

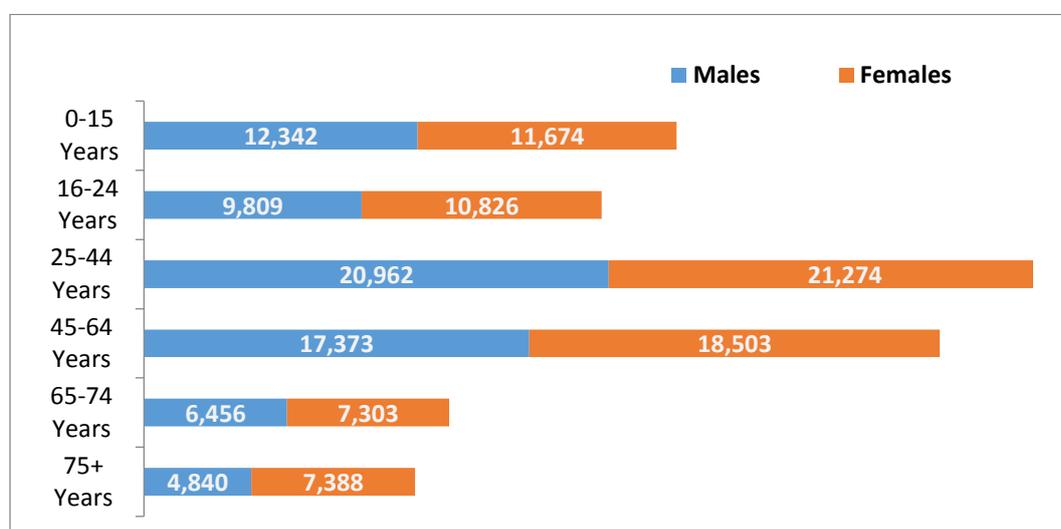
Dundee City – Poverty Profile

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 a particular focus on child poverty, this data is based on the 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 has a total population of 148,750. The age group with the largest proportion of the population in Dundee is the 25 to 44 age group. The 75+ age group has a higher number of women than men, this is reflected also in the life expectancy figures.

Figure 1: Population – Age Breakdown



Source: NRS Mid-Year Estimates 2018

Dundee City has a male life expectancy at birth of 73.9 years and a female life expectancy of 79.4 years. This is the second lowest behind Glasgow City when compared to other cities shown in the graph below. The life expectancy at birth for males in Dundee City is 3.1 years lower than the Scottish average and for females 1.7 years below average.

Figure 2: Life Expectancy at Birth 2015-2017



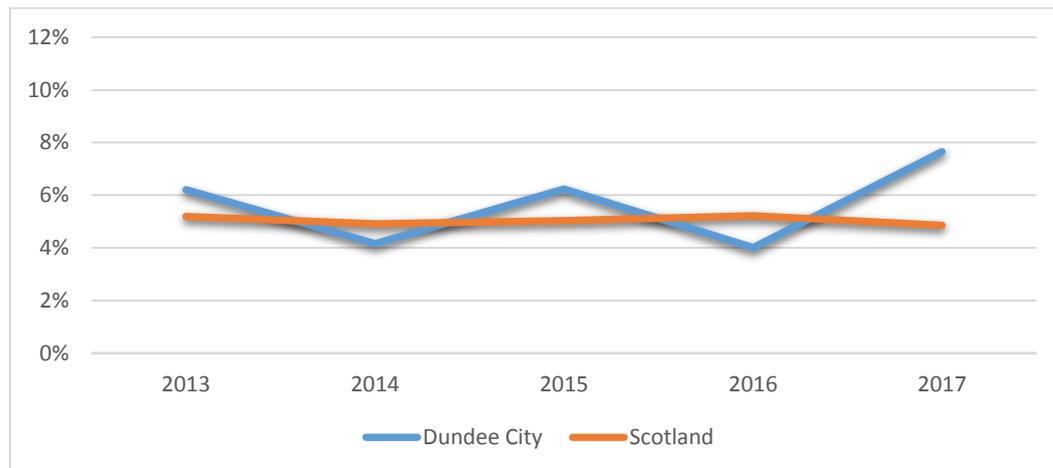
Source: ISD 2018

6% of Dundee’s population are from non-white minority ethnic groups, slightly higher than the Scottish overall figure of 4.4%.

	Dundee City	Scotland
Non-white minority ethnic group	6.0%	4.4%

In 2017 8% of all households in Dundee were single parent households, this compares with 5% in Scotland overall

