



Ward
5

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning



Lothian and Borders
POLICE



EDINBURGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL



Scottish
Enterprise

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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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

Inverleith – Overview of Statistical Data

Inverleith Ward is just to the North West of the City centre, with the Water of Leith running along its southern boundary. The ward includes Blackhall, Drylaw, Craigleith, Inverleith and Warriston to the north and Stockbridge and Dean Village to the south. Inverleith Park, the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Western General hospital are among the landmarks within the ward.

Employment

Inverleith 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

Inverleith has good measures of material living standards with a lower number of persons in households which are overcrowded or without central heating.

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

The people within Inverleith 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 Inverleith experience crime levels that are slightly 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 Inverleith has higher levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

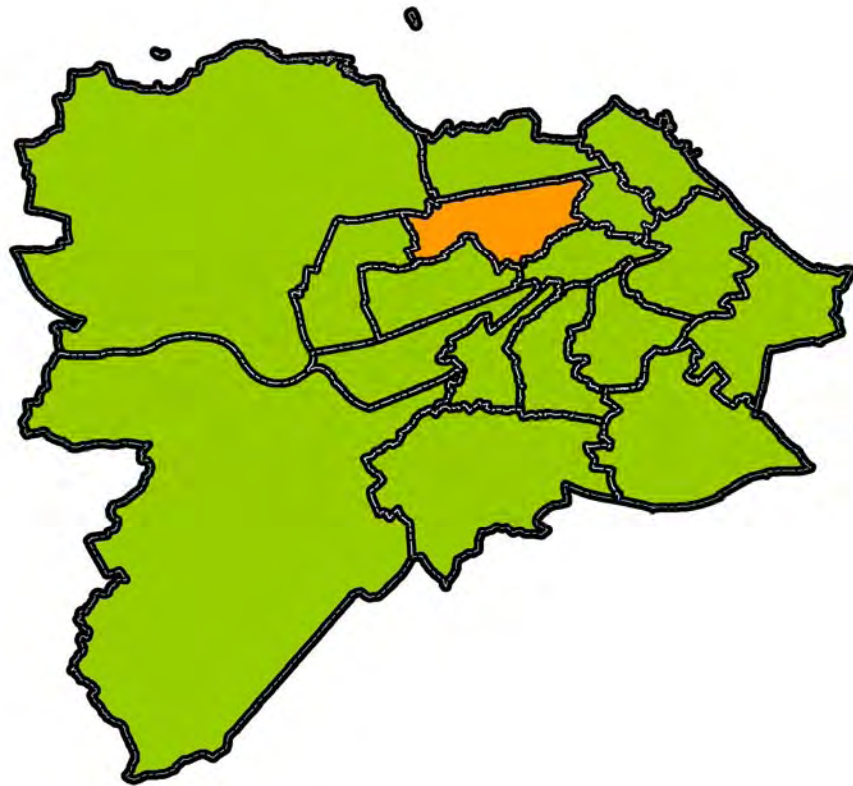
Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

SIMD 2006

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning

INVERLEITH WARD



INVERLEITH WARD

Ward
05

Population: 29,639
Unemployment Rate: 2.2%
No qualifications: 17.1%
Good/fair Health: 93.4%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 76.5%
- Council: 4.9%
- Other social: 2.8%
- Private Landlord: 13.6%
- Living rent free: 2.2%

(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”

