



Ward
11

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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- Justin Ward (justin.ward@edinburgh.gov.uk)
- 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

City Centre – Overview of Statistical Data

The central ward of City Centre covers the area from Haymarket in the west to Abbeyhill in the east, including New Town to the north and Old Town to the south.

Employment

The City Centre have a slightly higher rates of people excluded from the world of work. Compared to the rest of Scotland, there is a higher proportion of the working age population who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability.

Ward slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Housing

Overall City Centre has poorer measures of material living standards with a higher number of persons in households which are over-crowded or without central heating. There are pockets of lower housing standards within Old Town.

Ward significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

Old Town and the Canongate within City Centre contain health risks slightly higher than the average for Scotland – that is that there is a higher level of risk associated with poor health (i.e. admission rates for alcohol or drug taking or prescriptions for anxiety, depression or psychosis).

Ward slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Crime

Local neighbourhoods within Old and New Town experience crime levels that are significantly 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 significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Education, Skills and Training

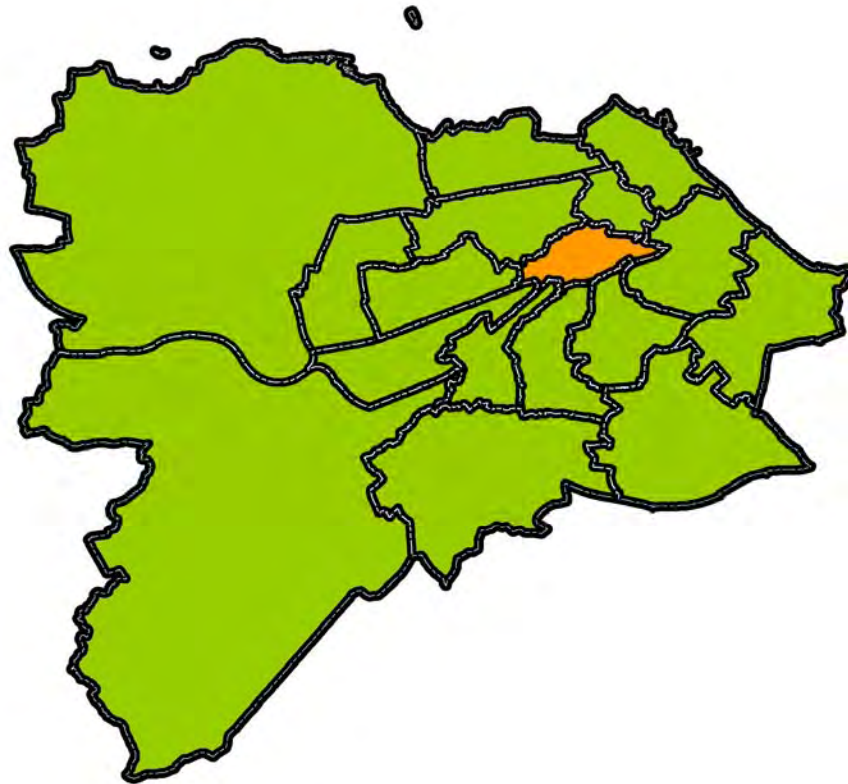
Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland City Centre (within Canongate in particular) has lower levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

Ward slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

AREA PROFILE

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CITY CENTRE



CITY CENTRE

Ward
11

Population: 22,340
Unemployment Rate: 3.3%
No qualifications: 11.5%
Good/fair Health: 93.9%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 51.9%
- Council: 2.7%
- Other social: 10.6%
- Private Landlord: 32.6%
- Living rent free: 2.1%

(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.

