



**Glasgow City Council**

**Briefing Paper by Director of Development and Regeneration  
Services**

**Contact: Jan Freeke**

**Phone: (0141) 287 8647**

**Population with a Disability in Glasgow**

**2008 Estimates for Glasgow City, Community Planning Partnership areas  
and Social Work Services Planning areas**

**Date of Issue: 14 February 2011**

## 1. Introduction

In 2009, the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census & Survey Research, University of Manchester, completed its' work, sponsored by Glasgow City Council, on projections of limiting long term illness and disability. Following this, a working group of Council staff was set-up to take this work forward. The initial remit of the working group was to prepare up-to-date estimates of the population with a disability in Glasgow City, and in sub-areas of the City.

The Working Group, with representation from Corporate Policy, Social Work Services, the Community Health & Care Partnership and Development & Regeneration Services, decided to focus on **physical** disabilities, defined via a selection of conditions listed in Question HF2 of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS), (see Appendix, section A1). In SHS interviews, the respondent was asked which of the conditions listed best describes the ill-health or disability **for each of the household members with a disability**. The Working Group agreed to define physical disability as having one or more of the following conditions:

1. Arthritis,
2. Chest or breathing problems,
3. Diabetes,
4. Difficulty hearing,
5. Difficulty seeing (even when wearing glasses/lenses),
6. Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems,
7. Disabilities relating to arms or hands,
8. Disabilities relating to legs or feet,
9. Disabilities relating to back or neck,
10. Severe disfigurement, skin condition or allergies, and,
11. Some other progressive disability or illness.

The disability rates derived from the SHS have been applied to the estimated 2008 population by age band, living in a household or in a communal establishment. **Section 2** gives the estimates and **Section 3** describes the analysis undertaken to prepare these estimates.

## 2. Estimates of Population with a Disability in Glasgow and in Sub-Areas of Glasgow

Table 1 gives, for Glasgow, the estimated population with a disability in 2008.

**Table 1 - Population with a disability in Glasgow 2008**

	population	physical disability rates	population with a disability
<b>population in households</b>			
0 to 17	109,822	2.8%	3,055
18 to 64	380,153	13.6%	51,761
65 to 74	42,219	47.0%	19,831
75+	36,406	57.3%	20,843
total	568,600	16.8%	95,490
<b>population in communal establishments</b>			
0 to 17	412	5.3%	22
18 to 64	11,422	13.8%	1,571
65 to 74	790	70.2%	555
75+	3,016	73.4%	2,215
total	15,640	27.9%	4,363
<b>population in households and communal establishments</b>			
0 to 17	110,234	2.8%	3,077
18 to 64	391,575	13.6%	53,332
65 to 74	43,009	47.4%	20,386
75+	39,422	58.5%	23,058
total	584,240	17.1%	99,853

**Sources: Population estimates 2008 - General Register Office for Scotland**  
**Disability rates - from GCC-DRS analysis using Scottish Household Survey data**

Application of the disability rates for Glasgow, estimated from the SHS, to the population **living in households** by age, gives an estimated 95,490 people with a physical disability. In addition, Table 1 gives an estimate of the population with a disability, **living in a communal establishment**, at 4,363. This gives a total estimated population with a disability for Glasgow City of 99,853.

The population with a disability **living in households** has been estimated for sub-areas of the City, i.e. Community Planning Partnership areas (see Table 2) and Social Work Services Planning areas (see Table 3).

**Table 2 - Population with a disability living in households in Glasgow 2008 by Community Planning Partnership Area**

Community Planning Partnership Area	population with a disability
Central & West	10,565
Drumchapel/Anniesland & Garscadden/Scotstounhill	9,980
East Centre & Calton	9,540
Govan & Craigton	10,592
Greater Pollok & Newlands/Auldburn	9,073
Langside & Linn	7,388
Maryhill Kelvin & Canal	9,729
Pollokshields East & Southside Central	7,987
Shettleston & Baillieston & part of Glasgow NE	12,786
Springburn & part of Glasgow NE	7,850
Glasgow City	95,490

**Source: Glasgow City Council - Development & Regeneration Services**

**Table 3 - Population with a disability living in households in Glasgow 2008 by Social Work Services Planning Area**

Social Work Services Planning Area	population with a disability
North East	30,177
North West	30,274
South	35,039
Glasgow City	95,490

**Source: Glasgow City Council - Development & Regeneration Services**

### 3. Description of the Analysis Undertaken

**Section 3.1** presents disability rates for Scotland as a whole. **Section 3.2** looks at disability rates for deprived and not-deprived areas in Scotland. **Section 3.3** gives the estimated disability rates for Glasgow and the Rest of Scotland. **Section 3.4** explains how the rates, established in the earlier sections, have been applied to the estimated populations at City-level, and for sub-areas in the City, to obtain estimated numbers of disabled people.

