

Tyne Esk LEADER

'Supporting opportunities for rural communities'

Local Development Strategy and Business Plan

APPENDIX 5

Economic Overview



31st October 2007

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an updated baseline and economic overview of rural East Lothian and rural Midlothian. The data has been collected from a variety of web-based sources¹ and where feasible the data will be time-series and highlight comparisons with other geographies.

The areas to be covered are:

population;

employment and claimant count;

business base; and

qualifications.

We begin by summarising the relevant area definitions.

AREA DEFINITIONS

The rural areas to be analysed were identified by the two Local Authorities (East Lothian and Midlothian Council) and are based on Census Area Statistics (CAS 2003) wards. The areas are defined in the LEADER 2007-2013 programme are:

Rural East Lothian:

- Aberlady/Gullane/Dirleton
- Cockenzie & Port Seton
- Dunbar East
- Dunbar/West Barnes
- East Linton/Gifford
- Haddington Central
- Haddington East/Athelstaneford
- Haddington West/Saltoun
- Longniddry
- North Berwick East
- North Berwick West
- Ormiston/Pencaitland
- Prestonpans East
- Prestonpans West
- Tranent/Elphinstone
- Tranent/Macmerry
- Tranent West
- Wallyford/Whitecraig

Rural Midlothian:

- Arniston/Cockpen
- Bilston/Roslin
- Dalkeith/Newton
- Gorebridge South
- Loanhead
- Mayfield South
- Newbattle/Pathhead
- Penicuik North
- Penicuik South East
- Penicuik South West

¹ Census 2001, ABI, LFS, Claimant Count, SNS, Scottish Schools Online

- Penicuik/Roslin
- Poltonhall/Rosewell

Note: For the Penicuik wards, only those parts of the ward classified as Accessible and Remote Rural in the Scottish Government's 6-Fold Urban Rural classification have been included in the LAG area.

It should be noted that the areas classed as 'rural' have increased since the previous LEADER programme (2002-2006). The definition of rural areas as defined by the Scottish Government is:

- Accessible Rural: Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more;
- Remote Rural: Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of between 30 and 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more; and
- Very Remote Rural: Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

POPULATION

The populations of East Lothian and Midlothian from GROS 2006 estimates are 92,830 and 79,290 respectively. This represents a 3% increase in population at the East Lothian level and a decrease of 2% in Midlothian from the Census 2001.

Table 1: Population Change By Local Authority 2001-2006				
	2001	2006 (estimates)	Absolute Change	% Change
East Lothian	90,088	92,830	2,742	3.0%
Midlothian	80,941	79,290	-1,651	-2.0%
Scotland	5,062,011	5,116,900	54,889	1.1%

Source: GRO(S)/Census 2001

Based on 2006 estimates, East Lothian and Midlothian represent 1.8% and 1.5% of the total Scottish population respectively.

Table 2 below reports the components of the population changes broken down by age category.

Table 2: % Change in Ages 2001-2006 (estimates)			
	0-14	15-64	65+
East Lothian	-2.4%	4.0%	5.8%
Midlothian	-8.9%	-1.4%	4.2%
Scotland	-5.6%	2.2%	4.1%

Source: GRO(S)/Census 2001

The table shows that there have been declines in the 0-14 population across all three geographies, in particular, Midlothian, which experienced a decrease of 8.9%, three percentage points greater than the Scottish level. Midlothian also experienced a population decline in the 15-64 population of 1.4% whilst there were increases at the East Lothian and Scottish levels. All three geographies 65+ population have increased over the period.

Table 3 provides details on population forecasts, based on 2004 estimates for the three geographies. Further to this, Figure 1 over reports the components of the changes broken down by age category.

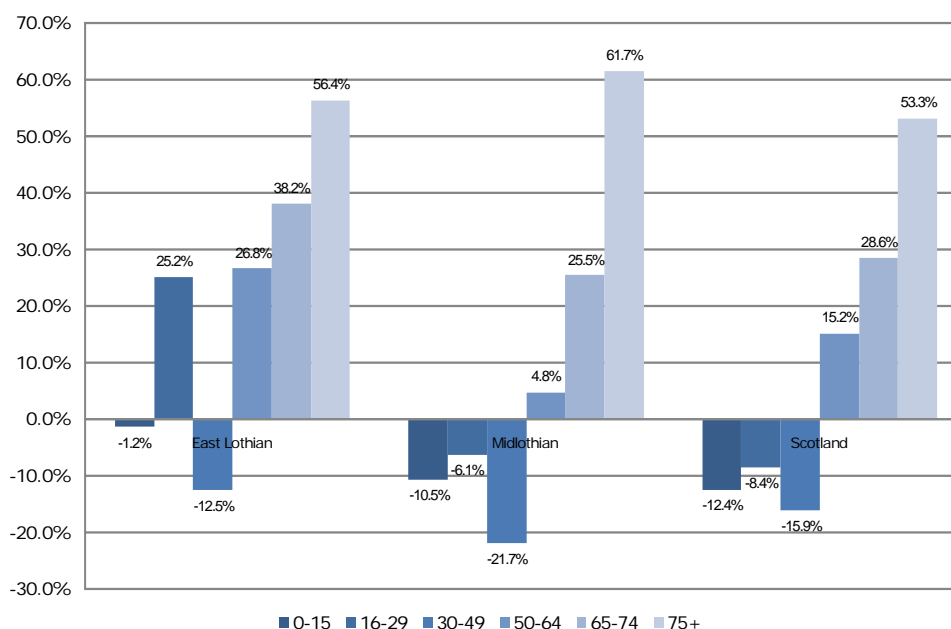
Table 3: Population Forecasts By Local Authority 2004-2024