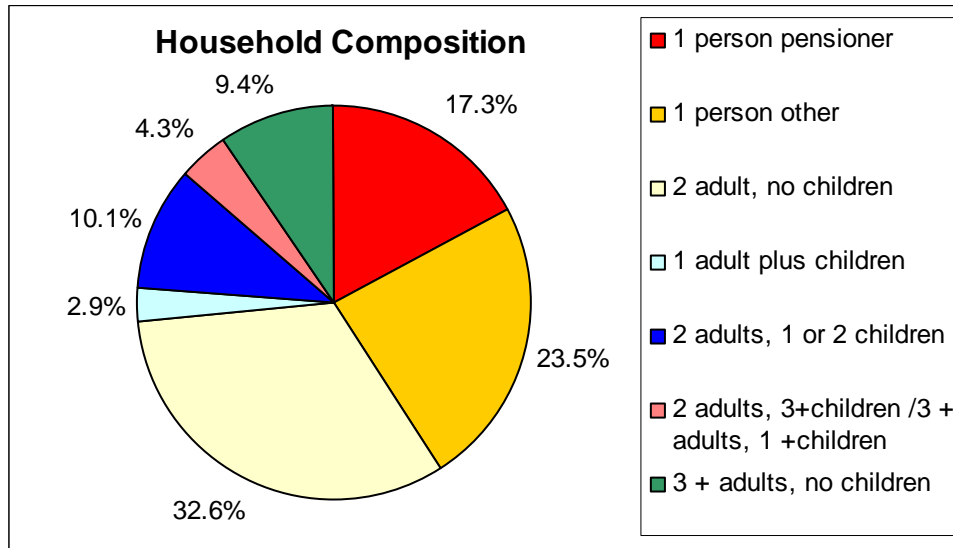


The profiles use the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) – the Scottish Executive’s official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland. This has been selected as it is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of area based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

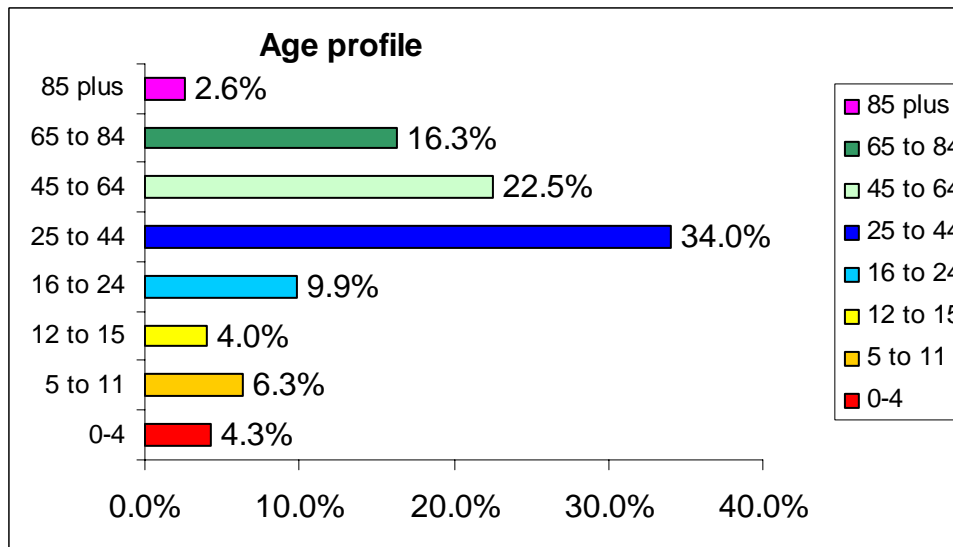
For a detailed explanation of SIMD and guidance on how to use the SIMD data please see the last page of this report.



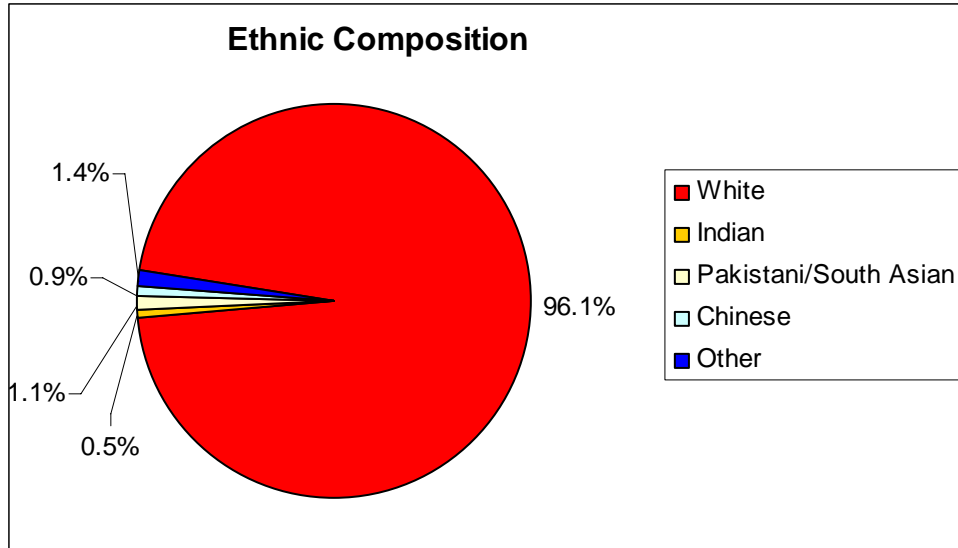
PEOPLE AND PLACE



For census information please see:
<http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp>



