



Ward
3

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning



Lothian and Borders
POLICE



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:

- Pam Lambert (pam.lambert@edinburgh.gov.uk),
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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

Drum Brae and Gyle – Overview of Statistical Data

Drum Brae/ Gyle Ward lies to the North West of the city centre. To the north of the ward, the boundary runs along Queensferry Road and the area of the ward stretches to the Hermiston Gait interchange in the south. The residential areas of Drumbrae, Clermiston, East Craigs and Gyle fall within the ward, along with the Gyle shopping centre, business and industrial estates.

Employment

Drum Brae and Gyle 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 above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Housing

Overall Drum Brae and Gyle 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 Drum Brae and Gyle 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 Drum Brae and Gyle experience crime levels that are higher 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 slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Education, Skills and Training

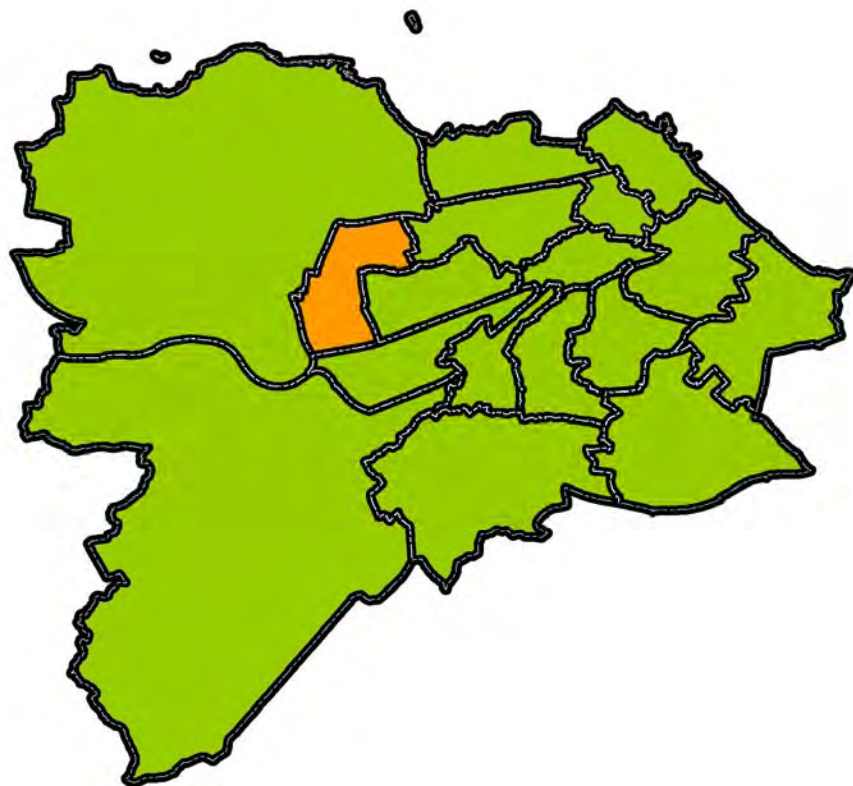
Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland Drum Brae and Gyle has higher levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning

DRUM BRAE AND GYLE



DRUM BRAE/ GYLE WARD

Ward
03

Population: 22,300
Unemployment Rate: 2.3%
No qualifications: 24.9%
Good/fair Health: 92.6%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 81.2%
- Council: 8.5%
- Other social: 4.8%
- Private Landlord: 3.7%
- Living rent free: 1.8%

(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”

