



Ward
7

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

Sighthill and Gorgie – Overview of Statistical Data

Sighthill/ Gorgie Ward lies to the south west of the City centre. The ward contains the residential areas of Gorgie, Dalry, Saughton, Longstone, Broomhouse, Sighthill and part of Wester Hailles.

Employment

The Broomhouse and Sighthill areas within Sighthill and Gorgie 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 below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Housing

Overall Sighthill and Gorgie has reasonable measures of material living standards with a slightly higher number of persons in households which are over-crowded or without central heating compared to rest of Scotland. There are pockets of lower housing standards within Broomhouse and Sighthill.

Ward below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

The Broomhouse and Sighthill areas within Sighthill and Gorgie contain health risks slightly higher than the average for Scotland – that is that there is a higher level of risk associated with poor health (i.e. admission rates for alcohol or drug taking or prescriptions for anxiety, depression or psychosis).

Ward below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Crime

Local neighbourhoods within Broomhouse and Sighthill 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

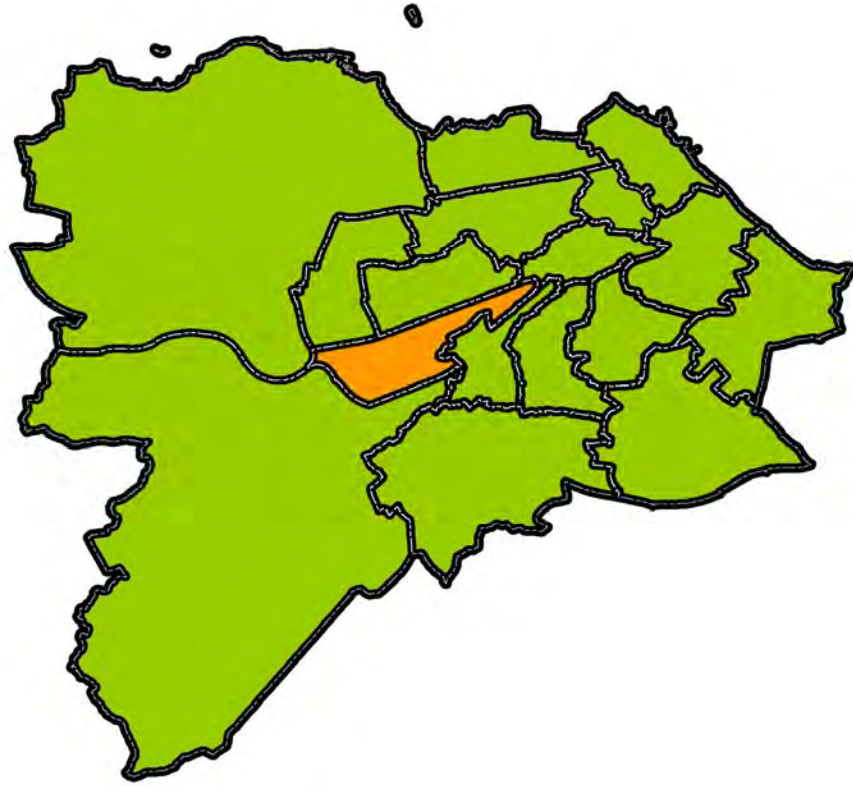
Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland Sighthill and Gorgie (within Broomhouse and Sighthill in particular) has lower levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

Ward below average compared to the rest of Scotland

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning

SIGHTHILL/GORGIE WARD



SIGHTHILL/GORGIE WARD

Ward
07

Population: 35,254
Unemployment Rate: 4.3%
No qualifications: 33.3%
Good/fair Health: 89.6%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 54.8%
- Council: 21.6%
- Other social: 8.1%
- Private Landlord: 12.0%
- Living rent free: 3.5%

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.

