

# Theme 4 – A Good Place to Grow Up, Live and Enjoy Full Life

April 2023

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# Summary – A Good Place to Grow Up, Live and Enjoy Full Life

Overall, people in the Scottish Borders have good place to grow up and live in and enjoy a full life, similar to that experienced by the rest of Scotland, although there are some challenges. Key findings for ‘A good place to grow up and live in and enjoy a full life’ are:

## Children

- Between 2017 and 2021 the levels of child poverty has reduced in the Scottish Borders, however the long term impact of the Covid pandemic is not known and the current cost-of-living crisis may reverse this trend.
- Overall literacy and numeracy is similar to Scotland.
- The attainment gap for both literacy and numeracy between those pupils from SIMD quintile 1 areas compared to those from quintile 5 areas is significantly greater than Scotland.

## Neighbourhood and Belonging

- Both adults and children rate their neighbourhood is a good place to live.
- More people in the Scottish Borders agree “This is a neighbourhood where most people can be trusted” compared to Scotland.
- More people in the Scottish Borders agree “This is a neighbourhood where local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood” compared to Scotland.
- More people in the Scottish Borders agree “I could rely on someone in this neighbourhood to help me” compared to Scotland.
- The most common neighbourhood problem experience in the Scottish Borders is ‘Animal nuisance’ 33% compared to 36% for Scotland and ‘Rubbish / litter lying around’ 21% compared to 31% for Scotland.
- More people volunteer in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- Scottish Borders has had a lower proportion of adults agreeing ‘I can influence decisions affecting my local area’ compared to Scotland.

## Feeling Safe

- People in the Scottish Borders have traditionally felt safer in their neighbourhood after dark compared to Scotland.
- More people in the Scottish Borders felt that the rate of crime in their local area over the past 2 years has gotten ‘a little or a lot more’, compared to Scotland.
- Historically the Scottish Borders has had a low rate of crimes and offences compared to Scotland.
- However, between 2013/14 and 2020/2021, the rate of crimes increased by 12% in the Scottish Borders compared to the 12% reduction for Scotland.
- The number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police for the Scottish Borders has increased by 36% between 2016/17 and 2021/22.
- The rate of domestic abuse incidents recorded by police in the Scottish Borders in 2021/22 was similar to the rate for Scotland.
- Between 2009/2010 and 2021/2022 the number of fire incidents in the Scottish Borders has decreased by 38% from 482 down to 297 respectively.

## Environment and Outdoors

- People in the Scottish Borders have consistently visited the outdoors once a week or more compared to Scotland.
- Within the Scottish Borders more people (79%) are within a 5 minute walk or less to get to a green or blue space compared to Scotland (66%).
- In 2021-22 the household waste recycled in the Scottish Borders was 55% compared to 43% for Scotland.
- The overall carbon emissions per capita in the Scottish Borders is similar to Scotland.
- The overall water quality of both surface and ground water in the Scottish Borders is good, although there are a few areas with poor water quality.

## Geographic Access to Services and Public Transport

- 26% of the data zones in the Scottish Borders are in the 10% most geographically access deprived in Scotland.
- Fewer people in the Scottish Borders are very or fairly satisfied with the quality of local public transport compared to Scotland.
- As seen in Theme 2 – Access to Work, Learning and Training, more areas in the Scottish Borders have higher levels of workforce deprivation compared to the Edinburgh & South East Scotland region.

This report looks at evidence to assess if the people of the Scottish Borders have “A Good Place to Grow Up, Live and Enjoy Full Life”, using publicly available data and information. The table below is a guide to what the evidence presents regarding “A Good Place to Grow Up, Live and Enjoy Full Life” for the Scottish Borders.

Red – Circle – Challenging / not in good state	
Amber (Yellow) - Triangle – Needs monitoring / near danger	
Green – Diamond – Doing well – keep it up	
Blue – Square – Informative only	

## ▲ Child Poverty

The purpose of the Scottish Borders Child Poverty Index (SB CPI) is to provide additional insight into Child Poverty in the Scottish Borders. The SB CPI is a tool to help inform the Local Child Poverty Action Plan and which is a requirement of the Child Poverty Act (Scotland) 2017. The SB CPI is a summary of four components, which are:

- Children in Low Income Families (**CiLIF**) – Source is [DWP/HMRC](#).<sup>1</sup> Relative low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions. The SB CPI uses the most recent available year's data, currently there is an one year lag e.g. for SB CPI 2021 uses the CiLIF data for 2020-21.
- Free School Meals (**FSM**) – Source is SBC. The proportion of pupils recorded for Free School Meals of all pupils in area for school year.
- Clothing Grant (**CLG**) - Source is SBC. The proportion of pupils recorded for Clothing Grant of all pupils in area for school year.
- Educational Maintenance Allowance (**EMA16+**) – Source is SBC. The proportion of pupils who are aged 16 or older (before 01 March of school year) who receive Educational Maintenance Allowance of those pupils aged 16 or older (before 01 March of school year).

The table below shows the results for Scottish Borders for 2017 to 2021

Child Poverty Index Component / Year	SB CPI 2017	SB CPI 2018	SB CPI 2019	SB CPI 2020	SB CPI 2021
Children in Low Income Families - CiLIF (DWP)	19.0%	20.7%	20.5%	22.0%	<b>18.0%</b>
Free School Meals - FSM (SBC)	10.0%	10.4%	11.6%	15.7%	<b>15.4%</b>
Clothing Grant - CLG (SBC)	14.6%	15.1%	15.2%	18.1%	<b>18.0%</b>
Educational Maintenance Allowance 16+ - EMA16+ (SBC)	8.2%	6.2%	3.8%	16.0%	<b>10.0%</b>

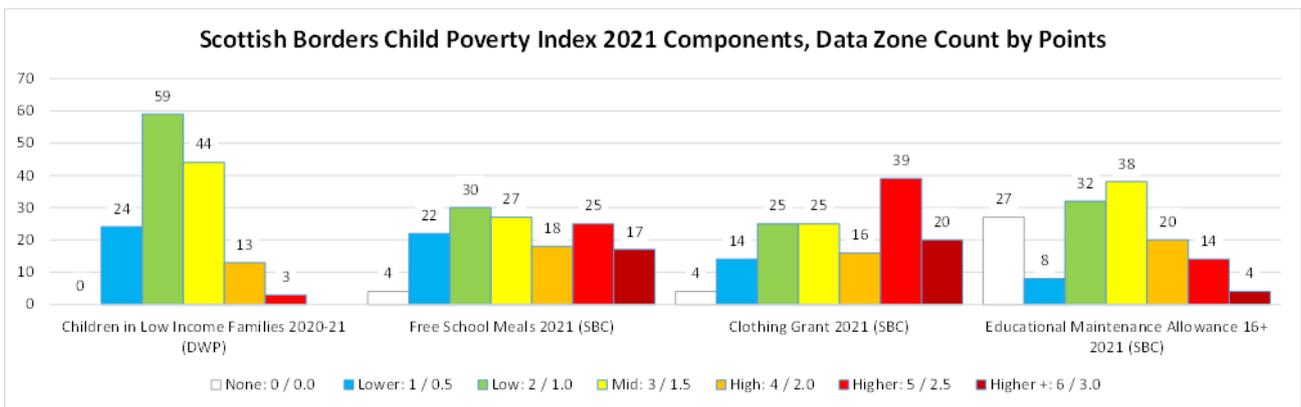
The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen in both the 2020 and 2021 results. Although the proportion of children living in low-income families for the 2021 index is lower compared to the 2020 index (result of a Scottish Child Payment) – launched 15 February 2021), the proportion receiving free school meals and clothing grant are similar.

The table below shows the score that an area will receive based on the result for each component. The SB CPI allows an area to have a score ranging from 0 to 20, where 0 indicates no element of child poverty and 20 the highest levels of child poverty.

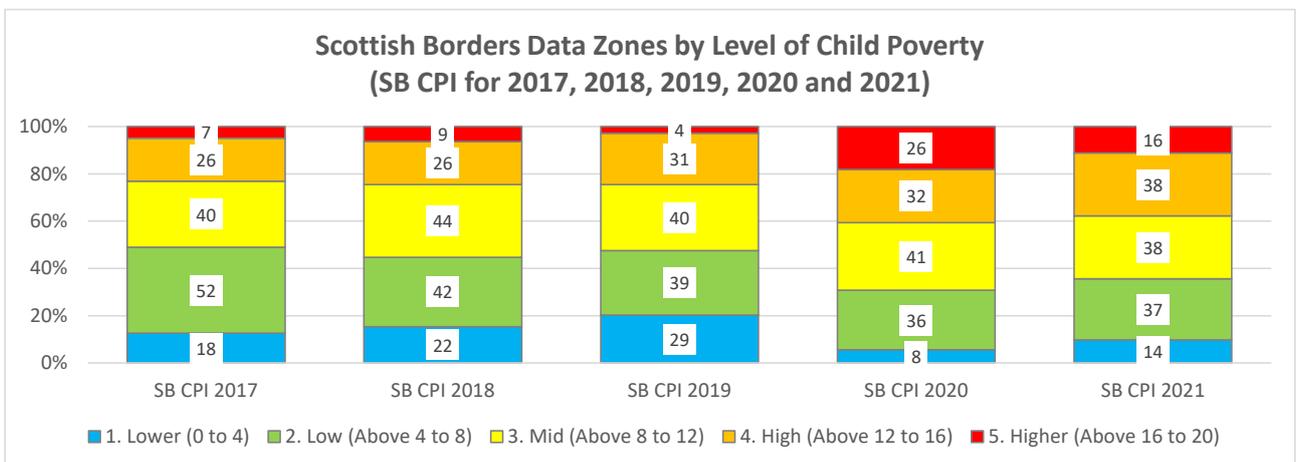
<sup>1</sup> The calculation of proportion of Children in Low Income Families for the purpose of the Scottish Borders Child Poverty Index differs to 'official statistics' due to the availability of the data from Stat-Xplore. The children in Stat-Xplore are defined as dependent individuals aged under 16; or aged 16 to 19 in full-time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training. (Not just those aged under 16 – unable to group into age bands). The figure for all children is then expressed as proportion of those aged 0 to 15 as published by NRS. It is recognised that this calculation is imperfect, but practical for the purpose of the SB CPI.

Children in Low Income Families (DWP)	Free School Meals (SBC)	Clothing Grant (SBC)	Educational Maintenance Allowance 16+ (SBC)
0 / 0: None	0 : None	0 : None	0: None
1: Under 10%	1 : Under 5%	1 : Under 5%	0.5: Under 5%
2 : 10% to Under 20%	2 : 5% to Under 10%	2 : 5% to Under 10%	1.0: 5% to Under 10%
3 : 20% to Under 30%	3 : 10% to Under 15%	3 : 10% to Under 15%	1.5: 10% to Under 15%
4 : 30% to Under 40%	4 : 15% to Under 20%	4 : 15% to Under 20%	2.0: 15% to Under 20%
5 : 40% or More	5 : 20% to Under 30%	5 : 20% to Under 30%	2.5: 20% to Under 30%
	<b>6 30% or More</b>	<b>6 30% or More</b>	<b>3.0: 30% or More</b>

The graph below shows the allocation of data zones in the Scottish Borders for each of the components. It is interesting to note that for each component there are at least 1 data zones that does not have that specific component. However, every data zone in the Scottish Borders has some evidence of child poverty.



The graph below shows the distribution of data zones by level of child poverty for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. Between 2017 and 2019, the number of data zones in the 'high' and 'higher' level decreased. The impact of Covid19 is evident with proportion of data zones in the 'high' or 'higher' grouping for 2018 and 2019 as 24% (35) compared to 41% (58) for 2020 and 38% (54) for 2021. The proportion of data zones in the 'low' or 'lower' level has reduced from 49% (70) in 2017 to 31% (44) for 2020 with a slight increase to 36% (51) for 2021.



It will be interesting to see how the Cost of Living crisis impacts on the level of child poverty in the Scottish Borders, especially since the SB CPI 2021 showed a reduction to the levels of child poverty that were evident for the SB CPI 2020. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown the level of child poverty in the Scottish Borders was reducing slightly, however for both 2020 and 2021 40% of the data zones in the Scottish Borders had high or higher levels of child poverty.

The table below shows the SB CPI level for the Scottish Borders and the 11 wards between 2017 and 2021. The results for SB CPI 2020 shows the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on child poverty levels; there has been some recovery in the SB CPI 2021.

	SB CPI 2017 Level	SB CPI 2018 Level	SB CPI 2019 Level	SB CPI 2020 Level	SB CPI 2021 Level
<b>Scottish Borders</b>	3. Mid	3. Mid	3. Mid	4. High	3. Mid
<b>East Berwickshire</b>	3. Mid	3. Mid	3. Mid	4. High	4. High
<b>Mid Berwickshire</b>	2. Low	2. Low	2. Low	3. Mid	2. Low
<b>Jedburgh and District</b>	3. Mid	3. Mid	3. Mid	4. High	4. High
<b>Kelso and District</b>	3. Mid	4. High	3. Mid	4. High	3. Mid
<b>Galashiels and District</b>	3. Mid	3. Mid	4. High	4. High	4. High
<b>Leaderdale and Melrose</b>	2. Low				
<b>Selkirkshire</b>	3. Mid	3. Mid	3. Mid	4. High	3. Mid
<b>Hawick and Denholm</b>	4. High	4. High	4. High	5. Higher	4. High
<b>Hawick and Hermitage</b>	3. Mid	3. Mid	3. Mid	4. High	3. Mid
<b>Tweeddale East</b>	2. Low				
<b>Tweeddale West</b>	2. Low				

## Curriculum for Excellence - Literacy and Numeracy

The Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) is the national curriculum used from nursery to secondary school. It was implemented in 2010. Literacy and numeracy is a subject initiative within CfE. Literacy is fundamental to all areas of learning, as it unlocks access to the wider curriculum. Numeracy and maths provide the foundation for the rest of STEM (Science, technology, engineering and maths) and digital skills, as well as being important in their own right.

### ▲ Literacy and Numeracy Overall

The figures below show the proportion of students meeting the CfE level for literacy and numeracy for the Scottish Borders and Scotland.