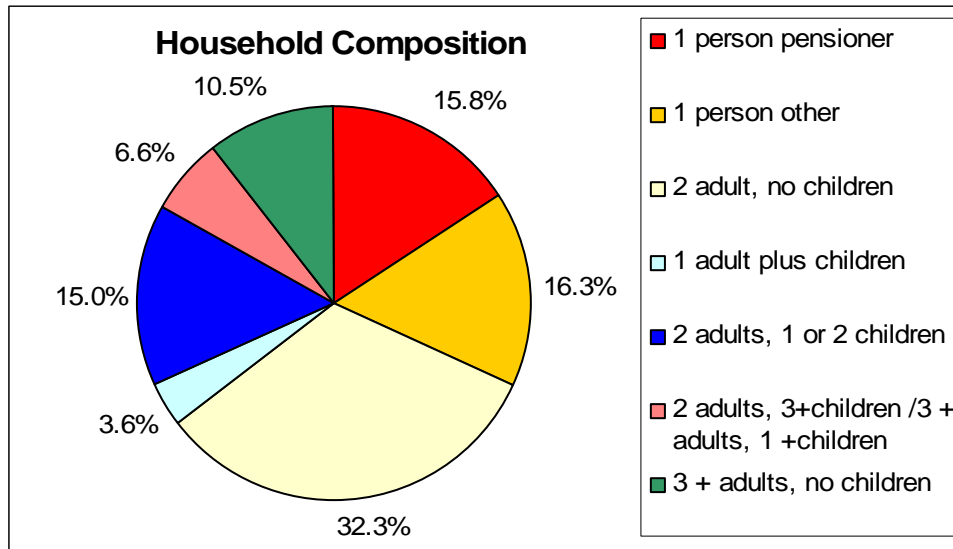


The profiles use the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) – the Scottish Executive’s official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland. This has been selected as it is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of area based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

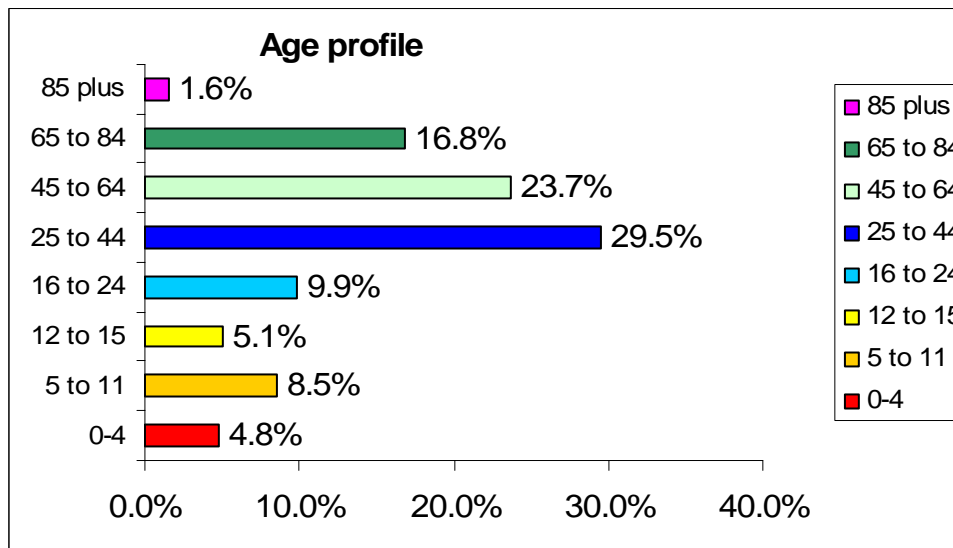
For a detailed explanation of SIMD and guidance on how to use the SIMD data please see the last page of this report.



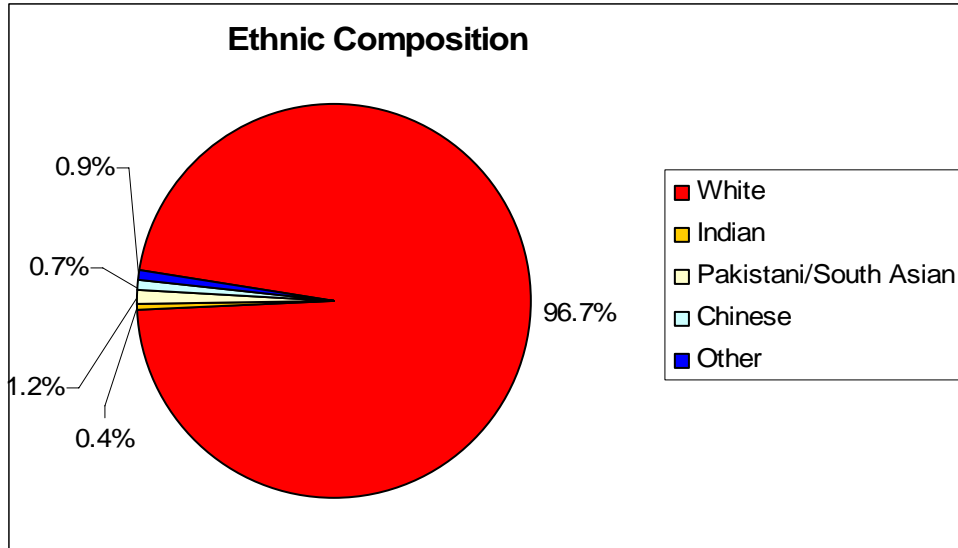
PEOPLE AND PLACE



(Census, 2001) For census information please see:
<http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp>



