

East Lothian Partnership

## **East Lothian by Numbers**

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

### **Summary**

2022

# East Lothian by Numbers: Summary

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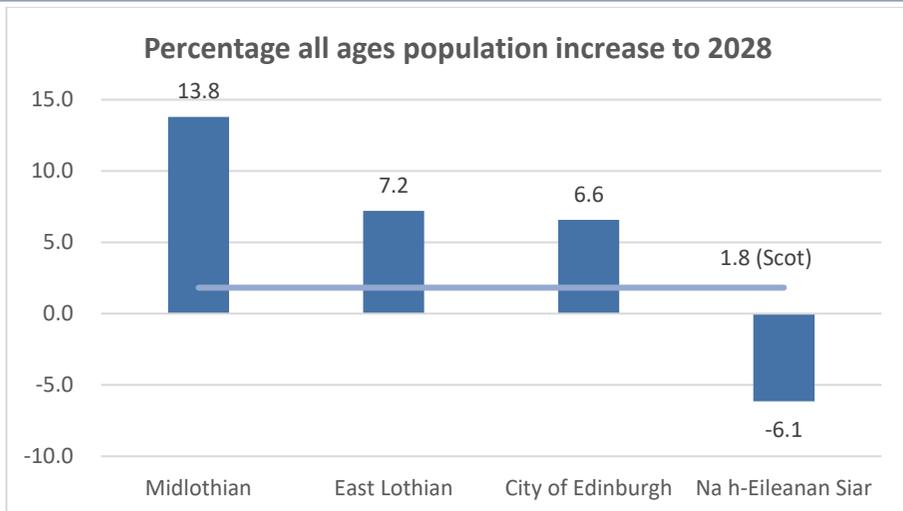
## Population & Demography

In 2021, East Lothian had an estimated NRS population of 109,580, the 20<sup>th</sup> highest of the 32 council areas in Scotland. The population is projected to increase by 7.2% (2018 based) to 113,403 to 2028. The 2<sup>nd</sup> highest increase in Scotland.

NRS projections, which do not take into account local policy such as new housing developments show a 1.8% decrease (2018 based) for the 0 to 15 age group by 2028, only 3 council areas show an increase for this age group, with East Lothian having the lowest decrease out of the remaining council areas. However the Education Service, which takes into account local policy, shows a 17.1% increase to 2028/29 (2020 census roll based) for P1 to S6 pupils.

### Did you know?

**East Lothian is projected to have the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage population increase in Scotland between 2018 and 2028 (National Records of Scotland).**



### Summary:

- In 2021 the population of East Lothian was estimated to be 109,580, the 20<sup>th</sup> highest population out of the 32 Scottish local authorities.
- The Under 16 age group accounted for 18.1% of the overall population, with 62.3% working age, and 19.6% pensionable age.
- The population density in East Lothian is increasing, and has risen from 152 persons per square kilometre in 2015 to 158 in 2019.
- The 2018 based population based NRS projections show an overall 7.2% increase in East Lothian to 113,403 in 2028, the second highest in Scotland.
- The 2018 based population based projection show a 1.8% decrease in 2028 for 0 to 15 year olds, with Scotland decreasing by 6.0%. However, the Education Service show a 17.1% increase to 2028/29 for P1 to S6 pupils (2020 census roll based).
- In East Lothian, the 2018 based population projection show an increase to 2028 of 10.9%, for pension age and over, and 27.5% for 65 and over, the largest increases in Scotland.
- East Lothian’s working age population is projected to increase by 8.6% to 2028, the joint second highest in Scotland.
- The 2018/19 East Lothian fertility rate was 1.55, higher than the Scottish rates of 1.40. Scotland has the lowest fertility rate in the UK. The low fertility rate is reflected across Europe.
- Of the net 7,613 projected increase to 2028 in East Lothian, 7,272 (95.5%) were from other Scottish Council areas.
- In 2018/19, 4,460 people migrated into East Lothian, with 3,290 migrating out, giving a net migration of 1,270 people.

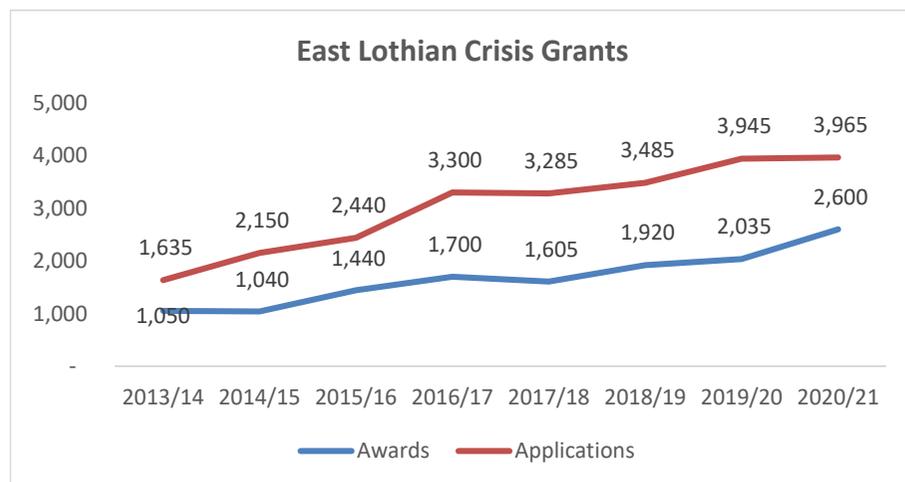
## Deprivation

The principal measure of deprivation in Scotland is the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The Index consists of measures of income, employment, education, health, housing, crime and geographic access to services. The Index identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. East Lothian has lower levels of deprivation than most local authorities in Scotland. There are however, small areas in Prestonpans, Tranent and Musselburgh that fall within the most deprived 20% of areas in Scotland.

