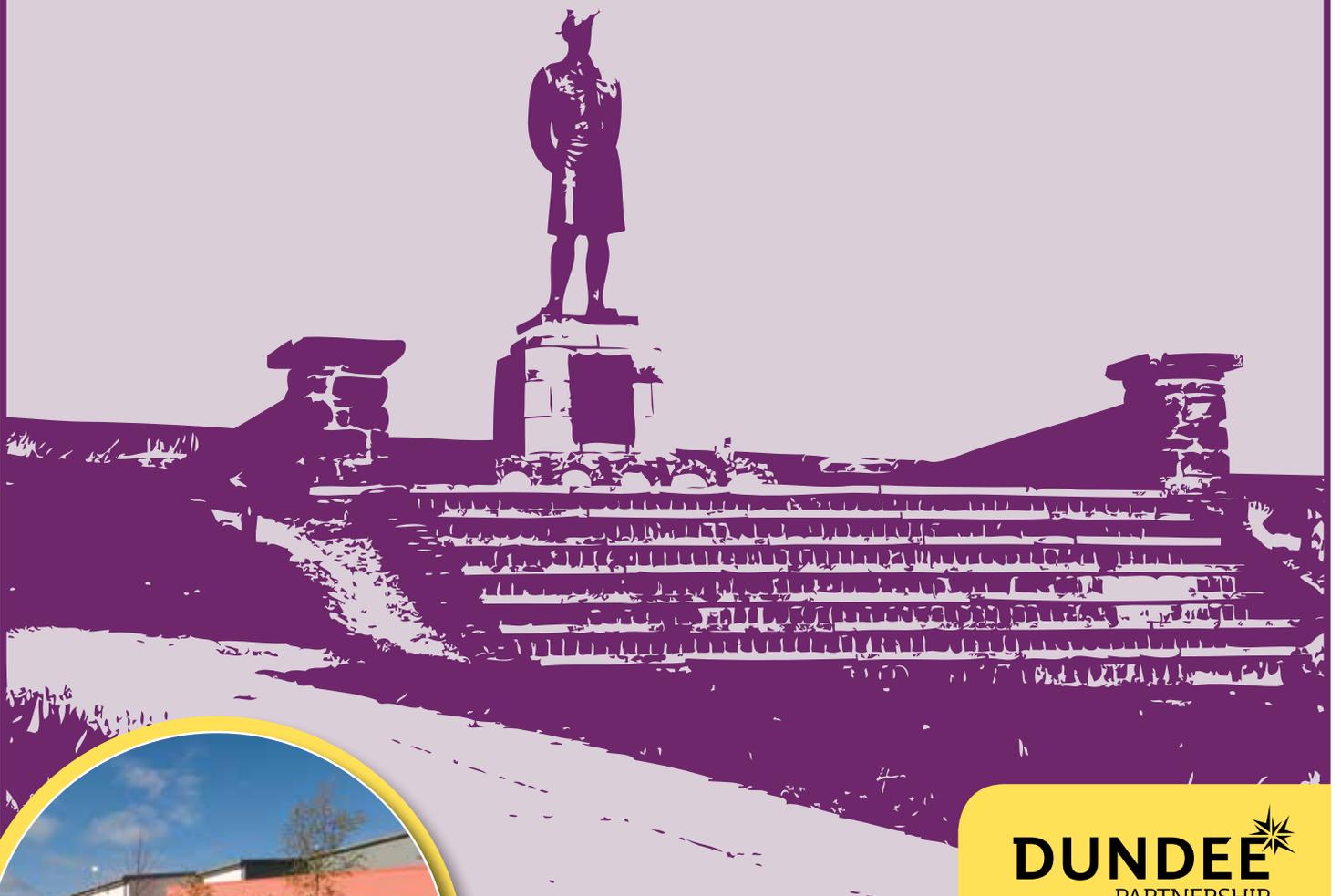# DUNDEE
NORTH EAST

Census Profile

Local Community Planning Partnership

Ballumbie ♦ Dalclaverhouse ♦ Fintry ♦ Mill O' Mains ♦ Whitfield

DUNDEE
PARTNERSHIP

Working together to make Dundee a better place

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Introduction

This profile report is for the North East 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.

