

2002/03 Annual Report Social Justice Milestones and Statistical Profile

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SOCIAL JUSTICE MILESTONES

The Social Justice Milestones have provided a framework for the Scottish Executive to direct policies towards the goal of a more inclusive Scotland. These have been adopted and developed by the Capital City Partnership and have been used as a framework for the local SIPs on which to base their local priorities.

The aim of this report is to look at each of the milestones in turn, highlighting, where possible, what the baseline situation was, what targets were set and what current situation in terms of the statistics that monitor the milestone.

The statistical picture is far from complete issues arise over compatibility of statistics over time, the need to rely on surveys carried out for other purposes and the fact that some of the suggested indicators from the baseline continue to be unobtainable. However from the data that we do have and with the caveats that are usually applied there is reason for some cautious optimism although it can be seen that progress towards achieving some milestones has been slow, others are showing encouraging progress.

The report is divided into 6 sections, encompassing the relevant milestones. These are: jobs and income; crime and drugs; learning; health; housing and accommodation and a final other category. As will be recognised many of the milestones don't fit within such straightforward classifications and many of them the milestones could be seen to fit under more than one heading. To allow a practical report to be developed milestones are placed under the heading which most directly links with it.

JOBS AND INCOME

Milestone 1. Reducing the proportion of our children living in workless households.

Milestone 13. Reducing the proportion of unemployed working age people.

Milestone 24. Reducing the gap in unemployment rates between the worst areas and the average rate for Edinburgh.

Indicators

a/ The proportion of dependant children in Edinburgh who are in households where no one is in work.

b/ The proportion of economically active people in Edinburgh who are unemployed.

c/ The average unemployment rate in Edinburgh and the area based SIPs.

Baseline and Targets

When the Action Plan was being drawn up the proportion of dependant children in workless households stood at around 17% in Scotland. The baseline position for Edinburgh was not available for comparison; however in the SIP areas in 2000 the proportion was significantly higher than the Scottish average, varying from 44% to 51%.

The aim was to support 200 new job placements to be developed through collaborative action under the partnership's new 'Access to Employment Framework', rising to 400 p.a. in 2002-3. These will represent added value outcomes i.e. over and above those which would be expected from the partners' mainstream programmes.

Current Situation

Table 1 below highlights the census data on workless households. It can be seen that the situation is very different to that presented in the baseline.

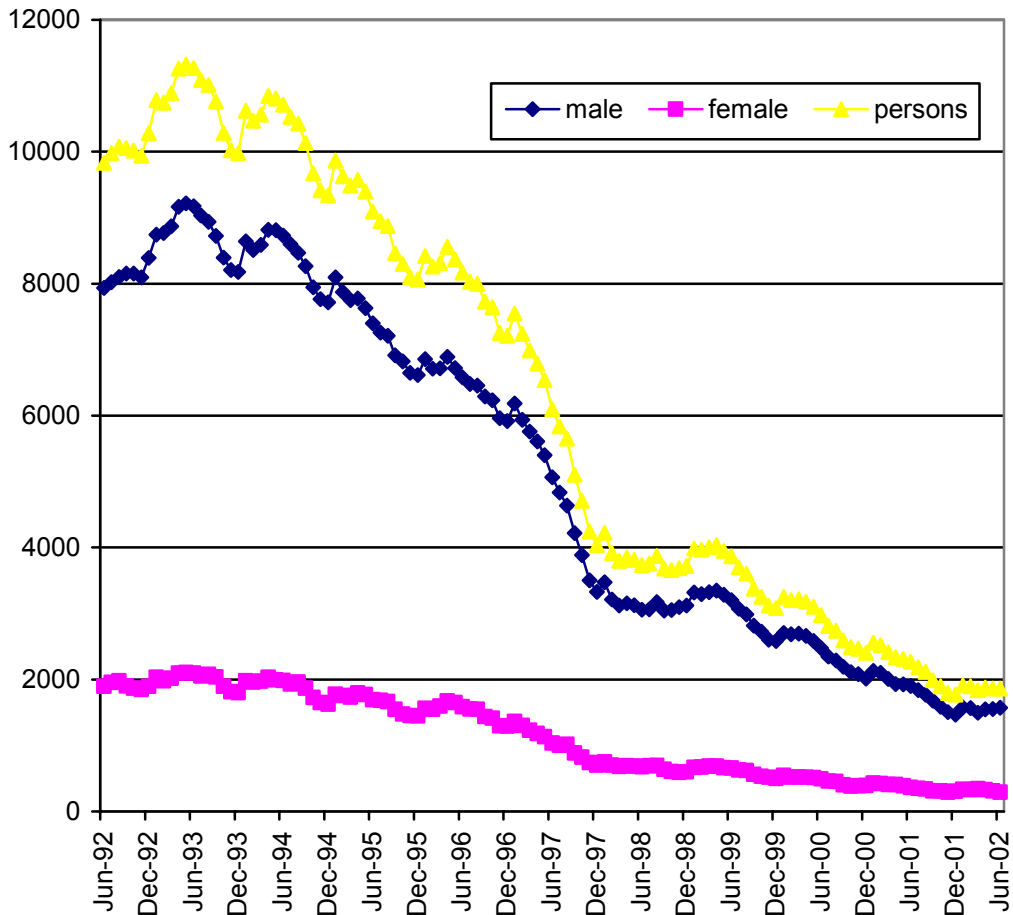
Table 1 Percentage of households with no persons in employment (except full-time students) with dependent children April 2001

Scotland	Edinburgh
5.25	3.93

Source: 2001 Census

It can be seen from the figure below that generally the long term unemployment in the city is falling, and has been for some time. This is not particularly surprising given the booming economy. What is important is to look at the situation in term of certain geographical areas.

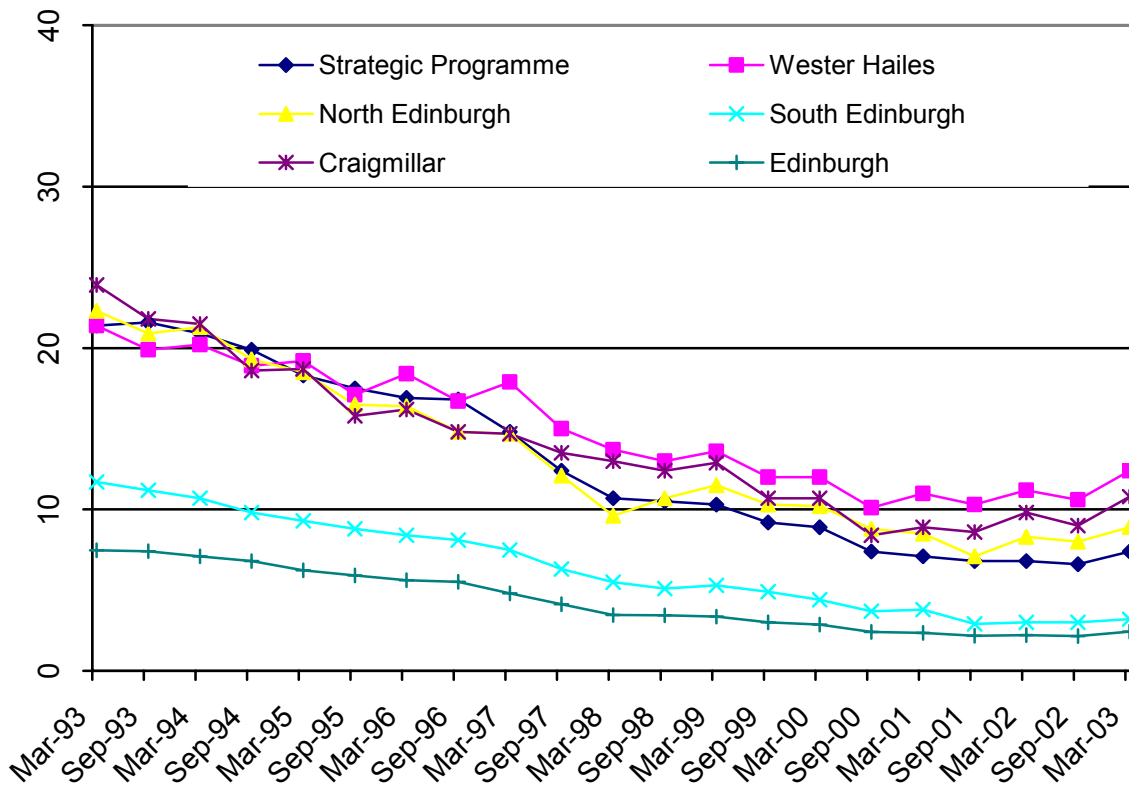
Figure 1- Unemployed over 6 months



Source: NOMIS August 2002

Looking at the unemployment rate, based on JSA, for the city and the SIP areas and how these have changed over time it becomes clear that although unemployment has declined some of the SIP areas are performing as poorly (relative to the rest of the city) as they did 10 years ago.

Figure 2 Unemployment Rate 1993-2003



Source: JSA Claimant Count from NOMIS applied to working age populations estimated from 1991 and 2001 census¹

As can be seen in the figure above the gap between unemployment in the city as a whole and the SIPs in particular appears to have closed, and effectively unemployment has reduced. This can be seen in the table below, where the differences are highlighted alongside the rate.

Table 2 Unemployment Rates in the SIPs and in the City

	Rate for the City	Difference between local and the city average is in brackets				
		Strategic Program	Wester Hailes	North Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	Craigmillar
2003	2.4	7.4 (5.0)	12.4 (10.0)	8.9 (6.5)	3.2 (0.8)	10.8 (8.4)
2002	2.2	6.8 (4.6)	11.2 (8.0)	8.3 (6.1)	3.0 (0.8)	9.8 (7.6)
2001	2.4	7.1 (4.7)	11.0 (8.6)	8.5 (6.1)	3.8 (1.4)	8.9 (6.5)
2000	2.9	8.9 (6.0)	12.0 (9.1)	10.2 (7.3)	4.4 (1.5)	10.7 (7.8)
1999	3.4	10.3 (6.9)	13.6 (10.2)	11.5 (8.1)	5.3 (1.9)	12.9 (9.5)
1998	3.5	10.7 (7.2)	13.7 (10.2)	9.6 (6.1)	5.5 (2.0)	13 (9.5)
1997	4.8	14.8 (10.0)	17.9 (13.1)	15.2 (10.4)	7.5 (2.7)	14.7 (9.9)

Source: JSA Claimant Count from NOMIS applied to 1991 and 2001 census working age populations (see footnote). Numbers are rounded up to one decimal place. Data is from March in each year.

¹ The claimant counts are based on the postcode sectors that make up the SIP areas. The working age population has been estimated for each year based on the change experienced in these areas between the 1991 and 2001 census. It is accepted that this may not accurately reflect the dynamics experienced in these areas throughout this period and this has to be borne in mind when using this data. Working age is 16-64.

When the difference between the unemployment rates in each individual SIP is compared to the city as a whole it can be seen that since 1997 all of these areas have seen the difference in rates fall. Slightly worrying is that both Figure 2 and Table 2 indicates that there has been a slight increase in unemployment latterly.

An alternative approach would be to look at the differences in terms of magnitude, i.e. Craigmillar's rate is x times the city average. When we do this we can see that there has been limited change since 1997. This means that the rate is about 3 times the city average for Strategic Programme- much the same as it was in 1997. For South Edinburgh the order of magnitude has declined very slightly over the period. Using this approach we can see that for the other three SIP areas the order of magnitude has increased over these 7 years, a worrying trend that is particularly noticeable in Wester Hailes and Craigmillar.

It is fair to say that JSA claimants only reflect a proportion of the workless households. There are those that are unable to work due to illness, disability, etc. A study by Beatty et. al. (Beatty et. al. 2002) estimated that the real level of unemployment is around three times the JSA claimant count. Data is available for some of the additional benefits but this data is only available for the SIP areas and at the moment only for the one year. Some of these other data sets are referred to throughout this report.

Table 3 Total number of children in households claiming Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance (2001)

SIP	Total Households	Total Claimants	Total number of children
Total Scotland Cases		80,766	15,879
Total SIP Cases		22,961	4,536
Craigmillar	3,717	220	45
Edinburgh Strategic Programme	**	530	50
North Edinburgh	7,240	490	95
South Edinburgh	12,130	355	90

Source: Total Households is from 2001 Census. The remaining data is from DWP (Analytical Services Directorate) Information Centre. Notes from DWP (refers to all DWP data, Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15)

- Figures have been rounded to help protect confidentiality of individual claimants.
- Figures have been produced to the geography relevant to this project.
- Every effort has been made to ensure that the data are not disclosive and individuals or their families cannot be identified. However, they are released on the understanding that they are to be used for the purposes of the specified project only. They are not to be passed on to anyone else without obtaining the prior permission of DWP Information Centre.

** The census data for the strategic programme is based on the geography as at April 2003. The benefit data provided by Communities Scotland is based on the geography in 2001. Between these two points in time the area expanded considerably.

The table above highlights the situation for families with children in the Edinburgh SIPs versus Scotland as a whole for 2001. The data does not allow households with children as a proportion of all households to be presented as it is likely that some households have more than one child.

In Edinburgh as a whole in August 2001 there were 6,800 JSA claimants (quarterly report on benefits and tax credits in Scotland), no comparable breakdown in terms of claimants with children was possible, nor is it possible to present more recent data. It can be seen that North Edinburgh has the highest number of children living in workless (JSA claimant) households.

Clearly trends are difficult to discern given only one year's data is available. Prior to the Department of Work and Pensions providing this information for the SIPs it was

available in terms of wards. The table below highlights the number of child dependents in income based JSA households in 1998, 1999 and 2000 in terms of 22 focused wards. These are the wards that make up the SIPs. In addition the total number of children in households claiming JSA in Edinburgh as a whole has been given.

It can be seen that only two of the wards actually had more JSA claimants with child dependents in 2000 than in 1998. In two wards the number was much the same whilst in the other eighteen there were fewer children living in JSA dependent households.

Table 4 Income Based JSA Claimants With Children by SIP Wards

	1998	1999	2000	Change¹
Craigmillar	60	70	50	+
Duddingston	15	15	10	+
Muirhouse	90	75	50	+
Drylaw	10	10	5	+
Granton	35	25	35	No
Pilton	90	55	30	+
Inch/Moredun	35	25	25	+
Alnwickhill	15	10	10	+
Kaimes	50	40	40	+
Gilmerton	20	30	30	-
Murray Burn	65	45	25	+
Sighthill	40	35	35	+
Parkhead	75	55	45	+
Stenhouse	10	15	5	+
Newhaven	35	25	25	+
Calton	15	15	15	No
Harbour	40	35	20	+
Tolcross	30	15	10	+
Southside	10	5	10	No
Holyrood	25	15	10	+
Restalrig	30	25	15	+
Firhill	15	20	35	-
Edinburgh	1315	1035	795	+

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics Team of the Department of Work and Pensions

¹If the change between 1998-2000 has been positive i.e. fewer children then it has been marked with a +

As mentioned the areas for which the data was provided in 2001 was not the same as the areas used previously. But for the three SIPs where ward data may provide some sort of proxy (Craigmillar, South and North Edinburgh) it can be seen that falls continued into 2001 It must be stressed that this could be due to the boundaries excluding households from the 2001 count. Until the 2002 data is available we will not be in a position to ascertain if the number of children in workless households has continued the trend seen in the late 1990s and continued to fall.

Data for August 2001 and 2002 is not yet available. DWP have said that this is due to the Scottish Executive providing 'data zones' (not 1998 wards as for previous data). DWP are waiting for the Executive to supply them with a postcode list that defines each 'data zone' so that they can produce tabulations for each benefit. There is not a definite timing on this but they expect to receive the list of 'data zones' by the end of 2003 with the data released early in 2004. How this will affect trend comparisons has yet to be seen.

Economic Activity

Economic activity is a data source that is being used more widely as it is thought that it more accurately reflects the labour market than some of the alternative data. Data published by the Lothian Labour Market Unit based on the 2001 Labour Force Survey suggests that the economically active population of Edinburgh is 80%. This data set allows us to look at trends and we can see that over time the number of economically active people in the city has been increasing. The 2001 Annual Report indicated that in 1999 the rate was 74.3%.

The Labour Force Survey data is based on a sample survey of around 60,000 persons per quarter from the UK as a whole for Edinburgh this is around 1,000 respondents per quarter. Within the Labour Force Survey the definition of economically inactive includes: students the sick and retired people. It is also based on those aged between 16-64. Economically active are those who are either in employment or currently unemployed.

As is often the case with statistics, different data sets can present different pictures of the current situation. The alternative to the Labour Force Survey, and the only data set that can be disaggregated to a small enough level to reflect the situation in the programme areas, is the 2001 Census. Although this reflects all cases and is therefore very reliable at a local level it can't be used for trend analysis in the same way as the LFS.

It also differs from the LFS survey in respect of the age group that it is looking at (16-74 as opposed to 16-64 for the LFS) and in the categories that it classes as active and inactive – the census breakdown for the city and the programme areas used in this report has full time students as economically active. One would suggest that different statistics presented in the LFS and the census, are due to the age category and to the different treatment of students. On top of this is the issue over one being a sample and the other being a full population, or as near as possible, census².

The 2001 census suggests that 67.4% of people in the city are economically active. As one would perhaps expect most of the SIP areas have lower levels of economic activity than the city as a whole- with only Leith having higher levels of economic activity.