### 3.1 Analysis using Scottish Household Survey Data – Scotland totals

The analysis was carried out using the 2007/2008 dataset from the Scottish Household Survey. Table 4 below shows that, for Scotland, the physical disability rate is 14.1% and that, as expected, this rate increases when people get older.

**Table 4 - Physical Disability Rates by Age Band for People in Households in Scotland**

	total	0 to 17	18 to 64	65 to 74	75+
Physical disability rate	14.1%	2.7%	10.6%	35.1%	49.8%
Arthritis	4.4%	0.1%	2.9%	13.5%	18.1%
Chest or breathing problems (asthma/bronchitis)	3.1%	1.5%	2.4%	7.6%	8.2%
Diabetes	2.0%	0.2%	1.4%	6.4%	6.2%
Difficulty hearing	1.2%	0.2%	0.6%	2.9%	7.4%
Difficulty seeing (even with spectacles/contact lenses)	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%	1.9%	6.4%
Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems	5.1%	0.2%	3.2%	15.1%	22.8%
Problems or disabilities related to arms or hands	1.9%	0.2%	1.7%	3.9%	5.2%
Problems or disabilities related to legs or feet	4.2%	0.5%	3.1%	9.7%	17.0%
Problems or disabilities related to neck or back	2.7%	0.1%	2.7%	5.5%	7.5%
Severe disfigurement, skin condition or allergies	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%
Some other progressive disability or illness	1.0%	0.1%	0.9%	2.8%	3.2%

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007/2008

It should be noted that people with a physical disability may have more than one condition. The sum of the percentages for the individual conditions is considerably higher than the physical disability rate and rises with age: from an average of 1.30 conditions for 0 to 17 year olds to an average of 2.07 conditions for people aged 75 and over.

### 3.2 Analysis for deprived and not-deprived areas in Scotland

Deprived areas have been defined as the data zones that fall within the lowest 15% of the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). Table 5 shows that the disability rate for people living in deprived areas in Scotland is estimated at 20.1%, compared with a Scotland average rate of 14.1%. Given the number of responses (see Appendix, section A2), the result implies a 95% confidence interval of between 19.0% and 21.2% for the disability rate in deprived areas, and between 13.6% and 14.6% for the disability rate in all Scotland. The lower value for the interval in deprived areas, at 19.0%, is above the higher value for the interval in all Scotland, at 14.6%. The higher rate found for deprived areas is therefore statistically significant. The greatest differences are for (1) Arthritis, (2) Chest or breathing problems, (3) Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems, and (4) Disabilities relating to legs or feet.

**Table 5 - Physical Disability Rates for People in Households in Deprived/Not-Deprived areas of Scotland**

	total	Deprived	Not Deprived
<b>Physical disability rate</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
Arthritis	4.4%	6.4%	4.1%
Chest or breathing problems (asthma/bronchitis)	3.1%	5.4%	2.8%
Diabetes	2.0%	2.6%	1.9%
Difficulty hearing	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%
Difficulty seeing (even with spectacles/contact lenses)	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%
Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems	5.1%	7.5%	4.6%
Problems or disabilities related to arms or hands	1.9%	3.0%	1.7%
Problems or disabilities related to legs or feet	4.2%	6.2%	3.9%
Problems or disabilities related to neck or back	2.7%	4.1%	2.5%
Severe disfigurement, skin condition or allergies	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Some other progressive disability or illness	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007/2008

Table 6 shows the difference in disability rates by age-band. The highest relative difference is for the age group 18 to 64, where the disability rate for deprived areas, at 18.1%, is 70% higher than the Scottish average, at 10.6%.

