



Ward
17

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning



Introduction to Area Profile

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

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

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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

Portobello and Craigmillar – Overview of Statistical Data

The Portobello and Craigmillar Ward lies to the south east of the City. The ward comprises of the coastal towns of Portobello and Joppa and, further inland, Brunstane, Newcraighall, Bingham, Niddrie and Craigmillar.

Employment

The Niddrie and Craigmillar areas within ward have 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 significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Housing

Overall Portobello and Craigmillar has reasonable measures of material living standards with a slightly higher number of persons in households which are over-crowded or without central heating. There are pockets of lower housing standards within Niddrie and Craigmillar.

Ward below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

The Niddrie and Craigmillar areas within Portobello and Craigmillar 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 significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Crime

Local neighbourhoods within Niddrie and Craigmillar experience crime levels that are significantly higher than the Scottish average. This is based on types of crime that affect a local neighbourhood: crimes of violence; drug offences; domestic house breaking; minor assault; and vandalism.

Ward significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Education, Skills and Training

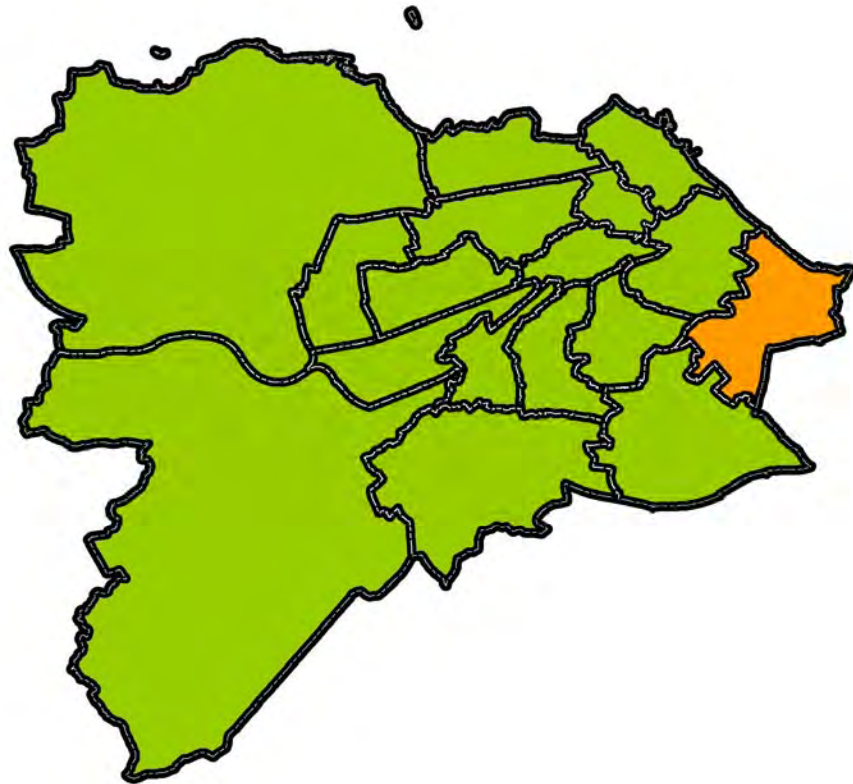
Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland Portobello and Craigmillar (within Niddrie and Craigmillar in particular) has lower levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well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

Ward significantly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

AREA PROFILE

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Planning

PORTOBELLO/CRAIGMILLAR



PORTOBELLO/ CRAIGMILLAR

Ward
17

Population: 24,130
Unemployment Rate: 3.8%
No qualifications: 36.4%
Good/fair Health: 89.2%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 61.7%
- Council: 21.9%
- Other social: 7.4%
- Private Landlord: 5.5%
- Living rent free: 3.5%

(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.

