



Midlothian

A Great Place to Grow

Profile of Midlothian 2022



This Profile compiles information that has been published by statutory and voluntary sector agencies and is not primary research. References and hypertext links to the original sources are provided. The information used is the most recent at the time of publication. There are large amounts of the information taken from the census data 2011 we aim to update all census data in the first half of 2023.

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Community Council Areas

Midlothian is one of 32 local authorities. This boundary is used to define the area of responsibility of the Community Planning Partnership statutory board.

Midlothian Council area has had six wards, each represented jointly by three Councillors.

Intermediate zones are built from clusters of data zones and contain at least 2,500 residents. There are 22 Intermediate zones in Midlothian. **Data zones** are groups of 2011 Census output areas with populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents and contain households with similar social characteristics. 115 are in Midlothian.

Figure 1: The 15 community council areas boundaries in Midlothian

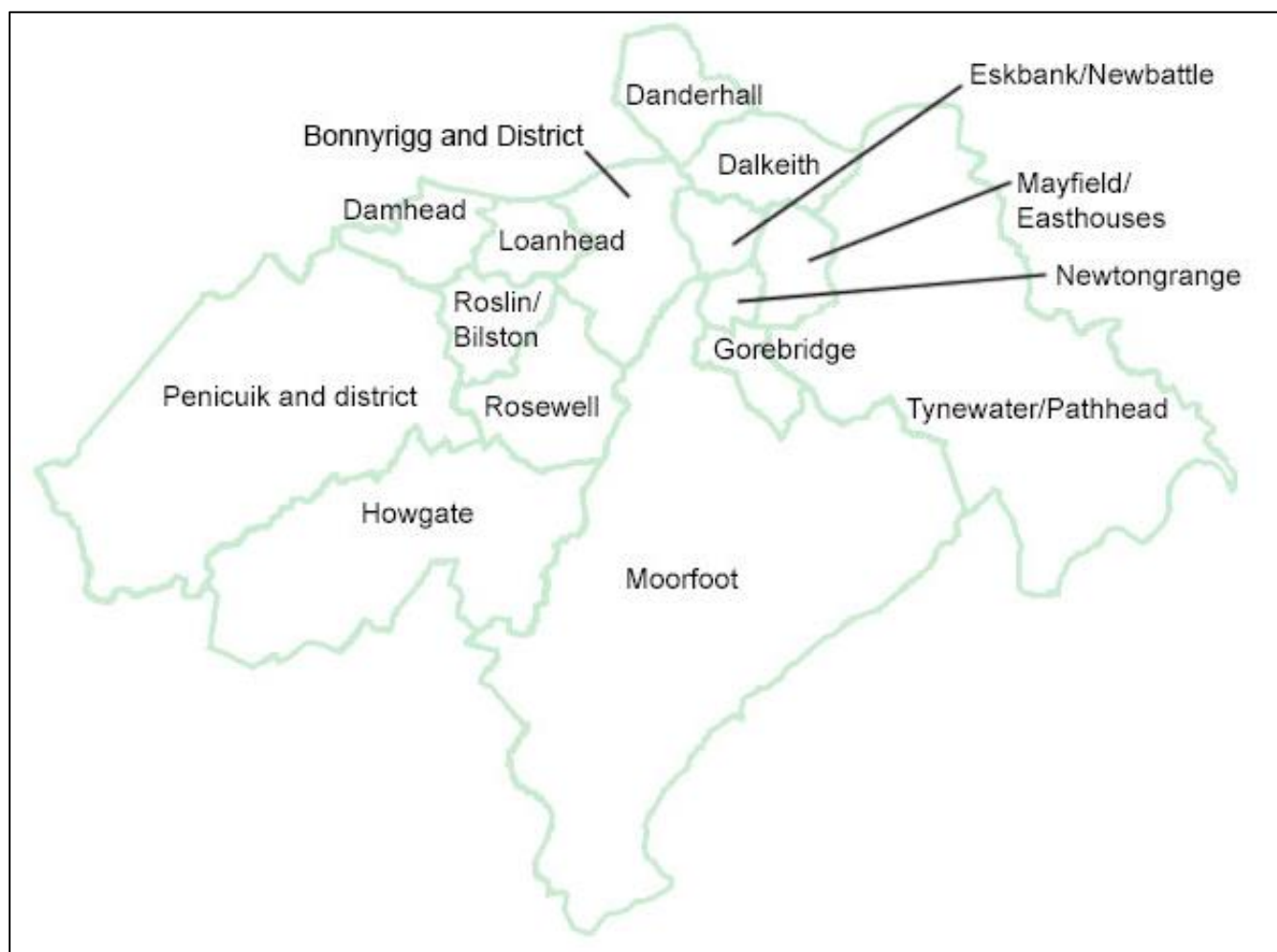


Table 1: Populations of each Community Council as of the 2011 census

Community Council	Population from 2011 census	% of Midlothian's Population
Bonnyrigg and District	15,677	18.84
Dalkeith and District	12,342	14.8
Danderhall	2,732	3.3
Eskbank	5,634	6.77
Tynewater	2,429	2.91
Mayfield and Easthouses	13,290	15.97
Gorebridge	6,328	7.6
Newtongrange	5,431	6.52
Damhead	250	0.3
Loanhead	6,294	7.56
Roslin and Bilston	2,762	3.32
Rosewell and District	1,566	1.88
Penicuik	15,926	19.14
Moorfoot	3,382 (estimate)	8.13
Howgate	451	0.5

Table 2: Household totals per Community Council as of 2011 census

Community Council	Household Total	% of Midlothian's Households
Bonnyrigg and District	6,383	18.24
Dalkeith and District	5,419	15.5
Danderhall	1,142	3.2
Eskbank	-	-
Tynewater	-	-
Mayfield and Easthouses	5,534	15.82
Gorebridge	2,592	7.4
Newtongrange	2,252	6.4
Damhead	102	0.3
Loanhead	2,803	8.01
Roslin and Bilston	1,232	3.52
Rosewell and District	653	1.86
Penicuik	6,627	18.94
Moorfoot	-	-
Howgate	179	0.5

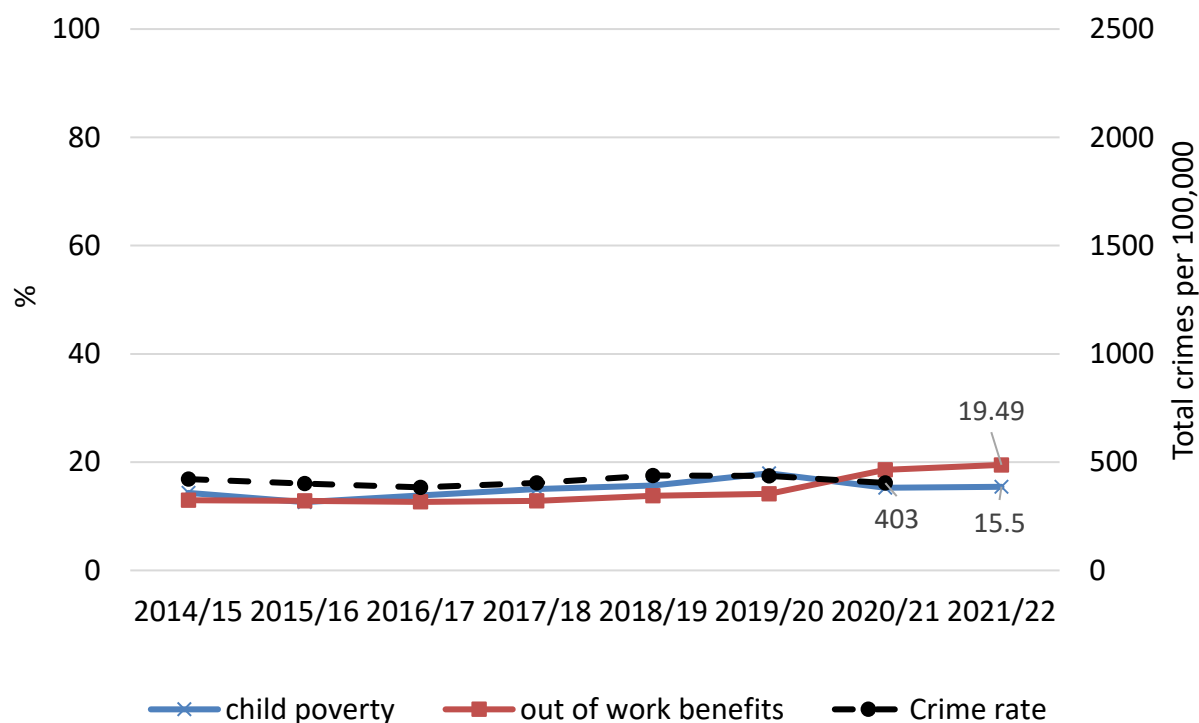
Bonnyrigg and District

The area is semi-rural with 4 conservation locations within the ward. Bonnyrigg is home to Bonnyrigg Rose and Lasswade Rugby Football Club which both have their own grounds. In 2015 the Borders Railway reopened which re-connected Bonnyrigg to the national rail network via the station Eskbank. There is also a cycle path from Penicuik to Musselburgh that passes through the area providing a safe off road route.

At the 2011 census the population of Bonnyrigg and District was 15,677 which was 18.84% of Midlothian's total population. The estimated population of the Bonnyrigg in the middle of 2020 was 18,674, representing a population increase of around 19% in nine years. The total number of households in Bonnyrigg and District in 2011 was 6,383, representing 18% of Midlothian's households.

The average percentage of child poverty is higher in Bonnyrigg (15.5%) compared with the overall average for Midlothian at 13.5%. Since 2014 the percentage of Bonnyrigg's population who are in receipt of out of work benefits has slowly increased to 19.49% in 2021. The crime rate for Bonnyrigg in 2021 (403) is lower than the overall figure for Midlothian (444).

Figure 2: Yearly average child poverty, out of work benefits and crime rate figures for Bonnyrigg



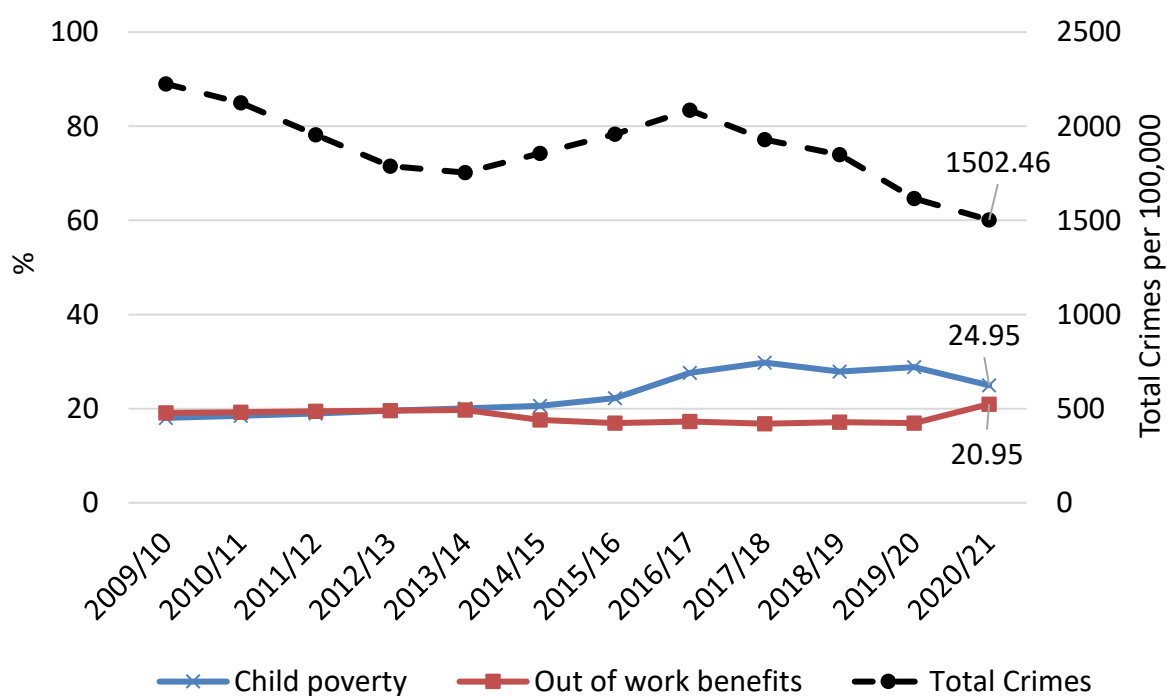
Dalkeith and District

Dalkeith and district lies on the River Esk and can be divided into four distinct areas: Dalkeith, Eskbank, Woodburn and Newbattle. The area is well served by buses with regular services linking Dalkeith to other towns in Midlothian. The Woodburn local bus 39 links the estate to Dalkeith Town Centre every 20 minutes Monday to Saturday daytime. The latest addition to the bus network in Dalkeith started on 11 April 2016 with the Monday-Friday daytime provision of a new half hourly bus service to Dalkeith Heights and Dalkeith Campus. There are extensive path network for walking and cycling as well as a number of parks including Cowden Park, Riverside Park, Waterfall Park (includes a kids playpark), Ironmills Park, and Kings Park which has an impressive War Memorial. It also has a Green Flag and good sports facilities

Data from the 2011 census indicated that the population of the Dalkeith was 12,342, making up approximately 14.8% of Midlothian's total population. From the mid-2020 electoral ward population estimates, Dalkeith's population is estimated to be around 14,425 which would be almost a 68% increase in nine years. From the 2011 census Dalkeith made up 15.5% of Midlothian's households.

The average percentage of child poverty for Dalkeith is sitting at 24.95% for 2020 which is above the average for Midlothian (14.14%) and Scotland overall. While the total crimes (per 100,000) has been declining since 2009, Dalkeith still has the highest rate in Midlothian in 2020 with 1502.46, approximately 238% above the average for Midlothian.

Figure 3: Yearly average child poverty (left) percentage and crime rate (right) for Dalkeith



Danderhall and District

Danderhall and District was formerly a small mining village supplying labour for the nearby coal mines of Edmonstone, Sheriffhall, Woolmet, and Monktonhall. Monktonhall was the final mine to close in the area back in 1998. Today the village provides a variety of amenities for the people who live there. All the shops in the area are situated on Newton Church Road, Danderhall. These consist of various retail outlets including Co-operative Food, RS McColl (which also contains a Post Office), a pharmacy and hairdressers. There is also a Medical Centre. The area also has a frequent bus service into Edinburgh and the Lothian's, the main arterial route being the A7 which runs along one edge of the area, beside Danderhall.

Data from the 2011 census indicated that the population of Danderhall was 2,732 which was 22.1% of Midlothian's overall population. A large proportion of Danderhall's population are between the ages of 25 and 74 years, with 30% of household composition being married with no children. The area also has 3.2% of Midlothian's households from the 2011 census, with 65% of households owning their property. The percentage of all people aged 16 and over in Danderhall with no education is 34.3% and those with higher education, degree or higher, is 14.4%.

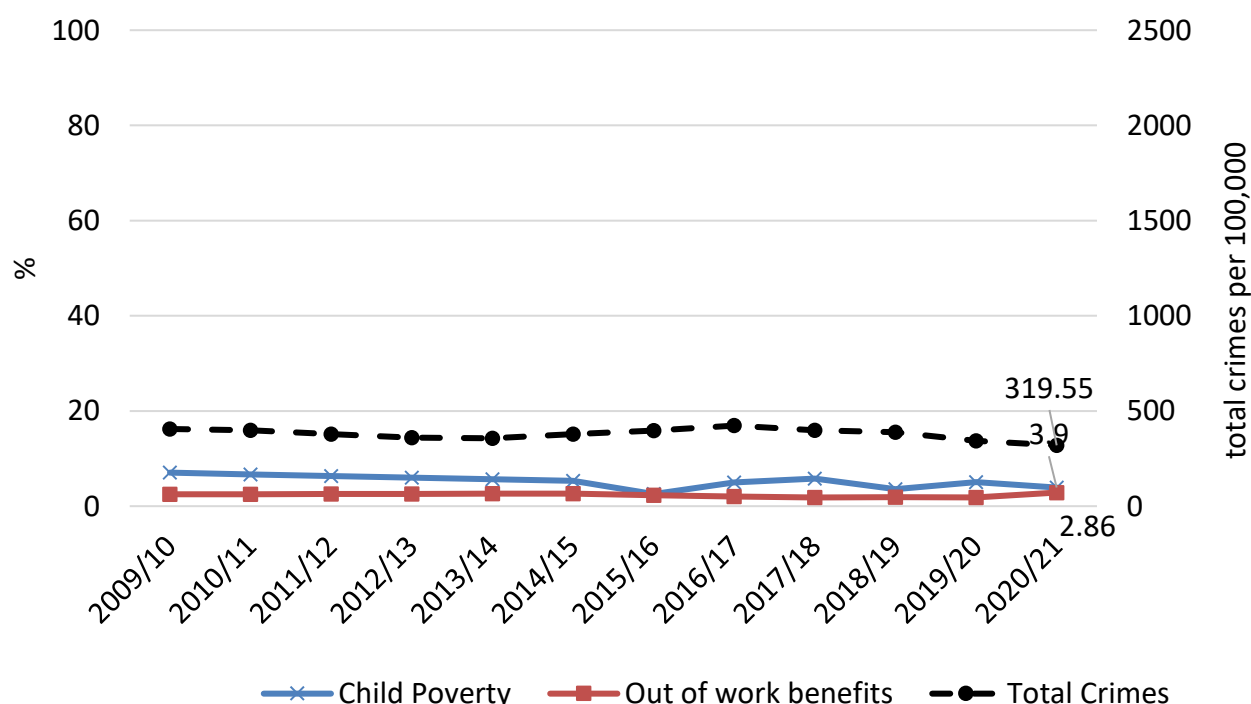
Eskbank and Newbattle

Historically, Eskbank was a Scottish Victorian suburb, “countryside in the city”, known for its grain and cloth mills, located in the Ironmills of Eskbank and Newbattle. By 1587 there were four mills and the River North Esk provided the opportunity to draw water for power. Eskbank Toll formed around the Newbattle to Edinburgh road, where it was met by the Dalkeith to Bonnyrigg and Lasswade roads. The oldest remaining buildings are the Justinlees Inn, dating from the early 19th century, and Eskbank House (now on Glenesk Crescent) which was built in 1794 for the Minister of Newbattle. Today the area benefits from two large public open spaces – Kings Park and Ironmills Park. Both are Council owned and managed, and are major greenspace resources for the local community and for the wider Dalkeith and Midlothian communities.

The area of Eskbank and Newbattle has good transport links with close proximity to the City Bypass and served by various bus services linking to Edinburgh and the Borders. The Waverly rail line also opened in 2015.

The population of Eskbank and Newbattle at the time of the 2011 census was approximately 5,634, an increase of 17% since 2001. Compared with national figures the area has more under 16s but fewer people aged 17 – 60. Eskbank and Newbattle had an average child poverty rate of 3.9% in 2020/21, which was below the average for Midlothian (13.5%) and the Scottish figure (15.91%). The percentage of people claiming out of work benefits and the total crimes for the area were also lower than the Midlothian and Scottish figures for 2020/21.

Figure 4: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Eskbank and Newbattle.



Tynewater

Tynewater Community Council covers an extensive rural area, straddling the A68 Trunk Road, in South-East Midlothian. Within the area, there are dispersed and distinct local communities. The area's main centre is the village of Pathhead and other settlements include Cousland, Edgehead, Fala and Fala Dam, Crichton, Ford, Dewartown and Newlandrigg. Agriculture is predominant in the community, with the farms and their associated housing playing an important contribution to the community.

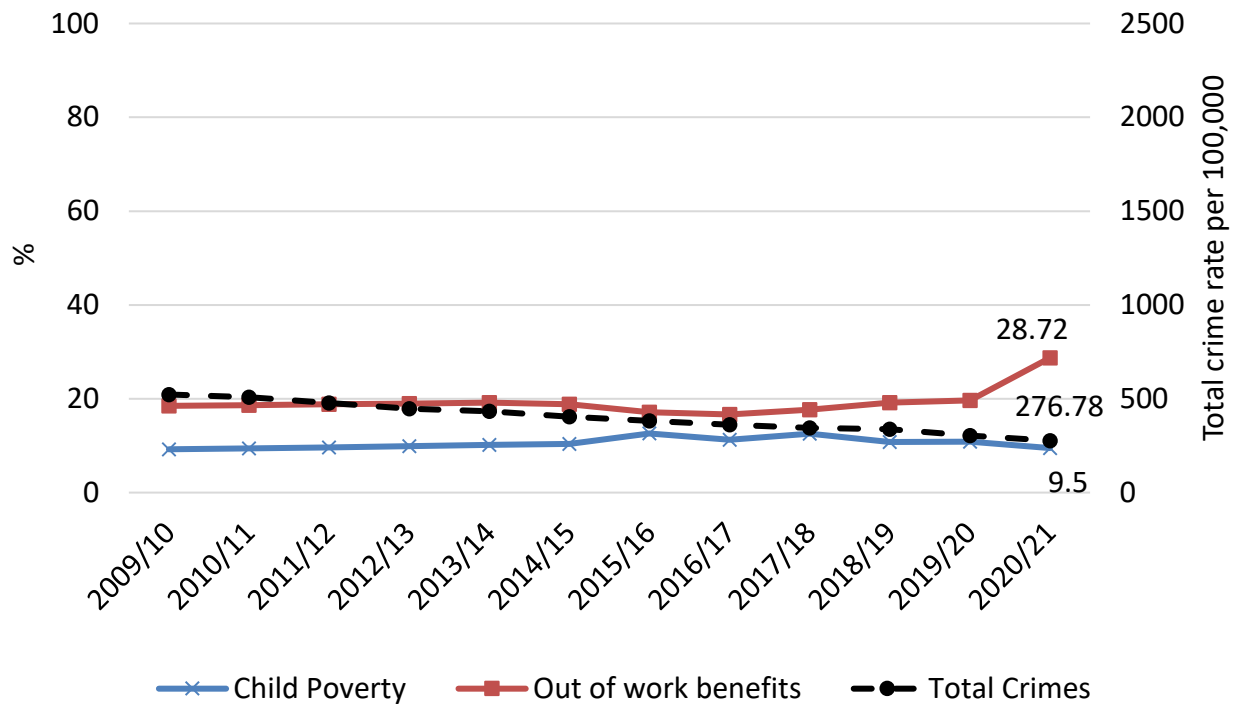
Pathhead has many small businesses and the only shops and services in the area including the GP Surgery and Pharmacy. It has two community halls and the area's primary school. Cousland has numerous small businesses operating from the village and there is a Community Heritage Hub in addition to a well-used community hall. Edgehead conservation village is a linear settlement with two rows of 19th century cottages, mostly single storey, on either side of a wide, straight Roman road that runs through the village. Crichton Castle, managed by Historic Scotland, sits to the west of the village. Ford is a small collection of houses just north of Pathhead and is much older than Pathhead itself. Ford sits in a valley overlooked by the Lothian Bridge, built over the Tyne Water by Thomas Telford in 1831.

Fala Dam is a small hamlet of 10 houses on the original Edinburgh to London road. It was the first livery change for coaches after the City of Edinburgh. Fala is a larger village of 20 houses. The church, which is floodlit, is the first Midlothian landmark that you see travelling north along the current A68. The village has a thriving village hall. Dewartown and Newlandrigg are designated conservation areas with well-preserved architectural and historical character. Vogrie Country Park lies between them.

The total population of Tynewater is 2,429 (2011 census) almost 3% of Midlothian's people. Child poverty rates for Tynewater have been at a steady rate since 2009; however, the rate in 2020 was lower than the Midlothian average (13.5%). There was a slight increase in out of work benefits in 2020 at 28.72%, which is above the Midlothian (14.6%) and Scottish (15.8%) average.

Lack of availability of affordable housing and poor public transport links, especially between communities, hamper local economic development in general and, in particular, retention of younger generations to sustain family businesses.

Figure 5: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Tynewater



Mayfield and Easthouses

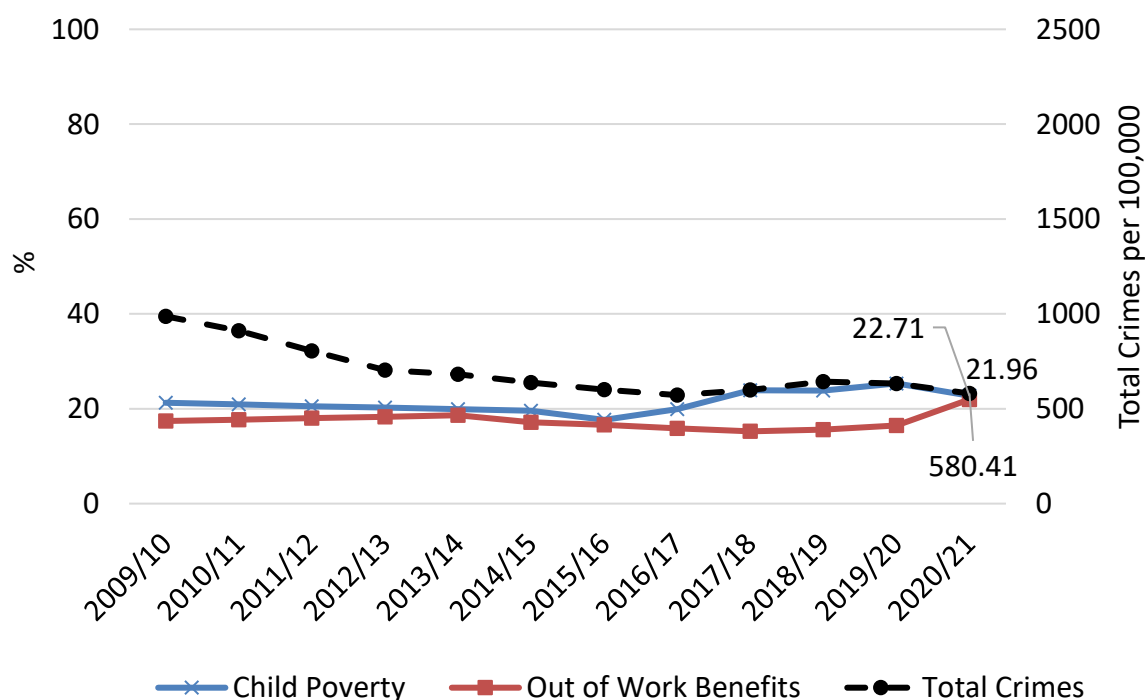
Mayfield and Easthouses stretch out across the hillside south of Dalkeith, separated from the town by open green space. Easthouses, one of the oldest mining villages in Scotland, was built early in the 1900s to house the families of miners working mainly in the Easthouses Drift Mine.

Around Mayfield and Easthouses there is a golf course and the South Esk wooded valley. On the immediate edge of the built area are the two parks of Mayfield and Easthouses and a wooded scrubland area known as the Kilns.

Data from the 2011 census has the population of Mayfield at 12,290, which is almost 16% of Midlothian's population. The largest proportion of population, 65.5%, is between 16 and 64 years old, and 45.4% are married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership. The total number of households in 2011 was 5,534, which was 15.82% of Midlothian's total. 19.3% of households in Mayfield are married or same-sex civil partnership couple with no dependent children.

The percentage of Mayfield residents with no health condition is 69% and 31% have one or more long-term health condition. Overall, Mayfield and Easthouses has higher rates of child poverty, out of work benefits and total crimes per 100,000 in 2020 when compared to the overall Midlothian average.

Figure 6: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Mayfield and Easthouses



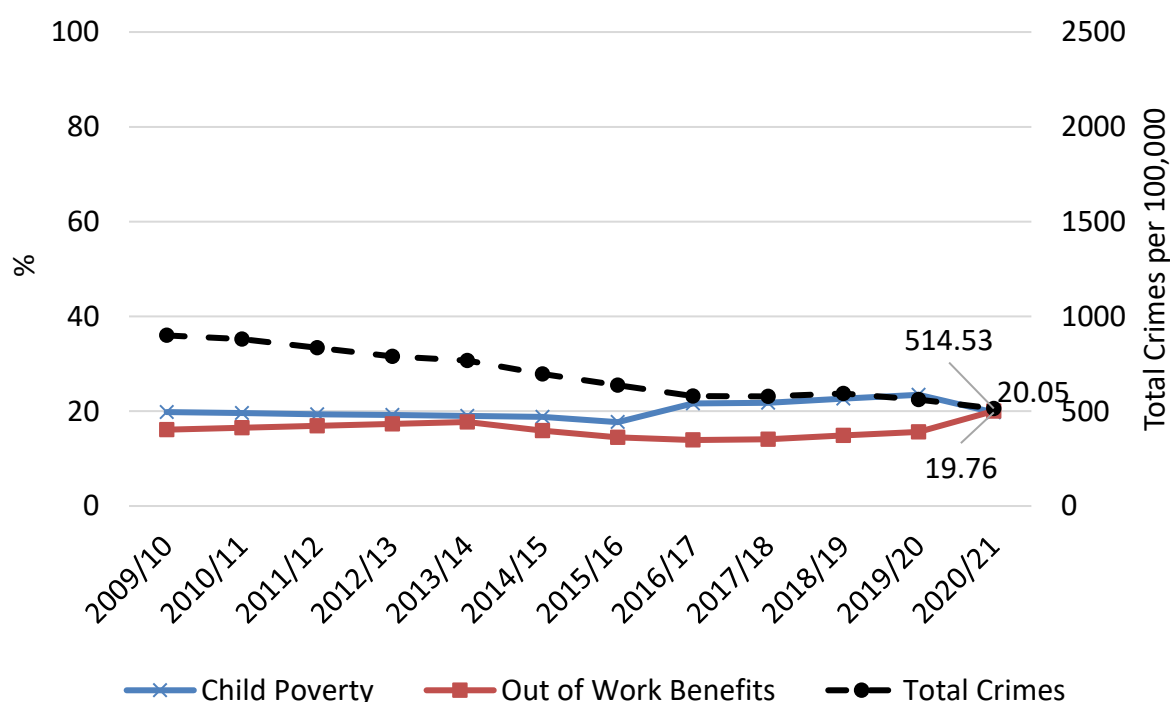
Gorebridge

Gorebridge is well known for the production of coal, lime and gunpowder in the 19th century. In the 1950s the town was extended with new public housing and mining continued until the 1960s. With the re-opening of the Borders railway and new private housing it is now a popular commuter settlement.

From the 2011 census, Gorebridge had a population of 6,328 which made up 7.8% of Midlothian's total population. The area had approximately 2,592 households, with 28.2% being one person households. 63.5% of Gorebridge's population were between the ages of 16 and 64 and 52.3% were female (2011 census data).

Overall, Gorebridge has higher rates of child poverty, out of work benefits and total crimes per 100,000 in 2020 when compared to the overall Midlothian average. However there has been a gradual decline in the total crime rate (per 100,000) since 2009 from 899.81 to 514.53.

Figure 7: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Gorebridge



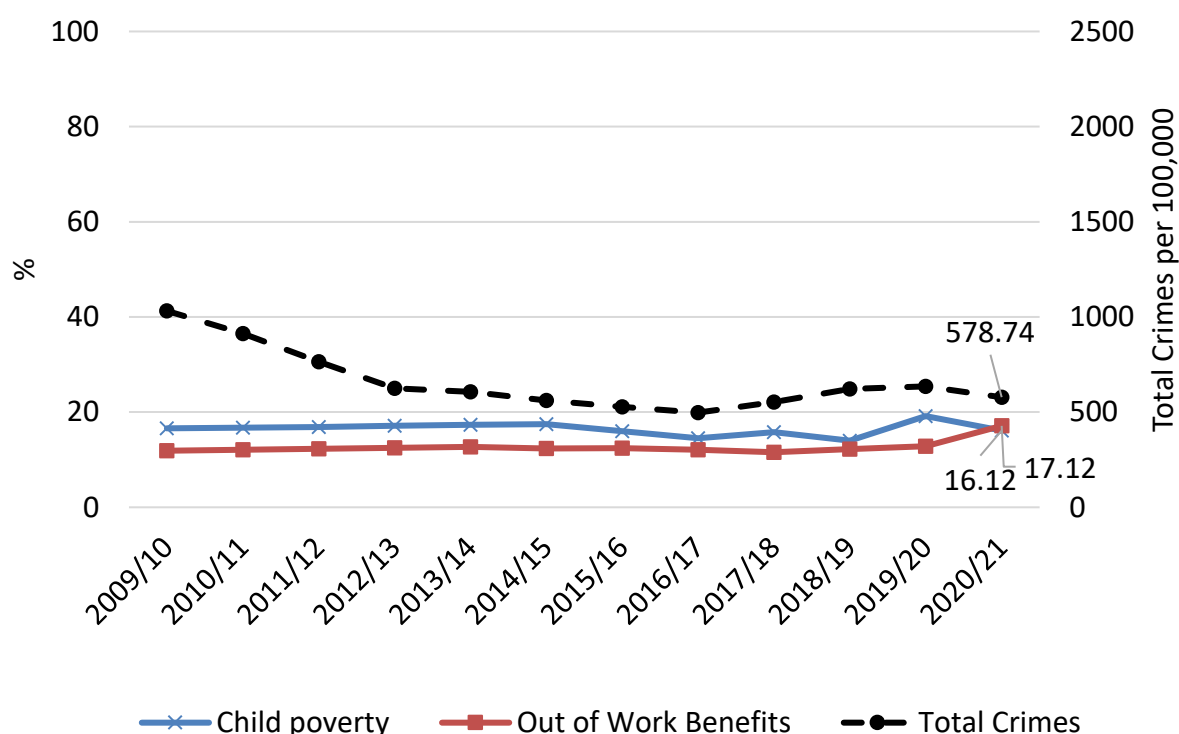
Newtongrange

The main heritage of the area is the 'Pits' with Newtongrange being a former mining village. The A7 runs along the eastern side of the community, connecting Newtongrange with the rest of Midlothian and Edinburgh. Newtongrange has a library, swimming pool, community learning centre and leisure complex as well as the Scottish National Mining Museum. The mining museum is located on the site of the former Lady Victoria Colliery and is rated as one of Midlothian's top tourist destinations.

