

# East Lothian Partnership

## East Lothian Strategic Assessment Our Analysis of East Lothian by Numbers

June 2017

*'Our overarching priority is to reduce inequalities both within  
and between our communities'*

**The East Lothian Plan 2013**

**EAST LOTHIAN HIGH LEVEL STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT – June 2017**

Welcome to the East Lothian Strategic Assessment 2017.

This document presents our analysis of the data compiled in [East Lothian by Numbers \(2017\)](#) and supersedes the Strategic Assessment of June 2015.

East Lothian by Numbers provides the evidence base for the overarching priority and ten outcomes which are set out in [The East Lothian Plan, Single Outcome Agreement 2013](#). The Strategic Assessment sets out to analyse the key trends, challenges and opportunities presented.

The Strategic Assessment is structured around the three key objectives of the East Lothian Plan - Sustainable Economy, Resilient People, Safe and Vibrant Communities - whilst Reducing Inequalities, our overarching priority, is a cross-cutting theme throughout.

We hope that this is a useful tool for partners and staff to guide our collective work to create and deliver the next East Lothian Plan, which will constitute our Local Outcome Improvement Plan within the requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. We also hope that this Assessment is a useful tool for local organisations and groups in setting their own priorities and guiding their work to improving the outcomes for people in East Lothian and the local environment.

The Strategic Assessment will be updated and expanded periodically as the evidence base develops and more data becomes available. Please note that this document updates and replaces the East Lothian Strategic Assessment 2015.

## SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY (1)

TRENDS &  
ISSUES

Concentrations of deprivation around the west. Areas in Prestonpans, Tranent and Elphinstone are within 20% most deprived in Scotland.

There are concentrations of income deprivation and employment deprivation in the west of the area.

12.6% of children are estimated to live in poverty before Housing Costs - 20.3% After Housing Costs. (East Lothian is below Scotland and UK averages.)

High level of out-commuting and lower local jobs density.

Higher proportion of East Lothian-based people work for small businesses than the Scottish average.

Net exporter of labour: commuting levels greatest amongst financial and professional services and public administration jobs.

Average wages are higher for residents of East Lothian working outside the area than for people who work in the area.

Higher proportion of people employed than the Scottish average in professional and managerial occupations (30% of workforce).

A third of employees are in public admin / education / health industries. Higher than Scottish average.

Projected increase in population - increasing pressure for land supply for housing, business and infrastructure (such as transport).

Increasing numbers of people living alone will require concentration on suitable housing.

East Lothian has high concentration of "access deprivation" i.e. outside of towns it takes longer than the Scottish average to access services such as GP, retail centre, post office. However, this is consistent with living in a rural area.

Access to public transport varies across East Lothian. Although the majority of people (83%) live within 6 minutes walk of a bus stop, the services tend to be less frequent than the Scottish average.

High car-dependency.

Concern about air quality standards in Musselburgh town centre.

Growing population.

Ageing population, living longer.

Most common enquiries to Citizens Advice Bureaux in Musselburgh and Haddington relate to debt and to benefits/tax credits/national insurance.

## SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY (2)

## CHALLENGES

Limited number of large scale employers.

Projected increase in population - increasing pressure for land supply for housing, business and infrastructure (such as transport) bring resulting financial and environmental impacts.

Advent of increased hours of free childcare – will free some parents for paid work – need to have plans in place to help them access skills and jobs.

Low incidence of workers in Caring, Leisure and Other Services group, while ageing population will increasingly need more care workers.

House prices much higher than Scottish average - and increasing.

Wage levels for those working in East Lothian are lower than for those who live in the area but work outwith.

In-work poverty - need to identify relevant info on extent, cause and implications.

Tourism and hospitality jobs are often seasonal, with limited career development.

Vibrant town centres need high-quality jobs.

Likely impact of welfare reform on income of the most vulnerable.

Fuel poverty: 30% of owner-occupiers, 40% of Social Housing; similar to Scottish averages.

Digital infrastructure needs improvement – access to fast broadband and good mobile coverage.

Need to develop digital skills - in all age groups.

Need to ensure young people are ready for jobs in new and growing sectors especially STE(A)M (Science, Technology, Engineering, digital Arts, Mathematics).

