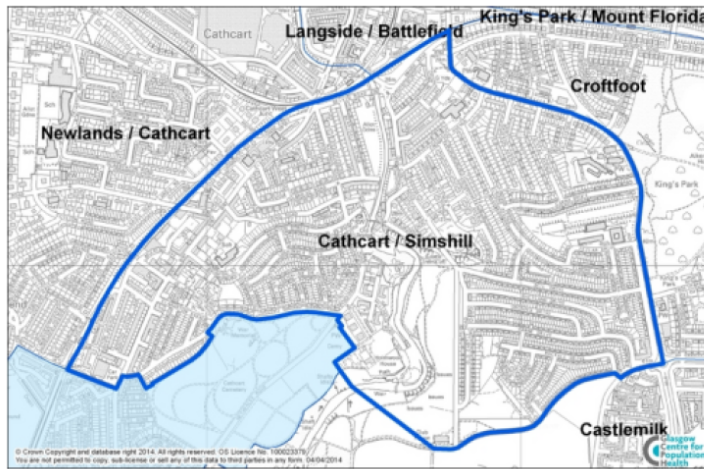


# Cathcart and Simshill

Cathcart and Simshill is a neighbourhood in the south of Glasgow with a population of 7,299.



## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

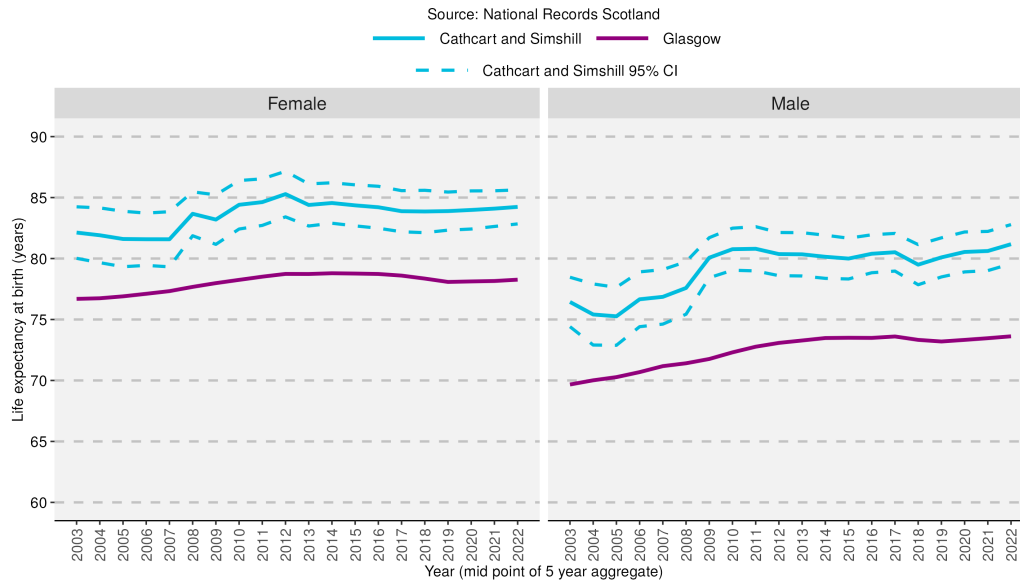
Women in Cathcart and Simshill live, on average, three years longer than men. Cathcart and Simshill has a high proportion of owner-occupied houses (84%) which is 80% higher than the Glasgow average. There are low levels of lone-parent households as well as children living in poverty. This area also has low levels of income and employment deprivation.