Data from the 2011 census Newtongrange to have a population of 5,431, making up 6.52% of Midlothian's population. At the time of the 2011 census there were 2,253 households in the Newtongrange.

It is estimated that 80.7% of Newtongrange's community have either very good or good health, with 20.3% of residents living with a long term illness, below the Scottish figure of 29.9%. Since 2009 the percentage of those on out of work benefits has increased from 11.9% to 17.2% in 2020. There has also been a decline in total crimes, bar a slight increase between 2017 and 2019, with a current crime rate of 578.74 per 100,000 in 2020.

Figure 8: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Newtongrange



Damhead and District

Damhead & District is a mosaic of varying physical features in a rural setting. The city bypass forms the northern boundary, the Pentland Hills Regional Park the western side, and to the A701 corridor and Straiton in the east. Damhead and District is scattered across the A702, Old Pentland Road and A703 and is home to a very unique community with the best of both countryside and city living. It is surrounded with scenic woodland, walk ways, cycle networks and holdings that are attractive to both residents and visitors.

The total population of Damhead at mid-2010 was approximately 250 and 102 dwellings, which contribute 0.3% of Midlothian's total population and households. Statistics on the area indicate that the area has an aging population however local perception is that numbers of young people has been increasing over recent years.

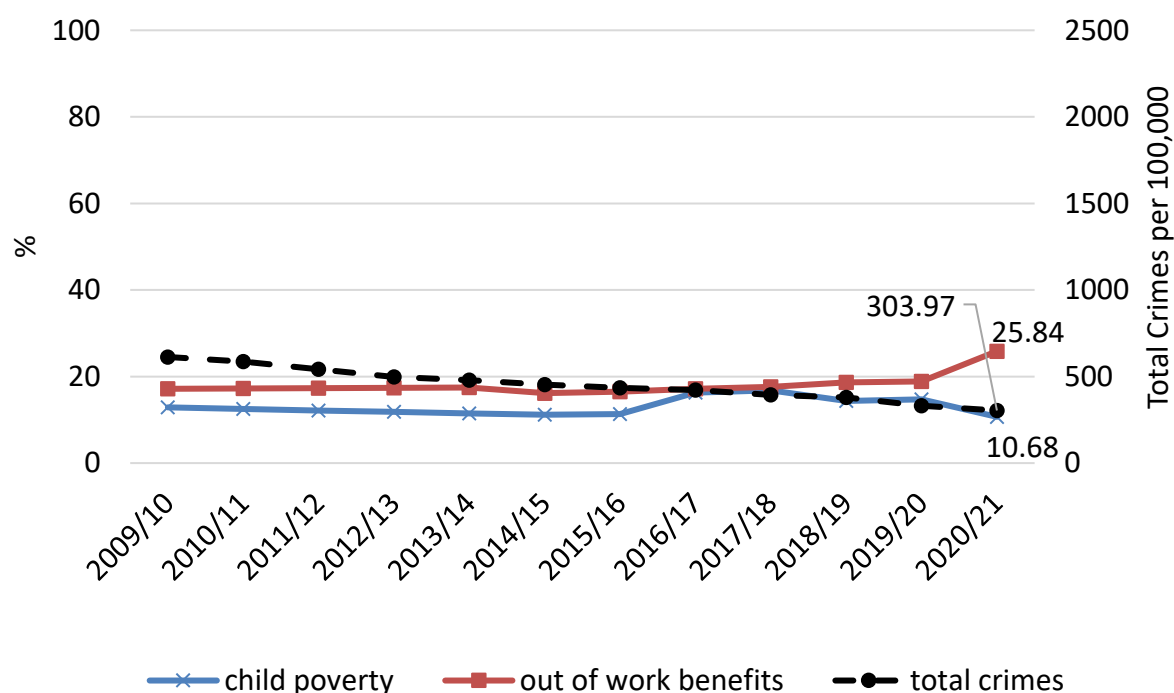
Loanhead and District

The district of Loanhead is a former shale, coal mining and paper making village. At the end of WWII there were two working coal mines: the Ramsay Pit and the Burghlee Pit, which employed over 1,000 people between them. Loanhead sits west of the valley of the River North Esk, east of the Pentland Hills and south of Edinburgh City Bypass.

The population of Loanhead as of the 2011 census was 6,294, almost 8% of Midlothian's total population. The largest proportion of Loanhead's population are in the 16-64 age range (63.8%) with 48.8% being married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership ([Search | Scotland's Census - Area Overview - Results for 2011 \(scotlandscensus.gov.uk\)](#) [Loanhead | Understanding Scottish Places \(usp.scot\)](#)). The area had approximately 2,803 households, with 21% being married or same-sex civil partnership couple with no children.

Since 2009 there has been a gradual decline of crime in Loanhead, with the total crime rate in 2020 sitting at 303.97 (per 100,000) lower than the Midlothian and Scotland averages. While between 2015 and 2019 there was an increase in child poverty, overall there has been a decline since 2009. Figures for 2020 show the percentage of child poverty for Loanhead to be 10.68%, lower than the Midlothian and Scottish average. The percentage of those on out of work benefits has increased since 2009 with the rate in 2020, 25.84%, being higher than the Midlothian and Scottish average.

Figure 9: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Loanhead and District



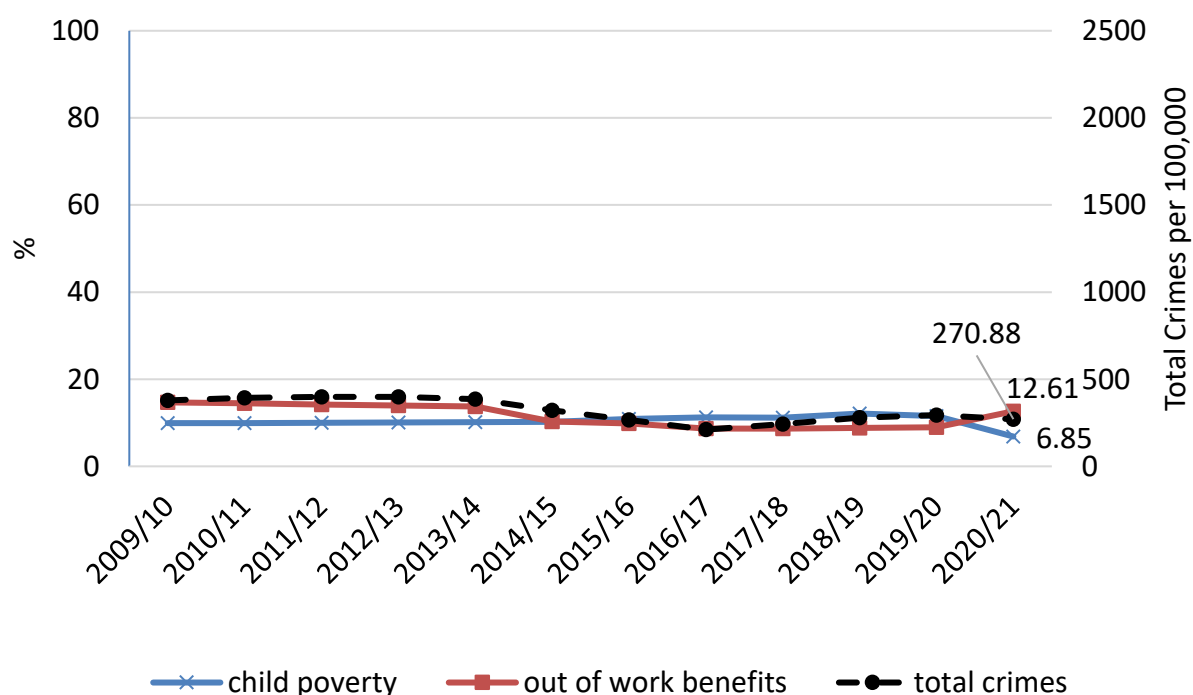
Roslin and Bilston

Roslin and Bilston are two small towns located off the A701 in Midlothian. Both are surrounded by rural land with several woodland walks located in the scenic Roslin Glen. Historically, Bilston is known for being a former mining village, with Bilston Glen Colliery closing in 1988. Roslin is home to the historic Rosslyn Chapel which was founded in 1446 by Sir William St Clair as a family chapel. Good transport links Roslin and Bilston to other areas of Midlothian, Edinburgh and Musselburgh.

The population of Roslin and Bilston as of the 2011 census was 2,762, approximately 3.32% of Midlothian's total population. The largest proportion of Roslin and Bilston's population are in the 16-64 age range (63.3%) with 49.5% being married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership ([Search | Scotland's Census - Area Overview - Results for 2011 \(scotlandscensus.gov.uk\)](#) [Loanhead | Understanding Scottish Places \(usp.scot\)](#)). The area had approximately 1,232 households, with 23.1% being married or same-sex civil partnership couple with no children.

From 2009 to 2019, the percentage of child poverty for Roslin and Bilston was gradually increasing until 2020 where the figure declines to 6.85%. The percentage of those on out of work benefits was decreasing between 2009 and 2019 but increased to 12.61% in 2020. The total crimes (per 100,000 of the population) for Roslin and Bilston has overall declined since 2009, despite a slight period of increase between 2016 and 2020.

Figure 10: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Roslin and Bilston



Rosewell and District

Rosewell and District is a former mining village established in the last half of the 19th century by Archibald Hood, a mining engineer and entrepreneur. The Rosewell Institute was built for the Lothian Coal Company as a miners institute in 1917 on Carnethie Street. The area was served by a railway with Rosewell and Hawthornden station opening 1855.

The Rosewell bypass was constructed providing scope for new housing, including employment, on the established land between the village and the bypass. Rosewell has a good footpath and cycle route which follows the old railway line through Bonnyrigg and Eskbank.

The population of Rosewell and District as of the 2011 census was 1,566, approximately 1.88% of Midlothian's total population. The largest proportion of Rosewell and District's population are in the 16-64 age range (65.6%) with 53.6% being married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership ([Search | Scotland's Census - Area Overview - Results for 2011 \(scotlandscensus.gov.uk\)](#) [Loanhead | Understanding Scottish Places \(usp.scot\)](#)). The area had approximately 1,232 households, with 36% being a two person household.

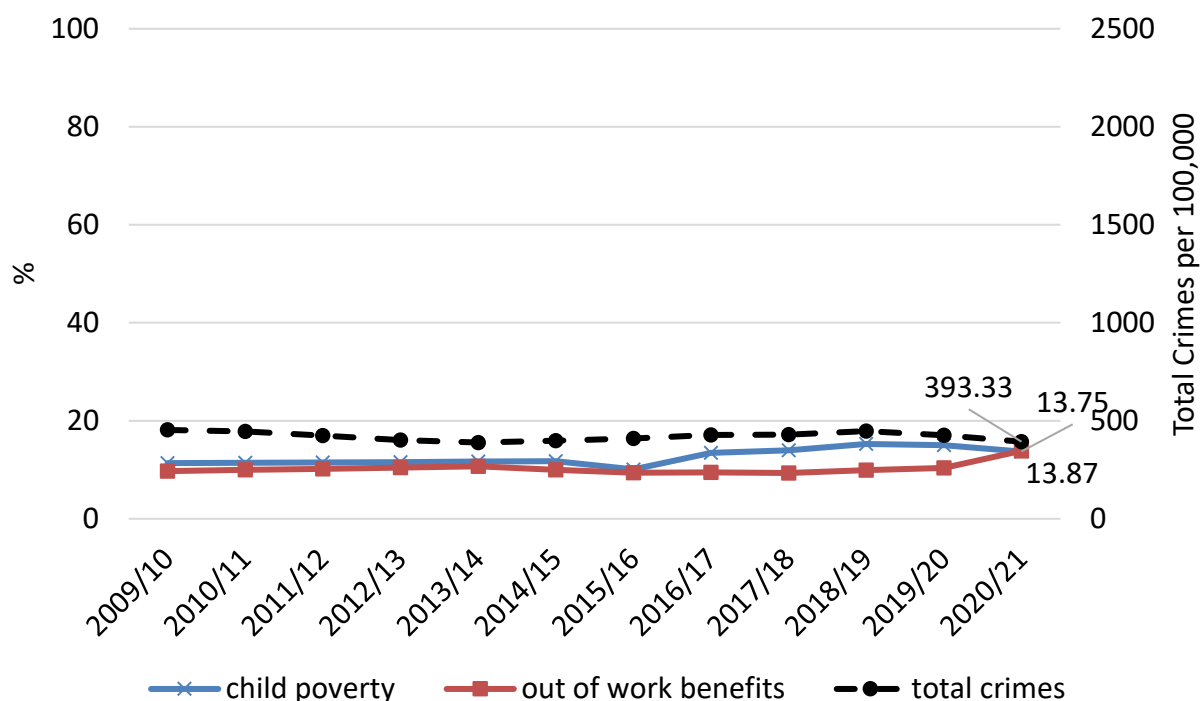
Penicuik and District

Historically, Penicuik and District was developed in 1770 by Sir James Clerk and became a burgh in 1867. The area is well known for its paper mills, the last of which closed in 2004, and more recently was home to the Edinburgh Crystal works. In the oldest part of Penicuik is Pomathron Bridge which was once a toll bridge and the main route between Edinburgh and the Scottish Borders.

The population of Penicuik at the time of the 2011 census was 15,926, which accounts for 19.14% of Midlothian's total population and is the largest community council area. The largest age bracket for Penicuik was between 16 to 64 years old (64.8%), and within this 21.5% were 45 to 59 years old. Of all people aged 16 and over, 53.1% were married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership. Out of Penicuik's 6,627 households, 24.4% were married or same-sex civil partnership couple with no children.

Since 2009 the rate of child poverty and out of work benefits has increased slightly to 13.75% and 13.87%, respectively, in 2020. The rate of total crimes per 100,000 of the population has decreased since 2009 to 393.33 in 2020, lower than the Midlothian and Scottish average.

Figure 11: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Penicuik and District



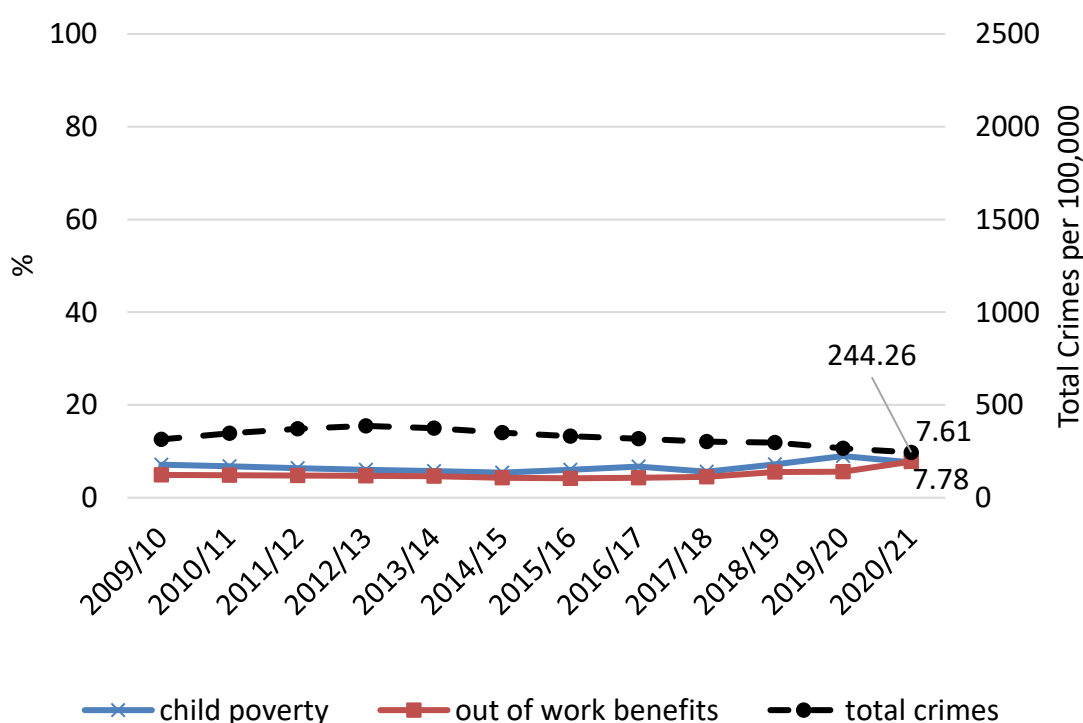
Moorfoot

The community council district of Moorfoot includes the villages of Borthwick, Carrington, Middleton and Temple. The area of Temple has a large history dating back to 1153 with the Knights Templar, where at the time the area was known as Balantradoch. Today Temple is a small residential and bustling agricultural village. The district is also home to Borthwick Castle one of the largest surviving medieval Scottish fortifications.

The area benefits from open landscapes such as the Moorfoot hills which offer pleasant walking routes to local residents and visitors. Moorfoot is also home to Edgelaw, Rosebery and Gladhouse reservoirs that offer excellent fishing, walking and cycling opportunities.

The estimated population of Moorfoot at the time of the 2011 census is 3,382, approximately 8% of Midlothian's total population. Since 2009, the total crimes (per 100,000 of the population) has decreased to 244 in 2020, ones of the lowest Midlothian rates. There has been slight increase in child poverty and out of work benefits for Moorfoot in 2020. Child poverty rates have risen 0.48% since 2009 and out of work benefits have risen by 2.84%.

Figure 12: Yearly average child poverty (%), out of work benefits (%) and total crimes (per 100,000 population) for Moorfoot



Howgate

Originally, Howgate was the first stop for the stage coaches out of Edinburgh on route to Moffat, Dumfries or Peebles. Horses would be changed and everyone fed at the 'Old Howgate Inn'. Howgate was best known for 'The Howgate Inn' in the 50s and 60s which is today replaced by the 'Howgate Restaurant'. The railway running parallel to Howgate, coming from Hardengreen via Loanstone, through Pomathorn (main station for Penicuik at one time), passed Venturefair then on to Leadburn junction, brought jobs to the area. All the countryside around the village is within the Howgate Community Council area with 50 houses in the village itself. There are still family sheep and cattle farms round about though farming has changed greatly in 300 years.

Today with figures from the 2011 census there is a population of 451 in 179 properties, showing an increase in population of 34.2% and an increase of housing by 31.6% over a 10 year period. The breakdown of the population is 50.3% female, 49.7% male, with 21.7% under 16, 64.1% working age, 14.2% aged 65 or over. Compared to Midlothian and Scotland, Howgate has a larger percentage of residents aged 65 and over as well as a slightly larger percentage of children compared to Midlothian and Scotland.

Community Planning Outcomes Profile

<https://scotland.shinyapps.io/is-community-planning-outcomes-profile>

In addition to the data in this profile you can find more at the Community Planning Outcomes Profile tool created by 'The Improvement Service'. It helps you assess if the lives of people in your community are improving as it uses a set of core measures on important life outcomes.

Our Vision

By working together as a Community Planning Partnership, individuals and communities will be able to lead healthier, safer, greener and successful lives by 2030. No child or household need live in poverty. Midlothian will be a Great Green Place to Grow by achieving our net zero carbon ambitions.

Summary

Demographics

Midlothian's population in 2021, was **94,680**. This is an increase of 1.6% from 93,150 in 2020.

Between 2018 and 2028, the number of households in Midlothian is projected to increase, at a faster rate than the rest of Scotland.

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.

Adult Health & Social Care

General health remains good, while the incidence of limiting long-term illness appears to have increased.

Cancer; coronary heart disease; respiratory disease, and diabetes all show large variations across Midlothian that correlate to areas of deprivation.

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

The number of adult referrals to Social Services has increased. The increase in Community Care services (Homecare, Telecare etc.) corresponds to the increase in Midlothian's 65+ population. The number of Midlothian residents in care homes has decreased.

Community Safety

Police recorded 4586 Group 1-5 crime in Midlothian in 2020-21, a decrease of 867 (7%) from the previous year.

The most common crime type recorded was 'Dishonesty crime' - includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts.

Getting it right for every child

In Midlothian, more children are breastfed. Immunisations are above the Lothian and national averages. Childhood obesity has decreased.

The rate of teenage pregnancies in Midlothian has dropped in the last three years reported and is lower than the Lothian rate but remain slightly above the Scottish rate.

We look after a small number of children as Corporate Parents, slightly below the national average. We have a lower than average rate of children on the Child Protection Register.

Educational attainment varies across Midlothian secondary schools, with some schools achieving above the Virtual Comparator (a virtual school whose characteristics reflect the socioeconomic make up of Midlothian), and others below. This generally reflects levels of deprivation and social exclusion in each areas. The percentage of children registered for free school meals is slightly lower than the national average. Free schools meals are available to children whose families are on low incomes or who receive benefits themselves. The rate of temporary exclusions from Midlothian schools has continued to reduce.

Improving Opportunities

Child poverty is increasing and rising living costs are placing huge strain on households leading to a Midlothian wide approach to fuel and food poverty being put in place across the partnership. Positive destinations for school leavers continues to be good with the number of young people entering further education and employment from school remaining stable.

Workers in Midlothian, particularly women, earn less than the Scottish average and there is a lower proportion of people with qualifications at HNC and degree level or above. The numbers of people claiming out of work benefits has increased due to the pandemic.

Strong partnerships exist across Midlothian to improve outcomes for local people, families and children to build skills for learning, life and work.

Sustainable Growth

Economy

Employment: Employment levels in Midlothian is above the Scottish figures.

Local Business: In 2020 Midlothian had 2,720 businesses. 89.9% of these (2,445) were small employers, 3.7% medium (100), 6.4% large (175).

Types of employment by industry. The largest single industrial sector is retail/wholesale, followed by human health/social work, Education, Manufacturing and construction.

Economic site supply: There were 28 separate business parks/economic development sites in 2018.

Environment

Midlothian Local Biodiversity Action Plan: The Midlothian Local Biodiversity Action Plan supports conservation through 5 priorities.

Drinking Water: Drinking water quality is very high in most of Midlothian.

Household waste: Household waste is reducing, and the proportion collected for recycling is increasing.

Housing

A pause in new build programme led to a small decrease in Council housing stock from the 2015 level. Now re-establishing the housing stock has increased, we expect this to rise in line with the New Build Programme.

Council housing stock quality places Midlothian close to average for Scotland in the proportion of housing achieving the 2020 Scottish Housing Quality Standard.

Applications for housing have increased. The average rent paid by Midlothian Council tenants remains relatively low.

A recent study of Housing Need and Demand indicated that the level of need for housing to meet current and future projected need was very high. Need for social rented housing was highest, accounting for over half of the required new units.

Homelessness: In recent years Midlothian Council's level of homeless presentations has continued to reduce. Parents no longer being able to accommodate a young person was the most common cause of a homeless presentation.

Demographics

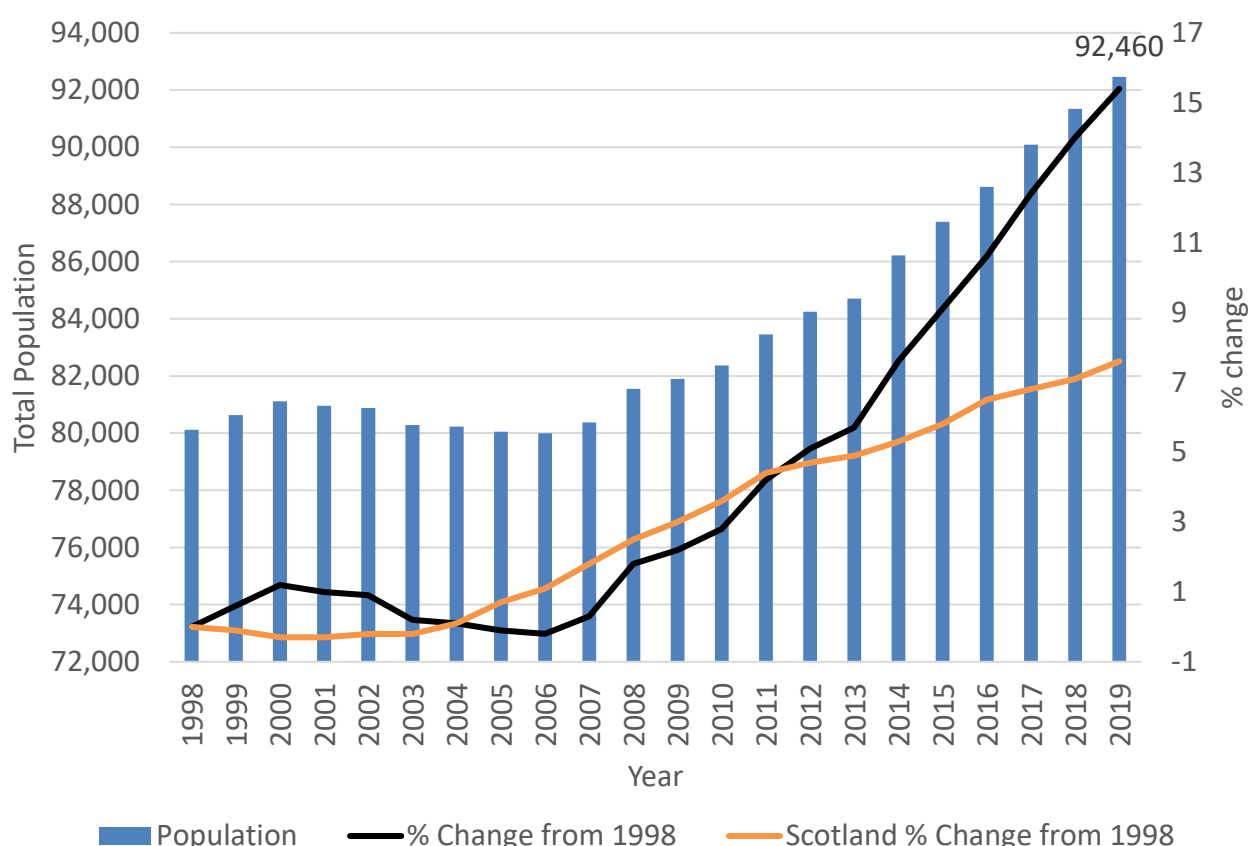


Introduction

Midlothian's population in 2020, was **93,150**, an **increase of 0.7%** from 92,150 in 2019. Over the same period, the population of Scotland remained the same.

Figure 13: Midlothian's population trend from 1998 to 2020

Data source: National Records of Scotland



Midlothian's population is growing

An increasing birth rate, declining death rate, and a net migration inflow all have a part to play. Between 1998 and 2020, the population of Midlothian **increased by 16.3%**. This is the 4th highest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Over the same period, Scotland's population rose by 7.7%.

Between 2018 and 2028, the population of Midlothian is projected to **increase by 13.8% to 103,945** compared to a 1.8% 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 (2018 to 2028).

Population and Household Sizes

Table 3: Midlothian's population and household sizes 2019 and 2020,

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data

	Midlothian	Scotland	United Kingdom
Population 2020	93,150	5,459,454	67,220,000
Population 2019	92,460	5,454,000	66,650,000
Households 2020	40,137	2,515,000	27,800,000
Households 2019	39,733	2,500,000	27,800,000

In between censuses the population is estimated annually by GRO Scotland. Previous estimates were based on the 2001 Census and not statistically relevant.

Table 4: Estimated population change in Midlothian from 2018 to 2028,

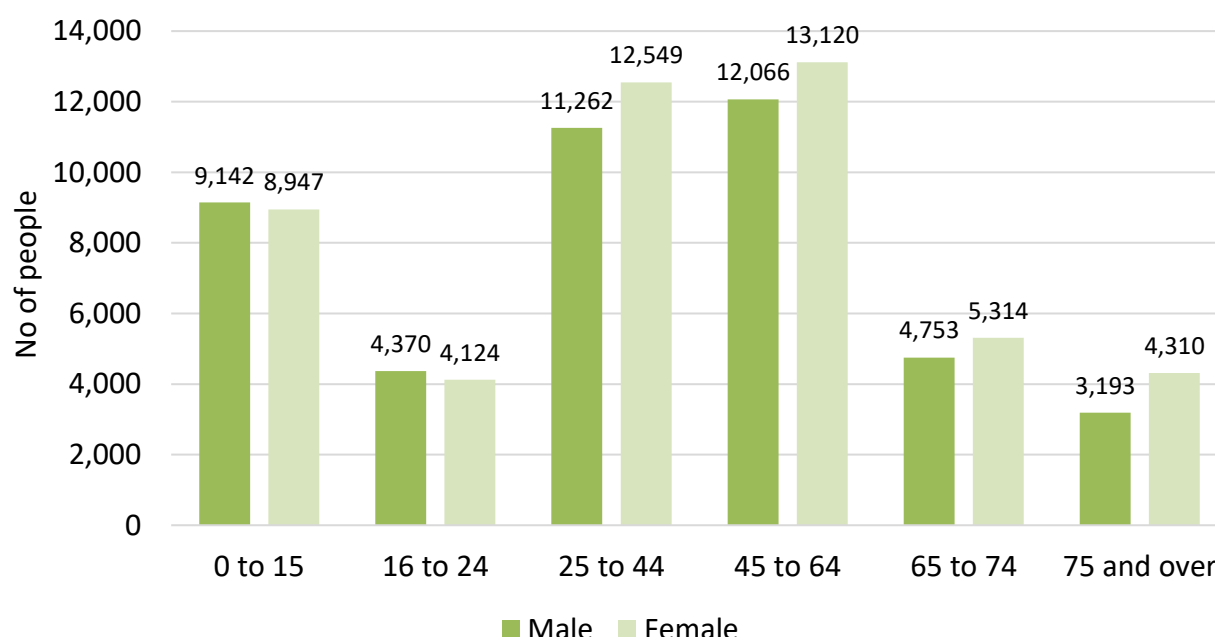
Data Source: [Midlothian Council Area Profile \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](http://Midlothian Council Area Profile (nrscotland.gov.uk))

Area	2018	2028	Total Change	Total % change
Midlothian	91,340	103,945	12,605	13.8
Scotland	5,438,100	5,537,116	99,016	1.8

The size of households in Midlothian, and in Scotland declined between 2001 and 2011 while the number of households has risen. Households may be smaller through children leaving home, divorce/death of a spouse, and 'new' households due to migration may be young families. The effect is greater in Midlothian, and Scotland, than in the UK overall.

Figure 14: Midlothian's population by age and sex in 2020

Data source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/council-area-data-sheets/midlothian-council-profile.html



Between 2018 and 2028, each age group increased in size. The 75+ age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+40.9%). 25 to 44 is projected to become the largest age group.

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;
- the female proportion of the retired population increasing as it ages.

Midlothian 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.

