



Ward
9

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),
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- 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

Fountainbridge and Craiglockhart – Overview of Statistical Data

Fountainbridge/ Craiglockhart ward lies to the south west of the City Centre. It includes Greenbank, Craiglockhart and Slateford to the south and narrows to the north east, through Viewforth and with Fountainbridge at the north east tip of the ward.

Employment

Fountainbridge and Craiglockhart has a lower rate of people excluded from the world of work. Compared to the rest of Scotland, there is a lower proportion of the working age population who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability.

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Housing

Overall Fountainbridge and Craiglockhart has reasonable measures of material living standards with a slightly higher number of persons in households which are over-crowded or without central heating.

Ward below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Health

The people within Fountainbridge and Craiglockhart are healthier than the average – that is that there is a lower level of risk associated with poor health (i.e. admission rates for alcohol or drug taking or prescriptions for anxiety, depression or psychosis).

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

Crime

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

Ward slightly below average compared to the rest of Scotland

Education, Skills and Training

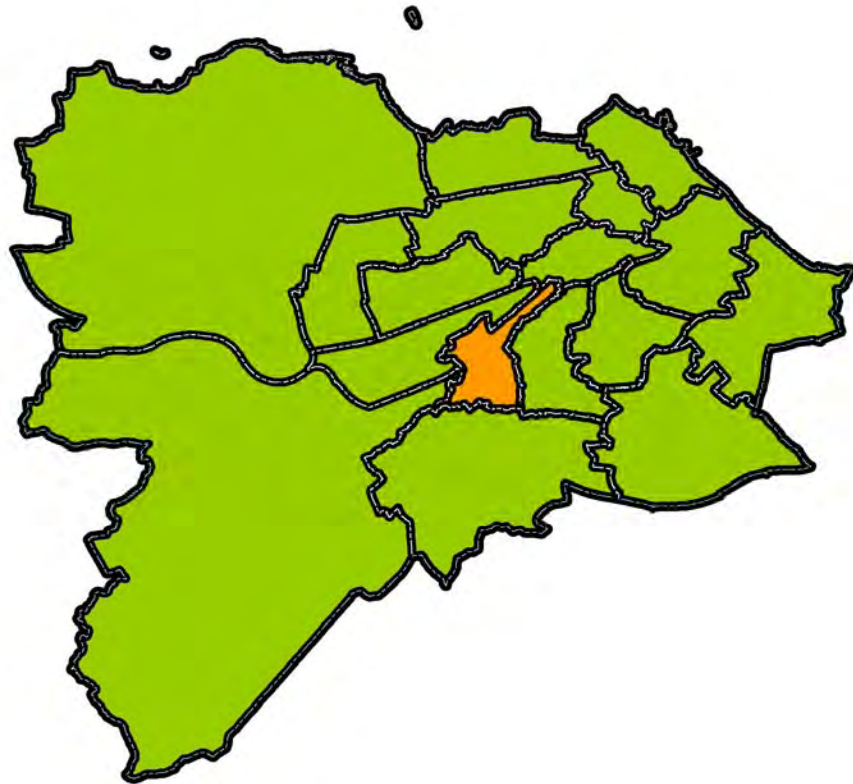
Focusing on low educational achievement as both an outcome and a cause of poverty and deprivation, compared to the rest of Scotland Fountainbridge and Craiglockhart has higher levels of people within education, moving into further education, and performing well at school.

Ward above average compared to the rest of Scotland

AREA PROFILE

Community
Planning

FOUNTAINBRIDGE/CRAIGLOCKHART



FOUNTAINBRIDGE/ CRAIGLOCKHART

Ward
09

Population: 21,084
Unemployment Rate: 2.6%
No qualifications: 17.2%
Good/fair Health: 93.1%

Household Tenure:

- Owner Occupied: 70.7%
- Council: 4.3%
- Other social: 7.4%
- Private Landlord: 16.1%
- Living rent free: 1.5%

(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.