Access to further education: travel not easy for non-earning EL residents especially in the east and/or in more rural areas.

Most East Lothian students attend Milton Road campus, which is closest to East Lothian (555 students); next is Granton campus (463), followed by Midlothian campus (280) and Sighthill (250). East Lothian student numbers have been dropping at the College since a high-point in 2014-15 (from 2588 to 1742 over 2 years: a drop of almost a third).

Need to identify people in poverty outside of the most deprived areas.

Ongoing need to identify land for business use - the value of land for housing is high relative to the value of employment land.

Proximity to Edinburgh's larger, urban economy, retail opportunities etc in competition with East Lothian's.

Air quality in central Musselburgh.

Impacts of climate change on homes, businesses and habitats.

Potential impact of Brexit on East Lothian generally but also on key sectors of the economy such as farming, fishing, food and drink, small businesses, and further and higher education.

## SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY (3)

## OPPORTUNITIES

**Sectors of economic growth** in the Edinburgh and East of Scotland region, and thus of jobs opportunities for people in East Lothian, have been identified as follows:

- Information and Communications Technology (the largest area of growth)
- Leisure and eco-tourism
- Life sciences/ biotech
- Food and drink
- Financial services
- Creative industries/ craft and design
- Energy including renewables

**Skills priorities** for the region have been identified as follows:

- Information and Communications Technology
- Health and Social Work (including the skills to care for nursery-age children and for older people)
- Real Estate (buildings and land)
- Finance and insurance
- Creative, craft and design
- Construction
- Electricity and gas

Potential for jobs in childcare with advent of greater free childcare provision.

Apprenticeships – potential to attract funding from the new Apprenticeship Levy Scheme; new Pathways for young people.

Improved links to QMU and Edinburgh College.

Engagement of Edinburgh College in supporting drive to improve positive destinations – e.g. possibly in offering guaranteed places for leavers without positive destinations?

Potential of growing older population with experience and skills, to support volunteering and/or social enterprises (especially cross-generational enterprise e.g. childcare, befriending of older people).

City Region deal – infrastructure and skills.

Repurposing/ redevelopment of Cockenzie Power Station site.

Development of Blindwells.

Development of Innovation Park at Queen Margaret University.

Public and community transport – access, costs, routes.

Growth of East Lothian Car Club in eastern towns, may relieve households from necessity of owning a car (or owning more than one car).

Demand for renewable energies could create job opportunities.

Development of new Community Hospital in Haddington – care and health opportunities.

Proximity to Edinburgh’s larger, urban economy

Forthcoming City Deal.

Potential for co-location and relocation of public sector partners – freeing up land for business use or housing, or community asset transfer where appropriate.

## RESILIENT PEOPLE – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE (1 of 2)

## TRENDS &amp; ISSUES

Projected high population growth – 4<sup>th</sup> fastest Council area for whole population. 27.5% increase in 0-15 year olds by 2037; 23% for all ages.

Increasing primary school roll in East Lothian: - 12% more in 2015/16 than in 2009/10. Current primary school roll is over 8,000 pupils.

While number of secondary pupils has been declining to a 10-year low of 5600, it is now projected to increase.

17 out of East Lothian's 132 datazones fall within 20% most education-deprived areas in Scotland. These 17 datazones are in Preston/Seton/Gosford, Musselburgh East & Carberry, and Fa'side.

Academic attainment at secondary school at SCQF level 6 or above is similar to comparator authorities and to the Scottish average. (There is no comparative information in the Statistical Profile about the performance of pupils at the different East Lothian schools; however school pupil performance is included in the factors on which the Education domain of the SIMD is based.)

No information is available on pupils in private schooling or receiving private tutoring.

Proportion of school leavers entering positive destinations is lower than Scottish average.

Across East Lothian, as measured by the Early Development Instrument (EDI) for children in P1

- children in general:
  - do relatively well in physical health and wellbeing and the cognitive language development domains;
  - gain an average score in social competency;
  - score lower in emotional maturity and communications.
- lower EDI scores are concentrated in areas in the west, but also appear in eastern Haddington and in the Dunbar area (especially the east of that area).

