



Ward  
**12**

# AREA PROFILE

Community  
Planning



Lothian and Borders  
**POLICE**



**EDINBURGH**  
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL



# 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](mailto:pam.lambert@edinburgh.gov.uk)),
- Justin Ward ([justin.ward@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:justin.ward@edinburgh.gov.uk))
- Daniel Sawyers ([daniel.sawyers@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto: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

# Leith Walk – Overview of Statistical Data

Leith Walk Ward covers the areas to the east and west of Leith Walk, including Pilrig and parts of Bonnington, Broughton and Canonmills. It also includes areas surrounding Easter Road and Easter Road stadium to the east.

## Employment

Leith Walk has 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 Leith Walk has poor 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 Pilrig and Bonnington.

Ward significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

## Health

Leith Walk contains 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 Leith Walk experience crime levels that are slightly 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 Leith Walk has lower levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

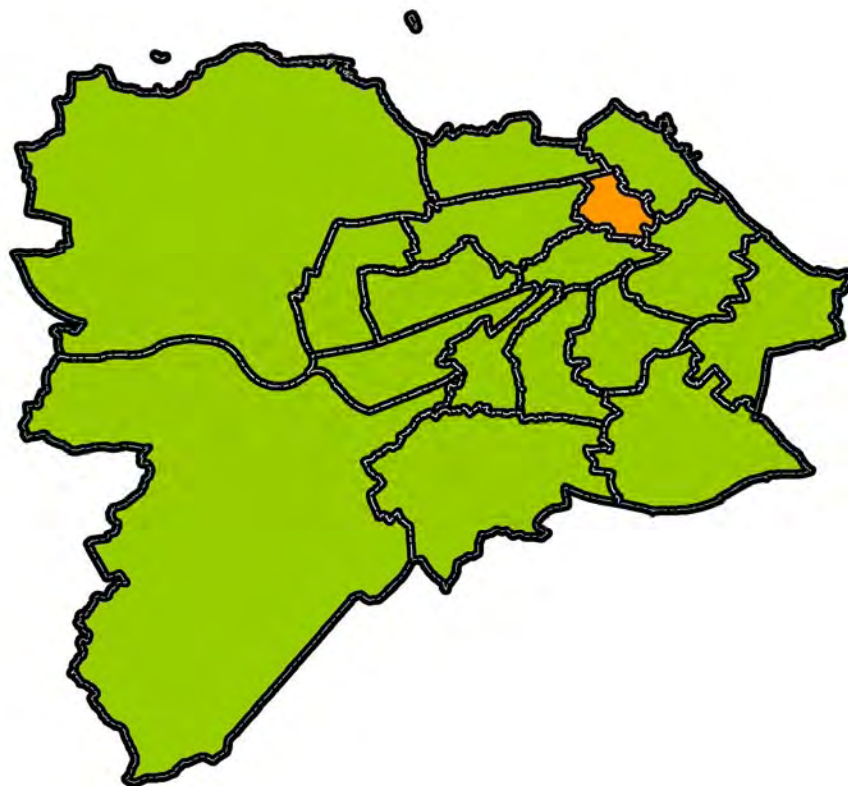
Ward slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

SIMD 2006

# AREA PROFILE

Community  
Planning

## LEITH WALK



### LEITH WALK WARD

Ward  
12

Population: 25,322  
Unemployment Rate: 3.1%  
No qualifications: 20.5%  
Good/fair Health: 91.4%

#### Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 66.6%
- Council: 3.0%
- Other social: 8.6%
- Private Landlord: 20.3%
- Living rent free: 1.4%

