1	33	1.4%
EH19 2	113	2.0%
EH19 3	227	2.8%
EH20 9	112	1.8%
EH22 1	149	2.7%
EH22 2	122	1.9%
EH22 3	71	1.9%
EH22 4	94	1.3%
EH22 5	90	1.4%
EH23 4	92	1.2%
EH24 9	40	2.4%
EH25 9	49	1.7%
EH26 0	151	2.2%
EH26 8	68	1.1%
EH26 9	44	1.1%
EH37 5	17	1.0%
Midlothian	1,472	1.8%

EH19 3 (Bonnyrigg/Lasswade) had the highest percentage of people from minority ethnic communities at 2.8%, followed by EH22 1 (Dalkeith central). Conversely, only 1.0% of Pathhead's population belonged to minority ethnic communities.

Whitecraig, which is situated between Musselburgh and Dalkeith, has a local authority caravan site for Gypsy/Traveller families. There are 20 pitches and the site is managed by East Lothian Council on behalf of both authorities. There are also Gypsy/Traveller families in sedentary accommodation scattered throughout Midlothian, although there is no real estimate of numbers. The 2011 Census details Traveller/Gypsy numbers in Midlothian for the first time. Midlothian returned 72 people (0.09%) identifying with the Gypsy/Traveller ethnic minority compared to 0.08% in Scotland.

Figure 1.8c shows that in most of Midlothian's electoral wards the proportion of residents born in Scotland is larger than the national average. The postal areas with the largest proportion of people born in non-EU countries were EH37 5 – 2.9% (Pathhead) and EH26 0 – 2.8% (Penicuik/Dreghorn).

Figure 1.8c: Country of Birth by Postal area (Pre-2007 Wards)

Percentage of People Born In:											
	All People	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Republic of Ireland	Other EU	Africa	Middle/ East Asia	Americas /Caribbean	Antarctica & Oceania
EH18 1	2,399	9.5%	84.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%
EH19 2	5,650	4.8%	91.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%
EH19 3	8,254	4.9%	90.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%
EH20 9	6,294	6.2%	89.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
EH22 1	5,599	5.5%	89.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
EH22 2	6,426	5.4%	89.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	2.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
EH22 3	3,653	10.3%	83.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%
EH22 4	7,282	5.9%	90.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
EH22 5	6,458	4.6%	90.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
EH23 4	7,999	6.1%	89.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
EH24 9	1,677	10.1%	84.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
EH25 9	2,899	8.8%	85.8%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%
EH26 0	7,002	8.2%	85.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	1.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
EH26 8	6,125	7.4%	88.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
EH26 9	3,840	10.1%	84.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	1.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%
EH37 5	1,630	11.0%	83.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Midlothian	83,187	6.7%	88.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Scotland		8.7%	83.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	2.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.2%

Data Source: 2001 Census – www.scotlandcensus.gov.uk

ADULT HEALTH AND CARE

2.1 GENERAL HEALTH

Figure 2.1a: Self-Assessment of Health Status **No Change**

Percentage of people whose health was:	Very Good/ Good		Fair	Bad/ Very Bad
Bilston	81.9%		11.6%	6.5%
Bonnyrigg	84.4%		11.1%	4.5%
Dalkeith	81.7%		12.8%	5.5%
Danderhall	80.2%		13.4%	6.4%
Gorebridge	81.3%		12.5%	6.2%
Loanhead	80.8%		12.9%	6.3%
Mayfield	80.7%		13.3%	6.0%
Pathhead	82.6%		12.7%	4.7%
Penicuik	85.1%		11.1%	3.8%
Rosewell	82.5%		11.7%	5.8%
Roslin	84.4%		11.9%	3.8%
Midlothian	82.9%		12.0%	5.1%
Scotland	82.2%		12.2%	5.6%

Data Source: 2011 Scotland Census, [Area Profiles Census Data Explorer Scotland's Census 2011](#)

- 2.1.1 As can be seen in Figure 2.1a, at the time of the last Census 82.9% of Midlothian's overall population rated itself to be in very good or good health. This is slightly above the Scottish average of 82.2%. Penicuik residents rated themselves as the healthiest ward, whilst Bilston and Danderhall had the highest percentage of bad/very bad responses.

Figure 2.1b: Long-Term Health Conditions **No Change**

	One or More Conditions	Deafness or Partial Hearing Loss	Blindness or Partial Sight Loss	Learning Disability	Learning Difficulty	Developmental Disorder	Physical Disability	Mental Health Condition	Other Condition
Bilston	32.1%	8.2%	2.8%	0.7%	2.6%	1.0%	8.0%	2.8%	19.1%
Bonnyrigg	28.8%	6.6%	2.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.7%	6.5%	3.7%	18.0%
Dalkeith	31.3%	7.1%	2.4%	0.7%	2.2%	0.5%	7.3%	5.0%	19.0%
Danderhall	30.1%	7.8%	2.5%	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	8.7%	3.2%	19.0%
Gorebridge	30.1%	6.5%	2.4%	0.6%	2.4%	0.8%	7.9%	4.7%	17.4%
Loanhead	32.8%	7.0%	2.7%	0.5%	2.5%	0.6%	8.3%	4.1%	20.4%
Mayfield	31.0%	7.1%	2.3%	0.5%	2.5%	0.6%	7.4%	5.2%	18.2%
Pathhead	28.6%	6.4%	3.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%	6.7%	4.7%	17.2%
Penicuik	29.5%	6.7%	2.2%	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	5.3%	3.9%	18.4%
Rosewell	30.8%	5.5%	3.2%	1.8%	2.6%	0.6%	7.8%	4.7%	18.9%
Roslin	30.2%	6.3%	2.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	7.4%	3.0%	19.7%
Midlothian	30.1%	6.8%	2.3%	0.6%	2.2%	0.6%	6.9%	4.2%	18.4%
Scotland	29.9%	6.6%	2.4%	0.5%	2.0%	0.6%	6.7%	4.4%	18.7%

Data Source: 2011 Scotland Census - [Area Profiles | Census Data Explorer | Scotland's Census 2011](#)

- 2.1.2 The percentage of Midlothian's population with Long Term Health Conditions is slightly higher than the Scottish average. As responders can have more than one long term health condition the individual totals of conditions exceeds the one or more total.

Figure 2.1c: Prevalence of Limiting Long-Term Condition in Adults, 2016

	All adults
Midlothian	19.0%
NHS Lothian	19.7%
Scotland	24.3%

- 2.1.3 Figure 2.1c is an extract of the Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2016. Further breakdown by gender is not available within this publication.
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ>

ALCOHOL AND SMOKING

- 2.1.4 In 2016 there were 17 deaths in Midlothian where the underlying cause of death was an alcohol-related diagnosis. The average age-standardised death rate over this period was 19.1 deaths per 100,000 population, which compares favourably with the average Scotland rate of 24 deaths (source: Scottish Morbidity Record 99 (SMR99); rates presented as European Age-sex Standardised Rates (EASR)).

Figure 2.2a: General Acute Inpatient Admissions with Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharges with Alcohol-Related Diagnosis in Any Position

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Midlothian	445	450	493	475	457
Lothian	5,025	4,955	4,921	4,688	4,511
Scotland	36,210	36,726	35,311	35,376	36,235

Data Source: <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Publications/2017-11-21/2017-11-21-ARHS-Data.xlsx>

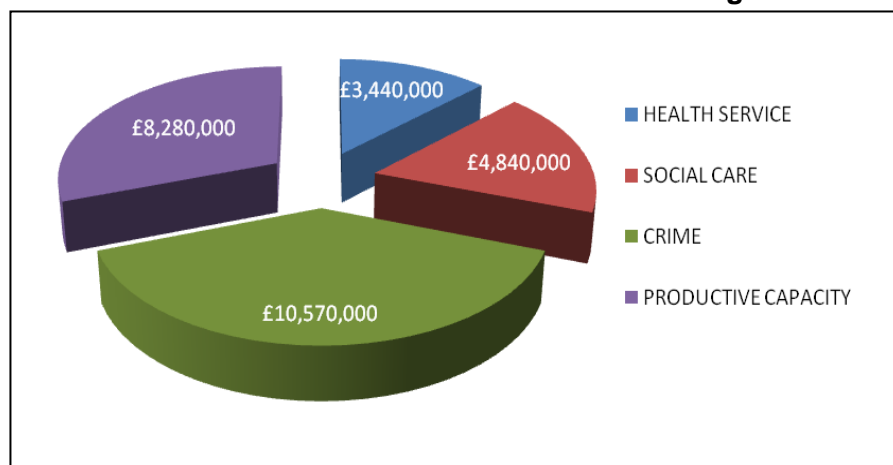
Figure 2.2b: General Acute Inpatient Admissions with Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharges with Alcohol-Related Diagnosis in Any Position (Age Standardised Rates*) Per 100,000 of Population

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Midlothian	548.9	546.6	584.1	560.8	530.6
Lothian	629.1	609.8	601.1	567.3	542.6
Scotland	698.8	706.6	676.4	673.2	685.2

Data Source: <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Publications/2017-11-21/2017-11-21-ARHS-Data.xlsx>

- 2.1.5 Figure 2.2a shows that the number of alcohol related admissions in Midlothian, Lothian's, and Scotland shows steady decline. Figure 2.2b shows that there are comparatively fewer alcohol-related general acute hospital admissions in Midlothian than in Lothian and Scotland, when taking account of the population structure. There has been the slightest change in the data. Previous years have been revised.

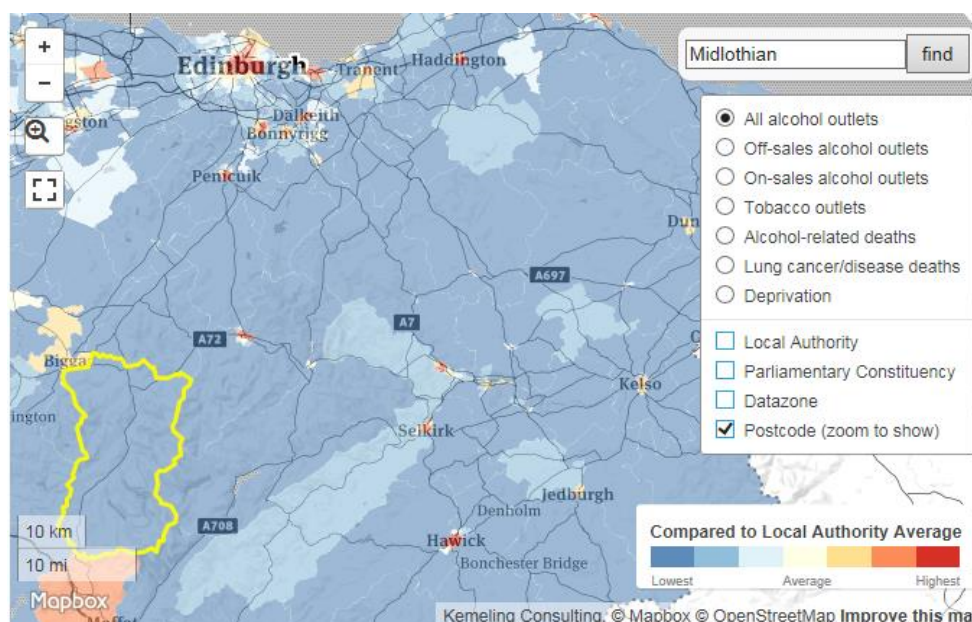
Figure 2.2c: Midlothian – Cost of Alcohol Harm – No Change since 2010/11



Data Source: <http://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/local-cost-profiles>

- 2.1.6 Figure 2.2c shows the cost of harm from alcohol consumption in Midlothian in 2010/11. The total cost, £27,140,000 equates to £335 per head of population.
- 2.1.7 Eleven datazones in Midlothian were identified in an Ipsos MORI survey as having significantly higher than average levels of alcohol consumption, eight as significantly higher than average levels of hazardous consumption (above recommended levels), and three with significantly higher than average levels of harmful consumption (35+ units/week for women and 50+units/week for men). These areas are in Dalkeith, Lasswade, Roslin, and Penicuik. The areas showing hazardous consumption are among the least deprived 10% of datazones in Scotland, whilst those showing the harmful consumption were among the most deprived 20%. This data came from a self-reporting survey therefore the validation of this source needs to be considered in its use.

Figure 2.2d: Midlothian Alcohol Outlets – updated June 2015



Data Source: Ipsos MORI Scotland 2011: *Small Area Estimates for Health Related behaviours – smoking, alcohol consumption and drug misuse in East Lothian, Midlothian and West Lothian. East and Midlothian Report*
<http://kecoviewer.com/cresh/>

- 2.1.8 The previous map shows higher concentrations of alcohol selling premises in the major settlements of Midlothian; Dalkeith, Bonnyrigg, Loanhead, and Penicuik. Smaller settlements such as Mayfield, Gorebridge, and Danderhall do have lower concentrations of alcohol selling units than the Scottish average.

2.1.9 The same Ipsos MORI report highlighted that smoking has a strongly negative correlation with deprivation and identified the following information specific to Midlothian:

2.1.10

- 27% of adults in Midlothian smoked at the time of the survey, compared with 25% of Scottish adults
- Midlothian has 14 datazones in the 15% highest estimated prevalence of smoking in Scotland. These are clustered in Mayfield & Easthouses, Gorebridge, and Dalkeith, with isolated datazones in Bilston, Penicuik, and Bonnyrigg. Three of these are in the 10% most deprived datazones in Scotland
- Areas with a high number of adults smoking tend also to be where there are a large number of children who smoke. This does not imply a causal relationship between one generation smoking and the next, it is simply a statement of fact.
- The survey drew its smoking data from the Scottish Household Survey for 2007-8. As this is now old data, it should be interpreted with some caution and in relation to children smoking should be used with the SALSUS material described below.
- In 2016 17.8% of Midlothian adults smoked, compared to 18.3% across NHS Lothian and 19.6% across Scotland (SSCQ 2016; no further breakdown by SIMD available).

2.1.11 The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) is a biennial survey of smoking, drinking, and drug use among secondary school children. The most recent survey was carried out in 2015. In 2015, 35% of 13-year olds and 67% of 15 years old reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. This is a notable decrease from 2010 figures, when 49% of 13 year olds and 82% of 15 years old reported having had an alcoholic drink. However, these figures are still higher than the Scottish total.

Figure 2.2e: Children's Alcohol Consumption – Percentage of Pupils Having Had an Alcoholic Drink – **No Change since 2015 Publication**

Percentage of pupils having had an alcoholic drink	Age 13		Age 15	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Midlothian	(38%)	(33%)	(65%)	(69%)
Scotland	29% (33%)	26% (30%)	63% (67%)	68% (72%)

Data Source: (2013) <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Public-Health/SALSUS/Latest-Report/>

(2015) <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/3937>

2.1.12 Figure 2.2e shows the alcohol consumption behaviour of teenagers in Midlothian 2015, compared with related figures from the 2013 survey (2013 figures in brackets). There has been a large decrease in the proportion of teenagers across the board who stated they have never had an alcoholic drink.

Figure 2.2f: Children's Smoking Behaviour

	Midlothian		Scotland	
	Age 13	Age 15	Age 13	Age 15
Regular smoker	(1%)	(6%)	2% (2%)	7% (9%)
Occasional smoker	(1%)	(5%)	1% (1%)	5% (4%)
Non-smoker	(97%)	(88%)	97% (97%)	88% (87%)

Data Source: Data Source: (2013) <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Public-Health/SALSUS/Latest-Report/>

(2015) <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/8742>

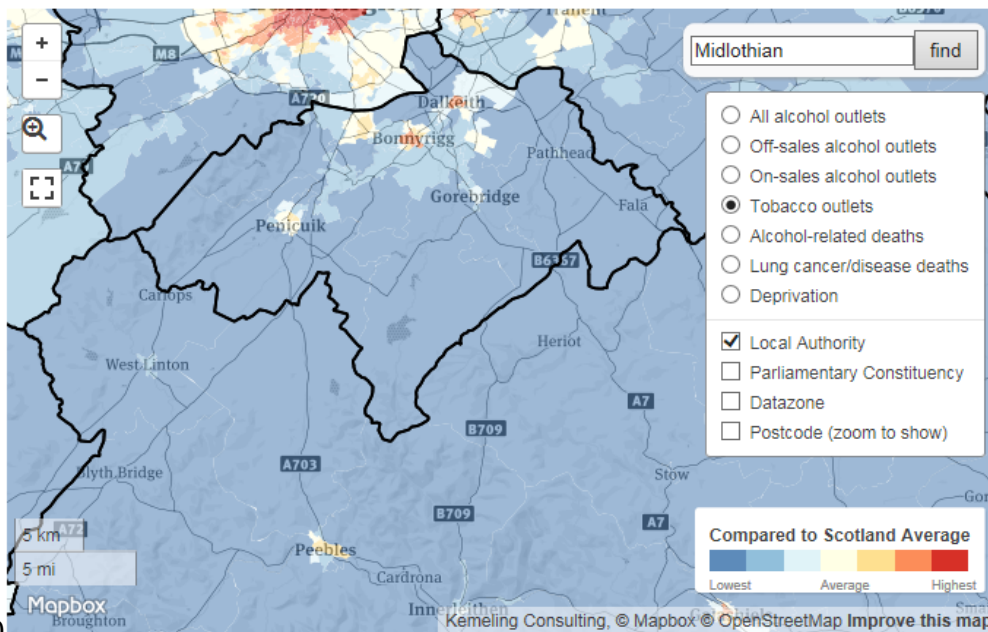
2.1.13 Figure 2.2f shows the smoking behaviour of teenagers in Midlothian in 2015, compared with related figures from the 2013 survey (2013 figures in brackets). There has been a decrease in the proportion of those who are regular smokers, and an increase in those

who have never smoked. The proportion of 13 year old regular smokers is slightly lower in Midlothian than the national average.

Figure 2.2g: Children's Drug Misuse

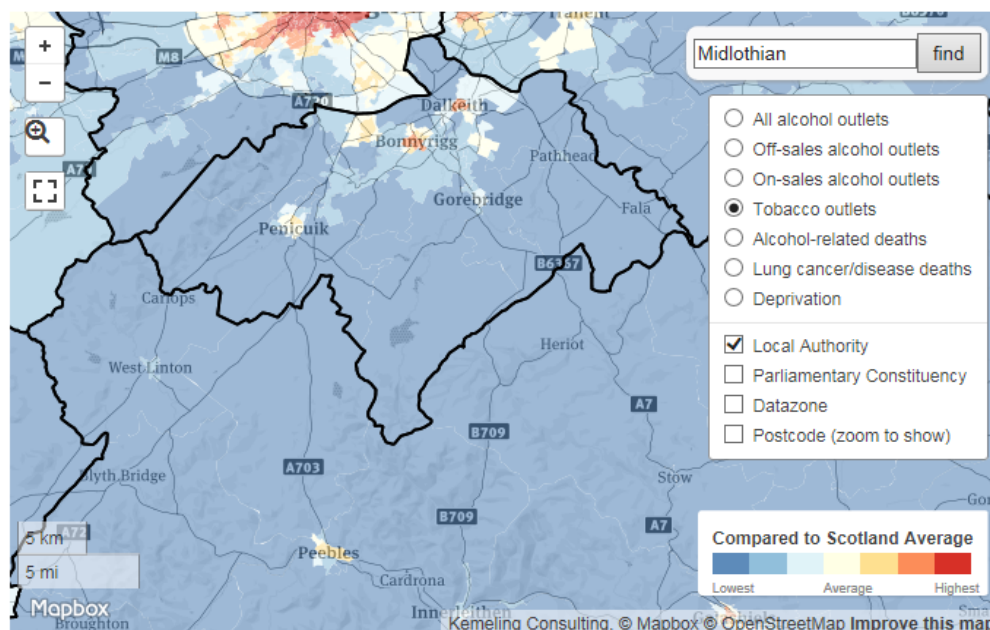
	Age 13	Age 15	National Aged 13	National Aged 15
Used Drugs in the last month	(1%)	(8%)	3% (2%)	11% (9%)
Used drugs in the last year	(2%)	(12%)	5% (3%)	17% (16%)
Used drugs ever	(4%)	(14%)	5% (4%)	19% (18%)

Data Source: (2013) <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Public-Health/SALSUS/Latest-Report/>
(2015) <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/5514>



2.2.10

Figure 2.2h: Range of Tobacco Selling Units Across Midlothian



Data Source: Ipsos MORI Scotland 2011: Small Area Estimates for Health Related behaviors – smoking, alcohol Tobacco outlets in East Lothian, Midlothian and West Lothian. East and Midlothian Report
<http://kecoviewer.com/cresh/>

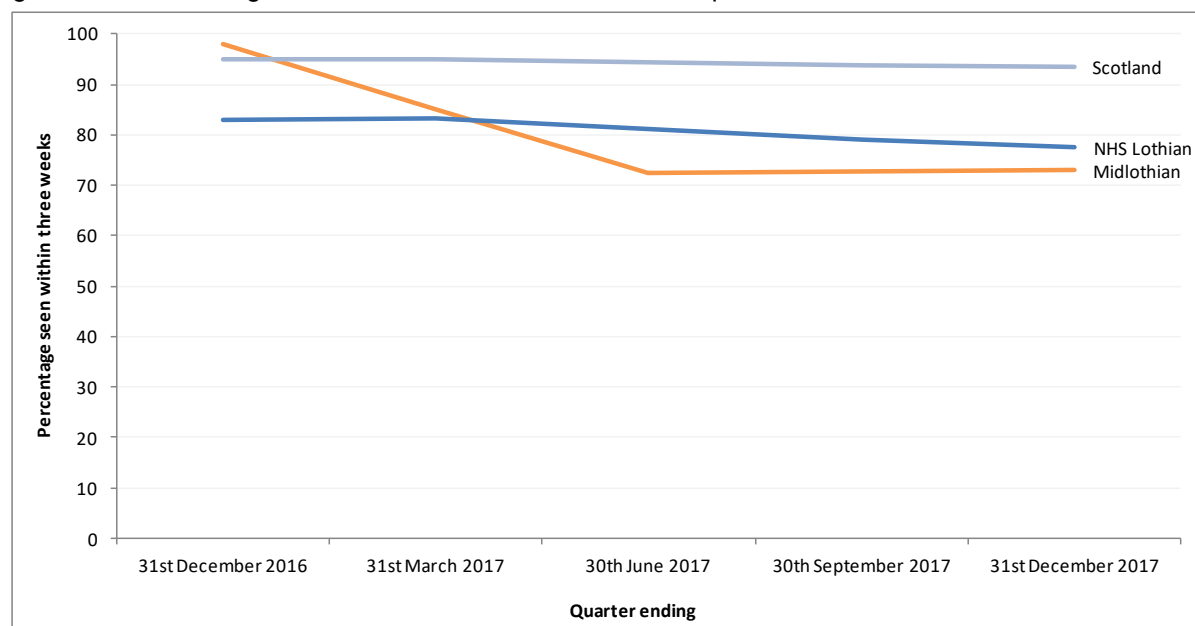
2.2.11 Figure 2.2h shows that there is high concentration of tobacco selling units in the more density populated areas of Dalkeith, and Bonnyrigg. Despite this, there is a lower density of tobacco selling units across the Midlothian area, especially in other areas of population density such as Mayfield, Penicuik and Loanhead.

DRUG MISUSE –

Figure 2.3a: Waiting Times for Referral to Treatment, Alcohol and Drugs, Quarter Ending
 31 December 2017

	Seen within 3 weeks	Seen within 5 weeks	90% of clients seen within (days)
Midlothian	73.0%	79.4%	41
NHS Lothian	77.4%	87.3%	47
Scotland	93.6%	97.4%	20

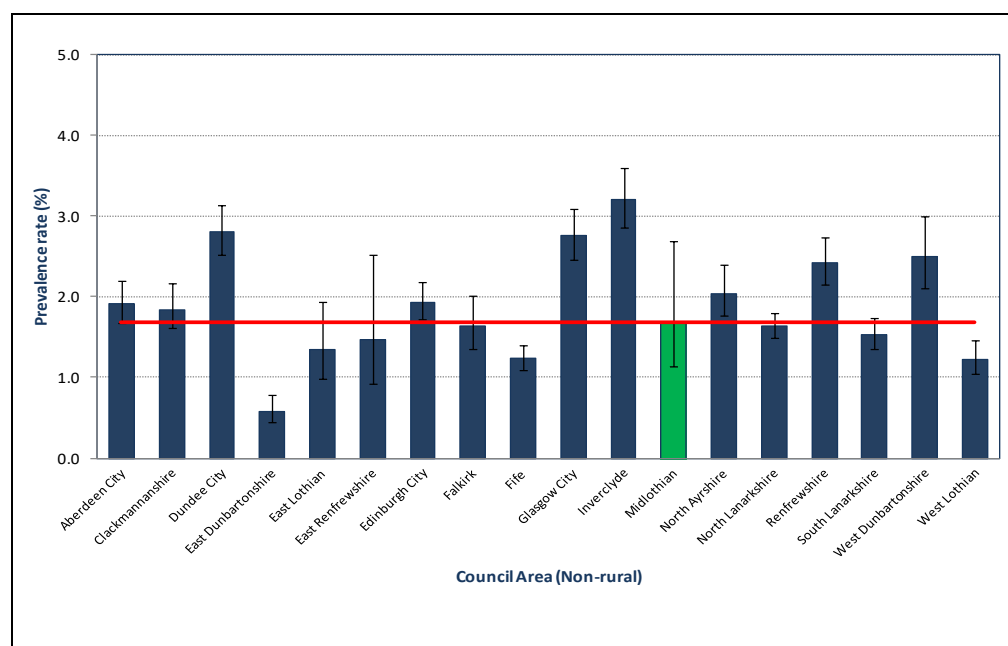
Figure 2.3b: Percentage seen within three weeks, latest five quarters



Source: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Publications/index.asp>

- 2.1.14 Figure 2.3a shows the alcohol and drugs waiting times for referral to treatment for quarter ending 31 December 2017. 73% of Midlothian clients were seen within three weeks compared to 77.4% in NHS Lothian and 93.6% across Scotland. It took around twice as long for 90% of Midlothian clients to be seen than the Scottish average (41 days compared to 20 days).
- 2.1.15 Figure 2.3b shows the trend in percentage being seen within three weeks over the latest five quarters for Midlothian, NHS Lothian and Scotland. Midlothian saw a sizeable decrease between quarters ending 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2017, whereas figures for Scotland and NHS Lothian have only decreased slightly over the whole period.

Figure 2.3c: Estimated Prevalence Rate of Problem Drug Use by Council Area (Non-Rural), Ages 15-64 years old;
 2012/13



Source: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Drugs-Misuse/Prevalence-of-Problem-Drug-Use/>

- 2.1.1 Figure 2.3c details the estimated problem drug use prevalence in Midlothian adults. All the comparators are non-rural local authorities. The red line marks the Scottish average and Midlothian is on a par with this. An estimated 1.7% of the adult Midlothian population is believed to have drug misuse issues.

CANCER

Figure 2.4a: New Cancer Registrations

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
East Lothian	577	588	599	608	627	642	657	665	641
Edinburgh	2,381	2,453	2,471	2,587	2,596	2,669	2,674	2,682	2,733
Midlothian	478	506	497	494	517	531	550	541	546
West Lothian	845	891	926	943	922	938	939	976	964
Lothian	4,281	4,437	4,493	4,632	4,661	4,780	4,820	4,864	4,838

Data Source: 2007-2014 ScotPHO Online Profile Tool (3-year rolling average); *2015 ISD, single year data

Figure 2.4b: Cancer Incidence Rates (EASR per 100,000 Population)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
East Lothian	663.9	658.3	654.7	652.2	659.7	663.2	667.2	665.9	647.6
Edinburgh	661.6	675.1	673.2	695.3	688.0	696.8	688.9	679.8	693.1
Midlothian	689.6	713.1	686.5	669.7	688.3	688.9	698.8	670.9	665.8
West Lothian	688.1	711.0	715.5	706.7	664.6	664.4	645.6	659.3	642.5
Lothian	668.3	682.2	679.7	689.5	681.3	686.3	679.0	672.1	656.8
Scotland	647.7	654.8	656.0	656.4	652.6	652.9	650.9	644.9	647.3

Data Source: 2007-2014 ScotPHO Online Profile Tool (three year rolling average); *2015 ISD, single year data

- 2.1.2 Figure 2.4b shows that the cancer incidence rate in Midlothian varies considerably over the time period and thus is difficult to compare it to other administrative areas, however it has been consistently higher than the Scotland rate over this time period. In 2015, the most recent year data is available, the standardised incidence rate for Midlothian is higher than the overall Lothian rate, but it is important to note that this only reflects one year's worth of data. Please also note that cancer registration data is dynamic and the figures given above are liable to change for the most recent year.

Figure 2.4c: Number of Early Deaths from Cancer (<75) and Rate per 100,000 Population

Intermediate Zone	2013	2014	2015
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	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Bonnyrigg North	8	152.8	10	175.9	9	156.3
Bonnyrigg South	8	180.2	8	195.8	8	178.0
Dalkeith	7	270.8	6	247.0	4	177.9
Easthouses	5	220.7	5	196.7	3	139.8
Eskbank	6	116.7	5	94.7	7	119.9
Gorebridge/Middleton	7	255.2	6	239.4	7	258.3
Loanhead	6	156.5	5	128.0	6	164.1
Mayfield	7	173.3	7	185.3	7	172.4
Newbattle and Dalhousie	8	190.3	8	171.3	6	136.3
Newtongrange	6	147.6	4	106.9	4	92.5
North Gorebridge	5	228.3	3	140.7	4	163.1
Pathhead/Rural East Midlothian	5	105.0	6	118.6	7	139.4
Penicuik East	7	293.4	6	243.4	5	222.9
Penicuik North	4	122.3	4	134.5	6	193.5
Penicuik Southeast	6	154.6	6	159.7	7	161.9
Penicuik Southwest	6	147.2	7	162.2	5	130.9
Pentland	3	145.6	2	95.0	3	116.0
Roslin/Bilston	6	171.2	5	158.9	7	210.4
Rural South Midlothian	4	150.2	4	154.3	4	132.0
Shawfair	6	182.4	6	156.6	5	125.7
Straiton	7	218.7	6	195.9	7	218.7
Thornybank	8	261.3	10	303.9	8	232.3
Midlothian	132	173.2	130	168.0	129	162.9
Lothian	1,066	162.7	1,069	160.7	1,061	156.0
Scotland		169.0		167.1		163.8

Data Source: ScotPHO Online Profile Tool

2.4.2: Figure 2.4c shows the number of early deaths from cancer and rate per 100,000 population in years 2013-2015 by intermediate geography. The overall Midlothian standardised early mortality rate has decreased over the three year period but is consistently higher than the Lothian rate. Early mortality rates vary considerably within Midlothian - in 2015 Gorebridge/Middleton and Thornybank saw the highest early mortality rate; Newtongrange and Pentland saw the lowest

HEART DISEASE, RESPIRATORY DISEASE, STROKES, AND DIABETES

Figure 2.5a: Coronary Heart Disease Admissions for Midlothian Intermediate Geography Areas, 2014/15-2016/17 3-year rolling average

CHD admissions	Number of Admissions	EAS rate per 100,000 Population
Bonnyrigg North	23	337.9
Bonnyrigg South	17	343.6
Dalkeith	11	395.2
Easthouses	12	505.7
Eskbank	18	316.6
Gorebridge and Middleton	15	513.2
Loanhead	16	438.5
Mayfield	19	506.1
Newbattle and Dalhousie	15	352.0
Newtongrange	17	435.8
North Gorebridge	8	371.3
Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	13	249.7
Penicuik East	14	554.1
Penicuik North	8	224.0
Penicuik Southeast	14	327.9
Penicuik Southwest	12	277.0
Pentland	6	317.4
Roslin and Bilston	15	486.5
Rural South Midlothian	7	251.5
Shawfair	13	366.8

Straiton	11	387.2
Thornbank	19	511.8
Midlothian	303	373.1
Lothian	2,302	318.4

Data Source: ScotPHO Online Profile Tool

- 2.1.3 Figure 2.5a illustrates the numbers and rates of admissions for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) within Midlothian intermediate geographical areas (2014/15 – 2016/17 3-year rolling average). Midlothian's standardised rate for CHD admissions was higher than the overall rate for the Lothian region.

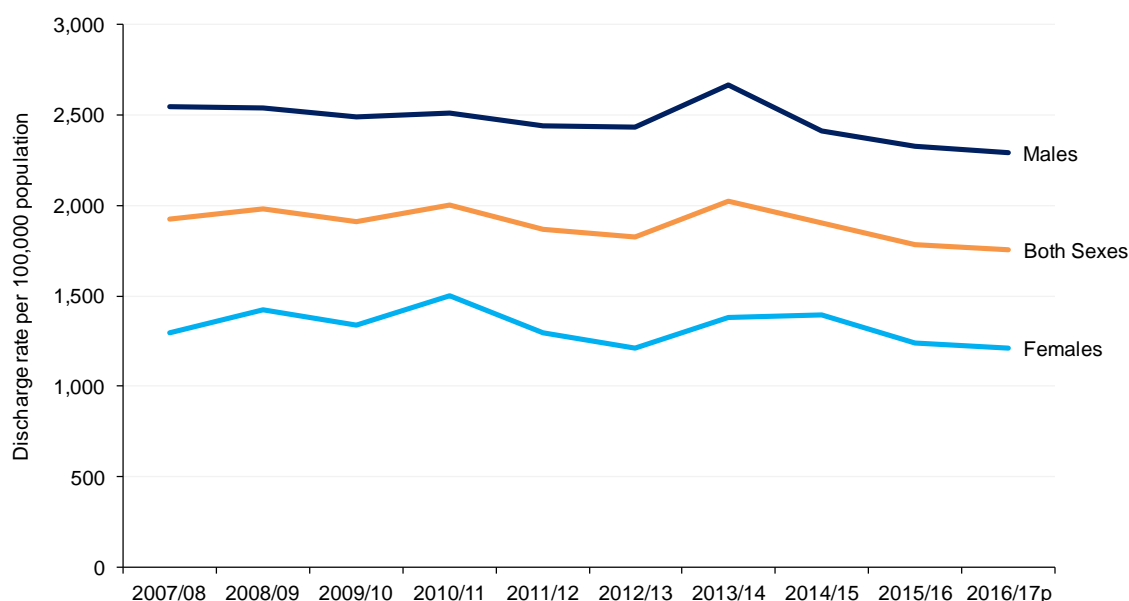
The table also illustrates the variance of CHD admission rates within Midlothian, as rates (standardised) range from 224 per 100,000 head of population in Penicuik North to 554 per 100,000 in Penicuik East.