Table 5 Economic Activity in the Programme Areas

	Economic Activity 16-74
Prestonfield*	48.1%
Craigmillar	51.7%
Southside*	52.3%
North Edinburgh	55.3%
Restalrig*	58.1%
Wester Hailes	59.8%
Broomhouse*	61.0%
South Edinburgh	63.3%
West Edinburgh	63.4%
Oxgangs*	64.5%
Leith*	71.2%

² A discussion paper examining the different sources of labour market data can be found at the following web address:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/joined_up_lm_data.pdf

Source: 2001 Census area profiles.

* these are the constituent parts of the Strategic Programme

The Census data indicates that there is still a gap in terms of the levels of economic activity between the SIP areas and the city as a whole although based on a comparison of the information published in the 2001 CCP we can see that there has been improvement, for instance there is more economic activity in Craigmillar than there was in 2000. We should however treat this comparison with caution and only use it as an illustration as the data reproduced for the individual SIPs in 2001 refer to a variety of different data sources, all of which may well have been collected in different ways.

Milestone 2. Reducing the proportion of our children living in low income households.

Milestone 14. Reducing the proportion of working age people with low incomes.

a/ A reduction in the proportion of children in households with relatively low incomes.

b/ A reduction in the proportion of children in households with low incomes in absolute terms.

c/ A reduction in the proportion of children in households with persistently low incomes.

Baseline

According to the 2000 Action Plan, in Scotland 25% of working age people are estimated to be living in households with less than 60% of the median income. It was not possible to establish the Edinburgh position in respect of these precise indicators, however, a number of supporting indicators have been developed which will provide an accurate picture of progress in reducing the incidence of poverty amongst working age people.

The baseline position for Scotland was that 41% of children were living in households with below 60% of the mean household income. The baseline position for Edinburgh is not available and obtaining reliable data will still require specific surveys. In Edinburgh's SIP areas the proportions range from 46% to 72% of children living in low income households.

Targets

These are taken currently as a function of the main employment targets for the Partnership as outlined under milestones one and thirteen. Other actions such as improvements in benefits advice particularly where this is related to employment acquisition and retention are in hand and specific targets will be set for benefit take-up under the Access Framework Benefit Development Programme.

Table 6 Working Families Tax Credit – at August 2001

		Total Claimants	Number of Children				
			Total number of Children	Under 5	5-10	11-15	Over 16
Total Scotland Cases		113,534	203,210	51,630	75,130	61,148	15,302
Edinburgh	February 2001	6,900					
	February 2002	7,200					
	August 2002	8,900					
	November 2002	7,500					
Craigmillar		265	440	100	150	145	35
Edinburgh Strategic Program		515	900	225	315	295	60
North Edinburgh		620	1,165	285	420	385	75
South Edinburgh		680	1,250	280	440	455	70

Source: DWP (Analytical Services Directorate) Information Centre acting on behalf of Inland Revenue.
The source for the Edinburgh data Scottish Executive- Benefits and Tax Credits in Scotland

Current Situation

This is one of the most difficult data sets to get hold of as income information is only readily obtained from survey work. As a proxy we have to rely on benefit data. Table 3 above highlights the number of children in households in the SIPs that are reliant on JSA. The Working Families Tax Credit programme is one that has been promoted

over the last few years and as it is means tested it has an income ceiling. The table above highlights the number of families in the SIP areas that are receiving WFTC.

In terms of the programme areas data is not available for previous years. What is available is ward data for Working Families Tax Credit for 2000 and for Family Credit claimants for 1999. The data for the 22 wards that make up the area based SIP program in Edinburgh is presented in the table below as is the situation for the city as a whole.

Table 7 Children in Tax Credit Claimant Households by SIP Wards

	1999 ¹	2000 ²
Craigmillar	365	385
Duddingston	140	200
Muirhouse	495	495
Drylaw	110	145
Granton	350	405
Pilton	450	475
Inch/Moredun	315	430
Alnwickhill	130	155
Kaimes	355	355
Gilmerton	245	325
Murray Burn	510	555
Sighthill	350	445
Parkhead	460	480
Stenhouse	150	230
Prestonfield	45	80
Newhaven	155	195
Calton	125	140
Harbour	180	215
Tolcross	60	90
Southside	85	110
Holyrood	125	180
Restalrig	250	320
Firhill	270	395
Edinburgh	8,870	11,010

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics Team of the Department of Work and Pensions

¹This figure refers to Family Credit Claimants ² This Figure refers to Working Family Tax Credit Households

Although there are difficulties with comparing the two tax credits it can be seen that from the wards that are examined more children were supported by tax credit programmes in 2000 than in 1999. As mentioned before the data for 2001 has been made available in a different format to previous years, making it more difficult to examine any trends. Yet looking at the situation for Craigmillar and North and South Edinburgh and comparing this with their constituent wards it can be seen that the number of children supported by working families' tax credits may be remaining static. There are too many uncertainties about this assertion to fully state that this is the case and we would have to wait till the next group of data is released. Yet it is maybe flagging up a point to look at in the future.

Income Data

There are a number of different income data sources, all based on surveys. Some of these are regularly carried out and regularly produced. SEEL presented the data for Edinburgh and Lothian in the 2002 Labour Market profile. This stated that in 2001 the average gross weekly pay for Edinburgh and Lothian was £373.66 compared to £340.39 for Scotland and £370.50 for Britain as a whole. There is no breakdown from this survey in terms of households with children.

The Scottish Household Survey has been running for three years and it allows comparable data to be presented. The table below indicates that Edinburgh has a population with a higher average income than Scotland as a whole, recognised by the SEEL study. More importantly there are now fewer households with an income below £10,000 and more with an income over £20,000.

Table 8 Scotland and Edinburgh Net Annual Household Income (% of respondent households)

Income Band	Scotland	Edinburgh	
	1999/2000	1999/2000	2001
£1,300-£6,000	37	34.6	13
£6,000-£10,000			19
£10,000-£15,000	21.3	21.7	21
£15,000-£20,000	15.4	13.9	15
£20,000 plus	26.3	29.8	33
Base		2,481	1,188

Source: SHS Web Page and Central Statistics Unit, Scottish Executive.

It is not possible to break this data down in terms of SIP areas nor is it possible to look at this data in terms of households with children; lone parent households; etc.

An alternative data source is the data from the New Earnings Survey carried out by ONS. As with the Scottish Household Survey, breaking this down to reflect the specific SIPs is either not possible or results in a very small sample. That said Craigmillar have used this data in their annual report but to be fair it is introduced with a number of caveats.

We can see that according to this survey the income levels in the city were around 14% higher than for Scotland as a whole, a differential that has increased by around 6% since 1998.

Table 9 Edinburgh and Scotland Earnings (April 2002)

	Sample Size		Average Gross Annual (£)		Average hours	
	Edinburgh	Scotland	Edinburgh	Scotland	Edinburgh	Scotland
1998	1,353	9,441	19,136	17,718	38.9	40.1
1999	1,357	8,982		19,251	38.5	39.7
2000	1,473	9,854	21,943	20,269	38.3	39.6
2001	1,539	9,996	23,459	21,110	38.4	39.6
2002	1,520	9,970	25,107	22,016	38.4	39.6

Source: ONS New Earnings Survey, Provided July 2003

This data is based on full time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay period was unaffected by absence. It can be seen that the average income is higher than that shown by the Scottish Household Survey. This could be because it is only reflecting full time employees or it could be because it is a more recent study. It can be seen that the average hours worked has declined slightly over the six year period. In 1998 the average gross annual income in Edinburgh from this survey was 8% higher than that for Scotland. In 2002 this had increased to 14%.

For the SIP areas of the city, data on this issue is wholly reliant on local household survey's. These have been carried out in some of the SIPs at certain times over the last three years but not in terms of an annual exercise. Therefore the picture presented is patchy for the local SIPs.

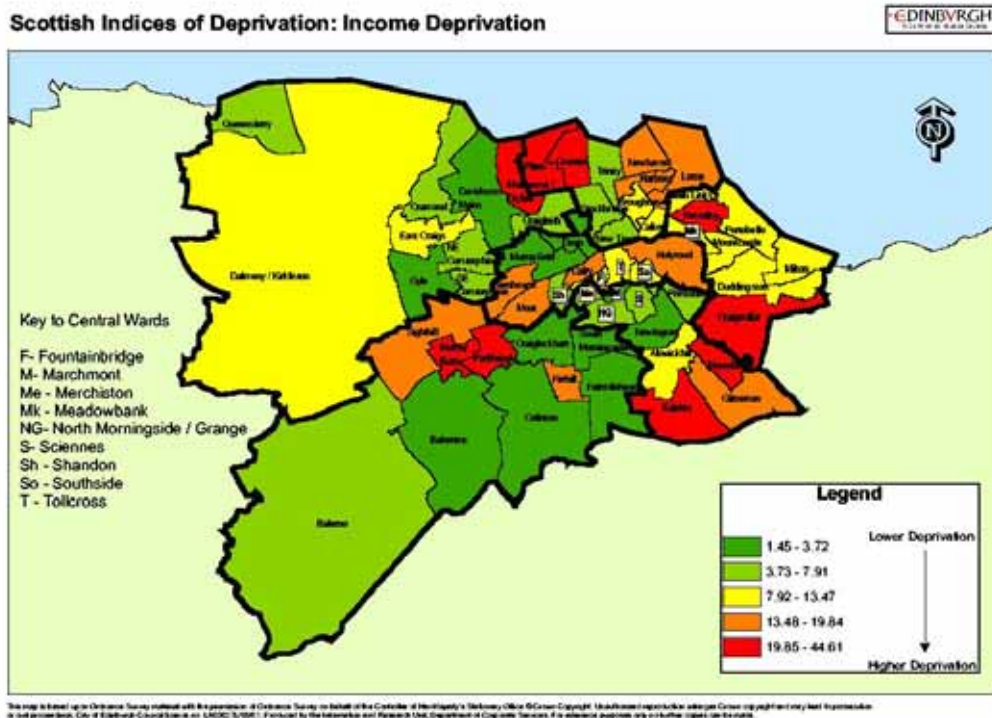
A Household survey was undertaken in Craigmillar in August/ September 2000. It indicates that in this SIP 42.7% had an income below £10,400 and only 4.4% of

households had an income in excess of £20,800. It should be pointed out that 39.1% of the survey didn't respond to this question. This study is one of the few where we can break down income in terms of households with children, although it has to be pointed out that the number of respondents to the income question with children was small (31 responses). From this very small response rate we can see that 48.3% of households with children had an income of less than £10,400

The most recent survey was carried out for the strategic programme SIP in autumn 2002. The question concerned gross income. From this we can see that 30% of the strategic programme population had an income below £10,000 and 14% had an income over £20,000.

A survey carried out for the Edinburgh Housing Market Study in 2000³ surveyed 552 individuals living in SIP areas in this they found that 25% had a net income of less than £6000; 27% an income of between £6,000 and £9,600; 10% between £9,600 and £12,000; 17% between £12,000 and £18,000; 7% between £18,000 and £24,000 and 14% had an income of £24,000 or more. Comparing this to the ONS study it is found that more than 79% of SIP residents had an income less than the city average. This is highlighted visually in the figure below where the most income deprived wards in the city are highlighted.

Figure 3 Indices of Income Deprivation



Source: CEC Corporate Services

³ Survey carried out on behalf of CEC Housing Department by NFO System 3

7. Halving the proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not in education training or employment.

Indicators

- a. The proportion of 16-19 year olds not classed as a student, or in employment (including government training).
- b. The proportion of school leavers from state schools in Edinburgh going on to Further or Higher education.

Baseline and Targets

According to the Social Justice Report published in 2000, between 17-34% of 16-19 year olds in the SIPs were not classed as a student, or in employment. The situation for Scotland was 17%, and for Edinburgh 9% of school leavers were not in employment. The aim in the original report was to halve this proportion over the plan period.

According to the same report 43% of Edinburgh state school leavers were going onto further or higher education. This was lower than Scotland (49%) but far higher than the situation in the SIP schools where between 8 and 22% of leavers were going to FE or HE. The aim is to increase the proportion to the Scottish average.

Current Situation

A possible data source for the inactive 16-19 year olds is to look at JSA claimant counts for under 19 year olds. It can be seen that the number of JSA allowance claimants under the age of 19 has fallen over the 4 year period (1999-2002) by 28% in the city and by between 44 and 20% in the SIP areas.

All of the SIP areas, with the exception of the strategic programme, have seen under-19 year old JSA claimants declining as fast, if not faster, than the city as a whole between 2001 and 2002. Over the course of the 4 years examined, the under-19 claimant count has fallen faster than the city in all but 2 of the SIP areas.

Table 10 Under-19 Year Old JSA Claimants

	Jun-1999	Jun-2000	Jun-2001	Jun-2002	%Change 1999-2002	% Change 2001-2002
Edinburgh	878	747	649	631	-28	-3
Strategic Programme	298	234	199	202	-32	+2
North Edinburgh	134	113	120	102	-24	-15
West Edinburgh	191	164	157	153	-20	-3
South Edinburgh	101	84	68	57	-44	-16
Craigmillar	94	70	62	60	-36	-3

Source: NOMIS May 2003

Although this is positive it can be seen in the table below that latterly there has been an increase in the number of school leavers going onto unemployment and those attending the SIP schools have had a worse experience over the last two years than the city as a whole.

The table below highlights the situation across Edinburgh as a whole and then compares this with the situation at 4 schools which are located in the SIP areas and the CPP in West Edinburgh (Castlebrae for Craigmillar; Craigroyston for North Edinburgh; Liberton for South Edinburgh; and for West Edinburgh the Education Centre).

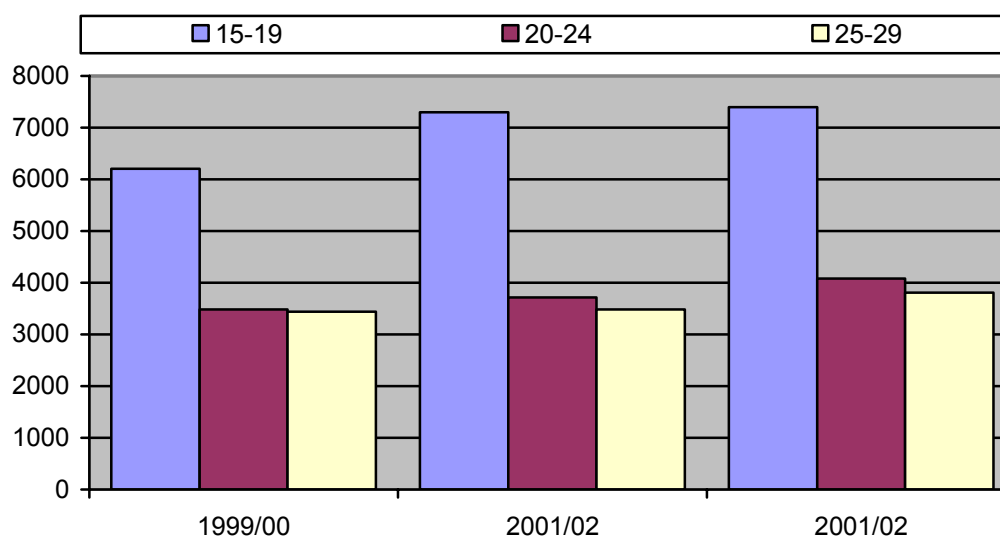
Table 11 School Leaver Destinations

		Total	Percentage of Total					Unavailable/ Unknown
			Emp	Training	FE	HE	Unemp	
SIPs	1998/99	331	56.8	16.9	9.4	4.2	6.7	6.0
	1999/00	380	52.1	14.7	16.6	3.4	7.4	5.8
	2000/01	379	43.3	12.9	20.6	7.7	8.4	7.1
	2001/02	409	44.3	9.5	19.6	6.4	14.4	5.9
Edin	1998/99	3311	39.7	7.6	16.6	28.0	4.3	3.7
	1999/00	3451	42.1	5.8	16.9	27.0	4.0	4.2
	2000/01	3400	37.5	4.7	19.9	29.4	4.4	4.0
	2001/02	3488	36.5	3.7	18.1	29.8	6.3	5.7
Scot	2000/01	56,956	24	6	20	32	18	
	2001/02	56,411	23	6	20	32	19	

Source: SIP and Edinburgh statistics Careers Scotland; Scotland statistics from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/oo221-01.asp>

It can be seen that the number of school leavers from SIP schools going on to FE or HE has increased dramatically, so that the gap between the SIP situation and the city as a whole is not as marked. Statistics for Scotland are available only for the two years given in the table. The Scottish figures for unemployed, unavailable and unknown are not disaggregated as is the case with the data for the schools in Edinburgh.

We can also see that the target for FE colleges has been met for the SIP areas (increasing the proportion to the Scottish average) and has almost been achieved for the city as a whole. The City is close to the HE target, but the SIP situation, although better than in previous years is still some distance from the average for Scotland.

