

Profile of Midlothian 2023 / 24



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 2022, we aim to update all census data when it is released in 2024.

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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.

Community Council Areas

Figure 1: Map highlighting the 15 community council areas boundaries in Midlothian

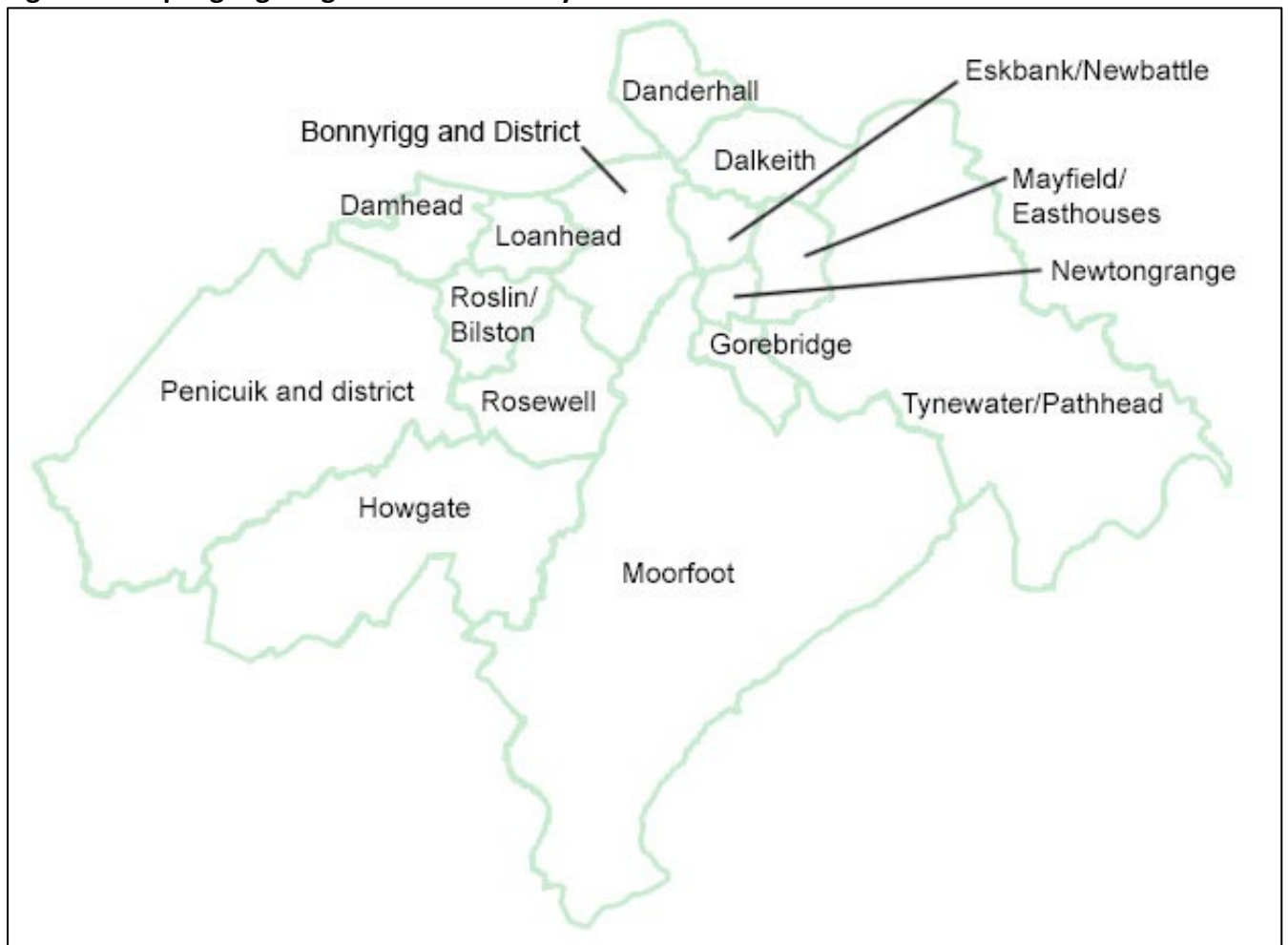


Table 1: Populations of each Community Council as of the 2011 census (this data will be updated when the 2022 Census results are released)

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 projected to reach 21% and those who are in receipt of out of work benefits is projected to increase to 16%. The total crimes per 10,000 of the population peaked in 2019 with 1090 and has been decreasing with an estimate of 804 in 2023.

Table 3: Bonnyrigg and District average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: [CPOP \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	18	16	19	20	21	21
Out of work benefits (%)	12	16	15	15	16	16
Total Crimes per 10,000	1090	746	789	816	804	792
Emergency Hospital stays (65+)	26978	24405	25401	25443	25529	25670

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.

Child poverty in Dalkeith has been increasing since 2019 with it projected to reach 41% in 2024. Those receiving out of work benefits has also been increasing with an estimate of 32% in 2024. Total crimes per 10,000 of the population has been decreasing with a low of 2954 estimated for 2023.

Table 4: Dalkeith and District average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
child poverty (%)	27	24	36	37	39	41
out of work benefits (%)	26	33	30	31	31	32
total crimes per 10,000 population	3617	2812	2621	3042	2954	2867
emergency hospital stays (65+)	29286	24390	25213	24962	24753	24595

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.

Child poverty in Eskbank and Newbattle district has remained at an average of 7% since 2019. Those on out of work benefits has slowly increased since 2019 to an estimated 6% in 2024. Total crimes per 10,000 of the population has decreased from 1134 in 2019 to an estimated 992 in 2023.

Table 5: Eskbank and Newbattle average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child Poverty	6	7	7	7	7	7
Out of work benefits (4	6	5	5	6	6
Total crimes per 10,000	1134	871	883	1002	992	982
Emergency hospital	22535	23018	20973	21122	21303	21524

Tynewater

Tynewater Community Council covers an extensive rural area with distinct local communities of varying sizes and populations. The area's main centre is the village of Pathhead. The surrounding area covered by the Tynewater Community Council includes the villages of Cousland, Edgehead, Crichton, Ford, Dewartown, Newlandrig, Fala, Fala Dam and Blackshiels.

There are good transport links within the area with the opening of the Dalkeith bypass in 2008, it is possible to travel from Pathhead to the outskirts of Edinburgh in 15 minutes outside of peak hours. Bus services connect Pathead with Edinrbugh, via Dalkeith and Edgehead, and also communities to the south.

The total population of Tynewater is 2,429, which is almost 3% of Midlothian's total population (2011 census). 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.

Table 6: Tynewater average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	11	10	14	14	14	14
Out of work benefits (%)	7	11	9	9	9	9
Total crimes per 10,000	553	467	532	526	518	509
Emergency hospital (65+)	22605	22423	18509	18543	18608	18709

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 Midlothians 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 child poverty in Mayfield and Easthouses has been rising, with it projected to reach 36% in 2024. Those receiving out of work benefits has also been rising from 17% in 2019 to an estimated 25% in 2024.

Table 7: Mayfield and Easthouses average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	25	23	31	33	34	36
Out of work benefits (%)	17	23	23	24	24	25
Total crimes per 10,000	1007	1115	1217	1319	1327	1333
Emergency hospital (65+)	30858	25998	25255	25067	24926	24842

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).

The percentage of child poverty and those receiving out of work benefits in Gorebridge has been increasing since 2014. Emergency hospital admissions has been decreasing from 37,336 in 2014 to an estimated 27,825 in 2023.

Table 8: Gorebridge average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	23	20	27	28	29	30
Out of work benefits (%)	17	21	20	20	20	20
Total crimes per 10,000	1389	1651	1319	1290	1261	1230
Emergency hospital (65+)	36378	30042	28455	28114	27825	27598

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 2019 the percentage of those on out of work benefits has increased from 13% to an estimated 17% in 2023. There has also been a decline in total crimes with the figure projected to be 670 in 2024.

Table 9: Newtongrange average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	19	17	21	22	22	23
Out of work benefits (%)	13	18	17	17	17	18
Total crimes per 10,000	882	655	1005	739	704	670
Emergency hospital (65+)	23625	23123	24942	24768	24634	24548

Damhead and District Community Council Area

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 Community Council

Area

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.

Leading up to the Covid pandemic, child poverty in Loanhead was slowly decreasing to a low of 10% in 2020. Since the pandemic child poverty has risen to a projected 19% in 2024. Out of work benefits has also increased slightly from 11% in 2011 to a projected 14% in 2024.

Table 10: Loanhead average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	14	10	17	17	18	19
Out of work benefits (%)	12	16	14	14	14	14
Total crimes per 10,000	958	1069	856	814	791	768
Emergency hospital (65+)	24444	25000	26157	25933	25754	25629

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.

The percentage of child poverty for Roslin and Bilston was remaining steady around 11% until 2020 where the figure declines to approximately 7%. Since the Covid-19 pandemic the percentage of child poverty is projected to increase to 14% in 2024/25. The percentage is projected to increase to a high of 15% in 2024. The total crimes (per 10,000 of the population) for Roslin and Bilston declined to a low of 551 in 2021, with a slight projected increase in 2024.

Table 11: Roslin and Bilston average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	11	7	13	13	13	14
Out of work benefits (%)	9	14	13	14	14	15
Total crimes per 10,000	682	756	551	745	724	704
Emergency hospital (65+)	24792	24549	19182	18807	18469	18170

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.

The rate of child poverty and out of work benefits has increased to a projected 23% and 16%, respectively, in 2024. The rate of total crimes per 10,000 of the population is projected to decrease to 816 in 2024. Emergency hospital admissions is expected to decrease to 20042 in 2024.

Table 12: Penicuik and District average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	15	13	20	21	22	23
Out of work benefits (%)	10	15	14	15	15	16
Total crimes per 10,000	882	1029	1123	822	819	816
Emergency hospital (65+)	24970	19430	20633	20400	20201	20042

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 total crimes (per 10,000 of the population) has been decreasing with a 2024 estimate of 466. Child poverty is projected to double since 2014 from 5% to an estimated 10% in 2024.

Table 13: Moorfoot average data on child poverty, educational attainment, out of work benefits, total crimes, and emergency hospital stays (65+). Data source: CPOP (shinyapps.io); *this data is projected

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24*	2024/25*
Child poverty (%)	9	8	9	9	10	10
Out of work benefits (%)	7	9	8	8	8	9
Total crimes per 10,000	509	554	636	508	487	466
Emergency hospital (65+)	27979	18493	21911	21916	21956	22042

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, and greener 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 and supporting local people to strengthen the skills they need for learning, life, and work.

Summary

Demographics

Midlothian's population in the 2022 census was **96,600**. This is an increase of 16.1% from the 2011 census.

Between 2021 and 2022, the number of households in Midlothian grew from 40,993 to 41,000 and is still projected to increase in the future.

Midlothian's current population can be characterised by 19% being over 65 years of age, 63% between 15-64 years of age, and 17.8% under 14 years of age.

Midlothian Will Be Healthier

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.

Midlothian Will Be Safer

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.

Midlothian Will Get 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 school 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.

Midlothian Will Support Residents To Improve Employability and Outcomes In Our Communities

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.

Midlothian Will Have A Wellbeing Economy and Be Better Connected

Economy

The Midlothian economy is diverse yet retains its traditional and primary industries, while also benefitting from changing trends with a growing number of high-tech enterprises. It is part of the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region (ESESCR) and to a large extent the Capital City supports a large number of jobs for commuters from Midlothian with public transport connections by bus and train.

Midlothian is home to several 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 the 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 in Scotland, Midlothian has significant house building programmes along with major commercial projects in the pipeline.
- **Tourism** – Midlothian has a strong and growing tourism offer and the close proximity to the City of Edinburgh assist the growth of our businesses.

Employment: Employment levels for the 12-month period April 2022 to March 2023 in Midlothian, at 78.6%, were above the Scottish figure for the same period at 74.7%. This is a contraction on the previous 12-month period from April 2021 to March 2022 when employment levels in Midlothian were 84.9%.

Local Business: In 2022 Midlothian had 2,740 businesses. 90.1% of these (2,470) were classed as small, 3.5% medium (95), 6.4% large (175).

Types of employment by industry. In 2022 the largest single industrial sector was Wholesale/Retail, followed by Human Health/Social Work, Education, Manufacturing, and Construction

Digital Connectivity

Digital connectivity is of ever-increasing importance in enabling businesses to trade competitively in local and international markets. It is also essential for residents in enabling them to access goods and services, education, leisure and entertainment, and connecting online through social media for example.

The percentage of businesses contracting more than 30Mb/s but less than 100 Mb/s has increased

from 34.1% in 2019 to 36.2% in 2021 (ONS [Digital Economy Survey](#)).

Remote Working

The need for reliable and secure digital connectivity was felt especially acutely and brought into focus at the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic in March 2020, with the World Health Organisation's (WHO) advice being for people to stay at home. This necessitated greater uptake in remote working and reliance on digital connectivity. Across the UK, [BT reported a 35% to 60% increase in daytime weekday fixed broadband usage](#) shortly after the outbreak.

ONS [data](#) (referenced in the UK Parliament Research Briefing "[The impact of remote and hybrid working on workers and organisations](#)") shows that in September 2022 in GB, when guidance to work from home because of the COVID-19 pandemic was no longer in place, around 1 in 5 (22%) of the workforce worked at least one day from home in the previous seven days, and around 1 in 8 (13%) worked from home exclusively.

Superfast Broadband

Midlothian Council is part of the Scottish Government's R100 programme which aims to achieve coverage of a minimum of 30 Mb/s download speeds for 100% of premises in Scotland. The R100 programme started in 2020 and is forecast to be completed in Midlothian in 2024/25.

The R100 Programme provides broadband vouchers for rural locations, where the deployment of broadband infrastructure would otherwise not be commercially viable. Further information on the Scottish Government and UK Government voucher schemes is on the [Locate in Midlothian](#) website.

[Ofcom's Connected Nations](#) report, Summer 2023, shows that coverage of 30 Mb/s download speeds in Midlothian was 98% (43,835 premises) in May 2023. This is an increase from September 2022 when there was 96% coverage (41,886 premises) and compares favourably with Scotland, and the UK, which had coverage of 95% and 97% respectively.

Universal Service Obligation (USO)

There are still some parts of Midlothian where there is poor digital connectivity. For this reason, the UK Government launched the broadband Universal Service Obligation (USO) in March 2020, this provides premises with the legal right to request a 'decent' broadband service of at least 10 Mb/s download and 1 Mb/s upload subject to meeting certain [eligibility criteria](#).

Ofcom's Connected Nations 2023 report indicates that the percentage of Midlothian premises unable to access 10 Mb/s download or 1 Mb/s upload was 1% (421 premises, of which 66 had download speeds of less than 2 Mb/s). This is an improvement on the position as of September 2022 when 2% of Midlothian (1,026 premises, of which 223 had download speeds of less than 2 Mb/s) were unable to access 10 Mb/s download speeds and 1 Mb/s upload speeds. Midlothian compares well at 1% against Scotland at 3%, with the UK average at 1% for access 10 Mb/s download speeds and 1 Mb/s upload speeds as of May 2023.

Midlothian Will Be Greener

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.

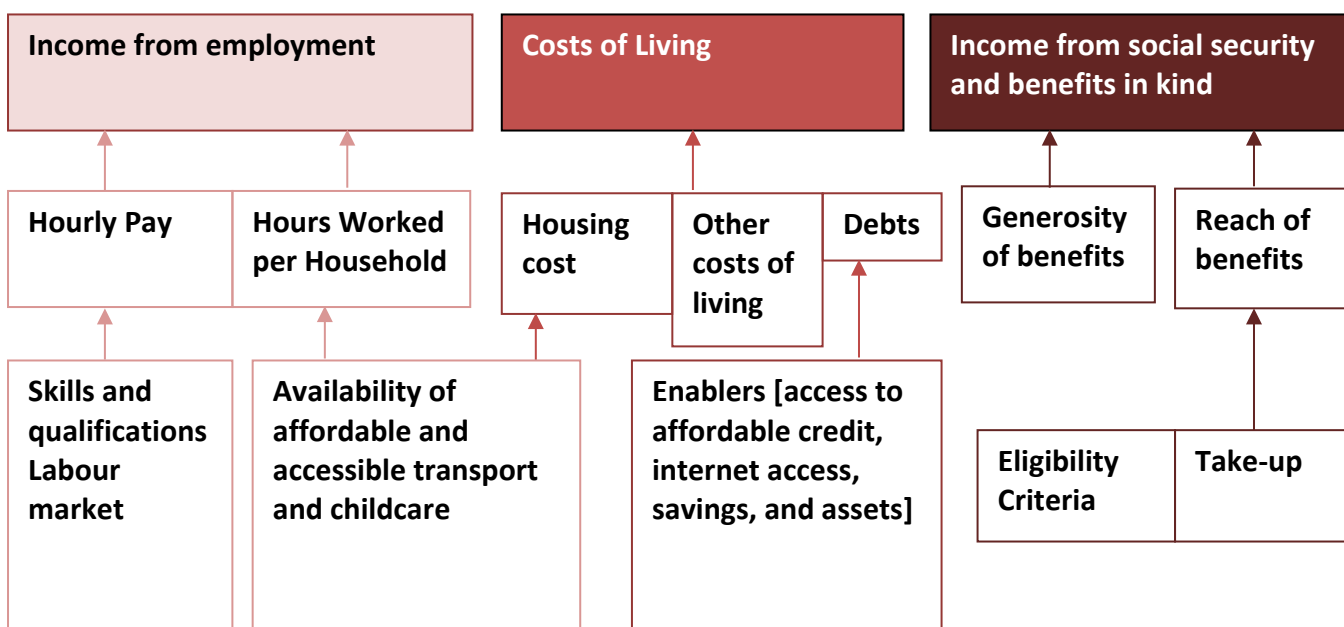
Household waste: Household waste is reducing, and the proportion collected for recycling is increasing.

Midlothian Will Work Towards Reducing Poverty

There are 3 main geographical areas which sit in the lowest SIMD areas in Midlothian. These include Central Dalkeith and Woodburn, Gorebridge and Mayfield/East Houses.

Child Poverty Rates and Unemployment is higher in these three geographically areas listed above. However, it is also important to note that most towns have a number of people living in them on low incomes and it can be more difficult for them as they do not have access to the same level of services in their immediate local area.

To support the reduction of Poverty we need to consider income from employment, cost of living and income from social security and benefits in kind as set out below:



In Midlothian the following data highlights some key factors for consideration in reducing poverty these include:

- **Working Population:** The economically active population was 48,000 (81.5%) of people aged 16 to 64, in 2022 – update June 23 – 48,200 (80.3%) still above Scotland (77.4% and UK (78.6)
- **Earnings:** In 2022 the weekly pay in Midlothian by was £622.90, less than Scotland (£640.30) and Great Britain (£642.20)
- **Women's earnings:** Female full-time workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) earned on averages £16.50 less than the overall Midlothian full-time employee in 2022, the gap has reduced from the 2020 figure by £1.40, £49.00 less in 2019 and £31.10 less in 2018.
- **Women's earnings:** (by Place of Work) In 2022 women earned £519.80 per week gross, men £732.90. Women in Scotland £604.50 and UK £584.50. Hourly female rate Midlothian £13.00 opposed to men £18.00 and women in Scotland £16.32 and UK £15.48
- **Job Density** (rate of jobs in location to population aged 16-64) is 0.64% in Midlothian, which is below the Scottish average of 0.81%

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

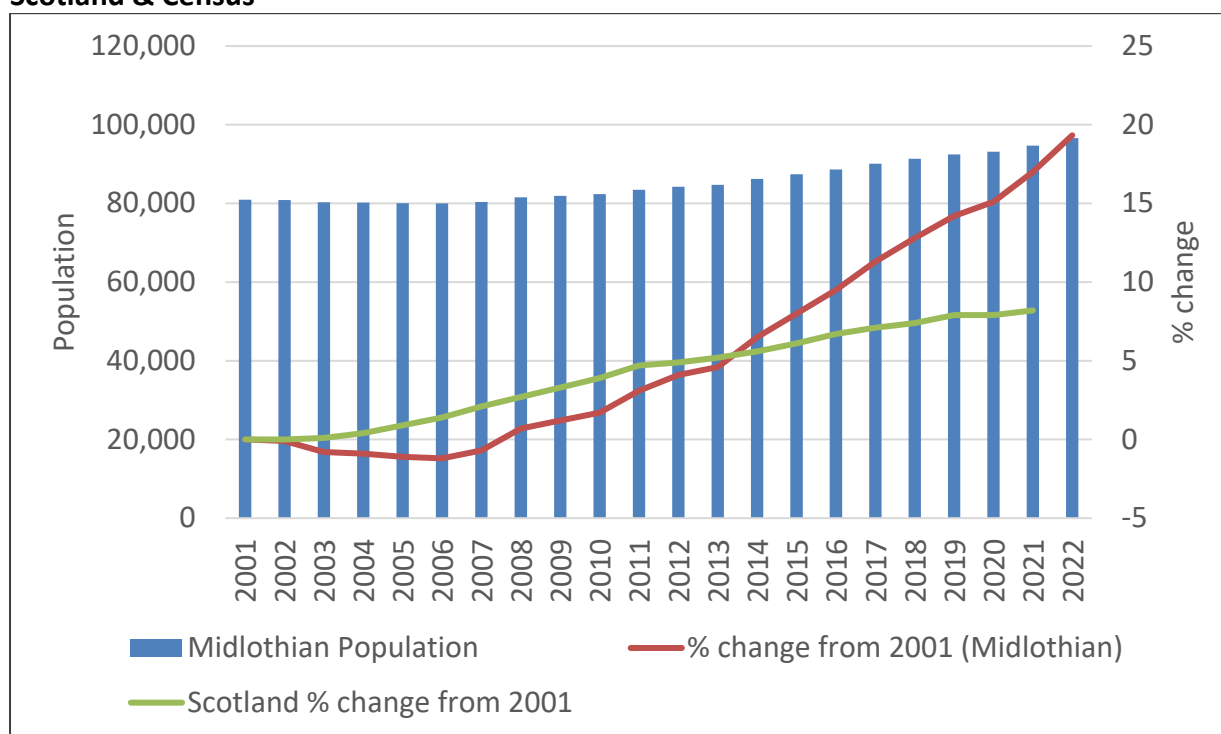


Where possible the demographic section has been updated with the initial 2022 Census data. Further updates will be done as and when data is released from the Census.

Introduction

Midlothian's population in the 2022 census was **96,600**, an **increase of 4.8%** from 92,150 in 2019. The population of Scotland grew by 2.7% since the 2011 census to 5,436,600.

Figure 2: Midlothian's population trend from 2001 to 2022 data source: National Records of Scotland & Census



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 14: Midlothian's population and household sizes 2020, 2021 and 2022

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

	Midlothian	Scotland	United Kingdom
Population 2022	96,600	5,436,600	TBC
Population 2021	94,680	5,479,900	67,026,292
Population 2020	93,150	5,459,454	67,220,000
Households 2022	41,000	2,509,300	28,200,000
Households 2021	40,876	2,528,823	28,100,00
Households 2020	40,137	2,515,000	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.

Estimate of Population Change

Table 15: Estimated population change in Midlothian from 2018 to 2028,

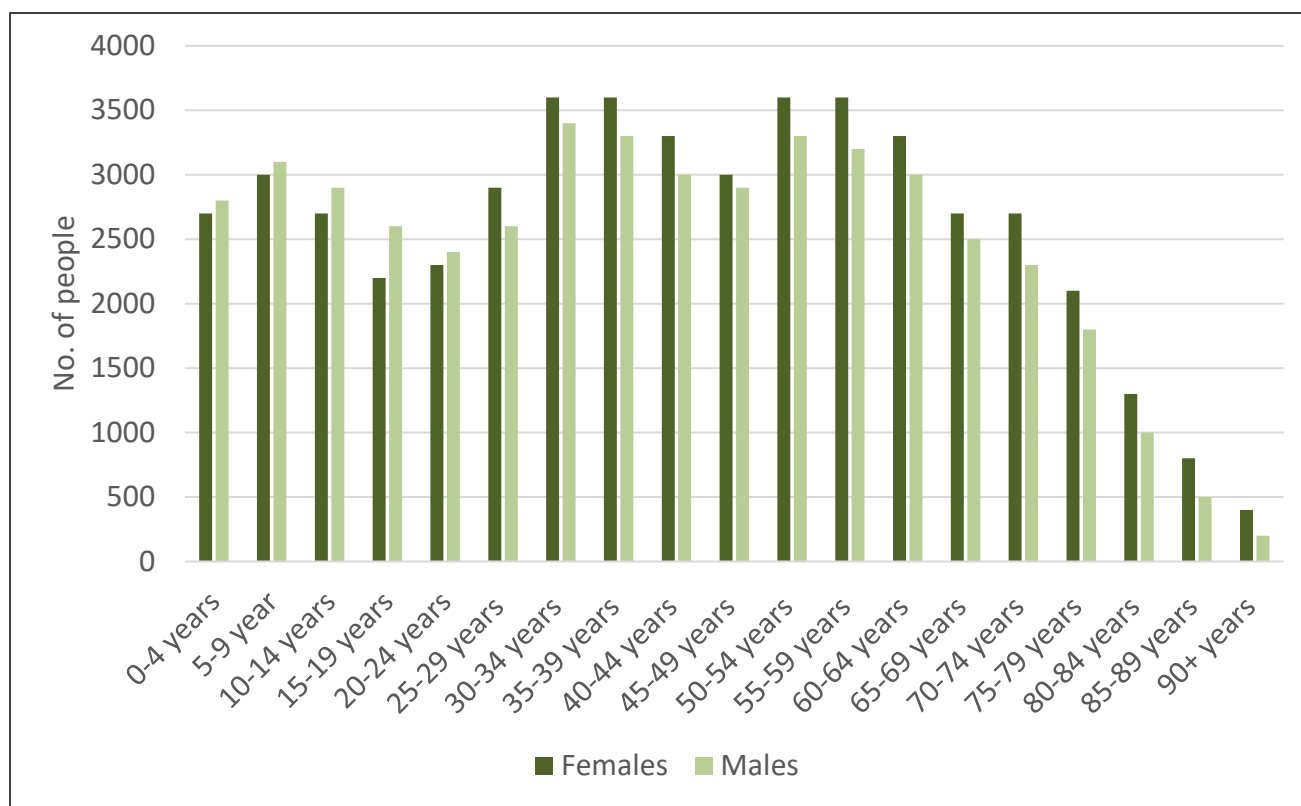
Data Source: [Midlothian Council Area Profile \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](http://Midlothian Council Area Profile (nrscotland.gov.uk))

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 3: Midlothian's population by age and sex in 2022

Data source: [scotland-s-census-2022-first-results-rounded-population-estimates-data.xlsx \(live.com\)](http://scotland-s-census-2022-first-results-rounded-population-estimates-data.xlsx (live.com))



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.

