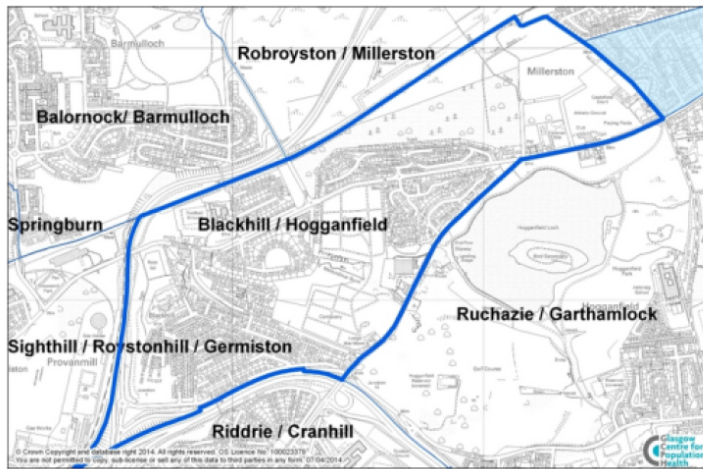


Blackhill and Hogganfield

Blackhill and Hogganfield is a neighbourhood in the north east of Glasgow with a population of 3,383.



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

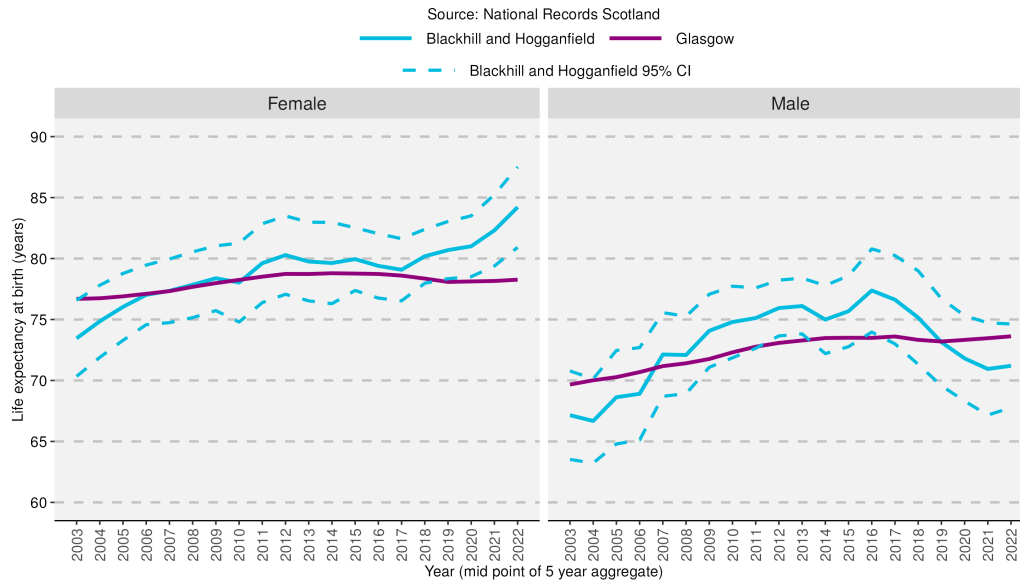
Women in Blackhill and Hogganfield live, on average, thirteen years longer than men. The percentage of people limited “a lot” or “a little” by disability is relatively high, 30%. Lone-parent households make up 10% of all households, which is 49% higher than the Glasgow average.