It important to note that the Covid-19 prevented the collection for 2019/20 for all stages and for S3 only for 2020/21.

Overall the proportion of Scottish Borders students meeting the CfE level for numeracy and literacy have been similar to Scotland.

% of Students Meeting Curriculum for Excellence Level - Numeracy			
Stage	Year	Scottish Borders	Scotland
P1	2017/18	80%	85%
	2018/19	86%	85%
	2020/21	80%	81%
	2021/22	84%	84%
P4	2017/18	79%	76%
	2018/19	76%	77%
	2020/21	70%	72%
	2021/22	73%	75%
P7	2017/18	74%	75%
	2018/19	77%	76%
	2020/21	73%	72%
	2021/22	74%	76%
P1, P4 & P7 combined	2017/18	78%	78%
	2018/19	80%	79%
	2020/21	74%	75%
	2021/22	77%	78%
S3	2017/18	94%	89%
	2018/19	93%	90%
	2021/22	85%	89%

Source: [https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-primary\\_school\\_information\\_dashboard/](https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-primary_school_information_dashboard/)

<b>% of Students Meeting Curriculum for Excellence Level - Listening &amp; Talking</b>			
<b>Stage</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Scottish Borders</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
<b>P1</b>	2017/18	87%	87%
	2018/19	88%	87%
	2020/21	83%	84%
	2021/22	85%	86%
<b>P4</b>	2017/18	87%	85%
	2018/19	85%	85%
	2020/21	80%	82%
	2021/22	84%	85%
<b>P7</b>	2017/18	86%	84%
	2018/19	88%	86%
	2020/21	84%	82%
	2021/22	86%	86%
<b>P1, P4 &amp; P7 combined</b>	2017/18	86%	85%
	2018/19	87%	86%
	2020/21	82%	83%
	2021/22	85%	86%
<b>S3</b>	2017/18	95%	91%
	2018/19	96%	92%
	2021/22	91%	89%

Source: [https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-primary\\_school\\_information\\_dashboard/](https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-primary_school_information_dashboard/)

<b>% of Students Meeting Curriculum for Excellence Level - Reading</b>			
<b>Stage</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Scottish Borders</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
<b>P1</b>	2017/18	81%	81%
	2018/19	84%	82%
	2020/21	76%	77%
	2021/22	80%	79%
<b>P4</b>	2017/18	80%	77%
	2018/19	80%	78%
	2020/21	74%	73%
	2021/22	75%	76%
<b>P7</b>	2017/18	80%	79%
	2018/19	82%	80%
	2020/21	76%	76%
	2021/22	77%	79%
<b>P1, P4 &amp; P7 combined</b>	2017/18	80%	79%
	2018/19	82%	80%
	2020/21	75%	75%
	2021/22	77%	78%
<b>S3</b>	2017/18	94%	90%
	2018/19	95%	91%
	2021/22	89%	88%

Source: [https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-primary\\_school\\_information\\_dashboard/](https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-primary_school_information_dashboard/)

<b>% of Students Meeting Curriculum for Excellence Level - Writing</b>			
<b>Stage</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Scottish Borders</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
<b>P1</b>	2017/18	<b>77%</b>	<b>78%</b>
	2018/19	<b>81%</b>	<b>79%</b>
	2020/21	<b>74%</b>	<b>74%</b>
	2021/22	<b>75%</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>P4</b>	2017/18	<b>75%</b>	<b>72%</b>
	2018/19	<b>75%</b>	<b>73%</b>
	2020/21	<b>66%</b>	<b>67%</b>
	2021/22	<b>69%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>P7</b>	2017/18	<b>76%</b>	<b>73%</b>
	2018/19	<b>79%</b>	<b>74%</b>
	2020/21	<b>70%</b>	<b>69%</b>
	2021/22	<b>71%</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>P1, P4 &amp; P7 combined</b>	2017/18	<b>76%</b>	<b>74%</b>
	2018/19	<b>78%</b>	<b>75%</b>
	2020/21	<b>70%</b>	<b>70%</b>
	2021/22	<b>72%</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>S3</b>	2017/18	<b>93%</b>	<b>89%</b>
	2018/19	<b>94%</b>	<b>90%</b>
	2021/22	<b>87%</b>	<b>87%</b>

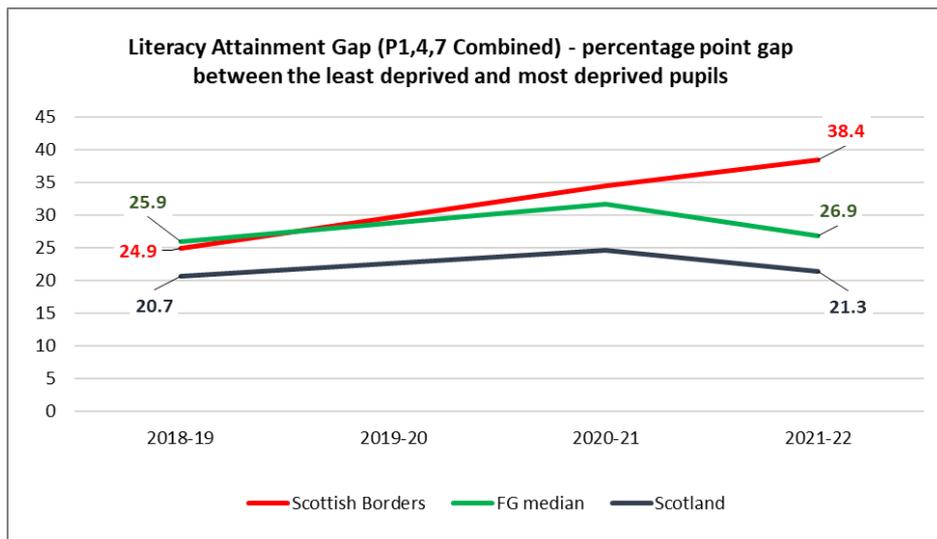
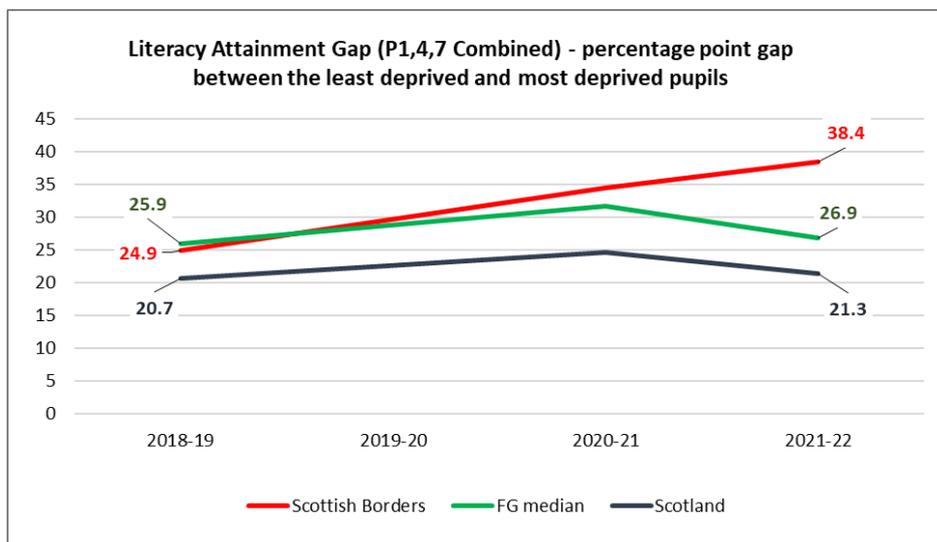
Source: [https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-primary\\_school\\_information\\_dashboard/](https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-primary_school_information_dashboard/)

## ● Literacy and Numeracy Attainment Gap

The Attainment Gap is calculated by taking the percentage point difference in achievement of CfE levels in between those pupils from SIMD quintiles 1 and 5. A pupil is deemed to have achieved the expected level in literacy if they have achieved the expected level in all three literacy organisers: reading, writing, and listening and talking.

In the [Local Government Benchmarking Framework](#), there are two indicators that measure the gap in literacy and numeracy between children from the most and least deprived areas<sup>2</sup>.

For both literacy and numeracy the attainment gap in the Scottish Borders is more than the gap for Scotland or Family Group (FG).

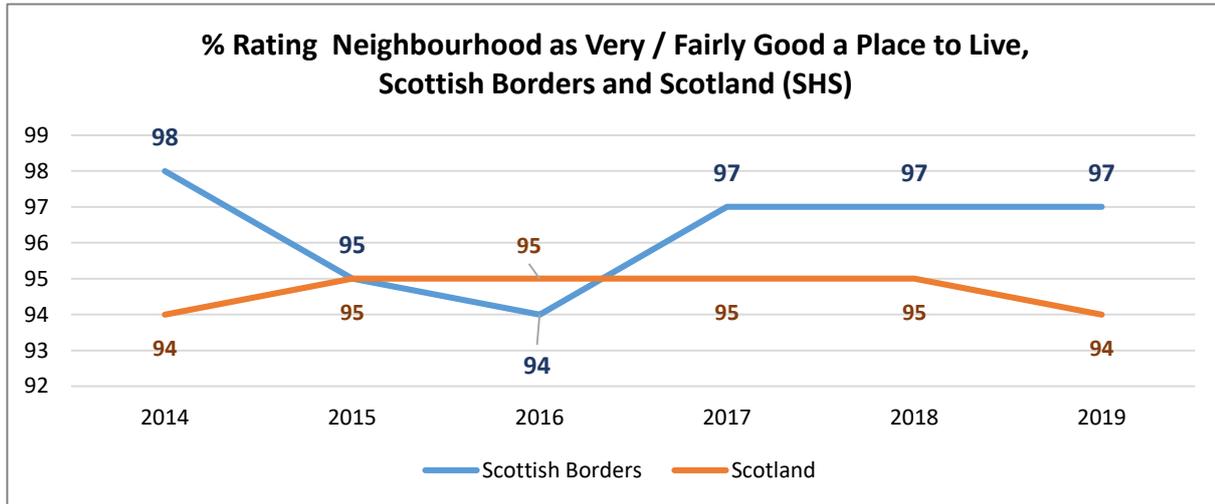


<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>

# Neighbourhood and Belonging

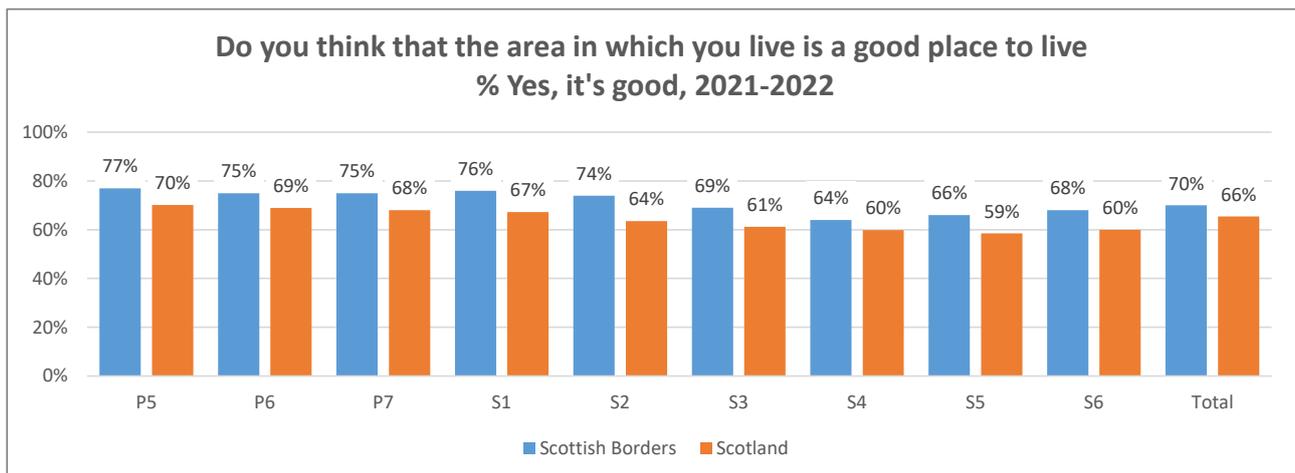
## ◆ Good place to live

According to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS)<sup>3</sup> more people in the Scottish Borders (97%) rate their neighbourhood as very / fairly good compared to Scotland (94%).



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

The Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-2022 (for P5-P7 and S1-S6 pupils) asked “Do you think that the area in which you live is a good place to live?” The proportion of pupils that say “Yes, it’s good” in the Scottish Borders is 70% compared to 66% for Scotland. It is interesting to note that the proportion that say “Yes, it’s good” reduces by stage for both the Scottish Borders and Scotland.