**Table 6 - Physical Disability Rates by Age for People in Households in Deprived/Not-Deprived Areas of Scotland**

	total	Deprived	Not Deprived
total	14.1%	20.1%	13.0%
age 0 to 17	2.7%	4.1%	2.4%
age 18 to 64	10.6%	18.1%	9.4%
age 65 to 74	35.1%	49.1%	33.0%
age 75+	49.8%	58.2%	48.5%

**Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007/2008**

### 3.3 Analysis for Glasgow and Rest of Scotland

Table 7 shows that the disability rate for people living in Glasgow is estimated at 17.0%, compared with a Scotland average rate of 14.1%. Given the number of responses (see Appendix, section A2), the result implies a 95% confidence interval of between 15.9% and 18.1% for the disability rate in Glasgow, and between 13.6% and 14.6% for the disability rate in all Scotland. The lower value for the interval in Glasgow, at 15.9%, is above the higher value for the interval in all Scotland, at 14.6%. The higher rate found for Glasgow is therefore statistically significant. The higher rate found for Glasgow is no surprise, given the higher disability rates found for deprived areas (see section 3.2) and the fact that 46% of Glasgow's population lives in a deprived area (as measured by the 2006 SIMD lowest 15% data zones). The greatest differences are for (1) Arthritis, (2) Chest or breathing problems, (3) Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems, and (4) Disabilities relating to legs or feet.

**Table 7 - Physical Disability Rates for People in Households in Glasgow and Rest of Scotland**

	total	Glasgow	Rest of Scotland
<b>Physical disability rate</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>
Arthritis	4.4%	5.9%	4.2%
Chest or breathing problems (asthma/bronchitis)	3.1%	4.5%	3.0%
Diabetes	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Difficulty hearing	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%
Difficulty seeing (even with spectacles/contact lenses)	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%
Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems	5.1%	6.5%	4.9%
Problems or disabilities related to arms or hands	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%
Problems or disabilities related to legs or feet	4.2%	5.3%	4.0%
Problems or disabilities related to neck or back	2.7%	3.2%	2.7%
Severe disfigurement, skin condition or allergies	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Some other progressive disability or illness	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%

**Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007/2008**

Table 8 shows the difference in disability rates by age-band. The highest difference is for the age group 65 to 74, where the disability rate for Glasgow, at 47.0%, is 34% higher than the Scottish rate, at 35.1%.

**Table 8 - Physical Disability Rates by Age for People in Households in Glasgow and Rest of Scotland**

	total	Glasgow	Rest of Scotland
total	14.1%	17.0%	13.7%
age 0 to 17	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%
age 18 to 64	10.6%	13.6%	10.2%
age 65 to 74	35.1%	47.0%	33.9%
age 75+	49.8%	57.3%	48.9%

**Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007/2008**

### **3.4 Application of Disability Rates to obtain estimates of Population with a Disability**

Application of the disability rates for Glasgow, estimated from the SHS (see Table 8), to the population in households by age, gives an estimated 95,490 people with a physical disability (see Table 1 in section 2). In addition, Table 1 gives an estimate of the population with a disability, living in a communal establishment, at 4,363. For the latter, the disability rates applied are higher than for the population in households, which reflects a higher rate of limiting long term illness (LLTI) for residents of communal establishments. More detail on the adjustments made is given in the Appendix (see section A3).

The estimates for sub-areas in Glasgow have been derived by applying adjusted disability rates to the estimated populations for these areas. The adjusted disability rates reflect the level of deprivation in these areas. Areas with higher levels of deprivation have higher disability rates than areas with less deprivation. More detail on the estimation procedure is given in the Appendix (see section A4).

## APPENDIX

The Appendix gives details on Scottish Household Survey Questions HF1 and HF2 (section A1), the number of survey responses (section A2), the adjustments made to disability rates for residents in communal establishments (section A3) and the estimates for sub areas of the City (section A4).

