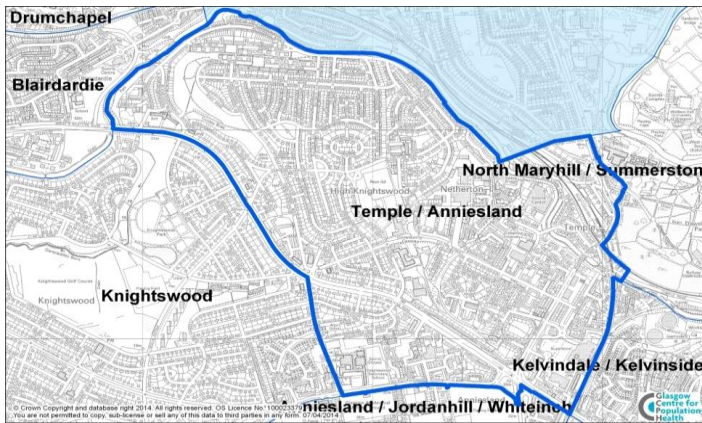


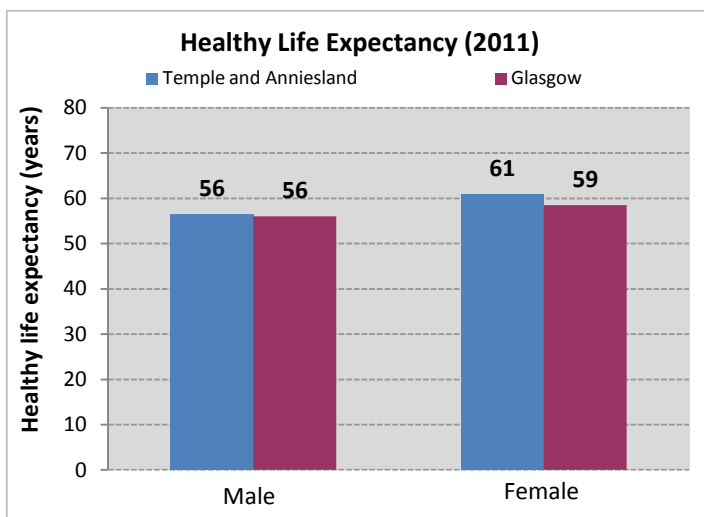
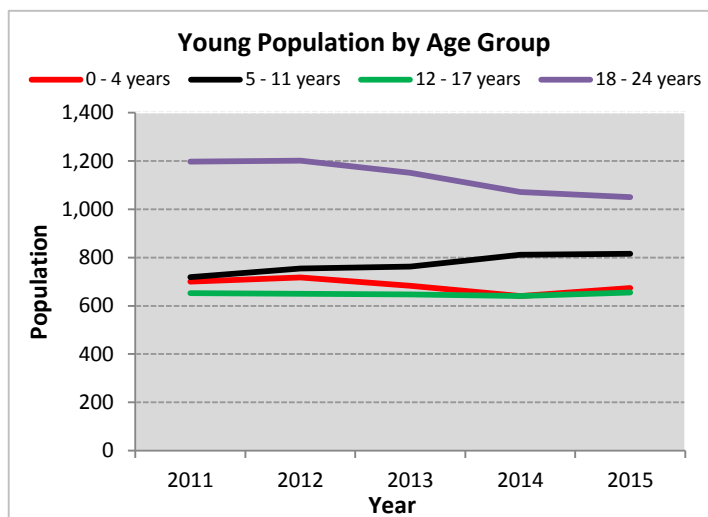
Temple and Anniesland has a population of 3,196 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).



