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Glasgow City Health & Social Care Partnership

Demographics Profile

April 2020

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Business Development



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1. Introduction

The following document comprises of brief notes, tables and summary analysis that are published together as the Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) Demographics Profile (2020). The profile is intended to serve as a reference tool to provide essential demographics and population health information as at 30 March 2020 at city, HSCP locality and national level (where available) to support HSCP staff, managers and partners, in the planning, development and delivery of services for the people of Glasgow.

A general demographic profile provides detailed population estimates for the three HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland by age-band, gender and ethnicity banding. Further population estimates for Glasgow and Scotland by English language proficiency, sexual orientation and religion are included as well as projected population estimates to 2028 and key indicators relating to housing and household composition.

A profile of the health of the Glasgow population is then presented. This includes life expectancy and mortality information; information on a range of physical and mental health indicators and patterns of illness and disease; and information on the many factors that can impact upon health including lifestyle and behaviours (eg. diet, activity levels, alcohol, drugs and smoking), social health/capital, poverty/deprivation, education/participation in learning/employment and crime. Information on social care needs and provision within the city are also included. Where available, information is provided for the three HSCP localities and Scotland.

Equalities considerations are incorporated into the report in two main ways. Firstly, within the demographics and health profiles where key protected characteristics (age; gender (sex); ethnicity (race); sexual orientation; religion; long term health conditions (disability)) information is provided. Secondly, within two specific sets of indicators relating to the health and wellbeing of the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) adult population in Glasgow and the LGB population within schools in the Greater Glasgow area.

The data profile updates the previous 'Social Work Area Demographics' report and tables published in 2014.

The profile will be updated annually and next published in January 2021.

1.1 Sources and Links

The tables in the report have been compiled from a number of reliable online sources many of which are classed as official statistics. The main sources used include:

- National Records of Scotland (NRS) for population estimates, projections estimates and drug death statistics
- NHSGGC Glasgow City Health and Wellbeing Surveys for health indicators within Glasgow including separate studies of BME adults and LGB school pupils
- Scottish Population Surveys such as Scottish Health Survey (SHeS), Scottish Household Survey (SHS) and Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) for health indicators
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) for deprivation indicators
- Scottish Government Children's and Homelessness Statistics
- 2011 Census for deriving prevalence rates to estimate population characteristics

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- Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) for profiles and Scottish Burden of Disease (SBoD) study
- Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland for health statistics

Data sources are noted below each table. In addition, a complete list of all sources used and corresponding web-links is available at the end of this profile report.

1.2 Profile Formats and Navigation

By clicking on the page number link in the contents page, you will be taken to the relevant section of the report. You can then return to the contents page or index of tables by clicking on the link provided at the end of each section.

In addition to the main data provided within tables in this report, supplementary analysis is noted in the “Other information/notes” column of tables, where this is pertinent and available. Some of this analysis highlights results by equality characteristic, particularly age and gender.

In addition to this report, an excel file containing all tables, sources and links is also available for ease of downloading data or tables directly.

1.3 Service User Data

The previous demographics report (2014) and prior versions of this pre-dated the integration of health and social care and as such contained some information on numbers of social work service users by client group that is not included in this current profile. HSCP managers and staff, with access to the GCC network, are instead able to access a wide and comprehensive range of regularly updated reports on service users and processes. These are derived from careFirst and are available via secure login to [SAP Business Objects BI Launchpad](#).

HSCP staff (with access to the GCC network) should contact the CGI Helpdesk on 0141 287 4000 or 74000 or at GCCservicedesk@cqi.com to request login details to access these reports, if required.

Similar information on NHS service users can also be accessed using NHS Information Systems and Dashboards produced by NHSGGC Information Teams.

1.4 Further Information

For further information on any aspects of the profile, please contact Tina Callan from the Performance Team within Business Development on:

Phone: 0141 287 8310
Email: tina.callan@glasgow.gov.uk

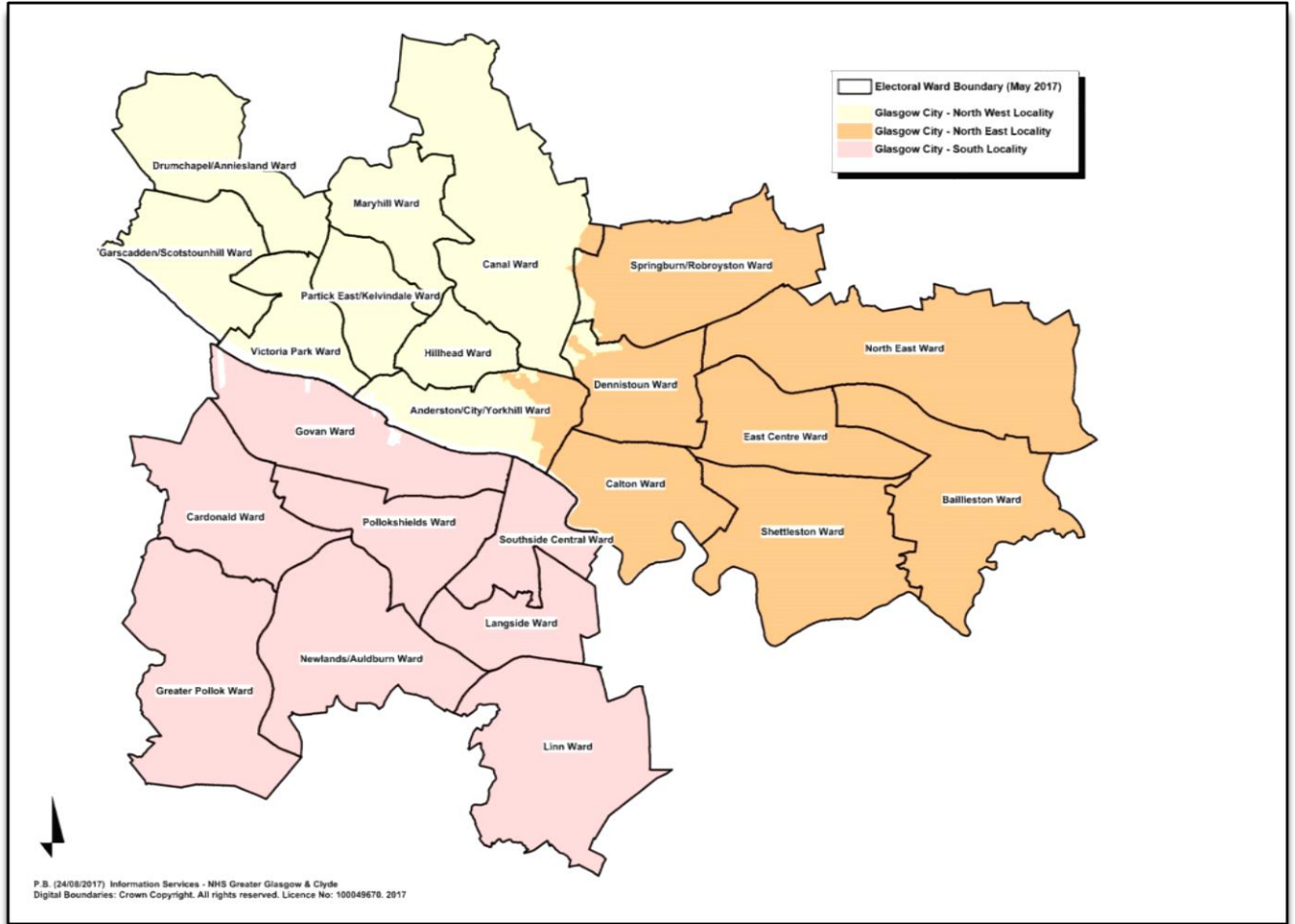
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2. City Profile

2.1 City Map

The map below shows the city by its three HSCP localities of North East, North West and South and 23 multi-member wards. Further interactive city maps such as the [2016 multi-member ward map](#) are available via the [Glasgow City Council AtOM website](#).



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2.2 Population & Projections

Tables 1-6 below illustrate key characteristics of the 626,410 people living in Glasgow City with comparison to the 5.4 million population of Scotland, according to the most recent population estimates (2018). These characteristics include, gender, age-band, ethnicity, English language proficiency, sexual orientation and religion.

Table 7 shows the estimated population projections of Glasgow and Scotland over the ten year period 2018 to 2028. (These projections were published in March 2020 and do not therefore take account of any impact that the coronavirus pandemic may have on them).

Some of the headline findings from these tables are that:

- Glasgow has an 11.5% share of Scotland's total population
- Most people in Glasgow live in the South (36.2%) followed by North West (35.4%) and then North East (28.5%) localities
- North East and South localities have very similar profiles in terms of population share by age-band
- The North West locality population share by age-band is different from the other two localities, with a lower percentage share of children and older people population and a higher share of adult population
- There are more females than males overall in all three Glasgow localities, Glasgow City and Scotland with this also reflected in the gender balance of the adult and older people populations
- For children however, there are more boys than girls in each of the localities, Glasgow City and Scotland
- The ethnic profile of Glasgow's population is very different from that of Scotland overall with Glasgow City having a percentage of BME people (11.6%) almost 3 times that of Scotland (4.0%)
- There are also differences in the ethnic profile of the population within Glasgow with a BME population in North East of 7.0%, North West 12.5% and South 14.2%
- It is estimated that almost 17,000 people in Glasgow do not speak English well or at all with the Glasgow rate of 2.7% of the aged 3+ population being almost double that for Scotland (1.4%)
- The rate of population reporting LGB sexual orientation is higher in Glasgow (2.6%) than in Scotland (2.0%) with the rate of those not reporting or disclosing this in Glasgow (0.9%) being more than twice the Scotland rate of 0.4%
- More than half of the Glasgow population report belonging to a religion (53.0%) with most following Roman Catholic (23.2%) or Church of Scotland (13.3%) religions
- In Scotland more than half of people (51.4%) have no religion however most that do belong to the Church of Scotland (21.8%) or Roman Catholic (14.3%) faiths
- The total population of Glasgow is forecast to increase by more than 10,000 people (1.7%) between 2018 and 2023 and by almost 18,000 (2.9%) between 2018 and 2028
- Lower rates of overall population growth are forecast for Scotland of 1.1% between 2018 and 2023 or 1.8% between 2018 and 2028
- It is expected that the adult population of Glasgow will increase over the ten year period 2018 to 2028 by 0.9%, while the child population will decrease by 1.0%
- Both the adult and child population of Scotland is expected to decrease between 2018 and 2028 by 1.8% (adults) and 3.8% (children)

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- The older people population of both Glasgow and Scotland is expected to grow hugely over this 10 year period by 17.9% (Glasgow) and 19.3% (Scotland).

Table 1. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality

Ageband	Area/HSCP Locality									
	North East		North West		South		Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Children 0-17	33,838	19.0%	33,379	15.1%	43,944	19.4%	111,161	17.7%	1,028,798	18.9%
Adults 18-64	119,265	66.9%	161,085	72.7%	150,634	66.4%	430,984	68.8%	3,383,188	62.2%
Older people 65+	25,129	14.1%	26,985	12.2%	32,151	14.2%	84,265	13.5%	1,026,114	18.9%
All ages	178,232	100.0%	221,449	100.0%	226,729	100.0%	626,410	100.0%	5,438,100	100.0%

Source: NRS - 2018 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

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Table 2. General Population Estimates by Age-band, Gender and Area/HSCP Locality

Age-band		Area/HSCP Locality									
		North East		North West		South		Glasgow City		Scotland	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Children 0-17	Male	17,339	51.2%	17,115	51.3%	22,375	50.9%	56,829	51.1%	526,857	51.2%
	Female	16,499	48.8%	16,264	48.7%	21,569	49.1%	54,332	48.9%	501,941	48.8%
	Total	33,838	100.0%	33,379	100.0%	43,944	100.0%	111,161	100.0%	1,028,798	100.0%
Adults 18-64	Male	58,808	49.3%	79,278	49.2%	75,018	49.8%	213,104	49.4%	1,662,048	49.1%
	Female	60,457	50.7%	81,807	50.8%	75,616	50.2%	217,880	50.6%	1,721,140	50.9%
	Total	119,265	100.0%	161,085	100.0%	150,634	100.0%	430,984	100.0%	3,383,188	100.0%
Older people 65+	Male	10,589	42.1%	11,674	43.3%	13,854	43.1%	36,117	42.9%	459,846	44.8%
	Female	14,540	57.9%	15,311	56.7%	18,297	56.9%	48,148	57.1%	566,268	55.2%
	Total	25,129	100.0%	26,985	100.0%	32,151	100.0%	84,265	100.0%	1,026,114	100.0%
All ages	Male	86,736	48.5%	108,067	48.7%	111,247	49.0%	306,050	48.8%	2,648,751	48.7%
	Female	91,496	51.5%	113,382	51.3%	115,482	51.0%	320,360	51.2%	2,789,349	51.3%
	Total	178,232	100.0%	221,449	100.0%	226,729	100.0%	626,410	100.0%	5,438,100	100.0%

Source: NRS - 2018 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

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Table 3. General Population Estimates by Ethnicity Banding and Area/HSCP Locality

Ethnicity banding	Area/HSCP Locality									
	North East		North West		South		Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Scottish, Other British and Irish	159,535	89.5%	182,400	82.4%	186,950	82.5%	528,885	84.4%	5,049,373	92.9%
Other White	6,276	3.5%	11,347	5.1%	7,536	3.3%	25,159	4.0%	172,045	3.2%
All White	165,811	93.0%	193,746	87.5%	194,487	85.8%	554,044	88.4%	5,221,418	96.0%
All Asian	6,861	3.8%	18,819	8.5%	25,334	11.2%	51,013	8.1%	144,469	2.7%
African	3,881	2.2%	4,437	2.0%	3,959	1.7%	12,277	2.0%	30,437	0.6%
All Other Ethnic Groups	1,679	0.9%	4,446	2.0%	2,950	1.3%	9,076	1.4%	41,776	0.8%
All Black and Minority Ethnic	12,421	7.0%	27,703	12.5%	32,242	14.2%	72,366	11.6%	216,682	4.0%
All People	178,232	100.0%	221,449	100.0%	226,729	100.0%	626,410	100.0%	5,438,100	100.0%

Source: NRS - 2018 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and NRS - Scotland's Census 2011

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Method: Prevalence rate from 2011 census data (total 2011 datazone population) is applied to 2018 SAPE

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Table 4. General Population Estimates by English Language Proficiency and Area (all people aged 3+)

Indicator		Area			
		Glasgow City		Scotland	
		No.	%	No.	%
Does not speak English well or at all		16,793	2.7%	78,136	1.4%
Does not speak, read or write English at all		20,516	3.3%	113,618	2.1%
Uses other language at home	British Sign Language	1,878	0.3%	13,316	0.2%
	Polish	8,072	1.3%	57,572	1.1%
	Other (inc. Gaelic and Scots)	73,916	11.8%	330,391	6.1%

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Source: NRS - 2018 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and NRS - Scotland's Census 2011

Method: Prevalence rate from 2011 census data (total 2011 datazone population) is applied to 2018 SAPE

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Table 5. General Population Estimates by Sexual Orientation and Area

Sexual Orientation	Area			
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Heterosexual/straight	604,486	96.5%	5,307,586	97.6%
LGBTI	16,287	2.6%	108,762	2.0%
Not known	5,638	0.9%	21,752	0.4%
All people	626,410	100.0%	5,438,100	100.0%

Source: NRS - 2018 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2018 Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

Method: Prevalence rate from 2018 SHS applied to 2018 SAPE total population

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Table 6. General Population Estimates by Religion and Area

Religion	Area			
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Church of Scotland	89,577	14.3%	1,185,506	21.8%
Roman Catholic	145,327	23.2%	777,648	14.3%
Other Christian	43,222	6.9%	516,620	9.5%
Other Religion	53,871	8.6%	163,143	3.0%
None	294,413	47.0%	2,795,183	51.4%
All People	626,410	100.0%	5,438,100	100.0%

Source: NRS - 2018 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2018 Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

Method: Prevalence rate from 2018 SHS is applied to 2018 SAPE city & national total populations

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Table 7. Population Projection Estimates 2018 to 2028 by Age-band and Area

Age-band	Area and projected population - number of people/percentage change									
	Glasgow City					Scotland				
	2018	2023	2028	% change 2018 to 2023	% change 2023 to 2028	2018	2023	2028	% change 2018 to 2023	% change 2023 to 2028
Children 0-17	111,161	111,743	109,999	0.5%	-1.0%	1,028,798	1,022,997	989,916	-0.6%	-3.8%
Adults 18-64	430,984	435,662	434,917	1.1%	0.9%	3,383,188	3,359,526	3,323,120	-0.7%	-1.8%
Older people 65+	84,265	89,496	99,358	6.2%	17.9%	1,026,114	1,113,055	1,224,080	8.5%	19.3%
All ages	626,410	636,901	644,274	1.7%	2.9%	5,438,100	5,495,578	5,537,116	1.1%	1.8%

Source: NRS population projections 2018 based

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2.3 Housing & Household Composition

Tables 8 and 9 below show the percentage of: people living alone; single parent households; pupils in single parent households; and overcrowded households in Glasgow compared to Scotland.

