

East Lothian Partnership

East Lothian by Numbers

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

2. Deprivation and Inequalities

2022

Deprivation & Inequality

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Deprivation & Inequality

The principal measure of deprivation in Scotland is the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The Index consists of measures of income, employment, education, health, housing, crime and geographic access to services. The Index identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way.

East Lothian has lower levels of deprivation than most local authorities in Scotland. However there are small areas of Prestonpans, Tranent and Musselburgh that fall within the most deprived 20% of areas in Scotland.

The SIMD is not the only measure of deprivation. Child Poverty measured by the campaign group End Child Poverty showed that 18.9% of children in East Lothian were living in poverty in 2020/21 after housing costs (down from 24.5% in 2019/20).



Summary:

- East Lothian is made up of 132 data zones across 6 wards. 8 of these data zones fall within the most deprived (quintile) 20% of areas in the whole of Scotland.
- The 8 most deprived data zones are located in 3 wards: Tranent Wallyford & Macmerry (TWM), Prestonpans Seton & Gosford (PSG), and Musselburgh, which lie to the west of the county.
- 8 data zones are in the most deprived quintile, 5.2% of East Lothian's population, and 12.7% of the TWM ward reside within this quintile.
- 26 data zones are in the least deprived quintile. 19.1% of East Lothian's population, and 40.7% of North Berwick's population within this quintile.
- 18.9% of East Lothian's children (0 to 15 year olds) in 2020/21 were living in poverty after housing costs; the Scottish average was 21%.
- In 2019/20 the number of children in absolute low income families in East Lothian increased by 10.7% from the previous year to 3229, the 4th highest increase in Scotland.
- In 2020/21 there were 45 Crisis Grant applications per 1,000 population aged 16 and over, similar to the previous year and below the Scottish rate of 59.6
- In 2021, 86% of East Lothian residents responding to the Residents Survey said that their household was managing very/quite well or getting by all right financially.
- Private pension contributions, having access to £500, and being able to save regularly were the categories that households most likely didn't have and couldn't afford.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland. This is done by combining data from seven distinct domains or topic areas which are considered to be important contributors to deprivation levels:

- Income (weighting: 28%).
- Employment (28%).
- Health (14%).
- Education, Skills and Training (14%).
- Geographic Access to Services (9%).
- Crime (5%).
- Housing (2%).

There are a total of 33 indicators across these seven domains. Each domain is ranked but then an overall SIMD ranking is produced using a weighting of all seven domains with higher weighting given to the income and employment domains (see above).

The overall SIMD ranking is a relative measure of deprivation that ranks 6,976 data zones across Scotland and compares them. There are 132 data zones in East Lothian.

The rankings run from 1 being the most deprived to 6,976 being the least deprived. Therefore, the lower the rank, the more deprived according to the SIMD categorisation. As the SIMD ranking is a relative measure, it does not show how much more deprived one data zone is than another, e.g. a data zone ranked 20 is not necessarily twice as deprived as a data zone ranked 40. In the same way, the distance between each rank can vary - so the gap between the data zones ranked 16 and 17 could be very small while the gap between those ranked 17 and 18 could be much bigger.

However, the SIMD ranking provides a snapshot comparison of deprivation levels and inequality across the Council and the six wards.

Comparisons of SIMD rankings between years are limited in value as the difference in the rankings can be caused by changes elsewhere rather than by improvement or worsening of conditions/ indicators in a data zone.

Table 2.1 provides a comparison between the most and least deprived areas of East Lothian in relation to a number of key indicators of poverty.

In SIMD 20 the difference in the crime rate in the most deprived data zones increased, and decreased in the least deprived. The attainment level ranges in the most deprived areas have also increased.

Table 2.1: Comparative inequalities (SIMD 2020).

	SIMD 2020		SIMD 2016	
	20% most deprived	20% least deprived	20% most deprived	20% least deprived
	1 to 26	106-132	1 to 26	106-132
Income SIMD	31% - 16 %	4% - 1%	31% - 15%	4% - 1%
Employment SIMD	20% - 13%	3% - 1%	21% - 13%	4% - 1%
SIMD crimes per 10,000 pop	1073 - 332	63 - 43	813 - 472	82 - 33
Attendance	63% - 82%	86% - 96%	63% - 77%	83% - 98%
Attainment	4.4% - 5.7%	5.4% - 6.5%	4.5% - 5.2%	5.6% - 6.6%

Table 2.2 shows which data zone is the most deprived in East Lothian for each of the seven domains used in the SIMD.

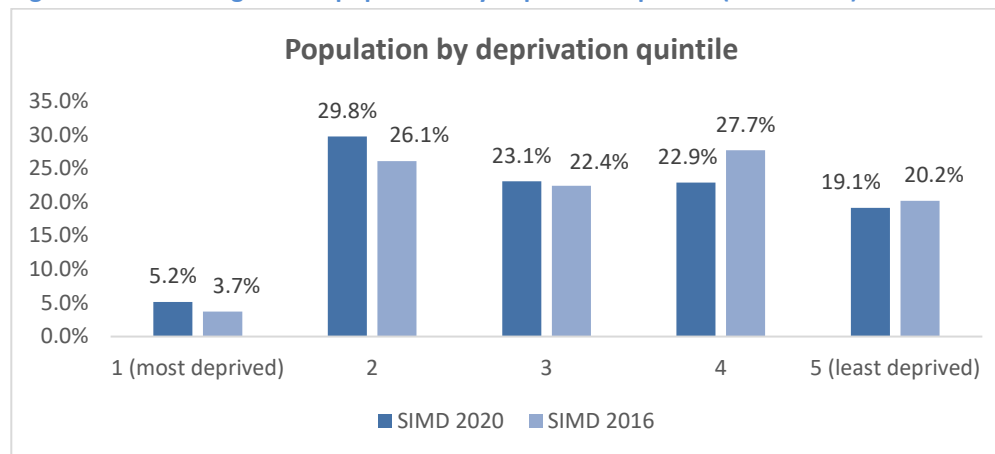
Data zone S01008221 (Tranent – High St. / Northfield) is the most deprived data zone in East Lothian with an overall SIMD rank of 653. This places it within the 10% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

Table 2.2: Most deprived data zones in East Lothian for each SIMD Domain and domain rank (SIMD 2020).

