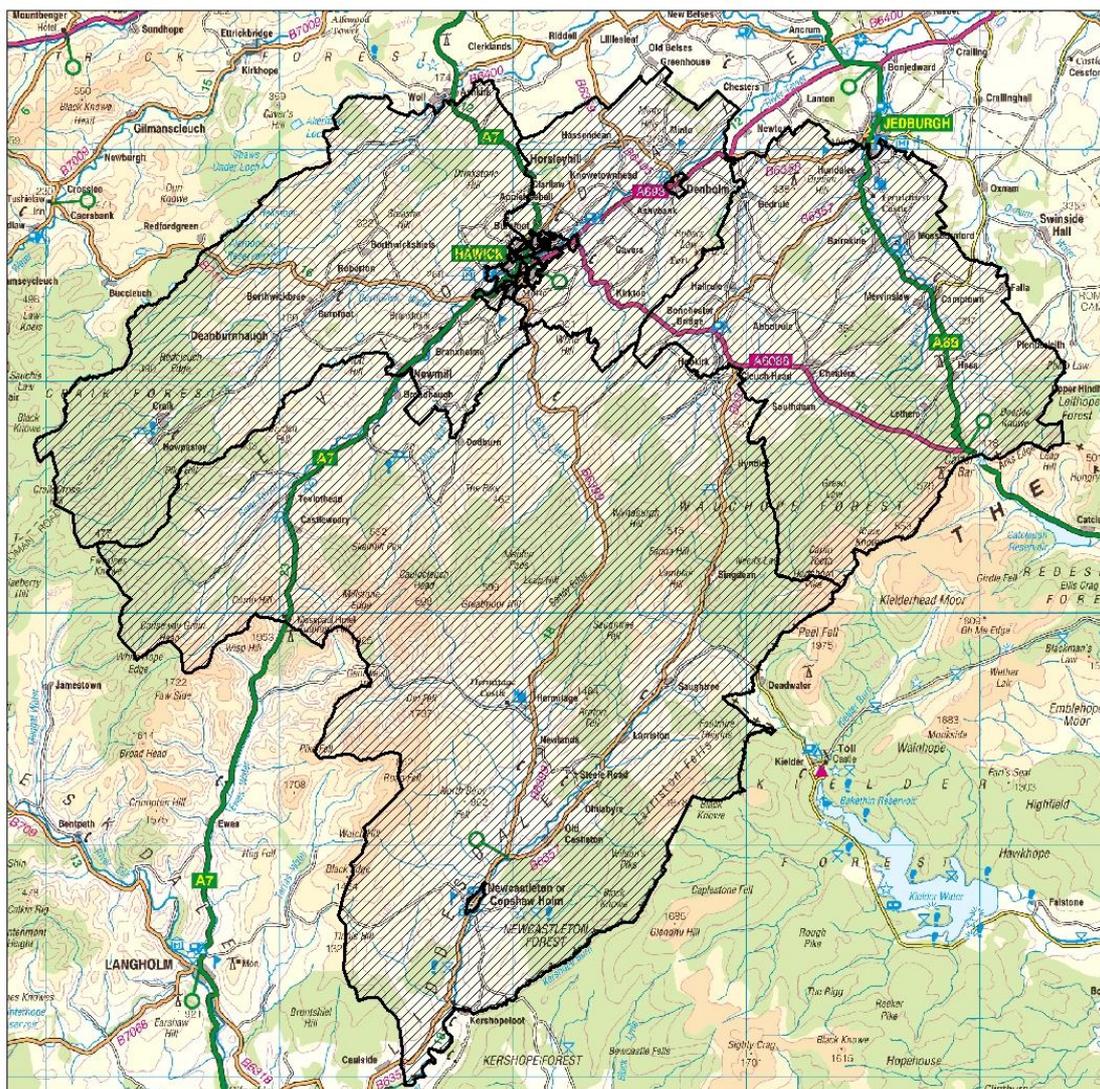


## Community Profile for Teviot and Liddesdale Learning Community

Teviot and Liddesdale is the Learning Community covered by the Hawick High School feeder schools, including all the schools in Hawick, and also covering Newcastleton, Denholm and Hobkirk. Demographic data are collected at small community units called datazones, and the Learning Community-level demographic information is presented on a “best-fit” basis. In this case, it means that the following tables include some pupils from parts of the Howdenburn and Lilliesleaf school catchments so all Learning Community counts will be a slight over-estimate. However, all rates are representative of the area, which is dominated demographically by the main town of Hawick, and this represents the most up-to-date and geographically accurate locality data available. Teviot & Liddesdale Learning Community also represents Teviot & Liddesdale Locality. The map below shows the Learning Community by datazone.