Figure 2.5b: Number of Discharges and Age-Sex Standardised Discharge Rates for All Heart Disease, Midlothian Residents (2016/17 figures are provisional)

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 ^p
Number of Discharges	1295	1379	1335	1401	1388	1358	1528	1503	1439	1402
EASR per 100,000 population	1921.4	1980.8	1912.8	2005.6	1869.6	1822.7	2021.8	1905.6	1782.7	1752.6

Source: ISD <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Heart-Disease/>

Figure 2.5c: Standardised Discharge Rates for All Heart Disease by gender, Midlothian Residents (EASR per 100,000 population)



Data source: ISD <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Heart-Disease/>

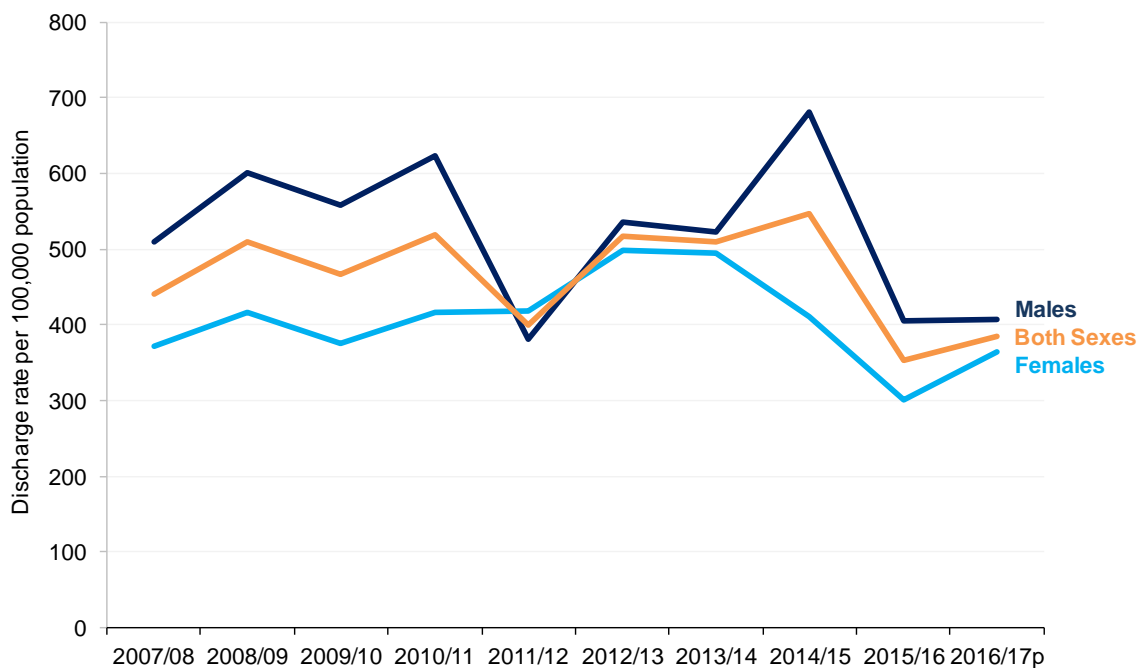
- 2.1.4 Figure 2.5c shows the trend in heart disease admissions over the past ten years, illustrating that admissions in both males and females have increased in this time period.

Figure 2.5d: Number of Discharges and Age-Sex Standardised Discharge Rates for Stroke, Midlothian Residents (2016/17 figures are provisional).

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 ^p
Number of Discharges	288	312	299	339	307	392	396	410	283	308
EASR per 100,000 population	440.2	509.5	466.9	519.8	399.0	516.7	509.0	546.2	353.9	385.6

Data Source: ISD <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Stroke/>

Figure 2.5e: Age-Sex Standardised Discharge Rate per 100,000 population (EASR) for Stroke by gender, Midlothian Residents



Data Source: ISD <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Stroke/>

- 2.1.5 Figure 2.5e shows the rate of stroke discharges for Midlothian residents over the past ten years. Despite variability over the ten year period, stroke discharge rates are generally lower than they were ten years ago, but particularly so for males.

Figure 2.5f: Respiratory Disease Discharges for Midlothian Intermediate Geography Areas, 2014/15-2016/17 3-year rolling average

Intermediate Geography Area	COPD		Asthma	
	Discharges	EASR per 100,000 Population	Discharges	EASR per 100,000 Population
Bonnyrigg North	19	263.9	8	137.0
Bonnyrigg South	17	344.3	6	131.3
Dalkeith	10	336.6	3	116.6
Easthouses	5	229.7	7	219.8
Eskbank	9	141.0	3	60.6
Gorebridge and Middleton	10	352.7	6	155.4
Loanhead	10	228.7	2	43.7
Mayfield	13	314.1	7	137.4
Newbattle and Dalhousie	8	216.4	7	104.8
Newtongrange	16	402.4	5	114.6
North Gorebridge	8	385.0	5	167.0
Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	8	147.4	5	78.0
Penicuik East	7	360.8	4	149.8
Penicuik North	3	71.2	4	104.7
Penicuik Southeast	10	206.2	4	113.8
Penicuik Southwest	5	120.5	4	125.6
Pentland	1	61.1	3	103.6
Roslin and Bilston	5	148.2	4	126.1
Rural South Midlothian	4	185.1	3	96.7
Shawfair	12	337.4	5	124.4
Straiton	12	460.0	2	84.9
Thornycroft	8	235.9	2	40.0
Midlothian	199	244.9	98	110.7
Lothian	1,424	196.3	778	89.3
Scotland		245.8		92.4

Data Source: ScotPHO Online Profile Tool

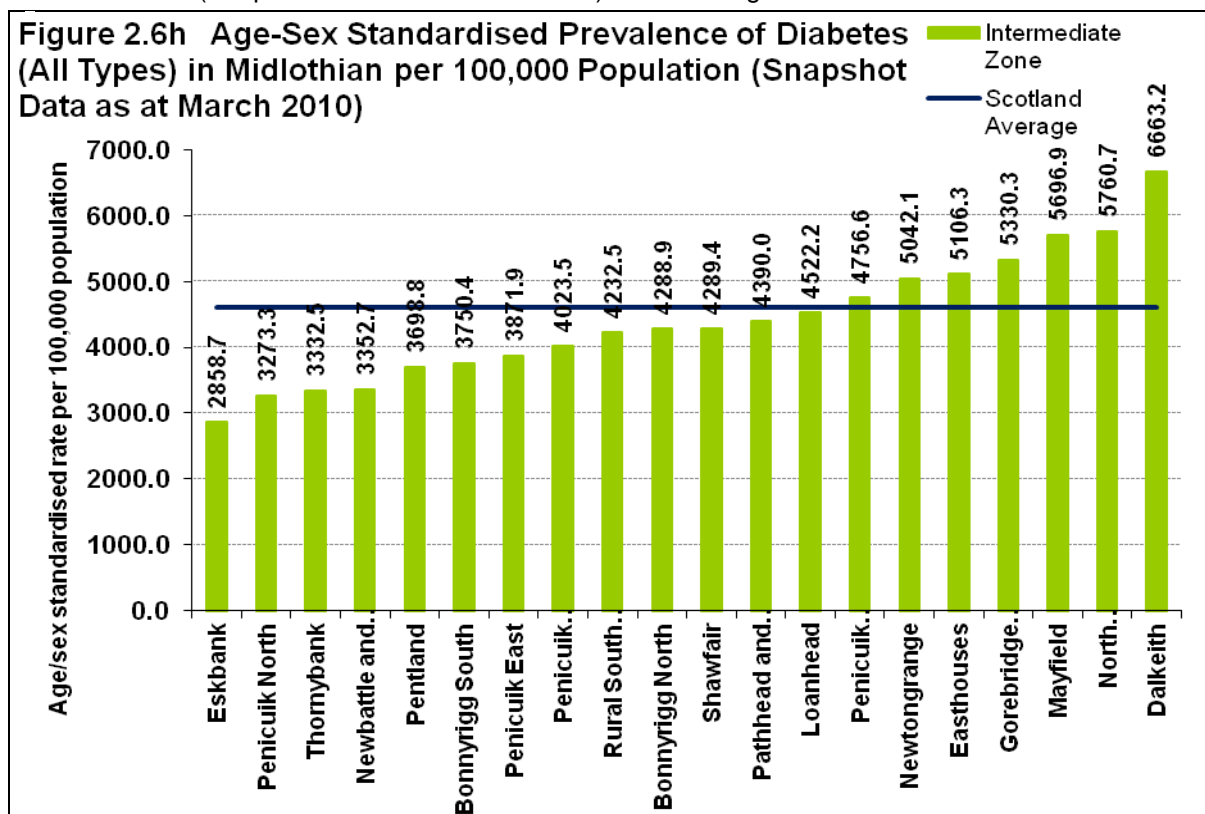
- 2.1.6 The standardised rate of both COPD and asthma discharges in Midlothian was slightly higher than that in Lothian as a whole in 2016/17 (3-year rolling average). Midlothian COPD discharges were around the same as the Scotland average whereas asthma discharges were higher. However, as with CHD admissions, the rates within Midlothian varied considerably – Straiton had the highest rate of COPD discharges (460 discharges per 100,000 population) and Pentland the lowest (61.1 per 100,000 population); Easthouses had the highest rate of asthma discharges (219.8 per 100,000 population) and Thornycroft the lowest (40 per 100,000 population).
- 2.1.7 Multiple emergency admissions are counted as patients who have more than one unplanned (emergency) continuous spell of treatment in hospital per year. The data in figure 2.5g (below) show that Midlothian consistently has a higher rate of multiple admissions than the Lothian average. However, the rate in Midlothian is slightly lower than the Scotland average rate. Please see ISD website for full information on how multiple admissions are defined and calculated.

Figure 2.5g: Rate of Patients per 100,000 Population with Multiple Emergency Admissions (2016/17 figures are provisional)

	2 emergency admissions					3+ emergency admissions				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17p	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17p
East Lothian	948	962	925	868	870	498	543	536	562	513
Edinburgh	887	868	876	822	823	496	503	545	523	514
Midlothian	1,151	1,081	1,096	1,071	1,068	580	642	706	666	614
West Lothian	1,159	1,197	1,265	1,201	1,288	682	684	730	702	748
NHS Lothian	980	970	984	932	951	547	563	602	581	577
Scotland	1,130	1,162	1,182	1,192	1,205	645	672	696	698	715

Data Source: ISD <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Inpatient-and-Day-Case-Activity/>

Figure 2.5h: Age-Sex Standardised Prevalence of Diabetes (All Types) in Midlothian per 100,000 Population (Snapshot Data as at March 2010) – NO Change



Data Source: ScotPHO CHP Profiles 2010 <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/>

2.1.8 Figure 2.5h illustrates the prevalence of diabetes in Midlothian communities. Although the Midlothian rate is very similar to the Scotland/Lothian rate it can be seen from the graph that there is wide variation amongst the intermediate geographies in Midlothian. The lowest prevalence can be found in Eskbank with a rate of 2.26 per 100 population. The highest rate can be found in North Gorebridge with a rate of 4.84 per 100 population. The 2010 profile is the latest available from ScotPHO.

2.1.9 Figure 2.5i shows the prevalence in Midlothian (5.2 per 100 practice patients) is higher than both the NHS Lothian average (4.2 per 100 practice patients) and the Scottish average (5.0 per 100 practice patients).

Figure 2.5i: Diagnosis of Diabetes in NHS Lothian, 2015/16

	No. diagnosed	Prevalence (per 100 practice patients)
East Lothian	5,024	4.7
Edinburgh	19,454	3.6
Midlothian	4,709	5.2
West Lothian	9,309	5.1
NHS Lothian	38,496	4.2
Scotland	280,023	5.0

Data Source: QOF

Figure 2.5j: Prevalence of Diabetes in NHS Lothian by Type, 2016

People diagnosed with Type 1	4,709 (11.7%)
People diagnosed with Type 2	34,748 (86.4%)
People diagnosed with other types of diabetes	740 (1.9%)
People diagnosed with any type of diabetes	40,197

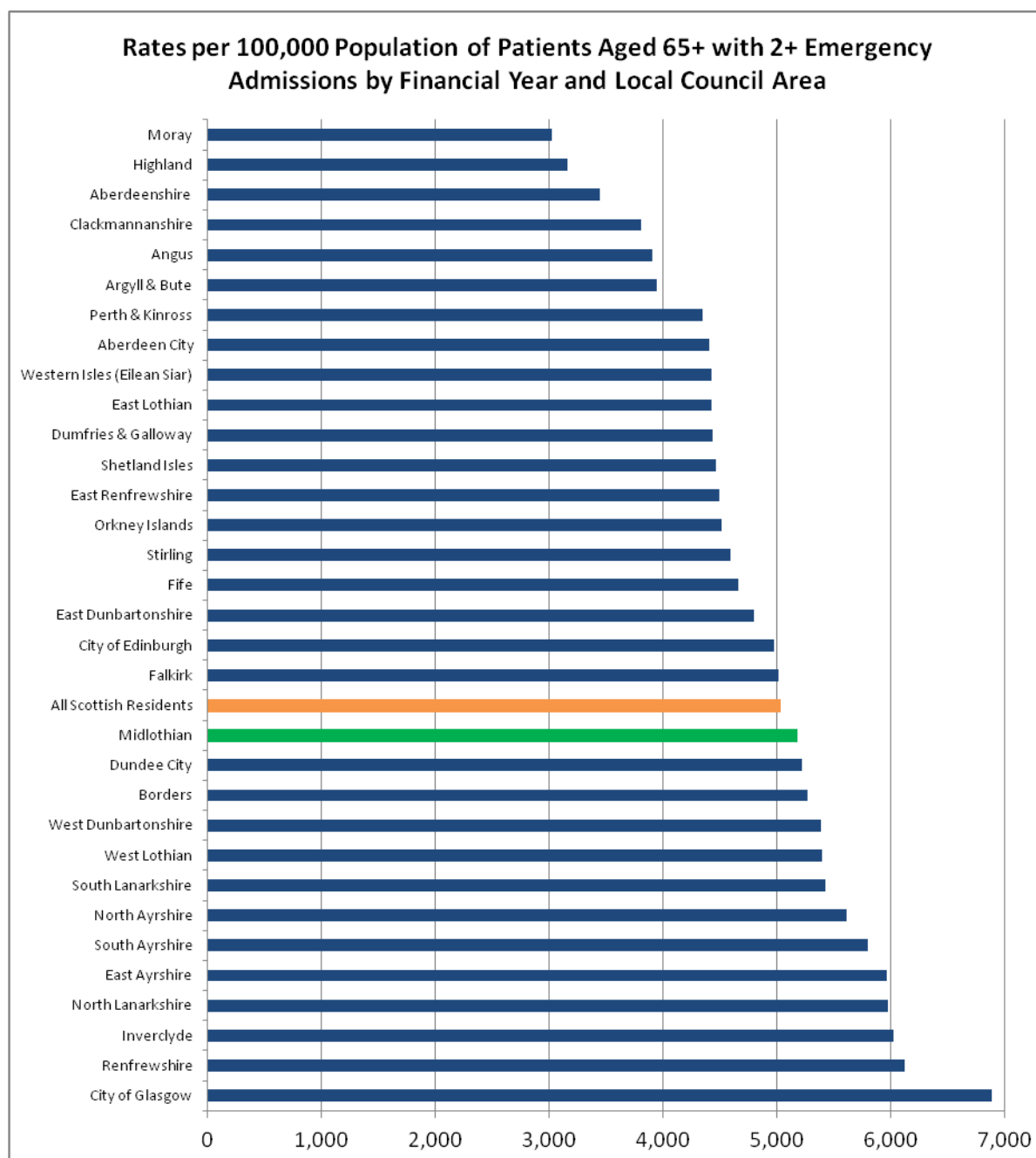
Data Source: Page -27

<http://www.diabetesinscotland.org.uk/Publications/Scottish%20Diabetes%20Survey%202016.pdf>

2.1.10 Figures 2.5i and 2.5j show more recent (2016) data obtained from Diabetes UK. This data does not appear to be significantly different to the earlier ScotPHO material. Figure 2.5j implies that the true incidence of diabetes in Midlothian may be 20% higher than that diagnosed. (No new data)

OLDER PEOPLE

Figure 2.6a: Patient (65+) With Multiple Emergency Hospitalisation



2.1.11 Figure 2.6a illustrates the rate of patients aged 65+ with multiple emergency admissions, where patients who have had two or more emergency admissions in 2013/14 are considered to have multiple admissions. Again, the overall Midlothian rate is slightly above the Scotland rate, but there is wide variation amongst areas within Midlothian.

Figure 2.6a (alternative) shows that while the Midlothian rate of two emergency admissions for those aged 65+ is broadly similar to the overall NHS Lothian and Scotland rates, the rate of three or more emergency admissions is slightly lower.

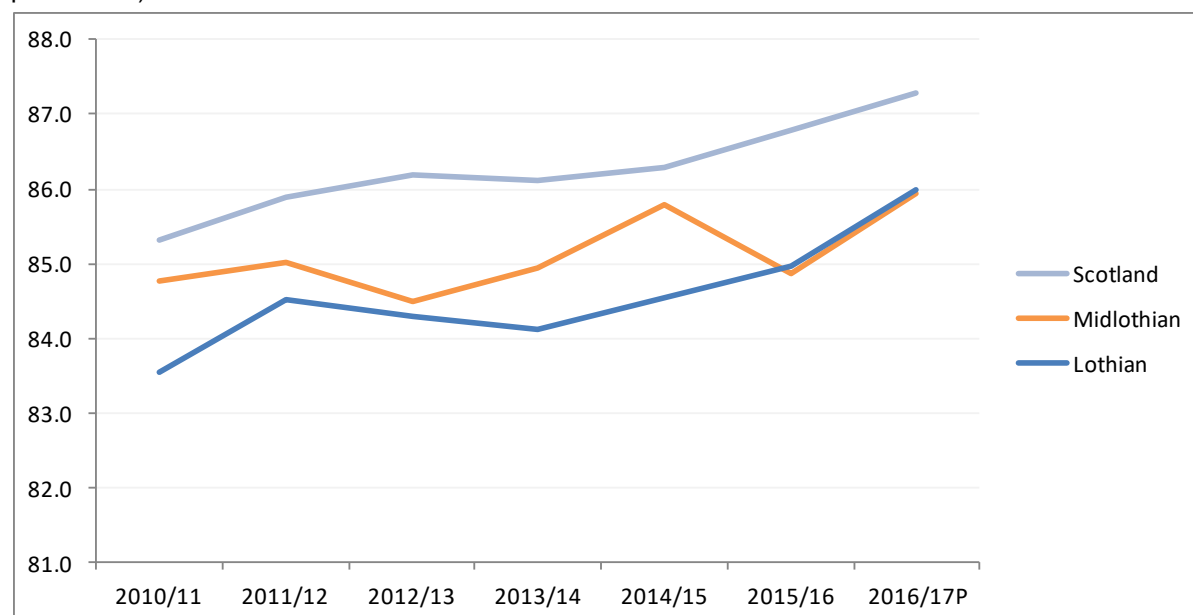
Figure 2.6a (alternative): Number of people aged 65+ with multiple emergency admissions per 100,000 standardised

	2 emergency admissions					3+ emergency admissions				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17p	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17p
East Lothian	2,616	2,324	2,328	2,272	2,297	1,405	1,397	1,389	1,249	1,239
Edinburgh	2,797	2,752	2,801	2,498	2,654	1,548	1,613	1,633	1,597	1,534
Midlothian	2,896	2,608	2,705	2,501	2,726	1,434	1,519	1,654	1,513	1,494
West Lothian	2,697	2,607	2,659	2,444	2,655	1,904	1,792	1,713	1,604	1,679
NHS Lothian	2,772	2,649	2,696	2,464	2,614	1,588	1,613	1,628	1,543	1,525
Scotland	2,764	2,706	2,722	2,679	2,734	1,616	1,634	1,688	1,640	1,692

population (data is provisional)

Source: ISD - <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Inpatient-and-Day-Case-Activity/>

Figure 2.6b: Percentage of Last Six Months of Life Spent at Home or in a Community Setting (2016/17 figures are provisional)



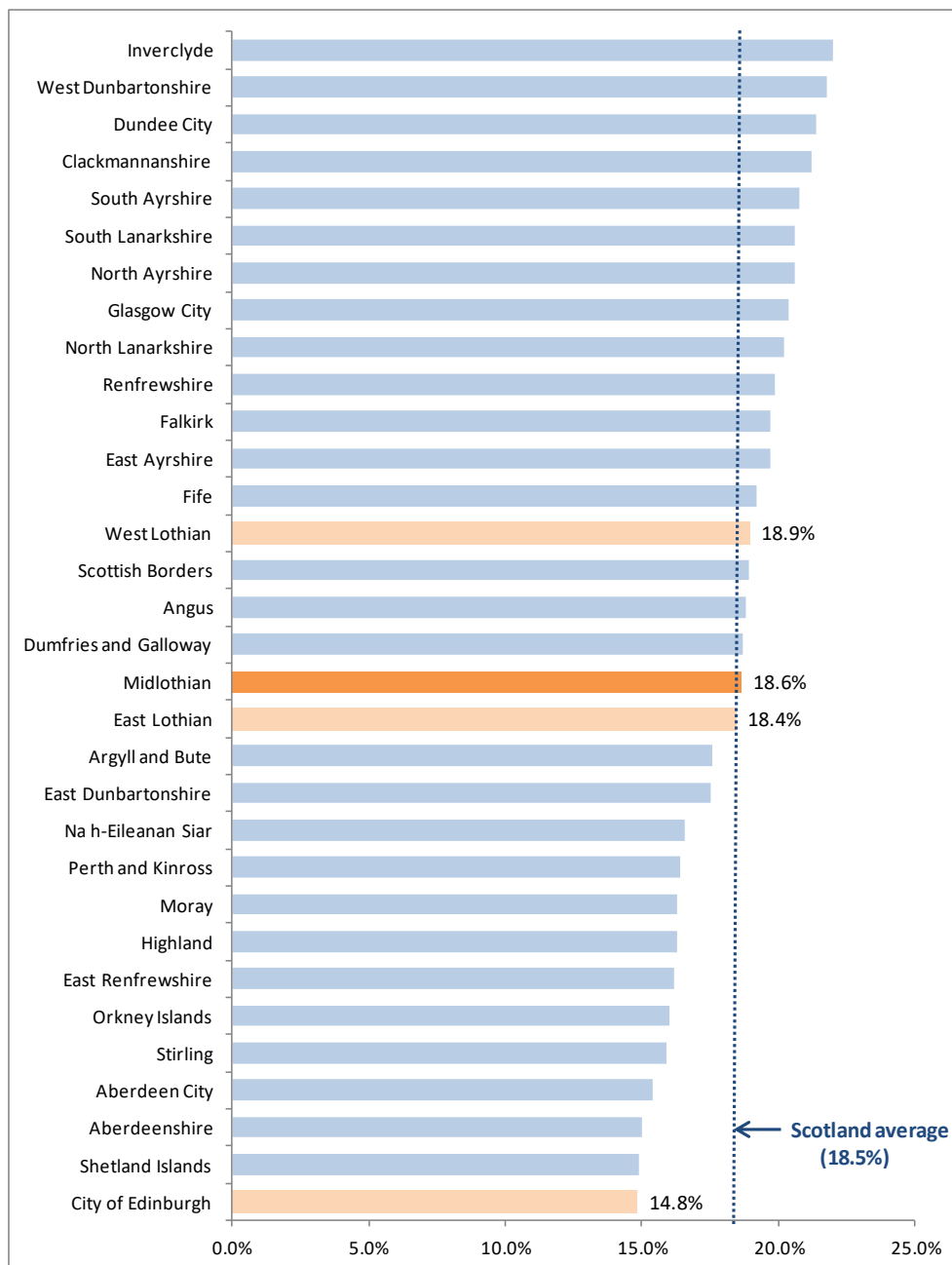
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 ^P
Midlothian	84.8	85.0	84.5	84.9	85.8	84.9	85.9
Lothian	83.5	84.5	84.3	84.1	84.5	85.0	86.0
Scotland	85.3	85.9	86.2	86.1	86.3	86.8	87.3

Data source: www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Health-and-Social-Community-Care/End-of-Life-Care

2.1.12 Figures 2.6b shows that the percentage of people spending the last six months of their life at home or in a community setting has increased markedly over the last five years. This increase (1.2%) is greater than the NHS Lothian (0.2%) and Scotland (0.7%) figures.

MENTAL HEALTH

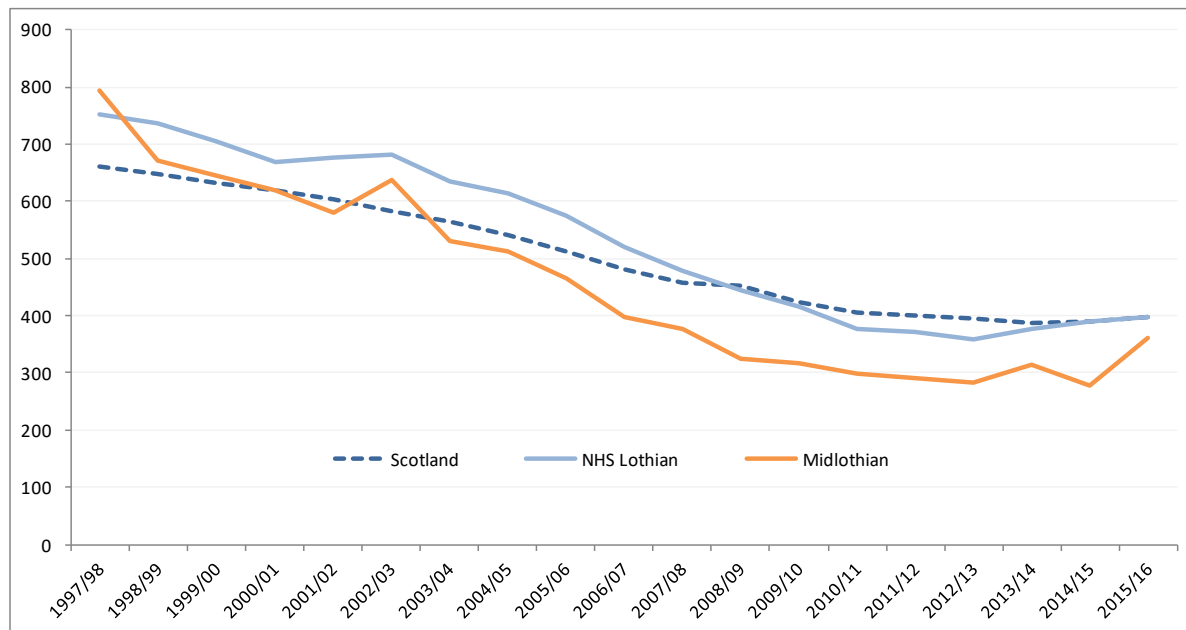
Figure 2.7a: Percentage population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis, 2016/17



Source: ScotPHO Online Profile Tool

2.1.13 Figure 2.7a shows that the percentage of people in Midlothian prescribed drugs for depression/anxiety/psychosis in 2016/17 is similar to the Scotland average. Midlothian has the second highest proportion within NHS Lothian.

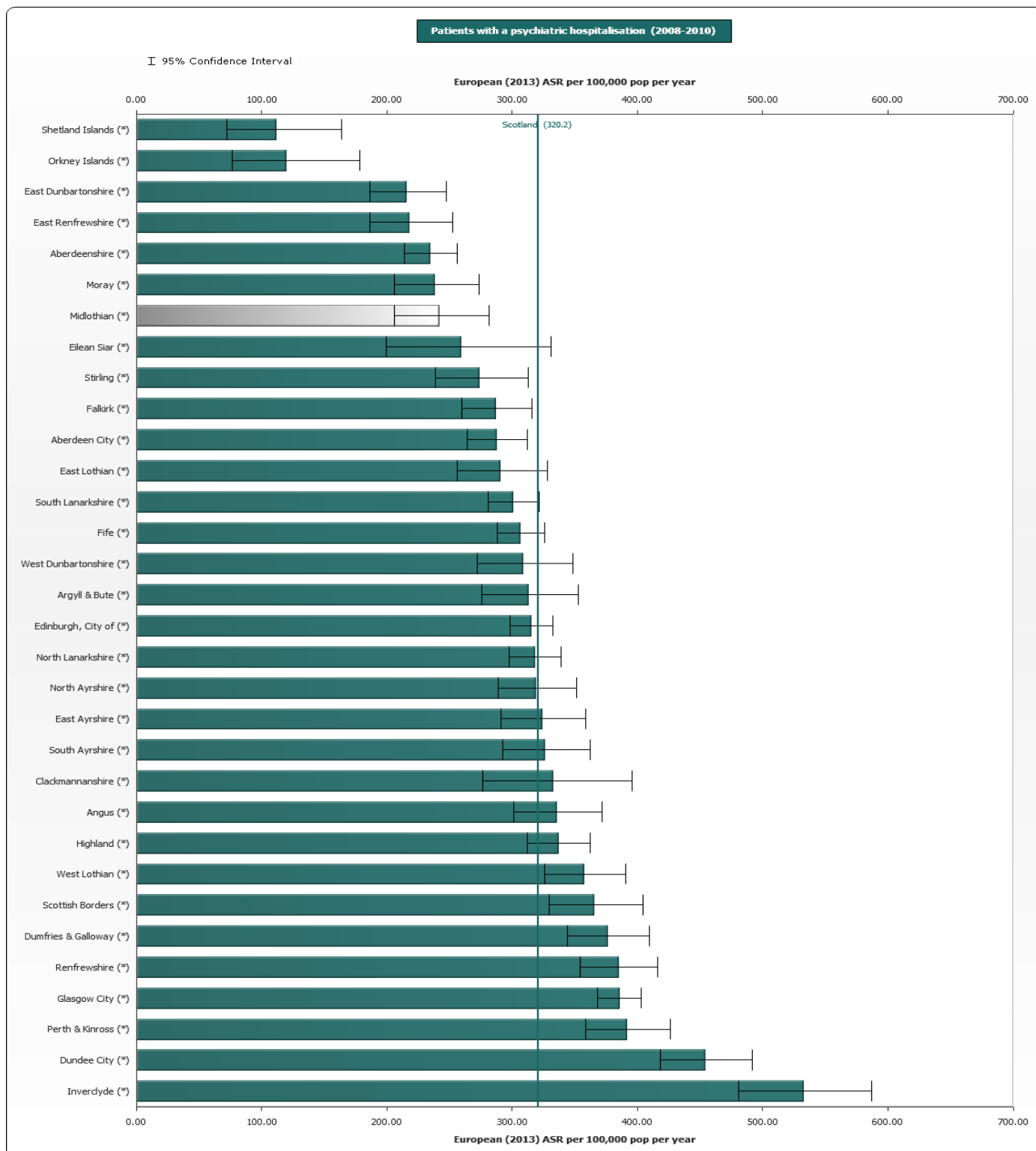
Figure 2.7b: Mental health admissions trend (EASR per 100,000 population)



Source: ISD <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Mental-Health/Psychiatric-Hospital-Activity/>

2.1.14 Figure 2.7b shows that the rate of mental health admissions in Midlothian has more than halved between 1997/98 and 2015/16. Since 2003/04 the Midlothian admission rate has been consistently lower than both the Lothian and Scotland rates, however 2015/16 saw a sharp rise from 279 per 100,000 to 361 per 100,000.

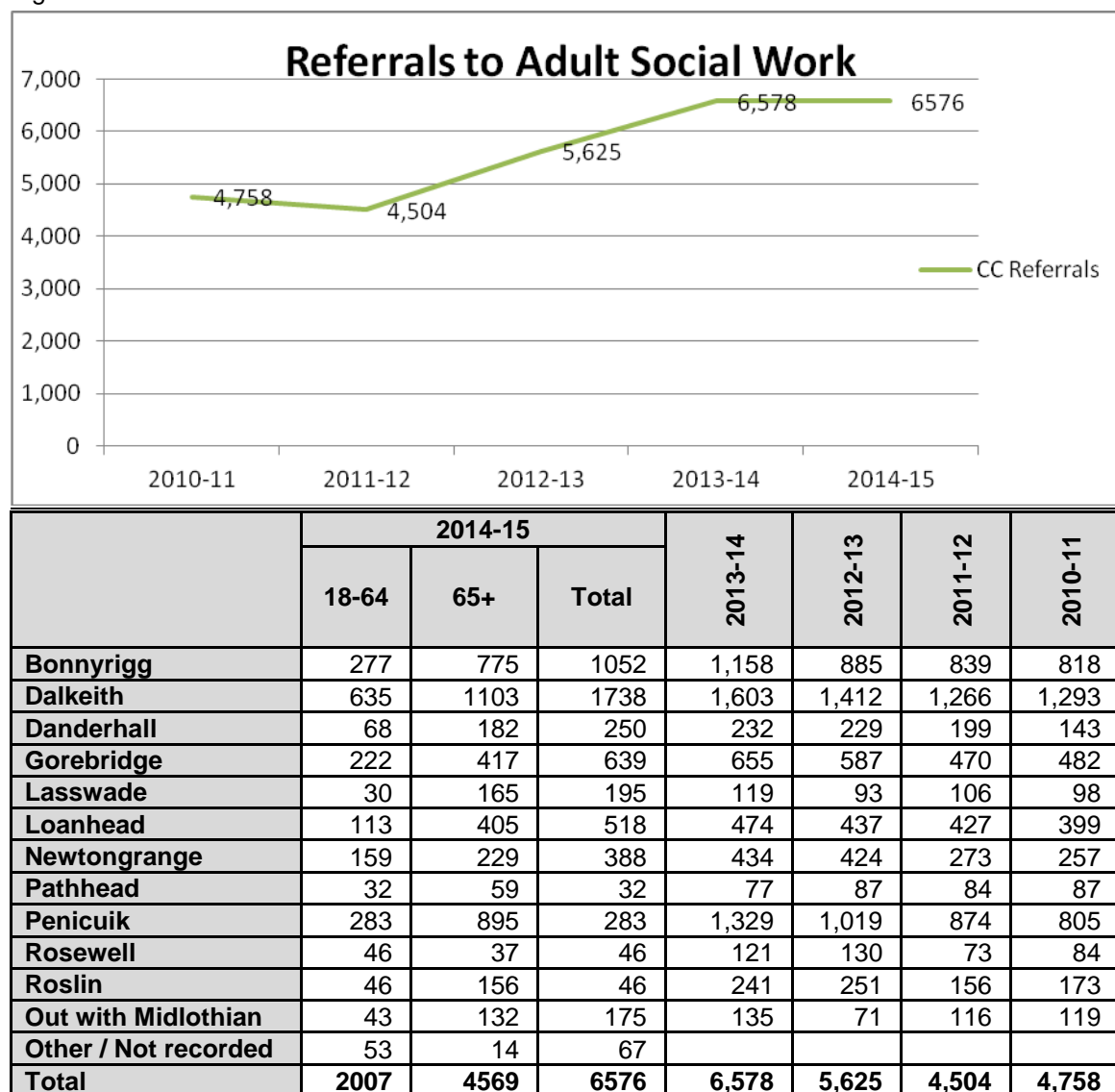
Figure 2.7c: Reduction in Psychiatric Readmissions



2.1.15 Figure 2.7c illustrates the number of psychiatric readmissions from December 2004 to December 2008 (rolling years). It can be seen from the graph that the number of psychiatric readmissions in Midlothian has continued to decrease, in line with NHS Lothian as a whole.

SOCIAL WORK REFERRALS

Figure 2.8a: Referrals to Adult Social Work



Data Source: Midlothian Council internal data

Note: this is the number of referrals made, not the number of individuals involved. An individual can have multiple referrals.

