



Ward
2

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning



Introduction to Area Profile

This Area Profile has been produced by the Performance and Community Engagement division within Services for Communities at the City of Edinburgh Council.

We are interested in hearing your comments and feedback on the profiles so please contact either:

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- Daniel Sawyers (daniel.sawyers@edinburgh.gov.uk).

The profiles have been based around the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and updates to the profiles will be in line with the publication of the new SIMD data and other appropriate information from partner organisations as it becomes available.

Thank you

Angela Leitch
Head of Performance and Community Engagement
Services for Communities

Pentland Hills – Overview of Statistical Data

Pentland Hills Ward lies to the far south west of the City. The ward covers the areas of Ratho, Currie, Balerno, Riccarton Mains, including the Heriott-Watt University campus, Wester Hailes and stretches into the Pentland Hills Regional Park.

Employment

Pentland Hills has a lower rate of people excluded from the world of work. Compared to the rest of Scotland, there is a lower proportion of the working age population who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability.

Ward significantly above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Housing

Overall Pentland Hills has good measures of material living standards with a lower number of persons in households which are over-crowded or without central heating.

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

The people within Pentland Hills are healthier than the average – that is that there is a lower level of risk associated with poor health (i.e. admission rates for alcohol or drug taking or prescriptions for anxiety, depression or psychosis).

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Crime

Local neighbourhoods within Pentland Hills experience crime levels that are lower than the Scottish average. This is based on types of crime that affect a local neighbourhood: crimes of violence; drug offences; domestic house breaking; minor assault; and vandalism.

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Education, Skills and Training

Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland Pentland Hills has higher levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

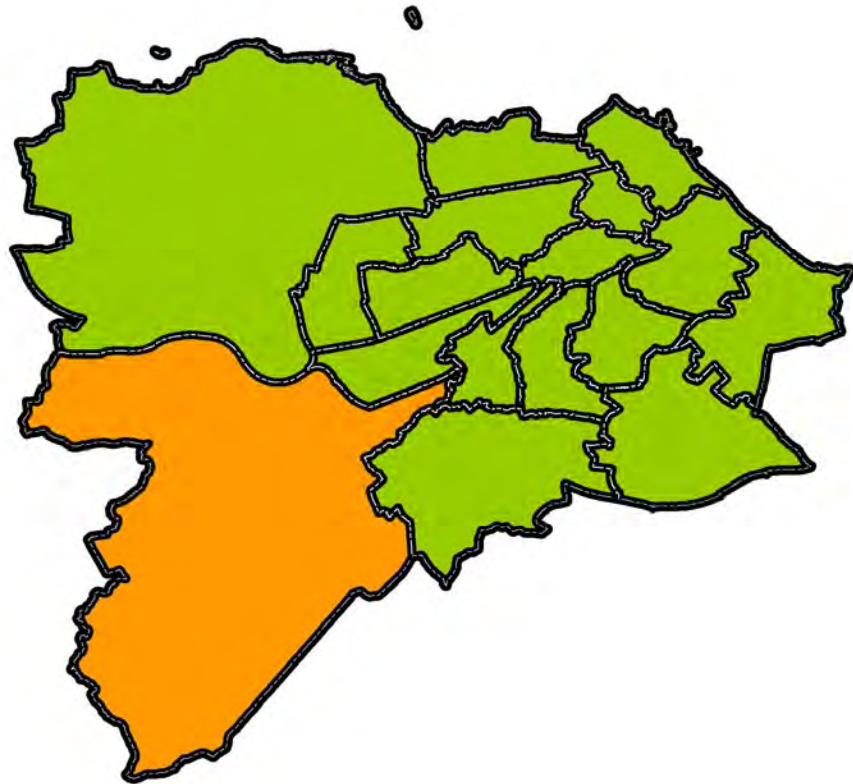
Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

SIMD 2006

AREA PROFILE

Community
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PENTLAND HILLS



PENTLAND HILLS

Ward
02

Population: 23,401
Unemployment Rate: 2.1%
No qualifications: 21.1%
Good/fair Health: 94.1%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 80.2%
- Council: 9.4%
- Other social: 4.5%
- Private Landlord: 3.6%
- Living rent free: 2.3%

(CENSUS, 2001)

AREA PROFILING

“This area profile brings together a number of components to help map the quality of life and services in a local area. It can provide a valuable resource for neighbourhood managers and neighbourhood partnerships to address the issues that matter in their locality”



The profiles use the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) – the Scottish Executive’s official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland. This has been selected as it is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of area based multiple deprivation.

For a detailed explanation of SIMD and guidance on how to use the SIMD data please see the last page of this report.

