

East Lothian Partnership

## **East Lothian by Numbers**

Children and Young People in East Lothian

**A Statistical Profile**

**JUNE 2015**

## Table of Contents

<b>DEMOGRAPHY</b> .....	1	Children’s Perception of Health .....	25
Population of East Lothian .....	2	<b>ACTIVE</b> .....	27
School Rolls .....	4	Physical Activity & Obesity .....	28
Ethnicity.....	5	Travel to School.....	30
National Identity.....	6	Travel to Study .....	31
Language .....	7	Travel to Work.....	32
Religion & Faith .....	8	<b>NURTURED</b> .....	33
<b>SAFE</b> .....	9	Reasons for Economic Inactivity .....	34
SIMD Crime.....	10	Nurse & Childcare .....	34
Perceptions of Safety .....	11	Early Development Instrument.....	35
Offending & Criminal Justice.....	12	Free School Meals .....	36
Domestic Violence.....	13	Maternity & Breastfeeding .....	37
Child Protection.....	14	Pupil Wellbeing .....	38
Child Protection Register.....	15	Looked After Children’s Wellbeing .....	39
Looked After Children .....	17	<b>ACHIEVING</b> .....	40
<b>HEALTHY</b> .....	19	SIMD Employment Domain.....	41
Life Expectancy.....	20	SIMD Education, Skills and Training Domain .....	41
Hospital Admissions .....	21	Qualifications & Workforce .....	42
Children in Hospital .....	22	PIPS.....	43
Child Immunisation .....	23	Attitudes to Learning .....	44
School Meals .....	23	Improving attainment for all.....	44
Cognitive & Mental Health.....	24	Attainment of children looked after away from home .....	46

Attainment and Deprivation .....	47	Job Seekers Allowance .....	73
Improving Attainment in Literacy .....	48	Earnings.....	74
Improving Attainment in Numeracy .....	49	<b>SOURCES</b> .....	75
School Leaver Destinations .....	50		
Modern Apprenticeships.....	51		
Further & Higher Education .....	53		
Readiness of Looked After Children .....	53		
<b>RESPECTED</b> .....	56		
Adults with Learning Disabilities .....	57		
Autism .....	57		
Carers and Care .....	58		
Respected & Respectful Young People .....	59		
<b>RESPONSIBLE</b> .....	60		
Attendance and absence.....	61		
Exclusions .....	61		
Anti Social Behaviour .....	63		
Substance and Alcohol Use .....	65		
Responsible Young People .....	667		
<b>INCLUDED</b> .....	68		
SIMD Income Domain.....	69		
SIMD Access Domain.....	70		
Inclusion of Children.....	70		
Child Poverty .....	71		

# DEMOGRAPHY



**Population of East Lothian**

The total population of East Lothian was estimated to be 101,360 in 2013. East Lothian is estimated to have a higher proportion of older people (aged 60+) and younger people (aged 0-15) than the average for Scotland as a whole. However, the proportion of the population aged between 16 and 44 is lower than the national average. 52% of the population of East Lothian is female (52,802 persons) and 48% male (48,558 persons). Figure 1 shows the population broken down by age group and compared with Scotland. Figure 1.2 compares age groups by sex for East Lothian. Children and young people make up 30.3% of the male, and 28.0% of the female, population in East Lothian.

Figure 1: East Lothian population structure by age group (GROS 2013).

The population of East Lothian is estimated to have grown by 10,270 between 2003 and 2013 (or by 11%). General Register Office for Scotland’s 2012 based population estimates predicts significant population growth for East Lothian. The total population of East Lothian is projected to grow to 124,351 by 2037 (a 23.3% increase); Scotland will grow by 8.8% over the same period. The population of East Lothian is forecast to grow at the fourth fastest rate amongst all local authorities in Scotland between 2012 and 2037. Figures 2 and 3 show the projected change in population between 2012 and 2037. Whilst the older age groups will see more significant growth, children and young people will increase at a fast rate than Scotland.

**Estimated Age Structure of East Lothian by sex, 2013**

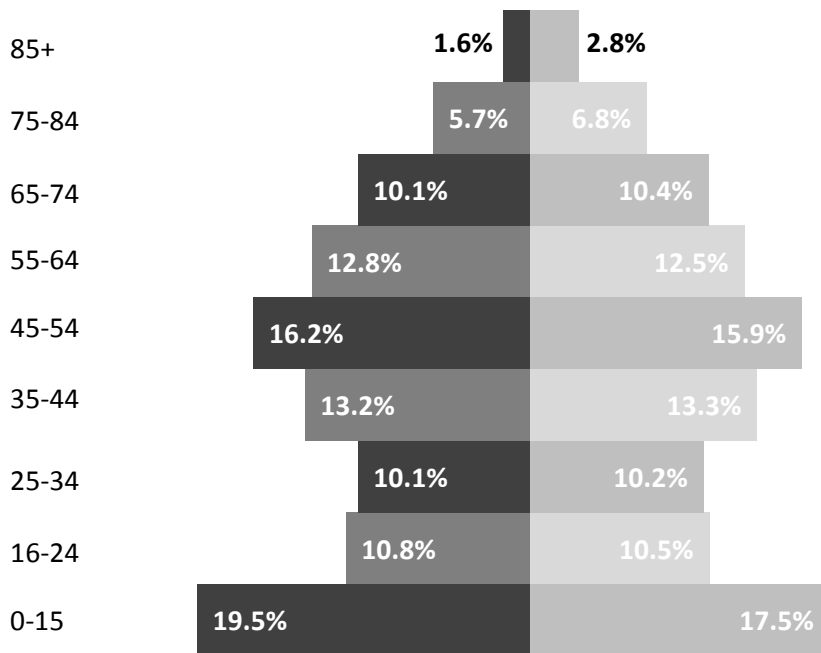


Figure 2: Projected change in population by age group, 2012-37 – 2012 (GROS 2013).

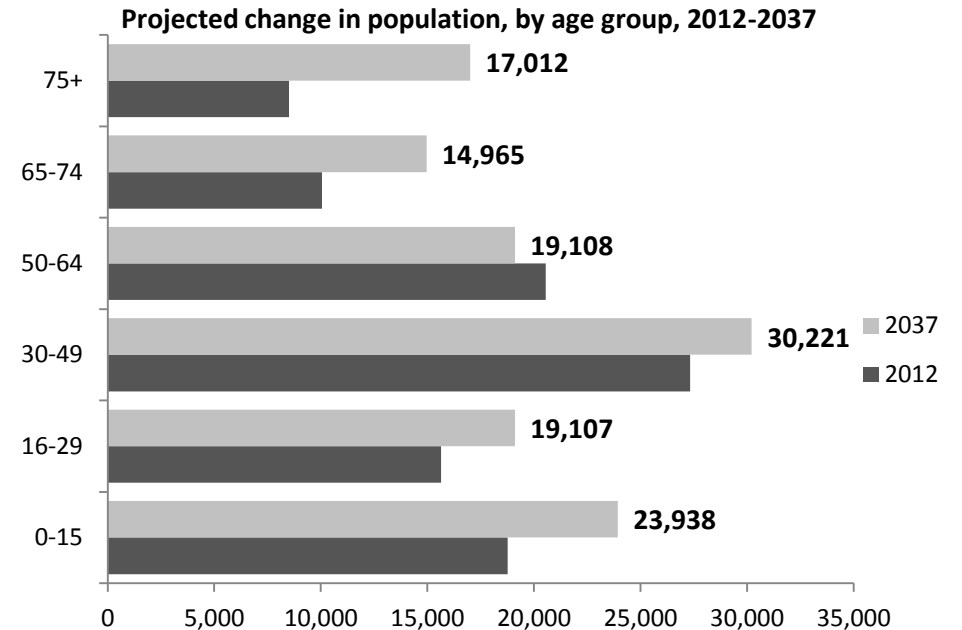


Figure 3: Projected change in population, by age group, 2012-37 (GROS 2013).

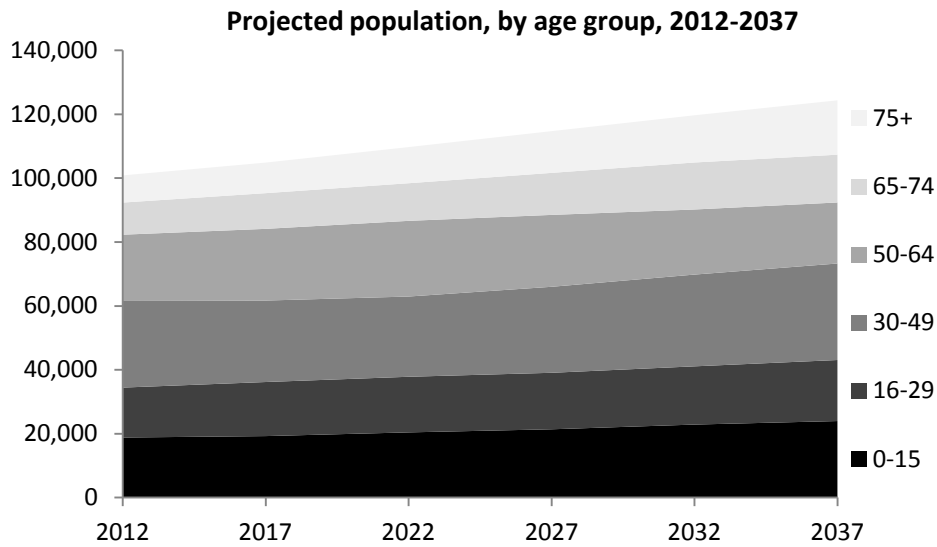


Figure 4: Population percentage changes by age group, 2012-2037 (GROS 2013).

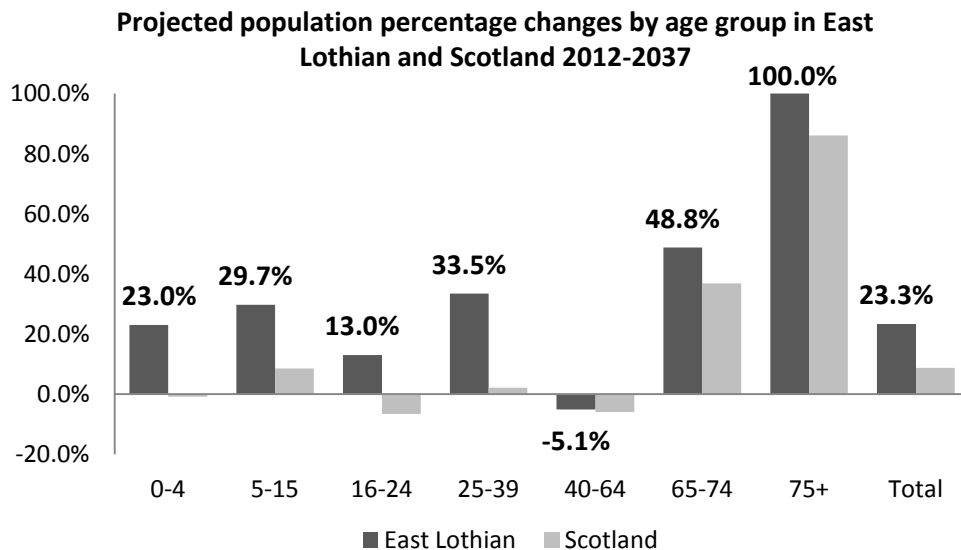


Figure 4 shows the projected population percentage changes in East Lothian compared with Scotland for the period 2012-2037. East Lothian is expected to see an increase in population for every age group except aged 40-64. The population of over 75s is expected to double in this 25 year period. Western areas of East Lothian tend to have a higher proportion of 0-15 year olds. Rural and coastal areas are more likely to include a higher proportion of people of pensionable age.

There were 3,051 more 16-24 year olds in East Lothian at the 2011 census than the 2001 census representing a 40.0% increase. This figure was 11.2% for Scotland across the same period. On the other hand, there were 89 fewer 0-15 year olds representing a 0.5% decrease in East Lothian compared with a 5.6% decrease in Scotland as a whole. Both 0-15 and 16-24 year olds are predicted to increase in numbers in East Lothian, whilst the number of 16-24 year olds in Scotland will decrease at the same time.

Musselburgh East & Carberry saw an almost 100% increase in young people age 16 to 24 from 2001 to 2011. Much of this was centred on Queen Margaret University's relocation to East Lothian, and though the university sits within Musselburgh West, the datazone used to calculate the population changes sits within Musselburgh East & Carberry.

Every ward area in East Lothian has seen larger increases in young people than for the total population. Fa'side and Dunbar & East Linton saw significant increases in the number of people age 0 to 15 between the previous two census dates; Musselburgh West on the other hand saw a significant decrease. Overall East Lothian's population is both younger and older than the national average.

School Rolls

There were 13,658 pupils enrolled in East Lothian Council’s primary and secondary schools as of 2013/14. A further 876 are educated at one of the independent or special schools located within East Lothian; a number of children are educated out with the area particularly in Edinburgh. There are 7,913 primary pupils and 5,745 secondary pupils. Figure 5 shows the trend in school rolls from 1996 to 2013, whilst figure 6 shows the projected school rolls over the next decade. East Lothian’s schools are clustered around the six main towns. The Musselburgh cluster has both the highest number of primary and secondary pupils, although Dunbar Primary is the largest primary in Scotland at 851 pupils. Figure 7 shows the geographical spread of pupils throughout East Lothian, including independent schools.

Figure 5: Number of pupils enrolled in East Lothian primary, secondary, and independent/special schools (Scottish Government 2014. Independent schools 2014).

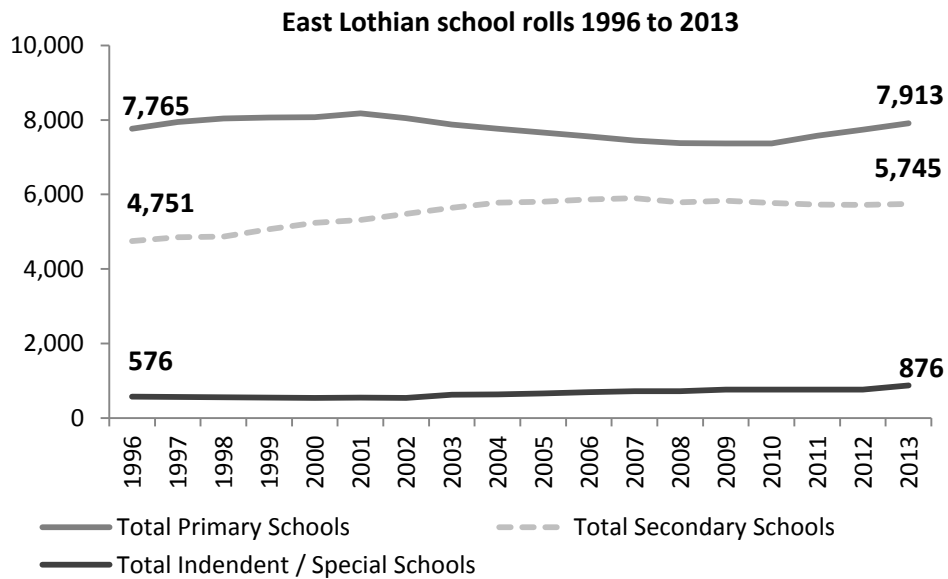


Figure 6: Projected numbers of pupils enrolled in local authority schools in East Lothian from 2014 to 2023 (East Lothian Council).

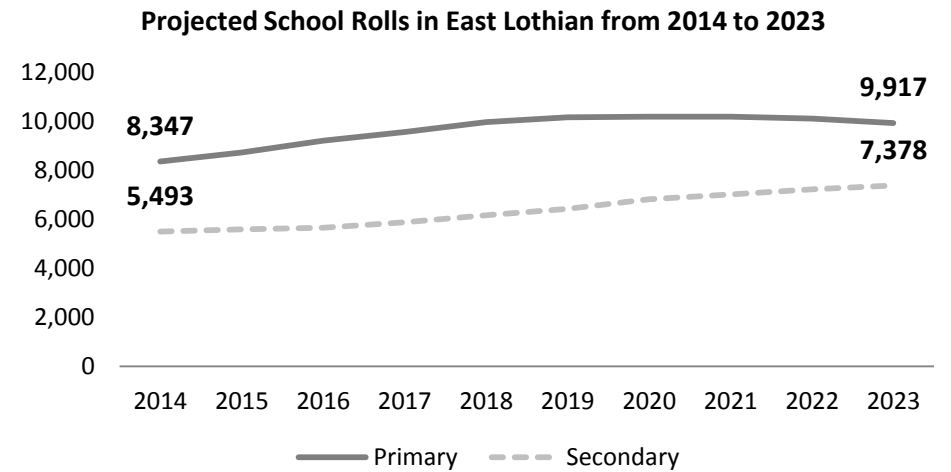
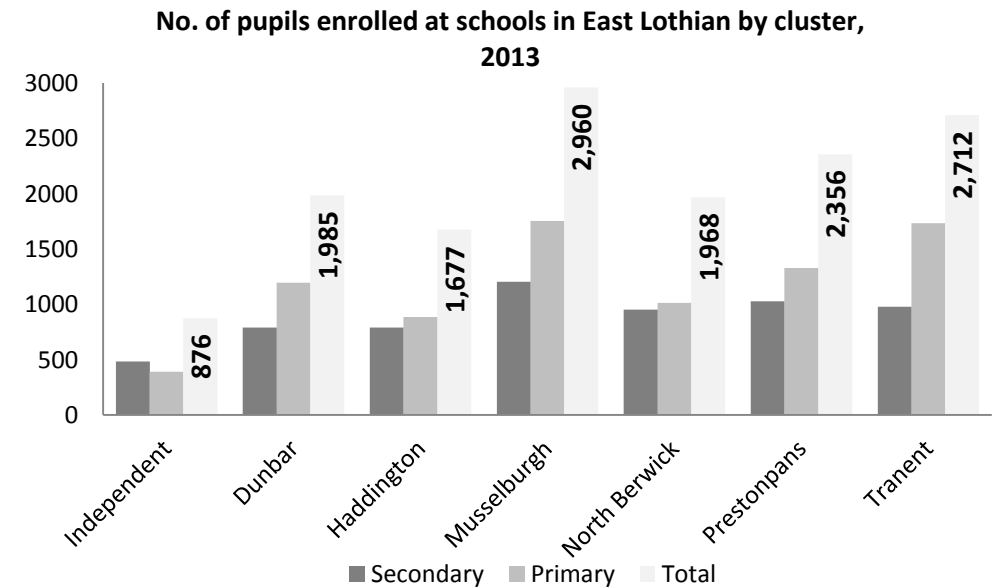


Figure 7: Number of pupils enrolled at schools in East Lothian by cluster in 2013 (Scottish Government 2014. Respective Independent schools 2014).



**Ethnicity**

Table 1: Population by major ethnic group and young people age groups in East Lothian 2011 (Census 2011).

East Lothian	White	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	African	Caribbean or Black	Other ethnic groups
<b>All people</b>	98,011	363	955	179	107	102
<b>Aged 0 to 15</b>	18,628	174	191	21	15	12
<b>Aged 16 to 24</b>	10,482	61	196	39	14	24

Table 2: Major ethnic groups as a percentage of total population in East Lothian by young people age groups 2011 (Census 2011).

East Lothian	White	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	African	Caribbean or Black	Other ethnic groups
<b>All People</b>	98.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Aged 0 to 15</b>	97.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Aged 16 to 24</b>	96.8	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.2

Table 1 shows the number of people from different ethnic groups living in East Lothian for the total population as well as for young people age groups. Table 2 displays the ethnic groups as a percentage of the total population and provides a comparison between the whole population and for people age 24 and under. 98.3% of the population of all people in East Lothian are White in comparison to 96.8% of the population of 16-24 year olds. This proportion is more in line with the national average. Black and minority ethnic (BME) groups form a lower proportion of the population of East Lothian than Scotland as a whole.

The Asian population is the largest minority ethnic group increasing from 0.8% of the population in 2001 to 1% in 2011. East Lothian has also seen a change in white ethnic profile with 0.8% per cent of the population recorded their ethnic group as White: Polish. This is a substantial increase since 2001. Figure 8 shows a breakdown of BME groups in East Lothian by percentage and total number for the whole population. Asian groups account for over half (56.0%), with mixed or multiple groups following on 21.3%.

Figure 8: Percentage breakdown of black, minority, ethnic groups in East Lothian, for the total population (Census 2011).

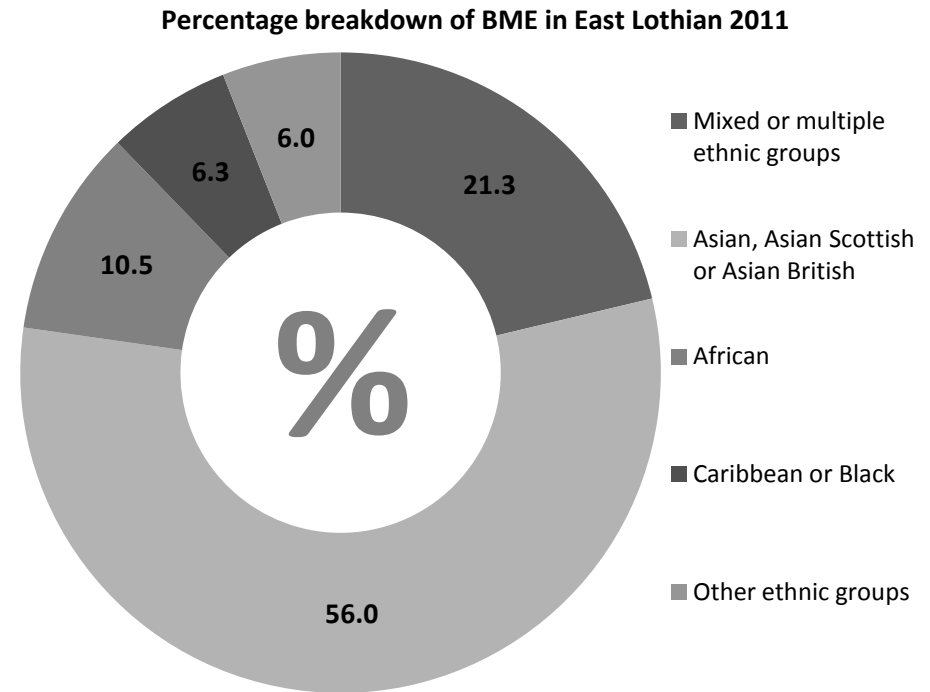
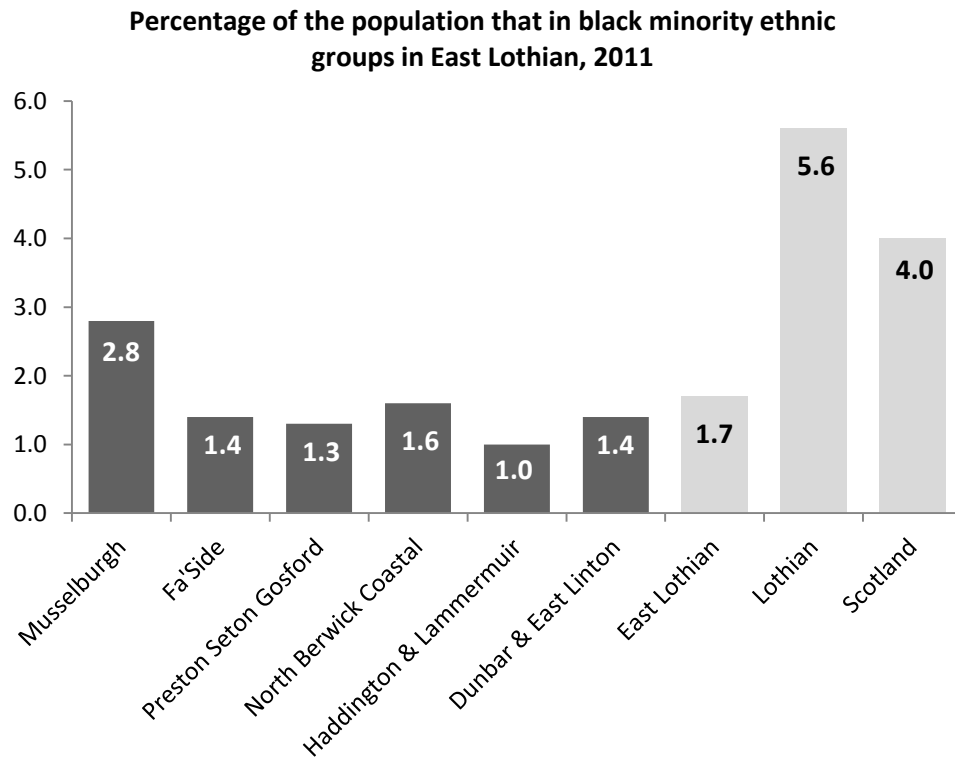




Figure 9 shows the proportion of black minority ethnic groups spread in each of the six areas in East Lothian, for the total population. Musselburgh has the highest proportion of BME groups (2.8% of the population), although this is far below the figure for the Lothians and Scotland.

Figure 9: Proportion of black, minority ethnic groups in East Lothian ward areas, for the total population (Census 2011).



### National Identity

Figure 10 displays the percentage proportion of people that identify with a range of national identities. The breakdown in East Lothian is similar to that for Scotland. 'Scottish only' is highest amongst 0-24 year olds representing 69.2% of responses, and lowest amongst 65 years old and over at 58.5%.

Figure 10: National identity as a percentage of total responses in East by selected age groups in 2011 (Census 2011).

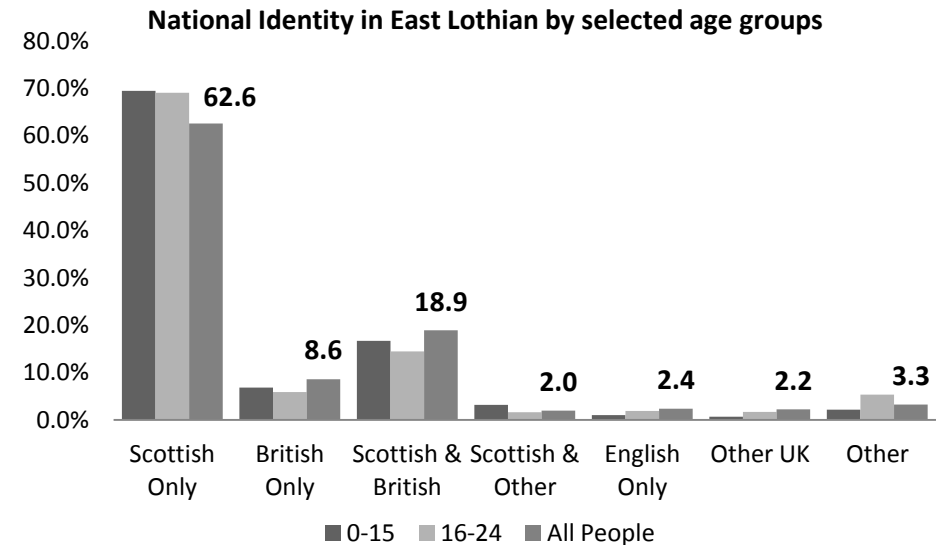


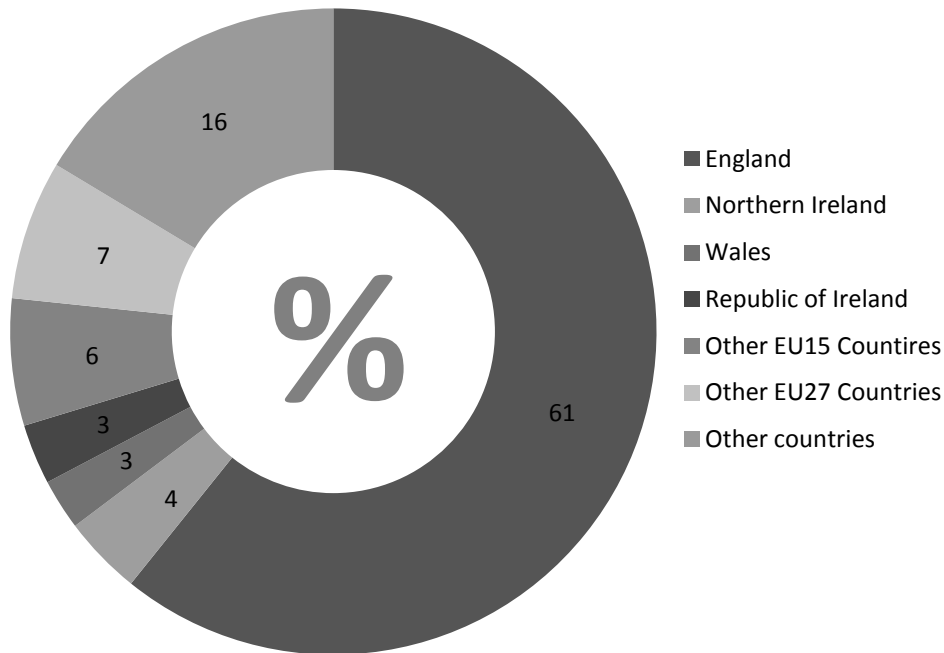
Table 3 shows the proportion of people that were born in Scotland, the rest of the United Kingdom, in the EU and in other countries. Figure 11 shows the place of birth (excluding Scotland) of East Lothian's total population. 9.9% were born in England, which is higher than the Scottish average. The proportion of East Lothian's population born outside the UK rose from 3% to 5.6% between 2001 and 2011. Much of this rise can be attributed to new arrivals from the EU accession states following enlargement in 2004 and again in 2007.

**Table 3: Population of East Lothian by place of birth, and age group, in 2011 (Census 2011).**

Age Group	Scotland	Rest of United Kingdom	European Union	Other
All Ages	83.7	11.0	2.7	2.7
Aged 0 to 15	93.0	4.4	1.3	1.3
Aged 16 to 24	84.5	8.1	3.7	3.8

**Figure 11: Percentage breakdown of people not born in Scotland by place of birth (Census 2011).**

**Percentage of East Lothian population country of birth excluding Scotland, 2011**



**Language**

Table 4 shows the proportion of the population that are proficient in English. 0.8% of the population of East Lothian do not speak English well and a further 0.1% does not speak English at all.

Table 5 shows the total number of people in East Lothian that use a language other than English when at home. 30.1% or 28,970 people in East Lothian identified that they can speak Scots. This is in line with the percentage for Scotland as a whole. Visual production from Scotland’s Census indicated that clusters of East Lothian have much higher proportions of Scots speakers than the national average, particularly around Prestonpans, Tranent and Musselburgh East. Only 0.4% identified that they could speak Scottish Gaelic, below the Scotland figure of 1.1%. Less people report using Scottish Gaelic or Scots in the home.

**Table 4: Proficiency in English as a percentage of total population in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2011).**

	Speaks well or very well	Does not speak well	Does not speak at all
<b>East Lothian</b>	99.0%	0.8%	0.1%
<b>Scotland</b>	98.6%	1.2%	0.2%

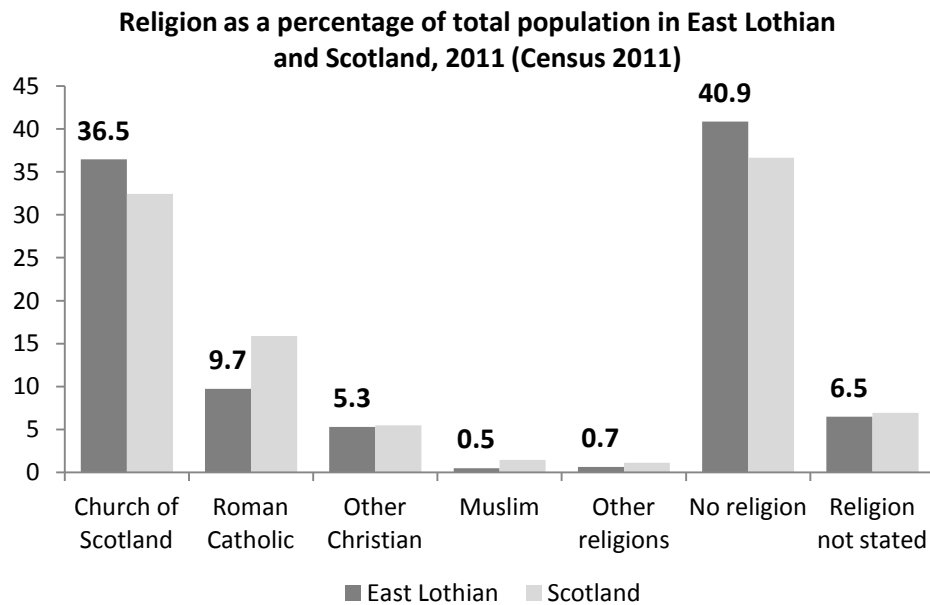
**Table 5: Number of people using a language other than English at home, East Lothian, 2011 (Census 2011).**

	Scottish Gaelic	British Sign Language	Polish	Scots	Other
<b>East Lothian</b>	58	182	710	714	2,627

Religion & Faith

Figure 12 shows the proportion of people in East Lothian by religion. Over half (53.8%) of the population of Scotland stated their religion as Christian - a decrease of 11 percentage points since 2001. 36.7 per cent of people stated that they had no religion - an increase of nine percentage points since 2001. East Lothian has a higher percentage of people with no religion than Scotland

Figure 12: Religion as a percentage of total population in East Lothian and Scotland, 2011 (Census 2011).



Collectively people of Christian faiths comprise 51.5% of the East Lothian’s population. The percentage of the population stating their religion as Church of Scotland fell by 11.4% to 36.5% of the population. The Roman Catholic population remained steady with a very slight increase to 9.7%. 0.5% stated their religion as Muslim – double the percentage in 2001.

