

# Dundee Poverty Profile 2022



## 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

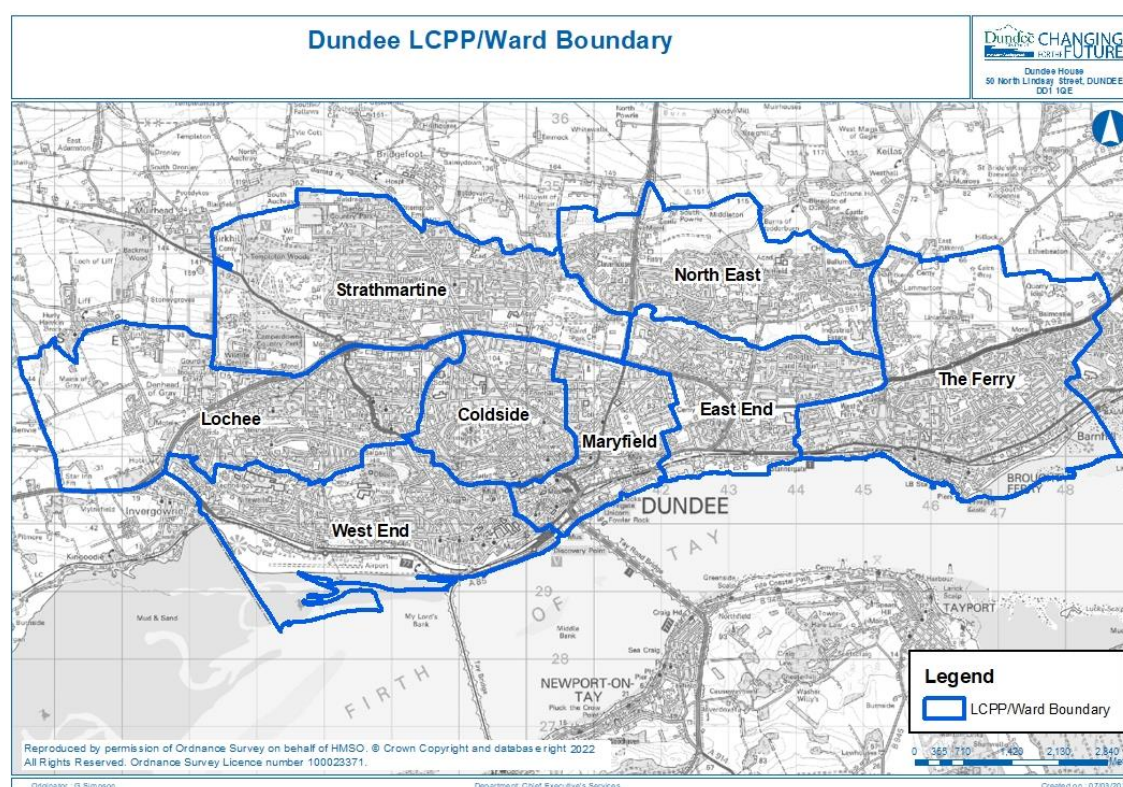
Dundee is Scotland's fourth largest city and is situated on the north coast of the mouth of the Tay Estuary. The most recent estimate of Dundee's population is 147,720 (National Records of Scotland (NRS) 2021 Mid-year population estimate). Dundee has a sizeable student population, and is home to the 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	2,279 (12.6%)	2,227 (12.3%)	5,906 (32.6%)	4,201 (23.2%)	1,827 (10.1%)	1,683 (9.3%)	18,123
East End	3,069 (19.8%)	1,412 (9.1%)	4,463 (28.8%)	3,695 (23.8%)	1,594 (10.3%)	1,283 (8.3%)	15,516
Lochee	3,805 (18.9%)	1,770 (8.8%)	6,299 (31.3%)	4,849 (24.1%)	1,804 (9.0%)	1,590 (7.9%)	20,117
Maryfield	2,158 (11.7%)	3,464 (18.9%)	6,541 (35.6%)	3,773 (20.5%)	1,329 (7.2%)	1,110 (6.0%)	18,375
North East	3,525 (21.7%)	1,564 (9.6%)	4,806 (29.7%)	4,011 (24.7%)	1,407 (8.7%)	895 (5.5%)	16,208
Strathmartine	3,801 (19.4%)	1,715 (8.8%)	5,335 (27.3%)	5,046 (25.8%)	2,072 (10.6%)	1,586 (8.1%)	19,555
The Ferry	2,919 (14.5%)	1,407 (7.0%)	4,704 (23.4%)	5,704 (28.3%)	2,598 (12.9%)	2,795 (13.9%)	20,127
West End	2,148 (10.9%)	5,841 (29.7%)	5,443 (27.6%)	3,597 (18.3%)	1,400 (7.1%)	1,270 (6.4%)	19,699

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:

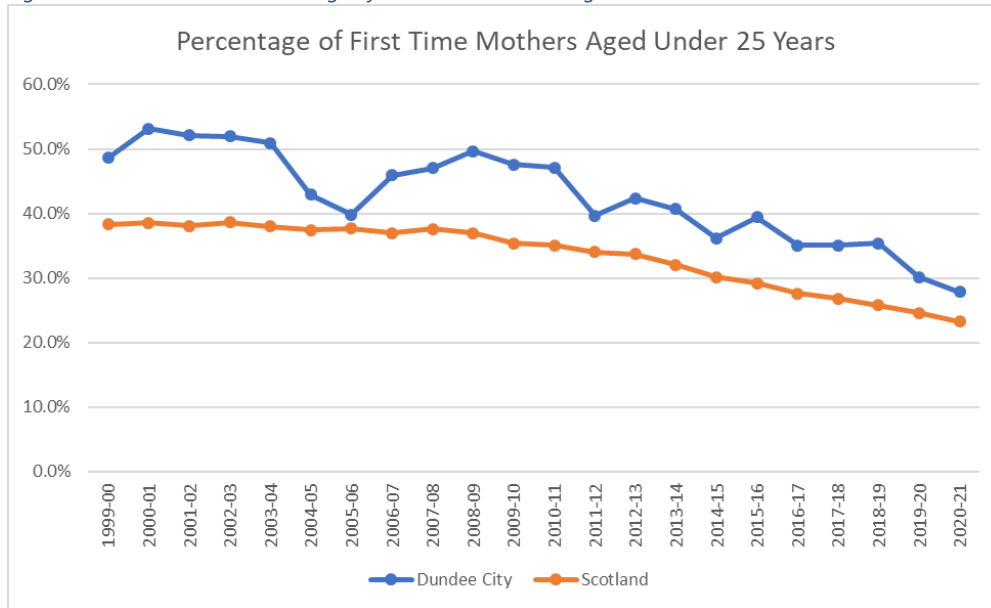
- 2,279 (9.6%) live in Coldside
- 3,069 (12.9%) live in East End
- 3,805 (16.1%) live in Lochee
- 2,158 (9.1%) live in Maryfield
- 3,525 (14.9%) live in North East
- 3,801 (16.0%) live in Strathmartine
- 2,919 (12.3%) live in The Ferry
- 2,148 (9.1%) live in West End

## 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 date of mother's discharge from hospital.

In the period 2020-21, 27.8% of first-time mothers in Dundee City were aged under 25 years. This was higher than the overall Scottish proportion which stood at 23.0%.

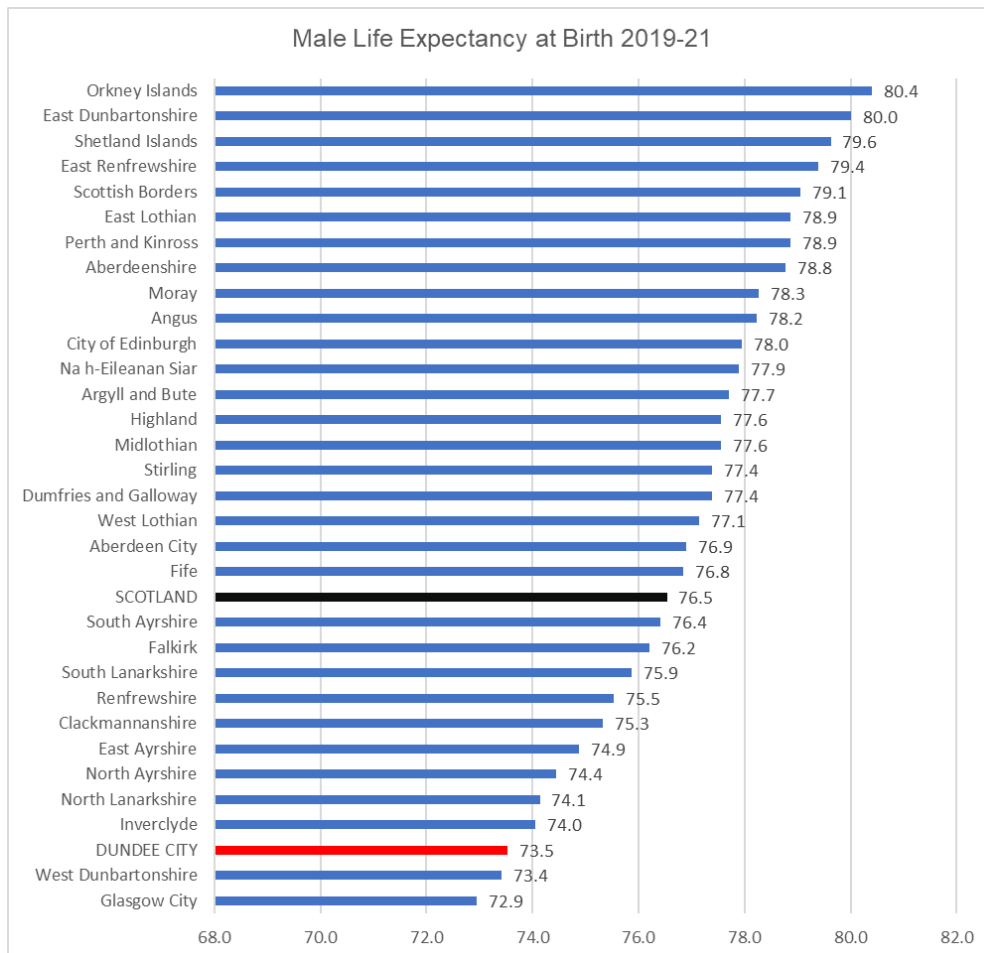
Figure 2: ISD Scotland – Percentage of First Time Mothers Aged Under 25 Years



