

# Children's circumstances, socio-demographic trends and general health in the CHANGE Childcare Pathfinder project area

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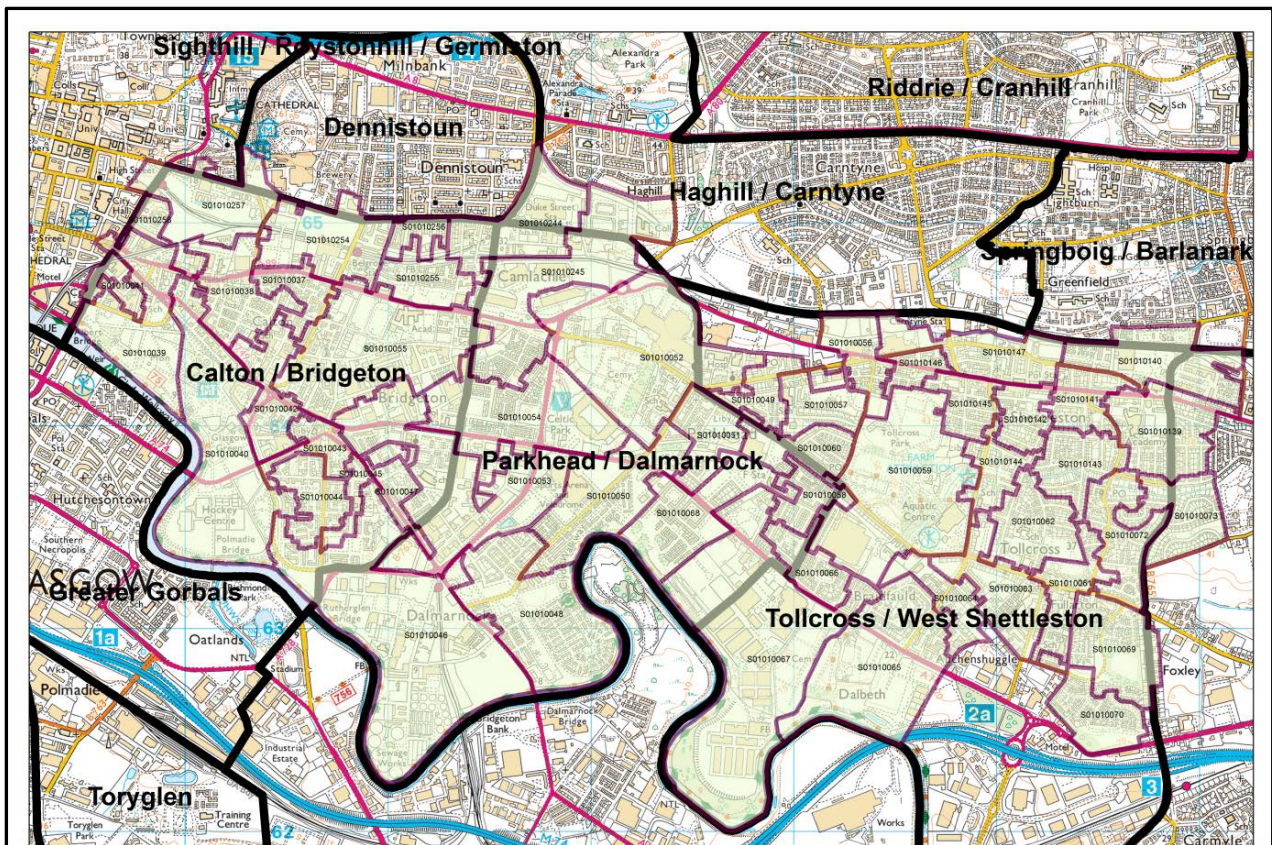
# Children’s circumstances, socio-demographic trends and general health in the CHANGE Childcare Pathfinder project area

## Introduction

This report provides a description of children’s circumstances, demographic trends and general health in the Glasgow neighbourhoods covered by the CHANGE (Childcare and Nurture, Glasgow East) project. The main sources of information that this report is based on come from [profiles of overall health in Glasgow neighbourhoods](#) and [children and young people’s profiles](#) published by GCPH on the Understanding Glasgow website. Additional data have been taken from internal data held by GCPH and from other published sources.

The map below (Figure 1) shows the area covered by the CHANGE project, which includes the Calton and Bridgeton, Parkhead and Dalmarnock and (the majority of) the Tollcross and West Shettleston neighbourhoods. The neighbourhood boundaries are outlined in black on the map, while the 2011 data zones within the project area are shown in red against a pale green background. The CHANGE area is defined by 52 data zones (2011 based) and 1152 postcodes across the east end of Glasgow.

**Figure 1 Area covered by CHANGE Pathfinder project**



The map boundaries illustrate that data zone boundaries do not exactly match the neighbourhood boundaries but are in general a close approximation. The southern part of Tollcross & West Shettleston neighbourhood is excluded from the CHANGE project. This area, which has a relatively small population, is predominantly occupied by business and industry and is cut off from the rest of Shettleston by the M74 motorway.

## Population

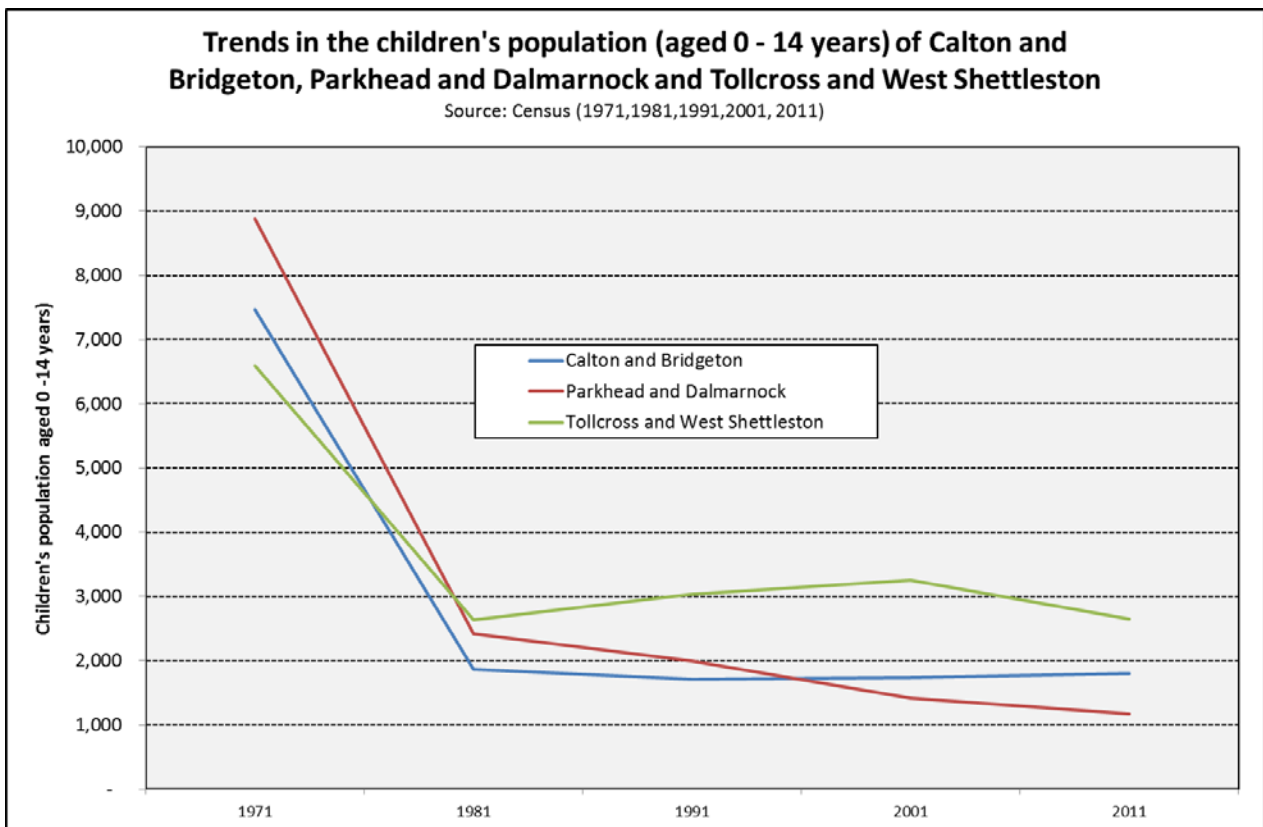
The overall population of the project area at mid-2015 was estimated to be 44,817 and, of this, around 7,500 are children (0- 15 years of age). Further details of the age structure of the children's population split by single year of age and by data zone are provided in Appendix 1.

The children's population is more concentrated in some parts of project area than others. In Calton and Bridgeton, 14% of the population are children; considerably below the Glasgow average. In contrast, nearly a quarter of the population of Parkhead and Dalmarnock (23%) are children and in Tollcross and West Shettleston children make up a fifth of the population (20%).

Although the minority ethnic population of each neighbourhood has risen in the last 10 years, reflecting a general trend across Glasgow, there are still relatively few young people from a minority ethnic group: 16% of under-25s in Calton and Bridgeton, 9% in Parkhead and Dalmarnock and 5% in Tollcross and West Shettleston.

Studying population trends over a longer period in time, it is apparent that the overall population and children's population of each neighbourhood in this area have reduced dramatically since the 1970s – see Figure 2. The child population of these neighbourhoods fell by 60-87% in the period 1971-2011.

**Figure 2 - Trends in the child population (aged 0 - 14 years) of Calton and Bridgeton, Parkhead and Dalmarnock and Tollcross and West Shettleston, 1971 - 2011**



The reduction in child populations through the 1970s is mirrored by reductions in the overall population of these neighbourhoods, which was driven by large scale housing demolitions of privately rented and owner

occupied tenemental properties through the 1970s, the loss and removal of shops and local amenities and the demise of industry in this period.<sup>1</sup>

## Refugees and asylum seekers<sup>2</sup>

A draft report for Glasgow City Council provides some basic information on refugees and asylum seekers living in Glasgow. Home Office data suggest that at the end of April 2015 there were 3,106 asylum seekers in Glasgow representing 0.5% of Glasgow’s population and that at the time Glasgow housed around 12.5% of all Asylum Seekers in the UK. There is very little available data on refugees but the Scottish Government estimate that there are around 20,000 in Scotland with the majority in Glasgow.

According to the report, 82% of Asylum Seekers are housed in just 10 postcode districts whilst 51% of refugees accessing Scottish Refugee Council or Glasgow City Council Refugee Support Team services live in seven postcode districts. The table below highlights 3 postcode districts in the east of the city which have some of the highest proportions of asylum seekers and refugees within Glasgow and which are within, or close by, the CHANGE project area.

Area of Glasgow and postcode district		% of asylum seekers	% of refugees accessing SRC services	% of refugees or applying to GCC Refugee Support Team
Springboig & Barlanark, Tollcross & West Shettleston	G32	11%	5%	4%
Dennistoun	G31	10%	4%	1%
Calton & Bridgeton, Parkhead & Dalmarnock	G40	4%	2%	1%

This report also provided estimates – sourced from the Home Office via COSLA - of asylum seeker households and individuals for Glasgow constituencies. In Glasgow East, a large constituency including the CHANGE project area, it was estimated that there 452 asylum seeker households (families or individual asylum seekers) and 770 individuals overall living in the area.

## Infant health

A mixed picture of infant health across the area emerges based on various infant health indicators. A lower proportion of infants sleep in a supine position (the recommended sleeping position for infants) than the Glasgow average and more babies than average are exposed to passive smoking, particularly in Parkhead and Dalmarnock (26%). In 2015, while 28% of infants were exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in Calton and Bridgeton, which is slightly above the Glasgow average, in Tollcross and West Shettleston and Parkhead and Dalmarnock this percentage dropped to 14% and 15%, respectively.

