

# Newlands and Cathcart

Newlands and Cathcart is a neighbourhood in the south of Glasgow with a population of 6,733.



## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

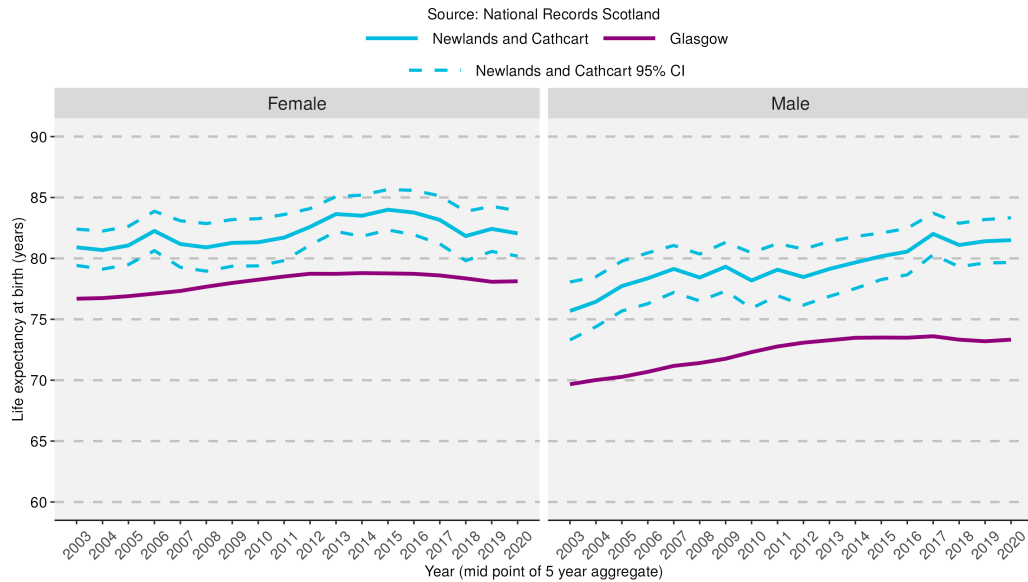
Women in Newlands and Cathcart live, on average, nearly six months longer than men. This area has a high proportion of owner-occupied households compared to the Glasgow average. The area also has lower levels of income and employment deprivation as well as lower levels of children living in poverty than the Glasgow average.

Group	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
<b>Population</b>	People aged 0 - 15	1,085	16.1%	+4.3%	4.3%
	People aged 16 - 64	4,201	62.4%	-11.5%	-11.5%
	People aged 65 - 74	898	13.3%	+63.9%	63.9%
	People aged 75 and over	549	8.2%	+37.6%	37.6%
	People from minority ethnic backgrounds	861	12.8%	-33.5%	-33.5%
<b>Households</b>	Lone-parent households	371	5.6%	-45.8%	-45.8%
	Householders living alone	1,103	16.5%	-23.4%	-23.4%
	Single-pensioner households	419	13.7%	+15.4%	15.4%
	Owner-occupied households	2,340	76.7%	+64.2%	64.2%
	Socially-rented households	288	9.4%	-72.9%	-72.9%
	Overcrowded households	58	1.9%	-59.6%	-59.6%
<b>Environment</b>	People who travel to work by walking, bike, public transport	666	20.3%	-23.4%	-23.4%
	Households with one or more cars	2,251	73.8%	+32.4%	32.4%
<b>Socio-economic</b>	People with grade D or E social classification	572	8.5%	-61.1%	-61.1%
	People in employment	3,420	50.9%	+7.1%	7.1%
<b>Education</b>	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	3,615	53.8%	+34.6%	34.6%
<b>Poverty</b>	Income deprivation (SIMD)	534	8.0%	-59.0%	-59.0%
	Employment deprivation (SIMD)	280	6.6%	-51.5%	-51.5%
	Children living in poverty	133	12.3%	-54.1%	-54.1%
<b>Health</b>	People in "good" or "very good" health	5,581	83.0%	+9.2%	9.2%
	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	1,339	19.9%	-23.5%	-23.5%
	Male life expectancy at birth		81.6	+8.2	8.2
	Female life expectancy at birth		82.0	+3.9	3.9

Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

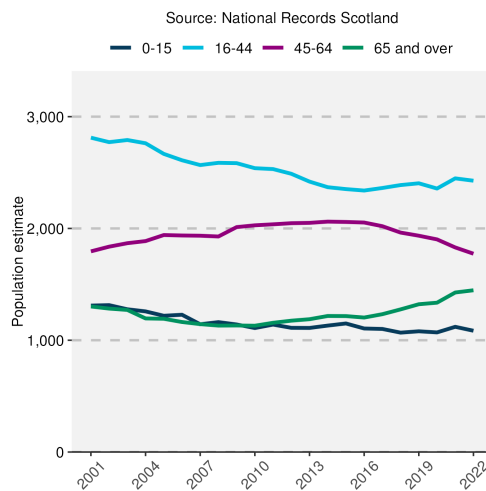
# Neighbourhood/Area trends

## Life expectancy at birth

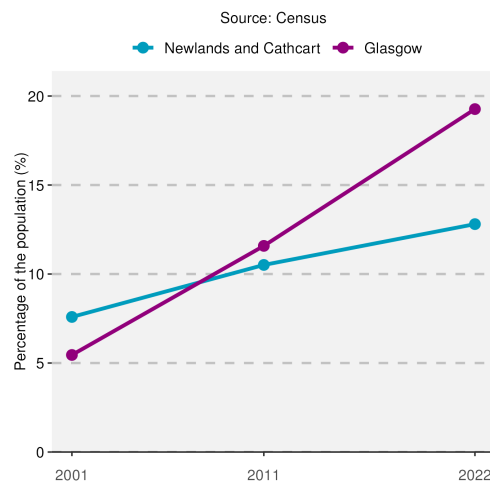


Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Newlands and Cathcart and is above the Glasgow average. In the most recent period shown (2018-2022), life expectancy in this area is higher than the Scottish average.

## Population by age group



## Percentage of total population from a minority ethnic group



The overall population of Newlands and Cathcart stayed roughly the same between 2001 and 2022. Throughout all age groups there were fluctuations which balanced this out overall. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic background increased from 7.6% in 2001 to 12.8% in 2022 and are below the Glasgow average.

## Notes

1. Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020, Census 2022, 2011, and 2001, National Records of Scotland (NRS).
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 and 2011 Census for years 2001-2010; and the 2011 and 2022 Census for years 2011-2022.
3. This publication has used small area population estimate data published by the NRS on 21 November 2021. The NRS update their small area population estimates and previous estimates on an annual basis therefore this data is only representative of the data published upon this date. For further information see: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/publications/small-area-population-estimates-mid-2022/>
4. The Income deprivation and Employment deprivation indicators are derived from SIMD 2020, more information on this deprivation index can be found at: <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>.
5. Life expectancies are calculated based on population estimates and death registrations. 95% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to the neighbourhood data to give an indication of their accuracy. The 95% confidence interval for the Glasgow and/or Scotland comparison line has been removed due to the size of the population. This resulted in the confidence interval sitting on the data line making it unreadable. The x-axes of the life expectancy graphs give the mid-year for each life expectancy estimate e.g. 2020 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2018-2022.
6. 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: <https://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles/neighbourhood-profiles>.