East Lothian children obtain higher than average results at P1 for mathematics and phonics. However the result for reading fell below the Scottish average in 2015-16.

Musselburgh West is top scoring ward in EL for P1 results, having risen from a position below the Scottish average in 2012/13.

Proportion of P1 children considered obese/ severely obese is higher than Scottish average.

Highest rates of school exclusions in Fa'side, Musselburgh East & Carberry and Preston/ Seton/ Gosford.

More young people stayed on at school to S5 and S6 in 2015 than in 2006.

Since 2010/11, there has been an increase of 72.7% in the numbers of people starting modern apprenticeships; however the number of leavers who successfully completed a modern apprenticeship decreased in 2014/15 for the first time in 5 years.

Total number of Looked After Children has increased by almost 15% in last 10 years: is 224 as at March 2016.

[Attainment of Looked After Children at S4 is lower than for children at the same stage that are not looked after.]

Breastfeeding rate is declining although it is still higher than the Scottish average.

## RESILIENT PEOPLE – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE (2 of 2)

**CHALLENGES**

Manage increase in school rolls and maximise positive impacts on school estate, teacher numbers and communities.

Need to increase attainment, particularly of children living in more deprived communities and for Looked After Children.

Need more information and better understanding of mental health among young people (including performance of Child and Adult Mental Health Services referrals). Increase awareness to and ability of people of all ages to look after their mental health as well as physical health and promote self-management

Improving positive destinations for school leavers and employability of young people

Need more discussion of achievement alongside academic attainment when measuring young people's outcomes.

Need to capture information on impact on young people of involvement in sports.

Need to tackle obesity introducing a healthy diet and increase levels of physical activity

Ensure inclusion of disabled children, with implementation of self-directed support

Manage new early learning and childcare provision for priority 2-year-olds – including tracking of positive outcomes for their families in accessing jobs and/or further education and training.

Competition with Edinburgh city for potential foster carers living in East Lothian.

**OPPORTUNITIES**

Increased job opportunities in the childcare sector

Increased opportunities for foster care

Build on initiatives such as the Early Years Collaborative/ Support from the Start/ Musselburgh Total Place/ Musselburgh Family Focus.

Increasing opportunities for volunteering by and in relation to children and young people (e.g. befriending and mentoring)

Develop new pathways through education for children and young people – for example, potential to build on the Academy model, more workplace learning.

Children's and young people profile – age 0 to 25

Service integration for all age groups

QMU-schools link e.g. Children's University or Academies.

Developing Scotland's Young Workforce: more emphasis on work-based curriculum.

Look at the developing/ future jobs market and make sure we have a workforce with the skills to respond (Regional Skills Assessments/ City Deal)

Could explore creation of flexible/ modular buildings e.g. to provide schooling/ care and take account of expanding/ contracting school rolls.



## RESILIENT PEOPLE – ADULTS (1 of 2)

TRENDS &  
ISSUES

High population growth forecast. High growth anticipated in the number of households in which the head of the household is aged over 75 or over 85.

East Lothian is 9<sup>th</sup> out of 32 local authority areas for life expectancy: males 78.5 years; females 82.1 years

Variations across the area:

Difference in life expectancy between males and females for the whole of East Lothian is 3.6 years.

Highest male life expectancy is in Longniddry and Aberlady: 82.8 years.

Lowest male life expectancy is in Prestonpans North: 74.6 years.

Highest female life expectancy is in Musselburgh West: 89.8 years.

Lowest female life expectancy is in Dunbar West: 77.5 years.

Dementia is on the rise and predicted to increase substantially in the next 20 years.

Alcohol- and drug- related deaths have been on an upward trend over the past 2 years – almost twice as many alcohol-related deaths as drug-related.

Attitudes among 13- and 15-year olds to smoking, alcohol and cannabis are generally more permissive in East Lothian than in Scotland as a whole.

Slightly higher rate of prescription of anti-depressants in East Lothian (15.5%) than in Scotland as a whole (14.8%) – figures are age-sex standardised. However rate for people aged 85+ are significantly higher in East Lothian than in Scotland as a whole.

Falls are the biggest cause of emergency hospital admissions for all age groups, but particularly for the 75+ age group.