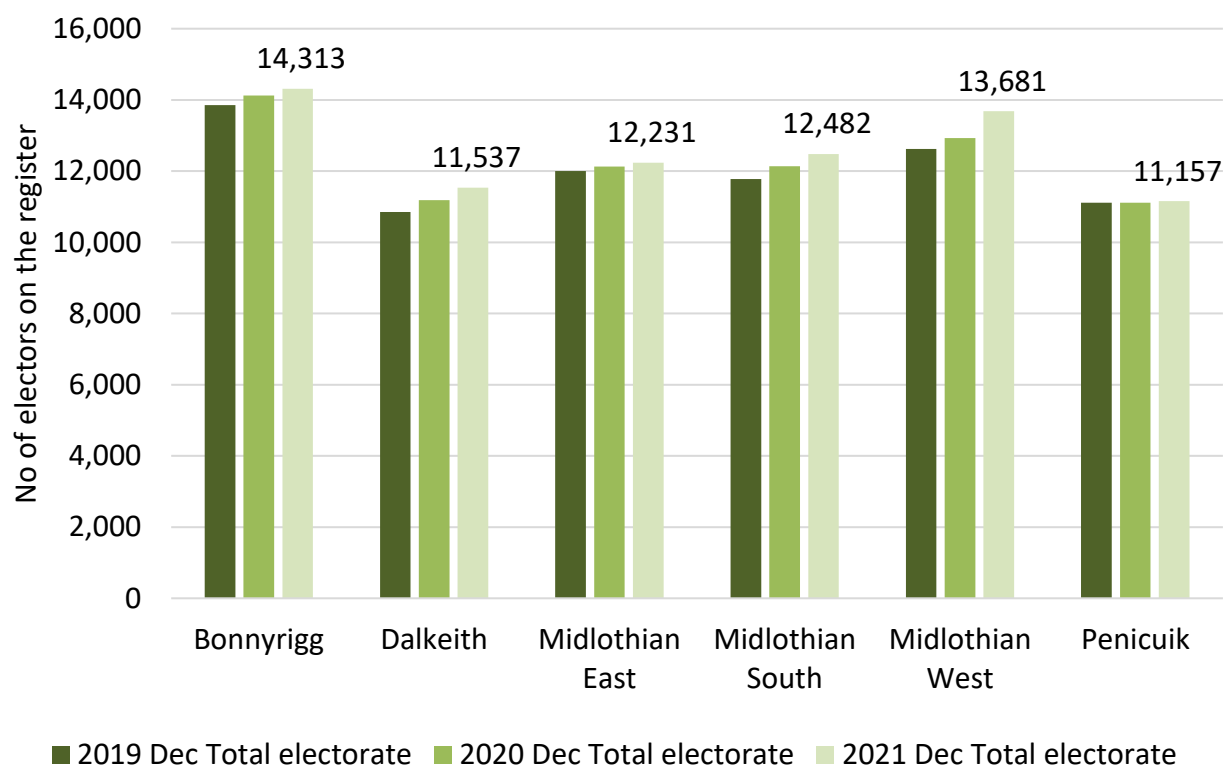
Table 5: Electorate population by ward mid-2018 and 2021

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2019) Electoral statistics

Ward	Mid-2018 Population Aged 16 and Over	2021 December Total Electorate Aged 16 and Over
Bonnyrigg	14,661	14,313
Dalkeith	10,578	11,537
Midlothian East	13,193	12,231
Midlothian South	11,168	12,482
Midlothian West	12,870	13,681
Penicuik	11,570	11,157

Figure 15: Number of electors on the register in each Midlothian Ward

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2019) Electoral statistics



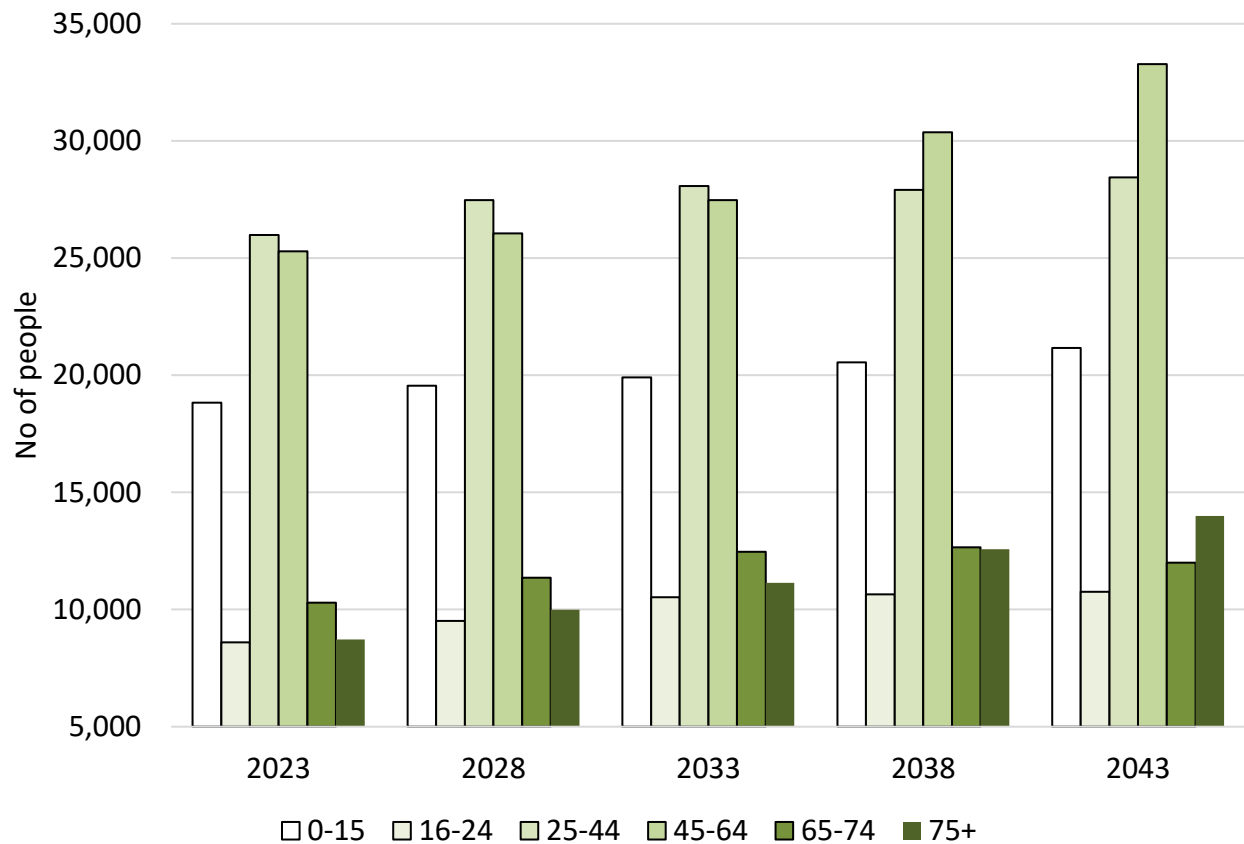


Population Projections

This 2018 projection predicts a **30.6% increase** over its trajectory, 5% more than the 2016 projection.

Figure 16: Midlothian's population projection to 2043

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





Households

Table 6: Midlothian's household projections to 2028

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2020).

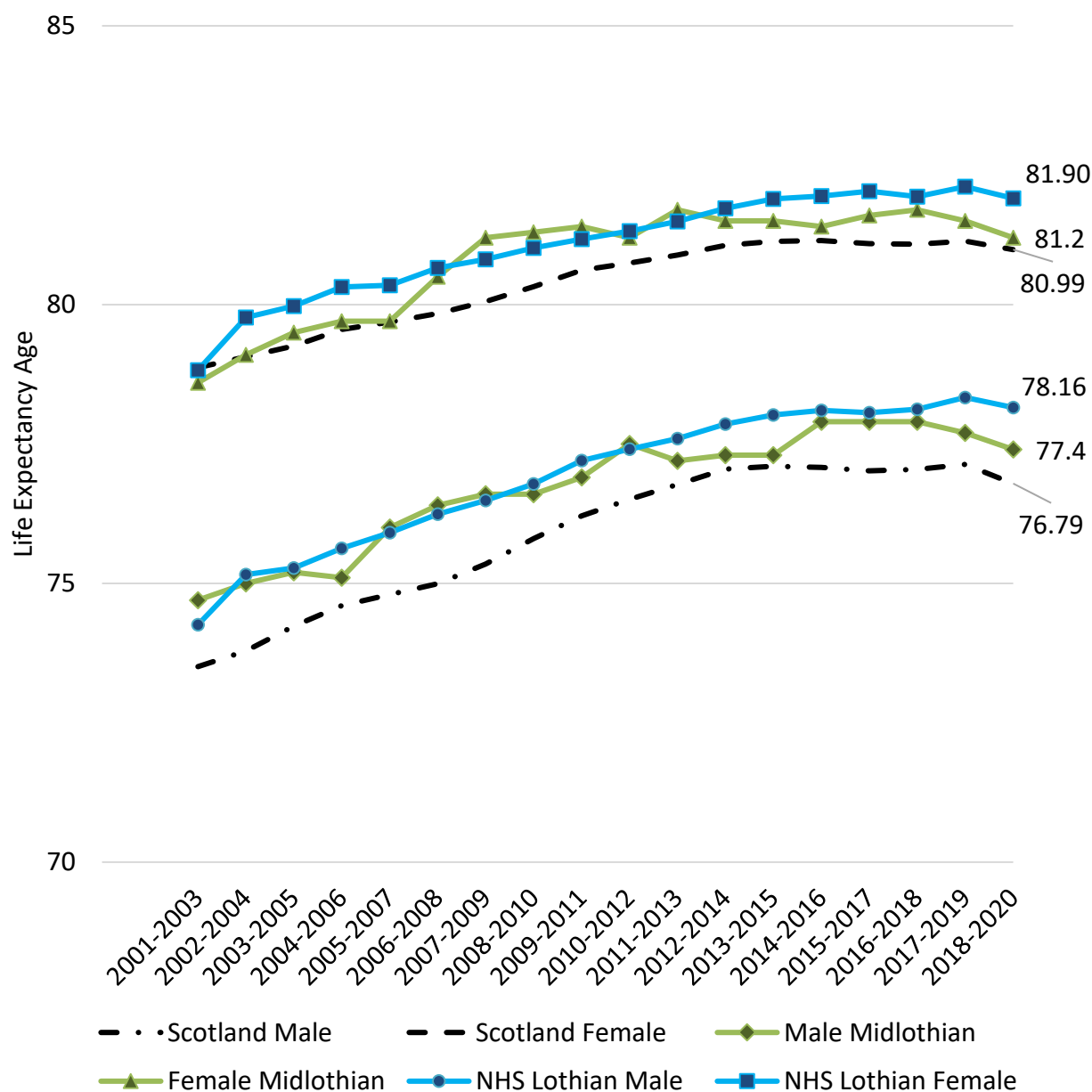
Year	All households	% change from 2018	Scotland % change from 2018
2018	39,122	0.0	0.0
2019	39,733	1.6	0.7
2020	40,354	3.1	1.3
2021	40,993	4.8	1.8
2022	41,685	6.6	2.5
2023	42,318	8.2	2.9
2024	42,979	9.9	3.4
2025	43,594	11.4	3.8
2026	44,213	13.0	4.2
2027	44,796	14.5	4.5
2028	45,374	16.0	4.9

Life Expectancy

The life expectancy (at birth) for males in Midlothian for 2018 – 2020 was 77.4 years, which was above the Scottish average figure but below NHS Lothian. The Midlothian female life expectancy at birth was 81.2 years which is above the Scottish figure but slightly below NHS Lothian.

Figure 17: Comparison of life expectancy between Midlothian, NHS Lothian and Scotland between 2007 and 2018

Data source: NRS – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2021)





Births & Deaths

In 2020, there were 979 births in Midlothian. This is a decrease of 7.4% from 1,057 births in 2019. Of these 979 births, 463 (47.3%) were female and 516 (52.7%) were male.

Figure 18: Births in Midlothian by year and gender from 2000 to 2020

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk

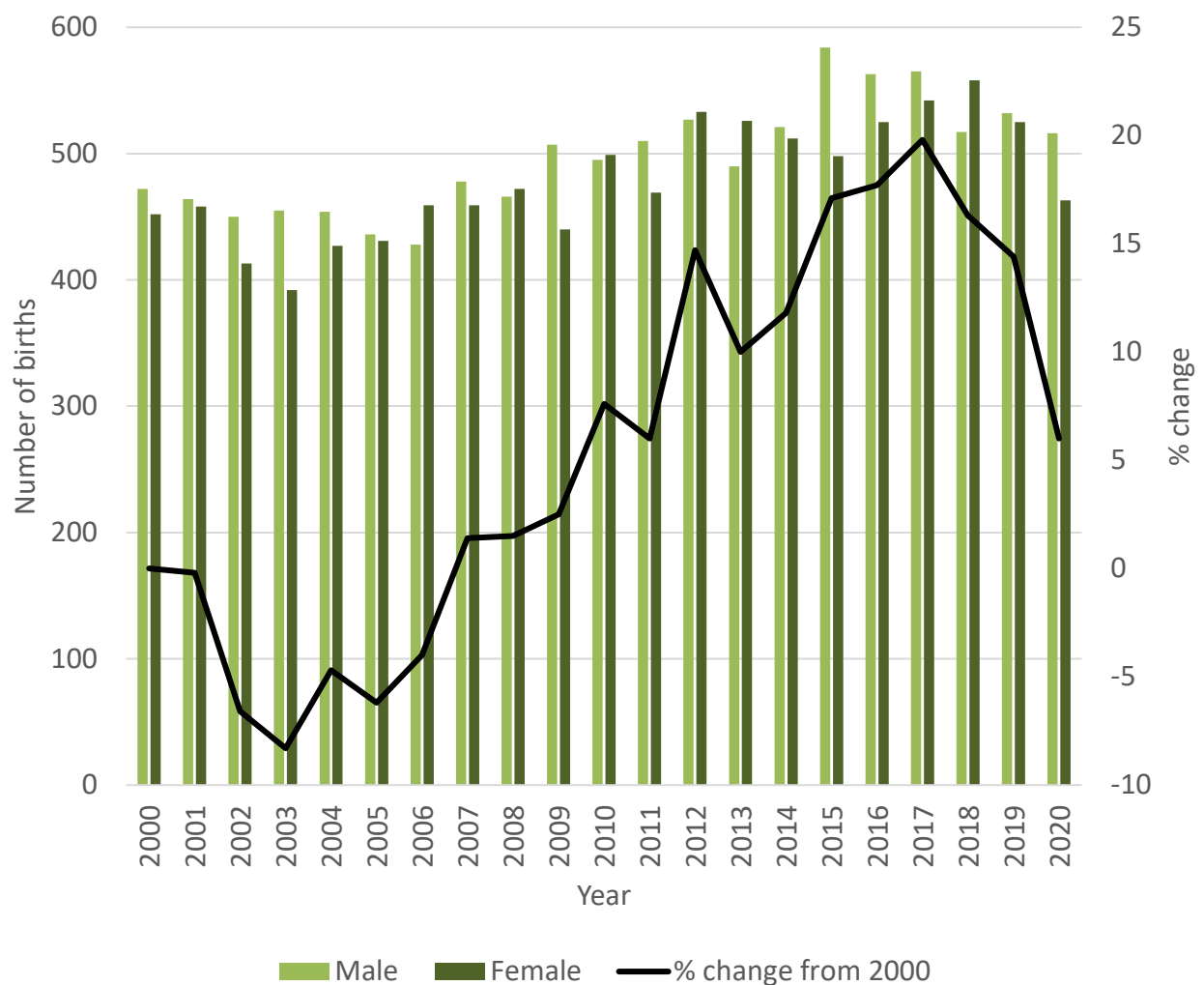


Figure 19: Birth rate per 1,000 population for Midlothian and Scotland from 2009 to 2020,
Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk vital events - (Births)

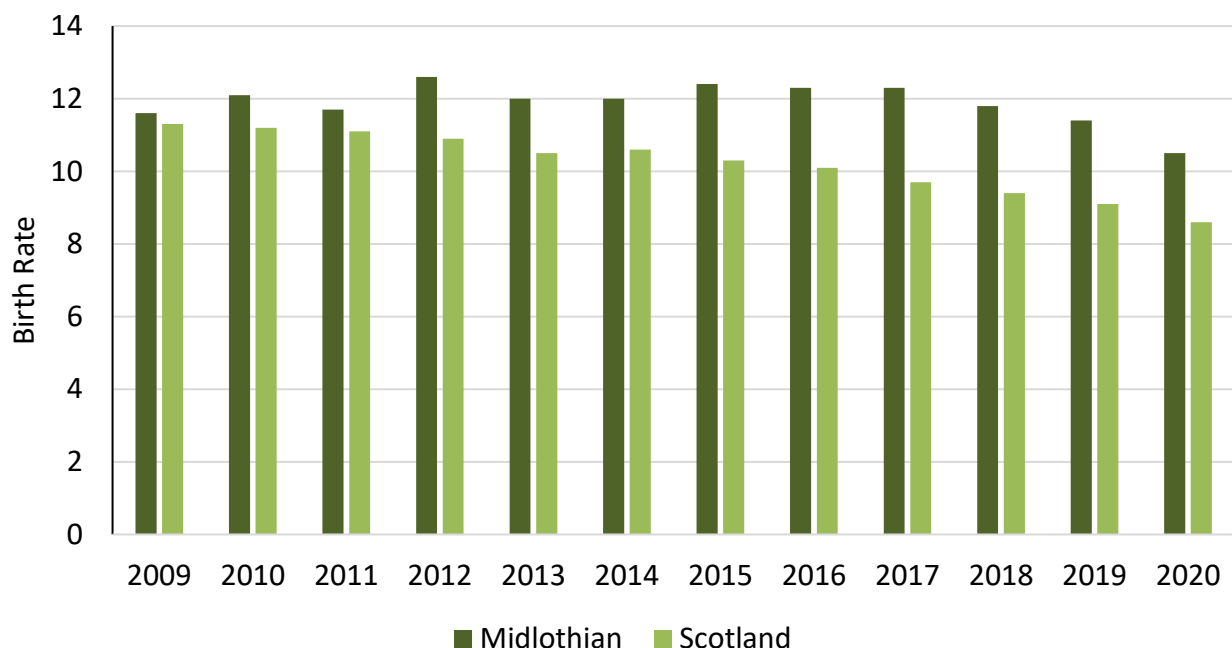
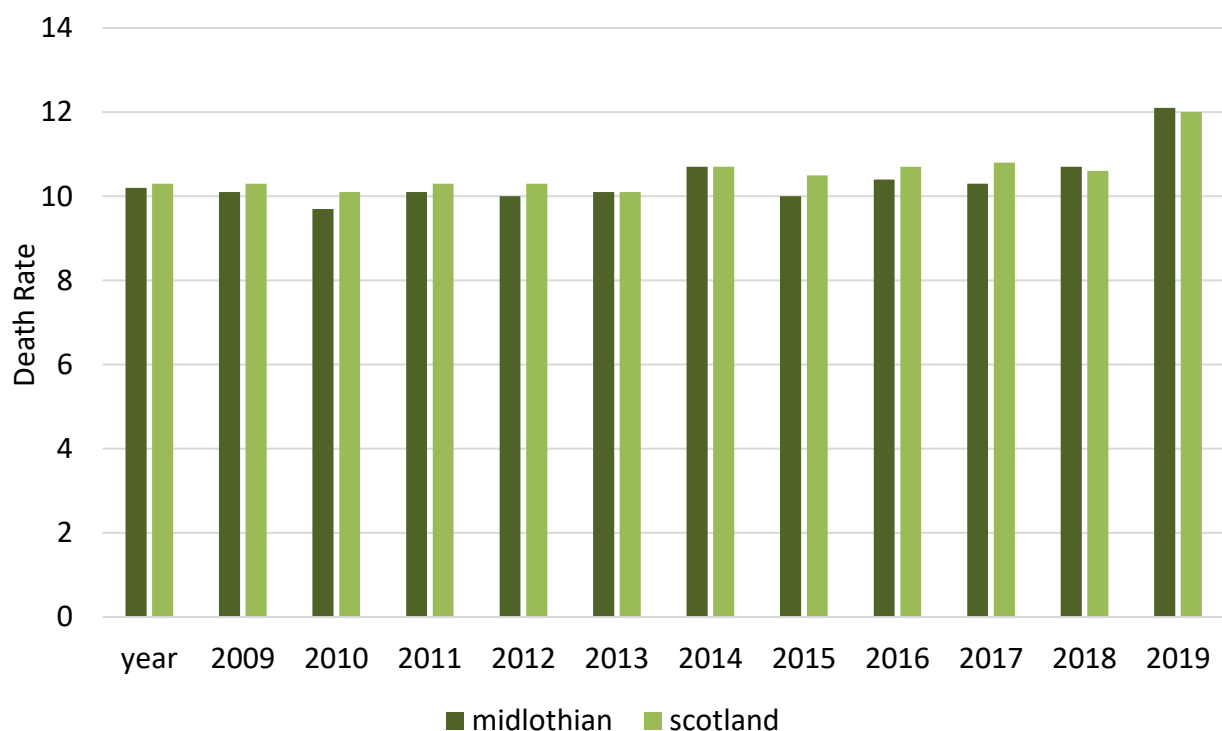


Figure 20: Death rate per 1,000 population for Midlothian and Scotland from 2009 to 2020,
Data source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk vital statistics - (Deaths)



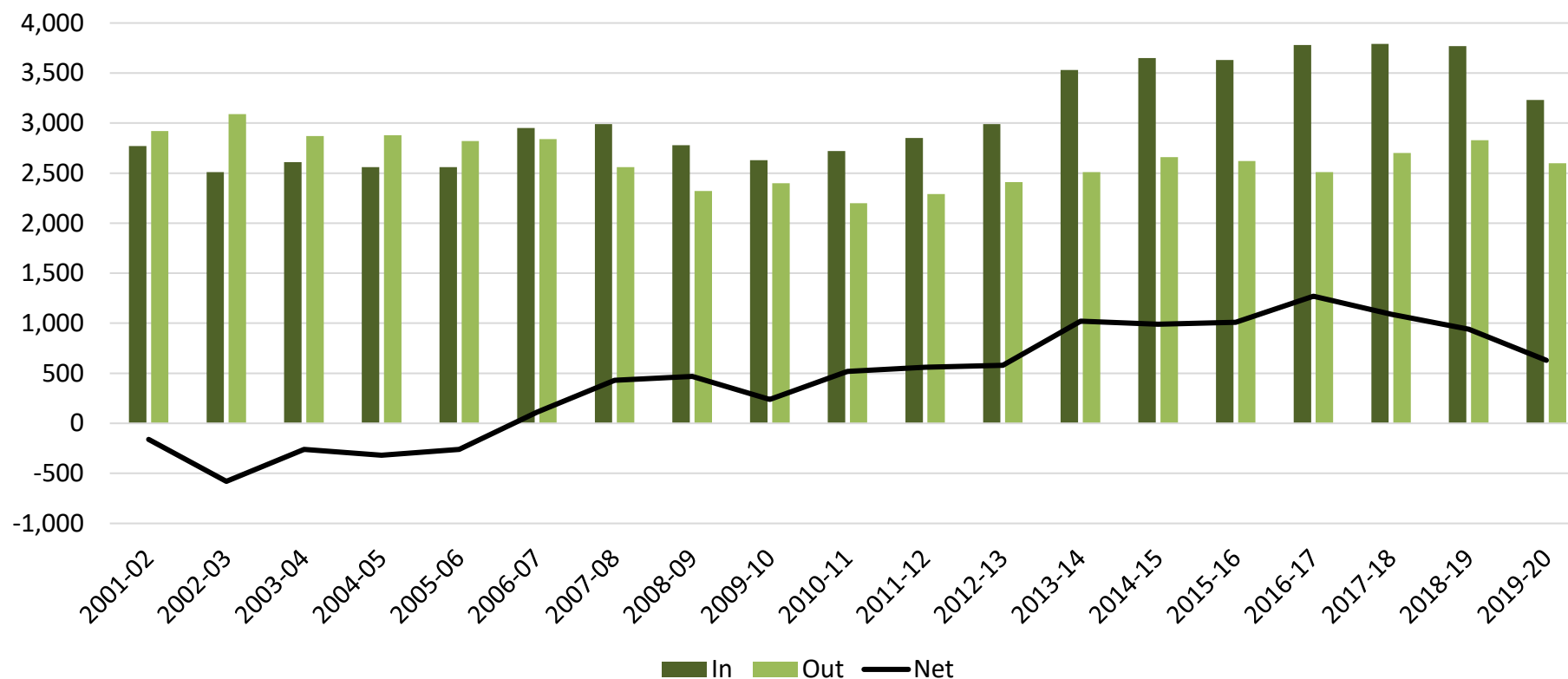


Migration

In the period 2019-20, the level of in-migration in Midlothian was 3,230, a 14.3% decrease from 3,770 in the period 2018-19. The level of out-migration in Midlothian was 2,600, which is an 8.1% decrease from 2,830 in 2018-19. Midlothian's population shows an increase due to migration. The bulk of the increase is due to migration from elsewhere in Scotland.

Figure 21: Net migration flows for Midlothian from 2001 to 2020,

Data Source: NRS - www.nrscotland.gov.uk



Minority Ethnic Populations

Table 7: Midlothian's ethnic community population figures in 2011,

Data Source: 2011 Census – www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk

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

Minority Ethnic Population by Postal Area

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. The Midlothian figure has doubled from 0.9% in 2001, the Scottish equivalent has also doubled. EH19 3 (Bonnyrigg/Lasswade) had the highest percentage of people from minority ethnic communities at 2.8%, followed by EH22 1 (Dalkeith central).

Table 8: Midlothian's minority ethnic population by postal area in 2011,

Data Source: 2011 Census – www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk

	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%

Whitecraig, 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 throughout Midlothian, although there is no real estimate of numbers. The 2011 Census details Traveller/Gypsy numbers in Midlothian - 72 people (0.09%) identified with the Gypsy/Traveller ethnic minority compared to 0.08% in Scotland.

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).

Country of Birth by Postal area (Pre-2007 Wards) (% of people born in named country)

Table 9:Country of birth by postal area for Midlothian's population in 2011,

Data Source: 2011 Census –www.scotlandcensus.gov.uk

	All People	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	ROI	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%

	All People	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	ROI	Other EU	Africa	Middle / East Asia	Americas /Caribbean	Antarctica & Oceania
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%

Adult Health & Social Care



This data is online at www.midlothian.gov.uk/mid-hscp/



Health - Long Term Conditions

24.2% of adults had a limiting long-term condition in Midlothian, compared to 21.2% in NHS Lothian and 25.9% in Scotland (2019). Data Source: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ

We do not have comparable information for the year 2020. In 2020, the Scottish Health Survey ran as a telephone survey in August and September 2020 and only included people aged 16 years and over. The differences in methodology from the main Scottish Health Survey series mean that the results cannot be compared to those from previous surveys.

While every effort was made to keep questions consistent with the face-to-face surveys, due to the change in the way the information was collected, and the shorter collection period (August – mid September 2020), this data is not directly comparable with the previous findings from face-to-face surveys. It is a useful snapshot into the health of the population during the COVID-19 pandemic

The difference between levels of response by deprivation was greater than usual, with fewer people in deprived areas taking part than is usual. The indication is that there were an insufficient number of interviews amongst the very deprived to make the results fully representative. This means that for some indicators that are generally higher in deprived areas it is possible that the telephone survey results may underestimate true prevalence.

Some of the more sensitive questions in the survey (for example mental health and loneliness) are usually included in a self-completion form which people complete themselves. This means that the telephone survey results may reflect prevalence less accurately as people can feel uncomfortable being asked sensitive questions directly by an interviewer.

Lastly, the shortened survey period means that it was not possible to monitor changes that can occur because of seasonality or whether changes occurred as restrictions were eased or reintroduced.

Cancer

1 in 2 people in the UK will get cancer in their lifetime. Trends predict that the number of people diagnosed with cancer is likely to rise. Over the last twenty years, most cancers have shown improvement in survival rates five years post-diagnosis.

In Midlothian, there was between 220 and 260 deaths from all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) each year (2011 to 2019).

The **Covid-19 Pandemic** has had an impact on services and treatment. People with specific cancers were placed on the shielding list including those with cancer of the blood or bone marrow and anyone undergoing active chemotherapy. Initial studies show that patients with cancer are more vulnerable to Covid-19 and have higher risks in all severe outcomes.

During the Covid-19 lockdowns, in the UK, there was a fall in referrals of urgent suspicion of cancer and the number of cancer patients starting treatment between April and July 2020 reduced by 26%.

COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) and Asthma

In 2018/19 there was **6,421** people living with asthma. The prevalence rate is **6.65** (per 100 population). The Scottish rate is **6.39**ⁱ

In 2018/19 around **2,600** people were living with COPDⁱⁱ. The number and prevalence of COPD has been increasing over the last decade. Midlothian ranks **10th highest** out of the 31 HSCPs for COPD prevalence, has the **highest prevalence rate among the Lothian HSCPs, and a higher prevalence rate than the Scotland average**ⁱⁱⁱ.

COPD patient hospitalisation data indicates there are a higher number of people admitted with COPD in areas where people are more likely to experience disadvantage.

People with severe COPD were placed on the shielding list and studies show that patients with pre-existing COPD appear more vulnerable to Covid-19 and have higher risks in severity of illness and mortality. Midlothian's Community Respiratory Team expanded to Midlothian Community Respiratory Team +. This includes COVID oxygen weaning, early facilitation from hospital for bronchiectasis/ Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and COVID alongside developed Scottish Ambulance Service pathways.

Stroke

The prevalence rate for stroke/TIA is 2.43 per 100 patients^{iv} which equates to around 2,200 people. This is above the Scottish average prevalence rate (2.20). Nationally the death rate for cerebrovascular disease in the most deprived areas was 46% higher than in the least deprived areas in 2019.

74% of people were discharged to their own homes after admission to hospital for a stroke/TIA and 16% were discharged to a care home. 50% of people were discharged within 3 days or less (April 19-Aug 20)^v.

Stroke Mortality (all ages) 2019

There is evidence in the UK of fewer stroke admissions to hospital during the COVID-19 Pandemic, particularly for ischemic stroke and stroke with less severe outcomes. Initial evidence also suggests that Covid-19 may be an important modifier of the onset, characteristics and outcome of acute ischaemic stroke. It is associated with greater severity of illness.

The pandemic has changed some behaviours, for example people are meeting up less and say they are feeling lonelier. Loneliness is associated with an increased risk of stroke.

Coronary Heart Disease

There are around 3,900 people in Midlothian living with Coronary Heart Disease. The prevalence rate is 4.30 per 100 population and is consistently higher in males^{vi}.

Nationally chances of surviving for 30 days after being admitted to hospital as an emergency after your first heart attack has increased over the last decade from 90% to 93% in 2019/20. There has been a downward trend in deaths over the last 10 years^{vii}. However, this has not been at the pace of decline in neighbouring northern European countries. It is still a leading cause of death and a

major public health problem in Scotland. There were 105 potentially preventable admissions to hospital in 2019/20 for congestive heart failure.

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality

Pre-existing cardiovascular disease is associated with worse outcomes in patients with Covid-19 and it is believed that Covid-19 can cause some cardiovascular disorders. The pandemic has changed some behaviours, for example people are meeting up less and say they are feeling lonelier. Loneliness is associated with an increased risk of heart disease.

Type 2 Diabetes & Obesity

Around 5,100 adults in Midlothian have been diagnosed with diabetes^{viii}. Approximately 80% of diabetes complications are preventable or can be significantly delayed through early detection, good care and access to appropriate self-management tools and resources. Being overweight or obese is the main modifiable risk factor for type 2 diabetes. 67% of adults in Midlothian have obesity or excess weight^{ix}.

There is a known association between deprivation and type 2 diabetes. Approximately a third of Midlothian's population lives in a SIMD 2 area. When looked at as a rate per 100,000 people, the group with the highest rate of diagnosis is those in SIMD 5. People with type 2 diabetes are at increased risk of severe illness if they contract Covid-19.

Older People (65+)

There are approximately 17,670 people aged 65 and over^x. People are living longer, and most older people live without any formal support.

