

## **TECHNICAL ANNEX:**

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### **Social Justice in Edinburgh**

#### **A Statistical Picture**

November 2001

# CAPITAL CITY PARTNERSHIP

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## Technical Annex: PART A: A Statistical Picture

*November 2001*

# **1. SOCIAL JUSTICE IN EDINBURGH: A STATISTICAL PICTURE**

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## **1.1. The framework for the indicators**

- 1.1.1. This section of the annex to the Capital City Partnership Action Plan provides an overview of the main and supplementary indicators which have been developed for the Action Plan. Part 2 “Main and Supplementary Indicators for the Action Plan” contains the data collected for the Social Justice Milestones and appropriate supporting indicators.
- 1.1.2. The framework for monitoring Social Justice in Scotland has been developed by the Scottish Executive in terms of 29 Social Justice milestones that have been set out in their report “Social Justice – A Scotland where everything matters” (Scottish Executive 1999). The indicators chosen for the 29 milestones have been described in a sister document ‘Milestone sources and definitions’.
- 1.1.3. The Capital City Partnership (CCP) has a responsibility for promoting Social Justice in Edinburgh by co-ordinating the contributions of the various Partners, including the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC), Agencies (such as Scottish Homes, SEEL, Lothian Health), Social Inclusion Partnerships (SIPs) and the community and voluntary sectors. Hence the CCP has taken these Social Justice milestones as the basis for their own Action Plan and its monitoring framework. Some additional milestones have been included to reflect other aspects of the agendas of CCP Partners, such as the SIPs, covering financial exclusion and the creation of balanced communities across the City of Edinburgh.
- 1.1.4. As well as the main indicators chosen for the milestones for the framework for Scotland, the framework for Edinburgh includes supplementary indicators for each milestone. These supplementary indicators are designed to help to understand the context for the level and change in the relevant Milestone indicator(s) in terms of the various factors that might contribute.

## **1.2. Data coverage and sources**

- 1.2.1. The Social Justice framework is relatively new and the main indicators were chosen as those most appropriate for the milestone. In some cases, data do not exist for Scotland and new sources are currently being developed. Where sources are available for Scotland, the sources do not always contain robust estimates for Districts. Furthermore, even when there are District sources, it is more often the case than not that specific local area (below District level) data will not be available. The problem of identifying local area data is greater if the local areas have boundaries that do not correspond with administrative boundaries such as wards and police beats.
- 1.2.2. This is the second year for which the data have been assembled and there remains a significant amount of missing data at Scotland, City of Edinburgh and local levels. Additional work is still being undertaken by various organisations to develop new sources or new ways of reporting data (e.g. postcoding units of information). All of the Partners of the CCP have been willing to develop their data sources to provide the required information and are, in many cases, effectively ‘leading’ the development in Scotland. The CCP thanks its Partners for contributing their internal resources to these data developments.
- 1.2.3. Some aspects of the data remain difficult to obtain. The contribution of social work is difficult to assess because of the nature of the activity, the characteristics of households are difficult to identify without large scale surveys and some indicators are not the objective of a single organisation. For example, the collection of income support data is the responsibility of the Benefit Agency but there is not an administrative basis for collection of local area data such as benefits for households with children.
- 1.2.4. The actual availability of data for different indicators is revealed by the extent to which the annex has been filled in. The tables give sources and dates and are reproducible by the organisations who have provided them, either because they are available as official

statistics, internal management information or special analyses. A few indicators have as yet no identifiable source. However, for most indicators, it has been possible to obtain some estimate(s) to provide an indication of the scale of the measure. There are three broad groups. For some indicators, it has only been possible to obtain an estimate for Scotland or Edinburgh, with no local area data. For some other indicators, surveys specific to a local area have provided information for some of the local areas. Where data are expected, the sources make reference to the expected time. For the rest, special analyses have been carried out by the partners to provide estimates for Edinburgh and the local areas. These have generally been able to provide a complete set. The work to develop new and existing sources for the different indicators is a continuing exercise, both nationally and locally.

- 1.2.5. The information contained in the Action Plan annex represents the baseline for the Action Plan in terms of the situation in Scotland, Edinburgh and its SIP areas, Craigmillar, Wester Hailes, North Edinburgh and South Edinburgh. Description of the baseline included in the Action Plan use the relevant information from the annex. The SIP range reflects the spread across these four SIP areas. The document now includes updated information for 2000/2001 and in some cases a longer history.
- 1.2.6. The area used for North Edinburgh is the operational area of the North Edinburgh Area Regeneration Partnership which includes parts of Drylaw and Royston/Wardie wards which are contiguous with the boundaries of the SIP area. West Edinburgh, a pilot Community Planning Area which includes Wester Hailes, is also included in the annex tables for reference.
- 1.2.7. Two other SIPs are not defined in terms of single areas. The Strategic Programme has a number of small disadvantaged areas across Edinburgh not covered by the area based SIPs – the data collected relate to their Board’s operational area which is larger than the defined SIP. Since it is so fragmented, it impinges on a large number of wards and indicators based on wards tend towards the City average. It is therefore not likely to reflect the nature of the deprivation in the Strategic Programme SIP or operational areas. The

EYSIP is a thematic SIP targeted on young people (primarily 14-21 years old) and is operating across the City. Much of its effort will be targeted on areas not covered by the other SIPs and the context data provided reflects conditions in these other areas. However, in practice, the City data for the target group (14-21 year olds) is a more appropriate baseline. The EYSIP has a research programme to develop new data sources for their specific target group. Hence the EYSIP is no longer included in the tables.