	2004	2010	2014	2024	Absolute Change	% Change
East Lothian	91,600	94,600	96,700	103,000	11,400	12.4%
Midlothian	79,600	79,100	78,800	77,900	-1,700	-2.1%
Scotland	5,078,400	5,118,300	5,123,800	5,118,900	40,500	0.8%

Source: GRO(S)/Census 2001

Overall, the population of East Lothian is forecast to increase by 11,400 people, representing an increase of 12.5%, whilst a 2.1% decrease is forecast at the Midlothian level.

Figure 1: Components of Population Forecast % Changes 2004-2024



Source: GRO(S)

The figure shows that the forecast population changes will not occur evenly over the age categories, highlighting a change in the demographics of the areas. The most notable change will be the increase in the 65+ population across all three geographies.

Further to this, Midlothian will experience a large percentage decline in its 0-49 population, mirroring the Scottish trends whilst East Lothian will experience both increases and decrease in parts of its 0-49 population.

Tables 4a and 4b over, provide comparisons of the rural areas and the local authority population broken down by age category.

Table 4a: Rural East Lothian Breakdown of Age 2001				
	Rural East Lothian		East Lothian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-15	7,483	7,164	9,566	9,185
Working Age	21,124	22,249	27,037	28,740
65+	5,038	7,083	6,360	9,200
Total	33,645	36,496	42,963	47,125

Source: Census 2001

The total population in rural East Lothian is 70,141 and is split by gender, male 48% and female 52%, approximately the same as the local authority. The rural East Lothian population represents 77.8% of the total population in East Lothian. Working age people represent 61.8% of the total population in the rural areas.

Table 4b: Rural Midlothian Breakdown of Age 2001				
	Rural Midlothian		Midlothian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-15	5,704	5,508	8,645	8,351
Working Age	16,897	17,992	24,929	26,882
65+	3,208	4,264	5,096	7,038
Total	25,809	27,764	38,670	42,271

Source: Census 2001

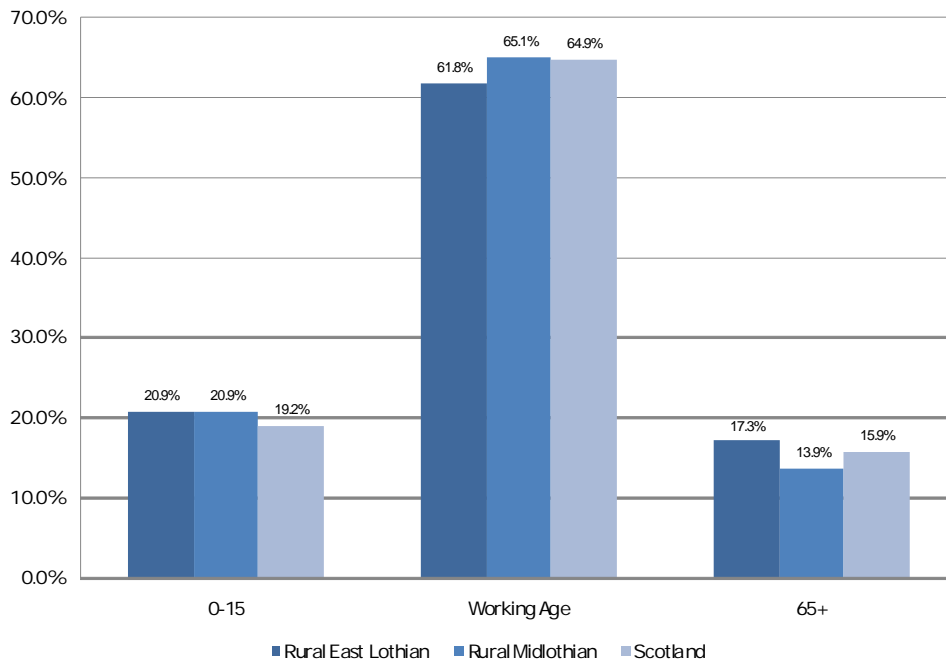
The total rural Midlothian population is 53,573 and is split by gender male 48% and female 52%. The rural area represents 66.2% of Midlothian's total population.

Figure 2 over, presents the population breakdown by age.

The Figure shows that both rural areas have a higher proportion of dependent children (0-15 population) than Scotland. Rural Midlothian has a greater working age population.

When drawing comparisons on the two rural areas, in 2001, rural East Lothian had a larger population of approximately 16,650 people and represented a greater proportion of the local authority population than rural Midlothian for the 2007-2013 Leader+ area.

