

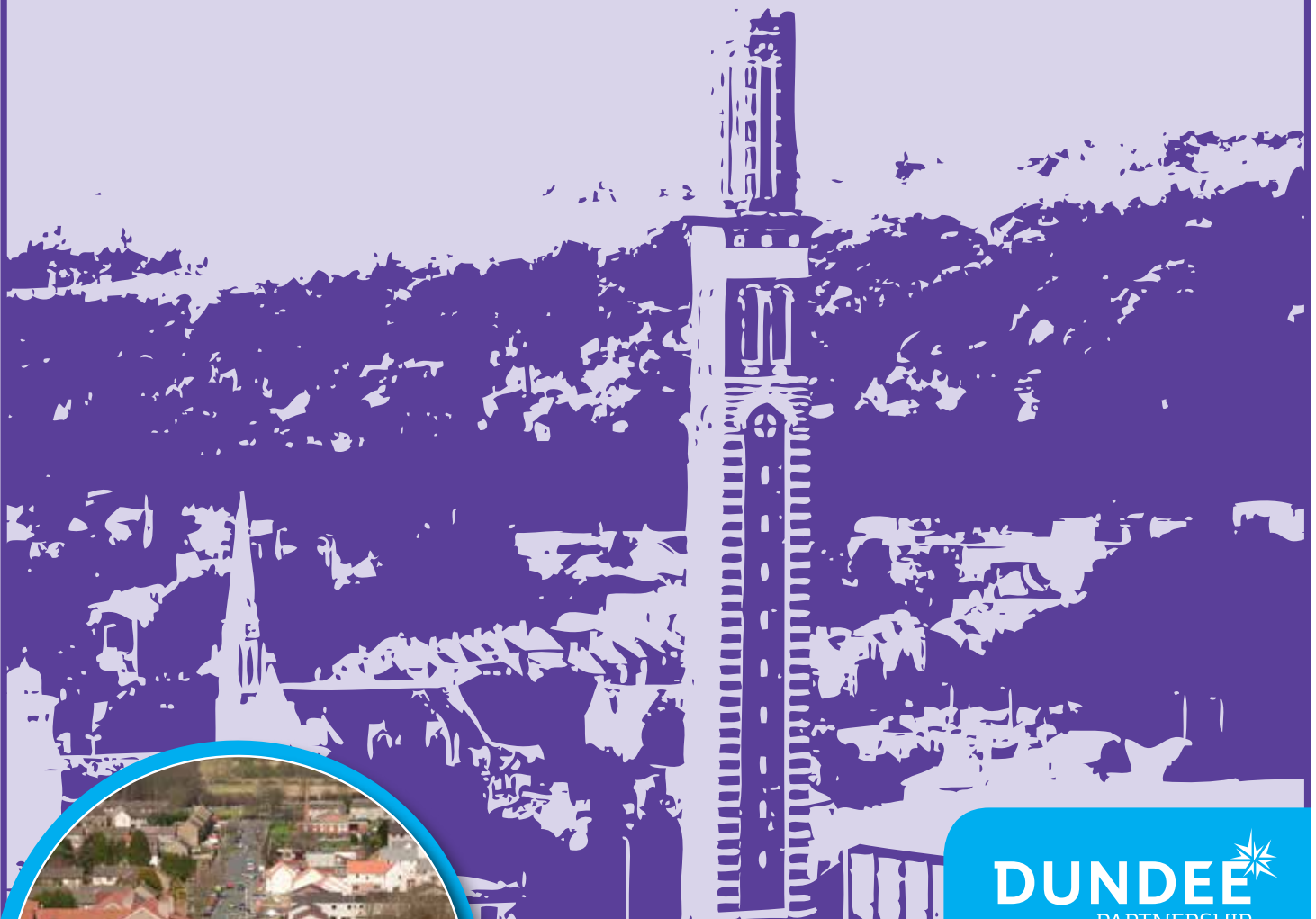
DUNDEE **LOCHEE**

Census Profile



Local Community Planning Partnership

*Beechwood ♦ Charleston ♦ Clement Park/Foggyley ♦ Denhead of Gray ♦ Dryburgh
♦ Gowrie Park ♦ Lochee ♦ Menzieshill ♦ Pitalpin ♦ Sutherland ♦ Whorterbank*



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Introduction

This profile report is for the Lochee 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 Governments 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.



Lochee LCPP Multi-Member Ward 2011 Census Profile

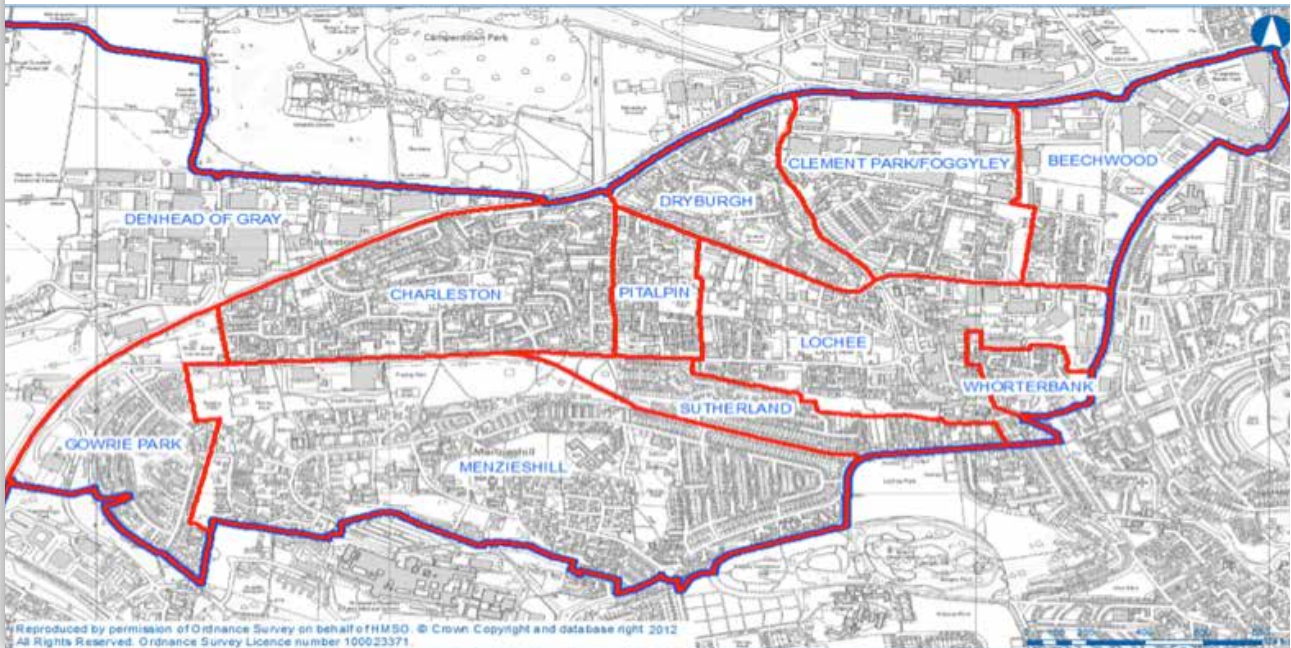
Table 1: Lochee LCPP Multi-Member Ward 2011 Census Profile