(Census, 2001)

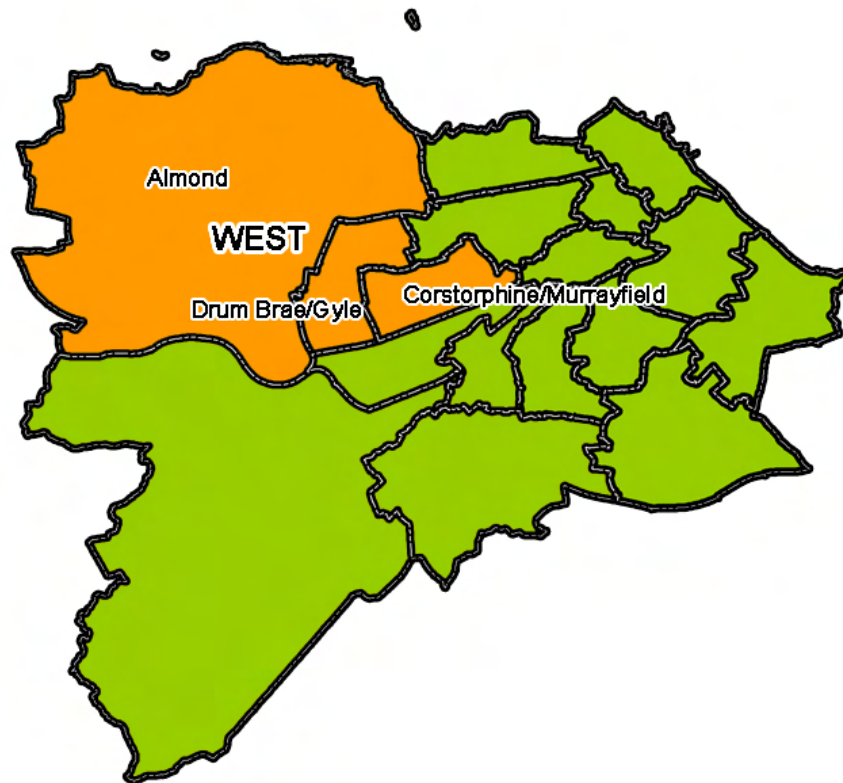


(Census, 2001)



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Drum Brae/Gyle Ward is part of the West Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Almond and Corstorphine/Murrayfield.



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 a significant lack of deprivation – high levels of overall well-being - in the Drum Brae/Gyle Ward. The Drum Brae area, compared to the rest of Scotland, has less deprivation as the area ranks in the least 50-90% for deprivation. East Craigs sits within the least 10% deprived areas within Scotland.

The Drum Brae/Gyle Ward has an unemployment rate lower than the city-wide level at just over 2%; the city-wide level is just under 3%. The Drum Brae/Gyle Ward also has a lower percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed, at 2.5% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh and 4.2% 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.

East Craigs, NE Corstorphine and the Gyle significantly overlap the Pentland Hills Ward and have low levels of unemployment at 2.3%, 0.9% and 0.8% respectively - the city-wide level was 2.2% in December 2006.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Sighthill***	166	2.7	16
Cramond***	32	0.7	53
Davidsons Mains***	31	0.7	53
East Craigs**	109	2.3	22
NE Corstorphine**	40	0.9	44
Gyle**	42	0.8	49
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: **Drum Brae and Gyle**



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.

Drum Brae/Gyle Ward 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%
Drum Brae/Gyle Ward	10.2%	7.4%

(Census, 2001)

8.5% of households in the Drum Brae/Gyle 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%
Drum Brae/Gyle Ward	81.2%	8.5%	4.8%	3.7%	1.8%

(Census, 2001)