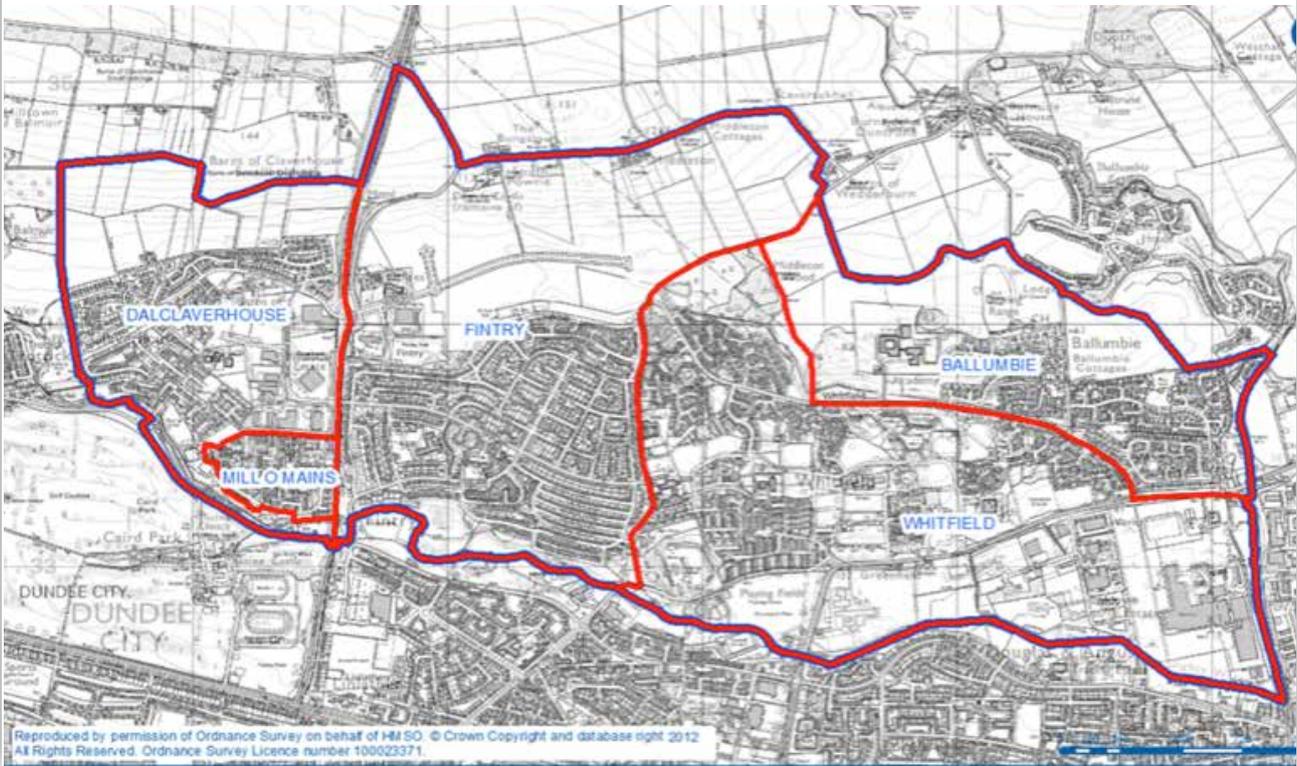# North East LCPP Multi-Member Ward 2011 Census Profile

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

Title	North East		Dundee City		Scotland	
Population	**2011**	**%**	**2011**	**%**	**2011**	**%**
Total population: 2011	15,667	100	147,268	100	5,295,403	100
Total population 0-15	3,713	23.7	23,704	16.1	916,331	17.3
Total population 16-64	10,172	64.9	98,967	67.2	3,488,738	65.9
Total population 65+	1,782	11.4	24,597	16.7	890,334	16.8
Median age	36		38		41	
Ethnicity						
White British	14,989	95.7	131,610	89.4	4,862,787	91.8
White Other	388	2.5	6,850	4.7	221,620	4.2
Mixed or Multiple Ethinic Groups	44	0.3	685	0.5	19,815	0.4
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	180	1.1	5,838	4.0	140,678	2.7
African	31	0.2	1,170	0.8	29,638	0.6
Caribbean or Black	13	0.1	269	0.2	6,540	0.1
Other ethnic groups	22	0.1	846	0.6	14,325	0.3
Marital Status *(*SSCP - same sex civil partnership)* *(% of those age 16+)*						
Single (never married/registered in SSCP*)	4,520	37.8	53,321	43.2	1,549,492	35.4
Married	4,980	41.7	44,593	36.1	1,981,516	45.2
In a registered SSCP*	10	0.1	171	0.1	7,150	0.2
Separated	514	4.3	4,185	3.4	140,954	3.2
Divorced	1,199	10.0	11,493	9.3	359,704	8.2
Widowed or surviving partner	731	6.1	9,801	7.9	340,256	7.8
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits						
All people aged 16 to 74	11,296	100	111,319	100	3,970,530	100
Economically Active (as a % of those aged 16-74)						
Part Time Employed	1,824	16.1	13,971	12.6	529,816	13.3
Full Time Employed	4,240	37.5	38,595	34.7	1,573,416	39.6
Self Employed	529	4.7	5,405	4.9	297,693	7.5
Unemployed	848	7.5	6,384	5.7	189,414	4.8
Full Time Student	371	3.3	7,366	6.6	148,560	3.7
Economically Inactive (as a % of those aged 16-74)						
Retired	1,479	13.1	15,847	14	591,667	14.9
Full Time Student	435	3.9	11,232	10	218,412	5.5
Looking after home or family	530	4.7	3,543	3	141,542	3.6
Long term sick or disabled	777	6.9	6,732	6	203,975	5.1
Other	263	2.3	2,244	2	76,035	1.9
Language/Residency						
Speaks English very well/well (age 3+)	14,745	99	140,068	98.3	5,044,683	98.6
Does not speak English well/at all (age 3+)	195	1	2,421	1.7	73,540	1.4
Country of Birth						
Born in UK	15,087	96	134,003	91.0	4,925,406	93.0
Other EU: Member countries in March 2001	94	1	2,248	1.5	60,596	1.1
Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	235	1	2,740	1.9	76,689	1.4
Other countries	251	2	8,277	5.6	232,712	4.4