Title	Lochee		Dundee City		Scotland	
	2011	%	2011	%	2011	%
Population						
Total population: 2011	19,223	100	147,268	100	5,295,403	100
Total population 0-15	3,472	18.1	23,704	16.1	916,331	17.3
Total population 16-64	12,161	63.3	98,967	67.2	3,488,738	65.9
Total population 65+	3,590	18.7	24,597	16.7	890,334	16.8
Median age	41		38		41	
Ethnicity						
White British	17,841	92.8	131,610	89.4	4,862,787	91.8
White Other	548	2.9	6,850	4.7	221,620	4.2
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	78	0.4	685	0.5	19,815	0.4
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	488	2.5	5,838	4.0	140,678	2.7
African	133	0.7	1,170	0.8	29,638	0.6
Caribbean or Black	21	0.1	269	0.2	6,540	0.1
Other ethnic groups	114	0.6	846	0.6	14,325	0.3
Marital Status (*SSCP - same sex civil partnership) (% of those age 16+)						
Single	6,159	39.1	53,321	43.2	1,549,492	35.4
Married	5,831	37.0	44,593	36.1	1,981,516	45.2
In a registered SSCP*	24	0.2	171	0.1	7,150	0.2
Seperated	587	3.7	4,185	3.4	140,954	3.2
Divorced	1,690	10.7	11,493	9.3	359,704	8.2
Widowed or surviving partner	1,460	9.3	9,801	7.9	340,256	7.8
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
All people aged 16 to 74	13,854	100	111,319	100	3,970,530	100
Economically Active (as a % of those aged 16-74)						
Part Time Employed	1,902	13.7	13,971	12.6	529,816	13.3
Full Time Employed	5,032	36.3	38,595	34.7	1,573,416	39.6
Self Employed	607	4.4	5,405	4.9	297,693	7.5
Unemployed	1,020	7.4	6,384	5.7	189,414	4.8
Full Time Student	520	3.8	7,366	6.6	148,560	3.7
Economically Inactive (as a % of those aged 16-74)						
Retired	2,174	15.7	15,847	14.2	591,667	14.9
Full time student	688	5.0	11,232	10.1	218,412	5.5
Looking after home or family	543	3.9	3,543	3.2	141,542	3.6
Long term sick or disabled	1,046	7.6	6,732	6.0	203,975	5.1
Other	322	2.3	2,244	2.0	76,035	1.9
Language/Place of Birth						
Speaks English very well/well (age 3+)	18,281	98.8	140,068	98.3	5,044,683	98.6
Does not speak English well/at all (age 3+)	228	1.2	2,421	1.7	73,540	1.4
Country of Birth						
Born in UK	18,065	94.0	134,003	91.0	4,925,406	93.0
Other EU: Member countries in March 2001	150	0.8	2,248	1.5	60,596	1.1
Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	224	1.2	2,740	1.9	76,689	1.4
Other countries	784	4.1	8,277	5.6	232,712	4.4

	Lochee	%	Dundee City	%	Scotland	%
<i>Length of residence in UK</i>						
Born in UK	18,067	94.0	134,015	91.0	4,926,119	93.0
Less than two years	213	1.1	4,242	2.9	81,615	1.5
Two plus years less than five	253	1.3	2,744	1.9	80,234	1.5
Five years or more and less than ten years	252	1.3	2,187	1.5	69,340	1.3
Ten years or more	438	2.3	4,080	2.8	138,095	2.6
Education (highest level of qualification)						
No Qualifications	5,228	33	33,208	27	1,173,116	26.8
Level 1 (standard grd, foundation general or credit)	4,223	27	28,185	23	1,010,875	23.1
Level 2 (higher, adv higher or equivalent)	1,974	13	19,238	16	627,423	14.3
Level 3 (SVQ level 4 or equivalent)	1,441	9	12,278	10	424,996	9.7
Level 4 (degree, professional qualification or equivalent)	2,885	18	30,655	25	1,142,662	26.1
Households						
Total household spaces	9,695	100	71,625	100	2,473,881	100
With residents	9,287	96	69,193	96.6	2,372,777	95.9
Vacant	364	3.8	1,731	2.4	64,462	2.6
Tenure (% of those with residents)						
Owner Occupied	4,594	49.5	34,885	50.4	1,470,986	62.0
Local Authority	2,971	32.0	12,826	18.5	312,745	13.2
Housing Association	714	7.7	7,971	11.5	263,674	11.1
Private Rented	934	10.1	12,921	18.7	263,459	11.1
Other	74	0.8	590	0.9	61,913	2.6
Composition						
No car	4,276	44.1	28,896	41.8	724,144	30.5
One car	3,745	38.6	28,176	40.7	1,002,344	42.2
Two or more cars	1,266	13.1	12,121	17.5	646,289	27.2
Lone parent (with child)	1,145	11.8	6,530	9.4	170,002	7.2
Pensioner only	2,528	26.1	14,489	20.9	490,839	20.7
Dependent child (all ages)	2,374	24.5	16,148	23.3	616,489	26.0
No adults in employment (with children)	570	5.9	3,289	4.8	93,152	3.9
One or more person with long term health problem or disability (with children)	567	5.8	3,908	5.6	135,831	5.7
Health and Caring						
Long term health condition or disability						
Activities limited	4,571	23.8	30,711	20.9	1,040,371	19.6
Activities not limited	14,652	76.2	116,557	79.1	4,255,032	80.4
General Health						
Very Good	9,131	47.5	75,918	51.6	2,778,481	52.5
Good	6,077	31.6	44,382	30.1	1,575,000	29.7
Fair	2,598	13.5	18,027	12.2	644,881	12.2
Bad	1,094	5.7	6,731	4.6	226,154	4.3
Very bad	323	1.7	2,210	1.5	70,887	1.3
Provision of unpaid care						
No unpaid care	17,437	90.7	134,196	91.1	4,803,172	90.7
1 to 49 hours per week	1,216	6.3	6,833	4.6	360,149	6.8
50 or more hours per week	570	3.0	6,239	4.2	132,082	2.5

Lochee Community Planning Partnership – Community Areas

Map 1: Lochee LCPP Community Areas



Lochee Local Community Planning Partnership consists of 11 community areas that are shown above in **Map 1**.