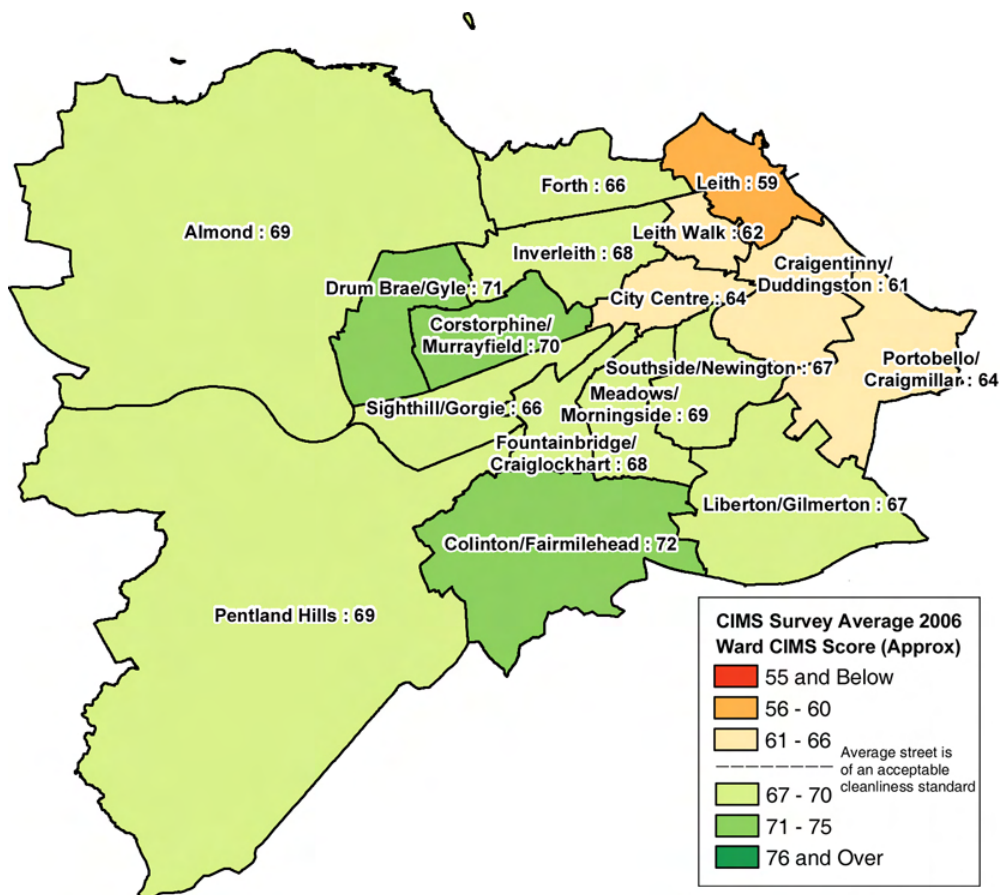
There are 723 Council houses within the area and 2003 houses which were formerly Council owned housing that has been sold to sitting tenants. This means that 73% of the original stock has been sold through Right to buy. Furthermore, 1% of Council Stock was registered empty in the Drum Brae/Gyle Ward, 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 Drum Brae/Gyle Ward 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: **Drum Brae and Gyle**



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 Drum Brae/Gyle 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

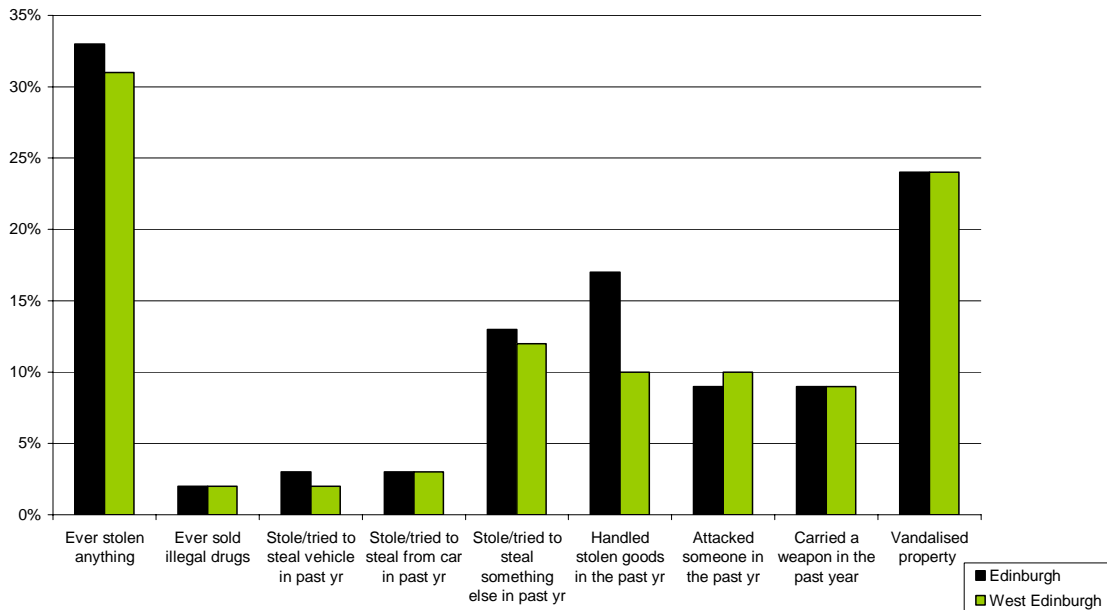
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

