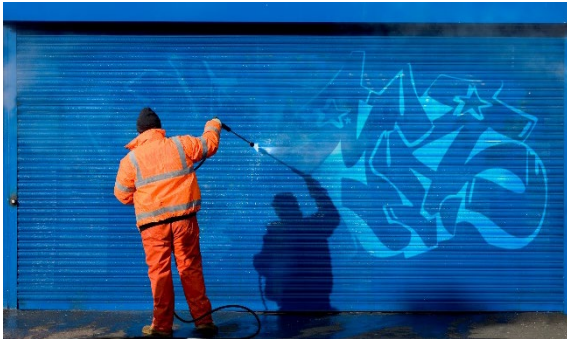




Midlothian
A Great Place to Grow



Profile of Midlothian 2021

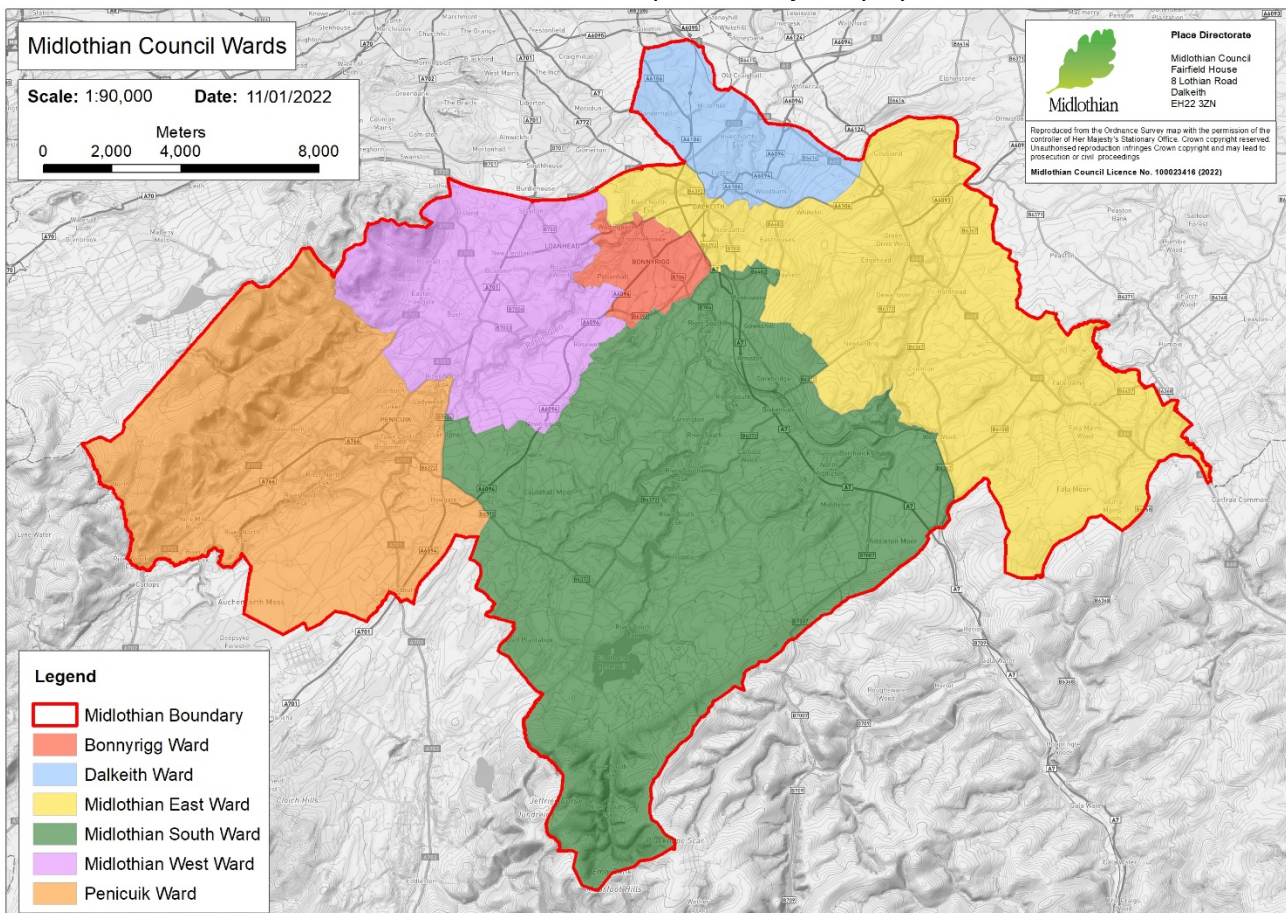
This Profile compiles information that has been published by statutory and voluntary sector agencies and is not primary research. References and hypertext links to the original sources are provided. The information used is the most recent at the time of publication.

Local Authorities & Community Planning Partnerships

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

Wards

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 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.

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Our Vision

By 2030 people will be able to lead healthier, safer and successful lives. No child or household need live in poverty. Midlothian will be a Great Green Place to Grow with a reduction in our impact on the environment. To achieve our ambitions we will work collectively with residents, community organisation, public service agencies and businesses.

Summary

Demographics

Midlothian's population in 2020, was **93,150**. This is an increase of 0.7% from 92,460 in 2019. .

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

Midlothian's current population can be characterised by a population swell between the ages of 30 and 59 and the 0-15 year segments. This could be the impact of new-build family housing increasing the younger and working age population.

Adult Health & Social Care

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

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

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

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

Community Safety

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

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

Getting it right for every child

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

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

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

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

Improving Opportunities

Child poverty is increasing and this will be a key focus of the partnership at all levels.

Rising living costs are putting strain on households and Midlothian Financial Inclusion Network will take a Midlothian Wide Approach to fuel and food poverty.

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 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. Implementing our Community Learning and Development Plan is important in addressing both of these elements. We will focus on building confidence and levels of provision to the same levels as prior to the pandemic. This also focuses on reestablishing levels of volunteering.

Working in partnership with the third, public and private sector is key to improving out comes for local people, families and children to build skills for learning, life and work.

Sustainable Growth

Economy

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

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

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

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

Environment

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

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

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

Housing

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

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

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

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

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

Demographics



Introduction

Midlothian's population in 2020, was **93,150**, an **increase of 0.7%** from 92,150 in 2019. Over the same period, the population of Scotland remained the same (data source: National Records of Scotland).

Midlothian's population is growing

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

Between 2018 and 2028, the population of Midlothian is projected to **increase by 13.8% to 103,945** compared to a 1.8% for Scotland as a whole. Midlothian is projected to have the highest percentage change in population size out of all the 32 council areas in Scotland (2018 to 2028).

Population and Household Sizes

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

Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data(2019)

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

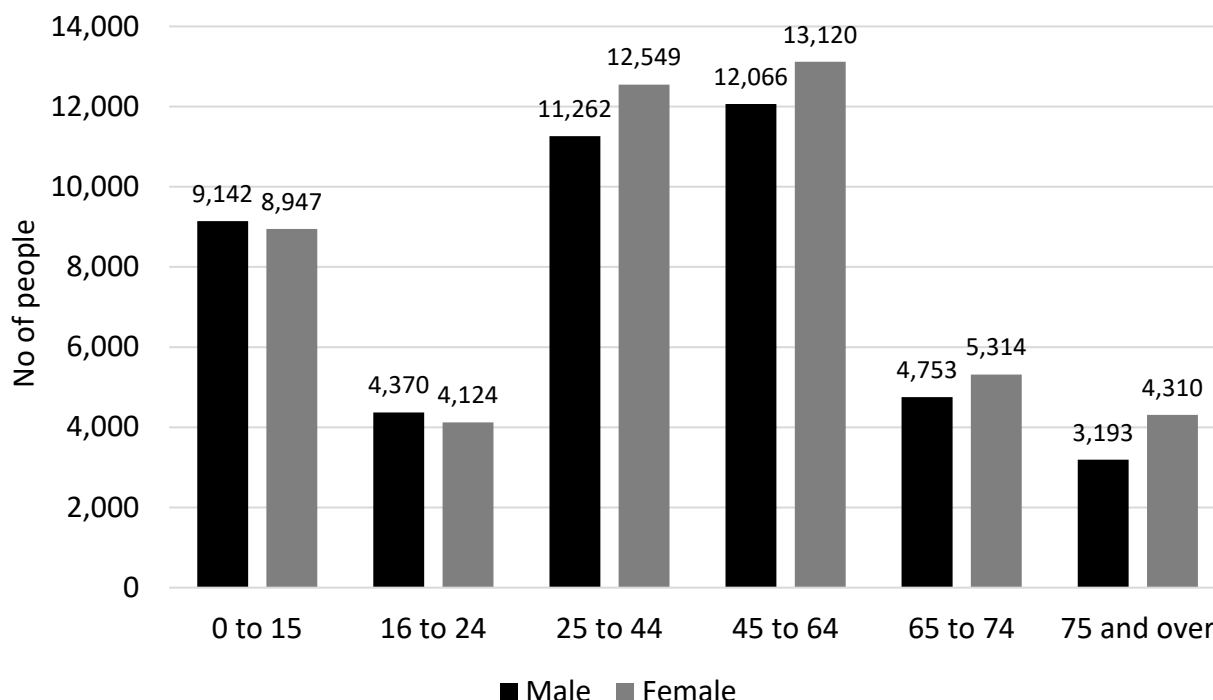
Estimate of Population Change

Area	2018	2028	Natural change	Total % change
Midlothian	91,340	103,945	12,605	13.8
Scotland	5,404,700	5,578,822	-8,443	3.2

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

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.

Population by age and sex (2019)



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

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

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

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

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

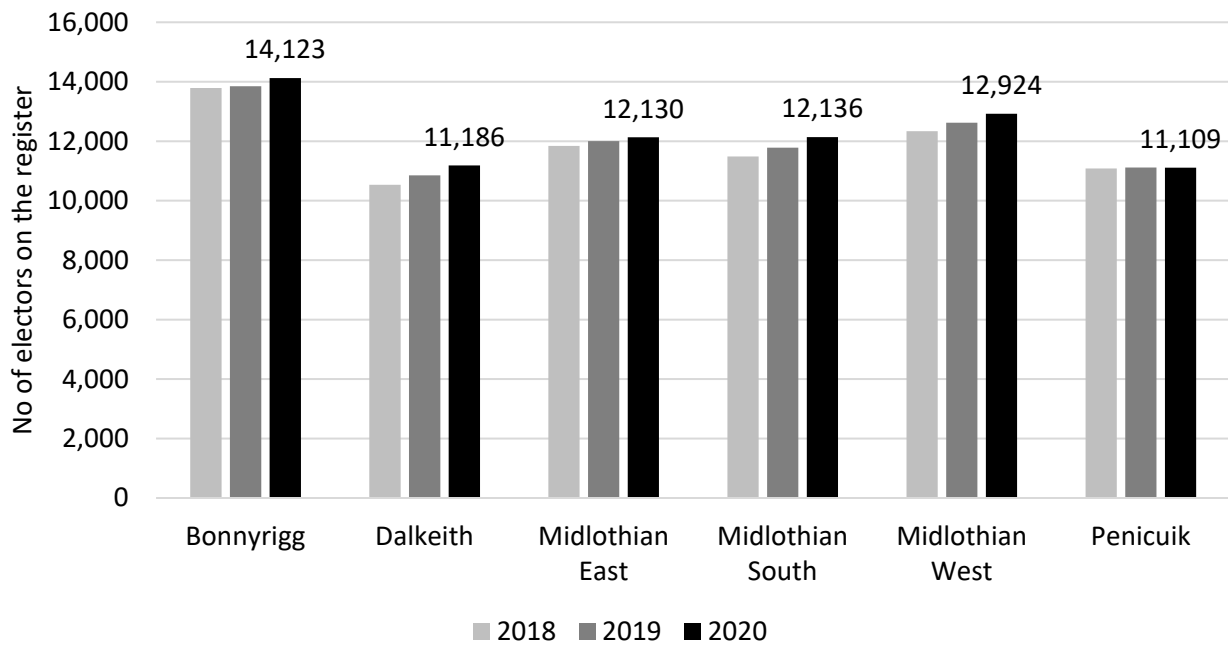
Population by Ward

Between December 2009 and December 2019 the electorate increased by 13.1%.

Ward	Mid-2018 Population Aged 16 and Over	Projected mid-2023 Population Aged 16 and Over
Bonnyrigg	14,661	15,695
Dalkeith	10,578	12,681
Midlothian East	13,193	14,351
Midlothian South	11,168	13,268
Midlothian West	12,870	15,555
Penicuik	11,570	12,046

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

Number of electors on the register by ward

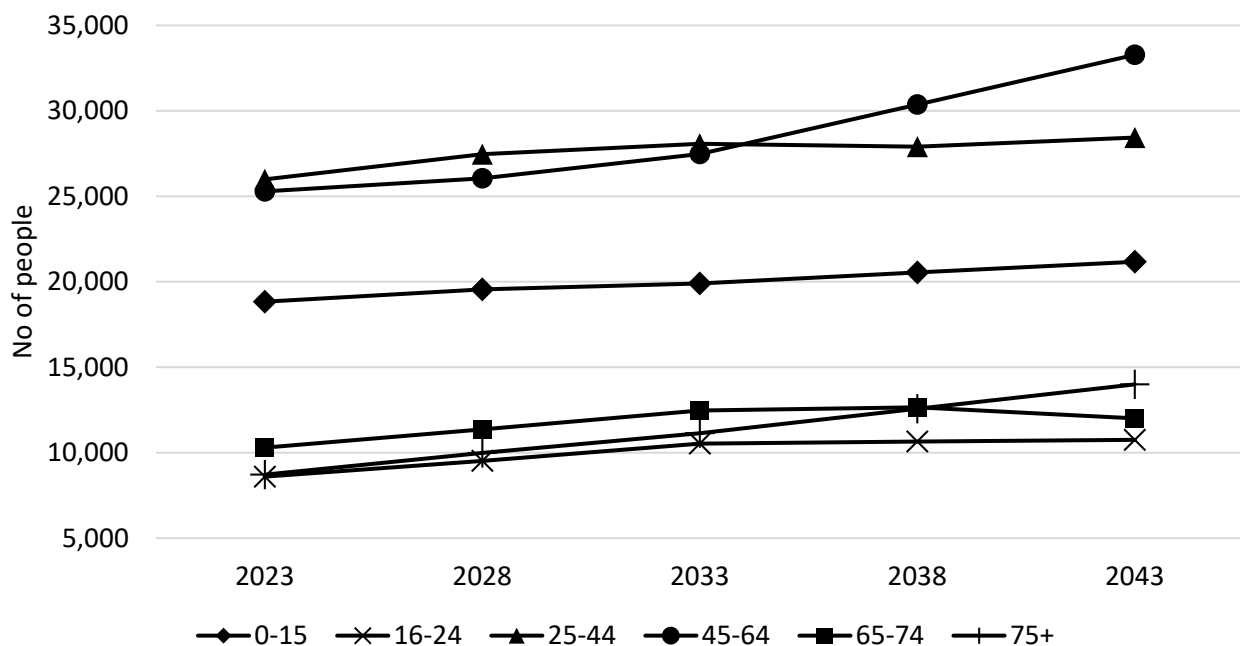


Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2019) Electoral statistics



Population Projections

Population Projections by age group



Data Source: National Records of Scotland 2018 <http://nationalrecordsofscotland.gov.uk/> this 2018 projection predicts a **30.6% increase** over its trajectory, 5% more than the 2016 projection.



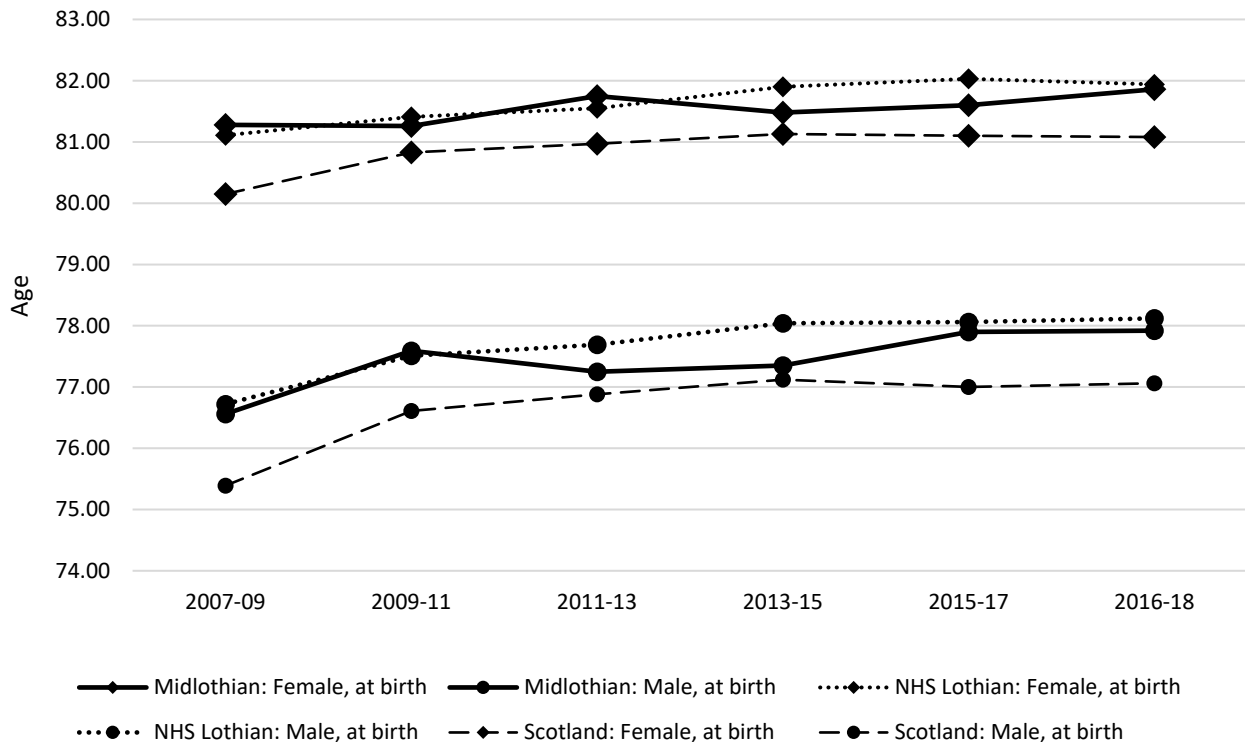
Households

Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland

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

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

Life Expectancy in Midlothian, NHS Lothian and Scotland

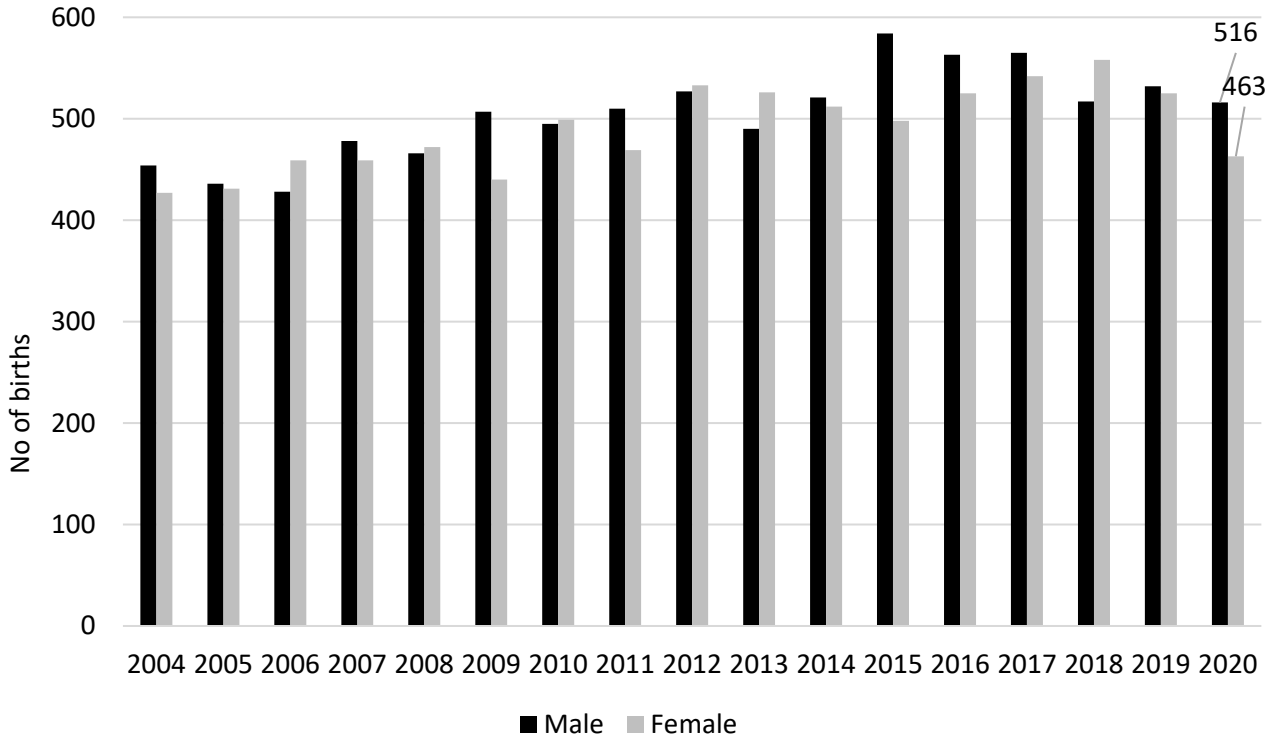


Data source: NRS – www.nrscotland.gov.uk (2017)



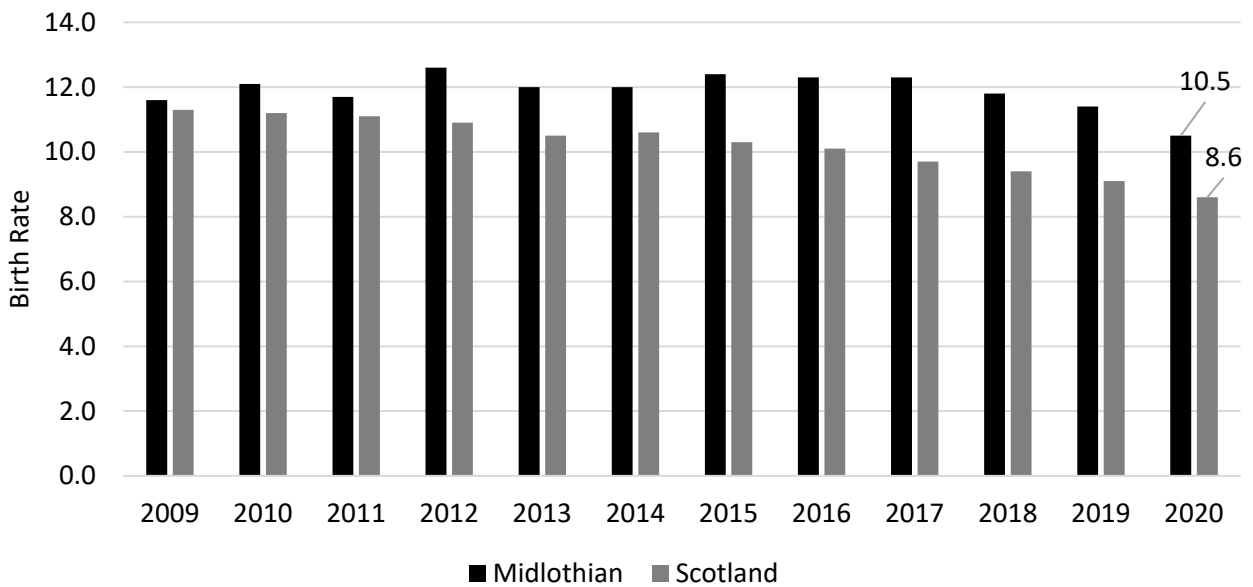
Births & Deaths

Births in Midlothian by Gender



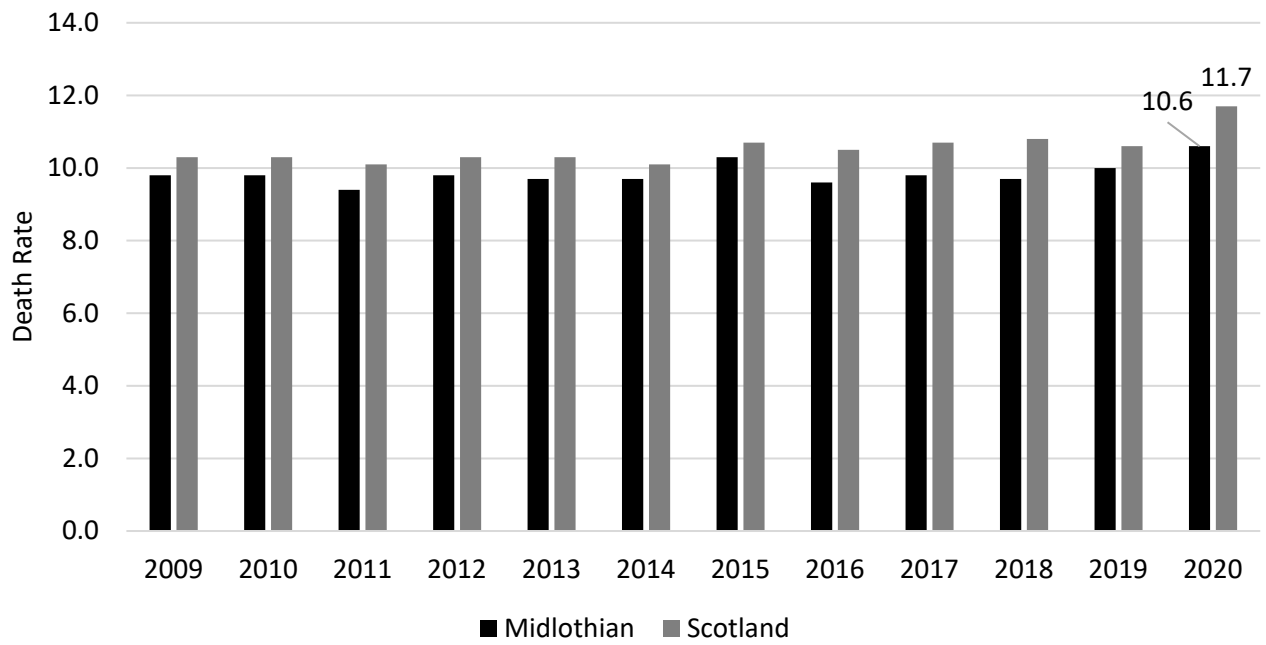
Data Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk

Birth Rate per 1,000 population



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

Death Rates per 1,000 population



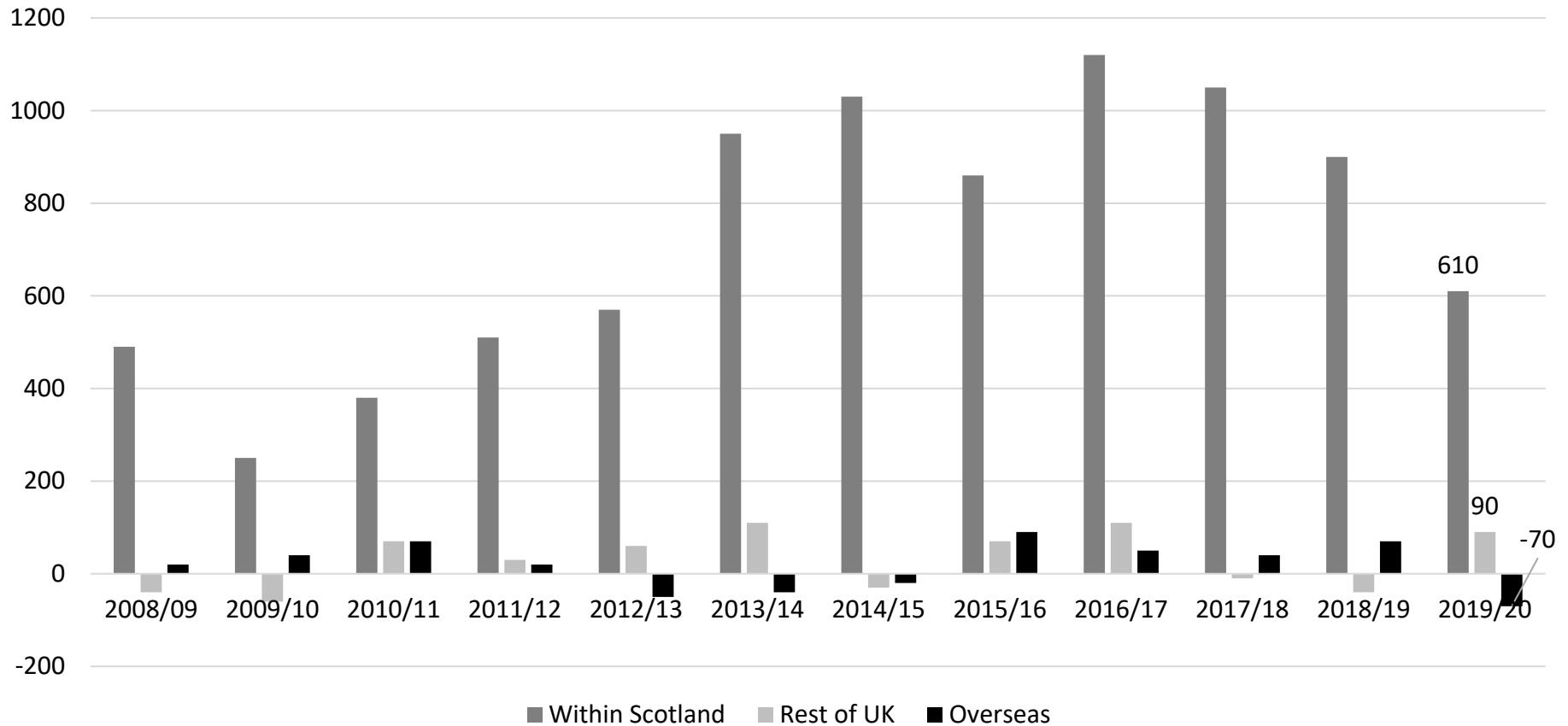
Data source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk vital statistics - (Deaths)



Migration

Midlothian's population shows an increase due to migration. The bulk of the increase is due to migration from elsewhere in Scotland.

Net Migration Flows for Midlothian



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

Minority Ethnic Populations

Population of Minority Ethnic Communities

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

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

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.

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

EH19 3 (Bonnyrigg/Lasswade) had the highest percentage of people from minority ethnic communities at 2.8%, followed by EH22 1 (Dalkeith central).

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)

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

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

Adult Health & Social Care



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



Health - Long Term Conditions

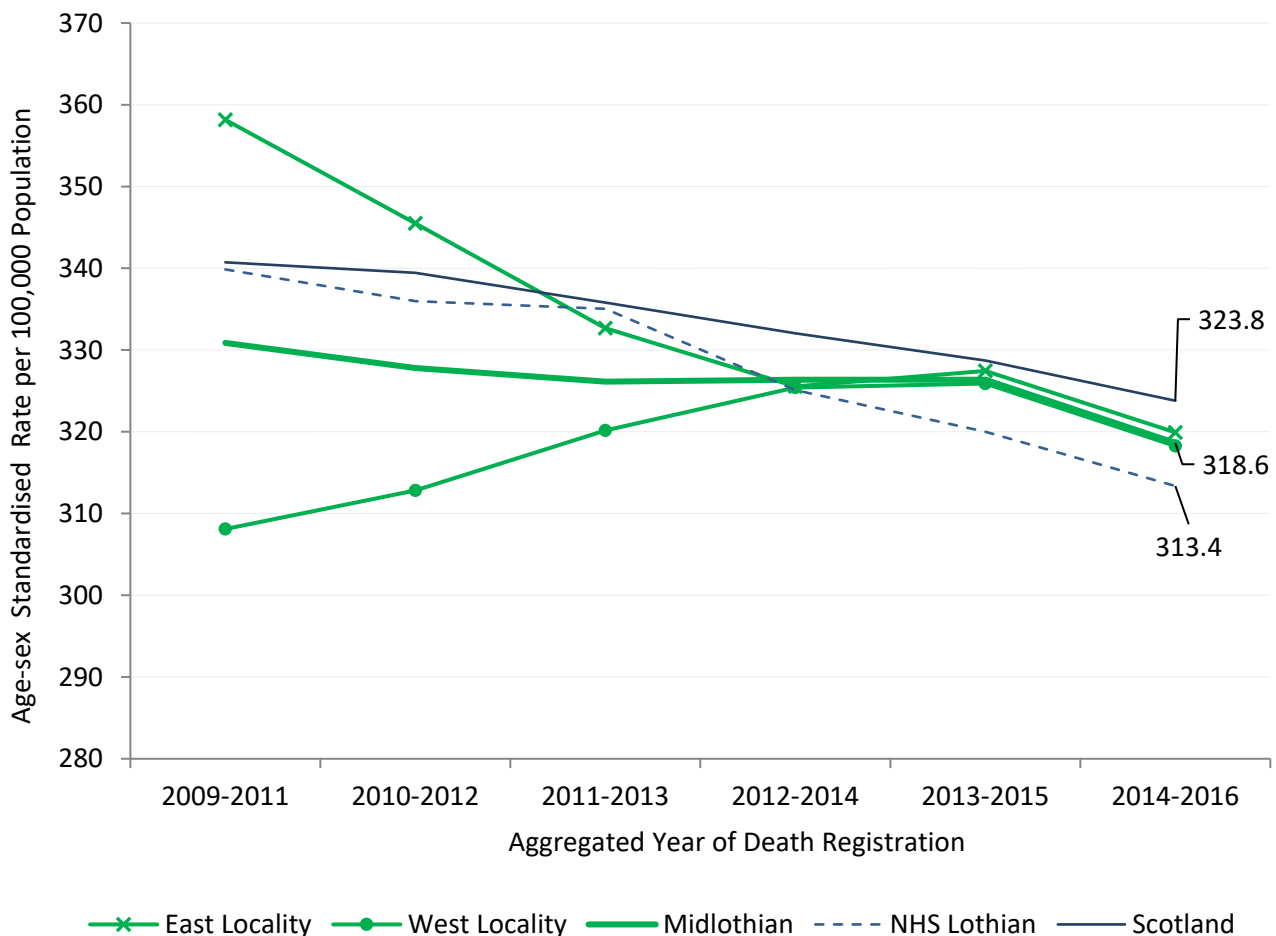
24.2% of adults had a limiting long term condition in Midlothian, compared to 21.2% in NHS Lothian and 25.9% in Scotland (2019) Data Source: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ

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, the majority of cancers have shown improvement in survival rates five years post-diagnosis.

There are **between 680 and 740 deaths** from all cancers in each 3 yearly grouping (2009 - 2016)

All age cancer mortality rates (2018)



Data source: [National Records of Scotland](http://NationalRecordsofScotland.gov.uk). [Accessed Aug 2018].

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.

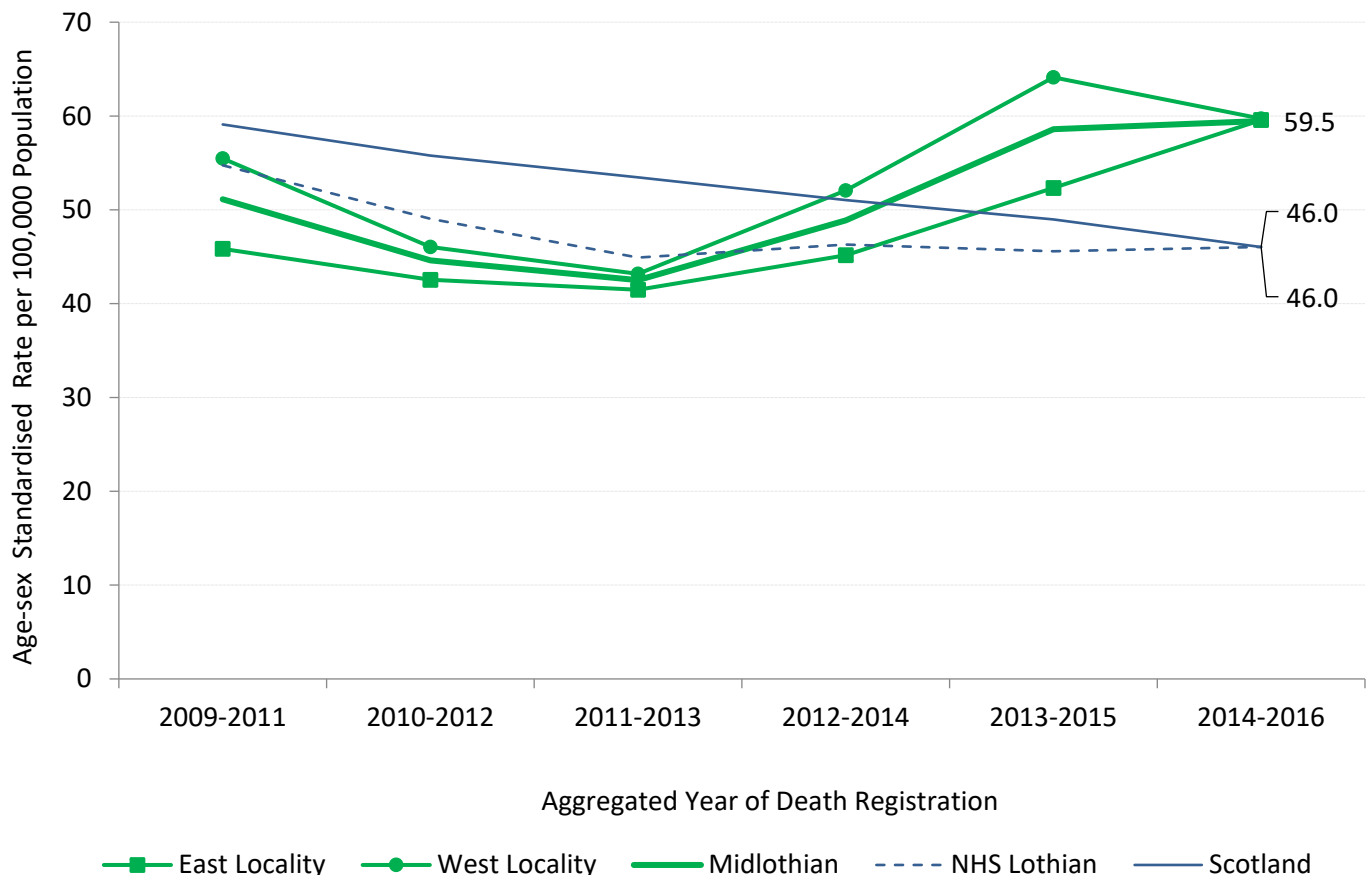
COPD patient hospitalisation data indicates there are a higher number of people admitted with COPD in areas where people are more likely to experience disadvantage.

Stroke

The number of people registered at one particular point in time for stroke/TIA is **2.43 per 100 patients**^{iv} which equates to around **2,200 people**. This is above the Scottish average (2.20).

76 patients were discharged to their own homes after admission to hospital for a stroke/TIA (Nov 2017 -Oct 2018). Stroke discharge rates are generally lower than they were ten years ago, but particularly so for males.^v

All age stroke mortality (2018)

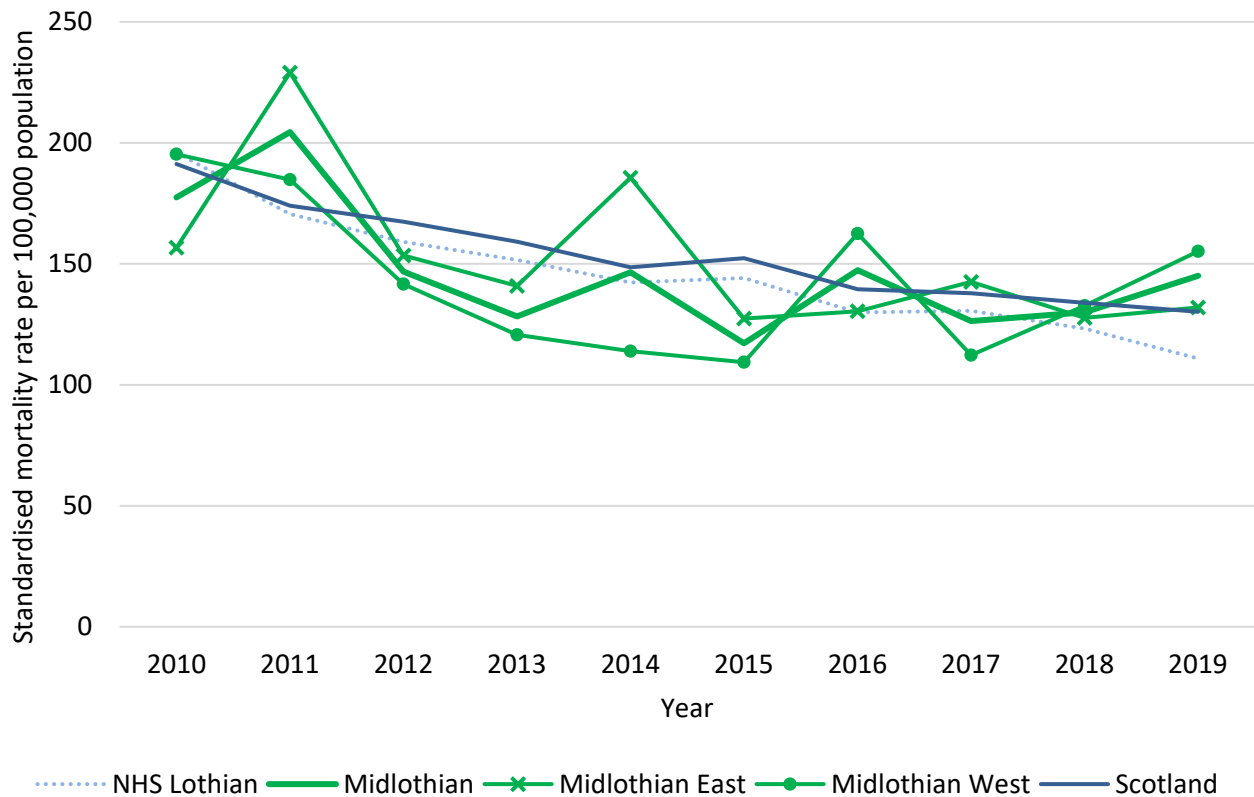


Data source: [National Records of Scotland](#). [Accessed Aug 2018].

Coronary Heart Disease

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

All age mortality for coronary heart disease (2021)

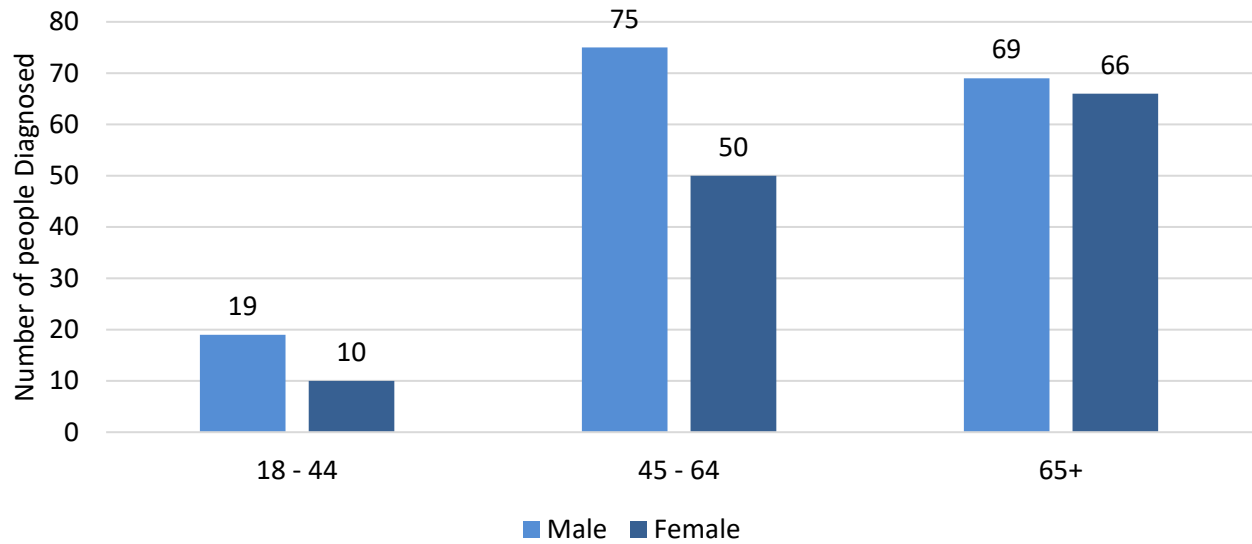


Data source: Public Health Scotland, Heart Disease Statistics [Accessed May 2021].

The standardised mortality rates for Coronary Heart Disease in those under 75 between 2012-2014 and 2017-2019 has been steady. For all age mortality the West has increasing rates which are higher than other parts of Lothian and Scotland.

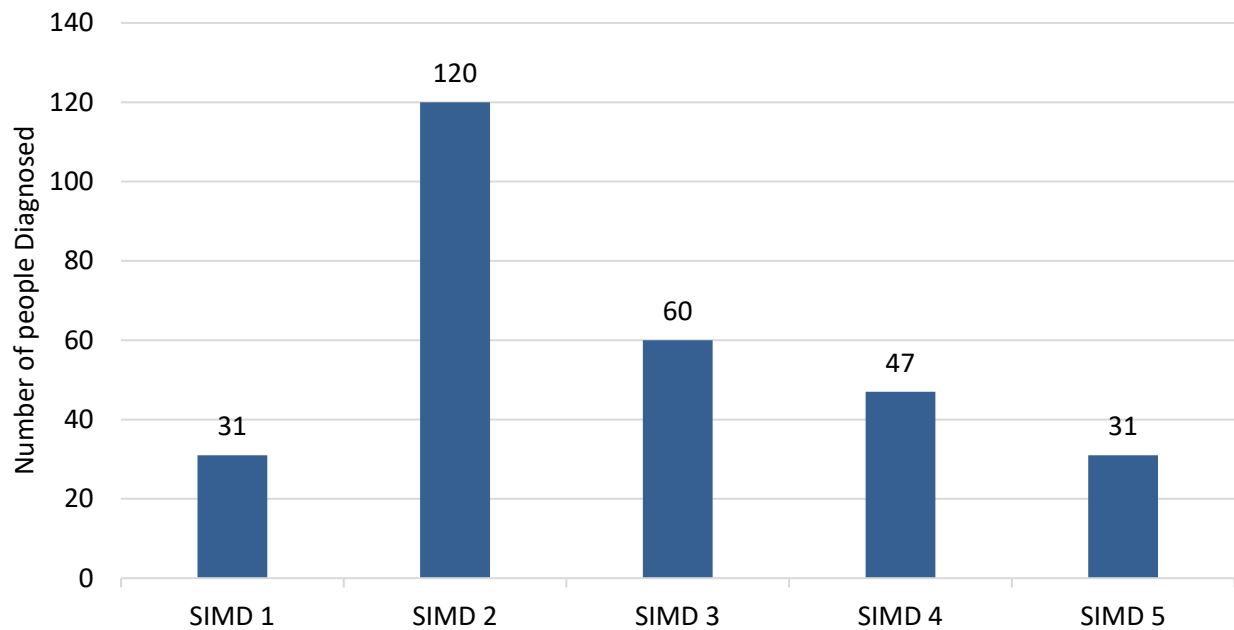
Diabetes & Obesity

Midlothian residents diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes (2019/20)



Data source: [SCI Diabetes](#) [Accessed June 2021].

Midlothian residents diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in 2019/20, by deprivation



Data source: [SCI Diabetes](#) [Accessed June 2021].

Older People (65+)

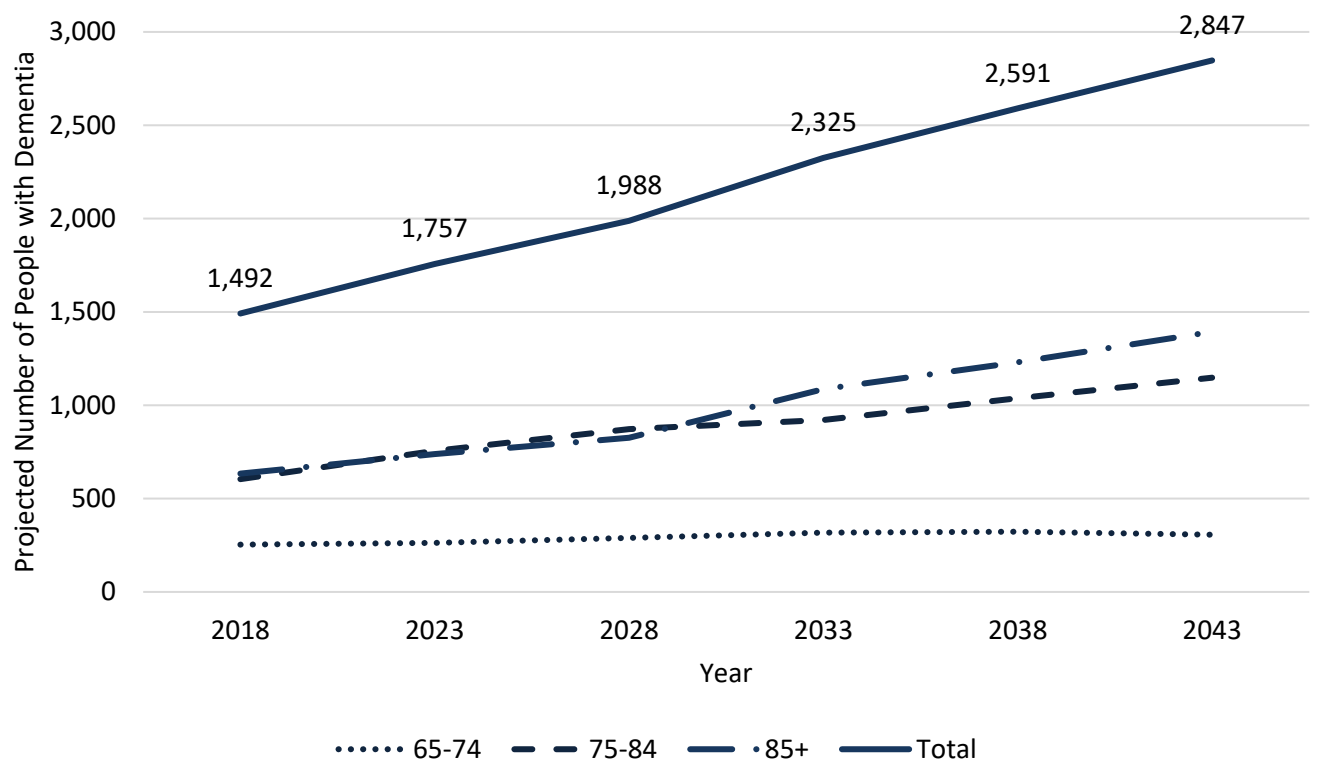
There are **17,383** people aged 65 and over^{viii}.

