

SCOTTISH

CHILDREN'S REPORTER

ADMINISTRATION

★ Child Deprivation and Compulsory Measures

Exploring the links in Edinburgh

Executive Summary

The numbers of children subject to Supervision Requirements substantially varied across the 58 wards in Edinburgh. Eight wards were identified as having no children under compulsory measures as of 30 September 2005. A further thirteen wards had fewer than five. The ward with the highest number was Craigmillar, with 110.

The majority of children (72%) had been referred to the Reporter under grounds of care and protection. Whilst 26% of those subject to a Supervision Requirement had both offence and non-offence grounds of referral, only 1.7% had been referred on offence grounds only.

A variety of indicators were used to measure child deprivation, focusing on three themes: parental employment, household structures and tenancy, and schooling. Deprivation varied greatly across wards.

- Three wards had at least 40% of their child population living in a home with no adult working. Six wards had less than 6% of children living in such households.
- Three wards saw 50% of their child population living in socially rented housing.
- Whilst the lowest proportion of children living in a single parent family was 6.2% (Colinton), the highest rate was 51.4% (Craigmillar).
- Whilst just under half the number of wards in Edinburgh had less than 16% of their child population entitled to free school meals, six wards had more than 50% of children entitled, with Parkhead having more than 67%.

Multiple deprivation tables showed that 10 wards were in the six highest deprived wards for at least two indicators. Craigmillar, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Dalry, Holyrood, and Parkhead had high levels of deprivation across 6 indicators or more.

A total of 14 wards were in the lowest six deprived wards for at least two indicators. Fairmilehead, Davidson Mains, South Morningside, Gyle and Colinton were in the lowest levels for seven indicators or more.

A comparison between wards that showed high deprivation levels and wards that had the highest number of Supervision Requirements, clearly showed a link between the two factors. Eight wards were in the top ten for both deprivation and Supervision Requirements.

Introduction

The Children's Hearings System is a unique legal system in Scotland that deals with care and justice for Scotland's children. The first step in the Children's Hearings System is referral to the Children's Reporter. Referrals to a Reporter can be made for a variety of reasons related to the care, protection, guidance and control of children. Having received a referral, the Reporter investigates each case to decide whether compulsory measures of intervention are required. Where compulsory measures are considered necessary, a Children's Hearing will be arranged where the Children's Panel Members decide what further action to take. When legal intervention is decided, the Hearing can make a compulsory Supervision Requirement. Specific conditions are attached to the Supervision Requirement such as engagement with a specific project, or changing the place where a child may live.

This study examined the number of Supervision Requirements across Edinburgh to see if there were connections between the amount of Supervision Requirements made and measures of deprivation, according to home addresses.

Edinburgh is Scotland's second largest city. The 2001 census recorded Edinburgh's population as 448,624, where 16.34% were under 16 years of age. Edinburgh is divided into 58 wards which vary in size and characteristics. Edinburgh is most densely populated towards its centre.

Methods

Children and young people were identified for the study by being subject to Supervision Requirements as of 30 September 2005. This data is held in SCRA's Referrals Administration Database (RAD). Postcodes of children and young people's addresses were then matched to the 58 wards across Edinburgh. The study was conducted between January and April 2006.

Two main elements of analysis were:

- The number of children and young people subject to Supervision Requirements at ward level, along with the types of grounds referred to the Children's Reporter.
- A variety of measures of deprivation relevant to children and young people. A number of indicators used were taken from the 2001 census. Information obtained from the census is themed, therefore the data used for this study focused on the theme of dependent children. As the majority of children and young people referred to the Reporter are under 16 years old, data from the census was extracted to meet this, therefore allowing the study to be child-focused. Census data also allowed analysis at ward level. Eleven measures of deprivation were used in the study altogether, focusing on three themes: levels of parent/carer employment; household structure and tenancy; and schooling. Information on schools was obtained from Edinburgh City Council for the year 2004/5.

The report is divided into three main sections. Firstly, an overview of the numbers and levels of Supervision Requirements found across Edinburgh is presented. Secondly, the measures of deprivation at ward level are shown. Deprivation data is organised into percentiles and the six highest and lowest wards are also indicated. Finally, measures of deprivation and the levels of Supervision Requirements are compared.

Unless otherwise stated, information shown has been analysed according to overall populations of wards or schools. This allows for the variety of spread of children and young people across Edinburgh. Deprivation indicators are also presented according to the number of children per ward, not adults, even if the indicator is related to adults. For example, whilst

adult employment is represented (such as no adults in the household working) data is shown according to the number of children and young people living in a household with no adults working, rather than the numbers of such adults.

Findings

Supervision Requirements

Data held in RAD showed that a total of 1002 children and young people in Edinburgh were subject to Supervision Requirements as of 30 September 2005. Of these, 53 cases had a postcode that was missing or was non-identifiable against an Edinburgh ward (see Annex A for a full table of cases per ward). Therefore, the data reported here is based on 949 children.

A review of the grounds for referral of the children subject to Supervision Requirements was carried out. As some children and young people had been referred to the Children’s Reporter prior to the development and roll out in 2002 of the Referrals Administration Database, a slightly smaller number of cases were used in this analysis. Grounds data was fully available for 876 children and young people. (See Table 5)

The grounds for referral for each of the children subject to Supervision Requirements were produced from RAD. The data produced for each child was the total number of grounds recorded in RAD. Timescales vary for each child depending on when they were referred to the Reporter. This information was used to find out whether Supervision Requirements were linked to care and protection or offence referrals, or both.

For the 949 children, 5,858 grounds were recorded on RAD. These are shown at Annex C.

The six wards with the highest numbers of children subject to Supervision Requirements are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Ward	No. children subject to SRs at 30 Sept. 2005
Craigmillar	110
Parkhead	70
Muirhouse/Drylaw	68
Kaimes	67
Murray Burn	62
Pilton	48

Eight wards in Edinburgh did not have any children subject to Supervision Requirements at 30 September 2005: Davidson Mains, Fairmilehead, Marchmont, Merchiston, New Town, North Morningside/Grange Sciennes and Trinity. After these wards with no children subject to Supervision Requirements, the following wards had fewer than five children with Supervision Requirements: Baberton, Colinton, Craigleith, Craiglockhart, Cramond, Dean, Gyle, Murrayfield, N.E. Corstorphine, Newington, Shandon, Stockbridge and Tollcross.

Care and protection

Analysis showed the majority of children had been referred on care and protection grounds¹. The most common ground used on referral was 'lack of parental care' (ground (c))².

The six wards with the highest numbers of children subject to Supervision Requirements associated with care and protection grounds are shown below.

Table 2

Children subject to SRs			
Ward	Total No. care & protection	No. lack of parental care	Total no. children
Craigmillar	85	73	96
Muirhouse/Drylaw	59	55	64
Murray Burn	52	46	57
Parkhead	49	48	60
Kaimes	39	38	58
Pilton	34	30	43

The six wards with the lowest numbers of children subject to Supervision Requirements linked to care and protection grounds are shown below.

Table 3

Children subject to SRs			
Ward	Total No. care & protection	No. lack of parental care	Total no. children
Dean	<5	<5	<5
Murrayfield	<5	<5	<5
Fountainbridge	<5	<5	7
Baberton	<5	<5	<5
Gyle	<5	<5	<5
Holyrood	<5	<5	<5

Offence

Again, data shown for the wards with the highest number of young people referred on offence grounds was very similar to all-grounds data. The top six wards were the same, albeit in a slightly different order. In comparison to care and protection grounds, the number of children with offence grounds was at least 50% smaller. In fact, for Craigmillar, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Murray Burn and Parkhead, the number of children reported on offence grounds was less than one third of those referred for care and protection.