	North East	%	Dundee City	%	Scotland	%
Length of residence in UK						
Born in UK	15,088	96	134,003	91	4,926,119	93.0
Less than two years	72	0.5	4,242	2.9	81,615	1.5
Two plus years less than five	153	1.0	2,744	1.9	80,234	1.5
Five years or more and less then ten years	110	0.7	2,187	1.5	69,340	1.3
Ten years or more	244	1.6	4,080	2.8	138,095	2.6
Education (highest level of qualification)						
No qualifications	3,958	33.1	33,208	26.9	1,173,116	26.8
Level 1 (standard grd, foundation general or credit)	3,671	30.7	28,185	22.8	1,010,875	23.1
Level 2 (higher, adv higher or equivalent)	1,410	11.8	19,238	15.6	627,423	14.3
Level 3 (SVQ level 4 or equivalent)	1,129	9.4	12,278	9.9	424,996	9.7
Level 4 (degree, professional qualification or equivalent)	1,786	14.9	30,655	24.8	1,142,662	26.1
Households						
Total Household Spaces	6,847	100	71,625	100	2,473,881	100
With residents	6,537	95.5	69,193	96.6	2,372,777	95.9
Vacant	194	2.8	1,731	2.4	64,462	2.6
Tenure (% of those with residents)						
Owner Occupied	3,491	53.4	34,885	50.4	1,470,986	62.0
Local Authority	804	12.3	12,826	18.5	312,745	13.2
Housing Association	1,720	26.3	7,971	11.5	263,674	11.1
Private Rented	500	7.6	12,921	18.7	263,459	11.1
Other	22	0.3	590	0.9	61,913	2.6
Composition						
No car	2,419	37.0	28,896	41.8	724,144	30.5
One car	2,678	41.0	28,176	40.7	1,002,344	42.2
Two or more cars	1,440	22.0	12,121	17.5	646,289	27.2
Lone parent (with child)	1,057	16.2	6,530	9.4	170,002	7.2
Pensioner only	1,236	18.9	14,489	20.9	490,839	20.7
Dependent child (all ages)	2,396	36.7	16,148	23.3	616,489	26.0
No adults in employment (with children)	616	9.4	3,289	4.8	93,152	3.9
One or more person with long term health problem or disability (with children)	634	9.7	3,908	5.6	135,831	5.7
Health and Caring						
Long term health condition or disability (persons)						
Activities are limited	3,097	19.8	30,711	20.9	1,040,371	19.6
Activities are not limited	12,570	80.2	116,557	79.1	4,255,032	80.4
General Health						
Very Good	8,268	52.8	75,918	51.6	2,778,481	52.5
Good	4,574	29.2	44,382	30.1	1,575,000	29.7
Fair	1,872	11.9	18,027	12.2	644,881	12.2
Bad	702	4.5	6,731	4.6	226,154	4.3
Very bad	251	1.6	2,210	1.5	70,887	1.3
Provision of unpaid care						
No unpaid care	14,197	90.6	134,196	91.1	4,803,172	90.7
1 to 49 hours per week	976	6.2	6,833	4.6	360,149	6.8
50 or more hours per week	494	3.2	6,239	4.2	132,082	2.5

North East LCPP Community Areas

3

Map 1: North East LCPP Community Areas

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The North East Local Community Planning Partnership consists of 5 community areas that are shown above in **Map 1**.

3.1 North East LCPP Community Area Demographic Profile

Table 2: North East LCPP Community Area Demographic profile

Community Area	Total Population	Children	%	Working Age	%	Pensionable Age	%
Ballumbie	2089	359	17%	1494	72%	236	11%
Dalclaverhouse	1897	514	27%	1288	68%	95	5%
Fintry	6552	1605	24%	4020	61%	927	14%
Mill O Mains	758	166	22%	469	62%	123	16%
Whitfield	4360	1062	24%	2893	66%	405	9%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table KS102SC)
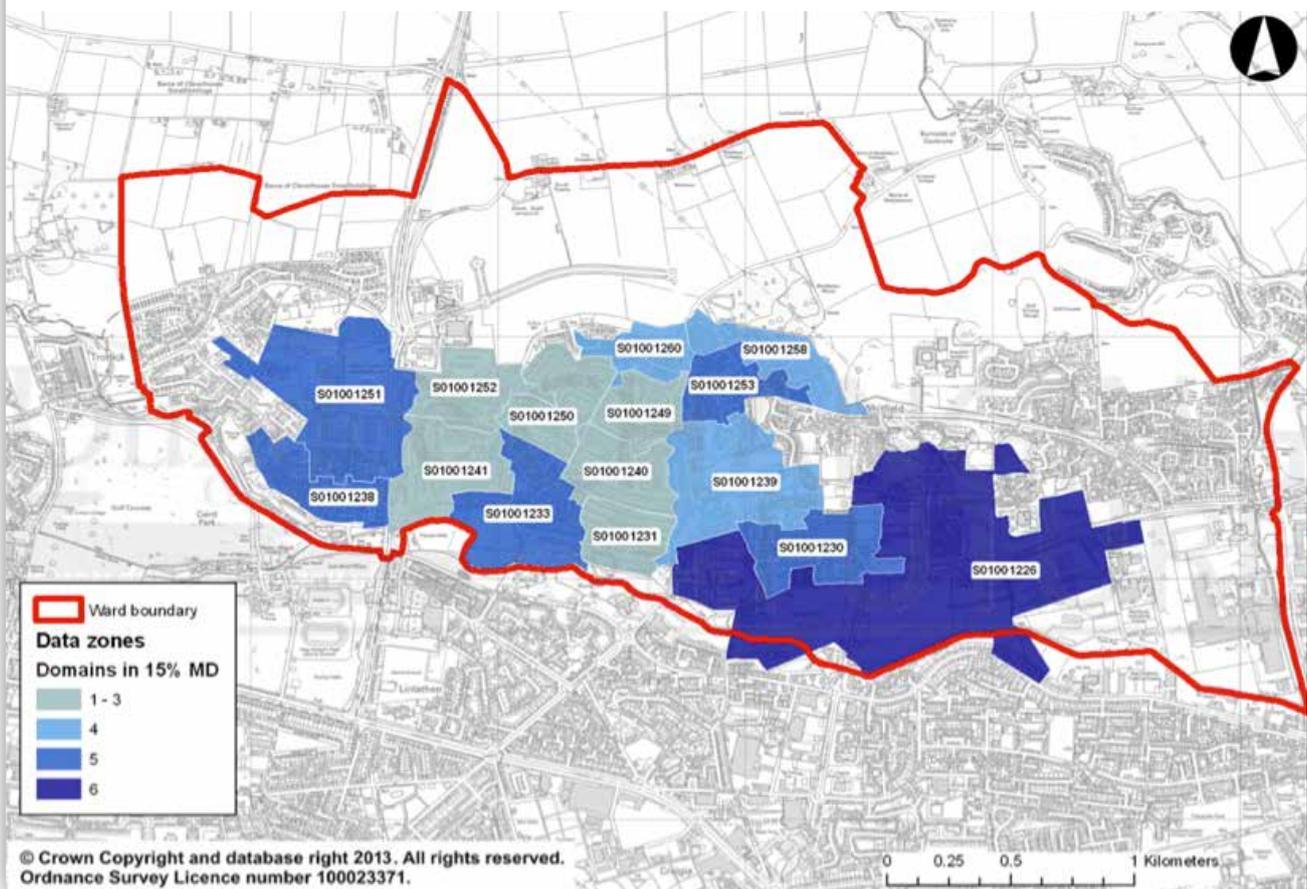
North East LCPP – SIMD Better Places Analysis