Figure 2.8b: Adults with Learning Disabilities Known to Social Work

	Males	Females	Total	Adults per 1,000 pop (16+)
2008-11	366	288	654	9.96
2009-12	308	261	569	8.66
2010-13	310	255	565	8.46
2011-14	325	269	594	8.79
2012-15	336	276	612	9.06

Data source: Midlothian Council internal data – essay return 2014

2.1.16 These numbers relate to clients who have been involved within the last three years (ie. since September 2011). Clients who have had no involvement since that time are not included.

LONE PARENTS IN MIDLOTHIAN

2.1.17 The material below is derived from the 2011 Census.

2.1.18 The report *Poverty in Scotland* (Scottish Executive 2002), stated that lone parents are "twice as likely to be poor as compared with couples with children". Lone parents can face barriers to participating in the labour market, including lack of childcare; lack of qualifications; a need to update skills; and a lack of confidence (DWP 2001). Lone parents are often only able to take low-paid or part-time work. This means that in-work poverty and resulting social exclusion can be masked by falling unemployment among lone parents.

2.1.19 According to the 2011 Census, 92.2% of lone parents in Midlothian were female and 7.8% were male. Of these, 33.16% of the male lone parents, and 43.62% of the female lone parents were not in employment.

Figure 2.9a: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children

Households	MAAll Households	Lone Parent Households with dependent children	Lone Parent Households as % of all households
Bonnyrigg	6,438	454	7.05
Dalkeith	5,253	431	8.20
Midlothian East	5,882	459	7.80
Midlothian South	5,572	481	8.63
Midlothian West	5,921	350	5.91
Penicuik	5,912	402	6.80
Midlothian	34,978	2,577	7.37
Scotland	2,372,777	169,707	7.15

Data Source: 2011 Census – <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk>

2.1.20 The 2011 Census showed 2,577 lone parent households with dependent children in Midlothian. This equates to 7.37% of all households with dependent children, and is higher than the Scottish average figure of 7.15%.

2.1.21 The multi-member wards with the highest percentage of lone parent households with dependent children were Midlothian South (8.63%), Dalkeith (8.20%), and Midlothian East (7.80%). The multi-member ward with the lowest percentage of lone parent households with dependent children was Midlothian West (5.91%).

Figure 2.9b: Lone Parent Households with Dependent* Children - Employment Midlothian

	House - holds	Male Lone Parent			Female Lone Parent		
		Total	part-time employed	full-time employed	Total	part-time employed	full-time employed
Midlothian	2,577	202	12.37	54.46	2375	35.79	20.59
Scotland	169,707	13,293	11.74	52.47	156,414	36.63	20.91

Data Source: 2011 Census – <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk>

2.1.22 Note: A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s). In the census, 'part-time' was defined as working 30 hours or less a week.

RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES

Figure 2.10a: Residential Care Provision for Midlothian

	Number of Homes			Number of Residents		
	LA	Private/ Voluntary	Total	LA	Private/ Voluntary	Total
Midlothian	2	15	17	101	326	427
Lothian		28	28		121	121
Other Areas		25	25		39	39
TOTAL 2013-14	3	50	53	83	294	377
TOTAL 2012-13	3	54	57	84	297	381
TOTAL 2011-12	3	56	59	129	282	411

Data Source: Midlothian Council internal data

2.1.23 Figures for residential care homes are for residents aged 65+, consistent with reporting for previous profiles. The number of care homes relates to the number of homes in which Midlothian has responsibility for funding clients, whether in whole or in part, not the total number of homes in that area (with the exception of three Midlothian LA homes).

2.1.24 The private sector is now the largest provider of care homes. It should be noted, however, that the voluntary sector provides proportionally more care home places in Midlothian than in Scotland as a whole.

HEMOCARE SERVICES

Figure 2.11a: Homecare Services

	Receiving Care at Home	Average hours received
2016-17	1056	9.50
2015-16	1062	10.75
2013-14	940	10.50
2012-13	947	11.97
2011-12	1,035	12.28
2010-11	1,018	12.12

Data Source: Midlothian Council internal data

2.1.25 Figure 2.11a shows clients receiving care at home in the community at the end of each financial year, as reported to the Scottish Government.

Figure 2.11b: Respite Provision

Age	Total Number of Overnight Short Break Weeks	Daytime Short Break Weeks (Daytime Hours Converted to Weeks)	Total Number of Short Break Weeks Provided
18-64	76	2,575	2,651
65+	429	1,487	1,916

Data Source: Midlothian Council internal data

2.1.26 These figures report respite during the period 1 April to 31 March. For reporting purposes respite is converted and recorded as the number of weeks provided. In these calculations a week of overnight respite is equivalent to seven nights and one week of daytime respite is equivalent to 52.5 hours

Figure 2.11c: Telehealthcare: Number of People in Receipt of a Telecare Package

	New packages in year	Total at year end
2017-18	527	1756
2016-17	371	1734
2015-16	516	1806
2014-15	902	1,739
2013-14	439	1,340
2012-13	566	1,591
2011-12	562	1,465

Data Source: Midlothian Council internal data

2.1.27 the level of cover for Telecare has steadily climbed since 2013/14.

Figure 2.11d: Rapid Response Team call outs

	Rapid Response Team		Falls Service		Other Callouts	
	Callouts	Individuals	Callouts	Individuals	Callouts	Individuals
2017-18	2567	606	1434	418	1133	188
2016-17	3402	1739	1404	910	1998	998
2015-16	3060	1472	1225	890	1835	856
2014-15			1,052	760		
2013-14	2,756	1,032	917	460	1,839	572

Data Source: Midlothian Council internal data

COMMUNITY SAFETY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that this report is for information purposes, to provide an indication of performance. These data are Police Scotland management information, not official reported statistics. Official figures will be available on the Scottish Government website in September 2019.

3.2 RECORDED CRIME AND SOLVENCY RATES

Police recorded 4586 Group 1-5 crime in Midlothian in 2018/19, an increase of 328 (9.1%) from the previous year. Recorded crimes in 2018/19 were higher than the previous three-year average of 4174 and also the five-year average (4213) however the longer-term trend (ten years) illustrates an overall decline in crimes recorded.

Despite an increase in overall crime numbers recorded in the last year, taking into account the increase in population, the rate of crimes per head of population has decreased over the last two years, with a current rate of 502 (Group1-5) crimes per 10,000 population.

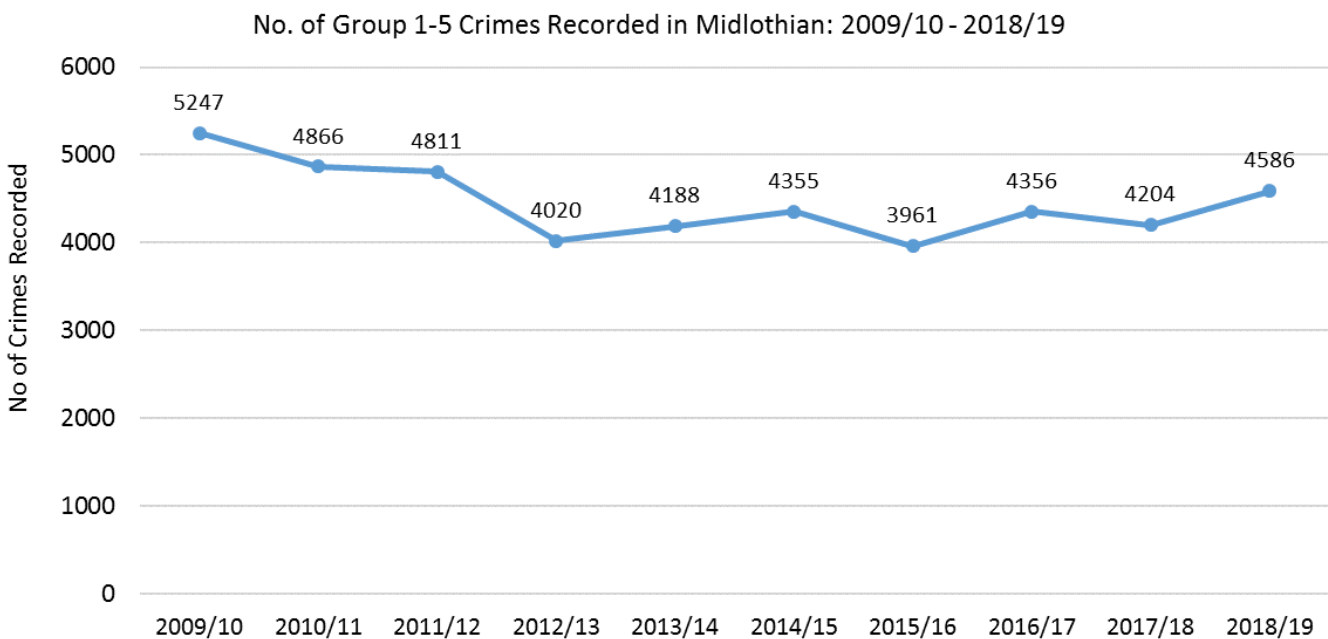
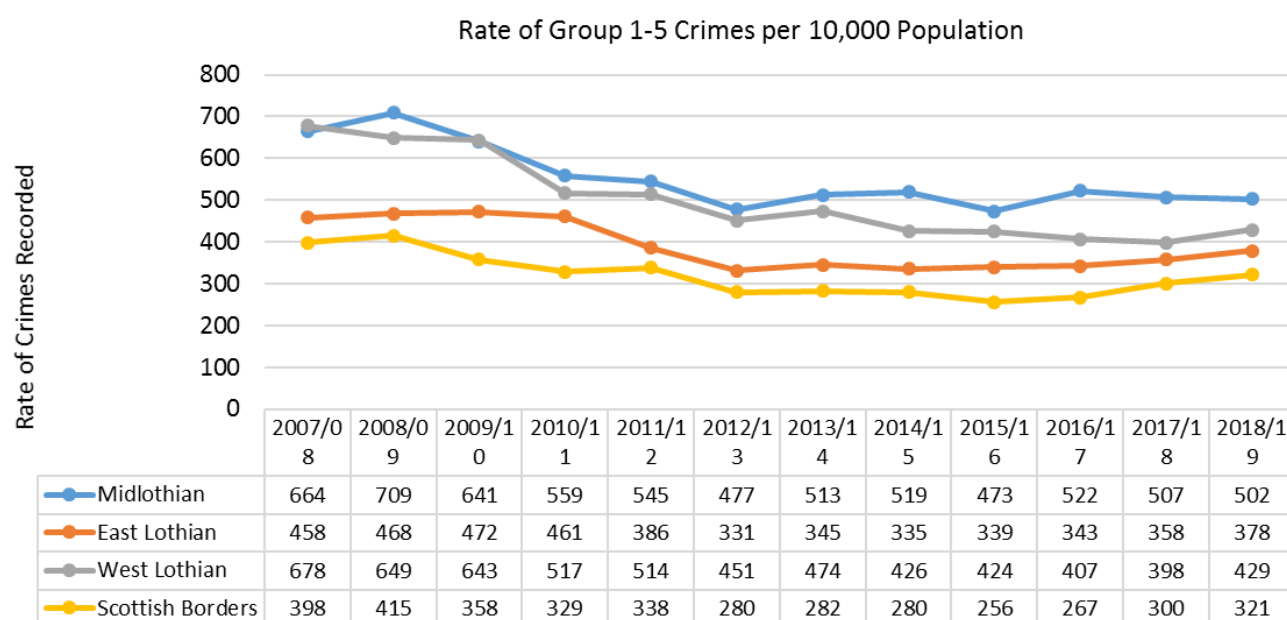


Figure 3.2a: No. of Group 1-5 crimes recorded in Midlothian: 2009/10 – 2018/19

Midlothian currently has a higher rate of recorded Group 1-5 crimes per head of population than other local authorities in the Lothian and Scottish Borders area. East Lothian, West Lothian, and the Scottish Borders. That being said, the rate of recorded crime in Midlothian decreased in the last year whereas in the authorities above it increased. A full illustration is prevented in figures 3.2b below.

Figure 3.2b: Number of Group 1 – 5 Crimes Recorded per 10,000 Population in Midlothian Compared to Other Local Authorities in the Lothians and Scottish Borders division



Detection rate for crime (i.e. the proportion of crimes that were solved) in Midlothian in 2018/19 was 50.7%. This is above the previous year when 45.6% of crimes were detected. The detection rate in 2018/19 also compares favourably to the three and five year average (44.1% and 44.2% respectively).

Figure 3.2c: Breakdown of Group 1 – 7 Crimes Recorded in Midlothian 2018/19

Crimes Recorded in 2018/19	No. of Crimes	% of Total
Group 1: Non sexual crimes of Violence	104	1.3%
Group 2: Sexual Crime	202	2.6%
Group 3: Crimes involving Dishonesty	2304	29.8%
Group 4: Vandalism and Fire-raising	883	11.4%
Group 5: Other crimes (incl. drugs and possession of an offensive weapon)	1093	14.1%
Group 6: Miscellaneous Offences (incl. minor assault and breach of the peace)	1931	25.0%
Group 7: Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles	1212	15.7%
Total	7729	100%

Violent and sexual crime continues to account for a very small proportion of crime in Midlothian (<4% combined).

The most common crime type recorded in Midlothian in 2018/19, similar to other years was Group 3 'Dishonesty crime', accounting for 29.8% of all crime in 2018/19. Dishonesty crime includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts.

Group 6 'Miscellaneous offences' which includes minor assault, breach of the peace, and threatening and abusive behaviour, made up a quarter (25%) of crime recorded by police in Midlothian in 2018/19.

Crimes of vandalism/malicious mischief accounted for a further 11.4% of all crime.

Group 5 offences which include possession of drugs/offensive weapons accounted for 14.1% of recorded crimes

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 in 2018/19.

3.3 INCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE

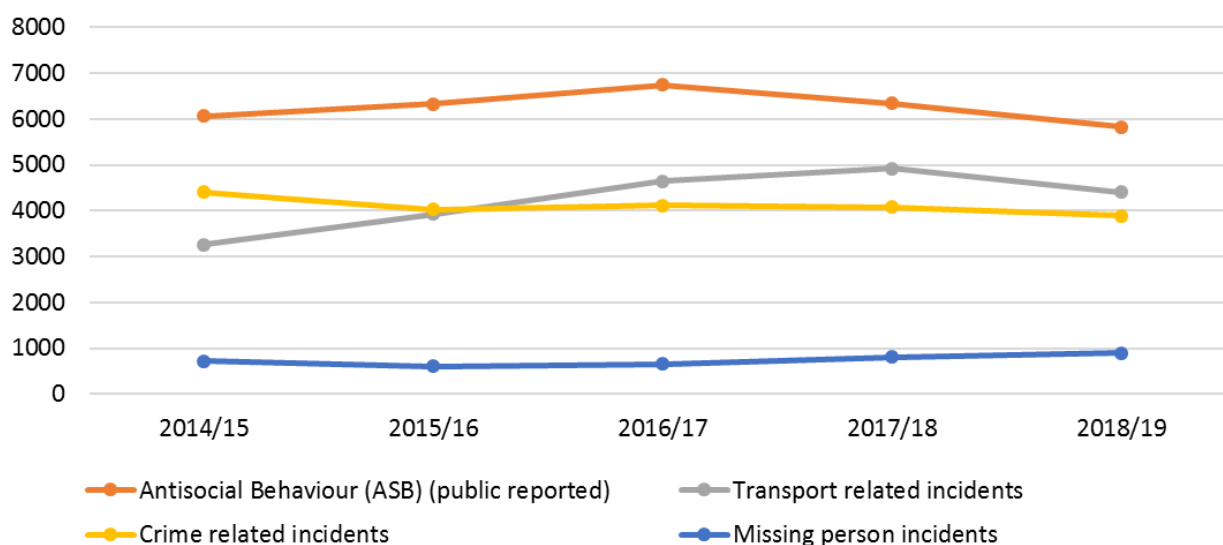
Figure 3.3a: Breakdown of incidents recorded by police: 2014/15 – 2018/19

Incident Type	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15
Total incidents recorded by police	29922	30602	31930	28693	26491
Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) (public reported)	5835	6341	6745	6333	6062
Transport related incidents	4411	4921	4646	3929	3257
Crime related incidents	3886	4083	4116	4024	4406
Missing person incidents	902	804	655	602	718

Police Scotland receive high numbers of calls from members of the public. In Midlothian in 2018/19 there were 29,922 incidents recorded; the number of incidents decreased slightly from the previous year (-2.2%). Incidents are categorised as per below, with the largest proportion of incidents recorded relating to antisocial behaviour reported by the public (e.g. disturbance, noise, neighbour disputes, vandalism etc), of which there were 5835 incidents in 2018/19. 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 2018/19 (-10%, n=510). Reports of missing persons have increased year on year since 2015/16 with 902 incidents in 2018/19 up from a previous three-year average of 687.

Figure 3.3b: Line graph displaying incidents recorded by police in Midlothian: 2014/15-2018/19

Breakdown of Incidents Reported to Police in Midlothian



3.4 ROAD SAFETY

Please note these management information may differ to the National Statistics on reported road casualties as the National Statistics will be subject to additional quality assurance processes ahead of publication. Transport Scotland's National Statistics publication Key Reported Road Casualties (<http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/statistical-publications>) are used to assess progress against the casualty reduction targets for 2020 (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/274654/0082190.pdf>).

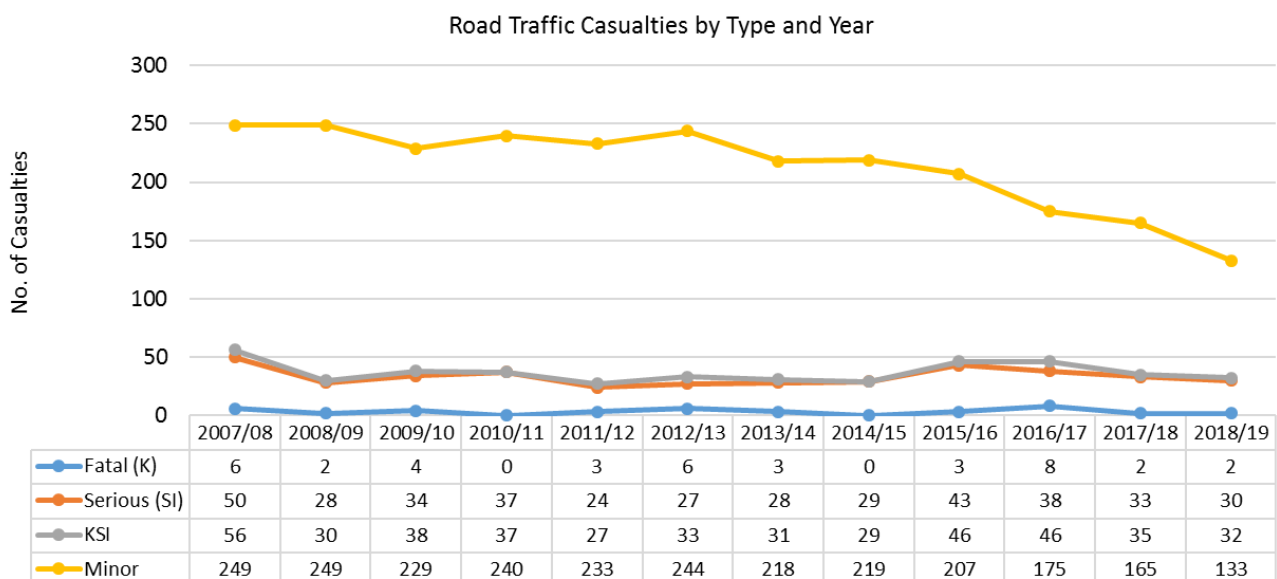
Figure 3.4a: Number of Road Traffic Casualties in Midlothian

Year	CASUALTIES			
	Fatal (K)	Serious (SI)	KSI	Minor
2007/08	6	50	56	249
2008/09	2	28	30	249
2009/10	4	34	38	229
2010/11	0	37	37	240
2011/12	3	24	27	233
2012/13	6	27	33	244
2013/14	3	28	31	218
2014/15	0	29	29	219
2015/16	3	43	46	207
2016/17	8	38	46	175
2017/18	2	33	35	165
2018/19	2	30	32	133

In 2018/19 there were two fatal and thirty serious road traffic casualties in Midlothian. Over the last ten years road traffic casualties (all) across Midlothian have shown a general downward trend, with KSI data decreasing by 24% compared to the previous three year average and 14% compared to the five-year average. Two people lost their lives on Midlothian's roads in 2018/19, equal to 2017/18 and below both the three and five-year average figures (four and three respectively). Serious road traffic casualties decreased in 2018/19 from the previous year, from thirty-five in 2017/18 to thirty-two in 2018/19. Minor casualties as a result of road traffic collisions follows a declining trend 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 in 2018/19 was below both the three and five year average (182 and 197 respectively).

The ten-year trend in serious and fatal road traffic casualties can be seen in the graph below.

Figure 3.4b: Number of Road Traffic Casualties by Type and Year: Midlothian



3.5 **DOMESTIC ABUSE**

During 2018/19 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. In terms of crimes/offences, just over one third (35.9%) of incidents resulted in a crime report – a considerable decrease from last year and the three-year average (44.3% and 49.2% respectively).

	Incidents of Domestic Abuse				
Indicator	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15
No. of Incs	1160	979	1030	1111	1097
% of Incs which result in a crime report	35.9%	44.3%	49.8%	53.6%	59.0%

3.6 **FIRE SAFETY**

Figure3.5a:

Key Performance Indicator	Apr to (& incl. March)				
	2012/1 3	2013/1 4	2014/1 5	2015/1 6	2016/1 7
All accidental dwelling fires	88	62	56	60	75
All accidental dwelling fires casualties (fatal and non fatal)	18	28	11	9	9
All deliberate fires excl. dwellings	181	308	260	276	394
Special Service - RTCs	41	36	46	47	39
Specialist Service Casualties - All	40	62	49	61	46
False Alarm - Equipment failure	356	383	349	377	454

During 2016/17, SFRS recorded 75 accidental dwelling fires in Midlothian, an increase of 15 from the previous year and 16 above the three-year average of 59.

The number of fire casualties remained comparable between 2015/16 and 2016/17 (both 9), with the 2016/17 total seven below the three-year average (n=16).

There were 394 deliberate fires recorded by SFRS in 2016/17, an increase of 118 from the previous year and 113 above the previous three-year average of 281.

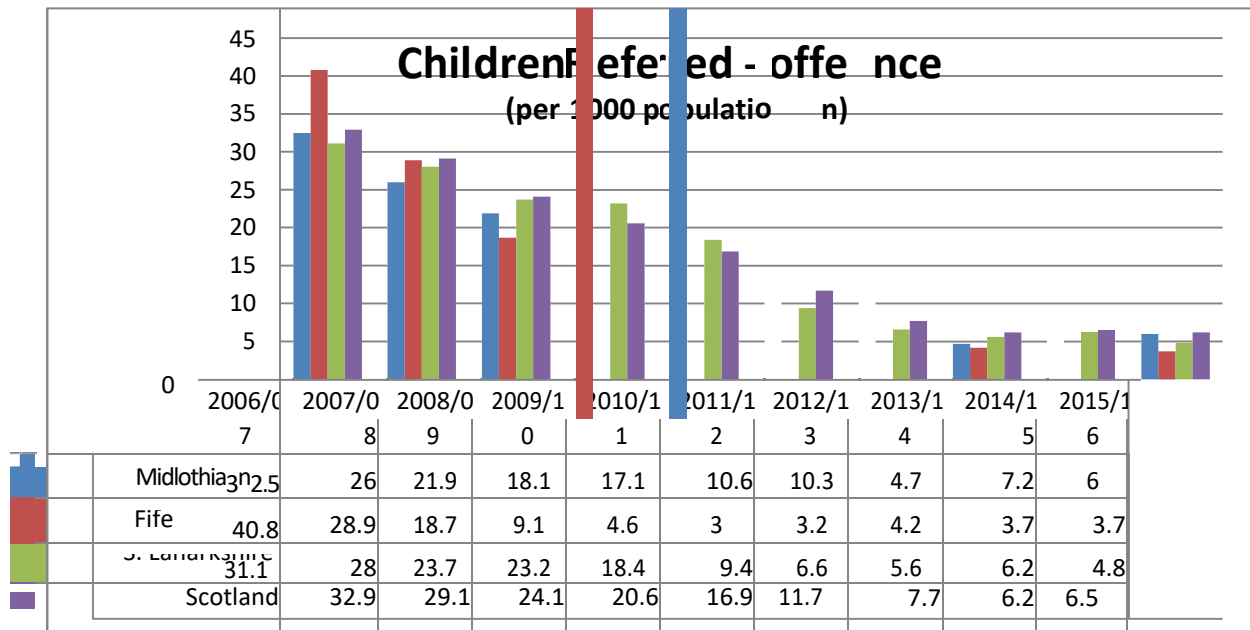
SFRS attended 39 Road Traffic Collisions in Midlothian in 2016/17, down eight from the previous year and down four from the three-year average of 43.

The number of special service casualties (all) also decreased during the last year, with 46 recorded in 2016/17, down from 61 in 2015/16 and the three-year average of 57.

There were 454 false alarms (equipment failure) recorded in 2016/17, up 77 from 377 in 2015/16 and the three-year average of 370.

3.6 **YOUTH OFFENDING**

Figure3.6a: Number of Children Referred to Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration



<http://www.scra.gov.uk/stats/>

The number of children referred to the Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration (SCRA)* on offence grounds in each year, per 1,000 of population aged based on the relevant mid- year estimates from the General Register Office for Scotland.

The figure demonstrates the success of early intervention regarding the referral of young offenders for action. Numbers have been reducing steadily over the last few years and, with the development of WSA extending this to 16 and 17 year olds, more young people will be diverted from offending behaviour

4. GETTING IT RIGHT FOR EVERY MIDLOTHIAN CHILD (GIRFEMC)

4.1 INTRODUCTION

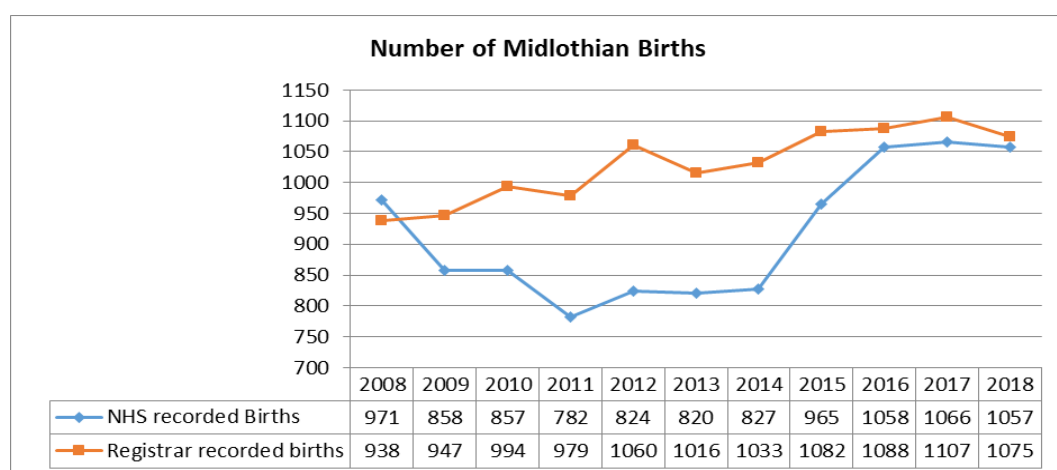
Children and young people aged 21 years and under account for 25.7% of the population of Midlothian (0-4 years – 6.4%, 5-11 years – 8.4%, 12-15 years – 4.3%, 16-17 years – 2.3%, 18-21 years – 4.3%).

Evidence shows that spending on preventative approaches can improve individuals' lives and reduce future costs on the public sector. For example spending £1 on supporting the early years of children's lives will increase the life chances for children and young people throughout their lives and will save £9m from the public purse in the future by reducing the need for other types of more costly services.

The prevention and early intervention agenda is being driven forward by the Scottish Government through the Early Years Collaborative and Midlothian is an active participant.

4.12. WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH

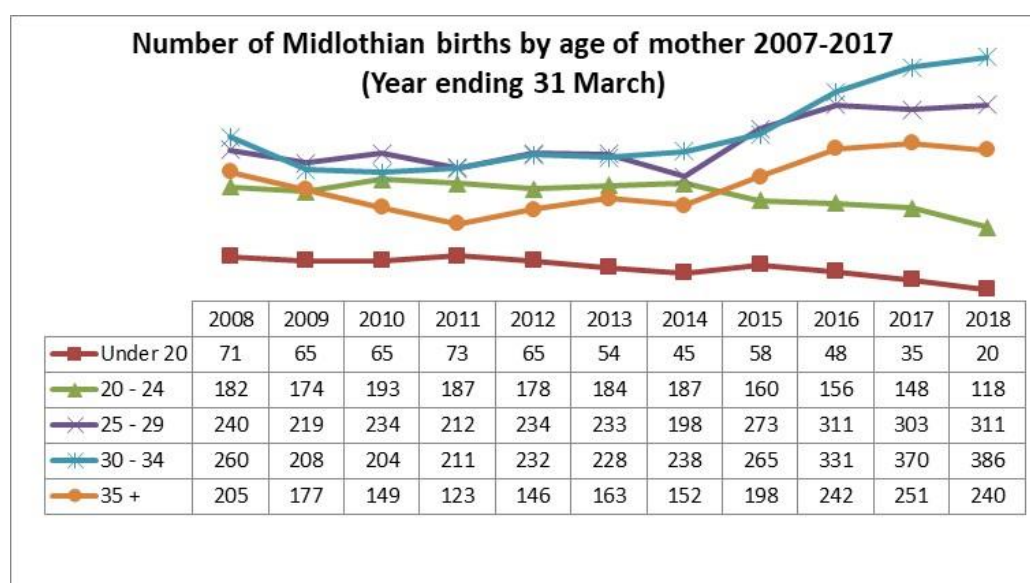
Figure 4.2a: Midlothian births: (Years Ending 31 March)



Data Source: ISD Online – www.isdscotland.org and www.nrscotland.gov.uk

Figure 4.2a shows that the number of births in Midlothian recorded by the Registrar at time of registration and by NHS Scotland at time of birth. This is a decrease of 2.9% from 1,107 birth in 2017. The discrepancy into the two figures is narrowing and investigations are ongoing to try and explain them

Figure 4.2b: Midlothian Births by Age of Mother: (Years Ending 31 March)



Source: ISD Online – www.isdscotland.org

Figure 4.2c: Rate of Teenage Pregnancies

Under 16 (per 1000 Women Aged 13-15)	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015/17
Midlothian	6.8	7.7	7.9	8.6	7.5	5.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.1
Lothian	8.7	7.9	7.3	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.5	3.0	2.8	2.2
Scotland	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.5	6	5.3	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.8
Under 18 (per 1000 Women Aged 15-17)	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015/17
Midlothian	40.9	45.2	45.7	44.3	37.8	35.8	33.8	30.9	25.6	19.6
Lothian	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	23.3	20.1	20.3	16.4
Scotland	41	39.4	37.2	33.9	31.1	27.5	22.1	22.3	20.4	18.4
Under 20 (per 1000 Women Aged 15-16)	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015/17
Midlothian	64.9	69.0	67.0	60.1	53.6	59.8	50.1	45.1	34.6	27.9
Lothian	54.1	49.6	45.8	45.6	39.8	39.8	34.2	32.9	31.3	28.6
Scotland	54.9	51.3	48.5	43.8	41.6	37.7	34.1	32.4	31.6	30.2

Data Source: [ISD](#)

N.B Please note that the tables for those aged under 16 and under 18, 2 - Numbers and rates are shown as three year rolling aggregates i.e. number is the addition of the values for each of the individual three year and the denominator used to calculate the rates is the addition of the populations for each of the three years.

Figure 4.2c illustrates that the rate of pregnancy in Midlothian has fallen in the last four years reported. Midlothian's rates are higher than the Lothian & Scotland rate.

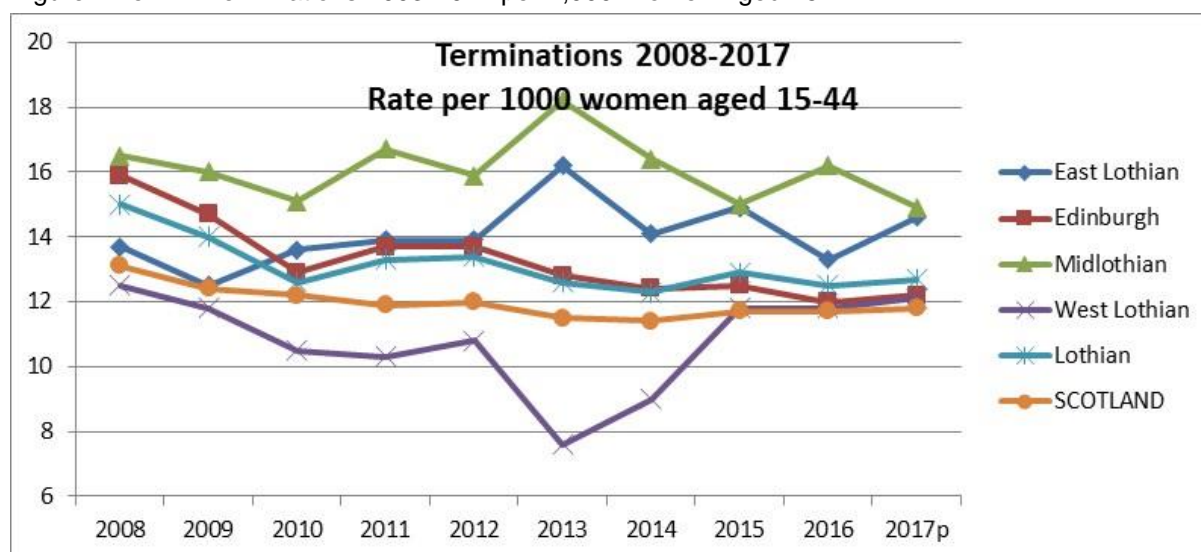
Figure 4.2d: Rates (per 1,000 women, 15-44) of Terminations in Lothian and Scotland

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017p
East Lothian	14.2	13.7	12.5	13.6	13.9	13.9	16.2	14.1	14.9	13.3	14.6
Edinburgh	15.4	15.9	14.7	12.9	13.7	13.7	12.8	12.4	12.5	12	12.2
Midlothian	15.6	16.5	16.0	15.1	16.7	15.9	18.2	16.4	15.0	16.2	14.9
West Lothian	12.9	12.5	11.8	10.5	10.3	10.8	7.6	9.0	11.8	11.8	12.1
Lothian	14.8	15.0	14.0	12.6	13.3	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.9	12.5	12.7
SCOTLAND	12.9	13.1	12.4	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.8

Data Source: ISD – www.isdscotland.org

The rate of terminations in women aged 15-44 in Midlothian has consistently remained higher than both the Lothian rate and the Scotland rate.

Figure 4.2e: Terminations 2003-2012 per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44



Figures 4.2d and 4.2e show that rates of termination are generally higher in Midlothian than in other Council areas of Lothian and Scotland.

