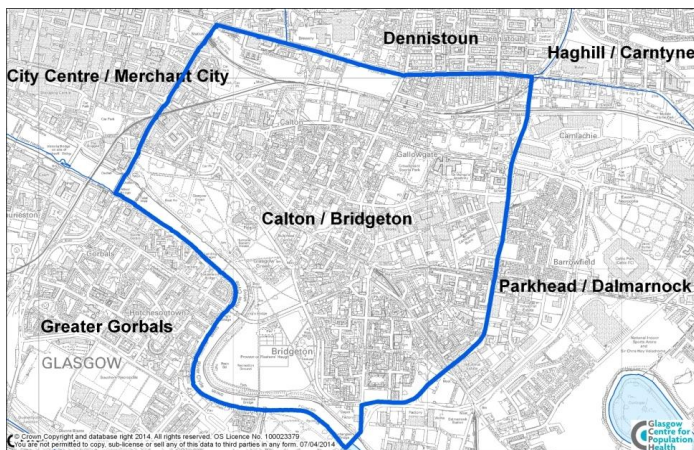


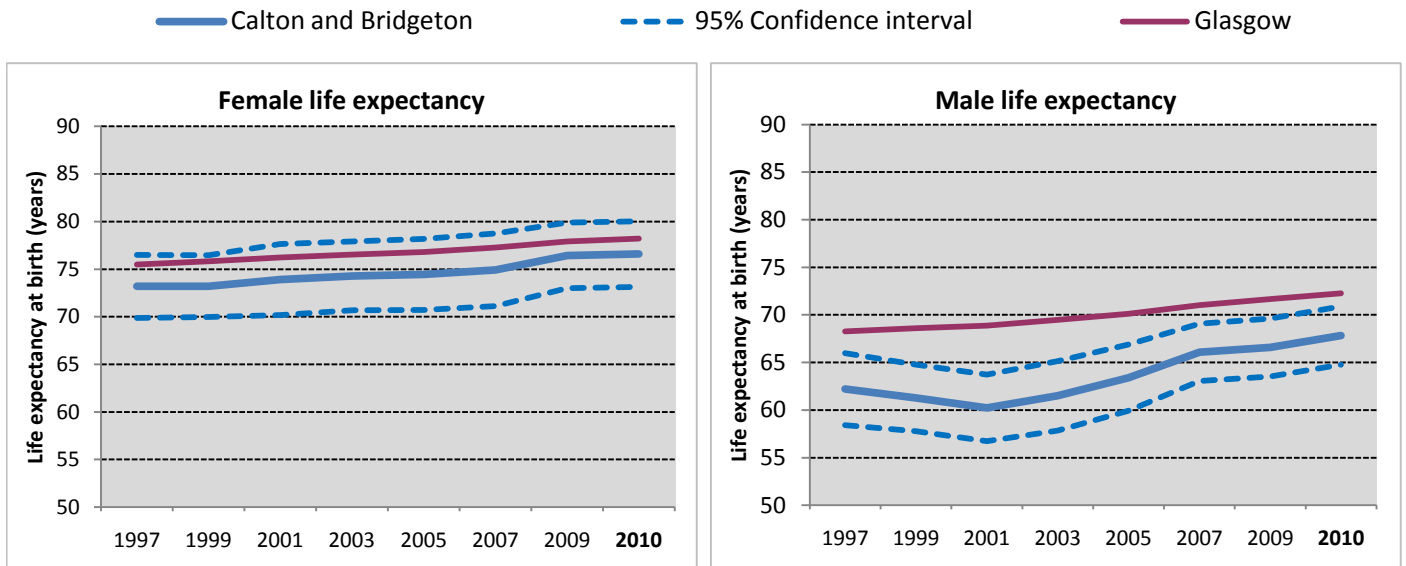
Calton and Bridgeton is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 15,552.



