



Ward
13

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning



Lothian and Borders
POLICE



Introduction to Area Profile

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

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

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

Leith – Overview of Statistical Data

Leith Ward lies on the north east edge of the City, with the Forth ward to the west and Craigentenny/ Duddingston ward to the south. The ward contains Leith docks and the adjacent inland area up to the bottom of Leith Walk.

Employment

The Leith Links areas within the ward have 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 below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Housing

Overall Leith has poorer measures of material living standards with a higher number of persons in households which are overcrowded or without central heating. There are pockets of lower housing standards within Bonnington, Leith Links and Newhaven.

Ward significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

The Leith Ward has 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 below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Crime

Local neighbourhoods within Leith 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 below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Education, Skills and Training

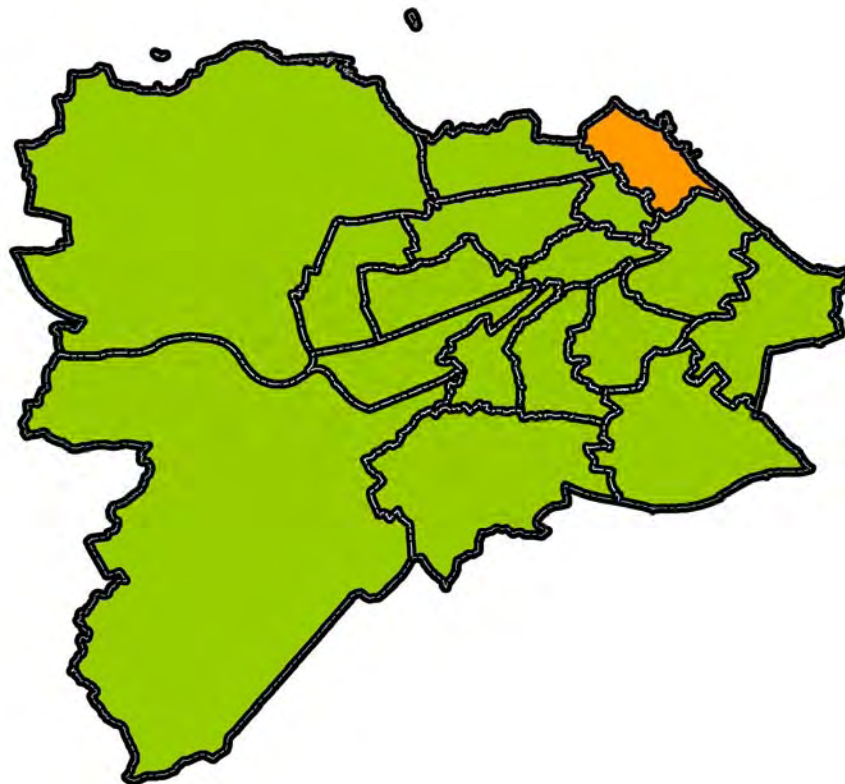
Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland Leith has slightly lower levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

Ward slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning

LEITH



LEITH WARD

Ward
13

Population: 18,532
Unemployment Rate: 4.0%
No qualifications: 29.8%
Good/fair Health: 89.7%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 59.8%
- Council: 13.9%
- Other social: 10.2%
- Private Landlord: 13.3%
- Living rent free: 2.8%

(Census, 2001)