| Group                 | Indicator  | Count | Rate  | Difference from Glasgow | Difference from Glasgow (% , years) |
|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Population</b>     | People aged 0 - 15   | 1,012 | 13.9% | -8.8%                   | -8.8%                               |
|                       | People aged 16 - 64  | 4,569 | 62.6% | -11.6%                  | -11.6%                              |
|                       | People aged 65 - 74  | 996   | 13.6% | +66.0%                  | +66.0%                              |
|                       | People aged 75 and over                                      | 722   | 9.9%  | +71.4%                  | +71.4%                              |
|                       | People from minority ethnic backgrounds                      | 603   | 8.2%  | -57.2%                  | -57.2%                              |
| <b>Households</b>     | Lone-parent households                                       | 75    | 2.2%  | -67.1%                  | -67.1%                              |
|                       | Householders living alone                                    | 1,237 | 36.6% | -16.3%                  | -16.3%                              |
|                       | Single-pensioner households                                  | 503   | 14.9% | +24.9%                  | +24.9%                              |
|                       | Owner-occupied households                                    | 2,853 | 84.3% | +80.5%                  | +80.5%                              |
|                       | Socially-rented households                                   | 186   | 5.5%  | -84.2%                  | -84.2%                              |
|                       | Overcrowded households                                       | 86    | 2.5%  | -46.0%                  | -46.0%                              |
| <b>Environment</b>    | People who travel to work by walking, bike, public transport | 686   | 18.9% | -28.9%                  | -28.9%                              |
|                       | Households with one or more cars                             | 2,588 | 76.5% | +37.2%                  | +37.2%                              |
| <b>Socio-economic</b> | People with grade D or E social classification               | 256   | 11.5% | -60.2%                  | -60.2%                              |
|                       | People in employment   | 3,789 | 60.3% | +7.4%                   | +7.4%                               |
| <b>Education</b>      | Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above         | 4,356 | 69.3% | +19.2%                  | +19.2%                              |
| <b>Poverty</b>        | Income deprivation (SIMD)                                    | 462   | 6.3%  | -67.7%                  | -67.7%                              |
|                       | Employment deprivation (SIMD)                                | 260   | 5.6%  | -58.9%                  | -58.9%                              |
|                       | Children living in poverty                                   | 90    | 8.9%  | -66.8%                  | -66.8%                              |
| <b>Health</b>         | People in "good" or "very good" health                       | 5,969 | 81.6% | +7.4%                   | +7.4%                               |
|                       | People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability           | 1,532 | 20.9% | -19.5%                  | -19.5%                              |
|                       | Male life expectancy at birth                                |       | 81.2  | +7.6                    | +7.6                                |
|                       | Female life expectancy at birth                              |       | 84.2  | +6.0                    | +6.0                                |

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

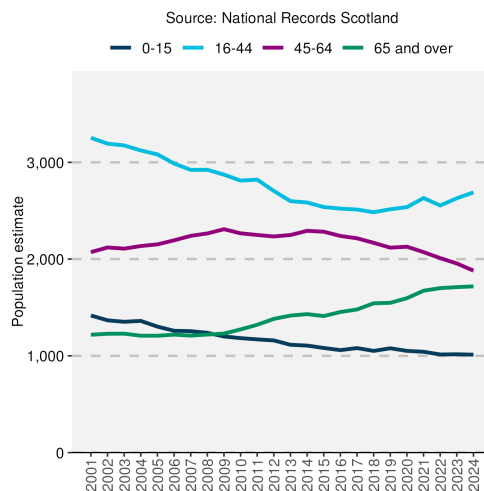
# Neighbourhood/Area trends

## Life expectancy at birth

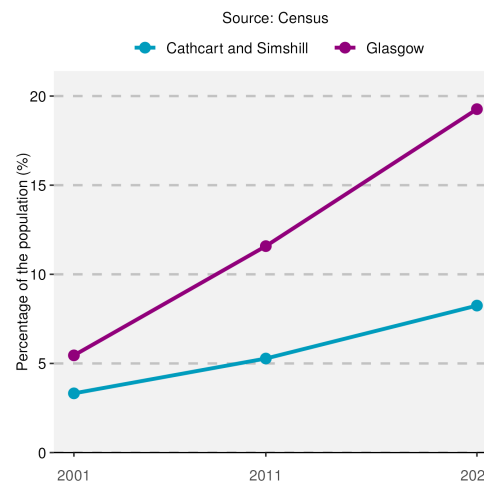


Life expectancy for males has been steadily rising in recent years in Cathcart and Simshill and is above the Glasgow average. In the most recent period shown (2020-2024), life expectancy in this area is higher than the Scottish average.

## Population by age group



## Percentage of total population from minority ethnic backgrounds



The overall population of Cathcart and Simshill decreased between 2001 and 2024. This is largely due to a gradual decrease in the population aged 0-64. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic background increased from 3.3% in 2001 to 8.2% in 2022 but remained 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 2011-2024.
3. This publication has used small area population estimate data published by the NRS on 24 February 2026. 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-2023-and-mid-2024-2011-data-zones/>
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>.