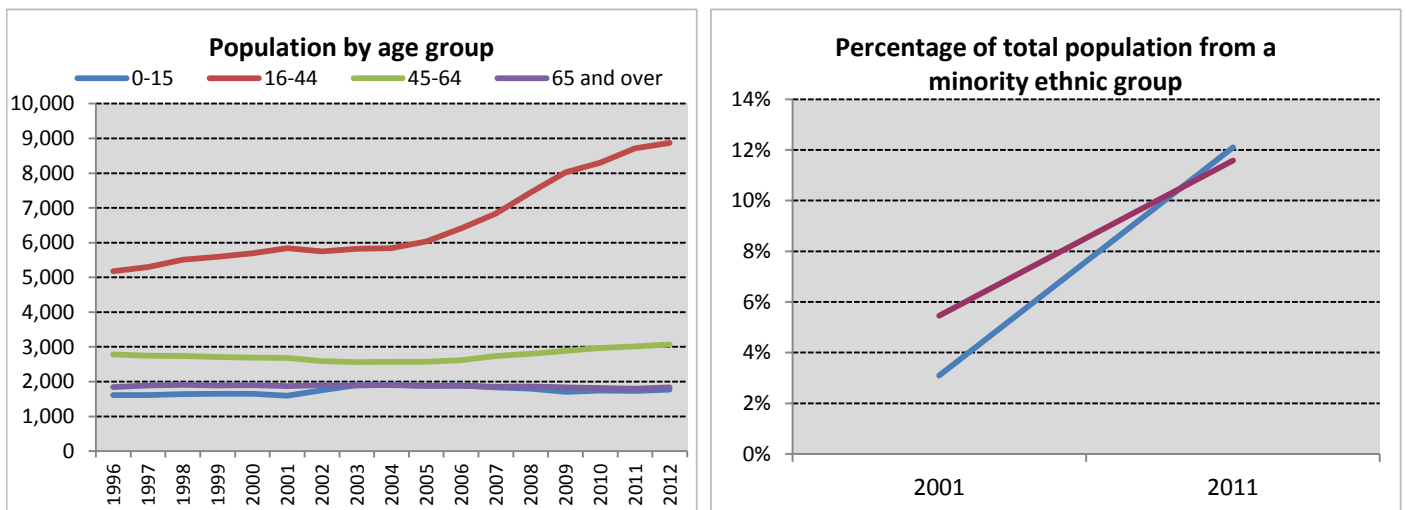
Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Estimates of male and female life expectancy in Calton and Bridgeton are lower than the Glasgow average. Women live on average for nine years longer than men. There is a lower percentage of children (11%) and older people - defined as aged 65 years and over - (12%) in the population than in Glasgow as a whole. Twelve per cent of the population is from an ethnic minority and single parent households make up 51% of all households with dependent children. A quarter of households are overcrowded. Claimant rates for unemployment and disability benefits are higher than average. Levels of child poverty are much higher than the Glasgow average.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,774	11.4%	■	-29%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	11,942	76.8%	■	+10%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	988	6.4%	■	-12%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	848	5.5%	■	-19%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	1,857	12.1%	■	+5%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	4,068	32.5%	■	-23%	
	C3	Single parent households	639	50.8%	■	+26%	
	C4	Householders living alone	4,019	28.1%	■	+32%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	9,285	60.5%	■	-2%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	6,220	63.8%	■	+27%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	14,077	98.1%	■	+63%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	2,901	36.0%	■	-27%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	2,155	26.7%	■	+54%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	2,279	28.3%	■	-38%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	2,337	34.9%	■	+2%	
	S3	People in employment	6,464	50.7%	■	-11%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	665	4.3%	■	+24%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	2,755	23.7%	■	+11%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	6,864	50.6%	■	+5%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	89	9.8%	■	-17%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	3,825	24.6%	■	+15%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	2,465	21.1%	■	+10%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	930	47.3%	■	+47%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	11,466	74.8%	■	-4%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	3,667	23.9%	■	+5%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	67.8 years		■	-6%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	76.6 years		■	-2%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Calton and Bridgeton but has remained below the Glasgow average. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), life expectancy was notably lower than the Scottish average, particularly for men.



The population in Calton and Bridgeton increased significantly by 36% between 1996 and 2012, mainly due to a large increase in the numbers of young adults (16-44 year olds). The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 3% in 2001 to 12% in 2011 and is now higher than 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.