

# Dundee Poverty Profile 2023



## Dundee City Poverty Profile

The following outlines key statistics in relation to poverty across Dundee, where possible data has been used from national sources to allow benchmarking with Scotland overall. If national data is not available local data has been used which is collected annually to allow for future monitoring and evaluation. The local context around general deprivation in the city has been outlined followed by data with particular focus on child poverty, this data is based on key drivers of child poverty outlined in the guidance document provided by the Scottish Government in relation to development of The Child Poverty Scotland Act 2017.

### Local Context

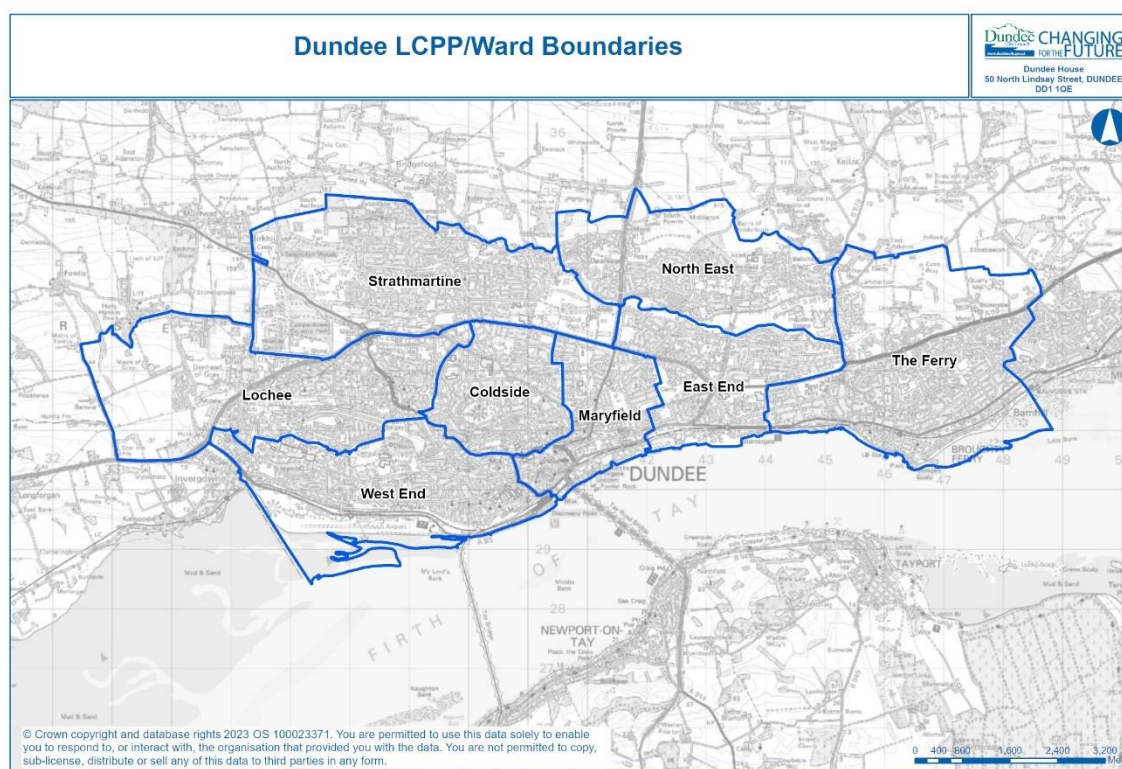
Dundee is Scotland's fourth largest city and is situated on the north coast of the mouth of the Tay Estuary. The most recent estimate of Dundee's population is 147,720 (National Records of Scotland (NRS) 2021 Mid-year population estimate). Dundee has a sizeable student population, and is home to the University of Dundee, Abertay University and Dundee & Angus College. The Dundee City Council area covers 60 square kilometres and is, geographically, the smallest local authority area in Scotland. It is bordered by Perth and Kinross Council to the west and Angus Council to the north and east.

Dundee City is split into 8 LCPP/Wards these are namely

- Coldside
- East End
- Lochee
- Maryfield
- North East
- Strathmartine
- The Ferry
- West End

The location of each of the LCCP/Wards are displayed in the map below.

Figure 1: Dundee City LCCP/Ward Boundaries



Source: DCC Information and Research Team

## Mid-Year Population Estimates

Table 1: Dundee City 2021 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Age Group	Dundee City	Dundee City %	Scotland	Scotland %
0-15 Years	23,704	16.0%	911,522	16.6%
16-24 Years	19,400	13.1%	557,816	10.2%
25-44 Years	43,497	29.4%	1,446,576	26.4%
45-64 Years	34,876	23.6%	1,490,125	27.2%
65-74 Years	14,031	9.5%	595,578	10.9%
75+ Years	12,212	8.3%	478,283	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,720</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,479,900</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: National Records of Scotland, 2021 Mid-Year Population Estimate

It is estimated that there are 23,704 children aged 0-15 years in Dundee City accounting for 16.0% of the overall Dundee City population. This proportion is slightly lower than the Scottish proportion which stands at 16.6%.

The following table shows the Dundee City 2021 Mid-Year population broken down to ward level. The table shows the number of individuals in each age group as well as the percentage of the overall ward total.

Table 2: Dundee City 2021 Mid-Year Population Estimates – Ward Breakdown

Ward	0-15 Years	16-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65-74 Years	75+ Years	Total
Coldside	2,278 (12.6%)	2,233 (12.3%)	5,905 (32.6%)	4,197 (23.2%)	1,828 (10.1%)	1,681 (9.3%)	18,122
East End	3,070 (19.8%)	1,418 (9.1%)	4,469 (28.8%)	3,698 (23.8%)	1,597 (10.3%)	1,280 (8.2%)	15,532
Lochee	3,806 (18.9%)	1,757 (8.7%)	6,290 (31.3%)	4,845 (24.1%)	1,805 (9.0%)	1,593 (7.9%)	20,096
Maryfield	2,156 (11.7%)	3,481 (18.9%)	6,545 (35.6%)	3,778 (20.5%)	1,330 (7.2%)	1,103 (6.0%)	18,393
North East	3,524 (21.8%)	1,552 (9.6%)	4,800 (29.6%)	4,010 (24.8%)	1,407 (8.7%)	897 (5.5%)	16,190
Strathmartine	3,802 (19.4%)	1,715 (8.8%)	5,336 (27.3%)	5,046 (25.8%)	2,071 (10.6%)	1,593 (8.1%)	19,563
The Ferry	2,919 (14.5%)	1,431 (7.1%)	4,684 (23.3%)	5,704 (28.3%)	2,595 (12.9%)	2,796 (13.9%)	20,129
West End	2,149 (10.9%)	5,813 (29.5%)	5,468 (27.8%)	3,598 (18.3%)	1,398 (7.1%)	1,269 (6.4%)	19,695

Source: National Records of Scotland, Electoral Ward Population Estimates (2011 Data Zone based) – 2021 Estimated population by sex and single year of age

Of the estimated 23,704 children aged 0-15 years living in Dundee City:

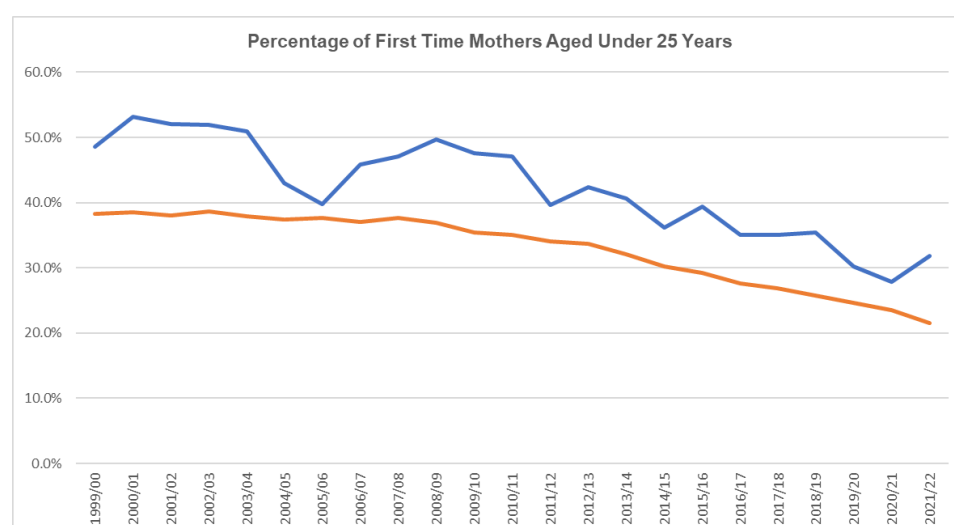
- 2,278 (9.6%) live in Coldside
- 3,070 (13.0%) live in East End
- 3,806 (16.1%) live in Lochee
- 2,156 (9.1%) live in Maryfield
- 3,524 (14.9%) live in North East
- 3,802 (16.0%) live in Strathmartine
- 2,919 (12.3%) live in The Ferry
- 2,149 (9.1%) live in West End

## Births

Figure 2 displays data on first time mothers aged under 25 years as a percentage of all first mothers. The chart shows data for each financial year and is based on the date of the mother's discharge from hospital.

In the period 2021-22, 31.9% of first-time mothers in Dundee City were aged under 25 years. This was higher than the overall Scottish proportion which stood at 21.5%.

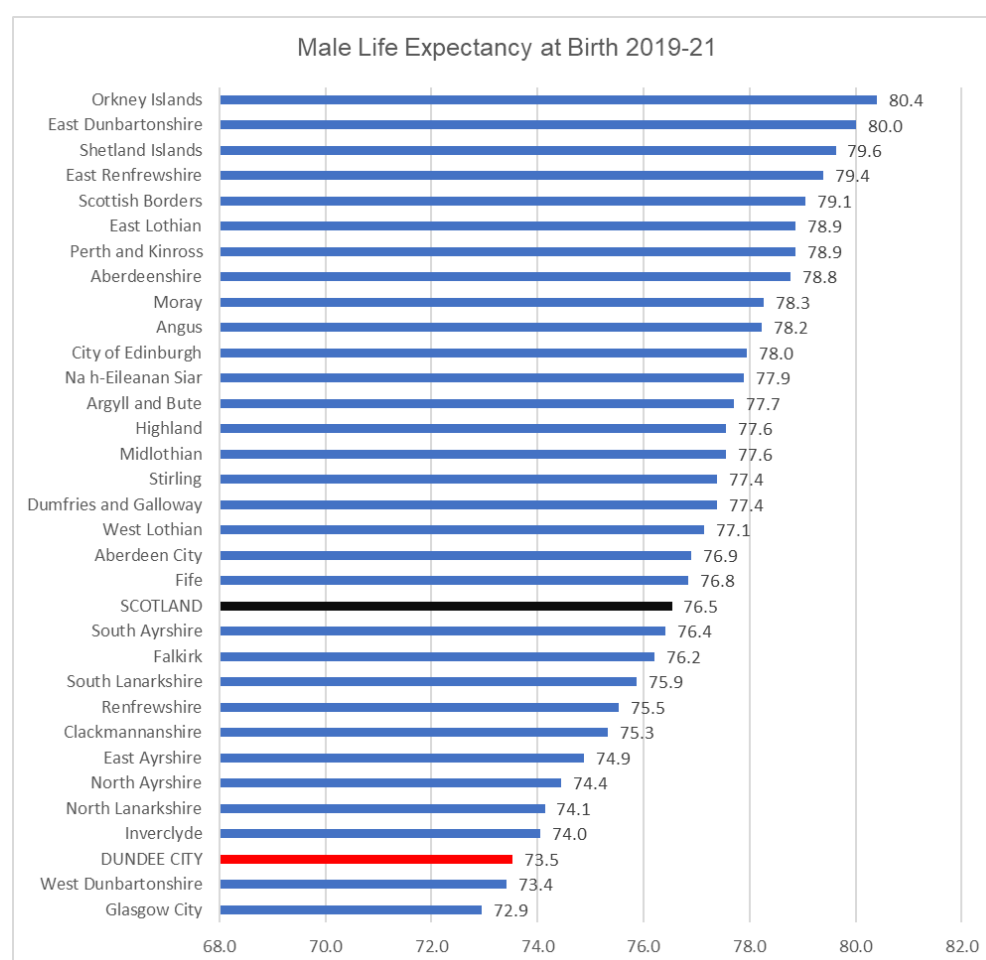
Figure 2: ISD Scotland – Percentage of First Time Mothers Aged Under 25 Years



Source: Public Health Scotland – Open Data Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR02) – Number of maternities for first births and non-births by deprivation and mothers age group.

## Life Expectancy

Figure 3: Life Expectancy at Birth 2019-2021 Males

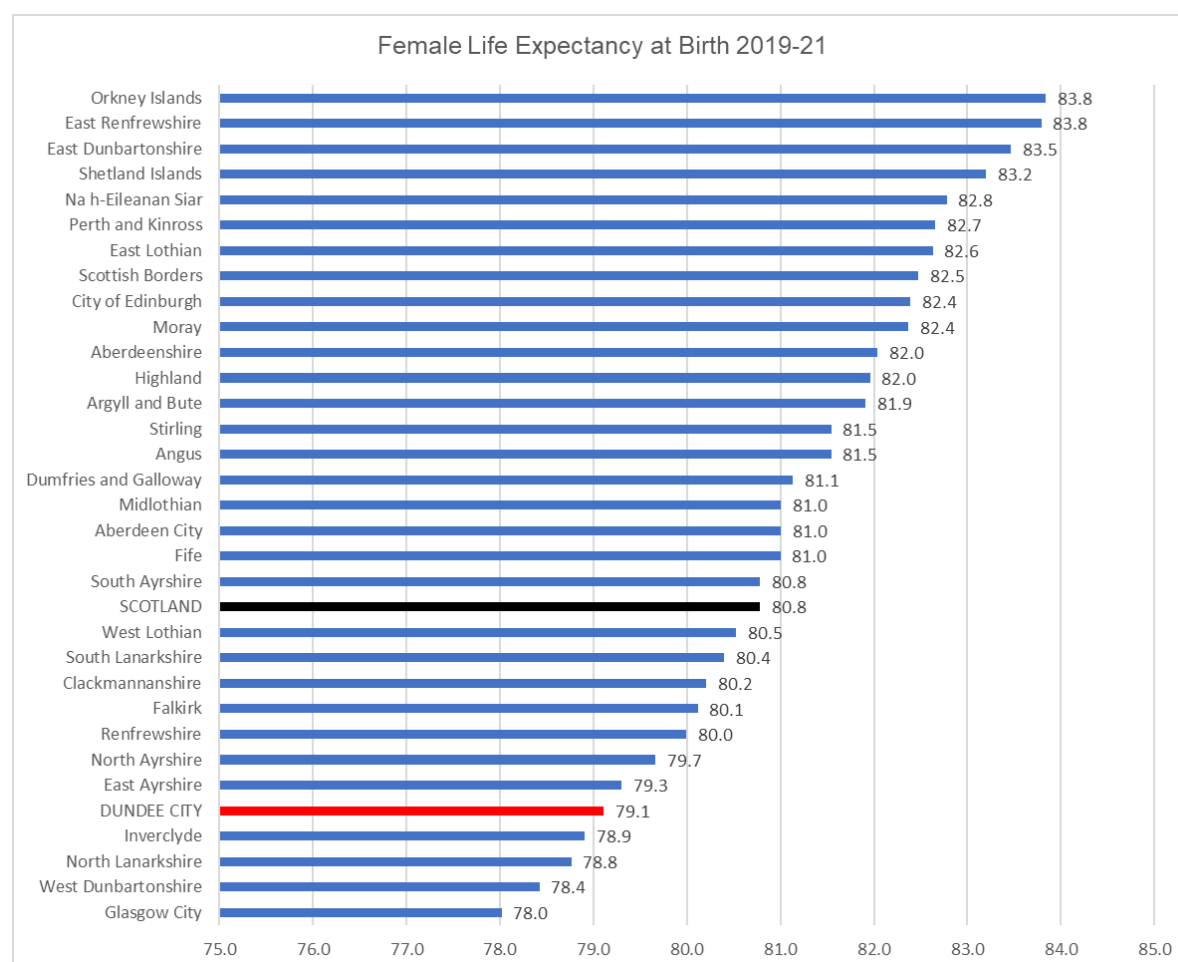


Source: National Records of Scotland – Life Expectancy in Scotland 2019-21

Dundee City has a male life expectancy at birth of 73.5 years. This is the third lowest when compared all of the local authorities in Scotland with Glasgow City (72.9 years) and West Dunbartonshire (73.4

years) reporting lower life expectancies. The life expectancy at birth for males in Dundee City is 3 years lower than the overall Scottish male life expectancy at birth which is 76.5 years.