- 1.2.8. The data collected relate to different dates and periods. In all cases, the latest available information was used and the bulk of the data relate to 1999 or 1999/2000. Nevertheless, the range is from 1995 for one indicator to mid 2001 for another indicator. Most of the data provided by organisations are available at least annually, although they may be only available at a specific time of the year (e.g. after the end of the school year). This has enabled most of the indicators to be updated.
- 1.2.9. Population is itself an indicator but is also used as a denominator for a number of other indicators, e.g. crime rates and mortality rates. It should be noted that all population data used relate to 1997, the latest data available for Edinburgh. Hence crime levels may be for 1999 but the population is still 1997. Ward estimates for population in Edinburgh have not been updated since the 'People Count' published 1997 data. Hence all population data used are 1997 estimates. The data for SIPs are derived for the areas within the boundaries of the SIPs defined by mapping the physical areas onto Census Output Areas. This mapping uses the GIS system and the City of Edinburgh's Datashare Project.
- 1.2.10. Surveys, particularly those which cover households, are not necessarily carried out regularly. The information available for the baseline from these sources has been boosted by the resources given to the SIPs to carry out surveys of their Citizens' Panels. It is unlikely that such data will be available annually.

## **2. PART A: KEY ASPECTS OF THE STATISTICAL PICTURE**

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### **2.1. The structure of the overview**

2.1.1. The Social Justice framework has 29 milestones, grouped under 5 headings:

- Children (6 milestones);
- Young People (6 milestones);
- Families and working age people (6 milestones);
- Older People (5 milestones);
- Communities (6 milestones).

2.1.2. The discussion of the data available is presented under these five broad headings. Each of the discussions is broken up into two parts. The first part discusses the relationship between Edinburgh and Scotland. The second part discusses the variation among the SIPs and relationship of those areas to the Edinburgh situation.

2.1.3. Before discussing the data, we set out in Table 2.1 the characteristics of each area in terms of the five groups. This shows that Edinburgh has fewer young people than Scotland as a whole. However, all of the area SIPs have a higher proportion of under 16s than the national average, particularly so for Craigmillar and Wester Hailes. This is mainly compensated by a lower proportion of the elderly. The exception is South Edinburgh which has proportions of both young and elderly above the national average. This means

that South Edinburgh's proportion of population of working age is markedly lower than the national average and well below the Edinburgh proportion. The other area SIPs also have lower proportions of working age than the Edinburgh proportion.

- 2.1.4. The implications of these statistics are that the area based SIPs have a higher dependency ratio among the population, mainly youth (except for South Edinburgh) than the Edinburgh or national average.

**Table 2.1: The characteristics of the areas in terms of milestone groups**

	Children (under 16s)		Young people (16-24)		Families and working age people (16-64)		Older people (65 and over)		Community (total population)
	000s	% of total	000s	% of total	000s	% of total	000s	% of total	
Scotland		20		13		65		15	5130.0
Edinburgh	77.9	17	58.7	13	303.1	67	69.0	15	450.0
Craigmillar	2.4	25	1.0	11	6.0	64	1.0	11	9.3
Wester Hailes	2.6	27	1.3	14	6.1	64	0.8	8	9.5
West Edinburgh	5.9	23	4.3	17	17.3	67	2.6	10	25.8
North Edinburgh (NEAR)	5.9	23	2.5	10	16.0	63	3.5	14	25.4
South Edinburgh	6.6	21	3.0	10	19.5	62	5.3	17	31.4
Strategic Programme	11.2	15	13.6	18	54.2	70	11.6	15	76.9

## 2.2. Children

### a) *Edinburgh in the Scottish context*

- 2.2.1. The six milestones, with their indicator values for Scotland and Edinburgh, are shown in Table 2.2.
- 2.2.2. Like last year no figure is available for Edinburgh for the first milestone. However the number for Scotland show a clear reduction of the proportion of children living in workless households from 19% in 1997 to 16% in 2000. This decrease is confirmed by the milestone 2 indicator which shows the proportion of children living in relatively low income households. This proportion went from 34 in 1998 to 30 in 2000. The percentage of children entitled to free school meals used as a supporting indicator for the second milestone shows an interesting pattern of change: while a slightly lower proportion of children in both primary and secondary schools are entitled to free school meals in Scotland, the Edinburgh figures have moved upwards and are now both above the national average. The Edinburgh figures increased from 23% to 25% in primary schools and 16% to nearly 18% in secondary schools.
- 2.2.3. Reading, writing and maths are the three basic skills taught at primary schools. This year, the milestone indicator has been changed to reflect the published school performance measures. Thus P2 has been replaced by P3 results. There are only minor differences between attainment levels at P3 and P7 in Edinburgh and Scotland. Edinburgh has a slightly higher attainment level for writing at both P3 and P7. Improvements at both P3 and P7 have been achieved at all levels nationally and have been significantly greater than the improvements in Edinburgh for P3 and P7 writing attainments, significantly closing the gap.