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Governments 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: North East 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
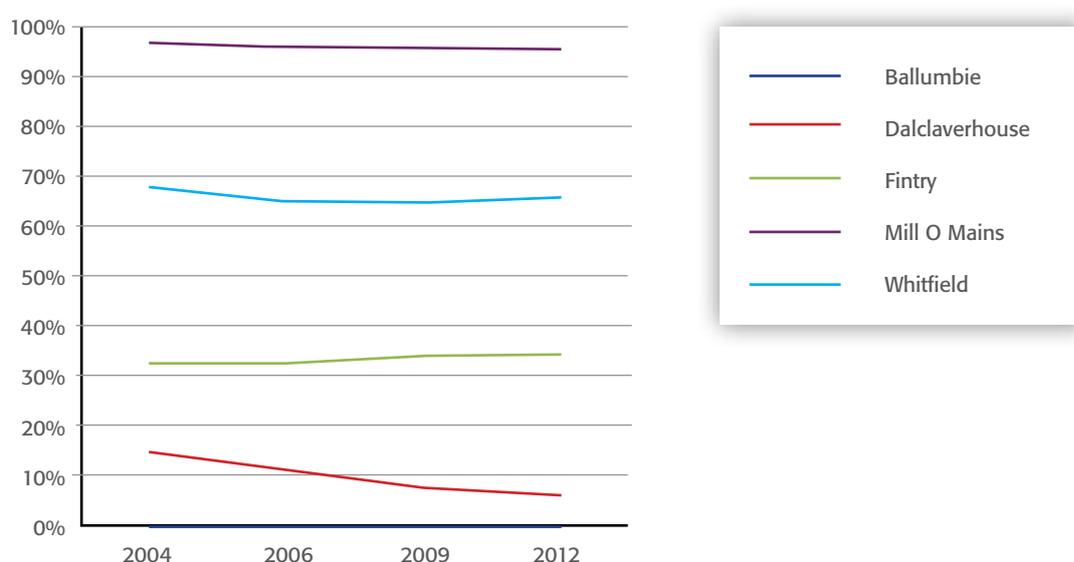
This reflects how many data zones within each community area are ranked within the 15% Most Deprived of each SIMD and what percentage of the population live in these data zones.

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

Community Area	2004	2006	2009	2012	% Change
Ballumbie	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dalclaverhouse	15%	11%	8%	6%	-8%
Fintry	33%	32%	34%	34%	2%
Mill O Mains	97%	96%	96%	96%	-1%
Whitfield	68%	65%	64%	65%	-2%
North East	43%	40%	39%	39%	-4%
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 North East LCPP Community Areas.

It can be seen that there are large differences between the community areas the extremes being Ballumbie (0%) and Mill O Mains (96%).

Ethnicity

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

Table 4: North East LCPP Ethnicity Breakdown

Community Area	White	Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	Asian Asian Scottish or Asian British	African	Caribbean or Black	Other Ethnic Groups
Ballumbie	98.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dalclaverhouse	93.3%	0.6%	5.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Fintry	99.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Mill O Mains	98.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Whitfield	98.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table KS201SC)

Table 4 shows the majority of individuals living in the community areas which form North East LCPP indicated their ethnicity as "White". The proportion of the population who indicated their ethnicity was "Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups" was similar across all areas. Dalclaverhouse had the greatest proportion of individuals who indicated their ethnicity as "Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British" with this group equating to 5.0% of the total Dalclaverhouse population. The proportion of individuals who indicated their ethnicity as "African", "Caribbean or Black" and "Other Ethnic Group" was consistent across all community areas.

6 Proficiency in English

Tables **5** and **6** provide details on how individuals in the North East 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: North East 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
Ballumbie	90.8%	8.4%	0.7%	0.1%
Dalclaverhouse	89.6%	9.4%	0.9%	0.1%
Fintry	86.4%	12.3%	1.1%	0.2%
Mill O Mains	85.3%	13.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Whitfield	88.1%	10.2%	1.3%	0.4%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS205SC)
Please note *this table is based on all individuals aged 3 years and over*

Table 5 shows the majority of individuals indicated they speak English "Very Well" or "Well". Just over 1% of the population in Fintry and Whitfield indicated they "Do not speak English well". The proportion of individuals who indicated they "Do not speak English at all" ranged from 0.1% to 0.4% in all areas which form the North East LCPP.