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

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: **Drum Brae and Gyle**



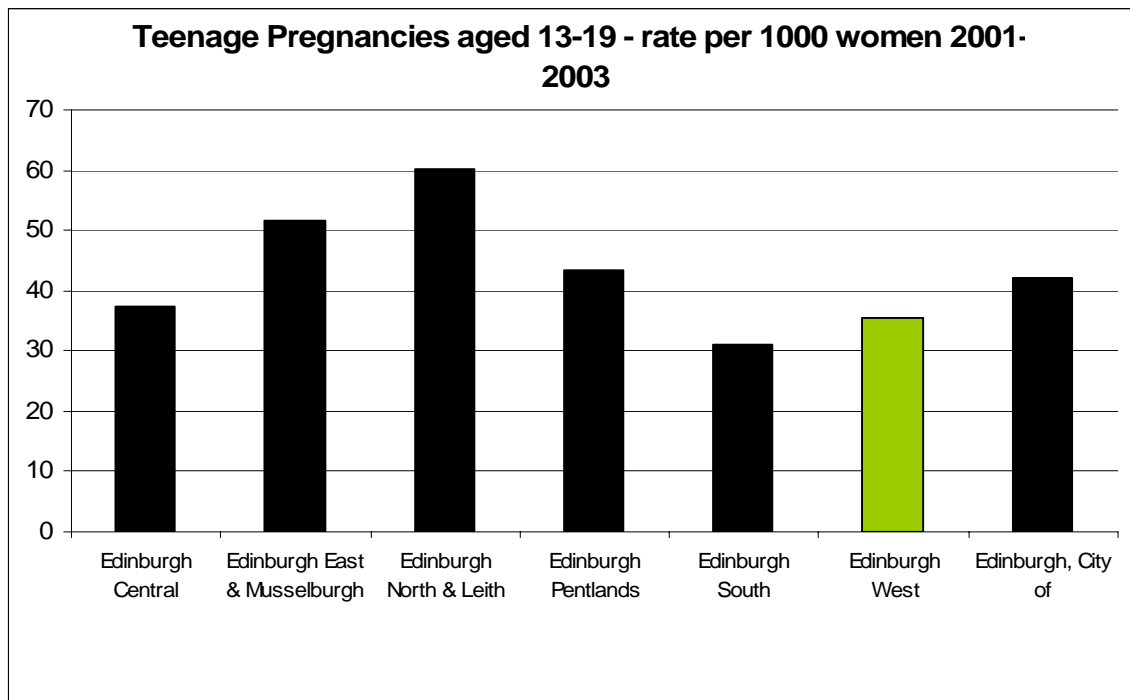
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

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

The graph below shows that the West area has a slightly lower rate of teenage pregnancies to that of the city-wide picture.

The most recent data is presented below:





EDUCATION AND LIFE LONG LEARNING

One in four people within the Drum Brae/Gyle Ward have no qualifications – this slightly higher than the number of people across the whole of Edinburgh. For higher grade level the Drum Brae/Gyle Ward outpaces the rest of Edinburgh at 18.9% compared to 18.6% (Census, 2001).

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 Drum Brae/Gyle Ward does well in regards to a lack of deprivation.

Libraries

There are two libraries that are close to, but not located within, the Drum Brae and Gyle Ward.

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)
Corstorphine Library	8716	8	1090	1,041	660	7.6%	10,613	125,774
Sighthill Library	12964	14	926	437	0	0.0%	3,102	68,638

Schools

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Clermiston	91	64	71
Drumbrae	62	23	54
East Craigs	76	69	76
Fox Covert	76	62	81
Fox Covert Rc	85	75	85
Gylemuir	91	75	86

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

Stevenson College is the one further education site that is located just to the south of the Ward boundary.