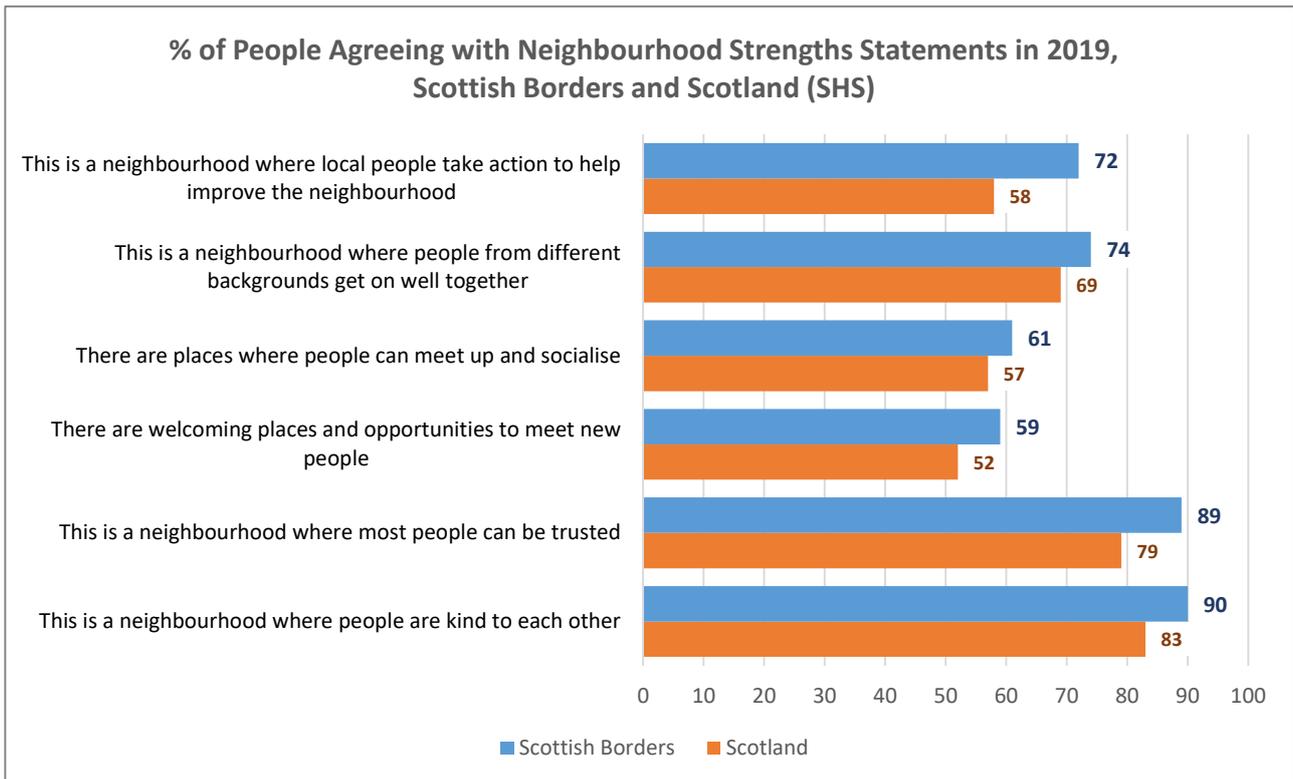


Source: <https://scottishborders.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=504&Mid=6415&Ver=4> and [Neighbourhood and life at home - Health and Wellbeing Census Scotland 2021- 2022 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/Neighbourhood-and-life-at-home-Health-and-Wellbeing-Census-Scotland-2021-2022)

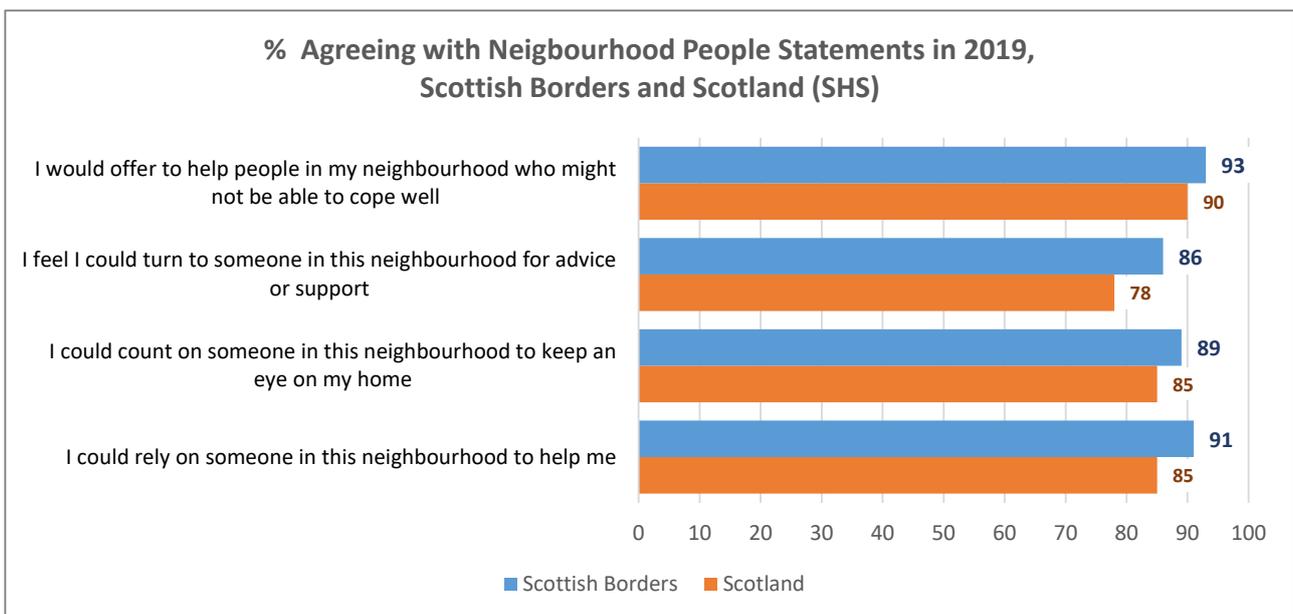
<sup>3</sup> SHS has been significantly impacted by Covid-19 and the results presented are the most recent.

## ◆ Neighbourhood Strengths

The SHS asks several questions about neighbourhood strengths and in 2019 the % of people agreeing with the various statements was higher in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland. Notably, 89% of the Scottish Borders respondents agreed that “This is a neighbourhood where most people can be trusted” compared to 79% for Scotland and 72% of the Scottish Borders respondents agreed that “This is a neighbourhood where local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood” compared to 58% for Scotland.



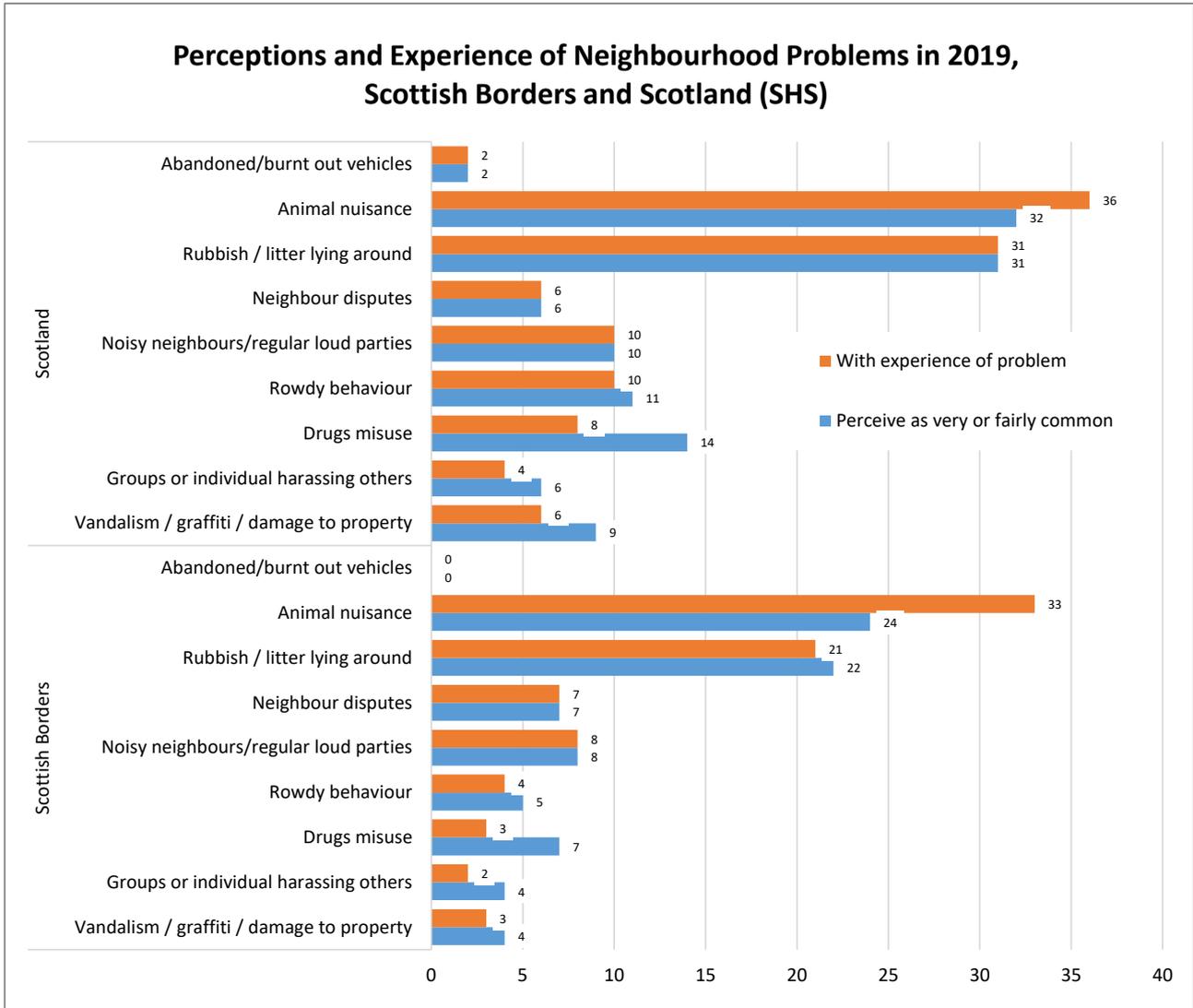
Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

## ◆ Perception and experience of neighbourhood problems

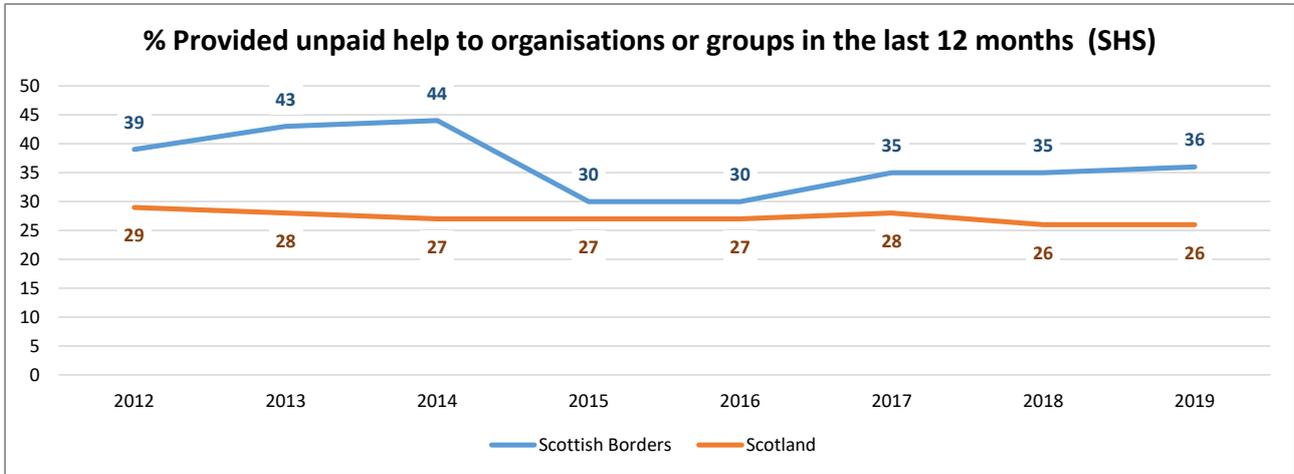
The SHS asks about both perception and experience of neighbourhood problems. According to the 2019 results people in the Scottish Borders perceive and experience fewer neighbourhood problems when compared to Scotland. The most common neighbourhood problem experience in the Scottish Borders is 'Animal nuisance' 33% compared to 36% for Scotland and 'Rubbish / litter lying around' 21% compared to 31% for Scotland.



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

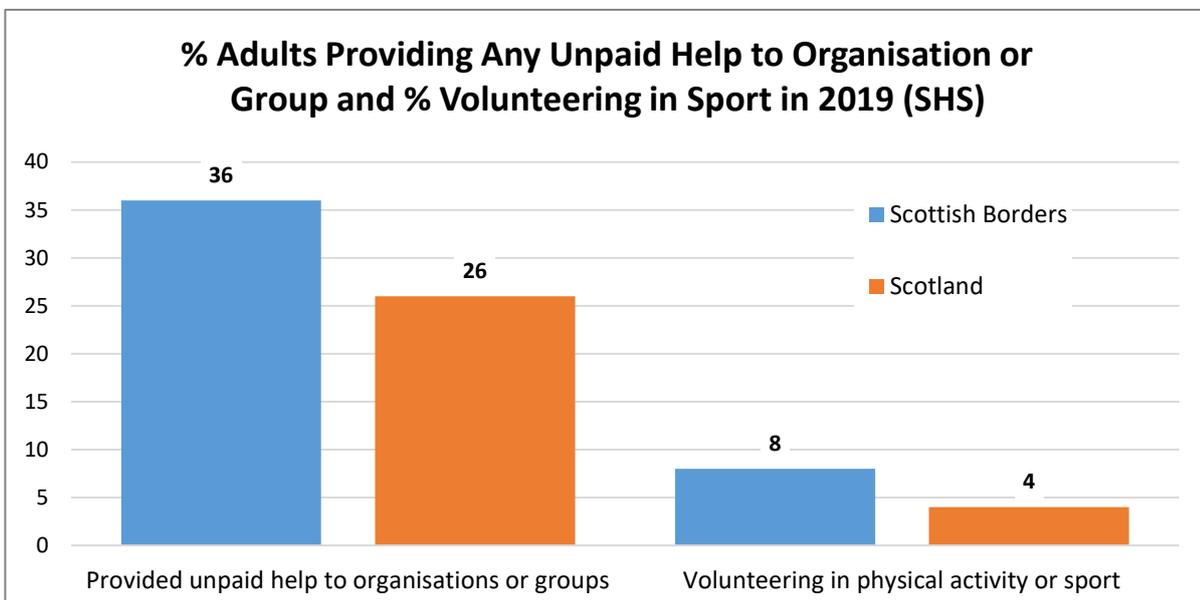
## ◆ Volunteering

According to the Scottish Household Survey more adults in the Scottish Borders have provided unpaid help to organisation or groups compared to Scotland.