AREA PROFILING

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



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

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

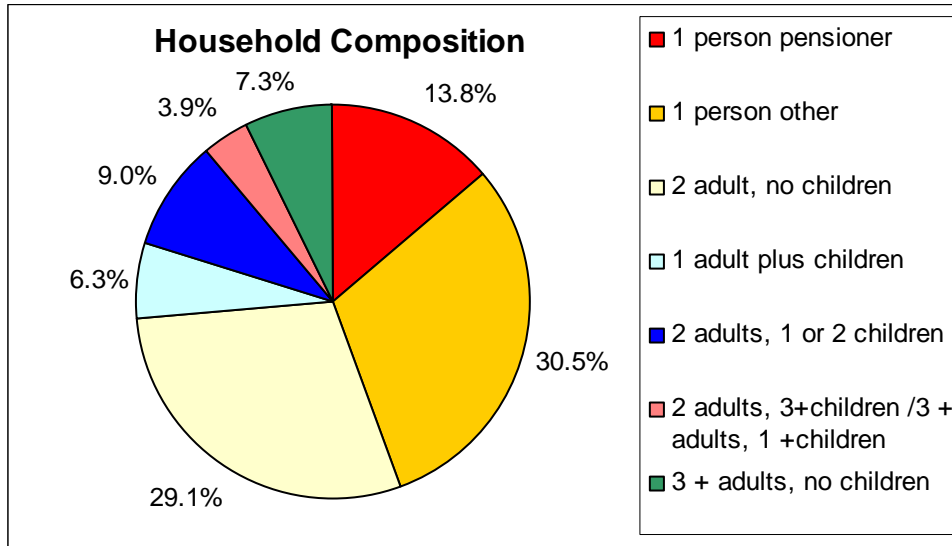


PEOPLE AND PLACE

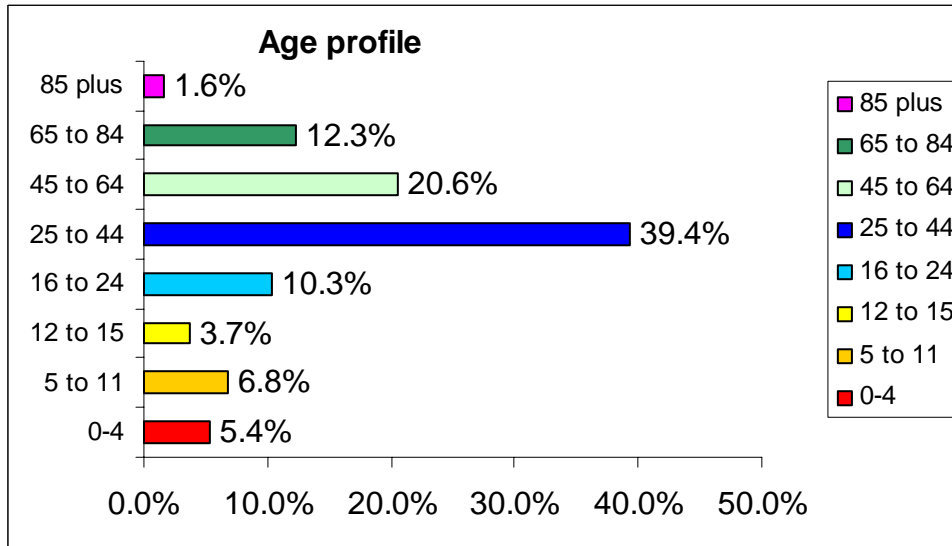
Population dynamics

Total Population – 18,532

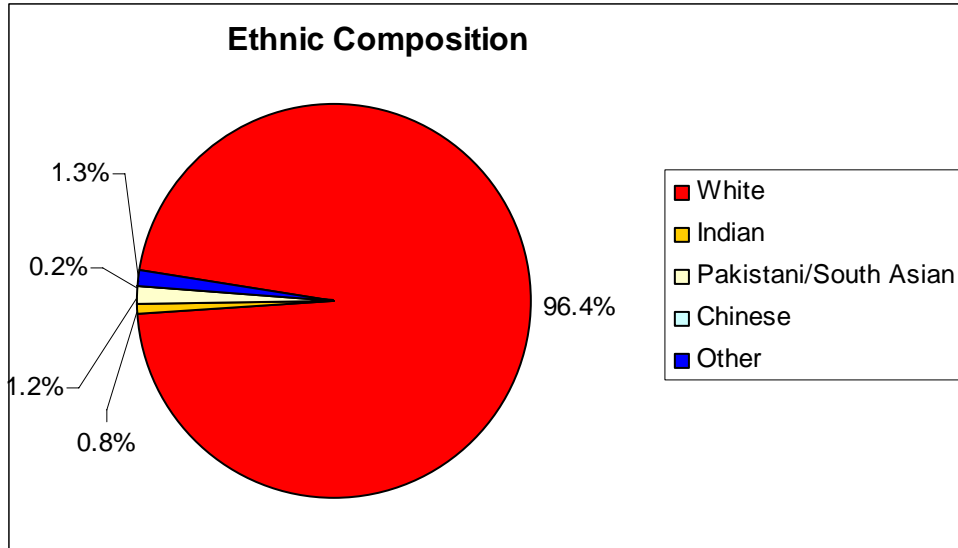
Density – 58.8



(Census, 2001)



(Census, 2001)