Figure 2: % Share of Population 2001



Source: Census 2001

EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMANT COUNT

Employment

This section of the baseline analyses employment and unemployment data. The main dataset used is the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), which measures the number of employees but does not capture self-employment. Historically self-employment in rural areas is relatively high so the data presented may be under representing the workforce in the rural areas. However, these data issues are present across all the geographies.

Table 5 details the employment broken down by industrial sector and Figure 3 over, reports the total percentage share for the individual industries.

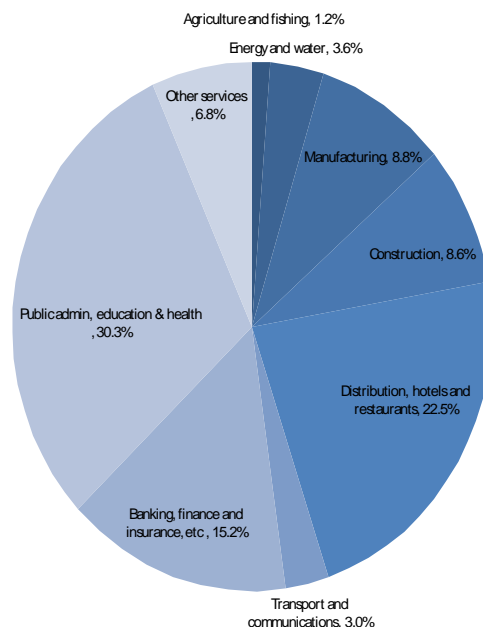
Table 5: Employment By Sector 2005				
	Rural East Lothian		East Lothian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture and fishing	140	84	144	87
Energy and water	573	81	583	82
Manufacturing	1,174	427	1,580	539
Construction	1,406	152	1,925	229
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1,842	2,229	2,458	2,995
Transport and communications	406	130	701	210
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	1,119	1,633	1,387	1,905
Public admin, education & health	1,193	4,291	1,667	5,898
Other services	560	666	683	854
Total	8,412	9,692	11,128	12,799

Source: ABI

The table shows there are 18,105 employees in rural East Lothian, representing 75.7% of total employment in East Lothian. This is approximately the same proportion of population rural East Lothian represents.

The gender employment split in rural East Lothian is male (46.5%) and female (53.5%). This is broadly consistent with the local authority level.

Figure 3: % Share of Employment Rural East Lothian 2005



Source: ABI

The key industries in rural East Lothian in terms of number of employees are public admin, education & health (30.3%), distribution, hotels and restaurants (22.5%) and banking, finance and insurance, etc (15.2%). In general, the rural employment base reflects wider East Lothian trends.

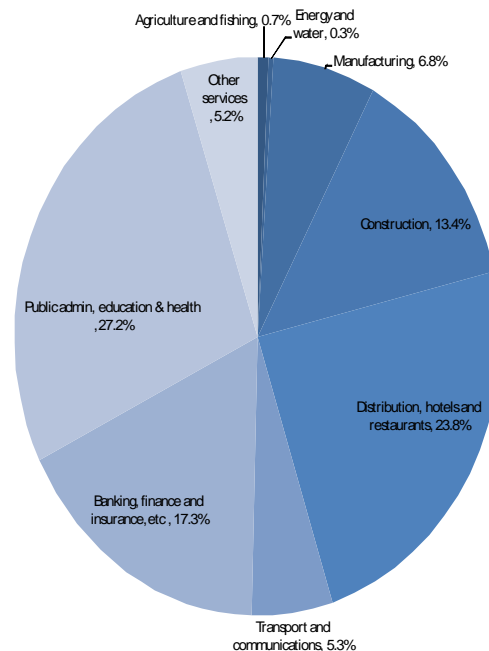
Table 6 and Figure 4 detail the same data at the rural Midlothian and Midlothian level.

Table 6: Employment By Sector 2005				
	Rural Midlothian		Midlothian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture and fishing	86	32	106	57
Energy and water	51	4	51	4
Manufacturing	846	296	1,580	557
Construction	1,979	281	2,761	376
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1,968	2,028	2,761	3,032
Transport and communications	723	174	942	240
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	1,311	1,600	1,650	1,977
Public admin, education & health	1,308	3,256	2,580	5,913
Other services	411	455	646	789
Total	8,682	8,126	13,076	12,944

Source: ABI

The table shows that there are 16,808 employees in rural Midlothian, representing 64.6% of the total local authority employment base. This is approximately the same as the population share of Midlothian. The employment gender split in rural Midlothian is also broadly consistent with Midlothian: male 51.6% and female 48.4%.

Figure 4: % Share of Employment Rural Midlothian 2005



Source: ABI

The key industries in rural Midlothian in terms of number of employees are public administration, education & health (27.2%), distribution, hotels and restaurants (23.8%), and banking, finance and insurance, etc (17.3%).

In general, the rural employment base reflects wider Midlothian trends; however, there is a 3.5 percentage point larger employment base in banking, finance and insurance, etc in rural Midlothian whilst the public administration, education & health sector is proportionately smaller in the rural area

Traditional rural industries like agriculture, fishing and forestry represent a very small proportion of both rural areas employment base whilst tourism related employment in hotels and restaurants account for one quarter and one fifth of employment in rural Midlothian and rural East Lothian respectively.

Table 7 details changes in the employment base that have occurred since 2003².

Overall, both employment bases have remained relatively static over the period with decreases of 254 (1.4%) in rural East Lothian and an increase of 342 (2.1%) in rural Midlothian.

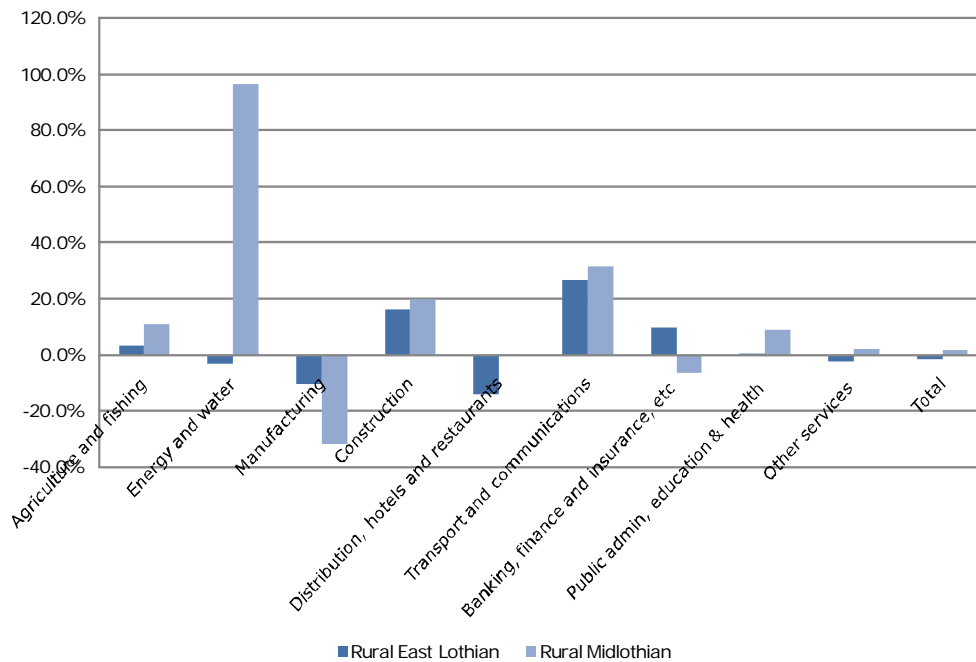
² Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes were re-classified in 2003, to keep the analysis consistent we have used 2003 as our base year.

Table 7: Employment Base 2003 - 2005						
	Rural East Lothian			Rural Midlothian		
	2003	2005	% Change	2003	2005	% Change
Agriculture and fishing	216	224	3.7%	106	118	11.3%
Energy and water	675	654	-3.1%	28	55	96.4%
Manufacturing	1,784	1,601	-10.3%	1,671	1,141	-31.7%
Construction	1,337	1,557	16.5%	1,885	2,260	19.9%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	4,718	4,070	-13.7%	3,981	3,996	0.4%
Transport and communications	423	536	26.7%	681	897	31.7%
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	2,503	2,752	9.9%	3,095	2,911	-5.9%
Public admin, education & health	5,451	5,485	0.6%	4,175	4,564	9.3%
Other services	1,251	1,226	-2.0%	845	866	2.5%
Total	18,359	18,105	-1.4%	16,467	16,809	2.1%

Source: ABI

Figure 5 below, details the employment changes by industry.

Figure 5: Employment Change 2003-2005



Source: ABI

The most notable changes to the employment base include the following:

- although representing a small proportion of total employment, primary industries, agriculture and fishing and energy and water have experienced increases in employment over the period;
- distribution, hotels and restaurants have experienced a decrease in employment in rural East Lothian whilst remaining a key industry in the area; and

- rural Midlothian had experienced the greatest employment changes between sectors.

Table 8 provides data specific to agricultural, hunting and forestry occupations from the Census 2001³.

Table 8: Agriculture Employment - Census 2001				
	Economically active	Employee total	Self-employed	Unemployed
East Lothian	1,376	831	454	64
Midlothian	708	393	268	41
Scotland	51,304	22,661	24,991	2,743

Source: Census 2001

The table shows that there is a larger proportion of agriculture employment in East Lothian, 1,285 (inc self-employed) compared to Midlothian (661). East Lothian represents 2.7% of the total agriculture employment in Scotland.

Self employment contributes 37.8% and 33% of total agricultural economic activity in Midlothian and East Lothian respectively. This is less than the Scottish level of 48.7%.

Table 9 below reports the part-time employment in both rural areas.

Table 9: Part-Time Employment 2005								
	Rural East Lothian				Rural Midlothian			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Agriculture and fishing	10	0.8%	17	0.4%	3	0.2%	6	0.1%
Energy and water	5	0.4%	16	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Manufacturing	30	2.3%	86	1.8%	28	2.0%	115	2.6%
Construction	13	1.0%	62	1.3%	24	1.7%	97	2.2%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	577	44.2%	1,485	30.7%	691	49.3%	1,312	29.4%
Transport and communication	83	6.4%	68	1.4%	86	6.1%	73	1.6%
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	130	10.0%	632	13.1%	236	16.8%	880	19.7%
Public admin, education & health	265	20.3%	2,078	42.9%	211	15.0%	1,681	37.7%
Other services	192	14.7%	396	8.2%	123	8.8%	290	6.5%
Total	1,305	100.0%	4,839	100.0%	1,402	100.0%	4,456	100.0%

Source: ABI

The table reports that in rural East Lothian, female part time employment is approximately four times greater than the male level, whilst in rural Midlothian it is three times greater. Overall, part time employment has decreased by 4% in rural East Lothian and increased in rural Midlothian by 1.3%.

³ It should be noted that occupational classifications differ from industrial classifications, which are used in measuring the employment base. The previous employment base tables measured workplace-based employment whilst Table 8 measures residence-based employment occupations. The data is also from 2001 and as such, is not the most up-to-date source.

Across both areas, the greatest levels of part time employment are in the public administration, education & health and distribution, hotels and restaurants sectors.

Claimant Count

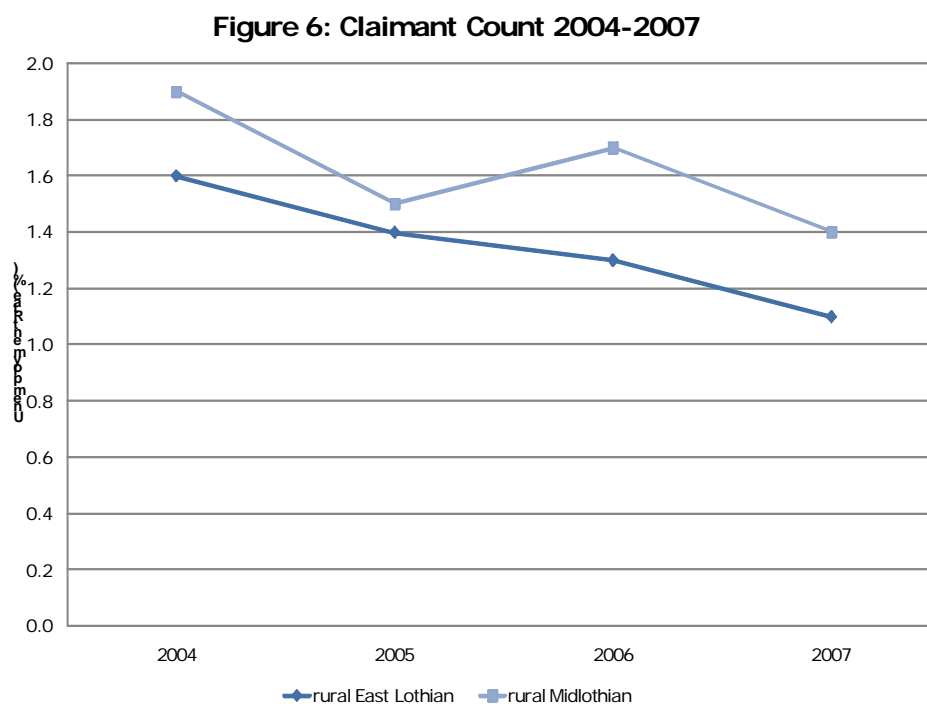
The claimant count measures the number of people that are unemployed and registered for Jobs Seeker Allowance (JSA). The total number of claimants across the two areas and comparative geographies are presented in Table 10 over.

Table 10: Claimant Count 2007						
	Male		Female		Total persons	
	No.	Rate (%)	No.	Rate (%)	No.	Rate (%)
Rural East Lothian	333	1.6	137	0.7	470	1.1
East Lothian	453	1.6	183	0.7	636	1.2
Rural Midlothian	326	1.9	146	0.9	472	1.4
Midlothian	546	2.2	239	1.0	785	1.6
Scotland	56,464	3.5	20,491	1.3	76,955	2.4

Source: Claimant Count

The table reports that the unemployment rate in rural East Lothian is 1.1%, this is less than half the Scottish level and is in line with the East Lothian average, whilst rural Midlothian is also less than both the Scottish and regional average. Across all geographies, male unemployment is at least double the female unemployment rate.

Figure 6 details the unemployment levels for both rural areas for the period 2004 to 2007.



Source: Claimant Count

The unemployment rate in both rural areas has decreased over the period. Both rural areas unemployment rate has decreased by 0.5% over the period. However, rural Midlothian's unemployment rate has experienced minor fluctuations.