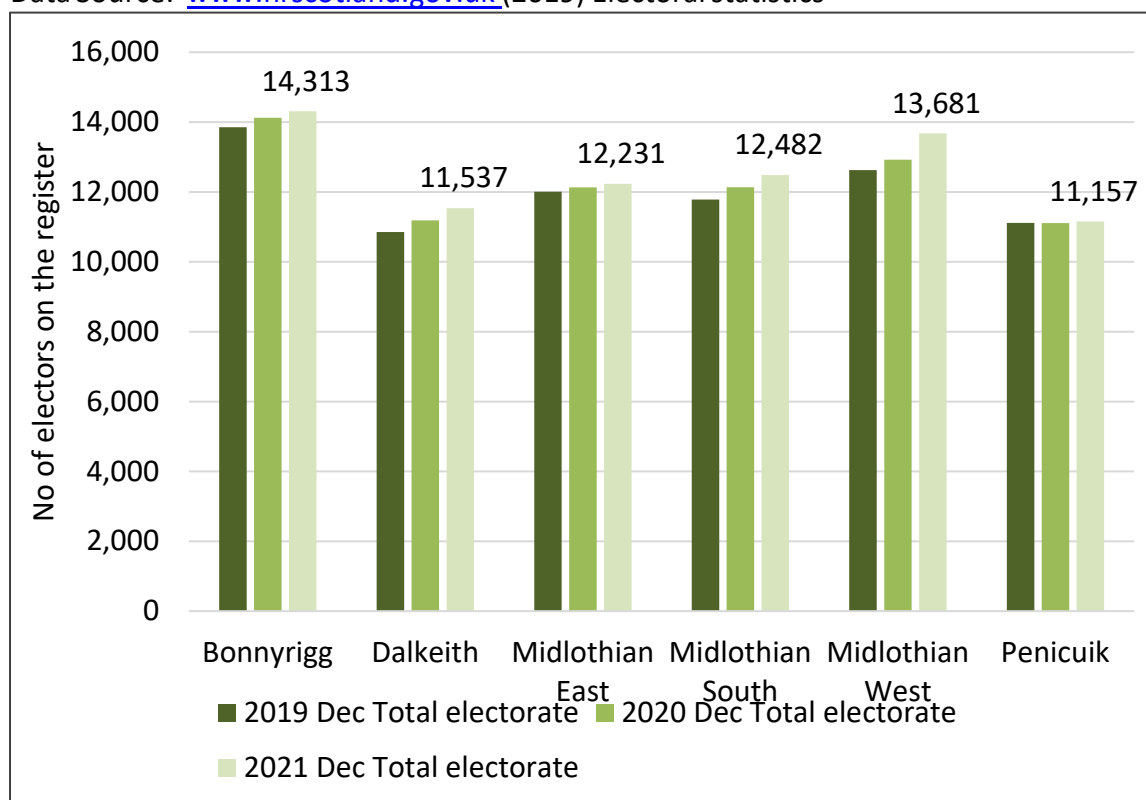
Table 16: Electorate population by ward mid-2018 and 2021

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 4: Number of electors on the register in each Midlothian Ward

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



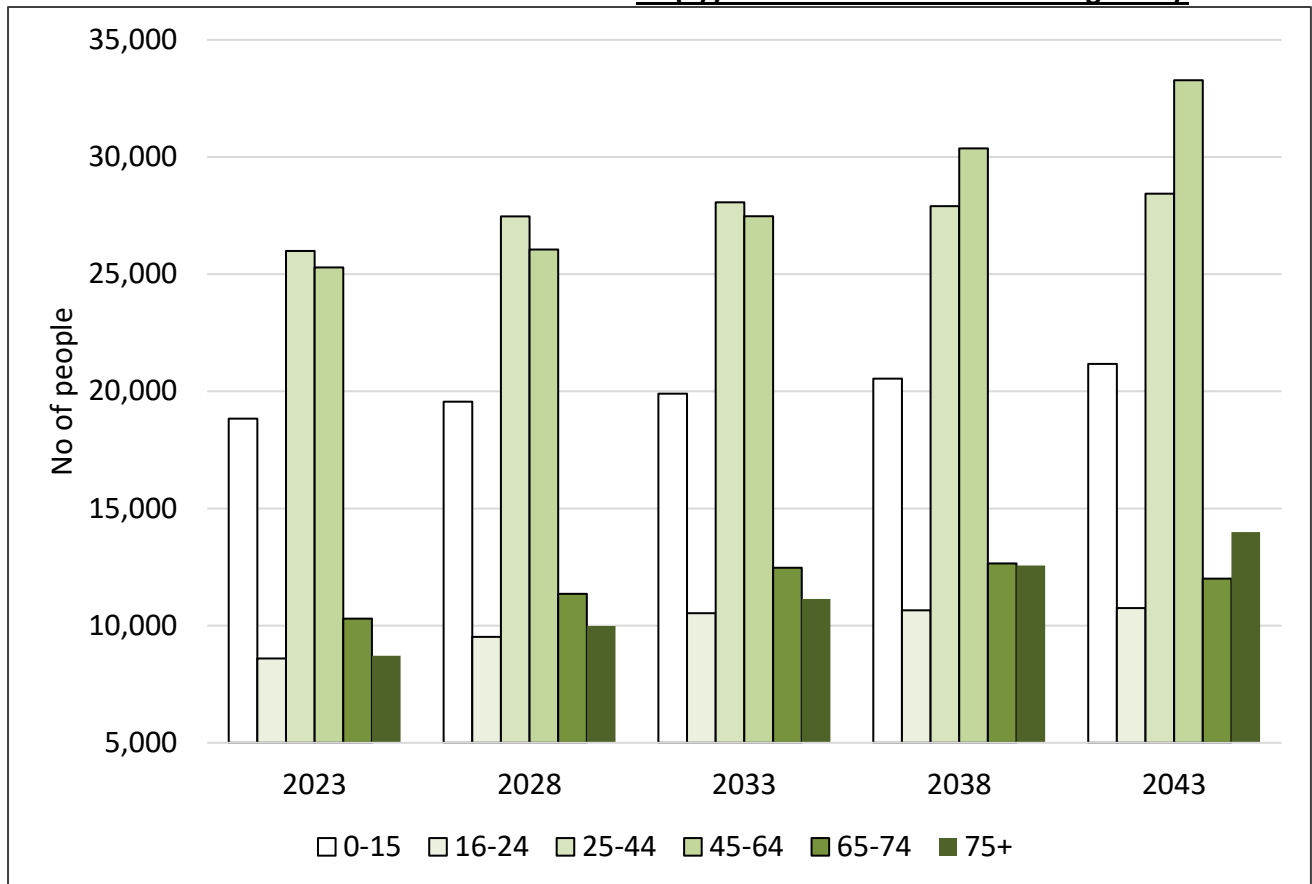


Population Projections

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

Figure 5: Midlothian's population projection to 2043

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





Households

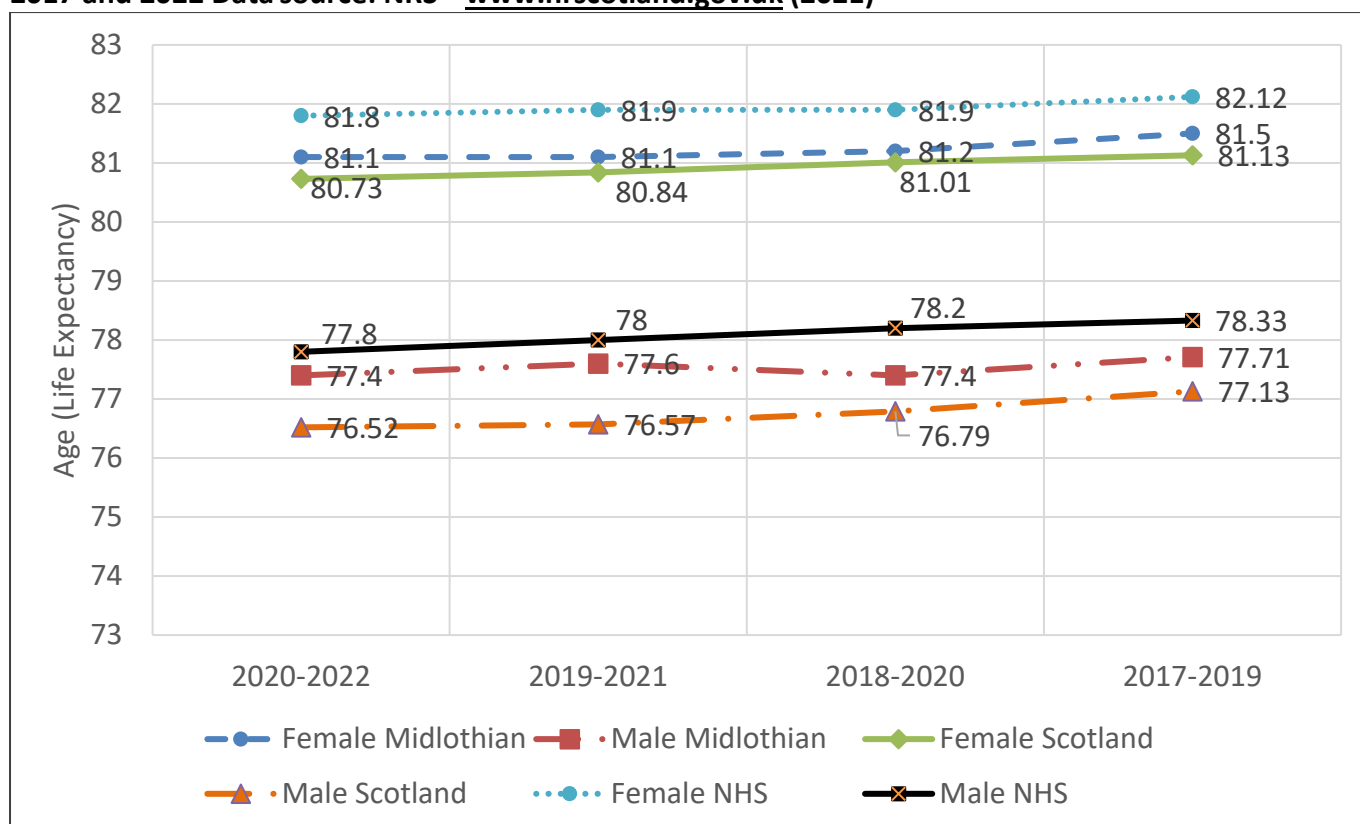
Table 17: Midlothian's household projections to 2028 Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2020).

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 6: Comparison of life expectancy between Midlothian, NHS Lothian and Scotland between 2017 and 2022 Data source: NRS – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2021)



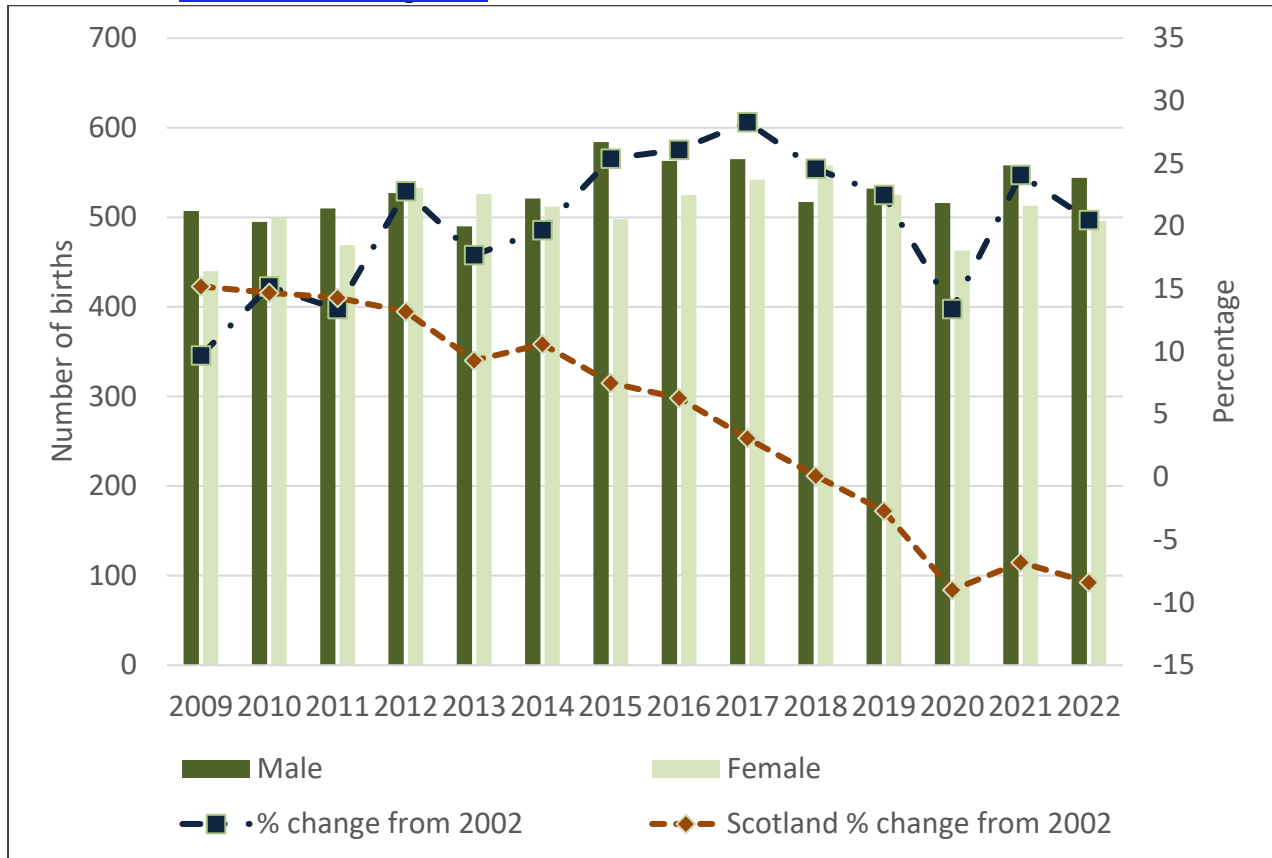


Births & Deaths

In 2022, there were 1,040 births in Midlothian. This is a decrease of 2.9% from 1,071 births in 2021. Of these 1,040 births, 496 (47.7%) were female and 544 (52.3%) were male.

Figure 7: Births in Midlothian by year and gender from 2002 to 2022

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk

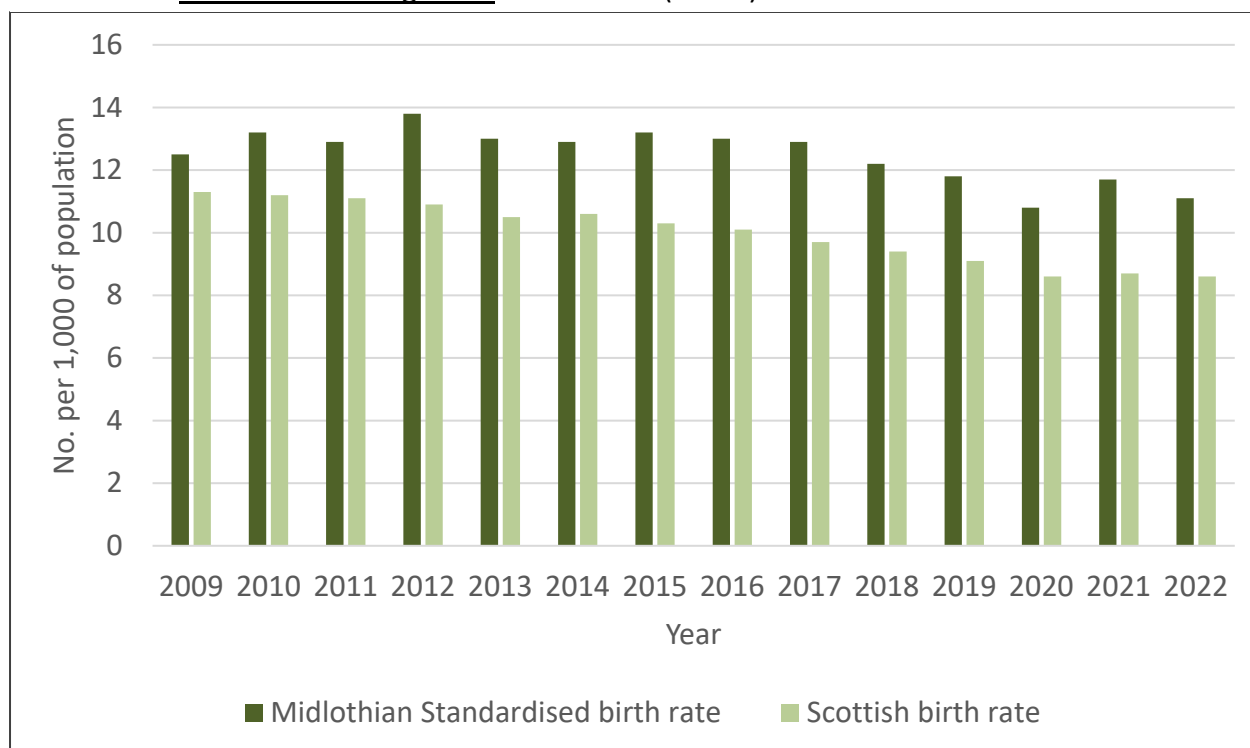


In Midlothian, the standardised birth rate decreased from 11.7 per 1,000 population in 2021 to 11.1 in 2022. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 8.7 to 8.6.

In 2022, Midlothian was the council area with the highest standardised birth rate. Between 2021 and 2022, 21 councils saw a decrease in standardised birth rate and 8 councils saw an increase. There were 3 councils that saw no change.

Figure 8: Birth rate per 1,000 population for Midlothian and Scotland from 2009 to 2020

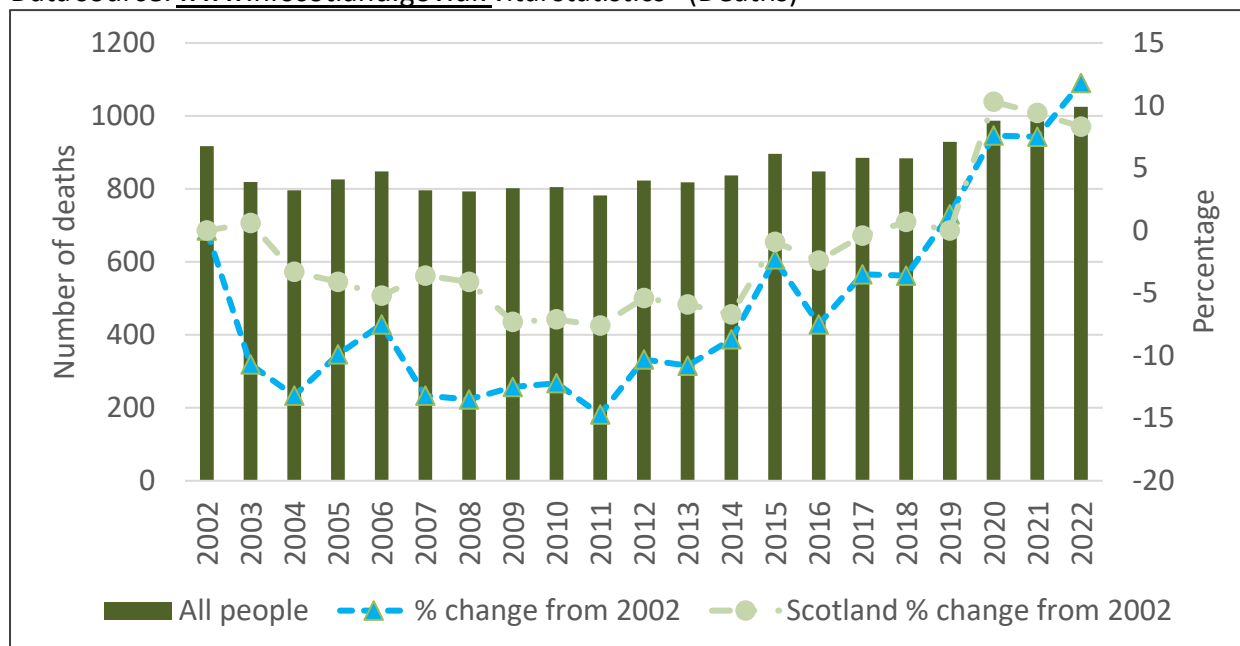
Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk vital events - (Births)



In 2022, there were 1,025 deaths in Midlothian. This is a 4.0% increase from 986 deaths in 2021. Of these 1,025 deaths, 485 (47.3%) were female and 540 (52.7%) were male.

Figure 9 Deaths in Midlothian, 2002-2022

Data source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk vital statistics - (Deaths)

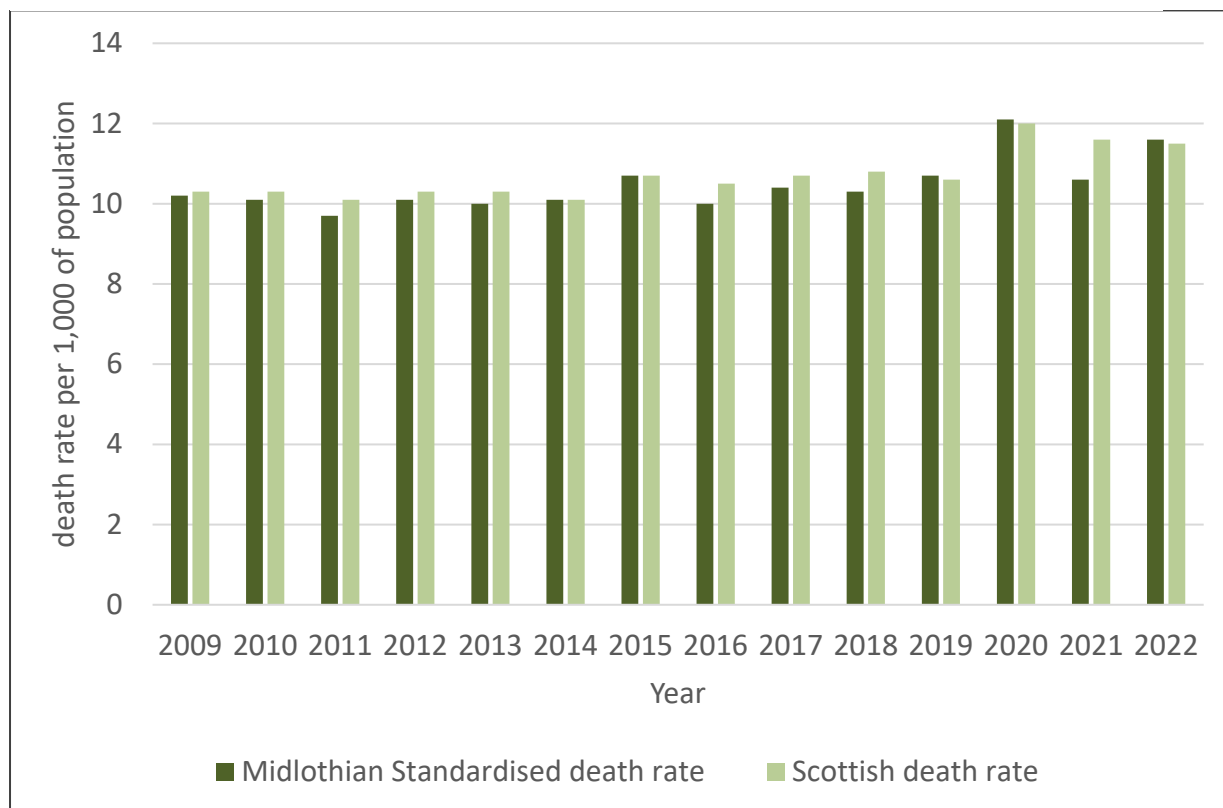


In Midlothian, the standardised death rate increased from 10.6 per 1,000 population in 2021 to 11.6 in 2022. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 11.6 to 11.5.

In 2022, Midlothian was the council area with the 13th highest standardised death rate.

Figure 10: Standardised Death Rate for Midlothian and Scotland between 2009 – 2022

Data source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk vital statistics - (Deaths)



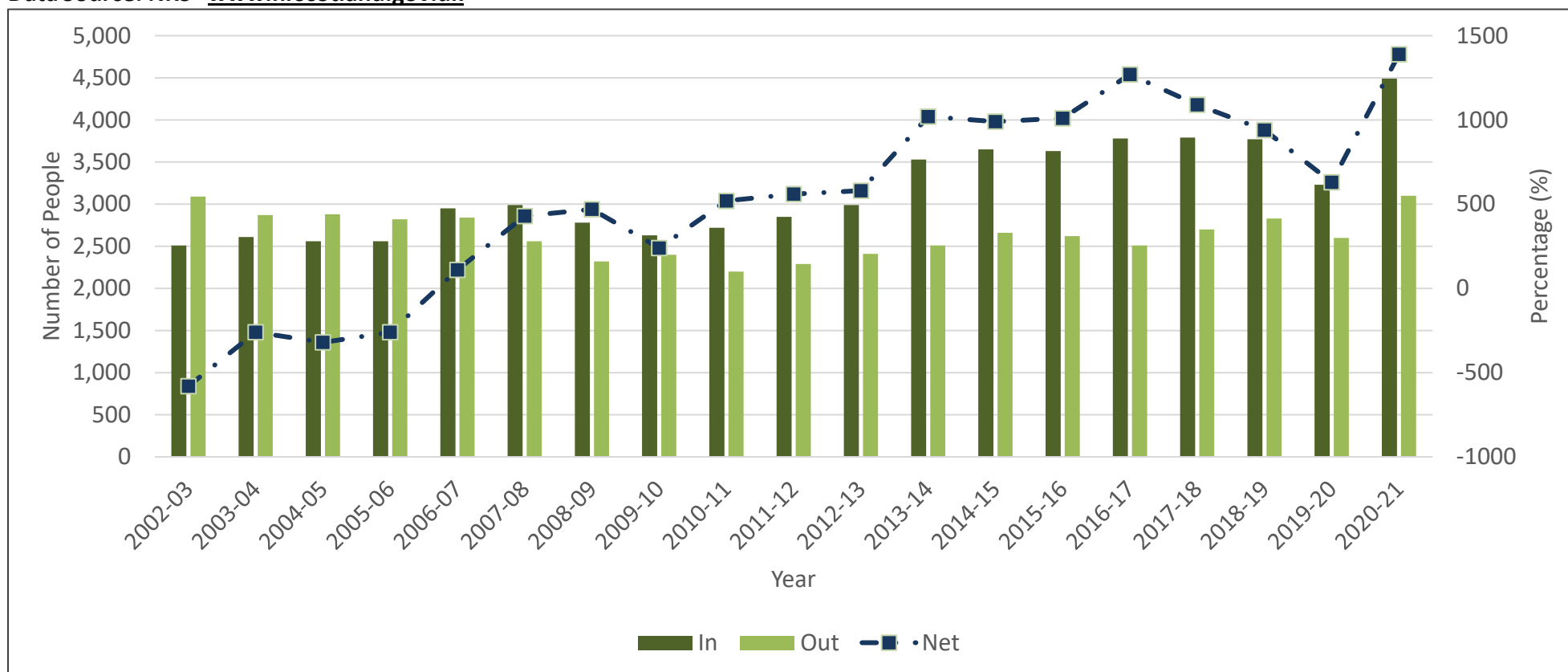


Migration

In the period 2020-21, the level of in-migration in Midlothian was 4,490, a 39.0% increase from 3,230 in the period 2019-20. The level of out-migration in Midlothian was 3,100, which is a 19.2% increase from 2,600 in 2019-20. In 2020-21, Midlothian had the 9th highest level of net migration out of the 32 council areas in Scotland, with a net total of 1,390 people. This is an increase of 760 from 630 people in 2019-20.

Figure 11: Net migration flows for Midlothian from 2001 to 2020,

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



Minority Ethnic Populations

This data will be updated when further census results are released spring 2024.