Group	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Population	People aged 0 - 15	650	19.2%	+26.4%	26.4%
	People aged 16 - 64	2,162	63.9%	-9.7%	-9.7%
	People aged 65 - 74	343	10.1%	+23.3%	23.3%
	People aged 75 and over	228	6.7%	+16.8%	16.8%
	People from minority ethnic backgrounds	604	18.0%	-6.6%	-6.6%
Households	Lone-parent households	147	10.1%	+49.3%	49.3%
	Householders living alone	493	33.8%	-22.7%	-22.7%
	Single-pensioner households	163	11.2%	-6.2%	-6.2%
	Owner-occupied households	847	58.1%	+24.2%	24.2%
	Socially-rented households	483	33.1%	-5.0%	-5.0%
	Overcrowded households	72	4.9%	+4.8%	4.8%
Environment	People who travel to work by walking, bike, public transport	265	18.6%	-30.1%	-30.1%
	Households with one or more cars	943	64.6%	+16.0%	16.0%
Socio-economic	People with grade D or E social classification	389	35.4%	+22.7%	22.7%
	People in employment	1,485	55.3%	-1.5%	-1.5%
Education	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	1,109	41.3%	-28.9%	-28.9%
Poverty	Income deprivation (SIMD)	676	20.1%	+3.1%	3.1%
	Employment deprivation (SIMD)	330	15.4%	+13.8%	13.8%
	Children living in poverty	147	22.3%	-16.5%	-16.5%
Health	People in "good" or "very good" health	2,430	72.4%	-4.7%	-4.7%
	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	1,015	30.2%	+16.1%	16.1%
	Male life expectancy at birth		71.2	-2.4	-2.4
	Female life expectancy at birth		84.2	+5.9	5.9

Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

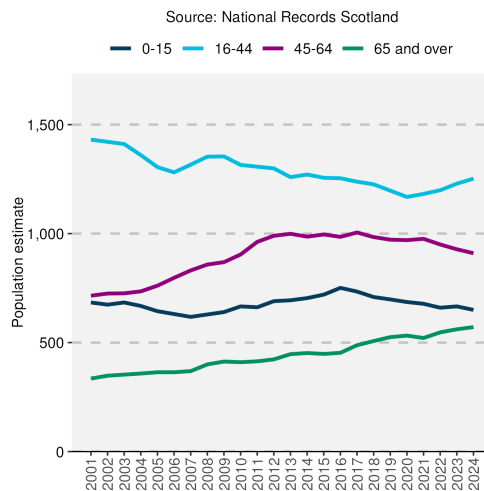
Neighbourhood/Area trends

Life expectancy at birth

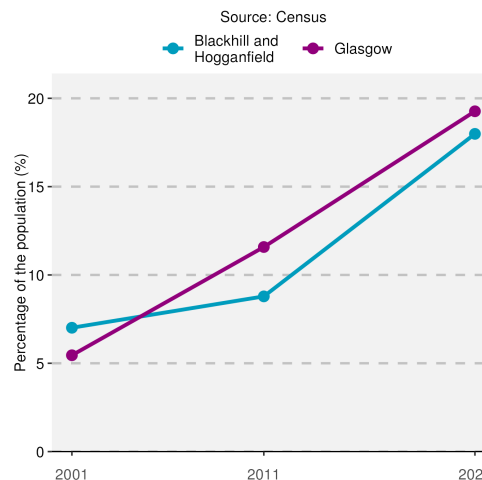


Female life expectancy has risen and male life expectancy has fallen in recent years in Blackhill and Hogganfield. In the most recent period shown (2020-2024), life expectancy in this area is higher for females than the Glasgow and Scottish averages.

Population by age group



Percentage of total population from minority ethnic backgrounds



The overall population stayed roughly the same between 2001 and 2024. The population aged under 45 has decreased, while those aged 45 and over have increased. The percentage of the total neighbourhood population from a minority ethnic background increased from 7% in 2001 to 18% in 2022 and are below the Glasgow average.

Notes

1. Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020, Census 2022, 2011, and 2001, National Records of Scotland (NRS).
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 and 2011 Census for years 2001-2010; and the 2011 and 2022 Census for years 2011-2024.
3. This publication has used small area population estimate data published by the NRS on 24 February 2026. The NRS update their small area population estimates and previous estimates on an annual basis therefore this data is only representative of the data published upon this date. For further information see: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/publications/small-area-population-estimates-mid-2023-and-mid-2024-2011-data-zones/>
4. The Income deprivation and Employment deprivation indicators are derived from SIMD 2020, more information on this deprivation index can be found at: <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>.
5. Life expectancies are calculated based on population estimates and death registrations. 95% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to the neighbourhood data to give an indication of their accuracy. The 95% confidence interval for the Glasgow and/or Scotland comparison line has been removed due to the size of the population. This resulted in the confidence interval sitting on the data line making it unreadable. The x-axes of the life expectancy graphs give the mid-year for each life expectancy estimate e.g. 2020 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2018-2022.
6. 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: <https://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles/neighbourhood-profiles>.