Figure 4.2f: Midlothian Breast Feeding Rates Recorded at First Visit Review (Year of Birth)

Midlothian CHP	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Number of reviews	972	901	987	935	1,012	1,038	1,027	1,042	1,081	NA	1,084
% Breastfed (Combination of breast and formula fed)	47.7	51.3	48.5	48.3	43.0	46.2	48.0	48.8	51.9	NA	53.9
% Exclusively breastfed	38.6	40.4	37.4	36.5	30.7	33.9	32.0	34.2	36.1	NA	37.1

Data Source : ISD – www.isdscotland.org

Figure 4.2g: Midlothian Breast Feeding Rates Recorded at 6-8 Week Review (year of birth)

Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks			2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Midlothian	No of reviews		950	884	865	915	991	1,010	980	984	954	NA	1,040
	% breastfed		34.4	37.1	36.4	34.1	32.5	35.0	34.7	39.8	37.4	NA	41.9
Lothian	No of reviews		9,346	9,505	9,378	9,539	9,503	9,480	9,384	9,089	8,917	8,785	8,519
	% breastfed		48.0	49.2	49.8	49.7	49.1	48.6	50.7	51.6	52.8	54.5	52.6
Scotland	No of reviews		47,764	48,769	48,479	53,448	54,540	53,241	52,247	51,793	49,258	48,035	46,667
	% breastfed		35.5	36.2	36.0	37.1	36.7	36.5	37.8	37.9	38.9	40.8	41.7

* *Participating Boards

Figures 4.2f and 4.2g show the numbers of babies breastfed in Midlothian from 2007/08 to 2017/18, at the first visit and the 6-8 week review respectively. This data is taken from the Child Health Surveillance Programme. The Child Health Surveillance Programme uses the pre-school system to record birth details, health visitor's first visit, 6-8 week review, 8-9 month review, 21-24 month review, 39-42 month review, pre-school review, unscheduled reviews, and hearing review. These files include information such as child height and weight, breastfeeding information, and the outcome of standard examination. The data includes those exclusively breastfed or fed a combination of breast and bottle.

The percentage of babies breastfed at their first review has returned to around 48-53% following a recent dip. The percentage of babies breastfed in Midlothian is generally lower than the percentage of babies breastfed in Lothian and Scotland as a whole.

The percentage of babies breastfed at 6-8 weeks has also remained relatively stable, but is around 10% less than those breastfed at the first visit. However, this is consistent with what appears to happen in Lothian as a whole and nationally.

Figure 4.2h: Immunisation Uptake – Primary and Booster Immunisation Uptake Rates by 24 Months Old for Children Born 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2016

			% completed primary and booster course by 24 months			
CHP/Health Board	No in cohort	6-in-1	MenB (Booster)	MMR1	Hib/MenC	PCVB
East Lothian CHP	1,182	95.9	92.0	92.8	92.9	93.1
Midlothian CHP	1,207	97.5	93.8	94.1	94.6	94.5
Edinburgh CHP	4,901	97.3	92.2	93.9	93.8	93.1
West Lothian CH&CP	2,129	98.5	95.8	95.3	96.1	96.3
Lothian	9,434	97.4	93.2	94.1	94.3	94.2
Scotland	55,337	97.4	93.7	94.2	94.6	94.7

Data Source: ISD Child Health Programme <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation/>

6-in-1 = The 6-in-1 vaccine (3 doses) protects against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib) and Hepatitis B.

MenB (Booster) = Hib/MenC Booster (1 dose over 12 months).

MMR1 = Measles, Mumps and Rubella Vaccine (1 dose over 12 months)

Hib/MenC = Hib/Menc Booster (1 dose over 12 months)

PCVB = Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine Booster (1 dose over 12 months)

Figure 4.2h illustrates the rate of immunisation uptake across Midlothian at 24 months. In Midlothian, the rate of those children having completed the primary and booster course of immunisations by 24 months compares favourably against the whole of Lothian and the Scotland rate. This is consistent with the percentage of children having completed the appropriate boosters by 24 months as well. Full details of the immunisation schedule and figures on uptake rate at different stages of the schedule can be found here

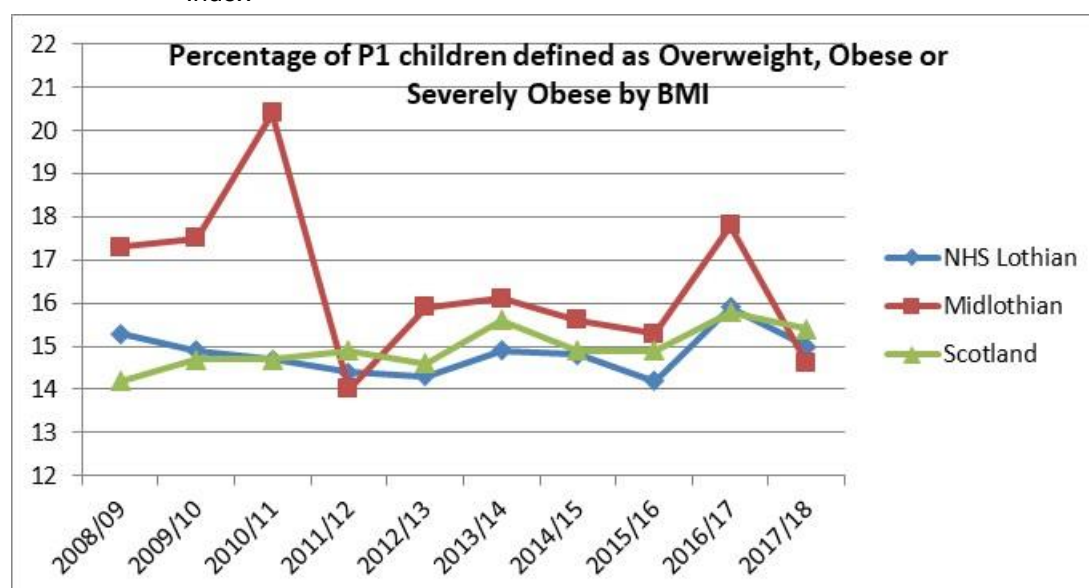
<http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation/>

Figure 4.2i: Proportion of Primary 1 Children Defined as Overweight, Obese or Severely Obese by Body/Mass Index

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
NHS Lothian	15.3	14.9	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	15.9	15.0
Midlothian	17.3	17.5	20.4	14.0	15.9	16.1	15.6	15.3	17.8	14.6
Scotland	14.2	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.6	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.8	15.4

Data Source: ISD Online – www.isdscotland.org

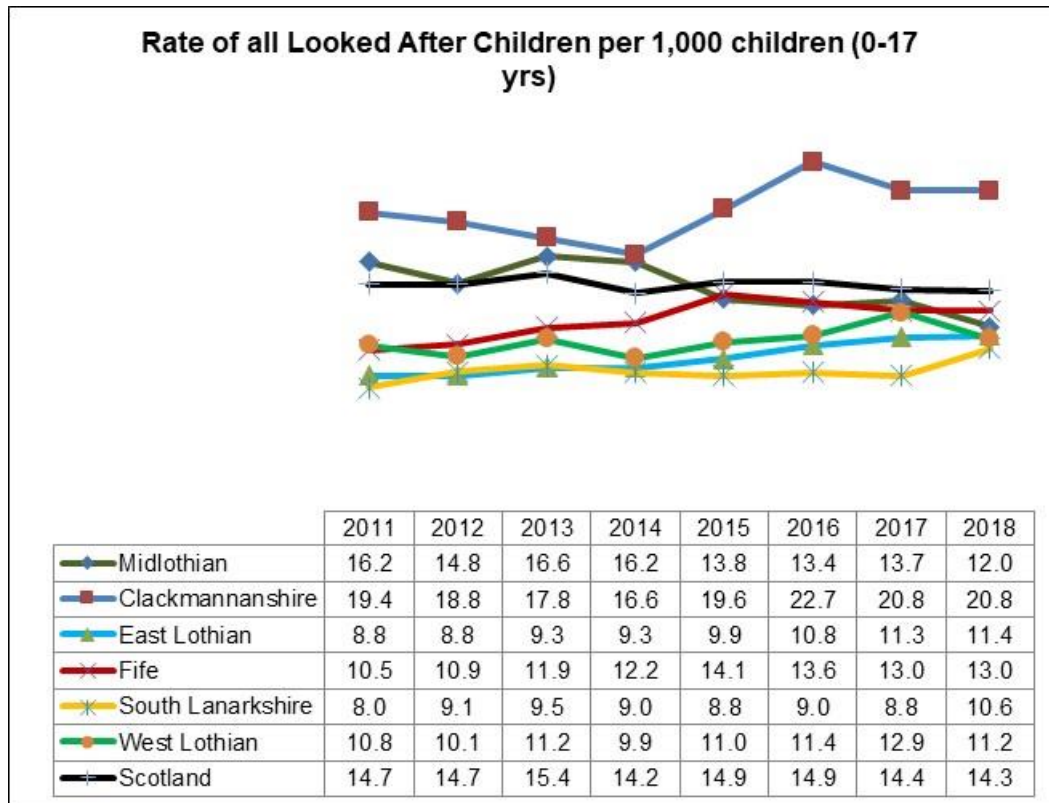
Figure 4.2j: Proportion of Primary 1 Children Defined as Overweight, Obese or Severely Obese by Body/Mass Index



The Long-term trend for obesity measured in P1 children is downwards. The rate for Midlothian tracked the overall rate for the Lothians but 2% above it until 2008/9 when it rose sharply and then fell sharply in 2011/12. The increase may have been due to changes in the way in which BMI is measured and the statistic should be monitored to see if the apparent step change in Midlothian is a permanent step change in obesity levels at P1. National figures for other age groups including adults broadly reflect the Lothians' trend over the same timeframe.

CORPORATE PARENTING

Figure 4.3a: Rate of All Looked-After Children per 1,000 Children (0-17yrs)



The number of children looked after in Midlothian reached a peak in 2013 and have continued to decline. This is reflected in Figure 4.3a & b and coincides with plans implemented by Midlothian Council's Children's Services team specifically to reduce this number. There is no consistent pattern followed by the local authority areas in the SOLACE 'family' of which Midlothian is a part, suggesting that in this respect they see different circumstances surrounding looked after children and/or different strategies are employed to address them. In 2018 the Midlothian rate of 12.0 is below the Scottish national rate, for the fourth year.

Figure 4.3b: Rate of Children Who Are On The Child Protection Register

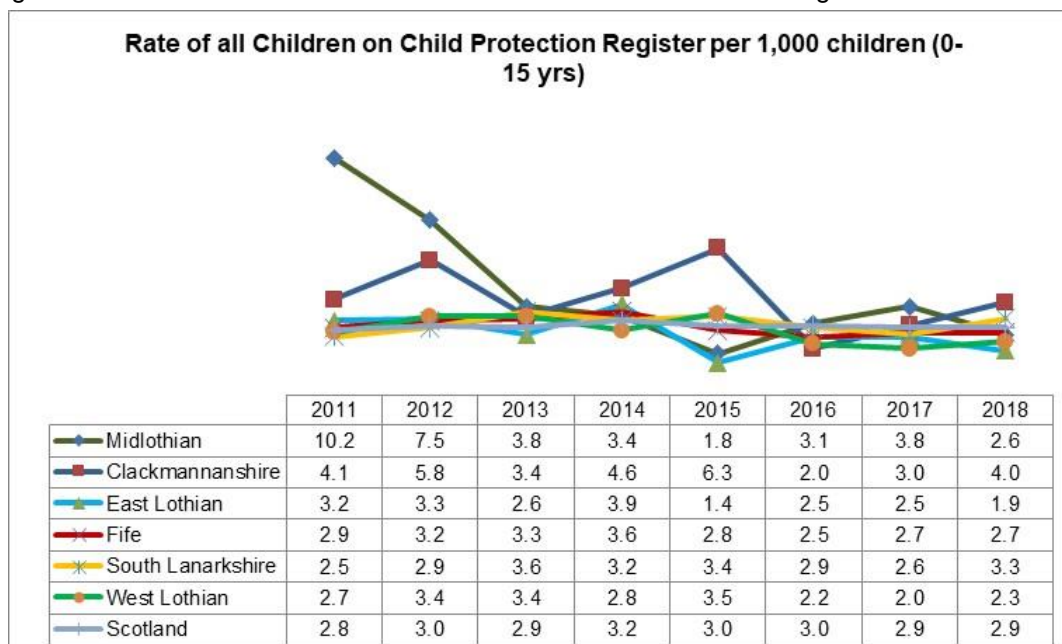


Figure 4.3c shows the rate of child protection registrations in Midlothian decreasing after reaching a peak in 2011. This reduced to 2.6 in 2018 which is below the national average of 2.9. All of the figures for the local authority areas shown demonstrate significant year-to-year variation demonstrating reactive component in the factors driving registrations and this is emphasised by the aggregate rate the large for Scotland in which this reactive component is ‘damped out’.

The impact of planned preventative activity intended to target spend on areas that cause reactive activity such as child protection registrations should be to reduce the rates over time. This measure will help track the impact of preventative initiatives subject to two caveats:

- in the short term there will be reactive, event driven variation, so a decline or increase from one year to the next may represent only random variation, not the success or failure of specific initiatives
- the impact of preventative initiatives may be on other than children needing protected and may take several years to make an improvement

Please note the following when considering this material:

- The way in which population rates are expressed varies among sources. For ease of reading the rate per 1,000 of the target part of the population, 0-15 years or 0-17 has been used.
- The populations of looked-after children and those on the child protection register are not sub-sets of each other and should not be considered so. Any child may be looked after by the local authority, on the child protection register, both or neither.

Figure 4.3c: Proportions of the Total Number of Looked-After-Children and on the At-Risk Register Normally Resident in Each Ward and Compared with the Proportion of the Total Population in Each Ward

Data Source: National Records of Scotland – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2016) Electoral statistics

	Penicuik	Mid West	Bonnyrigg	Mid South	Mid East	Dalkeith
% of Midlothian population	16%	17%	20%	15%	18%	14%
% of Midlothian looked after children normally resident in this ward	14%	11%	13%	11%	23%	28%
% of children on Midlothian Child protection register normally resident in this ward	4%	9%	20%	14%	29%	33%

The highest proportion of Midlothian’s population of looked-after children normally resides in the Dalkeith, and Mid East wards. The highest proportion of children on the child protection register normally resides in the Mid-East, and Dalkeith wards. Note that no absolute data on these populations (of small numbers) is given to ensure anonymity.

4.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

There are 32 primary schools in Midlothian, six secondary schools and one additional support school. Midlothian is also home to two further education providers: Edinburgh College, and Newbattle Abbey College.

Private education attainment is measured separately and is not included in this section.

Exam success rates at Midlothian secondary schools vary with some schools achieving above the Virtual Comparator **and others significantly below. Underachievement in attainment at particular schools generally reflects higher levels of deprivation and social exclusion in those areas.

** Insight replaced STACs (Standard Tables and Charts) in September 2014. It aims to support the key principles of Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) by helping local authorities and schools to focus on raising attainment for all and understanding and reducing the gap between higher and lower attainers.

Insight's key benchmarking features measure attainment at the point of exit from school, reflecting a key ambition of CfE, in which schools are encouraged to consider the best and most flexible progression routes for their pupils in the senior phase.

**Insight allows schools to compare their performance to the performance of a Virtual Comparator, which is made up of pupils from schools in other local authorities with similar characteristics to the pupils in your school. This is helpful because it allows a comparison based on pupils who are like yours on key variables (gender, deprivation, additional support needs, and stage of leaving/latest stage) that are linked to educational outcomes, rather than comparison with real schools which may have quite a different pupil profile. The Virtual Comparator therefore controls, to a large extent, for the background characteristics of pupils in your school and offers a fairer comparison.

Figure 4.4a: Exam Attainment Rates at Midlothian Secondary Schools 2017/18

High School	Attainment by the end of S4	Attainment by the end of S5	Attainment by the end of S6
	Five or more awards at Standard Grade Credit level (or equivalent) or better	Five or more awards at Higher or better	Five or more awards at Higher or better
Beeslack High School	36.2%	22.8%	48.5%
Dalkeith High School	34.2%	19.2%	71.6%
Lasswade High School Centre	55.9%	20.3%	61.4%
Newbattle Community High School	25.5%	4.8%	31.4%
Penicuik High School	48.0%	24.4%	48.0%
St David's RC High School	53.0%	21.3%	45.2%
Midlothian	43.4%	18.5%	52.3%
Virtual Comparator	46.6%	20.9%	54.2%

Data Source: *Insight Benchmarking Tool*

Figure 4.4a shows the performance of pupils at S4 within Midlothian during the 2017/18 school year. The table identifies the percentage of pupils gaining awards at the end of S4, S5, and S6. Midlothian's average attainment levels were below the Virtual Comparator at the end of S4, S5, and S6.

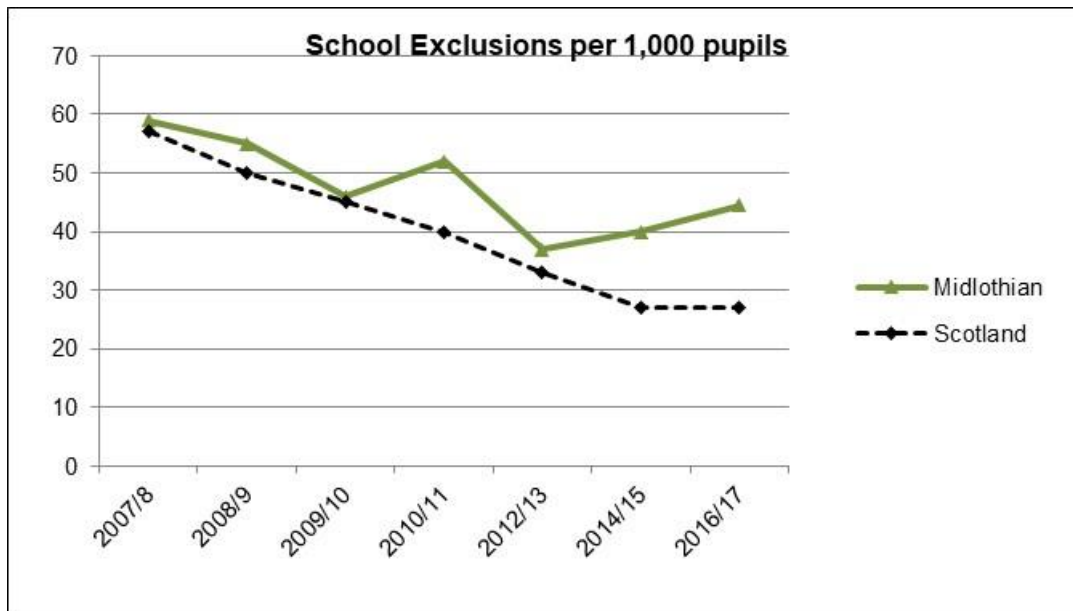
It is important to note however that the average figure does not reflect the significant variation between individual schools. Lasswade, Penicuik, and St David's RC High Schools achieved attainment rates above the Virtual Comparator at Standard Grade. Beeslack and Penicuik achieved rates above the Virtual Comparator at Higher grade by the end of S5, and Dalkeith and Lasswade High schools were above the Virtual Comparator at Higher Grade by the end of S6.

5 EXCLUSIONS AND SCHOOL ABSENCES

Information on attendance, absence, and exclusions from school is now collected on a biennial basis and was not collected for the 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 academic years.

Figure 4.5a: Exclusions from Midlothian Schools

	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17
Total exclusions	709	702	645	535	606	437	484	549
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils	59	59	55	46	52	37	40	44
Number of temporary exclusions	709	702	648	535	606	437	484	549
Removed from register (with a break in attendance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exclusions	44,794	39,717	33,917	30,211	26,844	21,955	18,430	13,381
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils	64	57	50	45	40	33	27	27
Number of temporary exclusions	44,546	39,553	33,830	3,014	26,784	21,934	18,425	18,376
Removed from register (with a break in attendance)	248	164	87	67	60	21	5	5



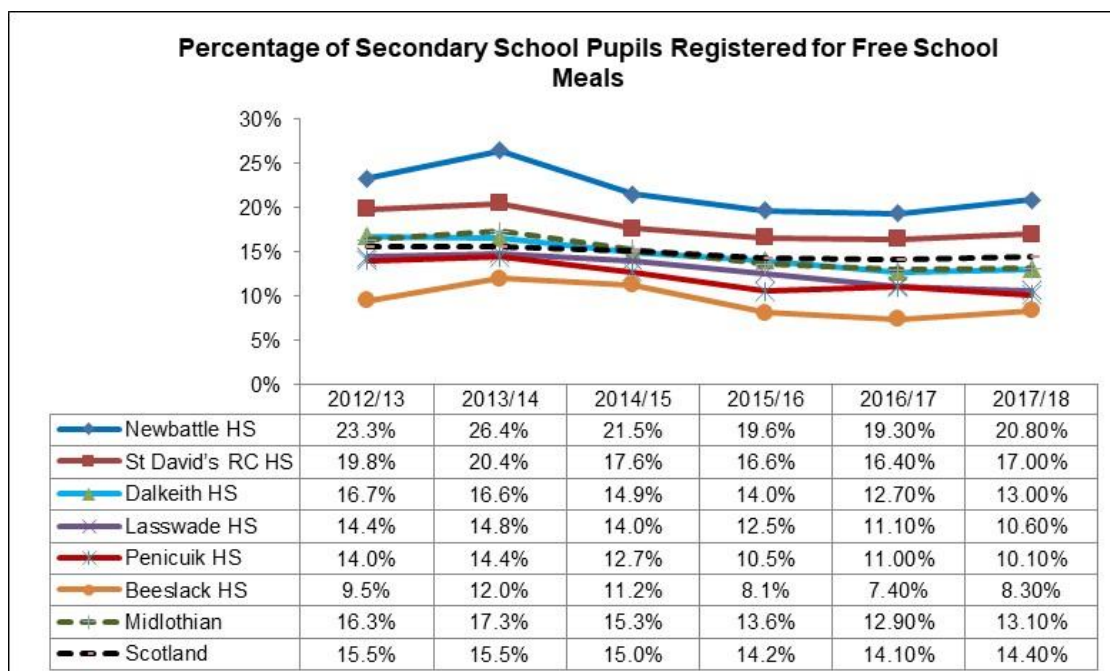
Data Source: Scottish Government– <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/exclusiondatasets>

Figures 4.5a and 4.5b show the number and/or rate of school exclusions in Midlothian and Scotland.

During 2016/17 there were 549 temporary exclusions in Midlothian schools. This is equivalent to 44 incidents per 1,000 pupils, higher than the Scottish average of 27 per 1,000 pupils.

6 FREE SCHOOL MEALS

Figure 4.6a: Registered for Free School Meals: Secondary Schools 2012-13 to 2017-18



Data source: Scottish Government– <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/SchoolMealsDatasets/schmeals2018>

Figures 4.6a show the percentage of school pupils registered for free school meals in Midlothian secondary schools, and Scotland.

It shows that on average in 2017/18 a lower percentage of pupils registered for free school meals in Midlothian than in Scotland, compared to a higher percentage in previous years. At Newbattle High School and St David's RC High School the percentage has been consistently higher than the Scottish average for at least seven years.

There are several potential explanations for the greater uptake by eligible families, and the shift from below to above Scottish average:

- increasing levels of deprivation arising from economic downturn;
- a simpler process and combined application form for Clothing Grants and Free School Meals introduced in April 2007, making it easier to apply for free school meals;
- changes to the cashless payment technology to make the process the same for all.

5. IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES IN MIDLOTHIAN

5.1 MIDLOTHIAN'S THIRD SECTOR IN 2019

5.1.1 The “Third Sector” is a term used to cover community groups; voluntary organisations; social enterprises; many (but not all) sports clubs, and some charities. It is often also called the “Voluntary Sector”. The majority of Third Sector organisations are run by boards or Management Committees made up of local people, and many depend on local volunteers. This sector is very wide and includes many very small informal groups, and uniformed youth organisations, for example Scouts, and Guides.

5.1.2 The Third Sector contributes hugely to local communities, for example supporting vulnerable people; providing services (both formal and informal); employing local people; purchasing local services and goods; and promoting social cohesion. The Third Sector is also involved in the Community Planning Partnership through various forums, e.g. Voluntary Sector Forum, and the Voluntary Sector Children & Young People’s sub-group; as representatives on Community Planning groups and sub-groups; and by participation in consultations and neighbourhood planning.

5.1.3 Many small groups are unstaffed and are run wholly by volunteers. Most large voluntary organisations, particularly service providers, rely largely or wholly on staff in order to meet the needs of service users and comply with legislation fully. In recent years, and with increasing levels of regulation, it is becoming more common to employ staff to run services with the support of volunteers; this in turn allows organisations to expand and develop their services and bring more advantages to their beneficiaries.

5.1.4 It is difficult to estimate exactly how many groups are in Midlothian as many of the smaller ones are fairly informal and not in contact with any umbrella organisations. It is known there are at least 700 reasonably formal groups and organisations currently operating in Midlothian, including sports clubs; uniformed youth groups (for example Brownies, and Scouts); and small informal local or special interest groups, such as art clubs, and walking groups. There are approximately 270 charities based in Midlothian registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Register (OSCR). It is difficult to know the exact figure because of the way data is collected and displayed by OSCR (e.g. many Edinburgh only organisations are displayed as Midlothian, and not all charities that are based in Midlothian are registered at a Midlothian postcode). In addition, many of the larger charities that work in Midlothian are based elsewhere (e.g. Edinburgh), and work in more than one local authority area.

5.1.5 In addition to formally constituted organisations, there is a vast network of informal self-help and activity groups (e.g. yoga, dance, knitting etc) based in community and church halls throughout Midlothian.

5.1.6 The Social Enterprise in Scotland 2017 Census reports that there are 66 social enterprises active in Midlothian.¹ This includes development trusts, housing associations, childcare organisations, and other income-generating organisations.

5.1.7 It is difficult to get detailed figures for staffing levels in the Midlothian voluntary sector. There are an estimated 138,000 paid staff in the third sector in

Scotland (SCVO). Assuming an equal distribution across Scotland, this would indicate that around 2346 people worked in the Midlothian voluntary sector (based on NRS 2017 population stats.) This is likely to be an over-estimate due to the concentration of third sector organisations in cities. Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC) publishes headcount figures for people employed in the Social Services sector. The latest figures available are for 2016, and show that of the 3260 people employed in the social services sector in Midlothian, 580 are in the voluntary sector (approx. 18%).

5.1.8 Voluntary organisations, charities community groups, and social enterprises are supported by the Midlothian Third Sector Interface which consists of Midlothian Voluntary Action (MVA); the Midlothian Volunteer; and SEAM (Social Enterprise Alliance Midlothian).

Notes:

For a full definition of what constitutes a social enterprise, and additional information on these figures see: <https://www.socialenterprisesotland.org.uk/files/4de870c3a3.pdf>

Please note some organisations are not required to be registered with the Care Inspectorate so are not included here. <http://data.sssc.uk.com/data-publications/22-workforce-data-report/157-scottish-social-service-sector-report-on-2016-workforce-data>

Please note that there are some exclusions, including centrally based office staff in voluntary organisations.

5.2 VOLUNTEERING

5.2.1 In Midlothian we have a strong track record of formal volunteering, involving large numbers of dedicated volunteers of all ages actively engaged in a wide variety of volunteering opportunities. Many areas of everyday life benefit from the input of volunteers, including our schools, hospitals, churches, leisure activities, and the environment.

5.2.2 Levels of volunteering activity in Midlothian are generally higher than the Scottish average. The most recent survey stated that 31% of adults living in Midlothian were actively engaged in some form of volunteering through an organisation or group (Citizens' Panel Winter 2017/18). It represents an estimated 27,000 people and is above the national average of 28%.

5.2.3 Volunteer Scotland has calculated that in 2016, formal volunteers living in Scotland contributed 157 million hours which is £2Billion to Scotland's economy (<https://www.volunteerscotland.net/for-organisations/research-and-evaluation/data-and-graphs/economic-value-of-volunteering/>). This is a significant sum of money, set to rise as areas of health and social care are increasingly involving volunteers in service delivery.

5.2.4 There is variation in volunteering depending upon an individual's economic status. In general, the percentage of adults volunteering increases with income. The 2017 SHS survey revealed that nationally over a fifth of adults in households in the lowest net income bands (£0-£20,000) volunteered, compared to almost two-fifths (39%) of those with a net household income of more than £40,000. There's also variation in volunteering according to people's current economic situation. Those in 'education (including HE/FE)', those who are 'self-employed', and those in 'part-time employment' are the most likely to volunteer (all 32%). Whereas only 13% of adults who are 'permanently sick or have short-term ill-health issues or are disabled' volunteer (11% in 2016). Nearly one-quarter (24%) of those 'unemployed and seeking work' have volunteered in the past 12 months.

5.2.5 There is recognition among many of the Midlothian Community Planning partners that volunteering is a vital factor in building stronger, safer, and supportive communities. Volunteering is a key component in community empowerment and strengthening public services. People who regularly volunteer report an improvement in their health and wellbeing; increased employability; and a sense of personal achievement. It is essential that volunteers are well supported and managed. This requires time and resources to ensure that they are fully equipped for their roles. Issues relating to volunteering and volunteers are represented locally by Volunteer Midlothian, a partner of the Midlothian Third Sector Interface (TSI).

5.3 SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (SIMD)

5.3.1 The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 (as published on 18 December 2012) is "the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. It divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). By identifying small areas where there are concentrations

of multiple deprivation, the SIMD can be used to target policies and resources at the places with greatest need. The terms 'deprivation' and 'poverty' are sometimes used interchangeably. In this context, deprivation is defined more widely as the range of problems that arise due to lack of resources or opportunities, covering health, safety, education, employment, housing, and access to services, as well as financial aspects. The SIMD uses data relating to multiple aspects of life in order to gain the fullest possible picture of deprivation across Scotland. Seven different aspects are identified – the seven SIMD domains – and data from these domains are combined to produce the index”.

The SIMD is calculated using 7 domains:

- Employment
- Geographic Access to services
- Income
- Crime
- Health
- Housing
- Education

5.3.2 The SIMD can be a very useful tool to inform service provision and business planning, and to support funding applications, particularly when used in conjunction with other indicators from the Midlothian Profile or elsewhere.

5.3.3 Information on the SIMD can be found on the Scottish Government's website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

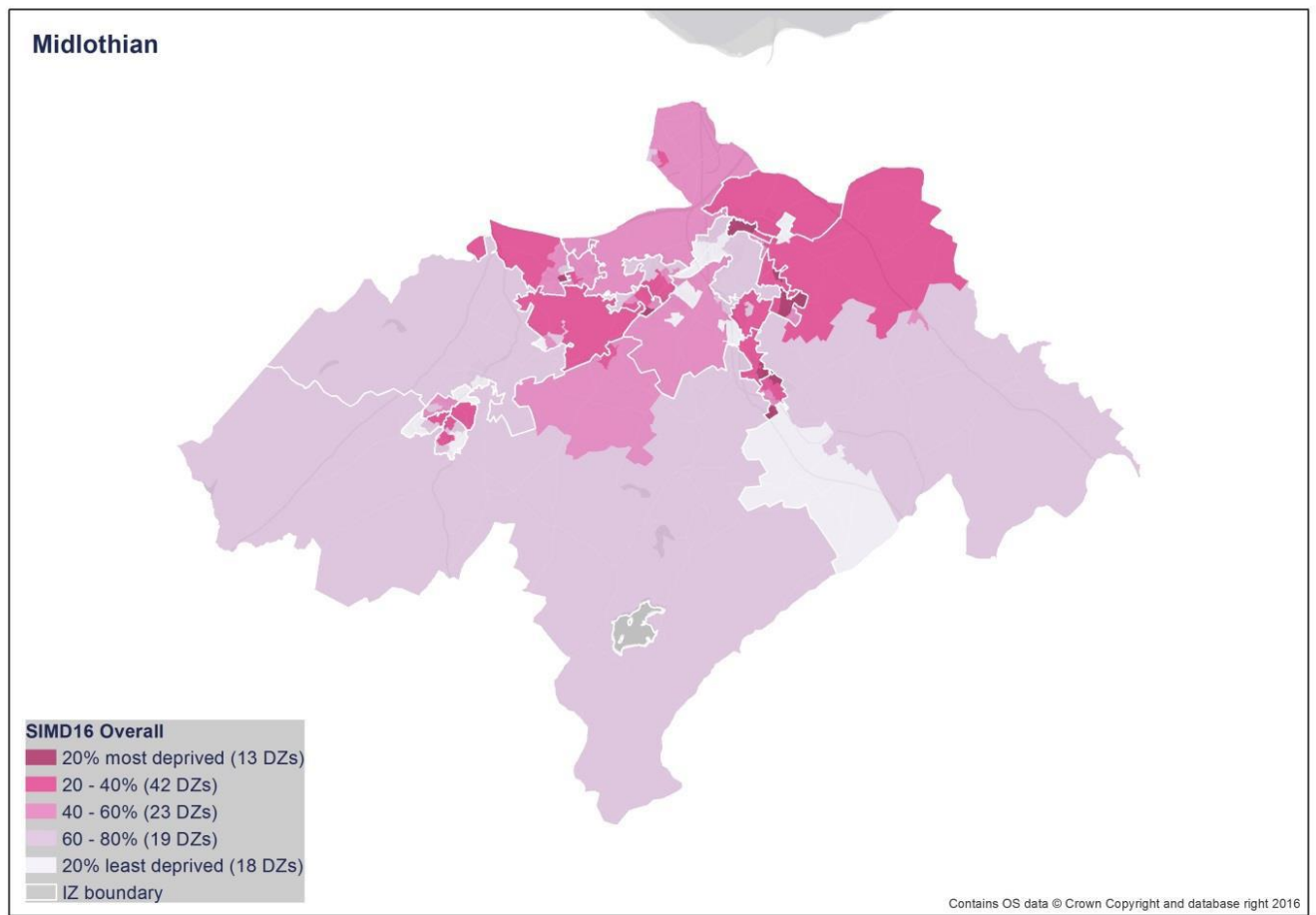
5.3.4 It should be noted that:

- The SIMD identifies areas NOT individuals;
- Not everybody living in a deprived area is deprived, and not all deprived people live in deprived areas;
- Rankings are relative not absolute;
- SIMD measures deprivation and not affluence;
- Financial poverty is treated as just one aspect of deprivation;
- The use of SIMD information varies, but a number of organisations (including statutory agencies) use particular cut offs, such as 'most deprived 15%', to target funding or resources

5.3.5 The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,976 zones and lists them from the most deprived (1) to the least deprived (6,505). Midlothian has a total of 115 datazones.