Table 18: 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 19: 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%

	Ethnic Minorities (all ages)	% of Postal Population (2011 Census)
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 20: 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%

Leisure Activity

Leisure Centre	Number of active members
Danderhall Leisure Centre	1430
Gorebridge Leisure Centre	867
Loanhead Leisure Centre	9599
Midlothian Snow Sports Centre	15881
Newbattle Community Campus	5918
Newtongrange Leisure Centre	1426
Lasswade Centre	6886
Penicuik Centre	5209

Library Activity

Library	Yr 2022/23	Yr 2023/24	
	Annual Visits	Annual Visits	%
Dalkeith	60,581	60,802	0.4%
Danderhall	16,908	21,909	29.6%
Gorebridge	18,558	20,997	13.1%
Lasswade	48,712	83,806	72.0%
Loanhead	112,458	115,321	2.5%
Newbattle	103,942	126,361	21.6%
Newtongrange	20,821	22,552	8.3%
Penicuik	49,007	47,900	-2.3%
Roslin	5,177	5,225	0.9%
Mobile 1	449	2,230	396.7%
	436,613	507,103	16.1%

Midlothian Will Be Healthier



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

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 2021, the Scottish Health Survey ran as a telephone survey. Key changes highlighted in the survey results for 2021 include a decrease in levels of mental wellbeing compared to pre-pandemic and particularly high levels of food insecurity amongst single parent and single adult households in 2019/2021. We see smoking prevalence continuing to fall and an increase in the proportion of adults meeting the physical activity guidelines. <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-household-survey-publications/>

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).

All age cancer mortality rates (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.

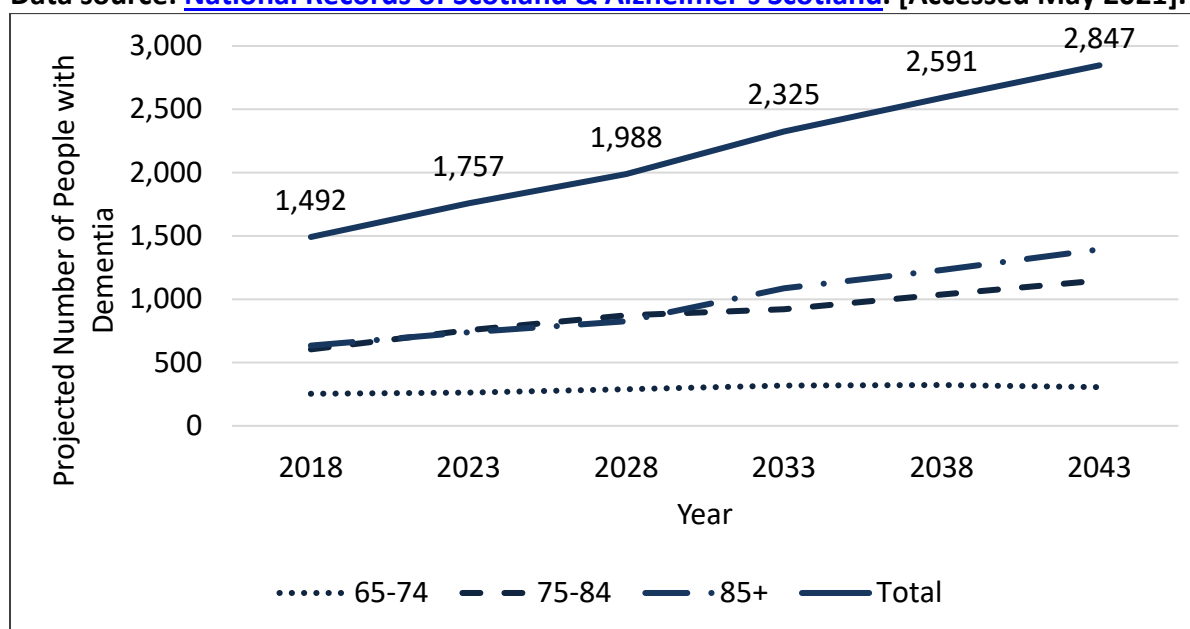
Dementia

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 12: 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}.

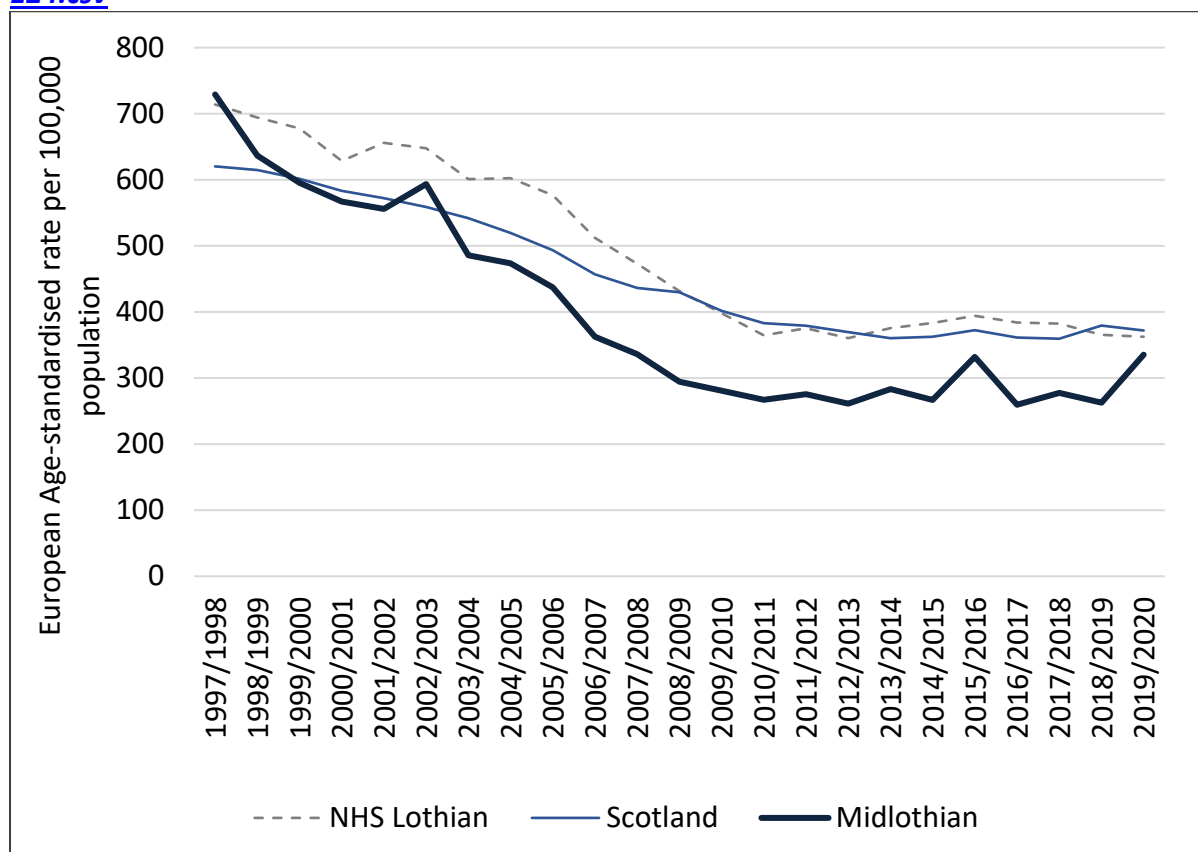
17,680 people in 2019/20 (19.1% of the Midlothian population), were prescribed drugs for depression, anxiety and/ or psychosis. This has increased from 15.2% in 2010/11. The proportion of the Scottish population prescribed has also increased since 2010. For the most deprived SIMD (1) in Midlothian this 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 13: Mental Health Admissions for Midlothian, NHS Lothian & Scotland.

Data Source: Accessed June 2021

https://beta.isdscotland.org/media/6549/mentalhealthinpatientactivity_diagnostictrends_2020124.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

Alcohol specific deaths:

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.

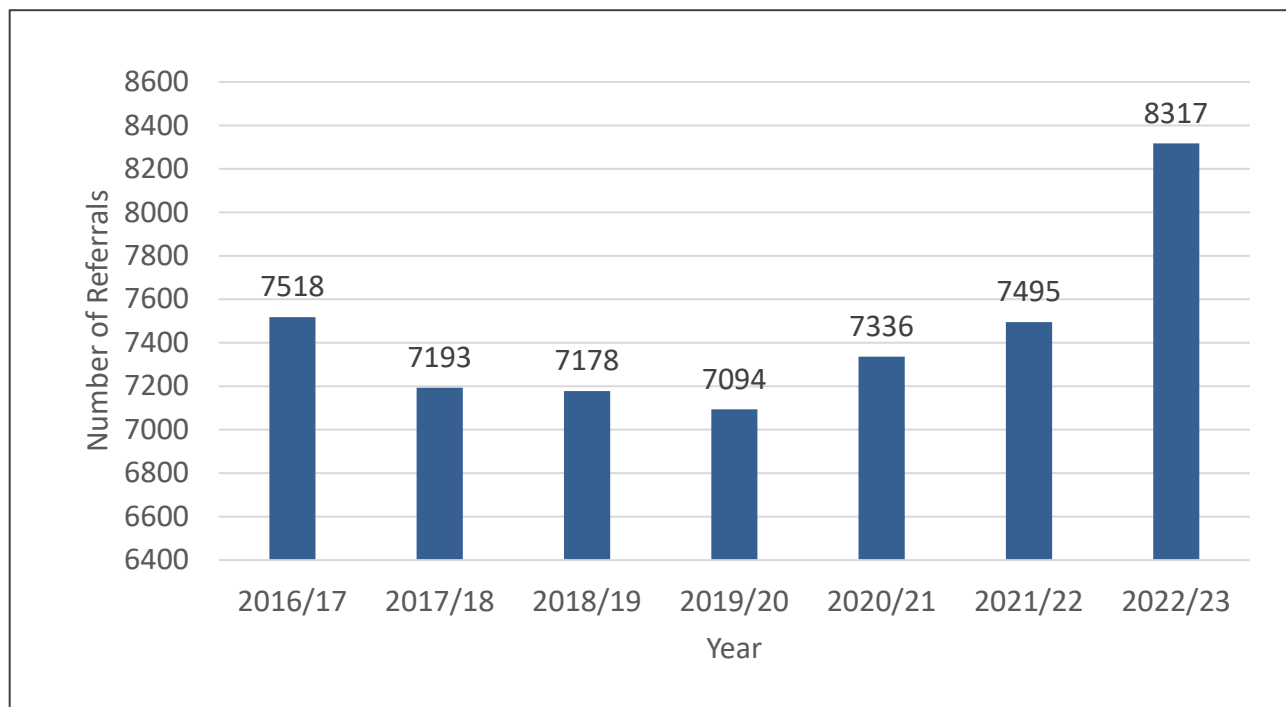


Adult Social Care

2806 **people 18+** were in receipt of a care package funded through the Adult Social Care Team as of **31/03/22**. There were 5282 referrals for those aged 65+, and 3035 referrals for those under the age of 65.

85% of people rated the help, care or support services they had as positive or neutral^{xi}. 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^{xi}. These results are not statistically different to Scotland.

Figure 14: Number of Referrals to Adult Social Work. Data source Midlothian Council (2023). Internal Service Figures [Accessed November 2023. Data represents number of referrals made, not number of individuals. An individual can have multiple referrals.



Day Opportunities

The Community Access Team (CAT) supports adults with Learning Disabilities. CAT provide a Monday to Friday day service, with an average of **27** service users per day as of **November 2023**. The service is offered from a variety of community hubs, based in Penicuik, Bonnyrigg /Polton Vale, two sites in Dalkeith, Mayfield and Gorebridge^{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 21: Residential Care Provision for Midlothian Residents aged 65 and over.

Data source: Midlothian Council (2023). Internal Service Figures [Accessed November 2023]. Data is based on the number of residential homes and care home residents at 31st March each year.

	Local Authority	Private/ Voluntary	Total
2022-23	101	356	457
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 2022/23 shows that the number of residents has now increased back to pre-pandemic levels.

The average length of care home stay was 19.5 months in 2022/23 compared to 15 months in 2021/22 compared and 15.8 months in 2020/21. The average resident age in 2022/23 was 81, compared to 85 in 2021/22^{xxiii}.

Under 65

We commission services from **1** residential care home registered in Midlothian to support adults with a learning disability.

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.

RESPITE

Self-directed support has resulted in an increase in respite being provided in alternative ways to traditional residential care. Funded respite requests in 2023 using Self Directed Support were as follows^{xxiv}:

- **Option 1 - 8.8%**
The making of a direct payment by the local authority to the supported person for the provision of support.
- **Option 2 - 1.6%**
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 – 87.2%**
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 – 2.4%**
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 22: Clients receiving respite by age group – 2022/23

Data source: Midlothian Council (2023). Internal Service Figures [Accessed Nov 2023]

	Clients receiving overnight respite	Clients receiving daytime respite
18 - 64	55	39
65+	212	40

Table 23: Number of people in receipt of a telecare package. Data source: Midlothian Council (2023). Internal Service Figures [Accessed Nov 2023]

	New packages in year	Total at year end
2022-23	522	1672
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 2023**, the in-house Care at Home team provided care to approx. **607** individuals per week. The independent sector is the main provider of Care at Home and as at **31st March 2023** provided care to approx. **669** individuals per week^{xxv}.

Figure 15: Number of people receiving Care at Home Services.

Data source: Midlothian Council internal data. Mosaic Data. [Accessed Nov 2023]

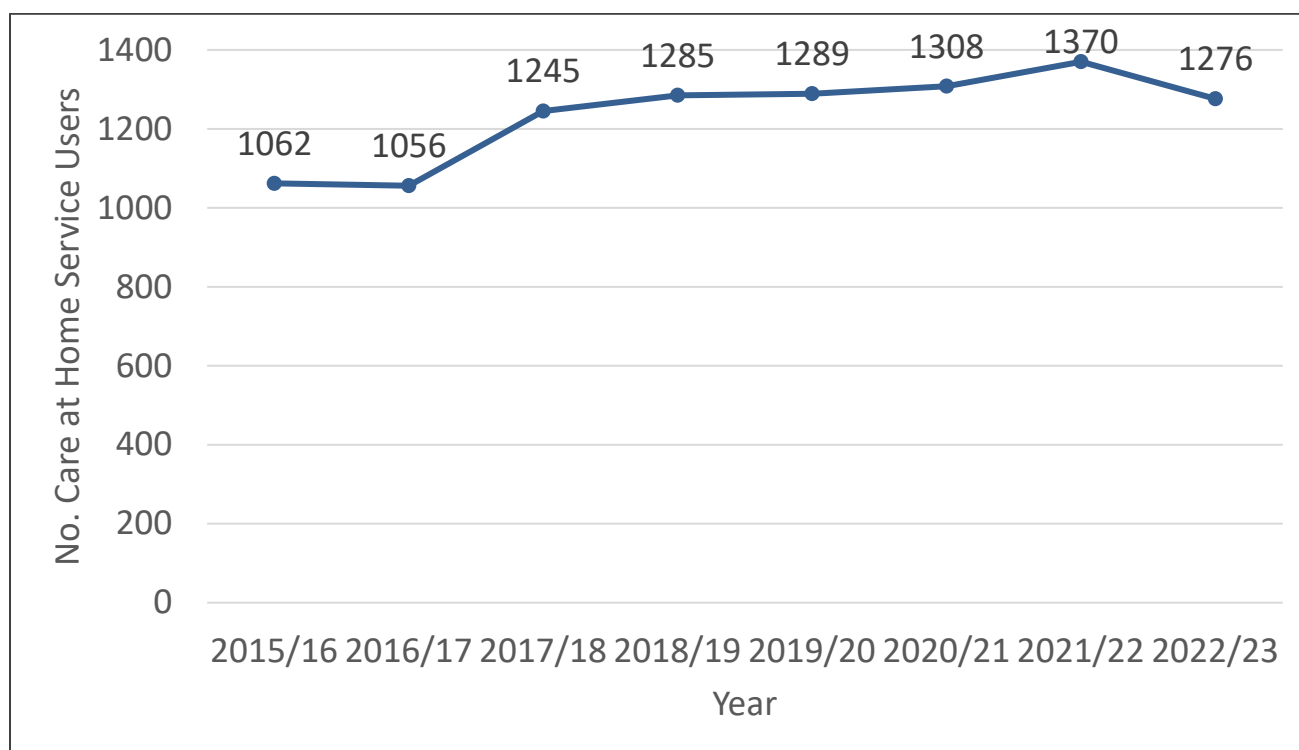
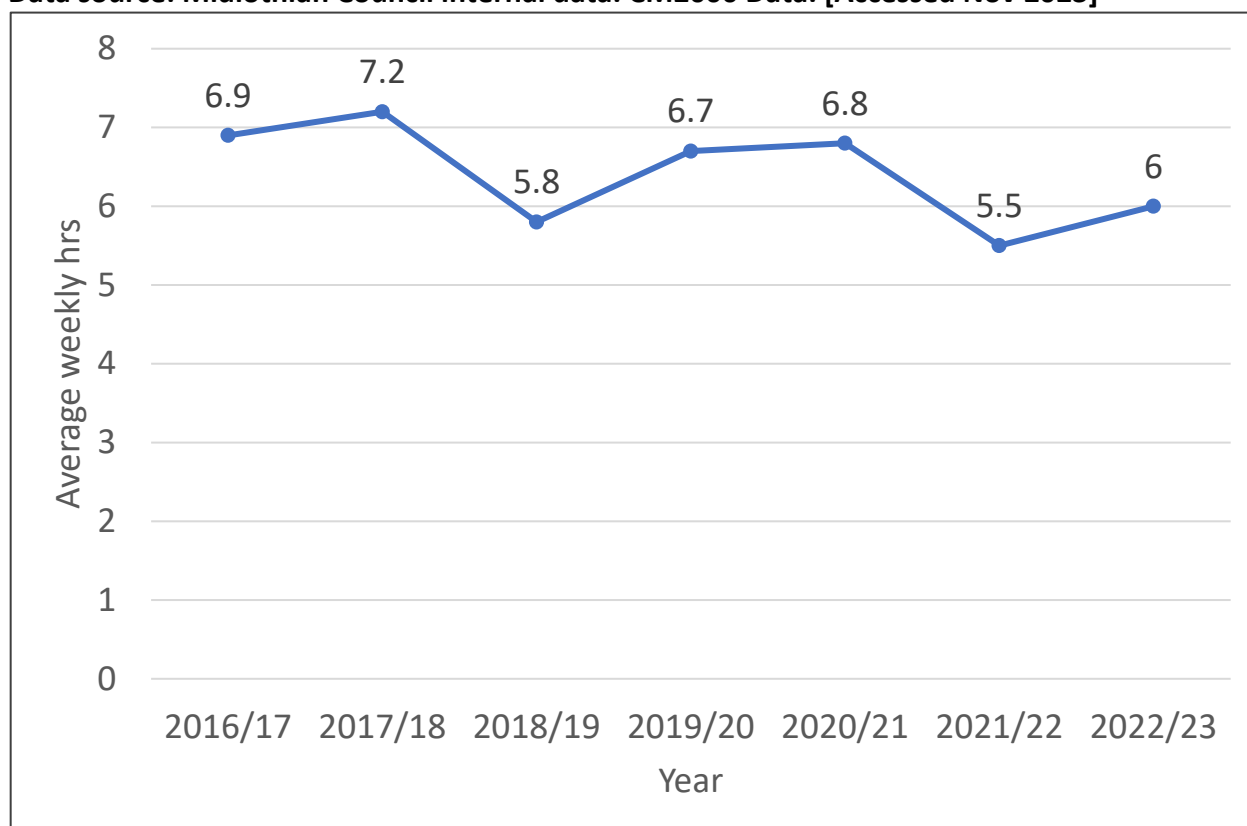
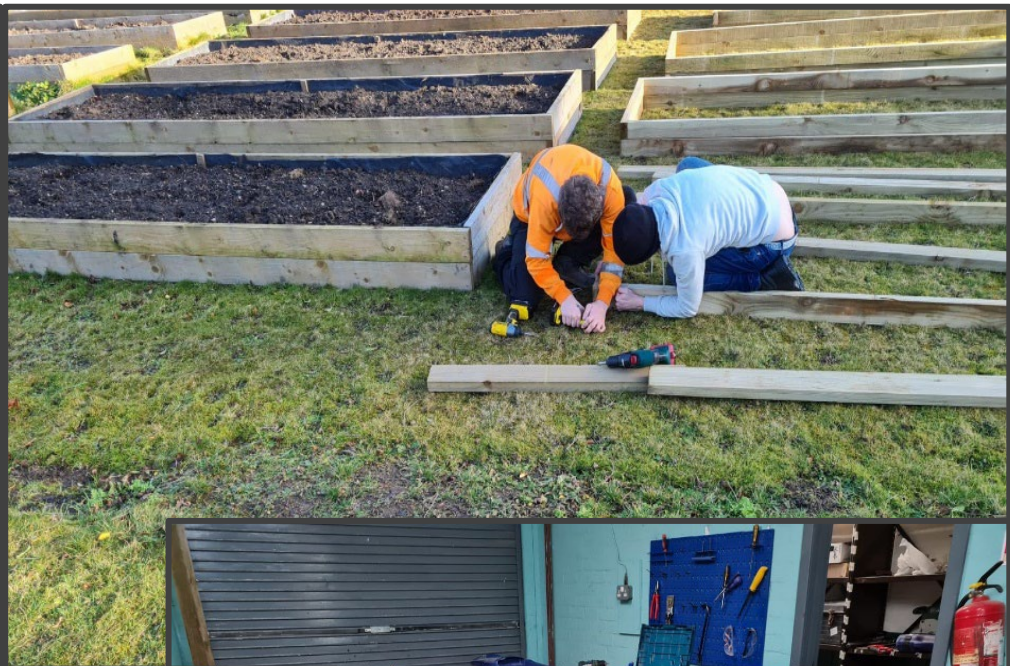


Figure 16: In-house care at home. Average hours of care received by an individual weekly.
Data source: Midlothian Council internal data. CM2000 Data. [Accessed Nov 2023]



Midlothian Will Be Safer



Community Justice is the prevention and reduction of offending by addressing the underlying causes. It is concerned with making a positive change for those who have committed offences, their families, and victims of crime through local community planning partnerships.

Preventing and reducing offending will contribute both to reducing inequality and strengthening social justice in Scotland. Social justice is the fair and equal distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within society ([Dickie et al, 2015](#)).

The [Community Justice national strategy](#) is complimented by Scottish Government's Vision for Justice (2022) strategy that highlights two key transformational priorities:

1. Ensuring justice services embed person centred and trauma informed practices.
2. Working across public services to improve outcomes for individuals, focussing on prevention and early intervention.

[Midlothian's Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan](#) (2023-2028) sets out the improvement actions identified as being necessary to support achievement of the national common outcomes. One aspect focussing on partnership working which requires the input of a diverse range of individuals and organisations covering a wide range of interests, including housing, employability, and health and wellbeing.

Please note the crime and offence groups has changed since the last report was produced, so the data in the previous report is not comparable. This report has a 10-year time series with the adjusted data in order to make comparisons to previous years.

Police recorded 4455 Group 1-5¹ crime in Midlothian in 2022-23, a decrease of 34(-1%) from the previous year. Recorded crimes in 2016/17 were highest over a 10-year period with the longer-term trend (ten years) is a decline in crimes recorded. The most common crime type recorded was 'Dishonesty crime' - includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts.

¹ Group 1: Non sexual crimes of violence; Group 2: sexual crimes; Group 3: crimes of dishonesty; Group 4: damage and reckless behaviour and Group 5: crimes against society (these do not include Coronavirus restrictions crime, of which there was 151 in 2020/21 & 14 2021/22).

Figure 17: Crimes recorded by the police, Midlothian, 2013-14 to 2022-23, Data source: Recorded Crime in Scotland, Scottish Government[accessed Dec 2023]

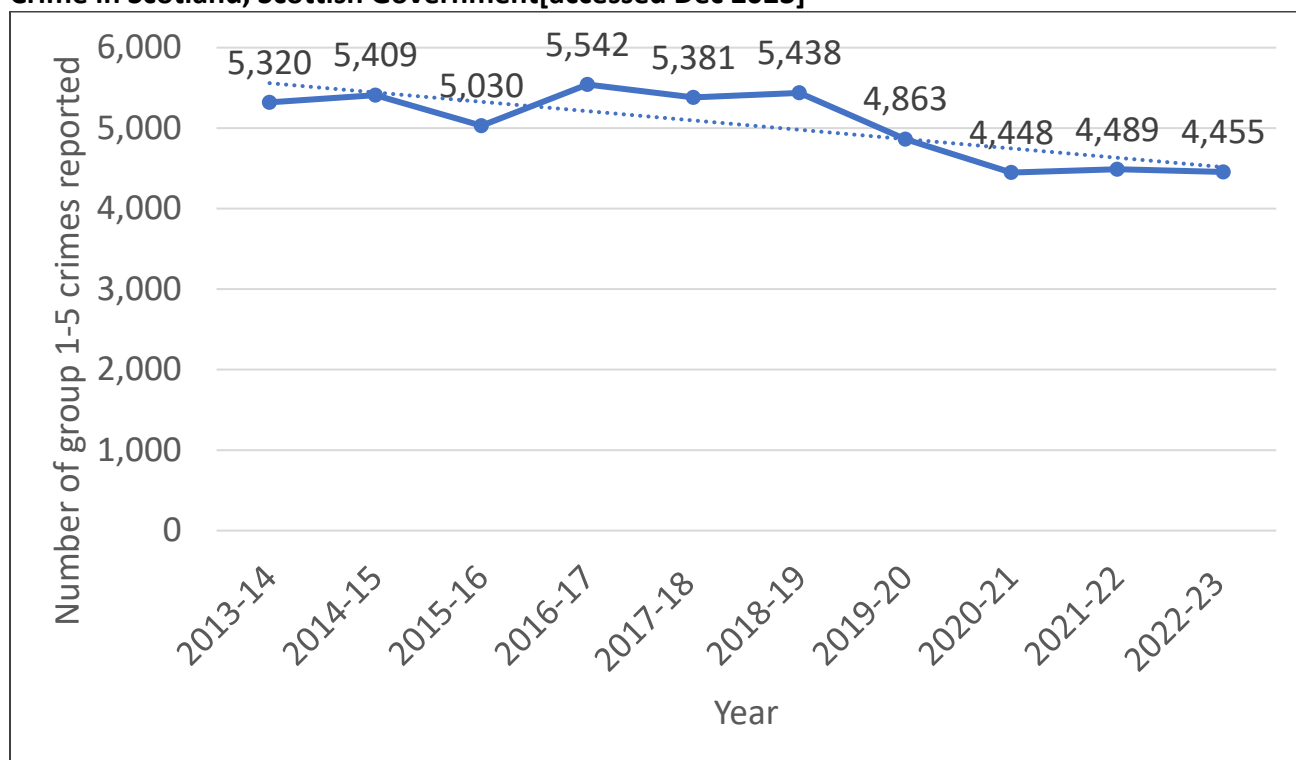
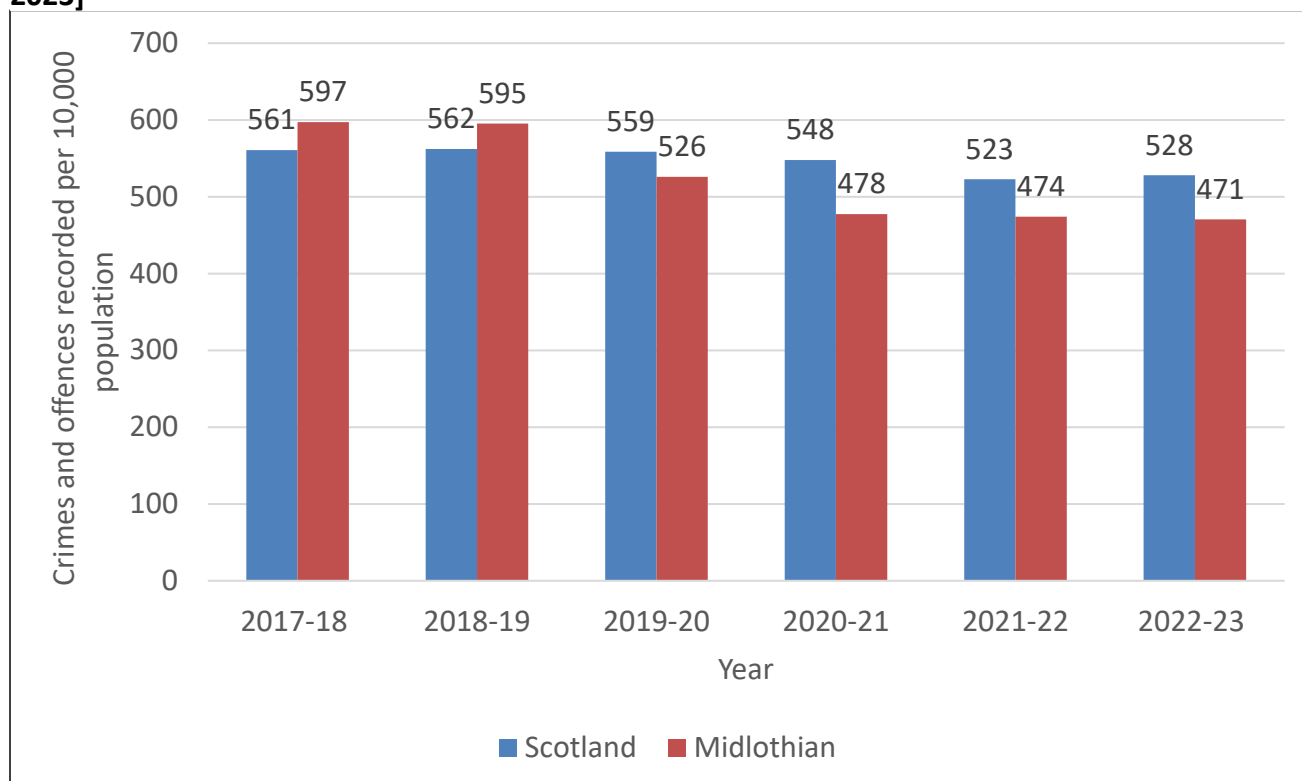


