

## Community Insight profile for 'Lenzie' area

DTA Scotland

Report created 16 June 2023



**Introduction** Page 3 for an introduction to this report

 <p><b>Population</b></p>	<p>There are 10,980 people living in Lenzie</p> <p>See pages 4-8 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, household composition and religion</p>	 <p><b>Education &amp; skills</b></p>	<p>17% of people have no qualifications in Lenzie compared with 32% across Glasgow City</p> <p>See pages 32-35 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment, and destinations for school leavers</p>
 <p><b>Vulnerable groups</b></p>	<p>4% of pensioners are living in poverty in Lenzie compared with 24% across Glasgow City</p> <p>See pages 9-20 for more information on people out of work, deprived neighbourhoods disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups</p>	 <p><b>Economy</b></p>	<p>39% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Lenzie compared with 36% across Glasgow City</p> <p>See pages 36-39 for more information on people's jobs, economic activity, and local businesses</p>
 <p><b>Housing</b></p>	<p>1% of households lack central heating in Lenzie compared with 4% across Glasgow City</p> <p>See pages 21-27 for more information on housing characteristics: dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding and communal establishments</p>	<p><b>Access &amp; transport</b></p> 	<p>14% of households have no car in Lenzie compared with 51% across Glasgow City</p> <p>See pages 40-43 for more information on access to transport</p>
 <p><b>Health &amp; wellbeing</b></p>	<p>16% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Lenzie compared with 23% across Glasgow City</p> <p>See page 27-31 for more information on early years and maternity health, limited long-term illness and hospitalisations</p>	<p><b>Appendix A</b></p>	<p>Page 44 for information on the geographies used in this report and 44 for acknowledgements</p>

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## *Community Insight for housing organisations*

Community Insight gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, leveraging the power of information right across your organisation, from high-level visualisations for Board level to detailed reports on local neighbourhoods.

Saving you time and money, Community Insight gives you the most relevant and up-to-date data on the communities where you work, with no need to invest in specialist mapping and data staff, consultancy or software.

- Upload details of your stock to our secure servers, and get up and running in minutes with data and reports for your properties, neighbourhoods and estates.
- Understand what the latest sources such as Census 2011 mean in your areas, as soon as data is released.
- Get the information you need for a joined-up approach to community investment.
- Tools to help frontline staff to take strategic responsibility for their patches.
- Data to help prioritise scarce resources, and provide baselines & trends for assessing impact.

## *HACT and OCSI*

Community Insight is a joint project from HACT and Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI).

**HACT** helps housing providers build stronger neighbourhoods and resilient communities. See [www.hact.org.uk](http://www.hact.org.uk) for more.

**OCSI** develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services. A 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute, OCSI have worked with more than 100 public and community sector clients at local, national and international level. See [www.ocsi.co.uk](http://www.ocsi.co.uk) for more.

## *About the indicators*

Information published by government as open data – appropriately visualised, analysed and interpreted – is a critical tool for housing organisations to improve their strategic and joined-up approach to community investment.

OCSI collect all local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators relevant to the housing sector community investment to use in this report and the interactive webtool ([www.communityinsight.org](http://www.communityinsight.org)).

All indicators will be updated with latest data within days of being published by government.

## *How we have identified the “Lenzie” area*

This report is based on the stock property location data (postcodes) loaded into Community Insight by DTA Scotland, and the definition of the “Lenzie” area (you can view this area on the Community Insight tool, either in the drop-down menu at the top-left of the map-page, or on the “Stock group” page if you are logged-in as an administrator). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Lenzie” that contain stock, to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Lenzie”, we also show data for your selected comparator areas: Scotland and Glasgow City.

## *This is version 2.3 of the Community Insight profile datasets and report*

This report was created on 16 June 2023, and is based on version 2.3 of the Community Insight datasets and report.



# Population: Age and gender

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Lenzie. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by sex and age, and the 'dependency ratio' (the ratio of non-working age to working age population).

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five-year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Lenzie and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Lenzie and comparator areas by broad age band.

Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
<b>10,980</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>0.71</b>
48.4% male; 51.7% female	19.0% (Glasgow City average = 15.8%)	58.4% (Glasgow City average = 70.7%)	22.6% (Glasgow City average = 13.5%)	Glasgow City average = 0.41
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020				

Figure: Population estimates by 5 year age band  
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

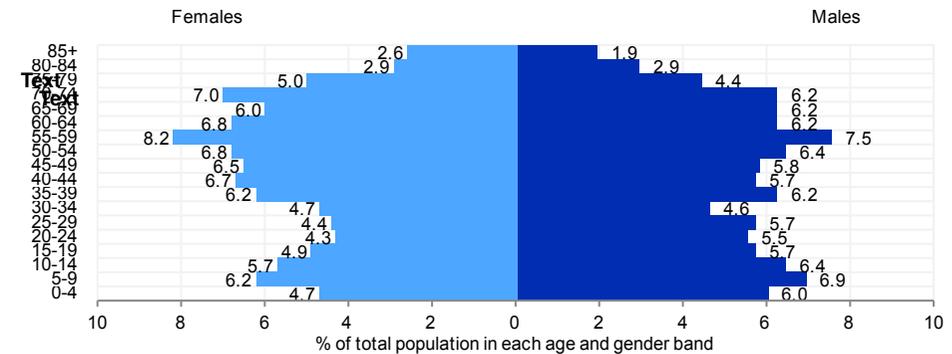


Figure: Population by age  
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

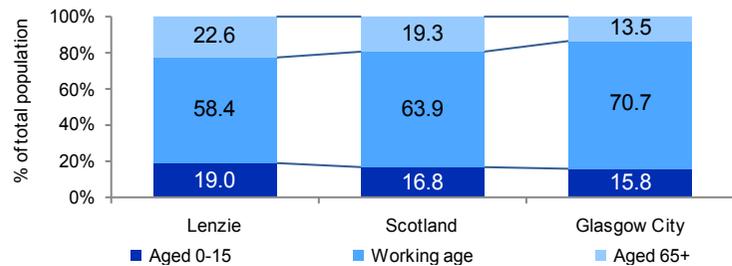
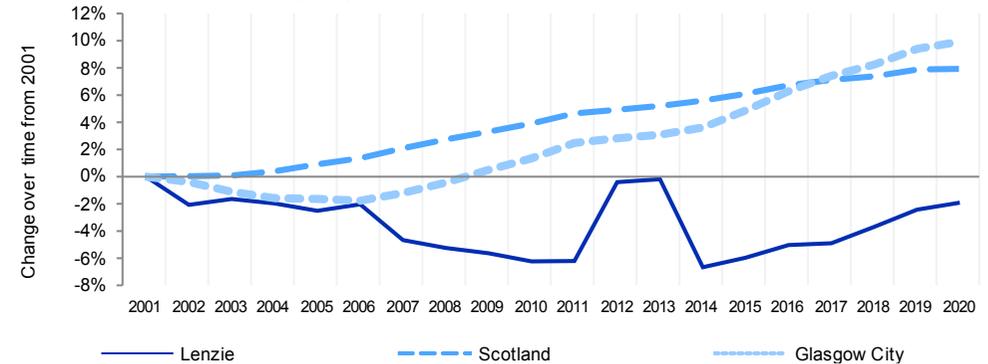


Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2020  
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)





# Population: Ethnicity

## What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Lenzie by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from non-White ethnic minority groups, as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic group).

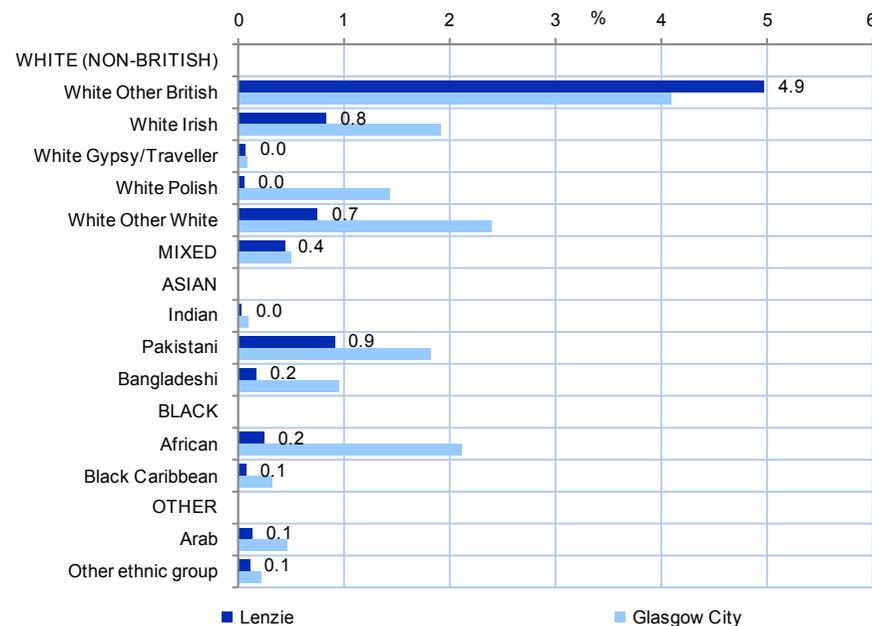
The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in ethnic minority groups by ethnic category.

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
9,388	332	170	44
90.2% (Glasgow City average = 78.6%)	3.2% (Glasgow City average = 11.6%)	1.6% (Glasgow City average = 5.8%)	0.4% (Glasgow City average = 0.5%)
Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
236	6	22	419
2.3% (Glasgow City average = 8.1%)	0.1% (Glasgow City average = 0.3%)	0.2% (Glasgow City average = 0.6%)	10.0% (Glasgow City average = 8.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group (excluding White British)  
Source: Census 2011





# Population: Country of birth and household language

## What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Lenzie by country of birth.

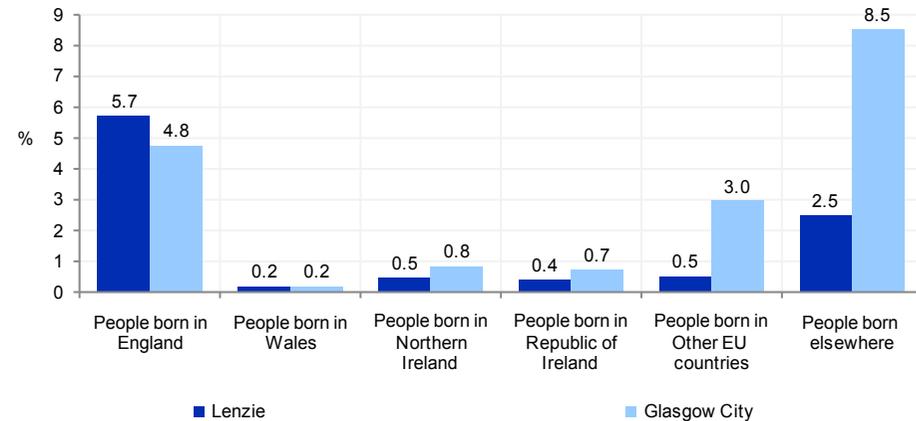
The top row information boxes display the number of people in Lenzie who were born in Scotland and outside the UK.

The second row information boxes show the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of people in Lenzie who can/cannot speak English.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Lenzie born outside of Scotland by the geographic region of birth.

Born in Scotland	Born elsewhere in UK	Born outside the UK		
<b>9,380</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>358</b>		
90.1% (Glasgow City average = 82.0%)	6.4% (average = 5.8%)	3.4% (Glasgow City average = 12.3%)		
Speaks English very well	Speaks English well	Does not speak English well	Does not speak English at all	
<b>9,448</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	
93.5% (Glasgow City average = 86.3%)	6.0% (Glasgow City average = 11.0%)	0.5% (Glasgow City average = 2.2%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.5%)	
Source: Census 2011				

Figure: Population born outside Scotland  
Source: Census 2011





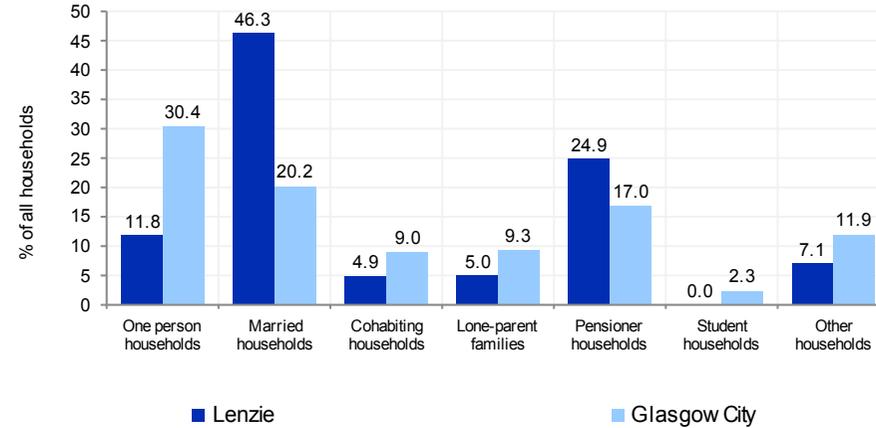
# Population: All households

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Lenzie. The information boxes contain the number of households in Lenzie classified under the main household composition breakdowns. The chart on the right shows the same information as a percentage of all households, with comparator areas.