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

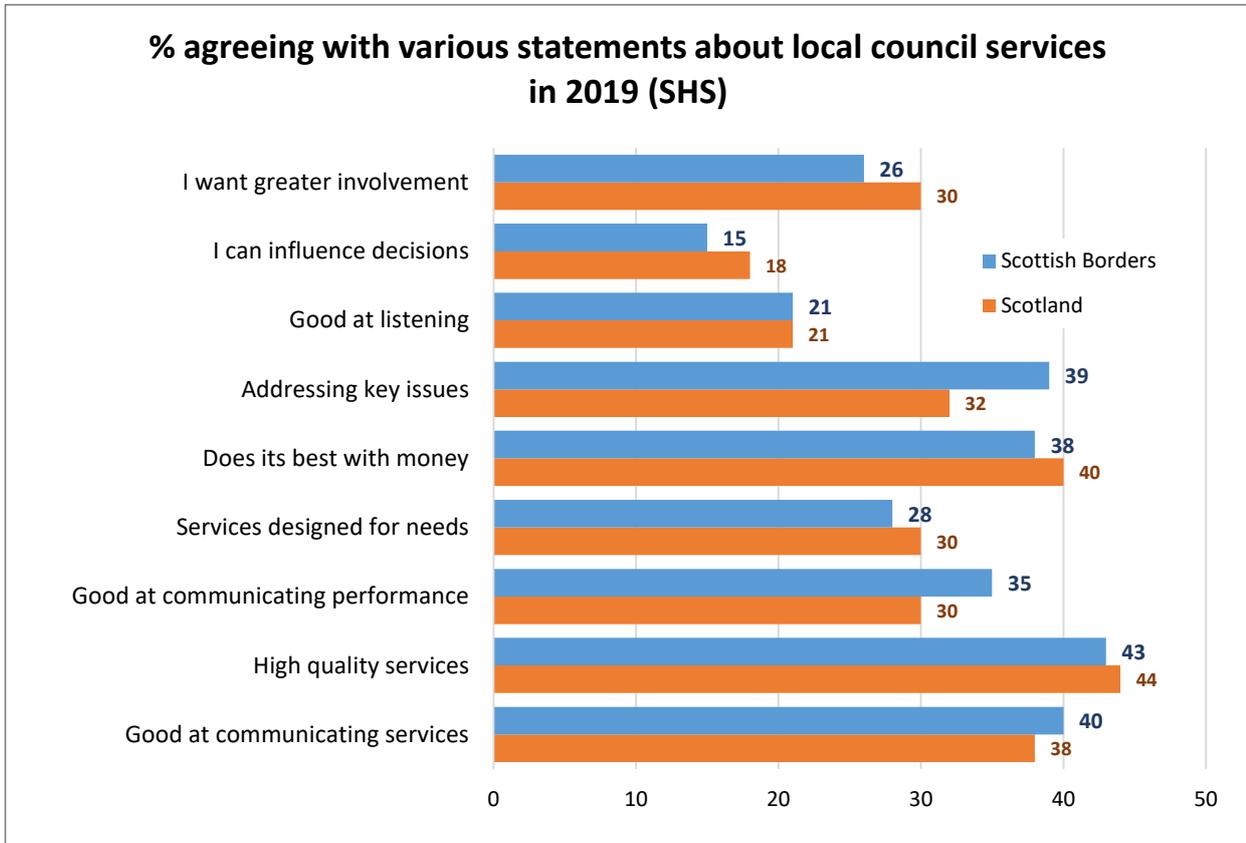
The graph below shows the percent of adults who provide unpaid help to an organisation or group and the percent who volunteer in sport in 2019. For both overall volunteering and volunteering in sport the Scottish Borders has a higher proportion of adults volunteering compared to Scotland.



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

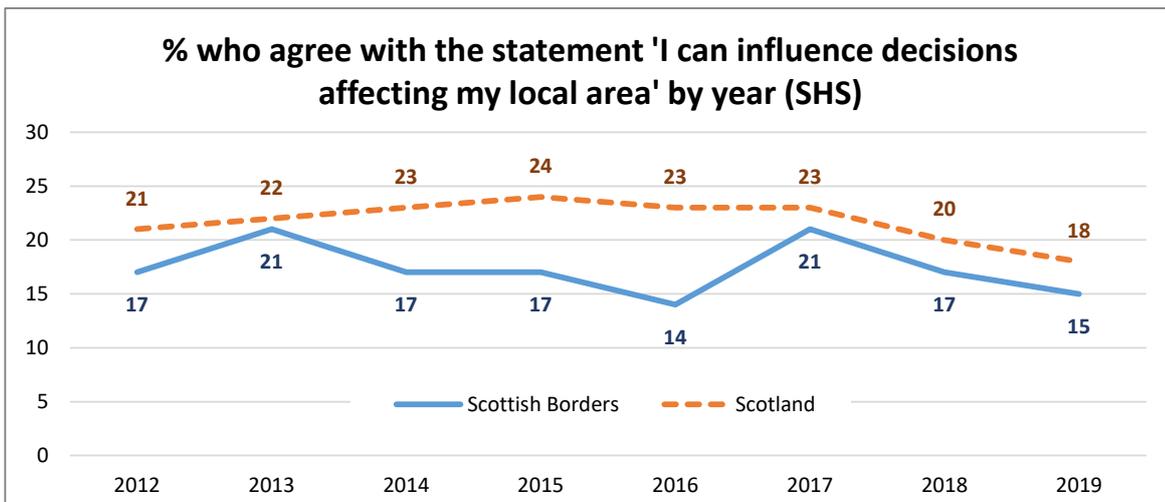
## ▲ Local Council Evaluation

Overall the proportion of adults agreeing with statements about local council services in the Scottish Borders is similar to the proportion for Scotland<sup>4</sup>.



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

Over the years Scottish Borders has had a lower proportion of adults agreeing 'I can influence decisions affecting my local area' compared to Scotland.



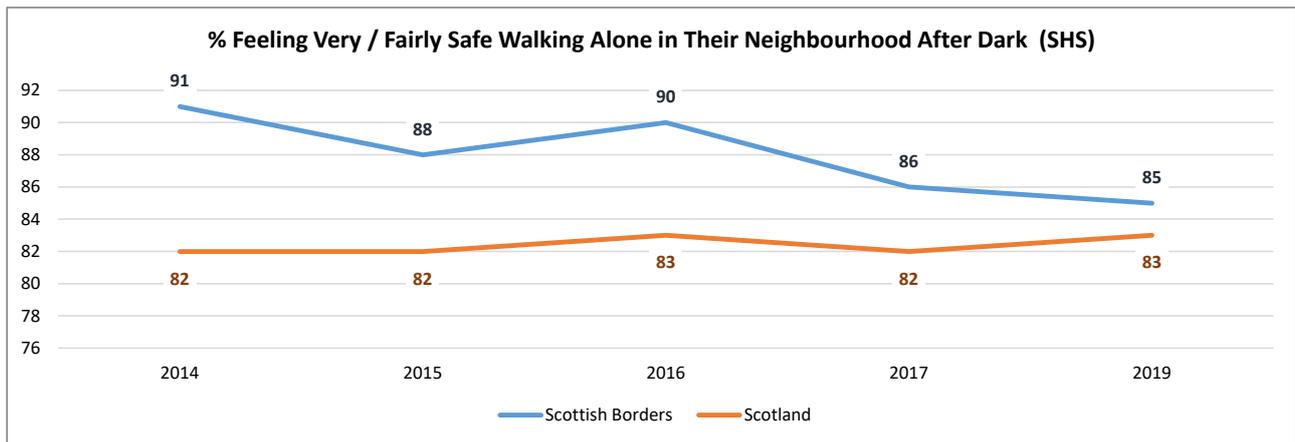
Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

<sup>4</sup> SHS has been significantly impacted by Covid-19 and the results presented are the most recent.

# Feeling Safe

## ▲ Safe Walking in Neighbourhood After Dark

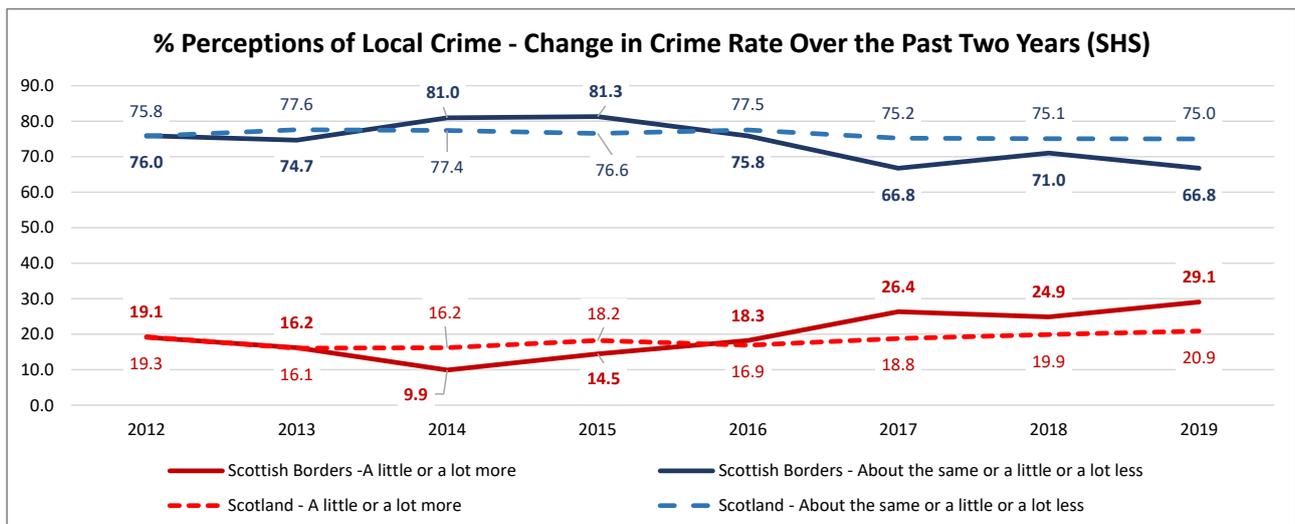
The Scottish Household Survey asks about the perception of safety when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. People in the Scottish Borders have traditionally felt safer in their neighbourhood after dark compared to Scotland. However, the proportion feeling very / fairly safe has declined from 91% in 2014 to 85% in 2019.



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

## ● Perceptions of Local Crime

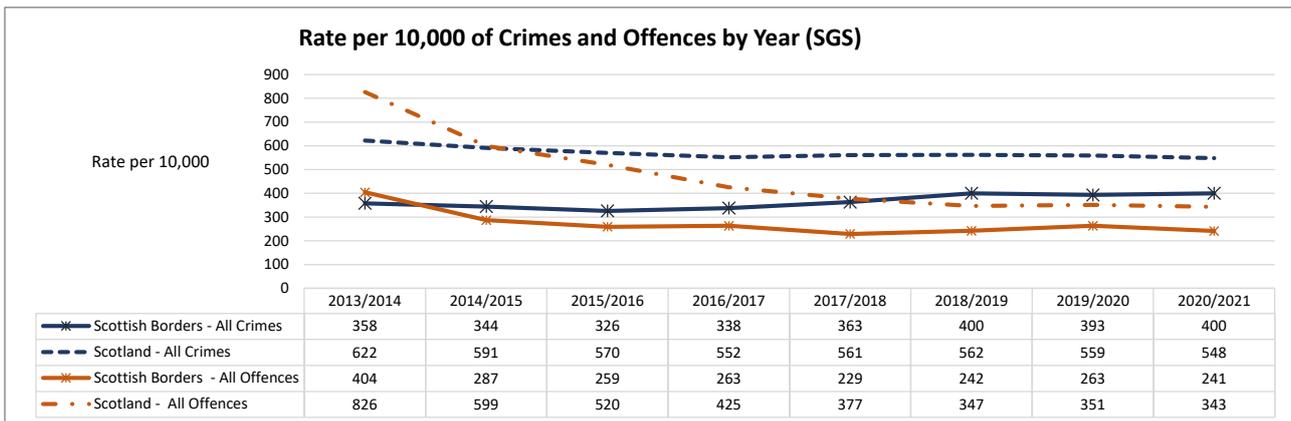
In [Scottish Survey Core Questions](#) respondents who had lived in their current neighbourhood for 2 or more years were asked how they perceive the crime rate in their area to have changed over the past two years. The graph below shows that in 2019 almost 30% of respondents in the Scottish Borders felt the rate of crime in their local area was ‘a little or a lot more’ compared to just above 20% for Scotland.



Source: <https://statistics.gov.scot>

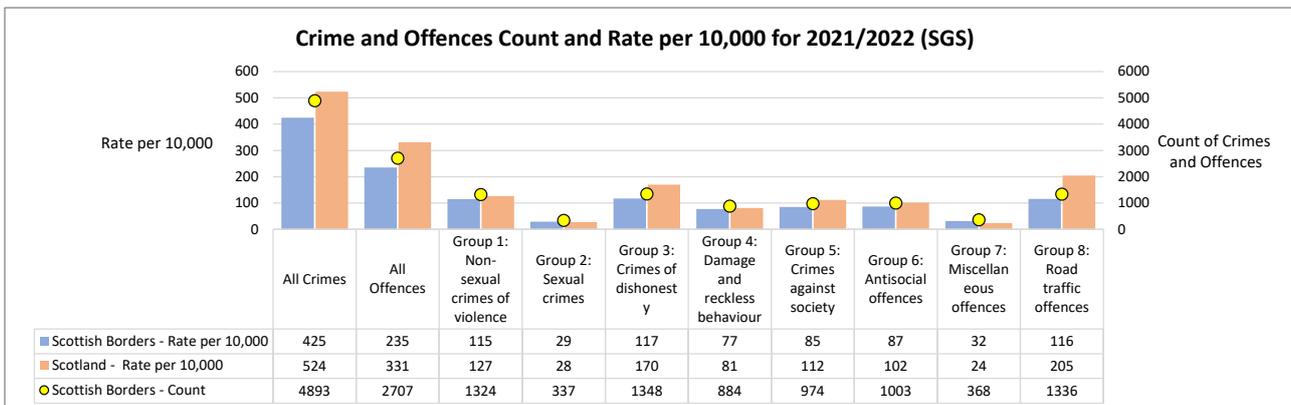
## ▲ Recorded Crimes and Offences

[Police Scotland](#) record crimes and offences<sup>5</sup>, the graph below shows the rate of crimes and offences per 10,000 between 2013/14 and 2021/2022 for Scottish Borders and Scotland. Historically the Scottish Borders has had a low rate of crimes and offences compared to Scotland. However, during that time the rate of crimes increased by 12% compared to the 12% reduction for Scotland. The rate per 10,000 for offences in the same time period decreased by 40% a smaller reduction than the 58% reduction for Scotland.



