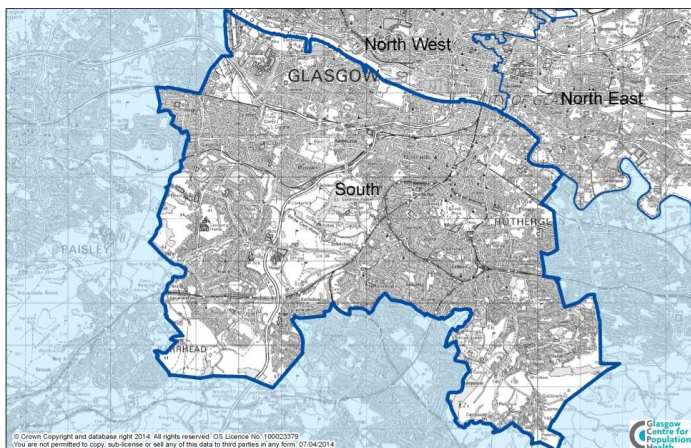


The Glasgow South sector has a population of 220,216.

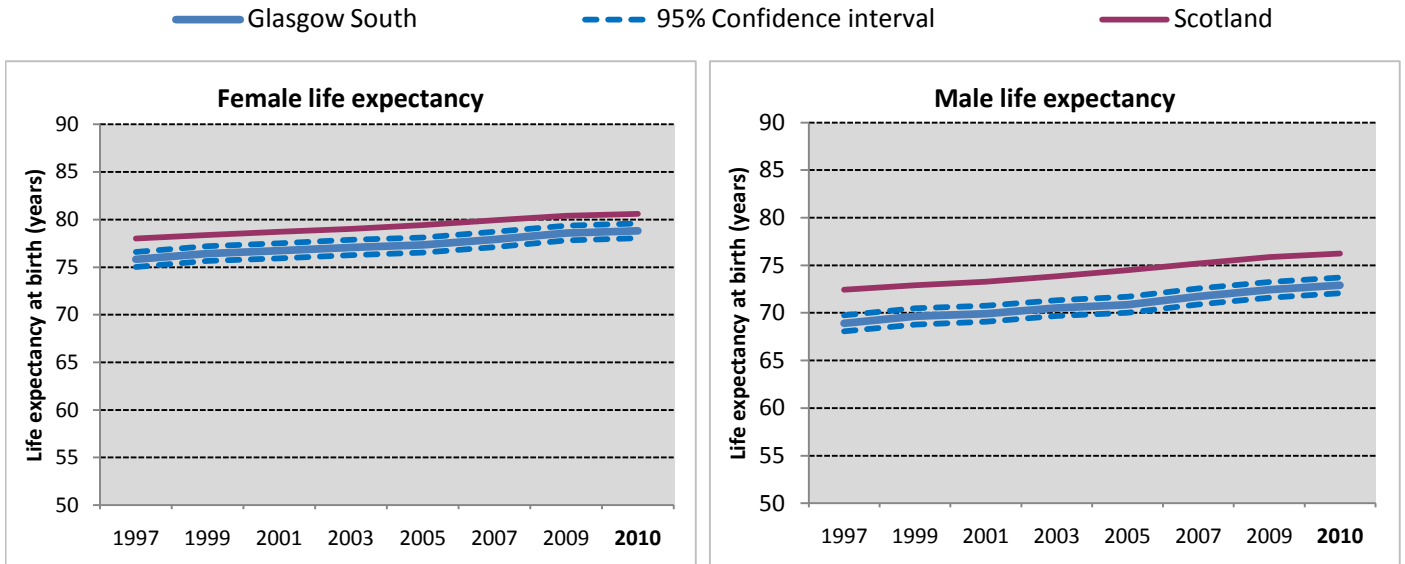


## Area comparisons with Scotland

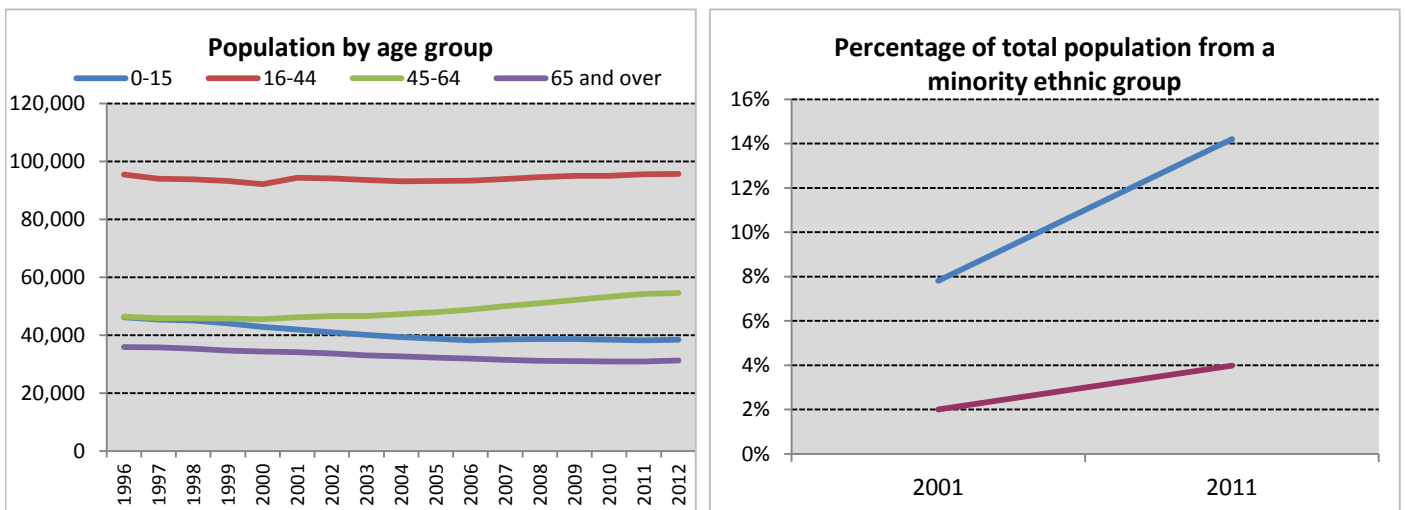
Male and female life expectancy is slightly above the Glasgow average but notably lower than the Scottish average. Women live, on average, nearly six years longer than men. Fourteen per cent of the population is from an ethnic minority. Single parent households make up 37% of all households with dependent children. Half of all people live within 500m of vacant or derelict land and 16% of households are overcrowded. Twenty-one per cent of adults are claiming out of work benefits. Twenty-nine per cent of children live in poverty and levels of deprivation are considerably higher than the Scottish average. Twenty-two per cent of people have a limiting disability.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Scotland	Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	38,531	17.5%	+2%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	150,411	68.3%	+4%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	16,199	7.4%	-23%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	15,075	6.8%	-13%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	31,152	14.2%	+257%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	80,421	45.0%	-20%	
	C3	Single parent households	9,340	36.8%	+33%	
	C4	Householders living alone	43,835	20.2%	+28%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	141,582	64.6%	+15%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	62,716	46.5%	+26%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	109,695	49.2%	+63%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	54,218	52.3%	-25%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	16,588	16.0%	+77%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	52,618	50.7%	-18%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	27,236	33.5%	+20%	
	S3	People in employment	98,470	59.3%	-6%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	7,160	3.3%	+65%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	30,150	20.8%	+45%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	86,279	47.7%	-5%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	1,258	11.8%	+26%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	45,565	20.7%	+57%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	27,140	18.6%	+46%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	12,970	29.2%	+58%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	171,410	78.2%	-5%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	48,723	22.2%	+13%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	72.9 years		-4%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	78.8 years		-2%	

## Area trends



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Glasgow South but remains below the Scottish average. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), life expectancy was 72.9 years for men and 78.8 years for women, notably lower than the Scottish average.



The population in Glasgow South decreased by 1.8% between 1996 and 2012, largely due to decreases in the numbers of children and older adults. The percentage of the total sector population from a minority ethnic group rose from 8% in 2001 to 14% in 2011. This proportion of the population from a minority ethnic group has remained slightly higher than the Glasgow average between 2001 and 2011, and is significantly above the national 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.