

EAST LOTHIAN STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2024 PARTICIPATION GUIDANCE

1) Introduction and Methodology

The East Lothian Strategic Needs Assessment 2017 presented our analysis of the data compiled in [East Lothian by Numbers \(2017\)](#).

East Lothian by Numbers provided the evidence base for the overarching priority and outcomes set out in the 2017-2027 East Lothian Plan (our Local Outcome Improvement Plan). The Strategic Needs Assessment provided an analysis of the key trends, challenges and opportunities faced by East Lothian in 2017.

The Strategic Needs Assessment was structured around the three key objectives of the East Lothian Plan – Sustainable Economy; Resilient People; Safe & Vibrant Communities.

The Assessment was to be updated and expanded periodically as the evidence base developed and more data became available. The Assessment was due to be updated in 2020 and then 2021 but the work was put on hold due to the prioritisation given to supporting the response to the COVID pandemic, and then delivery of the Recovery and Renewal Plan. It was also acknowledged that the long-term impact of the pandemic on society, the economy and public health would not be evident for some years.

Therefore, detailed work on revising the 2017 Strategic Needs Assessment and producing a revised Assessment began in early 2023. The revised Strategic Needs Assessment will be used to inform the review of the East Lothian Plan.

Two multi-agency Partnership workshops have taken place in 2023 to begin the work of revising and updating the Strategic Needs Assessment. These workshops reviewed the key trends, challenges and opportunities identified in the 2017 Strategic Needs Assessment, identified the up-to-date data that is available and where there might be gaps, and identified post pandemic issues and challenges facing East Lothian.

The conclusion was that although COVID, Brexit and the ongoing cost of living crisis have had/ are having substantial on East Lothian's economy, communities and people the key issues continue or are more serious than found in 2017 SNA.

Key issues that are continuing, and generally more serious concerns than at the time of the 2017 Strategic Assessment:

- population growth is projected at a rate of approximately 1,000 per year for the next 20 years this is at both ends of the age range (young and old), this is putting a lot of pressure both on the council and all other partners.

- all partners are facing extreme budget pressures
- climate change is a bigger issue than at the time of the previous plan and needs to be reflected in the new plan
- lack of affordable housing
- persistent poverty related attainment gap.

2) Timeline

The development of a new Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2026-2036 was agreed at East Lothian Partnership's Governance Group in October 2024. The timeline for developing the LOIP is provided below;

Month	Activity
July/August 2024	Strategic Needs Assessment taken to Strategic Groups of East Lothian Partnership
August/September 2024	Review of Action from East Lothian Plan 2020-2024
	Attend Area Partnerships, East Lothian Tenants and Residents Panel and Association of East Lothian Community Councils
October 2024	Present East Lothian Partnership Update and Review Report 2020-2024
	Received approval from Governance Group for coproduction of a new LOIP
October/November 2024	Self-Assessment Awareness Session with Improvement Service for Governance Group, Strategic Group Chairs and Community Bodies
November 2024	Begin planning work with Volunteer Centre East Lothian (VCEL) on integrated impact Assessments (IIA) and Children's Rights and Wellbeing Assessment (CRWIA)
December 2024	Facilitate three Integrated Impact Assessments (IIA) and one Children Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) with partners
	Improvement Service Self-Assessment checklist completion for Governance Group and Community Bodies attended to conduct enable data for an improvement plan for East Lothian Partnership
January 2025	Work with community partners on methodology arising from IIA and CRWIA
	Results of Self-Assessment from the Improvement Service
	Release first monthly bulletin on the development work of the East Lothian Partnership to begin the process for co-production of the new LOIP
	Meet with statutory partners who were unable to attend Integrated Impact Assessment to agree engagement groups

February/March 2025	Facilitate two participation training sessions
	Work with young people led coproduction sessions
	Improve Service Session with Governance Group and Strategic Group Chairs to implement actions and improvement plan
April/May 2025	Return to East Lothian Partnership Strategic Groups and Area Partnerships
	Pull together the emerging themes from facilitated sessions
June 2025	Submit emerging themes Draft Plan to the governance group
	Complete one combined IIA and one CRWIA on the emerging themes
August/September 2025	Draft plan to consultation hub for public consultation on key themes
	Plan any further focus groups required in coproducing plan
October 2025	Update draft East Lothian Plan
	Present Annual Mini Review of current Local Outcome Improvement Plan to Governance Group
November 2025	Facilitate one combined IIA and CRWIA with draft East Lothian Plan
December 2025	Draft East Lothian Plan to be presented to the Governance Group for approval
January 2026	East Lothian Plan 2026-2036 published
June 2026	Post publication combined IIA and CRWIA

3) Data Sources

East Lothian Partnership has gathered data through a wide range of data sources including, but not exclusive to;

- 2024 Poverty Profile
- Economic Strategy
- Local Housing Strategy
- H&SC Partnership Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Public Protection Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Police Scotland Performance Reports
- Fire Scotland Performance Reports
- East Lothians Councils Top 50 Indicators

The data in the Strategic Needs Assessment is split into the three participation guide sections for facilitating group discussions.