East Lothian has a lower proportion of people spending the last six months of their life in an NHS acute hospital when compared to NHS Lothian area as a whole or Scotland as a whole. People in Western wards are more likely to do this than people in Eastern wards.

However more East Lothian people die in acute hospitals than die in a care home, hospice or at home.

East Lothian has a higher rate of adults with learning disabilities than Scotland as a whole.

It has higher rates of adults with learning disabilities who attend a day centre, have employment opportunities or are in education.

However it has a lower rate of adults with learning disabilities who have an autism diagnosis.

In most age groups, more men than women with learning disabilities are known to East Lothian Council.

Nearly 7% of all unpaid carers in East Lothian are aged 24 and under – figure is over 10% in Musselburgh East.



## RESILIENT PEOPLE – ADULTS (2 of 2)

<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<p>Forecast increased demand for appropriate / single person housing / accommodation.</p> <p>Increased social isolation for older people in single or two person households / possible decrease in family members able to provide support.</p> <p>Increased demand for health, care and leisure services.</p> <p>Growth in 'free' personal care: greater demand as population increases and gets older.</p> <p>Older people are more vulnerable to financial abuse.</p> <p>Home safety.</p> <p>Digital inclusion.</p> <p>Access to transport and services.</p> <p>Increase awareness and ability of people (all ages) to look after their mental health and their physical health and promote self-management.</p> <p>Provide a pathway of support for growing number of people with dementia and for their families.</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>People are living longer and healthier lives and so are more able to provide care and volunteer.</p> <p>More effective partnership working to improve home safety.</p> <p>Health and Social Care integration – for all age groups.</p> <p>Dementia friendly East Lothian movement.</p> <p>Widening access and participation.</p>

## SAFE &amp; VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

## TRENDS &amp; ISSUES

Population growth, especially at both extremes of the age spectrum.

House prices in East Lothian are considerably higher than the Scottish average and are rising.

The number of houses being built is cyclical and has fallen in the most recent year for which figures are available. In 2014-15, there were 213 private sector housing completions, and 61 local authority and housing association completions, a total of 274 completions. (This compares to a peak in 2005-6 of a total of 748 completions.)

In comparison with the figure of 274 housing completions in 2014-15, the SESPlan Housing Need and Demand Assessment suggests that the requirement for new housing in East Lothian is a total of 553 units per year.

Forecast growth in the number of older people living alone – already have datazones where 25% of the households are single person households. Older people and younger people in this expanding age group?

The number of homeless applications and the number of applications assessed as homeless have been on a level trend since 2012, having been on a downward trend over the six preceding years.

In 2013/14 the average stay in temporary accommodation init was 255 days – up from 176 days in 2012/13.

The main reason for homelessness consistently is: 'asked to leave (by parent / other relatives or friends) – 37% in 2013/14. Other significant reasons include 'household dispute: violence/ abusive' which accounts for 20%. Only 10% of homelessness applications result from 'other landlord actions terminating a tenancy'.

Many households are affected by the Housing Benefit Under Occupation Penalty, particularly in Musselburgh, Tranent and Prestonpans areas.

33% of households in East Lothian are considered to be in fuel poverty, 7% are considered to be in extreme fuel poverty. Worst-affected are pensioners.

Majority of people strongly agree/agree that they can rely on support from their neighbourhood and community in East Lothian.

Voter turnout is higher in East Lothian than the Scottish average.

Three out of East Lothian's 132 data zones are amongst the 10% most crime-deprived data zones in Scotland: in Preston/Seton/Gosford, Fa'side and Musselburgh. Eleven of East Lothian's data zones (including the 3 afore-mentioned) lie within Scotland's 20% most crime deprived data zones: all in the west of the county.

The rate of people in custody for East Lothian residents is considerably lower than it is for Scotland as a whole. In June 2013 it was recorded as a rate of 97 per 100,000 population in East Lothian compared with 179 in Scotland.

83.2% of offenders in East Lothian are male.

Reconviction rates in East Lothian have risen to a similar level for Scotland over recent years.

Anti Social Behaviour incidents increased by 2.3% in 2015/16, although Disorder incidents within that total decreased, and the figures are below the 5-year average. Musselburgh records the highest number of antisocial behaviour complaints. By far the biggest category of anti social behaviour

complaints are street disorder incidents. Youth anti social behaviour accounts for a quarter of all ASB incidents.

