East Lothian Partnership

East Lothian by Numbers

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

4. Education and Lifelong Learning

December 2016

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Overall, school attainment is good across East Lothian and the working age population are more highly qualified than the Scottish average. There are, however, issues relating to school leavers attaining and sustaining positive post-school destinations. One of the key priorities for East Lothian is early intervention, ensuring that all young people entering school equipped to learn and receive the support they need to reach their potential.

East Lothian has a solid flow of people continuing their education at further and higher education institutes. Modern apprenticeships have also proven to be a popular route into training and employment adding to an increasingly educated and skilled population.



Summary:

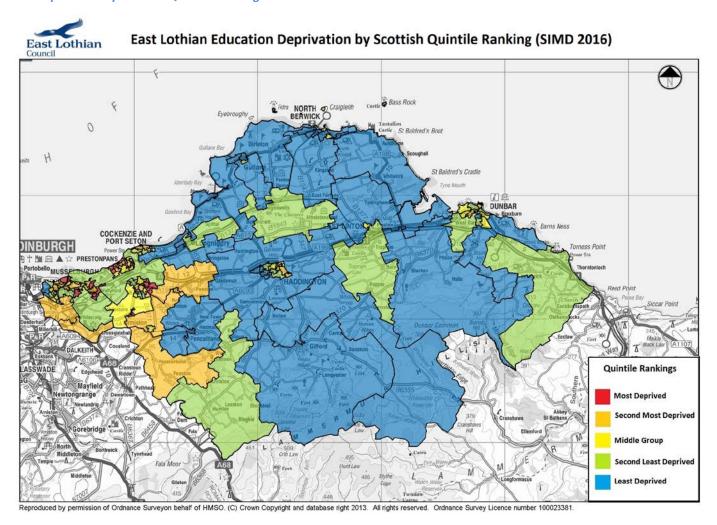
- 17 out of the 132 datazones in East Lothian fall within the 20% most education deprived areas in Scotland. These are in Preston/Seton/Gosford, Musselburgh East & Carberry and Fa'side.
- East Lothian children obtain higher than average results at P1 for mathematics and phonics. However the result for reading fell below the Scottish average in 2015/16. Overall children living in the Preston-Seton-Gosford Ward and Musselburgh East & Carberry Wards perform below the Scottish average.
- P1 results in the North Berwick Coastal Ward have decreased over the last 3 years. Musselburgh West after falling below the Scottish average in 2012/13 is now the top scoring ward in East Lothian.
- 59.8% of East Lothian school leavers left with one or more passes at SCQF levels 6 or better, this was similar to the Scottish score of 60.2%.
- The percentage of East Lothian school leavers who attained SCQF Levels 6 & 7 has increased by 7.1% since 2010/11.
- The proportion of school leavers entering positive destinations remained at a similar level to the previous year, with the 2014/15 figure being 11.1% higher than in 2005/06. This is however still lower than the Scottish average.
- There has been an increase of 72.7% of people starting modern apprenticeships since 2010/11. The number of leavers who successfully completed apprenticeships decreased for the first time in 5 years in 2014/15.
- More students in East Lothian study first degree courses, and less study sub degree courses than the overall percentage for Scotland.

SIMD Education

The Scottish index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016 Education domain is based on the following factors: school pupil attendance, school pupil performance, 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.

Figure 4.1 shows the Education Deprivation in East Lothian by the SIMD 2016 Scottish quintile rankings.

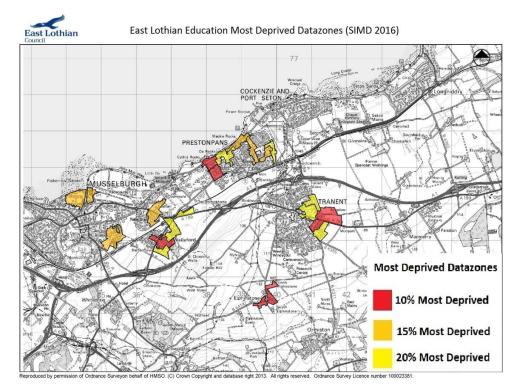
Figure 4.1: East Lothian Education Deprivation by Scottish Quintile Ranking



Figure, 4.2 shows the datazones in East Lothian that fall within the 10%, 15% and 20% most educationally deprived datazones in Scotland.

There are 5 datazones amongst the 10% most education, skills and training deprived (4 in 2012), 10 within the 15% most deprived (5 in 2012) and 17 in the most 20% most deprived (10 in 2012). The 5 most deprived datazones are Inchview North (Preston/Seton/Gosford), Wallyford Village Centre (Fa'side), Cuthill/North Bank Road (Preston/Seton/Gosford), Elphinstone (Fa'side), Haddington Rd/Muirpark Terrace (Fa'side).

Figure 4.2: East Lothian Education most Deprived Datazones.



School roll

Figure 4.3 highlights that the number of Primary School pupils increased in 2015/16 for the 6th consecutive year to 8,265 which is 12.2% greater than the 2009/10 figure. The 2012 based projections indicated that this would be 8,400, with the figure increasing to 8,500 in 2017/18 and remaining at this level the following year. By 2023 the figure is projected to reach 9,917.

