



Poverty and inequality in Edinburgh

Neighbourhood Partnership profiles:
Accompanying information

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Business Intelligence Service

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Poverty and inequality in Edinburgh: Neighbourhood Partnership profiles

This document provides detailed information to accompany the poverty and income inequality profiles produced for each Neighbourhood Partnership area in Edinburgh.

The document includes:

- Table 1: Headline poverty indicators - households in poverty by Neighbourhood Partnership
- Table 2: Headline poverty indicators - households in poverty, Neighbourhood Partnerships as a % of Edinburgh total
- Table 3: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) Benefits claimants as a % of working age population, by Neighbourhood Partnership
- Table 4: DWP Benefits claimants by claimant type, by Neighbourhood Partnership
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- Table 7: Residents with formal qualifications as a % of all residents aged over 16, by Neighbourhood Partnership
- Table 8: Definition of DWP claimant types
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Table 1: Headline poverty indicators - households in poverty by Neighbourhood Partnership, 2009

	Low income households	Households experiencing material deprivation	Children in low income households	Average Gross Weekly Income
	% of all Households	% of all Households	% of all residents under 20	£ per week
Almond	17.0%	9.0%	9.6%	582
City Centre	23.4%	18.6%	19.6%	525
Craightinny/Duddingston	22.6%	18.6%	19.9%	466
Forth	27.4%	22.6%	28.7%	462
Inverleith	16.6%	15.3%	10.6%	551
Leith	20.8%	24.1%	24.0%	487
Liberton/Gilmerton	24.8%	19.7%	27.7%	473
Pentlands	19.3%	11.9%	9.9%	565
Portobello/Craigmillar	26.5%	21.2%	29.2%	455
South Central	23.1%	14.9%	10.8%	546
South West	24.3%	22.4%	26.0%	457
Western Edinburgh	18.1%	12.1%	11.4%	542
Edinburgh	22.0%	18.0%	18.2%	508

Source: Business Intelligence, City of Edinburgh Council, analysis of data produced by [Bramley et al \(2013\)](#)

Table 2: Headline poverty indicators - Neighbourhood Partnerships as a % of Edinburgh total, 2009

	Low income households	Households experiencing material deprivation	Children in low income households	Average Gross Weekly Income
	% of all Households	% of all Households	% of all residents under 20	£ per week
Almond	3.6%	2.3%	3.4%	114.6%
City Centre	6.0%	5.9%	3.6%	103.4%
Craightinny/Duddingston	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	91.7%
Forth	8.5%	8.5%	12.5%	90.9%
Inverleith	5.3%	5.9%	3.7%	108.4%
Leith	13.1%	18.5%	11.2%	95.8%
Liberton/Gilmerton	7.2%	7.0%	12.3%	93.0%
Pentlands	7.7%	5.7%	7.0%	111.2%
Portobello/Craigmillar	6.2%	6.0%	10.1%	89.4%
South Central	14.2%	11.2%	8.4%	107.5%
South West	15.2%	17.1%	16.4%	89.9%
Western Edinburgh	7.4%	6.0%	6.1%	106.6%
Edinburgh	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Business Intelligence, City of Edinburgh Council, analysis of data produced by [Bramley et al \(2013\)](#)

Table 3: DWP Benefits claimants as a % of working age population, by Neighbourhood Partnership

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Almond	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%
City Centre	8.0%	7.5%	8.3%	8.6%	8.4%
Craightinny/Duddingston	14.0%	13.4%	13.8%	13.9%	12.9%
Forth	18.9%	18.2%	17.9%	17.3%	17.0%
Inverleith	6.2%	5.7%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%
Leith	12.6%	12.4%	12.2%	12.1%	11.4%
Liberton/Gilmerton	16.4%	16.3%	16.3%	16.5%	15.5%
Pentlands	7.6%	7.8%	7.6%	7.5%	7.0%
Portobello/Craigmillar	21.0%	20.5%	19.4%	18.6%	17.9%
South Central	5.7%	5.4%	5.9%	5.9%	5.2%
South West	13.5%	13.2%	14.2%	13.9%	13.0%
Western Edinburgh	7.5%	7.7%	7.5%	7.6%	7.3%
Edinburgh	10.8%	10.6%	10.8%	10.7%	10.1%