Figure 4 Edinburgh Residents Attending FE Colleges

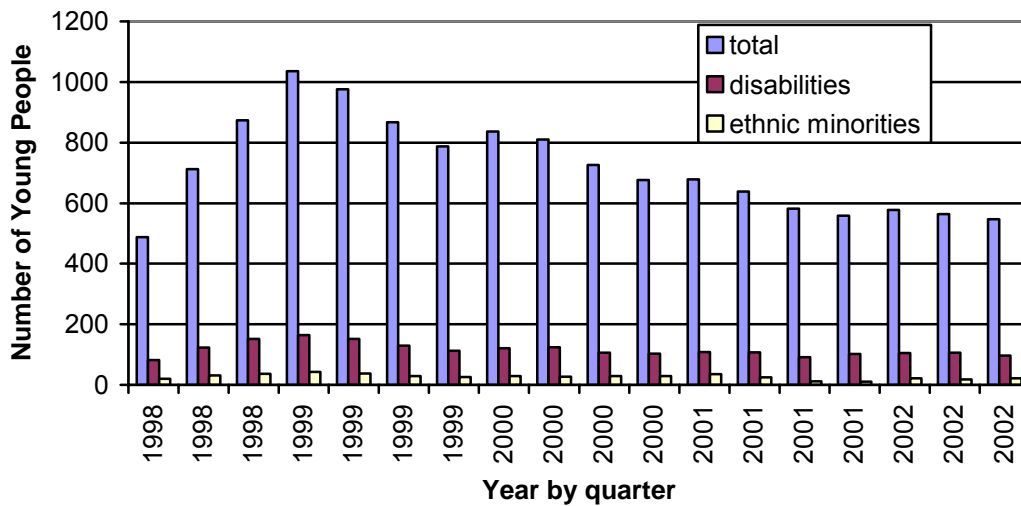
Source: Scottish Further Education Funding Council

From the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council website we can see that in 2001/02 there were over 35,000 Edinburgh residents attending further Education colleges. Of these 92% attended the three colleges based in the city (Telford, Jewel and Esk Valley and Stevenson). In terms of the focus age group, SHEFC state that 7,393 (21%) of the Edinburgh based FE students are 15-19 years old.

The commonest course for all ages is a part time day course (36%) and only 15% of attendees are full time students. The most popular program studied is computing (18%) of students followed closely by social studies (16%) of students. This information is broken down more fully in the discussion around Milestone 16 but the figure above indicates that across the city as a whole there has been a 17% increase in the number of 15-19 year olds attending FE colleges.

Although just on the edge of the focus age group for this milestone the New Deal programme has focused on a large number of people each quarter. As can be seen in the table below it was involved with over 1,000 young people shortly after its inception and is currently working with 500 - 600 people per quarter. Between 15-20% of these are people with disabilities, which may mean that this program is having an impact on some of the people who are not working but not claiming JSA therefore not reflected in the official statistics - the workless rather than the unemployed.

Figure 5 People on New Deal in Each Quarter (18-24 year olds)



Source: Job Centre Plus for Edinburgh District.

Of those that the program works with around 5% are from ethnic minority groups. Supporting the needs of these relatively disadvantaged groups is an issue that is the focus of one the next milestone.

Table 12 Leaving New Deal Gateway By Destination (18-24 year olds; Edinburgh)

	Total	Unsubsidised Employment ¹	To a new Deal Option ²	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not Known
1998	742	23%	50%	9%	8%	9%
1999	1466	25%	38%	11%	9%	17%
2000	1223	26%	34%	9%	8%	23%
2001	1026	25%	32%	11%	7%	25%
2002	1022	26%	25%	11%	8%	30%

Source: Job Centre Plus Data

¹Those who are recorded by Job Centre Plus as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim.

² This includes the following categories: Employer, full time education/training; voluntary sector; and environment task force.

It can be seen that of those under 25 year olds leaving the New Deal Gateway each year, a large number have tended to go on to other New Deal Options. The percentage going on to unsubsidised employment has remained relatively static over the 5 years of the programme, although as mentioned in the notes this may be masked somewhat by those clients where the destination is not known.

15. Increasing the employment rate of groups, such as lone parents and ethnic minorities, that are relatively disadvantaged in the labour market.

Indicators

- The proportion of lone parents of working age in employment (Scotland = 53%).
- The proportion of working age people from ethnic minority groups in employment (56%).
- The proportion of working age people aged 50 or more in employment (61%).
- The proportion of working age adults with a work limiting disability in employment (38%).

Baseline

The employment baseline in Edinburgh for these groups most likely to be disadvantaged in the labour market was not available at the time of the Action Plan. This would require specific survey work to establish. The proceeding discussion has highlighted the lower employment rates generally experienced in the SIP areas.

No targets were established against these indicators and the expectation was that the partnership would work to establish these within the first year of this plan period.

Current Situation

As can be seen in the table below there are a large number of the income support claimants in the SIPs who are from these disadvantaged groups (data not available for ethnicity). Unfortunately no historical data is available to see if this situation is better or worse than in the past.

**Table 13 Income Support – at August 2001 unless otherwise stated
(% of population is in brackets)**

SIP	Population ¹	All Claimants	Pensioners	Disabled ²	Lone Parent	Other
Total Scotland Cases	5,062,011	414,344 (8.2%)	177,656 (18.9%)	123,475 (12%)	81,690 (23.4%)	30,522
Edinburgh (Feb 2001)	448,624	29,900 (6.7%)	11,400 (12.8%)	9,800 (13.4%)	6,100 (66.2%)	2,500
Edinburgh (Feb 2002)		29,500 (6.6%)	11,400 (12.8%)	10,300 (14.1%)	5,600 (60.8%)	2,200
Edinburgh (Feb 2003)		29,600 (6.6%)	11,300 (12.7%)	10,500 (14.4%)	5,600 (60.8%)	2,100
Craigmillar	7,834	1,985 (25.3%)	470 (43.9%)	865 (39%)	505 (112.7%) ³	135
Edinburgh Strat. Programme	See Note	2,820	825	1,085	650	255
North Edinburgh	15,781	2,965 (18.8%)	705 (36.5%)	1,155 (28.5%)	845 (93.8%)	255
South Edinburgh	28,121	3,120 (11.1%)	1,170 (24.6%)	960 (15.7%)	770 (84.2%)	215

Source: DWP (Analytical Services Directorate) Information Centre. The data for Edinburgh is from the Scottish Executive Benefits and Tax Credits Reports. ¹ This data refers to claimant's 60 plus years old – census figure is for 89,007 person over 60 living in Edinburgh.

Same notes apply as in Table 2 above.

The benefit data and population data from the strategic program are based on different geographies as a result percentage based analysis is not possible at this time. Data from the 2001 Census is applied to the SIP area

¹This is from the 2001 Census.

²The denominator used is 'people with a limiting illness' definition from the Census.

³The 1 adult plus children population from the census for Craigmillar, the denominator used for all of these came to 448, the actual number of claimants was higher. Possible explanation for this may be different geographies.

However we can see that in addition to the higher levels of unemployed recorded through Job Seekers allowance in the areas that are designated as SIPs there is also

a significant number of the population in the SIP areas where income support is relied upon, and it can be seen that this is to a far higher level than the city as a whole, although the situation in the city is lower than that for Scotland.

In terms of the groups that we are looking at it can be seen that pensioners are reliant on income support both in the city as a whole and in the SIP areas- in Craigmillar close to 50% of pensioners were claiming income support. The one group where income support is clearly highly relevant is lone parents. The number of lone parent claimants almost matches exactly the number of lone parents in each of the SIP areas and even in the city as a whole the around 60% of lone parents were in receipt of income support. In the city as a whole there has been an improvement with a decline in the proportion of lone parent households that rely on income support between 2001 and 2002, but has remained static between 2002 and 2003.

As mentioned in the previous discussion concerning young people the new deal program has worked with a number of disabled people and people from ethnic minority groups. According to data provided by Job Centre plus over 900 young people with disabilities and 247 young people from ethnic minority groups have been involved in New Deal since 1998. Looking at the 25 or over age group we can see that since 2001 623 people with disabilities and 108 people from ethnic minority groups have been involved in the programme – this equates to 31% and 5% of all participants respectively.

Although involvement is important, the real important factor is what happens to the people after New Deal. The figure below gives some indication of the number of post April 2001 New Deal participants who have entered employment after leaving the programme.

Table 14 Numbers Leaving Advisory Interview by Immediate Destination

	All		People With Disabilities		People from Ethnic Minorities	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total	505	1099	131	388	23	62

Left New Deal To....

Unsubsidised employment	24%	22%	21%	21%	26%	15%
Transfer to Other Benefits	16%	11%	18%	12%	26%	11%
Other	7%	4%	6%	4%	9%	5%
Not Known	10%	9%	7%	7%	9%	2%
Return to JSA	6%	11%	6%	12%	4%	11%

New Deal Options

Employment Option	3%	2%	5%	3%	0%	0%
BET/BS	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Self Employment	1%	5%	2%	5%	0%	3%
ETO	4%	4%	7%	6%	4%	11%
Work Experience/Placements	27%	29%	27%	27%	22%	39%
IAP Training	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Other	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Job Centre Plus

It can be seen that the program places a significant number of people into work experience and placements, easily the most popular route. However it also highlights that a lot of new deal participants are leaving the program and entering employment.

These statements are true for the programme in Edinburgh in general and also for people with disabilities and people from ethnic minorities.

The action plan indicated that SEELs Training for Work programme was to target people from excluded groups- with 400 of its clients coming from these groups. The table below indicates that in the case of Edinburgh there are 119 beneficiaries from ethnic origins other than white (this may be lower than actually is the case see notes below the table), and over 1,000 beneficiaries from the SIP areas.

Table 15 Training Starts¹ in Edinburgh and Edinburgh SIPs by Ethnicity and Disability

	Edinburgh		SIP	
	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03
White	1801	2274	1093	1248
Black Carribean	0	3	0	1
Black African	0	4	0	1
Black Other	1	1	1	0
Indian	9	5	1	0
Pakistani	11	10	6	3
Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	8	0	3
Other than above	7	20	2	6
Not known/Prefer not to say	22	68	15	31
Total	1851	2393	1118	1293
Disabled	0	48	5	8

Source: SEEL National Programmes ¹ Includes Skillseekers, Modern Apprenticeships, Training for Work and Get Ready for Work programmes. NB The caveat mentioned by SEEL is that some people prefer not to record their ethnicity or disability; however one would have to assume that this remains at similar level year on year.

The number of people starting the SEEL monitored training programmes has increased by almost 30% year on year. In terms ethnic minorities we can see that there are more benefiting from these programmes year on year, the same for people with disabilities.

19. Reducing the proportion of older people with low incomes.**Indicators****20. Increasing the proportion of working age people contributing to a non-state pension scheme.****Indicator**

- a. *The proportion of older people in households with relatively low incomes.*
- b. *The proportion of older people in households with low incomes in an absolute sense.*
- c. *The proportion of older people with persistently low incomes.*
- d. *The number of working age people in employment with a non-state pension.*

Current Situation

In the original action plan it was highlighted that in Scotland 40% of older people live in households with less than 60% of the mean income. At that time the position in Edinburgh on each of the main indicators was impossible to calculate from then available data sources. The report did indicate, that in 1998 12% of people over 60 were on Income Support (c/f 6.6% of the general population). Looking at the situation in 2002 we can see that 11,400 people aged over 60 claim income support and using the census population figures (89,000 people aged over 60) this works out at 12.8% - slightly higher than the situation 5 years ago.

As mentioned in relation to the income milestones if we wish to get the exact data to reflect the indicators above we would have to rely heavily on surveys. Survey data is limited and some of that discussed already is not applicable as an age profile requires the survey to be disaggregated further than the statistics may allow.

As a possible proxy we can see the number of those receiving retirement pension who are also receiving income support. Looking at the table below we can see that in Scotland as a whole around 20% of retirement pension claimants are also claiming income support. In terms of the Edinburgh SIPs this ratio is higher: 47% for Craigmillar; 29% for the strategic programme; 33% for North Edinburgh and 23% for South Edinburgh. There is only the one year's data available and therefore we can not see if this represents an improvement.

Table 16 Retirement Pension and Income Support - at August 2001

SIP	Retirement Pension Claimants	Income Support Claimants	
		Pensioners	60 and Over
Total Scotland Cases	906,792	177,656	176,050
Edinburgh Feb 2001			11,400
Edinburgh Feb 2002			11,400
Edinburgh Feb 2003			11,300
Craigmillar	990	470	465
Edinburgh Strategic Programme	2,805	825	820
North Edinburgh	2,160	705	700
South Edinburgh	5,065	1,170	1,160

Source: DWP (Analytical Services Directorate) Information Centre
The same notes mentioned in Table 2 apply.

CRIME AND DRUGS

23. Reducing the fear of crime among older people.

Indicators

The proportion of those aged 60+ who are very worried about becoming a victim of:

- a. Housebreaking*
- b. Car theft, or*
- c. Physical assault*

Baseline and targets

In the Action Plan it was highlighted that reliable data on fear of crime across age bands and areas was not yet available. It was anticipated that better information on this was likely to become available from SIP surveys. As mentioned there has been a lack of SIP surveys and there hasn't been anything similar for the city. The community safety partnership is currently designing a survey which should help to plug these gaps in knowledge.

What is known is that fear of crime does vary significantly with area and the age of the respondent. In 1998 only 9% of Edinburgh's population felt unsafe in the dark in their own neighbourhood whilst in SIP areas this proportion varied from 40-55%. Changes in area based and age band rates will be monitored annually by the Community Safety Partnership.

In terms of the SIPs recent surveys have only been carried out by the Strategic Programme⁴ and in this instance it highlighted that for all age groups 44% of those interviewed were afraid to walk in their area after dark. The greatest fear concerned a worry that their car will be vandalised with 52% of those responding seeing this as an issue.

Fear of crime can be affected by local and national media coverage of crime, as much as the actual likelihood of being affected by criminal activity. For instance in the Evening News of August 20th 2003 the front page headline was "*Police Crime Solve Rate Plunge*", this was accurate as the solution rate had fallen over recent years, however the actual number of reported crimes, in affect the chance of being of victim of crime had fallen over a three year period in half of the crime categories. This isn't to say that there were no problems in terms of crime and crime solvency and to be fair the body of the article did go on to explain in more detail the crime statistics. Yet perceptions are formed by more than just experience and it may be an area where the good work of the partners may be undone by the media and the headlines written by the sub-editors.

⁴ Report of a survey carried out in October through to December 2002 by Scotinform form the Edinburgh Strategic Programme SIP, with 1,526 face to face interviews

25. Reducing the incidence of drugs misuse in general and of injections and sharing of needles in particular.

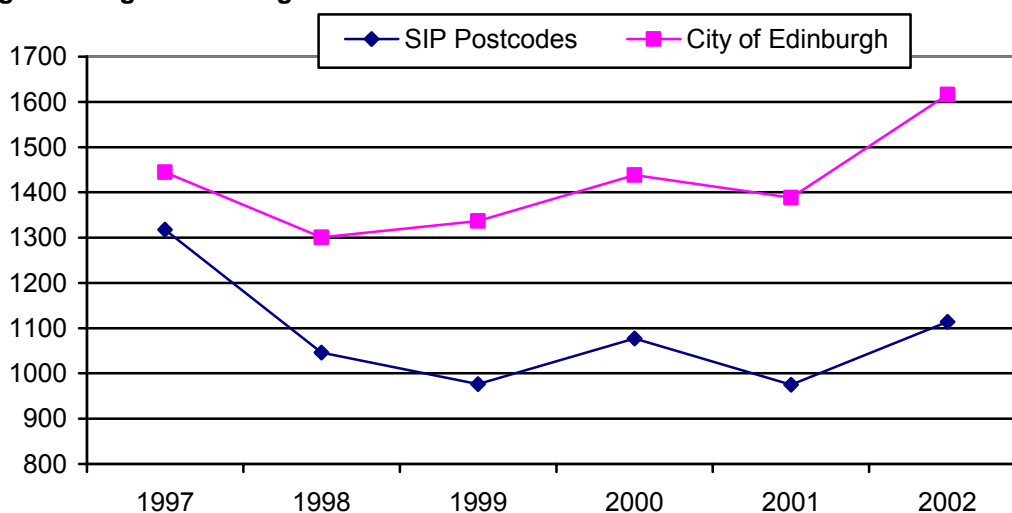
Indicators

- New individual (NHS) patients treated for drug misuse per financial year.
- The percentage of these clients reporting as having injected in the previous month.
- The percentage of these clients reporting as having shared needles in the previous month.

Current Situation

The chart below illustrates the number of registered drug users in the city as a whole compared to the situation in the SIP postcodes. Looking at the trend over the 6 years that data has been collected it can be seen that the number of drug misusers registered in SIP areas follows a similar pattern to the City of Edinburgh but with a steeper decline in 1997-1999 and a smaller increase in 2002.

Figure 6 Registered Drug Misusers



Source: Drug Misuse Data Base

The Drug Action Team indicate that there were 415 acute admissions for drug misuse in 2001/02, which was an increase of 41% on the previous year. The majority of these, 363 cases, were emergency admissions. In 2000/01 there were 19 maternity recorded cases of drug misuse a significant increase from the 4 cases recorded in the previous year. In Lothian as a whole there was 46% increase in drug related deaths with 54 people dying in 2001 and drug abuse recorded as cause of death in 35 cases.

The majority of the clients entering the Drug Misuse Database do so after being referred by a GP or primary care team. Only 2% were referred through criminal justice and social work routes.

In the Drug Action Teams May 2003 Bulletin, which is largely based on observations from those working on the ground, it was indicated that heroin is still drug of choice for drug misuse and cost between £20-£25 (.3/.3 gram). Sex industry workers continue to inject heroin and the DAT report estimates that 90% of 'street working women' are drug dependent and 70% inject. This is a worrying trend which is highlighted for registered users in the table below.

The DAT report indicates that female sex industry workers are seeking access to rehabilitation programmes, but they are finding it difficult to access Primary Health Care services. This is clearly an issue and not just with sex industry workers.

Table 17 Injecting behaviour

City of Edinburgh	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Injected in previous month	142	134	190	248	246	372
Shared in past month	25	32	40	52	51	83

Source: Drug Misuse Data Base

It can be seen in the table above that the number of people saying that they had injected in the previous month has increased considerably since 1999 and has increased more rapidly since 2000.

Sharing needles has also increased substantially over the same period. Although no targets were set in the initial action plan it is clear that the situation has got worse since that report was completed.

26. Reducing crime in disadvantaged areas.

Indicators

- The total number of crimes against people each year in Edinburgh SIPs.
- The total number of crimes against property each year in the Edinburgh SIPs.
- The total number of crimes relating to drugs each year in the Edinburgh SIPs.

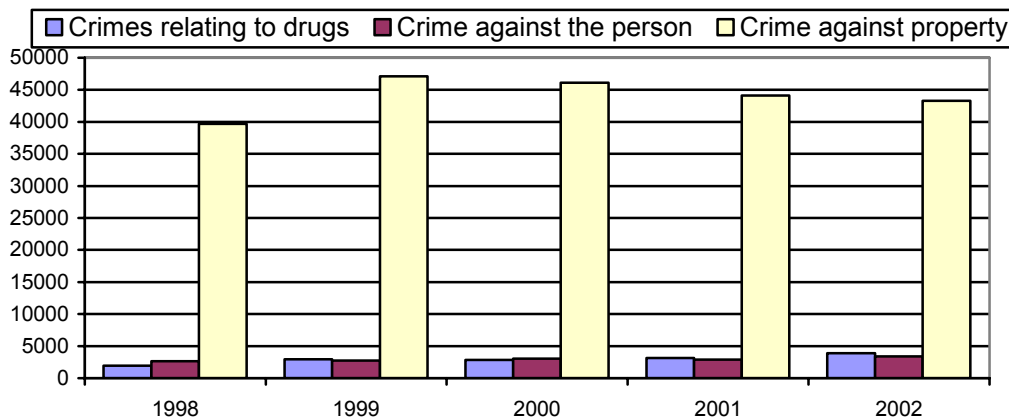
Target

The target set in the action plan was to have a 5% reduction in the number of crimes against the person and against property in both the SIP areas and in the city. In terms of crimes relating to drugs the target was to increase the level of enforcement by 10%.

Current Situation

Looking at the city situation it can be seen that crimes against property have increased by 8% since 1998, but since 2000, the base data for the action plan, crime against property has decreased by just over 6%. In this respect the target has therefore been met.

Figure 7 Recorded Crimes in the City



Source: Lothian and Borders Police

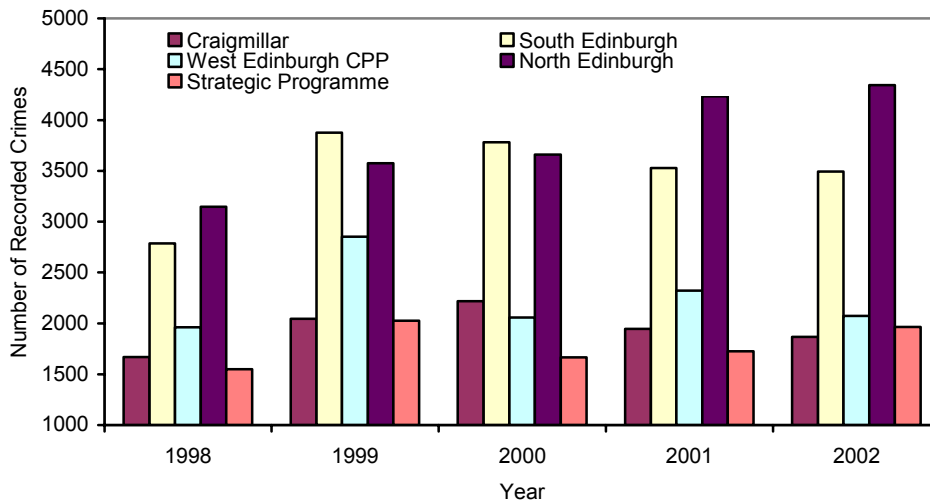
The situation is not quite as encouraging for crimes against the person which, with the exception of 2001, has increased year on year over the last 5 years. Looking at the situation since 2000 the number of reported crimes against the person has increased by 12%.

Crimes relating to drugs are somewhat unusual in that enforcement often goes hand in hand with the reporting of the case. Since the Action plan was published in 2000 there has been a 36% increase in drug enforcement. Since 1998 we can see that there has been a 101% increase in drug enforcement.

Looking at the situation in the SIPs we can see some encouraging trends. For instance in the beats that make up the Craigmillar area the total number of crimes increased year on year up until 2000 since then, the period of this review, there has been a significant decrease. The same pattern is evident in South and West Edinburgh and the Strategic Programme, with a general decline between the peak in 1999 and the most recent data from 2002. Unfortunately crimes can be seen to be increasing once more in the Strategic Programme and there has been less consistency in the fall in crimes in West Edinburgh. Probably the greatest concern is

with North Edinburgh where it can be seen that number of recorded crimes has increased year on year.

Figure 8 Crimes Recorded in the Programme Areas



Source: Lothian and Borders Police, data for all bar Craigmillar which is from Table 34 in Craigmillar Partnership Annual Report 2002/03
 NB For this chart the strategic program is based on 4 police beats rather than the 6 that the SIP reported against in 2003.

The Craigmillar Partnership have looked closely at the data that underpins this data and have highlighted that crimes involving vandalism and theft have declined, not only since the peak in 2000, but also since 1998. Crimes against the person remain *relatively* low but are much the same as they were in 1998. This reflects the situation in the city as a whole. Again although the overall figure is pretty constant for this type of crime, it has the highest of all solution rates - discounting crimes relating to drugs and perverting the course of justice, both crimes which the police record and apprehend almost simultaneously.

Figure 9 Crimes Relating to Anti-Social Behaviour



Source: Lothian and Borders Police, crimes relating to fire-raising, vandalism and malicious damage.

It may be of interest, given the recent press coverage regarding antisocial behaviour and the Executives policy in this area, to focus on changes in crimes of vandalism and arson. It can be seen in the figure above that over the last 5 years there has been close to an increase in this type of crime of over 20%. Although this is clearly not encouraging it can be seen that the rate of increase for such incidents has slackened since 2000 and looking at the last three years the increase as been around 5%.

LEARNING

4. All of our children will have access to quality care and early learning before entering school.

Indicators

- a. The number of three and four year olds with pre-school education places.
- b. The number of 0-3 year olds in childcare facilities.

Current Situation

In the 2000 Social Justice Report and Action Plan it was stated that all four year old children in Edinburgh, whose parents want one, have a place in pre-school education, a total of 7,913 places were available. In June 2000, 69% of three year olds had a part time pre-school place. The Scottish Executive audited childcare provision across Scotland in January 2002. They found that 93% of four year olds and 72% of three year olds in Edinburgh were in pre school education a slight increase on the baseline figure.

Table 18 Number of Childcare Providers –

	Number of providers of ante and pre-school education.	Number of Places
0-4 Population (2001 Census)		21,983
September 2000	213	
September 2003	217	9,568
April 2003 Breakdown	Providers	Places
Day nursery/private nursery	103	4,066
Nursery school/ class	97	4,550
Pre-school playgroup	66	1,471
Total		10,087

Source: Edinburgh Childcare Partnership

According to recent data provided by the Childcare Partnership as at the beginning of September 2003 there were 768 providers supporting 18,590 childcare places.

3. Increasing the proportion of our children who attain the appropriate levels in reading, writing and mathematics by the end of Primary 2 and Primary 7.

Indicator

The proportion of Edinburgh children attaining level A (P2) and level D (P7).

Current Situation

The working targets for the education authority are derived from those agreed nationally with SEED for 5-14 programme attainment, themselves based on data from P3, 4, 6 and 7. In this context Edinburgh's 2001 target is to have 75.5% of all pupils from P3-P7 attaining or exceeding the minimum levels for their age in reading, 65.4% in writing and 78.1% in mathematics.

Since the initial action plan it has become clear that P3 is the level recommended by National Testing Guidelines for schools. Communities Scotland in the November 2002 consultation paper for monitoring and evaluating SIPs stated that P2 data would not be available for individual schools. For both these reasons reporting is for P3 attainment.

Table 19 P3 Attainment Levels (% Level A or above)

	Reading			Maths			Writing		
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Craigmillar	71%	75%	72%	75%	78%	88%	52%	69%	65%
Edinburgh Strategic	78%	82%	81%	88%	88%	90%	70%	76%	73%
North Edinburgh	68%	75%	75%	77%	82%	88%	51%	59%	64%
South Edinburgh	78%	80%	84%	83%	91%	90%	68%	73%	72%
Wester Hailes	80%	74%	71%	91%	91%	88%	72%	72%	75%
Edinburgh City	84%	88%	87%	91%	94%	93%	79%	85%	83%

Source: SEED Survey of 5-14 attainment levels

It can be seen that overall in the city things are improving and attainment levels for P3 were better in 2001/02 than they were in 1999/00 and this is the case for reading, writing and maths. In the SIPs the situation is also, by and large, encouraging with most of the targets having been met in 2000/01. Looking at each category in turn, in the case of reading, improvements have been made over the three years for all SIPs with the exception of Wester Hailes. This is the same in terms of attainment in maths, with Wester Hailes being the only area program with a decline. In terms of writing, all areas have seen an improvement. It should be pointed out that year on year changes can be misleading and it is the longer term trends that indicate meaningful changes. We should also be aware of the fact that as the data is provided by Communities Scotland there is some uncertainty over which schools are recorded in this table and collecting the data from individual schools may present a slightly different picture.

This is only part of the picture as it is focusing on early year's attainment. It may reflect the success of early year's intervention or that parental support is easier for younger children. One could argue that it is towards the end of primary school, as children approach the sometimes difficult move to secondary school, that the education systems engagement with children is crucial. The data shows that the gap between attainment in SIP schools and the city as a whole widens from that shown at P3 level by the time children reach P7 level and this tends not to be recoverable by the time children leave school, at least in terms of comparisons of qualifications.

The data for P7 attainment is not fully available - it hasn't been provided by Communities Scotland and the latest data has only recently been released by City of

Edinburgh Council. What data that is available is presented in the Table below. One point to make is that the data in this table is based on schools that the SIP officers recognise as serving their area. This could mean that slightly different schools are being used in this case than in Table 19. A full list of the schools is given in a footnote below. We have not reported on the recent situation in South Edinburgh as a list of the relevant schools has not been made available.

Table 20 P7 attainment Levels (% of children attaining level D)

	Reading			Maths			Writing		
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Craigmillar ⁵	34		37.6	33		39	22		14
Edinburgh Strategic ⁶	59		63	57		61	44		55
North Edinburgh ⁷	41		55	34		35	31		38
South Edinburgh	57			48			39		
Wester Hailes/ West Edinburgh ⁸	54		58.7	51		50.5	32		36.6
Edinburgh City	66	71.6	72.7	62	67.4	67.1	56	60	60.5
Scotland	66	70.3	72	64	67	68.5	53	56.3	59.2

Source: 1999/00 CCP Annual Report 2001 Technical Annex Part B (NB. unsure which schools these refer to); 2001 CEC Attainment records. 2000/01 and 2001/02 data for Scotland and Edinburgh is from Scottish Executive December 2002. The 2001/02 data is from CEC Education department 23rd September 2003.

It can be seen that Edinburgh has done slightly better than the Scottish Average in terms of reading and writing, but is just below the Scottish average in terms of maths attainment. As there is still no data for 2000/01 or 2001/02 for individual schools we are unable to see whether or not this gap has closed over time, or if it remains as wide as in 1999/00.

For the SIP areas it can be seen that there has also been steady progress in P7 attainment in the three key skills with exception of Craigmillar where there has been a decline in the number of children attaining the appropriate level in writing. Generally, with this one exception, the gap is closing and we can see that a faster rate of progress is being made in the programme areas than in the city as a whole. Although this is positive we can see that by the end of primary school there remain a significant number of children not achieving the required standard. As mentioned this may be exacerbated when children move to secondary schools as additional stresses could further affect motivation.

⁵ **Craigmillar:** Greendykes; Peffermill; St Francis; Niddrie Mill; Lismore

⁶ **Strategic Programme:** *Within the SIP:* Broomhouse Primary; Fort Primary; Lorne Primary; Bonnington Primary; Leith Primary; St Mary's RC; Oxfangs Primary; Comiston Primary; Hunter's Tryst Primary; St Mark's Primary; Prestonfield Primary; Craigentenny Primary; St Ninian's RC; Royal Mile Primary. *On boundary of SIP:* Stenhouse Primary; Trinity Primary; Colinton Primary.

⁷ **North Edinburgh:** Craigmuir; Davidson's Mains; Ferryhill; Granton; Inchview; Pirniehall; Royston; St David's. Muirhouse and Silverknowes have now merged to form Craigroyston Primary

⁸ **The** 1999/00 figures are for Wester Hailes the 2001/02 figures are for **West Edinburgh:** Broomhouse, Clovenstone, Drumbryden, Hailesland, Longstone, Murrayburn, Sighthill, St. Joseph's RC, Westburn.

8. All our young people leaving local authority care will have achieved at least English and Maths Standard Grades and have access to appropriate housing options.

Indicators

- a. *The proportion of children leaving care with English and Maths standard grades.*
 b. *The number of successful tenancies for care leavers.*

Baseline and Targets

In the action plan the baseline for this was not established at Scotland or Edinburgh level. In 1999, in Edinburgh 299 children were in foster care or other community placements, and 123 were in residential homes. The intention highlighted in the action plan was that the ratio of children in community placements to those in residential homes will also be monitored annually.

No numerical target for successful tenancies amongst care leavers was set in the action plan, the intention was that this would be developed over the period of the plan in conjunction with the Social Work service.

Current Situation

According to the Scottish Executive in March 1998 there were 879 children 'looked after' in Edinburgh. The definition of looked after includes a number of different categories: "Looked after at home" means in their own family home; "Looked after away from home" can be of two broad types: in the community with friends/relatives, fostered, with prospective adopters; or in residential accommodation including children's homes, residential schools and secure units.

The number of 'Looked After Children' has gradually increased over time so that by March 2001 1,063 children were looked after. In March 2002 this had fallen slightly with 1,039 children looked after⁹.

Table 21 Looked After Children and Type of Care

	2000-01	2001-02
At home	450	428
Number in foster care (or other community) placements	441	454
Number of children in residential homes	172	157

Source: CLAS Form, Social Work Department.

According to the social work department in 2000/01 430 children, of all ages left care. In 2001/02 this figure was much the same with 428 people having left care. Contributing to these figures is the number of 16 and 17 year olds leaving the care system, and it is at this stage of a young person's life that the system of support can breakdown. The table below highlights that the number of young 16 and 17 year olds leaving care has fallen from 149 in 2000-01 to 106 in 2001-02. The figures for 2002-03 are not yet available.

Table 22 16/17 care leavers ceasing to be looked after

2000-01	2001-02		
Total	at home	away from home	Total
149	67	39	106

Source: CEC Social Work Department

⁹ Source: CLAS Form, Social Work Department. 1998 Figure from the Scottish Executive, 19/07/01

The aim is for those 16 and year olds leaving care to be in possession of qualifications and also to be supported in terms of housing. Looking at the educational attainment of those leaving care we can see that figures are only available for 2001-02 and therefore it is not possible to examine trends.

Table 23 Educational attainment of young people in care/leaving care (Number with SG English; Maths; 5 or more SG (grades 1-4); no SG English OR Maths):

	2001/02		
	at home	away from home	Total
Number of Young People Ceasing to be Looked After	67	39	106
Number attaining at least one Standard Grade (any subject)	NA	17	17
Number attaining Standard Grade English and Maths	NA	11	11
No qualifications at SCQF level 3 or higher	53 (79%)	22 (56%)	75
At least 1 subject at SCQF level 3 or higher	14	17	31
Both English & Maths at SCQF level 3 or higher	11	11	22
5 subjects at SCQF level 3 or higher	4	7	11
5 subjects at SCQF level 5 or higher	0	0	0
At least 1 subject at SCQF level 6 or higher	1	1	2

Source: CEC Social Work

It can be seen that 56% of those who are looked after away from home leave care with no qualification. Of those 'looked after' at home, 79% leave with no qualification. In total for 2001/02 it can be seen that 70% of those who left looked after care in 2001/02 had no qualification at SCQF level 3 or higher.

More positively it can be seen that 28% of those who are 'looked after' away from home leave with standard grade Maths and English.

There is no data yet available to highlight the housing choices available.

9. **Bringing the poorest performing 20% of pupils, in terms of Standard Grade achievement, closer to the performance of all pupils.**
10. **Reducing by one-third the days lost every year through exclusion from school and truancy.**

Indicators

- a. *The difference between the average score of the whole S4 population and the bottom 20%.*
- b. *The difference between the SIP areas and Edinburgh in the numbers of pupils achieving five or more standard grades at levels 1-4.*
- a. *The number of half-days unauthorised absences (excluding sickness) per school year.*
- b. *The number of exclusions from schools in Edinburgh per school year*

Current Situation

It is very difficult to get detailed information on individual pupils and therefore it is equally problematic trying to get information on attainment from SIP areas. Traditionally this has meant that we have had to use the attainment records of certain 'SIP' schools as a proxy for this information. It also has to be borne in mind that a number of pupils will attend denominational schools outside the SIP area and this might reduce the number of pupils attending the school based in the local area.

There is an argument that parents, given a choice, will place their children in 'better' performing schools and that those who are more concerned for the education of their children will do this. As a result of this, these proxy schools are often attended by less local children than may be expected and those children whose parents are maybe less supportive.

The table below highlights which school the majority of secondary age children in each SIP attend. It can be seen that one school tends to dominate and apart from the strategic programme these are located within the programme area concerned, with the one exception of North Edinburgh. In this instance the majority attend Broughton a school outside the SIP area. In terms of South Edinburgh both schools mentioned are physically within the boundaries of the SIP.