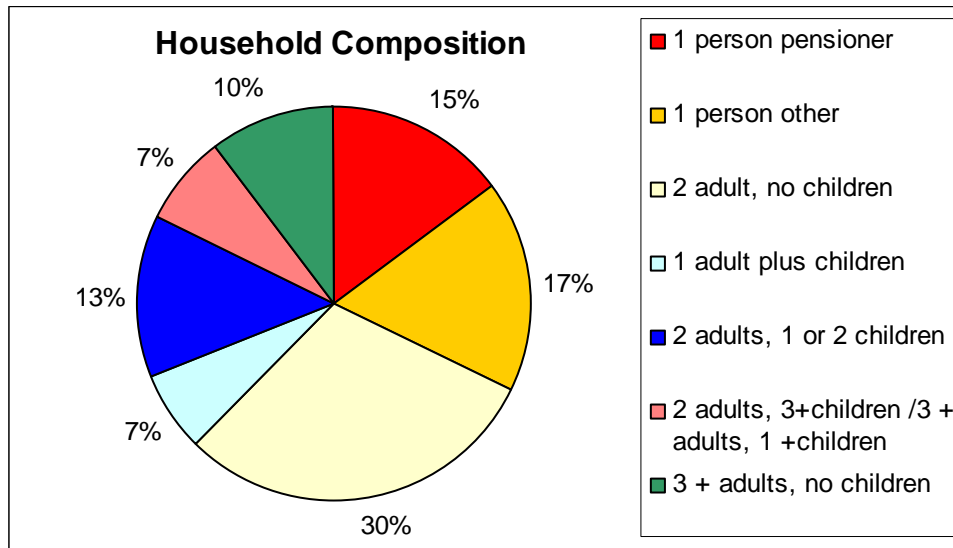


PEOPLE AND PLACE

Population dynamics

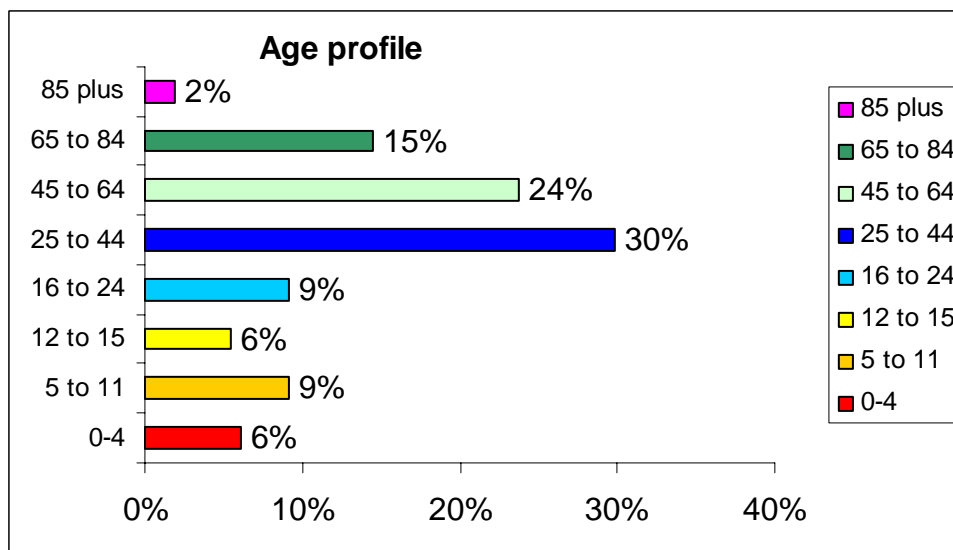
Total Population – 24,130

Density – 29.8



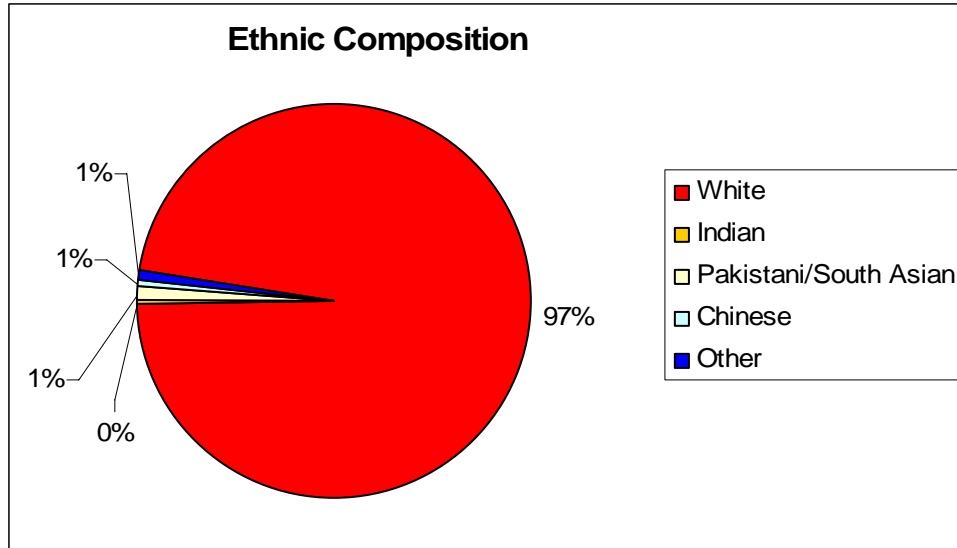
(Census, 2001) For census information please see:

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



(Census, 2001)

Area Profile: **Portobello/Craigmillar**

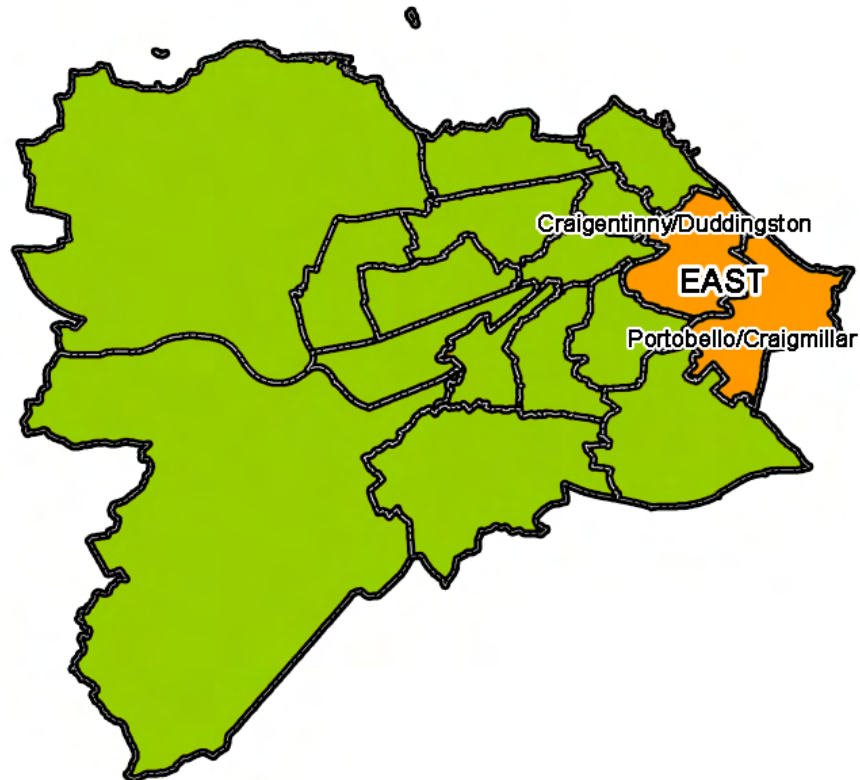


(Census, 2001)



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Portobello/Craigmillar Ward is part of the East Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Craigentinny/Duddingston.



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

There is useful information on <http://www.craigmillar.net/> for particular details on Craigmillar.



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2006 reveal significant disparity of well-being in the Portobello/Craigmillar Ward. In the Craigmillar area, significant levels of deprivation exist with the worst 5% deprived areas in all of Scotland. Moving west, towards the coastal area of Portobello, the deprivation level reduces significantly into areas that have deprivation levels above the Scottish average.

The Portobello/Craigmillar Ward has an unemployment rate at just under 4% which is higher than the city-wide level of just under 3%. The ward also has a higher percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed, at 5.9% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh and over 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 significance to the overlap a ranking has been applied to the unemployment data for the new ward.

Portobello, Milton, Craigmillar and Duddingston either completely or significantly overlap the Portobello/Craigmillar Ward and all of them except Craigmillar have levels of unemployment in line with the city-wide level. Craigmillar has the 2nd highest unemployment level of the 58 old Wards.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Portobello**	104	2.4	21
Milton*	95	2.2	26
Craigmillar**	264	6.0	2
Duddingston**	90	1.8	30
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. 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.

The Niddrie Mains area in Portobello/Craigmillar rates in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland for Housing. This is levelled out by areas of better housing conditions in Portobello, and as such, the overall Ward level census data presents a similar picture to that of the city-wide:

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2	12.3
Portobello/Craigmillar Ward	14.8	10.8

(Census, 2001)

22% of households in the Portobello/Craigmillar Ward rented their property from the City of Edinburgh Council, 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%
Portobello/Craigmillar Ward	61.7%	21.9%	7.4%	5.5%	3.5%

(Census, 2001)

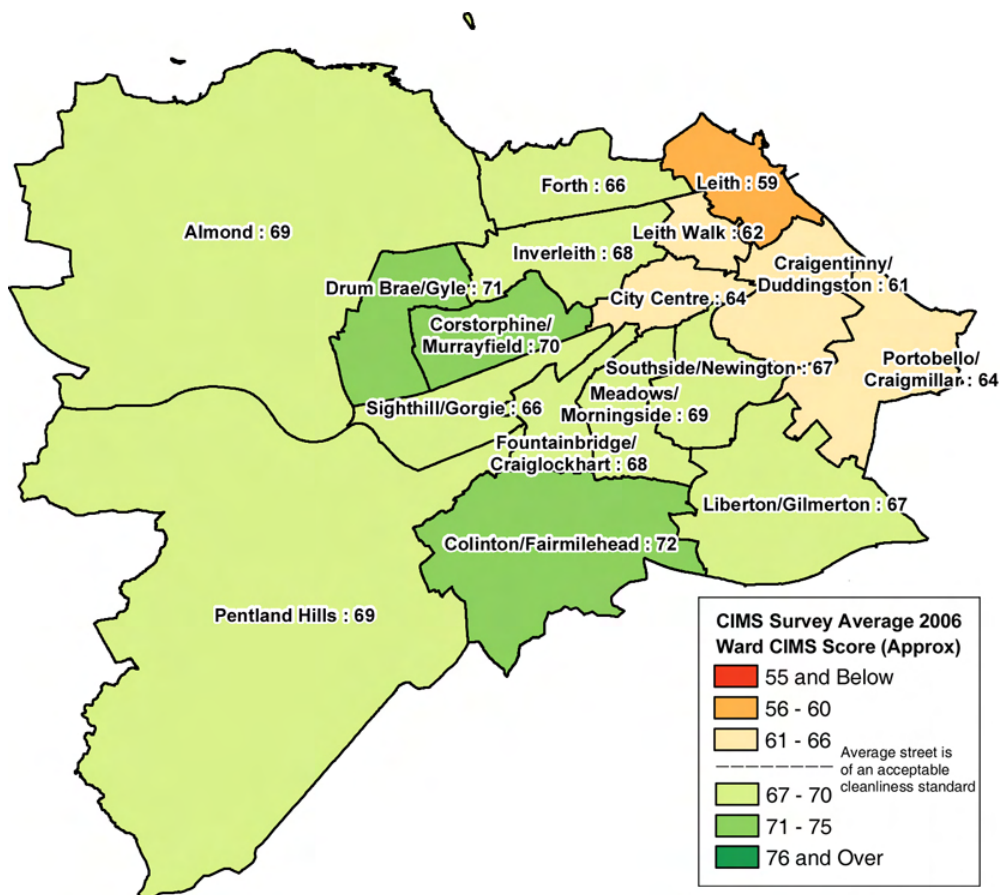
There 2062 Council houses within the Area, and 1369 houses sold through Right to Buy. This means that 48% of the total housing stock has been sold through Right to Buy. Furthermore, 15% of Council Stock was registered empty in the Portobello/Craigmillar Ward, significantly higher than the percentage 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 Craigmillar Castle Park which, according to the research contained within the Parks & Gardens Strategy, has a very low awareness and use level with over 93% of 400 people interviewed reporting to have never used it over the last year (Audience Business – Parks Review, 2002).