Figure 4: Life Expectancy at Birth 2019-2021 - Females



Source: National Records of Scotland – Life Expectancy in Scotland 2019-2021

Dundee City has a female life expectancy at birth of 79.1 years. When compared to all 32 Local Authorities in Scotland, the life expectancy for females at birth in Dundee City is the fifth lowest in Scotland with Glasgow City reporting the lowest life expectancy at birth for females for the period 2019-21 (78.0 years) followed by West Dunbartonshire (78.4 years), North Lanarkshire (78.8 years) and Inverclyde (78.9 years). The life expectancy at birth for a female in Dundee City is 1.7 years lower than the Scottish female life expectancy at birth which is 80.8 years.

## Ethnicity

The Scottish Government, 2019 Scottish Surveys Core Questions reported that 8.0% of Dundee's population are from non-white minority ethnic groups, this is higher than the overall Scottish figure of 4.7%.

Table 3: Non-White Minority Ethnic - % of total population

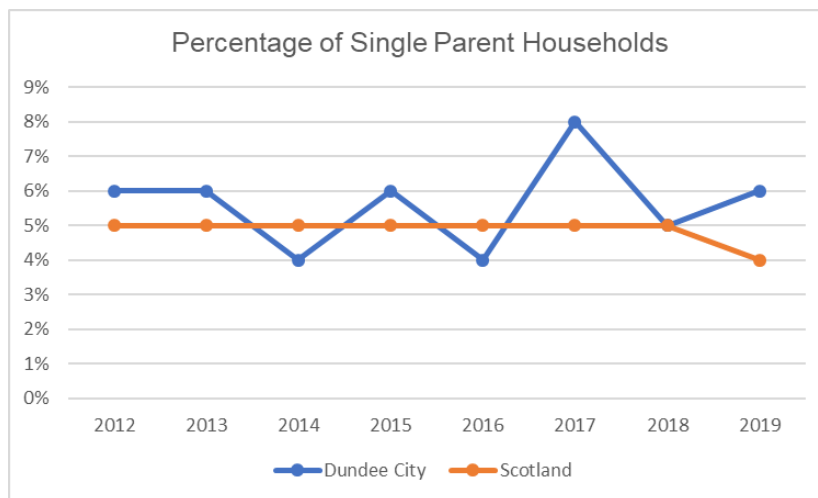
	Dundee City	Scotland
Non-white minority ethnic group	8.0%	4.7%

Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2019

Non-white minority ethnic group is defined as 'Asian' and categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

## Single Parent Households

Figure 5: Percentage of single parent households



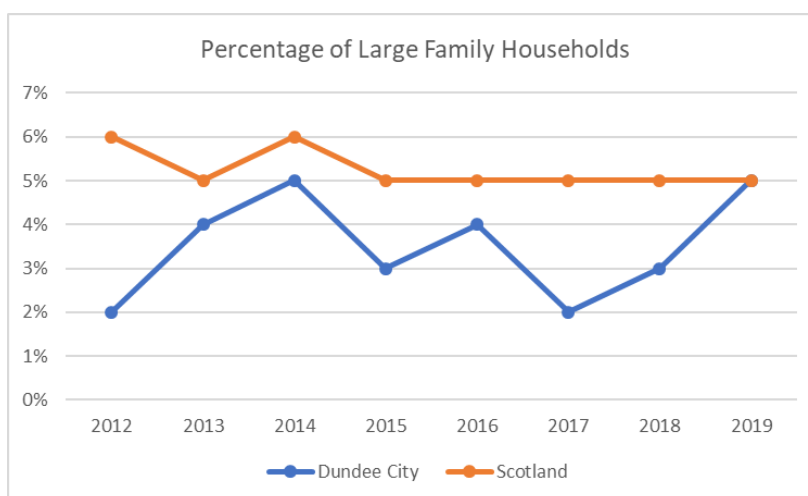
Source: Scottish Household Survey 2019

A single parent household is defined as a household which contains one adult of any age and one or more children. It should be noted that the definition of a single parent does not make any distinction between situations where a child has regular contact and/or partly resides with their other parent and a child who solely resides with and is cared for by one parent.

The 2019 Scottish Household Survey estimated that 6% of households in Dundee City are single parent households, at a Scottish level it is estimated that 4% are single parent households.

## Large Family Households

Figure 6: Percentage of Large Family Households



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2019

A large family household contains two adults of any age and three or more children or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

The 2019 Scottish Household Survey estimated that 5% of households in Dundee City are large family households, this is consistent with the Scottish percentage which stood at 5%.

## Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the official tool for finding the most deprived areas in Scotland. The 2020 SIMD was originally published on 28th January 2020, however due to an error identified with some DWP data used to build the SIMD, the Scottish Government re-published a revised version in June 2020. The SIMD splits Scotland into 6,976 small areas, called 'data zones', with roughly equal populations. The Scottish Government look at indicators to measure the different sides of



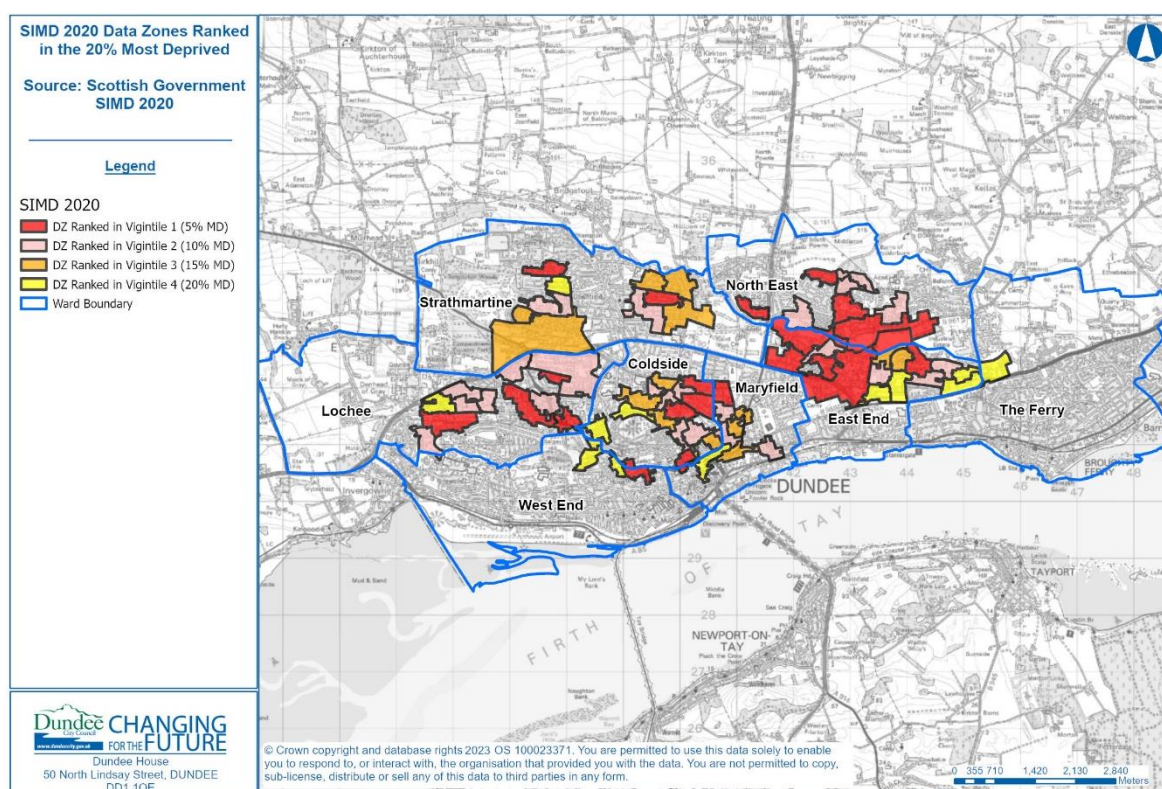
deprivation in each data zone, like pupil performance, travel times to the GP, crime, unemployment and many others indicators, 34 in total.

These 34 indicators of deprivation are grouped into 7 types, called 'domains'. The 7 domains (income; employment; health; education, geographic access to services; crime; and housing) are combined into one index – the SIMD, ranking each data zone in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived). Focusing on small areas shows the different issues there are in each neighbourhood. These could be poor housing conditions, a lack of skills or good education, or poor public transport. The Scottish Government uses 20% as a marker for the “Most Deprived” however they also state that those living in areas up to 40% most deprived may also experience difficulties. The 2020 SIMD reported that 70 of Dundee’s 188 data zones were ranked in the 20% most deprived in Scotland.

### **Dundee City data zones ranked in the most deprived areas in Scotland**

The 2020 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) confirmed high levels of poverty, social and material deprivation exist across the city. [A full briefing](#) was produced when the 2020 SIMD was released and is available on the Dundee City Council website. It confirms that 70 out of Dundee’s 188 data zones are ranked within the 20% most deprived in Scotland with around 37% of Dundee’s population living in these areas. The map below shows the location of the data zones in Dundee City ranked within the 20% Most Deprived.

Figure 7: SIMD 2020 Data Zones Ranked in the 20% Most Deprived



Source: DCC Information and Research Team and Scottish Government, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 Data

When the latest SIMD was published in 2020 it used the National Records of Scotland 2017 mid-year population estimates as the source for population data. The following tables have been produced using the SIMD 2020 to identify the data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived along with the most recent 2021 mid-year small area population estimates produced by National Records of Scotland to provide an up to date estimate of the number of people living in the data zones.

Using the data zones ranked within the 20% Most Deprived in the 2020 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation along with the most recent 2021 mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that 53,972 people or 36.5% of those who live in Dundee City live in a data zone ranked within the 20% most deprived. This compares to 53,435 (36.0%) in SIMD 2016.

The following table shows the estimated population living in each LCPP/Ward and the breakdown of those who live in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived.

Table 4: LCPP/Ward – Population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the SIMD 2020

LCPP/Ward	Total Population	Total Working Age Population	No of data zones within 20% MD	Population within 20% MD	%	Working Age Population in 20% MD	% Population who live in 20% MD who are of working age
Coldside	18,122	12,335	14	11,064	<b>61.1</b>	7,595	<b>68.6</b>
East End	15,532	9,585	15	11,147	<b>71.8</b>	6,909	<b>62.0</b>
Lochee	20,096	12,892	12	9,411	<b>46.8</b>	6,160	<b>65.5</b>
Maryfield	18,393	13,804	8	6,766	<b>36.8</b>	5,188	<b>76.7</b>
North East	16,190	10,362	8	5,536	<b>34.2</b>	3,466	<b>62.6</b>
Strathmartine	19,563	12,097	10	7,975	<b>40.8</b>	4,886	<b>61.3</b>
The Ferry	20,129	11,819	0	0	<b>0.0</b>	0	<b>0.0</b>
West End	19,695	14,879	3	2,073	<b>10.5</b>	1,561	<b>75.3</b>
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>147,720</b>	<b>97,773</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53,972</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>35,765</b>	<b>66.3</b>

Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

Seven of the eight LCPP/Wards in Dundee City contain data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived. East End (71.8%) and Coldside (61.1%) are the LCPP/Wards within Dundee City which have the greatest proportion of their respective populations living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived.

### **Child Population (aged 0 to 15) in most deprived data zones by LCPP/Ward**

Using the data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the 2020 SIMD and the National Records of Scotland mid-year 2021 small area population estimates (2011 data zone based), it was estimated that 10,171 children (aged 0-15 years) live within the 20% most deprived data zones, this accounts for 42.9% of children in that age group in Dundee City overall. This is slightly lower than the figure of 10,413 (43.8%) reported in the 2016 SIMD.

Table 5: Child (0-15) population within 5% and 20% most deprived

LCPP/Ward	Total Aged 0-15	0-15 within 5%	%	0-15 within 20%	%
Coldside	2,278	487	21.4	1,463	64.2
East End	3,070	987	32.1	2,460	80.1
Lochee	3,806	627	16.5	1,908	50.1
Maryfield	2,156	120	5.6	819	38.0
North East	3,524	662	18.8	1,375	39.0
Strathmartine	3,802	419	11.0	1,831	48.2
The Ferry	2,919	0	0.0	0	0.0
West End	2,149	47	2.2	315	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,704</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10,171</b>	<b>42.9</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

The Ferry is the only LCPP/Ward in Dundee City where 0% of children (0-15 years) live in a data zone ranked in the 20% most deprived. The majority of children (0-15 years) who live in East End (80.1%), Coldside (64.2%) and Lochee (50.1%) live in a data zone ranked in the 20% most deprived.



Table 6: Comparison of child population within the 5% and 20% most deprived – SIMD 2016 and 2020

	2016	2020	2016	2020
LCP/Ward	5%	5%	20%	20%
Coldside	22.2	21.4	59.2	64.2
East End	38.6	32.1	75.8	80.1
Lochee	13.9	16.5	59.9	50.1
Maryfield	5.0	5.6	33.4	38.0
North East	15.5	18.8	38.6	39.0
Strathmartine	12.6	11.0	56.6	48.2
The Ferry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West End	2.8	2.2	8.8	14.7

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2016 and 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

When comparing the SIMD 2016 and 2020 five of the LCP/Wards in Dundee City namely Coldside, East End, Maryfield, North East and West End experienced increases in the percentage of children aged 0-15 years living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived.

### **SIMD 2020 Education Domain**

Table 7: Children (0-15 years) living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the Education Domain

LCP/Ward	Child Population 0-15yrs	Children 0-15yrs living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the Education Domain	% Children 0-15yrs living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the Education Domain
Coldside	2,278	1,246	54.7%
East End	3,070	2,220	72.3%
Lochee	3,806	2,251	59.1%
Maryfield	2,156	877	40.7%
North East	3,524	2,319	65.8%
Strathmartine	3,802	1,705	44.8%
The Ferry	2,919	0	0.0%
West End	2,149	591	27.5%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>23,704</b>	<b>11,209</b>	<b>47.3%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

Using the data zones identified as being ranked in the 20% most deprived in the education domain, along with the most recent mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that 11,209 children aged 0-15 years or 47.3% of all children in this age group in Dundee City live in a data zone ranked in the 20% most deprived in the education domain. The percentage varies across the LCP/Wards in the City from 72.3% of all children in East End to 0% of children in The Ferry.

### **SIMD 2020 – Employment Domain**

The employment domain in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation examines unemployment claimant counts averaged over 12 months, working age incapacity benefit or employment support allowance recipients and working age severe disablement allowance recipients.

Table 8: SIMD 2020 – Percentage of working age population who live in a data zone ranked in the 20% most deprived in the Employment Domain

LCPP/Ward	Working Age Population	Working Age Population living in data zones ranked in 20% Most Deprived in Employment Domain	% Working Age Population living in data zones ranked in 20% Most Deprived in Employment Domain
Coldside	12,335	7,595	61.6%
East End	9,585	6,650	69.4%
Lochee	12,892	7,117	55.2%
Maryfield	13,804	4,364	31.6%
North East	10,362	3,466	33.4%
Strathmartine	12,097	4,429	36.6%
The Ferry	11,819	583	4.9%
West End	14,879	1,561	10.5%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>97,773</b>	<b>35,765</b>	<b>36.6%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

Using the 2020 SIMD to identify the data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the employment domain along with the most recent 2021 mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that 35,765 people or 36.6% of the working age population in Dundee City live in a data zone that is ranked in the 20% most deprived in the employment domain. The percentage of the working age population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the employment domain varies significantly across the LCPP/Wards in Dundee City from over 60% in the East End (69.4%) and Coldside (61.6%) to around 5% in The Ferry.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation also provides a count of the number of employment deprived people in each data zone. This is a useful measure as it can show the number of individuals who are classed as being employment deprived in data zones that are not ranked in the 20% most deprived.

Table 9: SIMD 2020 – Percentage of the working age population who are classed as employment deprived

LCPP/Ward	Working Age Population	Count of people who are classed as employment deprived	% working age population who are classed as employment deprived
Coldside	12,335	2,059	16.7%
East End	9,585	1,764	18.4%
Lochee	12,892	2,023	15.7%
Maryfield	13,804	1,789	13.0%
North East	10,362	1,275	12.3%
Strathmartine	12,097	1,511	12.5%
The Ferry	11,819	580	4.9%
West End	14,879	1,255	8.4%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>97,773</b>	<b>12,256</b>	<b>12.5%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

Using the most recent 2021 based mid-year population estimates along with 2020 SIMD counts of people who are classed as employment deprived, it is estimated that 12.5% of the working age population in Dundee City are classed as employment deprived. The proportions across the eight LCPP/Wards in Dundee varies from 18.4% in East End to 4.9% in The Ferry.