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

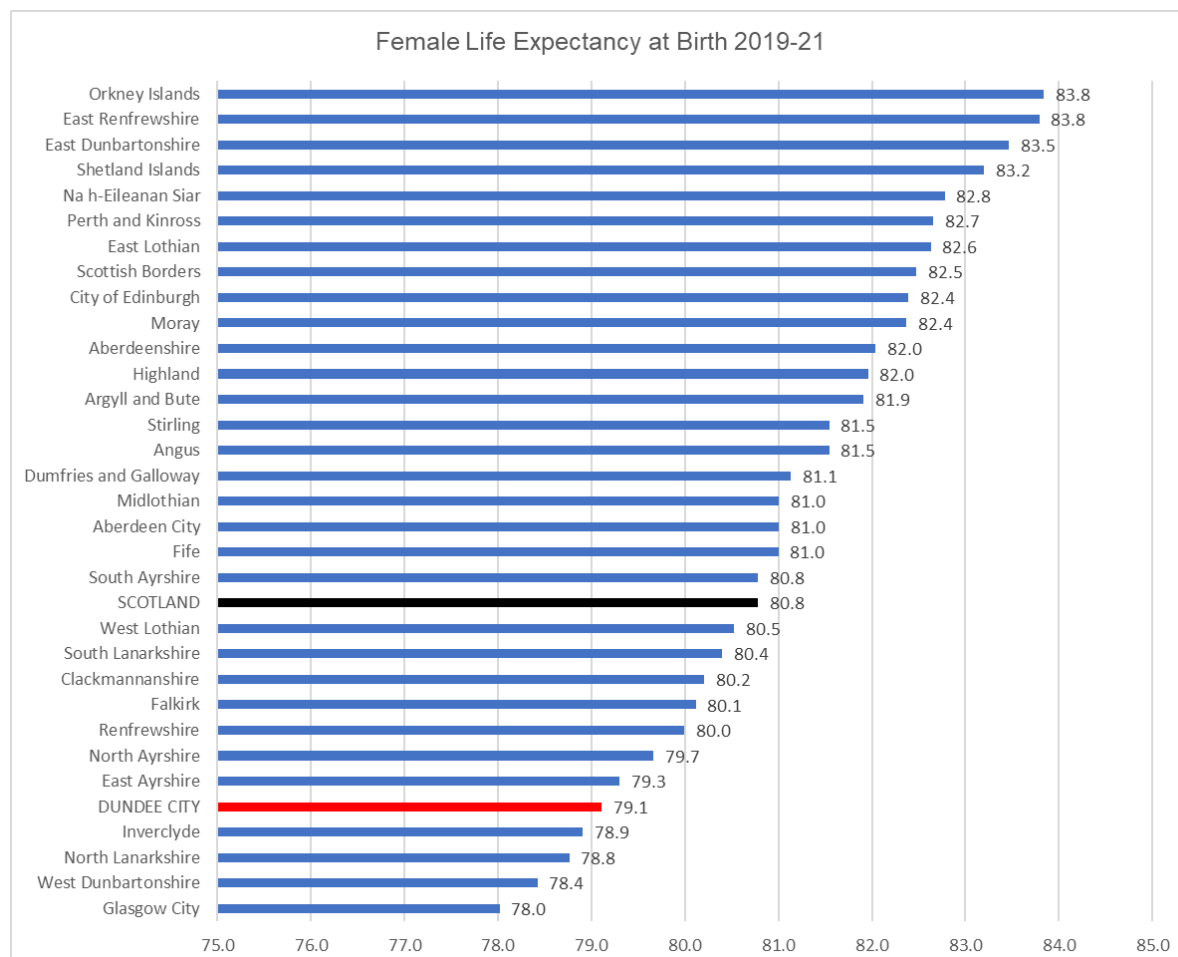
Figure 3: Life Expectancy at Birth 2019-2021 Males



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

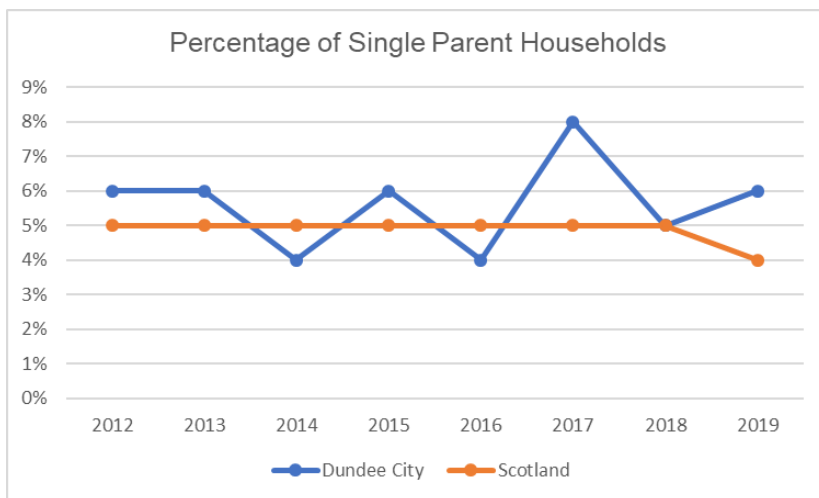
Non-white minority ethnic group	Dundee City	Scotland
	8.0%	4.7%

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



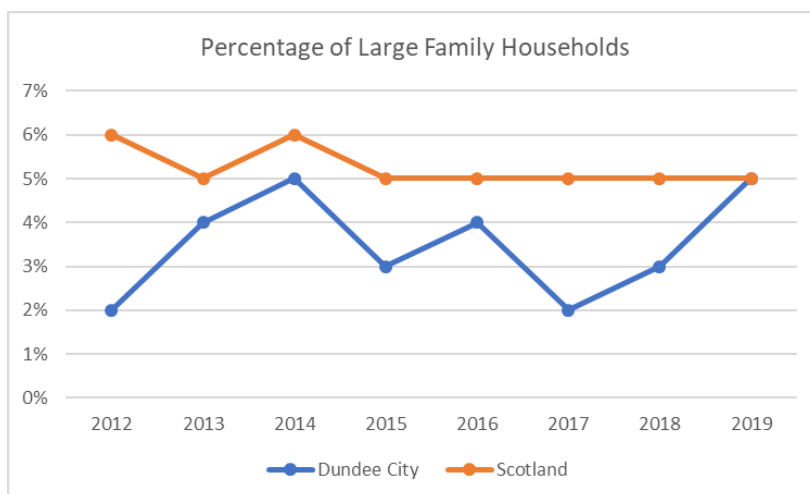
Source: Scottish Household Survey 2019

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.

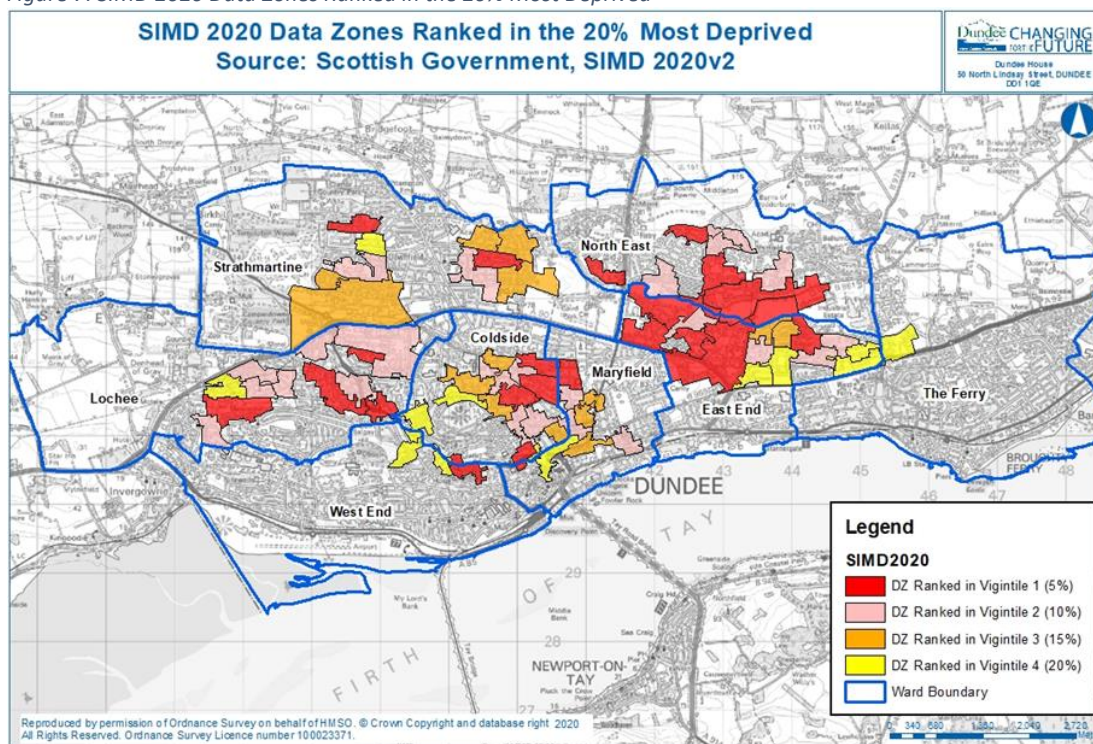
These 34 indicators of deprivation are grouped into 7 types, called ‘domains’. The 7 domains (income; employment; health; education, geographic access to services; crime; and housing) are combined into one index – the SIMD, ranking each data zone in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived). 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

Dundee City is split into 188 data zones and the SIMD 2020 reported that the population in Dundee City was 148,710. The Scottish Government used the 2017 National Records of Scotland small area population estimates for their SIMD calculations.

The SIMD 2020 reported that **54,497 (36.6%)** people 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 SIMD reported that 70 of Dundee City’s 188 data zones were ranked in the 20% most deprived in Scotland. This has increased by 1 when compared to the 2016 SIMD. The map below shows the location of the data zones in Dundee City ranked in 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

The following table shows the population living in each LCPP/Ward and the breakdown of people 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	18,366	12,426	14	11,192	<b>60.9</b>	7,595	<b>67.9</b>
East End	15,870	9,742	15	11,356	<b>71.6</b>	7,035	<b>61.9</b>
Lochee	19,439	12,319	12	9,599	<b>49.4</b>	6,211	<b>64.7</b>
Maryfield	18,610	14,026	8	6,789	<b>36.5</b>	5,270	<b>77.6</b>
North East	15,987	10,282	8	5,459	<b>34.1</b>	3,378	<b>61.9</b>
Strathmartine	19,684	12,201	10	8,030	<b>40.8</b>	4,914	<b>61.2</b>
The Ferry	20,174	11,770	0	0	<b>0.0</b>	0	<b>0.0</b>
West End	20,580	16,004	3	2,072	<b>10.1</b>	1,559	<b>75.2</b>
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>148,710</b>	<b>98,770</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>54,497</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>35,962</b>	<b>66.0</b>

Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Seven of the eight LCPP/Wards in Dundee City contain data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived. East End (71.6%) and Coldside (60.9%) 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**

The 2020 SIMD reported that 10,506 children (aged 0-15 years) live within the 20% most deprived data zones, this accounts for 43.8% of children in that age group in Dundee City overall. This is consistent with figure reported in the 2016 SIMD of 10,413 (43.8%).

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	2,326	519	22.3	1,495	64.3
East End	3,274	1,110	33.9	2,611	79.7
Lochee	3,647	660	18.1	2,003	54.9
Maryfield	2,190	130	5.9	802	36.6
North East	3,502	670	19.1	1,375	39.3
Strathmartine	3,939	480	12.2	1,901	48.3
The Ferry	3,051	0	0.0	0	0.0
West End	2,069	55	2.7	319	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,998</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10,506</b>	<b>43.8</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020

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 (79.7%), Coldside (64.3%) and Lochee (54.9%) live in a data zone ranked in the 20% most deprived.