The number of secondary pupils has however declined to a 10 year low of 5,602 which is 4.5% lower than the 2006/7 figure. The 2012 based projections indicated that this would be 5,700 with the figure increasing to 6,000 in 2018/19. By 2013 the figure is projected to reach 7,378.

Approximately 1% of primary pupils and 4% of secondary pupils are educated outside East Lothian. Less than 1% of primary pupils and under 1% of secondary pupils attend East Lothian schools but reside outside of the area. The census of independent schools was not published, and the data is not available.

Figure 4.3: Number of pupils enrolled in East Lothian primary and secondary, (East Lothian Council & Scottish Government 2016).

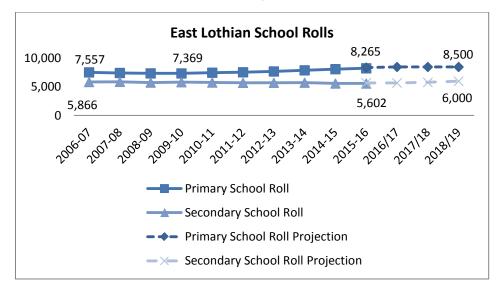


Figure 4.4 shows that the primary school roll has not increased at a uniform rate across all wards.

Over the last 4 years Fa'side has increased by 11.4%, Preston Seton Gosford by 9.9% and Dunbar East Linton by 8%.

Haddington and Lammermuir has decreased by 1.6% since 20012/13, and Musselburgh decreased by 2.3% in 2015/16 from the previous year.

Figure 4.4: Number of primary pupils by Ward (East Lothian Council 2016)

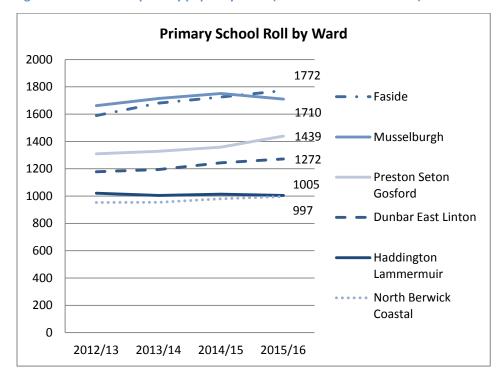


Figure 4.5 shows that over the last four years the Musselburgh ward secondary school roll has decreased by 8.8% and North Berwick Coastal by 5.1%. Fa'side decreased by 7.1 % between 2012/13 and 2014/15 before increasing by 2.5% in 2015/16. Dunbar and East Linton have increased by 5.3% since 2012/13.

Figure 4.5: Number of secondary pupils by Ward (East Lothian Council 2016)

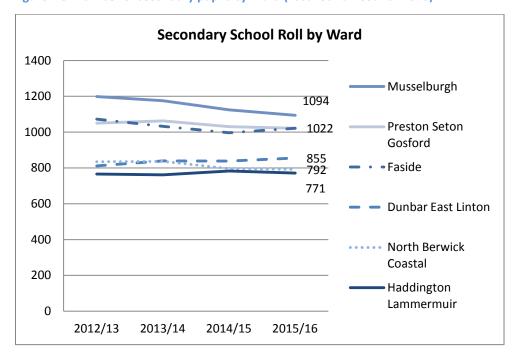


Fig 4.6 shows the breakdown of primary schools in East Lothian by stages in 2006 and 2015. There were 15.9% more P1-P3 pupils in 2015 than in 2006, whereas the figure for P7 pupils has decreased by 5.3% over the same period.

Figure 4.6: School roll by primary stages in East Lothian (Scottish Government 2016).

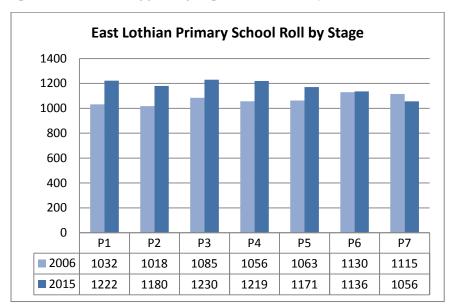
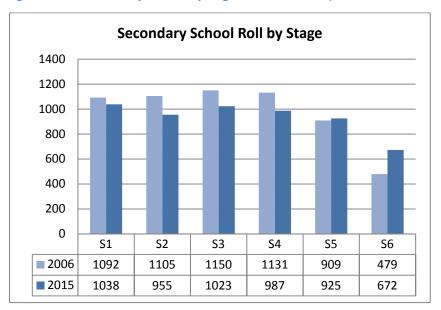


Figure 4.7 shows the breakdown of secondary schools in East Lothian by stages in 2006 and 2015. There were 10.6% less S1-S4 secondary pupils in 2015 than in 2006, and 40.3% more S6 pupils.

Figure 4.7: School roll by secondary stages in East Lothian (Scottish Government 2016).



Early Development Instrument

The Early Development Instrument

The Early Development Instrument is a teacher-completed, 20 minute, checklist that assesses children's global development when they enter school. It measures the outcomes of children's preschool (0-5 years) experiences as they influence their school readiness.

As a result, the Early Development Instrument is able to predict how children will perform in primary school. The Early Development Instrument is designed to be interpreted at the group level and does not provide diagnostic information on individual children.

The main indicator is the percentage of P1 children in East Lothian who are found to be 'vulnerable overall'.