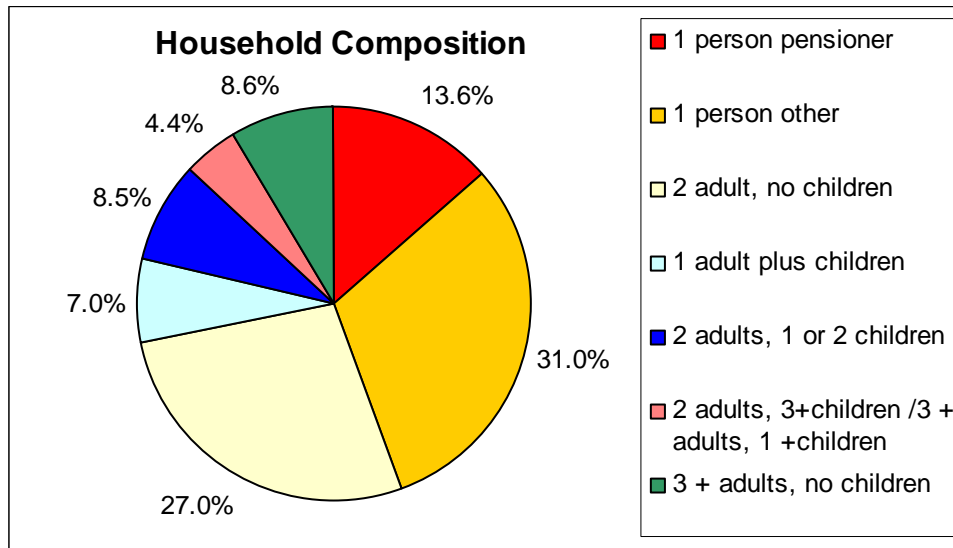


PEOPLE AND PLACE

Population dynamics

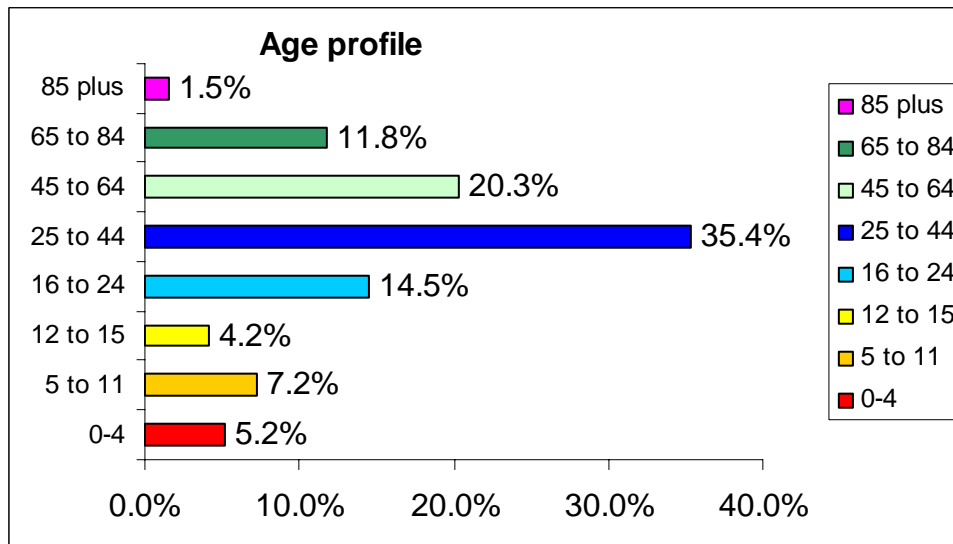
Total Population – 35,254

Density (persons/ha) – 43.7



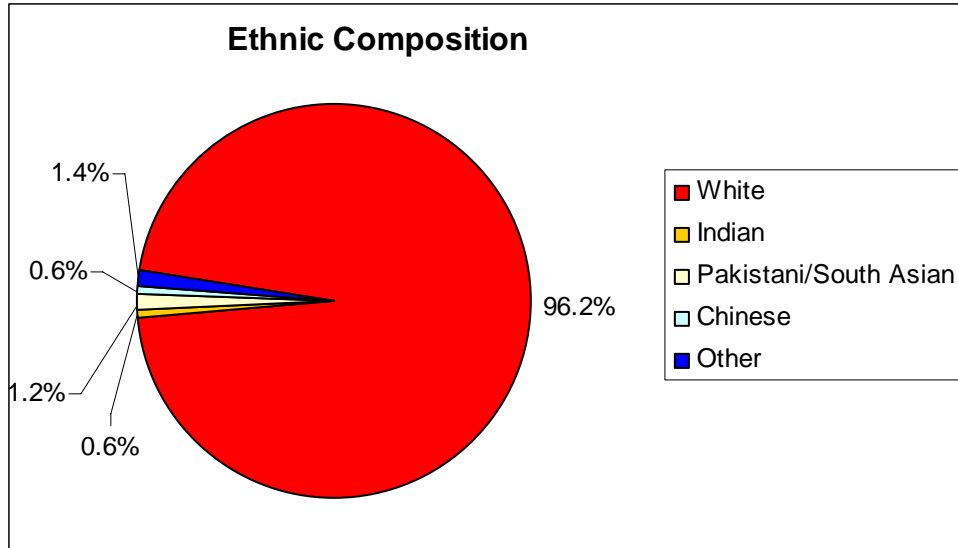
For census information please see:

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



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

Area Profile: **Sighthill/Gorgie**

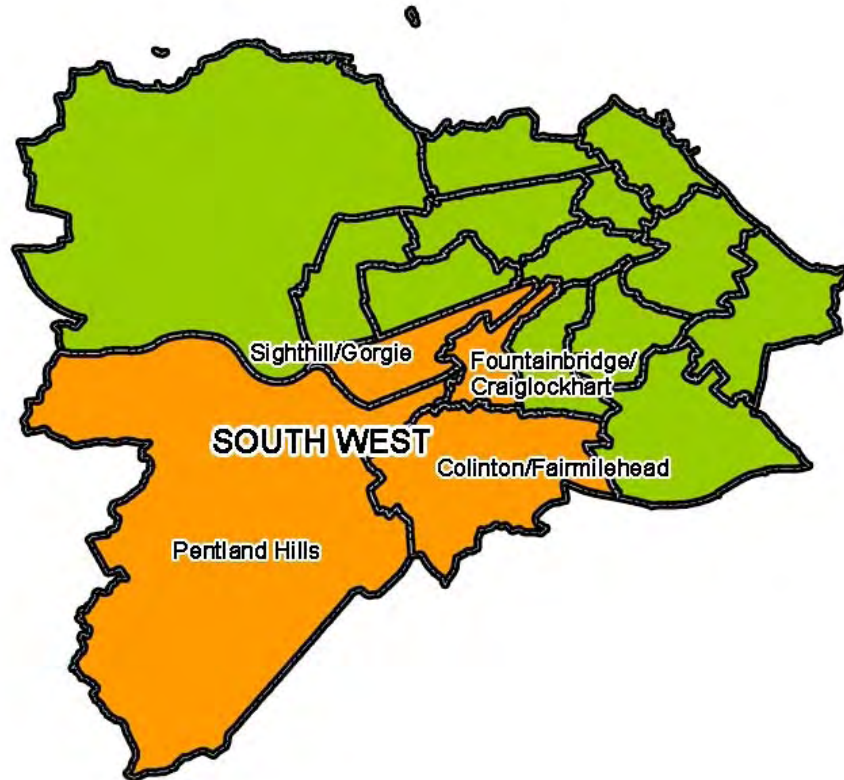


(Census 2001)



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Sighthill/Gorgie Ward is part of part of the South West Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Pentland Hills, Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart and Colinton/Fairmilehead.



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 indicate relatively high levels of overall well-being across the Sighthill/Gorgie Ward with pockets of deprivation - amongst the worst 5%, 5-10% 10-15% in Scotland in particular locations

The Sighthill/Gorgie Ward has an unemployment rate that is higher than the city-wide level at 4.3%; the city-wide level is just under 3%. The Sighthill/Gorgie Ward also has a higher percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed, at 4.9% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh and 7.3% 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.

Sighthill/Gorgie is comprised of the 8 wards noted below and in most cases there is significant overlap with these and the 17 multi-member wards. Significant overlap between the old ward boundaries and the new 17 multi-member ward boundaries has been recorded where the overlap is around 50%.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
** Fountainbridge	157	2.9	15
** Sighthill	166	2.7	16
** Stenhouse	122	2.7	16
** Moat	149	3.1	14
** Shandon	130	2.0	29
** Dalry	156	2.3	22
** Murray Burn	274	5.2	4
*** Craiglockart	34	0.8	49
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: **Sighthill/Gorgie**



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 Sighthill/Gorgie Ward has pockets of housing deprivation – amongst the worst 5% in Scotland in Dalry and Westfield and the worst 5-10% in Sighthill. The rest of the ward is between 15-50% of Deprived Areas in Scotland in relation to the Housing component from SIMD.

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2%	12.3%
Sighthill/Gorgie Ward	20.3%	18.2%

(Census, 2001)

21.6% of households in the Sighthill/Gorgie 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%
Sighthill/Gorgie Ward	54.8%	21.6%	8.1%	12.0%	3.5%

(Census, 2001)

2% of Council Stock was registered empty in the Sighthill/Gorgie Ward, in line with the percentage of empty stock across the city which varies between 1% and 3%.