SIMD Domain	Data zone Code	Data zone Neighbourhood	Ward	SIMD Domain Rank
Overall	S01008221	High St / Northfield / Lindores Dr	TWM	653
Income	S01008221	High St / Northfield / Lindores Dr	TWM	342
Employment	S01008221	High St / Northfield / Lindores Dr	TWM	708
Health	S01008188	Dalrymple Lo / Mansfield	M'burgh	1469
Education	S01008203	High St East / Robertson Av	PSG	244
Housing	S01008182	New St / North High St / Promenade	M'burgh	373
Access	S01008249	Gifford North / Bolton / Garvald / Whiteadder	H & L	253
Crime	S01008192	Wanless Ct / Windsor Pk / Loretto	M'burgh	172

Figure 2.1 shows the percentage of East Lothian's population by the overall Scottish quintile ranking. East Lothian has a greater percentage of the population in quintiles 1, 2 & 3, and less in quintiles 4 & 5 when SIMD2020 is compared to SIMD2016. The range across Scotland would be expected to be approximately 20% in each quintile (see Table 2.4), whereas the spread across East Lothian is more varied, with only 5.2% in the most deprived quintile.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of the population by deprivation quintile (SIMD 2020).



Deprivation by Ward

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of deprivation within each of the wards in East Lothian by the Scottish quintile ranking. 12.7% of the population of the Tranent, Wallyford & Macmerry ward reside within the most deprived Scottish quintile, whereas 40.7% of the population of the North Berwick ward reside within the least deprived Scottish quintile.

Table 2.3: SIMD quintiles by ward (SIMD 2020).

Wards	Population by Scottish Quintile					Total
	1 most deprived	2	3	4	5 least deprived	
Dunbar & East Linton	0.0%	15.7%	35.3%	27.0%	22.0%	100.0%
Haddington & Lammermuir	0.0%	23.2%	41.1%	26.3%	9.4%	100.0%
Musselburgh	3.3%	53.8%	16.4%	17.8%	8.6%	100.0%
North Berwick Coastal	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	49.1%	40.7%	100.0%
Preston Seton Gosford	11.0%	28.1%	21.9%	4.9%	34.1%	100.0%
Tranent, Wallyford & Macmerry	12.7%	42.4%	14.9%	20.9%	9.1%	100.0%
East Lothian	5.2%	29.8%	23.1%	22.9%	19.1%	100.0%
Scotland	19.5%	19.5%	19.8%	20.5%	20.7%	100.0%

Figures 2.2 to 2.7 demonstrate the range of deprivation that can be found within each Ward. The charts show the overall rankings from the SIMD 2020 for each data zone in the ward. Lower rankings denote a higher level of deprivation and higher scores denote a lower level of deprivation.

The horizontal lines on each graph show the 20th, 40th, 60th and 80th percentiles in relation to the scores for each data zone in Scotland. (ie. 1st 2nd 3rd 4th and 5th quintiles).

The gap between each set of lines reflects the range of scores between which 20% of data zones in Scotland fall. For example, any data zones that have a higher score than the 80th percentile (the top line) fall within the least deprived 20% of Scotland. Any data zones that have a score lower than the bottom line in the graphs fall within the most deprived 20% of Scotland.

Figure 2.2: TWM data zones overall SIMD 2020 rank (SIMD 2020)

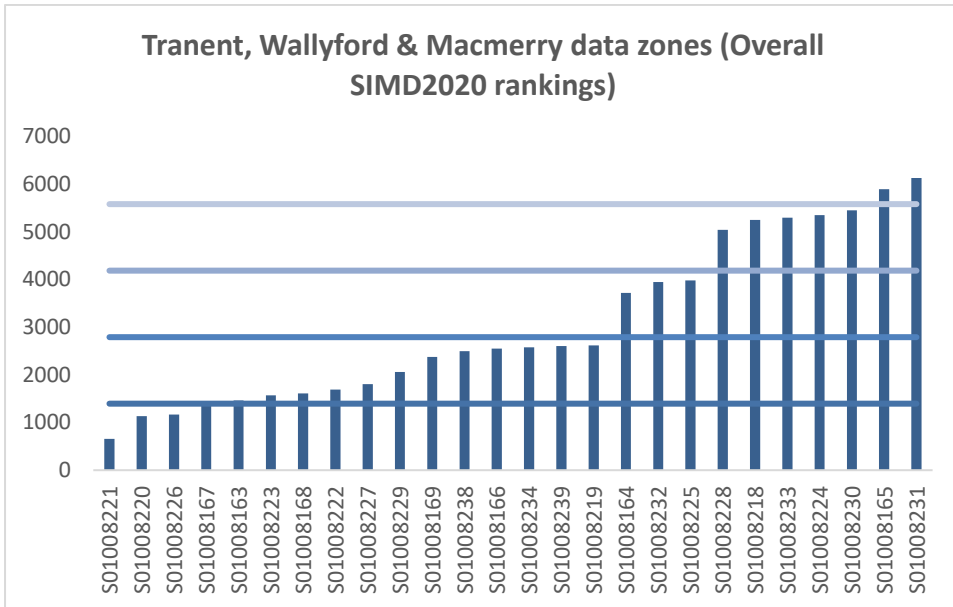


Figure 2.3: PSG data zones, overall SIMD 2020 rank (SIMD 2020)

