



# Dundee City Wards Poverty Profile

**Draft Copy**

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# DCC Poverty Profile Dundee City Draft

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# 1 Introduction

The Dundee City Poverty Profile details data sources to try and ascertain a better understanding of the issue of poverty within Dundee City Council Local Authority.

The profile is structured as follows:

**Section 2** briefly discusses the current views on measuring poverty and the data sources that have been mentioned.

**Section 3** provides an overview of the Dundee City Council Local Authority area and demography.

**Section 4** breaks down the aim of identifying levels of poverty that exist in Dundee City by examining different data sets within broad topic areas. These areas are:

- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Economic Activity
- Income
- Child Poverty
- In-Work Poverty
- Housing

**Section 6** contains the Appendix which contains some metadata about income indicators used.

**Section 7** contains references used within the poverty profile.

## 2 Poverty Discussion

It is important to note that there is no official measurement of poverty for Scotland or the UK. It has been recommended those with a household income 60 percent of the median income should be used as the measure of income poverty and this is now the favoured measure of the UK government.

This report uses a combination of data sources to try and best provide a profile of poverty that exists in Dundee City Electoral Wards. These data sources are valid when identifying poverty within the Local Authority and have been referenced within recent poverty related publications.

### 2.1 *Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009*

The report uses information from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009, which was produced by the Scottish Government, and the Income Domain which are best suited to identifying poverty levels within Dundee City. All SIMD 2009 data mentioned within this document is SIMD 2009v2 data.

"Multiple Deprivation is a broader concept than poverty. There may be more merit in using the income deprivation domain as a more accurate proxy for poverty."

(Mckendrick, J, Mooney, G, Dickie, J, Kelly, P, 2011)

### 2.2 *Benefit and Tax Credit Data Sets*

"There is some merit in using information on benefit claimants to estimate poverty."

Source: Mckendrick, J, Mooney, G, Dickie, J, Kelly, P, 2011

Much use is made of benefit information in identifying those who are not in employment and receiving benefits as their main source of income. Other benefit information is used to identify those who are in work but are on low income from employment. These data sets are used to identify the number of low income households. Combined with data on child tax credits, the number of children living in low income households can also be discussed.

"Tax credit data is published by HM Revenue and Customs and could be used to estimate the level of in-work poverty for children. Helpfully, HM Revenue and Customs publishes the data alongside counts of out-of-work claimants. Together, this provides a more complete poverty count for children (counting in-work low-income and out-of-work families)"

Source: Mckendrick, J, Mooney, G, Dickie, J, Kelly, P, 2011

"the 'number of children living in households that are dependent on out-of-work benefits or child tax credit more than the family element....as one of the best child poverty proxy indicators available at local authority level"

Source: Scottish Government

The use of Local Authority data sets of School Entitlements to free school meals is also explicitly mentioned as a useful approach to identifying levels of poverty within the authority.

"The proportion of those eligible for local welfare benefits - such as free school meals, school clothing grants or educational maintenance allowance - could also be useful as proxies for local poverty."

Source: Scottish Government

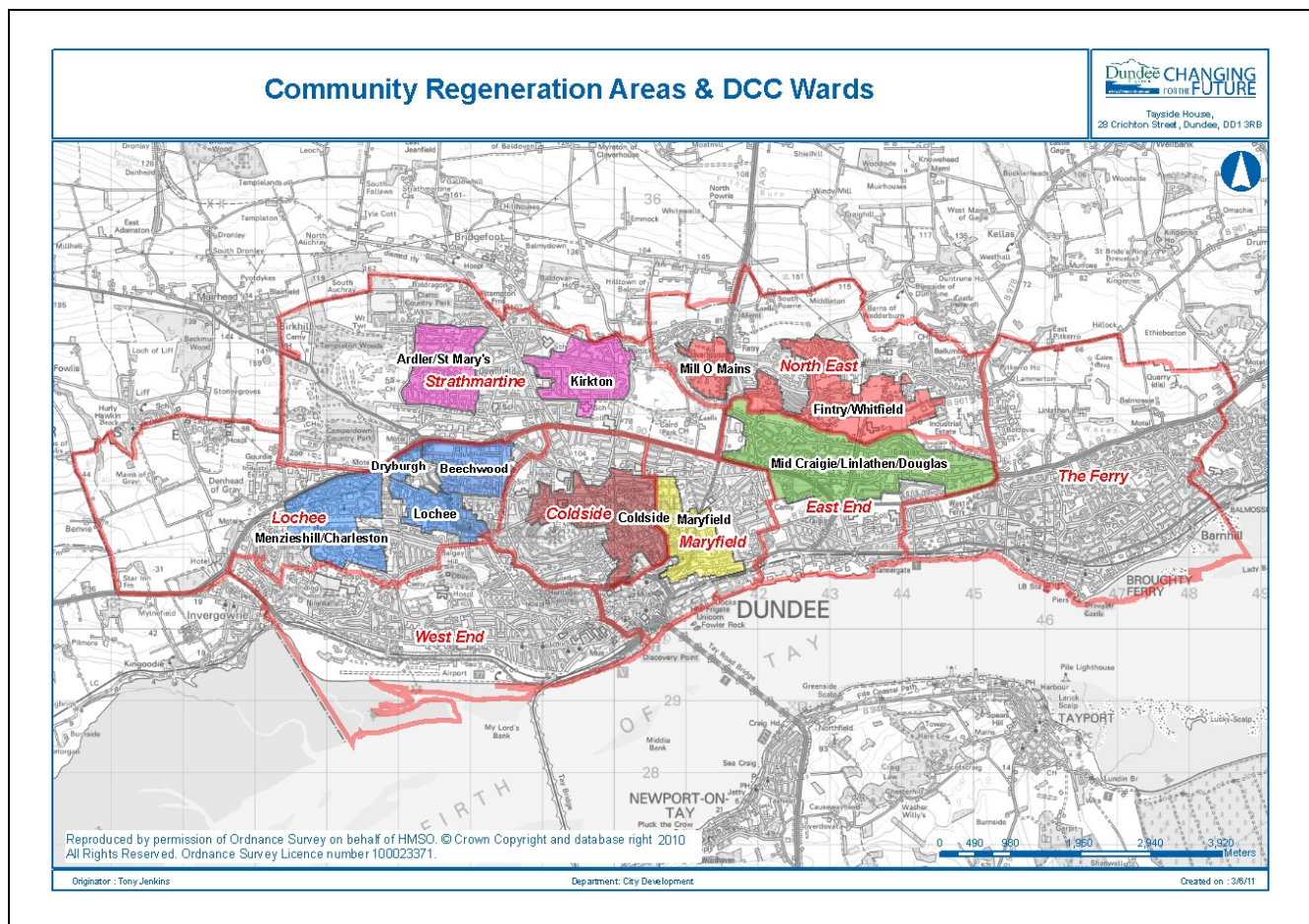
It is important to note that on April 5th 2011, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) incorporated 44 tax and benefit changes to the system. Future poverty profiles that use data from this date onwards, will not allow for robust direct comparisons to previous profiles.

