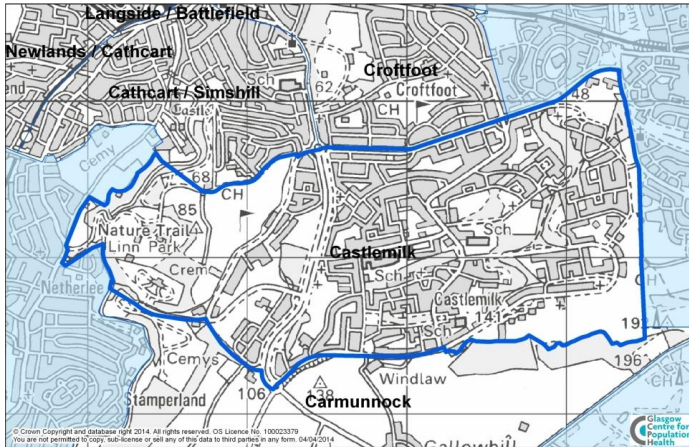


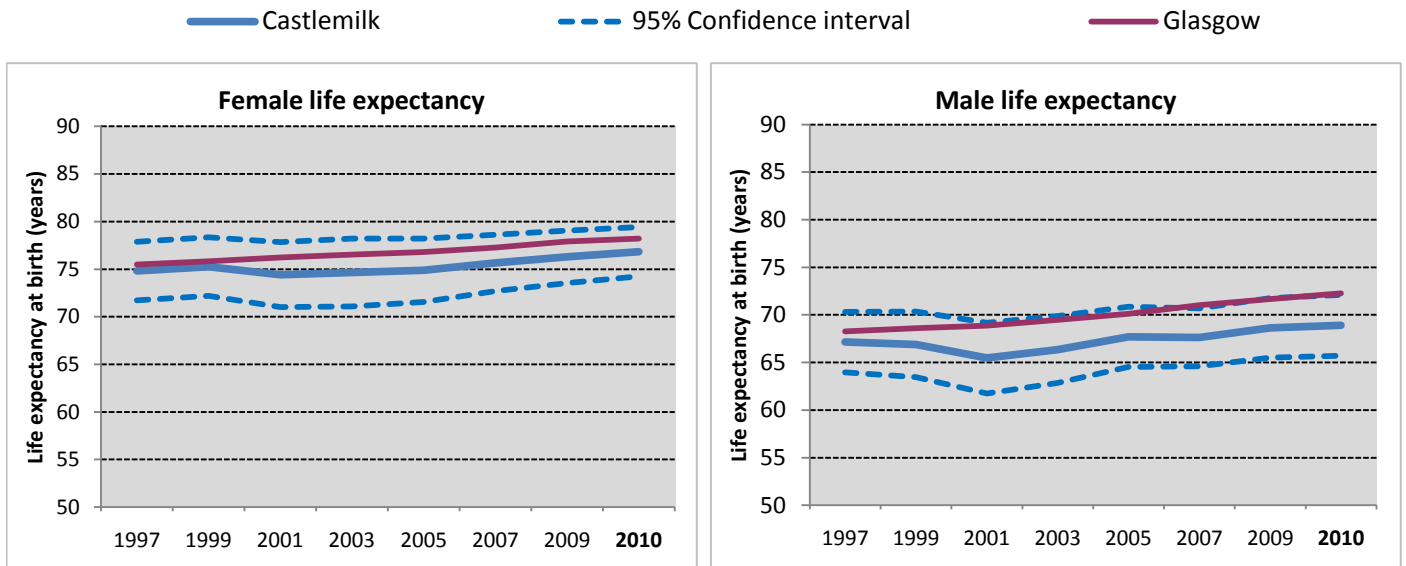
Castlemilk is a neighbourhood in the south of Glasgow with a population of 14,102.