¹ Care and Protection includes grounds (c) - (f) in Children (Scotland) Act 1995, Section 52(2)

² For the full list of grounds given in Children (Scotland) Act 1995, see Annex D.

Table 4

Children subject to SRs		
Ward	No. offence	Total no. children
Craigmillar	28	96
Muirhouse/Drylaw	17	64
Murray Burn	16	57
Pilton	15	43
Kaimes	14	58
Parkhead	14	60

Within the 58 wards in Edinburgh, there was only one ward that recorded a higher number of children (subject to Supervision Requirements) who had been referred on offence grounds than care and protection grounds. This was Fountainbridge. Seven young people were referred on offence grounds, whilst fewer than five were referred on care and protection (although the same seven had also been referred to the Reporter on grounds of (a) 'beyond control of any relevant person'). These seven also accounted for a high number of total offence grounds. Annex C shows 113 offence grounds for Fountainbridge.

Aside from the eight wards with no Supervision Requirements recorded, six wards had no children with Supervision Requirements linked to offence grounds. These were Baberton, Dean, Gyle, Newington, Queensferry and Shandon.

Children subject to Supervision Requirements can be referred initially and subsequently for more than one reason. Table 5 shows whether the 876 children and young people had been referred to the Reporter on offence grounds, non-offence grounds, or both.

Table 5

Ward	Offence only	Non offence only	Both	Total
Alnwickhill		7	< 5	N/A *
Baberton		< 5		< 5
Balerno	< 5	< 5	< 5	6
Broughton		7	< 5	N/A
Calton		6	< 5	N/A
Colinton		< 5	< 5	< 5
Craigleith		< 5	< 5	< 5
Craigmillar	< 5	68	25	N/A
Dalmeny/Kirkliston		5	< 5	N/A
Dalry		< 5	5	N/A
Dean		< 5		< 5
Duddingston		8	< 5	N/A
East Craigs	< 5	6	< 5	10
Firrhill		12	8	20
Fountainbridge			7	7
Gilmerton		13	8	21
Granton	< 5	22	< 5	27
Gyle		< 5		< 5
Harbour		16	5	21
Holyrood		< 5	< 5	< 5
Kaimes	< 5	44	13	N/A
Leith Links		< 5	< 5	5
Lorne		11	< 5	N/A
Meadowbank		< 5	< 5	6
Milton		7	6	13
Moat		11	< 5	N/A
Moredun	< 5	25	8	N/A
Mountcastle		18	8	26
Muirhouse/Drylaw		47	17	64
Murray Burn		41	16	57
Murrayfield			< 5	< 5
N.E. Corstorphine		< 5	< 5	< 5
Newhaven	< 5	25	5	N/A
Newington		< 5		< 5
Parkhead		46	14	60
Pilton	< 5	28	14	N/A
Portobello		8	< 5	N/A
Prestonfield			5	5
Queensferry		< 5		< 5
Restalrig	< 5	24	< 5	29
S.E. Corstorphine		< 5	< 5	5
Shandon		< 5		< 5
Sighthill	< 5	22	< 5	28
South Morningside		< 5	< 5	5
Southside		8	< 5	N/A
Stenhouse	< 5	17	8	N/A
Stockbridge		< 5		< 5
Tollcross		< 5	< 5	< 5
Non Identified Ward		34	7	41
Total	15	630	231	876

* N/A denotes a number where an anonymous case (i.e. <5) could be identified if the total were displayed.

This table shows that the number of children and young people subject to Supervision Requirements were most commonly referred on non-offence grounds. Whilst 26% of the young people in this study had both offence and non-offence grounds recorded, 72% were referred on non-offence grounds only. In fact, a very small minority of 1.7% had been referred purely on offence grounds.

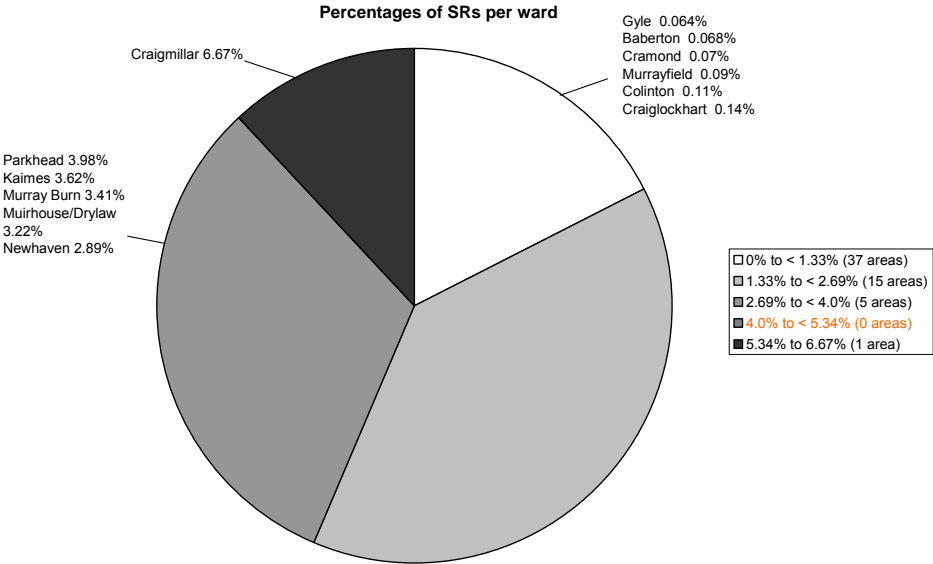
Supervision Requirements and ward populations

Whilst the previous data have shown numbers of Supervision Requirements and types of referrals, the following section shows the numbers of Supervision Requirements as percentages of ward populations for under-16s. Data has been ordered into percentiles. The following pie charts can be read on three levels. The legend keys display the percentile ranges, with the number of wards in each range. The portions of the chart are coloured according to percentile yet display the portion of children involved. The highest and lowest scoring wards accompany the chart for added detail.

Figure 1 shows that 37 of the 58 wards in Edinburgh had less than 1.33% of its child population subject to Supervision Requirements. Aside from the eight wards with no Supervision Requirements, the six wards with the lowest proportions of children subject to Supervision Requirements were Gyle, Baberton, Cramond, Murrayfield, Colinton and Craiglockhart.

On the other hand, one single ward contained the highest percentile: Craigmillar. The five wards with the next-highest proportions of children subject to Supervision Requirements were Parkhead, Kaimes, Murray Burn, Muirhouse/Drylaw and Newhaven.

Figure 1



Summary

The number and levels of Supervision Requirements and types of grounds for referral highlight a number of wards that were commonly high or commonly low. Craigmillar, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Kaimes, Murray Burn, Pilton and Parkhead were most commonly high, with Moredun, Restalrig, Fountainbridge and Newhaven also scoring highly on at least one occasion.

There were eight wards with no Supervision Requirements recorded. Gyle, Baberton, Dean, Colinton, and Murrayfield are commonly low.

Reasons of referral show that the most common single ground for a referral to the Reporter was 'lack of parental care'. Overall, 26% of those in the study had both offence and non-offence grounds recorded, 72% were referred on non-offence grounds only, and just 1.7% had been referred purely on offence grounds.