## 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.**

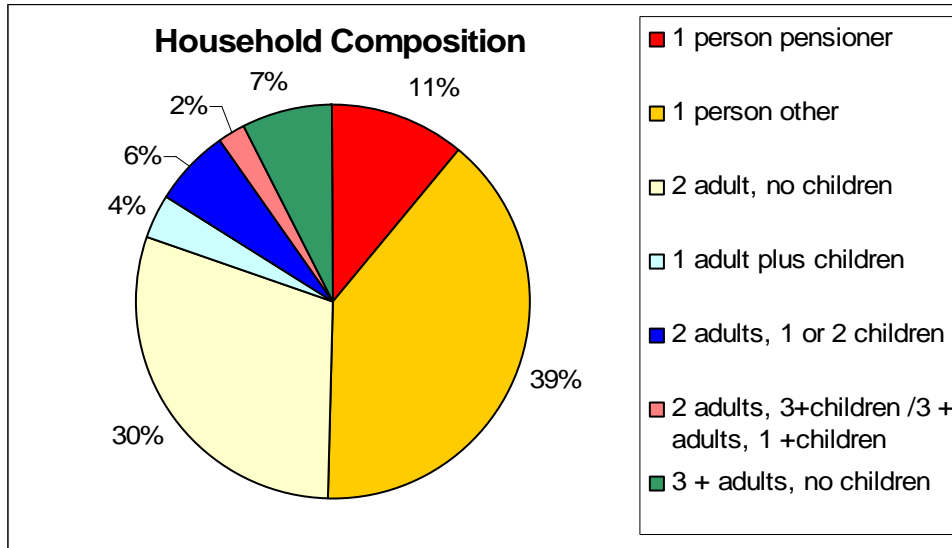


## PEOPLE AND PLACE

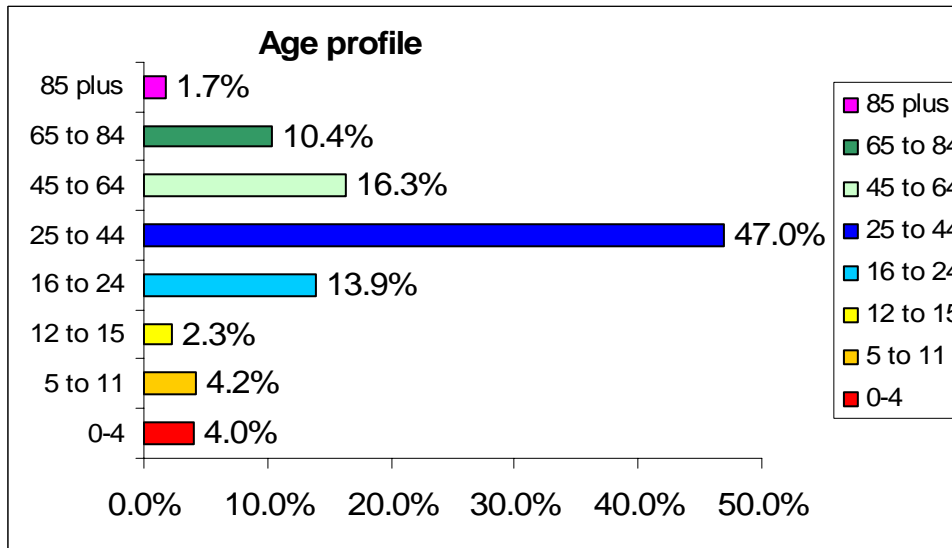
### Population dynamics

Total Population – 25,322

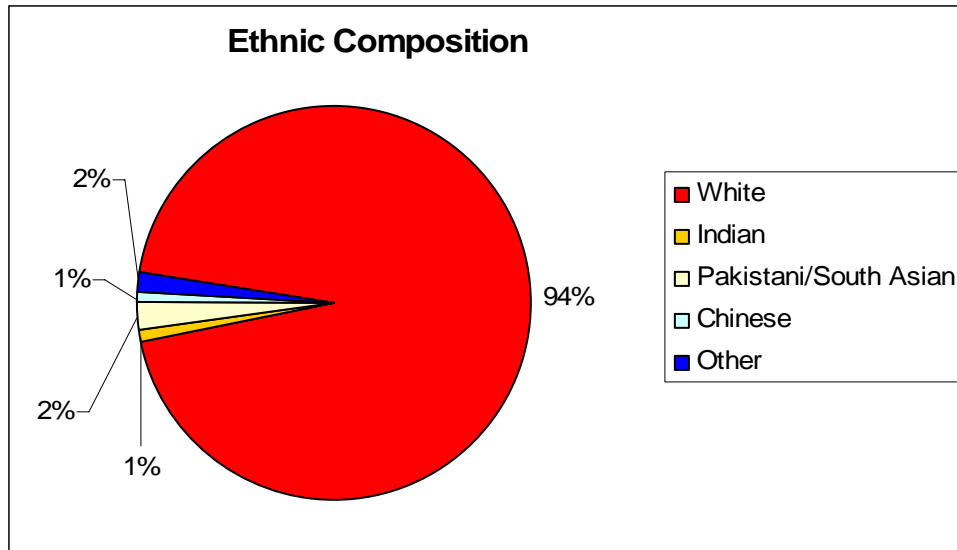
Density – 101.3



(Census, 2001)



(Census, 2001)

