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GLASGOW CITY HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP DEMOGRAPHICS & NEEDS PROFILE AUGUST 2023



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Introduction

This Profile contains brief notes, tables and commentary that provide a snapshot of the characteristics of the population of Glasgow and its health and wellbeing. It is intended to serve as an easy reference tool to provide essential demographics and population health information at city, HSCP locality and national level (where available). It aims to support HSCP staff, managers and partners in assessing needs and in the planning, development and delivery of services for the people of Glasgow.

This Profile was first produced in 2020 and is now revised annually. It includes the latest information available at the time of writing and updates previous versions which can be accessed on the [HSCP Performance and Demographics webpage](#).

This year, following feedback received upon previous Profiles, a [Summary Document](#) has been produced for the first time, alongside this full Profile. Work is also underway to make the full Profile web based, which will allow users to navigate quickly and more easily around the different categories of information which most interest them. This will be published later in the year once completed.

In addition to the above, there is an [excel file](#) containing all tables, sources and links, for ease of downloading data or tables directly.

Profile Structure

Population

This section contains detailed population estimates for the 56 neighbourhoods, 23 electoral wards and 3 HSCP localities within Glasgow, and the Glasgow City and Scotland total populations by age, gender and ethnicity banding.

Further population estimates for Glasgow and Scotland by country of birth, English language proficiency and language used at home, sexual orientation and religion are included, as well as projected population estimates by age-band and key indicators relating to housing and household characteristics.

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Health and Wellbeing

A Profile of the health of the Glasgow population is then presented. This includes Healthy Life Expectancy, Life Expectancy, deaths and early deaths by cause, a range of physical and mental health indicators and information on the many factors that can impact upon health such as lifestyle and behaviours (including diet, obesity, activity levels, alcohol, drugs, smoking, homelessness), social health/capital, poverty/deprivation, education/participation in learning/employment and crime. Some information on social care needs and provision within the city is also included. Where available, information is also provided for the HSCP localities and Scotland.

Equalities

Equalities considerations are incorporated into the Profile through data or notes in the Profile tables that is provided by key protected characteristic (age; gender (sex); ethnicity (race); sexual orientation; religion; long term health conditions (disability)).

Profile Format

Tables Content

In addition to the main quantitative data provided within tables in this Profile, 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 characteristic including age, gender and deprivation. Please note that where a table contains empty boxes/cells, data is not available for these indicators at the relevant geography.

Sources and Links to Data used in the Profile

The tables in the Profile have been compiled from reliable local information and online sources, many of which are classed as official statistics. Many of the national official statistics data sources are covered by Crown copyright through the [Open Government Licence](#).

All data sources, including the period they relate to, are noted below each table and a full list of data sources and links is provided at the end of this Profile and in the [excel tables file](#). A short list of hyperlinks to other useful data sources that have not been used

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directly in the Profile is also provided. These links provide access to further detailed information on health needs and inequalities as well as strategies, plans and work underway aimed at improving health and reducing inequalities.

Impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 continues to have an impact on the data in the Profile in two main ways. Firstly, some data sources which were due to be revised during the years affected by the pandemic, including the Scottish Population Surveys, may not have been updated as usual. These surveys rely mainly on data collected via face-to-face in-person interviews, which may not have been undertaken as normal, 2020 to 2022. Other data sources have been updated using alternative methodologies, such as telephone surveys, with only limited results being produced. Consequently, some indicators in this report are the same as those in the 2022 Demographics Profile.

Secondly, data sources that have been updated between 2020 and 2022 may also have generated data that is quite different from usual because of factors related to COVID-19 such as changing behaviours, practices or outcomes. Data covering the pandemic period 2020 to 2022 should therefore be viewed cautiously.

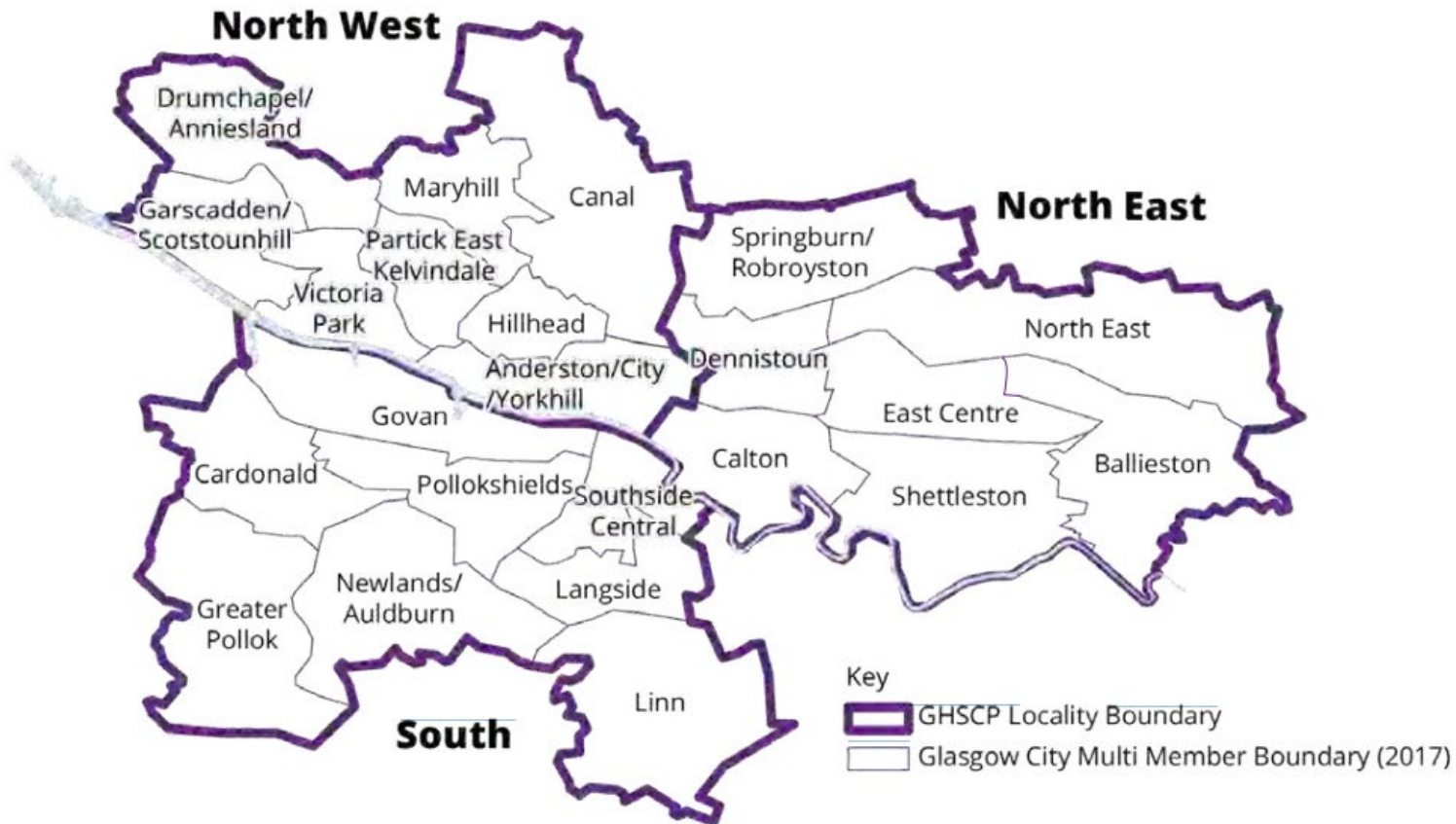
Further Information

For further information on any aspects of the Profile, please email the Performance Team within Business Development at sw_research@sw.glasgow.gov.uk.

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City Map

The map 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](#).



Population & Projections

Tables 1-12 illustrate key characteristics of the 635,130 people living in Glasgow City with comparison to the 5.48 million population of Scotland, according to the most recent population estimates (2021). These characteristics include population density, gender, age, ethnicity, asylum seekers/refugees, English language proficiency, country of birth, sexual orientation and religion.

Please note that due to their large size, Tables 2a-c, 3a-c, 4a-c, 6b-c and 7b-c are not included in this Profile narrative format. These tables are detailed population estimates by single year of age or age-band and gender for HSCP localities, electoral wards and neighbourhoods and are available in the excel file accompanying this report.

Tables 13a-b show the estimated population projections of Glasgow and Scotland over the 20 year period 2023 to 2043. (These projections were published in March 2020 and do not therefore take account of any impact that the coronavirus pandemic may have had on population).

Tables 14a-b show the estimated population projections of Glasgow by locality and ward 2023 to 2030. (These projections are 'experimental statistics' which were published in August 2020 and do not therefore take account of any impact that the coronavirus pandemic may have had on population).

Table 1: Total Estimated Population, Land Area and Population Density by Area

Indicator	Glasgow City	Scotland
Estimated population (at 30 June 2021)	635,130	5,479,900
Area (km ²)	175	77,911
Density (Persons per km ²)	3,635	70

Source: NRS - 2021 Mid-Year Population Estimates © Crown copyright 2022

Key Points (Table 1)

1. Population density for Glasgow is more than 50 times the average for Scotland, where 3,635 people live in each square kilometre in Glasgow compared to 70 in each km² across Scotland overall.

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Table 5a. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality - All People

Area/HSCP Locality	Age-band population							
	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North East	182,367	100.0%	34,205	18.8%	122,664	67.3%	25,498	14.0%
North West	222,534	100.0%	33,290	15.0%	161,385	72.5%	27,859	12.5%
South	230,229	100.0%	43,542	18.9%	153,440	66.6%	33,247	14.4%
Glasgow City	635,130	100.0%	111,037	17.5%	437,489	68.9%	86,604	13.6%
Scotland	5,479,900	100.0%	1,024,981	18.7%	3,381,058	61.7%	1,073,861	19.6%

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

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Table 5b. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality – Males

Area/HSCP Locality	Age-band population							
	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North East	89,510	100.0%	17,594	19.7%	61,084	68.2%	10,832	12.1%
North West	109,376	100.0%	17,077	15.6%	80,032	73.2%	12,267	11.2%
South	113,492	100.0%	22,195	19.6%	76,789	67.7%	14,508	12.8%
Glasgow City	312,378	100.0%	56,866	18.2%	217,905	69.8%	37,607	12.0%
Scotland	2,672,562	100.0%	525,515	19.7%	1,662,306	62.2%	484,741	18.1%

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

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Table 5c. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality – Females

Area/HSCP Locality	Age-band population							
	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North East	92,857	100.0%	16,611	17.9%	61,580	66.3%	14,666	15.8%
North West	113,158	100.0%	16,213	14.3%	81,353	71.9%	15,592	13.8%
South	116,737	100.0%	21,347	18.3%	76,651	65.7%	18,739	16.1%
Glasgow City	322,752	100.0%	54,171	16.8%	219,584	68.0%	48,997	15.2%
Scotland	2,807,338	100.0%	499,466	17.8%	1,718,752	61.2%	589,120	21.0%

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

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Notes: Please refer to Tables 5a-c in the accompanying excel file for details of locality population by age-band for children 0-15 years, adults 16-64 years and older people 65+ years.