The SIMD is not the only measure of deprivation, in 2020, 16.2% of children in East Lothian aged under 16 were in relative low income families before housing costs, lower than the 18.6% across Scotland as a whole. However Children in Poverty after housing costs measure shows that 24.5% children were living in poverty, similar to the 24.3% for Scotland.

### Did you know?

**Since 2013/14 Crisis Grant applications have increased by 143% in East Lothian (Scotland 137%).**



### Summary:

- In SIMD 2020, 2 of the 132 data zones in East Lothian (located in Prestonpans and Tranent) were within the most deprived 10% of areas in Scotland, 8 data zones were in the 20% most deprived. In SIMD 2016 there were no data zones in the 10% most deprived and 6 in the 20% most deprived.
- All of the most deprived data zones in East Lothian lie within the west of the county, in TWM, PSG and Musselburgh.
- In 2020, 1.3% of East Lothian's population resided in the most deprived decile. 5.2% of East Lothian's population resided in the most deprived SIMD quintile, more than the 3.7% in 2016.
- In 2019/20, 15.4% of East Lothian under 16s in relative low income families before housing costs (Scotland 19.0%)
- In 2019/20, 24.5% of East Lothian children were identified as living in poverty after housing costs (Scotland 24.3%).
- East Lothian received 3,965 Crisis Grant applications during 2020/21, up 1% from the previous year, there was a national increase of 22%.
- In 2020/21 66% (2,600) of Crisis Grant applications were awarded in East Lothian (69% across Scotland). The average Crisis Grant award in East Lothian was £105 (Scotland £106).
- In 2017-2019, after housing costs, 24% of East Lothian households were in fuel poverty (Scotland 24%)
- The number of food parcels delivered in East Lothian rose sharply by 24% during covid, from 2,485 in 2019 to 3,078 in 2020, before increasing by 1% to 3,113 in 2021.

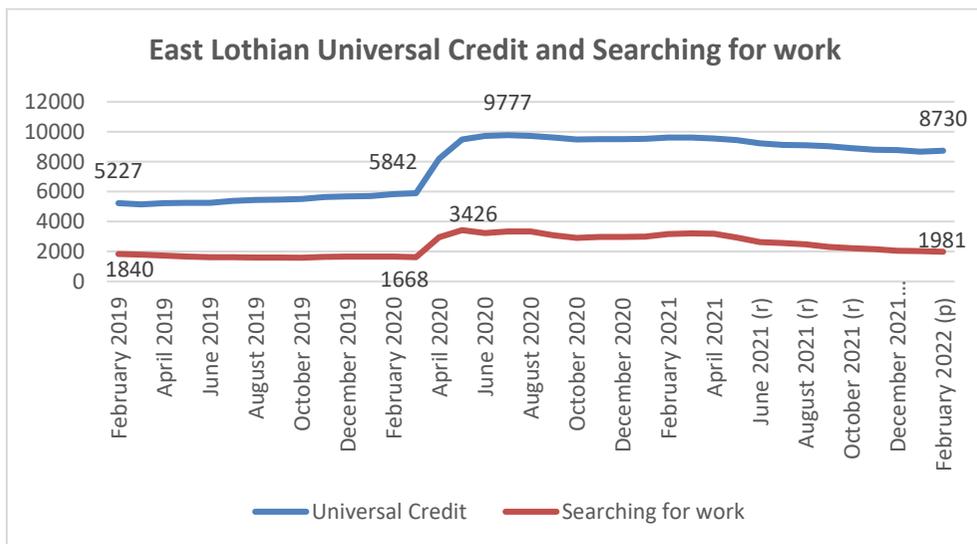
### Economy & Income

Although East Lothian is considered to be an area of high employment and general affluence there is considerable variation in economic activity, unemployment and the financial position of households between and within East Lothian’s wards.

The 2021 average wage for East Lothian residents was lower than East Lothian as a place of work and Scottish residents figure for the first time in the last 10 years.

#### Did you know?

The number of UC claimants seeking work in East Lothian increased by 105.4% during the COVID Pandemic (Statxplore).



#### Summary:

- In 2021, East Lothian had a full time gross weekly earnings as a place of residence of £594, lower than the Scottish figure of £622.0. Females in East Lothian and Scotland earned less than males.
- In 2021, for the first time in the last 10 years, the full time gross weekly wage in East Lothian as a place of work figure (£618.50) was higher than the place of residence wage of £594.
- In 2020, East Lothian had a job density of 0.58, this was the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest rate in Scotland (national average 0.80).
- In 2021, 77.5% of people in East Lothian aged 16-64 were in employment higher than the 72.9% for Scotland. East Lothian has a smaller % of FT employees, and a greater % of PT workers when compared to Scotland.
- In 2019, Human Health and Social Work Services was the largest employment sector (16.7%). East Lothian had a larger % in Arts, Professional Scientific & Technical, Education, Construction, and Accommodation/Food Services, than the national level.
- In 2020, 2 of East Lothian’s 132 data zones were within the 10%, and 7 data zones were within the 20% most income deprived in Scotland.
- East Lothian has no data zones in the 10%, and 14 data zones in the 20% most employment deprived in Scotland.
- In East Lothian, the number of UC claimants peaked at 9,777 people in July 2020, 67.4% higher than the February 2020 pre COVID figure of 5,842.
- In East Lothian, the number of UC claimants seeking work peaked at 3,426 people in May 2020, 105.4 % higher than the February 2020 pre COVID figure of 1,668.