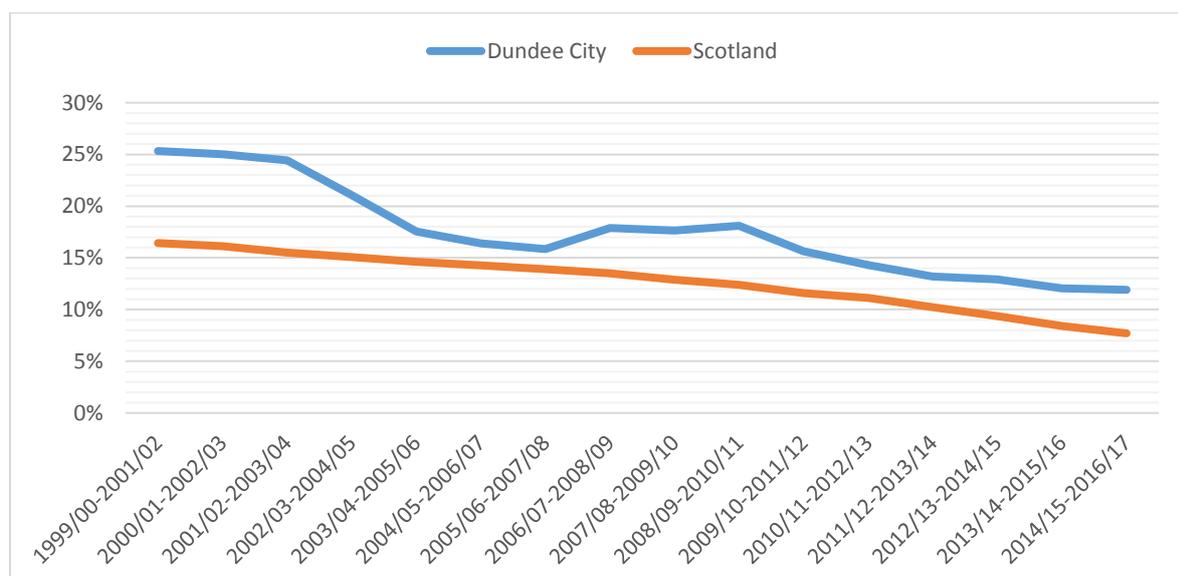
Figure 3: Single Parent Households



Source: ISD, 2018

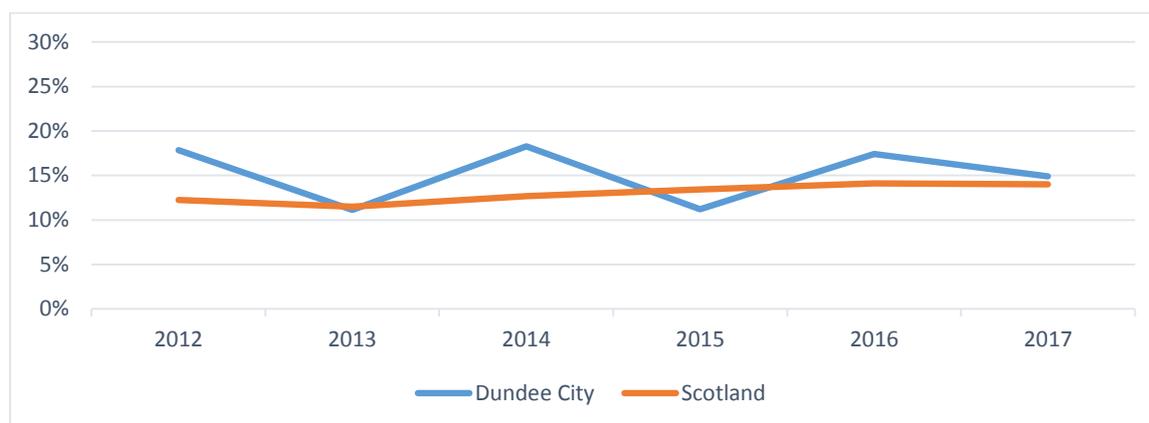
Between 2014 and 2017, 11.7% of first time mothers in Dundee were aged 19 and under, in comparison with 7.7% in Scotland overall.

Figure 4: Age of first time mothers - 19 and under (% of all first time mothers)



Source: ISD, Age of First Time Mothers, The 3 year aggregate shown is for financial year ending 31 March and refers to the year of discharge from hospital.

Figure 5: Adults with a limiting long-term physical or mental health problem – households with children



Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Surveys Core Questions. Note that the LA changes year-on-year are quite volatile due to sample size for a number of local authority areas. Years with particularly high or low figures reflect such volatility rather than a real change. The overall trend should be considered rather than individual data points.

Educational Attainment

In 2018, 54.3 % of school leavers in Dundee achieved literacy and numeracy at SCQF level 5 or better, lower than the virtual comparator of whom 60% of leavers attained literacy and numeracy.

Table 1: Percentage of leavers attaining literacy and numeracy at SCQF Level 4 and 5.

	Year	SCQF Level 4 or better		SCQF Level 5 or better	
		Dundee City (%)	Virtual Comparator (%)	Dundee City (%)	Virtual Comparator (%)
	2014	79.1	78.4	45.5	51.2
	2015	83.8	85.4	51.0	58.0
	2016	86.0	85.2	54.3	58.9
	2017	85.8	87.7	59.1	64.6
	2018	83.5	86.0	54.3	60.6

Source: Insight

Attainment Gap

Table 2 below shows attainment in literacy and numeracy at SCQF level 5, or better, for the past five years; broken down by deprivation group. Over the past five years the gap between pupils living in the most deprived areas and the rest of Dundee has been decreasing. In 2014 the gap in Literacy and Numeracy attainment at SCQF level 5 between pupils living in the most and least deprived areas was 27.1 percentage points, this has reduced to 24.3 percentage points in 2018

Table 2: Percentage of school leavers achieving literacy and numeracy at SCQF level 5 or better, by deprivation group. Dundee and its Virtual Comparator

		Dundee City Council				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	SIMD Quintiles 2-5	57%	60%	65%	68%	64%
	SIMD Quintile 1	30%	36%	40%	45%	40%
	Gap (pp)	27.1	24.2	24.9	23.2	24.3
		Virtual Comparator				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	SIMD Quintiles 2-5	63%	68%	70%	74%	71%
	SIMD Quintile 1	35%	42%	43%	49%	46%
	Gap (pp)	28.0	25.8	26.7	25.6	24.6

Positive Destinations

In 2017/2018 91.5% of all school leavers in Dundee entered a positive destination, a reduction from the previous year of 94.2%. In 2017/18, 86.7% of looked after school leavers entered a positive destination, the table shows a year on year increase in this figure since 2013.