In 2011, 51,326 people in East Lothian identified as being of a Christian religion or faith. Significant other religions included: 176 Buddhist; 119 Jewish; 508 Muslim; 65 Sikh; and 256 belonging to another religion or faith not stated. Those stating they had no religion and those that did not state a religion were 40,740 and 6,485 respectively.

East Lothian has seen a larger drop in the proportion of people identifying as Christian than Scotland as a whole. However, East Lothian has also seen a smaller increase in the proportion of people identifying as having no religion than Scotland and the Lothian region. Table 6 breaks down the changes in religious identification between the 2001 and 2002 census dates.

Table 6: Percentage point change of religious identification in 2001 and 2011 (Census 2001; Census 2011).

Religion, Faith or Belief	East Lothian	Lothian	Scotland
Church of Scotland	-11.46	-10.83	-9.96
Roman Catholic	0.22	0.87	0.00
Other Christian	-1.58	-1.53	-1.31
Buddhist	0.10	0.15	0.11
Hindu	0.09	0.37	0.20
Jewish	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
Muslim	0.28	0.77	0.61
Sikh	0.05	0.04	0.04
Another	-0.21	-0.57	-0.24
None	7.80	9.02	9.11
No Answer	0.83	1.70	1.46

# SAFE



## SIMD Crime

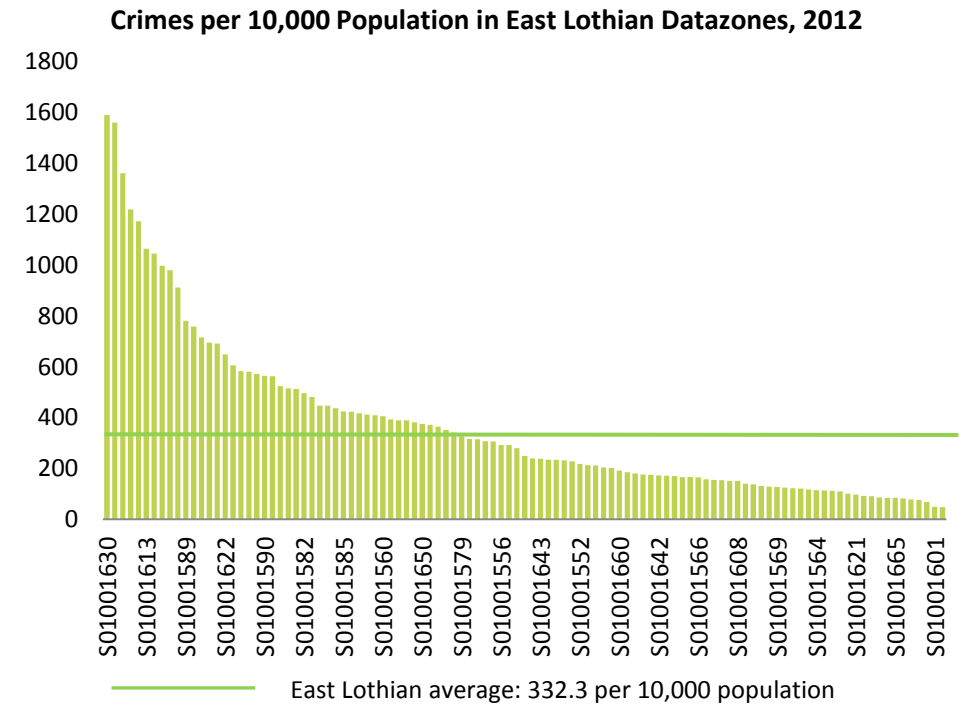
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation uses recorded crime rates for domestic housebreaking; drug offences; minor assault; crimes of violence; vandalism. Each of the 120 datazones in East Lothian is given an SIMD crime rank and a crime rate per 10,000 population. 13 datazones in East Lothian have a crime rate of 0. Table 7 shows the crime rates per 10,000 population across each ward in East Lothian. The lowest rate (excluding 0 figures) and highest rate in the ward is compared alongside an average rate across each datazone in the ward.

**Table 7: Crime Rates per 10,000 Population (SIMD 2012).**

Ward	Lowest Rate	Highest Rate	Average Rate
Musselburgh West	115	1,560	371
Musselburgh East & Carberry	129	1,362	464
Fa'side	79	1,219	378
Preston Seton Gosford	68	1,591	393
North Berwick Coastal	85	342	141
Haddington & Lammermuir	76	1,172	261
Dunbar & East Linton	48	692	272

Figure 13 shows each of the 120 datazones in East Lothian in descending order of crime rates per 10,000 population. Datazone S01001630 Prestonpans: High St. East / Robertson Ave has the highest rate of any area in East Lothian with 1,591 crimes per 10,000. Datazone S01001659 Gullane East has the lowest rate. The average rate across all 120 datazones is 332.3 – 45 datazones lie above this and 75 below. Twelve areas of East Lothian lie within the 15% most crime deprived in Scotland and include: Musselburgh town centre; parts of Pinkie Brae; much of Tranent town centre; parts of Haddington; and three areas of Prestonpans.

**Figure 13: Crime Rates per 10,000 Population in each East Lothian datazone (SIMD 2012).**



## Perceptions of Safety

Table 8 shows the responses of pupils in P6 and S2 to a number of questions relating to their perceptions of safety. Overall the respondents felt safe in their local neighbourhood, although a lower proportion felt safe in the evening than during the day. A high proportion of students felt they can keep themselves using technology, and would know what to do if someone else was mistreating them.

**Table 8: Students' perception of Safety. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).**

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
they feel safe to go out in local neighbourhood during the day	95.2	97.4	96.3
they feel safe to go out in local neighbourhood during the evening	74.7	83.7	79.2
they know how to keep themselves safe when using technology	97.0	99.2	98.1
they know what to do if they are not happy about how someone is treating them	93.9	93.0	93.5

Very few people in East Lothian feel unsafe walking outside in their local neighbourhood during the day. A bigger proportion feels unsafe when walking outside alone after dark. Table 9 displays the proportion of East Lothian residents that feel safe walking in their neighbourhood during the day and after dark.

**Table 9: Perceptions of safety for people walking alone in their neighbourhood in East Lothian (Citizens Panel 2014).**

	Very Safe	Fairly Safe	A Bit Unsafe	Very Unsafe	Don't Know
During the Day	74	23	2	1	0
Alone After Dark	26	49	19	5	1

18% of respondents went on to state that they felt 'a great deal' or 'fair amount' when asked if they felt threatened by crime in their neighbourhood. Over half (54%) felt they were not threatened by crime very much, whilst 28% stated they were not threatened by crime at all in their neighbourhood.

Perceptions of anti social behaviour differ depending on the type of incident. The Citizens' Panel 2014 asked the question 'how common would you say the following things are in your neighbourhood during the last year?' The two main issues reported was dog fouling and littering or rubbish lying around. 60 percent of respondents thought dog fouling on footpaths was very or fairly common. 44 per cent thought rubbish or litter lying around was very or fairly common. Table 10 shows the percentage of respondents rating how common each issue was. Rowdy behaviour and seeing intimidating or harassing behaviour saw slightly higher proportions agreeing it was an issue.

**Table 10: Perceptions of how common anti social behaviour issues are in East Lothian (Citizens Panel 2014).**

ASB / How Common	Very	Fairly	Not Very	Not At all	Don't Know
Noisy Neighbours	5	9	27	58	1
Vandalism Graffiti	2	10	32	54	1
Groups Intimidating or Harassing you	1	5	17	76	1
Rowdy Behaviour	4	13	25	58	1
Rubbish or Littering	15	29	31	26	1
Dog Fouling	29	31	24	15	1
Intimidating or Harassing by Others	2	7	22	63	6

East Lothian's Looked After and Accommodated Children are asked for their views and experience of being cared for. Table 11 indicated the proportion of responses relating to their perceptions of safety. 96% of LAAC responding indicated that they feel safe where they are living now, whilst 69% feel settled in their current accommodation.

More than half of respondents indicated that they worry about something at school a bit, a lot, or all the time. A third responded that someone hurts or upsets them whilst they are at school a bit or all the time. 15% stated that someone bullies a bit them in their current accommodation.

**Table 11: Looked After and Accommodated Children's perceptions of their safety (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Question / % Responding	Not at all	A bit	A lot	All the time / Yes
Do you feel safe where you live now?	0	0	4	96
Does anyone bully or pick on you where you live now?	85	15	0	0
Does anyone hurt or upset you at school?	65	31	0	4
Is there anything at school that you worry about?	46	15	35	4
Do you feel settled where you live now?	0	4	27	69

## Offending & Criminal Justice

Table 12 shows the number of East Lothian residents that were in custody on the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011. Table 13 shows the imprisonment rate per 100,000 population. The rate in East Lothian is just below half of the Scottish average, whilst those in custody represent a very small proportion of the population

**Table 12: East Lothian number of people in custody, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011 (Scottish Government 2012).**

Age	Adult			Young offender			All		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
East Lothian	60	3	63	4	0	4	64	3	67

**Table 13: Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011 (Scottish Government 2012).**

	Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population
East Lothian	84.5
Scotland	187.0

Table 14 displays the reconviction rate (i.e. the % of offenders who were reconvicted one or more times within a year) and the reconviction frequency rate (the average number of reconvictions within one year per 100 offenders). East Lothian has a lower rate than the Scottish average on both counts and a lower proportion of offenders per population.

**Table 14: One year reconviction rate, 2010-11 cohort, East Lothian and Scotland (Scottish Government 2012).**

	Number of offenders	Reconviction rate	Reconviction frequency rate
East Lothian	593	23.1	35.6
Scotland	44,126	28.4	50.2

## Domestic Violence

**Figure 14: Rate per 100,000 population of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police, East Lothian and Scotland (Scottish Government 2013).**

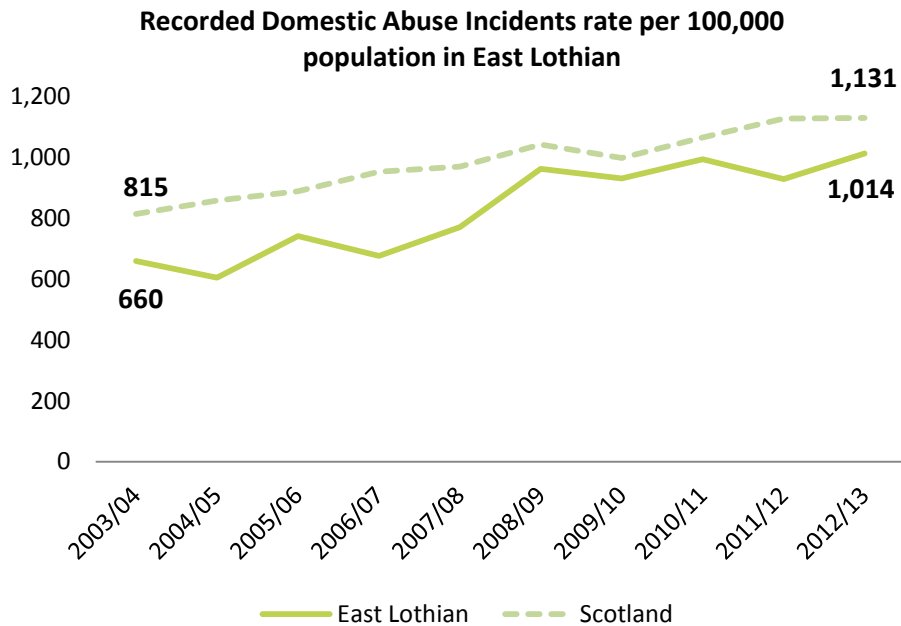


Figure 14 demonstrates that although the rate of domestic abuse recorded by the police is lower in East Lothian than the Scottish average, it has increased at a faster rate. Domestic incidents made up 26.2% of all Public Welfare incidents reported to Police Scotland in 2013/14.

East and Midlothian have a joint support agency for women, children and young people who experience – or are at risk of experiencing – domestic abuse and violence. Table 15 shows the number of referrals and number refuge statistics for women and children across both East and Midlothian. These numbers have been kept together to protect from disclosure.

The occupancy rate for refuge accommodation was 96% across the year 2013/14, meaning that a significant number of requests were unable to be accommodated.

Across both local authorities a multi agency forum considers high risk perpetrators of domestic abuse who have offended against multiple partners. This forum, MATAAC, meets to allow agencies to consider how to protect previous, current and future partners of perpetrators by addressing the perpetrator's behaviour and criminality. Twelve domestic abuse perpetrators have been referred to MATAAC in East Lothian from July 2013 to February 2015 (PPEML 2014).

**Table 15: Number of referrals, and refuge statistics, for Women's Aid East and Midlothian in 2013/14 (WAEML 2014; Public Protection East & Mid Lothian 2014).**

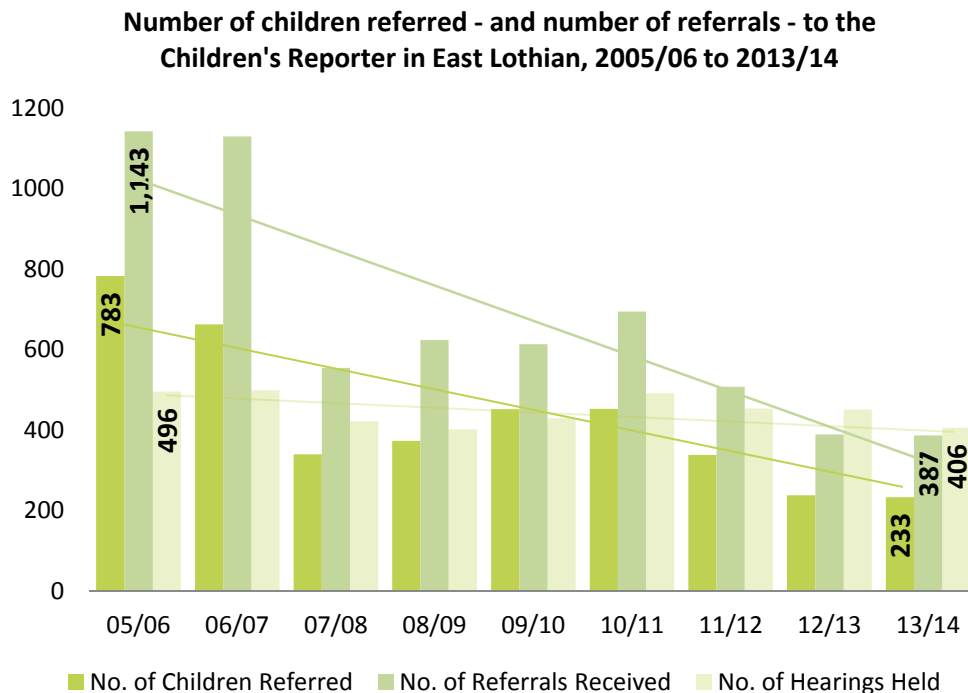
Women and Child Referrals & Refuge	Women	Children
Number of new referrals	374	99
Number of refuge requests	55	46
Number of families supported in accommodation	29	16
Number of requests unable to accommodate	26	30



## Child Protection

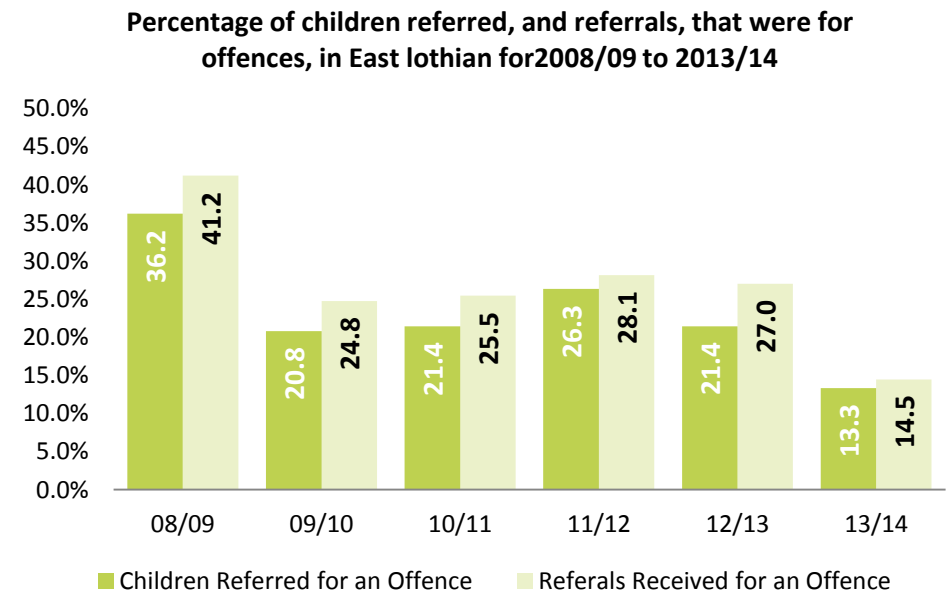
According to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration, there were 387 referrals to the Reporter in 2013/14 for 233 children. Both the number of children referred and the number of referrals received have fallen in East Lothian since 2005, matching the national trend. As shown in figure 15, however, the number of hearings taking place has not decreased in the same trend as referrals have. The number of hearings has decreased slightly across this period, from 496 in 2005/06 to 406 in 2013/14. In comparison, other local authorities have seen an increase in hearings alongside a decrease in referrals.

**Figure 15: Number of children referred, and number of referrals, to the Children's Reporter in East Lothian 2005/06 to 2013/14 (SCRA 2014).**



Of particular interest, a further breakdown of the number of children being referred reveals that the percentage of children being referred to the Children's Reporter for offences has dropped considerably to 13.3%, from 36.2% in 2008/09. Figure 16 details this as well as the percentage of referrals relating to offences. The percentage of referrals received that were related to offences has also decreased to 14.5%, but remains slightly higher than children referred. Data from 2005/06 to 2007/08 does not include a breakdown of offences and non-offences. Out of 233 children referred to the Children's Reporter in 2013/14, 31 (13.3%) were for offences. 56 out of 331 referrals were for offences representing 14.5% of all referrals. These figures are much lower than in 2008/09, and significantly lower than for Scotland as shown by table 16

**Figure 16: Percentage of children referred, and referrals, that were for offences, in East Lothian for 2008/09 to 2013/14 (SCRA 2014).**



**Table 16: Percentage of children referred, and referrals that were and were not offences in East Lothian and Scotland, 2013/14 (SCRA 2014).**

Percentage of Offences	Number of Children Referred		Number of Referrals	
	Offence	Non-Offence	Offence	Non-Offence
<b>East Lothian</b>	13.3	86.7	14.5	85.5
<b>Scotland</b>	15.8	84.2	21.1	78.9

Referrals from the police make up the largest proportion source of all children's referrals. Social work and education also have considerable numbers of referrals. Table 17 shows the number of referrals received by source, as well as the proportion of the total number of referrals. Percentages do not tally due to disclosure protection purposes.

**Table 17: Number of Children referred to the Children's Reporter by source of referral, in East Lothian, 2013/14 (SCRA 2014).**

Source of Referral	Number of Referrals (387)	% of Total Referrals
<b>Police</b>	214	55.3%
<b>Social Work</b>	118	30.5%
<b>Education</b>	36	9.3%
<b>Court</b>	6	1.6%
<b>Relative</b>	5	1.3%
<b>Procurator</b>	<5	<1.3%
<b>Fiscal</b>	<5	<1.3%
<b>Child Reporter</b>	<5	<1.3%
<b>Other</b>	<5	<1.3%

## Child Protection Register

In 2013/14 there were 35 families with children on the Child Protection Register in East Lothian. This had fallen to 22 by quarter 3 (31<sup>st</sup> December) 2014. A very low proportion of children who are registered in East Lothian are then reregistered within 12 months.

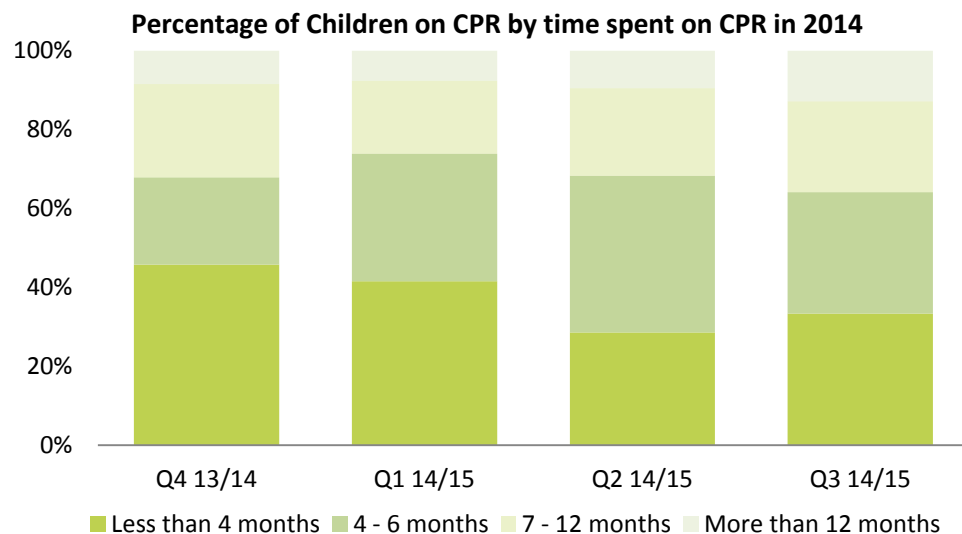
However, a more significant proportion of Initial Child Protection Case Conferences (ICPCC) resulted in children being placed on the CPR across the same period. An ICPCC brings together a number of agencies with parents/guardians to analyse information presented in order to secure and safeguard a child. Table 18 shows the proportion of repeat registrations on the CPR, as well as the percentage of ICPCC that resulted in registrations on the CPR in East Lothian in 2014.

**Table 18: Proportion of repeat registrations on the CPR, and proportion of ICPCC being registered with the CPR, in East Lothian in 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).**

	Q4 2013/14	Q1 2014/15	Q2 2014/15	Q3 2014/15
<b>% Repeat Registrations (within 12 months)</b>	3%	2%	1%	1%
<b>% ICPCC registered with CPR</b>	77%	90%	100%	62%

Across 2014, around two thirds of children registered on the CPR were removed in less than six months. Figure 17 shows the percentage of children by how long they spent on the CPR in East Lothian in 2014. The proportion has remained steady for the two longest periods of time. 12.8% of children on the CPR as of December 2014 had been there for more than twelve months: an increase from 8.5% in March 2014.

**Figure 17: Percentage of children on the Child Protection Register by the length of time spent on the register in East Lothian, 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).**



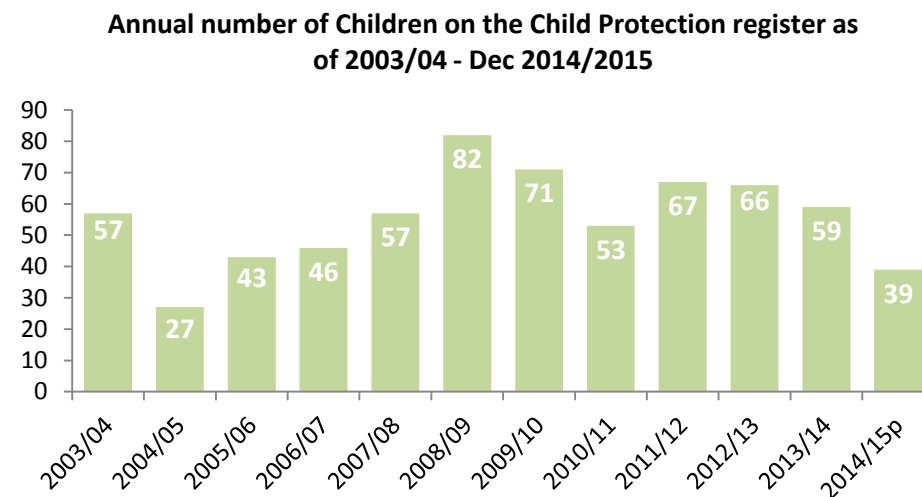
An Inter-agency Referral Discussion (IRD) is a discussion between two or more agencies where a child or young person is suspected to be suffering from abuse or neglect. The number of IRDs in East Lothian fell considerably over 2014, alongside a reduction in the proportion of repeat IRD (within 15 months). Table 19 shows the number of IRDs in East Lothian in 2014 as well as the proportion of those children that had a repeat IRD within 15 months.

**Table 19: Number of IRDs and proportion of repeat IRDs in East Lothian in 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).**

	Q4 2013/14	Q1 2014/15	Q2 2014/15	Q3 2014/15
<b>Number of IRDs</b>	113	86	67	57
<b>% Children with repeat IRDs (within 15 months)</b>	38%	36%	18%	16%

Figure 20 shows the annual number of children on the CPR in East Lothian, including the first three quarters of 2014/15. Table 19 details the rate of children on the CPR per 1,000 population age under 18 in Scotland and East Lothian across 2008 to 2013. East Lothian has a consistently higher rate than the Scottish average.

**Figure 18: Annual number of children on the CPR (East Lothian Council 2014).**



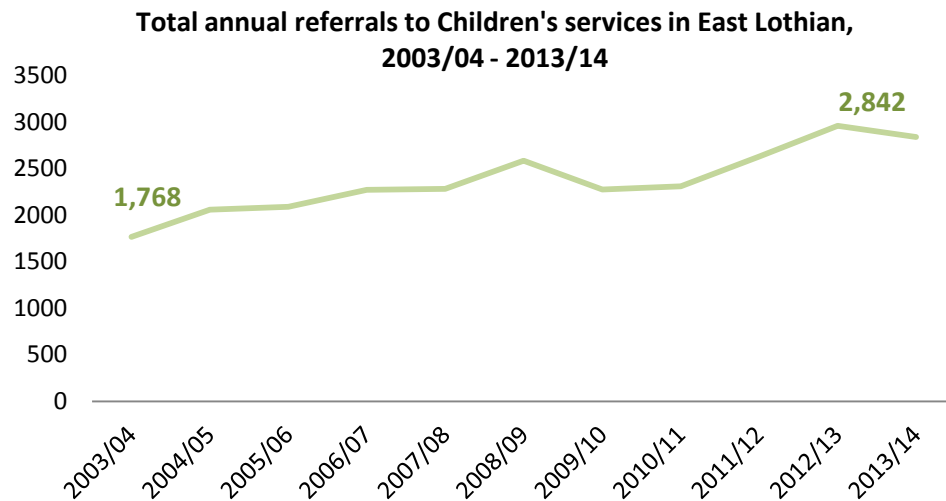
**Table 20: Rate of children on the CPR per 1,000 population age under 18 (Scottish Government 2014).**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>East Lothian</b>	3.1	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.7
<b>Scotland</b>	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9

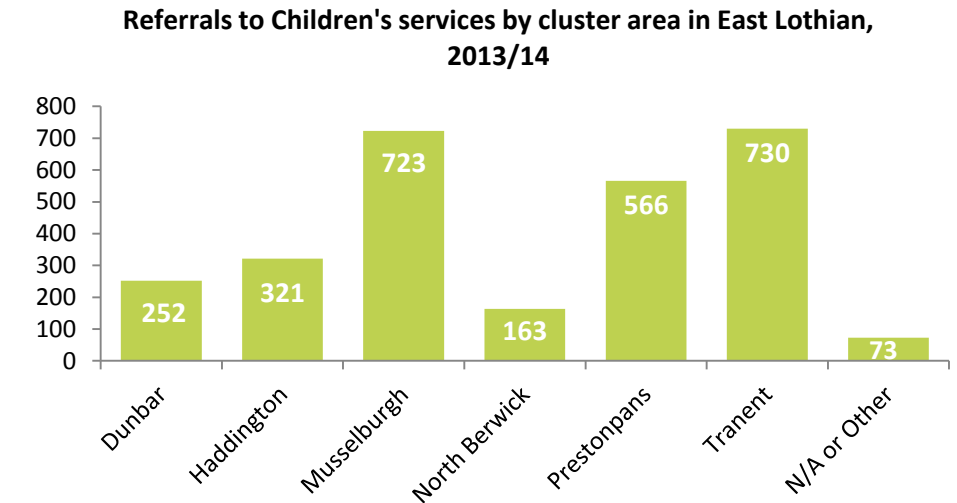
## Looked After Children

The total number of annual referrals to Children's Wellbeing Services, at East Lothian Council, has also increased across the period 2003/04 to 2013/14. 2,842 referrals were made in 2013/14 compared with 1,768 in 2003/04. Figure 19 reflects this increasing trend of total annual referrals. There have been 2,443 referrals in the first three quarters of 2014/15. The location of the referrals for 2013/14 is shown in figure 20. Musselburgh and Tranent have the highest number of referrals, and this is relatively proportional to these being the clusters with the largest populations. However, North Berwick has proportionally lower levels of referrals than for the size of the population.

**Figure 19: Total annual referrals to Children's services in East Lothian from 2003/04 to 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2014).**

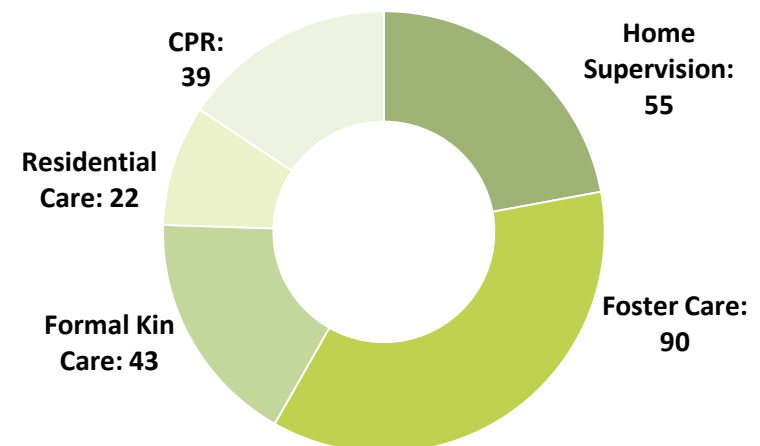


**Figure 20: Number of referrals to children's services by cluster area in East Lothian in 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2014).**



**Figure 21: Number of vulnerable and looked after children in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2014).**

### Number Vulnerable and Looked After Children, and Children on CPR, in East Lothian as of 31 Dec 2014



There were 210 look after children as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014. 39 vulnerable children were placed on the Child Protection Register. The majority of looked after children are in foster care or looked after at home under supervision. Figure 21 shows the proportion and number of looked after children and children on the child protection register as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014. Table 21 shows the average age of looked after children as well as the average length spent as LAC.

**Table 21: Average age of LAC and average length spent as LAC in weeks (East Lothian Council 2014).**

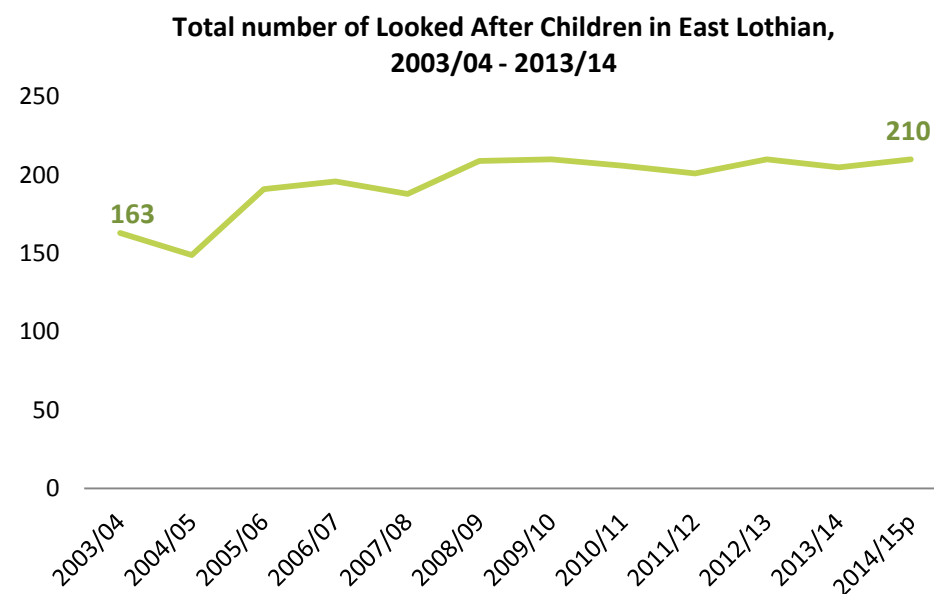
	Home Supervision	Forster Care	Formal Kin Care	Residential Care
<b>Average Age</b>	9.4	10.4	8.5	14.6
<b>Average No. Weeks</b>	66.6	229.0	159.0	262.0

The total number of looked after children has increased over the period 2003/04 to 2014/15. There were 210 'Looked After Children' as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014/15. Figure 22 shows the total number of looked after children in each year across this period. East Lothian has a much lower rate of looked after children than Scotland as a whole. Table 22 shows the rate of looked after children per 1,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland over a six year period. The number of children on the Child Protection register has risen and fallen over the period 2003/04 to 2014/15; so far there are 39 as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014/15.

