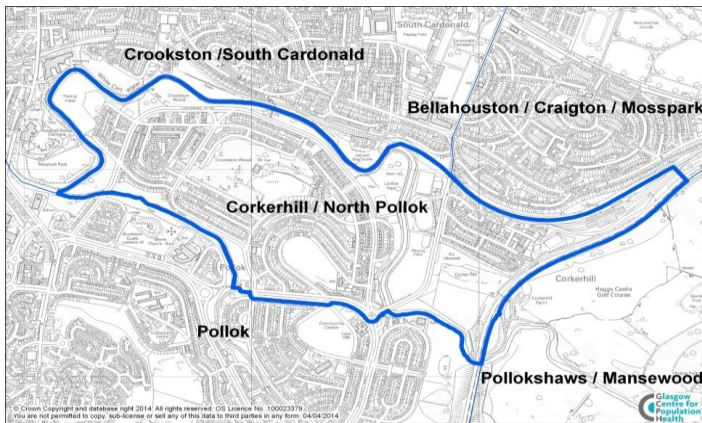


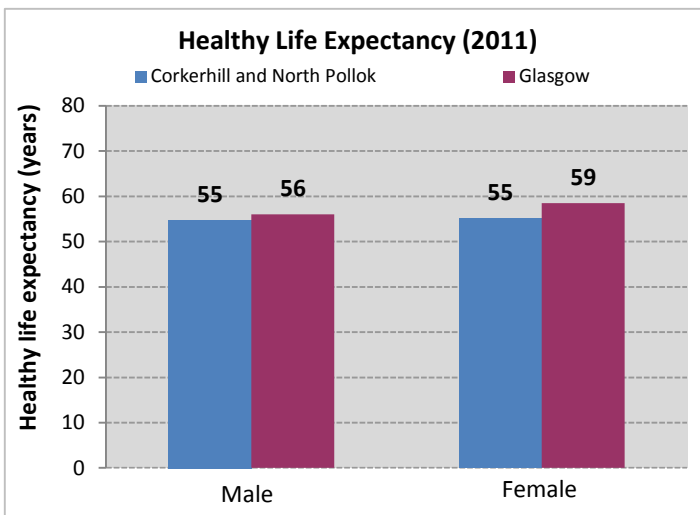
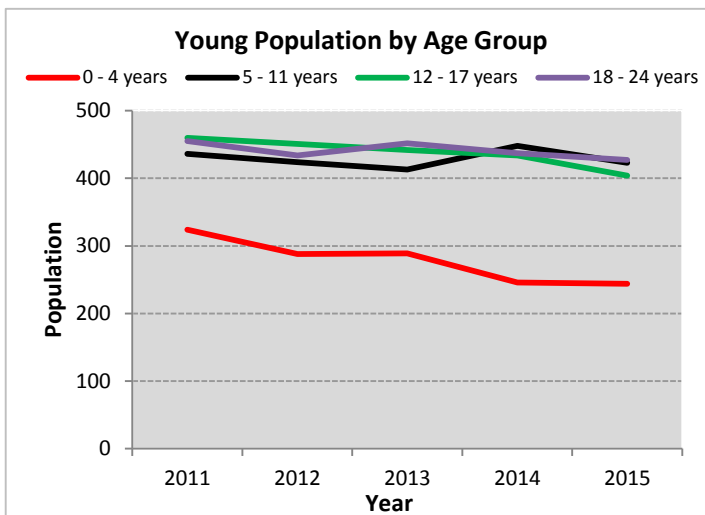
Corkerhill and North Pollok has a population of 1,498 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).