1) The Economy: including volunteering, workforce development, Community Wealth Building

➤ Employment

- Employment growth outpaced Scotland and Great Britain between 2019 and 2021 and was broadly consistent with the average for the City Region, which points to the economic resilience of the area during the pandemic.
- Private sector employment accounts for a smaller proportion of total employment compared to Scotland and the City Region.
- Retail trade and education sectors each account for 10% of total employment. The finding for retail trade is consistent with averages for the City Region and Scotland, however, the proportion of employment in education exceeds the average for Scotland by 1.7 percentage points. The tourism sector is also key employer, accounting for 15% of total employment.

➤ Business Sectors

- Much like the rest of Scotland, business stock has decreased during the pandemic and is yet to see a recovery. However, business starts have recovered, leading to the conclusion that this observation is driven by business closures. East Lothian has fewer medium and large businesses (1.6%) than Great Britain (1.9%), Scotland (2.0%) and City Region (2.2%) averages. These figures are likely an underestimate as the sourced IDBR data omits businesses that are too small to pay VAT or PAYE taxes.
- Location Quotient (LQ) analysis illustrates the specialisation of agriculture and quarrying and utilities.
- Productivity has grown by 23% between 2011 to 2021, consistent with the average for Great Britain and 14 percentage points greater than the average for Scotland. The most productive sectors (per worker) in East Lothian were Manufacturing and Professional, Scientific & Technical services, consistent with Scotland as a whole. However, productivity per worker in the East Lothian Information and Communication sector in was notably lower than the respective value for Scotland.
- Overall, the sectors contributing the most to regional GVA were public administration, education & health, real estate activities and distribution, transport, accommodation & food services.

➤ Employment Land

- There is a need to identify effective employment land in East Lothian, in particular for office space. A low vacancy rate of 2.6% is currently reported and there has been a general decline in the availability of office space in East Lothian over the past ten years.
- Although retail and industrial properties have a higher vacancy rate, employment land is still underperforming in East Lothian with 59% of the region's total employment land currently undeveloped.

➤ Labour Market

- East Lothian's economic activity rate is in line with the Scotland average while employment and self-employment rates exceed the national averages. Labour market statistics indicate the East Lothian economy is close to full employment – with an employment rate of 76% and an unemployment rate of 1.7%.
- Concentrations of employment deprivation are recorded in the western settlements of Musselburgh, Tranent and Prestonpans.
- The occupation structure of East Lothian was generally consistent with the rest of the country although higher levels of employment are recorded in professional, administrative & secretarial occupations, and caring, leisure & other service occupations.
- Workplace earnings are significantly lower than both resident earnings for East Lothian, and average workplace earnings for the other comparator areas. It is suggested that this is driven by high earners commuting to work in Edinburgh. This is supported by travel to work data and high levels of Gross Disposable Household Income per head within the resident population.
- By the close of 2021, East Lothian had a greater proportion of the working age population with some form of qualification than the City Region, Scotland, and Great Britain. This followed a downward trend in the proportion of the population with no qualifications observed over the previous decade. It was also noted that the proportion of the working age population to have achieved NVQ4+ was greater than the average for Scotland and Great Britain.

➤ Economic Activity and Earnings

- In 2023/24, 82.4% of East Lothian's working age population were economically active compared to the Scottish rate of 77.5%.
- The claimant count data for October 2023 (Job Seekers Allowance claimants and Universal Credit claimants seeking work) showed the proportion of claimants to the working age population was 2.3%, which was 0.6% lower than the Scottish figure.
- However, whilst unemployment is lower in East Lothian than across Scotland the wages/ salaries of East Lothian residents are lower than the Scottish average.
- In 2023 the Full Time median hourly rate of pay of people who live in East Lothian was £17.71 compared to £18.09 across Scotland as a whole. The median hourly rate of pay for males in East Lothian was £18.99 compared to only £16.88 for females.