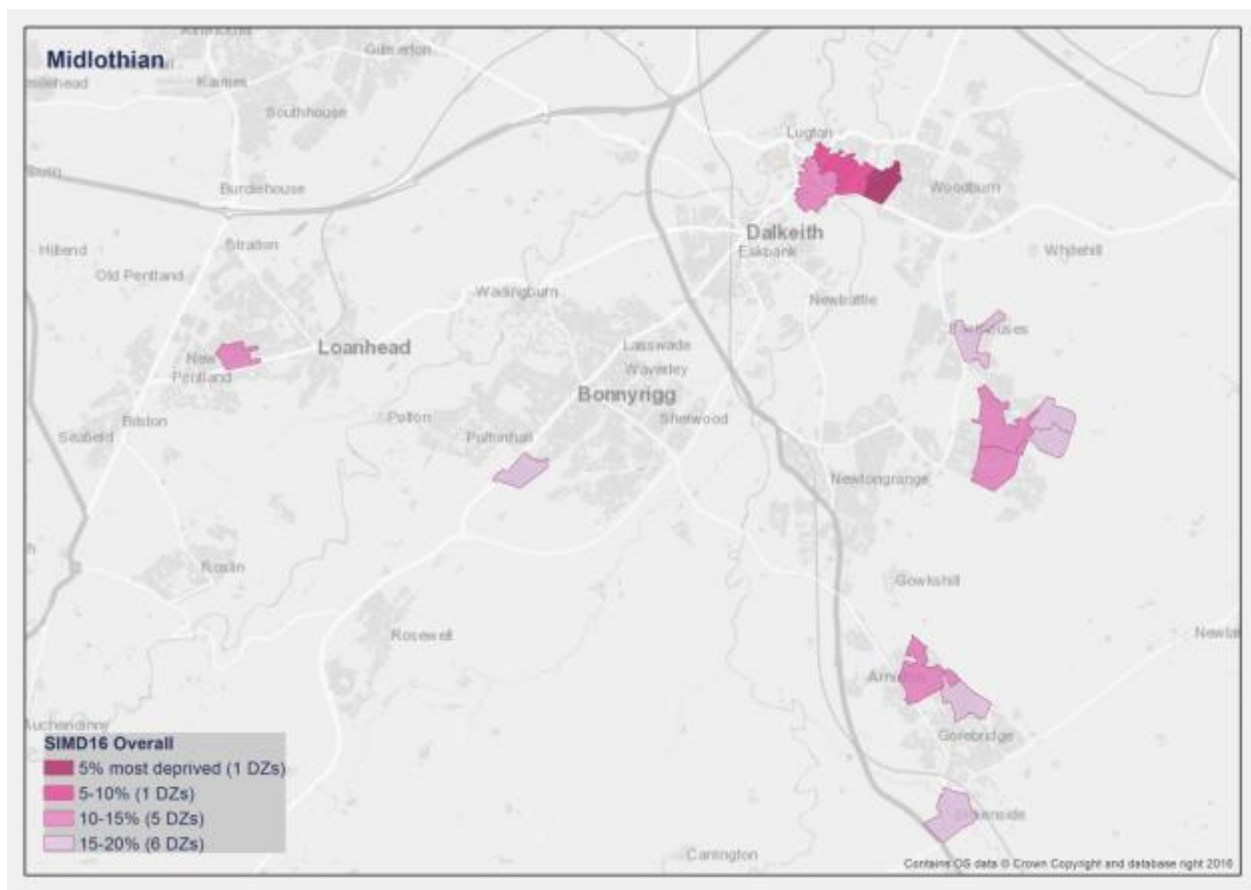
5.3.6 The publications for the SIMD 2016 include, for the first time, very useful Local Authority Summaries <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2016/local-authority-summaries-simd-2016/>. In addition, you can enter a postcode or location name to find a short report for that datazone.

Figure 5.3a Levels of deprivation in Midlothian in SIMD 2016 by quintile



Data source: <https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00510961.pdf>

Map 3: SIMD16 most deprived vigintiles



The table below lists the ten most deprived DZs and where they rank compared to the rest of Scotland.

Table 1: The ten most deprived DZs Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01011012	Dalkeith - 03	254	≤ 5%
S01011011	Dalkeith - 02	400	5-10%
S01011010	Dalkeith - 01	778	10-15%
S01011029	Mayfield - 05	826	10-15%
S01010965	Straiton - 04	890	10-15%
S01011027	Mayfield - 03	927	10-15%
S01011038	North Gorebridge - 02	1035	10-15%
S01011040	Gorebridge and Middleton - 01	1088	15-20%
S01011022	Easthouses - 02	1094	15-20%
S01011025	Mayfield - 01	1182	15-20%

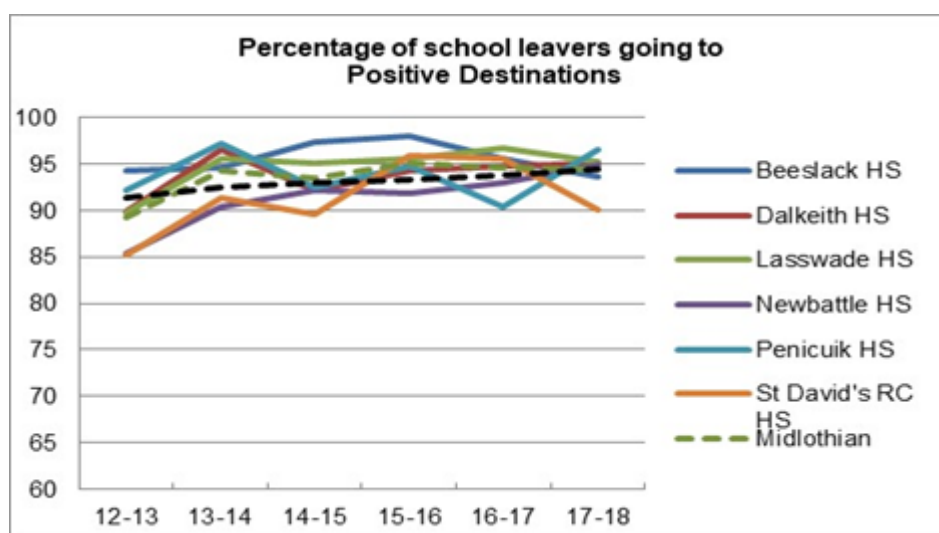
5.4 DESTINATION OF MIDLOTHIAN SCHOOL LEAVERS

5.4.1 Skills Development Scotland surveys all school leavers approximately three months after they leave school to determine their destination. These initial destinations are reported in the School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR).

5.4.2 The SLDR from December 2018 supplied destination information for 903 pupils who left school between 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018. There was a positive outcome for 852 pupils (94.35%) whilst 51 pupils had a negative outcome (5.65%).

5.4.3 This section compares the initial destinations of students from Midlothian secondary schools with the national figures over the last six years. The data used is shown in 5.4g.

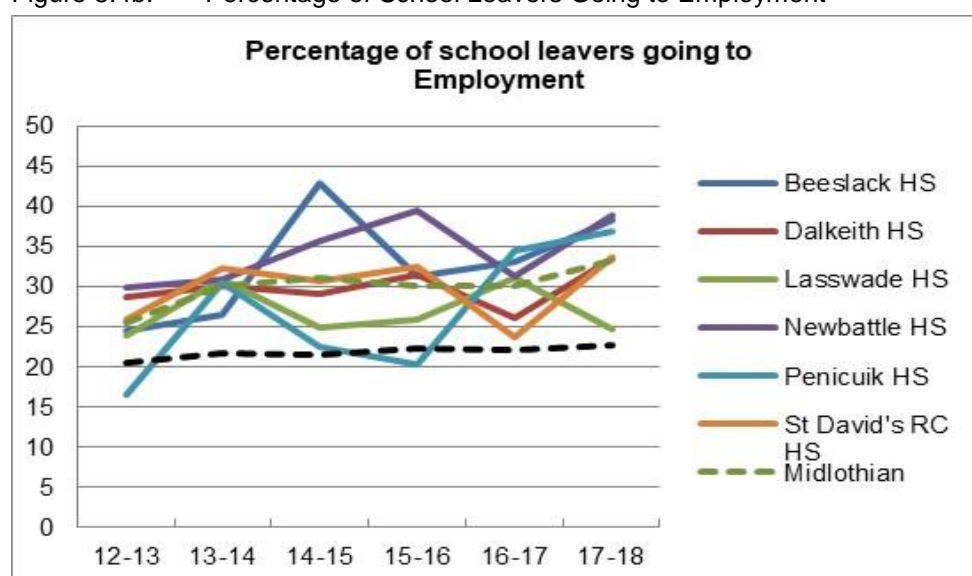
Figure 5.4a: Percentage of School Leavers Going to Positive Destinations



5.4.4 Positive destinations - The overall proportion of Midlothian school leavers going to positive destinations increased from 94.14% in 2013-14 to 94.35% in 2017-18. Penicuik HS saw the biggest improvement, increasing by 6.3% to 96.6%. Midlothian is now the same as the Scottish average

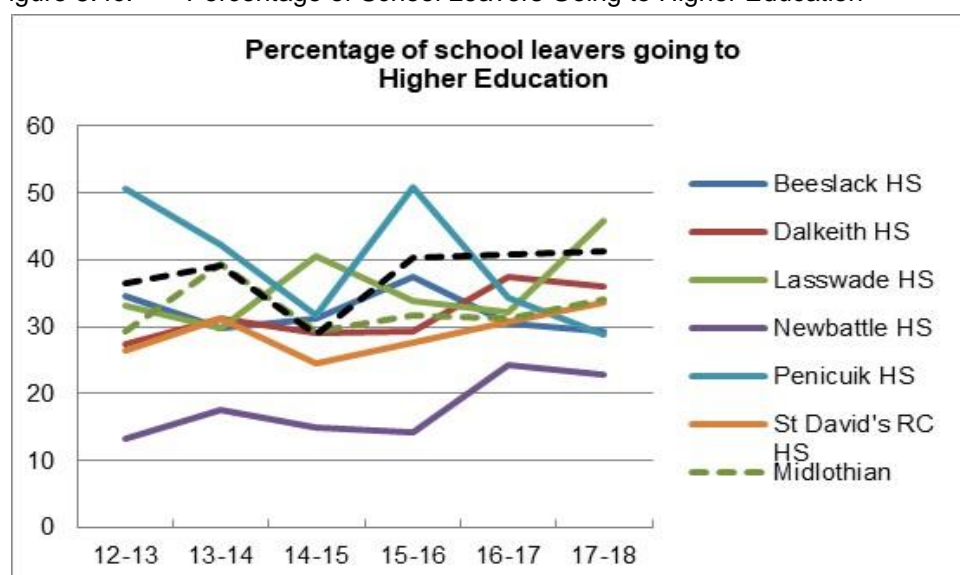
5.4.5 Employment - Over the last six years, Midlothian has consistently exceeded the national average proportion of leavers entering employment. The percentage in 2017-18 was 33.3% and is the highest percentage for the last five years.

Figure 5.4b: Percentage of School Leavers Going to Employment



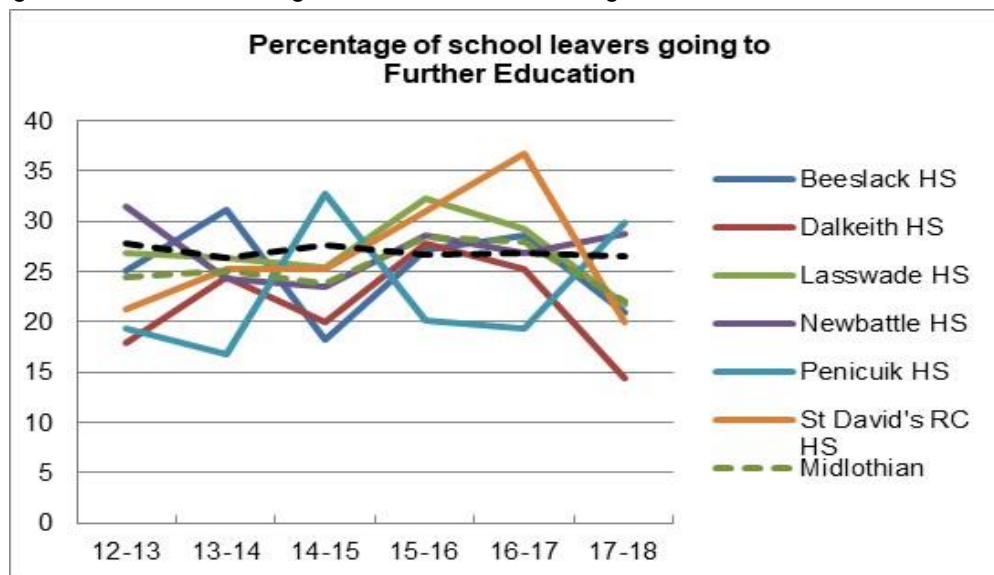
5.4.6 All schools saw a higher proportions of pupils entering employment in 2017-18 than in 2012-13. St David's HS saw the biggest improvement, increasing by 9.9% to 33.6%

Figure 5.4c: Percentage of School Leavers Going to Higher Education



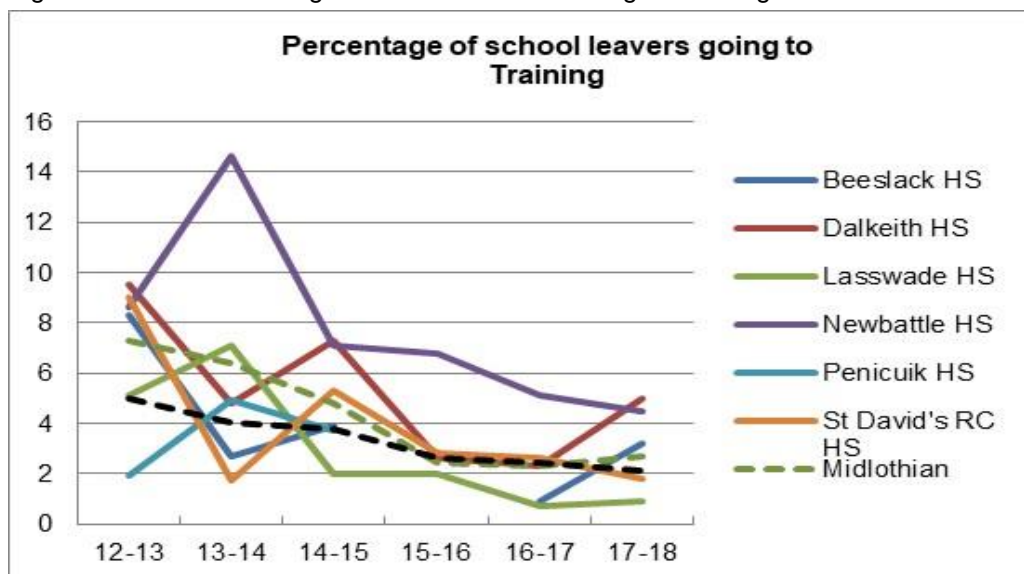
5.4.7 Higher education - The percentage of Midlothian leavers going into Higher Education over the last 6 years has increased by 4.8%. During the same time period, the national average has increased by 3.7%. In the last year, Lasswade HS has increased their proportions by 13.7%

Figure 5.4d: Percentage of School Leavers Going to Further Education



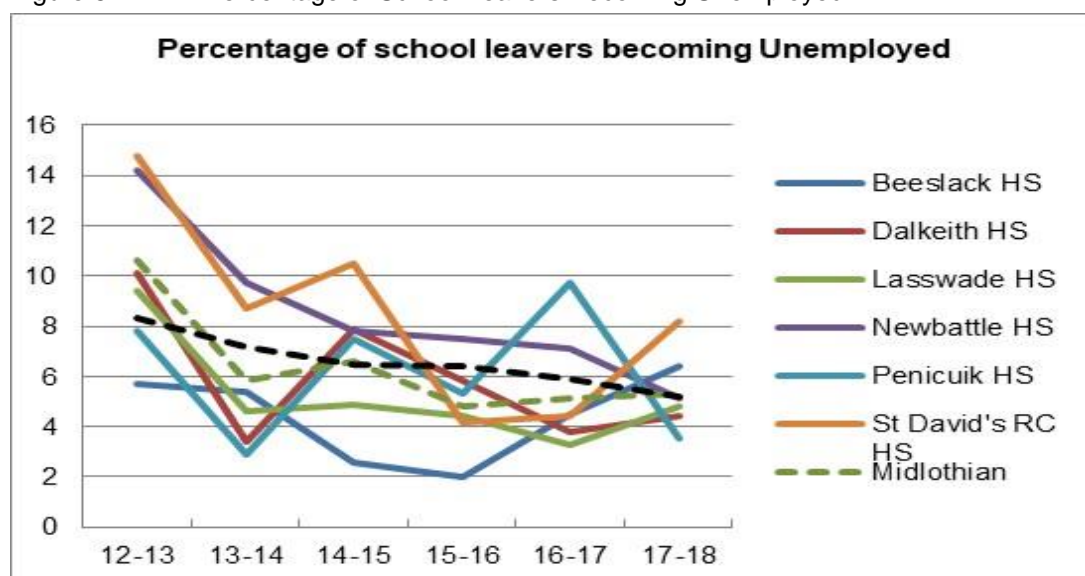
5.4.8 Further education - A slightly lower percentage of Midlothian leavers go onto Further Education (25.2%) than the national average (26.3%). This varies widely between school with the lowest proportion from Penicuik HS (15.5%) and the highest from Beeslack HS, nearly twice that level (30.7%).

Figure 5.4e: Percentage of School Leavers Going to Training



5.4.9 Training - Over the last 6 years there has been a decrease in the percentage of Midlothian leavers going into training. However this is still above the Scottish average.

Figure 5.4f: Percentage of School Leavers Becoming Unemployed



5.4.10 Unemployment - The proportion of Midlothian leavers becoming unemployed (seeking & not seeking) reduced from 10.6% in 2012-13 to 5.3% in 2017-18. The largest decrease in the last 6 years was seen at Penicuik HS from 9.7% to 3.5%. The overall reduction in Midlothian has been 5.3% compared to a reduction nationally of 3.1% over the last 6 years.

5.4.11 Other categories - A slightly lower percentage of Midlothian leavers have an Activity Agreement¹ (1.2%) than the national average (1.6%). The same percentage of Midlothian leavers go into Voluntary Work than the national average (0.7%). However, actual pupil numbers in these two categories are very low and are not shown in Figure 5.4g.

5.4.12 An Activity Agreement is '*an agreement between a young person and an advisor that the young person will take part in a programme of learning and activity which helps them to become ready for formal learning or employment*' (Activity Agreement Guidance, Scottish Government, 2010). These are targeted at vulnerable groups of young people aged 16-19 who would otherwise be in negative post-school destinations to support their transition into learning, training or employment.

Figure 5.4g: Percentages of School Leavers going to the Destination type shown

School	Higher Education						Further Education						Training					
Percentages	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
Beeslack HS	34.6	29.7	31.2	37.4	30.4	29.3	25.0	31.1	18.2	27.2	28.6	21.0	8.3	2.7	3.9		0.9	3.2
Dalkeith HS	27.4	31.3	29.1	29.3	37.4	36.0	17.9	24.5	20.0	27.8	25.2	14.3	9.5	4.8	7.3	2.6	2.3	5.0
Lasswade HS	33.2	29.8	40.5	33.9	32.2	45.9	26.8	26.3	25.4	32.3	29.3	21.7	5.1	7.1	2	2	0.7	0.9
Newbattle HS	13.2	17.6	15.0	14.3	24.2	22.9	31.5	24.2	23.4	28.6	26.8	28.7	8.6	14.6	7.1	6.8	5.1	4.5
Penicuik HS	50.5	42.2	31.8	50.9	34.4	28.7	19.4	16.7	32.7	20.2	19.4	29.9	1.9	4.9	3.7		2.2	
St David's RC H	26.5	31.3	24.6	27.5	30.7	33.6	21.3	25.2	25.3	31.0	36.8	20.0	9.0	1.7	5.3	2.8	2.6	1.8
Midlothian	29.3	39.4	29.4	31.7	31.1	34.1	24.4	25.1	23.8	28.5	28.0	22.0	7.3	6.4	4.8	2.4	2.3	2.7
Scotland	36.5	39.1	28.8	40.3	40.7	41.2	27.8	26.3	27.6	26.6	26.8	26.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.1

School							Unemployed (Seeking & Not Seeking)						Positive (overall)					
Employment																		
Percentages	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
Beeslack HS	24.4	26.4	42.9	31.3	33.0	38.2	5.7	5.4	2.6	2.0	4.5	6.4	94.2	94.6	97.4	98.0	95.5	93.6
Dalkeith HS	28.6	30.0	29.1	31.4	26.0	33.5	10.1	3.4	7.9	5.8	3.8	4.4	89.9	96.6	92.1	94.2	94.7	95
Lasswade HS	23.8	30.8	24.9	25.9	31.1	24.7	9.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.3	4.8	89.8	95.5	95.1	95.6	96.7	95.3
Newbattle HS	29.9	30.9	35.7	39.5	31.3	38.9	14.2	9.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	5.1	85.3	90.3	92.2	91.8	92.9	94.9
Penicuik HS	16.5	30.4	22.4	20.2	34.4	36.8	7.8	2.9	7.5	5.3	9.7	3.5	92.2	97.1	92.5	94.7	90.3	96.6
St David's RC H	25.8	32.2	30.7	32.4	23.7	33.6	14.8	8.7	10.5	4.2	4.4	8.2	85.2	91.3	89.5	95.8	95.6	90
Midlothian	25.4	30.1	31.0	30.0	30.1	33.3	10.6	5.8	6.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	89.2	94.2	93.4	95.1	94.6	94.4
Scotland	20.4	21.7	21.4	22.3	22.0	22.7	8.3	7.2	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.2	91.4	92.5	93.0	93.3	93.7	94.4

5.5 QUALIFICATION LEVELS OF MIDLOTHIAN RESIDENTS

5.5.1 Note on data: The figures below represent estimates based on a survey of households. NOMIS supplies the following explanation of the qualifications given below:

- No qualifications: no formal qualifications held;
- Other qualifications: includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications;
- NVQ1 equivalent: fewer than five GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent;
- NVQ2 equivalent: five or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent;
- NVQ3 equivalent: two or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent;
- NVQ4 equivalent and above: HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

Figure 5.5a: Highest Qualification of Working-Age Population

	Year	Midlothian (numbers)	Midlothian %	Scotland %	GB %
NVQ4 and above	2018	22,100	39.6	44.2	39.3
	2017	23,400	42.00	43.8	38.5
	2016	21,100	38.6	43.7	38.2
NVQ3 and above	2018	32,200	57.7	59.7	57.8
	2017	34,700	62.4	59.8	57.1
	2016	32,600	59.7	60.0	56.9
NVQ2 and above	2018	40,500	72.4	75.0	74.9
	2017	43,300	77.9	75.9	74.7
	2016	42,700	78.3	75.5	74.3
NVQ1 and above	2018	46,500	83.2	83.5	85.4
	2017	48,700	87.7	84.9	85.4
	2016	48,100	88.2	84.1	85.3
Other qualifications	2018	4,000	7.2	6.8	6.8
	2017	2,800	5.1	6.4	6.9
	2016	3,000	5.4	6.1	6.6
No qualifications	2018	5,400	9.6	9.7	7.8
	2017	4,000	7.2	8.7	7.7
	2016	3,500	6.4	9.9	8.1

Data Source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

5.5.2 According to this data there is still a lower proportion of people in Midlothian with HNDs, degrees, or degree-level qualifications than in Scotland overall. A lower proportion of Midlothian residents of working age achieve qualifications at NVQ3 and above than people in Scotland as a whole.

5.5.3 It is likely that there is considerable local variation in qualification levels and this is to some degree illustrated in the school-by-school evidence presented below.

5.6 FURTHER EDUCATION

5.6.1 Edinburgh College has over 32,000 enrolments and around 1,200 staff and is one of the largest colleges in Scotland and the UK. The college has a broad curriculum delivered from four Faculties; Creative Industries and Computing, Engineering and the Built Environment, Health Wellbeing and Social Sciences and Business, Languages, Tourism and Service Industries. These are predominantly delivered from campuses at Midlothian, Granton, Milton Road, and Sighthill. The College engages with Midlothian schools to deliver courses to improve the learner journey and develop the young workforce, at ages from primary to secondary. The figures 5.6a and 5.6b below show the number of Midlothian students in 2018/9 at Edinburgh College, by gender and by age.

Figure 5.6a: Enrolments According to Gender

	Male	Female	Total
Midlothian Full-Time Enrolments at Edinburgh College	422	467	897
Total Midlothian Enrolments at Edinburgh College	2038	2097	4154
Total Edinburgh College Enrolments	15104	17124	32397

Data Source: Edinburgh College

Figure 5.6b: Age of Midlothian Students Enrolling at Edinburgh College

Age Group	Enrols
under 16	1959
16-17	588
18-19	369
20-24	326
25+	912

Data Source: Edinburgh College

5.6.2 Figure 5.6c below shows the number of Midlothian students entering Edinburgh College by qualification.

Figure 5.6c Number of Students Enrolling at Edinburgh College by Qualification on Entry

Level of Qualification	Enrols
01 - Degree	55
02 - Membership etc. of professional institution	2
03 - Higher National Diploma, HE Diploma, Teaching Diploma, or equivalent	16
04 - SVQ: Level 4 and above	47
05 - No longer used (SVQ: Level 4 or above)	11
06 - Higher National Certificate or equivalent	93
07 - Other advanced qualifications	89
08 - Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) / Advanced Higher	32
09 - SVQ: Level 3	318
10 - Access 3/Foundation Standard Grade	15
11 - Access to University course	13
12 - SVQ: Level 2/Intermediate 2/Credit Standard Grade	65
13 - Access 2	3
14 - SVQ: Level 1/Intermediate 1/General Standard Grade	82
15 - Access 1	17
16 - Ordinary/Scottish National Diploma	4
17 - Ordinary/Scottish National Certificate	27
20 - National 1	4
21 - National 2	1
22 - National 3/Skills for work National 3	26
23 - National 4/Skills for work National 4	121
24 - National 5/Skills for work National 5	344
25 - Skills for work Higher	2
26 - Advanced Higher/Scottish Baccalaureates	2
27 - Doctorate	2
28 - Masters Degree	2

Data Source: Edinburgh College

5.6.3 Figure 5.6d shows the ethnic origins of Midlothian entrants into Edinburgh College for 2018/19.

Figure 5.6d Enrolment of Midlothian Students at Edinburgh College by Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origin	Enrols
10 - Scottish	2449
11 - English	43
12 - Welsh	4
13 - Irish	8
14 - Any other white background	84
15 - Any mixed background	16
16 - Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	2
17 - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	21
19 - Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	6
20 - Any other Asian background	7
21 - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	3
22 - African, African Scottish or African British	11
23 - Other Black background	0
24 - Any other background	14
30 - Northern Irish	2
31 - British	112
32 - Gypsy / Traveller	4
33 - Polish	65
34 - Arab	7
35 - Black, Black Scottish or Black British	6
39 - Asian/Asian British - Indian	1
98 - Prefer not to say	138
99 - Not known	1151
Total	4154

Data Source Edinburgh College

5.6.4 Figure 5.6e shows the number of candidates entering college at a Midlothian and Scottish level by disability for 2018/19.

Figure 5.6e Number of Enrolments with a Disability

Disability	Enrols
No known disability	3449
A long standing illness or health condition such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy	60
A mental health condition such as depression, schizophrenia or anxiety disorder	252
A physical impairment or mobility issues such as difficulty using arms or using a wheelchair or crutches	31
A social/communication impairment such as Asperger's syndrome/other autistic spectrum disorder	102
A specific learning difficulty such as dyslexia, dyspraxia or ADHD	354
Blind or a serious visual impairment uncorrected by glasses	19
Personal care support	0
Deaf or hearing impairment	33
A specific learning difficulty such as Downs syndrome	9
A disability impairment or medical condition that is not listed above	70
Total	4154

5.7 UNEMPLOYMENT

5.7.1 Definitions of Unemployment

There are two main definitions of unemployment:

- the official estimates of unemployment for the UK Government are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. ILO unemployment is the measure used internationally for unemployment numbers and rates for countries, but is not as reliable at local authority level, and is not available at ward level;
- the Claimant Count which measures only those people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseekers' Allowance).

Not everybody who wants to work is counted as unemployed – some are counted as economically inactive (see below).

5.7.2 Official Estimates of Unemployment

- the ILO measure (referred to later in text as “Unemployment” rather than as ILO measure) is a count of jobless people who want to work, are available to work, and are actively seeking employment;
- Unemployment is calculated using data from the Annual Population Survey¹ (APS) (previously the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – 1993 to 2003), so is subject to sampling differences. In addition, as the figures at local authority level are based on very small samples, ONS has developed a statistical model to provide better estimates of total unemployed (not for male or female unemployed) for local authorities – this is known as model-based unemployed;
- The unemployment numbers and percentages in the tables below are for those aged 16 and over. The Unemployment Rate is “Unemployed as a percentage of the economically active² population” and does not include those who are economically inactive³.

Notes

¹ Annual population survey (Dec 2004 to Dec 2013) – “A residence based market survey encompassing population, economic activity (employment and unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications. These are broken down where possible by gender, age, ethnicity, industry and occupation. Available at local authority level and above. Updated quarterly”. (NOMIS)

² The definition for Economically Active used by NOMIS is “People who are either in employment or unemployed” – this includes the self-employed.

³ NOMIS definition for Economically Inactive includes:

“Economically inactive: people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.”; “Wanting a job: people not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work”;

“Not wanting a job: people who are neither in employment nor unemployed and who do not want a job”.

5.7.3 Claimant Count measures only those people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseeker’s Allowance). The JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) at Jobcentre Plus local offices on one particular day each month. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for, and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

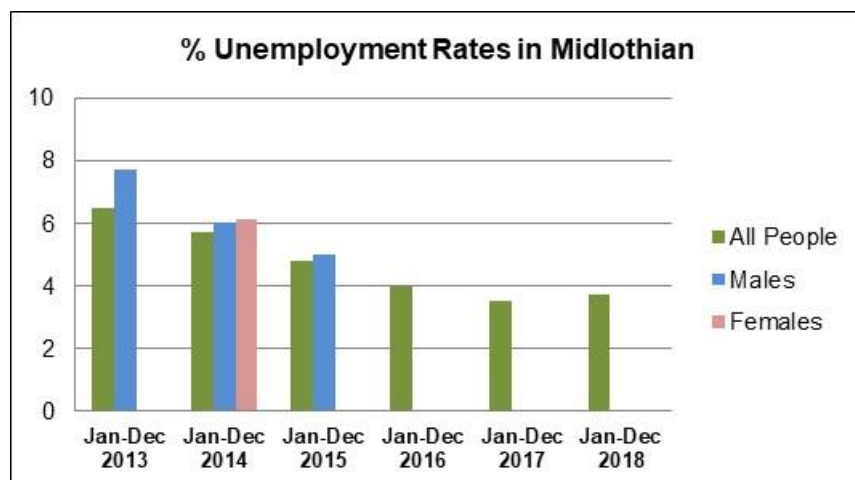
- JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking work. JSA is not normally awarded to people under 18 (except in exceptional circumstances of hardship payment). The percentage figures show the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the working age population (16-64 years) resident in that area.

5.7.4 Differences between Unemployment Figures and Claimant Figures

- The claimant count is always a lower measure than the unemployment figure because some unemployed people either choose not to claim benefits, or are not allowed to claim benefits.
-
- For example, some people are not eligible for income-based JSA because of their partner’s earnings, and are either not eligible for National Insurance contribution-based JSA, or it has ceased – normally after six months. Many women do not pay National Insurance contributions because they work in part-time low paid jobs, and are not included in the claimant count. In 2002 the ONS stated that fewer than half of unemployed women and three-quarters of unemployed men claimed unemployment-related benefits.
-
- The Midlothian Labour Market Profile (Lothian Labour Market Unit) highlighted research carried out by Sheffield Hallam University in 2002, which estimated that unemployment (at its worst) is around four times higher than represented by the claimant count.

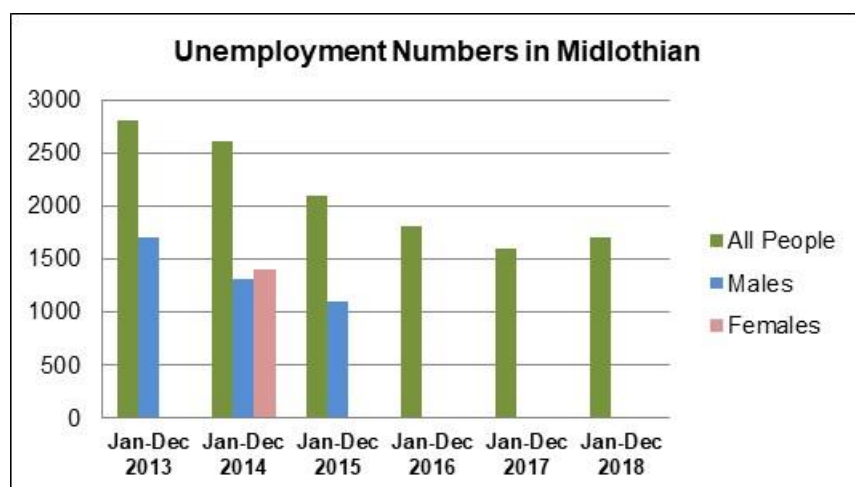
5.7.5 More information on definitions, plus regularly updated figures, are available from NOMIS www.nomisweb.co.uk. Some of the information on this website is more suited to specialists, however, there are some easily accessible (and understandable) reports, including a “Labour Market Profile for Midlothian” which includes information on Economically Active; Economically Inactive; Working-Age Benefits, and more – this is updated regularly, for example, the Claimant Count information is amended monthly. In addition, the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) website, www.sns.gov.uk (Advanced Reporter) enables you to print off information for smaller geographical areas, for example, multi-member wards, or datazones (populations between 500 and 1,000) – you can aggregate datazones to acquire statistics for other areas, e.g. for settlements). However, the information is not as up-to-date as on NOMIS, e.g. In September 2008, the Labour Market Profile for Midlothian (NOMIS) contained JSA claimant figures for July 2008, the SNS website was providing claimant figures for the last quarter of 2007, and claimant rates for the last quarter of 2005.

Figure 5.7a: Percentage Rates of Unemployment in Midlothian



Data Source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

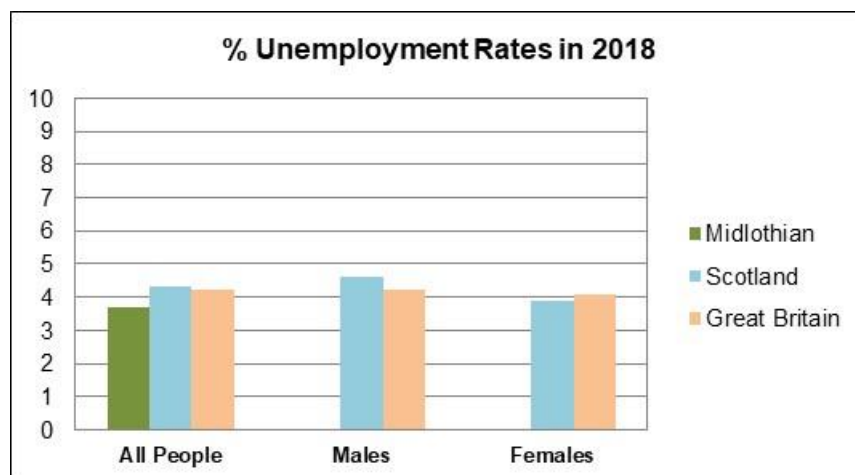
Figure 5.7b Numbers of Unemployed in Midlothian



Source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

Figures 5.7a and 5.7b show a decrease in overall unemployment in Midlothian since 2011. The female sample sizes in Midlothian in 2013, and both the male and female sample sizes from 2016 were too small for a reliable estimate so they have been omitted from the chart.