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 65)	Lone parent families with dependent children
1,040	495	209
24.9%	11.8% (Glasgow City average = 30.4%)	16.7% of all families with dependent children (Glasgow City average = 40.4%)
Married households	Cohabiting households	Student households
1,938	206	0
46.3% (Glasgow City average = 20.2%)	4.9% (Glasgow City average = 9.0%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 2.3%)
Source: Census 2011		

Figure: Population by household composition  
Source: Census 2011





# Population: Religion

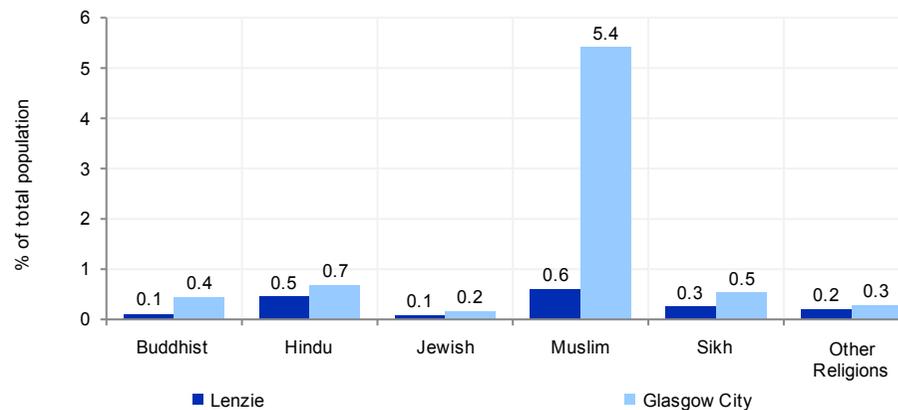
*What information is shown here?*

The information on the right shows the number of people living in Lenzie by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Lenzie and comparator areas who are of non-Christian religion, displayed by religious belief.

<b>Christian</b>	<b>Buddhist</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Jewish</b>
<b>6,623</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8</b>
63.7% (Glasgow City average = 54.4%)	0.1% (Glasgow City average = 0.4%)	0.5% (Glasgow City average = 0.7%)	0.1% (Glasgow City average = 0.2%)
<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Other religion</b>	<b>No religion</b>
<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,946</b>
0.6% (Glasgow City average = 5.4%)	0.3% (Glasgow City average = 0.5%)	0.2% (Glasgow City average = 0.3%)	28.3% (Glasgow City average = 31.0%)
Source: Census 2011			

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion  
Source: Census 2011





# Vulnerable groups: People out of work (1)

## What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows counts of people who are out of work and receiving workless benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)/Universal Credit (UC) and Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).

JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. A subset of UC claimants (claimants in the 'searching for work' conditionality group) are additionally included in the 'Unemployment Benefit' count, as UC is slowly replacing JSA for new claims. *Note, 'the searching for work' conditionality group includes a small number of claimants who would not be considered unemployed under the previous JSA benefits regime e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting health checks. Therefore, there is likely to be a slight overcount of the proportion of Unemployed Benefit claimants in areas where the UC rollout is more advanced.*

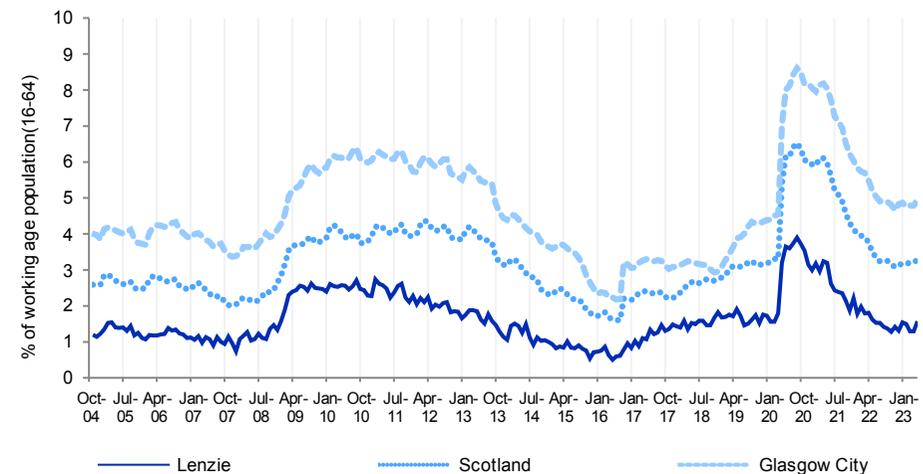
IB and ESA are workless benefits payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions. *Note, since March 2016, ESA is being replaced by UC for new claimants. It is not possible to capture the total number of claimants of sickness benefits as the UC does not provide a breakdown for health condition; therefore, the total count of ESA/IB claimants presented here is likely to be an underestimate of the full count of those workless and receiving benefits due to sickness or disability.*

The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA and UC; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24 and 50+, and the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA).

The line charts on the following page show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA across Lenzie and comparator areas.

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Apr-23)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (Apr-23)	Older unemployed (JSA/UC) claimants aged 50+ (Apr-23)
<b>98</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>22</b>
1.5% (Glasgow City average = 5.0%)	1.2% (Glasgow City average = 5.0%)	0.5% (Glasgow City average = 2.4%)
Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Apr-23)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Apr-23)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Nov-22)
<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>163</b>
1.4% (Glasgow City average = 6.2%)	1.1% (Glasgow City average = 3.9%)	2.5% (Glasgow City average = 7.8%)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions		

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) claimants  
Source: Department of Work and Pensions





# Vulnerable groups: People out of work (2)

Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Apr-23)

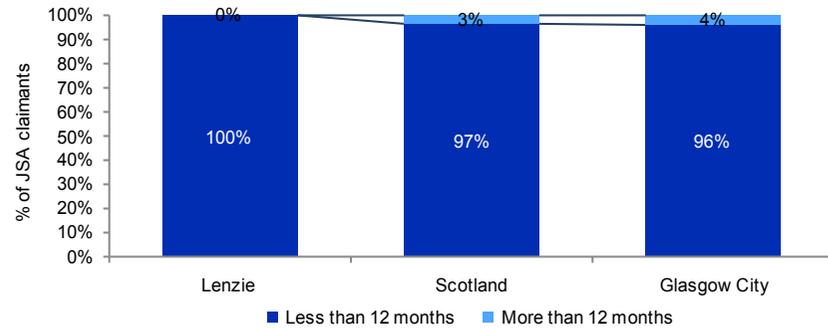
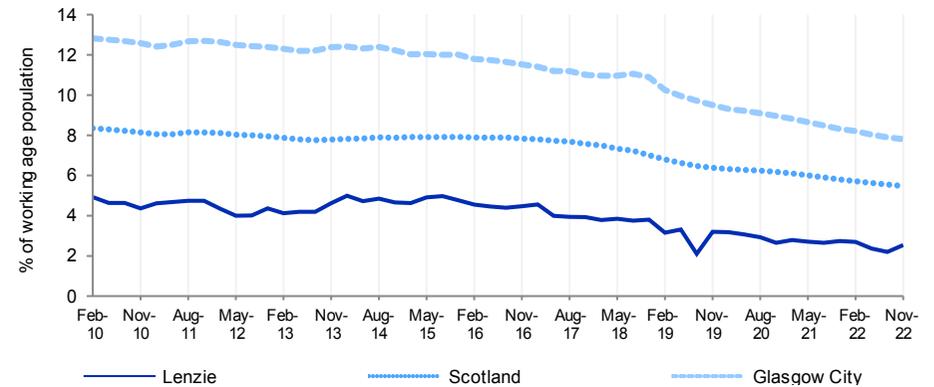


Figure: Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions





# Universal Credit: Conditionality Regime

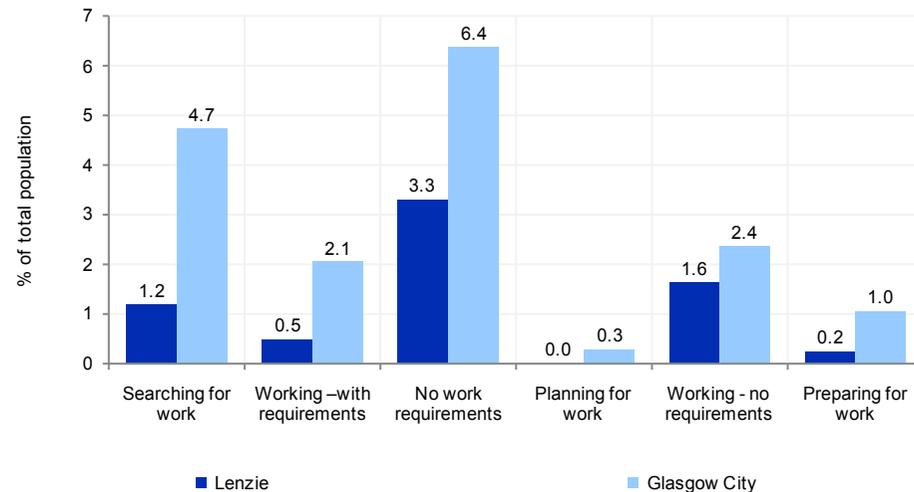
## What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the proportion of people in receipt of Universal Credit against six levels of conditionality. Conditionality refers to work-related activities an eligible adult will have to do in order to get full entitlement to Universal Credit.

- **Searching for work:** Claimants who are not working, or with very low earnings. The claimant is required to take action to secure work - or more / better paid work. The Work Coach supports them to plan their work search and preparation activity.
- **Working with requirements:** Claimants who are in work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings.
- **No work requirements:** Claimants who are not expected to work at present. Health or caring responsibility prevents claimant from working or preparing for work.
- **Planning for work:** Claimants who are expected to work in the future. Lone parent / lead carer of child aged 1 (Aged 1 - 2, prior to April 2017). The claimant is required to attend periodic interviews to plan for their return to work.
- **Working no requirements:** Claimants whose individual or household earnings is over the level at which conditionality applies. Required to inform DWP of changes of circumstances, particularly if at risk of decreasing earnings or losing job.
- **Preparing for work:** Claimants who are expected to start preparing for future even with limited capability for work at the present time or a child aged 2 (Aged 3 - 4, prior to April 2017), the claimant is expected to take reasonable steps to prepare for work including Work Focused Interview.

Universal Credit claimants: Searching for work (Apr-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Working with requirements (Apr-23)	Universal Credit claimants: No work requirements (Apr-23)
<b>76</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>212</b>
1.2% (Glasgow City average = 4.7%)	0.5% (Glasgow City average = 2.1%)	3.3% (Glasgow City average = 6.4%)
Universal Credit claimants: Planning for work (Apr-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Working no requirements (Apr-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Preparing for work (Apr-23)
<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>16</b>
0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.3%)	1.6% (Glasgow City average = 2.4%)	0.2% (Glasgow City average = 1.0%)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)		

Figure: Working age population claiming Universal Credit by conditionality breakdown  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions





# Universal Credit: Households

## What information is shown here?

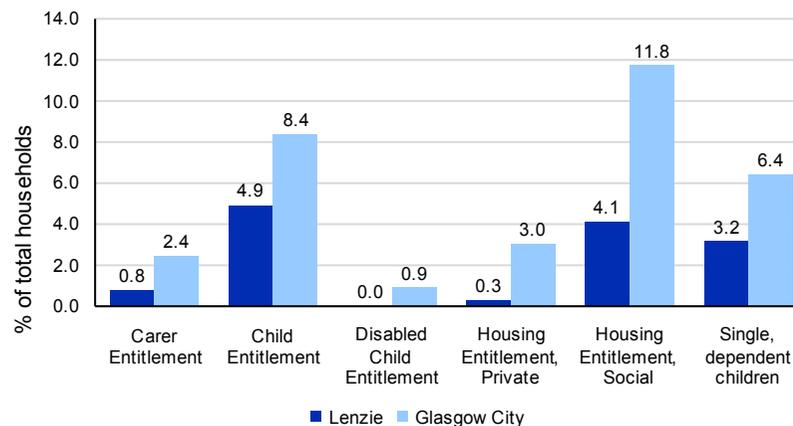
The information in this page shows a breakdown of Universal Credit (UC) households by type and criteria.

- **Carer Entitlement:** Households on UC containing household members who have regular and substantial caring responsibilities for at least 35 hours per week. Only one carer element is allowed per individual; in joint claims, two carer elements can be included providing both partners are not caring for the same disabled person.
- **Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award where there is responsibility for a child or qualifying young person who normally lives in the household.
- **Disabled Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award and the child element is increased by a disabled child addition if a child meets the criteria.
- **Housing Entitlement, Private rented:** Households on UC that are renting privately and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.
- **Housing Entitlement, Social rented:** Households on UC that are renting social housing and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.
- **Single with dependent children:** Households on Universal Credit that comprise a single person with child dependant(s).

UC households: Carer Entitlement (Feb-23)	UC households: Child Entitlement (Feb-23)	UC households: Disabled Child Entitlement (Feb-23)
32	207	0
0.8% (Glasgow City average = 2.4%)	4.9% (Glasgow City average = 8.4%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.9%)
UC households: Housing Entitlement, Private (Feb-23)	UC households: Housing Entitlement, Social (Feb-23)	UC households: Single, dependent children (Feb-23)
13	174	135
0.3% (Glasgow City average = 3.0%)	4.1% (Glasgow City average = 11.8%)	3.2% (Glasgow City average = 6.4%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Total households claiming Universal Credit by type and criteria breakdown  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions





# Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (1)

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Lenzie based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020. SIMD 2020 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the SIMD 2020 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The SIMD 2020 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators<sup>1</sup>.

