

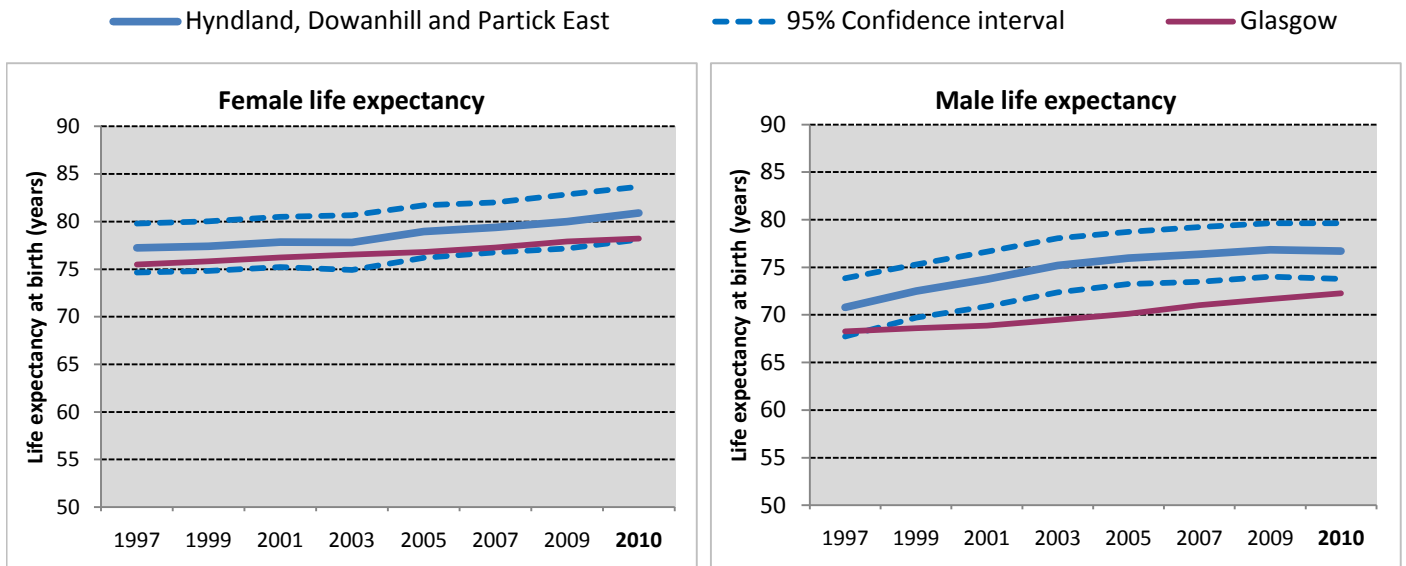
Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East is a neighbourhood in the north west of Glasgow with a population of 18,087.



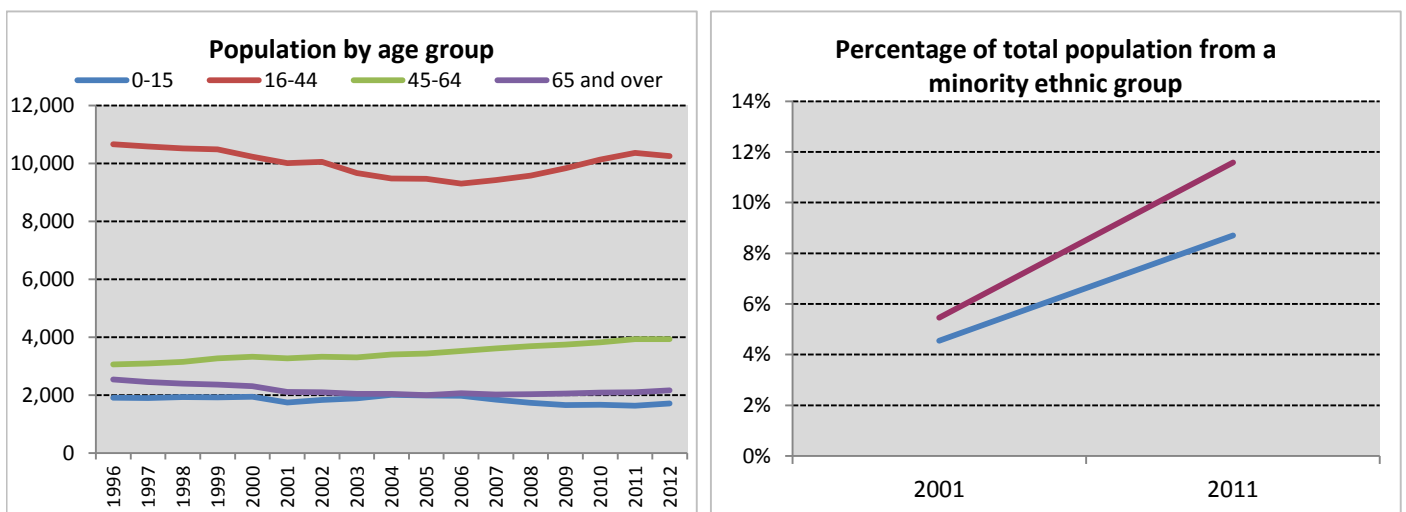
## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Women in Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East live, on average, four years longer than men. Life expectancy is slightly higher than the Glasgow average. The neighbourhood has the highest proportion of adults with 'Higher' level qualifications of all the neighbourhoods in Glasgow. In Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East a very low proportion of the population are living in income or employment deprivation compared with both the Glasgow and Scotland average.