Source: <https://statistics.gov.scot>

The graph with table below show the number of crimes and offences recorded in 2021/2022 for the Scottish Borders along with the rate per 10,000 for the Scottish Borders and Scotland. Overall the rate of crime and offences per 10,000 was lower in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland for 2021/2022.



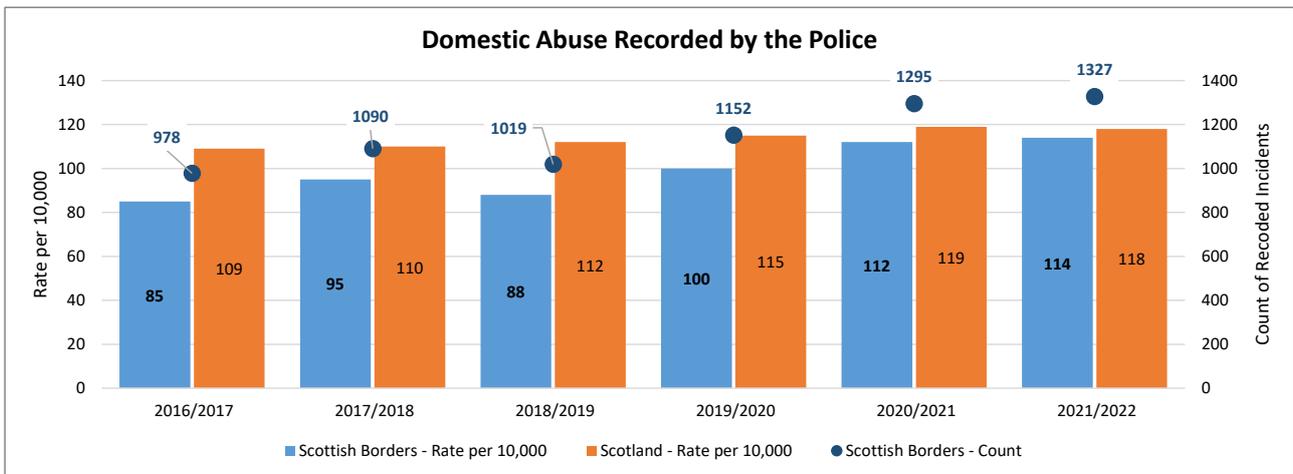
Source: <https://statistics.gov.scot>

<sup>5</sup> Contraventions of Scottish criminal law are divided for statistical purposes into crimes and offences. “Crime” is generally used for the more serious criminal acts; the less serious termed “offences”.

## ▲ Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police

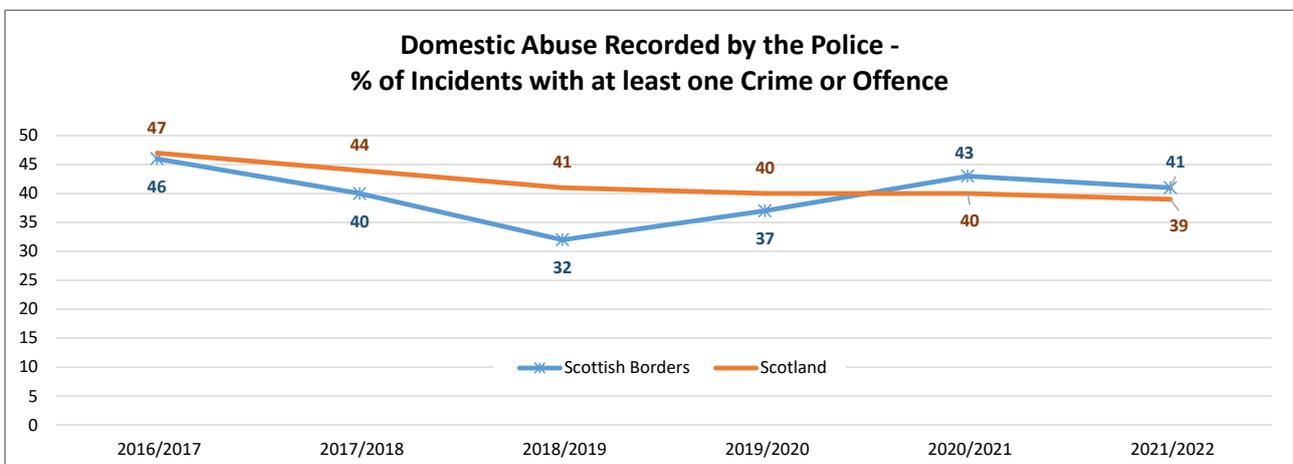
The [Scottish Government Domestic Abuse Statistics](#) use the Police Scotland definition of domestic abuse, 'Any form of physical, verbal, sexual, psychological or financial abuse which might amount to criminal conduct and which takes place within the context of a relationship. The relationship will be between partners (married, cohabiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners. The abuse can be committed in the home or elsewhere including online'.

The graph below shows that the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police for the Scottish Borders has increased by 36% between 2016/17 and 2021/22. The increase may not reflect an increase of incidents but an increase in willingness to report domestic abuse to the police. Between 2016/17 and 2021/22 the rate per 10,000 in the Scottish Borders has come close to the rate for Scotland.



Source: <https://statistics.gov.scot>

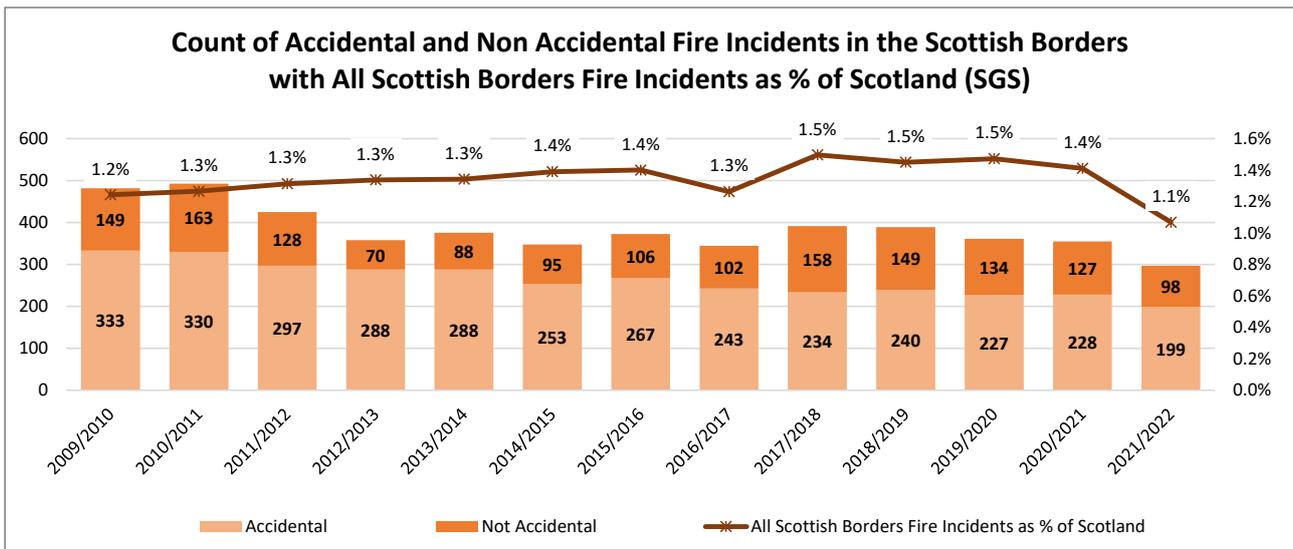
The graph below shows the proportion of domestic abuse incidents with at least one crime or offence. For those domestic abuse incidents that included the recording of at least one crime or offence in 2021-22, the most frequently recorded was 'Common assault', followed by 'Threatening and abusive behaviour'. In the Scottish Borders the proportion of domestic abuse incidents with at least one crime or offence is similar to the level for Scotland.



Source: <https://statistics.gov.scot>

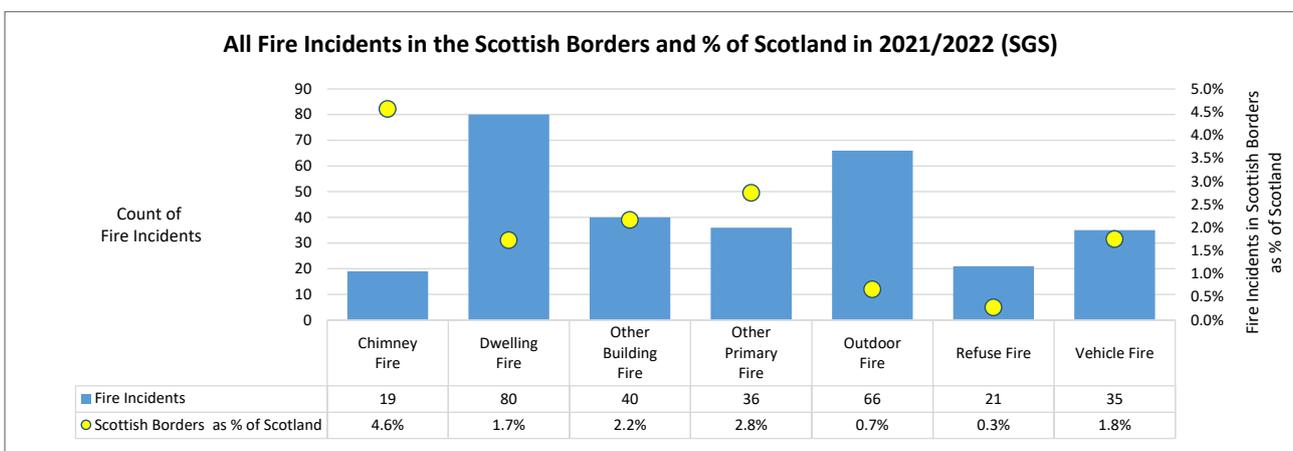
## ◆ Fire Incidents

Between 2009/2010 and 2021/2022 the number of fire incidents in the Scottish Borders has decreased by 38% from 482 down to 297 respectively. During this time period the fire incidents in the Scottish Borders represented between 1.1% and 1.5% of all fire incidents in Scotland. 2021/2022 had the lowest number of fire incidents and the lowest proportion of all fires in Scotland. It is clear that the majority of fire incidents in the Scottish Borders are classed as accidental.



Source: <https://statistics.gov.scot/>

In 2021/2022 the fire incidents in the Scottish Borders represented 1.1% of all fire incidents in Scotland. The graph with table below shows the number of incidents in the Scottish Borders by type and as a % of incidents in Scotland. Things to note, there were only 19 chimney fires in the Scottish Borders in 2021/2022 that represented 4.6% of all chimney fires in Scotland.

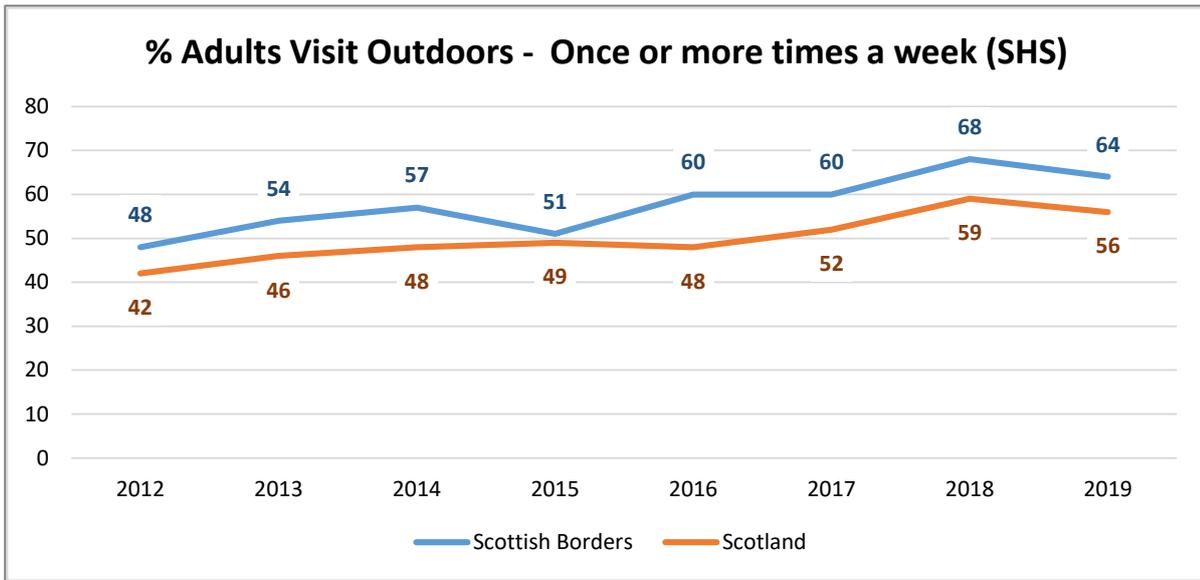


Source: <https://statistics.gov.scot/>

# Environment and Outdoors

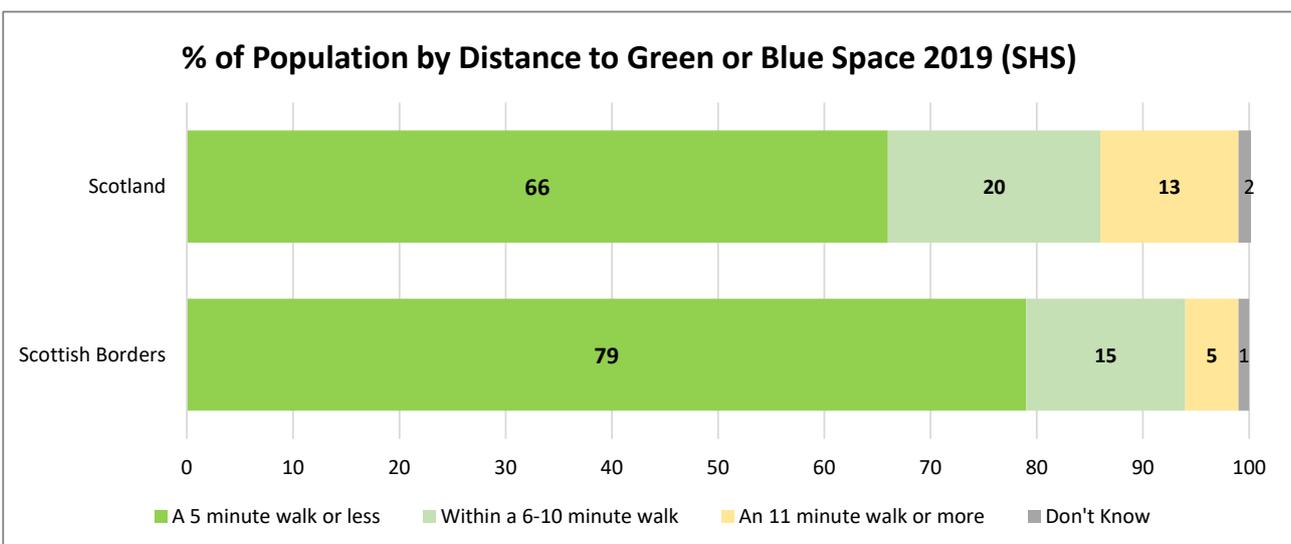
## ◆ Access Green or Blue Space

The Scottish Household Survey<sup>6</sup> asks about access and frequency of use of green or blue space (green spaces, such as woods, meadows and parks, or blue space such as rivers, lakes and sea). Visiting the outdoors at least once a week is one of the indicators in the [Scottish National Performance Framework](#). People in the Scottish Borders have consistently visited the outdoors once a week or more compared to Scotland.