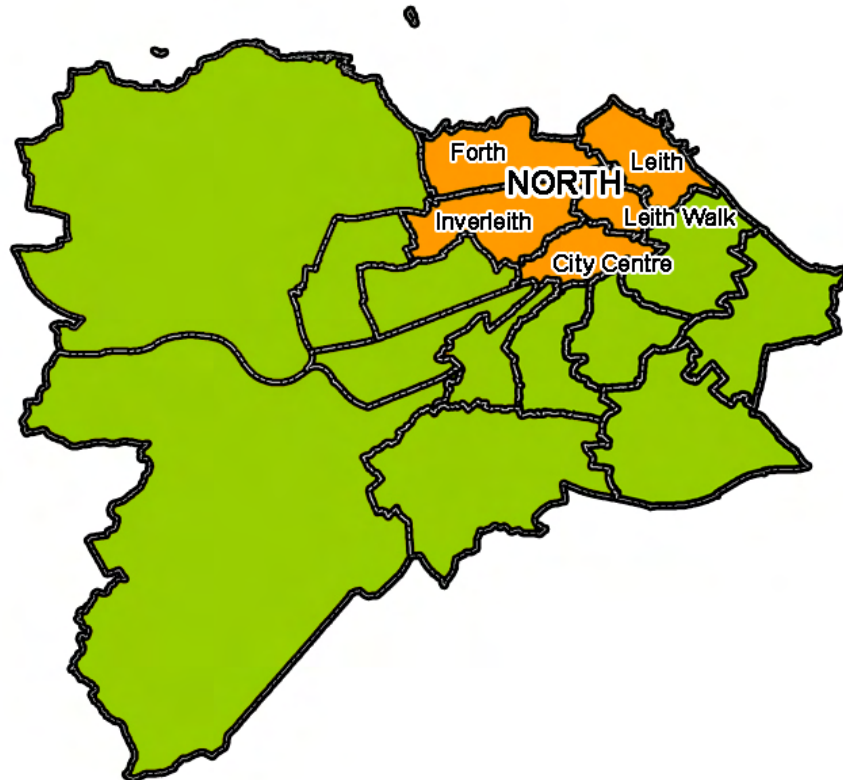


(Census, 2001)



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Leith Ward is part of the North Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Forth, Leith Walk, 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



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2006 reveal two relatively small pockets in Leith where levels of deprivation are within the worst 5% deprived areas in all of Scotland.

The Leith Ward has an unemployment rate of 4% which is higher than the city-wide level of just under 3%.

The Leith Ward also has a higher percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed, at 4.4% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh and over 8.1% 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.

Newhaven, Leith Links and Lorne significantly overlap the Leith Ward and have higher levels of unemployment - at 4.4%, 4.2% and 2.7% respectively – than the city-wide level of 2.2% in December 2006.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Newhaven**	225	4.4	6
Harbour***	219	4.4	6
Lorne**	221	4.2	8
Leith Links**	135	2.7	16
Restalrig***	197	3.9	10
Portobello***	104	2.4	21
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. There has been significant new house building in Leith in the last few years. The decision to site the Scottish Executive near the Waterfront has prompted a number of new high quality developments, while elsewhere throughout Leith there has been significant new building on a number of brown field sites.

The developments proposed at the Granton Waterfront will have a mix of uses. The total numbers of houses are likely to change over time as developers amend their proposals to reflect what house types they think will sell. That affects densities and, in turn, numbers. At present we estimate that there will be approximately 8,500 houses, mostly in the form of flats. 15% of all the new housing which will be built at Granton over the next 10 years will be "affordable" housing. Most of it (70%) will be social rented housing. Information on types of affordable housing can be found by looking at the Affordable Housing Policy (Council Website).

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2%	12.3%
Leith Ward	19.5%	18.0%

(Census, 2001)

13.9% of households in the Leith Ward rented their property from the City of Edinburgh Council, compared with 10.9% city-wide.

Area	Owner occupied	Council	Other social	Private Landlord	Living Rent Free
Edinburgh	68.6%	10.9%	5.5%	12.5%	2.4%
Leith Ward	59.8%	13.9%	10.2%	13.3%	2.8%

(Census, 2001)