- 2.2.4. Scotland has some 320,000 children aged 0-4 years. A survey of pre-school centres in 1999 found that there were about 80,000 children in these centres, roughly 25% of the age group. Of these, 72% (54,000) were in the pre-school (3-4 years old) group. When compared per 1,000 population, the target for the indicator in 2003 for Milestone 4 shows that Edinburgh has 17½ places for 3 and 4 year olds compared to just over 22 in Scotland as a whole. The February 1999 estimate was 10½ places.
- 2.2.5. Latest data in Edinburgh shows a very small decrease in the percentage of women smoking during pregnancy (23.4%), down from 23.2%). In 2000 the percentage of low birth-weight babies rose back up to reach the proportion in 1997 (5.7%). Indicators regarding child health are better in Edinburgh than in Scotland: less women smoke during pregnancy, the proportion of low birth-weight babies was lower and the percentage of under 5 years of age free from dental caries was greater. There has been an upward trend in the numbers of children under 5 free of dental caries and in the number of women breastfeeding over the past three years. However, there has been an increase in the number of child deaths under 5 in the last year.
- 2.2.6. The number of households living in temporary accommodation in Edinburgh shows an increase in the proportion of children who live in temporary accommodation. This change is due to the new Housing Scotland Bill that increases the responsibility for local authorities to provide this type of accommodation and also reflects the achievements of the Rough Sleepers initiative. The impact has been greater on childless households but has also risen for households with children.

**Table 2.2: Milestones for Children**

Milestone	Date	Scotland	Edinburgh
1. Reducing the proportion of our children living in workless households	1997	19	n/a
	1999	17	
	2000	16	
2. Reducing the proportion of our children living in low income households	1999	34	n/a
	2000	30	
3. Increasing the proportion of our children who attain appropriate levels in reading, writing and maths by the end of Primary 3 and Primary 7			
P3 attainment (level A)			
reading (R)	98/99	70	81
	99/00	85	84
writing (W)	98/99	60	75
	99/00	79	80
maths (M)	98/99	75	92
	99/00	94	92
P7 attainment (level D)			
reading (R)	98/99	64	65
	99/00	66	66
writing (W)	98/99	48	54
	99/00	53	56
maths (M)	98/99	64	63
	99/00	64	62
4. All of our children will have access to quality care and learning before entering school (no of pre-school education places for 3&4 year olds)	2001	117,543	7,913

Table 2.2 (continued)

5. Improving the well-being of our children through reductions in:			
% women smoking during pregnancy	98/99	27.6	23.4
	99/00	26.6	23.2
% of low birth-weight babies	98/99	7.3	4.6
	99/00	7.4	5.7
% of 5 yr olds free from dental caries	97/98	44.8	46.9
	99/00	47.5	48.9
% of babies breast fed	98/99	34.8	44.9
	99/00	35.1	46.2
6. Reducing the number of households, and particularly families with children, living in temporary accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>			
no of households in temporary accommodation	2000	3995	295
	2001	4061	347
no of these households with children	2000	1546	148
	2001	1438	154

Note (1): the new Housing Scotland Bill increases the responsibilities for local authorities to provide temporary accommodation – hence the increase.

*b) Disadvantaged areas within Edinburgh*

2.2.7. The only figure available for the SIP areas is in Craigmillar where 20% of the children live in workless households. It is very close to the national average (16%) but is quite different from the figures for last year in Wester Hailes and North Edinburgh, which showed 44% and 51%.

2.2.8. The percentage of workless households supporting indicator was not up-dated this year: it ranges in the SIPs between 25% in South Edinburgh to 58% in Craigmillar. However the proportion of dependant children living in workless households has decreased: this could let us believe that the percentage of workless households has also decreased. One way this may have happened is by increasing

the take-up of training and employment programmes. The take-up of skillseekers for 16 to 24 people is much greater in the SIPs (ranging from about 4% to 18%) than in Edinburgh (2.6%), and it has increased a lot in Craigmillar from about 10% to 18%. It has increased in other SIP area to a lesser extent but fell in Wester Hailes/West Edinburgh in line with the figure for Edinburgh. The proportion of trainees in the Modern Apprenticeship programme used to be about 30%, the average for Edinburgh, except Craigmillar where the proportion was 22%. The proportion decreased in all the SIPs to 26% on average (2 points below the Edinburgh figure) with large decreases in Wester Hailes and South Edinburgh. In Craigmillar, it increased by one point.