Figure 5.7c: Percentage of Unemployment Rates



Source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

Figure 5.7c shows that the unemployment rates for Midlothian are lower than those for Scotland, and Great Britain as a whole. The male and female sample sizes in 2018 were too small for a reliable estimate so they have been omitted from the chart.

Notes for Figures 5.7a, b & c:

- (1) the Unemployment Rate percentages are a “percentage of the economically active population” and do not include those who are economically inactive;
- (2) the figures over the time period (e.g. Jul09 – Jun10) are based on household interviews that take place over the course of the whole period – with roughly equal numbers of interviews taking place in each of the twelve months covered. The estimates are therefore representative of the average state over the whole period, rather than any specific point in time.
- (3) Model Based estimates are used for the “All people” figures but not for the male and female figures therefore the estimates from the two different sources will not be consistent, i.e. all people will not be the sum of male and female.

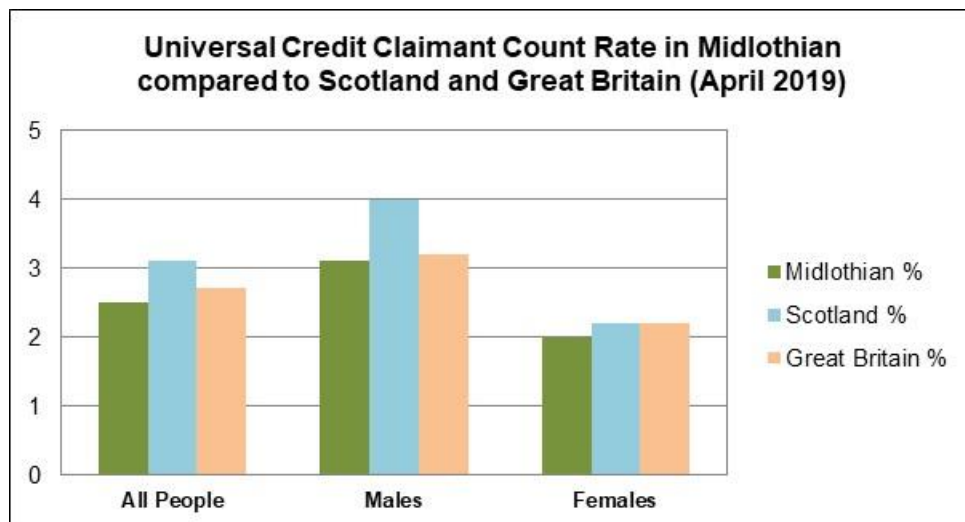
5.8 UNIVERSAL CREDIT ALLOWANCE

Figure 5.8a: Universal Credit Claimants in Midlothian

Universal Credit Claimants in Midlothian (April 2019)	Numbers
All people claiming JSA	1,410
Males	935
Females	580

Data source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

Figure 5.8b: Percentage of Universal Credit Claimants, Midlothian/Scotland/Great Britain



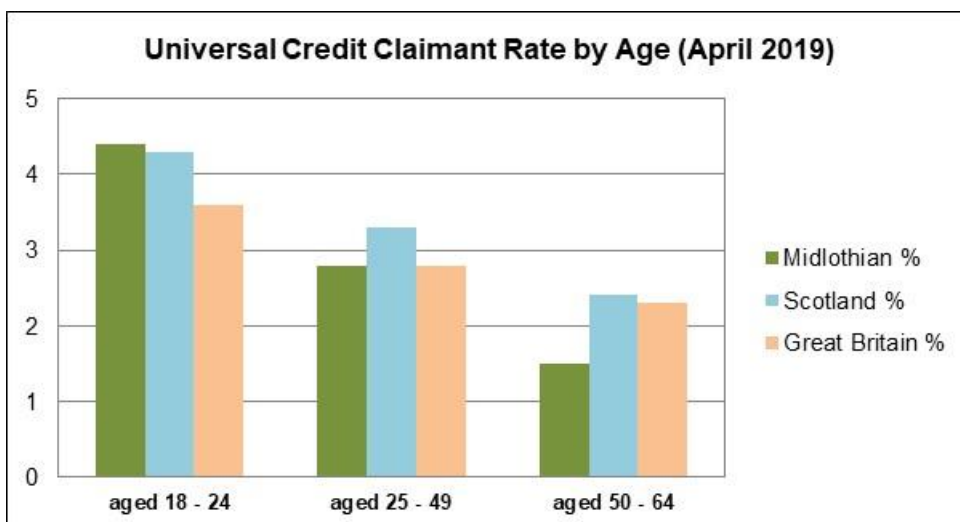
Data source : NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

Important note - Percentages in Universal Credit Claimant tables have changed. Percent now shows claimants as a proportion of the resident population of the same age. Previously it showed claimants as a percentage of all claimants.

Figures 5.8a and b show considerably more male Universal Credit Claimants than female. Reasons for this may include that many women do not pay National Insurance contributions because they work in part-time low paid jobs. It may also be because more women than men are likely to be ineligible for income-based Universal Credit because of their partner's earnings.

Figure 5.8b shows that the Claimant Count rates in Midlothian were higher overall than Scotland, and Great Britain, as at April 2019. However female claimant rates are lower in Midlothian than in Scotland.

Figure 5.8c: Parentage JSA Claimant by age Midlothian/Scotland/Great Britain



Source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

Figure 5.8c shows that the largest number of Universal Credit claimants as at April 2019 in Midlothian was in the group aged 18-24. This is a significant difference in the proportion of 18-24 year olds claiming Universal Credit compared to the average for Great Britain.

5.9 ADULT LITERACY AND NUMERACY

5.9.1 Note on data: There is very little quantitative data on levels of adult literacy and numeracy in Scotland; varying definitions of functional literacy and numeracy make this a difficult area to research at a national level. Even less information is available at a local authority level and is generally quantitative rather than qualitative. Number of participants is calculated by the number attending each session/class and will include participants who have taken up more than one learning opportunity in a year.

5.9.2 The most recent Scottish Survey of Adult Literacies in 2009 found that 3.6% of Scots (one person in 28) faced serious challenges in their literacies practices. Additionally, 26.7% (about a quarter) may face occasional challenges and constrained opportunities due to their literacies difficulties, but will generally cope with their day-to-day lives

This survey found that one of the key factors linked to lower literacies capabilities is poverty, with adults living in 15% of the most deprived areas in Scotland more likely to have capabilities at the lower end of the scale (information from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education/Life-Long-Learning/17551>).

5.9.3 This section presents data about numbers of participants in Adult Literacy & Numeracy (ALN) programmes in Midlothian. The data has been compiled by Midlothian Communities and Lifelong Learning, Adult Literacy and Numeracy/English as a Second or Other Language (CLL, ALN/ESOL) service.

5.9.4 Figure 5.9a shows that of the 421 attending Adult Literacy & Numeracy programmes, 151 accessed general literacy provision, and a further 200 attended general ESOL (English as a Second or Other Language) courses. 34 attended the ESF Aim High programme, and 36 accessed 1:1 tuition with tutors or volunteers.

Figure 5.9a: No. of Adult Learners Participating in Programmes in Midlothian in 2017/2018

Programme	No of learners
Adult Literacy and Numeracy	151
ESOL	200
ESF	34
Volunteer 1:1s/small groups	36
Total	421

Data source: CLL, ALN/ESOL

5.9.5 Figure 5.9b shows that higher levels of women (179) attended ALN/ESOL programmes than men (242) in Midlothian in 2017/18.

Figure 5.9b: Gender of Adult Learners Participating in Programmes in Midlothian (2017/18)

Gender	No of learners
Male	179
Female	242

Data Source: CLD, ALN/ESOL

5.9.6 Figure 5.9c shows the towns with the highest number of Adult Literacy/ESOL learners were Dalkeith (97) and Penicuik (78) districts. Danderhall and Rosewell districts have the lowest number of Adult Literacy/ESOL learners (4 each).

Figure 5.9c: Area Where Adult Literacy/ESOL Learners Live at Point of Entry to Programme

Area of residence	ESOL	ALN	Total no of learners
Bonnyrigg/Lasswade	20	13	33
Dalkeith and district	65	32	97
Mayfield/Easthouses	33	16	49
Gorebridge and district	3	14	17
Loanhead and district	11	11	22
Penicuik and district	42	36	78
Newtongrange	6	7	13
Danderhall and district	0	7	7
Poltonhall and district	6	4	10
Rosewell and district	4	0	4
Eskbank/Newbattle	10	12	22
Roslin/Bilston	1	3	4
Unknown	31	34	65

Data Source: CLL, ALN/ESOL Service

5.9.7 Figure 5.9d shows that 200 of the 421 CLL ALN/ESOL Learners do not have English as a first language.

Learners' First Language	Polish	Arabic	Bulgarian	Russian	Spanish	Chinese	Italian	Vietnamese
No of learners	59	21	15	15	10	9	8	5
Learners' First Language	Romanian	Lithuanian	Latvian	Urdu	Portuguese	French	Bangla	Other
No of learners	6	7	4	5	3	2	8	28

Figure 5.9d: First Language Spoken by Adult Learners accessing the ESOL Programme Offered by Midlothian LLE ALN/ESOL Service (2017/18)

5.9.8 Figure 5.9e shows the Midlothian Council Communities and Lifelong Learning (CLL) ALN and ESOL team delivered 168 learning opportunities (programmes and 1:1 sessions) of adult learning in the year 2017/18.

Figure 5.9e: Provision of Midlothian CLL ALN/ESOL Service Courses Offered (2017/18)

Provider	No of learning opportunities offered (inc1:1 Tuition/groups) (Note: this is not the total number of sessions)
ALN	87
ESOL	81
Total Learning opportunities	168

5.10 LIBRARIES

5.10.1 In Midlothian there are five local libraries in Dalkeith, Danderhall, Newtongrange, Gorebridge and Roslin, and four community hub libraries at the Lasswade Centre, Penicuik Centre, the Loanhead Centre and our newest in Newbattle working alongside our colleagues in Education, Leisure and Lifelong Learning and Employability which opened in May 2018. This new Centre is a Digital Centre of Excellence supporting our communities to develop their digital skills. There is also an extremely popular mobile library service which visits many of our rural communities and also provides a service across East Lothian as part of a shared service arrangement.

5.10.2 Our libraries deliver a range of services, including the lending of books and eResources, free PC access, online digital support, interactive Bookbug sessions and early year activities, school visits, community activities and events, and a range of frontline core services such as applying for services, making payments and reporting problems. All our libraries have free Wi-Fi access providing a comfortable and connected space for our customers who want to bring their own device to use.

5.10.3 Our libraries share resources and work in partnership with many and varied external partners on a national and local level in order to support service development and delivery. These include NHS Lothian, MacMillan, Creative Scotland, Scottish Book Trust, Scottish Library and Information Council, Midlothian Science Festival, The Reading Agency, Volunteer Midlothian, Artlink, Barnardos, MVA (Midlothian Voluntary Action), Code Club Scotland and Contact Scotland.

5.10.4 Our Libraries play a key role in maximising opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing of individuals across our communities and beyond. The services provided across our libraries and partner venues include:

- A Bibliotherapy service that supports those with mild to moderate mental health issues.
- A new Bibliotherapy project working in partnership with Lasswade and Newbattle High Schools supported young people.
- Access to replacement hearing aid batteries and a maintenance and repair clinic via libraries in partnership with NHS Lothian audiology.
- Community led film clubs encouraging social interaction and community involvement.
- Coding provision in all libraries contributing to the development of a digital learning pathway for young people.
- A pilot project called AU-some Libraries working in partnership with ArtLink, Barnardos and young autistic library users to shape future services to make them more accessible for all.

5.10.5 The transformation journey of the library service is focused on the four strategic aims of Midlothian's Customer Service Strategy and supports the National Library Strategy of social and economic wellbeing, promoting reading, literacy and learning, and digital, cultural and development.

5.10.6 The table below sets out Library activity over the last five years and illustrates a significant increase in active membership and visits to our libraries – both physically and virtually.

Figure 5.10a: Midlothian Library Activity

	2013-14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Library Membership	31,787	31,500	33,479	34,203	35,682	33,795
Issues of Library Materials	391,082	371,241	338,205	330,349	317,700	300,601
PC use	34%	30%	27%	24%	22%	21%
Visits (physical)	468,605	484,382	480,091	521,208	545,159	706,448
Visits (virtual)	52,830	81,818	254,796	655,935	540,203	934,749
Visits (total)	521,435	566,200	734,887	1,177,143	1,085,362	1,641,197

5.11 WELFARE RIGHTS

5.11.1 Welfare Reform - The Scottish Government published its annual report on the impact of welfare reform in Scotland in June 2017.¹ The report analysed the financial impact of the UK Government's welfare policies introduced since 2010 at a Scotland and Scottish local authority level by 2020/21. It also brought together evidence on the impact of welfare policies on income inequality, poverty and child poverty and equality groups. This report is supplementary to June's annual welfare reform report in that it focusses on impacts on disabled people. Many of the impacts on disabled people are primarily associated with two major welfare policies:

- The introduction of **Personal Independence Payment (PIP)** which is replacing Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age disabled people as the main non-means tested disability benefit. Social Security Scotland have announced that they will be replacing PIP and Attendance Allowance with a new Disability Benefit for Scottish residents. This will commence on a rolling programme commencing with new claims for Children from Spring/Summer 2020. We are actively engaging with Social Security Scotland to ensure this new devolved benefit will be communicated and promoted to enable uptake for those eligible. The new benefit will bring with it an easier application process and increased accessibility to support but this will take some time to roll out and may be 2025 before those currently in receipt transfer over.

- Changes to **Employment Support Allowance (ESA)** which includes the limiting of the contribution based benefit to 1 year, the introduction of a stricter sanctions regime and the removal of the work-related activity component.

5.11.2 This report adds additional evidence and analysis of the financial and nonfinancial impact of these policies on the support available for disabled people in Scotland. The report also includes case studies of people affected by these policy changes which have been provided by Disability Agenda Scotland (DAS), Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) and Citizens Advice Scotland (CAS).

The key findings of this report are that:

In Scotland, whilst 45% of those being re-assessed from DLA to PIP have seen (or are expected to see) an increase their award, 44% will initially (before mandatory reconsiderations and appeals) see their award reduced or removed completely. **The worst affected disabled people could lose DLA awards worth over £7,000 per year, if they are disallowed for PIP when re-assessed.**

Based on current DLA to PIP re-assessment outcomes, **around 30,000 disabled people in Scotland could lose entitlement to non means-tested disability benefits due to re-assessment to PIP once full rollout is complete.**

Around 1 in 5 people who previously claimed DLA and challenge the outcome of their PIP assessment will see their award increased following a mandatory reconsideration, whilst two thirds of appeals that are cleared at a hearing overturn the original decision in favour of the claimant.

¹ For more information see - Scottish Government (June 2017) 'Welfare Reform (Further Provision) (Scotland) Act 2012 - Annual Report – 2017'. Office for Budget Responsibility (October 2016) 'Welfare Trends Report'. Available at: http://budgetresponsibility.org.uk/docs/dlm_uploads/49754-OBR-Welfare-Accessible-v0.2.pdf

5.11.3 Housing Benefit - Bedroom Tax

From April 2013, DWP introduced a reduction in Housing Benefit for working-age households judged to be under-occupying their property in the social rented sector (a similar reduction was introduced to the housing element of Universal Credit). The reduction in Housing benefit or UC housing element is 14% for those with one spare room and 25% with two or more spare rooms. The UK government refers to this change as the 'removal of the spare room subsidy', but it is more commonly known as the 'bedroom tax'.

The Scottish Government has been mitigating the bedroom tax since 2013 through funding Discretionary Housing Payments for those affected and has announced it intends to use its powers under the Scotland Act 2016 to abolish the bedroom tax for those on Universal Credit.

DWP statistics of households claiming housing benefit and subject to the bedroom tax⁴⁰ show, that as of May 2017, 40,900 households affected by the bedroom tax are also in receipt of Employment Support Allowance. This represents around 57% of the total number of households (71,000) affected by the bedroom tax through Housing Benefit in Scotland. On average, households claiming ESA lose around £12.50 per week in housing benefit (£650 per year), although this loss may be mitigated through Discretionary Housing Payments.

Previous analysis produced in June 2013 and using the Family Resources Survey data from over a number of years up to 2011/12, suggested that around 80% of households affected in Scotland contain an adult with a 'Disability Discrimination Act' recognised disability.

⁴⁰ This excludes those affected by the bedroom tax through Universal Credit.

⁴¹ Scottish Government (June 2013) 'Updated Evidence on the Number of Households Affected by the Housing Benefit Under Occupation Penalty'.

5.11.4 Benefit Cap - prior to the introduction of Universal Credit, a 'benefit cap' has been applied to the combined income a household receives from Job Seeker's Allowance, Employment & Support Allowance, Housing Benefit, Child Benefit, Child Tax Credit, and Carer's Allowance. There is a cap on total household benefits at £500 per week for a family and £350 per week for a single person. Statistics are available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/benefit-cap-number-of-households-capped-to-march-2014>

5.11.5 Universal Credit – In Midlothian Universal Credit Full Service was rolled out 23 March 2017 to Dalkeith and Penicuik Job Centres.

Impact of Universal Credit

Evidence indicates that claimants and the Council are experiencing effects of;

- Delays in payment to claimants
- Financial Hardship to households, with extra demand on the Scottish Welfare Fund and Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs)
- Additional administrative burdens to the Council
- Increased rent arrears
- Impact on temporary accommodation for homeless households

5.11.6 Universal Credit Scottish Flexibilities

The Scotland Act 2016 gave the Scottish Government powers to vary how Universal Credit is paid in Scotland. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) retains responsibility for the delivery of Universal Credit as it remains a reserved benefit. DWP will deliver the Scottish Government's policy.

The new Universal Credit choices were made available from 4 October 2017 to people living in Scotland making a new Universal Credit claim in full service areas.

Eligible claimants of Universal Credit will be offered the choice after they have received their first payment of Universal Credit. This means the offer will be made at the start of the second assessment period, when the expected Universal Credit award is known, and there has been time to assess the claimant's award, including housing costs if applicable. The choice is offered in the claimant's online account in two stages:

- one for choosing to be paid monthly or twice monthly; and
- one for choosing to have the relevant housing costs in the Universal Credit award paid to themselves or to their landlord.

The claimant can make either or both choices. If the claimant does not make a choice within 60 days of the offer being presented, then the offer will be removed from their online account, but they will still be able to request the new Universal Credit choice at any time. If the claimant does not make a choice, Universal Credit will continue to be paid as standard in a single monthly amount direct into their bank account

5.12 CHILD POVERTY (SCOTLAND) ACT 2017

5.12.1 A 2018 national report by the Child Poverty Action Group identifies the impact of UK Welfare reform on children as follows:

Cuts between 2016 and 2020

Working families claiming UC will receive significantly less financial support than families claiming tax credits. This is because the Chancellor decided not to proceed with proposed cuts to tax credits having already passed legislation introducing cuts to Universal Credit.

Even after accounting for the national living wage and tax cuts, benefit changes announced in the Summer Budget and Autumn Statement of 2015 produce average loss of £1,300 per year for working families with children by 2020, rising to £3,000 for some families.

A couple with two children on out of work benefits falls 41% short of meeting a Minimum Income Standard budget. Working full time on the National Living Wage they fall 12% short (after paying for childcare).

A lone parent with one child falls 50% short of meeting a Minimum Income Standard budget. Analysis by CPAG and Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) found that once universal credit is fully rolled out, the two-child limit will result in 200,000 additional children in poverty. CPAG and IPPR analysis comparing the benefit system in 2017 with the 2013/14 system, found that as a result of the cuts, on average:

- couples with children will be £960 a year worse off
- lone parent families will be £2380 a year worse off
- families with one child will be £930 a year worse off
- families with two children will be £1100 a year worse off
- families with three children will be £2540 a year worse off

5.12.2 The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 sets out Scottish Government's commitment to eradicating child poverty by 2030 by meeting a set of ambitious targets.

"To eradicate child poverty and by 2030 to have made significant progress such that:

- Less than 10% of our children will be living in relative poverty
- Less than 5% of our children will be living in absolute poverty
- Less than 5% will be unable to afford the basic necessities of life
- Less than 5% of our children will be living in persistent poverty"

The national Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018 – 2022 Every Child, Every Chance (ECEC) sets out priorities for action to meet these targets grouped around 3 drivers designed to make a 'step-change' in ending child poverty by 2030.

Reducing the cost of living

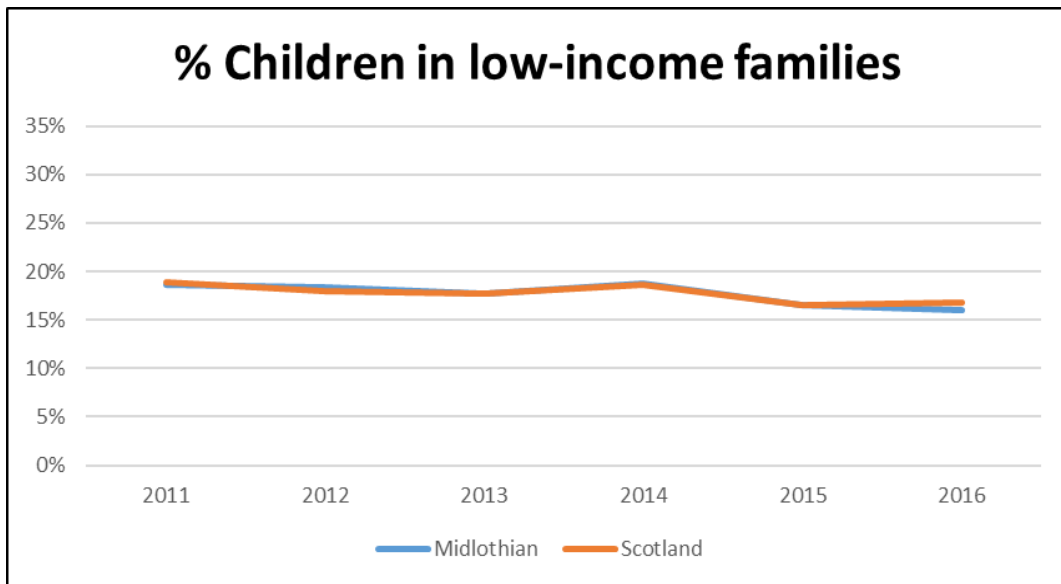
Increasing income from employment

Increasing income from social security and benefits in kind

In Midlothian in 2017/18, 25% of our children were living in poverty (defined as living in households in receipt of less than 60% of UK average income after discounting housing costs) (www.endchildpoverty.org.uk).

Ward	Oct – Dec 13	Oct – Dec 15	Jul – Sep 17	17/18

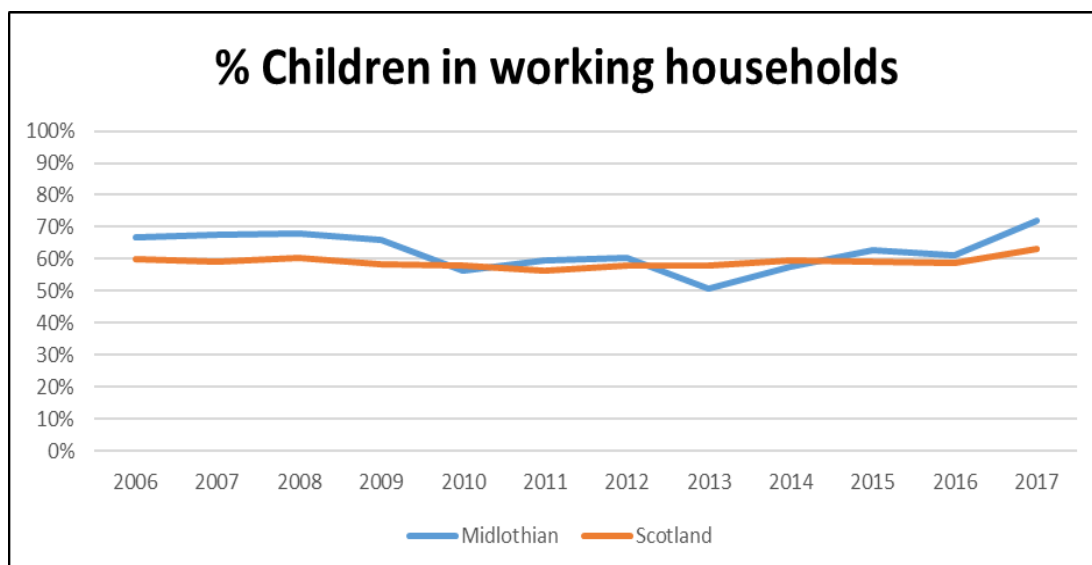
MIDLOTHIAN	21.25%	22.51%	22.04%	25%
Bonnyrigg	19.52%	22.03%	20.64%	20%
Dalkeith	26.63%	26.46%	24.50%	24%
Midlothian East	21.55%	22.51%	23.79%	30%
Midlothian South	23.82%	26.59%	25.58%	26%
Midlothian West	16.78%	15.8%	17.82%	19%
Penicuik	17.90%	21.14%	18.79%	19%



Source: HMRC, Personal Tax Credits: Children in low-income families' local measure

This chart shows the proportions of children under 16 living in families either in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits, where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income.

Administrative data sources on benefits and tax credits from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) are used in the calculation of this local measure.



Source: ONS, Workless households for regions across the UK

This chart shows the proportions of all children under 16 who live in households that contain at least one person aged 16 to 64, where all individuals aged 16 and over are in employment. These statistics are taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS) and cover calendar years. Please note that changes year-on-year are fairly volatile in a number of local authority areas due to sample size. The overall trend should be considered rather than individual data points.

Scottish Government has highlighted the evidence that shows that the priority groups identified below are at high risk of child poverty. Most are in work but unable to find jobs with sufficient rates of pay or length of hours to move out of poverty. These groups are not mutually exclusive of course.

- Lone parents – 36% of children in relative poverty
- Families where a member of the household is disabled – 30% of children in relative poverty
- Families with 3 or more children – 30% of children in Scotland in relative poverty
- Minority Ethnic families – 37% of children in relative poverty
- Families where the youngest child is under 1 – 32% of children in relative poverty
- Mothers aged under 25 – 44% of children in relative poverty

5.13 SCOTTISH WELFARE FUND

5.13.1 The Scottish Welfare Fund provides a safety net for vulnerable people in an emergency when there is an immediate threat to health and safety (Crisis Grants), and to enable or continue independent living, or prevent the need for institutional care (Community Care Grants). From 1 April 2013 it replaced parts of the Social Fund administered by the Department for Work & Pensions

5.13.2 Applicants should be aged 16 or over and should normally be entitled to Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-related Employment & Support Allowance, Guaranteed Pension Credit or Universal Credit but it is not essential. The key test of eligibility for a crisis grant is the severity of the applicant's situation, and the likely impact on them and their family. The key test of eligibility for a Community Care Grant is retaining or establishing a settled way of life in the community. National guidance sets out the model for assessing the priority for applications and is currently set at high priority for Crisis Grants and medium priority for Community Care Grants

5.13.3 Crisis Grants are paid in cash or food vouchers and Community Care Grants are paid in cash or vouchers for a local furniture and white goods supplier.

5.14 FOODBANK

5.14.1 The Trussell Trust Midlothian Foodbank was established in 2013, working from Gorebridge Parish Church. It provides three days of food up to a maximum of three times, on receipt of a voucher, to individuals and families in crisis situations who have been referred by organisations and agencies such as Citizens Advice, Social Workers, the NHS, and welfare rights services. It should be noted that this is one of similar projects providing food to people in crisis in Midlothian. There are 5 other foodbanks in the area.

Vouchers by Ward

Ward	No. Vouchers	Adults	Children	Total
Bonnyrigg	133	216 (62.79%)	128 (37.21%)	344
Dalkeith	296	403 (59.7%)	272 (40.3%)	675
Forth	1	1 (100%)	0	1
Haddington and Lammermuir	1	1 (16.67%)	5 (83.33%)	6
Liberton/Gilmerton	2	4 (57.14%)	3 (42.86%)	7
Midlothian East	186	264 (46.89%)	299 (53.11%)	563
Midlothian South	636	968 (53.54%)	840 (46.46%)	1808
Midlothian West	107	138 (62.44%)	83 (37.56%)	221
NFA	63	72 (86.75%)	11 (13.25%)	83
Penicuik	55	74 (71.84%)	29 (28.16%)	103
Unknown	23	36 (70.59%)	15 (29.41%)	51
Totals	1504	2178	1686	3864

Crisis Types

Crisis	No. Vouchers	Adults	Children	Total
Benefit Changes	141	211 (67.85%)	100 (32.15%)	311
Benefit Delays	272	400 (63.69%)	228 (36.31%)	628
Child Holiday Meals	339	569 (40.85%)	824 (59.15%)	1393
Debt	249	366 (57.73%)	268 (42.27%)	634
Delayed Wages	14	23 (62.16%)	14 (37.84%)	37
Domestic Violence	17	20 (43.48%)	26 (56.52%)	46
Homeless	198	225 (81.23%)	52 (18.77%)	277
Low Income	32	50 (75.76%)	16 (24.24%)	66
No recourse to public funds	5	6 (100%)	0	6
Other	128	164 (60.07%)	109 (39.93%)	273

Refused STBA	52	60 (80%)	15 (20%)	75
Sickness	57	84 (71.19%)	34 (28.81%)	118
Totals	1504	2178	1686	3864

Age Groups

Age Group	Number of people
Adults (17 - 24 yrs)	396
Adults (25 - 64 yrs)	1297
Adults (Over 65 yrs)	13
Adults (unknown age)	472
Children (0 - 4 yrs)	544
Children (12 - 16 yrs)	263
Children (5 - 11 yrs)	692
Children (unknown age)	187
Totals	3864

Family Types

Size of Family	No. Vouchers
Couple	134 (8.91%)
Family	327 (21.74%)
Other	98 (6.52%)
Single	558 (37.1%)
Single Parent	387 (25.73%)
Totals	1504

6 SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

6.1 ECONOMY

The Midlothian economy is rooted in the traditional and primary industries, while also moving into the future through a growing number of high technology enterprises. It is part of the Edinburgh City region and to a large extent the Capital City supports a large number of jobs for commuters from Midlothian, through the excellent connections by bus, and train.

Midlothian is home to a number of important clusters of high growth businesses bringing high gross value added economic activities together. Key sectors include:

Science and Technology: Animal Biosciences, Life sciences, Earth Sciences/ Environmental Science, Marine Engineering, Construction, Tourism

6.2 HEADLINE STATISTICS

With the Midlothian population standing at 91,300 in 2018 the working age population is 56,700. In January to December 2018, there were 47,300 people economically active in Midlothian – an increase of 1.4% over the previous year.

In January - December 2018, 81.8% of the working age population was economically active. The Midlothian economically active rate is higher than both Scotland and GB (77.4% and 78.5%).

Employment levels in Midlothian for the period January – December 2018 in percentages of the working age population in employment was 79.3%. This was above the Scottish and GB figures which are 74.1% and 75.1% respectively.

Unemployment (model-based) for 16-64 year olds in Midlothian for the period January – December 2018 is 1,700 (3.7%) compared to Scotland at 4.3% and GB at 4.2%.

The Out of Work Benefits claimant count for April 2019 is 2.6% for Midlothian, compared with 3.1% for Scotland and 2.7% for Great Britain.

Male earnings by residence at £582.00 in 2018 lies at 97.2% of the Scottish median (£599.00). For the same period female earnings by residence in Midlothian at £510.80 lies at 99.1% of the Scottish median (£515.40). Female earnings remain lower than their male counterparts with a difference of £71.20 between male and female.

The gap is closing between gross weekly pay (median) earned by Midlothian workplace employees (that is anyone whose place of work is in Midlothian but who may live elsewhere) (£544.40) and wages earned by Midlothian residents (£537.20) in 2018.

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, but having a Midlothian branch. It excludes public sector.

Currently, Midlothian's largest employers remain the public sector: Midlothian Council with 3,724 employees

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

Key sectors by number of business in Midlothian are Wholesale and Retail Trade, Education, Human Health and Social Work, Manufacturing and Construction.

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/printable.aspx>

6.3 WORKING POPULATION

As of 2018 the Midlothian population has grown to 91,340, however comparator figures for the working age population are not yet available, so the following data is based on the mid-2018 population estimates.

Figure 6.3a Total Population Published Mid-2018

	Midlothian	Scotland	Great Britain
Total Population	91,340	5,438,100	64,553,909
Males	43,893	2,648,751	31,864,002
Females	47,447	2,789,349	32,689,907

Data Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 2018 (latest data available)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

Figure 6.3b shows that, in 2018, 62.1% of Midlothian's population were of working age and this is slightly less than the proportions in Scotland and Great Britain overall.

Figure 6.3b Working Age Population as % of Total Population 2018

	Midlothian (Numbers)	Midlothian (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Population	56,700	62.1	64.2	62.7
Males	27,300	62.2	64.9	63.4
Females	29,400	62.0	63.6	62.0

Data Source: NOMIS (2018) – ONS mid-year population estimates. % of total population

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/printable.aspx>

Note on data: 'Working age' is defined here as 16-64 for all people. All percentages are based on the total working age population with the exception of the unemployed, which are taken as a percentage of the economically active population. 'Unemployed' means people without a job who are available to start work within two weeks of their interview, have been looking for work in the four weeks prior to interview or are waiting to start a job they have already obtained.

In 2018 there were 100 more people in employment than in 2017.

Those who are economically active increased by 1.5% from 46,600 in Jan 2017 to 47,300 in Jan 2018. Proportionally, Midlothian is slightly above both GB and the Scottish figure.

The number of self-employed people increased by 900 since 2017. Midlothian is lower in proportion of self-employed people than GB.

Midlothian's unemployment rate (model based) increased slightly between 2017 and 2018 from 3.2% to 3.7%, and it is below the Scottish and GB rates, at 4.3% and 4.2%.

Figure 6.3c: Employment and Unemployed

Midlothian	Numbers		Percentage		Scotland %		Great Britain %	
	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17
All People								
All Economically active	47,300	46,600	81.8%	81.1%	77.4%	77.4%	78.5%	78.4%
In Employment	45,900	45,800	79.3%	79.5%	74.1%	74.2%	75.1%	74.9%
Employees	40,500	41,000	70.7%	72.0%	65.2%	65.4%	64.3%	64.0%
Self Employed	5,200	4,300	8.4%	6.7%	8.4%	8.5%	10.6%	10.6%
Unemployed	1,700	1,500	3.7%	3.2%	4.3%	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%
Males								
All Economically active	23,400	23,100	85.0%	83.1%	81.8%	81.6%	83.3%	83.4%
In Employment	22,800	22,600	82.8%	81.2%	78.0%	77.8%	79.7%	79.6%
Employees	18,800	18,900	69.5%	69.4%	65.9%	66.0%	65.3%	65.2%
Self Employed	3,800	3,300	12.9%	10.4%	11.6%	11.4%	14.1%	14.1%
Unemployed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.5%
Females								
All Economically active	23,900	23,600	78.8%	79.2%	73.3%	73.5%	73.7%	73.4%
In Employment	23,100	23,200	76.1%	78.0%	70.3%	70.9%	70.6%	70.3%
Employees	21,700	22,100	71.8%	74.5%	64.6%	64.8%	63.2%	62.7%
Self Employed	1,300	1,100	4.2%	3.2%	5.3%	5.7%	7.1%	7.2%
Unemployed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9%	3.5%	4.1%	4.2%

Data Source: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/printable.aspx>

Numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64; Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active; those with 'N/A' sample size too small for reliable estimate

Total economic inactivity has decreased by 200 between 2017 and 2018. The rates also remain below the Scottish and GB rates.