Area Profile: **Portobello/Craigmillar**



TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

Across Edinburgh, access to services² – petrol stations, primary schools, secondary schools, shopping facilities, post offices – is relatively good compared against the whole of Scotland. Compared to rural areas and small towns, one could expect that the capital city would be well connected to services.

Between 1999 and 2004 there was a significant increase in the proportion of journeys made by public transport by Edinburgh residents, with Lothian Buses plc, for example, carrying around 25% more passengers. The proportion of journeys on foot or by bicycle did not change significantly in this period, compared to a trend of falling numbers across Scotland. Looking specifically at travel to work, over of 50% of journeys by Edinburgh residents are made by public transport, walking or cycling. This is the highest rate in Scotland.

The total number of journeys by Edinburgh residents increased during this period, reflecting population growth, additional jobs in Edinburgh and increasing car ownership. The percentages indicated below are therefore percentages of an increasing total number of journeys.

%	Cycle	Walk	Public transport	Car (inc. passengers)	Other	Sample size
1999	2	24	16	57	2	2714
2004	2	23	19	54	3	1313

Increasing public transport patronage is closely linked with the increasing provision of bus priorities and consequent improvement in bus reliability.

Use of the new park & ride sites is increasing rapidly, with 75% of the 950 spaces at Ingliston and Hermiston occupied at peak times in September 2006. This is an excellent performance just one year after the sites opened in September 2005.

In the city centre, new traffic management arrangements have reduced traffic levels in the areas of greatest pedestrian activity, while 20mph zones in many residential areas have reduced the danger and domination of traffic.

² Access to services is aggregated for the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and further details of all the measures included can be found on the website <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/13142913/0>



COMMUNITY SAFETY

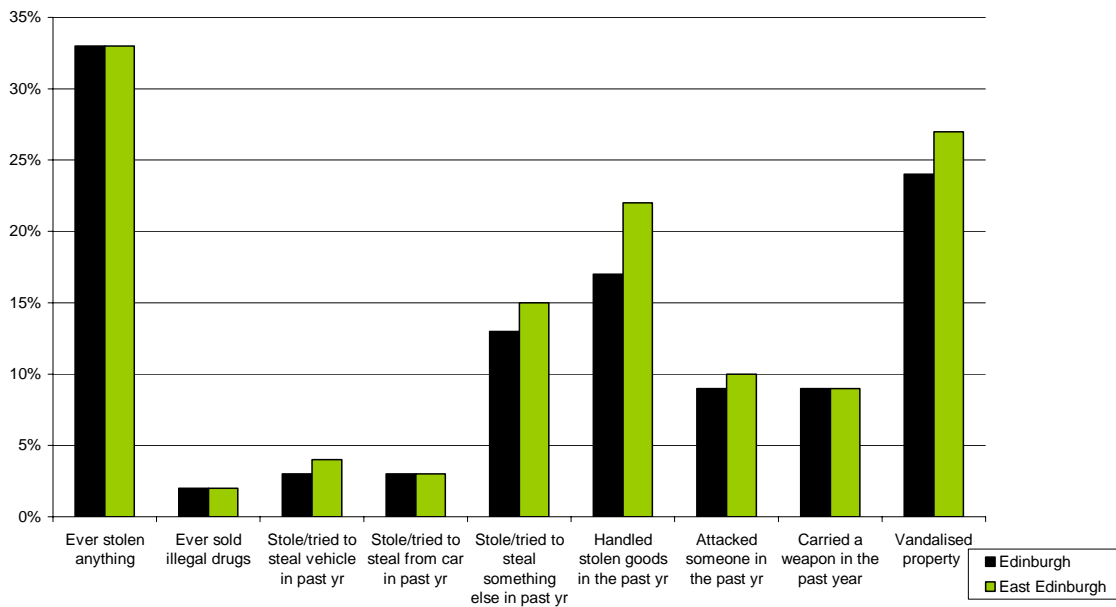
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

Young Peoples Perception of their Area

Perception of Area	National	Edinburgh	South West Edinburgh	North Edinburgh	West Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	East Edinburgh
Lots of fights in their neighbourhood	16%	18%	19%	23%	14%	15%	23%
Crime and/or drug selling	23%	19%	19%	23%	17%	17%	25%
Lots of empty/abandoned buildings	8%	6%	5%	9%	4%	5%	9%
Lots of graffiti	15%	18%	18%	23%	14%	16%	23%
I feel unsafe after dark	21%	20%	21%	22%	19%	17%	26%

Area Analysis – Youth Crime

East 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.