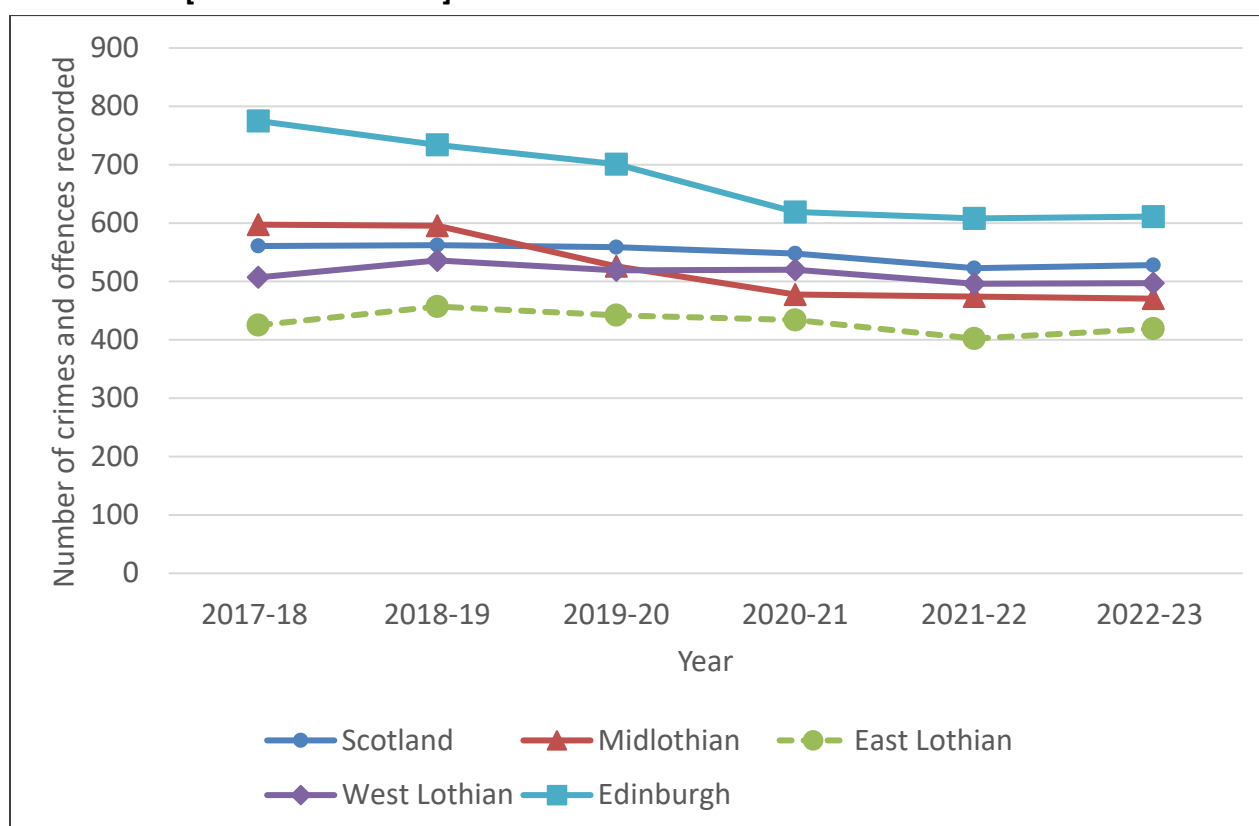
Figure 18: Crimes and offences recorded per 10,000 population, Midlothian and Scotland, 2017-18 to 2022-23. Data source: Recorded Crime in Scotland, Scottish Government [accessed Dec 2023]



The rate of crimes (Group 1-5) per head of population has decreased over the last six years, with a current rate of **471 crimes per 10,000 population**.

Midlothian has moved to the second lowest local authority in the Lothian area for recorded crimes group 1-5 crimes per head of population.

Figure 19: Crimes and offences recorded per 10,000 population, Local Authorities in Lothian and Scotland, 2017-18 to 2022-23. Data source: Recorded Crime in Scotland, Scottish Government [accessed Dec 2023]



The percentage of crimes/offences cleared up by the police (i.e., where there is a sufficiency of evidence under Scots law, to justify consideration of criminal proceedings) was **45.7%**. This is below the previous year when 50.7% of crimes were detected. This is also below the three- and five-year average (51.6% and 53%).

Table 24: Group 1-5 crimes recorded by the police in Midlothian, 2018-19 to 2022-23. Data source: [Recorded Crime in Scotland, Scottish Government](#) [accessed Dec 2023]

Crime group	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Non-sexual crimes of violence	956	1,000	842	1,011	1,088
Sexual crimes	202	205	198	204	212
Crimes of dishonesty	2,304	1,894	1,550	1,746	1,730

Crime group	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Damage and reckless behaviour	883	792	724	742	783
Crimes against society	1,093	972	983	772	642

During the period of 2021/22 there were 1158 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by Police in Midlothian showing a slight decrease of 49 incidents from 2020/21. This was a decrease of 4.05% compared to the previous year and 2.68% decrease from the three-year average. In terms of crimes/offences, just over one third (38%) of incidents resulted in a crime report – a small increase from last year and the three-year average (35% and 36% respectively).

Table 25: Number of incidents of domestic abuse recorded by police. Data source: Domestic abuse: statistics recorded by the police in Scotland, Scottish Government [accessed Dec 2023]

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
No. of Incidents	1206	1207	1158
Rate of incidents per 10,000 population	130	130	122

Table 26: Incidents of domestic abuse and percentage which resulted in a crime report. Data source: Domestic abuse: statistics recorded by the police in Scotland, Scottish Government [accessed Dec 2023]

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/21	2021/22
No. of Incidents	987	1179	1206	1207	1158
% of Incidents which result in a crime report	41%	33%	34%	35%	38%

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.

Midlothian Will Get It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC)



Introduction

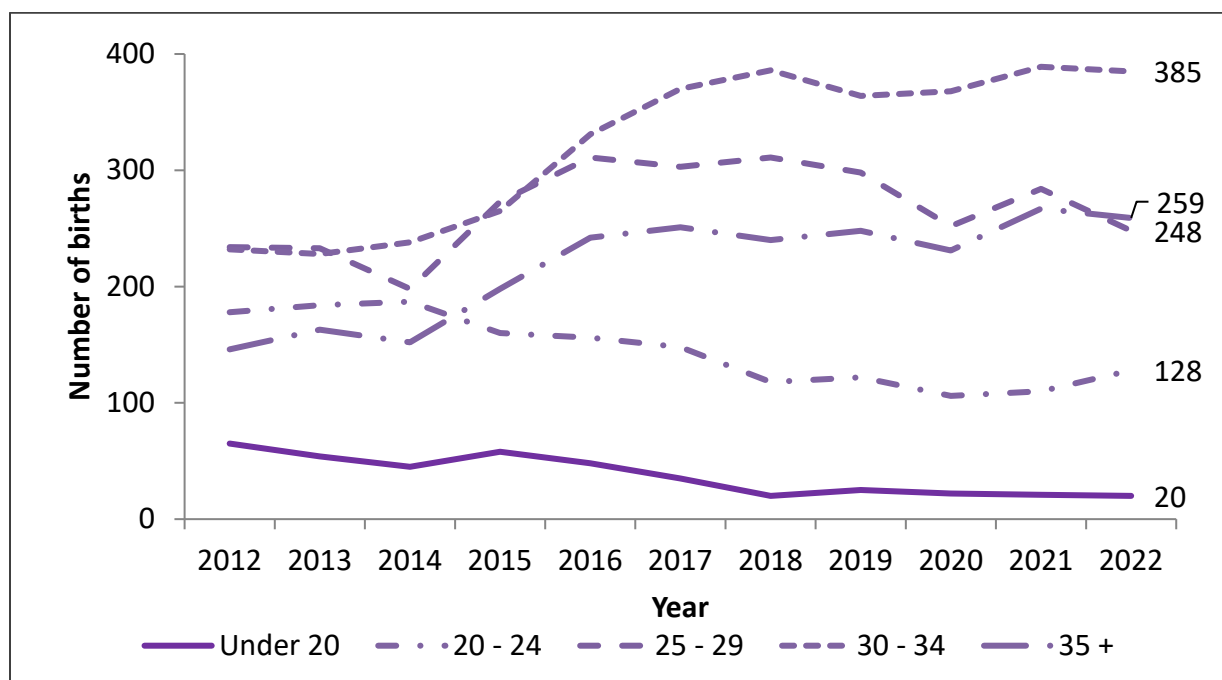
Children and young people aged 21 years and under account for 25.4% of the population of Midlothian (0-4 years – 5.9%, 5-11 years – 8.9%, 12-15 years – 4.5%, 16-17 years – 2.1%, 18-21 years – 4.0%). *Estimated population, Scotland, mid-2021.*



Women & children's health

Pregnancies, Births & Terminations

Figure 20: Number of births by age of mother from 2012 to 2022 (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 27: Rate of pregnancies for 13-15 year olds from 2015 – 2021

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

	2015/17	2016/18	2017/19	2018/20	2019/21
Midlothian	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1
Lothian	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Scotland	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3

Table 28: Rate of pregnancies for 16-17 year olds from 2015 – 2021

	2015/17	2016/18	2017/19	2018/20	2019/21
Midlothian	19.6	20.4	22.0	20.2	16.5
Lothian	16.4	18.3	15.9	12.9	13.3
Scotland	18.4	17.4	16.3	15	13.6

Table 29: Rate of pregnancies for 18-19 year olds from 2015 – 2022

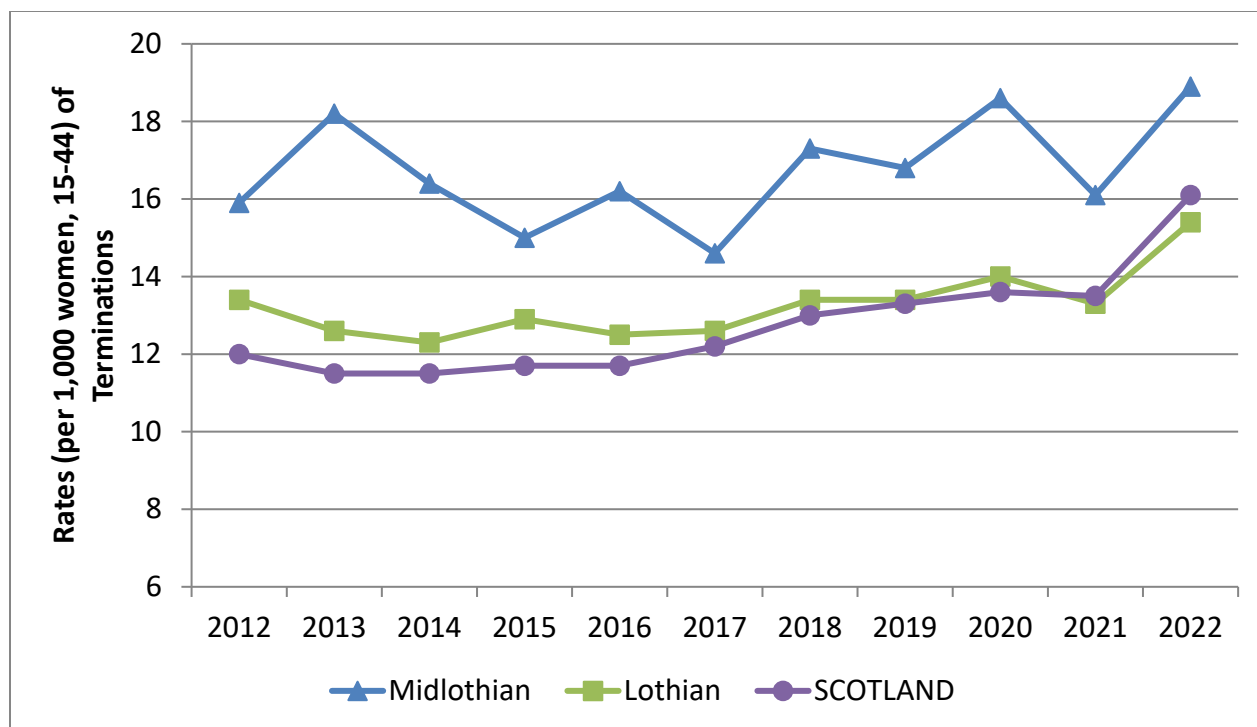
	2015/17	2016/18	2017/19	2018/20	2019/21
Midlothian	27.9	39.6	36.5	28.2	23.5
Lothian	28.6	30	24.9	23.5	22.2
Scotland	30.2	29.6	27.7	24	23.2

Numbers and rates are shown as three year rolling aggregates I.e. number is the addition of the values for each of the individual three year and the denominator used to calculate the rates is the addition of the populations for each of the three years.

Terminations

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

Figure 21: Rate of terminations in women aged 15-44 years old from 2012 – 2022



Breast Feeding

The percentage of babies breastfed at their first review has increased slightly to 59.1%. The percentage of babies' breastfed is generally higher than the percentage of babies' breastfed in Scotland but lower than the percentage of babies' breastfed in the Lothians. 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.

Breastfeeding rates recorded at 6-8 week review (% of babies breastfed)

Table 30: The rates of breastfeeding (%) for Midlothian, Lothians, and Scotland from 2016 – 2022.

Data source: Child Health Surveillance Programme

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Midlothian	NA	41.9	45.2	45.9	48.1	47.9
Lothian	54.5	52.6	57.8	41.7	41.7	40.9
Scotland	40.8	41.7	43.2	43.9	45.2	45.7

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.

Primary and Booster Immunisation Uptake Rates

Table 31: Immunisation percentage uptake rate by 24 months olds Born 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2021.

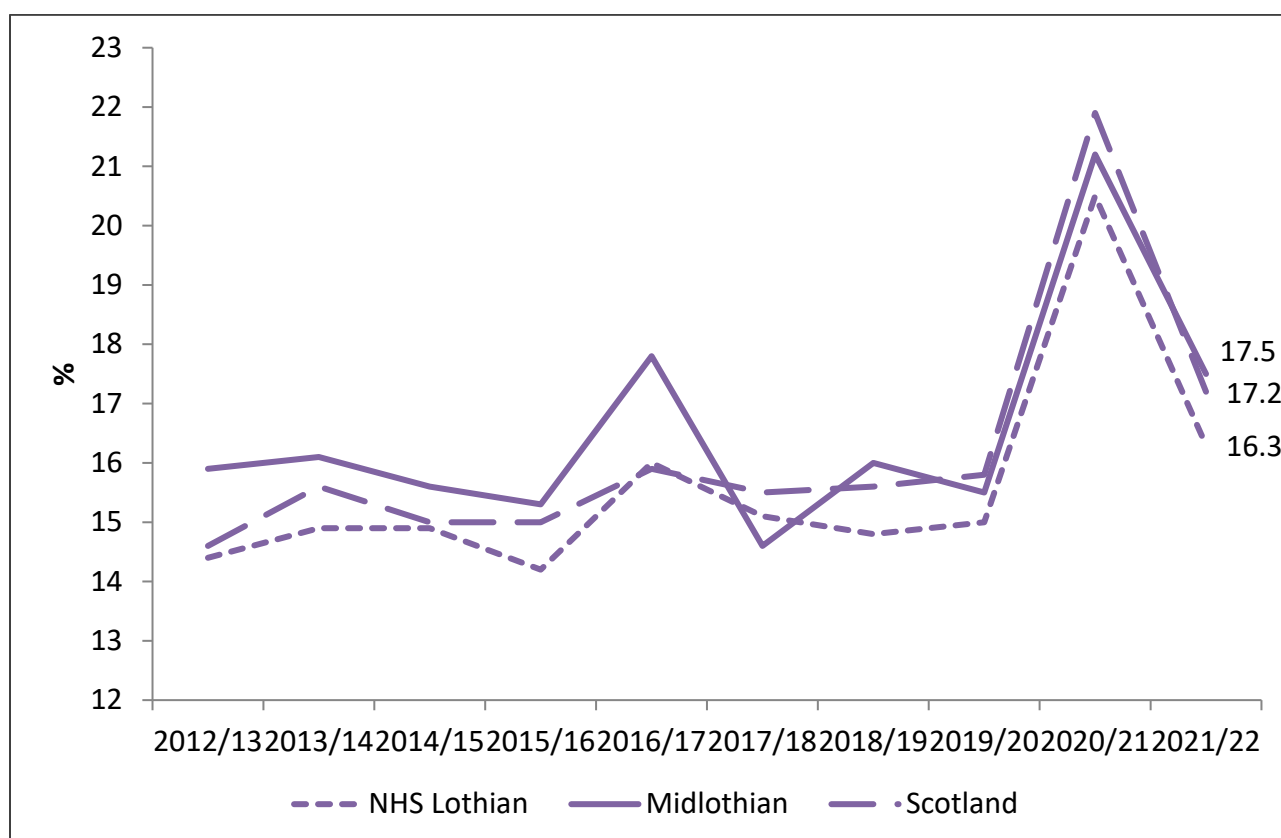
Data Source: ISD Child Health Programme www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation/

CHP/Health Board	No in cohort	6-in-1	MenB (Booster)	MM R1	Hib/ MenC	PCVB
East Lothian CHP	1,091	97.1	95.3	95.9	96.2	95.5
Midlothian CHP	1,099	97.5	94.8	95.7	95.4	94.9
Edinburgh CHP	4,144	96.3	91.3	93.2	92.3	91.8
West Lothian CH&CP	1,909	97.0	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.3
Lothian	8,311	96.7	92.9	94.1	93.7	93.2
Scotland	48,462	96.5	92.6	93.4	93.2	93.0

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 22: Percentage of P1 children who are classed as overweight, obese or severely obese by BMI from 2012 – 2022.





Corporate Parenting

The rate per 1,000 of Looked after Children in Midlothian is 8.5, below the national average of 12.3. This has been decreasing for the past 8 years.

The rate per 1,000 of children on the Child Protection Register is 1.3 in Midlothian, with a national average of 2.2. 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 23: Rate of all looked after children 0-17 years old (per 1,000 children)

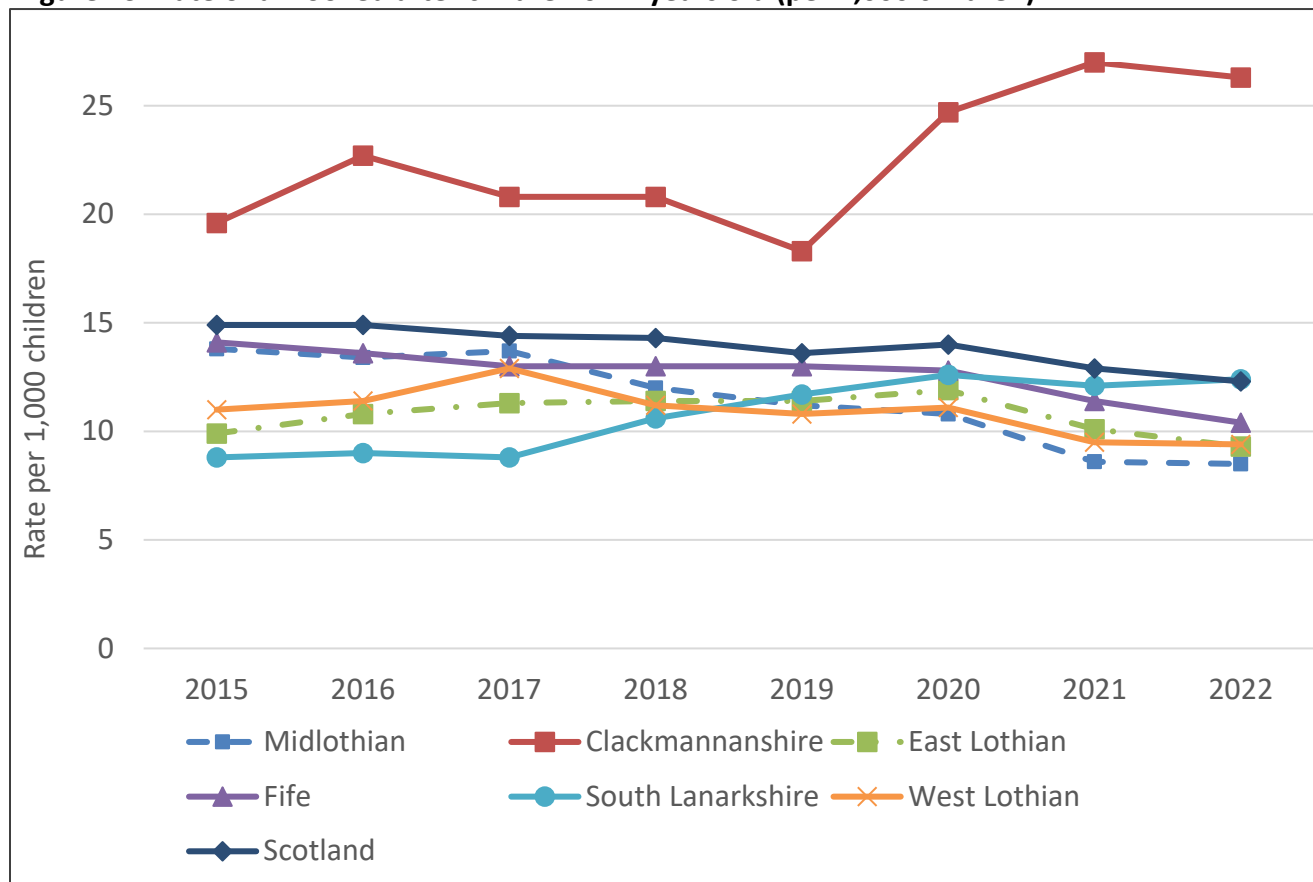
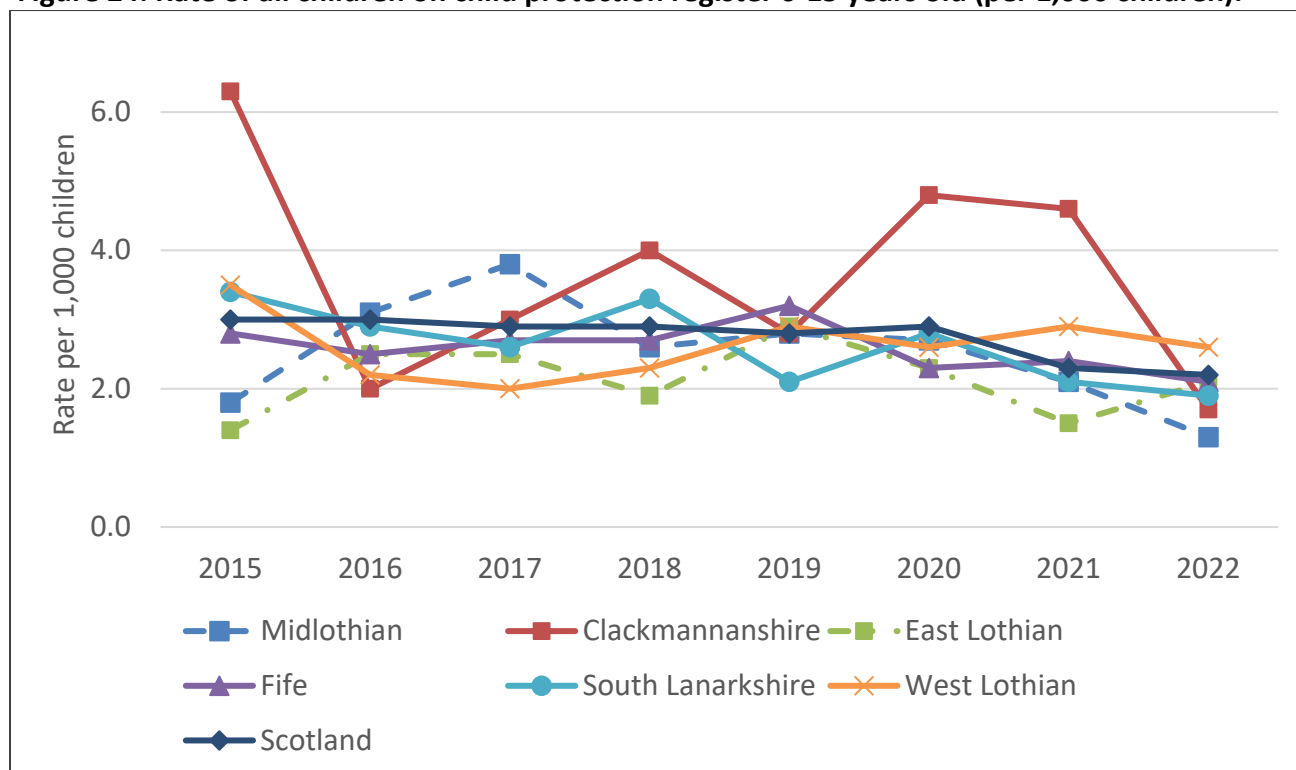


Figure 24: Rate of all children on child protection register 0-15 years old (per 1,000 children).



