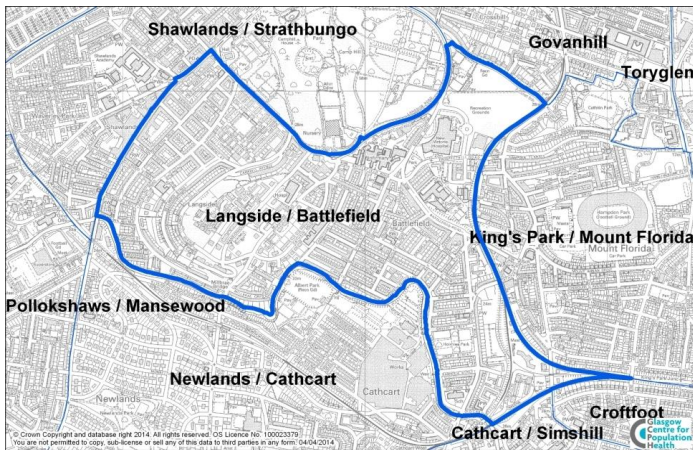


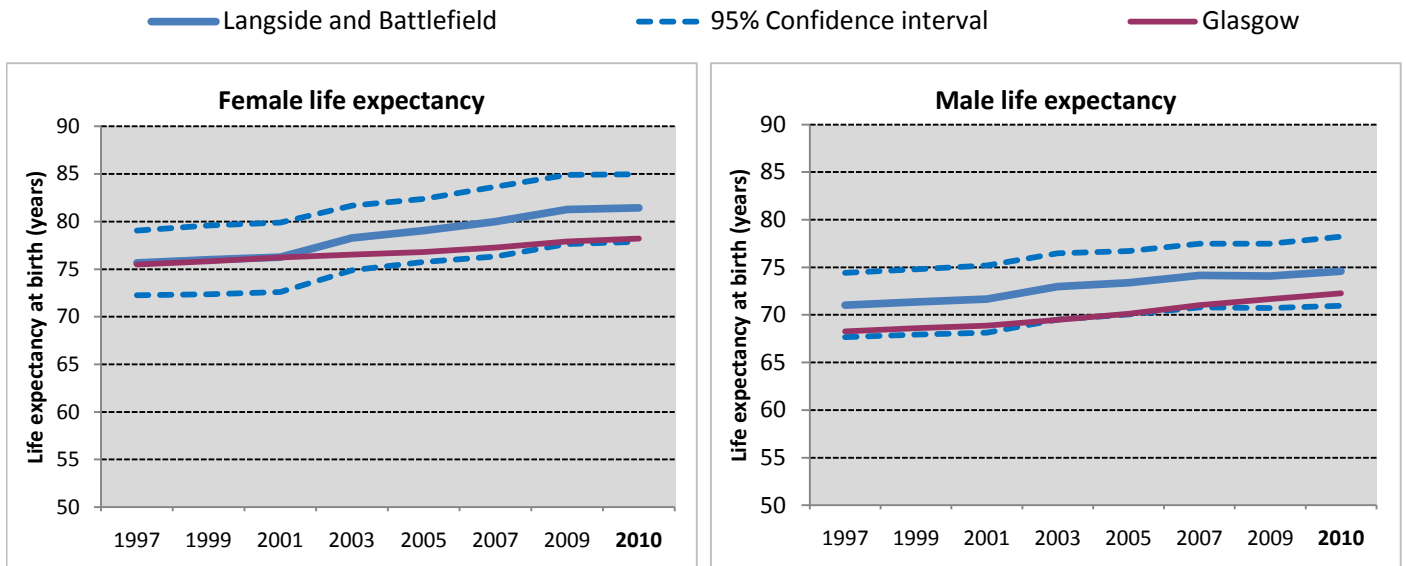
Langside and Battlefield is a neighbourhood in the south of Glasgow with a population of 13,673.