Legend for the inset map:  
■ Teviot & Liddesdale Learning Community  
■ Teviot & Liddesdale Locality



**Section 1: Population information**  
**All 2013 except where otherwise stated**  
**Source: NRS SAPE 2013 Mid-Year Estimates**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Teviot &amp; Liddesdale</b>	<b>Scottish Borders</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	17,661	113,870	5,327,700
<b>Total population Children 0-15</b>	2,803	19029	911,679
<b>Total population working-age (16-65),</b>	10,683	69,139	3,469,159
<b>Total population pensionable age (65+)</b>	4,175	25,702	946,862
<b>% children</b>	16.0%	16.7%	17.1%
<b>% working-age</b>	60.3%	60.7%	65.1%
<b>% pensionable age</b>	23.7%	22.6%	17.8%

The population of the Scottish Borders is continuing to increase in line with the increase in Scotland as a whole but comparison with the 2012 Mid-year Estimates reveals that Teviot and Liddesdale is still suffering a net loss of population, and lost an estimated 5.5% of its population between 2012 and 2013, by far the largest population loss out of the 6 Learning Communities. The largest population losses are in Hawick town centre and in the more deprived parts of the town.

Despite this, Teviot and Liddesdale has the highest proportion of working-age people out of the 6 Learning Communities as well as a slightly above-average proportion of pensioners and a slightly below-average proportion of children. Hawick has a long history of a dwindling, ageing population in the post-industrial years of the textile industry, but the age imbalance is now being partially offset by a higher fertility rate in areas such as Burnfoot and a buoyant proportion of working-age people in the area, which would be expected of a major rural service centre such as Hawick, with its commensurate employment opportunities.

The proportion of older people is still well above the Scottish average in parts of Hawick but these tend to be the more affluent parts of the town such as Wilton Dean. Scottish Borders as a region already has relatively high proportions of pensioners and lower proportions of working-age people than the Scottish average. This reflects the ageing nature of the Scottish population and of those who move into the Scottish Borders area with a view to enjoying a quality retirement, and this is particularly the case with parts of the town such as the Crumhaugh area and rural communities such as Chesters and Bonchester Bridge, in which the population is increasing at a rate well above the Scottish average.

## Section 2: Employment, unemployment and benefits dependency

### 2.1 Percentage of all Working-age employment in Teviot and Liddesdale/ Scottish Borders/ Scotland by selected sectors within the Standard Industry Classification (2011 Census)

SIC Sector	Teviot & Liddesdale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
<b>All people aged 16 to 74 in employment</b>	8,290	54,598	2,516,895
<b>% in Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	15.3	8.4	2.0
<b>% in Mining and quarrying</b>	0.1	0.2	1.4
<b>% in Manufacturing</b>	7.8	8.0	7.7
<b>% in Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco</b>	1.2	1.6	1.9
<b>% in Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather and related products</b>	1.4	1.0	0.3
<b>% in Manufacture of wood and paper and paper products</b>	0.0	0.2	0.2
<b>% in Manufacture of chemicals and rubber</b>	2.0	1.3	0.9
<b>% in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	0.3	0.7	0.8
<b>% in Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	0.8	0.7	0.8
<b>% in Construction</b>	9.0	8.5	8.0
<b>% in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	16.2	14.9	15.0
<b>% in Transport and storage</b>	3.7	3.4	5.0
<b>% in Accommodation and food service activities</b>	4.4	5.7	6.3
<b>% in Information and communication</b>	1.1	1.8	2.7
<b>% in Financial and insurance activities</b>	1.4	2.6	4.5
<b>% in Real estate activities</b>	1.4	1.7	1.2
<b>% in Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	2.8	4.7	5.2
<b>% in Administrative and support service activities</b>	3.8	3.7	4.3
<b>% in Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	4.8	6.0	7.0
<b>% in Education</b>	6.5	7.9	8.4
<b>% in Human health and social work activities</b>	15.6	15.9	15.0
<b>% in Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities</b>	5.0	5.0	4.8
<b>% in Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of household for own use</b>	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: 2011 Census/ Business Register & Employment Survey, 2012

Teviot & Liddesdale reflects the employment patterns of its main town of Hawick and also of the large rural hinterland, which cover some of the most isolated parts of the Scottish Borders. The once predominant textiles manufacturing base has now largely been replaced by public and private service sector employment. The Census is residence-based, so the residential and employment profile reflects those who live in the Learning Community and may work outside the area, including Carlisle, which is within easier commuting distance from the town than Edinburgh.

In Scottish Borders as a whole, the biggest employers are in the Health and Social Work sector, which is mostly public-sector, followed by the private sector wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale and Retail trade, followed by Health and Social Work, are now the largest employment sectors in Teviot and Liddesdale. Manufacturing, including textiles manufacture, now accounts for around 9% of employment in the area, which is around average for Scottish Borders.

