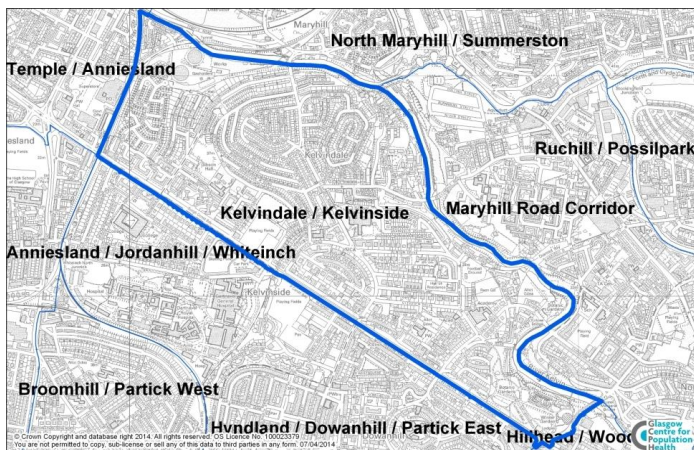


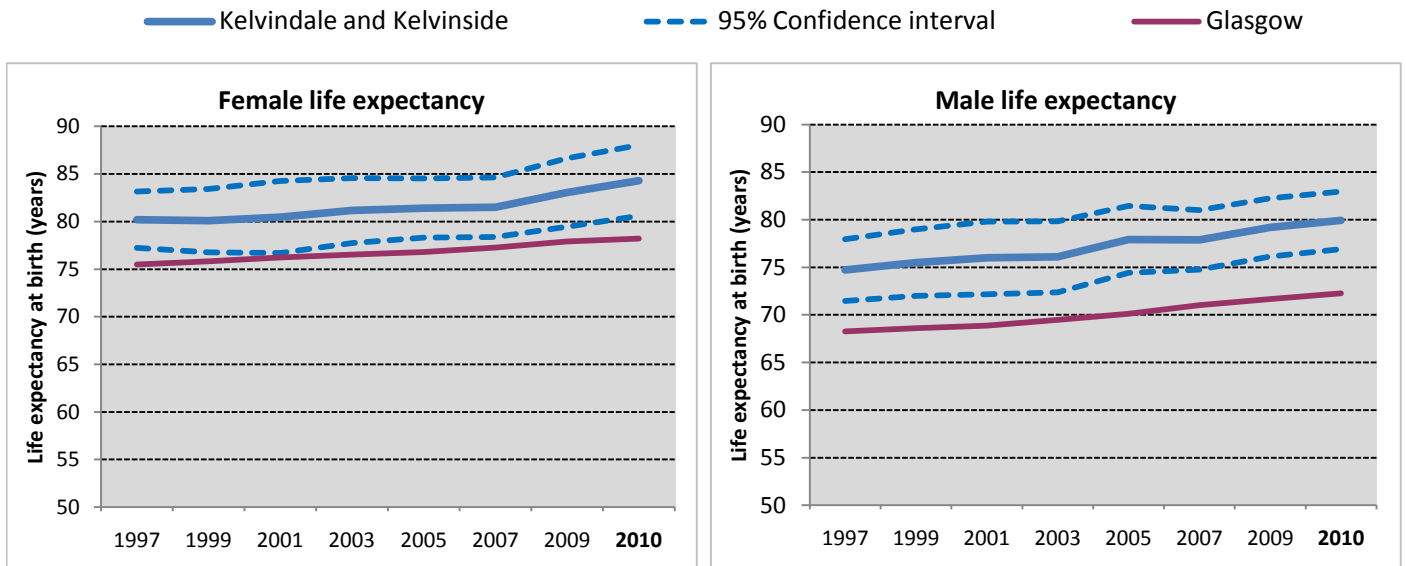
Kelvindale and Kelvinside is a neighbourhood in the north west of Glasgow with a population of 9,641.