### 3 Dundee City Council Overview

Dundee is Scotland’s fourth largest city the most recent estimate of Dundee’s population is **144,290** (General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) 2010 Mid-year Population Estimate). Dundee has a sizeable student population, and is home to the University of Dundee, the University of Abertay Dundee and Dundee College.

The Dundee City Council area covers 6,300 hectares (24 square miles) and is, geographically, the smallest local authority area in Scotland. It is bordered by Perth and Kinross Council to the west and Angus Council to the north and east. The former Tayside Regional Council area previously covered all three councils, and Dundee continues to serve as the regional centre for this area and north-east Fife, with an estimated catchment population of some 400,000 people.

**Map 1: Dundee City Council - Electoral Wards and Community Regeneration Areas**



Dundee City has eight electoral wards and these are shown in **Map 1** by the areas with the red boundary and labelled in the larger red font. **Map 1** also shows the six Community Regeneration Areas within Dundee City, these are shaded separate colours and labelled with the smaller black font.

**Table 1: Dundee City Demographic Profile**

Title	Local Authority:Dundee City	Health Board:Tayside	Scotland
<b>Population</b>			
<b>Total Population: 2010</b>	144,290	402,641	5,222,100
<b>Total Population - Children (%): 2010</b>	16.56	16.98	17.46
<b>Total Population - Pensionable Age (%): 2010</b>	20.7	22.5	19.96

Source: SNS

## 4 Poverty Topic Indicators

### 4.1 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009

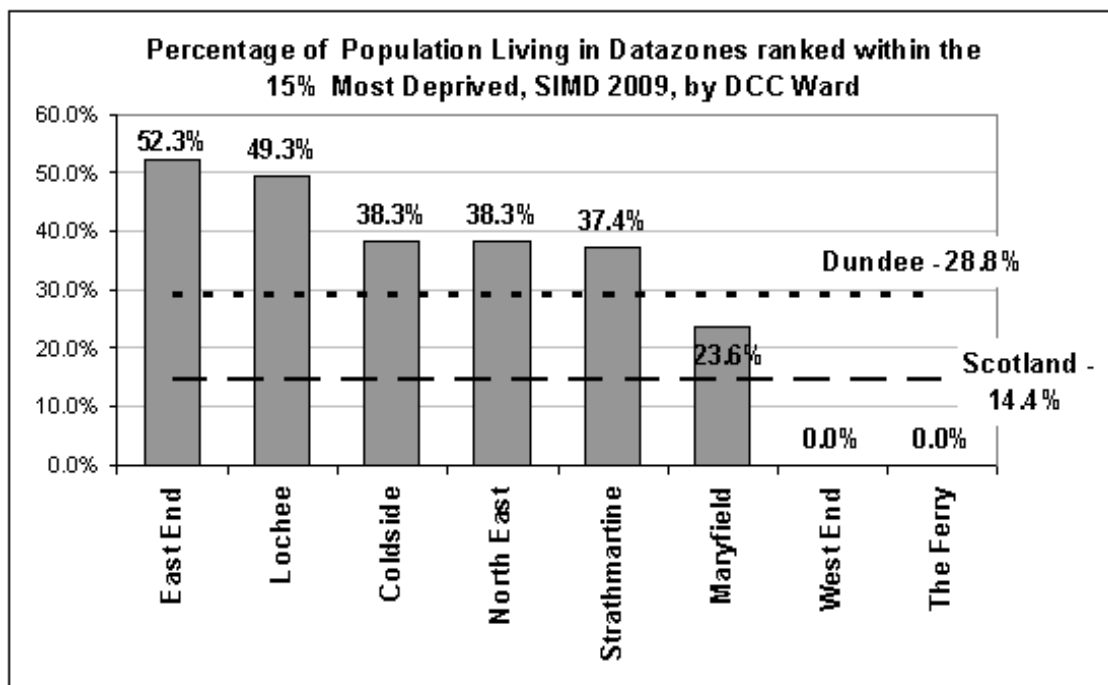
According to the Scottish Government:

"The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a fair way.

The SIMD can be used to identify Scotland's most deprived small areas on the overall index and each individual domain, commonly by applying a cut off such as 10%, 15% or 20%. The cut off should be informed by whether it aims to target areas with the very highest concentrations of deprivation or to be wider ranging"

Source: Scottish Government<sup>1</sup>

Chart 1: Population Living in the 15% Most Deprived of SIMD 2009



Source: SNS

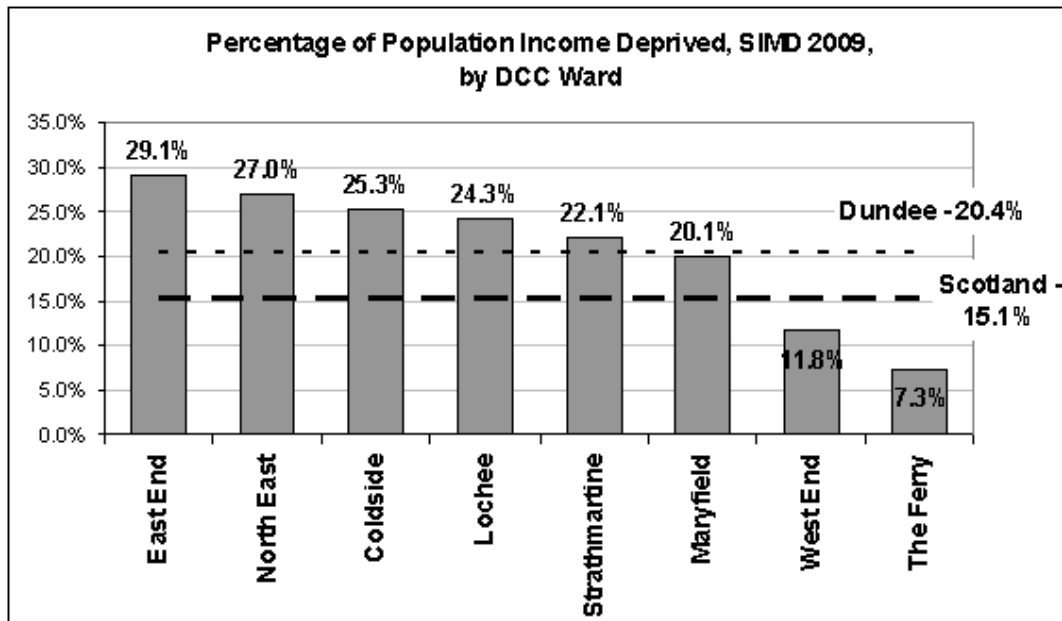
**Chart 1** shows that all six out of the eight Dundee City wards are above the Scottish average of percentage population living within the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland. The West End and The Ferry wards have no datazones ranked within the 15% most deprived.

The East End and Lochee wards have approximately half of their population living within the 15% Most deprived areas, while Coldside, North East and Strathmartine this figure is still above a third of the population.

Five of the Dundee City wards are above the Dundee average of 28.8%, this is due to the zero totals for the two wards with no population living in a 15% most deprived area lowering the average for Dundee City as a whole.