Table 10 summarises housing type and tenure in Glasgow and Scotland.

Some of the headline findings from these tables are that:

- A fifth of all Glasgow adults (20.0%) live alone
- A quarter of Glasgow males (25.0%) live alone, a far higher percentage than that for females (16%)
- More than half of older people aged 75+ (55.0%) live alone, which is considered a key indicator of vulnerability
- The percentage of single parent households in Glasgow (14.5%) is higher than that for Scotland (11.1%)
- Almost a third of Glasgow’s school pupils (31.0%) live in single parent households
- The percentage of overcrowded households in Glasgow (17.4%) is almost double that of Scotland overall (9.0%)
- Two-thirds of Glasgow adults (67.6%) live in flats and one third (32.3%) in a house/bungalow with the remainder (0.1%) in “other” housing
- The reverse is true for Scotland overall with only one third (33.4%) living in flats and two-thirds (66.3%) in a house/bungalow with the remainder (0.3%) in “other” housing
- Glasgow has far higher rates of social and private renting (51.0%) than Scotland overall (37.2%) and a far lower percentage of owner occupiers (Glasgow – 48.3%; Scotland 61.8%)

Table 8. Household Composition - Estimated Percentage of Glasgow People Living Alone

Gender/Age-band	% Glasgow City adults ¹	Other information/notes ²
Males	25.0%	2011 Census data for Males: Glw - 27%; Scot - 19% .
Females	16.0%	2011 Census data for Females: Glw - 24%; Scot - 20% .
16-24	4.0%	
45-54	22.0%	
75+	55.0%	2011 Census data for age 65+: Glw - 47%; Scot - 37% .
All	20.0%	2011 Census data for All: Glw - 26%; Scot - 19% .

Source:

1. 2017/18 NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City

2. NRS Scotland's Census 2011

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Table 9. Estimates of Single Parent and Overcrowded Households by Area

Indicator	% Glasgow City adults	% Scotland adults	Other information/notes
Single parent households (households) ¹	14.5%	11.1%	
Pupils in single parent households (S1-6 pupils) ²	31.0%		NE 32.0%; NW 33.0%; S 28.0%. 2011 Census ¹ data children 0-15 in lone parent households: Glw - 37.7%; Scot - 25.4%.
Overcrowded households (households) ¹	17.4%	9.0%	

Source:

1. NRS - Scotland's Census 2011

2. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

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Table 10. Housing Type and Tenure Estimates by Area

Housing type/tenure		% Glasgow City adults	% Scotland adults
Type	House/bungalow	32.3%	66.3%
	Flat/maisonette/apartment inc. "4 in a block"	67.6%	33.4%
	Other	0.1%	0.3%
Tenure	Owner occupier	48.3%	61.8%
	Social rented	31.8%	23.4%
	Private rented	19.2%	13.8%
	Other	0.7%	1.1%

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) - 2018

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2.4 Life Expectancy & Mortality

Table 11 below shows life expectancy at birth for the three HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland.

Tables 12a-c show details of deaths and early deaths from various causes including cancer, coronary heart disease and all causes by age-band as well as those attributed to alcohol, drug use, smoking and suicide, for Glasgow and Scotland. Some indicators are available at HSCP locality level.

The main findings from these tables are that:

- A Glasgow woman is expected to live to 78.7 years – 5.3 years longer than a Glasgow man (73.4 years)
- Life expectancy for males and females is lower in the North East locality (M 72.2; F 77.9) than in the North West (M 74.1; F 79.3) and South localities (M 74.1; F 79.4)
- Life expectancy for Glasgow males (73.4) and females (78.7) is lower than for Scotland (males 77.1; females 81.1)
- Death rates from all causes listed in the tables below are higher for Glasgow than for Scotland except for suicide in young people
- Death rates from coronary heart disease (CHD) in under 75s, lung cancer and smoking are roughly 50% higher in Glasgow than in Scotland – Glasgow CHD deaths 75.6 (per 100,000 people), Scotland 51.5; Glasgow lung cancer deaths 144.3, Scotland 95.0; Glasgow smoking attributable deaths 508.1, Scotland 336.8
- The death rate for males per 100,000 population related to drugs is more than twice the rate for females in Glasgow and Scotland (Glasgow males 42.1, females 18.1; Scotland males 23.5, females 9.4)
- Death rates related to drugs for Glasgow males and females are almost twice the national rates with 42.1 deaths per 100,000 population for Glasgow males compared to 23.5 for Scotland and 18.1 deaths per 100,000 population for Glasgow females compared to 9.4 for Scotland
- The death rate for males per 100,000 population specific to alcohol is more than twice the rate for females in Glasgow and Scotland (Glasgow males 50.9, females 16.4; Scotland males 29.1, females 12.0)
- Death rates for all people specific to alcohol are 63% higher in Glasgow (33.6 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (20.6)
- Where rates are available for cause of death by HSCP locality, these are highest in the North East compared to the North West and South localities for all causes apart from adult suicide (where the North West rate is slightly higher than the North East rate)
- The death rate from suicide in young people is lower in Glasgow (7.7 per 100,000 people aged 11 to 25) than in Scotland overall (8.9)
- The suicide rate (number of people per 100,000 population) for males is approximately 3 times the rate for females both in Glasgow (males 21.3; females 7.5) and Scotland overall (males 19.5; females 6.9)

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Table 11. Life Expectancy Estimates by Area/HSCP Locality

All people		Area/HSCP Locality				
		North East ^a	North West ^a	South ^a	Glasgow City ^b	Scotland ^b
Life expectancy at birth (age in years)	Males	72.2	74.1	74.1	73.4	77.1
	Females	77.9	79.3	79.4	78.7	81.1

Source:

Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2014 to 18 (b) 2016 to 18

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Table 12a. Deaths and Early Deaths by Cause and Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - rate per 100,000 population				
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Deaths in children (1-15 years) ^(a)				11.8	10.5
Deaths - all causes (people aged 15-44) ^(b)	160.2	115.8	133.2	134.4	110.3
Deaths - all causes (all persons) ^(b)	1,557.7	1,409.0	1,338.2	1,426.1	1,153.7
Lung cancer deaths ^(b)				144.3	95.0
Early deaths from cancer (persons aged <75) ^(b)	222.8	192.8	196.9	203.4	156.6
Early deaths from Coronary Heart Disease CHD (persons aged <75) ^(b)	83.1	66.4	77.3	75.6	51.5

Source:

Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2014 to 18 NRS crude rate per 100,000; (b) 2016 to 18 NRS and ISD age/sex standardised rate per 100,000.

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Table 12b. Drug, Alcohol and Smoking Related Deaths by Area

Indicator		Area		
		Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Drug related deaths ^(a)	No.	279	1,187	
	rate per 100,000 population	45.8	22.8	
Drug related deaths ^(b) (age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population)	Males	42.1	23.5	
	Females	18.1	9.4	
Alcohol specific deaths ^(b) (age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population)	Males	50.9	29.1	
	Females	16.4	12.0	
	All	33.6	20.6	NE 36.9; NW 32.7; S 32.0
Smoking attributable deaths ^(c) (age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population)		508.1	336.8	

Source:

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Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2018 NRS (b) 2014 to 18 NRS and ISD (c) 2016 to 2017 NRS and ISD

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Table 12c. Deaths from Suicide by Area

Indicator		Area - rate per 100,000 population		
		Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Deaths from suicide in young people (aged 11 to 25) ^(a)		7.7	8.9	
Deaths from suicide (all persons) ^(b)	Male	21.3	19.5	
	Female	7.5	6.9	
	All	14.4	13.2	NE 15.1; NW 15.7; S 12.9

Source:

Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2014 to 18 NRS crude rate per 100,000; (b) 2014 to 18 NRS age/sex standardised rate per 100,000.

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2.5 Health and Well-being

This section presents a selection of health and well-being indicators from a wide and extensive range that is available online. The indicators shown here are split by age-band or group as follows: children/pupils; all adults (age 16+) and all people (all ages inc. children); mental health and older people.

The indicators show different aspects of physical and mental health at various ages and stages of life, whether good or poor, and also provide information on people living with health conditions, illness, disability or limiting illness as well as those living in circumstances that are likely to impact on health.

2.5.1 Children

Tables 13 and 14a below show a number of indicators from a variety of sources relating to child health and well-being for the three HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland (where these are available).

Table 14b shows the percentages of Glasgow secondary school pupils who had an illness or disability; suffered from a limiting illness or disability; and had a high level of difficulties on the SDQ scale.

The main findings from these tables are that:

- All 3 Glasgow localities and Glasgow City (86.2%) as a whole have a higher healthy birth rate percentage than Scotland (83.8%)
- The percentage of Primary 1 (P1) children with healthy weight is higher in North West Glasgow (78.3%) than the North East (73.3%) and South (76.1%) localities
- The percentages of children with no obvious dental decay at P1 and P7 are far lower in all 3 Glasgow localities and Glasgow City (P1 60.0%; P7 62.2%) than Scotland (P1 70.4%; P7 71.2%)
- Almost two-thirds of Glasgow secondary pupils S1-6 (66.3%) had a positive rating of their health in 2014/15 (NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey) though the percentage of Glasgow children aged 0-15 years with good or very good health is far higher at 96.3% according to the 2011 Census
- The 27 – 30 month check picked up concerns in almost a quarter (23.8%) of Glasgow toddlers compared to fewer than a fifth (18.3%) of Scottish toddlers
- There was little variability between locality rates for concerns being picked up at the 27 – 30 month check (North East 24.4%; North West 23.3%; South 23.6%)
- 15.0% of Glasgow secondary pupils report having at least one social, emotional or behavioural difficulty with some variability between localities (14.0% North East and South; 17.0% North West)
- Around a fifth (21.0%) of Glasgow secondary pupils reported being bullied in the last year with a higher rate of 22.0% in North West and South and a lower rate of 19.0% in North East experiencing this
- The most common health conditions among Glasgow secondary school pupils are asthma (16%); eczema (8%) and visual impairment (5%), with other conditions such as digestive problems, arthritis, diabetes and epilepsy each affecting 3% or less of pupils
- A higher percentage of Glasgow female secondary school pupils (10%) than males (8%) consider themselves to have a limiting illness or disability

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- The Strengths and Difficulties questionnaire (SDQ) was included in the schools health and wellbeing survey, giving each pupil a score out of ten on five scales. The SDQ is widely used to identify emotional and behavioural problems in childhood and adolescence.
- More than a quarter of Glasgow secondary school pupils have a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ scale (26%) with higher rates for females (31%) and middle/upper school pupils (28%)

Table 13. Child Health Indicators - General by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage					Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Healthy birth weight (all live singleton births) ^{1(a)}	86.7%	86.6%	85.6%	86.2%	83.8%	
Healthy weight in P1 (P1 children) ^{1(b)}	73.3%	78.3%	76.1%	75.8%	76.5%	
Children with no obvious dental decay in P1 (P1 children) ^{1(b)}	57.5%	63.2%	59.9%	60.0%	70.4%	
Children with no obvious dental decay in P7 (P7 children) ^{1(b)}	60.9%	64.8%	61.5%	62.2%	71.2%	
Pupils with a positive rating of their health over last year (S1-4 pupils) ²	67.2%	64.5%	66.8%	66.3%		S1-6 66.3%. 2011 Census ³ children 0-15 in good/v good health: Glw - 96.3%; Scot - 97.6%. 2017 SHeS ⁴ - Scotland children in good/v good health - 94%.

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2016/17 to 2018/19, (b) 2017/18
2. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
3. NRS Scotland's Census 2011
4. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2017

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Table 14a. Child Health Indicators - Children with Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage				
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months (all children reviewed) ¹	24.4%	23.3%	23.6%	23.8%	18.3%
Pupils with at least one emotional, behaviour or learning difficulty (S1-6 pupils) ²	14.0%	17.0%	14.0%	15.0%	
Pupils that had been bullied anywhere in the last year (S1-6 pupils) ²	19.0%	22.0%	22.0%	21.0%	

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) 2014/15 to 2016/17
2. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

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Table 14b. Child Health Indicators - Percentage of Glasgow S1 - 6 Pupils with Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems

Indicator	% Glasgow pupils	
Pupils with a specific illness or disability	Asthma	16.0%
	Eczema / skin condition	8.0%
	Visual impairment	5.0%
	Stomach / digestion, constipation or bowel problem	3.0%
	Arthritis / painful joints	2.0%
	Urinary / bladder problems	2.0%
	Hearing impairment	1.0%
	Diabetes	1.0%
	Epilepsy	1.0%
	Cystic Fibrosis	1.0%
	Other	2.0%
Pupils with a limiting illness or disability	Male	8.0%
	Female	10.0%
	All	9.0%
Pupils with a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ scale	Male	20.0%
	Female	31.0%
	Lower school (S1-2)	20.0%
	Middle school (S3-4)	28.0%
	Upper school (S5-6)	28.0%
	All	26.0%

Source:

NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

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2.5.2 *All People and All Adults*

Tables 15a-d below show a number of key health related indicators from a variety of sources covering self-rated health; illness/health conditions; hospitalisations and mental health for Glasgow with some data available at HSCP locality and Scotland level. The tables specify which age-band each indicator or group of indicators relates to as some are “all people” (all ages including children) and others are “all adults” (aged 16+) with one indicator relating to secondary school pupils.

Core findings from these tables are that:

- 31.0% of all Glasgow people have one or more health condition compared to 29.9% nationally
- Within Glasgow, the North East locality has the highest rate of all people with one or more condition (33.7%) followed by South (30.8%) and North West (29.0%)
- The percentages of all people with specific health conditions are similar for Glasgow and Scotland though many rates are slightly higher for Glasgow than Scotland
- Three percentages of all people with specific health conditions are much higher for Glasgow than Scotland - mental health condition is 48% higher, learning disability 20% higher and physical disability 16% higher
- The percentages of all people with a specific condition within Glasgow are all highest for the North East locality, apart from for learning difficulty, with the North East percentages also always higher than the Glasgow average for all conditions listed
- More than two-fifths of Glasgow adults (41.4%) are receiving treatment for an illness or health condition with a higher percentage in North West (43.6%) and South (44.6%) receiving treatment than in North East (35.3%)
- 28.6% of Glasgow adults report having a limiting health condition or illness with higher rates in North West (29.2%) and South (31.2%) than in North East (25.1%)
- Three-fifths of Glasgow’s older people aged 65+ report having a limiting health condition or illness (60.0%)
- Rates of patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations are far higher for Glasgow (9,111.9 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (7,589.5)
- Locality rates of Glasgow patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations vary from 8,568.9 in North West to 8,744.4 in South and 10,411.3 in North East
- Rates of patients (all people) hospitalised with specific conditions (asthma, COPD, CHD, CVD) are higher for Glasgow and for all three Glasgow HSCP localities than for Scotland (apart from for asthma where the North West rate is slightly lower than the national rate) – in some cases, significantly higher
- The rates of patient (all people) hospitalisations for the specific conditions listed are highest for North East Glasgow for all conditions apart from asthma, for which South has the highest rate
- The Glasgow rate of patient (all people) hospitalisations for COPD (534.5 per 100,000 population) is almost twice the national rate (286.6)
- Almost three quarters of Glasgow adults said they have good or very good health (73%) with nearly all young people aged 16-24 saying this (93%) compared to only two-fifths of older people aged 75+ (40%)

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- A higher percentage of Glasgow (10.0%) than Scottish (8.0%) adults said their health is bad or very bad
- A quarter of Glasgow secondary school pupils (25%) have said that there is someone living in their household with an illness/disability, mental health or addiction problem
- All rates for the mental health indicators shown in Table 15d are higher (worse) for Glasgow and the three Glasgow localities than for Scotland
- A quarter of Glasgow adult females (25%) have common mental health problems compared to a fifth of Glasgow adult males (20%)
- A fifth of all Glasgow people have prescription drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis (20.9%)
- The rate of Glasgow patients (all people) with psychiatric hospital admissions ranges from 289.7 per 100,000 population in the South locality to 367.5 in North West and 372.5 in North East

Table 15a. Health Indicators - All People with Specific Long Term Health Conditions by HSCP Locality

Health Condition	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage				
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
One or more conditions	33.7%	29.0%	30.8%	31.0%	29.9%
Deafness or partial hearing loss	6.6%	5.6%	6.2%	6.1%	6.6%
Blindness or partial sight loss	2.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
Learning disability	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Learning difficulty	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Developmental disorder	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Physical disability	9.1%	7.1%	7.5%	7.8%	6.7%
Mental health condition	7.2%	6.3%	6.2%	6.5%	4.4%
Other condition	20.7%	17.4%	18.9%	18.9%	18.7%