Impact in Communities from 2017-2027 East Lothian Plan – The Economy

Planned impact on communities	Update October 2024:
Year 1: We will work collectively to have a better understanding of in-work poverty and start to tackle the issues	- No data to measure this impact, although there has been development work on the East Lothian Plan
Year 1: We will have identified appropriate actions through our workforce plan	- A multi-agency working group developed an East Lothian Workforce Plan.
Year 1: More East Lothian people will be paid the living wage	- In 2017 19.1% of EL were earning less than the living wage which has now unfortunately increased to 27.1%, while the Scottish average has reduced from 18.4% to 14.4% (with an increase in 18/19 to 19.4%).
Year 1,3,10: East Lothian adult employment rates will be above the Scottish average	- Adult employment rate in Scotland is 77.9% and in East Lothian the rate is higher at 83.5%
Year 1,3,10: Participation rates of 16 to 19 year olds will have improved	- There has been a 1.3% improvement in participation rates from 94.7% to 96%
Year 3,10: Young People employment rates will be higher than Scottish average	- The rate of 16-24 year olds in East Lothian is 57.8% and in Scotland is 54.1%.
Year 1: The City Region Deal will be in place in East Lothian	- The City Region Deal is in place, although finishes in 2027.
Year 1: East Lothian adult employment rates will be above the Scottish average	- Adult employment rate in Scotland is 77.9% and in East Lothian the rate is higher at 83.5%
Year 3: Partners will have identified appropriate employment land from among their assets so businesses can expand	- There is 400% more land supply available for business growth
Year 10: More businesses will be operating in East Lothian	- Increase of 21% in businesses based in East Lothian
Year 10: Bigger business will be operating in East Lothian	- No data available to measure impact

2) Reducing Inequalities; including reducing poverty and health inequalities

➤ Poverty

- Since the last Strategic Needs Assessment, Scotland as a whole has faced some significant challenges. The global pandemic, war in Ukraine and the interrelated cost of living crisis and rising inflation have reduced people's spending power. Inflation does not affect people equally.
- Cheaper food alternatives have risen at a faster pace than headline Consumer Price Inflation in recent months, meaning that low-income households who have less choice will experience higher pressure than other groups in society.
- Rising living costs may increase the risk of homelessness.
- Since the pandemic food and social security support demand has significantly increased:
- The 2024 Poverty Profile shows that on almost all measures East Lothian has lower levels of poverty than most other parts of Scotland. But the relative 'affluence' of East Lothian masks significant levels of poverty in some parts of the county.
- The data consistently shows that Musselburgh, Tranent Wallyford & Macmerry wards have higher levels of poverty than other areas.
- A plethora of indicators can be used to measure/ compare the relative levels of poverty across East Lothian. The table below provides a general estimate of the proportion of poverty levels across East Lothian's six wards based on various actual and proxy measures provided by SIMD 2020 and the other sources summarised in this profile.

Estimate of proportion of East Lothian's poverty across six wards

Musselburgh	24%
Tranent Wallyford & Macmerry	24%
Preston Seton Gosford	18%
Haddington & Lammermuir	16%
Dunbar & East Linton	10%
North Berwick Coastal	8%

➤ Universal Credit

- The number of Universal Credit claimants in East Lothian increased from 5,842 (Feb 2020) to 9,821 (March 2024) – a 68.1% increase. Across Scotland the increase was 108.6%. In March 2024, 9% of East Lothian's population was in Households receiving Universal Credit compared to the Scottish average of 9.7%
- In February 2020, 1,668 Universal Credit claimants were seeking work. The number and percentage of working age population seeking work rose from 1,668 (2.5%) to 3,370 (5.1%) in August 2020 then fell to

1,379 (2.1%) in January 2023 but rose slightly through 2023. In March 2024, there were 1,493 Universal Credit claimants in East Lothian seeking work – 2.2% of the working age population. By comparison in February 2020, 2.8% of the Scottish working age population was seeking work, 5.6% in August 2023 and 2.9% in March 2024.

➤ **Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020**

- 8 (6%) of East Lothian's 132 data zones were ranked in the 20% most deprived in Scotland whilst 26 (20%) were in the 20% least deprived in Scotland. Four of these datazones are in Tranent, three are in Prestonpans and one is in Musselburgh.
- More than twice as many people in East Lothian live in datazones that are in the least deprived 20% datazones in Scotland than in the 20% most deprived.
- The disparity between wards is evidenced across almost all of the data that goes into developing the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. For example, 13.4% of the Musselburgh's population and 12.5% of Tranent Wallyford & Macmerry was deemed to be income deprived compared to only 4.8% of North Berwick Coastal and 7.9% of Dunbar & East Linton wards.

