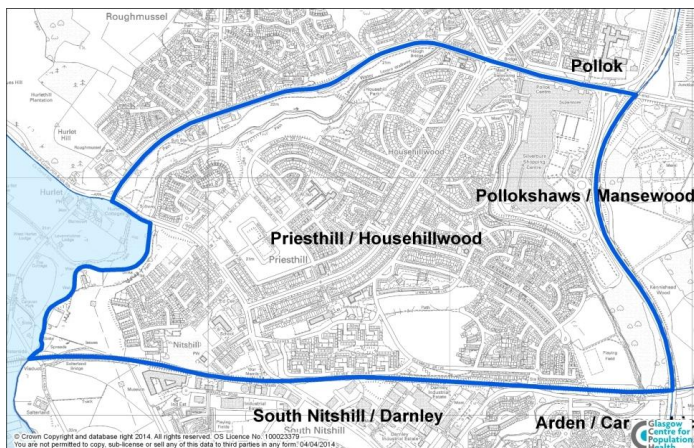


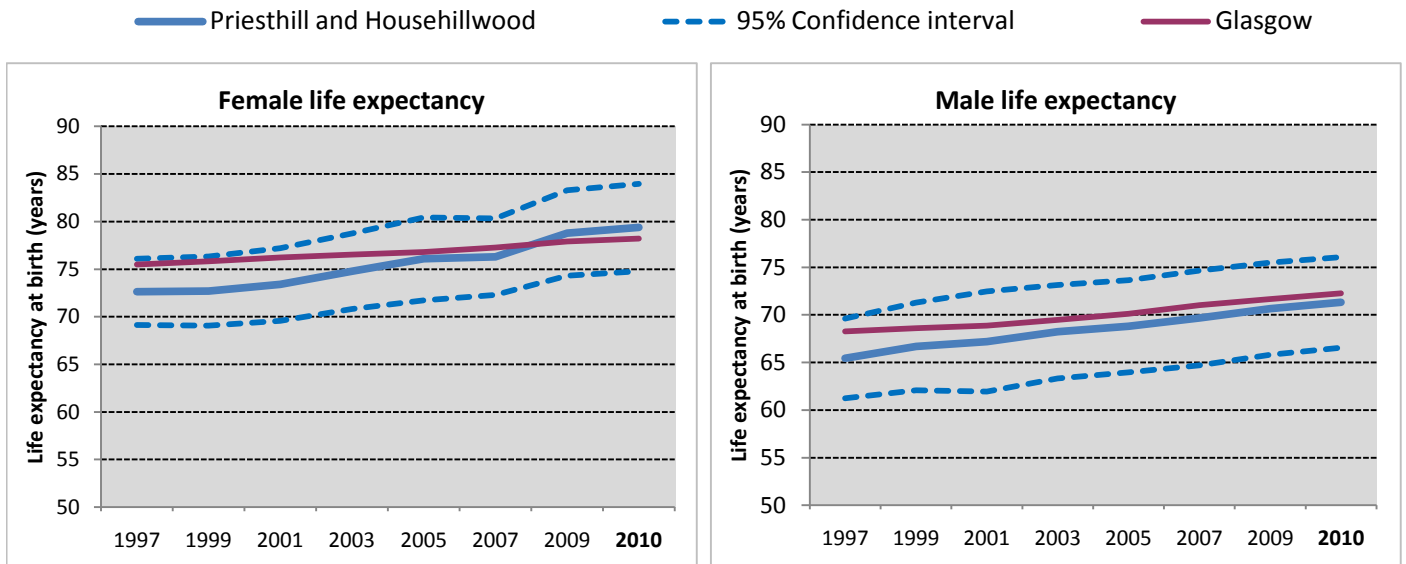
Priesthill and Househillwood is a neighbourhood in the south of Glasgow with a population of 8,165.