Source:

NRS - Scotland's Census 2011

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Table 15b. Health Indicators - All People and All Adults with Health Condition/Illness and Hospital Admissions by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality					Other information/notes	
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland		
Receiving treatment for a condition/illness (all adults - percentage) ¹	35.3%	43.6%	44.6%	41.4%		15% mdd 45.0%; Other areas in Glasgow 39.0%. Males 39.0%; Females 44.0%. Age 16-24 17.0%; Age 75+ 87.0%.	
Limiting condition or illness (all adults - percentage) ¹	25.1%	29.2%	31.2%	28.6%		15% mdd 35.0%; Other areas in Glasgow 24.0%. Males 27.0%; Females 30.0%. Age 16-44 14.0%; Age 45-64 40.0%; Age 65+ 60.0%. SSCQ 2018 ⁴ rate for Glw - 24.0%; Scot - 24.6%.	
Patients with Emergency Hospitalisations (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(a)}	10,411.3	8,568.9	8,744.4	9,111.9	7,589.5		
Patients Hospitalised with: (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population)	Asthma ^{2(b)}	102.0	90.2	134.5	109.6	90.7	
	COPD ^{2(b)}	613.7	494.0	505.6	534.5	286.6	
	Coronary Heart Disease ^{2(b)}	533.2	426.4	419.3	455.7	378.6	
	Cerebrovascular Disease inc. stroke ³				1,035.5	653.2	
New Cancer Registrations (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(c)}	769.9	735.9	731.9	744.7	631.8		

Source:

1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2016 to 2018, (b) 2016/17 to 2018/19, (c) 2015 to 2017
3. NHS Scotland Information Services Division (ISD) 2017/18
4. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2018

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Table 15c. Health Indicators All Adults and Pupils - Other by Area

Indicator		% Glasgow City	% Scotland	Other information/notes
Self perceived health is good or very good (all adults) ¹		73.0%		15% mdd 65% ; Other areas in Glasgow 78% . Age variability: 16-24 years 93% ; 75+ years 40% . SSCQ 2018 ² rate for all adults Glw - 69.5%; Scot - 72.7%.
Self assessed bad/very bad health (all adults) ²	Males	9.5%	7.5%	Variability by age: 16-34 3.2% Glasgow, 3.4% Scotland; 35-64 13.1% Glasgow, 8.8% Scotland; 65+ 18.3% Glasgow, 12.6% Scotland.
	Females	10.5%	8.6%	
	All	10.0%	8.0%	
Pupils with someone in their family household with a disability, long term illness, drug/alcohol or mental health problem (S1-6 pupils) ³		25.0%		

Source:

1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
2. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2018
3. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

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Table 15d. Health Indicators - Mental Health by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality				
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
People with common mental health problems - scoring 4+ on GHQ12 (all adults 16+ - percentage) ¹	Males				20.0%	15.0%
	Females				25.0%	18.0%
	All				23.0%	17.0%
People prescribed drugs for Anxiety / Depression / Psychosis (all people - percentage) ^{2(a)}		22.7%	19.3%	21.0%	20.9%	19.3%
Patients with psychiatric hospitalisations (all people - rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(b)}		372.5	367.5	289.7	338.3	255.7

Source:

1. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2018
2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2018/19, (b) 2016/17 to 2018/19

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2.5.3 Older People

Table 16 below shows some indicators associated with the health of older people.

Key observations from this table are noted below:

- The rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions for people aged 65+ is higher for Glasgow (7,323.0 per 100,000 population) than for Scotland (5,428.5)
- The rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions for people aged 65+ varies within Glasgow – it is lowest in South (6,666.8 per 100,000 population), higher in North West (7,029.4) and highest of all in North East (8,379.8)
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall for people aged 65+ is higher for Glasgow (30.3 per 1,000 population) than for Scotland (22.4)
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall for people aged 85+ is also higher for Glasgow (78.5 per 1,000 population) than Scotland (69.6)
- It is estimated that there are more than 8,000 people living in Glasgow with dementia

Table 16. Health Indicators - Older People by Area

Indicator		Area		Other information/notes
		Glasgow	Scotland	
Multiple emergency hospital admissions (adults aged 65+ - rate per 100,000 population) ¹	All 65+	7,323.0	5,428.5	NE 8,379.8; NW 7,029.4; S 6,666.8
Emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall (adults aged 65+ - rate per 1,000 population) ²	All 65+	30.3	22.4	
	85+	78.5	69.6	
Dementia prevalence estimates (adults aged 30+ - number of people) ³	Males	2,502	32,326	
	Females	5,615	60,956	
	All	8,117	93,282	

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) 2016 to 2018
2. NHS Scotland Information Services Division (ISD) - Year ending March 2019
3. Alzheimers Scotland 2017

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2.5.4 Scottish Burden of Disease Study

The Scottish Burden of Disease (SBoD) study team publish information on the Burden of Disease in Scotland which can be found on the [Scottish Public Health Observatory website](#).

The analysis used an internationally recognised approach, referred to as 'Burden of Disease', to quantify the difference between the ideal of living to old age in good health and the situation where healthy life is shortened by illness, injury, disability and early death. Burden of disease studies use a single composite measure which combines the years lost because of early death (years of life lost - YLL) and years lost because people are living in less than ideal health (years lived with disability - YLD). The measure used to describe the overall burden of disease is called the disability-adjusted life year (DALY).

The most recent information, for 2016, is shown in Tables 17a-c below for all people, males and females by age-band, for Glasgow City and Scotland. Table cells highlighted red indicate results that are based on fewer than 5 deaths that may therefore be more uncertain than others, in terms of reliability. For full details, please refer to the technical notes and guide for using the estimates on the [SBoD Local 2016 webpage](#).

Comparing the DALY rates in Tables 17a-c for Glasgow and Scotland indicate that:

- The Glasgow rate for *all causes of disease and injury* is 22.7% higher (worse) than the Scotland rate for all ages and 31.4% higher for the 45-64 age-group
- Of the 21 disease groups listed in the tables, the rates for 18 are higher for Glasgow than Scotland with only 3 being lower for Glasgow
- The 18 disease groups that have higher rates for Glasgow are:

Cancer
Cardiovascular diseases
Neurological disorders
Mental health disorders
Musculoskeletal disorders
Other non-communicable diseases
Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases
Substance use disorders
Chronic respiratory diseases
Digestive diseases
Diarrhoea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases
Suicide, self-harm and interpersonal violence injuries
Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases
Unintentional injuries
Neonatal disorders
Nutritional deficiencies
Unknown and other causes of injury
HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis

- The 3 disease groups with lower rates for Glasgow are:

Maternal disorders
Transport injuries
Other communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases

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- The Glasgow rates are particularly high in comparison to Scotland for people from the age-groups specified in relation to:

Cardiovascular diseases, age 45-64

Substance use disorders, age 25+

Chronic respiratory diseases, age 45+

Digestive diseases, age 45+

Diarrhoea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases, age 45-64

Suicide, self-harm and interpersonal violence injuries, age <15

Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases, age 25+

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, age 25+

Maternal disorders, age <15

- For Glasgow males, the DALY rates are far higher than for Scotland for the following disease and age-groups:

All causes of disease and injury, age 45-64

Cancer, age 15-24 and 45-64

Cardiovascular diseases, age 45-64

Mental health disorders, age 45-64

Substance use disorders, age 25+

Chronic respiratory diseases, age 45+

Digestive diseases, age <15 and 45+

Diarrhoea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases, age 45+

Suicide, self-harm and interpersonal violence injuries, age <15

Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases, age 25+

Nutritional deficiencies, age 45+

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, age 25+

Other communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases, age <15

- For Glasgow females, the DALY rates are far higher than for Scotland for the following disease and age-groups:

Cardiovascular diseases, age <15 and 25-44

Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases, age <15

Substance use disorders, age 25+

Chronic respiratory diseases, age 45+

Digestive diseases, age 45+

Diarrhoea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases, age 45-64

Suicide, self-harm and interpersonal violence injuries, age 45-64

Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases, age 25-64

Unintentional injuries, age 25-44

Neonatal disorders, age 45-64

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, age 65+

Maternal disorders, age <15

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Table 17a. Scottish Burden of Disease study - Glasgow and Scotland by disease group and age-group - all people

Disease group	Glasgow City						Scotland					
	DALYs ¹ Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population by age-group (years)						DALYs ¹ Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population by age-group (years)					
	All ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	All ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
All causes of disease and injury	30,359.1	5,538.2	9,209.6	19,543.3	35,792.7	70,511.9	24,753.4	4,904.0	9,210.5	16,733.6	27,247.6	57,715.6
Cancer	5,543.6	228.4	199.2	1,029.3	6,978.3	17,241.7	4,390.8	175.1	216.9	1,030.6	5,473.2	13,406.8
Cardiovascular diseases	4,866.3	76.7	140.2	1,046.8	4,848.2	16,798.4	3,909.1	65.1	134.4	800.7	3,582.1	13,957.9
Neurological disorders	2,768.8	481.7	1,434.1	1,845.7	2,258.9	7,380.0	2,591.9	439.3	1,400.8	1,911.9	2,100.8	6,652.0
Mental health disorders	3,036.5	179.1	1,684.7	3,869.2	4,681.0	2,811.5	2,495.1	172.2	1,518.4	3,262.0	3,548.6	2,503.2
Musculoskeletal disorders	2,281.7	245.3	1,192.9	2,060.2	3,157.2	3,705.9	2,231.4	256.4	1,144.3	2,002.2	3,071.5	3,662.8
Other non-communicable diseases	1,668.6	1,993.9	1,263.6	1,040.0	1,506.0	2,715.7	1,640.1	1,818.7	1,289.4	1,089.4	1,474.0	2,674.8
Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases	1,718.5	215.2	460.1	835.5	1,941.8	4,590.6	1,473.0	134.8	445.2	750.7	1,593.0	3,995.7
Substance use disorders	2,351.3	0.6	1,284.4	4,225.5	3,331.3	1,030.2	1,434.0	1.1	1,095.9	2,829.0	1,691.9	562.8
Chronic respiratory diseases	1,989.8	332.7	364.3	453.5	1,924.7	6,484.3	1,381.3	377.4	362.2	422.1	1,215.3	4,335.0
Digestive diseases	880.8	48.9	75.9	307.5	1,002.5	2,651.9	661.6	43.8	95.3	304.5	710.0	1,922.0
Diarrhoea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases	730.6	319.2	107.5	246.4	655.3	2,195.7	562.2	265.4	144.5	208.2	406.6	1,744.8
Suicide, self-harm and interpersonal violence injuries	586.9	56.1	484.8	1,103.5	770.2	131.5	519.8	40.5	612.7	998.2	580.0	126.2
Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases	863.6	1.7	5.0	733.1	1,860.1	900.3	509.9	1.6	7.8	411.0	1,076.7	587.1
Unintentional injuries	563.9	276.6	207.8	358.9	518.0	1,350.8	475.0	222.6	273.2	301.6	386.5	1,156.8
Transport injuries	119.0	69.1	156.1	153.7	119.9	89.8	151.6	74.7	303.5	203.7	135.3	76.4
Neonatal disorders	152.6	946.3	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	119.9	736.8	15.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Nutritional deficiencies	91.4	22.9	54.8	49.9	88.5	229.4	80.4	27.6	52.6	56.3	67.0	191.1
Unknown and other causes of injury	71.4	40.9	49.0	75.1	80.7	91.8	59.1	34.5	43.4	61.1	63.9	79.4
HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis	44.4	1.0	3.6	72.2	55.5	51.2	27.5	4.1	3.3	38.7	41.5	26.8
Other communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases	16.5	1.6	0.9	1.5	14.2	61.2	23.2	12.5	2.5	10.2	29.0	54.0
Maternal disorders	13.1	0.0	31.2	35.9	0.1	0.0	16.6	0.0	48.8	41.4	0.1	0.0

1. DALY = The measure used to describe the overall burden of disease (disability-adjusted life year). This relates to an internationally recognised approach, referred to as 'Burden of Disease', to quantify the difference between the ideal of living to old age in good health and the situation where healthy life is shortened by illness, injury, disability and early death.

Source: Scottish Burden of Disease study 2016

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Table 17b. Scottish Burden of Disease study - Glasgow and Scotland by disease group and age-group - males

Disease group	Glasgow City						Scotland					
	DALYs ¹ Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population by age-group (years)						DALYs ¹ Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population by age-group (years)					
	All ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	All ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
All causes of disease and injury	33,442.7	5,777.0	9,160.5	21,128.7	40,404.5	77,736.6	25,976.2	5,146.7	8,958.5	17,189.0	28,676.7	61,375.0
Cancer	6,284.8	273.5	327.3	990.7	7,815.4	19,844.9	4,672.3	212.0	212.6	818.6	5,365.7	15,257.0
Cardiovascular diseases	6,185.0	42.0	171.1	1,265.0	6,977.0	20,381.7	4,783.2	77.3	145.6	1,018.6	4,932.7	16,292.5
Neurological disorders	2,354.1	494.0	1,105.4	1,292.4	1,841.5	6,756.4	2,124.9	438.6	1,067.6	1,300.4	1,615.5	5,945.0
Mental health disorders	3,001.1	258.8	1,533.1	3,966.9	4,520.3	2,739.7	2,392.4	251.4	1,371.3	3,201.3	3,353.9	2,345.6
Musculoskeletal disorders	1,873.8	239.7	943.8	1,687.5	2,598.3	3,031.8	1,852.9	243.5	929.9	1,629.4	2,571.3	3,045.2
Other non-communicable diseases	1,583.2	2,008.3	1,172.6	895.7	1,436.4	2,610.4	1,524.2	1,832.5	1,112.6	914.3	1,367.1	2,556.2
Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases	1,714.9	164.8	149.9	587.4	2,018.3	5,029.7	1,420.8	129.2	191.8	453.2	1,586.4	4,295.4
Substance use disorders	3,469.0	0.3	1,975.8	6,038.8	4,876.9	1,790.1	2,089.4	1.3	1,591.2	4,079.3	2,442.7	912.0
Chronic respiratory diseases	1,989.9	383.6	328.1	363.7	1,703.3	6,887.4	1,373.1	440.8	314.9	354.5	1,108.4	4,506.1
Digestive diseases	861.1	77.5	69.7	273.0	1,046.5	2,518.0	651.9	50.3	90.2	309.6	763.3	1,790.5
Diarrhoea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases	848.7	410.6	105.6	224.1	823.1	2,529.9	608.8	312.4	141.7	205.7	458.4	1,879.4
Suicide, self-harm and interpersonal violence injuries	868.2	57.3	694.7	1,720.9	1,048.6	231.8	748.0	24.2	858.8	1,473.8	822.1	189.8
Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases	1,163.9	1.9	4.9	917.3	2,526.5	1,284.3	639.4	1.9	10.7	497.3	1,366.7	737.8
Unintentional injuries	686.1	290.6	271.1	451.5	739.2	1,501.9	564.5	234.0	388.2	447.6	508.0	1,175.2
Transport injuries	164.0	65.1	220.5	224.9	165.6	127.0	224.1	86.9	437.8	328.6	203.5	96.6
Neonatal disorders	151.2	937.7	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	119.7	730.4	22.0	0.1	1.3	0.0
Nutritional deficiencies	67.7	23.5	8.2	8.4	55.8	235.6	48.3	33.9	9.4	8.6	36.9	152.4
Unknown and other causes of injury	91.1	46.2	64.7	107.9	107.0	98.9	74.6	39.0	58.1	87.8	82.6	84.6
HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis	64.8	0.9	4.2	111.5	91.3	53.6	40.5	6.8	3.8	54.0	65.9	37.0
Other communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases	20.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	13.5	83.4	23.1	0.2	0.4	6.4	24.2	76.5
Maternal disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1. DALY = The measure used to describe the overall burden of disease (disability-adjusted life year). This relates to an internationally recognised approach, referred to as 'Burden of Disease', to quantify the difference between the ideal of living to old age in good health and the situation where healthy life is shortened by illness, injury, disability and early death.