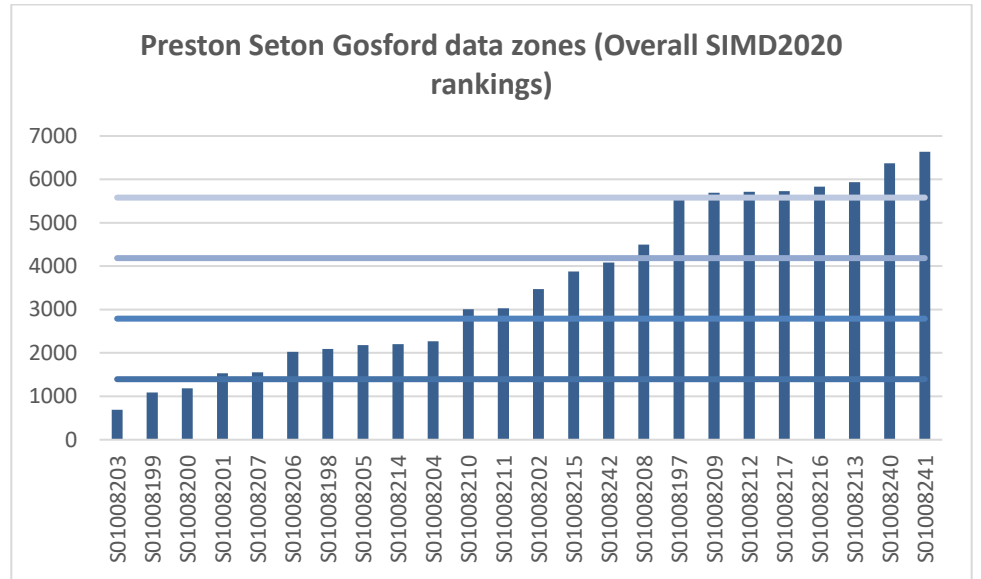


Figure 2.4: Musselburgh data zones, overall SIMD 2020 score (SIMD 2020).

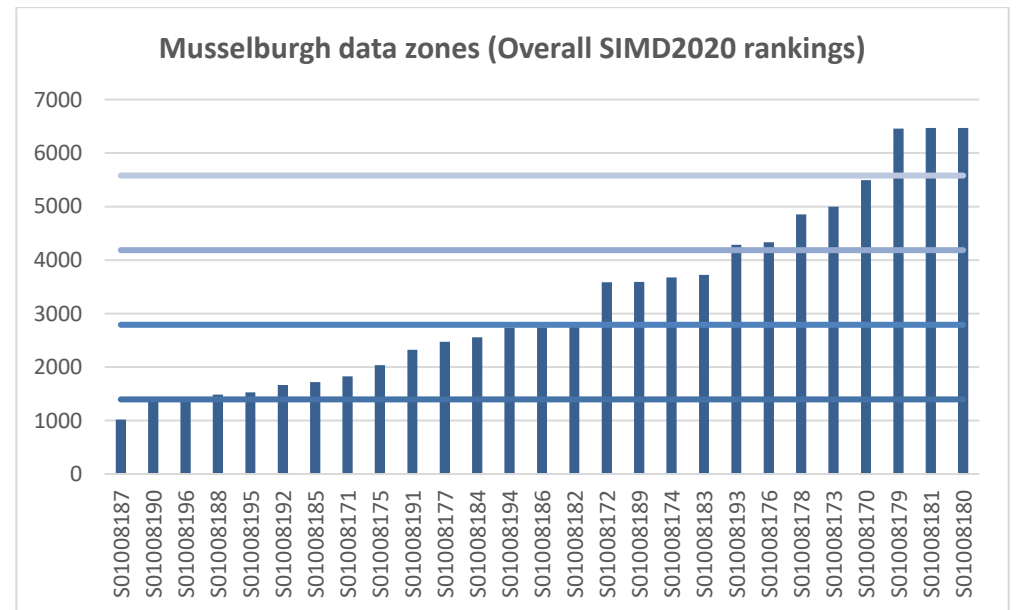


Figure 2.5: Haddington & Lammermuir data zones, overall SIMD 2020 score (SIMD 2020)