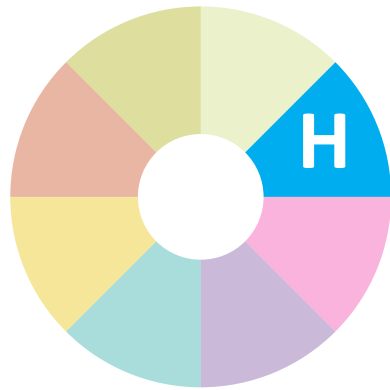
**Table 22: Rate of looked after children per 1,000 population age 18 and under (Scottish Government 2014).**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>East Lothian</b>	8.4	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
<b>Scotland</b>	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.7	14.7	14.5

**Figure 22: Total number of looked after children in East Lothian from 2003/04 to 2014/15 (East Lothian Council 2014).**



# HEALTHY



## Life Expectancy

East Lothian continues to have higher life expectancy at birth than Scotland as a whole. In terms of local authorities, East Lothian is ranked 8<sup>th</sup> out of 32 areas in life expectancy. Figure 23 shows the life expectancy for males and females in East Lothian compared with: East Dunbartonshire (the highest); Scotland (national); and Glasgow (the lowest). Males can expect to live for 78.5 years in East Lothian, whilst females can expect to live longer at 81.6 years.

Figure 23: Life expectancy at birth by sex in selected council (NRS 2014).

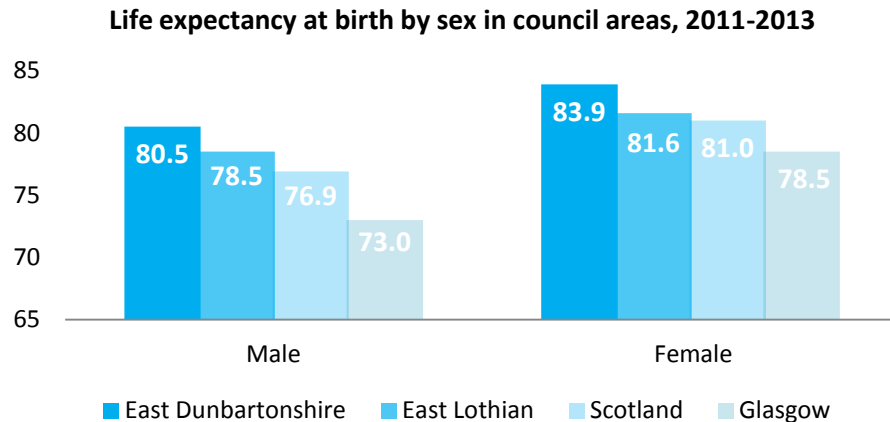


Table 23 breaks down life expectancy at birth into the intermediate zones of East Lothian. There are 22 intermediate zones in East Lothian, representing communities of around 4,000 people. East Linton and the surrounding rural area have the highest male life expectancy at birth of 80.2 years. The Newhailles and Clayknowes area of Musselburgh has the highest female life expectancy at birth of 85.0 years. Wallyford and Whitecraig, and Tranent East have the lowest life expectancies for males and females respectively.

Table 23 Average life expectancy at birth by Intermediate zone for 2005-09 (NRS 2013).

Intermediate Zone	Male Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy
Aberlady, Longniddry and Macmerry	78.9	83.5
Cockenzie and Port Seton	75.2	80.3
Dunbar East	75.6	81.4
Dunbar West	75.3	79.8
East Linton and Rural Coast	80.2	83.9
Elphinstone East and Ormiston	77.5	82.9
Gifford and Rural Lammermuir	78.6	81.0
Gullane and Dirleton	78.2	81.4
Haddington East	77.2	80.5
Haddington West	74.3	80.6
Musselburgh - Fisherrow and Goosegreen	75.4	78.2
Musselburgh - Inveresk and Stoneybank	76.2	80.6
Musselburgh - Levenhall and Pinkie Braes	72.3	78.0
Musselburgh - Newbigging and Pinkie	77.0	81.2
Musselburgh - Newhailles and Clayknowes	78.3	85.0
North Berwick East and Kingston	78.5	83.9
North Berwick West	74.1	82.8
Prestonpans North	73.4	78.2
Prestonpans South	74.7	80.4
Tranent East	74.1	76.6
Tranent West and Elphinstone West	75.4	80.9
Wallyford and Whitecraig	72.2	77.8

**Hospital Admissions**

Falls make up the largest proportion of cases for unintentional injuries leading to emergency hospital admissions for all age groups as well as for those aged 15 and under. Although admissions that are classes as ‘other’ also make up a significant proportion. Figure 24 shows the percentage of hospital admissions by time for all people and children age 15.

**Figure 24: Types of emergency hospital admissions for unintentional injuries as a proportion of total number for: all ages; and children age 15 and under (ISD 2014).**

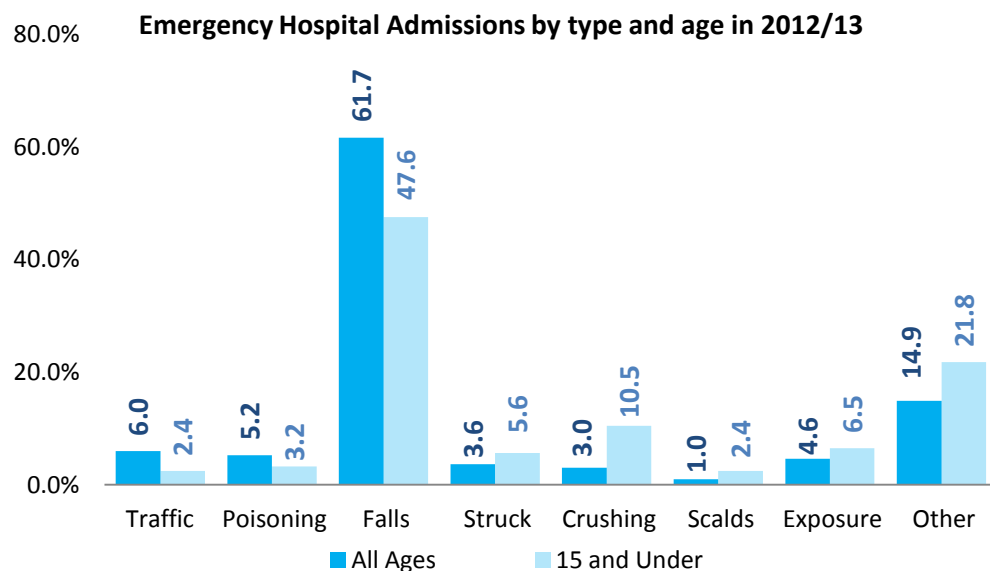
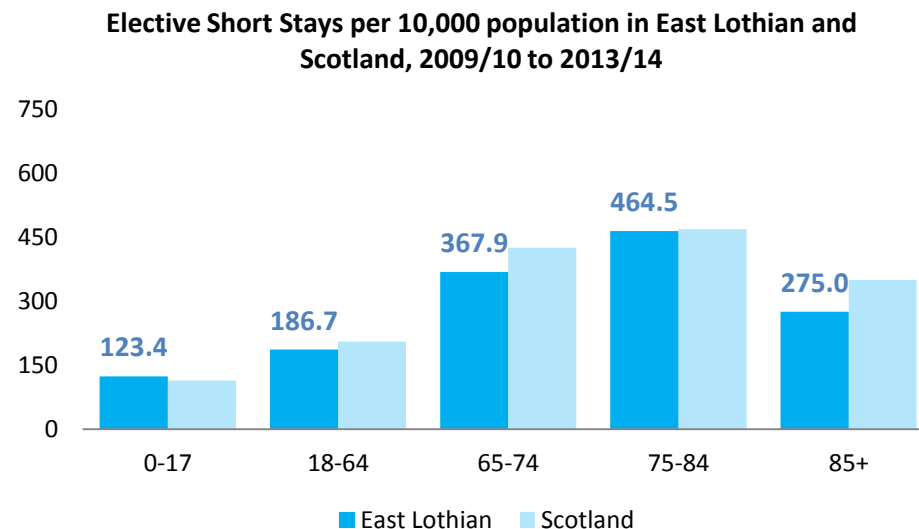
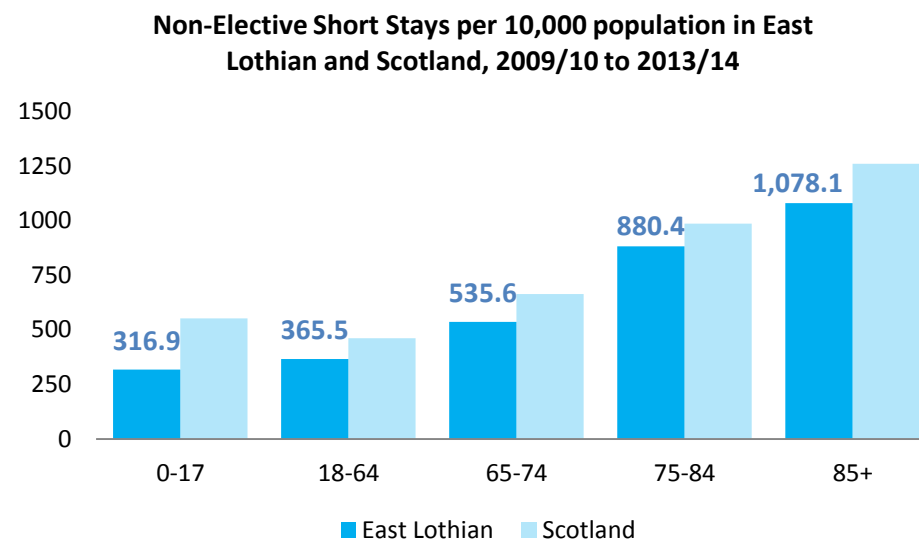


Figure 25 shows the rate of elective short stays to hospitals for people in East Lothian and Scotland, broken down by age, per 10,000 population. Those aged 75-84 have much higher rates than for other age groups. East Lothian has significantly lower rates in most age brackets except for those aged 0-17. Non elective short stays have much higher rates than elective short stays. Those age 85 and over have the highest rates of all age groups, but overall the rates are much lower in East Lothian than Scotland – as shown by figure 26. Not the difference in scale between the two charts.

**Figure 25: Elective short stays per 10,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland by age group, from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (ISD 2014).**



**Figure 26: Non-elective short stays per 10,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland by age group, from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (ISD 2014).**



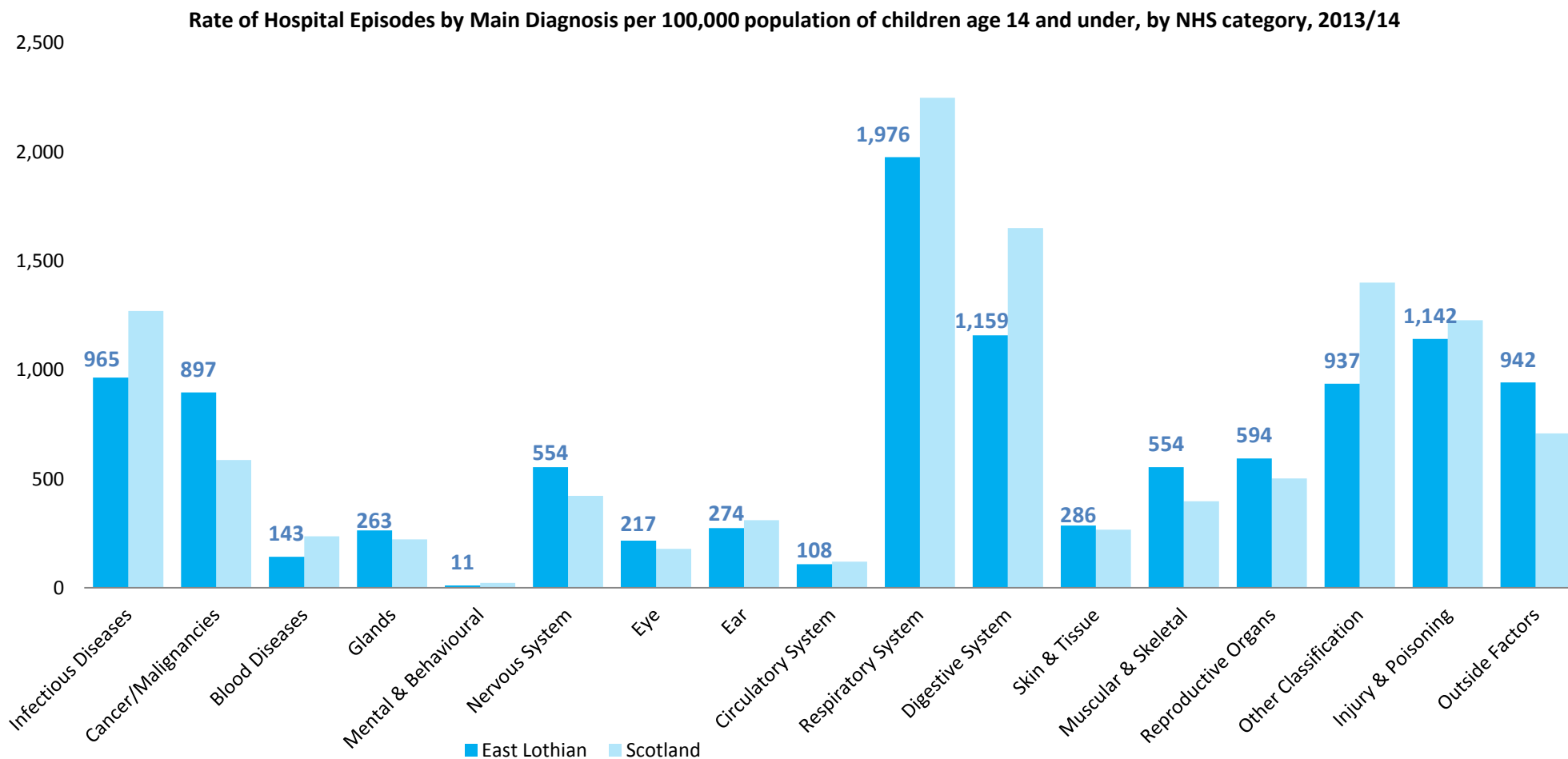


**Children in Hospital**

Figure 27 shows the rate of hospital episodes for children aged 14 and under by the main diagnosis for 2013/14 per 100,000 population. Diseases of the respiratory system have the highest number of episodes. Mental and behavioural disorders have very low episode numbers.

Diseases of the digestive system and injury or poisoning episodes also make up a significant proportion of the total rate of hospital episodes. Overall, there was a 15.5% increase in the total rate per 100,000 population between 2012/13 and 2013/14. In terms of actual numbers of hospital episodes 2,068 were recorded in 2013/14; up from 1,790 in 2012/13 and 1,976 in 2009/10.

**Figure 27: Rate of hospital episodes by main diagnosis per 100,000 population of children age 14 and under (ISD 2014).**



## Child Immunisation

Tables 24 and 25 show the percentage of children by uptake of primary and booster immunisations at 12 months old, and 24 months old, in East Lothian and Scotland. A higher proportion of 12 month olds had received immunisations than for the Scottish average over the period 1 April to 30 June 2014. However, for the same period, the proportional uptake was generally higher in Scotland for 24 month olds.

**Table 24: Primary and booster immunisation uptake rates by 12 months old: born 1 Apr to 30 Jun 2013 (ISD 2014).**

	DTP/Pol/Hib	MenC	PCV
East Lothian	98.2	98.8	98.2
Scotland	97.3	98.1	97.5

**Table 25: Primary and booster immunisation uptake rates by 24 months old: born 1 Apr to 30 Jun 2012 (ISD 2014).**

	DTP/Pol/Hib	MenC	PCV	MMR1
East Lothian	97.7	97.4	97.7	94.1
Scotland	98.2	96.2	97.3	95.3

Table 26 shows the percentage of girls - 2012/13 cohort - that have taken up the HPV immunisation by S2 and S3. The numbers completing the third dose increase significantly by the second year. East Lothian has a higher uptake across all three doses than the Scottish average.

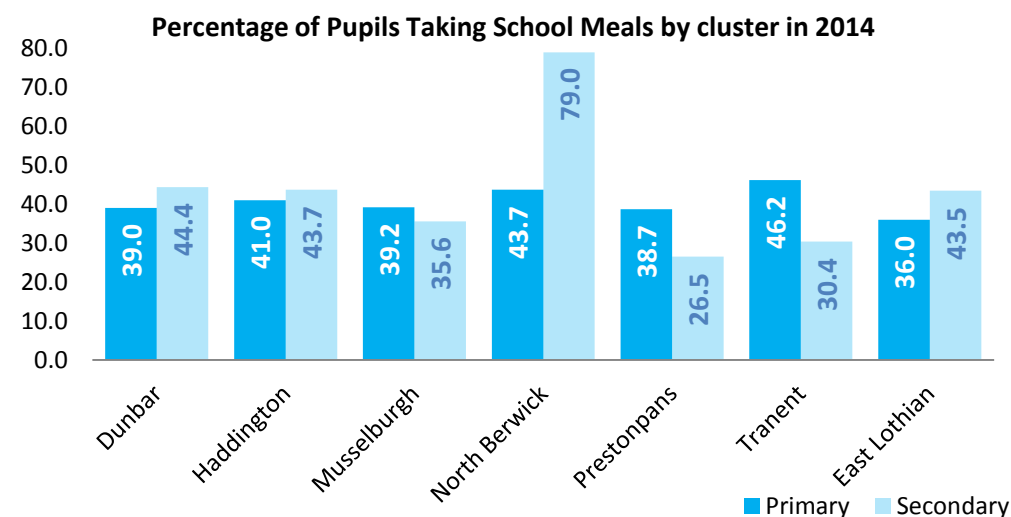
**Table 26: Percentage of annual HPV immunisation uptake rates of girls in S2 and at S3 (2012/13 cohort) in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2014).**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> Dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> Dose
East Lothian S2	94.0	92.8	80.2
S3	95.7	94.7	92.0
Scotland S2	93.6	91.7	81.4
S3	94.4	93.4	91.4

## School Meals

In East Lothian, 36.0% of primary pupils and 43.5% of secondary pupils took school meals in 2014 whether paid for or eligible for free school meals. Figure 28 shows the proportion of pupils eating school meals across the six cluster areas in East Lothian by primary and secondary schools. 82.2% of pupils in a Tranent cluster school took school meals compared with 21.2% of a school in the Haddington cluster. This range is smaller in secondary schools yet still highlights the differences across schools and between cluster areas. Significantly the percentage of school meals being taken in North Berwick high school is much higher than any other school at either secondary or primary stage. Clusters differ across East Lothian in that eastern areas show an increase in school meal uptake at secondary school level, whilst western areas show a decrease. Tranent shows a 15.8 percentage point decrease where as North Berwick as a 35.3 percentage point increase.

**Figure 28: Proportion of Pupils Taking School Meals in East Lothian by Cluster Area in 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).**



**Cognitive & Mental Health**

Mental – or cognitive health – is as important a health and care concern as physical health, however it is often harder to measure. Scotland’s Census recorded 3,826 people who stated they had a long term mental health condition, corresponding with 3.8% of the population. This is slightly lower than Scotland (4.4%). The census question is open to self-perceptions of health.

The QOF register measures mental health conditions in a non comparable way with other indicators. It includes patients who have diagnoses of bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and other psychoses. It does not include depression and anxiety. In 2013/14, 750 people in East Lothian were recorded as having a mental health condition as defined by the QOF register. Table 27 shows this number of people alongside the prevalence rate in East Lothian and Scotland.

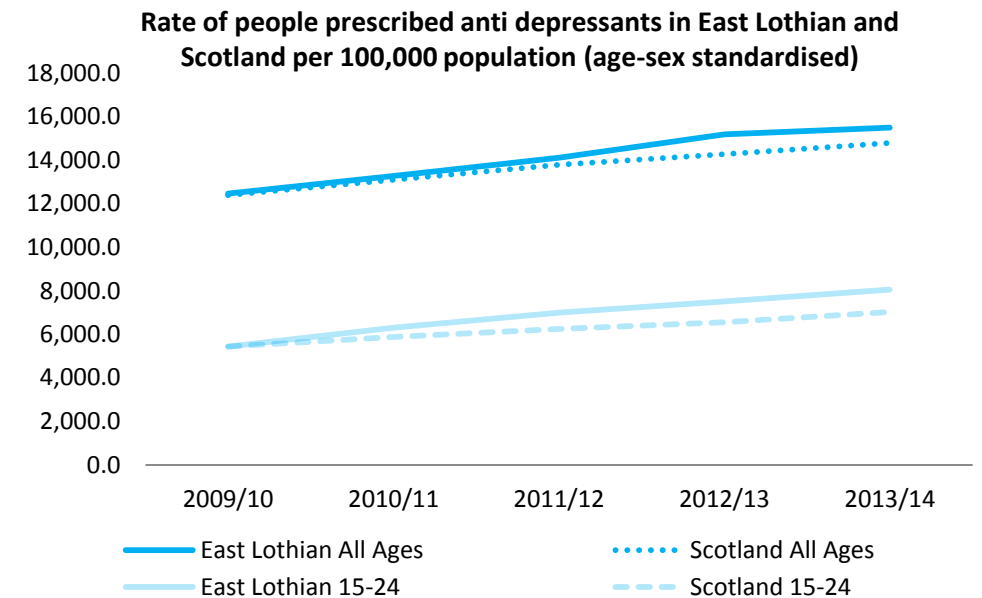
Depression is measured on the QOF register separately from mental health and is primarily a more indicative reflection of new presentations of depressive disorder. The prevalence of depression diagnoses is shown alongside that of mental health below. 5,005 patients were recorded as having depressive conditions in 2013/14. In both cases, the crude rate per 100 patients is lower in East Lothian than in Scotland.

**Table 27: Prevalence, of mental health conditions and depression diagnoses in East Lothian and Scotland, crude rate per 100 patients (ISD 2014).**

Condition	East Lothian Number	East Lothian Rate per 100 Patients	Scotland Rate per 100 Patients
<b>Mental Health</b>	750	0.74	0.88
<b>Depression</b>	5,005	5.21	5.81

In total 15,501 – or 15.3% of all people in East Lothian age 15 and over - were prescribed anti depressants in 2013/14; a 29.4% increase since 2009/10. The same increase has been somewhat lesser in Scotland with 22.8% more anti depressant prescriptions in 2013/14. Figure 29 shows the age-sex adjusted rate for anti depressant prescriptions in East Lothian and in Scotland per 100,000 population. Both geographies have an increasing trend rates, although East Lothian has increased more than Scotland.

**Figure 29: Rate of people age 15 and over prescribed anti depressants in East Lothian and Scotland per 100,000 population, age-sex standardised rates, from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2015; ISD 2014).**



The rate for those aged 85 and over is much higher in East Lothian than Scotland, reflecting an older population and greater demands on health services. In most age groups, East Lothian has a higher rate per 100,000 population than in Scotland. This is particularly true of those aged 85 and over. However, it is also significant that those aged 15-24 in East Lothian have a higher rate of prescriptions for depression than Scotland. This is not true of the 0-14 age group, which is much lower in East Lothian than Scotland although both rates are not large enough to be shown on the chart.

Not all patients are prescribed anti depressant drugs for mental health or depression reasons; a range of other alternatives for mental health are also available within the area. However, it is significant that the number of patients prescribed anti depressants has increased for every age group across the five year period. There is a range of reasons behind the increase in anti depressant usage, particularly amongst the older and ageing population, and it is not simply a case that the population is become more depressed: a range of factors contribute.

The number of people being dispensed prescriptions for dementia has increased in East Lothian by 82.0% over the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. Most of these people were of age 75 and over although a number of people were young people. The number of dementia items being dispensed has more than doubled over the period 2009/10 to 2013/14: increasing by 119.4% and also reflecting the changing nature of East Lothian's population.

## Children's Perception of Health

Most school pupils in East Lothian feel that they are living a healthy life, with a slightly higher proportion of P6 pupils agreeing than S2 pupils. Table 28 shows the percentage of pupils in P6 and S2 that agree with the following SEE Survey questions around health issues. Whilst a majority of pupils agree that they live healthy lives, a smaller proportion agrees that they are able to get information about health services in the local area. Yet this is still 88.1% of P6 pupils and 85.9% of S2 pupils. Similar proportions of pupils indicated in 2015 that they took part in physical activities outside of the school day.

**Table 28: Students' perception of Health. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).**

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
they live a healthy life	97.0	95.0	96.0
they are able to get information about health services in East Lothian	88.1	85.9	87.0
they take part in physical activities outside the school day	87.4	80.4	83.9

Whilst the results from the school pupil survey are generally encouraging, those children who are looked after or accommodated have differing views of their personal health. A third says they do not have problems with their sleeping patterns, leaving two thirds of LAAC surveyed with some level of sleeping trouble.

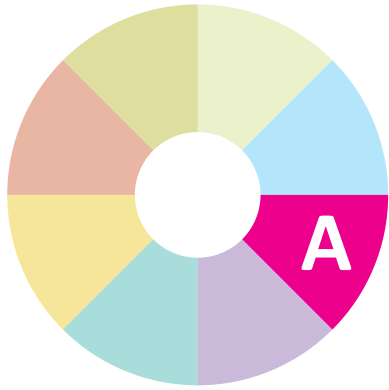
Only 4% of LAAC respondents indicated that they are worried or concerned about their health all the time, although less than half (46%) state that they have no worries at all. Perceptions of how angry and frustrated LAAC feel is mixed with 31% saying not at all, 27% a bit, 31% a lot, and 12% all the time.

**Table 29: Looked After and Accommodated Children's perceptions of their health (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Question / % Responding	Not at all	A bit	A lot	All the time / Yes
Do you have any problems with sleeping?	31	15	38	15
Do you have any worries or concerns about your health?	46	31	19	4
Do you have someone to talk to about your health?	12	4	4	81
Are you worried about how angry or frustrated about how angry you feel?	31	27	31	12
Do you have all the things for your personal care?	0	8	19	73

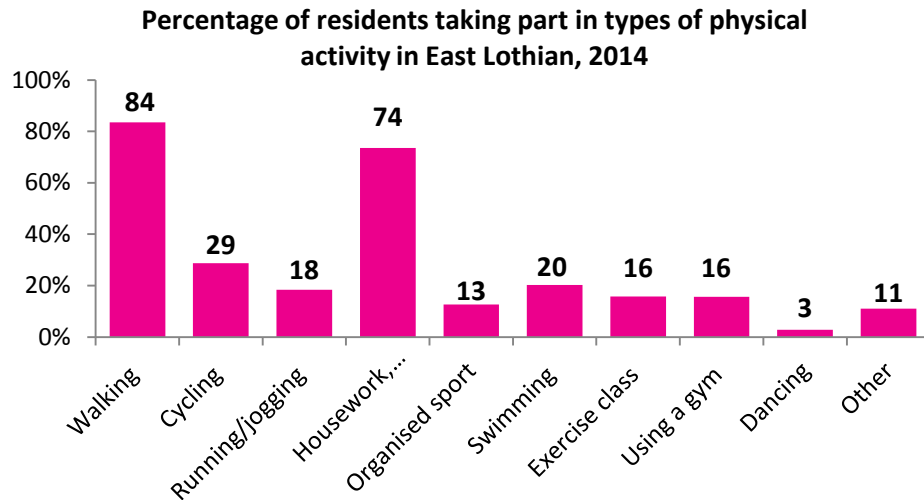
The majority of LAAC respondents indicate they the have someone to talk to about their health issues although 12% feel that they do not at all. Almost all (92%) of respondents feel they have all the things they need for their personal care and none indicate that they have nothing at all. Table 29 breaks down these perceptions of health as answered by looked after and accommodated children.

# ACTIVE



## Physical Activity &amp; Obesity

Figure 30: Percentage of residents taking part in types of physical activity (Citizens Panel 2014).



When asked by the Citizen's Panel how often they were active for 30 minutes or more, 39.4% of residents said they were active five times or more per week. Table 30 shows how often residents in East Lothian are active for 30 minutes or more. Walking, housework, gardening and DIY are activities that a majority of residents in East Lothian partake in. Three quarters of people are active at least two times per week 30 minutes or more. Figure 30 shows the types of physical activity people in East Lothian take part in.

Table 30: Percentage of residents by how often they are physically active (Citizens Panel 2014).

Percentage that are active:	5 or More a Week	2 - 4 times a Week	Once per Week	2 - 3 times a Month	Never or Rarely
	39.4	37.5	10.2	4.9	8.0

East Lothian has a variety of sports facilities across the area including: 22 golf courses; a surf school; and various leisure parks. Enjoy Leisure runs the seven leisure centres in East Lothian. Table 31 shows the number of times that Leisure Pass Plus cards were used at each leisure centre in East Lothian during 2013/14. These cards are available to individuals, juniors, senior citizens and families who are residents in East Lothian, on low income and in receipt of benefits. Categories include:

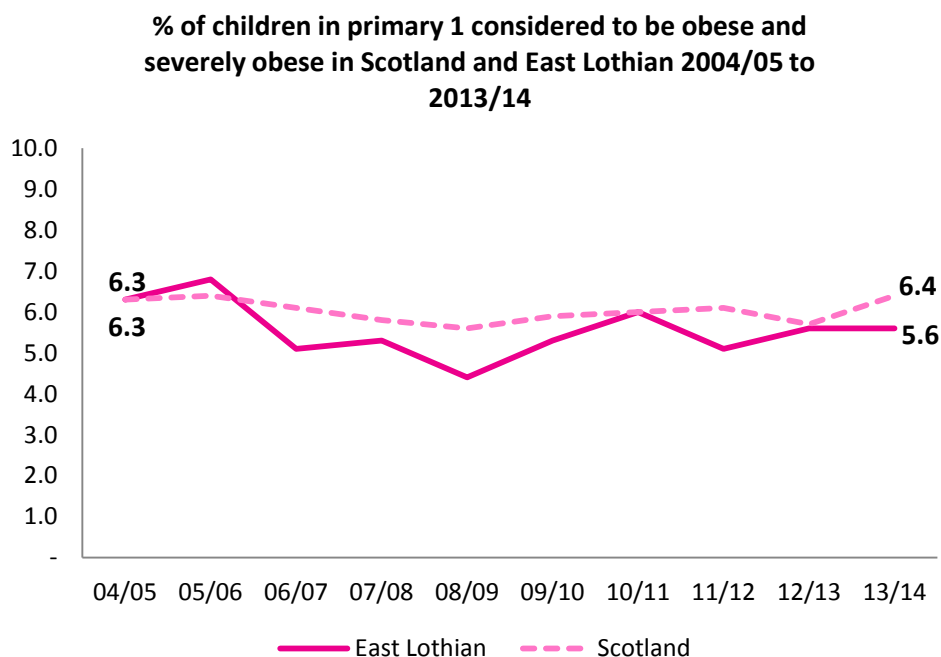
- Families or single parents on low income.
- Adults or children with a learning or physical disability.
- Adults diagnosed as long term sick.
- Unemployed persons over 18.
- Students in full-time education.
- 

Table 31: Use of Leisure Pass Plus cards by leisure centre (Enjoy Leisure 2014).

Leisure Centre	Adult Pass	Junior Pass	Senior Pass	Total Passes
Aubigny Sports Centre Haddington	1,040	5,760	1,904	8,704
Dunbar Leisure Pool	398	2,903	77	2,568
Loch Centre Tranent	117	372	293	782
Meadowmill Sports Centre Prestonpans	481	269	7	757
Mercait Gait Prestonpans	31	9	868	908
Musselburgh Sports Centre	1,481	2,748	312	4,541
North Berwick Sports Centre	896	4,055	113	6,064
<b>East Lothian Total</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>15,306</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>24,324</b>

Figure 31 shows that the percentage of children in primary 1 that are considered to be overweight in East Lothian, which is similar to the proportion for Scotland as a whole. Table 32 demonstrates the proportion of children that are considered to be overweight and underweight in East Lothian and Scotland. Overweight includes obese and severely obese. Obese includes severely obese. Low BMI includes very low BMI – although this data was suppressed for 2013/14.

**Figure 31: Percentage of children in Primary 1 that are obese and severely obese in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2015).**



**Table 32: Percentage of children who are overweight and underweight in East Lothian and Scotland, in 2013/14 (ISD 2015).**

	Overweight children			Underweight Children	
	Overweight	Obese	Severely Obese (clinical)	Low BMI	Very Low BMI
East Lothian	21.7	9.0	5.6	0.7	n/a
Scotland	22.6	10.1	6.4	1.0	0.4

Overall obesity – for all people – is much lower in East Lothian than in Scotland. The 2013/14 QOF register data indicates that the prevalence of conditions assessed for obesity in East Lothian was 6.70 per 100 patients in East Lothian. For Scotland, this rate was much higher at 8.05 per 100 patients. 6,773 individuals in East Lothian were recorded as having health conditions related to obesity, as shown in table 33.

**Table 33: Number and rate of patients registered on QOF framework in East Lothian and Scotland for conditions related to obesity (ISD 2014).**

Category of Condition	No. of Patients Registered in Category	Rate per 100 patients in East Lothian	Rate per 100 patients in Scotland
Obesity	6,773	6.70	8.05

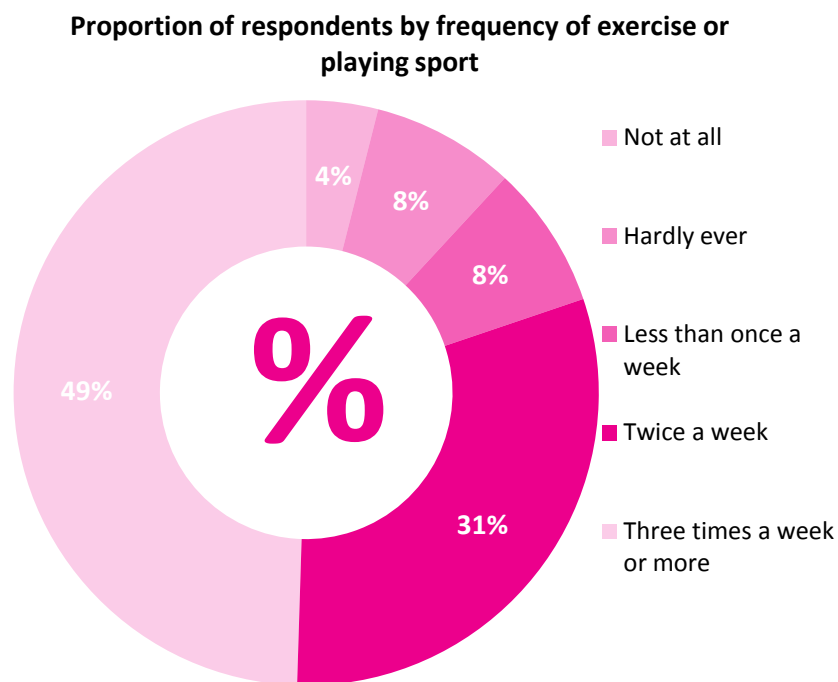
Figure 32 and Table 33 shows how looked after and accommodated children in Eat Lothian perceive how active they are. Most respondents feel that they can just about, or definitely can, be active in sports or hobbies as often as they want to. However 12% indicated that they cannot really or cannot at all participate whenever they would like to. Figure LAC1 shows that the majority (80%) of respondents exercise two or more times per week.