Area Profile: **Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart**

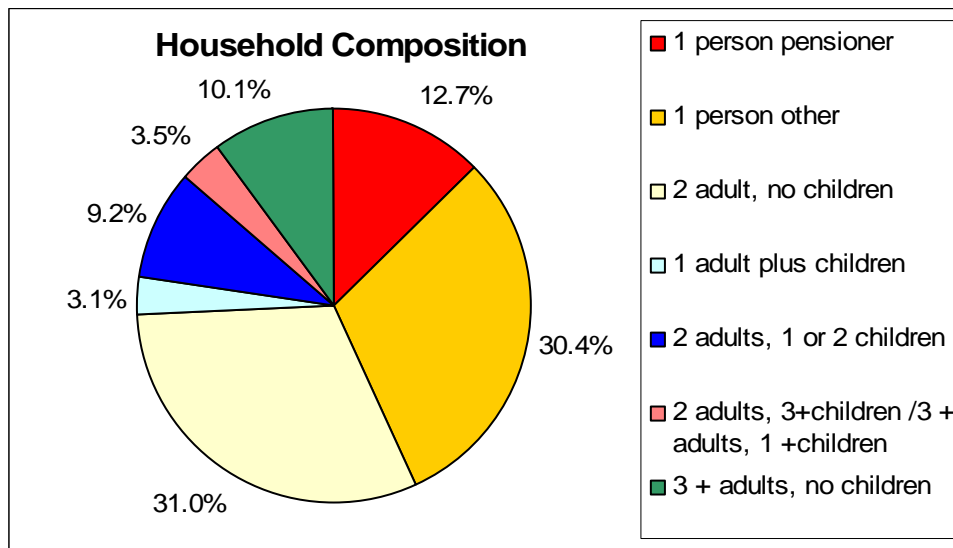


PEOPLE AND PLACE

Population dynamics

Total Population – 21,084

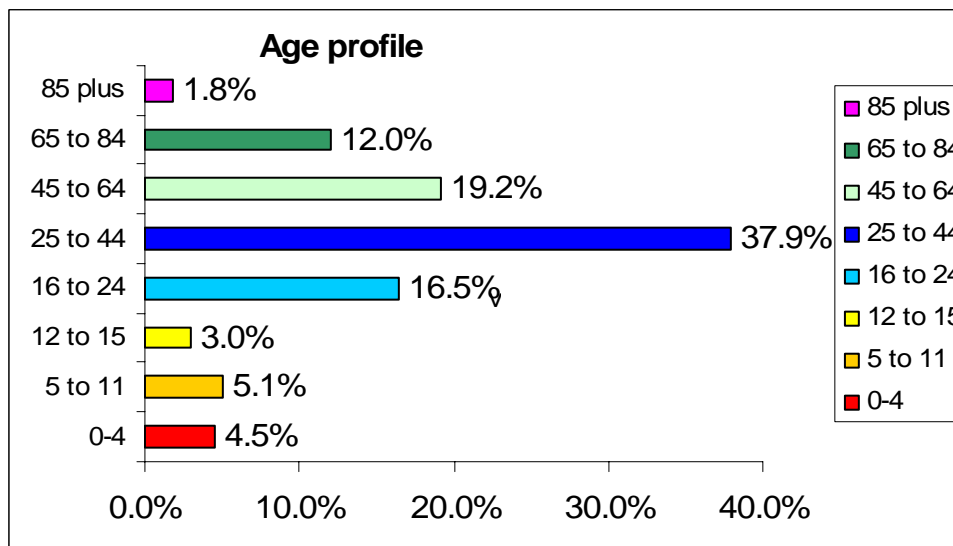
Density – 48.9 persons/ha



(Census 2001)

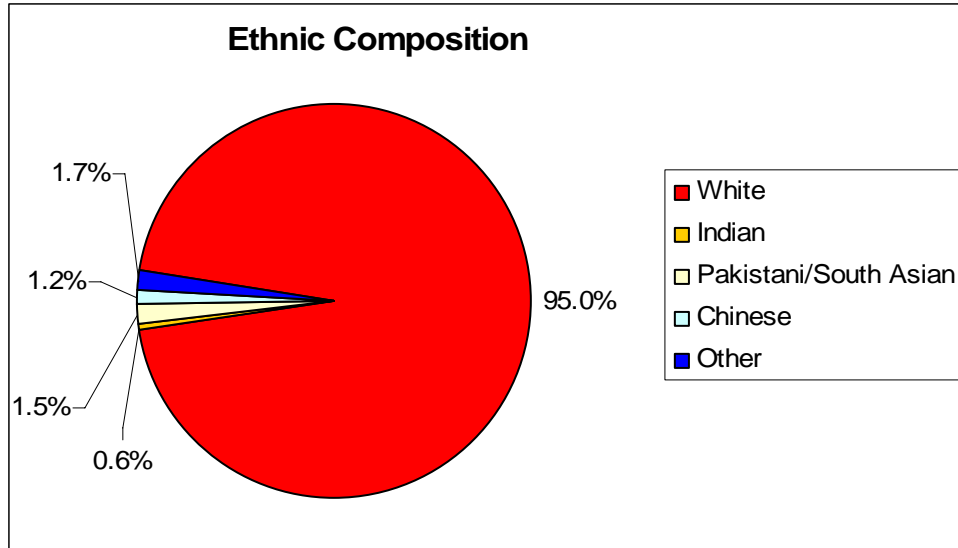
For census information please see:

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



(Census 2001)