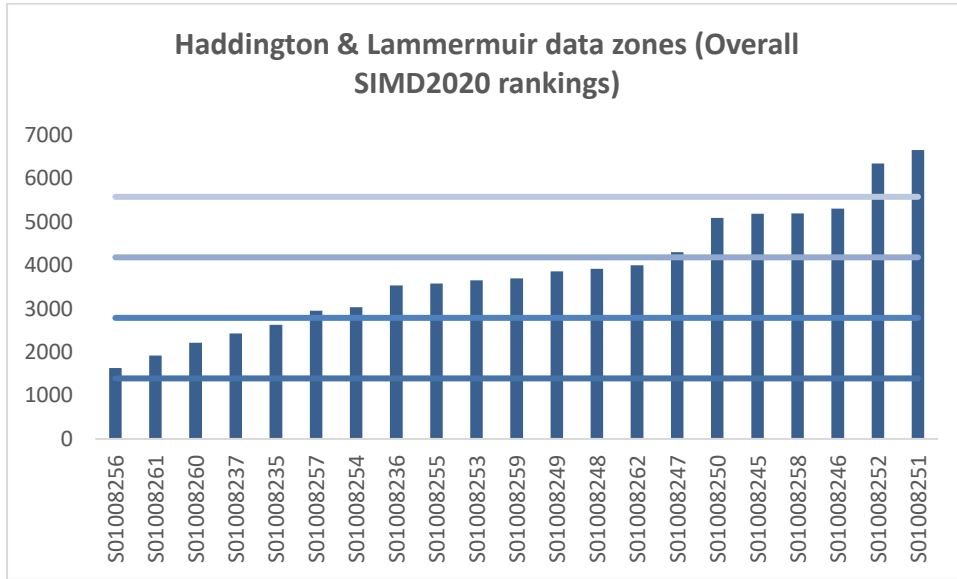


Figure 2.7: North Berwick Coastal data zones overall SIMD 2020 score (SIMD 2020)

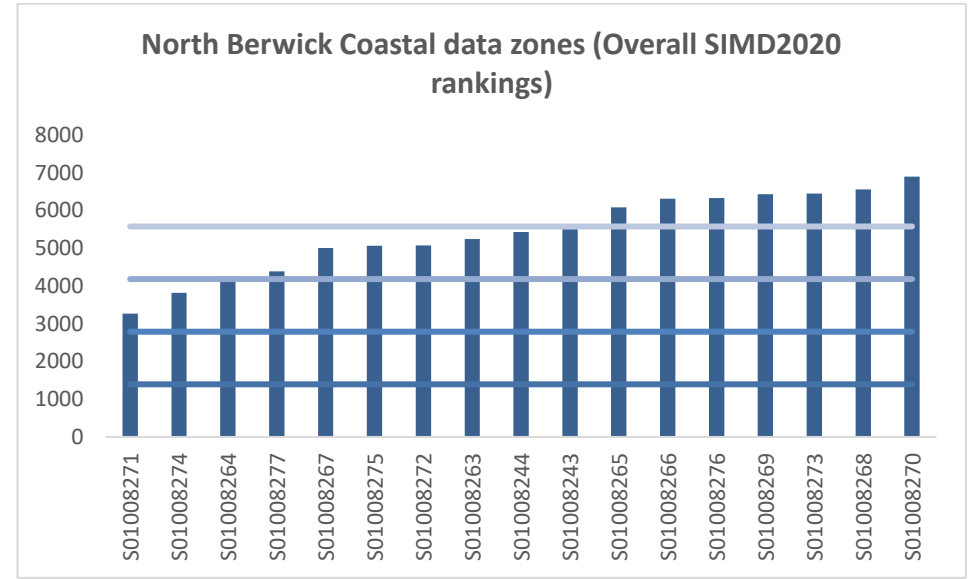


Figure 2.6: Dunbar data zones, overall SIMD 2020 score (SIMD 2020)

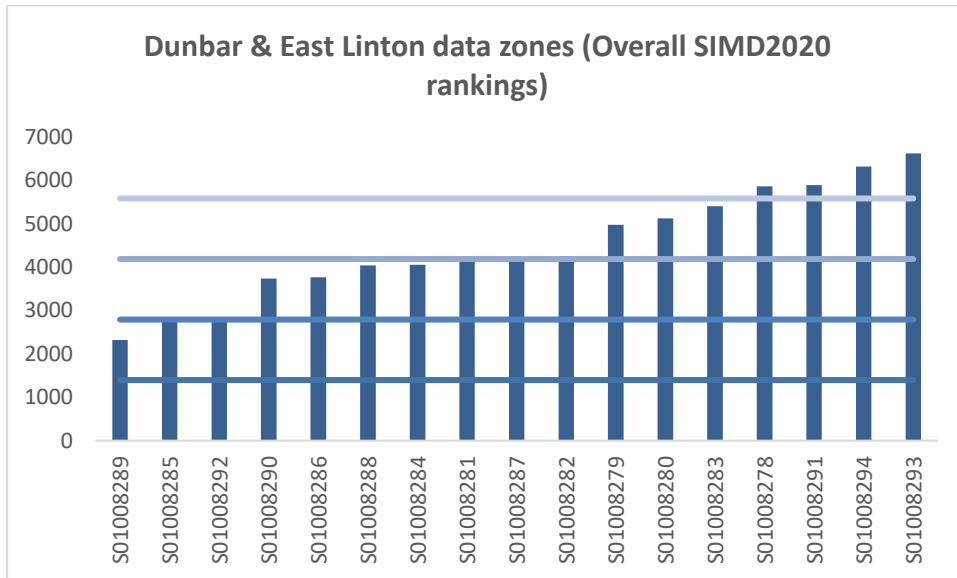
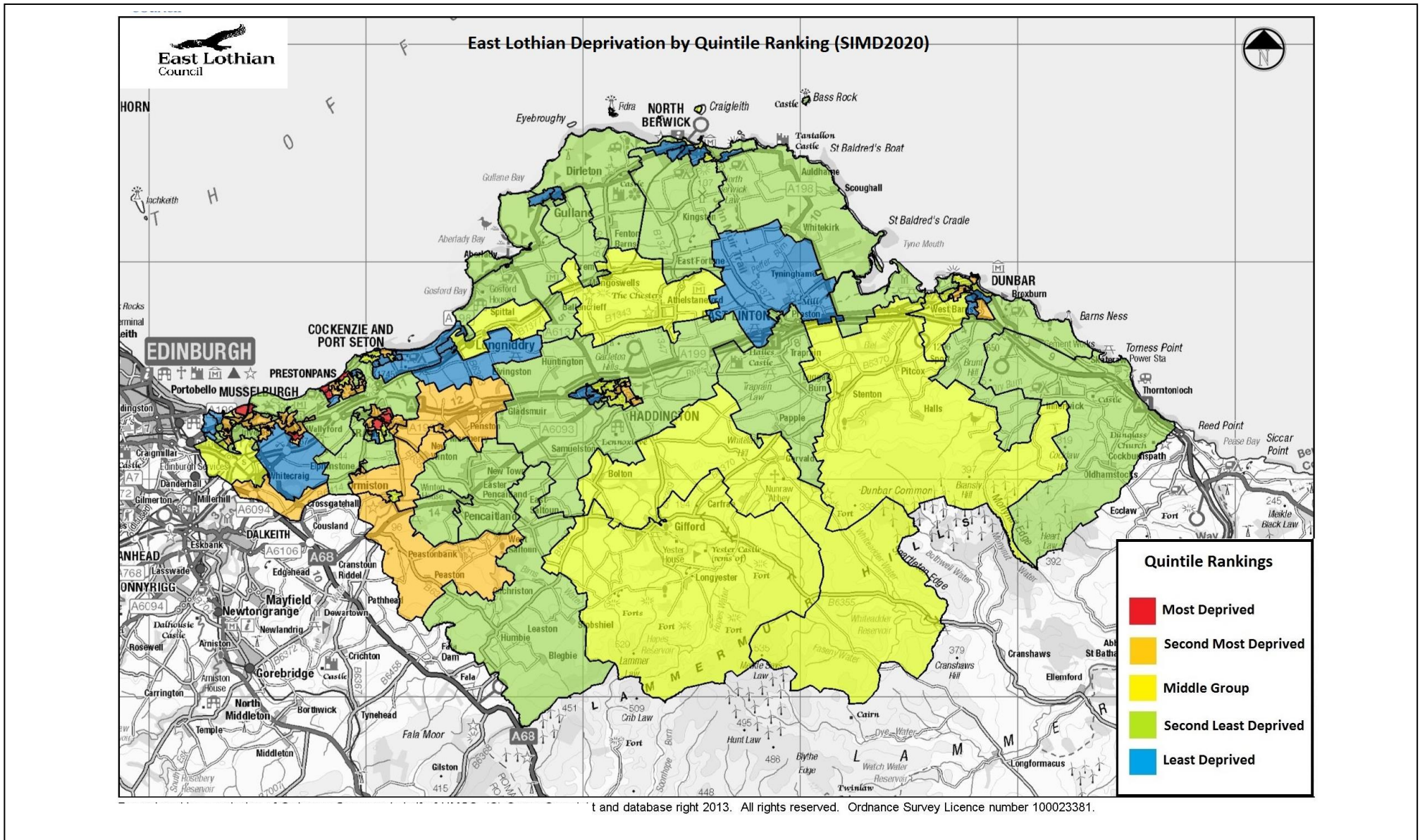


Figure 2.8 shows each data zone in East Lothian by the SIMD2020 Scottish quintile. There are 8 data zones in the most deprived quintile, 4 in the TWM ward, 3 in the PSG ward and 1 in the Musselburgh ward. There are 26 data zones in the least deprived quintile.

Figure 2.8: Data zone SIMD 2020 deprivation ranking by quintile in East Lothian (SIMD2020)



Crisis Grants

Crisis grants are part of the Scottish Welfare fund and provide a discretionary amount of money to those who need it quickly – usually because of an unforeseen event or an extreme circumstance. Local authorities award grants to eligible applicants depending on circumstance, priority of the application, and the amount of funding left in the budget. These grants do not have to be repaid.

Figure 2.9 shows that the number of Crisis Grant applications per 1,000 population aged 16 and over. For Applications in 2020/21 the East Lothian rate remained similar to the previous year and is below the Scottish average which showed a 22% increase. The award rate in East Lothian increased by 27%, whilst Scotland’s increased by 34%.

Figure 2.9: Crisis Grant awards and applications per 1,000 population (Scottish Government 2020)

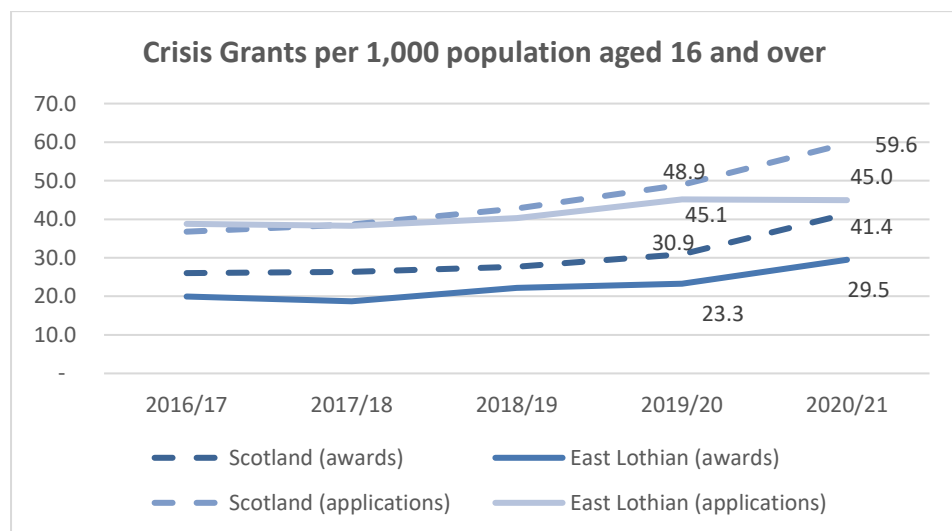


Table 2.4 shows the total number of Crisis Grant award applications made to East Lothian Council in 2020/21 and the number of applications accepted. The figures are rounded to the nearest 5 and so may not total.