**Table 33: Looked After and Accommodated Children’s perceptions how active they are (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Question / % Responding	Not at all	A bit	Just about	Yes definitely
Can you do your hobbies or sports as often as you like?	4	8	27	62
Does your carer encourage you to do hobbies or sports?	8	8	12	73

**Figure 32: Looked After and Accommodated Children’s perceptions how active they are (East Lothian Council 2015).**

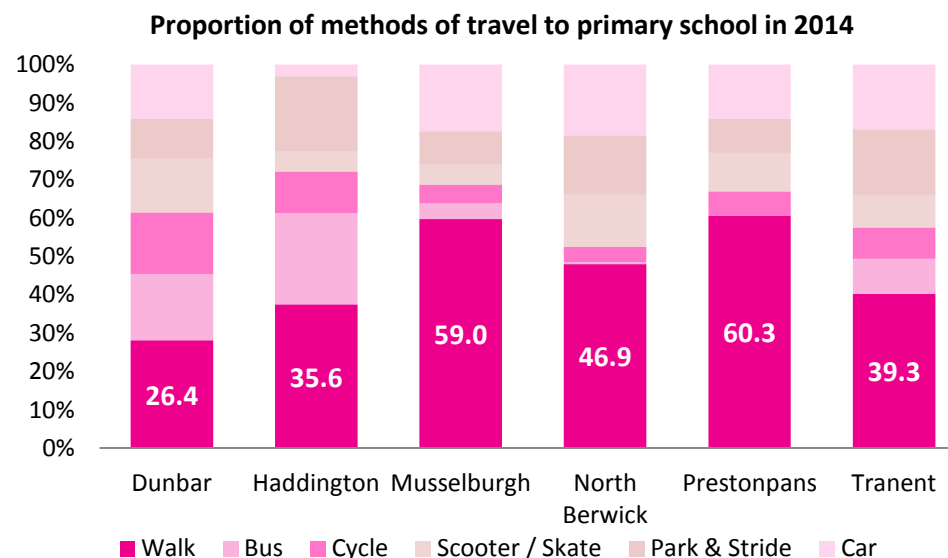


### Travel to School

Most pupils in East Lothian’s primary schools travel to school by walking. However, a significant number of pupils in the Dunbar cluster area also travel to school by cycling or by scooter/skates. Park & Stride is also a popular method of travel for pupils in the Haddington cluster.

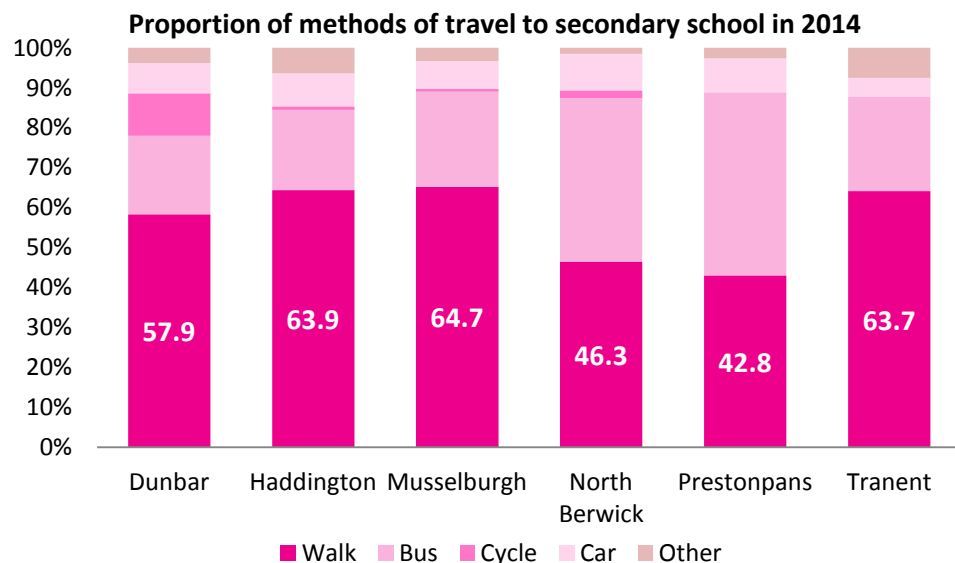
In East Lothian overall, 48.0% of primary pupils walk to school and 13.0% are driven. 12.6% and 11.8% travel to school by Park & Stride and scooter/skate respectively. Over a quarter of pupils in the Dunbar area (28.0%) cycle to school although this figure is only 10.7% for East Lothian as a whole. Bus, taxi and other methods account for less than 4%. Figure 33 shows the percentage of pupils by their method of travel to primary school, by cluster area in 2014.

**Figure 33: Percentage of pupils by method of travel to school, by primary school cluster area (Hands Up! Survey 2014).**



Travel to school is different for secondary school pupils in East Lothian. Walking is the most popular method (56.8%) followed by bus (28.8%). Fewer pupils walk to school in the North Berwick and Prestonpans areas due to higher numbers travelling by bus. 7.5% of pupils in East Lothian are driven to school by car. Figure 34 shows the percentage of pupils by their method of travel to secondary school by cluster area in 2014.

**Figure 34: Percentage of pupils by method of travel to school, by secondary school cluster area (Hands Up Survey 2014).**



Most pupils agree that they can access regular public transport more generally as shown in table 34 below.

**Table 34: Students' perception of Health. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).**

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
they can access regular public transport (buses or trains) where they live	79.3	92.9	86.1

## Travel to Study

63.8% of all people (of all ages) that are in full time education travel less than 5km to their place of study. This is mostly due to a high percentage of school age people attending a local school. However, those age 16 and over who are studying tend to travel slightly further to their location of study. Table 35 shows the proportion of people by the distance they travel to their place of study. This is captured by the census as a straight line from home postcode point to work postcode point.

**Table 35: Percentage of people in full time education by the distance they travel to their place of study (Census 2011).**

Distance Travelled	% Total People Studying	% People age 4 to 15 Studying	% People age 16 and over Studying
Mainly at home	11.5	10.0	15.3
Less than 5km	63.8	73.9	39.2
5km to 10km	9.2	8.3	11.4
10km to 20km	7.6	4.6	14.8
20km to 40km	5.1	2.5	11.5
40km or more	1.9	0.6	5.3
Other Response	0.9	0.1	2.5

Figures 35 and 36 show the main methods of how students travel to their place of study, including those who study mainly at home. A majority (58.2%) of children age 4 to 11 choose to travel to school on foot. Only 24.1% of students age 18 and over travel on foot, compared with 27.9% that travel by car or motorcycle. However, 46.0% of children age 12 to 15 also travel on foot. 31.0% travel by bus, coach or taxi. Overall, for people of compulsory school age, travelling on foot or by public transport is the most common method. For those aged 16 to 17, travelling to their place of study is most commonly done on foot (39.7%) and by bus, coach or taxi (34.1%). A bigger proportion study mainly at home (12.3%) than those of compulsory school age. An even higher proportion (17.3%) of those aged

18 and over study mainly at home. Those travelling to study by bus or coach, car or motorcycle, or on foot are fairly evenly spread compared to other age groups. 23.7%, 27.9% and 24.1% travel by these methods respectively.

Figure 35: Methods of travel to study age 4 to 15 in East Lothian (Census 2011).

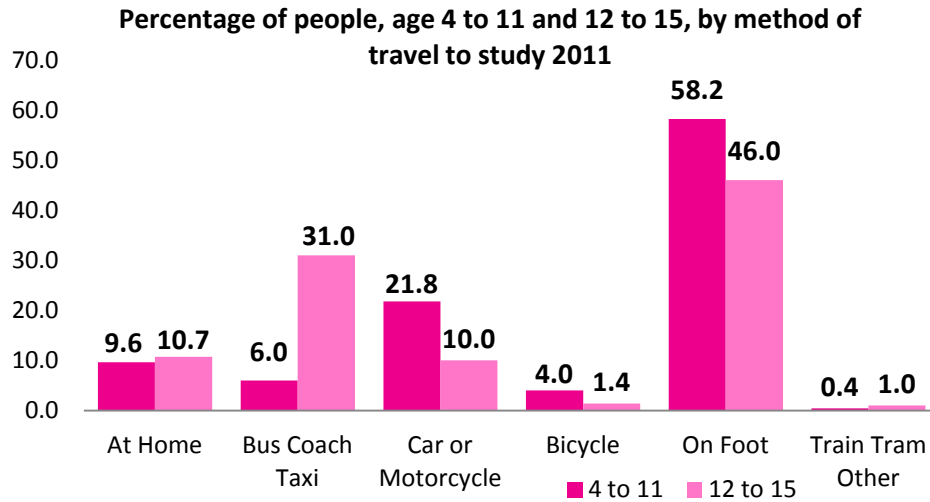
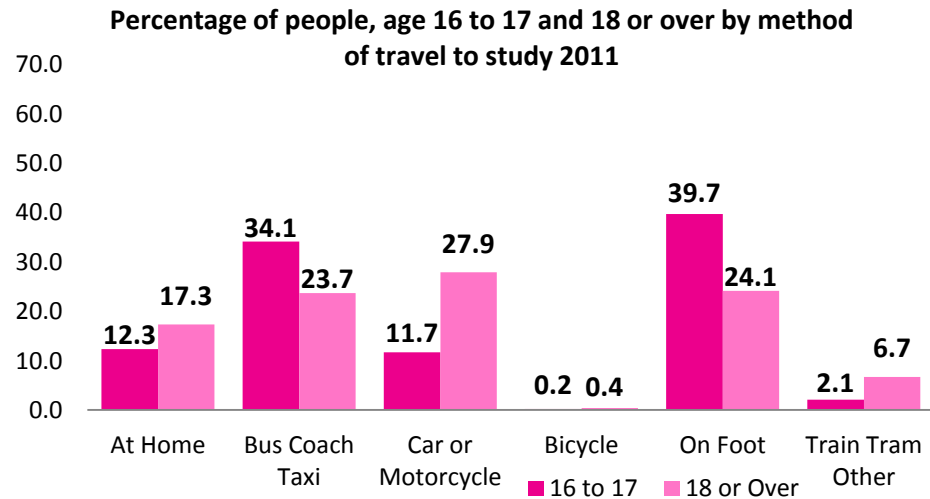


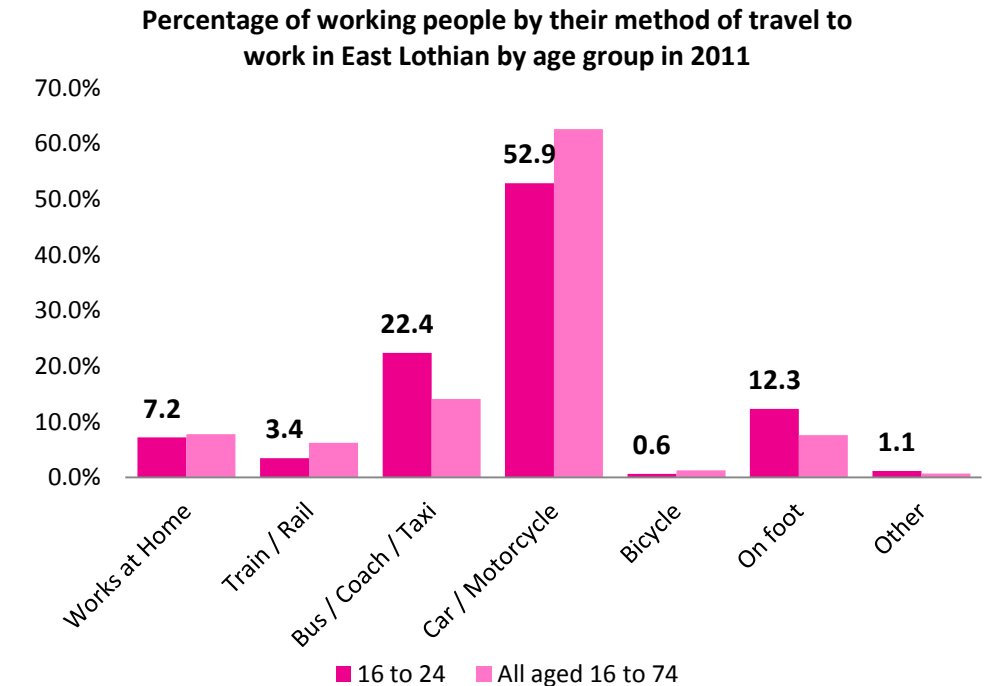
Figure 36: Methods of travel to study age 16 and over in East Lothian (Census 2011).



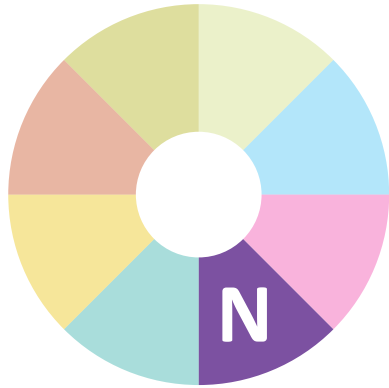
### Travel to Work

Scotland's Census 2011 also asked people in work what methods of travel they used to get to work. Figure 37 shows the percentage of each method of transport used as a percentage of the total number of responses by age group. The figures are for people aged 16 to 74, and in work, excluding full time students. A significant amount of young people aged 16-24 use public transport or walk to get to work compared with the total number of working people. Private cars or motorcycles are the most common method for all age groups. Very few residents travel by bicycle. Proximity to Edinburgh and the Central Belt region results in a significant number of people (working, age 16 to 64) commuting out with the area for work.

Figure 37: Percentage of age groups by their method of travel to work, excluding full time students, in 2011 (Census 2011).



# NURTURED

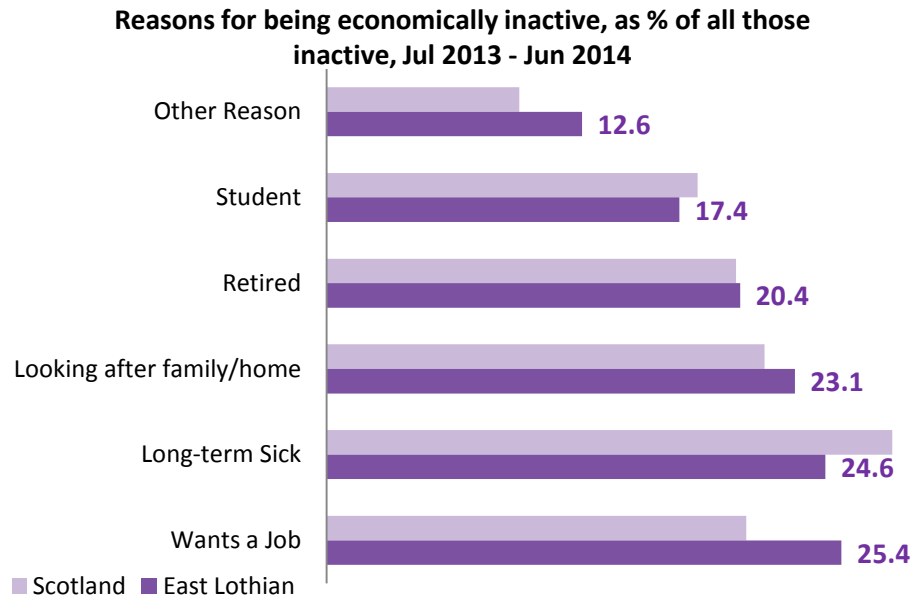


### Reasons for Economic Inactivity

Approximately 74.8% of people aged 16-64 living in East Lothian are in employment. The proportion of the working age population in employment in East Lothian tends to be slightly higher than the Scottish average. Figure 38 breaks down the economically active population into categories showing the reason why they are inactive.

Approximately 12,600 people aged 16-64 in East Lothian are economically inactive. Almost three quarters of the economically inactive population (74.6%) are not looking for a job. The main reasons why people may be economically inactive and not seeking work in East Lothian are because they are long-term sick, looking after the family / home, are a student or are retired.

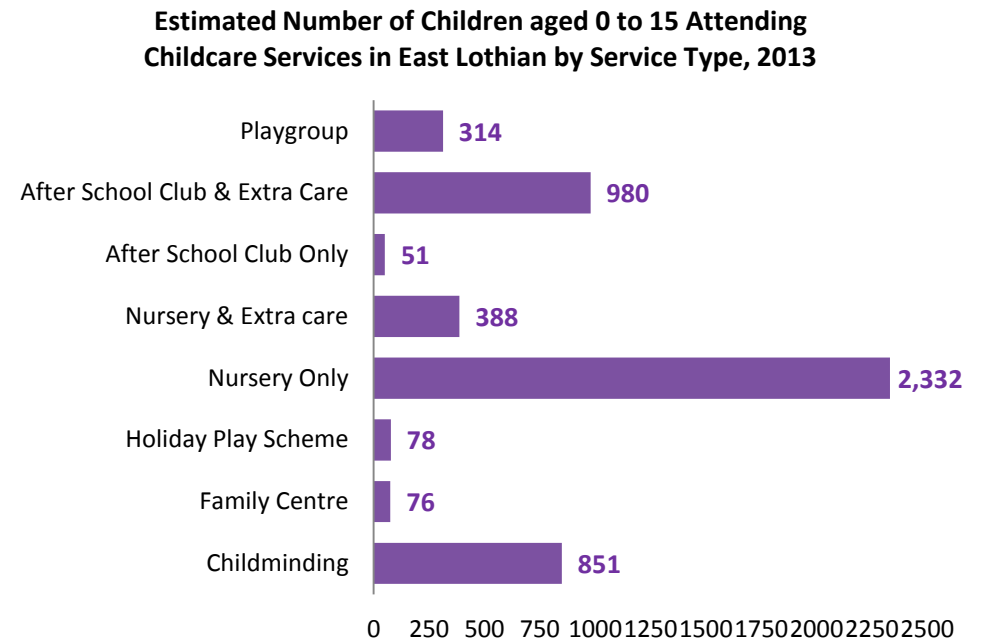
Figure 38: Reasons for being economically inactive as a percentage of all those inactive in East Lothian, Jul 2013 – Jun 2014 (NOMIS 2014).



### Nursery & Child Care

In East Lothian there are 48 active nurseries of which 65% are run by the local authority, 29% are run privately, and 6% are run not-for-profit. Slightly more nurseries are run by the local authority than the national average of 61%. In total, an estimated 5,070 children aged between 0 and 15 in East Lothian attend a form of childcare. Nursery provision makes up the most popular choice of childcare service with half (53.6%) of children attending here, as shown in figure 39. Childminding and after-school clubs also have a substantial proportion of attendees accessing these services.

Figure 39: Estimated number of children aged 0 to 15 attending childcare services in East Lothian, by service type, in 2013 (Care Inspectorate / SCSWIS 2014).



However, these figures may under-represent the scale of child care in East Lothian, and may also not account for children that attend more than one type of childcare service.

Table 36 shows the estimated percentage of children in East Lothian and Scotland, aged 0 to 15 that attend childcare services. East Lothian has a higher proportion of children attending childcare than Scotland when childminding is included and excluded. On average, there are 51.5 children per childcare service in East Lothian, although this falls to 23.2 children when childminding is included as a service. This is broadly similar to Scotland as shown in table 37. East Lothian has a higher of childcare services than Scotland, both before and after childminding is included. Table 38 shows the rate of childcare places per 10,000 population aged 0 to 15 in East Lothian and Scotland.

**Table 36: Estimated percentage of children attending childcare services as a proportion of children age 0 to 15 in East Lothian and Scotland (Care Inspectorate / SCSWIS 2014).**

	Including Childminding	Excluding Childminding
<b>East Lothian</b>	27.1%	22.5%
<b>Scotland</b>	24.6%	21.1%

**Table 37: Average number of children attending childcare services in East Lothian and Scotland (Care Inspectorate / SCSWIS 2014).**

	Including Childminding	Excluding Childminding
<b>East Lothian</b>	23.2	51.5
<b>Scotland</b>	23.7	51.1

**Table 38: Rate of childcare places per 10,000 population aged 0 to 15 in East Lothian and Scotland (Care Inspectorate / SCSWIS 2014).**

	Including Childminding	Excluding Childminding
<b>East Lothian</b>	116.9	43.8
<b>Scotland</b>	103.6	41.3

### Early Development Instrument

Overall developmental vulnerability in East Lothian (27.3%) is similar to other populations that have applied the Early Development Instrument e.g. British Columbia 29.0%, Canada 27.9%, and Australia 23.5%.

Across all groups East Lothian 5 year olds:

- Do relatively well in physical health and wellbeing and the cognitive / language development domains.
- Gain an average score in social competency.
- Score lower in emotional maturity and communications.

Developmental vulnerability is not just concentrated in the poorest 2/5 of the population:

- Across all Socio Economic Status groups, East Lothian 5 year olds: do quite well in physical health and well-being and cognitive/language development domains.
- Score ‘average’ in social competency.
- Score lower in emotional maturity and communications and general knowledge domains.

4% of children are already identified as having additional support needs. A further 9.5% are recognised as having problems needing further assessment by teachers, parents or other professionals. Girls are less likely to be developmentally vulnerable than boys.

### Free School Meals

In East Lothian, 11.3% of primary pupils and 8.6% of secondary pupils, are eligible for free school meal provision, this not including the introduction of free school meals for all P1-P3 pupils in January 2015. Figure 40 shows the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals across the six cluster areas in East Lothian by primary and secondary schools. One school has the highest (32.2%) percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals and is in the Musselburgh cluster. On the other hand, the lowest proportion can be found in the Prestonpans cluster at 1.5%.

The Musselburgh primary school cluster has the highest percentage of pupils that are eligible for free school meals in East Lothian at 17.9% whilst the North Berwick cluster has the lowest at 5.5%. The differences between clusters and between schools themselves indicated different needs, provisions and capacities across and between the schools. The Tranent cluster is of note in that it is the only area where there are more secondary pupils than primary pupils eligible for free school meals.

While differences in eligibility exist between the schools and clusters, there is also difference in how many of the eligible pupils actually take free school meals. Estimates from the Scottish Government indicate that 78.1% of primary pupils in East Lothian entitled to free school meals in 2014 took them. At secondary school level this was slightly lower at 61.4%. Uptake was generally greatest in the cluster areas with smaller levels of eligibility although this was not true of every school. At primary schools uptake ranged from 65.1% to 100.0% and this range lowered considerably in the secondary schools. Figure 41 shows the uptake of free school meals by pupils who are eligible.

Table 40: Proportion of pupils eligible for Free School Meals by school cluster and school stage in East Lothian 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).

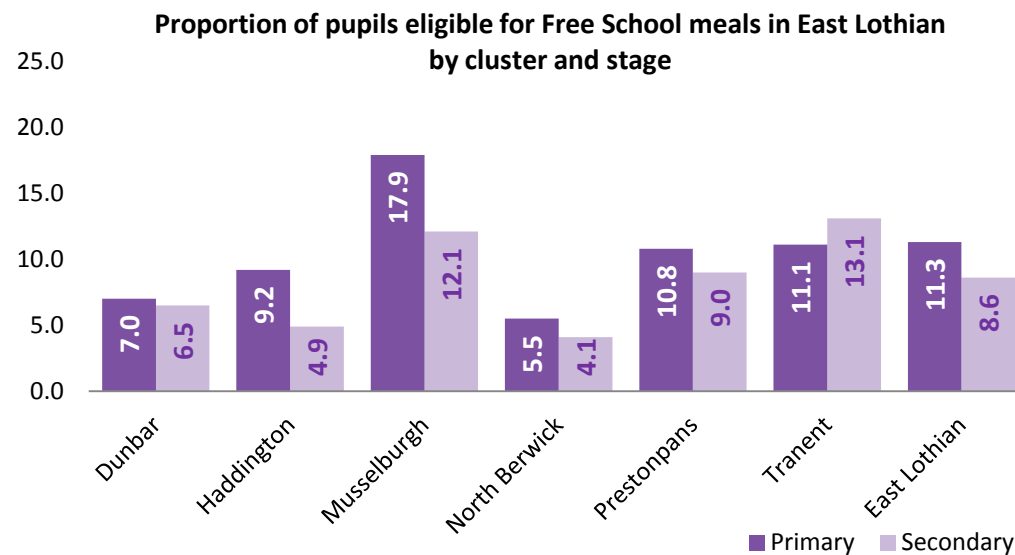
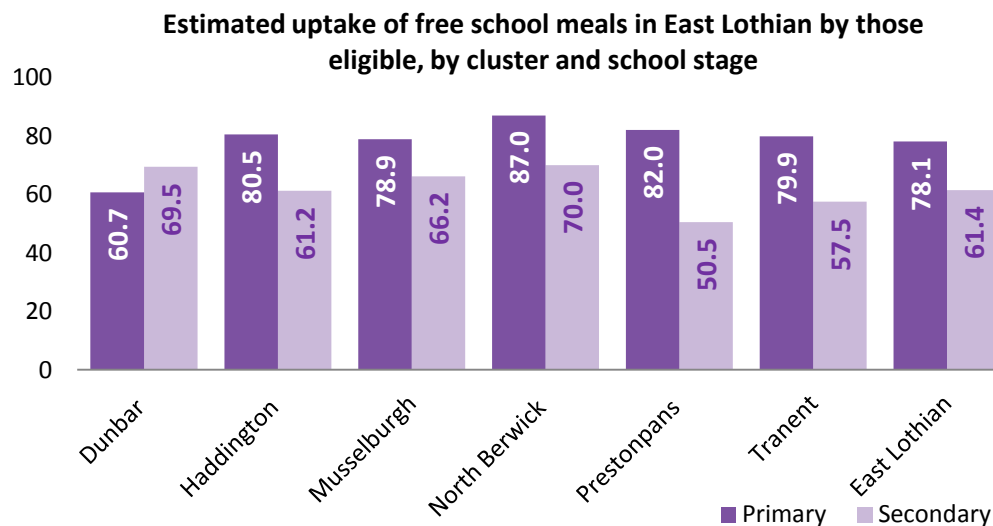


Figure 41: Percentage uptake of free school meals, by school cluster and school stage in East Lothian 2014 (Scottish Government 2015).



Maternity & Breastfeeding

Figures 42 and 43 show the rate of live births and still births in East Lothian and Scotland. The rate of live births since 2009 has dropped below that of the Scottish average but has remained steady. The rate of still births has remained below the Scottish average except for in 2011.

Figure 42: Live birth rate per 1000 women in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2014).

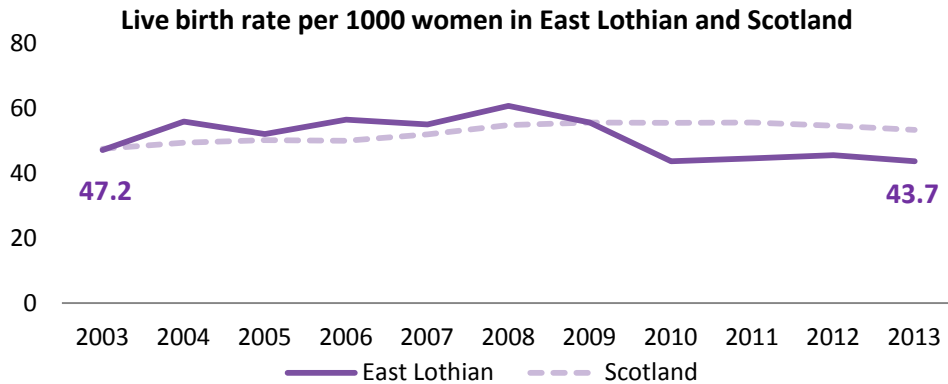


Figure 43: Still births per 1000 women in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2014).

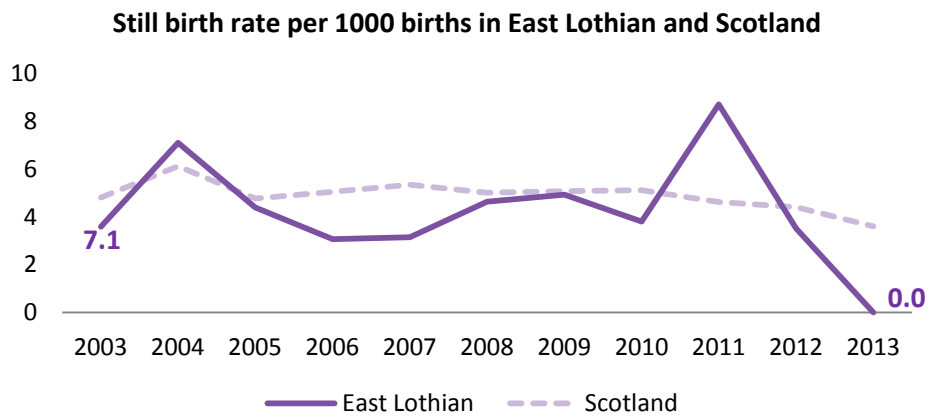


Figure 44 shows that the proportion of children exclusively breastfed at first visit in East Lothian is higher than the Scottish average. The graph demonstrates a declining trend between 2001 and 2012 for both East Lothian and Scotland as a whole.

Figure 45 shows the proportion of children that are breastfed including those that are a mix of breastfeeding and formula feeding. East Lothian is higher than the Scottish average. The proportion of mixed feeding has remained steadier whilst the proportion of exclusively breastfed has declined.

Figure 44: Percentage of children exclusively breastfed at first visit, by year of birth, in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2013).

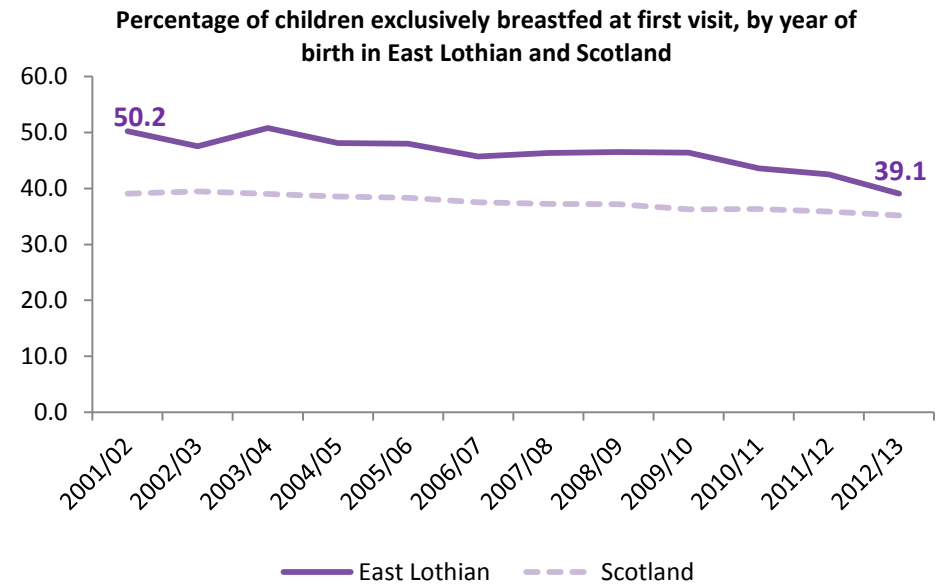




Figure 45: Percentage of children breastfed (including mixed breastfed-formula) at first visit, by year of birth, in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2013).

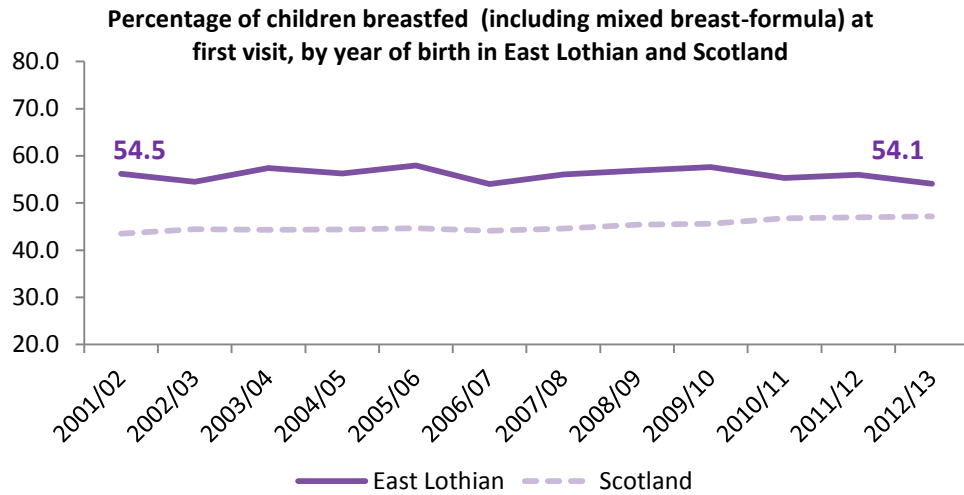
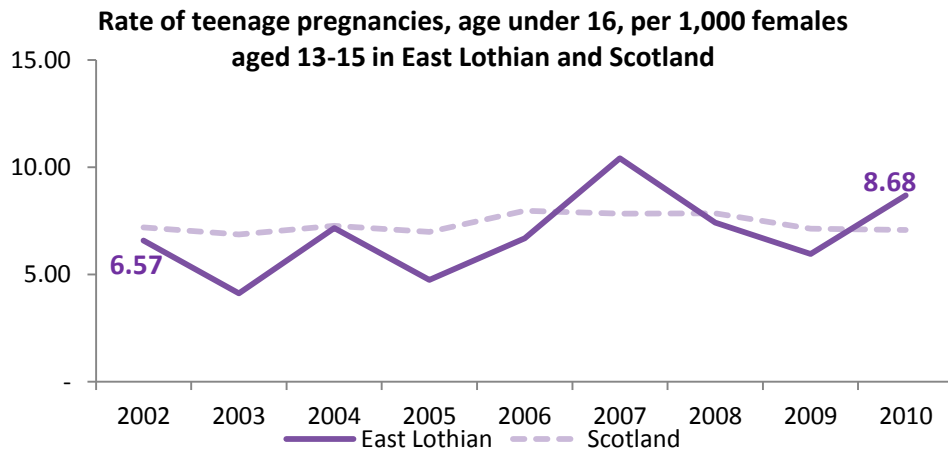


Figure 46 shows that the rate of pregnancies among 13-15 year olds in East Lothian fluctuates between years. However, the rate in East Lothian is generally lower than the Scottish average. No further data has been released for the most recent years.

Figure 46: Rate of pregnancies among 13-15 year olds (ISD 2013).



## Pupil Wellbeing

91.4% of primary six pupils in East Lothian enjoy being at their school, with 80.0% of S2 pupils agreeing with the same statement. Table 39 shows the percentage of pupils that agree with nurtured statements in East Lothian’s annual survey of school pupils. Just over half (55.4%) of pupils in East Lothian have heard of the SHANARRI wellbeing indicators and this represents an increase on the previous year’s survey when 39.4% of pupils agreed they had heard of the indicators.

Table 39: Students’ perception of Nurtured. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
they enjoy being at school	91.4	80.0	85.7
they have heard of the wellbeing indicators: Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected, Responsible and Included	60.8	50.0	55.4

## Wellbeing of Looked After Children

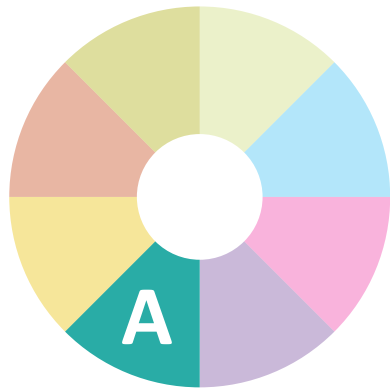
**Table 40: Looked After and Accommodated Children's perceptions how nurtured they are (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Question / % Responding	Not at all	Not Really	Some but want more	Yes definitely
Do you get any help from your carer with your school work?	19	15	4	62
Do you get the help that you need at school?	12	0	31	58
Is your carer someone you can talk to?	0	8	19	73
Are you able to keep in touch with your family as much as you want?	0	12	19	69
Do you have a life story book or information about people you know?	46	12	15	27
Do you have time alone with your social worker	8	0	8	85

Looked after and accommodated children in East Lothian generally give positive responses in terms of how nurtured and supported they feel.

Table 40 indicates a range of questions on the levels of support and nurturing of looked after and accommodated children. A third of respondents identify that they get some support at school but would like more, whilst 58% say they definitely get the help they need at school. Two thirds indicate that they can keep in touch with their family as much as they want, yet 46% state that they do not have information about people they know.

# ACHIEVING



## SIMD Employment Domain

The level of employment deprivation in East Lothian is below that in Scotland as a whole. In the SIMD 2012 employment domain 10% of the population of East Lothian aged 16-60/64 were employment deprived. This compares to 13% across Scotland as a whole. The gap between levels of employment deprivation between East Lothian and the rest of Scotland has narrowed since 2004.

The national share in the employment domain in SIMD 2012 is: 4 (0.4%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian; compared to 2 (0.2%) in 2009; 0 (0%) in 2006; and 0 (0%) in 2004. The local share is: in SIMD 2012, 4 (3.3%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland; compared to 2 (1.7%) in 2009; 0 (0%) in 2006; and 0 (0%) in 2004.

The most employment deprived datazone in East Lothian is S01001613 Prestonpans – Cuthill / North Bank Rd. 27% of the working age population is employment deprived in this datazone which is ranked 592 across the whole of Scotland, meaning that it is amongst the 10% most employment deprived areas in Scotland. In comparison 3 datazones have only 2% of the working age population classed as employment deprived: S01001616 Haddington – Gateside / West Rd. and S01001661 Dirleton / Fenton Barns / Archerfield in North Berwick Coastal ward.

The percentages of working age population who are employment deprived ranges from 27% - 17% in the 20% most deprived datazones to between 2% and 6% in the 20% least employment deprived datazones. The proportion of 18-24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance in East Lothian during September 2014 was more than double the average for people of all ages in East Lothian – 4.0% compared with 1.9%.

## SIMD Education Domain

### SIMD Education, Skills and Training Domain

The SIMD Education indicator measures: school pupil absences; pupil performance on SQA at stage 4; working age people with no qualifications; 17-21 year olds enrolling into full time higher education; school leavers aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training.

National share: In the education domain in SIMD 2012, 5 (0.5%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 6 (0.6%) in 2009, 7 (0.7%) in 2006 and 13 (1.3%) in 2004.

Local share: In the education domain in SIMD 2012, 5 (4.2%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 6 (5%) in 2009, 7 (5.8%) in 2006 and 13 (10.8%) in 2004.

The most education deprived datazone in East Lothian in SIMD 2012 is S01001628 Prestonpans - Preston Cr./Middleshot Sq. It has a rank of 507, meaning that it is amongst the 10% most education deprived areas in Scotland.

The average S4 tariff score of all pupils in Scotland for 2010/11 was 184. The average across East Lothian was 198. The average rate for the 10% datazones with the highest scores in East Lothian is estimated at 269 tariff points. For the lowest 10% datazones the average score was 120. The highest average score for a datazone was 297 and the lowest was 77.

Qualifications & Workforce

East Lothian’s in-employment workforce is slightly more qualified than the National average in that 13.7% do not have any qualifications at Level 1 or above. Generally, the differences in qualification levels between East Lothian and the national average are minimal. Figure 47 shows the proportion of people in employment, aged 16 to 74, by their highest level of qualification. There are an estimated 43,000 people aged 16 and over in employment in East Lothian. However, there are only an estimated 31,000 jobs indicating that people commute out of the area for work. East Lothian has a higher percentage of managerial and professional workers than the Scotland average. Figure 48 shows the number of employees in East Lothian by the SOC occupational groups. 20,100 people (or 42.4%) in the workforce in 2013/14 was employed in groups 1-3 made up of managerial, professional and associate occupations. 11,700 (24.7%) are in employed in groups 4-5; 8,100 (17.2%) in groups 6-7; and 7,400 (15.7%) in groups 8-9.

Figure 47: Proportion of people in employment, aged 16 to 74, by their highest level of qualification (Census 2011).

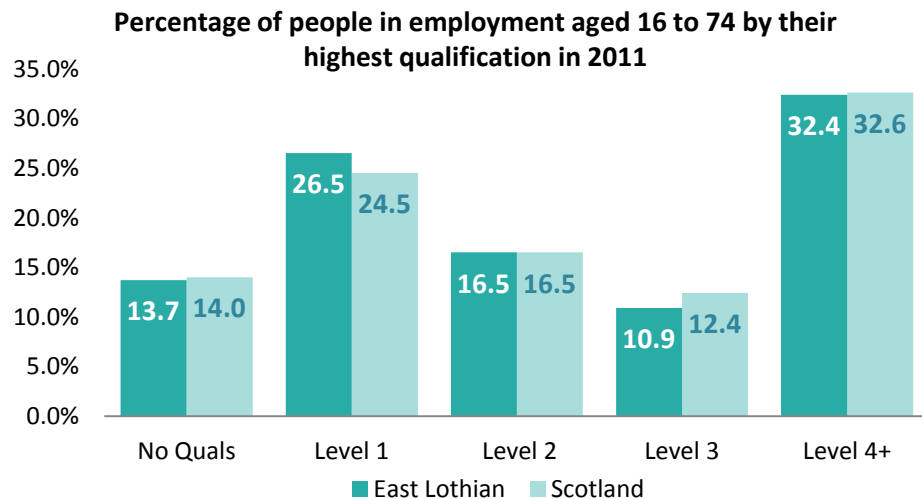
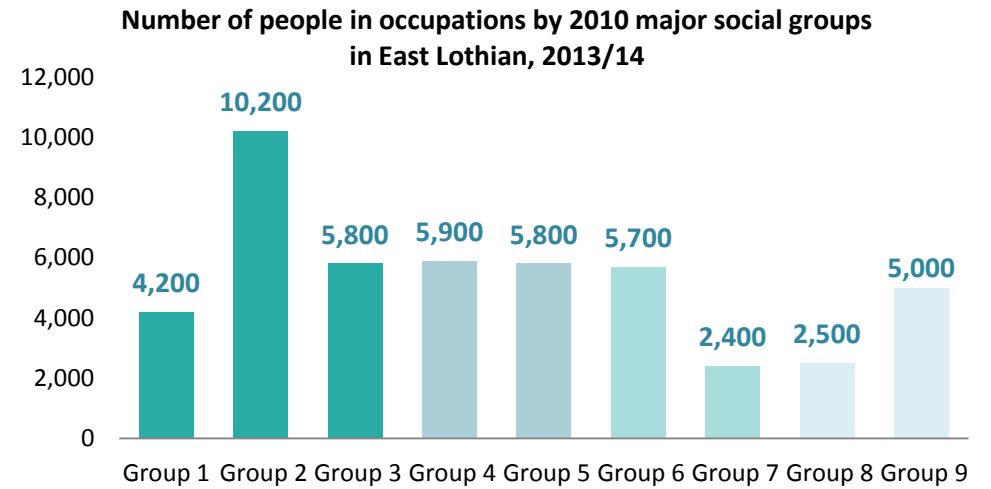


Figure 48: Number of people in occupations by SOC social groups in East Lothian, 2013/14 (NOMIS 2014).



2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) groups:

1. Managers, directors, and senior officials.
2. Professional occupations.
3. Associate professional and technical.
4. Administrative and secretarial.
5. Skilled trades.
6. Caring, leisure and other service.
7. Sales and customer service.
8. Process plant and machine operatives
9. Elementary occupations.

**The range of qualifications by SCQF levels:**

**Pre-Level 1 Qualifications:**

- SCQF 1: e.g. Access 1 or National 1.
- SCQF 2: e.g. Access 2 or National 2.
- SCQF 3: Access 3, National 3.

**Level 1 Qualifications:**

- SCQF 4: e.g. National 4 or SVQ 1.
- SCQF 5: e.g. National 5 or SVQ 2.

**Level 2 Qualifications:**

- SCQF 6: e.g. Higher or SVQ 3

**Level 3 Qualifications:**

- SCQF 7: e.g. Advanced Higher or SVQ 3.
- SCQF 8: e.g. Higher National Certificate or SVQ 4.

**Level 4 Qualifications:**

- SCQF 9: e.g. Ordinary Degree or SVQ 4.
- SCQF 10: e.g. Honours Degree.
- SCQF 11: e.g. Masters Degree or SVQ 5.

**The Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF)**

SCQF Level 6 refers to Higher Grade at A-C; Level 5 to Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 at A-C; Level 4 to General Standard Grade or Intermediate 1 at A-C; and Level 3 to Foundation Standard Grade or Access 3 Pass.

**PIPS**

In Primary 1 a standard assessment, the PIPS On-Entry Baseline, is used to measure the abilities of new pupils in reading, writing and arithmetic. This assessment is carried out in the first month that the child is in Primary 1 and scores are standardised on a nationally representative sample to allow comparisons between children & classes and with the national average across Scotland. PIPS scores across East Lothian are, for the most part, consistently higher over time than the national average of 50. Figure 49 displays the average score for pupils in East Lothian for Maths, Reading and Phonics at P1. The results for East Lothian are higher than the Scottish average on each of these measures.

Figure 49: East Lothian P1 average scores for Maths, Reading and Phonics (East Lothian Council 2012).

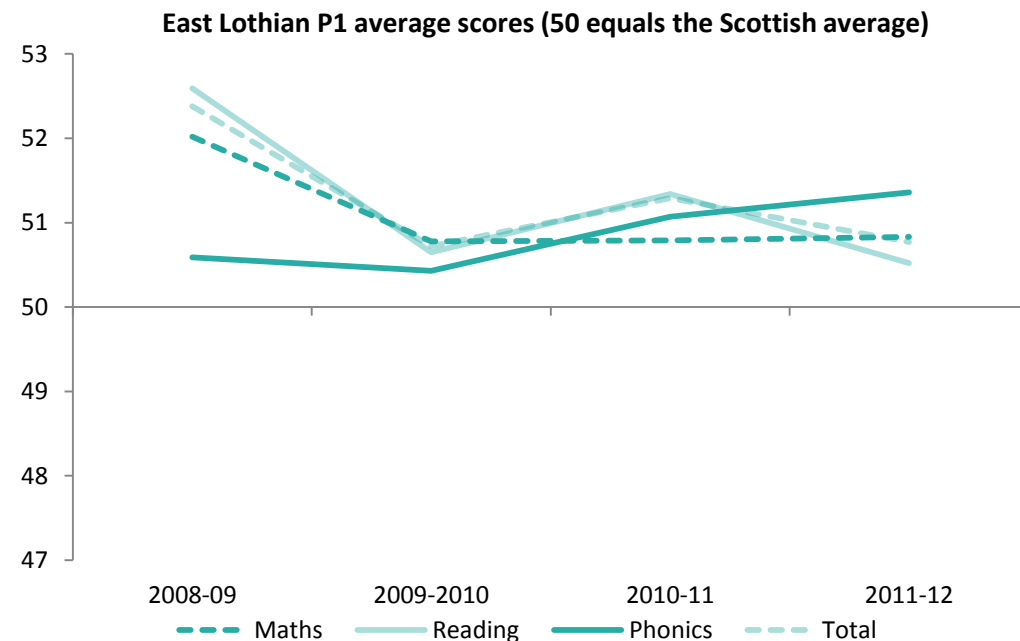
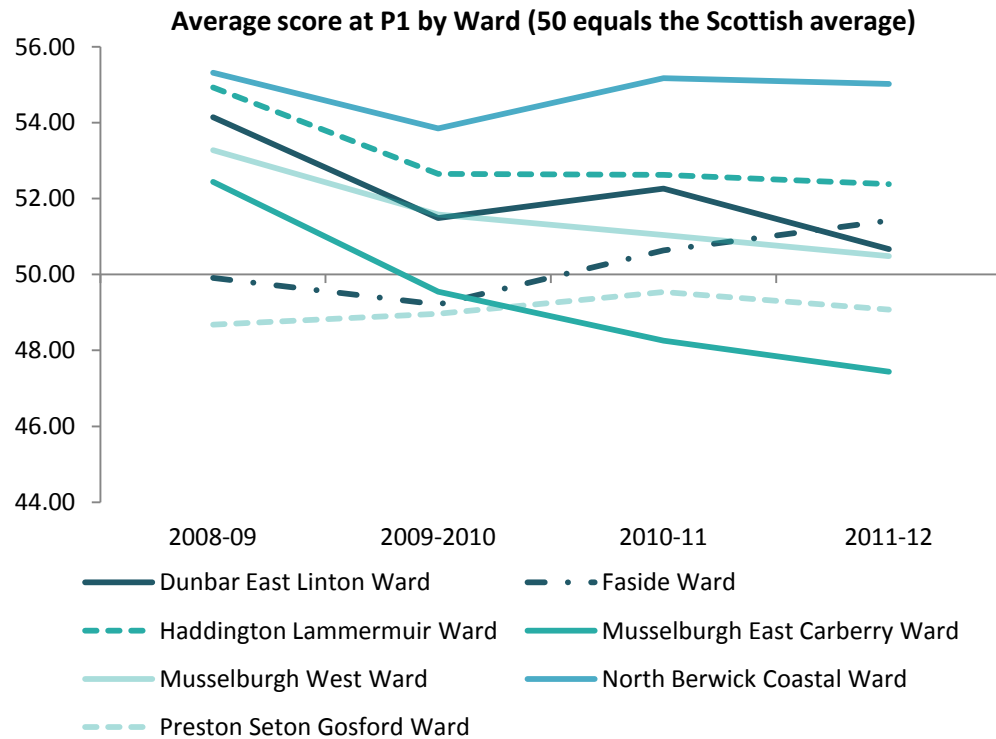


Figure 50 shows the average score at P1 for each Ward in East Lothian. Most Wards have better results than the Scottish average. However, Preston-Seton-Gosford has been consistently below the Scottish average and Musselburgh East and Carberry has gradually declined from being above the Scottish average to below. Fa'side demonstrates a significant improvement and Preston-Seton-Gosford shows a slight improvement.

Figure 50: Average score at P1 by Ward (East Lothian Council 2012).



### Attitudes to Learning

East Lothian pupils have relatively positive attitudes to their experience of learning with 81.2% stating their lessons are interesting whilst 96.4% agree their knowledge has increased. Similarly high percentage of pupils agree that their teachers tell them how they can improve their learning with almost all (97.1%) of P6 pupils, and 90.9% of S2 pupils, agreeing with this statement. Table 41 shows the percentage of pupils that agree with the following statements from East Lothian's SEE Survey.

Table 41: Students' perception of Achieving. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
their lessons are interesting	89.9	72.4	81.2
their knowledge has increased in school	96.8	96.0	96.4
their teachers tell them how they can improve their learning	97.1	90.9	94.0
they use the school web log/site/learning log to help in their learning	59.8	38.2	49.0
the school recognises their achievements inside school	93.0	74.9	84.0
the school recognises their achievements outside of school	79.6	44.2	61.9
they have opportunities to get involved with environmental issues in their local neighbourhood	68.1	53.0	60.6

Most peoples in P6, and two thirds in S2, agree that their school recognises their achievements that happen inside school. Fewer pupils at both stages agree that their school recognises achievements that happen outside of school. At the same time, around 60% of pupils in East Lothian agree that they have opportunities to get involved with environmental issues in their local neighbourhood.

Improving Attainment for All

This measure groups school leavers according to their whole-school attainment as measured by their total tariff points into three attainment groups. The three groups are the lowest-scoring 20 per cent of pupils, the highest-scoring 20 per cent and the middle 60 per cent. For each pupil the tariff score is the total of the tariff points associated with each of the eligible latest and best awards they have achieved at the point of leaving school. Awards that have been superseded by the pupil progressing to a higher-level award in the same subject are excluded, as are awards achieved when the pupil was in S1–S3. For example if a pupil has National 5 English and Higher English then only the points for the Higher are included. These tariff scores are then averaged over all the pupils in the particular attainment group, as shown in figures 51 to 53.

Figure 51: Average tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% of school leavers (East Lothian Council 2015).

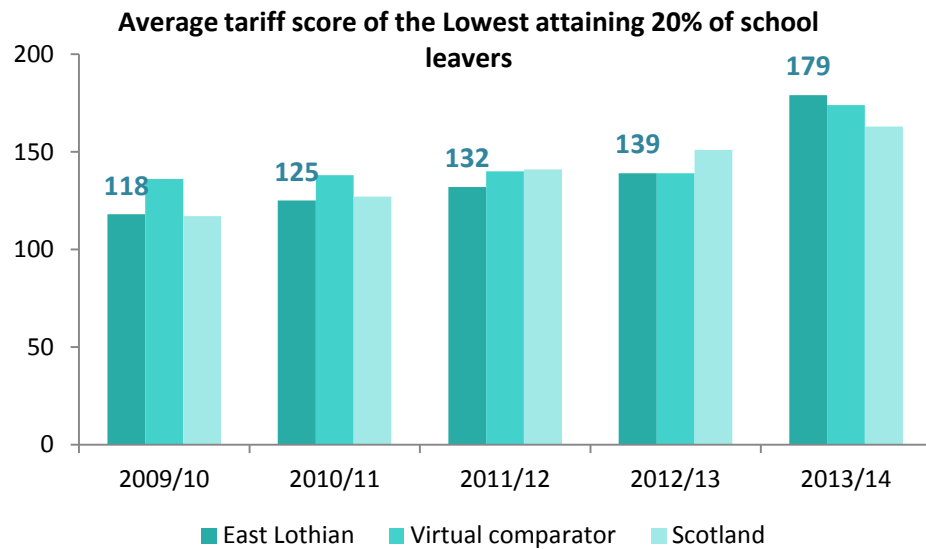


Figure 52: Average tariff score of the middle attaining 20% of school leavers (East Lothian Council 2015).

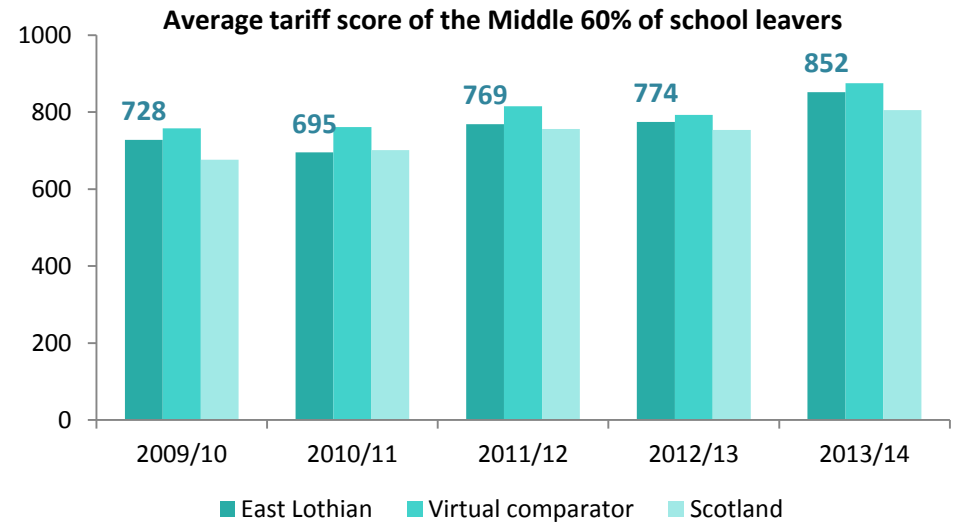
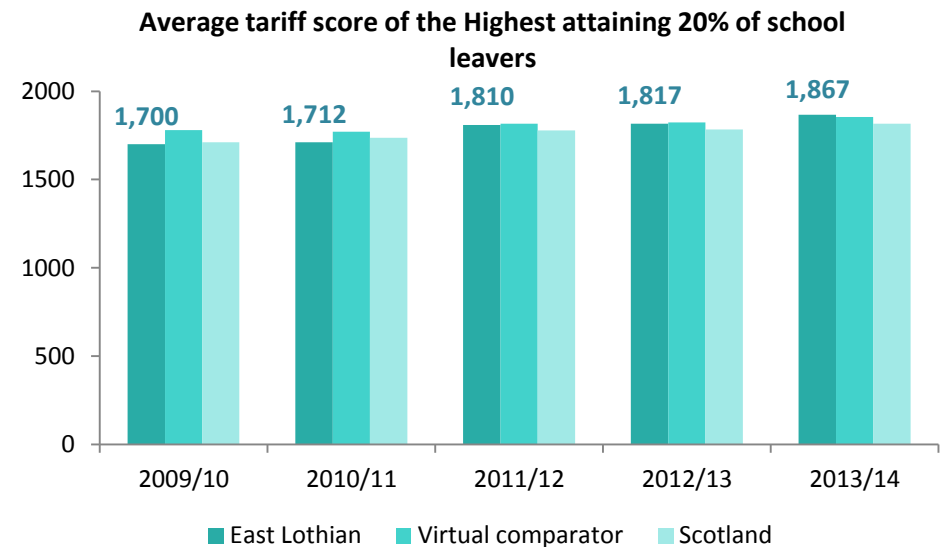


Figure 53: Average tariff score of the highest attaining 20% of school leavers (East Lothian Council 2015).



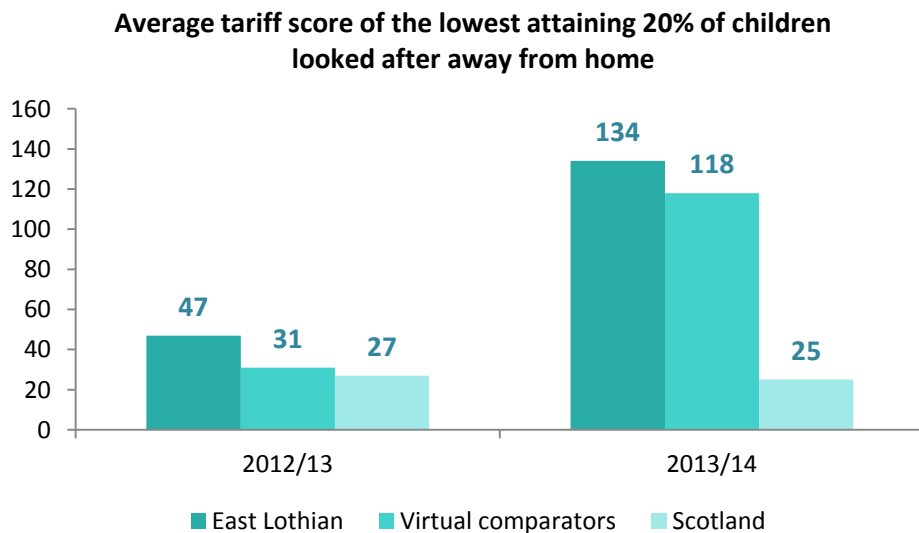


**Attainment of children looked after away from home**

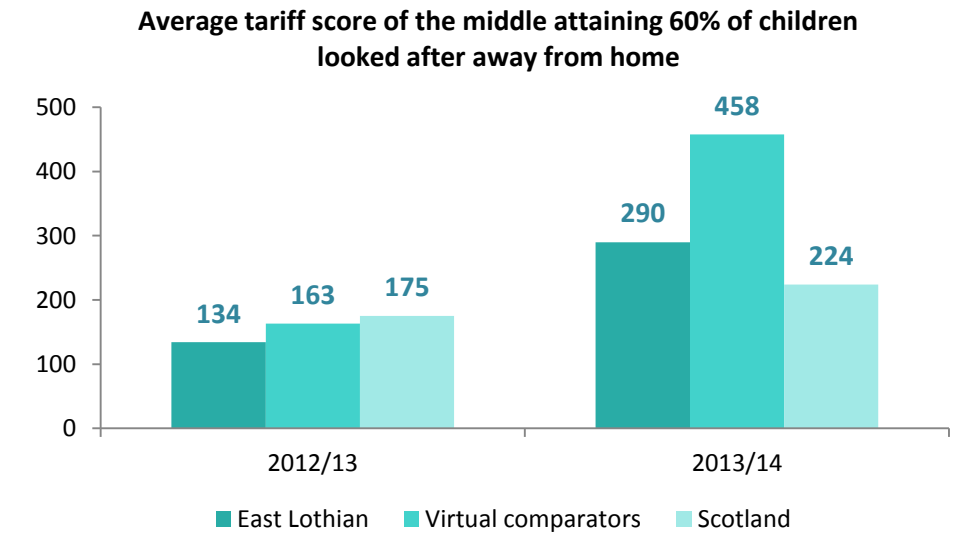
Figures 54 to 56 shows the 2013/14 tariff scores for the performance of the highest performing 20%, the middle performing 60% and the lowest performing 20% groups of school leavers who were looked after away from home.

The data for East Lothian is based on a cohort of only 10 school leavers. When the cohort being compared relates to a small number of pupils (less than 20 pupils), the trends are more likely to fluctuate over time and, therefore, are less likely to be significant.

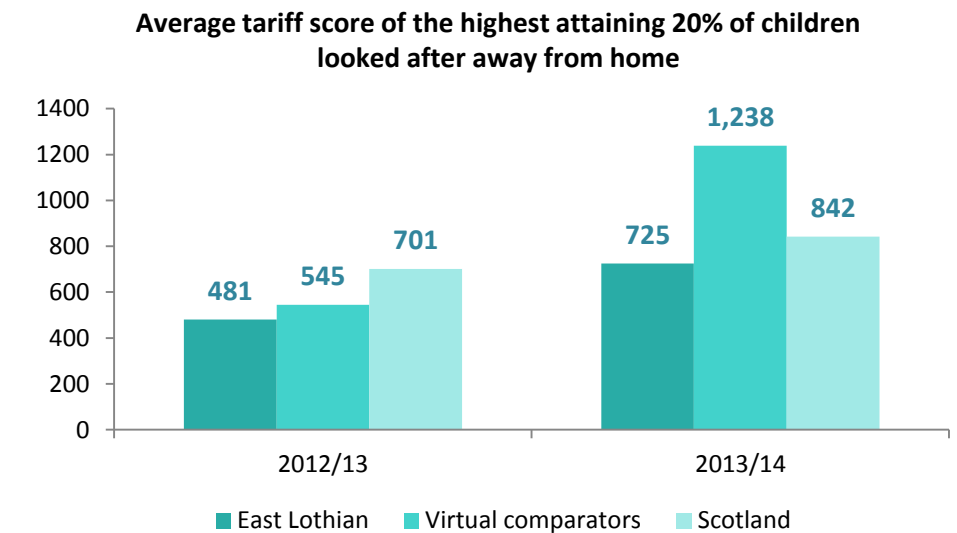
**Figure 54: Average tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% of looked after away from home school leavers (East Lothian Council 2015).**



**Figure 55: Average tariff score of the middle attaining 20% of looked after away from home school leavers (East Lothian Council 2015).**



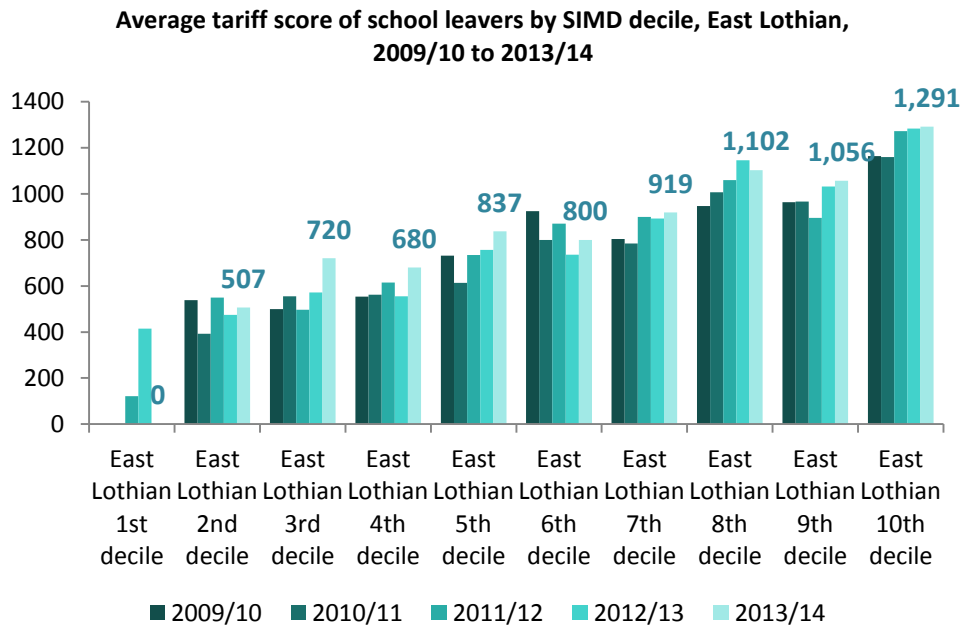
**Figure 56: Average tariff score of the highest attaining 20% of looked after away from home school leavers (East Lothian Council 2015).**



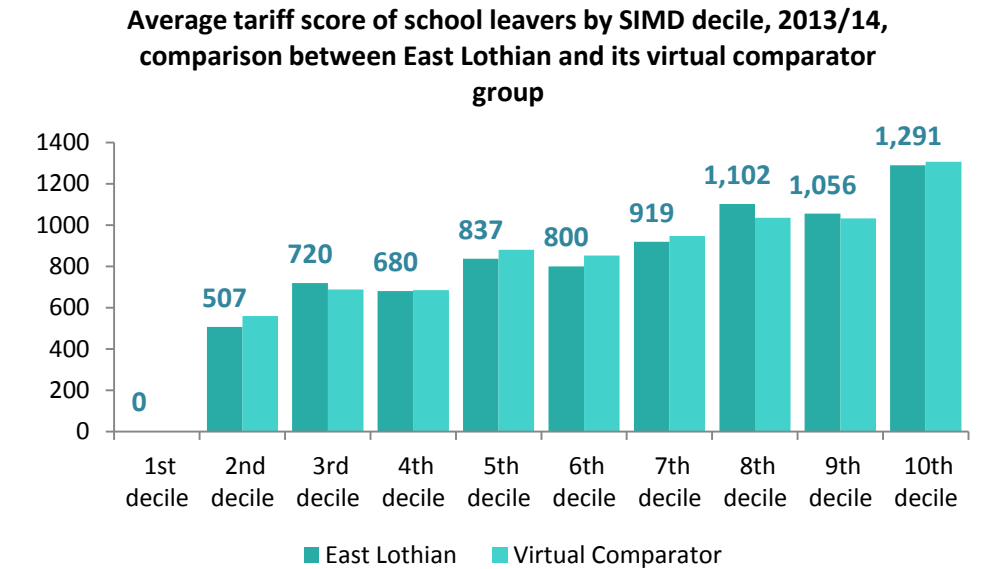
**Attainment versus Deprivation**

This measure considers attainment of school leavers (measured using the same tariff point scale referred to in paragraph 3.9.19) broken down into ten deciles according to the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). Decile 1 refers to the attainment of school leavers whose postcodes are in the 10% most deprived datazones in Scotland, while decile 10 refers to school leavers with post codes in the top 10% of the least deprived (most affluent) datazones according to SIMD. Figure 57 shows the average tariff score of school leavers by SIMD decile in East Lothian from 2009/10 to 2013/14 whilst figure 58 compares these deciles in 2013/14 to the virtual comparator of East Lothian.