Key Points (Tables 5a-c)

1. Glasgow has an 11.6% share of Scotland’s all people population, an 11.7% share of Scotland’s male population and an 11.5% share of Scotland’s female population. Most people, males and females living in Glasgow live in the South (All, F 36.2%; M 36.3%) followed by North West (All, M 35.0%, F 35.1%) and then North East (All, M 28.7%; F 28.8%) localities.
2. North East and South localities have very similar Profiles in terms of population share by age-band. North West has a lower percentage share of children and older people population and a higher share of adult population for all people, males and females.
3. 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 (with the exception of South locality where there are more adult males than females). For children, there are more boys than girls in each of the localities, Glasgow City and Scotland.

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Table 6a. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Electoral Ward/HSCP Locality/Area - All People

HSCP Locality	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	Age-band population							
		All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North East	Baillieston	22,916	100.0%	4,434	19.3%	14,740	64.3%	3,742	16.3%
	Calton	31,563	100.0%	5,448	17.3%	22,879	72.5%	3,236	10.3%
	Dennistoun	21,722	100.0%	3,180	14.6%	16,333	75.2%	2,209	10.2%
	East Centre	29,594	100.0%	6,003	20.3%	18,757	63.4%	4,834	16.3%
	North East	21,080	100.0%	4,841	23.0%	13,448	63.8%	2,791	13.2%
	Shettleston	26,627	100.0%	4,637	17.4%	17,236	64.7%	4,754	17.9%
	Springburn/Robroyston	28,865	100.0%	5,662	19.6%	19,271	66.8%	3,932	13.6%
	North East sub-total	182,367	100.0%	34,205	18.8%	122,664	67.3%	25,498	14.0%
North West	Anderston/City/Yorkhill	34,926	100.0%	2,644	7.6%	30,357	86.9%	1,925	5.5%
	Canal	25,989	100.0%	5,177	19.9%	16,949	65.2%	3,863	14.9%
	Drumchapel/Anniesland	29,680	100.0%	6,146	20.7%	19,319	65.1%	4,215	14.2%
	Garscadden/Scotstounhill	30,908	100.0%	5,938	19.2%	20,093	65.0%	4,877	15.8%
	Hillhead	25,371	100.0%	2,990	11.8%	20,011	78.9%	2,370	9.3%
	Maryhill	22,448	100.0%	3,761	16.8%	15,690	69.9%	2,997	13.4%
	Partick East/Kelvindale	31,615	100.0%	3,253	10.3%	23,778	75.2%	4,584	14.5%
	Victoria Park	21,597	100.0%	3,381	15.7%	15,188	70.3%	3,028	14.0%
	North West sub-total	222,534	100.0%	33,290	15.0%	161,385	72.5%	27,859	12.5%

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Table 6a. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Electoral Ward/HSCP Locality/Area - All People (continued)

HSCP Locality	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	Age-band population							
		All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South	Cardonald	29,082	100.0%	5,844	20.1%	18,043	62.0%	5,195	17.9%
	Govan	28,278	100.0%	4,807	17.0%	20,397	72.1%	3,074	10.9%
	Greater Pollok	33,274	100.0%	7,457	22.4%	21,135	63.5%	4,682	14.1%
	Langside	30,528	100.0%	4,458	14.6%	21,864	71.6%	4,206	13.8%
	Linn	29,208	100.0%	5,906	20.2%	18,293	62.6%	5,009	17.1%
	Newlands/Auldburn	23,416	100.0%	4,727	20.2%	14,788	63.2%	3,901	16.7%
	Pollokshields	28,508	100.0%	4,762	16.7%	19,572	68.7%	4,174	14.6%
	Southside Central	27,935	100.0%	5,581	20.0%	19,348	69.3%	3,006	10.8%
	South sub-total	230,229	100.0%	43,542	18.9%	153,440	66.6%	33,247	14.4%
Glasgow City	635,130	100.0%	111,037	17.5%	437,489	68.9%	86,604	13.6%	
Scotland	5,479,900	100.0%	1,024,981	18.8%	3,381,058	61.9%	1,073,861	19.3%	

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

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Notes: Please refer to Tables 6a-c in the accompanying excel file for details of population by electoral ward and age-band of children 0-15 years, adults 16-64 years and older people 65+years for all people, males and females.

Key Points (Table 6a)

1. The Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the highest number of people of all ages living in it (34,926 - 5.5% of Glasgow total). The Greater Pollok ward has the highest number of children (7,457 - 6.7%); Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the highest number of adults (30,357 – 6.9%) and Cardonald ward has the highest number of older people (5,195 - 6.0%).
2. The North East ward has the lowest number of people of all ages living in it (21,080 – 3.3% of Glasgow total). The Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the lowest number of children (2,644 – 2.4%); North East ward has the lowest number of adults (13,448 - 3.1%) and Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the lowest number of older people (1,925 – 2.2%).

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3. The ward profiles that differ most from the Glasgow average of 17.5% children (0-17), 68.9% adults (18-64) and 13.6% older people (65+) in terms of population share by age-band are all in the North West locality. These are Anderston/City/Yorkhill with 7.6% children (0-17), 86.9% adults (18-64) and 5.5% older people (65+); Hillhead 11.8% children (0-17), 78.9% adults (18-64) and 9.3% older people (65+) and Partick East/ Kelvindale 10.3% children (0-17), 75.2% adults (18-64) and 14.5% older people (65+).
4. Other notable differences from the city average population shares are higher percentages of child population in North East (23.0%) and Greater Pollok (22.4%) wards; lower percentages of adult population in Cardonald (62.0%) and Linn (62.6%) wards and higher percentages of older people population in Shettleston (17.9%), Cardonald (17.9%) and Linn (17.1%) wards.

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Table 7a. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Neighbourhood/Area - All People

Neighbourhood/Area	Age-band population							
	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anniesland / Jordanhill / Whiteinch	10,458	100.0%	2,157	20.6%	6,568	62.8%	1,733	16.6%
Arden / Carnwadric	9,399	100.0%	2,038	21.7%	6,137	65.3%	1,224	13.0%
Baillieston / Garrowhill	19,844	100.0%	3,647	18.4%	12,746	64.2%	3,451	17.4%
Balornock/ Barmulloch	8,119	100.0%	1,763	21.7%	5,042	62.1%	1,314	16.2%
Bellahouston / Craigton / Mossspark	8,747	100.0%	1,408	16.1%	5,739	65.6%	1,600	18.3%
Blackhill / Hogganfield	3,436	100.0%	776	22.6%	2,143	62.4%	517	15.0%
Blairdardie	3,799	100.0%	708	18.6%	2,381	62.7%	710	18.7%
Broomhill / Partick West	12,881	100.0%	1,526	11.8%	9,830	76.3%	1,525	11.8%
Calton / Bridgeton	20,106	100.0%	2,750	13.7%	15,345	76.3%	2,011	10.0%
Carmunnock	914	100.0%	164	17.9%	533	58.3%	217	23.7%
Castlemilk	14,801	100.0%	3,355	22.7%	9,161	61.9%	2,285	15.4%
Cathcart / Simshill	7,281	100.0%	1,162	16.0%	4,511	62.0%	1,608	22.1%
City Centre / Merchant City	20,016	100.0%	1,451	7.2%	17,342	86.6%	1,223	6.1%
Corkerhill / North Pollok	4,497	100.0%	1,010	22.5%	2,801	62.3%	686	15.3%
Croftfoot	6,212	100.0%	1,225	19.7%	4,088	65.8%	899	14.5%
Crookston /South Cardonald	7,638	100.0%	1,276	16.7%	4,669	61.1%	1,693	22.2%
Dennistoun	10,686	100.0%	1,117	10.5%	8,570	80.2%	999	9.3%
Drumchapel	12,946	100.0%	3,423	26.4%	7,928	61.2%	1,595	12.3%
Easterhouse	9,021	100.0%	1,947	21.6%	5,960	66.1%	1,114	12.3%
Govanhill	15,774	100.0%	3,527	22.4%	10,650	67.5%	1,597	10.1%

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Table 7a. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Neighbourhood/Area - All People (continued)

Neighbourhood/Area	Age-band population							
	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Greater Gorbals	10,615	100.0%	1,867	17.6%	7,441	70.1%	1,307	12.3%
Greater Govan	14,349	100.0%	2,850	19.9%	9,645	67.2%	1,854	12.9%
Haghill / Carntyne	9,585	100.0%	1,816	18.9%	6,472	67.5%	1,297	13.5%
Hillhead / Woodlands	21,851	100.0%	2,450	11.2%	17,457	79.9%	1,944	8.9%
Hyndland / Dowanhill / Partick East	24,010	100.0%	2,195	9.1%	18,846	78.5%	2,969	12.4%
Ibrox / Kingston	13,929	100.0%	1,957	14.0%	10,752	77.2%	1,220	8.8%
Kelvindale / Kelvinside	7,605	100.0%	1,058	13.9%	4,932	64.9%	1,615	21.2%
King's Park / Mount Florida	9,365	100.0%	1,573	16.8%	6,269	66.9%	1,523	16.3%
Knightswood	16,828	100.0%	3,136	18.6%	10,530	62.6%	3,162	18.8%
Lambhill / Milton	12,613	100.0%	2,664	21.1%	7,828	62.1%	2,121	16.8%
Langside / Battlefield	14,572	100.0%	1,527	10.5%	11,343	77.8%	1,702	11.7%
Maryhill Road Corridor	15,788	100.0%	2,191	13.9%	11,815	74.8%	1,782	11.3%
Mount Vernon / East Shettleston	9,834	100.0%	1,410	14.3%	6,006	61.1%	2,418	24.6%
Newlands / Cathcart	6,946	100.0%	1,249	18.0%	4,368	62.9%	1,329	19.1%
North Cardonald / Penilee	13,386	100.0%	2,911	21.7%	8,276	61.8%	2,199	16.4%
North Maryhill / Summerston	12,866	100.0%	2,453	19.1%	8,540	66.4%	1,873	14.6%
Parkhead / Dalmarnock	11,457	100.0%	2,698	23.5%	7,534	65.8%	1,225	10.7%
Pollok	12,613	100.0%	2,599	20.6%	7,995	63.4%	2,019	16.0%
Pollokshaws / Mansewood	10,896	100.0%	2,047	18.8%	6,890	63.2%	1,959	18.0%

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Table 7a. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Neighbourhood/Area - All People (continued)

