

## PRIESTHILL & HOUSEHILLWOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD

### 1 POPULATION PROFILE 3-YEAR CHANGE

(Sources: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Profiles and 2014 Population Estimates by Neighbourhood)

<b>2011 CENSUS</b>		<b>Age band</b>	<b>0 - 15</b>	<b>16 - 64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>TOTAL POP</b>
	Frequency		1,726	5,346	1,188	8,260
	Neibhd %		20.90%	64.72%	14.38%	
	cf city %		16.12	70.03	13.85	
<b>2014 POPULATION ESTIMATES</b>		<b>Age band</b>	<b>0 - 15</b>	<b>16 - 64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>TOTAL POP</b>
	Frequency		1,735	5,423	1,205	8,363
	N/hood %		20.75%	64.85%	14.41%	
	cf city %		16.13	69.94	13.93	

#### 1. POPULATION BY AGE COHORT

##### Commentary

Total population **increase** of 103 (1.25%)

Higher proportion of children in the N/hood

##### Housing Policy Implications

None

### 2 2011 CENSUS HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION IN ACCOMMODATION

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Profiles unless otherwise stated)

**Total Households in neighbourhood** **3,604**

<b>A LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
In Neighbourhood	920	41,315
% of city total in this Neighbourhood	2.23%	
Proportion of all households	25.53%	14.46%

<b>B LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN</b>	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
In Neighbourhood	594	26,513
% of city total in this Neighbourhood	2.24%	
As a percentage of ALL Lone Parent Households in N/HOOD	64.57%	
As a percentage of ALL Lone Parent Households		64.17%

<b>C HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN</b>	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
In Neighbourhood	1,163	65,612
% of city total in this Neighbourhood	1.77%	
As a percentage of Households with dependent children	32.27%	22.96%

<b>D HOUSEHOLDS WITH ALL RESIDENTS OVER 65 YEARS</b>	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
In Neighbourhood	641	48,451
% of city population all over 65 in Neighbourhood	1.32%	
<b>Proportion of all households which contain only over 65s</b>	17.79%	16.96%

<b>Single person households over 65</b>	486	36,508
(Specific Source: Census Table QS113SC Household Type by Neighbourhood)		
% of city population single over 65 in Neighbourhood	1.33%	
% of households single person over 65 as a proportion of all households	13.49%	12.78%

<b>E ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS UNDER 65</b>	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
(Specific Source: Census Table QS113SC Household Type by Neighbourhood)		
ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS UNDER 65	752	86,728
Proportion of one person HH under 65 in N/HOOD	20.87%	30.35%

## 2. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

### Commentary

The neighbourhood has a significantly higher than average  
**A** proportion of single parent households

The neighbourhood has a similar proportion of lone  
parent households with dependent children compared to  
**B** the city average

The overall proportion of households with dependent  
**C** children is much higher than the city average

The neighbourhood has a similar proportion of over 65  
**D** year old households to the city average

The neighbourhood has a lower proportion of single person under 65 households than the city as a whole

**Housing Policy Implications**

No obvious implications, other than ensuring that there is a sufficient supply of housing for larger families in the short to medium term

**3 HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

(Specific Source: Census Table QS406SC Household Size by Neighbourhood)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
Occupied by One person	1,238	34.35%	43.13%
Occupied by Two people	1,083	30.05%	30.35%
Occupied by Three people	640	17.76%	13.71%
Occupied by Four people	419	11.63%	8.41%
Occupied by Five people	175	4.86%	3.16%
Occupied by Six people	40	1.11%	0.73%
Occupied by Seven people	7	0.19%	0.26%
Occupied by Eight or more people	2	0.06%	0.16%
<b>ALL OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLD SPACES</b>	<b>3,604</b>		

**3 HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

**Commentary**

Much higher proportion of three and four person households compared to the city average

**Housing Policy Implications**

There may be some scope to provide more housing to meet the needs of smaller households

## 4 HOUSING TENURE

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Profiles unless otherwise stated)