Table 2.4: Crisis Grant awards and applications to East Lothian Council (Scottish Government)

Local Authority	Crisis Grants 2020/21				
	Accepted	Rejected	Total Applications	% Accepted	Average Award
East Lothian	2,600	1,365	3,965	66%	£ 105
Scotland	188,120	83,170	271,295	69%	£ 106

Child Poverty

A report released by campaign group End Child Poverty, produced on their behalf by Loughborough University, highlighted the extent of child poverty (0 to 15 year olds) across the United Kingdom. Figure 2.10 shows that, after housing costs, 24.5% (4,808) of children in East Lothian were living in poverty in 2019/20, compared to 24.3% across Scotland. The East Lothian figure was 2.6% higher than in 2014/15, compared to an overall increase of 2.7% in Scotland.

Figure 2.10: Percentage of children living in poverty (End Child Poverty)

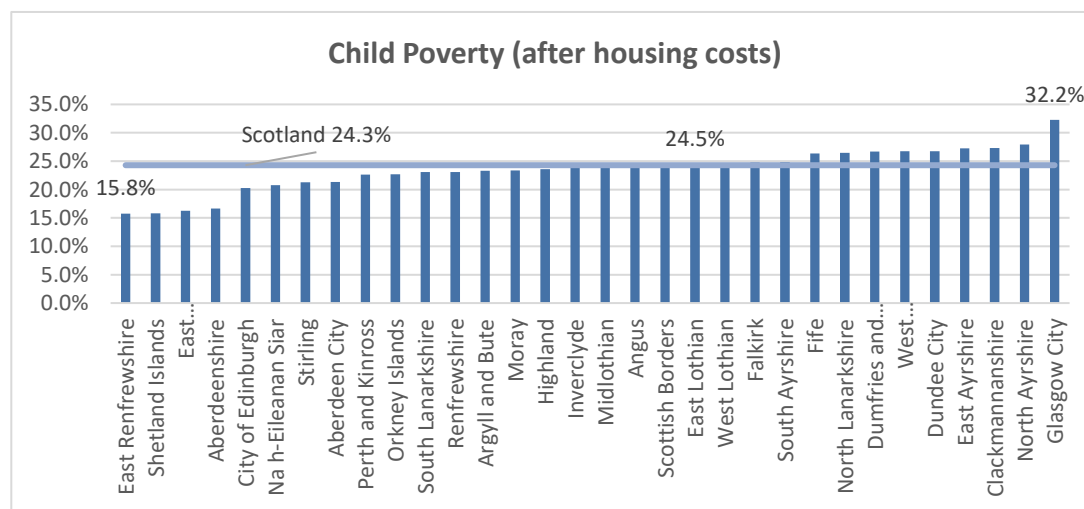


Figure 2.11 shows the percentage of 0 to 15 year olds in low income families, before housing costs.

- Relative low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary (comparison to the median of the current year) median income.
- Absolute low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation.

Figure 2.11 shows that in 2021, the percentage of 0 to 15 year olds in low income families (before housing costs) decreased to the lowest level in 5 years for both the relative and absolute measures.

Figure 2.11: Number of children living in low income families in East Lothian (Statxplore)

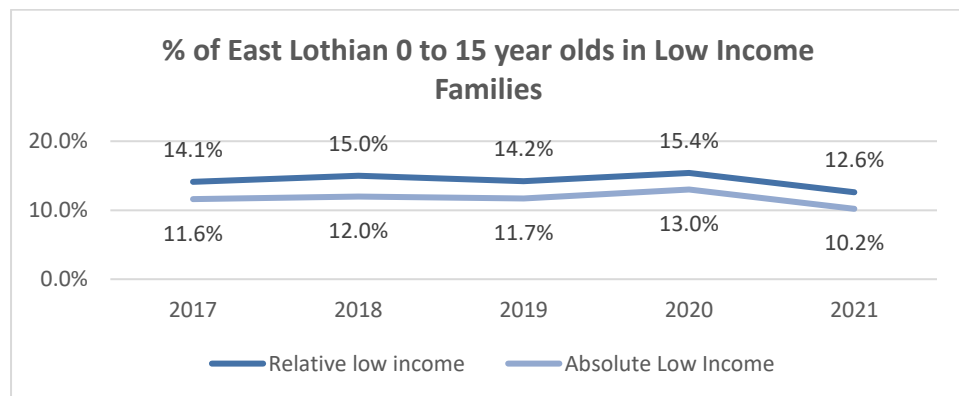


Table 2.5 shows the percentage of 0 to 15 year olds who are in low income families. Although East Lothian is below the Scottish rate, there is wide range within East Lothian, with the Musselburgh and Preston Seton Gosford wards both above or similar the national average for both absolute and relative low income families.