### **SIMD 2020 – Income Domain**

The income domain in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation examines adults and children in Income Support or Income-based Employment Support Allowance households, adults in Guarantee Pension

Credit households, adults and children in Job Seekers Allowance households and adults and children in Tax Credit Families.

*Table 10: SIMD 2020 – Percentage of the population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the income domain*

<b>LCPWP/Ward</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the income domain</b>	<b>% of the population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the income domain</b>
Coldside	18,122	11,064	61.1%
East End	15,532	11,848	76.3%
Lochee	20,096	9,411	46.8%
Maryfield	18,393	6,766	36.8%
North East	16,190	5,536	34.2%
Strathmartine	19,563	7,325	37.4%
The Ferry	20,129	590	2.9%
West End	19,695	1,283	6.5%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>147,720</b>	<b>53,823</b>	<b>36.4%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

Using the 2020 SIMD to identify data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the income domain along with the most recent 2021 mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that 36.4% of the population in Dundee City live in a data zone ranked in the 20% most deprived in the income domain. The percentage of the population living in these data zones varies significantly in the different LCPWP/Wards in Dundee City from 76.3% in East End to 2.9% in The Ferry.

For each data zone the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) produces a count of individuals classed as income deprived. The number of income deprived people is an attempt to identify individuals who are income deprived despite not living in a data zone that is ranked within the 20% most deprived.

*Table 11: Percentage of the population who are classed as income deprived*

<b>LCPWP/Ward</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Count of the population who are classed as Income Deprived</b>	<b>% of the population who are classified as Income Deprived</b>
Coldside	18,122	3,904	21.5%
East End	15,532	4,018	25.9%
Lochee	20,096	3,940	19.6%
Maryfield	18,393	3,064	16.7%
North East	16,190	2,925	18.1%
Strathmartine	19,563	3,390	17.3%
The Ferry	20,129	1,072	5.3%
West End	19,695	2,078	10.6%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>147,720</b>	<b>24,391</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

Using the 2020 SIMD count of people who are classed as income deprived, along with the most recent 2021 mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that 16.5% of the population in Dundee City are classed as income deprived. East End (25.9%), Coldside (21.5%) and Lochee (19.6%) are the LCPWP/Wards which have the greatest proportion of their populations who are classed as income deprived. In contrast West End (10.6%) and The Ferry (5.3%) are the LCPWP/Wards which have the lowest proportions of their respective populations classed as income deprived.

### **SIMD 2020 – Housing Domain**

Using data from the 2020 SIMD to identify the data zones that are ranked within the 20% most deprived in the housing domain along with the most recent 2021 mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that (44.8%) of the population in Dundee City live in a data zone which is ranked in the 20% most

deprived in the housing domain. Maryfield (73.0%), West End and Coldside (both 62.8%) are the LCPP/Wards which have the greatest percentage of their respective populations living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain. The Ferry (4.5%) is the LCPP/Ward which has the lowest proportion of the population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain.

Table 12: Percentage of the population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain

LCPP/Ward	Total Population	Population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain	% of the population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain
Coldside	18,122	11,374	62.8%
East End	15,532	7,355	47.4%
Lochee	20,096	9,069	45.1%
Maryfield	18,393	13,418	73.0%
North East	16,190	6,971	43.1%
Strathmartine	19,563	4,674	23.9%
The Ferry	20,129	914	4.5%
West End	19,695	12,368	62.8%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>147,720</b>	<b>66,143</b>	<b>44.8%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020 and National Records of Scotland 2021 Small Area (2011 data zone based) mid-year population estimates

### Percentage of Children in Poverty (After Housing Costs)

2021/22 child poverty estimates produced by End Child Poverty were published in June 2023. Data for 2021/22 estimated that 27.1% of children in Dundee City were living in poverty after housing costs, this is higher than the overall Scottish proportion which stood at 24.5%. Please note the data collection processes used to produce the 2020/21 and 2021/22 figures were affected by Covid-19 pandemic therefore caution should be taken when comparing these results to previous years and when interpreting/drawing conclusions from the table below.

Table 13: Child Poverty Rates After Housing Costs Dundee City and Scotland

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Dundee City	23.8%	25.0%	26.4%	27.0%	26.2%	26.8%	22.5%	27.1%
Scotland	21.6%	22.8%	23.4%	24.2%	23.2%	24.3%	24.6%	24.5%

Source: End Child Poverty, Child Poverty in your area, 2014/15-2021/2022 (Published June 2023)

Data is based on DWP/HMRC Statistics "Children in low income families: local area statistics (March 2023). The DWP/HMRC data provides the number and percentage of children aged 0-15 years who are living in households with below 60% median income before housing costs. End Child Poverty use this data combined with information about housing costs at the local level to estimate poverty rates after housing costs

Statistics are calibrated to the regional Households Below Average Income (HBAI) statistics (two-year averages). Due to sampling issues during 2021/22 related to the Covid-19 pandemic, additional caution may be required when interpreting the statistics.

DWP advise that while the data for FYE 2021 and FYE 2022 has undergone extensive quality assurance prior to publication, additional caution should be used when using data for FYE 2021 and 2022 particularly when making comparisons with previous years and for local areas across countries. They recommend caution in interpreting year on year changes in local areas and advise focussing on longer-term trends when looking at change over time.

### Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) - Children in Low Income Families (Before Housing Costs)

The tables below are taken from DWP Children in Low Income Families – Local Area Statistics, UK, Financial years ending 2014 to 2022 which were published in March 2023. The statistics are calibrated to the regional [Households Below Average Income \(HBAI\)](#) statistics. A full assessment of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on these statistics is available in the [technical reports](#) which should be considered alongside interpretation of these statistics. While the data for financial year ending 2022 has undergone extensive quality assurance prior to publication, DWP recommend that users exercise additional caution when using the data for financial years ending 2021 and 2022, particularly when making comparisons with previous years and when comparing local areas across countries. In previous years, the statistics were calibrated to the 3-year average, however due to the impact of the

coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on financial year ending 2021, the data for 2021/22 is formed using the HBAI average of financial years ending 2020 and 2022, excluding financial year 2021.

A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Relative low income measures families in low income in the reference year, whereas Absolute low income measures families in low income based on what low income looked like in financial year 2011. Income is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and is equivalised to adjust for family size and composition. See [definitions](#) for more information about the terminology.

The statistics relate to activity throughout the financial year. The count of children refers to the age of the child at 31 March of each year. Definitions used in the publication:

- **Children** are defined as dependent individuals aged under 16. Child age is derived as the duration from date of birth to 31 March in each year.
- **A family** is defined as a single adult; or a married or cohabitating couple; or a Civil Partnership; and any dependent children.
- **Relative low income** is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.
- **Absolute low income** is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year in comparison with incomes in financial year ending (FYE) 2011. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.
- **Work Status:** A family is defined as 'in-work' if they have an accumulated period of at least 26 weeks paid employment or self-employment within the 52-week tax year. Employment activity is accumulated from either (or both) the adult claimant of Child Benefit and any partner(s) in the tax year.
- **Family Type:** Family type accounts for changes in family composition throughout the year (for example, re-partnering, multiple partners). A lone parent family type means the parent/guardian has had no partnerships at any point in the year.

Table 14: The number and percentage of children (Aged Under 16) – Living in Relative Low Income Families (before housing costs) – Dundee City

	The Number and Percentage of Children (Aged Under 16) – Living in Relative Low Income Families (before housing costs) – Dundee City							
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Number	3,901	3,914	4,748	5,244	5,110	5,221	4,266	5,797
Percentage	16.4%	16.4%	19.9%	21.9%	21.3%	21.7%	17.8%	24.5%

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area, statistics UK Financial Years ending 2014 to 2022

Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. Total may not sum due to the disclosure control applied.

\*2021/22 are provisional, these figures will be subject to revision in subsequent releases

Please note:

1. Caution should be taken when comparing financial years ending 2021 and 2022 against previous years as explained in the above paragraphs.
2. Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families in a local authority by the population aged 0-15 years in that Local Authority
3. Populations have been taken from mid-year population estimates which are an estimate of the usual resident population as at 30<sup>th</sup> June of the reference year. The mid 2021 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release
4. Percentages have been rounded to 1 decimal place

Provisional figures for Dundee City in 2021/22 estimated that 24.5% of children aged under 16 years live in relative low income families (Before Housing Costs).



Table 15: The number and percentage of children (Aged Under 16) – Living in Relative Low Income Families (before housing costs) – Dundee City Ward Breakdown

<b>The Number and Percentage of Children (Aged Under 16) – Living in Relative Low Income Families (before housing costs) – Dundee City Ward Breakdown</b>								
<b>Ward</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22*</b>
Coldside	529 (23.2%)	575 (25.0%)	672 (29.6%)	753 (32.4%)	704 (30.5%)	722 (32.2%)	546 (24.3%)	772 (33.9%)
East End	637 (19.5%)	656 (19.9%)	770 (23.5%)	832 (25.4%)	850 (26.7%)	883 (27.6%)	714 (22.6%)	979 (31.9%)
Lochee	574 (16.8%)	665 (19.0%)	824 (23.1%)	865 (23.7%)	883 (24.0%)	847 (22.6%)	723 (19.2%)	974 (25.6%)
Maryfield	493 (22.3%)	468 (21.3%)	563 (25.3%)	652 (29.8%)	583 (27.4%)	563 (26.4%)	478 (22.0%)	642 (29.8%)
North East	545 (15.7%)	521 (15.3%)	697 (20.0%)	734 (21.0%)	745 (21.1%)	847 (23.6%)	658 (18.3%)	906 (25.7%)
Strathmartine	646 (16.1%)	586 (14.8%)	739 (18.9%)	882 (22.4%)	796 (20.0%)	810 (20.5%)	651 (16.7%)	951 (25.0%)
The Ferry	222 (7.2%)	204 (6.6%)	207 (6.8%)	231 (7.6%)	205 (6.7%)	250 (8.2%)	225 (7.6%)	221 (7.6%)
West End	256 (12.9%)	233 (11.5%)	274 (13.4%)	304 (14.7%)	342 (16.1%)	296 (13.8%)	271 (12.5%)	354 (16.5%)

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area, statistics UK Financial Years ending 2014 to 2022

Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may not sum due to the disclosure control applied.

\*2021/22 figures are provisional and are subject to revision in subsequent releases

Caution should be taken when comparing financial years ending 2021 and 2022 against previous years

1. Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of children aged under 0-15 living in low income families in a Ward by the population aged 0-15 in that Ward.

2. Populations have been taken from mid-year population estimates. The mid 2021 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release

3. The report states that although population estimates are the latest available at the time, some ward populations may not reflect changes in the local population therefore some percentages should be viewed with care

4. UK and regional totals are formed from the Household Below Average Income (HBAI) UK 3 year averages, except for FYE 2022 which is based on a 2 year average FYE20 and FYE 2022

Provisional figures for 2021/22 show that the percentage of children (aged under 16) living in relative low income families (before housing costs) in Dundee City varies across the different wards. The highest percentages were experienced in Coldside (33.9%), East End (31.9%) and Maryfield (29.8%). The lowest proportions occurred in The Ferry (7.6%) and West End (16.5%).

Looking further at children in relative low income families (before housing costs), provisional figures for 2021/22 estimated that 49.6% of children aged (under 16) living in relative low income families (before housing costs) were within lone parent families. The following table shows the percentage of children (aged under 16) living in relative low income families (before housing costs) within lone parent families by ward.

Table 16: Percentage of children (aged under 16) – Living in relative low income families (before housing costs) within lone parent families 2021/22 (Provisional Data)

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Lone Parent Families - 2021/22 Provisional Data</b>
Coldside	11.8%
East End	17.8%
Lochee	17.5%
Maryfield	8.7%
North East	17.5%
Strathmartine	17.5%
The Ferry	3.6%
West End	5.5%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore – Children in relative low income families – family type lone parent

Figures for 2021/22 are provisional and are subject to revision in subsequent releases

It was also estimated that 37.7% of children aged (under 16) living in relative low income families (before housing costs) were within non-working families. The following table shows the percentage of

children (aged under 16) living in relative low income families (before housing costs) within non-working families by ward.

*Table 17: Percentage of children (aged under 16) – Living in relative low income families within non- working families (before housing costs) 2021/22 (Provisional Data)*

Ward	Not in Working Families - 2020/21 Provisional Data
Coldside	13.4%
East End	18.6%
Lochee	19.2%
Maryfield	9.0%
North East	14.6%
Strathmartine	15.9%
The Ferry	2.9%
West End	6.4%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore – Children in relative low income families –work status –  
Figures for 2021/22 are provisional and are subject to revision in subsequent releases

*Table 18: Number and Percentage of children (Aged under 16) – Living in Absolute Low Income Families (before housing costs) – Dundee City*

Number and percentage of children (Aged under 16) – Living in Absolute Low Income Families (before housing costs) – Dundee City								
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Number	3,931	3,638	3,789	4,146	4,113	4,296	3,388	4,507
Percentage	16.6%	15.3%	15.9%	17.3%	17.1%	17.9%	14.1%	19.0%

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area statistics UK Financial Years ending 2014 to 2022

Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may not sum due to the disclosure control applied.

\*2021/22 figures are provisional and are subject to revision in subsequent releases

Please note caution should be taken when comparing financial years ending 2021 and 2022 and against previous years.

1. Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families in a local authority by the population aged 0-15 years in that Local Authority
2. Populations have been taken from mid-year population estimates. The mid 2021 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release
3. Percentages have been rounded to 1 decimal place
4. UK and regional totals are formed from the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) UK 3-year averages except for financial year ending 2022 which is based on 2-year average financial year ending 2020 and financial year ending 2022

Provisional figures for 2021/22 show that 19.0% of children aged 0-15 years in Dundee City are living in absolute low income families (before housing costs).