	Owner Occupied	Private Rented	Social Rented	Shared ownership	Rent free	Total
NEIGHBOURHOOD						
<b>TENURE COMPARISON (2014)</b> (Housing Stock Estimates)	1,031	286	2,437			3,754
	27.46%	7.62%	64.92%			
<b>TENURE COMPARISON (Census 2011)</b>	1,009	272	2,291	22	10	3,604
	28.00%	7.55%	63.57%	0.61%	0.28%	
CITY						
<b>TENURE COMPARISON (2014)</b> (Housing Stock Estimates and Stock Change Comparator 2009/2014)	128,641	60,465	107,167	N/A	N/A	296,273
	<b>43.40%</b>	<b>20.40%</b>	<b>36.39%</b>			
<b>TENURE COMPARISON (Census 2011)</b>	128,436	48,019	104,811	1,781	2,646	285,693
	44.95%	16.80%	36.68%	0.62%	0.93%	

### 4. HOUSING TENURE CHANGE

#### Commentary

Significantly higher proportion of households living in the social rented sector, compared to the city as a whole

The proportion of private rented properties has remained constant and is well below the city average

#### Housing Policy Implications

There may be some scope to introduce more low cost home ownership into the neighbourhood

## 5 HOUSE TYPE

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Profiles unless otherwise stated)

	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>% of stock</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>% of stock</b>
Detached	105	2.91%	11,167	3.91%
Semi detached	1,118	31.02%	36,522	12.78%
Terraced	690	19.15%	33,423	11.70%
Tenement	1,655	45.92%	197,146	69.00%
Conversion (within an original property)	22	0.61%	5,540	1.90%
Within a commercial building	7	0.19%	1,017	0.35%
Caravan/mobile structure	3	0.08%	348	0.12%
Shared dwelling	4	0.11%	630	0.22%
	<b>3,604</b>		<b>285,793</b>	

### 5. HOUSE TYPE

#### Commentary

Much higher proportion of semi detached and terraced properties in the N/hood than in the city as a whole

#### Housing Policy Implications

None

## 6 UNDER AND OVER OCCUPATION OF DWELLINGS

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Profiles unless otherwise stated)

	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
<b>A Average Household size</b>	2.27	2.02
<b>B Dwelling Occupancy Rates</b>	<b>As a proportion of households counted</b>	
	<b>N/hood</b>	<b>City</b>
<i>Occupied Household count</i>	2,282	202,466
Up to 0.5 persons per room	2,176	96.5%
Over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per room	81	2.52%
Over 1.5 persons per room	25	0.95%
	<b>2,282</b>	

### C Estimated rates of overcrowding and underoccupancy <sup>2</sup>

(Source: Census Table LC4106SC by Neighbourhood)

NEIGHBOURHOOD	All households	Occupancy rating +2 or more	Occupancy rating +1	Total Underoccupation	Underoccupied %	Occupancy rating 0	Occupancy rating -1 or less	Overcrowded %
All households	3604	740	1048	1788	49.61	1207	609	16.9
Owned	1031	284	357	641	62.17	276	114	11.05
Private rented or living rent free	282	44	57	101	35.81	94	87	30.85
Social rented	2291	412	634	1046	45.66	837	408	17.8
<b>CITY</b>								
All households	285693	53242	83843	137085	47.98	98916	49692	17.39
Owned	130217	41005	43625	84630	64.99	32838	12749	9.79
Private rented or living rent free	50665	4029	12217	16246	32.07	21132	13287	26.23
Social rented	104811	8208	28001	36209	34.54	44946	23656	22.57

## 6. OVERCROWDING AND UNDER OCCUPATION

### Commentary

**A** Average household size is above the city average

Slightly higher proportion of those sharing bedrooms

**B** in the area compared to the city average

There is underoccupation in the social rented sector and lower levels of overcrowding probably reflecting the house types built by Glasgow Corporation in the mid 20th century. Of greater concern is the level of overcrowding in the private rented sector. This may

**C** be confined to one or more pockets of PRS activity

### Housing Policy Implications

The locus of the overcrowding should be found and steps taken to provide accommodation to meet housing needs

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Profiles unless otherwise stated)

### 7 HEATING TYPE (Source: Census Neighbourhood Profiles)

Occupied household spaces

**Occupied household spaces with no central heating**

	N/hood	N/hood	City	City
Occupied household spaces		3,604		
<b>Occupied household spaces with no central heating</b>	83	2.30%	11,379	3.98%

### 7. HEATING TYPE

#### Commentary

Lower proportion of those living without central heating

#### Housing Policy Implications

There is likely to be some fuel poverty. However this would need to be identified at a local level