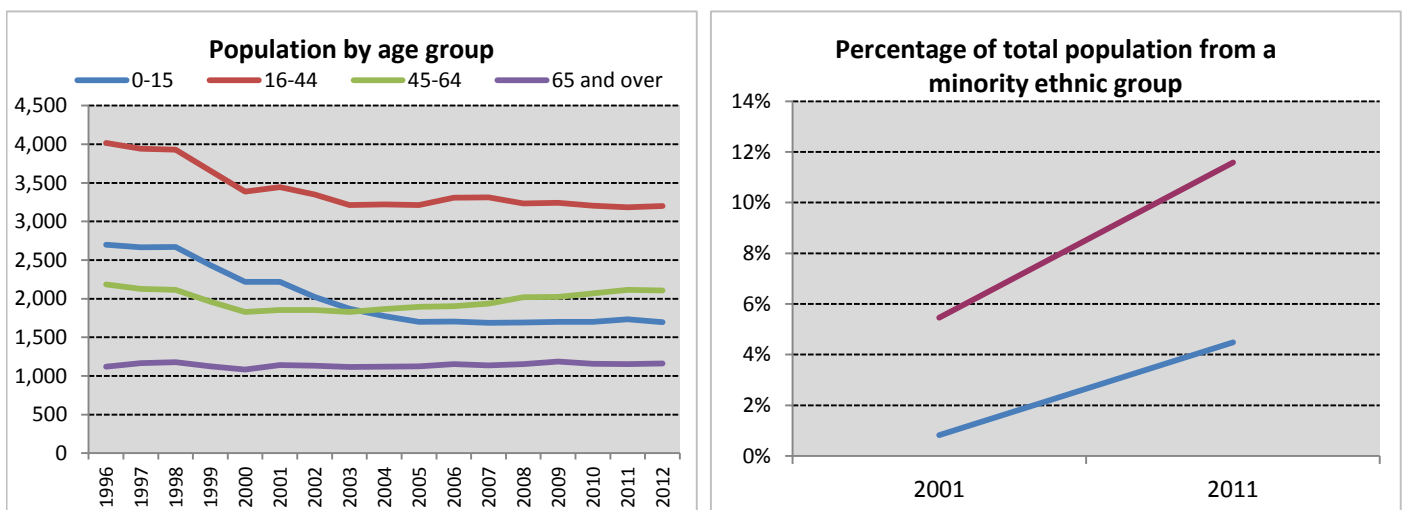
## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

Women in Priesthill and Househillwood live, on average, eight years longer than men. The estimate of female life expectancy in Priesthill and Househillwood is slightly above the Glasgow average, while the male estimate is slightly below. The area has a particularly low proportion of people from an ethnic minority and a high proportion of people claiming out of work benefits compared with the Glasgow average. The proportion of people living within 500m of vacant or derelict land is high compared with the Glasgow average.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,694	20.7%		+28%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	5,308	65.0%		-7%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	671	8.2%		+13%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	492	6.0%		-10%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	367	4.5%		-61%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	2,496	39.1%		-7%	
	C3	Single parent households	592	51.1%		+27%	
	C4	Householders living alone	1,189	14.7%		-31%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	4,878	59.6%		-4%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	2,193	49.2%		-2%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	7,692	89.9%		+49%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	1,483	41.9%		-15%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	601	17.0%		-2%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	1,019	28.8%		-37%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,463	54.0%		+59%	
	S3	People in employment	2,917	48.9%		-14%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	405	5.0%		+44%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,720	33.9%		+59%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	1,646	25.5%		-47%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	82	16.9%		+43%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	2,605	31.9%		+49%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,500	29.3%		+54%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	890	43.1%		+34%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	5,786	70.8%		-9%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	2,349	28.7%		+26%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	71.3 years			-1%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	79.4 years			+1%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen slightly in recent years in Priesthill and Househillwood, and for females moved above the Glasgow average, while the male estimate has remained below. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), life expectancy was below the Scottish average for both men and women.



The overall population of Priesthill and Househillwood has fallen by around 19% between 1996 and 2012. The population in all of the age groups shown decreased sharply between 1998 and 2000. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic group increased from 1% in 2001 to 4% in 2011, but remained below the Glasgow average from 2001 to 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.