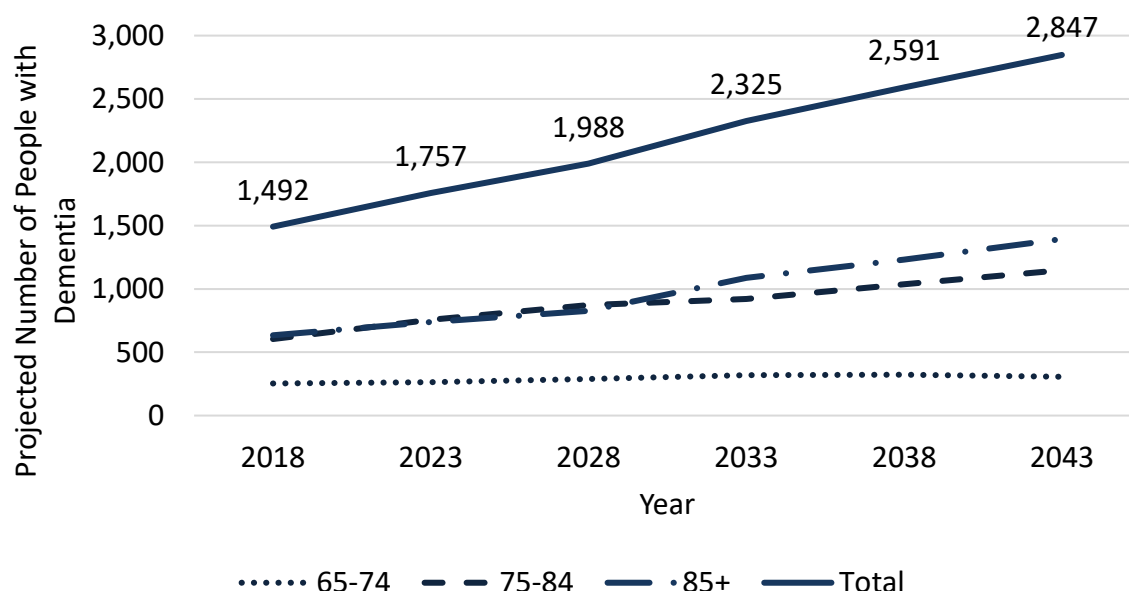
Dementia

Dementia is slightly more common in women than in men which is to be expected with women living on average longer than men.

31% of people aged over the age of 85 are living with a diagnosis of dementia. This compares to around 50 people below the age of 65. The number of people living with dementia will **nearly double** (from 1,492 to 2,847) by 2043.

Figure 22: Dementia Prevalence Projections.

Data source: [National Records of Scotland & Alzheimer's Scotland](#). [Accessed May 2021].



(Based on NRS 2018 population projections & Dementia prevalence from Alzheimer's Scotland)

It is known that health inequalities persist into old age and that many of the risk factors for dementia are associated with socio-economic disparities.

Dementia diagnosis rates are higher amongst people with a learning disability and onset is often younger. Up to 75% of people with Down's Syndrome over the age of 50 develop dementia. For people with other causes of learning disability the prevalence of dementia is estimated to be greater than 18% in those aged 65 years or over, approximately three times higher than in the general population^{xi}.

Race does not affect prevalence rates for most types of dementia apart from early on-set (presenting before 65 years) and vascular dementia which have been found to be more prevalent in the black and ethnic minority community.

Mental Health

4.2% of people identified themselves as living with a mental health condition that had lasted or was expected to last 12 months^{xii}.

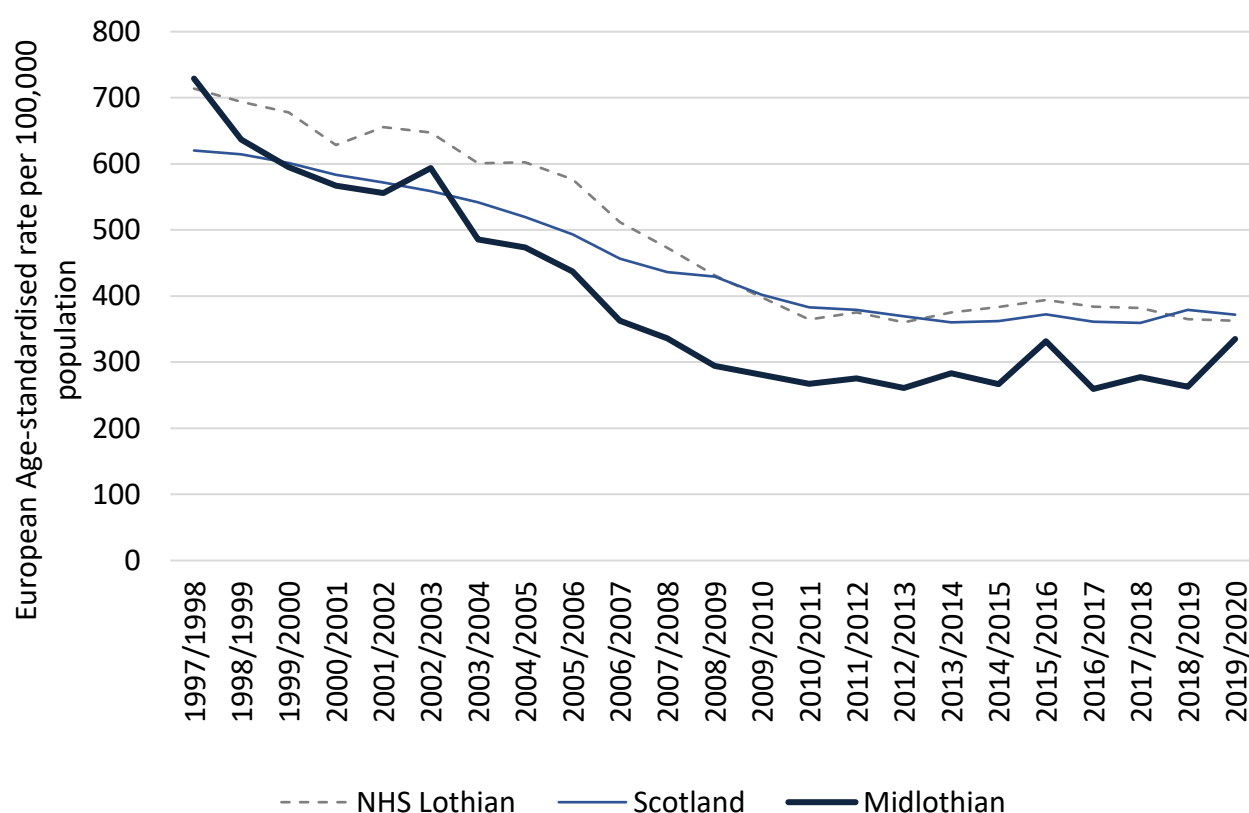
17,680 people in 2019/20 (**19.1%** of the Midlothian population), were prescribed drugs for depression, anxiety and/ or psychosis. This has increased from 15.2% in 2010/11. The proportion of the Scottish population prescribed has also increased since 2010. For the most deprived SIMD (1) in Midlothian this rises to **23%**^{xiii}.

The **Covid-19 Pandemic** has had an impact on people's mental health. People have reported being more anxious, more worried about their mental health and about family and friends. People have also reported feeling lonelier.

Figure 23: Mental Health Admissions for Midlothian, NHS Lothian & Scotland.

Data Source: Accessed June 2021

https://beta.isdscotland.org/media/6549/mentalhealthinpatientactivity_diagnosistrends_20201124.csv



In 2019/20 there were **335** mental health admissions per 100,000 population in Midlothian. The rate of Midlothian patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation continues to be lower than the Scottish average.



Substance Use

Problem Drug Use

Problem drug use is the 'problematic use of opiates (including illicit and prescribed methadone use), and/or the illicit use of benzodiazepines and implies routine and prolonged use as opposed to recreational and occasional drug use'^{xiv}. A consequence of this definition is that people who use stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamines are not recorded in local and national figures. Due to the illicit nature of drugs misuse it is difficult to say how many people have problems with drugs. Data is collected for people attending a treatment service usually for addiction to an opiate (e.g. heroin) and/or benzodiazepine (e.g. Valium).

It is estimated that there are 760 problematic drug users in Midlothian - **530** males and **230** (30%) females^{xv}. The proportion of female users is slightly higher than the national figure of 29%. The additional challenges women face, particularly around stigma and discrimination need to be considered when designing and delivering services to ensure they feel able to access available supports.

For both males and females, the age range 25-34 years has the greatest number of problematic drug users, **350** males and **150** females.

Like other areas of Scotland, Midlothian has experienced a marked increase in people using benzodiazepines primarily 'street benzos' such as etizolam. Cocaine and other stimulants are also increasing in popularity often with a younger age group most of whom will be in employment. Heroin, cannabis and diazepam were most often reported in the month prior to assessment.

In 2020 there were 21 drug related deaths in Midlothian, the highest figure ever recorded and more than double the 2016 figure^{xvi}. Of the deaths in 2020, 18 were classified as accidental poisoning. Any opiate or opioid was noted as the drug present in 20 of the deaths. In the period January to December 2020 there was a total of 93 non-fatal overdoses.

Comparably in Scotland drug related deaths have increased over the last 5 years from 868 to 1,339 in 2020, the largest number ever recorded. The five-year average in Midlothian was 7 for 2011-2015 and 16 for 2016-2020.

Alcohol Related Harm

23 alcohol related deaths (2018) with a five-year average of 15 (2014-2018).

The average age-standardised death rate for the five-year aggregate 2016-20 was 19.51 deaths per 100,000 population, which is similar to the average Scotland rate of 20.84 for 2016-20.

Nationally statistics are collected on a new definition of alcohol specific deaths – including conditions where each death is a direct consequence of alcohol misuse. It is a change to the previous national statistics definition of alcohol-related deaths where the deaths were related to alcohol consumption. They do not include deaths due to diseases for which alcohol is a risk factor

(such as cancer). However, studies suggest that the number of deaths where alcohol was a contributory or risk factor is much larger^{xvii}.

Alcohol related hospital stays are the number of general acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any position: **553** patients in Midlothian had alcohol related hospital admissions (2019/2020).

Eight of Midlothian's intermediate zones sit above the Midlothian average for alcohol related hospital stays, this has reduced from ten in 2018:

- **Newtongrange** (rate of 1014 admissions per 100,000 population)
- **Dalkeith** (1009)
- **North Gorebridge** (997)
- Penicuik East (850)
- Mayfield (747)
- Thornybank (698)
- Loanhead (661)
- Bonnyrigg North (652)

"In Midlothian, a statistically significant relationship was found between alcohol outlet availability and alcohol-related deaths: neighbourhoods with more places to buy alcohol had higher alcohol-related death rates. Alcohol-related death rates in the neighbourhoods with the most off-sales outlets were 2.4 times higher than in neighbourhoods with the least"^{xviii}

It is reasonable to assume based on national data that alcohol related harm is most acutely felt in Midlothian's most deprived communities.

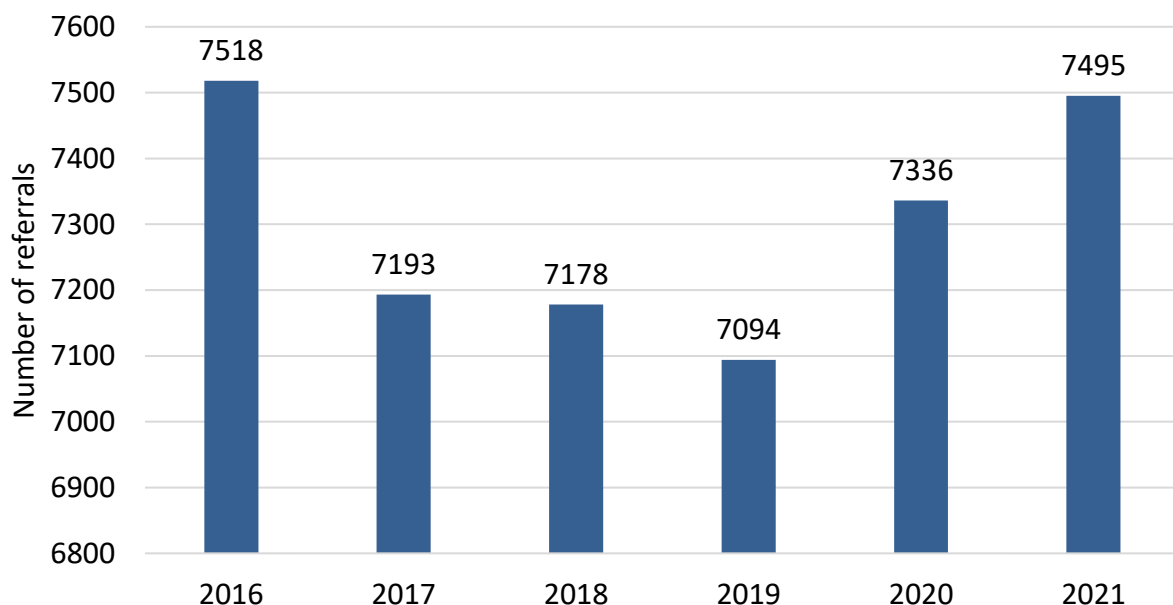


Adult Social Care

2702 **people 18+** were in receipt of a care package funded through the Adult Social Care Team as of **31/03/22**. There were 4793 referrals for those aged 65+, and 2702 referrals for those under the age of 65

85% of people rated the help, care or support services they had as positive or neutral^{xix}. 51% of people said that Social Care took what mattered to them into account and 60% of people said they were supported to live as independently as possible^{xx}. 49% of people said that their health, support and care services provided by Social Care seemed to be well coordinated. 69% of people said they were treated with compassion and understanding^{xxi}. These results are not statistically different to Scotland.

Figure 24: Number of Referrals to Adult Social Work. Data source Midlothian Council (2022). Internal Service Figures [Accessed May 2022]. Data represents number of referrals made, not number of individuals. An individual can have multiple referrals.



Day Opportunities

There is one learning centre for adults with complex learning disabilities based in Bonnyrigg. As of **31st March 2022**, there was **42** people using this centre.

The Community Access Team (CAT) supports adults with Learning Disabilities in 5 community hubs (2 in Mayfield, 1 in Penicuik, 1 in Dalkeith, 1 in Lasswade). These hubs support **60** people as of **31st March 2022^{xxii}**.

Residential care

Over 65

The private sector is the largest provider of care homes for older people. The voluntary sector provides proportionally more care home places in Midlothian than in Scotland as a whole. There is a move to support more people at home with complex needs, this means people living in care homes tend to have more complex needs. The number of care homes owned by the partnership reduced from 3 in 2015 to 1 in 2017 (Newbyres Village).

A small number of permanent residents remain at Highbank, hence its inclusion in the table below.

Table 10: Residential Care Provision for Midlothian Residents aged 65 and over.

Data source: Midlothian Council (2022). Internal Service Figures [Accessed May 2022]. Data is based on the number of residential homes and care home residents at 31st March each year.

	Local Authority	Private/ Voluntary	Total
2021-22	71	320	391
2020-21	62	317	379
2019-20	67	366	433
2018-19	69	355	424
2017-18	69	372	411
2016-17	65	388	453

Care homes figures relate to the number which Midlothian has responsibility for funding clients, whether in whole, or in part. While most people moving to a care home continue to reside in Midlothian some people move out of area, mainly into neighbouring Lothian Authorities. Midlothian retains responsibility for the funding of these placements. There was a large **increase in the number of Midlothian funded care home residents** in 2017, continuing to 2020. This goes against the trend of general decline between 2011 and 2016, which can be traced back to 2003. The change is believed to be linked to capacity issues with Care at Home services. The **Covid-19** Pandemic had a major impact on care homes and 2020/21 data showed a significant decline in the number of residents. This was associated with higher care home mortality from Covid-19. Data for 2021/22 shows that the number of residents has increased slightly, although not yet reaching pre-pandemic levels.

The average length of care home stay was 15 months in 2021/22 compared to 15.8 months in 2020/21, and 20.8 months in 2019/20. The average resident age in 2021/22 was 85, compared to 84 in 2020/21^{xxiii}.

Under 65

There are **2** residential care homes registered in Midlothian to support adults with a learning disability, there are plans for one of these to deregister. The other provides care to older adults with a learning disability. Much of this support is now provided under more flexible models of support such as housing support.

There is **1** registered care home in Midlothian to support adults with a physical disability and 1 care home in the Southside of neighbouring Edinburgh which supports a number of Midlothian residents.

RESPIRE

Self-directed support has resulted in an increase in respite being provided in alternative ways to traditional residential care. Funded respite requests in 2021 using Self Directed Support were as follows^{xxiv}:

- **Option 1 - 45.2%**
The making of a direct payment by the local authority to the supported person for the provision of support.
- **Option 2 - 7.1%**
The selection of support by the supported person, the making of arrangements for the provision of it by the local authority on behalf of the supported person and, where it is provided by someone other than the authority, the payment by the local authority of the relevant amount in respect of the cost of that provision.
- **Option 3 – 42.9%**
The selection of support for the supported person by the local authority, the making of arrangements for the provision of it by the authority and, where it is provided by someone other than the authority, the payment by the authority of the relevant amount in respect of the cost of that provision.
- **Option -4.8%**
The selection by the supported person of Option 1, 2 or 3 for each type of support and, where it is provided by someone other than the authority, the payment by the local authority of the relevant amount in respect of the cost of the support.

Table 11: Clients receiving respite by age group – 2021/22.

Data source: Midlothian Council (2022). Internal Service Figures [Accessed Oct 2022]

	Clients receiving overnight respite	Clients receiving daytime respite
18 - 64	44	41
65+	114	47

Table 12: Number of people in receipt of a telecare package.

Data source: Midlothian Council (2022). Internal Service Figures [Accessed Oct 2022]

	New packages in year	Total at year end
2021-22	483	1649
2020-21	461	1707
2019-20	553	1746
2018-19	544	1744
2017-18	527	1756
2016-17	371	1734

Care at Home

The main focus of care at home services is personal care. Most people in receipt of care at home are 65 and over. As at **31st March 2022**, the in-house Care at Home team provided **approx. 2793** hours of care per week to **297** individuals. The independent sector is the main provider of Care at Home and as at **31st March 2022** provided **approx. 16,169** hours of care per week to **3097** individuals (*this is for all Care at Home provision and for all age groups*)^{xxv}.

Figure 25: Number of people receiving Care at Home Services.

Data source: Midlothian Council internal data. Mosaic Data. [Accessed Oct 2022]

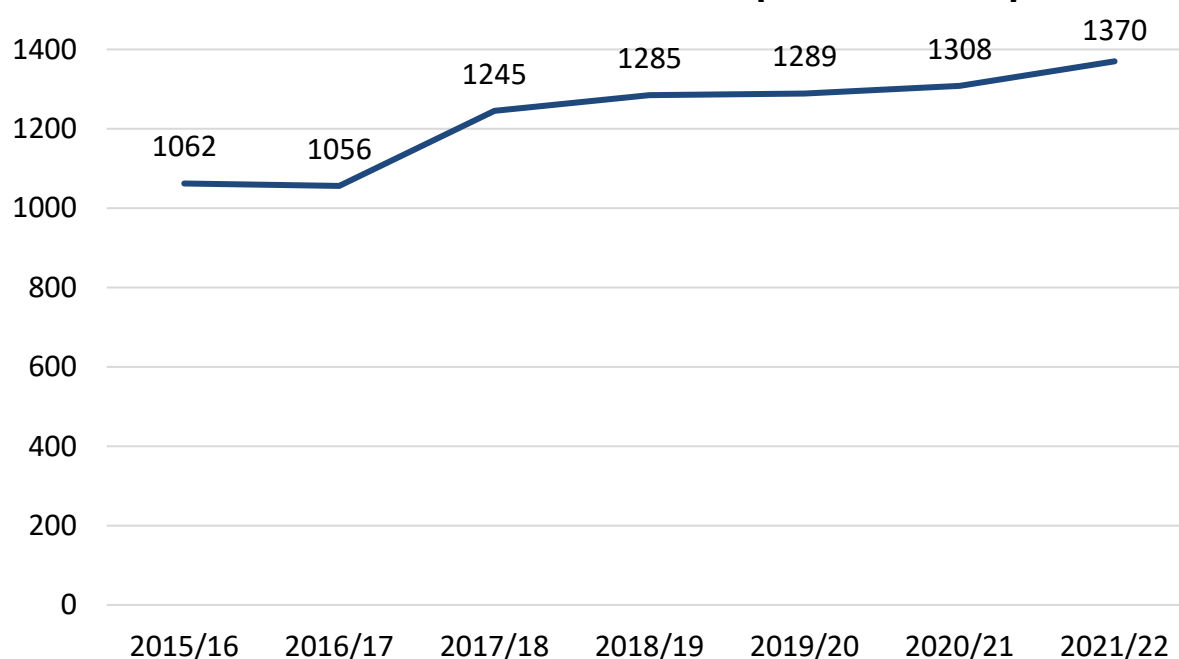
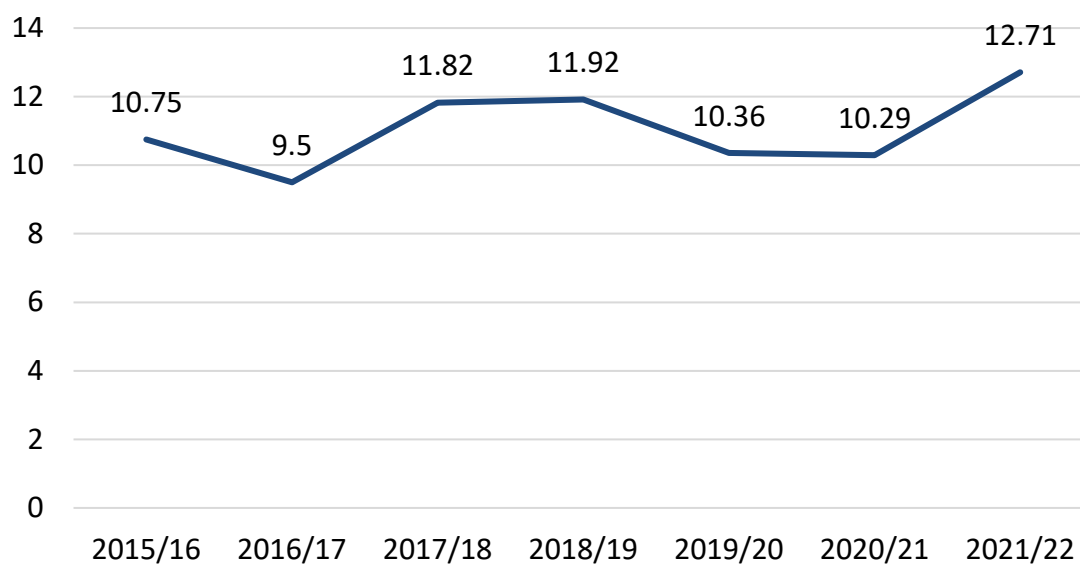
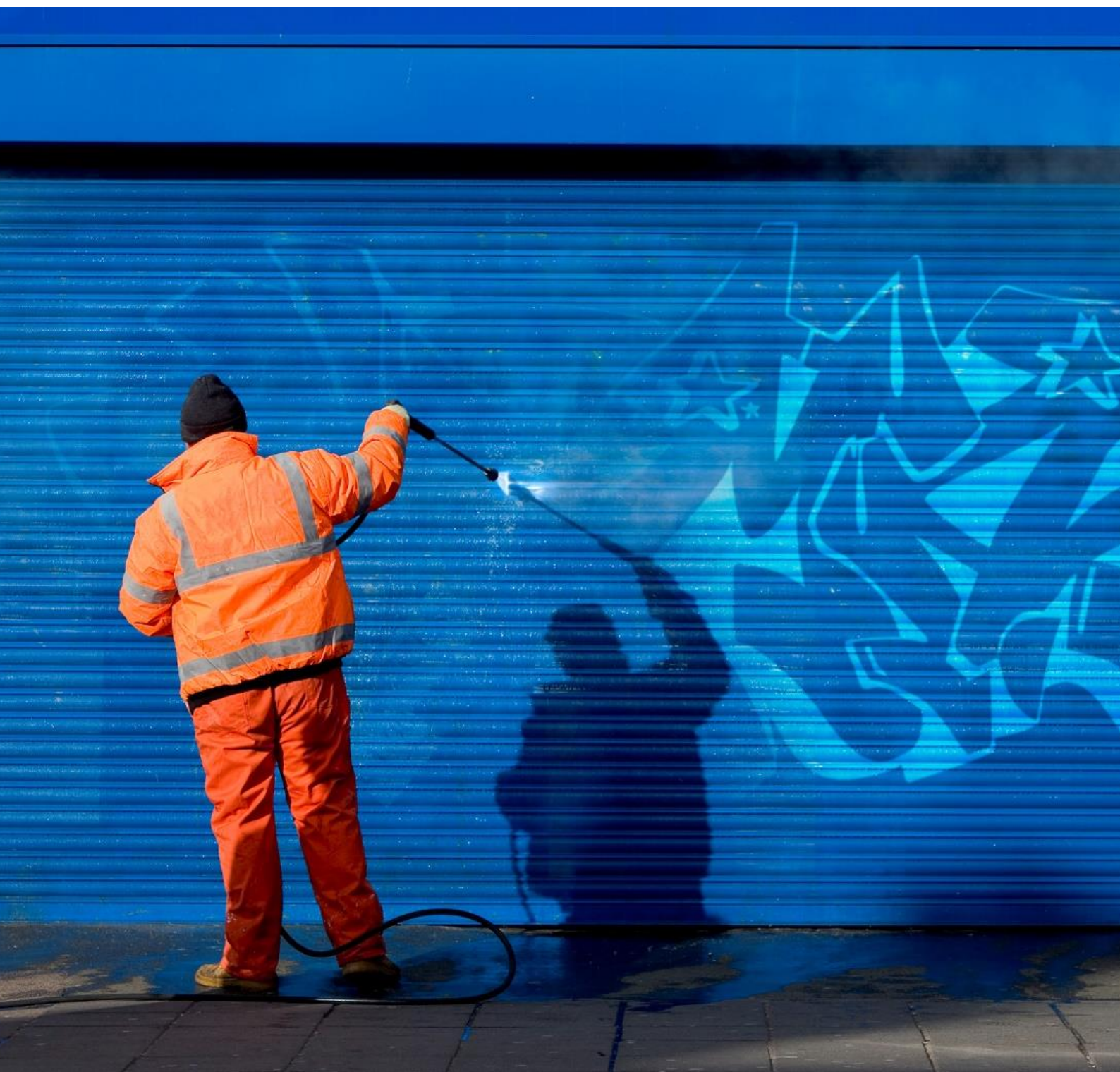


Figure 26: Average hours of care received by an individual weekly.

Data source: Midlothian Council internal data. Mosaic Data. [Accessed Oct 2022]



Community Safety & Justice



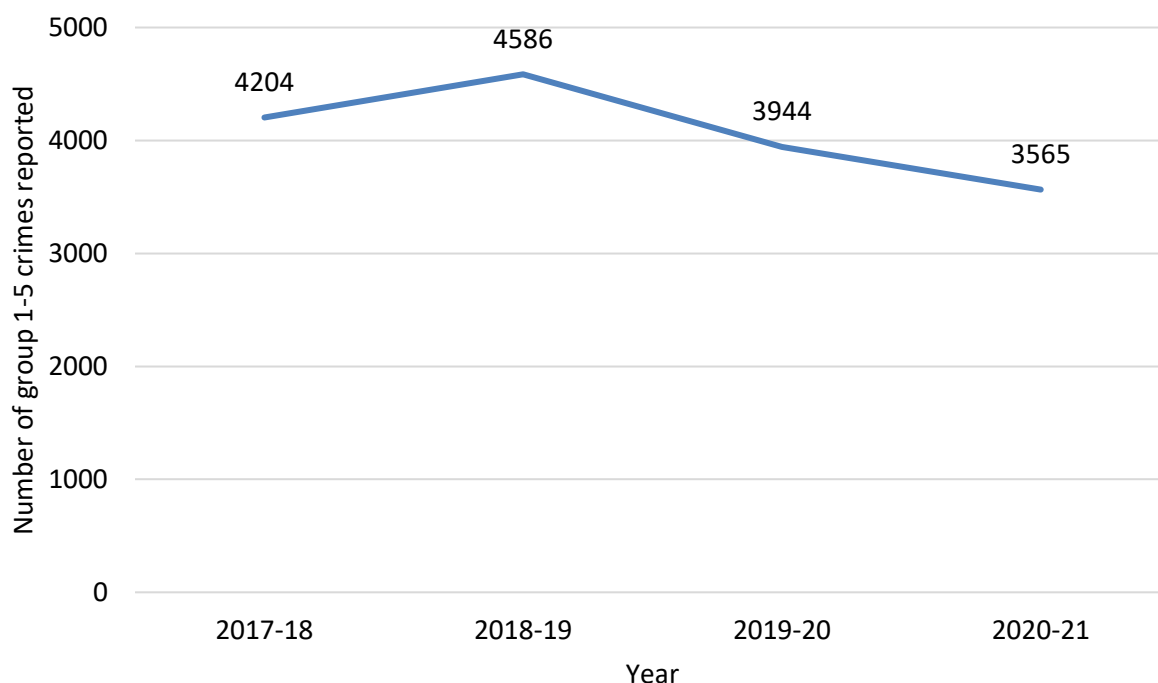
These data are Police Scotland management information, not official reported statistics. Data in this section is correct until 2020. Updates for 2021 will be available next year as data is recorded on a 3 year basis.



Recorded crime

Police recorded **3565 total group 1-5 crimes in 2020/21**, demonstrating a decrease from 2019/20 (3944). In 2018/19 police recorded 4,586 Group 1-5 crime in Midlothian, an increase of 328 (9.1%) from the previous year. Recorded crimes in 2018/19 were higher than the previous three and five year averages however the longer-term trend (ten years) is a decline in crimes recorded.

Figure 27: Recorded group 1-5 crime in Midlothian from 2017 to 2020

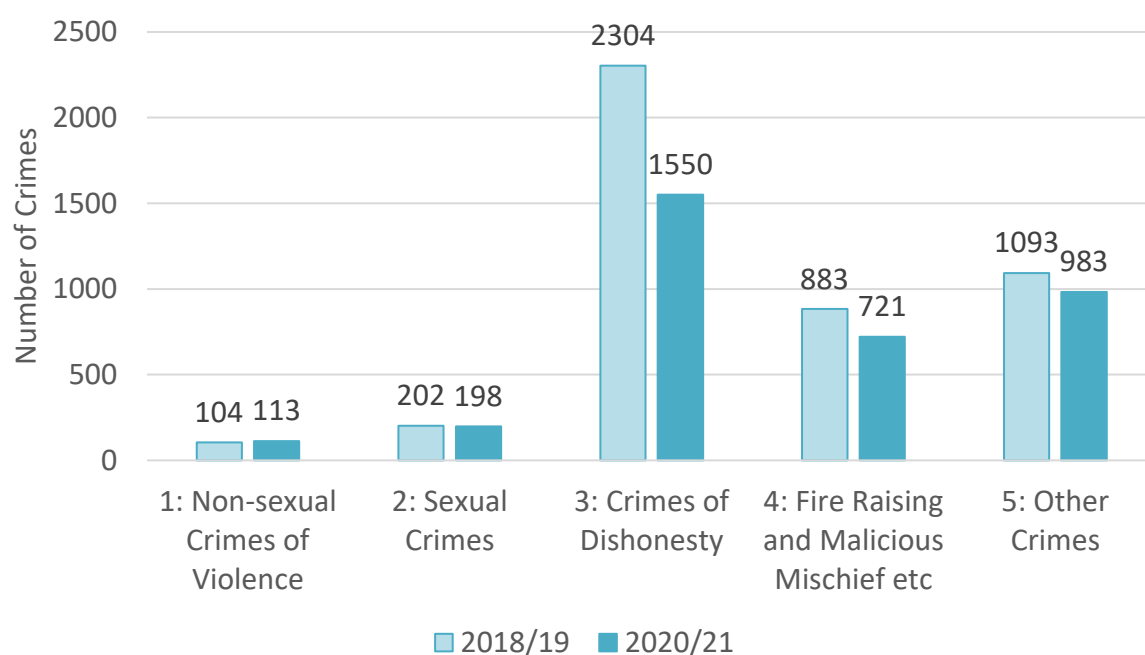


Despite an increase in overall crime numbers recorded in the last year, taking into account the increase in population, the rate of crimes (Group 1-5) per head of population has decreased over the last two years, with a current rate of **502 crimes per 10,000 population**.

Midlothian 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. The rate of recorded crime in Midlothian decreased in the last year whereas in these other authorities it increased.