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

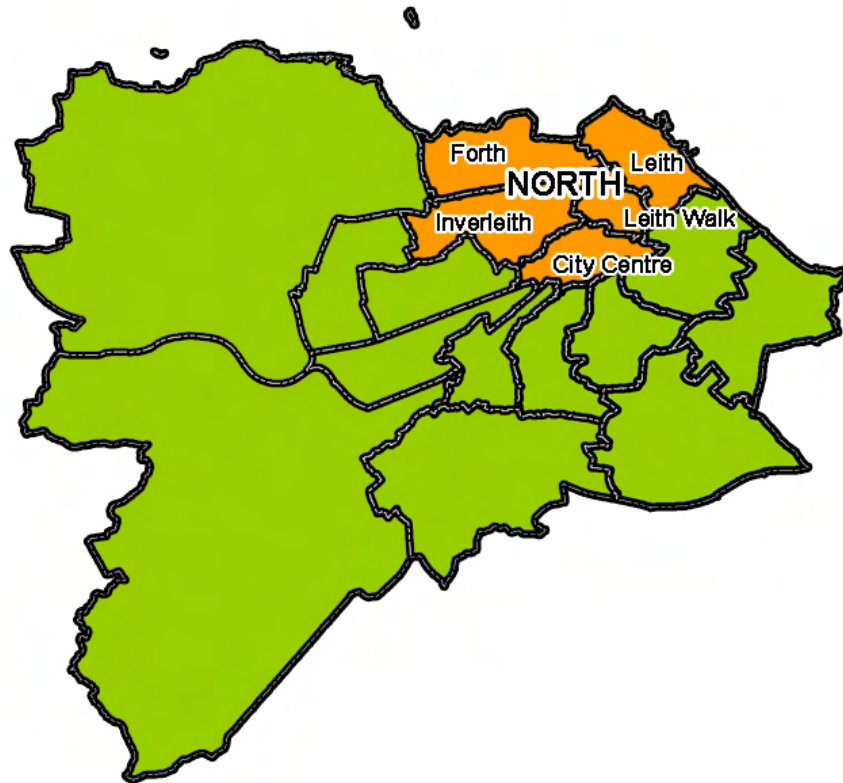


<http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp>



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Inverleith Ward is part of the North Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Forth, Leith, Leith Walk and the City Centre.



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 show a significant lack of deprivation – high levels of overall well-being - in the Inverleith Ward.

The Inverleith Ward has an unemployment rate lower than the city-wide level at 2.2%; the city-wide level is 2.9%.

The Inverleith 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.

For a number of these wards the unemployment rate is below that of the city as a whole at 2.2%, however unemployment levels in Muirhouse/Drylaw and Harbour are significantly higher.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Davidsons Mains**	31	0.7	53
Muirhouse / Drylaw**	345	6.6	1
Craighleith*	38	0.9	44
Trinity***	49	1.1	37
Dean**	49	0.9	44
Stockbridge*	60	1.1	37
Harbour***	219	4.4	6
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



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. Leith and the City Centre are ranked in the worst 5% in Scotland for the SIMD rankings – attributable to higher rates of overcrowding and households without central heating as recorded by the 2001 Census.

Inverleith 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%
Inverleith Ward	9.4%	10.7%

(Census, 2001)

4.9% of households in the Inverleith Ward rented their property from the City of Edinburgh Council, half 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%
Inverleith Ward	76.5%	4.9%	2.8%	13.6%	2.2%

(Census, 2001)