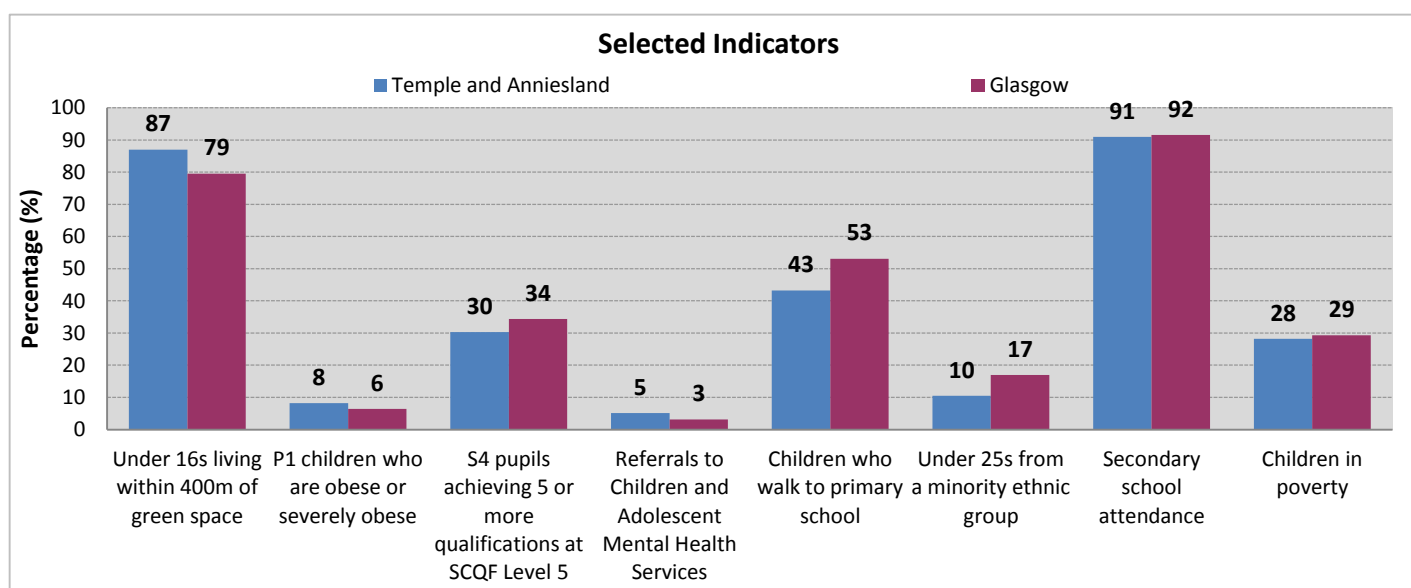
Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of school age children in Temple and Anniesland is lower than Glasgow as a whole. 10% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 87% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has fewer referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (-49%) and offenders (-31%) but higher levels of obesity in P1 children (+28%) than Glasgow overall. S4 pupil attainment is lower (-12%) than the Glasgow average and 89% of children leaving school go onto a positive destination (higher/further education, employment or training). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are lower than the Glasgow average (-3%) and communication delay in young children is also lower than average (-7%).

| Domain | Indicator | Count | Rate | Difference from Glasgow | Period |
|-------------------------|--|-------|------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Demography | Population aged 0 to 4 | 674 | 5% | -11% | 2015 |
| | Population aged 5 to 11 | 816 | 6% | -6% | 2015 |
| | Population aged 12 to 17 | 655 | 5% | -9% | 2015 |
| | Population aged 18 to 24 | 1,051 | 8% | -31% | 2015 |
| | Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n) | 141 | 11.8 | -3% | 2013 |
| | Under 25s from a minority ethnic group | 343 | 10% | -38% | 2011 |
| Infant Health | Infants who sleep in the supine position | 134 | 98% | +6% | 2015 |
| | Babies exposed to passive smoking | N/A | 16% | +7% | 2014/15 |
| | Babies with birth weight below 2500g | 11 | 3% | +10% | 2013 - 2015 |
| Culture and Environment | Children who walk to primary school | N/A | 43% | -18% | 2008 - 2015 |
| | Under 16s living within 400m of green space | 1,631 | 87% | +9% | 2014 |
| | P1 children who are obese or severely obese | N/A | 8% | +28% | 2012/13 - 2014/15 |
| | Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16) | 26 | 13.9 | +4% | 2014 |
| Crime and Safety | Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration ⁶ | 17 | 1% | -49% | 2015/16 |
| | Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18) | 24 | 20.4 | -31% | 2015/16 |
| | Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18) | 17 | 14.5 | -31% | 2015/16 |
| | Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25) | N/A | 1.4 | +4% | 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 | 605 | 28% | -4% | 2013 |
| | Lone parent households | 449 | 37% | -9% | 2011 |
| | Overcrowded households with children | 342 | 18% | -1% | 2011 |
| Learning and Education | Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months | 49 | 22% | -7% | 2014 |
| | S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5 | 23 | 30% | -12% | 2012 - 2013 |
| | Secondary school attendance | N/A | 91% | -1% | 2013/14 |
| | School leavers with a positive destination | 85 | 89% | -1% | 2013 |
| | 16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training | 161 | 32% | +15% | 2012 |
| Health and Wellbeing | Pre-school children with likely development difficulties | N/A | 7% | -3% | 2012 - 2014 |
| | Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services | 98 | 5% | +62% | 2015/16 |
| | Male healthy life expectancy (years) | N/A | 56.4 | +1% | 2011 |
| | Female healthy life expectancy (years) | N/A | 60.9 | +4% | 2011 |
| | Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability | 224 | 7% | +15% | 2011 |



The number of 18-24 year olds in Temple and Anniesland has decreased by 12% since 2011, while the number of 5-11 year olds has increased by 13%. Healthy life expectancy for males is on a par with Glasgow as a whole but is approximately 2 years higher for females.



Pupil attainment and child poverty in Temple and Anniesland are lower than in Glasgow overall, while P1 obesity levels are higher than the Glasgow average. Although more children than average live in proximity to green space, primary school children are less likely to walk to school when compared to the Glasgow average. Secondary school attendance is lower than the Glasgow average while 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.