Teviot and Liddesdale has by far the largest Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector out of the 6 Learning Communities in Scottish Borders, with most of the rural area given over to agriculture and large tracts around Craik, Wauchope and Newcastleton covered by forestry. The sector is the third largest employer in the Learning Community, accounting for 15.3% of employment, almost twice the Scottish Borders average and around 8 times the Scottish average.

The Professional, Scientific and Technical, I.T. and the Finance and Insurance sectors are more typical of the diversity of employment found in the city but these are represented in Tweeddale at rates that are well above the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages. These figures include those who commute to the city as well as professionals who may have retired from the city and who now run small businesses from home.

The economic diversity of Tweeddale includes a higher proportion of artists, musicians, entertainers and craftspeople than the Scottish Borders average, many of whom will also be self-employed and may work from home or from small commercial units.

The community also has a significant accommodation and food services sector, which benefits from the attractions of the Tweed Valley as a tourist destination.

## 2.2: Benefits Dependency of working-age people by age band

Percentage of the working-age population by age profile and gender claiming “Key benefits” for working-age people (Jobseekers’ Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, other income-related benefits), 2012 Q4 (November 2012)

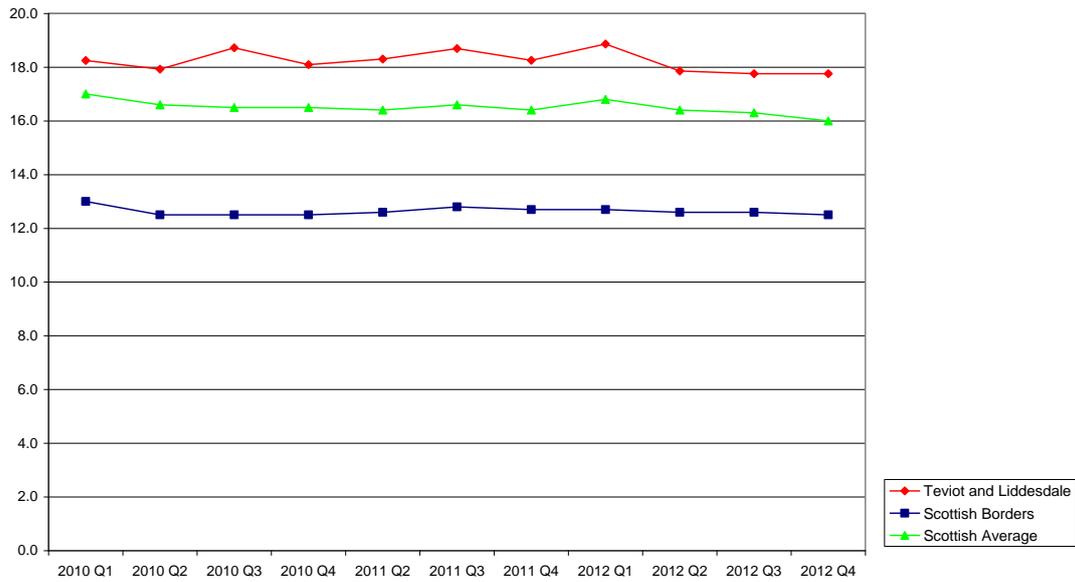
Source: SNS

Indicator	Teviot & Liddesdale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
% of the working-age population claiming “key” benefits	17.8%	12.5	16.0
% of the working-age population Aged 16-24 claiming “key” benefits	16.1%	12.2	12.7
% of the working-age population Aged 25-49 claiming “key” benefits	17.2%	12.3	15.4
% of the working-age population Aged 50+ claiming “key” benefits	19.2%	12.8	19.0
% of working-age females claiming “key” benefits	15.7%	11.5	15.2
% of working-age males claiming “key” benefits	19.7%	13.5	16.8

Teviot and Liddesdale has the highest rate of key benefits dependency out of the 6 Learning communities, almost twice as high as the Tweeddale, which has the lowest. Furthermore, Teviot and Liddesdale has the highest rate of benefits dependency in all age groups and both genders, well above the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages.

Many residents in the area are employed in relatively low-paid professions such as retail and agriculture, and Hawick has had to reinvent itself as a centre of employment since the decline of its textile manufacturing industry and its railway service. Despite considerable investment in regeneration of the town, it is evident that there are still too many working-age people of all ages and both genders in the area who are financially excluded due to low household income caused by low wages, unemployment, underemployment and illness, and are dependent on welfare benefits. There is also a considerable gap in welfare benefits dependency between the more affluent parts of the Learning Community and the pockets of Multiple Deprivation that exist in parts of the area.

% of population aged 16-64 claiming key benefits, quarterly, 2010 - 2012



The above chart is a timeline of benefits dependency between 2010 and 2012, which is the most recent available for this indicator. It shows that the rate of benefits dependency remained well above the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages during this 3-year time period. between 2010 and 2012, which is the most recent time period available. Again, there will be significant differences in the rates of change and the timelines between the most-deprived and the least-deprived parts of the Learning Community.