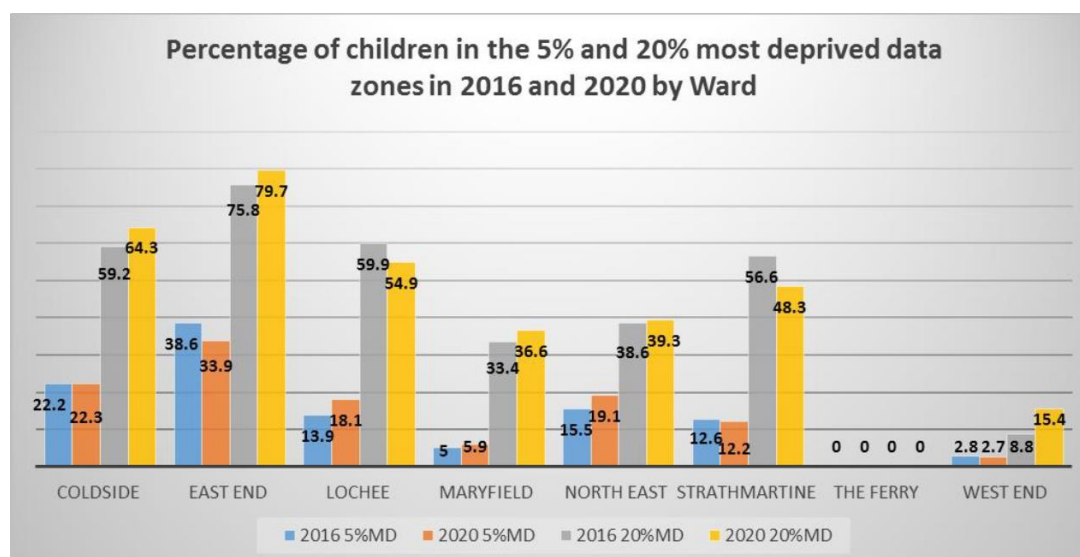
Table 6: Comparison of child population within the 5% and 20% most deprived – SIMD 2016 and 2020

LCP/Ward	2016	2020	2016	2020
	5%	5%	20%	20%
Coldside	22.2	22.3	59.2	64.3
East End	38.6	33.9	75.8	79.7
Lochee	13.9	18.1	59.9	54.9
Maryfield	5.0	5.9	33.4	36.6
North East	15.5	19.1	38.6	39.3
Strathmartine	12.6	12.2	56.6	48.3
The Ferry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West End	2.8	2.7	8.8	15.4

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2016 and 2020

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.

Figure 8: Percentage of children in the 5% and 20% most deprived data zones in 2016 and 2020 by Ward



Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2016 and 2020

### **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	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	2,326	1,226	52.7%
East End	3,274	2,346	71.7%
Lochee	3,647	2,367	64.9%
Maryfield	2,190	849	38.8%
North East	3,502	2,215	63.2%
Strathmartine	3,939	1,753	44.5%
The Ferry	3,051	0	0.0%
West End	2,069	592	28.6%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>23,998</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>47.3%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020

The 2020 SIMD reported that 11,348 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 LCPP/Wards in the City from 71.7% 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*

<b>LCPP/Ward</b>	<b>Working Age Population</b>	<b>Working Age Population living in data zones ranked in 20% Most Deprived in Employment Domain</b>	<b>% Working Age Population living in data zones ranked in 20% Most Deprived in Employment Domain</b>
Coldside	12,426	7,595	61.1%
East End	9,742	6,782	69.6%
Lochee	12,319	7,118	57.8%
Maryfield	14,026	4,416	31.5%
North East	10,282	3,378	32.9%
Strathmartine	12,201	4,503	36.9%
The Ferry	11,770	624	5.3%
West End	16,004	1,559	9.7%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>98,770</b>	<b>35,975</b>	<b>36.4%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020

The SIMD reported that 35,975 people or 36.4% 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 60% and over in in East End (69.6%), and Coldside (61.1%) 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*

<b>LCPP/Ward</b>	<b>Working Age Population</b>	<b>Count of people who are classed as employment deprived</b>	<b>% working age population who are classed as employment deprived</b>
Coldside	12,426	2,059	16.6%
East End	9,742	1,764	18.1%
Lochee	12,319	2,023	16.4%
Maryfield	14,026	1,789	12.8%
North East	10,282	1,275	12.4%
Strathmartine	12,201	1,511	12.4%
The Ferry	11,770	580	4.9%
West End	16,004	1,255	7.8%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>98,770</b>	<b>12,256</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020

The SIMD 2020 found that 12.4% of the working age population in Dundee City are classed as employment deprived. The proportions across the eight LCPP/Wards in Dundee varies from 18.1% 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>LCPP/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	18,366	11,192	60.9%
East End	15,870	12,111	76.3%
Lochee	19,439	9,599	49.4%
Maryfield	18,610	6,789	36.5%
North East	15,987	5,459	34.1%
Strathmartine	19,684	7,380	37.5%
The Ferry	20,174	588	2.9%
West End	20,580	1,253	6.1%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>148,710</b>	<b>54,371</b>	<b>36.6%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020

The SIMD reported that 36.6% 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 LCPP/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>LCPP/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	18,366	3,904	21.3%
East End	15,870	4,018	25.3%
Lochee	19,439	3,940	20.3%
Maryfield	18,610	3,064	16.5%
North East	15,987	2,925	18.3%
Strathmartine	19,684	3,390	17.2%
The Ferry	20,174	1,072	5.3%
West End	20,580	2,078	10.1%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>148,710</b>	<b>24,391</b>	<b>16.4%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020

The SIMD 2020 reported that 16.4% of the population in Dundee City are classed as income deprived. East End (25.3%), Coldside (21.3%) and Lochee (20.3%) were the LCPP/Wards which have the greatest proportion of their populations who are classed as income deprived. In contrast West End (10.1%) and The Ferry (5.3%) are the LCPP/Wards which have the lowest proportions of their respective populations who are classed as income deprived.

## **SIMD 2020 – Housing Domain**

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

<b>LCPP/Ward</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain</b>	<b>% of the population living in data zones ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain</b>
Coldside	18,366	11,523	62.7%
East End	15,870	7,532	47.5%
Lochee	19,439	9,164	47.1%
Maryfield	18,610	13,487	72.5%
North East	15,987	6,900	43.2%
Strathmartine	19,684	4,800	24.4%
The Ferry	20,174	982	4.9%
West End	20,580	13,204	64.2%
<b>Total Dundee</b>	<b>148,710</b>	<b>67,592</b>	<b>45.5%</b>

Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2020

In Dundee City 45.5% of the population live in a data zone which is ranked in the 20% most deprived in the housing domain. Maryfield (72.5%), West End (64.2%) and Coldside (62.7%) 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 (4.9%) 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.

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

2020/21 child poverty estimates produced by End Child Poverty were published in July 2022. Data for 2020/21 estimated that 22.5% of children in Dundee City were living in poverty after housing costs, this is higher than the overall Scottish proportion which stood at 20.9%. Please note the data collection processes used to produce the 2020/21 figures were affected by covid 19 pandemic therefore caution should be taken when comparing the 2020/21 results to previous years and when interpreting/drawing conclusions from the table below.

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

	<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>
Dundee City	23.8%	25.0%	26.4%	27.0%	26.2%	26.8%	22.5%
Scotland	21.6%	22.8%	23.4%	24.2%	23.2%	24.3%	20.9%

Source: End Child Poverty, Child Poverty in your area, 2014/15-2020/2021 (Published July 2022)

There is a caveat against the 2020/21 figures on the End Child Poverty Website. It states that the figures are based on the Department for Work and Pensions Children in low income families: local area statistics which estimates the poverty rate before housing costs. A statistical model is used to estimate child poverty after housing costs which draws on household survey data alongside local area statistics on private rent levels. The statistics are calibrated to regional 3-year averages from Households Below Average Income (HBAI) for the financial years 2018/19 to 2020/21. The HBAI figures for 2020/21 are less reliable than earlier years due to sampling issues related to the pandemic. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the statistics, but the impact is lessened by the use of three-year averages for regional figures. Data for individual local authorities are subject to small statistical fluctuations year-on-year and should be considered within the context of the regional or longer-term local trend.

### 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 2015 to 2021 which were published in March 2022.

The publication contains official statistics on the number of children living in Relative and Absolute low income families Before Housing Costs (BHC) by local area across the United Kingdom. Figures are calibrated to the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) survey 3-year regional averages of children living in low income households but provide more granular local area information not available in HBAI. The statistics are calibrated to the regional Households Below Average Income (HBAI) statistics. While the data for 2020/21 has undergone extensive quality assurance prior to publication, additional caution should be used when assessing the 2020/21 figures particularly when making comparisons with previous years.

Previous published statistics up to and including 2019/20 were not affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. However, fieldwork operations for the 2020/21 Family Resources Survey (FRS) were changed in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the introduction of national lockdown restrictions. The established face-to-face interviewing approach employed on the FRS was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing from April 2020 for the whole of the 2020 to 2021 survey year. This change impacted on both the size and composition of the achieved sample. While the data for 2020/21 has undergone extensive quality assurance prior to publication, caution should be taken when using the data for 2020/21, particularly when making comparisons with previous years.

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 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*
Number	3,885	3,917	4,712	5,227	5,102	5,218	4,219
Percentage	16.4%	16.5%	19.8%	21.8%	21.2%	21.7%	17.6%

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area, statistics UK Financial Years ending 2015 to 2021

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.

\*2020/21 are provisional, these figures will be subject to revision in subsequent releases

1. Percentage 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 2020 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release
3. Percentages have been rounded to 1 decimal place
4. Local Authorities reflect LA boundaries as of April 2021

Provisional figures for Dundee City in 2020/21 show that 17.6% of children aged under 0-15 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>
Coldside	526 (23.0%)	581 (25.3%)	668 (29.4%)	744 (32.0%)	714 (30.9%)	731 (32.6%)	550 (24.5%)
East End	652 (19.9%)	652 (19.7%)	772 (23.5%)	833 (25.4%)	840 (26.3%)	884 (27.6%)	688 (21.8%)
Lochee	567 (16.6%)	683 (19.5%)	810 (22.7%)	866 (23.7%)	876 (23.8%)	842 (22.4%)	719 (19.1%)
Maryfield	482 (21.8%)	459 (20.9%)	558 (25.1%)	654 (29.9%)	587 (27.6%)	567 (26.6%)	474 (21.9%)
North East	541 (15.6%)	515 (15.1%)	697 (20.0%)	724 (20.7%)	736 (20.8%)	844 (23.5%)	647 (18.0%)
Strathmartine	649 (16.2%)	596 (15.0%)	742 (18.9%)	876 (22.2%)	794 (19.9%)	815 (20.7%)	645 (16.6%)
The Ferry	220 (7.2%)	199 (6.4%)	198 (6.5%)	231 (7.6%)	214 (7.0%)	246 (8.1%)	228 (7.7%)
West End	256 (12.9%)	228 (11.2%)	267 (13.0%)	310 (15.0%)	342 (16.1%)	298 (13.9%)	268 (12.3%)

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area, statistics UK Financial Years ending 2015 to 2021

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.

\*2020/21 figures are provisional and are subject to revision in subsequent releases

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 2020 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release

3. Percentages have been rounded to 1 decimal place

4. Wards reflect 2021 electoral wards

Provisional figures for 2020/21 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 (24.5%), Maryfield (21.9%) and East End (21.8%). The lowest proportions occurred in The Ferry (7.7%) and West End (12.3%).

Looking further at children in relative low income families (before housing costs), provisional figures for 2020/21 estimated that 1827 children or 43.3% of children aged (under 16) living in relative low income families (before housing costs) were within lone parent families. The following table shows the electoral wards that these children lived within.

Table 16: Percentage of children (aged under 16) – Living in relative low income families (before housing costs) within lone parent families 2020/21 (provisional data)

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Lone Parent Families - 2020/21 Provisional Data</b>
Coldside	12.8%
East End	17.7%
Lochee	16.3%
Maryfield	9.5%
North East	16.5%
Strathmartine	16.4%
The Ferry	4.8%
West End	6.1%

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

Figures for 2020/21 are provisional and are subject to revision in subsequent releases

It was also estimated that 1762 children or 41.8% of children aged (under 16) living in relative low income families (before housing costs) were within non-working families. The following table shows the electoral wards that these children lived within.

Table 17: Percentage of children (aged under 16) – Living in relative low income families within non working families (before housing costs) 2020/21 provisional data

Ward	Not in Working Families - 2020/21 Provisional Data
Coldside	12.3%
East End	17.8%
Lochee	21.1%
Maryfield	9.3%
North East	16.0%
Strathmartine	13.8%
The Ferry	3.7%
West End	6.0%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore – Children in relative low income families –work status –  
Figures for 2020/21 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*
Number	3,904	3,647	3,761	4,127	4,102	4,294	3,347
Percentage	16.5%	15.3%	15.8%	17.2%	17.1%	17.9%	14.0%

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area, statistics UK Financial Years ending 2015 to 2021  
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.