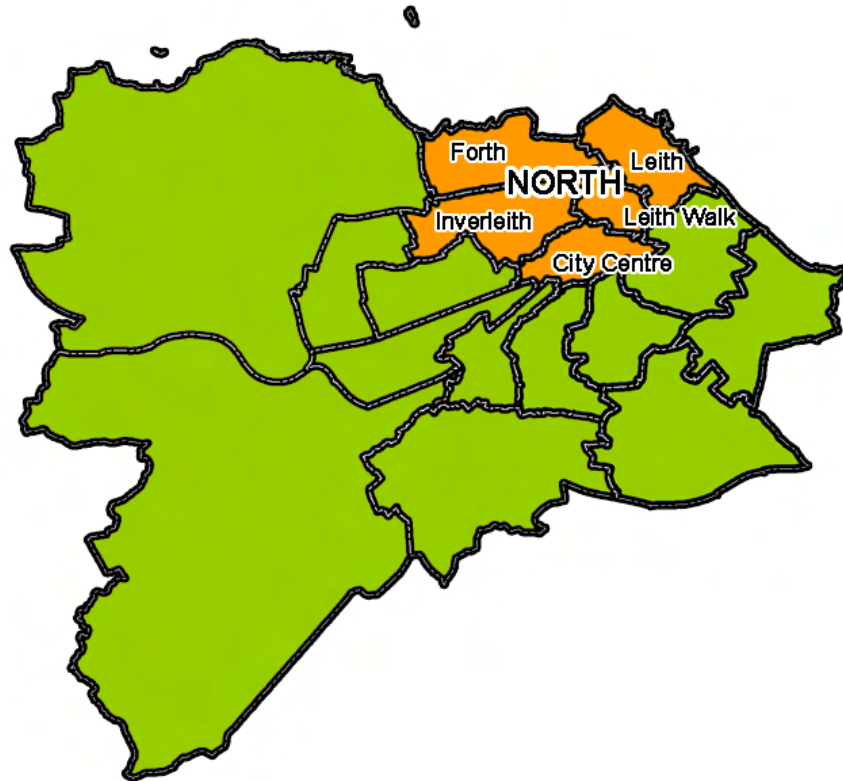


(Census, 2001)



## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

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



Leith and Leith Walk combine to make up the one of the Neighbourhood Partnerships within the North Community Planning Area.

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](http://www.edinburghcompact.org.uk/_localOrganisations/localOrganisations.asp)



## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2006 show that small clusters of areas – near Hillside and close to Broughton as being some of the least deprived areas in Scotland. The majority of the area, in deprivation terms, seems to fall either between slightly more deprived or slightly less deprived than the rest of Scotland.

The Leith Walk Ward has an unemployment rate at 3.1% which is higher than the city-wide level of just under 3%.

The Leith Walk Ward also is in line with the number of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed: 3.2% - the same as the rate across Edinburgh. The rate of people who are permanently sick is the same as the city-wide level at 5.1%.

### 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.

Broughton, Calton and Harbour significantly overlap the Leith Walk Ward and have unemployment levels slightly higher than the city-wide level of 2.2% in December 2006.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Broughton**	161	2.7	16
Calton**	147	2.6	20
Harbour**	219	4.4	6
Lorne***	221	4.2	8
Meadowbank***	128	2.3	22
Leith Links***	135	2.7	16
Restalrig***	197	3.9	10
<b>EDINBURGH</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>2.2</b>	

\* 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. 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 as shown in the table below:

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2%	12.3%
Leith Walk Ward	24.2%	28.9%

(Census, 2001)

3% of households in the Leith Walk Ward 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%
Leith Walk Ward	66.6%	3.0%	8.6%	20.3%	1.4%

(Census, 2001)

1% of Council Stock was registered empty in the Leith Walk Ward, this is in line with the percentage of empty stock across the city which varies between 1%-3% (I world<sup>1</sup>, December 2006).