Table 24 Attendance at SIP Schools (2002)

SIP	Secondary age children in the area	Most Popular School and Proportion of SIP children attending.
West Edinburgh CPP	783	WHEC (56%)
South Edinburgh	1,613	Liberton (46%) / Gracemount (23%)
Craigmillar	603	Castlebrae (52%)
North Edinburgh	1,283	Broughton (38%) / Craigroyston (35%)
Strategic Programme		
Southside	131	Boroughmuir (43%)
Broomhouse	366	Forrester (48%)
Restalrig	450	Leith Academy (65%)
Leith	686	Trinity Academy (52%)
Prestonfield	26	Liberton (42%)
Oxgangs	492	Firhill (78%)

Source: CEC, Education Department

The rest of the data in terms of attainment and absences, will focus on the situation in the schools attended by the majority of SIP residents which are located in the SIP area, namely Castlebrae, Craigroyston, Liberton and Wester Hailes Education

Centre. This follows the approach taken by the council in the Partners report as it is these four schools that they focus on.

Attainment

It can be seen in the table that whilst attainment has been relatively static for the city as a whole the situation differs markedly between the schools based in the SIPs. At one extreme Gracemount high school is outperforming the city as a whole and has for the last 2 years whilst Castlebrae has had erratic results over the last 4 years.

Table 25 Percent of S4 roll gaining 5+ awards at level 4 or better

					<i>Target</i>
	1999	2000	2001	2002	<i>2001</i>
Castlebrae High School	34	26	43	32	<i>32</i>
Craigroyston Community High School	36	40	42	38	<i>36</i>
Gracemount High School	60	59	81	74	<i>59</i>
Liberton High School	71	54	57	61	<i>56</i>
Wester Hailes Education Centre	32	34	39	38	<i>45</i>
Average for 4 SIP schools	43	39	45	42	
City of Edinburgh	n/k	72	73	73	

Source: CEC Education Department and Scottish Executive Education Department

It is interesting to note that these results *tend* to reflect the hypothesis put earlier in the report, namely that as children get older there is a tendency to perform less well- the fall from the high levels of attainment at P3 through lower levels of attainment at P7 to the situation illustrated by attainment at secondary school illustrated above. What is interesting is that the fall does not seem to continue at the same degree after P7. Does this suggest that there should be a greater focus on encouraging learning whilst at primary school? Could it be that children who are not achieving in P7 continue to under achieve and then leave school with fewer qualifications?

Looking more specifically at the 'SIP schools' mentioned above it can be seen that there has been little change in attainment levels over the last 4 years. The targets that had been set for each individual school, the column in italics, indicates that in 2001 every school exceeded the target with the exception of Wester Hailes Education Centre.

Table 26 Average Tariff¹⁰ scores by Education Authority and SIP area 2002

	SIP	Non SIP	All
Scotland	150	178	169
Edinburgh	148	185	165

Source: Communities Scotland -This is the average tariff score for S4 pupils in SIP areas and Non SIP areas by Educational Authority Area (Council boundary).

The SIP Core Compulsory Indicator 5 is based on a tariff score. This Tariff Score was developed by HMI Quality Standards and Audit Division. It enables certificates of different types to be considered together and the intention is that this should allow study that does not necessarily lead to a formal standard grade (for example) to count in any comparison. In theory this is useful, however looking at the scores given to qualifications we can see that a Higher at grade A gets 72 points whilst a standard grade 4 gets 16 points. Schools offering higher will therefore, all things being equal

¹⁰ More information on Tariff Scores and the method behind them can be found on <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library3/education/stac-19.asp>

achieve higher tariff scores than schools offering more vocational qualifications – an Access 3 cluster pass contributes 8 points to the schools tariff score.

It can be seen in the table that Edinburgh as a whole has a lower level of Tariff score than Scotland. This seems to be largely due to the SIP situation as non-SIP schools in Edinburgh perform better than Scotland. Schools in SIP areas in Edinburgh are achieving slightly less than all SIP schools, according to the tariff score. It is worthwhile mentioning that the tariff system is one that will be used increasingly, but it clearly favours those academic qualifications, putting the SIPs at a disadvantage from the start.

Exclusions and Truancy

The target in the Action Plan was to reduce exclusion from school by 30% by 2002.

In 1998/99 1,598 exclusions occurred in Edinburgh. The majority of these were secondary school exclusions but 21% were from primary schools. In terms of different children 1,024 different children were excluded. By 1999/00 this had increased so that 1,680 exclusions occurred and more young people were affected - 1,119 young people were excluded in 1999/00 (CPC, Capital City Partnership Annual Report 2001). In 2000/01 1,805 exclusions occurred in Edinburgh this worked out at 37 exclusions per 1,000 pupils, which compares well to the Scottish average of 51 exclusions per 1,000 pupils (Scottish Executive, 2003). Of these 93% were temporary exclusions and 1,133 different children were temporarily excluded over the course of the year.

Although Edinburgh compares well with Scotland we can see that year on year between 1998/99 and 2000/01 the number of young people excluded grew slightly.

Table 27 Average Number of Half Days Unauthorised Absence per Pupil - Secondary Schools

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000 -01	2001/02
Scotland	5	5	5	6	6
Edinburgh	8	13	13	14	15
Castlebrae High School	32	20	20	21	23
Craigroyston Community HS	15	16	26	19	32
Gracemount High School	4	25	27	29	33
Liberton High School	20	16	4	20	18
Wester Hailes Education Centre	19	28	28	27	28

Source: The figures for 1997/98 through to 2001/02 published By Scottish Executive Education Department as part of Statistical Bulletin Series

Over the three years 1998/99 through to 2000/01 it can be seen that the number of exclusions has increased by 12%. More recent data is not yet available from the City Council, but the table above indicates the level of unauthorised absence which includes temporary exclusions. Unauthorised absences also includes: -

- temporary exclusions arising from incidents in or out of class;
- truancy, an application having been made to the education authority in relation to an attendance order;
- truancy, an appeal having been made to the Sheriff in relation to an attendance order;
- family holidays where attendance is otherwise unsatisfactory;
- truancy, defined as unauthorised absence from school, for any period, as a result of premeditated or spontaneous action on the part of the pupil, parent or both;

- unexplained absence.

As can be seen in the table above, Edinburgh schools lose a higher number of half days per pupil than the situation in Scotland as a whole. In terms of the SIP schools the situation is varied. It can be seen that Liberton is about the same as the city average, whilst Gracemount and Craigroyston lose twice as many half days per student than the city average, and more than 5 times as many as the Scottish average. The only school that has shown a significant improvement over the 5 years is Castlebrae which has reduced the number of half days lost by 10. No information is available to explain the two low figures; 1997/98 for Gracemount and 1999/2000 for Liberton.

Communities Scotland have provided the data below in relation to the SIP Core Compulsory Indicator 6. It can be seen that this is different from the situation highlighted in the table provided by the Education department. This may be due to focusing on more than one school or the fact that it presents a calendar year rather than an academic year.

Table 28 Average number of half days unauthorised absences

SIP	Secondary			Primary		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Craigmillar	14.88	15.90	13.57	8.77	9.72	9.49
Edinburgh Strategic	6.80	12.32	11.34	4.68	4.54	4.72
North Edinburgh	25.70	19.12	31.50	7.55	8.08	7.51
South Edinburgh	19.90	21.55	24.92	5.92	6.42	6.47
Wester Hailes	16.86	18.44	17.38	8.29	9.07	10.10
City of Edinburgh	12.10	12.20	12.90	0.80	0.90	0.80

Source: Communities Scotland - Absolute average numbers refer to numbers of half days unauthorised absence per pupil per school year.

It can be seen that absences have remained almost static for the city in terms of secondary and primary schools, but have increased in three of the SIPs whilst remaining static for the other two. The primary school data suggests a more stable trend in the city and the SIPs although small increases can be seen in both South Edinburgh and Wester Hailes. We are not able to look specifically at how much of these days lost are from exclusions, however it would be fair to say, given that overall absences have not been declining, that the exclusions target is not being met (if it is the other types of unauthorised absences have been increasing and this practically 'hides' any improvement).

One point to make is to tie unauthorised absences to attainment and it can be seen that schools with higher than expected levels of absence have been doing increasingly well in terms of attainment, the one case that highlights this is Gracemount 33 half days lost but attainment in excess of the city average.

16. Increasing the proportion of students from under-represented, disadvantaged groups and areas in further and higher education compared with the overall student population in further and higher education.

Indicators

- The proportion of all students from Edinburgh eligible for funding at Scottish further and higher education institutions that are from social classes III manual, IV and V.
- The proportion as above but from low participation neighbourhoods.

Baseline and targets

The baseline position on these indicators for Edinburgh was not available at the time of the Action Plan. Some work was underway in individual institutions, notably Heriot-Watt University, where work to identify low participation neighbourhoods was in hand to enable the development of special initiatives to widen access in these areas. The intention was that Edinburgh's Lifelong Learning Partnership would co-ordinate research in this area with a view to establishing a comprehensive profile for Edinburgh. Current performance targets are internal to individual institutions and will relate to national objectives. The intention was that these can be established for Edinburgh once the baseline is known.

Current Situation

The Scottish Further Education Funding Council tracks the data on the basis of where people who attend further Education colleges are from. Unfortunately the same data is not available for higher education colleges. The following tables and charts highlight the degree to which students from the SIP areas attend FE colleges, the subjects that they are studying and the study route. Comparisons are made with the city as a whole where this is useful. As mentioned earlier, in 2001/02 around 20% of Edinburgh based FE students are 16-19 years old. In general terms only around 15% of all those students enrolled were attending college full time.

It can be seen in the table below that in the city as a whole the proportion of the population attending FE colleges has been increasing steadily year on year. We can also see that as a proportion of the population of the SIPs more people attend FE colleges than the city norm, with the exception of South Edinburgh.

Table 29 Population Enrolled at FE Colleges

Year	Population	Student Enrolments			Percentage		
		99/00	00/01	01/02	99/00	00/01	01/02
City	448,624	29,814	33,395	35,400	6.7	7.4	7.9
Craigmillar	7,834	671	763	745	8.6	9.7	9.5
South Edinburgh	28,121	1,732	2,156	2,180	6.2	7.7	7.8
North Edinburgh	15,781	1,559	2,115	1,911	9.9	13.4	12.1

Source: SFEFC Web Page 4th July 2003; <http://fecjis.sfeffc.ac.uk/>. Strategic programme information is not presented as the SFEFC picture for this SIP does not reflect the SIP- changes in boundaries in the last 18 months.

This is clearly encouraging and highlights that for FE colleges at least, SIP representation is greater than might be expected. In terms of disadvantaged areas progress continues to be made in terms of FE attendance.

Analysing the data further we can see that for Edinburgh as a whole there are more females in further education than you would expect based on the population. In terms of the other groups the SFEFC data can be interrogated to highlight the ethnic origin of Edinburgh based students attending further education colleges. The table below highlights the change over time of time of ethnic groups. It can be seen that unsurprisingly the dominant group are white. It can be seen that over the three year

period the number of students enrolled at FE colleges has increased by 18%. In the same timeframe the number of white students has increased by 34%. All of the other ethnic groups have increased in excess of this and although relative numbers are still small this is encouraging in relation to this milestone.

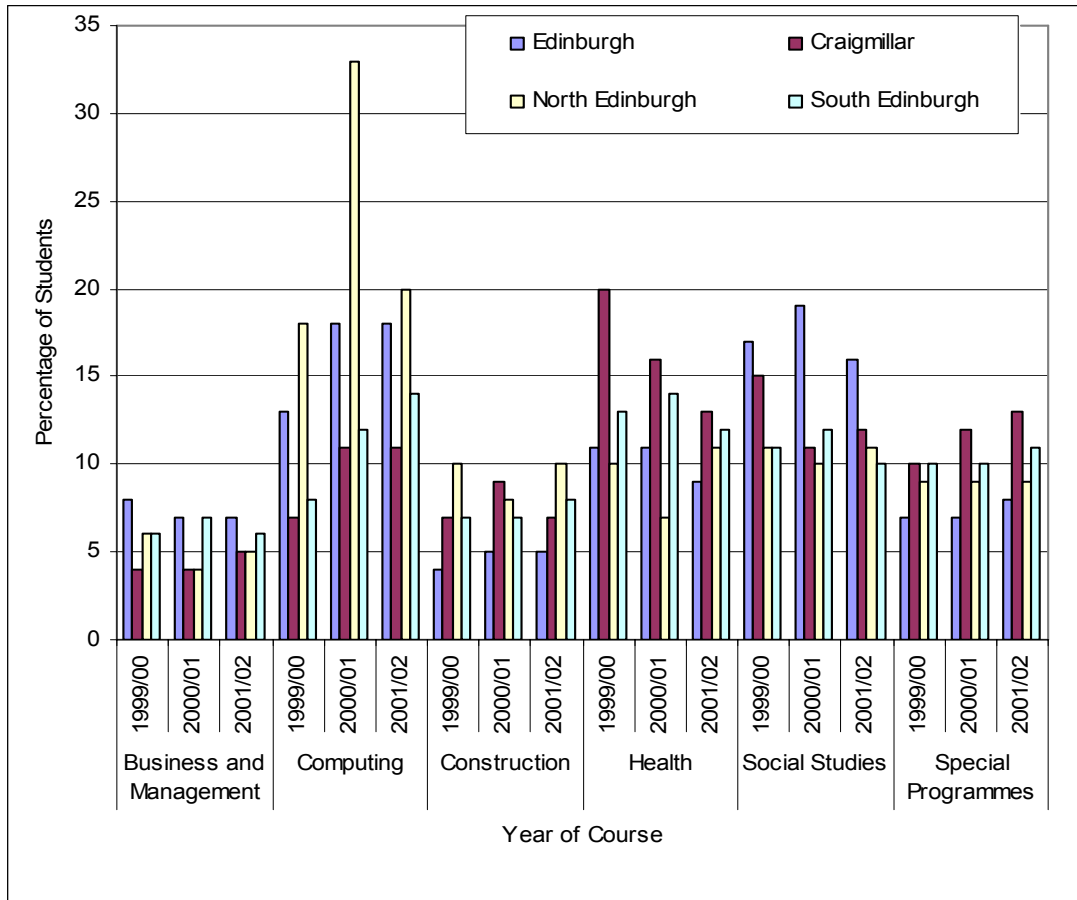
Table 30 Ethnic Origin of Population Enrolled at FE Colleges

Ethnic Group	1999/00	2000/01	Year Change 1999/00 to 2000/01	2001/02	Year Change 2000/01 to 2001/02	Change 1999/00 to 2001/02
All Students	29814	33395	+12%	35,400	+ 6%	+18%
Not known	7,678	4,691		5,069		
White	21,376	27,549	+28%	28,734	+4%	+34%
Black African	77	88	+14%	154	+75%	+100%
Black Other	6	19	+216%	13	-31%	+116%
Indian	24	73	+204%	76	+4%	+216%
Pakistani	201	349	+73%	410	+18%	+104%
Bangladeshi	13	37	+184%	29	-21%	+123%
Chinese	228	250	+10%	413	+65%	+81%
Other	211	339	+61%	502	+48%	+138%

Source: SFEFC Web Page 29th August 2003; <http://fegis.sfefc.ac.uk/>.
 Black Caribbean groupings are not included as the number of cases are below 5

The figure below indicates the popularity of courses in the city and in the three SIP areas where comparisons can be made. Time series data is also presented to allow trends to be examined.

Figure 10 Popularity of FE Courses



Source: SFEFC Web Page 4th July 2003; <http://fegis.sfefc.ac.uk/> Strategic programme information is not presented as the SFEFC picture for this SIP does not reflect the SIP- changes in boundaries in the last 18 months.

It can be seen that business courses are more popular in the city as a whole than in the SIPs and this popularity has declined slightly over the three years in which the data has been available. This contrasts with Craigmillar and South Edinburgh where there has been a slight increase.

Computing courses are currently the most popular courses in North and South Edinburgh as well as for students from the city as a whole. Popularity is at its weakest in Craigmillar. The proportion of students going on to construction courses is higher in all the SIP areas than in the city as a whole, a trend that has been consistent over the last three years. The other area where courses are more popular with SIP students than for students from the rest of the city is in terms of the Special Programmes offered by the FE colleges.

Perhaps to be expected given the proximity to the new hospital, is the popularity of health related courses in Craigmillar and South Edinburgh. That said as can be seen in the figure there has been a steady decline in terms of Craigmillar students taking health related courses in each of the three focused years, although it still remains the most popular course for Craigmillar residents.

Generally as far as FE colleges are concerned there would appear to be more 'disadvantaged' students at colleges than would have been expected. If the data were available it would be interesting to compare this with the HE situation.

HEALTH

5. Improving the well-being of our young children through reductions in the proportion of women smoking during pregnancy, the percentage of low birth-weight babies, dental decay among five year olds, and by increasing the proportion of women breastfeeding.

Indicators

- The percentage of women smoking during pregnancy.
- The percentage of low birth-weight babies.
- The percentage of five year olds free from dental caries.
- The percentage of babies breastfed.

Baseline and target

The initial target set out in the action plan was to see a 10% reduction across all indicators of differential between disadvantaged areas and the city by 2005.

Current Situation

In terms of smoking whilst pregnant it can be seen in the table below that the percentage of pregnant women who said that they were smokers has decreased in the city although in the SIP areas it has, with two exceptions stayed relatively constant. The strategic programme has increased whilst in South Edinburgh the percentage has fallen.

Table 31 Percentage Smoking Whilst Pregnant

	Edinburgh	Strategic	West Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	Craigmillar	North Edinburgh
1996/97	27	60	47	44	61	57
1997/98	25	51	47	37	55	62
1998/99	24	60	43	36	59	59
1999/00	25	56	51	38	59	55
2000/01	23	66	48	36	62	56

Source: SMR2; history of smoking during pregnancy - as recorded after delivery.