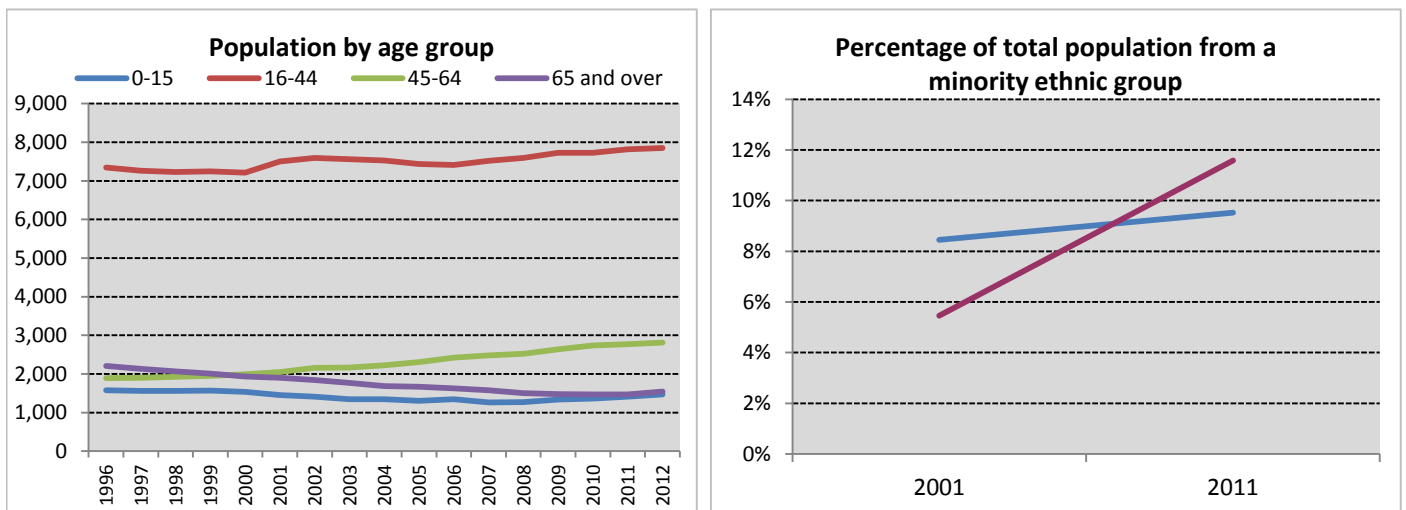
Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Estimates of male and female life expectancy in Langside and Battlefield are slightly higher than the Glasgow average. Women live on average for nearly seven years longer than men. Only 11% of the population are children and only 11% are aged 65 years or older. Single parent households are less common than in Glasgow as a whole, while lone householders are more common. Compared with the Glasgow average, there are more householders who own their own home, less people claiming out of work or sickness related benefits and a lower level of child poverty.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,470	10.8%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-34%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	10,662	78.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+12%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	715	5.2%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-28%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	826	6.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-10%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	1,279	9.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-18%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	5,330	44.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+6%	
	C3	Single parent households	296	30.9%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-24%	
	C4	Householders living alone	4,346	32.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+53%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	6,971	51.9%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-16%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	4,880	50.4%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+0%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	8,021	61.9%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+3%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	4,635	58.4%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+19%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	1,352	17.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-2%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	4,737	59.6%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+31%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,093	16.1%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-53%	
	S3	People in employment	8,444	75.1%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+32%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	280	2.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-41%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,215	11.7%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-45%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	8,571	71.1%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+47%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	36	11.6%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-2%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	1,795	13.1%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-39%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,155	11.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-42%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	375	23.6%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-27%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	11,347	84.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+9%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	2,142	16.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-30%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	74.6 years		<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+3%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	81.4 years		<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+4%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Langside and Battlefield and has remained above the Glasgow average. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), estimates of male and female life expectancy were very similar to the Scottish average.



The population in Langside and Battlefield increased by 5% between 1996 and 2012, largely due to an increase in the numbers of 45-64 year olds. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 8% in 2001 to 10% in 2011, a figure which is slightly 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.