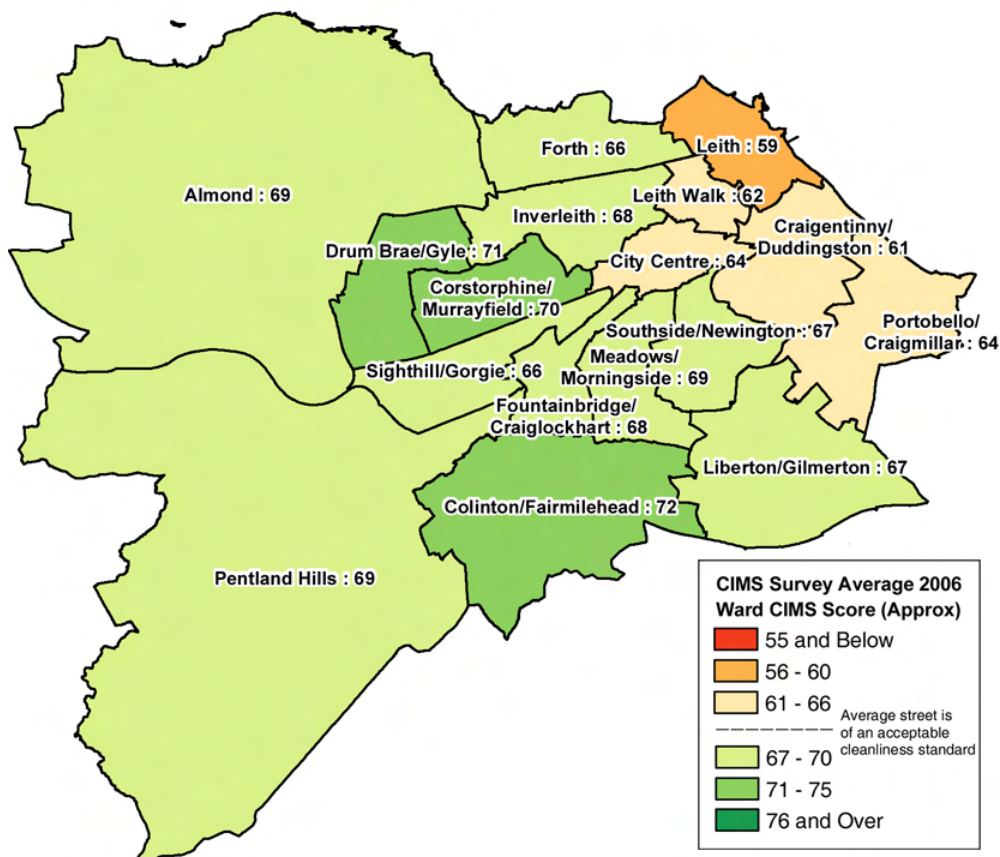
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<sup>1</sup> I World is the system used by Housing and Regeneration within Services for Communities at the City of Edinburgh Council.



## 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 close to both Leith Links park and Calton Hill which, according to the research contained within the Parks & Gardens Strategy, has mixed use level with over half of 400 people interviewed reporting to have used Leith Links over the last year and over two thirds having never used Calton Hill over the last year (Audience Business – Parks Review, 2002).



## **TRANSPORT AND ACCESS**

Across Edinburgh, access to services<sup>2</sup> – 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 Leith Walk Ward is in line with the rest of the city.

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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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

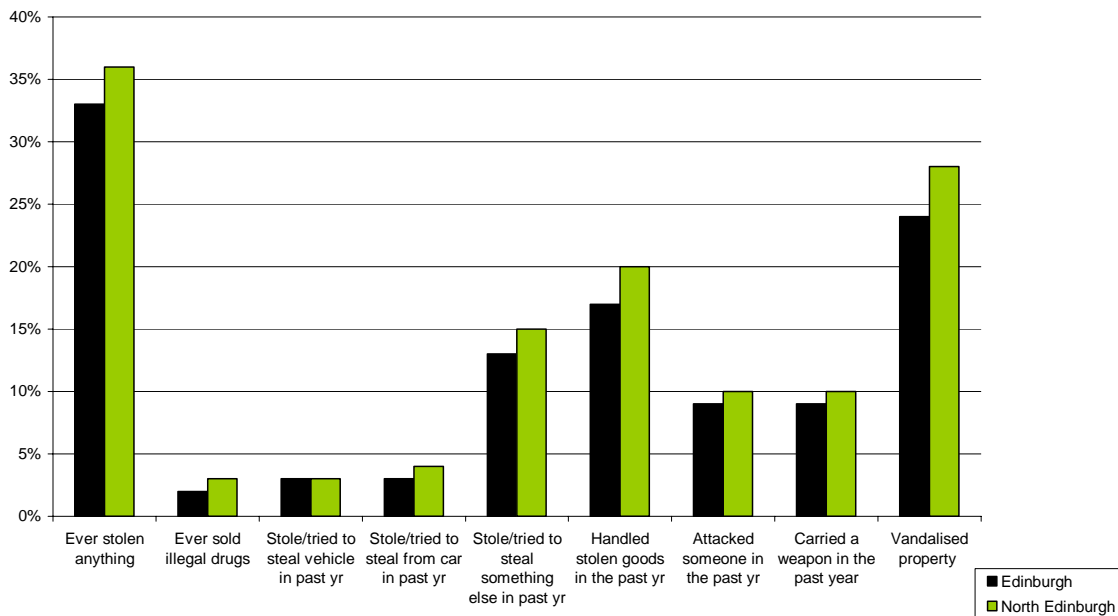
Communities that Care (CtC)<sup>3</sup>, survey results showed the following:

### 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



<sup>3</sup> 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.