Every 3 years, P1 teachers in all of East Lothian will assess five areas or domains of development in the P1 children in their classes (Physical Health and Well-being; Social Competence; Emotional Maturity; Language and Cognitive skills; Communication Skills).

Based on the assessment, data analysts score each child on each domain out of 10. The bottom 10% of scores in each domain are regarded as low/vulnerable. Children who are found to be 'vulnerable' in 1 or more domains are regarded as 'vulnerable overall'.

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.

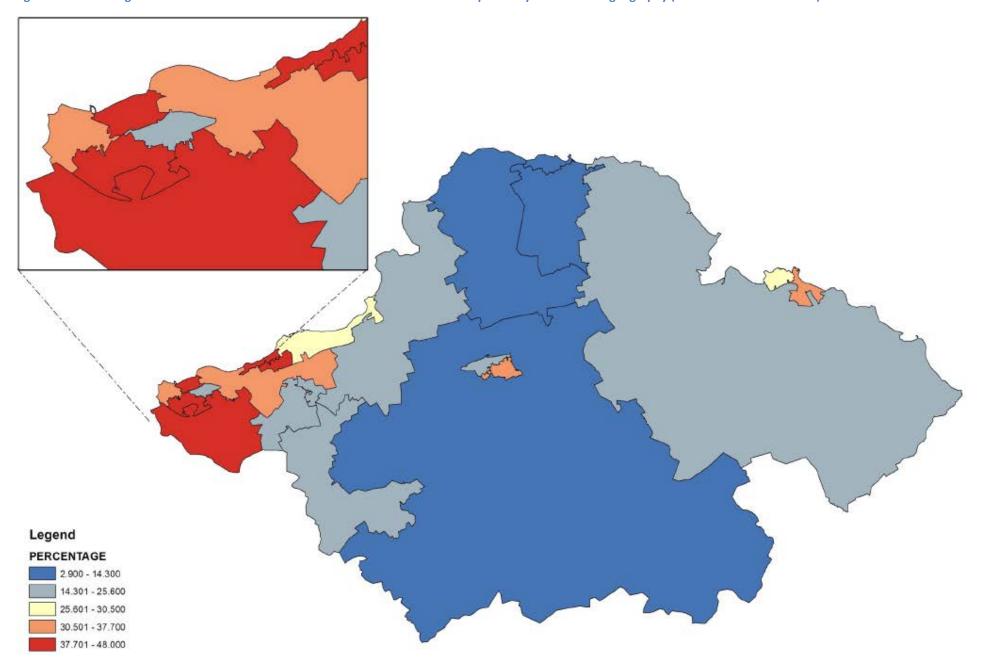
Developmental vulnerability is not just concentrated in the poorest 2/5 of the population:

- 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.

Figure 4.8 shows the percentage of children in each Intermediate Zone in East Lothian that score low on one or more of the domains of the EDI. Intermediate zones are geographic areas of between 2,500 and 6,000 people. Intermediate zones are intended to provide areas of a comparable size as to allow that statistics to be compared between different areas.

Figure 4.8: Percentage of children who score low on one or more domains of development by intermediate geography (East Lothian Council 2012).



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 4.9 displays the average score for pupils in East Lothian for Maths, Reading and Phonics at P1. Reading in 2015/16 is the only time a measure has fallen below the Scottish average.

Figure 4.9: East Lothian P1 average scores for Maths, Reading and Phonics (East Lothian Council 2016).

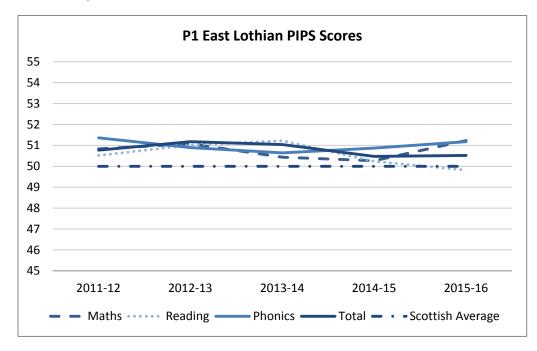
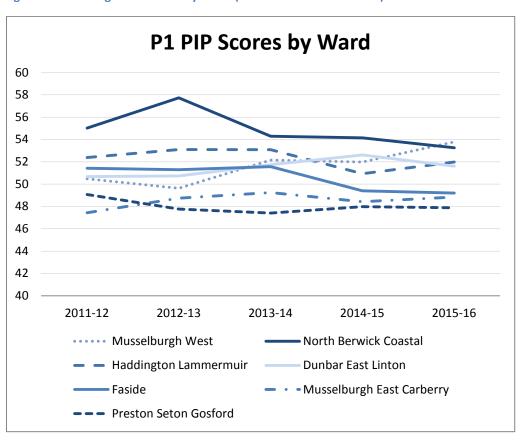


Figure 4.10 shows the average score at P1 for each Ward in East Lothian. Most Wards have better results than the Scottish average of 50. However, Preston-Seton-Gosford and Musselburgh East and Carberry have been consistently below the Scottish average. Fa'side has also fallen below the Scottish average in the last two years. Musselburgh West after falling below the national average in 2012/13 has increased over the last three years to become the top scoring ward in East Lothian. The North Berwick Coastal score has decreased for three consecutive years.

Figure 4.10: Average score at P1 by Ward (East Lothian Council 2016).



