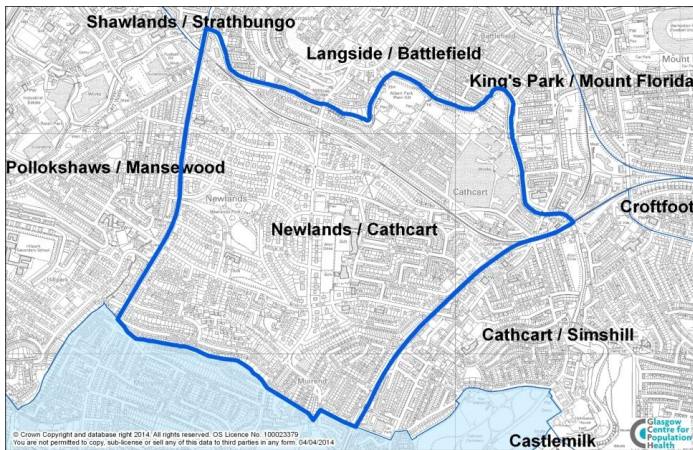


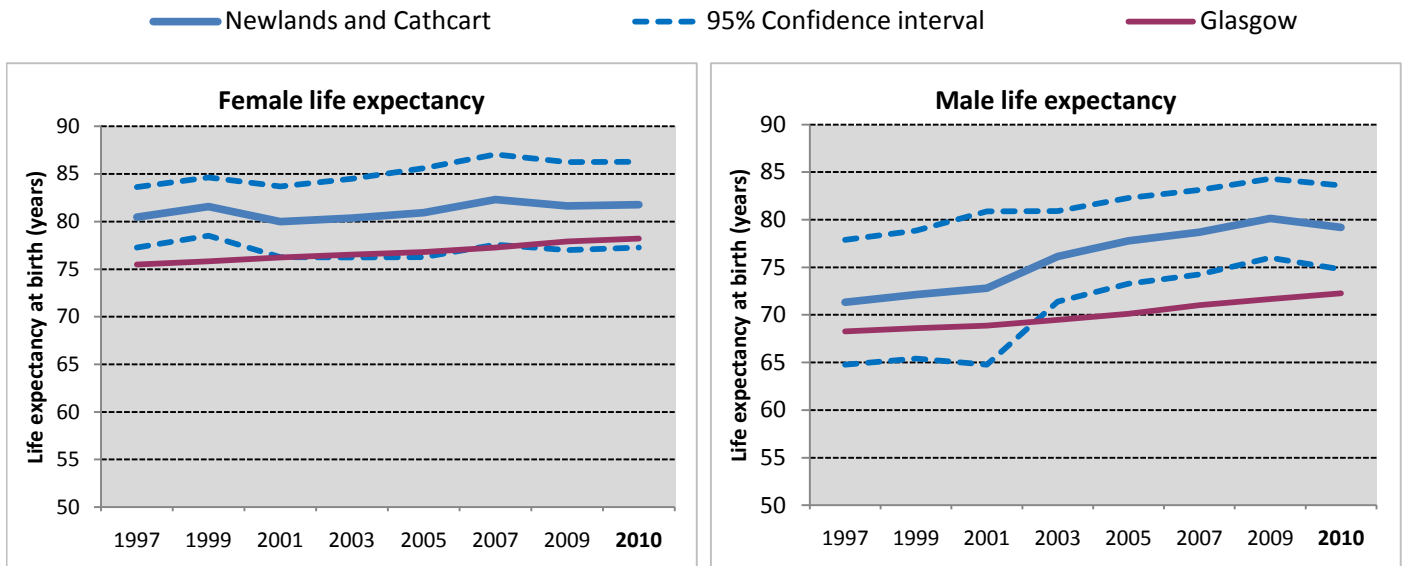
Newlands and Cathcart is a neighbourhood in the south of Glasgow with a population of 7,163.