### A1. - Scottish Household Survey Questions HF1 and HF2

HF – HEALTH AND DISABILITY																																																																							
<b>HF1</b>	<p>COULD YOU TELL ME WHETHER EACH OF THE PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD HAS ANY LONG-STANDING ILLNESS, HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY THAT LIMITS YOUR/THEIR DAILY ACTIVITY OR THE KIND OF WORK THAT YOU/THEY CAN DO?</p> <p>BY DISABILITY AS OPPOSED TO ILL-HEALTH, I MEAN A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL IMPAIRMENT, WHICH HAS A SUBSTANTIAL AND LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECT ON THEIR ABILITY TO CARRY OUT NORMAL DAY TO DAY ACTIVITIES.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Disability</th> <th>Long-term Illness</th> <th>Both</th> <th>Neither</th> <th>Refused</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Person 1</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 2</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 3</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 4</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 5</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 6</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 7</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 8</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 9</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Person 10</td><td>[1]</td><td>[2]</td><td>[3]</td><td>[4]</td><td>[5]</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Disability	Long-term Illness	Both	Neither	Refused	Person 1	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 2	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 3	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 4	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 5	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 6	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 7	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 8	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 9	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Person 10	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
	Disability	Long-term Illness	Both	Neither	Refused																																																																		
Person 1	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 2	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 3	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 4	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 5	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 6	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 7	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 8	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 9	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
Person 10	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]																																																																		
<b>HF2N</b>	<p><b>Ask for each person with a long-standing illness or disability</b></p> <p>WHICH OF THE CONDITIONS LISTED ON THIS CARD BEST DESCRIBES THE ILL-HEALTH OR DISABILITY THAT (NAME) HAS?</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>A speech impairment</td><td>[1]</td></tr> <tr><td>Chest or breathing problems</td><td>[2]</td></tr> <tr><td>Diabetes</td><td>[3]</td></tr> <tr><td>Difficulty hearing</td><td>[4]</td></tr> <tr><td>Difficulty seeing (even when wearing glasses/lenses)</td><td>[5]</td></tr> <tr><td>Dyslexia</td><td>[6]</td></tr> <tr><td>Epilepsy</td><td>[7]</td></tr> <tr><td>Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems</td><td>[8]</td></tr> <tr><td>Learning or behavioural problems (e.g. autism)</td><td>[9]</td></tr> <tr><td>Mental health problems</td><td>[10]</td></tr> <tr><td>Problems or disabilities related to arms or hands</td><td>[11]</td></tr> <tr><td>Problems or disabilities related to legs or feet</td><td>[12]</td></tr> <tr><td>Problems or disabilities related to back or neck</td><td>[13]</td></tr> <tr><td>Severe disfigurement, skin condition or allergies</td><td>[14]</td></tr> <tr><td>Severe stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem</td><td>[15]</td></tr> <tr><td>Some other progressive disability or illness</td><td>[16]</td></tr> <tr><td>Some other health problem or disability</td><td>[17]</td></tr> <tr><td>Refused</td><td>[18]</td></tr> <tr><td>Arthritis</td><td>[19]</td></tr> </tbody> </table>					A speech impairment	[1]	Chest or breathing problems	[2]	Diabetes	[3]	Difficulty hearing	[4]	Difficulty seeing (even when wearing glasses/lenses)	[5]	Dyslexia	[6]	Epilepsy	[7]	Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems	[8]	Learning or behavioural problems (e.g. autism)	[9]	Mental health problems	[10]	Problems or disabilities related to arms or hands	[11]	Problems or disabilities related to legs or feet	[12]	Problems or disabilities related to back or neck	[13]	Severe disfigurement, skin condition or allergies	[14]	Severe stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem	[15]	Some other progressive disability or illness	[16]	Some other health problem or disability	[17]	Refused	[18]	Arthritis	[19]																												
A speech impairment	[1]																																																																						
Chest or breathing problems	[2]																																																																						
Diabetes	[3]																																																																						
Difficulty hearing	[4]																																																																						
Difficulty seeing (even when wearing glasses/lenses)	[5]																																																																						
Dyslexia	[6]																																																																						
Epilepsy	[7]																																																																						
Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems	[8]																																																																						
Learning or behavioural problems (e.g. autism)	[9]																																																																						
Mental health problems	[10]																																																																						
Problems or disabilities related to arms or hands	[11]																																																																						
Problems or disabilities related to legs or feet	[12]																																																																						
Problems or disabilities related to back or neck	[13]																																																																						
Severe disfigurement, skin condition or allergies	[14]																																																																						
Severe stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem	[15]																																																																						
Some other progressive disability or illness	[16]																																																																						
Some other health problem or disability	[17]																																																																						
Refused	[18]																																																																						
Arthritis	[19]																																																																						

## A2. – Number of survey responses

The SHS dataset contains indicators, which allow a disaggregation of the analysis for individual Council areas, or for households living, or not living, in a deprived area. The latter is defined as a household living in a data zone that falls within the lowest 15% of the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD).

Tables A1 and A2 below give the number of survey responses (unweighted), which is important for an assessment of the confidence levels for the disability rates estimated.

The SHS contains data on the disability conditions for every member of the responding household. Therefore the total number of people in responding households is considerably higher than the number of responding households.