*Table 19: Number and percentage of children (aged under 16) – Living in Absolute Low Income Families (before housing costs) – Dundee City Ward Breakdown*

Number and Percentage of Children (Aged Under 16) – Living in Absolute Low Income Families (before housing costs) - Dundee City Ward Breakdown								
Ward	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Coldside	531 (23.2%)	555 (24.1%)	558 (24.5%)	607 (26.1%)	593 (25.7%)	584 (26.0%)	450 (20.0%)	599 (26.3%)
East End	651 (19.9%)	605 (18.3%)	577 (17.6%)	641 (19.6%)	660 (20.7%)	722 (22.6%)	557 (17.7%)	745 (24.3%)
Lochee	575 (16.8%)	615 (17.6%)	648 (18.2%)	680 (18.6%)	695 (18.9%)	700 (18.6%)	579 (15.4%)	764 (20.1%)
Maryfield	495 (22.3%)	434 (19.8%)	494 (22.2%)	528 (24.1%)	483 (22.7%)	484 (22.7%)	388 (17.9%)	543 (25.2%)
North East	545 (15.7%)	476 (14.0%)	538 (15.4%)	566 (16.2%)	617 (17.4%)	712 (19.8%)	517 (14.4%)	697 (19.8%)
Strathmartine	655 (16.3%)	529 (13.3%)	564 (14.4%)	691 (17.5%)	629 (15.8%)	634 (16.1%)	513 (13.2%)	693 (18.2%)
The Ferry	223 (7.2%)	197 (6.4%)	183 (6.0%)	188 (6.2%)	172 (5.6%)	215 (7.1%)	175 (5.9%)	191 (6.5%)
West End	260 (13.1%)	219 (10.8%)	222 (10.8%)	243 (11.7%)	273 (12.8%)	246 (11.5%)	203 (9.3%)	281 (13.1%)

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area, statistics UK Financial Years ending 2014 to 2022

\*2021/22 figures are provisional. These figures will be subject to revision in subsequent releases

Please note caution should be taken when comparing financial year ending 2021 and financial year 2022 figures and against previous years

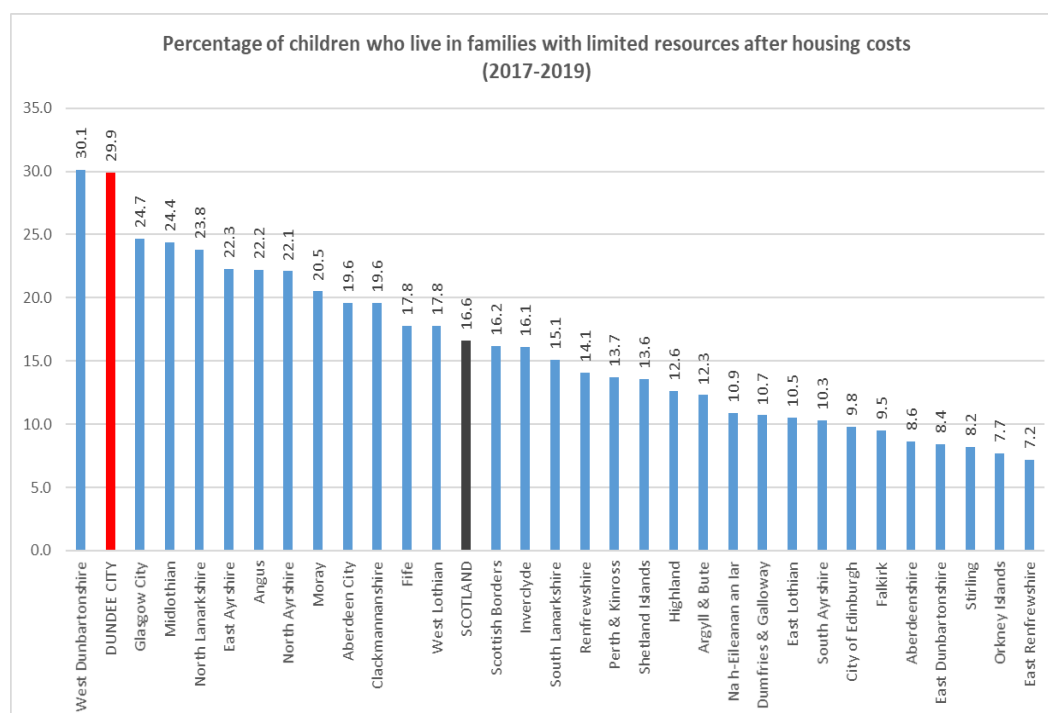
1. Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families in a Ward by the population aged under 0-15 years in that Ward
2. Populations have been taken from mid-year population estimates. The mid-2021 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release
3. Percentages have been rounded to 1 decimal places
4. The publication states that although population estimates are the latest available at the time, some ward populations may not reflect more recent changes in the local population therefore some percentages should be viewed with care

Provisional figures for 2021/22 show the percentage of children aged 0-15 years living in absolute low income families (before housing costs) varies across the wards in Dundee City. In Coldside 26.3% of children aged 0-15 years live in absolute low income families (before housing costs) whereas 6.5% of children aged 0-15 years live in absolute low income families (before housing costs) in The Ferry.

## Children in families with limited resources 2017-2019

The Scottish Government published their children in families with limited resources across Scotland 2017-19 publication in September 2021. The statistics in this publication are experimental statistics meaning that the data and methodology used to collate the figures are being developed for future updates. The limited resources measure looks at children in families that have both low income and cannot afford three or more out of a list of 22 basic necessities. The list of necessities was developed for a Scottish context and is based on what stakeholders and the public agree is a basic necessity and what satisfies statistical requirements for a robust measure of limited resources. Families are defined as being on a low income if the household income is below 70% of the Scottish median income (this may be calculated before or after housing costs). The statistics are based on analysis of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) and provide estimates of the proportion of children in families with limited resources by council area. The limited resources local measure is not strictly comparable to the official national-level statistics on 'Children in combined low income and material deprivation'. These statistics provide the national headline figure which informs one of the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act targets. The national headline figure is based on data from the Family Resources Survey which does not allow local breakdowns due to sample sizes. The underlying methodology for these two measures is also different in that the local limited resources measure uses a different way of assessing the necessities a household cannot afford, and therefore identifies a somewhat broader group which can be considered to have limited access to resources.

Figure 8 : Percentage of children who live in families with limited resources 2017-2019



Source: Scottish Government, Children in Families with Limited Resources across Scotland (2017-19) (Experimental statistics)

The Scottish Government estimate that 29.9% of children in Dundee City live in families with limited resources after housing costs. This is higher than the Scottish level of 16.6%. Figures for Dundee City and the other local authorities in Scotland are displayed in the above chart.

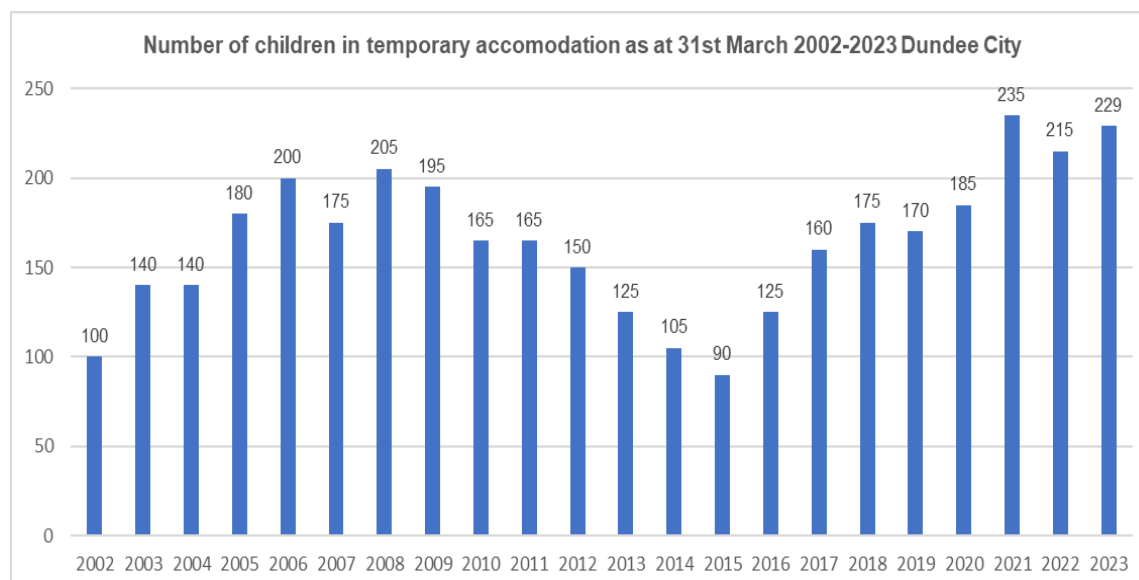
### Homelessness and People in Temporary Accommodation

The Scottish Government is not due to publish its annual Homelessness in Scotland 2022/23 report until August/September 2023 therefore Scottish level figures for the period 2022/23 are not yet available. Dundee City figures for 2022/23 have been supplied by Dundee City Council, Neighbourhood Services these are detailed below:

During the period 2022/23, there were 1,100 applications in Dundee City that were assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. There were 1,638 people associated with these applications 1,197 adults and 441 children.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, there were 365 households in temporary accommodation in Dundee City. The number of children living in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 was 229. The chart below shows the number of children living in temporary accommodation in Dundee City at 31<sup>st</sup> March from 2002 to 2023. The number of children living in temporary accommodation in Dundee City increased by 7% from 215 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 to 229 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

Figure 9: Number of children in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002-2023 (Dundee City)

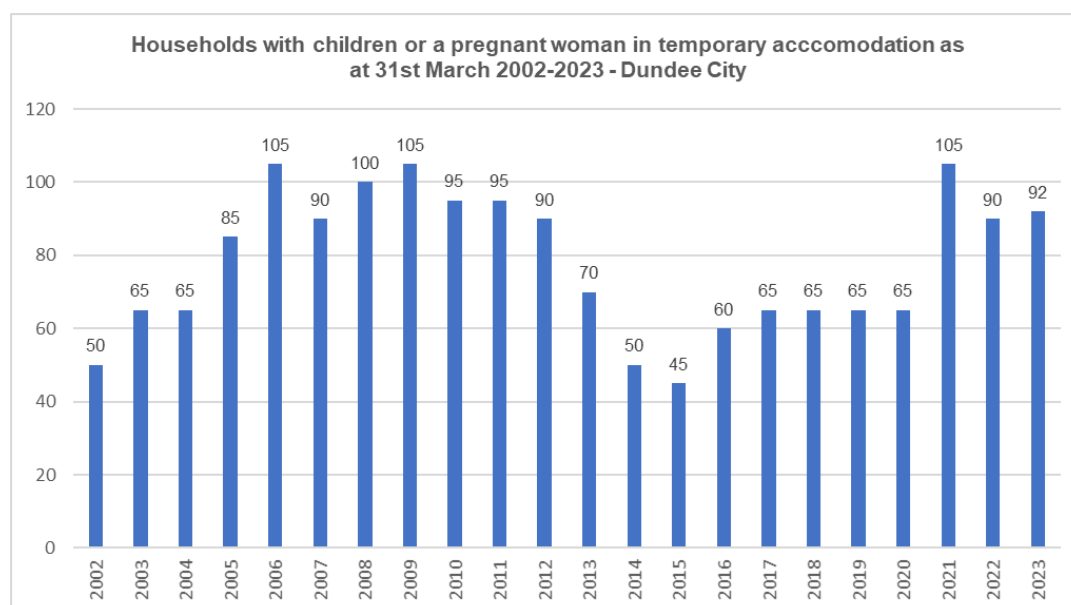


Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-2022, Table 28: Number of children in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March by Local Authority and 2023 figure sourced from DCC Neighbourhood Services

\*Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 for disclosure control

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 there were 92 households in temporary accommodation in Dundee City with a child or pregnant woman. This has increased slightly from the figure of 90 reported in 2022. The chart below shows the number of households with a children or a pregnant woman in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March each year from 2002.

Figure 10: Households with children or a pregnant woman in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 to 2023 (Dundee City)



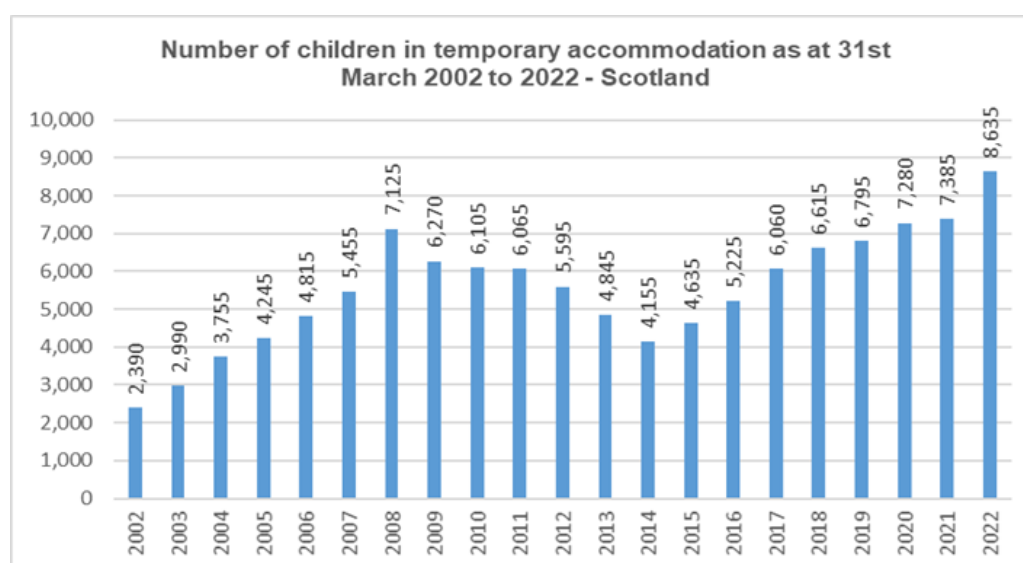
Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-2022, Table 27, Households with children or a pregnant woman in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 to 2022 and 2023 figures DCC Neighbourhood Services

\*Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 for disclosure purposes

As Scottish level figures for 2022/23 have not been released yet, Scottish figures from the Scottish Government Homelessness in Scotland 2021-22 publication have been displayed below.

At a Scottish level in the period 2021/22 there were 28,882 applications assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. There were 46,964 people associated with these applications 32,592 adults and 14,372 children. There were 13,945 households in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 in Scotland. The chart below shows the number of children living in temporary accommodation in Scotland at 31<sup>st</sup> March for the years 2002 to 2022. The number of children living in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 was 8,635. The number of children living in temporary accommodation in Scotland increased by 17% from 7,385 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 to 8,635 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.

Figure 11: Number of children in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002-2022 (Scotland)



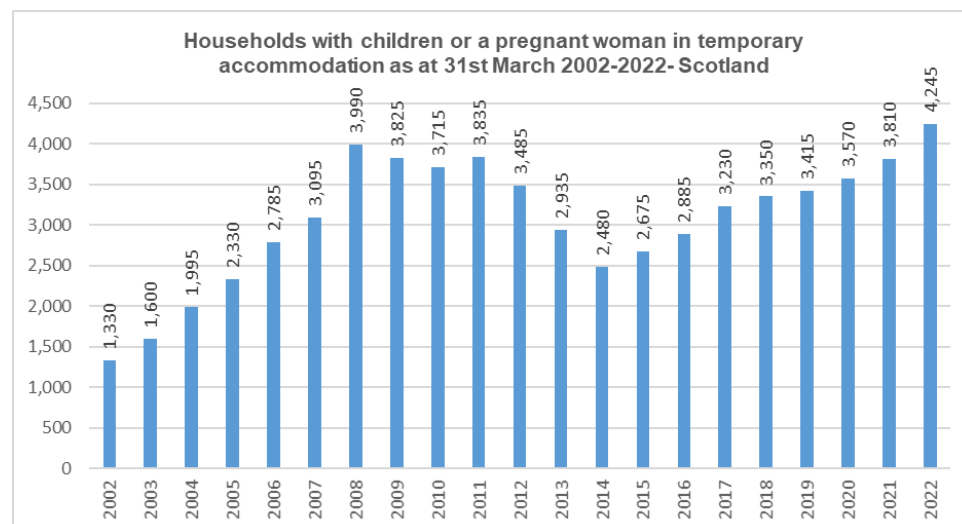
Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-2022, Table 28: Number of children in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March by Local Authority

\*Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 for disclosure control



At a Scottish level there were 4,245 households in temporary accommodation with a child or pregnant woman as at 31st March 2022. This figure has increased from the figure of 3,810 reported in March 2021.

Figure 12: Households with children or a pregnant woman in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 to 2022 (Scotland)



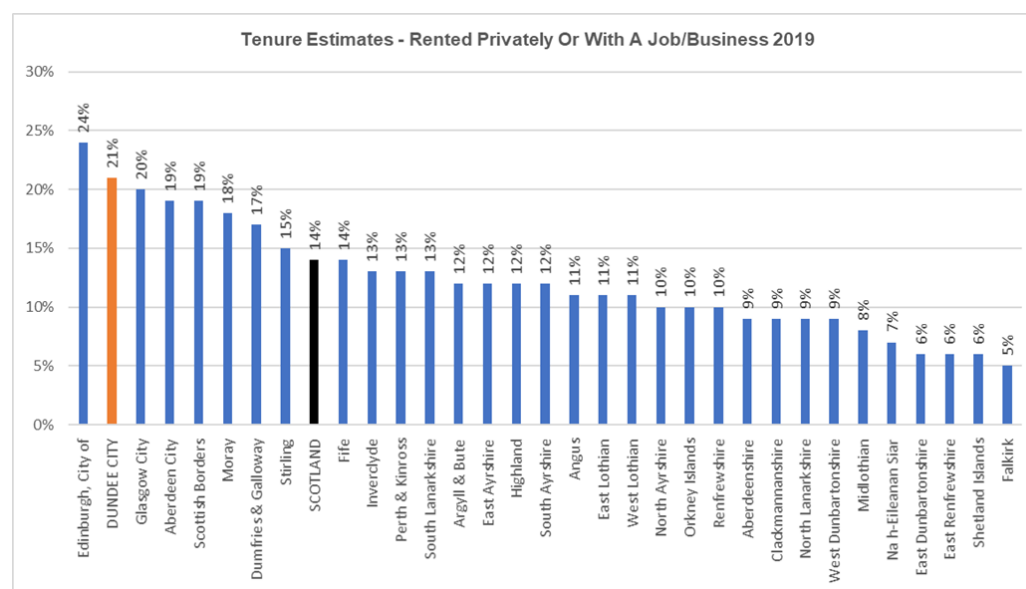
Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-2022, Table 27, Households with children or a pregnant woman in temporary accommodation as at 31st March 2002 to 2022

\*Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 for disclosure purposes

## Private Rental Statistics

The private rented sector accounts for 21% of the housing stock in Dundee City, the second highest proportion of private rented properties behind Edinburgh (24%) when compared to all local authorities in Scotland.