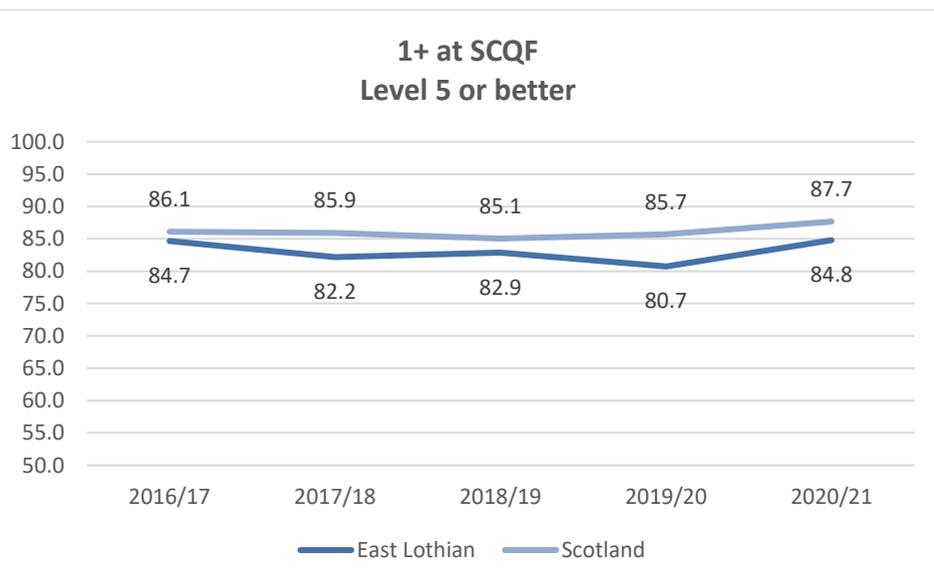
### Education & Lifelong Learning

In East Lothian the rate of pupils who leave school with 1 or more SCQF level 5 or above has been lower than the national average for the last 5 years. The P1, P4 & P7 combined scores for Reading, Writing, Listening & Talking, Literacy and Numeracy were lower than the national average.

Over the last 10 years, a lower percentage of East Lothian school leavers enter higher and further education and a higher percentage enter employment, when compared to Scotland. Less people of working age in East Lothian have a degree, but less have no qualifications when compared to the Scottish average.

#### Did you know?

Queen Margaret University's student roll increased from 5,892 in 2010 to 8,665 in 2019/20. The majority of students are from out with Scotland.



#### Summary:

- In the SIMD 2020, 5 of the 132 data zones in East Lothian were within the 10% most educationally deprived in Scotland, and 20 data zones were within the 20% most educationally deprived.
- In 2020, the school pupil teacher ratio was 17.3 for primary and 13 for secondary, compared to 15.4 and 12.5 for Scotland respectively.
- 84.8% of East Lothian school leavers attained 1 award at SCQF level 5 or above in 2020/21, compared to a national figure of 87.7%.
- In East Lothian in 2020/21, the percentage of P1, P4 & P7 pupils combined scores for Reading, Writing, Listening & Talking, Literacy and Numeracy were lower than the national average.
- In 2019/20 Attendance at East Lothian was 95.2% (primary) and 89.8% secondary compared to 94.5% and 90.7% respectively for Scotland as a whole.
- In East Lothian in 2018/19, there were 4.4 primary and 35.2 secondary exclusions per 1,000 pupils, compared to 8.1 and 39.6 respectively for Scotland.
- 40% of East Lothian Resident 2021 survey respondents were satisfied with local schools, compared to 61% in 2019, with the score affected by home schooling due to COVID.
- In 2020/21, 96.1% of East Lothian school leavers had a positive destination (Scotland 95.5%).

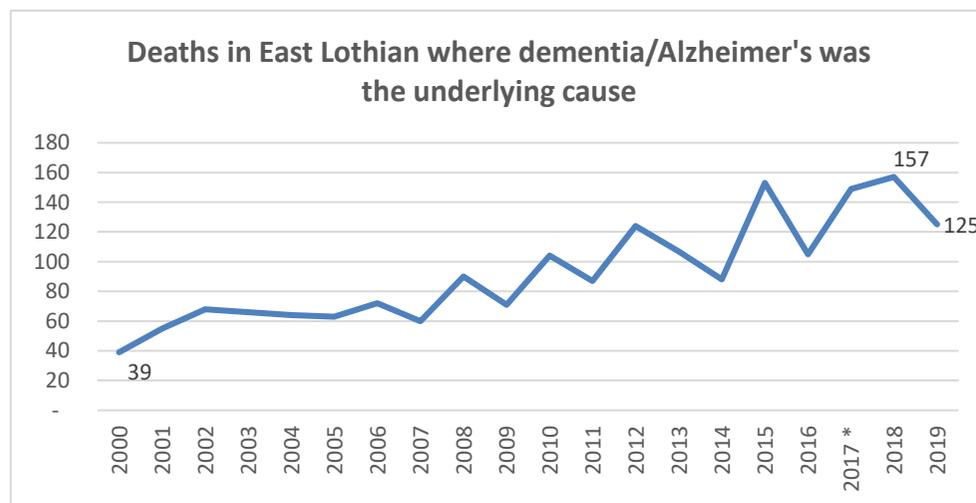
## Health & Social Care

In East Lothian male and female life expectancy is higher than the Scottish average, resulting in a growing older population in the area. However life expectancy varies across the wards, highlighting the significant health inequalities that persist across East Lothian.

A range of indicators can be used to measure the health and wellbeing of a community, and the support needed to enable people to maintain independent lives is a key issue. Cognitive health (e.g. dementia) is a growing issue in East Lothian and Scotland, particularly as the population ages, presenting an expanding health and social care concern.

### Did you know?

**In 2019 the number of deaths where dementia or Alzheimer's was the underlying cause in East Lothian and Scotland, was more than three times higher than in 2000. (NRS)**



### Summary

- The 2019 SHS showed that 73.3% of people in East Lothian report having very good/good health, compared to 72% for Scotland.
- Life expectancy for males and females in East Lothian was higher than in Scotland for the 2017-2019 period.
- By 28th Feb 2022, there were 148 deaths per 100,000 population in East Lothian, where the patient had a COVID infection, lower than the Scottish rate of 195 deaths.
- The 2021 East Lothian Residents survey showed that 53% of residents felt that the health service was a priority for improvement (higher than the 12% in 2019 and 11% in 2017).
- 27% of residents felt that care of the elderly was a priority for improvement (higher than the 5% in 2019 and 4% in 2017)
- Since the COVID pandemic, 45% of residents said their mental health had worsened compared to 8% who said it had improved. This was also the case for physical health with 38% saying it had worsened, and 23% improved.
- In 2018/19, East Lothian was significantly better than Scotland for Child healthy weight, and in 2018-20 for child dental health P1&7 and babies exclusively breastfed.
- East Lothian was significantly better than Scotland for Psychiatric patient hospitalisations, people prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis, drug/alcohol related hospital admissions, coronary heart disease, chronic pulmonary disease, and emergency hospitalisations.
- In 2019, 7.3 per 1,000 adults in East Lothian had learning disabilities, the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate in Scotland (Scotland 5.2).

## Housing

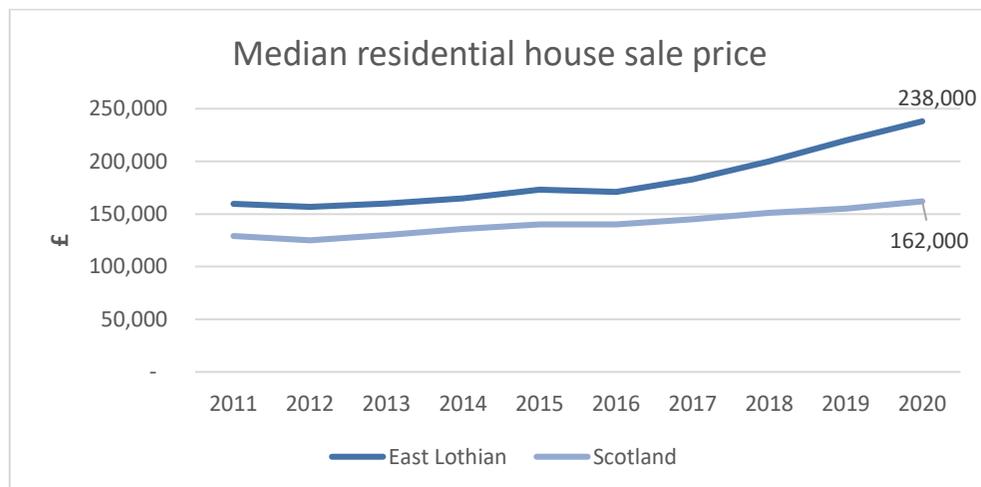
As East Lothian's population grows, new housing estates have been built to accommodate the increase. A major phased housing development which could see as many as 10,000 new homes, 25% of which would be affordable housing, is planned for Blindwells over the next 30 years.

Homelessness issues are key for authorities to tackle. Changing issues around how housing benefit is provided also creates different demands and pressures on East Lothian's housing situation and the population.

Homes are more expensive in East Lothian than the Scottish average, and also have more rooms on average. North Berwick has a relatively high proportion of dwellings that are used as second homes. By contrast, Musselburgh has relatively high proportion of student housing.

### Did you know?

**The median house price in East Lothian was the 2nd highest of the 32 local authorities in Scotland. (STATISTICS.GOV.SCOT).**



### Summary:

- In 2020, the number of dwellings in East Lothian was 49,642. This is a 1.6% increase from 2019 (national increase 0.6%).
- The 2018 based household projections for East Lothian show an increase overall increase of 10.5% to 50,821 at 2028.
- The largest increase was for 1 person households, rising 14.3% from 14,619 households to 16,708 in 2028. 2 person adult rose by 13.2% from 14,963 households to 16,939.
- The increase in 1 person households is largely due to an increase in the 65 plus age group.
- 2018 projections to 2028 show that 1 person households with children will rise by 7.8% from 2,607 households to 2,811, 2 adults with children will increase by 5% from 9,872 households to 10,363.
- East Lothian has a higher proportion of terraced and detached houses and lower proportion of flats and semi-detached homes than Scotland.
- In 2019, 64% of dwellings in East Lothian were owner-occupied, 18% were Council owned, 10% privately rented and 5% were with a housing association.
- In 2020, the median house price in East Lothian was £238,000, the second highest in Scotland.
- In 2021/22, the estimated average Local Authority weekly housing rent in East Lothian was £70.78, the third lowest in Scotland.
- In 2020/21, the number of homeless applications in East Lothian decreased to 628 (13.7% lower than the 728 the previous year).