**Table A1 - Number of Survey Responses by Area (deprived/not-deprived) in Scotland**

	total	Deprived	Not Deprived
Responding households	27,233	3,875	23,358
Number of people in responding households:			
total	61,310	8,118	53,192
age 0 to 17	13,246	1,994	11,252
age 18 to 64	37,280	4,833	32,447
age 65 to 74	6,165	731	5,434
age 75+	4,619	560	4,059

Scottish Household Survey 2007/2008

**Table A2 - Number of Survey Responses by Glasgow and Rest of Scotland**

	total	Glasgow	Rest of Scotland
Responding households	27,233	2,844	24,389
Number of people in responding households:			
total	61,310	6,007	55,303
age 0 to 17	13,246	1,291	11,955
age 18 to 64	37,280	3,775	33,505
age 65 to 74	6,165	490	5,675
age 75+	4,619	451	4,168

Scottish Household Survey 2007/2008



### A3. Disability rate adjustments for communal establishments

The disability rates for people who live in communal establishments have been adjusted, to reflect the higher rates of limiting long term illness (LLTI), as evident from the 2001 Census. It is clear from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) that people of a given age band, with a LLTI, have higher disability rates, than people without a LLTI. Details of the adjustments applied are given in Table A3 below.

**Table A3 - Adjustment of Physical Disability Rates by Age for People in Communal Establishments in Glasgow**

#### LLTI rates for population in households and in communal establishments

	population	LLTI	% LLTI
population in households			
0 to 17	120,122	7,559	6.3%
18 to 64	359,731	83,946	23.3%
65 to 74	49,355	28,263	57.3%
75+	36,766	25,194	68.5%
population in Communal Establishments			
0 to 17	288	29	10.1%
18 to 64	7,036	1,656	23.5%
65 to 74	933	829	88.9%
75+	3,638	3,426	94.2%

Source: 2001 Census (data Glasgow City)

#### Disability Rates for population with LLTI and without LLTI

	with LLTI	without LLTI	difference
0 to 17	66.5%	0.9%	65.6%
18 to 64	72.3%	4.0%	68.4%
65 to 74	89.0%	15.3%	73.6%
75+	90.4%	27.3%	63.1%

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007/08 (data Scotland)

#### Calculation of adjustment to disability rates

	difference % LLTI	difference % disability	adjustment % disability
	a	b	a x b
0 to 17	3.8%	65.6%	2.5%
18 to 64	0.2%	68.4%	0.1%
65 to 74	31.6%	73.6%	23.3%
75+	25.6%	63.1%	16.2%

Please note that the column "difference % LLTI" gives the difference between the % LLTI for population in households and in communal establishments (e.g. 3.8% = 10.1% - 6.3%, see Table LLTI rates above)

#### Calculation of disability rates for residents in communal establishments

	pop in hhs % disability	adjustment % disability	pop in CEs % disability
0 to 17	2.8%	2.5%	5.3%
18 to 64	13.6%	0.1%	13.8%
65 to 74	47.0%	23.3%	70.2%
75+	57.3%	16.2%	73.4%

#### A4. Estimates for sub areas of the City

The population with a disability, living in households, has been estimated for (1) Community Planning Partnership areas, and (2) Social Work Services Planning areas (see main text, section 2, Tables 2 and 3). Further detail on the calculations is given in Tables A4 and A5.