Up until 2000/01 we have been collecting and presenting the data as it relates to recorded responses after delivery. Lothian NHS Board also hold further information on the maternity data set, which CCP hadn't used in the past due to the high numbers of mothers who don't answer the question, resulting in a large number of 'don't know' responses.

Table 32 Smoking History (Edinburgh) - as recorded at the booking clinic

Smoking History	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Never	1824	2683	2622	2254	846	1442
Current	1318	1018	888	758	281	444
Former	285	262	282	262	90	161
Not Known	1611	884	976	1411	3232	2186
Total	5038	4847	4449	4233	4449	4233

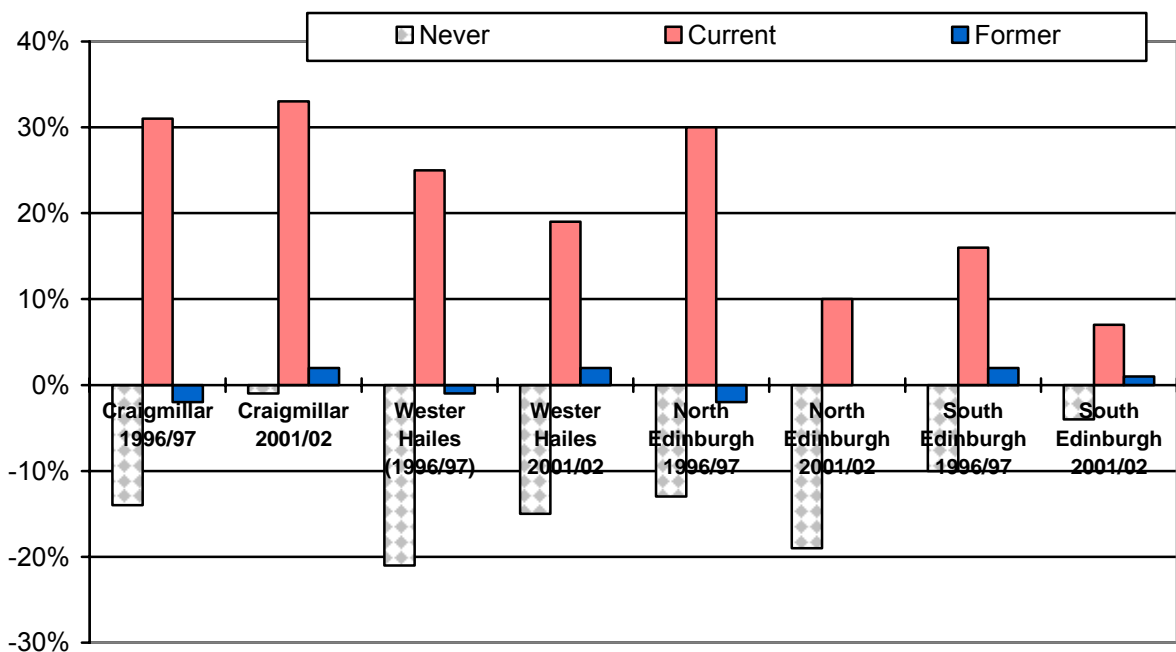
Source: SMR 02

Lothian NHS Board are keen that we use this data despite this limitation as it is this that follows the standard ISD format and is used for the Health Board own Performance Assessment framework. It makes sense therefore to record the data

that partner organisations are using for their own work. Practically this data is recorded at the first antenatal booking appointment (Scottish Morbidity Scheme Records Manual) and highlights smoking habits (current, past and never having smoked). The data for Edinburgh over the period 1996/97 to 2001/02 is presented in the table above.

The figure below has used the data as provided for the SIPs and focuses on the responses from SIP mothers relative to the city as a whole. For example we can see that in South Edinburgh in 1996/97 16% more mothers smoked than in the city as a whole (the x axis 0% represents the city norm). By 2001/02 this had fallen to 7%. In summary we would like to see current smokers being less than the city average and never having smoked and former smokers being presented higher than the city average. Generally though we would say that progress is being made the closer to the x axis, 0, the bars on the chart are.

Figure 11 Smoking Whilst Pregnant: Responses Relative to the City as a Whole



Source: Lothian NHS Board SMR02: Smoking History at Booking

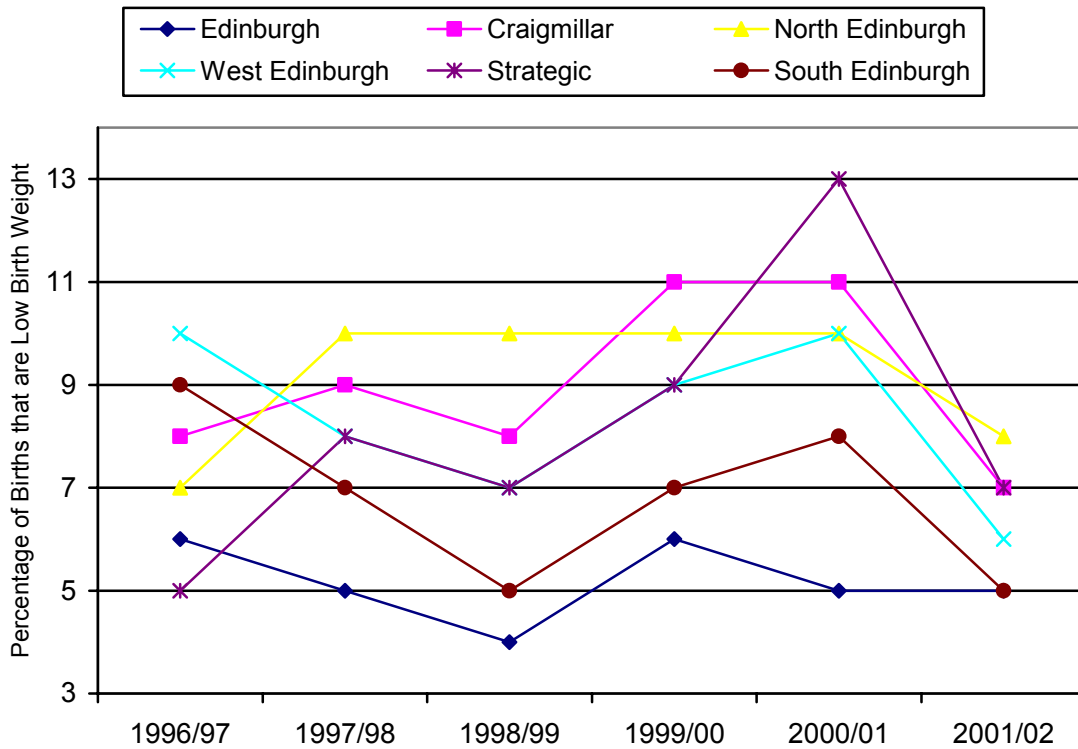
The chart below highlights the percentage of babies born in the specific programme areas who are officially low birth weight babies. It has to be said that numbers are small and 1 or 2 individual episodes cases can alter the trend significantly, hence the erratic nature of the trend shown. The data for 2001/02 is still provisional and this must be kept in mind.

It can be seen that over the last five years the percentage of low birth weight babies in the city has remained relatively static 6% down to 5%. This is much the same in Craigmillar where the percentage has fallen from 8% to 7%. West Edinburgh and South Edinburgh have shown slightly higher decreases: West Edinburgh 10% down to 6% and South Edinburgh from 9% down to 5%. The Strategic programme SIP¹¹ has seen a slight increase from 5% to 7%, North Edinburgh 7% to 8%.

¹¹ The Strategic Programme areas are based on the original areas as a result the population and number of cases are smaller than we would expect given the current size.

In terms of the target, reducing the differentials between the city and the SIP we can see that it remains the same in Craigmillar (2% differential) and has increased in North Edinburgh the differential is now 3% when it was 1% at the start and in the Strategic Programme where the differential has changed from the city having 1% more low weight births than the SIP area to the situation where the SIP now has 2% more low weight births. On the other hand West and South Edinburgh have seen significant improvements from a differential of 4% to one of 1% whilst South Edinburgh has fallen from a differential of 4% to no differential.

Figure 12 Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies



Source: SMR02 2001/02 is provisional data. Low Birth Weight are Babies Under 2,500g

The target was to achieve a reduction in the differential between the SIP areas and the city as a whole by 2005. In terms of both smoking whilst pregnant and low birth weight babies it can be seen that progress is being made, with one or two exceptions. However efforts need to continue to achieve this and ensure that more stable positive patterns occur.

In terms of dental health the situation across the city varies dramatically. The table below highlights the 10 primary schools with the worst record of dental decay amongst 5 year olds and the 10 schools with the best. This is based on data provided by the Project Manager, Dental Public Health and is based on data gathered between January and April 2001.

The situation for the city as a whole has improved from the 1997/98 and 1999/2000 figures when it was found that 46.9% and 48.9% of 5 year olds were caries free (CCP Annual Report 2001).

Of the schools with the worst record 9 are either within or abutting SIP areas. There is no data available to compare trends but it can be seen that all of these poorly

performing schools, with the exception of Craigmuir, have one or both of the dental programmes operating.

One thing worth pointing out is that Comiston Primary School supports the education of pupils within the strategic programme SIP yet it has the third best dental health record in the city. Also it is clear that the gap between the worst schools and the city average is dramatic and closing this will be a major success but will probably not be easy to achieve.

Table 33 Dental Decay Amongst 5 Years Olds

School Name	Percentage of children in Primary 1 who are caries free	Participate in fluoride rinsing scheme	Participate in brushing programmes
Worst 10 Schools			
Burdiehouse	10%	Y	Y
Muirhouse	17%	Y	N
Pirniahall	19%	N	Y
Lismore	20%	Y	Y
Clovenstone	22%	Y	N
Victoria	23%	Y	N
Silverknowes	23%	Y	N
Stenhouse	24%	Y	Y
St Joseph's RC	25%	Y	Y
Craigmuir	27%	N	N
Edinburgh Average	59%		
Best 10 Schools			
Fox Covert RC	75%	N	N
Corstorphine	75%	N	N
Dean park	76%	N	N
Buckstone	77%	N	N
Sciennes	78%	N	N
Roseburn	79%	N	N
Stockbridge	82%	N	N
Comiston	82%	N	N
Bonaly	84%	N	N
Dalmeny	88%	N	N

Source: LHCC data from the Community Dental Survey

More recently a smaller scale survey has been undertaken by the Dental Health Services Research Unit at Dundee Dental School. This study was carried out between February and March 2003 and throughout Lothian 934 5 year old children were examined, 11.9% of this age group. This sample survey found that 46.3% were carries free. In Edinburgh the situation was slightly better with 49.2% of those examined having showing no evidence of carries.

Granted this is only a sample survey however if accurate it highlights that the situation has worsened since 2001 and the dental health of our children still has some way to go to reach the target of 60% of 5 year olds being carries free by

The final one of the four indicators that we look at for this milestone concerns breastfeeding. Again as with smoking whilst pregnant there are two alternative data sets that could be used. The first records data at the first visit of a health visitor and the second is after 6-8 weeks. Generally we would expect numbers to fall from that recorded at the initial visit by the time the 6-8 week visit takes place.

Table 34 The Percentage of Babies Being Breastfed

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Simpsons/ New RIE ¹	a	51.7	54.9	54.6	55.7	54.2	55.4	54.5	55.3
	b						64.5	63.5	66.6
SCOTLAND ¹	a	40.5	41.1	42.0	42.9	43.1	44.3	43.2	45.5
	b						50.8	50.5	53.0
Lothian ²	b			43.1	44.6	44.3	47.0	46.1	47.4

Source: http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/isd/child_health/ch_breastfeeding/ch_bf_target.htm and <http://www.nhsis.co.uk/breastfeed/index.html> This information was made available by the National Neonatal Inborn Errors Screening Laboratory, Stobhill Hospital based on Guthrie Cards system.

Notes: The target is based on breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks

a=breast only, b=any breastfeeding

¹Percentage being breastfed at 7 days

²Percentage of children at the 6-8 week review who were recorded as breastfed

The figures above give a profile for Lothian and Scotland at different stages in addition it can be seen that the situation in Edinburgh (as approximately represented by the returns from the main maternity hospital) is far better than Scotland as a whole, although improvements are being made at a faster level for Scotland than for Edinburgh.

More interesting is to examine the situation in the programme areas of Edinburgh and to highlight these differences. Using the 6-8 week figure it can be seen that the programme areas of the city have a far lower level of breastfeeding than the city as a whole. For instance Breast Feeding in West Edinburgh is almost 75% lower than the city as a whole. It can be seen that South Edinburgh and West Edinburgh both have a significant drop in breastfeeding between first visit and the visit at 6-8 weeks, a situation which is not quite as marked in Craigmillar or North Edinburgh.

Table 35 Percentage of babies' breastfed by SIP 2001/02

6 to 8 weeks	Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	Wester Hailes	North Edinburgh	Craigmillar
Bottle	45.71	67.62	86.01	78.00	85.29
Breast	54.29	32.38	13.99	22.00	14.71
First Visit					
Bottle	25.83	43.83	55.33	52.36	63.56
Breast	74.17	56.17	44.67	47.64	36.44

Source: CHSP p - Provisional data

The Table below is from the information provided by Communities Scotland and it highlights the trend in breastfeeding. Again the target for this is to reduce the differentials by 10% by 2005. We can see that the situation in Craigmillar has improved markedly over the 4 years in question and there has been a slight increase in breast feeding in the strategic programme. The other two SIPs present a less positive picture. South Edinburgh has shown a higher number breastfeeding than the Scottish average although when compared to Lothian the situation is not so positive.

In terms of the target, reducing the differential by 10% by 2005, using Lothian as the base we can see that this is not happening as much as is the case with the other indicators. This is due to the fact that as the SIP areas improve, the situation for the whole health board area improves maintaining a gap. The one area where we can see that the gap has closed is between Craigmillar and Lothian. For the other SIP areas it has remained the same or in the case of South Edinburgh it has increased.

Table 36 Breast feeding rates: percentage of children who were breast fed at 6-8 week review by Social Inclusion Partnership and Year of Birth

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Scotland	26.2	26.1	28.0	26.3
Craigmillar	12.5	14.0	16.2	17.0
Edinburgh Strategic Programme	22.2	25.7	29.7	24.9
North Edinburgh	19.0	15.9	21.6	16.3
South Edinburgh	36.7	37.3	34.8	36.3
Lothian ¹	44.3	47.0	46.1	47.4

Source: Communities Scotland NB. Missing and invalid feeding status have been excluded from denominator. Includes those children who are exclusively or partially breastfed. ¹ This figure is from Table 33 above- Edinburgh data referred to the different stage at which breastfeeding could be recorded.

11. Improving the health of young people through reductions in smoking by 12-15 year olds, teenage pregnancies among 13-15 year olds and the rate of suicides among young people.

Indicators

- The proportion of 12-15 year olds who smoke.
- The rate per 1,000 females aged 13-15 who become pregnant.
- The number of suicides among young people (per 1,000 young people aged 16-24).

Baseline and Target

The target was for a reduction by 10% from a 1999 baseline, of the variances between affluent and disadvantaged groups across a full range of indicators. In contrast with the previous indicator this target did not have a timescale of 2005 set.

It has to be borne in mind that the populations that we are talking about for these age groups are very small. For instance in the city as a whole 12-15 year olds made up 4.2% of the population according to the 2001 Census. When this is added to the fact that we are interested in small geographical areas we can see that there are going to be difficulties with data collection. When the number of recorded cases becomes so small the data providing agency, in this case Lothian NHS Board, cannot provide the full information on grounds of confidentiality.

Current Situation: Smoking

Under 15 year olds smoking is another data set that is based on surveys. In the original Action Plan there was no available data for SIP areas or for Edinburgh. The situation in Scotland was known and it was suggested that in 1999 21% of 12-15 year olds smoke. It was not something that any of the SIPs had good detailed information on and is no longer a Core Compulsory Indicator that they report on.

Current Situation: Teenage Pregnancies

The table below is from the ISD Website and it can be seen that the rate for Edinburgh has, with one or two exceptions been higher than the Scottish rate. The age that ISD use is 13 -15 rather than 12-15 Again the fluctuations are due to very small numbers – in 2001 around 7 cases in every 1000. Generally this highlights how rare an under age pregnancy is, both in Scotland and in Edinburgh. Teenage mothers, between the ages of 16-19 are 10 times more common than mothers between 13-15. To put this further into perspective there are twice as many pregnancies amongst early 20s mothers than there are for late teen mothers.

Table 37 Pregnancy Rates per 1,000 Women in Each Year.

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^e	2001 ^p
Scotland	13-15	8.6	9.5	9.2	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.6
	16-19	68.2	70.0	70.4	72.2	71.4	70.2	70.6
Edinburgh	13-15	9.1	10.1	11.7	6.5	8.1	8.8	7.4
	16-19	69.3	67.0	67.0	71.4	75.0	70.3	64.2

Source: SMR01 & SMR02 http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/isd/sexual_health/Teenpregs/Table3.htm

p – Provisional

The data received this year from the Lothian NHS Board allows us to look at the situation for 2001/02 across the city as a whole. In all of the local areas there were fewer than 5 cases of 12-15 years olds giving birth, with the exception of Craigmillar where there were no cases at all. In the case of the Strategic Programme there could be as many as 16 cases or as few as 4 (the data supplied is broken into the sub

areas and 4 of these had cases of 12-15 years who were pregnant but had less than 5 cases and therefore couldn't supply detailed information). In the other two areas of the Strategic Programme SIP there were no cases. In terms of Edinburgh the rate per 1,000 for the 12-15 age group was 3.05 for 2001/02, showing that the decline in young teenage pregnancies is continuing. The small numbers of cases does result in swings in trends being caused by relatively few cases and this should be borne in mind when looking at the data, and of all the data this one probably requires a more long term examination rather than picking on annual or biannual trends.