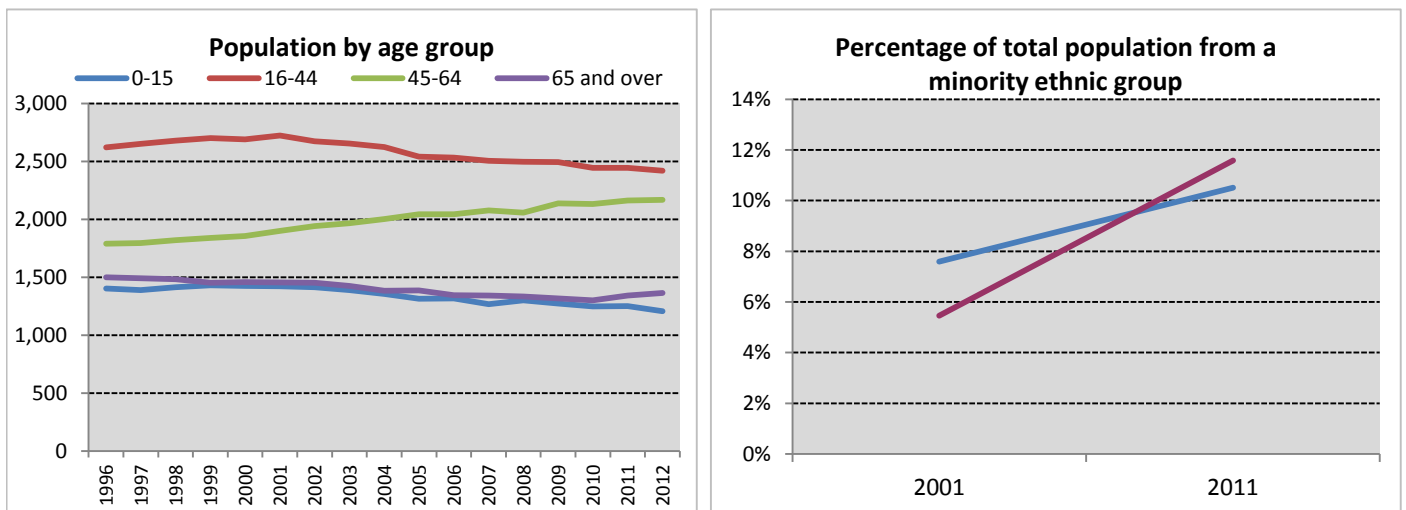
Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Women in Newlands and Cathcart live, on average, for two and a half years longer than men. The estimates of both male and female life expectancy in Newlands and Cathcart are above the Glasgow average. The area has a high proportion of households with one or more cars and owner-occupied households compared to the Glasgow average. There is a high proportion of people who are married, in a civil partnership or co-habiting.

| Group | ID | Indicator | Count | % | Difference from Glasgow | | Time Period |
|---------------------------|-----|--|------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----------------|
| Population | P1 | People aged 0 - 15 | 1,209 | 16.9% | | +4% | 2012 |
| | P2 | People aged 16 - 64 | 4,589 | 64.1% | | -8% | |
| | P3 | People aged 65 - 74 | 637 | 8.9% | | +23% | |
| | P4 | People aged 75 and over | 728 | 10.2% | | +52% | |
| Cultural | C1 | People from an ethnic minority | 753 | 10.5% | | -9% | 2011 |
| | C2 | People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting | 3,424 | 58.3% | | +39% | |
| | C3 | Single parent households | 135 | 16.8% | | -58% | |
| | C4 | Householders living alone | 895 | 12.6% | | -41% | |
| | C5 | People with religious affiliation | 4,773 | 66.6% | | +8% | |
| Environment/ Transport | E1 | People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport | 1,785 | 38.9% | | -23% | 2011 |
| | E2 | People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land | 1,436 | 20.1% | | -67% | |
| | E3 | Households with one or more cars | 2,249 | 76.8% | | +56% | |
| | E4 | Overcrowded households | 181 | 6.2% | | -64% | |
| Socio-economic | S1 | Owner occupied households | 2,459 | 84.0% | | +84% | 2011 |
| | S2 | People with grade D or E social classification | 292 | 14.5% | | -57% | |
| | S3 | People in employment | 3,396 | 65.1% | | +15% | |
| | S4 | People claiming Employment and Support Allowance | 80 | 1.1% | | -68% | 2012 |
| | S5 | People claiming out of work benefits | 360 | 8.3% | | -61% | |
| Education | ED1 | Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above | 3,887 | 65.5% | | +36% | 2011 |
| | ED2 | Young people not in education, employment or training | 19 | 5.5% | | -54% | |
| Poverty | PO1 | People in income deprivation | 610 | 8.5% | | -60% | 2012 |
| | PO2 | People of working age in employment deprivation | 335 | 7.6% | | -60% | 2011 |
| | PO3 | Children in poverty | 155 | 10.8% | | -66% | |
| Health | H1 | People in "good" or "very good" health | 6,171 | 86.1% | | +11% | 2011 |
| | H2 | People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability | 1,212 | 16.9% | | -26% | |
| | H3 | Male life expectancy | 79.2 years | | | +10% | 2008 - 2012 |
| | H4 | Female life expectancy | 81.8 years | | | +5% | |



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Newlands and Cathcart, and has stayed consistently above the Glasgow average. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), life expectancy was also above the Scottish average for both men and women.



The overall population of Newlands and Cathcart has fallen by around 2% between 1996 and 2012. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 8% in 2001 to 11% in 2011. The percentage of the neighbourhood’s population from an ethnic minority group was slightly below the Glasgow average in 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.