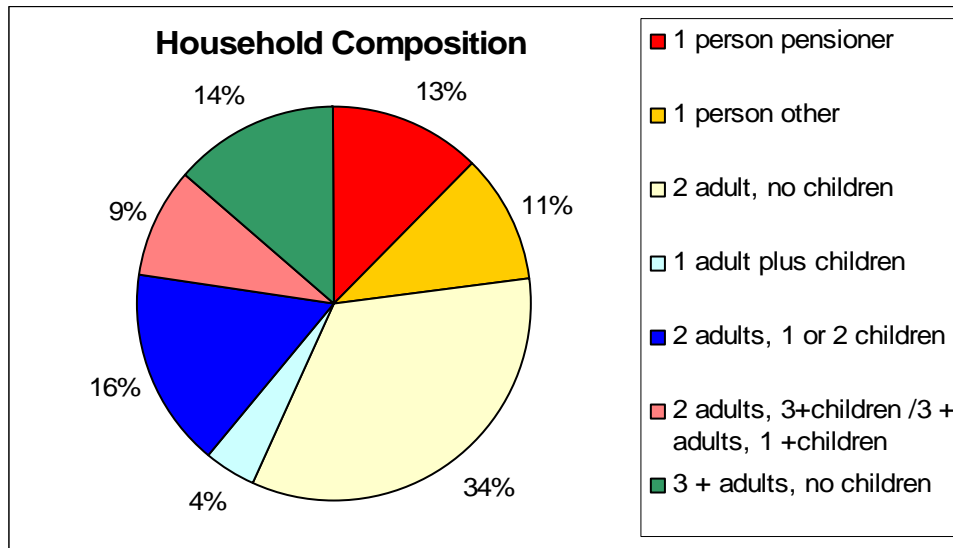


PEOPLE AND PLACE

Population dynamics

Total Population – 23,401

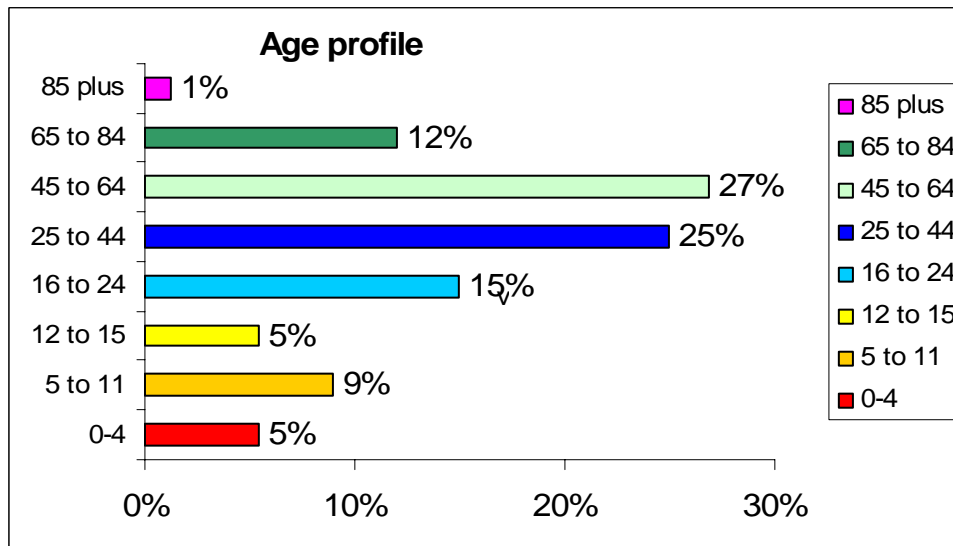
Density (persons/ha) – 3.0



(Census 2001)

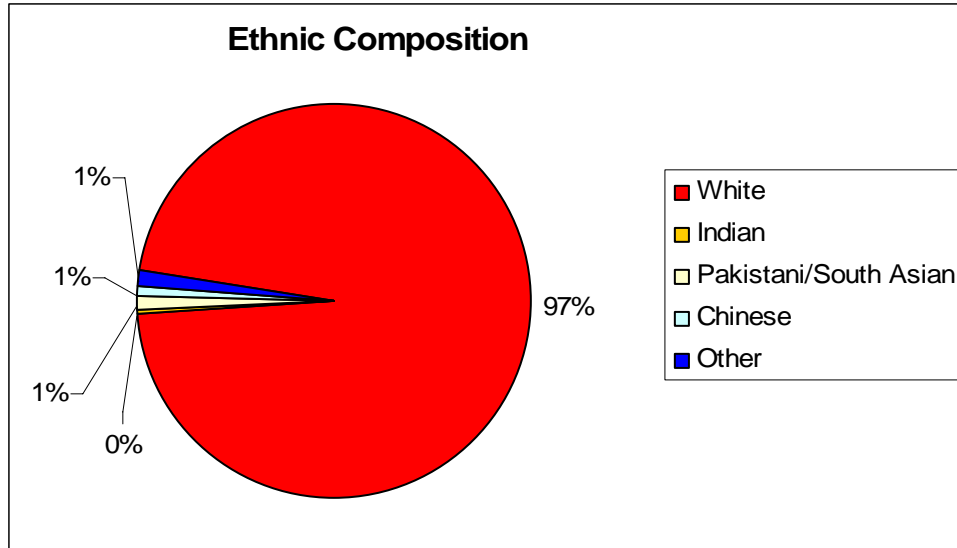
For census information please see:

<http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp>



(Census 2001)

Area Profile: **Pentland Hills**

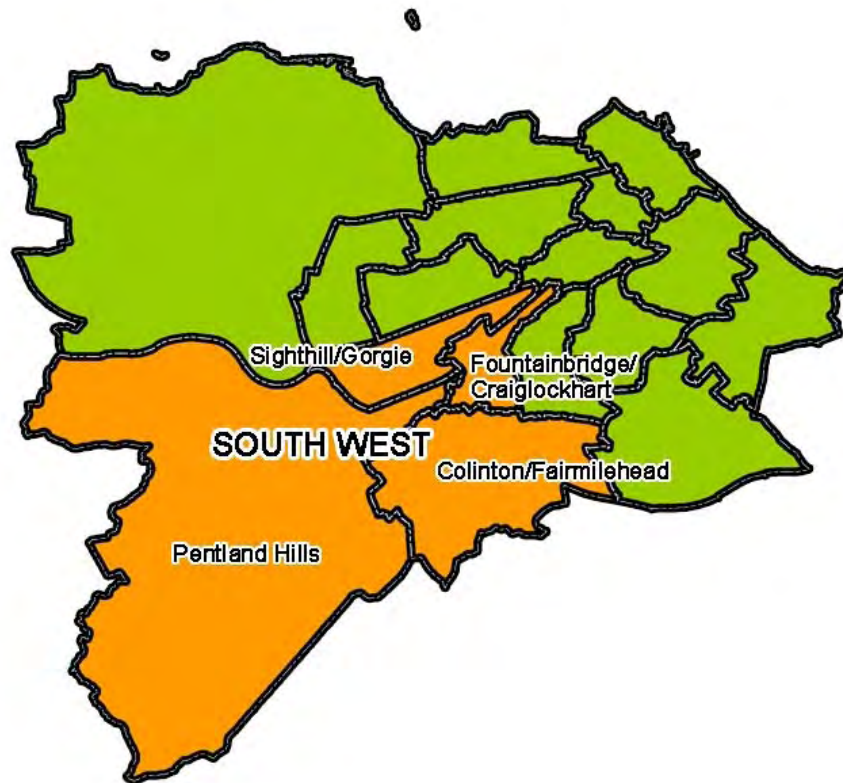


(Census 2001)



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Pentland Hills Ward is part of the South West Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Sighthill/Gorgie, Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart and Colinton/Fairmilehead.