Neighbourhood/Area	Age-band population							
	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pollokshields East	8,228	100.0%	1,694	20.6%	5,834	70.9%	700	8.5%
Pollokshields West	7,141	100.0%	1,277	17.9%	4,419	61.9%	1,445	20.2%
Priesthill / Househillwood	9,389	100.0%	2,323	24.7%	5,861	62.4%	1,205	12.8%
Riddrie / Cranhill	11,982	100.0%	2,163	18.1%	7,622	63.6%	2,197	18.3%
Robroyston / Millerston	6,151	100.0%	1,301	21.2%	4,134	67.2%	716	11.6%
Ruchazie / Garthamlock	8,623	100.0%	2,118	24.6%	5,345	62.0%	1,160	13.5%
Ruchill / Possilpark	11,867	100.0%	2,252	19.0%	8,056	67.9%	1,559	13.1%
Shawlands / Strathbungo	9,499	100.0%	1,217	12.8%	7,134	75.1%	1,148	12.1%
Sighthill / Roystonhill / Germiston	6,460	100.0%	1,395	21.6%	4,357	67.4%	708	11.0%
South Nitshill / Darnley	9,168	100.0%	2,187	23.9%	5,925	64.6%	1,056	11.5%
Springboig / Barlanark	14,770	100.0%	3,320	22.5%	9,451	64.0%	1,999	13.5%
Springburn	14,595	100.0%	2,598	17.8%	10,095	69.2%	1,902	13.0%
Temple / Anniesland	12,935	100.0%	2,015	15.6%	9,010	69.7%	1,910	14.8%
Tollcross / West Shettleston	16,793	100.0%	3,227	19.2%	11,230	66.9%	2,336	13.9%
Toryglen	4,870	100.0%	1,099	22.6%	2,999	61.6%	772	15.9%
Yoker / Scotstoun	12,338	100.0%	2,500	20.3%	8,353	67.7%	1,485	12.0%
Yorkhill / Anderston	14,638	100.0%	1,270	8.7%	12,581	85.9%	787	5.4%
Glasgow City	635,130	100.0%	111,037	17.5%	437,489	68.9%	86,604	13.6%
Scotland	5,479,900	100.0%	1,024,981	18.8%	3,381,058	61.9%	1,073,861	19.3%

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

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Notes: Please refer to Tables 7a-c in the accompanying excel file for details of neighbourhood population by age-band for children 0-15 years, adults 16-64 years and older people 65+ years.

Key Points (Table 7a)

1. The Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East neighbourhood has the highest number of people of all ages living in it (24,010 – 3.8% of Glasgow total). The Baillieston/Garrowhill neighbourhood has the highest number of children (3,647 – 3.3%); Hyndland/Dowanhill/ Partick East neighbourhood has the highest number of adults (18,846 – 4.3%) and Baillieston/Garrowhill neighbourhood has the highest number of older people (3,451 – 4.0%).
2. The Carmunnock neighbourhood has the lowest number of people of all ages (914 – 0.1% of Glasgow total), children (164 – 0.1%), adults (533 – 0.1%) and older people (217 – 0.3%) living in it.
3. The neighbourhood profiles that differ most from the Glasgow averages of 17.5% children (0-17), 68.9% adults (18-64) and 13.6% older people (65+) in terms of population share by age-band are Carmunnock for all age-bands, as noted above; City Centre/Merchant City (7.2% children, 86.6% adults, 6.1% older people); Dennistoun (10.5% children, 80.2% adults, 9.3% older people); Drumchapel (26.4% children); Hillhead/ Woodlands (11.2% children, 79.9% adults, 8.9% older people); Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East (9.1% children, 78.5% adults); Ibrox/Kingston (8.8% older people); Mount Vernon/East Shettleston (24.6% older people); Pollokshields East (8.5% older people); Priesthill/Househillwood (24.7% children); Ruchazie/Garthamlock (24.6% children) and Yorkhill/Anderston (8.7% children, 85.9% adults, 5.4% older people).

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Table 8a. General Population Estimates by Ethnicity Banding and Area/HSCP Locality

Ethnicity banding	Area/HSCP Locality - population									
	North East		North West		South		Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Scottish, Other British and Irish	163,237	89.5%	183,294	82.4%	189,836	82.5%	536,367	84.4%	5,088,185	92.9%
Other White	6,421	3.5%	11,402	5.1%	7,653	3.3%	25,476	4.0%	173,367	3.2%
All White	169,658	93.0%	194,696	87.5%	197,489	85.8%	561,843	88.5%	5,261,553	96.0%
All Asian	7,020	3.8%	18,911	8.5%	25,724	11.2%	51,655	8.1%	145,580	2.7%
African	3,971	2.2%	4,459	2.0%	4,020	1.7%	12,450	2.0%	30,670	0.6%
All Other Ethnic Groups	1,718	0.9%	4,468	2.0%	2,996	1.3%	9,182	1.4%	42,097	0.8%
All Minority Ethnic	12,709	7.0%	27,838	12.5%	32,740	14.2%	73,287	11.5%	218,347	4.0%
All People	182,367	100.0%	222,534	100.0%	230,229	100.0%	635,130	100.0%	5,479,900	100.0%

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and NRS - Scotland's Census 2011 © Crown copyright 2022

Method: Prevalence rate from 2011 Census data (total 2011 data zone population) is applied to 2021 SAPE

Key Points (Table 8a)

1. The ethnic profile of Glasgow's population is very different from that of Scotland overall with Glasgow City having a percentage of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people (11.5%) 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%.

Table 8b. Ethnicity of School Pupils by Sector and Area (all pupils*)

Sector / Ethnicity banding		Area - all pupils			
		Glasgow City		Scotland	
		No.	%	No.	%
Primary	White	25,253	62.2%	335,244	86.2%
	Minority Ethnic	11,042	27.2%	42,150	10.8%
	Not known/disclosed	4,281	10.6%	11,526	3.0%
	All	40,576	100.0%	388,920	100.0%
Secondary	White	20,416	69.9%	276,502	89.4%
	Minority Ethnic	7,309	25.0%	27,939	9.0%
	Not known/disclosed	1,490	5.1%	4,692	1.5%
	All	29,215	100.0%	309,133	100.0%
Special	White	1,048	67.6%	6,528	83.5%
	Minority Ethnic	400	25.8%	945	12.1%
	Not known/disclosed	103	6.6%	348	4.4%
	All	1,551	100.0%	7,821	100.0%
All	White	46,717	65.5%	618,274	87.6%
	Minority Ethnic	18,751	26.3%	71,034	10.1%
	Not known/disclosed	5,874	8.2%	16,566	2.3%
	All	71,342	100.0%	705,874	100.0%

Source: Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2022

Notes: * grant aided school pupils included in Scotland figures, not individual local authority figures

Key Points (Table 8b)

1. More than a quarter of Glasgow (local authority) school pupils (26.3%) have a Minority Ethnic background which is almost three times the percentage of Minority Ethnic pupils of Scotland overall (10.1%). The percentage of Minority Ethnic pupils in Glasgow (26.3%) is also more than double the percentage of the Minority Ethnic population of Glasgow (11.5%) shown in Table 8a, indicating higher levels of diversity in the child population than the adult population of Glasgow.

Table 8c. Asylum Seekers and Refugees by Area

Asylum seeker/refugee status		Number of people		Other information/notes
		Glasgow City	Scotland	
All pupils ^{1*}	Asylum seekers	1,638	2,062	Glasgow number is 79.4% of Scottish total
	Refugees	1,975	5,746	Glasgow number is 34.4% of Scottish total
All people	Asylum seekers ^{2(a)}	4,698	5,210	Glasgow number is 90.2% of Scottish total
	Refugees resettled since 2014 ^{2(b)}	521	3,836	Glasgow number is 13.6% of Scottish total

Source: 1. Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2022; 2. UK Government Statistics (Home Office) - Asylum and Resettlement - Local Authority Data, year ending Dec 22 (a) Asylum Seekers in receipt of Section 95 support by LA; (b) Refugees resettled under Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) or Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS) by LA

Notes: * excludes grant aided school pupils

Key Points (Table 8c)

- 1,638 Glasgow pupils are seeking asylum, representing 79.4% of the national total, compared to Glasgow’s 10.1% share of pupils overall. Glasgow schools have 1,975 pupils who are refugees, 34.4% of all pupils who are refugees, in Scotland.
- Among the overall population, 9 in 10 of Scotland’s asylum seekers are living in Glasgow (4,698 – 90.2%). A far smaller number of 521 people are refugees resettled since 2014 living in Glasgow, representing 13.6% of all Scotland’s resettled refugees, compared to Glasgow’s 11.6% share of the national population of all people (Table 5a).

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Table 9. General Population Estimates by Country of Birth and Area (adults 16+)

Country of birth	Area - population aged 16+			
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Scotland	374,674	70.0%	3,531,356	77.3%
Rest of UK	40,144	7.5%	525,363	11.5%
Rest of EU	36,932	6.9%	242,124	5.3%
Rest of World	83,499	15.6%	264,966	5.8%
Not Known	0	0.0%	4,568	0.1%
All Adults	535,249	100.0%	4,568,378	100.0%

Method: Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ applied to 2021 SAPE total population

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2019 Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ)

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Key Points (Table 9)

1. 77.5% of Glaswegians were born in Scotland or elsewhere in the UK compared to 88.8% of Scottish people. 22.5% of Glasgow people were born outside of the UK – more than twice the percentage of 11.1% of Scots born outside the UK.

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Table 10a. General Population Estimates by English Language Proficiency / Other Language Use at Home and Area (all people aged 3+)

Indicator	Area - population aged 3+			
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Does not speak English well or at all	16,539	2.7%	76,621	1.4%
Does not speak, read or write English at all	20,206	3.3%	111,414	2.1%
Uses other language at home - British Sign Language	1,850	0.3%	13,058	0.2%
Uses other language at home - Polish	7,950	1.3%	56,456	1.1%
Uses other language at home - Other (inc. Gaelic and Scots)	72,799	11.8%	323,983	6.1%

Method: Prevalence rate from 2011 Census data (total 2011 data zone population) is applied to 2021 SAPE total 3+ population (Glasgow=616,939; Scotland=5,332,623)

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and NRS - Scotland's Census 2011 © Crown copyright 2022

Key Points (Table 10a)

1. An estimated 16,539 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%). 13.1% of Glaswegians use a language other than English or BSL at home, compared to 7.2% of Scots.

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Table 10b. School Pupils English Language Competence / Main Home Language by Area (all pupils)

Indicator	Area - all school pupils				Other information/notes
	Glasgow City		Scotland		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Pupils who are new, early to or developing competence with English as a second language	13,430	18.8%	36,471	5.2%	
Pupils whose main home language is neither English, Gaelic, Scots, Doric nor Sign Language	19,367	27.1%	69,416	9.8%	131 different languages apart from English are spoken by Glasgow pupils (168 for Scotland).