### 4.1.1 Income Deprivation

Chart 2: Percentage of Population That Are Income Deprived, SIMD 2009

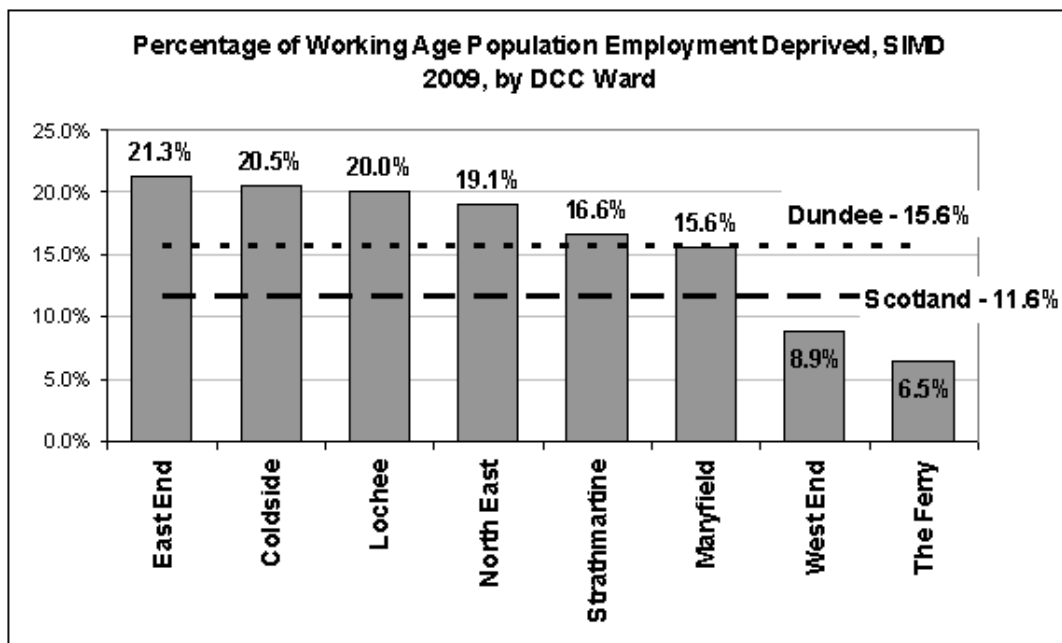


Source: SNS

Chart 2 shows the percentage of the population that are classed as 'income deprived' within the SIMD 2009. As in Chart 1 the West End and The Ferry wards are below the City and Scotland average. Chart 2 shows that the East End, North East and Coldside wards have over a quarter of their population classed as income deprived, and the wards of Lochee, Strathmartine and Maryfield have over a fifth of their population classed as income deprived.

### 4.1.2 Employment Deprivation

Chart 3: Percentage of Population That Are Employment Deprived, SIMD 2009



Source: SNS

Chart 3 shows the percentage of the population that are classed as 'employment deprived' within the SIMD 2009. A similar picture occurs of the same six wards above the Scottish average by having just under a fifth of its population classed as employment deprived.



## 4.2 Economic Activity

### 4.2.1 Jobseekers Allowance Claimants

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is a contributory or income based, taxable benefit. JSA replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people in October 1996. Indicator information can be found in **Appendix 1**.

**Table 2: Percentage of Age Group Categories -Jobseekers Allowance Claimants, 2009Q04**

Ward / Area	% of population aged 16-24	% of population aged 25-49	% of population aged 50 to pensionable	% of Working Age population
East End	11.1	8	3.5	7.5
North East	12.4	6.2	4.2	7
Lochee	9.4	7	3.5	6.6
Coldside	7.7	6.4	4.5	6.2
Maryfield	4.9	6.7	3.8	5.7
Strathmartine	8.9	5.5	2.5	5.4
West End	2.4	4.6	2	3.4
The Ferry	1.9	2.2	0.8	1.7
<b>Dundee</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>

Source: SNS

**Table 2** shows at the end of 2009, compared to the national average, Dundee City had a higher percentage of its working age population claiming jobseekers allowance. This also applies to all the sub age group categories. JSA claimants in the 16 to 24 years category was closest to the Scottish average, and claimants in the 25 to 49 years category had the biggest difference from the Scottish average.

**Table 2** highlights the difference in JSA claimants between Dundee City wards. The East End and North East wards were double the Scottish average. Six of the eight wards were above the Dundee City average figure for percentage working age JSA claimants.

When looking at youth unemployment the first numeric column shows the percentage of the population aged 16 to 24 that are claiming JSA. The North East and East End wards still have the highest percentages and it is of note that the Strathmartine ward has a significantly higher percentage of youth unemployment (8.9%) than its total working age unemployment (5.4%).

### 4.2.2 Working Age Population Claiming Key Benefits

Working Age Client Group Data refers to numbers of Working Age Benefit Claimants categorised by their statistical group. The groups contained within this grouping can be found in the indicator information in **Appendix 1**.

**Table 3: Percentage of Age Group Categories Claiming Key Benefits, 2009Q04**

Ward / Area	% of population aged 16-24	% of population aged 25-49	% of population aged 50 to pensionable	% of Working Age population
East End	25.1	34.9	37.3	33.3
Lochee	21.8	29.3	33.4	28.9
North East	26.9	26.7	33.7	28.4
Coldside	18.2	26.1	39.1	27.7
Strathmartine	19.6	25.1	28.4	24.8
Maryfield	11.8	22	33.5	21.1
West End	4.9	14.3	24.7	12.1
The Ferry	7.2	8.8	12.4	9.7
Dundee	14.6	22.6	29.8	22.3
Scotland	13.3	16.5	23.3	15.4

Source: SNS

**Table 3** shows at the end of 2009, six of the eight Dundee City wards in all age categories were above the national average for percentage of the population claiming key benefits. When examining key benefit claimants in the working age population The East End ward is more than double the national average, and Lochee, North East and Coldside wards are just below double. There are high percentages of young people claiming key benefits in East End, North East, Lochee, Strathmartine and Coldside.

### 4.2.3 Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance Claimants

Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) are benefits that are paid to those who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions.