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

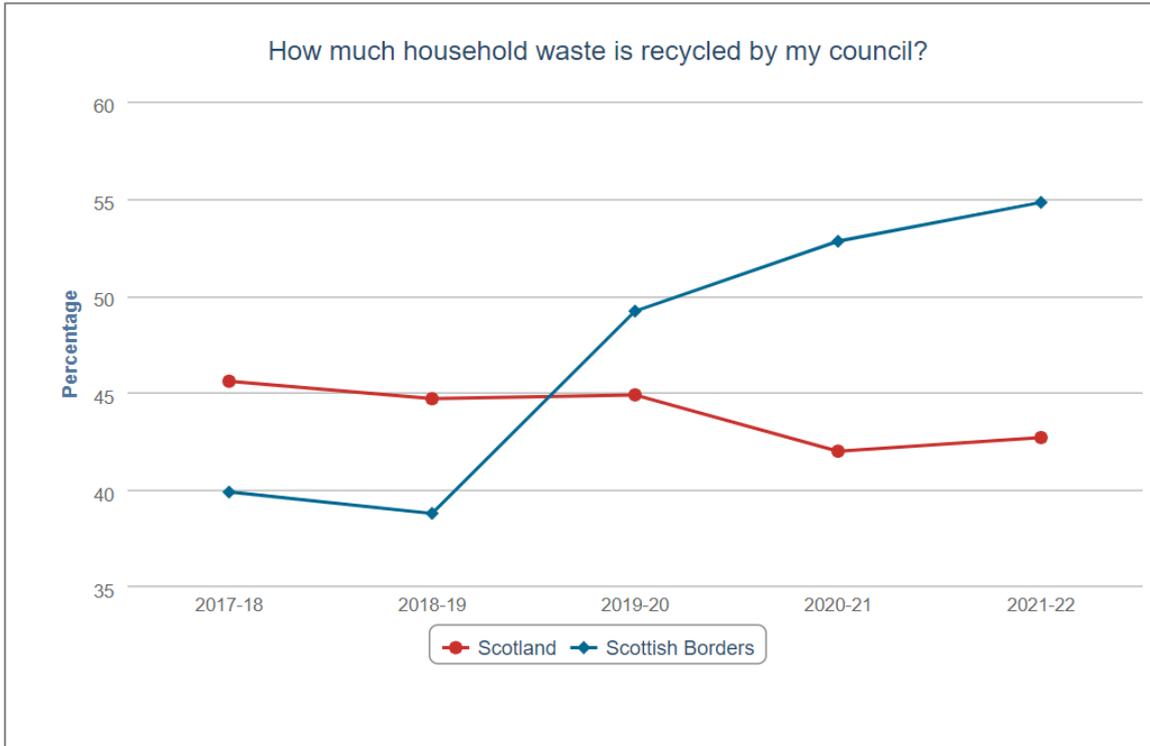
Within the Scottish Borders (79%) more people are within a 5 minute walk or less to get to a green or blue space compared to Scotland (66%).



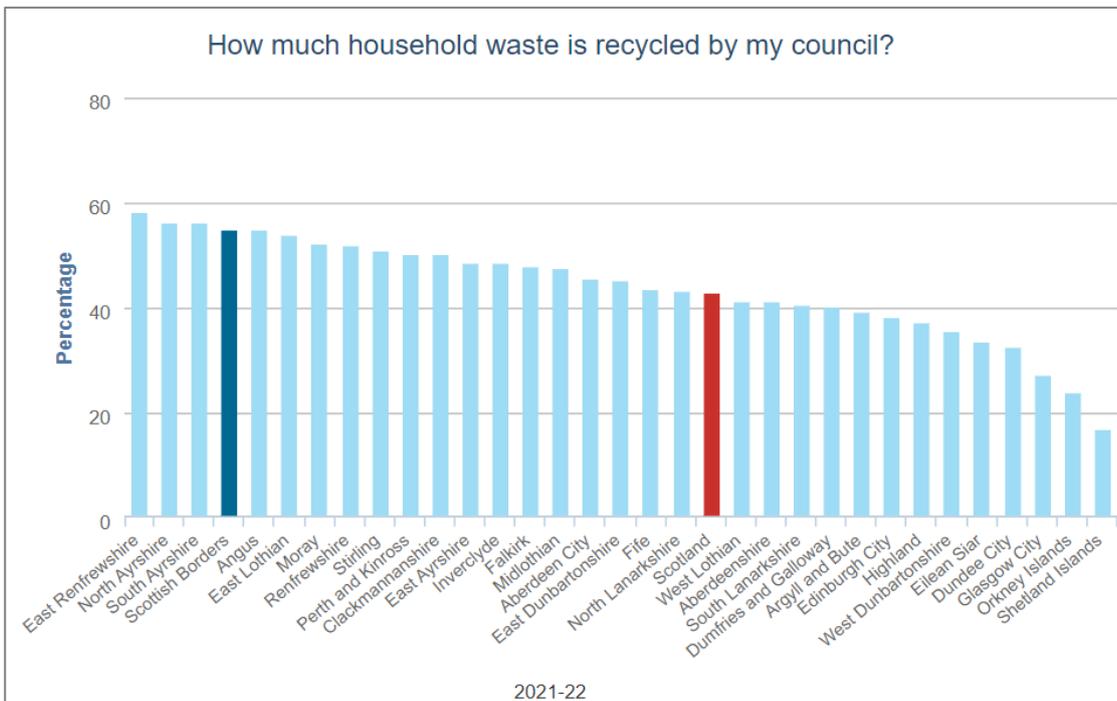
<sup>6</sup> SHS has been significantly impacted by Covid-19 and the results presented are the most recent.

## ◆ Household Recycling

The proportion of household waste that is recycled in the Scottish Borders has increased steadily from 2018-19. In 2021-22 the household waste recycled in the Scottish Borders was 55% compared to 43% for Scotland. The graphs below show the change over time and where in 2021-22 the Scottish Borders rate was compared to the other Scottish local authorities.



Source: <https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/explore-the-data/public>

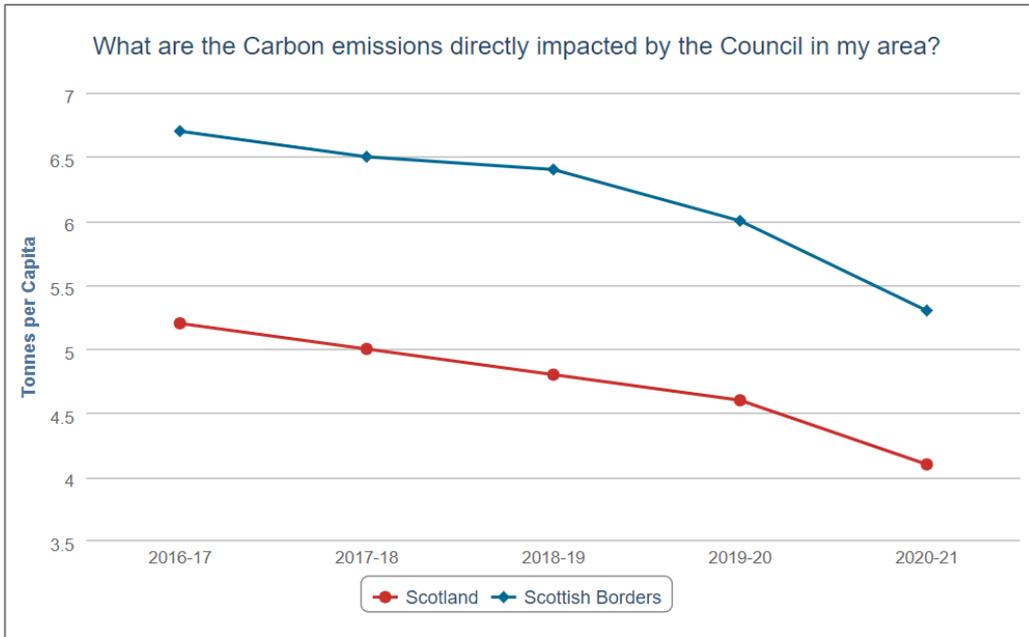


Source: <https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/explore-the-data/public>

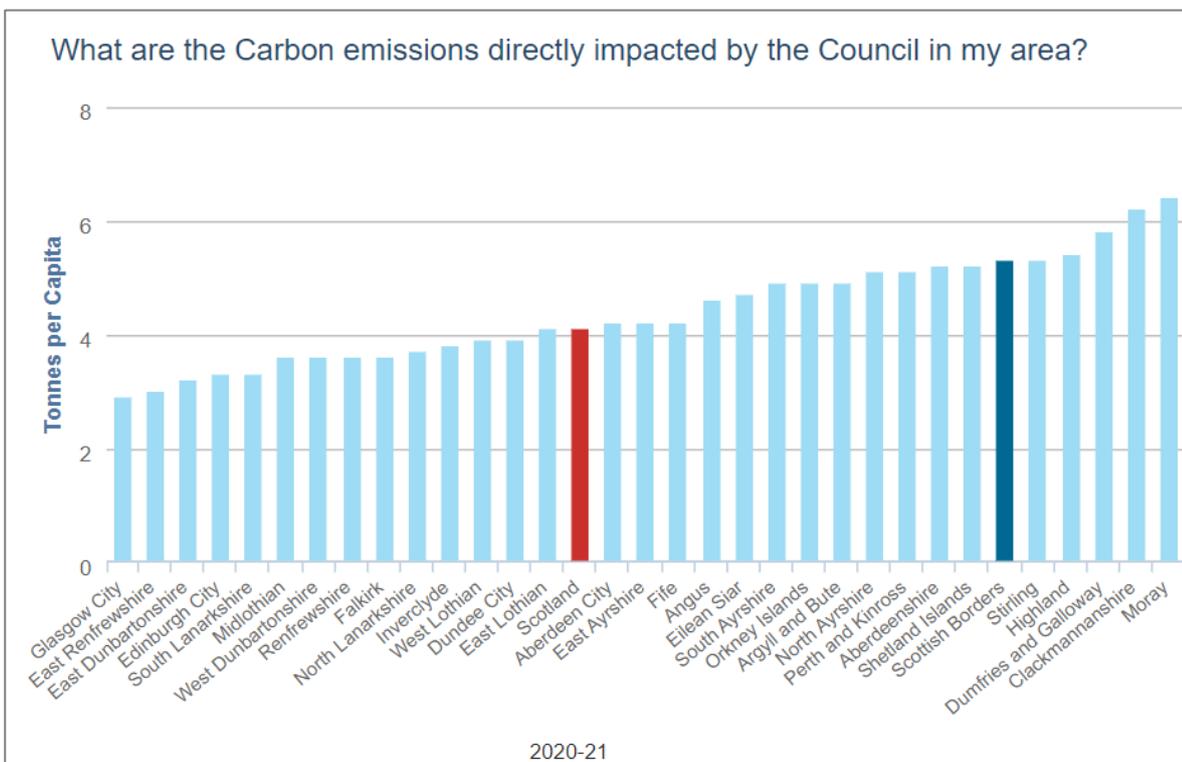


## Carbon emissions directly impacted by the local council

When looking at carbon emissions directly impacted by the local council the level in the Scottish Borders is 5.3 tonnes per capita higher than the 4.1 for Scotland. This is a subset of the overall carbon emissions which excludes certain emissions which it has been considered local authorities are unable to directly influence (e.g. emissions from motorway traffic, emissions from diesel railways or emissions from the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector.)