Pentland Hills and Colinton/Fairmilehead form a Neighbourhood Partnership.

For a list of the voluntary and community groups please see the following site that can be searched alphabetically, by postcode and by category:
<http://www.edinburghcompact.org.uk/localOrganisations/localOrganisations.asp>



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2006 reveal a significant lack of deprivation – high levels of overall well-being - in the Pentland Hills Ward. Balerno, compared to the rest of Scotland, has less deprivation as the area ranks in the least 50-90% for deprivation. Currie sits within the least 10% deprived areas within Scotland.

The Pentland Hills Ward has an unemployment rate lower than the city-wide level at just over 2%; the city-wide level is just under 3% (Census, 2001).

The Pentland Hills Ward also has a lower percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed, at 2% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh and 3.2% of people are permanently sick compared to 5% across Edinburgh (Census, 2001).

Unemployment levels in 2006

The most recent unemployment data at the time of writing relates to December 2006 (City of Edinburgh Council). The closest 'fit' for unemployment data to the new multi-member Wards is the 58 old wards (this is unlikely to change in the short-term).

The old 58 wards do not always fit in neatly to the new 17 multi-member wards; but to address the difference in the significance to the overlap a ranking has been applied to the unemployment data for the new ward.

Balerno and Baberton either completely or significantly overlap the Pentland Hills Ward and have low levels of unemployment at 0.6% and 0.7% respectively. Lower than the city-wide level of 2.2% in December 2006.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Balerno*	30	0.6	57
Baberton**	34	0.7	53
Dalmeny / Kirkliston***	80	1.6	33
Murrayfield***	41	0.8	49
Fountainbridge***	157	2.9	15
Sighthill***	166	2.7	16
EDINBURGH	6,592	2.2	

* Completely within the multi-member ward boundary

** - Significant overlap – this is a significant area in the new multi-member Ward

*** - Insignificant overlap – this is a relatively insignificant area in the new multi-member Ward

Area Profile: **Pentland Hills**



HOUSING

The Housing component that forms the overall Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation rankings takes account of overcrowding in households and households without central heating. Across the whole of Scotland, Leith and the City Centre are ranked in the worst 5% for the SIMD rankings – attributable to higher rates of overcrowding and households without central heating as recorded by the 2001 Census.

Pentland Hills rates ranks well in Housing component from SIMD, and as such, the overall Ward level census data presents a better picture to that of the city-wide:

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2%	12.3%
Pentland Hills Ward	6.4%	3.2%

(Census, 2001)

9.4% of households in the Pentland Hills Ward rented their property from the City of Edinburgh Council, just lower than the city-wide level of 10.9%.

Area	Owner occupied	Council	Other social	Private Landlord	Living Rent Free
Edinburgh	68.6%	10.9%	5.5%	12.5%	2.4%
Pentland Hills Ward	80.2%	9.4%	4.5%	3.6%	2.3%

(Census, 2001)

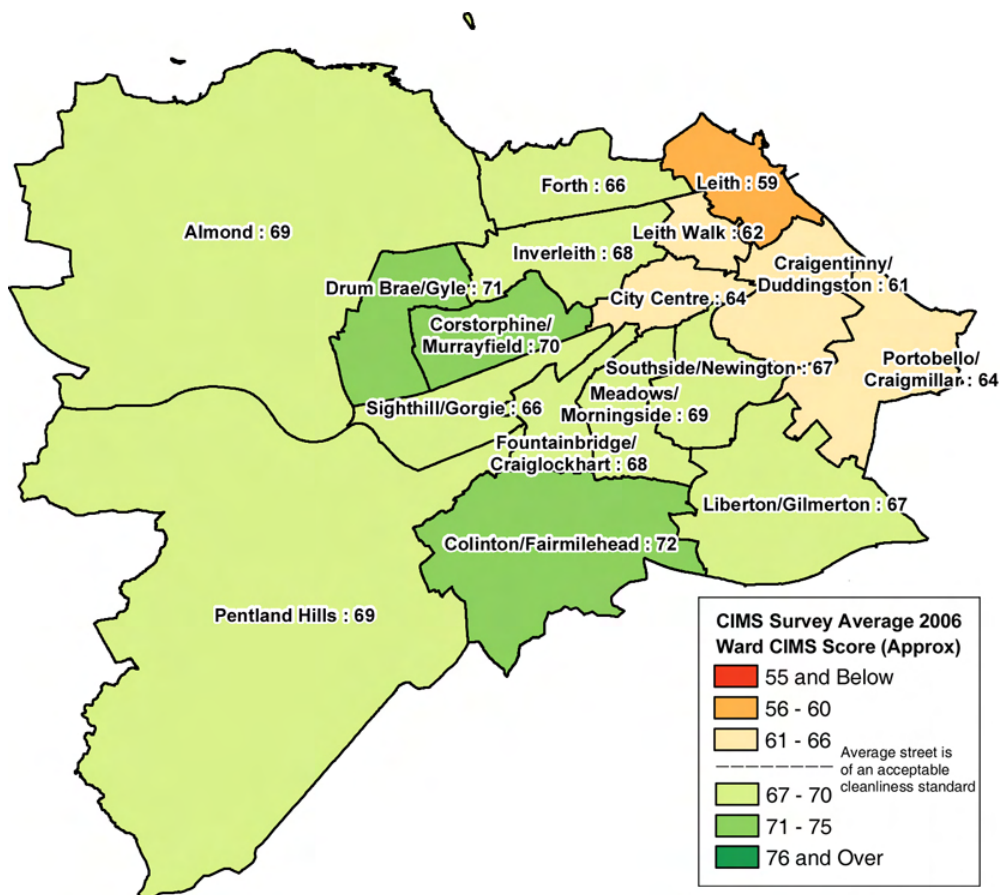
There are 932 Council houses within the area and 997 houses which were formerly Council owned housing that has been sold to sitting tenants. This means that 52% of the original stock has been sold through Right to buy. Furthermore, 2% of Council Stock was registered empty in the Pentland Hills Ward, in line with the percentage of empty stock across the city which varies between 1%-3% (I world¹, December 2006).