\*2020/21 figures are provisional and are subject to revision in subsequent releases

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 2020 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release
3. Percentages have been rounded to 1 decimal place
4. Wards reflect 2021 electoral wards

Provisional figures for 2020/21 show that 14.0% 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*
Coldside	531 (23.2%)	552 (24.0%)	562 (24.7%)	594 (25.5%)	591 (25.6%)	589 (26.2%)	460 (20.5%)
East End	657 (20.1%)	594 (18.0%)	577 (17.6%)	633 (19.3%)	654 (20.5%)	721 (22.5%)	545 (17.3%)
Lochee	567 (16.6%)	631 (18.0%)	636 (17.9%)	667 (18.3%)	689 (18.7%)	690 (18.4%)	572 (15.2%)
Maryfield	482 (21.8%)	437 (19.9%)	485 (21.8%)	544 (24.8%)	477 (22.4%)	484 (22.7%)	376 (17.3%)
North East	538 (15.5%)	482 (14.1%)	533 (15.3%)	556 (15.9%)	617 (17.4%)	713 (19.9%)	508 (14.2%)
Strathmartine	658 (16.4%)	540 (13.6%)	573 (14.6%)	698 (17.7%)	623 (15.6%)	640 (16.2%)	512 (13.2%)
The Ferry	222 (7.2%)	191 (6.2%)	177 (5.8%)	195 (6.4%)	175 (5.7%)	215 (7.1%)	184 (6.2%)
West End	256 (12.9%)	223 (11.0%)	218 (10.6%)	247 (11.9%)	274 (12.9%)	251 (11.7%)	199 (9.1%)

Source: DWP- Children in low income families, local area, statistics UK Financial Years ending 2015 to 2021

\*2020/21 figures are provisional. These figures will be subject to revision in subsequent releases

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-2020 population estimates were the latest available at the time of release
3. Percentages have been rounded to 1 decimal places
4. Wards reflect 2021 electoral wards

Provisional figures for 2020/21 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 20.5% of children aged 0-15 years live in absolute low income families (before housing costs) whereas 6.2% of children aged 0-15 years live in absolute low income families (before housing costs) in The Ferry.

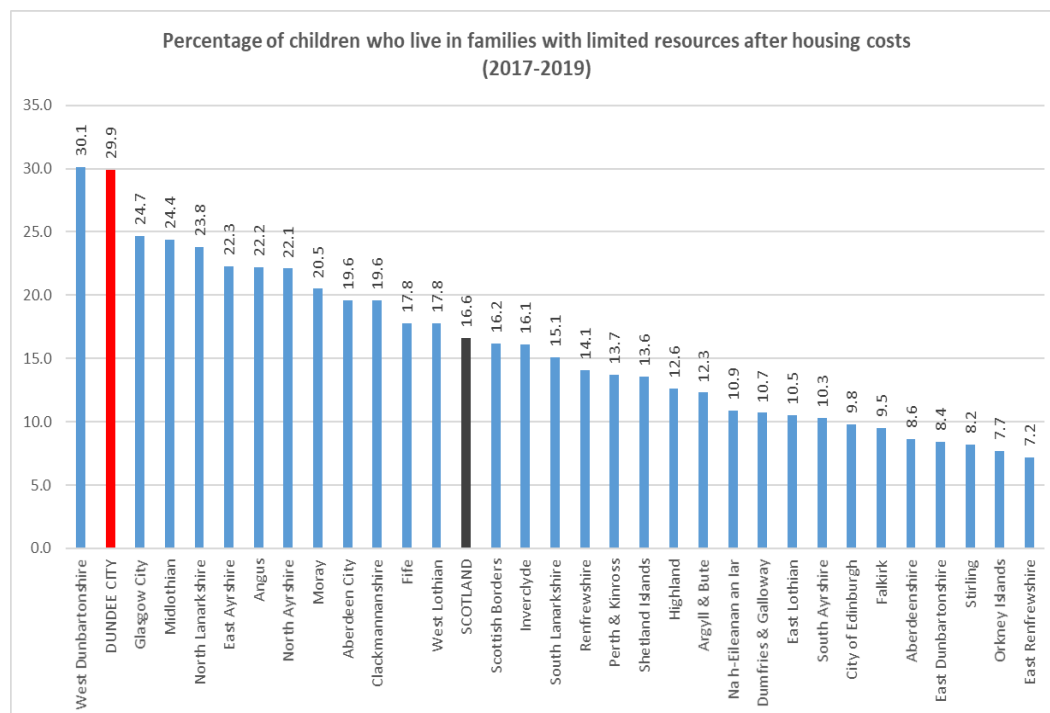
### Children in families with limited resources 2017-2019

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 9 : 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 which at 16.6%. Figures for Dundee City and the other local authorities in Scotland are displayed in the above chart.

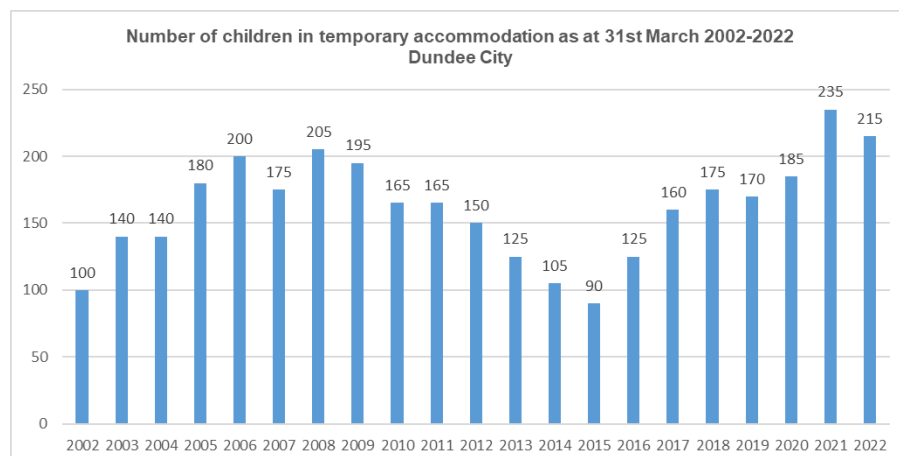


## Homelessness and People in Temporary Accommodation

The Scottish Government published the Homelessness in Scotland 2021/22 report in August 2022. This publication reported that during the period 2021/22, there were 1,010 applications in Dundee City that were assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. There were 1,502 people associated with these applications 1,082 adults and 420 children. 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.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, there were 383 households in temporary accommodation in Dundee City. The number of children living in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 was 215.

Figure 10: Number of children in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002-2022 (Dundee City)

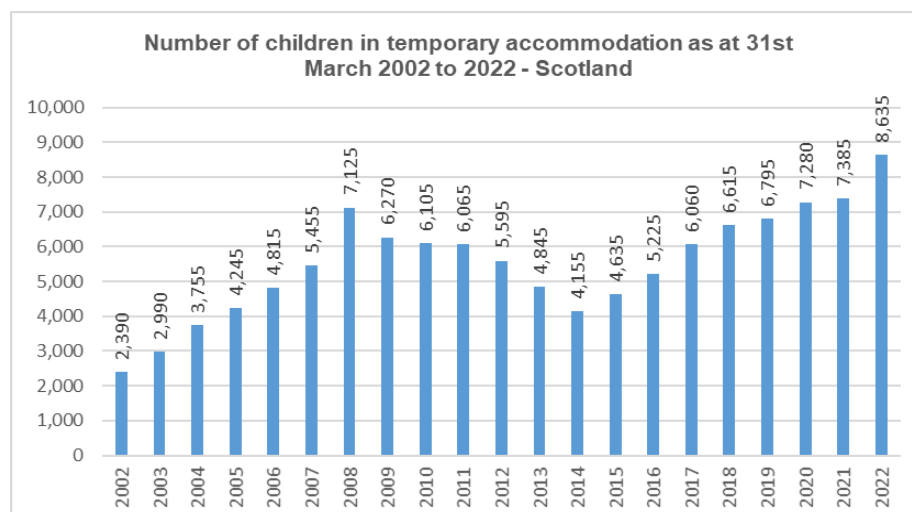


Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-2022, Table 28: Number of children in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March by Local Authority

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

The chart above shows the number of children living in temporary accommodation in Dundee City at 31<sup>st</sup> March from 2002 to 2022. The number of children living in temporary accommodation in Dundee City decreased by 9% from 235 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 to 215 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)



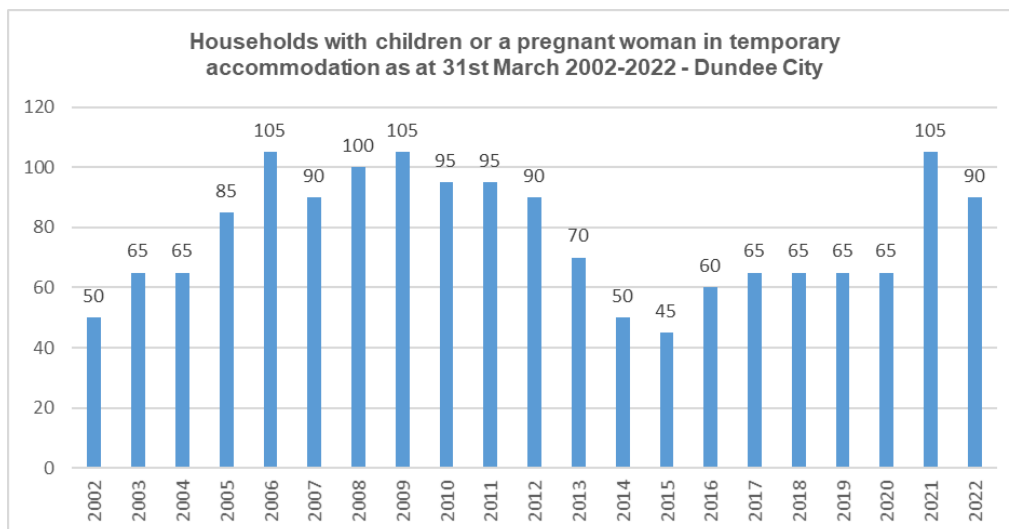
Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-2022, Table 28: Number of children in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March by Local Authority

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

At a Scottish level there were 13,945 households in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. The chart above 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 12: Households with children or a pregnant woman in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 to 2022 – Dundee City

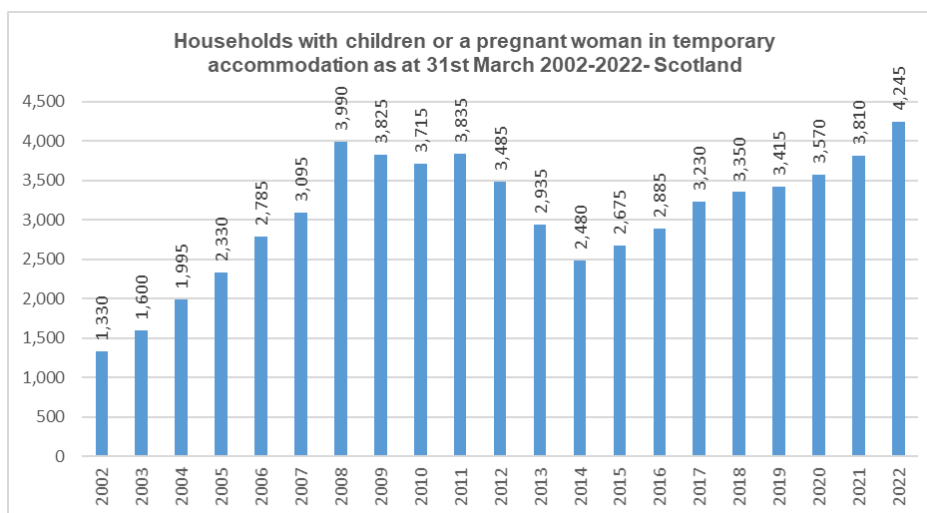


Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-2022, Table 27, Households with children or a pregnant woman in temporary accommodation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 to 2022

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

The Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland 2021-22 publication reported that there were 90 households in temporary accommodation in Dundee City with a child or pregnant woman as 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. This has decreased from the figure of 105 reported in March 2021.

Figure 13: 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 to 2022

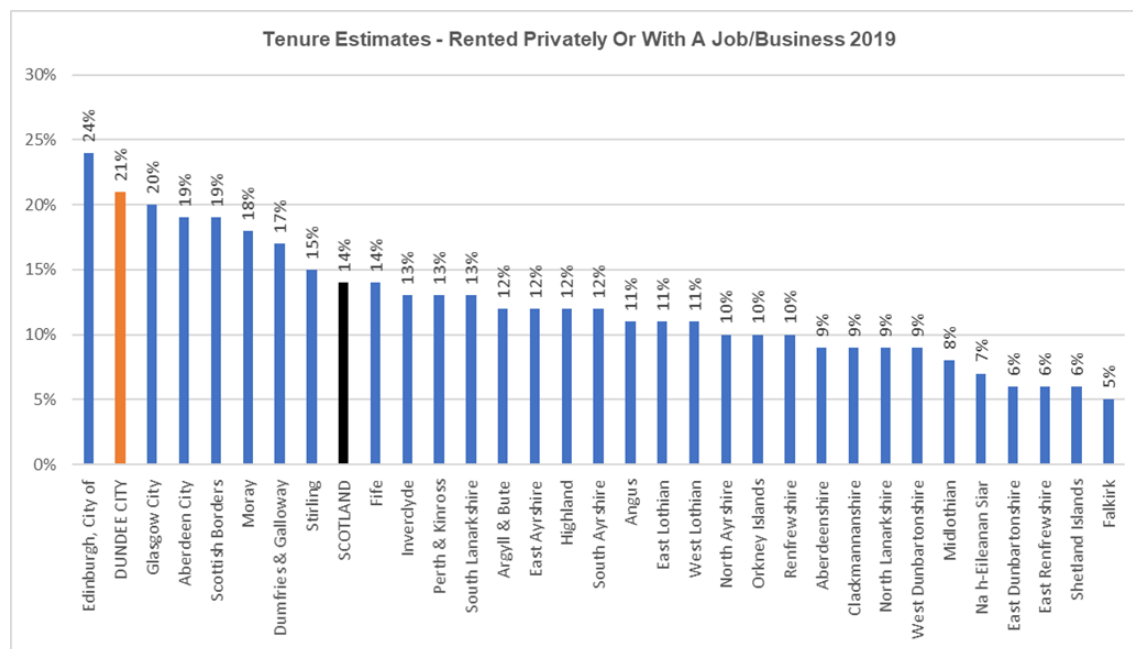
\*Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 for disclosure purposes

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

## 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 14: 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 2010-2021 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 £588 per month (rent prices 2021-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, with the average rent in 2021 being £601 per month, compared to the Scotland average of £693. Between 2020 and 2021 average rents have increased for 1-bedroom (2.3%), 2-bedroom (3.4%), 3-bedroom (3.4%) and 4-bedroom (1.3%) properties, with the average rent decreasing for 1-bedroom shared properties (-0.6%), which compares to CPI inflation of 1.5% across this time period.

Between 2010 and 2021, average rents have increased across all property size categories, with increases ranging from 18.1% for 1-bedroom properties to 50.9% for 4-bedroom properties, which compares to CPI inflation of 24.3% across this time period. For 3- and 4-bedroom properties, increases between 2010 and 2021 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 2020-21. The publication reported that on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021, there were 442 children looked after in Dundee City. This represents 1.7% of the 0-17 years population. At a Scottish level on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021, there were 13,255 children looked after in Scotland which equates to 1.3% of the 0-17 years population.

Table 20: Children looked after by type of accommodation – Dundee City 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021

Location	Number of Looked After Children
<b>In the Community</b>	
At home with parents	63
With friends/relatives	113
With foster carers provided by Local Authority	140
With foster carers purchased by Local Authority	67
In other community*	8
<b>In residential accommodation</b>	
In local authority home/ Voluntary Home	31
In other residential care**	20

Source: Scottish Government, Children's Social Work Statistics 2020/21 – Additional Tables – Table 3.3

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 2020-21 publication reported that in Dundee City there were 84 children on the Child Protection Register at 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021. Overall in Scotland there were 2,104 children on the Child Protection Register at 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021.

### School Pupil Numbers

The Scottish Government Pupil Census 2021 reported that there were:

- 33 Primary Schools in Dundee City with 10,145 pupils attending these schools
- 8 Secondary Schools in Dundee City with 7,944 pupils attending these schools
- 2 Special Schools in Dundee City with 288 pupils attending these schools

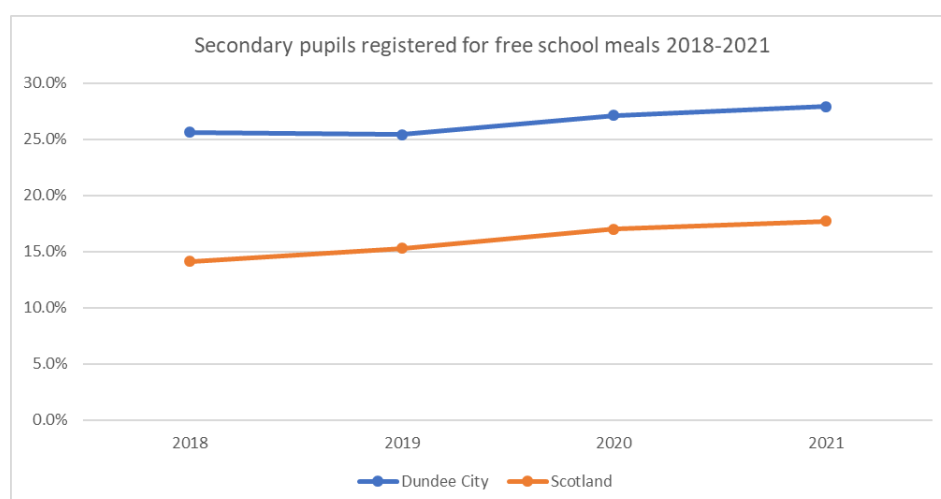
At a Scottish level the Scottish Government Pupil Census 2021 reported that there were:

- 2,001 Primary Schools in Scotland, with 390,313 pupils attending these schools
- 357 Secondary Schools in Scotland, with 306,811 pupils attending these schools
- 111 Special Schools in Scotland, with 7,599 pupils attending these schools

### Free School Meal Data

The Scottish Government Pupil Census 2021 reported that 27.9% of secondary pupils were registered for free school meals. This is higher than the overall Scottish percentage which stood at 17.7%.

Figure 15: Secondary school pupils registered for free school meals 2018-2021



Source: Scottish Government – Pupil Census 2021 Supplementary statistics – Table 7.14 – Secondary pupils registered for free school meals by local authority 2018-2021

\*Free school meal registrations are recorded in the pupil census regardless of whether eligibility is under national criteria or local initiatives. Changes in these between collections mean comparisons over time should be made with caution

\*\*Figures don't include pupils at grant aided schools

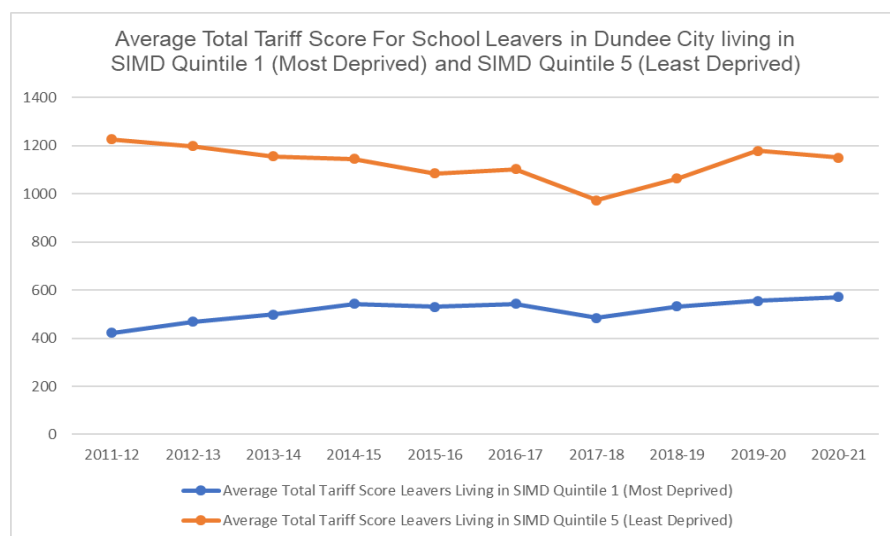
## Primary 1 – Body Mass Index

Public Health Scotland publish statistics on the body mass index of primary 1 pupils on an annual basis. Figures for Dundee City for 2019/20 and 2020/21 are not available therefore the 2018/19 statistics are the most up to date available.

In 2018/19 it reported in Dundee City that 73.8% of pupils were of a healthy weight and 24.7% were at risk of being overweight or obese. During the same period at a Scottish level, 76.6% of pupils were of a healthy weight and 22.4% were at risk of being overweight or obese (Source: Public Health Scotland – Body Mass Index Statistics 2018/19)

## School Attainment

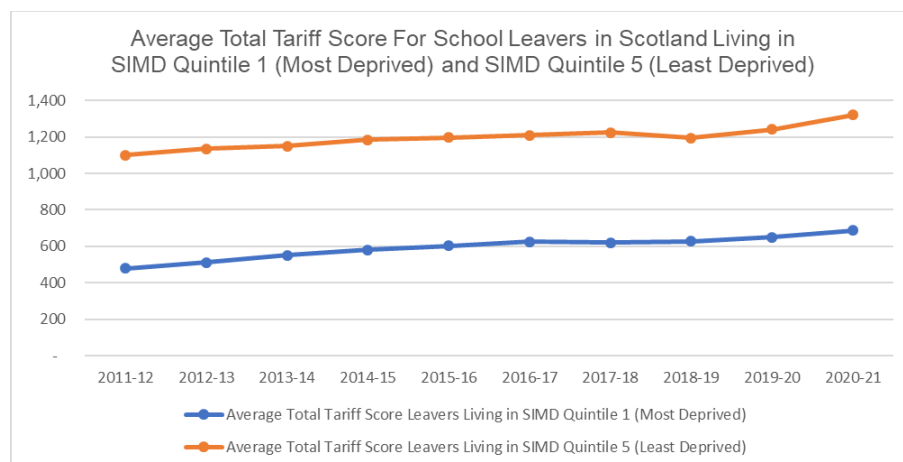
Figure 16: Average Total Tariff score for school leavers living in SIMD Quintile 1 (Most Deprived Data Zones) and SIMD Quintile 5 (Least Deprived Data Zones) – Dundee City



Source: Local Government Benchmark Framework (LGBF) – 2020-21 LGBF Raw Data July 2022 Refresh spreadsheet  
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 Dundee City living in SIMD Quintile 1 (most deprived data zones) stood at 571 in 2020/21. The average total tariff score for school leavers in Dundee City living in SIMD Quintile 5 (least deprived data zones) stood at 1,150 in 2020/21.

Figure 17: 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) – 2020-21 LGBF Raw Data July 2022 Refresh spreadsheet  
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 688 in 2020/21. The average total tariff score for school leavers in Scotland living in SIMD Quintile 5 (least deprived data zones) stood at 1,320 in 2020/21

Table 21: Positive Destinations 2020/21

			Care experienced leavers	
	Dundee City	Virtual Comparator	National	Dundee City
2020/21	93.7%	94.0%	87.9%	100.0%

Source: Insights

In 2020/21, 93.7% of all school leavers in Dundee City entered a positive destination. During the same period 100.0% of care experienced leavers in Dundee City entered a positive destination.

## Employment and Unemployment (January – December 2021)

### Economically Active

Table 22: Economically Active – January to December 2021

Economically Active January – December 2021	Dundee City (Number)	Dundee City (Percentage)	Scotland (Percentage)
Economically Active*	73,800	75.5	76.2
In Employment*	69,700	71.3	73.1
Employees*	64,100	65.8	65.4
Self Employed*	5,600	5.5	7.5
Unemployment (model based)**	3,600	4.9	3.9

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 2021, the ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that 73,800 or 75.5% of those aged 16-64 years in Dundee City were Economically Active. This is 0.7% lower than the Scottish proportion which stood at 76.2%.

### Economically Inactive

Table 23: Economically Inactive – January to December 2021

Economically Inactive January-December 2021	Dundee City (Number)	Dundee City (Percentage)	Scotland (Percentage)
Total	23,100	24.5	23.8
Student	7,700	33.1	25.9
Looking After Family/Home	3,300	14.3	16.3
Temporary Sick	!	!	2.1
Long-Term Sick	9,100	39.3	29.4
Discouraged	!	!	0.7
Retired	1,400	6.2	15.3
Other	#	#	10.4
Wants a Job	4,700	20.4	17.6
Does not want a job	18,400	79.6	82.4

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 2021, the ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that 23,100 or 24.5% of those aged 16-64 years in Dundee City were Economically Inactive. This is 0.7% higher than the Scottish proportion which stood at 23.8%.

## Job Density

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 2020 this figure was 0.83 in comparison to 0.80 in Scotland overall.

## Employment in lower paid occupations

Table 24: Employment in "Lower Paid" Occupations (January – December 2021)

Employment in "lower paid" Occupations	Dundee City	Scotland
Percentage of all in employment	29.1%	27.6%

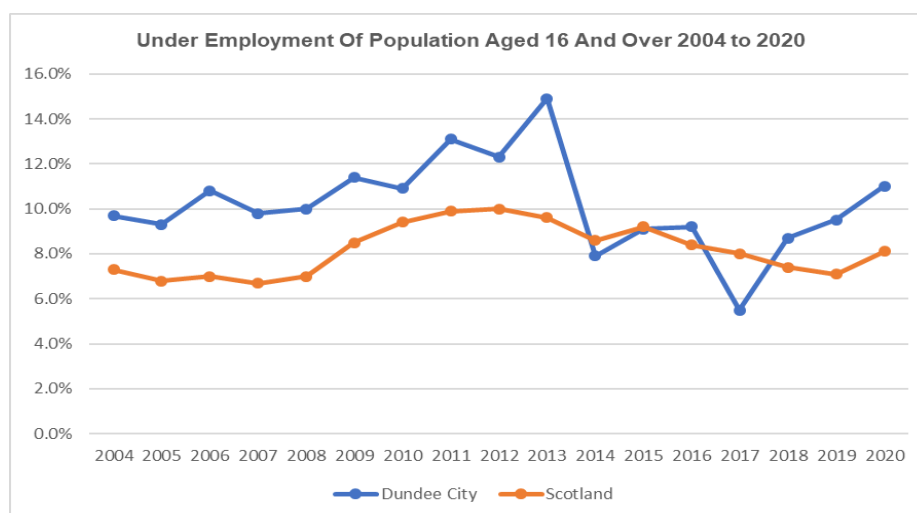
Source: NOMIS, ONS Annual Population Survey January – December 2021

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 2021, the ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that 29.1% of those in employment in Dundee City were employed in "lower paid" occupations at a Scottish level the percentage was 27.6%.

## Under Employment of population aged 16+

Figure 18: 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 2021

Median Gross Weekly Pay	Dundee City (Pounds)	Scotland (Pounds)
<b>Residents Based</b>		
Full Time Workers	£575.0	£622.0
Male Full-Time Workers	£597.8	£650.4
Female Full-Time Workers	£550.7	£577.3

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 2021 gross median weekly earnings for full time workers residing in Dundee City stood at £575.0, this was lower than the Scottish median gross weekly pay for residents which stood at £622.0.

Table 26: Median Gross Annual Pay – FTE (Resident Based 2021)

Location	Median Gross Annual Pay FTE
Dundee City	£28,192
Aberdeen City	£29,949
Glasgow City	£31,872
City of Edinburgh	£33,241
Scotland	£31,659

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 £28,192 in 2021. This is lower when compared to the other cities displayed in the above table. The median gross annual earnings in 2021 for full time employees residing in Scotland was £31,659.

Table 27: Median Gross Weekly Pay (FTE) (Workplace Based 2021)

Median Gross Weekly Pay	Dundee City (Pounds)	Scotland (Pounds)
<b>Work Place Based</b>		
Full Time Workers	£614.0	£622.4
Male Full-Time Workers	£628.9	£650.5
Female Full-Time Workers	£566.7	£582.2

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

The 2021 ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings reported that gross median weekly earnings for full time workers working in Dundee City stood at £614.0 this was lower than the Scottish median gross weekly pay for those working in Scotland which stood at £622.4.

Table 28: Median Gross Annual Pay – FTE (Work Place based 2021)

Location	Median Gross Annual Pay FTE
Dundee City	£30,926
Aberdeen City	£32,747
City of Edinburgh	£32,864
Glasgow City	£33,742
Scotland	£31,672

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 £30,926 in 2021. This is lower when compared to the other cities displayed in the above table. The median gross annual earnings in 2021 for full time employees working in Scotland was £31,672.

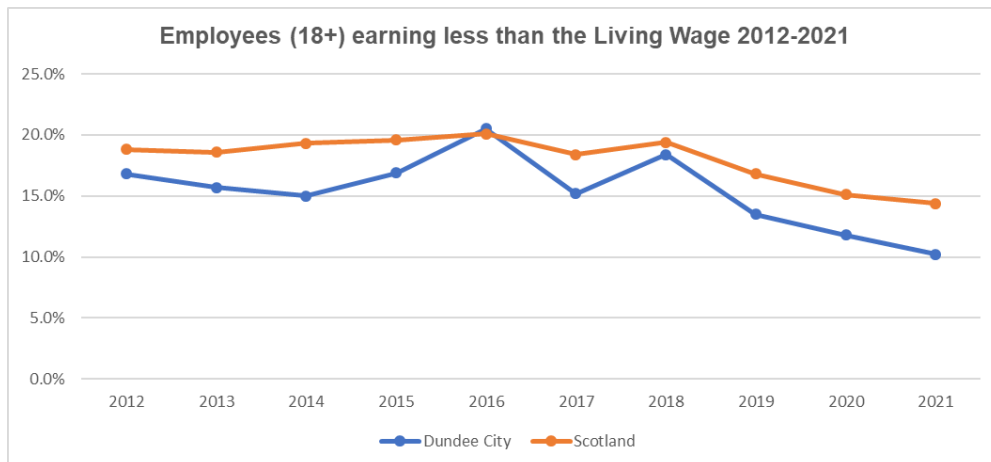
## Employees (18+) earning less than the living wage 2012-2021

Provisional figures for 2021 in the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings reported that 10.2% of employees aged 18+ in Dundee City were earning less than the living wage. This was lower than the overall Scottish percentage which stood at 14.4%.

The chart below shows the percentage of employees aged 18+ earning less than living wage each year between 2012 to 2021. Please note annual survey of hours and earnings estimates for 2020 and 2021 are subject to more uncertainty than usual as a result of challenges faced in collecting data under government imposed public health restrictions therefore these figures should be interpreted with caution.



Figure 19: Employees (18+) earning less than the living wage 2012-2021

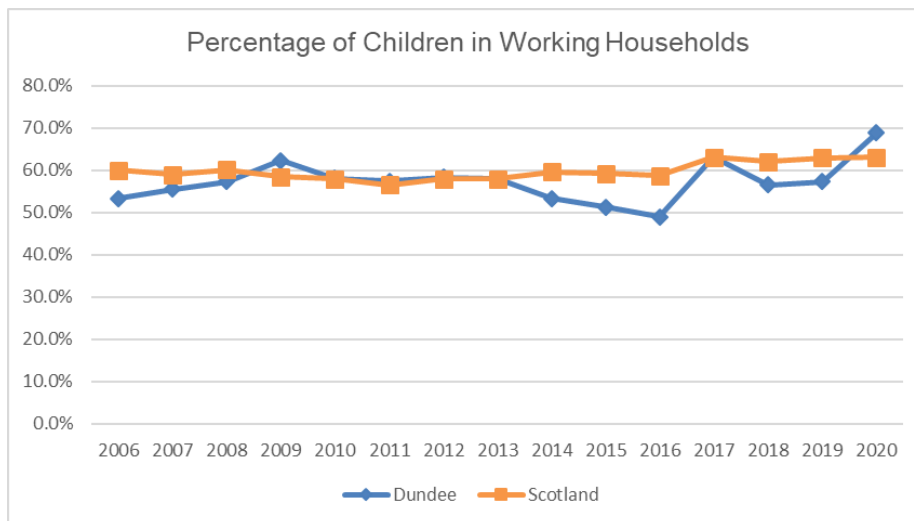


Source: Scottish Government, ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Tables – OCEAES – Economic Statistics Labour Market Statistics (2021 data is provisional)

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 Children in Working Households

Figure 20: Percentage of children in working households



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey – Figures as at January – December each year

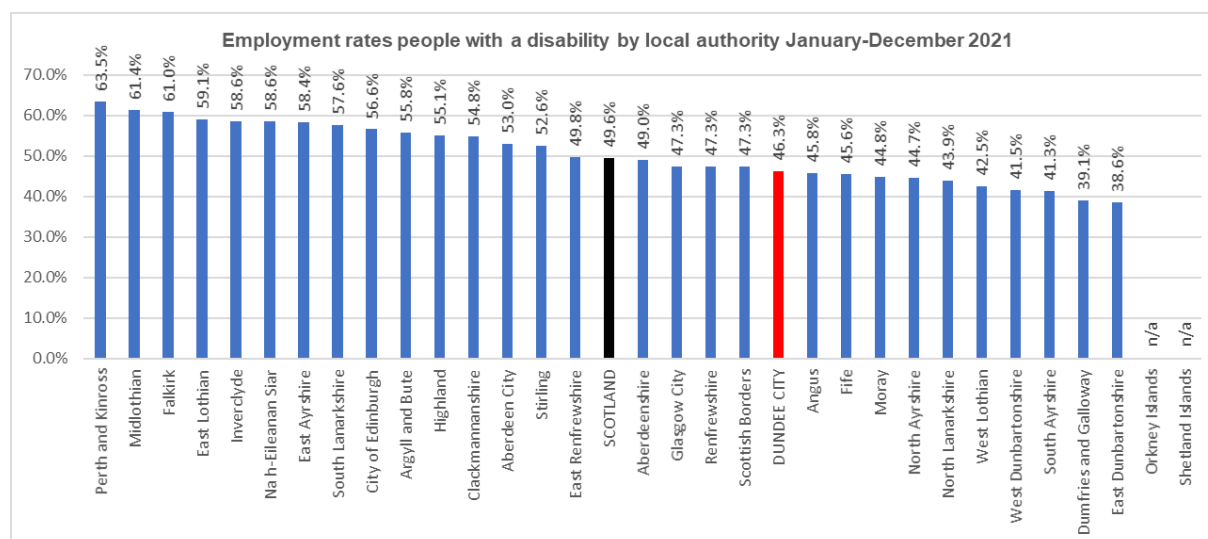
Children refers to children all children under 16

A working household is a household that contains at least one person aged 16 to 64, where all individuals aged 16 and over are in employment.

The ONS Annual Population Survey estimated that in the period January to December 2020, 68.9% of children aged under 16 were living in working in households. This was higher than the Scottish level which estimated that 63.1% of children aged under 16 were living in working households.

## Employment rate for people with disability

Figure 21: Employment Rate for People with A Disability (2021)



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2021

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 persons ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

The employment rate for people with a disability in Dundee City is 46.3% according to the 2021 ONS Annual Population Survey. At a Scottish level the rate stood at 49.6%.

## Scottish Child Payment

Scottish Child Payment was introduced by Social Security Scotland for low-income families with children aged under 6. It is intended to provide regular, additional financial support for families already in receipt of qualifying benefits to assist with the costs of caring for a child. Social Security Scotland invited clients to apply from 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020 in advance of the benefit being launched on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021 to help manage the expected demand. Applicants 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.

Recent figures published by the Scottish Government stated that in Dundee City during the period 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, 5,990 applications were received for the Scottish Child Payment. As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, 5,500 had been processed. Of these 86% were authorised, 12% were denied and the remaining 2% were withdrawn. Between 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, the value of Scottish Child Payments issued in Dundee City was £2,862,540.

At a Scottish level, from 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, 175,420 applications were received for Scottish Child Payment. In total 161,685 applications have been processed as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022. Of these, 85% were authorised, 13% were denied and the remaining 2% were withdrawn. Between 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, the total value of Scottish Child Payments was around £83.9 million. As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, it was estimated that 104,000 children were actively in receipt of Scottish Child Payment.

## 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.

## **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 £321.20 for a subsequent child. The additional multi-birth supplement was also increased from £303 to £321.20.

## **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 but some of the benefits have an income limit. These include:

- Universal Credit – an earned income of less than £660 per month
- Child Tax Credit – an income of less than £17,005 per year
- 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.

Foster or residential carers cannot make claims, because in these cases the local authority will already be paying for the items that the Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods payments are intended to help provide.

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**

In July 2022, statistics on Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods to the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022 were released. The publication reported that during the period 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022:

- There were 12,300 applications for Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods in Dundee City. This accounts for 3% of all applications made in Scotland
- There were 361,975 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 = 4,000
- Best start grant – Early learning payment = 4,035
- Best start grant – School age payment = 2,990
- Best start foods – 6,820
- Unknown applications – 1,380

(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 67% of applications were authorised.

In total £3,149,094 has been paid to clients in Dundee City by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022 for Best Start Grants and Best Start Foods. Of this:

- £882,700 Best Start Grants – Pregnancy and Baby Payments
- £635,625 Best Start Grants – Early Learning Payments
- £530,850 Best Start Grants – School Age Payments
- £1,099,919 Best Start Food Payments

At a Scottish level, £88 million had been paid to clients by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022 for Best Start Grant and Best Start Foods. Of this, £24.7 million of payments were for Pregnancy and Baby Payment, £18.0 million for Early Learning Payment, and £15.0 million was for School Age Payment. Overall, £30.3 million was paid for Best Start Foods by the end of May 2022.

## **Foodbank Usage**

The table below displays statistics provided by Dundee Foodbank displaying foodbank usage in Dundee City for the period 2013 to 2021. The number of vouchers issued have increased from 3,227 vouchers in 2013 to 6,979 vouchers in 2021. The number of adults fed has increased from 3,858 in 2013 to 9,759 in 2021 and the number of children fed has increased from 1,383 in 2013 to 5,212 in 2021.

*Table 29: Foodbank Use in Dundee City 2013 to 2021*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Vouchers Issued</b>	<b>Adults Fed</b>	<b>Children Fed</b>	<b>Total Fed</b>
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

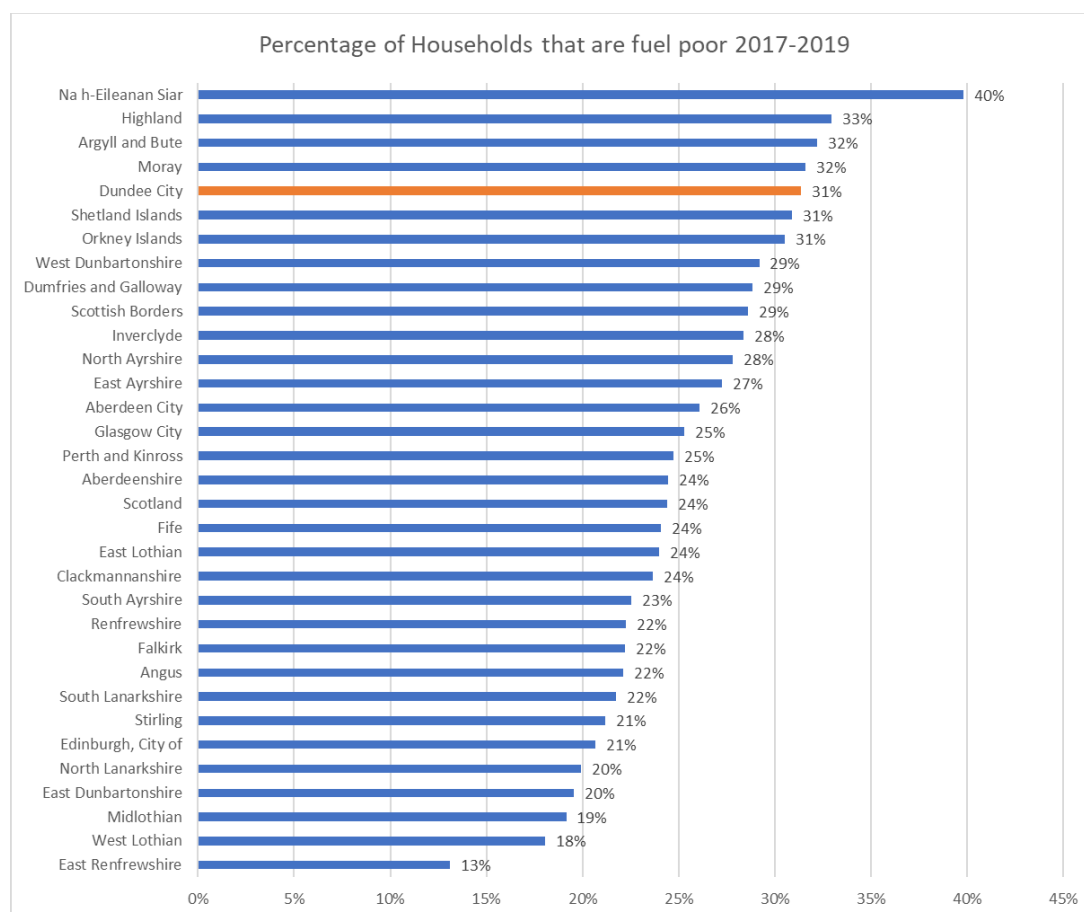
Source: Dundee Foodbank

## **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 2021/2022

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 2021/2022 was £202.

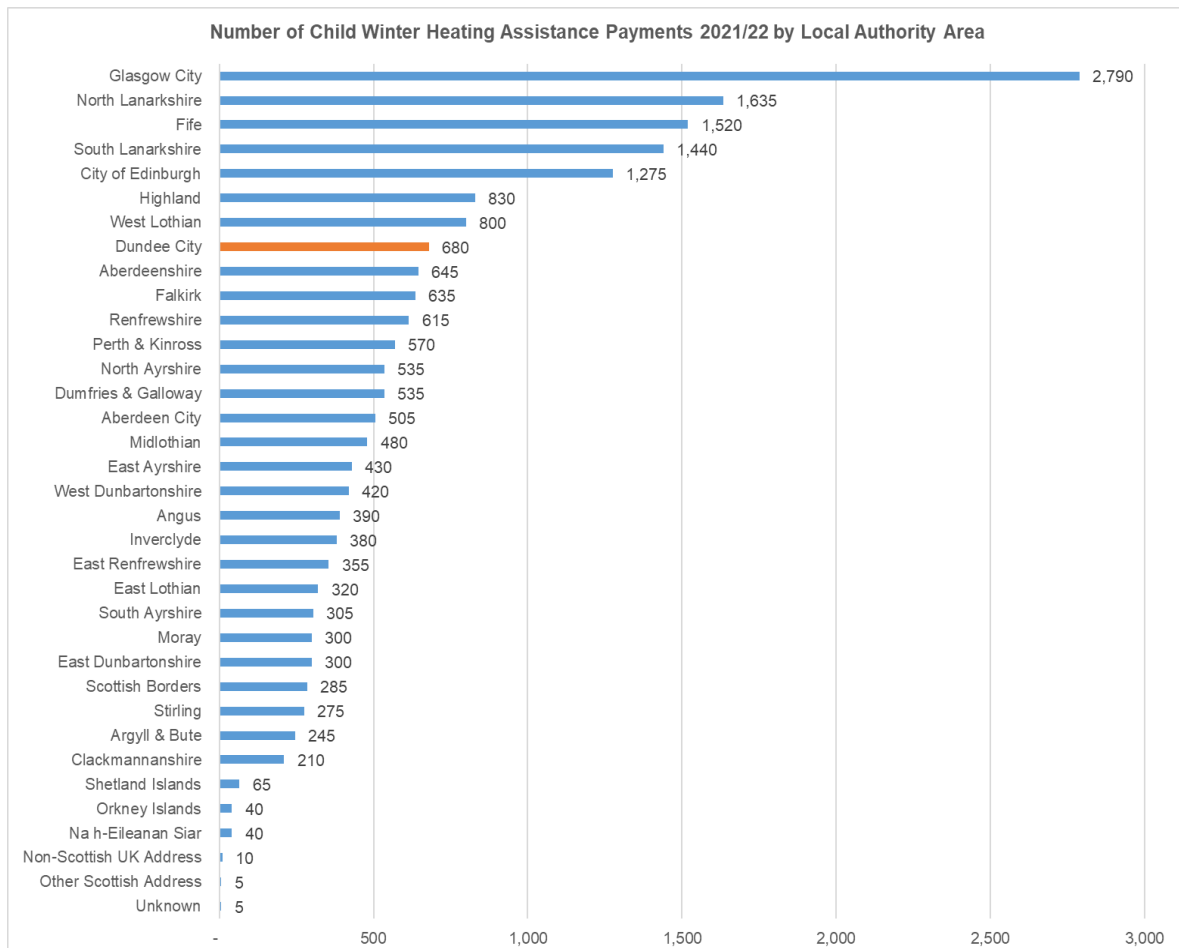
To be eligible, children and young people must receive the highest rate of the care component of Child Disability Payment or Disability Living Allowance, or the enhanced rate of the daily living component of Personal Independence Payment. From winter 2022/2023, young people in receipt of the enhanced rate of the daily living component of Adult Disability Payment will also be eligible for the 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 2021, this was the week beginning Monday 20 September.

Statistics published by the Scottish Government showing Child Winter Heating Assistance Statistics for winter 2021/22 reported that in the period 2021/22 in Dundee City there were 680 payments of the Child

Winter heating allowance, the total value of these payments were £137,000. This increased from the figures reported in winter 2020/21 where 615 payments were made and the total value of these payments were £123,000.

At a Scottish level as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, 19,865 Child Winter Heating Assistance payments had been issued for winter 2021/22. The total value of Child Winter Heating Assistance payments issued for winter 2021/22 was £4.0 million. The chart below shows the number of winter payments made in 2021/22 by local authority area, Glasgow City had the greatest number of payments 2,790 and Orkney and Na h-Eileanan Siar had the lowest, both with 40 payments.