Source: Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2022

Notes: Total pupils for Glasgow = 71,342; Scotland = 705,874

Key Points (Table 10b)

1. Almost a fifth of Glasgow school pupils (18.8%) are at an early stage of learning English as a second language – more than three times the percentage for Scotland of 5.2%. Similarly, more than a quarter of Glasgow pupils (27.1%) have a main home language other than English, Gaelic, Scots or BSL – almost three times the percentage of 9.8% of Scottish pupils.

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Table 11a. General Population Estimates by Sexual Orientation and Area (adults 16+)

Sexual Orientation	Area - population aged 16+			
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Heterosexual/straight	484,936	90.6%	4,303,412	94.2%
LGBTi	30,509	5.7%	132,483	2.9%
Not known	19,804	3.7%	132,483	2.9%
All Adults 16+	535,249	100.0%	4,568,378	100.0%

Method: Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ applied to 2021 SAPE total adult 16+ population

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2019 Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ)

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Table 11b. Glasgow S1-4 School Pupils LGBT Sexual Orientation

Sexual Orientation/Gender	%
LGBT Boys	5.0%
LGBT Girls	11.0%
LGBT All	9.0%

Source: NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20

Key Points (Table 11a-b)

1. Glasgow has almost twice the percentage of LGBTi people (5.7%) as Scotland (2.9%).
2. 9.0% of school pupils are LGBT, far higher than the 5.7% rate for LGBTi Glasgow adults (Table 11a)

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Table 12. General Population Estimates by Religion and Area (adults 16+)

Religion	Area - population aged 16+			
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Church of Scotland	74,935	14.0%	982,201	21.5%
Roman Catholic	111,867	20.9%	621,299	13.6%
Other Christian	26,762	5.0%	338,060	7.4%
Muslim	47,102	8.8%	82,231	1.8%
Other Religion	19,269	3.6%	82,231	1.8%
None	253,708	47.4%	2,453,219	53.7%
Not indicated	1,606	0.3%	9,137	0.2%
All Adults 16+	535,249	100.0%	4,568,378	100.0%

Method: Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ is applied to 2021 SAPE city & national total adult 16+ populations
 Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2019 Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ)
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Key Points (Table 12)

1. More than half of the Glasgow adult population report of belonging to a religion (52.3%) with most following Roman Catholic (20.9%) or Church of Scotland (14.0%) religions. In Scotland more than half of adults (53.7%) have no religion, however most that do, belong to the Church of Scotland (21.5%) or Roman Catholic (13.6%) faiths.

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Table 13a. Population Projection Estimates 2023 to 2043 by Age-band and Area - Number of People

Age-band	Area and Projected Population - number of people							
	Glasgow City				Scotland			
	2023	2028	2033	2043	2023	2028	2033	2043
Children 0-17	111,743	109,999	105,531	104,050	1,022,997	989,916	948,709	930,052
Adults 18-64	435,662	434,917	436,611	442,664	3,359,526	3,323,120	3,282,010	3,254,114
Older people 65+	89,496	99,358	109,629	116,024	1,113,055	1,224,080	1,332,182	1,390,653
All ages	636,901	644,274	651,771	662,738	5,495,578	5,537,116	5,562,901	5,574,819

Source: NRS population projections 2018 based

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Notes: The 2023 age-band projections, which were based on 2018 (pre Covid) population figures, differ to actual population figures by varying degrees. Overall, the projections for Glasgow and Scotland 2023 population, are higher than actual 2023 population, by less than 1%. For Children 0-17 and Adults 18-64, the projections for Glasgow and Scotland 2023 population are 1% or less higher or lower than actual 2023 population. For Older People 65+ the projections for Glasgow and Scotland 2023 population are 3% and 4% higher than actual 2023 population.

Table 13b. Population Projection Estimates 2023 to 2043 by Age-band and Area - Percentage Change from 2023

Age-band	Area and Projected Population - percentage change					
	Glasgow City			Scotland		
	2023 to 2028	2023 to 2033	2023 to 2043	2023 to 2028	2023 to 2033	2023 to 2043
Children 0-17	-1.6%	-5.6%	-6.9%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-9.1%
Adults 18-64	-0.2%	0.2%	1.6%	-1.1%	-2.3%	-3.1%
Older people 65+	11.0%	22.5%	29.6%	10.0%	19.7%	24.9%
All ages	1.2%	2.3%	4.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%

Source: NRS population projections 2018 based

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Key Points (Table 13a-b)

1. The total population of Glasgow is forecast to increase by almost 7,400 people (1.2%) between 2023 and 2028, by almost 14,900 (2.3%) between 2023 and 2033 and by more than 25,800 (4.1%) between 2023 and 2043. Lower rates of overall population growth are forecast for Scotland of 0.8% between 2023 and 2028, 1.2% between 2023 and 2033 and 1.4% between 2023 and 2043.
2. It is expected that the adult population of Glasgow will increase marginally over the ten-year period 2023 and 2033 by 0.2%, while the child population is likely to decrease by 5.6% during this time. Both the adult and child population of Scotland is expected to decrease between 2023 and 2033 by 2.3% (adults) and 7.3% (children). The older people population of both Glasgow and Scotland is expected to grow hugely over this 10-year period by 22.5% (Glasgow) and 19.7% (Scotland).
3. In the 20-year period 2023 to 2043, the Glasgow child population is likely to decrease by 6.9% compared to a 9.1% decrease for the Scotland child population. The Glasgow adult population is expected to grow by 1.6% over this period while the adult population of Scotland is expected to decrease by 3.1%. The older people population of both Glasgow and Scotland is expected to grow hugely over this 20-year period by 29.6% (Glasgow) and 24.9% (Scotland).

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Table 14a. Population Projection Estimates 2023 to 2030 by Age-band and Electoral Ward/HSCP Locality - Number of People

HSCP Locality	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	2023 Population Projection				2030 Population Projection			
		All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+	All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+
North East	Baillieston	22,837	4,609	14,224	4,004	23,064	4,708	13,419	4,937
	Calton	34,265	6,249	24,703	3,314	40,306	7,617	28,782	3,907
	Dennistoun	21,016	2,922	15,937	2,157	20,421	2,515	15,669	2,238
	East Centre	29,748	6,218	18,611	4,920	30,829	6,400	19,018	5,411
	North East	21,190	4,976	13,275	2,939	21,392	4,729	13,151	3,512
	Shettleston	26,336	4,748	16,777	4,812	26,182	4,705	16,030	5,447
	Springburn/Robroyston	28,112	5,581	18,517	4,013	28,121	5,293	17,914	4,914
	North East sub-total	183,504	35,302	122,043	26,159	190,315	35,968	123,982	30,365
North West	Anderston/City/Yorkhill	39,093	2,991	34,138	1,965	46,417	3,977	39,939	2,501
	Canal	25,215	4,965	16,455	3,795	24,919	4,601	16,193	4,126
	Drumchapel/Anniesland	28,746	5,807	18,599	4,341	27,233	4,857	17,305	5,071
	Garscadden/Scotstounhill	30,931	5,753	20,179	4,999	30,389	5,096	19,502	5,791
	Hillhead	26,940	3,068	21,362	2,509	27,179	2,897	21,172	3,110
	Maryhill	22,589	3,856	15,594	3,139	22,566	3,635	15,206	3,724
	Partick East/Kelvindale	32,024	3,317	23,740	4,966	33,545	3,328	24,464	5,753
	Victoria Park	21,829	3,443	15,216	3,170	21,990	3,294	14,980	3,716
	North West sub-total	227,367	33,199	165,284	28,884	234,239	31,685	168,762	33,791

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Table 14a. Population Projection Estimates 2023 to 2030 by Age-band and Electoral Ward/HSCP Locality - Number of People (continued)

HSCP Locality	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	2023 Population Projection				2030 Population Projection			
		All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+	All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+
South	Cardonald	28,451	5,815	17,393	5,242	26,786	5,177	15,770	5,839
	Govan	28,774	4,932	20,566	3,275	29,916	4,771	21,322	3,824
	Greater Pollok	32,914	7,365	20,526	5,023	33,546	7,202	19,806	6,538
	Langside	30,159	4,626	21,099	4,435	30,070	4,171	20,848	5,052
	Linn	27,887	5,692	17,080	5,115	25,588	4,935	15,004	5,649
	Newlands/Auldburn	22,785	4,513	14,246	4,025	21,741	4,091	13,255	4,395
	Pollokshields	26,603	4,267	18,031	4,305	24,359	3,280	16,241	4,839
	Southside Central	28,458	6,031	19,394	3,033	30,713	6,599	20,645	3,468
	South sub-total	226,030	43,241	148,335	34,453	222,720	40,224	142,891	39,604
Glasgow City		636,901	111,743	435,662	89,496	647,273	107,878	435,635	103,760

Source: Improvement Service Sub-Council Area Population Projections (2018 based)

Table 14b. Difference in Projected Population 2023 to 2030 by Age-band and Electoral Ward/HSCP Locality - Number of People and Percentage

HSCP Locality	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	Difference in population 2023 to 2030 (no. of people)				Percentage difference in population 2023 to 2030			
		All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+	All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+
North East	Baillieston	227	99	-805	934	1.0%	2.1%	-5.7%	23.3%
	Calton	6,040	1,369	4,079	592	17.6%	21.9%	16.5%	17.9%
	Dennistoun	-595	-407	-268	81	-2.8%	-13.9%	-1.7%	3.7%
	East Centre	1,080	182	407	491	3.6%	2.9%	2.2%	10.0%
	North East	202	-247	-124	573	1.0%	-5.0%	-0.9%	19.5%
	Shettleston	-154	-43	-747	635	-0.6%	-0.9%	-4.5%	13.2%
	Springburn/Robroyston	9	-288	-603	901	0.0%	-5.2%	-3.3%	22.4%
		North East sub-total	6,810	666	1,938	4,206	3.7%	1.9%	1.6%

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Table 14b. Difference in Projected Population 2023 to 2030 by Age-band and Electoral Ward/HSCP Locality - Number of People and Percentage (continued)