Table 3: Positive Destinations

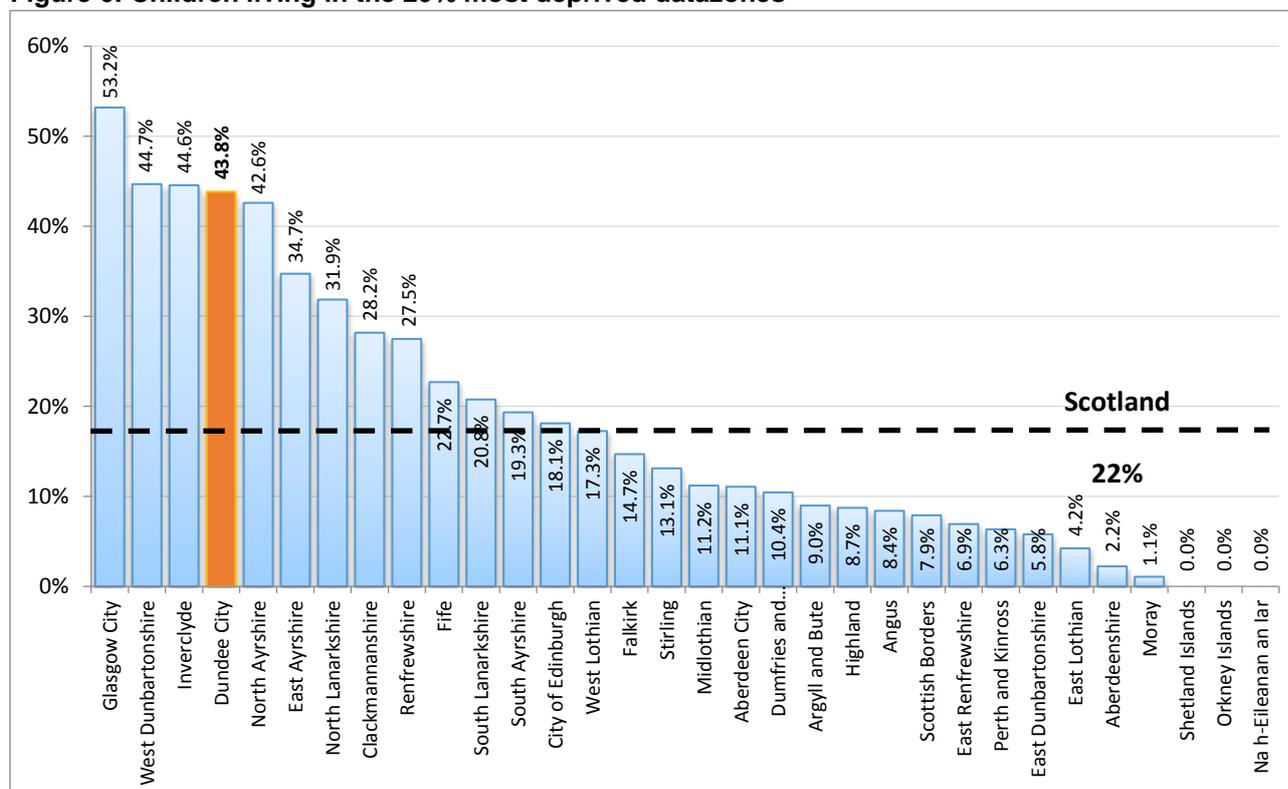
				Looked After School Leavers	
		Dundee City	Virtual Comparator	National	Dundee City
Year	2013/14	90.9%	91.5%	92.5%	73.1%
	2014/15	93.0%	92.5%	93.0%	81.3%
	2015/16	91.5%	91.7%	93.3%	84.9%
	2016/17	94.2%	92.8%	93.7%	84.0%
	2017/18	91.5%	92.9%	94.4%	86.7%

Source: SDS 2018, Positive destinations include Higher Education, Further Education, Training, Voluntary Work, Employment and Activity Agreements.

Deprivation

- Dundee has 69 data zones (37% of the total) in the 20% most deprived; this is the 5th highest in Scotland.
- 58% of datazones are in the worst 40%. The Scottish Government states that those living in areas up to 40% most deprived may also experience difficulties.
- 44% of children (aged 0-15 years) in Dundee City live in a Data Zone Ranked within the 20% Most Deprived, the fourth highest in Scotland as shown below

Figure 6: Children living in the 20% most deprived datazones



Source: SIMD 2016

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is a tool which identifies deprived areas not deprived people, not all deprived people live in a deprived area as highlighted below, two out of three people who are income deprived do not live in a deprived area and not all people who live in a deprived area are income deprived

Figure 7: Deprived Areas/Deprived People

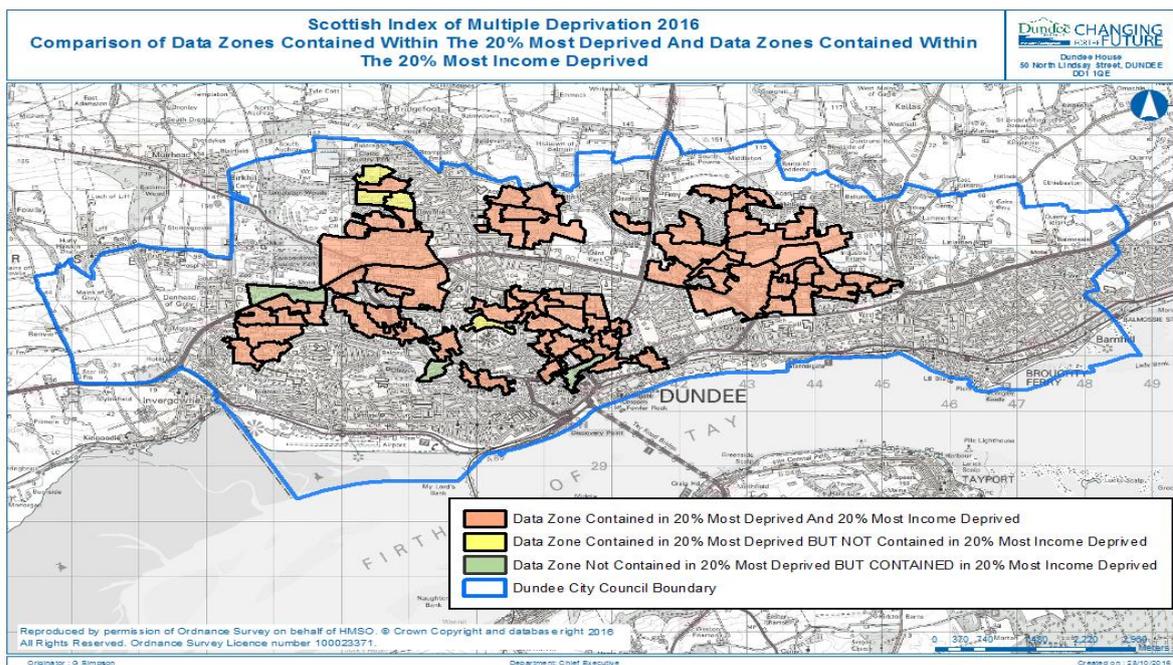
SIMD identifies deprived areas - not people.
The box below shows why.