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
Ballumbie	94.7%	1.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Dalclaverhouse	93.7%	0.9%	3.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Fintry	91.7%	0.8%	3.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%
Mill O Mains	89.3%	1.0%	4.3%	0.3%	3.9%	0.8%	0.4%
Whitfield	93.2%	0.5%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.7%	0.2%

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". In Ballumbie and Mill O Mains 1.0% of each areas population indicated they "Speak and read but do not write English". Mill O Mains had the greatest proportion of the population who indicated they "Speak but do not read or write English". Mill O Mains also had the greatest proportion of individuals who indicated they "Understand but do not speak, read or write English". Between 0.1% and 0.4% of the population in all areas in the North East LCPP indicated they had "No skills in English".

7 **Health**

7.1 Self Assessed Health

Table 7: Self Assessed Health					
Community Area	**Very Good Health**	**Good Health**	**Fair Health**	**Bad Health**	**Very Bad Health**
Ballumbie	57.4%	30.7%	8.1%	2.8%	1.1%
Dalclaverhouse	67.2%	23.5%	7.0%	1.8%	0.5%
Fintry	48.7%	30.8%	13.6%	5.1%	1.8%
Mill O Mains	46.0%	29.8%	16.1%	6.1%	2.1%
Whitfield	51.2%	28.5%	12.8%	5.4%	2.1%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS302SC)

The majority of individuals indicated they had "Very Good" or "Good" health. In Dalclaverhouse 90.7% of the population indicated they had "Very Good" or "Good" health. In the Mill O Mains area 16.1% of the population indicated they had "Fair" health. The proportion of the population who indicated they had "Bad" or "Very Bad" health varied across communities. Mill O Mains and Whitfield were the areas which had the greatest proportion of individuals indicating they 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**
Ballumbie	84.6%	7.6%	7.8%
Dalclaverhouse	88.7%	6.5%	4.7%
Fintry	78.6%	10.3%	11.1%
Mill O Mains	72.6%	13.4%	14.0%
Whitfield	78.0%	10.5%	11.5%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS303SC)

Table 8 shows the majority of individuals indicated their "Day-to-day activities were not limited". In Mill O Mains 13.4% of the population indicated their "Day-to-day activities were limited a little" similarly 14.0% of the population in this area indicated 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 North East 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
Ballumbie	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dalclaverhouse	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fintry	6%	32%	18%	27%	21%
Mill O Mains	64%	94%	0%	0%	-64%
Whitfield	56%	65%	64%	58%	2%
North East	**24%**	**33%**	**26%**	**28%**	**3%**
DCC	**30%**	**23%**	**21%**	**21%**	**-10%**

Source: Scottish Government

7.4 Unpaid Care

Table 10 shows the proportion of individuals living in North East 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
Ballumbie	90.9%	9.1%
Dalclaverhouse	91.0%	9.0%
Fintry	90.6%	9.4%
Mill O Mains	92.6%	7.4%
Whitfield	89.9%	10.1%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS301SC)

The majority of individuals living in the communities which form North East LCPP indicated they "Provide no unpaid care". Mill O Mains had the greatest proportion of individuals who selected this option with 92.6% of this areas population indicating that this best described their personal circumstances. Whitfield was the area 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
Ballumbie	60.7%	13.6%	25.7%
Dalclaverhouse	55.0%	21.1%	24.0%
Fintry	40.8%	21.5%	37.7%
Mill O Mains	33.9%	30.4%	35.7%
Whitfield	44.4%	21.0%	34.6%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS301SC)

More than half of all unpaid carers in the Ballumbie and Dalclaverhouse areas indicated they "Provide 1 to 19 hours of unpaid care a week". Around 30% of unpaid carers in Mill O Mains indicated they "Provide 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week". The Fintry, Mill O Mains and Whitfield areas had the greatest proportion of unpaid carers who 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 North East 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 North East 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
BALLUMBIE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DALCLAVERHOUSE	12%	9%	6%	6%	-6%
FINTRY	71%	59%	61%	70%	-1%
MILL O MAINS	96%	95%	95%	96%	0%
WHITFIELD	66%	63%	65%	69%	3%
NORTH EAST	58%	50%	51%	55%	-3%
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 qualifications achieved by individuals aged 16 and over in the North East Area who indicated 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
Ballumbie	79.4%	20.6%
Dalclaverhouse	86.6%	13.4%
Fintry	59.5%	40.5%
Mill O Mains	52.3%	47.7%
Whitfield	65.6%	34.4%

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 proportion of individuals aged 16 and over who indicated they had achieved some form of educational qualifications varied across communities. In Dalclaverhouse 86.6% of the population indicated they had qualifications compared to 52.3% of those in Mill O Mains.

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)
Ballumbie	37.6%	18.1%	14.2%	30.1%
Dalclaverhouse	34.2%	20.5%	14.0%	31.3%
Fintry	52.5%	17.0%	13.8%	16.7%
Mill O Mains	59.0%	15.2%	11.9%	13.9%
Whitfield	46.9%	17.1%	14.9%	21.0%

Source: Scottish Census 2011 (Table QS501SC)

Please note: This table is based on the % of those who gained a qualification.

Table 14 shows the highest level of qualifications achieved by individuals aged 16 and over in the North East LCPP varied across community areas. More than 50% of the population who indicated they had gained qualifications in the Fintry and Mill O Mains areas indicated their "Highest level of qualification was at Level 1". In Dalclaverhouse 20.5% of those with qualifications indicated their "Highest level of qualification was at Level 2". Between 14.0% and 14.9% of those with qualifications in Ballumbie, Dalclaverhouse and Whitfield indicated their "Highest level of qualification was at Level 3". Over 30% of those with qualifications in Ballumbie and Dalclaverhouse indicated their "Highest level of qualification was at Level 4".