Source: Scottish Burden of Disease study 2016

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Table 17c. Scottish Burden of Disease study - Glasgow and Scotland by disease group and age-group - females

Disease group	Glasgow City						Scotland					
	DALYs ¹ Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population by age-group (years)						DALYs ¹ Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population by age-group (years)					
	All ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	All ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
All causes of disease and injury	27,684.2	5,288.3	9,244.5	17,919.1	31,510.7	65,005.3	23,663.0	4,650.3	9,464.7	16,296.0	25,896.8	54,612.4
Cancer	4,982.7	181.5	70.5	1,068.9	6,197.2	15,487.4	4,196.0	136.6	220.8	1,234.5	5,573.6	12,023.6
Cardiovascular diseases	3,737.9	112.7	113.4	824.0	2,874.7	13,983.1	3,134.2	52.4	123.0	591.5	2,305.7	12,020.2
Neurological disorders	3,120.5	469.5	1,747.8	2,411.2	2,644.7	7,715.5	2,989.3	440.2	1,737.2	2,503.2	2,557.8	7,066.2
Mental health disorders	3,059.5	95.7	1,833.5	3,761.6	4,825.2	2,860.8	2,590.7	89.3	1,669.2	3,321.2	3,732.9	2,641.7
Musculoskeletal disorders	2,645.9	251.2	1,434.3	2,441.8	3,672.9	4,207.3	2,575.3	269.8	1,362.0	2,362.3	3,543.7	4,155.8
Other non-communicable diseases	1,743.5	1,978.9	1,351.5	1,187.8	1,569.7	2,773.1	1,744.6	1,804.1	1,469.4	1,258.5	1,574.7	2,749.6
Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases	1,744.6	267.3	757.0	1,089.5	1,871.4	4,257.3	1,532.3	140.6	701.4	1,039.0	1,598.0	3,745.4
Substance use disorders	1,281.6	1.0	612.3	2,370.6	1,899.0	408.2	811.2	0.8	593.6	1,621.3	985.1	266.9
Chronic respiratory diseases	2,024.6	279.7	400.6	544.7	2,132.7	6,278.3	1,402.2	311.0	410.3	487.5	1,316.4	4,242.0
Digestive diseases	891.8	18.6	81.6	343.6	962.9	2,734.2	662.8	37.0	100.5	299.9	659.6	2,005.6
Diarrhoea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases	643.5	223.8	109.8	269.5	499.8	2,006.1	522.6	215.7	147.4	210.7	357.6	1,643.9
Suicide, self-harm and interpersonal violence injuries	312.7	54.4	278.7	475.2	514.6	49.3	300.9	57.6	362.8	538.2	352.2	71.9
Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases	584.1	1.5	5.1	545.3	1,242.3	561.9	389.0	1.2	4.7	327.9	802.8	454.6
Unintentional injuries	450.3	261.5	146.4	265.2	312.6	1,223.0	384.8	210.9	155.8	160.5	271.9	1,120.9
Transport injuries	76.8	74.2	93.2	80.4	78.1	62.9	81.6	62.1	167.2	82.8	71.0	59.8
Neonatal disorders	154.0	955.2	9.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	120.0	743.7	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nutritional deficiencies	113.5	22.3	100.1	92.2	119.1	217.4	108.8	21.0	96.6	102.4	95.4	215.2
Unknown and other causes of injury	51.9	35.3	33.9	41.5	56.4	84.0	44.0	29.9	28.5	35.3	46.1	73.8
HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis	25.1	1.2	3.1	31.8	22.2	52.3	15.5	1.2	2.8	23.8	18.4	19.6
Other communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases	13.4	2.7	1.4	1.9	14.9	43.2	24.1	25.3	4.7	13.8	33.4	35.8
Maternal disorders	26.2	0.0	60.9	72.3	0.2	0.0	33.0	0.0	98.1	81.5	0.3	0.0

1. DALY = The measure used to describe the overall burden of disease (disability-adjusted life year). This relates to an internationally recognised approach, referred to as 'Burden of Disease', to quantify the difference between the ideal of living to old age in good health and the situation where healthy life is shortened by illness, injury, disability and early death.

Source: Scottish Burden of Disease study 2016

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2.6 Lifestyle

Like the previous section on Health and Well-being, this section presents a selection of indicators from a wide range available online. These indicators focus on lifestyle and behaviours that are likely to impact on health, positively or negatively. Each individual indicator notes the age group it applies to from secondary school pupils, young people, all adults (aged 16+) or all people (all ages inc. children). Indicators are grouped by lifestyle type covering diet and weight, activity, alcohol, drugs, smoking, pupils dental care, pupils sleep, teenage pregnancies and pupils sexual health.

2.6.1 Diet and weight

Table 18 details the percentage of secondary pupils and adults who consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit and vegetables per day and adults who are overweight or obese for Glasgow. Some indicators are also available at locality and national level. This table shows that:

- 35.0% of all Glasgow S1-6 secondary school pupils consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day,
- The locality rates for Glasgow S1-6 secondary school pupils consuming the recommended 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day vary from 32.0% in North East to 38.6% in South and 42.5% in North West
- 38.0% of Glasgow adults consume 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day however this varies by gender with a percentage of 32.0% for Glasgow males compared to 45.0% for Glasgow females
- The locality rates for Glasgow adults consuming 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day vary from 34.3% in South to 40.9% in North East and 41.7% in North West
- The percentages of overweight (62.0%) and obese (24.0%) Glasgow adult males are lower than the equivalent percentages for Scotland of 68.0% (overweight) and 28.0% (obese)
- The percentage of overweight adult females is the same for Glasgow and Scotland (62.0%) whilst the percentage of obese adult females is higher in Glasgow (33.0%) than in Scotland (30.0%)

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Table 18. Lifestyle - Diet & Weight by Area

Indicator		% Glasgow City	% Scotland	Other information/notes
Pupils eating 5+ portions fruit/veg per day (all pupils) ¹	S1 - 6 pupils	35.0%		
	S1 - 4 pupils	37.4%		NE 32.0% NW 42.5% S 38.6%
Consumption of recommended level (5+ portions) of fruit/veg (all adults) ²	Males	32.0%		Scottish Health Survey 2015-18 Rate for males - Glasgow 19%; Scotland 19%.
	Females	45.0%		Scottish Health Survey 2015-18 Rate for females - Glasgow 24%; Scotland 23%.
	All	38.0%		NE 40.9% NW 41.7% S 34.3%. 15% mdd 31.0%, Other areas 44.0%. Scottish Health Survey 2015-18 Rate for all adults - Glasgow 22%; Scotland 21%.
Overweight (inc. obese) adults (BMI of 25 or higher) ³	Males	62.0%	68.0%	
	Females	62.0%	62.0%	
	All	62.0%	65.0%	
Obese adults (BMI of 30 or higher) ³	Males	24.0%	28.0%	
	Females	33.0%	30.0%	
	All	28.0%	29.0%	

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2015-18

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2.6.2 Activity

Table 19 details the percentage of secondary school pupils undertaking different levels of activity and the percentage of adults meeting recommended activity levels, for Glasgow and the localities. There is also an indicator of sedentary behaviour in Glasgow adults. This tables shows that:

- 86.0% of Glasgow secondary pupils do PE at school at least once a week with a higher rate for boys (88.0%) than girls (84.0%)
- Locality rates for pupils doing PE at school once a week vary from 84.0% in North West to 85.0% in South and 88.0% in North East
- Almost all lower and middle school pupils do PE at least once a week (95.0%) compared to three-fifths (60.0%) of upper school pupils
- 23.0% of Glasgow secondary pupils do PE four times a week or more with this rate varying from 19.0% in the North West to 23.0% in South and 25.0% in North East
- Only 12.0% of Glasgow secondary pupils meet the recommended physical activity target of 60 minutes moderate activity 7 days a week
- 64.8% of Glasgow adults meet the recommended physical activity target with this rate ranging from 62.9% in North East to 63.7% in North West and 67.4% in South
- 68.0% of Glasgow adult males meet the recommended physical activity target, a higher rate than the 62.0% of adult females achieving this
- Glasgow adults are sedentary for an average of 5.4 hours per day

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Table 19. Lifestyle - Activity by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Pupils doing PE at least once a week (S1-6 pupils - percentage) ¹	Males				88.0%	Scottish Health Survey 2017 Scotland rates for children who participated in sport in previous week - 67% (all 2-15); 67% (boys); 66% (girls); 45% (all aged 13-15). S1-2 & S3-4 95%; S5-6 60%.
	Females				84.0%	
	All	88.0%	84.0%	85.0%	86.0%	
Pupils doing PE 4 or more times a week (S1-6 pupils - percentage) ¹		25.0%	19.0%	23.0%	23.0%	
Pupils meeting the recommended physical activity target of 60 mins moderate physical activity 7 days a week (percentage) ¹					12.0%	Scottish Health Survey 2017 Scotland rates for children meeting activity target - 33% (all 5-15); 36% (boys); 31% (girls); 18% (all aged 13-15).
Adults meeting the physical activity guidelines of at least 150 mins moderately intensive physical activity per week (all adults 16+ - percentage) ²	Males				68.0%	Scottish Health Survey 2015-18 rates for adults meeting activity targets - All Glw 62%, Scot 64%; Males Glw 70%, Scot 69%; Females Glw 56%, Scot 60%. 15% mdd 60.0%; Other areas 68.0%
	Females				62.0%	
	All	62.9%	63.7%	67.4%	64.8%	
Sedentary behaviour (all adults 16+ - mean no. hours per day spent sitting, reclining, lying down (but not sleeping) ²					5.4	Ranges from 5.0 for 16-24 yrs to 6.8 for 75+

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
3. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2017 & 2015-18

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2.6.3 Alcohol

Table 20 lists a number of indicators related to alcohol consumption of secondary school pupils and adults, including hospital admissions, for Glasgow, the localities and Scotland (where available). The table shows that:

- 62.0% of Glasgow S1-6 pupils never drink alcohol compared to 72.4% of the younger S1-4 age group
- 6.0% of Glasgow S1-6 pupils drink alcohol once a week or more
- 17.0% of all Glasgow adults have an increased level of alcohol risk with almost double the rate for Glasgow adult males (23.0%) compared to Glasgow adult females (12.0%)
- The rate of increased level of alcohol risk of all adults is lowest in North East locality 14.0% compared to 18.0% in South and 18.5% in North West
- Rates of harmful alcohol use for adult males (Glasgow 31.0%; Scotland 34.0%) are more than double the adult female rates (Glasgow 15.0%; Scotland 16.0%) for both Glasgow and Scotland
- The rate of alcohol related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 is higher for Glasgow (290.9 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (256.1)
- The Glasgow rate (1,145.8 per 100,000 population) of alcohol related hospital stays for all people is far higher than the national rate (669.1)
- The rate of alcohol related hospital stays for all people within Glasgow varies from 1,007.0 per 100,000 people in South to 1,104.5 in North West and to the highest rate of 1,381.2 in North East

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Table 20. Lifestyle - Alcohol by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality					Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils who never drink alcohol (percentage of secondary pupils) ¹	S1 - 6 pupils				62.0%		SALSUS 2015 ⁵ Scotland rates for children who have never drunk alcohol - 72% (13 yrs/S2); 34% (15yrs/S4).
	S1 - 4 pupils	71.4%	73.0%	72.8%	72.4%		
Pupils who drink alcohol once a week or more (percentage of S1-6 pupils) ¹					6.0%		SALSUS 2015 ⁵ Scotland rates for children who drank alcohol in last week - 4% (13 yrs/S2); 17% (15yrs/S4).
Adults with an increased level of alcohol risk scoring 8 or more on AUDIT scale (all adults 16+ - percentage) ²	Males				23.0%		Scottish Health Survey 2017 Scotland rates for AUDIT score of 8 or more - 17% (all); 25% (males); 10% (females).
	Females				12.0%		
	All	14.0%	18.5%	18.0%	17.0%		
Adults with hazardous/harmful levels of alcohol consumption (all adults 16+ - percentage) ³	Males				31.0%	34.0%	
	Females				15.0%	16.0%	
	All				22.0%	25.0%	
Alcohol related hospital stays (young people aged 11 - 25, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{4(a)}					290.9	256.1	
Alcohol related hospital stays (all people, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{4(b)}		1,381.2	1,104.5	1,007.0	1,145.8	669.1	

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2015 to 2018
4. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2014/15 to 16/17, (b) 2018/19
5. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2015

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2.6.4 Drugs

Table 21 shows the percentage of secondary school pupils who have ever taken drugs and rates of drug related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 and for all people, at HSCP locality, Glasgow and Scotland level (where data is available). The table shows that:

- 11.0% of S1-6 Glasgow secondary pupils have ever taken drugs – almost double the comparable rate for S1-4 pupils (6.5%)
- A higher percentage of S1-6 pupils in North West and South (12.0%) have ever taken drugs than in North East (10.0%)
- The rate of drug related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 is far higher for Glasgow (175.3 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (132.2)
- The Glasgow rate of drug related hospital stays for all people (315.8 per 100,000 population) is far higher than the Scotland rate of 180.5
- The Glasgow rate of drug related hospital stays for all people varies between localities, ranging from 295.4 per 100,000 population in North West to 300.6 in South and 365.9 in North East

Table 21. Lifestyle - Drugs by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality					Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils who ever taken drugs (percentage of secondary pupils) ¹	S1 - 6 pupils	10.0%	12.0%	12.0%	11.0%		SALSUS 2015 ³ Scotland rates for children who have ever taken drugs - 5% (13 yrs/S2); 19% (15yrs/S4).
	S1 - 4 pupils	5.5%	5.9%	6.0%	6.5%		
Drug related hospital stays (young people aged 11 - 25, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ²					175.3	132.2	
Drug related hospital stays (all people, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ²		365.9	295.4	300.6	315.8	180.5	

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) 2015/16 to 17/18
3. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2015

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2.6.5 *Smoking*

Table 22 shows the percentage of secondary school pupils who smoke cigarettes or use e-cigarettes and the percentage of adults that smoke, at HSCP locality and Glasgow level. Rates of smoking attributed hospital admissions for Glasgow and Scotland are also noted. Key observations from this table include:

- 7.0% of Glasgow S1-6 pupils or 4.6% S1-4 pupils are current smokers
- Within Glasgow, a lower percentage of S1-6 pupils in North East (5.6%) smoke than in North West (7.3%) or South (7.6%) localities
- 2.0% of Glasgow secondary pupils use e-cigarettes
- 24.0% of all Glasgow adults smoke with a far higher rate of Glasgow adult males (30.0%) smoking compared to Glasgow adult females (19.0%)
- Adult smoking rates within Glasgow vary between the localities from 22.0% in South to 24.0% in North West and 28.0% in North East
- The Glasgow rate of smoking attributed hospital admissions for adults aged 35+ (3,027.7 per 100,000 population) is far higher than the Scotland rate (1,759.8)
- Glasgow has a lower rate (13.1%) of women smoking during pregnancy than Scotland (14.9%)
- A far higher percentage of women smoke during pregnancy in Glasgow North East (16.5%) than in the North West (11.3%) or South (12.0%) localities

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Table 22. Lifestyle - Smoking by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality					Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils who are current smokers (percentage of secondary pupils) ¹	S1 - 6 pupils	5.6%	7.3%	7.6%	7.0%		SALSUS 2015 ⁴ Scotland rates for children who are regular smokers - 2% (13 yrs/S2); 7% (15yrs/S4).
	S1 - 4 pupils	4.0%	5.3%	4.7%	4.6%		
Pupils who use e-cigarettes (percentage of S1-6 pupils) ¹		1.9%	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%		SALSUS 2015 ⁴ Scotland rates for children who are regular e-cig users - 1% (13 yrs/S2); 3% (15yrs/S4).
Smoking prevalence (all adults 16+ - percentage) ²	Males				30.0%		SSCQ 2018 ⁵ rates for smoking prevalence - All adults Glw 21.2%, Scot 17.7%; Males Glw 23.0%, Scot 19.6%; Females Glw 19.5%, 16.1%. 15% mdd 32.0%; Other areas 19.0%
	Females				19.0%		
	All	28.0%	24.0%	22.0%	24.0%		
Smoking attributed hospital admissions (adults aged 35+, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{3(a)}					3,027.7	1,759.8	
Women smoking during pregnancy (all pregnant women) ^{3(c)}		16.5%	11.3%	12.0%	13.1%	14.9%	Reduces by SIMD quintile in Glasgow from 19.3% at quintile 1 (most deprived 20%) to 1.8% at quintile 5 (least deprived 20%).

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
3. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) ISD 2016 to 17 and SHS (b) 2015/16 to 2017/18 (c) 2016/17 to 2018/19
4. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2015
5. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2018

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2.6.6 Pupils Dental Care

Table 23a details two indicators of dental care for Glasgow secondary school pupils which show that:

- 80.7% of all Glasgow secondary pupils report brushing their teeth twice a day
- The locality rates for pupils brushing their teeth twice a day are almost identical for North West (80.3%) and South (80.2%) and slightly higher for North East (81.8%)
- 80.4% of S1-4 pupils report having visited the dentist in the last 6 months though this rate is slightly lower for S1-6 pupils (78.0%)
- There is some variation in the locality rates for S1-6 pupils having visited the dentist within the last 6 months with these ranging from 76.0% for North West to 78.0% for South and 81.0% for North East

Table 23a. Lifestyle - Secondary School Pupils Dental Care by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of pupils				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Pupils who brush their teeth twice a day (S1-6 pupils) ¹		81.8%	80.3%	80.2%	80.7%	
Pupils who have visited the dentist within the last 6 months ¹	S1 - 6 pupils	81.0%	76.0%	78.0%	78.0%	MIDAS ² reports that 84.1% of Scottish children (0-17) registered with a dentist had attended within the previous 2 years.
	S1 - 4 pupils	82.6%	78.4%	80.0%	80.4%	

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

2. ISD Scotland Dental Care Statistics - Sept 2018

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2.6.7 Pupils Sleep

Table 23b. shows that 28.0% of secondary school pupils report getting the recommended nine hours or more of sleep per night.

Table 23b. Lifestyle - Secondary School Pupils Sleep by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Glasgow City
Pupils that have 9 or more hours of sleep per night (% of S1-6 pupils) ²	28.0%

Source:

NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

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2.6.8 Teenage Pregnancies

Table 23c. details the rate of teenage pregnancies among females aged 15-19 for the HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland. This shows that:

- The Glasgow rate of teenage pregnancies (35.1 per 1,000 population) is higher than the Scotland rate (31.4)
- Teenage pregnancy rates within Glasgow are variable with the South rate (28.4 per 1,000) being lower than both Glasgow and Scotland rates, and far lower than the North East (34.1) and North West (37.7) locality rates

Table 23c. Lifestyle - Teenage Pregnancies by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality				
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies (crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19)	34.1	37.7	28.4	35.1	31.4

Source:

Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - NRS 2015 to 17

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2.6.9 S3-6 Secondary Pupils Sexual Health

Table 23d. shows 3 indicators of sexual health for S3-6 Glasgow school pupils. This shows that:

- 22.0% have had sexual intercourse with another person
- A higher rate of 26.0% said they had engaged in other sexual activity with another person
- Of those who reported being sexually active, 43.0% of S3-4 and 25.0% of S5-6 pupils said they never used contraception or protection

Table 23d. Lifestyle - S3-6 Secondary School Pupils Sexual activity

Indicator		Glasgow City
Ever engaged in sexual intercourse with another person (% of S3-6 pupils)		22.0%
Ever engaged in other sexual activity with another person (% of S3-6 pupils)		26.0%
Never use contraception/protection (% of sexually active pupils)	S3-4	43.0%
	S5-6	25.0%

Source:

NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

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2.7 Social Care

2.7.1 Children

Tables 24a and b show indicators relating to children and young people who are in receipt of social care support or who may receive or be eligible for support. Table 24a shows rates of looked after children and children on the Child Protection Register in the localities, Glasgow and Scotland. Table 24b shows rates of children and young people who are vulnerable for various reasons (referred to SCRA; young carer; homeless and in temporary accommodation) and likely to be in receipt of social care support.

These tables show:

- Wide ranging variability in rates of both looked after children and those on the Child Protection Register between the localities, Glasgow and Scotland
- That the Glasgow looked after children rate (23.2 per 1,000 population) is far higher than the Scotland rate (13.6) with locality rates ranging from 16.8 for South to 20.9 for North West and 31.1 for North East
- That the Glasgow rate of children on the Child Protection Register (41.8 per 10,000 population) is far higher than the Scotland rate (24.0) with locality rates within Glasgow ranging from 26.8 for South to 44.6 for North West and 55.7 for North East
- The Glasgow rate of 20.0 children per 1,000 population aged 0-15 referred to the Scottish Children’s Reporters Administration (SCRA) for Care and Protection is far higher than the rate of 11.8 children for Scotland
- The Glasgow rate of 9.5 children per 1,000 population aged 8-15 referred to SCRA for Offences is higher than the Scotland rate of 6.1 children
- 14.0% of all Glasgow S1-6 pupils are young carers with a higher rate of females (15.0%) than males (12.0%) undertaking this role
- 1,950 Glasgow children are homeless and living in temporary accommodation, representing 28.7% of the national total, which is disproportionate when compared to Glasgow’s 10.8% share of Scotland’s child population

Table 24a. Social Care - Children Looked After or on Child Protection Register by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality				
	North East ¹	North West ¹	South ¹	Glasgow City ¹	Scotland ²
Children looked after by the local authority (aged 0-17 - rate per 1,000 population)	31.1	20.9	16.8	23.2	13.6
Children on the Child Protection Register (0-15 - rate per 10,000 population)	55.7	44.6	26.8	41.8	24.0

Source:

1. Glasgow HSCP care *First May* 2019; NRS Small Area Population Estimates 2017

2. Scottish Government Children’s Social Work Statistics 2018/19

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Table 24b. Social Care - Other Children and Families Indicators by Area

Indicator	Area		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Children aged 0-15 referred to the Children's Reporter for Care & Protection (rate per 1,000 population) ¹	20.0	11.8	
Children aged 8 -15 referred to the Children's Reporter for Offences (rate per 1,000 population) ¹	9.5	6.1	
Pupils caring for a family member with illness/disability in household (percentage of S1 - 6 pupils) ²	Males	<i>12.0%</i>	Scotland's Census 2011 ⁴ rates for child carers age 5-17 are 2.02% for Scotland and 2.47% for Glasgow SALSUS 2015 ⁵ rates for child carers in Scotland are 13% (13 yr old boys/S2), 10% (13 yr old girls/S2), 9% (15yr old girls and boys).
	Females	<i>15.0%</i>	
	All	<i>14.0%</i>	
Homeless applications - number of children in temporary accommodation ³	1,950	6,795	

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Childrens Reporters Administration 2018/19
2. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
3. Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics 2018/19
4. NRS - Scotland's Census 2011
5. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2015

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2.7.2 Adults and Older People

Table 25a shows the percentage of Glasgow adults who are unpaid carers by locality. Table 25b details indicators of older people vulnerability and Table 25c shows key homeless indicators, for Glasgow and Scotland.

These tables show that:

- 14.4% of Glasgow adults are unpaid carers with a higher percentage of women (16.0%) than men (13.0%) undertaking this role
- There is variability within Glasgow with 11.0% of adults in North East providing unpaid care compared to 14.6% in North West and 17.2% in South
- A far higher percentage of adults aged 55-64 provide unpaid care (22.0%) than younger and older age groups with only 9.0% people aged 16-24 and those aged 75+ doing so
- A higher percentage of people aged 65+ who have high levels of care needs live at home in Glasgow (42.8%) than in Scotland overall (35.0%)
- There are 11,334 Glasgow people aged 65+ claiming DLA, representing 15.4% of the national total, which is disproportionate as compared to Glasgow's 8.2% share of Scotland's 65+ population
- In 2018/19 there were 4,660 homeless applications in Glasgow that were assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness with 45.0% of these involving people with one or more support need (2,099)
- There were 2,191 households in temporary accommodation in Glasgow in 2018/19 – 19.9% of the national total

Table 25a. Social Care - Adult Carers by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Adults providing unpaid care to others (all adults 16+) ¹	Males				13.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 15.0% ; Other areas 13.0%. Variation by age - 16-24 9.0%; 55-64 22.0%; 75+ 9.0%. SSCQ 2018 ² rates for adult carers are 18.4% (Scotland) and 17.6% Glasgow.
	Females				16.0%	
	All 16+	11.0%	14.6%	17.2%	14.4%	

Source:

1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18

2. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2018

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Table 25b. Social Care - Older People by Area

Indicator	Area		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
People aged 65+ with high levels of care needs at home (percentage of all people 65+ with high levels of care needs) ¹	42.8%	35.0%	
Disability Living Allowance claimants aged 65+ (number of claimants) ²	11,344	73,841	Glasgow number is 15.4% of Scottish total

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Government Community Care Statistics 2018/19
2. Department of Work and Pensions Statistics (DWP) - Aug 2019

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Table 25c. Social Care - Homelessness by Area

Indicator	Area		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness (number of applications)	4,660	29,894	Glasgow number is 15.6% of Scottish total
Assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, with at least 1 support need (number of applications)	2,099	14,506	Glasgow number is 14.5% of Scottish total
Households in temporary accommodation (number of applications)	2,191	10,989	Glasgow number is 19.9% of Scottish total

Source:

Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics 2018/19 and as at 31 March 2019

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2.8 Social Health/Social Capital

Table 26 lists a number of social health or capital indicators relating to Glasgow adults covering belonging, local friendships, volunteering, isolation, loneliness and internet access, mostly by locality. It also shows the percentage of S1-6 pupils participating in positive behaviours.

The main points from the table are:

- 65.0% of Glasgow pupils have participated in positive behaviours in the last year such as drama or dance activities, charity events or voluntary work with a far higher percentage of female pupils (73.0%) doing this than male pupils (55.0%)
- The level of pupil participation for all pupils is highest in North West (67.0%), followed by South (64.0%) and North East (63.0%)
- 26% of Glasgow adults belong to clubs, associations or groups with similar rates in the three localities
- There are differences by age of those who belong to organisations with higher rates of younger people aged 16-24 (32.0%) and older people aged 75+ (34.0%) belonging to organisations than those aged 35-44 (18.0%)
- The rate of Glasgow adults living in areas among the 15% most deprived data zones who belong to organisations (19.0%) is far lower than the rate for people from other areas (31.0%)
- 20.0% of all Glasgow adults have volunteered in the last year, ranging in the localities from 14.7% in North East to 21.9% in North West and 22.7% in South
- The percentage of Glasgow adults living in other areas who have volunteered in the last year (25.0%) is almost double that of those living in the 15% most deprived data zone areas (13.0%)
- 72.9% of Glasgow adults value the local friendships they have with a higher percentage of women (76.0%) than men (70.0%) valuing these
- There is variability between the localities with North East having the highest rate of 76.7% of adults who value local friendships compared to 68.4% of North West and 70.0% of South adults
- 83.4% of Glasgow households have home internet access, a lower percentage than for Scotland overall (86.7%)
- 15.2% of all Glasgow adults feel isolated from friends and family with this percentage varying within the city from 11.7% of North East to 15.0% of South and 18.6% of North West adults
- There is variability among age groups of Glasgow adults who feel isolated from friends and family with a low rate for young adults aged 16-24 (9%) compared to far higher rates for 45-54 year olds (22%) and 75+ adults (19%)
- 19.5% of all Glasgow adults have felt lonely in the last 2 weeks with this affecting women (21.0%) more than men (17.0%)
- A higher percentage of adults in the North West (24.4%) have felt lonely in the last 2 weeks than those in the South (18.4%) or North East (15.3%) localities

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Table 26. Social Health/Capital by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Pupils participating in "positive behaviours" in the last year eg. charity event, voluntary work, drama, dance etc. (percentage of S1 - 6 pupils) ¹	Males				55.0%	
	Females				73.0%	
	All	63.0%	67.0%	64.0%	65.0%	
People who belong to clubs/associations/groups (adults 16+) ²		25.9%	26.7%	25.5%	26.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 19%; Other areas 31%. Variation by age - 16-24 32%; 35-44 18%; 75+ 34%
People who have volunteered in the last year (adults 16+) ²		14.7%	21.9%	22.7%	20.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 13%; Other areas 25%. Variation by age - 16-24 30%; 35-44 24%; 75+ 19%. SHS 2017 ² Scotland - 28% overall; 30% females; 26% males. Glasgow - 21% overall; 23% females; 19% males.
People who value the local friendships they have (adults 16+) ²	Males				70.0%	All adults variation by age - 16-24 69%; 45-54 69%; 75+ 79%
	Females				76.0%	
	All	76.7%	68.4%	70.0%	72.9%	
Households with home internet access (adults 16+) ³					83.4%	Also 86.7% for Scotland overall
People who feel isolated from friends and family (adults 16+) ²		11.7%	18.6%	15.0%	15.2%	All adults variation by age - 16-24 9%; 45-54 22%; 75+ 19%
People who have felt lonely in the last 2 weeks (adults 16+) ²	Males				17.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 22%; Other areas 18%. Variation by age - 16-24 14%; 45-54 24%; 75+ 28%
	Females				21.0%	
	All	15.3%	24.4%	18.4%	19.5%	

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
3. 2018 Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

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2.9 Poverty & Deprivation

2.9.1 *Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)*

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's standard approach to identify areas of multiple deprivation in Scotland. The SIMD is a relative measure of deprivation constructed using 38 indicators within 7 “domains” (Income, Employment, Health, Education, Skills & Training, Geographic Access, Housing and Crime) each of which describes a specific aspect of deprivation. The overall SIMD is a weighted combination of these domains. The SIMD is based on small geographical areas called data zones which have an average population of 750 people in Glasgow. There are a total of 746 data zones in Glasgow and 6,976 in Scotland.

In recent years, analysis has often focussed on the outcomes and circumstances of people living in the most deprived 15% of data zones as the most deprived, compared to all people or those living in other areas (85% least deprived). The focus going forward however would appear to classify those living in areas that are the most deprived 20% data zones in Scotland, as the most deprived.

Examples of use of both the 15% and 20% most deprived data zones as a measure of the most deprived populations are found in this document. Indicators sourced from documents such as NHS GGC Health and Wellbeing reports published in 2014/15 and 2017/18 provide analysis relating to people living in the 15% most deprived data zones (mdd). The analysis of the 2020 SIMD shown in this section below concerns areas that are classed as the 20% most deprived data zones (mdd) in Scotland.

Tables 27a and b focus on the SIMD 20% most deprived data zones and the people living in these areas as a measure of deprivation, within Glasgow and Scotland. Table 27a shows actual numbers of data zone areas and Table 27b provides details of population living in these areas.

These tables show that:

- A disproportionately high number and percentage of 44.4% of all of Glasgow's data zones are in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland
- Within Glasgow, the North East locality has the highest number and proportion of 20% most deprived data zones at 125 (57.1%), followed by South at 110 (39.4%) and North West at 96 (38.7%)
- A disproportionately high percentage of 43.1% of all people in Glasgow live in areas that are among the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland
- The population living in Scotland's 20% most deprived data zones within Glasgow varies widely from 35.9% in North West and 39.7% in South to 56.5% in North East
- The percentage of children aged 0-17 living in these areas is higher than for all people with 50.3% of all children in Glasgow living in the 20% most deprived data zones
- Within Glasgow, the North East locality has the highest percentage of children living in the 20% most deprived data zones (62.6%), followed by North West (46.8%) and South (43.4%)

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- Adults in North West have the lowest percentage (33.0%) of any of the population groups living in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland shown in Table 27b

Table 27a. Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Datzones by Area/HSCP Locality (overall SIMD)

Datzone type	Area/HSCP Locality												
	North East			North West			South			Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	% of area total	% of Glasgow total	No.	% of area total	% of Glasgow total	No.	% of area total	% of Glasgow total	No.	% of area total	No.	%
Scotland's 20% most deprived datzones	125	57.1%	37.8%	96	38.7%	29.0%	110	39.4%	33.2%	331	44.4%	1,395	20.0%
All datzones	219	100.0%	29.4%	248	100.0%	33.2%	279	100.0%	37.4%	746	100.0%	6,976	100.0%

Note: Datzones are small geographical areas of 500 to 1,000 household residents that fit within local authority boundaries. These were revised in 2011.

Source:

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020

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Table 27b. Population Living in Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Datzones (overall SIMD) by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality

Ageband	Population living in Scotland's 20% most deprived datzones by Area/HSCP Locality												
	North East			North West			South			Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	% of area age-band total ppn	% of 20% mdd Glasgow age-band total	No.	% of area age-band total ppn	% of 20% mdd Glasgow age-band total	No.	% of area age-band total ppn	% of 20% mdd Glasgow age-band total	No.	% of area age-band total ppn	No.	% of area age-band total ppn
Children 0-17	21,189	62.6%	37.9%	15,629	46.8%	28.0%	19,060	43.4%	34.1%	55,878	50.3%	219,449	21.3%
Adults 18-64	64,658	54.2%	36.8%	53,080	33.0%	30.2%	58,047	38.5%	33.0%	175,785	40.8%	642,456	19.0%
Older people 65+	14,927	59.4%	38.7%	10,861	40.2%	28.1%	12,795	39.8%	33.2%	38,583	45.8%	166,761	16.3%
All ages	100,774	56.5%	37.3%	79,570	35.9%	29.4%	89,902	39.7%	33.3%	270,246	43.1%	1,028,666	18.9%

Source: NRS - 2018 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) & 2020 SIMD

Method: Prevalence rate from 2020 overall SIMD is applied to 2018 SAPE

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2.9.2 Child Poverty

In January 2020 the Scottish Government made a Local Child Poverty Dashboard available containing a number of indicators relating to child poverty at local authority and national level.

Some of the indicators from the dashboard are detailed in Table 28 below for Glasgow and Scotland. These show that:

- 27.4% of Glasgow dependent children aged 0-19 are living in low income families compared to 16.7% of children across the whole of Scotland
- Within Glasgow, North East locality has a higher percentage (30.9%) of children in low income families than North West (26.7%) and South (25.3%)
- 37.0% of Glasgow children are living in relative poverty after housing costs compared to 24.0% of all Scottish children
- The percentage of children living in relative poverty after housing costs varies widely within Glasgow, ranging from 17.6% in Craigton (South) to 42.9% in Calton (North East)
- 48.2% of children at stage P4 and above are registered for free school meals – more than double the Scotland rate of 19.3%

Table 28. Child Poverty Indicators by Area

Indicator	Area		Other information/notes
	% Glasgow City	% Scotland	
Dependent children aged 0-19 in low income families ^{1(a)}	27.4%	16.7%	NE 30.9% NW 26.7% S 25.3%
Children living in relative poverty after housing costs ²	37.0%	24.0%	Varies by Glasgow ward from 17.6% Craigton to 42.9% Calton.
Children P4 and above registered for free school meals ^{1(b)}	48.2%	19.3%	

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - (a) HMRC Aug 2016; (b) Scottish Government Education Statistics 2019/20
2. End Child Poverty - 2017/18 (Glasgow); Scottish Government Poverty & Inequality in Scotland 2017/18 (Scotland)

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2.9.3 *All People, Adults and Older People*

Table 29a lists a selection of indicators relating to people with low income or experience of difficulty meeting essential living costs, at locality and Glasgow level with some available at Scotland level. Table 29b looks at how households are managing financially and pensioners in receipt of pension credit, for Glasgow and Scotland.

The tables specify which age group each indicator relates to from “all people” (all ages including children), “all adults” (aged 16+), “working age population” (aged 16-64) and “pension claimants”.

The tables show that:

- 19.3% of all people in Glasgow are income deprived compared to 12.1% of all Scotland’s people
- Rates of income deprivation vary within Glasgow from 16.8% of all people in North West to 18.9% in South and 22.8% in North East
- 13.3% of Glasgow’s working age population aged 16-64 are employment deprived compared to 9.3% of Scotland’s working age population
- Rates of employment deprivation for people aged 16-64 vary within Glasgow from 11.5% in North West to 13.1% in South and 16.1% in North East
- 17.0% of all Glasgow adults live in households with all income derived from benefits
- 27.0% of Glasgow adults living in areas that are among Scotland’s 15% most deprived data zones live in households with all income derived from benefits compared to 10.0% of adults living in other areas in Glasgow
- 30.0% of all Glasgow adults have had difficulty meeting essential living costs, rising to 38.0% for those living in areas that are Scotland’s 15% most deprived data zones
- Locality rates for Glasgow adults who have had difficulty meeting essential living costs range from 27.0% in North East to 30.0% in South and 32.0% in North West
- 11.0% of all Glasgow adults have experienced food insecurity in the past year with 14.0% of those living in the 15% most deprived data zone areas experiencing this compared to 8.0% of those living in other areas
- Locality rates of adults experiencing food insecurity are similar ranging from 10.0% for North East and South to 12.0% for North West
- In terms of how households manage financially, 47.6% of Glasgow adults said they manage well compared to 55.5% of Scotland’s adults
- A higher proportion of Glasgow adults (13.3%) said their household either does not manage well or is in deep financial trouble than Scotland’s adults (9.1%)
- Almost 25,000 Glasgow pension claimants are in receipt of pension credit - a disproportionately high number of the total number of pension credit claimants for Scotland
- The average weekly rate of pension credit awarded to Glasgow claimants of £62.42 is 14.5% higher than the average weekly rate for Scotland of £54.50, indicating a higher level of financial need in Glasgow

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Table 29a. Poverty & Deprivation Indicators - All People and Adults by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage					Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Population who are income deprived (all people) ¹	22.8%	16.8%	18.9%	19.3%	12.1%	
Working Age Population employment deprived (people 16-64) ¹	16.1%	11.5%	13.1%	13.3%	9.3%	
Adults in households with all income from benefits (all adults 16+) ²	16.0%	17.0%	18.0%	17.0%		All adults - 15% mdd 27%; Other areas 10%.
Adults with difficulty meeting essential living costs eg. rent/mortgage, utility bills, food, clothes (all adults 16+) ²	27.0%	32.0%	30.0%	30.0%		All adults - 15% mdd 38%; Other areas 25%.
Adults who have experienced food insecurity in the past year (all adults 16+) ²	10.0%	12.0%	10.0%	11.0%		All adults - 15% mdd 14%; Other areas 8%. SHes 2017 ³ Scotland - 8%.

Source:

1. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020
2. NHS GGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18
3. Scottish Health Survey (SHes) 2017

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Table 29b. Poverty & Deprivation Indicators - Adults/Older People by Area

Indicator	Area		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
How households are managing financially (all adults 16+) ¹	Manages well	47.6%	55.5%
	Get by alright	39.1%	35.4%
	Don't manage well	11.9%	8.3%
	Are in deep financial trouble	1.4%	0.8%
Pensioners in receipt of pension credit ²	No.	24,781	147,670
	Average weekly rate	£62.42	£54.50

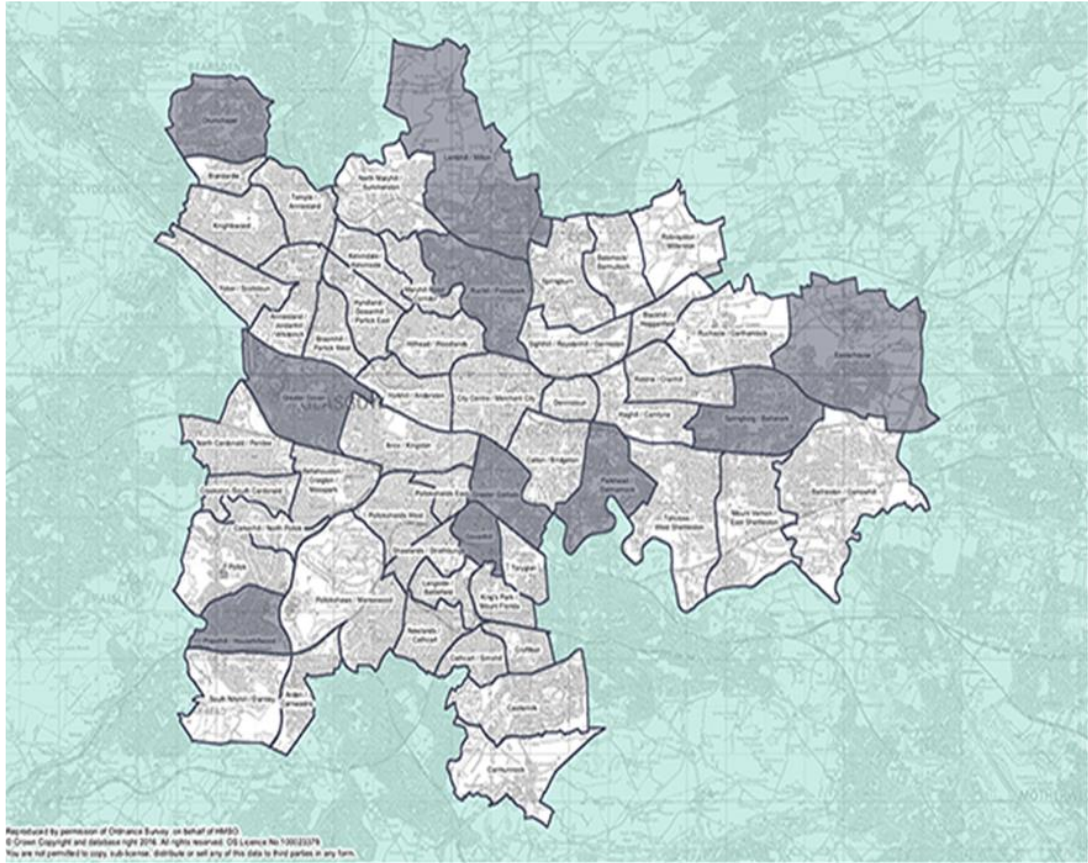
Source:

1. 2018 Scottish Household Survey (SHS)
2. Department of Work and Pensions statistics (DWP) - Aug 2019

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2.9.4 Thriving Places

Locality planning was introduced by the [Community Empowerment \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#). It has two main functions: to tackle inequalities by improving outcomes for areas of disadvantage; and to enable communities and local organisations to participate in decision making at a neighbourhood level. Within Glasgow, this requirement to deliver locality planning is being delivered in 10 of the 56 neighbourhoods in the city. These 10 neighbourhoods are particularly deprived in comparison to the rest of the city and are covered by the Thriving Places programme. The 10 neighbourhoods are shaded on the map of Glasgow City below.



Each of these 10 neighbourhoods developed a Locality Plan in 2017. These each include a history of the area; a profile of the local population; details of local amenities and community groups; local priorities; and a 10 year action plan.

As the geographical focus of this report is mainly HSCP locality and city level, data from the Plans has not been included here, however this can be accessed by following the links to the 10 individual Plans below:

North East

[Easterhouse](#)

[Parkhead Dalmarnock and Camlachie](#)

[Springboig and Barlanark](#)

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North West

[Drumchapel](#)

[Ruchill and Possilpark](#)

[Lambhill and Milton](#)

South

[Gorbals](#)

[Govan](#)

[Govanhill](#)

[Priesthill and Househillwood](#)

Glasgow Community Planning Partnership (GCPP) is required to provide feedback to communities on what progress is being made through locality planning. An update at a city level and within each of 10 localities is available on the [GCPP website](#).

Further summary and detailed analysis reports from the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde 2017/18 Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey are available on the [NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde Stor repository](#) covering results specific to 4 of the Thriving Places neighbourhoods. These can be accessed via the links below:

[Greater Gorbals Final Report](#)

[Greater Gorbals Summary Report](#)

[Govanhill Final Report](#)

[Govanhill Summary Report](#)

[Ruchill and Possilpark Final Report](#)

[Ruchill and Possilpark Summary Report](#)

[Parkhead/Dalmarnock Final Report](#)

[Parkhead/Dalmarnock Summary Report](#)

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2.10 Employment, Education & Training

2.10.1 *Young People*

Table 30 details key educational attendance and attainment indicators at Glasgow and Scotland level for school pupils/leavers and economic activity/participation measures for young people aged 16-19 years, with some indicators providing comparison between looked after young people and the overall population.

The table shows that:

- The school attendance rate for all pupils is 92.2% for Glasgow compared to 93.0% for Scotland
- The attendance rate for looked after children of 91.0% is the same for Glasgow and Scotland however this is lower than both the city and national rates for the overall pupil population noted above
- 58.5% of Glasgow school leavers achieved a highest level of qualification at SCQF level 6 or higher - lower than the Scottish average of 60.5%
- A slightly higher rate of Glasgow school leavers achieved a highest level of qualification at SCQF 5 (24.7%) than all Scottish school leavers (24.5%)
- The percentages of looked after school leavers achieving one or more qualification at SCQF level 4 or better are far lower than the rates for all school leavers for both Glasgow (LA 83.5%; all leavers 95.4%) and Scotland (LA 78.1%; all leavers 96.3%)
- A lower rate of Glasgow's school leavers aged 16-19 were in positive destinations after 9 months (89.8%) than Scotland's school leavers (93.2%)
- The Glasgow rate of looked after school leavers in positive destinations after 9 months (81.2%) is higher than the comparative rate for Scotland (75.9%) however both these rates are far lower than the respective rates for all Glasgow and Scotland school leavers noted above
- The Annual Participation Measure confirms that the vast majority of 16-19 year olds in Glasgow and Scotland are in education, employment or training, however the rate for Glasgow of 89.2% is lower than the national average of 91.6%.

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Table 30. Education, Training & Employment Indicators - Young People, by Area

Indicator		Area		Other information/notes
		% Glasgow City	% Scotland	
School attendance	all pupils ^{1(b)}	92.2%	93.0%	
	looked after children ^{1(a)}	91.0%	91.0%	
Highest level of attainment by all school leavers ^{1(b)}	<SCQF 4	5.1%	4.1%	
	SCQF 4 eg. National 4	11.7%	10.9%	
	SCQF 5 eg. National 5	24.7%	24.5%	
	SCQF 6 or more eg. ≥Higher	58.5%	60.5%	
School leavers achieving one or more qualification at SCQF 4 (eg. National 4) or better	All school leavers ^{1(c)}	95.4%	96.3%	
	Looked after school leavers ^{1(a)}	83.5%	78.1%	
School leavers aged 16-19 in positive destinations (at 9 month follow-up)	All school leavers ^{1(c)}	89.8%	93.2%	Giw % varies by SIMD quintile, 88.1% Q1 (most deprived) to 92.5% Q5 (least)
	Looked after school leavers ^{1(a)}	81.2%	75.9%	
Annual Participation Measure in employment, training/development or education (EET) for young people aged 16-19 years ²	Participating in EET	89.2%	91.6%	
	Not participating in EET	4.6%	3.1%	
	Unconfirmed status	6.2%	5.3%	

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Government Education Statistics (a) 2016/17 (b) 2018/19 (c) 2017/18

2. Skills Development Scotland - Annual Participation Measure 2019

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2.10.2 Adults

Table 31a shows the percentage of adults with no qualifications by locality, gender, deprivation and age-band. Table 31b shows the highest level of qualification achieved by adults and the working age population in employment, for Glasgow and Scotland. Key observations from these tables are that:

- Overall, there is wide variability in the percentage of Glasgow adults with no qualifications between localities, age-bands and areas by deprivation (according to the NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey)
- North West has 12.5% adults with no qualifications compared to North East which has 22.4% and South which has 23.1%
- 5% of young adults aged 16-24 have no qualifications compared to 49% of older people aged 75+
- Glasgow people living in the 15% most deprived data zone areas are more than twice as likely as those from other areas to have no qualifications – 28% compared to 13%
- 34.6% of Glasgow adults have a highest level of qualification equivalent to a degree or professional qualification compared to 32.1% of Scots
- 28.0% of Glasgow adults have a highest level of qualification equivalent to Standard or Higher level qualifications compared to 35.0% of Scots
- According to the Scottish Household Survey, 19.6% of Glasgow adults have no qualifications - higher than the rate of 14.8% for Scotland
- The percentages of working age Scots males (78.0%) and females (71.7%) in employment are both higher than the Glasgow percentages for males (67.8%) and females (66.9%)
- The difference between employment rates for Glasgow (47.5%) and Scotland (57.9%) is particularly large for young adults aged 16-24

Table 31a. Adults with no qualifications by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Adults with no qualifications	Males				18.0%	15% mdd 28%; Other areas in Glasgow 13%. Age variability: 16-24 years 5%; 45-54 23%; 75+ years 49%.
	Females				21.0%	
	All	22.4%	12.5%	23.1%	19.2%	

Source:

NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18

[NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey 2017/18 - Glasgow City Report](#)

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Table 31b. Education, Training & Employment Indicators - Adults by Area

Indicator		Area	
		% Glasgow City	% Scotland
Highest qualification held by adults age 16+ ¹	Degree/professional	34.6%	32.1%
	HNC/HND or equivalent	12.5%	12.6%
	Higher, A level or equivalent	15.0%	16.1%
	O grade/Standard grade	13.0%	18.9%
	Other qualifications	4.4%	4.7%
	No qualifications	19.6%	14.8%
	Not known	0.9%	0.8%
Working age (16-64) population in employment ²	Males	67.8%	78.0%
	Females	66.9%	71.7%
	Age 16-24	47.5%	57.9%

Source:

1. 2018 Scottish Household Survey (SHS)
2. Annual Population Survey 2019

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2.11 Crime

Table 32 compares crime rates for Glasgow and Scotland and looks at victims of crime within Glasgow.

This table shows that:

- All crime rates shown are far higher for Glasgow than Scotland
- 13.0% of Glasgow adults are victims of crime overall however this affects a higher percentage of men (15.0%) than women (11.0%)
- A far higher percentage of younger adults aged 16-24 are victims of crime (15.0%) than older people aged 75+ (3.0%)

Table 32. Crime Indicators by Area

Indicator	Area		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Overall Crime Rate (no. all crimes per 1,000 population) ¹	47.7	30.4	HSCP locality rates - NE 50.0; NW 50.2; South 43.5.
Domestic Abuse (rate of incidents recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(a)}	144.5	108.8	
Drugs Crime (rate of crimes recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(b)}	103.7	59.7	
Violent Crime (rate of crimes recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(a)}	25	13.3	
Victims of Crime (percentage of adults 16+) ³	Males	15.0%	Varies by age from 15% at 16-24 to 3% at 75+. SCJS ⁴ Scotland - 12.5% overall; 12.8% males, 12.1% females; 16.0% aged 16-24, 5.3% age 60+; 15% mdd 18.0%, rest of Scotland 11.5%.
	Females	11.0%	
	All	13.0%	

Source:

1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - SIMD and SAPE

2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Government Scottish Crime Statistics 2(a) 2016/17 2(b) 2017/18

3. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18

4. Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18

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2.12 Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Survey

This health and well-being survey of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) adults living in Glasgow City was commissioned by NHSGGC and conducted in 2016 via face to face interview with a broadly representative sample of 1,798 adults aged 16 plus from the main black and minority ethnic groups living in Glasgow City. It enables comparison with the Glasgow City whole adult population results of the wider [2014/15 NHSGGC Glasgow City Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey](#).