In this example, 'deprived' means among the 15% most deprived in Scotland. We are using income deprived people as a proxy for people who are facing multiple deprivation.

The map below shows that not all people who are income deprived in Dundee live within the most deprived datazones and that not all deprived data zones have people who are income deprived.

The areas in yellow outline datazones which are contained with the 20% most deprived but are not contained within the 20% most income deprived areas. The areas in green outline areas which are contained in the 20% most income deprived but not in the wider 20% most deprived. This shows that poverty can be in areas other than those which are traditionally classed as deprived.

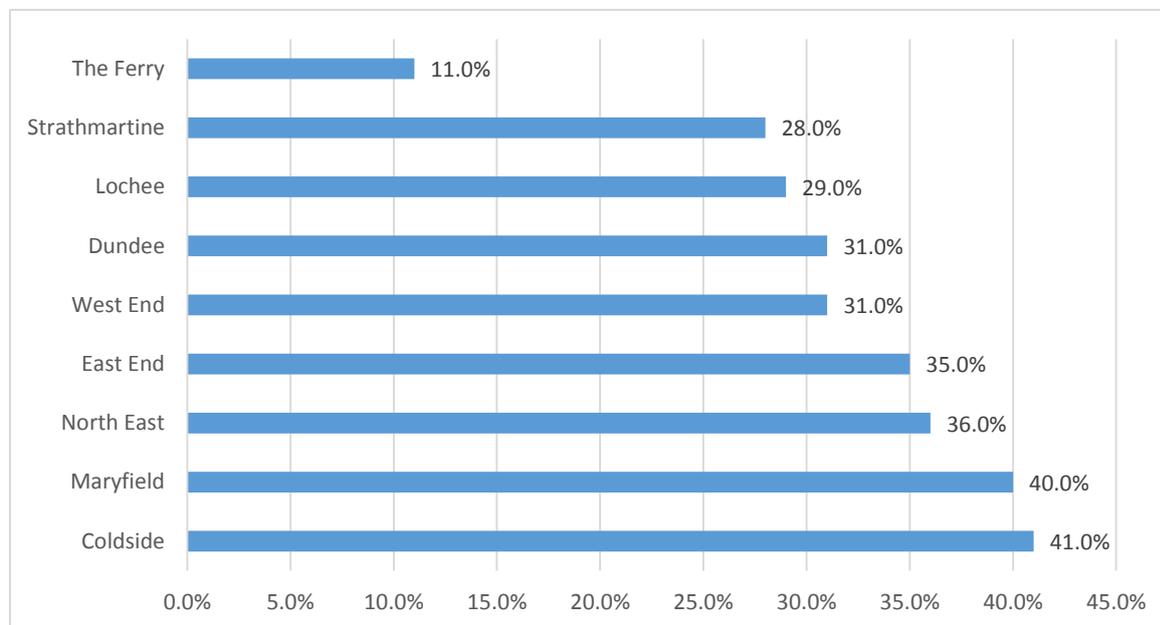


Source: SIMD 2016

Child Poverty

In Dundee City overall 31% of children in 2018 are in poverty according to the Child Poverty Action Group in comparison to 28% in 2017. Child poverty exists in all areas across the City, over a quarter of children are in poverty (after housing costs) in seven of the eight electoral wards in Dundee City as shown below.

Figure 8: Child poverty (after housing costs) rates by ward

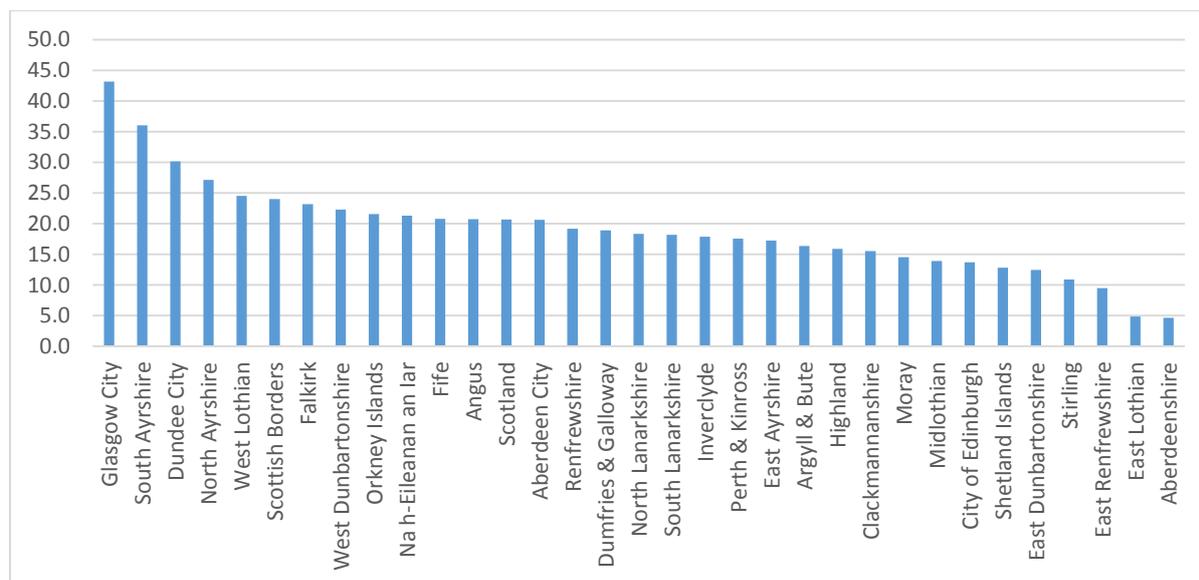


Source: CPAG Child Poverty Data 2019

The Scottish Government state that 30.1% of children in Dundee live in households that experience **both low income and material deprivation**

This measure of limited resources brings together two aspects of poverty: living on a low income and living in material deprivation (being unable to afford basic necessities).

Figure 9: Limited resources: combined low income & not being able to afford certain basic necessities



Source: Scottish Government, 2019, Children in families with limited resources

Drivers of child poverty

The Child Poverty Scotland Act (2017) state that the direct drivers of child poverty fall into three main categories – income from employment, costs of living and income from social security.