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/subreports/einact_time_series/report.aspx?

Those that are 'looking after family/home' have decreased by 400.

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/subreports/einact_time_series/report.aspx?

In 2018, 400 (18.2%) less people want a job than in 2017. The total figure is proportionately higher at 21.3% than the Scottish and GB rates of 20.9% and 20.8% respectively.

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/subreports/einact_time_series/report.aspx?

In 2018, 200 (2.53%) more people did not want a job than in 2017. At 78.7% this is lower than the Scottish 79.1% and GB 79.2% rates.

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/subreports/einact_time_series/report.aspx?

Figure 6.3d: Economic Inactivity

Midlothian	Numbers		Percentage		Scotland %		Great Britain %	
	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 17 - Dec 17
Total	10,200	10,500	18.2%	18.9%	22.6%	22.6%	21.5%	21.6%
Student	2,300	n/a	22.5%	n/a	26.8%	26.5%	26.9%	27.0%
Looking after family/home	1,700	2,100	16.5%	19.7%	18.1%	18.1%	23.6%	24.3%
Temporary Sick	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%
Long-term Sick	2,800	2,900	27.9%	27.3%	27.1%	27.4%	22.7%	22.1%
Discouraged	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Retired	2,200	2,500	21.7%	23.8%	15.0%	15.2%	13.2%	13.2%
Other	n/a	1,400	n/a	13.0%	10.6%	10.1%	11.3%	10.8%
Wants a job	2,200	2,600	21.3%	24.6%	20.9%	23.6%	20.8%	22.7%
Does not want a job	8,100	7,900	78.7%	75.4%	79.1%	76.4%	79.2%	77.3%

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/subreports/einact_time_series/report.aspx

n/a = Estimate is not given because sample size is not anonymous

Notes: Numbers and % are for those aged 16-64, % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16 – 64 and gender

Figure 6.3e Claimant Count

Claimant count June 2019				
	Midlothian (numbers)	Midlothian (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	1,380	2.4%	3.1%	2.8%
Males	800	2.9%	4.0%	3.3%
Females	585	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/subreports/cc_time_series/report.aspx

The rate of out of work benefits in June 2019 was lower in Midlothian as compared to Scotland and GB.

6.4 EARNINGS

Median earnings estimates are used, rather than mean. The median represents the middle of the whole range of individual earnings and is less likely to be influenced by extremely high or low values, making it more representative of the majority of the population.

There is a fluctuating gap in earnings for full time earners by residence compared to the whole of Scotland but the gap was narrowest in 2017 since 2010. The gap has since grew for 2018 again. The gap has been fluctuating widely for male earners but its 2018 level is the lowest since 2010. Since 2015 to 2017 the earnings gap between Midlothian and Scotland for full time female earnings has been positive, but has dropped £4.60 below the Scottish Average for 2018.

Figure 6.4a: Median Gross Weekly Earnings Midlothian Residents (Full time): Comparison with Scotland (Earnings by Residents)

Full Time	All		% diff.	Male		% diff.	Female		% diff.
	MID	SCOT		MID	SCOT		MID	SCOT	
2018	£537.20	£562.70	-4.7	£582.00	£599.00	-2.9	£510.80	£515.40	-0.9
2017	£542.10	£547.40	-6.0	£559.90	£580.40	-3.7	£518.80	£496.10	+4.6
2016	£507.00	£536.00	-5.7	£537.70	£569.40	-5.9	£496.00	£481.90	+2.9
2015	£497.30	£527.00	-6.0	£529.30	£561.50	-6.1	£485.40	£474.20	+2.4
2014	£475.20	£518.60	-9.1	£483.50	£557.50	-15.3	£443.20	£460.00	-3.8
2013	£483.40	£507.90	-5.0	£501.90	£546.40	-8.9	£441.70	£452.10	-2.4
2012	£450.40	£498.30	-10.6	£470.20	£535.20	-13.8	£403.20	£438.50	-8.8
2011	£446.90	£487.20	-9.0	£482.50	£519.60	-7.7	£392.80	£435.40	-10.8
2010	£483.00	£489.60	-1.4	£519.60	£521.70	-0.4	£449.10	£428.90	+4.7
2009	£424.10	£471.20	-11.1	£442.00	£509.80	-15.3	£405.40	£419.20	-3.4
2008	£401.40	£462.90	-15.3	£456.50	£505.00	-10.6	£362.00	£399.90	-10.5

Data Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings – Resident analysis/ NOMIS
<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/printable.aspx>

Figure 6.4b: Median Gross Weekly Earnings Midlothian Employees (Full time): Comparison with Scotland (Earnings by Workplace)

Full Time	All		% diff.	Male		% diff.	Female		% diff.
	MID	SCOT		MID	SCOT		MID	SCOT	
2018	£544.40	£563.20	-3.5	£613.20	£598.90	+2.4	£447.40	£516.20	-15.4
2017	£563.10	£546.60	+3.0	£596.10	£579.90	+2.8	£462.20	£498.30	-7.8
2016	£544.20	£534.50	+1.8	£572.70	£567.30	+1.0	£476.60	£482.40	-1.2
2015	£508.10	£527.00	-3.7	£566.00	£562.90	+0.6	£477.20	£475.00	+0.5
2014	£478.50	£519.60	-8.6	£514.50	£558.50	-8.6	£421.00	£460.90	-9.5
2013	£533.40	£508.70	+4.9	£577.20	£545.60	+5.8	£433.30	£453.50	-4.7
2012	£483.80	£497.70	-2.9	£533.60	£532.80	+0.2	£413.60	£438.00	-5.9
2011	£487.10	£485.00	+0.4	£524.00	£517.50	+1.3	£425.50	£435.40	-2.3
2010	£490.30	£488.00	+0.5	£524.60	£521.40	+0.6	£421.00	£430.50	-2.3
2009	£474.30	£472.80	+0.3	£528.90	£509.90	+3.7	£398.70	£420.30	-5.4
2008	£456.60	£462.60	-1.3	£492.80	£504.90	-2.5	£391.10	£401.10	-2.6

Data Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings – Resident analysis/ NOMIS
<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/printable.aspx>

Figure 6.4c shows that the median earnings for people living in Midlothian are less than the median earnings for people working in Midlothian. The implication of this is that better paid employment in Midlothian is being taken up by people from outside the area, while residents are filling lower paid jobs either within or outside Midlothian. The skills and education profile of the working population of Midlothian has been changing to match the demands of new employment opportunities.

Figure 6.4c: Comparison of Median Gross Weekly Earnings Midlothian for Employees & Residents

	Employees	Residents	Difference
2018	£544.60	£537.20	£7.40
2017	£563.10	£542.10	£21.00
2016	£544.20	£507.00	£37.20
2015	£508.10	£497.30	£10.80
2014	£478.50	£475.20	£3.30
2013	£533.40	£483.40	£50.00
2012	£483.40	£450.40	£33.00

2011	£487.10	£446.90	£40.20
2010	£490.30	£483.00	£7.30
2009	£474.30	£424.10	£50.20
2008	£456.60	£401.40	£55.20

6.5 EMPLOYMENT

Figure 6.5a shows that, between 2017 and 2018 (Jan to Dec), there has been an increase (500) in the number of people being employed in Midlothian across many occupational areas. The most significant increase was in Associate professional and technical (+900). Managers and Senior Officials, Associate professional and technical, Administrative and Secretarial, Skilled trades Occupation and Process plant and machine operatives all increased. However, there were decreases in Professional Occupations (-700), Caring, Leisure and other service occupations (-1,200) and Sales Customer Service Occupations (-300). The number of Elementary Occupations stayed the same. In comparison with the GB and Scottish figures Midlothian is under- represented in groups 2 and 8.

Figure 6.5a Midlothian Based Employment by Occupation

SOC 2010 Group number % Occupational Title	Midlothian				Scotland		Great Britain	
	Numbers		%		%		%	
	Jan 18- Dec 18	Jan 17- Dec 17	Jan 18- Dec 18	Jan 17- Dec 17	Jan 18- Dec 18	Jan 17- Dec 17	Jan 18- Dec 18	Jan 17- Dec 17
Managers & Senior Officials	4,300	4,100	9.3%	8.9%	8.7%	8.5%	10.8%	10.9%
Professional Occupations	7,500	8,200	16.2%	17.8%	20.7%	20.7%	20.7%	20.2%
Associate professional & technical	6,500	5,600	14.1%	12.2%	13.4%	13.6%	14.7%	14.4%
Administrative & Secretarial	5,600	5,200	12.2%	11.5%	10.0%	10.1%	10.1%	10.3%
Skilled Trades Occupation	4,900	4,300	10.6%	9.4%	11.1%	10.9%	10.0%	10.3%
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	5,400	6,600	11.7%	14.5%	9.7%	9.8%	9.0%	9.1%
Sales & Customer Service Occupation	4,300	4,600	9.5%	10.1%	8.4%	8.3%	7.5%	7.5%
Process Plant & Machine operatives	2,800	2,200	6.1%	4.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%
Elementary Occupations	4,600	4,600	10.0%	10.0%	11.0%	11.0%	10.4%	10.5%
Total	45,900	45,400						

Data Source: ONS annual population survey. Notes: Numbers and percentage are for those 16+; % is a proportion of all persons in employment

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157423/subreports/empocc_time_series/report.aspx

6.6 LOCAL BUSINESS

The following should be noted:

- the table only includes organisations that employ 100 staff or more
- only employers who responded to staff employee surveys are included
- Employer's data may vary in methodology i.e. whether total headcount, or full time equivalents are counted. Comparison between employers is therefore not possible. Midlothian Council is still the largest employer in the local authority area.

Figure 6.6a: Largest Employers in Midlothian

Large Employers in Midlothian	Numbers employed			Comments
	2015	2016	2017	
Alba Bioscience Ltd		224	244	2017: Employees based in Edinburgh – 244 Full time – 232; Part time – 12
Arthur McKay		1,167	1,291	2017 Full time – 1001 (35hrs+ per week) Part time Staff - 290 (less than 35hrs per week)
ASDA	298		253	Virtually all part time
Centre for Ecology and Hydrology	100			
Costco	218	211	207	2017: 126 full time and 81 part time employees.
Crummock (Scotland) Ltd##now closed		190	190	190 Full time Living Wage employees
Dobbies Garden World	325	325		2,845 total employees for 2015. Locally, 182 F/T and 143 P/T
Edinburgh College				No figure received. Edinburgh College is unable to breakdown to site numbers.
FLB Group (formerly Letts)	260		221	2017: full time - 207 people; part time - 14 people (part time hours = FTE 10 people)
IKEA		473	465	465 employees in store, 294 Part time co-workers, 171 full time co-workers
Indigo Vision		140		75 - UK (67 in Midlothian); 65 - ROW
J B Foods (Scotland) Ltd		114	113	2017: 109 F/T; 3 P/T
Lothian & Borders Police	922		891	Figure for Lothian's and Scottish Borders Division of Police Scotland.
MacTaggart Scott & Co	352		330	
McSence		129	120	FTE: 120: full time: 56; part time: 127
Midlothian Council	3351	3,505	3,617	2017: Grand Total 5451: full time 2295; part time 3156; EMP FTE: 3616.72
Moredun Research Institute	189	177	167	2017: FTE is 154.84: 36 Part time 131 full time
Morrisons		150		
NHS Lothian	526	488	499	Grand Total - 499 (FTE: 379.2): full-time - 197 (FTE: 198.4); part-time - 302 (FTE: 180.7)
Roslin Institute	337	374	359	2017: 359.26 FTE: 326 FT; 44 PT
Sainsbury's	249	245	235	2017: 235 – 44 full time, 191 part time
Scottish Qualifications Authority	268	263	271	2017: 248 full time, 23 part time, 261.98 FTE
Tesco	483			Hardengreen 330, Penicuik 153. Mix of full and part time. New Tesco Express in Bonnyrigg not included.
The NWH Group			275	
The Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies	288	321	375	2017: 376 Staff: 328.14 FTE; 267 full time; 108 part-time

Data Source: Midlothian Council, Economic Development Section

Figure 6.6b highlights the following:

- In 2010 Midlothian had 2,180 businesses; this grew to 2,600 businesses in 2018
- Of the currently 2,600 enterprises, small businesses accounted for 89.6% of the enterprises and employed 42.8% of the workforce in 2018.
- Midlothian has fewer small enterprises (89.6%) than the Scottish average (96.4%), but in 2018 they provided 6.6 percentage points more employment opportunities than the Scottish figure.
- In 2018 the number of large enterprises in Midlothian has stayed the same as the previous year but is now employing 41.9% of the workforce.

Figure 6.6b: Enterprise Size and Employment

		Midlothian				Scotland			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Number of Enterprises	2018	2,330	95	175	2,600	169,990	3,925	2,380	176,295
	2017	2,325	90	175	2,590	170,180	3,855	2,365	176,400
	2016	2,245	85	170	2,495	167,710	3,920	2,365	173,995
	2015	2,185	80	165	2,430	164,170	3,870	2,295	170,335
	2014	2,105	75	155	2,335	160,450	3,780	2,295	166,525
	2013	2,015	75	150	2,240	154,080	3,705	2,270	160,050
	2012	1,990	75	145	2,210	153,695	3,635	2,250	159,580
	2011	1,960	70	145	2,175	148,505	3,630	2,230	154,365
	2010	1,955	75	150	2,180	149,130	3,655	2,260	155,045
% of Total No Enterprises	2018	89.6%	3.7%	6.7%	100%	96.4%	2.2%	1.4%	100%
	2017	89.7%	3.5%	6.8%	100%	96.5%	2.2%	1.3%	100%
	2016	89.9%	3.4%	6.8%	100%	96.4%	2.3%	1.4%	100%
	2015	89.9%	3.3%	6.8%	100%	96.4%	2.3%	1.3%	100%
	2014	90.1%	3.2%	6.6%	100%	96.4%	2.3%	1.4%	100%
	2013	90.0%	3.3%	6.7%	100%	96.3%	2.3%	1.4%	100%
	2012	90.0%	3.4%	6.6%	100%	96.3%	2.3%	1.4%	100%
	2011	90.1%	3.2%	6.7%	100%	96.2%	2.4%	1.4%	100%
	2010	89.7%	3.4%	6.9%	100%	96.2%	2.3%	1.5%	100%
Total Employment	2018	10,470	3,730	10,250	24,450	702,380	271,800	965,720	1,939,900
	2017	10,320	3,500	8,980	22,800	697,070	264,620	956,560	1,918,250
	2016	10,350	3,240	8,570	22,160	691,940	268,280	955,470	1,915,690
	2015	10,200	2,740	9,050	21,990	694,730	264,780	933,170	1,892,680
	2014	9,900	2,640	8,670	21,210	680,300	256,260	928,560	1,865,120
	2013	9,570	2,890	8,220	20,680	657,110	252,030	921,110	1,830,250
	2012	9,360	2,670	7,250	19,280	645,810	246,730	912,040	1,804,580
	2011	9,540	2,590	6,940	19,070	628,330	252,950	904,530	1,785,810
	2010	9,410	2,700	6,980	19,090	641,230	256,050	942,000	1,839,270
% of Total Employment	2018	42.8%	15.3%	41.9%	100%	36.2%	14.0%	49.8%	100%
	2017	45.2%	15.4%	39.4%	100%	36.3%	13.7%	50.0%	100%
	2016	46.7%	14.6%	38.7%	100%	36.1%	14.0%	49.9%	100%
	2015	46.4%	12.5%	41.1%	100%	36.7%	14.0%	49.3%	100%
	2014	46.7%	12.4%	40.9%	100%	36.5%	13.7%	49.8%	100%
	2013	46.3%	14.0%	39.7%	100%	35.9%	13.8%	50.3%	100%
	2012	48.5%	13.8%	37.6%	100%	35.8%	13.7%	50.5%	100%
	2011	50.0%	13.6%	36.4%	100%	35.2%	14.2%	50.6%	100%
	2010	49.3%	14.1%	36.6%	100%	34.9%	13.9%	51.2%	100%

Data Source:

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/Corporate/table5sic07>

Note: This data only refers to the registered enterprises. Unregistered are sole traders and partnerships who are not registered for PAYE or VAT.

Data in Figures 6.6c and 6.6d are extracted from the Businesses in Scotland (Scottish Government, 2018) and the Business Register and Employment Survey (ONS, 2018) respectively.

Of note here are the strengths of Midlothian construction – across the micro, small, and medium range, and professional scientific sector – across the micro, and small range. Figure 6.6c also indicates a strong representation in the Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector.

Note: Figures may differ by small amounts from those published in ONS outputs due to the application of a different rounding methodology.

Figure 6.6c: Enterprises by Size Band and Broad Industry Categories, Midlothian 2018

	Employee Size-band 0 - 49	Employee Size-band 50 - 249	Employee Size-band 250+	Total
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	115	0	0	115
B: Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0
C: Manufacturing	135	10	10	155
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	0	0	10
E: Water Supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15	0	5	20
F: Construction	360	15	5	380
G: Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	300	20	75	395
H: Transportation and Storage	70	5	5	80
I: Accommodation and food service activities	165	5	15	185
J: Information and Communication	195	0	0	195
K: Financial and insurance activities	35	0	10	45
L: Real estate activities	60	0	5	65
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	375	10	5	390
N: Administrative and support service activities	185	5	15	205
P: Education	25	0	0	25
Q: Human health and social work networks	90	10	15	115
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	65	0	5	70
S: Other service activities	130	5	0	135
Grand Total	2,330	85	170	2,585

Source: <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/Corporate/table6sic07>

Figure 6.6d: Enterprises by Size Band and Broad Industry Categories, Midlothian 2018.

Industry	Micro (0-9)	Small (10-49)	Medium (50-249)	Large (250+)
1: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining, Quarrying and Utilities (A, B, D and E)	140	5	0	0
2: Manufacturing (C)	120	30	10	0
3: Construction (F)	330	45	10	0
4: Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	350	80	20	0
5: Transport & Storage (inc postal) (H)	65	10	0	0
6: Accommodation & food services (I)	140	45	5	0
7: Information & communication (J)	195	10	0	0
8: Financial & Insurance (K)	50	5	0	0
9: Real estate activities (L)	60	10	0	0
10: Professional, scientific & technical (M)	360	40	10	0
11: Administration & support services (N)	200	10	5	0
12: Education, human health and social work (P and Q)	115	50	10	0
13: Arts, entertainment & recreation (R)	70	15	0	0
14: Other service activities (S)	125	10	0	0
Column Total	2,623	365	70	0

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/Corporate/table8sic07>

6.7 BUSINESS LOCATIONS

Figure 6.7a lists Midlothian's business locations by geographical area. The business parks, industrial estates, and science parks continue to offer developmental opportunities for use by both the public and private sectors.

Midlothian Council's Economic Development Section provides a property search facility on request. Details provide a description of:

- Property or land
- Size
- Location
- Price
- Rateable value
- Marketing organisation/Agent for the Property or land
- Marketing organisation/Agent particulars are downloadable where available

Figure 6.7a: Business Locations

Serial	Business Park/Centre, Industrial Estate, Science Park	Location
1.	Dalhousie Business Park	Bonnyrigg
2.	Sherwood Industrial Estate	Bonnyrigg
3.	Bio-campus	Bush Estate
4.	Edinburgh Technopole	Bush Estate
5.	Gowkley Moss Bio-manufacturing Campus	Bush Estate
6.	Midlothian Innovation Centre	Bush Estate
7.	Pentlands Science Park	Bush Estate
8.	Roslin Innovation Centre	Bush Estate
9.	Grannies Park Industrial Estate	Dalkeith
10.	Hardengreen Industrial Estate	Dalkeith
11.	Newbattle Abbey College Annexe	Dalkeith
12.	Thornbank Industrial Estate	Dalkeith
13.	Whitehill Business Centre	Dalkeith
14.	Easthouses Industrial Estate	Easthouses
15.	Bilston Glen Industrial Estate	Loanhead
16.	Edgefield Industrial Estate	Loanhead
17.	Eldin Industrial Estate	Loanhead
18.	Engine Road	Loanhead
19.	Pentland Industrial Estate	Loanhead
20.	Straiton Parc	Loanhead
21.	Mayfield Industrial Estate	Mayfield
22.	McSence Business Enterprise Park	Mayfield
23.	Butlerfield Industrial Estate	Newtongrange
24.	Lady Victoria Business Centre	Newtongrange
25.	Vineyard Business Centre	Pathhead
26.	Eastfield Farm Road Industrial Estate	Penicuik
27.	Eastfield Industrial Estate	Penicuik
28.	Roslin Bio-Centre	Roslin

Data Source: Midlothian Council, Economic Development Section

6.8 THE MIDLOTHIAN ECONOMIC PLAN

A new strategy has been in development in 2018 that will be launched as part of the Single Midlothian Plan for 2019-20 .

Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2016)

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Economy/EconomicStrategy>

- Investing in our people and our *infrastructure* in a sustainable way;
- Fostering a culture of *innovation* and research and development;
- Promoting *inclusive* growth and creating opportunity through a fair and inclusive jobs market and regional cohesion; and,
- Promoting Scotland on the *international* stage to boost our trade and investment, influence and networks.

Midlothian Council continues to support local business through Business Loans Scotland (<https://www.bls.scot/>) as well as through support provided by the Economic Development HR Business Adviser; Midlothian Business Gateway; procurement and wide range of economic development functions.

Midlothian Council remains a partner in Partnership Action for Continuing Employment (PACE) in coordinating responses to redundancies in Midlothian. The partnership offers the following services: PACE presentation on a company, team or individual basis; advice on careers and career change; educational opportunities; advice on training options; finding suitable vacancies; CV preparation and presentation; interview techniques and advice on starting your own business. Midlothian Council's Economic Development HR Business Adviser works closely with businesses when redundancy situations are notified or are a possibility, advising appropriately. Skills Development Scotland and other partners will work with individual employees in terms of support.

The City Region Deal is a mechanism for accelerating growth by pulling in significant government investment. By investing funding in infrastructure, skills and innovation the economic performance will be significantly improved, which will not only generate funds to pay back this initial investment but also draw in significant additional funding from the private sector. It is also about greater autonomy and decision making powers for the region to deliver public services more effectively and to tackle inequality and deprivation.

The six local authorities in the Edinburgh City Region Deal are as follows:

- City of Edinburgh
- Midlothian
- Fife
- East Lothian
- West Lothian
- Scottish Borders

"Borders Railway – Maximising the Impact: A Blueprint for the Future" was published by the 'Blueprint Group' of partners comprising Scottish Government, the Scottish Borders, Midlothian and City of Edinburgh Councils, Transport Scotland, Scottish Enterprise and VisitScotland. The document sets out the ambitions of the partners "to realise fully the economic benefits of the new Borders Railway", most particularly stimulating the growth of businesses, generating employment and boosting tourist visitor numbers. The Blueprint is structured around Great Locations for Working and Investing, Great Communities for Living and Learning, and Great Destinations to Visit. Using these themes the Blueprint Group has established a more detailed programme of activity and investment, and the Group meets regularly to oversee the implementation of that programme.

The Borders Railway Inward Investment Strategic Framework September 2016, sets out how the transformational intent of the Borders Railway Blueprint, as well as overarching inward investment objectives, should be promoted through an Inward Investment campaign, targeted specifically at an identified business audiences.

6.9 BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA

Midlothian has a wide range of wildlife habitats including moorlands, gorge woodlands, incised river valleys and wetlands. Many rare and endangered species and other species identified in the UK and Scottish Biodiversity Lists occur in the area. There are two Special Protection Areas (SPAs) at Gladhouse and Fala Flow covering a total of 504 hectares. Both sites are also designated as Ramsar sites. There is a one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) at Peeswit Moss extending to about 53 hectares. The SPAs and SAC are also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). There are an additional 13 SSSIs in Midlothian, covering a total area of 807 hectares.

In addition to the above internationally and nationally designated sites, Midlothian has one Local Nature Reserve at Straiton Pond; one Regional Park at Pentland Hills; four Country Parks at Dalkeith, Hillend, Roslin Glen and Vogrie; 61 Local Biodiversity Sites and 5 potential Local Biodiversity Sites; two Woodland Trust sites (Beeslack Wood and Currie Wood); approximately 2,600 hectares of ancient woodland in the Ancient Woodlands Inventory; five Scottish Wildlife Trust wildlife reserves at Roslin Glen, Erraid Wood, Hadfast Valley, Milkhall Pond, and Linn Dean

(<http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk/visit/reserves/>); and three Scottish Lowland Raised Bog Inventory Sites at Auchencorth Moss, Kitchen Moss and Fala Flow (www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1220). There are three Regionally Important Geological sites (Bilston Burn (Glen), Hewan Bank, and The Howe (Pinnacle), and six Geological Conservation Review sites (Hewan Bank, Keith Water, Carlops, Gutterford Burn (x2), and Bilston Burn).

These local designations are intended to protect sites and features that help to sustain the overall biodiversity and geodiversity of the area, and help to link the nationally and internationally protected sites. Many other features in the landscape are of importance for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of plant and animal species. Figure 6.9a and 6.9b list Midlothian's protected areas and local biodiversity sites.

Figure 6.9a: 'Designated Nature Conservation Sites' in Midlothian

Data Source: [Midlothian Council](#)

Auchencorth Moss	SSSI
Bilston Burn	SSSI
Black Burn	SSSI
Carlops Meltwater Channels	SSSI
Crichton Glen	SSSI
Dalkeith Oakwood	SSSI
Dundreich Plateau	SSSI
Fala Flow	SSSI/ SPA/Ramsar
Gladhouse Reservoir	SSSI/SPA/Ramsar
Habbies Howe – Logan Burn	SSSI
Hadfast Valley	SSSI
Hewan Bank	SSSI
Keith Water	SSSI
North Esk Valley	SSSI
Peeswit Moss	SSSI/SAC
Roslin Glen	SSSI
Straiton Pond	LNR
Pentland Hills	Regional Park
Dalkeith	Country Park
Hillend	Country Park
Roslin Glen	Country Park
Vogrie	Country Park

Figure 6.9b: List of Local Biodiversity Sites in Midlothian

Aikendean Glen	Melville Castle
Arniston Estate Woodlands and River South Esk	Middleton Lime Quarries (East)
Auchendinny Ponds and Glencorse Burn Wood	Middleton Lime Quarries (West)
Auchendinny Wood	Milkhall Pond
Beeslack Wood and Haughhead	Mount Lothian Quarry Ponds
Bellyford Burn West	Newbattle Woods
Black Burn North	Penicuik House Estate
Black Hill	Penicuik Mill Lade and River Esk to Esk Bridge
Black Springs	River North Esk: Drumbuie to Brunston Castle
Bonnyrigg to Rosewell Disused Railway	River North Esk: Eskbank
Borthwick Glen	River North Esk: Lasswade
Brothershiels Marsh	River South Esk: Dalhousie Bridge to Lothian Bridge
Bush Estate and Glencorse Burn	River South Esk: Dundreich Plateau to Little Gladhouse
Camp Hill	River South Esk - Little Gladhouse to Moorfoot
Carrington Mill Wood	Rosebery Reservoir
Cockmuir Marsh	Rosewell to Auchendinny Disused Railway
Costerton and Fala Woods West	Roslin Glen Country Park
Dalhousie Burn	Roslin-Moat and Curling Pond
Dalhousie Castle Estate	Scroggy Brae
Dalkeith Estate	Shiel Burn Wood
Edgelaw Reservoir	Springfield Mill and the Maiden Castle
Erraid Wood	Straiton Pond
Ford Glen & Dewar Town Glen	Stretchendean Wood
Fullarton Water	Temple Wood
Glencorse Reservoir and Glen	Toxside Moss (North)
Gore Glen	Toxside Moss (South)
Hare Moss & Auchencorth Moss	Tyne Water and Preston Hall Estate Woodlands
Hope Quarry	Vogrie Country Park
Kate's Cauldron	Birkyside (pLBS)
Linn Dean	Middleton House Pond (pLBS)
Logan Burn	Tyne Water & Waverley Railway at Tynehead (pLBS)
Loganlee Reservoir and Logan Burn	Waverley Railway – Gorebridge to Tynehead (pLBS)
Mavisbank	Waverley Railway – Newbattle to Gorebridge (pLBS)

Data Source: Midlothian Council

6.1 WATER

Water Quality: The water environment includes rivers, reservoirs, their valleys and catchments, and groundwater resources. The river valleys of the North and South Esk, and the Tyne are important physical features and natural systems and have high visual amenity and rich habitats whilst providing recreational opportunities for local residents. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) maintains a Water Quality Classification Scheme reporting river water quality data. On its website, SEPA provides an interactive map for users to interrogate water quality data: <http://apps.sepa.org.uk/waterlevels/default.aspx>

The quality of stretches of river is classified in quality from 'High' to 'Bad' (with 'Good', 'Moderate' and 'Poor' in between). There are 58 individual stretches of fresh water with a total length of 193km located wholly or partly within Midlothian. Four per cent of this total river length is classed as 'Bad', 59% as 'Poor', 37% as 'Moderate' and none as 'Good' or 'Excellent'. Gladhouse Reservoir is classed as having 'Poor Potential'. In terms of groundwater, 'Dalkeith Bedrock and localised sand and gravel aquifers' is classed as 'Poor', 'Esk Valley sand and gravel' as 'Good' and 'Pentlands Bedrock and localised sand and gravel aquifers' as 'Good'.

Flooding: A relatively small proportion of Midlothian's surface area (2.8%) falls within the 1:200 year flood risk zone, the zone set out in flood risk maps produced by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency to assist Midlothian Council in local development planning and decisions on planning applications.

Drinking Water Quality: Drinking water in Midlothian is provided mostly from the public water supply by Scottish Water. Rural areas to the northwest of Penicuik, south of Gorebridge, and south of Fala have no mains supply and private water supplies are used instead. The quality of all of these water supplies is monitored by the Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland, from whom data is obtainable (<http://dwqr.scot/>)

6.2 AIR

Air Quality: Legislation sets out prescribed air quality objectives for target pollutants against which each local authority must assess air quality and identify areas where the air quality objectives are not likely to be met. Where air quality objectives are not likely to be met in areas where members of the public will be exposed, local authorities must put in place an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

Air quality objectives are specified for benzene, 1-3 butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, PM10 (particulates matter with a diameter less than 10 microns), and sulphur dioxide. Air quality in Midlothian is generally good and there are currently no AQMAs.

Polluters: The Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (<http://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/environmental-data/spri/>) database of annual mass releases of specified pollutants to air, water and land from SEPA regulated industrial sites. It also provides information on off-site transfers of waste from these sites. It offers a facility to search by industry or geography (by postcode or local authority area) to return information on known or potential polluters including the nature of their business and emissions data is available.

6.3 GREENHOUSE GASES AND ENERGY

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 has introduced legislation to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gases by at least 80 per cent by 2050 against a 1990 baseline. Estimated levels of Local Authority CO₂ emissions for Midlothian for the period 2005 to 2017 are set out below.

Figure 6.12a: Local Authority CO₂ emissions estimates 2005-2017 (kt CO₂)

Midlothian	Year	Industry	Domestic	Transport	Total Emissions
	2005	163.6	203.8	150.3	532.3
	2006	185.8	204.1	151.1	558.0
	2007	166.2	202.0	153.8	525.4
	2008	172.2	204.4	149.2	527.5
	2009	154.1	183.6	145.3	487.6
	2010	169.3	198.3	143.3	521.9
	2011	137.7	173.6	141.0	458.2
	2012	166.4	186.2	136.9	492.3
	2013	162.5	182.0	135.0	491.9
	2014	140.0	154.6	138.6	441.1
	2015	127.9	151.7	139.2	423.6
	2016	121.5	147.1	143.1	415.3
	2017	114.5	136.5	149.6	403.1

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

Energy Consumption: Energy consumption statistics are available at a local authority level from the following website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>.

Renewables Capacity: An interactive map plus data to download on operational and planned renewables sites is available to download at <http://restats.decc.gov.uk/app/pub/map/map/>.

6.4 PERCEPTION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD

In the winter of 2018/19 a survey of 970 residents of Midlothian was undertaken on behalf of the Community Planning Partnership and yielded the following information:

- 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)

6.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MATERIAL ASSETS

Midlothian's towns and villages have many areas and individual buildings of special architectural or historic interest that contribute to the distinctive character of the urban and rural environment. There are 21 designated conservation areas. Midlothian has 701 buildings registered with Historic Environment Scotland as being listed for their architectural and/or historic and cultural significance. Of the listed buildings, about 10% are Category A, 44% Category B and 46% Category C. There are 27 buildings on the register of buildings at risk, and also 10 Nationally Important Gardens and Designed Landscapes on the inventory compiled by Historic Environment Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage.

Implementation of the Dalkeith Townscape Heritage Initiative/Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme was completed in 2013. Building restoration and public realm upgrading work has brought with it a noticeable improvement in the town centre environment. The successful Gorebridge Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme ran from 2013-2018. The Penicuik Heritage Regeneration project (combined townscape heritage scheme and conservation area regeneration scheme) commenced in 2018 and is due to be completed in 2023.

A variety of archaeological and other historic monuments are found throughout Midlothian including castles, churches, standing stones, remains of ancient settlements and fortifications, and industrial archaeology. There are currently 75 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) that mainly comprise prehistoric, domestic and defensive sites. This relatively high proportion of SMs reflects the area's historical importance in the Lothians and Scotland. Also of note are Midlothian battlefields now featuring on the Inventory of Battlefields: Battle of Rullion Green, and Battle of Roslin.

Details of Midlothian's listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments are available from Historic Scotland's website at <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot> The Buildings at Risk Register is at: http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/search/planning_authority/196

6.6 LANDSCAPE

The wide variety of soils and geological strata, features and the complex hydrology of Midlothian results in a varied land form and land cover, including significant areas of arable farmland, lowland grasslands, improved and unimproved upland pastures, broadleaved woodland, coniferous plantations, peatlands, and grass or heather moorland. The Lothians Landscape Character Assessment includes the whole of Midlothian and was completed on behalf of Scottish Natural Heritage in 1998. It identifies four landscape character types in Midlothian. They are the Uplands of the Pentland Hills, Moorfoot Plateau, and Fala Moor; Upland Fringes on the flanks of the Pentlands and Moorfoot Hills; Lowland Hills and Ridges and Lowland River Valleys, associated with the Upper Tyne and North and South Esk Rivers.

Special Landscape Area designations cover 20,855 hectares or 59% of Midlothian's total land area. There are seven SLAs – Fala Moor, Fala Rolling Farmland and Policies, Gladhouse Reservoir and Moorfoot Scarp, North Esk Valley, Pentland Hills, South Esk Valley and Carrington Farmland, and Tyne Water Valley. The Pentland Hills Regional Park falls partly in Midlothian, and there are four country parks.

There are 121 hectares of vacant and/or derelict land.