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.

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.

There is a higher rate of Dementia diagnosis in the learning disability community and onset tends to happen at a younger age. Up to 75% of people with Down's Syndrome over the age of 50 years of age develop dementia.^{ix}

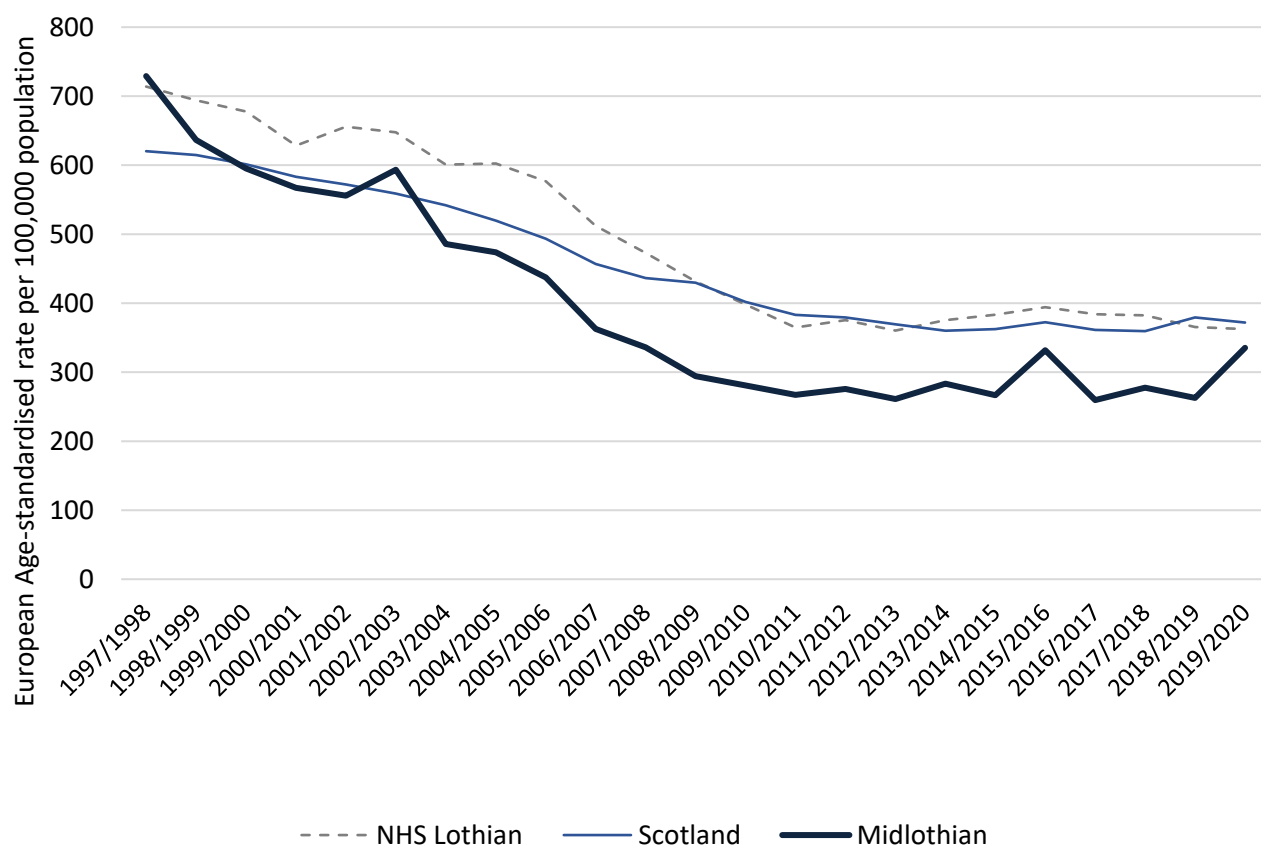
Race does not affect prevalence rates for most types of dementia with the exception of early on-set (presenting before 65 years) and vascular dementia which have been found to be more prevalent in the black and ethnic minority community.

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^x. In the 2018 Health and Social Care Survey 23% of all respondents answered 'no' to the question 'Do you have good mental wellbeing' and 62% of staff responded that they did not feel Services make it easy for people to sustain good mental health^{xi}.

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%^{xii}.

Mental Health Admissions for Midlothian, NHS Lothian & Scotland



Data Source: Accessed June 2021

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

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



Substance Use

Problem Drug Use

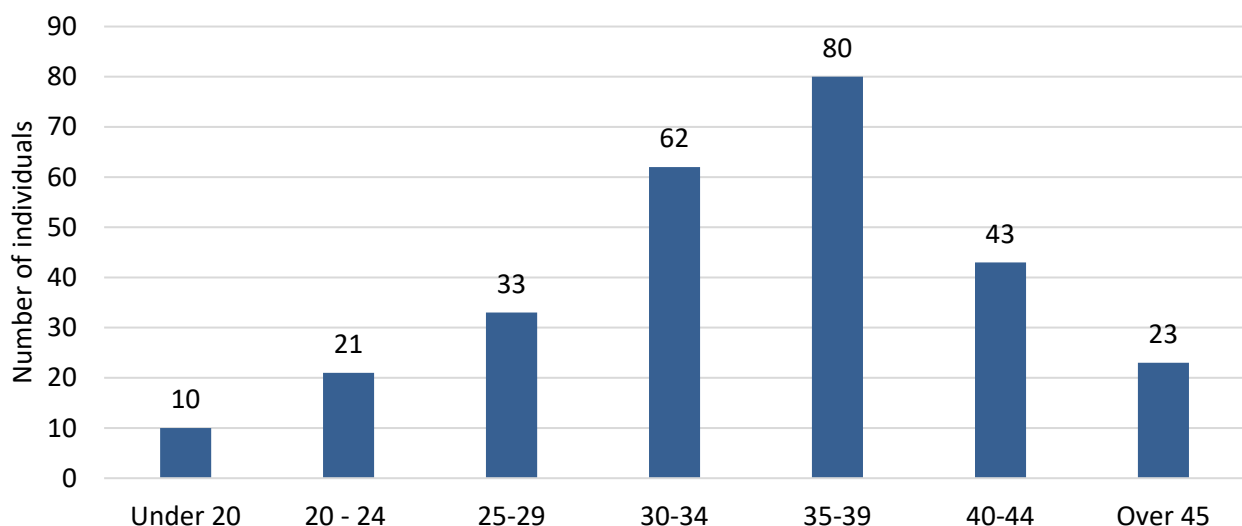
Problem drug use is the, 'problematic use of opiates (including illicit and prescribed methadone use) and/or the illicit use of benzodiazepines and implies routine and prolonged use as opposed to recreational and occasional drug use'^{xiii} A consequence of this definition is that people who use stimulants 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^{xiv}. 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.

Number of new clients seeking support to deal with their substance use in Lothian mid and east alcohol & drug partnership (2016-17)



Data source: *Scottish Drug Misuse Database – Information Services Division*. [Accessed Feb. 2020].

Data source: *Scottish Public Health Observatory* [Accessed Dec 2020].

In 2019 there were **18 drug related deaths** in Midlothian, one fewer than the 19 (14 males and 5 females) in 2017, the highest figure ever recorded and more than double the 2016 figure^{xv}. Of the deaths in 2019, 16 were classified as accidental poisoning. Any opiate or opioid was noted as the drug present in 16 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 706 to 1,264 in 2019. The five-year average in Midlothian was 7 for 2010-2014 and 13 for 2015-2019.

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 2014-2018 was 17.3 deaths per 100,000 population, which is similar to the average Scotland rate of 20.6 (2014-2018). 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.^{xvi}

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”^{xvii}

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

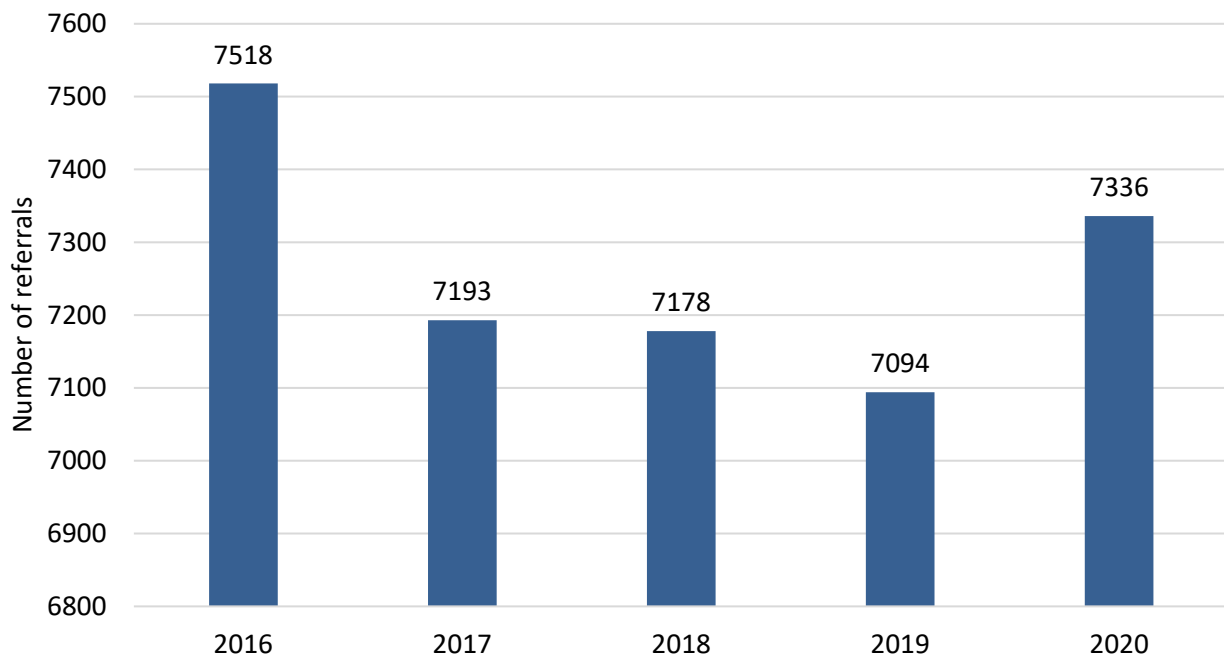


Adult Social Care

2,667 people 18+ are in receipt of a care package funded through the Adults and Social Care Team as of 31/03/21. There are almost **double** the number of referrals during 2020 for those aged 65+ compared to those under the age of 65.

87% of people rated the help, care or support services they had as positive or neutral^{xviii}. 72% of people said that Social Care took what mattered to them into account and 75% of people said they were supported to live as independently as possible^{xix}. 61 % of people said that their health, support and care services provided by Social Care seemed to be well coordinated. These results are not statistically different to Scotland.

Number of Referrals to Adult Social Work



Data source Midlothian Council (2021). Internal Service Figures [Accessed May 2021]. Data represents number of referrals made, not number of individuals. An individual can have multiple referrals.

Day Opportunities

There is one learning centre for adults with complex learning disabilities based in Bonnyrigg. As of 31st March 2021, there was 43 people using this centre. The Community Access Team (CAT) supports adults with Learning Disabilities in 5 community hubs (2 in Mayfield, 1 in Penicuik, 1 in Dalkeith, 1 in Lasswade). These hubs support **56** people as of 31st March 2021^{xx}.

There are 4 day centres for older people, one of which is dementia specific. They support **95** people per week.

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. One care home was closed in 2015 (Pentland House) and another (Highbank) became a transitional hub providing rehab, respite and interim care linked to hospital discharge. A small number of permanent residents remain at Highbank, hence its inclusion in the table below.

Residential Care Provision for Midlothian Residents aged 65 and over

	Local Authority	Private/ Voluntary	Total
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

Data source: Midlothian Council (2021). Internal Service Figures [Accessed May 2021]. Data is based on the number of residential homes and care home residents at 31st March each year.

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 has had a major impact on care homes and 2020-21 data shows a significant decline in the number of residents. This is associated with higher care home mortality from Covid-19.

The average care home stay was **15.8** months in 2020/21 compared to **20.8** months in 2019/20 and the average resident age in 2020/21 was **84**^{xxi}. The balance between residential and nursing placements has shifted with more nursing beds in Midlothian.

Under 65

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

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

Respite

Self-directed support has resulted in an increase in respite being provided in alternative ways to traditional residential care. **27.7%** of funded respite requests in 2020 used options 1, 2 or 4 of Self Directed Support^{xxii}.

Clients receiving respite by age group

	Clients receiving overnight respite	Clients receiving daytime respite
18 - 64	42	33
65+	146	65

Data source: Midlothian Council (2021). Internal Service Figures [Accessed May 2021]. Data represents reported respite during the period 1st April 2020 to 21st March 2021

Number of people in receipt of a telecare package

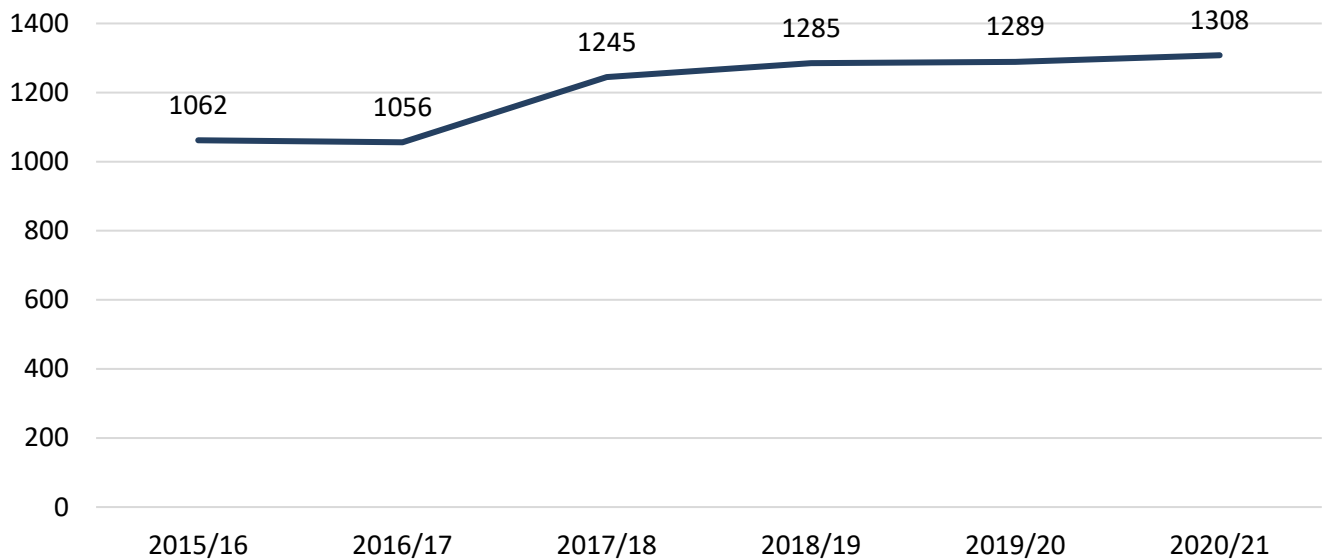
	New packages in year	Total at year end
2020-21	461	1707
2019-20	553	1746
2018-19	544	1744
2017-18	527	1756
2016-17	371	1734

Data source: Midlothian Council (2021). Internal Service Figures [Accessed May 2021]

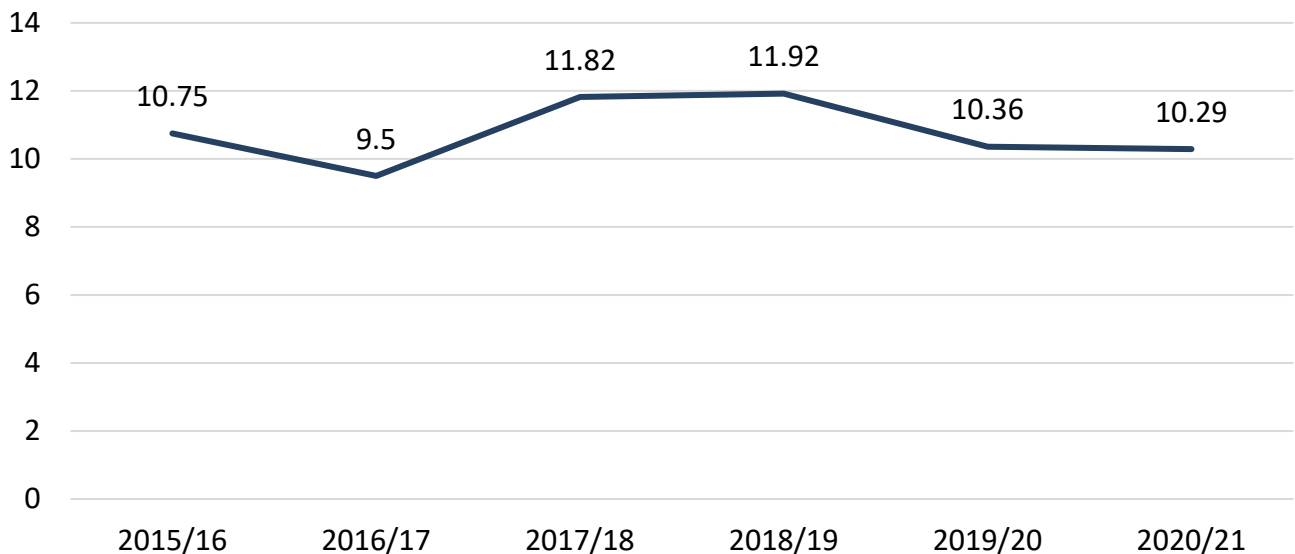
Care at Home

The main focus of care at home services is personal care. Most people in receipt of care at home are 65 and over. In January 2021, there were **153 internal care workers** in the community covering the teams: East/West and MERRIT/Rapid Response. As at 31st March 2021, the in-house Care at Home team provided 2,062 hours of care per week to 266 individuals. The independent sector is the main provider of Care at Home and as at 31st March 2021 provided 15,574 hours of care per week to 736 individuals. ^{xxiii}

Number of people receiving Care at Home Services

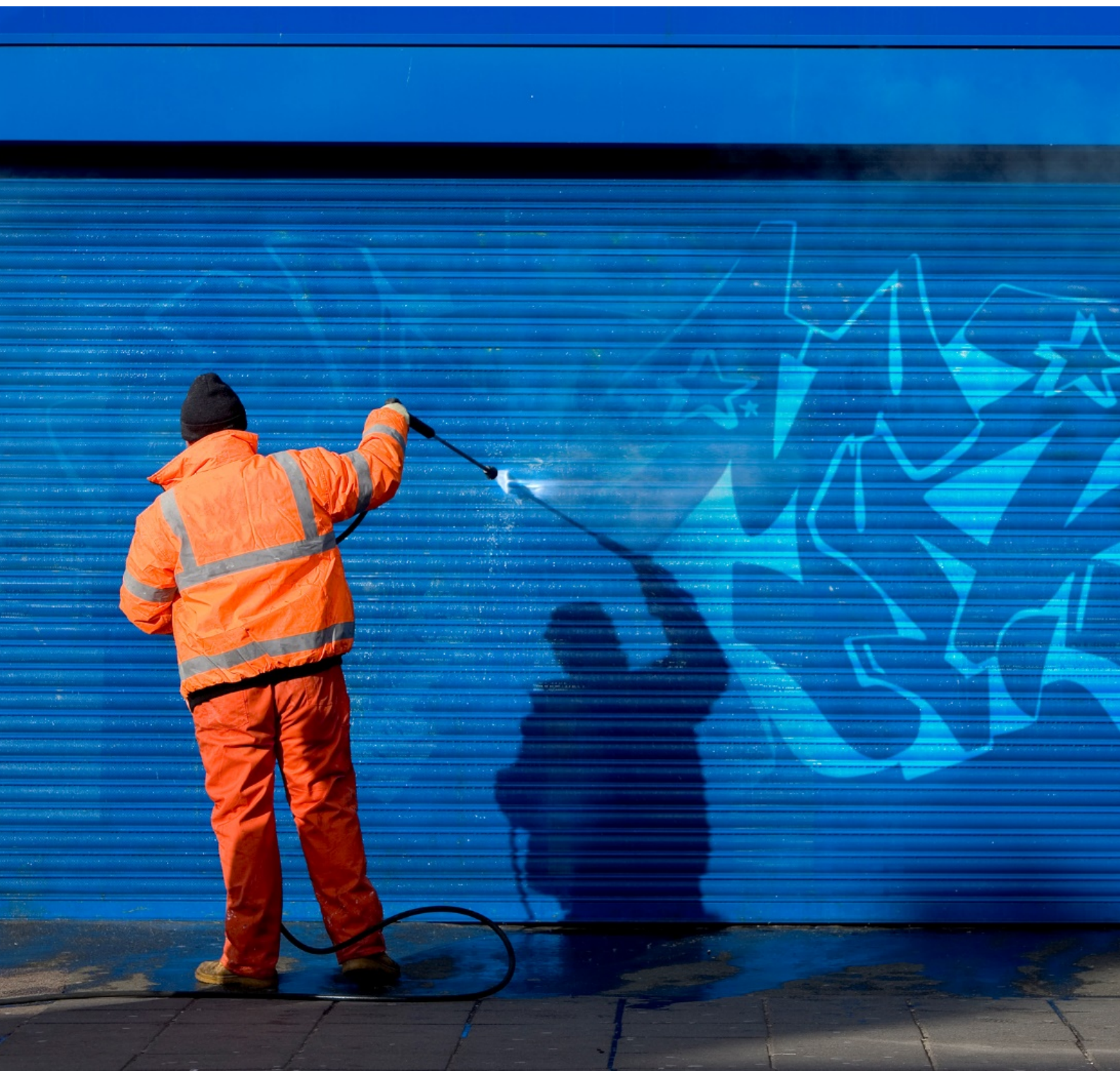


Average hours of care received by an individual weekly



Data source: Midlothian Council internal data. Mosaic Data. [Accessed May 2021]

Community Safety & Justice



These data are Police Scotland management information, not official reported statistics. Data in this section is correct until 2019 – updates for 2021 will be available next year as data is recorded on a 3 year basis.