- 2.2.9. Edinburgh-wide, the take-up of Training to Work has fallen but it has risen in all of the SIP areas over the last 12 months.
- 2.2.10. The fact that a higher than average proportion of the children in these areas live in poverty is shown by the indicator of take-up of free school meals and the proportion of households on Income Support with children. In primary schools, the take-up is at least twice the Edinburgh average – in secondary schools, it is more like three times. Across the four areas, Craigmillar has the highest take-up and South Edinburgh the lowest. The proportion of pupils with free school meals has increased in all areas, as it did in Edinburgh, except for Wester Hailes. There has been a sharp fall however in the proportion in secondary schools among those which have been highest in the past (Craigmillar, Wester Hailes and North Edinburgh. The proportion of households with Income Support who have children is around a third in all areas, with an average of just under 2 children per household.
- 2.2.11. Attainment levels both at P3 and P7 in primary schools are uniformly below the averages for Edinburgh in all SIP areas, with the exception of maths at P3 in Wester Hailes. Attainment at all levels in Craigmillar are the lowest among the SIPs. Attainment levels for P3 have generally increased among the SIPs, the exception being in North Edinburgh for writing where it fell. However, in

several cases, this has not been sufficient to close the gap with the Edinburgh averages. The main concern is at P7. Here, with the exception of schools in Wester Hailes where attainment levels have risen strongly, attainment levels have generally decreased, particularly in Craigmillar and North Edinburgh. This means that the differentials with Edinburgh have increased in most SIPs, with the most marked being for writing.

- 2.2.12. The proportion of women smoking during pregnancy has not changed in Edinburgh. The two SIPs that were achieving much worse than the national average last year have seen their results improving or staying the same: Craigmillar improved from nearly 62% to 51% and North Edinburgh stayed steady falling from 53% to 52%. Other SIPs saw their percentages increase considerably, the highest percentage being in Wester Hailes (62%). A fact that is probably related to this increase of women smoking during pregnancy is the percentage of low birth-weight babies. All SIPs have had more low birth-weight babies this year, apart from North Edinburgh which had a slight decrease. The average proportion is about 9% in the SIPs against 5.7% in Edinburgh. Despite the decrease of women smoking in Craigmillar, the proportion of low birth-weight babies has increased from about 8% to nearly 11%.
- 2.2.13. The rate of deaths among children under 5 years of age has considerably increased, in all the SIPs (apart from Strategic Programme), and in Edinburgh. West Edinburgh is now just under the Edinburgh average while all the SIPs are above, and north Edinburgh and Craigmillar well above. Last year these two areas were the worst performing as well.
- 2.2.14. If some improvements have occurred in Craigmillar and North Edinburgh, it seems that they are still the two worst areas for children. On the whole all SIPs perform worse than Edinburgh and Scotland. Wester Hailes was showing results around the average of the SIPs, but it seems to have had much worse outcomes this year.

## 2.3. Young people

### a) *Edinburgh in the Scottish context*

- 2.3.1. The proportion of school leavers going to a destination other than training, employment, further or higher education (unemployment and unknown) has not changed (13% in Edinburgh and 16% in Scotland), and the proportion of young people going to FE or HE has only increased slightly (49-50% in Scotland and 42-44% in Edinburgh). The proportion of young people going to employment remains the same nationally (26%) and it increased at the city level (from 36% to 39%). The proportion of school leavers going to university remained the same both nationally and at city level (respectively 31% and 27%). The increase perceived in employment and in FE and HE in the city is linked to the decrease in take-up of training (less 3 percentage points for both Scotland and Edinburgh).
- 2.3.2. Indicators for milestone 8 “All our young people ceasing to be looked after and accommodated away from home by the local authority will have achieved at least English and Maths Standard Grades and have access to appropriate housing options” should be available next year as data collection is under way. Supporting indicators show that in Edinburgh more young people have had access to residential homes, and more young people are in foster care or other community placement. The number of young people regularly sleeping rough decreased by more than 50%.
- 2.3.3. Absences remain quite low: in primary schools 1% nationally in 98/99 and 99/00 and 1% for Edinburgh in 98/99, rising slightly to 1.4% in 99/00. In total nearly 3% of pupils in Scottish schools have been excluded, however it has not been possible to get a break

down by type of school. In secondary schools, the rate of exclusions in Scotland rose from 9 to 11% whilst it remained constant in Edinburgh at 7%. The proportion of children excluded at least once stayed at 5%.

- 2.3.4. Health indicators for young people do not tell the same story for Scotland and Edinburgh. The rate of teenage pregnancy decreased in Scotland but it increased slightly in Edinburgh. The pregnancy rate in Scotland for women aged 16 to 19 decreases (72 to 67) while it stays stable in Edinburgh for women aged 16 to 24 (75). Pregnancy figures for young people are falling in Scotland and give a more positive message than in Edinburgh. But, on the other hand, mortality figures have improved in Edinburgh. The rate of suicides & self-inflicted injury deaths decreased from 22 per 100,000 to 19 per 100,000.