¹ I World is the system used by Housing and Regeneration within Services for Communities at the City of Edinburgh Council.



ENVIRONMENT

The Cleanliness Index Monitoring System (CIMS) score is an objective measure of the cleanliness of Edinburgh's streets captured by a quarterly survey carried out by Keep Scotland Beautiful. Each surveyed street is given a score between 0 – 3 depending upon its cleanliness. The CIMS score is then a ratio between the achieved score and the best possible score for a ward. A score of 66 corresponds to a score that shows on average all surveyed streets were of an acceptable standard of cleanliness. The score on the map shown below is an average for the four surveys carried out in 2006 and aggregated approximately into the new ward geography based upon geographical areas, because of this approximation the data should be treated with caution.



The average city-wide score for the same period was 66.

Parks

The area is a rural area and there will be significant access to greenspace as the Pentland Hills sits at the south of the ward. The research contained within the Parks & Gardens Strategy did not cover any parks near as the majority of the parks covered are located within the city centre (Audience Business – Parks Review, 2002).

Area Profile: **Pentland Hills**



TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

Across Edinburgh, access to services² – petrol stations, primary schools, secondary schools, shopping facilities, post offices – is relatively good compared against the whole of Scotland. Compared to rural areas and small towns, one could expect that the capital city would be well connected to services. As the Pentland Hills Ward is comprised of a lot of rural areas – the access ranking is slightly lower than the level across Scotland between 15%-50% worst deprivation.

Between 1999 and 2004 there was a significant increase in the proportion of journeys made by public transport by Edinburgh residents, with Lothian Buses plc, for example, carrying around 25% more passengers. The proportion of journeys on foot or by bicycle did not change significantly in this period, compared to a trend of falling numbers across Scotland. Looking specifically at travel to work, over of 50% of journeys by Edinburgh residents are made by public transport, walking or cycling. This is the highest rate in Scotland.

The total number of journeys by Edinburgh residents increased during this period, reflecting population growth, additional jobs in Edinburgh and increasing car ownership. The percentages indicated below are therefore percentages of an increasing total number of journeys.

%	Cycle	Walk	Public transport	Car (inc. passengers)	Other	Sample size
1999	2	24	16	57	2	2714
2004	2	23	19	54	3	1313

Increasing public transport patronage is closely linked with the increasing provision of bus priorities and consequent improvement in bus reliability.

Use of the new park & ride sites is increasing rapidly, with 75% of the 950 spaces at Ingliston and Hermiston occupied at peak times in September 2006. This is an excellent performance just one year after the sites opened in September 2005.

In the city centre, new traffic management arrangements have reduced traffic levels in the areas of greatest pedestrian activity, while 20mph zones in many residential areas have reduced the danger and domination of traffic.

² Access to services is aggregated for the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and further details of all the measures included can be found on the website <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/13142913/0>



COMMUNITY SAFETY

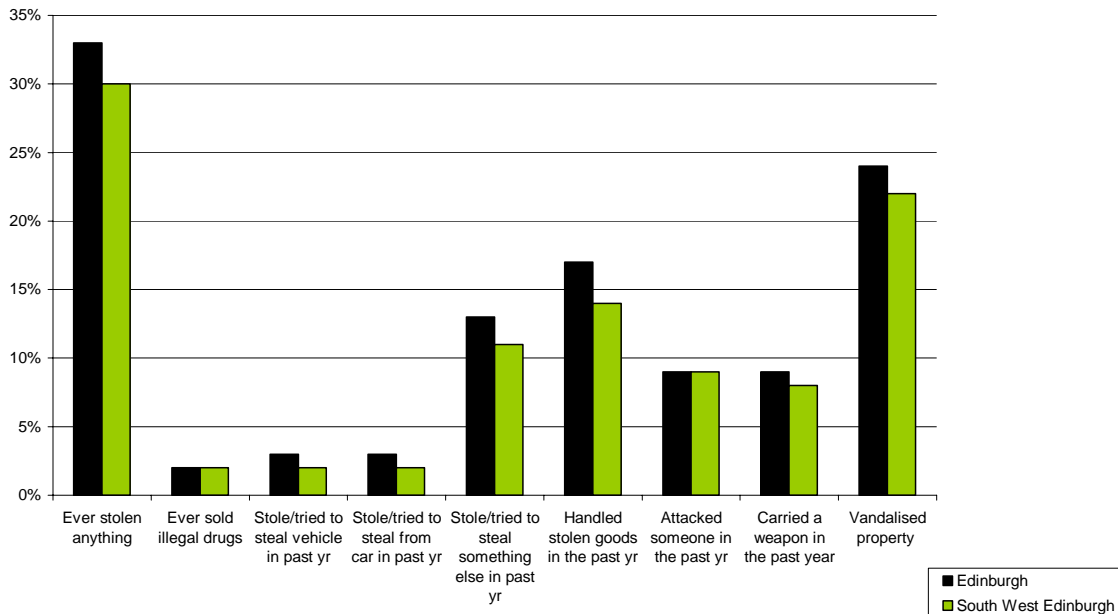
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

Young Peoples Perception of their Area

Perception of Area	National	Edinburgh	South West Edinburgh	North Edinburgh	West Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	East Edinburgh
Lots of fights in their neighbourhood	16%	18%	19%	23%	14%	15%	23%
Crime and/or drug selling	23%	19%	19%	23%	17%	17%	25%
Lots of empty/abandoned buildings	8%	6%	5%	9%	4%	5%	9%
Lots of graffiti	15%	18%	18%	23%	14%	16%	23%
I feel unsafe after dark	21%	20%	21%	22%	19%	17%	26%

Area Analysis – Youth Crime

South West Edinburgh - Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour



³ Communities that Care developed and piloted a self-completion youth survey. In the period October 2005 – March 2006, 17,476 secondary school pupils (S1 to S5 only) who live and study in Edinburgh, were surveyed. Communities that Care is a long-term preventive programme which establishes a working partnership between local people, agencies and organisations to promote healthy personal and social development among young people, while reducing the risks of different problem behaviours. The survey is designed to provide information on the prevalence of risk and protective factors among young people aged 11-16, and also to assess the current prevalence of problem behaviours within a community.