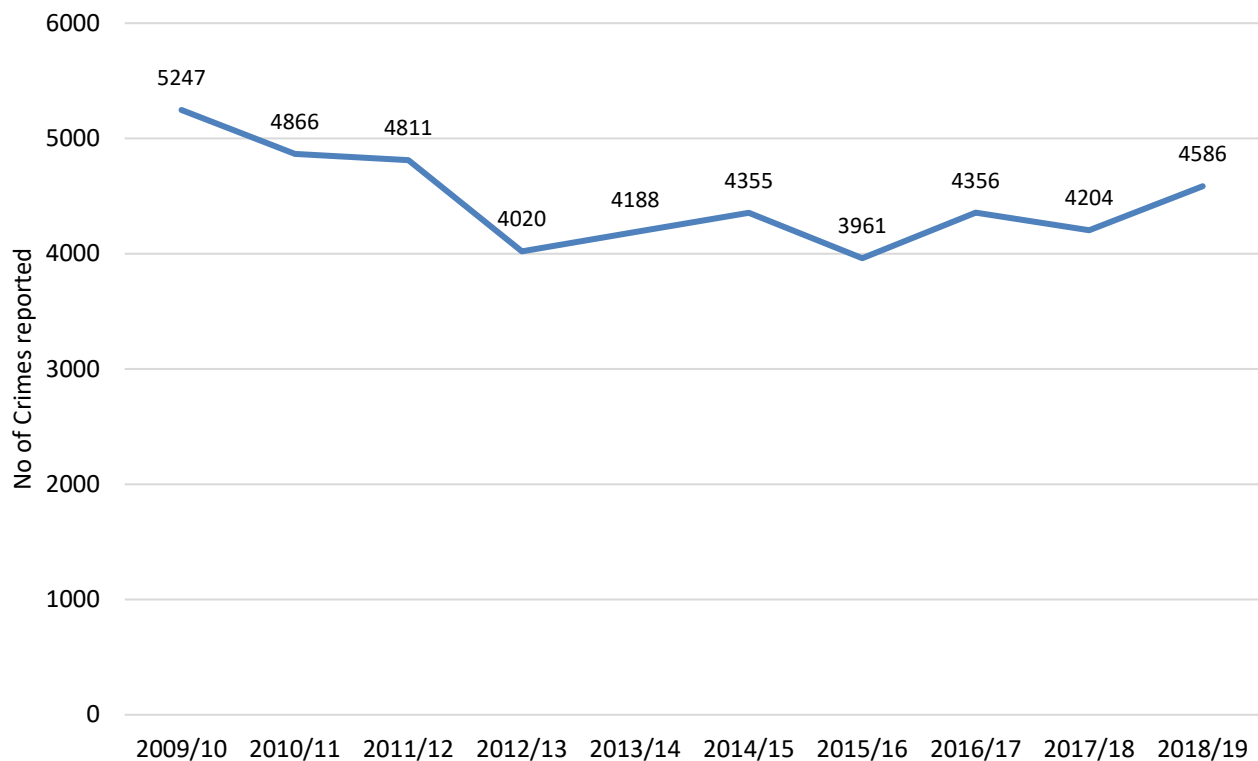


Recorded crime

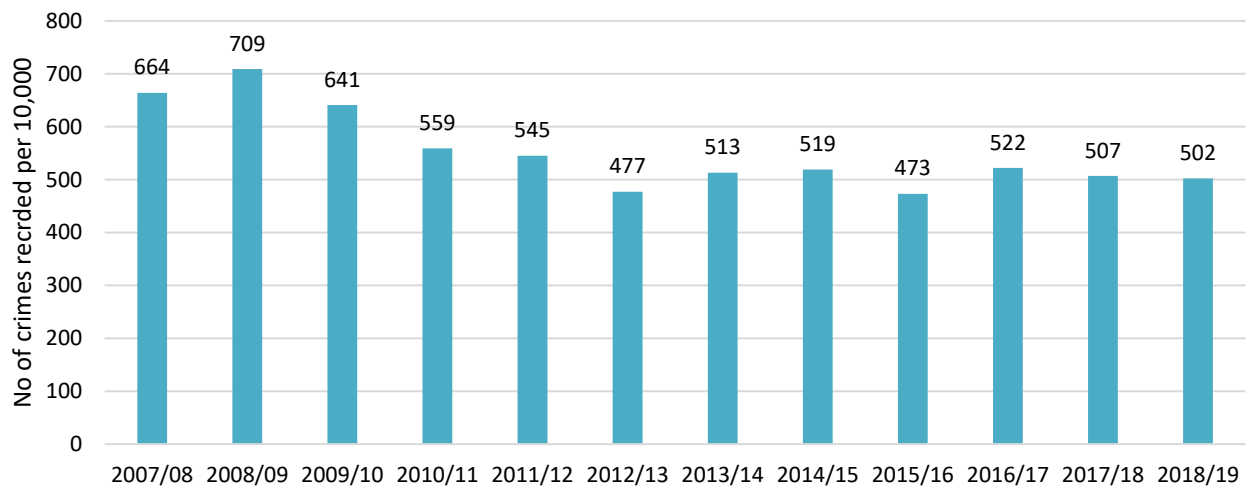
Police recorded **4,586 Group 1-5 crime** in Midlothian in 2018/19, an increase of 328 (9.1%) from the previous year. Recorded crimes in 2018/19 were higher than the previous three and five year averages however the longer-term trend (ten years) is a decline in crimes recorded.

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

No of Group 1-5 Crimes



Rate of Group 1 – 5 Crimes Recorded per 10,000 Population



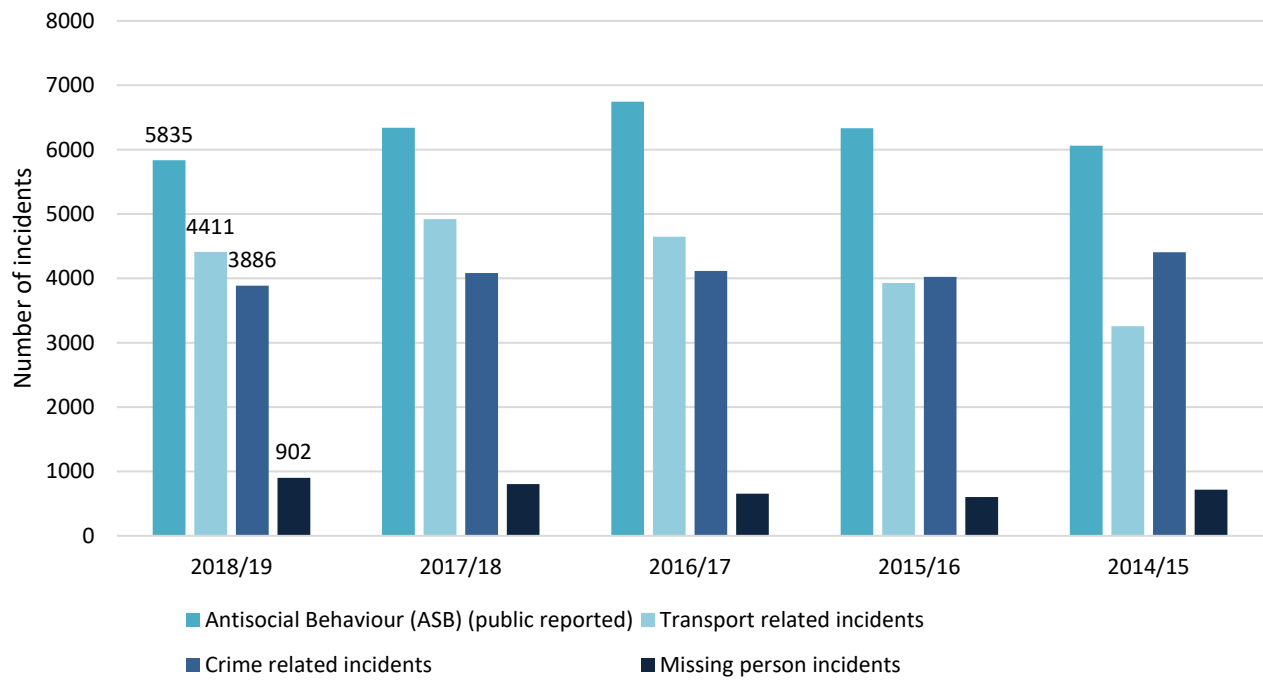
Midlothian has a higher rate of recorded Group 1-5 crimes per head of population than other local authorities in the Lothian and Scottish Borders area. The rate of recorded crime in Midlothian decreased in the last year whereas in these other authorities it increased.

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

Crimes recorded in 2018/19

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

Number of incidents recorded by police

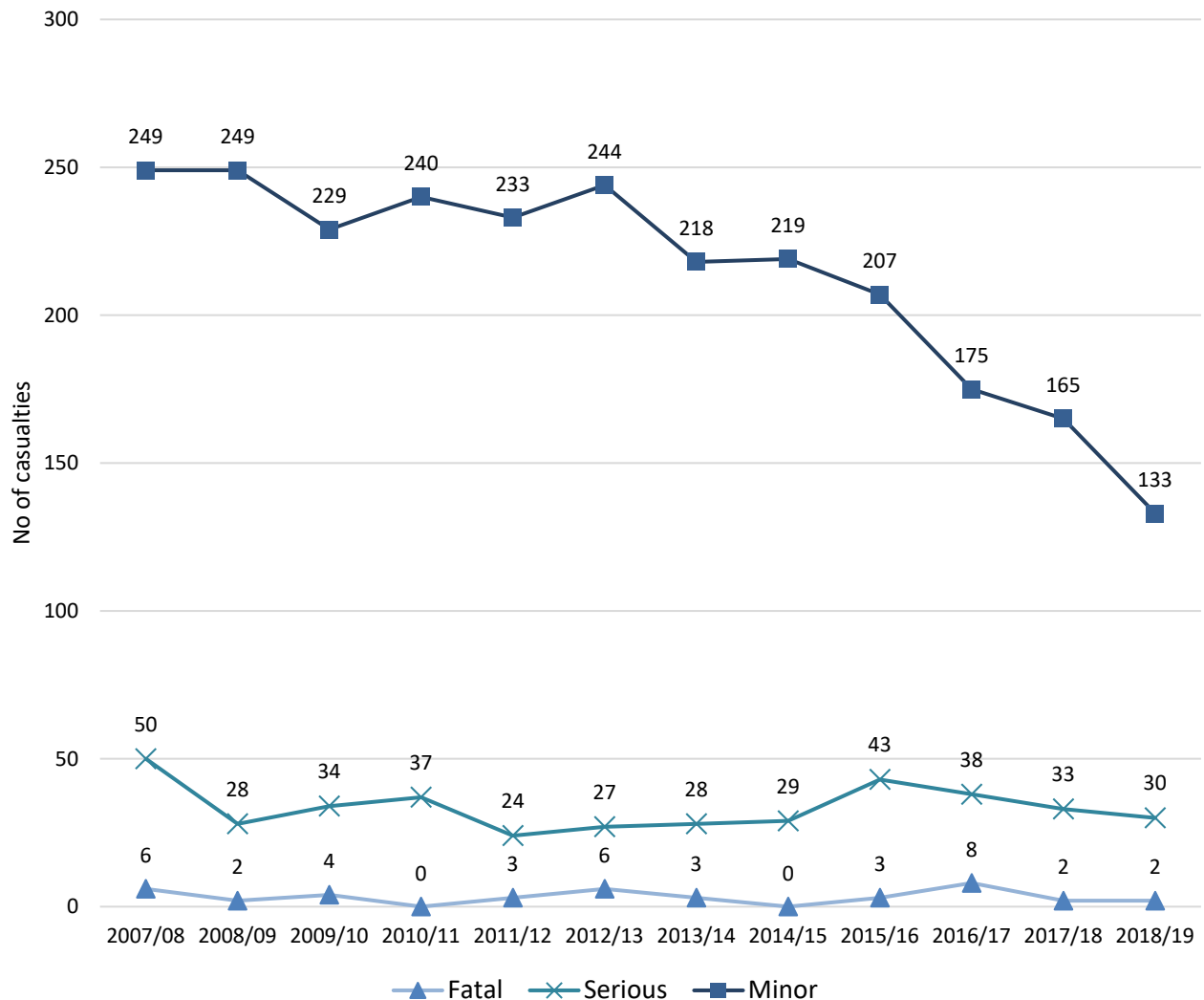




Road Safety

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

Number of Road Traffic Casualties



Domestic Abuse

During 2018/19 there were 1160 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by police in Midlothian, an increase of 18.5% compared to the previous year and +11.5% from the three-year average. In terms of crimes/offences, just over one third (35.9%) of incidents resulted in a crime report – a considerable decrease from last year and the three-year average (44.3% and 49.2% respectively).

Incidents of Domestic Abuse

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

Getting It Right For Every Child in Midlothian (GIRFEC)



Introduction

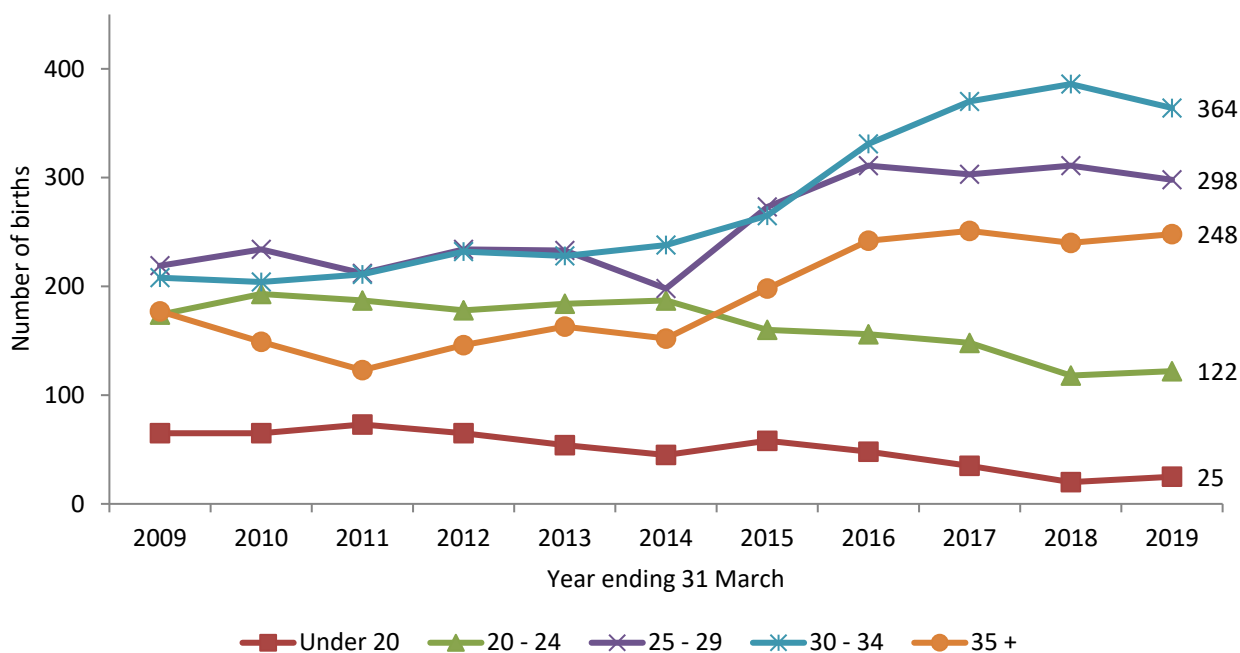
Children and young people aged 21 years and under account for **25.5%** of the population of Midlothian

- 0-4 years – 6.1%,
- 5-11 years – 8.8%,
- 12-15 years – 4.5%,
- 16-17 years – 2.1%,
- 18-21 years – 4.0%



Women & children's health

Pregnancies, Births & Terminations Number of Births (by age of mother)



Source: www.isdscotland.org

Teenage Pregnancies

Rate of teenage pregnancies - 13-15 year olds (per 1,000 women)

	2008- 10	2009- 11	2010- 12	2011- 13	2012- 14	2013- 15	2014- 16	2015- 17	2016- 18	2017- 19
Midlothian	7.9	8.6	7.5	5.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.8
Lothian	7.3	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.5	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.7
Scotland	7.2	6.5	6	5.3	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6

Rate of teenage pregnancies - 15-17 year olds (per 1,000 women)

	2008- 10	2009- 11	2010- 12	2011- 13	2012- 14	2013- 15	2014- 16	2015- 17	2016- 18	2017- 19
Midlothian	45.7	44.3	37.8	35.8	33.8	30.9	25.6	19.6	20.4	22.0
Lothian	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	23.3	20.1	20.3	16.4	18.3	15.9
Scotland	37.2	33.9	31.1	27.5	22.1	22.3	20.4	18.4	17.4	16.3

Rate of teenage pregnancies - 18-19 year olds (per 1,000 women)

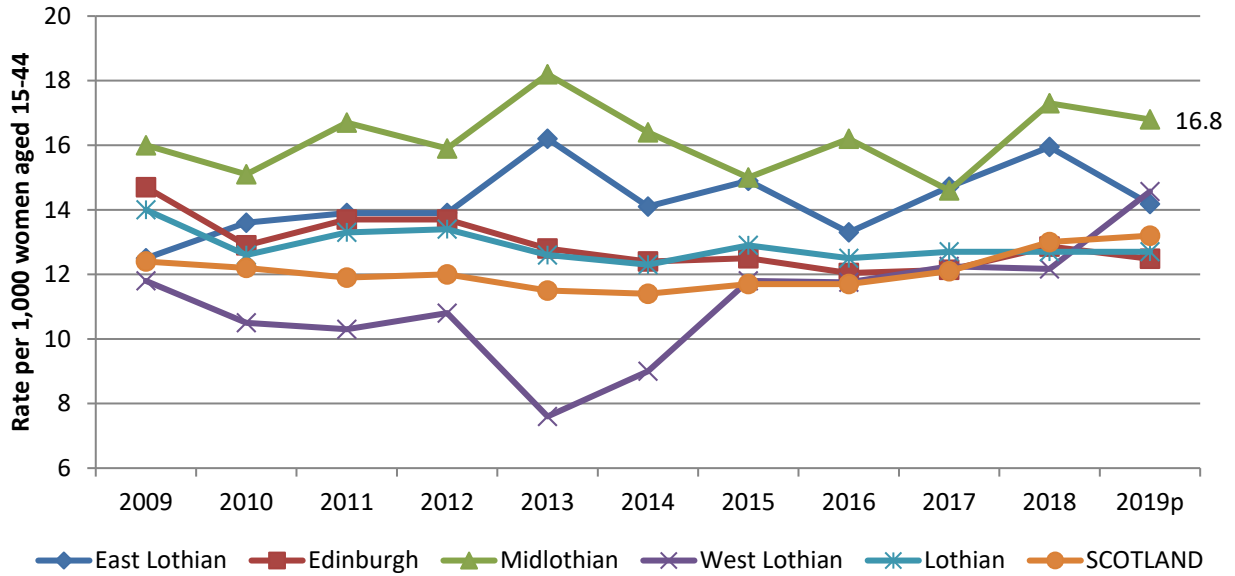
	2008- -10	2009- 11	2010- 12	2011- 13	2012- 14	2013- 15	2014- 16	2015- 17	2016- 18	2017- 19
Midlothian	67.0	60.1	53.6	59.8	50.1	45.1	34.6	27.9	39.6	36.5
Lothian	45.8	45.6	39.8	39.8	34.2	32.9	31.3	28.6	30	24.9
Scotland	48.5	43.8	41.6	37.7	34.1	32.4	31.6	30.2	29.6	27.7

Data Source: [ISD](#) The tables for those aged under 16 and under 18, 2 - Numbers and rates are shown as three year rolling aggregates i.e. number is the addition of the values for each of the individual three year and the denominator used to calculate the rates is the addition of the populations for each of the three years.

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.

Rate of Terminations in women aged 15-44



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

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Midlothian	39.8	37.4	NA	41.9	45.2	45.9
Lothian	51.6	52.8	54.5	52.6	57.8	41.7
Scotland	37.9	38.9	40.8	41.7	43.2	43.9

Data source: Child Health Surveillance Programme.

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 by 24 Months Old - Born 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2018

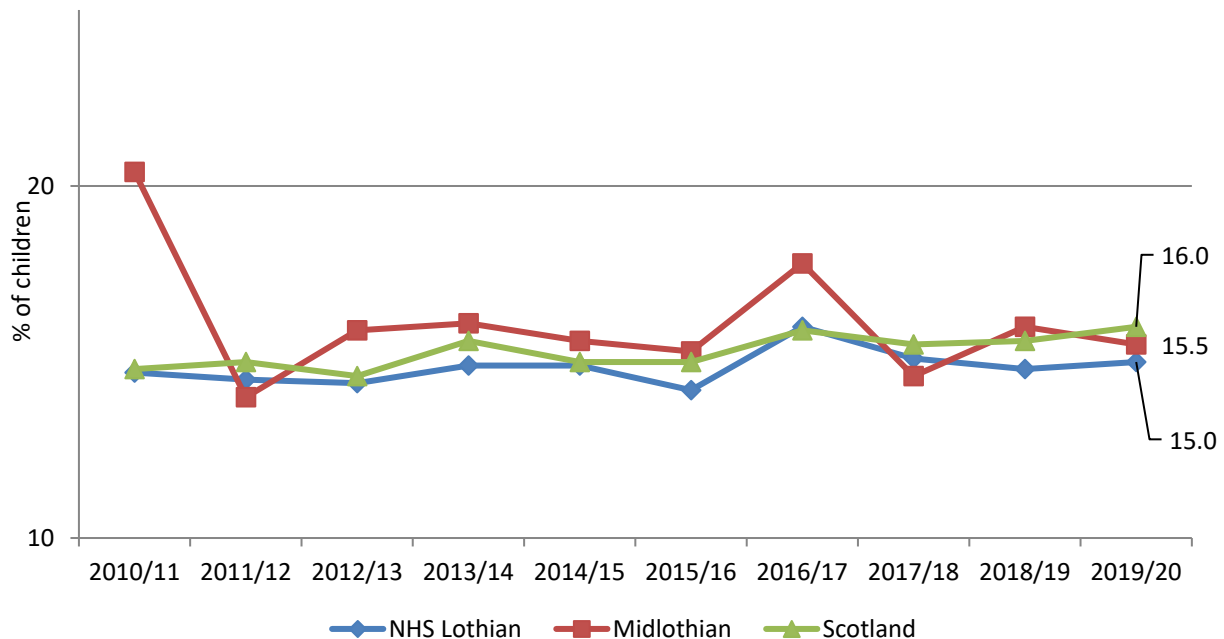
	6-in-1	MenB Booster	MMR1	Hib/MenC Booster	PCVB
East Lothian CHP	97.5	95.7	95.5	96.1	96.4
Midlothian CHP	97.6	94.8	94.8	95.4	95.1
Edinburgh CHP	96.6	92.5	94.2	93.6	94.0
West Lothian CH&CP	97.7	95.3	95.4	95.6	95.9
Lothian	97.1	93.8	94.7	94.6	94.8
Scotland	97.2	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.1

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

Child Weight

The long-term trend for obesity in P1 children is **downwards**. The rate for Midlothian tracked the overall rate for Lothian but fell sharply in 2011/12. This may have been due to changes in the way in which BMI is measured. National figures for other age groups broadly reflect Lothian trend.

