



Ward
16

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:

- 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

Liberton and Gilmerton – Overview of Statistical Data

Liberton/ Gilmerton lies to the south east of the City. The ward covers the area from Dalkeith Road and the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh to the east and the city bypass to the south. Residential areas include Liberton, Burdiehouse, Gracemount, Gilmerton, Moredun, Ellen's Glen and Nether Liberton.

Employment

The Gracemount and Moredun areas within Liberton and Gilmerton have a significantly 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 Liberton and Gilmerton has reasonable measures of material living standards with a lower number of persons in households which are over-crowded or without central heating. There are pockets of lower housing standards within Gracemount and Moredun.

Ward slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

The Gracemount and Moredun areas within Liberton and Gilmerton contain health risks much 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 Gracemount and Moredun 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 below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Education, Skills and Training

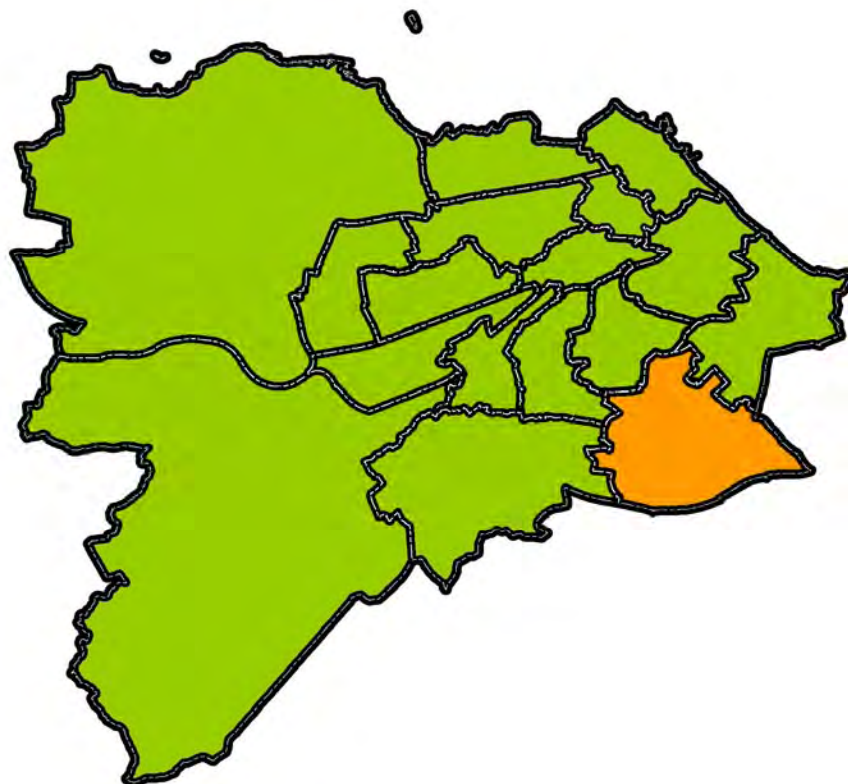
Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland Liberton and Gilmerton (within Gracemount and Moredun in particular) has lower levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

Ward below average compared to the rest of Scotland

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning

LIBERTON/GILMERTON



LIBERTON/ GILMERTON

Ward
16

Population: 33,292
Unemployment Rate: 3.4%
No qualifications: 35.3%
Good/fair Health: 89.8%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 66.6%
- Council: 23.6%
- Other social: 2.4%
- Private Landlord: 3.5%
- Living rent free: 3.9%

(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.