Area Profile: **Pentland Hills**



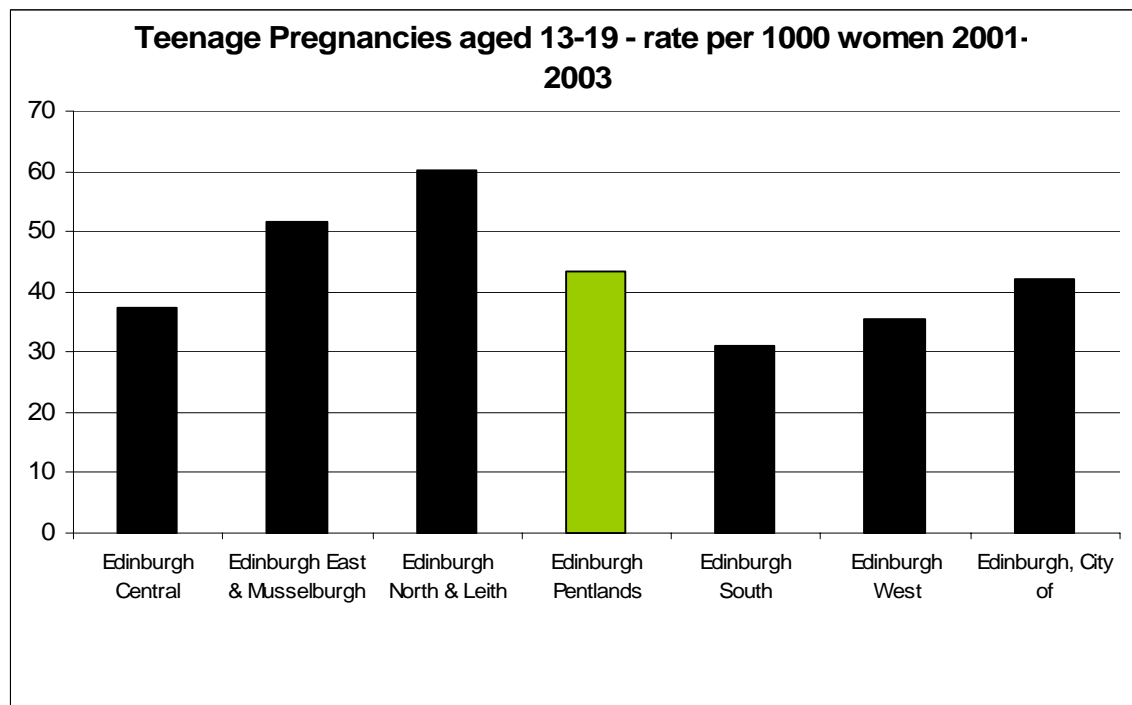
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Across Edinburgh, 9 out of 10 people are in good/fair health, Pentland Hills is in line with the city-wide level. 14% of people in the Pentland Hills Ward have a limiting illness; lower than the city-wide level of 16% (Census, 2001).

Data on teenage pregnancies are available at Scottish Parliamentary Constituency level.

The graph below shows that the Pentlands area has a similar rate of teenage pregnancies to that of the city-wide picture.

The most recent data is presented below:



(Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics www.sns.gov.uk)



EDUCATION AND LIFE LONG LEARNING

One in five people within the Pentland Hills Ward have no qualifications – this is in line with the number of people across the whole of Edinburgh. For higher grade level the Pentland Hills Ward outpaces the rest of Edinburgh at 21.7% compared to 18.6%.

The education, skills and training overall SIMD ranking, shows that the area is less deprived when compared against the rest of Scotland – this means that across a range of indicators – no qualifications, people between 16 -18 not in full time education, pupils performance, absence from school – the Pentland Hills Ward does well in regards to a lack of deprivation.

Libraries

Item home site	PC Issues (2005/06)	No. of PCs	Av. Loans per PC.	Number of borrowers (2005/06)	No. of Guest PC Issues (2005/06)	Guest PC Issues as % of PC Issues (2005/06)	Total Members at (02/04/06)	Visitor Counts (2005/06)
Balerno Library	674	2	337	145	16	2.4%	2,335	34,927
Currie Library	2916	7	417	413	57	2.0%	3,752	71,736
Ratho Library	5658	2	2829	50	0	0.0%	959	42,103

Schools

The following primary schools are in the area:

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Clovenstone	63	33	46
Curriehill	90	82	87
Dean Park	95	94	95
Juniper Green	98	60	64
Nether Currie	95	92	89
Ratho	92	88	96

(Source: <http://news.scotsman.com/topics.cfm?tid=1361&id=2241002005>)

Secondary schools within the area have the following profiles:

Area Profile: **Pentland Hills**

Secondary School	No. of pupils	Percentage authorised absences for 2005/06	Percentage unauthorised absences for 2005/06	Percentage of the S4 year group achieving five or more awards at SCQF Level 4 (Standard Grade General level or equivalent) or better	Staying on to S5
Edinburgh		6.5%	3.1%	74%	64%
Scotland		7.5%	1.8%	76%	64%
Currie High School	963	4.6%	1.5%	93%	69%
Balerno Community High School	809	4.6%	1.8%	76%	78%
*Forrester High School	695	5.7%	3.3%	78%	52%
*Wester Hailes Education Centre	463	9.8%	4.9%	50%	48%
*St Augustines RC High School	778	7.5%	2.4%	83%	61%

(Source: <http://www.scottishschoolsonline.gov.uk/>)

*All schools are not located within the Pentland Hills Ward, but are close to the Ward.

