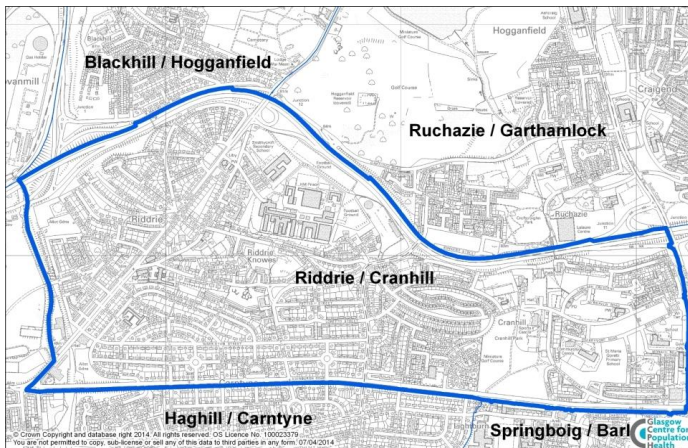


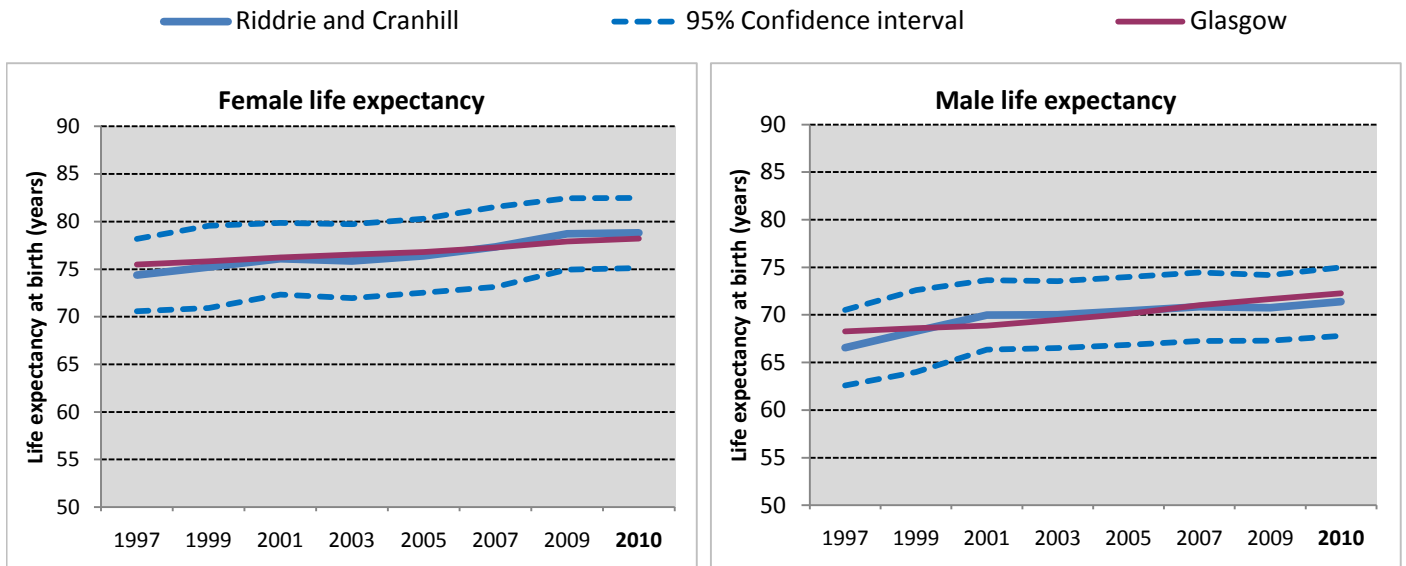
Riddrie and Cranhill is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 11,233.