**Figure 57: Average tariff score of school leavers by SIMD decile in East Lothian from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2015).**



**Figure 58: Average tariff score of school leavers by SIMD decile in East Lothian and virtual comparator authority in 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2015).**



### Improving Attainment in Literacy

Literacy is measured in relation to the percentage of school leavers that have achieved literacy at SCQF levels 3, 4, 5 or 6 as shown by figures 59 to 62. Literacy rates have steadily improved across each level.

Figure 59: Percentage of pupils achieving literacy at level 3 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).

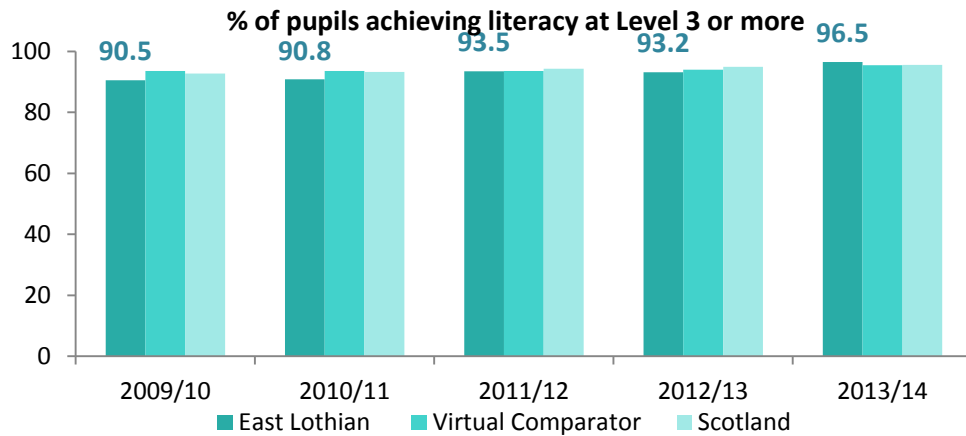


Figure 60: Percentage of pupils achieving literacy at level 4 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).

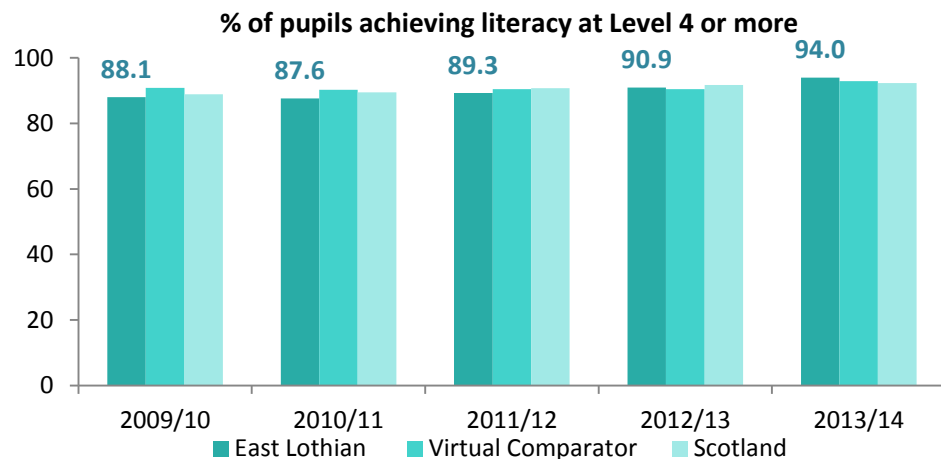


Figure 61: Percentage of pupils achieving literacy at level 5 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).

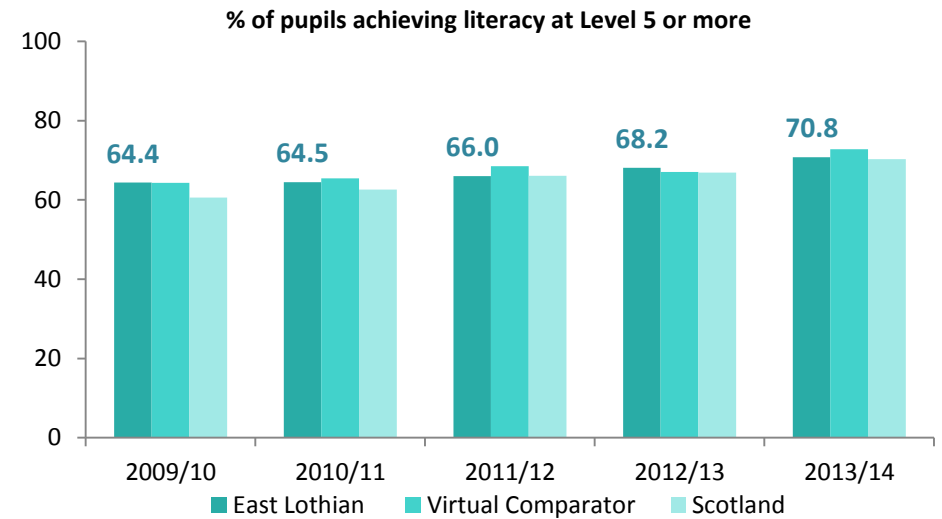
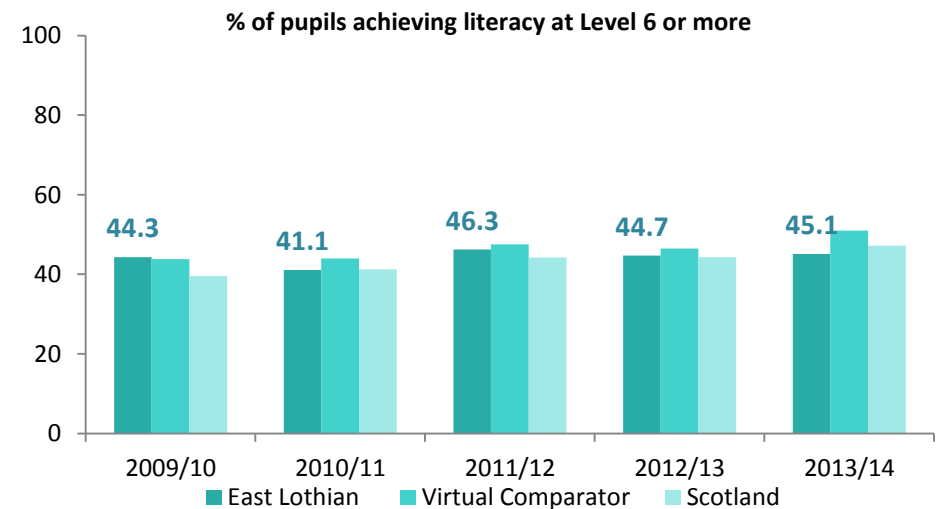


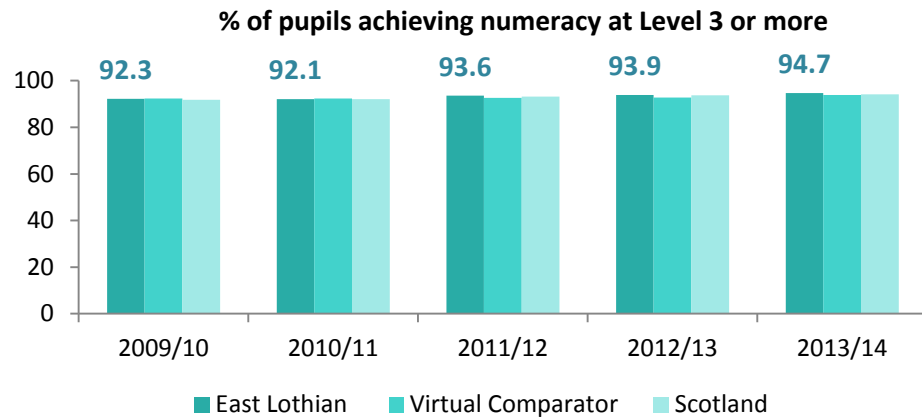
Figure 62: Percentage of pupils achieving literacy at level 6 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).



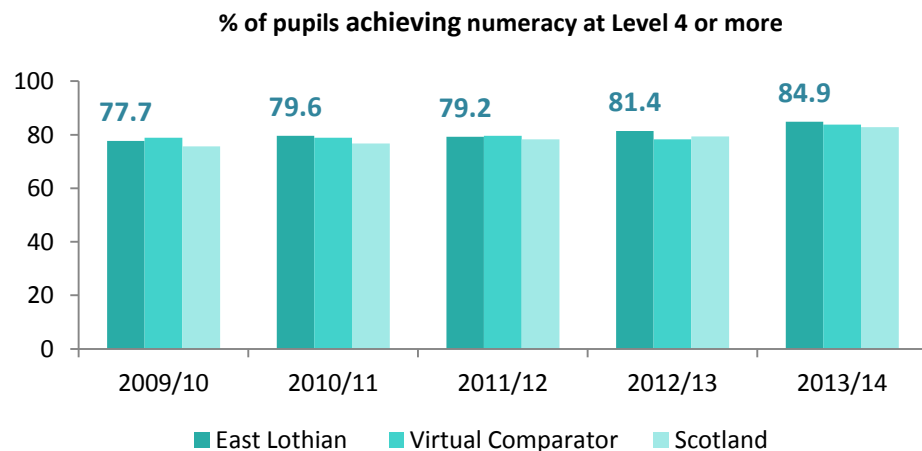
### Improving Attainment in Numeracy

Literacy is measured in relation to the percentage of school leavers that have achieved literacy at SCQF levels 3, 4, 5 or 6 as shown by figures 63 to 66. Numeracy rates have steadily improved across each level.

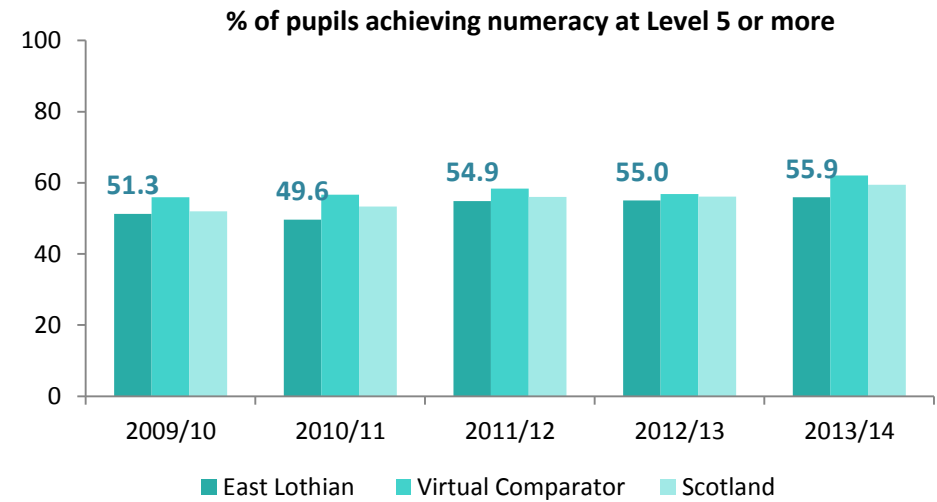
**Figure 63: Percentage of pupils achieving numeracy at level 3 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).**



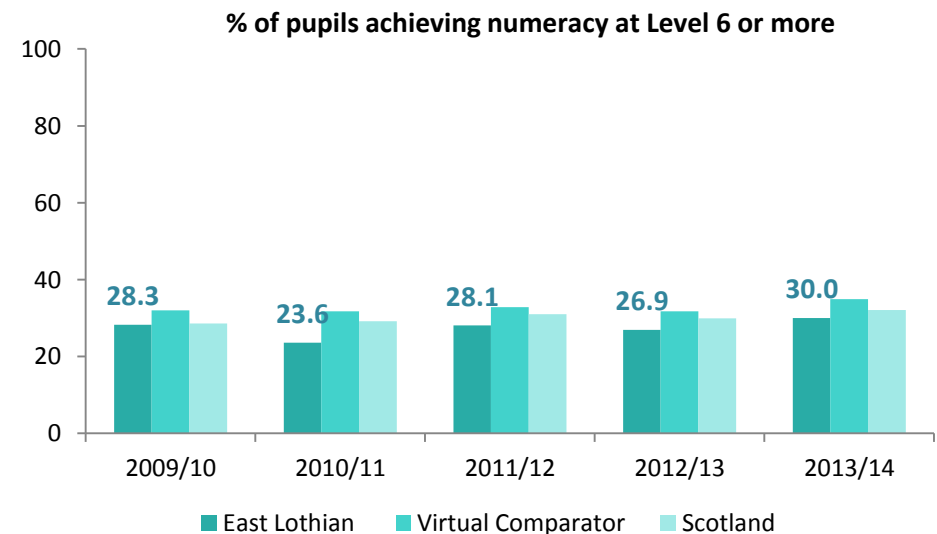
**Figure 64: Percentage of pupils achieving numeracy at level 4 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).**



**Figure 65: Percentage of pupils achieving numeracy at level 5 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).**



**Figure 66: Percentage of pupils achieving numeracy at level 6 or above in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2015).**



School leaver destinations

School leavers are classed as a young person of school leaving age who left school during or at the end of the school year, where the school year is taken to run from 1 August to 31 July. Positive destinations are: higher education; further education; employment; training; activity arrangements; or voluntary work. Figure 67 shows the proportion of school leavers entering positive destinations by each secondary school in East Lothian for 2013/14. North Berwick High school has the highest proportion of leavers entering positive destinations at 97.1%; the East Lothian figure is 92.2%.

Figure 67: Percentage of school leavers entering positive destinations by school in East Lothian 2012/13 (East Lothian Council 2013).

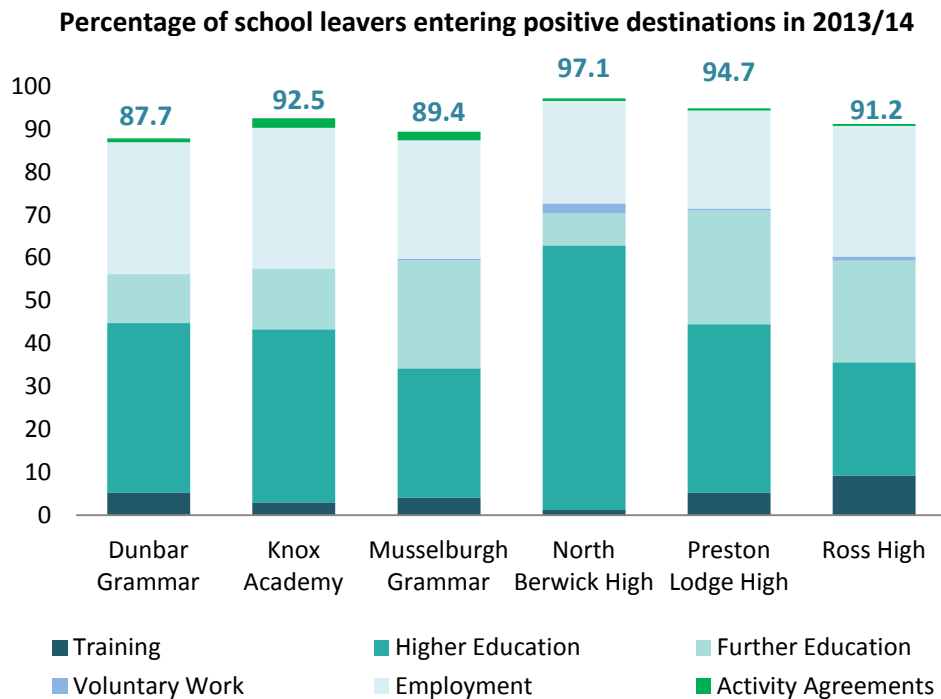


Figure 68 displays the trend in school leaver destinations in East Lothian over the period 2003/04 to 2013/14. The proportion of school leavers entering employment decreased sharply in 2008/09 while the proportion entering higher education increased over the same period. Those entering further education have also seen a steady increase across the period.

East Lothian is below the Scottish average in terms of leavers going on to positive destinations, and higher for those leavers not in education, employment, or training. The proportion of leavers going on to positive destinations has increased, whilst those not in positive destinations has decreased. 'Other' includes volunteering or activity arrangements.

Figure 68: percentage of leavers going on to positive destinations in East Lothian by destination type 2003/04 – 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2014).

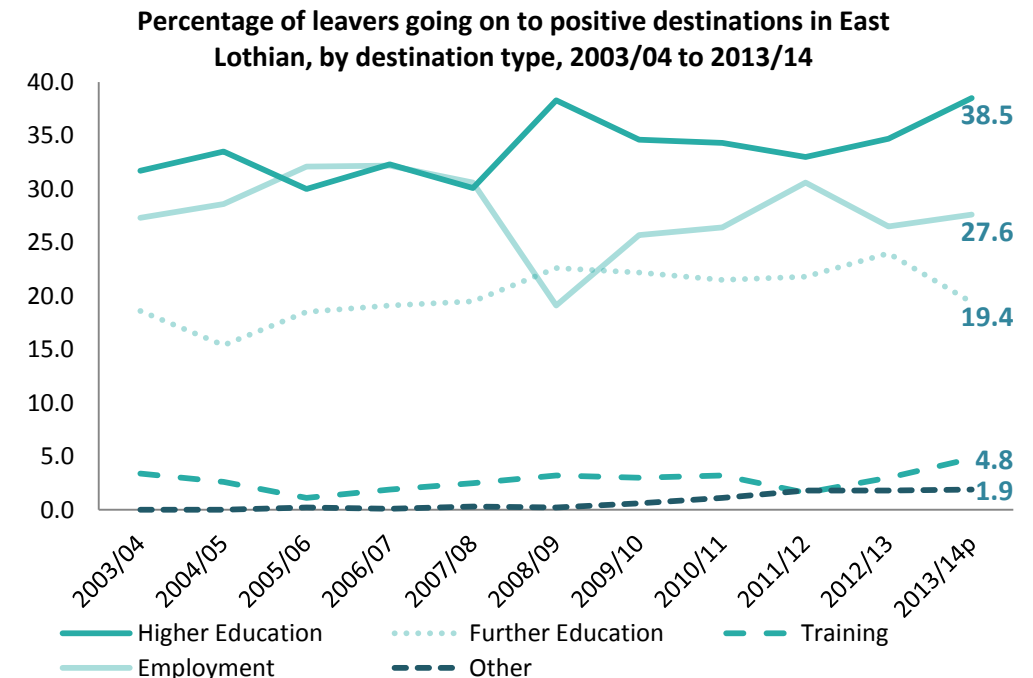
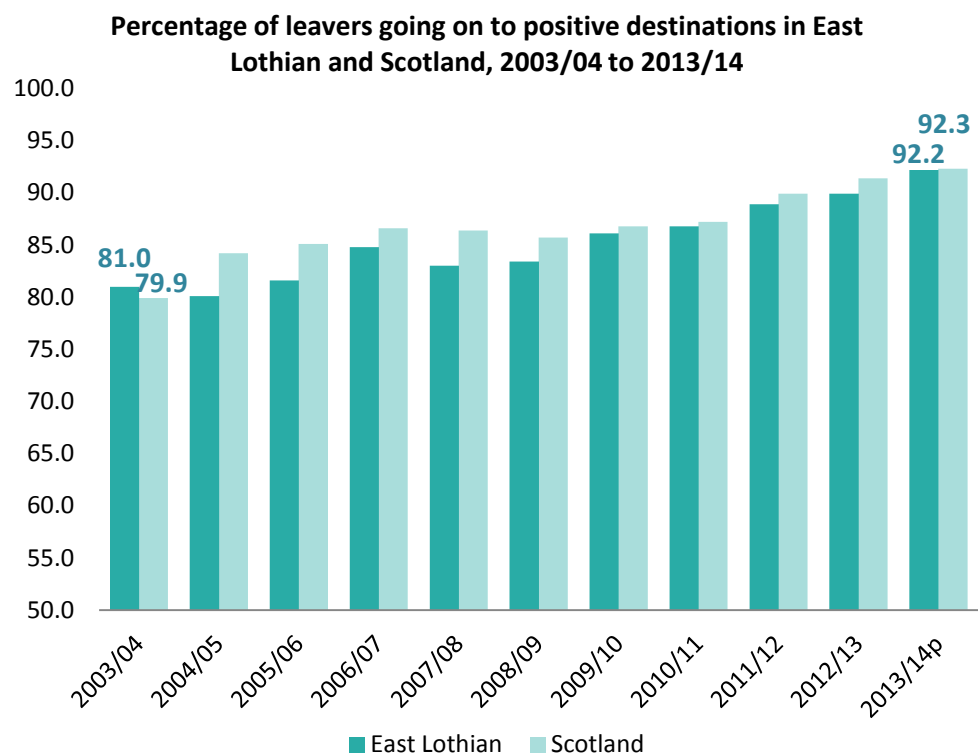


Figure 69 shows the percentage of positive destinations in East Lothian compared with Scotland. Figures for 2013/14 are provisional, with only the initial results. All other years contain follow up results. The attainment gap between East Lothian and Scotland has narrowed as the proportion in positive destinations has increased.

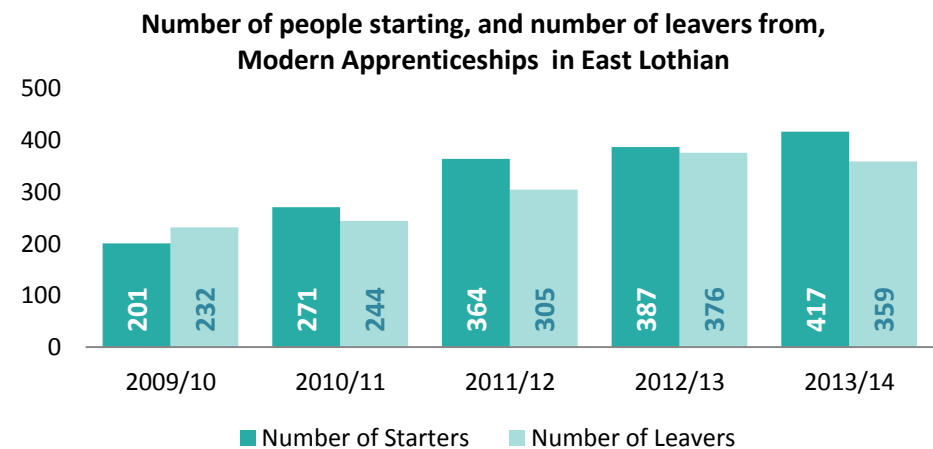
**Figure 69: Percentage of leavers going on to positive destinations in East Lothian and Scotland 2003/04 to 2013/14 (Skills Development Scotland 2014).**



### Modern Apprenticeships

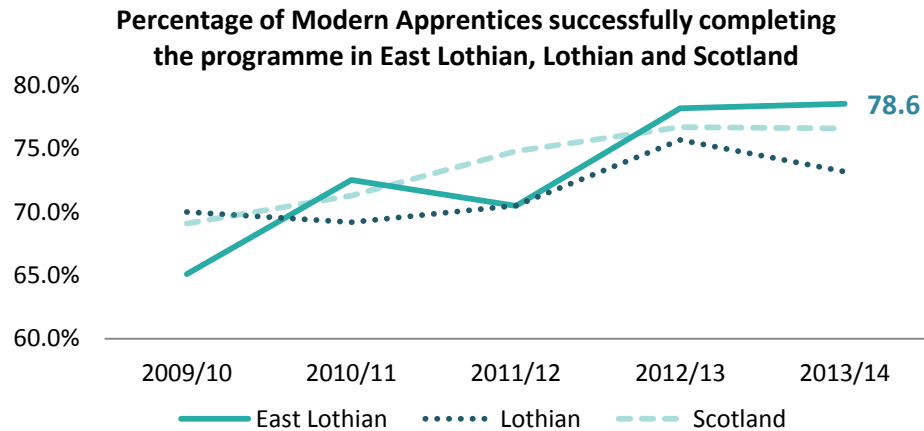
417 people began modern apprenticeships in East Lothian during 2013/14 and 359 ended apprenticeships. Figure 70 shows the number of starters and leavers in East Lothian for the years 2009/10 to 2013/14. There has been a steady increase in the number of people going through modern apprenticeships since their establishment. East Lothian has seen year-on-year increases, whereas the Lothians and Scotland have seen fluctuations in the numbers going through modern apprenticeships.

**Figure 70: Number of people starting and number of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships in East Lothian, 2009/10 to 2013/14 (SDS 2014; SQW 2014).**



Of those 359 ending their Modern Apprenticeship in 2013/14 282 had successfully completed the programme, representing 78.6% of people. This is higher than the Lothians (73.2%) and Scotland (76.6%). Figure 4.23 shows the percentage of modern apprentices that successfully completed the programme in East Lothian, the Lothians, and Scotland from 2009/10 to 2013/14. East Lothian has seen a sharper increase in the percentage of completions than the other localities from 65.1% to 78.6%.

**Figure 71: Percentage of Modern Apprentices successfully completing the programme in East Lothian, Lothian, and Scotland from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (SDS 2014; SQW 2014).**



People aged 16 to 19 make up the majority of Modern Apprentices; however there has been a significant increase in the number of people aged 20 and over starting modern apprentices. Table 42 shows the number of people starting in East Lothian by year and by age group. From 2012/13, the age group 20+ has been broken down into 20-24 and 25+. 104 20-24 year olds started, whilst 83 people aged 25 and over started in 2013/14.

**Table 42: Number of people starting Modern Apprenticeships in East Lothian by year and by age (SDS 2014).**

Starters	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
16-19	130	178	214	232	230
20+	71	93	150	155	187
20-24				103	104
25+				52	83

There has been a steady increase in the number of people completing, or “achieving” the Modern Apprenticeship, and a particularly sharp increase for those aged 20 and over. The proportion of 16-19 year olds successfully completing the Modern Apprenticeships is significantly lower than for people of all ages. In 2013/14, almost three quarters of people aged 16 to 19 completed the programme compared with 84.9% of those aged 20 and over. However, significantly of those aged over 25, almost all people completed the programme. Table 43 breaks down the proportion of people completing the Modern Apprenticeship programme by age group and by year.

**Table 43: Number of people starting Modern Apprenticeships in East Lothian by year and by age (SDS 2014).**

Achievements	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
16-19	64.2	72.0	69.6	77.3	73.5
20+	68.9	73.8	72.3	79.2	84.9
20-24				70.6	79.3
25+				84.8	93.5

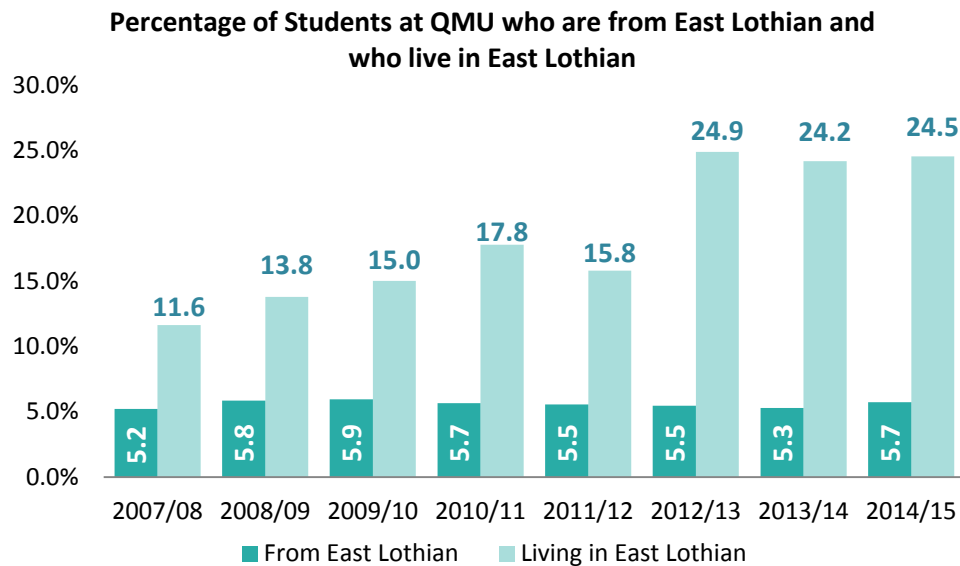
**Modern Apprenticeships in Scotland are available for anyone aged 16 and over. Jobs can be advertised as Modern Apprenticeships and are suited to all sorts of industries. Provided there's a Modern Apprentice framework, every employee aged 16 to 24 is eligible for funding which contributes towards training. For those aged over 25, employers may have to contribute to the cost of training but funding is available.**

### Further & Higher Education

The 2011 census recorded 5,196 full time students aged 16 and over in East Lothian. There are a number of higher and further education institutions in and nearby East Lothian.

East Lothian has been home to Queen Margaret University since 2007/08 providing further and higher education in the area. Some 4,471 students study at the university with around 800 of these residing on campus, near Musselburgh. The University’s own publications state that 12.5% of students reside on-campus in Musselburgh, whilst 87.5% are off campus. Figure 72 shows the proportion of students at Queen Margaret University that live in East Lothian – including on campus – as well as the proportion of students that are originally from East Lothian. There has been a significant increase in students choosing to live in East Lothian.

Figure 72: students by residential status at Queen Margaret University 2013/14 (Queen Margaret University 2014).



The number of East Lothian residents enrolled at further education colleges has fallen over the past decade from 4,928 in 2004/05 to 3,637 in 2013/14. However, this fall is concentrated around 2011/12 and is consistent with the national picture. Figure 73 shows the number of students enrolled at further education colleges in Scotland across a ten year period. These figures do not show the study or attendance time, but rather are an indication of enrolments. Significantly, a large proportion of these students are aged 24 and under with just over a third (35.7%) being 25 or older. Figure 74 shows the proportion of further education students by age group in 2013/14. 8.2% are of compulsory school age.

Figure 73: Number of East Lothian students at FE colleges in Scotland (SFC 2015).

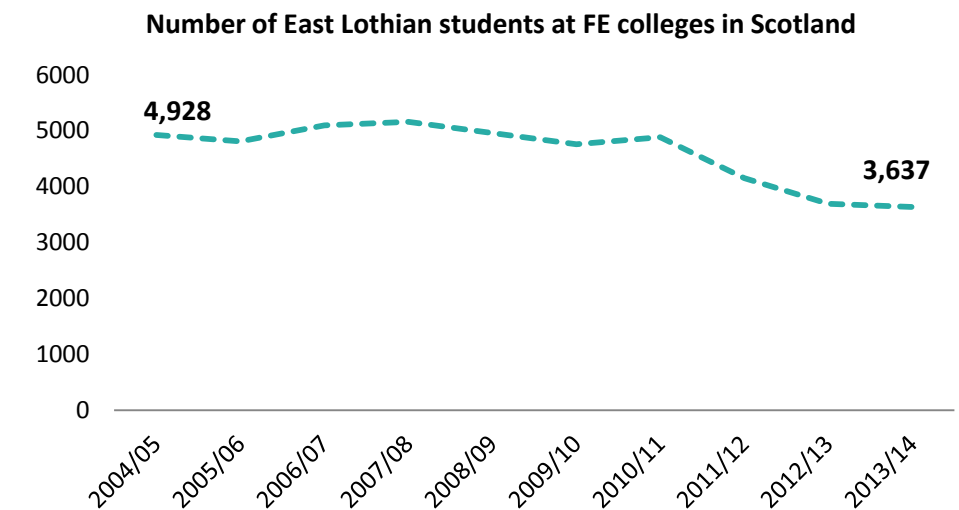
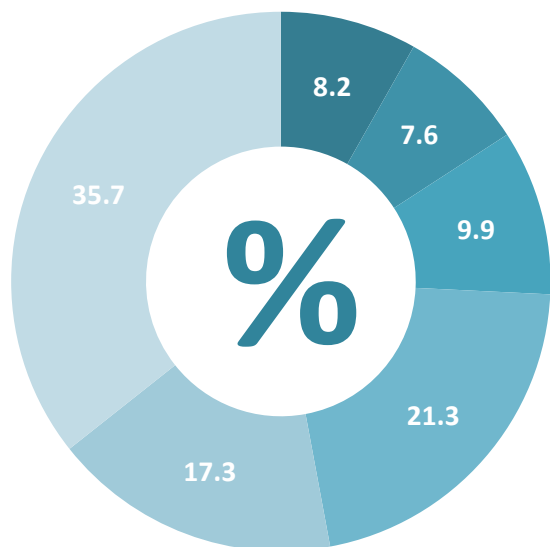




Figure 74: Percentage of East Lothian students at FE Colleges in Scotland in 2013/14 by age (SFC 2015).