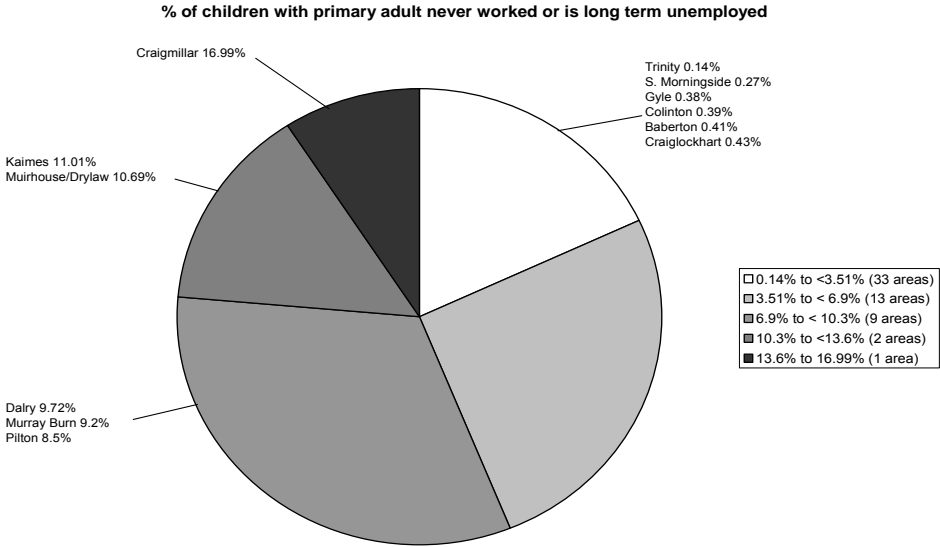
Measures of Deprivation

Adult employment and unemployment

Census 2001 information on dependent children provides data on the number of adults in employment in a child’s household. Categories used are ‘no adults working’, ‘one adult working’ or ‘two adults working’, where an adult is 16-74 years old and is not a full-time student. Information is also provided on households where the ‘Household Reference Person’ has never worked or is long-term unemployed (Figure 2).

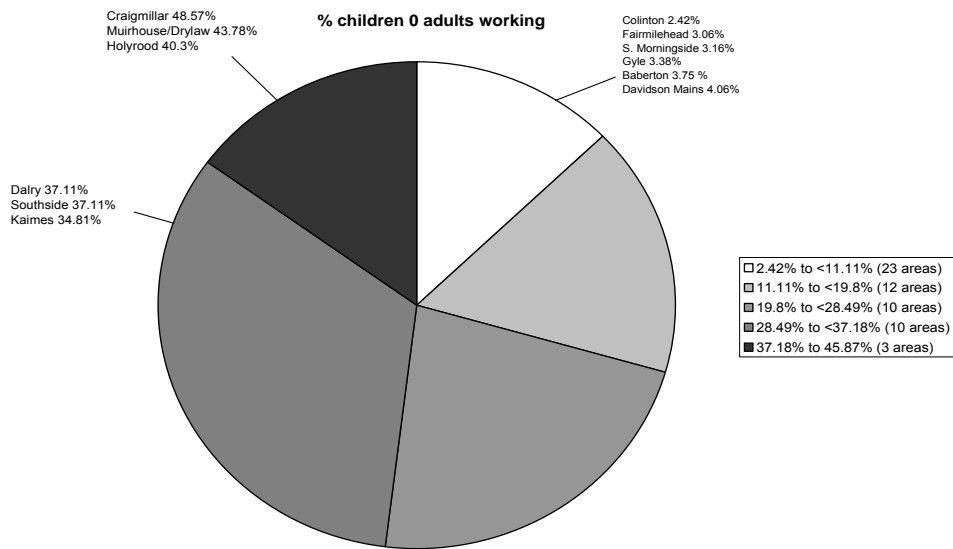
Figure 2 shows that the majority of wards in Edinburgh (33) were in the first percentile of a never worked/long term unemployed household, with less than 3.5% of the child population in each ward being in this bracket. Yet just three wards contained the fourth and fifth percentiles, with over 10% of children in each ward experiencing this kind of adult unemployment.

Figure 2



A total of 12 of the 58 wards in Edinburgh had 30% or more of its child population living in a household with no adults working. This amounted to 5,891 children. Three wards had over 40%: Craigmillar, Muirhouse/Drylaw and Holyrood (Figure 3).

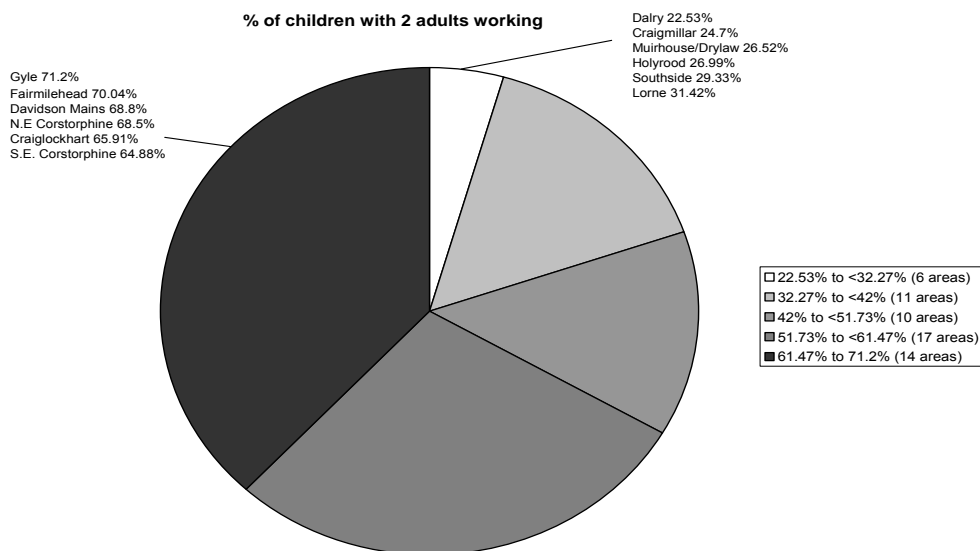
Figure 3



A total of 22 wards had less than 10% of their child population living in a household with no adults working. Eight of these wards had less than 5%: Colinton, Fairmilehead, South Morningside, Gyle, Baberton, Davidson Mains, Balerno and Queensferry.

Data on adult employment are shown below in Figure 4. Sixteen wards had more than 61% of its child population living in a household with 2 adults working. This amounted to 14,356 children. Within the lowest percentile, six wards had under 32% of their children living in a 2 adult employed household.

Figure 4



Household Structure and Tenancy

The 2001 census reported that the level of owner occupied housing had increased in Edinburgh from the previous ten years, but the simultaneous increase in house prices meant fewer people had been able to buy. Thus there is a need for more affordable housing across the city. Overall, the census showed that 68% of occupied household space in Edinburgh in 2001 was owner occupied, 18% was rented socially (12% from the council and 6% from another social landlord) and 14% was rented privately.

Data below shows the levels of children living in households that are owned (Figure 5) and households rented socially (either from the council or other social lets, Figure 6). The highest percentile shows that 19 wards have at least 82% of their child population living in owned accommodation. Five wards had more than 90%: Fairmilehead, Davidson Mains, South Morningside, Gyle, North East Corstorphine and Sciennes.