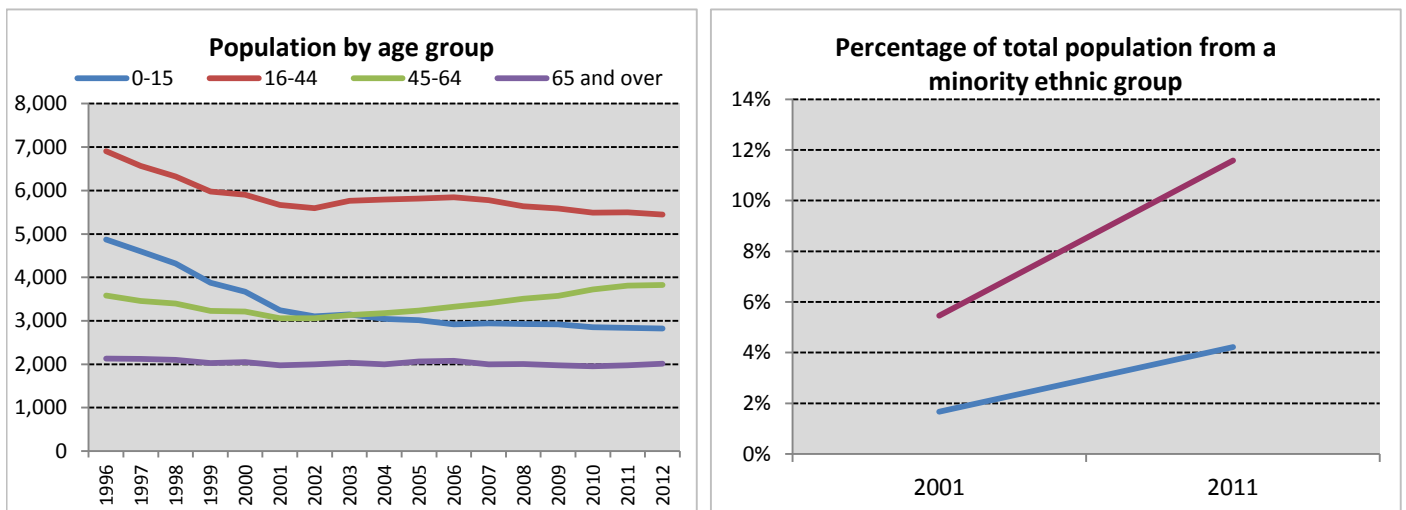
Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Women in Castlemilk live, on average, eight years longer than men. The estimates of both male and female life expectancy in Castlemilk are below the Glasgow average. Single parent households make up 54% of all households with dependent children and a high proportion of people claiming out of work benefits (37%) compared to the Glasgow average. A low proportion of the adults in the area have qualifications at 'Higher' level or above (26%).

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow	Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	2,821	20.0%	+24%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	9,269	65.7%	-6%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	1,117	7.9%	+9%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	895	6.3%	-5%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	597	4.2%	-64%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	4,036	36.4%	-13%	
	C3	Single parent households	1,073	54.4%	+35%	
	C4	Householders living alone	2,797	20.1%	-6%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	9,212	65.1%	+5%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	3,719	50.6%	+1%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	1,388	9.6%	-84%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	2,414	36.1%	-27%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	1,086	16.2%	-7%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	1,488	22.2%	-51%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	2,933	56.0%	+65%	
	S3	People in employment	4,814	46.2%	-19%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	720	5.1%	+48%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	3,275	36.9%	+73%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	2,881	25.6%	-47%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	130	18.1%	+53%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	5,015	35.6%	+66%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	2,980	33.3%	+75%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	1,460	44.4%	+38%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	9,833	69.5%	-10%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	4,349	30.8%	+35%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	68.9 years		-5%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	76.8 years		-2%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen slightly in recent years in Castlemilk, but has stayed below the Glasgow average. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), life expectancy was also below the Scottish average for both males and females.



The overall population of Castlemilk has fallen by around 19% between 1996 and 2012. This change was noticeable in all of the age groups shown except for people aged 45-64, the population of which increased. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 2% in 2001 to 4% in 2011, but remained below the Glasgow average from 2001 to 2011.

Notes

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