BUSINESS BASE

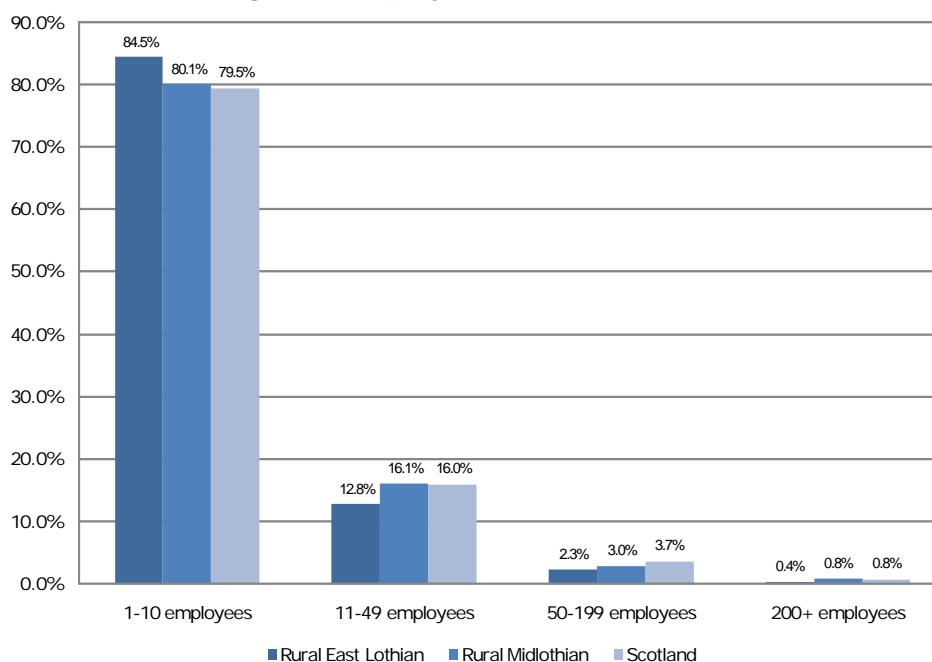
The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) measures the number of businesses in an area, it is a more robust survey than the VAT register as it captures businesses that fall below the VAT threshold.

Table 11 over, presents the business base broken down by broad industrial sectors and the changes that have occurred since 2003.

The table reports that in 2005, rural East Lothian had 2,094 businesses, representing an increase of 116 businesses (5.9%) since 2003 whilst rural Midlothian had a business base of 1,449 representing an increase of 91 businesses (6.7%).

When analysing this alongside Table 7, we can draw the conclusion that in comparison, rural Midlothian has greater proportion of larger businesses whilst rural East Lothian had a greater proportion of micro businesses. This assumption can be drawn from, in comparison, the larger employment base and smaller number of businesses in rural Midlothian. This is highlighted in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7: Employment Sizebands 2005



Source: ABI

The Figure reports that rural East Lothian has a greater proportion of micro businesses (1-10 employees) than both rural Midlothian and Scotland but fewer larger businesses. Generally speaking, rural Midlothian is consistent with the Scottish levels.

Table 11: Business Base 2003-2005

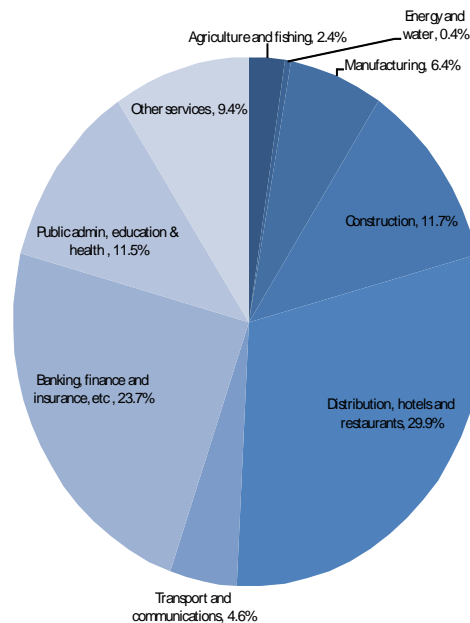
	Rural East Lothian			Rural Midlothian		
	2003	2005	% Change	2003	2005	% Change
Agriculture and fishing	52	51	-1.9%	18	19	5.6%
Energy and water	11	9	-18.2%	6	4	-33.3%
Manufacturing	134	134	0.0%	96	94	-2.1%
Construction	218	244	11.9%	191	213	11.5%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	597	626	4.9%	361	378	4.7%
Transport and communications	89	96	7.9%	77	85	10.4%
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	445	497	11.7%	332	367	10.5%
Public admin, education & health	207	241	16.4%	137	171	24.8%
Other services	225	196	-12.9%	140	118	-15.7%
Total	1,978	2,094	5.9%	1,358	1,449	6.7%

Source: ABI

The greatest absolute changes in industry have occurred in banking, finance and insurance, etc. - an increase of 24 new businesses in both rural areas representing an increase of approximately 9%. Public administration, education and health have also experienced a notable increase in its business base across both areas.

Figures 8 and 9 present the percentage share of industry in both rural areas.

Figure 8: Rural East Lothian % Share of Business Base 2005



Source: ABI

Figure 8 shows that distribution, hotels and restaurants (29.9%) and banking, finance and insurance, etc. (23.7%) represent the greatest proportion of the rural East Lothian business base.