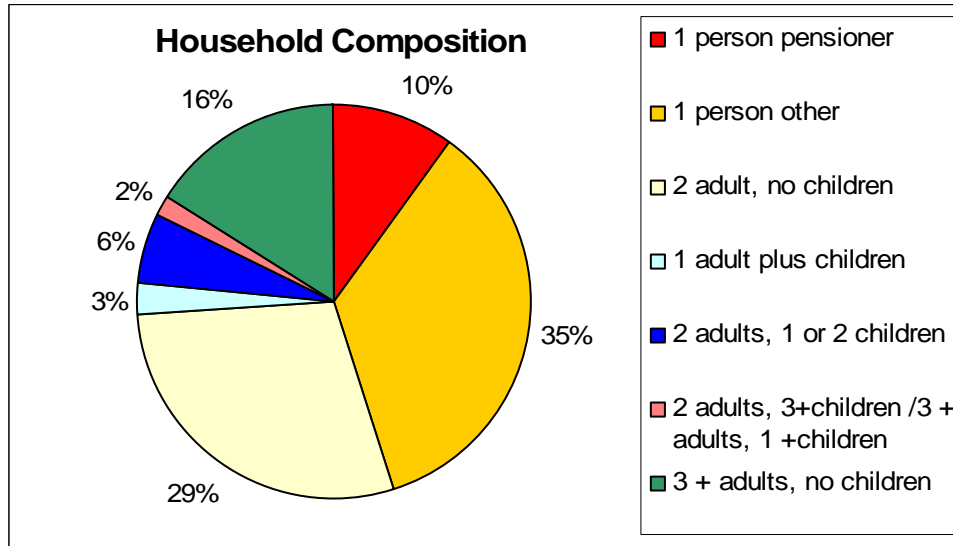


PEOPLE AND PLACE

Population dynamics

Total Population – 22,340

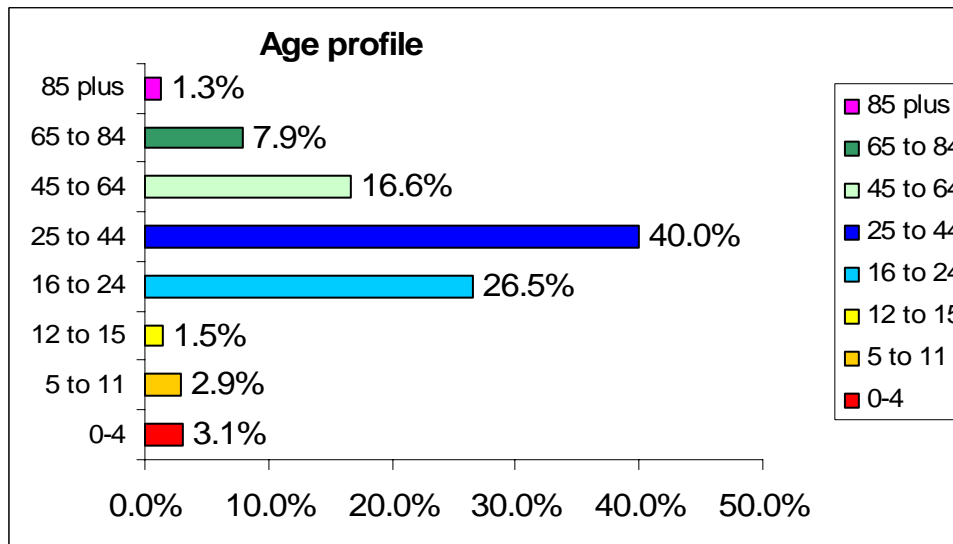
Density – 35.1



(Census, 2001)

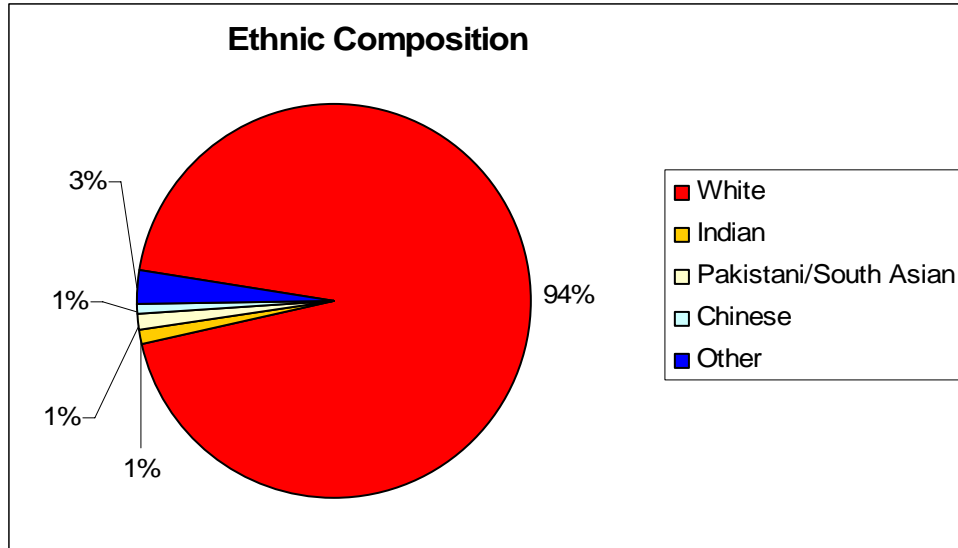
For census information please see:

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



(Census, 2001)