### 8 VACANT PROPERTIES (Source: Census Neighbourhood Profiles)

*Vacant properties at a proportion of all properties*

**All Household spaces**

Vacant household spaces

Second residence/holiday home

Occupied

	N/hood	N/hood	City
<b>All Household spaces</b>		<b>3,648</b>	<b>293,876</b>
Vacant household spaces	35	0.96%	2.59%
Second residence/holiday home	9	0.25%	0.19%
Occupied	3,604	98.79%	97.21%



## 8. VACANCIES

### Commentary

Low vacancy rate in the N/hood

### Housing Policy Implications

None

## 9 HEALTH & DISABILITY (Source: Census Neighbourhood Profiles)

Total Residents in neighbourhood

8,260

### A Long term health/disability in a household

	N/hood	N/hood	City
Day to day activity limited a lot	1,414	17.12%	11.37%
Day to day activity limited a little	981	11.88%	9.20%
Day to day activity not limited	5,865	71.00%	79.43%

### B Long term health condition in a household

	N/hood	N/hood	City
No condition	5,172	62.62%	69.01%
Physical disability	851	10.30%	7.82%
Mental health condition	650	7.87%	6.51%
Deafness or partial hearing loss	631	7.64%	6.08%
Blindness of partial sight loss	242	2.93%	2.49%
Learning disability	83	1.00%	0.58%
Learning difficulty	239	2.89%	2.14%
Development disorder	82	0.99%	0.64%

**C Provision of Care in a household**

1 to 19 hours unpaid care per week	251	3.04%	4.29%
20 - 49 hours unpaid care per week	200	2.42%	1.92%
50 or more hours unpaid care per week	342	4.14%	2.88%

**D Long term sick or disabled 16 - 74 years of age in a household**

816	13.56%	8.43%
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**9. HEALTH & DISABILITY IN THE HOME**

**Commentary**

**A** N/hood residents have more mobility issues than the city as a whole

**B** N/hood residents have more long-term conditions compared to the city average

**C** N/hood residents affected are more likely to require longer long term unpaid care

**D** The proportion of the population which is reported as being long term sick or disabled is considerably higher than the city average

**Housing Policy Implications**

Local providers should work with health and social care professionals to provide enhanced support for carers, and make homes more accessible in terms of mobility, particularly residents requiring to be discharged from hospital

CENSUS  
PROFILE  
SUMMARY

	N/hood	City
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**ETHNICITY OF RESIDENTS** (Source: Census

**A** Neighbourhood Profiles)

**Ethnic Origin**

	Frequency		
White British or Irish	7,772	94.09%	<b>84.56%</b>
White Other	117	1.42%	<b>3.87%</b>
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	20	0.24%	<b>0.48%</b>
Indian	33	0.40%	<b>1.46%</b>
Pakistani	88	1.07%	<b>3.78%</b>
Bangladeshi	2	0.02%	<b>0.08%</b>
Chinese	59	0.71%	<b>1.79%</b>
Other Asian	19	0.23%	<b>0.94%</b>
African, Caribbean or Black	137	1.66%	<b>2.40%</b>
Other ethnic group	13	0.16%	<b>0.64%</b>
	<b>8,260</b>		

**B** Country of Birth

Born outside UK	408	4.94%	<b>12.24%</b>
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**C** Spoken English

Does not speak English well or at all	160	1.94%	<b>2.59%</b>
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## 10. ETHNICITY

### Commentary

Majority of the N/hood classed as White (British) or White

**A** (Irish)

**B** Low proportion of the N/hood born outside of the UK

Low proportion of residents who do not speak English

**C** well or at all

### Housing Policy Implications

Neighbourhood appears to be less attractive to ethnic minority communities. Providers should consider marketing of properties for a wider diversity of ethnic groups

## OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS RELATED TO HOUSING COSTS AND THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

<b>11 Economic activity (All people aged 16 -74)</b>	<b>N/Hood %</b>	<b>City%</b>
Economically active	<b>58.62%</b>	64.49%
Economically inactive	<b>41.38%</b>	35.51%
Never worked and long term unemployed	<b>13.59%</b>	9.05%
Full time students	<b>8.29%</b>	13.73%
Retired	<b>13.46%</b>	11.32%