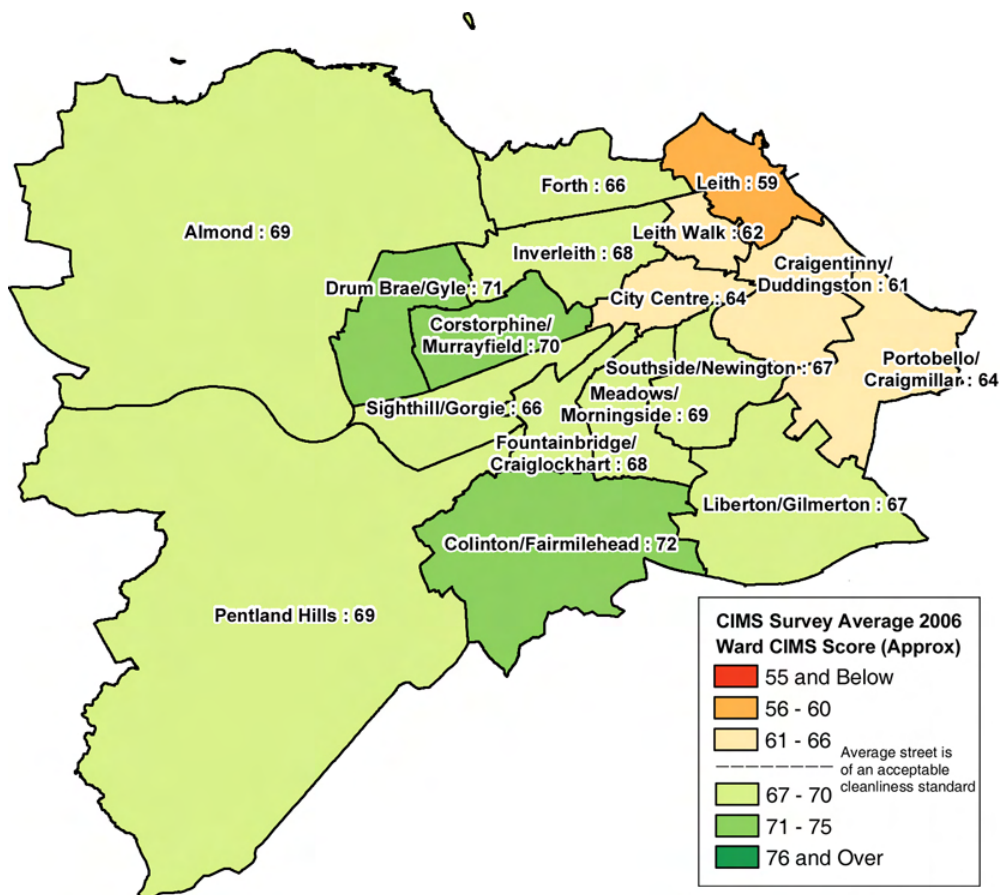
1% of Council Stock was registered empty in the Leith Ward, this is in line with the percentage of empty stock across the city which varies between 1%-3% (I world¹, December 2006).

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



ENVIRONMENT

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



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

Parks

The area contains Leith Links. According to the research contained within the Parks & Gardens Strategy, there is a high awareness of Leith Links among Edinburgh residents (97%) and visitors (36%). Around 45% of people surveyed made regular use of the park with 9% visiting most days.



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 Leith Ward is in line with the rest of the city. Scottish Executive site at the shore easy access + Ocean Terminal – major new house building.

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

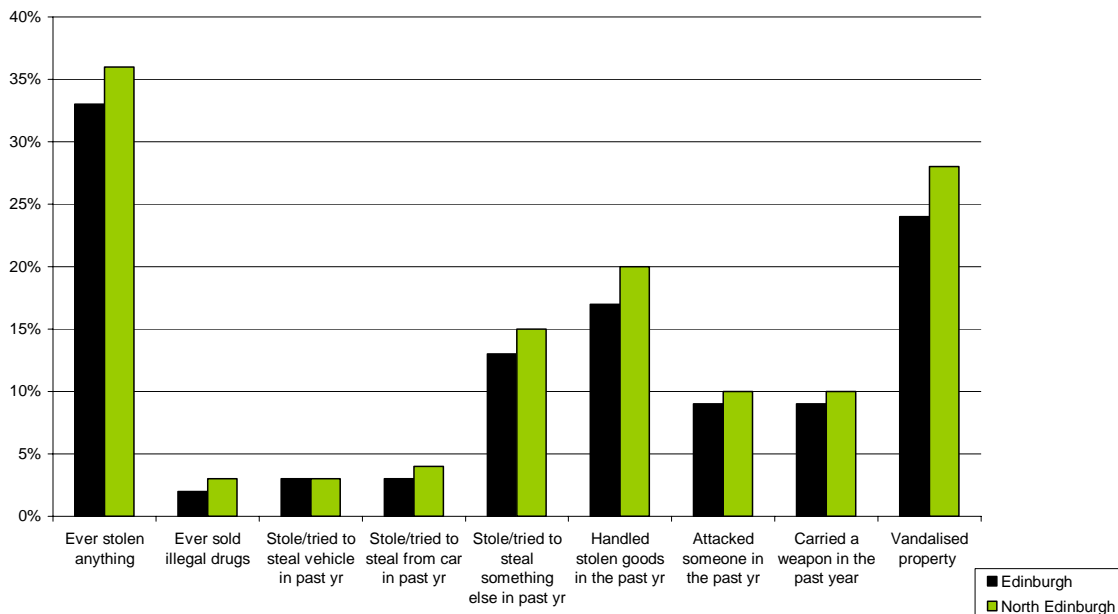
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

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.

