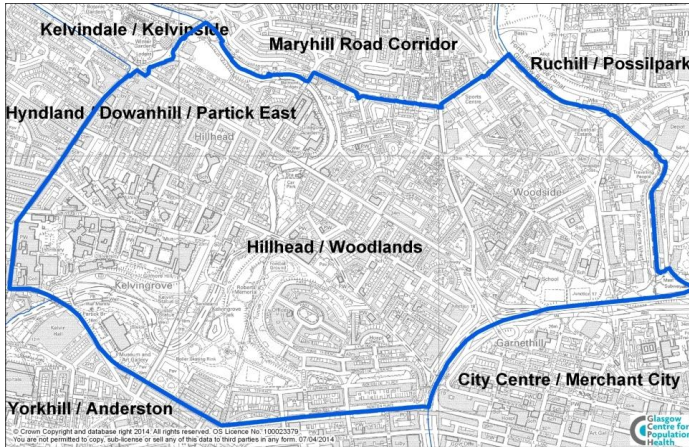


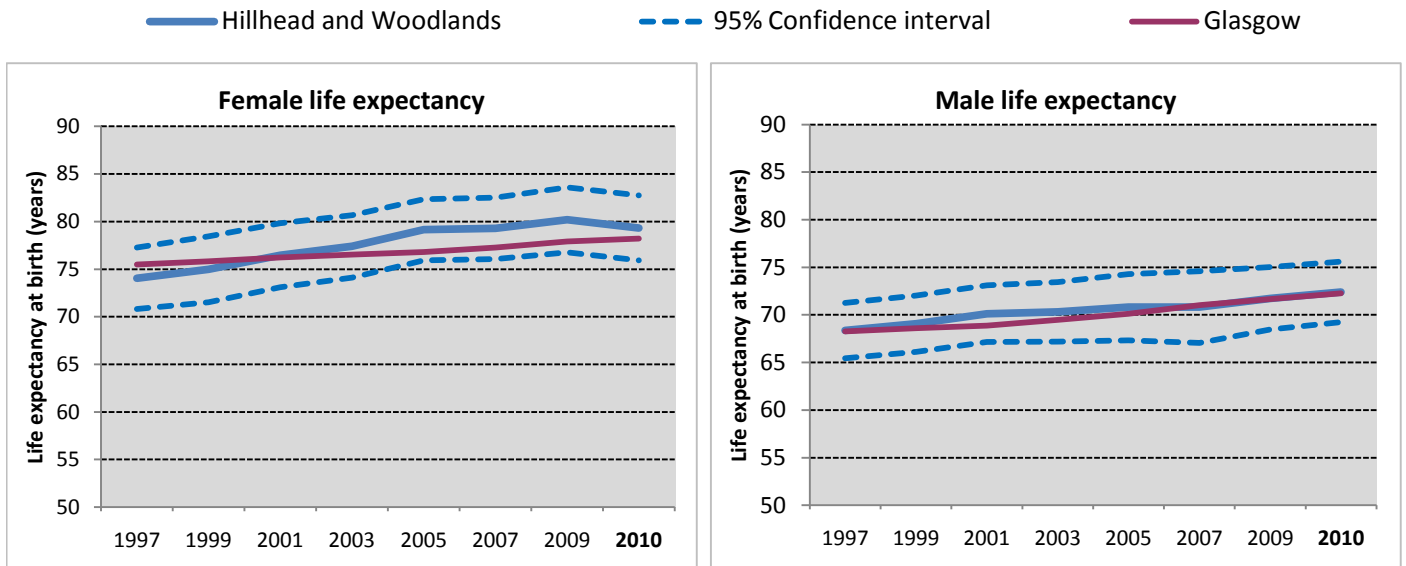
Hillhead and Woodlands is a neighbourhood in the north west of Glasgow with a population of 19,827.