Figure 13: Tenure Estimates – Rented Privately or with a Job/Business (2019)



Source: Scottish Government – Annual housing statistics for Scotland 2020 and 2021 Charts and Tables – Chart 7 – Tenure estimates by local authority area 2019

The Scottish Government Private Rent Statistics 2010-2022 publication reported that the median rent in the private sector for a 2-bedroom property in the Dundee and Angus broad rental market area was £630 per month (rent prices 2022-year end to September).

Average (mean) 2-bedroom rents in the Dundee and Angus Broad Rental Market Area have been lower than the Scotland average in each year since 2010, although the difference has narrowed slightly in the last couple of years, with the average rent in 2022 being £648 per month, compared to the Scotland average of £736.

Between 2021 and 2022 average rents have increased across all property sizes, with increases for 1 bedroom (5.8%), 2 bedroom (8.0%), 3 bedroom (9.3%), 4 bedroom (7.6%) and 1-bedroom shared properties (9.0%), which compares to the CPI inflation of 7.6% across this time period.

Between 2010 and 2022, average rents have increased below the rate of CPI inflation of 33.7% for 1 bedroom (25.0%) and 2 bedroom (30.3%) properties, whilst the average rent for 3 bedroom (39.8%) and 1 bedroom shared properties (36.6%) has increased above inflation, and the average rent for 4 bedroom properties (62.4%) has increased well above the rate of inflation.

For all 1 to 4 bedroom properties, increases between 2010 and 2022 have been greater at the top end (upper quartile) than the bottom end (lower quartile) causing the gap between top and bottom ends of the market to widen.

## Vulnerable Children

The Scottish Government publish Children's Social Work Statistics on an annual basis with the most recent statistics being for the period 2021-22. The publication reported that on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022, there were 435 children looked after in Dundee City. This represents 2% of the 0-17 years population. At a Scottish level on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022, there were 12,596 children looked after in Scotland which equates to 1% of the 0-17 years population.

Table 20: Children looked after by type of accommodation – Dundee City 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022

Location	Number of Looked After Children
<b>In the Community</b>	
At home with parents	53
With friends/relatives	104
With foster carers provided by Local Authority	108
With foster carers purchased by Local Authority	97
In other community*	16
<b>In residential accommodation</b>	
In local authority home/ Voluntary Home	32
In other residential care**	25

Source: Scottish Government, Children's Social Work Statistics 2021/22 – Additional Tables – Table 4.3

Please note table excludes children who are on a planned series of short term placements

\*In other community includes with prospective adopters

\*\*Other residential care includes crisis care, secure accommodation and residential school

The Scottish Government Children's Social Work 2021-22 publication reported that in Dundee City there were 61 children on the Child Protection Register at 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022. Overall in Scotland there were 2,031 children on the Child Protection Register at 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022.

## School Pupil Numbers

The Scottish Government Pupil Census 2022 reported that there were:

- 33 Primary Schools in Dundee City with 10,114 pupils attending these schools
- 8 Secondary Schools in Dundee City with 8,074 pupils attending these schools
- 2 Special Schools in Dundee City with 284 pupils attending these schools

At a Scottish level the Scottish Government Pupil Census 2022 reported that there were:

- 1,994 Primary Schools in Scotland, with 388,920 pupils attending these schools
- 358 Secondary Schools in Scotland, with 309,133 pupils attending these schools
- 109 Special Schools in Scotland, with 7,821 pupils attending these schools

## Primary 1 – Body Mass Index

Public Health Scotland publish statistics on the body mass index of primary 1 pupils on an annual basis. The most recent publication is the Primary 1 Body Mass Index (BMI) Statistics Scotland for school year 2021 to 2022, which was released in December 2022. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic statistics for Dundee City for school years 2019/20 and 2020/21 were not available, therefore we cannot make comparisons between the most recent figures and the previous two years.

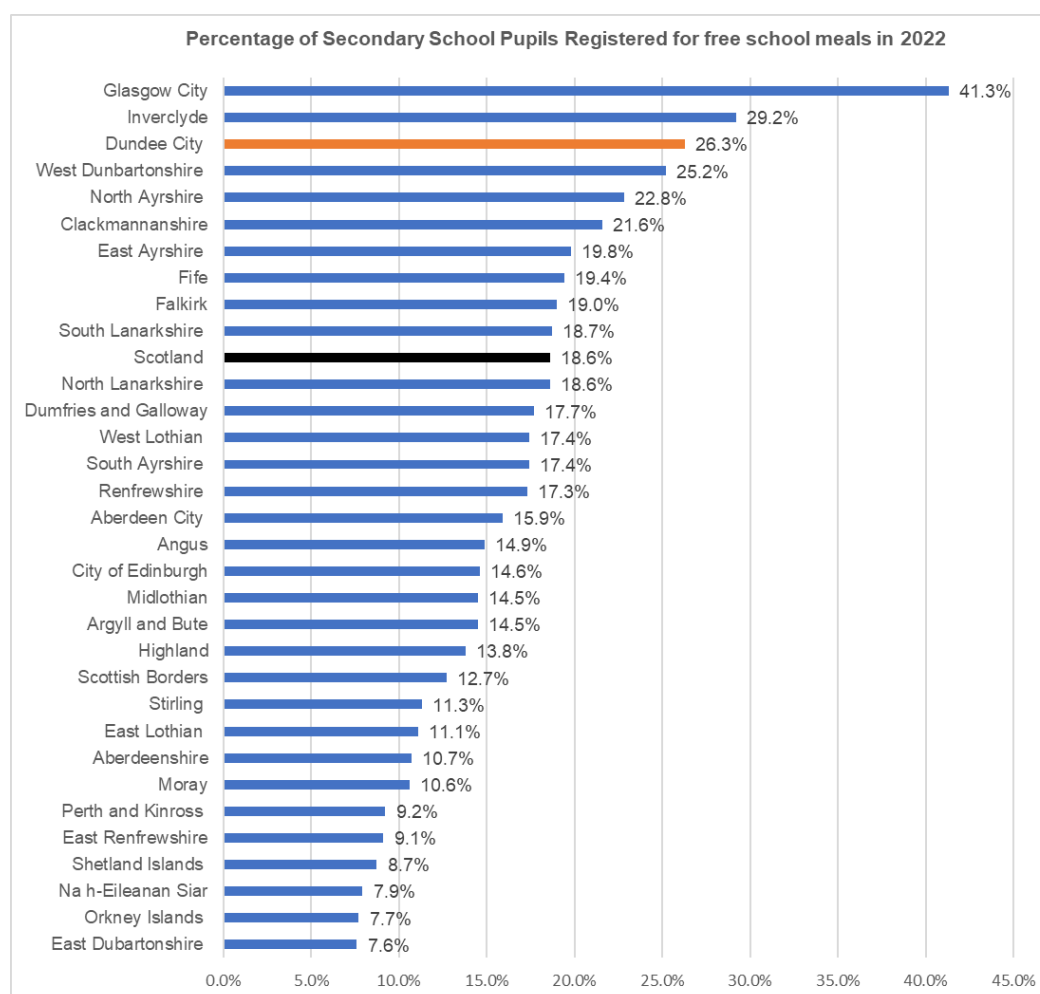
In school year 2021/22 it was reported in Dundee City that 72.2% of primary 1 pupils were a healthy weight and 26.5% were at risk of being overweight or obese. During the same period for all participating NHS Health boards, 74.7% of primary 1 pupils were of a healthy weight and 24.1% were at risk of being overweight or obese.

(Source: Public Health Scotland - Primary 1 Body Mass Index (BMI) Statistics Scotland School Year 2021 to 2022 – Data tables: Table 5: BMI Distribution in Primary 1 School Children by Local Authority – All participating NHS Boards. Epidemiological categories school years 2001/02 – 2021/22)

## Free School Meal Data

The Scottish Government Healthy Living Survey 2022 reported that 26.3% of secondary school pupils were registered for free school meals. This is higher than the overall Scottish percentage which stood at 18.6% and the third highest proportion behind Glasgow City (41.3%) and Inverclyde (29.2%).

Figure 14: Percentage of Secondary School Pupils registered for free school meals in 2022

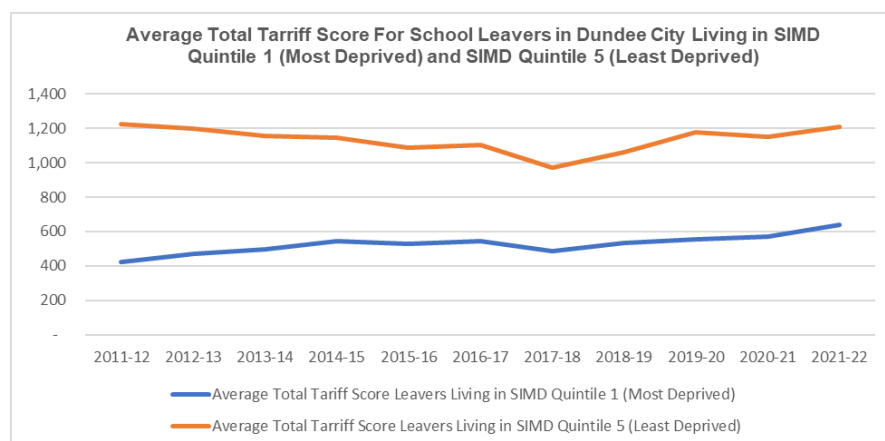


Source: Scottish Government – Scottish Healthy Living Survey 2022 (Figures exclude Jordanhill)

## School Attainment

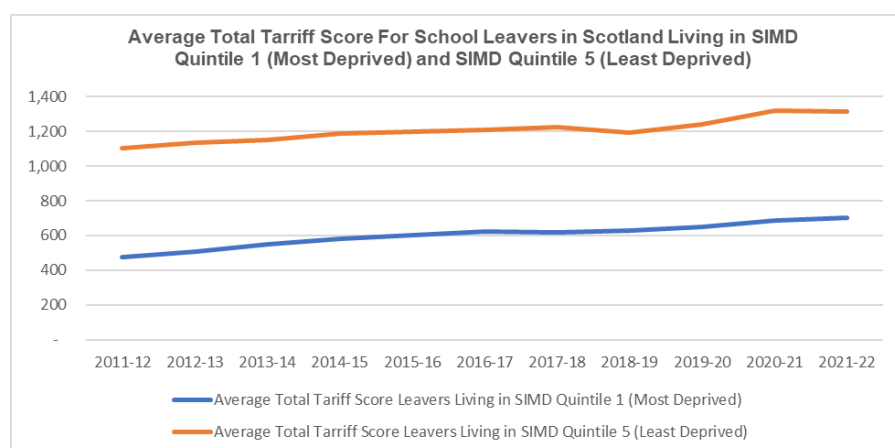
The chart below shows that the average total tariff score for school leavers in Dundee City living in SIMD Quintile 1 (most deprived data zones) stood at 637 in 2021/22. The average total tariff score for school leavers in Dundee City living in SIMD Quintile 5 (least deprived data zones) stood at 1,209 in 2021/22.

Figure 15: Average Total Tariff score for school leavers living in SIMD Quintile 1 (Most Deprived Data Zones) and SIMD Quintile 5 (Least Deprived Data Zones) – Dundee City



Source: Local Government Benchmark Framework (LGBF) – 2021-22 LGBF Raw Data  
Please note the LGBF website states that caution should be taken when comparing results over time as an assessment approach was undertaken in the years 2020 and 2021 due to coronavirus pandemic

Figure 16: Average Total Tariff Score for School leavers living in SIMD Quintile 1 (Most Deprived Data Zones) and SIMD Quintile 5 (Least Deprived Data Zones) – Scotland



Source: Local Government Benchmark Framework (LGBF) – 2021-22 LGBF Raw Data  
Please note the LGBF website states that caution should be taken when comparing results over time as an assessment approach was undertaken in the years 2020 and 2021 due to coronavirus pandemic

The above chart shows that the average total tariff score for school leavers in Scotland living in SIMD Quintile 1 (most deprived data zones) stood at 702 in 2021/22. The average total tariff score for school leavers in Scotland living in SIMD Quintile 5 (least deprived data zones) stood at 1,316 in 2021/22.

Table 21: Positive Destinations 2021/22

			Care experienced leavers	
	Dundee City	Virtual Comparator	Dundee City	National
2021/22	93.9%	94.7%	83.3%	85.9%

Source: Insights

In 2021/22, 93.9% of all school leavers in Dundee City entered a positive destination. During the same period 83.3% of care experienced leavers in Dundee City entered a positive destination.

## Employment and Unemployment (January – December 2022)

### Economically Active

Table 22: Economically Active – January to December 2022

<b>Economically Active January – December 2022</b>	<b>Dundee City (Number)</b>	<b>Dundee City (Percentage)</b>	<b>Scotland (Percentage)</b>
Economically Active*	73,400	75.0	77.1
In Employment*	67,400	68.8	74.4
Employees*	63,400	65.4	66.5
Self Employed*	4,000	3.4	7.6
Unemployment (model based)**	3,700	5.2	3.4

Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Population Survey

\*Numbers are for those aged 16 and over, %'s are for those aged 16-64

\*\*Numbers and %'s are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

In the period January to December 2022, the ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that 73,400 or 75.0% of those aged 16-64 years in Dundee City were Economically Active. This is 2.1% lower than the Scottish proportion which stood at 77.1%.

### Economically Inactive

Table 23: Economically Inactive – January to December 2022

<b>Economically Inactive January-December 2022</b>	<b>Dundee City (Number)</b>	<b>Dundee City (Percentage)</b>	<b>Scotland (Percentage)</b>
Total	23,700	25.0	22.9
Student	8,000	33.8	22.6
Looking After Family/Home	3,700	15.7	16.7
Temporary Sick	!	!	3.1
Long-Term Sick	6,900	29.0	32.1
Discouraged	!	!	#
Retired	2,700	11.4	14.7
Other	2,200	9.3	10.4
Wants a Job	5,700	24.1	20.2
Does not want a job	18,000	75.9	79.8

Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Population Survey

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive

Numbers are for those aged 16-64

% is proportion of those economically inactive, except total which is a proportion of those aged 16-64 years

In the period January to December 2022, the ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that 23,700 or 25.0% of those aged 16-64 years in Dundee City were Economically Inactive. This is 2.1% higher than the Scottish proportion which stood at 22.9%.

### Job Density 2021

Jobs density represents the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. In Dundee City in 2021 this figure was 0.87 in comparison to 0.81 in Scotland overall.

### Employment in lower paid occupations

Table 24: Employment in "Lower Paid" Occupations (January – December 2022)

<b>Employment in "lower paid" Occupations</b>	<b>Dundee City</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
Percentage of all in employment	29.4%	27.1%

Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Population Survey January – December 2022

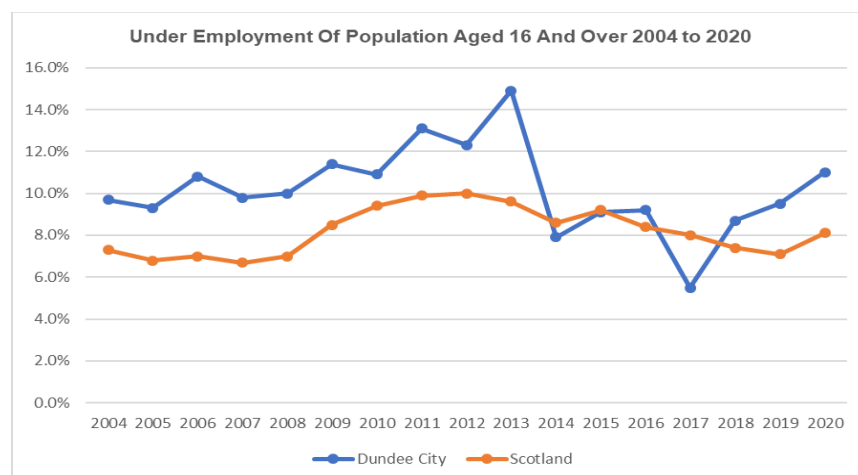
Percentage of all those in employment in Occupations (SOC2010) major group of employment – 6 caring, leisure and other service occupations, 7 Sales and customer services occupations and 9 elementary occupations



For the period January to December 2022, the ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that 29.4% of those in employment in Dundee City were employed in “lower paid” occupations at a Scottish level the percentage was 27.1%.