## Community Safety

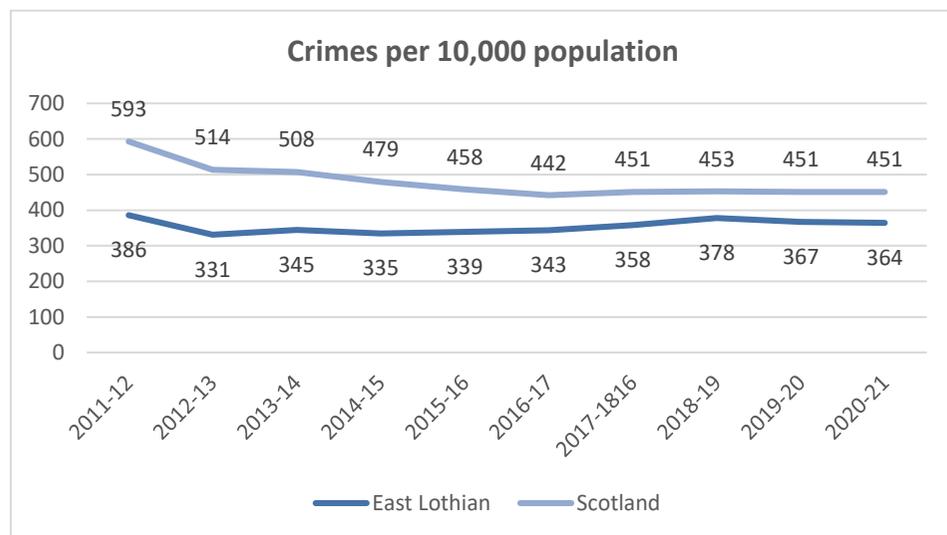
East Lothian is a relatively safe place to live, however the 2021 East Lothian Residents survey showed that 24% of respondents felt threatened by crime a great deal or a fair amount. This was significantly higher than the 4% in 2019 and was largely due to the COVID pandemic situation.

All crime groups and offences were below the Scottish average. Hate crime, Domestic Abuse and anti-social behaviour calls were all higher than the previous year.

The number of road accidents and fatalities has decreased over the last 3 years, although the number of those seriously injured has increased.

### Did you know?

**In 2020/21, the level of crime in East Lothian was below the Scottish average for all crime group and offence categories.**



### Summary:

- In 2020/21 the number of crimes per 10,000 population was less than the national rate, and 0.8% lower than the previous year.
- In Quarter 2, 2020/21, there were 74 Hate crime incidents and 60 hate crimes, similar to the 73 hate incidents and 64 hate crimes in Quarter 2, 2019/20.
- In 2020/21 there were 1163 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in East Lothian, 8% lower than the previous year.
- In 2020/21, there were 344 domestic abuse referrals from the police to the Domestic Abuse Referral Pathway in East Lothian, 20.5% higher than the previous year.
- In 2020/21 there were 16 Maracs (Multi-agency meetings) for 111 victims. Children were involved in 69.4% of cases.
- During 2020/21 in East Lothian there were 5,276 anti-social behaviour calls made to East Lothian Council, an increase of 71.4% from the previous year, as calls increased during lockdown.
- In 2020, 104 people were injured on East Lothian's roads, well below the 5 year average of 173. In 2020, 32 people were seriously injured, and 2 people was killed.
- In 2019/20 there were 135 prison arrivals from East Lothian. This is 1.3 per 1,000 population, lower than the 2.3 for Scotland.
- In 2020/21 there were 92.7 accidental and 6 deliberate dwelling fires per 100,000 population in East Lothian, lower than the 156 and 19.5 respectively for Scotland.
- In 2020/21 there were 58.4 outdoor primary fires per 100,000 population, higher than the 55.6 for Scotland.

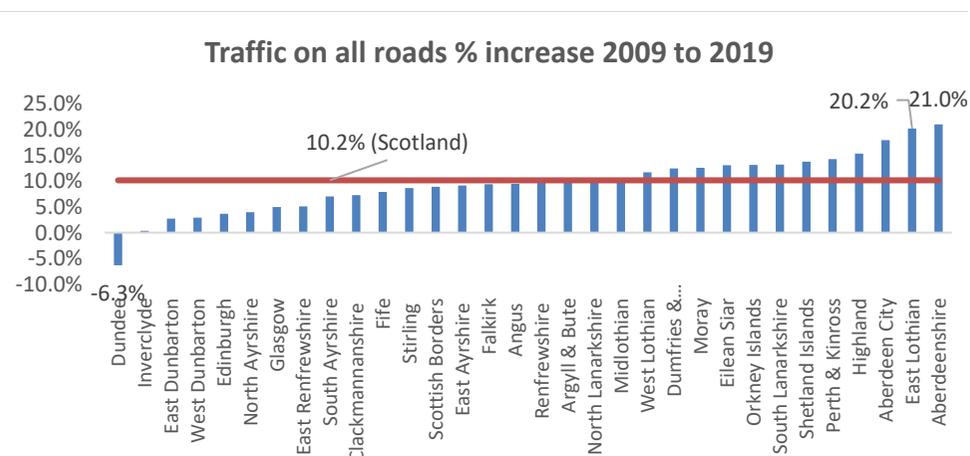
## Transport & Travel

Access to transport is fundamental to maintaining today's lifestyles, whether it is for work, education, leisure or to attain the goods and services people rely on in their daily lives. The dispersed, rural nature of many of East Lothian's settlements also increases the need for travel, with 30 of the 132 data zones in East Lothian falling within the 20% most access deprived in Scotland.