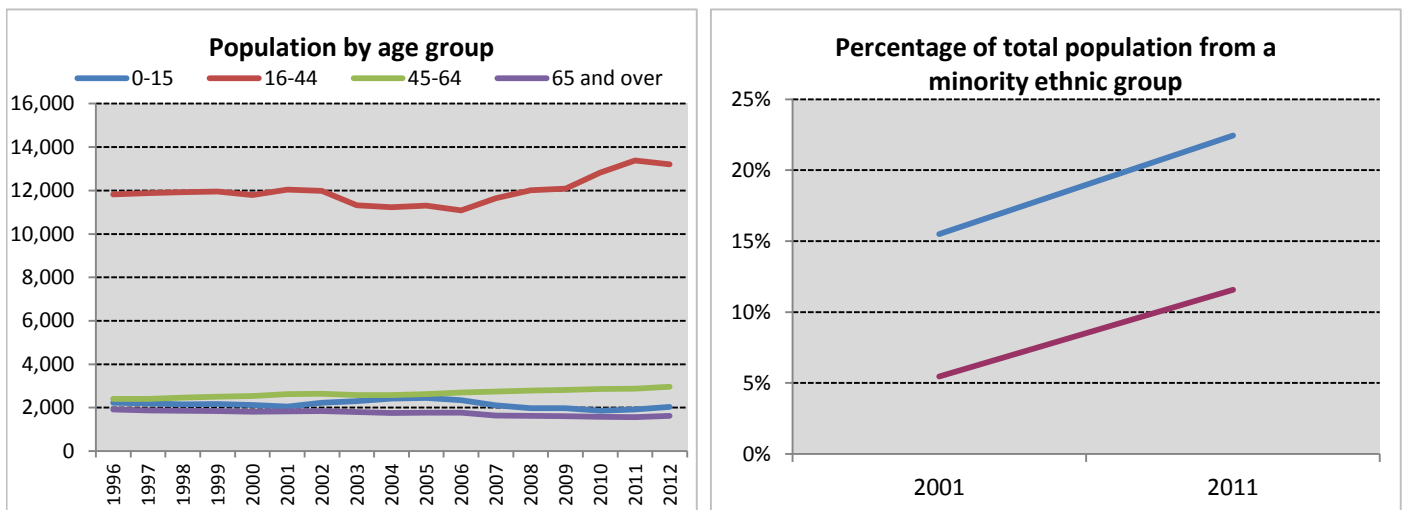
## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Women live, on average, seven years longer than men in Hillhead and Woodlands. Life expectancies of men and women in the neighbourhood are very similar to the Glasgow average. The percentages of employment deprived people and ‘young people not in employment, education or training’ are also particularly low compared with the Glasgow and Scottish averages. More than one-fifth of the population are from an ethnic minority group.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	2,035	10.3%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-37%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	16,170	81.6%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+17%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	824	4.2%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-43%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	798	4.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-40%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	4,436	22.4%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+94%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	5,054	29.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-31%	
	C3	Single parent households	409	34.1%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-15%	
	C4	Householders living alone	3,945	20.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-4%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	9,505	48.1%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-22%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	9,991	66.8%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+33%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	13,910	68.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+13%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	4,147	43.4%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-12%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	2,224	23.3%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+34%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	3,338	35.0%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-23%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,627	19.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-43%	
	S3	People in employment	8,986	52.3%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-8%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	505	2.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-26%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,985	12.5%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-42%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	13,510	75.4%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+56%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	96	8.3%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-30%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	2,915	14.7%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-31%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,855	11.6%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-39%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	665	30.9%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-4%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	16,863	85.3%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+10%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	2,883	14.6%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	-36%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	72.4 years		<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+0%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	79.3 years		<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	+1%	



Life expectancy for females has risen above the Glasgow average in Hillhead and Woodlands. Male life expectancy has remained very similar to the Glasgow average throughout the time period shown.



The population in Hillhead and Woodlands increased by 8% between 1996 and 2012, largely due to an increase in the number of 16-44 and 45-64 year olds. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 15% in 2001 to 22% in 2011. The percentage of the population from an ethnic minority group remained considerably higher than the Glasgow average between 2001 and 2011.

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.