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

Table 32: 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 (2021) Electoral statistics

	Penicuik	Mid West	Bonnyrigg	Mid South	Mid East	Dalkeith
% of Midlothian population	14%	18%	20%	15%	17%	16%
% of Midlothian looked after children normally resident in this ward	7%	10%	7%	23%	32%	22%
% of children on Midlothian Child protection register normally resident in this ward	14%	9%	19%	21%	16%	21%



Education

There are **30 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 33: 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	55.3%	22.8%	57.9%
Dalkeith High School	59.0%	29.7%	68.8%
Lasswade High School Centre	67.8%	24.8%	62.7%
Newbattle Community High School	33.9%	21.9%	63.8%
Penicuik High School	44.6%	16.3%	64.1%
St David's RC High School	53.5%	18.3%	64.6%
Midlothian	53.3%	23.0%	63.9%

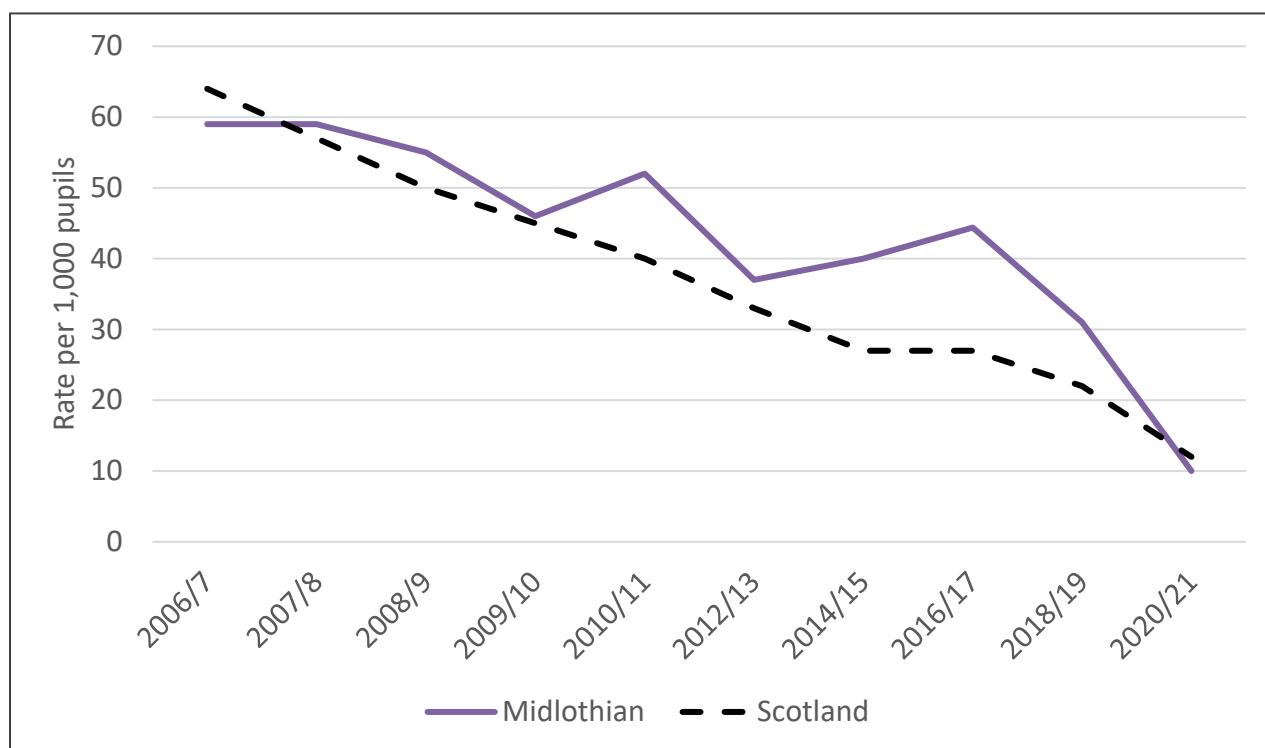
High School	Attainment by the end of S4 Five or more awards at Standard Grade Credit level (or equivalent) or better	Attainment by the end of S5 Five or more awards at Higher or better	Attainment by the end of S6 Five or more awards at Higher or better
Virtual Comparator	52.3%	26.9%	59.6%

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 2020/21 there were 128 temporary exclusions in Midlothian schools. This is equivalent to 10 incidents per 1,000 pupils, **lower** than the Scottish average of 12 per 1,000 pupils.

Figure 25: Rate of school exclusions (per 1,000 pupils) from 2006 – 2021.

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

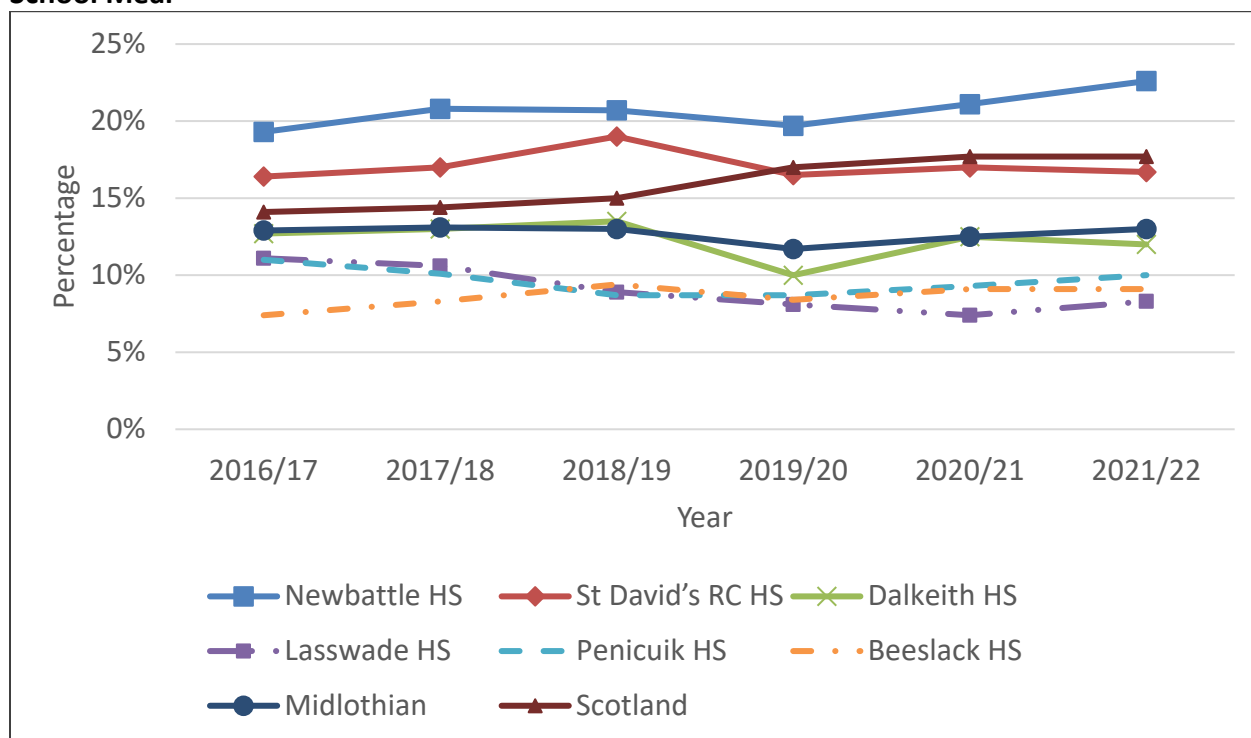


Free School Meals

In 2020/21 the number of pupils registering for free school meals increased by 0.5%, whereas nationally it has stayed the same. On average in 2021/22 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.

Figure 26: Percentage of school pupils registered for free school meals by high school from 2016 – 2022. Data source: www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/SchoolMealsDatasets/schmeals2018% Secondary School Pupils Registered for Free School Meal



Ethnicity of young people in schools

The profile and ethnicity of young people in schools is changing in a similar pattern to that of the whole of Midlothian. Table 34 shows that for the last census period there is a varied profile of ethnicity in the Midlothian schools. The change in the profile over the past five years in Midlothian is very similar to national profile (Table 35), with the number and percentage of White British pupils reducing, by 3.20% in Midlothian, and the percentage of Minority ethnic groups and Other white pupils increasing. The most growth was in the minority ethnic group by 1.97%, which was similar to the national increase of 2.23%.

Table 34: Ethnicity of young people in schools as recorded in pupil census 2023/24

Ethnicity	No. of Pupils		% of all pupils
Asian, Scottish Asian or British Asian	444		3.13%
African, Scottish African or British African	161		1.13%
Caribbean or Black	25		0.18%
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	318		2.24%
White - British	11826		83.36%
White - Other	915		6.45%

Other ethnic group	144	1.02%
Not known/Disclosed	354	2.50%

Source: Scottish Government (2023) [link](#)

Table 35: Ethnicity of young people in schools in Midlothian compared to national levels, 2018-2022

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Midlothian	National	Midlothian	National	Midlothian	National	Midlothian	National	Midlothian	National
White – British	88.59%	84.67%	87.70%	83.89%	87.75%	83.34%	86.28%	82.56%	85.40%	81.15%
White – Other	4.77%	5.57%	5.06%	5.81%	5.24%	5.96%	5.71%	6.10%	5.99%	6.44%
Minority ethnic group	4.87%	7.83%	5.27%	8.29%	5.67%	8.64%	6.22%	9.23%	6.84%	10.06%
Pupils with not known/ not disclosed ethnicity	1.77%	1.92%	1.96%	2.01%	1.34%	2.06%	1.79%	2.11%	1.77%	2.35%

Midlothian Will Support Residents To Improve Employability and Outcomes In Our Communities



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.



Inequality

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

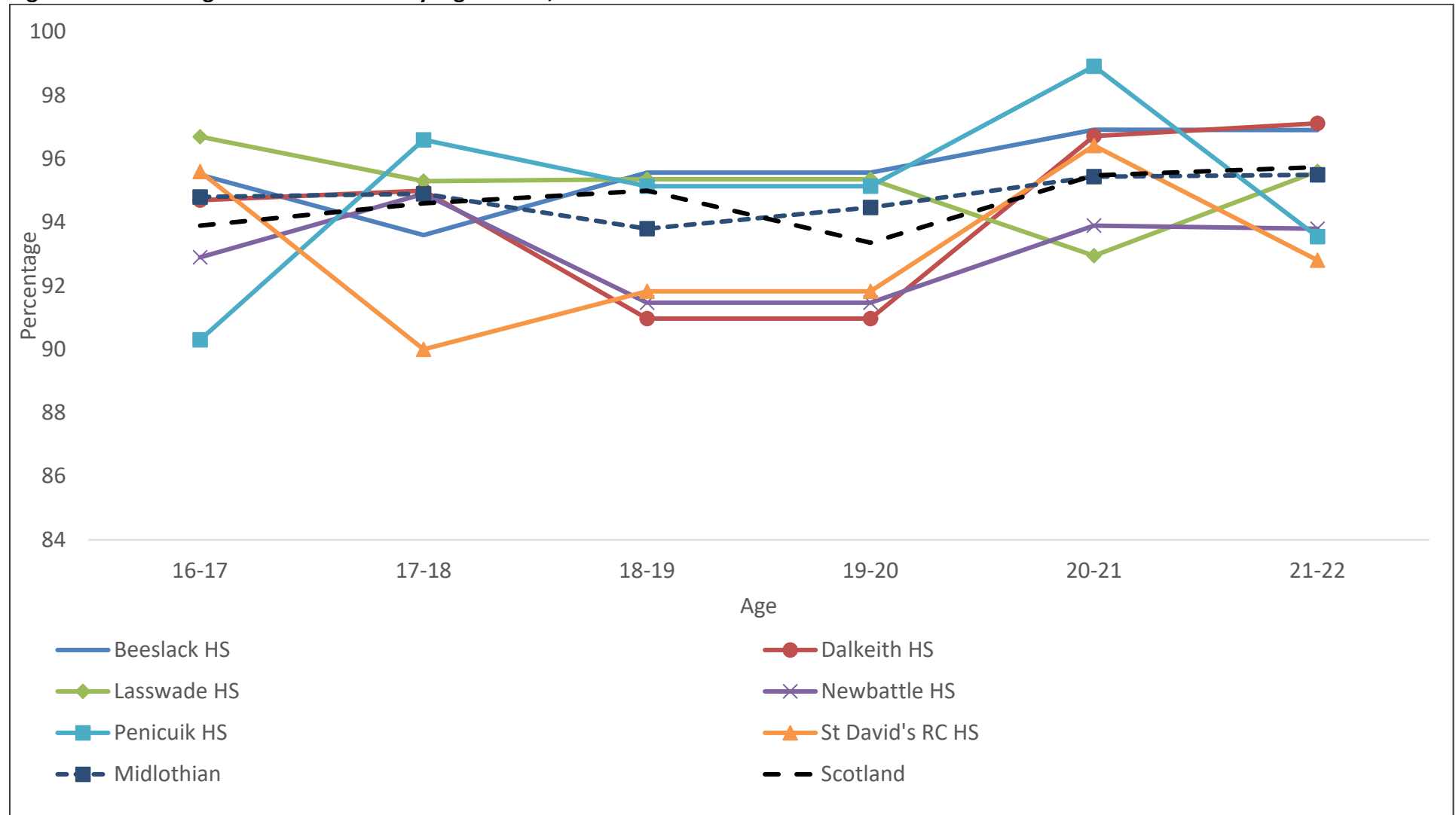
Skills Development Scotland surveys all school leavers approximately three months after they leave school to determine their destination. These initial destinations are reported in the School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR).

The SLDR from December 2020 supplied destination information for 800 pupils who left school between 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022. There was a positive outcome for 766 pupils (**95.5%**) whilst 34 pupils had a negative outcome (4.25%).

The overall proportion of Midlothian school leavers going to **positive destinations** has remained the same from 2019-20 to 2020-21. Midlothian is 0.2% slightly below the Scottish average.

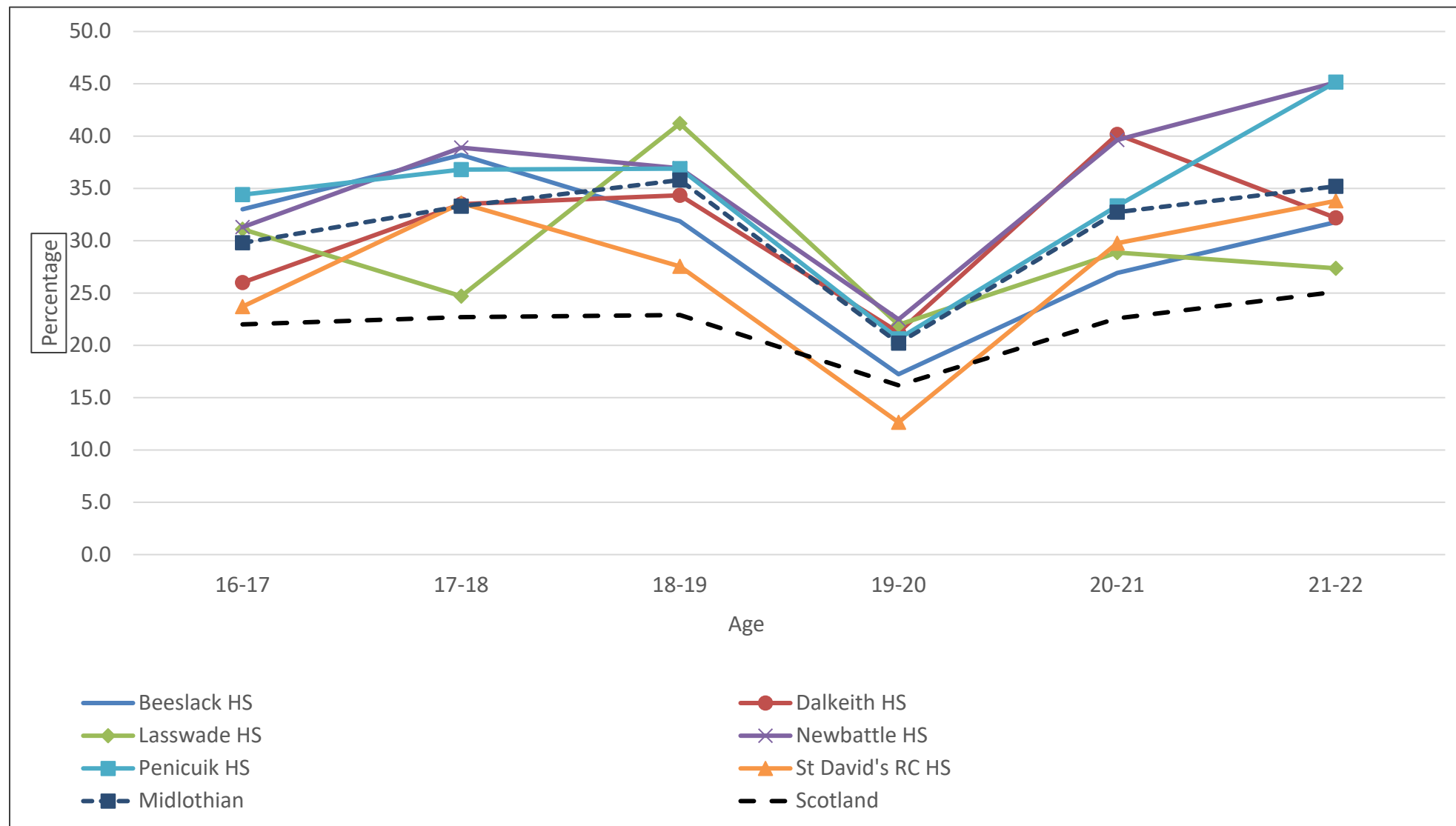
Initial destinations of students from Midlothian secondary schools

Figure 27: Percentage of school leavers by high school, Midlothian and Scotland from 2016 – 2022.



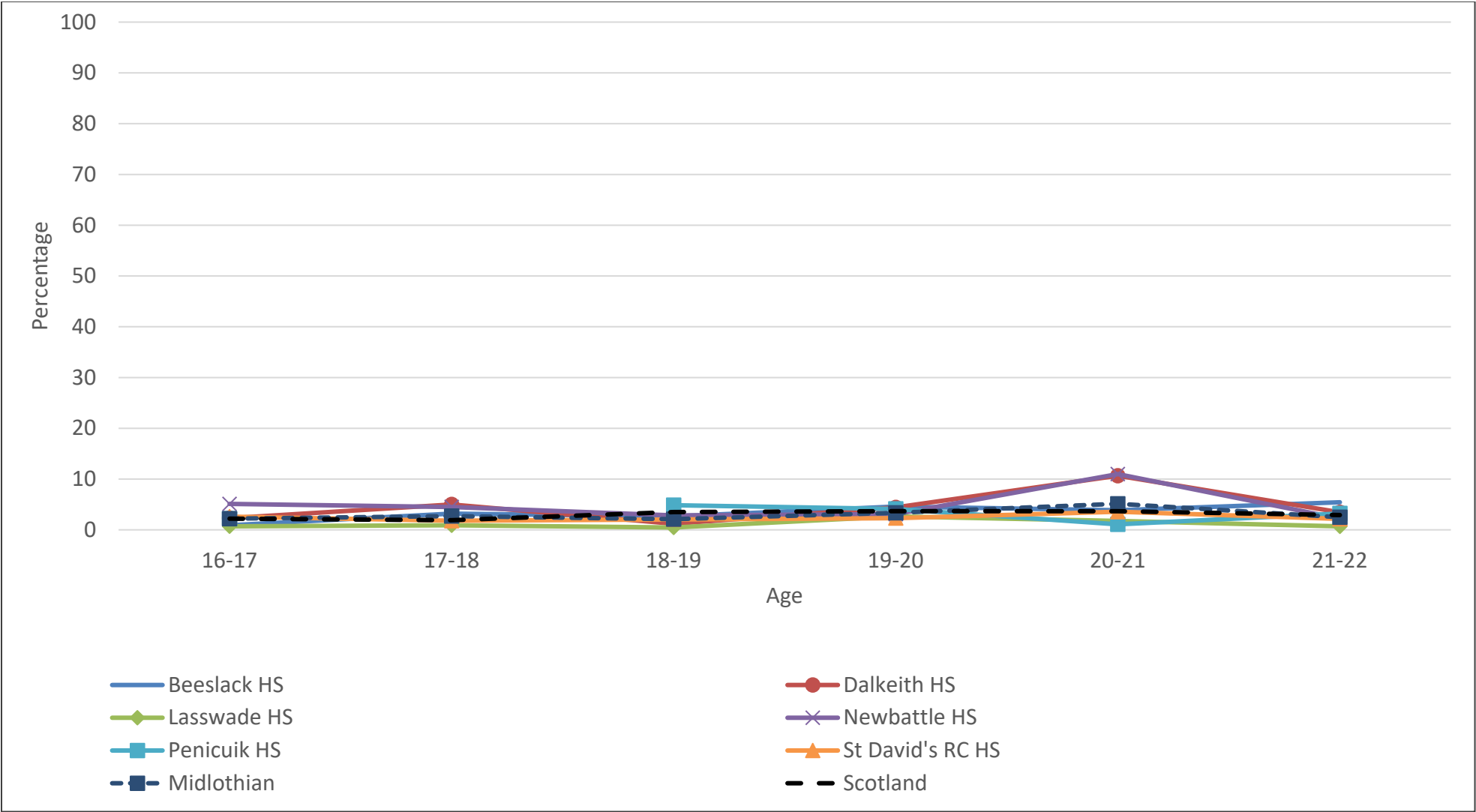
Over the last six years, Midlothian has consistently exceeded the national average proportion of leavers entering employment. The percentage in 2021/22 was 35.2% and is a higher than the National average of 25.1%

Figure 28: Percentage of school leavers entering employment from 2016 - 2022



Training

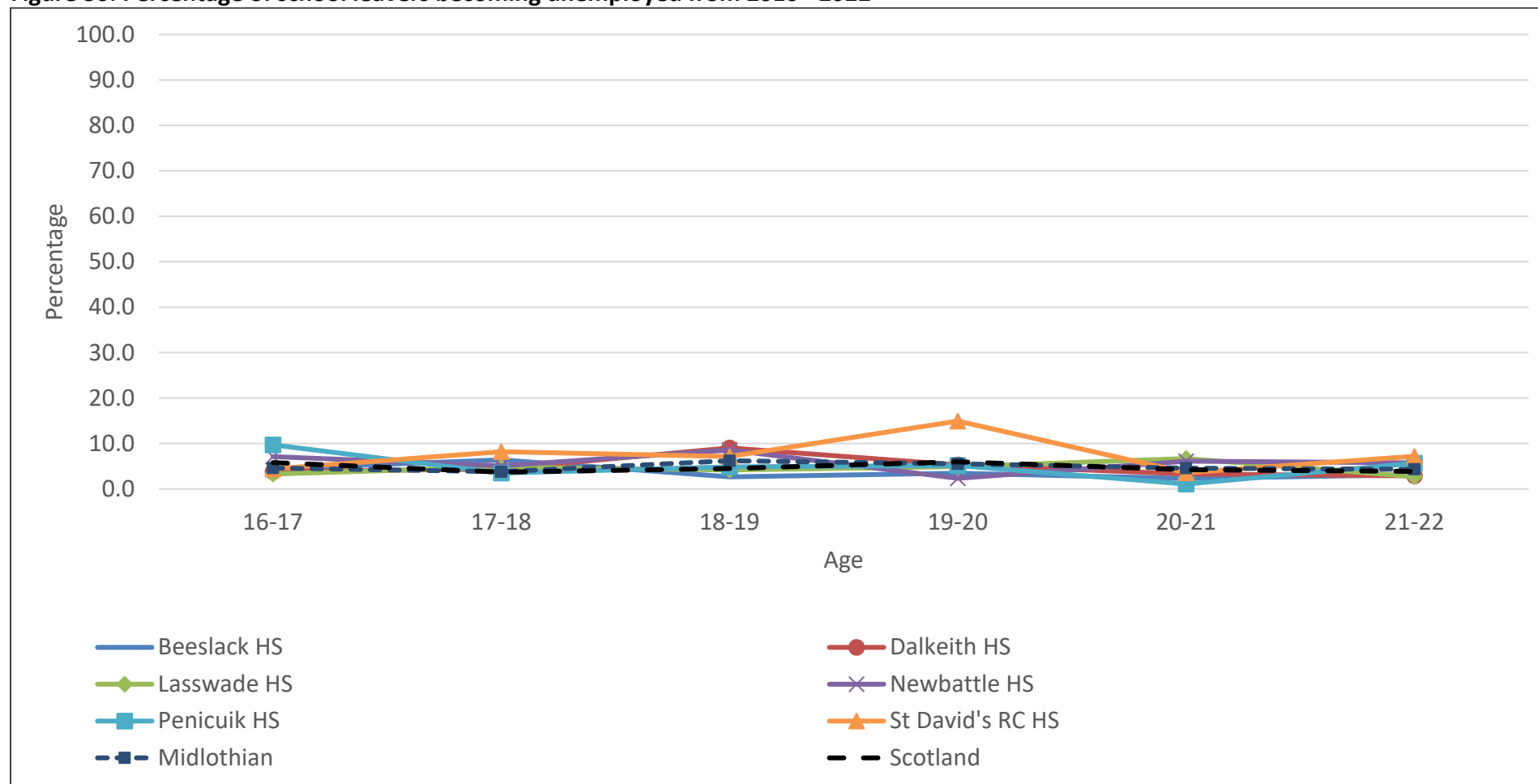
Figure 29: Percentage of school leavers going into further training from 2016 - 2022



Becoming Unemployed

The proportion of Midlothian leavers becoming unemployed (seeking & not seeking) reduced from 4.6% in 2020-21 to 4.3% in 2021-22. The largest decrease was seen at Lasswade HS from 6.7% to 2.7%. 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.

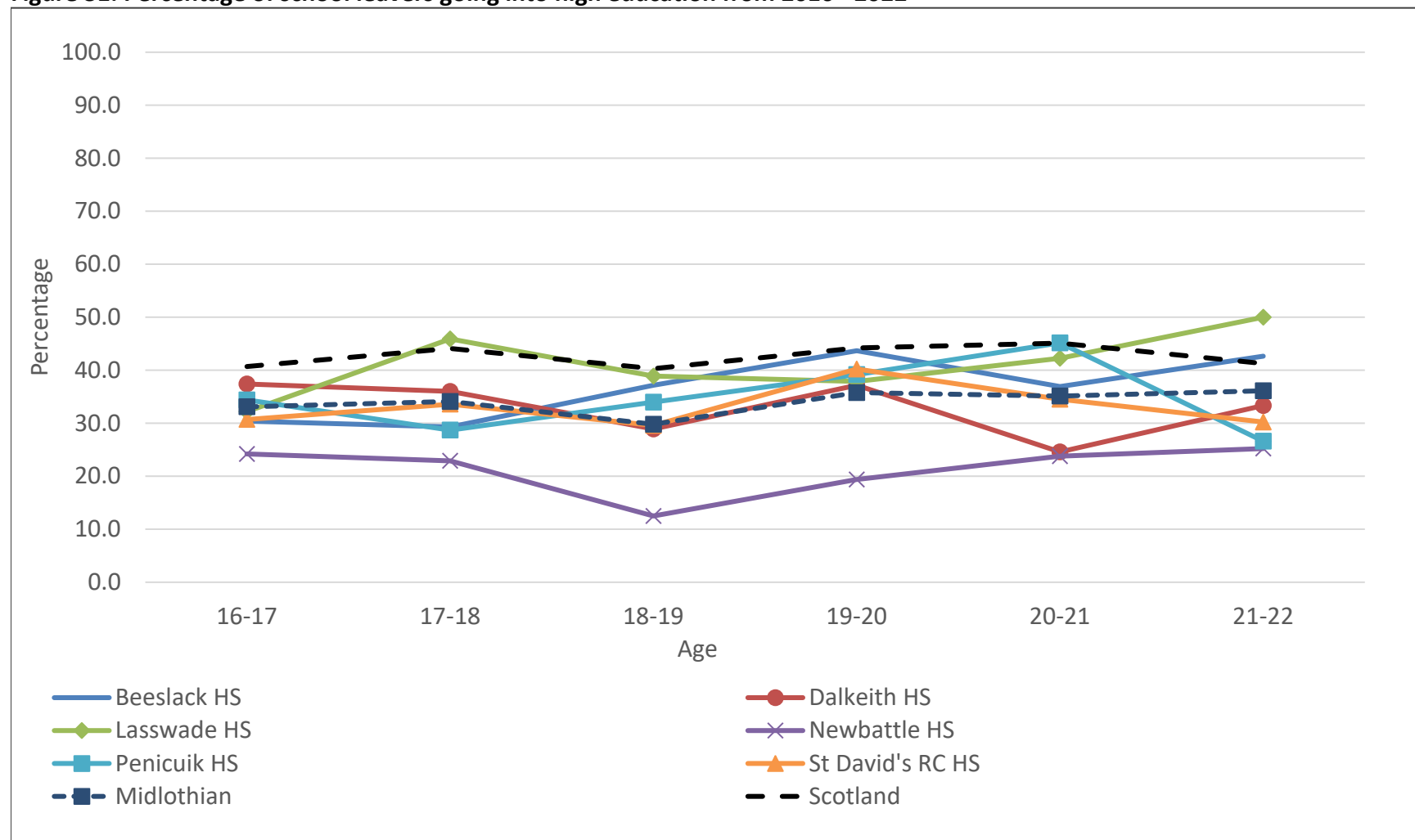
Figure 30: Percentage of school leavers becoming unemployed from 2016 - 2022



Higher Education

The percentage of Midlothian leavers going into Higher Education over the last 6 years has increased by 3.0%. During the same time period, the national average has increased by 0.6%. In the last year, Beeslack HS, Dalkeith HS and Lasswade HS have increased their proportions by 5.7%, 8.7% and 7.8% respectively.