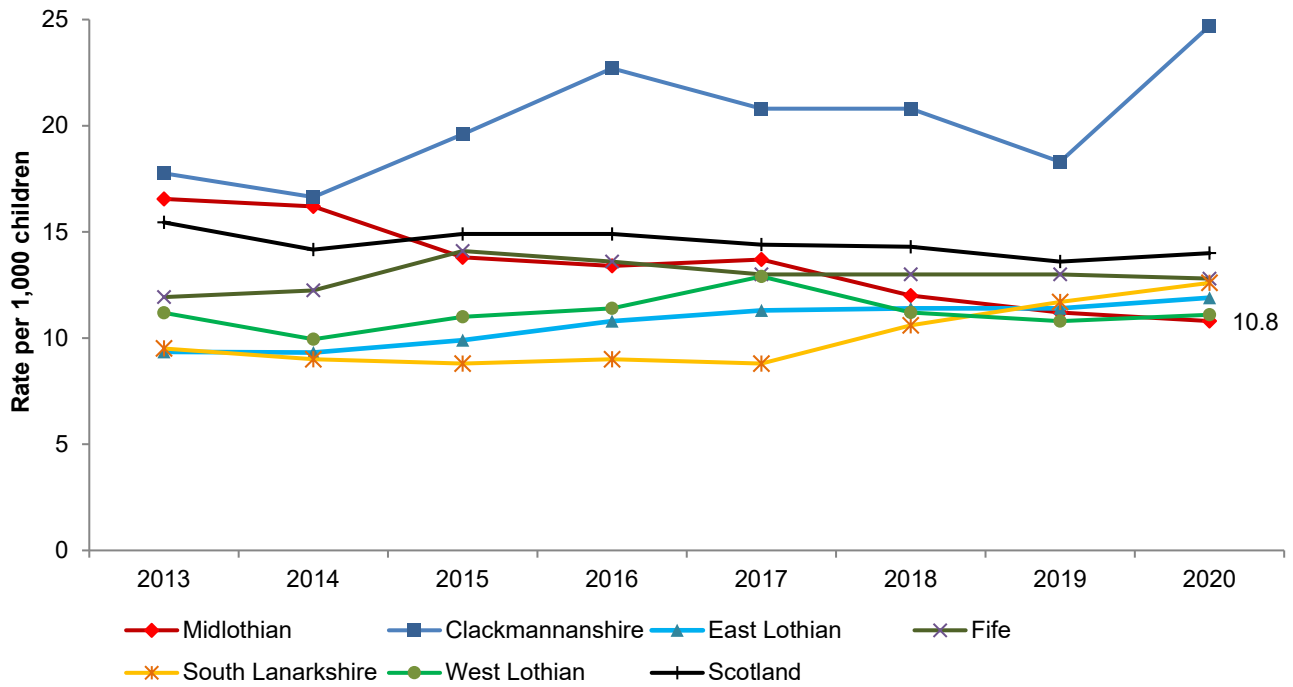
% of P1 children who are overweight, obese or severely obese by BMI



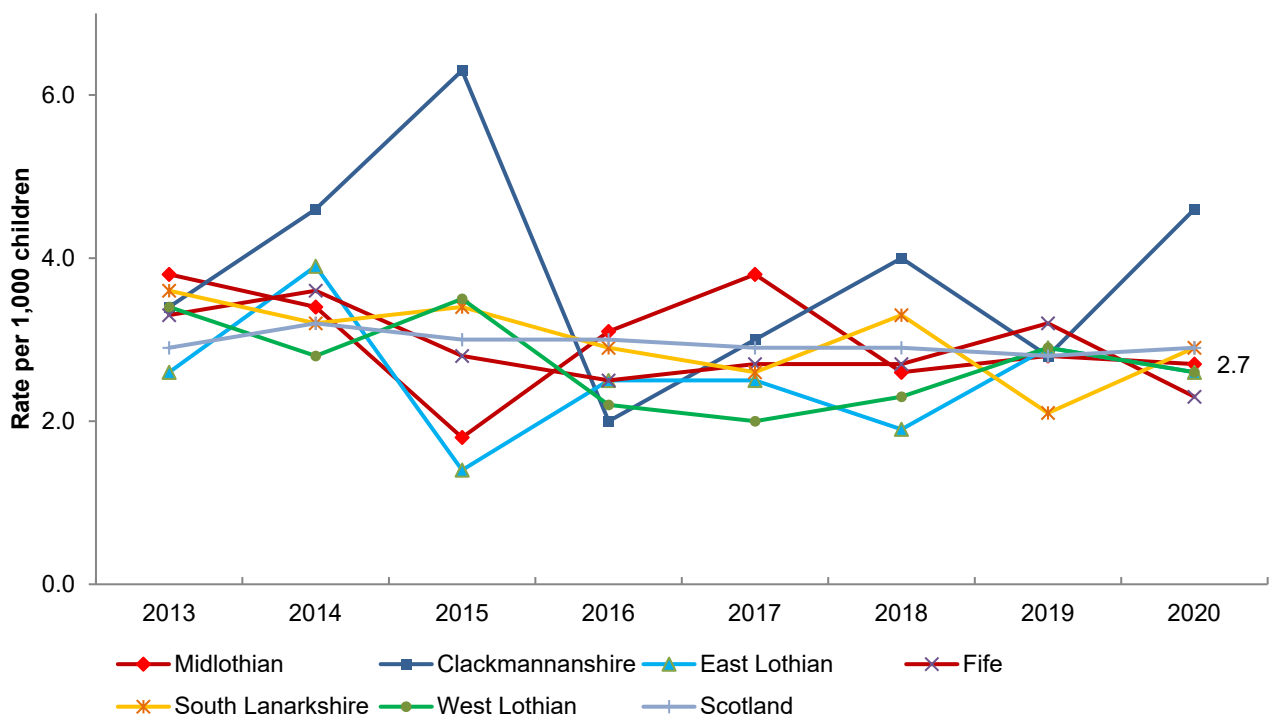


Corporate Parenting

Rate of all Looked after children (0-17 years)



Rate of all children on child protection register (0-15 years)



The rate per 1,000 of Looked after Children in Midlothian is 10.8, below the national average of 14.0. In earlier years the rate was considerably above the national average, with a peak of 18.8 in 2009.

The rate per 1,000 of children on the Child Protection Register is 2.7 in Midlothian, with a national average of 2.9. The rate in Midlothian is comparable with our comparator Councils. In 2014 and 2013 the Midlothian rates were 3.4 and 3.8 respectively.

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.

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

	Penicuik	Mid West	Bonnyrigg	Mid South	Mid East	Dalkeith
% of Midlothian population	16%	18%	20%	15%	17%	15%
% of Midlothian looked after children normally resident in this ward	12%	14%	7%	12%	27%	29%
% of children on Midlothian Child protection register normally resident in this ward	14%	14%	6%	8%	28%	31%

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

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



Education

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

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

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

Exam Attainment Rates at Midlothian Secondary Schools 2019/20

	Attainment by the end of S4 (5+ awards at Standard Grade Credit level (or equivalent) or better)	Attainment by the end of S5 (5+ awards at Higher or better)	Attainment by the end of S6 (5+ awards at Higher or better)
Beeslack High School	57.3%	25.7%	60.4%
Dalkeith High School	51.9%	18.3%	65.2%
Lasswade High School Centre	58.0%	34.7%	65.8%
Newbattle Community High School	37.6%	13.6%	44.6%
Penicuik High School	49.5%	24.7%	50.0%
St David's RC High School	53.9%	20.9%	45.8%
Midlothian	51.4%	25.7%	57.7%
Virtual Comparator	57.0%	27.1%	58.7%

Data Source: *Insight Benchmarking Tool*

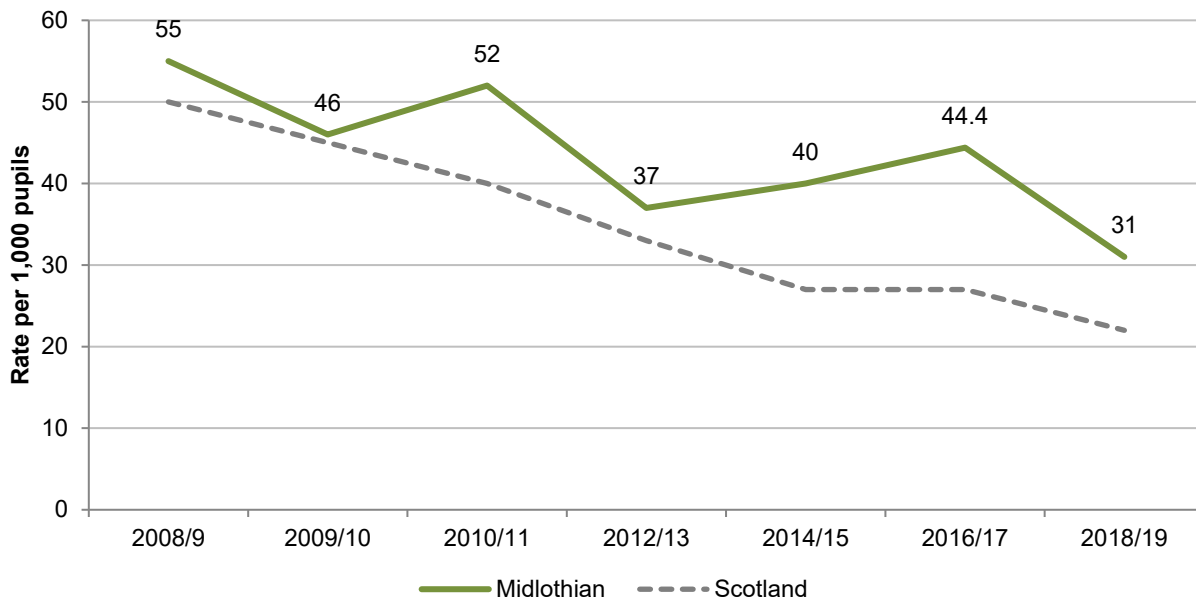
Midlothian's average attainment levels were **below** the Virtual Comparator at the end of S4, S5, and S6. The average figure does not reflect the significant variation between individual schools.

Lasswade and Beeslack High Schools achieved attainment rates above the Virtual Comparator at Standard Grade. Lasswade achieved rates above the Virtual Comparator at Higher grade by the end of S5, and Beeslack, Dalkeith and Lasswade High schools were above the Virtual Comparator at Higher Grade by the end of S6.

Exclusions and school absences

Information on attendance, absence, and exclusions from school is now collected on a biennial basis and was not collected for the 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 academic years. During 2018/19 there were 394 temporary exclusions in Midlothian schools. This is equivalent to 31 incidents per 1,000 pupils, **higher** than the Scottish average of 22 per 1,000 pupils.

Rate of School Exclusions per 1,000 pupils

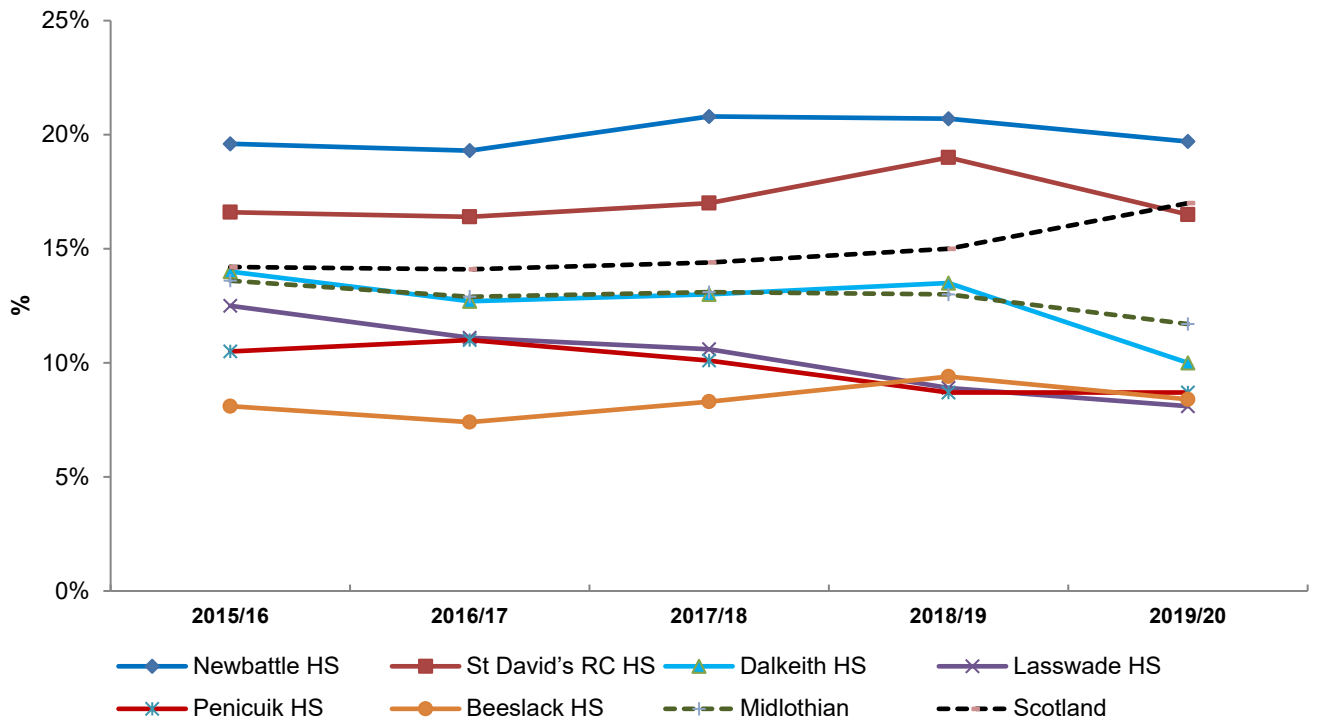


Data Source: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/exclusiondatasets

Free School Meals

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

% of Secondary school pupils registered for free school meals.



Data source:- www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/SchoolMealsDatasets/schmeals2018

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

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

Improving Opportunities



Third Sector

It is difficult to estimate exactly how many groups are in Midlothian as many are not in contact with any umbrella organisations. There are at least **700** formal groups and organisations in Midlothian, including sports clubs; uniformed youth groups (for example Brownies, and Scouts); and small informal local or special interest groups, such as art clubs, and walking groups.

There are approximately **270** charities based in Midlothian registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Register (OSCR). It is difficult to know the exact figure because of the way data is collected and displayed by OSCR (e.g. many Edinburgh only organisations are displayed as Midlothian, and not all charities that are based in Midlothian are registered at a Midlothian postcode). In addition, many of the larger charities that work in Midlothian are based elsewhere (e.g. Edinburgh), and work in more than one local authority area.

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

It is difficult to get detailed figures for staffing levels. There are an estimated 138,000 paid staff in the third sector in Scotland (SCVO). Assuming an equal distribution across Scotland, around **2,346** people work in the Midlothian voluntary sector (based on NRS 2017 population stats.) This is likely to be an over-estimate due to the concentration of third sector organisations in cities. Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC) publishes headcount figures for people employed in the Social Services sector. The latest figures available are for 2016, and show that of the 3260 people employed in the social services sector in Midlothian, 580 are in the voluntary sector (approx. 18%).

Notes:

For a full definition of a social enterprise, and additional information on these figures see:

www.socialenterprisescotland.org.uk/files/4de870c3a3.pdf

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

There are some exclusions, including centrally based office staff in voluntary organisations.

Volunteering

The most recent Citizen's Panel survey (2017/18) stated that 31% of adults living in Midlothian were actively engaged in some form of volunteering through an organisation or group. This represents an estimated **27,000** people and is above the national average of 28%.

Since the pandemic there has been a significant increase in the number of adults volunteering informally in Midlothian's communities, linked to grassroots and neighbourhood resilience initiatives. Over **500** volunteers registered in response to the national 'Scotland Cares' campaign to recruit a volunteer workforce during the first lockdown in April 2020. Conversely, the number of formal volunteering opportunities in Midlothian dropped by around 50% as third sector organisations moved their services online to avoid the need for face-to-face contact.

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 ('Who Contributes the Most to Volunteering?' www.volunteerscotland.net/for-organisations/research-and-evaluation/publications/who-contributes-the-most-to-scottish-volunteering/) indicates that volunteers living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland 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 volunteering participation rates (i.e. the number of people who volunteer) are among those who are self-employed, in part-time employment and in education or training. However, the highest average numbers of volunteering hours (i.e. the *amount* of time spent volunteering) are provided by those looking after the family/home, the retired and the unemployed.

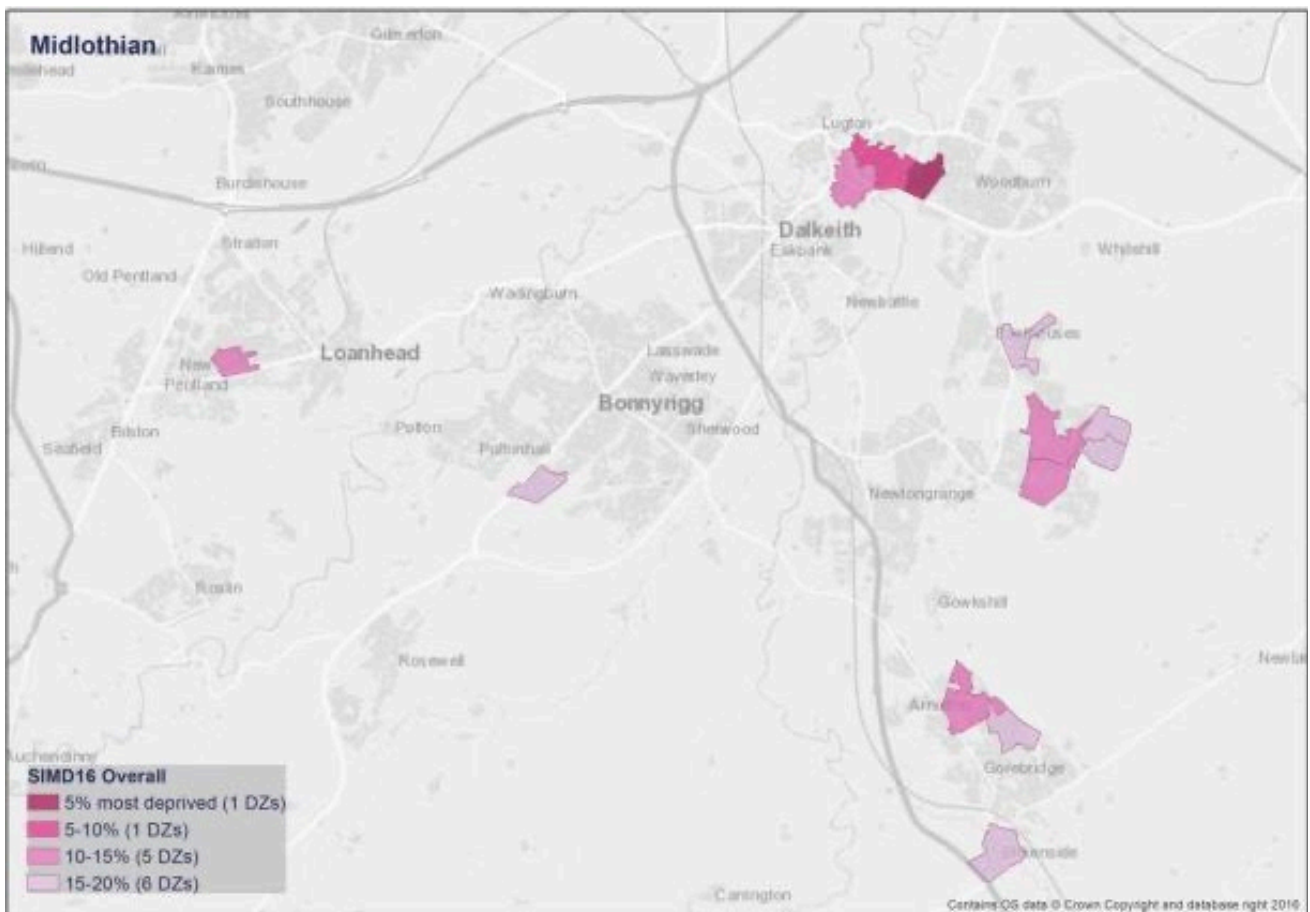


Inequality

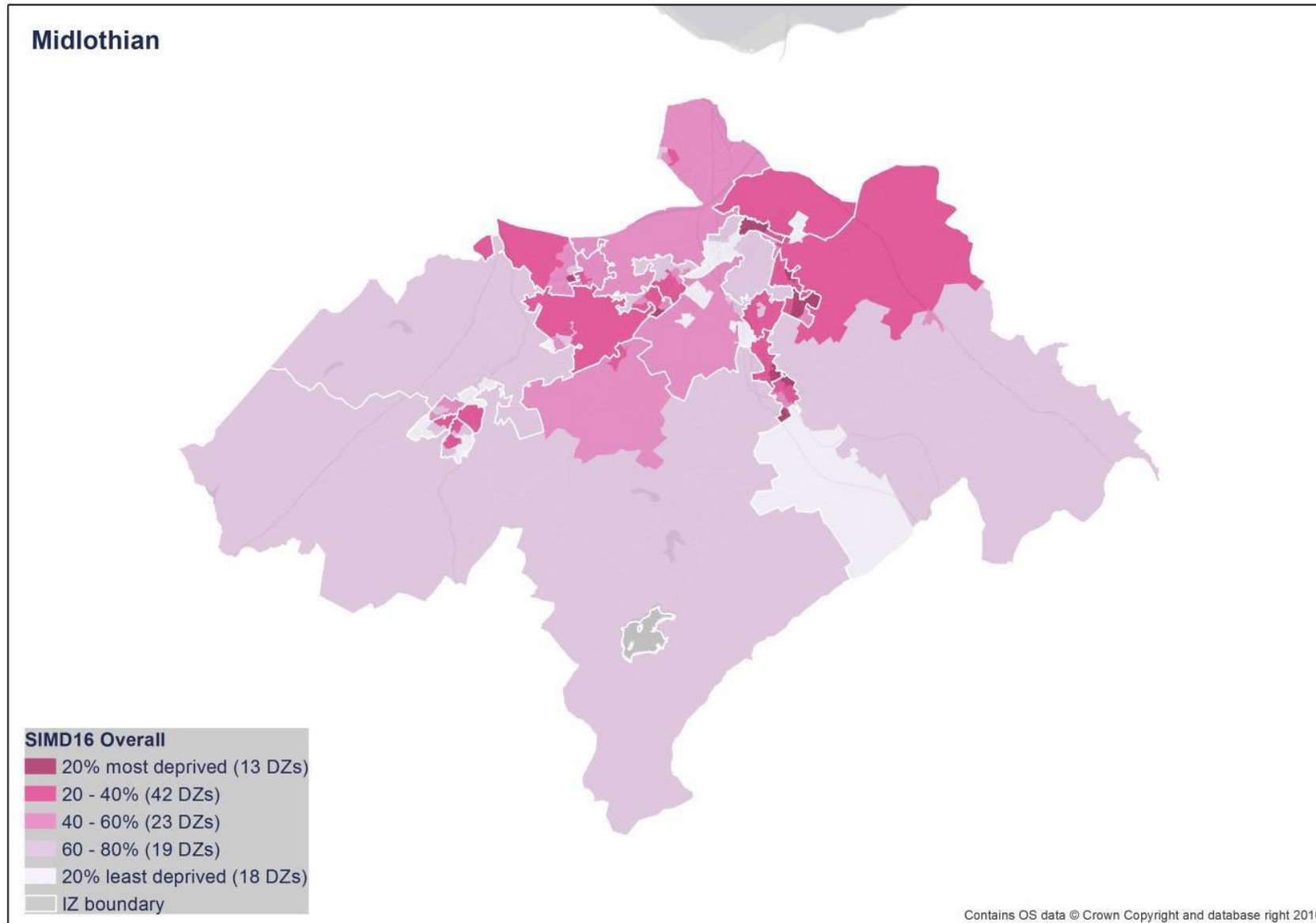
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's tool for identifying places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas called data zones, each containing around 350 households. It ranks each data zone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). These rankings are relative and not absolute. By identifying small areas where there are concentrations of multiple deprivation, the SIMD can be used to target policies and resources at the places with greatest need.

The Index identifies areas NOT individuals and not everybody living in a deprived area is deprived, and not all deprived people live in deprived areas. The index measures deprivation and not affluence - financial poverty is just one aspect of deprivation

Overall, Midlothian has lower than Scottish average levels of social exclusion. However, geographic pockets of multiple deprivation remain, particularly within the **Central Dalkeith/ Woodburn, Mayfield & Easthouses, and Gorebridge Community Council** areas. In addition, two areas within Bonnyrigg and Loanhead also now emerging as areas of concern.



Levels of deprivation in Midlothian in SIMD 2016



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



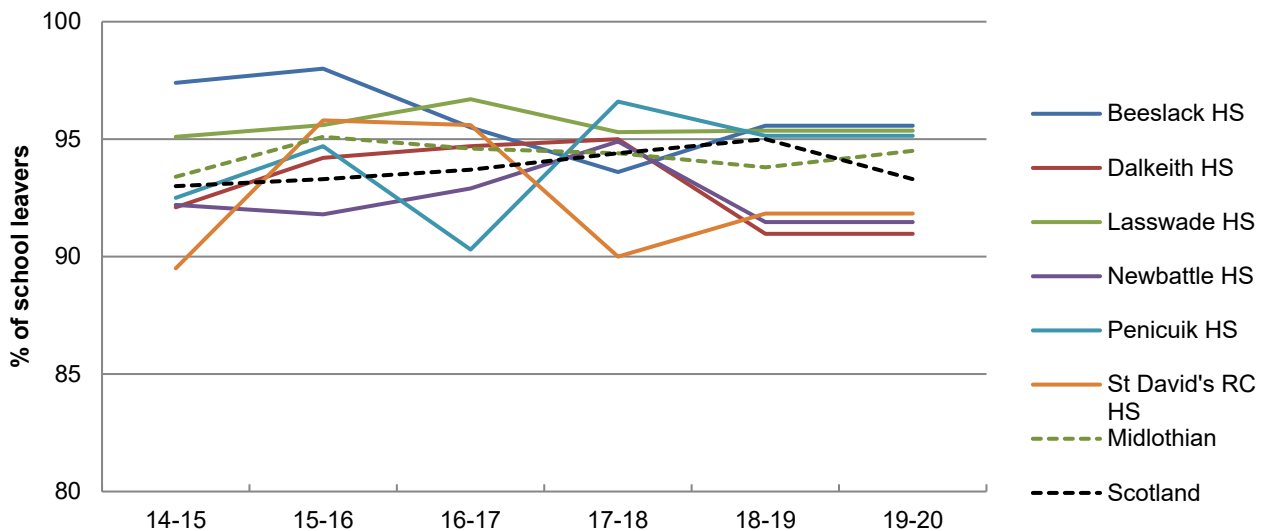
Destination of School Leavers

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 739 pupils who left school between 1 August 2019 and 31 July 2020. There was a positive outcome for 694 pupils (**93.91%**) whilst 45 pupils had a negative outcome (6.09%).