**Table 4: Population Claiming Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance: Dundee and Scotland 2009Q04**

Ward / Area	% of population aged 16 plus claiming IB or SDA : 2009Q04
East End	10.2
Coldside	9.8
Lochee	9.3
North East	9.2
Strathmartine	7.7
Maryfield	7.5
West End	4.6
The Ferry	3.1
<b>Dundee</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Source: SNS

**Table 4** shows continues to display the trend of the same six wards having a greater percentage of its population (16 years +) claiming IB or SDA than the Scottish and Dundee City average figure. Indicator information can be found in **Appendix 1**.

## 4.3 Income

### 4.3.1 CACI Paycheck Data

"PayCheck profiles all 1.6 million postcodes in the UK using information on over 4 million households from lifestyle surveys and Census and Market Research data"

Source: CACI Paycheck

**Table 5** shows the percentage of households that are in each household £5k income category for Dundee City wards compared to the Scotland as a whole. The table has focussed on the income categories that are at the lower end of the spectrum.

For each ward the percentage of the households that fall into each household income category are shown., for example in the Coldside ward, 3.3% of all households have an income in the region of 0 and £5,000.

**Table 5: Gross Household Income Categories 0-5k to 25-30k, by Dundee City Ward**

Ward	0-5k	5-10k	10-15k	15-20k	20-25k	25-30k	0 - 30K
Coldside	3.3%	16.3%	17.2%	14.9%	11.8%	8.9%	<b>72.4%</b>
East End	3.3%	16.6%	17.7%	15.3%	12.1%	9.1%	<b>74.1%</b>
Lochee	3.1%	15.4%	16.6%	14.7%	11.9%	9.2%	<b>70.7%</b>
Maryfield	2.6%	12.8%	14.7%	14.0%	12.0%	9.7%	<b>65.8%</b>
North East	2.6%	13.1%	14.6%	13.6%	11.5%	9.3%	<b>64.7%</b>
Strathmartine	2.4%	11.8%	13.6%	13.2%	11.7%	9.7%	<b>62.4%</b>
The Ferry	1.2%	6.2%	7.9%	8.7%	8.8%	8.5%	<b>41.4%</b>
West End	2.5%	12.6%	14.2%	13.3%	11.3%	9.2%	<b>63.1%</b>
<b>Dundee City</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>65.0%</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>57.0%</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>

Source: CACI Paycheck 2010

It can be seen from **Table 5** that with the exception of The Ferry, all of the Dundee City wards have a greater percentage of households in the 0-5k up to the 25-30k household income categories. The far right column 0-30k is the percentage of households that are found in the six 5k categories between 0 and 30k.

Almost three quarters of the households in the East End ward are in households with an income less than 30k, and both Coldside and Lochee have percentages greater than 70%. With the exception of The Ferry, all wards had more than half of the households with an income less than 30k.

**Table 6** shows the median incomes found within the CACI paycheck data for Dundee City wards within a Scottish and UK perspective.

**Table 6: Mean Household Income: Dundee City Wards , Scotland, Great Britain 2010**

Ward	Median Income	Dundee Difference	Scotland Difference	Great Britain Difference
Coldside	£19,402	-£3,074	-£6,827	-£9,043
East End	£18,989	-£3,487	-£7,240	-£9,456
Lochee	£20,059	-£2,417	-£6,170	-£8,386
Maryfield	£22,414	-£62	-£3,815	-£6,031
North East	£22,533	£57	-£3,696	-£5,912
Strathmartine	£23,757	£1,281	-£2,472	-£4,688
The Ferry	£35,332	£12,856	£9,103	£6,887
West End	£23,242	£766	-£2,987	-£5,203
Dundee City	£22,476			
Scotland	£26,229			
Great Britain	£28,445			

Source: CACI Paycheck 2010

**Table 6** shows the differences that exist between median incomes for Dundee City wards. Four wards have a median income that is below the Dundee City median income, which ranges from £62 below in Maryfield to almost £3,500 under in the East End.