NEET group

The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) group.

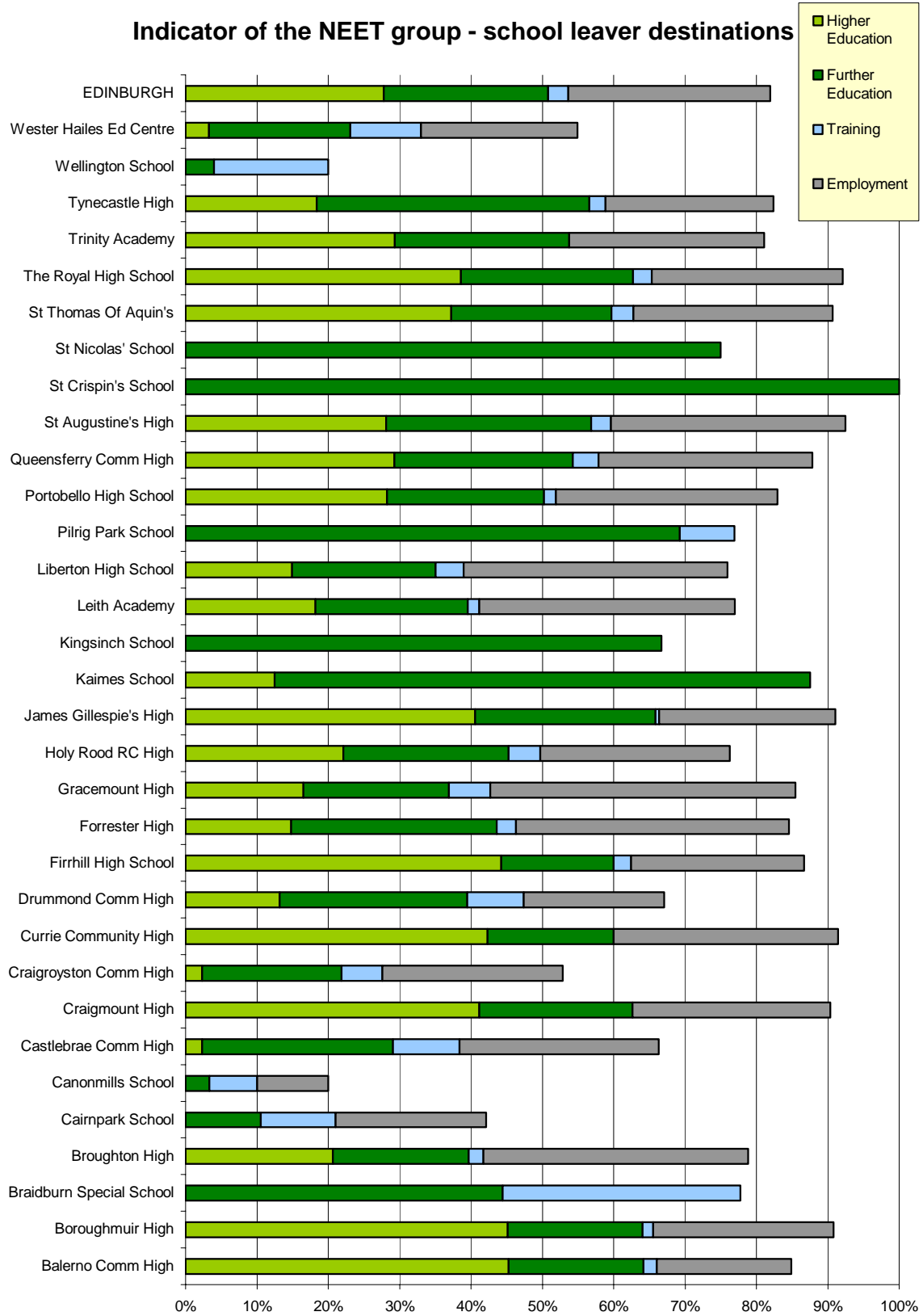
School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Balerno Comm High	13%	1%	1%	159
Currie Community High	8%	0%	1%	175
Forrester High	14%	1%	0%	149
St Augustine's High	8%	0%	0%	146
Wester Hailes Ed Centre	33%	12%	0%	91

As the graph below shows the % of school leavers in education, employment or training is as follows:

- Balerno has 85%;
- Currie High School has 91%;
- Forrester has 85%;
- St Augustine's High has 92%;
- Wester Hailes has 55%.

Area Profile: **Pentland Hills**

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Ward 2 - Pentland Hills Ward