Percentage of East Lothian students at Further Education colleges in Scotland by age, 2013/14

■ Under 16 ■ 16 ■ 17 ■ 18-19 ■ 20-24 ■ 25 & Over



Edinburgh College is the main destination of choice for East Lothian people enrolling in further education. In 2013/14, 2,592 students were enrolled at Edinburgh College representing 71.3% of all further education students. The remainder were enrolled at colleges across Scotland from 262 at Fife College to less than 5 at South Lanarkshire College. Figure 75 shows the number of students enrolled at further education colleges in Scotland who are originally from East Lothian in 2013/14. Numbers do not tally due to rounding of figures less than 5. Edinburgh College is not shown. Colleges with higher education courses only show those students on further education courses.

Figure 75: Number of students at FE Colleges in Scotland in 2013/14 originally from East Lothian, by college (SFC 2015).

Number of students enrolled at Further Education colleges in Scotland in 2013/14

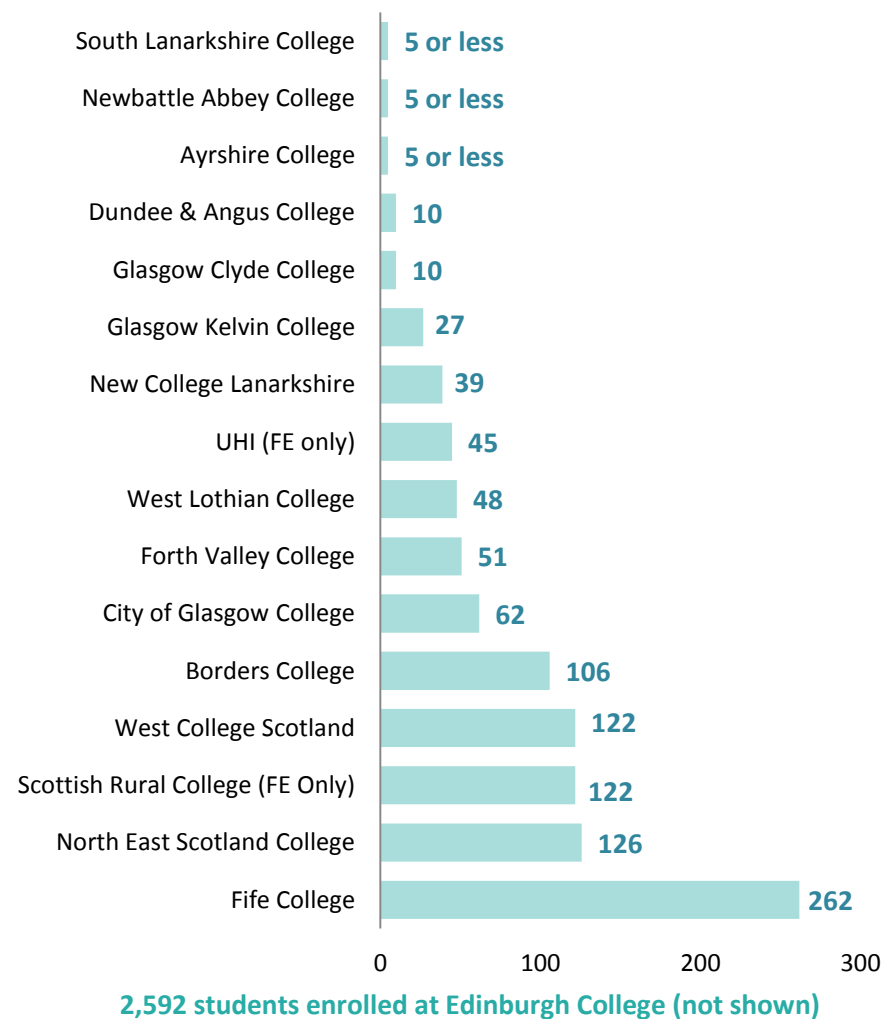
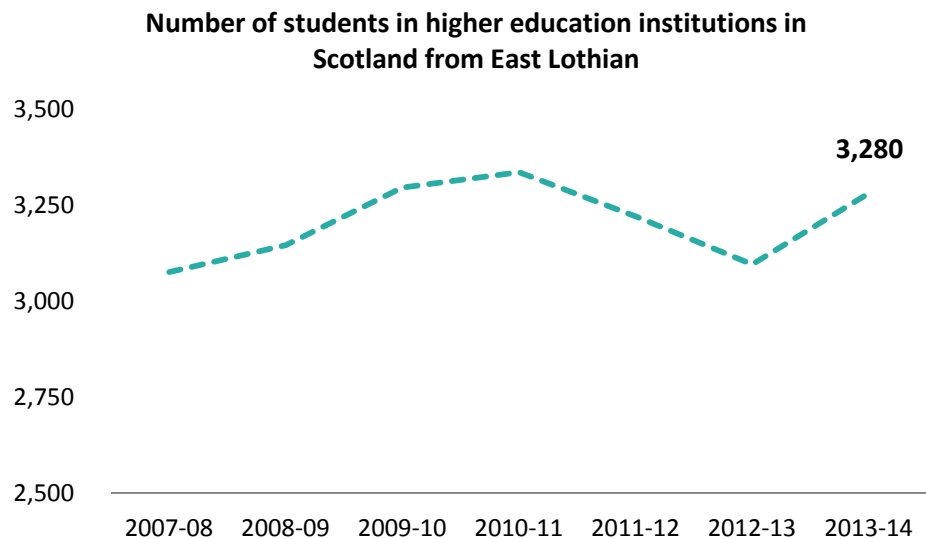


Figure 76: Number of students at HEIs in Scotland from 2007/08 to 2013/14 originally from East Lothian (SFC 2015).



The number of students, from East Lothian, enrolled at Higher Education Institutes in Scotland has increased steadily (by 6.7%) over the period 2007/08 to 2013/14. There were 3,280 students enrolled in Scottish HEIs in 2013/14. Figure 76 shows the trend across this period. In the same year, 1,010 students from East Lothian graduated from higher education courses at Scottish institutions. Table 44 shows the number of higher education graduates from East Lothian by the type of qualification for 2013/14.

Table 44: Number of graduates from Scottish HEIs in 2013/14 from East Lothian, by level of course (SFC 2015).

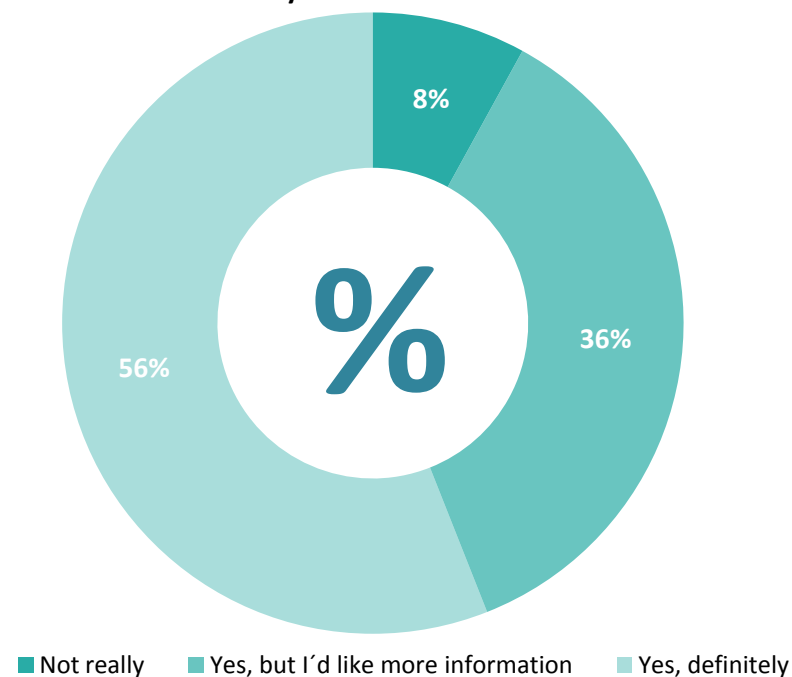
Total Graduates	Postgraduate		First Degree	Sub-Degree	
	Research	Taught		HNC / HND	Other
1,010	15	125	475	240	160

### Readiness of Looked After Children

Whilst the percentage of LAC and ASN children going on to positive destinations is lower than the total population rate, their perceived readiness for the future is generally high. Figure 77 shows the proportion of looked after and accommodated children that feel they do or do not have enough information for the future. Encouragingly, 56% state that they definitely do have enough information to make decisions about their future; 36% feel they do but would like more information. Only 8% feel they do not really feel informed enough.

Figure 77: Looked After and Accommodated Children’s perceptions how ready they are to achieve in the future (East Lothian Council 2015).

#### Do you have enough information to make decisions about your future?



# RESPECTED



## Adults with Learning Disabilities

The eSAY (electronic Same As You) survey is a publication of data relating to adults with learning disabilities whom are known to local authorities in Scotland. Table 45 includes adults with learning disabilities who are known to the Council from contact in the last 3 years. The figures include 16 and 17 year olds who are not in full-time education. Adults known to the Council are not necessarily receiving a service.

**Table 45: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to East Lothian Council by age group and gender in 2013 (eSay Database 2014).**

	16-20	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
<b>Men</b>	38	147	72	61	54	43	413
<b>Women</b>	20	90	53	54	49	31	297

Scotland's Census recorded people who have long term: learning disabilities; learning difficulties; or developmental disorders. Respondents could answer more than one of these options so whilst 2,974 responses were recorded, this does not does not represent 2,974 separate people. Table 46 shows the breakdown and population proportions in East Lothian compared with Scotland.

**Table 46: Number and proportion of respondents who have long term health conditions, by selected category, in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2011).**

Long-Term Condition	East Lothian Number	East Lothian % of Population	Scotland % of Population
Learning Disability	499	0.5	0.5
Learning Difficulty	1,957	2.0	2.0
Developmental Disorder	518	0.5	0.6

## Autism

In East Lothian, it is estimated (based on the prevalence rate of 90 in 10,000) that there are 835 people across the life span with autism. We have improved the way in which we collect and use information about children and adults with a diagnosis of autism. Within Children's Wellbeing, the Disability Team are involved with 43 children and young people with an autism diagnosis; they have all been assessed and are eligible for a service. The age range goes from 3-16 years and services include: care at home; respite; and residential school placements. For the academic year 2013 – 2014 there were a total of 211 students with a diagnosis of ASD as shown in table 47.

**Table 47: Number of school students with an ASD diagnosis by stage and age groups (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Type of provision	Number of students
Mainstream or East Lothian specialist provision (P1-7)	98
Mainstream or East Lothian specialist provision (S1-S6)	104
Pupils in out-with East Lothian placements (day school)	4
Pupils in out-with East Lothian placements (residential school)	5
	<b>211</b>

In 2013, there were 88 adults with ASD known to Adult Wellbeing and receiving services, at a cost of £2,764,316.88. The types of services range from: care at home/housing support; day opportunities; respite; and residential care placements. Adults with autism may also have co-morbidity, mental-health needs and other conditions, which should be better recorded.

## Carers and Care

Table 48 shows the proportion of people in East Lothian and Scotland that have a long-term health problem or disability, as well how limited they are by this. East Lothian has a lower proportion of the population who are limited by long term health problems or disabilities. In both East Lothian and Scotland, there has been a drop in the proportion of people stating that they are limited between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

**Table 48: Proportion of population limited by long term health problems or disabilities in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2001; Census 2011).**

	Limited a Lot	Limited a Little	Not Limited	Total Limited 2001	Total Limited 2011
<b>East Lothian</b>	8.4	10.1	81.5	19.0	18.5
<b>Scotland</b>	9.6	10.1	80.4	20.3	19.6

9.5% of people in East Lothian provided some sort of unpaid care at the 2011 census. Most of this is between 1 and 19 hours per week. However, 2.3% of people stated that they provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week. Table 49 shows the percentage of people providing unpaid care by hours given in East Lothian and Scotland. In 2001, the percentage of people providing unpaid care was 9.8%.

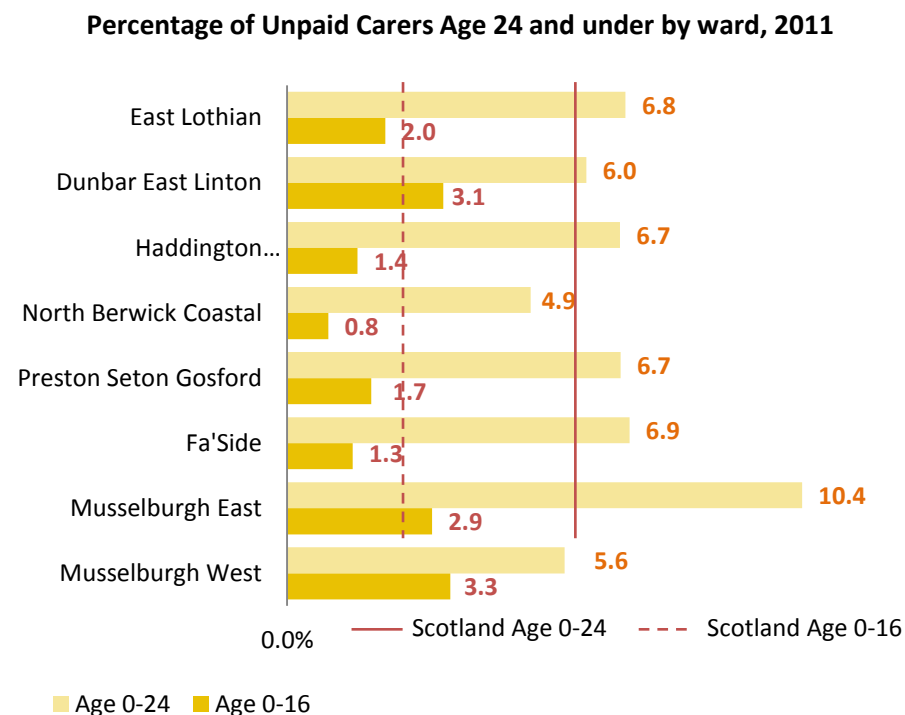
**Table 49: Percentage of population providing unpaid care, by hours per week, in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2011).**

	1-19 Hours	20 – 34 Hours	35 – 49 Hours	50 or more
<b>East Lothian</b>	5.7	0.8	0.7	2.3
<b>Scotland</b>	5.2	0.9	0.8	2.5

27.4% of P6 pupils, and 22.8% of S2 pupils, identified in the SEE Survey 2014/15 that they regularly help to take care of someone in their family who is physically or mentally ill, or has problems with drugs or alcohol.

Figure 78 shows the percentage of unpaid carers that are age 24 and under, and age 16 and under, in East Lothian wards. Musselburgh East and Carberry has a much higher proportion of carers who are 24 and under than all other wards. However, three wards have similar proportions of carers age 16 and under: Musselburgh West; Musselburgh East & Carberry; and Dunbar & East Linton. 2.0% of unpaid carers in Scotland are age 16 and under – similar to East Lothian. However, only 5.6% of unpaid carers are age 24 and under - much lower than East Lothian. Table 50 shows the raw numbers of people providing unpaid care in East Lothian by age group.

**Figure 78: Percentage of unpaid carers age 24 and under and 16 and under in East Lothian wards (Census 2011).**



**Table 50: Number of people providing unpaid care in East Lothian by age and by ward (Census 2011).**

Ward	Aged 0 to 15	Aged 16-24	Aged 25 and Over
Dunbar & East Linton	33	36	1,557
Haddington & Lammermuir	23	62	1,180
North Berwick Coastal	18	41	1,142
Preston Seton Gosford	36	87	1,617
Fa'side	38	82	1,705
Musselburgh East & Carberry	31	104	1,164
Musselburgh West	9	47	946
<b>East Lothian</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>9,311</b>

## Respected and Respectful Young People

Table 51 shows the proportion of school pupils that agree with statements on their perceptions of respect and being respected. 94.6% of all pupils agree that they feel safe and secure in their school, with slightly more P6 pupils than S2 pupils agreeing with this statement. As above indicated above, a quarter of pupils responding stated that they regularly help caring for someone in their family. Three quarters of P6 pupils agree that young people have their views listened to in the local community though just over half of S2 pupils agree with the same statement. The majority of young people who are looked after of accommodated feel respected as shown in table 52.

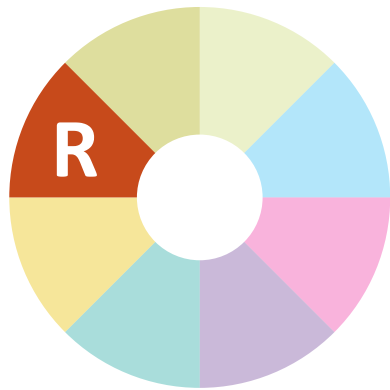
**Table 51: Students' perception of Respected. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).**

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
they feel safe and secure in school	96.1	93.0	94.6
young people's views are listened to in their local neighbourhood	75.0	54.4	64.7
they regularly help to take care of someone in their family who is physically or mentally ill, or has problems with drugs or alcohol	27.4	22.8	25.1

**Table 52: Looked After and Accommodated Children's perceptions of being respected (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Question / % Responding	Not at All	Not Really	Mostly / Sometimes	Yes Definitely
Are you able to follow your religion and customs where you live?	23	0	4	73
Is your social worker someone you can talk to?	4	0	31	65
Do you think your views and opinions are listened to?	0	0	40	60

# RESPONSIBLE



## Attendance and Absence

Table 53 displays the attendance and absence rates for primary schools and secondary schools in East Lothian by ward cluster area. The North Berwick Coastal area has the highest level of overall attendance and Musselburgh East and Carberry has the highest level of overall absence.

**Table 53: Attendance and absence rates in primary and secondary schools in East Lothian by ward cluster area (East Lothian Council 2012).**

Ward Cluster	% attendance	% absence (authorised and unauthorised)	% absence due to temporary exclusion
<b>Primary Schools</b>			
<b>East Lothian Primary Total</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.021</b>
Dunbar & East Linton	96.3	3.7	0.004
Fa'side	95.9	4.1	0.022
Haddington Lammermuir	96.5	3.5	0.065
Musselburgh East Carberry	95.2	4.8	0.017
Musselburgh West	96.3	3.7	0.014
North Berwick Coastal	96.7	3.3	0.000
Preston Seton Gosford	95.7	4.3	0.023
<b>Secondary Schools</b>			
<b>East Lothian Secondary Total</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.088</b>
Dunbar & East Linton	93.8	6.1	0.051
Fa'side	90.9	9.0	0.162
Haddington Lammermuir	92.5	7.4	0.051
Musselburgh East Carberry	90.5	9.4	0.126
Musselburgh West	93.0	6.9	0.058
North Berwick Coastal	95.0	5.0	0.021
Preston Seton Gosford	91.8	8.1	0.117

## Exclusions

Figure 79 shows the total number of pupils that have been excluded in primary and secondary schools. There were 53 individual pupils excluded from primary schools in academic session 2012-2013. This is equivalent to 7 primary pupils excluded per 1,000 primary pupils. There was a 10% reduction (6 pupils) in individual pupils excluded from primary schools in 2012-2013 compared with the academic session 2011-12.

There were 197 individual pupils excluded from secondary schools in academic session 2012-13. This is equivalent to 34 secondary pupils excluded per 1,000 pupils. There was an 18% reduction (43 pupils) in individual pupils excluded from primary schools in 2012-2013 compared with the academic session 2011-12.

**Figure 79: Total number of pupils excluded, East Lothian primary and secondary schools (East Lothian Council 2013).**

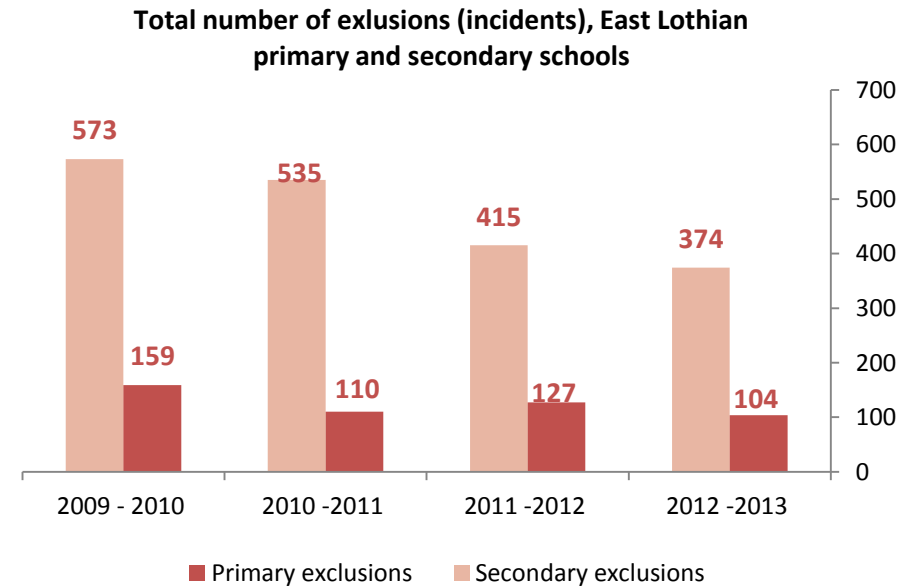




Figure 80 shows the number of individual incidents that led to exclusion. There were 104 exclusions from primary schools in academic session 2012-13. This is equivalent to 13 exclusions per 1,000 pupils. There was an 18% decrease (23 exclusions) in primary school exclusions compared with the academic session 2011-12.

There were 374 exclusions from secondary schools in academic session 2012-2013. This is equivalent to 65 exclusions per 1,000 pupils. There was a 10% decrease (41 exclusions) in secondary school exclusions compared with academic session 2011-12. The rate of secondary exclusions in East Lothian has been falling each year since 2006/07.

**Figure 80: Total number of exclusions (incidents), East Lothian primary and secondary schools (East Lothian Council 2013).**

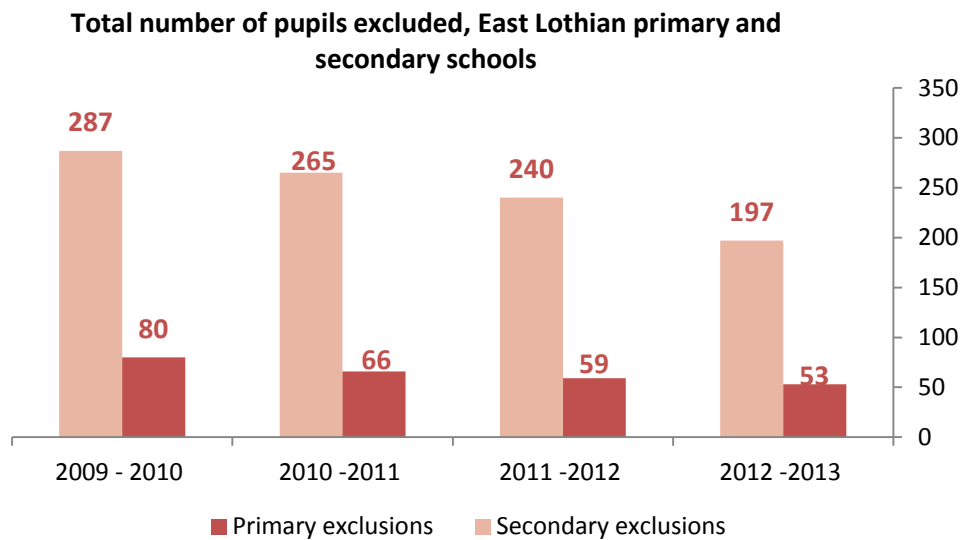


Table 54 shows the number of exclusions in East Lothian primary schools during 2011/12. The table also displays the number of pupils that were excluded and the number of half days lost as a result. The number of exclusions in primary schools varies significantly between Wards. The highest rate can be found in Haddington & Lammermuir. No pupils were excluded in North Berwick Coastal.

**Table 54: Exclusions in primary schools by ward (East Lothian Council 2012).**

Ward	No. of exclusions	Rate / 1,000 pupils	No. pupils excluded	Rate / 1,000 pupils	No. ½ days education lost
Dunbar & East Linton	9	8.0	5	4.4	16
Fa'side	24	16.2	12	8.1	107
Haddington Lammermuir	41	40.8	16	15.9	219
Musselburgh East	15	15.3	7	7.2	56
Carberry					
Musselburgh West	9	13.3	6	8.8	32
North Berwick Coastal	0	0	0	0	0
Preston					
Seton	29	22.1	13	9.9	102
Gosford					
<b>East Lothian Primary Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>532</b>

Table 55 shows the number of exclusions in East Lothian secondary schools during 2011/12. The table also displays the number of pupils that were excluded and the number of half days lost as a result. The pattern of exclusions is different in secondary schools to the pattern that can be found in primary schools. The rate of exclusions shows a reasonable correlation with the level of deprivation in each Ward. Higher exclusion rates are evident in the more deprived areas.

**Table 55: Exclusions in secondary schools by ward (East Lothian Council 2012).**

Ward	No. of exclusions	Rate / 1,000 pupils	No. pupils excluded	Rate / 1,000 pupils	No. ½ days education lost
Dunbar & East Linton	34	42.7	18	22.7	134
Fa'side	122	115.5	59	55.9	561
Haddington	28	36.1	21	27.1	131
Lammermuir	86	127.7	55	78.5	286
Musselburgh	30	56.6	22	41.5	102
East Carberry	16	17.1	13	15.5	57
Musselburgh West	99	93.4	52	49.1	404
North Berwick Coastal					
Preston Seton					
Gosford					
<b>East Lothian Secondary Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>1,675</b>

## Anti Social Behaviour

The total number of calls made to Police Scotland in East Lothian in 2013/14 was 24,654. A quarter (26.2%) of this was anti social behaviour incidents. Table 56 shows the breakdown of anti social behaviour calls by type in each area of East Lothian as a proportion of the total number of calls in each area. Street disorder and noise complaints are the most common type of incident reported.

**Table 56: Proportion of Anti Social Behaviour calls by type in East Lothian police areas 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).**

Station Area	Street Disorder	Noise Complaints	Neighbour Disputes	Other ASB Categories	Total No. ASB
Musselburgh	67.0	23.7	7.6	1.7	2,267
Prestonpans	68.2	20.1	9.3	2.5	1,253
Tranent	68.6	19.7	10.1	1.6	1,204
North Berwick	58.2	29.4	9.7	2.6	342
Haddington	70.9	22.1	5.4	1.7	779
Dunbar	61.2	25.0	12.0	1.8	622

Figure 81 shows the number of anti social behaviour incidents recorded by Police Scotland in East Lothian during 2013/14, as well as the number of these which are categorised as youth incidents. One quarter (26.8%) of anti social behaviour incidents were related to youths. The majority of recorded anti social behaviour incidents in East Lothian are street disorder incidents (66.9%). Noise complaints make up 22.5%, followed by neighbour disputes at 8.7%. Figure 82 shows each type of anti social behaviour as a percentage of the total number of recorded crime incidents.

Figure 81: Number of total, and youth, anti social behaviour incidents in East Lothian by town 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).

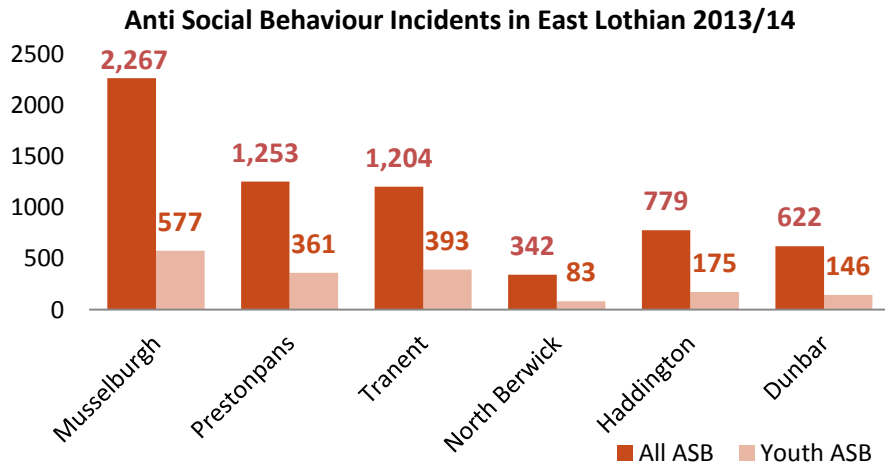
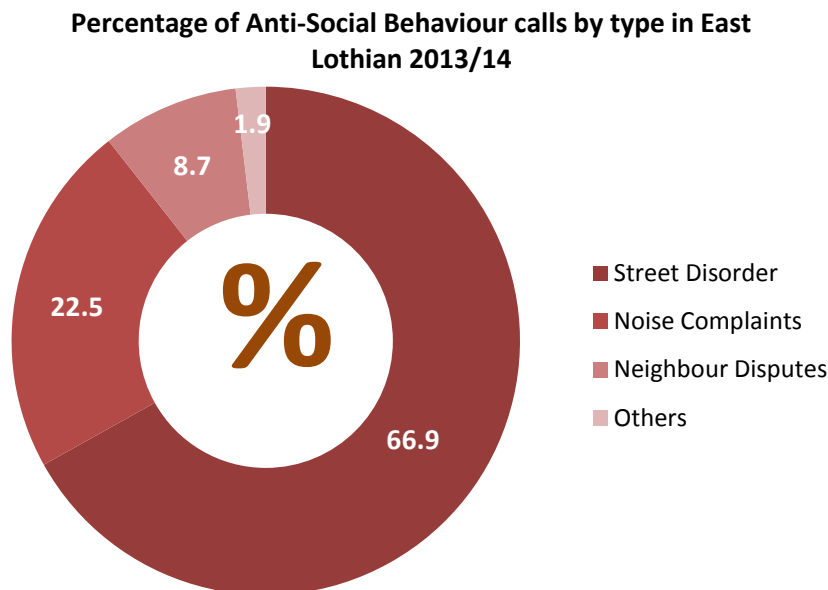


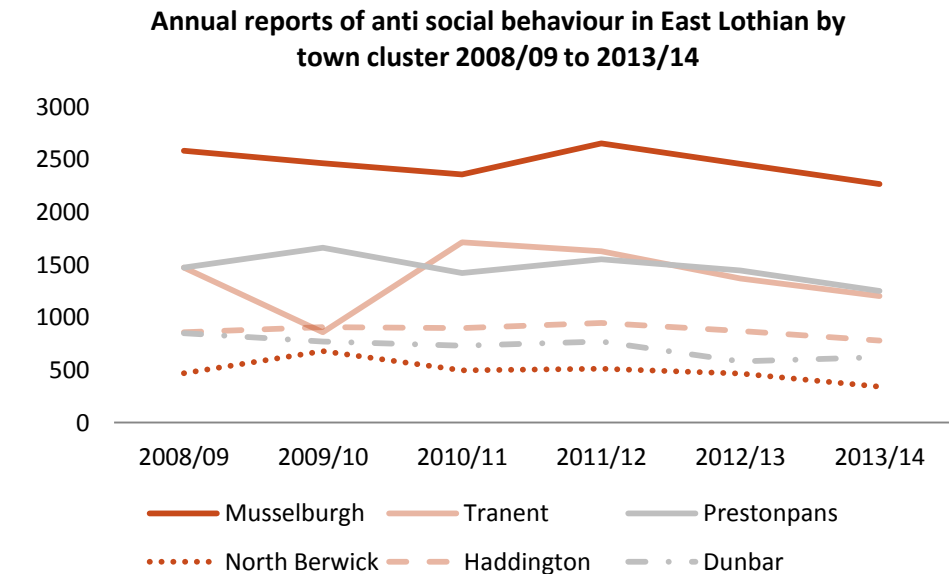
Figure 82: Percentage of Anti Social Behaviour calls by type in East Lothian 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).



The west of East Lothian sees the most incidents of anti social behaviour. Just over one third (35.3%) of all incidents were recorded in the Musselburgh area. A similar proportion of youth incidents occurred in the Musselburgh area.

Generally the number of anti social behaviour incidents being reported in East Lothian has decreased in each cluster area from 2008/09 to 2013/14. Across East Lothian there was a 15.8% reduction in incidents reported ranging from: a 27.1% reduction in North Berwick to a 9.2% reduction in Haddington. Importantly, no area saw an increase. Figure 83 shows the number of annual reports of anti-social behaviour in East Lothian by town cluster from 2008/09 to 2013/14.

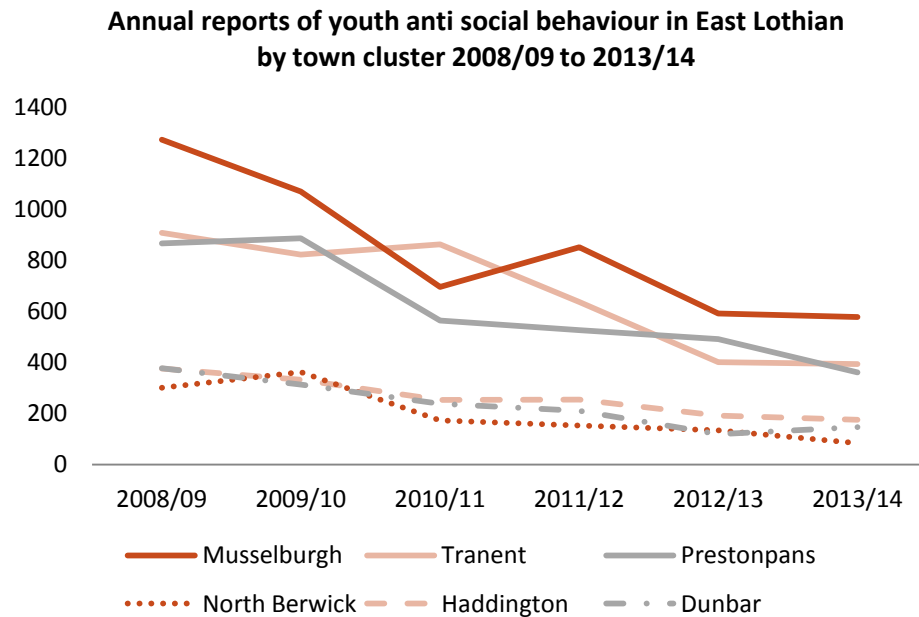
Figure 83: Annual reports of anti social behaviour in East Lothian by town cluster 2008/09 to 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).