The main BME groups (in terms of the largest numbers living in the city as measured by the 2011 census) are: Pakistani; Indian; Chinese; Polish and African. The Pakistani, Indian, Chinese and African population accounted for 81% of all non-white ethnic groups in Glasgow City in 2011 (83% when including Polish with the BME groups).

The survey explored the following topics: perceptions of health and illness; health screening; health behaviours; social health; social capital and personal characteristics.

Tables 33a-d below compare results from this survey for all BME adults with adults from each of the individual groups (Pakistani; Indian; Chinese; Polish and African) and also with the comparable result from the main 2014 Glasgow City Adult Health and Well-Being Survey. Some results are further shown by age and gender breakdown.

2.12.1 Physical/Mental Health (BME)

Table 33a lists a number of indicators related to all aspects of health. Key observations from these tables are that:

- Overall Glasgow BME adults (80%) were more likely than all Glasgow adults to rate their health positively (74%) with very high levels of Polish (92%), Chinese (91%) and African (91%) adults doing so compared to those of Indian (77%) and Pakistani (66%) ethnicity
- Younger people were much more likely to have positive views of their health with 90% of the 16-34 age-group having this compared to 45% of those aged 55+
- Positive perception of health is higher for those who can speak English well (84%) compared to those who can't (65%) and also for those who have lived in the UK for less than 10 years (91%) compared to those who have lived in the UK for longer than 10 years (72%)
- Glasgow BME adults were more likely than all Glasgow adults to have a positive perception of their mental and emotional wellbeing (90% BME; 84% all Glasgow) with a very high percentage of adults from all groups (Indian 97%; Chinese 95%; Polish 94%; African 93%) apart from Pakistani (82%) having this
- Younger BME people were more likely to have a positive perception of their mental/emotional wellbeing with 92% of the 16-34 age-group having this compared to 84% of those aged 55+ - higher percentages than for the comparable age-bands of all Glasgow adults (16-34 - 91%; 55+ - 77%)
- Positive perception of mental/emotional wellbeing is higher for those who have lived in the UK for less than 10 years (96%) compared to those who have lived in the UK for longer than 10 years (86%)

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- Overall, 65% of Glasgow BME adults said they “definitely” felt in control of decisions that affect their life, such as planning their budget, moving house or changing job which was consistent with the 64% result for all Glasgow adults
- There was considerable variation by ethnic group for those who said they “definitely” felt in control of decisions that affect their life, ranging from 85% of Chinese adults to 41% of Africans
- Those who did not speak English well (49%) were less likely than those who did (68%) to say that they definitely felt in control of the decisions affecting their life.
- Overall, Glasgow BME adults were less likely than all Glasgow adults to have a long-term condition or illness that substantially interfered with their day to day activities (15% BME; 22% all Glasgow) with very low levels of African (6%) and Chinese (7%), low levels of Polish (11%) and Indian (14%) and relatively high levels of Pakistani (27%) adults having this
- The likelihood of having a limiting condition or illness increased with age, ranging from 5% of BME adults aged 16-34 to 52% of those aged 55 or over.
- A higher percentage of BME adults who did not speak English well (32%) had a limiting condition or illness than those who did speak English well (11%) and those who had lived in the UK for 10 years or more (23%) were much more likely to have a limiting long-term condition or illness than those living in the UK for less than 10 years (11%)
- Overall, Glasgow BME adults (26%) were much less likely than all Glasgow adults (38%) to be receiving treatment for a condition or illness
- A far higher percentage of Pakistani adults were receiving treatment for a condition or illness (42%) than adults from all other ethnic groups (Indian 26%; African 20%; Polish 19%; Chinese 10%)
- A lower percentage of younger BME adults aged 16-34 (13%) were receiving treatment for a condition/illness than all Glasgow adults of the same age-band (18%)
- A higher percentage of BME adults who did not speak English well (43%) were receiving treatment for a condition/illness than those who did speak English well (22%) while those who had lived in the UK for 10 years or more (38%) were much more likely to be receiving treatment for a condition or illness than those living in the UK for less than 10 years (12%).

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33a. 2016 NHSGGC Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey in Glasgow - Physical/Mental Health

Indicator		Ethnic Group - percentage							Other information/notes ²
		All adults ¹	All BME ²	Polish ²	Indian ²	Pakistani ²	Chinese ²	African ²	
Positive perception of general health (good/very good)	All ages	74%	80%	92%	77%	66%	91%	91%	All BME: Speaks English well - 84%, Doesn't speak English well - 65%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 72%, lived in UK <10yrs - 91%.
	16-34		90%						
	35-54		75%						
	55+		45%						
Positive perception of mental/emotional wellbeing	All ages	84%	90%	94%	97%	82%	95%	93%	All BME: Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 86%, lived in UK <10yrs - 96%.
	16-34	91%	92%						
	35-54	81%	91%						
	55+	77%	84%						
Definitely feel in control of decisions affecting life	All ages	64%	65%	64%	56%	62%	85%	41%	All BME: Speaks English well - 68%, Doesn't speak English well - 49%.
	16-34		68%						
	35-54		59%						
	55+		64%						
Long term condition or illness	All ages	22%	15%	11%	14%	27%	7%	6%	All BME: Speaks English well - 11%, Doesn't speak English well - 32%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 23%, lived in UK <10yrs - 6%.
	16-34	9%	5%						
	35-54	19%	21%						
	55+	44%	52%						
Receiving treatment for a condition/illness	All ages	38%	26%	19%	26%	42%	10%	20%	All BME: Speaks English well - 22%, Doesn't speak English well - 43%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 38%, lived in UK <10yrs - 12%.
	16-34	18%	13%						
	35-54	32%	34%						
	55+	71%	71%						

Source:

1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

2. NHSGGC 2016 Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Well-being Study in Glasgow

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2.12.2 Lifestyle (BME)

Table 33b. below compares lifestyle indicators for the BME and general adult populations of Glasgow revealing that:

- Overall, a far lower percentage of BME (16%) than all Glasgow adults (28%) smoke with considerable variation between results by ethnic group and gender
- A high percentage of Polish men (35%) and women (38%) smoke compared to adults from the other four ethnic groups (Indian, Pakistani, Chinese, African)
- Smoking rates for Indian, Pakistani, Chinese and African men are variable, ranging from 9% to 27% with rates for Indian, Pakistani, Chinese and African women consistently low, ranging from 0% to 3%
- BME adults who had lived in the UK for less than 10 years (18%) were more likely to be smokers than those who had lived in the UK for 10 years or more (13%)
- A far higher rate of Pakistani adults (13%) have smoked Shisha in the last year than those from other ethnic groups (2% to 6%) with this being most prevalent among the younger 16-34 years age group (10%)
- Overall, a lower percentage of BME (9%) than all Glasgow adults (14%) have used e-cigarettes in the last year with some variability of results by ethnic group and gender
- A higher percentage of Polish women (25%), Polish men (18%) and Pakistani men (15%) have used e-cigarettes in the last year compared to men and women from all other ethnic groups (Indian, Pakistani, Chinese, African)
- Rates for Indian, Chinese and African men who have used e-cigarettes vary from 4% to 8% whilst rates for Indian, Pakistani, Chinese and African women using e-cigarettes are 1% or lower
- Overall, a far lower percentage of BME (36%) than all Glasgow adults (65%) have ever drunk alcohol with considerable variation between results by ethnic group and gender
- More than half of Polish (87%), Chinese (63%) and Indian (52%) males have ever drunk alcohol compared to 39% of African males and only 1% of Pakistani males
- Far higher rates of Polish (72%) and Chinese (48%) women have ever drunk alcohol than those from other ethnic groups (Indian 17%; African 15%, Pakistani 0%)
- Overall, a similar percentage of BME (71%) and all Glasgow adults (69%) meet the weekly target for physical activity with results for all but one ethnic group (Indian) being higher than the overall BME and all Glasgow adult averages
- 40% of Indian adults meet the weekly physical activity target compared to between 73% and 88% of adults from the other four ethnic groups (Polish, Pakistani, Chinese, African)
- The percentage of BME adults meeting the weekly physical activity target reduces with age with results ranging from 75% of 16-34 year olds to 71% of 35-54 year olds and 54% of those 55+ achieving this
- Overall, a slightly higher percentage of BME adults (40%) consume the recommended 5+ portions fruit/vegetables per day than all Glasgow adults (37%)
- A higher percentage of women than men from all ethnic groups (including all BME and all Glasgow adults) consume 5 or more portions of fruit/vegetables per day, except for Africans where 33% men and 31% women have the recommended intake

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- Indian adults have the highest percentages of recommended fruit/vegetable consumption (M 49%; F 59%), followed by Polish (M 42%; F 49%), Chinese (M 42%; F 48%), African (M 33%; F 31%) and Pakistani (28%; 30%)
- A higher percentage of all BME adults (52%) and BME adult males (62%) were overweight or obese than all Glasgow adults (48%) and adult males (50%).
- A lower percentage of BME females were overweight/obese (38%) than all Glasgow females (46%)
- A lower percentage of women than men from all ethnic groups were overweight/obese, except for Africans where 38% men and 51% women were overweight/obese
- For Polish and Chinese ethnic groups, the differential between overweight females and males was very large (Polish females 24%; Polish males 65% and Chinese females 10%; Chinese males 33%) and less so for Indian and Pakistani groups (Indian females 53%; Indian males 76% and Pakistani females 68%; Pakistani males 77%)
- As with all Glasgow adults, being overweight increases with age and BME adults in all age groups were more likely than all Glasgow adults to be overweight, but this was particularly true for those aged 35 or over with 71% of 35-54 year olds and 75% of those 55+ overweight compared to 57% of all Glasgow adults aged 35+.

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33b. 2016 NHSGGC Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey in Glasgow - Lifestyle

Indicator		Ethnic Group - percentage							Other information/notes ²
		All adults ¹	All BME ²	Polish ²	Indian ²	Pakistani ²	Chinese ²	African ²	
Smoking prevalence	All	28%	16%	36%	9%	12%	14%	6%	All BME: Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 13%, lived in UK <10yrs - 18%.
	Males	32%	21%	35%	14%	20%	27%	9%	
	Females	24%	8%	38%	0%	1%	3%	3%	
Smoked Shisa in last year	All ages		7%	6%	4%	13%	2%	5%	All BME: Speaks English well - 8%, Doesn't speak English well - 1%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 9%, lived in UK <10yrs - 5%.
	16-34		10%						
	35-54		2%						
	55+		3%						
Used e-cigarettes in last year	All	14%	9%	22%	3%	9%	5%	2%	All BME: Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 7%, lived in UK <10yrs - 10%.
	Males		11%	18%	5%	15%	8%	4%	
	Females		5%	25%	1%	1%	1%	0%	
Ever drank alcohol	All	65%	36%	80%	39%	1%	55%	29%	All BME: Speaks English well - 38%, Doesn't speak English well - 26%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 23%, lived in UK <10yrs - 51%.
	Males			87%	52%	1%	63%	39%	
	Females			72%	17%	0%	48%	15%	
	16-34	71%	40%						
	35-54	68%	36%						
Meet the physical activity guidelines of at least 150 mins moderately intensive physical activity per week	All ages	69%	71%	73%	40%	74%	83%	88%	All BME: Speaks English well - 74%, Doesn't speak English well - 59%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 68%, lived in UK <10yrs - 75%.
	16-34		75%						
	35-54		71%						
	55+		54%						
Consumption of recommended level (5+ portions) of fruit/veg	All	37%	40%	45%	53%	29%	45%	32%	
	Males	33%	37%	42%	49%	28%	42%	33%	
	Females	42%	43%	49%	59%	30%	48%	31%	
Overweight (inc. obese) adults (BMI of 25 or higher)	All	48%	52%	45%	68%	74%	21%	44%	All BME: Speaks English well - 50%, Doesn't speak English well - 62%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 64%, lived in UK <10yrs - 39%.
	Males	50%	62%	65%	76%	77%	33%	38%	
	Females	46%	38%	24%	53%	68%	10%	53%	
	16-34	33%	38%						
	35-54	57%	71%						
55+	57%	75%							

Source:

1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

2. NHSGGC 2016 Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Well-being Study in Glasgow

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2.12.3 Social Health/Capital (BME)

Table 33c. below details a number of indicators for the BME and general adult populations of Glasgow that fall under the banner of social health or social capital. These show that:

- Overall, a similar but slightly higher percentage of BME (12%) than all Glasgow adults (10%) feel isolated from friends and family, with this varying by ethnic group and gender
- African (22%) and Polish (19%) adults are more likely than adults from the other ethnic groups to feel isolated from friends and family (Pakistani 9%; Chinese 9%; Indian 8%)
- Almost double the rate of females from Indian, Chinese and African groups feel this isolation compared to males from the same ethnic group, with less of a difference for Polish adults and the reversal for Pakistani adults with a higher percentage of Pakistani males feeling isolation than Pakistani females
- Those living in the UK for less than 10 years (14%) were more likely than those resident 10 years + (9%) to experience isolation from friends and family
- Overall, a similar but slightly lower percentage of BME (72%) than all Glasgow adults (76%) feel they belong to the local area
- A far higher rate of Pakistani adults (83%) feel they belong to the local area than adults from any of the other four ethnic groups (African 63%; Chinese 65%; Polish 66%; Indian 69%)
- While all Glasgow adult females (79%) were more likely than males (74%) to feel they belonged to the local area, the reverse was true for BME adults with females from all groups and overall less likely than males to feel they belonged
- Those who speak English well (70%) are less likely than those who don't (82%) to feel they belong to the local area while those resident in the UK for 10 years or more (84%) are far more likely to feel they belong than those resident less than 10 years (58%)
- 73% of all BME and Glasgow adults valued the local friendships they had with a lower rate of African adults (61%) and a higher rate of Pakistani adults (79%) saying this
- A lower percentage of BME (16%) than all Glasgow adults (19%) had volunteered in the last year with far lower percentages for Polish (11%), Chinese (11%) and Indian (12%) adults when compared to African (20%) and Pakistani (24%) ethnic groups
- A lower percentage of BME (18%) than all Glasgow adults (21%) belonged to clubs/associations or groups with far lower percentages for Polish (11%), Chinese (14%) and Pakistani (16%) adults when compared to Indian (21%) and African (45%) ethnic groups
- Overall 3.4% BME adults have been discriminated against in the last year which is lower than the rate for all Glasgow adults of 4.5%
- There is wide variability between the ethnic groups in terms of experiencing discrimination with less than 1% of Chinese or Indian adults discriminated against in the last year compared to 2.5% Polish, 5.0% African and 6.6% Pakistani adults
- BME adults aged 35-54 (4.9%) are the most likely of all age-bands to experience discrimination as are those who have lived in the UK for 10 years or more (5.1%)

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- Overall, BME adults (10%) were less likely to be victims of crime in the last year than all Glasgow adults (13%) however rates for the different ethnic groups vary from 6% for Indian and Chinese adults to 18% for Polish adults
- Females from all ethnic groups (inc. all BME and all Glasgow) were more likely than males to have been victims of crime in the last year
- BME adults aged 35-54 (15%) were far more likely than younger (16-34 8%) and older adults (55+ 4%) to have been a victim of crime in the last year

33c. 2016 NHSGGC Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey in Glasgow - Social Health/Capital

Indicator		Ethnic Group - percentage							Other information/notes ²
		All adults ¹	All BME ²	Polish ²	Indian ²	Pakistani ²	Chinese ²	African ²	
Feel isolated from friends and family	All	10%	12%	19%	8%	9%	9%	22%	All BME: Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 9%, lived in UK <10yrs - 14%.
	Males		10%	14%	6%	10%	6%	16%	
	Females		14%	24%	11%	8%	12%	30%	
Feel they belong to the local area	All	76%	72%	66%	69%	83%	65%	63%	All BME: Speaks English well - 70%, Doesn't speak English well - 82%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 84%, lived in UK <10yrs - 58%.
	Males	74%	77%	73%	72%	86%	71%	70%	
	Females	79%	65%	59%	63%	78%	60%	53%	
	16-34		65%						
	35-54		78%						
55+		90%							
People who value the local friendships they have		73.0%	73.0%	72.0%	73.0%	79.0%	72.0%	61.0%	
People who have volunteered in the last year		19.0%	16.0%	11.0%	12.0%	24.0%	11.0%	20.0%	
People who belong to clubs/associations/groups		21.0%	18.0%	11.0%	21.0%	16.0%	14.0%	45.0%	
Discriminated against in the last year	All ages	4.5%	3.4%	2.5%	0.9%	6.6%	0.8%	5.0%	All BME: Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 5.1%, lived in UK <10yrs - 1.4%.
	16-34		2.5%						
	35-54		4.9%						
	55+		4.0%						
Victim of crime in last year	All	13.0%	10.0%	18.0%	6.0%	10.0%	6.0%	15.0%	All BME: Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 12%, lived in UK <10yrs - 8%.
	Males	11.0%	9.0%	17.0%	4.0%	9.0%	4.0%	11.0%	
	Females	14.0%	12.0%	19.0%	9.0%	11.0%	7.0%	20.0%	
	16-34		8.0%						
	35-54		15.0%						
	55+		4.0%						