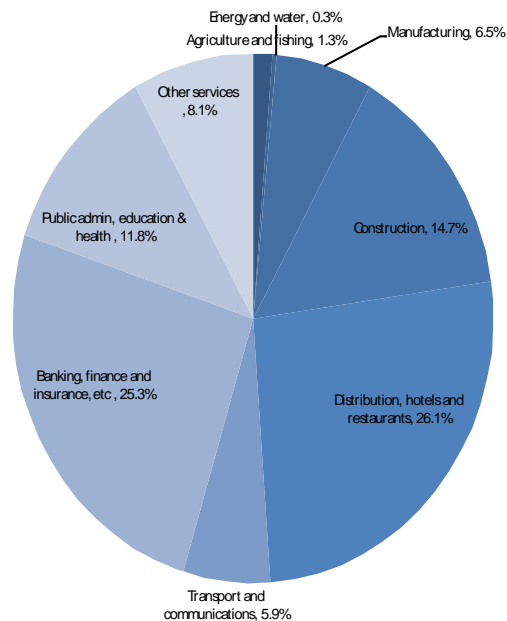
This is broadly similar to the employment base break down, however, public admin, education & health represents 30.3% of total employment and only accounts for 11.5% of the business base total. This indicates that there are a few large companies operating in this sector in rural East Lothian.

Figure 9 provides the rural Midlothian employment percentage share.

Similar to rural East Lothian, the two largest sectors in terms of number of businesses are distribution, hotels and restaurants (26.1%). banking, finance and insurance, etc (25.3%)

The business base breakdown is again broadly similar to the employment base, however, again, public admin, education & health has a large share of the employment base and a smaller share of the business base. Similar to rural East Lothian, the data would suggest that there are a small number of large public admin, education & health businesses in rural Midlothian.

Figure 9: Rural Midlothian % Share Of Business Base 2005



Source: ABI

Tables 12 and 13 over, provide the location quotient of both rural areas in comparison with Scotland.

The location quotient is derived by calculating the proportion of businesses in a particular industry sector and then dividing the result by the proportion of those in the same sector in Scotland. A number higher than 1 means that there is a greater concentration/representation in the rural area, and less than 1 means a lower concentration than the comparator areas.

Table 12: Rural East Lothian Business Base LQ 2005			
	Rural East Lothian % share of businesses	Scotland % share of businesses	LQ
Agriculture and fishing	2.4%	2.0%	1.2
Energy and water	0.4%	0.5%	0.9
Manufacturing	6.4%	5.9%	1.1
Construction	11.7%	8.7%	1.3
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	29.9%	31.5%	0.9
Transport and communications	4.6%	4.5%	1.0
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	23.7%	25.7%	0.9
Public admin, education & health	11.5%	12.4%	0.9
Other services	9.4%	8.8%	1.1

Source: ABI

The table shows that rural East Lothian has a broadly similar business base to Scotland

Table 13: Rural Midlothian Business Base LQ 2005			
	Rural Midlothian % share of businesses	Scotland % share of businesses	LQ
Agriculture and fishing	1.3%	2.0%	0.7
Energy and water	0.3%	0.5%	0.6
Manufacturing	6.5%	5.9%	1.1
Construction	14.7%	8.7%	1.7
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	26.1%	31.5%	0.8
Transport and communications	5.9%	4.5%	1.3
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	25.3%	25.7%	1.0
Public admin, education & health	11.8%	12.4%	1.0
Other services	8.1%	8.8%	0.9

Source: ABI

The location quotients show that rural Midlothian has a comparatively small primary industry business base (agriculture & fishing and energy & water) but a large secondary industry business base (manufacturing and construction).

Table 14 provides the one and three-year business survival rates for businesses within East Lothian and Midlothian.

The table reports that the 1 year survival rate of businesses registered in 2004 is 91% across all the comparator geographies, whilst the three year survival rate of businesses registered in 2002 is 73%, three percentage points higher than the Scottish average.

Table 14: One and Three-Year Business Survival Rate				
	1 year business Survival rate (2004)	Change since 1995 (%)	3 Year business survival rate (2002)	Change since 1995 (%)
East Lothian	91%	2%	73%	7%
Midlothian	91%	-2%	73%	3%
Scotland	91%	3%	70%	5%

Source: dti

The three-year survival rate of all the areas has increased over the period 1995 to 2002.

Table 15 details the number of VAT registered businesses in the local authorities and reports the business density and birth rate per 10,000 population.

Table 15 Density of VAT Stock 2005			
	Stock	Density Per 10,000 population	Business birth rate per 10,000
East Lothian	2,200	240	20.6
Midlothian	1,670	211	20.3
Scotland	129,175	254	22.6

Source: Nomis/VAT Register

East Lothian and Midlothian have a lower business density and business birth rate than Scotland; Midlothian in particular has a low business density rate.

Earnings

Table 16 below provides the average mean earnings broken down by gender.

Table 16: Average Weekly Earnings						
	2002			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East Lothian	407.4	271.1	410.7	505.7	334.0	501.3
Midlothian	445.2	244.4	414.1	524.4	316.6	501.1
Scotland	453.5	269.3	431.0	506.2	328.3	502.5

Source: ASHE

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides details of the mean average earnings per week. The data reports that average earnings across all geographies have increased over the period 2002 to 2006. Average wages in East Lothian and Midlothian are approximately the same level as the Scottish average.

QUALIFICATIONS

The final section in the economic overview examines school leaver destinations, school results of S5 pupils and qualifications of working age people.