Source: Benefits claimants: Department of Work and Pensions
 Data represent a snapshot of claimants as at May of each year.
 Population denominator: Mid-year population estimates (MYE) published by the National Records of Scotland

Table 4: DWP Benefits claimants by claimant type, by Neighbourhood Partnership, May 2013

	Job Seekers	ESA and incapacity benefits	Lone parents	Carers	Disabled	All Other Categories	All
Almond	22.1%	41.1%	9.1%	10.7%	12.6%	4.3%	100%
City Centre	33.1%	55.9%	1.4%	2.5%	4.8%	2.3%	100%
Craightinny/Duddingston	25.8%	49.3%	6.5%	6.7%	8.2%	3.5%	100%
Forth	30.2%	44.6%	9.7%	6.6%	6.0%	2.9%	100%
Inverleith	26.3%	45.7%	7.0%	7.3%	9.0%	4.7%	100%
Leith	29.8%	52.1%	5.6%	4.2%	5.6%	2.7%	100%
Liberton/Gilmerton	22.3%	49.7%	8.5%	8.3%	7.9%	3.3%	100%
Pentlands	22.1%	47.1%	7.4%	9.2%	10.8%	3.4%	100%
Portobello/Craigmillar	24.0%	49.5%	8.9%	8.2%	7.1%	2.3%	100%
South Central	26.9%	50.8%	3.4%	6.3%	8.4%	4.3%	100%
South West	25.1%	50.7%	7.9%	6.2%	7.1%	3.1%	100%
Western Edinburgh	22.6%	46.2%	9.8%	7.0%	11.1%	3.4%	100%
Edinburgh	26.1%	49.2%	7.3%	6.6%	7.7%	3.2%	100%

Source: Benefits claimants: Department of Work and Pensions

Table 5: % of claimants in receipt of DWP benefits for more than one year, by Neighbourhood Partnership

2013	All	DLA	IB/SDA	IS	JSA	Emp & Supp
Almond NP	66.4%	91.8%	100.0%	62.2%	16.7%	38.8%
City Centre NP	64.4%	92.0%	100.0%	81.4%	19.5%	45.8%
Craightinny Duddingston	70.4%	94.1%	98.7%	84.3%	24.8%	43.2%
Forth NP	67.1%	93.0%	98.1%	82.7%	29.4%	42.5%
Inverleith NP	67.9%	94.6%	100.0%	78.3%	23.5%	37.0%
Leith NP	66.5%	92.7%	99.4%	83.8%	26.4%	45.0%
Liberton Gilmerton NP	72.2%	95.1%	99.1%	80.6%	26.8%	45.0%
Pentlands NP	71.8%	95.1%	100.0%	83.5%	24.2%	43.0%
Portobello Craigmillar	71.4%	94.1%	100.0%	81.3%	24.7%	46.0%
South Central NP	69.7%	92.9%	100.0%	81.2%	24.6%	41.7%
South West NP	68.7%	93.4%	100.0%	80.8%	26.1%	44.1%
Western Edinburgh NP	71.3%	93.9%	100.0%	70.5%	23.2%	45.8%
Edinburgh	69.1%	93.6%	99.6%	80.6%	25.3%	43.8%

Source: Benefits claimants: Department of Work and Pensions

Table 6: Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities limited “ a lot” , by Neighbourhood Partnership, 2011

	% of residents
Almond	6.0%
City Centre	4.7%
Craightinny/Duddingston	9.0%
Forth	8.6%
Inverleith	6.3%
Leith	6.9%
Liberton/Gilmerton	10.6%
Pentlands	5.8%
Portobello/Craigmillar	10.5%
South Central	5.4%
South West	7.6%
Western Edinburgh	7.1%
Edinburgh	7.2%

Source: Scotland’s Census 2011

Table 7: Residents with formal qualifications as a % of all residents aged over 16, by Neighbourhood Partnership, 2011

	% of residents
Almond	84.1%
City Centre	92.7%
Craigtinny/Duddingston	76.0%
Forth	74.9%
Inverleith	84.1%
Leith	84.4%
Liberton/Gilmerton	72.3%
Pentlands	84.2%
Portobello/Craigmillar	71.5%
South Central	91.8%
South West	80.3%
Western Edinburgh	82.6%
Edinburgh	82.9%
Source: Scotland's Census 2011	