Area Profile: **City Centre**

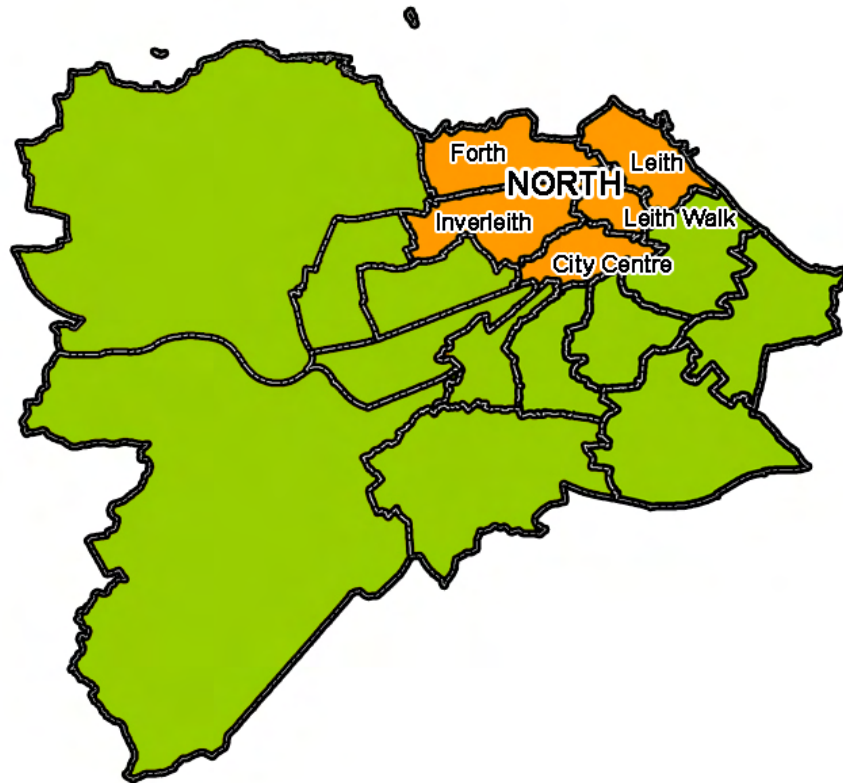


(Census, 2001)



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

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



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 picture of prosperity in certain areas – or lack of deprivation – in particular within the north area of the City Centre Ward: around New Town the area falls with the least 10% deprived areas within Scotland. The remaining picture of the Ward has deprivation levels of between 15% - 50% - so certainly more deprived in general than the whole of Scotland.

The City Centre Ward has an unemployment rate at 3.3% which is higher than the city-wide level of 2.9%. The City Centre Ward has a lower percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed, at 2.6% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh and 3.7% 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.

Tollcross and New Town either completely or significantly overlap the City Centre Ward and have low levels of unemployment at 1.1% and 2.1% respectively.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Murrayfield***	41	0.8	49
Fountainbridge***	157	2.9	15
Dean***	49	0.9	44
New Town**	62	1.1	37
Broughton***	161	2.7	16
Calton***	147	2.6	20
Dalry***	156	2.3	22
Tollcross**	124	2.1	28
Meadowbank***	128	2.3	22
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: **City Centre**



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.

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2%	12.3%
City Centre Ward	22.2%	16.8%

(Census, 2001)

Only 2.7% of households in the City Centre rented their property from the City of Edinburgh Council, less 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%
City Centre Ward	51.9%	2.7%	10.6%	32.6%	2.1%

(Census, 2001)

There are 244 council houses within the City Centre Ward, and 517 former council houses sold through the Right to Buy. This means that 67% of total stock has been sold through Right to Buy. Furthermore, 3% of Council Stock was registered empty in the City Centre Ward, in line with the percentage of empty stock across the city which varies between 1%-3% (I world¹, December 2006).

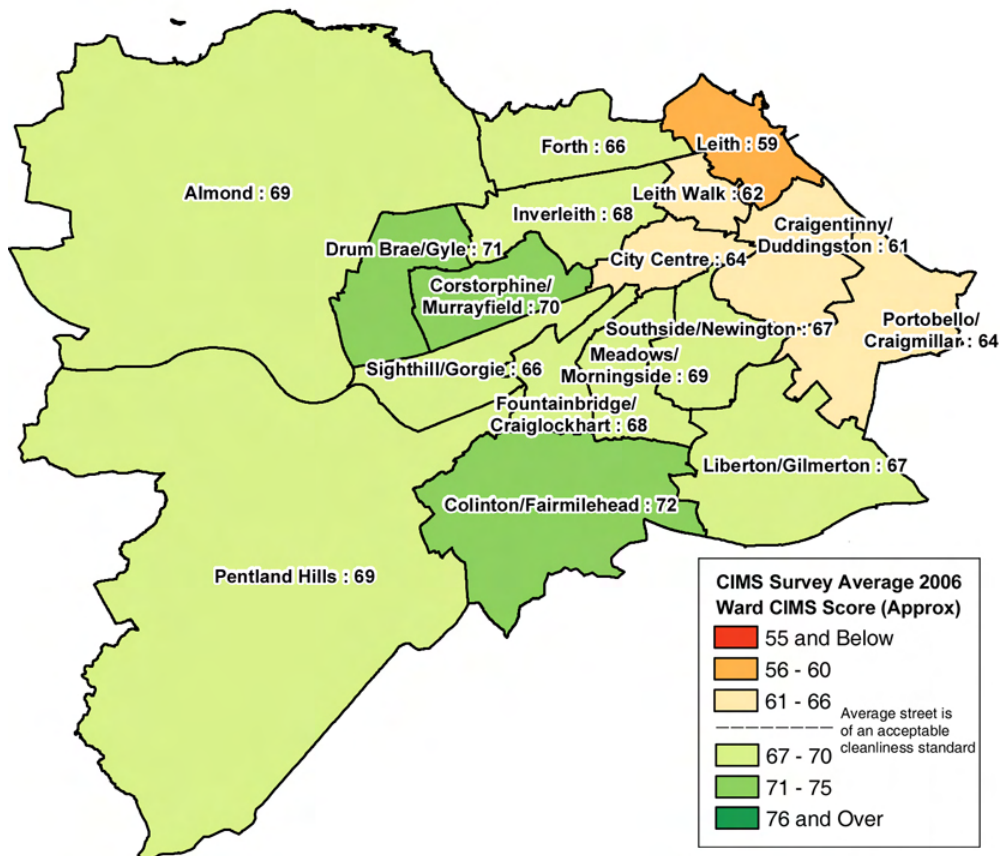
¹ I World is the system used by Housing and Regeneration within Services for Communities at the City of Edinburgh Council.