Table 17⁴ details the results of the individual schools within the rural East Lothian area and draws comparison with the local authority and Scotland. In these sections, we have included all state schools in both East Lothian and Midlothian since their catchment areas cover individuals within the rural area and it is not possible to disaggregate these figures further.

Table 17: East Lothian School Leavers Destinations 2005/06							
	Dunbar Grammar	Knox Academy	North Berwick High School	Preston Lodge High School	Ross High School	East Lothian	Scotland
Full-time higher education	30%	39%	54%	25%	18%	30%	30%
Full-time further education	20%	20%	15%	15%	15%	17%	23%
Training	< 5	< 5	0%	< 5	< 5	1%	5%
Employment	32%	27%	22%	34%	39%	32%	26%
Unemployed, seeking employment	< 5	< 5	< 5	20%	< 5	15%	11%
Unemployed, not seeking employment	< 5	< 5	< 5	3%	< 5	3%	2%
Not known	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	1%	2%

Source: Scottish Schools Online

There is a mixed picture in terms of school leaver destinations. In some schools (Knox Academy and North Berwick High) individuals are significantly more likely than the Scottish average to go into higher education. However, the proportion of pupils moving into higher education is lower in the other schools and, in the cases of Ross High and Preston Lodge, is significantly below the Scottish average.

Table 18 details the exam results of pupils in 2005/06.

⁴ It should be noted that some results were suppressed at the school level to ensure no individuals could be identified.

Table 18: East Lothian Exam Results 2005/06							
	Dunbar Grammar	Knox Academy	North Berwick High School	Preston Lodge High School	Ross High School	East Lothian	Scotland
S4 achieving 5+ awards at Standard Grade Credit level or equivalent	47%	51%	62%	25%	43%	41%	35%
% S5 achieving 5+ awards at Higher or better	13%	17%	19%	7%	6%	11%	10%
% S6 achieving 5+ awards at Higher or better	19%	31%	49%	15%	10%	22%	20%

Source: Scottish Schools Online

The table shows that there is a large variation in educational attainment across the schools. In general, Dunbar Grammar, Knox Academy and North Berwick High Schools out-perform the Scottish average whilst a more uneven picture is apparent within the other schools.

Table 19 provides the school leaver destinations for schools located in Midlothian.

Table 19: Midlothian School Leavers Destinations 2005/06								
	Beeslack High School	Dalkeith High School	Lasswade High School Centre	Newbattle Community High School	Penicuik High School	St. David's RC High School	Midlothian	Scotland
Full-time higher education	36%	22%	29%	14%	21%	32%	26%	30%
Full-time further education	<5%	23%	25%	18%	23%	18%	21%	23%
Training	<5%	<5	<5	5%	<5	<5	2%	5%
Employment	26%	36	27%	32%	42%	33%	32%	26%
Unemployed, seeking employment	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	16%	11%
Unemployed, not seeking employment	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	2%	2%
Not known	0%	0%	<5	4%	<5	<5	1%	2%

Source: Scottish Schools Online

The data shows that:

- Four of the six schools have a smaller proportion entering higher education than the Scottish average; and
- In five of the six schools, the proportion of leavers going directly into employment is at or above the Scottish average.

Newbattle Community High, Penicuik High and Dalkeith High have a particularly low proportion of leavers proceeding to full-time higher education.

Table 20 provides the exam results for schools in Midlothian and comparisons are made with Midlothian and Scotland.

Table 20: Midlothian Exam Results 2005/06								
	Beeslack High School	Dalkeith High School	Lasswade High School Centre	Newbattle Community High School	Penicuik High School	St. David's RC High School	Midlothian	Scotland
S4 achieving 5+ awards at Standard Grade Credit level or equivalent	46%	30%	27%	19%	37%	23%	30%	35%
% S5 achieving 5+ awards at Higher or better	12%	5%	11%	<5	4%	7%	7%	10%
% S6 achieving 5+ awards at Higher or better	29%	11%	14%	6%	18%	10%	14%	20%

Source: Scottish Schools Online

The table shows that, with the exception of Beeslack and Penicuik High Schools, the other Midlothian schools perform below the Scottish average in terms of S4 attainment. The same is true of S6 attainment, whilst only Beeslack and Lasswade High Schools outperform the Scottish average in terms of S5 attainment.

Table 21 provides details on the levels of qualifications of working age people.

Table 21: Qualifications of Working Age People 2006			
	East Lothian	Midlothian	Scotland
% with NVQ4+	34.5%	25.9%	32.1%
% with NVQ3	15.4%	17.3%	15.5%
% with Trade apprenticeships	7.1%	8.4%	7.2%
% with NVQ2	16.4%	19.4%	14.0%
% with NVQ1	8.4%	10.7%	10.4%
% with other qualifications	7.2%	6.6%	6.9%
% with no qualifications	11.0%	11.7%	13.7%

Source: APS

East Lothian performs better than Scotland in terms of higher levels of qualifications (NVQ4+ and NVQ 3) whilst Midlothian performs better in the mid-level qualifications (NVQ 2 and apprenticeships). Both areas have a lower percentage of working age people with no qualifications than Scotland.