**Table A4 - Population with a disability living in households in Glasgow 2008 by Age and CPP Area**

<b>Community Planning Partnership Area</b>	<b>0 to 17</b>	<b>18 to 64</b>	<b>65 to 74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>total</b>
<b>Population in households</b>					
Central & West	10,076	57,427	4,329	4,193	76,025
Drumchapel/Annie'sland & Garscadden/Scotstounhill	12,158	36,750	4,555	4,377	57,840
East Centre & Calton	8,110	31,878	4,232	3,649	47,869
Govan & Craigton	11,739	38,540	4,787	4,348	59,414
Greater Pollok & Newlands/Auldburn	12,813	36,124	4,197	3,329	56,463
Langside & Linn	9,358	34,354	3,287	3,010	50,009
Maryhill Kelvin & Canal	10,266	35,083	4,486	3,410	53,245
Pollokshields East & Southside Central	10,000	34,702	3,392	2,911	51,005
Shettleston & Baillieston & part of Glasgow NE	16,168	46,815	5,881	4,739	73,603
Springburn & part of Glasgow NE	9,134	28,480	3,073	2,440	43,127
Glasgow City	109,822	380,153	42,219	36,406	568,600
<b>Disability Rates 2008</b>					
Central & West	2.3%	10.8%	42.1%	54.8%	13.9%
Drumchapel/Annie'sland & Garscadden/Scotstounhill	2.8%	13.9%	45.1%	56.4%	17.3%
East Centre & Calton	3.1%	15.5%	51.3%	59.6%	19.9%
Govan & Craigton	2.9%	14.4%	46.5%	56.9%	17.8%
Greater Pollok & Newlands/Auldburn	2.7%	13.5%	46.4%	56.8%	16.1%
Langside & Linn	2.5%	11.9%	42.9%	55.0%	14.8%
Maryhill Kelvin & Canal	3.0%	14.8%	49.9%	58.9%	18.3%
Pollokshields East & Southside Central	2.6%	13.0%	45.9%	56.9%	15.7%
Shettleston & Baillieston & part of Glasgow NE	2.9%	14.4%	47.9%	57.9%	17.4%
Springburn & part of Glasgow NE	3.1%	15.9%	51.5%	60.2%	18.2%
Glasgow City	2.8%	13.6%	47.0%	57.3%	16.8%
<b>Population with a disability</b>					
Central & West	233	6,209	1,824	2,299	10,565
Drumchapel/Annie'sland & Garscadden/Scotstounhill	345	5,112	2,054	2,469	9,980
East Centre & Calton	255	4,941	2,170	2,174	9,540
Govan & Craigton	336	5,553	2,228	2,475	10,592
Greater Pollok & Newlands/Auldburn	343	4,893	1,947	1,890	9,073
Langside & Linn	237	4,087	1,410	1,654	7,388
Maryhill Kelvin & Canal	304	5,175	2,240	2,010	9,729
Pollokshields East & Southside Central	259	4,515	1,557	1,656	7,987
Shettleston & Baillieston & part of Glasgow NE	463	6,758	2,819	2,746	12,786
Springburn & part of Glasgow NE	280	4,518	1,582	1,470	7,850
Glasgow City	3,055	51,761	19,831	20,843	95,490

Sources: Population estimates – the General Register Office for Scotland and Glasgow City Council – Development and Regeneration Services.

Disability rates – from GCC-DRS analysis using Scottish Household Survey data.

**Table A5 - Population with a disability living in households in Glasgow 2008  
by Age and Social Work Services Planning Area**

	0 to 17	18 to 64	65 to 74	75+	total
<b>Population in households</b>					
North East	33,412	107,173	13,186	10,828	164,599
North West	32,500	129,260	13,370	11,980	187,110
South	43,910	143,720	15,663	13,598	216,891
Glasgow City	109,822	380,153	42,219	36,406	568,600
<b>Disability Rates 2008</b>					
North East	3.0%	15.1%	49.8%	59.0%	18.3%
North West	2.7%	12.8%	45.8%	56.6%	16.2%
South	2.7%	13.3%	45.6%	56.4%	16.2%
Glasgow City	2.8%	13.6%	47.0%	57.3%	16.8%
<b>Population with a disability</b>					
North East	999	16,217	6,571	6,390	30,177
North West	882	16,496	6,118	6,778	30,274
South	1,174	19,048	7,142	7,675	35,039
Glasgow City	3,055	51,761	19,831	20,843	95,490

Sources: Population estimates – the General Register Office for Scotland and Glasgow City Council – Development and Regeneration Services.  
Disability rates – from GCC-DRS analysis using Scottish Household Survey data.

The population in household estimates, given in Tables A4 and A5, have been based on General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) data. GROS have provided 2008 estimates of the total population by data zone and a 2008 estimate, for Glasgow, of the population in communal establishments. GCC-DRS have disaggregated the latter estimate to estimates by data zone. Subtraction of the communal establishment population from the total population gives the estimated population in households. Community Planning Partnership (CPP) area estimates and Social Work Services Planning (SWSP) area estimates have been derived from the data zone estimates. CPP and SWSP areas have been defined as amalgamations of whole data zones.

The population with a disability estimates, given in Tables A4 and A5, have been calculated by applying an adjusted disability rate to the estimated population in households by age, for each of the areas. The adjusted disability rate is a weighted average of the Scottish rates, for deprived and not-deprived areas (see main text, section 3.2, Table 6), with the shares of the population living in a deprived area, and the population not living in a deprived area, as weighting factors. These initial estimates have then been calibrated, so that they add up to the estimated City totals by age.