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 need to maintain the highest standards of cleanliness whilst protecting the character of the City, particularly the World Heritage Site, is of paramount importance if this reputation is to be protected and visitors – with the attendant revenue they generate - attracted to the City.



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

Parks

Princes Street Gardens, according to research contained within the Parks & Gardens Strategy, had been used by 85% of 400 people interviewed over the last year (Audience Business – Parks Review, 2002). Seven out of ten people interviewed had not used Calton Hill over the last year and four out of ten had never used Holyrood Park.

Area Profile: **City Centre**



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.

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

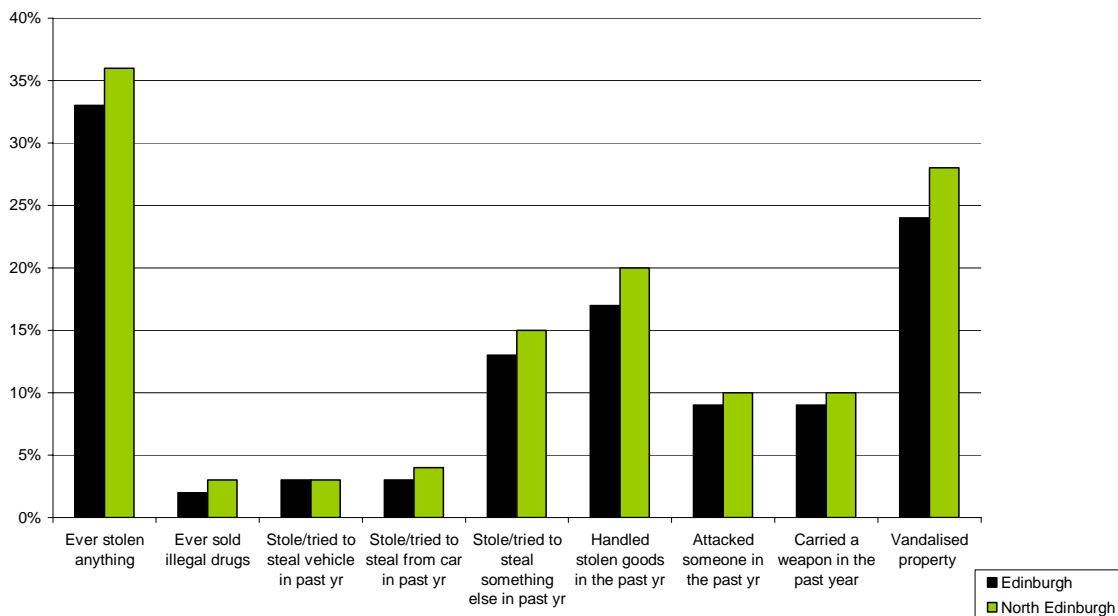
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

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) 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.