Economic Activity

9

9.1 Economic Activity and Economic Inactivity

Table 15 provides details of individuals living in North East 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
Ballumbie	78.6%	21.4%
Dalclaverhouse	84.0%	16.0%
Fintry	64.4%	35.6%
Mill O Mains	57.6%	42.4%
Whitfield	66.5%	33.5%

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 individuals defined themselves as "Economically Active". Dalclaverhouse was the area which had the greatest proportion of its community indicating they were "Economically Active". Mill O Mains was the area with the greatest proportion of individuals indicating they were "Economically Inactive".

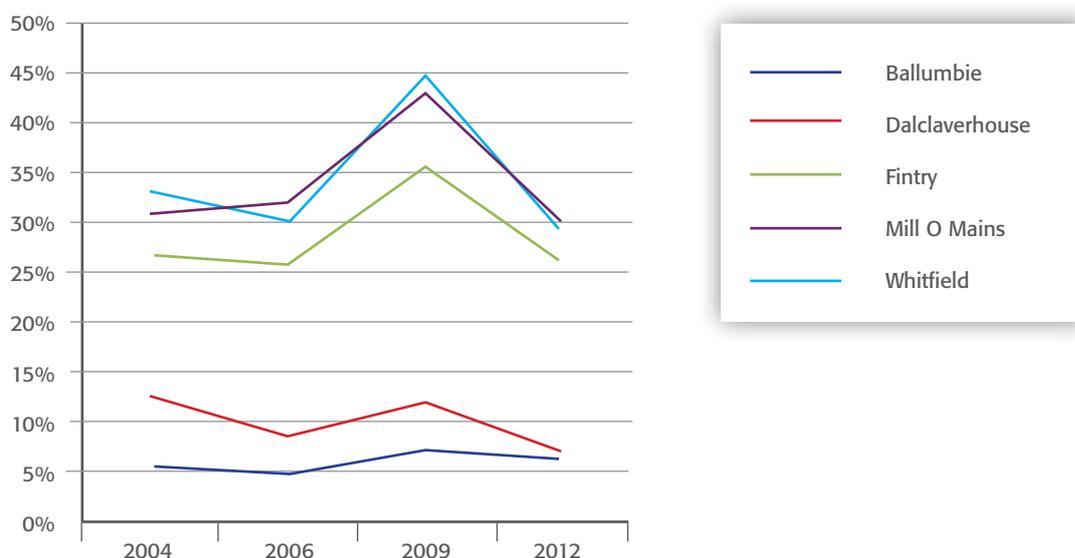## 9.2 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Income Domain

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
Ballumbie	6%	5%	7%	6%	1%
Dalclaverhouse	13%	9%	12%	7%	-5%
Fintry	27%	26%	35%	26%	-1%
Mill O Mains	31%	32%	42%	30%	-1%
Whitfield	33%	30%	44%	29%	-4%
North East	25%	23%	32%	22%	-3%
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 of levels of income deprivation within the North East communities.

Fintry, Mill O Mains and Whitfield have seen a decrease in the percentage of the population classed as income deprived but still remain the highest percentages within North East.

Employment

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" for each of the communities which form the North East Local Community Planning Partnership.

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

Community Area	In Employment	Not in Employment
Ballumbie	74.9%	25.1%
Dalclaverhouse	79.3%	20.7%
Fintry	55.2%	44.8%
Mill O Mains	47.6%	52.4%
Whitfield	55.5%	44.5%

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 that over half of the population aged 16-74 in Ballumbie, Dalclaverhouse, Fintry and Whitfield indicated they were "In employment". Mill O Mains was the only area which had more than half of the population aged 16 to 74 indicating 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
Ballumbie	17.0%	25.3%	17.3%	40.4%
Dalclaverhouse	26.7%	15.9%	14.8%	42.6%
Fintry	19.5%	27.6%	13.9%	39.0%
Mill O Mains	16.8%	27.0%	14.0%	42.1%
Whitfield	23.3%	29.8%	10.7%	36.1%

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.*

In Dalclaverhouse 26.7% of those "Not in employment" indicated that they had "Never worked". Between 25.3% and 29.8% of those "Not In employment" in the Ballumbie, Fintry, Mill O Mains and Whitfield areas indicated they "Last worked before 2001". In the Ballumbie area 17.3% of those "Not in employment" indicated that they "Last worked 2001-2005". Over 40% of those "Not in employment" in the Ballumbie, Dalclaverhouse and Mill O Mains areas indicated they had "Last worked 2006-2011".

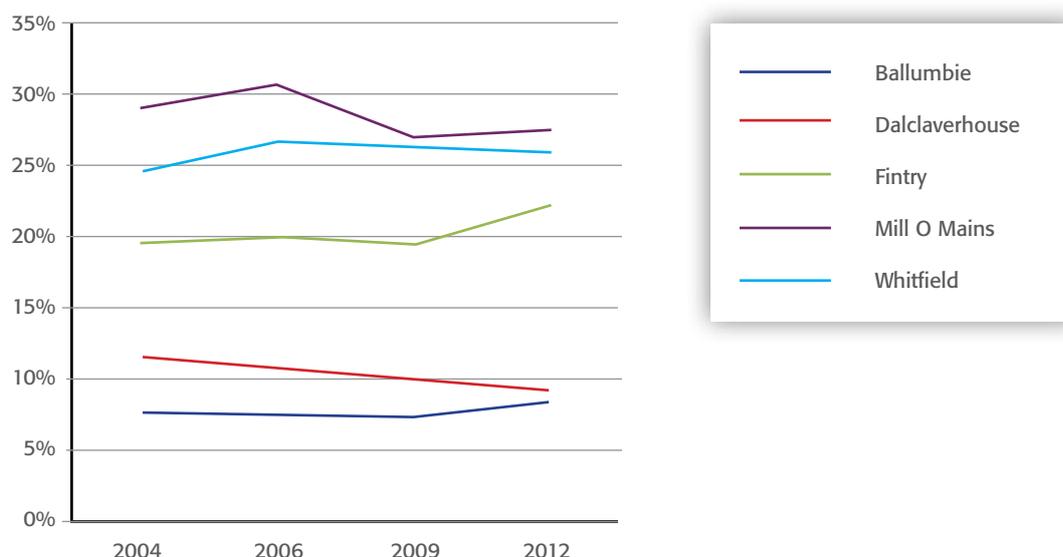## 10.2 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Employment Domain