**Table 2.3: Milestones for Young people**

Milestone	Date	Scotland	Edinburgh
7. Halving the proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not in education, training or employment Proxy measure: %of school leavers to other or unknown destinations	97/98	16	12
	98/99	17	13
	99/00	16	13
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			
Proportion of children leaving care with at least an English and Maths standard grade		N/a	N/a
Number of successful tenancies for care leavers		N/a	N/a
9. Bringing the poorest performing 20% of pupils in terms of standard grade achievement closer to the performance of all pupils (difference in average scores between bottom 20% and all S4 pupils)	98/99	-106	n/a
10. Reducing by a third the days lost every year through exclusion from school and truancy			
Primary:			
% half days unauthorised absence	98/99	0	1
	99/00	0	1
% exclusions	98/99	1	1
	99/00	1	1.4
% children excluded	98/99	n/a	1
	99/00		1
Secondary:			
% half days unauthorised absence	98/99	1	3
	99/00	1	4
% exclusions	98/99	9	7
	99/00	11	7
% children excluded	98/99	n/a	5
	99/00		5

**Table 2.3 (continued)**

11. Improving the health of young people through reductions in:			
smoking by 12-15 yr olds	98/99 99/00	21 n/a	n/a
teenage pregnancies among 13-15 yr olds - rate per 1,000	98/99 99/00	9.0 n/a	5.8 7.5
rate of suicides among young people per 100,000	98/99 99/00	n/a	22 19
12. No-one has to sleep rough:			
on one or more occasions	97/98 2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	8-11,000 500	154
regularly	97/98 2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	n/a	70-80 30

Note (1): one week in May.

*b) Disadvantaged areas within Edinburgh*

2.3.5. Most SIPs show little change in the proportion of young people going to unemployment or an unknown destination when leaving school, apart from North Edinburgh which shows a large increase (from 29% to 41%) and Wester Hailes showing a large decrease (from 35% to 28%). Only West Edinburgh and South Edinburgh are close to the city level, all the other SIPs are much higher. Craigmillar and Wester Hailes show a great increase of the proportion of young people going to HE or FE, which reflects a decrease in Craigmillar of the proportion of people going to employment and in Wester Hailes a decrease of people going to university and training. Less young people went to employment in North and South Edinburgh while more young people in Wester Hailes and West Edinburgh chose this option at leaving school. The proportions are now higher than the City and national figures (47% in both SIPs against 39% and 26% respectively). In general slightly fewer young people went to university from the SIPs than last year, and the

proportion in the SIPs is still much lower than for the City and nationally. Take-up of training went down in all SIPs apart from Craigmillar, associated with fewer young people going into employment.

2.3.6. Unauthorised absences in primary schools are above the city average in all SIPs apart from the Strategic Programme (1%), and South Edinburgh (1.2%). They increased in Craigmillar and Wester Hailes. On the other hand, unauthorised absences fell in all SIPs apart from North Edinburgh in secondary schools, where the figure increased slightly. Wester Hailes with 7% and North Edinburgh with 8% are still above the city average. Exclusion policy in Edinburgh has moved towards an emphasis on positive discipline measures and alternatives to exclusion. The effect of the change in exclusion policy can be seen across the secondary schools in SIP areas where the number of exclusions are down by a half to two-thirds everywhere except West Edinburgh where it was already low. What is interesting is the that the number of children excluded has also fallen dramatically in all areas as a result of more positive measures but there is a hardcore of around 5% in Edinburgh generally and each SIP area who continue to be excluded.

2.3.7. Rates of teenage pregnancy increased considerably in all SIPs for the 12 to 15 years old except in the Strategic Programme SIP were it decreased by about half and it is still well below the city and national averages (1.7%). Rates in other SIPs are above those averages: the percentage doubled in Craigmillar and South Edinburgh. Pregnancy rates of young women aged 15 to 24 increased to a lesser extent and all SIPs except Strategic Programme remain above the city and national rates. Rates of suicide are above the Edinburgh average (19) in North (40) and South Edinburgh (33) and in Craigmillar(96). The rate of death of young people aged 16 to 24 stayed the same in the latter but decreased in the two former SIPs. It is below the city rate in Wester Hailes, West Edinburgh, South Edinburgh and Strategic Programme.

## 2.4. Families and people of working age

### *c) Edinburgh in the Scottish context*

- 2.4.1. The proportion of unemployed people (ILO definition) decreased in Edinburgh to 4.8% and it is still below the Scottish average of 7.2%. The proportion of working age people who are claimant unemployed decreased in both areas and it is lower in Edinburgh (2.7%) than in Scotland (3.8%), representing like last year about half the ILO rates. Long-term unemployment has decreased from 39% to 37% in both Scotland and Edinburgh. Corresponding to this decrease in unemployment, the employment rate increased in Scotland (72.8% or +1.5 percentage point) and in Edinburgh (75.9% or +1.6 percentage point).
- 2.4.2. The number of entrants in New Deal 18-24 and 25+ both in Edinburgh and in Scotland decreased slightly. The job entry rate of young people decreased by about 5-6% in the City and nationally and the two rates in the city and nationally are still very close. However, a greater proportion of the jobs are unsubsidised ones in Edinburgh (about 98% against 92% in Scotland). Job entry rates of adults increased in Edinburgh from 21% to nearly a quarter of all starts but decreased in Scotland from 20% to less than 18%. The percentage of unsubsidised jobs increased in Edinburgh from 79% to about 86% but it still under the young people's rate. The percentage of unsubsidised jobs increased in Scotland to 76.6% from 73%.
- 2.4.3. The number of people with learning disability in nursing homes decreased while the number increased in residential care homes and in unregistered supported accommodation. No comparison is available for Scotland. The number of elderly attending day care centres dropped slightly.