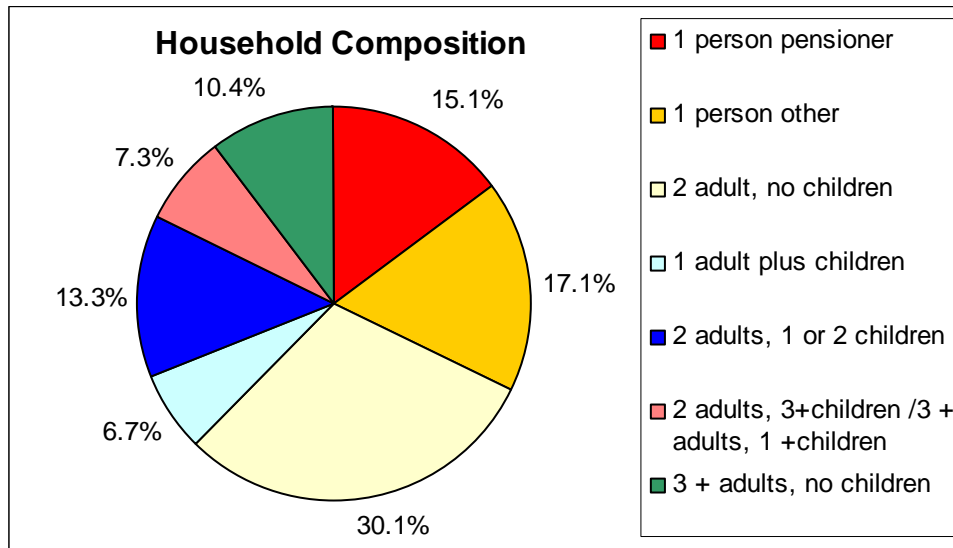


PEOPLE AND PLACE

Population dynamics

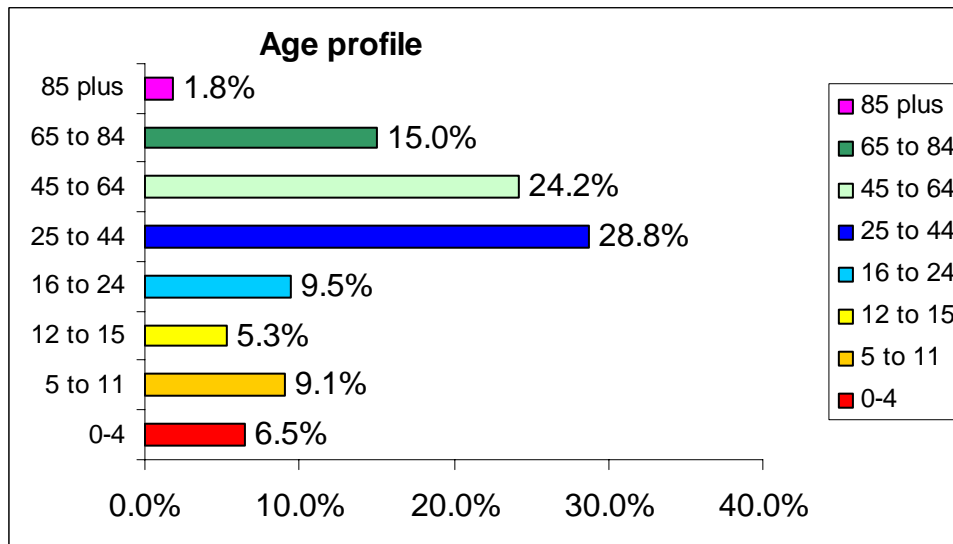
Total Population – 33,292

Density – 17.6



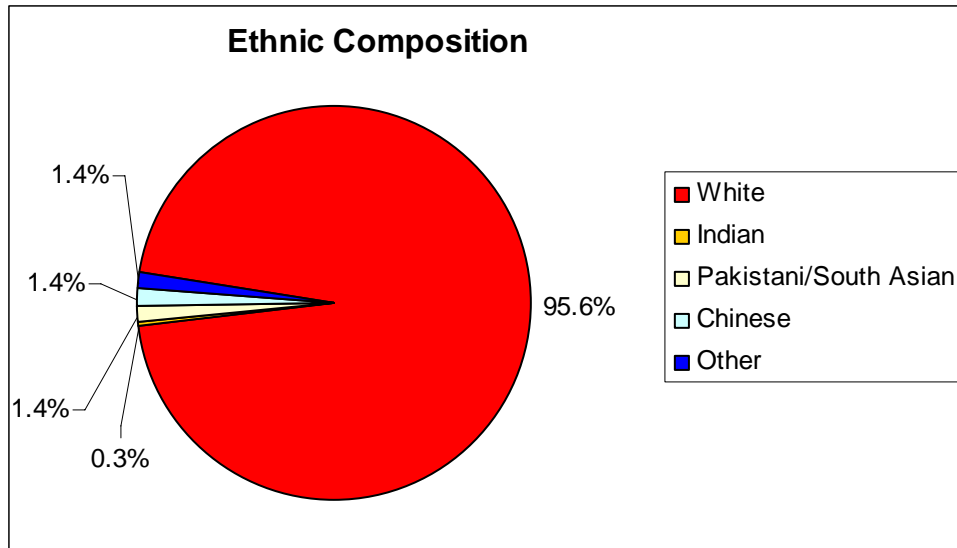
For census information please see:

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



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

Area Profile: **Liberton/Gilmerton**

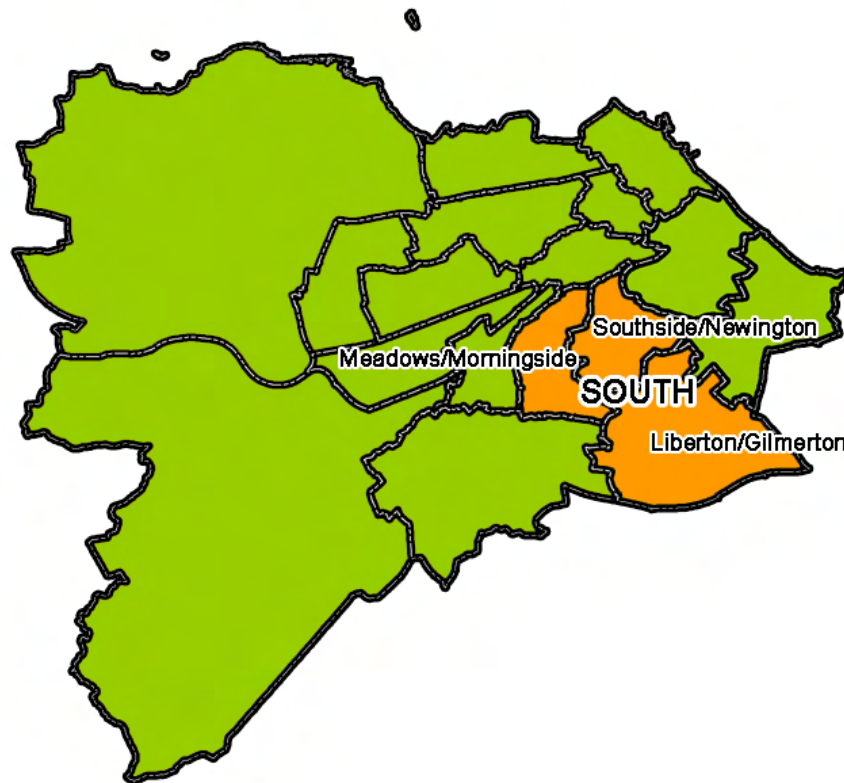


<http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp>



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Liberton/Gilmerton Ward is part of the South Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Meadows/Morningside and Southside/Newington.



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 significant disparity of well-being in the Liberton/Gilmerton Ward. There are pockets where deprivation is within the worst 5% deprived areas in all of Scotland. These tend to be around the areas where council housing is predominant.

The Liberton/Gilmerton Ward has an unemployment rate at 3.4% compared with 2.9% city-wide.

Liberton/Gilmerton also has a higher percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployment, at 4.6% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh. Almost 9% 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 overlap a ranking has been applied to the unemployment data for the new ward.

All of the 'old' wards fit completely within the new ward boundary with the exception of Craigmillar. Unemployment levels in Kaimes and Moredun is higher than the city-wide level of 2.2% and significantly higher in Craigmillar at December 2006.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Alwickhill*	80	1.8	30
Kaimes*	165	3.4	13
Moredun*	170	3.7	11
Gilmerton*	65	1.2	35
Craigmillar***	264	6.0	2
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: **Liberton/Gilmerton**



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.

Most of the Liberton/Gilmerton Ward rates between 15-90% of Scotland in relation to Housing Deprivation however there are some areas where housing conditions are among the best 10%, other pockets where housing conditions are within the worst 10-15% and one pocket where housing conditions are among the worst 5-10% in Scotland.

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2%	12.3%
Liberton/Gilmerton	11.3%	8.4%

(Census, 2001)

23.6% of households in the Liberton/Gilmerton Ward rented their property from the City of Edinburgh Council, more than double the city-wide level.

Area	Owner occupied	Council	Other social	Private Landlord	Living Rent Free
Edinburgh	68.6%	10.9%	5.5%	12.5%	2.4%
Liberton/Gilmerton	66.6%	23.6%	2.4%	3.5%	3.9%

(Census, 2001)