Table 8: Definition of DWP claimant types

Claimant Type	Benefits received
Job seekers	Jobseekers' Allowance
ESA and incapacity benefits	Severe Disablement Allowance or Incapacity Benefit or Employment and Support Allowance*
Lone parents	Income Support with a child under 16 and no partner
Carers	Carers Allowance
Others	Other Income Support (including IS Disability premium) or Pension Credit under State Pension age
Disabled	Disability Living Allowance
Others	Window's Benefit, Bereavement Benefit or Industrial Death Benefit

Table 9: Description and definition of key DWP benefits

Benefit Name	Description	Eligibility
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	<p>Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is at least £57.35 a week to help you while you look for work. How much you get depends on your circumstances and the type of JSA you qualify for.</p>	<p>To get Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · be 18 or over but below State Pension age - there are some exceptions if you're 16 or 17 · not be in full-time education · be in England, Scotland or Wales · be able and available for work · be actively seeking work · work on average less than 16 hours a week · go to a JSA interview <p>Also, to get income-based JSA you (and your partner if you have one):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · must usually work less than 24 hours a week (on average) · must have £16,000 or less in savings
Employment Support Allowance (ESA)	<p>If you're ill or disabled, Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) offers you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · financial support if you're unable to work · personalised help so that you can work if you're able to 	<p>You may get Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) if your illness or disability affects your ability to work and you're:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · under State Pension age · not getting Statutory Sick Pay or Statutory Maternity Pay and you haven't gone back to work · not getting Jobseeker's Allowance <p>You can apply for ESA if you're employed, self-employed, unemployed or a student on Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment. You may get ESA if you've lived or worked abroad and paid enough UK National Insurance (or the equivalent in an EEA or other country with which the UK has an agreement).</p>
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	<p>Disability living allowance (DLA) is a non-means-tested, non-contributory benefit.</p>	<p>Usually, to qualify for Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for adults you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have been aged 16 to 64 on 8 April 2013 have made your claim before 10 June 2013 need help looking after yourself and or have walking difficulties (see below) <p>Your disability or health condition must mean one or both of the following are true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> you need help looking after yourself you have walking difficulties <p>There are further care and mobility components to DLA that are not covered here.</p>
Incapacity Benefit (IC)	<p>Incapacity Benefit is being replaced with Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).</p>	

Table 9: Description and definition of key DWP benefits

Benefit Name	Description	Eligibility
Severe Disability Allowance (SDA)	Severe Disablement Allowance has been replaced with Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) - Jobcentre Plus will re-assess your Severe Disablement Allowance claim to see if you're capable of work or eligible for ESA.	
Carers Allowance	Carer's Allowance is £61.35 a week to help you look after someone with substantial caring needs. You don't have to be related to, or live with, the person you care for. You must be 16 or over and spend at least 35 hours a week caring for them. Carer's Allowance is taxable. It can also affect your other benefits.	You might be able to get Carer's Allowance if all of the following apply: you're 16 or over · you spend at least 35 hours a week caring for someone · you normally live in England, Scotland or Wales, or you live abroad as a member of the armed forces · you're not in full time education or studying for more than 21 hours a week · you earn less than £102 a week (after taxes, care costs while you're at work and 50% of what you pay into your pension)
Income Support (IS)	This is payments made to people who are on a low income.	To qualify for Income Support you must be all of the following: · between 16 and Pension Credit qualifying age · pregnant, or a carer, or a lone parent with a child under 5 or, in some cases, unable to work because you're sick or disabled · you have no income or a low income · working less than 16 hours a week (and your partner works no more than 24 hours a week) · living in England, Scotland and Wales - there are different rules for Northern Ireland You don't need a permanent address, eg you can still claim if you sleep rough or live in a hostel or care home. You might still qualify if you do unpaid voluntary work or go on parental or paternity leave. Also, you qualify if you're age 19 or younger, in full-time secondary education (including A levels) and one of the following: · a parent · not living with a parent or someone acting as a parent · a refugee learning English You can also qualify up until the age of 21 if you're one of the above, are orphaned or estranged from your parents and enrolled in education.

Contacts

We would be pleased to hear your comments and feedback on this profile. Please contact us at:

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