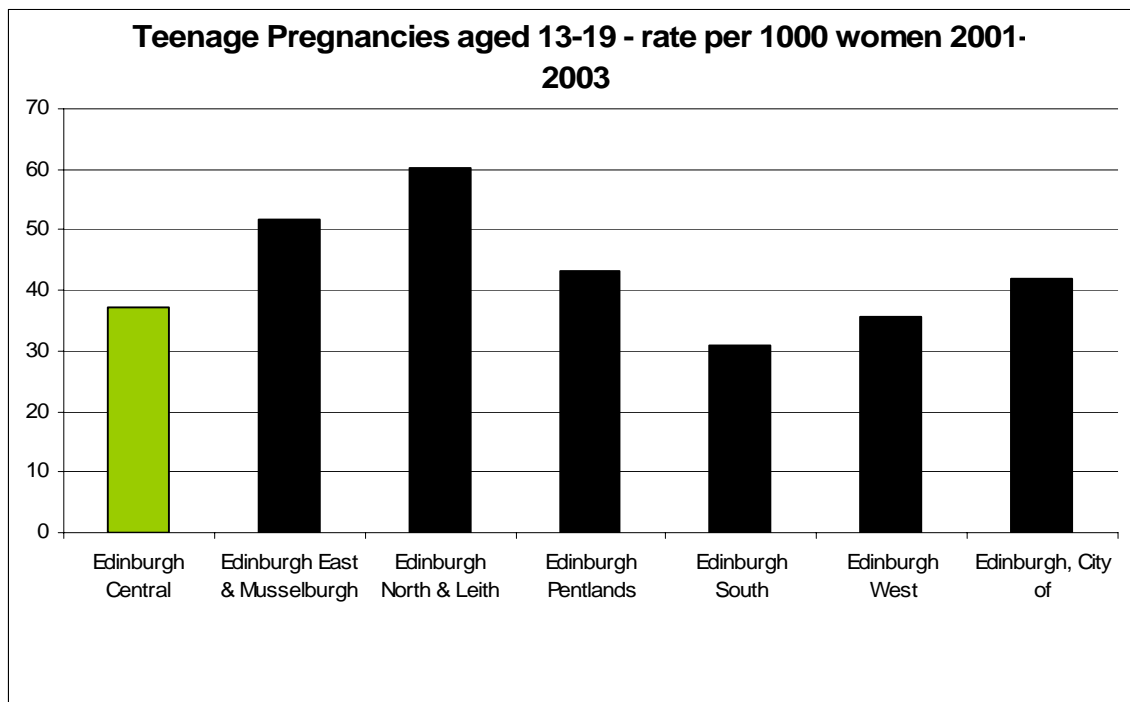
Area Profile: **City Centre**



HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Across Edinburgh, 9 out of 10 people are in good/fair health – the health picture within the City Centre mirrors the picture across the rest of Edinburgh. 12% of people in the City Centre Ward have a limiting illness; lower than the city-wide level of 16% (Census, 2001).

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

Just over one in ten people within the City Centre have no qualifications; rising to two out of ten people across the whole of Edinburgh. For higher grade level the City Centre Ward, at 24.9%, has a better level of attainment than across the whole of Edinburgh, which stands at 13.4%.

The education, skills and training overall SIMD ranking, show a bit of a mixed picture in the City Centre – this means that across a range of indicators – no qualifications, people between 16 -18 not in full time education, pupils performance, absence from school – there are variations in the profiles of people within the area. The best 10% in Education ranking across all of Scotland sits in the north (New Town) contrasted with higher levels of deprivation in other parts – in particular around the Canongate where the area falls within the 10-15% most deprived in Scotland in regards to the SIMD education ranking.

Libraries

The City Centre includes the Central Library.

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)
Central Children's Library	13	1	13	18	1	7.7%	1302	
Central Reference Library	34615	26	1331	3,116	9855	28.5%	2121	
Fountainbridge Library	8644	19	455	1,265	889	10.3%	7,541	79,162
McDonald Road Library	23276	23	1012	3,404	2995	12.9%	12,918	192,003
Stockbridge Library	9717	12	810	1,391	791	8.1%	9,127	127,468

Schools

There are a number of nursery schools within the City Centre – the Cowgate Under 5's centre, the Grassmarket Nursery School, the High School Yards Nursery School. Just outside the Ward is Lochrin Nursery School in Tollcross and St Leonard's Nursery School in Newington.

Within the City Centre Ward there is Abbeyhill Primary School, the Royal Mile Primary School and St Mary's RC Primary School.

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Abbeyhill	68	44	44
Royal Mile	59	55	45
St Mary's RC	89	82	84

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

There are no Secondary Schools located within the Ward, however, to the north of the Ward is Drummond Community High School. Broughton High School lies to the northwest. Just south of the Ward is St Thomas of Aquin's RC High School and to the southwest is Tynecastle High School. Further south, there is Borourghmuir High School and James Gillespie's High School.

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%
Drummond Community High School*	479	7.6%	4.2%	59%	44%
James Gillespie High School*	1,083	5.7%	1.0%	88%	74%
St Thoms of Aquin's RC High School*	734	6.5%	3.5%	81%	80%
Boroughmuir High School*	1,108	4.4%	2.5%	87%	80%
Broughton High School*	1,025	7.7%	3.4%	66%	56%
Tynecastle High School*	721	7.2%	3.3%	59%	55%

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

* All the schools are not located within the Ward itself but are close-by to the City Centre Ward.

NEET group

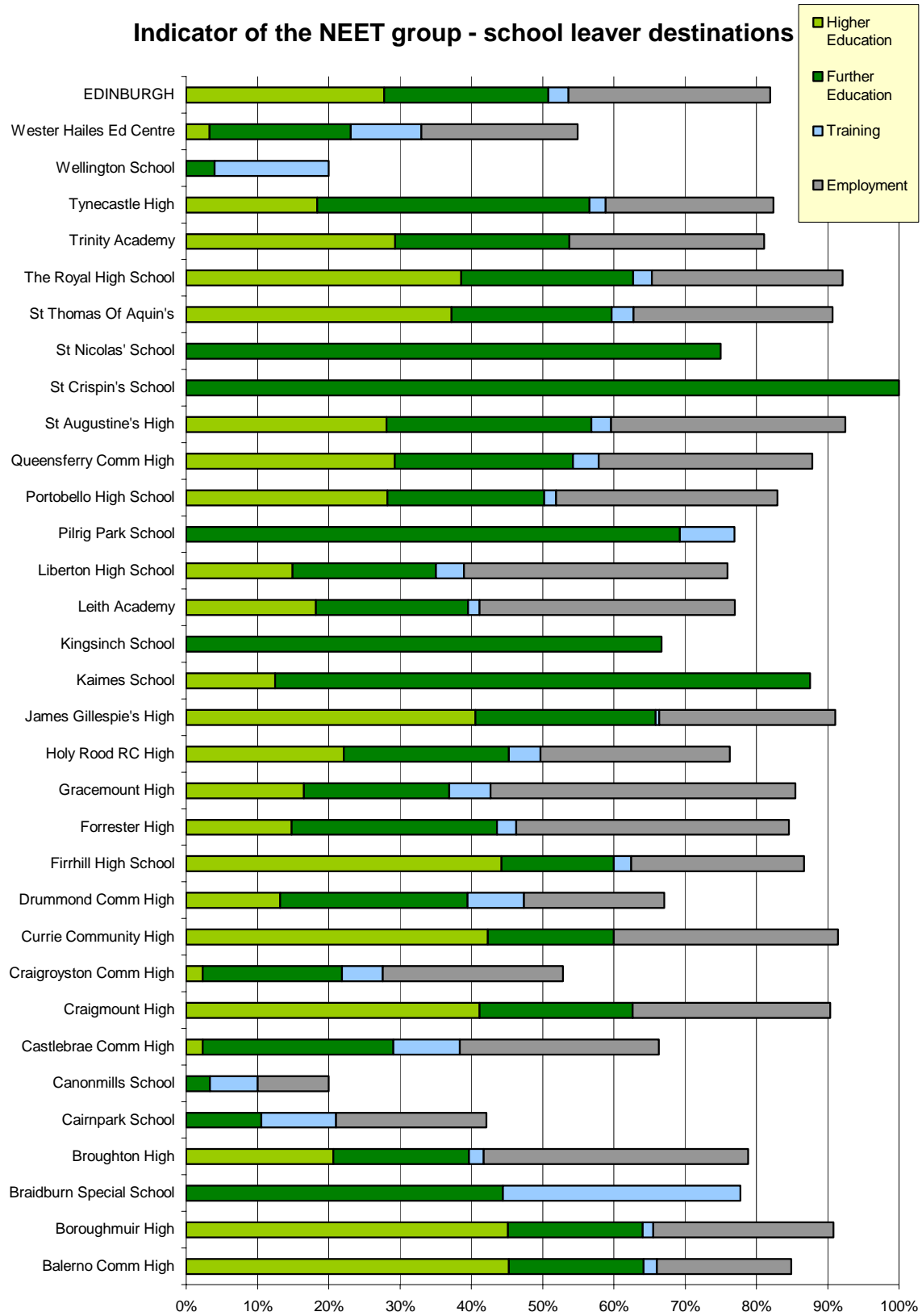
The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) group.

School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Boroughmuir High	7%	2%	0%	206
Broughton High	19%	2%	0%	194
Drummond Comm High	25%	3%	5%	76
James Gillespie's High	7%	0%	1%	202
St Thomas Of Aquin's	9%	1%	0%	129
Tynescastle High	15%	2%	0%	136

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

- Boroughmuir has 91%;
- Broughton High has 79%;
- Drummond Community High has 67%'
- James Gillespie's High has 92%;
- St Thomas of Aquin's has 90%;
- Tynescastle High has 83%.