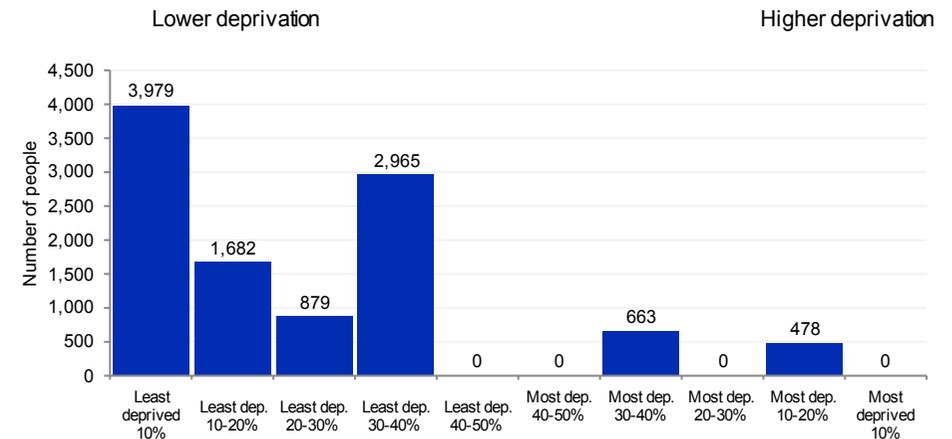
The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Lenzie living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in Scotland on SIMD 2020 and the seven SIMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. The charts on the following pages show the same information for each of the domains. All neighbourhoods in Scotland are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Lenzie living in the most deprived 20% of areas of Scotland by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020 domain			
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
<b>478</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>0</b>
4.5% (Glasgow City average = 43.2%)	-	7.5% (Glasgow City average = 61.3%)	-
Health domain	<b>Geographic Access to Services domain</b>	Housing domain	Crime domain
<b>478</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>0</b>
4.5% (Glasgow City average = 47.1%)	5.7% (Glasgow City average = 2.6%)	6.2% (Glasgow City average = 71.3%)	-

Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)



<sup>1</sup> The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Housing, Geographic Access to Services.



# Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (2)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, SIMD 2020 Income domain  
Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)

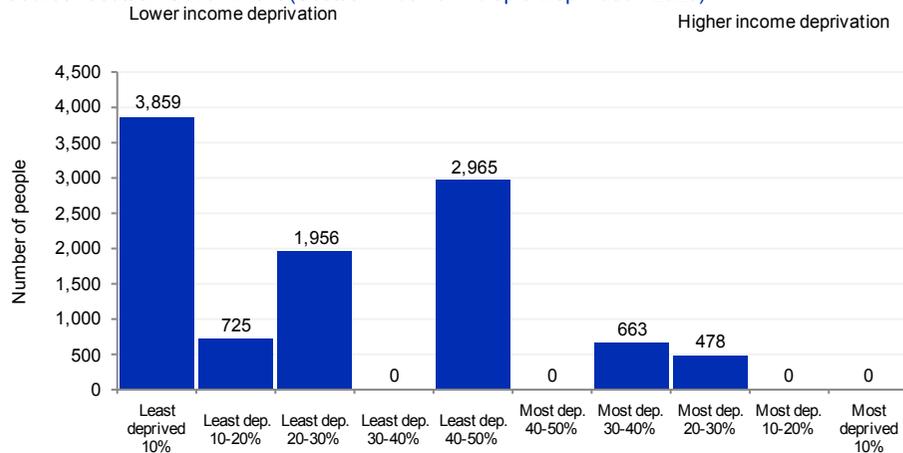


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, SIMD 2020 Education domain  
Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)

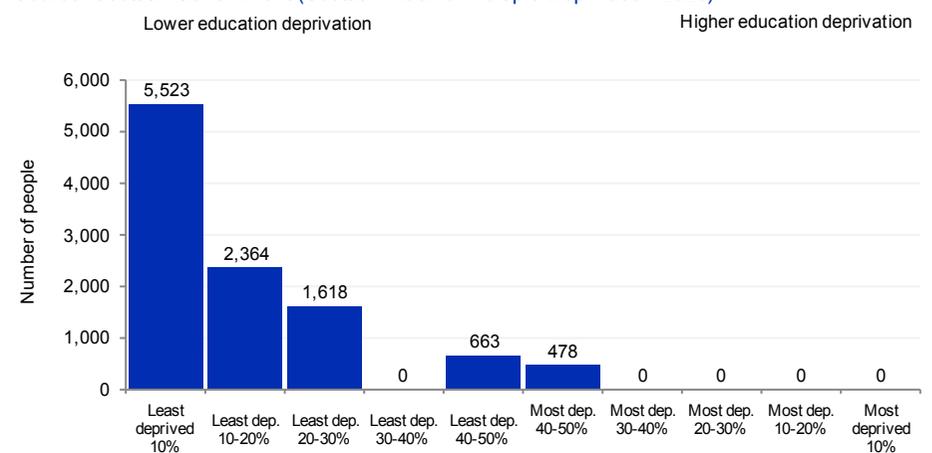


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, SIMD 2020 Employment domain  
Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)

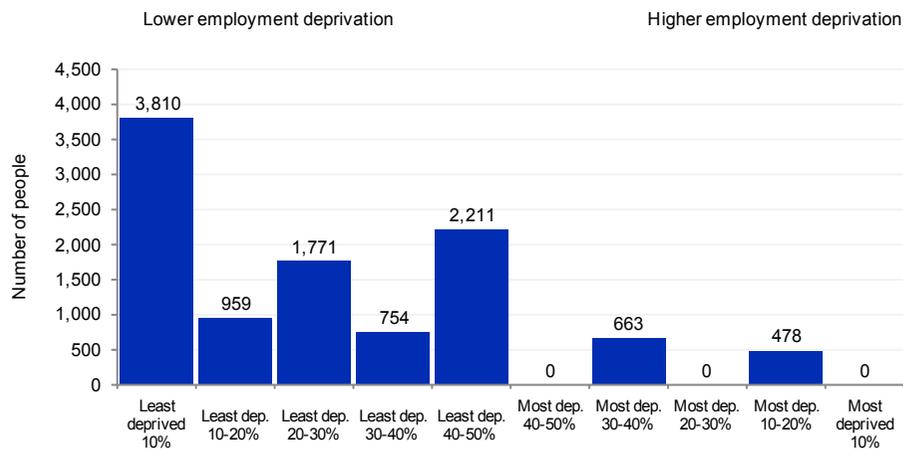
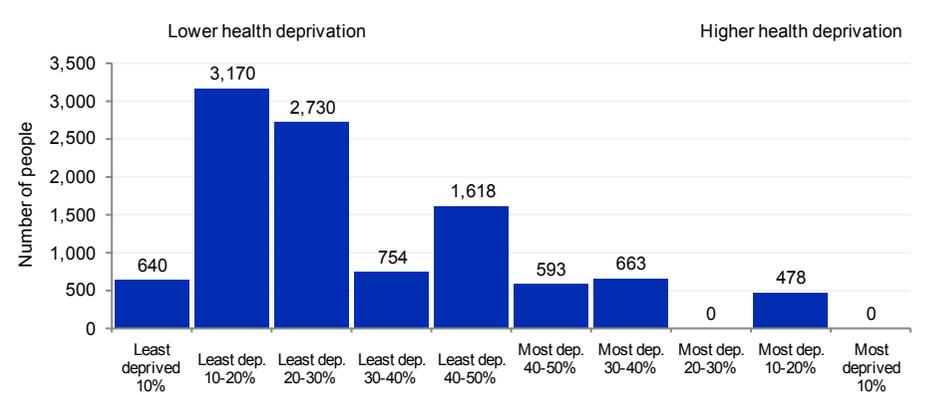


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, SIMD 2020 Health domain  
Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)





# Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (3)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, SIMD 2020 Geographic Access to Services domain  
Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)

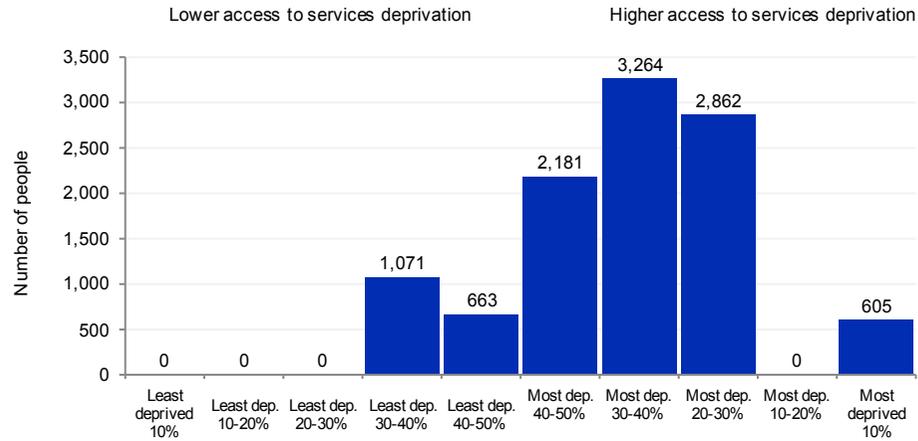


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, SIMD 2020 Crime domain  
Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)

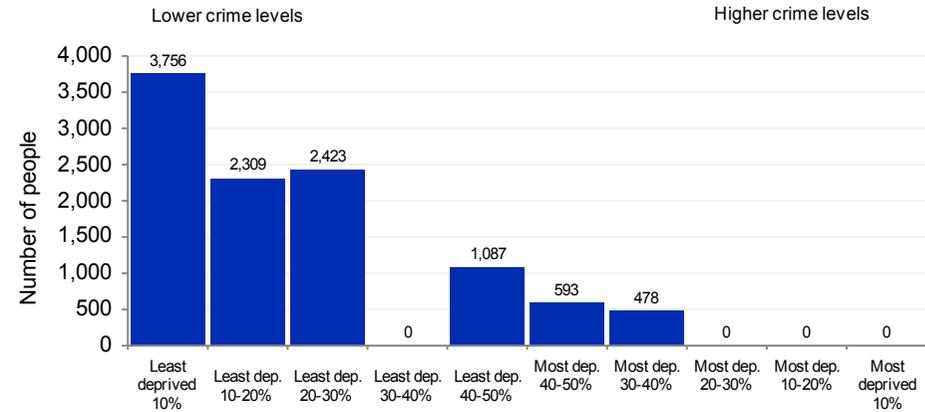
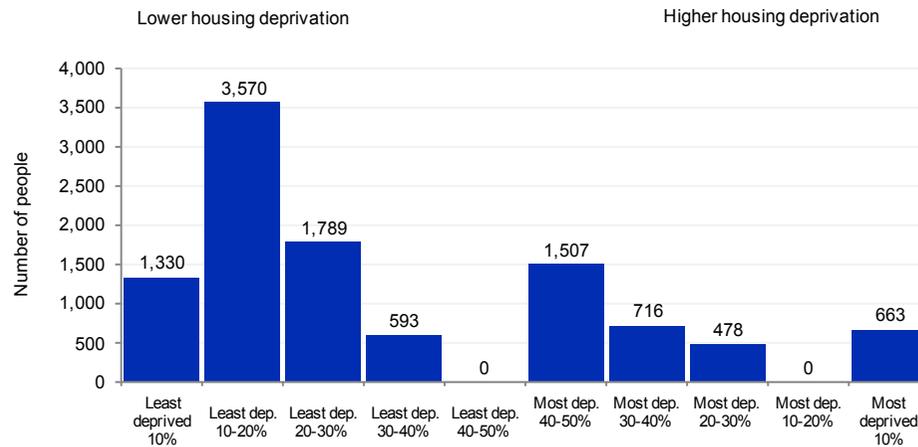


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, SIMD 2020 Housing domain  
Source: Scottish Government (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020)





# Vulnerable groups: Children (1)

## What information is shown here?

This page looks at children in low-income families, out of work households and lone parent households. Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. Absolute low income is a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year in comparison with incomes in 2010/11. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Children are dependent individuals aged under 16; or aged 16 to 19 in full-time non-advanced education.

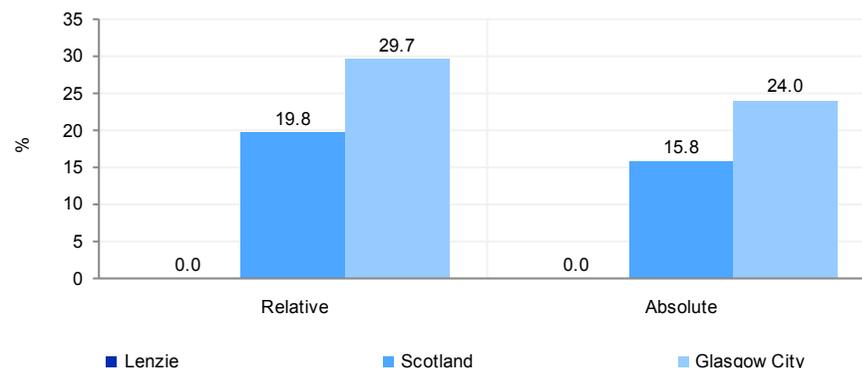
This is the first release of these statistics, which have replaced DWP's Children in out-of-work benefit households and HMRC's Personal Tax Credits: Children in low-income families local measure. See here for more information: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics#release>

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these categories in Lenzie. The bar chart shows the percentage of children in relative and absolute low-income families.

Children in relative low income families	Children in absolute low income families	Children in relative low income lone parent families	Children in relative low income out of work families
249	200	30	36
0.0% (Glasgow City average = 29.7%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 24.0%)	12.0% of relative low-income families (Glasgow City average = 0.0%)	14.5% of relative low-income families (Glasgow City average = 37.7%)

Source: Children in low-income families, Department for Work and Pensions (2021)

Figure: Children living in low-income families  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (2021)





# Vulnerable groups: Disability

## What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Lenzie. There are three measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payments and Disability Living Allowance.

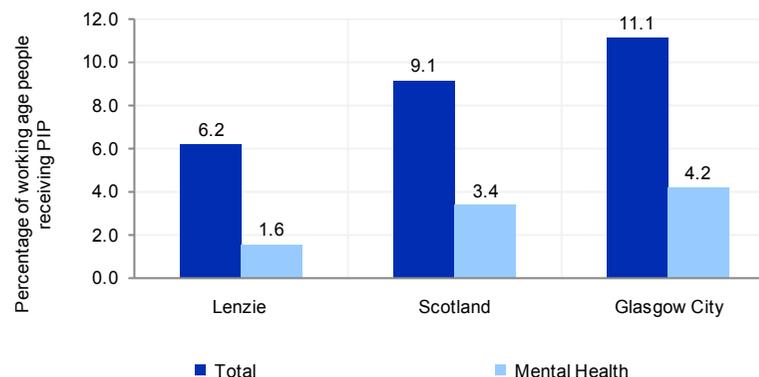
Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision.