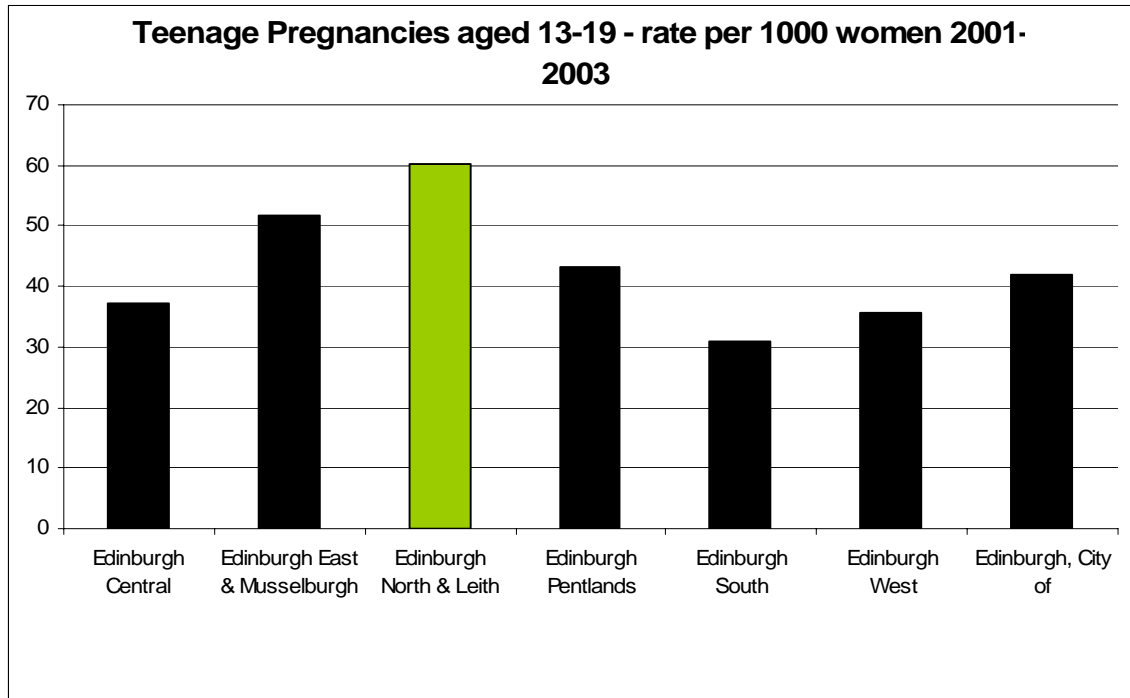
## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Across Edinburgh, 9 out of 10 people are in good/fair health – Leith Walk is in line with this (Census, 2001).

The number of people in the Leith Walk Ward who have a limiting illness is the same as the city-wide level at 16% (Census, 2001).

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

From the below graph, it is notable that the rates of teenage pregnancies are higher within the North Edinburgh and Leith. The most recent data is presented below:



(Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk))



## EDUCATION AND LIFE LONG LEARNING

One-fifth of people across the whole of Edinburgh have no qualifications – Leith Walk is in line with this figure.

### Libraries

McDonald Road Library is located within the Leith Walk Ward and Leith Library lies just outside to the north of the 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)
Leith Library	20579	19	1083	2,115	1607	7.8%	13,794	131,402
McDonald Road Library	23276	23	1012	3,404	2995	12.9%	12,918	192,003

### Schools

Education Sites shows the education sites across the Ward. The following primary schools are in the area: Bonnington, Broughton, Leith Walk and Lorne.

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Bonnington	46	17	*
Broughton	71	63	84
Leith Walk	68	64	82
Lorne	84	59	63

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

Secondary schools within the area have the following profiles:

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%
Leith Academy*	971	5.3%	6.2%	58%	64%
Drummond Community High School	479	7.6%	4.2%	59%	44%
Trinity Academy*	1,001	7.5%	1.3%	79%	68%

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

\* Leith Academy and Trinity Academy are not located within the ward but are near to the ward.