## Under Employment of population aged 16+

Figure 17: Under Employment of Population aged 16+



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, Scottish Government – Scotland’s Labour Market – People, Places and Regions Annual Population Survey 2020 web tables. Table 1.15 Underemployment of population aged 16 and Over, 2004-2020 Respondents who would like to work longer hours given the opportunity

Under employment refers to those who are in work but would prefer to work more hours for the same rate of pay, an additional job (to supplement their existing job) or a different job with more hours. This provides a measure of under-utilisation of labour. The Annual Population Survey estimated that underemployment in Dundee City was 11.0% in 2020. At a Scottish level underemployment was estimated to be 8.1%.

## Earnings

Table 25: Median Gross Weekly Pay FTE ( Residents Based 2022)

Median Gross Weekly Pay	Dundee City (Pounds)	Scotland (Pounds)
<b>Residents Based</b>		
Full Time Workers	£584.2	£640.3
Male Full-Time Workers	£555.9	£675.1
Female Full-Time Workers	£608.7	£604.7

Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Resident Analysis  
Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area

The ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings reported that in 2022 gross median weekly earnings for full time workers residing in Dundee City stood at £584.2, this was lower than the Scottish median gross weekly pay for residents which stood at £640.3.

Table 26: Median Gross Annual Pay – FTE (Resident Based 2022)

Location	Median Gross Annual Pay FTE
Dundee City	£29,085
Aberdeen City	£32,239
Glasgow City	£32,689
City of Edinburgh	£34,658
Scotland	£33,311

Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Resident Analysis  
Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area

The median gross annual earnings for full time employees residing in Dundee City was £29,085 in 2022. This is lower when compared to the other cities displayed in the above table. The median gross annual earnings in 2022 for full time employees residing in Scotland was £33,311.

Table 27: Median Gross Weekly Pay (FTE) (Workplace Based 2022)

Median Gross Weekly Pay	Dundee City (Pounds)	Scotland (Pounds)
<b>Work Place Based</b>		
Full Time Workers	£630.8	£640.5
Male Full-Time Workers	£630.5	£678.4
Female Full-Time Workers	£631.7	£604.5

Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Workplace Analysis  
Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area

The 2022 ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings reported that gross median weekly earnings for full time workers working in Dundee City stood at £630.8 this was lower than the Scottish median gross weekly pay for those working in Scotland which stood at £640.5.

Table 28: Median Gross Annual Pay – FTE (Work Place based 2022)

Location	Median Gross Annual Pay FTE
Dundee City	£31,738
Aberdeen City	£34,680
City of Edinburgh	£34,782
Glasgow City	£34,981
Scotland	£33,332

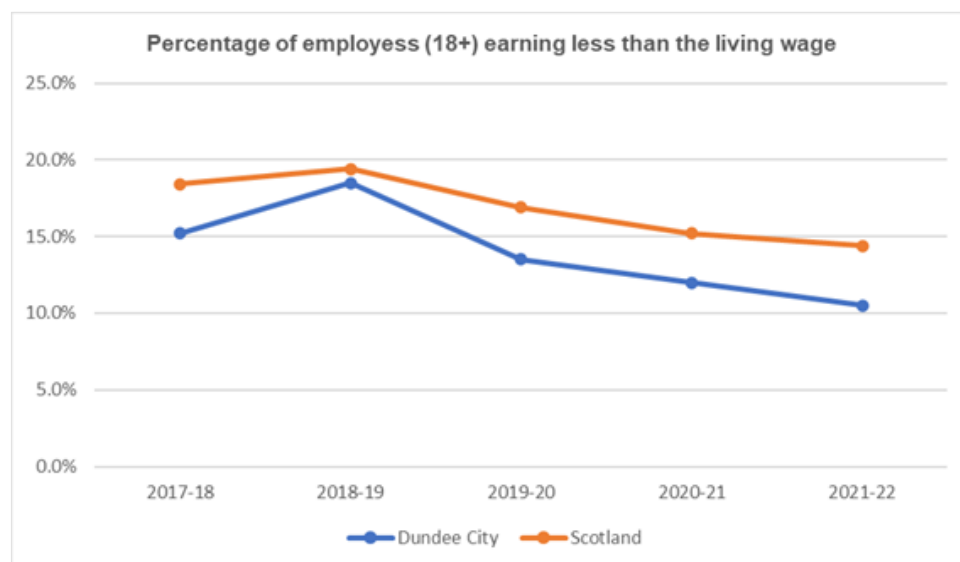
Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings –Work Place Analysis  
Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area

The median gross annual earnings for full time employees working in Dundee City was £31,738 in 2022. This is lower when compared to the other cities displayed in the above table. The median gross annual earnings in 2022 for full time employees working in Scotland was £33,332.

## Employees (18+) earning less than the living wage

The chart below shows the percentage of employees aged 18+ earning less than living wage as reported in the Local Government Benchmarking Framework. The percentage in Dundee in 2021-22 stood at 10.2% this was lower than the Scottish percentage of 14.4%.

Figure 18: Employees (18+) earning less than the living wage

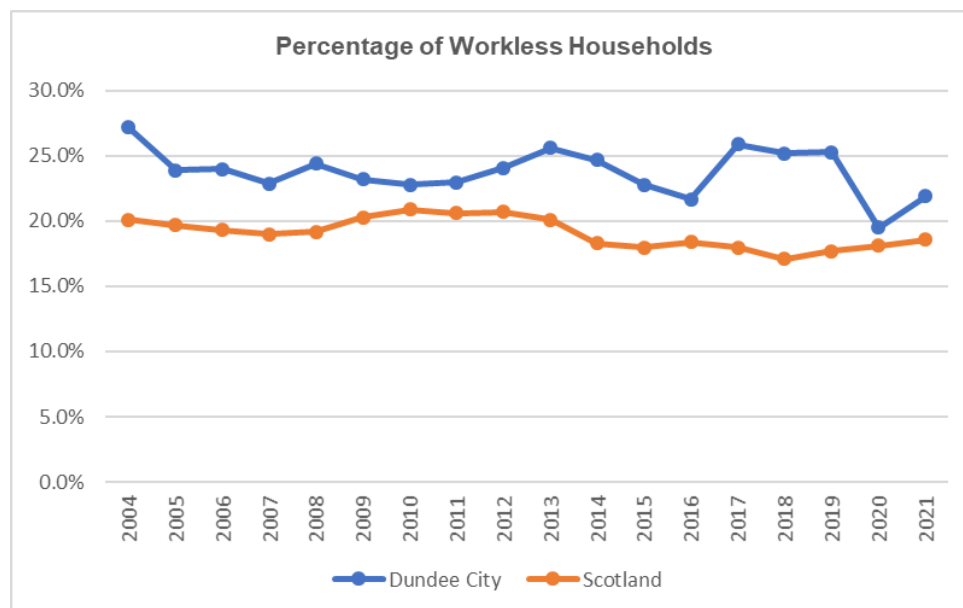


Source: Local Government Benchmarking Framework

1. Estimates for employees aged 18+ on the PAYE system on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. Estimates for 2020 and 2021 include employees who have been furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS).
2. Levels calculated using low pay calibration weights in line with ONS guidance.
3. Hourly earnings excludes any overtime payments.
4. Local authority estimates are 'workplace' based and include all those working in each local authority regardless of where they live.

## Percentage of Workless Households

Figure 19: Percentage of workless households

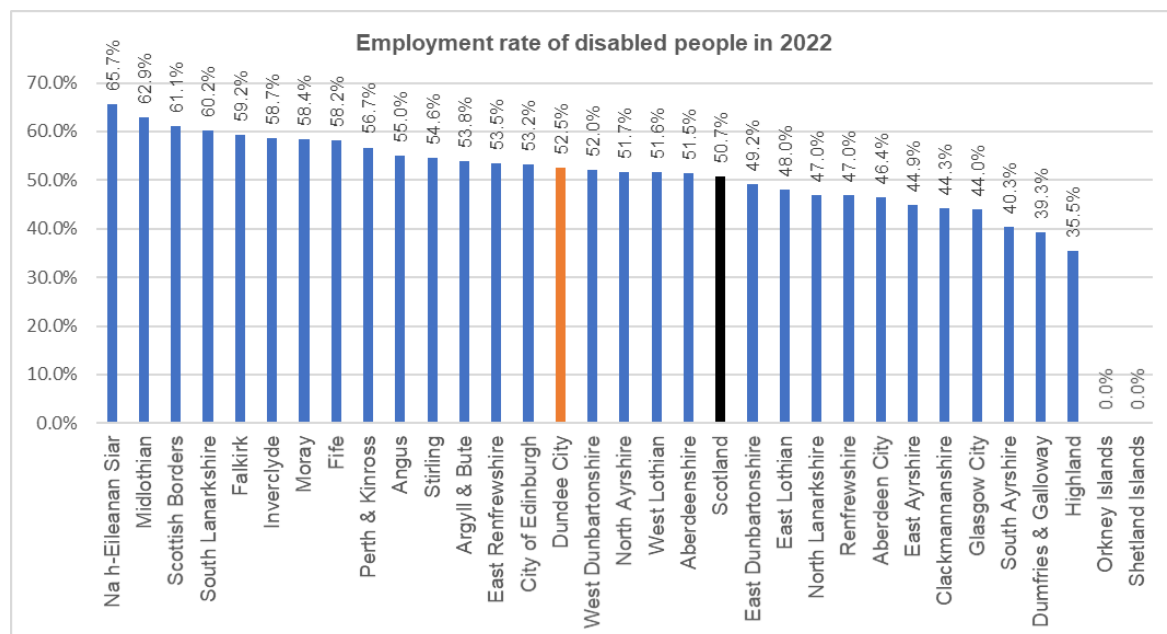


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey – Figures as at January – December each year  
Only includes those households that have at least one person aged 16 to 64

The ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that in the period January to December 2021, 21.9% of households in Dundee were workless, this was higher than the Scottish proportion which stood at 18.6%

## Employment rate for people with disability

Figure 20: Employment Rate for People with A Disability (2022)



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2022

Please note estimates for Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands are not shown as estimates are below reliability threshold due to small sample size or no people were recorded in this category in the survey  
Rates are based on those aged 16-64

The definition of a disability is based on the 2010 Equality Act Definition. This definition is based on self-reported health conditions. A condition will have lasted 12 months or more and have a substantial impact on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

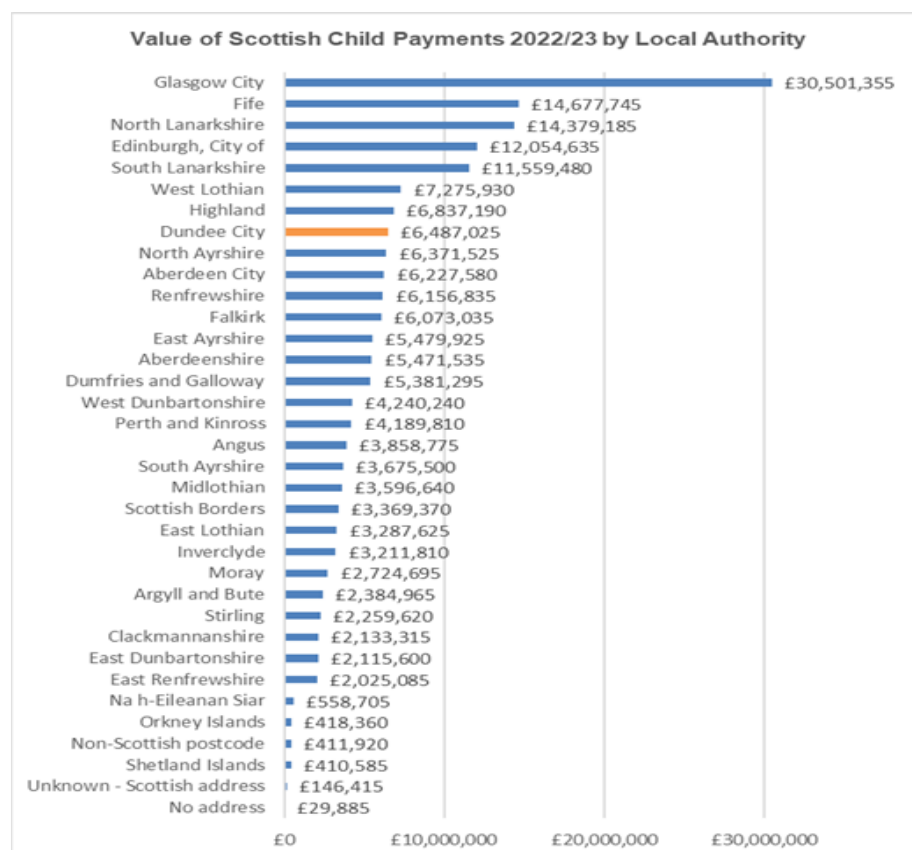
The employment rate for people with a disability in Dundee City is 52.5% according to the 2022 ONS Annual Population Survey. At a Scottish level the rate stood at 50.7%.

### Scottish Child Payment

Scottish Child Payment was initially introduced for low-income families with children aged under six. The payment was extended to eligible low-income families with children aged under 16 on 14<sup>th</sup> November 2022. It is intended to provide regular, additional financial support for families already in receipt of qualifying benefits to assist with the costs of carrying for a child. Social Security Scotland enabled clients to apply from 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020 in advance of the benefit launching on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021 to help manage the expected demand. Applications began to receive a decision from 15<sup>th</sup> February onwards with the first payments made to clients from the end of February 2021. When the benefit was extended to include children under 16, existing clients had the opportunity to request that additional children be added to their case without submitting a full application.

Recent figures published by Social Security Scotland reported that in Dundee City during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, 5,520 applications were received for the Scottish Child Payment. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, 5,395 had been processed. Of these 86% were authorised, 12% were denied and the remaining 1% were withdrawn. Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, the value of Scottish Child Payments issued in Dundee City was £6,487,025. At a Scottish level, from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, 160,840 applications were received for Scottish Child Payment. In total 156,270 applications have been processed as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Of these, 87% were authorised, 12% were denied and the remaining 1% were withdrawn. Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, the total value of Scottish Child Payments was around £190 million. The following chart shows the value of Scottish Child Payments 2022/23 by Local Authority

Figure 21: Social Security Scotland – Value of Scottish Child Payments 2022/23 by Local Authority



Source: Scottish Security Scotland – Scottish Child Payment: High level statistics to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

Figures are rounded for disclosure control

Some applications cannot be matched to a Scottish local authority as the postcode does not appear on relevant lookup file

Applications have been assigned as non-scottish if the postcode on the application cannot be matched to a Scottish LA and where the application is from a non-scottish postcode area. Some applications did not have a postcode and therefore cannot be matched to a local authority or country

Figures include payments that are a result of re-determinations and appeals

## Best Start Grant and Best Start Food Statistics

The Best Start Grant consists of three different benefit payments: Pregnancy and Baby Payment (applications taken from 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018), Early Learning Payment (applications taken from 29<sup>th</sup> April 2019) and School Age Payment (applications taken from 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2019). Best Start Foods is a recurring four weekly pre-paid card payment, which replaced Healthy Start Vouchers for new claims in Scotland from 12<sup>th</sup> August 2019.

### **Background to Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods**

The Scotland Act 2016 gives Scottish Parliament powers over a number of social security benefits that had been administered to Scottish claimants by the Department for Work and Pensions.

On 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018, Scottish Ministers initiated their competence to deliver the Best Start Grant Pregnancy and Baby Payment, a form of Early Years Assistance, under the Social Security Scotland Act 2018. Social Security Scotland – the executive agency of Scottish Government responsible for delivering social security benefits for Scotland – began taking applications for Pregnancy and Baby Payment on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018. This replaced the Sure Start Maternity Grant that the Department for Work and Pensions ceased to deliver on the same day.