Student Evaluation of Experience Survey

The Student Evaluation of Experience Survey (SEES) is conducted annually to gather the views of young people living in East Lothian in relation to a range of matters including teaching and learning, community issues, child protection and physical/sports activities. All P6 and S2 pupils are invited to participate in the survey.

The questions in tables 4.1 to 4.5 are divided into the relevant aims of the 'Getting it Right for Every Child' (GIRFEC) approach: achieving; respected and responsible; included; healthy; nurtured; and active.

Table 4.1 show the number of pupils agreeing with 'achieving' questions, whilst Figure 4.11 shows this pattern across 2011/12 – 2015/16.

Table 4.1: 'Achieving', SEES results 2015/16 (East Lothian Council 2016).

Pupil Survey Measure	P6	S2	All
Q8. % of pupils agreeing that teachers tell them how they can improve their learning	96.7	89.4	93.6
Q9. % of pupils agreeing that their lessons are interesting	86.3	70.3	79.6
Q10. % of pupils who know what they are good at and what they need to work on (or develop)	96.5	91.4	94.4
Q11. % of pupils agreeing that pupils in their school are successful learners	93.0	88.1	90.9
Q12. % of pupils agreeing that they use the school web log/site/learning log to help in their learning	58.9	48.1	54.4
Q13. % of pupils agreeing that the school recognises their achievements in school	88.1	75.1	82.6
Q14. % of pupils agreeing that the school recognises their achievements out of school	70.9	43.7	59.4
Q15. % of pupils agreeing that they enjoy being at this school	88.6	75.7	83.2
Q17. % of pupils agreeing that they can plan their learning and make choices about how they learn in school	90.0	82.5	86.8
Q22. % of pupils agreeing that they contribute to decisions made in their school	87.6	69.4	79.9

Figure 4.11: Percentage of pupils agreeing with SEES 'achieving' questions (East Lothian Council 2016).

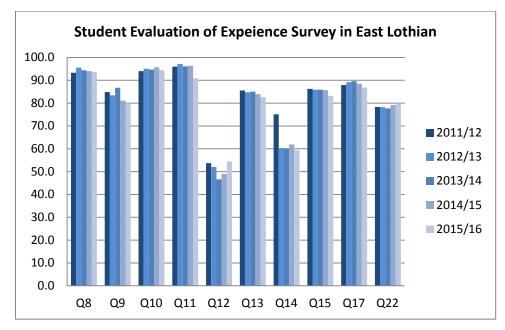


Table 4.2 shows the number of pupils agreeing with 'respected and responsible' questions.

Table 4.2: 'Respected & Responsible' SEES results 2015/16(East Lothian Council 2016).

Question	P6	S2	All
Q1. % of pupils agreeing that they feel safe and secure in school	93.7	92.8	93.3
Q23. % of pupils agreeing that most pupils behave well in school	78.3	63.7	72.1
Q24. % of pupils agreeing that pupils in their school take account of other people's feelings and viewpoints	79.7	58.0	70.5

Table 4.3 shows the number of pupils agreeing with 'included' questions and tables 4.4 and 4.5 show the remaining questions asked in the SEES 2013/14.

Table 4.3: 'Included', SEES results 2015/16(East Lothian Council 2016).

Question	P6	S2	All
Q20. % of pupils agreeing that they are treated fairly in school	87.5	74.9	82.2
Q28. % of pupils who have heard about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	89.4	86.2	88

Table 4.4: 'Safe' SEES results 2015/16 (East Lothian Council 2016).

Question	P6	S2	All
Q2. % of pupils agreeing that they know how to keep			
themselves safe when using technology (e.g. Internet &	97.6	99.0	98.2
mobile phones)			
Q3.% of pupils agreeing that they feel safe to go out in their	95.0	97.3	95.9
local neighbourhood during the day	55.0	37.3	55.5
Q4.% of pupils agreeing that they feel safe to go out in their	75.1	83.4	78.6
local neighbourhood during the evening	73.1	05.4	70.0
Q5.% of pupils who know who to go to in school if they are	94.2	92.0	93.3
not happy about how someone is treating them	34.2	32.0	55.5
Q7.% of pupils in school who can learn about healthy			
lifestyles, including thinking about their feelings and	94.5	94.2	94.4
relationships			
Q25.% of pupils able to get information about health services	88.4	82.7	86.0
in East Lothian	00.4	02.7	80.0
Q26.% of pupils who regularly help to take care of someone in			
their family who is physically or mentally ill or has problems	35.4	25.4	31.1
with drugs or alcohol			
Q27.% of pupils who have heard of the "Wellbeing Indicators"			
(Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected,	64.6	46.6	56.9
Responsible and Included)			

Table 4.5: 'Healthy; Nurtured; and Active' SEES results 2015/16 (East Lothian Council 2016).