Employment and Earnings

The Child Poverty Scotland Act states that “employment is not a guarantee against poverty”. The vast majority of children in poverty live in a household where at least once adult is in paid employment.

22.4% of children aged under 16 in Dundee City live in a low income family based on HMRC data. This is greater than the overall Scottish level where 16.5% of children aged under 16 live in a low income family.

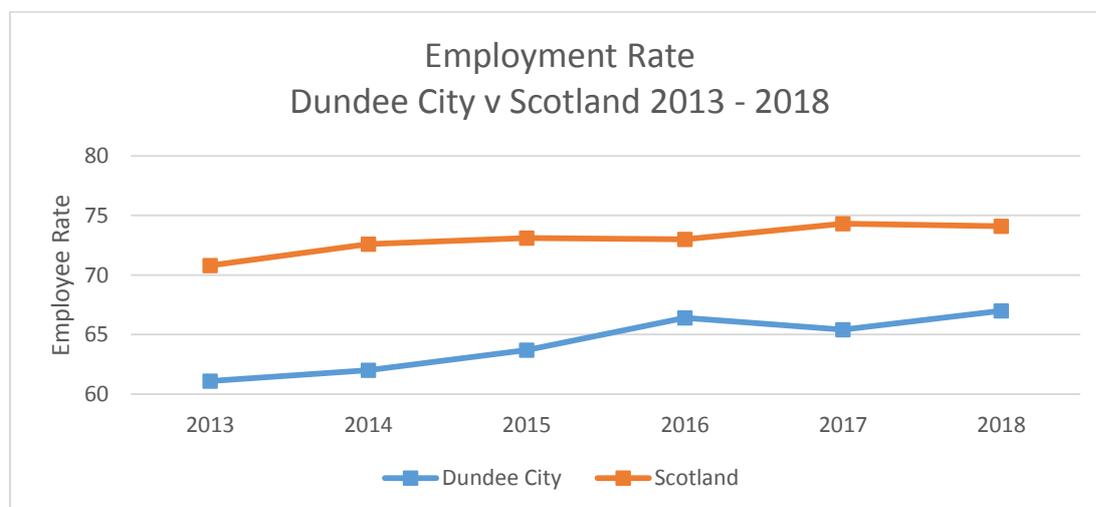
Figure 10: Percentage of children in low-income families



Source: HMRC, Personal Tax Credits: Children in low-income Families' local measure. This chart shows the proportions of children under 16 living in families either in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits, where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income.

The employment rate in Dundee is lower than the overall Scottish figure, 67% in Dundee in comparison to 74.1% in Scotland.

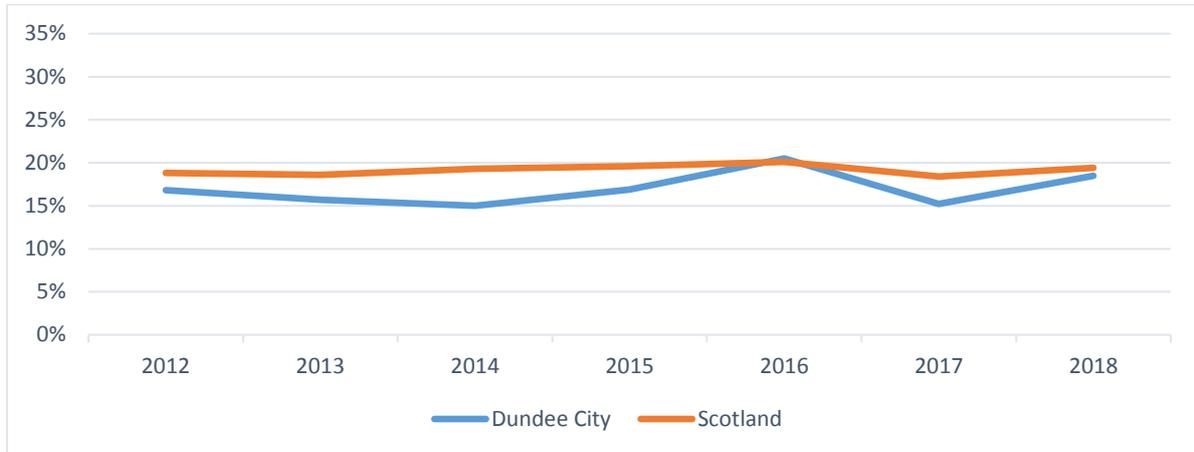
Figure 11: Employment Rate Dundee/Scotland



Source: Annual Population Survey, May 2019

Figures show that in Dundee 18.5% of employees earn less than the living wage proving better than Scotland overall which has a slightly higher figure of 19.4% overall.

Figure 12: Percentage of employees (18+) earning less than the Living Wage



Source: ONS 2018, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. The Living Wage used is the one in place at the time of the survey, as defined by the Living Wage Foundation

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 in 2017 this figure was 0.85 in comparison to 0.81 in Scotland overall.

Dundee City	Scotland
0.85	0.81

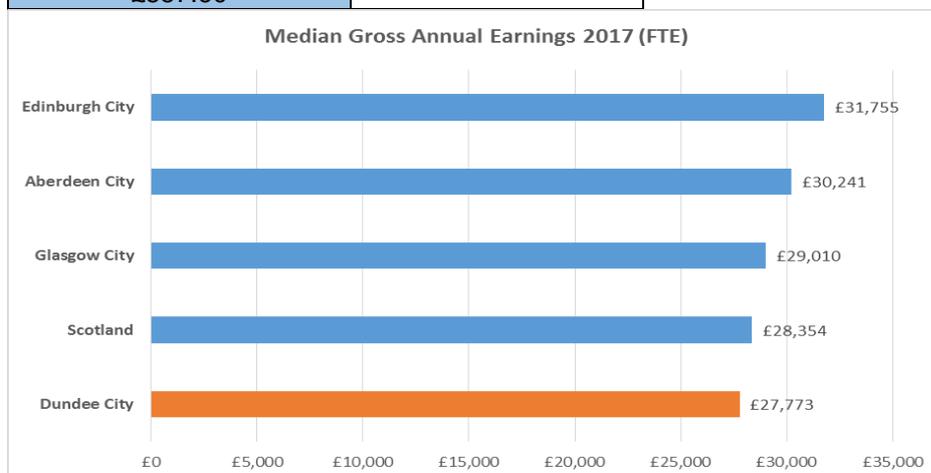
Source: 2017, Annual Survey of hours and earnings

Earnings

Median earnings in Dundee are less than Scotland overall, the average full-time weekly earning being £557.60 and the median gross annual earning being £27,773. This compares with £563.2 per week and £28,354 annually across Scotland.