HSCP Locality	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	Difference in population 2023 to 2030 (no. of people)				Percentage difference in population 2023 to 2030			
		All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+	All ages	Children 0-17	Adults 18-64	Older people 65+
North West	Anderston/City/Yorkhill	7,324	987	5,801	537	18.7%	33.0%	17.0%	27.3%
	Canal	-296	-365	-263	331	-1.2%	-7.3%	-1.6%	8.7%
	Drumchapel/Annie'sland	-1,513	-950	-1,294	731	-5.3%	-16.4%	-7.0%	16.8%
	Garscadden/Scotstounhill	-542	-657	-677	792	-1.8%	-11.4%	-3.4%	15.8%
	Hillhead	239	-171	-190	600	0.9%	-5.6%	-0.9%	23.9%
	Maryhill	-23	-221	-388	585	-0.1%	-5.7%	-2.5%	18.6%
	Partick East/Kelvindale	1,522	11	724	786	4.8%	0.3%	3.0%	15.8%
	Victoria Park	161	-149	-235	545	0.7%	-4.3%	-1.5%	17.2%
	North West sub-total	6,872	-1,514	3,479	4,907	3.0%	-4.6%	2.1%	17.0%
South	Cardonald	-1,664	-638	-1,623	597	-5.8%	-11.0%	-9.3%	11.4%
	Govan	1,142	-161	756	548	4.0%	-3.3%	3.7%	16.7%
	Greater Pollok	633	-163	-720	1,516	1.9%	-2.2%	-3.5%	30.2%
	Langside	-89	-455	-251	617	-0.3%	-9.8%	-1.2%	13.9%
	Linn	-2,299	-757	-2,075	534	-8.2%	-13.3%	-12.2%	10.4%
	Newlands/Auldburn	-1,044	-423	-991	370	-4.6%	-9.4%	-7.0%	9.2%
	Pollokshields	-2,243	-987	-1,791	534	-8.4%	-23.1%	-9.9%	12.4%
	Southside Central	2,254	568	1,251	435	7.9%	9.4%	6.5%	14.4%
	South sub-total	-3,310	-3,017	-5,444	5,151	-1.5%	-7.0%	-3.7%	15.0%
Glasgow City		10,372	-3,865	-27	14,264	1.6%	-3.5%	0.0%	15.9%

Source: Improvement Service Sub-Council Area Population Projections (2018 based)

Key Points (Table 14a-b)

1. The total population of Glasgow is forecast to increase by 10,372 (1.6%) between 2023 and 2030, with increases also expected within Glasgow for North East locality of 6,810 (3.7%) and North West locality of 6,872 (3.0%). A decrease is expected for South locality of 3,310 (-1.5%), over this period. By ward, the projections vary widely from a decrease of -8.4% in the total population of Pollokshields to an increase of 18.7% in the total population of Anderston/City/Yorkhill.
2. Within the North East locality increases are forecast for all age-bands 2023 to 2030. The child (0-17 years) population is expected to grow by 666 (1.9%), the adult (18-64 years) population by 1,938 (1.6%) and the older people (65+) population by 4,206 (16.1%).
3. Projections 2023 to 2030 vary widely by ward within the North East locality. The child population forecasts range from a decrease of 407 (-13.9%) for Dennistoun to an increase of 1,369 (21.9%) for Calton. For the adult population, this ranges from a decrease of 805 (-5.7%) for Baillieston to an increase of 4,079 (16.5%) for Calton. The older people population of all wards is expected to increase, ranging from 81 (3.7%) for Dennistoun to 934 (23.3%) for Baillieston.
4. Within the North West locality, the child (0-17 years) population is expected to decrease by 1,514 (-4.6%) 2023 to 2030. The adult (18-64 years) population is forecast to increase by 3,479 (2.1%) and the older people (65+) population is also forecast to increase, by 4,907 (17.0%).
5. Projections 2023 to 2030 vary widely by ward within the North West locality. The child population forecasts range from a decrease of 950 (-16.4%) for Drumchapel/Anniesland to an increase of 987 (33.0%) for Calton. For the adult population, this ranges from a decrease of 1,294 (-7.0%) for Drumchapel/Anniesland to an increase of 5,801 (17.0%) for Anderston/City/Yorkhill. The older people population of all wards is expected to increase, ranging from 331 (8.7%) for Canal to 537 (27.3%) for Anderston/City/Yorkhill.
6. Within the South locality the child (0-17 years) population is expected to decrease by 3,017 (-7.0%) 2023 to 2030. The adult (18-64 years) population is also forecast to decrease, by 5,444 (-3.7%), while the older people (65+) population is forecast to increase by 5,151 (15.0%).
7. Projections 2023 to 2030 vary widely by ward within the South locality. The child population forecasts range from a decrease of 987 (-23.1%) for Pollokshields to an increase of 568 (9.4%) for Southside Central. For the adult population, this ranges from a decrease of 2,075 (-12.2%) for Linn to an increase of 1,251 (6.5%) for Southside Central. The older people population of all wards is expected to increase, ranging from 370 (9.2%) for Newlands/Auldburn to 1,516 (30.2%) for Greater Pollok.

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Housing & Household Composition

This section contains key indicators relating to housing and household characteristics.

Table 15 below shows the number and percentage of households by type/characteristic; pupils in single parent households; average household size and overcrowded households in Glasgow compared to Scotland. Table 16a. summarises housing type and tenure in Glasgow and Scotland while Table 16b. looks at housing failing the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).

Table 15. Household Estimates by Type/Characteristic and Area

Household (Hh) type/characteristic	Glasgow City households*/pupils		Scotland's households		Other information/notes
	no.	%	no.	%	
Single Adult Hh ^{1,2}	80,988	27.1%	457,717	18.1%	2011 Census ³ 27% Glasgow males and 24% Glasgow females of all ages and 47% of Glasgow people aged 65+ live alone.
Small Adult Hh (2 adults, no children) ^{1,2}	63,654	21.3%	442,544	17.5%	
Large Adult Hh (3 or more adults, no children) ^{1,2}	23,011	7.7%	237,709	9.4%	
Single Parent Hh ^{1,2}	15,839	5.3%	108,739	4.3%	26,513 (9.3%) Glasgow households are single parents with dependent children according to Scotland's Census 2011 ³
Small Family Hh (2 adults, 1 or 2 children) ^{1,2}	30,482	10.2%	321,161	12.7%	
Large Family Hh (2 adults, 3 or more children or 3 adults, 1 or more children) ^{1,2}	14,345	4.8%	134,028	5.3%	
Single Pensioner Hh ^{1,2}	43,034	14.4%	417,256	16.5%	
Older Couple Hh ^{1,2}	27,494	9.2%	409,669	16.2%	
All Households²	298,847	100.0%	2,528,823	100.0%	
<i>Average household size²</i>	2.09		2.14		

Table 15. Household Estimates by Type/Characteristic and Area (continued)

Household (Hh) type/characteristic	Glasgow City households*/pupils		Scotland's households		Other information/notes
	no.	%	no.	%	
Pupils in single parent households (S1-4 pupils) ⁴		28.0%			North East 31.0%; North West 26%; South 26.0%. 2011 Census ³ data children 0-15 in lone parent households: Glasgow 37.7%; Scotland 25.4%.
% households overcrowded*** (by bedroom standard) ⁵		4.0%		2.4%	% higher than Glasgow average for private rented (Glasgow and Scotland 4.6%), social housing (Glasgow 6.4%; Scotland 3.9%) and families** (Glasgow 11.9%; Scotland 6.4%) households.

Method:1,2 Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ is applied to 2021 NRS Household populations.

Source: 1. Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019; 2. NRS Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland (2021); 3. NRS - Scotland's Census 2011; 4. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20; 5. Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) - 2017/19

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Notes: *No. of Glasgow households excludes student halls of residence; ** families - households which contain at least one child under the age of 16. Resident adults may be of any age; *** a household is overcrowded by the bedroom standard if 2 occupants of the opposite sex have to share a bedroom unless they are married or co-habiting partners or 1 (or both) is under 10 yrs old).

Key Points (Table 15)

1. Glasgow has a higher percentage of single adult (not pensioner) and small adult (2 adults, no children) households than Scotland. More than a quarter (27.1%) of all Glasgow households are single adult and a further fifth (21.3%) are small adult types, compared to less than a fifth for both for Scotland (single adult – 18.1%; small adult 17.5%).
2. The percentage of single parent households is also higher for Glasgow (5.3%) than Scotland (4.3%) with more than a quarter of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (28.0%) living in single parent households.
3. Older people living alone is considered a key indicator of vulnerability and it is estimated that more than 43,000 Glasgow households are single pensioner households. The percentage of single pensioner households is lower for Glasgow (14.4%) than Scotland (16.5%).
4. The percentage of overcrowded households in Glasgow (4.0%) is higher than that of Scotland overall (2.4%).

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Table 16a. Housing Type and Tenure Estimates by Area

Housing type/tenure		% Glasgow City adults	% Scotland adults
Type ¹	House/bungalow	31.3%	65.8%
	Flat/maisonette/apartment inc. "4 in a block"	67.8%	33.6%
	Other	0.9%	0.6%
Tenure ²	Owner occupier	44.9%	62.1%
	Social rented	34.6%	23.1%
	Private rented	19.7%	14.4%
	Other	0.8%	0.4%

Source: 1. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) – 2019; 2. Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019.

Key Points (Table 16a)

1. Two-thirds of Glasgow adults (67.8%) live in flats and almost one third (31.3%) in a house/bungalow with the remainder (0.9%) in “other” housing. The reverse is true for Scotland overall with one third (33.6%) living in flats, almost two-thirds (65.8%) in a house/bungalow and the remainder (0.6%) in “other” housing.
2. Glasgow has far higher rates of social and private renting (54.3%) than Scotland overall (37.5%) and a far lower percentage of owner occupiers (44.9%) than Scotland (62.1%).

Table 16b. Housing Condition

Indicator	% Glasgow dwellings	% Scotland dwellings	Other information/notes
% dwellings failing Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) overall	35.5%	41.4%	% higher than Glasgow average for private rented (Glasgow 46.0%; Scotland 51.7%) and owner occupier for (Glasgow 38.8%; Scotland 40.9%) households.

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) - 2017/19

Notes: The Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) was introduced in February 2004 as a measure of housing quality. It means that social landlords must make sure their tenants' homes are energy efficient, safe & secure, not seriously damaged and that they have kitchens and bathrooms that are in good condition.

Key Points (Table 16b)

1. More than a third of social housing in Glasgow fails the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) (35.5%). This percentage is lower than the Scottish average of 41.4%.

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Life Expectancy & Mortality

Table 17 below shows Life Expectancy at birth for the three HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland and Healthy Life Expectancy at birth and aged 65 for Glasgow and Scotland.

Tables 18a-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, homelessness and suicide, for Glasgow and Scotland. Some indicators are available at HSCP locality level.

Table 17. Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy* Estimates by Area/HSCP Locality

All people		Area/HSCP Locality - age in years				
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Life Expectancy at birth ^{1a,b}	Males	71.8	73.8	73.9	73.0	76.6
	Females	77.2	78.8	78.8	78.0	80.8
Healthy Life Expectancy* at birth ²	Males				54.8	60.4
	Females				56.0	61.1
Healthy Life Expectancy* at age 65 ²	Males				6.6	9.6
	Females				9.3	11.0

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2017 to 21 Public Health Scotland/NRS (b) 2019 to 21 NRS.