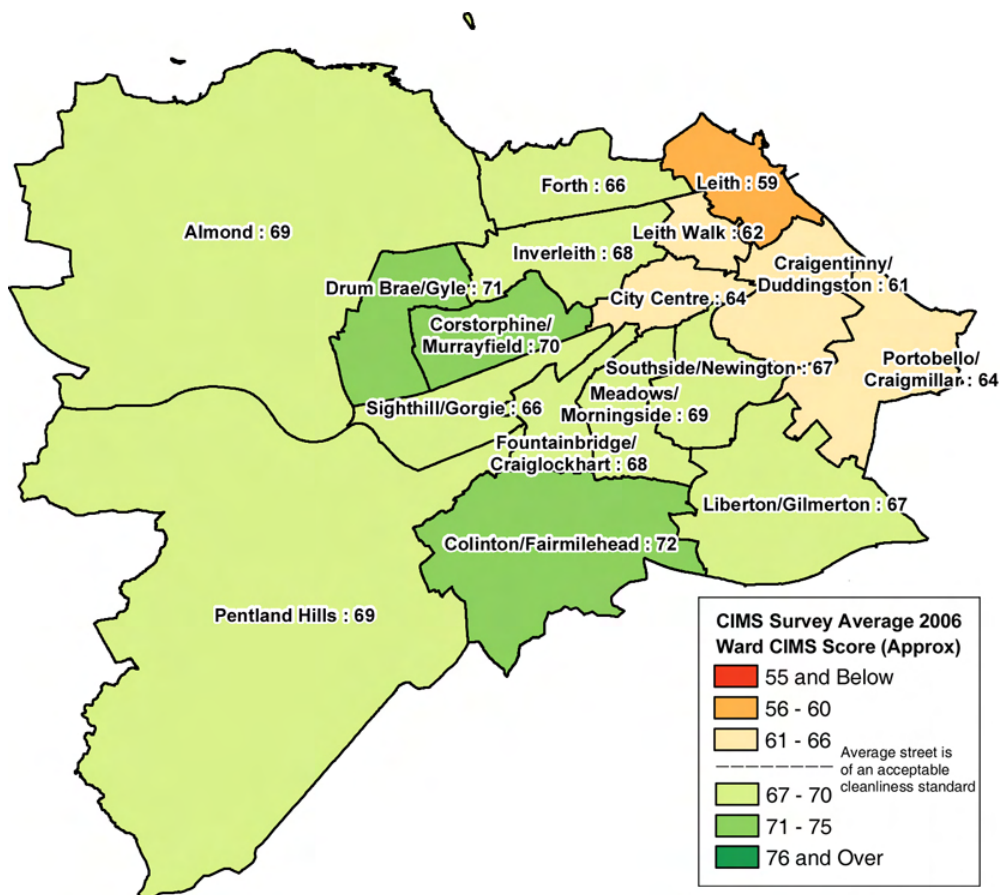
There are currently 4,478 council houses in the Sighthill/Gorgie Ward and a further 4,422 houses previously owned by the council that have been sold to sitting tenants, almost 50% of the original council stock. 2% of houses are empty (I world¹, December 2006).

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.



Parks

There are two public parks in the Ward. The research contained within the Parks & Gardens Strategy undertaken in 2002 covered Saughton Public Park and showed that 78% of people interviewed never visited the park and 2% visited the park once or twice a month.

(Source: Audience Business – Parks Review, 2002).

Area Profile: **Sighthill/Gorgie**



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>



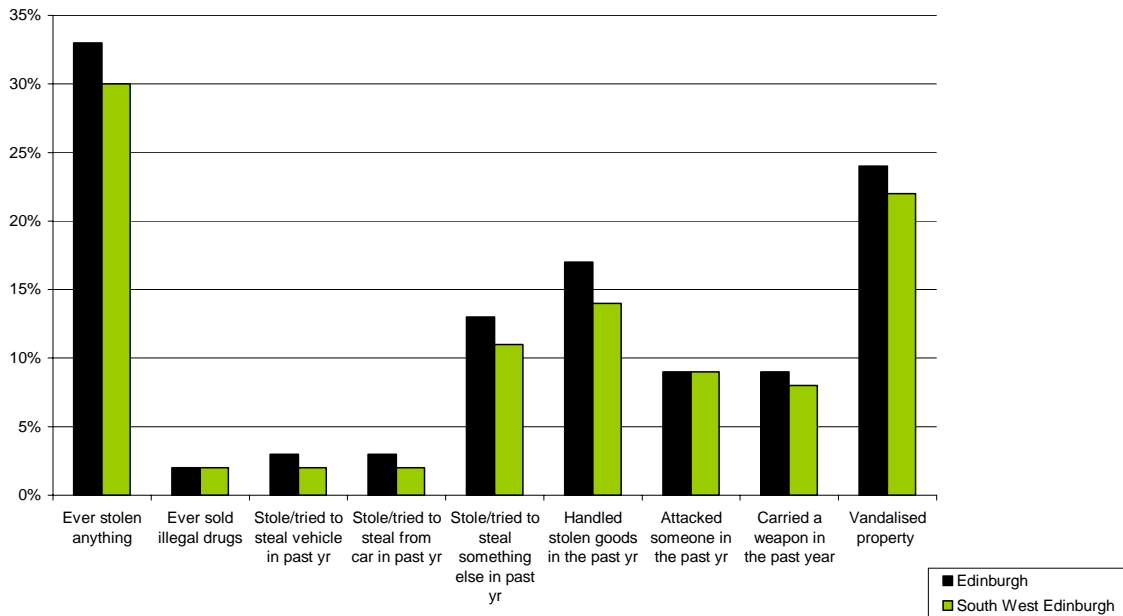
COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

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 West 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: **Sighthill/Gorgie**