Traffic on East Lothian roads is increasing, the county has a higher number of cars per 1,000 population and a higher rate of petrol consumption than Scotland. One of the key ways for East Lothian to reduce its carbon footprint would be to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport including walking, cycling and public transport. The use of electric cars is increasing, and East Lothian currently has the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest number of electric charge points in Scotland.

### Did you know?

Traffic on East Lothian roads increased by 20.2% between 2009 and 2019, the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest increase in Scotland (Transport Scotland



### Summary:

- SIMD 2020 showed that, 9 (11 in SIMD2016) out of the 132 data zones in East Lothian are within the 10% most deprived areas of Scotland with regard to access to services. 30 (24 in SIMD 2016) data zones are amongst the 20% most access deprived.
- The 2021 East Lothian Residents survey showed that travelling by car was the most popular choice for travelling to shopping centres/ supermarkets, GP surgeries and sports centres. Over half of respondents said they would never use public transport to commute to work.
- In 2020, in East Lothian, 68.5% of primary school and 61.4% of secondary school pupils walked, cycled or scootered to school (Scotland 55.3% and 44.8% respectively).
- Traffic on all East Lothian roads increased by 20.2% from 2009 to 2019, the second highest increase in Scotland. This was mainly due to high increases in 2014, 2016 and 2017.
- There were 612 cars registered per 1,000 population aged 17 and over in 2019/20, higher than the 563 for Scotland as a whole.
- Between 2014 and 2018 East Lothian petrol and diesel consumption increased by 11.1% (national 3.5%), this was largely due to an 8.4% rise in 2017, the figure remained at a similar level in 2018.
- In 2020, East Lothian had 96 electric vehicle charge points, the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest number in Scotland, and 81% higher than the 53 the previous year.

## The Environment

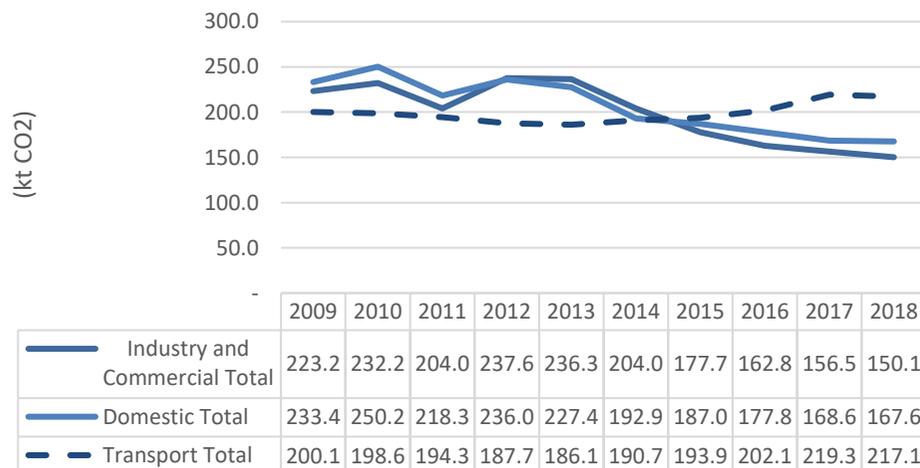
Across the county communities have access to a wide range of public open/green spaces including coastal and countryside sites, woodlands, parks, amenity open spaces, green corridors, village greens, play areas, school grounds and civic spaces which offer positive benefits to the health and well-being of local communities.

The growing population, increase in traffic and the building of new housing developments such as Blindwells may result in an increase in transport carbon emissions. Transport carbon emissions have not been decreasing in line with industry and domestic emissions. However, employer working from home policies may have a positive impact on the environment by reducing commuting.

### Did you know?

**East Lothian had 10.8 tCO<sub>2</sub> per capita carbon emissions in 2018, the second highest rate in Scotland. (UK Govt).**

**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions estimates 2005-2018 (kt CO<sub>2</sub>) within scope of East Lothian Council**



### Summary:

- In 2019/20 East Lothian Council’s carbon emissions reduced by 2.5% to 14,630 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. There has been an overall decrease of 29.5% since 2014/15.
- In 2018 East Lothian had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest carbon emissions per capita in Scotland at 10.8 tCO<sub>2</sub> compared to a national average of 5.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>.
- At 573.55 ktCO<sub>2</sub>, Blue Circle Cement at Dunbar was the 5<sup>th</sup> highest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub> in Scotland. This is outside of council influence.
- Within the scope of council influence East Lothian’s carbon emissions per capita was 5.1 tCO<sub>2</sub> slightly higher than the 4.9 tCO<sub>2</sub> for Scotland.
- Overall East Lothian’s (under council influence) carbon emissions reduced by 9% from 2014 to 2018. However Transport carbon emissions, despite reducing slightly in 2018 from the previous year, increased by 13.9% from 2014 to 2018.
- East Lothian has approximately 2,700 listed buildings. In 2021, 65 buildings were included on the historic buildings at risk register. There are 30 conservation areas and 325 Scheduled Monuments East Lothian contains 14 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- Large areas of East Lothian are classified as Prime Quality Agricultural Land. 88ha of land was classed as being vacant or derelict in 2020.
- 10 of the 13 beaches in East Lothian monitored by SEPA received an excellent/good rating in 2019, 5 of which are excellent (2 in 2017/18).
- In 2019, 94% of East Lothian residents stated that they were satisfied with waste and recycling services.