2.4.4. The proportion of smokers, male and female has decreased between 1995 and 1998. The latter figure show an equivalent proportion of smokers across both genders (about one third). The proportion of people drinking above the safe limit is still higher for men than for women, but the male's average decreased by 1 point and the female one increased by 1 point. Mortality from CHD stayed the same in Scotland (320 per 100,000) and decreased in Edinburgh from 330 to 324 per 100,000 of population of 25 and over. there was however increases amongst the people aged 45 to 64 and the people over 85 years of age. Comparative figures broken by age were not available for Scotland.

**Table 2.4: Milestones for Families and working age people**

Milestone	Date	Scotland	Edinburgh
13. Reducing the proportion of working age people who are unemployed (ILO definition)	1999	7.4	5.1
	2000	7.2	4.8
14. Reducing the proportion of working age people in households with: Relatively low incomes low incomes in absolute terms persistently low incomes	1999	25	N/a
		n/a	N/a
		n/a	N/a
14a Reducing financial exclusion no bank account members of a credit union	1999	250,000 (11.5%)	23,000 (11.4%)
	1999	95,000 (4.4%)	8,300 (4.1%)
15. Increasing the employment rate of groups such as: lone parents ethnic minority groups those of working age 50 or more those with a work limiting disability	1999	53	N/a
	1999	56	N/a
	1999	61	N/a
	1999	38	N/a
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			
The proportion of all students from Edinburgh eligible for funding at Scottish higher education institutions that are from social classes III manual, IV and V (based on father's occupation)		N/a	N/a
No of day service places available for people with learning disabilities			

Table 2.4 (continued)

17. Increasing the proportion of people with learning disabilities able to live at home or in a "homely" environment			
No of occupied beds in hospitals for people with learning disabilities	1998	2456	N/A
No of people with learning disabilities in nursing homes	1998	431	16
	1999	N/A	12
No of people with learning disabilities in residential care homes	1999	N/A	429
	2000		545
No of people with learning disabilities in unregistered supported accommodation	1999	N/A	141
	2000		170
No of day service places available for people with learning disabilities*	1999	N/A	727
	2000		717
18. Improving the health of families by reducing smoking, alcohol misuse, poor diet and mortality rates from coronary heart disease			
- Proportion of smokers			
- men	1995	40	
	1998	33	
	1999		27
- women	1995	36	
	1998	32	
	1999		32
Proportion of people drinking above safe limits			
- men (21 units)	1995	33	
	1998	32	
	1999		16
- women (14 units)	1995	13	
	1998	14	
	1999		6
mortality rate from coronary heart diseases per 100,000 (25+)	98/99	320	330
	99/00	320	324

\* numbers of persons receiving a day service

*d) Disadvantaged areas within Edinburgh*

- 2.4.5. The proportion of working age people who are unemployment claimants decreased in all the SIPs but they are still above the city average of 2.7%. West Edinburgh and Strategic Programme are around the national average. Wester Hailes and Craigmillar both are still between 8 and 9%. Long-term unemployment which has also decreased in all the SIPs and in Edinburgh as a whole by about 3-4 percentage points but most SIPs still have a share of long-term unemployed between 1 and 4 percentage points higher than the Edinburgh share of 37%.
- 2.4.6. With the exception of Craigmillar where it increased by 40%, the percentage leaving to employment from Training for Work has fallen in Edinburgh overall and in the SIPs by about 20%. This reflects the pattern of the percentage of people achieving qualifications. The pattern for Skillseekers is just the opposite – the percentage achieving qualifications fell in Craigmillar but increased in all the other SIPs and in Edinburgh as a whole.
- 2.4.7. The mortality rate from coronary heart disease (CHD) decreased in all SIPs apart from Wester Hailes and West Edinburgh where it increased. The SIP average (excluding the Strategic Programme) is about 350 per 100,000 population, slightly higher than the rate of 320 across Edinburgh. On the whole, the CHD mortality rate increased in the SIPs for all people aged over 45. Deaths from cancer were also generally up, as were deaths from all causes. There were however slight falls in the average rate across the City.

## 2.5. Older people

### *e) Edinburgh in the Scottish context*

- 2.5.1. The rate per thousand people aged over 65 receiving intensive home care increased in Scotland from 9.6 to 11.4 between 1998/99 and 1999/2000. The comparable figure for Edinburgh in 1999/2000 was 8.4. In addition, 7.7 people aged 65 and over regularly attended a Social Work Departmental Day Centre. The proportion of elderly people receiving home based respite care in Edinburgh has also increased from 7.8 per 1000 in 1999/2000 to 9.5 per 1000 in 2000/2001.
- 2.5.2. 40% of older people in Scotland live in households with relatively low incomes. 12% of Income Support claimants in Edinburgh are aged 60 and over, that is around 3,500. These represent about 5% of the population of older people.
- 2.5.3. Only between 50 and 60 % of working age people are contributing to a non- state pension, which means that the problem may well continue. There is no comparative data available at present for Edinburgh.