2. NRS Healthy Life Expectancy 2019 to 2021.

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Notes: *Healthy Life Expectancy is the number of years a person expects to live in good health, from the age noted.

Key Points (Table 17)

1. On average, a Glasgow woman is expected to live to 78.0 years from birth – 5.0 years longer than a Glasgow man (73.0 years). Life Expectancy for males and females from birth is similar in North West (M 73.8; F 78.8) and South localities (M 73.9; F 78.8) and higher than those for the North East locality (M 71.8; F 77.2). Life Expectancy for Glasgow males from birth (73.0) is 3.6 years lower than for Scotland males (76.6). For Glasgow females (78.0) it is 2.8 years lower than for Scotland females (80.8).

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2. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) from birth – the number of years a person can expect to live in good health from birth – is 1.2 years higher for Glasgow females (56.0) than males (54.8). Healthy Life Expectancy from birth is 5.6 years lower for Glasgow males (54.8) than Scotland males (60.4) and 5.1 years lower for Glasgow females (56.0) than Scotland females (61.1).
3. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) from age 65 – the number of years a person can expect to live in good health from age 65 – is 2.7 years higher for Glasgow females (9.3) than males (6.6). Healthy Life Expectancy from age 65 is 3.0 years lower for Glasgow males (6.6) than Scotland males (9.6) and 1.7 years lower for Glasgow females (9.3) than Scotland females (11.0).

Table 18a. 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) ^{1(a)}				10.5	10.1
Deaths - all causes (people aged 15-44) ^{1(b)}	156.2	124.8	133.0	136.0	117.1
Deaths - all causes <75 ²				651.2	449.8
Deaths - all causes (all persons) ^{1(b)}	1,619.1	1,432.3	1,432.2	1,487.7	1,180.7
Lung cancer deaths (all adults 16+) ^{1(c)}				138.3	89.1
Early deaths from cancer (persons aged <75) ^{1(c)}	213.2	181.8	194.8	196.0	149.6
Early deaths from Coronary Heart Disease CHD (persons aged <75) ^{1(c)}	81.4	64.3	77.9	74.6	52.6

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2017 to 2021 NRS crude rate per 100,000; (b) 2019 to 2021 NRS and ISD age/sex standardised rate per 100,000; (c) 2019 to 2021 NRS and ISD age/sex standardised rate per 100,000. 2. Adapted from Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Core Suite of Integration Indicators 2022 (NRS 2020 age standardised rate per 100,000 <75). Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1003/schedule-1/paragraph-12/data). © Crown Copyright 2022

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Key Points (Table 18a)

1. All the death rates listed in Table 18a. are higher for Glasgow than for Scotland. The premature mortality rate of deaths of people under 75 years from all causes is 45% higher for Glasgow (651.2 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (449.8 per 100,000 population).
2. A similar differential is evident in death rates for Glasgow and Scotland from coronary heart disease (CHD) in under 75s and lung cancer. The Glasgow CHD death rate of 74.6 per 100,000 people is 42% higher than the Scotland rate of 52.6 deaths per 100,000 and the Glasgow lung cancer death rate of 138.3 per 100,000 is 55% higher than the Scotland rate of 89.1.

Table 18b. Drug, Alcohol, Smoking and Homelessness Related Deaths by Area

Indicator		Area - number of people or rate		
		Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Drug related deaths in 2021 (all people) ¹	Males	212	933	
	Females	99	397	
	All	311	1,330	
Annual average drug related deaths (all people - no. & rate per 100,000 population 2017-21) ¹	No.	271	1,214	
	rate per 100,000 population	44.4	22.9	
Alcohol specific deaths - all people (age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(a)}	Males	47.8	29.4	
	Females	15.8	12.8	
	All	31.8	21.1	North East 33.2; North West 31.0; South 31.4
Smoking attributable deaths (adults aged 35+ - age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(b)}		508.9	327.8	
Homeless deaths in 2021 (people aged 15-74) ³	No.	60	250	For Scotland, Female rate 22.9 per million compared to 99.1 Male.
	rate per million population	118.6	60.3	Males aged 35-54 rate is highest rate at 172.1 per million.

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Source: 1. NRS Drug-related Deaths in Scotland 2021; 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2017 to 2021 NRS and ISD (b) 2017 to 2018 NRS and ISD; 3. NRS Homeless Deaths 2021 (experimental statistics). © Crown Copyright 2022

Key Points (Table 18b)

1. All death rates from drugs, alcohol, smoking and homelessness in Table 18b. are higher for Glasgow than for Scotland.
2. The average annual drug related deaths rate for Glasgow of 44.4 per 100,000 population is almost double the Scotland rate of 22.9 per 100,000 population. In 2021 there were 311 drug related deaths in Glasgow, a higher number than the annual average (2017-2021) of 271, with more than two-thirds of these being deaths of males (212 – 68.2%). The 2021 drug deaths profile by gender was similar for Scotland.
3. For Glasgow, the rate of alcohol specific deaths for males of 47.8 per 100,000 population is more than three times the rate for females of 15.8 per 100,000. For Scotland, both alcohol specific male and female death rates are lower than their respective Glasgow rates with the male rate of 29.4 per 100,000 people being more than twice the female rate of 12.8 per 100,000. Overall, the death rate for all people specific to alcohol is more than 50% higher in Glasgow (31.8 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (21.1).
4. The Glasgow rate of smoking attributable deaths of 508.9 per 100,000 population is more than 50% higher than the Scotland rate of 327.8 per 100,000.
5. The Glasgow rate of homeless deaths of 118.6 per million is almost twice the rate for Scotland of 60.3 per million people. Figures for Scotland indicate that homeless deaths are more prevalent among males (99.1 per million) than females (22.9 per million).

Table 18c. 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)		11.3	11.1	
Deaths from suicide (all persons) ^(b)	Male	24.1	21.2	North East 18.2; North West 15.9; South 15.3
	Female	8.3	7.1	
	All	16.2	14.1	

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Source: Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2017 to 2021 NRS crude rate per 100,000; (b) 2017 to 2021 NRS age/sex standardised rate per 100,000. © Crown Copyright 2022

Key Points (Table 18c)

1. All suicide rates in Table 18c. are higher for Glasgow than for Scotland.
2. The rate of deaths from suicide in young people is 11.3 per 100,000 people aged 11 to 25 for Glasgow, slightly more than the 11.1 per 100,000 for Scotland.
3. The suicide rate (number of people per 100,000 population) for males is around three times the rate for females both for Glasgow (males 24.1; females 8.3) and for Scotland overall (males 21.2; females 7.1).
4. Within Glasgow, the North East locality has the highest all person suicide rate of 18.2 per 100,000 people, followed by 15.9 for North West and 15.3 for South.

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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 as follows: children/pupils, all adults (age 16+) and all people (all ages inc. children) 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.

Children/Pupils

Table 19a. shows several indicators from a variety of sources mostly relating to birth, early years and primary school aged child health and well-being for the three HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland (where these are available).

Table 19b. shows a selection of indicators relating to the physical and mental health/well-being of Glasgow school pupils from stages Primary 5 (P5) to Secondary 6 (S6) (though not all questions are asked of all school years). These figures are from the first Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22 that 16 out of a total of 32 local authority areas, including Glasgow, took part in. (Note: Similar Health and Well-being surveys of secondary school pupils were previously conducted every few years by Health Boards, including NHSGGC).

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Table 19a. Child Health Indicators by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of children					Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/NHSGGC	Scotland	
Healthy birth weight (all live singleton births) ^{1(a)}	86.6%	87.0%	86.2%	86.5%	84.1%	
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ^{1(a)}	21.7%	36.0%	32.2%	30.2%	31.9%	Updated quarterly in HSCP Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) ⁴
Children introduced to solid foods at 6 months+ (children eligible for 13-15 month review in year to 31 march 2022) ^{*2}				88.9%	81.1%	
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months (% all children reviewed) ^{1(c)}	21.4%	20.8%	20.8%	21.0%	14.6%	
Healthy weight in P1 (P1 children) ^{1(b)}	65.8%	80.0%	70.4%	69.6%	69.8%	
Children who have visited their dentist in the past 2 years (0-17) ³				63.9%	65.7%	Glasgow % is for whole of NHSGGC area.
Children with no obvious dental decay in P1 (P1 children) ^{1(d)}	62.3%	67.3%	65.4%	64.9%	75.2%	For Scotland 2021/22, ranges from 58.4% for children living in SIMD Q1 areas (most deprived) to 85.8% for those in Q5 areas (least deprived) ³
Children with no obvious dental decay in P7 (P7 children) ^{1(e)}	65.9%	68.1%	67.8%	67.4%	75.0%	

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2019/20 to 2021/22, (b) 2020/21, (c) 2018/19 to 2020/21, (d) 2021/22 school year, (e) 2019/20; 2. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Infant Feeding Statistics 2021/22; 3. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Dental Statistics - Registration and Participation as at 30 Sept 2022; Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](#); 4. Glasgow City HSCP Quarterly Performance Reports.

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Notes: *current guidance from WHO and Scottish Government recommends that children are started on solid foods (in addition to continuing their milk feeding) at around six months of age.

Key Points (Table 19a)

1. All three Glasgow localities and Glasgow City (86.5%) as a whole have a higher healthy birth rate percentage than Scotland (84.1%).
2. 30.2% of Glasgow babies are exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks compared to 31.9% of Scotland's babies, with big differences in this rate for the Glasgow localities ranging from 21.7% for North East to 32.2% for South and 36.0% for North West.
3. A higher percentage of children are introduced to solid foods at 6 months plus, as recommended, in Glasgow (88.9%) than in Scotland overall (81.1%).
4. Developmental concerns were picked up at the 27-30 month check-up in 21.0% of Glasgow toddlers compared to 14.6% of Scottish toddlers.
5. A similar percentage of Primary 1 (P1) children have a healthy weight in Glasgow (69.6%) and Scotland (69.8%) though this indicator varies between the Glasgow localities, ranging from 80.0% for North West to 70.4% for South and 65.8% for North East.
6. A lower percentage of children (aged 0-17) living in the NHSGGC area have visited their dentist in the past 2 years (63.9%) than Scottish children (65.7%).
7. The percentages of children with no obvious dental decay at P1 and P7 are lower in all three Glasgow localities and Glasgow City (P1 64.9%; P7 67.4%) than Scotland (P1 75.2%; P7 75.0%).