Area Profile: **Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart**

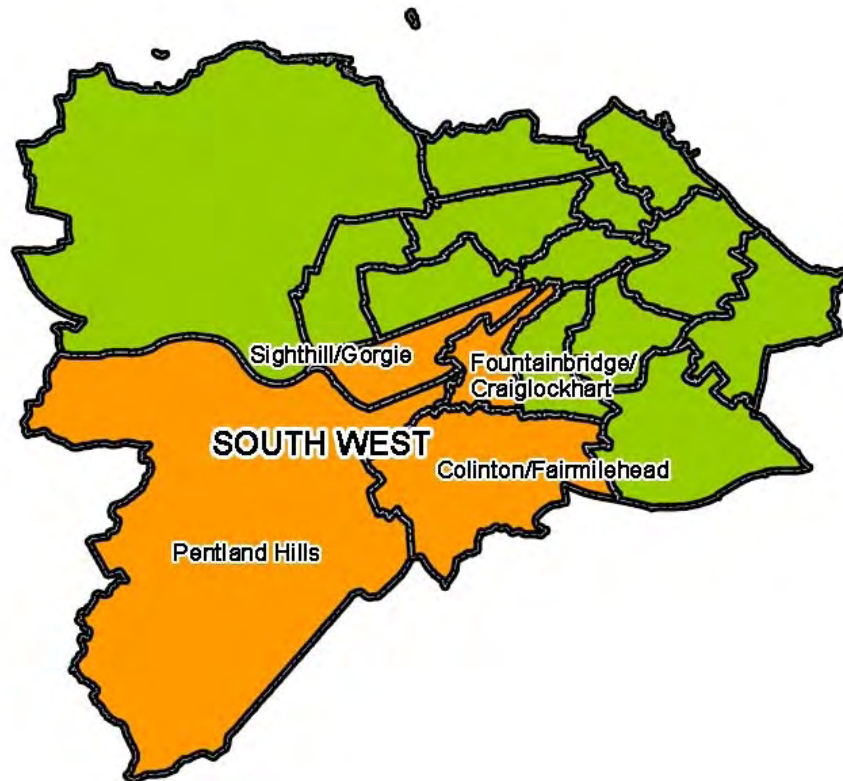


(Census 2001)



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND COHESION

The Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward is part of the South West Community Planning Area (CPA) that includes Sighthill/Gorgie, Pentland Hills 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 reveal significant levels of overall well-being in the Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward. The Craiglockhart and Slateford area rank within the 10% most prosperous areas within Scotland. Areas just off Gorgie road are slightly more deprived, which have higher deprivation levels – sitting at between 15% -50% of the worst deprived areas across Scotland.

The Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward has an unemployment rate at 2.6% - lower than the city-wide level of just under 3%. The Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward also has a lower percentage of people who have never Worked and Long-term Unemployed, at 2.4% compared to 3.2% across Edinburgh and 3.8% 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.

The 'old' Craiglockhart Ward is largely contained within the new multi-member ward and has a low unemployment rate, moving north, the 'old' Fountainbridge Ward has a higher rate than the city-wide level.

58 old Wards	Number unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Rank
Fountainbridge**	157	2.9	15
Craiglockhart**	34	0.8	49
Moat**	149	3.1	14
Shandon**	130	2.0	29
Dalry***	156	2.3	22
Merchiston***	55	1.0	41
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: **Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart**



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 Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart has pockets of housing deprivation - that sit near the city-centre – in particular the area around Viewforth ranks within the worst 5% for the SIMD ranking on housing. This is levelled out by areas of better housing conditions in Craiglockhart and, as such, the overall Ward level census data presents slightly higher levels of overcrowding and households without central heating to the city-wide picture:

Area	Overcrowded households	Households without central heating
Edinburgh	14.2%	12.3%
Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward	17.5%	17.4%

(Census, 2001)

Less than 5% of households in the Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward rented their property from the City of Edinburgh Council, half 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%
Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward	70.7%	4.3%	7.4%	16.1%	1.5%

(Census, 2001)