Figure 5

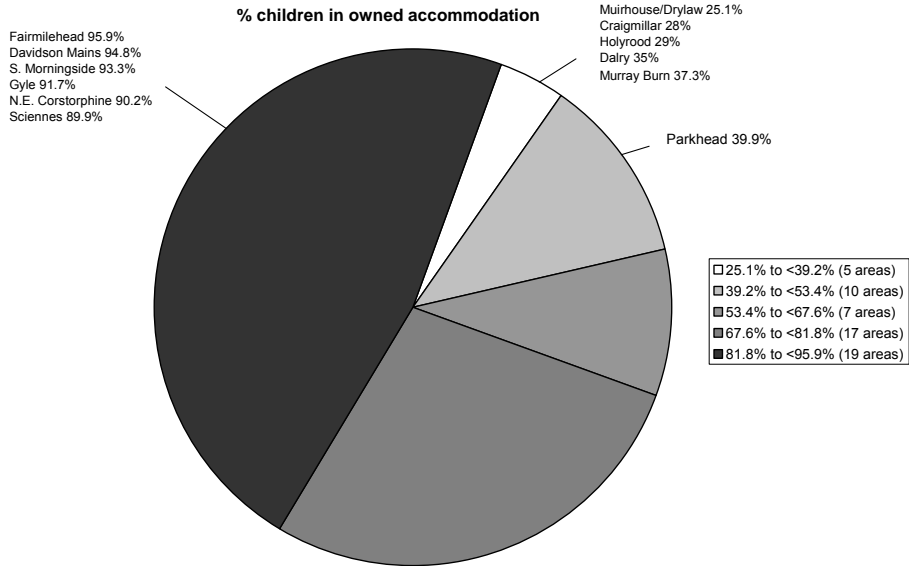
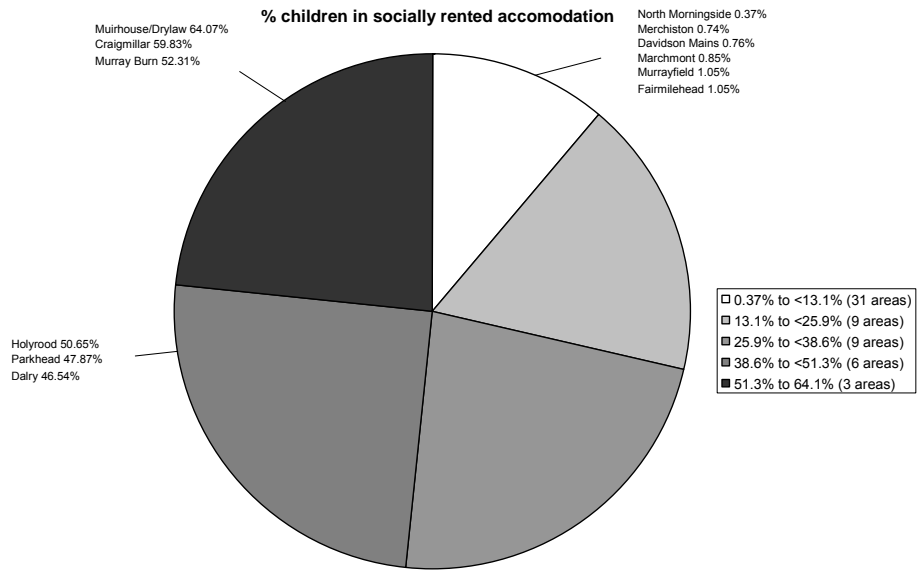


Figure 6 shows that 23% of children living in socially rented accommodation in Edinburgh were found in just three wards: Muirhouse/Drylaw, Craigmillar and Murray Burn. These wards had at least 52% of children in social-rented space. The lowest three wards had less than 1% of its child population in such housing.

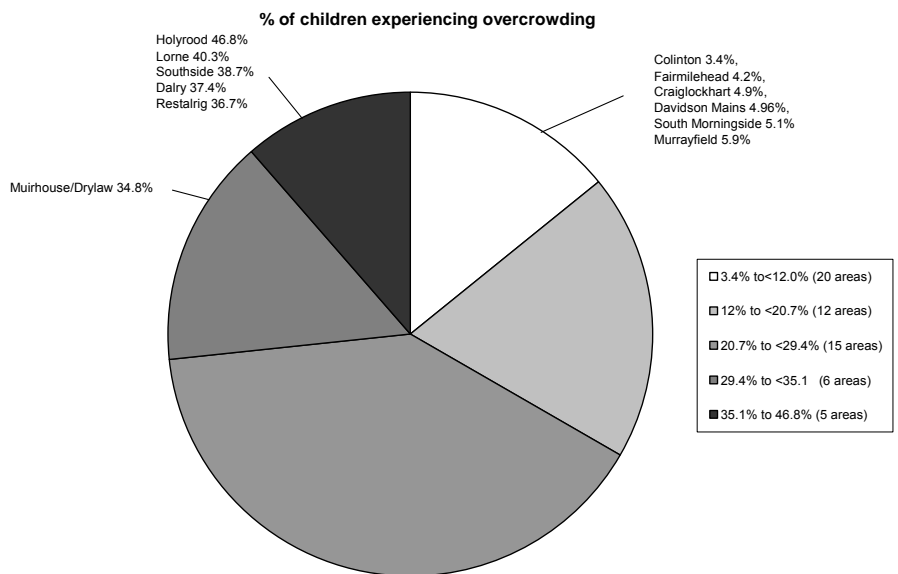
Figure 6



Overcrowding in accommodation was calculated in the census from the number of people in a household space and the number of rooms required. A rating of -1 was given to spaces that had one room fewer than required. Owner-occupied housing had more room and less overcrowding, whereas 22% of council housing and 34% of other socially rented space had overcrowding.

Figure 7 shows the percentages of children living in overcrowded accommodation per ward. The highest percentile had five wards, where more than 35% of children were living in overcrowded space. The lowest percentile contained 20 wards where overcrowding was less than 12%.

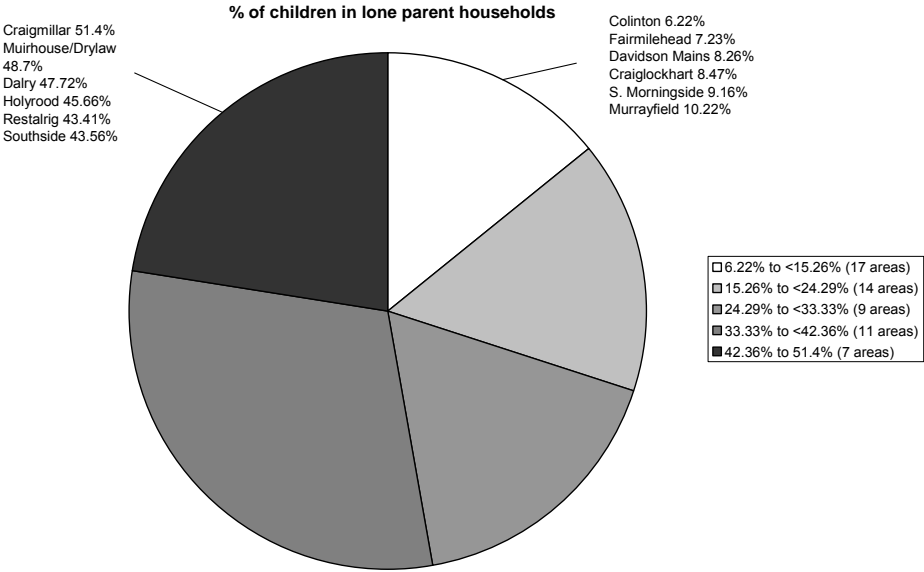
Figure 7



One further measure of deprivation within housing and household structure is the number of lone-parent families. Lone-parent families are widely characterised as low income families. Furthermore, single-parent families are also more likely to live in socially rented accommodation and experience overcrowding (Edinburgh Census 2001).

Seven wards in Edinburgh had more than 42% of children per ward living in a lone-parent family (Figure 8). Craigmillar had 51.4%. The lowest figure, 6.22%, was in Colinton.

Figure 8



Schooling

Measures of deprivation have been analysed in relation to schooling by levels of absences, exclusions and entitlement to free school meals. For the purposes of this study, school data was categorised into a ward according to the postcode of the school. It is recognised that school catchments and wards are not necessarily the same areas. Therefore *only primary school data* has been used, as the differences are exacerbated with secondary schools. Where there was more than one school in a ward, a mean average was used.