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
Ballumbie	8%	8%	8%	9%	1%
Dalclaverhouse	12%	11%	10%	9%	-2%
Fintry	20%	20%	20%	22%	2%
Mill O Mains	29%	31%	27%	27%	-2%
Whitfield	24%	26%	26%	26%	1%
North East	20%	20%	19%	20%	0%
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 North East of levels of employment deprivation.

The percentages for each community area have remained stable between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2012.

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.
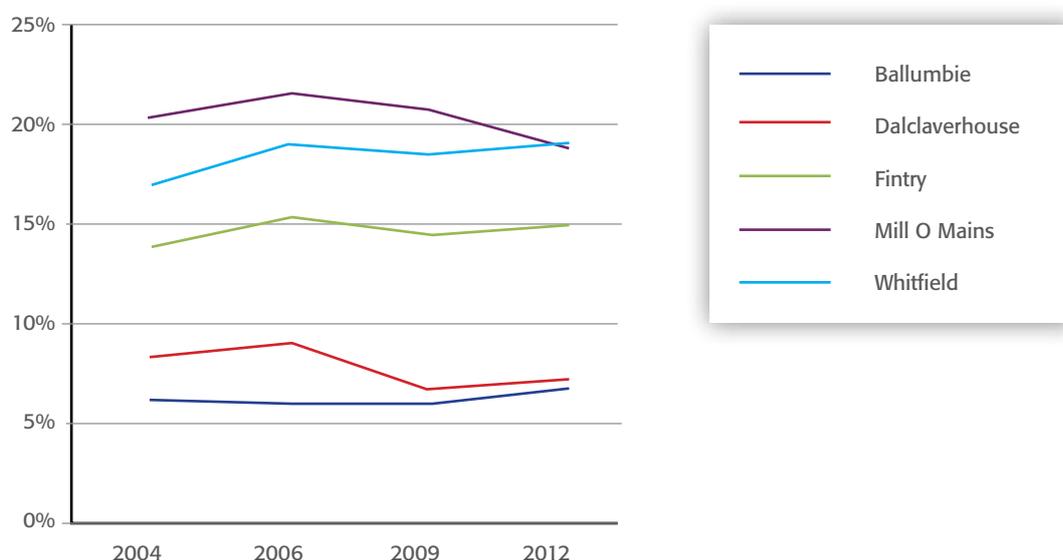
11.1 Working Age Claiming Incapacity Benefits

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
Ballumbie	6%	6%	6%	7%	0.6%
Dalclaverhouse	8%	9%	6%	7%	-1.2%
Fintry	14%	15%	14%	15%	1.1%
Mill O Mains	20%	22%	21%	19%	-1.7%
Whitfield	17%	19%	19%	19%	2.0%
North East	14%	15%	14%	14%	0.3%
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.

Fintry, Mill O Mains and Whitfield remain the community areas with the highest percentage of incapacity benefit recipients. There is a wide gap between the highest and the least percentages within the North East LCPP.
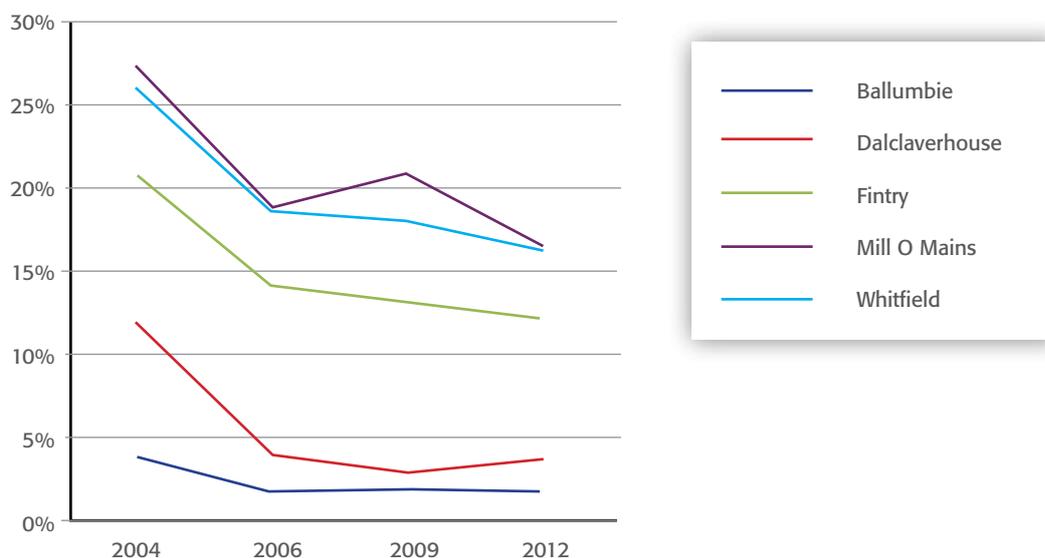
11.2 Working Age Claiming Income Support