Reports of youth incidents of anti social behaviour have fallen more significantly across East Lothian and in town areas as well. 57.6% fewer incidents were reported in 2013/14 than in 2009/09. Figure 84 shows the number of youth related reports of anti social behaviour across this period by town cluster area.

North Berwick saw the largest decrease of 72.3%, but has the lowest number of incidents consistently. Musselburgh saw the largest drop in numbers of reported incidents – down by 695.

**Figure 84: Annual reports of youth anti social behaviour in East Lothian by town cluster 2008/09 to 2013/14 (Police Scotland 2014).**

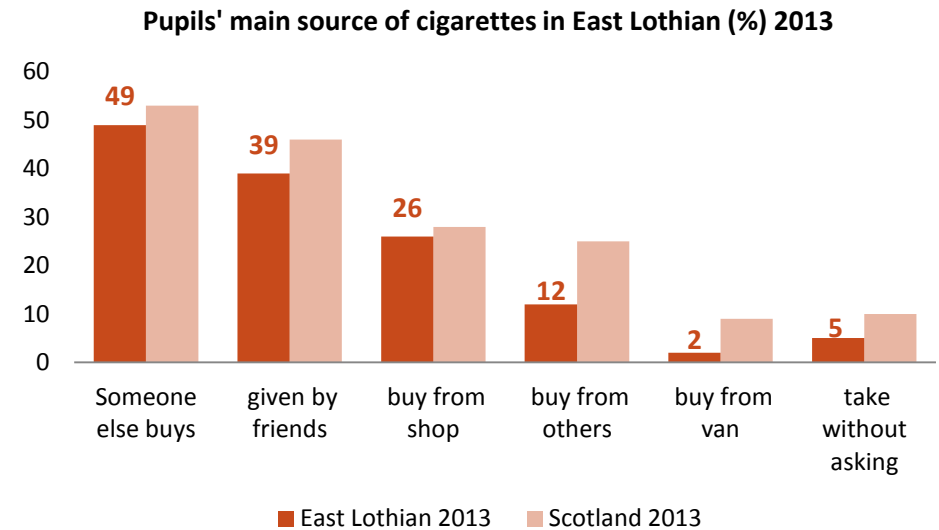


### Substance and Alcohol Use

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) is a biennial a national survey of secondary pupils in local authority and independent schools – this is asked at age 13 and age 15. The survey focuses on smoking, drinking and drug use. The 2013 survey compared responses to the previous survey in 2010 as well as to the Scotland figure in 2013 where possible.

Figure 85 shows the main sources where pupils get cigarettes from in East Lothian compared with the Scotland average. Someone else buying cigarettes is the main source reported, although this has decreased from the 2010 survey.

**Figure 85: Main source of pupils' cigarettes in East Lothian and Scotland as a percentage (SALSUS 2013).**



SALSUS also asked pupils their perceptions on whether they think it is ok for people their age to try various substances. Table 57 shows the percentage of pupils that think it is ok for someone their age to try various substances. East Lothian has a higher percentage of pupils thinking that it is ok to try these substances and higher proportion than of the wider population that report being smokers.

E-cigarette use amongst both 13 and 15 year olds is higher in East Lothian than Scotland. 9% of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds reported having tried or used e-cigarettes. These figures were 7% and 17% in Scotland respectively. Figure 58 shows the percentage of pupils using e-cigarettes in East Lothian and Scotland in 2013.

**Table 57: Percentage of pupils that think it's ok for someone their age to try selected substances in East Lothian and Scotland (SALSUS 2013).**

Substance	East Lothian		Scotland	
	Age 13	Age 15	Age 13	Age 15
Smoking	24	58	18	49
Alcohol	49	83	42	77
Cannabis	3	22	3	18
Cocaine	1	4	1	4
Legal highs NPS	12	20	12	19

**Table 58: Percentage of pupils using e-cigarettes in East Lothian and Scotland (SALSUS 2013).**

e-Cigarettes	East Lothian		Scotland	
	Age 13	Age 15	Age 13	Age 15
Percentage that are users	9	24	7	17

Figure 86 shows the main sources where pupils are getting alcohol from. 43% of 15 year olds reported that they get alcohol from a friend where as only 30% of 13 year olds reported the same. 36% of 13 year olds take alcohol from home with or without permission where as 21% of 15 year olds report doing the same.

**Figure 86: Main source of pupils' alcohol in East Lothian as a percentage (SALSUS 2013).**



## Responsible Young People

Encouragingly, 95.7% of school pupils in East Lothian agree that they know what they are good at as well as what they need to work on. At the same time a similar proportion of pupils (92.7%) agree that they take into account the feelings and viewpoints of others. A lower proportion (71.2%) agree that most pupils are well behaved when in School, although fewer S2 pupils agree with this than P6. Table 59 indicates the proportion of pupils that agree with the responsible statements outlined below.

**Table 59: Students' perception of Responsible. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).**

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
they know what they are good at and what they need to work on or develop	96.8	94.6	95.7
most pupils behave well in school	81.0	61.3	71.2
they take account of other's feelings and viewpoints	92.8	92.5	92.7
they have a bank account	54.5	65.6	60.1

**Table 60: Looked After and Accommodated Children's perceptions of being responsible (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Question / % Responding	Not at All	Not Really	Mostly / Sometimes	Yes Definitely
Are you doing what you need to do to achieve what has been agreed in your child's plan?	4	4	40	52
Do you know what if you are not happy about something you can get help to sort it out or make a complaint	4	8	21	67

**Table 61: Looked After and Accommodated Children's perceptions of being responsible (East Lothian Council 2015).**

Question / % Responding	No	Yes
Do you attend school every day that you should?	8	92

Tables 60 and 61 show the responses of looked after and accommodated children in terms of them understanding responsibilities. 92% agree that they go to school every day that they should whilst 8% state that they do not go every day that they should. The majority agree that they either definitely or mostly know what to do to achieve what has been outlined in their personal plan. Again, a majority agree what they mostly or definitely know how to sort something that they are not happy about.

# INCLUDED



## SIMD Income Domain

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation income domain identifies areas where there are concentrations of individuals and families living on low incomes. This is done by looking at the numbers of people, both adult and children, who are receiving, or are dependent on, benefits related to income or tax credits. It is not possible to look at actual income as this data is not available at datazone level, so the indicators used in this domain are known as proxy indicators. The income domain includes four indicators of income deprivation:

- Adults and children in income support households.
- Adults in Guarantee Pension Credit Households.
- Adults and children in Job Seekers Allowance households.
- Adults and children in Tax Credit families.

**The SIMD is not due to be released again until 2016, and will contain redrawn datazones making a comparison with previous years more difficult.**

**East Lothian Council recreated the Income SIMD 2012 for the following two years using the same indicators and sources. This analysis used figures rounded to the nearest 5 for each datazone, meaning that a direct comparison with the SIMD 2012 will not be entirely accurate, and some datazones will be inflated higher or lower than actual figures.**

**However, it found that the percentage of people that are income deprived in East Lothian dropped from 10.6% to 10.2% in 2013 and again to 9.9% in 2014. The datazone with the highest levels of income deprivation remained S01001595 – Tranent High St. / Northfield; although levels of income deprivation had also fallen here.**

The level of income deprivation in East Lothian is below that in Scotland as a whole. In the SIMD 2012 income domain, 10.6% of the population of East Lothian were income deprived. This compares to 13% across Scotland as a whole.

- National share: On the income domain in SIMD 2012, 3 (0.3%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 3 (0.3%) in 2009, 2 (0.2%) in 2006 and 2 (0.2%) in 2004.
- Local share: On the income domain in SIMD 2012, 3 (2.5%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 3 (2.5%) in 2009, 2 (1.7%) in 2006 and 2 (1.7%) in 2004.
- The most income deprived datazone in East Lothian is S01001595 located in Tranent - High St. / Northfield. It has a rank of 247, meaning that it is amongst the 5% most income deprived areas in Scotland and 247<sup>th</sup> most deprived of Scotland's 6,506 datazones. In this datazone 34.0% of the population is deemed to be income deprived.
- In comparison two datazones in East Lothian have only 1% of their population counted as income deprived: S01001616 Haddington - Gateside / West Rd. and S01001633 Longniddry – South West / St Germain's.
- There are 12 datazones with an income deprived rate of 20% or higher and a further 20 with an income deprived rate of between 15% and 19%. At the other end of the spectrum, 5 datazones in East Lothian have an income deprived rate of only 1% or 2%.

The percentage of income deprived population in the 20% most income deprived datazones ranges from 35% to 18%; whilst in the 20% least income deprived datazones it ranges from 1% to 4%.



**SIMD Access Domain**

The Access Domain of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is based upon the drive time and public transport time to GP, shopping centre, petrol station, primary and secondary schools; post office.

- National share: In the access domain in SIMD 2012, 17 (1.7%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 17 (1.7%) in 2009, 14 (1.4%) in 2006 and 18 (1.8%) in 2004.
- Local share: In the access domain in SIMD 2012, 17 (14.2%) of East Lothian’s 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 17 (14.2%) in 2009, 14 (11.7%) in 2006 and 18 (15%) in 2004.
- The most access deprived datazone in East Lothian in SIMD 2012 is S01001553 – Gifford North / Garvald / Whiteadder.
- It has a rank of 126, meaning that it is amongst the 2% most access deprived areas in Scotland.
- 12 datazones in East Lothian are amongst the 5% most access deprived areas in Scotland. And a further 14 are ranked among 10% most access deprived.

**Inclusion of Children**

Table 62: Students’ perception of Included. SEES responses 2014/15 (SEES 2015).

% of pupils agreeing that:	P6	S2	All
they have opportunities to contribute to the life of the school	92.5	84.4	88.5
they contribute to decisions made in their school	89.3	69.0	79.2
pupils are treated fairly in school	91.9	78.5	85.2
they can use the internet in their home	97.7	97.5	97.6
they have heard of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child	88.8	88.7	88.8

Table 62 shows the proportion of pupils that agree with various statements about their inclusion in school life as well as wider society. Each of the five statements has a fairly high proportion of pupils agreeing, although slightly more pupils in P6 agree than those in S2. 88.5% agree that they can contribute to the life of their school whilst 79.2% agree that they can contribute to decisions made in their school. Almost all pupils have access to, and can use, the internet in their own home. Across both age ranges, 88.8% of pupils have heard about the UN’s Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Table 63 shows the percentage of looked after and accommodated children that agree with several statements about their inclusion. Responses are generally positive but differ from question to question

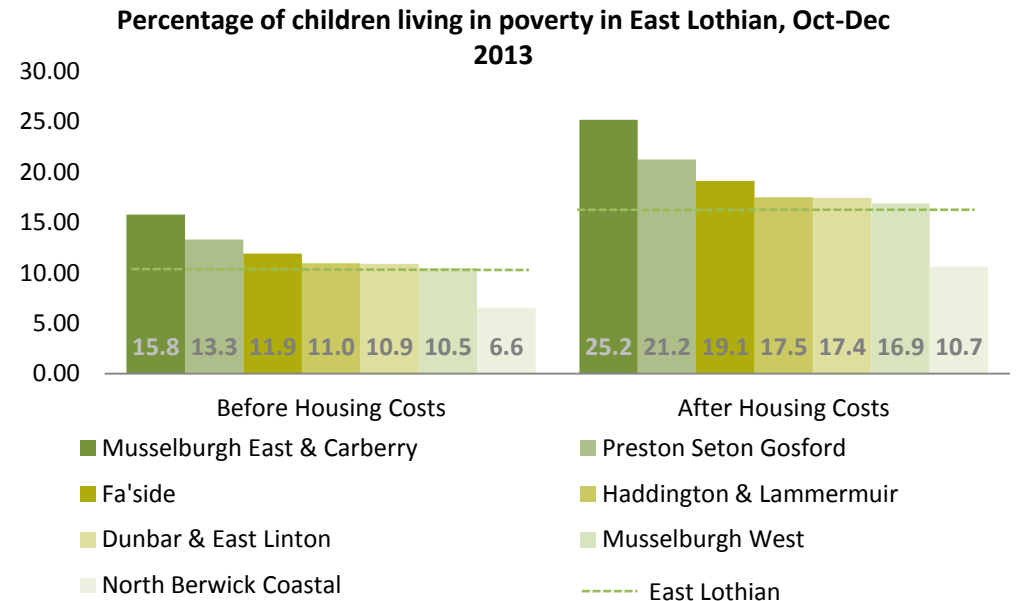
**Table 63: Looked After and Accommodated Children’s perceptions of being included (East Lothian Council 2015)**

Question / % Responding	Not at All	Not Really	Mostly / Some	Yes Definitely
Do you know why you are living where you are now?	4	4	23	69
Can friends visit where you live now?	12	12	31	46
Have you made new friends where you live now?	8	19	38	35
Do you think the rules where you live are fair?	0	0	27	73
Are you able to understand your care plan?	8	12	15	65
Have things you have asked for been included in your child’s plan?	4	4	40	52

### Child Poverty

A report released by campaign group End Child Poverty, produced on their behalf by Loughborough University, highlighted the extent of child poverty across Scotland and the United Kingdom. The report showed that 11.6% of children in East Lothian were living in poverty in Q3 of 2013/14. This figure rose to 18.6% when housing costs were included. An average of 12.9% and 20.6% of children were living in poverty across Scotland’s 32 local authority areas before and after housing costs respectively. Musselburgh East & Carberry is the ward with the highest levels of child poverty in East Lothian, although Preston Seton Gosford and Fa’side both have higher levels of child poverty than the East Lothian. Figure 87 shows the percentage of children living in poverty in East Lothian and in each multimember ward before and after housing costs are included.

**Figure 87: Percentage of children living in poverty in East Lothian and multimember wards (End Child Poverty 2014).**



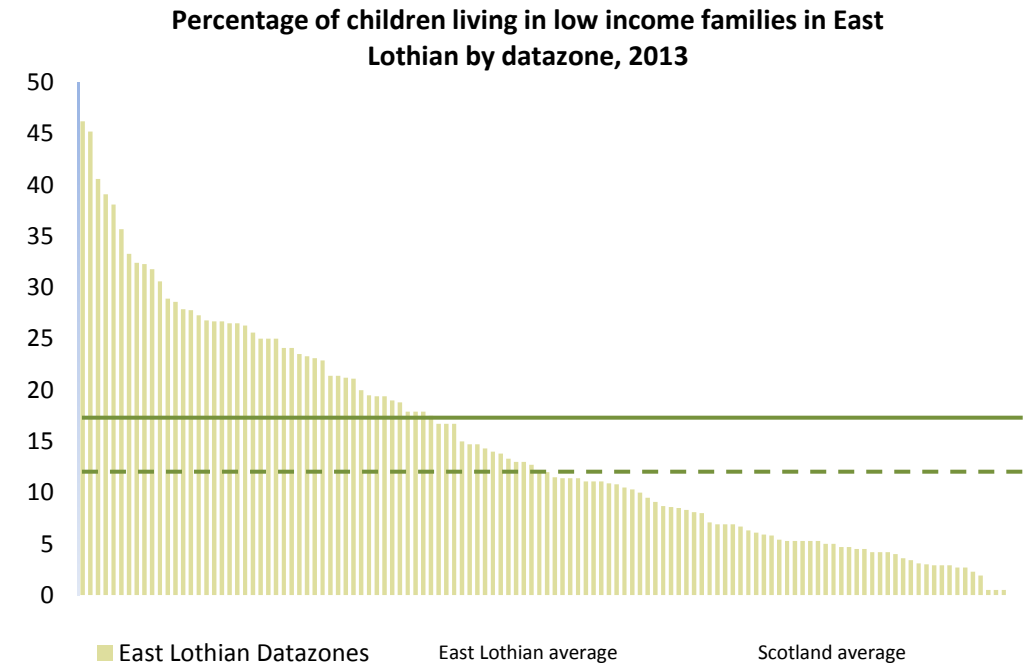
The average percentage of children in low-income families across Scotland in 2012 was 19.5% compared to an average rate in East Lothian of 14.6%. End Child Poverty recorded this as being 18.6% and 20.6% for East Lothian and Scotland after housing costs were included. The End Child Poverty report measured this in a slightly different way by estimating up-to-date figures and comparing poverty before and after housing costs.

However, the average rate of the 12 datazones with the highest rate of children in low-income families in East Lothian was 36.2% whereas for the 10 datazones with the lowest rate is only 2.2%. The datazone with the highest rate of children in low-income families is in Fa'side with a rate of 46.2% - S01001559 Elphinstone. The datazone with the lowest measurable rate was S01001601 Innerwick/Oldhamstocks/ Spott/Broxburn in the Dunbar and East Linton ward.

Three datazones had such a low rate, below 0.5%, that their numbers were suppressed and not measured. These were S01001572 Musselburgh – Stoneybank North/Whitehill; S01001608 Haddington – Longcram/Knox/Meadow Park; and S01001667 North Berwick – Westgate/Station Road/Glenochry Road.

Figure 88 shows that of the 120 datazones in East Lothian, 37 have a higher proportion of children living in low-income families than the Scottish average of 19.5%. 51 have a higher proportion than the East Lothian average of 14.6%.

**Figure 88: Percentage of children living in low income families in 2012 in East Lothian datazones with East Lothian and Scotland averages (HMRC 2014).**

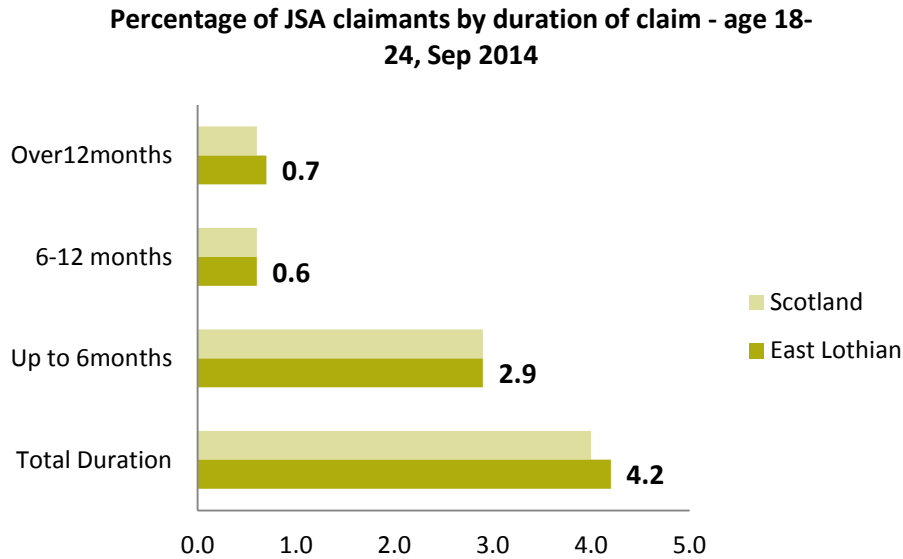


**Percentage of children in low-income families**

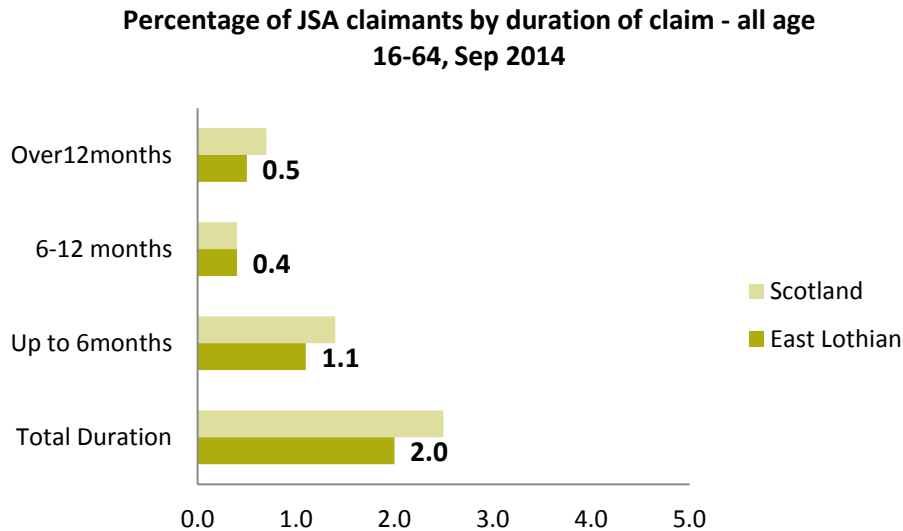
The percentage of children in low-income families relates to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit (CTC) whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median UK income or in receipt of Income Support (IS) or (Income-Based) Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), divided by the total number of children in the area aged under 20 years (determined by Child Benefit data).

**Job Seekers Allowance**

**Figure 89: JSA claimants aged 18-24 by duration, March 2014 (NOMIS 2014).**

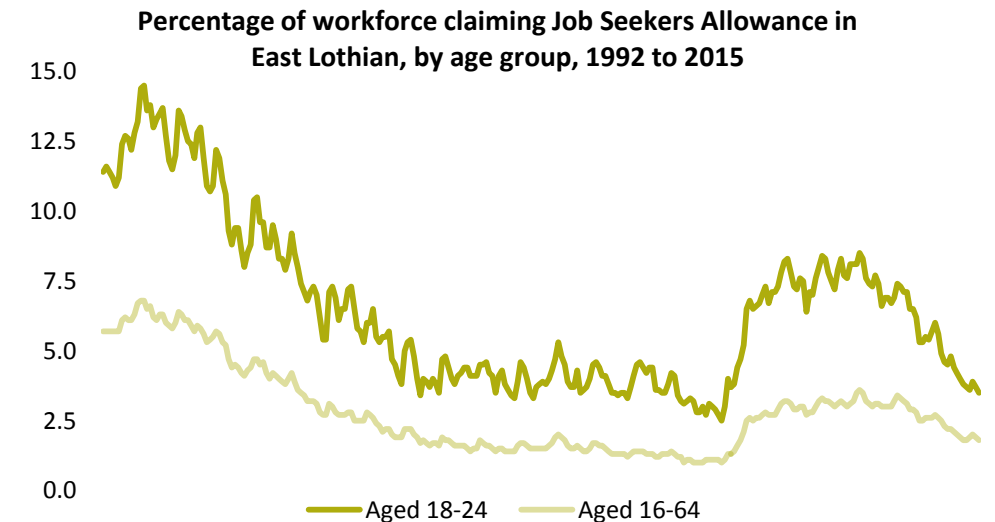


**Figure 90: JSA claimants aged 16-64 by duration, Sep 2014 (NOMIS 2014).**



Figures 89 and 90 show the proportion of certain age groups that claim Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). The graphs also show the length of time that each age group has claimed the benefit. JSA is claimed by a smaller proportion of East Lothian’s population than that of Scotland as a whole. Claimants in East Lothian also tend to claim JSA for less time than the rest of Scotland. However, the proportion of 18-24 year olds claiming JSA in East Lothian is slightly higher than the Scottish average. The proportion claiming JSA among 18-24 year olds is also higher than for other age groups (Figure 3.11). Youth unemployment remains much higher in East Lothian than for people of all ages. Figure 91 shows the rate of people claiming Job Seekers’ Allowance broken down by youth and all adults for East Lothian and Scotland. This historical trend indicates the rate of JSA claimants has fallen across the period before rising again in 2008.

**Figure 91: Percentage of workforce claiming Job Seekers Allowance in East Lothian, by age group, 1992 to 2015 (NOMIS 2015).**



Earnings

Figure 92: Gross weekly pay by East Lothian as a residence (NOMIS 2014).

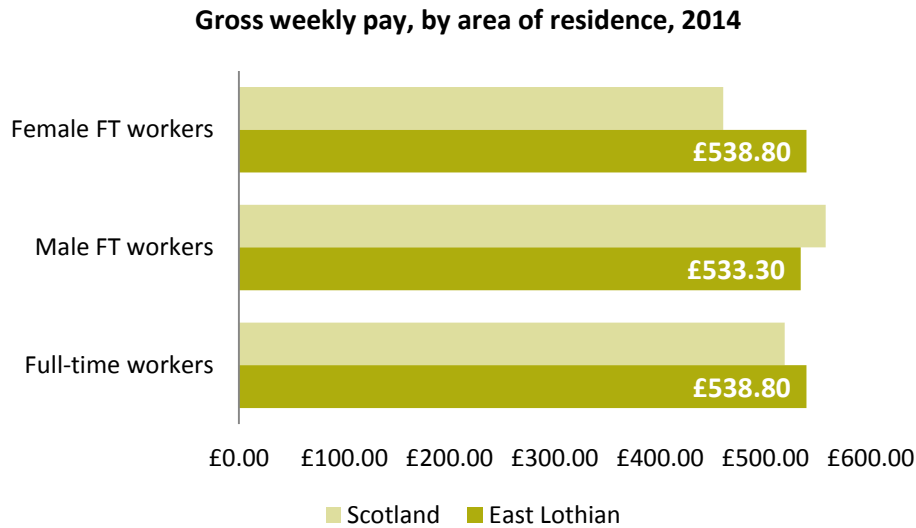
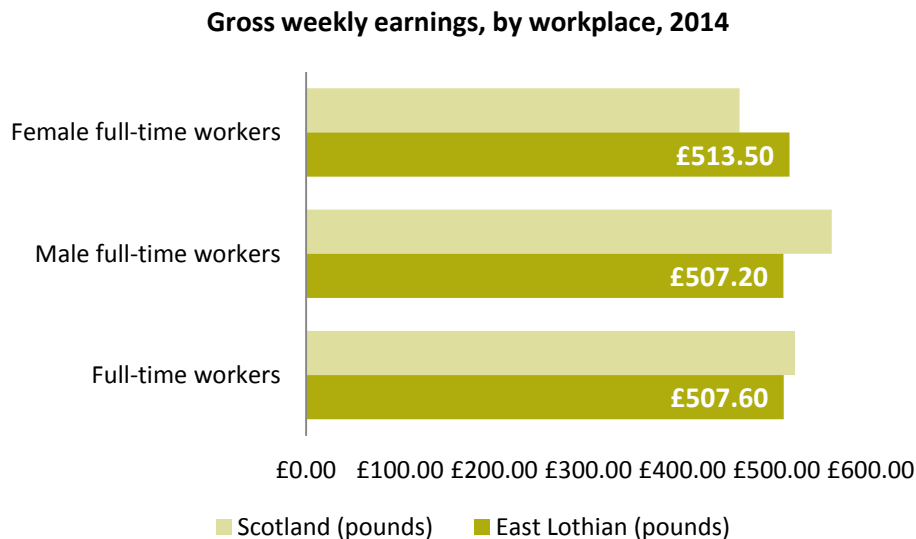
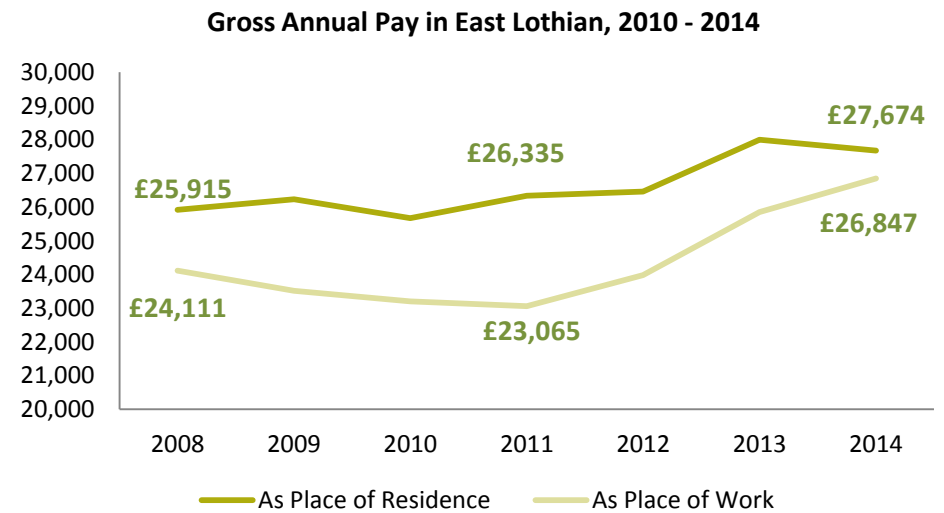


Figure 93: Gross weekly pay by East Lothian as a workplace (NOMIS 2014).



Gross weekly earnings for people living in East Lothian (Figure 92) are slightly higher than the average for Scotland as a whole. This reflects the fact that more people are employed in managerial and professional occupations. However, gross weekly earnings for people working in East Lothian (Figure 93) are lower than the Scottish average, which is likely to relate to the number of residents that commute to higher-paid jobs in Edinburgh. Figure 94 shows the gross annual pay from 2008 to 2014 for people that reside in East Lothian as well as people who work in East Lothian. People who work in East Lothian have consistently had lower wages than those who stay in East Lothian but may work elsewhere. However, the difference has narrowed in 2014 so that people working in East Lothian earn £827 less than those who live in East Lothian.

Figure 94: Gross Annual Pay in East Lothian by place of residence and place of work (NOMIS 2014).



## Sources

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

Alzheimer Europe	<a href="http://www.alzheimer-europe.org">www.alzheimer-europe.org</a>
Belhaven Hill School	<a href="http://www.belhavenhill.com">www.belhavenhill.com</a>
Census 2001	<a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk">www.gro-scotland.gov.uk</a>
Census 2011	<a href="http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk">www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk</a>
Citizens Panel	<a href="http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk">www.eastlothian.gov.uk</a>
Community Health and Well-Being Profiles	<a href="http://www.scotpho.org.uk">www.scotpho.org.uk</a>
Department of Work and Pensions	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/organisations/department-for-work-pensions">www.gov.uk/organisations/department-for-work-pensions</a>
Early Development Instrument	<a href="http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk">www.eastlothian.gov.uk</a>
East Lothian Council	<a href="http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk">www.eastlothian.gov.uk</a>
Edinburgh College	<a href="http://www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk">www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk</a>
End Child Poverty	<a href="http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk">www.endchildpoverty.org.uk</a>
Enjoy Leisure	<a href="http://www.enjoyleisure.com">www.enjoyleisure.com</a>
eSAY Survey: LDSS	<a href="http://www.sclد.org.uk">www.sclد.org.uk</a>
General Register Office for Scotland	<a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk">www.gro-scotland.gov.uk</a>
Hands Up! Survey	<a href="http://www.sustrans.org.uk">www.sustrans.org.uk</a>
HM Revenue and Customs	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/organisations/hm-revenue-customs">www.gov.uk/organisations/hm-revenue-customs</a>
Higher Education Statistics Agency	<a href="http://www.hesa.ac.uk">www.hesa.ac.uk</a>
Information Services Division Scotland	<a href="http://www.isdscotland.org">www.isdscotland.org</a>
Loretto School	<a href="http://www.lorettoschool.co.uk">www.lorettoschool.co.uk</a>
National Records of Scotland	<a href="http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk">www.nrscotland.gov.uk</a>
NHS Lothian	<a href="http://www.nhsllothian.scot.nhs.uk">www.nhsllothian.scot.nhs.uk</a>
NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics	<a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>

Office for National Statistics	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>
Police Scotland	<a href="http://www.scotland.police.uk">www.scotland.police.uk</a>
Public Protection East and Midlothian	<a href="http://www.emppc.org.uk">www.emppc.org.uk</a>
Queen Margaret University	<a href="http://www.qmu.ac.uk">www.qmu.ac.uk</a>
Registers of Scotland	<a href="http://www.ros.gov.uk">www.ros.gov.uk</a>
Scotland's Census Results Online	<a href="http://www.scrol.gov.uk">www.scrol.gov.uk</a>
Scottish Annual Business Statistics	<a href="http://www.gov.scot">www.gov.scot</a>
Scottish Children's Reporter Administration	<a href="http://www.scra.gov.uk">www.scra.gov.uk</a>
Scottish Funding Council	<a href="http://www.sfc.ac.uk">www.sfc.ac.uk</a>
Scottish Government	<a href="http://www.gov.scot">www.gov.scot</a>
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	<a href="http://www.sns.gov.uk">www.sns.gov.uk</a>
Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics	<a href="http://www.sns.gov.uk">www.sns.gov.uk</a>
Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Survey	<a href="http://www.isdscotland.org">www.isdscotland.org</a>
Skills Development Scotland	<a href="http://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk">www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk</a>
Social Care and Social Work Improvement Scotland	<a href="http://www.scswis.com">www.scswis.com</a>
Spark of Genius	<a href="http://www.sparkofgenius.com">www.sparkofgenius.com</a>
SQW: Research in Economic and Social Development	<a href="http://www.sqw.co.uk">www.sqw.co.uk</a>
Student Evaluation of Experience Survey	<a href="http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk">www.eastlothian.gov.uk</a>
The Compass School	<a href="http://www.thecompassschool.org.uk">www.thecompassschool.org.uk</a>
Transport Scotland	<a href="http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk">www.transportscotland.gov.uk</a>
Viewpoint Survey	<a href="http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk">www.eastlothian.gov.uk</a>
Women's Aid East and Midlothian	<a href="http://www.womensaideml.org">www.womensaideml.org</a>

## **East Lothian by Numbers**

Children and Young People in East Lothian

### **A Statistical Profile**

Published June 2015

Find this document at: [www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData)



Versions of this document can be supplied in Braille, large print, on audiotape, or in your own language. Please phone Customer Services on 01620 827199.

#### **How to contact us**

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

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

T: 01620 827475

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