Median full-time gross weekly earnings (workplace analysis)

Dundee City	Scotland
£557.60	£563.2



Source: 2018 Annual Survey of hours and earnings

Employment in 'lower paid' Occupations

37% of persons in Dundee are employed in lower paid occupations in comparison to 29% in Scotland overall.

Dundee City	Scotland
37%	29%

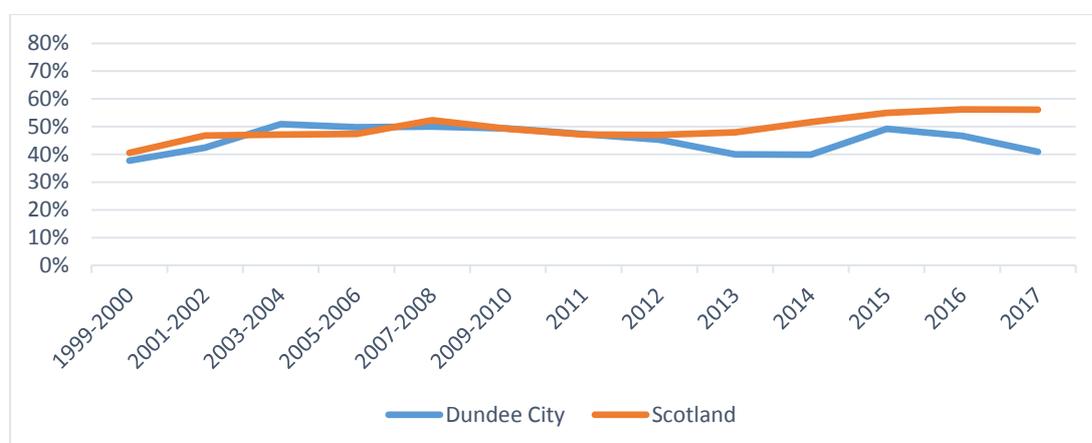
Source: 2018, Nomis Lower paid occupations defined here as employment in the following occupational groups (SOC 2010): 6. *Caring, Leisure and other service*, 7. *Sales and Customer Service*, 9. *Elementary occupations including cleaners, kitchen and catering assistants*.

Cost of Living

The cost of living generally refers to the prices of goods and services considered essential for day to day living. Price increases have a particular impact on low income households, as they spend a higher proportion of their income on essential goods and services.

In 2017 in Dundee 41% of households claimed to be managing well financially according to the Scottish Household Survey core questions, this compares with 56% across Scotland overall.

Figure 14: Percentage of households managing well financially



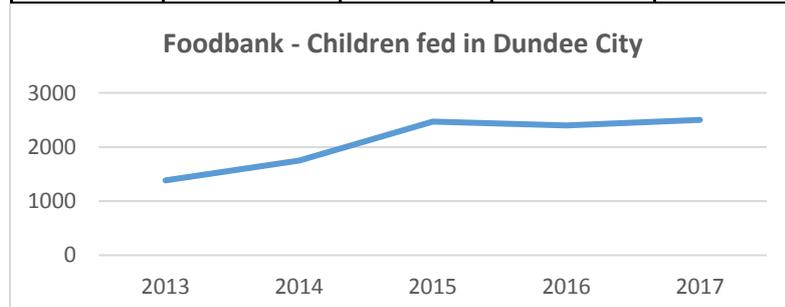
Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Household Survey, 2017

Foodbanks

Foodbank use has continued to increase year on year in Dundee. Since 2013 the overall number of people fed has increased by over 3,000, the number of children being fed increasing from 1383 in 2013 to 2501 in 2017.

Table 5: Foodbank use in Dundee City 2013 to 2017

Year	Vouchers issued	Adults fed	Children fed	Total fed
2013	3227	3858	1383	5241
2014	4001	5005	1752	6757
2015	4259	5569	2468	8037
2016	4621	6066	2401	8467
2017	4701	6095	2501	8596



Source: Trussell Trust Statistics, Dundee Foodbank 2018

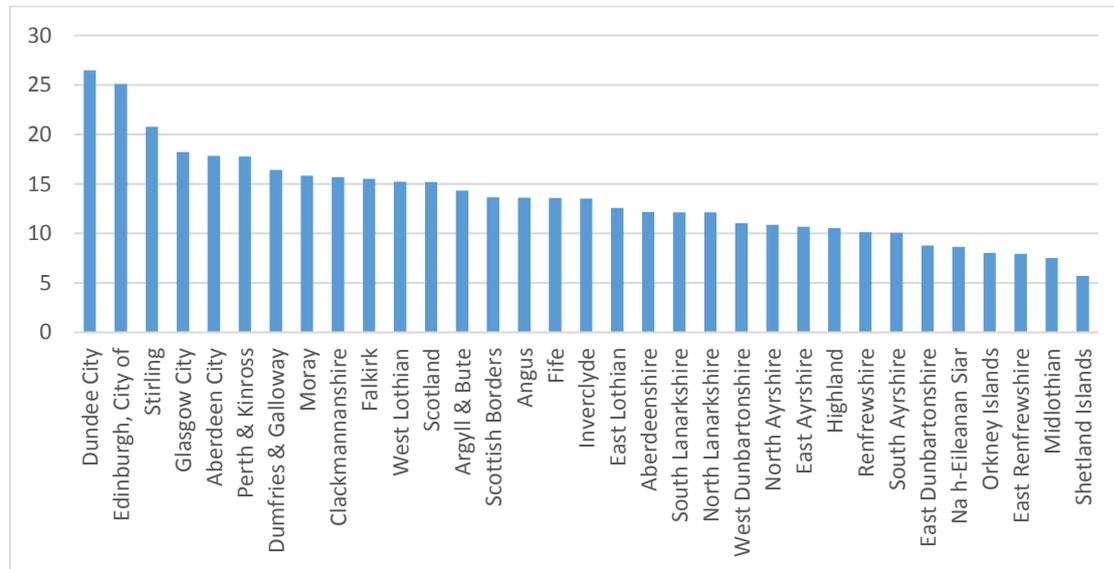
Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty has decreased recently within the city, statistics from the Scottish House Condition Survey 2017 show the figure falling from 37% in 2016 to 31% in 2018.