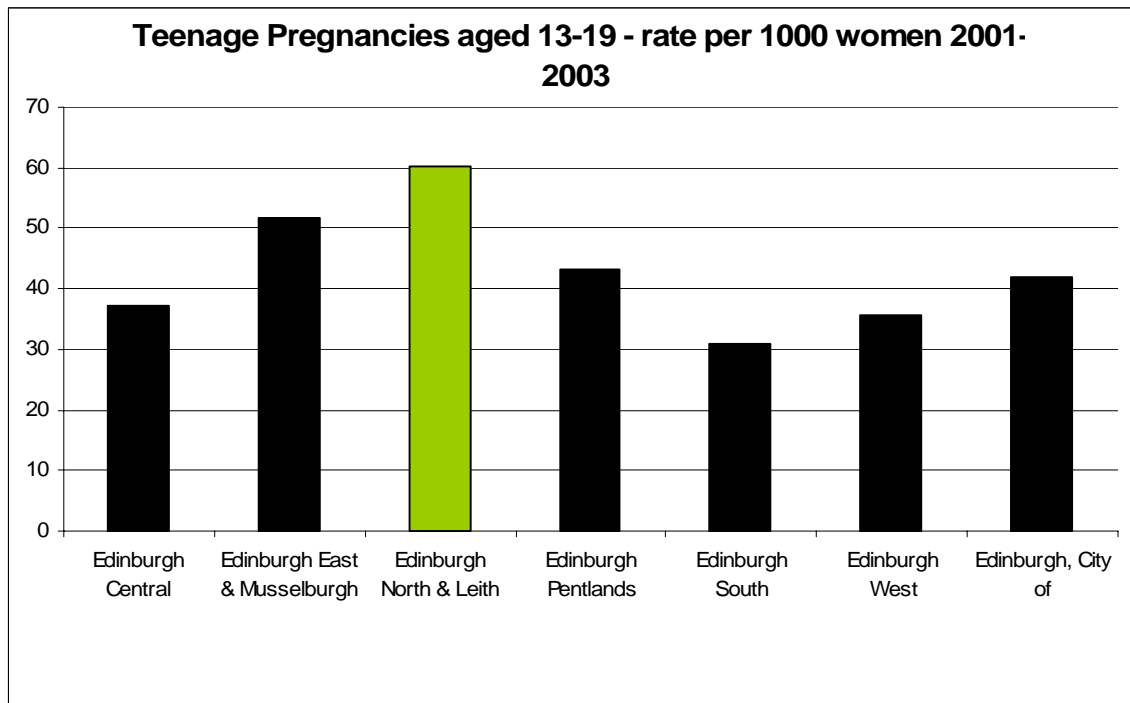


HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Across Edinburgh, 92.2% of people are in good/fair health. This falls to 89.7% in Leith (Census, 2001).

Just under 20% of people in the Leith have a limiting illness; this compares with a city-wide level of 16.6% (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

Almost 30% of people in Leith have no qualifications compared to 23% of people across the whole of Edinburgh. For higher grade level the whole of Edinburgh outpaces the Leith Ward at 18.6% compared to 14.1%.

The education, skills and training overall SIMD ranking, show some small pockets where deprivation is in the worst 5-10% and 10-15%.

Libraries

Leith Library lies within the Leith Ward and the McDonald Road library sits outside, to the south 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

The following primary schools are in the area:

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Fort	44	56	63
Hermitage Park	86	59	74
Leith	64	50	64
St Mary's (Leith)	71	44	59
Victoria	57	57	50

(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/>)

* Drummond Community High School and Trinity Academy are not located within the ward but are near to the ward.