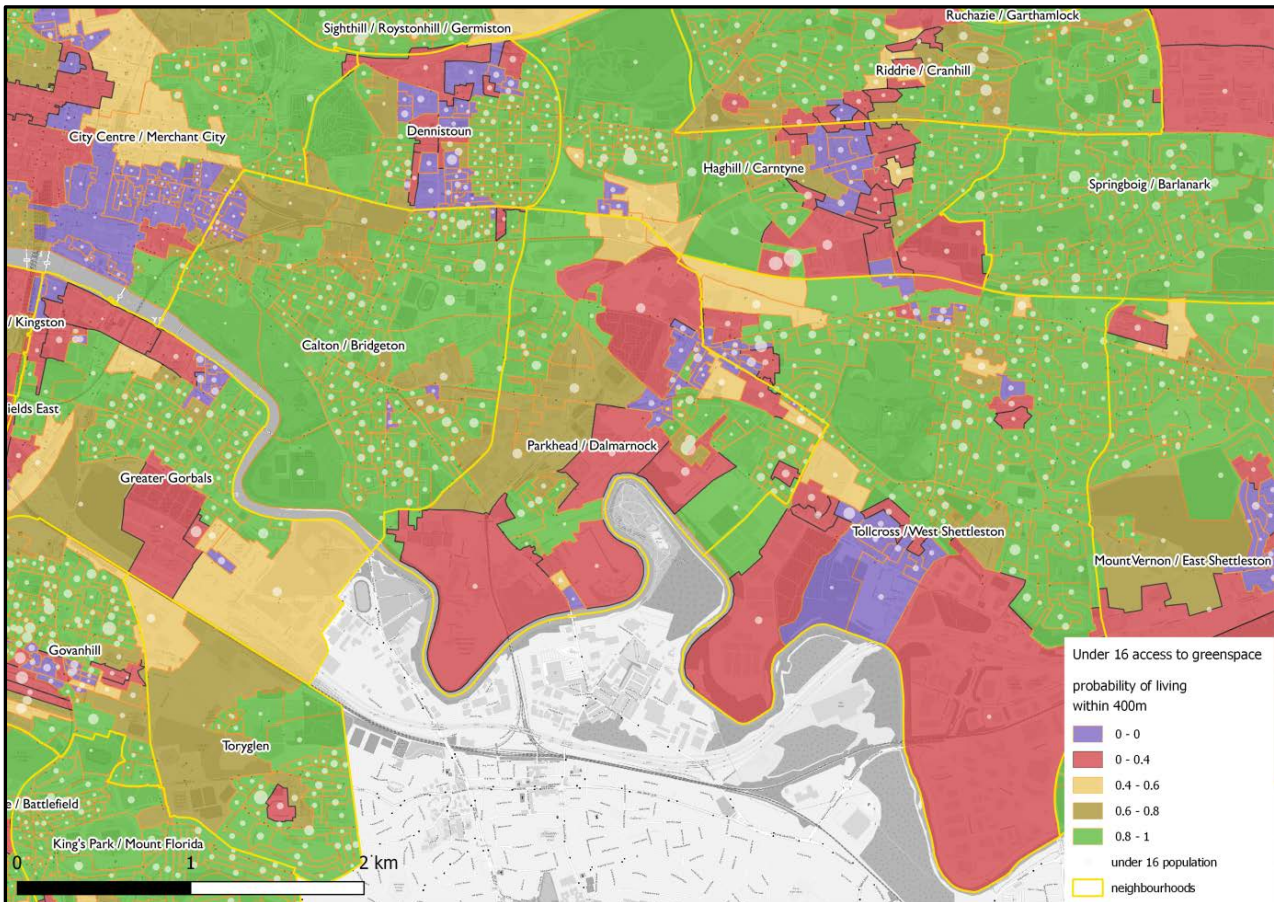
<sup>1</sup> Garnham L. Exploring neighbourhood change: Life, history, policy and health inequality across four parts of Glasgow (p25-26). GCPH 2017 (expected publication Aug 2017).

<sup>2</sup> CJM Research & Consultancy for Glasgow City Council. Mapping of Integration Networks under Integrated Grant Fund. Draft May 2015.

## Culture and environment

A higher than average percentage of primary school children walk to school, varying between 57% and 67% across the neighbourhoods in the period 2008-2015. In Calton and Bridgeton, 91% of children live within 400m of accessible greenspace, while in Tollcross and West Shettleston the equivalent figure is 81%, which drops to 61% in Parkhead and Dalmarnock. However, the figure for Parkhead and Dalmarnock does not take account of the recently opened park at Cuningar Loop which lies on the south side of the River Clyde adjacent to the southern end of this neighbourhood. The map below illustrates access to greenspace in the project area but has the same caveat.

**Figure 3 Map of Children’s access to greenspace in CHANE project area**



In terms of types of domestic housing, flats make up over 70% of dwellings across the whole CHANGE area with this rising to 86% of all dwellings in Calton and Bridgeton. Terraced dwellings make up about 10% of all dwellings in Calton and Bridgeton and in Tollcross and West Shettleston, while this figure rises to 18% of all dwellings in Parkhead and Dalmarnock. Semi-detached dwellings make up a minority of properties in all the areas: 1% in Calton and Bridgeton, 6% in Parkhead and Dalmarnock and 13% in Tollcross and West Shettleston (Source: GCC, 2012).

Housing tenure patterns have, and are, changing in the CHANGE project area. Social renting is still the most common type of tenure, but levels of social renting have reduced in each neighbourhood: in Calton and Bridgeton, social renting reduced from 56% in 2001 to 43% in 2014, in Parkhead and Dalmarnock the equivalent reduction was from 86% to 71% and in Tollcross and West Shettleston the reduction was from 55% to 45%. Over the same period private renting has increased in each neighbourhood, as it has across the city, rising from 10% in 2001 to 31% in 2014 in Calton and Bridgeton, from 2% to 12% in Parkhead and Dalmarnock and from 5% to 19% in Tollcross and West Shettleston (Source: GCC). Over this period, levels

of owner occupation reduced to 26% in Calton and Bridgeton and to 36% in Tollcross and West Shettleston by 2014, but rose slightly to 17% in Parkhead and Dalmarnock.

Overcrowded households with children make up 20-25% of all households containing children in the CHANGE area; a higher level than the Glasgow average.

### **Health issues relating to behaviour and environment**

In Glasgow as a whole, it is estimated that 6% of Primary 1 children are obese. Within the project area, these estimates vary from a similar level in Tollcross and West Shettleston (6%), to 8% in Parkhead and Dalmarnock and 9% in Calton and Bridgeton. Dental health among children provides another metric for assessing children's dietary health, levels of children hospitalised for dental treatment are below the Glasgow average in Calton and Bridgeton, but 30-32% higher than the Glasgow average in Tollcross and West Shettleston and in Parkhead and Dalmarnock.

### **Crime and safety**

The children and young people's profiles contain various indicators that illustrate levels of child vulnerability and the likelihood of children being affected or involved in crime. On most of these measures the three neighbourhoods in the CHANGE area show higher than average levels of vulnerability and exposure to violence and crime. Parkhead and Dalmarnock stands out as having particularly high levels of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter's Administration (+136% above Glasgow average), offending (+29%), being a victim of crime (+87%) and being hospitalised due to an assault (+97%).

In addition, drug misuse and drug related litter to public drug injecting have been identified as a serious concern in Glasgow City Centre and in Calton and Bridgeton neighbourhoods.<sup>3</sup> The photos below show examples of drug related litter in Calton. Plans are underway to establish a safe drug consumption/heroin assisted treatment facility in the south east of the city centre to improve health outcomes for public drug injectors, and to reduce the impact of public injecting on local residents and businesses through reduced drug related litter, public injecting drug use, criminal activity and other anti-social behaviours.

### **Photographs of drug-related litter in Calton neighbourhood**



### **Social and economic factors**

Lone parent households make up at least half of all households with children in the CHANGE area. In 2001 in Calton and Bridgeton 51% of households with children were lone parent households. In Tollcross and

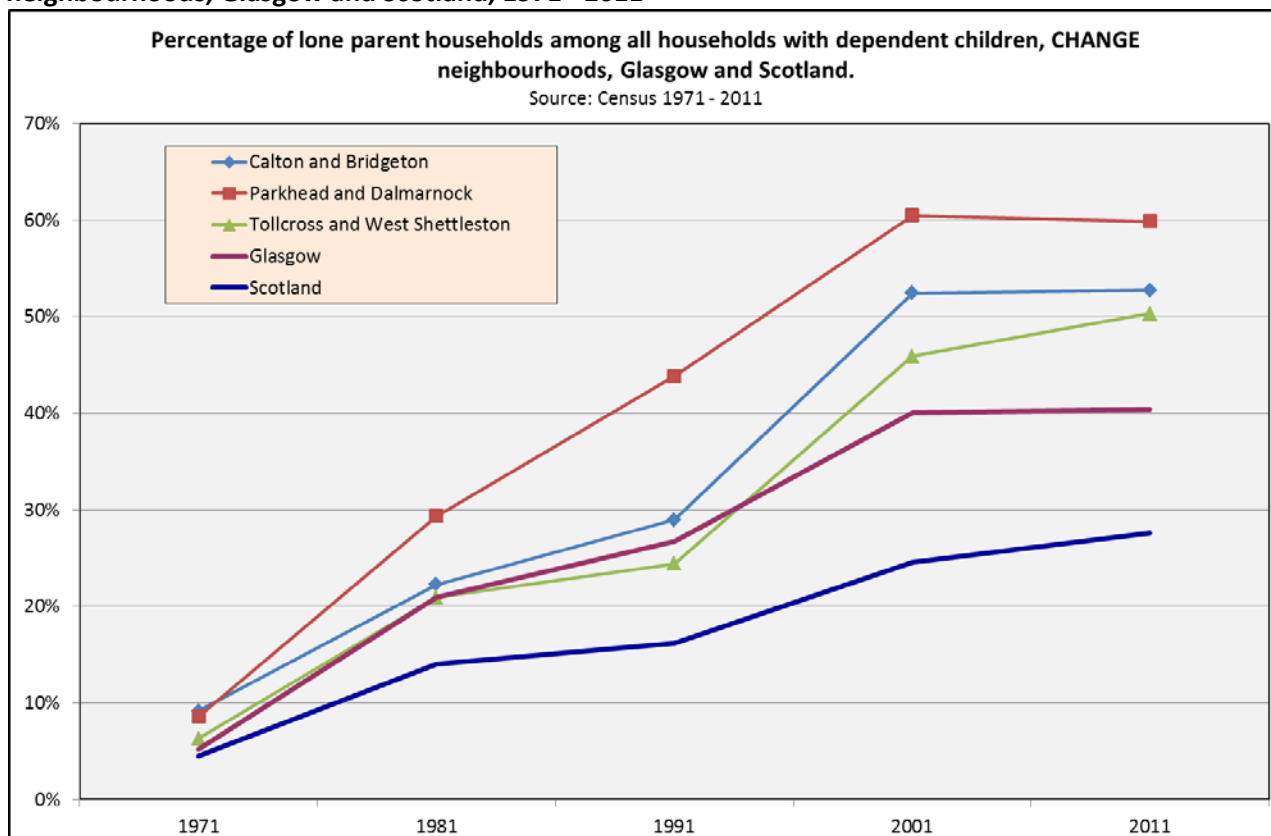
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<sup>3</sup> Tweed E, Rodgers M. "Taking away the chaos": The health needs of people who inject drugs in public places in Glasgow city centre. Glasgow: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, 2015. Available at <http://www.nhsggc.org.uk/your-health/public-health/reports/health-needs-of-drug-injectors/>

West Shettleston the proportion was similar (50%), while in Parkhead and Dalmarnock 61% of households with children were lone parent households.

Figure 4 illustrates how the proportion of lone parent households has increased in the CHANGE neighbourhoods and in Glasgow as a whole since 1971. It is worth noting the lone parent household indicator represents households with children where there is only one adult in residence, and so reflects family household structure purely in terms of residential arrangements.

**Figure 4 Percentage of lone parent households among all households with dependent children, CHANGE neighbourhoods, Glasgow and Scotland, 1971 - 2011<sup>4</sup>**



Across the whole of Glasgow 31% of children were estimated to be living in poverty (as at August 2014). This figure is higher in the CHANGE neighbourhoods rising to 31% in Tollcross and West Shettleston, 42% in Calton and Bridgeton and 59% in Parkhead and Dalmarnock, the highest level among Glasgow neighbourhoods (Figure 5). Parkhead and Dalmarnock also has the highest level of people in income deprivation (38%), in employment deprivation (36%) and claiming out of work benefits (40%). Calton and Bridgeton and Tollcross and West Shettleston do also have higher levels of people affected by deprivation than the Glasgow average, but not to quite the same extent as in Parkhead and Dalmarnock. Recent estimates of child poverty provided by DWP show that levels of child poverty in the city have risen<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Due to slight differences in the Census data used, the figures in the graph above are marginally different from those quoted at the beginning of this section. This indicator is not fully comparable over time due to the differences in definition of the age of the dependent child and variations in the definition of a lone parent household between Censuses.