Secondary schools within the area have the following profiles:

Area Profile: **Drum Brae and Gyle**

Secondary School	No. of pupils	Percentage authorised absences for 2005/06 (S1-S5)	Percentage unauthorised absences for 2005/06 (S1-S5)	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%
Craigmount High School	1,369	5.5%	1.7%	91%	69%
Forrester High School	695	5.7%	3.3%	78%	52%
St Augustines RC High School	778	7.5%	2.4%	83%	61%
Royal High Secondary School*	1,153	6.0%	1.9%	88%	83%

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

NEET group

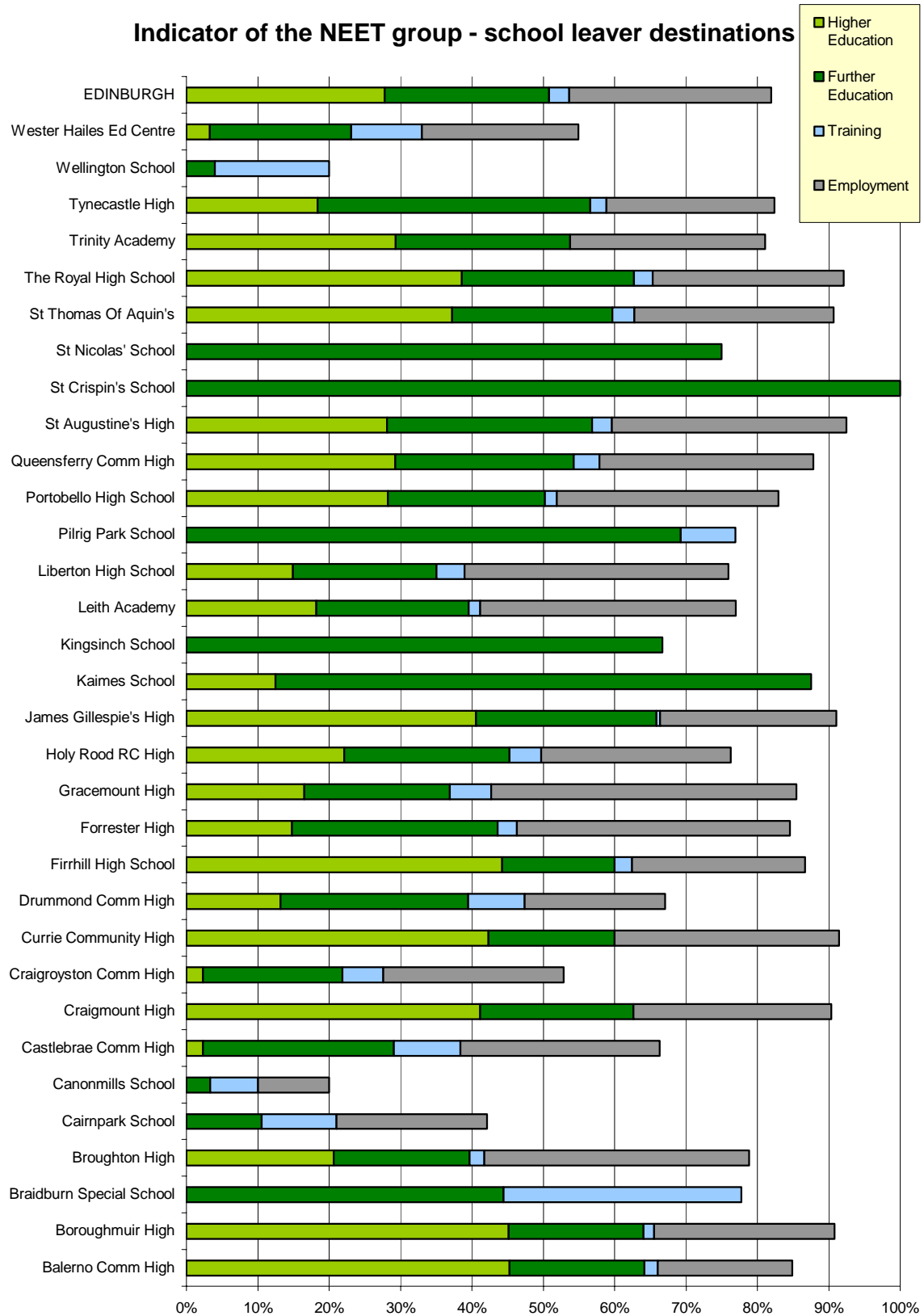
The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) group.

School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Craigmount High	7%	1%	2%	238
Forrester High	14%	1%	0%	149
St Augustine's High	8%	0%	0%	146
The Royal High School	5%	2%	1%	228

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

- Craigmount High has 90%;
- Forrester High has 85%;
- St Augustine's High has 92%
- The Royal High School has 92%.

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Area Profile: **Drum Brae and Gyle**

Ward 3 - Drum Brae/Gyle Ward

Key statistics			Age Structure					Household Composition				
			Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %		H'holds	%	Edin %	
Total Population	22,300		0 to 4	1,080	545	535	4.8	4.9	Total households	9,630		
Males	10,466		5 to 11	1,902	1,014	888	8.5	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	1,518	15.8	14.4
Females	11,834		12 to 15	1,148	582	566	5.1	4.2	Other	1,565	16.3	23.1
Households	9,630		16 to 24	2,207	1,009	1,198	9.9	14.4	2 adult, no children	3,108	32.3	30.4
Persons in Households	21,846		25 to 44	6,580	3,134	3,446	29.5	32.2	1 adult plus children	351	3.6	4.5
Persons in communal establishments	454		45 to 64	5,286	2,504	2,782	23.7	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	1,441	15.0	11.1
Area (ha)	621		65 to 84	3,741	1,568	2,173	16.8	13.5	2 adults, 3+children /	636	6.6	5.3
Density (persons/ha)	35.9		85 plus	356	110	246	1.6	1.9	3+ adults, 1+children			
			Total	22,300	10,466	11,834			3+ adults, no children	1,011	10.5	11.2
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	7,815	81.2	68.6	All Households	9,630			All Households	9,630			
Rented:				1 room	86	0.9	1.1	1 Person	3,083	32.0	37.5	
Council	818	8.5	10.9	2 rooms	408	4.2	6.3	2 People	3,293	34.2	33.0	
Other social	467	4.8	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	4,300	44.7	48.7	3 to 4 People	2,785	28.9	24.8	
Private l'lord	354	3.7	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	3,899	40.5	31.7	5 or More People	469	4.9	4.8	
Living rent free*	176	1.8	2.4	7+ Rooms	937	9.7	12.3	Average Household Size	2.3		2.1	
H'holds without								Overcrowded h'holds	985	10.2	14.2	
Central Heating	710	7.4	12.3	Average number of rooms/hh	4.7		Edin.				4.5	
Bath / Shower	5	0.1	0.3									
*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	9,630			Train	277	1.2	0.8	Dwellings	9,749			
% H'holds with:				Bus	3,170	14.2	16.7	H'hold Spaces	9,749			
0 Car	28.3		39.5	Taxi	82	0.4	0.4	Vacant	110	1.1	4.1	
1 Car	50.7		43.5	Car - drive	5,655	25.4	20.3	2nd Residence	9	0.1	0.7	
2 Cars	18.4		14.5	Car - passenger	1,377	6.2	5.8	Detached	1,688	17.3	11.2	
3 Cars	2.1		1.9	Motorcycle	81	0.4	0.3	Semi-detached	2,780	28.5	14.1	
4 or more cars	0.4		0.5	Bicycle	208	0.9	1.9	Terraced	2,337	24.0	14.5	
Total cars	9,220			Foot	3,516	15.8	18.3	Flats/tenement	2,944	30.2	60.1	
				Other	72	0.3	0.4	Other	0	0.0	0.2	
				Not travelling to work or study	7,862	35.3	35.1					

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %
All Residents		22,300			All persons 16-74		16,471			All persons 16 to 74		7,685	8,786	16,471
White		21,570	96.7	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.		1,633	9.9	12.5	Ec. Active		5,858	5,509	11,367
Indian		89	0.4	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.		3,429	20.8	20.7	Employed - PT		368	1,891	2,259
Pakistani/S. Asian		274	1.2	1.3	Intermediate		2,435	14.8	10.9	Employed - FT		5,039	3,103	8,142
Chinese		165	0.7	0.8	Small employers		735	4.5	4.7	Unemployed		233	142	375
Other		202	0.9	1.5	Low supervis. & tech		938	5.7	4.9	FT Student		218	373	591
Religion					Semi routine		1,725	10.5	9.5	Ec. Inactive		1,827	3,277	5,104
None		7,064	31.7	36.5	Routine		969	5.9	6.6	Retired		1,093	1,687	2,780
Christian		13,708	61.5	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.		415	2.5	3.2	Student		208	390	598
Other		550	2.5	3.7	Not classified		4,192	25.5	27.2	Looking after home		50	612	662
Not answered		978	4.4	5.0						Permanently sick		327	362	689
										Other		149	226	375
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %
Residents		22,300			All people in HHs		21,846			All Persons 16-74 in employment		5,608	5,326	10,934
Scotland		19,279	86.5	77.8	Good/fair Health		20,223	92.6	92.2	Primary		134	54	188
England		1,737	7.8	12.1	Not good health		1,623	7.4	7.8	Manufacturing		709	247	956
rest of UK		246	1.1	1.7	Limiting illness		3,666	16.8	16.6	Construction		598	65	663
Elsewhere in Europe		358	1.6	3.4	No limiting illness		18,180	83.2	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade		704	767	1,471
Africa		152	0.7	1.0	HH with 1or more persons with illness		3,023			Hotels & Restaurants		247	281	528
Asia		378	1.7	2.3	With no carers		2,222	73.5	75.4	Transport & Communication		673	192	865
N America		80	0.4	0.9						Finance		612	896	1,508
S America		16	0.1	0.1						Business services		715	627	1,342
Oceania		46	0.2	0.7						Public admin/defeance		522	418	940
Other		8	0.0	0.0						Education		241	582	823
										Health & social work		203	937	1,140
										Other		250	260	510
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation						
		Males	Females	Persons			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %
All students		71	84	155	All Persons 16-74		16,471			All Persons 16-74 in employment		5,608	5,326	10,934
Under 10		1	3	4	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2		4,355	26.4	19.9	Manager & snr officials		1,034	562	1,596
10 to 14		10	3	13	Higher grade / SVQ 3		3,111	18.9	18.6	Professional		763	521	1,284
15 to 19		29	32	61	HND / SVQ 4, 5		1,119	6.8	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.		893	787	1,680
20 to 24		25	46	71	Degree		3,786	23.0	32.5	Admin. & secretarial		524	1,577	2,101
25 to 34		6	0	6	No Qualification		4,100	24.9	22.9	Skilled Trade		861	70	931
35 plus		0	0	0						Personal service		107	513	620
										Sales & customer service		325	732	1,057
										Process, plant & machine op.		531	84	615
										Elementary Occupations		570	480	1,050

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Drum Brae/Gyle

	Multi Member Wards: Drum Brae/Gyle	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh West	Community Health Partnership: Edinburgh North 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		412				
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	545	2230	8010	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	12.2	11.0	15.1	15.4	16.4	19.8
Percentage of population aged 16 to 19: 2005		6.8		6.9		
Percentage of population aged 20 to 24: 2005		11.4		7.6		
Percentage of population aged 25 to 49: 2005		9.8		11.5		
Percentage of population aged 50 to pension age: 2005		10.8		15.9		
Education, Skills and Training						
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	105	387	797	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	126	402	860	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	182	173	164	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	190	192	175	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	186	183	170	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary						

schools: 2005	1484	5541	11801	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	1391	4548	9285	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	95.96	95.77	95.10	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	92.43	91.90	90.48	90.06	90.47	90.29
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils: 2004		30		37		51
Health						
Low weight live singleton birth rate per 1000 live singleton births: 2002-2004	27.27	19.86	21.01	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	21,379	21,073	22,911	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	55.12	52.52	58.32	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	11.2	13.5	12.6	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	91.1	91.0	90.5	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	464.80	548.25	695.75	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	122.20	148.03	188.53	173.08	141.41	127.46
Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	2.07	9.48	9.11	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	36.00	39.89	47.84	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	18.99	26.36	19.72	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	4.49	3.94	9.22	8.49	2.15	0.31
Total Number of Households: 2001		35092		204683		2192246

Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001		77.90		68.57		62.59
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001		15.98		17.91		29.41
Percentage of Households - Private Rented: 2001		6.13		13.53		8.00
House sales, median price: 2005		135,000		137,200		88,000
House sales, mean price: 2005	159,371	176,738	174,349	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	0.1	5.9	4.5	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	21.8	20.2	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	23067	79090	217588	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1319	3941	9183	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	16.78	18.75	15.40	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	61.82	60.33	66.37	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	21.39	20.92	18.23	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	7065	23698	72493	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	7196	24016	71929	152530	255069	1555575

Drum Brae/Gyle 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

- **Craigs Road (Miller Homes Ltd/Edinburgh Schools Par)** – 75 allocated, 54 completed
- **Craigs Road (Cala Management Ltd)** – 277 units all allocated
- **Clerwood Terrace (QMUC/Persimmon Homes)** – 295 units allocated

NON-HOUSING

- **Lochside Way** – office development (2600 sqm). Minded to grant.
- **Broomhouse Road** – Two new 900 pupil secondary schools on site of Forrester High School and St. Augustine's High School and sports pitches. 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>