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Ward 11 - City Centre Ward

Key statistics			Age Structure					Household Composition				
			Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %		H'holds	%	Edin %	
Total Population	22,340		0 to 4	695	360	335	3.1	4.9	Total households	11,000		
Males	11,354		5 to 11	649	331	318	2.9	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	1,096	10.0	14.4
Females	10,986		12 to 15	346	175	171	1.5	4.2	Other	3,859	35.1	23.1
Households	11,000		16 to 24	5,928	2,817	3,111	26.5	14.4	2 adult, no children	3,171	28.8	30.4
Persons in Households	21,622		25 to 44	8,944	4,826	4,118	40.0	32.2	1 adult plus children	275	2.5	4.5
Persons in communal establishments	718		45 to 64	3,719	1,995	1,724	16.6	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	628	5.7	11.1
Area (ha)	637		65 to 84	1,769	777	992	7.9	13.5	2 adults, 3+children / 3+ adults, 1+children	199	1.8	5.3
Density (persons/ha)	35.1		85 plus	290	73	217	1.3	1.9	3+ adults, no children	1,772	16.1	11.2
			Total	22,340	11,354	10,986						
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	5,714	51.9	68.6	All Households	11,000			All Households	11,000			
Rented:				1 room	253	2.3	1.1	1 Person	4,955	45.0	37.5	
Council	301	2.7	10.9	2 rooms	1,109	10.1	6.3	2 People	3,369	30.6	33.0	
Other social	1,163	10.6	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	5,524	50.2	48.7	3 to 4 People	2,221	20.2	24.8	
Private l'lord	3,586	32.6	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	2,929	26.6	31.7	5 or More People	455	4.1	4.8	
Living rent free*	236	2.1	2.4	7+ Rooms	1,185	10.8	12.3	Average Household Size	2		2.1	
H'holds without								Overcrowded h'holds	2,439	22.2	14.2	
Central Heating	1,847	16.8	12.3				Edin.					
Bath / Shower	88	0.8	0.3	Average number of rooms/hh	4.3		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	11,000			Train	432	1.9	0.8	Dwellings	12,306			
% H'holds with:				Bus	3,615	16.2	16.7	H'hold Spaces	12,325			
0 Car	48.9		39.5	Taxi	90	0.4	0.4	Vacant	930	7.5	4.1	
1 Car	39.7		43.5	Car - drive	3,060	13.7	20.3	2nd Residence	395	3.2	0.7	
2 Cars	9.3		14.5	Car - passenger	736	3.3	5.8	Detached	120	1.0	11.2	
3 Cars	1.6		1.9	Motorcycle	53	0.2	0.3	Semi-detached	199	1.6	14.1	
4 or more cars	0.5		0.5	Bicycle	538	2.4	1.9	Terraced	520	4.2	14.5	
Total cars	7,191			Foot	7,383	33.0	18.3	Flats/tenement	11,454	92.9	60.1	
				Other	168	0.8	0.4	Other	32	0.3	0.2	
				Not travelling to work or study	6,265	28.0	35.1					

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity								
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %		
All Residents		22,340			All persons 16-74		19,641			All persons 16 to 74		10,155	9,486	19,641		
White		21,024	94.1	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.		3,495	17.8	12.5	Ec. Active		7,388	6,242	13,630	69.4	67.4
Indian		195	0.9	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.		4,290	21.8	20.7	Employed - PT		541	978	1,519	7.7	11.7
Pakistani/S. Asian		306	1.4	1.3	Intermediate		1,561	7.9	10.9	Employed - FT		5,620	4,048	9,668	49.2	48.0
Chinese		174	0.8	0.8	Small employers		887	4.5	4.7	Unemployed		440	213	653	3.3	2.9
Other		641	2.9	1.5	Low supervis. & tech		624	3.2	4.9	FT Student		787	1,003	1,790	9.1	4.8
Religion					Semi routine		1,216	6.2	9.5	Ec. Inactive		2,767	3,244	6,011	30.6	32.6
None		9,275	41.5	36.5	Routine		719	3.7	6.6	Retired		522	665	1,187	6.0	12.4
Christian		10,227	45.8	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.		501	2.6	3.2	Student		1,488	1,519	3,007	15.3	7.4
Other		1,568	7.0	3.7	Not classified		6,348	32.3	27.2	Looking after home		28	524	552	2.8	4.4
Not answered		1,270	5.7	5.0						Permanently sick		465	261	726	3.7	5.1
										Other		264	275	539	2.7	3.3
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment								
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %		
Residents		22,340			All people in HHs		21,622			All Persons 16-74 in employment		6,807	5,866	12,673		
Scotland		12,424	55.6	77.8	Good/fair Health		20,312	93.9	92.2	Primary		126	59	185	1.5	1.6
England		5,077	22.7	12.1	Not good health		1,310	6.1	7.8	Manufacturing		536	307	843	6.7	7.5
rest of UK		708	3.2	1.7	Limiting illness		2,590	12.0	16.6	Construction		211	30	241	1.9	4.7
Elsewhere in Europe		1,734	7.8	3.4	No limiting illness		19,032	88.0	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade		572	610	1,182	9.3	11.6
Africa		453	2.0	1.0	H'hlds % Edin %					Hotels & Restaurants		659	670	1,329	10.5	6.5
Asia		738	3.3	2.3	HH with 1or more persons with illness		2,304			Transport & Communication		321	140	461	3.6	5.9
N America		586	2.6	0.9	With no carers		1,884	81.8	75.4	Finance		829	606	1,435	11.3	11.3
S America		59	0.3	0.1						Business services		1,772	1,185	2,957	23.3	16.1
Oceania		550	2.5	0.7						Public admin/defeance		382	336	718	5.7	7.4
Other		11	0.0	0.0						Education		522	616	1,138	9.0	9.3
										Health & social work		346	794	1,140	9.0	12.0
										Other		531	513	1,044	8.2	6.1
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation								
		Males	Females	Persons			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %		
All students		89	87	176	All Persons 16-74		19,641			All Persons 16-74 in employment		6,807	5,866	12,673		
Under 10		2	3	5	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2		1,850	9.4	19.9	Manager & snr officials		1,427	838	2,265	17.9	14.9
10 to 14		9	10	19	Higher grade / SVQ 3		4,884	24.9	18.6	Professional		1,899	1,209	3,108	24.5	17.5
15 to 19		30	27	57	HND / SVQ 4, 5		1,199	6.1	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.		1,153	1,158	2,311	18.2	16.2
20 to 24		42	43	85	Degree		9,457	48.1	32.5	Admin. & secretarial		491	975	1,466	11.6	14.7
25 to 34		3	2	5	No Qualification		2,251	11.5	22.9	Skilled Trade		383	97	480	3.8	7.1
35 plus		3	2	5						Personal service		190	355	545	4.3	5.9
										Sales & customer service		395	578	973	7.7	8.4
										Process, plant & machine op.		177	51	228	1.8	4.5
										Elementary Occupations		692	603	1,295	10.2	10.8