Source: <https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/explore-the-data/public>

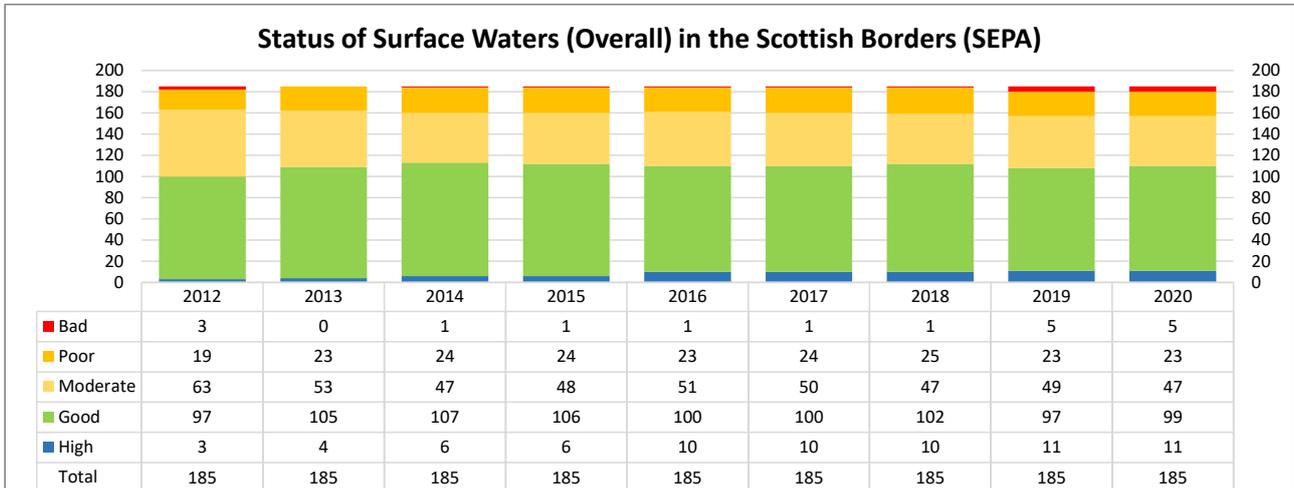


Source: <https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/explore-the-data/public>

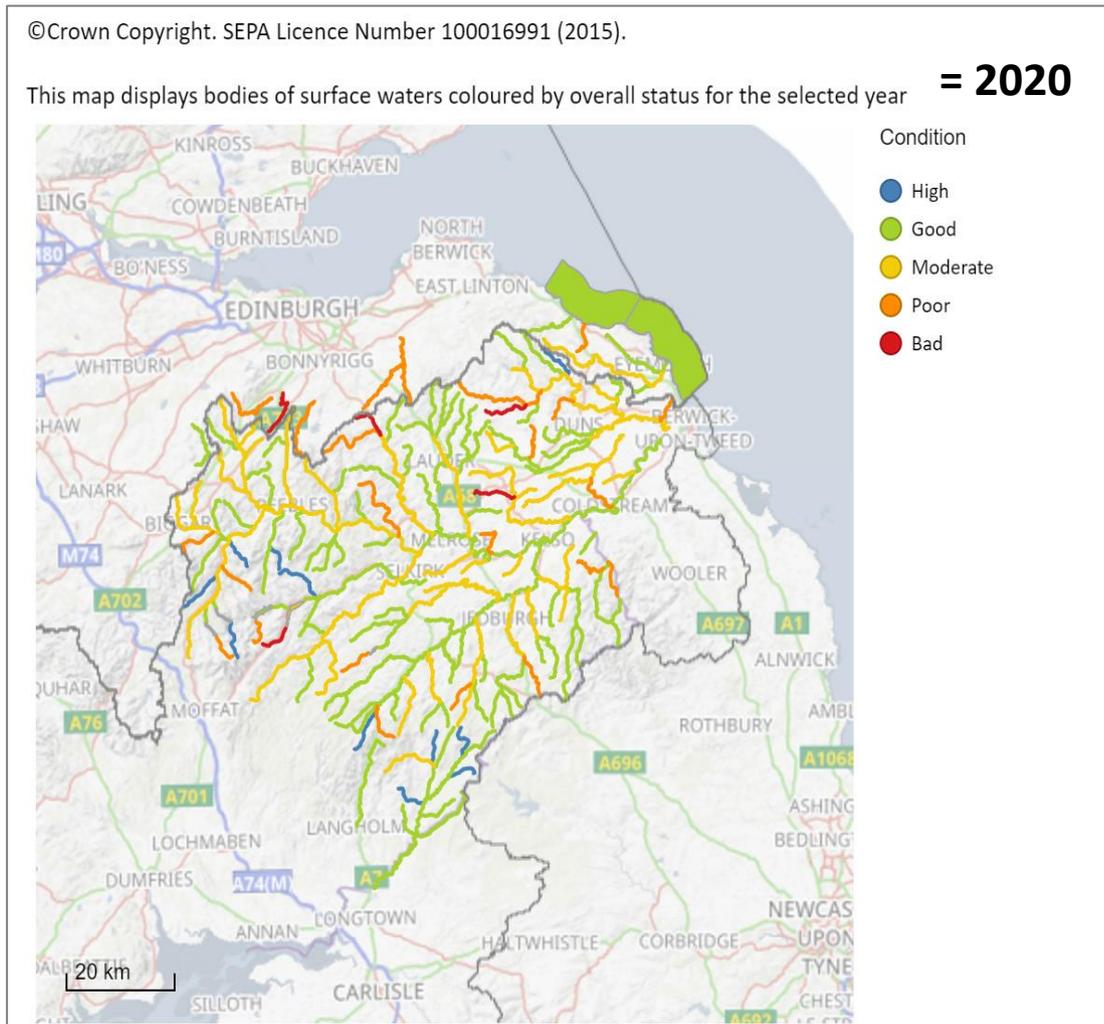
## ▲ Water Quality

Monitoring water quality is part of the [Scottish Environment Protection Agency \(SEPA\)](#) activities. There is an interactive [water classification hub](#) which shows the water quality for surface and ground waters. Below are extracts relating to the surface and ground water in the Scottish Borders.

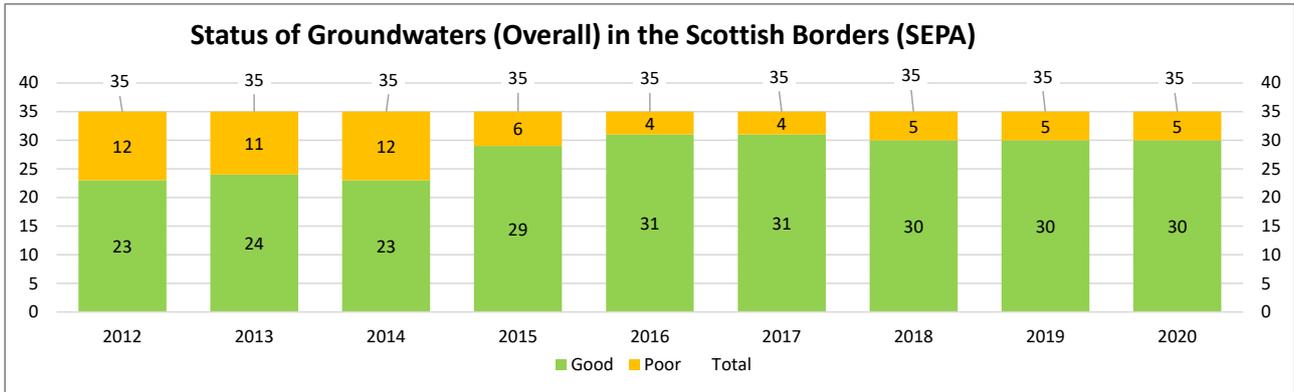
The graph with table shows the number of surface waters by overall classification over time and the map shows the classification of surface water for 2020.



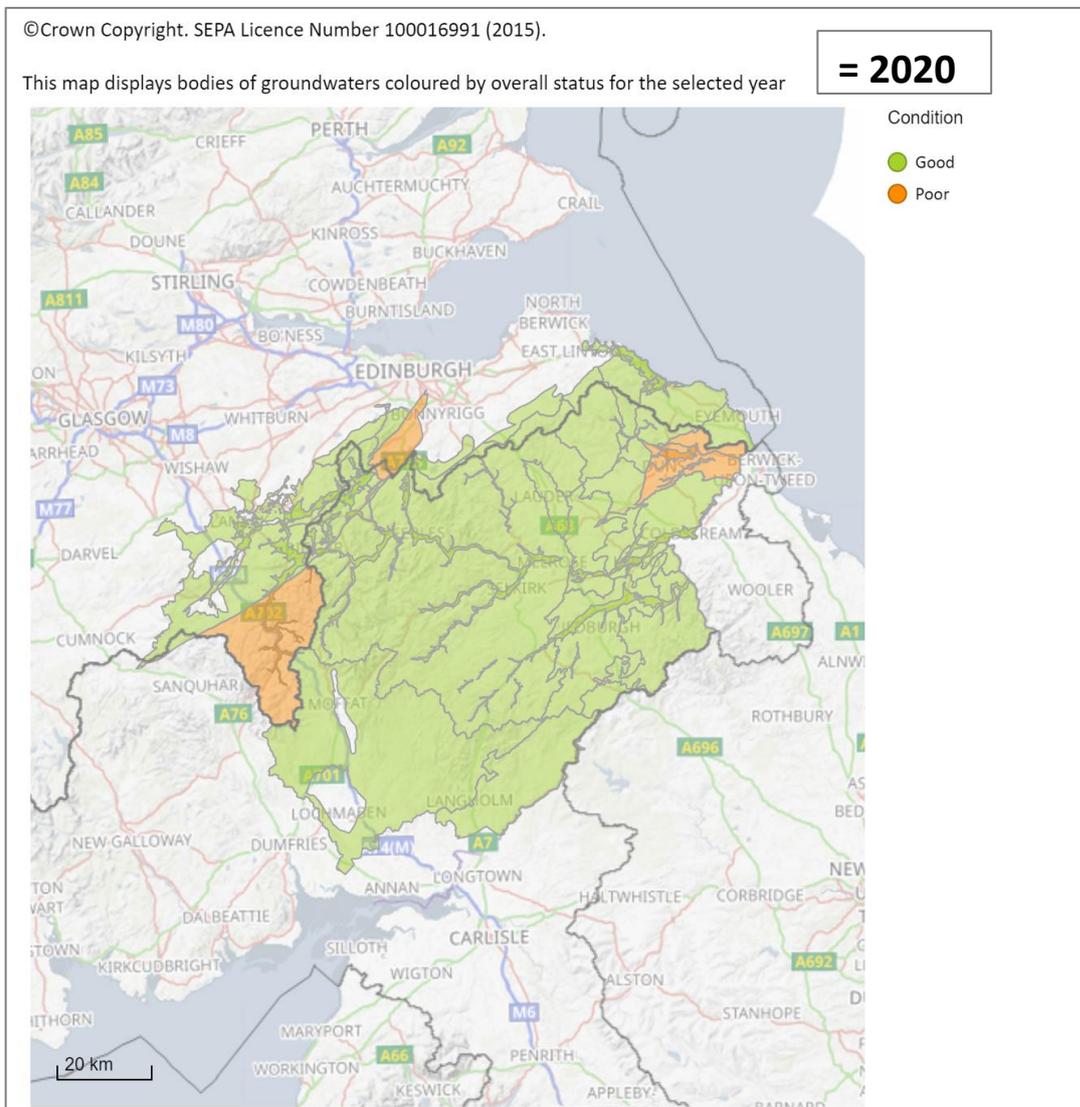
Source: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-classification-hub/>



The graph with table shows the number of ground waters by overall classification over time and the map shows the classification of surface water for 2020.



Source: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-classification-hub/>

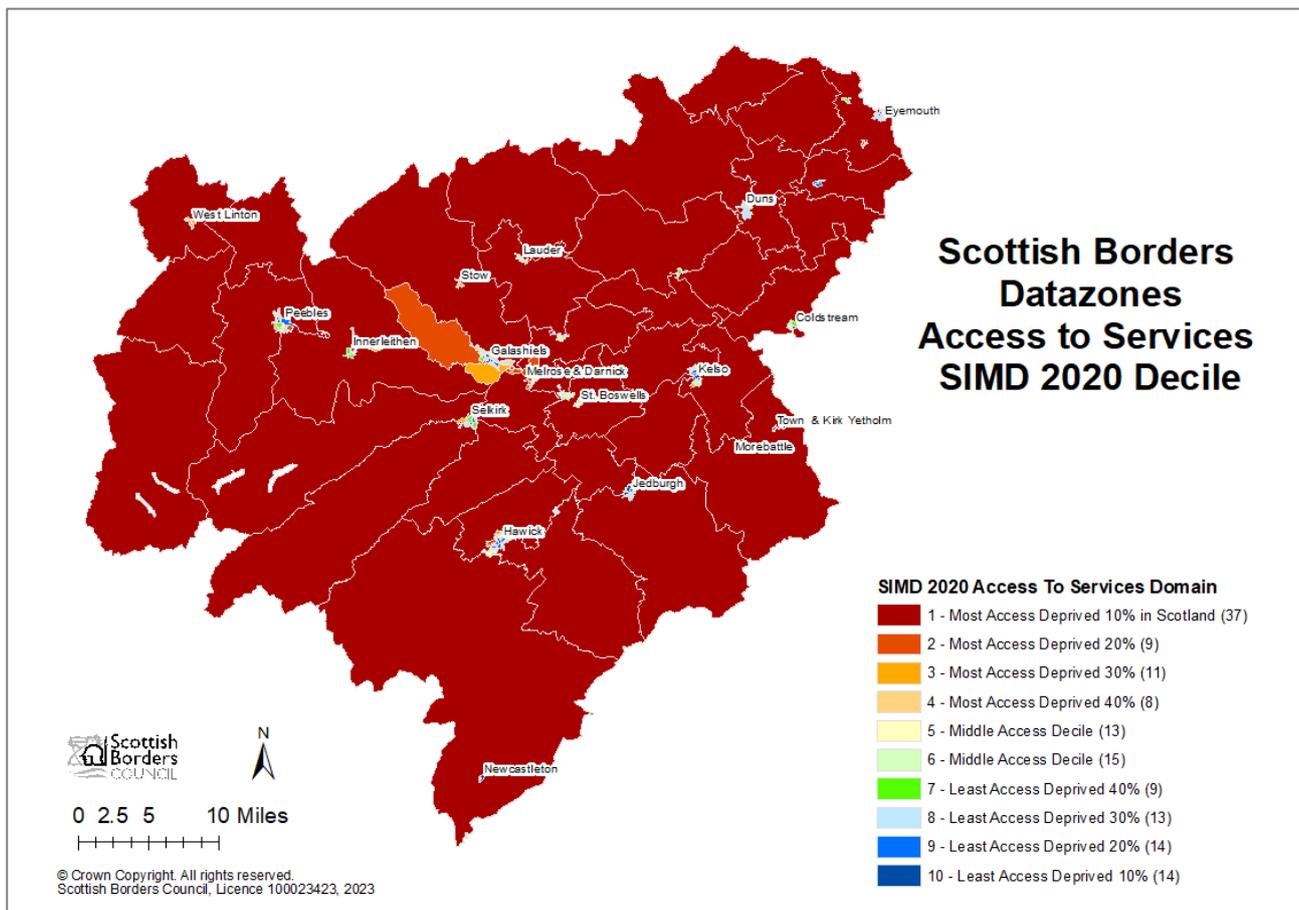
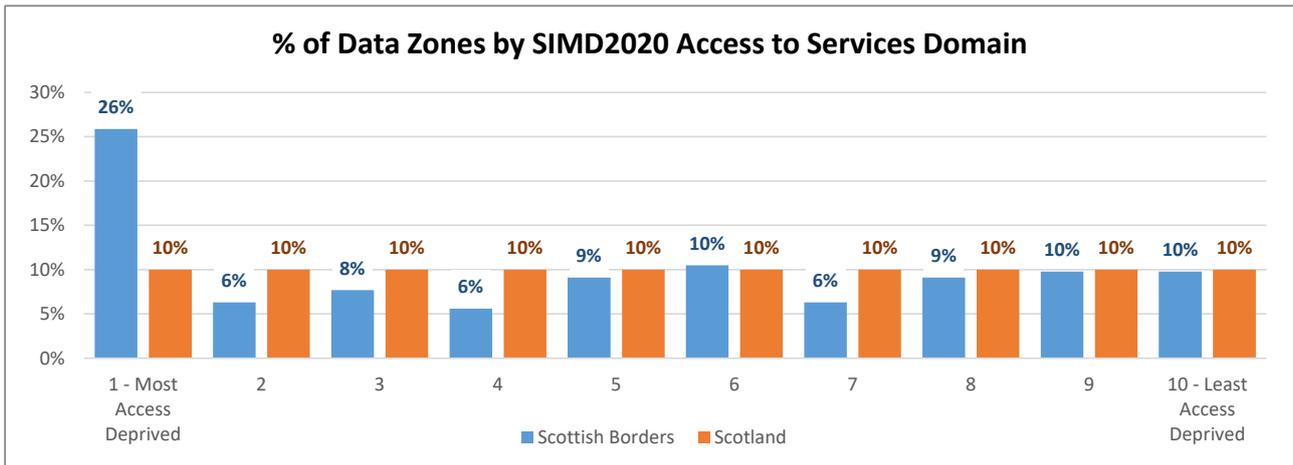


Source: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-classification-hub/>

# Geographic Access to Services and Public Transport

## ● Geographic Access to Services (SIMD2020)

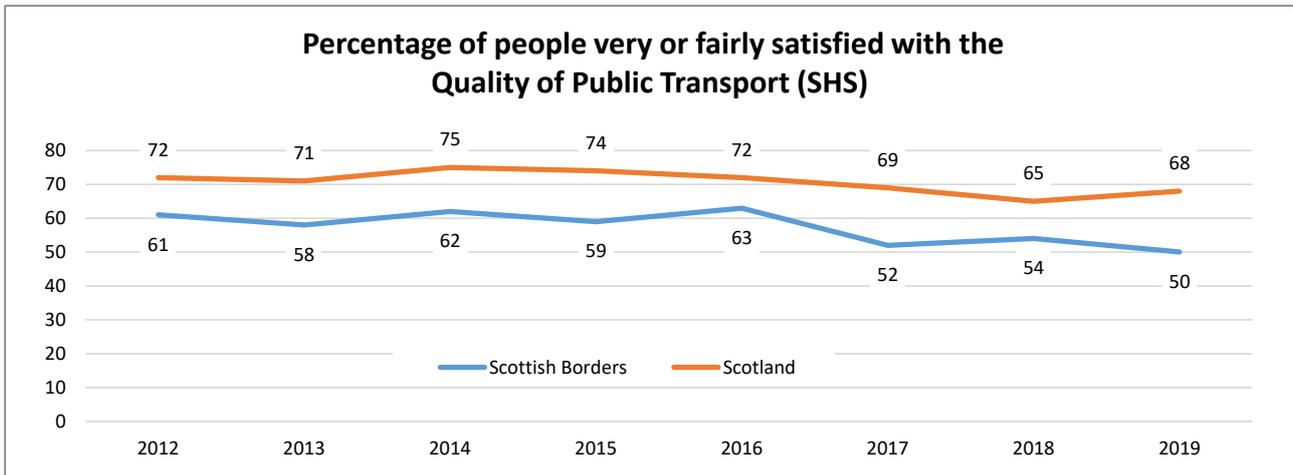
According to the 2020 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Geographic Access to Services domain over 25% of the data zones in the Scottish Borders are in the 10% most geographically access deprived in Scotland. This domain combines drive time to key services, public transport time to key services and broadband access. Below are a graph showing the proportion of data zones in each decile for the Scottish Borders and Scotland and a map showing where these data zones are.



Source: <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>

## ● Public Transport Satisfaction

The Scottish Household Survey<sup>7</sup> asks respondents about their satisfactions with the quality of local public transport. The proportion of respondents in the Scottish Borders that were very or fairly satisfied with the quality of local public transport has consistently been below the level for Scotland. Specifically, 50% in the Scottish Borders compared to 68% in Scotland being very or fairly satisfied with the quality of local public transport in 2019.



Source: <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

<sup>7</sup> SHS has been significantly impacted by Covid-19 and the results presented are the most recent.

## ● Workforce Mobility

This is a duplication of the workforce mobility section that is in Theme 2 – Access to Work, Learning and Training.

In the '[Workforce Mobility: Transport Barrier Survey Baseline Reports – August 2022](#)' the Workforce Mobility Deprivation Index was presented to the [City Region Deal Edinburgh & South East Scotland](#). The Workforce Mobility Deprivation Index (WMDI) was developed to provide a context by which to identify areas where there are challenges for workforce mobility.

The components used in the Workforce Mobility Deprivation Index (WMDI) are detailed in the table below.

Component	Definition	Year
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	Number and percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (data zones) in Scotland. Source - SIMD2020 via ScotPHO profiles	2018/2019
Population income deprived	Number and percentage of total population classified as income deprived within SIMD income domain. Source - SIMD2020 via ScotPHO profiles	2017
Working age population employment deprived	Number and percentage of working age population (16-64 years) classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain. Source - SIMD2020 via ScotPHO profiles	2017
Educational attainment of school leavers	The score is based on school leavers' highest level of qualification, averaged across all leavers within a data zone. Source: Scottish Government via Statistics.gov.scot	2016/17-2018/19

Each intermediate zone is given a WMDI score based on the allocated points for the values of each component in the area. The table below shows the point allocation based on the results for each component. Note that point structure for access deprivation is slightly different to the other three components. The points for educational attainment run opposite to the other three components the higher the value in the component the lower the WMDI point allocation.

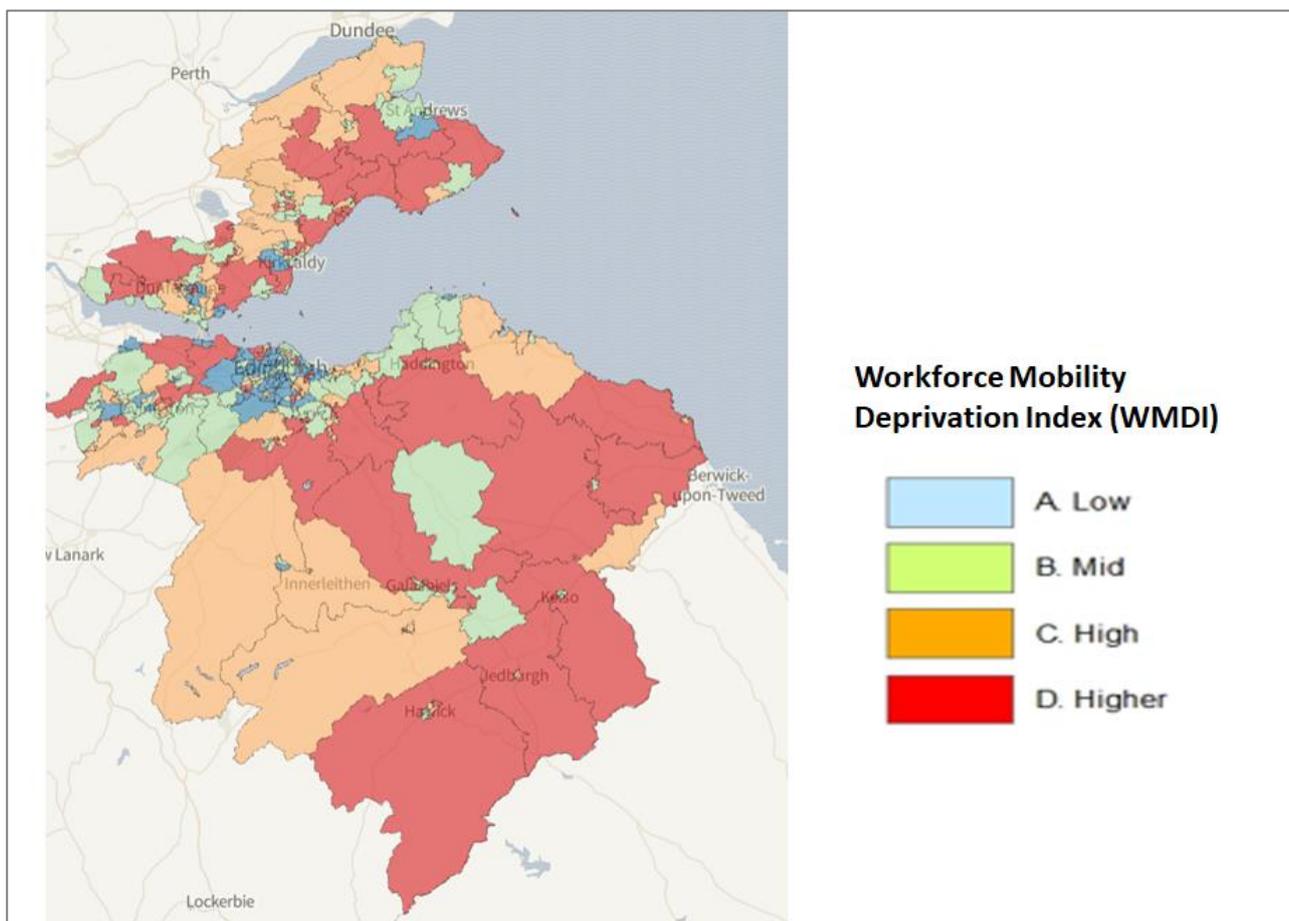
15% Access Deprived	Income Deprived	Employment Deprived	Education Attainment	WMDI / Score
A. None (0%) : 0 Points	A. Under 5%: 1 Point	A. Under 5%: 1 Point	A. Under 5: 4 Points	A. Low / 3 to 5
B. Under 25%: 2 Points	B. 5% to Under 10%: 2 Points	B. 5% to Under 10%: 2 Point	B. 5 to Under 5.5: 3 Points	B. Mid / 6 to 8
C. 25% to Under 50%: 4 Points	C. 10% to Under 15%: 3 Points	C. 10% to Under 15%: 3 Points	C. 5.5 to Under 6: 2 Points	C. High / 9 to 10
D. 50% or More: 6: Points	D. 15% or More: 4 Points	D. 15% or More: 4 Points	D. 6 or Higher: 1 Point	D. Higher / 11 to 18

The table below shows the number and percent of Intermediate Zones in the Scottish Borders by their WMDI level, compared to the Edinburgh & South East Scotland region. Most notably, the Scottish Borders has:

- More areas with higher levels of workforce deprivation compared to the region,
- Fewer areas with low levels of workforce deprivation compared to the region.

WMDI / Score	Intermediate Zone Count		Intermediate Zone Percent	
	Scottish Borders	Region Total	Scottish Borders	Region Total
A. Low / 3 to 5	1	75	3%	23%
B. Mid / 6 to 8	10	102	33%	31%
C. High / 9 to 10	10	80	33%	25%
D. Higher / 11 to 18	9	69	30%	21%
<b>Area Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The map below shows the Intermediate Zones for Edinburgh & South East Scotland with their Workforce Mobility Deprivation Index level. It is not surprising that many of the rural Intermediate Zones in the Scottish Borders have a WMDI level of high or higher.



The tables below show the count and percent of Intermediate Zones in the Scottish Borders and Edinburgh & South East Scotland by the different WMDI components.

15% Access Deprived	Intermediate Zone Count		Intermediate Zone Percent	
	Scottish Borders	Region Total	Scottish Borders	Region Total
A. None (0%)	17	252	57%	77%
B. Under 25%	1	23	3%	7%
C. 25% to Under 50%	3	24	10%	7%
D. 50% or More	9	27	30%	8%
<b>Area Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Income Deprived	Intermediate Zone Count		Intermediate Zone Percent	
	Scottish Borders	Region Total	Scottish Borders	Region Total
A. Under 5%	4	81	13%	25%
B. 5% to Under 10%	13	95	43%	29%
C. 10% to Under 15%	11	80	37%	25%
D. 15% or More	2	70	7%	21%
<b>Area Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Employment Deprived	Intermediate Zone Count		Intermediate Zone Percent	
	Scottish Borders	Region Total	Scottish Borders	Region Total
A. Under 5%	6	107	20%	33%
B. 5% to Under 10%	15	109	50%	33%
C. 10% to Under 15%	7	75	23%	23%
D. 15% or More	2	35	7%	11%
<b>Area Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Education Attainment (Highest Level of Qualification for School Leavers- Area Average)	Intermediate Zone Count		Intermediate Zone Percent	
	Scottish Borders	Region Total	Scottish Borders	Region Total
A. Under 5	1	37	3%	11%
B. 5 to Under 5.5	9	111	30%	34%
C. 5.5 to Under 6	19	132	63%	40%
D. 6 or Higher	1	46	3%	14%
<b>Area Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>