3.1 Lochee LCPP Community Area Demographic Profile

Table 2: Lochee LCPP Community Area Demographic Profile

Community Area	Total Population	Children	%	Working Age	%	Pensionable Age	%
BEECHWOOD	300	76	25%	184	61%	40	13%
CHARLESTON	4612	1080	23%	2879	62%	653	14%
CLEMENT PARK/ FOGGYLE	1490	257	17%	872	59%	361	24%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	457	95	21%	268	59%	94	21%
DRYBURGH	1304	212	16%	789	61%	303	23%
GOWRIE PARK	1007	128	13%	723	72%	156	15%
LOCHEE	1927	362	19%	1321	69%	244	13%
MENZIESHILL	5553	889	16%	3508	63%	1156	21%
PITALPIN	701	129	18%	403	57%	169	24%
SUTHERLAND	901	115	13%	561	62%	225	25%
WHORTERBANK	717	113	16%	468	65%	136	19%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table KS102SC)

Lochee 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.

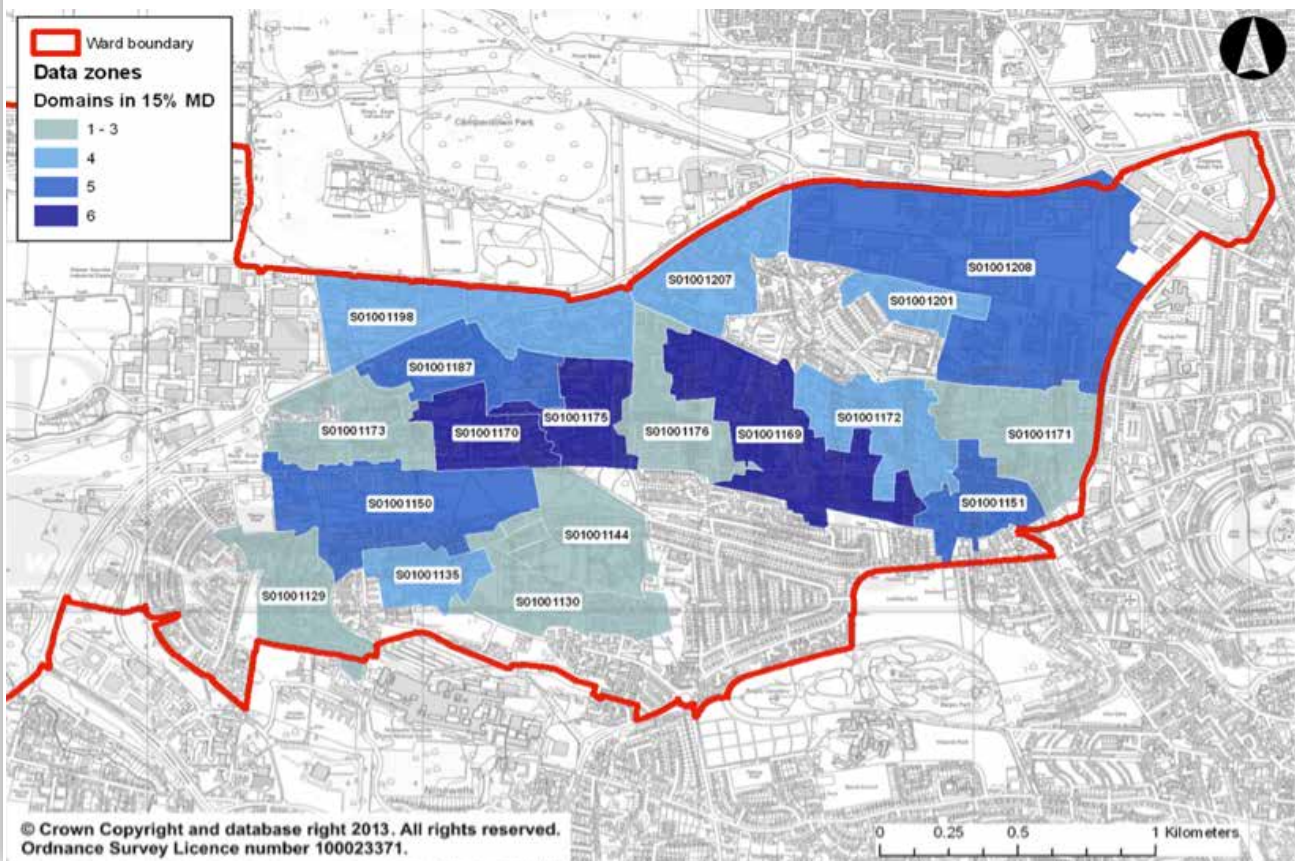
The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas called data zones with each containing around 350 households. The index provides a relative ranking for each data zone from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). The SIMD allows organisations to target policies and place resources in areas with 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 Lochee Community Planning Partnership have ranked within the 15% most deprived.

Map 2: Lochee 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
BEECHWOOD	96%	97%	95%	95%	-1.0%
CHARLESTON	60%	60%	60%	60%	-0.5%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	67%	66%	65%	65%	-2.7%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
DRYBURGH	4%	4%	4%	5%	0.4%
GOWRIE PARK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
LOCHEE	79%	78%	79%	79%	0.2%
MENZIESHILL	19%	19%	17%	17%	-1.6%
PITALPIN	18%	17%	18%	18%	0.5%
SUTHERLAND	8%	8%	8%	8%	0.3%
WHORTERBANK	62%	64%	63%	61%	-1.6%
LOCHEE LCPP	38%	38%	37%	38%	-0.7%
DCC	28%	29%	29%	29%	1%

