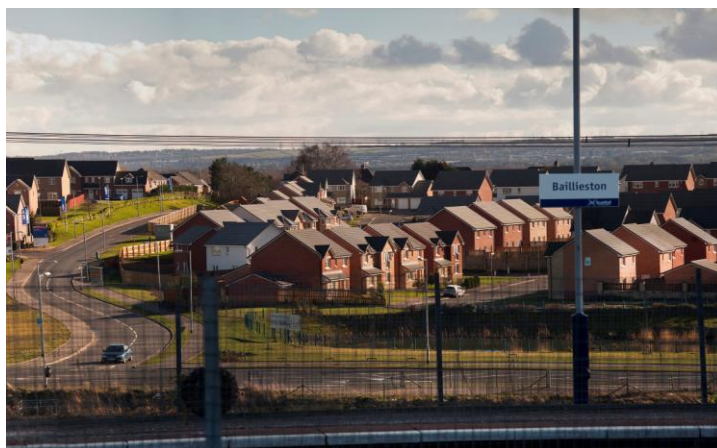


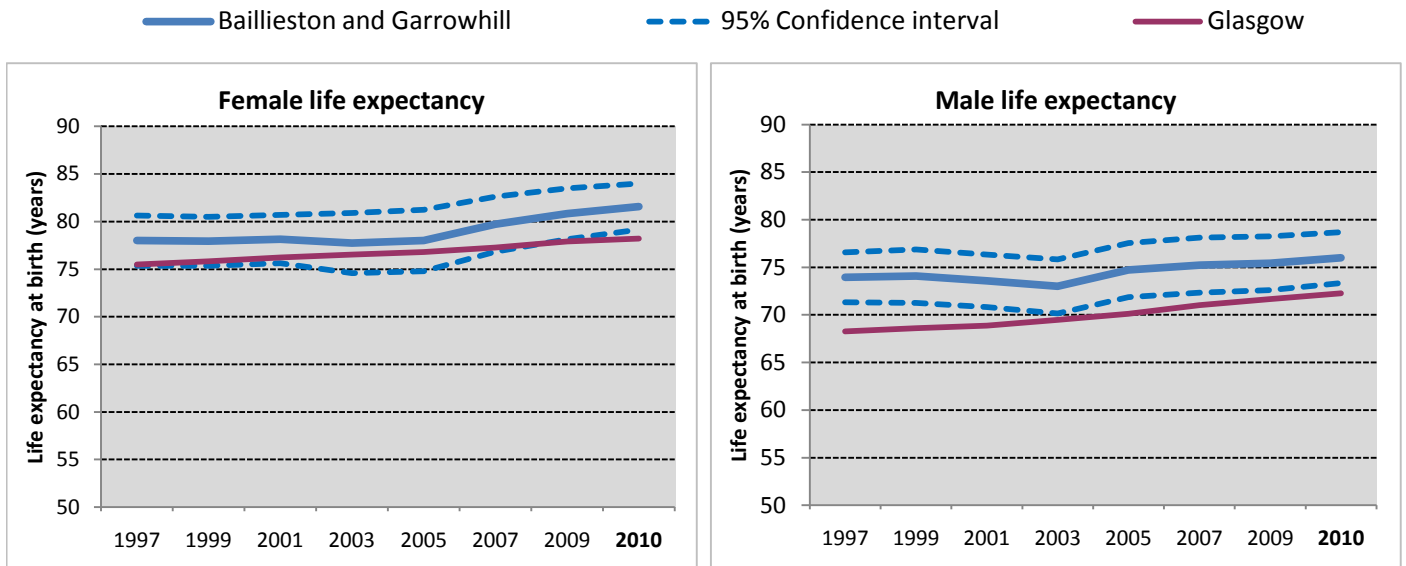
Baillieston and Garrowhill is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 18,586.