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

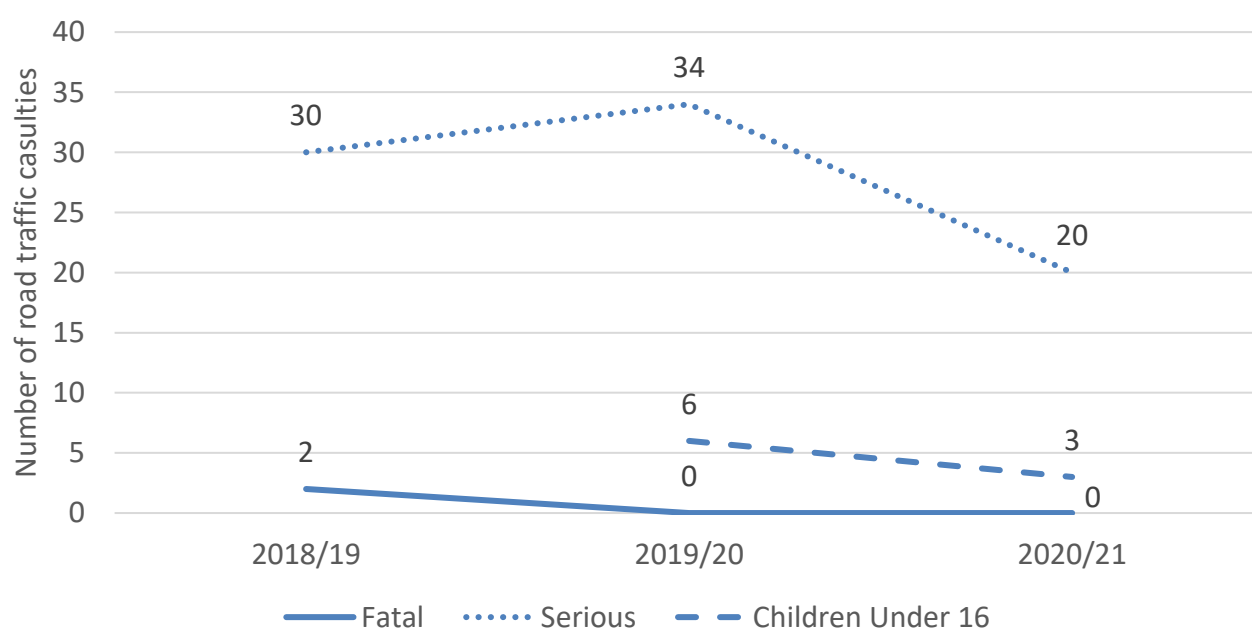
Figure 28: Group 1-5 crime data breakdown for 2018/19 and 2020/21



Road Safety

This data 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 is used to assess progress against the casualty reduction targets for 2020.

Figure 29: Road traffic casualty's breakdown in Midlothian from 2018 to 2020



Domestic Abuse

During the period of 2020/21 there were 1181 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by Police in Midlothian showing a slight decrease of - 33 incidents from 2019/20. 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).

Table 13: Number of incidents of domestic abuse recorded by police

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
No. of Incidents	1160	1214	1181

Table 14: Incidents of domestic abuse and percentage which resulted in a crime report

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

Getting It Right For Every Child in Midlothian (GIRFEC)



Introduction

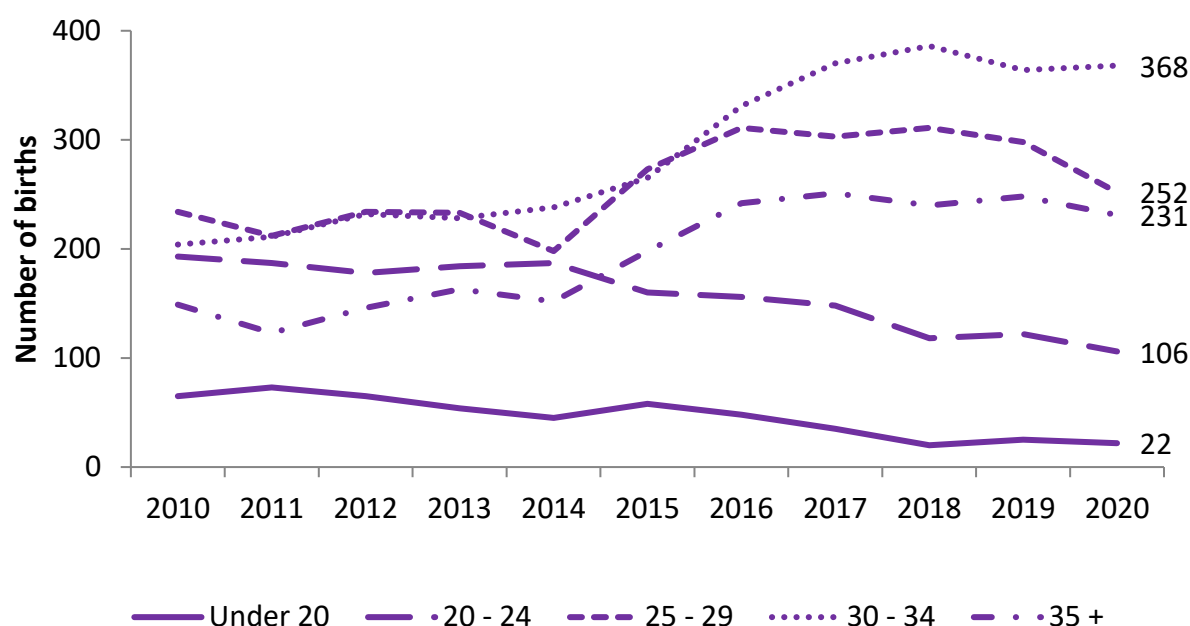
Children and young people aged 21 years and under account for 25.4% of the population of Midlothian (0-4 years – 5.9%, 5-11 years – 8.9%, 12-15 years – 4.5%, 16-17 years – 2.1%, 18-21 years – 4.0%).



Women & children's health

Pregnancies, Births & Terminations

Figure 30: Number of births by age of mother from 2010 to 2020 (year ending 31 March)



Teenage Pregnancies

The rate of pregnancy in Midlothian for under 16 years has **fallen** in the last four years reported and is lower than the Lothian rate. Midlothian's rates are higher for under 18 years and under 20 years than the Lothian and Scotland rate.

Table 15: Rate of pregnancies for 13-15 year olds (per 1,000 women) from 2009 - 2020

	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015/17	2016/18	2017/19	2018/20
Midlothian	8.6	7.5	5.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.3
Lothian	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.5	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7
Scotland	6.5	6	5.3	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.0

Table 16: Rate of pregnancies for 15-17 year olds (per 1,000 women) from 2009 - 2020

	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015/17	2016/18	2017/19	2018/20
Midlothian	44.3	37.8	35.8	33.8	30.9	25.6	19.6	20.4	22.0	20.2
Lothian	43.8	43.8	43.8	23.3	20.1	20.3	16.4	18.3	15.9	12.9
Scotland	33.9	31.1	27.5	22.1	22.3	20.4	18.4	17.4	16.3	12.6

Table 17: Rate of pregnancies for 18-19 year olds (per 1,000 women) from 2009 – 2020.

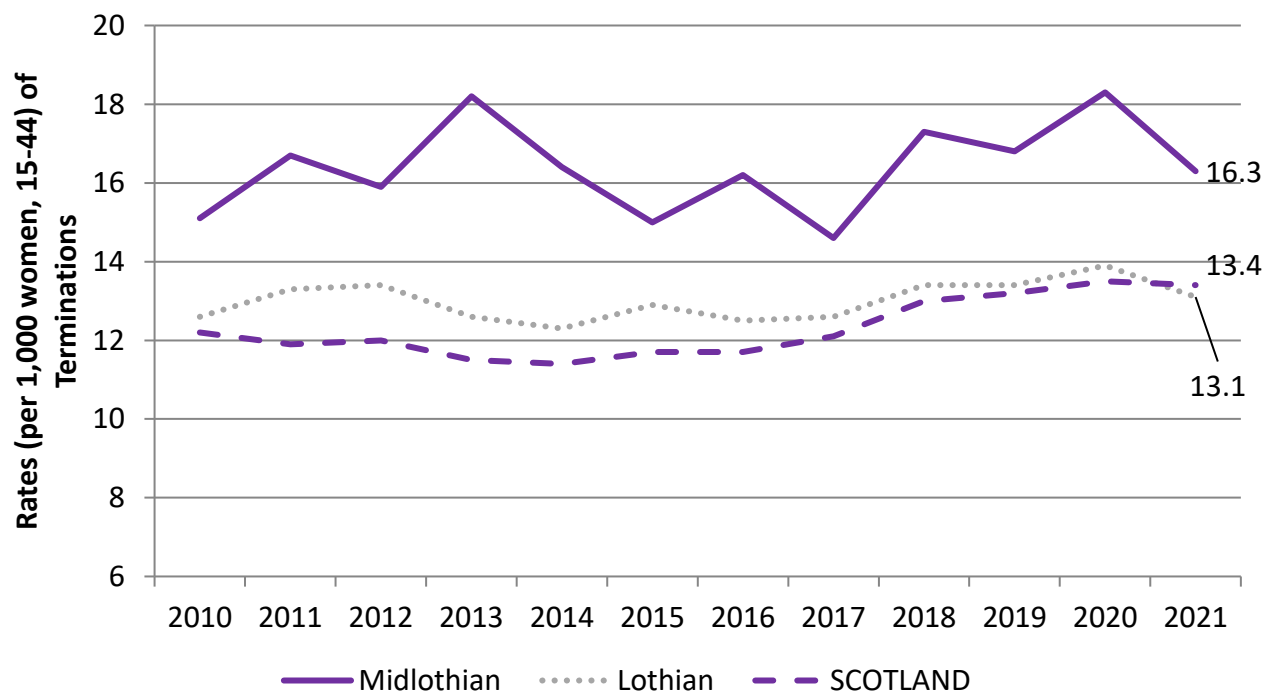
Data Source: ISD The tables for those aged under 16 and under 18

	2009 -11	2010 -12	2011 -13	2012 -14	2013 -15	2014 -16	2015 -17	2016 -18	2017 -19	2018 -20
Midlothian	60.1	53.6	59.8	50.1	45.1	34.6	27.9	39.6	36.5	28.2
Lothian	45.6	39.8	39.8	34.2	32.9	31.3	28.6	30	24.9	23.4
Scotland	43.8	41.6	37.7	34.1	32.4	31.6	30.2	29.6	27.7	23.9

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 31: Rate of terminations in women aged 15-44 years old from 2010 - 2021

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



Breast Feeding

The percentage of babies' breastfed at their first review has **increased** slightly to 58.7%. The percentage of babies' breastfed is generally higher than the Scottish average but lower than the average for the Lothian's. The percentage of babies' breastfed at 6-8 weeks has 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.

Table 18: The rates of breastfeeding (%) at 6-8 week review

Data source: Child Health Surveillance Programme

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Midlothian	37.4	NA	41.9	45.2	45.9	48.1
Lothian	52.8	54.5	52.6	57.8	41.7	41.7
Scotland	38.9	40.8	41.7	43.2	43.9	45.2

Immunisation

In Midlothian, the rate of 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.

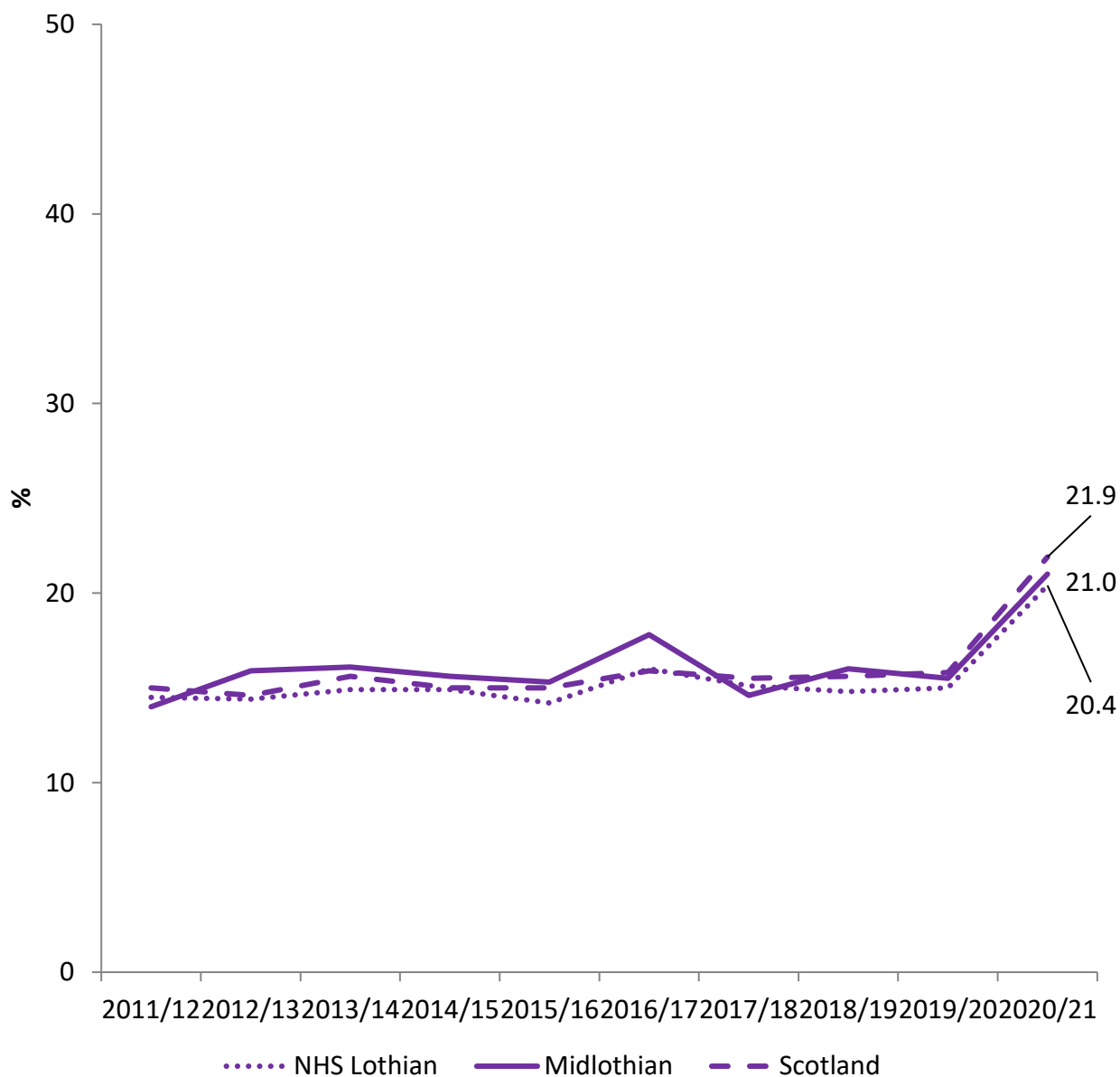
Table 19: Immunisation uptake rate by 24 months olds Born 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2019. Data Source: ISD Child Health Programme www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation/

CHP/Health Board	No in cohort	6-in-1	MenB (Booster)	MM R1	Hib/ MenC	PCVB
East Lothian CHP	1,103	97.7	95.4	95.8	96.0	96.1
West Lothian CH&CP	1,914	98.5	96.3	96.1	96.6	96.5
Edinburgh CHP	4,270	96.7	92.3	93.9	93.4	93.9
Midlothian CHP	1,140	97.2	95.4	95.1	95.4	95.7
Lothian	8,448	97.3	94.0	94.8	94.7	95.0
Scotland	50,416	97.1	94.0	94.4	94.4	94.6

Child Weight

The long-term trend for obesity in P1 children is **upwards**. This may have been due to changes in the way in which BMI is measured. National figures for other age groups broadly reflect the National and Lothian's trend.

Figure 32: Percentage of P1 children who are overweight, obese or severely obese by BMI from 2011 – 2021.





Corporate Parenting

The rate per 1,000 of Looked after Children in Midlothian is 8.6, below the national average of 12.9. This has been **decreasing** for the past 8 years.

The rate per 1,000 of children on the Child Protection Register is 2.1 in Midlothian, with a national average of 2.3. The rate in Midlothian is **comparable** with our comparator Councils.

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 33: Rate of all looked after children 0-17 years old (per 1,000 children)

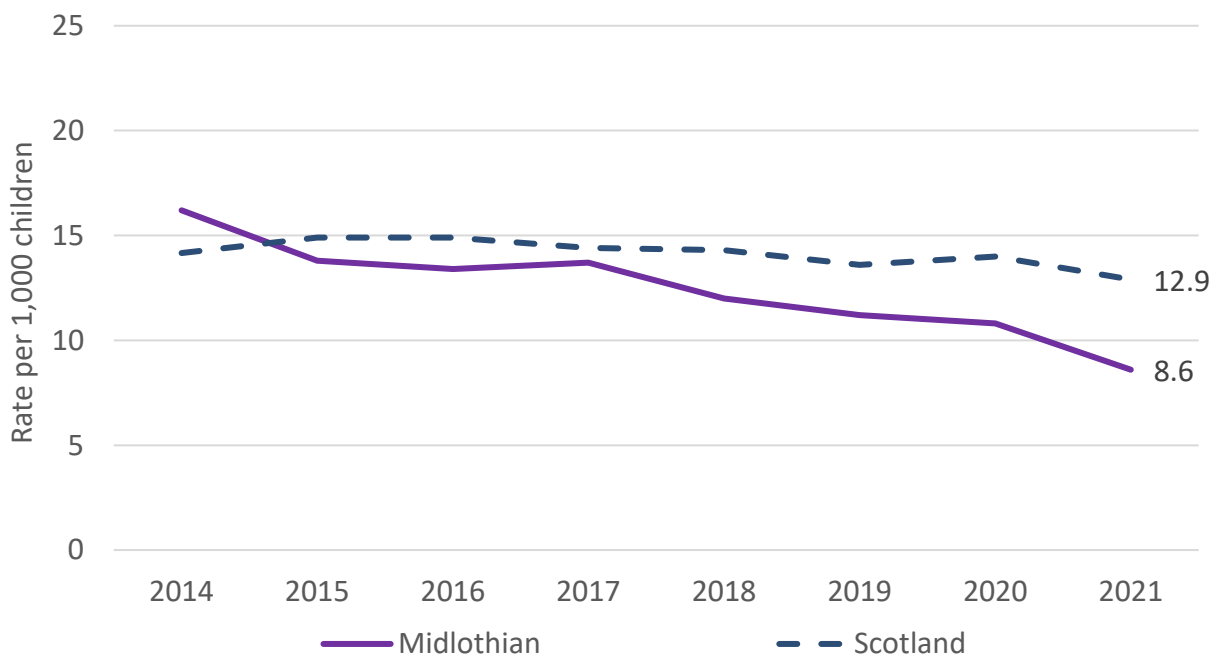
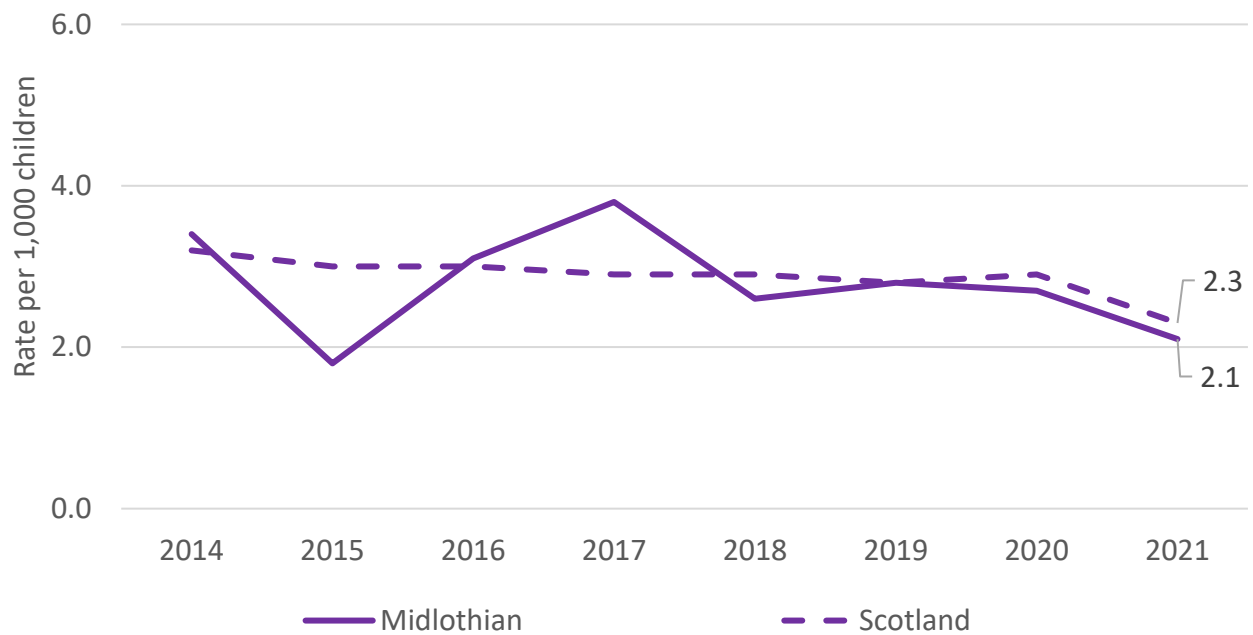


Figure 34: Rate of all children on child protection register 0-15 years old (per 1,000 children).



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

Table 20: Percentage of children by ward that are looked-after, on the at-risk register and the percentage of Midlothian population.

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2016) Electoral statistics

	Penicuik	Mid West	Bonnyrigg	Mid South	Mid East	Dalkeith
% of Midlothian population	15%	17%	20%	15%	18%	16%
% of Midlothian looked after children normally resident in this ward	6%	11%	7%	21%	32%	23%
% of children on Midlothian Child protection register normally resident in this ward	11%	5%	16%	13%	21%	34%



Education

There are **32 primary schools, 6 secondary schools, 1 additional support school** and **2 further education providers** (Edinburgh College, and Newbattle Abbey College). Private education attainment is measured separately and is not included here.

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.

A Virtual Comparator, is made up of pupils from schools in other local authorities with similar characteristics to the pupils in a given school. It controls, to a large extent, for the background characteristics of pupils and offers a fairer comparison.

Exam Attainment Rates at Midlothian Secondary Schools

Midlothian's average attainment levels were **below** the Virtual Comparator at the end of S4, S5, and S6. The average figure does not reflect variation between schools.

Lasswade and St David's High Schools achieved attainment rates above the Virtual Comparator at Standard Grade. Lasswade and Beelack High Schools achieved rates above the Virtual Comparator at Higher grade by the end of S5. Beeslack and Lasswade High school achieved rates above the Virtual Comparator at Higher Grade by the end of S6.

Table 21: Attainment rates at Midlothian Secondary Schools by the end of S4, S5 and S6.

Data Source Insight Benchmarking Tool

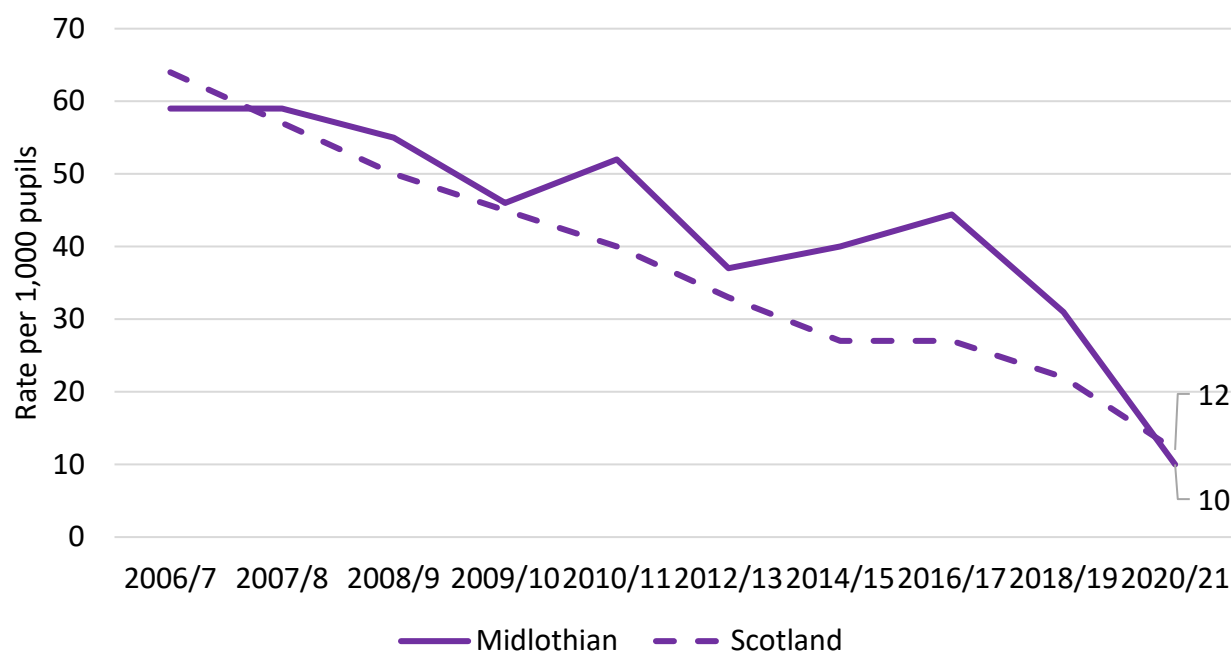
High School	Attainment by the end of S4 Five or more awards at Standard Grade Credit level (or equivalent) or better	Attainment by the end of S5 Five or more awards at Higher or better	Attainment by the end of S6 Five or more awards at Higher or better
Beeslack High School	45.2%	32.7%	52.6%
Dalkeith High School	43.3%	20.3%	53.3%
Lasswade High School Centre	56.4%	45.9%	70.4%
Newbattle Community High School	41.4%	13.3%	59.2%
Penicuik High School	47.6%	17.8%	52.2%
St David's RC High School	59.6%	25.0%	50.9%
Midlothian	49.3%	28.1%	59.5%
Virtual Comparator	53.0%	27.6%	61.6%

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 or 2015/16 academic years. During 2018/19 there were 394 temporary exclusions in Midlothian schools. This is equivalent to 31 incidents per 1,000 pupils, **higher** than the Scottish average of 22 per 1,000 pupils.

Figure 35: Rate of school exclusions (per 1,000 pupils) from 2006 – 2021.

Data Source: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/exclusiondatasets



Free School Meals

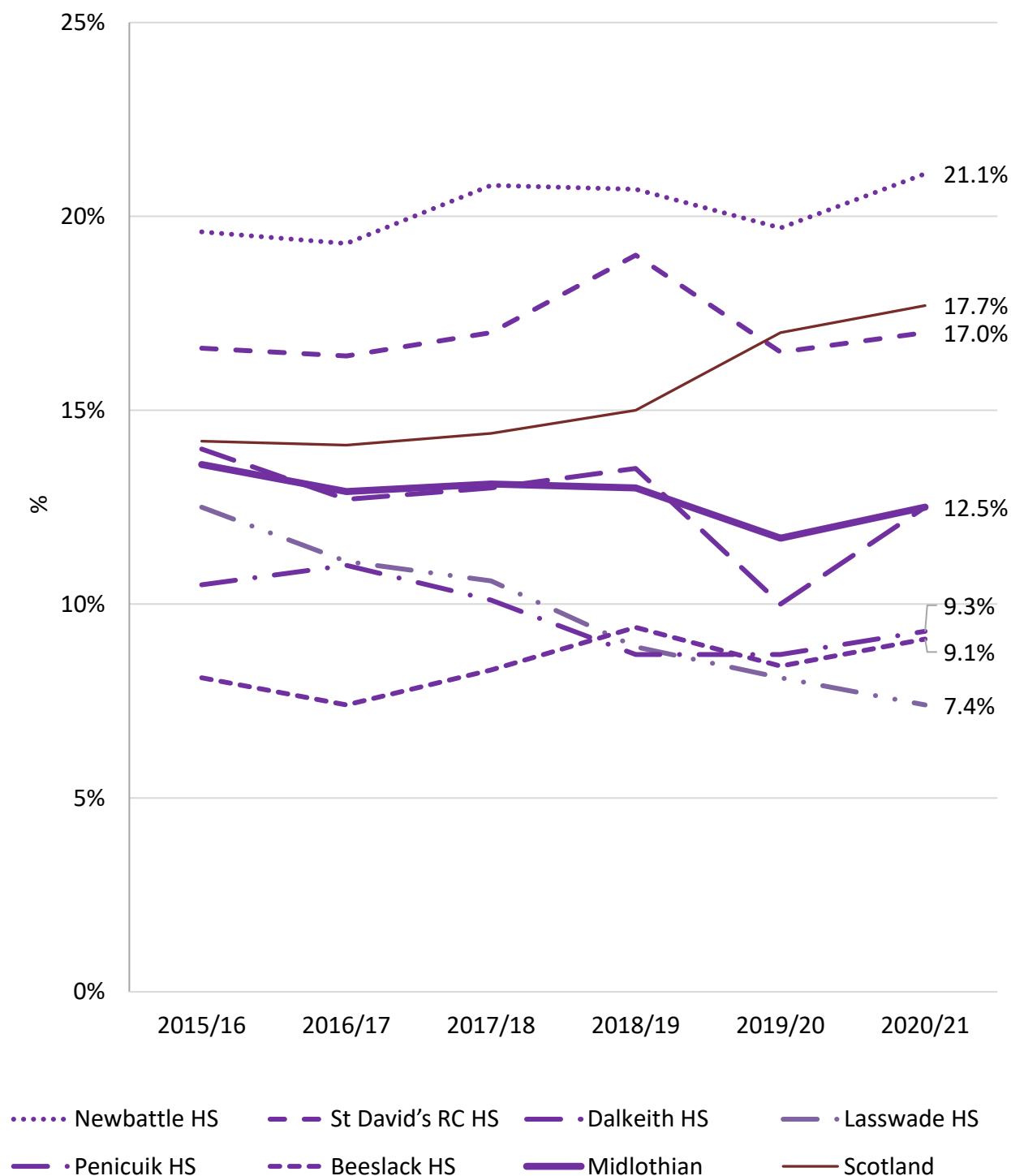
On average in 2019/20 a **lower** percentage of pupils registered for free school meals in Midlothian than in Scotland. At Newbattle High School the percentage has been consistently higher than the Scottish average for at least seven years.

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.

Figure 37: Percentage of school pupils registered for free school meals by high school from 2015 – 2021.

Data source: [www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/SchoolMealsDatasets/schmeals2018%20Secondary School Pupils Registered for Free School Meals](http://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/SchoolMealsDatasets/schmeals2018%20Secondary%20School%20Pupils%20Registered%20for%20Free%20School%20Meals)



Improving Opportunities



Midlothian's Third Sector

Voluntary and Community Groups

Midlothian has a thriving local third sector, which is supported by the Third Sector Interface (TSI) and other community planning partners. There are at least 500 formal groups or voluntary associations in existence in Midlothian, including sports clubs, uniformed youth groups (e.g. Brownies and Scouts) and small special interest groups such as art clubs or history societies. It is difficult to establish an exact figure, as many groups operate independently and are not in contact with any other umbrella organisations (SCVO, 2022). Another factor is that the third sector is a constantly evolving landscape of projects and initiatives. Some groups are established with a very specific purpose in mind, for a set duration, while others grow to become larger organisations providing essential services in local communities.

Charities

There are around 270 registered charities based in Midlothian. This is also an approximate figure because of the way data is collected and displayed by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR). Many Edinburgh organisations are listed as being based in Midlothian, whereas not all charities based in Midlothian are registered at a Midlothian postcode. Several of the larger charities that work in Midlothian also operate elsewhere, such as in Edinburgh, and across multiple local authority areas. The TSI Scotland Network notes that for every 10 charities registered, there are likely to be on average a further eight community groups (informal or constituted) in existence.

Social Enterprise

As of 2019, there were 73 social enterprises active in Midlothian. This figure reflects a 10% rise since 2017 based on figures from the bi-annual Scottish Social Enterprise Census, and is equivalent to roughly 8 social enterprises in existence per 10,000 of the Midlothian population. It includes development trusts, housing associations, childcare organisations, and other income-generating organisations. Figures for 2021 are still pending (as of September 2022) and may show a reduction in the amount of social enterprise activity due to the impact of the pandemic and other socioeconomic factors.

Third Sector Workforce There are at least 100,000 paid staff in Scotland's third sector (Audit Scotland, 2021), however nearly three quarters (72%) of Scottish voluntary organisations have no staff whatsoever and rely on volunteers to run their services. Based on official population and employment data, it is likely that more than 2500 people are currently employed within Midlothian's third sector. Social care and health organisations employ over half of all paid staff in the third sector. The Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC) publishes headcount figures for people working within care organisations and the latest SSSC figures for 2020 show that of the 3190 people employed in Midlothian, 590 work for a voluntary organisation (approx. 18% - no significant change from the previous Midlothian Profile).

Some organisations are not required to be registered with the Care Inspectorate, so are not included in this figure. There are also some exclusions, such as centrally based office staff in voluntary organisations, meaning these figures are likely to be an underestimate.

