

DUNDEE EAST END

Census Profile



Local Community Planning Partnership

*Craigie ♦ Craigiebank ♦ Douglas ♦ Linlathen ♦ Mid Craigie ♦
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate*



DUNDEE
PARTNERSHIP

Working together to make Dundee a better place

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	East End LCPP Multi-Member Ward 2011 Census Profile.....	2
3.	East End Local Community Planning Partnership – Community Areas.....	4
3.1	East End LCPP Community Area Demographic Profile.....	4
4.	East End LCPP – SIMD Better Places Analysis.....	5
4.1	Percentage of the population who live in the 15% Most Deprived in SIMD publications ...	6
5.	Ethnicity	7
6.	Proficiency in English	8
6.1	English Skills	8
6.2	Proficiency in Speaking, Reading, Writing and Understanding English	9
7.	Health	10
7.1	Self Assessed Health	10
7.2	Health Limits	10
7.3	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health Domain	11
7.4	Unpaid Care	12
8.	Education	13
8.1	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Education and Skills Domain	13
8.2	Educational Attainment	14
9.	Economic Activity.....	16
9.1	Economic Activity and Economic Inactivity.....	16
9.2	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Income Domain	17
10.	Employment	18
10.1	Proportion of the population who are In employment / Not in employment.....	18
10.2	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Employment Domain	19
11.	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – Income Statistics	20
11.1	Working Age Claiming Incapacity Benefits	21
11.2	Working Age Claiming Income Support	22
11.3	Working Age Claiming JSA	23
11.4	Pensionable age receiving Pension Credits	24
11.5	Summary of Changes shown in Above Indicators	25
12.	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Crime Domain	26

Introduction

This profile report is for the East End Local Community Planning Partnership (LCPP) and its community areas. The report presents statistical information from the 2011 Scottish Census which is a comprehensive consultation exercise involving every person/household in Scotland. The 2011 Census reflects the personal circumstances of individuals as at 27th March 2011.

Along with Census data the report also incorporates analysis from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. Deprivation in this context relates to the range of problems that arise due to lack of resources or opportunities in relation to health, safety, education, employment, housing, access to services along with financial aspects. The most recent SIMD was published by the Scottish Government on 18th December 2012. As well as these data sources relevant indicators from the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) website are also incorporated in the report.



East End LCPP Multi-Member Ward 2011 Census Profile

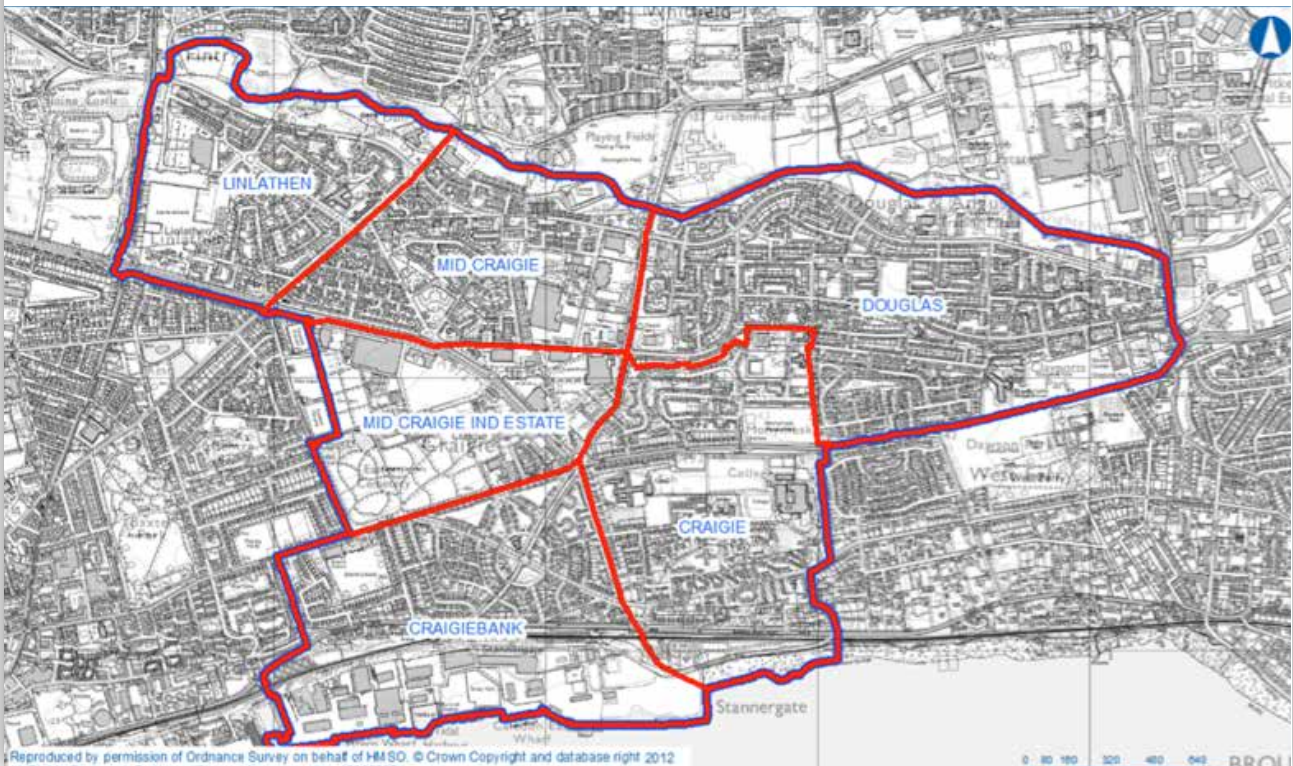
Table 1: East End LCPP Multi-Member Ward 2011 Census Profile

Title	East End		Dundee City		Scotland	
	2011	%	2011	%	2011	%
Population						
Total population: 2011	16,550	100	147,268	100	5,295,403	100
Total population 0-15	3,307	20.0	23,704	16.1	916,331	17.3
Total population 16-64	10,285	62.1	98,967	67.2	3,488,738	65.9
Total population 65+	2,958	17.9	24,597	16.7	890,334	16.8
Median age	40		38		41	
Ethnicity						
White British	15,744	95.1	131,610	89.4	4,862,787	91.8
White Other	327	2.0	6,850	4.7	221,620	4.2
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	48	0.3	685	0.5	19,815	0.4
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	321	1.9	5,838	4.0	140,678	2.7
African	43	0.3	1,170	0.8	29,638	0.6
Caribbean or Black	22	0.1	269	0.2	6,540	0.1
Other ethnic groups	45	0.3	846	0.6	14,325	0.3
Marital Status (*SSCP - same sex civil partnership) (% of those age 16+)						
Single	5,096	38.5	53,321	43.2	1,549,492	35.4
Married	4,748	35.9	44,593	36.1	1,981,516	45.2
In a registered SSCP*	12	0.1	171	0.1	7,150	0.2
Seperated	557	4.2	4,185	3.4	140,954	3.2
Divorced	1,497	11.3	11,493	9.3	359,704	8.2
Widowed or surviving partner	1,333	10.1	9,801	7.9	340,256	7.8
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
All people aged 16 to 74	11,696	100	111,319	100	3,970,530	100
Economically Active (as a % of those aged 16-74)						
Part Time Employed	1,797	15.4	13,971	12.6	529,816	13.3
Full Time Employed	3,907	33.4	38,595	34.7	1,573,416	39.6
Self Employed	467	4.0	5,405	4.9	297,693	7.5
Unemployed	906	7.7	6,384	5.7	189,414	4.8
Full Time Student	409	3.5	7,366	6.6	148,560	3.7
Economically Inactive (as a % of those aged 16-74)						
Retired	1,814	15.5	15,847	14.2	591,667	14.9
Full time student	523	4.5	11,232	10.1	218,412	5.5
Looking after home or family	554	4.7	3,543	3.2	141,542	3.6
Long term sick or disabled	1,019	8.7	6,732	6.0	203,975	5.1
Other	300	2.6	2,244	2.0	76,035	1.9
Ethnicity and Language						
Speaks English very well/well (age 3+)	15,628	98.6	140,068	98.3	5,044,683	98.6
Does not speak English well/at all (age 3+)	228	1.4	2,421	1.7	73,540	1.4
Country of Birth						
Born in UK	15,850	95.8	134,003	91.0	4,925,406	93.0
Other EU: Member countries in March 2001	129	0.8	2,248	1.5	60,596	1.1
Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	155	0.9	2,740	1.9	76,689	1.4
Other countries	416	2.5	8,277	5.6	232,712	4.4