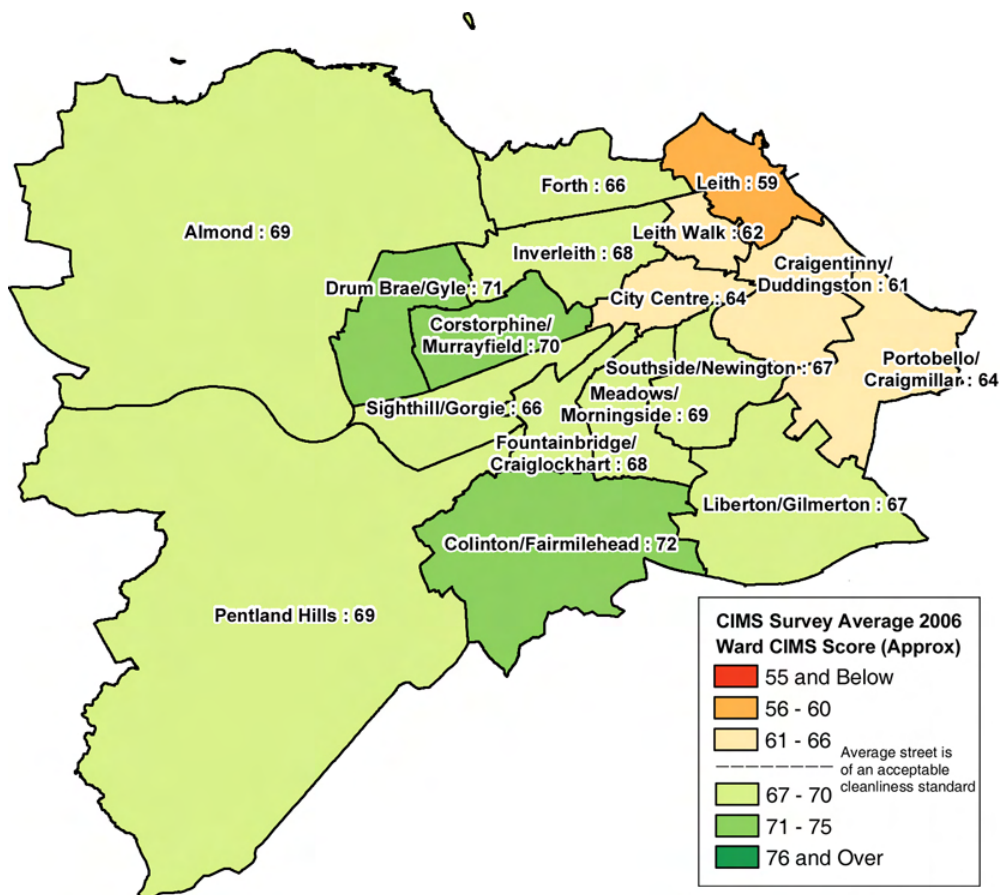
There are currently 619 council houses in the Inverleith Ward; and 1,087 houses which were previously owned by the Council have been sold to sitting tenants, this represents 63% of the original council stock (I world¹, December 2006).

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

There is good access to greenspace within the ward, most notable is the Royal Botanic Gardens and Inverleith Park. Elsewhere there are a number of golf courses and playing fields. The research undertaken to inform the Parks and Gardens Strategy indicates high levels of awareness and use of both major parks. (Source: Audience Business – Parks Review, 2002).

Area Profile: **Inverleith**



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. The Inverleith Ward is no exception to this.

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

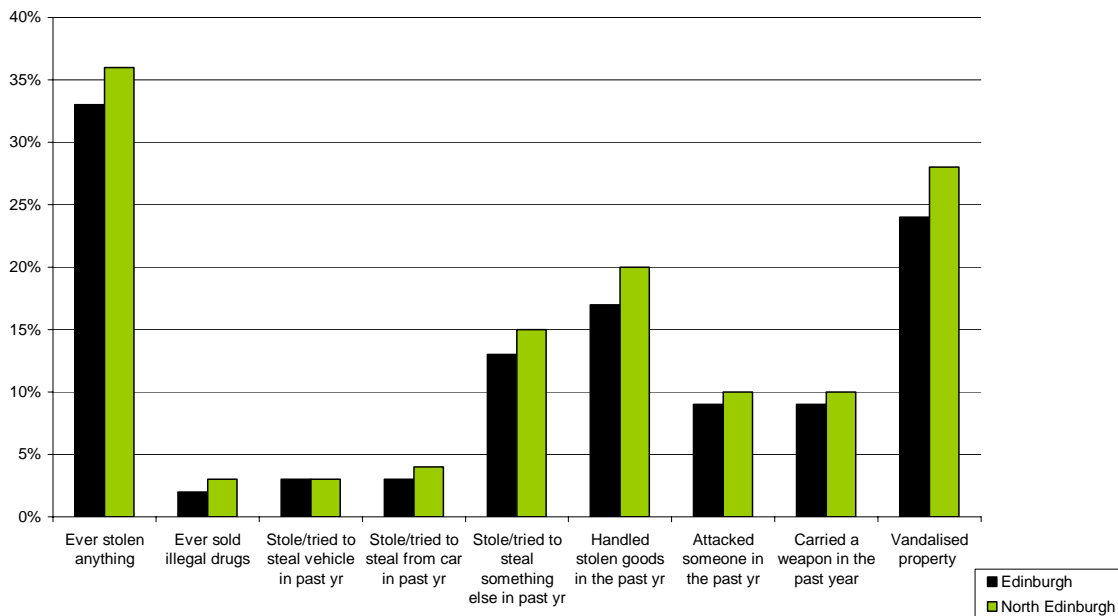
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