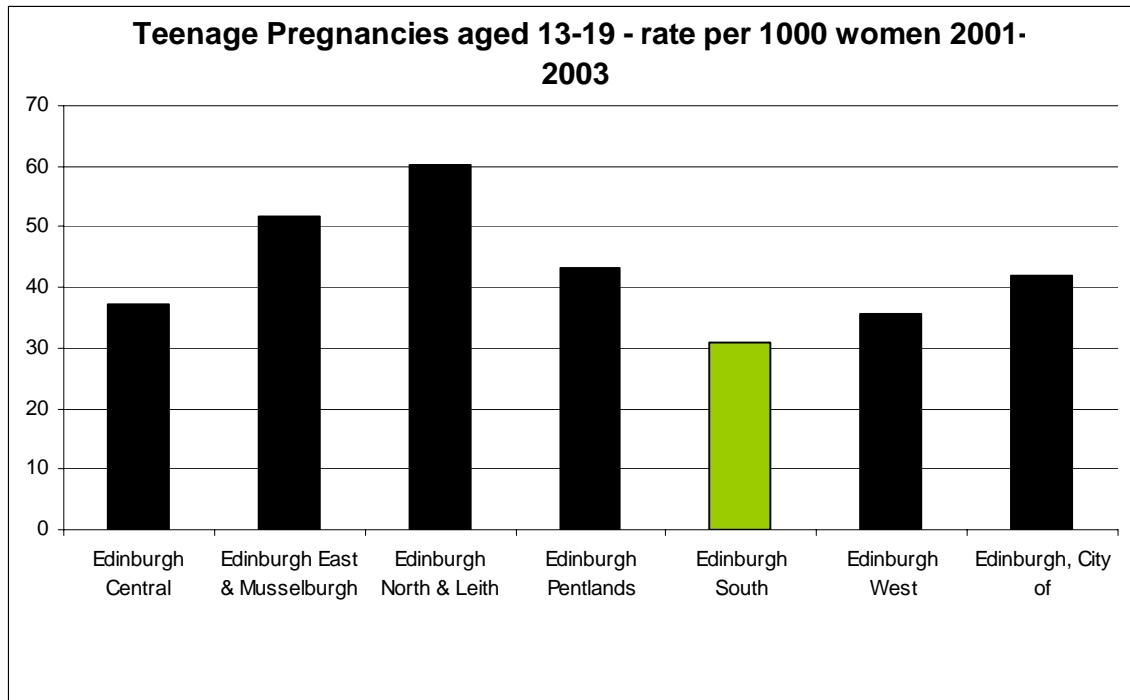


HEALTH AND WELL- BEING

90% of people in Sighthill/Gorgie are in good/fair health compared with 92% across the city.

20.3% of people in the Sighthill/Gorgie Ward have a limiting illness; compared with a city-wide level of 16% (Census 2001).

Data on teenage pregnancies is gathered to the lowest level of the Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies. The most recent data is presented below:



(Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics www.sns.gov.uk)



EDUCATION AND LIFE LONG LEARNING

Around a third of people in the Sighthill/Gorgie Ward have no qualifications – this is slightly higher than the number of people across the whole of Edinburgh. 14.9% of people in Sighthill/Gorgie Ward have higher grade qualifications compared with 18.6% city-wide.

The education, skills and training overall SIMD ranking, shows that the area has pockets of deprivation to the west of the Ward. This means that across a range of indicators – no qualifications, people between 16 -18 not in full time education, pupils performance, absence from school – deprivation in the Sighthill/Gorgie Ward is higher than the city as a whole.

Libraries

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)
Balgreen Library	2010	2	1005	357	249	12.4%	3,486	67,167
Sighthill Library	12964	14	926	437	0	0.0%	3,102	68,638
Wester Hailes Library	22822	29	787	2,074	848	3.7%	10,090	167,150

Schools

The following primary schools are in the area

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Balgreen	61	45	45
Broomhouse	26	47	26
Dalry	68	53	58
Longstone	87	47	83
Murrayburn	62	43	55
Sighthill	46	54	71
Stenhouse	68	52	56
Westburn	45	*	41

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

There is one further education site – Stevenson College.

Area Profile: **Sighthill/Gorgie**

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%
Forrester High School *	695	5.7%	3.3%	78%	52%
Wester Hailes Education Centre	463	9.8%	4.9%	50%	48%
St Augustines RC High School *	778	7.5%	2.4%	83%	61%
Tynecastle High School	721	7.2%	3.3%	59%	55%

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

* These schools are not located within the ward but are close by.

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.