Initial destinations of students from Midlothian secondary schools

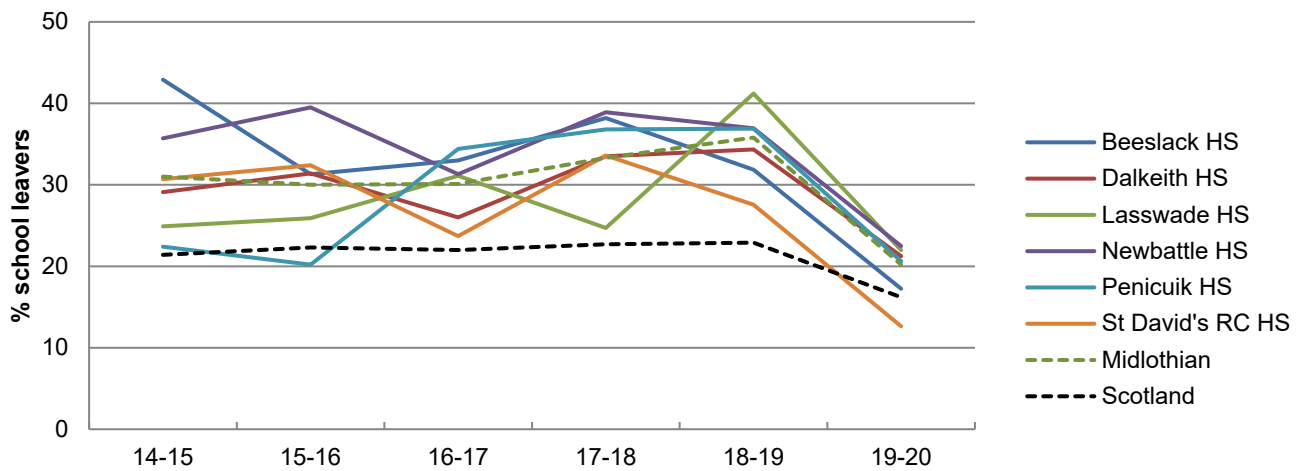
Positive Destinations



The overall proportion of Midlothian school leavers going to **positive destinations** has remained the same from 2018-19 to 2019-20. Midlothian is 1.2% slightly above the Scottish average.

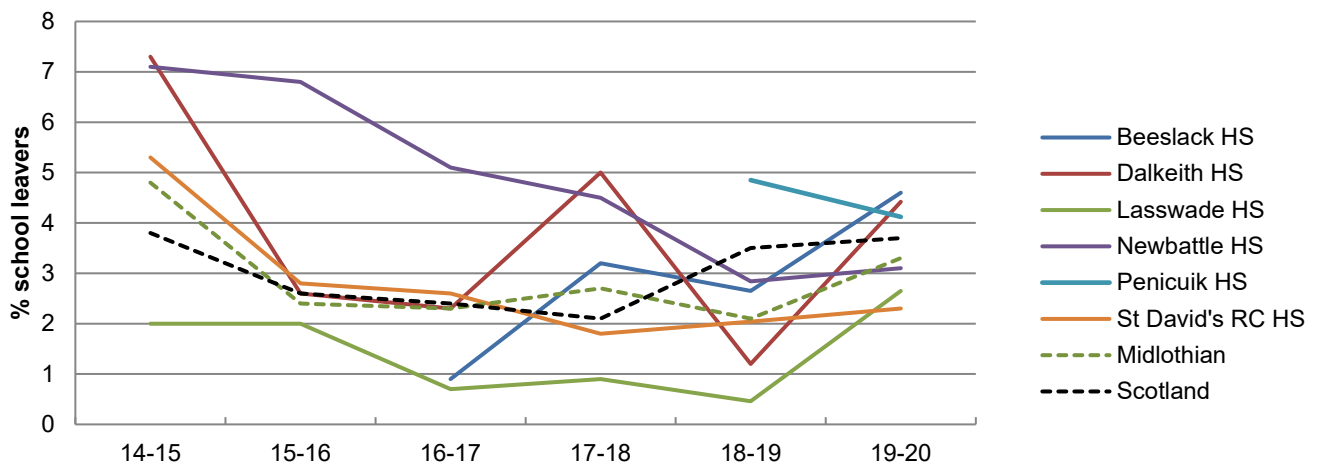
Over the last six years, Midlothian has consistently exceeded the national average proportion of leavers entering **employment**. The percentage in 2019-20 was 20.2% and is the lowest percentage for the last five years but above the National average of 16.2%.

Employment

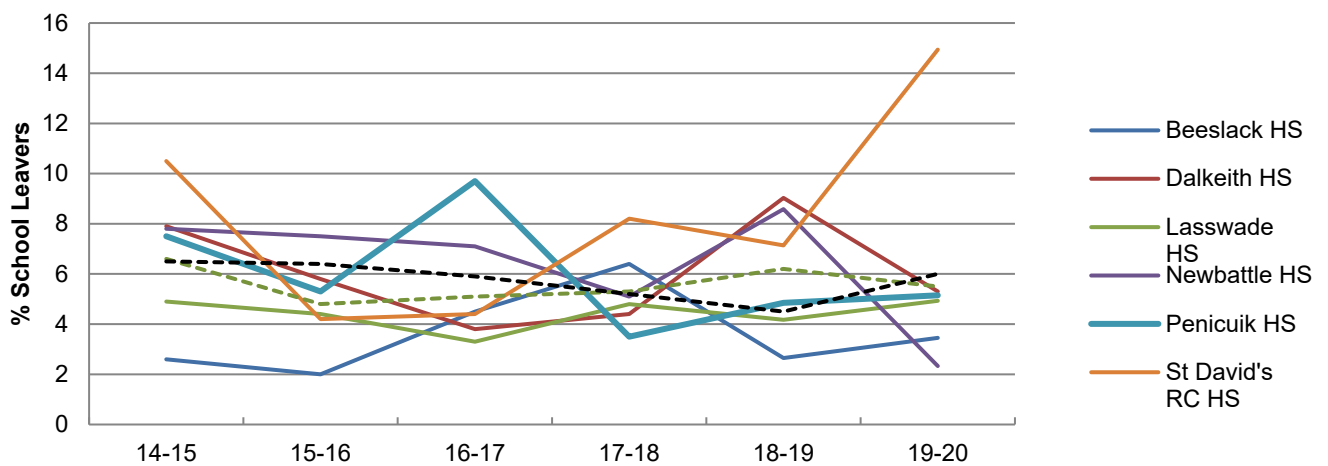


All schools saw a lower proportions of pupils entering employment in 2019-20 than in 2018-19.

Training



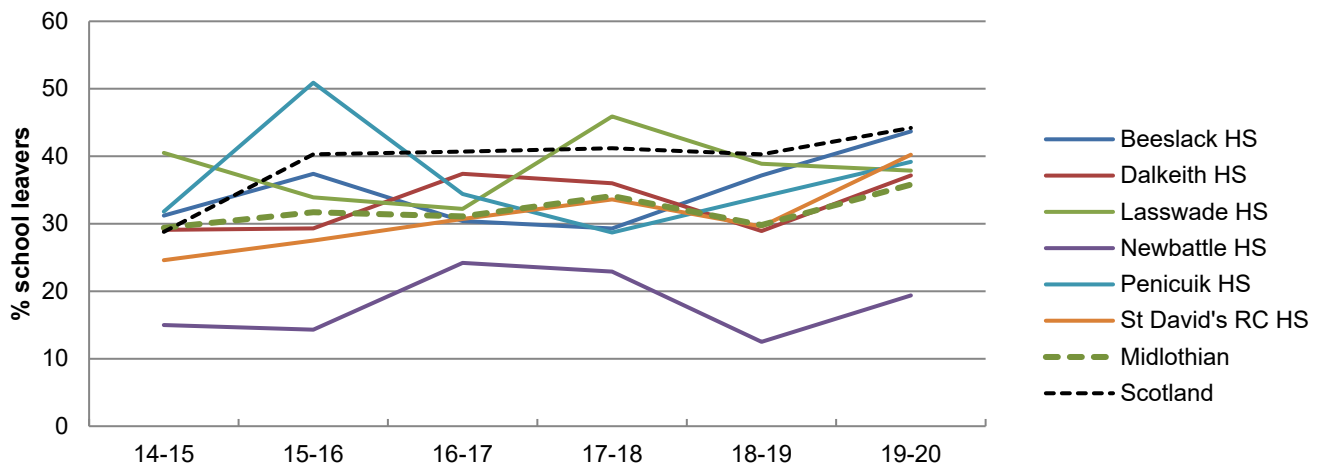
Becoming Unemployed



The proportion of Midlothian leavers becoming unemployed (seeking & not seeking) reduced from 6.6% in 2014-15 to 5.5% in 2019-20. The largest decrease in the last 6 years was seen at Dalkeith HS from 7.9% to 5.3%. The overall reduction in Midlothian has been 1.1% compared to a reduction nationally of 1.5% over the last 6 years.

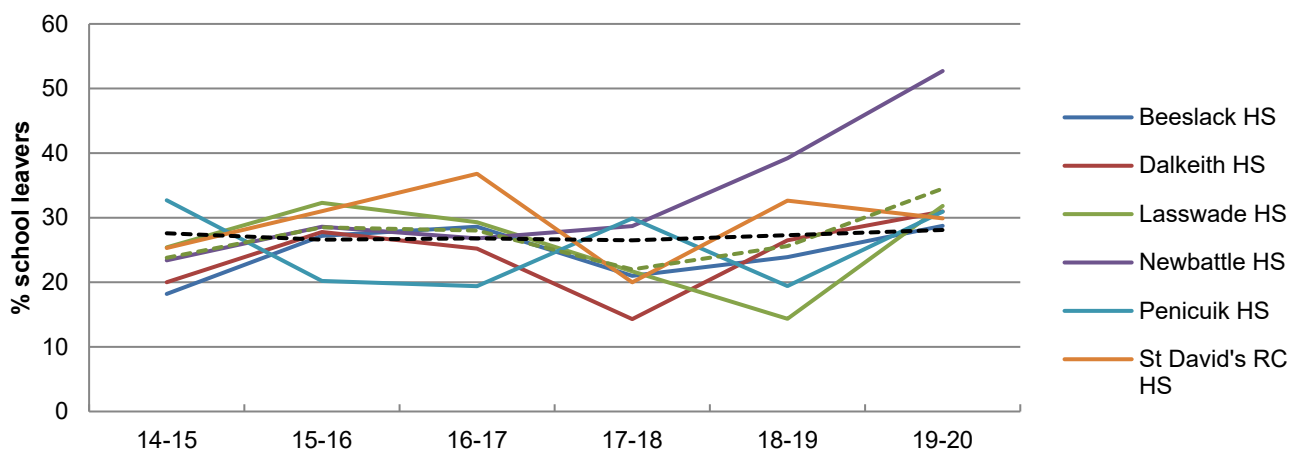
Other categories - The same percentage of Midlothian leavers go into Voluntary Work than the national average (0.6). However, actual pupil numbers in these two categories are very low.

Higher Education



The percentage of Midlothian leavers going into Higher Education over the last 6 years has increased by 6.4%. During the same time period, the national average has increased by 3.7%. In the last year, St David's HS has increased their proportions by 10.6%

Further Education



A higher percentage of Midlothian leavers go onto Further Education (34.5%) than the national average (28.1%). This varies widely between school with the lowest proportion from Beeslack HS (28.7%) and the highest from Newbattle HS nearly twice that level (52.7%).

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

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.

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.

Midlothian Students enrolling at Edinburgh College: Gender 2018/19

	Male	Female	Total
Midlothian Full-Time Enrolments at Edinburgh College	293	292	585
Total Midlothian Enrolments at Edinburgh College	1155	1049	2204

Midlothian Students enrolling at Edinburgh College: Age 2018/19

	Enrols
under 16	220
16-17	323
18-19	445
20-24	401
25+	832

Midlothian Students enrolling at Edinburgh College: Disability 2018/19

	Enrols
No known disability	294
A long standing illness or health condition such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy	57
A mental health condition such as depression, schizophrenia or anxiety disorder	200
A physical impairment or mobility issues such as difficulty using arms or using a wheelchair or crutches	19
A social/communication impairment such as Asperger's syndrome/other autistic spectrum disorder	74
A specific learning difficulty such as dyslexia, dyspraxia or ADHD	266
Blind or a serious visual impairment uncorrected by glasses	14
Personal care support	4
Deaf or hearing impairment	26
A specific learning difficulty such as Downs syndrome	2
A disability impairment or medical condition that is not listed above	31
Total	987

Midlothian Students enrolling at Edinburgh College: Qualification on Entry 2018/19

Level of Qualification	Enrols
01 - Degree	45
02 - Membership etc. of professional institution	0
03 - Higher National Diploma, HE Diploma, Teaching Diploma, or equivalent	34
04 - SVQ: Level 4 and above	26
05 - No longer used (SVQ: Level 4 or above)	0
06 - Higher National Certificate or equivalent	113
07 - Other advanced qualifications	0
08 - Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) / Advanced Higher	74
09 - SVQ: Level 3	48
10 - Access 3/Foundation Standard Grade	0
11 - Access to University course	0
12 - SVQ: Level 2/Intermediate 2/Credit Standard Grade	208
13 - Access 2	0
14 - SVQ: Level 1/Intermediate 1/General Standard Grade	116
15 - Access 1	4
16 - Ordinary/Scottish National Diploma	0
17 - Ordinary/Scottish National Certificate	0
20 - National 1	2
21 - National 2	12
22 - National 3/Skills for work National 3	179
23 - National 4/Skills for work National 4	613
24 - National 5/Skills for work National 5	797
25 - Skills for work Higher	19

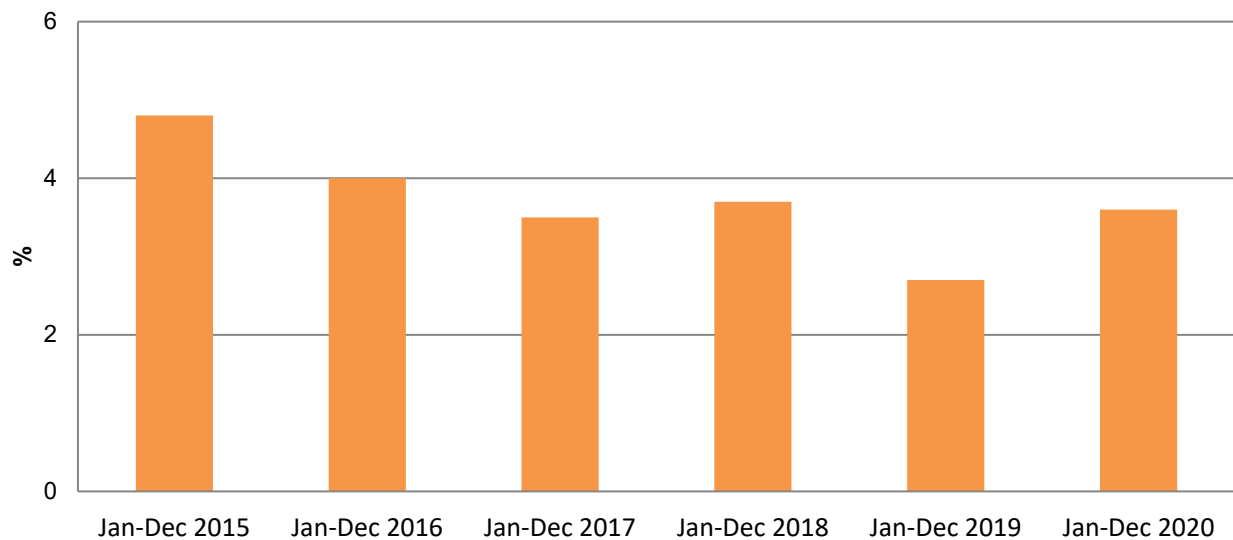
Midlothian Students enrolling at Edinburgh College: Ethnic Origin 2018/19

	Enrols
10 - Scottish	1680
11 - English	62
12 - Welsh	1
13 - Irish	8
14 - Any other white background	54
15 - Any mixed background	14
16 - Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	2
17 - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	14
19 - Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	5
20 - Any other Asian background	5
21 - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	3
22 - African, African Scottish or African British	9
23 - Other Black background	0
24 - Any other background	14
30 - Northern Irish	3
31 - British	86
32 - Gypsy / Traveller	1
33 - Polish	49
34 - Arab	4
35 - Black, Black Scottish or Black British	4
39 - Asian/Asian British - Indian	5
98 - Prefer not to say	72
99 - Not known	137
Total	2232

Data Source Edinburgh College

Unemployment

Unemployment Rates



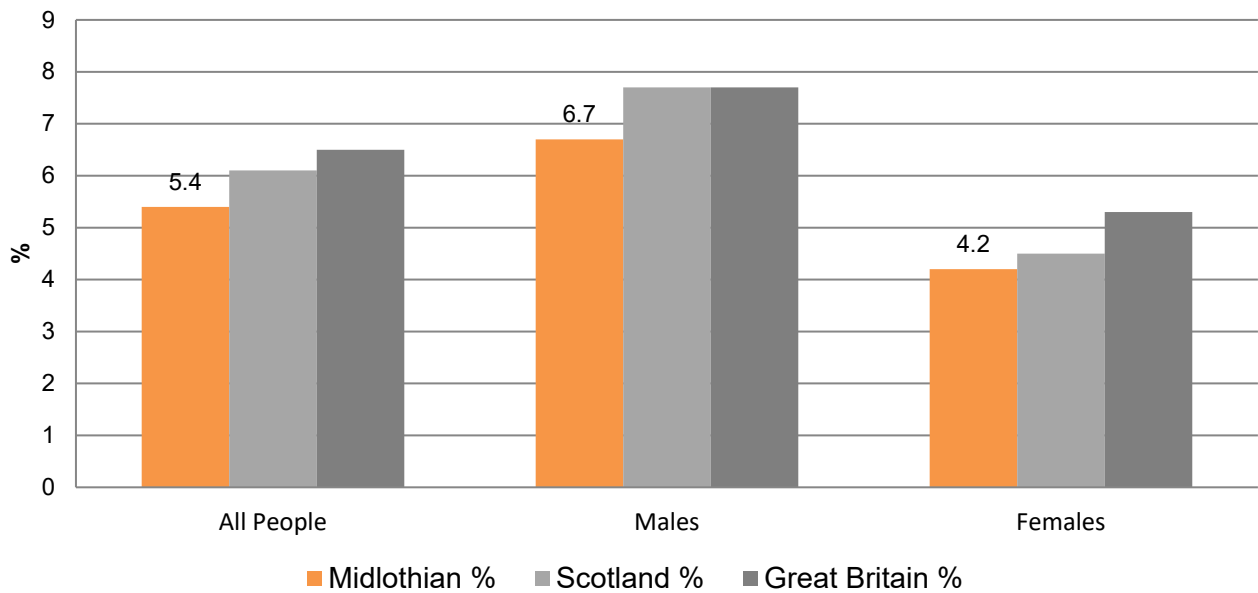
Data Source: NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk The percentages are a ‘percentage of the economically active population’ and do not include those who are economically inactive;

Out of Work Benefits in Midlothian March 2021

	Numbers
All people	3,095
Males	1,850
Females	1,240

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

% Universal Credit Claimant (March 2021)

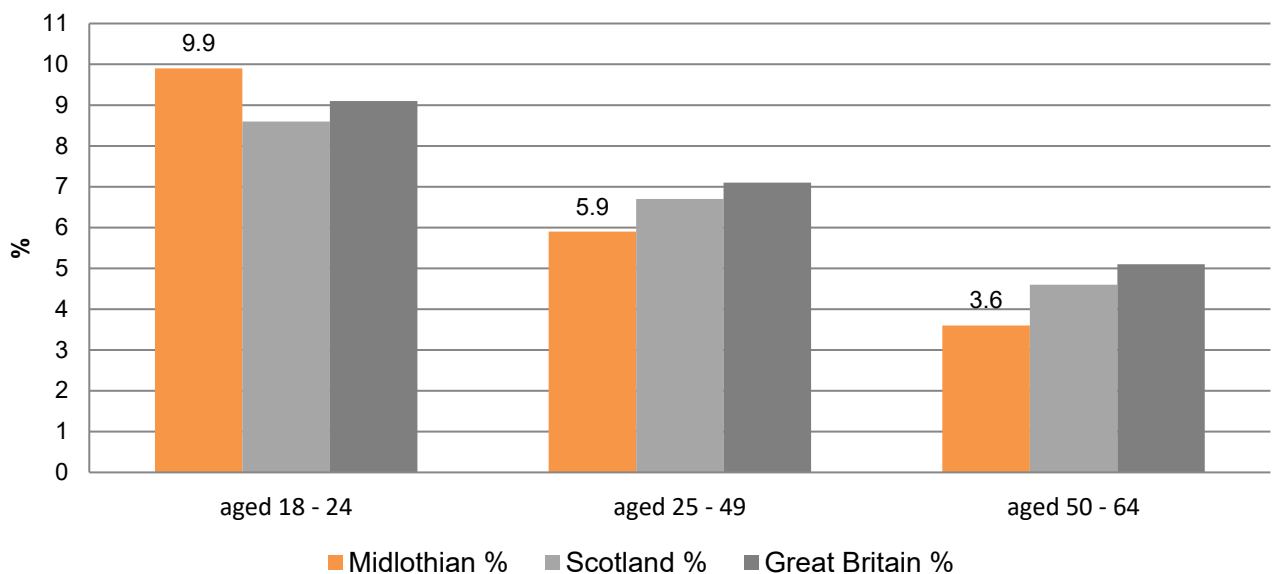


Data source : NOMIS – www.nomisweb.co.uk

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.

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.

Universal Credit Claimant Rate by Age (March 2021)



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 2020/2021 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 2020/21

Programme	No of learners
Adult Literacy and Numeracy	10
ESOL	67
Syrian Project ESOL	20
Total	97

Attendance at ALN/ESOL programmes 2020/21.

Gender	No of learners
Male	27
Female	70

Data Source: CLD, ALN/ESOL

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

Area of residence	ESOL	ALN	Total no of learners
Bonnyrigg/Lasswade	5	1	6
Dalkeith and district	31	1	32
Mayfield/Easthouses	22	1	23
Gorebridge and district	5	1	6
Loanhead and district	0	1	1
Penicuik and district	14	1	15
Newtongrange	3	1	4
Danderhall and district	2	0	2
Poltonhall and district	0	0	0
Moorfoot	0	0	0
Eskbank/Newbattle	1	0	1
Roslin/Bilston	1	2	3
Tynewater	0	0	0
Damhead	0	0	0
Howgate	0	0	0
Rosewell & District	0	0	0
Unknown	3	1	4

First Language Spoken by Adult Learners accessing the Programme Offered by Midlothian LLE ALN/ESOL Service (2020/21)

Learner's first language	Number of people
Polish	20
Arabic	24
Bulgarian	2
Russian	2
Spanish	3
Chinese	2
Italian	12
Romanian	6
Lithuanian	2
Urdu	3
Bengali	2
Hungarian	2
Punjabi	1
Turkish	3
Other	13

Provision of Midlothian LLE ALN/ESOL Service Courses Offered (2020/21)

Provider	No of learning opportunities offered (inc1:1 Tuition/groups) (NOT the total number of sessions)
ALN	6
ESOL	15
Total Learning opportunities	21



Libraries

The table below sets out Library activity over the last five years and illustrates a significant increase in active membership and visits to our libraries. The way virtual visits are calculated changed in 2020 and a Scotland wide standard was adopted by every local authority - this accounts for the apparent drop in this category while virtual issues rose 85% in 2020-21. Physical footfall in 2020/21 was reduced due to the pandemic restrictions.