	East End	%	Dundee City	%	Scotland	%
Length of residence in UK						
Born in UK	15,851	95.8	134,015	91.0	4,926,119	93.0
Less than two years	66	0.4	4,242	2.9	81,615	1.5
Two plus years less than five	120	0.7	2,744	1.9	80,234	1.5
Five years or more and less than ten years	159	1.0	2,187	1.5	69,340	1.3
Ten years or more	354	2.1	4,080	2.8	138,095	2.6
Education (highest level of qualification)						
No qualifications	5,053	38.2	33,208	26.9	1,173,116	26.8
Level 1 (standard grd, foundation general or credit)	3,656	27.6	28,185	22.8	1,010,875	23.1
Level 2 (higher, adv higher or equivalent)	1,548	11.7	19,238	15.6	627,423	14.3
Level 3 (SVQ level 4 or equivalent)	1,156	8.7	12,278	9.9	424,996	9.7
Level 4 (degree, professional qualification or equivalent)	1,830	13.8	30,655	24.8	1,142,662	26.1
Households						
Total household spaces	7,979	100	71,625	100	2,473,881	100
With residents	7,776	97.5	69,193	96.6	2,372,777	95.9
Vacant	203	2.6	1,731	2.4	64,462	2.6
Tenure (% of those with residents)						
Owner Occupied	3,625	46.6	34,885	50.4	1,470,986	62.0
Local Authority	2,922	37.6	12,826	18.5	312,745	13.2
Housing Association	572	7.4	7,971	11.5	263,674	11.1
Private Rented	588	7.6	12,921	18.7	263,459	11.1
Other	53	0.7	590	0.9	61,913	2.6
Composition						
No car	3,664	47.1	28,896	41.8	724,144	30.5
One car	3,042	39.1	28,176	40.7	1,002,344	42.2
Two or more cars	1,070	13.8	12,121	17.5	646,289	27.2
Lone parent (with child)	1,061	13.6	6,530	9.4	170,002	7.2
Pensioner only	1,810	23.3	14,489	20.9	490,839	20.7
Dependent child	2,214	28.5	15,999	23.1	611,827	25.8
No adults in employment (with children)	616	7.9	3,289	4.8	93,152	3.9
One or more persons with long term health problem or disability (with children)	680	8.7	3,908	5.6	135,831	5.7
Health and Caring						
Long term health condition or disability						
Activities limited	4261	25.7	30711	20.9	1,040,371	19.6
Activities not limited	12,289	74.3	116,557	79.1	4,255,032	80.4
General Health						
Very Good	7,631	46.1	75,918	51.6	2,778,481	52.5
Good	4,695	28.4	44,382	30.1	1,575,000	29.7
Fair	2,578	15.6	18,027	12.2	644,881	12.2
Bad	1,043	6.3	6,731	4.6	226,154	4.3
Very bad	33	0.2	2,210	1.5	70,887	1.3
Provision of unpaid care						
No Unpaid Care	14,863	89.8	134,196	91.1	4,803,172	90.7
1 to 49 hours per week	1,075	6.5	6,833	4.6	360,149	6.8
50 or more hours per week	612	3.7	6,239	4.2	132,082	2.5

East End LCPP Community Areas

Map 1: East End LCPP Community Areas



East End Community Planning Partnership consists of 6 community areas that are shown above in **Map 1**.

3.1 East End LCPP Community Area Demographic Profile

Table 2: East End LCPP Community Area Demographic profile

Community Area	Total Population	Children	%	Working Age	%	Pensionable Age	%
CRAIGIE	2746	414	15%	1680	61%	652	24%
CRAIGIEBANK	2145	298	14%	1236	58%	611	28%
DOUGLAS	6939	1430	21%	4336	62%	1173	17%
LINLATHEN	2006	423	21%	1305	65%	278	14%
MID CRAIGIE	2692	738	27%	1722	64%	232	9%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	72	8	11%	34	47%	30	42%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table KS102SC)

East End LCPP – SIMD Better Places Analysis

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. Deprivation in this context refers to the range of problems that arise due to the lack of resources or opportunities covering health, safety, education, employment, housing, access to services and financial aspects. The most recent SIMD was released by the Scottish Government in December 2012.

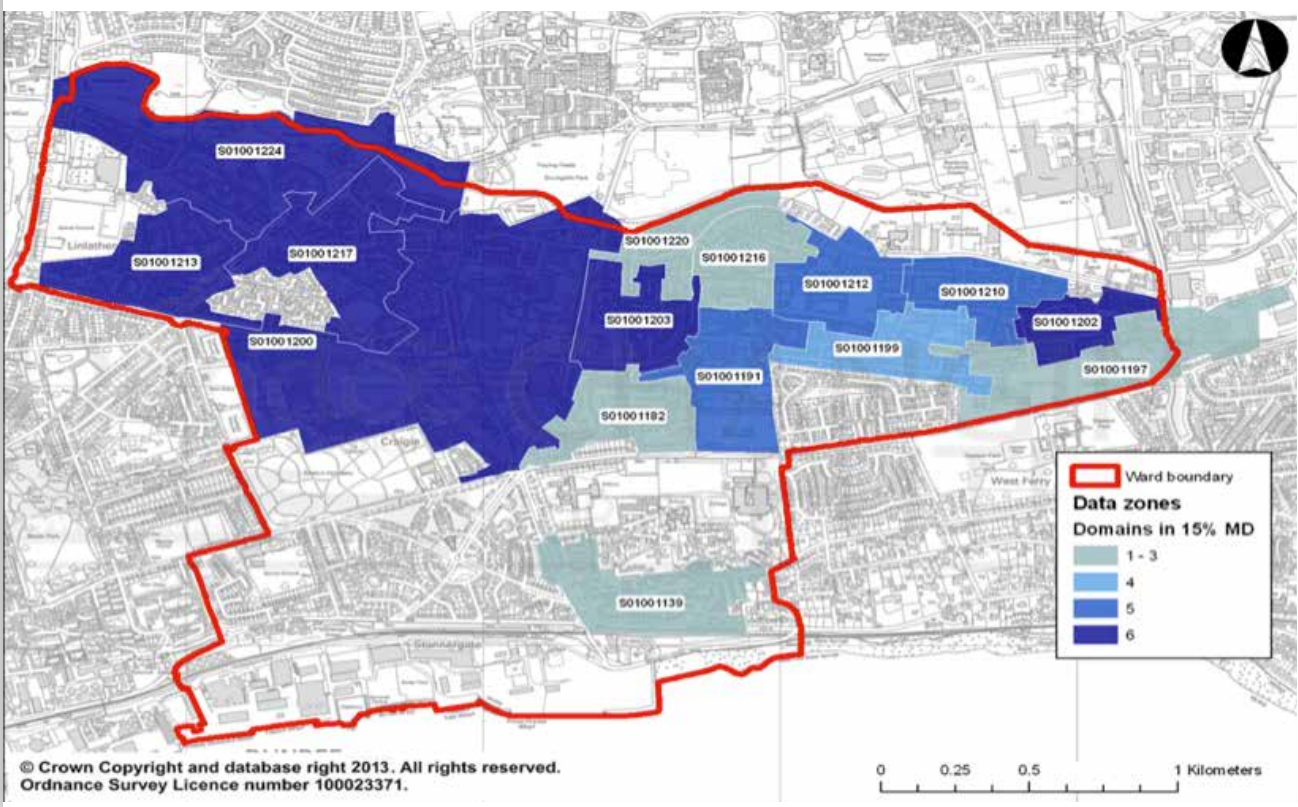
The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas called data zones with each containing around 350 households. The index provides a relative ranking for each data zone from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). The SIMD allows organisations to target policies and place resources in areas with greatest need.