<sup>5</sup> Definition of % of children in poverty: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data)

Of the 52 data zones within the CHANGE project area, 30 data zones (58%) are among the 10% most deprived data zones in Scotland and 38 data zones (73%) are among the 20% of most deprived data zones in Scotland (Source: SIMD 2016).

**Figure 5 Percentage of children in poverty, Glasgow neighbourhoods, August 2014**

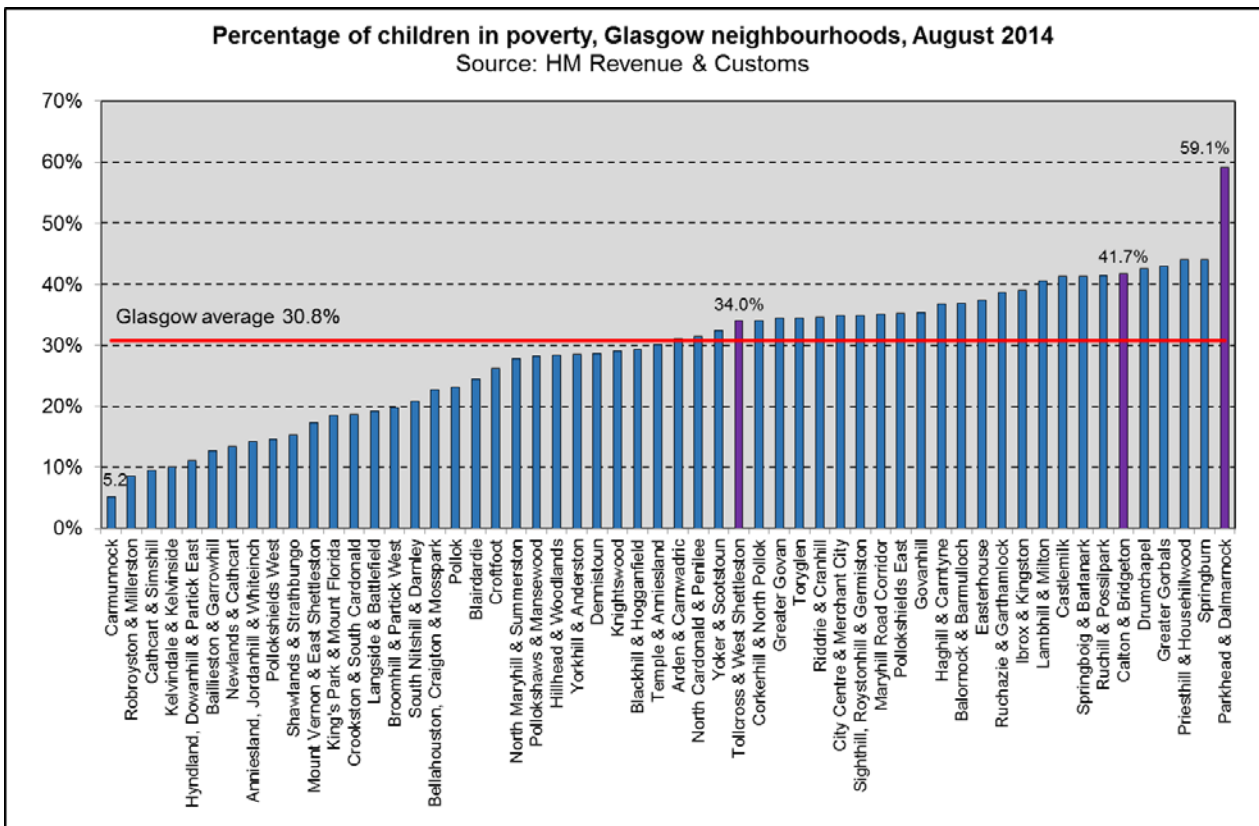
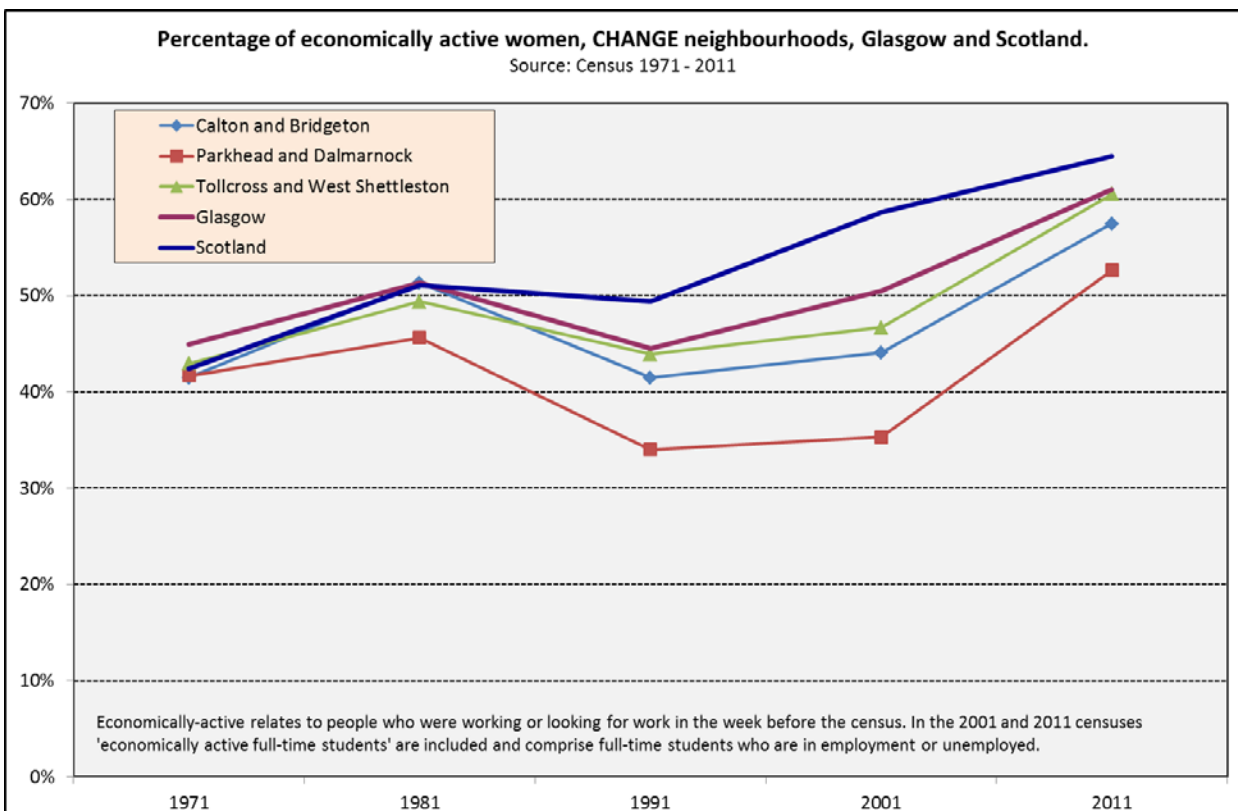


Figure 6 illustrates how the proportion of woman in the population who are economically active has risen nationally, in Glasgow and in the CHANGE neighbourhoods over the last 40 years.

**Figure 6 Percentage of economically active women, CHANGE neighbourhoods, Glasgow and Scotland, 1971 - 2011**





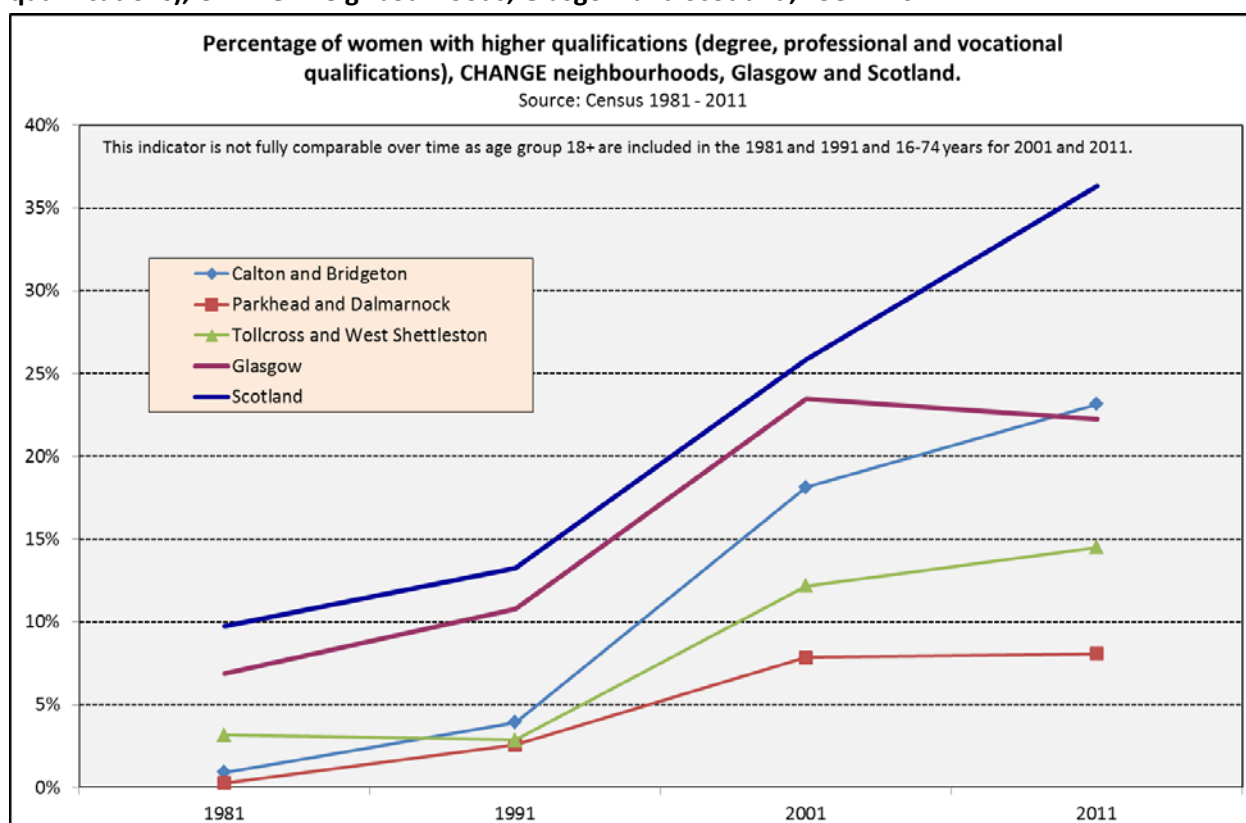
Over the same period, 1971 to 2011, male economic activity rates have reduced but economic activity rates among men remain higher than among women<sup>6</sup>. Levels of part-time employment are much higher among women than men. In the three CHANGE neighbourhoods, 22% of working age women (16-64 year olds) in Calton and Bridgeton worked part-time in 2011, in Parkhead and Dalmarnock this rose to 33% and the proportion of woman working part-time in Tollcross and West Shettleston was similarly high at 32%.

### Learning and education

The profile of school attendance, attainment in S4 and post-school destinations shows that the neighbourhoods in the project area generally have a worse set of outcomes on these measures than the Glasgow average. Secondary school attendance is slightly below the Glasgow average and, more significantly, exam attainment for S4 pupils in 2012/13 was 18-26% lower than the Glasgow average in the project neighbourhoods. In 2012, 52% of 16-19 years olds were not involved in education, employment or training in Tollcross and West Shettleston and the equivalent figure for Parkhead and Dalmarnock was even higher at 65%; in contrast, in Calton and Bridgeton only 22% were not involved in education, employment or training, a figure which was below the Glasgow average.

Census data provides a picture of how the level of formal qualifications among adults in these communities has increased. Figure 7 shows the trend from 1981 to 2011 in the proportion of women with higher level qualifications (degrees, professional and vocational qualifications).

**Figure 7 Percentage of women with higher qualifications (degrees, professional and vocational qualifications), CHANGE neighbourhoods, Glasgow and Scotland, 1981 - 2011**



<sup>6</sup> Economically-active relates to people who were working or looking for work in the week before the census. Over the Census years shown the data are not completely comparable:

- In the 2001 and 2011 censuses 'Economically active full-time students' were included and comprise full-time students who are in employment or unemployed.
- The denominator, the total number of people working, is not comparable across all years as different age groups are available for census years.

The percentage of women with higher level qualifications has risen in all three neighbourhoods over this period, but most notably in Calton and Bridgeton, where the proportion of women with a higher qualification now exceeds the Glasgow average. The trend in the proportion of men with higher qualifications follows a similar pattern to that for women.

### Health and wellbeing

The proportions of pre-school children identified as having likely development difficulties in the period 2012-2014 was higher than the Glasgow average in all the project neighbourhoods, but particularly notably in Parkhead and Dalmarnock where the figure was 66% above the Glasgow average. Referrals to child and adolescent mental health services in 2015/2016 were 12% above the Glasgow average in Parkhead and Dalmarnock and 30% higher in Tollcross and West Shettleston. In 2011, the proportion of young people whose daily activities were limited by disability in Tollcross and West Shettleston was 17% higher than the Glasgow average and 38% above the Glasgow average in Parkhead and Dalmarnock.

Estimates of years of life lived in good health for both men and women in the CHANGE neighbourhoods are much lower than the Glasgow average (Figures 8 and 9). Parkhead and Dalmarnock has the lowest estimate of healthy life expectancy for men (47 years) and women (50 years) in Glasgow, while Calton and Bridgeton has the fifth lowest estimate of healthy life expectancy for men (49 years) and women (52 years) in Glasgow. Estimates of healthy life expectancy for men and women in Tollcross and West Shettleston, 52 years and 54 years, respectively, are also notably lower than the Glasgow average.

**Figure 8 Female healthy life expectancy at birth, Glasgow Neighbourhoods, 2011**

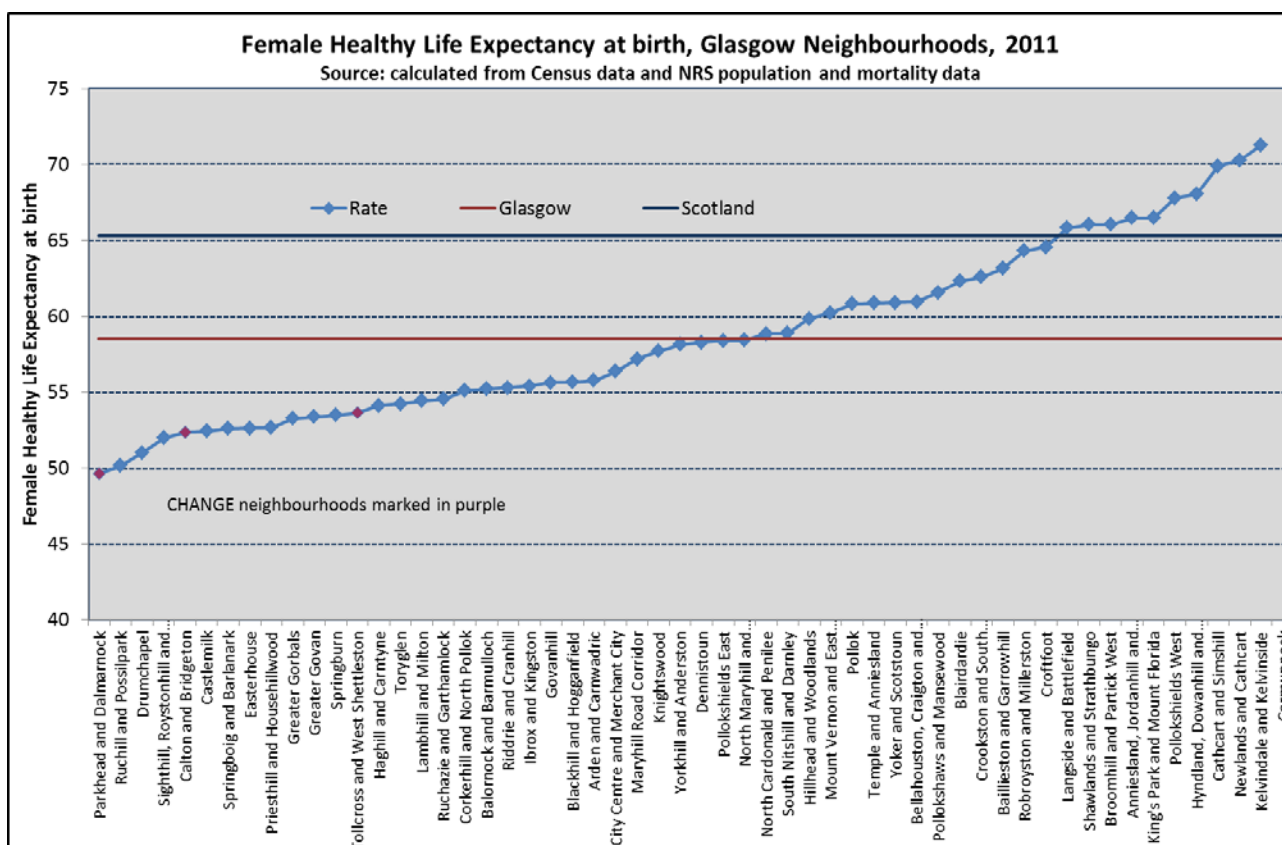
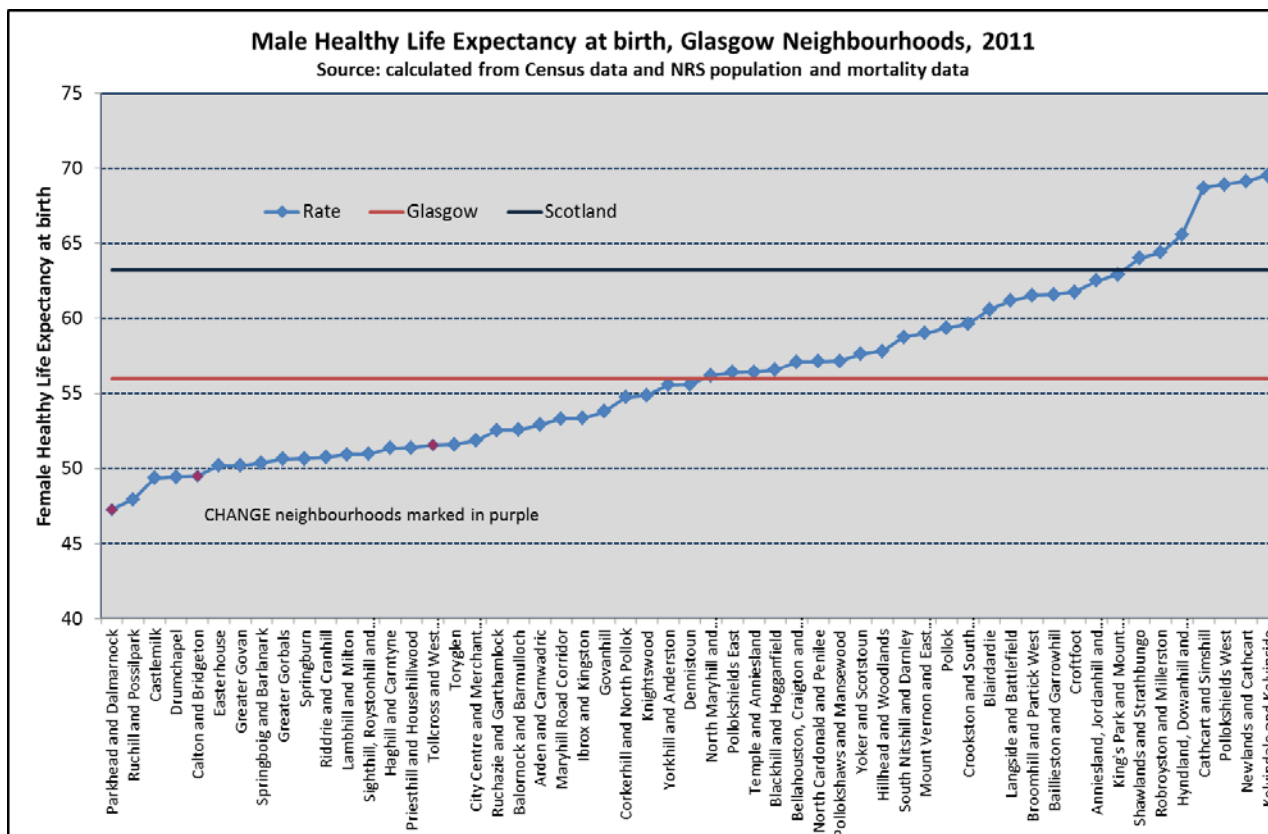


Figure 9 Male healthy life expectancy at birth, Glasgow Neighbourhoods, 2011



Overall life expectancy in the CHANGE neighbourhoods increased over the last decade (up to 2008-2012) but life expectancy for men and women remains lower than the Glasgow average. Life expectancy for women in these neighbourhoods tends to be on average 6 to 9 years longer than for men. In 2008-2012, male life expectancy at birth in the three CHANGE neighbourhoods ranged between 68 and 70 years, while female life expectancy ranged between 76 and 77 years.

**Summary**

The data compiled in this context report highlight how the CHANGE project area and three neighbourhoods that lie within the area have changed over time in terms of demography, socioeconomic status and health. The population of each neighbourhood dropped substantially during the 1970s due to largescale demolition of privately rented and owner-occupied tenemental properties, the removal and demolition of many shops and amenities, population movement to the peripheral housing estates and the broader impacts of deindustrialisation of the period. Over the same period the make-up of family households has changed dramatically and nowadays lone parent households make up at least half of all households with children.

On most socioeconomic measures the project area remains one of the most deprived in Scotland, with the Parkhead and Dalmarnock neighbourhood standing out as having the highest levels of child poverty and deprivation within the CHANGE area and indeed this neighbourhood would have the highest – or close to the highest – figures for many of these indicators nationally.

Measures of children’s health, such as obesity and dental health, tend to be worse than the Glasgow average and children in the project area have a higher levels of vulnerability and exposure to violence and crime.

There has been a steady upward trend in the proportion of women with higher level qualifications, particularly in Calton and Bridgeton, and also in the proportion of women who are economically active.

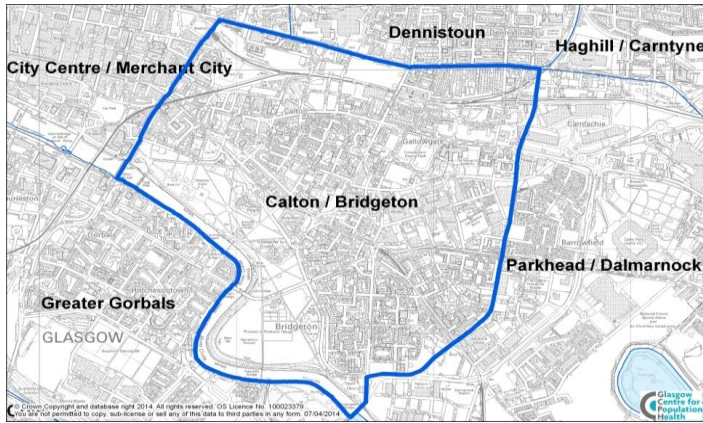
A higher than average proportion of pre-school children are assessed as having likely development difficulties compared to Glasgow as a whole. Referrals to child and adolescent mental health services and levels of disability are higher than the Glasgow average in Parkhead and Dalmarnock and in Tollcross and West Shettleston. Despite increase in life expectancy for both men and women in the project neighbourhoods, life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in these neighbourhoods is still significantly below the national and Glasgow average.

### Appendix 1 Population of CHANGE area by single year of age, 2015

52 (2011) data zones in Childcare Pathfinder area		2015 Population estimates (Source: Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE), NRS)																Total population	
Data Zone	Neighbourhood	Age (in years)															0-15	All ages	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
S01010042	Calton / Bridgeton	20	23	13	19	10	3	11	21	5	8	10	8	8	1	6	7	173	1334
S01010043	Calton / Bridgeton	10	21	5	5	3	6	9	3	10	5	3	5	5	2	13	11	116	741
S01010044	Calton / Bridgeton	15	10	18	18	17	8	4	17	8	18	17	18	18	17	5	4	212	1196
S01010045	Calton / Bridgeton	8	10	8	8	7	15	14	7	15	8	7	8	8	7	18	14	162	586
S01010037	Calton / Bridgeton	9	4	0	0	3	5	5	3	5	0	3	0	0	3	2	5	47	664
S01010038	Calton / Bridgeton	10	12	10	10	6	2	2	6	2	10	6	10	10	6	9	2	113	968
S01010039	Calton / Bridgeton	5	0	0	0	3	8	8	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	2	8	51	1021
S01010040	Calton / Bridgeton	5	5	5	5	3	6	6	3	6	5	3	5	5	3	6	6	77	885
S01010041	Calton / Bridgeton	6	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	46	795
S01010244	Calton / Bridgeton	6	4	4	4	4	10	10	4	10	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	96	653
S01010046	Calton / Bridgeton	21	10	10	10	10	13	13	10	13	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	186	794
S01010047	Calton / Bridgeton	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	104	791
S01010254	Calton / Bridgeton	14	9	9	9	9	3	3	9	3	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	119	1066
S01010255	Calton / Bridgeton	11	4	4	4	4	8	8	4	8	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	91	748
S01010256	Calton / Bridgeton	10	16	16	16	16	13	13	16	13	16	16	16	16	16	13	13	235	857
S01010257	Calton / Bridgeton	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	32	1271
S01010258	Calton / Bridgeton	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	73	1716
S01010053	Calton / Bridgeton	14	7	7	7	7	16	16	7	16	7	7	7	7	7	16	16	164	937
S01010055	Calton / Bridgeton	15	7	7	7	7	17	17	7	17	7	7	7	7	7	17	17	170	1266
S01010073	Mount Vernon / East Shettleston	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	99	733
S01010066	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	195	757
S01010067	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	17	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	107	606
S01010068	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	28	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	298	1033
S01010245	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	15	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	135	822
S01010048	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	465	1532
S01010058	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	168	781
S01010050	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	28	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	328	1537
S01010051	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	68	743
S01010052	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	206	750
S01010054	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	172	610
S01010140	Springboig / Barlanark	16	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	106	808
S01010061	Tollcross / West Shettleston	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	118	552
S01010062	Tollcross / West Shettleston	19	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	274	826
S01010063	Tollcross / West Shettleston	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	56	915
S01010064	Tollcross / West Shettleston	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	108	504
S01010065	Tollcross / West Shettleston	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	81	852
S01010147	Tollcross / West Shettleston	13	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	268	945
S01010056	Tollcross / West Shettleston	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	102	460
S01010057	Tollcross / West Shettleston	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	50	437
S01010059	Tollcross / West Shettleston	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	97	602
S01010060	Tollcross / West Shettleston	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	209	935
S01010049	Tollcross / West Shettleston	20	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	80	851
S01010139	Tollcross / West Shettleston	14	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	269	1033
S01010141	Tollcross / West Shettleston	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	162	867
S01010069	Tollcross / West Shettleston	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	157	857
S01010070	Tollcross / West Shettleston	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	64	644
S01010072	Tollcross / West Shettleston	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	98	811
S01010142	Tollcross / West Shettleston	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	161	666
S01010143	Tollcross / West Shettleston	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	115	720
S01010144	Tollcross / West Shettleston	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	222	777
S01010145	Tollcross / West Shettleston	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	105	819
S01010146	Tollcross / West Shettleston	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	130	743
	All areas	606	481	455	461	448	474	480	459	480	450	448	450	450	438	482	478	7540	44817

# Children and Young People's Profile for Calton and Bridgeton

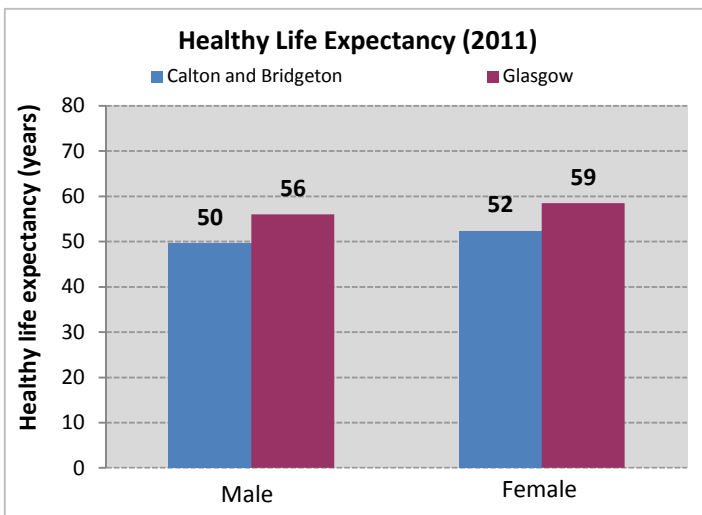
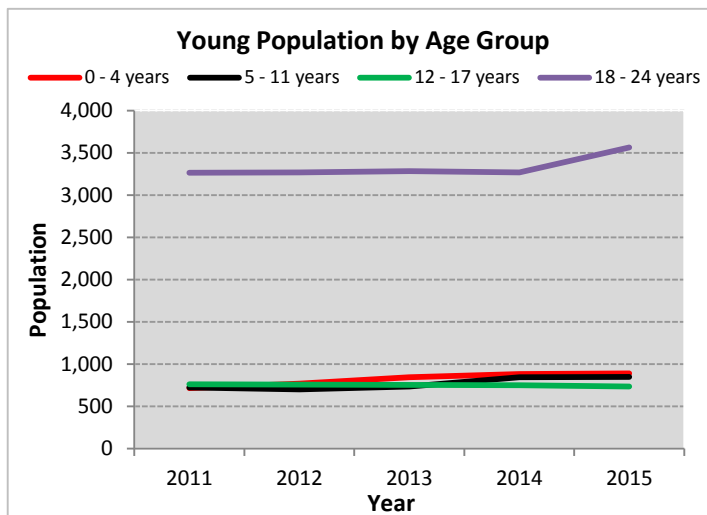
Calton and Bridgeton has a population of 6,045 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).



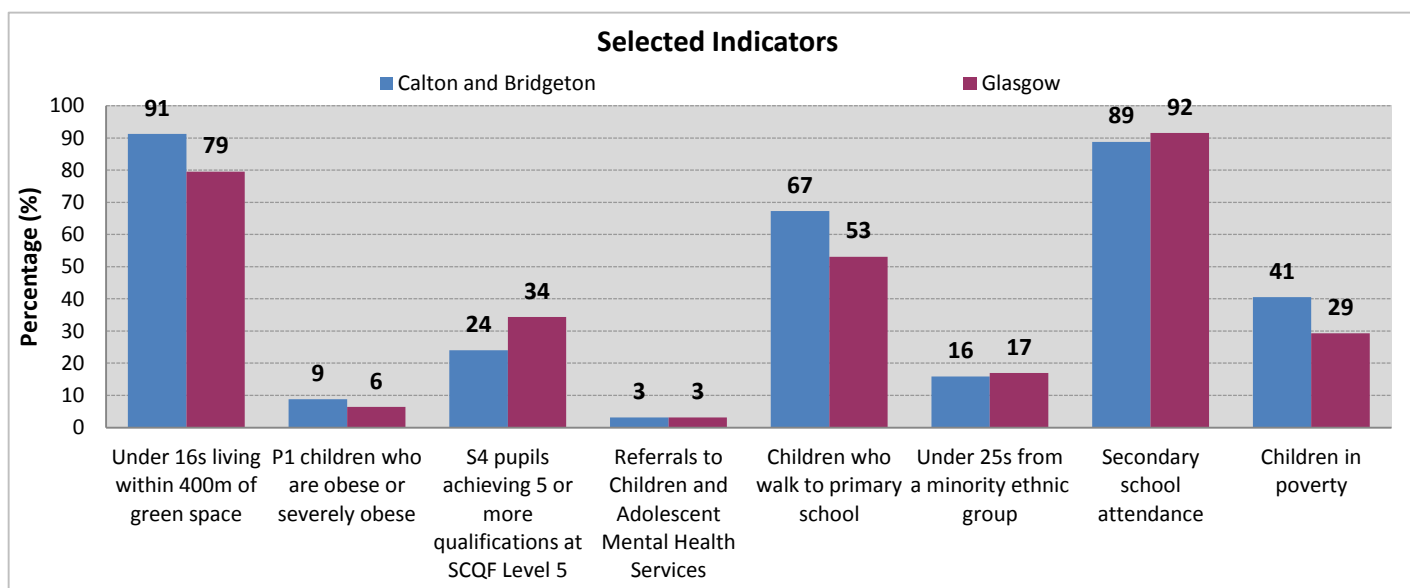
## Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of school age children in Calton and Bridgeton is markedly lower than Glasgow as a whole. 16% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 91% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has more overcrowding (+40%) and higher levels of obesity in P1 children (+38%) than Glasgow overall. S4 pupil attainment is lower (-30%) than the Glasgow average but 90% of children leaving school go onto a positive destination (higher/further education, employment or training). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are higher than the Glasgow average (+10%) and communication delay in young children is also higher than average (+27%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	890	5%	-17%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	851	5%	-30%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	737	4%	-27%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	3,567	20%	+65%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	188	11.8	-3%	2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	883	16%	-6%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	142	80%	-14%	2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	17%	+16%	2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	11	2%	-24%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	67%	+27%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	2,022	91%	+15%	2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	9%	+38%	2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	27	12.2	-8%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration <sup>6</sup>	44	2%	+11%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	39	26.9	-9%	2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	38	26.2	+25%	2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	1.6	+16%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	11.1	+10%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	935	41%	+38%	2013
	Lone parent households	639	51%	+26%	2011
	Overcrowded households with children	510	25%	+40%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	90	30%	+27%	2014
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	18	24%	-30%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	89%	-3%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	86	90%	-0%	2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	204	22%	-19%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	8%	+10%	2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	70	3%	+1%	2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	49.5	-12%	2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	52.4	-11%	2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	319	6%	-3%	2011



The number of 18-24 year olds in Calton and Bridgeton has increased by 9% since 2011, but the number of 0-4 year olds has increased by 24%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 6 years lower than Glasgow as a whole and 7 years lower for females.

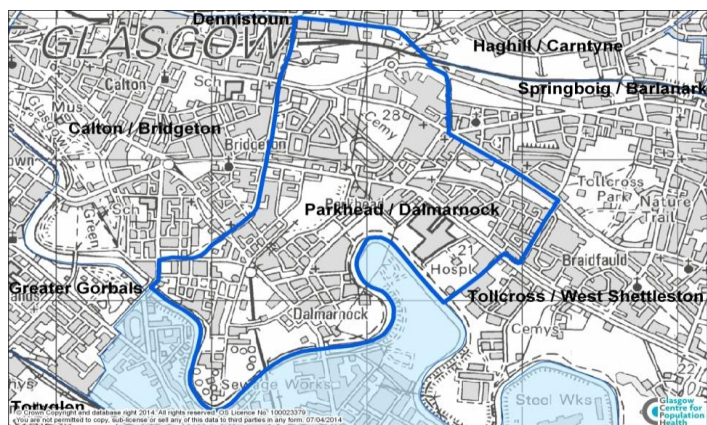


Pupil attainment in Calton and Bridgeton is lower than the Glasgow average, while child poverty and P1 obesity levels are higher. More children than average live in proximity to green space and primary school children are more likely to walk to school. Secondary school attendance is lower than Glasgow overall while the proportion of referrals to children and adolescent mental health services and the proportion of children and young people from ethnic minority groups are on a par with Glasgow as a whole.

## Notes

1. Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
2. Indicators are aggregated using latest available datazone (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 datazones.
3. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
4. Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
5. 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
6. Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
7. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of [www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles](http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles).

Parkhead and Dalmarnock has a population of 2,947 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).

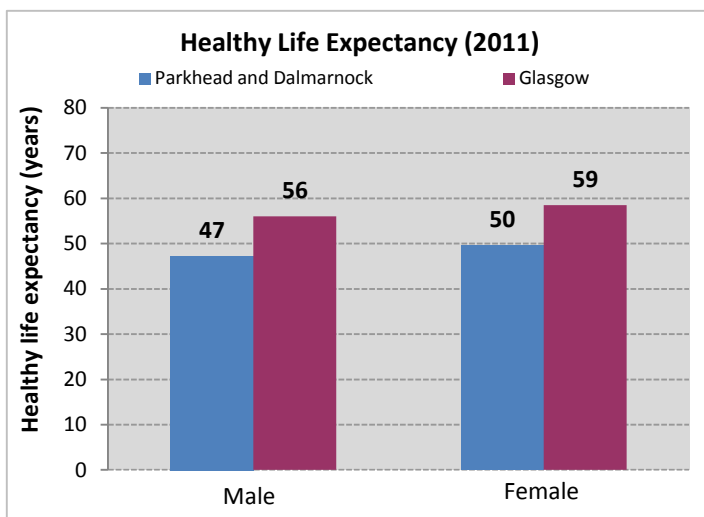
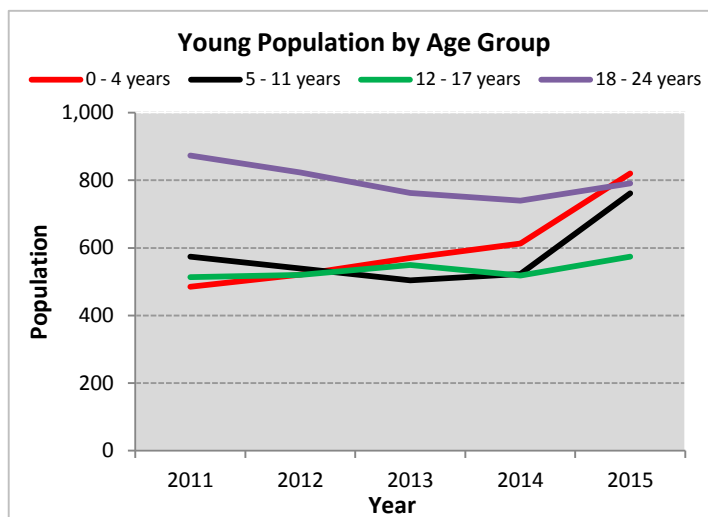


## Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

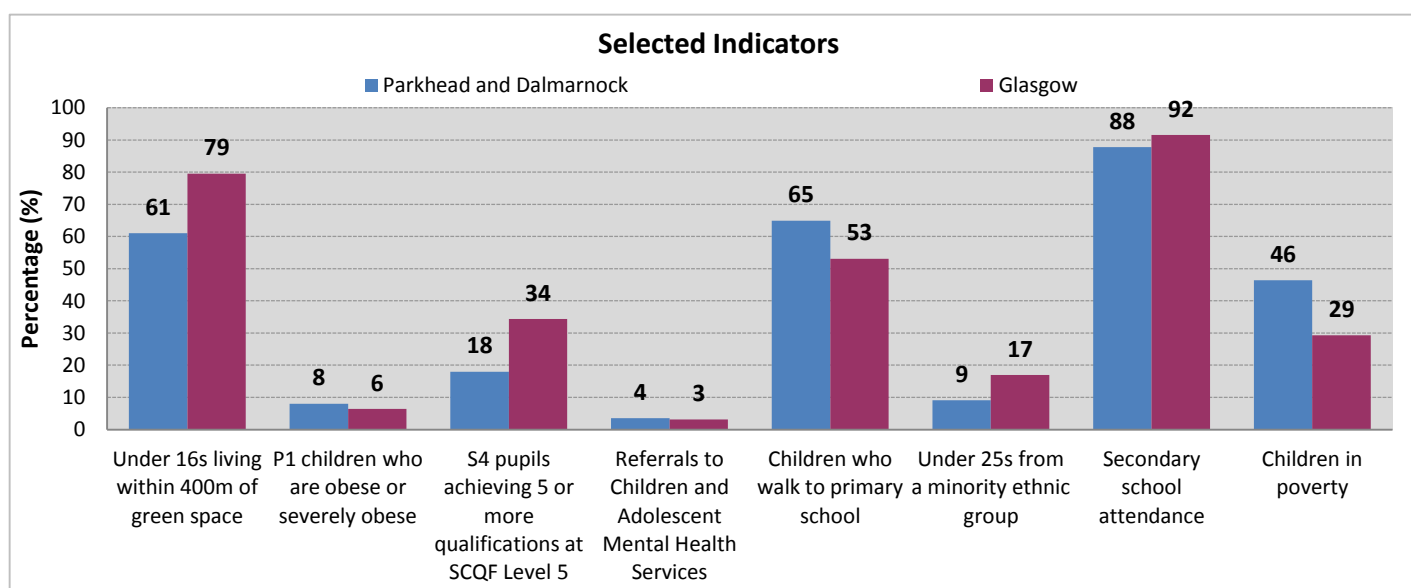
The proportion of school age children in Parkhead and Dalmarnock is higher than Glasgow as a whole. 9% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 61% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has more referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (+136%), children in poverty (+58%) and victims of crime (+87%) than in Glasgow overall. S4 pupil attainment is lower (-48%) than the Glasgow average and approximately 65% of 16-19 year olds are not in employment, education or training (+134%). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are higher than the Glasgow average (+66%) but communication delay in young children is lower than average (-6%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	820	9%	+53%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	762	8%	+24%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	574	6%	+13%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	791	9%	-27%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	108	15.5	+27%	2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	223	9%	-46%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	126	85%	-9%	2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	26%	+72%	2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	9	3%	+3%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	65%	+22%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	907	61%	-23%	2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	8%	+26%	2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	26	17.5	+32%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration <sup>6</sup>	63	4%	+136%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	41	38.5	+29%	2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	42	39.4	+87%	2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	2.6	+97%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	11.4	+13%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	770	46%	+58%	2013
	Lone parent households	563	61%	+52%	2011
	Overcrowded households with children	319	22%	+24%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	45	22%	-6%	2014
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	9	18%	-48%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	88%	-4%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	52	85%	-5%	2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	217	65%	+134%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	12%	+66%	2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	69	4%	+12%	2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	47.3	-16%	2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	49.7	-15%	2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	200	8%	+38%	2011





The number of 0-24 year olds in Parkhead and Dalmarnock has increased by 21% since 2011, while the numbers of 0-4 and 5-11 year olds have increased by 69% and 33%, respectively. Healthy life expectancy for males and females is 9 years lower than Glasgow as a whole.



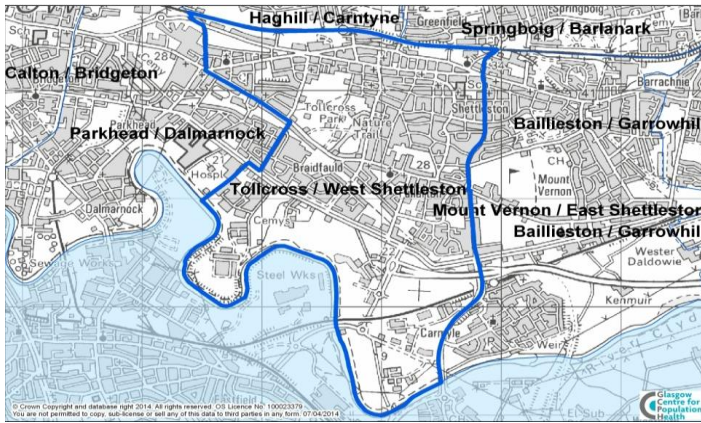
Pupil attainment in Parkhead and Dalmarnock is markedly lower than the Glasgow average, while child poverty and P1 obesity levels are higher. Although fewer children than average live in proximity to green space, primary school age children are more likely to walk to school. Secondary school attendance and the proportion of children and young people from minority ethnic groups are lower than Glasgow overall while referrals to children and adolescent mental health services are marginally higher.

### Notes

1. Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
2. Indicators are aggregated using latest available datazone (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 datazones.
3. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
4. Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
5. 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
6. Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
7. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of [www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles](http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles).

# Children and Young People's Profile for Tollcross and West Shettleston

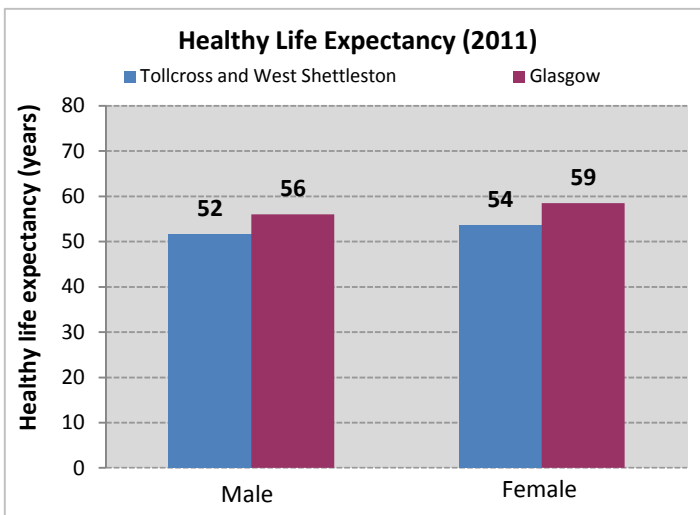
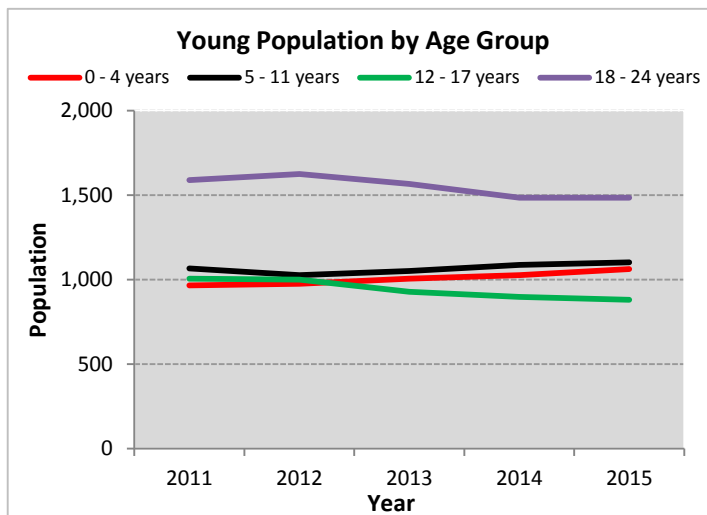
Tollcross and West Shettleston has a population of 4,532 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).



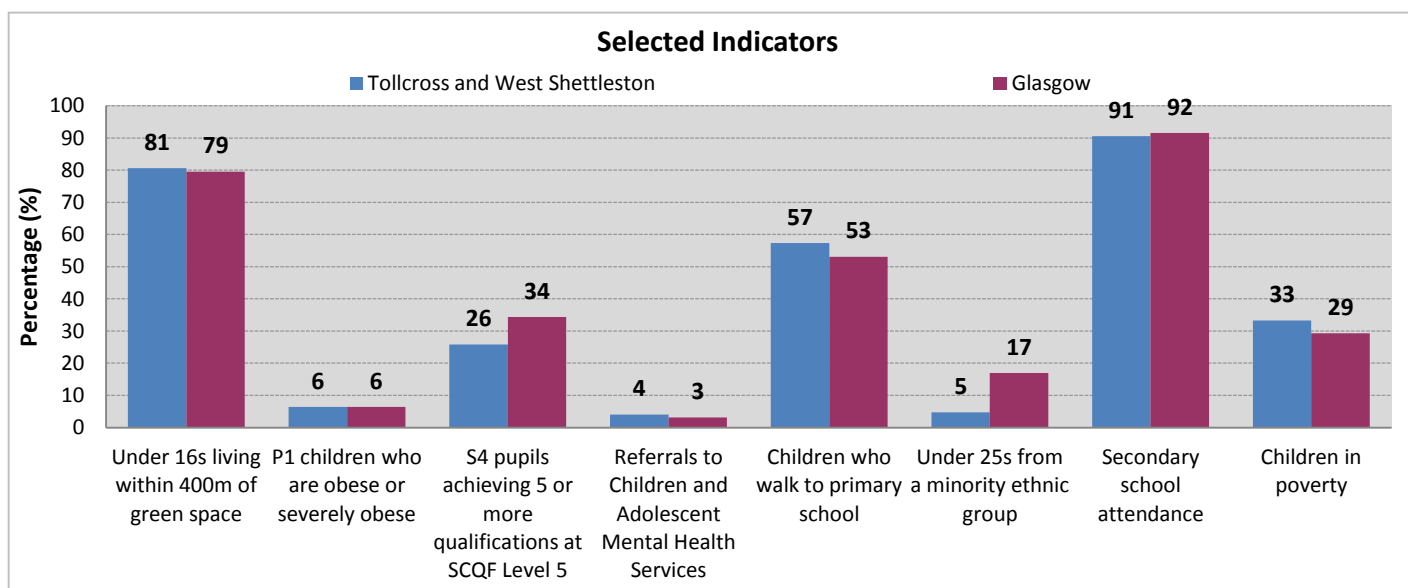
## Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of school age children in Tollcross and West Shettleston is slightly higher than Glasgow as a whole. 5% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 81% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has more referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (+28%), victims of crime (+23%) and hospitalisations for dental treatment (+30%) than Glasgow overall. S4 pupil attainment is lower (-25%) than the Glasgow average and approximately 52% of 16-19 year olds are not in employment, education or training. Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are higher than the Glasgow average (+7%) but communication delay in young children is lower than average (-9%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	1,063	7%		+15% 2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	1,102	7%		+4% 2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	882	6%		+1% 2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	1,485	9%		-21% 2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	222	13.8		+14% 2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	218	5%		-72% 2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	164	86%		-7% 2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	18%		+18% 2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	22	4%		+43% 2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	57%		+8% 2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	2,168	81%		+1% 2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	6%		-0% 2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	46	17.3		+30% 2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration <sup>6</sup>	61	2%		+28% 2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	53	32.7		+10% 2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	42	25.9		+23% 2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	1.6		+16% 2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	10.1		-0% 2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	1,010	33%		+14% 2013
	Lone parent households	1,021	50%		+24% 2011
	Overcrowded households with children	548	19%		+5% 2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	92	21%		-9% 2014
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	37	26%		-25% 2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	91%		-1% 2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	120	86%		-4% 2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	405	52%		+87% 2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	7%		+7% 2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	112	4%		+30% 2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	51.6		-8% 2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	53.7		-8% 2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	317	7%		+17% 2011