Until April 2013, Disability Living Allowance was payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who were disabled, and required help with personal care or had walking difficulties. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income. From April 2013 Personal Independence Payments (PIP) have been introduced to replace Disability Living Allowance for all new claimants. PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health.

The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and PIP (by key breakdown) across Lenzie.

Attendance Allowance claimants (Nov-22)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP) (Jan-23)	PIP Males (Jan-23)	PIP Females (Jan-23)
293	399	157	234
11.8% of people (Glasgow City= 17.9%)	6.2% of people (Glasgow City= 11.1%)	5.1% of males (Glasgow City= 9.9%)	7.0% of females (Glasgow City= 11.8%)
PIP with mental health conditions (Jan-23)	PIP with respiratory disease (Jan-23)	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement (Feb-23)	Disability Living Allowance claimants (Nov-22)
100	05	165	106
1.6% of people (Glasgow City= 4.2%)	0.1% of people (Glasgow City= 0.9%)	3.9% of households (Glasgow City= 7.5%)	1.0% of people (Glasgow City= 2.4%)

Figure: Personal Independence Payment (PIP) recipients  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Jan-23)





# Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants (1)

## What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.

Universal Credit (UC) has replaced legacy benefits for new claimants. The UC rollout began in April 2013, with single jobseeker's moving on to the new benefit and by March 2016 the rollout intensified to include other groups who are out of work or on low incomes. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of the proportion of UC claimants that are either in employment or unemployed across Lenzie and comparator areas.

Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty.

Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

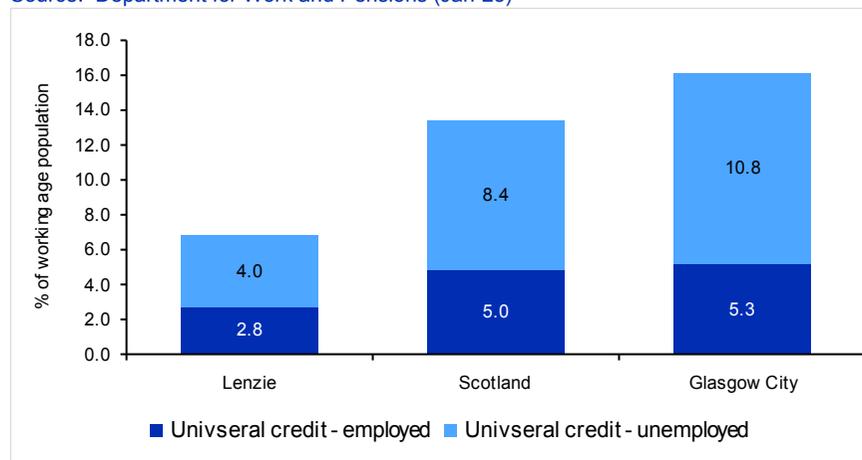
The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants across Lenzie and comparator areas.

*Note, recent changes observed in these charts can be partially attributed to the migration of claimants from legacy working age DWP benefits, Housing Benefit and Income Support towards Universal Credit.*

Universal Credit claimants – in Employment (Jan-23)	181	2.8% (Glasgow City average = 5.3%)	Universal Credit claimants – Unemployed (Jan-23)	258	4.0% (Glasgow City average = 10.8%)
Income Support (IS) claimants (Nov-22)	05	0.1% (Glasgow City average = 0.8%)	Housing Benefit claimants (Feb-23)	215	5.1% (Glasgow City average = 16.9%)
			Universal Credit claimants (Apr-23)	631	9.8% (Glasgow City average = 16.8%)

Figure: Universal Credit claimants employment indicator

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Jan-23)





# Vulnerable groups: Older people

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups including those that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are two measures included: pensioners living alone and pensioners in poverty.

Pensioners living alone are defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members.

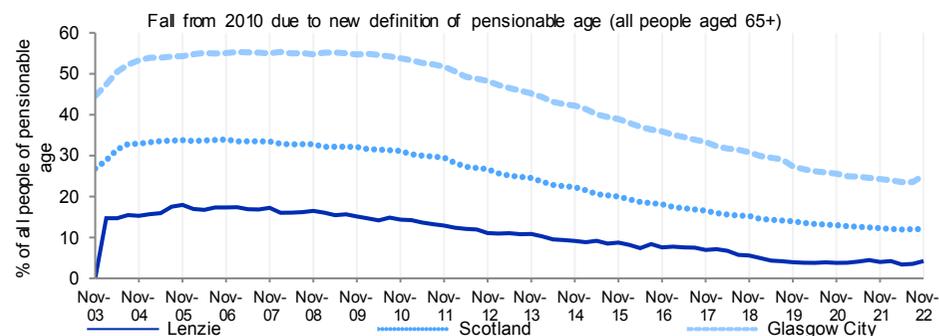
Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

The information boxes present information on the counts of pensioner households or pensioners in each category. The chart on the right shows the change in the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit across Lenzie and comparator areas.

Households of one pensioner (Census 2011)	State pension claimant (Department for Work and Pensions: Nov-20)	Pension credit claimant (Department for Work and Pensions: Nov-22)
<b>539</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>105</b>
12.9% of pensioner households (Glasgow City average = 12.8%)	99.3% (Glasgow City average = 90.4%)	4.2% (Glasgow City average = 25.1%)

Figure: Pension Credit claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-22)





# Vulnerable groups: Other groups

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the number and proportion of people in three groups with specific needs: mental health issues; households with multiple deprivation; people providing unpaid care.

The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member has a limiting long-term illness
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

Informal care figures show people who provide any unpaid care by the number of hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to another person because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.

The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Lenzie.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Nov-22)	Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2011)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2011)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2011)
00	16	1,118	231
0.0% of working age adults (Glasgow City average = 4.3%)	0.4% (Glasgow City average = 1.8%)	10.7% (Glasgow City average = 9.1%)	2.2% (Glasgow City average = 2.9%)

Figure: Receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) due to mental health  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

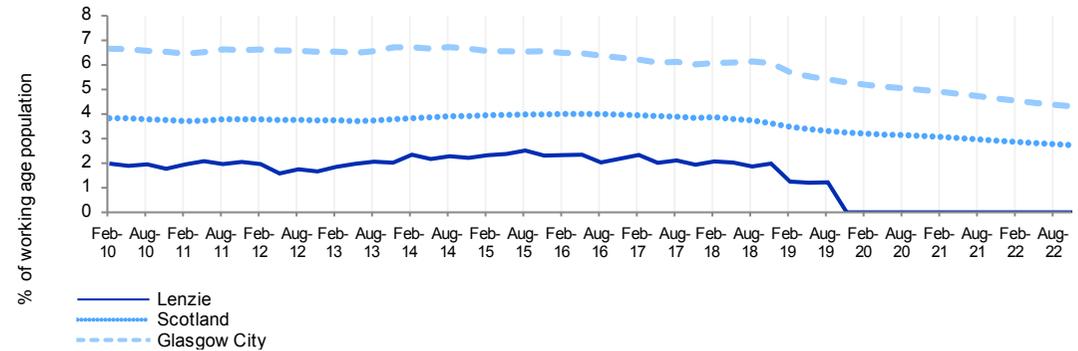
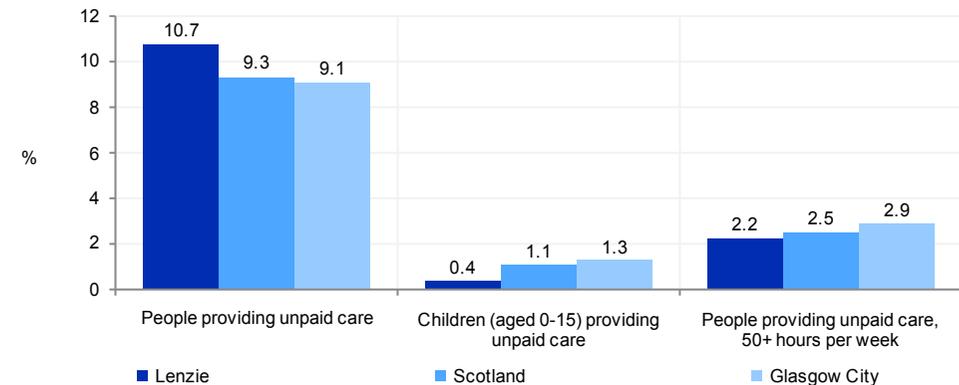


Figure: People providing unpaid care  
Source: Census 2011



### What information is shown here?

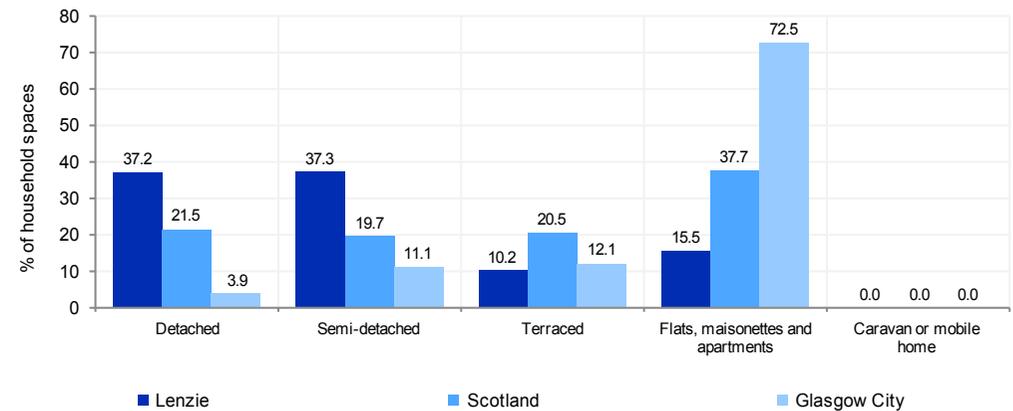
The information on this page looks at the type of dwelling space people live in. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

The information boxes to the right show the number of people in Lenzie living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Lenzie and comparator areas. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Lenzie and comparator areas.

Detached (NRS 2017)	Semi-detached (NRS 2017)	Terraced (NRS 2017)	Flats, maisonettes and apartments (NRS 2017)
1,714	1,719	472	715
37.2% (Glasgow City average = 3.9%)	37.3% (Glasgow City average = 11.1%)	10.2% (Glasgow City average = 12.1%)	15.5% (Glasgow City average = 72.5%)
Caravan or other temporary dwelling (Census 2011)	Second homes (NRS 2017)		
00	0.3%		
0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.0%)	(Glasgow City average = 0.2%)		

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown

Source: National Records of Scotland 2017/Census 2011



### What information is shown here?

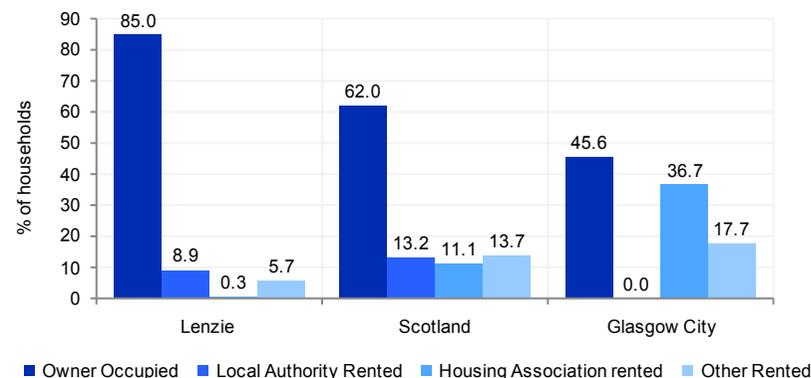
The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Lenzie. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Lenzie and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied <b>3,556</b> 85.0% (Glasgow City average = 45.6%)	Owner-occupied: owned outright <b>1,811</b> 43.3% (Glasgow City average = 17.0%)	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan <b>1,739</b> 41.6% (Glasgow City average = 27.9%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership <b>06</b> 0.1% (Glasgow City average = 0.6%)	Social rented households <b>388</b> 9.3% (Glasgow City average = 36.7%)	Rented from Council <b>374</b> 8.9% (Glasgow City average = 0.0%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord <b>14</b> 0.3% (Glasgow City average = 36.7%)	Rented from private landlord or letting agency <b>182</b> 4.4% (Glasgow City average = 15.3%)	Other rented dwellings <b>57</b> 1.4% (Glasgow City average = 2.4%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns  
Source: Census 2011



## What information is shown here?

The information on this page details indicators of the built environment: overcrowded housing, vacant housing, population density, the size of housing units and the proportion of households lacking central heating.

A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors.

Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

Population density (persons / hectare)	Houses lacking central heating	Overcrowded Housing
3.5	23	233
Glasgow City average = 35.8	0.5% (Glasgow City average = 4.0%)	5.6% (Glasgow City average = 17.4%)
Vacant Dwellings	Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms
42	263	233
0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.0%)	5.7% (Glasgow City average = 16.9%)	5.1% (Glasgow City average = 1.3%)
Source: National Records of Scotland 2017. Population density data – Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2017		

Figure: Housing Environment  
Source: Census 2011

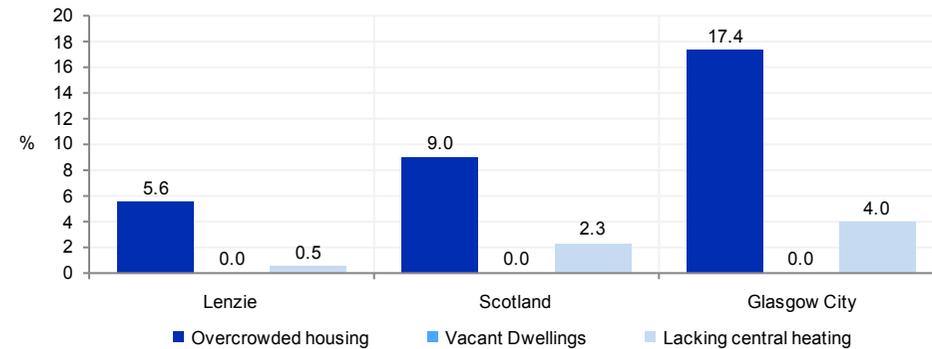
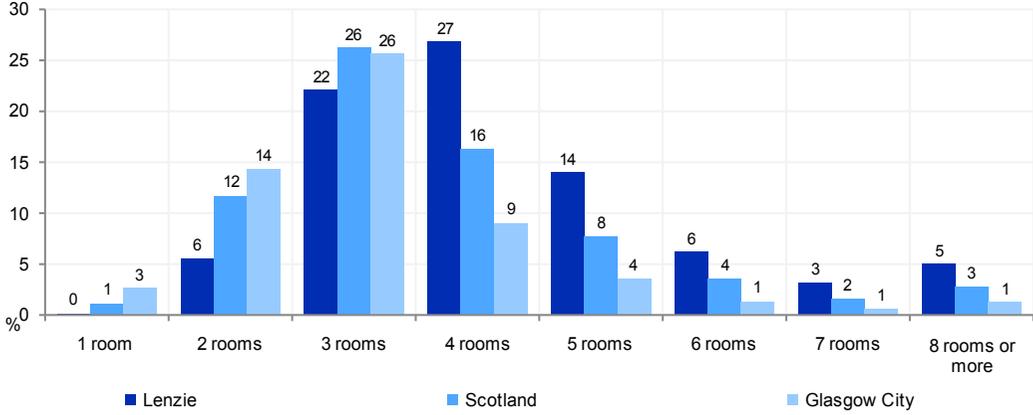


Figure: Dwelling size (number of rooms per household)  
Source: National Records of Scotland 2017

Vacant dwellings are households that do not have any usual residents. This includes households that may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. It also includes vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses.



### What information is shown here?

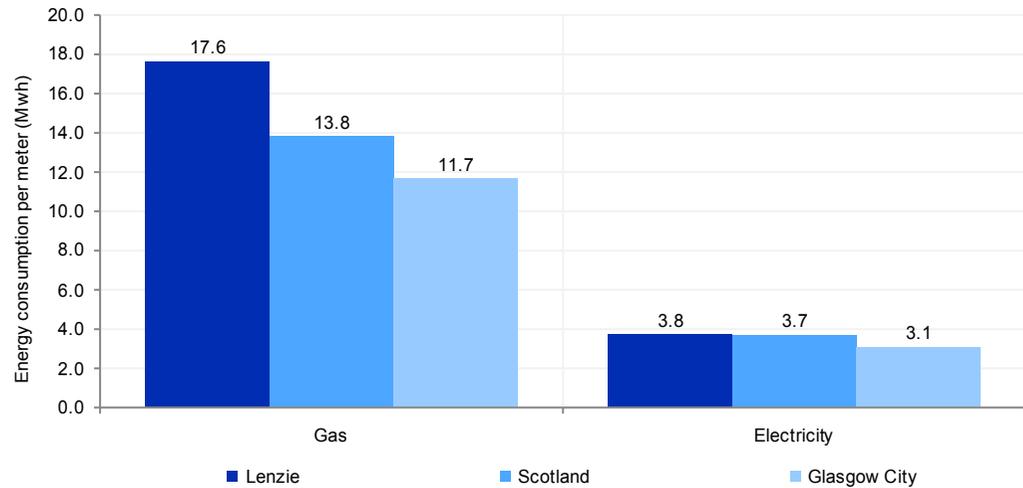
The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy publishes small area estimates of domestic gas and electricity consumption in megawatt hours (Mwh). Gas consumption data are weather corrected annual estimates of consumption for all. A similar methodology is used for collecting domestic electricity consumption data, however, these values are not weather corrected. The methodologies are sufficiently similar that summing the electricity consumption and gas consumption gives an estimate of total annual energy consumption.

The data on this page were originally published by BEIS at postcode level and have been designated as experimental statistics. Experimental statistics are statistics that are new and subject to possible changes to meet user needs or that do not meet the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics.

To avoid disclosure, postcodes are excluded if they contain less than 6 meters or that have average consumption figures of 0 or 1.

To read more about the data and methodology here please visit <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020  
Figure: Domestic gas and electricity consumption



Output Area	Current energy efficiency (SAP points)	Potential energy efficiency (SAP points)	Energy efficiency gap (SAP points)
Lenzie	62.7	81.6	18.9
Scotland	64.9	81.7	16.8
Glasgow City	68.3	79.5	11.2

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Lenzie.

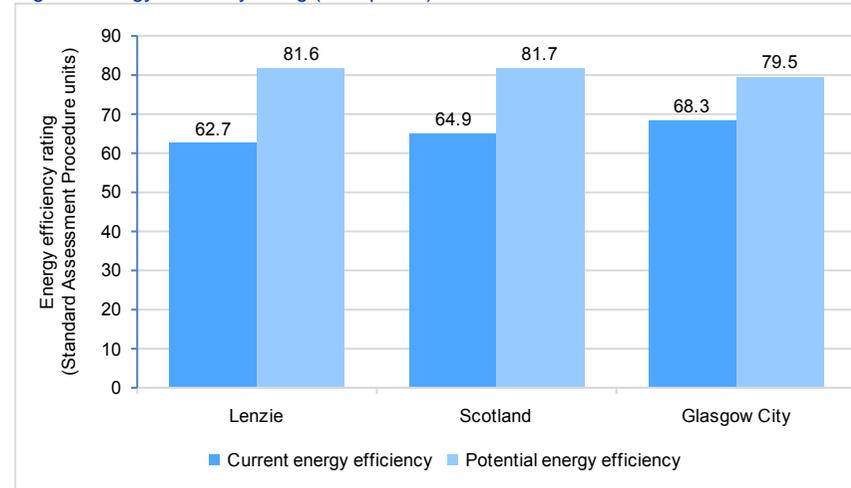
Source: Scottish Government EPC data recorded between 2016-2020.

The data are taken from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings published by Scottish Government and have been aggregated to Output Area. These are based on all EPC assessed buildings that have been registered between 2016-2020.

The energy efficiency rating, expressed in Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) points, is a score between 1-100 with 1 being poor energy efficiency and 100 being excellent energy efficiency. The current average rating of buildings is given alongside the potential rating (if improvements to the buildings were made) and the difference between the two - the 'energy efficiency gap'.

Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has opted-out of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as "cancelled" or "not for issue".

Figure: Energy efficiency rating (SAP points)



*What information is shown here?*

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Lenzie.

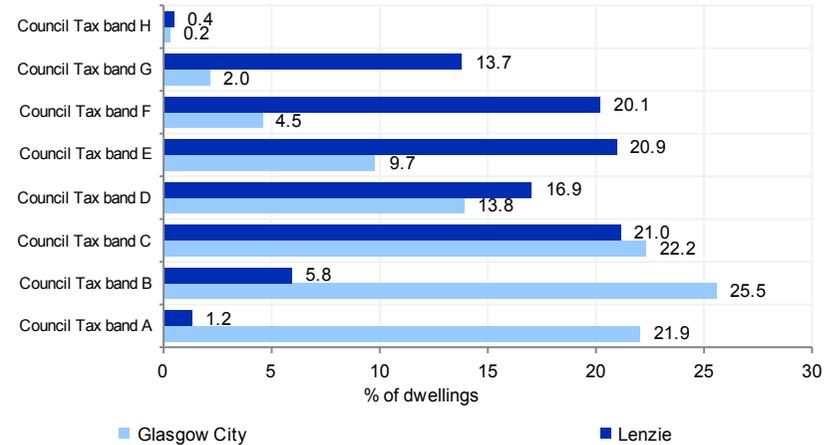
The information boxes and chart on the right show data on Council Tax bands. Properties are grouped into Council Tax Bands based on the relative value of the property e.g. properties in bands A, B or C are lower priced housing while properties in bands F, G and H are higher priced properties. So, areas with a high proportion of properties in band A have a high level of affordable housing while areas with a high proportion in F-G have a high level of expensive housing.

These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Lenzie and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

<p>Council Tax band A dwellings</p> <p><b>57</b></p> <p>1.2% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 21.9%)</p>	<p>Council Tax band B dwellings</p> <p><b>272</b></p> <p>5.8% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 25.5%)</p>	<p>Council Tax band C dwellings</p> <p><b>979</b></p> <p>21.0% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 22.2%)</p>	<p>Council Tax band D dwellings</p> <p><b>787</b></p> <p>16.9% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 13.8%)</p>
<p>Council Tax band E dwellings</p> <p><b>971</b></p> <p>20.9% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 9.7%)</p>	<p>Council Tax band F dwellings</p> <p><b>935</b></p> <p>20.1% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 4.5%)</p>	<p>Council Tax band G dwellings</p> <p><b>637</b></p> <p>13.7% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 2.0%)</p>	<p>Council Tax band H dwellings</p> <p><b>17</b></p> <p>0.4% of all dwellings (Glasgow City average = 0.2%)</p>

Source: National Records of Scotland, 2018

Figure: Dwellings by council tax band  
Source: National Records of Scotland, 2018

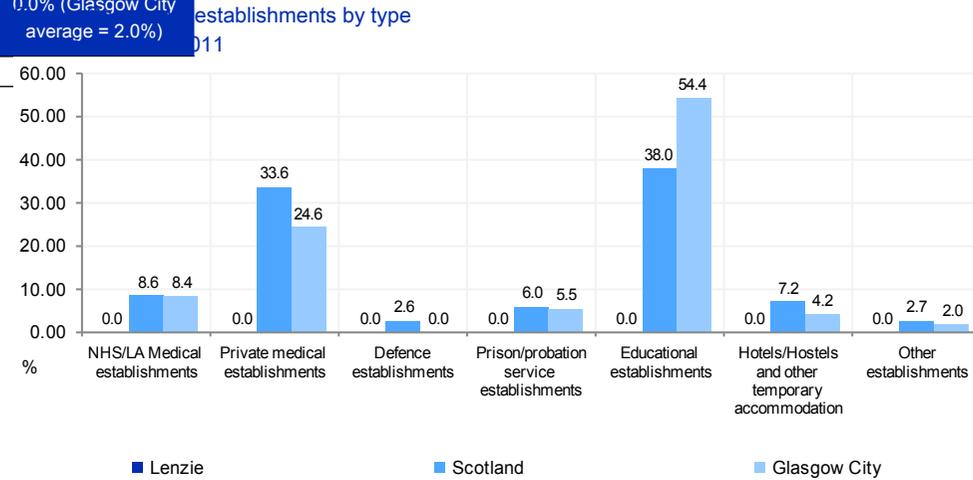


What information is shown here?

All in communal establishments	Medical and care establishments	Education establishments	Defence establishments	Other establishments
07	07	00	00	00
0.1% (Glasgow City average = 2.5%)	100.0% (Glasgow City average = 34.0%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 54.4%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.0%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 2.0%)

Community Establishments by main type of establishment. Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, Local Authority or private organisation; Educational establishments include primarily University halls of residence; Defence establishments include barracks, air bases and naval ships; Other establishments include prison service establishments, bail hostels, hotels, boarding houses or guest houses, hostels and civilian ships.

The chart on the top right provides the same information with associated comparator areas.





### What information is shown here?

The information presented in this page presents a range of data concerning early years and maternal health.

The following themes are explored:

- Age of mothers giving birth
- Babies born with a low birth weight: full-term singleton births where babies weight is less than 2.5 kg
- Smoking prevalence among women giving birth
- Vaccinations of children in early years
- Prevalence of breastfeeding for new mothers

The data presented here are mainly obtained from the Scottish Morbidity Record 02 (SMR02) submitted by maternity Hospitals to Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland.

The information boxes on the right show the counts and percentages of people affected for each early years and

First time mothers aged under 19	First time mothers aged 35 and over
<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
0.0% of all first time mothers (Glasgow City average = 2.1%)	11.5% of all first time mothers (Glasgow City average = 10.6%)
Source: ISD Scotland, 2015/16-2017/18	
Children vaccinated against DTP/Pol/Hib by 24 months of age	Children vaccinated against MMR by 5 years of age
<b>116</b>	<b>114</b>
100.0% (Glasgow City average = 97.7%)	93.4% (Glasgow City average = 96.5%)
Source: ISD Scotland, 2013	

Babies born with low birth weight (2016-2018)	Women giving birth who were smoking at booking	Women giving birth who were former smokers at booking	Women giving birth who had never smoked
<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>223</b>
0.0% of all live singleton births (Glasgow City average = 0.4%)	2.6% (Glasgow City average = 11.5%)	8.6% (Glasgow City average = 4.3%)	73.8% (Glasgow City average = 72.9%)
Source: ISD Scotland, 2016-18			
Babies breastfed at the first visit	Babies exclusively breastfed at the first visit	Babies breastfed at the 6 to 8 week review	Babies exclusively breastfed at the 6 to 8 week review
<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>
47.3% (Glasgow City average = 49.7%)	30.4% (Glasgow City average = 30.2%)	46.3% (Glasgow City average = 38.8%)	33.7% (Glasgow City average = 24.5%)
Source: ISD Scotland, 2013/14			

Figure: First time mothers by age of mother  
Source: Population Health, 2015/16-2017/18



maternity health dataset across Lenzie and the main comparator area. The chart on right compares the age profile of first time mothers, while the charts on the following page compare breastfeeding prevalence and take up of vaccination for children aged five and under.