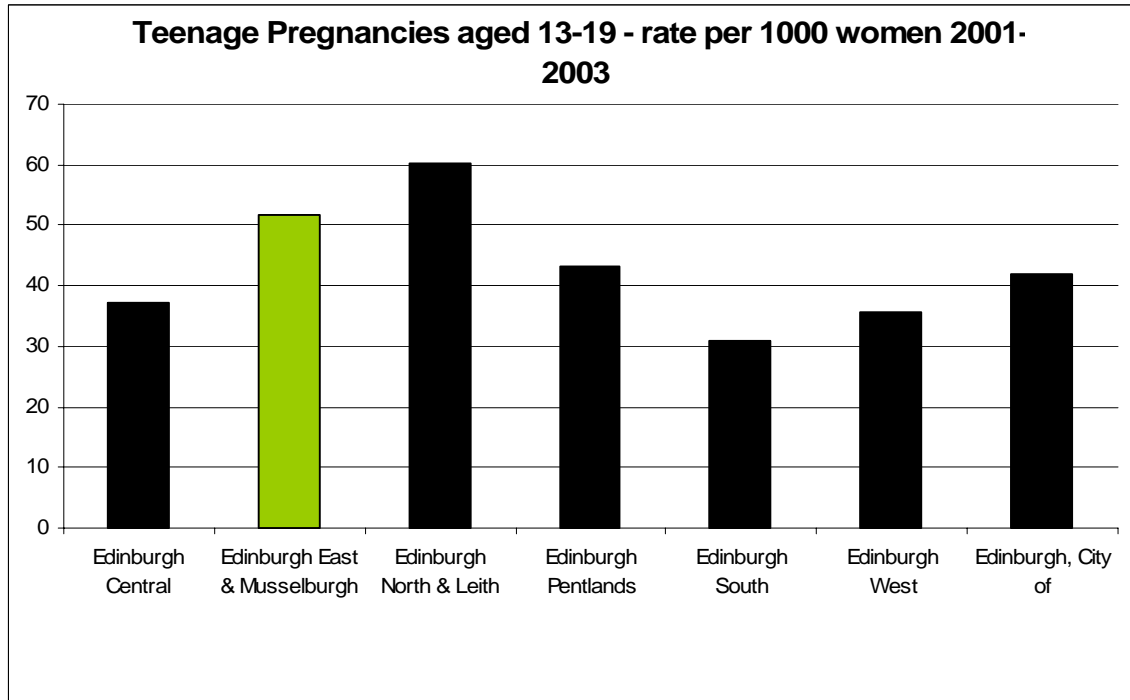
Area Profile: **Portobello/Craigmillar**



HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Within Portobello/Craigmillar just under 9 out of 10 people are in good/fair health; slightly lower than the city-wide level. Just over 20% of people in the Ward have a limiting illness; 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 Portobello/Craigmillar 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 Portobello/Craigmillar Ward at 18.6% compared to 13.4% (Census, 2001).

Library and Community Centres

There are two libraries within the area: Portobello and Craigmillar:

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
Portobello Library	11503	15	767	1,293	444	3.9%	9,497	139,990

Schools

Education Sites shows the education sites across the Ward. The following primary schools are in the area: Towerbank, Brunstane; Lismore; Niddrie Mill; St Francis' RC; Castleview and Newcraighall.

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Brunstane	60	23	57
Castleview	50	32	14
Lismore	42	58	47
Newcraighall	65	12	47
Niddrie Mill	30	20	33
St Francis'	32	23	18
Towerbank	81	48	58

(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	Percentage unauthorised absences for 2005/06	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%
Portobello High School	1,451	7.8%	3.1%	75%	69%

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

* note Portobello not contained within the Ward boundary but is very close and therefore considered relevant to the area profile.