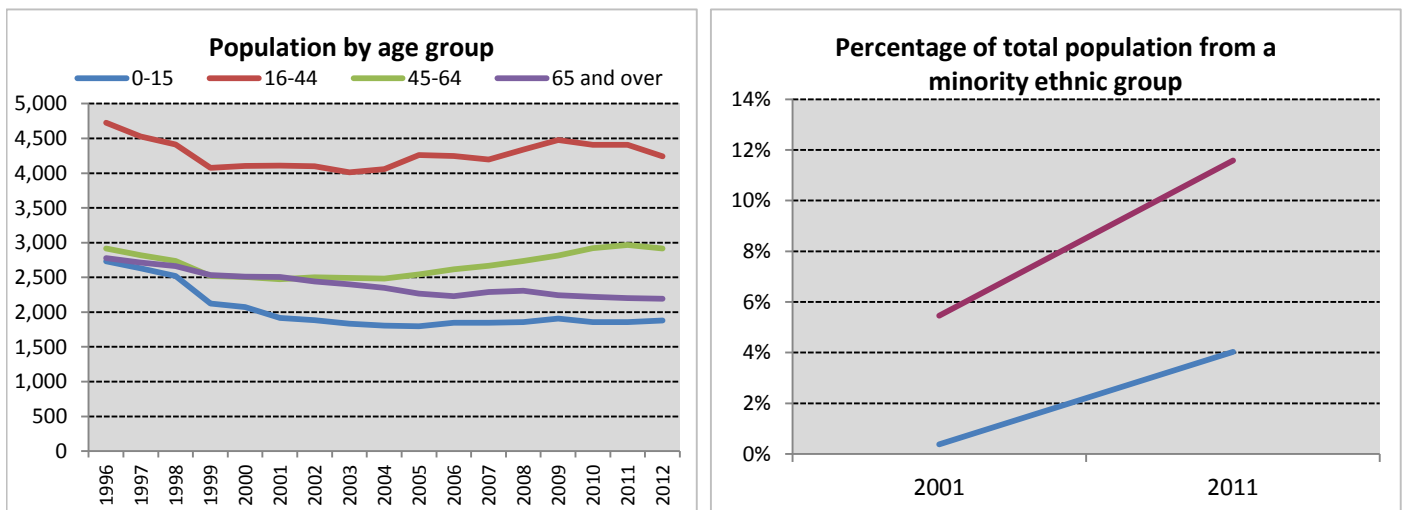
Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Estimates of male and female life expectancy in Riddrie and Cranhill are close to the Glasgow average. Women live on average for seven years longer than men. People of 75 years of age or older make up 10% of the population, a much higher proportion than in Glasgow overall. Single parent households make up 47% of all households with dependent children. Seventy-eight per cent of people live close to vacant or derelict land. Nearly a third of adults are claiming out of work benefits. Forty per cent of children live in poverty and levels of deprivation are considerably higher than the Glasgow average.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow	Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,879	16.7%	+3%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	7,161	63.7%	-9%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	1,037	9.2%	+27%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	1,156	10.3%	+54%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	462	4.0%	-65%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	3,384	39.3%	-6%	
	C3	Single parent households	618	47.2%	+17%	
	C4	Householders living alone	2,179	20.8%	-2%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	7,820	68.2%	+10%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	2,615	47.5%	-6%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	8,634	78.2%	+30%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	2,236	43.7%	-11%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	827	16.1%	-7%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	2,151	42.0%	-8%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,690	48.3%	+42%	
	S3	People in employment	3,798	45.1%	-21%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	490	4.4%	+26%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	2,050	29.9%	+40%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	2,619	27.3%	-43%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	84	15.1%	+28%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	3,170	28.2%	+32%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,855	26.8%	+40%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	875	40.5%	+26%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	7,882	68.7%	-11%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	3,663	31.9%	+41%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	71.4 years		-1%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	78.8 years		+1%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Riddrie and Cranhill and both have remained close to the Glasgow average. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), male and female life expectancy was lower than the Scottish average, particularly for men.



The population in Riddrie and Cranhill decreased by 15% between 1996 and 2012, due to decreases in the numbers of children, young adults and older people (aged 65 and over). The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from less than 1% in 2001 to 4% in 2011, remaining below the Glasgow average.

Notes

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