## 2.3: Unemployment

**Numbers and percentages of the working-age population claiming Jobseekers Allowance, October 2014 (2014 Q4). This is the nearest we have to an “unemployment rate”.**

Source: DWP (Nomis, 2014)

Indicator	Teviot and Liddesdale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
<b>Total Number of JSA Claimants</b>	284	1,182	82,719
<b>% of population aged 16-64 claiming JSA</b>	2.5%	1.7%	2.4%
<b>% of JSA Claimants Who are Male</b>	70.8%*	67.4%	67.5%
<b>% of JSA Claimants Who are Female</b>	31.7%*	32.6%	32.5%
<b>% of JSA claimants aged 24 and under</b>	26.4%	27.5%	22.3%
<b>% of claimants claiming for over 1 year</b>	28.2%	29.6%	26.6%
<b>% of claimants aged 25+ and claiming for over 1 year</b>	21.1%	25.4%	23.7%

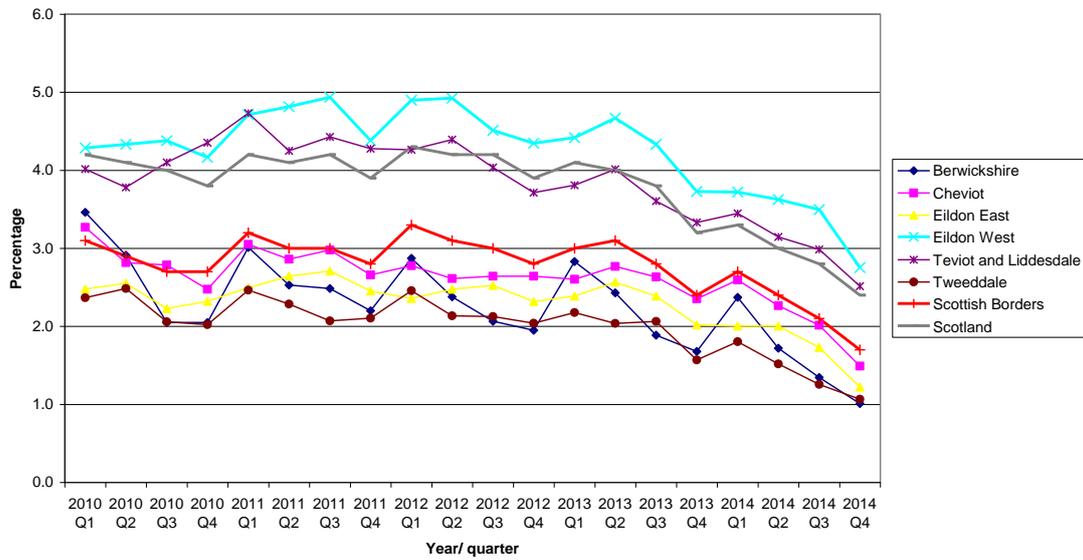
- Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding

The above statistics show that the “unemployment rate” (ie the rate of JSA claiming) is higher in Teviot and Liddesdale than the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages, but is not as high as the rate in Eildon West. The rates are also shown for selected age groups and durations of claiming which are higher in Scottish Borders than on the Scottish average. Many of these are relatively low in Teviot and Liddesdale, compared with the Scottish Borders average, and some are lower than the Scottish average. This indicates that the issues concerning unemployment in Teviot and Liddesdale are not necessarily the same as the issues elsewhere in Scottish Borders. For example, youth unemployment is higher in Teviot and Liddesdale than the Scottish average but lower than the Scottish Borders average. The rate of long-term unemployed aged over 25 is lower in Teviot and Liddesdale than either the Scottish Borders or the Scottish averages. The one age group/duration of claiming combination that is higher in Teviot and Liddesdale than the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages is the percentage of claimants who are aged 18-24 and claiming for under 6 months. This constitutes 19.4% of all claimants in Teviot and Liddesdale, compared with 19% in Scottish Borders and 16.4% in Scotland as a whole. This highlights a lack of youth employment opportunities and indicates that a higher proportion of young people in Teviot and Liddesdale leave school with the intention of going straight into employment but struggle to find work for up to 6 months than young people elsewhere in Scotland. However, the proportion of claimants who are aged 18-24 and have been claiming for over 6 months is less than half the Scottish Borders average and also lower than the Scottish average. This indicates that the majority of unemployed young people do manage to secure a positive destination within 6 months.

The relatively low levels of youth unemployment indicates that the challenge with youth poverty is not necessarily unemployment but may be associated more with underemployment or low wages.