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Table 19b. Child Health Indicators from (Schools) Health and Wellbeing Census Scotland by Area***

Indicator		% Glasgow pupils	% Scotland's pupils	Other information/notes
P5 - S6 pupils with a long term physical or mental health condition or illness ¹		16.0%	14.2%	
P5 - S6 pupils with a positive rating of their health over last year ¹	Boys	77.1%	77.0%	Glasgow All % decreases from 80.3% at P5 to 67.1% at S2, then increases again from S5 (68.2%).
	Girls	70.6%	70.6%	
	All	73.7%	73.9%	
S2 - S6 pupils WEMWBS* wellbeing score indicating probable depression ²		30.0%		
S2 - S6 pupils with a slightly raised, high or very high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ** scale ¹	Boys	36.4%	36.3%	Glasgow All % S2 to S4 are around 50.0%, decreasing to 47.5% at S5 and 43.2% at S6.
	Girls	60.1%	58.0%	
	All	49.0%	47.4%	
P5 - S6 pupils who agree/strongly agree with the statement "I wish I had a different kind of life" ¹	Boys	14.8%	14.0%	Glasgow All % increases by stage from 12.5% at P5 to 35.0% at S6.
	Girls	22.0%	21.3%	
	All	18.5%	17.6%	
P5 - S6 pupils who often or always feel lonely ¹	Boys	11.1%	11.2%	Glasgow All % increases by stage from 9.6% at P5 to 25.1% at S6.
	Girls	17.1%	16.6%	
	All	14.2%	13.9%	
P5 - S6 pupils who agree/strongly agree with the statement "Even if I'm having a difficult time, I feel like I will be ok" ¹	Boys	65.1%	64.5%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 69.1% at P5 to 51.8% at S2.
	Girls	54.2%	52.4%	
	All	59.5%	58.4%	
P5 - S6 pupils who do not have an adult in their life who they can trust to talk about any personal problems ¹		5.1%	4.6%	Glasgow % ranges from 3.2% at P6 to 10.1% at S5.
P5 - S3 pupils who have been bullied anywhere in the last year ¹	Boys	28.6%	29.7%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 38.7% at P5 to 17.2% at S3.
	Girls	31.5%	31.9%	
	All	30.1%	30.8%	

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Table 19b. Child Health Indicators from (Schools) Health and Wellbeing Census Scotland by Area (continued)***

Indicator		% Glasgow pupils	% Scotland's pupils	Other information/notes
P7 - S3 pupils who experience cyber-bullying most days or about once a week ¹	Boys	17.9%	15.7%	Glasgow All % similar by stage ranging from 16.0% at S1 to 18.3% at S6.
	Girls	16.3%	14.6%	
	All	16.9%	15.1%	
P5 - S1 pupils who agree/strongly agree with the statement "Generally, I feel cheerful and am in a good mood" ¹	Boys	70.5%	71.0%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 72.8% at P5 to 54.2% at S1.
	Girls	62.0%	62.0%	
	All	66.2%	66.6%	
P5 - S1 pupils who agree/strongly agree with the statement "There are lots of things that I worry about in my life" ¹	Boys	42.2%	37.8%	Glasgow All % is similar P5 (46.5%) to P7 (46.2%), increasing in S1 (49.2%).
	Girls	50.4%	45.9%	
	All	46.4%	41.8%	

Source: 1. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22; 2. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22 - Glasgow City Council Education Services Infographics.

Notes: * WEMWBS = 'Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale' applies to people aged 13+ asking for responses on thoughts and feelings relating to 14 positively worded statements concerning their mental wellbeing. Each statement has a five item scale ranging from '1 - None of the time' to '5 – All of the time'. The lowest possible score is therefore 14 and the highest is 70. The higher the respondent's score, the better their mental well-being. A score of 40 or lower indicates probable depression.

** SDQ = 'Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire' (SDQ) (Robert Goodman, 1997). The questionnaire lists 25 statements that are grouped into 5 scales - emotion, contact, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationships and pro-social behaviour. Each scale comprises of 5 questions. Overall scores were calculated for each of the five scales by summing the scores for all items within each scale. Possible scores range from 0 to 40 with a score of 15 or more indicating a raised/high/very high level of difficulties.

***experimental statistics - first national Scottish Government Health and Well-being Census conducted by local authority Education Services - intended to replace similar surveys previously carried out by NHSGGC and other Health Boards. Scotland figures for 16 local authorities (out of 32) that took part.

Key Points (Table 19b)

1. 16.0% of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils have a long term physical or mental health condition or illness, compared to 14.2% of Scottish pupils.

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2. The percentage of Glasgow and Scotland SP5-S6 pupils with a positive (self) rating of their health is almost the same (Glasgow 73.7%, Scotland 73.9%). This is also higher for boys than girls for Glasgow (boys 77.1%, girls 70.6%) and Scotland (77.0%, 70.6%).
3. WEMWBS wellbeing scores indicate depression in 30% of S2-S6 Glasgow pupils.
4. The Strengths and Difficulties questionnaire (SDQ) included in the school's health and wellbeing survey, gives 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. Just under half of S2-S6 Glasgow pupils have a slightly raised, high or very high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ scale (49.0%) with higher rates for girls (60.1%) than boys (36.4%). The figures for Scotland are similar but slightly lower (All 47.4%, girls 58.0%, boys 36.3%).
5. Around a fifth of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (18.5%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement 'I wish I had a different kind of life'. This was higher for Glasgow girls (22.0%) than boys (14.8%). The figures for Scotland are similar but slightly lower (All 17.6%, girls 21.3%, boys 14.0%).
6. 14.2% of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils often or always feel lonely, with the rate for girls of 17.1% being more than 50% higher than that for boys (11.1%). The figures for Scotland are similar (All 13.9%, girls 16.6%, boys 11.2%).
7. Almost three-fifths of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (59.5%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement 'Even if I'm having a difficult time, I feel like I will be OK'. This is higher for Glasgow boys (65.1%) than girls (54.2%). The figures for Scotland are similar but slightly lower (All 58.4%, boys 64.5%, girls 52.4%).
8. 1 in 20 Glasgow (5.1%) and Scotland (4.6%) P5-S6 pupils do not have an adult in their life who they can talk to about any personal problems.
9. 3 in 10 Glasgow (30.1%) and Scotland (30.8%) P5-S3 pupils have been bullied (anywhere) in the last year with the rates for girls (Glasgow 31.5%, Scotland 31.9%) being higher than those for boys (Glasgow 28.6%, Scotland 29.7%).
10. 16.9% of Glasgow P7-S3 pupils experience cyber-bullying regularly ('most days' or 'about once a week') with boys (17.9%) affected more than girls (16.3%). The rates for Scotland are lower (All 15.1%, boys 15.7%, girls 14.6%).
11. Almost two-thirds of Glasgow (66.2%) and Scotland (66.6%) P5-S1 pupils agreed or strongly agreed with the statement 'Generally I feel cheerful and am in a good mood'. This is higher for boys (Glasgow 70.5%, Scotland 71.0%) than girls (Glasgow and Scotland 62.0%).
12. Nearly half of Glasgow P5-S1 pupils (46.4%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement 'There are lots of things that I worry about in my life', with higher rates for girls (50.4%) than boys (42.2%) for this. The rates for Scotland are lower (All 41.8%, girls 45.9%, boys 37.8%).

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All People and All Adults

Tables 20a-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+).

Table 20a. Health Indicators - All People with Specific Long Term Health Conditions by Area/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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Key Points (Table 20a)

1. 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%).

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2. The percentages of all people with specific health conditions are similar for Glasgow and Scotland though most are slightly higher for Glasgow than Scotland. Three percentages 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 in the North East locality, apart from for learning difficulty. The North East locality also has a higher percentage of people with each health condition listed, than the Glasgow average.

Table 20b. Health Indicators - All People and All Adults with Health Condition/Illness and Hospital Admissions by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or rate per 100,000 population					Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/NHSGGC	Scotland	
Receiving treatment for a condition/illness (all adults 16+ - percentage) ¹	35.3%	43.6%	44.6%	41.4%		15% most deprived datazone areas (mdd) 45%; Other areas in Glasgow 39%. Males 39%; Females 44%. Age 16-24 17%; Age 75+ 87%.
Limiting condition or illness (all adults 16+ - percentage) ¹	25.1%	29.2%	31.2%	28.6%		15% mdd 35%; Other areas in Glasgow 24%. Males 27%; Females 30%. Age 16-44 14%; Age 45-64 40%; Age 65+ 60%. SSCQ 2019 ⁴ - Glasgow 25.4%;Scotland 25.9%
Patients with Emergency Hospitalisations (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(a)}	9,390.7	7,844.6	8,085.5	8,325.0	7,234.0	
Patients Hospitalised with Asthma ^{2(b)}	79.5	66.6	85.4	76.8	68.4	
Patients Hospitalised with COPD ^{2(b)}	456.7	337.4	337.7	373.2	207.4	
Patients Hospitalised with Coronary Heart Disease ^{2(b)}	436.4	346.1	372.9	383.2	341.6	

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Table 20b. Health Indicators - All People and All Adults with Health Condition/Illness and Hospital Admissions by Area/HSCP Locality (continued)

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or rate per 100,000 population					Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/NHSGGC	Scotland	
New Cancer Registrations (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(c)}	793.2	717.6	695.7	731.5	625.2	
Incidence of Cerebrovascular Disease and Stroke (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ³				457.5	419.3	Glasgow figure is for whole of NHSGGC

Source: 1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2019 to 2021, (b) 2019/20 to 2021/22, (c) 2018 to 2020; 3. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Stroke Statistics - 2021/22; 4. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019. Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](#)

Key Points (Table 20b)

1. 28.6% of Glasgow adults report having a limiting condition or illness with a higher percentage of 41.4% receiving treatment for a condition or illness. These rates vary within Glasgow from lowest in North East locality to highest in South. The rates also rise with age, with three-fifths of Glasgow's older people aged 65+ reporting having a limiting health condition or illness (60.0%).
2. Rates of patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations are far higher for Glasgow (8,325.0 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (7,234.0 per 100,000). Locality rates of Glasgow patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations vary from 7,844.6 in North West to 8,085.5 in South and 9,390.7 in North East, per 100,000 population.
3. The Glasgow rate of emergency hospitalisations and rates of patients (all people) hospitalised with specific conditions (asthma, COPD, CHD) 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). The rates of patient (all people) hospitalisations for emergencies and the specific conditions listed are highest for North East Glasgow for all conditions apart from asthma, for which South has the highest rate.

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4. The Glasgow rate of patient (all people) hospitalisations for COPD (373.2 per 100,000 population) is 1.8 times the national rate (207.4).
5. The rates of new cancer registrations in Glasgow (731.5 per 100,000) and its three localities are higher than the Scottish average (625.2).
6. The incidence of cerebrovascular disease/stroke is higher for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (which includes Glasgow) at 457.5 per 100,000 population, than for Scotland (419.3 per 100,000).