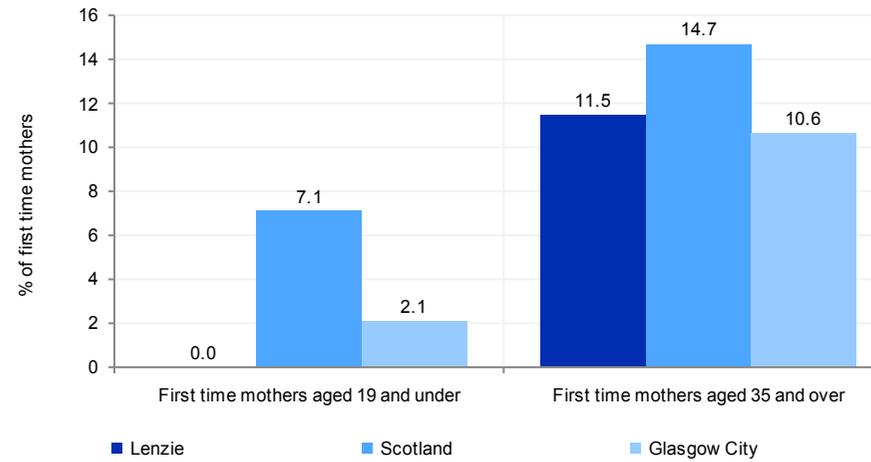




Figure: Babies breastfed by stage  
Source: ISD Scotland, 2013/14

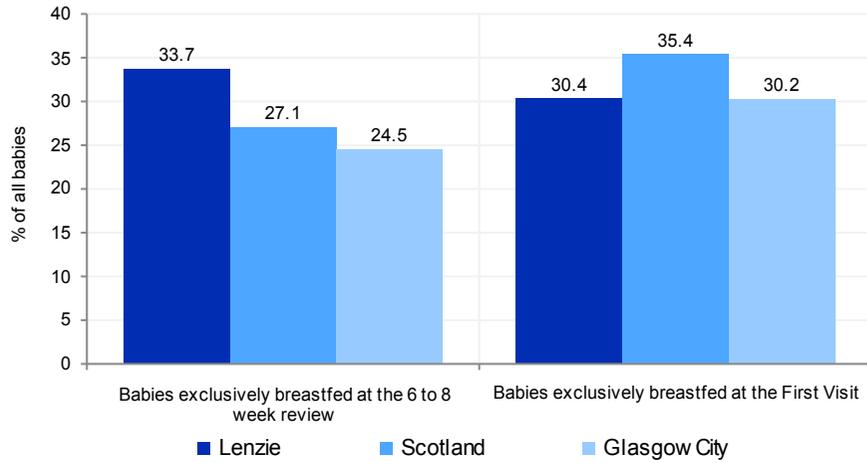
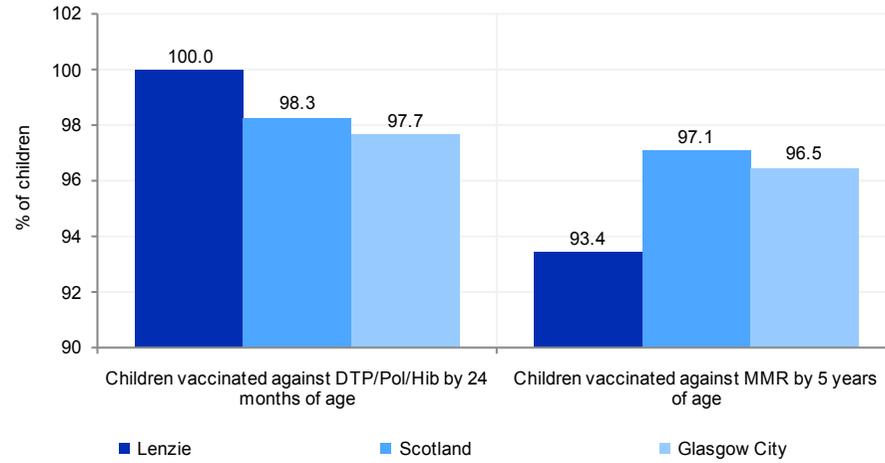


Figure: Children with vaccinations  
Source: ISD Scotland, 2013





### What information is shown here?

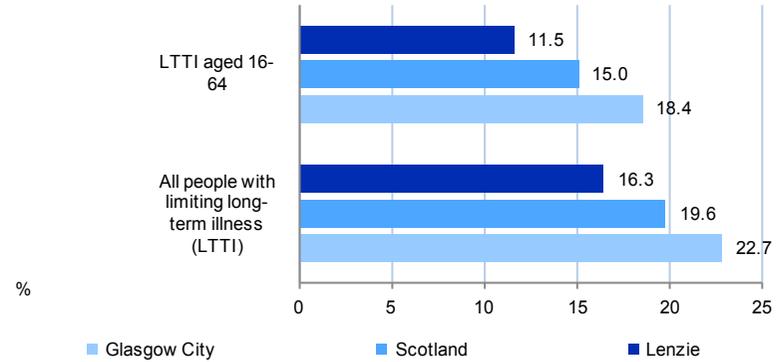
The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

The chart on the right shows the proportion of residents in Lenzie with a limiting long-term illness.

People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)
<b>1,696</b>
16.3% (Glasgow City= 22.7%)

People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)
<b>747</b>
11.5% (Glasgow City= 18.4%)

Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness  
Source: Census 2011





### What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition. The chart on the top right shows hospitalisations by main health condition. The chart on the bottom right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Lenzie and comparators.

Information presented is for patients treated as inpatients or day cases only. The year shown refers to the year of discharge from hospital. Figures are presented as rates per 100,000 population.

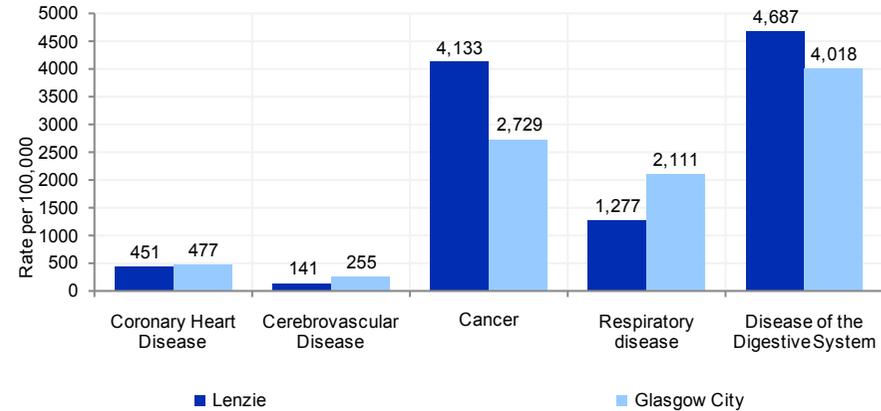


Figure: Hospitalisations by cause

Source: ISD Scotland, Secondary Care Team, 2012

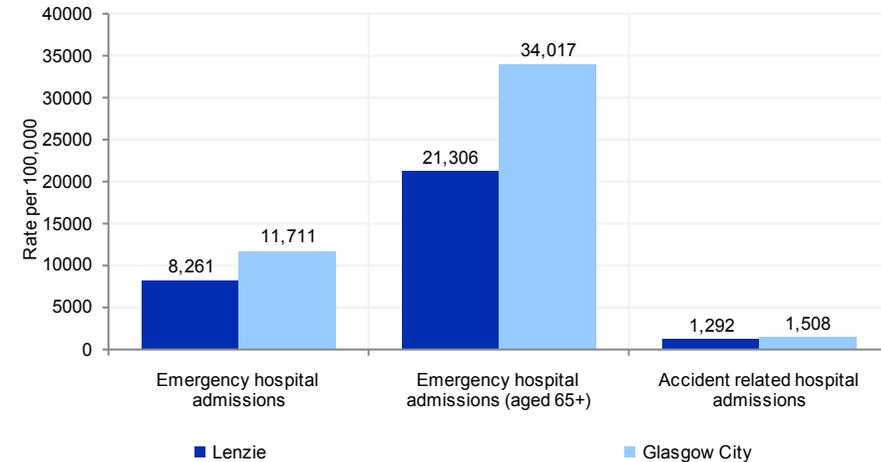


Figure: Emergency and accident related hospital admissions

Source: ISD Scotland, Secondary Care Team, 2012



### What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the index of 'Access to Health Assets and Hazards' (AHAH) Version 3, a multidimensional index produced by the CDRC that measures how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are by looking at accessibility and geographical determinants of health. It combines indicators under four different domains of accessibility:

- Retail environment: access to fast food outlets, pubs, vape stores, gambling outlets,
- Health services: access to GPs, hospitals, pharmacies, and
- Physical environment: access to Blue Spaces, Green Spaces - Passive (total green space areas available to each postcode in a range of a 900-metre buffer prior to creating LSOA averages),
- Air Quality: three air pollutants (Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter 10 and Sulphur Dioxide).

AHAH Air quality domain (CDRC 2022)
-0.7
(Glasgow City = -0.3)

AHAH Index (CRDC 2022)
14.1
(Glasgow City = 20.3)

AHAH Retail Environment domain (CDRC 2022)
-0.4
(Glasgow City = 0.8)

AHAH Health Services domain (CDRC 2022)
0.5
(Glasgow City = -0.5)

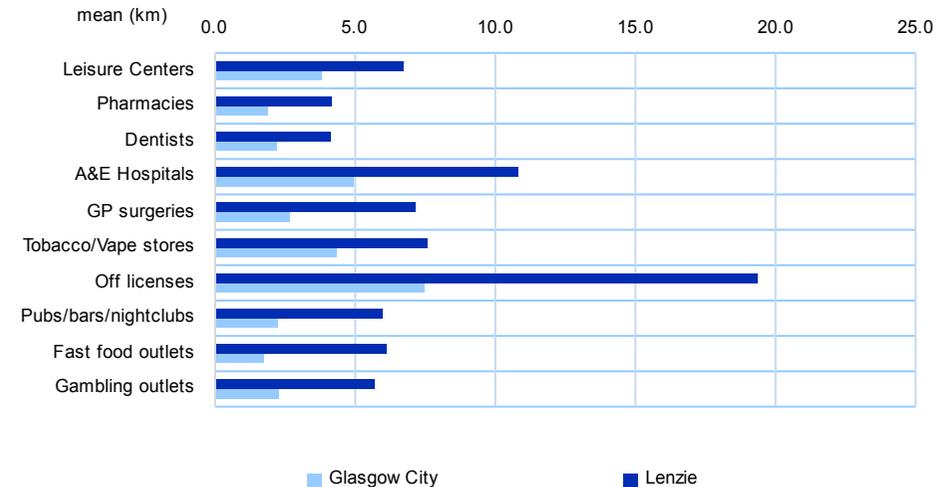
AHAH Physical Environment domain (CDRC 2022)
-0.3
(Glasgow City = 0.0)

The information boxes on the top right show the score on each of the four domains of accessibility and the overall AHAH index score for Lenzie. A higher score indicates a poorer health-related environment.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the inputs for the retail environment and health services domains all of which show the mean distance in kilometres to each of these outlets and services.

For full notes, methodology, and limitations please see <https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/access-healthy-assets-hazards-ahah> for more details.

Figure: Inputs for retail environment and health services domain  
Source: CDRC (2022)





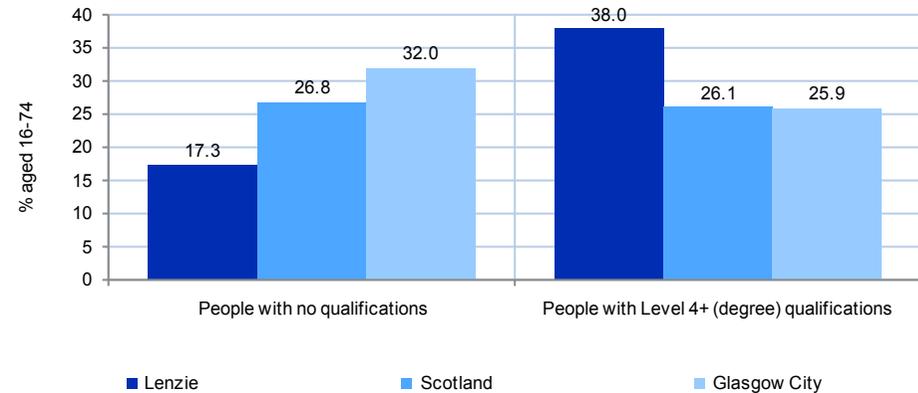
### What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Lenzie, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>810</b>
17.3% of working age people (Glasgow City= 32.0%)	18.5% of working age people (Glasgow City= 19.7%)	16.7% of working age people (Glasgow City= 13.4%)	9.5% of working age people (Glasgow City= 9.0%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	<p>'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O Grade, Standard Grade, Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2, GCSE, CSE, Senior Certificate or equivalent; GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ level 1 or 2, SCOTVEC Module, City and Guilds Craft or equivalent; 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to SCE Higher Grade, Higher, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate or equivalent; GSVQ Advanced, SVQ level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft or equivalent. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two HNC, HND, SVQ level 4 or equivalent; 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.</p>
<b>3,230</b>	
38.0% of working age people (Glasgow City= 25.9%)	
Source: Census 2011	

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications  
Source: Census 2011





### What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows pupil attainment in Lenzie for academic years S4 (15-16 year olds), S5 (16-17 year olds) and S6 (17-18 year olds). Pupil attainment levels in Scotland are based on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF). There are 12 levels on the framework, SCQF levels 1 to 7 are covered by school education. Standard Grades have three award levels, Foundation (SCQF level 3), General (SCQF level 4) and Credit, which has the highest SCQF level (SCQF level 5). For most young people S4 is the last compulsory year of school, but many will choose to stay on and complete S5 and S6. Highers (SCQF level 6) are generally taken in S5/S6; Highers, sometimes along with Advanced Highers (SCQF level 7, usually taken in S6), are the qualifications required for entry into Higher Education.