Figure 23: Number of Child Winter Heating Assistance Payments 2021/22 by Local Authority Area

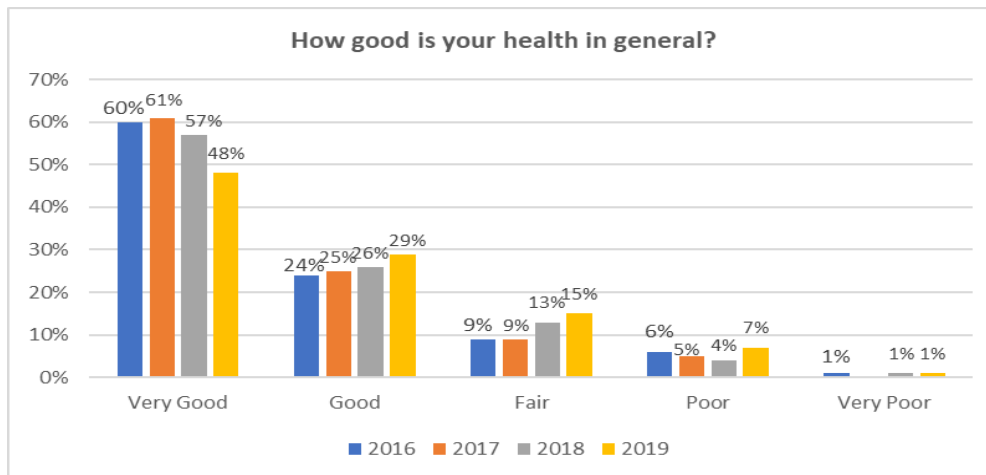


Source: Scottish Government, Social Security Scotland Statistics, Child Winter Heating Assistance Statistics Winter 2021/2022

## General Health

The Dundee City Council Annual Citizens Survey 2019 reported that 77% of respondents rated their health as very or fairly good compared to 15% who said it was fair and 8% who said it was very or fairly poor. The following chart shows the percentage of respondents rating their health as very good or good reduced in 2019 from 83% in 2018.

Figure 24: Rating of general health



Source: Dundee City Council Annual Citizens Survey 2019 Report

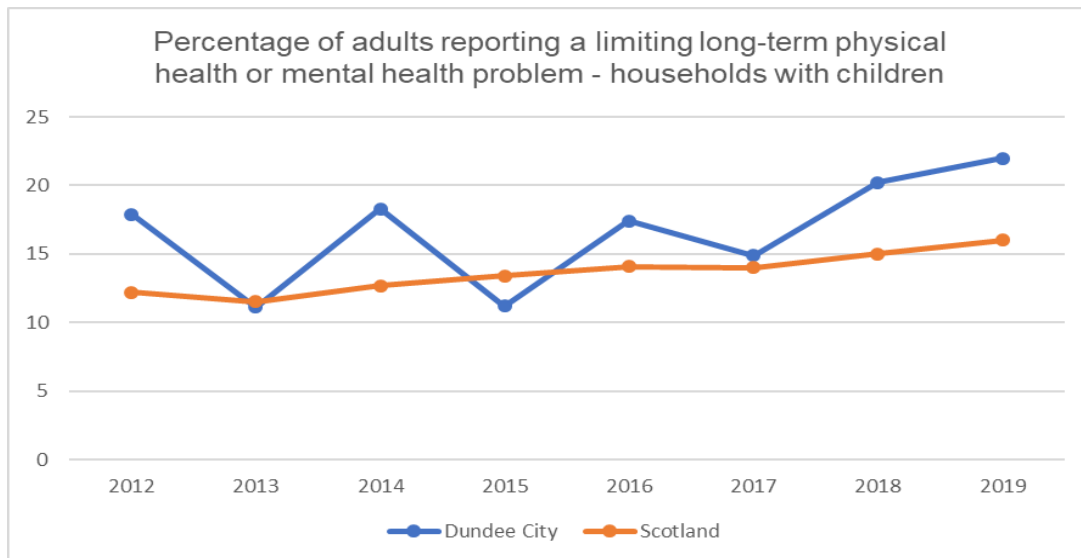
### Adults with a limiting long-term physical or mental health condition/illness

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

Figure 25: Percentage of adults reporting a limiting long-term physical health or mental health problem- households with children



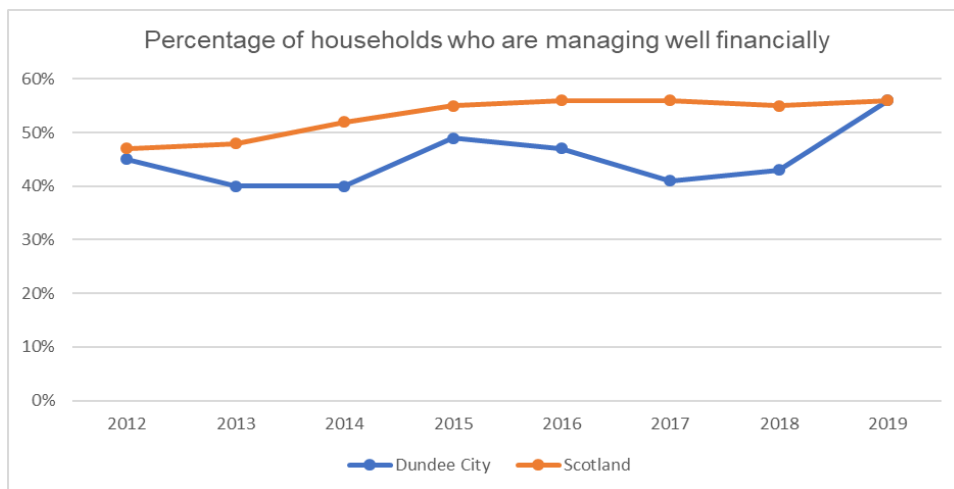
Source: Statistics.gov.scot – Disabilities data set – data taken from Scottish Government Scottish Surveys Core Questions

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%.



## Percentage of households managing well financially

Figure 26: Percentage of households managing well financially

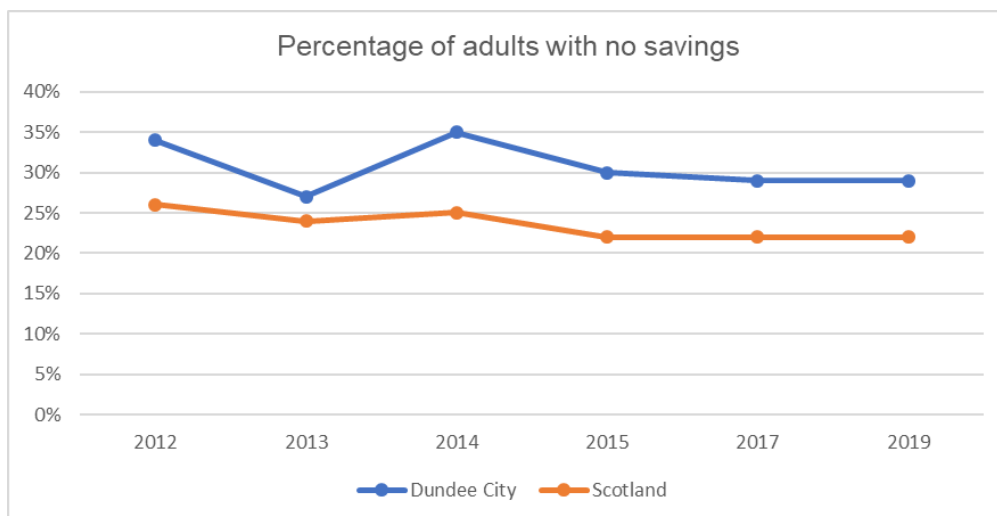


Source: Scottish Household Survey  
chart shows % of households managing very well or managing quite well financially

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

Figure 27: 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

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%.

## Dundee City Council Annual Citizens Survey – Financial Management Questions – Lone Parents

The most recent Dundee City Council Annual Citizens Survey was conducted in 2019. During the survey period 1,300 citizens in Dundee City were interviewed to establish their views on general and specific aspects of life in Dundee. A section of the survey focussed on money matters.

In the 2019 Annual Citizens Survey there were 75 responses where the household was shown as a single parent household with at least one child (0-15 years). The following tables look at the responses to the financial questions by lone parents.

Table 30: Household Income from Welfare Benefits (Lone Parent Responses)

<b>What proportion of your household income comes from Welfare Benefits?</b>	
<b>Response</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
None	18.7%
Some	21.3%
All	60.0%
Don't know	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Dundee City Council – Annual Citizens Survey 2019 – Question 43

The majority of lone parents who participated in the 2019 Annual Citizens Survey (81.3%) stated that all or some of their household income comes from welfare benefits. This is much higher when compared to the responses from all survey respondents where 30% stated that all or some of their income comes from Welfare Benefits.

Table 31: Contents Insurance (Lone Parent Responses)

<b>Do you have insurance for the contents of your house such as furniture, electrical goods etc?</b>	
<b>Response</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	14.7%
No	82.7%
Don't Know	1.3%
Prefer not to say	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Dundee City Council – Annual Citizens Survey 2019 – Question 45

Around 15% of lone parents who participated in the 2019 Annual Citizens Survey stated that they had insurance for the contents of their house. In contrast when examining the results from all respondents, 58% stated that they had contents insurance for their house.

Table 32: Specific Financial Difficulties (Lone Parent Responses)

<b>Are you currently experiencing, or within the last year have you had any difficulties with the following?</b>		
<b>Types of Difficulties</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Mortgage or rent payments	10.7%	89.3%
Changes to benefits	5.3%	94.7%
Council Tax Payments	22.7%	77.3%
Loan or Credit Card Payments	21.3%	78.7%
Cost of Food	41.3%	58.7%
Cost of domestic energy bills	60.0%	40.0%
Vehicle fuel prices	1.3%	98.7%
None of the above	32.0%	68.0%
Prefer not to say	1.3%	98.7%

Source: Dundee City Council – Annual Citizens Survey 2019 – Question 46

The majority of lone parents who participated in the 2019 Annual Citizens Survey stated that they were not currently experiencing or had in the last year experienced most of the financial difficulties shown in the table above. However, 60% of lone parents stated that they were currently experiencing or had experienced difficulties with the cost of domestic energy bills in the last year. In contrast when examining the results from all respondents 17% stated that they had faced this difficulty.

The cost of food also received a high response with 41.3% of lone parents stating that they were currently experiencing difficulties or had experienced difficulties in the last year. This was higher than the responses from all survey respondents where 14% stated that they had faced this difficulty.

Table 33: Financial Situation (Lone Parent Responses)

<b>Taking everything together, which of these phrases on this card best describes how you and your household are managing financially these days?</b>	
<b>Response</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Managing very well	1.3%
Managing quite well	13.3%
Get by alright	54.7%
Don't manage very well	16.0%
Have some deep financial difficulties	13.3%
Are in deep financial trouble	1.3%
Refused	0.0%
Don't know	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Dundee City Council – Annual Citizens Survey 2019 – Question 47

When asked about their financial situation 14.6% of lone parent respondents who participated in the 2019 Annual Citizens Survey stated that they were managing very well or quite well. A large proportion of respondents (54.7%) stated they were getting by alright. Sixteen percent stated that they don't manage very well. Around 13% of respondents stated that they were having some deep financial difficulties and 1.3% of respondents stated that they were in deep financial trouble.

In contrast when looking at the responses from all respondents who participated in the survey, 55% of respondents stated that they were managing very well or quite well and 32% stated that they were getting by alright. Eight percent stated that they don't manage very well and 2% stated that they have some deep financial difficulties. The remaining 3% refused or were unable to answer this question.