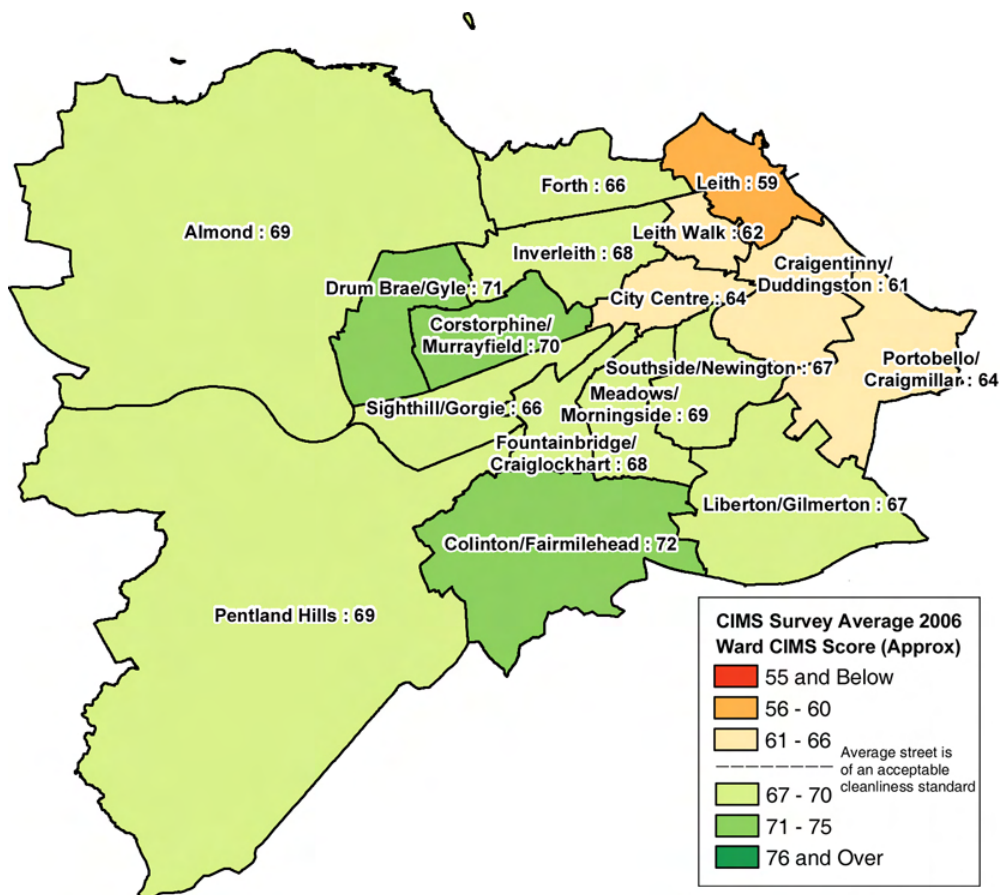
There are currently 3,155 council houses in Liberton/Gilmerton Ward and 4,092 ex-council houses that were sold to sitting tenants, the latter amounts to 56% of the original council houses in the area. 2.7% of council houses are empty compared with 1%-3% across the city (I world¹, December 2006).

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



ENVIRONMENT

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



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

Parks

There are a number of green spaces within the ward including with a number of playing fields and golf courses.

Area Profile: **Liberton/Gilmerton**



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. There are, and have been, some major changes in the area: the Scottish Executive site at the shore, Ocean Terminal and 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

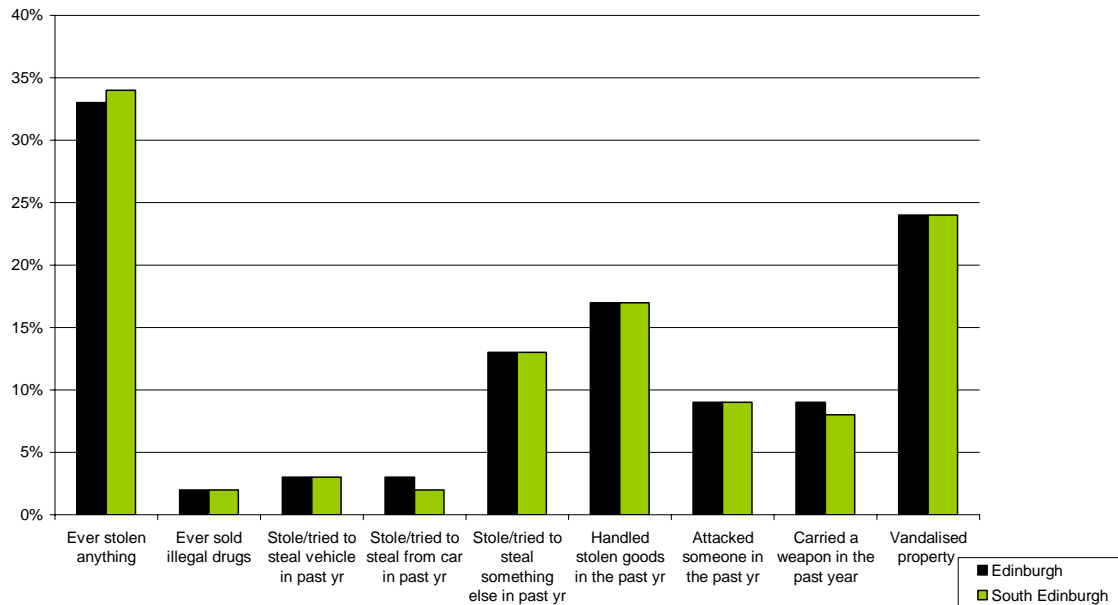
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

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

South Edinburgh - Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour



³ Communities that Care developed and piloted a self-completion youth survey. In the period October 2005 – March 2006, 17,476 secondary school pupils (S1 to S5 only) who live and study in Edinburgh, were surveyed. Communities that Care is a long-term preventive programme which establishes a working partnership between local people, agencies and organisations to promote healthy personal and social development among young people, while reducing the risks of different problem behaviours. The survey is designed to provide information on the prevalence of risk and protective factors among young people aged 11-16, and also to assess the current prevalence of problem behaviours within a community.

Area Profile: **Liberton/Gilmerton**

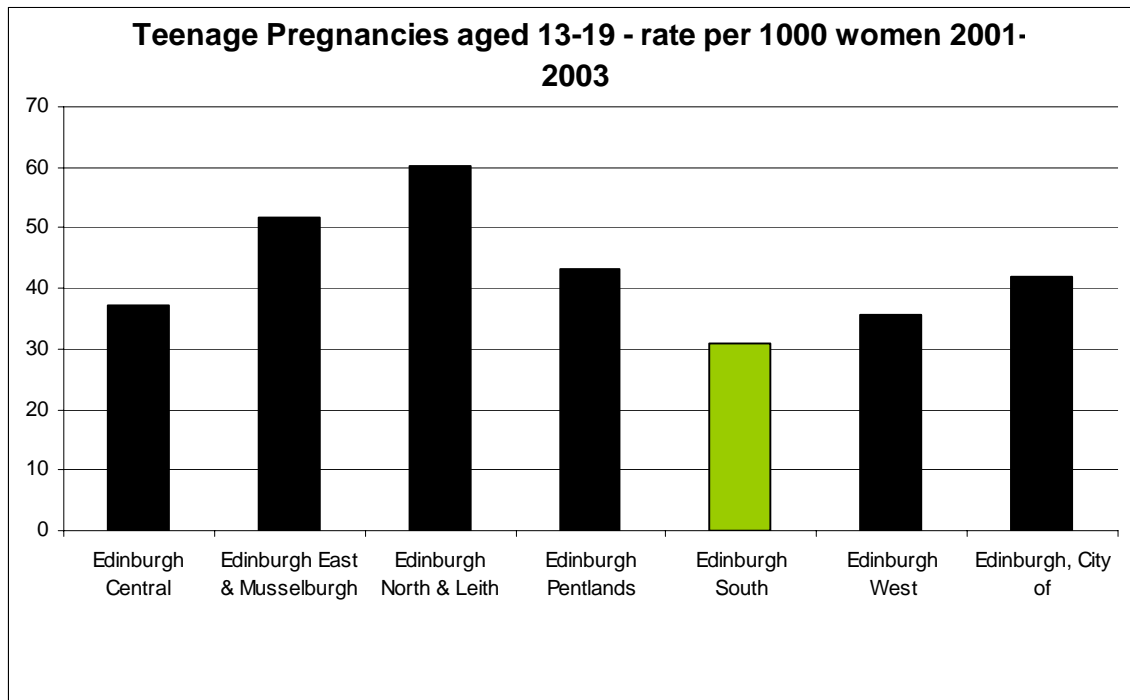


HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Across Edinburgh, 9 out of 10 people are in good/fair health. The proportion is slightly reduced in the Liberton/Gilmerton Ward but is not significantly different.

Just over 20% of people in the Liberton/Gilmerton Ward have a limiting illness; this is higher than the 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

Over one-third of people within the Liberton/Gilmerton Ward have no qualifications; compared to just one-fifth of people across the whole of Edinburgh. For higher grade level the whole of Edinburgh outpaces the Liberton/Gilmerton Ward at 18.6% compared to 13.4%.

The education, skills and training overall SIMD ranking, again highlights some issues within Liberton/Gimerton – 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 significant challenges to be overcome in parts of the Ward.

Libraries

There are two libraries within the Ward boundary – Liberton Library and Gilmerton Library. The others are relatively close by.

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)
Craigmillar Library	9620	11	875	606	0	0.0%	3,233	54,819
Gilmerton Library	3629	13	279	542	25	0.7%	4,218	52,122
Moredun Library	5140	6	857	476	70	1.4%	3,060	60,984
Newington Library	14828	9	1648	1,473	1057	7.1%	11,245	191,057

Schools

The following primary schools are in the area:

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Burdiehouse	59	24	47
Craigour Park	65	61	59
Gilmerton	64	61	75
Gracemount	61	49	63
Liberton	67	54	70
St Catherine's	62	58	58
St John Vianney	59	38	47

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

Area Profile: **Liberton/Gilmerton**

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%
Castlebrae Community High School*	318	10.3%	4.9%	42%	23%
Gracemount High School	536	7.9%	4.7%	55%	41%
Liberton High School	821	8.2%	6.2%	62%	38%

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

* Schools that are outside the Ward boundary

NEET group

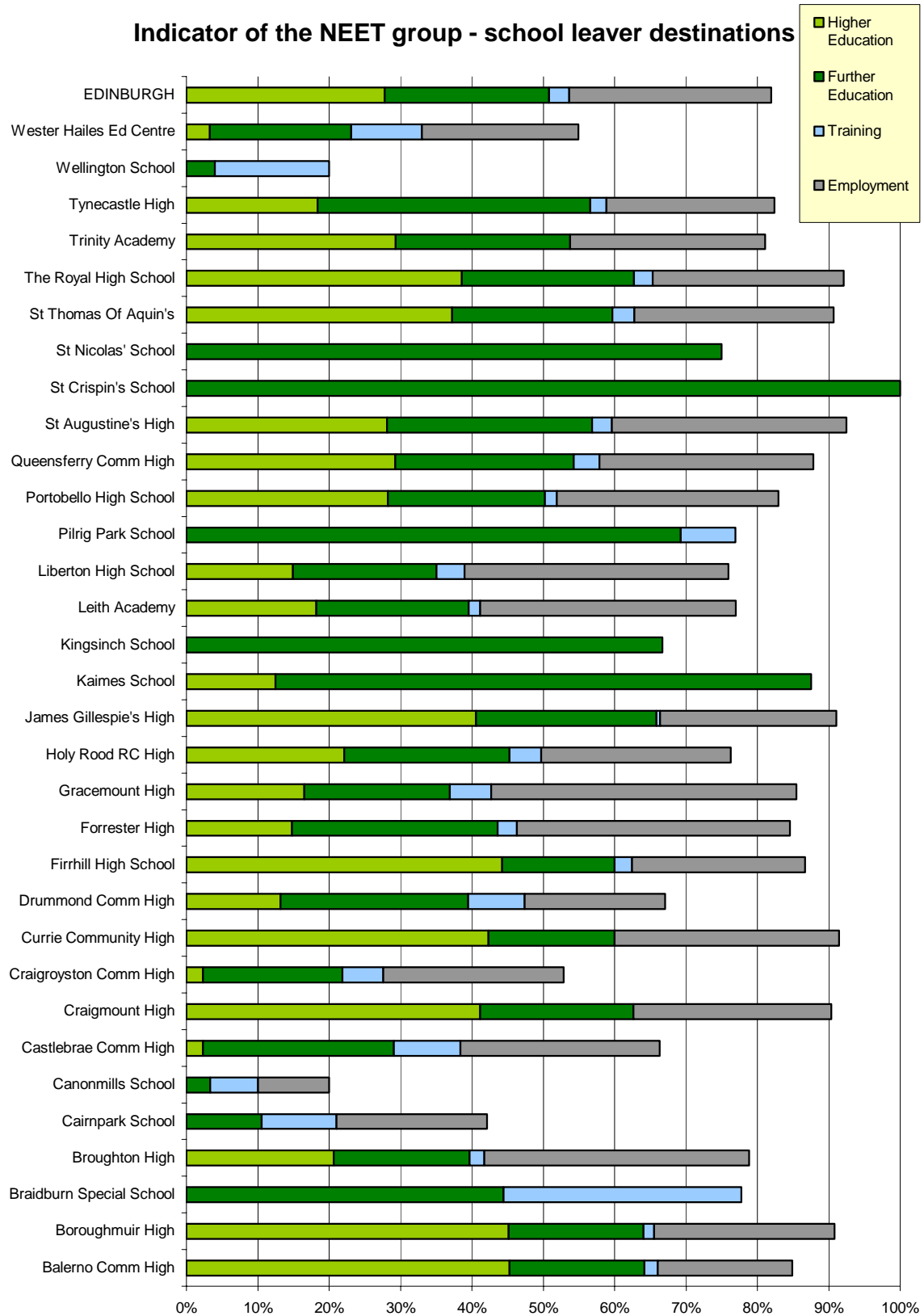
The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training group)

School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Castlebrae Comm High	31%	2%	0%	86
Gracemount High	13%	1%	1%	103
Liberton High School	22%	2%	0%	154

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

- Castlebrae Community High School has 67%
- Gracemount High has 85%;
- Liberton High has 76%.

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Ward 16 - Liberton/Gilmerton Ward

Key statistics			Age Structure						Household Composition				
			Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %		H'holds	%	Edin %		
Total Population		33,292											
Males		15,589	0 to 4	2,150	1,100	1,050	6.5	4.9	Total households		14,300		
Females		17,703	5 to 11	3,021	1,546	1,475	9.1	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner		2,160	15.1	14.4
Households		14,300	12 to 15	1,754	856	898	5.3	4.2	Other		2,444	17.1	23.1
Persons in Households		32,761	16 to 24	3,159	1,563	1,596	9.5	14.4	2 adult, no children		4,311	30.1	30.4
Persons in communal establishments		531	25 to 44	9,587	4,420	5,167	28.8	32.2	1 adult plus children		962	6.7	4.5
Area (ha)		1,890	45 to 64	8,055	3,909	4,146	24.2	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children		1,898	13.3	11.1
Density (persons/ha)		17.6	65 to 84	4,980	2,049	2,931	15.0	13.5	2 adults, 3+children /		1,043	7.3	5.3
			85 plus	586	146	440	1.8	1.9	3+ adults, 1+children				
			Total	33,292	15,589	17,703			3+ adults, no children		1,482	10.4	11.2
Household Tenure / Amenities			Household Size by number of rooms						Household Size by number of residents				
	H'holds	%	Edin %							H'holds	%	Edin %	
Owner Occupied	9,529	66.6	68.6	All Households	14,300					All Households	14,300		
Rented:				1 room	126	0.9	1.1			1 Person	4,604	32.2	37.5
Council	3,375	23.6	10.9	2 rooms	462	3.2	6.3			2 People	4,780	33.4	33.0
Other social	338	2.4	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	6,780	47.4	48.7			3 to 4 People	4,063	28.4	24.8
Private l'lord	504	3.5	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	5,554	38.8	31.7			5 or More People	853	6.0	4.8
Living rent free*	554	3.9	2.4	7+ Rooms	1,378	9.6	12.3			Average Household Size	2.3		2.1
H'holds without										Overcrowded h'holds	1,620	11.3	14.2
Central Heating	1,207	8.4	12.3										
Bath / Shower	26	0.2	0.3										
*May include some tenants whose rent is paid for by a third party													
				Average number of rooms/hh	4.6		Edin. 4.5						
Car Availability			Transport to Work / Study						Dwellings				
	H'holds		Edin		No.	%	Edin %			No.	%	Edin %	
Households	14,300			Train	85	0.3	0.8			Dwellings	14,663		
% H'holds with:				Bus	5,874	17.6	16.7			H'hold Spaces	14,667		
0 Car	38.4		39.5	Taxi	145	0.4	0.4			Vacant	346	2.4	4.1
1 Car	44.1		43.5	Car - drive	7,157	21.5	20.3			2nd Residence	21	0.1	0.7
2 Cars	15.1		14.5	Car - passenger	2,605	7.8	5.8			Detached	2,318	15.8	11.2
3 Cars	1.8		1.9	Motorcycle	121	0.4	0.3			Semi-detached	3,959	27.0	14.1
4 or more cars	0.5		0.5	Bicycle	238	0.7	1.9			Terraced	3,676	25.1	14.5
Total cars	11,746			Foot	3,568	10.7	18.3			Flats/tenement	4,705	32.1	60.1
				Other	110	0.3	0.4			Other	9	0.1	0.2
				Not travelling to work or study	13,389	40.2	35.1						

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity					
Persons	%	Edin %		Persons	%	Edin %		Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %	
All Residents	33,292			All persons 16-74	23,675			All persons 16 to 74	11,133	12,542	23,675		
White	31,824	95.6	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.	1,856	7.8	12.5	Ec. Active	7,907	7,424	15,331	64.8	67.4
Indian	84	0.3	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.	4,060	17.1	20.7	Employed - PT	517	2,623	3,140	13.3	11.7
Pakistani/S. Asian	467	1.4	1.3	Intermediate	2,601	11.0	10.9	Employed - FT	6,576	4,281	10,857	45.9	48.0
Chinese	465	1.4	0.8	Small employers	1,347	5.7	4.7	Unemployed	546	265	811	3.4	2.9
Other	452	1.4	1.5	Low supervis. & tech	1,594	6.7	4.9	FT Student	268	255	523	2.2	4.8
Religion				Semi routine	3,098	13.1	9.5	Ec. Inactive	3,226	5,118	8,344	35.2	32.6
None	11,954	35.9	36.5	Routine	2,380	10.1	6.6	Retired	1,281	1,961	3,242	13.7	12.4
Christian	18,546	55.7	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.	1,078	4.6	3.2	Student	390	389	779	3.3	7.4
Other	893	2.7	3.7	Not classified	5,661	23.9	27.2	Looking after home	144	1,311	1,455	6.1	4.4
Not answered	1,899	5.7	5.0				Permanently sick	973	864	1,837	7.8	5.1	
							Other	438	593	1,031	4.4	3.3	

Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment					
Persons	%	Edin %		Persons	%	Edin %		Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %	
Residents	33,292			All people in HHs	32,761			All Persons 16-74 in employment	7,323	7,135	14,458		
Scotland	28,709	86.2	77.8	Good/fair Health	29,422	89.8	92.2	Primary	156	59	215	1.5	1.6
England	2,371	7.1	12.1	Not good health	3,339	10.2	7.8	Manufacturing	684	267	951	6.6	7.5
rest of UK	289	0.9	1.7	Limiting illness	6,747	20.6	16.6	Construction	1,097	74	1,171	8.1	4.7
Elsewhere in Europe	732	2.2	3.4	No limiting illness	26,014	79.4	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade	925	967	1,892	13.1	11.6
Africa	225	0.7	1.0	H'hlds % Edin %			Hotels & Restaurants	431	454	885	6.1	6.5	
Asia	715	2.1	2.3	HH with 1or more persons with illness	5,489			Transport & Communication	845	231	1,076	7.4	5.9
N America	151	0.5	0.9	With no carers	3,938	71.7	75.4	Finance	614	838	1,452	10.0	11.3
S America	22	0.1	0.1				Business services	938	824	1,762	12.2	16.1	
Oceania	67	0.2	0.7				Public admin/defeance	531	505	1,036	7.2	7.4	
Other	11	0.0	0.0				Education	406	829	1,235	8.5	9.3	
							Health & social work	334	1,634	1,968	13.6	12.0	
							Other	362	453	815	5.6	6.1	

Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation					
Males	Females	Persons		Persons	%	Edin %		Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %	
All students	73	99	172	All Persons 16-74	23,675			All Persons 16-74 in employment	7,323	7,135	14,458		
Under 10	4	3	7	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2	6,458	27.3	19.9	Manager & snr officials	1,125	717	1,842	12.7	14.9
10 to 14	5	6	11	Higher grade / SVQ 3	3,221	13.6	18.6	Professional	891	672	1,563	10.8	17.5
15 to 19	25	40	65	HND / SVQ 4, 5	1,199	5.1	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.	846	974	1,820	12.6	16.2
20 to 24	35	47	82	Degree	4,439	18.7	32.5	Admin. & secretarial	488	1,708	2,196	15.2	14.7
25 to 34	3	3	6	No Qualification	8,358	35.3	22.9	Skilled Trade	1,450	168	1,618	11.2	7.1
35 plus	1	0	1				Personal service	172	969	1,141	7.9	5.9	
							Sales & customer service	384	903	1,287	8.9	8.4	
							Process, plant & machine op.	872	85	957	6.6	4.5	
							Elementary Occupations	1,095	939	2,034	14.1	10.8	

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Liberton/Gilmerton

	Multi Member Wards: Liberton/Gilmerton	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh South	Community Health Partnership: Edinburgh South 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		419				
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	4.1	1.3	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	1915	2440	9750	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	20.1	14.3	15.9	15.4	16.4	19.8
Percentage of population aged 16 to 19: 2005		4.2		6.9		
Percentage of population aged 20 to 24: 2005		3.7		7.6		
Percentage of population aged 25 to 49: 2005		9.9		11.5		
Percentage of population aged 50 to pension age: 2005		14.5		15.9		
Education, Skills and Training						
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	200	304	994	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	197	283	992	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	147	172	168	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	145	169	167	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils	146	171	168	169	172	170

on the S4 roll: 2004							
Total Number of pupils in primary schools: 2005	2406	4063	13347	25148	54067	386258	
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	1870	2970	10181	19466	41850	312889	
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	92.93	94.41	94.76	94.92	95.08	95.09	
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	86.98	89.42	89.68	90.06	90.47	90.29	
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils: 2004		37		37		51	
Health							
Low weight live singleton birth rate per 1000 live singleton births: 2002-2004	27.49	22.54	23.67	22.38	22.67	24.65	
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	27,614	22,974	22,229	22,574	23,096	24,337	
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	43.63	60.89	56.16	57.22	48.54	37.29	
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	17.2	10.1	13.1	12.8	16.4	24.3	
Depression, Anxiety: Estimated practice team annual prevalence rate - year ending 31st March: 2005		0.10		0.10		0.11	
Diabetes: Estimated practice team annual prevalence rate - year ending 31st March: 2005		0.03		0.03		0.03	
Percentage vaccinated against MMR by 24 months of age.: 2005	88.4	88.7	89.2	89.8	91.6	90.0	
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	732.85	471.09	648.70	671.10	621.04	722.66	
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	206.21	109.51	159.04	173.08	141.41	127.46	
Housing							
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	15.60	6.68	12.60	10.84	11.95	23.80	
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	61.50	38.81	51.00	49.41	55.91	63.76	

Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	13.19	24.20	19.66	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	10.20	14.92	7.86	8.49	2.15	0.31
Total Number of Households: 2001		34296		204683		2192246
Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001		70.01		68.57		62.59
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001		15.24		17.91		29.41
Percentage of Households - Private Rented: 2001		14.75		13.53		8.00
House sales, median price: 2005		160,430		137,200		88,000
House sales, mean price: 2005	132,824	199,368	175,156	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	0	1.4	12.4	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	19.0	21.8	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	33150	81341	240242	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1655	5148	14366	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	19.32	14.89	15.38	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	61.26	67.75	68.33	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	19.42	17.36	16.28	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	9959	27540	83563	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	10348	27565	80601	152530	255069	1555575

Liberton/Gilmerton 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

- **Burdiehouse Street** – 50 units allocated in Local Plan
- **Gilmerton Road (Stewart Milne Homes)** – 53 units allocated
- **Hyvot Loan (Dunedin Housing Association)** – 78 units allocated
- **Moredun Park** – 106 units allocated in Local Plan (HSG5)
- **Southhouse Broadway (Lovell)** – 129 units allocated, 106 units completed
- **Hyvots (Dunedin Housing Association)** – 310 units allocated (HSG6)

NON-HOUSING

- **None**

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>