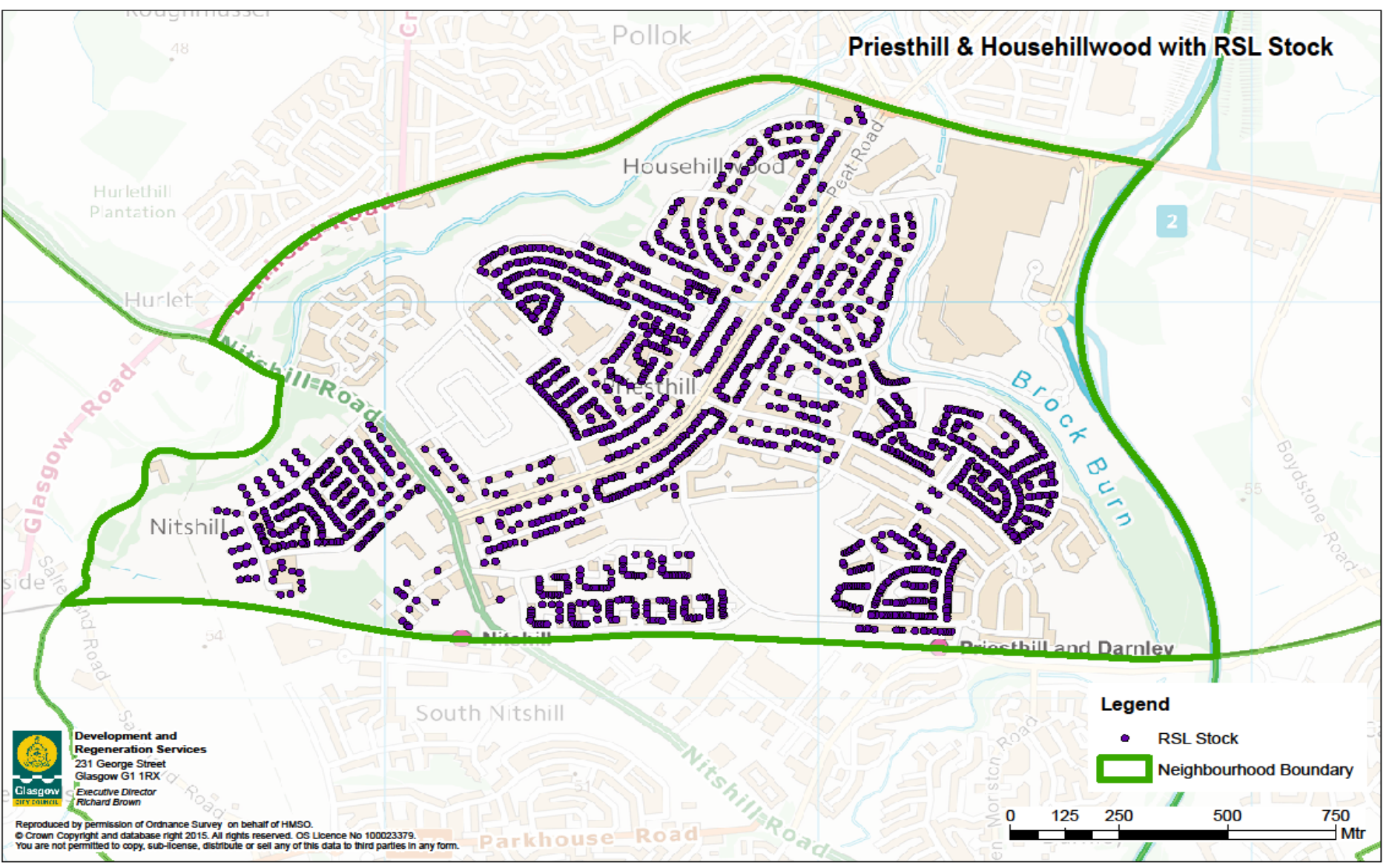
<b>12 Car Ownership</b>	<b>N/Hood</b>	<b>City</b>
Proportion of Households with one or more cars or vans	<b>41.50%</b>	49.18%

### Commentary

The neighbourhood has a lower than average proportion of its population in employment. There is a lower proportion of students living at home. The neighbourhood has a higher than average proportion of retired persons under 74 years. There is a lower level of car ownership than the city average

From a housing affordability perspective, those residents who have never worked or who are long term unemployed is substantially higher than the city average

# Priesthill & Househillwood with RSL Stock



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**Legend**  
● RSL Stock  
▭ Neighbourhood Boundary

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