Source: Scottish Government

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

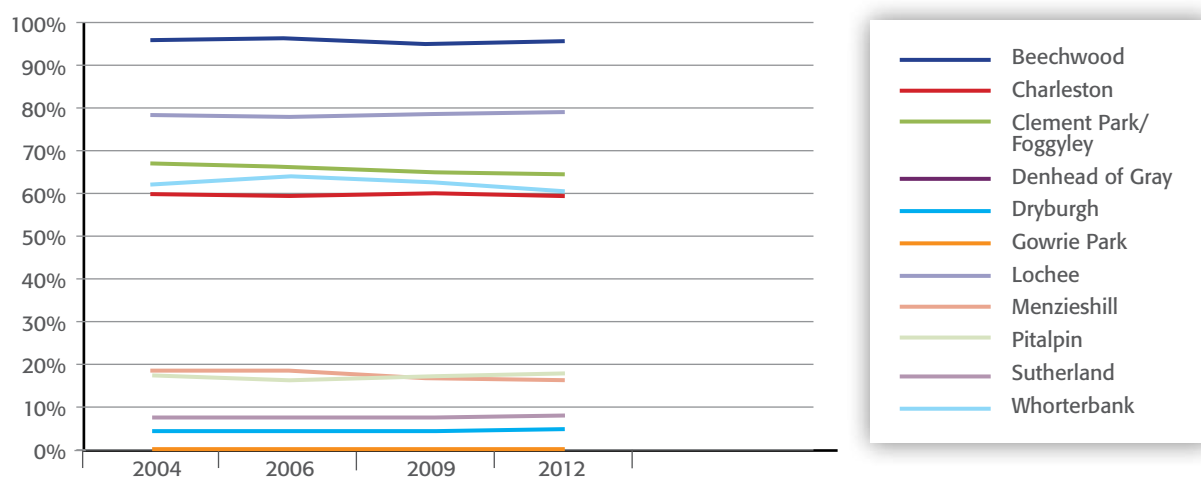


Table 3 and **Figure 1** show that there was little change in the percentage of the population living in data zones ranked within the 15% Most Deprived for Lochee LCPP Community Areas.

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

Table 4: Lochee LCPP Ethnicity Breakdown

Community Area	White	Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	African	Caribbean or Black	Other Ethnic Groups
Beechwood	99.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Charleston	96.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
Clement Park / Foggyley	98.5%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Denhead of Gray	95.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Dryburgh	98.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Gowrie Park	93.8%	0.4%	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Lochee	95.8%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Menzieshill	93.3%	0.5%	4.4%	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Pitalpin	98.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Sutherland	96.4%	0.1%	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Whorterbank	97.2%	0.7%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table KS201SC)

Table 4 shows the majority of individuals living in the community areas within Lochee LCPP declared their ethnicity as “White”. The proportion of individuals who declared their ethnicity as “Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups” was no more than 0.7% across all community areas of Lochee LCPP. The proportion of individuals who declared their ethnicity as “Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British” ranged from 0.5% to 4.4% across the communities which make up Lochee LCPP. All community areas which form Lochee LCPP had a similar proportion of individuals declaring their ethnicity as “African”, “Caribbean or Black” or “Other Ethnic Group”.

Proficiency in English

Tables 5 and 6 provide details on how individuals in the Lochee 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: Lochee 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
Beechwood	88.2%	9.8%	1.7%	0.3%
Charleston	85.2%	13.3%	1.3%	0.3%
Clement Park/ Foggyley	86.9%	12.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Denhead of Gray	84.8%	14.7%	0.5%	0.0%
Dryburgh	88.4%	10.0%	1.3%	0.2%
Gowrie Park	92.9%	6.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Lochee	86.9%	10.9%	1.7%	0.4%
Menzieshill	87.8%	11.2%	0.8%	0.2%
Pitalpin	89.0%	10.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Sutherland	93.3%	5.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Whorterbank	90.7%	8.5%	0.6%	0.1%

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 indicated they can speak English "Very Well" or "Well". The proportion of individuals who indicated they "Do not speak English well" ranged from 0.5% to 1.7% across all community areas. A small proportion of individuals ranging from 0.0% to 0.4% 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
Beechwood	91.0%	0.3%	3.1%	0.0%	4.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Charleston	91.3%	0.7%	4.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.7%	0.2%
Clement Park / Foggyley	92.0%	0.5%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%
Denhead of Gray	92.5%	1.6%	4.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%
Dryburgh	91.2%	0.7%	3.2%	0.0%	4.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Gowrie Park	96.2%	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Lochee	92.0%	0.6%	3.6%	0.1%	3.1%	0.6%	0.1%
Menzieshill	93.1%	0.6%	3.0%	0.1%	2.7%	0.5%	0.1%
Pitalpin	94.4%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%
Sutherland	96.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Whorterbank	91.6%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%	4.6%	0.4%	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 that the majority of individuals in all communities can “Speak, read and write English”. The proportion of individuals who indicated that they “Understand but do not speak, read or write English” ranged from 0.7% to 4.8%. Denhead of Gray was the area which had the lowest proportion of individuals who selected this option whereas Beechwood was the area which had the greatest proportion of individuals selecting this option. Between 0.0% and 0.3% of individuals in each area indicated that 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
Beechwood	39.5%	32.8%	15.1%	8.4%	4.3%
Charleston	47.0%	31.0%	13.8%	6.2%	2.0%
Clement Park / Foggyley	43.6%	33.3%	14.6%	6.4%	2.0%
Denhead of Gray	58.5%	25.5%	12.3%	3.5%	0.2%
Dryburgh	43.7%	30.7%	16.6%	6.7%	2.5%
Gowrie Park	59.2%	31.2%	6.9%	2.8%	0.0%
Lochee	46.7%	32.5%	12.6%	6.7%	1.6%
Menzieshill	46.8%	33.2%	13.3%	5.2%	1.5%
Pitalpin	48.4%	27.1%	17.7%	5.1%	1.6%
Sutherland	56.4%	30.1%	9.5%	2.9%	1.1%
Whorterbank	43.2%	29.3%	17.2%	7.8%	2.5%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS302SC)

Table 7 shows the majority of respondents within the community areas which form Lochee LCPP indicated they had "Very Good" or "Good" health. Gowrie Park and Sutherland were the areas which had the highest proportion of their respective populations indicating they had "Very Good" or "Good" health. In contrast Beechwood, Whorterbank and Dryburgh were the areas which had the greatest proportion of individuals indicating they had "Very Bad" or "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
Beechwood	65.3%	15.7%	19.0%
Charleston	76.8%	11.2%	11.9%
Clement Park / Foggyley	71.0%	13.8%	15.2%
Denhead of Gray	77.1%	7.3%	15.6%
Dryburgh	70.7%	12.7%	16.6%
Gowrie Park	86.0%	9.2%	4.8%
Lochee	77.5%	10.5%	12.0%
Menzieshill	77.6%	11.1%	11.3%
Pitalpin	70.0%	14.6%	15.4%
Sutherland	80.2%	11.6%	8.2%
Whorterbank	72.1%	11.7%	16.2%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS303SC)

Table 8 shows that the majority of individuals indicated their “Day-to-day activities were not limited”. Beechwood and Pitalpin were the areas which had the greatest proportion of individuals indicating their “Day-to-day activities were limited a little”. Beechwood was the area which had the greatest proportion of individuals indicating that their “Day-to-day activities were limited a lot”.