In order to calculate the levels of deprivation the index looks at seven different aspects these are:

- Employment
- Income
- Health
- Education, Skills and Training
- Geographical Access to Services
- Crime
- Housing

Map 2 shows how many domains each data zone in the East End Community Planning Partnership have ranked within the 15% most deprived.

Map 2: East End LCPP – Better Places Data Zone Analysis



Source: DCC Information & Research Team, Better Places Analysis

4.1 Percentage of the population who live in the 15% Most Deprived Data Zones in SIMD publications

This reflects how many data zones within each community area are ranked within the 15% Most Deprived of each SIMD and what percentage of the population live in these data zones.

Table 3: % Population who live in the 15% Most Deprived Data Zones in SIMD publications

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%
CRAIGIEBANK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DOUGLAS	43%	43%	42%	43%	0%
LINLATHEN	94%	93%	93%	94%	0%
MID CRAIGIE	75%	76%	77%	78%	3%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	28%	30%	31%	31%	3%
EAST END	42%	42%	42%	43%	1%
DCC	28%	29%	29%	29%	1%

Source: Scottish Government

Figure 1: % Population who live in the 15% Most Deprived Data Zones in SIMD publications

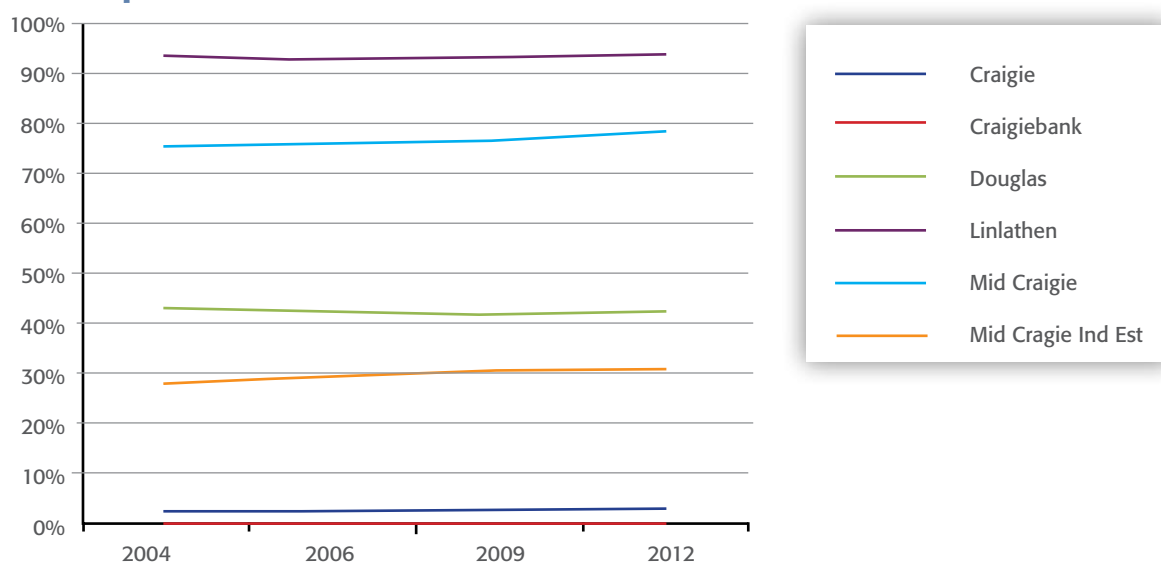


Table 3 and **Figure 1** show that there was little change in the percentage of the population living in data zones ranked within the 15% Most Deprived for East End LCPP Community Areas.

Linlathen and Mid Craigie have consistently had distinctively higher percentage of population living in the 15% most deprived than the other community areas.

Table 4 shows the ethnicity of individuals living in the community areas which form East End LCPP.

Table 4: East End LCPP Ethnicity Breakdown

Community Area	White	Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	Asian Asian Scottish or Asian British	African	Caribbean or Black	Other Ethnic Groups
Craigie	96.7%	0.2%	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Craigiebank	94.8%	0.1%	4.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Douglas	97.8%	0.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Linlathen	98.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Mid Craigie	96.7%	0.5%	2.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	97.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table KS201SC)

Table 4 shows that the majority of individuals indicated that their ethnicity was “White”. The proportion of individuals who indicated that their ethnicity was “Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups” was no more than 0.5% across all community areas. The proportion of individuals who indicated that their ethnicity was “Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British” ranged from 0.9% to 4.0%. Craigiebank has the greatest proportion of individuals who indicated that their ethnicity was “Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British”. All areas had a similar proportion of individuals indicating that their ethnicity was “African”, “Caribbean or Black” or “Other Ethnic Groups”.

Proficiency in English

Tables 5 and 6 provide details on how individuals in the East End Local Community Planning Partnership (LCPP) rate their skills in speaking English as well as their proficiency in speaking, reading, writing and understanding English.

6.1 English Skills

Table 5: East End LCPP: Proficiency in Speaking English

Community Area	Speaks English very well	Speaks English well	Does not speak English well	Does not speak English at all
Craigie	88.9%	9.6%	1.3%	0.1%
Craigiebank	89.9%	8.8%	1.1%	0.2%
Douglas	87.1%	11.5%	1.3%	0.1%
Linlathen	84.1%	14.5%	1.3%	0.1%
Mid Craigie	86.0%	12.4%	1.4%	0.2%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	82.7%	16.6%	0.7%	0.0%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS205SC)

Please note this table is based on all individuals aged 3 years and over

Table 5 shows that the majority of individuals in all community areas can speak English “Very Well” or “Well”. The proportion of respondents who indicated that they “Do not speak English well” ranged from 0.7% to 1.4%. Mid Craigie had the greatest proportion of individuals who indicated that they “Do not speak English well”. A small proportion of individuals ranging from 0.0% to 0.2% across all community areas indicated that they “Do not speak English at all”.