Question	Р6	S2	All
Q6. % of pupils agreeing that people at school help them to make healthy choices	85.9	79.2	83.0
Q16. % of pupils agreeing that people care about them at their school	90.1	80.0	85.8
Q18. % of pupils agreeing that they have opportunities to get involved with environmental issues in their local neighbourhood	69.1	54.2	62.8
Q19. % of pupils who agree that their school offers plenty of opportunities for extra-curricular activities	90.7	87.0	89.1
Q21. % of pupils agreeing that young people's views are listened to in their local neighbourhood	72.9	53.8	64.7
Q29. % of pupils who have heard of the "Wellbeing Indicators" (Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected, Responsible and Included)	64.6	46.6	56.9
Q30. % of pupils who can access regular public transport, bus or train, where they live	64.6	46.6	56.9
Q31. % of pupils who have a bank account	57.0	66.2	60.9
Q32. % of pupils who can use the internet in their home	98.0	98.2	98.1
Q33. % of pupils who feel they belong in their class/school/community	89.5	81.9	86.3
Q34. % of pupils who help others in their school to make sure they feel included in play and learning	95.4	86.8	91.7

Attainment

The Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) levels:

Level 7:- Advanced Higher Higher Grade at A-C

Level 6:- Higher at A-C

Level 5:- Intermediate 2 at A-C, National 5 at A-C, Standard Grade (Credit)

Level 4:- Intermediate 1 at A-C, National 4; Standard Grade (General)

Level 3:- Access 3; National 3; Standard Grade (Foundation)

Level 2:- Access 2; National 2

Figure 4.12 shows that 59.8% of East Lothian school leavers left with one or more passes at SCQF level 6 or better. This compared to 60.2% for Scotland and 58.8% for the comparator authorities of Aberdeenshire, Fife, Midlothian, South Lanarkshire and Stirling.

1.9% of East Lothian school leavers attained no passes at SCQF 3 or above, compared to 2.1% for Scotland, and 2.4% for the comparator authorities.

Figure 4.13 shows that the percentage of East Lothian school leavers who have attained SCQF levels 6 & 7 has increased by 7.1% since 2010/11. Conversely the number of East Lothian school leavers whose highest attainment level was SQF levels 3,4 & 5 has decreased by 6.8% over the same period. The number of leavers who left with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better has fluctuated between 0.7% and 2.3% over the last 5 years.

Figure 4.12: Percentage of school leavers by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved (2014/15) (Scottish Government 2016)

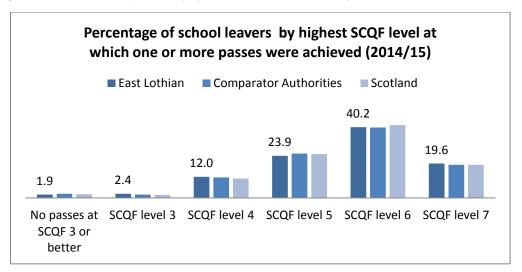
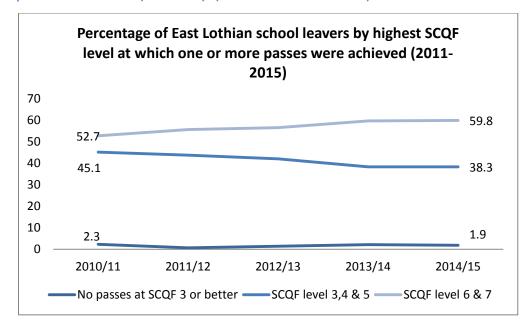


Figure 4.13: Percentage of school leavers by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved (2011-2015) (Scottish Government 2016)



Looked After Children

There were 7 looked after children in East Lothian in 2013/14, 6 of whom attained at least one qualification at SCQF level 4, with only one child not achieving any qualification.

Prior to 2013/14 attainment information was reported using tariff scores. (Scottish Government 2016).

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 4.14 displays the trend in school leaver destinations in East Lothian. Overall positive Destinations have increased from 80.8% in 2005/6 to 91.9% in 2014/15. The proportion of school leavers entering employment decreased sharply in 2008/09 while the proportion entering higher education increased over the same period. The employment trend has increased steadily over the last 6 years and the 2014/15 figure is 50.8% higher than in 2008/09. The combined figures for Higher and Further Education have remained approximately the same since 2008/09, with one trend decreasing as the other increases.

Figure 4.15 shows the percentage of positive destinations in East Lothian compared with Scotland.. The attainment gap between East Lothian and Scotland has narrowed as the proportion in positive destinations has increased.

Figure 4.14: percentage of leavers going on to positive destinations in East Lothian by destination type (East Lothian Council 2016).

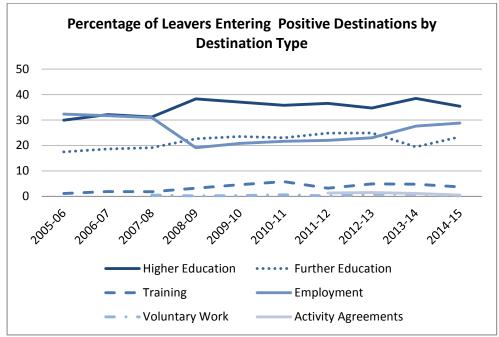
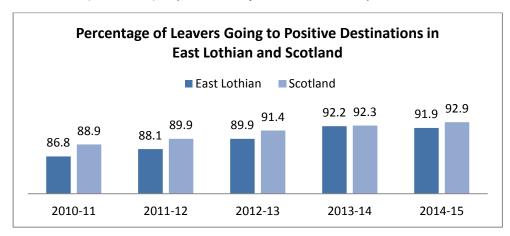


Figure 4.15: Percentage of leavers going on to positive destinations in East Lothian and Scotland 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Skills Development Scotland 2016).