Volunteering in Midlothian

Volunteering Rates

The figures for volunteering in Midlothian mirror the national average, which sits at around one quarter to a third of the population volunteering at any given time. This refers to 'formal volunteering', which is undertaken on behalf of an organisation to help other people or support a particular cause. The Scottish Household Survey (2020) indicates that on average, people do between 5-8 hours of volunteering per week. Findings from the most recent survey also suggest that the rates for 'informal volunteering' are substantially higher than formal volunteering, at around 56% of the population. Informal volunteering is defined as any unpaid help given by an individual to others who are not relatives.

Volunteering in Midlothian during the Pandemic

After the pandemic was declared in March 2020, there was a dramatic rise in the number of adults volunteering in Midlothian. This was linked primarily to the emergence of community-led resilience initiatives. Over 500 volunteers also registered in response to the national 'Scotland Cares' campaign to recruit a volunteer workforce during the first lockdown. However, only a small proportion of sign-ups went on to volunteer, as others had already been mobilised at a very local level. At this time the number of registered volunteering opportunities on offer in Midlothian via the TSI's online search widget dropped by more than 50%, to a low of around 90, as organisations moved their volunteer-based services online to avoid the need for face-to-face contact. After lockdown, most of the volunteer-led community resilience initiatives were scaled back and the number of registered volunteering opportunities began to slowly increase again. The overall number of registered opportunities via the TSI (which is a good barometer for wider trends) currently stands at 125, remaining significantly lower than it was prior to the onset of Covid-19. This indicates that the impact of the pandemic is still being felt by third sector organisations in their work with volunteers, for example because of reduced staff capacity to manage or coordinate volunteers, and when promoting new volunteer roles.

Volunteering Demographics

Rates of volunteering vary depending upon economic status and other demographic factors. In general, the percentage of adults volunteering increases with income. However, research published by Volunteer Scotland in 2021 suggests that volunteers living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland actually contribute more informal volunteer hours compared to any of the other quintiles, and a similar number of hours for formal volunteering. This research also shows that for formal volunteering, the highest participation rates (meaning the number of people who volunteer at least once per year) are among those that are self-employed, aged 35-44, in part-time employment and in education or training. The highest numbers of volunteering hours (meaning the intensity or amount of time given over a four-week period) are provided by those looking after the family or home, people aged 65+, the retired and the unemployed. Research from 2018 has also shown that the people who stand to gain the most from volunteering in terms of health and wellbeing benefits, are those from lower SIMD quintiles or more disadvantaged backgrounds, provided appropriate support is given to establish and sustain volunteering activities.



Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

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

In 2012, Midlothian had **eight** datazones in the most deprived 20% datazones in Scotland:

- 0 - in the most deprived 5% datazones;
- 2 - in the most deprived 5-10% datazones, (Dalkeith and Woodburn)
- 1 - in the most deprived 10-15% (Mayfield);
- 5 - in the most deprived 15-20% (Dalkeith, Mayfield, Easthouses, and two in Gorebridge).

Whilst all the datazones in the most deprived 20% were concentrated in Dalkeith/Woodburn, Mayfield/Easthouses, and Gorebridge, the datazones in the most deprived 20-30% were spread more widely including also parts of Loanhead, Penicuik, and Rosewell.



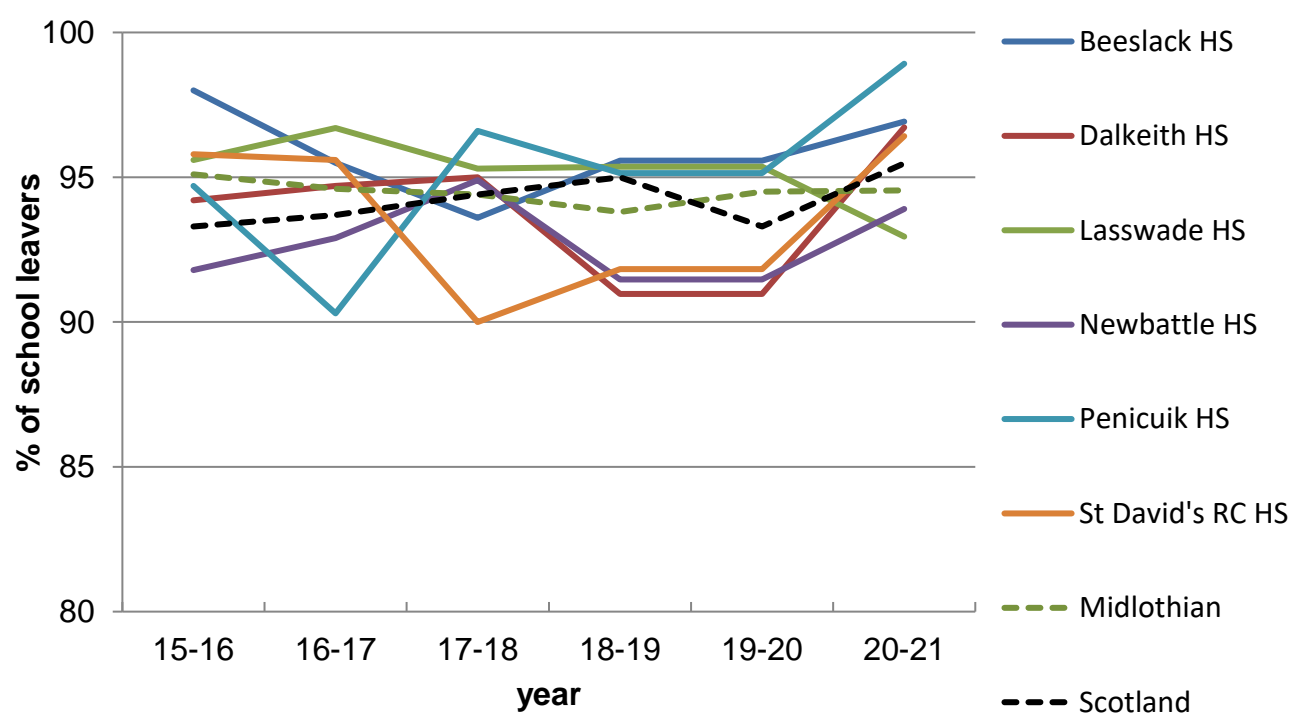
Destination of School Leavers

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).

The SLDR from December 2020 supplied destination information for 828 pupils who left school between 1 August 2020 and 31 July 2021. There was a positive outcome for 788 pupils (**95.17%**) whilst 40 pupils had a negative outcome (4.83%).

The overall proportion of Midlothian school leavers going to positive destinations has **remained the same** from 2019-20 to 2020-21. Midlothian is 0.9% slightly below the Scottish average.

Figure 36: Percentage of school leavers by high school, Midlothian and Scotland from 2015 – 2021



Over the last six years, Midlothian has consistently exceeded the national average proportion of leavers entering employment. The percentage in 2020/21 was 32.7% and is a 12.5% increase on the previous year and above the National average of 22.6%

All schools saw an increase proportions of pupils entering employment in 2020-21 than in 2019-20.

Figure 37: Percentage of school leavers entering employment from 2015 - 2021

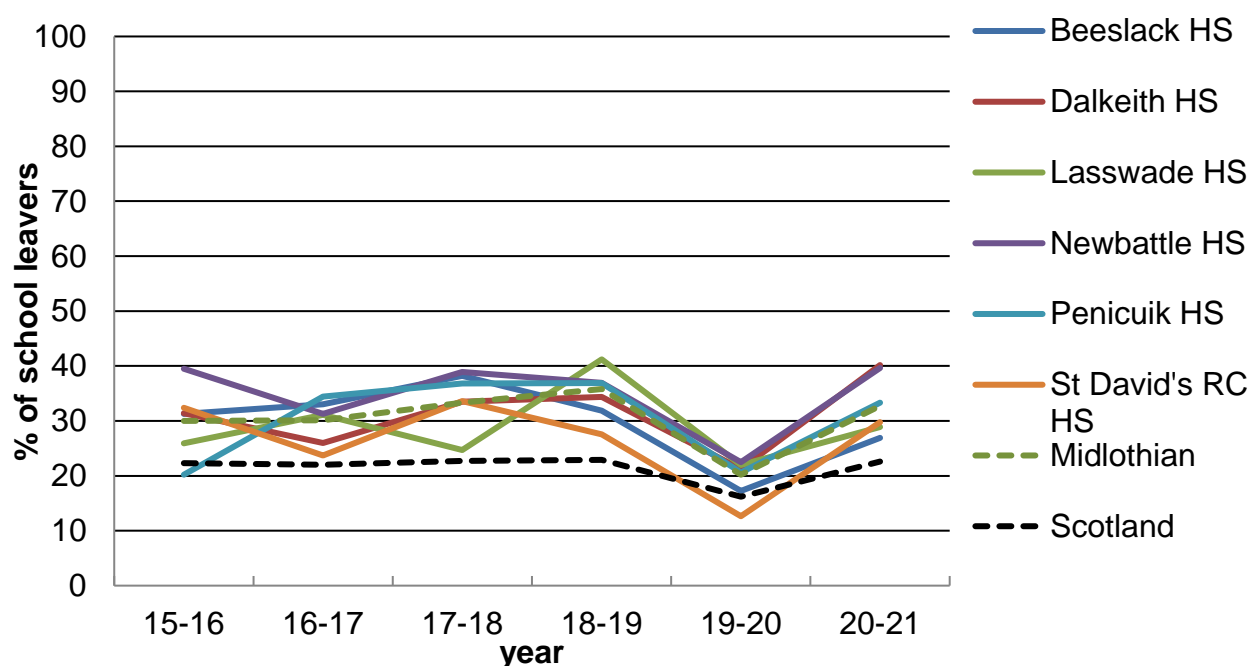
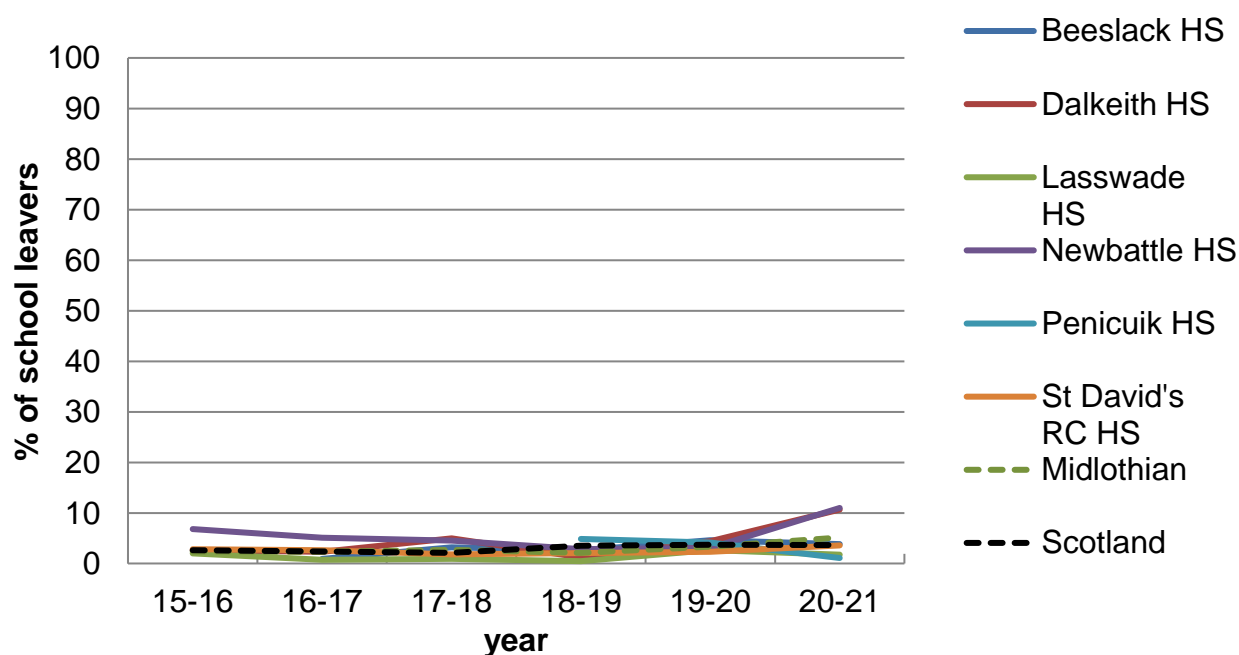


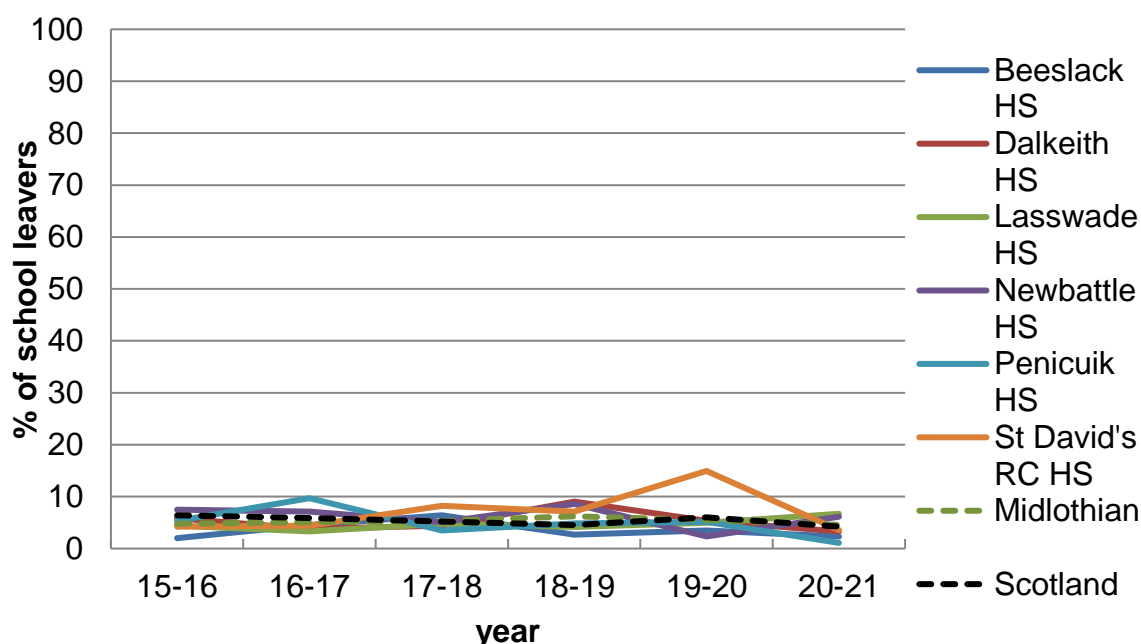
Figure 38: Percentage of school leavers going into further training from 2015 - 2021



Becoming Unemployed

The proportion of Midlothian leavers becoming unemployed (seeking & not seeking) reduced from 6.2% in 2018-19 to 4.6% in 2020-21. The largest decrease was seen at St David's HS from 14.9% to 3.6%. The overall reduction in Midlothian has been 0.9% compared to a reduction nationally of 1.8%.

Figure 39: Percentage of school leavers becoming unemployed from 2015 - 2021

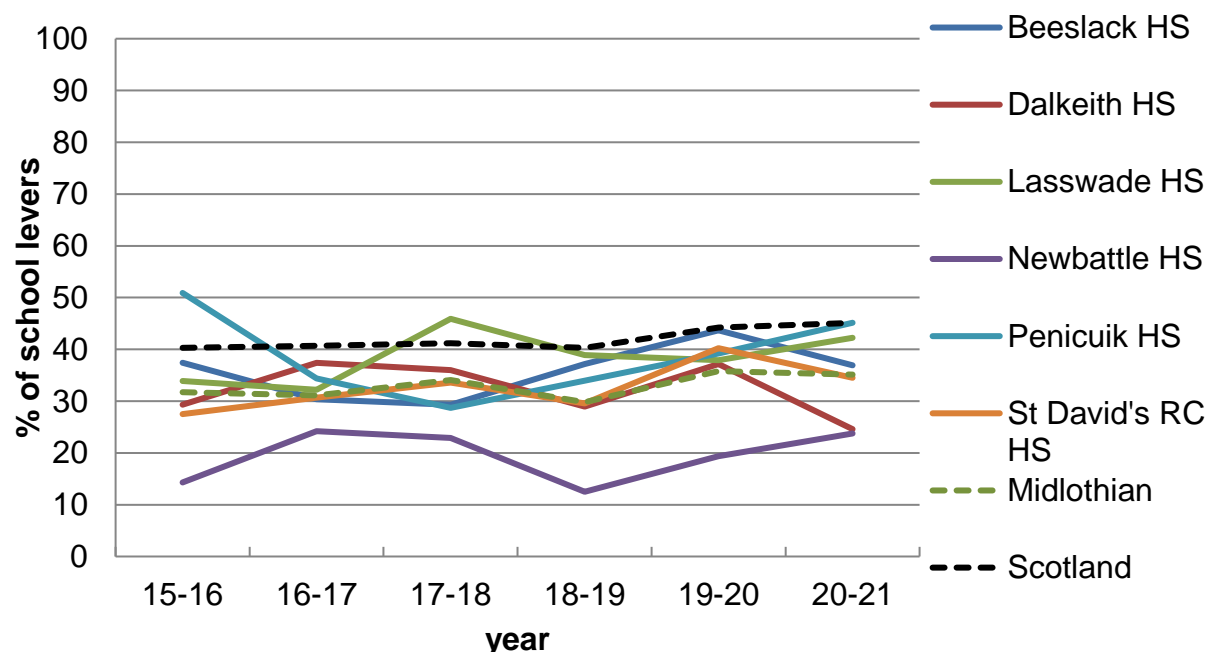


Other categories - The same percentage of Midlothian leavers go into Voluntary Work than the national average (0.6). However, actual pupil numbers in these two categories are very low.

Higher Education

The percentage of Midlothian leavers going into Higher Education over the last 6 years has increased by 3.4%. During the same time period, the national average has increased by 4.8%. In the last year, Newbattle HS and Dalkeith HS have increased their proportions by 9.5% and 8.4% respectively.

Figure 40: Percentage of school leavers going into high education from 2015 - 2021

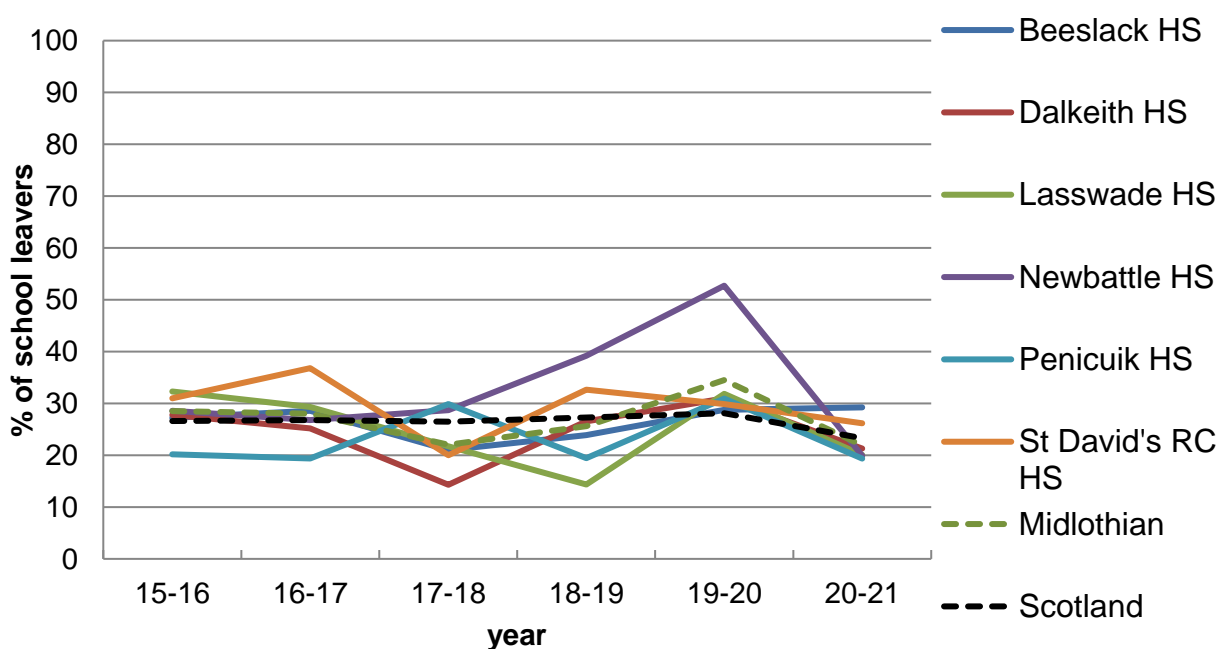


Further Education

A lower percentage of Midlothian leavers go onto Further Education (21.9%) than the national average (23.31%). This varies widely between school with the lowest proportion from Penicuik HS (19.4%) and the highest from Beeslack HS (29.2%).

Data source: Skills Development Scotland: www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk

Figure 41: Percentage of school leavers going into further education from 2015 - 2021



Qualification Levels of Midlothian Residents

There is 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.

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.

Table 22: Number of qualifications levels of Midlothian residents from 2019 – 2021.

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

	Midlothian (numbers)	Midlothian %	Scotland %	GB %
NVQ4 and above (2021)	29,500	51.9	50.1	43.5
NVQ4 and above (2020)	27,700	50	49.3	43.1
NVQ4 and above (2019)	24,200	42.9	45.3	40.3
NVQ3 and above (2021)	38,900	68.4	64.9	61.5
NVQ3 and above (2020)	36,700	66.4	64.0	61.4
NVQ3 and above (2019)	34,100	60.5	60.8	58.5
NVQ2 and above (2021)	48,600	85.6	79.6	78.2
NVQ2 and above (2020)	45,200	81.7	79.4	78.2
NVQ2 and above (2019)	43,300	76.7	75.6	75.6
NVQ1 and above (2021)	50,700	89.2	86.5	87.6
NVQ1 and above (2020)	49,000	88.5	86.4	87.9
NVQ1 and above (2019)	47,400	84.1	83.5	85.6
Other qualifications (2021)	3,700	6.5	5.8	5.9
Other qualifications (2020)	3,500	6.3	5.6	5.7
Other qualifications (2019)	3,700	6.5	6.7	6.7
No qualifications (2021)	2,400	4.3	7.7	6.6
No qualifications (2020)	2,900	5.3	8.0	6.4
No qualifications (2019)	5,300	9.4	9.8	7.7

Edinburgh College

Edinburgh College has over 32,000 students and around 1,200 staff and is one of the largest colleges in the UK. The College engages with Midlothian schools to deliver courses to improve the learner journey and develop the young workforce.

Table 23: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College by gender for 2021/22.

Data source Edinburgh College

	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total
Midlothian Full-Time Enrolments at Edinburgh College	467	474	18	-	959
Total Midlothian Enrolments at Edinburgh College	1693	1757	303	68	3821

Table 24: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College by age for 2021/22.

Data source Edinburgh College

Age	Number of Students
under 16	947
16-17	398
18-19	554
20-24	562
25+	1360

Table 25: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College with disabilities for 2021/22.

Data source Edinburgh College

Type of disability	Number of Students
No known disability	2
A long standing illness or health condition such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy	64
A mental health condition such as depression, schizophrenia or anxiety disorder	293
A physical impairment or mobility issues such as difficulty using arms or using a wheelchair or crutches	21
A social/communication impairment such as Asperger's syndrome/other autistic spectrum disorder	113
A specific learning difficulty such as dyslexia, dyspraxia or ADHD	433
Blind or a serious visual impairment uncorrected by glasses	19
Personal care support	-
Deaf or hearing impairment	31
A specific learning difficulty such as Downs syndrome	2
A disability impairment or medical condition that is not listed above	63
Total	1041

Table 26: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College with previous qualifications for 2021/22. Data source Edinburgh College

Level of Qualification	Enrols
01 - Degree	79
02 - Membership etc. of professional institution	4
03 - Higher National Diploma, HE Diploma, Teaching Diploma, or equivalent	41
04 - SVQ: Level 4 and above	52
05 - No longer used (SVQ: Level 4 or above)	-
06 - Higher National Certificate or equivalent	203
07 - Other advanced qualifications	48
08 - Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) / Advanced Higher	8
09 - SVQ: Level 3	75
10 - Access 3/Foundation Standard Grade	8
11 - Access to University course	10
12 - SVQ: Level 2/Intermediate 2/Credit Standard Grade	51
13 - Access 2	2
14 - SVQ: Level 1/Intermediate 1/General Standard Grade	24
15 - Access 1	3
16 - Ordinary/Scottish National Diploma	4
17 - Ordinary/Scottish National Certificate	24
20 - National 1	-
21 - National 2	1
22 - National 3/Skills for work National 3	27
23 - National 4/Skills for work National 4	203
24 - National 5/Skills for work National 5	463
25 - Skills for work Higher	13
26 - Advanced Higher/Scottish Baccalaureates	36
27 - Doctorate	5
28 - Master's Degree	19
99 - Standard/Higher Grade	339
Unknown	2079

Table 27: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College ethnicity for 2021/22.

Data source Edinburgh College

Enrols	
10 - Scottish	2450
11 - English	104
12 - Welsh	3
13 - Irish	10
14 - Any other white background	100
15 - Any mixed background	34
16 - Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	10
17 - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	24
18 - Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	7
19 - Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	9
20 - Any other Asian background	20
21 - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	6
22 - African, African Scottish or African British	13
23 - Other African background	4
24 - Any other background	9
30 - Northern Irish	2
31 - British	119
32 - Gypsy / Traveller	3
33 - Polish	77
34 - Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	10
35 - Black, Black Scottish or Black British	7
36 - Other Caribbean or black background	1
98 - Prefer not to say	120
99 - Not known	625
Unknown	54
Total	3821

Unemployment

Figure 42: Unemployment rates (%) from 2016 to 2021.

Data Source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk The percentages are a “percentage of the economically active population” and do not includes those who are economically inactive

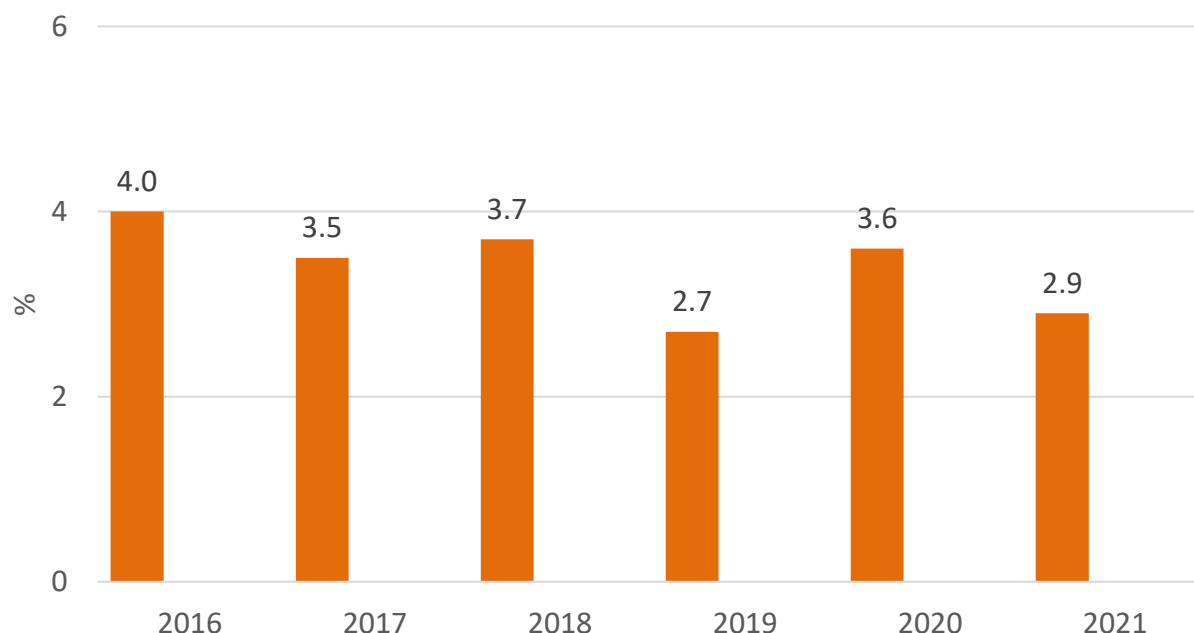
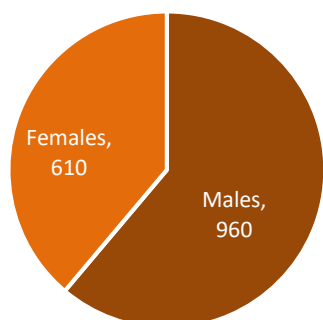


Table 28: Number of those on benefits in Midlothian 2022 by gender.

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



% Universal Credit Claimant (March 2022)

There are 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 43: Percentage of people claiming universal credit by gender.

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

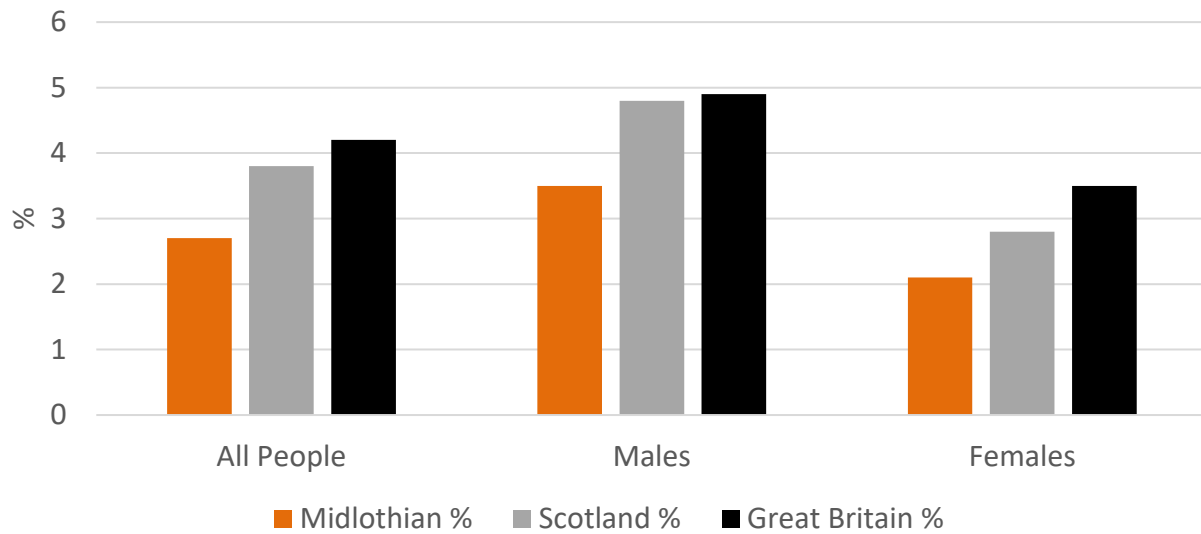
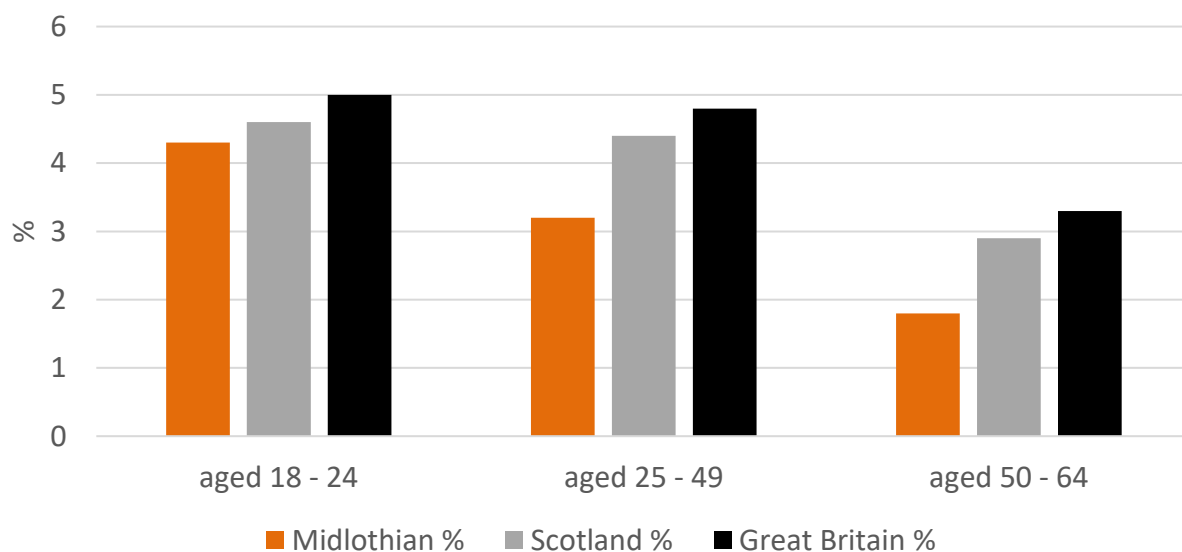


Figure 44: Percentage of people claiming universal credit by age.