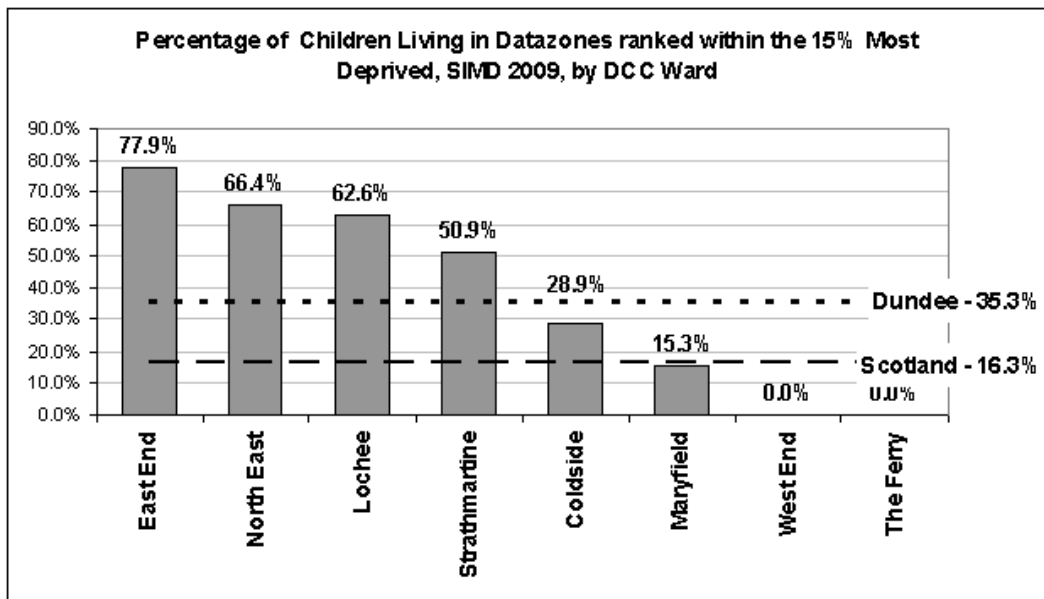
When ward median incomes are compared to the median income figure for the whole of Scotland, seven of the wards are below the Scottish median income with only The Ferry greater than the national figure. The East End ward has the greatest difference with just over £7,000 below the Scottish national median income. The median income for Great Britain is above that of Dundee City as a whole and the same pattern exists whereby only The Ferry has a greater median income than the figure for Great Britain.

## 4.4 Child Poverty

### 4.4.1 Children in 15% Most Deprived SIMD and Income Domain 2009

**Chart 4** shows for each Dundee City Ward, the percentage of children (0-15 years) that are estimated to live in the datazones ranked within the 15% most deprived according to the SIMD 2009. The East End ward has almost 80% of children (77.9%) living in areas ranked within the worst areas for deprivation in Scotland. The figure is still over half of all children in the wards of North East (66.4%), Lochee (62.6%) and Strathmartine (50.9%)

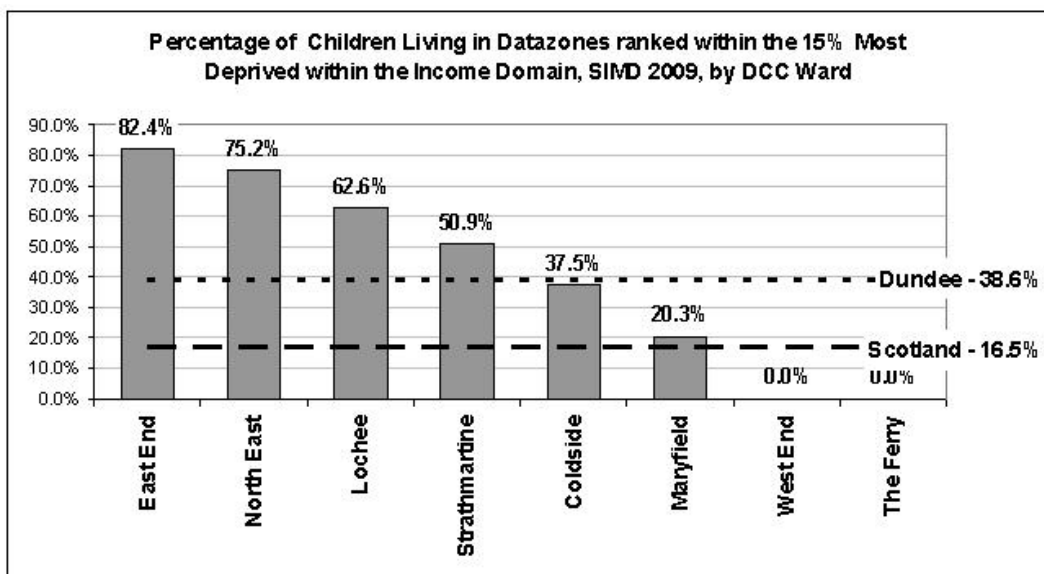
**Chart 4: Percentage of Children Living in 15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009**



Source: SNS

**Chart 5** shows for each Dundee City ward, the percentage of children (0-15 years) that are estimated to live in the datazones ranked within the 15% most **income** deprived according to the SIMD 2009. The pattern is almost identical to that shown in **Chart 4** - East End (82.4%), North East (75.2%), Lochee (62.6%) and Strathmartine (50.9%) all well above the Dundee and Scottish average