It should be noted that figures at Learning Community level are built up from small numbers and some of the data may have been suppressed to prevent accidental disclosure, meaning that there is a margin of error in the data and these figures should be treated as a guide only.

Percentage of Working-age Population Claiming Jobseekers Allowance: Jan (Q1), Apr (Q2), Jul (Q3) and Oct (Q4) 2010-14, by Learning Community. Source: NOMIS/ NRS



The above chart shows that the unemployment rate in Teviot and Liddesdale has been consistently above the Scottish average since 2010 and has followed a similar pattern to the Scottish average, mirroring the fall in unemployment since the start of 2013. Again, there will be significant differences in the rates of change and the timelines between the most-deprived and the least-deprived parts of the Learning Community, which can be examined in more detail if required.

## Section 3: Health

### 3.1: Hospital Admissions for chronic conditions and lifestyle-related illnesses

Hospital Admissions – all ages, both sexes, rate per 100,000 population, 2012

Source: SNS

Indicator	Teviot and Liddesdale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
Accidents	1,298	1,373	1,307
Emergency admissions	13,297	12,143	10,194
Emergency admissions, age 65+	26,982	25,541	25,493
Coronary Heart Disease	710	602	489
Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke)	400	331	263
Cancer	3,582	3,179	2,669

The above statistics show that Teviot and Liddesdale has rates of hospital admissions for several key indications of chronic morbidity and mortality that are higher than either the Scottish average or Scottish Borders average.

The rate of accidents is lower in Teviot and Liddesdale than Scottish Borders and Scottish averages. The preferred term used by NHS for “accidents” is “Unintentional Injury”, reflecting that many “accidents” are preventable. The most common unintentional injuries in under 65s are road traffic accidents and alcohol-related incidents, whilst slips, trips and falls are common in the over 65 age group.

Unintentional injury is included in the figures for Emergency Admissions, which is regarded as a headline indicator due to its resourcing issues in NHS Accident & Emergency Departments throughout Scotland. The rate of emergency admissions overall in Teviot and Liddesdale is higher than the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages, particularly in the 65+ age group. As well as Unintentional Injury, Emergency admissions include incidents with chronic or pre-existing health conditions, which are a common and partly avoidable reason for emergency admission, if the condition could have been better managed in a non-emergency setting before it became an emergency. Chronic poor health and increased risk of injury are regarded as indicators of deprivation although the reason for an increased rate of emergency admissions in Teviot and Liddesdale is not specified.

Scottish Borders has a poorer record than the Scottish average for “the Big 3” causes of death and disability: coronary heart disease, stroke and cancer, but the reasons for this, and their patterns at Learning Community level are complex. Firstly, these rates are not standardised for the effects of age, so a higher rate is expected in areas with an older age profile. Secondly, these conditions are gender-related and partly genetic, so the individual may have been predisposed to developing the condition long before they came to live in their current locality. It does not take into account survival rates, which are high in Scottish Borders despite higher rates of admission. Therefore, these figures do not reflect the whole story, but some comparisons can

be useful to give a picture of levels of chronic, life-limiting health conditions in the locality.

Teviot and Liddesdale has levels of Coronary Heart Disease, stroke and cancer that are well above the Scottish average and above the Scottish Borders average. In part, the rates of hospital admissions reflect an indicator of need but it does not specify whether these needs are being met by local health services or whether patients have to travel long distances for treatment.

### 3.2: Maternity

Source: SNS

Indicator	Teviot & Lid'dale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
Percentage of live singleton births that are low birthweight 2011-13	2.2	1.8%	2.0%
Percentage of mothers breastfeeding at the first postnatal visit, 2013-14	33.5	54.7%	48.4%
Percentage exclusively breastfeeding at the first postnatal visit, 2013-14	25.3	41.8%	35.4%
Percentage breastfeeding at the 6-8 week review, 2013-14	25.8	44.6%	37.9%
Percentage exclusively breastfeeding at the 6-8 week review, 2013-14	17.8	32.4%	27.1%
Percentage of women smoking at booking of pregnancy, 2011-13	17.3	21.8%	19.0%
Percentage of women at booking of pregnancy who have never smoked, 2011-13	8.7	52.4%	63.4%
Percentage of first-time mothers aged 19 and under, 2009-11	26.7	11.8%	12.4%
Percentage of first-time mothers aged 35 and over, 2009-11	47.4	14.6%	12.9%

Babies with a birthweight of less than 2.5kg (usually in conjunction with being born prematurely) make up a very small proportion of all babies born in Scotland but they are significantly more at risk of illness in infancy and more likely to have developmental problems in childhood than healthy weight babies. The rate of low birthweight births is currently lower in Scottish Borders than the Scottish average, but has fluctuated in recent years. The rate in Teviot and Liddesdale is the highest out of the 6 Learning Communities and above the Scottish average, although the very low numbers involved mean that the statistic must be regarded with caution. In some cases, risk factors such as maternal smoking and other lifestyle-related issues are thought to contribute to the risk of premature birth and low birthweight but some cases are caused by hereditary or genetic factors.