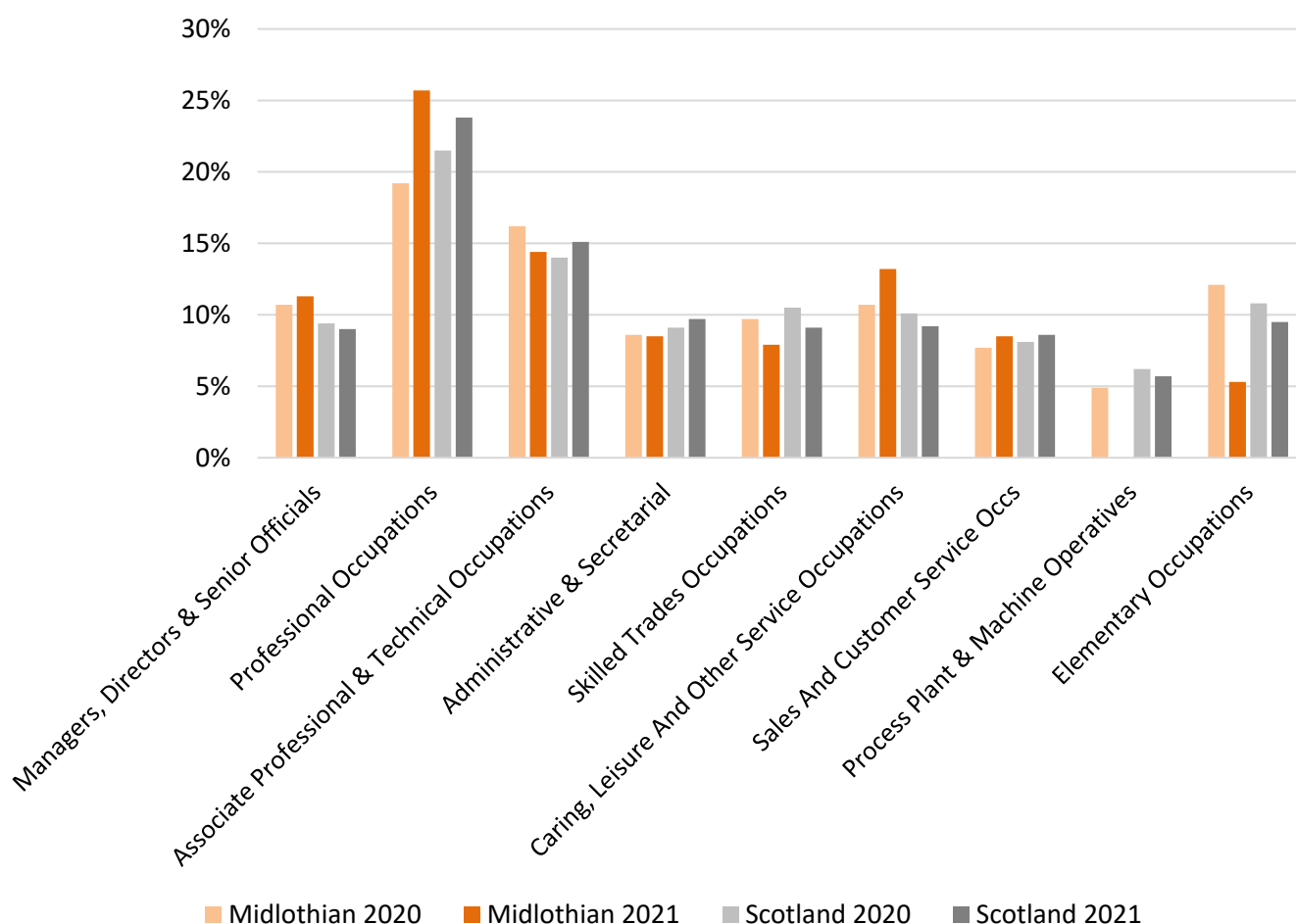
Midlothian Library Activity

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Library Membership	33,479	34,203	35,682	33,795	27,733	28,519
Issues of Library Materials	338,205	330,349	317,700	300,601	331,341	156,768
PC Use	27%	24%	22%	21%	18%	32%
Visits (physical)	480,091	521,208	545,159	706,448	679,130	17,431
Visits (virtual)	254,796	655,935	540,203	934,749	458,846	273,259
Visits (Total)	734,887	1,177,143	1,085,362	1,642,197	1,137,976	290,690



Employment & Income

Employment by Occupation for Midlothian Residents



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

Working Population: The economically active population was 48,100 which is 82.3% of total working age population in 2019^{xxiv}. This is an increase from 2018 (81.8%) and 2017 (81.1%). The Scottish rate is 77.5% (2019)^{xxv}. The public sector is the biggest local employer and over 50% of the working age population work in the City of Edinburgh^{xxvi}.

Earnings: Workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) consistently earn less than the Scottish median earnings per week. Midlothian full-time employed residents in 2020 earned on average £556.80 per week^{xxvii}. This compares to the Scottish equivalent of £595, (a gap of £38.20) and UK of £587.10. This gap has increased from £25.80 in 2019, and £28.70 in 2018.

Women's earnings: Female full-time workers in Midlothian (by place of residence) earned on averages £49.90 less than the overall Midlothian full time employee average figure in 2020, £31.10 less in 2019 and £21.10 less in 2018^{xxviii}.

Employment: Between 2015 and 2019, there was an increase in the number of Midlothian residents in employee jobs from 29,000 to 31,000, 10,000 of which are part time^{xxxix}. (Employee jobs exclude self-employed, government-supported trainees, HM Forces and farm-based agriculture.) In 2019, Job Density (rate of jobs in location to population aged 16-64) remains below the Scottish average figures - 0.62 Midlothian to 0.82 Scotland and 0.87 The UK^{xxx}.

Fair Start Scotland referrals and starts to end December 2021

Location	Referrals	Starts from referrals	Early leavers	Job starts	13 week job outcomes	26 week job outcomes
Scotland	62,821	41,844	18,543	14,349	9,067	6,468
Midlothian	1,030	795	360	295	195	135

Location	Female	Male	Unknown	16-24	25-34	35-49	50+	Unknown
Scotland	15,713	26,005	126	8,062	10,315	11,902	10,708	857
Midlothian	315	485	0	200	175	240	180	5

‘No one left behind’ Participants who started support between April 2019 and September 2021

Local authority	Under 25s	Over 25
Scotland	10,777	3,384
Midlothian	157	75

Covid-19 and benefits

In February 2021, 3,085 people claimed out-of-work benefits in Midlothian (5.4% of the resident population aged 16-64)^{xxxi}. 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 the 1990s. In February 2021, 6,700 people remained on Furlough^{xxxii}. There is a concern that furlough may be a precursor to redundancy with retail, hospitality and accommodation services vulnerable to job losses^{xxxiii}.

Midlothian Council set up the Food and Key Essentials Fund in December 2020 using Scottish Government funding. In 11 weeks 5,140 applications were processed and 2099 applicants were referred to the Citizens Advice Bureaus for further support^{xxxiv}.

As of November 2020, 7,155 households in Midlothian were on universal credit of which 6,103 are in payment. 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^{xxxv}. There are 2,372 people still in receipt of active Disability Living Allowance payments^{xxxvi}.

Child Poverty

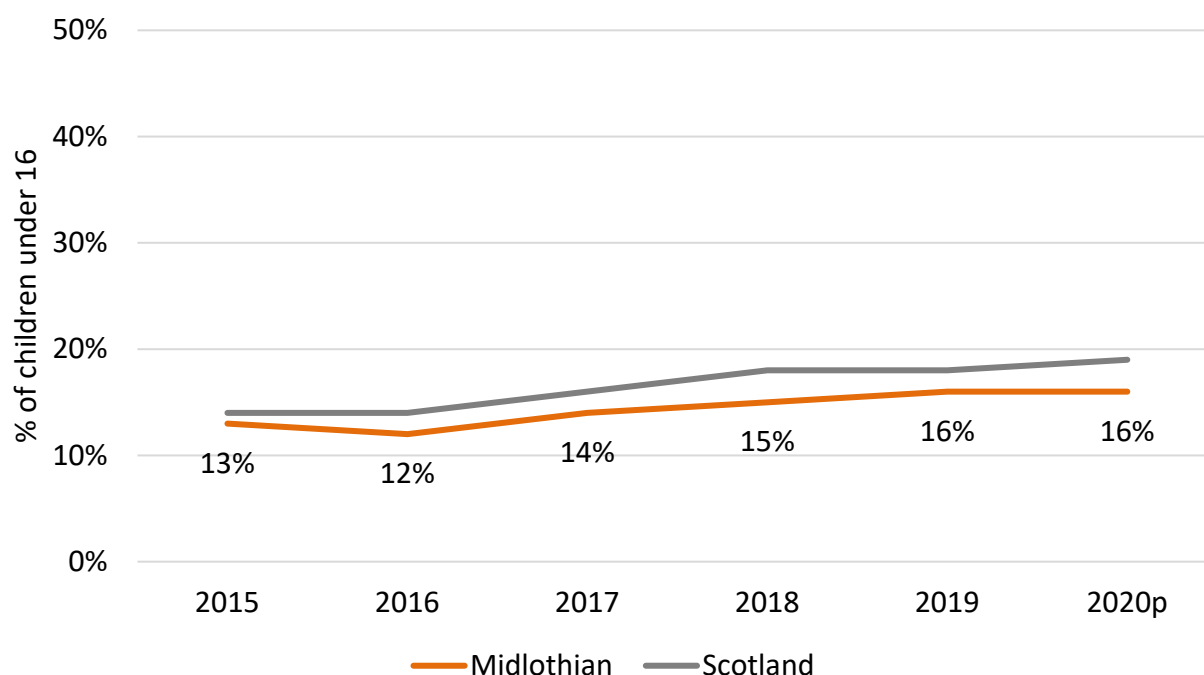
% of children living in poverty, below 60% median income after housing costs.

Area	2014/15	2018/19	% point change 2015-2019
Midlothian	22.8%	23.2%	0.4
Scottish Borders	21.6%	23.9%	2.3
East Lothian	22.3%	23.3%	1.0
West Lothian	21.7%	23.7%	1.9
City of Edinburgh Council	18.8%	19.5%	0.7
Scotland	22%	24%	2.0

Variation in child poverty rates across Midlothian, 2018-19

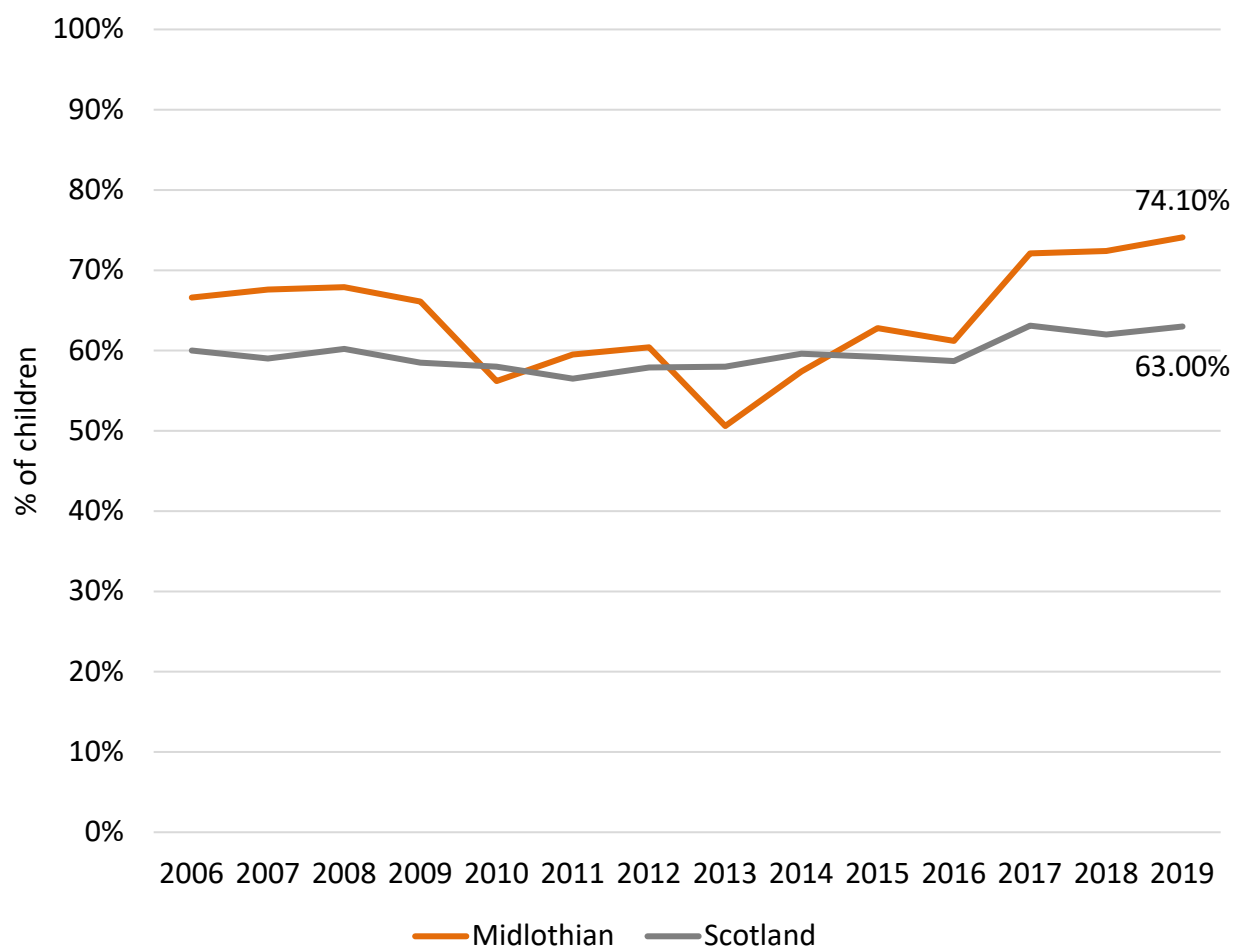
Ward	2018/19
Penicuik	14%
Bonnyrigg	11%
Dalkeith	35%
Midlothian East	23%
Midlothian South	26%
Midlothian West	11%

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



Source: www.gov.uk. The mid-2019 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.

% Children in working households



Source: ONS, Workless households for regions across the UK

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



Foodbank

Foodbank Vouchers by Ward

	No of vouchers	Adults	Children	TOTAL
Bonnyrigg	165	272	230	502
Dalkeith	2293	439	272	711
Midlothian East	332	516	488	1004
Midlothian South	577	858	770	1628
Midlothian West	160	208	162	370
Penicuik	30	36	13	49
NFA	18	21	10	31
Unknown	16	26	19	45
TOTAL	1591	2376	1964	4340

Types of Crisis supported by Foodbank

	No of vouchers	Adults	Children	TOTAL
Benefit Changes	55	69	33	102
Benefit Delays	250	365	302	667
Child Holiday Meals	249	383	590	973
Debt	502	757	538	1295
Delayed Wages	15	27	36	63
Domestic Violence	21	27	38	65
Homeless	78	96	17	113
Low Income	89	166	129	295
No recourse to public funds	5	6	4	10
Other	220	336	228	564
Refused STBA	31	34	9	43
Sickness	75	110	40	150
Total	1592	2377	1964	4340

Age Groups of people accessing Foodbank

Age Group	No of people
0-4	572
5-11	376
12-16	716
Child (unknown)	300
17-24	304
25-64	1255
65+	72
Adult (unknown)	745
TOTAL	4340

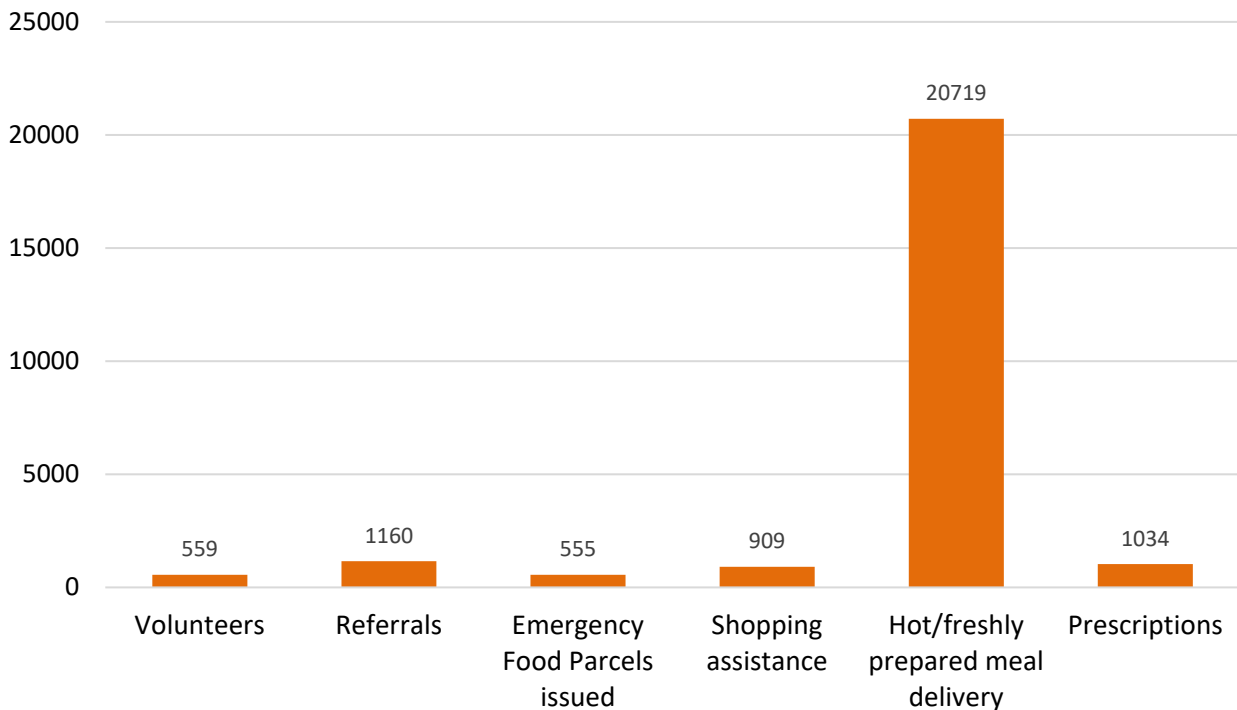
Family Types of people accessing the Foodbank

Size of family	No of vouchers
Couple	153
Family	367
Single	516
Single Parent	432
Other	123
TOTAL	1591

As a response to Covid, CLLE staff supported Midlothian residents who were shielding or self-isolating by coordinating support for them and supporting 14 community resilience groups to carry out various resilience activities including assistance with shopping, emergency food parcels, collecting prescriptions and providing hot food.

Council also approved a new food fund to assist residents to receive assistance with food and fuel with dignity. The Food Fund model was developed by staff in 4 weeks and CLLE coordinated and delivered food vouchers and fuel support to over 4,500 households in Midlothian from late Dec 2020 – March 2021.

Community Resilience 12 April 30 June 2020



Sustainable Growth



Economy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local business

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

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

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

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

Enterprises by Size Band and Broad Industry Categories, Midlothian 2018

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

	Employee Size-band 0 - 49	Employee Size-band 50 - 249	Employee Size-band 250+	Total
P: Education	25	0	0	25
Q: Human health and social work networks	90	10	15	115
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	65	0	5	70
S: Other service activities	130	5	0	135
Grand Total	2,330	85	170	2,585

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

Enterprises by Size Band and Broad Industry Categories, Midlothian 2018.

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

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS

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

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

Business locations

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

Business Locations

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

Data Source: Midlothian Council, Economic Development Section



Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

Midlothian has a wide range of wildlife habitats including moorlands, gorge woodlands, incised river valleys and wetlands. Many rare and endangered species and other species identified in the UK and Scottish Biodiversity Lists occur in the area.

There are **two Special Protection Areas (SPAs)** at Gladhouse and Fala Flow covering a total of 504 hectares. Both sites are also designated as Ramsar sites.

There is a **one Special Area of Conservation (SAC)** at Peeswit Moss extending to about 53 hectares. These are also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). There are **16 SSSI sites** covering a total area of 807 hectares.

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

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

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

Designated Nature Conservation Sites -

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

Data Source: [Midlothian Council](#)

Biodiversity Sites

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

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.

Local Authority CO2 emissions estimates 2005-2018 (kt CO2)

Year	Industry	Domestic	Transport	Total Emissions
2005	163.5	203.6	147.9	529.8
2006	185.7	204.0	148.7	555.4
2007	166.2	201.8	151.4	522.9
2008	172.1	204.2	147.0	525.1
2009	154.1	183.4	143.6	486.1
2010	169.2	198.0	141.8	519.9
2011	137.7	173.4	139.2	455.5
2012	166.4	186.0	135.1	486.3
2013	162.5	181.8	133.4	489.7
2014	140.2	154.1	137.5	440.3
2015	127.7	151.4	139.8	425.1
2016	121.1	145.9	143.6	415.7
2017	115.3	137.2	149.9	406.3

[UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2018 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

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 \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

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

Perception of neighbourhood

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

- 95% of people rated their neighbourhood as good or very good place to live; and
- 67% of people rated the quality of life in Midlothian as 'good' (taking the top 3 responses on a 10-point scale)

Cultural Heritage & Material Assets

Midlothian's towns and villages have many areas and individual buildings of special architectural or historic interest. There are **21 designated conservation areas** and **698 buildings registered with Historic Environment Scotland** as being listed for their architectural and/or historic and cultural significance. Of the listed buildings, about 10% are Category A, 44% Category B and 46% Category C. There are **29 buildings on the register of buildings at risk**, and also **10 Nationally Important Gardens and Designed Landscapes** [Search \(historicenvironment.scot\)](http://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 \(historicenvironment.scot\)](http://historicenvironment.scot) and [Welcome to Buildings at Risk Register | Buildings at Risk Register](http://historicenvironment.scot)

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

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



Waste

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

Information on Midlothian’s household waste is available at [Household waste data | Scottish Environment Protection Agency \(SEPA\)](#)

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

Reporting Period	Generated (Tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (Tonnes)	Other (Tonnes)	Landfilled (Tonnes)
2011	43,849	20,687	0	23,163
2012	42,701	19,339	0	23,362
2013	40,177	17,012	0	23,165
2014	40,726	19,111	27	21,588
2015	42,076	20,136	7,714	14,227
2016	42,636	22,804	5,752	14,079
2017	42,725	22,049	1,819	18,857
2018	41,890	24,369	5,194	12,327
2019	40,610	20,643	15,600	4,367

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

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

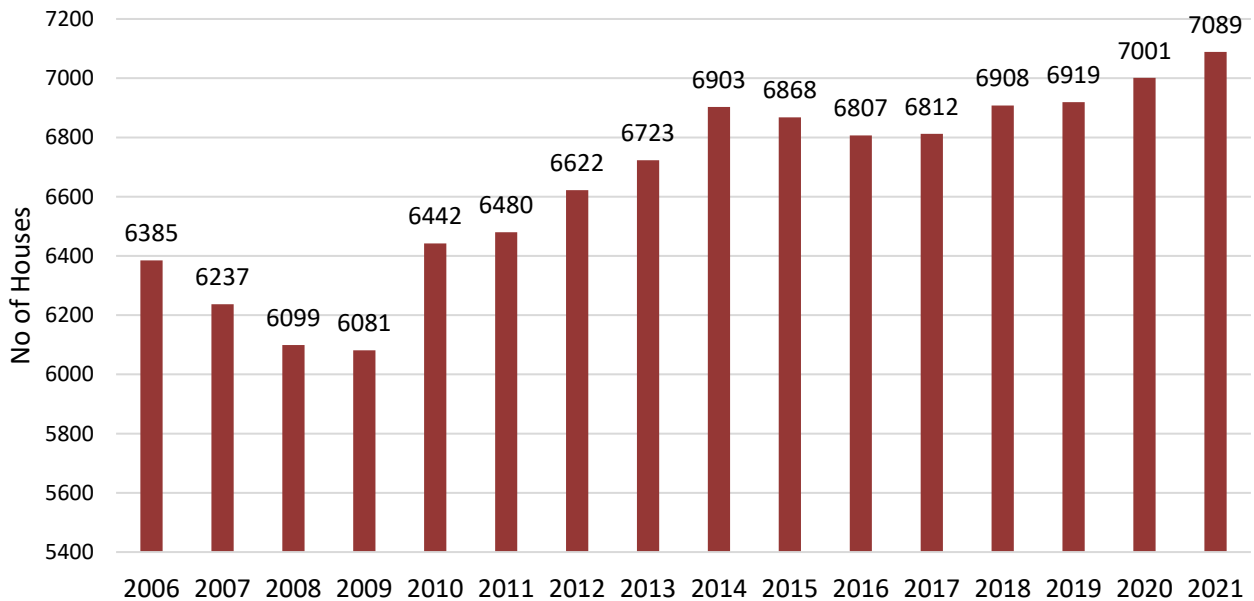
Midlothian Council is committed to achieving the targets set out by the Scottish Government in Scotland’s Zero Waste Plan and Midlothian is signed up to The Household Recycling Charter. A joint Midlothian/City of Edinburgh Council Recycling and Energy Recovery Centre (RERC) at Millerhill to treat kerbside 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.