Rental Costs

The private rented sector accounts for 26% of the housing stock in Dundee, the highest proportion of private rented properties in housing stock across all Local Authorities in Scotland.

Figure 15: Percentage of housing stock which is private rented.



Source: Scottish Government Household Estimates, 2017

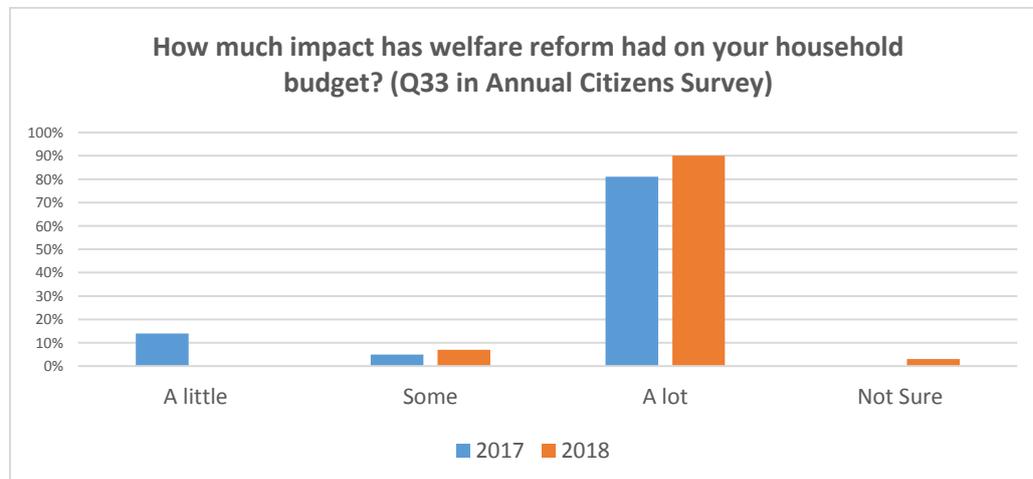
The median rent in the private sector in Dundee is £550 per month, average private rental costs rose by 2.5% in Dundee for the period between April-June 2018, compared with the same period in 2017.

Across Scotland, the average rise in monthly rent was 1.3%. The median rent for a flatted property being £553 and for a house £949.

Welfare Reform

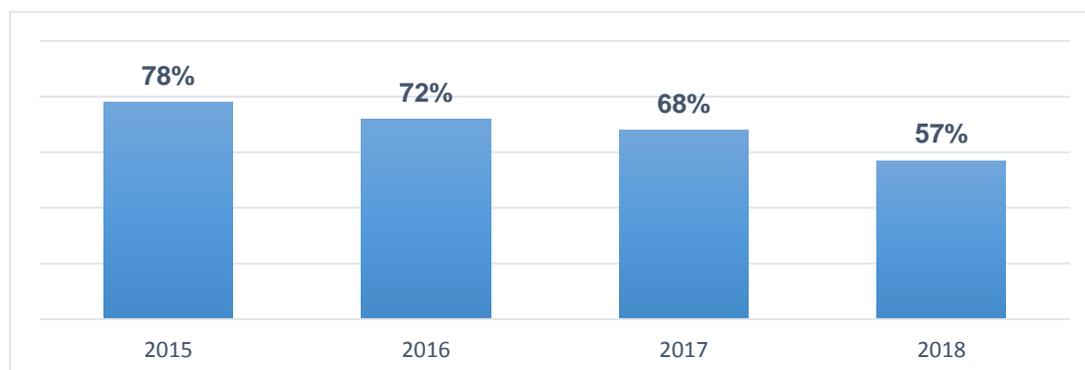
The Dundee City Council Annual Citizen's Survey asks whether households have been affected by welfare reform changes. Where respondents of the survey said their household had been impacted by the welfare reform programme, 90% said this has had a lot of impact on their household budget. The proportion of respondents stating it has had a lot of impact on their household budget increased from 81% in 2017 to 90% in 2018.

Figure 16: Impact of welfare reform on household budget



The Annual Citizens Survey shows that households with no contents insurance has increased by over 20% since 2015. In 2018 just under 6 in 10 respondents of the survey said that they had contents insurance (57%). The proportion of respondents with home contents insurance has continued to decrease since 2015 (78%).

Figure 17: Households with insurance for the contents of your house

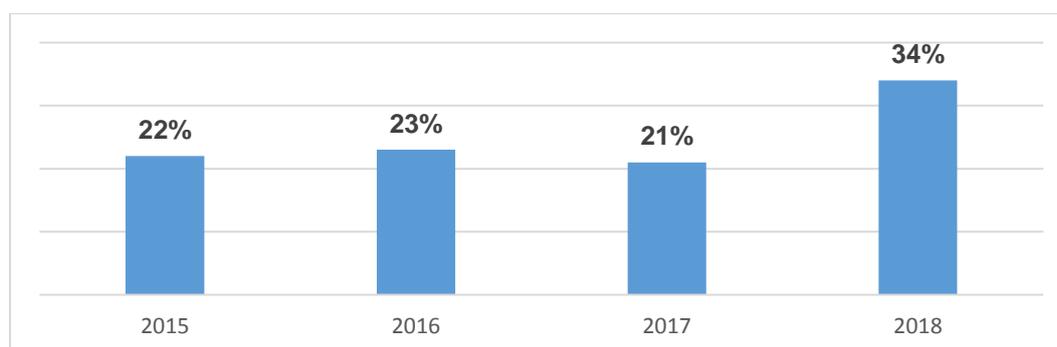


Source: DCC Annual Citizens Survey

Savings

The Annual Citizens survey asks whether households have savings. 34% of participants in 2018 said they did not have any savings in comparison to 21% in 2017. Younger participants aged 16-34 were most likely to have no savings (53%) and those aged 65 and over were least likely (13%). Those who owned their home (14%) were most likely to have savings and Council tenants (58%) and those in private rented accommodation (56%) most likely to have no savings.