Current Situation: Teenage Suicides

Again this is not a core compulsory indicator for the SIPs and therefore local data is not examined. In terms of the city self harm incidents have been recorded over the last 5 years and when we look at this data we can see some encouraging trends.

Table 38 Young Person Emergency Admission Episodes for Self Harm/Poisoning

Age Range	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
12-15	93 (5.1)	90 (5.0)	52 (2.9)	39 (2.1)	20 (1.1)
16-24	702 (11.4)	650 (10.6)	468 (7.6)	443 (7.1)	198 (3.1)

Source - SMR1

NB: Based on type of admission being coded as 'urgent' or 'emergency' and Based on all 6 diagnoses. The mid year population estimates revised in light of the 2001 census have been used to determine the rate source:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/revised-mid-year-est>

The table above highlights the situation for Edinburgh as a whole since 1996/7. The number in brackets is the rate per 1,000 and has been arrived at from the revised mid year population estimates published on the GRO (s) web page. It can be seen that admissions to hospital from self harm and poisoning has fallen as a rate per 1,000 year on year for both age groups.

Table 39 Crude rate¹ of self harm, Edinburgh, 2001/02

Age group	Females	Males	All
0 – 15	38 (1.1)	5 (0.13)	43 (0.5)
16-24	160 (4.9)	104 (3.3)	264 (4.1)

Source: SMR01

¹Rate = per 1000 Edinburgh female/male population in each age group

The most recent data has been made available by Lothian NHS Board and is highlighted above. The data has not been broken down into the 12-15 age group, but has been broken down in terms of gender. . It can be seen that self harm amongst young people continues to affect females more than males, particularly in the under 15 age group. The figure overall appears to have increased slightly when compared to 2000/01 in Table 37, but remember the age groups are slightly different. Also it continues to be declining when the longer term trend is examined.

18. **Improving the health of families by reducing smoking, alcohol misuse, poor diet and mortality rates from coronary heart disease.**
22. **Increasing the number of older people taking physical exercise and reducing the rates of mortality from coronary heart disease and the prevalence of respiratory diseases.**

Indicators

- a. *The proportion of smokers.*
- b. *The proportion of men and women drinking above the 'safe' limits (21 and 14 units).*
- c. *Healthy diet indicator(s) to be established.*
- d. *Mortality rate from coronary heart disease (per 100,000 population aged 25+).*
- e. *The numbers of old people taking physical exercise (65-74 years).*
- f. *The rates of mortality per 100,000 from coronary heart disease (65-74 years).*
- g. *The prevalence of respiratory disease (65-74 years).*

Targets

In the original action plan targets were not set, one would expect that progress would be seen by a lowering in the differentials between the city and the programme areas, similar to the other health indicators.

Current Situation: Smoking

According to the SHS in 2001 27% of Edinburgh residents smoked cigarettes. There is no marked difference in gender however there was a significant difference in terms of household type with 57% of single parents in Edinburgh smoking. It can be seen from the table below, a table based on the earlier cohort of the Scottish Household Survey, that there hasn't been much of a change between the 2 studies. According to the Action Plan 30% of Edinburgh residents were smokers since then there has clearly been an improve

Table 40 Edinburgh City: Do you smoke cigarettes nowadays? 1999/2000

		16-34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 plus	Total
Do you smoke cigarettes nowadays?	Yes	32.9%	30.0%	24.8%	21.0%	27.3%
	No	67.1%	70.0%	75.2%	79.0%	72.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Scottish Household Survey Web Site <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/shs/tables/datatables/edinburgh/t048.htm>

NHS Lothian is currently carrying out a questionnaire survey of over 18,000 residents. Hopefully this will give details on these areas at a later date.

Current Situation: Drinking and Diet

The baseline statistic for this indicates that in the SIP areas 5 - 11% of women and 22 - 35% men drank above the safe limits. This tended to be higher than the situation in Edinburgh (6% of women and 16% of men) but lower or, in the case of male drinking almost the same as for Scotland (13% women and 33% men).

A healthy diet indicator was not established in the action plan and there has been little progress made towards achieving this.

Again much of the data that would be found for these data sets can only be found from survey data, survey data that is unavailable at the moment. The NHS Lothian

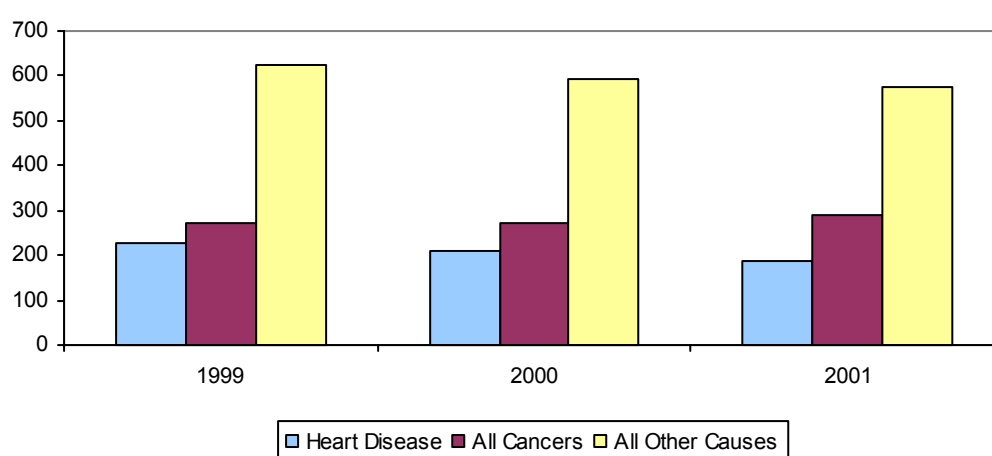
survey will provide information on this which may then be of a sample size that can get broken down to individual SIP areas.

Current Situation: IHD Deaths

The baseline for IHD deaths indicated that the situation in the SIPs varied considerably with some of the SIPs being lower than the city average (city average 327 deaths per 100,000 people) whilst other SIP areas were higher than this.

The chart below highlights the number of deaths in Edinburgh and breaks this down in terms of cause of death. It can be seen that the rate of deaths from heart disease has fallen over the course of these three years, progress is therefore being made towards this milestone. Unfortunately the same progress hasn't been made with respect to deaths from cancer and this proportion remains relatively static.

Figure 13 Deaths by Cause per 100,000



It is generally accepted that mortality rates are linked to poverty and we can see that generally the proportion of people dying from Heart Disease in the SIP areas is higher than the situation for Edinburgh as a whole.

Table 41 Crude Rates¹ of IHD Deaths

	North Edinburgh		Craigmillar		South Edinburgh		West Edinburgh		Edinburgh	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1996/97	44	2.79	32	4.08	105	3.73	36	3.69	1154	2.57
1997/98	27	1.71	21	2.68	79	2.81	46	4.71	1041	2.32
1998/99	40	2.53	17	2.17	87	3.09	44	4.50	1035	2.31
1999/00	31	1.96	26	3.32	78	2.77	48	4.91	1007	2.24
2000/01	29	1.84	20	2.55	63	2.24	32	3.28	907	2.02
2001/02	44	2.79	17	2.17	65	2.31	30	3.07	816	1.82
Population	15,781		7,834		28,121		9,767		448,624	

Source: GRO(S) from Lothian Health ¹Rate = per 1000

Please note that the 2001 populations have been applied to the SIP figures throughout as detailed reliable population information is not available as a result one would expect the rate in the 1996/97 to be lower as the population may well have been higher at that time as the years get closer to 2001/02 we would expect the figures to be more accurate.

It can be seen that generally there have been improvements in terms of the number of IHD deaths in the city as whole and in the SIP areas (the rate for North Edinburgh is probably the one exception). One would expect that as with the other health targets the aim will be to see the 'gap' between the city and the programme areas close.

We can see in the table below that in terms of the 6 years for which data is available the rate has fallen faster in the Craigmillar and South Edinburgh than the city as a whole. West Edinburgh has improved but at a less impressive level than the city and the situation in North Edinburgh has improved only to return to a rate that was applicable at the start.

Table 42 Decline in the Crude IHD Death Rate

	North Edinburgh	Craigmillar	South Edinburgh	West Edinburgh	Edinburgh
Decline between 1996/97 and 2001/02	0.00	1.91	1.42	0.61	0.75
Decline between 1998/99 and 2001/02	-0.26	0.00	0.78	1.43	0.49

As mentioned in the notes to table 40 there are some questions over whether or not the population as far back as 1996/97 is at all reflected in the 2001 census population. Looking at the situation either side of the census may present a more realistic picture and the change in the rate of IHD deaths between 1998/99 and 2001/02 is presented in table 41 above. In this we can see slightly different trends. Craigmillar has not changed over that period, south Edinburgh saw a less impressive decline in the rate (than over the longer term) almost the opposite to West Edinburgh where the situation over the shorter time period improved considerably when compared to Edinburgh. Over the four years around the census rather than 6 years for which data is available we can see that the rate for Craigmillar has remained the same whilst the situation in North Edinburgh has actually got worse.

Current Situation: Exercise and Older People.

This is an indicator which requires survey material to be collected before any analysis can be undertaken and conclusions can be reached. Data from the study being undertaken by the health board may allow this to be looked at. The Scottish Household Survey for 1999/2000 gives some information that may be of use.

This found that 48.3% of people aged over 60 had never used sport or leisure facilities and 40.1% had never used swimming facilities. On a more positive note 11.9% of those over 60 and interviewed said that they had been swimming at least once over the last 6 months, whilst 12.1% said that they had used sport or leisure facilities.

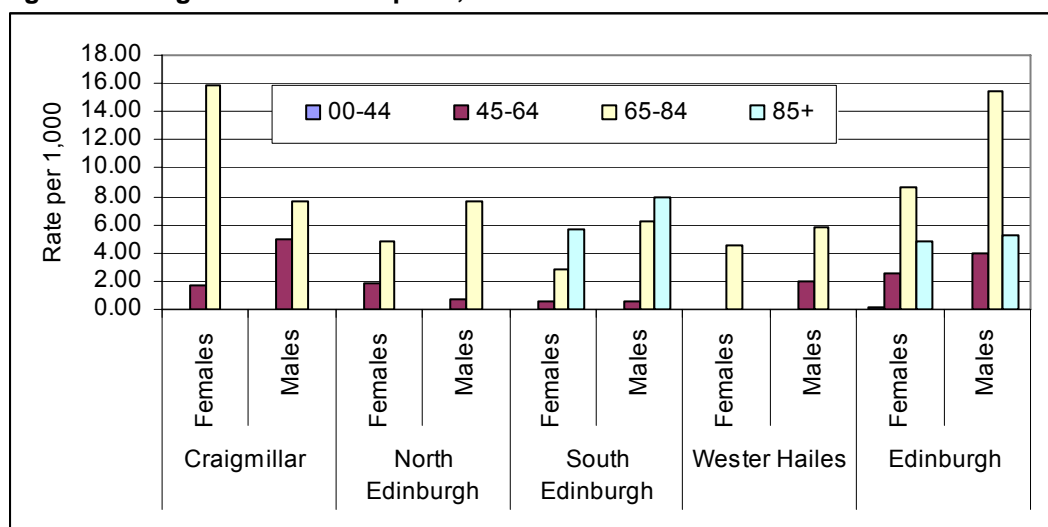
The same study found that 21% of people aged over 60 were smokers, this was the lowest percentage of all age groups. The more recent analysis of the 2002 SHS survey found that 22% of single pensioner households in the city were smokers whilst 13% of 'older smaller households' said that they smoked. This leads to the discussion of deaths from respiratory disease amongst older people.

Current Situation: Deaths from Respiratory Disease for Older People

Although there are a number of causes of respiratory disease, lung cancer is a major cause in Scotland and one that is a focus of the NHS operational programme. The figure below illustrates the situation for four of three of the SIP areas and Wester Hailes.

It can be seen that there are differences around the four SIP areas that have been looked at, with the rate being far higher for Craigmillar females aged 65-84 and for Craigmillar males aged 45-64. Lung cancer deaths in the 85 year old or older age group are rare with only South Edinburgh recording any cases.

Figure 14 Lung Cancer Deaths per 1,000



Source: GRO(S) from Lothian NHS Board

Current Situation: Deaths from Heart Disease for Older People

Data is only available on a consistent level for those aged over 65, and it can be seen in table 43 below that in some of the programme areas the number of cases even in this larger age group are small. As a result 3 extra IHD deaths can significantly affect the rates and any year on year trends. One other caveat is the fact that detailed population breakdowns for age groups and small areas are problematic. As a result the census data has been used to calculate rates.

Table 43 Number of IHD Deaths in the 65+ Population

	Edinburgh		North Edinburgh		Craigmillar		South Edinburgh		Wester Hailes	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1996/97	970	14.04	33	17.09	24	22.43	86	18.11	11	11.92
1997/98	846	12.24	20	10.36	13	12.15	59	12.43	9	9.75
1998/99	897	12.98	31	16.05	11	10.28	71	14.95	15	16.25
1999/00	844	12.22	21	10.88	20	18.69	65	13.69	14	15.17
2000/01	781	11.30	24	12.43	12	11.21	53	11.16	9	9.75
2001/02	690	9.99	29	15.02	11	10.28	54	11.37	14	15.17
2001 65+ Popln.	69,090		1,931		1070		4,748		923	

Source: GRO(S) from Lothian Health Rate = per 1000

Please note that the 2001 populations have been applied to the SIP figures throughout as detailed reliable population information is not available as a result one would expect the rate in the 1996/97 to be lower as the population may well have been higher at that time as the years get closer to 2001/02 we would expect the figures to be more accurate.

If we look at the situation between 1996/97 and 2001/02 we can see that the rate has fallen for the city and all of the programme areas with the exception of Wester Hailes where there has been an increase. Using the years around the census it can be seen that over that shorter, probably more reliable timescale given the use of the census, significant improvements can be seen in Wester Hailes and North Edinburgh. South Edinburgh shows a steady positive trend and a steady decline can also be seen in Edinburgh as a whole. Craigmillar on the other hand shows a slight increase. Over all one would say that progress is being made in the city and in the SIPs in reducing the number of deaths through IHD.

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

6. Reducing the number of households, and particularly families with children, living in temporary accommodation.

12. No one has to sleep rough.

Indicators

a. The number of households living in temporary accommodation.

b. The number of households with children living in temporary accommodation.

c. The number of people in Edinburgh who have slept rough on one or more occasions in a year.

Households in Temporary Accommodation

In 2000 there were 295 households living in temporary accommodation. Of these 148 were households with children. In 2001 this had increased to 347 households, 154 of whom were with children. This increase is seen as being due to the Housing Scotland Act (CCP, Annual Report 2001, Annex E, pg 14). The most recent figures from the Housing Department (31/03/03) indicate that 397 households were living in temporary accommodation.

People Sleeping Rough

According to the Action Plan it was estimated that between 8-11,000 people had slept rough in Scotland on more than one occasion in 1997. In Edinburgh the working assumption was that 70-80 people sleep rough regularly. The target given in the plan was that a maximum of 50 people would be sleeping rough by the end of 2000/01, falling to 30 in 2002 and 20 in 2003.

Work undertaken by George Street Research for the Rough Sleepers Initiative carried out snap shot surveys of those people sleeping rough. This was undertaken over the course of a week in both May and October 2001 and May and October 2002.

Table 44 Number of People Sleeping Rough

Edinburgh					Absolute difference
	May 2001	Oct 2001	May 2002	Oct 2002	May 01 –Oct 02
Week	154	183	124	135	-19
Per Night	18	21	19	22	+4

Source: Table 3.2 and 4.3 RSI *Monitoring the Target*

The table above highlights the number of incidences of sleeping rough over the course of the 'snap shot week'. Also included is the number of people sleeping rough on any one night averaged out over the course. It can be seen that over the four 'census' periods there is a similarity and it would be fair to say that around about 20 people sleep rough on anyone night

An alternative source is to look at the data collected by the housing department. According to the Housing Department the number of people sleeping rough on average over a 2 week period was 18. This is very similar to the George Street figures.

Using both of these it would be fair to say that we are meeting the target in terms of rough sleeping and at the end of last year around 20 people were sleeping rough in Edinburgh on anyone night.

17. Increasing the proportion of people with learning disabilities able to live at home or in a 'homely' environment.

Indicators

- a. *The number of occupied beds in hospitals for people with learning disabilities.*
- b. *The number of people with learning disabilities in nursing homes.*
- c. *The number of people with learning disabilities in residential care homes.*
- d. *The number of people with learning disabilities in unregistered supported accommodation.*
- e. *The number of day service places available for people with learning disabilities.*

Baseline

The baseline data for this milestone was patchy at a Scotland level and it was not applicable at a SIP level. The Action Plan indicated that there were no people with learning disabilities occupying beds in hospitals and there were 16 people with learning disabilities in nursing homes. The target was to maintain this.

In addition there were 429 people with learning disabilities in residential care homes, 141 people with learning disabilities in unregistered supported accommodation and there was 727 day service places available for people with learning disabilities. Targets were to be determined by the Social Work Department in their service Plan. The Community Care Plan 2002-2005 looks at all of the groups that require support from the Community Care team. For those with learning disabilities 5 targets for 2002 were highlighted:

- Developing a joint database of service users
- Introducing local area coordination
- Appoint programme manager for learning disabilities services.
- Developing a resource with autistic spectrum disorders and challenging behaviour.
- Change the focus of day services to ensure people have choice and opportunities for fully inclusive services.