The data and charts on this page and the following page compare pupil attainment across the three academic years for all pupils, males, females and pupils with Additional Support Needs (ASN). ASN refers to any child or young person who, for whatever reason, requires additional support for learning. ASN can arise from a range of factors which cause a barrier to learning. These fall broadly into four overlapping themes: learning environment, family circumstances, disability or health need and social and emotional factors.

Pupils in S4 achieving SCQF level 3+ in English & Maths <b>129</b> 100.0% (Glasgow City average = 92.7%)	Female pupils in S4 achieving SCQF level 3+ in English & Maths <b>52</b> 100.0% (Glasgow City average = 93.0%)	Male pupils in S4 achieving SCQF level 3+ in English & Maths <b>74</b> 98.7% (Glasgow City average = 92.3%)	ASN pupils in S4 achieving SCQF level 3+ in English & Maths <b>1</b> 50.0% (Glasgow City average = 88.0%)	Pupils in S5 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>31</b> 31.6% (Glasgow City average = 12.0%)	Female pupils in S5 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>8</b> 15.1% (Glasgow City average = 13.9%)
Male pupils in S5 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>14</b> 28.6% (Glasgow City average = 10.0%)	ASN pupils in S5 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>0</b> 0.0% (Glasgow City average = 5.8%)	Pupils in S6 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>85</b> 70.2% (Glasgow City average = 33.7%)	Female pupils in S6 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>30</b> 68.2% (Glasgow City average = 36.8%)	Male pupils in S6 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>38</b> 60.3% (Glasgow City average = 30.3%)	ASN pupils in S6 achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 6+ <b>0</b> 0.0% (Glasgow City average = 21.2%)

Source: Scottish Government, Analytical Services Unit – Schools, 2012/13

Figure: Attainment of pupils in S4 by level

Source: Scottish Government, Analytical Services Unit – Schools, 2012/13

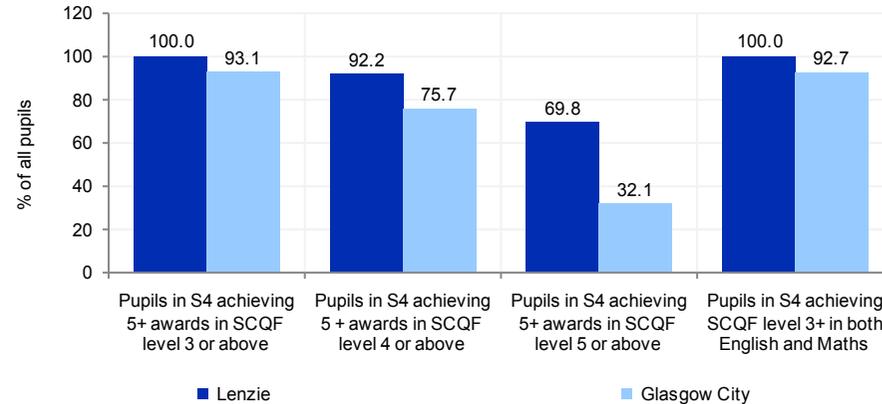




Figure: Attainment of pupils in S5 by level

Source: Scottish Government, Analytical Services Unit – Schools, 2012/13

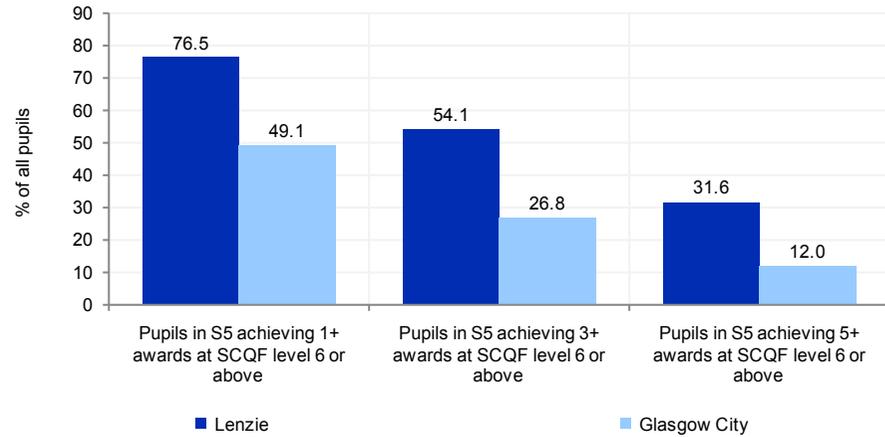
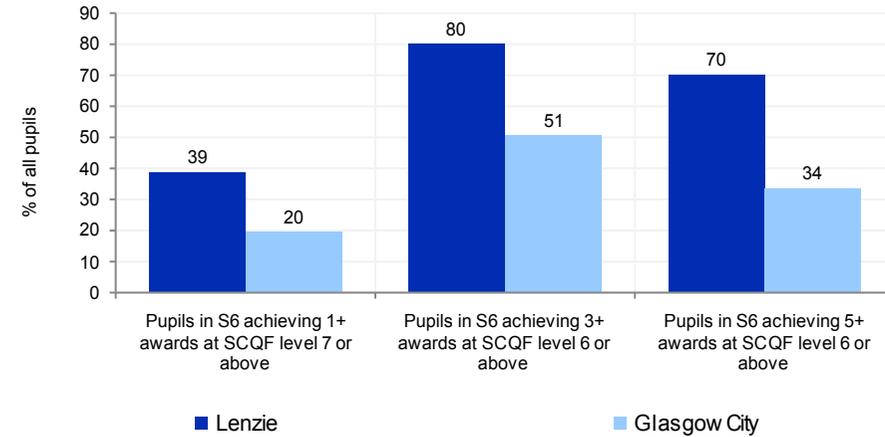


Figure: Attainment of pupils in S6 by level

Source: Scottish Government, Analytical Services Unit – Schools, 2012/13





### What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the destination of school leavers in Lenzie. The data in the information boxes shows the proportion of school leavers entering employment, further education, higher education or training and the proportion who were unemployed after leaving school. The charts compare destinations of all school leavers and destinations for school leavers with Additional Support Needs.

Information on the destination of leavers from publicly funded schools is provided to the Scottish Government by Skills Development Scotland. The data relate to the latest known destination of leavers in the September (2013) after the school year they left (2012/13).

Employment	Further Education	Higher Education	Training	Not seeking employment or training
8	22	88	0	0
5.7% (Glasgow City average = 18.9%)	15.7% (Glasgow City average = 27.1%)	62.9% (Glasgow City average = 33.1%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 10.4%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.9%)
Unemployed and seeking employment or training				
All school leavers	Females	Males	Additional Support Needs	
0	0	0	0	
0.0% (Glasgow City average = 9.1%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 1.0%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 0.9%)	0.0% (Glasgow City average = 1.7%)	

Source: Scottish Government, Analytical Services Unit – Schools, 2012/13

Figure: Destination of school leavers

Source: Scottish Government, Analytical Services Unit – Schools, 2012/13

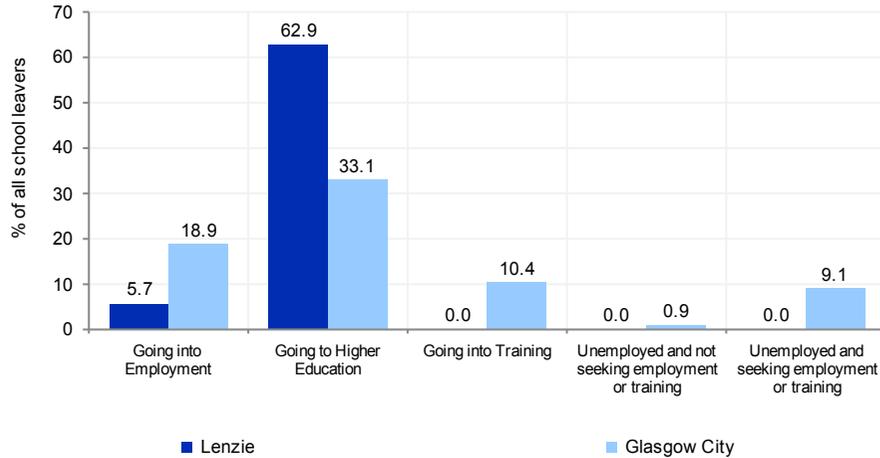
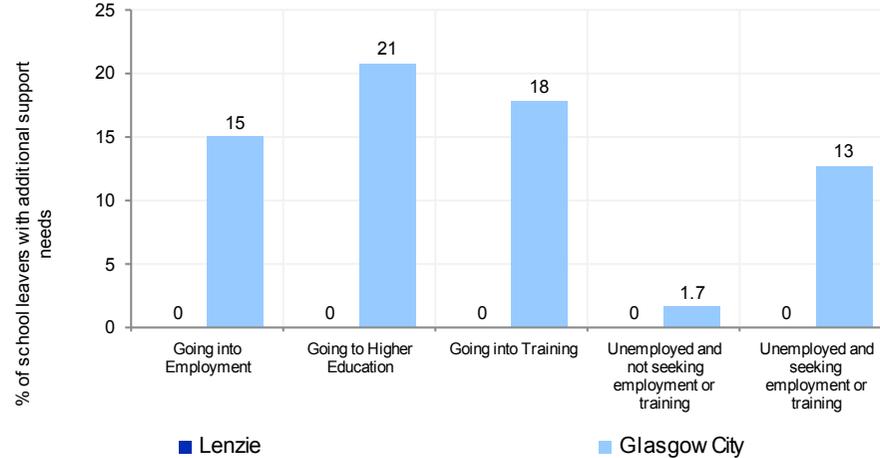


Figure: Destination of school leavers with additional support needs

Source: Scottish Government, Analytical Services Unit – Schools, 2012/13





### What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Lenzie.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are working part time, full time or are self-employed.

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt, for Lenzie are also displayed here.

These figures, available at postcode sector level, are published by UK Finance and account for around 60% of borrowing in the UK. OCSI have modelled this data to Output Areas using an address based lookup from postcode sector to Output Area in combination with the number of local households and the local population.

The personal debt figure is the total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts divided by the population aged 18+. Personal debt includes all unsecured loans such as credit cards, credit for new cars (eg when buying on finance) and other personal loans. Student debt is not included.

The mortgage debt figure is the total borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for residential mortgages divided by the total number of households.

The SME debt figure is the total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for Small and Medium-sized enterprises divided by the population aged 18+.

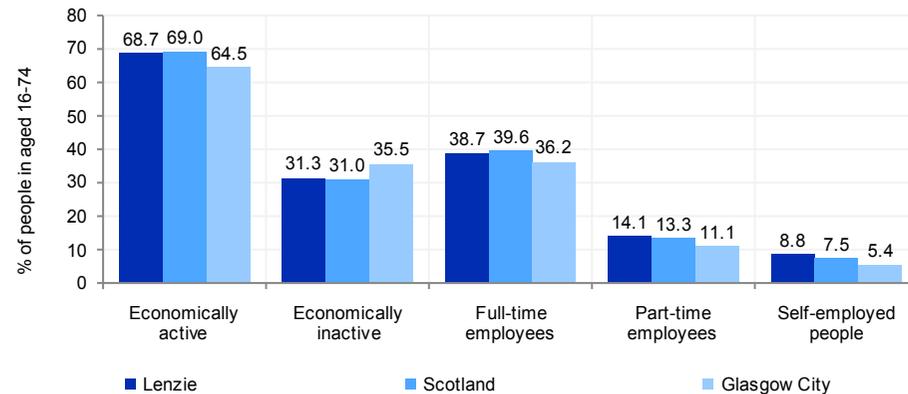
Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
<b>5,238</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>2,386</b>
68.7% (Glasgow City average = 64.5%)	38.7% (Glasgow City average = 36.2%)	14.1% (Glasgow City average = 11.1%)	8.8% (Glasgow City average = 5.4%)	31.3% (Glasgow City average = 35.5%)

Source: Census 2011

Personal debt	Residential mortgage debt	SME lending debt
<b>£588.0</b>	<b>£43959.9</b>	<b>£794.7</b>
Glasgow City Average = £331.6	Glasgow City Average = £23095.0	Glasgow City Average = £1494.8

Source: UK Finance (Sep-21)

Figure: Economic activity  
Source: Census 2011



### What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Lenzie are working in, and their occupational status.

The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right shows the numbers of residents in Lenzie by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

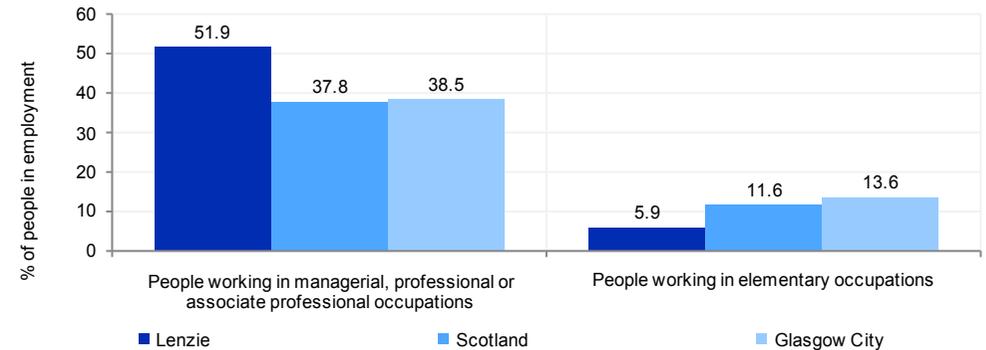
Largest employment sector		Second largest employment sector		Third largest employment sector	
<b>Health &amp; social work</b>		<b>Retail</b>		<b>Education</b>	
811 employees (16% of 4,962 of people in employment)		626 employees (13% of 4,962 of people in employment)		615 employees (12% of 4,962 of people in employment)	

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
<b>504</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>294</b>
10.2% of 4,962 people in employment (Glasgow City = 6.8%)	41.7% of 4,962 people in employment (Glasgow City = 31.8%)	12.8% of 4,962 people in employment (Glasgow City = 11.3%)	8.9% of 4,962 people in employment (Glasgow City = 9.4%)	5.9% of 4,962 people in employment (Glasgow City = 13.6%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations  
Source: Census 2011



### What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Lenzie. Workforce jobs are taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) which publishes employee and employment estimates based on a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for workforce jobs based in Lenzie. The bar chart on the top right shows the 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Lenzie over time. The bar chart on the bottom right shows the share of jobs broken down by public and private sector.