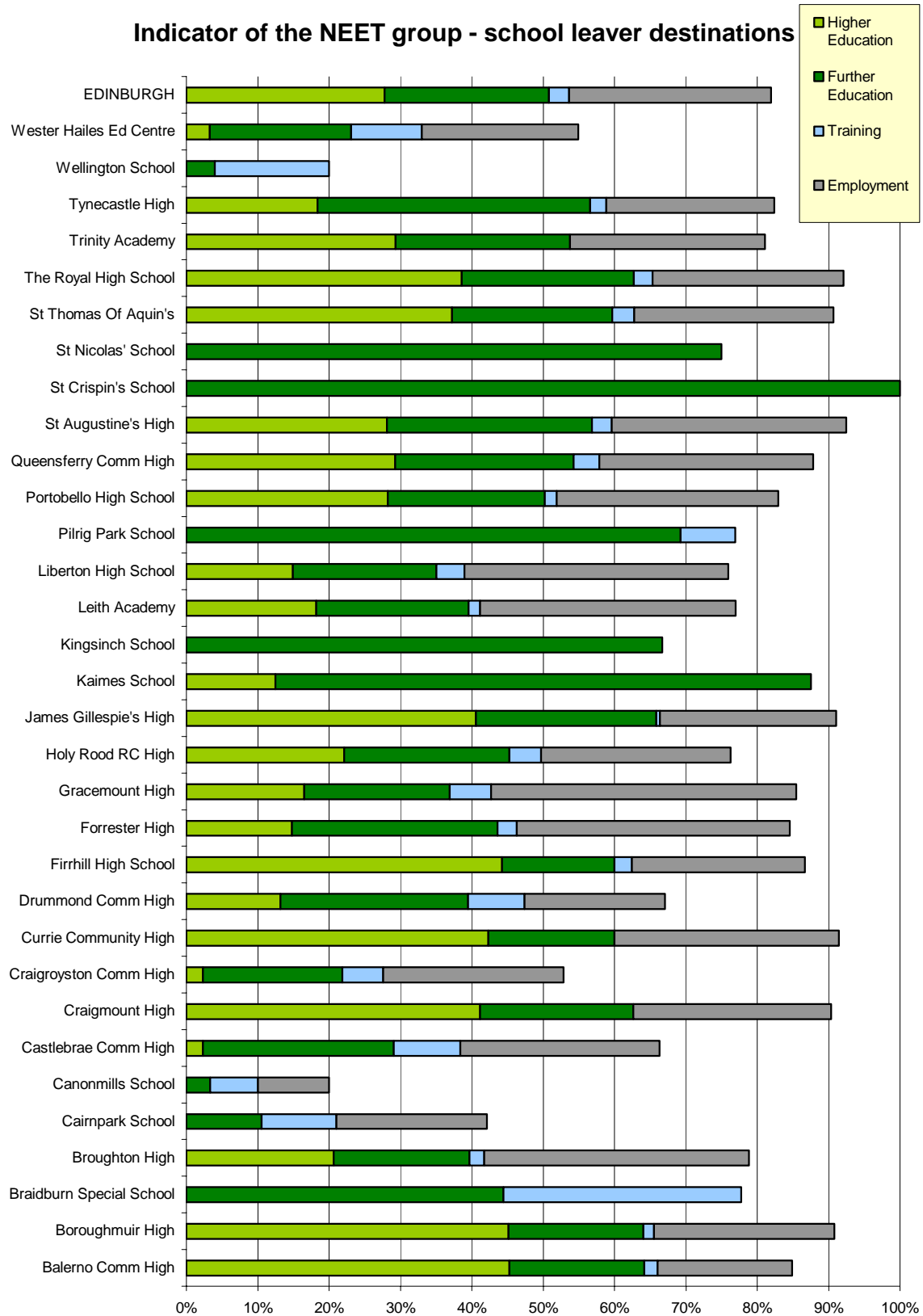
School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Forrester High	14%	1%	0%	149
St Augustine's High	8%	0%	0%	146
Tynecastle High	15%	2%	0%	136
Wester Hailes Education Centre	33%	12%	0%	91
<i>EDINBURGH</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>1%</i>	3799

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

- Forrester High has 85%;
- St Augustine's High has 92%;
- Tynecastle High has 83%;
- Wester Hailes Community Centre has 55%.

Area Profile: **Sighthill/Gorgie**

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Area Profile: **Sighthill/Gorgie**