- On 29<sup>th</sup> April 2019, Social Security Scotland began taking applications for Best Start Grant Early Learning Payment.
- On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2019, Social Security Scotland began taking applications for Best Start Grant School Age Payment.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> August 2019, Social Security Scotland began taking applications for the Best Start Foods payment card. Best Start Foods replaces the UK Government Healthy Start Vouchers Scheme. Clients in receipt of Healthy Start Vouchers were sent an invitation to apply for Best Start Foods before 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. Further details about all Best Start Grants and Best Start Food payments can be found [here](#)

### **Pregnancy and Baby Payment**

The Pregnancy and Baby Payment is a cash payment for parents and carers when they are expecting or have a new child. It is paid to help cover some of the costs of having children. These costs could be things like needing a pram or buying clothes. The Pregnancy and Baby Payment provides eligible families with £642.35 from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 for a first child and £321.20 for any subsequent children. There is an additional multi-birth supplement of £321.20 to help with the costs of having more than one baby, such as twins or triplets. There is no limit on the number of children that are supported.

For example, if someone has twins after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 and one is their first child, they would receive £1,284.75. This is made up of £642.35 for the first child, £321.20 for the second child and £321.20 for having twins. An applicant having twins where none of the children is their first child would get £963.60. This is made up of £321.20 for each child plus a £321.20 payment for twins.

The application window is from completing 24 weeks of pregnancy to 6 months after the birth (or up to the day before the child is 1 year old for people who take over looking after a baby, such as adoptive parents or kinship carers). If a baby was stillborn or died after they were born, applications can still be made up to six months after their birth date. Applicants must not already be in receipt of the Sure Start Maternity Grant for the baby being applied for.

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022, the value of the Pregnancy and Baby Payment was increased from £600 to £642.35 for a first child and from £303 to £321.20 for a subsequent child. The additional multi-birth supplement also increased from £303 to £321.20. Following amendments to Best Start Grant regulations, from 14<sup>th</sup> November 2022 some families can access the higher pregnancy and baby payment even though they are not applying in relation to their first child. This provides greater support for certain families who are more likely to be starting from scratch without the items that the Pregnancy and Baby payment is intended to provide, either because they were forced to abandon the items through no fault of their own or because they never needed to obtain them in the first place. The three groups this applies to are:

- Families who took on responsibility for their other children when those children were more than 12 months old



- Individuals granted refugee status, humanitarian protection or leave under the Afghanistan or Ukraine resettlement schemes whose other children were born before they arrived in the UK
- Individuals who have been forced to leave their home with their other children due to domestic abuse by their partner or ex-partner

### **Early Learning Payment**

The Best Start Grant Early Learning Payment is a £267.65 payment to help support child development, for example travel costs, changes of clothes for messy play, trips out and toys for home learning. The application window is from a child's second birthday up to the day the child is 3 years 6 months old. The application window captures the two common ages for starting nursery, depending on whether parents qualify for a nursery place when the child is two or three. There is no requirement to take up a place at nursery to qualify for a payment. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022, the value of the Early Learning Payment was increased from £252.50 to £267.65.

### **School Age Payment**

The Best Start Grant School Age Payment is a £267.65 payment to help with the costs of preparing for school, for example educational toys or after school activities. Eligibility is based on the child's age and relates to when a child is first old enough to start school. Exact dates when applications should be made depend on when the child was born. Children born before 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014 are not eligible to receive the grant. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022, the value of the School Age Payment was increased from £252.50 to £267.65.

### **Best Start Foods**

Best Start Foods is available to pregnant women and families who receive certain low income benefits under a certain amount. It provides a payment card that can be used to support the purchase of certain foods, liquid cow's milk and first infant formula milk for pregnant women and children under three. Eligible women and families can apply from the start of pregnancy and at any time up to their child's 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday if they are resident in Scotland and are in receipt of certain qualifying benefits.

There was transitional protection up until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 for existing recipients of Healthy Start Vouchers where a child was over 2 years old at the time of application. This transitional protection gave the child Best Start Foods payments up until their 4th birthday as long as the client was in receipt of a qualifying benefit. Healthy Start Vouchers, administered by the Department for Health and Social Care, were no longer available to Scottish recipients after 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 when the UK Scheme was revoked in Scotland. Regulations to increase Best Start Foods payments from £4.25 per week to £4.50 per week came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021.

The payments of Best Start Foods are:

- £18 every 4 weeks during pregnancy
- £36 every 4 weeks from a child being born up until their 1<sup>st</sup> birthday
- £18 every 4 weeks for children between the ages of 1 and 3

### **Eligibility**

To be eligible for Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods, applicants must live in Scotland. The Best Start Grant qualifying benefits are: Child Tax Credit, Universal Credit, Income Support, Pension Credit, Working Tax Credit, Housing Benefit, Income-based Jobseekers Allowance or Income-related Employment and Support Allowance. Parents under the age of 18, and parents aged 18 or 19 who are dependent on someone who is receiving benefits for them, do not need to be in receipt of a qualifying benefit.

The qualifying benefits for Best Start Foods are the same as for Best Start Grant with one exception. Working Tax Credit alone is not a qualifying benefit for Best Start Foods. In order to qualify with Working Tax Credit, applicants must also be in receipt of Child Tax Credit. Additionally, some of the benefits have an income limit for Best Start Foods. These are:

- Universal Credit – an earned income of less than £660 per month
- Child Tax Credit – an income of less than £17,005 per year
- Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit – an income of less than £7,920 per year
- Housing Benefit – an income of less than £328 per week.

These income thresholds were increased on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022, following increases to the National Living Wage.

The main person who is responsible for the child, or their partner can make applications. This includes: the child's birth mother; the mother's partner; the mother's parent or carer if they are dependent on them (Pregnancy and Baby Payment only); single fathers; or people who have started looking after, and are responsible for, the child e.g. kinship carers. Further details about the benefits and documents (e.g. legal orders and written agreements) that identify the main people responsible for looking after a child can be found [here](#)

On 14<sup>th</sup> November 2022, the condition for Best Start Grant that the child is not looked after by the local authority in residential care was removed, aligning with the approach already taken for Scottish Child Payment and Best Start Foods.

For Best Start Grant, there is usually one payment for each child for each life event i.e. one payment for each child for each of the three different Best Start Grant payments. There is an exception if responsibility for the child changes within the application window i.e. the child moves to live with a different carer (kinship carer/adoptive parent) who now meets the responsibility test. In this case, there can be one further payment.

From 13<sup>th</sup> December 2021, Best Start Foods eligibility was extended to children under 3, with British citizenship, whose parent or guardian are on a low income but do not have a qualifying benefit due to having no recourse to public funds.

### **Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods Statistics**

High level statistics from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022 reported

- There were 2,180 applications for Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods in Dundee City. This accounts for 3% of all applications made in Scotland
- There were 63,860 applications made throughout Scotland during the reporting period

The breakdown of the different applications made in Dundee City during the period were:

- Best start grant - Pregnancy and Baby Payment = 835
- Best start grant – Early learning payment = 575
- Best start grant – School age payment = 670
- Best start foods – 1,445
- Unknown applications – 220

(Please note figures are rounded for disclosure control)

During the period 71% of applications in Dundee City were authorised for at least one Best Start Grant or Best Start Food Payment type. At a Scottish level 70% of applications were authorised.

In total £3,753,668 has been paid to clients in Dundee City during the period 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022 for Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods. Of this:

- £1,021,376 Best Start Grants – Pregnancy and Baby Payments
- £722,300 Best Start Grants – Early Learning Payments
- £667,328 Best Start Grants – School Age Payments
- £1,342,664 Best Start Food Payments

At a Scottish level £21.3 million had been paid to clients by 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022 for Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods. Of this, £4.8 million of payments were for Pregnancy and Baby Payment, £3.3 million for Early Learning Payment, and £4.2 million was for School Age Payment. Overall, £9.0 million was paid for Best Start Foods by the end of November 2022.

### **Foodbank Usage**

The table below displays statistics provided by Dundee and Angus Foodbank displaying foodbank usage in Dundee City for the period 2013 to 2022. The number of vouchers issued have increased from 3,227 vouchers in 2013 to 8,655 vouchers in 2022. The number of adults fed has increased from 3,858 in 2013 to 12,101 in 2022 and the number of children fed has increased from 1,383 in 2013 to 5,961 in 2022.

Table 29: Foodbank Use Dundee and Angus Foodbank 2013 to 2022

Year	Vouchers Issued	Adults Fed	Children Fed	Total Fed
2013	3,227	3,858	1,383	5,241
2014	4,001	5,005	1,752	6,757
2015	4,259	5,569	2,468	8,037
2016	4,621	6,066	2,401	8,467
2017	4,701	6,095	2,501	8,596
2018	4,998	6,673	2,901	9,574
2019	6,547	9,286	4,998	14,284
2020	5,672	8,132	4,560	12,692
2021	6,979	9,759	5,212	14,971
2022	8,655	12,101	5,961	18,062

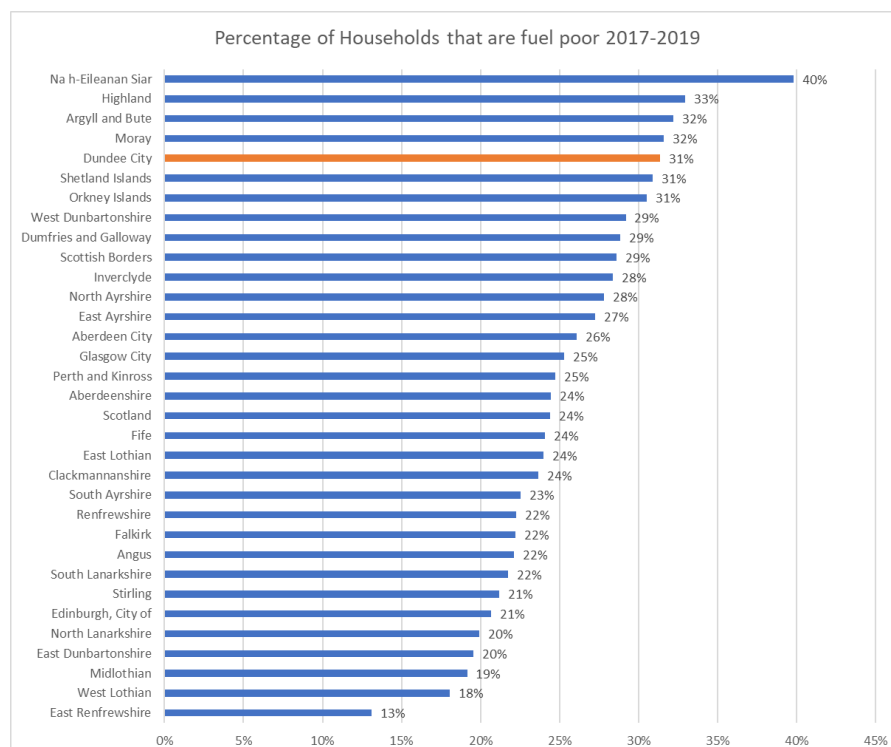
Source: Dundee and Angus Foodbank

### Percentage of Households that are Fuel Poor

The Scottish Government, Scottish House Condition Survey report stated that a new definition has been created for fuel poverty. A household is in fuel poverty if, in order to maintain a satisfactory heating regime, total fuel costs necessary for the home are more than 10% of the household's adjusted net income (after housing costs), and if after deducting fuel costs, benefits received for a care need or disability and childcare costs, the household's remaining adjusted net income is insufficient to maintain an acceptable standard of living. The remaining adjusted net income must be at least 90% of the UK Minimum Income Standard to be considered an acceptable standard of living, with an additional amount added for households in remote rural, remote small town and island areas.

The Scottish Government, Scottish House Condition Survey estimated that in Dundee City in the period 2017-2019 31% of all households were fuel poor. This was greater than the Scottish estimate which was 24%. Fuel poverty rates varied across the local authorities in Scotland from 13% in East Renfrewshire to 40% in Na h-Eileanan Siar. Dundee City had the joint fourth highest percentage of households in fuel poverty when compared to the other local authorities in Scotland.

Figure 22: Percentage of households that are Fuel Poor 2017-2019 – Local Authorities and Scotland



Source: Scottish Government - Scottish House Condition Survey 2017-2019 Local Authority Tables

As well as providing overall fuel poverty estimates, the Scottish Government, Scottish Households Condition Survey 2017-2019 also provides estimates of households that are fuel poor by household attributes. The report estimated that 24% of family households in Dundee City were fuel poor during the period 2017-19. This was higher than the Scottish estimate of 17%.

### Scottish Government – Child Winter Heating Assistance Statistics – Winter 2022/23

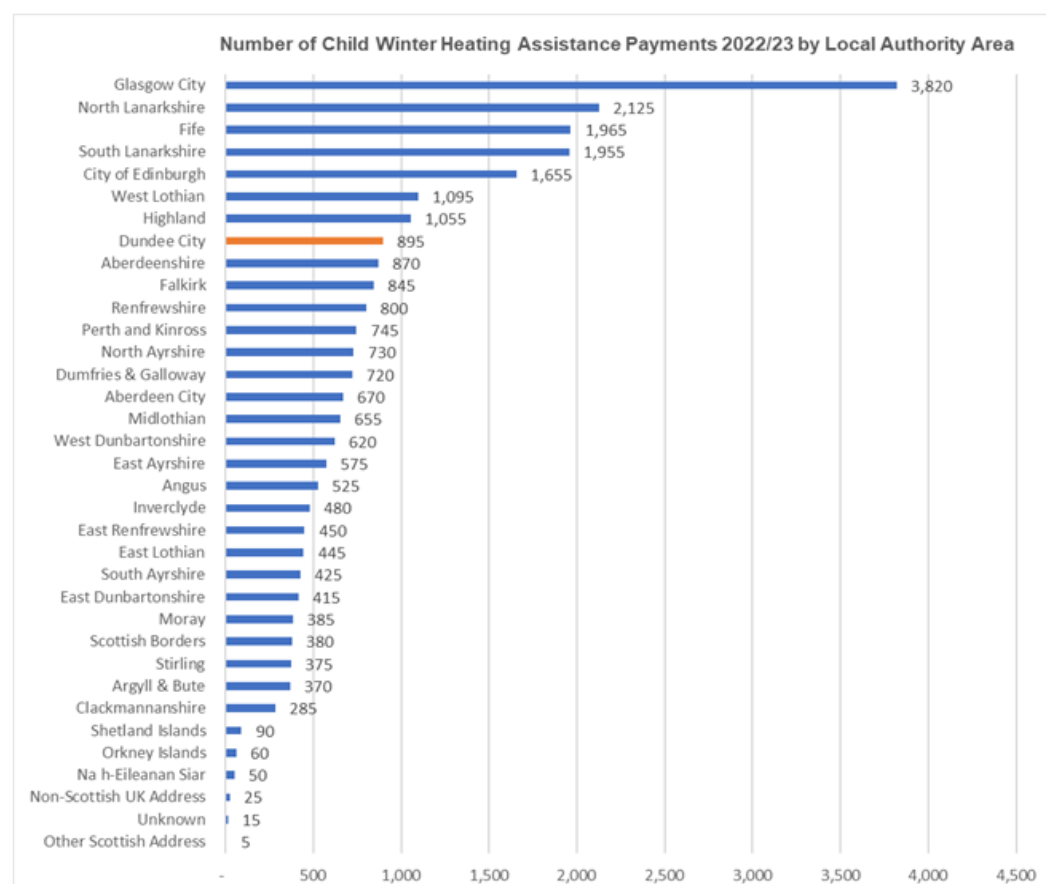
Child Winter Heating Assistance was introduced in November 2020 by Scottish Ministers and is administered by Social Security Scotland. Child Winter Heating Assistance is an automatic payment for children and young people under 19. The payment for winter 2022/2023 was £214.10.

To be eligible, children and young people must receive the highest rate of the care component of Child Disability Payment or Disability Living Allowance, or the enhanced rate of the daily living component of Adult Disability Payment or Personal Independence Payment. The child or young person must be entitled to receive the qualifying benefit at this rate for at least one day of the qualifying week, which is the week beginning with the third Monday in September every year. In 2022, this was the week beginning Monday 19th September.

Statistics published by the Scottish Government showing Child Winter Heating Assistance Statistics for winter 2022/23 reported that in the period 2022/23 in Dundee City there were 895 payments of the Child Winter Heating Allowance, the total value of these payments were £191,000. This increased from the figures reported in winter 2021/22 where 690 payments were made and the total value of these payments were £140,000.

At a Scottish level 26,555 Child Winter Heating Assistance payments had been issued for winter 2022/23. The total value of Child Winter Heating Assistance payments issued for winter 2022/23 was £5.7 million. The chart below shows the number of winter payments made in 2022/23 by local authority area, Glasgow City had the greatest number of payments 3,820 and Nah-Eileanan Siar had the lowest, with 50 payments.