Table 2.5: % of 0 to 15 year olds who are in low income families by ward

0 to 15 year olds in Low Income Families 2020/21					
Ward	Relative	Absolute	0 to15 pop 2020	% of 0 to 15 pop (Relative)	% of 0 to 15 pop (Absolute)
Dunbar & EL	300	246	3003	10.0%	8.2%
H & L	371	293	3488	10.6%	8.4%
Musselburgh	508	406	3153	16.1%	12.9%
NBC	172	153	2484	6.9%	6.2%
PSG	506	398	3050	16.6%	13.0%
TWM	630	523	4523	13.9%	11.6%
East Lothian	2485	2017	19701	12.6%	10.2%
Scotland	146076	118693	916783	15.9%	12.9%

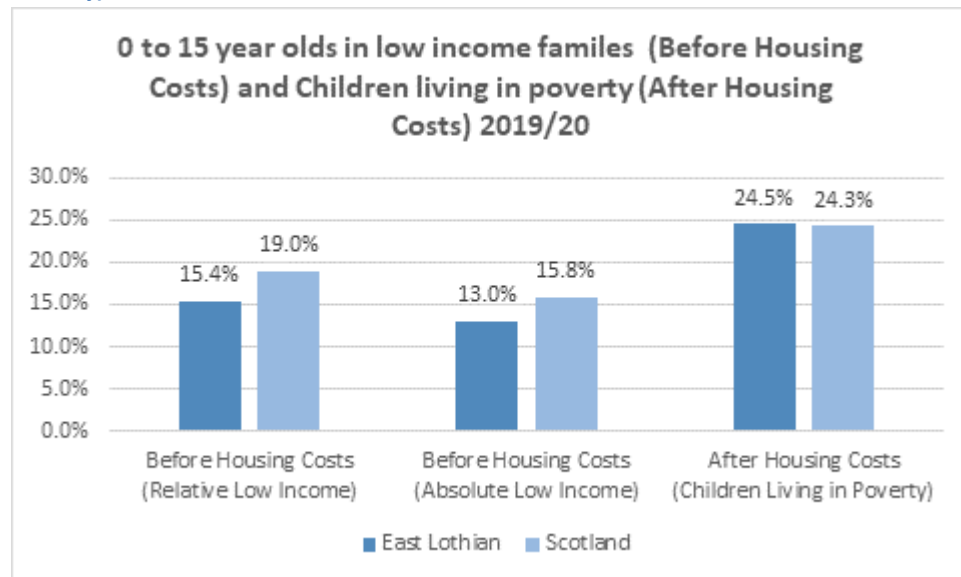
Table 2.6 shows that lone parent households account for over 40% of children in low income families for both the absolute and relative measures. This is a significantly high rate considering that the 2018 Household projections estimated that lone parent households accounted for only 21.3% of households with children in 2021.

Table 2.6: Number of children in lone parent low income families

0 to 15 Year olds in Low income lone parent families (2020/21)						
Ward	(Absolute)			(Relative)		
	All Families	Lone Parents	%	All Families	Lone Parents	%
East Lothian	2017	826	41.0%	2485	1076	43.3%
Scotland	118693	53051	44.7%	146076	66935	45.8%

Figure 2.12 compares the child poverty figures with the children in low income data.

Figure 2.12: Low Income Families and Children Living in Poverty (Statxplare and Child Poverty)



Money Matters

The East Lothian Residents survey includes questions regarding how people in East Lothian are managing financially. When asked ‘How well you say your household is managing financially’. In 2021, 86% of respondents reported that they were getting by alright or better, similar to the 2019 figure of 85%. Not managing very well/have some financial difficulties/in deep financial trouble rose from 6% to 8%.

Table 2.7 shows the percentage of respondents by their perceived financial household situation in 2019 and 2021.

Table 2.7: Percentage of respondents answering how their household is managing financially (East Lothian Residents Survey 2021)

Response	2019	2021
Managing very well/quite well	54%	50%
Getting by alright	31%	36%
Not managing very well, have some financial difficulties, in deep financial trouble	6%	8%
Don't know	6%	0%
Prefer not to say	4%	6%

Table 2.8 shows that private pension contributions, having access to £500, and being able to save regularly were the categories that households most likely couldn't afford.

- 15% reported that they don't have and can't afford enough money to make regular payments into an occupational or private pension.
- 13.3% don't have and can't afford access to £500 to cover an unexpected, but necessary, expense.
- 12.1% don't have and can't afford enough money to save regularly (of at least £20) for rainy days.

Table 2.8: Standard of living/Affordability (East Lothian Resident Survey 2021)

	Yes have it	Don't have but don't want	Don't have and can't afford	Don't know
Enough money to make regular payments into an occupational or private pension	64.8%	12.4%	15.0%	7.8%
Access to £500 to cover an unexpected, but necessary, expense	80.5%	1.6%	13.3%	4.6%
Enough money to save regularly (of at least £20) for rainy days	82.4%	1.9%	12.1%	3.6%
All recommended dental work/treatment	78.0%	4.3%	11.1%	6.7%
Money to take part in a hobby or leisure activity	78.5%	6.8%	10.6%	4.1%
Enough money to replace/repair broken electrical goods	83.8%	1.7%	10.5%	4.0%
Money to take part in sport/exercise activities	74.6%	10.6%	9.5%	5.2%
Money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	83.7%	2.6%	9.0%	4.7%
A damp free home	87.4%	1.6%	5.1%	5.9%
Appropriate clothes for job interviews	77.4%	9.5%	5.0%	8.0%
Home contents insurance	89.0%	2.0%	4.6%	4.3%