6.2 Proficiency in Speaking, Reading, Writing and Understanding English

Table 6: Proficiency in Speaking, Reading, Writing and Understanding English

Community Area	Speaks, reads and writes English	Speaks and reads but does not write English	Speaks but does not read or write English	Reads but does not speak or write English	Understands but does not speak, read or write English	Other combination of skills in English	No skills in English
Craigie	93.5%	0.8%	2.5%	0.2%	2.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Craigiebank	93.2%	0.7%	3.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Douglas	91.5%	0.8%	3.7%	0.0%	3.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Linlathen	93.0%	0.5%	2.9%	0.1%	3.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Mid Craigie	91.9%	0.5%	4.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.5%	0.2%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	94.3%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS213SC)

Please note this table is based on all individuals aged 3 years and over

Table 6 shows the majority of individuals in all community areas indicated that they can “Speak, read and write English”. The proportion of individuals who indicated they “Speak but do not read or write English” was between 2.5% and 4.0% across all community areas. Mid Craigie, Douglas and Craigiebank had the greatest proportion of individuals who fell into this category. The proportion of individuals who indicated they “Understand but do not speak, read or write English” ranged from 2.0% to 3.5%. Douglas and Linlathen had the greatest proportion of individuals who fell into this category. Between 0.0% and 0.2% of the population in each community area indicated they had “No skills in English”.

7.1 Self Assessed Health

Table 7: Self Assessed Health

Community Area	Very Good Health	Good Health	Fair Health	Bad Health	Very Bad Health
Craigie	45.3%	30.0%	16.5%	6.1%	2.2%
Craigiebank	46.2%	32.7%	14.7%	4.8%	1.6%
Douglas	45.4%	30.7%	15.2%	6.6%	2.1%
Linlathen	43.2%	29.3%	17.9%	8.0%	1.6%
Mid Craigie	51.1%	26.7%	14.2%	5.8%	2.3%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	35.2%	31.0%	23.9%	8.5%	1.4%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS302SC)

Table 7 shows that the majority of individuals indicated that they had "Very Good" or "Good" health. The Mid Craigie Industrial Estate area had the highest proportion of individuals who indicated that they were in "Fair" health. Mid Craigie Industrial Estate and Linlathen were the areas which had the highest proportion of individuals who had "Bad" or "Very Bad" health.

7.2 Health Limits

Table 8: Health Limits

Community Area	Day-to-Day activities not limited	Day-to-Day activities limited a little	Day-to-Day activities limited a lot
Craigie	72.9%	12.5%	14.6%
Craigiebank	75.7%	12.3%	12.0%
Douglas	74.6%	11.4%	14.0%
Linlathen	69.8%	12.7%	17.5%
Mid Craigie	77.1%	10.2%	12.8%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	62.5%	16.7%	20.8%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS303SC)

Table 8 shows that the majority of individuals indicated that their “Day- to-day activities were not limited”. Mid Craigie Industrial Estate had the greatest proportion of individuals who indicated their “Day-to-day activities were limited a little”. The proportion of individuals who indicated their “Day-to-day activities were limited a lot” ranged from 12.0% to 20.8%. Mid Craigie Industrial Estate and Linlathen were the areas with the greatest proportion of individuals indicating their “Day-to-day activities were limited a lot” with 20.8% and 17.5% respectively.

7.3 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health Domain

The health domain in the SIMD examines rates of mortality, hospital stays related to alcohol and drug misuse, illness, prescription rates for certain conditions and low birth weights. **Table 9** shows the percentages of the population for each East End community area that live in a data zone that is ranked within the 15% most deprived in Scotland within the Health domain.

For full description of the indicators and the Health Domain itself use the following link:
<http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/technical-notes/domains-and-indicators/health-domain/>

Table 9: % Population Living in 15% Most Deprived Data Zones of the Health Domain

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	17%	18%	17%	17%	0%
CRAIGIEBANK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DOUGLAS	41%	16%	16%	16%	-25%
LINLATHEN	94%	93%	93%	89%	-5%
MID CRAIGIE	74%	76%	77%	73%	-1%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	28%	30%	31%	31%	3%
EAST END	43%	35%	33%	41%	-3%
DCC	30%	23%	21%	21%	-10%

Source: Scottish Government

7.4 Unpaid Care

Table 10 shows the proportion of individuals living in East End communities who provide some form of unpaid care. Table 11 shows the levels of care provided by those who indicated that they provide some form of unpaid care.

Table 10: % of individuals who provide unpaid care

Community Area	Provides no unpaid care	Provides unpaid care
Craigie	90.3%	9.7%
Craigiebank	89.8%	10.2%
Douglas	90.2%	9.8%
Linlathen	89.5%	10.5%
Mid Craigie	88.6%	11.4%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	84.9%	15.1%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS301SC)

Table 10 shows the majority of individuals indicated that they "Provide no unpaid care". Craigie and Douglas were the areas which have the greatest proportion of individuals who "Provide no unpaid care". The communities which have the highest proportion of individuals who "Provide unpaid care" were Mid Craigie Industrial Estate, Mid Craigie and Linlathen.

Table 11: Levels of unpaid care provided

Community Area	Provides 1 to 19 hrs unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hrs unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hrs unpaid care a week
Craigie	57.3%	16.1%	26.6%
Craigiebank	50.9%	16.5%	32.6%
Douglas	40.7%	22.0%	37.3%
Linlathen	31.9%	26.2%	41.9%
Mid Craigie	41.8%	18.0%	40.2%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	45.5%	18.2%	36.4%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS301SC)

More than 50% of unpaid carers in the Craigie and Craigiebank areas of the East End LCPP indicated they "Provide 1 to 19 hours of unpaid care a week". Between 16.1% and 26.2% of all unpaid carers in the areas which form East End LCPP indicated they "Provide 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week". Over 40% of unpaid carers in the Mid Craigie and Linlathen areas of East End LCPP indicated they "Provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week".

Education

The following section looks at the educational attainment of individuals living in communities which fall under the East End Local Community Planning Partnership.

8.1 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Education and Skills Domain

The education and skills domain in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation examines school absences, pupil performance, working age population with no qualifications, FE/HE education rates and unemployed youths (16-19) not in full time education, employment or training. **Table 12** shows the percentage of children in each East End Community Area that live in a data zone that is ranked within the 15% most deprived in Scotland within the education and skills domain.

For full description of the indicators and the Education Domain itself use the following link:

<http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/technical-notes/domains-and-indicators/education-skills-and-training-domain/>

Table 12: % of Children living in the 15% Most Deprived Data zones of the Education and Skills Domain

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	4%	5%	6%	22%	17%
CRAIGIEBANK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DOUGLAS	54%	49%	64%	82%	28%
LINLATHEN	93%	92%	92%	94%	1%
MID CRAIGIE	70%	73%	77%	82%	12%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	50%	50%	56%	56%	6%
EAST END	53%	52%	58%	70%	17%
DCC	33%	35%	35%	33%	0%

Source: Scottish Government

8.2 Educational Attainment

Table 13 shows the percentage of the population aged 16 and over in each community area who indicated that they had qualifications or no qualifications. **Table 14** shows the highest level of qualification achieved by those who indicated that they had gained qualifications.