**Chart 5: Percentage of Children Living in 15% Most Income Deprived SIMD 2009**



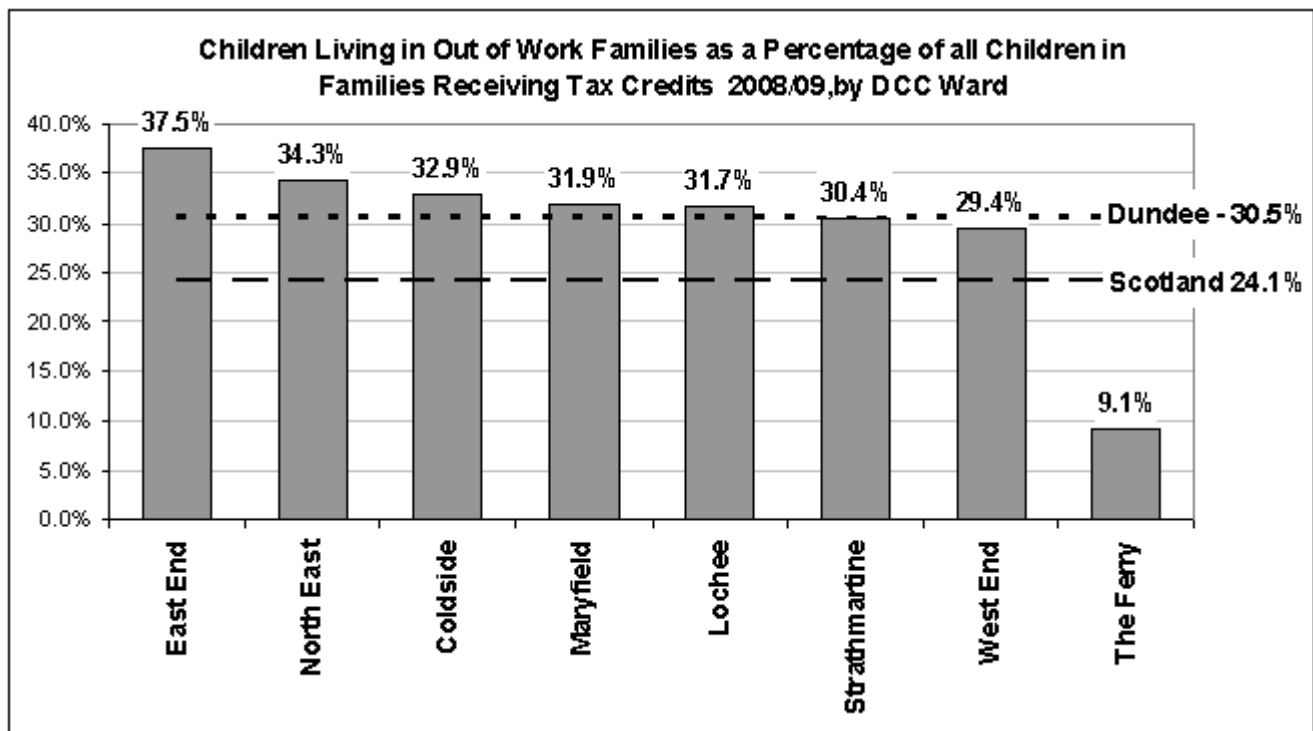
Source: SNS

#### 4.4.2 Children Living in Low Income Households

**Chart 6** shows the percentage of children living in out of work families (those that are dependent on out of work benefits and Child Tax Credit). For tax credit and benefit purposes a 'child' is a person aged 0-15 years inclusive plus those aged 16-19 inclusive in full-time non-advanced education.

In 2008/09 seven wards were greater than the national average. In the East End over a third (37.5%) of Children in families receiving tax credits were in out of work families. Other wards with high percentages were North East (34.3%), Coldside (32.9%), Maryfield (31.9%) Lochee (31.7%) and Strathmartine (30.4%).

**Chart 6: Children in Low Income Households by Dundee City Wards, 2008/09**



Source: HMRC

The number of children living in households that are dependent on out of work benefits OR Child Tax Credit more than the family element is from Table 2 of HMRC *Child and Working Tax Credits Statistics Finalised Awards Geographical Analyses*

The source data are available here:

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/cwct-geog-stats.htm>

The estimated population of 0-19 year olds is from Table 2 of General Register Office for Scotland's mid year population estimates. Source data available:

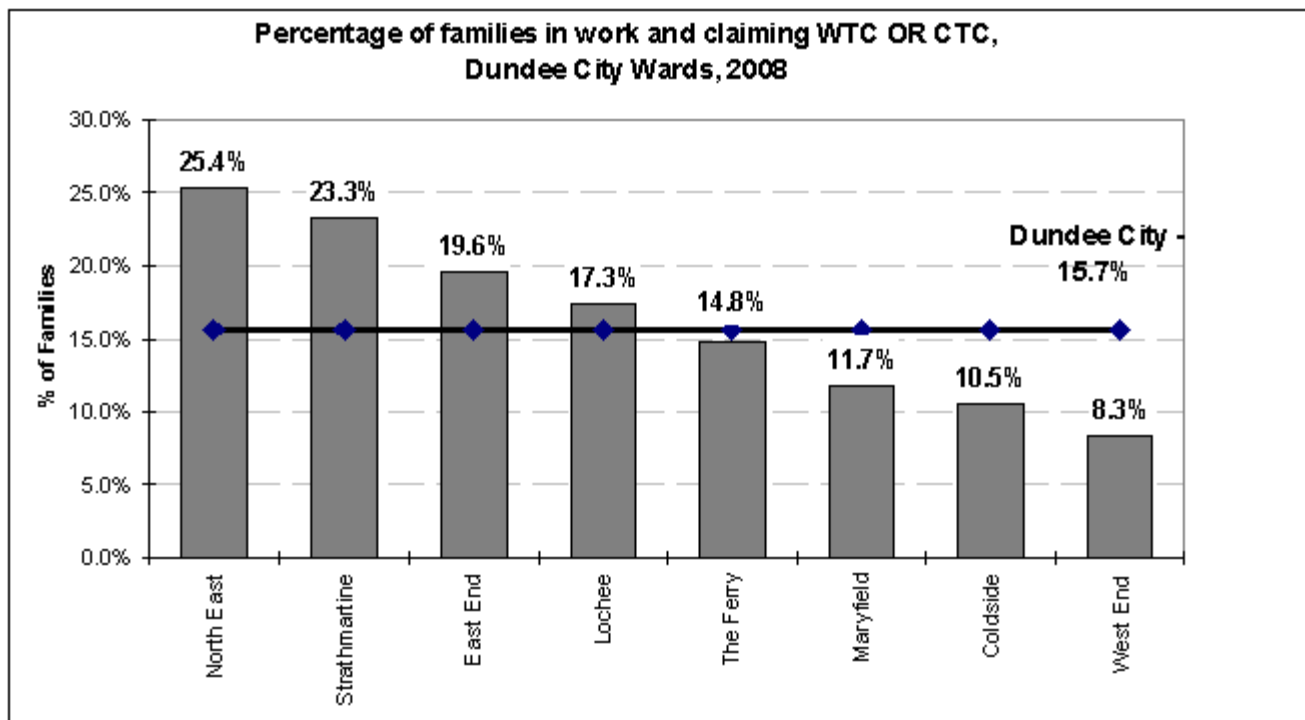
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/index.html>

## In Work Poverty

### 4.4.3 Working Tax Credits

Tax credits are a flexible system of financial support designed to deliver support as and when a family needs it, tailored to their specific circumstances. They are part of wider government policy to provide support to parents returning to work, reduce child poverty and increase financial support for all families. It is important to note that it provides in-work support for people on low incomes, with or without children.

Chart 7: All Families in Work Receiving WTC and CTC, as Percentage of dwellings, 2008/09



Source: SNS

In 2008/09 Dundee City had 11,495 families in work that were in receipt of either Working Tax Credits (WTC) or Child Tax Credits (CTC). In the absence of the household counts for wards Chart 11 uses the dwelling count for the wards to establish what percentage of all families are receiving tax credits.

**Chart 7** shows the differences between the Dundee City wards in the percentages of families that are in work and in receipt of either WTC or CTC. The East End has over a quarter (25.4%) of all families that are in work receiving either of these tax credits, followed by Strathmartine (23.3%), East End (19.6%) and Lochee (17.3%) all above the Dundee City Average.

## 5 Appendix 1 - Indicator Information

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is a contributory or income based, taxable benefit. JSA replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people in October 1996. It is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking work with some exclusions.

Working Age Client Group Data refers to numbers of Working Age Benefit Claimants and is derived from 100% source; the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). The dataset provides counts of benefits claimants categorised by their statistical group. Each claimant can only be assigned to one of the 8 groups, in the following priority order: Job Seekers Allowance claimants; Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance claimants; Lone Parents Income support claimants with a child under 16 and no partner; Carers Allowance claimants; Others on Income Related Benefit Other income support (including IS Disability premium) or Pension Credit claimants under State Pension age; Disabled Disability Living Allowance (DLA); Bereaved Widows Benefit, Bereavement Benefit or Industrial Death Benefit claimants; Unknown DLA data are not available until May 2002 and prior to this, claimants who would have appeared in the disabled category or below are classed as unknown.

Incapacity Benefits include Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB). SDA was introduced in November 1984, claimants were aged between 16 and 65 when they made their claim and been incapable of work for at least 28 weeks. There is no upper age limit for receiving the allowance once it has been awarded. Since April 2001 it has not been possible to make a new claim for SDA. IB replaced Sickness and Invalidity Benefits from April 1995. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions



## 6 References

CACI Paycheck, <http://www.caci.co.uk/paycheck.aspx>

HMRC, *Child and Working Tax Credits Statistics Finalised Awards Geographical Analyses*  
<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/cwtc-geog-stats.htm>

Mckendrick, J, Mooney, G, Dickie, J, Kelly, P, 2011, "Poverty in Scotland 2011", 2011, CPAG

Scottish Government, - [www.scotland.gov.uk/resource/doc/933/0088607.xls](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/resource/doc/933/0088607.xls)

Scottish Government<sup>1</sup>, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009v2,  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

Scottish Government<sup>12</sup>, 'Relative poverty across Scottish Local Authorities'  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/26155956/41>

Scottish Government<sup>3</sup>, School Meals in Scotland, 2010  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/07/06095048/0>

Scottish Household 2008, <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/Publications>

SNS, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk)

Dundee City Datasets:

Corporate Address Gazetteer (CAG) managed by Joanna Wilkie.

Council Housing Stock - Housing Investment Unit May 2011 managed by Paul Gruenwald.

Landlord Registration Scheme data managed by Private Sector Support Unit - Licensing dept.

Registered Social Landlord data obtained from all Housing Associations and monitored new builds.