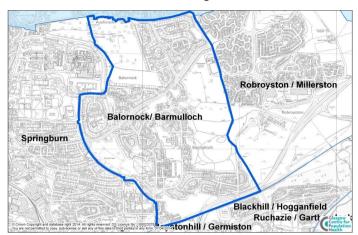
## **Balornock and Barmulloch**



Balornock and Barmulloch is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 7,235.





## **Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow**

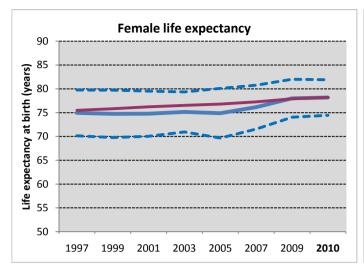
Women in Balornock and Barmulloch live, on average, seven years longer than men. Life expectancy for women in the neighbourhood is the same as the Glasgow average but is slightly lower than the Glasgow average for men. The area has a relatively large older population - defined as aged 65 years and over. Nine out of ten people live within 500 metres of vacant or derelict land. The area has a particularly high percentage of young people not in education, employment or training and the proportion of children living in poverty is considerably higher than the Glasgow average. The neighbourhood has a low employment rate compared with the Glasgow and Scotland averages.

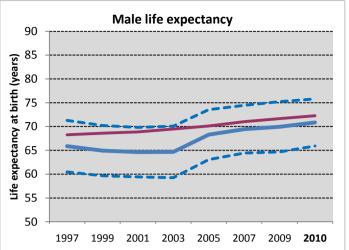
Group		Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		ow	Time Period
•								
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,331	18.4%			+14%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	4,585	63.4%			-9%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	668	9.2%		_	+27%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	651	9.0%			+34%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	302	4.1%			-64%	
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	2,354	40.5%			-3%	
	C3	Single parent households	440	45.4%			+12%	2011
	C4	Householders living alone	985	13.7%			-36%	-
	C5	People with religious affiliation	5,103	69.7%			+13%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	1,880	48.7%			-3%	
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	6,657	91.1%			+51%	2011
	E3	Households with one or more cars	1,423	46.2%			-6%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	430	14.0%			-20%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	1,447	47.0%			+3%	
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,083	50.5%			+48%	2011
	S3	People in employment	2,608	49.5%			-13%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	310	4.3%			+24%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,360	30.9%			+45%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	1,436	24.2%			-50%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	72	16.7%			+42%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	2,075	28.7%			+34%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,215	27.4%			+44%	2012
	PO3	Children in poverty	585	37.6%			+17%	2011
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	5,147	70.3%			-9%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	2,165	29.6%			+30%	2011
	Н3	Male life expectancy	70.8 years				-2%	2008 -
	H4	Female life expectancy	78.2 years				-0%	



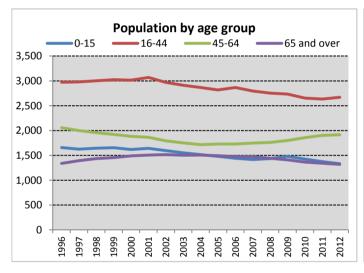


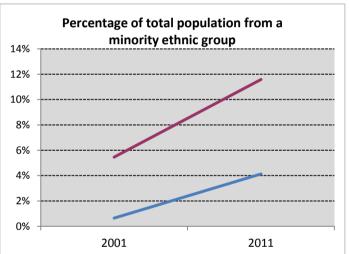
Glasgow





Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Balornock and Barmulloch but has remained below the Glasgow average for males.





The overall population in Balornock and Barmulloch decreased by 10% between 1996 and 2012 with decreases observed across all age groups. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 1% in 2001 to 4% in 2011, this is considerably lower than the Glasgow average between 2001 and 2011.

## **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.