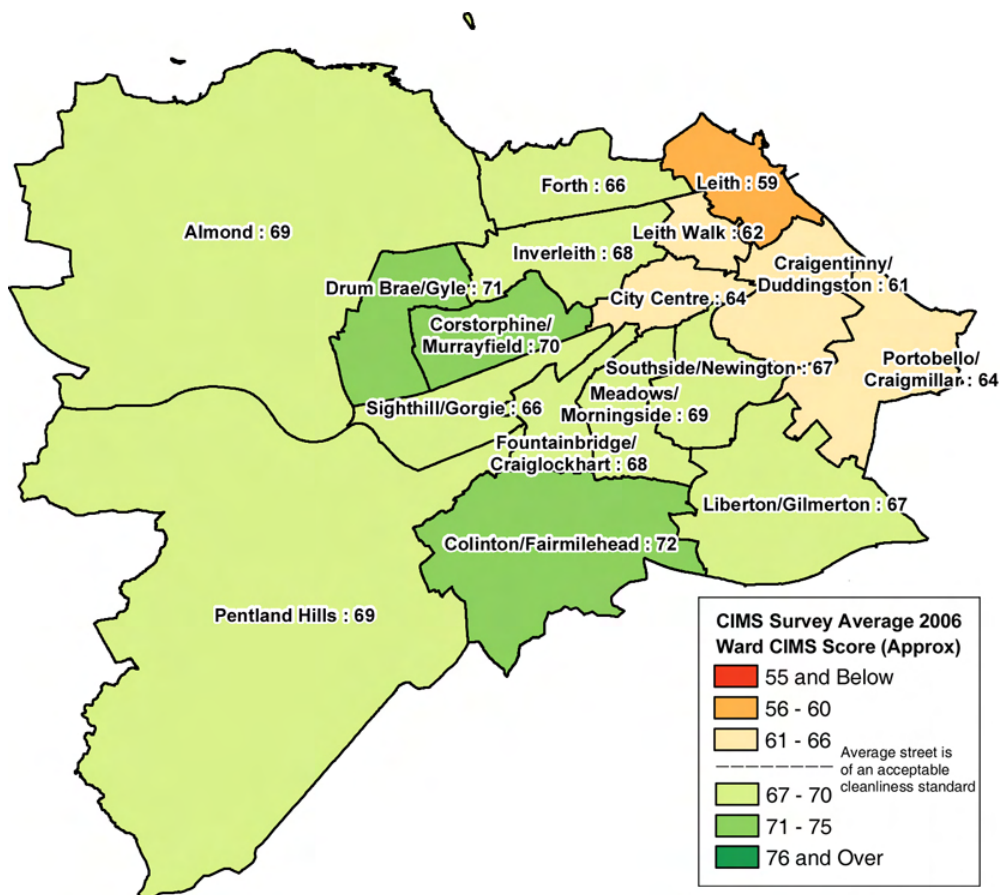
There are 407 Council houses within the area and 980 houses which were formerly Council owned housing that has been sold to sitting tenants. This means that 70% of the original stock has been sold through Right to buy. Furthermore, 1% of council stock was registered empty in the Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward, in line with the percentage of empty stock 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

The area is near Saughton Park which, according to the research contained within the Parks & Gardens Strategy, has a low use level with just under 8 out of 10 people of the 400 people interviewed reporting to have never used it over the last year (Audience Business – Parks Review, 2002).

Area Profile: **Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart**



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 Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward is in line with the rest of the city.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

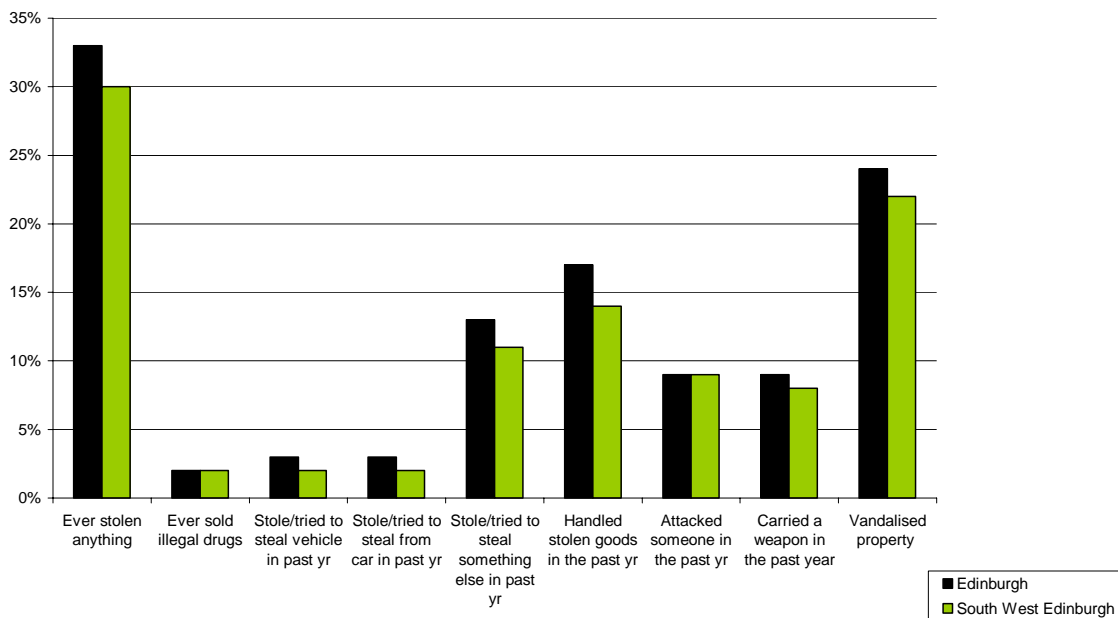
Communities that Care (CtC)³, survey results showed the following:

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 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) 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: **Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart**