**Table 2.5: Milestones for Older people**

Milestone	Date	Scotland	Edinburgh
19. Reducing the proportion of older people with low incomes	1999	40	N/a
20. Increasing the proportion of working age people contributing to a non-state pension			
– employees	1998	58	N/a
– self employed	1998	33	N/a
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			
– No of older people receiving intensive home care (10+ hrs per week) per 1000 aged 65 and over	98/99 99/00	9.6 11.4	n/a 8.4
– No of older people receiving a day-care service per 1000 aged 65 and over <sup>(1)</sup>	98/99 99/00	n/a	n/a 7.7
– No of older people receiving home based respite care per 1000 aged 65 and over <sup>(2)</sup>	98/99 99/00	14.6 n/a	n/a 9.5
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			
– The numbers of old people taking physical exercise (65-84 yrs)	2000	11	n/a
– The rates of mortality from coronary heart disease (65-84 yrs)	98/99 99/00	6229 n/a	1021 921
– The prevalence of respiratory disease (65-84 yrs)	98/99	609	985
23. Reducing the fear of crime among older people			
– Proportion of those aged 60+ who are very worried about becoming a victim of housebreaking	n/a	n/a	n/a
– Proportion of those aged 60+ who are very worried about becoming a victim of car theft	n/a	n/a	n/a
– Proportion of those aged 60+ who are very worried about becoming a victim of physical assault	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: 1 This gives the rate per 1,000 population (65+) who attend a Departmental day care centre. An updated figure for the private and voluntary sector is not available at this time.

Note: 2 This indicator does not show the intensity of service provided. The Accounts Commission Performance Indicator on respite (PI9) has been changed to address this deficit. Number of hours and bednights of respite provided are now included in the indicator.

*f) Disadvantaged areas within Edinburgh*

- 2.5.4. Supporting indicators provide some information about Edinburgh and its local areas. Proportionately more Income Support claimants are 60 and over in the SIP areas, particularly in South Edinburgh which has the highest proportion of old people. It is not surprising then to find that more older people live in relative poverty, between 45 and 77% compared to 40% in Scotland.
- 2.5.5. Mortality rates from coronary heart disease for the age group 65-84 are higher than average in Craigmillar. Deaths from respiratory disease are also well above average in Craigmillar and also in South Edinburgh.
- 2.5.6. Fear among people of all ages of being outside in the dark is very high – about 5 times the average for Edinburgh in all SIP areas. The figures for older people are likely to be similar.
- 2.5.7. In the SIP areas, between 26 and 48% of over 65's take some exercise each week. However, there is also variation in the proportion of over 65's with access to a car. For the two areas where both indicators are available, the exercise level is higher in the area with lower access to a car.
- 2.5.8. Few of the indicators relating to older people could be up-dated this year. The main indicators updated concern health and show that older people are worse off in the SIPs than in Edinburgh as a whole. Mortality rates are higher in all SIPs except West Edinburgh. Admissions for CHD are about the city average in South Edinburgh and above it in the other SIPs, despite a considerable decrease in North Edinburgh (rates increased in all other SIPs).

## 2.6. Communities

### *g) Edinburgh in the Scottish context*

- 2.6.1. The proportion of working age people who are registered unemployment claimant is greater in Scotland (3.8%) than in Edinburgh (2.7%), but it has decreased in both areas.
- 2.6.2. The information on new patients treated for drug misuse was higher in Edinburgh (0.43%) than in Scotland (0.27%). However, the proportion of NHS patients who reported having injected in the previous month is much greater in Scotland overall (39%) than in Edinburgh (17%), unchanged from last year. A factor of concern however is that the proportion of needle sharing is also unchanged from last year and is still as high in Edinburgh as nationally (34%).
- 2.6.3. Overall, crime rates in Edinburgh have fallen between 1999 and 2000: crime against people increased by +0.6 per 1000 population), crime against property fell by 1.8 per 1000 population and drug-related crime (fell by 0.2 per 1000 population). Crime figures for Scotland were not recorded on the same basis and only drug-related crime is a comparable indicator: 6.1 in Scotland against 6.3 in Edinburgh.
- 2.6.4. Types of local authority houses have not changed in Edinburgh: nearly 55% are tenements flats, about 15% multi-storey flats and nearly 13% four in a block. The proportion of detached houses or of terraced homes has not changed. Size of the houses has not changed either: 53% three apartments and 25% two apartments and only 1.4% apartments which are becoming the size of accommodation most in demand because of change in life style. There are no comparative data for Scotland. A positive evolution is

the reduction of housing voids in social housing from 5.3 to 4.5. The number of units demolished decreased by about 100 to 183. The number of Council and Housing Associations RTB decreased in Edinburgh to 676 and 48.

- 2.6.5. No up-date information was available for milestone 28 regarding involvement of people in their community as it would need a household survey.