Ward 7 - Sighthill/Gorgie

Key statistics			Age Structure					Household Composition				
Total Population	35,254		Total		Male	Female	% Total	Edin %	H'holds		%	Edin %
Males	17,198		0 to 4	1,819	949	870	5.2	4.9	Total households	17,755		
Females	18,056		5 to 11	2,535	1,309	1,226	7.2	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	2,407	13.6	14.4
Households	17,755		12 to 15	1,469	776	693	4.2	4.2	Other	5,500	31.0	23.1
Persons in Households	34,822		16 to 24	5,100	2,540	2,560	14.5	14.4	2 adult, no children	4,790	27.0	30.4
Persons in communal establishments	432		25 to 44	12,496	6,295	6,201	35.4	32.2	1 adult plus children	1,239	7.0	4.5
Area (ha)	807		45 to 64	7,144	3,469	3,675	20.3	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	1,508	8.5	11.1
Density (persons/ha)	43.7		65 to 84	4,153	1,739	2,414	11.8	13.5	2 adults, 3+children / 3+ adults, 1+children	789	4.4	5.3
			85 plus	538	121	417	1.5	1.9	3+ adults, no children	1,522	8.6	11.2
			Total	35,254	17,198	18,056						
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	9,728	54.8	68.6	All Households	17,755			All Households	17,755			
Rented:				1 room	239	1.3	1.1	1 Person	7,907	44.5	37.5	
Council	3,841	21.6	10.9	2 rooms	1,848	10.4	6.3	2 People	5,513	31.1	33.0	
Other social	1,437	8.1	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	11,081	62.4	48.7	3 to 4 People	3,696	20.8	24.8	
Private l'lord	2,129	12.0	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	4,229	23.8	31.7	5 or More People	639	3.6	4.8	
Living rent free*	620	3.5	2.4	7+ Rooms	358	2.0	12.3	Average Household Size	2		2.1	
H'holds without								Overcrowded h'holds	3,610	20.3	14.2	
Central Heating	3,223	18.2	12.3				Edin.					
Bath / Shower	41	0.2	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	17,755			Train	263	0.7	0.8	Dwellings	18,717			
% H'holds with:				Bus	8,081	22.9	16.7	H'hold Spaces	18,719			
0 Car	55.7		39.5	Taxi	154	0.4	0.4	Vacant	901	4.8	4.1	
1 Car	36.9		43.5	Car - drive	5,742	16.3	20.3	2nd Residence	63	0.3	0.7	
2 Cars	6.5		14.5	Car - passenger	1,432	4.1	5.8	Detached	345	1.8	11.2	
3 Cars	0.7		1.9	Motorcycle	119	0.3	0.3	Semi-detached	1,694	9.0	14.1	
4 or more cars	0.2		0.5	Bicycle	433	1.2	1.9	Terraced	2,237	12.0	14.5	
Total cars	9,442			Foot	6,105	17.3	18.3	Flats/tenement	14,429	77.1	60.1	
				Other	96	0.3	0.4	Other	14	0.1	0.2	
				Not travelling to work or study	12,829	36.4	35.1					

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity								
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %			Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %
All Residents		35,254			All persons 16-74		27,278			All persons 16 to 74		13,454	13,824	27,278		
White		33,914	96.2	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.		1,883	6.9	12.5	Ec. Active		9,603	8,693	18,296	67.1	67.4
Indian		223	0.6	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.		4,182	15.3	20.7	Employed - PT		639	2,385	3,024	11.1	11.7
Pakistani/S. Asian		437	1.2	1.3	Intermediate		3,525	12.9	10.9	Employed - FT		7,669	5,417	13,086	48.0	48.0
Chinese		202	0.6	0.8	Small employers		874	3.2	4.7	Unemployed		796	381	1,177	4.3	2.9
Other		478	1.4	1.5	Low supervis. & tech		1,990	7.3	4.9	FT Student		499	510	1,009	3.7	4.8
Religion					Semi routine		3,912	14.3	9.5	Ec. Inactive		3,851	5,131	8,982	32.9	32.6
None		13,882	39.4	36.5	Routine		3,175	11.6	6.6	Retired		1,163	1,771	2,934	10.8	12.4
Christian		18,190	51.6	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.		1,333	4.9	3.2	Student		673	566	1,239	4.5	7.4
Other		1,194	3.4	3.7	Not classified		6,404	23.5	27.2	Looking after home		144	1,213	1,357	5.0	4.4
Not answered		1,988	5.6	5.0						Permanently sick		1,070	934	2,004	7.3	5.1
										Other		801	647	1,448	5.3	3.3
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment								
		Persons	%	Edin %			Persons	%	Edin %			Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %
Residents		35,254			All people in HHs		34,822			All Persons 16-74 in employment		8,730	8,249	16,979		
Scotland		29,887	84.8	77.8	Good/fair Health		31,208	89.6	92.2	Primary		167	68	235	1.4	1.6
England		2,551	7.2	12.1	Not good health		3,614	10.4	7.8	Manufacturing		956	477	1,433	8.4	7.5
rest of UK		449	1.3	1.7	Limiting illness		7,077	20.3	16.6	Construction		945	96	1,041	6.1	4.7
Elsewhere in Europe		921	2.6	3.4	No limiting illness		27,745	79.7	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade		1,187	1,186	2,373	14.0	11.6
Africa		351	1.0	1.0	H'hlds % Edin %					Hotels & Restaurants		616	635	1,251	7.4	6.5
Asia		751	2.1	2.3	HH with 1or more persons with illness		6,009			Transport & Communication		1,052	325	1,377	8.1	5.9
N America		155	0.4	0.9	With no carers		4,612	76.8	75.4	Finance		818	1,141	1,959	11.5	11.3
S America		22	0.1	0.1						Business services		1,248	1,240	2,488	14.7	16.1
Oceania		150	0.4	0.7						Public admin/defeance		597	511	1,108	6.5	7.4
Other		17	0.0	0.0						Education		348	649	997	5.9	9.3
										Health & social work		349	1,418	1,767	10.4	12.0
										Other		447	503	950	5.6	6.1
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation								
		Males	Females	Persons			Persons	%	Edin %			Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %
All students		34	41	75	All Persons 16-74		27,278			All Persons 16-74 in employment		8,730	8,249	16,979		
Under 10		4	3	7	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2		7,389	27.1	19.9	Manager & snr officials		882	682	1,564	9.2	14.9
10 to 14		4	8	12	Higher grade / SVQ 3		4,052	14.9	18.6	Professional		995	618	1,613	9.5	17.5
15 to 19		8	15	23	HND / SVQ 4, 5		1,618	5.9	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.		1,113	1,049	2,162	12.7	16.2
20 to 24		12	13	25	Degree		5,129	18.8	32.5	Admin. & secretarial		825	2,182	3,007	17.7	14.7
25 to 34		3	2	5	No Qualification		9,090	33.3	22.9	Skilled Trade		1,455	160	1,615	9.5	7.1
35 plus		3	0	3						Personal service		267	897	1,164	6.9	5.9
										Sales & customer service		628	1,172	1,800	10.6	8.4
										Process, plant & machine op.		1,022	169	1,191	7.0	4.5
										Elementary Occupations		1,543	1,320	2,863	16.9	10.8