Fluctuating but generally falling trend in numbers of serious injury road accidents over last 10 years (27 in 2015), but a stagnation in the numbers of people killed (3 in 2015).

The rate of fires per head of population is lower than the Scottish average.

The rate of deliberate dwelling fires in East Lothian, while still significantly lower than the Scottish rate, has been rising, while the Scottish rate is been slowly decreasing.

The four highest ranked issues that are most in need of improvement according to East Lothian residents are road and pavement repairs (53%), activities for teenagers (34%), shopping facilities (32%) and jobs for local people (31%).

Overall, 33% of East Lothian people volunteered in the last 12 months. A significantly higher proportion of males volunteer in East Lothian than in Scotland as a whole; proportion of females is however the same.

Half of charities in East Lothian have a local/neighbourhood outreach. Around a quarter of charities cover a wider area but still exclusively within the East Lothian area. The final quarter have a wider remit, including national and international remits.

**CHALLENGES**

Decline in private sector house building makes meeting targets for housing completions a challenge, as demand increases.

Ensuring that the types of new housing development reflect the demographics of the projected population i.e. ensuring provision of suitable housing for people living alone, including older people living alone (e.g. “very sheltered” housing).

The supply of affordable housing is currently insufficient to generate vacancies to meet the needs of homeless and low income households, but managing demand is complex.

Low affordability of housing for people on lower incomes – need truly affordable housing.

Increasing older population and shift in balance of care to care at home suggests that people will stay in their council houses for longer, which could decrease turnover in the short to medium term and thus decrease opportunities for other would-be tenants.

Lack of social facilities/ places for people to meet casually in new housing developments.

Potential for social isolation.

Prevention of exploitation of older people staying at home.

Provision of dementia training.

Employment gap – social care workforce employment is low but they are needed, including in areas where they can’t necessarily afford to live (e.g. in North Berwick).

Availability of affordable and flexible childcare – especially for the potential social care workforce.

Property condition and energy efficiency are particular issues in the private rented sector and for owner occupiers living in rural areas and in some town centre.

	<p>Certain groups are more vulnerable to fuel poverty including older people and single people who are more likely to be in extreme fuel poverty.</p> <p>Violence against women and hate crime – need to improve reporting because there may be under-reporting; need more info on reporting, demand for service and attitudes of young people towards gender-based violence.</p> <p>Help families build positive relationships, address trauma and mental health in individuals and families, to help them address and break poor family cycles.</p> <p>Address the impacts of welfare reform.</p> <p>Older working/ just-retired people often have caring responsibilities – children/ grandchildren/ ageing parents – so not necessarily available to volunteer in their communities.</p> <p>Identifying and meeting the need for activities for teenagers; encouraging their resilience as active citizens.</p> <p>Changing nature of communities that comes with population growth and different patterns of population make up.</p> <p>Resource availability among community planning partners/ competition for resources. Need long-term thinking/ budgeting, and scenario planning.</p> <p>Railway capacity.</p>
<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p>Strong social capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sense of community in towns and villages;</li> <li>• people with skills;</li> <li>• strong community/ voluntary sector with potential for more growth (e.g. social enterprises);</li> <li>• great opportunities for volunteering and third sector involvement;</li> <li>• good facilities within communities that could be put to better use (e.g. as Community High Schools)</li> </ul> <p>Commitment to community engagement and involvement.</p> <p>Potential to build on network of community assets.</p> <p>Potential to make more use of public open spaces, particularly for health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Willingness of partners to work together (e.g. opportunity to create a Community Safety Hub in Haddington).</p> <p>Digital agenda.</p> <p>The new holistic approach to Public Protection, particularly child protection.</p> <p>Potential for population growth to help sustain the viability of local services.</p> <p>Greater awareness of the role of ‘place’, potential for “Total Place” approach.</p> <p>Active travel and core paths initiatives.</p> <p>Potential to promote increased tolerance/ respect and less-polarised views.</p>

## East Lothian Strategic Assessment

### Our Analysis of East Lothian by Numbers

June 2017

Find this document and East Lothian by Numbers at: [www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData)

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