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

North 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: **Inverleith**

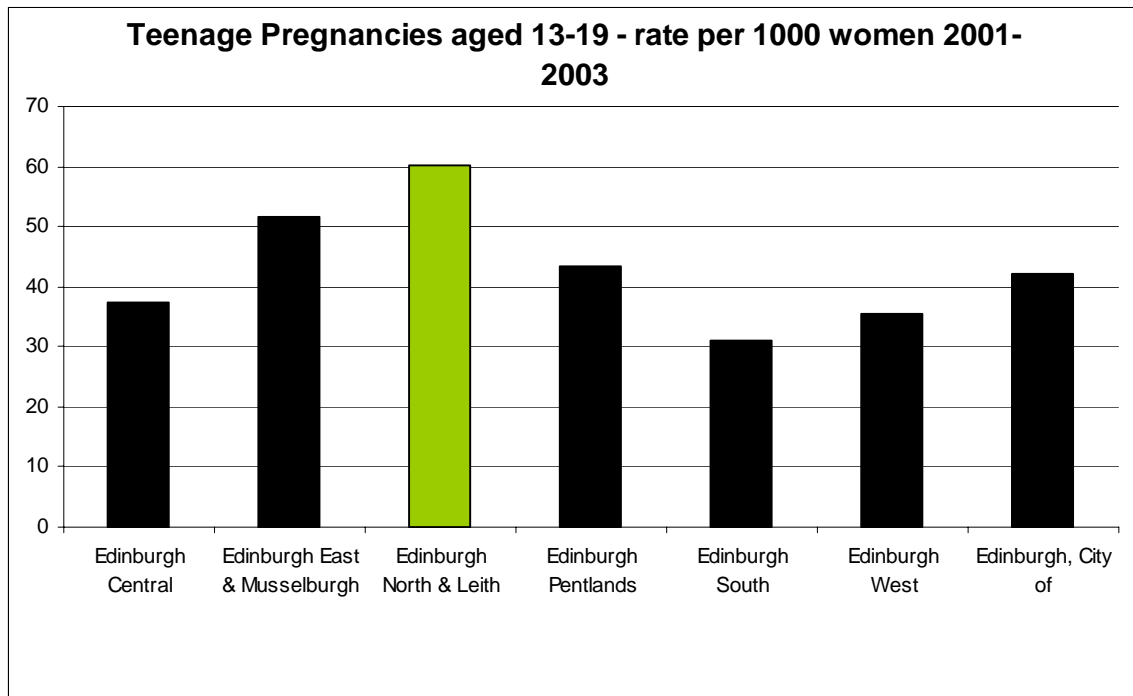


HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Across Edinburgh, 9 out of 10 people are in good/fair health, the Inverleith Ward is in line with the city-wide level.

15.5% of people in the Inverleith Ward have a limiting illness; lower than the city-wide level of 16.6%.

Data on teenage pregnancies is gathered to the lowest level of the Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies. The most recent data is presented below:



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



EDUCATION AND LIFE LONG LEARNING

17% of people within the Inverleith Ward have no qualifications – this is less than the proportion of people across the whole of Edinburgh at 23%. For higher grade level the Inverleith Ward is slightly behind the rest of Edinburgh at 15% compared with 19% (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 – people with no qualifications, people between 16 - 18 not in full time education, pupils performance, absence from school – a significant proportion of the Inverleith Ward falls within the least 10% of deprived areas in Scotland.