Key statistics			Age Structure						Household Composition			
Total Population	23,401		Total		Male	Female	% Total	Edin %	H'holds		%	Edin %
Males	11,543		0 to 4	1,268	647	621	5.4	4.9	Total households	8,603		
Females	11,858		5 to 11	2,105	1,071	1,034	9.0	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	1,075	12.5	14.4
Households	8,603		12 to 15	1,265	613	652	5.4	4.2	Other	913	10.6	23.1
Persons in Households	21,717		16 to 24	3,509	1,961	1,548	15.0	14.4	2 adult, no children	2,879	33.5	30.4
Persons in communal establishments	1,684		25 to 44	5,845	2,834	3,011	25.0	32.2	1 adult plus children	368	4.3	4.5
Area (ha)	7,883		45 to 64	6,298	3,091	3,207	26.9	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	1,412	16.4	11.1
Density (persons/ha)	3.0		65 to 84	2,819	1,252	1,567	12.0	13.5	2 adults, 3+children / 3+ adults, 1+children	792	9.2	5.3
			85 plus	292	74	218	1.2	1.9	3+ adults, no children	1,164	13.5	11.2
			Total	23,401	11,543	11,858						
Household Tenure / Amenities			Household Size by number of rooms						Household Size by number of residents			
	H'holds	%	Edin %	H'holds		%	Edin %	H'holds		%	Edin %	
Owner Occupied	6,901	80.2	68.6	All Households	8,603			All Households	8,603			
Rented:				1 room	30	0.3	1.1	1 Person	1,988	23.1	37.5	
Council	805	9.4	10.9	2 rooms	148	1.7	6.3	2 People	3,072	35.7	33.0	
Other social	389	4.5	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	2,743	31.9	48.7	3 to 4 People	2,941	34.2	24.8	
Private l'lord	310	3.6	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	3,710	43.1	31.7	5 or More People	602	7.0	4.8	
Living rent free*	198	2.3	2.4	7+ Rooms	1,972	22.9	12.3	Average Household Size	2.5		2.1	
H'holds without								Overcrowded h'holds	552	6.4	14.2	
Central Heating	276	3.2	12.3				Edin.					
Bath / Shower	7	0.1	0.3	Average number of rooms/hh	5.3		4.5					
*May include some tenants whose rent is paid for by a third party												
Car Availability			Transport to Work / Study						Dwellings			
	H'holds	Edin		No.		%	Edin %	No.		%	Edin %	
Households	8,603			Train	141	0.6	0.8	Dwellings	8,888			
% H'holds with:				Bus	2,990	12.8	16.7	H'hold Spaces	8,890			
0 Car	20.8	39.5		Taxi	92	0.4	0.4	Vacant	276	3.1	4.1	
1 Car	44.5	43.5		Car - drive	6,420	27.4	20.3	2nd Residence	11	0.1	0.7	
2 Cars	28.4	14.5		Car - passenger	1,510	6.5	5.8	Detached	2,900	32.6	11.2	
3 Cars	5.1	1.9		Motorcycle	88	0.4	0.3	Semi-detached	2,919	32.8	14.1	
4 or more cars	1.2	0.5		Bicycle	205	0.9	1.9	Terraced	1,170	13.2	14.5	
Total cars	10,485			Foot	4,121	17.6	18.3	Flats/tenement	1,895	21.3	60.1	
				Other	90	0.4	0.4	Other	6	0.1	0.2	
				Not travelling to work or study	7,744	33.1	35.1					

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %
All Residents		23,401			All persons 16-74		17,541			All persons 16 to 74		8,764	8,777	17,541
White		22,580	96.5	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.		1,885	10.7	12.5	Ec. Active		6,165	5,422	11,587
Indian		79	0.3	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.		3,670	20.9	20.7	Employed - PT		372	2,087	2,459
Pakistani/S. Asian		243	1.0	1.3	Intermediate		2,079	11.9	10.9	Employed - FT		5,010	2,743	7,753
Chinese		202	0.9	0.8	Small employers		885	5.0	4.7	Unemployed		258	106	364
Other		297	1.3	1.5	Low supervis. & tech		909	5.2	4.9	FT Student		525	486	1,011
Religion					Semi routine		1,535	8.8	9.5	Ec. Inactive		2,599	3,355	5,954
None		7,463	31.9	36.5	Routine		978	5.6	6.6	Retired		1,058	1,384	2,442
Christian		14,345	61.3	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.		356	2.0	3.2	Student		1,027	637	1,664
Other		570	2.4	3.7	Not classified		5,244	29.9	27.2	Looking after home		48	818	866
Not answered		1,023	4.4	5.0						Permanently sick		300	266	566
										Other		166	250	416
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %
Residents		23,401			All people in HHs		21,717			All Persons 16-74 in employment		5,817	5,263	11,080
Scotland		18,959	81.0	77.8	Good/fair Health		20,440	94.1	92.2	Primary		174	43	217
England		2,438	10.4	12.1	Not good health		1,277	5.9	7.8	Manufacturing		745	233	978
rest of UK		393	1.7	1.7	Limiting illness		3,036	14.0	16.6	Construction		519	79	598
Elsewhere in Europe		673	2.9	3.4	No limiting illness		18,681	86.0	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade		753	671	1,424
Africa		198	0.8	1.0	HH with 1or more persons with illness		2,550			Hotels & Restaurants		254	306	560
Asia		496	2.1	2.3	With no carers		1,793	70.3	75.4	Transport & Communication		599	156	755
N America		139	0.6	0.9	H'holds % Edin %					Finance		546	666	1,212
S America		28	0.1	0.1						Business services		796	585	1,381
Oceania		68	0.3	0.7						Public admin/defeance		487	348	835
Other		9	0.0	0.0						Education		454	872	1,326
										Health & social work		231	1,019	1,250
										Other		259	285	544
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation						
		Males	Females	Persons			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %
All students		118	155	273	All Persons 16-74		17,541			All Persons 16-74 in employment		5,817	5,263	11,080
Under 10		1	4	5	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2		3,959	22.6	19.9	Manager & snr officials		1,193	487	1,680
10 to 14		1	4	5	Higher grade / SVQ 3		3,808	21.7	18.6	Professional		931	693	1,624
15 to 19		45	63	108	HND / SVQ 4, 5		1,103	6.3	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.		814	796	1,610
20 to 24		62	81	143	Degree		4,968	28.3	32.5	Admin. & secretarial		430	1,431	1,861
25 to 34		6	3	9	No Qualification		3,703	21.1	22.9	Skilled Trade		815	71	886
35 plus		3	0	3						Personal service		113	563	676
										Sales & customer service		331	644	975
										Process, plant & machine op.		568	66	634
										Elementary Occupations		622	512	1,134