Data obtained from Edinburgh City Council on schools was mainly provided as percentages for each school. Therefore raw data on the numbers of children involved is not represented here. Chart segments represent the number of wards rather than children.

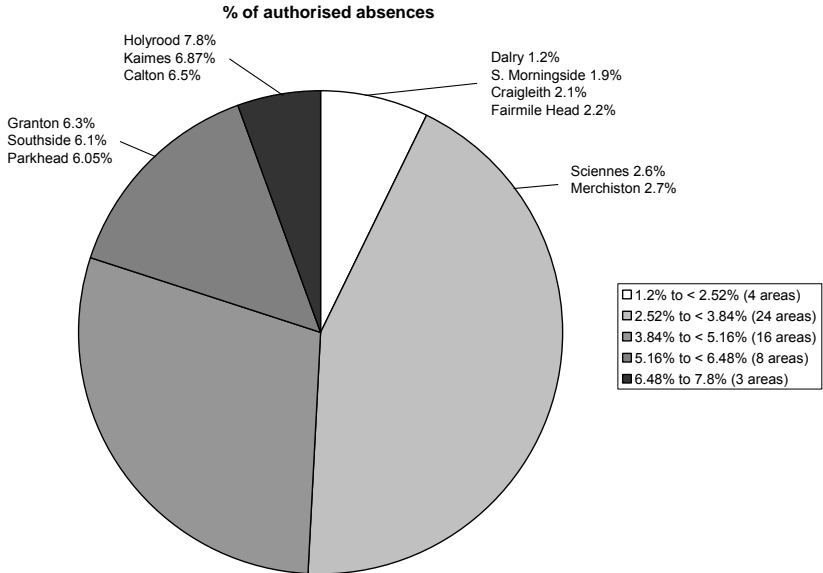
There were three wards that did not have a primary school identified within them: New Town, Stenhouse and Tollcross. Therefore results are shown based on 55 wards.

Absences

Authorised and unauthorised percentages are calculated on the number of half-days absent out of the 342 half-day year for Edinburgh. Holidays taken during term time are classed as unauthorised absence, unless circumstances were exceptional.

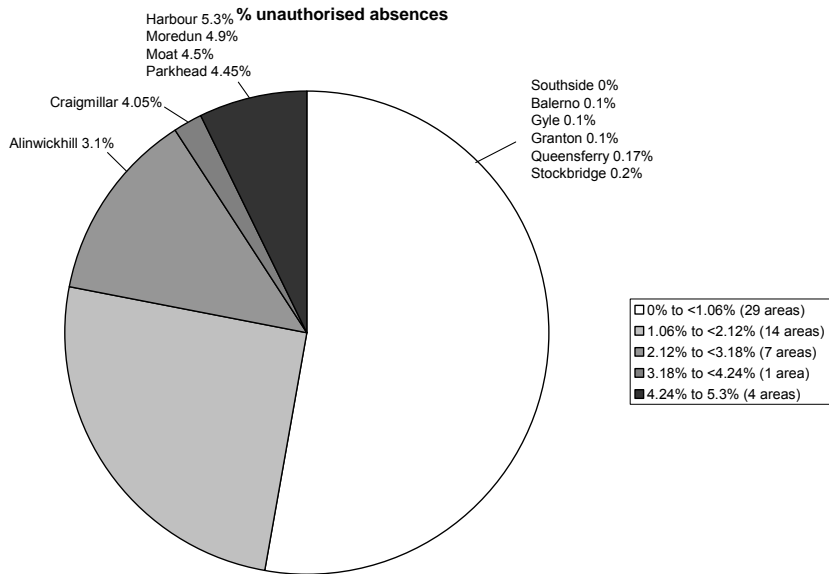
Figure 9 shows the levels of authorised absences across Edinburgh. The majority of wards were in the second percentile, with an authorised absence rate between 2.52% and 3.84%. These are just below the Edinburgh average of 3.9% and the national average of 4.1%. The lowest percentile contained Dalry, South Morningside, Craigleith and Fairmilehead. The highest percentile contained Holyrood, Kaimes and Calton.

Figure 9



Levels of unauthorised absences are spread quite differently across the wards. More than half (29) of the wards are located in the first percentile, with absence rates less than 1.06% (Figure 10).

Figure 10



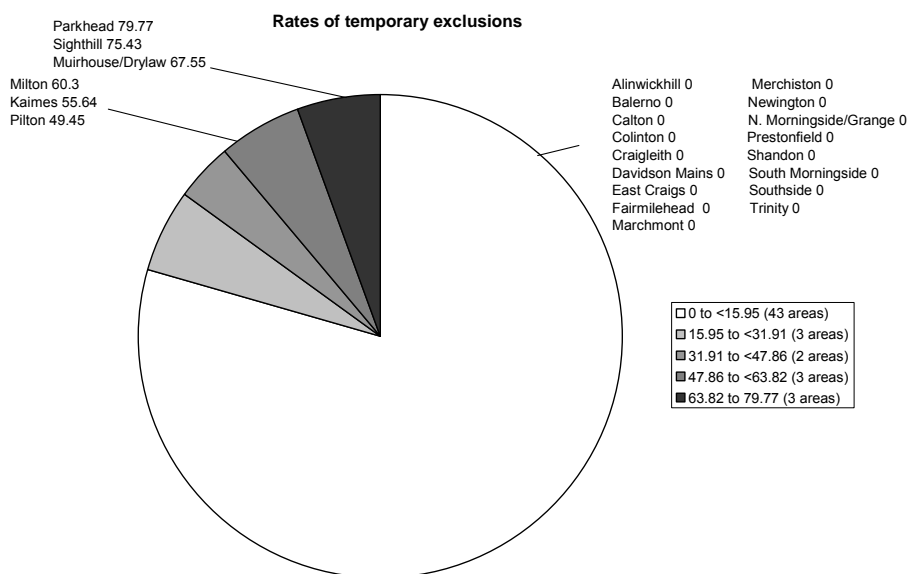
Harbour, Moredun, Moat and Parkhead had unauthorised absence rates of at least 4.45%. These are greatly above the Edinburgh average of 1.3% and the national average of 0.9%.

Exclusions

Temporary and permanent exclusions are recorded as the number of incidents per 1000 pupils. Exclusion data was unavailable for one school which is the only school in Moredun ward. Therefore Moredun is not included in this exclusion analysis.

Temporary exclusions were found to be very unevenly spread across the wards. The lowest percentile contained 43 wards, with 17 of those wards recording a rate of zero (Figure 11). The median rate of exclusion was also in this range, at 4.42 incidents per 1000 pupils.

Figure 11



The highest rates of temporary exclusions, those above 67.5, were found in Parkhead, Sighthill and Muirhouse/Drylaw.

Rates of permanent exclusions were present in a small number of wards. Out of the 54 wards with available data, only 10 wards had a permanent exclusion rate greater than zero. These wards are shown below in Table 6.