Figure 31: Percentage of school leavers going into high education from 2016 - 2022

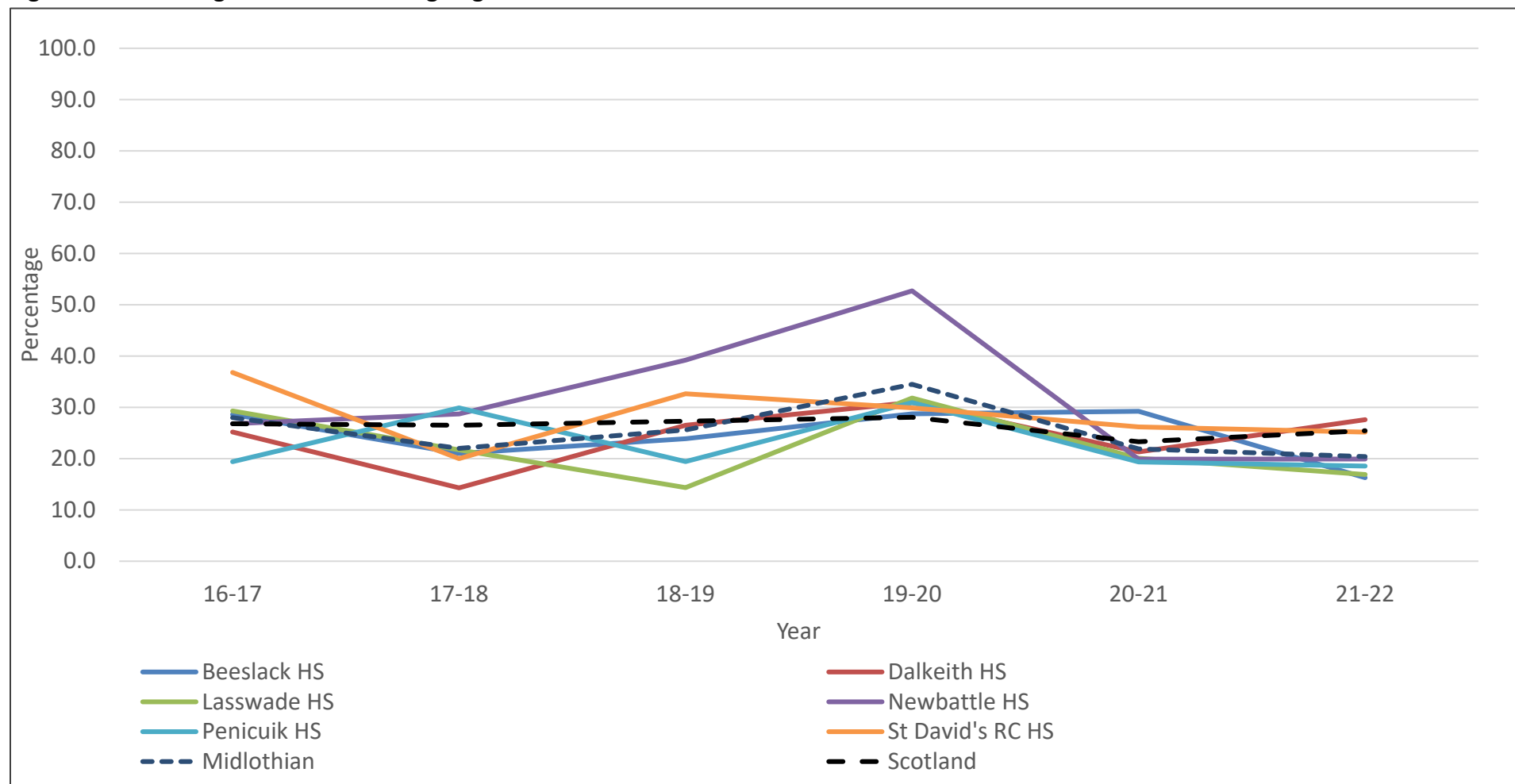


Further Education

A lower percentage of Midlothian leavers go onto Further Education (20.4%) than the national average (25.5%). This varies widely between school with the lowest proportion from Beeslack HS (16.3%) and the highest from Dalkeith HS (27.6%).

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

Figure 32: Percentage of school leavers going into further education from 2016 - 2022



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

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

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

Edinburgh College

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

Table 37: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College by gender for 2022/23.

Data source Edinburgh College

	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total
Midlothian Full-Time Enrolments at Edinburgh College	502	405	15	-	922
Total Midlothian Enrolments at Edinburgh College	2083	2272	211	-	4566

Table 38: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College by age for 2022/23.

Data source Edinburgh College

Age	Number of Enrols
under 16	1814
16-17	707
18-19	411
20-24	357
25+	1277

Table 39: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College with disabilities for 2022/23.

Data source Edinburgh College

Item	Number of Enrols
A disability impairment or medical condition that is not listed above (No longer use from 2023/24)	76
Blindness or partial sight loss	9
Deafness or partial hearing loss	43
Developmental disorder (a condition that you have had since childhood which affects motor, cognitive, social and emotional skills, and speech and language)	162
Full or partial loss of voice or difficulty speaking (a condition that requires you to use equipment to speak)	-
Learning difficulty (a specific learning condition that affects the way you learn and process information)	565
Learning disability (a condition that you have had since childhood that affects the way you learn, understand information and communicate)	12
Long-term illness, disease or condition (a condition, not listed above, that you may have for life, which may be managed with treatment or medication)	66
Mental health condition (a condition that affects your emotional, physical and mental wellbeing)	320

Item	Number of Enrols
Physical disability (a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying)	31
Total	1284

Table 40: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College with previous qualifications for 2022/23. Data source Edinburgh College

Level of Qualification	Enrols
01 - Degree	85
02 - Membership etc. of professional institution	7
03 - Higher National Diploma, HE Diploma, Teaching Diploma, or equivalent	34
04 - SVQ: Level 4 and above	60
05 - No longer used (SVQ: Level 4 or above)	-
06 - Higher National Certificate or equivalent	225
07 - Other advanced qualifications	39
08 - Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) / Advanced Higher	7
09 - SVQ: Level 3	77
10 - Access 3/Foundation Standard Grade	12
11 - Access to University course	10
12 - SVQ: Level 2/Intermediate 2/Credit Standard Grade	45
13 - Access 2	3
14 - SVQ: Level 1/Intermediate 1/General Standard Grade	23
15 - Access 1	8
16 - Ordinary/Scottish National Diploma	6
17 - Ordinary/Scottish National Certificate	25
20 - National 1	-
21 - National 2	-
22 - National 3/Skills for work National 3	24
23 - National 4/Skills for work National 4	196
24 - National 5/Skills for work National 5	531
25 - Skills for work Higher	7
26 - Advanced Higher/Scottish Baccalaureates	40
27 - Doctorate	6

36

Level of Qualification	Enrols
28 - Masters Degree	32
99 - Standard/Higher Grade	319
Unknown	2745

Table 41: Midlothian students enrolling at Edinburgh College ethnicity for 2022/23.

Data source Edinburgh College

Ethnicity	Numbers
10 - Scottish	2668
11 - English	98
12 - Welsh	3
13 - Irish	12
14 - Any other white background	125
15 - Any mixed background	16
16 - Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	13
17 - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	22
18 - Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	5
19 - Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	28
20 - Any other Asian background	24
21 - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	1
22 - African, African Scottish or African British	15
23 - Other African background	4
24 - Any other background	13
30 - Northern Irish	6
31 - British	109
32 - Gypsy / Traveller	4
33 - Polish	92
34 - Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	9
35 - Black, Black Scottish or Black British	5
36 - Other Caribbean or black background	1
98 - Prefer not to say	167
99 - Not known	678
Unknown	448
Total	4566

Unemployment

Figure 33: Unemployment rates (%) from 2017 to 2022.

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

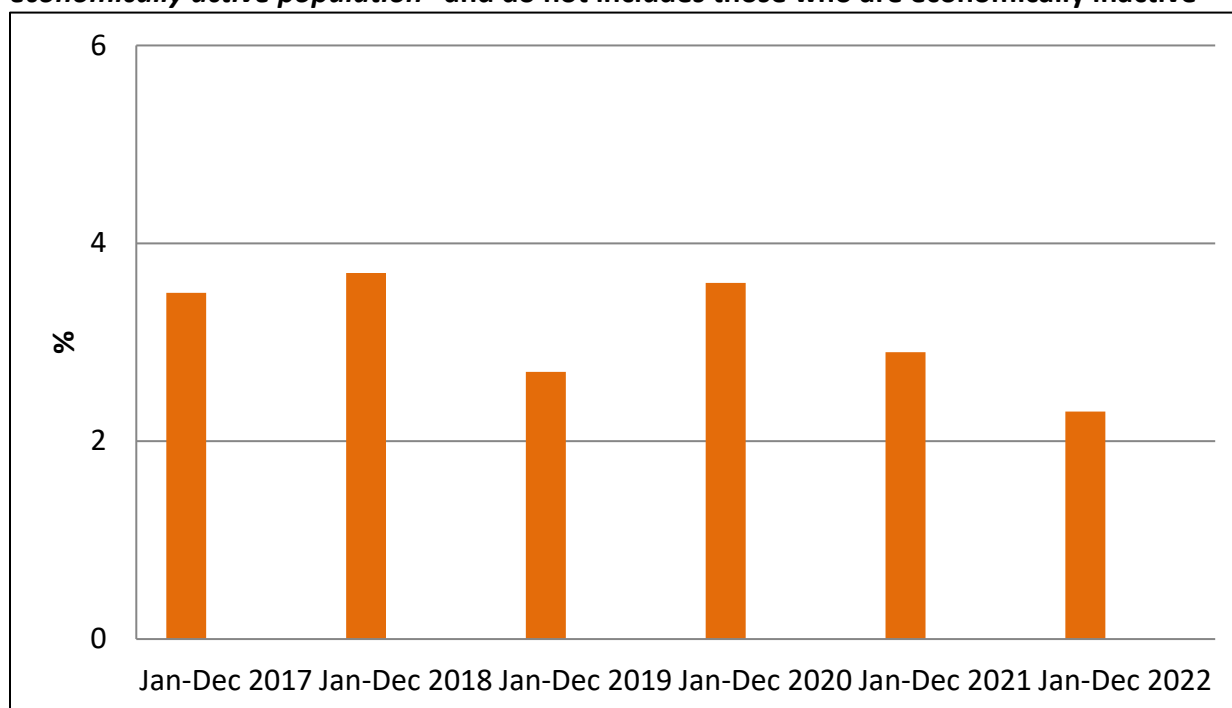


Table 42: Number of those on benefits in Midlothian 2022 and by gender.

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

	Numbers
All people	1,375
Males	800
Females	575

% 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 34: 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.

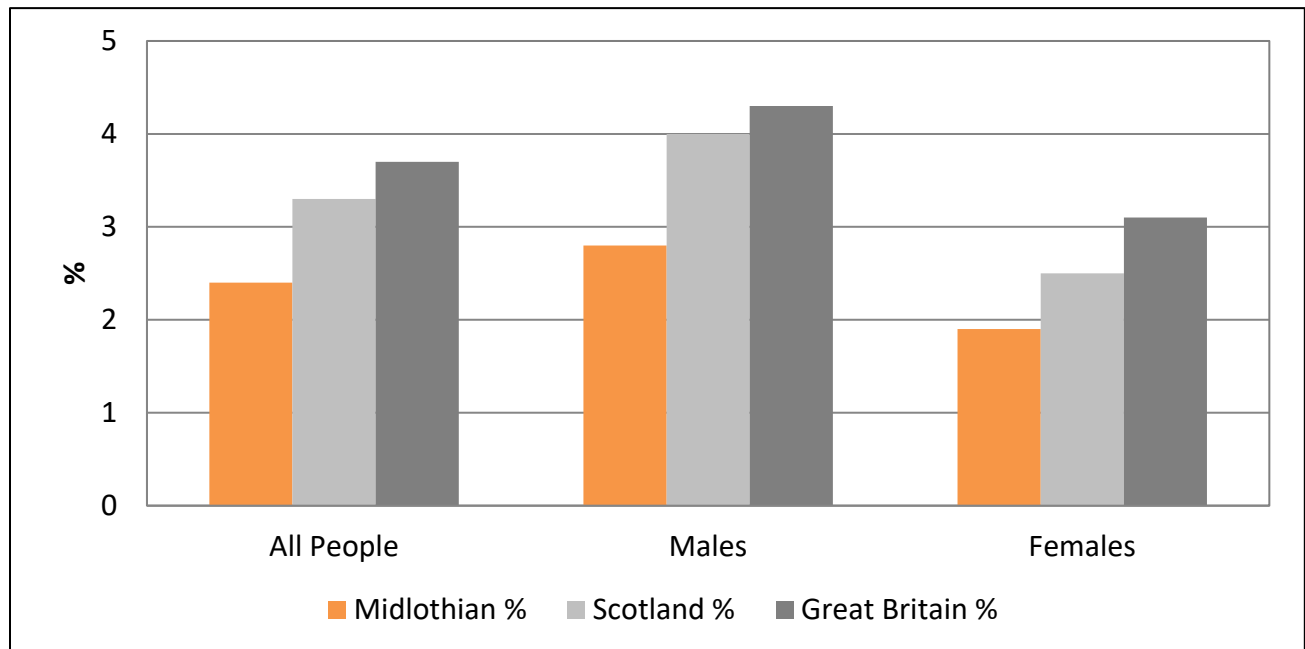
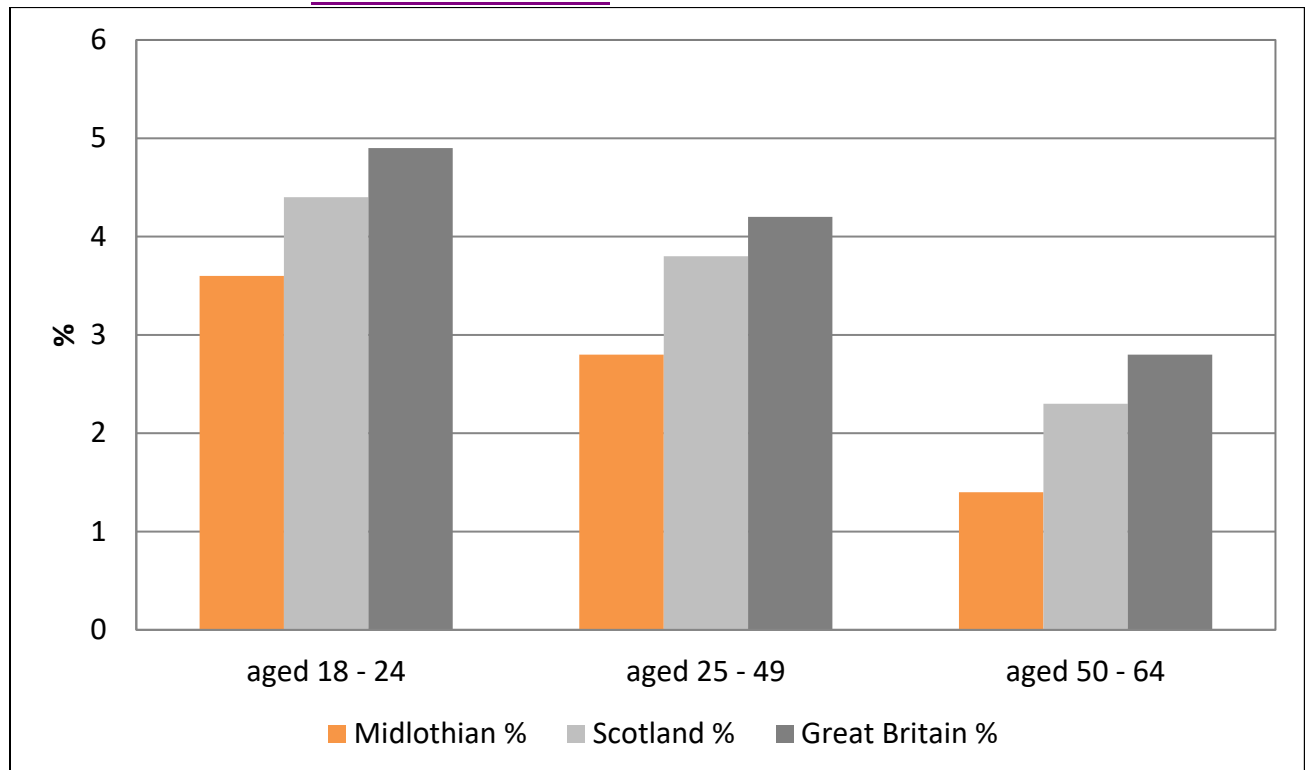


Figure 35: Percentage of people claiming universal credit by age.

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.

No. of Adult Learners Participating in Programs in Midlothian in 2021/22

Table 43: Number of adult learners participating in programs in Midlothian

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

Attendance at ALN/ESOL programmes 2021/22

Table 44: Attendance at ALN/ESOL programmes by gender. Data Source: CLD, ALN/ESOL

Gender	No of learners
Male	43
Female	110

Area Where Adult Literacy/ESOL Learners Live at Point of Entry to Programme

Table 45: Locations of adult learners at point of entry

Area of residence	ESOL	ALN	Total no of learners
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

First Language Spoken by Adult Learners accessing the Programme Offered by Midlothian LLE ALN/ESOL Service (2021/22)

Table 46: 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

Provision of Midlothian LLE ALN/ESOL Service Courses Offered (2021/22)

Table 47: The number of learning opportunities offered 2021/22

No of learning opportunities offered (inc1:1 Tuition/groups) (NOT the total number of sessions)	
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 2022-23 were significantly impacted by the emergency restrictions, however both showed an increase over the previous year 2021-22, with physical footfall up 218% and borrowing up 43%.

Midlothian Library Activity

Table 48: Activity in Midlothian's libraries from 2017 - 2023

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Library Membership	35,682	33,795	27,733	28,519	30,963	33,569
Issues of Library Materials	317,700	300,601	331,341	156,768	242,905	346,397
PC Use	22%	21%	18%	32%	12%	8%
Visits (physical)	545,159	706,448	679,130	17,431	137,231	436,613
Visits (virtual)	540,203	934,749	458,846	273,259	225,844	167,599
Visits (Total)	1,085,362	1,642,197	1,137,976	290,690	363,075	604,212



Employment & Income

Working Population: The economically active population was 47,300 which is 80% of total working age population in 2021^{xxiv}. This is a decrease from 2020 (83.3%) and 2019 (81.8%). The Scottish rate is 77.4%.

Earnings: Workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) consistently earn less than the Scottish median earnings per week. Midlothian full-time employed residents in 2022 earned on average £622.90 per week^{xxvii}. This compares to the Scottish equivalent of £640.30, (a gap of £17.40) and UK of £642.20. This gap has increased from £17 in 2021 to £19.30 in 2022.

Women's earnings: Female full-time workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) earned on averages £16.50 less than the overall Midlothian full time employee average figure in 2022, £24.90 less in 2020 and £49.00 less in 2020.

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 36: Midlothian resident's employment by occupation.

Data source: [ONS Annual Population Survey](#). [Accessed Mar 2022]



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}.

Midlothian Will Be Greener





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.

Currently 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). Nineteen sites have been identified for taking forward through the production of Midlothian Local Development Plan no. 2 for consideration as potential Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS).

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.

Designated Nature Conservation Sites -

Table 49: 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

Local 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.

Midlothian carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions estimates 2005-2021 (kt CO₂e)

Table 50: Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions estimates 2005-2021 (kt CO₂e) for Midlothian. Data Source: [UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero](#)

Year	Industry	Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Other Sources	Total Emissions
2005	44	84	209	160	230	726
2006	45	104	209	160	230	747
2007	43	88	205	163	203	702
2008	40	98	207	159	219	723
2009	37	85	187	154	213	676
2010	42	94	202	151	205	693
2011	34	75	177	148	188	622
2012	37	97	191	143	168	635
2013	37	94	186	140	174	630
2014	38	75	159	143	162	578
2015	35	72	160	144	156	567
2016	32	67	149	148	163	559
2017	38	46	145	151	176	556
2018	38	35	142	147	183	544
2019	44	25	142	143	169	524
2020	39	21	136	117	157	470
2021	48	24	143	137	161	513

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

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 284 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 \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-national-residual-fuel-consumption-2005-to-2018)

Renewable energy projects in Midlothian (150kW or over)

Table 51: Midlothian's renewable energy projects (150kW or over). Source: [Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#). An interactive map is also available [here](#).

Site Name	Technology Type	Capacity (MW)
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
Butlerfield Industrial Estate	Solar photovoltaics	0.37
Edinburgh College, Dalhousie Road	Solar photovoltaics	0.19

Midlothian Business Green Pledge:

As part of Midlothian Council's Net Zero 2030 goal and Scotland's Net Zero 2045 target, Midlothian Council's Economic Development Service are encouraging Midlothian based businesses to reduce their carbon footprint.

The [Midlothian Business Carbon Charter](#) was designed encourage local businesses and sole traders to start their net zero journey. Standard carbon measurement tools are complex and small business can be overwhelmed by the processes involved. The Carbon Charter sets out small steps that can collectively make a difference to achieving our net zero objectives. The Midlothian Business Carbon Charter aims to have everything businesses need in one place with partner organisations clearly signposted and ongoing support available.

To support the Carbon Charter, the [Midlothian Business Green Pledge](#) was designed to give businesses a way to commit to being more sustainable in their everyday activities. When signing up, businesses agree to:

- Switch to a 100% renewable energy supplier
- Review their energy use such as switching off IT at the end of the day, using energy efficient light bulbs, switching heating down a degree
- Encourage their employees to use active travel options
- Review work practices – encouraging work from home
- Switch to green products – paper instead of plastic
- Re-use and recycle equipment, waste and products.

At of the end of Q2 of 2023/ 24, 66 Midlothian businesses have committed to the Midlothian Business Green Pledge and have received:

- Tailored support to help them extend their green activities, decarbonise buildings, reduce their carbon footprint, develop green initiatives and transition to Net Zero

- Their logo, business name and website link on a dedicated webpage on the Locate in Midlothian website and shared through multiple social channels
- Features in articles about their business and changes they've made on Locate in Midlothian.
- Access to environmental partners and support services
- Midlothian Business Green Pledge branding to host on their website and marketing materials
- Access to a dedicated LinkedIn Group with other Pledgers to discuss challenges, best practice and tips.

All sign ups are listed on Locate in Midlothian's dedicated Green Pledgers page - [Midlothian Business Green Pledgers - Locate in Midlothian](#)

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 **974 buildings listed with Historic Environment Scotland** as being listed for their architectural and/or historic and cultural significance. 473 are listed in category 'C', 391 in category 'B' and 110 in category 'A'. 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 Lothians 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 **75 hectares of vacant and/or derelict land in Midlothian across 39 sites**.

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 \(SEPA\)](#)

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

Table 52: The amount (tonnes) of household waste that is managed by, or on behalf of, Midlothian Council from 2011 - 2022

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
2020	42,153	19,938	17,332	4,838
2021	43,837	20,761	17,651	5,428
2022	41,096	19,401	16,644	5,051

* 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. Landfill waste is rejected material from dry mixed recycling and food waste plus ash from incineration of residual waste. No waste/recycling is sent to landfill without pre-treatment. It also includes composted wastes that do not reach the quality standards set by PAS 100/110. 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.

Table 53: The percentage of total household waste that is recycled and percentage of waste going to landfill that is managed by, or on behalf of, Midlothian Council from 2011 - 2022

Reporting Period	% of total household waste recycled	% of waste going to landfill
2011	47.2%	54.2%
2012	45.3%	54.0%
2013	42.3%	52.0%
2014	46.9%	55.3%
2015	47.9%	34.0%
2016	53.5%	33.0%
2017	51.6%	40.9%
2018	58.2%	24.6%
2019	50.8%	11.5%
2020	47.3%	11.5%
2021	47.5%	12.3%
2022	42.0%	13.3%

In 2022/23 43.5% of household waste was used to generate heat and electric (Energy from Waste). Incineration waste includes grey bin (black bag) waste, plus fine and non-recyclable waste collected in the bulky waste at the two HW recycling centres, as well as non-target materials placed in the blue recycling bins.

Midlothian Council is committed to achieving the targets set out by the Scottish Government in Scotland's Zero Waste Plan and Midlothian is signed up to The Household Recycling Charter. A joint Midlothian/City of Edinburgh Council Recycling and Energy Recovery Centre (RERC) at Millerhill to treat kerbside collected residual waste is now operational. The joint project will aid both Councils in meeting Zero waste targets and 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.



Road Services

There has been significant capital investment in modern road maintenance equipment including a road planer to remove the surface of roads, specialist rollers, road tar hot box and mobile welfare

facilities for staff. The purchase of a JBC Pothole Pro (PHP) will play a key part in recovering our road and footpath network going forward.

Table 54: The total savings in street lighting carbon emissions and percentage of all street light repairs completed within 7 days managed by, or on behalf of, Midlothian Council from 2019 - 2022

Reporting Period	Total savings in street lighting carbon emissions (Tonnes)	% of all street lighting repairs completed within 7 days
2019	1206 Tonnes	80.5%
2020	1295 Tonnes	94%
2021	1256 Tonnes	100%
2022	1075 Tonnes*	98.74%

* Reduced Carbon saving caused by Emission factor being reduced per KWH.