The Social Work Department have provided the following information which may be a proxy for d as living at home with parents and family would likely to be unregistered.

Table 45 Number of people in Edinburgh with learning disabilities living at home or alone with a carer:

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total	1238	1235	1242

Source: Social Work Department

However many adults with learning disabilities live away from their families and with carers who may be employed by statutory or independent sector agencies.

The number of day service places is not yet available

21. Increasing the proportion of older people able to live independently by doubling the proportion of older people receiving respite care at home and increasing home care opportunities.

Indicators

- a. *The number of older people receiving intensive home care (10+ hours per week) per thousand of the population aged 65 and over.*
- b. *The number of older people receiving a day-care service per thousand of the population aged 65 and over.*
- c. *The proportion of older people receiving home based respite care per thousand of the population aged 65 and over.*

Baseline

According to the Action Plan in 1999/2000 1.2%¹² of the over 65 population in Edinburgh were receiving intensive (10+ hours per week) home care. This was slightly higher than the situation in Scotland as a whole. The Action Plan went on to say that the target was to assist 683 older people by 2001.

In terms of day care service it was highlighted that 8.1 persons per 1,000 were receiving this service, there was no comparable figure for Scotland, nor was there a target set in the initial Action Plan. In terms of the proportion of older people receiving home based respite care, this was 12.1 per 1,000 people (the situation for Scotland was 14.6). This had a target set which was 1,150 cases by 2001.

Current Situation

The current situation is highlighted in the table below. The over 65 population has been added from the 2001 census to allow the rate per 1,000 to be applied.

Table 46 Older people (65+) - Edinburgh total

	2000-01	Rate	2001-02	Rate	2002-03	Rate
Over 65+ population (2001 census)	69,090	Per 1,000		Per 1,000		Per 1,000
Receiving intensive home care (10+ hours per week)	421	0.06	458	0.07	428	0.06
Number of older people receiving a day care service (LA only)			859	0.12	726	0.11
Number of older people receiving home based respite care	546	0.08	1057	0.15		

Source: Social Work Department

Comparing the baseline study with the current data available it would appear that there has been a significant decline in all of the services offered. This degree of difference must be due to different collection approaches in the baseline study. Notes aren't clear enough to ascertain exactly what the different techniques are.

Applying the targets it can be seen that the number of older people receiving respite has almost been met (1,057 when the target was 1,150). The target for the number of people receiving 10 or more hours per week intensive home care was to be 683 people by 2001. This has not been achieved. In fact the figure has remained relatively static over the three year period highlighted in the table above.

¹² 11.7 per 1,000 Page 38 of the CCP Action Plan

According to the Housing Series Statistical Bulletin the housing stock in Edinburgh as at March 31st 2002 contained the following supported and accessible house types

**Table 47 Provision by Public Agencies and Housing Associations
31st March 2002**

	Number of Units
Housing for the Elderly	
Very Sheltered	253
Sheltered	3,328
Medium Dependency Housing ¹	941
Housing for the Disabled	
Wheelchair	510
Ambulant	343
Other Specially Adapted	689

Source: Table 19 Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin; Housing Series, November 2002

¹This is sometimes called amenity housing and includes dwellings adapted to suit particular needs of tenants, so numbers in these categories may fall from year to year.

27. Increasing the quality and variety of homes in our most disadvantaged communities

27a. Creating balanced communities across the city.

Indicators

- a. The incidence of various house types and sizes.
- b. The tenure pattern.
- c. Total numbers of houses demolished, improved, modernised, converted, taken out of housing use, and newly built.
- d. Void rates in social housing.
- e. The number of new affordable houses built.
- f. The number of rented houses managed to recognisable performance standards.
- g. The number of houses meeting agreed energy efficiency standards (to be defined).
- h. The percentage of new houses built on brown field sites.
- i. Number of houses built to 'housing for various needs' standards.

Current Situation

House Types

The census provides a great deal of information in terms of the profile of the city and the SIP areas. In terms of the house types 60% of homes in the city are flats (in Scotland has a whole has 36.5%). The profile for the SIP areas versus the city is illustrated in the table below.

Table 48 Percent of Housing Stock by Type

	Edinburgh	Craigmillar	South Edinburgh	North Edinburgh	Strategic Programme
Detached	11.2	5.2	13.3	1.9	2
Semi-detached	14.1	18.2	26.3	10.6	7.7
Terraced	14.5	19.3	25.8	12.0	10.2
Flats/tenement	60.1 (<i>81.5</i>)	56.9 (<i>81.4</i>)	34.5 (<i>60.7</i>)	75.5 (<i>91.4</i>)	79.9 (<i>89.1</i>)
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: 2001 Census. The figures in italics are from the 2001 Annual report and highlight the situation in 1998.

It can be seen that the SIPs to the south of the city have a lower proportion of flats than the strategic programme and north Edinburgh. This is very marked in the case of South Edinburgh. When compared to the situation in 1998 we can see that the number of flats in the SIP areas has declined. The percentage of the stock that was made up of flats or tenements is given in italics. Progress has been made in making the SIP areas, and it has to be said the city in general, more varied in terms of the dwelling types.

Table 49 Household Size by Number of Rooms 1998

Apartment	Edinburgh	Craigmillar	South Edinburgh	North Edinburgh	Strategic Programme
≤ 2	26	25	25	15	31
3	53	58	44	63	56
4 ≥	21	17	30	22	13

Source: 2001 Annual Report

The 2001 Annual Report also gave a figure for the breakdown of units in terms of size. It can be seen that 3 apartment properties dominated both in the city and in the SIP areas with the remainder of the stock being split almost equally between homes with less than 3 rooms and once with more than 3 rooms. The table below gives the situation for the city and the SIPs from the 2001 census

Table 50 Household Size by Number of Rooms (% of stock)

	Edinburgh	Craigmillar	South Edinburgh	North Edinburgh	Strategic Programme
1 room	1	2	1	2	2
2 room	6	9	4	6	11
3/4 rooms	49	60	50	62	64
5/6 rooms	32	27	39	29	20
7+ rooms	12	3	7	2	4

Source: 2001 Census

It can be seen that South Edinburgh continues to have a larger number of larger homes, possibly not surprising given that it also has the least number of flats. There are now fewer of the smaller homes than in the past.

The SIPs and the city would appear to be less reliant on flats than had been the case in the past and have homes which are larger than had been the case previously (at least in the case of number of rooms).

Tenure Pattern

It can be seen in the table below that Edinburgh has a higher proportion of owner occupied homes than Scotland and a higher proportion of private rented homes. The council only controls 10% of the housing market whilst elsewhere in the country the situation is such that the council control over 20%. In terms of the importance of the council as a landlord this is a considerable change as in 1999 it was responsible for 14% of the stock.

Table 51 Housing Tenure Breakdown

Tenure	Scotland	Edinburgh	Craigmillar	North Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	Strategic Programme
Total number of households (with residents)	2,192,246	204,683	3,717	7,240	12,130	24,275
- % Owned	62.59	68.57	30.5	33.2	62.1	52.2
- % Rented from council	21.57	10.94	41.9	44.4	27.6	19.9
- % Other social rented	5.58	5.55	17.1	11.6	2.5	10.3
- % Private rented	6.74	12.5	4.4	5.1	3.5	14.3
- % Living Rent Free	3.55	2.43	6.2	5.7	4.4	3.4

Source: 2001 Census

The city and the SIPs areas are clearly less reliant on local authority housing provision and have a more mixed (in terms of size, type and tenure) housing stock than in the past. It can be seen that in some of the SIP areas the tenure pattern is still not particularly diverse, South Edinburgh for instance has far fewer social rented homes than the city average and Craigmillar has the lowest level of owner occupation, whilst North Edinburgh remains the SIP with the most reliance on the council.

Housing Change

In terms of demolitions the data currently available only reflects the local authority stock, which has been illustrated to be only 10% of the whole stock. According to the Housing Department 292 local authority units were demolished in Edinburgh in 2002/03 and these were all in South Edinburgh or Craigmillar, 35 and 257 respectively. Overall the number of local authority homes demolished has increased. The situation in 1998/99 saw 286 council homes demolished across the city, with 120 of these from Craigmillar, 126 from North Edinburgh and 40 from south Edinburgh.

According to the Statistical Bulletin published by the Scottish Executive there were 415 units completed in Edinburgh the first quarter of 2002, 774 in quarter 2, 546 in third quarter of 2002 and 375 quarter 4. In total this equates to 2110 units completed in Edinburgh in 2002, a decline from 2,498 completions in 2001. In 2001 545 housing association units were provided in the city.

Alternative data is available from City of Edinburgh Council and the recent figures for the number of housing completions are given in the table below.

Table 52 Housing Completions 2001/02

	Edinburgh	Craigmillar	South Edinburgh	North Edinburgh	Strategic Programme	West Edinburgh
Private sector	1864	62	241	155	471	28
Public sector	695	227	9	29	172	38
Total	2559	289	250	184	643	66

Source: CEC Housing Department, public sector is Housing Association.

We can see that half of the homes being built for sale by the private sector are in SIP areas (51%). But three quarters of those being built for the private sale in SIP areas are either in South Edinburgh or parts of the strategic programme. We can look at the situation from the other perspective and see that 68% of the social housing stock being built in the city is being constructed in SIP areas.

These are likely to have practical reasons: The population size of South Edinburgh and Leith would suggest that these areas dominate any statistics from the SIPs, similarly the situation in Craigmillar is currently one where tenants are returning after early phases of the redevelopment have been completed so one may expect lots of the homes to be built for this need. However it is important to remain focused on both tenure diversity and also the need to have affordable homes in areas of the city where this may not be available. For instance the census indicated that certain parts of the strategic programme SIP are some of the most overcrowded 28.7% of households in Southside and 24.7% in Leith whilst the average for the city was 14.2%.

According to the housing department none of their units were converted out of housing in 2002/03. Comparable data for other sectors not available.

Table 53 Number of New Build and Major Rehab Unit Completions funded by Communities Scotland Grants

SIP	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Craigmillar	158	39	-	60
North Edinburgh	161	18	49	4
South Edinburgh	-	19	19	-
Wester Hailes	60	-	20	-

Source: Communities Scotland Investment and Performance

The table above indicates the scale of the investment from Communities Scotland in terms of the number of units that have been built and or rehabilitated. The data for the Strategic Programme was not provided. Communities Scotland grants are used to provide new build properties or for major rehabilitation of existing ones.

Void Rates

It can be seen in the table below that void rates in the council stock in the city and in the SIP areas has declined since 1998 in all areas apart from the strategic programme.

Table 54 CEC Housing Stock Void Rates

	Edinburgh	Craigmillar	South Edinburgh	North Edinburgh	Strategic Programme
1998	5.3	24.6	5.0	5.7	1.6
2001	4.5	19.3	5.6	5.0	
2003	2.7	4.5	2.1	4.9	2.4

Source: CEC Housing Department for 2003 data; CCP 2001 Annual Report for the previous data.

The 1998 and 2001 figures were gross rates, which includes properties which will not be let again and are awaiting demolition. The 1998 and 2001 figures were presented in the CCP 2001 annual report.

OTHERS

14a Reducing financial exclusion in Edinburgh

28. Increasing the number of people across all communities taking part in voluntary activities.

29. Accelerating the number of households in disadvantaged areas with access to the Internet.

Indicators

a The number of households without access to a bank account

b The number of members of a credit union in Edinburgh

c. The percentage of adults attending social and leisure events and facilities in local communities.

d. The percentage of adults acting as volunteers or organisers in the above events and facilities.

e. The percentage of households with one or more member regularly attending community or representative groups.

f. The percentage of households with access to the Internet at home.

g. The percentage of households where at least one member has access to the Internet elsewhere.

Finance

Bank Accounts

Once again we are reliant on survey data to enable us to see the degree to which access to bank accounts have improved, or to see how the programme areas compare with the city as a whole.

Table 55 Without Access to Bank or Building Society Account

	Scotland	Edinburgh	Craigmillar	Strategic Program	North Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	West Edinburgh
1999 ¹	11.5	11.4	23	9	6		17
1999/2000 ²	14	9					
2001 ³		7					
2002 ²				18			

Source: ¹This data is from the 2001 Annual Report it refers to a slightly different question and, in the case of West Edinburgh, refers to Wester Hailes.

²This is based on information from the Strategic Programme Survey (2002) which compared its results to those of Edinburgh and Scotland.

³Analysis from one year of the Scottish Household Survey from Central Statistics Unit of Scottish Executive.

According to the Scottish Household Survey from the 1999/2000 (combined) dataset 91% of the highest income householder had a bank/building society account this compared to 86% for Scotland and 82% for the Strategic Programme¹³ (other SIPs don't have a comparable survey).

Comparing the 1999/2000 Scottish Household Survey with the 2002 Scotinform study we can see that the SIPs, as represented by the strategic program also has fewer households with savings. The percentage that said that they had money saved in a bank or building society was 57% in Edinburgh, 53% in Scotland and 40% in the Strategic Programme.

¹³ Carried out by Scotinform in 2002

The 2001 Scottish Household Survey sample has been made available and although the sample size is smaller than the 1999/2000 data (one year rather than two) it is still a sample of over 1,200. This data is highlighted in the table above and we can see that again there has been a decline suggesting that only 7% of Edinburgh households no longer have access to a bank or building society account.

The same survey indicated that the single parents were the type of household least likely to have a bank account with 29% stating that they didn't have a bank or building society account.

Credit Unions

Capital Credit Union currently (Spring 2003) has 3,291 members in the city. Of these 146 are in Craigmillar, 569 in South Edinburgh, 472 in North Edinburgh, 1,571 in the areas of the strategic programme and 533 in West Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership. The data given in the previous annual report indicated that there were 8,300 members in 1999, suggesting a significant decline. The discrepancy is likely to be that this may include other credit unions other than just Capital Credit Union and/or may include Lothian wide membership of the capital credit union. Future monitoring will focus on the city and capital credit union, giving a better ability to track change.

Volunteering

In the Action Plan it was highlighted that across Scotland 20% of adults give up time to help as a volunteer or organiser for a charity, club or organisation. Surveys undertaken around the time of the baseline study indicated that this proportion varied between 4% and 12% in Edinburgh's area based SIPs although between 23% and 30% attend community groups/meetings. These studies also found that between 22-28% of all SIP households have one or more member regularly attending community groups/meetings. There was no information provided reflecting the situation in Edinburgh as a whole

How has this changed since then? Again this is very survey dependent and the position has been reversed, we now have detailed information on the Edinburgh situation from the Scottish Household Survey, but have less reliable information for all of the SIPs.

The SHS information highlights that 28% of Edinburgh residents in 2001 had helped as an organiser/volunteer in the past 12 months. This is higher than the SIP situation at the time of the baseline for the action plan. The 'large adult' household type is the most active category with 39% of these households being involved in one way or another, whilst the single pensioner household has been the least active in this respect, only 17%. The most popular type of voluntary work is 'providing some kind of service' with 53% of those volunteering having done this.

Table 56 Acting as a volunteer or organiser

	Craigmillar	Strategic Program	North Edinburgh	South Edinburgh	West Edinburgh ¹
1999	4%	12%	5%	12%	13%
1999/2000					
2001					
2002	20% ²	6%			

Source: The 1999 data is from page 85 of the Annual Report 2001, Technical Annex part B

¹This is based on the Pathfinder boundary rather than the Wester Hailes SIP boundary

²For Craigmillar based on Peoples Panel survey from April 2002 20% of the 95 who answered the question stated that they were volunteers or organisers in community or representative groups.

In terms of the SIPs the Scottish Household Survey has been unable to break this figure down into individual SIP areas and we have to rely on Surveys that the SIPs have commissioned themselves. The table above highlights the results of the surveys that have been carried out over the last 4 years.

It can be seen that both SIPs that have carried out surveys still have lower volunteering rates than the city as a whole.

Access to the Internet

According to the 2000-03 Action Plan, 12% of Scottish Households had access to the Internet at home in 1999 compared to 19% of households in West Edinburgh. Comparable data for the other SIPs and Edinburgh as a whole were not available. A MORI survey published by Yellow Pages and cited in the Edinburgh Evening News (5/2/03) stated that 69% of Edinburgh residents were online. The article then went on to suggest that Edinburgh is the most 'internet aware' city in the UK.

Table 57 The Number of Households With Domestic Access to the Internet

	Number 2001	% 2001*	Number 2002	% 2002*	Absolute Change
North Edinburgh	1,729	24	2,770	38	1,041
South Edinburgh	3,523	29	5,279	44	1,756
Craigmillar	637	17	1,318	35	681
Strategic Programme	2,193	9	4,080	17	1,887
Edinburgh	72,609	36	113,307	55	40,698

Source: * These are based on the 2001 census which gave number of households for each of these areas.

The 2001 and 2002 data is from Communities Scotland, 13 June 2003, notes stated "The data are based on a survey based product created by Business Geographics. The data includes variables such as whether households have or are considering purchasing computers, goods and services purchased via the internet and, how long people spend browsing. The sample size is 900,000 nationally, made up entirely from responses to the Annual Shopper Survey. The postcode sector-level counts are weighted by age, tenure, presence of children and income at the TV region level."

The table above has been provided by Communities Scotland to support SIP monitoring and as a result does not include West Edinburgh. We can see that internet access has improved both in the city as a whole and in the SIP areas. The strategic programme and Craigmillar have seen the proportion of households with access to the internet increase faster than the city as a whole whilst North and South Edinburgh the rate has been similar to the Edinburgh average.

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