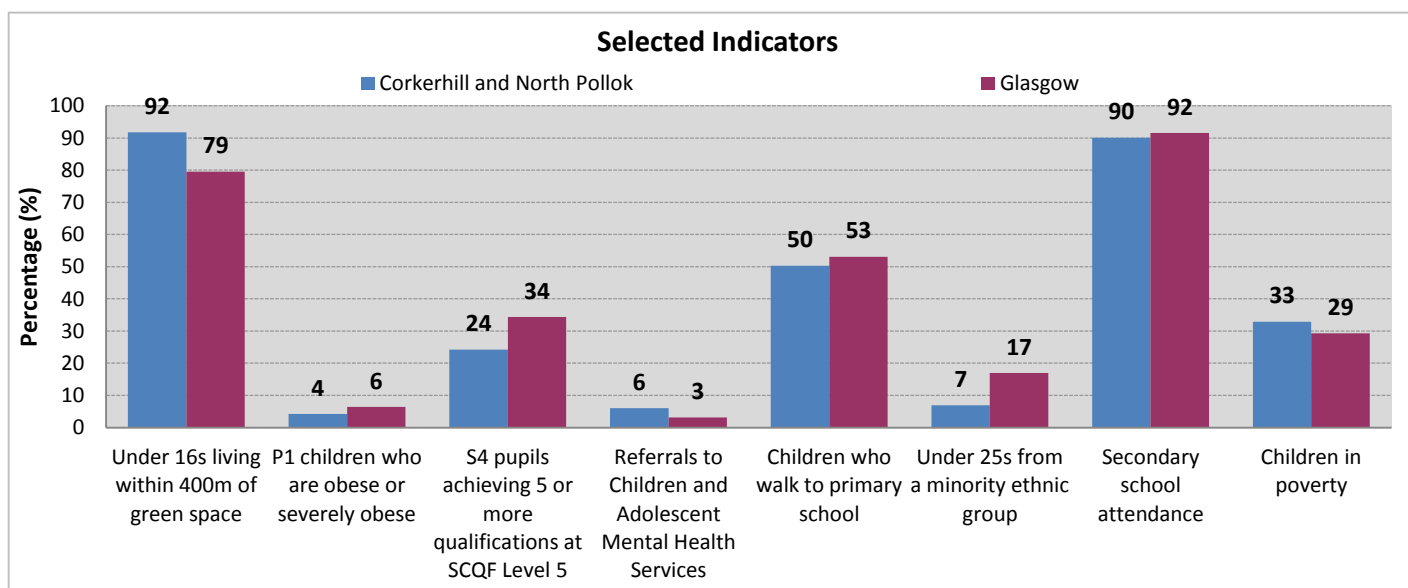
Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of school age children in Corkerhill and North Pollok is markedly higher than Glasgow as a whole. 7% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 92% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has higher proportions of hospitalisations for dental treatment (+55%) and referrals to children and adolescent mental health services (+90%) than Glasgow overall. S4 pupil attainment is lower (-30%) than the Glasgow average but 90% of children leaving school go onto a positive destination (higher/further education, employment or training). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are slightly higher than the Glasgow average (+1%) and communication delay in young children is also higher than average (+33%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	244	5%	-8%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	423	9%	+39%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	404	9%	+61%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	427	9%	-20%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	45	10.2	-16%	2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	117	7%	-59%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	41	98%	+5%	2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	19%	+31%	2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	< 5	3%	+29%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	50%	-5%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	899	92%	+15%	2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	4%	-34%	2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	20	20.6	+55%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration ⁶	18	2%	+3%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	21	28.7	-3%	2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	14	19.2	-9%	2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	2.0	+48%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	10.2	+1%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	390	33%	+12%	2013
	Lone parent households	303	47%	+15%	2011
	Overcrowded households with children	157	16%	-13%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	24	31%	+33%	2014
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	15	24%	-30%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	90%	-2%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	56	90%	+1%	2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	67	25%	-10%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	7%	+1%	2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	55	6%	+90%	2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	54.7	-2%	2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	55.1	-6%	2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	136	8%	+35%	2011



The number of 0-4 year olds in Corkerhill and North Pollok has decreased by 25% since 2011 and the number of 18-24 year olds has decreased by 6%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 1 year lower than Glasgow as a whole and 4 years lower for females.



Pupil attainment and P1 obesity levels in Corkerhill and North Pollok are lower than the Glasgow average, while child poverty is higher. Although more children than average live in proximity to green space, primary school children are less likely to walk to school. Secondary school attendance and the proportion of children and young people from minority ethnic groups are lower than the Glasgow average but referrals to children and adolescent mental health services are higher.

Notes

1. Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
2. Indicators are aggregated using latest available datazone (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 datazones.
3. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
4. Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
5. 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
6. Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
7. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles.