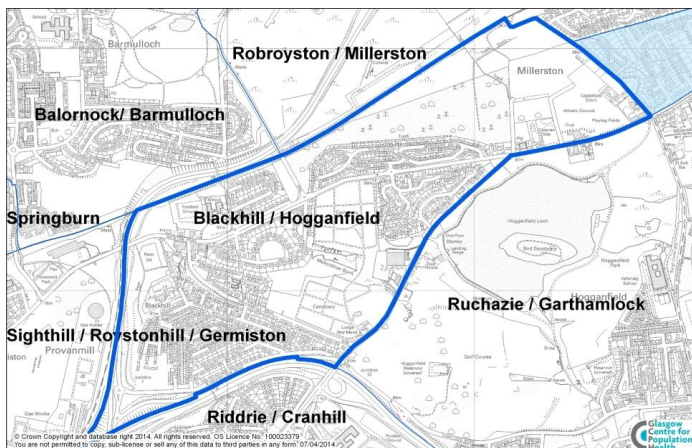


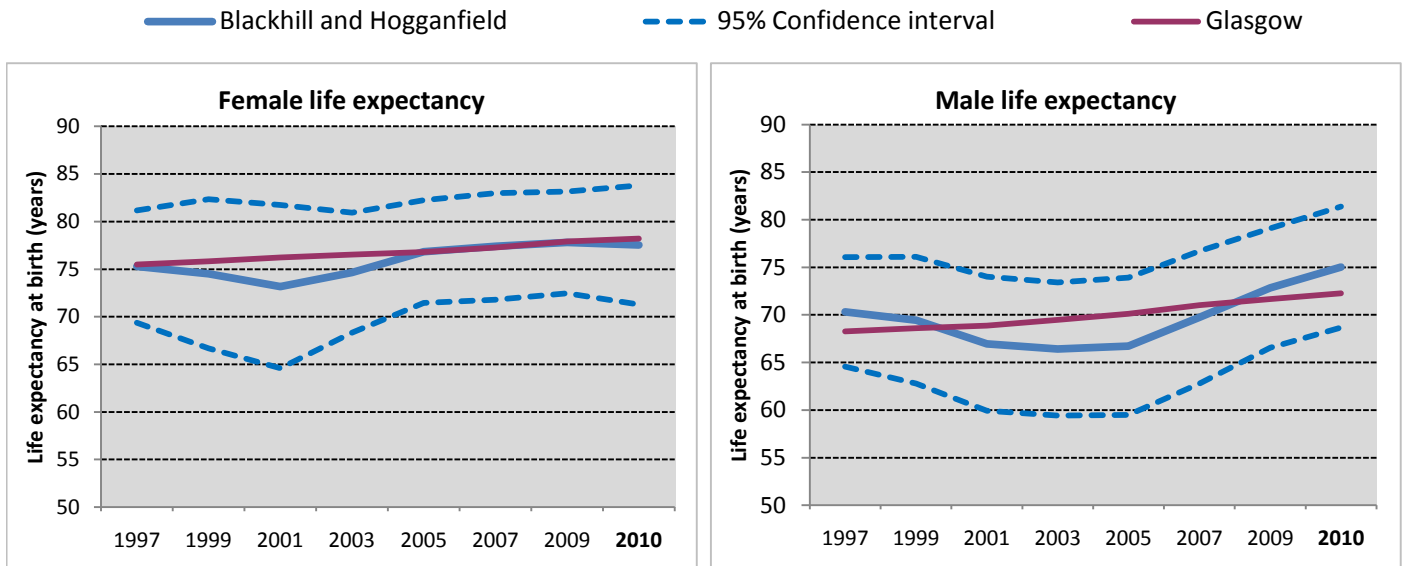
Blackhill and Hogganfield is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 4,041.



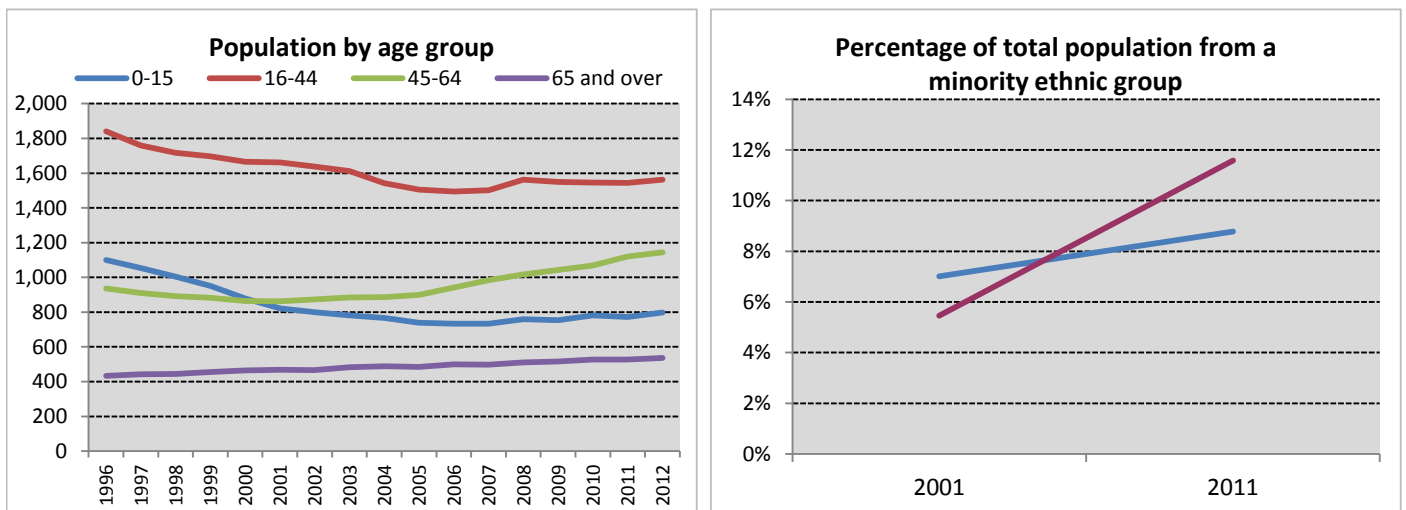
Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Women in Blackhill and Hogganfield live, on average, two and a half years longer than men. Male life expectancy is slightly above the Glasgow average and very similar to the Glasgow average for females. The percentage of people limited 'a lot' or 'a little' by disability is relatively high, 25%. A high percentage of young people are not in education, employment or training and a high percentage of the adult population claim unemployment and disability benefits.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	798	19.7%		+22%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	2,707	67.0%		-4%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	316	7.8%		+8%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	220	5.4%		-19%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	349	8.8%		-24%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	1,478	46.3%		+10%	
	C3	Single parent households	236	43.2%		+7%	
	C4	Householders living alone	507	12.8%		-40%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	2,786	70.1%		+13%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	857	36.9%		-27%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	3,516	89.5%		+49%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	949	55.4%		+13%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	264	15.4%		-11%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	943	55.0%		+21%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	613	45.6%		+34%	
	S3	People in employment	1,685	56.3%		-1%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	180	4.5%		+29%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	675	26.1%		+22%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	1,009	31.6%		-35%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	29	14.8%		+25%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	980	24.3%		+13%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	605	23.1%		+21%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	290	33.4%		+4%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	2,978	75.0%		-3%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	1,000	25.2%		+11%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	75.0 years			+4%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	77.5 years			-1%	



Life expectancy for females has risen slightly in recent years in Blackhill and Hogganfield, and is very similar to the average for Glasgow. Male life expectancy, on the other hand, increased to just above the Glasgow average.



The overall population in Blackhill and Hogganfield decreased by 6% between 1996 and 2012, largely due to decreases in the numbers of children and of 16-44 year olds. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased slightly from 7% in 2001 to 9% in 2011, but despite this rise dropped 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.