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 Lochee 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
BEECHWOOD	96%	97%	95%	95%	-1%
CHARLESTON	60%	41%	60%	60%	0%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	68%	25%	19%	21%	-47%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DRYBURGH	5%	4%	4%	1%	-4%
GOWRIE PARK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LOCHEE	79%	78%	79%	50%	-29%
MENZIESHILL	30%	19%	17%	17%	-13%
PITALPIN	18%	16%	18%	18%	1%
SUTHERLAND	8%	8%	8%	8%	0%
WHORTERBANK	62%	64%	63%	61%	-2%
LOCHEE LCPP	42%	30%	34%	31%	-11%
DCC	30%	23%	21%	21%	-10%

Source: Scottish Government

7.4 Unpaid Care

Table 10 shows the proportion of individuals living in Lochee 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
Beechwood	89.0%	11.0%
Charleston	91.1%	8.9%
Clement Park / Foggyley	91.6%	8.4%
Denhead of Gray	92.7%	7.3%
Dryburgh	86.9%	13.1%
Gowrie Park	91.0%	9.0%
Lochee	91.8%	8.2%
Menzieshill	90.9%	9.1%
Pitalpin	88.7%	11.3%
Sutherland	88.1%	11.9%
Whorterbank	92.0%	8.0%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS301SC)

Table 10 shows the majority of respondents who live in Lochee LCPP indicated they “Provide no unpaid care”. Denhead of Gray and Whorterbank were the areas which had the greatest proportion of their respective populations indicating they “Provide no unpaid care”. Dryburgh, Sutherland, Pitalpin and Beechwood were the areas which had the greatest proportion of individuals indicating they “Provide unpaid care”.

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
Beechwood	27.3%	12.1%	60.6%
Charleston	46.6%	19.3%	34.1%
Clement Park / Foggyley	44.0%	25.6%	30.4%
Denhead of Gray	39.4%	18.2%	42.4%
Dryburgh	33.3%	24.0%	42.7%
Gowrie Park	72.5%	6.6%	20.9%
Lochee	52.8%	20.8%	26.4%
Menzieshill	53.0%	17.1%	30.0%
Pitalpin	51.9%	16.5%	31.6%
Sutherland	59.8%	15.9%	24.3%
Whorterbank	52.6%	19.3%	28.1%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS301SC)

More than 50% of unpaid carers in the Gowrie Park, Lochee, Menzieshill, Pitalpin, Sutherland and Whorterbank areas indicated they “Provide 1 to 19 hours of unpaid care a week”. In Clement Park/Foggyley 25.6% of unpaid carers indicated they “Provide 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week”. Beechwood was the area which had the greatest proportion of unpaid carers indicating 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 Lochee 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 Lochee 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
BEECHWOOD	96%	97%	96%	96%	0%
CHARLESTON	58%	56%	95%	74%	16%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	30%	76%	78%	74%	44%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DRYBURGH	78%	79%	81%	69%	-9%
GOWRIE PARK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LOCHEE	7%	73%	79%	59%	51%
MENZIESHILL	0%	11%	7%	0%	0%
PITALPIN	0%	14%	18%	20%	20%
SUTHERLAND	6%	9%	10%	12%	5%
WHORTERBANK	55%	57%	59%	59%	5%
LOCHEE LCPP	28%	41%	52%	43%	15%
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 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
Beechwood	51.1%	48.9%
Charleston	62.0%	38.0%
Clement Park/ Foggyley	60.1%	39.9%
Denhead of Gray	80.6%	19.4%
Dryburgh	56.5%	43.5%
Gowrie Park	81.4%	18.6%
Lochee	65.4%	34.6%
Menziesshill	70.8%	29.2%
Pitalpin	65.7%	34.3%
Sutherland	78.9%	21.1%
Whorterbank	62.7%	37.3%

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 that in all areas which fall under Lochee LCPP more than 50% of those aged 16 and over indicated they had gained some form of educational 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)
Beechwood	54.4%	14.0%	12.3%	19.3%
Charleston	46.3%	18.8%	13.2%	21.7%
Clement Park/ Foggyley	46.1%	16.4%	14.1%	23.5%
Denhead of Gray	24.8%	12.8%	14.8%	47.6%
Dryburgh	47.3%	18.8%	14.1%	19.8%
Gowrie Park	30.6%	22.3%	12.0%	35.1%
Lochee	36.6%	18.4%	15.2%	29.8%
Menzieshill	39.2%	18.9%	13.2%	28.7%
Pitalpin	47.1%	16.0%	11.2%	25.8%
Sutherland	29.9%	19.9%	17.3%	33.0%
Whorterbank	42.0%	19.8%	16.4%	21.9%

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 54.4% of those with qualifications in Beechwood indicated that their "Highest level of qualification was at Level 1". In Gowrie Park 22.3% of those with qualifications indicated their "Highest level of qualification was at Level 2". Sutherland was the area which had the greatest proportion of those with qualifications indicating their "Highest Level of qualification was at Level 3". In the Denhead of Gray area 47.6% of those with qualifications indicated that their "Highest level of qualification was at Level 4".

9.1 Economic Activity and Economic Inactivity

Table 15 provides details of individuals living in Lochee 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
Beechwood	53.1%	46.9%
Charleston	65.3%	34.7%
Clement Park / Foggyley	63.3%	36.7%
Denhead of Gray	71.1%	28.9%
Dryburgh	62.9%	37.1%
Gowrie Park	71.8%	28.2%
Lochee	67.0%	33.0%
Menzieshill	66.3%	33.7%
Pitalpin	63.0%	37.0%
Sutherland	65.7%	34.3%
Whorterbank	63.4%	36.6%

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 that the majority of individuals aged 16 to 74 would define themselves as “Economically Active”. Gowrie Park and Denhead of Gray were the areas which had the greatest proportion of individuals who defined themselves as “Economically Active”.