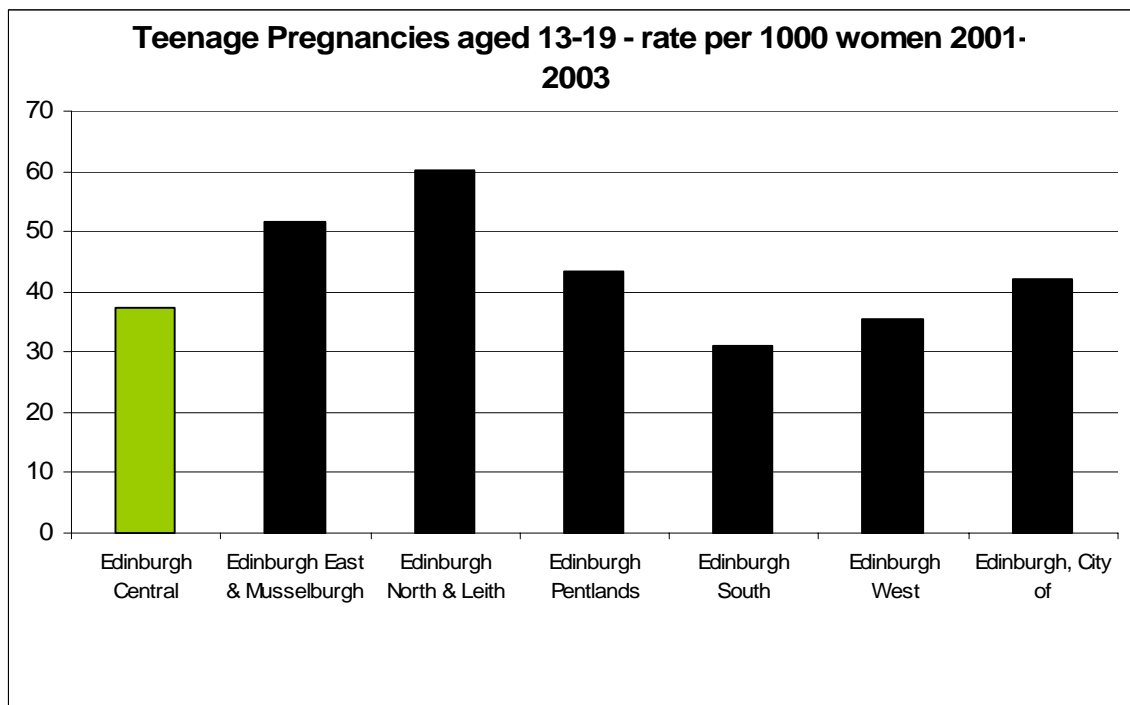
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Across Edinburgh, 9 out of 10 people are in good/fair health. This falls to 8 out of 10 in the Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward (Census, 2001).

Just over 20% of people in the Portobello/Craigmilar Ward have a limiting illness; as expected this is higher than the city-wide level of 16% (Census, 2001).

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

The most recent data is presented below:



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



EDUCATION AND LIFE LONG LEARNING

One out of six people within the Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart 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 Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward at 19.8% compared to 13.4%.

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
Fountainbridge Library	8644	19	455	1,265	889	10.3%	7,541	79,162

Schools

Primary School	Reading	Writing	Maths
Craiglockhart	81	58	50
Oxgangs	83	85	69
St Cuthbert's	68	40	64
Tollcross	81	62	81

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

Secondary schools within the area have the following profiles:

Secondary School	No. of pupils	Percentage authorised absences for 2005/06 (S1-S5)	Percentage unauthorised absences for 2005/06 (S1-S5)	Percentage of the S4 year group achieving five or more awards at SCQF Level 4 (Standard Grade General level or equivalent) or better	Staying on to S5
Edinburgh		6.5%	3.1%	74%	64%
Scotland		7.5%	1.8%	76%	64%
Boroughmuir High School*	1,108	4.4%	2.5%	87%	80%
Firrhill High School	1,142	4.1%	5.0%	82%	77%
Tynecastle High School*	721	7.2%	3.3%	59%	55%