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)
Blackhall Library	14887	16	930	1,506	234	1.6%	15,220	132,694
Stockbridge Library	9717	12	810	1,391	791	8.1%	9,127	127,468

Schools

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Blackhall	100	75	89
Craigroyston*	49	22	22
Davidson's Mains*	86	88	85
Ferryhill	46	49	16
Flora Stevenson	67	60	76
Forthview*	57	37	43
Fox Covert*	76	62	81
Holy Cross*	91	60	77
Stockbridge	88	75	92

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

* Schools that are outside the Ward boundary

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%
Boroughmuir High School*	1,108	4.4%	2.5%	87%	80%
Broughton High School	1,025	7.7%	3.4%	66%	56%
Craigroyston Community High School*	452	7.0%	5.9%	42%	39%
Tynecastle High School*	721	7.2%	3.3%	59%	55%
Trinity Academy*	1,001	7.5%	1.3%	79%	68%

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

* Schools that are outside the Ward boundary

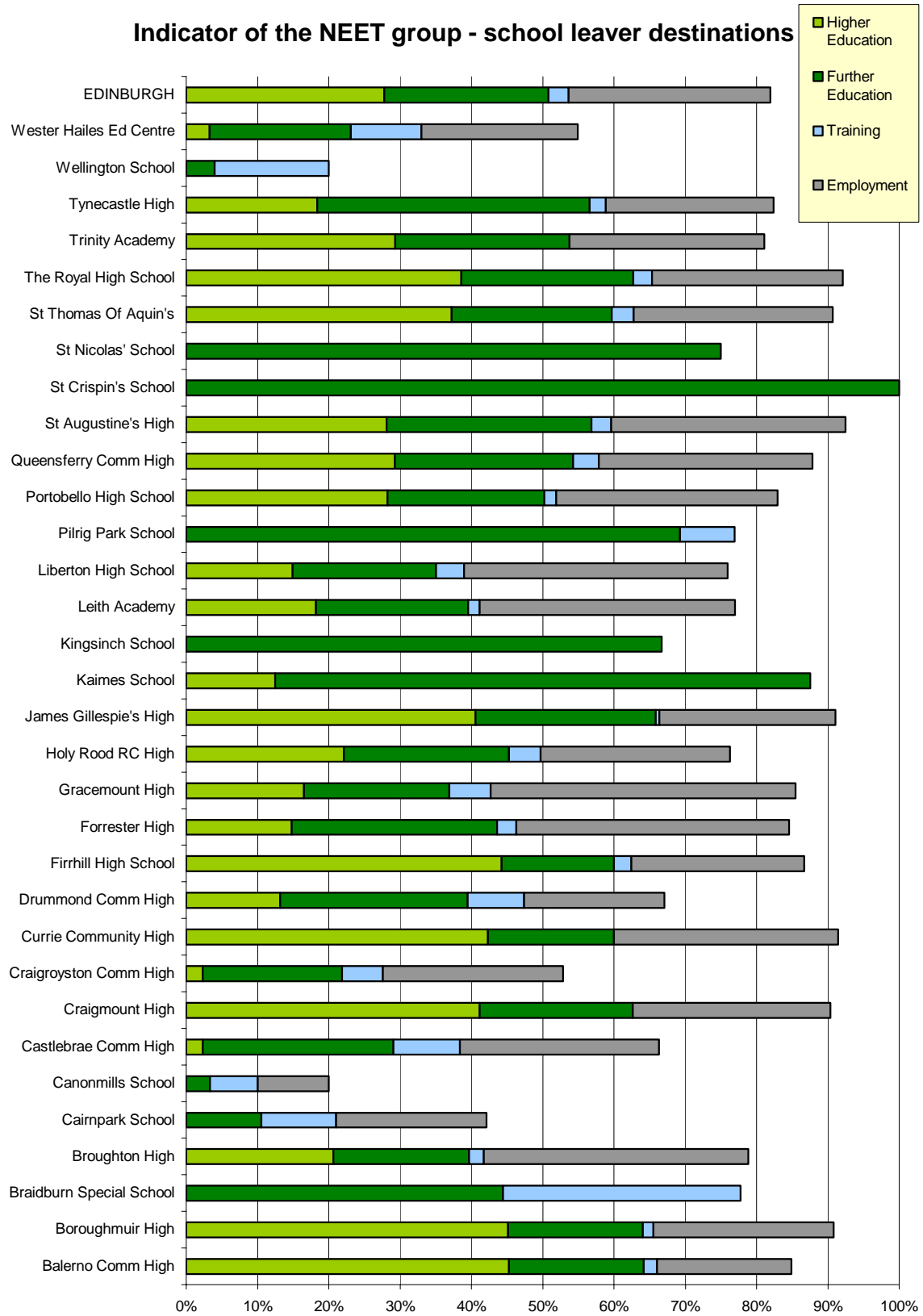
NEET group

School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Boroughmuir High	7%	2%	0%	206
Broughton High	19%	2%	0%	194
Craigroyston Comm High	44%	2%	1%	87
Trinity Academy	16%	2%	1%	201
Tynecastle High	15%	2%	0%	136