Table 13: % of population aged 16 and over with qualifications or no qualifications

Community Area	All people aged 16 and over with qualifications	All people aged 16 and over with no qualifications
Craigie	66.8%	33.2%
Craigiebank	69.6%	30.4%
Douglas	59.3%	40.7%
Linlathen	54.6%	45.4%
Mid Craigie	61.9%	38.1%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	60.3%	39.7%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS501SC)

Please note: This table is based on all individuals aged 16 and over. It is important to remember individuals who reported no qualifications will include those who are still studying towards the completion of their formal education.

Table 13 shows the majority of people aged 16 and over living within the East End LCPP have some form of educational qualifications. Craigiebank has the greatest proportion of individuals living in the community with qualifications. Linlathen and Douglas have the greatest proportion of individuals aged 16 and over living in the community with no qualifications.

Table 14: Highest level of qualifications achieved by those aged 16 and over

Community Area	Highest Level of Qualification: Level 1 (Standard grd, foundation general, credit or equivalent)	Highest Level of Qualification: Level 2 (Higher, Adv Higher or equivalent)	Highest Level of Qualification: Level 3 (SVQ level 4 or equivalent)	Highest Level of Qualification: Level 4 (Degree, professional qualification or equivalent)
Craigie	39.8%	18.7%	15.1%	26.4%
Craigiebank	36.1%	17.5%	13.7%	32.7%
Douglas	50.2%	18.0%	13.4%	18.4%
Linlathen	42.9%	25.9%	14.0%	17.1%
Mid Craigie	45.5%	18.2%	15.4%	20.8%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	47.4%	13.2%	18.4%	21.1%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS501SC)

Please note this table is based on the % of those who had gained a qualification

Table 14 shows that 50.2% of individuals in Douglas with qualifications indicated their “Highest level of qualification was at Level 1”. In Linlathen 25.9% of those with qualifications indicated their “Highest level of qualification was at Level 2”. In Mid Craigie Industrial Estate 18.4% of those with qualifications indicated their “Highest level of qualification was at Level 3”. In Craigiebank 32.7% of those with qualifications indicated their “Highest level of qualification was at Level 4”.

9.1 Economic Activity and Economic Inactivity

Table 15 provides details of individuals living in East End communities who are aged 16-74 and “Economically Active” or “Economically Inactive”.

As defined in the Census, a person is considered “Economically Active” if they are employed, self-employed or unemployed but looking for work and able to start within two weeks. Full-time students who are employed or looking for work and able to start within two weeks are also classified as “Economically Active”.

Individuals classified as “Economically Inactive” include people not working/not looking for work as they may be retired, a student, looking after their home/family or long-term sick/disabled.

Table 15: % of Individuals aged 16-74 who are Economically Active or Economically Inactive

Community Area	Economically Active	Economically Inactive
Craigie	65.5%	34.5%
Craigiebank	66.5%	33.5%
Douglas	64.4%	35.6%
Linlathen	57.7%	42.3%
Mid Craigie	64.1%	35.9%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	55.3%	44.7%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS601SC)

Please note: The above table is based on all individuals aged 16-74. Therefore this dataset will include individuals who are still at school and those who are retired.

Table 15 shows the majority of respondents aged 16-74 living in communities within East End LCPP would define themselves as “Economically Active”. Mid Craigie Industrial Estate and Linlathen were the areas with the greatest proportion of individuals who indicated they were “Economically Inactive”.

9.2 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Income Domain

For each data zone the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) produces a count of individuals classed as income deprived. **Table 16** shows the proportion of the population who are income deprived in each of the SIMD publications between 2004 and 2012.

Table 16: % of the population who are classed as Income Deprived in SIMD 2004 to 2012

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	17%	19%	23%	21%	4%
CRAIGIEBANK	12%	15%	18%	15%	3%
DOUGLAS	25%	25%	33%	27%	2%
LINLATHEN	37%	37%	46%	32%	-5%
MID CRAIGIE	35%	31%	43%	31%	-4%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	23%	28%	31%	25%	1%
EAST END	25%	25%	33%	26%	1%
DCC	20%	19%	20%	18%	-2%

Source: Scottish Government

Figure 2: % Population who are classed as Income Deprived in SIMD 2004 to 2012

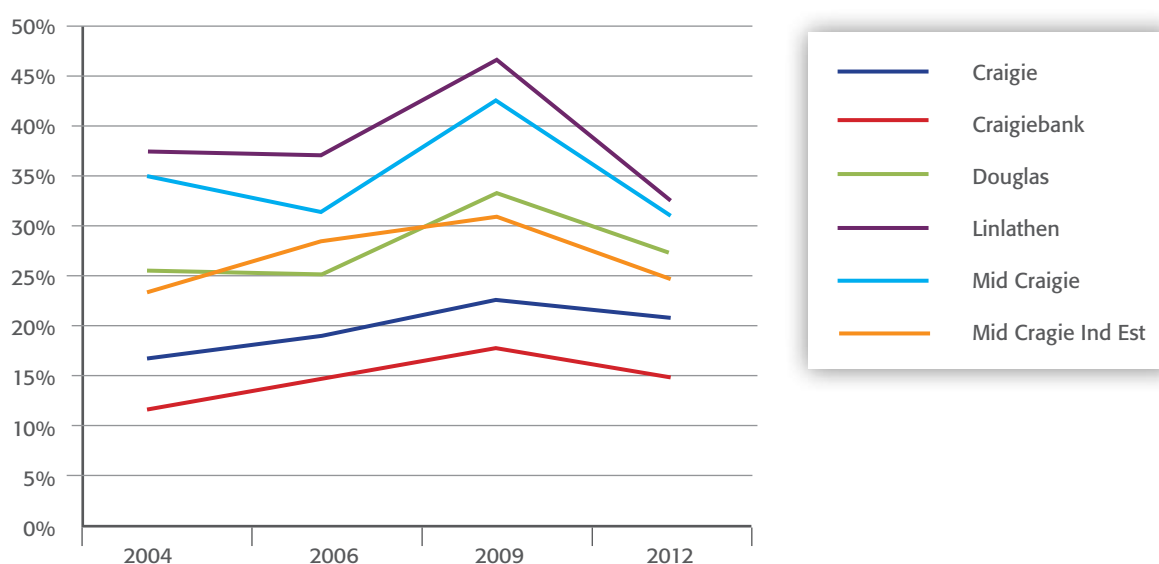


Table 16 and **Figure 2** show that there has been a notable variation within East End of levels of income deprivation.

Linlathen and Mid Craigie have seen a decrease in the percentage of the population classed as income deprived but still remains the highest percentage of all community areas within East End.

10.1 Proportion of the population who are In employment/ Not in employment

Table 17 shows the proportion of the population aged 16-74 who are "In employment" and "Not in employment".

Table 17: % of the population in employment / not in employment

Community Area	In Employment	Not in Employment
Craigie	58.6%	41.4%
Craigiebank	61.0%	39.0%
Douglas	55.3%	44.7%
Linlathen	44.3%	55.7%
Mid Craigie	55.0%	45.0%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	46.5%	53.5%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS612SC)

Please note: The above table is based on all individuals aged 16 to 74. Therefore this dataset will include individuals who are still at school and those who are retired.

Table 17 shows the majority of the population aged 16 to 74 who live in the Craigie, Craigiebank, Douglas and Mid Craigie areas were "In employment". In contrast the majority of those aged 16-74 in Linlathen and Mid Craigie Industrial Estate indicated they were "Not in Employment" when the Census was undertaken.

Table 18 examines when those who indicated they were "Not in employment" last worked.

Table 18: Not In employment: Last worked

Community Area	Never worked	Last worked before 2001	Last worked 2001-2005	Last worked 2006-2011
Craigie	12.3%	33.0%	14.7%	40.0%
Craigiebank	13.5%	31.3%	17.8%	37.4%
Douglas	20.3%	29.9%	16.0%	33.8%
Linlathen	24.3%	30.4%	9.1%	36.3%
Mid Craigie	27.1%	27.7%	13.7%	31.5%
Mid Craigie Industrial Estate	8.7%	39.1%	21.7%	30.4%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS612SC)

Please note: The above table is based on all individuals aged 16 to 74. Therefore this dataset will include individuals who are still at school and those who are retired.

In the Mid Craigie area 27.1% of individuals “Not in Employment” indicated they had “Never Worked”. Between 30.4% and 39.1% of those “Not in Employment” in the Craigie, Craigiebank, Linlathen and Mid Craigie Industrial Estate areas indicated they “Last worked before 2001”. In the Mid Craigie Industrial Estate area 21.7% of those “Not in Employment” indicated they “Last worked 2001-2005”. Between 30.4% and 40.0% of those “Not in employment” in all areas indicated that they “Last worked 2006-2011”.

10.2 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Employment Domain

For each data zone the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) publication produces a count of individuals classed as employment deprived. **Table 19** shows the proportion of the population who are classed as employment deprived in each of the SIMD publications between 2004 and 2012.

Table 19: % of the population who are classed as Employment Deprived in SIMD 2004 to 2012

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	18%	19%	18%	20%	3%
CRAIGIEBANK	14%	15%	14%	14%	-1%
DOUGLAS	21%	22%	22%	25%	4%
LINLATHEN	26%	28%	28%	32%	6%
MID CRAIGIE	24%	24%	23%	27%	4%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	19%	23%	21%	22%	3%
EAST END	21%	22%	21%	24%	3%
DCC	17%	17%	16%	17%	0%

Source: Scottish Government

Figure 3: % of Population who are classed as Employment Deprived in SIMD 2004 to 2012

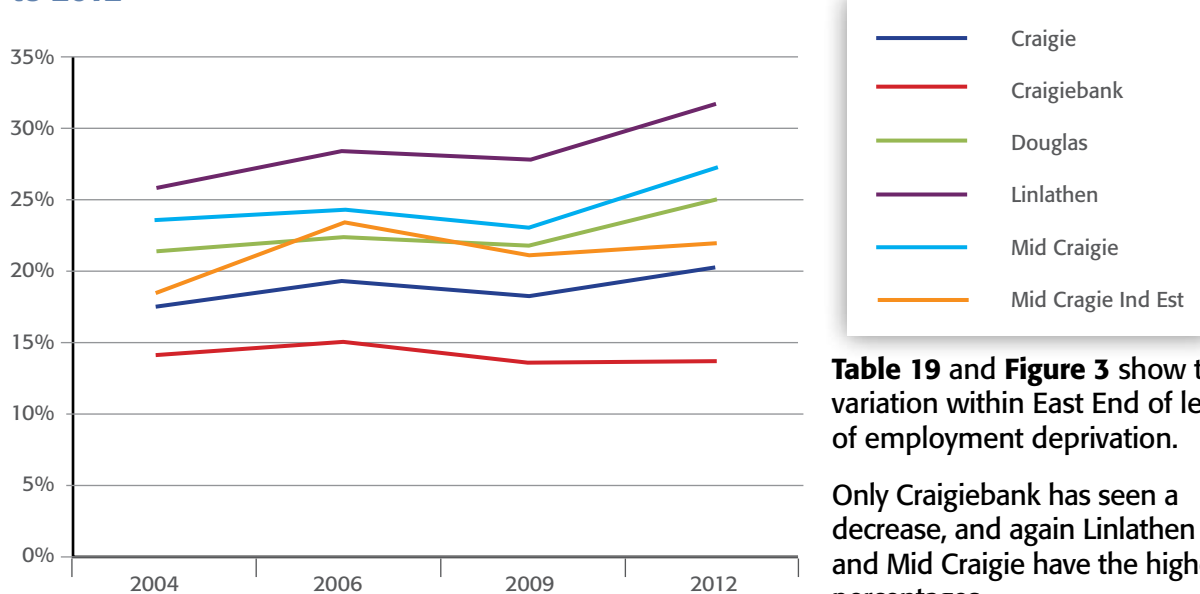


Table 19 and **Figure 3** show the variation within East End of levels of employment deprivation.

Only Craigiebank has seen a decrease, and again Linlathen and Mid Craigie have the highest percentages.

To produce data for the Local Community Planning Partnership community areas, the Information and Research Team analyse data at data zone level. It was anticipated that SIMD data would be used to examine employability and income statistics. However the SIMD data guide states that due to confidentiality issues this data is only available for larger geographical areas.

The Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) provides a wealth of resources and indicators that are available to download at data zone level. After approaching SNS to request each individual indicator used within the SIMD income and employment domain, SNS informed the Information and Research Team that they do not have these data sets. The income domains are created with data sets held by the Department for Work and Pensions and not all of these indicators will be made available for individual use. The SNS strongly advise Local Authorities and Community Planning Partnerships to use the 'Number of Income Deprived Persons' and the 'Number of Employment Deprived Persons' as robust indicators for profiling. **Table 20** shows which Income Domain Indicators are available for use within these profiles.

Table 20: List of SIMD Indicators and Indicators Used in this Analysis

SIMD Indicator	Used for this Analysis
Number of Adults (aged 16-59) receiving Income Support (Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) August 2008)	Total income support claimants
Number of Adults (aged 60 plus) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit (DWP August 2008)	Total Pension Credit claimants
Number of Children (aged 0-15) dependant on a recipient of Income Support (DWP August 2007)	Not available (see below)
Number of Adults receiving (all) Job Seekers Allowance (DWP August 2008)	Total JSA claimants
Number of Children (aged 0-15) dependant on a recipient of Job Seekers Allowance (all) (DWP August 2007)	Not available (see below)

Note: The only data set similar to the two that are concerned with the number of children is "All children in families receiving Tax Credits", and there is only data from 2007 for this indicator.

11.1 Working Age Claiming Incapacity Benefits

An amalgamation of Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) data. Incapacity Benefit replaced Sickness and Invalidity Benefits in April 1995. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions.

Table 21: % working age claiming incapacity benefits in SIMD 2004 to 2012

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	14%	14%	14%	14%	0.0%
CRAIGIEBANK	10%	11%	10%	10%	0.0%
DOUGLAS	16%	16%	16%	16%	0.0%
LINLATHEN	22%	21%	21%	22%	0.0%
MID CRAIGIE	18%	19%	18%	18%	0.0%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	19%	20%	17%	19%	0.0%
EAST END	16%	16%	16%	16%	0.0%
DCC	12.1%	12.7%	11.7%	11.8%	-0.4%

Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

Figure 4: % working age claiming incapacity benefits in SIMD 2004 to 2012

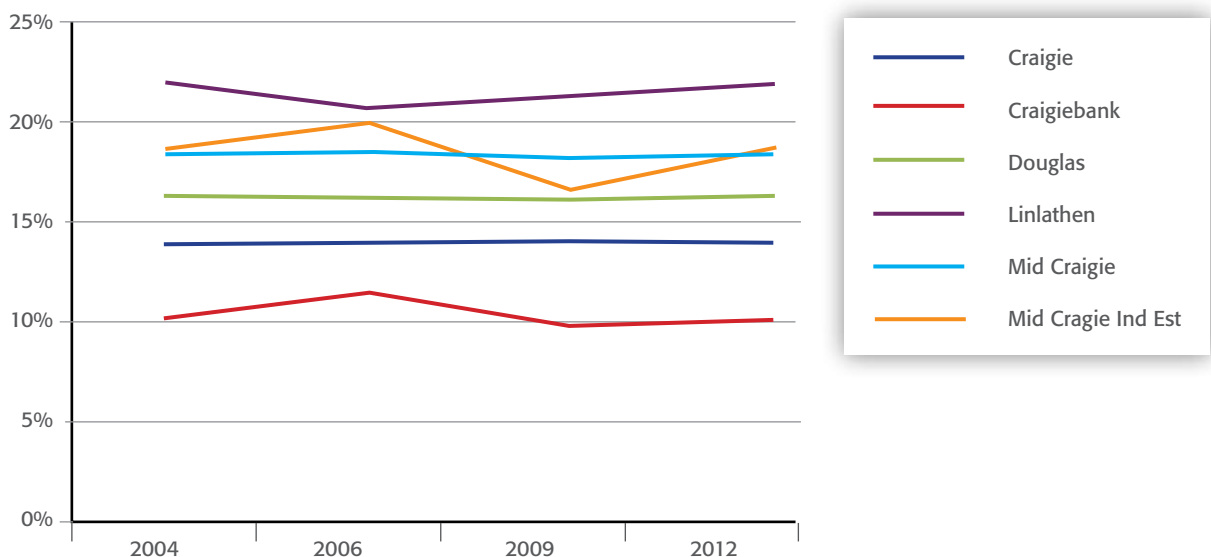


Table 21 and **Figure 4** show the differences in the percentage of working age people claiming incapacity benefit. The levels have remained relatively stable between SIMD 2004 and 2012. There is a wide gap between the highest and the least percentages within the East End LCPP.

11.2 Working Age Claiming Income Support

Income Support is awarded to people aged between 16 and the age at which they can claim Pension Credit, who are on a low income, who work less than 16 hours a week, and/or who are not required to be in full-time employment e.g. carers. Income Support that is paid because of an illness or disability is replaced by Employment Support Allowance (ESA) for new claimants from 27 October 2008.

Table 22: % Working age on Income Support in SIMD 2004 to 2012

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	21%	8%	8%	8%	-13.5%
CRAIGIEBANK	20%	5%	5%	5%	-14.2%
DOUGLAS	23%	14%	13%	12%	-10.4%
LINLATHEN	29%	20%	21%	19%	-10.6%
MID CRAIGIE	29%	19%	19%	17%	-12.1%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	37%	13%	13%	9%	-27.7%
EAST END	24%	14%	14%	12%	-11.7%
DCC	17.7%	10.1%	12.1%	8.3%	-9.4%

Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

Figure 5: % Working age on Income Support in SIMD 2004 to 2012

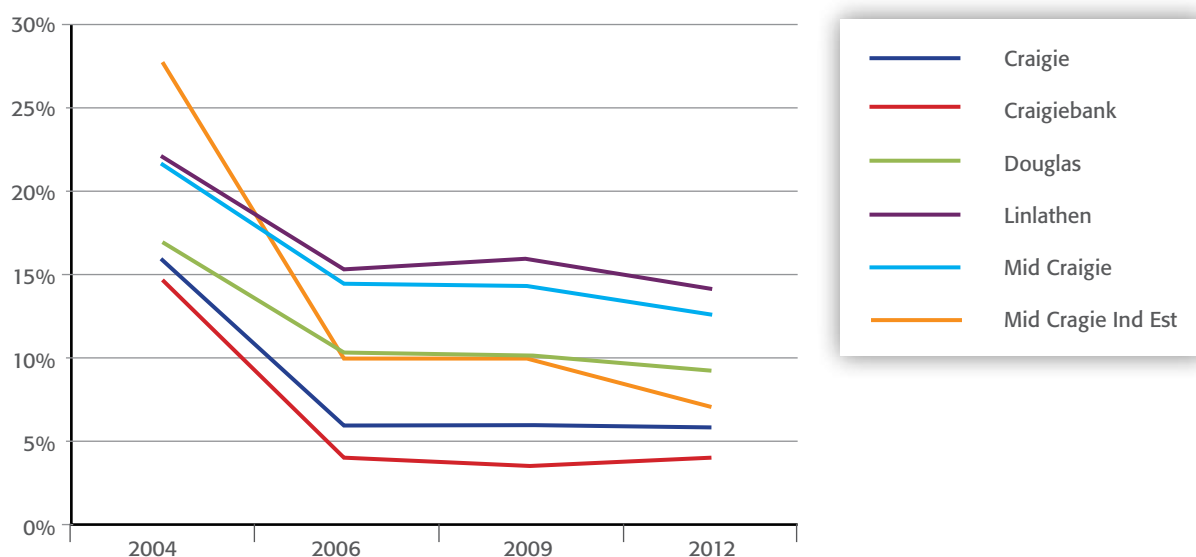


Table 22 and **Figure 5** show that all community areas have seen a decrease in the percentage of the working age population on income support between SIMD 2004 and 2012. The magnitude of these changes differs greatly between community areas but all are a reduction of greater than 10%.

11.3 Working Age Claiming JSA

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. There are contribution-based and income-based routes of entry to JSA. Income-based JSA is similar to Income Support and the majority of JSA recipients are expected to qualify through this route.

Table 23: % Working Age Claiming JSA in SIMD 2004 to 2012

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	5%	4%	4%	5%	0.3%
CRAIGIEBANK	4%	3%	1%	3%	-0.4%
DOUGLAS	6%	6%	6%	7%	1.1%
LINLATHEN	9%	6%	8%	10%	1.6%
MID CRAIGIE	8%	6%	5%	7%	-0.6%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	4%	3%	3%	3%	-0.6%
EAST END	6%	5%	5%	7%	0.5%
DCC	5.3%	4.1%	4.0%	5.3%	-0.1%

Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

Figure 6: % Working Age Claiming JSA in SIMD 2004 to 2012

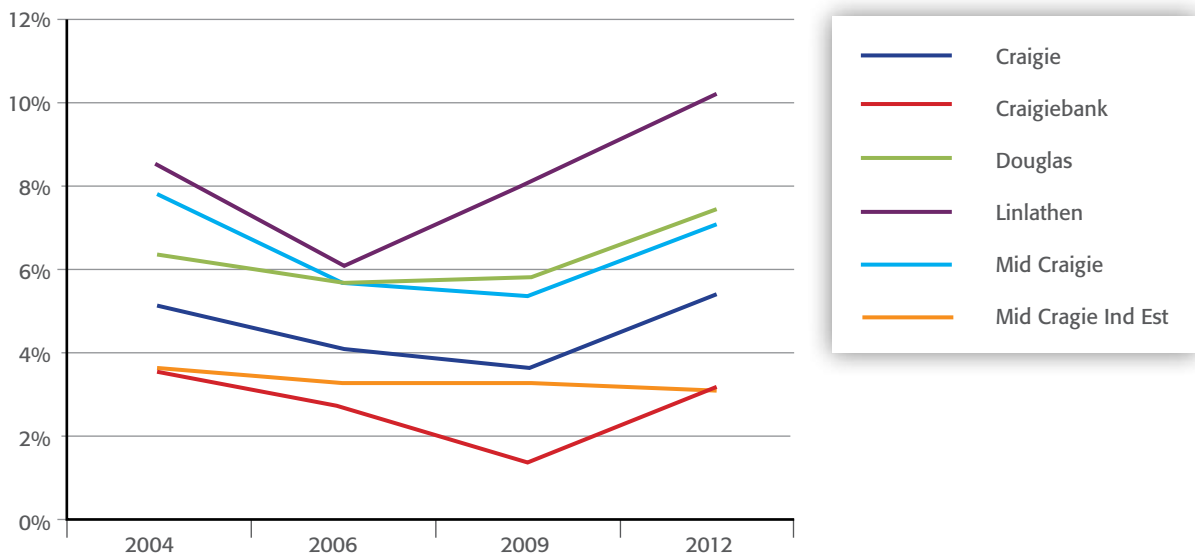


Table 23 and **Figure 6** show that in most cases JSA claimant counts can be seen to fall from between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 publications.

Between SIMD 2006 and 2012 the JSA claimant counts have proceeded to rise back to around initial levels.

11.4 Pensionable age receiving Pension Credits

Pension Credits provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. The awarded amount will depend on other sources of income and extra amounts are added to the standard minimum for those who have: relevant housing costs; severe disabilities; or caring responsibilities.

Table 24: % Pensionable age receiving Pension Credits in SIMD 2004 to 2012

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	n/a	38%	40%	40%	2.8%
CRAIGIEBANK	n/a	28%	31%	29%	1.3%
DOUGLAS	n/a	38%	41%	41%	3.0%
LINLATHEN	n/a	53%	51%	50%	-2.8%
MID CRAIGIE	n/a	45%	47%	48%	3.2%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	n/a	41%	41%	38%	-2.3%
EAST END	n/a	38%	40%	40%	2.6%
DCC	n/a	31.7%	33.0%	32.5%	0.9%

Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

Figure 7: % Pensionable age receiving Pension Credits in SIMD 2004 to 2012

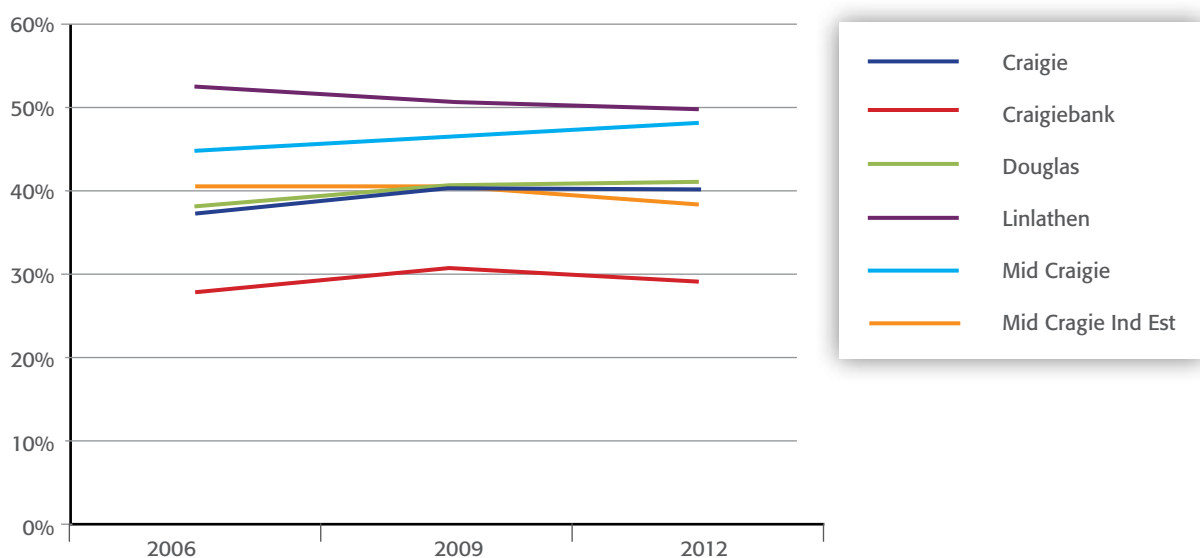


Table 24 and **Figure 7** show that the percentages have remained stable with Mid Craigie and Douglas showing a slightly larger increase than the others.

11.5 Summary of Changes shown in Above Indicators

Table 25 summarises the nature of the changes that have been detailed in **Tables 21 to 24**. Where there has been a 'positive change' (a change that is desired – for example a reduction in working age population claiming JSA) this is indicated with a '1' and a green colour, the opposite being a '0' and an orange colour. The number of changes is totalled in the column at the far right of the table.

Table 25: Summary of Changes Experienced in Indicators within this Report

	Benefit Indicators			SIMD Indicators					Summary
	% Working age claiming incapacity benefits 2009	% Working age on Income Support 2009	% Working age claiming JSA 2009	% Pensionable age receiving Pension Credits 2004-2009	SIMD 15% MD	% Population Income Deprived	% Working Age Population Employment Deprived	Indicators showing Positive Change	
CRAIGIE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
CRAIGIEBANK	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	
DOUGLAS	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	
LINLATHEN	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	
MID CRAIGIE	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	
EAST END	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
DCC	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	

12 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Crime Domain

Table 26 shows the percentages of the population for each East End community area that live in a data zone that is ranked within the 15% most deprived in Scotland within the SIMD Crime Domain. The SIMD crime domain does not include all types of crime or offence recorded by the police. Certain crimes have been excluded because of data quality issues, or because they are less meaningful in terms of deprivation at a neighbourhood level.

For full description of the indicators and the Crime Domain itself use the following link:

<http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/technical-notes/domains-and-indicators/crime-domain/>

Table 26: % Population living in the 15% Most Deprived Data zones of the Crime Domain

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
CRAIGIE	n/a	36%	17%	17%	-18%
CRAIGIEBANK	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
DOUGLAS	n/a	14%	5%	33%	19%
LINLATHEN	n/a	2%	93%	94%	92%
MID CRAIGIE	n/a	70%	77%	78%	8%
MID CRAIGIE IND ESTATE	n/a	30%	31%	31%	1%
EAST END	n/a	25%	29%	39%	14%
DCC	n/a	18%	17%	26%	8%

Source: Scottish Government



...you can do so much more **ONLINE** at...

dundee.gov.uk

This information is made available in large print or in an alternative format that meets your needs.

Chinese	欲知詳情，請致電：01382 435825
Russian	Более подробную информацию можно получить позвонив по телефону: 01382 435825
Urdu	مزید معلومات کے لئے براہ مہربانی 01382 435825 پر فون کریں۔
Polish	po dalszą informację zadzwoń pod numer 01382 435825
Alternative Formats	For further information please contact the issuer of this publication