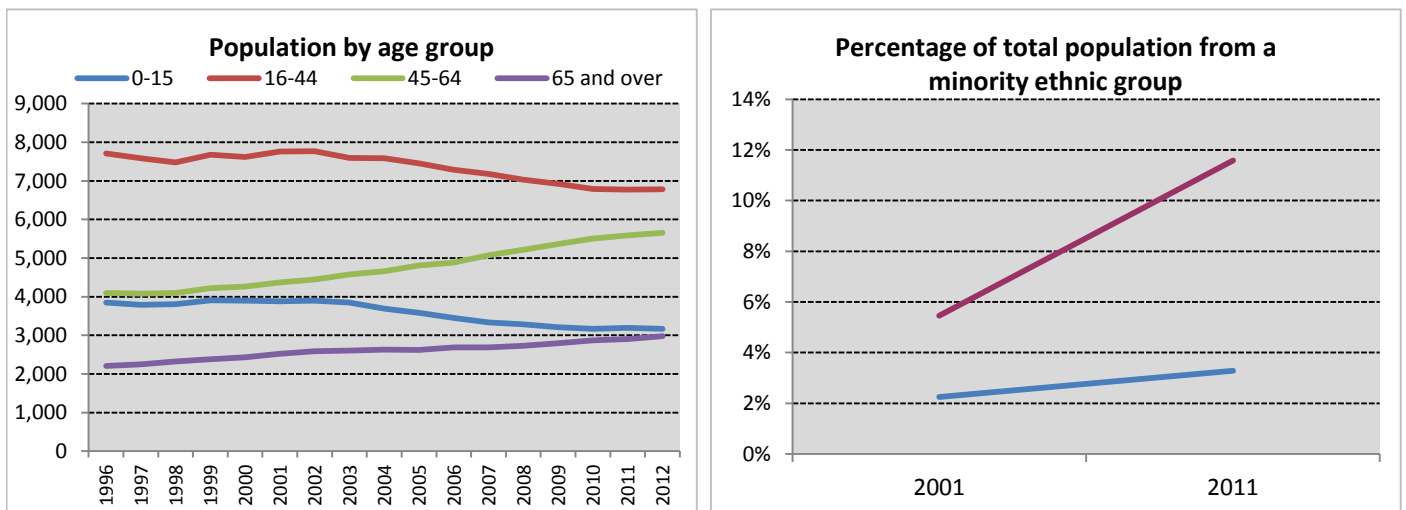
## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Estimates of male and female life expectancy for the area are higher than the Glasgow average. Women live on average for over 5 years longer than men. Only 3% of the population is from an ethnic minority. There are higher than average levels of car ownership and owner occupation. Levels of deprivation and children living in poverty are considerably lower than the Glasgow average.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	3,164	17.0%		+5%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	12,441	66.9%		-4%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	1,648	8.9%		+22%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	1,333	7.2%		+7%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	605	3.3%		-72%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	8,656	57.1%		+36%	
	C3	Single parent households	581	24.4%		-40%	
	C4	Householders living alone	2,130	11.6%		-45%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	13,058	70.8%		+14%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	4,636	37.9%		-25%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	14,237	76.4%		+27%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	5,584	73.2%		+49%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	721	9.4%		-46%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	5,949	78.0%		+71%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,505	26.6%		-22%	
	S3	People in employment	9,148	65.6%		+16%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	375	2.0%		-42%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,580	13.3%		-38%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	6,532	42.8%		-11%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	62	5.7%		-52%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	2,310	12.4%		-42%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,490	12.4%		-35%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	525	14.3%		-56%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	14,770	80.1%		+3%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	3,880	21.0%		-7%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	76.0 years			+5%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	81.6 years			+4%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Baillieston and Garrowhill and has remained above the Glasgow average. Life expectancy for men and women was very similar to the Scottish average throughout the time period shown.



The population in Baillieston and Garrowhill rose by 4% between 1996 and 2012, largely due to an increase in the numbers of 45-64 year olds and older adults (65 years or older). The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group has increased marginally from 2% in 2001 to 3% in 2011, a figure which remains significantly below the Glasgow average.

Notes

1. Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012, Census 2011, Census 2001, HMRC, NOMIS, National Records of Scotland (NRS) and Scottish Government.
2. Populations presented in the population trend chart and used to calculate life expectancy estimates are taken from NRS small area population estimates and are based on: the 2001 census for the years 1996 - 2001; both the 2001 and 2011 census for the years 2002 - 2010; and the 2011 census for the years 2011-2012.
3. The Income deprivation and Employment deprivation indicators are derived from SIMD 2012, more information on this deprivation index can be found at: <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012>
4. Life expectancies are calculated based on population estimates and death registrations. 95% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to give an indication of their accuracy. The x-axes of the life expectancy graphs give the mid-year for each life expectancy estimate e.g. 2010 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2008 - 2012.
5. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the variables presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of the Understanding Glasgow website.