NEET group

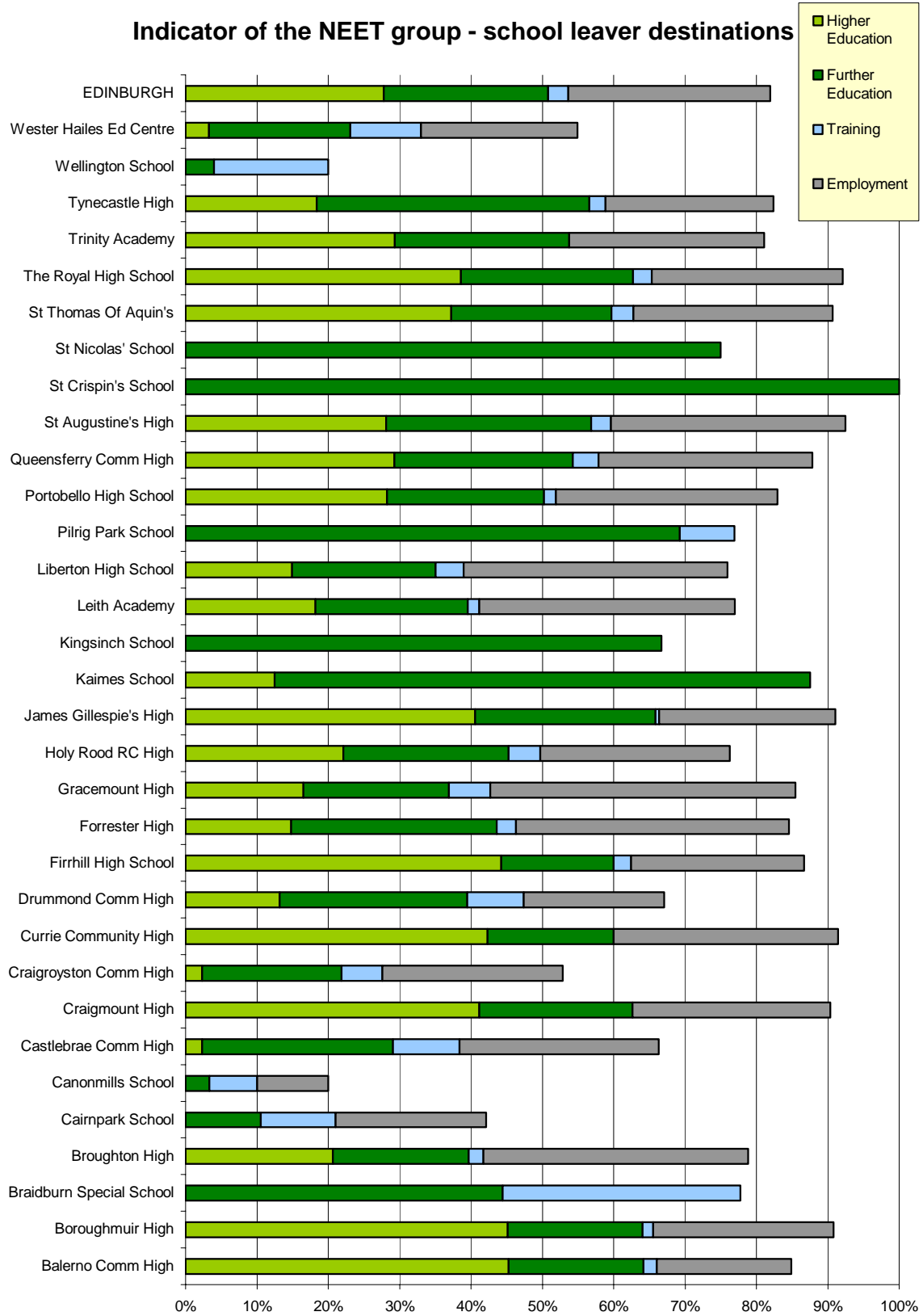
The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) group.