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Sighthill/Gorgie

	Multi Member Wards: Sighthill/Gorgie	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency: Edinburgh Pentlands	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		541				
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	4.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	2.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	2695	2800	9750	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	24.6	11.1	15.9	15.4	16.4	19.8
Percentage of population aged 16 to 19: 2005		6.3		6.9		
Percentage of population aged 20 to 24: 2005		11.5		7.6		
Percentage of population aged 25 to 49: 2005		11.1		11.5		
Percentage of population aged 50 to pension age: 2005		11.4		15.9		
Education, Skills and Training						
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	173	400	994	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	178	435	992	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	134	183	168	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	126	180	167	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	130	181	168	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in						

primary schools: 2005	2082	5644	13347	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	1574	4362	10181	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	93.81	95.50	94.76	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	87.68	91.59	89.68	90.06	90.47	90.29
Exclusions per 1,000 pupils: 2004		31		37		51
Health						
Low weight live singleton birth rate per 1000 live singleton births: 2002-2004	36.86	21.13	23.67	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	25,359	19,516	22,229	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	34.19	52.80	56.16	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	23.3	14.0	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	91.5	89.7	89.2	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	983.91	546.59	648.70	671.10	621.04	722.66
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	311.30	133.38	159.04	173.08	141.41	127.46
Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	34.60	18.82	12.60	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	86.89	46.71	51.00	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	0.91	29.59	19.66	19.69	16.62	11.35

Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	27.58	3.50	7.86	8.49	2.15	0.31
Total Number of Households: 2001		30014		204683		2192246
Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001		73.62		68.57		62.59
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001		19.73		17.91		29.41
Percentage of Households - Private Rented: 2001		6.65		13.53		8.00
House sales, median price: 2005		133,000		137,200		88,000
House sales, mean price: 2005	104,865	193,813	175,156	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	20.2	4.3	12.4	8.6	17.2	27.4
Air Quality 2002-2004 - Nitrogen Dioxide concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	24.1	20.5	21.8	21.8	18.5	
Air Quality 2002-2004 - PM10 concentration - Population weighted: 2002-2004	15.0	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	36294	78712	240242	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1715	5108	14366	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	14.58	19.30	15.38	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population %: 2005	70.48	63.15	68.33	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	14.93	17.55	16.28	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	13465	25854	83563	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	12116	23850	80601	152530	255069	1555575

Sighthill/Gorgie 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

- **Robertson Avenue (Barratt East Scotland Ltd.)** – 299 units allocated

NON-HOUSING

- **Robertson Avenue** – new build office building (3200 sqm). Consent granted.
- **Mcleod Street** – new high school and synthetic pitch to replace existing Tynecastle High School. Consent granted.
- **Land to west of Longstone Primary School** – new MLD primary school and gym. Consent granted.
- **Bankhead Place** – extension of food processing facility at Burton's Foods from 17,000 sqm to 20,000 sqm. Consent granted.
- **Bankhead Place** – extension of food processing facility at Burton's Foods from 17,000 sqm to 21,000 sqm. 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>