NEET group

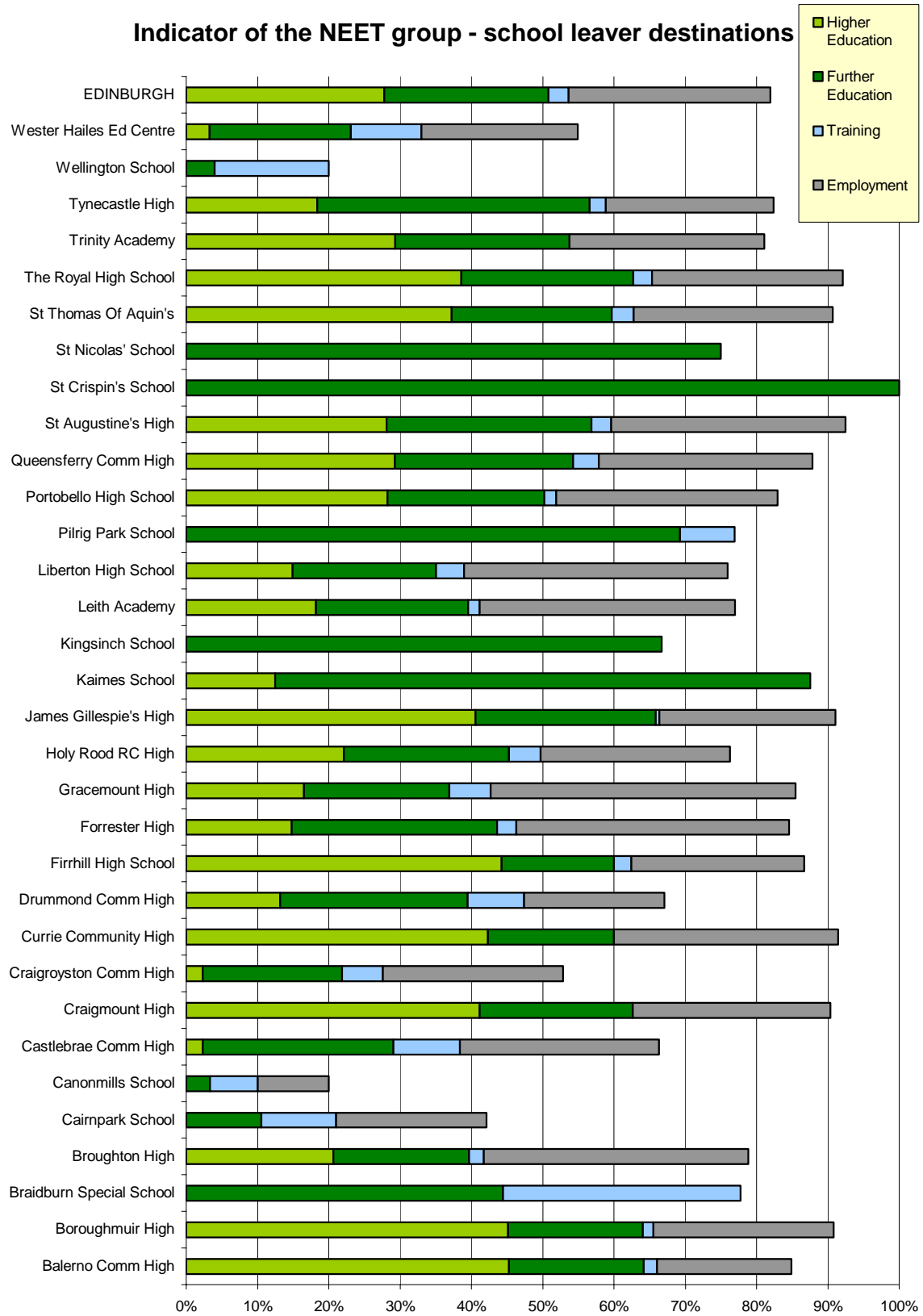
The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) group.

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

School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Castlebrae Comm High	31%	2%	0%	86
Portobello High School	15%	1%	0%	241

- Castlebrae Community High School has 67%;
- Portobello High School has 84%.

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Area Profile: **Portobello/Craigmillar**

Ward 17 - Portobello/Craigmillar Ward

Key statistics			Age Structure						Household Composition			
			Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %		H'holds	%	Edin %	
Total Population	24,130		0 to 4	1,460	709	751	6.1	4.9	Total households	10,793		
Males	11,357		5 to 11	2,207	1,173	1,034	9.1	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	1,659	15.4	14.4
Females	12,773		12 to 15	1,326	683	643	5.5	4.2	Other	2,222	20.6	23.1
Households	10,793		16 to 24	2,227	1,066	1,161	9.2	14.4	2 adult, no children	2,984	27.6	30.4
Persons in Households	23,783		25 to 44	7,216	3,322	3,894	29.9	32.2	1 adult plus children	811	7.5	4.5
Persons in communal establishments	347		45 to 64	5,724	2,825	2,899	23.7	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	1,370	12.7	11.1
Area (ha)	811		65 to 84	3,500	1,469	2,031	14.5	13.5	2 adults, 3+children /	741	6.9	5.3
Density (persons/ha)	29.8		85 plus	470	110	360	1.9	1.9	3+ adults, 1+children	1,006	9.3	11.2
			Total	24,130	11,357	12,773						
Household Tenure / Amenities			Household Size by number of rooms						Household Size by number of residents			
	H'holds	%	Edin %		H'holds	%	Edin %		H'holds	%	Edin %	
Owner Occupied	6,656	61.7	68.6	All Households	10,793			All Households	10,793			
Rented:				1 room	144	1.3	1.1	1 Person	3,881	36.0	37.5	
Council	2,360	21.9	10.9	2 rooms	705	6.5	6.3	2 People	3,426	31.7	33.0	
Other social	799	7.4	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	5,369	49.7	48.7	3 to 4 People	2,911	27.0	24.8	
Private l'lord	599	5.5	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	3,380	31.3	31.7	5 or More People	575	5.3	4.8	
Living rent free*	379	3.5	2.4	7+ Rooms	1,195	11.1	12.3	Average Household Size	2.2		2.1	
H'holds without								Overcrowded h'holds	1,592	14.8	14.2	
Central Heating	1,163	10.8	12.3				Edin.					
Bath / Shower	22	0.2	0.3	Average number of rooms/hh	4.5		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	10,793			Train	86	0.4	0.8	Dwellings	11,318			
% H'holds with:				Bus	4,119	17.1	16.7	H'hold Spaces	11,340			
0 Car	44.7		39.5	Taxi	101	0.4	0.4	Vacant	509	4.5	4.1	
1 Car	40.5		43.5	Car - drive	4,668	19.3	20.3	2nd Residence	38	0.3	0.7	
2 Cars	12.9		14.5	Car - passenger	1,683	7.0	5.8	Detached	1,411	12.4	11.2	
3 Cars	1.6		1.9	Motorcycle	71	0.3	0.3	Semi-detached	2,014	17.8	14.1	
4 or more cars	0.4		0.5	Bicycle	316	1.3	1.9	Terraced	2,430	21.4	14.5	
Total cars	7,845			Foot	3,110	12.9	18.3	Flats/tenement	5,437	47.9	60.1	
				Other	72	0.3	0.4	Other	48	0.4	0.2	
				Not travelling to work or study	9,904	41.0	35.1					