Table 2.6: Milestones for Communities

Milestone	Date	Scotland	Edinburgh
24. Reducing the gap in unemployment rates between the worst areas and the average rate for Edinburgh (claimants only)	1999	4.2	3.2
	2000	3.8	2.7
25. Reducing the incidence of drugs misuse in general and of injections and sharing of needles in particular			
– New individual (NHS) patients treated for drug misuse per financial year	1999	8,573	1,312
– The percentage of these clients reporting as having injected in the previous month (%)	1999	39	17
	2000	39	17
– The percentage of these clients reporting as having shared needles in the previous month (%)	1999	34	34
	2000	34	34
26. Reducing crime in disadvantaged areas			
– Crime rates per 1000 population against people	1999	n/a	6.1
	2000		6.7
– Crime rates per 1000 population against property	1999	n/a	104.7
	2000		102.5
– Crime rates per 1000 population relating to drugs	1999	6.2	6.5
	2000	6.1	6.3
27. Increasing the quality and variety of homes in our most disadvantaged communities		See annex tables	
27a Creating balanced communities across the City		See annex tables	
28. Increasing the number of people across all communities taking part in voluntary activities			
- The percentage of adults attending social and leisure events and facilities in local communities	1999	47	n/a
- The percentage of adults acting as volunteers or organisers in the above events and facilities	1999	20	n/a
- The percentage of households with one or more member regularly attending community or representative groups		n/a	n/a
29. Accelerating the number of households in disadvantaged areas with access to the Internet			
- % of households with access to the Internet at home	1999	12	n/a
- % of households where at least one member has access to the Internet elsewhere		n/a	n/a

*h) Disadvantaged areas within Edinburgh*

- 2.6.6. Claimant unemployment rate is much higher in the SIPs than in Edinburgh and in Scotland, except for West Edinburgh where the rate (3.9%) stays very close from the national average. On the whole claimant unemployment rates have decreased but they are still at least twice as high as the city average of 2.7%: the worst areas being Wester Hailes (8.9%) and Craigmillar (8.2%).
- 2.6.7. Drug misuse information was only made available for Craigmillar. The number of new patients referred to the NHS for drug misuse has increased for the past three years. The proportion of NHS patients having injected in the previous month has been below the Scottish and Edinburgh figures, currently 13% compared to 17%. The extent of needle sharing however is exceptionally low, only 1% compared to 34%.
- 2.6.8. Between 8 and 28% of households attend community or representative meetings and slightly more (23-30%) are involved in social and leisure related groups or clubs. Between 4 and 19% act as volunteers or organisers, except in South Edinburgh where the proportion is much higher.
- 2.6.9. Crime decreased overall in the whole of Edinburgh: the number of crimes against people increased by slightly by 0.06%, crimes against property fell by 0.18% and drug related crimes fell by 0.02%. The rate of drug related crime fell in all SIPs except in Craigmillar where it increased by a quarter to nearly four times the City rate. However, at least of part of the increase is due to improved reporting. By contrast, it fell by a third in Wester Hailes. Rates in all of the SIPs are above the city average, except in North Edinburgh where it is fractionally lower. The rate of crime against property is still below the city average (102.5) in South Edinburgh but above in all other SIPs, the highest being Craigmillar with 2½ times the City average. It fell by about a third in Wester

Hailes but rose slightly in Craigmillar and North Edinburgh. Crime against people in Edinburgh rose from 6.1 to 6.7 per1000. All SIPs are above the City average but, with the exception of North Edinburgh where the rate rose slightly, rates have fallen. The rate is highest in Wester Hailes, about 2½ times the City average, despite a fall between 1999 and 2000.

- 2.6.10. As in the city as a whole, the total Council stock of housing decreased in all the SIP areas. There have not been any great changes in the types of the houses between 1998 and 2001 except in Craigmillar where there are less tenement flats and more of all other types of houses. South Edinburgh still has the highest percentage of cottage/semi-detached and detached houses and of terraced homes. Wester Hailes and North Edinburgh have the lowest proportion of these two latter types of houses and they have the highest proportion of tenements flats.
- 2.6.11. Size of houses has not changed significantly in Edinburgh and in the SIPs apart from North Edinburgh where a clear trend can be observed between 1998 and 2001: there are less three apartments but more two apartments, making this SIP come a bit closer to the city distribution per house size.
- 2.6.12. Housing voids decreased in all SIPs except South Edinburgh. It is still much higher than the city average in Craigmillar: 19.3% against 4.5% in Edinburgh.
- 2.6.13. Tenancy terminations among Council stock have fallen in all of the SIPs except for North Edinburgh. However the number of lettings of Council stock has risen sharply, nearly doubling in all SIPs. By contrast, the lettings of RSL stock have decreased in all SIPs except for South Edinburgh. There have been fewer sales, both of existing private stock and of new private and social housing

stock. House prices have continued to rise, at a faster rate in Edinburgh but only very gradually in the SIPs (the robustness of the data depend on the number of transactions).

- 2.6.14. The composition of the new lettings has also changed – in all SIPs, the average age of new tenants has increased. For most SIPs, the average age of new tenants has been between 21 and 27 for the past two years. In South Edinburgh, it has increased for 36 to 43 in the past year. Another shift has been in the employment status of the new tenants – this has risen in both Craigmillar and South Edinburgh (16 to 20% and 12 to 20%, respectively).