## Neighbourhood & Place

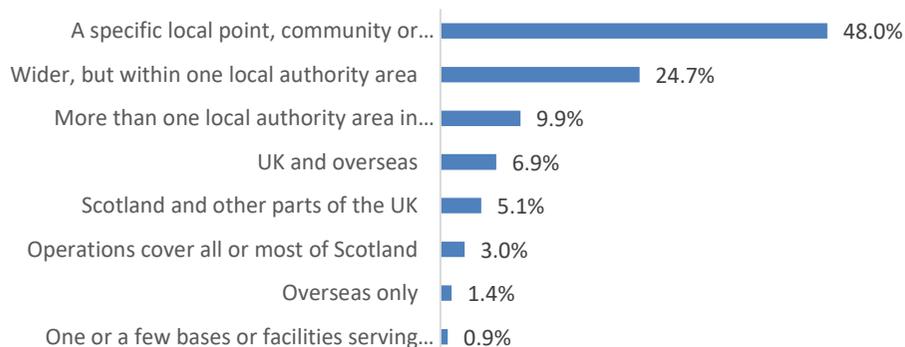
The rural nature of much of East Lothian means that the majority of the population live in geographically distinct towns and villages – each with their own strengths and differing needs.

While each of the East Lothian wards is geographically clustered around one of six major towns it does mean that people across the county have different levels of access to local services and facilities. These variations not only impact on local quality of life and the opportunities available to local residents, but also on the strength and resilience of local communities. As to how people feel about their own neighbourhoods can also influence how much they choose to become involved.

### Did you know?

**There were 452 registered charities in East Lothian in May 2021. Approximately half of these have a local outreach (OSCR 2021).**

**Percentage of East Lothian charities by their outreach  
2021**



### Summary:

- In 2021, 94% of East Lothian residents felt that their neighbourhood was a good place to live.
- In 2021, the top 3 priorities for improvement were health services (53%), road and pavement repairs (53%) and the level of traffic congestion (38%).
- In 2021, residents felt that safer paths/cycle ways (47%) and more paths (36%), were the changes most likely to encourage them to increase their levels of exercise.
- *In 2018, 38% of people in East Lothian had volunteered in the last year, higher than the 26% for Scotland as a whole.*
- In East Lothian, there were 541,419 library visits in 2019/20, no figures were recorded during lockdown, which contributed to a reduction of 6.8% from the previous year. During lockdown only 8 of the 12 libraries were open for PC use.
- The 2021 East Lothian residents survey showed that, 95.6% had internet access, 94.5% used it for looking up information, 92.5% for sending emails, 88.6% for online banking, and 88.6% for online shopping.
- Enjoy Leisure provides 6 sports centres across East Lothian with swim & gym facilities, 1 climbing area, 1 athletics track, 25 locations with playing fields and 2 golf courses.
- Voter turnout in East Lothian remains higher than in Scotland.
- 452 charities were registered with OSCR in East Lothian in 2021 compared to 429 in 2015.

## Council Services

East Lothian Council is the principle service provider within the area and has a responsibility for providing many of the services and facilities that residents rely on in their daily lives. Overall, the perceptions of East Lothian Council tend to be fairly positive and satisfaction with council services remains consistently high, however satisfaction with schools is falling. With an increasing younger and older population, and differing demographic challenges across the area, the Council will have to provide for its service users in dynamic and innovative ways.

### Did you know?

In 2019/20, East Lothian Council provided almost 22,000 hours of care at home per week to vulnerable adults

### How money was used by East Lothian Council in 2017/18

6.8 million bins collected

22,000 hours care at home per week provided

Looked after 234 vulnerable children in care and foster homes

Kept open 139 council buildings including 30 public toilets and 12 libraries

### Summary:

- In 2019, 72% of residents felt that the council provided high quality services, the same as in 2017.
- In 2019, 72% of residents felt that the council does the best it can with the money available, lower than the 79% in 2017.
- In 2019, 44% of residents felt that the council was good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions, higher than the 38% in 2017.
- In 2019, 27% of residents felt that they could influence decisions affecting their local area, lower than the 38% in 2017.
- When compared to the 2017 East Lothian Residents survey, the 2019 survey showed significant decreases in satisfaction in the following areas: Children's play areas (-19%), Libraries (-17%), Local bus services (-17%), Local schools (-15%), Support for older people (-19%), Hospital outpatients service (-14%), Fire service (-19%), Police (-20%).
- In 2019/20 East Lothian Council maintained 276 parks, pitches, play areas and burial grounds, over 920km of roads, and almost 19,000 street lights.
- In 2019/20 East Lothian Council recycled over 53% of domestic waste from the total of over 50,000 tonnes of waste collected from 6.8m bins
- As at April 2021, 3,621 East Lothian residents were being shielded from COVID19.