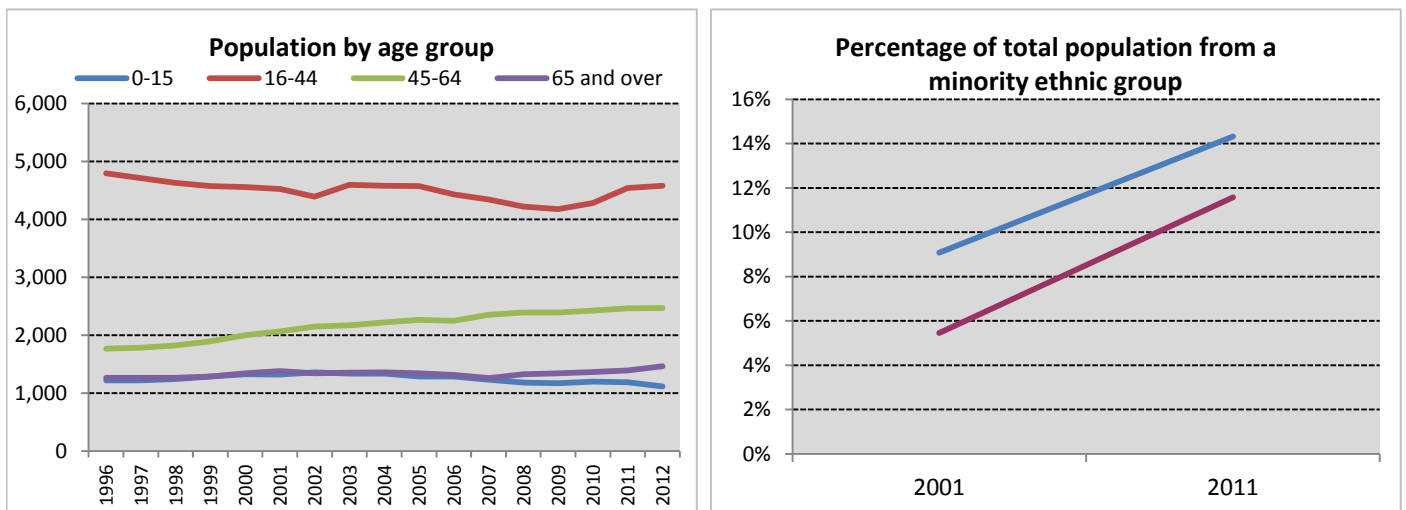
Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Women in Kelvindale and Kelvinside live, on average, over four years longer than men. Male and female life expectancy in Kelvindale and Kelvinside is higher than the Glasgow average, particularly for males. The neighbourhood has a relatively high employment rate and a majority of households are owner occupied, 74%. Less than 1% claim disability benefits, while just 6% claim out of work benefits.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,119	11.6%		-28%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	7,056	73.2%		+5%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	744	7.7%		+7%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	722	7.5%		+12%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	1,384	14.3%		+24%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	4,015	52.0%		+24%	
	C3	Single parent households	163	19.2%		-52%	
	C4	Householders living alone	1,693	19.0%		-11%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	5,107	52.8%		-15%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	3,509	50.5%		+0%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	6,642	68.5%		+14%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	3,241	75.0%		+52%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	344	8.0%		-54%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	3,197	74.0%		+62%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	329	9.7%		-71%	
	S3	People in employment	4,950	63.9%		+13%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	85	0.9%		-74%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	395	5.9%		-73%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	6,658	78.6%		+63%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	15	2.7%		-77%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	565	5.9%		-73%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	355	5.2%		-73%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	150	11.1%		-65%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	8,528	88.2%		+14%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	1,340	13.9%		-39%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	79.9 years			+11%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	84.3 years			+8%	



Life expectancy for both males and females in Kelvindale and Kelvinside has risen in recent years and has remained considerably higher than the Glasgow average. Male and female life expectancy was higher than the Scottish average throughout the period shown.



The population in Kelvindale and Kelvinside increased by 6% between 1996 and 2012, largely due to an increase in the number of 45-64 year olds. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 9% in 2001 to 14% in 2011, remaining slightly higher than 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.