Figure 23: Number of Child Winter Heating Assistance Payments 2022/23 by Local Authority Area



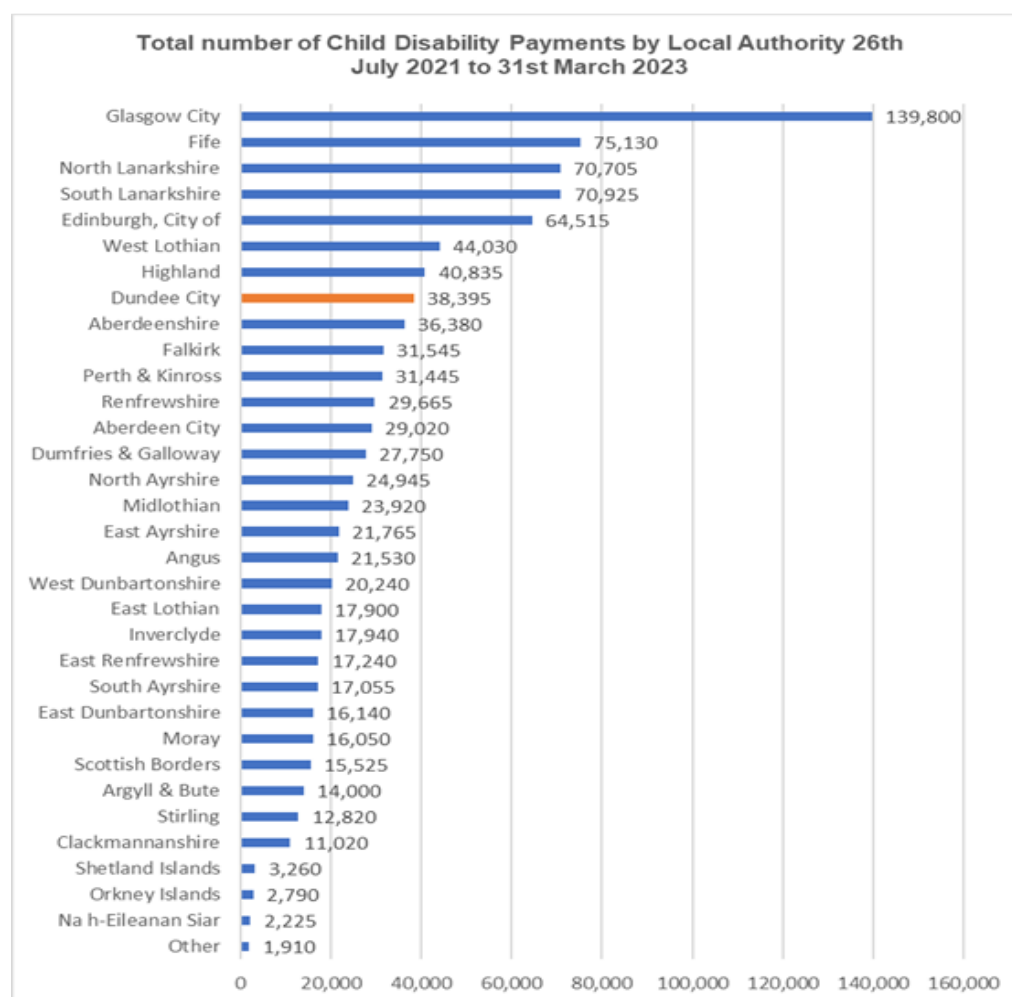
Source: Scottish Government, Social Security Scotland Statistics, Child Winter Heating Assistance Statistics Winter 2022/23

## Social Security Scotland – Child Disability Payment

Child Disability Payment is a Scottish Benefit that replaces Disability Living Allowance for children under 16. If awarded, Social Security Scotland will pay the benefit until the child turns 18. The benefit is designed to provide financial assistance to children and young people who have extra needs as a result of illness or disability.

Between 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, the total number of Child Disability Payments in Dundee City stood at 38,395. The total value of these payments stood at £7,546,010. At a Scottish level the total value of Child Disability payments issued up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 was £204.9 million. The total number of payments made in this period was over one million. The following charts show the number and value of payments broken down by Local Authority area.

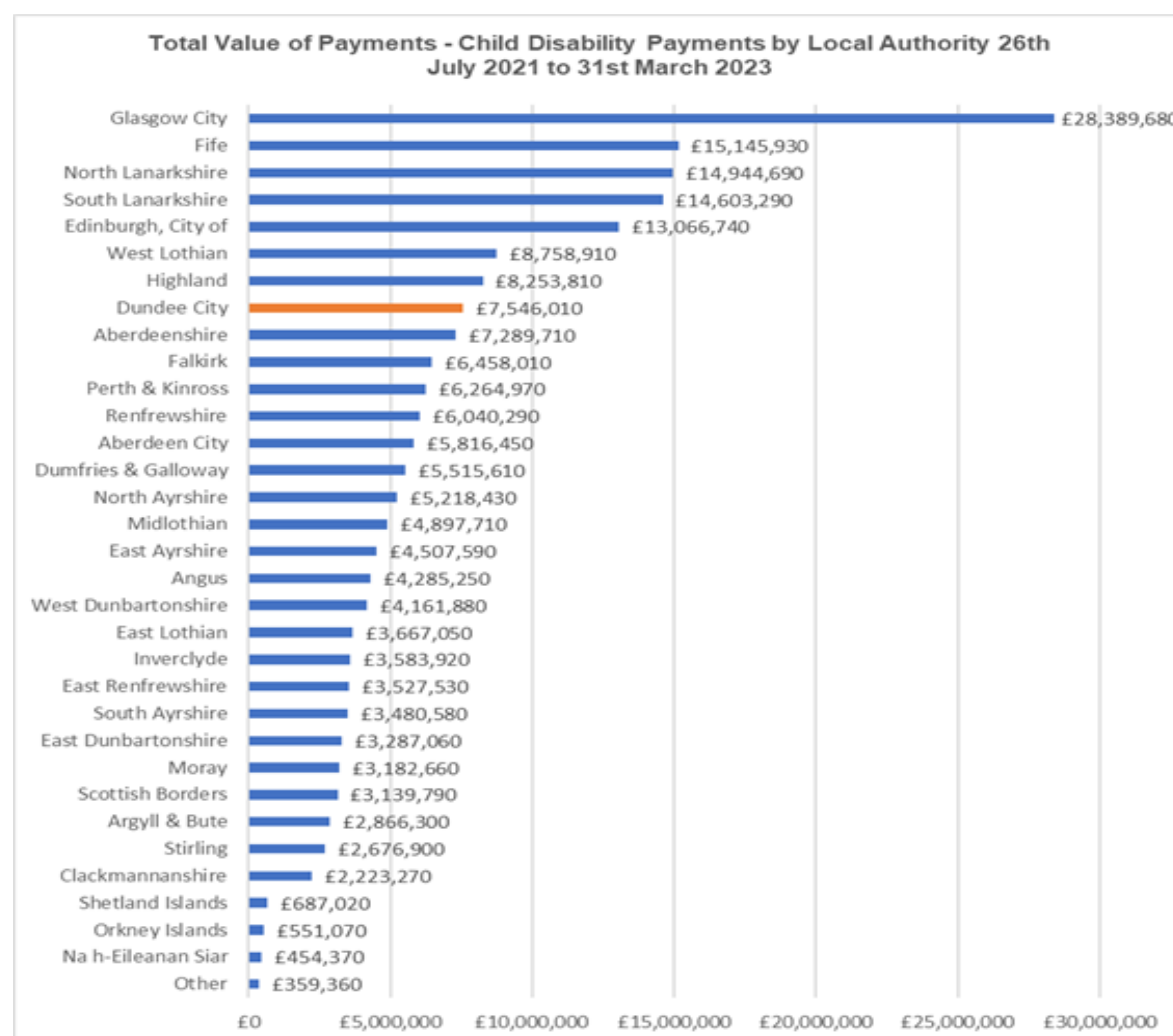
Figure 24: Social Security Scotland – Total number of Child Disability Payments by Local Authority – 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023



Source: Social Security Scotland – Child Disability Payment: High level statistics to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

From the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021 new applications were taken for Child Disability Payment for Children under 16 that live in the pilot areas of Dundee City, Na h-Eileanan Siar and Perth and Kinross. On 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2021, the payment launched nationwide. Other includes payments where postcodes did not match LA data. Payments are issued once applications are processed and a decision is made to authorise the application. Payments are only presented that have been issued by 31 March 2023.

Figure 25: Social Security Scotland – Total Value of Payments of Child Disability Payments by Local Authority – 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023



Source: Social Security Scotland – Child Disability Payment: High level statistics to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

From the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021 new applications were taken for Child Disability Payment for Children under 16 that live in the pilot areas of Dundee City, Na h-Eileanan Siar and Perth and Kinross. On 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2021, the payment launched nationwide. Other includes payments where postcodes did not match LA data. Payments are issued once applications are processed and a decision is made to authorise the application. Payments are only presented that have been issued by 31 March 2023.

## General Health

The 2019 Scottish Government Core Survey Questions reported that in Dundee City 75.6% of respondents rated their health as very good or good, 15.2% said it was fair and 9.2% said it was bad or very bad.

## Adults with a limiting long-term physical or mental health condition/illness

Scotpho reported that in 2019, 29.8% of adults aged 16 and over in Dundee City had a limiting long-term physical or mental health condition/illness. This was seventh highest percentage when compared to the other local authorities in Scotland. South Ayrshire recorded the highest percentage with 32.0% (Source: Scotpho 2019 – Scottish Government, Scottish Surveys Core Questions).

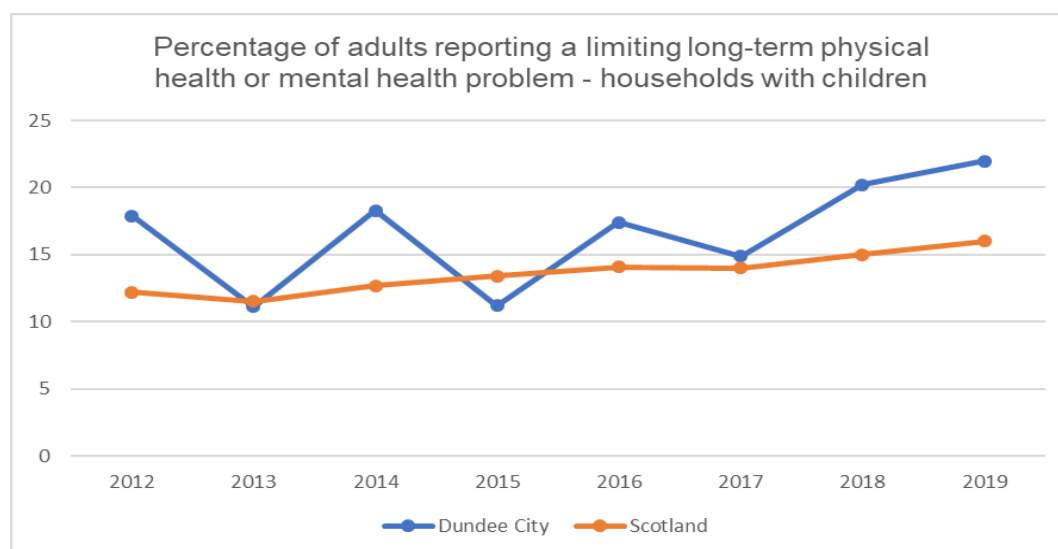
The Scottish Health Survey estimated that 35% of adults age 16 years and over in Scotland in 2019 had a limiting long-term physical or mental health condition, or illness.



## Percentage of adults reporting limiting long term physical or mental health problems – households with children

The Scottish Government, Scottish Surveys Core Questions reported that the percentage of adults reporting a limiting long-term health problem in households with children was 22% in 2019. This was higher than the Scottish percentage which stood at 16%.

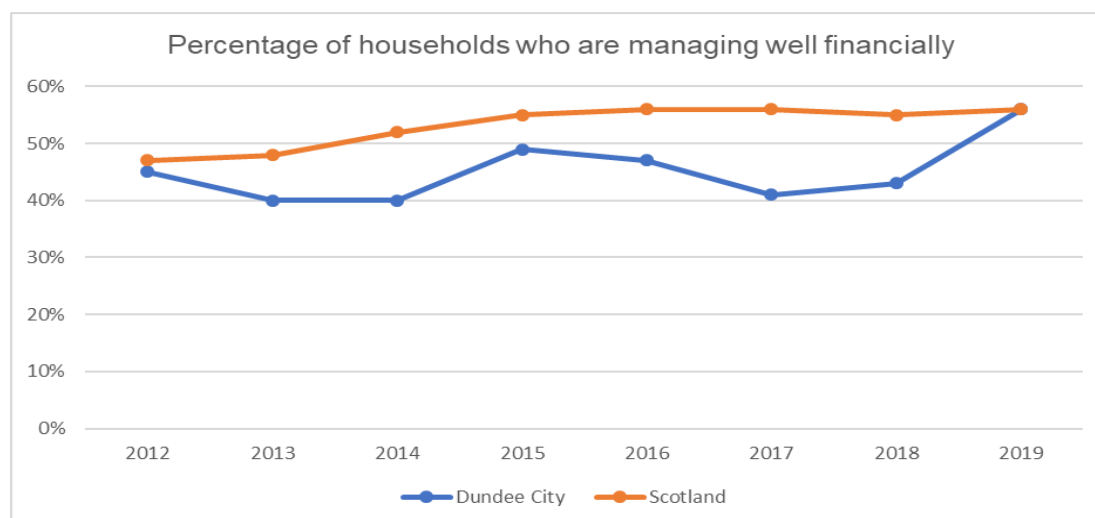
Figure 26: Percentage of adults reporting a limiting long-term physical health or mental health problem- households with children



Source: Statistics.gov.scot – Disabilities data set – data taken from Scottish Government Scottish Surveys Core Questions

## Percentage of households managing well financially

Figure 27: Percentage of households managing well financially



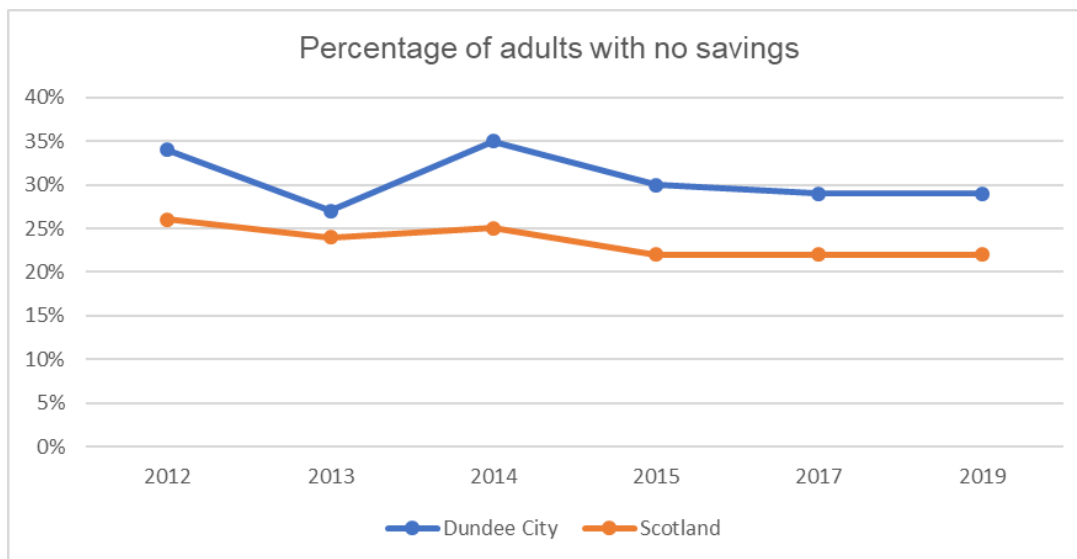
Source: Scottish Household Survey -chart shows % of households managing very well or managing quite well financially

The 2019 Scottish Household Survey reported that 56% of households in Dundee City stated that they were managing well financially. This is the same as the Scottish percentage which also stood at 56%.

## Percentage of adults with no savings

The 2019 Scottish Household Survey reported that 29% of adults in Dundee City had no savings or investments. This was higher than the Scottish proportion which stood at 22%.

Figure 28: Percentage of adults with no savings



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Chart shows proportion of households reporting that they had no savings nor investments

This question became biennial (asked every two years) in 2015 so was not asked in 2016 and 2018