Foodbank parcels

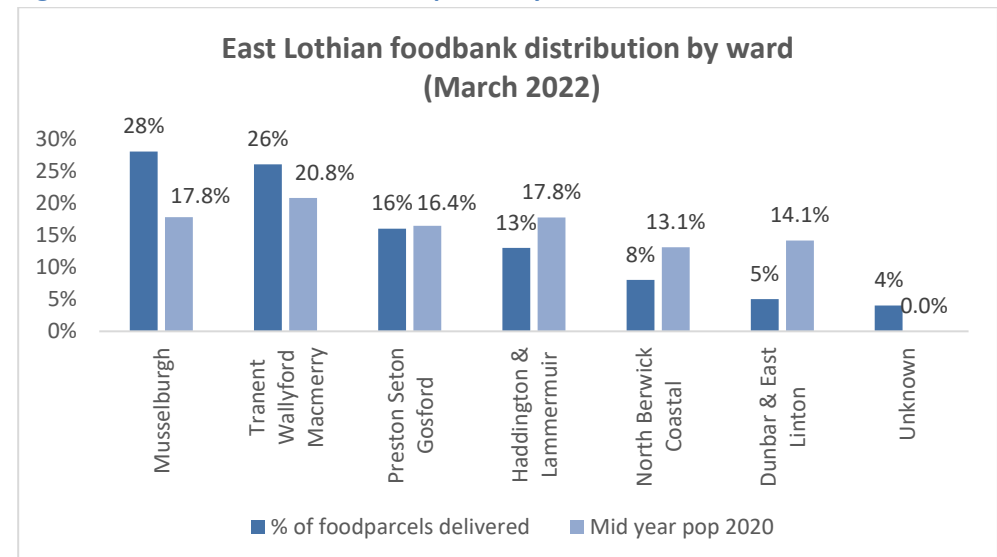
Figure 2.13 shows that the number of foodbank parcels delivered in East Lothian increased by 23.9% in 2020 during lockdown, with the figure remaining at a similar level in 2021.

Figure 2.13: Number of foodbank parcels delivered by year



Figure 2.14 shows the distribution of foodbank parcels and the population of the wards. Musselburgh (28%) and Tranent, Wallfyord Macmerry (26%) have a higher share of foodbank deliveries when compared to their population (17.8% and 20.8% respectively). Whereas the Haddington, North Berwick and Dunbar wards have less.

Figure 2.14: Distribution of foodbank parcels by ward



Sources

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

Alzheimer Europe www.alzheimer-europe.org

Association of Leading Visitor Attractions www.alva.org.uk

Association of Scottish Visitor Attractions www.asva.org.uk

Belhaven Hill School www.belhavenhill.com

Census 2001 www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Census 2011 www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk

Citizens Advice Scotland www.cas.org.uk

Citizens Panel www.eastlothian.gov.uk

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

Early Development Instrument www.eastlothian.gov.uk

East Lothian Council www.eastlothian.gov.uk

Edinburgh College www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk

Electoral Commission www.electoralcommission.org.uk

End Child Poverty www.endchildpoverty.org.uk

Enjoy Leisure www.enjoyleisure.com

eSAY Survey: Learning Disability Statistics Scotland www.sclد.org.uk

General Register Office for Scotland www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Green Tourism www.green-tourism.com

Hands Up! Survey www.sustrans.org.uk

HM Revenue and Customs
www.gov.uk/organisations/hm-revenue-customs

Higher Education Statistics Agency www.hesa.ac.uk

Improvement Service www.improvementservice.org.uk

Information Services Division Scotland www.isdscotland.org

James Hutton Institute www.hutton.ac.uk

Keep Scotland Beautiful www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org.uk

Loretto School www.lorettoschool.co.uk

Midlothian Council www.midlothian.gov.uk

National Records of Scotland www.nrscotland.gov.uk

NHS Lothian www.nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk

NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk

Office for National Statistics www.statistics.gov.uk

Office of Rail Regulation www.orr.gov.uk

Police Scotland www.scotland.police.uk

Public Protection East and Midlothian www.emppc.org.uk

Queen Margaret University www.qmu.ac.uk

Registers of Scotland www.ros.gov.uk

Residents Survey www.eastlothian.gov.uk

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
www.rcahms.gov.uk

Scotland's Census Results Online www.scrol.gov.uk

Scottish Annual Business Statistics www.gov.scot

Scottish Children's Reporter Administration www.scra.gov.uk

Scottish Environmental Protection Agency www.sepa.org.uk

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service www.firescotland.gov.uk

Scottish Funding Council www.sfc.ac.uk

Scottish Government www.gov.scot

Scottish Health and Care Experience Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Health Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Household Conditions Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Household Survey www.gov.scot

Scottish Household Survey: Travel Diary www.transportscotland.gov.uk

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation www.sns.gov.uk

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics www.sns.gov.uk

Scottish Parliament Information Centre www.scottish.parliament.uk

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Survey
www.isdscotland.org

SESPlan www.sesplan.gov.uk

Skills Development Scotland www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk

Spark of Genius www.sparkofgenius.com

SQW: Research in Economic and Social Development www.sqw.co.uk

STRiVE www.strive.me.uk

Student Evaluation of Experience Survey www.eastlothian.gov.uk

The Compass School www.thecompassschool.org.uk

Transport Scotland www.transportscotland.gov.uk

Viewstat www.improvementservice.org.uk

Visit Scotland www.visitscotland.com

Women's Aid East and Midlothian www.womensaideml.org

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How to contact us

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

W: www.eastlothian.gov.uk/EastLothianPartnership

T: 01620 827475

E: elp@eastlothian.gov.uk