Exclusions

Figure 4.16 highlights the difference between the exclusions at primary and secondary schools. The East Lothian rate for Primary and Secondary schools exclusions was above the Scottish rate in both 2012/13 and 2014/15.

Figure 4.16: Rate of school exclusions per 1,000 in East Lothian and Scottish primary and secondary schools, no data for Scotland in 2011/12 and 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2016).

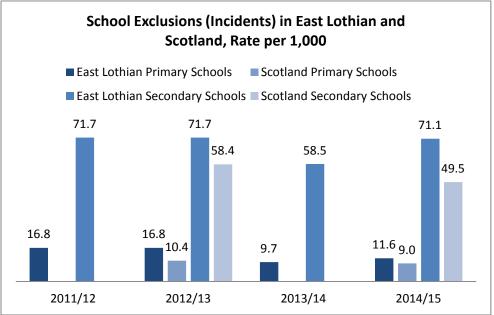


Figure 4.17 shows the number of individual pupils excluded at primary and secondary schools. The East Lothian excluded rate for Primary and Secondary school pupils was above the Scottish rate in both 2012/13 and 2014/15.

Figure 4.17: Total number of excluded pupils per 1,000 pupils in East Lothian and Scottish primary and secondary schools, no data for Scotland 2011/12 and 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2016).

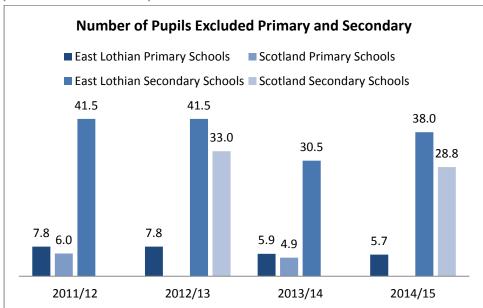


Table 4.7 shows the number of exclusions in East Lothian primary schools during 2014/15. The table also displays the number of pupils that were excluded and the number of half days lost as a result. Preston Seton Gosford had the highest rate for both exclusions and excluded pupils

Table 4.7: Exclusions in primary schools by ward (East Lothian Council 2016).

Ward	No. of Exclusions	Exclusions Rate per 1,000 pupils	No. Pupils Excluded	Pupils Exclude d Rate per 1,000 pupils	Number of ¹ / ₂ Days education lost
Dunbar East					
Linton	6	4.8	4	3.2	13
Fa'side	14	8.1	11	6.4	74
Haddington Lammermuir	10	9.9	6	5.9	60
Musselburgh East					
Carberry	18	16.5	7	6.4	72
Musselburgh					
West	4	6.1	3	4.6	14
North Berwick					
Coastal	3	3.1	1	1.0	11
Preston Seton					
Gosford	39	28.7	14	10.3	126
East Lothian Primary Total	94	11.6	46	5.7	370

Table 4.8 shows the number of exclusions in East Lothian secondary schools during 204/25. The table also displays the number of pupils that were excluded and the number of half days lost as a result. Preston Seton Gosford had the highest rate for both exclusions and excluded pupils

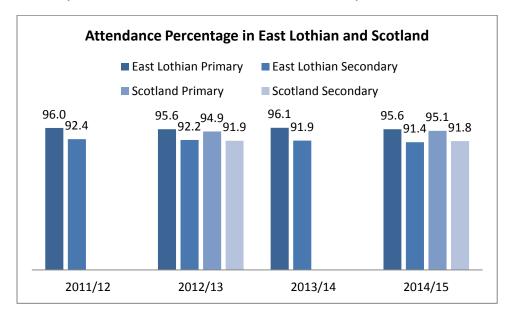
Table 4.8: Exclusions in secondary schools by ward (East Lothian Council 2016).

Ward	No. of Exclusions	Exclusions Rate per 1,000 pupils	No. Pupils Excluded	Pupils Excluded Rate per 1,000 pupils	Number of ¹ / ₂ Days education lost
Dunbar East					
Linton	25	29.8	18	21.5	68
Fa'side	72	72.2	43	43.1	368
Haddington Lammermuir	62	79.2	27	34.5	239
Musselburgh East					
Carberry	65	101.2	38	59.2	283
Musselburgh					
West	26	53.9	12	24.9	98
North Berwick					
Coastal	21	26.4	13	16.3	124
Preston Seton					
Gosford	120	116.4	61	59.2	438
East Lothian					
Secondary Total	398	71.1	213	38.0	1,650

Attendance

Figure 4.18 displays the attendance rates for primary and secondary schools in East Lothian and Scotland (there was no overall Scotland data for 2011/12 & 2013/14). Over the last four years in East Lothian, primary school attendance has been 3.9% higher than secondary school attendance. The East Lothian and Scotland figures are similar and have been relatively stable with no change over 1%.

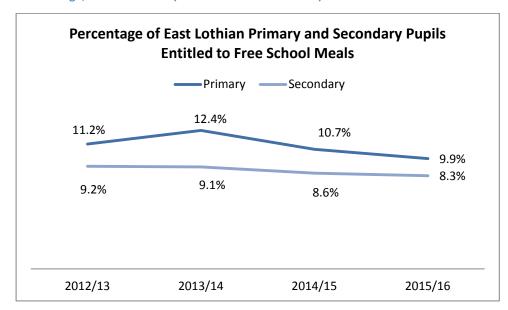
Figure 4.18: Attendance rates in primary and secondary schools in East Lothian and Scotland (East Lothian Council and Scotlish Government 2016).



Free School Meals

Fig 4.19 shows that the percentage of primary school pupils entitled to free school meals increased in 2013/14 to 12.4% before decreasing by 2.5% over the next two years. The percentage of secondary pupils entitled to free school meals has decreased gradually by 0.9% over the last 3 years.

Figure 4:19: Percentage of pupils entitled to free school meals, by school cluster and school stage, in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2016).



Modern Apprenticeships

475 people began modern apprenticeships in East Lothian during 2014/15 and 455 finished apprenticeships. Figure 4.20 shows the number of starters and leavers in East Lothian for the years 2010/11to 2014/15. There has been an increase of 72.7% starters and 85.7% leavers in East Lothian since 2010/11.

Figure 4.20: Number of people starting and number of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships in East Lothian (Skills Development Scotland 2016).

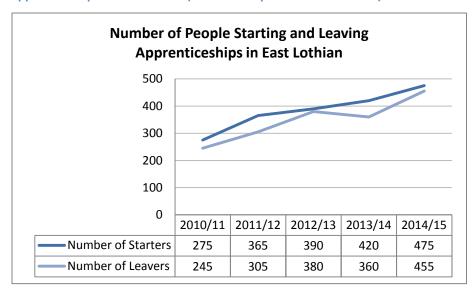


Figure 4.21 shows the percentage of modern apprentices that successfully completed the programme in East Lothian and Scotland. 325 of the 455 leavers in 2014/15 successfully completed their apprenticeships. The number of achievers in East Lothian had risen to 79.2% in 2013/14 before decreasing to 71.4% in 2014/15, and falling below the Scottish figure for the first time in 5 years.

Figure 4.21: Percentage of Modern Apprentices successfully completing the programme in East Lothian, Lothian, and Scotland (Skills Development Scotland 2016).

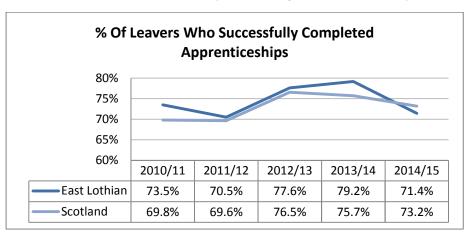


Fig 4.22 shows the number of people starting in East Lothian by year and by age group. Overall the 16-19 year old age group has increased by 54.5 % over the last 5 years, compared to an increase of 120.4% for the over 20 age group.

Fig 4.22: Number of people starting Modern Apprenticeships in East Lothian by year and by age (Skills Development Scotland 2016).

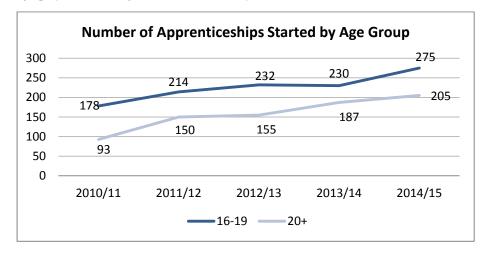
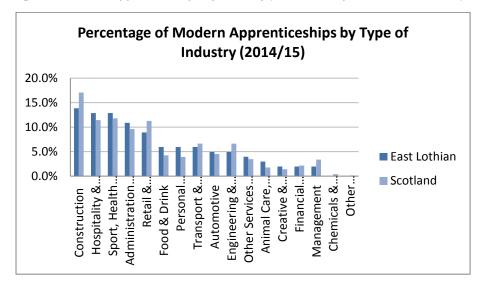


Fig 4.23 shows the percentage of modern apprenticeships in East Lothian and Scotland categorised by industry type. Construction provides the most apprenticeships in East Lothian (13.9%) it is below the Scottish figure of 17.1%. Hospitality & Tourism (12.9%) and Sport Health & Social Services (12.9%) were the next highest categories in East Lothian, both of which were above the Scottish figure.

Fig 4.23: Modern Apprenticeships by industry (Skills Development Scotland 2016).

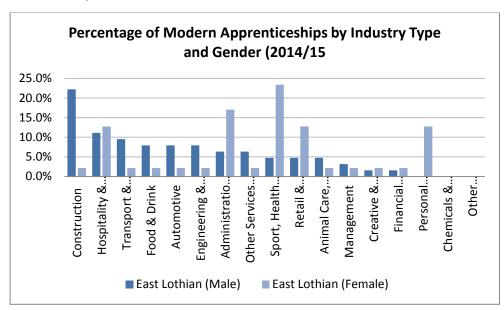


Modern Apprenticeships in Scotland are available for anyone aged 16 and over. Jobs can be advertised as Modern Apprenticeships and are suited to all sorts of industries. Provided there's a Modern Apprentice framework, every employee aged 16 to 24 is eligible for funding which contributes towards training.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

Fig 4.24 shows the percentage of modern apprenticeships in East Lothian and Scotland categorised by industry type and gender. Construction accounts for 22.2% of male apprenticeships in East Lothian compared to only 2.1% of females. Sport Health & Social Care was the most popular apprenticeship for females (23.4%) compared to only 4.8% of males.

Overall, males account for 62.4% of apprenticeships in East Lothian and 61.3% in Scotland.