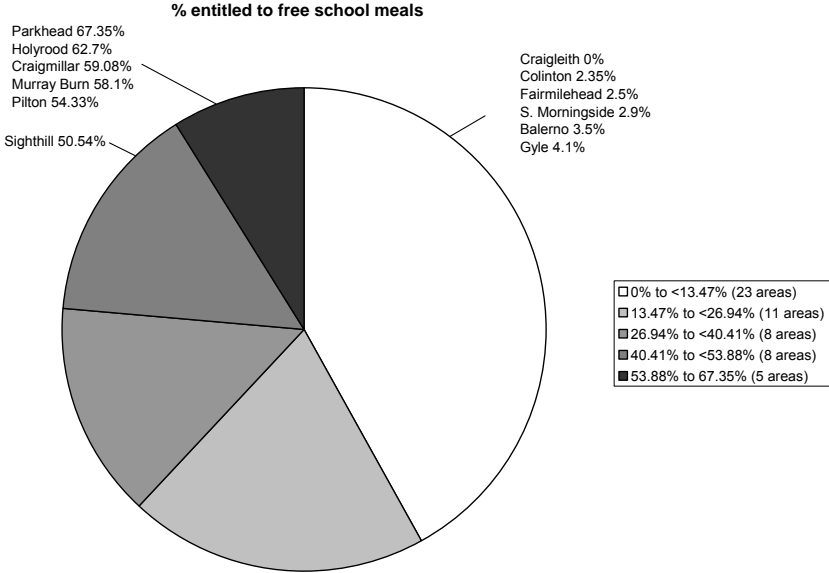
Table 6

Ward	Permanent Excl. Incident Rate per 1000 pupils
Moat	0.83
N.E. Corstorphine	1.96
Firrhill	2.66
Sighthill	3.27
Craigmillar	3.59
Dalry	4.26
Granton	4.48
Milton	5.03
Parkhead	5.52
Pilton	7.05

Free School Meals

The distribution of children entitled to free school meals across wards in Edinburgh is shown in figure 12. The lowest percentile contained 23 wards, where less than 13.47% of children per ward were entitled to free meals. The lowest six wards had 4.1% or less entitled. The highest six wards, however, had more than 50% of children entitled to free school meals.

Figure 12



Summary

The number of children living in households with no adult working, or with the primary adult either long term unemployed or having never worked, was particularly high in four wards. Craigmillar, Kaimes and Muirhouse/Drylaw contained the two highest percentiles, where primary adults had never worked or were long-term unemployed. Craigmillar, Muirhouse and Holyrood contained the highest percentile where there was no adult working. Within household structure and tenancy, home ownership and social renting was also quite polarised across the wards. A large amount of children lived in homes that were owned, with 19 wards having ownership at 90% or above. At the other end of the scale, homes that were socially rented were commonly found in a smaller number of wards – making this measure more acute. Three wards had social renting at more than 50% (Muirhouse/Drylaw, Craigmillar and Murray Burn). Measures of overcrowding and single-parent families were more spread out across wards, though the highest percentiles contained five and seven wards respectively. Schools information was applied to wards through school postcodes, and was not a direct data source at ward level. Information still showed polarisation. This was acute for temporary and permanent exclusions.

Supervision Requirements and Measures of Deprivation

Data obtained from RAD on the number of Supervision Requirements, along with the types of grounds referred to the Reporter, showed a number of wards had high levels of Supervision Requirements. Ten wards had levels of at least 100% higher than the mean (where the mean was 16.4 children) or 300% higher than the median (where the median was eight). These were: Craigmillar, Kaimes, Moredun, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Murray Burn, Newhaven, Parkhead, Pilton, Sighthill and Stenhouse (see Annex A for full list). Nine wards also had a high number of Supervision Requirements when ordered according to their under-16 population (Annex B). Craigmillar, Parkhead, Kaimes, Murray Burn, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Newhaven, Pilton, Southside and Moredun had levels 100% higher than the mean (where the mean was 1.18%).

Likewise, measures of deprivation highlighted wards that were consistently high in deprivation and others that were consistently low. There was, as expected, variation in the levels of deprivation; wards may have scored highly on one indicator, but not another.

Table 7 displays the wards that were found to be in the highest (or lowest, for two adults working and homes that were owned) six wards for each indicator. Wards were included in the table if two or more measures of deprivation were found in this way. Fourteen wards fulfilled this criteria.

It is clear from the table that Craigmillar has the highest level of multiple deprivation, as 10 out of 11 indicators were found. Craigmillar also had the highest child population with compulsory measures of supervision – almost 7%. Muirhouse/Drylaw and Dalry follow Craigmillar, with seven indicators each. These three wards all have high deprivation for the three employment indicators, home ownership, socially rented housing, lone parentage and either temporary or permanent school exclusion. Parkhead was the second highest ward for children under compulsory measures. This ward had high deprivation across home ownership and socially rented housing, free school meals, and school attendance. It did not, however, have any of the three employment indicators.

Table 7 also displays some wards in bold. These are wards that are within the ten highest areas for Supervision Requirements per ward population. *Eight out of those ten wards are in the deprivation table.* Within these eight wards (Craigmillar, Kaimes, Moredun, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Murray Burn, Parkhead, Pilton and Southside) seven of the eight had at least one measure of adult unemployment, six had at least one measure within schooling, and five had at least one measure within tenancy and household structure. Table 7 shows that these wards have a mixture of deprivation factors that affect children's lives. Therefore the data clearly shows that the frequency of supervision requirements found in a ward is linked to measures of deprivation for children.

Table 7

Ward	% of ward subject to SR	Rank of ward - % subject to SR ³	Never worked / long-term	0 work	2 work	Own	Rent	Over-Crowded household	Lone Parent	Unauth Absence	Temp Exclu	Perm Exclu	Free School Meals
Craigmillar	6.68	58 th	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Muirhouse/Drylaw	3.22	54 th	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Dalry	1.47	41 st	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Holyrood	0.92	32 nd		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Parkhead	3.98	57 th				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Murray Burn	3.41	55 th	✓			✓	✓		✓				✓
Pilton	2.53	52 nd	✓								✓	✓	✓
Southside	2.44	51 st		✓	✓			✓	✓				
Kaimes	3.62	56 th	✓	✓							✓		
Lorne	1.47	40 th			✓			✓					
Milton	0.89	31 st									✓	✓	
Moredun	2.42	50 th			✓					✓			
Sighthill	2.04	46 th									✓		✓
Restalrig	2.11	47 th						✓	✓				

³ There are 58 wards in Edinburgh. The ward ranked 58th has the highest percentage of children subject to a Supervision Requirement.

This study has also found that a number of wards are of particular interest. Two wards, Dalry and Holyrood, both have high levels of deprivation but do not appear in the highest percentiles for Supervision Requirements. Dalry is in the second percentile, with 1.473% of its child population subject to compulsory measures, slightly above the mean of 1.175%. Holyrood is in the first percentile, and below the mean with 0.924%. Both, however, are greater than the median, which is 0.831%.

A notable difference between Holyrood and Dalry is that Dalry was one of the ten wards that had a permanent exclusion rate for primary pupils. However, these wards also have some similarities. Both have small child populations (as of 2001) with Dalry having 679 children and Holyrood just 541. Similarly, both wards have rather small residential areas, with Holyrood having a much larger ward boundary but also containing Holyrood Park. Furthermore, whilst these wards are quite small, they share boundaries with wards that are less deprived. Dalry shares boundaries with Murrayfield, Dean, Shandon, Tollcross and Fountainbridge. Holyrood shares boundaries with New Town, Calton, Meadowbank, Mountcastle, Prestonfield and Tollcross. Holyrood also borders Southside, which does have mixed levels of deprivation.

Lorne and Milton follow a similar pattern to that of Holyrood and Dalry. Both feature in the deprivation table, yet have similar levels of Supervision Requirements according to ward population. Lorne had 1.47% (the same as Dalry) and Milton 0.89%. Therefore the former was greater than the mean and the latter lower than the mean. Again, both are greater than the median. Interestingly, Lorne also had a relatively small child population and borders more wealthy wards, namely Broughton and Calton. However, Lorne also borders Harbour and Leith Links. Milton, however, has slightly different characteristics. The biggest difference is the child population, which was greater than the average. Secondly, Milton borders just two other wards, Portobello and Duddingston. Neither was prominently deprived nor wealthy, according to the measures used in this study.