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards City Centre

	Multi Member Wards: City Centre	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh North & Leith	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		647				
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.6	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	760	3660	8010	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	20.3	19.9	15.1	15.4	16.4	19.8
Percentage of population aged 16 to 19: 2005		10.7		6.9		
Percentage of population aged 20 to 24: 2005		9.9		7.6		
Percentage of population aged 25 to 49: 2005		11.8		11.5		
Percentage of population aged 50 to pension age: 2005		20.7		15.9		
Education, Skills and Training						
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	24	234	797	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	20	250	860	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	190	152	164	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	141	155	175	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	168	154	170	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary						

schools: 2005	404	3469	11801	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	227	2548	9285	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	94.32	94.26	95.10	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	87.90	88.18	90.48	90.06	90.47	90.29
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils: 2004		41		37		51
Health						
Low weight live singleton birth rate per 1000 live singleton births: 2002-2004	16.95	23.96	21.01	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	21,129	27,332	22,911	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	76.87	61.15	58.32	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	8.1	13.4	12.6	12.8	16.4	24.3
Depression, Anxiety: Estimated practice team annual prevalence rate - year ending 31st March: 2005		0.12		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	87.5	90.1	90.5	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	866.41	932.30	695.75	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	200.03	249.01	188.53	173.08	141.41	127.46
Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	2.69	10.74	9.11	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	37.01	55.62	47.84	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	25.95	14.13	19.72	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	33.26	26.84	9.22	8.49	2.15	0.31
Total Number of Households: 2001		38491		204683		2192246

Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001		63.99		68.57		62.59
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001		17.37		17.91		29.41
Percentage of Households - Private Rented: 2001		18.64		13.53		8.00
House sales, median price: 2005		145,000		137,200		88,000
House sales, mean price: 2005	221,733	178,316	174,349	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	25.8	3.9	4.5	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	27.9	23.0	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	15.7	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	22592	78496	217588	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1111	2797	9183	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	7.53	12.85	15.40	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	81.94	72.24	66.37	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	10.53	14.91	18.23	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	9502	28565	72493	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	9009	28139	71929	152530	255069	1555575

City Centre 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

- **New Street (New Street Partners Ltd)** – 55 units allocated
- **Devon Place (Haslemere Estates Management Ltd)** – 86 units allocated

NON-HOUSING

- **Morrison Street** – mixed use development comprising retail, office, leisure and licensed premises (31,000 sqm). Consent granted.
- **Brodie's Close** - mixed use development with hotel, bars, restaurant, retail, bank, leisure facilities and associated ancillary offices (11,600 sqm). Consent granted.
- **Morrison Street** - building adjacent to EICC comprising additional function space and commercial office space and retail space (33,200 sqm). Consent granted.
- **St. Andrew Sq/South St. David Street** - mixed use development of office and retail uses and residential development (30,200 sqm). Minded to grant.
- **Greenside Row** – new office building comprising 9000 sqm floorspace. No decision.
- **East Market Street/Cranston Street/Calton Road** – mixed use development (Caltongate) comprising residential, community, alternative retail, financial, professional or other services and/or business purposes. No decision.

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>