Table 55: The percentage of footpath and total road network resurfaced managed by, or on behalf of, Midlothian Council from 2011 - 2022

Reporting Period	Percentage of the footpath network resurfaced	Percentage of the total road network resurfaced
2011	4.4%	2.7%
2012	0.8%	1.62%
2013	1.2%	1.4%
2014	0.2%	1%
2015	1.3%	1.15%
2016	1.7%	1.1%
2017	1.1%	1.3%
2018	0.7%	1.67%
2019	0.47%	0.85%
2020	0.38%	0.54%
2021	0.54%	2.05%
2022	1.02%	2.89%

7.26km of footways were resurfaced in 2022 (1.02%), exceeding our annual target of 0.6%.

The annual Capital Works Programme for carriageway resurfacing combined with the Residential streets programme continues to make good progress with 20.10km of carriageway resurfaced in 2022 (2.89% of the total road network) with our annual target of resurfacing 2.2% of the total road network being exceeded.

Midlothian Will Have a Wellbeing Economy and be Better Connected



Midlothian's economic vision is to create a connected, collaborative and ambitious culture that will support the transition to a Wellbeing Economy for Scotland, putting the collective well-being of current and future generations first and foremost (Scottish Government, '[Wellbeing economy toolkit](#)', 2022)

To develop a wellbeing economy, we will use Community Wealth Building (CWB) framework which is based around five interconnected pillars that centres on People, Place and Planet. Community Wealth Building changes the way local economies function by redirecting wealth into local economies, creating opportunities for the benefit local people. We have embedded three of the pillars into our delivery over the past two years and will continue to build on this work:

- **Plural ownership of the economy:**

2022/23 Single Midlothian Plan actions included hosting virtual Community Social Enterprise conversations sessions in partnership with Midlothian Voluntary Action.

- **Fair employment and just labour markets:**

The Business Gateway Midlothian service supports employers to understand and implement the principles of the Fair Work and has introduced fully funded HR consultancy for employers to access.

- **Progressive procurement of goods and services:**

Following the Midlothian Local Procurement Strategy 2021, we now work closely with internal services including the procurement team to ensure local opportunities reach the local business base. The Business Gateway Midlothian service helps businesses access tenders on a national basis and signposts them to support provided by the Supplier Development Programme and our in-house procurement mentor.

The Midlothian economy is diverse yet retains its traditional and primary industries, while also benefitting from changing trends with a growing number of high-tech enterprises. It is part of the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region (ESESCR) and to a large extent the Capital City supports a large number of jobs for commuters from Midlothian with public transport 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 the 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 in Scotland, Midlothian has

significant house building programmes along with major commercial projects in the pipeline.

- **Tourism** – Midlothian has a strong and growing tourism offer and the close proximity to the City of Edinburgh assist the growth of our businesses.

In 2022 there were **2,740 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.

Source: [Businesses in Scotland 2022](#)

Midlothian's largest employer is in the public sector, Midlothian Council headquartered in Dalkeith with 3990 employees.

Source: Midlothian Council.

Between April 2022 and March 2023, the main occupations in Midlothian by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) were:

- Professional (12,300).
- Associate Professional and Technical (6,800).
- Caring, Leisure, and Other Service Occupations (5,500).
- Skilled Trades Occupations (5,100).
- Administrative & Secretarial (4,300).
- Elementary Occupations (3,800).
- Sales and Customer Service Occupations (3,000).
- Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (2,900).

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

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Local business

Midlothian continues to have a diverse business base comprising of sole traders, micro enterprises, and SME's and a thriving third sector.

The following statistics have been taken from the Scottish Government's Businesses in Scotland 2022 publication.

Table 56: Number of PAYE/VAT registered businesses in Midlothian

	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
Small	2445	89.9	2425	89.6	2470	90.1
Medium	100	3.7	100	3.7	95	3.5
Large	175	6.4	175	6.5	175	6.4
Totals	2720		2705		2740	

Source: [Businesses in Scotland 2022](#)

- In 2012 Midlothian had 2,210 businesses; this grew to **2,740** businesses in 2022.
- Of the current 2,740 enterprises, small businesses accounted for **90.1%** of the enterprises and employed **45%** of the workforce in 2022.

- Midlothian has fewer smaller enterprises at 90.1% than the Scottish average of 96.5%.
- In 2022 the number of large enterprises in Midlothian stayed the same compared to the previous year but employment has increased marginally by 0.6% to 40.7% of the workforce.
- The number of self-employed people was 3,800 (6.5% of the 16 – 64 population) between April 2022 and March 2023. Midlothian was lower in proportion of self-employed people than Scotland (7.1%) and Great Britain (9.2%).

Table 57: Self-employed aged 16 and over

Dates	Midlothian Count %	Scotland %	GB %
Apr 2020-Mar 2021	3,800 (5.8%)	7.8	9.6
Apr 2021-Mar 2022	5,300 (8.3%)	7.8	9.3
Apr 2022-Mar 2023	3,800 (6.5)	7.1	9.2

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Of note from the table below are the strengths of Construction (450 businesses); Professional Scientific and Technical activities (380 businesses); and Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (425 businesses). The small employee size band is the most predominant size of business for the aforementioned sectors, making up 96.7%, 93.4%, and 76.5% respectively.

Table 58: Enterprises by size band and broad industry categories in Midlothian 2022.

Industry	Employee Sizeband			
	0-49	50-249	250+	Total*
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	115	0	0	115
B: Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	5
C: Manufacturing	165	10	10	185
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	0	0	10
E: Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15	0	0	20
F: Construction	435	10	5	450
G: Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	325	25	75	425
H: Transportation and storage	95	5	5	105

Industry	Employee Sizeband			
	0-49	50-249	250+	Total*
I: Accommodation and food service activities	170	0	15	185
J: Information and communication	120	0	5	125
K: Financial and insurance activities	35	0	10	45
L: Real estate activities	80	0	5	85
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	355	15	10	380
N: Administrative and support service activities	200	5	10	215
P: Education	25	0	0	30
Q: Human health and social work activities	100	10	20	125
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	70	5	5	75
S: Other service activities	145	5	0	155
Total	2,470	95	175	2,740

Source: [Businesses in Scotland 2022](#)

Note: The 'Total' figures may not agree with the sum of other columns as statistics are rounded up or down to the nearest increment of five.

Enterprises by Size Band and Broad Industry Categories, Midlothian 2023

Table 59: Enterprises by micro, small, medium, and large in Midlothian 2023.

Industry	Micro (0-9)	Small (10-49)	Med (50-249)	Large (250+)	Total
1: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining, Quarrying and Utilities (A, B, D and E)	125	10	0	0	140
2: Manufacturing (C)	125	30	10	0	165
3: Construction (F)	410	50	10	0	470
4: Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	280	30	5	0	320
5: Transport & Storage (inc postal) (H)	85	5	0	0	90
6: Accommodation & food services (I)	130	40	0	0	170

7: Information & communication (J)	105	5	0	0	110
8: Financial & Insurance (K)	50	0	0	0	55
9: Real estate activities (L)	80	5	0	0	80
10: Professional, scientific & technical (M)	330	25	5	0	360
11: Administration & support services (N)	195	20	5	0	220
12: Education, human health and social work (P and Q)	95	35	5	0	140
13: Arts, entertainment & recreation (R)	55	10	0	0	70
14: Other service activities (S)	120	15	0	0	135
Column Total	2,190	275	45	5	2,515

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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

Also, ONS statistics may differ from Scottish Government statistics due to differences in methodology i.e., ONS attributes statistics on local business branches to the headquarterd area, whereas the Scottish Government attributes local branches in a business chain to the local area.

The above table illustrates that the Construction (470 businesses), Professional, Scientific and Technical activities (360 businesses), Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (320 businesses) sectors are the most predominant sectors for the number of enterprises in the Midlothian economy. The micro employee sizeband is the most predominant size of business for these sectors, making up 87.2%, 91.7%, and 87.5% respectively.

Midlothian Will Work Towards Reducing Poverty



Child Poverty

In 2022-23, a number of data sources were examined to establish the picture of child poverty in Midlothian, including children living in low-income families by school catchment area and children living in poverty (after housing costs). Further work is ongoing over 2024/25 to establish an agreed set of indicators for poverty, including child poverty, with the Improvement Service and national partners.

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

Area	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	% point change 2020-2022
Midlothian	23.9%	20.0%	22.7%	-1.2%
East Lothian	24.5%	18.9%	21.1%	-3.4%
West Lothian	24.6%	21.1%	23.9%	-0.7%
City of Edinburgh	20.3%	17.2%	19.5%	-0.8%
Scottish Borders	24.2%	19.5%	23.4%	-0.8%
Scotland	24.3%	24.6%	24.5%	0.2%

Child poverty rates vary across Midlothian localities and the table below highlights the extent of child poverty across Midlothian Wards. The most recently available Ward data is from 2019 and we recognise that the Covid-19 pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis will have impacted these figures. The data, however, illustrates higher levels of child poverty in areas of multiple deprivation and helps us to understand where targeted approaches may be required.

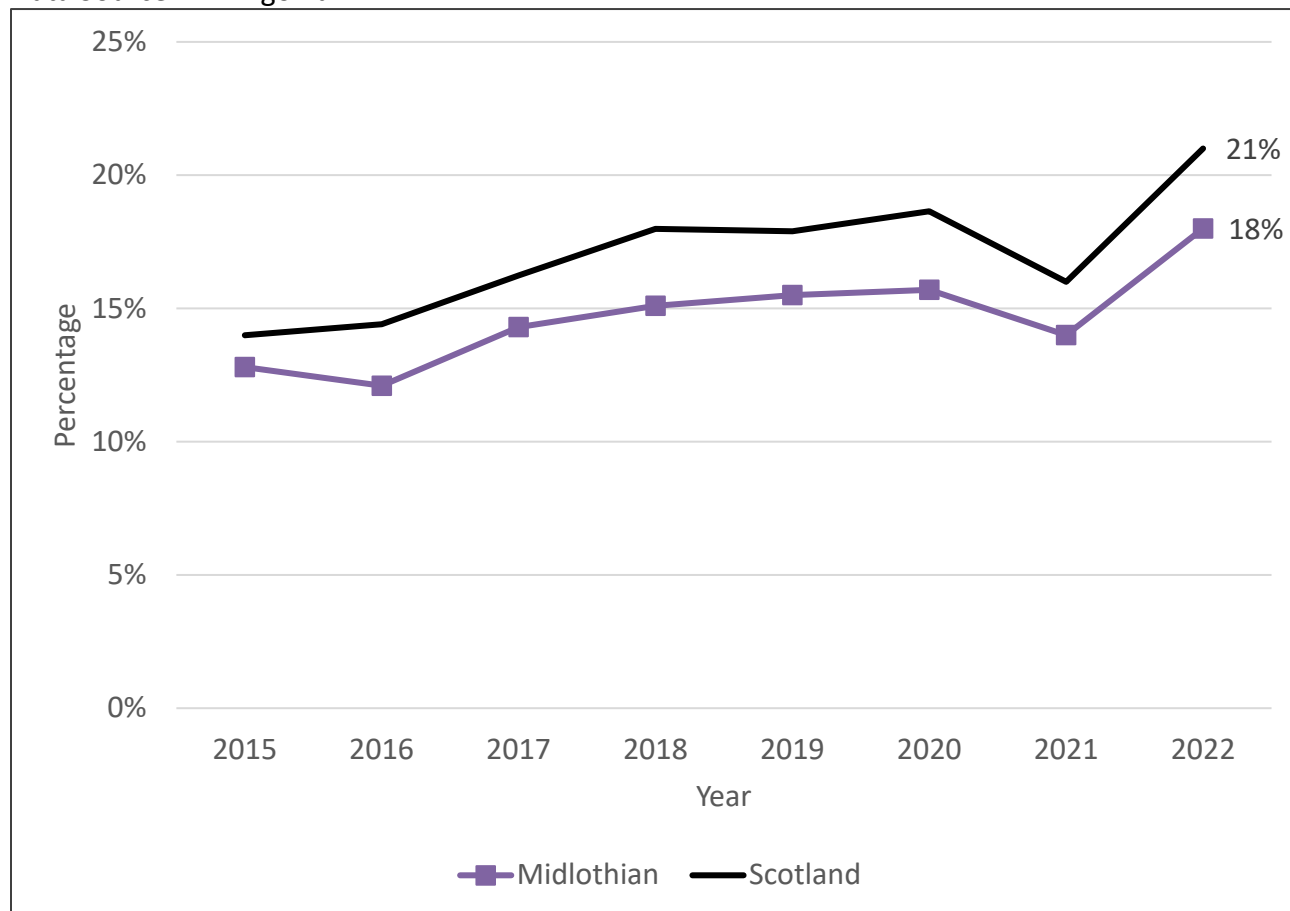
Table 61: Child poverty rates across Midlothian

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

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

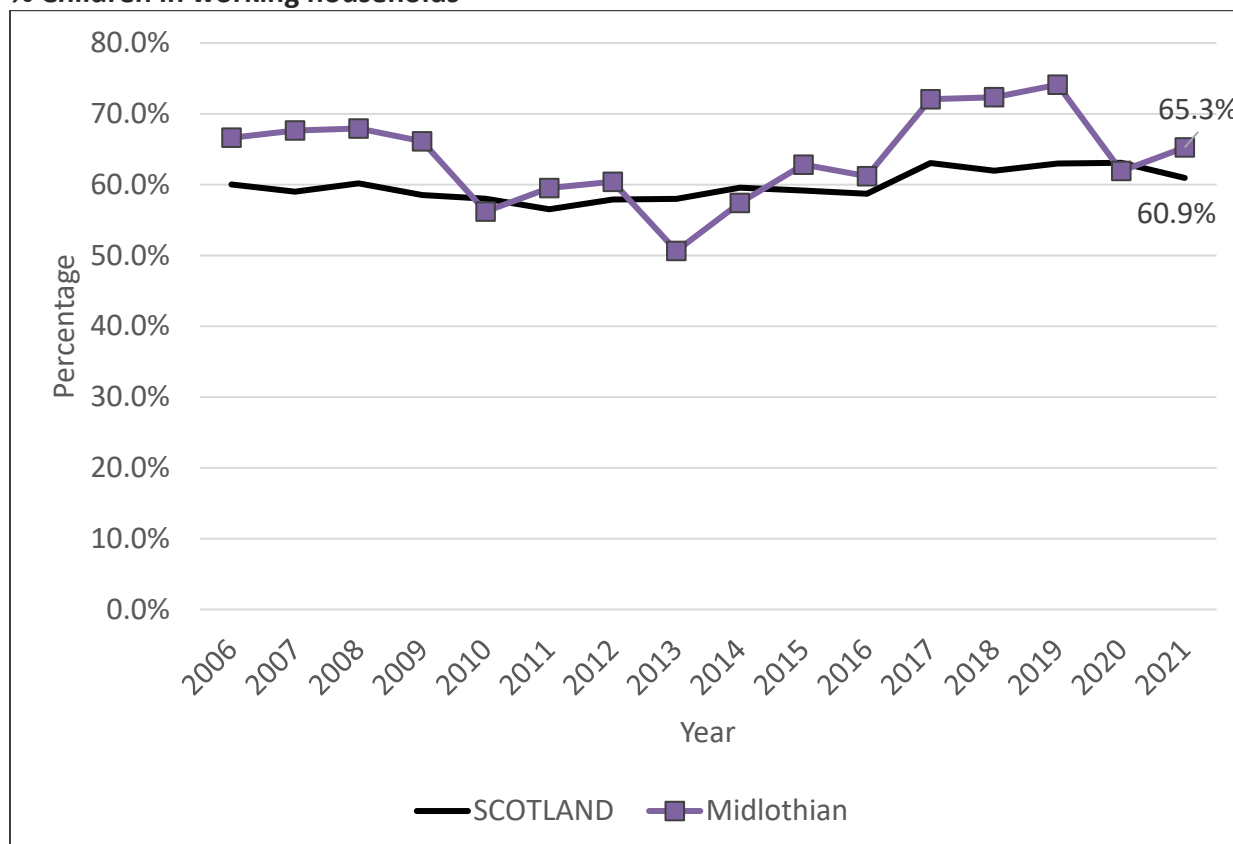
Data Source: www.gov.uk.



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

Figure 38: Source: ONS, Workless households for regions across the UK

% Children in working households



Out of work benefits

In July 2023, 2.3% of Midlothian residents (1,370 residents), were receiving out of work benefits². This included a greater number of female than male claimants; 770 and 605 respectively.

Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods

Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods are a collection of payments which provide parents or carers who get certain benefits or tax credits with financial support during pregnancy and the key early years of a child's life. There is a single application form for Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods that covers the three Best Start Grant Payments (Pregnancy and Baby Payment (applications taken from 10 December 2018), Early Learning Payment (applications taken from 29 April 2019) and School Age Payment (applications taken from 3 June 2019) and Best Start Foods - a recurring four weekly pre-paid card payment, which replaced Healthy Start Vouchers for new claims in Scotland from 12

² [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk)

August 2019.

Rather than indicating what they wish to apply for on the form, applicants provide details about themselves, their partner, all dependent children, and any details about their pregnancy and expected children. When the application is processed, Social Security Scotland determines which elements of Best Start Grant the client is eligible to receive and makes a single payment to the client to cover all of these elements. Social Security Scotland will also determine whether the client is eligible for Best Start Foods.

Applications and payments for Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods in Midlothian from 2018/19 – 2022/23 are detailed below.

Table 62: Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods applications 2018-2023

	Applications for Best Start Grant - Pregnancy and Baby Payment	Applications for Best Start Grant - Early Learning Payment	Applications for Best Start grant - School Age Payment	Applications for Best Start Foods	Total Midlothian applications
Number	2,820	2,645	2,100	4,715	8,100
%	(35%)	(33%)	(26%)	(58%)	
Total value	£553,117	£407,512	£375,262	£769,153	£2,105,044

Table 63: Best Start Grant & Best Start Foods applications 2018-23

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
Applications received	350	2,240	2,240	1,705	1,570	8,105
Applications processed	320	2,090	2,115	1,710	1,625	7,860
Applications authorised	225 (71%)	1,485 (71%)	1,480 (70%)	1,160 (68%)	1,075 (66%)	5,425
Applications denied	90 (28%)	525 (25%)	605 (29%)	395 (23%)	500 (31%)	2,115
Applications withdrawn	5 (1%)	80 (4%)	30 (2%)	155 (9%)	50 (3%)	320
% processed authorised	71%	71%	70%	68%	66%	69%
% processed applications denied	28%	25%	29%	23%	31%	27%
% processed applications withdrawn	1%	4%	2%	9%	3%	4%

(Source: [Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods: high level statistics to 31 March 2023 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/best-start-grant-and-foods-high-level-statistics-to-31-march-2023/pages/2/index.aspx))

Scottish Child Payment is intended to provide regular, additional financial support for families already in receipt of qualifying benefits to assist with the costs of caring for a child. From launch to the 31 March 2023, 5,845 applications were received for Midlothian, of these 5,595 were processed and 4,770 authorised³.

	Launch to 31/01/21	2021 -2022	2022 – 2023	Total
Applications received	1,990	1,045	2,810	5,845
*Applications processed	1,540	1,315	2,740	5,595
No. of applications authorised and % of processed applications authorised	1,420 (92)%	995 (75%)	2,355 (86%)	4,770 (85%)
Value	£68,290	£1,059,740	£3,596,315	£4,724,345

Young Carer Grant is paid once a year, up until the age of 19yrs. During the period 21 October 2019 to 30 April 2023, 251 applications were received from Midlothian, of these 140 were authorised (60%)⁴.

	From launch to 30 April 2020	From launch to 30 April 2021	From launch to 30 April 2022	From launch to 30 April 2023	Total
Applications received	30	60	75	85	251
*Applications processed	25	65	70	75	235
Applications authorised (% processed apps)	20 (80%)	40 (62%)	40 (57%)	40 (53%)	140 (60%)

⁴ <https://www.socialsecurity.gov.scot/asset-storage/production/downloads/Young-Carer-Grant-publication-June-2023-revised.pdf>

	From launch to 30 April 2020	From launch to 30 April 2021	From launch to 30 April 2022	From launch to 30 April 2023	Total
Value	£6,000	£12,194	£12,015	£12,031	£42,240

Job Start Payment

Job Start Payment is a payment to help young people in Scotland with the costs associated with the transition into employment after a period of time out of paid work. From 17 August 2020 to 31 March 2023 there were 140 applications received from Midlothian, of which 45 were authorised (36%).⁵

Table 66: Job Start Payment Applications Aug 2020 – March 2023

	2020-21 (from Aug 20)	2021-22	2022-23	Total*
Applications received	30	90	20	135
*Applications processed	25	80	20	125
Applications authorised (% processed apps)	10 (31%)	30 (38%)	5 (26%)	45 (35%)
Value	£2,300	£8,989	£1,201	£12,490

* Applications are processed once a decision has been made to authorise or deny, or once an application is withdrawn by the applicant

Child Disability Payment

Child Disability Payment provides money to help with the extra care and mobility costs that a child or young person living with a disability might have. In 22 November 2021, Child Disability Payment launched nationwide to all new applicants living in Scotland. 750 applications were received from Midlothian residents up until 30 June 2023.⁶

Table 67: Number of applicants for child disability payment in Midlothian

Child Disability Payment	Nov 21 – June 2023
Applications received	860
Applications processed*	615

⁵ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/job-start-payment-high-level-statistics-to-31-march-2023/>

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-disability-payment-high-level-statistics-to-30-june-2023/>

Child Disability Payment		Nov 21 – June 2023
Applications authorised		515 (84%)
Value		£7,199,980

* Applications are processed once a decision has been made to authorise or deny, or once an application is withdrawn by the applicant

Clothing grants and Free School Meals

Midlothian Council provide children from low-income families with free school meals (FSM), and money to help towards buying school clothes. An award provides a pupil with one free meal each day they attend school.

Table 68: Free school meal registrations in Midlothian

FSM Registrations	2020/21* No. (%)	2021/22* No. (%)	2022/23* No. (%)
Primary	624 (14%)	489 (14%)	367 (16%)
Secondary	636 (12%)	707 (13%)	743 (13%)
Special	50 (57%)	57 (61%)	102 (100%)
Total	1310	1253	1212

(Source: These figures are taken using census information from September each year)

* In 2020/21, universal FSM was provided for P1-P3.

**In 2021/22, universal FSM was provided for P1-P4.

**In 2022/23, universal FSM was provided for P1-P5.

Table 69: Clothing grant awards in Midlothian

Clothing grants awarded	2018/19	2021/22	2022/23
Primary	£125,280	£165,490	£171,900
Secondary	£60,890	£128,380	£129,060
Special	£1,060	£4,290	£4,320
Total	£187,230	£298,160	£305,280

Clothing grants are now paid at:

- £120 for primary pupils (£100, 2018/19)
- £150 for secondary pupils (£100, 2018/19)



Foodbank

Vouchers by Ward

Table 70: Number of vouchers issued by ward and by adult/children

	No of vouchers	Adults	Children	TOTAL
Bonnyrigg	190	287	296	583
Dalkeith	459	625	388	1013
Midlothian East	605	970	1076	2046
Midlothian South	762	1192	1088	2280
Midlothian West	133	183	186	369
Penicuik	34	39	35	74
NFA	2	3	2	5
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2185	3299	3071	6370

Crisis

Table 71: 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

Age Groups

Table 72: Midlothian residents using food bank by age

Age Group	No of people
0-4	822
5-11	1240
12-16	662
Child (unknown)	254
17-24	337
25-64	1584
65+	46

Adult (unknown)	715
TOTAL	5660

Family Types

Table 73: Midlothian family types and the number of vouchers

Size of Family	No. of Vouchers
Couple	93
Family	567
Single	416
Single Parent	609
Other	106
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.

Scottish Welfare Fund

The Scottish Welfare Fund is one of the key benefits administered by Midlothian Council. Crisis Grants may help residents who are in crisis because of a disaster, such as a fire or flood, or an emergency such as losing all their money or having to visit a sick child in hospital. Community Care Grants may help residents who are about to leave care to live on their own in the community, or to help those who are struggling to provide a safe and secure home for their family. There are limits to the number of applications that can be made for both funds. Allocations for 2021/22 and 2022/23 are detailed below.

Table 74: Crisis grant applications and value in Midlothian

	2021/22	2022/23
Paid	3,953 (56.6%)	4,083 (52.4%)
Declined	118 (1.7%)	165 (2.2%)
Refused	2,908 (41.7%)	3,542 (45.4%)
TOTAL	6,979	7,790
Value	£452,499	£450,850

Table 75: Community Care Grant applications and value in Midlothian

	2021/22	2022/23
Paid	483 (33.7%)	490 (33.6%)
Declined	121 (8.4%)	21 (1.4%)
Refused	830 (57.9%)	946 (64.%)
TOTAL	1,434	1,457
Value	£353,094	£449,088

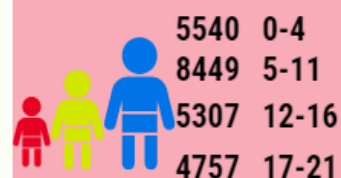
Children and Young People Poverty Key Data

Children, Young People and Partnership – Key Statistics

2022/23

25.4% of total population 0-21 years (24,053)

Population by Age Group



Source: NRS mid 2021 estimates

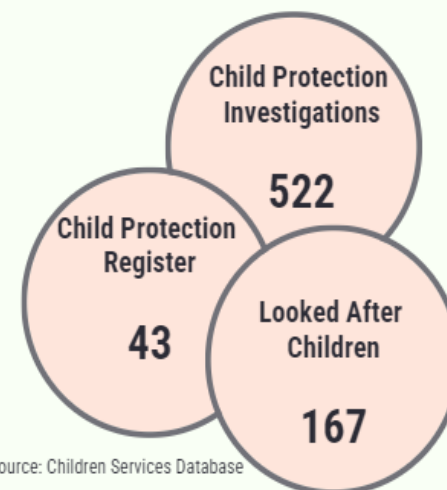


8147 pupils in primary schools
5699 pupils in secondary schools
102 pupils in special education

Pupil-teacher ratio of 15.5 in primary and 11.9 in secondary

Source: 2022 Seemis Census

39.6% of children and young people with ASN in 2022



Source: Children Services Database

6.8% of students are black or another minority with

6.5% of students speaking a language other than English at home

Registered for Free School Meals (2022)



13.6% pupils in secondary schools
17.3% pupils in primary schools (P6/ P7)

Source: 2022 Seemis Census

Children with disabilities/long term conditions



144 (1.7%) primary school
140 (2.5%) secondary school
102 (100%) special education

Source: 2022 Seemis Census



267 households with children presenting as homeless (22/23)
230 single parent households presenting as homeless (22/23)
230 children currently in temporary accommodation (March 2023)

Source: Government Published Homeless Statistics (2023)

95.4%

Annual 16-19 Participation Measure (2022)

Source: Skills Development Scotland (August 23)

200+ Young Carers



Housing

Figure 39 shows the change in Midlothian Council's housing stock by year. The trend shows the effect of the Council's new-build programme and off market purchases with increasing stock levels.