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
BEECHWOOD	48%	38%	44%	36%	-12%
CHARLESTON	29%	29%	41%	29%	1%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	27%	26%	31%	25%	-2%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	3%	4%	11%	7%	4%
DRYBURGH	20%	21%	26%	23%	3%
GOWRIE PARK	2%	3%	5%	4%	2%
LOCHEE	29%	31%	38%	30%	1%
MENZIESHILL	18%	19%	23%	18%	0%
PITALPIN	16%	18%	20%	19%	3%
SUTHERLAND	8%	7%	8%	7%	-1%
WHORTERBANK	29%	28%	35%	31%	2%
LOCHEE LCPP	22%	22%	28%	22%	0%
DCC	20%	19%	20%	18%	-2%

Source: Scottish Government

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

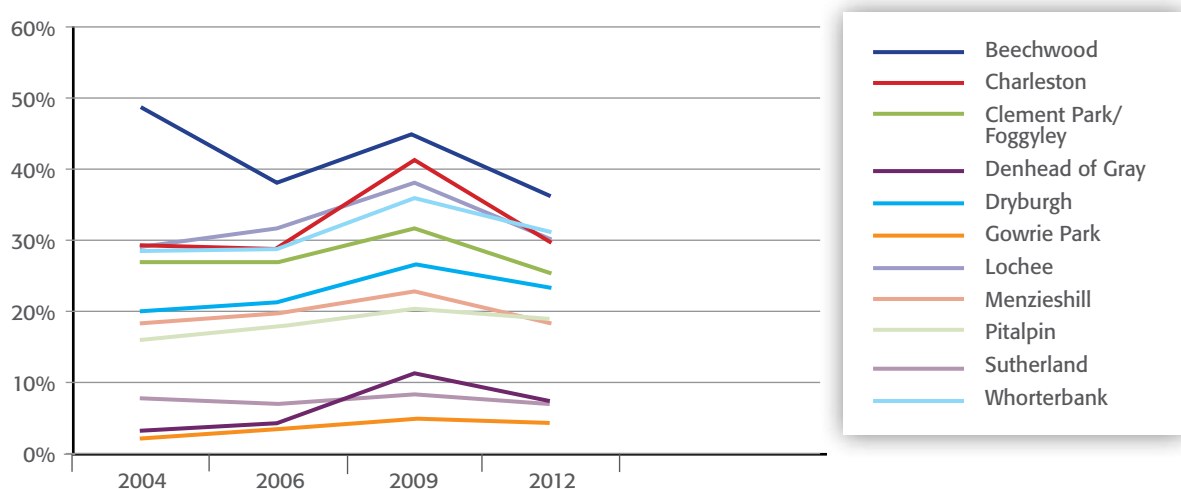


Table 16 and **Figure 2** show that there is a wide variation within Lochee of levels of income deprivation.

Beechwood has seen a decrease in the percentage of the population classed as income deprived but still remains the highest percentage of all community areas within Lochee.

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
Beechwood	43.8%	56.3%
Charleston	56.3%	43.8%
Clement Park / Foggyley	53.8%	46.2%
Denhead of Gray	69.0%	31.0%
Dryburgh	55.6%	44.4%
Gowrie Park	67.9%	32.1%
Lochee	55.0%	45.0%
Menzieshill	58.0%	42.0%
Pitalpin	57.6%	42.4%
Sutherland	62.7%	37.3%
Whorterbank	50.9%	49.1%

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 that apart from Beechwood, the majority of individuals aged 16 to 74 who live in the communities which form Lochee LCPP indicated they were “In employment”. In the Beechwood area 56.3% of individuals indicated they were “Not in employment”.

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
Beechwood	21.4%	35.0%	12.0%	31.6%
Charleston	19.1%	26.8%	13.9%	40.3%
Clement Park/Foggyley	17.6%	28.4%	14.2%	39.8%
Denhead of Gray	12.8%	36.2%	17.0%	34.0%
Dryburgh	20.1%	30.3%	15.3%	34.4%
Gowrie Park	15.3%	26.0%	17.2%	41.6%
Lochee	20.6%	25.2%	11.0%	43.1%
Menzieshill	19.1%	25.8%	15.2%	40.0%
Pitalpin	19.0%	32.7%	17.1%	31.2%
Sutherland	12.7%	27.8%	21.0%	38.5%
Whorterbank	17.9%	26.5%	14.4%	41.2%

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 18 shows between 20% and 21% of those “Not in employment” in the Beechwood, Dryburgh and Lochee areas indicated they had “Never worked”. In the Denhead of Gray and Beechwood areas 35% to 36% of individuals “Not in employment” indicated they “Last worked before 2001”. In the Sutherland area 21.0% of those “Not in employment” indicated they “Last worked 2001-2005”. Over 40% of those “Not in employment” in Charleston, Gowrie Park, Lochee, Menzieshill and Whorterbank indicated 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
BEECHWOOD	37%	29%	29%	28%	-8%
CHARLESTON	23%	25%	26%	27%	4%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	28%	26%	23%	28%	0%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	7%	10%	10%	6%	-1%
DRYBURGH	21%	21%	20%	22%	1%
GOWRIE PARK	7%	8%	6%	6%	-1%
LOCHEE	24%	28%	28%	31%	8%
MENZIESHILL	18%	18%	16%	20%	2%
PITALPIN	19%	19%	18%	20%	1%
SUTHERLAND	10%	9%	9%	9%	-1%
WHORTERBANK	22%	22%	26%	30%	8%
LOCHEE LCPP	20%	21%	20%	22%	2%
DCC	17%	17%	16%	17%	0%

Source: Scottish Government

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

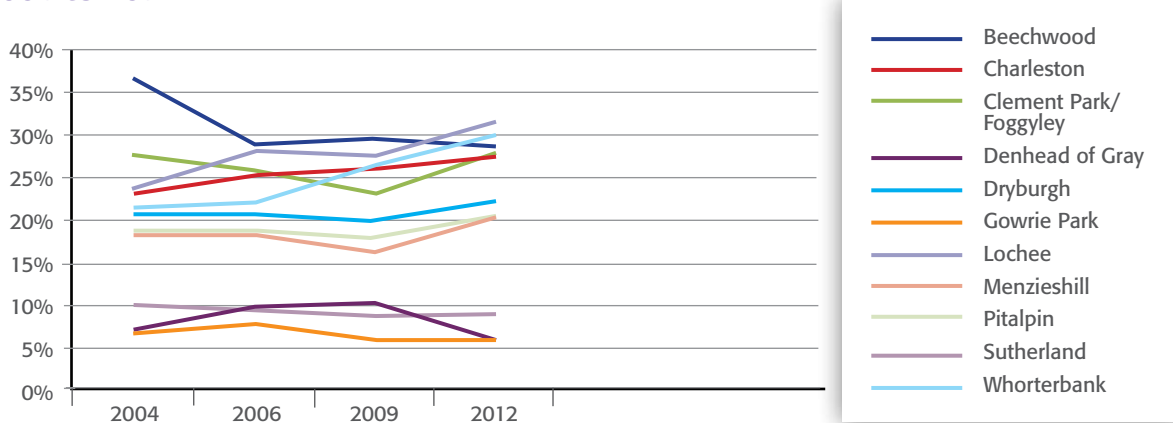


Table 19 and **Figure 3** show that there is a wide variation within Lochee of levels of employment deprivation. Beechwood has seen a decrease and has gone from first highest percentage to the third.