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %
All Residents		24,130			All persons 16-74		17,389			All persons 16 to 74		8,225	9,164	17,389
White		23,483	97.3	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.		1,239	7.1	12.5	Ec. Active		5,572	5,318	10,890
Indian		92	0.4	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.		3,076	17.7	20.7	Employed - PT		436	1,878	2,314
Pakistani/S. Asian		230	1.0	1.3	Intermediate		1,834	10.5	10.9	Employed - FT		4,502	2,997	7,499
Chinese		109	0.5	0.8	Small employers		976	5.6	4.7	Unemployed		441	226	667
Other		216	0.9	1.5	Low supervis. & tech		1,046	6.0	4.9	FT Student		193	217	410
Religion					Semi routine		2,160	12.4	9.5	Ec. Inactive		2,653	3,846	6,499
None		9,146	37.9	36.5	Routine		1,684	9.7	6.6	Retired		1,037	1,445	2,482
Christian		12,829	53.2	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.		1,030	5.9	3.2	Student		237	258	495
Other		593	2.5	3.7	Not classified		4,344	25.0	27.2	Looking after home		115	943	1,058
Not answered		1,562	6.5	5.0						Permanently sick		892	720	1,612
										Other		372	480	852
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment						
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %	Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %
Residents		24,130			All people in HHs		23,783			All Persons 16-74 in employment		5,099	5,072	10,171
Scotland		21,167	87.7	77.8	Good/fair Health		21,213	89.2	92.2	Primary		122	56	178
England		1,736	7.2	12.1	Not good health		2,570	10.8	7.8	Manufacturing		507	224	731
rest of UK		210	0.9	1.7	Limiting illness		5,146	21.6	16.6	Construction		605	49	654
Elsewhere in Europe		424	1.8	3.4	No limiting illness		18,637	78.4	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade		691	736	1,427
Africa		120	0.5	1.0	H'hlds % Edin %					Hotels & Restaurants		289	330	619
Asia		302	1.3	2.3	HH with 1or more persons with illness		4,270			Transport & Communication		560	157	717
N America		107	0.4	0.9	With no carers		3,183	74.5	75.4	Finance		362	523	885
S America		6	0.0	0.1						Business services		671	582	1,253
Oceania		51	0.2	0.7						Public admin/defeance		394	412	806
Other		7	0.0	0.0						Education		303	584	887
										Health & social work		274	1,065	1,339
										Other		321	354	675
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation						
		Males	Females	Persons			Persons	%	Edin %	Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %
All students		59	69	128	All Persons 16-74		17,389			All Persons 16-74 in employment		5,099	5,072	10,171
Under 10		3	3	6	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2		4,345	25.0	19.9	Manager & snr officials		824	524	1,348
10 to 14		7	4	11	Higher grade / SVQ 3		2,334	13.4	18.6	Professional		645	583	1,228
15 to 19		24	20	44	HND / SVQ 4, 5		868	5.0	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.		664	731	1,395
20 to 24		24	34	58	Degree		3,513	20.2	32.5	Admin. & secretarial		357	1,148	1,505
25 to 34		1	5	6	No Qualification		6,329	36.4	22.9	Skilled Trade		827	117	944
35 plus		0	3	3						Personal service		151	659	810
										Sales & customer service		313	656	969
										Process, plant & machine op.		589	67	656
										Elementary Occupations		729	587	1,316

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Portobello/Craigmillar

	Multi Member Wards: Portobello/Craigmillar	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh East & Musselburgh	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		585				
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	7.0	5.2	2.2	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	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	1960	3970	9750	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	23.0	19.7	15.9	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	156	380	994	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	146	391	992	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	146	153	168	166	167	162

Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	126	155	167	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	136	154	168	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary schools: 2005	1967	5134	13347	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	1543	4120	10181	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	93.30	94.40	94.76	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	86.15	88.79	89.68	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	32.43	26.23	23.67	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	25,161	24,711	22,229	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	46.42	50.12	56.16	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	18.7	15.0	13.1	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	88.5	89.9	89.2	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	1289.06	862.97	648.70	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	309.75	221.22	159.04	173.08	141.41	127.46

Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	23.36	11.61	12.60	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	65.52	59.76	51.00	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	14.30	12.15	19.66	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	9.88	15.76	7.86	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	152,310	139,371	175,156	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	8.6	13.6	12.4	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	18.1	18.8	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	24000	74275	240242	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1274	3499	14366	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	19.88	17.41	15.38	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	61.56	63.15	68.33	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	18.55	19.45	16.28	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	7223	23411	83563	156056	261429	1635278

SAPE Working Females: 2005	7552	23490	80601	152530	255069	1555575
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Portobello/Craigmillar 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

- **Pipe Lane (Lothian Amusements Ltd)** – 50 units allocated
- **Niddrie Mains 2 (Craigmillar JVC)** – 61 units allocated (HSG4)
- **Craigmillar Castle Avenue (Link Group)** – 86 units allocated
- **Castlebrae** – 145 units allocated in Local Plan (HSG11)
- **Thistle Foundation** (Edinvar – 170 units allocated (HSG3)
- **Peffermill Road (Craigstone Property Company)** – 234 units allocated
- **Niddrie Mains (Craigmillar JVC)** – 540 units allocated (HSG4)
- **Greendykes (Craigmillar JVC)** – 1000 units allocated (HSG2)
- **South Of Greendykes (Persimmon/EDI)** – 1200 units allocated (HSG1)

NON-HOUSING

- **Milton Road East** - demolition of existing Jewel And Esk Valley College buildings (in part) and redevelopment of new campus facilities (4600 sqm). Consent granted.

HOW TO INTERPRET THE SCOTTISH INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (SIMD) DATA MAPPED IN THE AREA PROFILES

The SIMD is the Executive's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland and is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of area based multiple deprivation.

SIMD 2006 divides Scotland up into 6,505 small geographical areas (called 'data zones'), with a median population size of 769. These are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived) using 37 indicators of deprivation across seven categories or domains: current income, employment, health, education, geographic access to services, housing and crime.

Employment Domain:

The employment domain is a measure of 'exclusion from the world of work' and identifies the proportion of the working age population who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability.

- Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months
- Working age Incapacity Benefit recipients
- Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients
- Compulsory New Deal participants - New Deal for the under 25s and New Deal for the 25+ not included in the unemployment claimant count

Housing:

The domain is intended as a direct measure of material living standards. It is currently in the early stages of development but it is intended that in the long term, it should focus on direct measures of inadequacy of housing, covering physical conditions, suitability and security of tenure.

- Persons in households which are over-crowded
- Persons in households without central heating

Geographic Access:

This domain is intended to capture a set of problems which operate at area level and which are seen by many as important in their own right. These are the problems (financial cost, time and inconvenience) of having to travel a relatively long distance to access basic services. The domain measures aspects of access deprivation that are relevant to all people since it is important to be able to access key local services in both rural and urban areas.

- Drive time to GP
- Drive time to shopping facilities
- Drive time to petrol station
- Drive time to primary and secondary schools
- Drive time to post office
- Public transport time to GP
- Public transport time to shopping facilities
- Public transport time to Post Office

Health Domain:

The domain is intended to identify areas with higher than expected levels of ill health or mortality given the age / sex profile of the population. There is currently no source available which can directly measure ill-health at the small area level and can be regularly updated. The concept is therefore measured indirectly by indicators which are correlated with or are risk factors for ill-health.

- Standardised Mortality Ratio
- Hospital episodes related to alcohol use
- Hospital episodes related to drug use
- Comparative illness factor
- Emergency admissions to hospital
- Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis
- Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight

Crime Domain:

The SIMD crime domain measures the rate of recorded SIMD crime at small area level using 2004 recorded crime data and is based on five indicators of broad crime types: crimes of violence; drug offences; domestic house breaking; minor assault; and vandalism. The indicators used were chosen on the basis of relevance to impact on the local neighbourhood and availability of data. The crime domain score is a sum of the recorded crimes in each of the indicators and is referred to as 'SIMD crime' rather than total crime, as it does not include all recorded crimes.

- Domestic house breaking
- Drug offences
- Minor assault
- Crimes of violence
- Vandalism

Education, Skills and Training Domain:

The Education, Skills and Training domain focuses on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation.

- School pupil absences
- Pupil performance on SQA at stage 4
- Working age people with no qualifications
- 17 - 21 year olds enrolling into full time higher education
- School leavers aged 16-18 not in education

The above information is extracted from the: Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2006: Technical Report. For further details please see:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/933/0041180.pdf>