Scottish Government recommends that breastmilk is best for babies, preferably exclusively until at least the 6-8 week postnatal review. Breastfed babies are known to enjoy better health and wellbeing throughout childhood and a poor uptake of breastfeeding correlates with multiple deprivation, indicating that it is related to educational, social and cultural issues.

Scottish Borders has a higher rate of new mothers breastfeeding their newborn babies than the Scottish average, but Teviot and Liddesdale has breastfeeding rates that are the lowest out of the 6 Learning Communities and lower than the Scottish average. Only a third of new mothers attempt to breastfeed their babies in Teviot and Liddesdale, compared with around a half in Scottish Borders and Scotland. For

various reasons, the initial rates drop off significantly by 6-8 weeks, particularly the rate still exclusively breastfeeding, and in Teviot and Liddesdale, only 18% of new mothers are still exclusively breastfeeding which is just over half the Scottish Borders average, showing that there is room for improvement in these statistics. The rate can never be 100% as breastfeeding is sometimes not possible for medical reasons and it will always be a matter of personal choice anyway.

Rates of teenage pregnancy in Teviot and Liddesdale are also the highest out of the 6 Learning Communities and significantly higher than the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages, as well as being two and a half times higher than Tweeddale, which has the lowest rates. While planning to start a family at a younger age can be a positive decision, a high level of unplanned teenage pregnancy is regarded as an indicator of deprivation, particularly if the area has high levels of other deprivation indicators, such as welfare benefits dependency and poor educational outcomes.

A lower rate of teenage pregnancy often corresponds with a higher proportion of first time mothers aged 35+, as part of an increasing trend among women to delay pregnancy until they have achieved more of their academic, personal and professional goals. The percentage of first time mothers aged 35+ in Teviot and Liddesdale is correspondingly the lowest out of the 6 learning communities and over 3 times lower than Tweeddale. Later parenthood is often regarded as an indication of affluence, as it is associated with a higher level of material wellbeing and adult life experience, which directly benefits the child. However, it is included as an indication of health and wellbeing because there is a higher risk of birthing difficulties and developmental problems for babies born to older mothers, and this has health and resourcing implications for the family and for local service providers.

Scottish Borders has a poor record of maternal smoking, which is a known correlate of low birthweight and has a significant impact on the health of all children in the household. Teviot and Liddesdale has the highest rate of smoking in pregnancy out of the 6 learning communities, almost twice as high as Tweeddale, which has the lowest. The rate of mothers-to-be who have never smoked is also, correspondingly, the lowest out of the 6 learning communities but not by such a large margin as those who smoke. This indicates that a higher proportion in Teviot & Liddesdale are former smokers who have given up. This is an encouraging sign that strategies aimed at educating women on the dangers of smoking in pregnancy may be having some effect, although there is a long way still to go.

## Section 4: Education and School Leaver Destinations

The following information for Teviot and Liddesdale is for pupils who are resident in the area and attend school in Scottish Borders.

Data are for the school session 2012/13 unless otherwise indicated.

### 4.1: Pupil Profile

Source: SNS

Indicator	Teviot & Lid'dale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
Percentage of male secondary school pupils 16 and over	27.3%	28.3%	29.3%
Percentage of female secondary school pupils 16 and over	31.5%	30.6%	30.3%
Percentage of secondary school pupils 16 and over	29.3%	29.5%	29.8%
% primary attendance rate, 2010/11	95.7%	95.9%	94.8%
% secondary attendance rate, 2010/11	90.2%	91.8%	91.1%

This pupil profile shows that attendance rates in Teviot & Liddesdale are around average at primary school level and slightly below average at secondary school level. Staying-on rates are also around average in general, but better for girls than for boys. Pupils can choose to stay on at school past the age of 16 or leave for a positive destination, but too many young people are leaving school at 16 due to poor attainment and not achieving a positive onward destination. Whilst the staying-on rates average out at Learning Community level, they are likely to vary significantly at small-area level, particularly for girls in the more deprived areas.

#### 4.2: Examination Results 2012-13

The following information is an indication of pupil performance at selected levels of attainment, at S4, S5 and S6. These three year groups represent three different cohorts, which were measured in the same year.