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



Adult Literacy & Numeracy

This section presents data about the number of participants in Adult Literacy & Numeracy (ALN) programmes in Midlothian. This data for 2021/2022 reflects the fact that CLLE staff were delivering critical services only during Covid and maintaining contact with only those deemed to be most vulnerable, mainly English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) learners and Syrian refugees.

The data has been compiled by Midlothian Communities, Lifelong Learning and Employability's Adult Literacy and Numeracy/English as a Second or Other Language (CLLE, ALN/ESOL) service. Increasing the service in 2021/22 is part of the recovery plan for CLLE.

Table 29: Number of adult learners participating in programs in Midlothian in 2021/22

Programme	No of Learners
Adult Literacy and Numeracy (ALN)	17
ESOL	119
Syrian Project ESOL	17
Total	153

Table 30: Attendance at ALN/ESOL programmes by gender in 2021/22

Data Source: CLD, ALN/ESOL

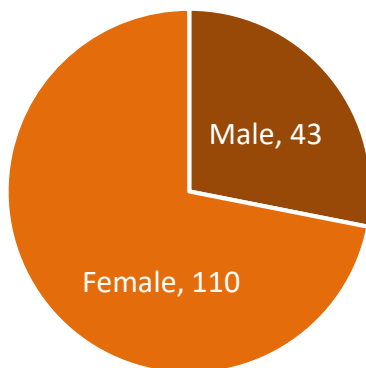


Table 31: Locations of adult learners at point of entry

Area of residence	ESOL	ALN	Total
Bonnyrigg/Lasswade	4	1	5
Dalkeith and district	46	2	48
Mayfield/Easthouses	22	1	23
Gorebridge and district	6	2	8
Loanhead and district	6	3	9
Penicuik and district	19	3	22
Newtongrange	7	1	8
Danderhall and district	2		2
Poltonhall and district	7	3	10
Moorfoot			
Eskbank/Newbattle	2	1	3
Roslin/Bilston	2		2
Tynewater			
Damhead			
Howgate			
Rosewell & District	1		1
Unknown	12		12

Table 32: First language of adult learners LLE ALN/ESOL Service 2021/22

Learner's first language	Number of people
Polish	34
Arabic	22
Bulgarian	2
Russian	2
Spanish	8
Chinese	10
Italian	10
Romanian	7
Lithuanian	2
Urdu	4
Bengali	2
Hungarian	5
Punjabi	3
Turkish	6
Other	11
Unknown	8

Table 33: The number of learning opportunities offered 2021/22
(inc1:1 Tuition/groups) (NOT the total number of sessions)

Type of opportunity	Number offered
ALN	5
ESOL	18
Total Learning opportunities	23



Libraries

The table below sets out Library activity over the last five years and illustrates a steady increase in active membership and visits to our libraries until the pandemic in 2020, reflecting local libraries' role as a centre for community activities. Physical footfall and the borrowing of library materials in 2021-22 were significantly impacted by the emergency restrictions, however both showed an increase over the previous year 2020-21, with physical footfall up nearly 800% and borrowing up 65%.

Table 34: Activity in Midlothian's libraries from 2016 - 2022

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Library Membership	34,203	35,682	33,795	27,733	28,519	30,963
Issues of Library Materials	330,349	317,700	300,601	331,341	156,768	242,905
PC Use	24%	22%	21%	18%	32%	12%
Visits (physical)	521,208	545,159	706,448	679,130	17,431	137,231
Visits (virtual)	655,935	540,203	934,749	458,846	273,259	225,844
Visits (Total)	1,177,143	1,085,362	1,642,197	1,137,976	290,690	363,075



Employment & Income

Working Population: The economically active population was 45,600 which is 77.8% of total working age population in 2021^{xxiv}. This is a decrease from 2020 (83.3%) and 2019 (81.8%). The Scottish rate is 76.4% (2021)^{xxv}.

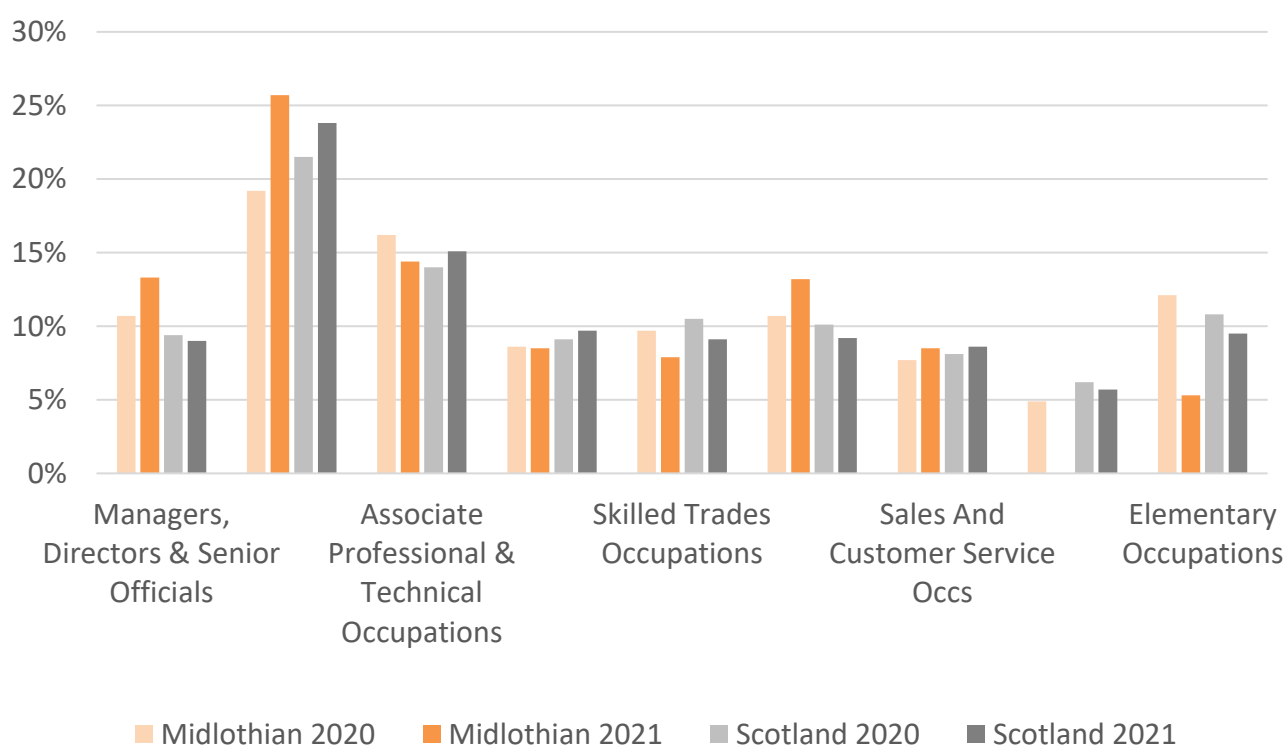
Earnings: Workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) consistently earn less than the Scottish median earnings per week. Midlothian full-time employed residents in 2021 earned on average £598.60 per week^{xxvii}. This compares to the Scottish equivalent of £622.00, (a gap of £23.40) and UK of £613.10. This gap has decreased from £39.10 in 2020, and £25.80 in 2019.

Women's earnings: Female full-time workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) earned on averages £17.90 less than the overall Midlothian full time employee average figure in 2020, £49.00 less in 2019 and £31.10 less in 2018^{xxviii}.

Employment: Between 2015 and 2020, there was an increase in the number of Midlothian residents in employee jobs from 29,000 to 30,000, 10,000 of which are part time^{xxix}. (Employee jobs exclude self-employed, government-supported trainees, HM Forces and farm-based agriculture.) In 2020, Job Density (rate of jobs in location to population aged 16-64) remains below the Scottish average figures - 0.59 Midlothian to 0.80 Scotland and 0.84 The UK^{xxx}.

Figure 45: Midlothian resident's employment by occupation.

Data source: [ONS Annual Population Survey](#). [Accessed Mar 2021]



Covid-19 and benefits

Covid-19 and lockdown have changed people's employment and income. In February 2021, there was 3,085 people claiming out-of-work benefits in Midlothian, this represents 5.4% of the resident population aged 16-64^{xxxii}. The proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefit is higher in Scotland and UK at 6.1% and 6.5% respectively. This is the highest proportion of claims since back in the 1990s.

Furlough was a temporary scheme introduced by the UK government in the Spring of 2020 to stop people being paid off by their employers during lockdown. In February 2021, 6,700 people remained on Furlough^{xxxiii}. There is a concern that furlough may be a precursor to redundancy with retail, hospitality and accommodation services vulnerable to job losses (skills development Scotland)^{xxxiii}.

Midlothian Council set up the Food and Key Essentials Fund, paying grocery vouchers and fuel payments, in December 2020 using Scottish Government funding. In 11 weeks 5,140 applications were processed and 2099 applicants were referred to the 2 Citizens Advice Bureaus (Dalkeith and Penicuik) for further support^{xxxiv}. Many people were not previously known to Citizens Advice who were already dealing with an approximate 30% increased workload due to the impacts of Covid^{xxxv}.

As of November 2020, 7,155 households in Midlothian were on universal credit of which 6,103 are in payment. Universal Credit replaces the following benefits into one monthly payment (or twice a month in Scotland if selected) Child Tax Credit, Housing Benefit, Income Support, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Income-based Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) & Working Tax Credits. Most claimants are now on Universal Credit. Transfers are triggered by a change of circumstances.

As of April 2021, 5,069 people were receipt of Personal Independence Payment including where the payment has been suspended (e.g. due to hospital admission). This benefit is gradually replacing Disability Living Allowance^{xxxvi}. There are 2,372 people still in receipt of active Disability Living Allowance payments^{xxxvii}.

Child Poverty

Table 35 % of children living in poverty, below 60% median income after housing costs

Area	2014-15	2018-19	2019-20	% point change 2015-20
Midlothian	21.8%	22.5%	23.9%	2.1%
East Lothian	21.9%	22.7%	24.5%	2.6%
West Lothian	21.3%	22.9%	24.6%	3.3%
City of Edinburgh	18.6%	18.9%	20.3%	1.7%
Scottish Borders	20.9%	22.5%	24.2%	3.3%
Scotland	22%	24%	24.3%	2.7%

Table 36 Variation in child poverty rates across Midlothian, 2018-19

Ward	%
Penicuik	14%
Bonnyrigg	11%
Dalkeith	35%
Midlothian East	23%
Midlothian South	26%
Midlothian West	11%

Figure 46: Percentage of Children (under 16) living in relative low income families

Data Source: www.gov.uk. The mid-2021 population estimates were the latest available. % are shown for children under 16 due to difficulty identifying 16 to 19 year olds defined as child dependents in the population estimates.

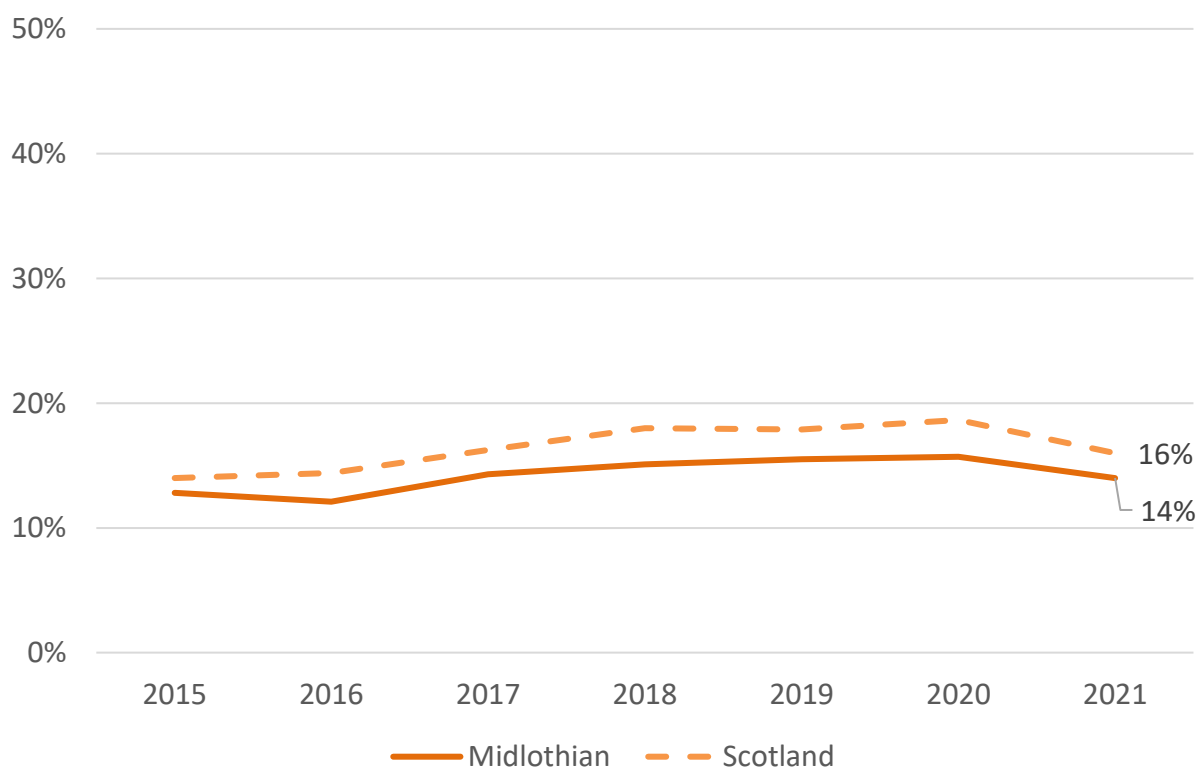
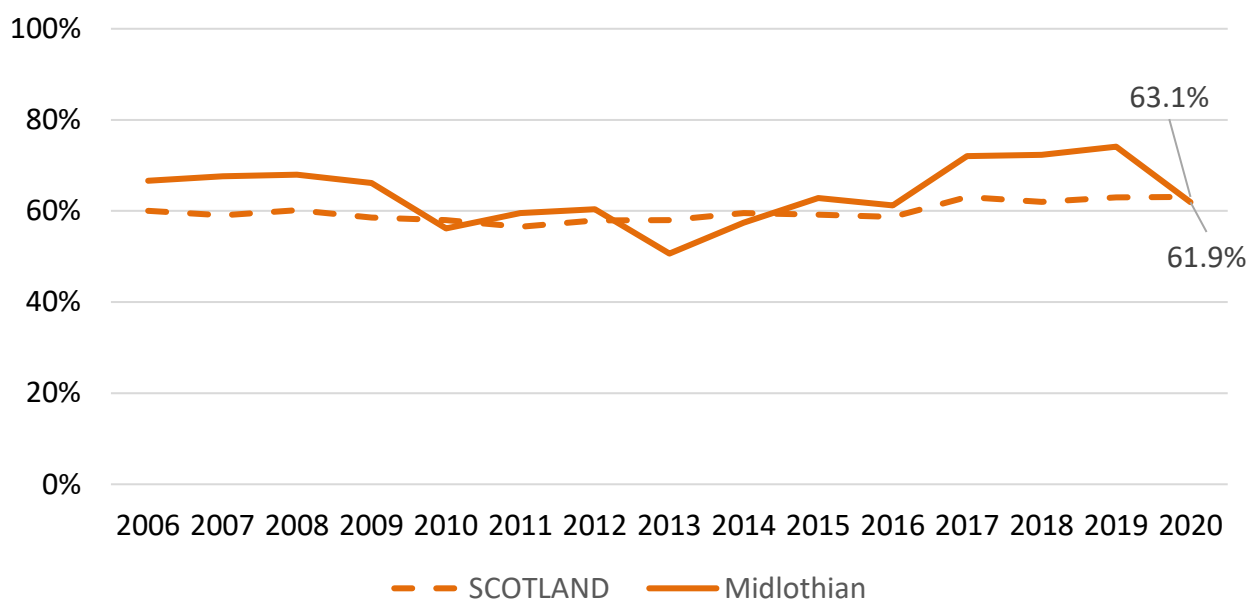


Figure 47: % Children in working households

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 and cover calendar years. Please note that changes year-on-year are fairly volatile due to sample size. The overall trend should be considered rather than individual data points.



Foodbank

Table 37: Number of vouchers issued by ward and by adult/children

	No of vouchers	Adults	Children	TOTAL
Bonnyrigg	102	157	137	294
Dalkeith	289	406	341	747
Midlothian East	640	1004	1258	2262
Midlothian South	589	869	1096	1965
Midlothian West	101	156	107	263
Penicuik	39	46	15	61
NFA	17	21	10	31
Unknown	11	14	14	28
TOTAL	1788	2673	2978	5651

Table 38: Number of crisis vouchers issued by ward and by adult/children

	No of vouchers	Adults	Children	TOTAL
Benefit Changes	69	105	90	195
Benefit Delays	169	248	178	426
Child Holiday Meals	572	909	1464	2373
Debt	445	653	583	1236
Delayed Wages	24	40	37	77
Domestic Violence	24	27	54	81
Homeless	28	31	9	40
Low Income	18	27	22	49
No recourse to public funds	9	12	3	15
Other	314	454	389	843
Refused STBA	34	43	18	61
Sickness	85	133	131	264
Total	1791	2682	2978	5660

Figure 48 Midlothian residents using food bank by age

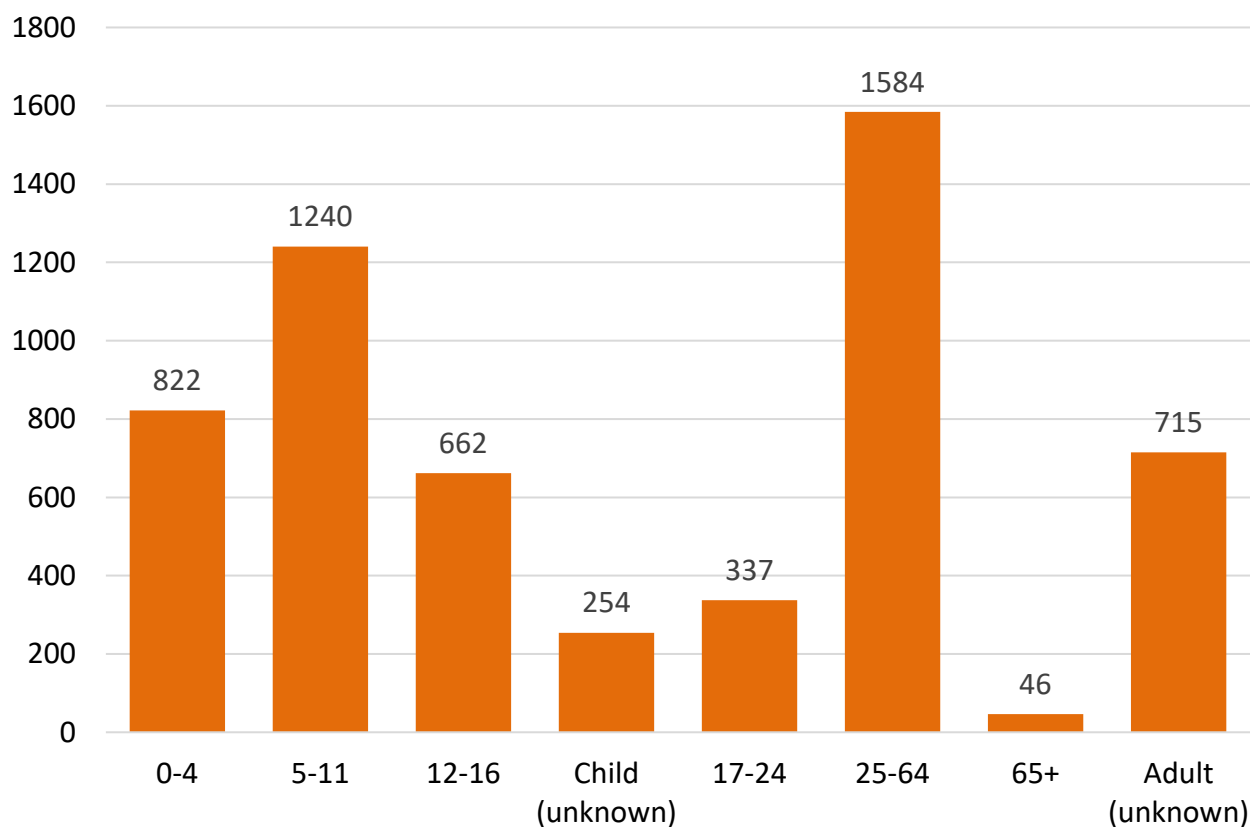
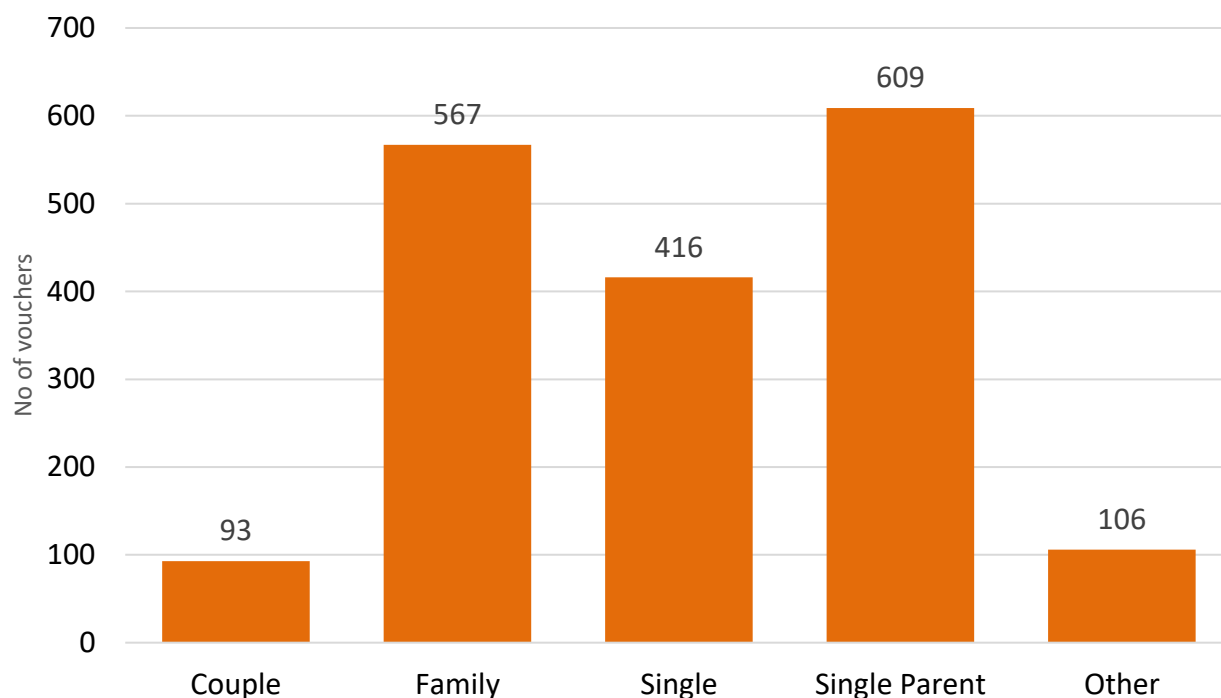


Figure 49: Midlothian family types and the number of vouchers (total = 1791)



Scottish Government flexible funding to tackle financial insecurity over winter 2021-22 enabled our Winter Flexible Fund partners to provide over 850 instances of support to Midlothian residents. 76% of the funding supported residents with food and fuel costs, including dealing with fuel poverty. Other costs included provision of white goods, petrol, outdoor clothing for school camp, a bed, bedding, warm clothing and job related expenses.

2089 families benefited from a £40 additional payment to the Child Bridging Payment to support with the increased cost of living and Midlothian residents on low incomes accessing the Scottish Welfare Fund were able to get funding to support with food, heating and unexpected costs to cover an emergency.

Sustainable Growth



Economy

The Midlothian economy is diverse yet retains its traditional and primary industries, while also moving into the future through a growing number of high tech 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:

- **Life Sciences** - The internationally recognised Midlothian Science Zone is a world-leading centre for research in animal science and food security, and is the largest concentration of animal related expertise in Europe.
- **Data Driven Innovation** - Midlothian and the University of Edinburgh have invested heavily in DDI and our Newbattle Digital Centre for Excellence preparing our future workforce by developing the data and digital skills for the future world of work, fostering digital inclusion and enabling young people to engage in a wider programme around data skills.
- **Construction** – as the fastest growing local authority region Midlothian has significant house building along with major commercial projects in the pipeline.
- **Tourism** – Midlothian has a strong and growing tourism offer and our businesses are helped by our proximity to the Capital City.

In 2020 there were **2,730 local unit businesses** - 175 were defined as large (having more than 250 employees). This figure includes national companies not necessarily headquartered in Midlothian, but having a Midlothian branch.

Currently, Midlothian's largest employers remain the public sector: Midlothian Council with 4,269 employees

The main occupations in Midlothian by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) are:

- Professional (11,800),
- Associate Professional and Technical (6,000),
- Caring, Leisure, and Other Service Occupations (5,700),
- Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (5,100),
- Administrative & Secretarial (3,900),
- Sales and Customer Service Occs (3,800),
- Skilled Trades Occupations (3,400).

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

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/businesses-in-scotland-2020/>

Local business

Midlothian has a diverse business base which is a factor in being the 4th most resilient local authority in Scotland. Our business base comprises a mix of sole traders, micro enterprises and SME's. Midlothian Council is the largest employer in the area.

The Statistical data sources we use have not been updated since 2018 due to the Pandemic, therefore it should be noted that the data that follows has not been updated for this plan.

- In 2010 Midlothian had 2,180 businesses; this grew to **2,720** businesses in 2020
- Of the currently 2,720 enterprises, small businesses accounted for **89.9%** of the enterprises and employed **44%%** of the workforce in 2020.
- Midlothian has fewer small enterprises (89.9%%) than the Scottish average (99%),.
- In 2020 the number of large enterprises in Midlothian increased by 2.9% compared to the previous year but is now employing 40% of the workforce
- The number of self-employed people is 4,300 between Oct 2020 and Sep 2021. Midlothian is lower in proportion of self-employed people than Great Britain.

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. There is a strong representation in the Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector.

Table 39: Enterprises by size band and broad industry categories in Midlothian 2018.Data Source: <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/Corporate/table6sic07>

	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

Table 40: Enterprises by micro, small, medium and large in Midlothian 2018.

Data Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS

www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/Corporate/table8sic07.

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

Industry	Micro (0-9)	Small (10-49)	Med (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

Business locations

Business parks, industrial estates, and science parks continue to offer developmental opportunities for all sectors.

Table 41: Midlothian businesses and their locations. Data Source: Midlothian Council, Economic Development Section

Business	Location
Dalhousie Business Park	Bonnyrigg
Sherwood Industrial Estate	Bonnyrigg
Bio-campus	Penicuik
Edinburgh Technopole	Penicuik
Gowkley Moss Bio-manufacturing Campus	Penicuik
Midlothian Innovation Centre	Penicuik
Pentlands Science Park	Penicuik
Roslin Innovation Centre	Penicuik
Grannies Park Industrial Estate	Dalkeith
Hardengreen Industrial Estate	Dalkeith
Newbattle Abbey College Annexe	Dalkeith
Thornycroft Industrial Estate	Dalkeith
Whitehill Business Centre	Dalkeith
Easthouses Industrial Estate	Easthouses
Bilston Glen Industrial Estate	Loanhead
Edgefield Industrial Estate	Loanhead
Eldin Industrial Estate	Loanhead
Engine Road	Loanhead
Pentland Industrial Estate	Loanhead
Straiton Parc	Loanhead
Mayfield Industrial Estate	Mayfield
McSence Business Enterprise Park	Mayfield
Butlerfield Industrial Estate	Newtongrange
Lady Victoria Business Centre	Newtongrange
Vineyard Business Centre	Pathhead
Eastfield Farm Road Industrial Estate	Penicuik
Eastfield Industrial Estate	Penicuik
Roslin Bio-Centre	Roslin



Biodiversity, Flora & 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. These are also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). There are **16 SSSI sites** covering a total area of 807 hectares.

Midlothian has **1 Local Nature Reserve** at Straiton Pond; **1 Regional Park** at Pentland Hills; **4 Country Parks** at Dalkeith, Hillend, Roslin Glen and Vogrie; **61 Local Biodiversity Sites** and **5 potential Local Biodiversity Sites**; **2 Woodland Trust sites** (Beeslack Wood and Currie Wood); approximately **2,600 hectares of ancient woodland in the Ancient Woodlands Inventory**; **5 Scottish Wildlife Trust wildlife reserves** at Roslin Glen, Erraid Wood, Hadfast Valley, Milkhall Pond, and Linn Dean and **3 Scottish Lowland Raised Bog Inventory Sites** at Auchencorth Moss, Kitchen Moss and Fala Flow.

There are **3 Regionally Important Geological sites** (Bilston Burn (Glen), Hewan Bank, and The Howe (Pinnacle), and **6 Geological Conservation Review sites** (Hewan Bank, Keith Water, Carlops, Gutterford Burn (x2), and Bilston Burn).

These local designations protect sites and features that help to sustain the overall biodiversity and geodiversity of the area, and help form a network with nationally and internationally protected sites. However 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.

Table 42: Nature conservation sites in Midlothian and their designation. Data Source: [Midlothian Council](#)

Area	Designation
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

Biodiversity Sites

Aikendean Glen
Arniston Estate Woodlands and River South Esk
Auchendinny Ponds and Glencorse Burn Wood
Auchendinny Wood
Beeslack Wood and Haughhead
Bellyford Burn West
Black Burn North
Black Hill
Black Springs
Bonnyrigg to Rosewell Disused Railway
Borthwick Glen
Brothershiels Marsh
Bush Estate and Glencorse Burn
Camp Hill
Carrington Mill Wood
Cockmuir Marsh
Costerton and Fala Woods West
Dalhousie Burn
Dalhousie Castle Estate
Dalkeith Estate
Edgelaw Reservoir
Erraid Wood
Ford Glen & Dewar Town Glen
Fullarton Water
Glencorse Reservoir & Glen
Gore Glen
Hare Moss & Auchencorth Moss
Hope Quarry
Kate's Cauldron
Linn Dean
Logan Burn
Loganlee Reservoir and Logan Burn
Mavisbank
Melville Castle
Middleton Lime Quarries (East)
Middleton Lime Quarries (West)
Milkhall Pond
Mount Lothian Quarry Ponds
Newbattle Woods
Penicuik House Estate
Penicuik Mill Lade and River Esk to Esk Bridge

River North Esk: Drumbuie to Brunston Castle
River North Esk: Eskbank
River North Esk: Lasswade
River South Esk: Dalhousie Bridge to Lothian Bridge
River South Esk: Dundreich Plateau to Little Gladhouse
River South Esk - Little Gladhouse to Moorfoot
Rosebery Reservoir
Rosewell to Auchendinny Disused Railway
Roslin Glen Country Park
Roslin-Moat and Curling Pond
Scroggy Brae
Shiel Burn Wood
Springfield Mill and the Maiden Castle
Straiton Pond
Stretchendean Wood
Temple Wood
Toxside Moss (North)
Toxside Moss (South)
Tyne Water and Preston Hall Estate Woodlands
Vogrie Country Park
Birkyside
Middleton House Pond
Tyne Water & Waverley Railway at Tynehead
Waverley Railway – Gorebridge to Tynehead
Waverley Railway – Newbattle to Gorebridge

Data Source: Midlothian Council

WATER

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'. All the data for Midlothian shows the condition to be between Moderate and High.

Flooding: A relatively small proportion of Midlothian's surface area, around 3% falls within the 1:200 year flood risk zone.

Drinking Water Quality: Drinking water in Midlothian is provided mostly from the public water supply by Scottish Water. Some rural parts of Midlothian, including eastern and southern eastern areas have private water supplies. The quality of all of these water supplies is monitored by the Drinking Water Quality Regulator (DWQR) for Scotland.

Climate emergency & Energy

The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019, which amends the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, sets targets to reduce Scotland's emissions of all greenhouse gases to net-zero by 2045 at the latest, with interim targets for reductions of at least 56% by 2020, 75% by 2030, 90% by 2040.

Table 43: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions estimates 2005-2020 (kt CO₂) for Midlothian.