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
Ballumbie	4%	2%	2%	2%	-2.4%
Dalclaverhouse	12%	4%	3%	4%	-8.0%
Fintry	21%	14%	13%	12%	-8.5%
Mill O Mains	27%	19%	21%	16%	-10.9%
Whitfield	26%	19%	18%	16%	-9.8%
North East	20%	13%	13%	11%	-8.9%
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. Dalclaverhouse and Ballumbie areas remain to show a notably smaller level of those on income support than Fintry, Mill O Mains and Whitfield.
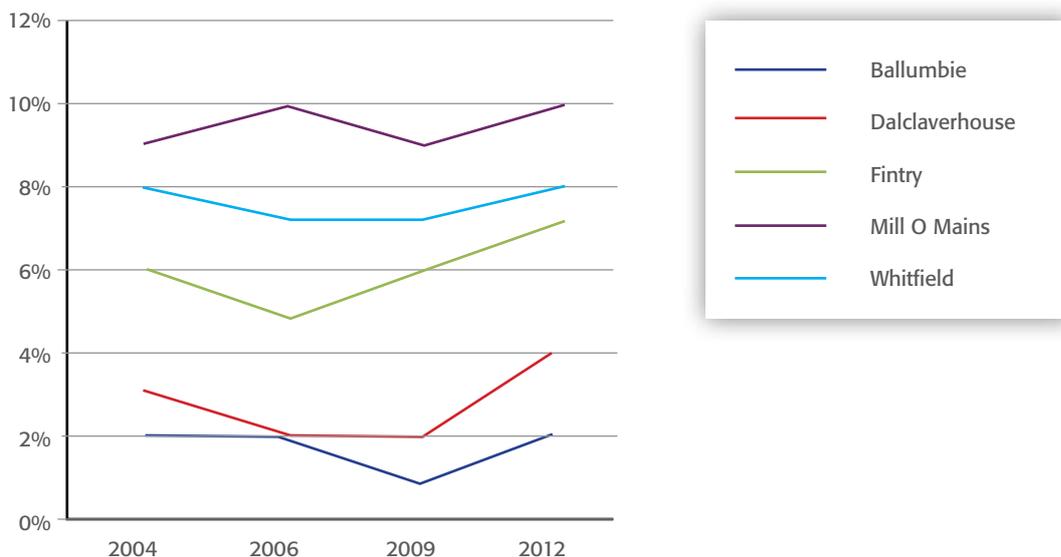
11.3 Working Age Claiming JSA

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
BALLUMBIE	2%	2%	1%	2%	-0.1%
DALCLAVERHOUSE	3%	2%	2%	4%	0.7%
FINTRY	6%	5%	6%	7%	1.2%
MILL O MAINS	9%	10%	9%	10%	1.6%
WHITFIELD	8%	7%	7%	8%	0.3%
NORTH EAST	6%	5%	5%	6%	0.4%
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 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.

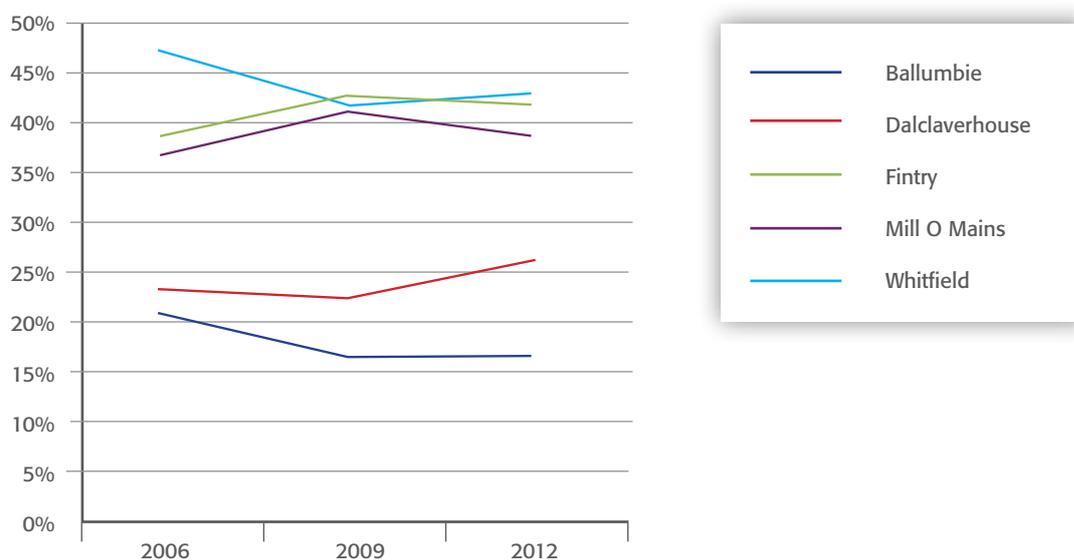## 11.4 Pensionable age receiving Pension Credits

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
BALLUMBIE	n/a	22%	17%	17%	-4.5%
DALCLAVERHOUSE	n/a	24%	23%	26%	1.7%
FINTRY	n/a	39%	43%	42%	3.1%
MILL O MAINS	n/a	37%	41%	39%	1.6%
WHITFIELD	n/a	47%	42%	43%	-4.4%
NORTH EAST	n/a	38%	39%	38%	-0.1%
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 relatively stable with notable changes in Ballumbie and Whitfield (decreases by just under 5%).

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
Ballumbie	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Dalclaverhouse	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
Fintry	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mill O Mains	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
Whitfield	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
North East	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
DCC	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Crime Domain

Table 26 shows the percentages of the population for each North East 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
Ballumbie	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dalclaverhouse	n/a	8%	8%	6%	-1%
Fintry	n/a	33%	7%	17%	-17%
Mill O Mains	n/a	31%	96%	96%	65%
Whitfield	n/a	52%	64%	50%	-2%
North East	n/a	32%	27%	27%	-6%
DCC	n/a	18%	17%	26%	8%

Source: Scottish Government

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