Source: SNS

Indicator	Tweeddale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
S4: % of pupils with English and Maths at SCQF level 3 or above	96.5%	96.1%	94.3%
S4: % of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 3 and above	96.2%	95.1%	94.4%
S4: % of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 4 and above	92.9%	84.6%	82.0%
S4: % of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	62.0%	46.9%	39.4%
S5: % of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above	68.0%	62.8%	56.4%
S5: % of pupils with 3 awards at SCQF level 6 and above	49.2%	39.6%	33.5%
S5: % of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 6 and above	27.7%	16.6%	15.8%
S6: % of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 7 and above	31.9%	29.5%	29.1%
S6: % of pupils with 3 awards at SCQF level 6 and above	69.4%	67.7%	61.0%
S6: % of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 6 and above	53.8%	48.3%	43.6%

Educational attainment in Scottish Borders is consistently better than the Scottish average but there are wide variations at Learning Community level and over time, partly due to the small numbers of pupils involved at locality-level. There is also a strong association between educational attainment and Multiple Deprivation, particularly at S5 level. The above statistics show that secondary school pupils resident in Tweeddale have consistently higher educational attainment at all stages and levels in their senior year groups.

An impressive 92.9% of pupils from Tweeddale attained 5 awards at SCQF level 4 at the end of S4 (“General” Standard Grade), which is well above the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages. Included in this figure is the proportion of S4 pupils attaining the “gold standard” of 5 awards at SCQF Level 5 (“Credit” Standard Grade), which again is significantly higher than the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages and means more 16-year olds in Tweeddale are better-prepared to tackle a more diverse range of subjects in the demanding Higher Grade curriculum than students elsewhere in Scotland.

At the other end of the scale, a minority of pupils continue to leave Scottish schools at the age of 16 without basic qualifications in literacy and numeracy. An

overwhelmingly high proportion of S4 pupils in Tweeddale, and more than on Scottish Borders or Scottish averages, did attain at least “Foundation-level” Standard Grade English and Maths. Of these, almost all went on to attain at least 5 “Foundation-level” Standard Grades, which is again better than the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages. This shows that the secondary education system in Tweeddale is effective in giving young people who are in danger of leaving school with few or no qualifications a better start to their adult life than if they had gone to school elsewhere in Scotland. Standard Grades are currently being replaced by National Qualifications and the above measure for assessing basic literacy and numeracy will be raised to a higher minimum standard than it is now.

The percentage of S5 pupils in Tweeddale attaining the “gold standard” of 5 awards at SCQF level 6 (“Higher” level) is also well above the Scottish Borders average and almost double the Scottish average. This is an indicator of excellence, which is only awarded to the highest-achieving 16% of S5 pupils in Scotland but in Tweeddale it is awarded to 27% of resident S5 pupils. However, these rates may vary from year to year due to low pupil numbers. Proportions of S5 pupils attaining more modest numbers of Highers was also considerably higher in Tweeddale than elsewhere in Scottish Borders and Scotland and a massive 70% managed to attain at least one Higher.

The awards are cumulative, so if a pupil requires 5 Highers or equivalent for entrance to Higher Education and does not attain them by the end of S5, they can try again in S6. 53.8% of pupils in Tweeddale had attained this level by the end of S6, again higher than the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages and means that over half of the S6 students in Tweeddale who have stayed at school as long as they could in order to maximise their qualifications, leave with the highest levels of excellence and have the best prospects for their onward career or educational choices.

S6 pupils who intend to go to Higher Education can supplement their Highers with Advanced Highers (SCQF Level 7), which, in combination with Highers, enables them to compete directly for university places with holders of A-levels. Again, a higher proportion of students in Tweeddale manage to attain this, compared with the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages. Many Higher Education institutions require a minimum of one Advanced Higher combined with at least four A or B passes at Higher level to be successful for the most in-demand courses.

### 4.3: School Leaver Destinations (initial destinations), 2012-13

Indicator	Tweeddale	Scottish Borders	Scotland
<b>% Higher Education</b>	41.2%	36.8%	36.5%
<b>% Further Education</b>	16.4%	32.1%	27.8%
<b>% training</b>	3.5%	2.8%	6.3%
<b>% employment</b>	29.7%	20.1%	20.9%
<b>% unemployed</b>	9.2%	7.7%	8.3%
<b>% still in a positive destination 6 months on</b>	91.0%	92.1%	90.0%
<b>% in "other" destinations 6 months on</b>	9.0%	7.9%	10.0%

As expected from the higher level of excellence attained in secondary school by Tweeddale school leavers, a higher proportion than average went on to Higher Education or straight into employment. This shows that, on average, Tweeddale school leavers are better equipped to be successful adult learners and contributors to the economy than if they were resident elsewhere in Scotland.

Securing a long-term positive destination after school is a difficult transition in every young person's life, and the above figures may mask the considerable variations in school leaver destinations at a small area level. This makes it hard to target resources to those who need extra support in their transition from school into a positive destination. The proportion of Tweeddale school leavers going into unemployment is higher than both the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages and the proportion of school leavers still in a positive destination 6 months on is lower than the Scottish Borders average. This shows that a significant minority of school leavers from Tweeddale struggle to move on to work or study, and many of those who do not manage it straight away may still be struggling 6 months later.