Data Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Year	Industry	Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Other Sources	Total Emissions
2005	49	59	202	169	84	563
2006	54	73	202	170	93	592
2007	48	62	199	171	73	553
2008	50	68	201	167	73	559
2009	46	60	181	163	73	522
2010	51	66	196	159	85	557
2011	42	52	171	157	71	493
2012	49	68	184	153	67	521
2013	48	66	181	155	84	534
2014	43	53	153	150	74	472
2015	41	51	155	151	67	465
2016	38	44	145	163	61	451
2017	37	41	139	158	58	432
2018	36	39	136	154	56	421
2019	32	33	137	153	54	409
2020	29	27	131	120	56	362

Note: 'Other Sources' in the table above are comprised of emissions from the public sector, agriculture and Land use, land-use change and forestry.

Electric Vehicles:

- There are 653 ultra-low emissions vehicles registered in Midlothian. These are defined as vehicles that emit less than 75g of CO₂ per km and include battery electric and plug-in hybrids. For context, there are 53,500 vehicles in Midlothian, implying that 1.2% are ultra-low emissions. **Source:** [Department for Transport and DVLA](#).
- There are currently 63 public electric vehicle charging devices in Midlothian (of which 13 are rapid chargers). This equates to 68 per 100,000 people, which compares to a UK average of 48 per 100,000 people. **Source:** [Department for Transport](#).
- Midlothian Council currently has 21 electric vehicles, out of its total fleet of 275 vehicles. These include taking delivery in 2021/22 of two Electric Ducato vans which part funded by the Scottish Government's 'Switched on Fleets' grant.

Energy Consumption: Residual fuel/energy consumption statistics are available at a local authority level from: [Sub-national residual fuel consumption: 2005 to 2018 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Table 44: Midlothian's renewable energy projects (150kW or over).

Data Source: [Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#).

Site Name	Technology Type	Capacity (MW)
Millerhill	Anaerobic digestion	1.50
Millerhill	Energy from waste incineration	12.50
Oatslie Landfill	Landfill gas	2.00
Bonnyrigg	Landfill gas	2.20
Drummond Moor Landfill	Landfill gas	2.00
Bowbeat Wind Farm	Onshore wind	31.20
Old Dalkeith Road, Danderhall	Solar photovoltaics	0.15
Easter Bush	Solar photovoltaics	3.00

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/>.

Perception of neighbourhood

In the winter of 2018/19 a survey of 970 residents of Midlothian showed:

- 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)

Cultural Heritage & Material Assets

Midlothian's towns and villages have many areas and individual buildings of special architectural or historic interest. There are **21 designated conservation areas** and **698 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 **29 buildings on the register of buildings at risk**, and also **10 Nationally Important Gardens and Designed Landscapes** [Search \(historicenvironment.scot\)](https://historicenvironment.scot).

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 **75 Scheduled Monuments** that mainly comprise prehistoric, domestic and defensive sites. Also of note are Midlothian battlefields. - [Downloads \(historicenvironment.scot\)](https://historicenvironment.scot) and [Welcome to Buildings at Risk Register | Buildings at Risk Register](#)

Landscape

There is 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 Lothian's Landscape Character Assessment identifies four landscape character types in Midlothian:

- 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
- 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 **100 hectares of vacant and/or derelict land**.

Approximately **26% of the total area of Midlothian agricultural land is classed as grade 1, 2 or 3.1 soil**. (James Hutton Institute Land Classification system). Areas of peat soil and peaty soil with peat, particularly important for their carbon content, are found on the periphery of the county. Some **small** areas have a legacy of dereliction, degraded or contaminated land with polluted or degraded soils.



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 [Household waste data | Scottish Environment Protection Agency \(SEPA\)](#)

Table 45: The amount (tonnes) of household waste that is managed by, or on behalf of, Midlothian Council from 2011 - 2019

Reporting Period	Generated (Tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (Tonnes)	Other* (Tonnes)	Landfilled (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
2018	41,890	24,369	5,194	12,327
2019	40,610	20,643	15,600	4,367

* Other waste diverted from landfill is the fate of waste material not reused, recycled or landfilled. It includes household waste treated by incineration, mechanical biological and heat treatment. It also includes composted waste that do not reach the quality standards set by PAS 100/110 and any Incinerator Bottom Ash and Metals recycled as a result of treatment, and excludes the residue from incineration which is landfilled. It also includes any weight loss during the treatment process. It does not include temporary storage of treated waste pending a recycling or disposal market.

The Council's recycling figures over recent years have been 2016 51.4%, 2017 51.6%, 2018 58.2% and 2019 50.8%. The drop in amounts landfilled reflects the incineration of waste now occurring at the Millerhill plant. The 2019 data was published in October 2020 and is the most recent available.

Midlothian Council is committed to achieving the Scottish Government's targets in Scotland's Zero Waste Plan and 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 to produce electricity from the waste. The plant will incinerate around 135,000 tonnes of household residual waste and a further 20,000 tonnes of commercial waste every year from Midlothian Council and City of Edinburgh Councils. It will generate electricity to power approximately 32,000 households.

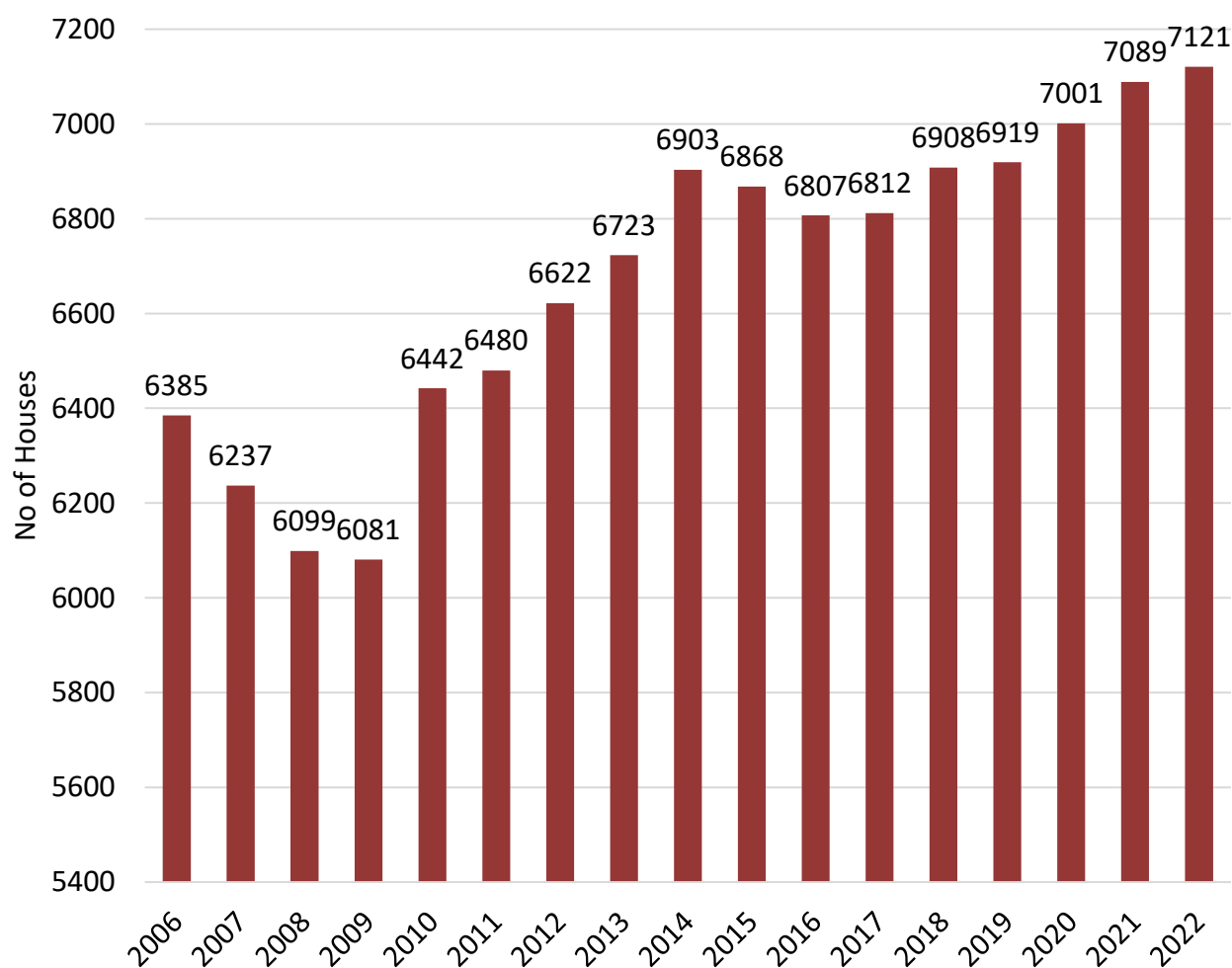
A separate facility, which takes the food waste collected by the partner councils, is in operation on a neighbouring site. It is hoped that these facilities will help both authorities contribute to the national recycling target of 70% by 2025 and only 5% of waste going to landfill by 2025.



Housing

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 further phases of new council housing will result an increased level of council housing in future years.

Figure 50: Level of Council Housing Stock, 2008 – 2022



All affordable rented housing in Scotland needs to meet a minimum standard for property condition called the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS). Continued investment is required in the stock in order that housing continues to meet the SHQS.

Larger towns and villages contain 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 51: Midlothian Council's Housing Stock by Area 2022

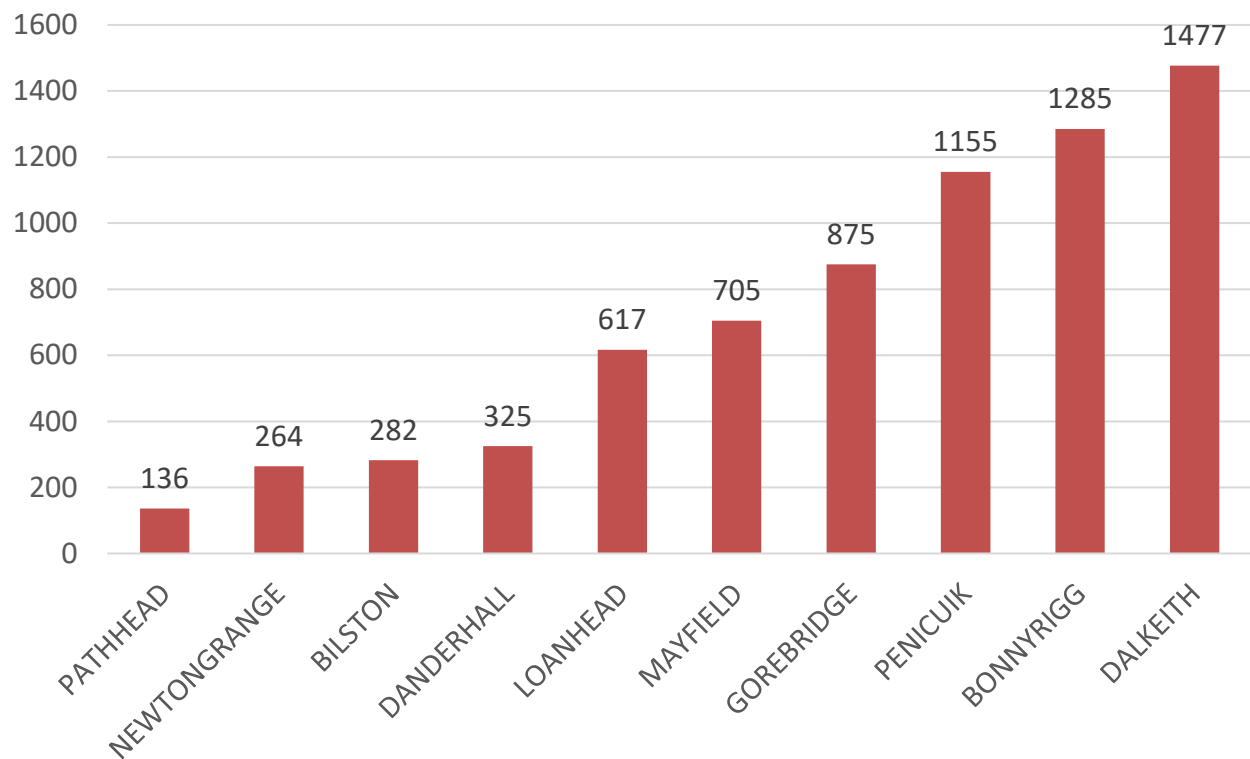


Figure 52: The number of Midlothian Council new-build lets.

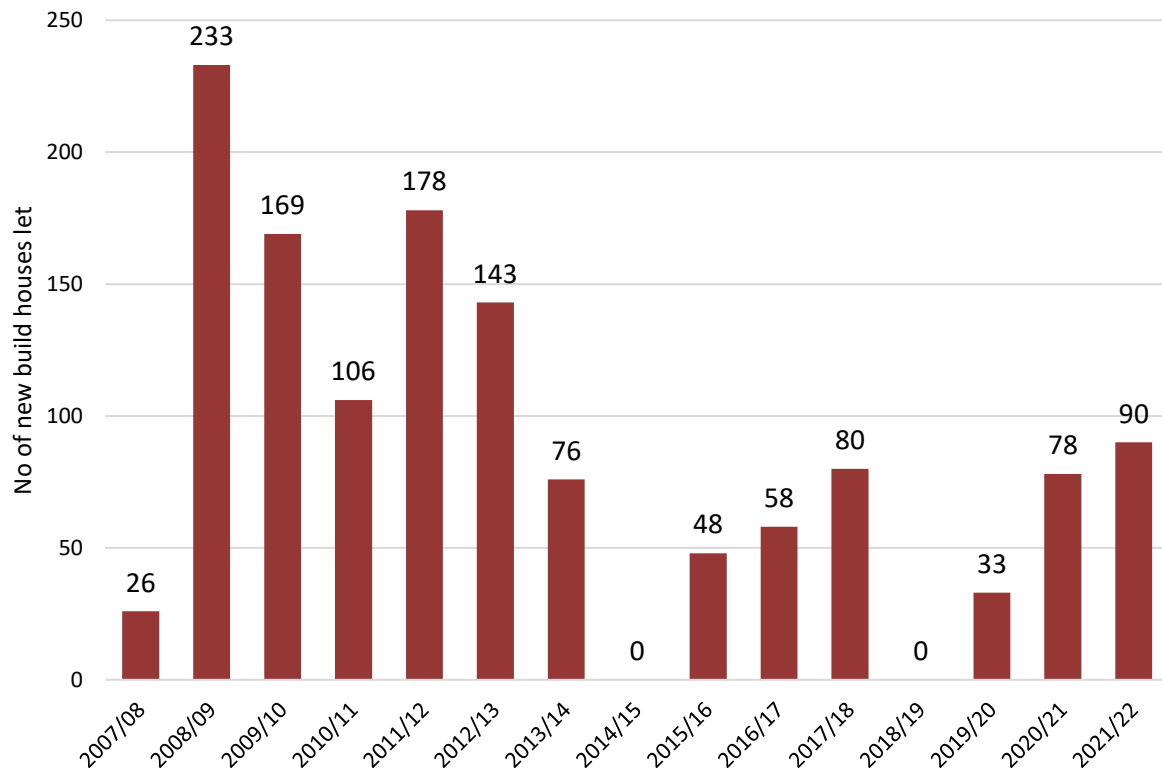
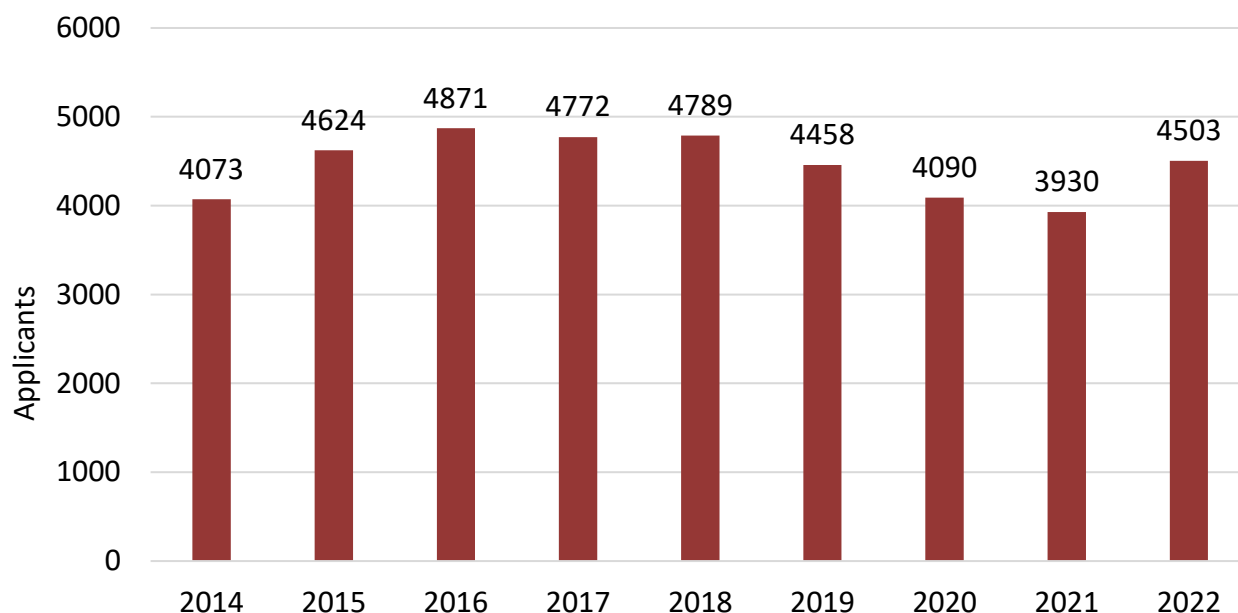


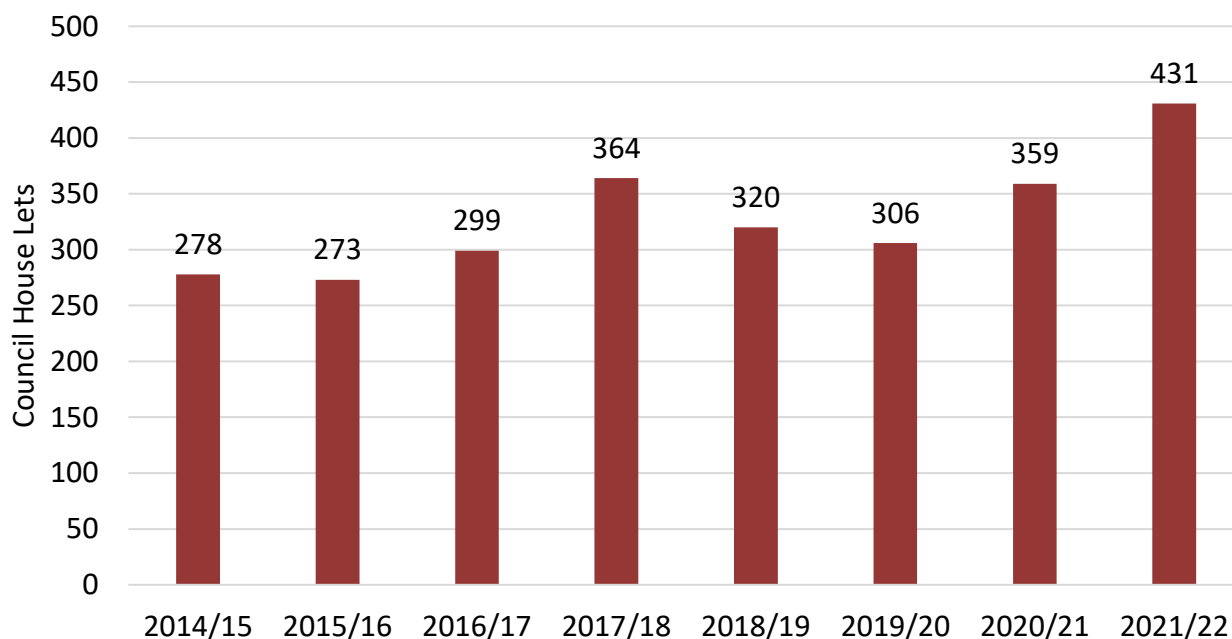
Figure 53: Council House Waiting List for housing at Midlothian Council

This figure can fluctuate due to waiting list reviews and the number of lets being made in a year.



The number of lets is starting to increase due to the numbers of properties being completed in the New-Build programme. This number is expected to continue to rise during 2022/23 and beyond.

Figure 54: 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. A recent study of Housing Need and Demand in indicated that the level of housing needed to meet current and future projected need was very high, with 8,246 new units required in Midlothian. Need for social rented housing was highest, accounting for over half of the new units. An indication of the demand for housing in the area is the significant increase in house prices in the past decade.

Table 46: 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

Prices in Midlothian have **increased** by 48% between 2004/05 and 2014/15 – a greater increase than Edinburgh and in Scotland as a whole.

Table 47: Annual Average House Price by Local Authority Area

Local Authority	May-21	May-22	Difference
East Lothian	£262,105	£305,323	16.5%
City of Edinburgh	£298,118	£321,679	7.9%
Midlothian	£204,424	£234,368	14.6%
West Lothian	£177,097	£202,299	14.2%
Scotland	£168,589	£187,517	11.2%

There have been very high levels of house completions in recent years.

Table 48: Number of new build homes built in Midlothian and Scotland, per annum

Area	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Midlothian	944	512	467	886	609
Scotland	19,417	19,613	23,035	25,285	17,670

Reductions in homeless presentations 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.

Figure 55: Homeless Presentations to Midlothian Council

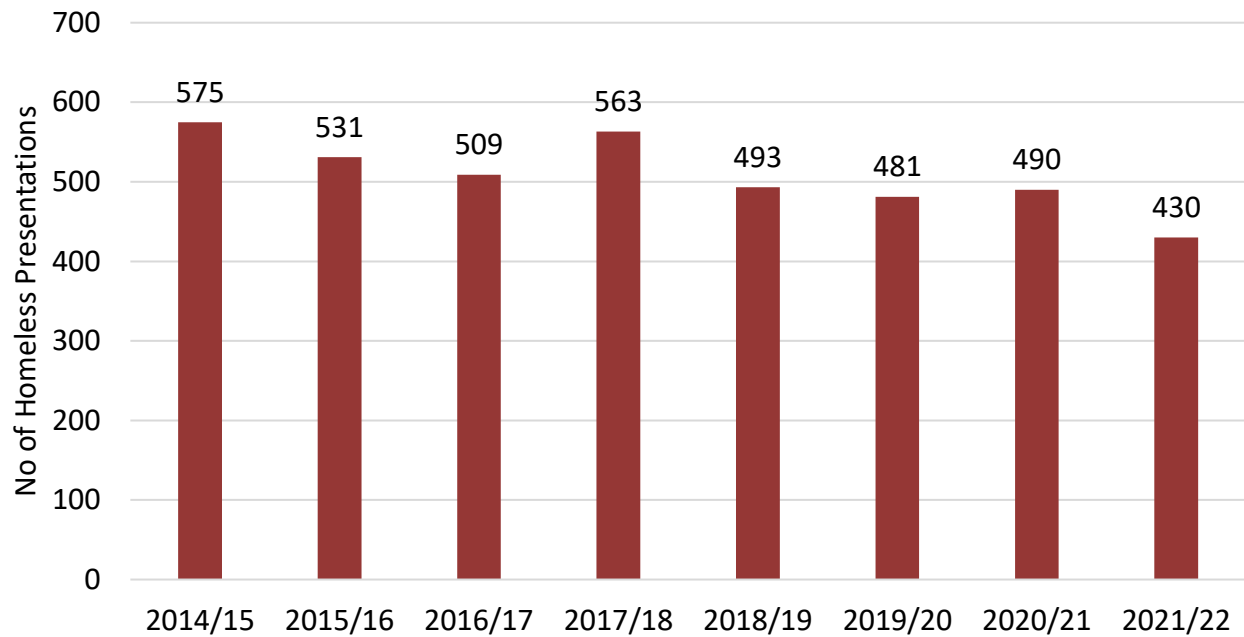
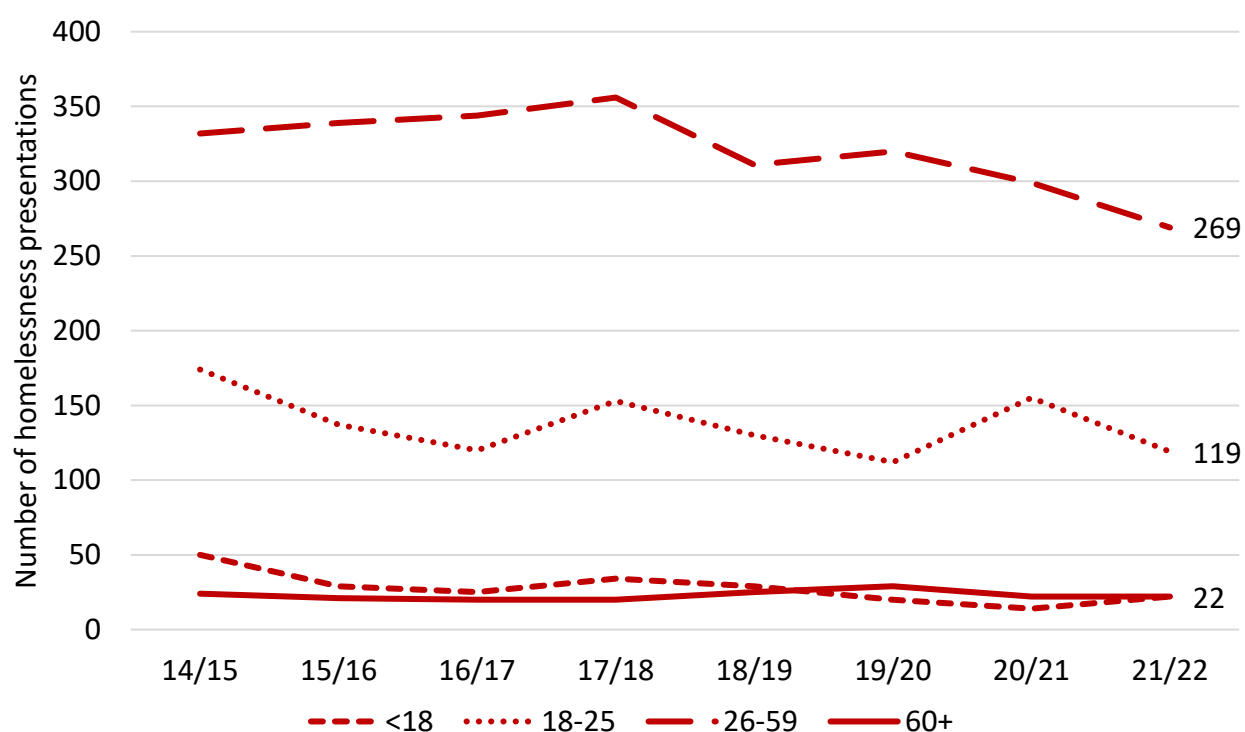


Table 49: Yearly Change in Numbers of Homeless Presentations by Area

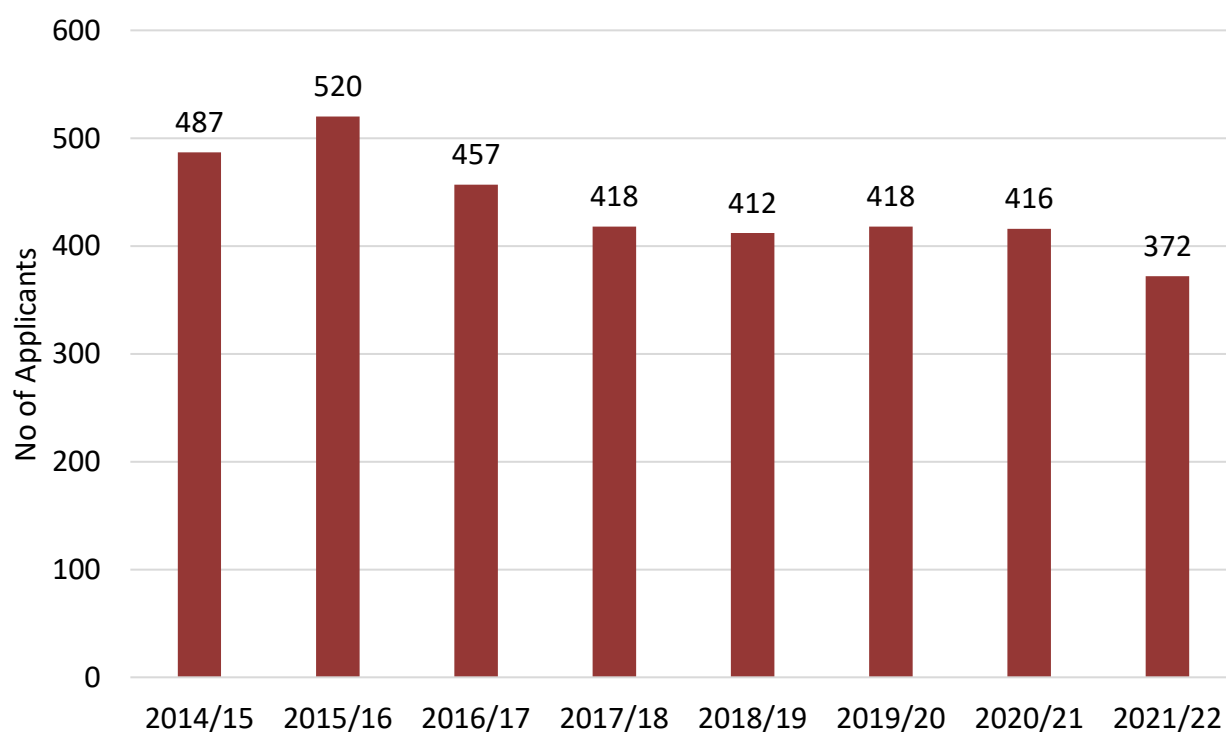
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Change Number	Change Percentage
Scotland	36,771	36,855	34,286	35,230	944	3%
East Lothian	795	726	628	646	18	3%
Midlothian	495	476	492	432	-60	-12%
West Lothian	1,517	1,469	1,462	1,188	-274	-19%

Figure 56: 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 longer time in temporary accommodation until they can be permanently housed.

Figure 57: Homeless Applicants Housed in Temporary Accommodation at Year End



Youth homelessness continues to be a concerning issues 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 in 2021/22, particularly in the parent's not accommodating category.

Table 50: Reasons for Homeless Presentation for People Aged 16-24

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Parents not accommodating	51	49	71	54	36	54	49
Partner violent	8	0	7	12	4	6	8
Partner dispute non violent	10	7	15	16	3	11	2
Other relative not accommodating	13	18	12	11	13	11	14
Other	7	3	3	13	5	6	16
Expiry of private tenancy	4	5	7	1	0	0	0
Other domestic violence	11	8	7	2	9	0	9
Friend not accommodating	2	0	2	2	3	7	4
Lost tenancy/mortgage default	7	7	4	11	6	5	2
Harassment	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Discharged from hospital/prison	4	1	6	5	1	3	3
Non Domestic violence	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
Not reasonable to occupy	11	17	21	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	5	7	6	14	8	7	6
Emergency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship breakdown	0	0	0	0	37	39	30

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.

Table 51: Registered Social Landlords in Midlothian and Total Units

9 Registered Social Landlords operate in Midlothian, with Melville Housing Association and Places for People 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.

RSL Name	Total Units
Melville HA	1959
Castlerock Edinvar HA	1009
Bield HA	116
Dunedin Canmore HA	98
Trust HA	35
Viewpoint HA	34
Blackwood Homes and Care	23
Link HA	20
Ark HA	6
Midlothian Council	6912
Total	10,212

Table 52: Midlothian lets by Housing Association 2014-2020

RSL	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
Bield HA	22	23	25	19	1	N/A	107
Blackwood HA	1	1	6	0	1	1	13
Castle Rock Edinvar HA	45	67	70	115	36	60	461
Dunedin Canmore HA	7	3	3	8	9	9	41
Link HA	0	2	4	2	1	N/A	11
Melville HA	215	167	114	118	83	72	917
Viewpoint HA	6	9	2	4	2	2	27
Ark HA	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Trust HA	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	5	20
Total	301	272	224	266	141	149	1599

Data Sources

- ASHE – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings: www.statistics.gov.uk
- Census 2001: www.scrol.gov.uk
- 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
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: www.forestry.gov.uk/
- The Woodland Trust: <http://visitwoods.org.uk>
- Scottish Wildlife trust: <http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk>
- Midlothian biodiversity Action Plan:
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.dwqr.org.uk
- Historic Scotland: www.historic-scotland.gov.uk
- Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland: www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/
- Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs: www.defra.gov.uk
- Office for National Statistics: www.ons.gov.uk

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