Figure 18: Households with no savings



Source: Dundee City Council Annual Citizens Survey, 2018

Social Security

Social security payments have a direct impact on poverty by providing or supplementing household income. Groups the system is designed to help include those out of work or on low incomes, sick and disabled people, families with children and older people as well as people in certain circumstances, for example new mothers.

Workless households are households where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment. In Dundee City in 2017 17.6% of households had no-one aged 16 or over in employment, in comparison to 11.7% in Scotland overall.

Table 6: Workless Households

	2016	2017
Dundee City	24.2%	17.6%
Scotland	12.5%	11.7%

Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Household Survey 2017

All areas across the City have children living in out of work benefit claimant households, in two areas over 1000 children live in these households.

Table 7: Number of Children living in Out-of-Work Benefit Claimant Households by Ward at May 2018

Ward	Age 0-4	Age 5-10	Age 11-15	Age 16-18	Age 0-15	Age 0-18	Total Households
Strathmartine	285	390	320	100	995	1095	560
Lochee	360	335	215	70	910	980	580
West End	110	105	70	20	285	305	185
Coldside	210	200	175	75	585	660	410
Maryfield	160	160	130	55	450	505	310
East End	360	395	250	115	1005	1120	620
The Ferry	25	45	45	20	115	135	80
North East	265	305	245	80	815	895	480

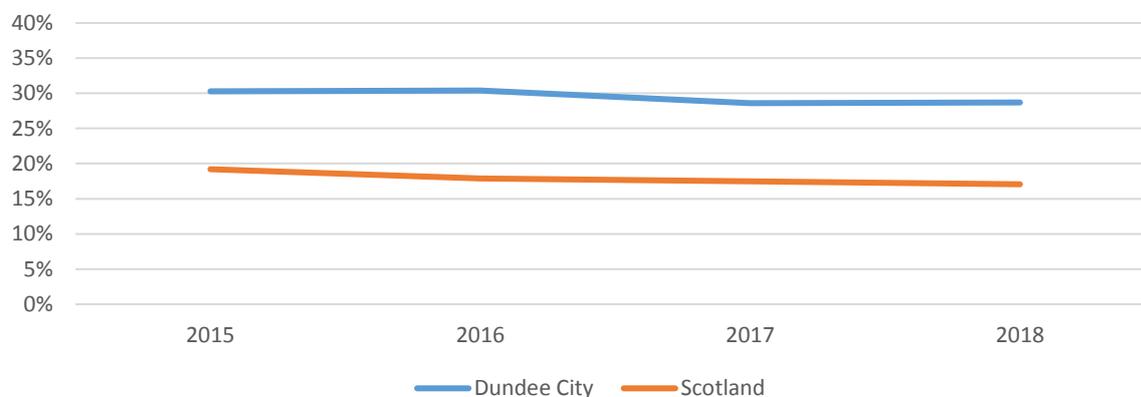
Source: Nomis

Free school meals

28.7% of Primary 4-7 pupils on the school roll in Dundee City are registered for free school meals, this is higher than the Scottish rate of 17.1%

24.4% of Secondary School Pupils on the school roll in Dundee City are registered for free school meals, this is higher than the Scottish rate of 14.4%.

Figure 19: Percentage of p4-p7 pupils registered for free school meals

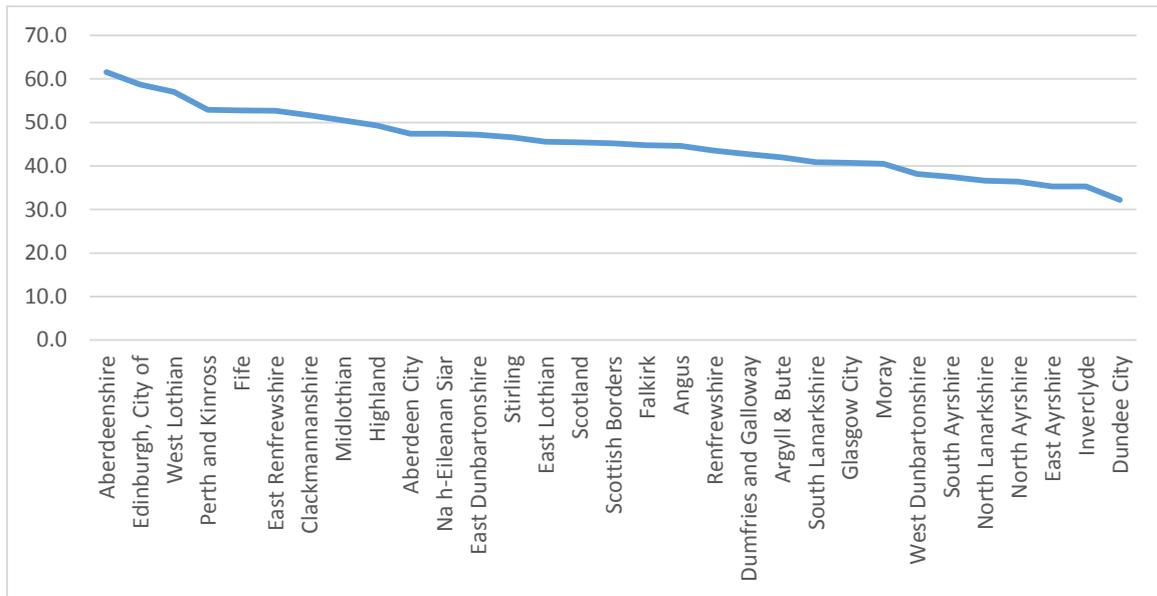


Source: Healthy Living Survey, 2018

Disabilities and Ill Health

The employment rate for people with a disability in Dundee is 32% according to the Annual Population Survey, this is the lowest percentage across all authorities in Scotland and compares with 61.6% in Aberdeenshire which has the highest rate.

Figure 20: Employment rate for those with a disability



Source: Annual Employment Survey 2017