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – Income Statistics

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
BEECHWOOD	27%	28%	24%	25%	-2.0%
CHARLESTON	16%	18%	18%	20%	4.3%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	20%	21%	18%	19%	-0.6%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	14%	10%	7%	5%	-8.6%
DRYBURGH	16%	17%	16%	17%	1.1%
GOWRIE PARK	7%	6%	5%	5%	-1.7%
LOCHEE	16%	19%	19%	19%	3.3%
MENZIESHILL	12%	13%	13%	13%	0.5%
PITALPIN	13%	12%	14%	13%	0.0%
SUTHERLAND	8%	8%	7%	6%	-2.1%
WHORTERBANK	16%	19%	18%	20%	3.4%
LOCHEE LCPP	14.3%	15.4%	14.8%	15.5%	1.2%
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

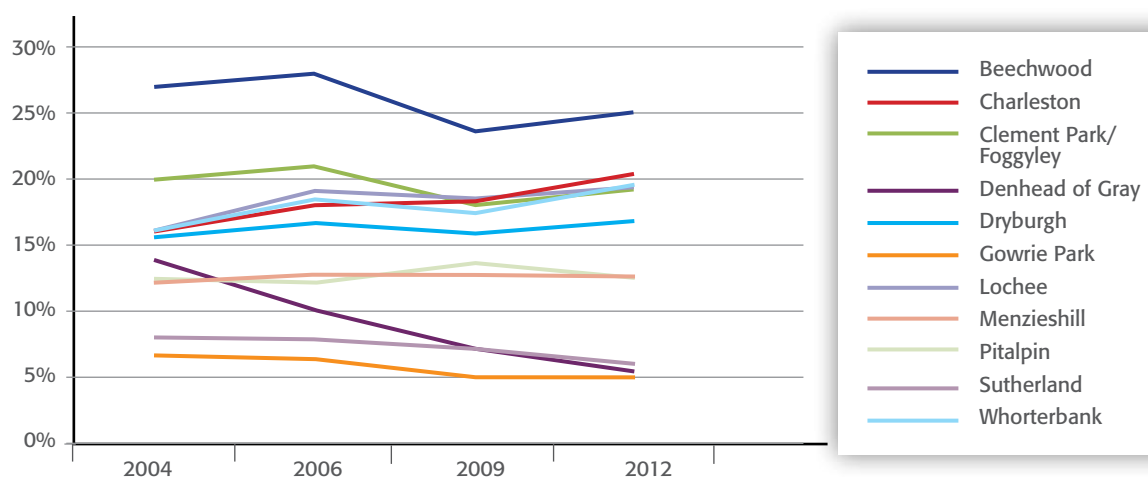


Table 21 and **Figure 4** show the differences in the percentage of working age people claiming incapacity benefit. Beechwood remains the highest percentage even though it has seen a decrease between SIMD 2004 and 2012. There is a wide gap between the highest and the least percentages within the Lochee 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
BEECHWOOD	37%	27%	22%	15%	-22.2%
CHARLESTON	25%	16%	17%	17%	-8.3%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	25%	18%	16%	13%	-11.7%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	6%	2%	2%	3%	-3.8%
DRYBURGH	20%	12%	11%	11%	-9.4%
GOWRIE PARK	2%	1%	2%	2%	-0.2%
LOCHEE	30%	16%	16%	14%	-16.3%
MENZIESHILL	18%	10%	11%	9%	-8.9%
PITALPIN	14%	9%	9%	9%	-5.1%
SUTHERLAND	8%	3%	4%	2%	-5.6%
WHORTERBANK	34%	16%	16%	12%	-22.7%
LOCHEE LCPP	20.8%	12.3%	12.3%	11.1%	-9.7%
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

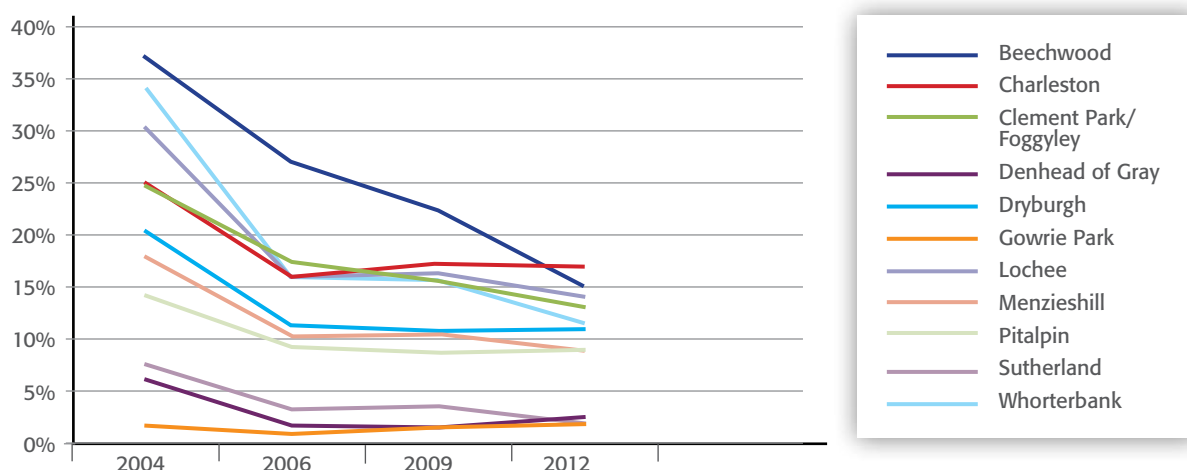


Table 22 and **Figure 5** show that all community areas have seen a decrease in the percentage of the working age population on income support between SIMD 2004 and 2012. The magnitude of these changes differs greatly between community areas.