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

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 13 - Leith Ward

Key statistics				Age Structure						Household Composition			
Total Population	18,532			Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %	H'holds	%	Edin %		
Males	9,000			0 to 4	1,003	540	463	5.4	4.9	Total households	9,522		
Females	9,532			5 to 11	1,263	632	631	6.8	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	1,318	13.8	14.4
Households	9,522			12 to 15	681	345	336	3.7	4.2	Other	2,907	30.5	23.1
Persons in Households	18,399			16 to 24	1,903	885	1,018	10.3	14.4	2 adult, no children	2,768	29.1	30.4
Persons in communal establishments	133			25 to 44	7,300	3,609	3,691	39.4	32.2	1 adult plus children	603	6.3	4.5
Area (ha)	315			45 to 64	3,814	1,963	1,851	20.6	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	857	9.0	11.1
Density (persons/ha)	58.8			65 to 84	2,275	967	1,308	12.3	13.5	2 adults, 3+children / 3+ adults, 1+children	370	3.9	5.3
				85 plus	293	59	234	1.6	1.9	3+ adults, no children	699	7.3	11.2
				Total	18,532	9,000	9,532						
Household Tenure / Amenities				Household Size by number of rooms						Household Size by number of residents			
	H'holds	%	Edin %								H'holds	%	Edin %
Owner Occupied	5,697	59.8	68.6	All Households	9,522					All Households	9,522		
Rented:				1 room	159	1.7	1.1			1 Person	4,225	44.4	37.5
Council	1,324	13.9	10.9	2 rooms	943	9.9	6.3			2 People	3,156	33.1	33.0
Other social	974	10.2	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	6,011	63.1	48.7			3 to 4 People	1,838	19.3	24.8
Private l'lord	1,263	13.3	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	1,948	20.5	31.7			5 or More People	303	3.2	4.8
Living rent free*	264	2.8	2.4	7+ Rooms	461	4.8	12.3			Average Household Size	1.9		2.1
H'holds without										Overcrowded h'holds	1,858	19.5	14.2
Central Heating	1,713	18.0	12.3					Edin.					
Bath / Shower	45	0.5	0.3	Average number of rooms/hh	3.9			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	9,522			Train	94	0.5	0.8			Dwellings	10,407		
% H'holds with:				Bus	3,738	20.2	16.7			H'hold Spaces	10,414		
0 Car	50.0	39.5		Taxi	78	0.4	0.4			Vacant	800	7.7	4.1
1 Car	40.9	43.5		Car - drive	3,533	19.1	20.3			2nd Residence	92	0.9	0.7
2 Cars	8.0	14.5		Car - passenger	840	4.5	5.8			Detached	177	1.7	11.2
3 Cars	0.8	1.9		Motorcycle	76	0.4	0.3			Semi-detached	601	5.8	14.1
4 or more cars	0.3	0.5		Bicycle	365	2.0	1.9			Terraced	1,537	14.8	14.5
Total cars	5,775			Foot	2,968	16.0	18.3			Flats/tenement	8,086	77.6	60.1
				Other	67	0.4	0.4			Other	13	0.1	0.2
				Not travelling to work or study	6,773	36.5	35.1						

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %
All Residents		18,532			All persons 16-74		14,399			All persons 16 to 74		7,073	7,326	14,399
White		17,873	96.4	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.		1,431	9.9	12.5	Ec. Active		5,252	4,778	10,030
Indian		146	0.8	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.		3,122	21.7	20.7	Employed - PT		340	1,289	1,629
Pakistani/S. Asian		227	1.2	1.3	Intermediate		1,668	11.6	10.9	Employed - FT		4,345	3,104	7,449
Chinese		45	0.2	0.8	Small employers		673	4.7	4.7	Unemployed		401	180	581
Other		241	1.3	1.5	Low supervis. & tech		913	6.3	4.9	FT Student		166	205	371
Religion					Semi routine		1,636	11.4	9.5	Ec. Inactive		1,821	2,548	4,369
None		7,394	39.9	36.5	Routine		1,333	9.3	6.6	Retired		591	926	1,517
Christian		9,488	51.2	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.		632	4.4	3.2	Student		177	240	417
Other		670	3.6	3.7	Not classified		2,991	20.8	27.2	Looking after home		83	556	639
Not answered		980	5.3	5.0						Permanently sick		686	475	1,161
										Other		284	351	635
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %
Residents		18,532			All people in HHs		18,399			All Persons 16-74 in employment		4,828	4,578	9,406
Scotland		15,259	82.3	77.8	Good/fair Health		16,500	89.7	92.2	Primary		121	58	179
England		1,891	10.2	12.1	Not good health		1,899	10.3	7.8	Manufacturing		535	255	790
rest of UK		242	1.3	1.7	Limiting illness		3,647	19.8	16.6	Construction		482	57	539
Elsewhere in Europe		482	2.6	3.4	No limiting illness		14,752	80.2	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade		571	515	1,086
Africa		148	0.8	1.0	HH with 1or more persons with illness		3,108			Hotels & Restaurants		314	321	635
Asia		246	1.3	2.3	With no carers		2,428	78.1	75.4	Transport & Communication		459	161	620
N America		110	0.6	0.9	H'holds % Edin %					Finance		389	502	891
S America		18	0.1	0.1						Business services		799	699	1,498
Oceania		129	0.7	0.7						Public admin/defeance		317	344	661
Other		7	0.0	0.0						Education		239	415	654
										Health & social work		291	892	1,183
										Other		311	359	670
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation						
		Males	Females	Persons			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %
All students		21	26	47	All Persons 16-74		14,399			All Persons 16-74 in employment		4,828	4,578	9,406
Under 10		2	0	2	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2		3,243	22.5	19.9	Manager & snr officials		718	573	1,291
10 to 14		4	3	7	Higher grade / SVQ 3		2,030	14.1	18.6	Professional		726	522	1,248
15 to 19		7	11	18	HND / SVQ 4, 5		912	6.3	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.		782	904	1,686
20 to 24		7	10	17	Degree		3,929	27.3	32.5	Admin. & secretarial		374	942	1,316
25 to 34		1	2	3	No Qualification		4,285	29.8	22.9	Skilled Trade		725	112	837
35 plus		0	0	0						Personal service		168	474	642
										Sales & customer service		291	511	802
										Process, plant & machine op.		424	52	476
										Elementary Occupations		620	488	1,108