Largest industry sector	Second largest industry sector	Third largest industry sector
<b>Education</b>	<b>Post and telecommunications</b>	<b>Public administration and other services</b>
18.6% of all people in employment	14.4% of all people in employment	11.3% of all people in employment

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2021)

Figure: Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population)  
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

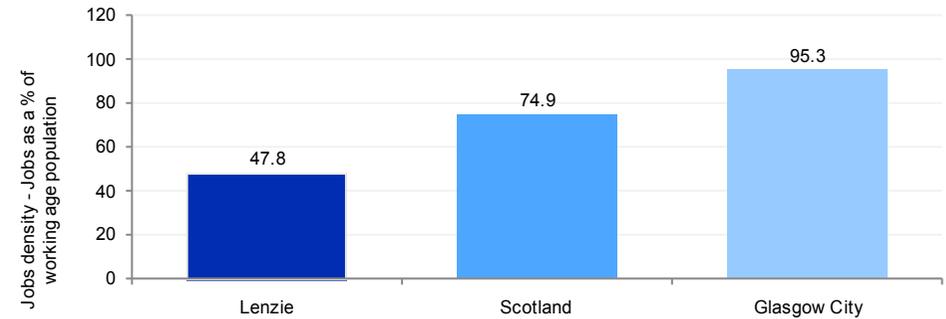
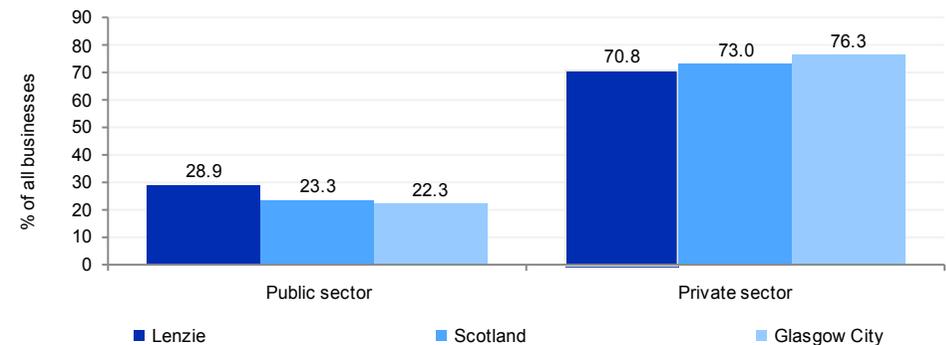


Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector  
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)



### What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of business sites by type in Lenzie.

The first information box shows the overall concentration of businesses in the local area (as a rate per 10,000 working age population). Subsequent information boxes show the proportion of businesses in the local areas by industry of employment.

Businesses in Scotland provides information on enterprises operating in Scotland. Information on the industrial sector that a businesses' operates in are taken from Standard Industrial classification (SIC) 2007. Businesses in Scotland is compiled from a Scottish extract of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR is maintained by Office for National Statistics and is a database of all registered enterprises operating in the UK i.e. enterprises that are registered for VAT and/or PAYE. It covers 99% of economic activity in the UK. Those excluded are small soletraders or partnerships with no employees and an annual turnover less than VAT threshold.

Business sites per 10,000 working age population
<b>323</b>
510 per 10,000 working age population Glasgow City average = 528
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2017

Table: Business sites by sector  
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2017

	Lenzie	Scotland	Glasgow City
	%	%	%
Administrative and support service activities	3	7	8
Education, human health and social work activities	3	6	8
Arts, entertainment and recreation and Other service activities	0	3	4
Primary Industries	0	9	0
Manufacturing	1	5	4
Construction	13	10	7
Wholesale, retail and repairs	7	17	20
Transport and storage and Information and communication	8	9	10
Accommodation and food service activities	4	8	9
Financial and Insurance and Real estate activities	3	5	8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	24	17	16

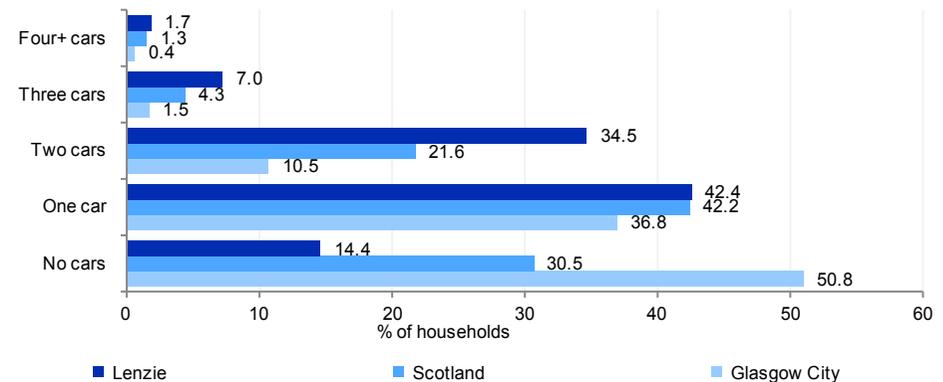
### What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Lenzie. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Lenzie, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
<b>605</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>70</b>
14.4% of 4,185 households (Glasgow City = 50.8%)	42.4% of 4,185 households (Glasgow City = 36.8%)	34.5% of 4,185 households (Glasgow City = 10.5%)	7.0% of 4,185 households (Glasgow City = 1.5%)	1.7% of 4,185 households (Glasgow City = 0.4%)
Source: Census 2011				

Figure: Car ownership  
Source: Census 2011



## What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in Lenzie and the proportion of premises in Lenzie with broadband speeds below the Universal Service Obligation (USO) (download speeds at or above 10Mbit/s and upload speeds at or above 1Mbit/s including non-matched records and zero predicted speeds).

The final information box on the right shows the overall Job access score. This measure of connectivity developed by UK Onward includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every local area (Datazone) in the country across different time horizons. The metric provides the reachable number of jobs and distance with 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 90 minutes by both driving and public transport for each Datazone. The data incorporates a “door-to-workplace” measure, including every journey stage from time spent walking to the car, driving, to parking and walking to an office - as well as average delays, timetabling and actual journey time on public transport. These measures have been combined into an overall Jobs access score, the weighted average job count, combining driving and public transport. A higher score indicates greater levels of job accessibility. For more information and a link to the research paper please see here: <https://www.ukonward.com/reports/network-effects/>

Premises with broadband speeds below the USO (2019)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s)	Job Access Score (2021)
116	97.47	12.56	550654.1
2.2% (Glasgow City average = 0.4%)	Glasgow City average = 72.80	Glasgow City average = 11.62	453808.8 average = 453808.8
Source: Ofcom 2017 & 2019; UK Onward (2021)			

## What information is shown here?

The page shows the Community Dynamics indicators for Lenzie. The Community Dynamics data set (<https://www.communitydynamics.social-life.co/>) has been developed by Social Life with the aim of quantifying how people feel about the area they live in.

By modelling responses from the annual Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey to Output Areas, Social Life have created small area measures of: **strength of local social relationships**, **strength of belonging to a local area** and **satisfaction with a local area as a place to live**.

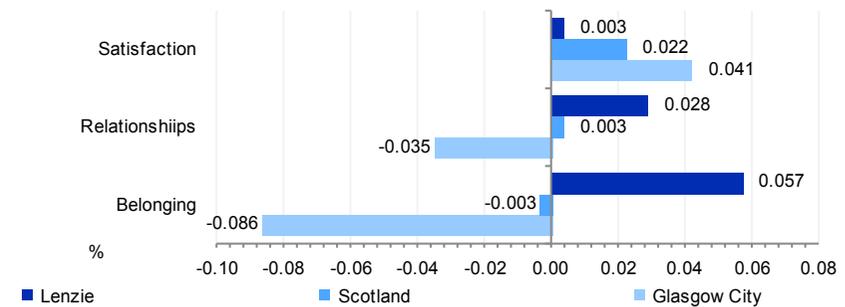
Positive values represent greater belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average. Negative figures represent less belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average.

Please note that these indicators have been created by combining the survey responses of samples of the population and modelling these to Output Areas by linking survey sample demographics to the demographics of Output Areas. As a result, many implicit assumptions are built into the data which will not hold for all areas.

The values presented here offer an indication of community belonging, strength and satisfaction rather than an absolute measure.

Local social relationships	Belonging	Satisfaction with local area as a place to live
0.028	0.057	0.003
(Glasgow City = -0.035)	(Glasgow City = -0.086)	(Glasgow City = 0.041)

Figure: Community Dynamic scores for belonging, relationships and satisfaction  
Source: Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey), 2015/2016



## What information is shown here?

Ordnance Survey (OS) publish the locations and extent of green spaces that are likely to be accessible to the public. The data include the following types of green spaces: allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts.

OCSI have intersected OS Open Greenspaces data with Output Area boundaries to produce data for the greenspace per standard geographical area (eg OA, LSOA, LA).

Two green space measures are shown here. The **total green space** (which includes all types of green space) and the **public parks and gardens green space** (only public parks and gardens).

Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset. Religious grounds are included where there is seen to be a significant amount (>500m<sup>2</sup>) of accessible greenspace. Sports stadiums and grounds which are primarily for spectating rather than participating in sports are not included. Playing fields should only be included in OS Greenspace dataset where they are used by the public at least some of the time. Playing fields such as school fields which are entirely enclosed and only for use of the school, would not be expected to be included.

Wooded areas that function as public parks (i.e. are freely accessible to the public in their entirety and are managed for recreation) should be included, however, the constraints of the capture method employed to create the data mean that in many cases these may not yet be included.

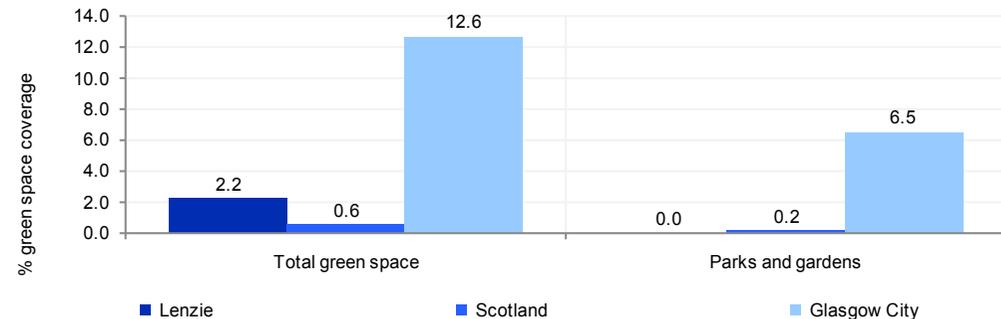
OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

## How we have identified the “Lenzie” area

This report is based on the stock property location data (postcodes) loaded into Community Insight by DTA Scotland, and the definition of the “Lenzie” area (you can view this area on the Community Insight tool, either in the drop-down menu at the top-left

Total green space	Public parks and gardens greenspace
<b>2.25%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
69.90 hectares (Glasgow City average = 12.64%)	0.13 hectares (Glasgow City average = 6.50%)
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	

Figure: Percentage of green space coverage  
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017



## Standard geographies used in this report

**Datazones (DZs):** DZs are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting data such as the Census, Scottish Indices of Deprivation, and other neighbourhood statistics. Unlike wards, DZs are designed to produce areas of roughly equal population

of the map-page, or on the “Stock group” page if you are logged-in as an administrator). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Lenzie” that contain stock, to create the data used in this report.

*Data in this report is based on regularly updated open data published by government sources*

All the data in this report is based on open data published by more than 50 government agencies, collected and updated by OCSI on weekly basis. Data is updated on regular basis, with the reports and mapped data on the website reflecting the latest available data.

Details of the individual datasets are provided on the pages where the data is presented, with information on dates and sources presented alongside the charts and tables. On the website, information about each source is available on the popup “About the indicator” link at the top-right of the map.

size – approximately 1,000 people. Where possible, they have been made to respect physical boundaries and natural communities. They have a regular shape and, as far as possible, contain households with similar social characteristics. The majority of data used in this report is based on DZ boundaries; of which there are 6,505 in Scotland.

*Output Areas (OAs):* OAs are a more detailed statistical geography than DZs, with each covering around 150-200 people, or 50-100 households. There are 46,351 OAs in Scotland (there were changes to around 5% of OA definitions in Census 2011).

*Intermediate Geography (IGs):* A small number of datasets are published at IG level. These are several times larger than DZs, so data is less detailed than LSOA level datasets. There are 1,235 intermediate zones in Scotland, containing on average 4000 household residents.



**Community Insight** gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, leveraging the power of information right across your organisation, from high-level visualisations for Board level to detailed reports on local neighbourhoods. Saving you time and money, Community Insight gives you the most relevant and up-to-date data on the communities where you work, with no need to invest in specialist mapping and data staff, consultancy or software. See [www.communityinsight.org](http://www.communityinsight.org) for more information.

Community Insight is developed jointly by HACT and OCSI.



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