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
BEECHWOOD	8%	8%	6%	9%	0.3%
CHARLESTON	7%	5%	6%	8%	1.3%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	9%	7%	6%	7%	-1.4%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	2%	2%	2%	2%	-0.1%
DRYBURGH	6%	4%	3%	7%	0.7%
GOWRIE PARK	1%	1%	1%	2%	0.9%
LOCHEE	6%	6%	8%	9%	2.5%
MENZIESHILL	6%	6%	5%	6%	0.1%
PITALPIN	6%	3%	5%	7%	1.2%
SUTHERLAND	3%	2%	1%	2%	-0.8%
WHORTERBANK	5%	3%	7%	7%	2.4%
LOCHEE LCPP	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	6.6%	0.6%
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

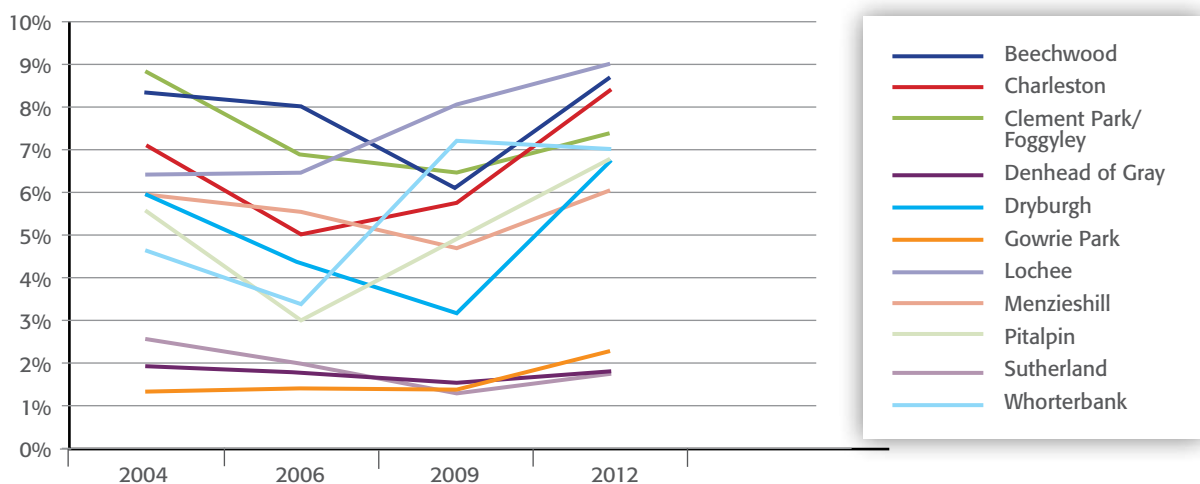


Table 23 and **Figure 6** show that in most cases JSA claimant counts can be seen to fall from between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 publications.

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
BEECHWOOD	n/a	53%	55%	55%	2.0%
CHARLESTON	n/a	39%	42%	44%	4.6%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	n/a	34%	40%	41%	7.2%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	n/a	12%	15%	14%	2.4%
DRYBURGH	n/a	34%	39%	40%	5.7%
GOWRIE PARK	n/a	9%	8%	8%	-0.8%
LOCHEE	n/a	51%	53%	51%	0.1%
MENZIESHILL	n/a	28%	28%	27%	-1.0%
PITALPIN	n/a	30%	30%	28%	-2.0%
SUTHERLAND	n/a	14%	14%	13%	-1.0%
WHORTERBANK	n/a	50%	57%	57%	7.4%
LOCHEE LCPP	n/a	33.7%	35.1%	34.9%	1.2%
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

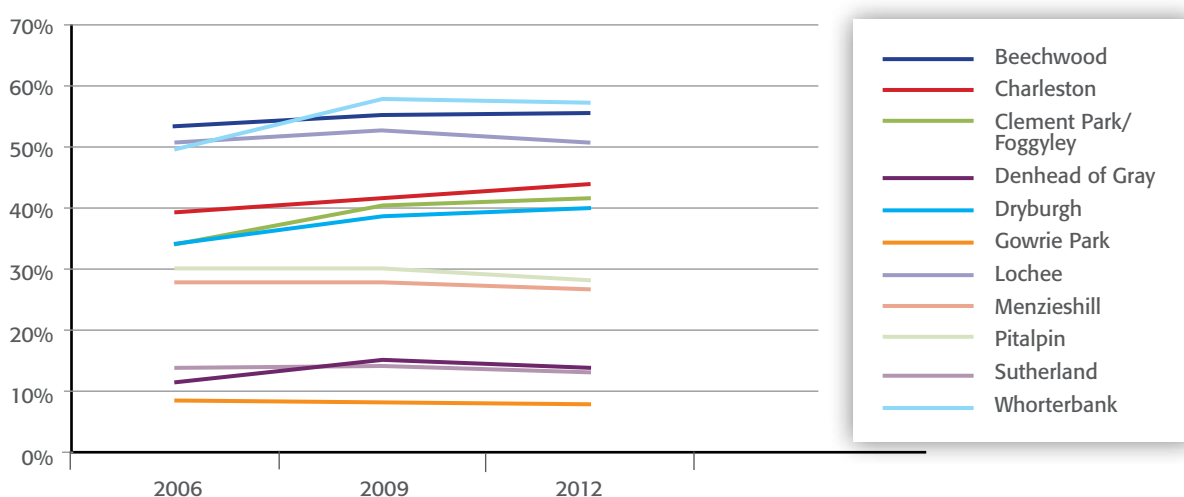


Table 24 and **Figure 7** show that the percentages have remained stable with Whorterbank and Clement Park/Foggyley showing a slightly larger increase than the others.

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	
BEECHWOOD	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
CHARLESTON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
CLEMENT PARK/ FOGGYLEY	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	5
DENHEAD OF GRAY	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
DRYBURGH	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
GOWRIE PARK	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
LOCHEE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MENZIESHILL	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
PITALPIN	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
SUTHERLAND	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
WHORTERBANK	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
LOCHEE LCPP	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
DCC	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5

12 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Crime Domain

Table 26 shows the percentage of the population for each Lochee 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 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
BEECHWOOD	n/a	97%	100%	100%	3%
CHARLESTON	n/a	23%	21%	41%	18%
CLEMENT PARK/FOGGYLEY	n/a	25%	19%	21%	-4%
DENHEAD OF GRAY	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
DRYBURGH	n/a	4%	4%	5%	1%
GOWRIE PARK	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
LOCHEE	n/a	73%	88%	96%	23%
MENZIESHILL	n/a	10%	0%	17%	7%
PITALPIN	n/a	100%	100%	100%	0%
SUTHERLAND	n/a	2%	2%	8%	6%
WHORTERBANK	n/a	0%	37%	100%	100%
LOCHEE LCPP	n/a	23%	22%	36%	13%
DCC	n/a	18%	17%	26%	8%

Source: Scottish Government



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