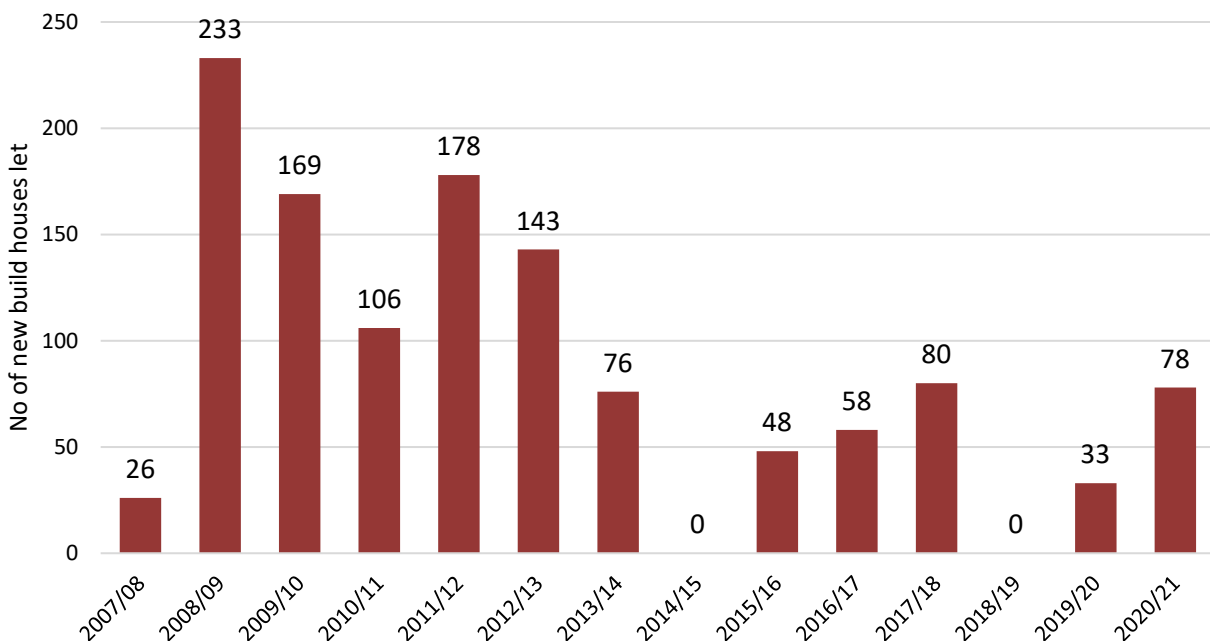
Housing

Number of Houses in Council Stock (Jan of each year)



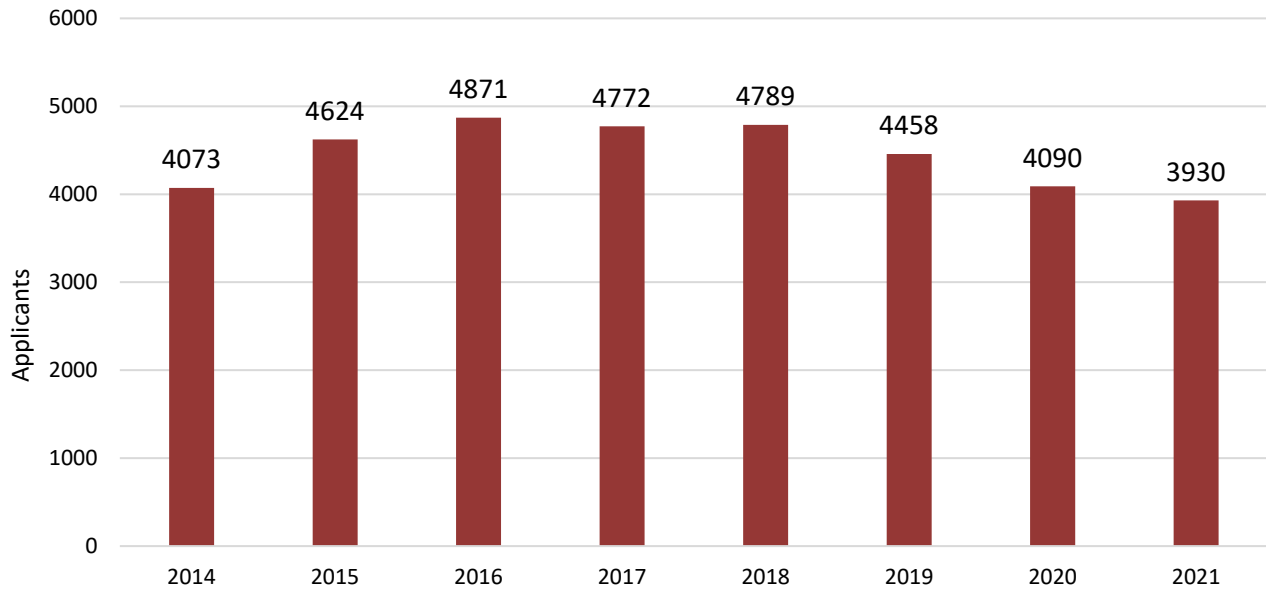
The trend shows the effect of continued Right-to-Buy sales resulting in a decline in council housing in the early 2000s and then the Council's new-build programme increasing stock levels.

Number of Midlothian Council New-Build Lets



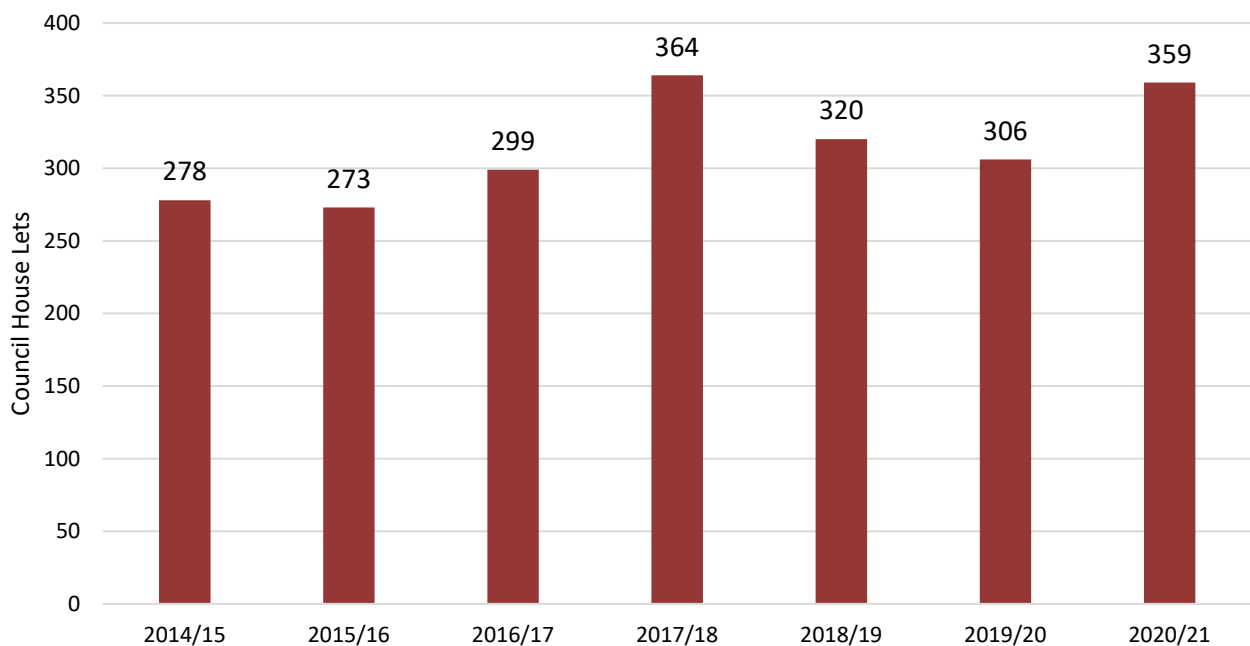
There has been a reduction in the number of new build completions, partly due to some smaller sites that have been completed. Agreement on a 3rd and 4th phase of development means that the annual figure will start to increase again with plans for a further 1,000 new council homes.

Council House Waiting List for housing at Midlothian Council



This figure can fluctuate due to waiting list reviews and the number of lets being made in a year. The number of lets has decreased in 2018/19 and 2019/20 due to the reduced numbers of properties being completed in Midlothian’s New-Build programme.

Number of Council House Lets in Midlothian



An increase from 2017/18 is due to new build completion in Loanhead and Penicuik. Midlothian has the lowest turnover of housing stock for let compared to all other Scottish councils. The Revised Housing Allocation Policy agreed by Council in December 2019 places a renewed focus on addressing homelessness, with a significant increase in the proportion of lets to homeless and increased flexibility in the properties being allocated which will reduce waiting times.

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

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.

Annual Average House Price by Local Authority Area

Local Authority	Jan 2020	Jan 2021	Difference
East Lothian	£232,665	£253,018	8.7%
City of Edinburgh	£274,585	£280,204	2.0%
Midlothian	£182,646	£197,202	8.0%
West Lothian	£163,306	£173,242	6.1%
Scotland	£164,099	£153,518	6.9%

Data Source: [House price statistics - Registers of Scotland \(ros.gov.uk\)](https://ros.gov.uk/house-price-statistics)

Prices in Midlothian have increased by 8% between 2020 and 2021 – a greater increase than Edinburgh and Scotland as a whole.

Completed new build homes

Area	1999-2004	2004-2009	2009-2014	2014-2019	Total
Midlothian	1,046	1,370	2,758	3,263	8,437
Scotland	30,116	30,447	19,812	28,346	108,721

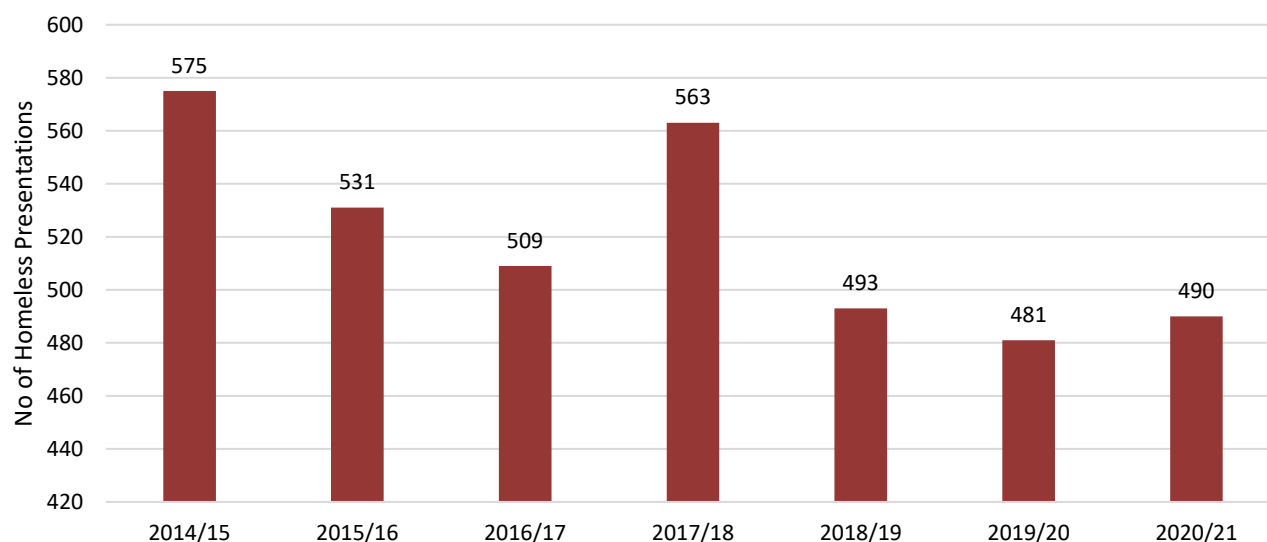
There have been high levels of house completions in recent years.

SESplan Housing Supply Targets 2018 – 2030

	Affordable: Annual Average	Affordable Period Total	Market: Annual Average	Market: Period Total	Combined: Annual Average	Combined: Period Total
Midlothian	165	1,980	369	4,428	534	6,408
Edinburgh	1,200	14,400	1,220	14,640	2,420	29,040
SESplan	2,244	26,928	3,077	36,924	5,321	63,852

Homelessness

Homeless Presentations to Midlothian Council



Yearly Change in Numbers of Homeless Presentations by Area

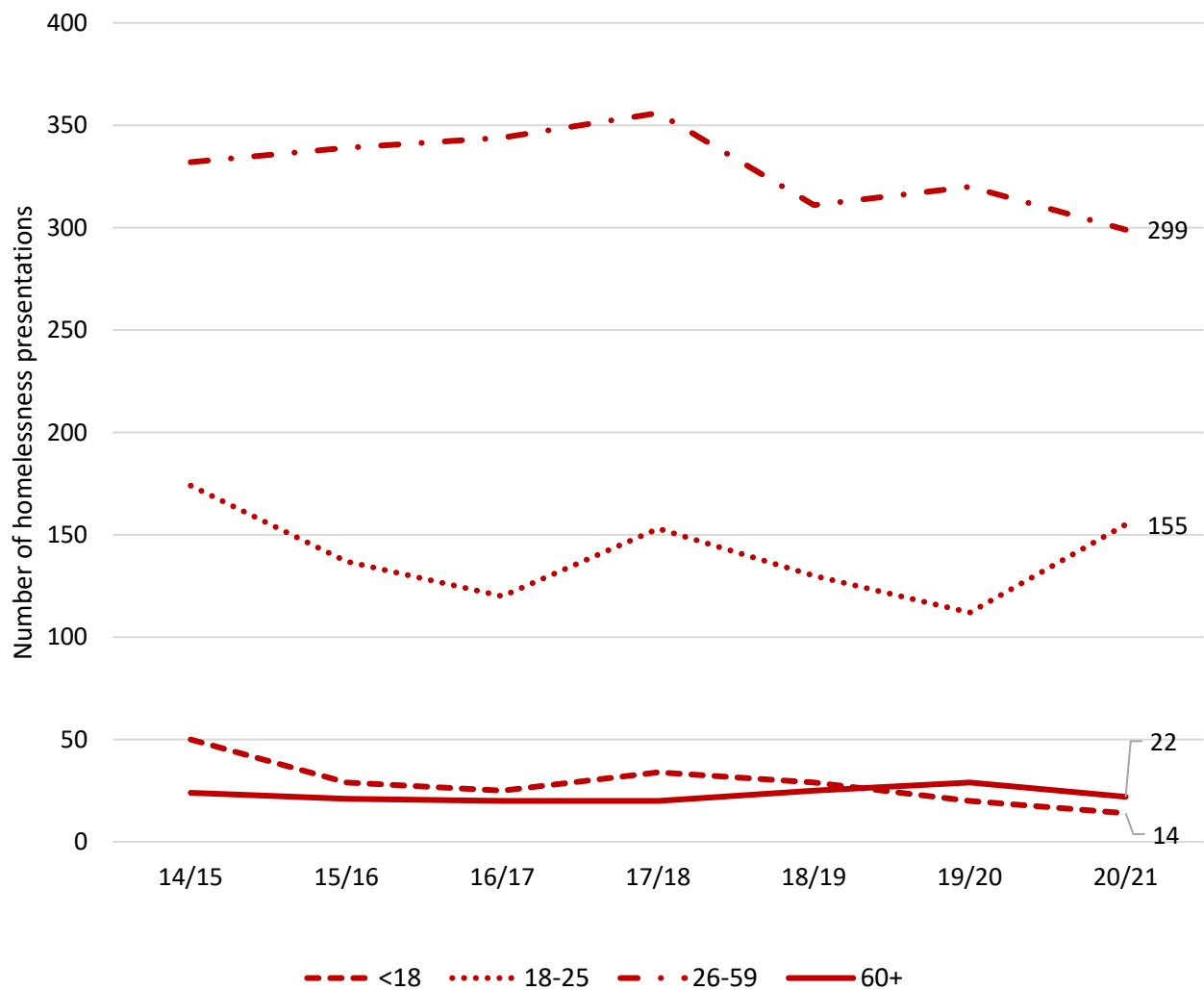
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Change (Number) 16/17-19/20	Change (%) 16-17 19/20
Scotland	34,720	35,565	36,771	36,855	84	0%
East Lothian	770	794	795	726	-69	-9%
Midlothian	509	566	495	476	-19	-4%
West Lothian	1,363	1,526	1,517	1,469	-48	-3%

Homeless cases

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of cases closed	504	447	571	678	537	531
Number of open cases on 31st March	1025	1087	1087	899	843	802
% closed to LA or RSL tenancy	41%	46%	42%	46%	51%	54%
% closed to Private Rented Accommodation	1%	1%	1%	8%	7%	10%

Since 2017/18 the number of ongoing homeless cases closed each year has exceeded the number of presentations made to Midlothian Council resulting in a reduction in homeless households waiting to be rehoused.

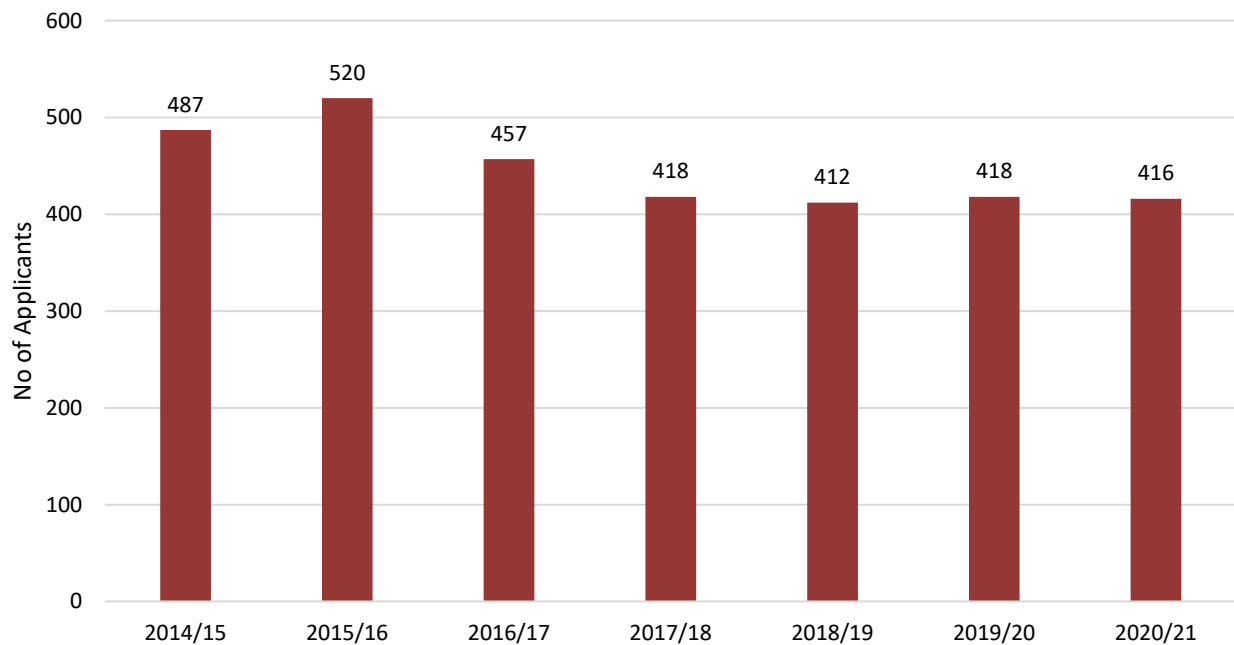
Breakdown of Homeless Applicants by Age



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

Most homeless households were not younger people or older people but those aged between 26 and 59. In 2020/21 the number of presentations from people aged 18-25 increased. This is as a result of people in this group, most often single person households, being less able to make their own arrangements for accommodation such as staying with friends or family during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Homeless Applicants Housed in Temporary Accommodation (Year End)



Main reasons for seeking homeless assistance

	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21
Parents not accommodating	93	51	49	71	54	36	54
Partner violent	16	8	0	7	12	4	6
Partner dispute non violent	10	10	7	15	16	3	11
Other relative not accommodating	25	13	18	12	11	13	11
Other	9	7	3	3	13	5	6
Expiry of private tenancy	6	4	5	7	1	0	0
Other domestic violence	19	11	8	7	2	9	0
Friend not accommodating	7	2	0	2	2	3	7
Lost tenancy/mortgage default	6	7	7	4	11	6	5
Harassment	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Discharged from hospital/prison	1	4	1	6	5	1	3
Non Domestic violence	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Not reasonable to occupy	4	11	17	21	0	0	0
Overcrowding	4	5	7	6	14	8	7
Emergency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship breakdown	0	0	0	0	0	37	39

OTHER SOCIAL RENTED HOUSING

A number of providers cater specifically to those with particular needs, such as the elderly or disabled. These include Link HA and Margaret Blackwood HA. A significant number of lets are made annually by the 9 Registered Social Landlords.

Registered Social Landlords in Midlothian and Total Units

RSL Name	Total Units
Melville HA	2,022
Castlerock Edinvar HA	984
Bield HA	116
Dunedin Canmore HA	98
Trust HA	35
Viewpoint HA	34
Blackwood Homes and Care	23
Link HA	20
Ark HA	6
Total	3,338

Midlothian lets by Housing Association 2014-2020

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

Data Sources

- ASHE – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings: www.statistics.gov.uk
- Census 2001: www.scrol.gov.uk
- DWP – Department for Work and Pensions: www.dwp.gov.uk
- GROS – General Register Office for Scotland: www.gro-scotland.gov.uk
- Midlothian Council: www.midlothian.gov.uk
- NHS Alcohol Statistics: www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org
- NHS Statistics: www.isdscotland.org
- NOMIS – Official Labour market Statistics: www.nomisweb.co.uk
- SALSUS - Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey: www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org
- Scottish Drug Misuse Database: www.isdscotland.org
- Scottish Executive Statistic: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics
- Scottish Further Education Funding Council: www.sfc.ac.uk
- Scottish Government: www.scotland.gov.uk
- SIMD – Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
www.scottishexecutive.gov.uk/topics/statistics/simd/overview
- Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics: www.sns.gov.uk
- Scottish Schools Online: www.scottishschoolsonline.gov.uk
- ScotXed: www.scotxed.net
- Skills Development Scotland: www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk
- Scottish Natural Heritage: www.snh.org.uk
- Forestry Commission Scotland: www.forestry.gov.uk/
- The Woodland Trust: <http://visitwoods.org.uk>
- Scottish Wildlife trust: <http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk>
- Midlothian biodiversity Action Plan:
www.midlothian.gov.uk/info/200134/biodiversity/409/biodiversity_information/2
- Scottish Environment Protection Area: www.sepa.org.uk/
- Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland: www.dwqr.org.uk
- Historic Scotland: www.historic-scotland.gov.uk
- Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland: www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/
- Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs: www.defra.gov.uk
- Office for National Statistics: www.ons.gov.uk

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- ⁱⁱ Public Health Scotland. General Practice – disease prevalence data. . Available at: <https://beta.isdscotland.org/find-publications-and-data/health-services/primary-care/general-practice-disease-prevalence-data-visualisation/> [Accessed June. 2021].
- ⁱⁱⁱ Public Health Scotland. General Practice – disease prevalence data. . Available at: <https://beta.isdscotland.org/find-publications-and-data/health-services/primary-care/general-practice-disease-prevalence-data-visualisation/> [Accessed June. 2021].
- ^{iv} Information Services Division. (2016). Available at: <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/General-Practice/PCI/> [Accessed Sept 2018].
- ^v ISD <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Stroke/>
- ^{vi} British Heart Foundation Statistics & National Records of Scotland Population. Available at: <https://www.bhf.org.uk/-/media/files/health-intelligence/9/midlothian-ua-hscp-bhf-statistics.pdf?rev=0fa645e230e04c619e56a95248edb4f3> and <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/midlothian-council-profile.html> [Accessed: June 2021].
- ^{vii} Public Health Scotland (2021). Scottish Heart Disease Statistics. Available at: <https://beta.isdscotland.org/find-publications-and-data/conditions-and-diseases/heart-disease-and-blood-vessels/heart-disease-statistics/> [Accessed: June 2021]
- ^{viii} Scottish Public Health Observatory. Available at: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/ScotPHO_profiles_tool/ w 85ec0c92/#tab-7799-1 [Accessed June 2021].
- ^{ix} NHS Health Scotland. Available at: www.healthscotland.scot [Accessed: June 2021].
- ^x National Records of Scotland. <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/> [Accessed June 2021].
- ^{xi} Midlothian Health and Social Care Partnership. (2019). *Strategic Plan Consultation*.
- ^{xii} ScotPHO and population estimate for mid-2018 from NRS.
- ^{xiii} Information Services Division (2014). <https://www.isdscotland.org> [Accessed Oct 2018].
- ^{xiv} Information Services Division (2014). <https://www.isdscotland.org> [Accessed Oct 2018].
- ^{xv} National Records of Scotland (2017). Available at: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/> [Accessed Oct. 2018].
- ^{xvi} <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/alcohol-deaths/2017/alcohol-deaths-17-methodology.pdf>
- ^{xvii} Alcohol Focus Scotland and CRESH (2018) *Alcohol outlet availability and harm in Midlothian*. Available at: <https://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/media/310747/alcohol-outlet-availability-and-harm-in-midlothian.pdf> [Accessed Oct 2018].
- ^{xviii} Public Health Scotland. (2020) *Health and Care Experience Survey*. Available at <https://publichealthscotland.scot/publications/health-and-care-experience-survey/health-and-care-experience-survey-2020/introduction/> [Accessed July 2021].
- ^{xix} Public Health Scotland. (2020) *Health and Care Experience Survey*. Available at <https://publichealthscotland.scot/publications/health-and-care-experience-survey/health-and-care-experience-survey-2020/introduction/> [Accessed July 2021].
- ^{xx} Midlothian Council internal data. *Mosaic*. [Accessed May 2021].
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