| Group                     | ID  | Indicator  | Count      | %     | Difference from Glasgow         |      | Time Period    |
|---------------------------|-----|--|------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|----------------|
| Population                | P1  | People aged 0 - 15   | 1,720      | 9.5%  | <div style="width: 41%;"></div> | -41% | 2012           |
|                           | P2  | People aged 16 - 64  | 14,200     | 78.5% | <div style="width: 12%;"></div> | +12% |                |
|                           | P3  | People aged 65 - 74  | 1,137      | 6.3%  | <div style="width: 13%;"></div> | -13% |                |
|                           | P4  | People aged 75 and over  | 1,030      | 5.7%  | <div style="width: 15%;"></div> | -15% |                |
| Cultural                  | C1  | People from an ethnic minority   | 1,574      | 8.7%  | <div style="width: 25%;"></div> | -25% | 2011           |
|                           | C2  | People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting                   | 6,839      | 42.1% | <div style="width: 0%;"></div>  | +0%  |                |
|                           | C3  | Single parent households   | 268        | 22.3% | <div style="width: 45%;"></div> | -45% |                |
|                           | C4  | Householders living alone  | 4,295      | 24.0% | <div style="width: 13%;"></div> | +13% |                |
|                           | C5  | People with religious affiliation  | 8,357      | 46.2% | <div style="width: 25%;"></div> | -25% |                |
| Environment/<br>Transport | E1  | People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport | 7,994      | 59.1% | <div style="width: 17%;"></div> | +17% | 2011           |
|                           | E2  | People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land                             | 8,217      | 45.2% | <div style="width: 25%;"></div> | -25% |                |
|                           | E3  | Households with one or more cars   | 5,615      | 58.1% | <div style="width: 18%;"></div> | +18% |                |
|                           | E4  | Overcrowded households   | 1,600      | 16.6% | <div style="width: 5%;"></div>  | -5%  |                |
| Socio-economic            | S1  | Owner occupied households  | 4,997      | 51.7% | <div style="width: 13%;"></div> | +13% | 2011           |
|                           | S2  | People with grade D or E social classification                                   | 895        | 11.0% | <div style="width: 68%;"></div> | -68% |                |
|                           | S3  | People in employment   | 10,056     | 65.3% | <div style="width: 15%;"></div> | +15% |                |
|                           | S4  | People claiming Employment and Support Allowance                                 | 255        | 1.4%  | <div style="width: 59%;"></div> | -59% | 2012           |
|                           | S5  | People claiming out of work benefits   | 1,125      | 8.2%  | <div style="width: 62%;"></div> | -62% |                |
| Education                 | ED1 | Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above                             | 13,458     | 82.0% | <div style="width: 70%;"></div> | +70% | 2011           |
|                           | ED2 | Young people not in education, employment or training                            | 35         | 4.8%  | <div style="width: 59%;"></div> | -59% |                |
| Poverty                   | PO1 | People in income deprivation   | 1,460      | 8.1%  | <div style="width: 62%;"></div> | -62% | 2012           |
|                           | PO2 | People of working age in employment deprivation                                  | 1,075      | 7.8%  | <div style="width: 59%;"></div> | -59% | 2011           |
|                           | PO3 | Children in poverty  | 190        | 10.6% | <div style="width: 67%;"></div> | -67% |                |
| Health                    | H1  | People in "good" or "very good" health   | 15,835     | 87.6% | <div style="width: 13%;"></div> | +13% | 2011           |
|                           | H2  | People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability                               | 2,482      | 13.7% | <div style="width: 40%;"></div> | -40% |                |
|                           | H3  | Male life expectancy   | 76.7 years |       | <div style="width: 6%;"></div>  | +6%  | 2008 -<br>2012 |
|                           | H4  | Female life expectancy   | 80.9 years |       | <div style="width: 3%;"></div>  | +3%  |                |



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East and has remained above the Glasgow average. Male life expectancy has been higher than the Scottish average in recent years, while female life expectancy has been very similar to Scottish life expectancy throughout the time period.



The population in Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East remained relatively unchanged between 1996 and 2012. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 5% in 2001 to 9% in 2011. The percentage of the population from an ethnic minority group remained lower 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.