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

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

NEET group

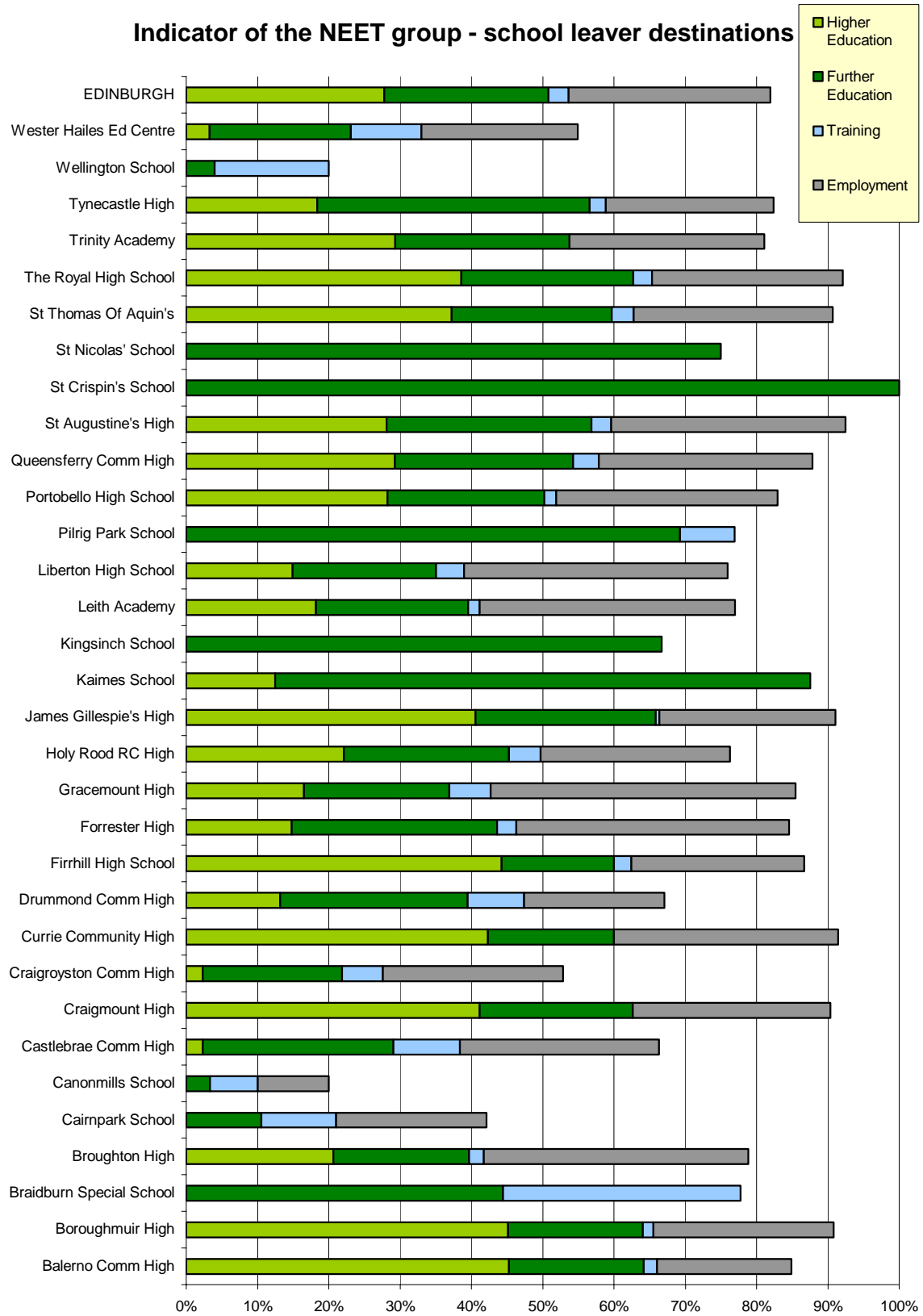
The table below is based on the School Leaver Destination survey and is the main set for the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) group.

School	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers
Boroughmuir High	7%	2%	0%	206
Firrhill High School	11%	2%	1%	165
Tynecastle High	15%	2%	0%	136

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

- Boroughmuir High has 91%;
- Firrhill has 86%;
- Tynecastle has 83%.

Indicator of the NEET group - school leaver destinations



Area Profile: Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart

Ward 9 - Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart Ward

Key statistics			Age Structure					Household Composition				
			Total	Male	Female	% Total	Edin %		H'holds	%	Edin %	
Total Population	21,084		0 to 4	959	478	481	4.5	4.9	Total households	10,715		
Males	10,119		5 to 11	1,073	562	511	5.1	7.2	1 Person: Pensioner	1,359	12.7	14.4
Females	10,965		12 to 15	629	307	322	3.0	4.2	Other	3,257	30.4	23.1
Households	10,715		16 to 24	3,469	1,633	1,836	16.5	14.4	2 adult, no children	3,322	31.0	30.4
Persons in Households	21,028		25 to 44	7,995	4,031	3,964	37.9	32.2	1 adult plus children	333	3.1	4.5
Persons in communal establishments	56		45 to 64	4,047	1,975	2,072	19.2	21.7	2 adults, 1 or 2 children	988	9.2	11.1
Area (ha)	431		65 to 84	2,540	1,039	1,501	12.0	13.5	2 adults, 3+children /	373	3.5	5.3
Density (persons/ha)	48.9		85 plus	372	94	278	1.8	1.9	3+ adults, 1+children	1,083	10.1	11.2
			Total	21,084	10,119	10,965						
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	7,577	70.7	68.6	All Households	10,715			All Households	10,715			
Rented:				1 room	139	1.3	1.1	1 Person	4,616	43.1	37.5	
Council	463	4.3	10.9	2 rooms	1,043	9.7	6.3	2 People	3,568	33.3	33.0	
Other social	793	7.4	5.5	3 to 4 rooms	5,754	53.7	48.7	3 to 4 People	2,178	20.3	24.8	
Private l'lord	1,722	16.1	12.5	5 to 6 rooms	2,675	25.0	31.7	5 or More People	353	3.3	4.8	
Living rent free*	160	1.5	2.4	7+ Rooms	1,104	10.3	12.3	Average Household Size	2		2.1	
H'holds without								Overcrowded h'holds	1,874	17.5	14.2	
Central Heating	1,868	17.4	12.3	Average number of rooms/hh	4.3		Edin. 4.5					
Bath / Shower	30	0.3	0.3									
*May include some tenants whose rent is paid for by a third party												
Car Availability			Transport to Work / Study					Dwellings				
	H'holds		Edin		No.	%	Edin %		No.	%	Edin %	
Households	10,715			Train	209	1.0	0.8	Dwellings	11,162			
% H'holds with:				Bus	4,451	21.1	16.7	H'hold Spaces	11,168			
0 Car	42.6		39.5	Taxi	54	0.3	0.4	Vacant	385	3.4	4.1	
1 Car	43.5		43.5	Car - drive	4,366	20.7	20.3	2nd Residence	68	0.6	0.7	
2 Cars	12.2		14.5	Car - passenger	1,081	5.1	5.8	Detached	962	8.6	11.2	
3 Cars	1.3		1.9	Motorcycle	60	0.3	0.3	Semi-detached	666	6.0	14.1	
4 or more cars	0.4		0.5	Bicycle	607	2.9	1.9	Terraced	1,337	12.0	14.5	
Total cars	7,878			Foot	3,731	17.7	18.3	Flats/tenement	8,190	73.3	60.1	
				Other	79	0.4	0.4	Other	13	0.1	0.2	
				Not travelling to work or study	6,446	30.6	35.1					

Ethnic Composition / Religion				Socio-economic classification				Economic Activity					
Persons	%	Edin %		Persons	%	Edin %		Male	Female	Person	%	Edin %	
All Residents	21,084			All persons 16-74	16,978			All persons 16 to 74	8,295	8,683	16,978		
White	20,040	95.0	96.0	Higher man. & Prof.	2,576	15.2	12.5	Ec. Active	6,386	6,053	12,439	73.3	67.4
Indian	117	0.6	0.5	Lower man. & Prof.	4,192	24.7	20.7	Employed - PT	439	1,370	1,809	10.7	11.7
Pakistani/S. Asian	320	1.5	1.3	Intermediate	1,880	11.1	10.9	Employed - FT	5,130	3,867	8,997	53.0	48.0
Chinese	250	1.2	0.8	Small employers	704	4.1	4.7	Unemployed	281	155	436	2.6	2.9
Other	357	1.7	1.5	Low supervis. & tech	709	4.2	4.9	FT Student	536	661	1,197	7.1	4.8
Religion				Semi routine	1,304	7.7	9.5	Ec. Inactive	1,909	2,630	4,539	26.7	32.6
None	8,321	39.5	36.5	Routine	795	4.7	6.6	Retired	705	1,038	1,743	10.3	12.4
Christian	10,901	51.7	54.8	Never worked & long term unemp.	405	2.4	3.2	Student	605	617	1,222	7.2	7.4
Other	967	4.6	3.7	Not classified	4,413	26.0	27.2	Looking after home	33	477	510	3.0	4.4
Not answered	895	4.2	5.0					Permanently sick	364	278	642	3.8	5.1
								Other	202	220	422	2.5	3.3
Country of Birth				Health - People in Households				Industry of employment					
Persons	%	Edin %		Persons	%	Edin %		Males	Females	Persons	%	Edin %	
Residents	21,084			All people in HHs	21,028			All Persons 16-74 in employment	6,018	5,822	11,840		
Scotland	15,958	75.7	77.8	Good/fair Health	19,572	93.1	92.2	Primary	118	41	159	1.3	1.6
England	2,492	11.8	12.1	Not good health	1,456	6.9	7.8	Manufacturing	596	282	878	7.4	7.5
rest of UK	522	2.5	1.7	Limiting illness	3,046	14.5	16.6	Construction	371	51	422	3.6	4.7
Elsewhere in Europe	842	4.0	3.4	No limiting illness	17,982	85.5	83.4	Wholesale and retail trade	618	611	1,229	10.4	11.6
Africa	253	1.2	1.0	H'hlds	%	Edin %	Hotels & Restaurants	415	376	791	6.7	6.5	
Asia	589	2.8	2.3	HH with 1or more persons with illness	2,618			Transport & Communication	431	199	630	5.3	5.9
N America	185	0.9	0.9	With no carers	2,033	77.7	75.4	Finance	788	808	1,596	13.5	11.3
S America	35	0.2	0.1				Business services	1,114	874	1,988	16.8	16.1	
Oceania	199	0.9	0.7				Public admin/defeance	457	392	849	7.2	7.4	
Other	9	0.0	0.0				Education	456	735	1,191	10.1	9.3	
							Health & social work	312	1,097	1,409	11.9	12.0	
							Other	342	356	698	5.9	6.1	
Full Time Student - Absent in Term Time				Qualifications				Occupation					
Males	Females	Persons		Persons	%	Edin %		Male	Female	Persons	%	Edin %	
All students	69	87	156	All Persons 16-74	16,978			All Persons 16-74 in employment	6,018	5,822	11,840		
Under 10	0	0	0	Standard grade / SVQ 1,2	2,617	15.4	19.9	Manager & snr officials	1,078	689	1,767	14.9	14.9
10 to 14	2	6	8	Higher grade / SVQ 3	3,364	19.8	18.6	Professional	1,374	1,024	2,398	20.3	17.5
15 to 19	21	31	52	HND / SVQ 4, 5	1,356	8.0	6.0	Associate prof. & Tech.	1,025	1,201	2,226	18.8	16.2
20 to 24	42	44	86	Degree	6,719	39.6	32.5	Admin. & secretarial	509	1,219	1,728	14.6	14.7
25 to 34	4	6	10	No Qualification	2,922	17.2	22.9	Skilled Trade	604	72	676	5.7	7.1
35 plus	0	0	0				Personal service	149	471	620	5.2	5.9	
							Sales & customer service	366	616	982	8.3	8.4	
							Process, plant & machine op.	275	41	316	2.7	4.5	
							Elementary Occupations	638	489	1,127	9.5	10.8	

Area Profile report for Multi Member Wards Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart

	Multi Member Wards: Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart	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	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.2
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2005Q04	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9
Total Income Support claimants.: 2006Q02	605	2800	9750	17790	29445	220750
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2005Q04	13.8	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	52	400	994	1791	3831	29505
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	49	435	992	1852	3855	28682
Average tariff score of Male						

pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	167	183	168	166	167	162
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	198	180	167	171	177	178
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2004	182	181	168	169	172	170
Total Number of pupils in primary schools: 2005	765	5644	13347	25148	54067	386258
Total Number of pupils in secondary schools: 2005	554	4362	10181	19466	41850	312889
Primary percentage attendance rate: 2005	96.18	95.50	94.76	94.92	95.08	95.09
Secondary percentage attendance rate: 2005	91.51	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	20.91	21.13	23.67	22.38	22.67	24.65
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2005	20,557	19,516	22,229	22,574	23,096	24,337
Percentage of children breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week review.: 2005	72.02	52.80	56.16	57.22	48.54	37.29
Percentage of women smoking at booking: 2002-2004	5.7	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	90.4	89.7	89.2	89.8	91.6	90.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	488.58	546.59	648.70	671.10	621.04	722.66

Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	116.50	133.38	159.04	173.08	141.41	127.46
Housing						
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax band A: 2005	2.01	18.82	12.60	10.84	11.95	23.80
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands A to C: 2005	52.47	46.71	51.00	49.41	55.91	63.76
Percentage of dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H: 2005	16.20	29.59	19.66	19.69	16.62	11.35
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2005	27.77	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	161,302	193,813	175,156	174,728	158,710	122,104
Physical Environment						
Percentage of people within 0-500 metres of any Derelict Site: 2004	19.2	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	14.8	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.3	
Population						
SAPE All Persons: 2005	22122	78712	240242	457830	792600	5094800
SAPE Persons 16-19: 2005	1228	5108	14366	23549	40704	263370
SAPE Child Population %: 2005	11.50	19.30	15.38	15.39	17.53	18.23
SAPE Working Population						

%: 2005	73.90	63.15	68.33	67.40	65.17	62.63
SAPE Pensionable Population %: 2005	14.60	17.55	16.28	17.21	17.31	19.14
SAPE Working Males: 2005	8550	25854	83563	156056	261429	1635278
SAPE Working Females: 2005	7798	23850	80601	152530	255069	1555575

Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart 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

- **Chesser Crescent (Bett Homes/Defence Estates)** – 55 units allocated, 13 completed
- **North Meggetland (Applecross Properties Ltd)** – 78 units allocated
- **New Mart Road (Bett Properties Ltd)** - 80 units allocated
- **Slateford Road (Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd)** – 114 units allocated, 36 completed
- **Hermand Street (Heritage Homes/Scotlands Ltd)** – 136 units allocated, 88 completed
- **Greenbank Drive - Phase 2 (Cala Morrison Residential Ltd)** – 227 units allocated, 222 completed
- **Chesser Avenue – Fruit Market (Fyffes Group Ltd)** – 480 units allocated

NON-HOUSING

- **Dundee Street** – new offices with car parking comprising 6800 sqm floorspace. No decision.
- **Tay Street** – 60 bed residential care home. No decision.
- **Fountain Brewery** – 4800 sqm of commercial floorspace. Minded to grant.
- **Fountainbridge/Semple Street** – new office development with 20,645 sqm floorspace. Consent granted.
- **Land To Rear Of Port Hamilton And The Chalmers Building, Fountainbridge** – new office development comprising 3500 sqm floorspace. Consent granted.
- **194 Fountainbridge** – mixed use development with 24,000 sqm commercial floorspace. 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>