The number of 0-4 year olds in Tollcross and West Shettleston has increased by 10% since 2011, while the number of 12-17 year olds has decreased by 12%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 4 years lower than Glasgow as a whole and 5 years lower for females.

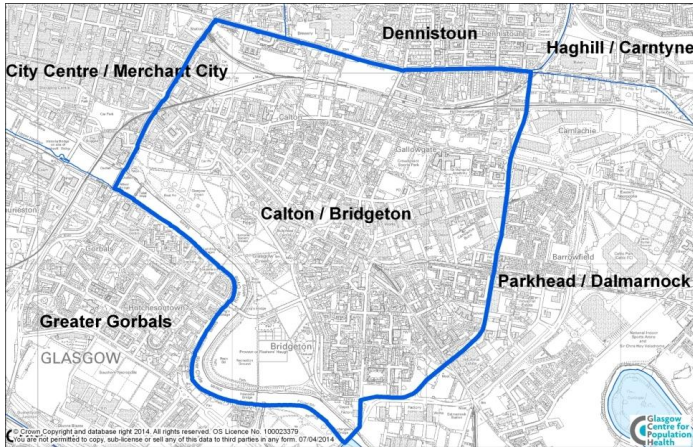


Pupil attainment in Tollcross and West Shettleston is lower than in Glasgow overall while child poverty is higher and P1 obesity levels are similar to the Glasgow average. More children than the Glasgow average live in proximity to green space and primary school children are more likely to walk to school. Secondary school attendance is lower than the Glasgow average while referrals to children and adolescent mental health services are higher.

## Notes

1. Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
2. Indicators are aggregated using latest available datazone (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 datazones.
3. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
4. Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
5. 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
6. Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
7. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of [www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles](http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles).

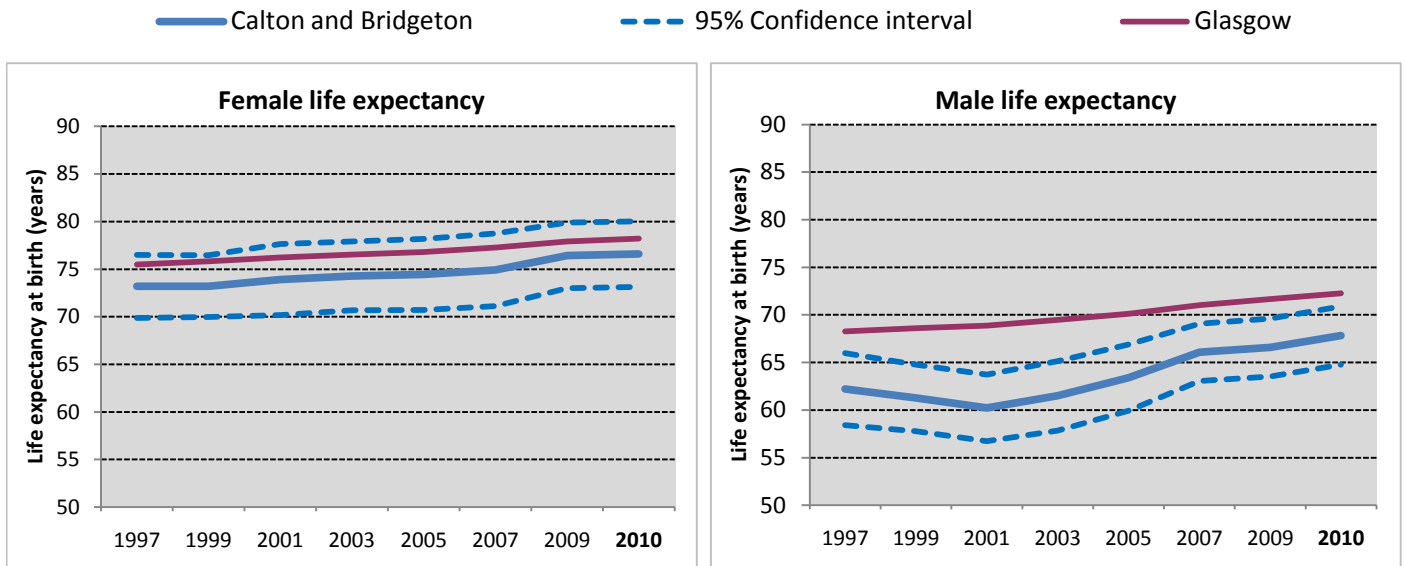
Calton and Bridgeton is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 15,552.



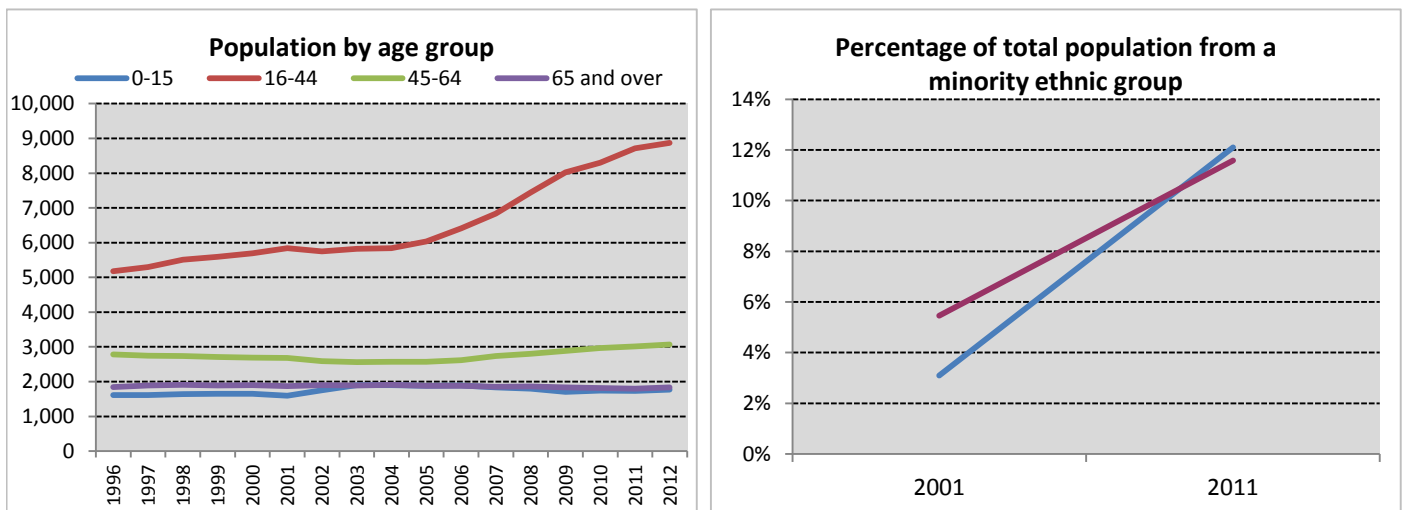
## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

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 34% of households with 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	2,468	33.6%	■	+21%	
	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%	2010
	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.

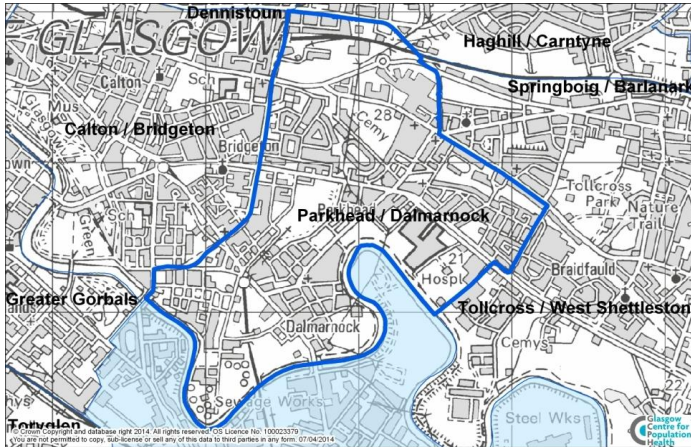


The population in Calton and Bridgeton increased significantly by 36% between 1996 and 2012, mainly due to a large increase in the numbers of young adults (16-44 year olds). The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 3% in 2001 to 12% in 2011 and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

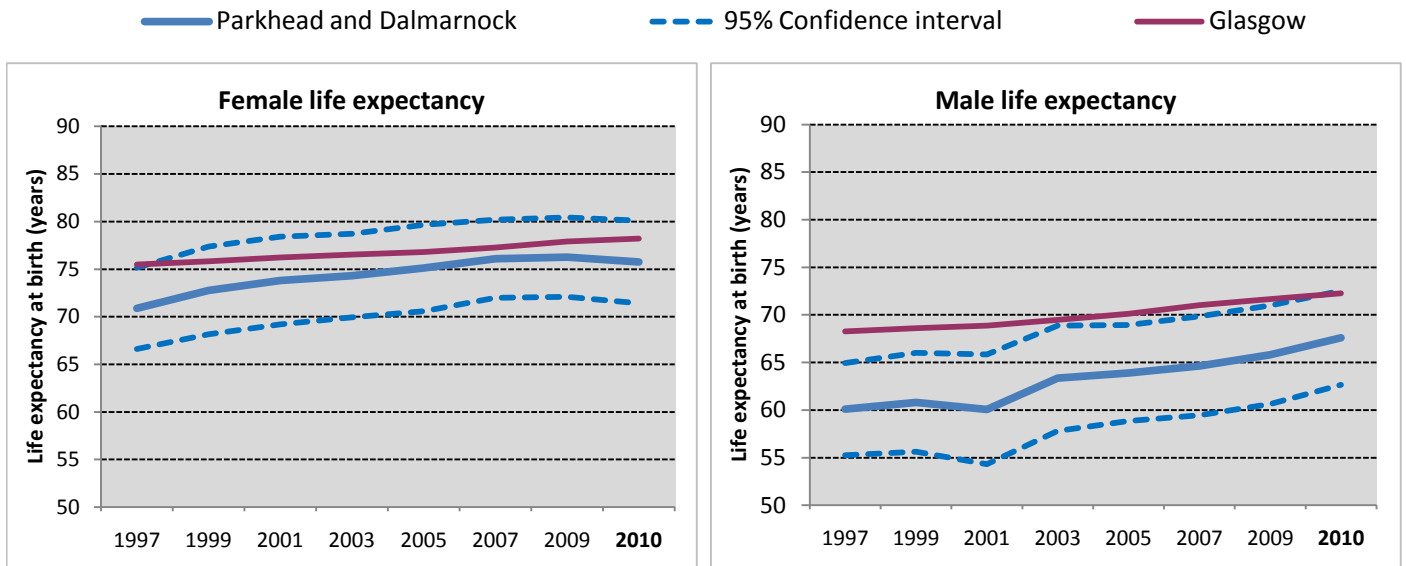
Parkhead and Dalmarnock is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 6,989.