Further Education provides an essential link to supporting school leavers who require additional vocational qualifications for a chosen career path or need to top up their school qualifications. Students in Galashiels and Hawick benefit from the affordability and convenience of having Borders College campuses in their communities but Tweeddale residents need to travel much further to access these services. Consequently, the proportion of Tweeddale school leavers going into Further Education is below the Scottish Borders and Scottish averages.

## Section 5: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2012

Statistics from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 are collected at Datazone level. Datazones are local communities of around 750 people, for which a wide range of small-area demographic statistics are available. They form a complete grid for all of Scotland so that a community in Scottish Borders can be compared, in terms of its relative deprivation, against any other community in Scotland.

The 2012 SIMD consists of 7 deprivation domains, which measure all measurable aspects of deprivation: income, employment, health, education, access to services, crime, and housing. Each domain is scored according to these “Deprivation Indicators” and the scores are added up, weighted and factored down to produce one overall SIMD score. These scores are then ranked, to produce an index of relative deprivation for every datazone in Scotland.

Scotland has 6,505 datazones so with an overall deprivation score, plus a score for each of the 7 domains for each datazone, this can result in a confusing collection of scores. These results can be simplified by presenting each datazone in terms of its vigintile (5% bracket) for each domain and for overall deprivation, where a datazone in vigintile no. 1 is amongst the 5% most-deprived in Scotland and vigintile no 20 is amongst the 5% least-deprived in Scotland. These vigintiles can be grouped together, so datazones in vigintiles 1-3 represent the 15% most-deprived in Scotland.

Tweeddale has 20 datazones, of which only 4 are more deprived than the Scottish average. Two of them are in Peebles: the area around Dalatho Street and the area around Connor Street; one is the east side of Innerleithen and the last one is Walkerburn. Peebles is an example of a small rural town where differences in equality and living standards can occur almost side by side. All of the area south of the River Tweed is considerably less deprived than the Scottish average and the area around Ederston Road is within the 10% least-deprived in Scotland. All of West Linton is within the 15% least-deprived in Scotland.

Several communities in Tweeddale score above-average levels of deprivation in one or more of the “deprivation domains” which make up the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. When a community scores high in three or more deprivation domains, this constitutes Multiple Deprivation which puts the community at risk of a downward spiral of repeatedly poor outcomes, poor expectations, population loss and devaluation of the community which is difficult to reverse once it becomes severe. Individual deprivation indicators are easier to address, and should be addressed before multiple deprivation becomes established. Parts of Peebles north of the River Tweed suffer from relatively high levels of health deprivation, meaning that the deprivation-related indications of health and wellbeing are not as good as would be expected for a population of its age structure. This has an impact on an individual’s wellbeing and their ability to work, which can lead to other indications of deprivation.

Many rural communities outside Peebles, Innerleithen and West Linton have high levels of geographic access deprivation: Carlops, Romannobridge, Eddleston, Glentress and Manor Valley, Stobo, Blyth Bridge and Skirling are amongst the 5% most access-deprived communities in Scotland. Nevertheless, these rural communities have few other indications of social distress apart from their isolation, which is not necessarily a problem for those with private transport. It does underline the vulnerability of residents in these communities who lack the means to access services, particularly if the area also has poor broadband and telecommunications coverage.

The twenty Datazones in the Tweeddale Learning Community, with their 2012 Multiple Deprivation Vigintile, are as follows:

<b>Datzone</b>	<b>Datzone Name</b>	<b>Vigintile</b>
S01005458	Peebles - Dalatho Street area	8
S01005438	Innerleithen - East	9
S01005439	Walkerburn	9
S01005457	Peebles - Connor Street area	9
S01005455	Peebles – Cuddyside area	11
S01005394	Broughton & Upper Tweed	13
S01005435	Innerleithen – South	13
S01005442	Glentress & Manor Valley	15
S01005443	Innerleithen - North Central	15
S01005447	Peebles - Gallow Hill area	15
S01005451	Peebles - Springhill Road area	15
S01005459	Stobo/Blyth Bridge/ Skirling	15
S01005454	Peebles - Eastgate area	16
S01005468	Eddleston	16
S01005476	Carlops/ Romannobridge	16
S01005448	Peebles - Kingsmeadows Gardens area	17
S01005456	Peebles - March Street area	18
S01005470	West Linton – Lower	18
S01005471	West Linton – Upper	18
S01005452	Peebles - Edderston Road area	19

Produced Feb 2015

For more information contact:

Heidi Goodship,

Research & Information Officer

Chief Executive's Department

Scottish Borders Council

TD6 0SH

Tel 01835 824000 x5831

Email [hgoodship@scotborders.gov.uk](mailto:hgoodship@scotborders.gov.uk)