Soil is an important resource, particularly for agriculture and locking up greenhouse gases. Approximately 26% of the total area of Midlothian agricultural land is classed as grade 1, 2 or 3.1 under the James Hutton Institute Land Classification system, compared with only 6% of all farmland nationally. Areas of peat soil and peaty soil with peat, particularly important for their carbon content, are to be found on the periphery of the county.

Some areas of Midlothian have a legacy of dereliction, degraded or contaminated land with polluted or degraded soils.

6.7 WASTE

From 2011, SEPA changed the way it reports waste data, moving from reporting municipal waste to reporting household waste only and reporting over a calendar rather than a financial year.

Information on Midlothian's household waste is available at <https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/waste-data-reporting/household-waste-data/>

Figure 6.16b Household waste managed by (or on behalf of) Midlothian Council

Reporting Period	Generated (Tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (Tonnes)	Other (Tonnes)	Household (Tonnes)
2011	43,849	20,687	0	23,163
2012	42,701	19,339	0	23,362
2013	40,177	17,012	0	23,165
2014	40,726	19,111	27	21,588
2015	42,076	20,136	7,714	14,227
2016	42,636	22,804	5,752	14,079
2017	42,725	22,049	1,819	18,857

**Recovery includes household waste treated using energy from waste, mechanical biological and heat treatment. Recovery includes any Incinerator Bottom Ash and Metals recycled as a result of treatment, and excludes the residue from incineration which is landfilled. Recovery also excludes any weight loss during the treatment process*

Midlothian Council is committed to achieving the targets set out by the Scottish Government in

Scotland's Zero Waste Plan and Midlothian is signed up to The Household Recycling Charter. A joint Midlothian/City of Edinburgh Council Recycling and Energy Recovery Centre (RERC) at Millerhill to treat kerbside collected residual waste is now operational. The joint project will aid both Councils in meeting Zero waste targets and also produce energy for the National grid.

The plant will incinerate around 135,000 tonnes of household residual waste and a further 20,000 tonnes of commercial waste every year. It will generate sufficient electricity to satisfy the energy demands of up to approximately 32,000 households.

A separate facility, which takes all of the food waste collected by the partner councils, is in operation on the neighbouring site to the RERC. It is hoped that these new facilities treat both food and non-recyclable waste, creating renewable energy in the process, will help both authorities contribute to the national recycling target of 70% by 2025 and the national landfill diversion target of 95% by 2025.

FURTHER INFORMATION

A list of further relevant environmental data sources is available in Chapter 8 of the Scottish Government's "Strategic Environmental Assessment Tool Kit" at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/148434/0039453.pdf>

6.10 HOUSING

Figure 6.17a shows the change in Midlothian Council's housing stock by year. The trend shows the effect of continued Right-to-Buy sales resulting in a decline in council housing in the early 2000s and then the Council's new-build programme increasing stock levels. From August 2016 the right to buy was abolished. This, combined with a further phase of new council housing will result an increased level of council housing in future years.

Figure 6.17a: Level of Council Housing Stock, 2006 – 2019

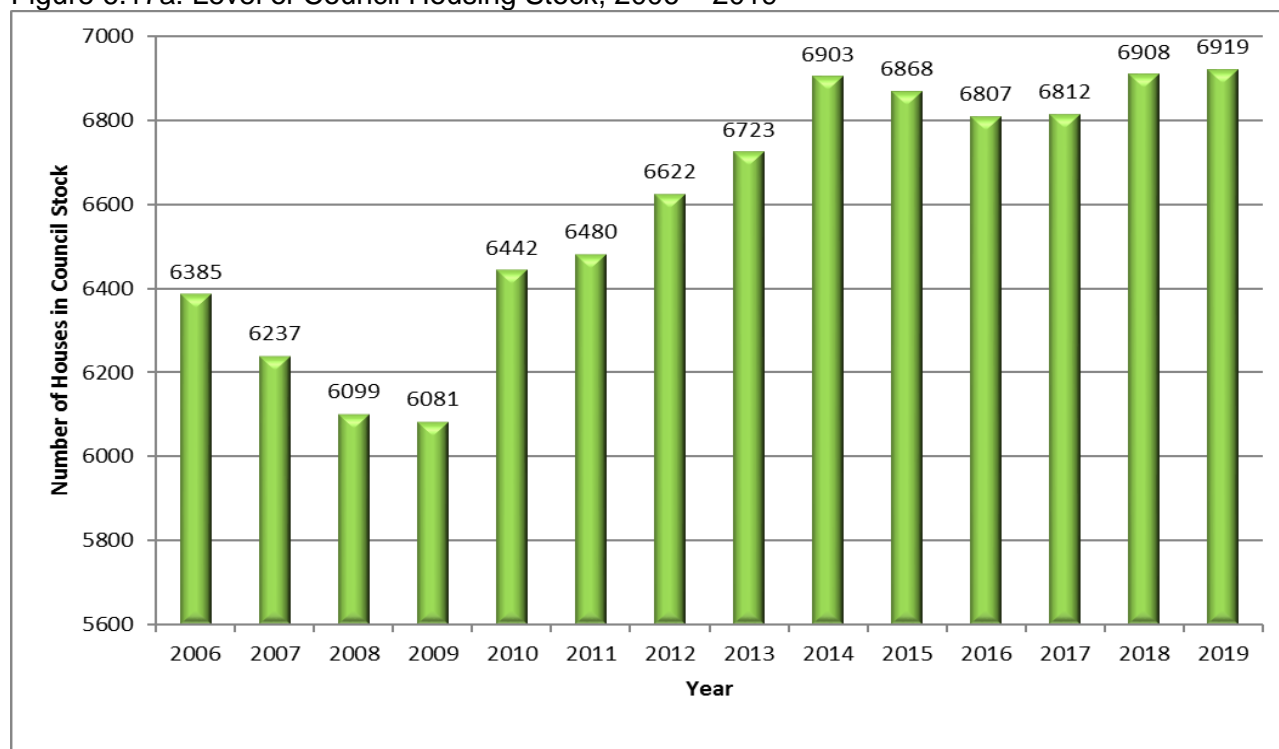
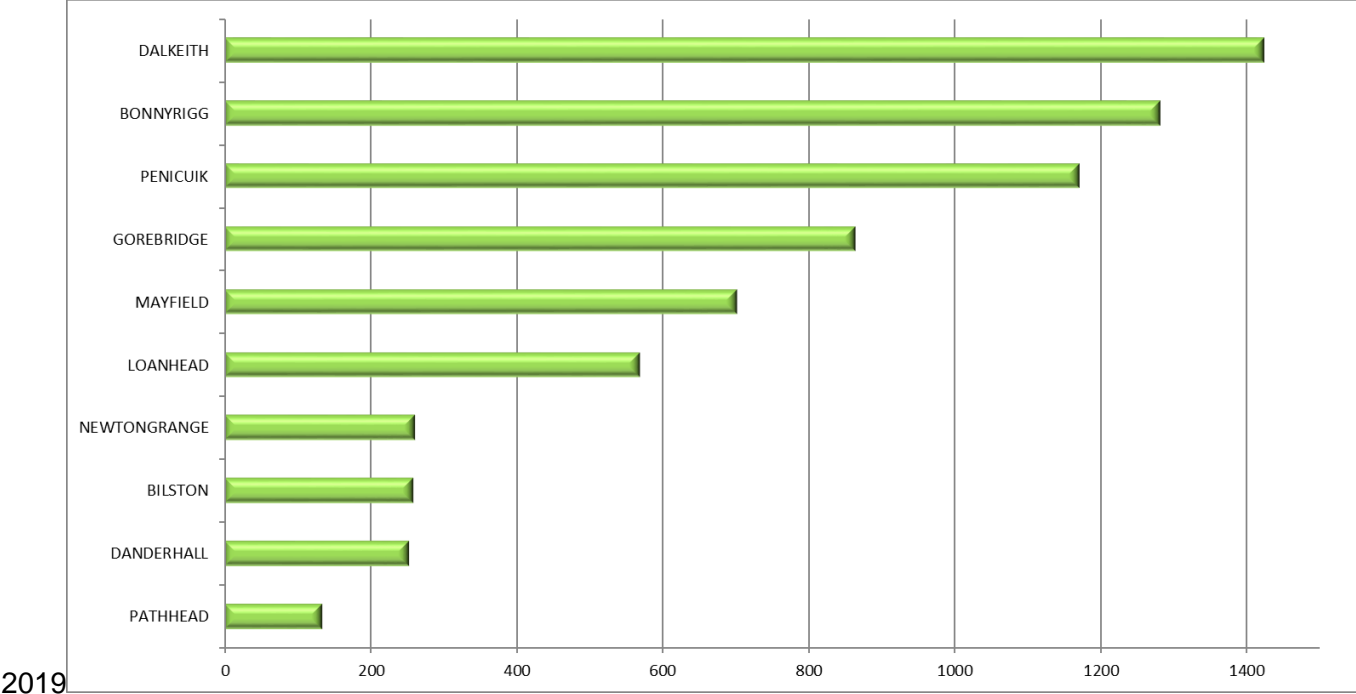


Figure 6.17b shows the breakdown of stock by area in Midlothian, with the larger towns and villages containing the largest number of units, conversely rural areas have fewer council properties. A number of the smaller villages have been combined for example Pathhead includes Cousland and Mayfield includes Easthouses.

Figure 6.17b: Midlothian Council's Housing Stock by Area



All affordable rented housing in Scotland needs to meet a minimum standard for property condition called the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS). Figure 6.17c benchmarks Midlothian Council with the rest of Scotland in meeting this standard although continued investment is required in the stock in order that housing continues to meet the SHQS.

Figure 6.17c: Percentage of Council Housing Compliant with SHQS

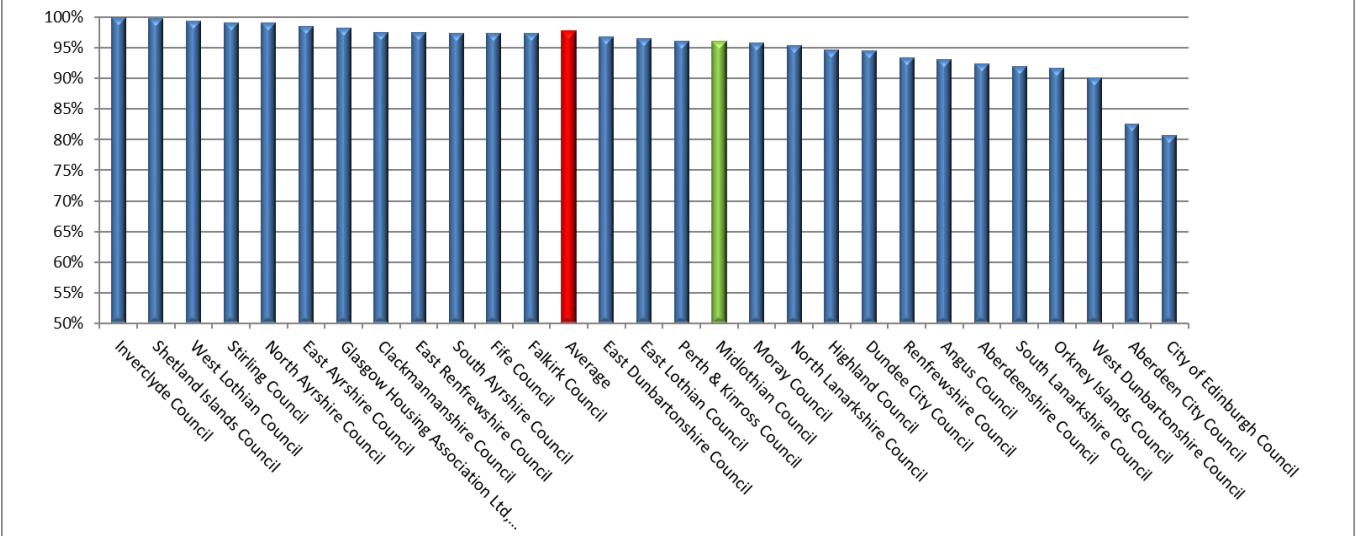


Figure 6.17d shows the average rent paid by Midlothian Council tenants; rent levels for Midlothian council remains relatively low and close to the Scottish average despite Midlothian council housing rents increasing to support the development of new council housing.

Figure 6.17d: Average Weekly Rent of Council Housing Stock 2017-18

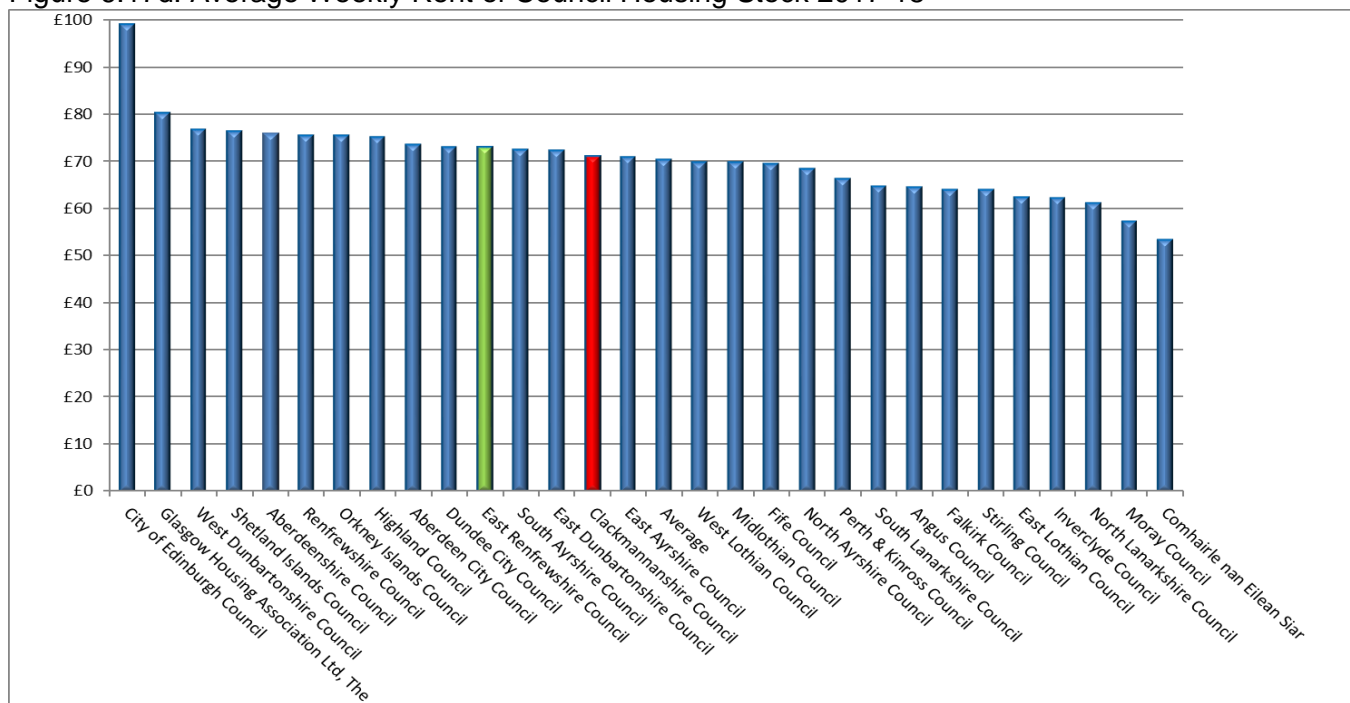


Figure 6.17e shows the number of Midlothian Council new-builds complete by year since the start of the programme. There has been a reduction in the number of new build completions, partly due to some smaller sites that have been completed, however in 2017/18 the milestone of 1,000 new council homes was passed. Agreement on a 3rd and 4th phase of development means that the annual figure will start to increase again with plans for a further 1,000 new council homes

Figure 6.17e: Number of Midlothian Council New-Build Lets

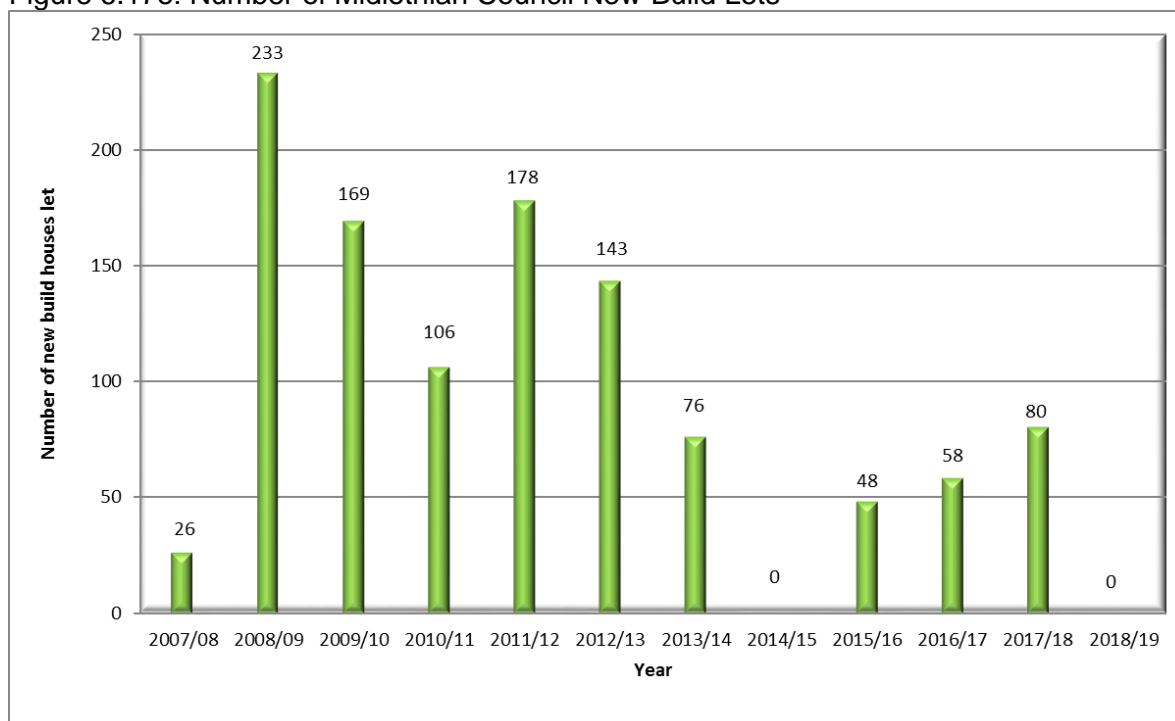


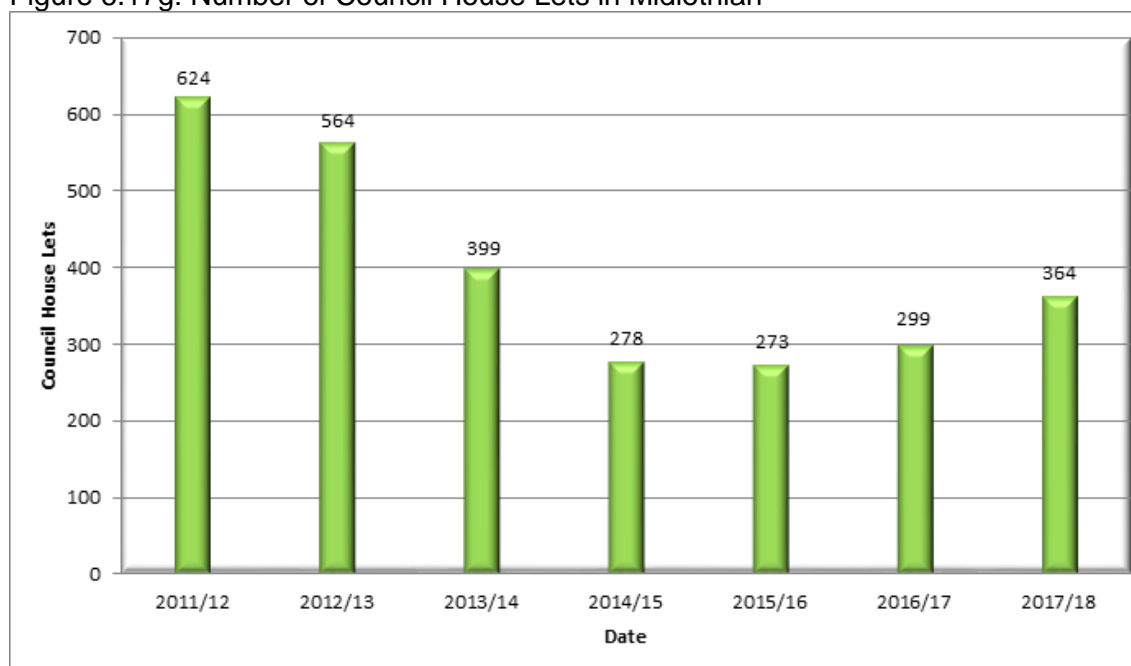
Figure 6.17f shows detail of the Housing List for housing at Midlothian Council – this figure can fluctuate due to waiting list reviews and the number of lets being made in a year. Currently there are 4458 applicants on the Council's Housing List.

Figure 6.17f: Council House Waiting List



Figure 6.17g shows how the number of lets has decreased in recent years due to the reduced numbers of properties being completed in Midlothian's New-Build programme. Changes to the Allocation Policy have also contributed to the decrease in lets. This number is expected to rise significantly in 2019/20 and beyond.

Figure 6.17g: Number of Council House Lets in Midlothian



Combining council new build development with that of housing associations in the same period gives a total of 2,432 affordable or subsidised homes built during this period. A recent study of Housing Need and Demand in South East Scotland indicated that the level of need for housing to meet current and future projected need was very high, with 8,246 new units required to meet the need for housing in Midlothian. Need for social rented housing was highest, accounting for over half of the required new units. An indication of the demand for housing in the area is the significant increase in house prices during the past decade – despite the market being affected by recession. Figure 6.17i, below, showed that prices in Midlothian have increased by 48% between 2004/05 and 2014/15 – a greater increase than Edinburgh and in Scotland as a whole. Figure 6.17j shows the total number of completed new build homes in Midlothian with very high

levels of house completions in recent years.

Figure 6.17h: Need for New Housing in Midlothian 2012 – 2032

Tenure	No of Units
Social Rented	4,624
Below Market Rent	947
Private Rented	787
Owner Occupied	1,888
Total	8,246

Figure 6.17i, below, showed that prices in Midlothian have increased by 11.9% between 2018 and 2019 – a greater increase than Edinburgh and Scotland as a whole.

Figure 6.17i: Annual Average House Price by Local Authority Area

Local authority	Jan 2018	Jan 2019	Difference
East Lothian	£215,916	£222,212	2.9%
City of Edinburgh	£245,914	£260,758	6.0%
Midlothian	£164,898	£187,264	11.9%
West Lothian	£153,303	£162,284	5.5%
Scotland	£147,112	£149,036	1.3%

Figure 6.17j: Number of new build homes built in Midlothian and Scotland, per annum

Area	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Midlothian	489	640	440	631	712	643	944
Scotland	13,495	13,850	13,369	15,683	16,666	18,038	19,570

6.11 HOMELESSNESS

Figure 6.18a shows the level of homeless presentations to Midlothian Council by year since 2102. Significant reductions in homeless presentations since 2013 are attributable to Midlothian Council's approach to homeless prevention for those at risk of becoming homeless. Offering advice and support to households helping direct them to housing options that don't include entering the homeless route has proved successful in producing positive outcomes – with a reduction in presentations for four years in a row. Unfortunately there has been a slight increase in presentations during 2017/18.

Figure 6.18a: Homeless Presentations to Midlothian Council

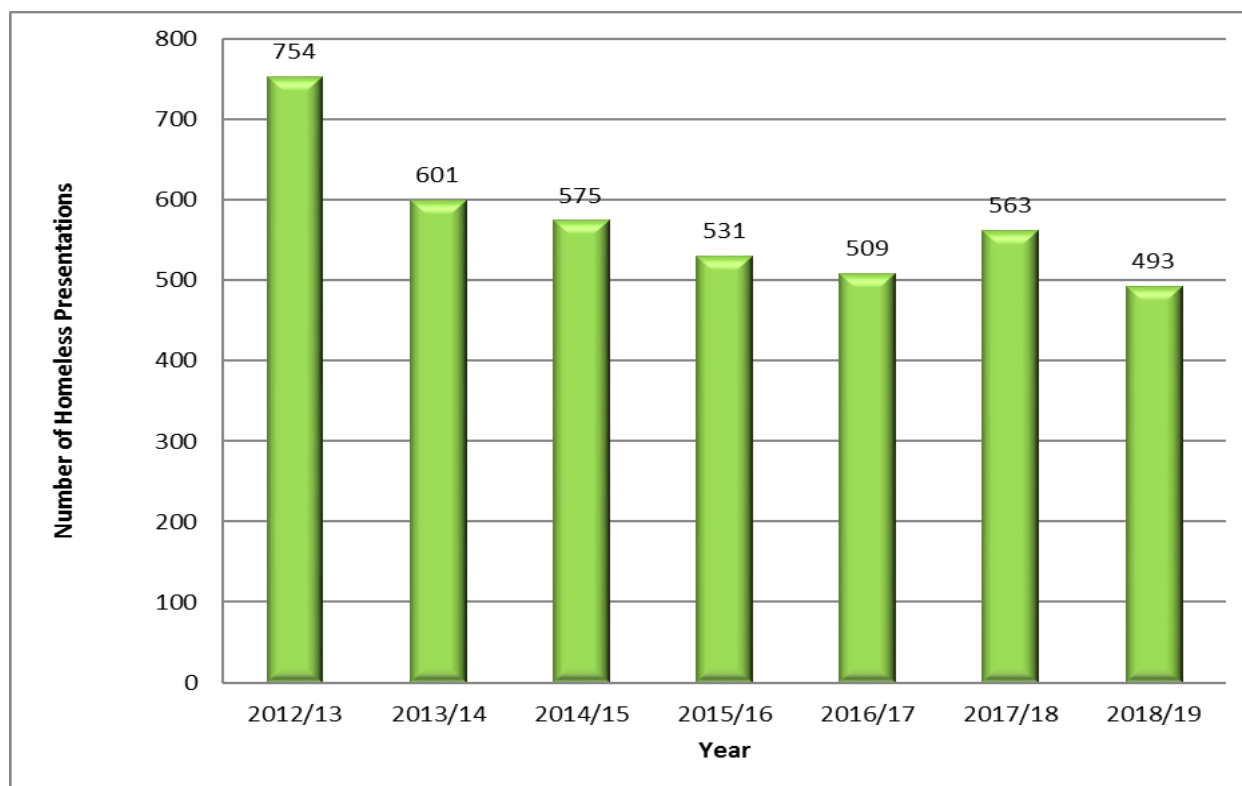


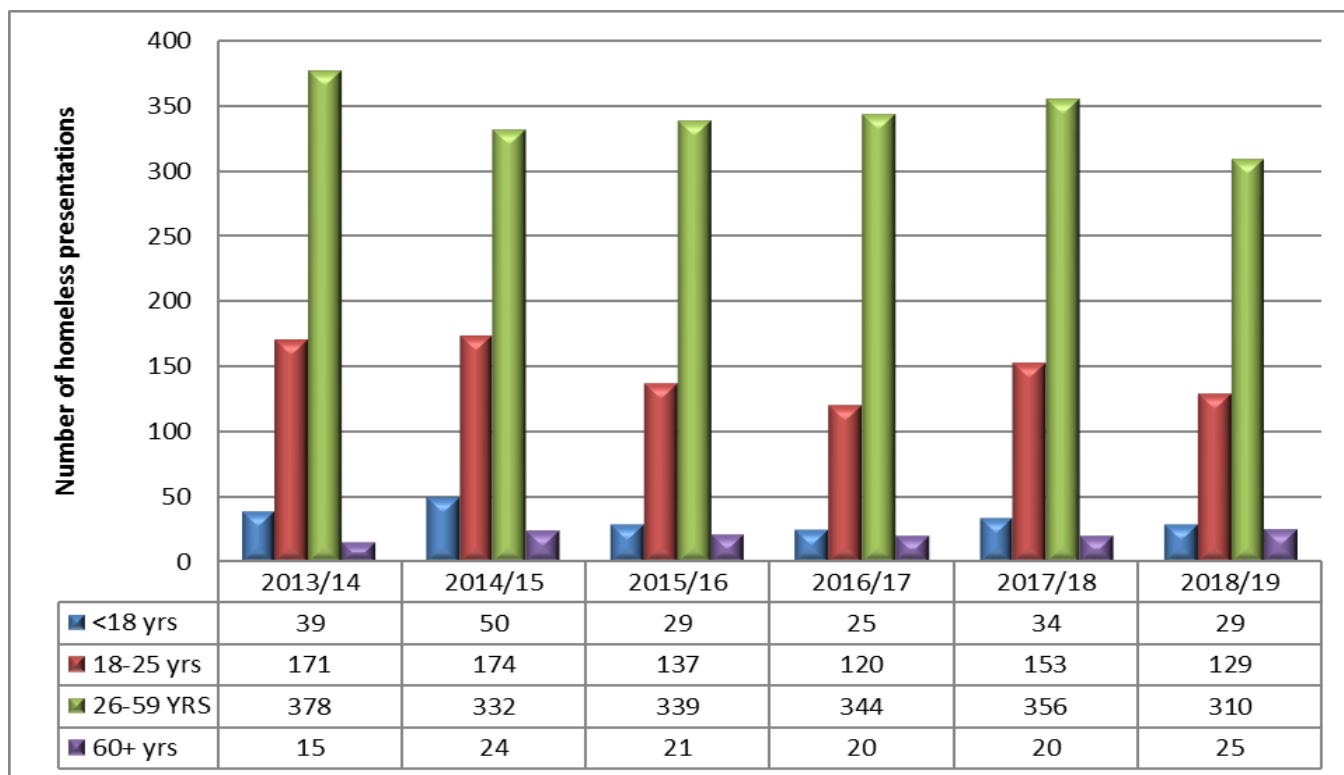
Figure 6.18b: Yearly Change in Numbers of Homeless Presentations by Area

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Change 2015-16 to 2018-19	
					Number	Percentage
Scotland	34,973	37,726	34,473	36,465	1,992	6%
East Lothian	681	770	794	790	-4	-1%
Midlothian	526	509	566	493	-73	-13%
West Lothian	1,364	1,363	1,527	1,516	-11	-1%

The breakdown of homeless applicants into age ranges can be seen in Figure 6.18c which shows that most homeless households were not younger people or older people but those aged between 26 and 59.

493

Figure 6.18c: Breakdown of Homeless Applicants by Age



A reflection of the success of reducing homeless presentations at Midlothian Council is that the upward trend in use of temporary accommodation for homeless applicants since 2007 has been reversed. However, due to the limited supply of new housing most homeless households spend a significant amount of time in temporary accommodation until they can be permanently housed.

Figure 6.18e: Homeless Applicants Housed in Temporary Accommodation at Year End



Youth homelessness continues to be a major problem in Scotland as well as in Midlothian which is detrimental to enabling positive outcomes for those in significant need. In 2013 a dedicated team of Officers was created for dealing with the 16-24 age group at risk of becoming homeless. One of the main aims of this team was to reduce the number of young people becoming homeless due to breakdown in relationships with parents/guardians. The table below shows that Numbers of presentations in this age group have reduced since 2010/11, particularly in the parent's not accommodating category.

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Parents Not Accommodation	82	93	51	49	71	54
Partner Violent	16	16	8	0	7	12
Partner Dispute non Violent	14	10	10	7	15	16
Other Relative not Accommodating	12	25	13	18	12	11
Other	15	9	7	3	3	13
Expiry of Private Tenancy	10	6	4	5	7	1
Other Domestic Violence	9	19	11	8	7	2
Friends not Accommodating	3	7	2	0	2	2
Lost Tenancy/ Mortgage default	2	6	7	7	4	11
Harassment	1	0	0	1	1	0
Discharged from Hospital/Prison	4	1	4	1	6	5
Non Domestic Violence	2	2	1	0	0	0
Not Reasonable to Occupy	8	4	11	17	21	0
Overcrowding	1	4	5	7	6	14
Emergency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing/Demolition Order	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.12 OTHER SOCIAL RENTED HOUSING

Due to changes in RSL reporting methods some information is not available post 2013 for this sector; historic information has been retained without update in these cases.

Figure 6.21a below shows that 9 RSLs operate in Midlothian, with Melville Housing Association and Castle Rock Edinvar being the two largest, 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. Figure 6.21b indicates that a significant number of lets are made annually by the 9 RSLs.

Figure 6.19a: RSLs in Midlothian and Total Units

RSL Name	Total Units
Ark HA	27
Bield HA	115
Castlerock Edinvar HA	1025
Dunedin Canmore HA	52
Link HA	26
Blackwood Homes and Care	23
Melville HA	1885
Trust HA	35
Viewpoint HA	48
Total	3236

Figure 6.19c: Midlothian lets by Housing Association 2013-2019

RSL	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		Total	
Bield HA	17	6%	22	7%	23	8%	25	11%	19	7%	1	1%	107	7%
Blackwood HA	3	1%	1	0%	1	2%	6	3%	0	0%	1	1%	12	1%
Castle Rock Edinvar HA	68	22%	45	15%	67	25%	70	31%	115	43%	36	26%	401	28%
Dunedin Canmore HA	2	1%	7	2%	3	1%	3	1%	8	3%	9	6%	32	2%
Link HA	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	4	2%	2	1%	1	1%	11	1%
Melville HA	148	48%	215	70%	167	61%	114	51%	118	44%	83	59%	845	58%
Viewpoint HA	2	1%	6	2%	9	3%	2	1%	4	2%	2	1%	25	2%
Ark HA	1	0%	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0%
Trust HA	3	1%	4	1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	6%	15	1%
Total	246		301		272		224		266		141		1450	

DATA SOURCES

ASHE – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings: www.statistics.gov.uk

Census 2001: www.scot.nhs.uk/scotrol

DWP – Department for Work and Pensions: www.dwp.gov.uk

GROS – General Register Office for Scotland: www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Midlothian Council: www.midlothian.gov.uk

NHS Alcohol Statistics: www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org

NHS Statistics: www.isdscotland.org

NOMIS – Official Labour market Statistics: www.nomisweb.co.uk

SALSUS - Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey:
www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org

Scottish Drug Misuse Database: www.isdscotland.org

Scottish Executive Statistic: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics

Scottish Further Education Funding Council: www.sfc.ac.uk

Scottish Government: www.scotland.gov.uk

SIMD – Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009:
www.scottishexecutive.gov.uk/topics/statistics/simd/overview

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics: www.sns.gov.uk

Scottish Schools Online: www.scottishschoolsonline.gov.uk

ScotXed: www.scotxed.net

Skills Development Scotland: www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk

Scottish Natural Heritage: www.snh.org.uk

Forestry Commission Scotland: <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/>

The Woodland Trust: <http://visitwoods.org.uk>

Scottish Wildlife trust: <http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk>

Midlothian biodiversity Action Plan:
https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/info/200134/biodiversity/409/biodiversity_information/2

Scottish Environment Protection Area: www.sepa.org.uk/

Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland: www.dwar.org.uk

Historic Scotland: <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk>

Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland: <http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/>

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs: <http://www.defra.gov.uk>

Office for National Statistics: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>