## Sources

In preparing this profile every attempt has been made to use the most recent information publically available for each theme. The information has come from a variety of external sources as well as internal council services. Sources include:

Alzheimer Europe [www.alzheimer-europe.org](http://www.alzheimer-europe.org)

Association of Leading Visitor Attractions [www.alva.org.uk](http://www.alva.org.uk)

Association of Scottish Visitor Attractions [www.asva.org.uk](http://www.asva.org.uk)

Belhaven Hill School [www.belhavenhill.com](http://www.belhavenhill.com)

Census 2001 [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)

Census 2011 [www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk)

Citizens Advice Scotland [www.cas.org.uk](http://www.cas.org.uk)

Citizens Panel [www.eastlothian.gov.uk](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk)

City of Edinburgh Council [www.edinburgh.gov.uk](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk)

Community Health and Well-Being Profiles [www.scotpho.org.uk](http://www.scotpho.org.uk)

Department of Work and Pensions  
[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions)

Early Development Instrument [www.eastlothian.gov.uk](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk)

East Lothian Council [www.eastlothian.gov.uk](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk)

Edinburgh College [www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk](http://www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk)

Electoral Commission [www.electoralcommission.org.uk](http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk)

End Child Poverty [www.endchildpoverty.org.uk](http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk)

Enjoy Leisure [www.enjoyleisure.com](http://www.enjoyleisure.com)

eSAY Survey: Learning Disability Statistics Scotland [www.sclid.org.uk](http://www.sclid.org.uk)

General Register Office for Scotland [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)

Green Tourism [www.green-tourism.com](http://www.green-tourism.com)

Hands Up! Survey [www.sustrans.org.uk](http://www.sustrans.org.uk)

HM Revenue and Customs  
[www.gov.uk/organisations/hm-revenue-customs](http://www.gov.uk/organisations/hm-revenue-customs)

Higher Education Statistics Agency [www.hesa.ac.uk](http://www.hesa.ac.uk)

Improvement Service [www.improvementservice.org.uk](http://www.improvementservice.org.uk)

Information Services Division Scotland [www.isdscotland.org](http://www.isdscotland.org)

James Hutton Institute [www.hutton.ac.uk](http://www.hutton.ac.uk)

Keep Scotland Beautiful [www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org.uk](http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org.uk)

Loretto School [www.lorettoschool.co.uk](http://www.lorettoschool.co.uk)

Midlothian Council [www.midlothian.gov.uk](http://www.midlothian.gov.uk)

National Records of Scotland [www.nrscotland.gov.uk](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)

NHS Lothian [www.nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk](http://www.nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk)

NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Office for National Statistics [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

Office of Rail Regulation [www.orr.gov.uk](http://www.orr.gov.uk)

Police Scotland [www.scotland.police.uk](http://www.scotland.police.uk)

Public Protection East and Midlothian [www.emppc.org.uk](http://www.emppc.org.uk)

Queen Margaret University [www.qmu.ac.uk](http://www.qmu.ac.uk)

Registers of Scotland [www.ros.gov.uk](http://www.ros.gov.uk)

Residents Survey [www.eastlothian.gov.uk](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk)

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland  
[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

Scotland's Census Results Online [www.scrol.gov.uk](http://www.scrol.gov.uk)

Scottish Annual Business Statistics [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

Scottish Children's Reporter Administration [www.scra.gov.uk](http://www.scra.gov.uk)

Scottish Environmental Protection Agency [www.sepa.org.uk](http://www.sepa.org.uk)

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service [www.firescotland.gov.uk](http://www.firescotland.gov.uk)

Scottish Funding Council [www.sfc.ac.uk](http://www.sfc.ac.uk)

Scottish Government [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

Scottish Health and Care Experience Survey [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

Scottish Health Survey [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

Scottish Household Conditions Survey [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

Scottish Household Survey [www.gov.scot](http://www.gov.scot)

Scottish Household Survey: Travel Diary [www.transportscotland.gov.uk](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk)

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk)

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk)

Scottish Parliament Information Centre [www.scottish.parliament.uk](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk)

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Survey  
[www.isdscotland.org](http://www.isdscotland.org)

SESPlan [www.sesplan.gov.uk](http://www.sesplan.gov.uk)

Skills Development Scotland [www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk](http://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk)

Spark of Genius [www.sparkofgenius.com](http://www.sparkofgenius.com)

SQW: Research in Economic and Social Development [www.sqw.co.uk](http://www.sqw.co.uk)

STRiVE [www.strive.me.uk](http://www.strive.me.uk)

Student Evaluation of Experience Survey [www.eastlothian.gov.uk](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk)

The Compass School [www.thecompassschool.org.uk](http://www.thecompassschool.org.uk)

Transport Scotland [www.transportscotland.gov.uk](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk)

Viewstat [www.improvementservice.org.uk](http://www.improvementservice.org.uk)

Visit Scotland [www.visitscotland.com](http://www.visitscotland.com)

Women's Aid East and Midlothian [www.womensaideml.org](http://www.womensaideml.org)

**East Lothian by Numbers**  
**A Statistical Profile of East Lothian**  
**Summary**

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**How to contact us**

East Lothian Partnership  
Corporate Policy and Improvement  
East Lothian Council  
John Muir House  
Haddington  
East Lothian  
EH41 3HA

W: [www.eastlothian.gov.uk/EastLothianPartnership](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/EastLothianPartnership)

T: 01620 827475

E: [elp@eastlothian.gov.uk](mailto:elp@eastlothian.gov.uk)



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