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Pentland Hills

	Multi Member Wards: Pentland Hills	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh Pentlands	Community Health Partnership: Edinburgh South Community Health Partnership	Local Authority: Edinburgh, City of	Health Board: Lothian	Scotland
Crime and Justice						
Number of SIMD crimes per 10,000 of the population: 2004		541				
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.6	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	625	2800	9750	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	8.0	11.1	15.9	15.4	16.4	19.8
Percentage of population aged 16 to 19: 2005		6.3		6.9		
Percentage of population aged 20 to 24: 2005		11.5		7.6		
Percentage of population aged 25 to 49: 2005		11.1		11.5		
Percentage of population aged 50 to pension age: 2005		11.4		15.9		
Education, Skills and Training						
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	140	400	994	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	159	435	992	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	197	183	168	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	185	180	167	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	190	181	168	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary						

schools: 2005	1838	5644	13347	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	1544	4362	10181	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	95.68	95.50	94.76	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	91.88	91.59	89.68	90.06	90.47	90.29
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils: 2004		31		37		51
Health						
Low weight live singleton birth rate per 1000 live singleton births: 2002-2004	25.74	21.13	23.67	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	17,579	19,516	22,229	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	51.61	52.80	56.16	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	16.6	14.0	13.1	12.8	16.4	24.3
Depression, Anxiety: Estimated practice team annual prevalence rate - year ending 31st March: 2005		0.10		0.10		0.11
Diabetes: Estimated practice team annual prevalence rate - year ending 31st March: 2005		0.03		0.03		0.03
Percentage vaccinated against MMR by 24 months of age.: 2005	86.3	89.7	89.2	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	437.10	546.59	648.70	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	77.78	133.38	159.04	173.08	141.41	127.46
Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	13.32	18.82	12.60	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	37.43	46.71	51.00	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	25.60	29.59	19.66	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	1.35	3.50	7.86	8.49	2.15	0.31
Total Number of Households: 2001		30014		204683		2192246

Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001		73.62		68.57		62.59
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001		19.73		17.91		29.41
Percentage of Households - Private Rented: 2001		6.65		13.53		8.00
House sales, median price: 2005		133,000		137,200		88,000
House sales, mean price: 2005	209,371	193,813	175,156	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	15.7	4.3	12.4	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	17.3	20.5	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	22754	78712	240242	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1795	5108	14366	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	19.14	19.30	15.38	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	63.74	63.15	68.33	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	17.12	17.55	16.28	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	7453	25854	83563	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	7050	23850	80601	152530	255069	1555575

Pentland Hills ward – future developments

Planning proposals arrive in two forms: those defined in the Development Plan as opportunities for development; and, speculative proposals which have not been defined. Both can form the basis for planning applications, and just because a piece of land has been defined as suitable for a particular use, say housing, does not mean that an application for housing will be any less contentious. Below are listed the major development opportunities as defined in the city's Local Plans.

Information on current planning applications can be accessed at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/planning. From this portal you can access information on the planning system (policy documents and guidance) and search for application by address, application reference, ward, date and on a map.

HOUSING

- **Woodhall Millbrae (Applecross Properties Ltd)** – 51 units allocated, 11 completed
- **Craigpark Quarry (The Craigpark Partnership)** – 60 units allocated (RWELP HSP 8)
- **Freelands Road (Cala Homes)** – 100 units allocated (RWELP HSP7)
- **Kinleith Mills (Treetops Development)** – 158 units allocated (RWELP HSG 1)
- **Harvesters Way (Capital City Homes)** – 210 units allocated

NON-HOUSING

- **Baberton Mains Wynd** – purpose built primary school on site of existing Juniper Green primary school. Consent granted.
- **Heriot-Watt University** – four storey post-graduate centre. Consent granted.
- **Dolphin Gardens East** – new build secondary school. Consent granted.

HOW TO INTERPRET THE SCOTTISH INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (SIMD) DATA MAPPED IN THE AREA PROFILES

The SIMD is the Executive's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland and is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of area based multiple deprivation.

SIMD 2006 divides Scotland up into 6,505 small geographical areas (called 'data zones'), with a median population size of 769. These are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived) using 37 indicators of deprivation across seven categories or domains: current income, employment, health, education, geographic access to services, housing and crime.

Employment Domain:

The employment domain is a measure of 'exclusion from the world of work' and identifies the proportion of the working age population who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability.

- Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months
- Working age Incapacity Benefit recipients
- Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients
- Compulsory New Deal participants - New Deal for the under 25s and New Deal for the 25+ not included in the unemployment claimant count

Housing:

The domain is intended as a direct measure of material living standards. It is currently in the early stages of development but it is intended that in the long term, it should focus on direct measures of inadequacy of housing, covering physical conditions, suitability and security of tenure.

- Persons in households which are over-crowded
- Persons in households without central heating

Geographic Access:

This domain is intended to capture a set of problems which operate at area level and which are seen by many as important in their own right. These are the problems (financial cost, time and inconvenience) of having to travel a relatively long distance to access basic services. The domain measures aspects of access deprivation that are relevant to all people since it is important to be able to access key local services in both rural and urban areas.

- Drive time to GP
- Drive time to shopping facilities
- Drive time to petrol station
- Drive time to primary and secondary schools
- Drive time to post office
- Public transport time to GP
- Public transport time to shopping facilities
- Public transport time to Post Office

Health Domain:

The domain is intended to identify areas with higher than expected levels of ill health or mortality given the age / sex profile of the population. There is currently no source available which can directly measure ill-health at the small area level and can be regularly updated. The concept is therefore measured indirectly by indicators which are correlated with or are risk factors for ill-health.

- Standardised Mortality Ratio
- Hospital episodes related to alcohol use
- Hospital episodes related to drug use
- Comparative illness factor
- Emergency admissions to hospital
- Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis
- Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight

Crime Domain:

The SIMD crime domain measures the rate of recorded SIMD crime at small area level using 2004 recorded crime data and is based on five indicators of broad crime types: crimes of violence; drug offences; domestic house breaking; minor assault; and vandalism. The indicators used were chosen on the basis of relevance to impact on the local neighbourhood and availability of data. The crime domain score is a sum of the recorded crimes in each of the indicators and is referred to as 'SIMD crime' rather than total crime, as it does not include all recorded crimes.

- Domestic house breaking
- Drug offences
- Minor assault
- Crimes of violence
- Vandalism

Education, Skills and Training Domain:

The Education, Skills and Training domain focuses on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation.

- School pupil absences
- Pupil performance on SQA at stage 4
- Working age people with no qualifications
- 17 - 21 year olds enrolling into full time higher education
- School leavers aged 16-18 not in education

The above information is extracted from the: Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2006: Technical Report. For further details please see:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/933/0041180.pdf>