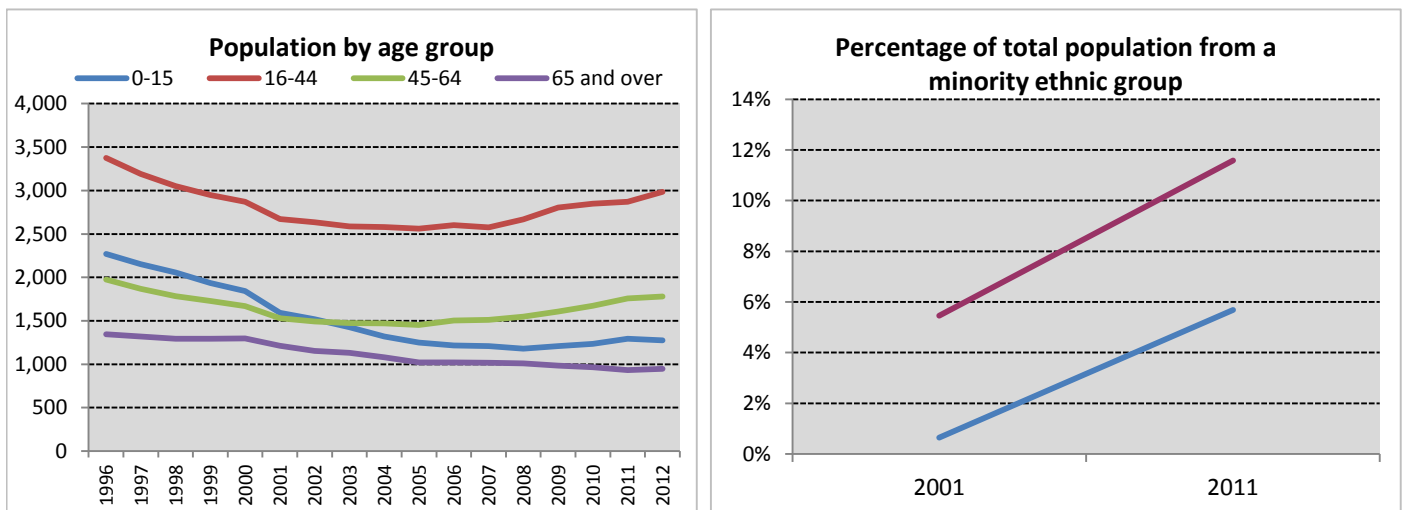
## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Estimates of male and female life expectancy in Parkhead and Dalmarnock are lower than the Glasgow average. Women live on average for eight years longer than men. There is a slightly higher percentage of children (18%) in the population than in Glasgow as a whole. Single parent households make up nearly half (48%) of all households with children. The rate of claiming unemployment and disability related benefits is higher than the Glasgow average. Levels of deprivation and child poverty are also significantly higher than average. Thirty-two per cent of the population are limited by a disability.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,277	18.3%		+13%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	4,766	68.2%		-2%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	521	7.5%		+3%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	425	6.1%		-9%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	386	5.7%		-51%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	1,693	30.8%		-26%	
	C3	Single parent households	2,012	48.3%		+74%	
	C4	Householders living alone	1,651	24.4%		+15%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	4,550	67.0%		+8%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	1,850	54.3%		+8%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	6,583	100.0%		+66%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	1,056	29.9%		-39%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	785	22.2%		+28%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	675	19.1%		-58%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,621	58.9%		+73%	
	S3	People in employment	2,255	44.4%		-22%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	420	6.0%		+74%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,835	40.1%		+88%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	1,438	26.1%		-46%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	80	23.8%		+102%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	2,650	37.9%		+77%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,650	35.8%		+87%	
	PO3	Children in poverty	740	52.0%		+62%	2010
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	4,552	67.0%		-13%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	2,167	31.9%		+41%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	67.6 years			-6%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	75.8 years			-3%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Parkhead and Dalmarnock but has remained below the Glasgow average and significantly below the Scottish average.

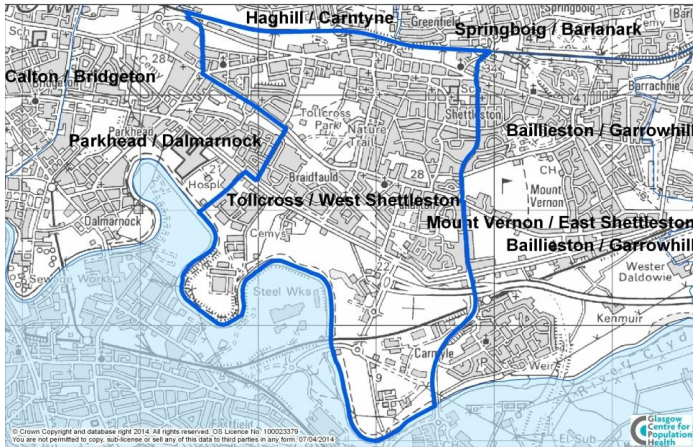


The population in Parkhead and Dalmarnock decreased by 22% between 1996 and 2012, reflecting decreases across all age groups. Since 2005, the population has increased slightly due to increases in the numbers of young and middle aged adults. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 1% in 2001 to 6% in 2011, but has remained lower 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.

Tollcross and West Shettleston is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 16,021.

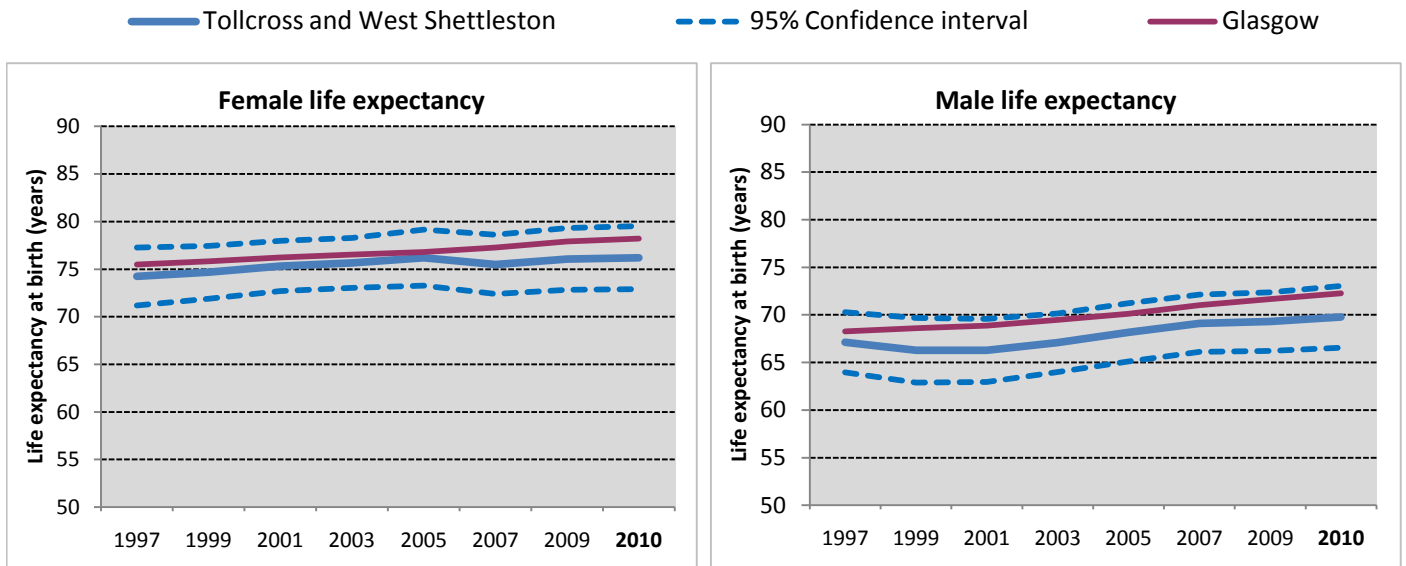


**Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow**

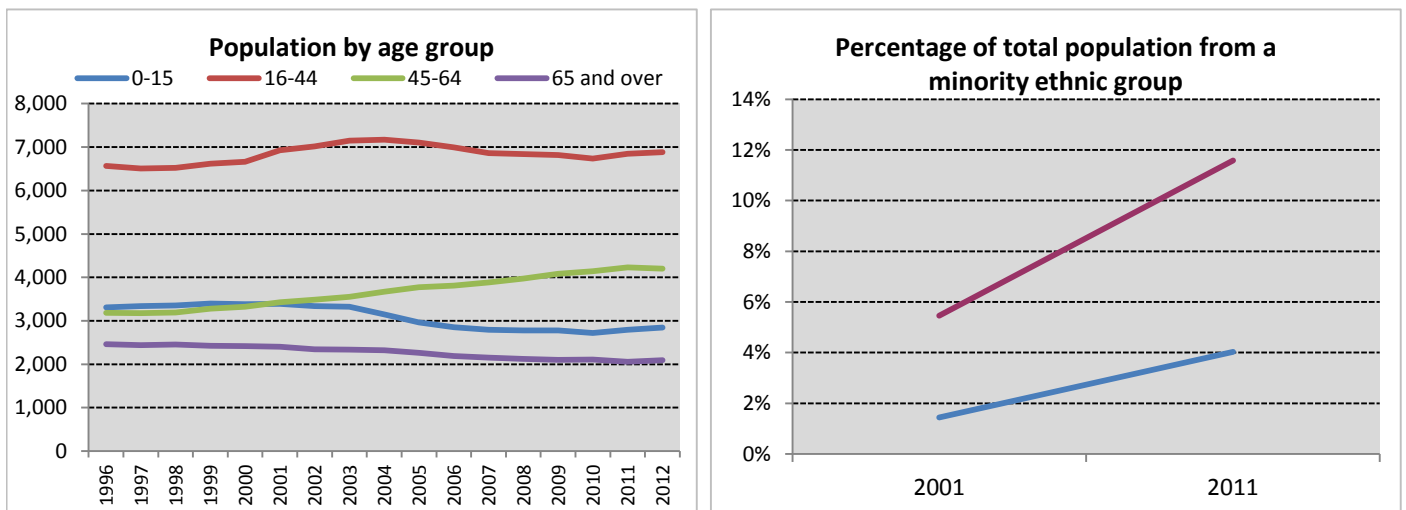
Estimates of male and female life expectancy in Tollcross and West Shettleston are slightly below the Glasgow average. Women live on average for over six years longer than men. Single parent households make up 35% of all households with children. Ninety-two per cent of people live near to vacant or derelict land. Twenty-nine per cent of adults are claiming out of work benefits. Thirty-seven per cent of children live in poverty and levels of deprivation are higher than the Glasgow average. Twenty-seven per cent of people have a limiting disability.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	2,846	17.8%		+10%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	11,084	69.2%		-1%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	1,114	7.0%		-4%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	977	6.1%		-9%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	638	4.0%		-65%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	5,160	39.7%		-5%	
	C3	Single parent households	3,631	34.5%		+24%	
	C4	Householders living alone	3,641	23.2%		+9%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	10,541	66.5%		+7%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	4,370	47.7%		-5%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	14,082	92.0%		+53%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	3,435	42.9%		-13%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	1,553	19.4%		+12%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	3,132	39.1%		-14%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	2,953	45.8%		+35%	
	S3	People in employment	6,827	56.3%		-1%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	750	4.7%		+36%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	3,130	29.3%		+37%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	4,300	32.8%		-32%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	148	18.9%		+60%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	4,280	26.7%		+25%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	2,790	25.9%		+36%	
	PO3	Children in poverty	1,175	37.3%		+16%	2010
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	11,473	72.4%		-7%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	4,235	26.7%		+18%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	69.8 years			-3%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	76.2 years			-3%	





Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Tollcross and West Shettleston but has remained below the Glasgow average. Male and female life expectancy remains significantly lower than the Scottish average.



The population in Tollcross and West Shettleston increased by 3% between 1996 and 2012, within this there was a notable increase in 45-64 years olds (+32%). The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group, while low, increased from just over 1% in 2001 to 4% in 2011 and remains lower 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.
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