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

- Boroughmuir has 91%
- Broughton has 79%
- Craigroyston has 53%
- Trinity Academy 81%
- Tynecastle High 83%

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Ward 5 - Inverleith Ward

Key statistics			Age Structure						Household Composition			
Total Population	29,639		Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %	H'holds	%	Edin %		
Males	13,949		0 to 4	1,286	690	596	4.3	4.9	Total households	14,401		
Females	15,690		5 to 11	1,882	1,004	878	6.3	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	2,489	17.3	14.4
Households	14,401		12 to 15	1,199	617	582	4.0	4.2	Other	3,379	23.5	23.1
Persons in Households	28,925		16 to 24	2,930	1,431	1,499	9.9	14.4	2 adult, no children	4,688	32.6	30.4
Persons in communal establishments	714		25 to 44	10,088	4,927	5,161	34.0	32.2	1 adult plus children	418	2.9	4.5
Area (ha)	744		45 to 64	6,667	3,167	3,500	22.5	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	1,448	10.1	11.1
Density (persons/ha)	39.8		65 to 84	4,817	1,889	2,928	16.3	13.5	2 adults, 3+children / 3+ adults, 1+children	620	4.3	5.3
			85 plus	770	224	546	2.6	1.9	3+ adults, no children	1,359	9.4	11.2
			Total	29,639	13,949	15,690						
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	11,023	76.5	68.6	All Households	14,401			All Households	14,401			
Rented:				1 room	81	0.6	1.1	1 Person	5,868	40.7	37.5	
Council	701	4.9	10.9	2 rooms	622	4.3	6.3	2 People	4,936	34.3	33.0	
Other social	403	2.8	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	6,648	46.2	48.7	3 to 4 People	3,099	21.5	24.8	
Private l'lord	1,960	13.6	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	4,886	33.9	31.7	5 or More People	498	3.5	4.8	
Living rent free*	314	2.2	2.4	7+ Rooms	2,164	15.0	12.3	Average Household Size	2		2.1	
H'holds without								Overcrowded h'holds	1,359	9.4	14.2	
Central Heating	1,536	10.7	12.3				Edin.					
Bath / Shower	35	0.2	0.3	Average number of rooms/hh	4.7		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	14,401			Train	259	0.9	0.8	Dwellings	15,170			
% H'holds with:				Bus	3,784	12.8	16.7	H'hold Spaces	15,174			
0 Car	32.1	39.5		Taxi	100	0.3	0.4	Vacant	527	3.5	4.1	
1 Car	49.3	43.5		Car - drive	6,134	20.7	20.3	2nd Residence	246	1.6	0.7	
2 Cars	16.2	14.5		Car - passenger	1,673	5.6	5.8	Detached	1,713	11.3	11.2	
3 Cars	1.9	1.9		Motorcycle	80	0.3	0.3	Semi-detached	1,866	12.3	14.1	
4 or more cars	0.4	0.5		Bicycle	523	1.8	1.9	Terraced	1,957	12.9	14.5	
Total cars	12,882			Foot	5,905	19.9	18.3	Flats/tenement	9,628	63.5	60.1	
				Other	142	0.5	0.4	Other	10	0.1	0.2	
				Not travelling to work or study	11,039	37.2	35.1					