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Leith

	Multi Member Wards: Leith	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh East & Musselburgh	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		585				
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	5.0	5.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	3.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	1400	3970	8010	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	28.8	19.7	15.1	15.4	16.4	19.8
Percentage of population aged 16 to 19: 2005		10.1		6.9		
Percentage of population aged 20 to 24: 2005		17.9		7.6		
Percentage of population aged 25 to 49: 2005		14.8		11.5		
Percentage of population aged 50 to pension age: 2005		21.4		15.9		
Education, Skills and Training						
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	82	380	797	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	73	391	860	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	141	153	164	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	158	155	175	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	149	154	170	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary						

schools: 2005	1157	5134	11801	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	828	4120	9285	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	93.66	94.40	95.10	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	88.42	88.79	90.48	90.06	90.47	90.29
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils: 2004		45		37		51
Health						
Low weight live singleton birth rate per 1000 live singleton births: 2002-2004	27.03	26.23	21.01	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	28,767	24,711	22,911	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	51.74	50.12	58.32	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	16.7	15.0	12.6	12.8	16.4	24.3
Depression, Anxiety: Estimated practice team annual prevalence rate - year ending 31st March: 2005		0.11		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	87.3	89.9	90.5	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	1288.77	862.97	695.75	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	366.75	221.22	188.53	173.08	141.41	127.46
Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	15.16	11.61	9.11	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	61.81	59.76	47.84	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	6.44	12.15	19.72	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	24.75	15.76	9.22	8.49	2.15	0.31
Total Number of Households: 2001		35021		204683		2192246

Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001		69.37		68.57		62.59
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001		23.11		17.91		29.41
Percentage of Households - Private Rented: 2001		7.52		13.53		8.00
House sales, median price: 2005		115,000		137,200		88,000
House sales, mean price: 2005	157,258	139,371	174,349	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	2.1	13.6	4.5	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	21.0	18.8	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	20597	74275	217588	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	780	3499	9183	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	13.89	17.41	15.40	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	72.63	63.15	66.37	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	13.48	19.45	18.23	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	7539	23411	72493	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	7420	23490	71929	152530	255069	1555575

Leith 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

- **Mitchell Street (Capital City Homes)** – 55 units allocated
- **Elbe Street (Home In Scotland Ltd)** – 88 units allocated
- **Albert Dock (Cala Homes (East) Ltd)** – 98 units allocated
- **Constitution Place (Barrat)** – 145 units allocated, 12 completed
- **Salamander Street (Strathclyde Homes Ltd)** – 151 units allocated, 6 completed
- **Lochend Road (ABF Properties/Barrat)** – 160 units allocated, 80 completed
- **Newhaven Place (Morrison Homes Ltd)** – 170 units allocated
- **Ocean Drive (Wimpey City)** – 193 units allocated
- **Western Harbour - The Element (FM Western Harbour)** – 275 units allocated, 30 completed
- **Western Harbour - Taylor Woodrow (Taylor Woodrow)** – 308 units allocated, 84 completed
- **Western Harbour - Platinum Point (Gregor Shore Plc)** – 452 units allocated, 50 completed
- **Western Harbour (Forth Properties Ltd)** – 2071 units allocated

NON-HOUSING

- **Western Harbour** – Food store comprising 7000 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>