Fig 4.24: Modern Apprenticeships by industry type and gender (Skills Development Scotland 2016).



Further & Higher Education

The 2011 census recorded 5,196 full time students aged 16 and over in East Lothian. There is one higher education institution in East Lothian. Students have to travel outside East Lothian for further education colleges.

Fig 4.25 shows the number of East Lothian students in Higher and Further Education who study in Scotland. The Total figure remained relatively stable between 2007/8 and 2010/11 before declining by 17.4% in the following two years to an eight year low. This change was mainly due to a 24.3% decrease in Further Education students. Overall since 2007/8 there has been an increase of 7.8% on the number of Higher Education students.

The Further Education declining trend reversed in 2014/15 with an increase of 16.1%.

Figure 4.25: Number of East Lothian students at FE colleges in Scotland (Scottish Funding Council 2016).

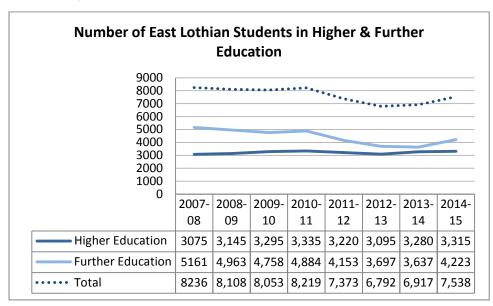


Table 4.9 shows the percentages of higher education graduates from East Lothian and Scotland by the type of qualification for 2014/15. More students in East Lothian study first degree courses, and less study sub degree courses than the overall percentage for Scotland

Table 4.9: Number of graduates from Scottish HEIs in 2014/15 from East Lothian, by level of course (Scottish Funding Council 2016).

					Other
	Research	Taught	First		Sub-
Local Authority	Postgraduate	Postgraduate	Degree	HNC/HND	degree
Scotland	1.8%	13.3%	39.2%	29.3%	16.4%
East Lothian	2.0%	13.6%	45.5%	25.3%	13.6%

East Lothian has been home to Queen Margaret University since 2007/08, with 800 of the 4,471 students residing on campus. The University's own publications state that 12.5% of students reside on-campus in Musselburgh. Figure 4.26 shows the proportion of students at Queen Margaret University that live in East Lothian and the proportion of students that are originally from East Lothian.

Figure 4.26: students by residential status at Queen Margaret University 2013/14 (Queen Margaret University 2014).

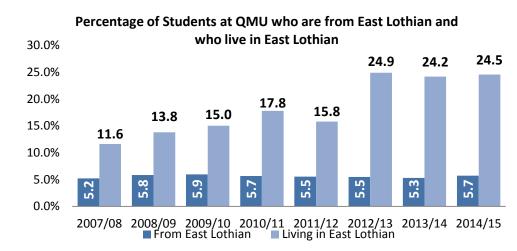


Figure 4.27 shows that Edinburgh College is the main destination of choice for East Lothian people enrolling in further education. In 2014/15, 2,828 students were enrolled at Edinburgh College representing 66.8% of all further education students. The remainder were enrolled at colleges across Scotland from 658 (15.5%) at Fife College to less than 5 (0.1%) at South Lanarkshire College.

Figure 4.27: Number of students at FE Colleges in Scotland originally from East Lothian, by college (Scottish Funding Council 2016).

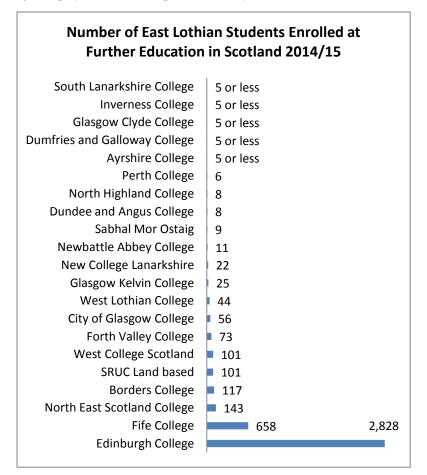
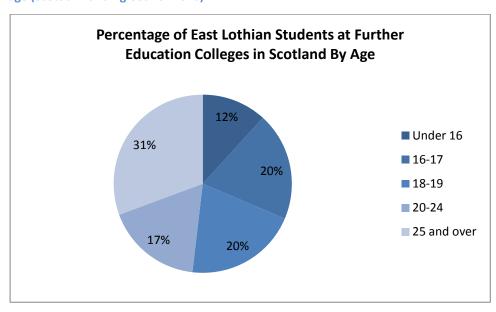


Figure 4.28 shows that 69 % of students who had East Lothian addresses prior to study are aged 24 or under.

Figure 4.28: Percentage of East Lothian students at FE Colleges in Scotland in 2013/14 by age (Scottish Funding Council 2016).



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:

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Citizens Advice Scotland www.cas.org.uk

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City of Edinburgh Council www.edinburgh.gov.uk

Community Health and Well-Being Profiles www.scotpho.org.uk

Department of Work and Pensions

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions

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Electoral Commission www.electoralcommission.org.uk

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Higher Education Statistics Agency www.hesa.ac.uk

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www.rcahms.gov.uk	STRiVE <u>www.strive.me.uk</u>
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East Lothian by Numbers

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

4. Education and Lifelong Learning

Published December 2016

Find this document at: www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData



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