Figure 39: Level of Council Housing Stock, 2008 – 2023

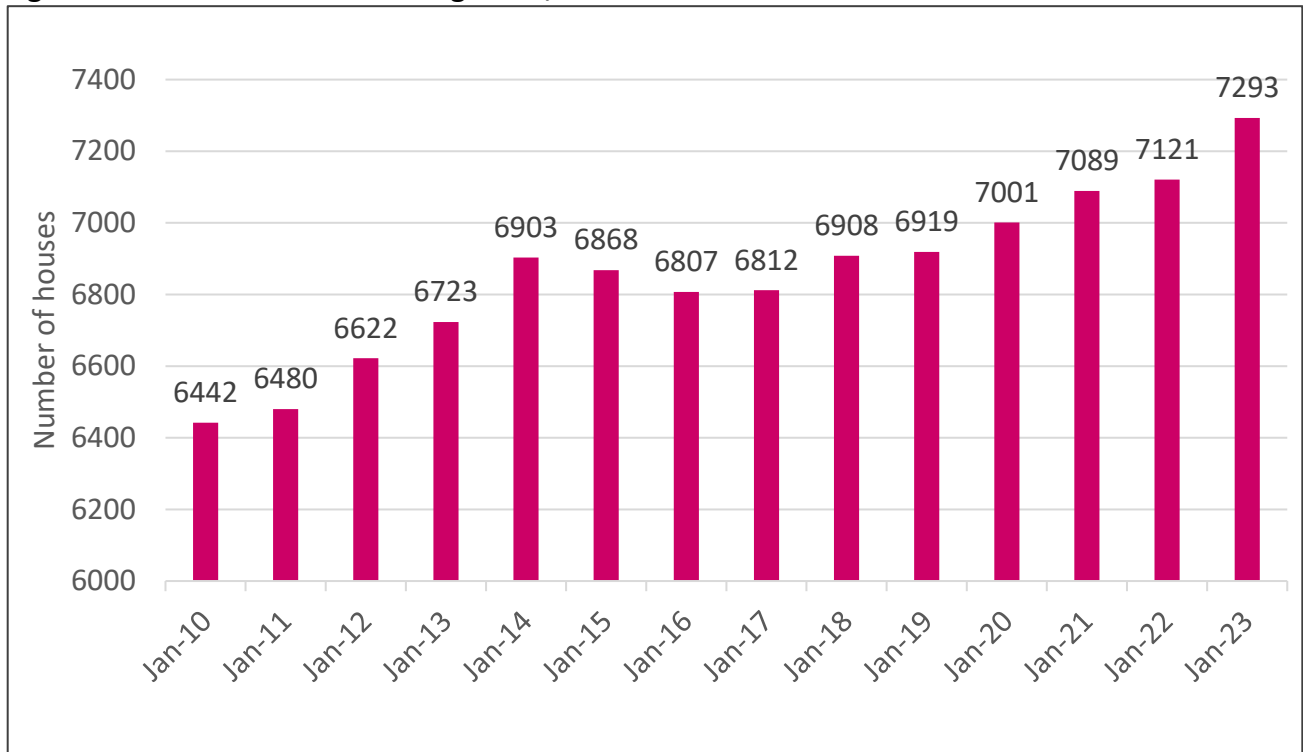
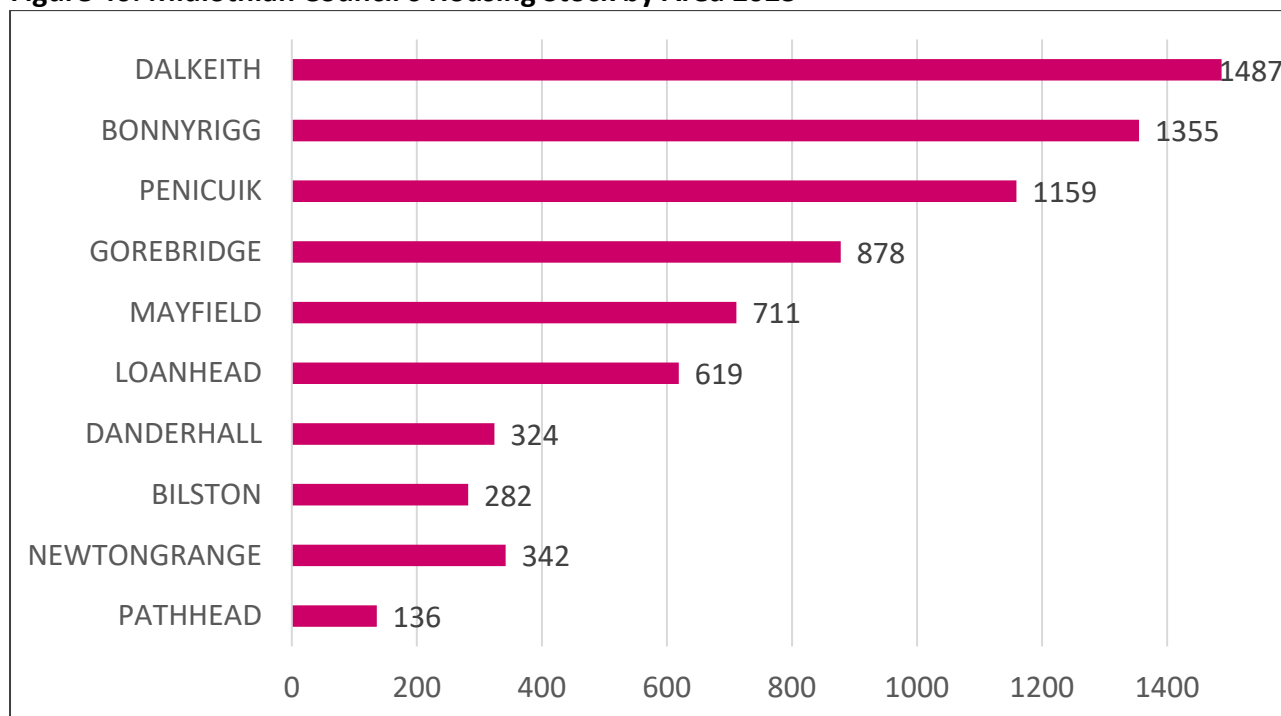


Figure 40 shows the breakdown of stock by area in Midlothian, with the larger towns and villages containing the largest number of homes, conversely rural areas have fewer council properties. Several of the smaller villages have been combined for example Pathhead includes Cousland and Mayfield includes Easthouses.

Figure 40: Midlothian Council's Housing Stock by Area 2023



All affordable rented housing in Scotland needs to meet a minimum standard for property condition called the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS). Figure 41 benchmarks Midlothian Council with the rest of Scotland in meeting this standard although continued investment is required in the stock in order that housing continues to meet the SHQS. The figures presented contain a discrepancy in reporting. We are working to resolve this, as we do not believe these figures represent the quality of your homes.

Figure 41: Number of new build houses Let in 2022 - 2023

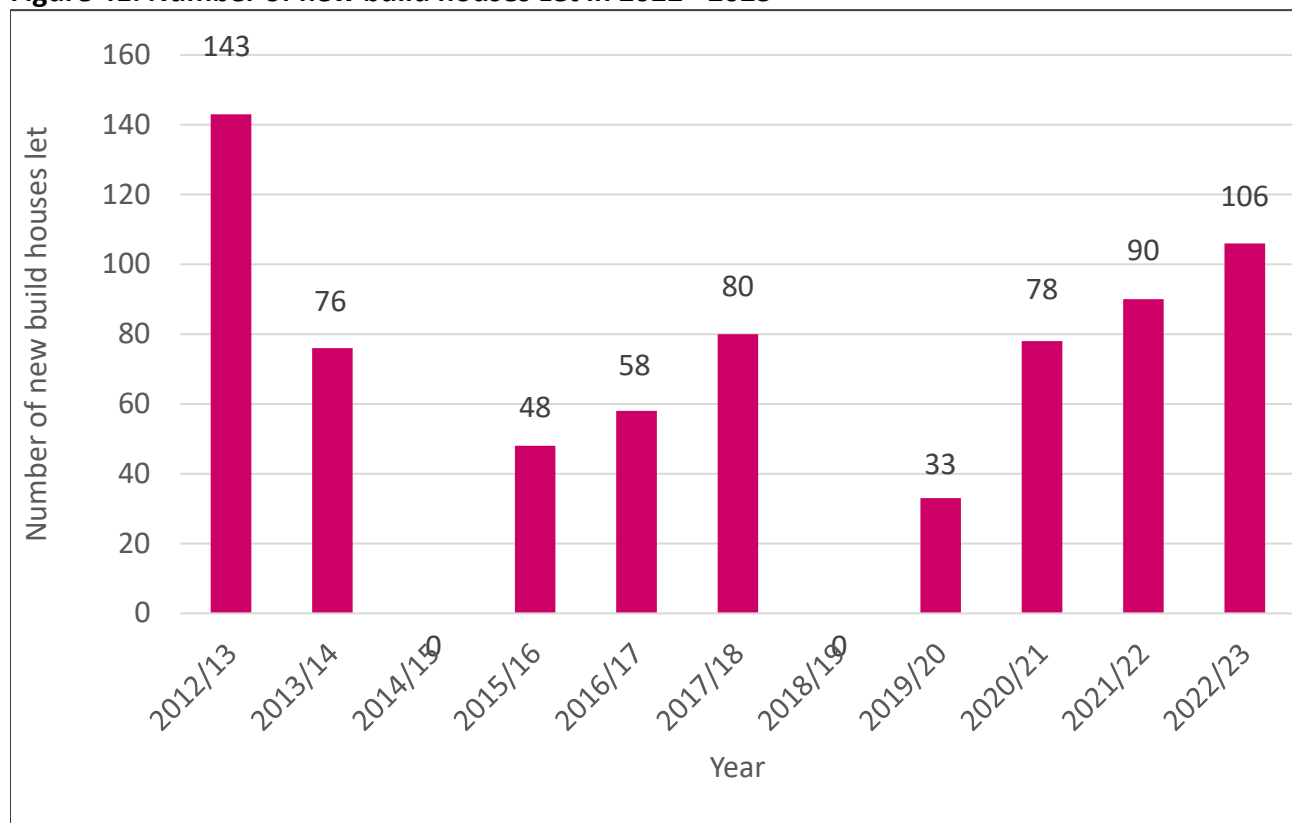


Figure 42 shows detail of the Housing List for housing at Midlothian Council – this figure can fluctuate due to waiting list reviews and the number of lets being made in a year. Currently there are 4503 applicants on the Council’s Housing List.

Figure 42: Number on Council House Waiting List

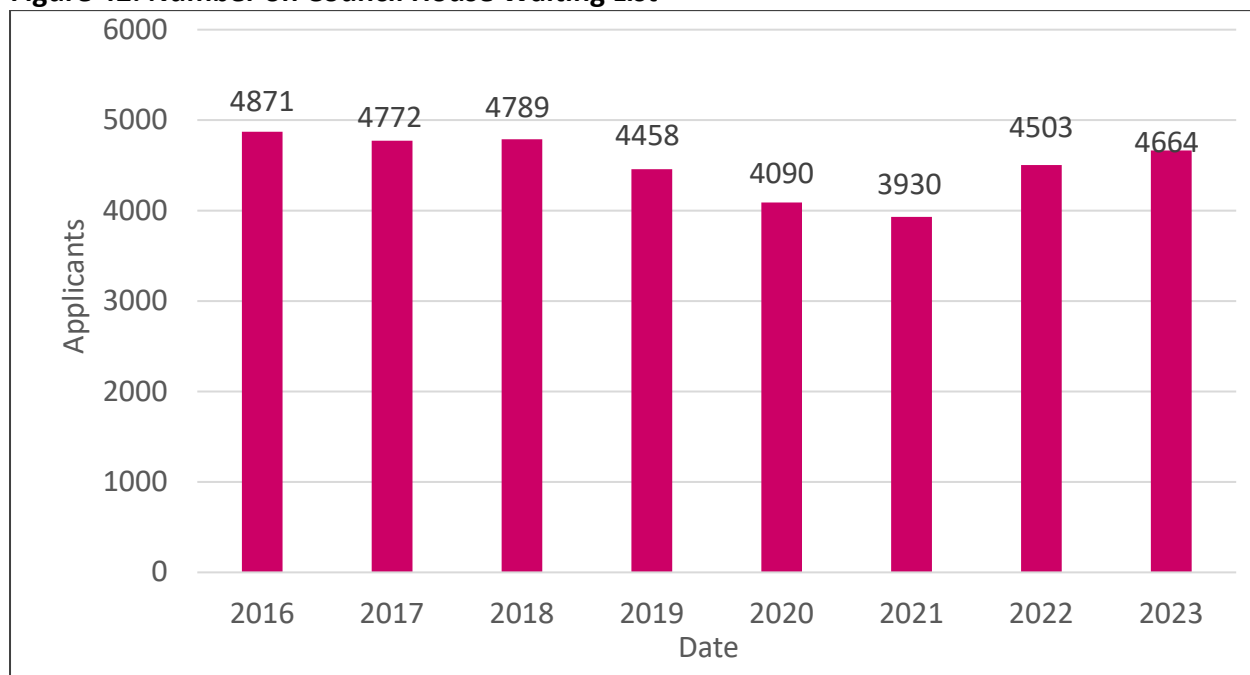
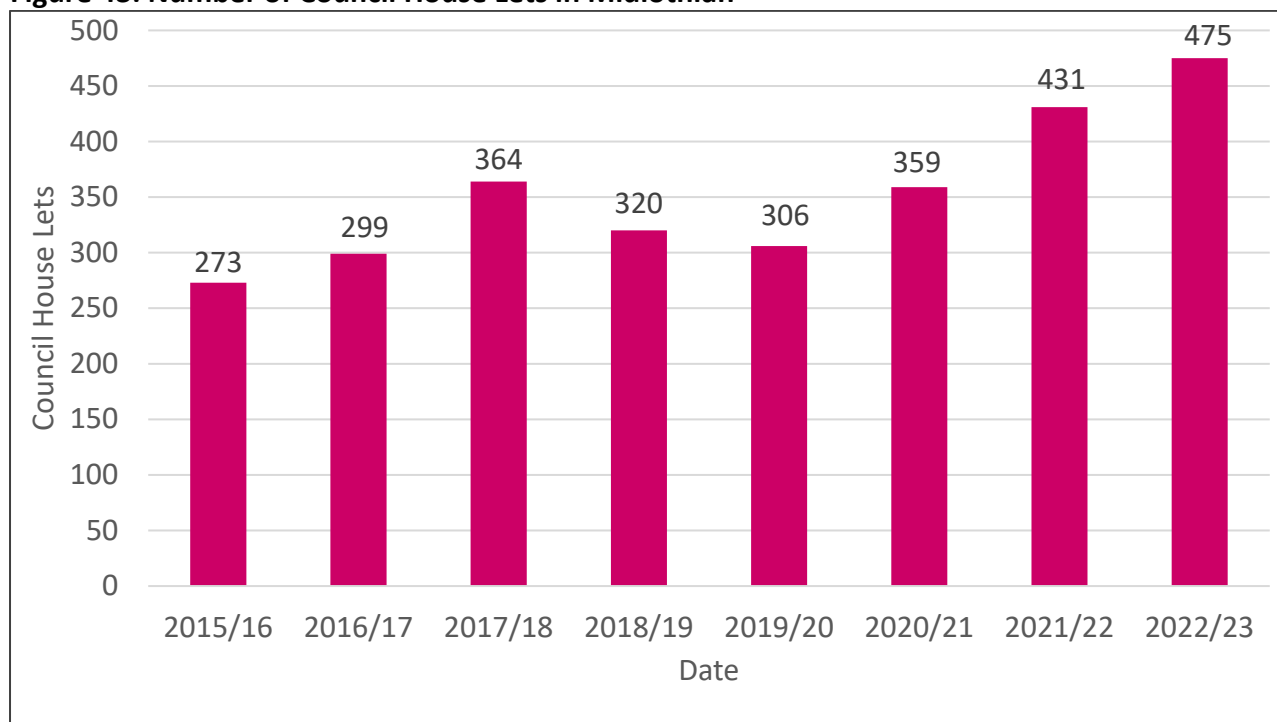


Figure 43 shows how the number of lets is starting to increase, this is due to the numbers of properties being completed in Midlothian's New-Build programme. This number is expected to continue to rise during 2022/23 and beyond.

Figure 43: Number of Council House Lets in Midlothian



Combining council new build development with that of housing associations in the same period gives a total of 2,432 affordable or subsidised homes built during this period. A recent study of Housing Need and Demand in South East Scotland indicated that the level of need for housing to meet current and future projected need was very high, with 8,246 new units required to meet the need for housing in Midlothian. Need for social rented housing was highest, accounting for over half of the required new units. An indication of the demand for housing in the area is the significant increase in house prices during the past decade – despite the market being affected by recession. Table 63, below, showed that prices in Midlothian have increased by 48% between 2004/05 and 2014/15 – a greater increase than Edinburgh and in Scotland as a whole. Table 65 shows the total number of completed new build homes in Midlothian with very high levels of house completions in recent years.

Table 76: 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

Table 77: Annual Average House Price by Local Authority Area

Local Authority	Mar-22	Mar-23	Difference
East Lothian	£291,464	£316,643	8.6%
City of Edinburgh	£319,934	£324,262	1.4%
Midlothian	£223,097	£233,557	4.7%
East Lothian	£191,245	£205,526	7.5%
Scotland	£179,517	£184,877	3.0%

Table 78: Number of new build homes built in Midlothian and Scotland, per annum

Area	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Midlothian	585	640	653	670	517	783	643	579	844	957
Scotland	15139	16748	16850	17137	17569	21267	22124	15793	21615	23512

Homelessness

Figure 44 shows the level of homeless presentations to Midlothian Council by year since 2015/16. The cost of living crisis has resulted in higher requests for Homeless support.

Figure 44: Homeless Presentations to Midlothian Council

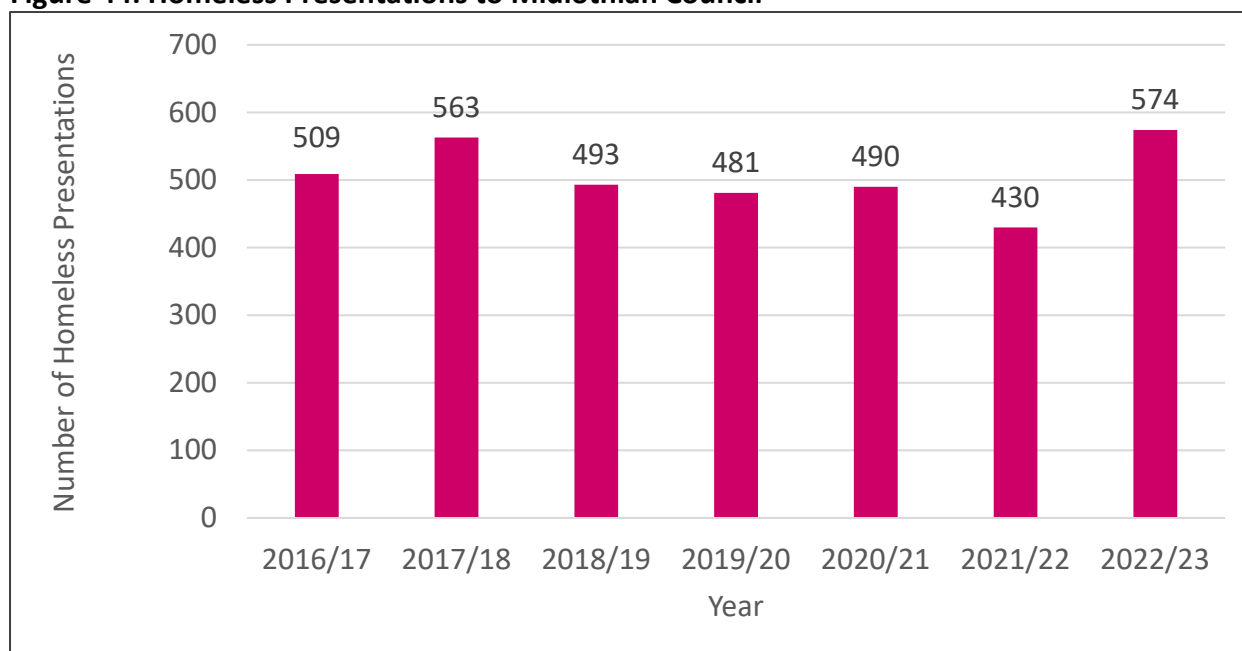
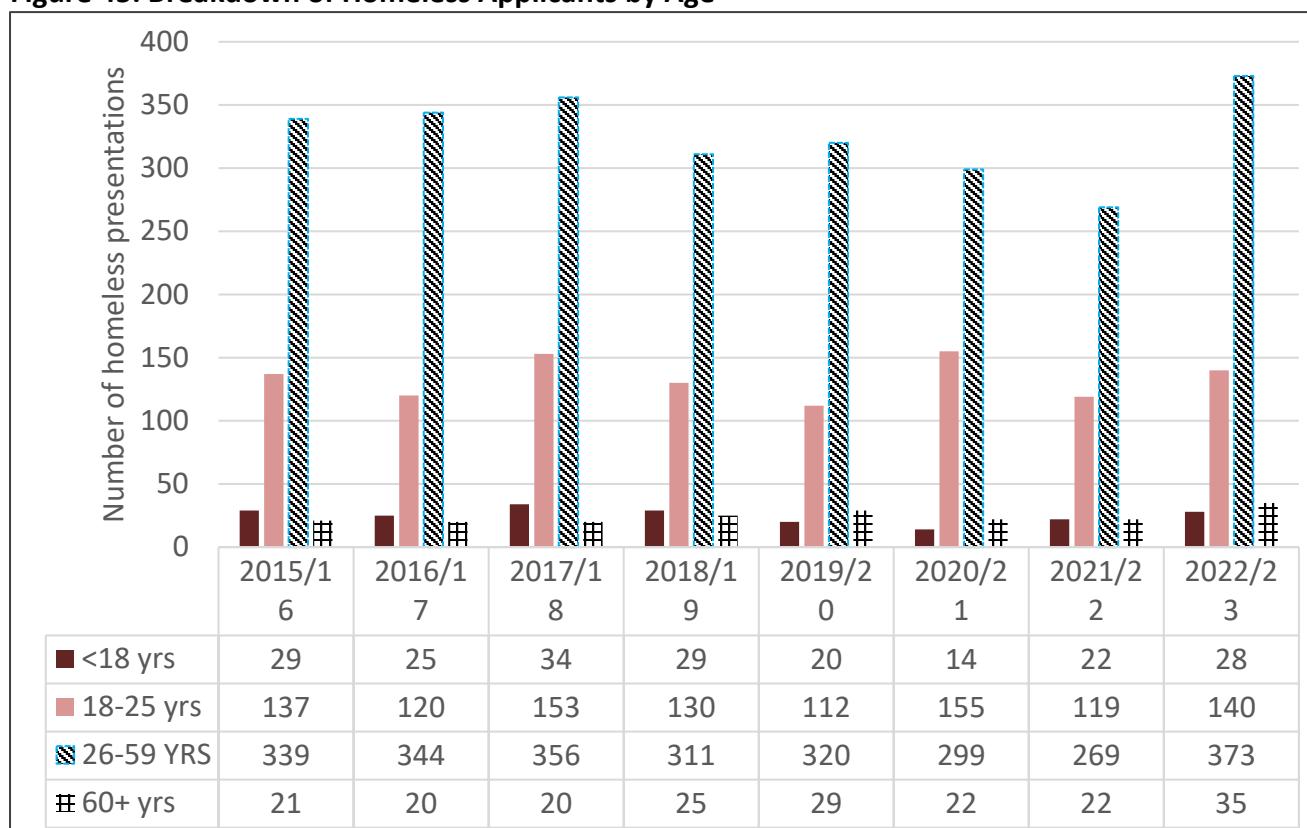


Table 79: Yearly Change in Numbers of Homeless Presentations by Area

Location	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Change 21-22 to 22-23	Change 21-22 to 22-23
					Number	Percentage
Scotland	37,053	34,345	35,759	39,006	3,247	9%
East Lothian	728	629	654	695	41	6%
Midlothian	478	493	438	576	138	32%
West Lothian	1,468	1,462	1,188	1,249	61	5%

The breakdown of homeless applicants into age ranges can be seen in Figure 45 which shows that most homeless households were not younger people or older people but those aged between 26 and 59.

Figure 45: Breakdown of Homeless Applicants by Age



Due to the limited supply of housing in Midlothian most homeless households spend a longer time in temporary accommodation until they can be permanently housed. We are converting some tenancies from temporary accommodation where we can.

Figure 46: Homeless Applicants Housed in Temporary Accommodation at Year End

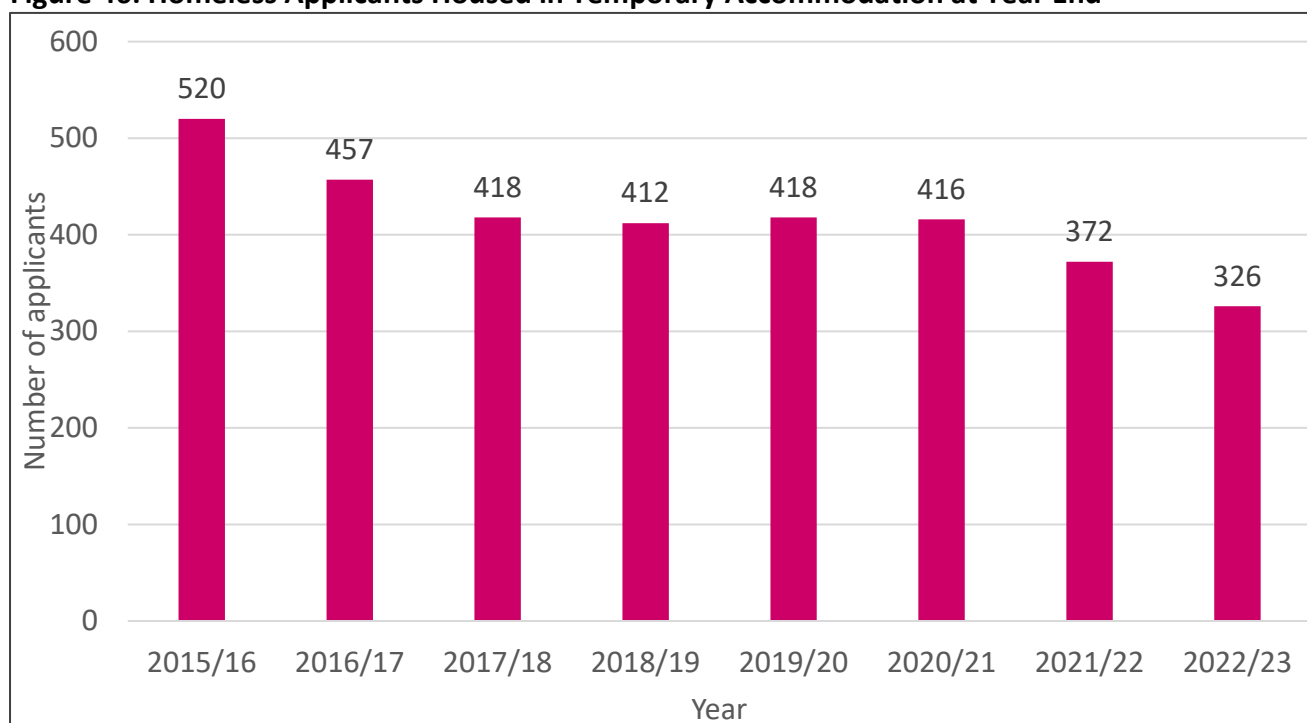


Table 80: Midlothian lets by Housing Association 2017-2023

RSL	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2022/2023	Total
Bield HA	19 7%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	20 3%
Blackwood HA	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	2 0%
Castle Rock Edinvar HA	115 43%	36 26%	16 21%	11 13%	12 7%	190 26%
Dunedin Canmore HA	8 3%	9 6%	8 10%	2 2%	71 42%	98 13%
Link HA	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%	3 4%	1 1%	8 1%
Melville HA	118 44%	83 59%	47 60%	65 76%	81 48%	394 53%
Viewpoint HA	4 2%	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	9 1%
Ark HA	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Trust HA	0 0%	8 6%	4 5%	3 4%	4 2%	19 3%
Total	266	141	78	85	170	740 100%

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
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