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity								
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %		
All Residents		29,639			All persons 16-74		22,424			All persons 16 to 74		10,659	11,765	22,424		
White		28,475	96.1	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.		4,385	19.6	12.5	Ec. Active		8,241	7,626	15,867	70.8	67.4
Indian		137	0.5	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.		5,743	25.6	20.7	Employed - PT		574	2,007	2,581	11.5	11.7
Pakistani/S. Asian		335	1.1	1.3	Intermediate		2,086	9.3	10.9	Employed - FT		7,044	5,061	12,105	54.0	48.0
Chinese		278	0.9	0.8	Small employers		1,175	5.2	4.7	Unemployed		320	180	500	2.2	2.9
Other		414	1.4	1.5	Low supervis. & tech		770	3.4	4.9	FT Student		303	378	681	3.0	4.8
Religion					Semi routine		1,521	6.8	9.5	Ec. Inactive		2,418	4,139	6,557	29.2	32.6
None		10,742	36.2	36.5	Routine		918	4.1	6.6	Retired		1,238	2,013	3,251	14.5	12.4
Christian		16,652	56.2	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.		450	2.0	3.2	Student		541	568	1,109	4.9	7.4
Other		898	3.0	3.7	Not classified		5,376	24.0	27.2	Looking after home		64	860	924	4.1	4.4
Not answered		1,347	4.5	5.0						Permanently sick		361	382	743	3.3	5.1
										Other		214	316	530	2.4	3.3
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment								
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %		
Residents		29,639			All people in HHs		28,925			All Persons 16-74 in employment		7,897	7,418	15,315		
Scotland		21,930	74.0	77.8	Good/fair Health		27,007	93.4	92.2	Primary		182	71	253	1.7	1.6
England		4,264	14.4	12.1	Not good health		1,918	6.6	7.8	Manufacturing		742	390	1,132	7.4	7.5
rest of UK		536	1.8	1.7	Limiting illness		4,517	15.6	16.6	Construction		511	53	564	3.7	4.7
Elsewhere in Europe		1,064	3.6	3.4	No limiting illness		24,408	84.4	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade		728	681	1,409	9.2	11.6
Africa		359	1.2	1.0	HH with 1or more persons with illness		3,814			Hotels & Restaurants		384	359	743	4.9	6.5
Asia		785	2.6	2.3	With no carers		2,861	75.0	75.4	Transport & Communication		492	176	668	4.4	5.9
N America		345	1.2	0.9						Finance		1,105	916	2,021	13.2	11.3
S America		57	0.2	0.1						Business services		1,896	1,419	3,315	21.6	16.1
Oceania		287	1.0	0.7						Public admin/defeance		469	489	958	6.3	7.4
Other		12	0.0	0.0						Education		508	983	1,491	9.7	9.3
										Health & social work		419	1,388	1,807	11.8	12.0
										Other		461	493	954	6.2	6.1
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation								
		Males	Females	Persons			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %		
All students		203	172	375	All Persons 16-74		22,424			All Persons 16-74 in employment		7,897	7,418	15,315		
Under 10		3	2	5	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2		3,456	15.4	19.9	Manager & snr officials		1,794	1,163	2,957	19.3	14.9
10 to 14		12	4	16	Higher grade / SVQ 3		3,348	14.9	18.6	Professional		2,141	1,679	3,820	24.9	17.5
15 to 19		74	78	152	HND / SVQ 4, 5		1,361	6.1	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.		1,342	1,509	2,851	18.6	16.2
20 to 24		101	82	183	Degree		10,426	46.5	32.5	Admin. & secretarial		503	1,416	1,919	12.5	14.7
25 to 34		10	6	16	No Qualification		3,833	17.1	22.9	Skilled Trade		714	83	797	5.2	7.1
35 plus		3	0	3						Personal service		136	514	650	4.2	5.9
										Sales & customer service		363	542	905	5.9	8.4
										Process, plant & machine op.		373	73	446	2.9	4.5
										Elementary Occupations		531	439	970	6.3	10.8

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Inverleith

	Multi Member Wards: Inverleith	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	1.3	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	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	510	2230	8010	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	11.1	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	79	387	797	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	80	402	860	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	176	173	164	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	192	192	175	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	184	183	170	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary						

schools: 2005	1207	5541	11801	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	866	4548	9285	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	95.98	95.77	95.10	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	91.25	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	7.77	19.86	21.01	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	23,203	21,073	22,911	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	70.11	52.52	58.32	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	5.8	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	87.1	91.0	90.5	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	491.80	548.25	695.75	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	139.45	148.03	188.53	173.08	141.41	127.46
Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	2.32	9.48	9.11	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	27.27	39.89	47.84	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	35.50	26.36	19.72	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	18.14	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	218,622	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	5.9	4.5	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	24.4	20.2	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	14.9	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	30213	79090	217588	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1177	3941	9183	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	14.33	18.75	15.40	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	65.43	60.33	66.37	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	20.23	20.92	18.23	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	9837	23698	72493	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	9932	24016	71929	152530	255069	1555575

Inverleith 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

- **Ravelston Terrace (YOR Ltd)** - 63 units allocated
- **Craigcrook Road (Mac & Mic)** – 220 units allocated, 140 completed

NON-HOUSING

- **Carrington Road** – new 1200 pupil high school and sports pitches on site of existing Broughton High School. Consent granted.
- **Comely Bank Road** – Extend Flora Stevenson Primary School to provide new music school, gym and dining hall. 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>