➤ **Child Poverty**

- Using the most commonly used measure of child poverty – the percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income after housing costs – East Lothian was around the Scottish average from 2014 to 2020. However, in the last two years for which data has been reported it fell below the Scottish average – 18.9% in 2020/21 and 21.2% in 2021/22 compared to the Scottish average of 24.5% in both years.
- Other Child Poverty measures based on before housing costs suggest East Lothian has lower rates of child poverty than the Scottish average. The 2022/23 estimates show that 16.3% of East Lothian children live in families in 'Relative' poverty and 12.8% are in 'Absolute' poverty compared to the Scottish averages of 21.3% and 17.1%.
- The child poverty statistics that is available at a ward level show clear and significant disparity between wards. For example, the percentage of children living in 'Relative' poverty and 'Absolute' poverty varies from 23.4% and 17.1% in the Musselburgh ward to 7.7% and 6.7% in the North Berwick Coastal ward.
- Scottish Child Payments increased by 48% between March 2022 and 2023

➤ **Free School Meals**

- Free school meals in primary schools have been rolled out with reduced eligibility criteria and the uptake has been considerate. 62.2% of primary pupils receive free school meals, compared to 10.9% of secondary pupils, where this service hasn't been rolled out yet.

- There has been an increase in secondary school pupils registered for Free School Meals from 11.8% to 12.5% between 2022 and 2023.

➤ **Food and Fuel Poverty**

- The last few years have seen significant increases in both food and fuel poverty as a result of the ‘cost of living crisis’. East Lothian Foodbank has reported that it has seen a 200% increase in the provision of emergency food parcels since 2017.
- The latest available national figures for fuel poverty (2017-2019) show that 24% of East Lothian households were estimated as being in fuel poverty, which was the same as the Scottish average.

➤ **Health**

- For two of the key indicators of child health – Child Healthy Weight and Immunisation – East Lothian is at the Scottish average; and for two of the other key indicators – Child Dental Health at P1 and Breastfeeding 6 to 8 weeks – East Lothian is better than the Scottish average. A slightly higher proportion of East Lothian children are of a clinically healthy weight – 83.1% compared to 82.4%.
- Most of the key indicators of adult health including Bowel Screening uptake, asthma patient hospitalisations, COPD patient hospitalisations and CHD patient hospitalisations, are all more positive in East Lothian than the Scottish averages.
- However, a higher proportion of East Lothian adults are classed as obese and morbidly obese – 37% compared to Scottish average of 29%.

➤ **Life Expectancy**

- Life expectancy at birth for males in East Lothian is 78.7 years compared to 76.5 for males in Scotland and it is 82.1 years for females in East Lothian compared to Scottish average of 80.7 years.
- Female life expectancy in East Linton is 86.3 years but only 78.9 in Wallyford/ Whitecraig. Male life expectancy is 83.5 years in North Berwick but only 77.1 in Wallyford/ Whitecraig.

Impact in Communities from 2017-2027 East Lothian Plan – Reducing Inequalities

Planned impact on communities:	Update 2024:
Year 1: Communities will be aware of, and supportive of, the East Lothian	- No data available to measure this impact

Partnership's ongoing determination to tackle poverty.	
Year 1: Vulnerable families in the Musselburgh area will start to benefit from Musselburgh Family Focus project through more focused interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families First has been working within Musselburgh and is now linked with Whole Wellbeing Family Service.
Year 1: As public sector partners begin to work together more effectively, any problems associated with the roll-out of Universal Credit will have been identified and mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universal Credit has moved to managed migration since Winter 2023. This is the process where claimants are being compulsorily transferred from legacy benefits to Universal Credit. Social Security Scotland, ELC Financial Inclusion team, CAB Haddington and Musselburgh provide support for those who need it.
Year 3: The difficulties associated with the roll-out of universal credit will have been smoothed (provided the forthcoming Scottish Social Security Agency works with the partnership)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transition to Universal Credit impacts the rent income team with up to 30% increase in rent arrears. The Revenues team have explored mitigating measures.
Year 10: Fewer people in East Lothian will be suffering from poverty and inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income after housing costs – East Lothian was around the Scottish average from 2014 to 2020. However, in the last two years for which data has been reported it fell below the Scottish average – 18.9% in 2020/21 and 21.2% in 2021/22 compared to the Scottish average of 24.5% in both years. - In 2023/24, 82.4% of East Lothian's working age population were economically active compared to the Scottish rate of 77.5%. - The claimant count data for October 2023 (Job Seekers Allowance claimants and Universal Credit claimants seeking work) showed the proportion of claimants to the working age population was 2.3%, which was 0.6% lower than the Scottish figure. -
Year 1: Reduction in the number of emergency admission to Accident and Emergency Services in the relevant groups in East Lothian (over 65's and under 5's) attendance per 10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under 5's data for admissions has shown an increase in the last 3 years; 703.8862 in 2021, 789.6369 in 2022, and 724.8677 in 2023. No data was available for over 65's in time for this report and will be updated and circulated when received.
Year 3: People with mental health problems will get help more quickly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data available to help measure this impact broadly was not available in time for this report and will be updated and circulated when received. It will need to be agreed what the parameter for this data will be. It can be reported that the Mental Health waiting list is seen in 18 weeks each year.
Year 10: Reduction in cardiac deaths in East Lothian of around 19 persons per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cardiac deaths have reduced, but not at the rate hoped in males over the last 3 years from 159 in 2021, to 136 in 2022, to 147 in 2023. Unfortunately, female cardiac deaths have increase from 131 in 2021, to 159 in 2022, to 157 in 2021
Year 10: Reduction in suicide rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Death by suicide has increased by 23% in East Lothian -

3) Adapting to the Future; including Climate Change, Housing, Community Safety and population growth

➤ Population and Demography

- East Lothian has experienced the highest population growth of all local authorities in Scotland over the past twenty years.
- The population of East Lothian is relatively sparse but has dense pockets across its main settlements such as Musselburgh, Tranent, Prestonpans and Dunbar. These areas have also experienced high levels of population growth.
- Population growth, like the rest of the City Region and Scotland, has been driven by immigration of residents as opposed to births.
- Over the next twenty years, the Council area is expected to experience high rates of growth, greater than the City Region and Scotland. This will be primarily driven by the over 65 population
- Population projections (NRS 2021), by age-group, estimates that those aged:
 - 0 to 15 and 45-64 will decrease by 1.8% and 2.8%, respectively, by 2028.
 - 16-24 are expected to increase by 6.7% by 2028, compared to -0.9% in Scotland.
 - 75+ are expected to have the largest increase in population, at 32%.
 - 65 to 74 will also have a significant increase in population of 23.2%, highlighting East Lothian's ageing population.
- The county's ageing population is expected to increase challenges for services. There will be a higher demand for accessible and adaptable homes. Likewise, Health and Social Care supports needs will increase and a sustaining workforce within this sector able to afford living in East Lothian will be crucial.

➤ Migration

- East Lothian has a significantly high number of people moving into the county. In 2020/2021, East Lothian's net migration, (the difference between out-migration and immigration), was 1,820 people. This equates to a net migration rate of 16.6 people per 1,000 population, compared to 5.1 people per 1000 population nationally.

➤ Connectivity

- Traffic volume increased for the 10 years leading to 2020 by approximately 18.4%. Trunk road traffic accounted for 38.1% of traffic volume across all roads in East Lothian in 2019.

- Rail journeys approximately doubled in the 15 years leading to 2020 and fell steeply during the first year of the pandemic. They have yet to fully recover to pre-pandemic levels.
- The most recently available travel to work data (2011), indicates a net outflow of approximately 68,000 people, primarily driven journeys to Edinburgh. There was a self-containment rate of 68.6%, which was low relative to the rest of the City Region.
- Households with access to one car exceeded the Scottish and City Region averages by approximately 9% and 8% respectively.
- East Lothian has strong full fibre connectivity relative to the other geographies, however, high broadband speeds and gigabit availability fell below the national average. 4G coverage is currently outperforming the national average, however, 5G coverage is poor. Digital connectivity is poorer within the more rural areas of East Lothian.

➤ Housing

- There are approximately 50,650 houses in East Lothian, with household size and median number of rooms consistent with the national average.
- House prices in East Lothian have outperformed Scotland in post-COVID growth reaching £312,986 compared to Scotland's £217,223.
- Relative to the Edinburgh City Region and Scotland, East Lothian has a higher number of private renters. However, the proportion of people who own their property outright exceed the national average (Scotland) by 7 percentage points.
- North Berwick has a high concentration of second homes, consistent with its reputation for tourism. House prices across East Lothian, Edinburgh City Region, Scotland and Great Britain have recorded significant increases since 2004. More recently, house prices in East Lothian have outperformed Scotland in post-COVID growth.
- The median house price in East Lothian was 7.1 times the value of the median salary in 2022.
- A rising population and increase in the number of smaller households
- An ageing population will require more accessible homes so they can live at home for longer while receiving adequate social care.
- Global events such as the pandemic and war have led to material shortages and increases in the cost of living, making house building more expensive and household finances increasingly pressurised.
- The SIMD in East Lothian may show the population which is severely affected by poverty, however it is likely many households on higher incomes will also suffer.

- Cost of living crisis has increased financial pressure on households generally, increasing their reliance on services and in turn putting pressure on the local authority.

➤ **Homelessness**

- East Lothian has a slightly lower level of homelessness than the Scottish average – 113 per 100,000 compared to 126; but a higher proportion of homeless people in East Lothian are in temporary accommodation – 80 per 100,000 compared to 59.
- The cost-of-living crisis for a wide range of households places the potential for high homelessness pressures.

➤ **Community Safety**

- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service responded to 585 incidents in East Lothian (1st October 2023 – 31st March 2024), this is a decrease of 191 incidents compared with the same reporting period last year.
- The long-term trend for deliberate fires based upon incidents/10,000 population shows the number of incidents in East Lothian is above the Scottish and East Service Delivery Area trend lines. Trending areas over the last two years have been in Tranent, Musselburgh and Dunbar and East Linton.
- The long-term trend for fire casualties based upon casualties/10,000 population shows East Lothian is performing below the Scottish average and East SDA average, though there was an increase from 2022/23 to 23/24 in East Lothian.
- Historically deliberate fire setting was not a significant problem for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in East Lothian, however recent years have shown a distinct increase in this activity and there is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and other forms of anti-social behaviour. In the main, deliberate fires are secondary fires categorised into refuse/bins, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. The long-term trend based upon incidents/10,000 population shows East Lothian in line with the Scottish and East Service Delivery Area trend line.
- Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) requiring attendance from Scottish Fire and Rescue Service have reduced from 54 (22/23) to 34 (23/24). RTC's reduced by 26% on the 5-year average recorded by Police Scotland.
- Overall there was a 13% increase in crime recorded in Police Scotlands East Lothian report March 23-April 24. Serious organised crime by drug supply increased by 33%, Housebreak increased by 14% and acquisition crime increased by 20% on the 5-year average.
- In protecting the most vulnerable people domestics bail offences increased by 26% whilst missing person reduced by 17% on 5-year average.
- In reducing violence and antisocial behaviour there has been an 81% reduction in Hate crime and a 49% increase in serious assaults from the 5 year average

➤ Climate Change

- The approach to climate adaptation will be to do an urgency-based assessment of adaptation, where areas that will see the most benefits to resilience in the next 5 years will be focussed on. And for mitigation it will be to follow the mitigation hierarchy.
- 3 Kerbside collections saw an increase of 17.5% collected recyclable materials this year compared to 2019/2020.
- Per capita carbon emissions (tonnes CO2e) within the scope of local authorities in East Lothian have reduced by 30% in the last 4 years.
- The Forth Estuary Local Flood Risk Management Plan (2022-2028) was published in January 2023. The plan identifies three flood studies and 5 surface water management plans to be undertaken in East Lothian to strengthen its response to climate change adaptation.
- From the residents survey; *Over half of respondents said cheaper bus or train fares (61%) and more recycling facilities (53%) would definitely encourage them to address their own impact on climate change. On the other hand, only 25% said that more electric vehicle charging points would definitely encourage them to address their own impact on climate change.*

Impact in Communities from 2017-2027 East Lothian Plan – Adapting to the Future

Planned impact on communities	Update 2024:
Year 1: Antisocial behaviour incidents will decrease	- Anti-social behaviour complaints logged to Police and ELC have decreased by 7%
Year 3: Reduction in the numbers of deliberate fires	- Fires have reduced by 70%
Year 3: Numbers of people going missing will begin to decrease as people get better help	- The number of people going missing has reduce by 17%
Year 3: There will be an increased perception that people from different backgrounds can get on well together	- No data available to measure this impact
Year 10: Number of people going missing will continue to decrease	- The number of people going missing has reduce by 17%
Year 3: New Haddington Police Station will be in place in the repurposed Haddington Sheriff Court, offering fit-for-purpose, accessible premises to the public	- Delayed due to investment costs and current ELC financial climate check
Year 10: People in East Lothian will be better able to access affordable housing	- The residents survey (2024) asked residents what their priorities were for the improvement in local areas. In 2017 Affordable Housing related for 8% of respondents, in 2019 12%, in 2021 28% and in 2024 remained at 28%. When broken down by area the responses were highest to lowest; Dunbar and East Linton 43%, North Berwick 40%, Fa'Side 26% Haddington and Lammermuir 25%, Preston Seton Gosford 24% and Musselburgh 18%.

4) East Lothian Plan Performance Report 2020-2024

The current East Lothian Plan has three key themes – **Prosperous, Community Minded and Fair**, along with 7 related outcomes, these are:

<p>Prosperous</p> <p>Outcome 1.1: East Lothian people are working, are free from in-work poverty and are able to develop and improve their work skills</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Local businesses are thriving and the business base is expanding</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: People and businesses in East Lothian have better access to digital infrastructure and the digital skills they need</p>
<p>Community-minded</p> <p>Outcome 2.1: East Lothian has strong resilient communities where people respect and support each other</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: East Lothian people can live affordably and contribute to a thriving life in a high-quality environment</p>
<p>Fair</p> <p>Outcome 3.1: We tackle the causes and effects of poverty in East Lothian and we reduce the gap between the richest and poorest people</p> <p>Outcome 3.2: People in East Lothian are enjoying healthier lives</p>

In the Performance and Update report, approved by the governance group in October 2024, the following progress was recorded for the key theme areas in the following way;

Performance has improved or is at or above target	Performance has remained unchanged and / or may not reach target /not measured / data not comparable	Performance has declined
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Prosperous

Outcome 1.1: East Lothian people are working, are free from in-work poverty and are able to develop and improve their work skills

Outcome 1.2: Local businesses are thriving and the business base is expanding

Outcome 1.3: People and businesses in East Lothian have better access to digital infrastructure and the digital skills they need

Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017/18	2018/19	Latest 2023 *2021	Target	% change	Trend
Job density – proportion of people of working age (16-64) in employment in East Lothian (including employed and self-employed)	Economic Development Strategy (NOMIS)	0.55 (2016)	0.56	0.62 *	0.60	↑7%	
Percentage earning less than the Living Wage	ONS Annual survey of hours & earnings	19.1% (2017) (Scottish av = 18.4%)	20.8% (Scottish av = 19.4%)	27.1% * (Scottish av= 14.4%)	17%	↓8%	
Adult employment Rate	SLAED / NOMIS	75.5% (Scottish av = 74.3%)	78.4% (Scottish av = 74.5%)	83.5% (Scottish av= 77.9%)	80%	↑4.5%	
Number of people participating in EL Works operated or funded employability programmes	SLAED	384	463	723	450	↑188%	
Percentage participation rate for 16-19 year olds	SDS	94.7% (Scottish av = 91.8%)	94% (Scottish av = 6%)	96.1% (Scottish av= 94.2%+)	96%	↑1.4%	
Business base – number of businesses	Economic Development Strategy	3,135	3,180	3,800 *	3,300	↑21%	

Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017/18	2018/19	Latest 2023 *2021	Target	% change	Trend
Town centre vacancy rate	Economic Development Strategy	6.1%	8.4%	8.1%	5%	↑2%	
Land supply available for business growth	Economic Development Strategy	55,000 sqmt	103,000 sqmt Immediately available	220,000sqmt*	155,000sqmt	↑400%	
Proportion of East Lothian properties with access to Superfast Broadband (30Mbps)	SLAED from Ofcom	88%	88%	93.5% *	100%	↑5.5%	
Indicator of digital skills in the workforce	SDS	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not measured	

Community-minded

Outcome 2.1: East Lothian has strong resilient communities where people respect and support each other

Outcome 2.2: East Lothian people can live affordably and contribute to a thriving life in a high-quality environment

Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017/18	2018/19	Latest 2023 *2021 #2024	Target	% change	Trend
Percentage of citizens who say their neighbourhood is a good place to live	East Lothian Residents Survey / Citizens' Panel	98% Very Good = 74.3%; Good = 23.6% (Feb 2017)	98% Very Good = 73.3%; Good = 24.6% (June 2019)	93% # Very Good = 46% Fairly good = 47%	Maintain Levels	↓ 5%	

Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017/18	2018/19	Latest 2023 *2021 #2024	Target	% change	Trend
Proportion of Community Councils with Local Community Resilience Plans	East Lothian Council	25%	45%	60% (2022)	75%	↑ 240%	
Percentage of citizens who 'Strongly Agree' or 'Tend to Agree' they can rely on a friend / neighbour to help # question changed in 2024 survey to ask to what extent, with options agree, neither/nor	East Lothian Residents Survey	91% (Feb 2017)	92% (June 2019)	78% #	Maintain Levels	Change in question not comparable	
Percentage of citizens who feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark # Question changed in 2024 survey – To what extent do you feel safe walking along after dark in your local area?	East Lothian Residents Survey	85% Very Safe = 51%; Safe = 34% (Feb 2017)	94% Very Safe = 64%; Safe = 30% (June 2019)	72% # A great deal = 23% A fair amount = 49%	Maintain Levels	Change in question not comparable	
Number of anti-social behaviour complaints reported to Police Scotland and the Council	Police Scotland / East Lothian Council	6,850 (2017/18)	6,711 (Council = 1,431; Police = 5,419)	6,352 Council: 1759 Police Scotland: 4,593	Maintain levels	↓7%	
Number of deliberate fires excluding dwellings	Scottish Fire & Rescue Service	230	286	162	2% reduction each year	↓70%	
Missing persons reports (adult / child / LAC)	Police Scotland	75 5YA (376)	494 (101/ 188/ 205)	64 5YA	Reduction	↓ 17%	

Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017/18	2018/19	Latest 2023 *2021 #2024	Target	% change	Trend
Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents	Road Safety Working Group	37 (2017)	44 (2018)	27*	Prevent increase	↓ 73%	
Number of affordable homes completion and Open Market Acquisitions	Local Housing Strategy	294 ¹ (2017 – 18) (Total for 2012 – 2017 = 628)	162 (2018-2019)	196	945 (over 10 years)	↑ 73%	
Percentage of households in fuel poverty *New definition adopted from 2015-17	Scottish House Conditions Survey	28%* (2014-2016)	23%* (2015-17)	24% (2017-19)	23% (2027 target)	↓ 4% incomparable definition changed	
Per capita carbon emissions (tonnes CO2e) within the scope of local authorities in East Lothian	UK Government Department of Energy and Climate Change (2 year lag)	5.21 tCO2e (2016/17)	5.17 tCO2e (2017/18)	4.05 tCO2e*	4.09	↓ 30%	
Quality of urban greenspace – Landscape Audit Management System (LAMS) score	East Lothian Council	73% Grade B+ (2016/17)	73% Grade B+ (2018/19)	73% Grade B+ (2018/19)	Improve	Unchanged	

¹ Figure for 2017/18 does not include Open Market Acquisitions

Fair

Outcome 3.1: We tackle the causes and effects of poverty in East Lothian and we reduce the gap between the richest and poorest people

Outcome 3.2: People in East Lothian are enjoying healthier lives

Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017/18	2018/19	Latest 2023 *2021 #2024	Target 2022	% change	Trend
Percentage of children in families with limited resources 'living in a household whose income is less than 70% of median net household income and experiences material deprivation'	Scottish Government indicator	8% (2014-16)	5% (2014-17)	5% (2014-17) Data no longer produced at local authority level	6.5% (2023) National targets – 8% by 2023; 5% by 2030	Data no longer produced	
Percentage of children living in households with less than 60% of median net household income after housing costs	Scottish Government indicator	18.9% (Sept 2017)	17% (Mar 2018)	21.1%	National targets: Less than 18% by 2023. Less than 10% by 2030	↑2.2%	
Percentage of children (in any domain) with a developmental or wellbeing concern at their 27-30 months assessment	Children and Young People's Partnership	15.7% (2017)	16.2% (Sept 2018)	10.9% (2021/22)	14%	↓4.8%	

Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017/18	2018/19	Latest 2023 *2021	Target 2022	% Change	Trend
Potentially Preventable Admissions rate per 1,000 (Annual figure is estimated based on quarterly rates. There are 19 conditions including emergency admissions defined as 'potentially preventable', such as COPD, angina and diabetes complications.)	NHS	15.53	13.87 (2022/23)	14.30	Reduce inequality of PPA admission rate	↓19%	
Type 2 diabetes prevalence rates by SIMD	Integration Joint Board	Not yet available	Not yet available	Not yet available	Not yet available	Not measured	
Falls per 1,000 population aged over 65	Information Services Division (ISD)	19	19	21	Reduce	↑ 11%	
Premature mortality rates for people aged under 75 (per 100,000 persons)	Integration Joint Board	372	333	357 (2022)	Reduce inequality of premature mortality rates	↓4%	
Percentage of 65+ and under 65s with long-term care needs receiving personal care at home	Integration Joint Board	62.3%	Under 65s = 74.6% 65+ = 60.9%	Under 65 = 83% 65+ = 56%	Increase	Under 65= ↑20.7% 65+ ↓4.09%	
Suicides registered in East Lothian 2014-2018 – this is a 5-year standardised rolling average rate per 100,000 pop	ScotPHO	9 (2014-18 rolling average)	Not yet available	11.1 (2017-21 rolling average)	Reduce	↑23%	

(5 year rolling averages include registered suicides from 2014-18, and is in line with National strategy for monitoring any future trends.)							
Slope Index for Inequality for individuals ages 15+ prescribed medication which is used primarily to treat depression or anxiety	Integration Joint Board	107.8 (quintile)	Not yet available		Baseline / target still to be established	Not yet available	
Percentage of children in Primary 1 who are overweight or obese	Data collected by NHS	At risk of being overweight/obese 21.9% Clinically overweight/obese 14.0%	At risk of being overweight/obese 21.8% Clinically overweight/obese 14.8%	At risk of being overweight/obese 22.4% (2022/23) Clinically overweight/obese 15.9% (2022/23)	13% (2020) 18% (2020)	↑0.5% ↑1.9% Target not relevant as measure changed	