### NEET group

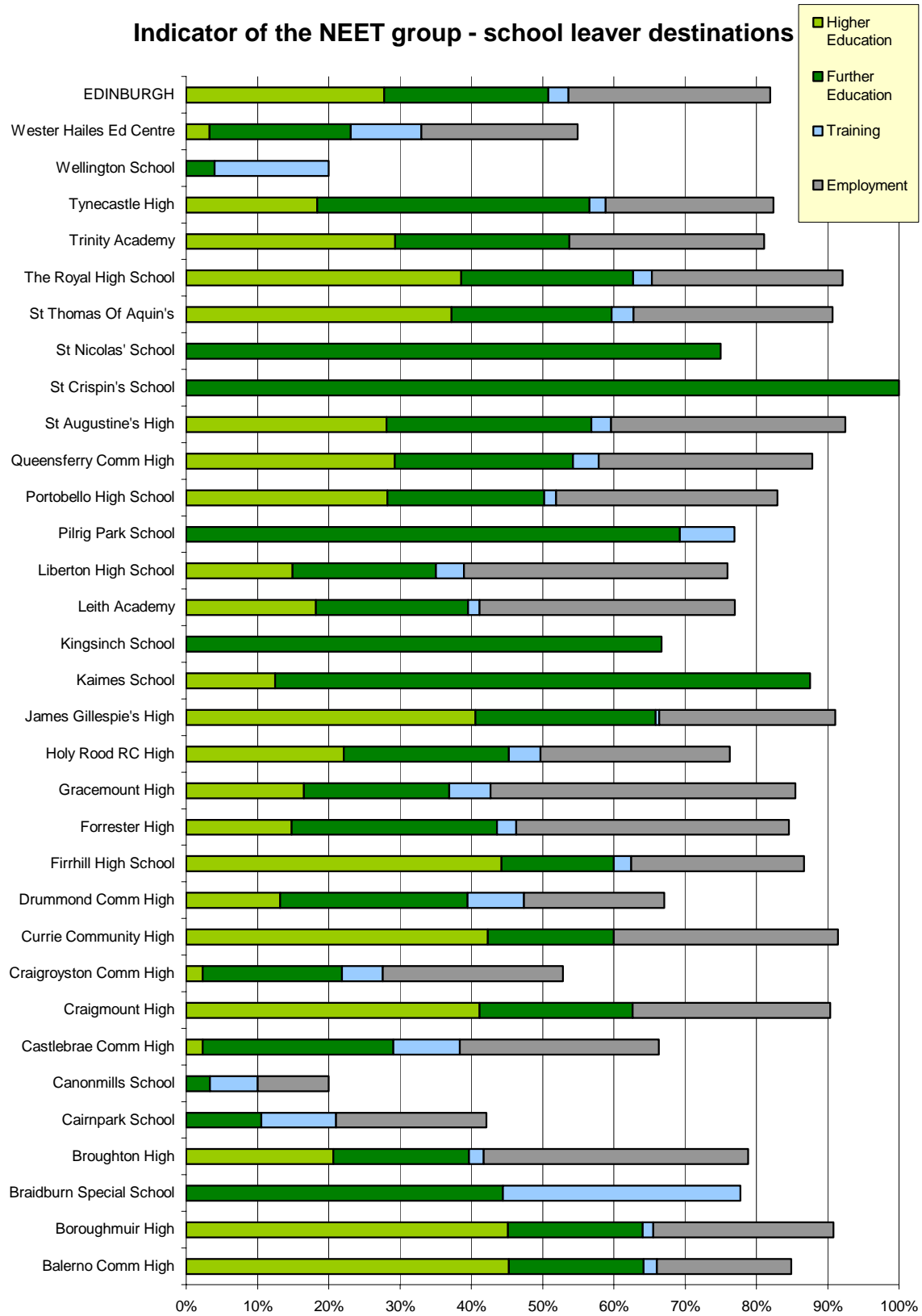
The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) group.

School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Drummond Comm High	25%	3%	5%	<b>76</b>
Leith Academy	20%	1%	2%	<b>187</b>
Trinity Academy	16%	2%	1%	<b>201</b>

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

- Drummond Community High School has 67%;
- Leith Academy has 77%
- Trinity Academy has 81%.

## Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



## Ward 12 - Leith Walk Ward

Key statistics				Age Structure						Household Composition					
Total Population	25,322			Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %	H'holds	%	Edin %				
Males	12,194			0 to 4	1,022	536	486	4.0	4.9	Total households	14,117				
Females	13,128			5 to 11	1,072	519	553	4.2	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	1,571	11.1	14.4		
Households	14,117			12 to 15	591	288	303	2.3	4.2	Other	5,539	39.2	23.1		
Persons in Households	25,052			16 to 24	3,529	1,573	1,956	13.9	14.4	2 adult, no children	4,196	29.7	30.4		
Persons in communal establishments	270			25 to 44	11,901	5,977	5,924	47.0	32.2	1 adult plus children	527	3.7	4.5		
Area (ha)	250			45 to 64	4,119	2,115	2,004	16.3	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	907	6.4	11.1		
Density (persons/ha)	101.3			65 to 84	2,646	1,073	1,573	10.4	13.5	2 adults, 3+children / 3+ adults, 1+children	328	2.3	5.3		
				85 plus	442	113	329	1.7	1.9	3+ adults, no children	1,049	7.4	11.2		
				Total	25,322	12,194	13,128								
Household Tenure / Amenities				Household Size by number of rooms						Household Size by number of residents					
	H'holds	%	Edin %							H'holds	%	Edin %			
Owner Occupied	9,405	66.6	68.6	All Households	14,117					All Households	14,117				
Rented:				1 room	231	1.6	1.1			1 Person	7,110	50.4	37.5		
Council	426	3.0	10.9	2 rooms	2,150	15.2	6.3			2 People	4,563	32.3	33.0		
Other social	1,220	8.6	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	8,879	62.9	48.7			3 to 4 People	2,130	15.1	24.8		
Private l'lord	2,869	20.3	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	2,381	16.9	31.7			5 or More People	314	2.2	4.8		
Living rent free*	197	1.4	2.4	7+ Rooms	476	3.4	12.3			Average Household Size	1.8		2.1		
H'holds without										Overcrowded h'holds	3,420	24.2	14.2		
Central Heating	4,084	28.9	12.3	Average number of rooms/hh	3.7		4.5	Edin.							
Bath / Shower	73	0.5	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	14,117			Train	301	1.2	0.8			Dwellings	14,930				
% H'holds with:				Bus	5,727	22.6	16.7			H'hold Spaces	14,964				
0 Car	51.7	39.5		Taxi	80	0.3	0.4			Vacant	754	5.0	4.1		
1 Car	41.2	43.5		Car - drive	4,394	17.4	20.3			2nd Residence	93	0.6	0.7		
2 Cars	6.2	14.5		Car - passenger	899	3.6	5.8			Detached	137	0.9	11.2		
3 Cars	0.7	1.9		Motorcycle	98	0.4	0.3			Semi-detached	335	2.2	14.1		
4 or more cars	0.2	0.5		Bicycle	631	2.5	1.9			Terraced	1,234	8.2	14.5		
Total cars	7,974			Foot	5,354	21.1	18.3			Flats/tenement	13,202	88.2	60.1		
				Other	80	0.3	0.4			Other	56	0.4	0.2		
				Not travelling to work or study	7,758	30.6	35.1								

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity					
Persons		%	Edin %	Persons		%	Edin %	Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %	
All Residents	25,322			All persons 16-74	21,044			All persons 16 to 74	10,317	10,727	21,044		
White	23,879	94.3	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.	2,657	12.6	12.5	Ec. Active	8,085	7,656	15,741	74.8	67.4
Indian	275	1.1	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.	5,272	25.1	20.7	Employed - PT	562	1,426	1,988	9.4	11.7
Pakistani/S. Asian	567	2.2	1.3	Intermediate	2,666	12.7	10.9	Employed - FT	6,747	5,515	12,262	58.3	48.0
Chinese	150	0.6	0.8	Small employers	968	4.6	4.7	Unemployed	438	213	651	3.1	2.9
Other	451	1.8	1.5	Low supervis. & tech	1,133	5.4	4.9	FT Student	338	502	840	4.0	4.8
Religion				Semi routine	2,075	9.9	9.5	Ec. Inactive	2,232	3,071	5,303	25.2	32.6
None	10,901	43.0	36.5	Routine	1,416	6.7	6.6	Retired	670	1,031	1,701	8.1	12.4
Christian	11,542	45.6	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.	683	3.2	3.2	Student	506	630	1,136	5.4	7.4
Other	1,590	6.3	3.7	Not classified	4,174	19.8	27.2	Looking after home	58	594	652	3.1	4.4
Not answered	1,289	5.1	5.0					Permanently sick	626	450	1,076	5.1	5.1
								Other	372	366	738	3.5	3.3
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment					
Persons		%	Edin %	Persons		%	Edin %	Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %	
Residents	25,322			All people in HHs	25,052			All Persons 16-74 in employment	7,594	7,389	14,983		
Scotland	18,710	73.9	77.8	Good/fair Health	22,898	91.4	92.2	Primary	161	73	234	1.6	1.6
England	3,408	13.5	12.1	Not good health	2,154	8.6	7.8	Manufacturing	730	391	1,121	7.5	7.5
rest of UK	521	2.1	1.7	Limiting illness	4,022	16.1	16.6	Construction	516	62	578	3.9	4.7
Elsewhere in Europe	1,124	4.4	3.4	No limiting illness	21,030	83.9	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade	878	769	1,647	11.0	11.6
Africa	278	1.1	1.0	H'hlds % Edin %				Hotels & Restaurants	587	502	1,089	7.3	6.5
Asia	679	2.7	2.3	HH with 1or more persons with illness	3,517			Transport & Communication	565	236	801	5.3	5.9
N America	257	1.0	0.9	With no carers	2,860	81.3	75.4	Finance	888	944	1,832	12.2	11.3
S America	47	0.2	0.1					Business services	1,372	1,245	2,617	17.5	16.1
Oceania	288	1.1	0.7					Public admin/defeance	492	576	1,068	7.1	7.4
Other	10	0.0	0.0					Education	426	705	1,131	7.5	9.3
								Health & social work	464	1,304	1,768	11.8	12.0
								Other	515	582	1,097	7.3	6.1
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation					
Males	Females	Persons		Persons		%	Edin %	Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %	
All students	37	42	79	All Persons 16-74	21,044			All Persons 16-74 in employment	7,594	7,389	14,983		
Under 10	1	0	1	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2	3,628	17.2	19.9	Manager & snr officials	1,173	948	2,121	14.2	14.9
10 to 14	3	2	5	Higher grade / SVQ 3	3,709	17.6	18.6	Professional	1,419	1,165	2,584	17.2	17.5
15 to 19	12	11	23	HND / SVQ 4, 5	1,594	7.6	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.	1,374	1,517	2,891	19.3	16.2
20 to 24	14	22	36	Degree	7,794	37.0	32.5	Admin. & secretarial	674	1,582	2,256	15.1	14.7
25 to 34	5	7	12	No Qualification	4,319	20.5	22.9	Skilled Trade	921	132	1,053	7.0	7.1
35 plus	2	0	2					Personal service	232	615	847	5.7	5.9
								Sales & customer service	510	739	1,249	8.3	8.4
								Process, plant & machine op.	474	78	552	3.7	4.5
								Elementary Occupations	817	613	1,430	9.5	10.8

## Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Leith Walk

	Multi Member Wards: Leith Walk	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh North & Leith	Community Health Partnership: Edinburgh North Community Health Partnership	Local Authority: Edinburgh, City of	Health Board: Lothian	Scotland
<b>Crime and Justice</b>						
Number of SIMD crimes per 10,000 of the population: 2004		647				
<b>Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits</b>						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.8	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	1125	3660	8010	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	23.6	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		
<b>Education, Skills and Training</b>						
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	55	234	797	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	62	250	860	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	166	152	164	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	177	155	175	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	172	154	170	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary						

schools: 2005	938	3469	11801	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	666	2548	9285	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	93.90	94.26	95.10	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	88.83	88.18	90.48	90.06	90.47	90.29
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils: 2004		41		37		51
<b>Health</b>						
Low weight live singleton birth rate per 1000 live singleton births: 2002-2004	28.06	23.96	21.01	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	26,642	27,332	22,911	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	68.09	61.15	58.32	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	11.8	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	89.6	90.1	90.5	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	870.12	932.30	695.75	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	193.47	249.01	188.53	173.08	141.41	127.46
<b>Housing</b>						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	5.67	10.74	9.11	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	68.97	55.62	47.84	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	3.38	14.13	19.72	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	60.52	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	141,014	178,316	174,349	174,728	158,710	122,104
<b>Physical Environment</b>						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	0	3.9	4.5	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	24.3	23.0	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.3	
<b>Population</b>						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	27764	78496	217588	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	830	2797	9183	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	9.97	12.85	15.40	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	77.35	72.24	66.37	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	12.69	14.91	18.23	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	10792	28565	72493	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	10683	28139	71929	152530	255069	1555575

# Leith Walk 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](http://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

- **Hopetoun Street (Bluebell Estates Ltd)** – 62 units allocated
- **Hopetoun Street (Cala Land Investments Ltd)** – 71 units allocated
- **Thorntreeside (City Capital Investments Ltd)** – 85 units allocated
- **Newhaven Road (LNC Properties Ltd)** – 92 units allocated
- **Bonnington Road Lane (Ian Russell)** – 120 units allocated
- **Brunswick Road (Barratt East (Scotland) Ltd)** – 230 units allocated, 88 completed
- **Hawkhill Avenue (Westpoint)** – 270 units allocated, 90 completed
- **Iron Works (Barratt East Scotland Ltd)** – 378 units allocated, 262 completed

## NON-HOUSING

- **Bonnington Road Lane** – mixed use development comprising 6000 sqm commercial space. Consent granted.
- **Beaverhall Road** – mixed use development comprising 1400 sqm retail. No decision.
- **Albion Road** – conference centre comprising 3100 sqm floorspace. 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>