Source:

1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15

2. NHSGGC 2016 Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Well-being Study in Glasgow

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2.12.4 *Economic/Finance (BME)*

Table 33d. shows four indicators that relate to economic and financial wellbeing of Glasgow BME and all adults. Key messages from the table are that:

- A far higher percentage of BME adults (27%) than all Glasgow adults (19%) have no qualifications with high variability for this among ethnic groups ranging from 8% of African adults to 43% of Indian adults who have no qualifications
- There is also variability by gender and ethnic group with similar percentages of Polish males (33%) and females (32%) with no qualifications, higher percentages of Chinese and African males than females (Chinese M 25% F 17%; African M 9% F 5%) and lower percentages of Indian and Pakistani males than females (Indian M 40% F 48%; Pakistani M 24% F 33%) having no qualifications
- Those BME adults who don't speak English well (71%) are far more likely to have no qualifications than those who do (18%)
- For all age-bands, the rates of BME adults with no qualifications are far higher than the comparable all Glasgow adult rates, with these also rising with increasing age from 17% for 16-34 year olds to 61% for those 55+
- 7% of BME adults live in households where all income is derived from benefits compared to almost three times this for all Glasgow adults (20%) with variability by ethnic group for this indicator ranging from a very low 3% for Polish, Indian and Chinese adults to 11% for Pakistani and 21% for African adults
- The overall rate for those BME adults who have experienced difficulty meeting essential living costs of 29% is lower than the all Glasgow adults rate of 33%, with percentages for individual ethnic groups ranging from 19% of Indian to 49% of African adults who have had such difficulties
- Just under half of all BME adults (48%) and all Glasgow adults (47%) are economically active, with considerable variability in the percentages by ethnic group and gender for this indicator
- The percentage of economically active adults from individual ethnic groups ranges from 22% of Chinese to 77% of Polish adults, however all of the percentages for females are far lower than their male equivalents with the overall BME female percentage of 31% being almost half the male rate of 60%
- A higher percentage of BME adults aged 35-54 (67%) are economically active than those from the younger (16-34 41%) and older age-bands (55+ 31%)

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33d. 2016 NHSGGC Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey in Glasgow - Economic/Finance

Indicator		Ethnic Group - percentage							Other information/notes ²
		All adults ¹	All BME ²	Polish ²	Indian ²	Pakistani ²	Chinese ²	African ²	
No qualifications	All	19.0%	27.0%	32.0%	43.0%	28.0%	21.0%	8.0%	All BME: Speaks English well - 18%, Doesn't speak English well - 71%.
	Males			33.0%	40.0%	24.0%	25.0%	9.0%	
	Females			32.0%	48.0%	33.0%	17.0%	5.0%	
	16-34	10.0%	17.0%						
	35-54	16.0%	35.0%						
	55+	33.0%	61.0%						
Adults in households with all income from benefits	All	20.0%	7.0%	3.0%	3.0%	11.0%	3.0%	21.0%	
Difficulty meeting essential living costs eg. rent/mortgage, utility bills, food, clothes	All	33.0%	29.0%	23.0%	19.0%	40.0%	20.0%	49.0%	
	16-34	38.0%	26.0%						
	35-54	38.0%	34.0%						
	55+	21.0%	30.0%						
Economically active	All	47.0%	48.0%	77.0%	59.0%	44.0%	22.0%	52.0%	All BME: Speaks English well - 49%, Doesn't speak English well - 41%; Lived in UK 10yrs+ - 51%, lived in UK <10yrs - 44%.
	Males	51.0%	60.0%	88.0%	69.0%	59.0%	32.0%	55.0%	
	Females	43.0%	31.0%	63.0%	41.0%	22.0%	13.0%	49.0%	
	16-34		41.0%						
	35-54		67.0%						
	55+		31.0%						

Source:

1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2014/15
2. NHSGGC 2016 Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Well-being Study in Glasgow

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2.13 Sexual Identity Survey

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC) has commissioned health and wellbeing surveys in recent years in secondary schools across all of its local authority areas. The tables below are compiled from the [Key Findings in NHSGGC Schools Survey 2014/15 by Sexual Identity](#) report which presents analysis of combined data from 2013 and 2014 health and wellbeing secondary school surveys across four local authorities in the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde area – Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, Glasgow City and East Dunbartonshire. The report highlighted findings showing a significant difference for up to 930 lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) pupils, compared to heterosexual pupils. These indicators are also compared to the overall findings for all Glasgow pupils from the [NHSGGC Schools Health & Well-being Survey - Glasgow City Report 2014/15](#).

Whilst the data outlined below is reflective of four local authority areas within the Greater Glasgow and Clyde region, it should be noted that Glasgow City is by far the biggest contributor to this dataset.

2.13.1 *Physical/Mental Health (Sexual Identity)*

Table 34a. below shows a number of indicators of physical, mental and emotional health that show significant differences for LGB and heterosexual pupils. In summary:

- 50% of LGB pupils rated their health as good or very good compared to far higher rates of heterosexual (70%) and all Glasgow pupils (66.3%)
- The rate of LBG pupils worried about at least one thing (94%) was 10 percentage points higher than the heterosexual and all Glasgow pupils comparison rates (84%)
- Far higher rates of pupils with at least one emotional, behaviour or learning difficulty were recorded for LGB compared to heterosexual or all Glasgow pupils, especially for mental health/emotional difficulty (LGB 22.5%; heterosexual 3.9%) and ASD/Asperger's (LGB 5.1%; heterosexual 1.3%)
- The LGB rate of pupils bullied anywhere in the last year (44%) was more than double the rate of heterosexual (19.6%) or all Glasgow pupils (21.0%)
- LGB pupils recorded far higher rates of having eczema, arthritis, diabetes or epilepsy than heterosexual or all Glasgow pupils
- The Strengths and Difficulties questionnaire (SDQ) was included in the schools survey, giving each pupil a score out of ten on five scales. The SDQ is widely used to identify emotional and behavioural problems in childhood and adolescence.
- The percentages of LGB males, females and all Glasgow pupils scoring a high level of difficulties on the overall SDQ scale was more than double that of the heterosexual equivalent rates
- All female pupils – LGB, heterosexual and all Glasgow - are 50% more likely than their male pupil equivalent to have a high score on the overall SDQ scale

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34a. Key findings in NHSGGC Schools Surveys by Sexual Identity 2016 - Physical/Mental Health

Using data from Glasgow City, East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde 2014/15 Schools Surveys

Indicator		Percentage of pupils		
		All Glasgow pupils ¹	LGB ²	Heterosexual ²
Pupils with a positive rating of their health over last year		66.3%	50.0%	70.0%
Pupils worried about at least one thing		84.0%	94.0%	84.0%
Pupils with at least one emotional, behaviour or learning difficulty	Mental health/emotional difficulty	5.0%	22.5%	3.9%
	Dyslexia	6.0%	10.9%	6.2%
	ADHD	3.0%	4.8%	2.2%
	ASD/Aspergers	2.0%	5.1%	1.3%
Pupils that had been bullied anywhere in the last year		21.0%	44.0%	19.6%
Pupils with a specific illness or disability	Eczema / skin condition	8.0%	13.4%	8.6%
	Arthritis / painful joints	2.0%	6.2%	3.6%
	Diabetes	1.0%	2.7%	0.8%
	Epilepsy	1.0%	3.0%	0.7%
Pupils with a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ scale	Male	20.0%	39.0%	18.0%
	Female	31.0%	57.0%	27.0%
	All	26.0%	49.3%	22.6%

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City
2. Key Findings in NHSGGC Schools Surveys by Sexual Identity

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2.13.2 *Lifestyle (Sexual Identity)*

Table 34b. below lists lifestyle indicators that show significant differences for LGB and heterosexual pupils. In summary:

- A lower percentage of LGB pupils do PE once a week (75.3%) than heterosexual (84.7%) or all Glasgow pupils (86.0%)
- 9.0% of LGB pupils meet the recommended physical activity target compared to 12.4% of heterosexual or 12.0% of all Glasgow pupils
- Far higher rates of LGB pupils have ever drunk alcohol than heterosexual or all Glasgow pupils with 61.0% of LGB S3-4 pupils having experienced this compared to 46.0% heterosexual S3-4 and 41% Glasgow S3-4 pupils
- 11.5% of LGB pupils drink alcohol once a week or more – almost double the rate of heterosexual (6.9%) and all Glasgow (6.0%) pupils who do so
- Almost double the percentage of LGB pupils (20.0%) of all ages have ever taken drugs compared to heterosexual and all Glasgow pupils (11.0%)
- Three times as many LGB pupils are current smokers (18.8%) as heterosexual pupils (6.2%)
- The rates of LGB pupils brushing their teeth twice a day (76.8%) and having visited a dentist in the last 6 months (75.0%) are high but still lower than the heterosexual and all Glasgow pupil equivalent rates of 84.2% and 80.7% for teeth brushing and 82.0% and 78.0% for visiting the dentist, respectively
- 20.0% LGB pupils have 9 or more hours sleep per night compared to 28.0% of heterosexual or all Glasgow pupils

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34b. Key findings in NHSGGC Schools Surveys by Sexual Identity 2016 - Lifestyle

Using data from Glasgow City, East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde 2014/15 Schools Surveys

Indicator		Percentage of pupils		
		All Glasgow pupils ¹	LGB ²	Heterosexual ²
Pupils doing PE at least once a week		86.0%	75.3%	84.7%
Pupils meeting the recommended physical activity target of 60 mins moderate physical activity 7 days a week		12.0%	9.0%	12.4%
Pupils who never drink alcohol		62.0%	42.5%	56.3%
Pupils who have ever drank alcohol	S1-2	13.0%	26.0%	17.0%
	S3-4	41.0%	61.0%	46.0%
	All	38.0%	58.0%	44.0%
Pupils who drink alcohol once a week or more		6.0%	11.5%	6.9%
Pupils who have ever taken drugs	S1-2	3.0%	7.5%	2.5%
	S3-4	11.0%	21.5%	10.6%
	S5-6	21.0%	27.1%	10.2%
	All	11.0%	20.0%	11.0%
Pupils who are current smokers		7.0%	18.8%	6.2%
Pupils who brush their teeth twice a day		80.7%	76.8%	84.2%
Pupils who have visited the dentist within the last 6 months		78.0%	75.0%	82.0%
Pupils that have 9 or more hours of sleep per night		28.0%	20.0%	28.0%

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City

2. Key Findings in NHSGGC Schools Surveys by Sexual Identity

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2.13.3 Sexual Health (Sexual Identity)

Table 34c. below shows 3 indicators of sexual health that show significant differences for LGB and heterosexual pupils. This shows that:

- Almost a quarter of LGB S3-4 pupils (24.2%) have had sexual intercourse with another person compared to 11.4% of heterosexual S3-4 pupils with this rate rising to 41.5% of LGB S5-6 pupils compared to 33.4% of heterosexual S5-6 pupils
- One third of LGB S3-4 pupils (33.8%) have engaged in other sexual activity with another person compared to 17.2% of heterosexual S3-4 pupils rising to half of LGB S5-6 pupils (50.0%) and 35.7% of heterosexual S5-6 pupils
- A higher percentage of LGB S3-6 pupils who are sexually active never use contraception or protection (40.8%) than Glasgow S3-6 pupils (32.0%) and heterosexual pupils (27.4%)

34c. Key findings in NHSGGC Schools Surveys by Sexual Identity 2016 - Sexual Health

Using data from Glasgow City, East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde 2014/15 Schools Surveys

Indicator		Percentage of pupils		
		All Glasgow pupils ¹	LGB ²	Heterosexual ²
Pupils who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse with another person	S3-4		24.2%	11.4%
	S5-6		41.5%	33.4%
	S3-6	22.0%	32.0%	21.0%
Pupils who have ever engaged in other sexual activity with another person	S3-4		33.8%	17.2%
	S5-6		50.0%	35.7%
	S3-6	26.0%	41.0%	25.0%
Sexually active S3-6 pupils who never use contraception/protection		32.0%	40.8%	27.4%

Source:

1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City
2. Key Findings in NHSGGC Schools Surveys by Sexual Identity

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3. Sources/links

Glasgow Health & Social Care Partnership Demographics Profile 2020					
Data Sources used in Profile					
Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
1	National Records of Scotland	Small area population estimates (SAPE) 2018	2018 NRS Small Area Population Estimates	annual	Aug-20
2	Scotland's Census 2011	Prevalence rates derived from census (applied to recent population estimates)	Scotlands Census 2011	every 10 years	2021 outputs from March 2022
3	Scottish Household Survey	2017 and 2018 reports/data tables	2017 Scottish Household Survey Glasgow tables, 2018 Scottish Household Survey Glasgow tables	annual	Sep-20
4	National Records of Scotland	2018 population projections	2018 NRS population projections	every 2 years	Mar-22
5	NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City	2017/18 report	NHSGGC Adult Health & Well-being Survey - Glasgow City Report 2017/18	every 3 years	Dec-21
6	NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City	2014/15 report	NHSGGC Glasgow City Adult Health and Wellbeing Report 2014/15	every 3 years	see above
7	NHSGGC 2016 Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Well-being Study in Glasgow	2016 supplementary BME analysis to 2014/15 main adult survey	NHSGGC Glasgow City Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Wellbeing Report 2016	not specified	not specified

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Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
8	NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City	2014/15 report	NHSGGC Schools Health & Well-being Survey - Glasgow City Report 2014/15	every 4 years	Spring 20
9	Key Findings in NHSGGC Schools Surveys by Sexual Identity	2016 report	Key Findings in NHSGGC Schools Survey 2014/15 by Sexual Identity	not specified	not specified
10	Scottish Public Health Observatory Profiles	Various indicators and data from a number of primary data sources, at different time intervals	ScotPHO profiles tool	continuous	continuous
11	National Records of Scotland	2018 drug related death statistics	Drug Related Deaths in Scotland 2018	annual	Jul-20
12	Scottish Survey Core Questions	Core reliable indicators from harmonised results across 3 main Scottish Government household surveys, 2018	Scottish Survey Core Questions 2018	annual	Sep-20
13	NHS Scotland Information Services Division	various health indicators available	ISD Scotland	continuous	continuous
14	Alzheimers Scotland	Estimated prevalence of adults with dementia, 2017	Alzheimers Scotland Dementia Prevalence 2017	not specified	not specified
15	Scottish Health Survey	2017 and 2018 reports/data	Scottish Health Survey	annual	Sep-20

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Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
16	Glasgow Social Work Services careFirst	Glasgow children looked after or on Child Protection Register, May 2019	reports available in Launchpad for relevant staff only	continuous	continuous
17	Scottish Government Statistics	Children's Social Work Statistics as at 31 July 2019	Scottish Government Children's Social Work Statistics 2018-2019	annual	Mar-21
18	Scottish Government Statistics	Homelessness Statistics 2018/19	Scottish Government Statistics	annual	Jul-20
19	Department of Work and Pensions statistics	Various DWP benefits statistics	Stat-Xplore	continuous	continuous
20	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	2020 reports and data	Scottish Index Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020	3 yearly	2023
21	Scottish Government Statistics	Children in families with limited resources 2014-17	Child Poverty - children in families with limited resources	not specified (experimental)	not specified (experimental)
22	End Child Poverty	Child poverty data by constituency & local authority area, 2019	Poverty in your area 2019	not specified	not specified
23	Scottish Government Statistics	Estimates of people living in poverty in Scotland 2015-18	Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland 2015-18	annual	Mar-20

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Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
24	Skills Development Scotland Statistics	Young people 16-19 in learning, training or work 2018/19	2019 Annual Participation Measure Report	annual	Aug-20
25	Annual Population Survey	Adult employment rates 2019	Annual Population Survey	annual	May-21
26	National Records of Scotland	Life expectancy 2016-18	NRS Life Expectancy in Scottish Areas 2016-2018	annual	Dec-20
27	NHS Scotland Information Services Division	NHS Dental registration and participation at Sept 2018	Dental Statistics NHS Registration and Participation	annual	Jan-20
28	Scottish Government Statistics - Scottish Crime and Justice Survey	2017-18	Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017-18 Main Findings Report	annual	Mar-20
29	Scottish Burden of Disease Study	ScotPHO hosted study of health inequalities comparable internationally	Scottish Burden of Disease Study	not specified	not specified
Additional Useful Sources:					
Ref.	Source	Link			
1	Official Statistics - forthcoming publications	Official Statistics Forthcoming Publications			
2	Child Poverty DashBoard	Local Child Poverty Dashboard			

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