Two other wards of interest are Newhaven and Stenhouse. Newhaven had 2.89% of its child population under compulsory measures, meaning it ranked sixth-highest. Stenhouse had 2.32%, making it tenth-highest. However, neither Newhaven nor Stenhouse had levels of deprivation similar to those in Table 8. On closer analysis, however, Newhaven consistently had levels of deprivation higher than the mean and medians for all indicators but one (levels of temporary school exclusions). Stenhouse also had levels of deprivation higher than average across indicators, except in the measure of two adults working. Unfortunately Stenhouse did not have any school data identifiable to that ward. As both wards were consistent in their levels of deprivation, this suggests that areas with moderate or above-average deprivation are also at risk of high proportions of Supervision Requirements.

Analysis of wards that displayed low levels of multiple deprivation also shows a direct relationship between deprivation and the numbers of children subject to compulsory measures of supervision. Using the same table of multiple deprivation, wards that were within the lowest six (or highest for two adults working and homes that are owned) per indicator, were assessed for frequency. A total of 16 wards were identified as being in the lowest six for at least two indicators⁴.

Table 8 displays the 16 wards. Fairmilehead is the ward recorded as having the least level of deprivation. It was in the bottom six wards for nine out of the 11 indicators, cutting across the three thematic areas. Davidson Mains and South Morningside closely follow Fairmilehead, with eight indicators. Gyle and Colinton then follow with seven indicators. These five wards share a number of similarities. Firstly, they all have very low numbers of children living in households with no adult working. Figure 3 showed less than 4% of the child population in

⁴ This was over and above permanent school exclusion, as only 10 wards had a permanent exclusion rate above 0.

each ward live in such homes. Four out of the five wards also share high home-ownership, low overcrowding, low lone-parent families, low school exclusions and a low number of children entitled to free school meals.

The multiple deprivation table also highlights a number of wards in bold. Table 8 highlights the wards with that are in the lowest ten wards for their proportion of children subject to a Supervision Requirement. Eight out of the 10 wards with the least proportion of Supervision Requirements are shown to have a low level of child deprivation. Six out of the eight wards that recorded *no* children as subject to Supervision Requirements show low levels of deprivation. These six wards show a mix of low deprivation indicators. However, five out of the six wards commonly record low levels of socially rented housing, with each of the five wards having less than 1% of its child population living in socially rented accommodation (figure 6).

Two wards which also recorded an absence of children subject to Supervision Requirements in RAD were New Town and Sciennes. Neither of these wards were recorded in Table 8. On further analysis, however, it was identified that both wards were consistently recorded in the lowest percentiles across the range of indicators (although New Town did not have any school data) apart from the category of two adults working. Aside from this indicator, the wards were also well below averages. Thus both New Town and Sciennes were well below the average levels of child deprivation in Edinburgh.

Table 8

Ward	% of ward subject to SR	Rank of ward - % subject to SR ⁵	Never worked / long-term	0 work	2 work	Own	Rent	Over-Crowded household	Lone Parent	Unauth Absence	Temp Exclu	Perm Exclu	Free School Meals
Fairmilehead	0	≤ 8 th		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Davidson Mains	0	≤ 8 th		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
South Morningside	0.337	20 th	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Gyle	0.064	9 th	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
Colinton	0.110	13 th	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Craiglockhart	0.142	14 th	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	
Murrayfield	0.087	12 th					✓	✓	✓			✓	
Baberton	0.068	10 th	✓	✓							✓	✓	
Balerno	0.356	22 nd									✓	✓	✓
Craigeith	0.255	18 th									✓	✓	✓
Marchmont	0	≤ 8 th					✓				✓	✓	
Merchiston	0	≤ 8 th					✓				✓	✓	
N. Morningside / Grange	0	≤ 8 th					✓				✓	✓	
Southside	2.444	51 st								✓	✓	✓	
Trinity	0	≤ 8 th	✓								✓	✓	
N.E. Corstorphine	0.223	16 th			✓	✓							

⁵ There are 58 wards in Edinburgh. As 8 wards recorded no Supervision Requirement, the lowest ranked ward is classed as ≤ 8.

Table 8 highlights three other wards of particular interest. First is South Morningside. This is the third-lowest ward for deprivation, yet is ranked 20th for its level of Supervision Requirements. There is nothing of particular significance about this ward in terms of its demography or geographical position that would suggest why this is so. However, it is important to note that the number of children subject to a Supervision Requirement in the lower half of the table (Annex B) is small, and as some referrals are of the same family (share the same address) then even the size of one family can have a skewing effect. South Morningside, with its percentage of child population subject to a Supervision Requirement at 0.337%, is still well below the mean of 1.175% and median of 0.831%. Balerno is also of similar interest as it is ranked 22nd for Supervision Requirements. However, the same caution when dealing with such small numbers should be applied.

The third ward to note is Southside. Southside appears on the deprivation table as it has low deprivation for three indicators, yet it has one of the higher levels of Supervision Requirements as it is ranked 51st. However, the three indicators for Southside are within schools and relate only to absence and expulsions. Thus whilst Southside has positive school attendance it does not have such low deprivation in the other more economic and social factors. In fact, Table 7 shows that Southside has high deprivation for parental employment, household overcrowding and lone parent households.

Summary

By measuring childhood deprivation across a number of indicators it has been shown that some wards have high or low levels of multiple deprivation. The comparison of these wards against those that are the ten highest or lowest for compulsory measures of supervision shows that there is indeed a clear relationship between the two. At both ends of the scale, eight wards that showed high or low deprivation were in the highest and lowest wards of Supervision Requirements. Using multiple deprivation measures also highlighted wards that did not 'neatly' fit into this relationship, and these wards were discussed.

Conclusion

This study examined the number of Supervision Requirements across Edinburgh to see if there were connections between the amount of Supervision Requirements made by the Reporter, and measures of deprivation, according to home addresses. Children and young people were identified for the study by being subject to Supervision Requirements as of 30 September 2005.

The numbers of children subject to supervision requirements substantially varied across the wards. Eight wards were identified as having no children under compulsory measures as of 30 September 2005. A further thirteen wards had fewer than five. The ward with the highest number of requirements was Craigmillar with 110.

The majority of children had been referred to the Reporter under grounds of care and protection. Whilst 26% of those subject to a Supervision Requirement had both offence and non-offence grounds of referral, only 1.7% had been referred on offence grounds only.

A variety of indicators were used to measure child deprivation, focusing on three themes: parental employment, household structures and tenancy, and schooling. Deprivation varied greatly across wards.

- Three wards had at least 40% of their child population living in a home with no adult working.
- Three wards saw 50% of their child population living in socially rented housing.
- Whilst the lowest proportion of children living in a single parent family was 6.2% (Colinton), the highest rate was 51.4% (Craigmillar).
- Whilst just under half the number of wards in Edinburgh had less than 16% of their child population entitled to free school meals, six wards had more than 50% of children entitled, with Parkhead having over 67%.

Multiple deprivation tables showed that 10 wards had been in the highest six deprived wards for at least two indicators. Craigmillar, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Dalry, Holyrood, and Parkhead had high levels of deprivation across six indicators or more.

A total of 14 wards were in the lowest six deprived wards for at least two indicators. Fairmilehead, Davidson Mains, South Morningside, Gyle and Colinton were in the lowest levels for seven indicators or more.

A comparison between wards with high deprivation levels and wards with the highest number of Supervision Requirements clearly showed a link between the two factors. Eight wards were in the top ten for both deprivation and SRs.

Numbers of Supervision Requirements per ward at 30 September 2005.

Ward	Number of Children/Yp
Alnwickhill	15
Baberton	< 5
Balerno	6
Broughton	11
Calton	8
Colinton	< 5
Craighleith	< 5
Craiglockhart	< 5
Craigmillar	110
Cramond	< 5
Dalmeny/Kirkliston	9
Dalry	10
Davidson Mains	< 5
Dean	< 5
Duddingston	13
East Craigs	11
Fairmilehead	< 5
Firrhill	23
Fountainbridge	8
Gilmerton	26
Granton	29
Gyle	< 5
Harbour	21
Holyrood	5
Kaimes	67
Leith Links	5
Lorne	12
Marchmont	< 5
Meadowbank	6
Merchiston	< 5
Milton	13
Moat	15
More dun	40
Mountcastle	32
Muirhouse/Drylaw	68
Murray Burn	62
Murrayfield	< 5
N.E. Corstorphine	< 5
New Town	< 5
Newhaven	36
Newington	< 5
North Morningside/Grange	< 5
Parkhead	70
Pilton	48
Portobello	12
Prestonfield	5
Queensferry	5
Restalrig	31
S.E. Corstorphine	8
Sciennes	< 5

Ward	Number of Children/Yp
Shandon	< 5
Sighthill	32
South Morningside	5
Southside	11
Stenhouse	32
Stockbridge	< 5
Tollcross	< 5
Trinity	< 5
No match to ward	53
Total	1002

ANNEX B

Percentage of Supervision Requirements according to ward populations

Ward	Under 16 pop	% of ward
Davidson Mains	1452	0.000
Fairmilehead	1896	0.000
Marchmont	472	0.000
Merchiston	812	0.000
New Town	588	0.000
N. Morningside/Grange	801	0.000
Sciennes	958	0.000
Trinity	1436	0.000
Gyle	1566	0.064
Baberton	1466	0.068
Cramond	1365	0.073
Murrayfield	1146	0.087
Colinton	1817	0.110
Craiglockhart	1405	0.142
Shandon	683	0.146
N.E. Corstorphine	1346	0.223
Queensferry	2224	0.225
Craigeleith	1178	0.255
Stockbridge	771	0.259
South Morningside	1485	0.337
Newington	1184	0.338
Balerno	1686	0.356
Leith Links	1214	0.412
S.E. Corstorphine	1458	0.549
Dean	707	0.566
Dalmeny/Kirkliston	1490	0.604
Meadowbank	874	0.686
East Craigs	1529	0.719
Duddingston	1624	0.800
Prestonfield	581	0.861
Milton	1454	0.894
Holyrood	541	0.924
Portobello	1238	0.969
Alinwickhill	1378	1.089
Tollcross	366	1.093
Calton	671	1.192
Broughton	864	1.273
Firrhill	1677	1.371
Gilmerton	1887	1.378
Lorne	818	1.467
Dalry	679	1.473
Moat	972	1.543
Fountainbridge	454	1.762
Granton	1519	1.909
Mountcastle	1606	1.993

Percentage of Supervision Requirements according to ward populations

Ward	Under 16 pop	% of ward
Sighthill	1568	2.041
Restalrig	1467	2.113
Harbour	932	2.253
Stenhouse	1378	2.322
Moredun	1653	2.420
Southside	450	2.444
Pilton	1894	2.534
Newhaven	1245	2.892
Muirhouse/Drylaw	2115	3.215
Murray Burn	1816	3.414
Kaimes	1853	3.616
Parkhead	1759	3.980
Craigmillar	1648	6.675

* Denotes a number < 5

ANNEX C

Ward	Grounds											Total
	a	b	c	d	e	f	h	i	j	k	l	
Alnwickhill	*	*	65	8	*	*	*	30	*	*	*	112
Baberton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Balerno	11	*	12	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	51
Broughton	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	38
Calton	*	*	33	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	65
Colinton	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Craigleith	*	6	6	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Craigmillar	38	29	202	58	10	11	17	278	6	*	*	650
Dalmeny/Kirkliston	5	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Dalry	7	*	33	5	*	*	*	36	*	*	*	87
Davidson Mains	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dean	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duddingston	6	*	24	*	*	*	7	11	*	*	*	54
East Craigs	8	*	58	9	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	105
Fairmilehead	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firrhill	26	*	30	16	*	*	9	62	5	*	*	156
Fountainbridge	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	113	*	*	*	145
Gilmerton	25	*	27	7	*	*	*	64	*	*	*	134
Granton	13	*	57	8	*	*	*	64	*	*	*	156
Gyle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Harbour	20	7	56	10	*	5	*	57	*	*	*	162
Holyrood	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	25
Kaimes	46	8	72	28	12	*	19	196	*	*	*	386
Leith Links	7	*	9	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	41
Lorne	5	*	62	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	83
Marchmont	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meadowbank	6	*	5	6	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	43
Merchiston	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Grounds												Total
Ward	a	b	c	d	e	f	h	i	j	k	l	
Milton	14	6	21	6	*	*	*	48	*	*	*	98
Moat	17	*	48	6	*	*	7	30	*	*	*	111
Moredun	7	7	113	12	*	*	6	100	*	*	*	253
Mountcastle	14	7	66	11	*	*	8	48	*	*	*	159
Muirhouse/Drylaw	37	9	165	22	5	5	17	131	*	*	*	397
Murray Burn	54	28	87	28	10	*	15	132	8	*	5	369
Murrayfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	30
N.E. Corstorphine	9	*	*	5	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	27
New Town	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Newhaven	15	7	83	8	5	*	*	75	*	*	*	203
Newington	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
N. Morningside/Grang	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Parkhead	52	14	120	19	*	*	11	92	*	*	*	315
Pilton	28	10	68	16	5	*	15	176	*	*	*	322
Portobello	9	*	34	8	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	75
Prestonfield	7	*	6	*	*	*	*	38	*	*	*	59
Queensferry	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Restalrig	35	*	88	23	6	*	12	42	*	*	*	216
S.E. Corstorphine	5	*	14	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	41
Sciennes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shandon	*	*	8	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Sighthill	21	*	41	14	11	*	*	56	*	*	*	157
South Morningside	6	*	8	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Southside	7	*	20	5	*	*	*	54	*	*	*	92
Stenhouse	31	6	45	*	*	*	14	112	*	*	*	215
Stockbridge	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Tollcross	29	*	*	6	*	*	*	40	*	*	*	81
Trinity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	665	197	1863	382	90	50	197	2319	67	4	24	5858

Children (Scotland) Act 1995
Children requiring compulsory measures of supervision

52(1) The question of whether compulsory measures of supervision are necessary in respect of a child arises if at least one of the conditions mentioned in subsection (2) below is satisfied with respect to him.

(2) The conditions referred to in subsection (1) above are that the child—

(a) is beyond the control of any relevant person;

(b) is falling into bad associations or is exposed to moral danger;

(c) is likely—

(i) to suffer unnecessarily; or

(ii) be impaired seriously in his health or development, due to a lack of parental care;

(d) is a child in respect of whom any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 (offences against children to which special provisions apply) has been committed;

(e) is, or is likely to become, a member of the same household as a child in respect of whom any of the offences referred to in paragraph (d) above has been committed;

(f) is, or is likely to become, a member of the same household as a person who has committed any of the offences referred in paragraph (d) above;

(g) is, or is likely to become, a member of the same household as a person in respect of whom an offence under sections 2A to 2C of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 1976 (incest and intercourse with a child by step-parent or person in position of trust) has been committed by a member of that household;

(h) has failed to attend school regularly without reasonable excuse;

(i) has committed an offence;

(j) as misused alcohol or any drug, whether or not a controlled drug within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971;

(k) has misused a volatile substance by deliberately inhaling its vapour, other than for medicinal purposes;

(l) is being provided with accommodation by a local authority under section 25, or is the subject of a parental responsibilities order obtained under section 86, of this Act and, in either case, his behaviour is such that special measures are necessary for his adequate supervision in his interest or the interest of others.

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