Table 20c. Health Indicators All Adults - Other by Area

Indicator	% Glasgow City/NHSGGC	% Scotland	Other information/notes
Self perceived health is good or very good (all adults 16+) ¹	73.0%		15% mdd 65%; Other areas in Glasgow 78%. Age variability: 16-24 years 93%; 75+ years 40%. SSCQ 2019 ² rate for all adults Glasgow 67.8%; Scotland 72.0%.
Self assessed bad/very bad health (all adults 16+) ²	10.5%	8.1%	Age + gender (Scotland); Females 3% (16-24) to 15% (75+). Males 4% (16-24) to 15% (75+).
Adults who have visited their dentist in the past 2 years (18+) ³	46.9%	47.2%	Glasgow % is for whole of NHSGGC area

Source: 1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 2. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019; 3. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Dental Statistics - Registration and Participation as at 30 Sept 2022. Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](#)

Key Points (Table 20c)

1. 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%). A higher percentage of all Glasgow (10.5%) than Scottish (8.1%) adults said their health is bad or very bad.
2. 46.9% of Glasgow adults aged 18+ have visited their dentist in the past 2 years, a slightly lower percentage than the 47.2% of Scottish adults who have done so.

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Table 20d. Health Indicators - All Adults and All People Mental Health by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage, score or rate per 100,000 population				
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Mental Wellbeing - WEMWEBS* score (all adults 16+) ¹					48.2	49.5
People with common mental health problems - scoring 4+ on GHQ12** (all adults 16+ - percentage) ¹	Males				22.0%	17.0%
	Females				25.0%	20.0%
	All				23.0%	19.0%
People prescribed drugs for Anxiety/Depression/ Psychosis*** (all people - percentage) ^{2(a)}		22.2%	18.6%	20.8%	20.5%	19.3%
Patients with psychiatric hospitalisations (all people - rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(b)}		353.0	296.8	282.4	306.3	229.8

Source: 1. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2017 to 2021 exc. 2020; 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2020/21, (b) 2019/20 to 2021/22.

Notes: * Mental wellbeing is measured using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS). The questionnaire consists of 14 positively worded items designed to assess: positive affect (optimism, cheerfulness, relaxation) and satisfying interpersonal relationships and positive functioning (energy, clear thinking, self-acceptance, personal development, mastery and autonomy). It is scored by summing the response to each item answered on a 1 to 5 Likert scale ('none of the time', 'rarely', 'some of the time', 'often', 'all of the time'). The total score ranges from 14 to 70 with higher scores indicating greater wellbeing.

**The GHQ-12 is a scale designed to detect possible psychiatric morbidity in the general population which gives an overall score between 0 and 12. A score of 4 or more indicates the presence of a possible psychiatric disorder.

*** anti-depressant medications may be prescribed for conditions other than anxiety or depression.

Key Points (Table 20d)

1. All rates for the mental health indicators in Table 20d. are higher/worse for Glasgow and the three Glasgow localities than for Scotland - apart from the 18.6% people prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis in the North West locality, which is lower than the 19.3% for Scotland.
2. Glasgow adults have a lower mental well-being (WEMWEBS) score of 48.2 than all Scottish adults (49.5).
3. 23.0% of Glasgow adults have common mental health problems compared to 19.0% of Scottish adults, with rates for females being higher than for males in Glasgow (F 25.0%, M 22.0%) and Scotland (F 20.0%, M 17.0%).
4. 20.5% of all Glasgow people have prescription drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis, compared to 19.3% of all Scots.
5. The rate of Glasgow patients (all people) with psychiatric hospital admissions ranges from 282.4 per 100,000 population in the South locality to 296.8 in North West and 353.0 in North East – all higher than the Scottish average rate of 229.8 per 100,000 population.

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Older People

Table 21. Health Indicators - Older People by Area

Indicator		Area - number of people or rate		Other information/notes
		Glasgow	Scotland	
Multiple emergency hospital admissions (adults aged 65+ - rate per 100,000 population) ¹	All 65+	6,250.2	4,998.0	North East 6,955.7; North West 5,910.3; South 5,921.7
	85+	79.1	72.0	
Emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall (rate per 1,000 population) ²	All 65+	28.3	22.5	
	85+	79.1	72.0	
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) 2019 to 2021; 2. Adapted from Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Unintentional Injuries - Falls 2021/22, licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](#); 3. Alzheimer’s Scotland 2017.

Key Points (Table 21)

1. The rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions for people aged 65+ is higher for Glasgow (6,250.2 per 100,000 population) than for Scotland (4,998.0). This varies within Glasgow – it is lowest in North West (5,910.3 per 100,000 population), higher in South (5,921.7) and highest of all in North East (6,955.7).
2. The rate of emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall for people aged 65+ is also higher for Glasgow (28.3 per 1,000 population) than for Scotland (22.5 per 1,000), as is the rate for people aged 85+ which for Glasgow is 79.1 per 1,000 population compared to 72.0 per 1,000 population for Scotland.
3. It is estimated that there are more than 8,000 people living in Glasgow with dementia.

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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 school pupils (ranging from P5 to S6), young people, all adults (aged 16+) or all people (all ages inc. children). Indicators are grouped by lifestyle type covering diet and weight, physical activity, alcohol, drugs/substance use, smoking/vaping and other which includes pupils gambling, sleep, screen time, sexual activity and teenage pregnancies.

Diet and weight

Table 22 details the percentage of P5-S6 (excluding S4) school pupils who eat breakfast every weekday, or who usually eat fruit, vegetables or sweets at least once a day. It also shows the percentage of adults who consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit and vegetables per day and adults (inc. pregnant women) who are overweight or obese for Glasgow. Some indicators are also available at locality and national level.

Table 22. Lifestyle - Diet & Weight by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of pupils/adults					Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils eating breakfast every weekday (P5 to S3 and S5-6 pupils) ¹	Males				57.9%	62.3%	Glasgow All % is far higher for primary (57.2% to 65.6%) than secondary (36.5% to 46.2%) pupils
	Females				49.4%	51.3%	
	All				53.5%	56.9%	
Pupils who usually eat fruit at least once a day (P5 to S3 and S5-6 pupils) ¹	Males				31.3%	34.0%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 37.8% (P6) to 19.8% (S6)
	Females				35.1%	38.2%	
	All				33.2%	36.3%	
Pupils who usually eat vegetables at once a day (P5 to S3 and S5-6 pupils) ¹	Males				23.2%	29.5%	Glasgow All % decreases marginally by stage from 26.0% (P7) to 23.0% (S6)
	Females				26.2%	33.3%	
	All				24.7%	31.5%	

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Table 22. Lifestyle - Diet & Weight by Area/HSCP Locality (continued)

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of pupils/adults					Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils who usually eat sweets at least once a day (P5 to S3 and S5-6 pupils) ¹	Males				23.5%	22.2%	There are small decreases in Glasgow All % by stage from 26.4% (P5) to 24.7% (S1), then rates vary between 25.8% (S2) and 21.1% (S6)
	Females				27.0%	24.6%	
	All				25.3%	23.4%	
Consumption of recommended level (5+ portions) of fruit/veg (all adults 16+) ²	Males				32.0%		Scottish Health Survey 2016-19 ³ males rate - Glasgow 25%; Scotland 20%. Scottish Health Survey 2016-19 ³ females rate - Glasgow 25%; Scotland 24%. 15% most deprived data zone areas (mdd) 31.0%, Other areas 44.0%. Scottish Health Survey 2016-19 ³ rate for all adults - Glasgow 25%; Scotland 25%.
	Females				45.0%		
	All	40.9%	41.7%	34.3%	38.0%		
Overweight (inc. obese) adults 16+ (BMI of 25 or higher) ³	Males				58.0%	68.0%	
	Females				63.0%	63.0%	
	All				61.0%	65.0%	
Obese adults 16+ (BMI of 30 or higher) ³	Males				22.0%	28.0%	
	Females				32.0%	30.0%	
	All				27.0%	29.0%	
Maternal obesity (all pregnancies with a known BMI of 30+) ⁴		28.8%	22.5%	25.0%	25.4%	26.1%	

Source: 1. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22; 2. NHS GGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2016/19; 4. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - PHS Births & Maternity Statistics - Maternal BMI 2019/20 to 2021/22.

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Key Points (Table 22)

1. More than half (53.5%) of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) eat breakfast every weekday, with a higher percentage of boys (57.9%) than girls (49.4%) doing so. Scotland figures are higher for all pupils (56.9%), boys (62.3%) and girls (51.3%).
2. One third (33.2%) of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) usually eat fruit at least once a day, with a higher percentage of girls (35.1%) than boys (31.3%) doing so. Scotland figures are higher for all pupils (36.3%), girls (38.2%) and boys (34.0%).
3. One quarter (24.7%) of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) usually eat vegetables at least once a day, with a higher percentage of girls (26.2%) than boys (23.2%) doing so. Scotland figures are higher for all pupils (31.5%), girls (33.3%) and boys (29.5%).
4. One quarter (25.3%) of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) usually eat sweets at least once a day, with a higher percentage of girls (27.0%) than boys (23.5%) doing so. Scotland figures are lower for all pupils (23.4%), girls (24.6%) and boys (22.2%).
5. Almost two-fifths (38.0%) of Glasgow adults consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day, with a far higher rate of 45.0% for females than the 32.0% for males. Locality rates vary from 34.3% in South to 40.9% in North East and 41.7% in North West.
6. The percentages of overweight (58.0%) and obese (22.0%) Glasgow adult males are lower than the equivalent percentages for Scotland males of 68.0% overweight and 28.0% obese. The percentage of overweight adult females is the same for Glasgow and Scotland (63.0%) whilst the percentage of obese adult females is higher in Glasgow (32.0%) than in Scotland (30.0%).
7. Glasgow has a slightly lower percentage of pregnant women who are obese (25.4%) than Scotland (26.1%). Maternal obesity rates within Glasgow range from 22.5% of pregnant women in North West locality to 25.0% in South and 28.8% in North East.

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Physical Activity

Table 23 details the percentage of Glasgow and Scotland P5-S6 (excl. S4) pupils who do vigorous physical activity every day 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.

Table 23. Lifestyle - Physical Activity by Area

Indicator		Area - % of pupils/adults		Other information/notes
		Glasgow	Scotland	
Pupils who do vigorous physical activity every day (P5 to S3 and S5-6 pupils) ¹	Males	34.6%	30.2%	
	Females	27.2%	23.3%	
	All	30.8%	26.7%	
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 2017-21 ³ rates for adults meeting activity targets - All Glasgow 66%, Scotland 66%; Males Glasgow 71%, Scotland 71%; Females Glasgow 61%, Scotland 62%. Glasgow locality %s - NE 62.9%; NW 63.7%; S 67.4%.
	Females	62.0%		
	16-24	80.0%		
	45-54	59.0%		
	75+	33.0%		
All	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. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22; 2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2017 to 2021.

Key Points (Table 23)

1. 3 in 10 Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) do vigorous physical activity every day, with a higher rate of boys (34.6%) than girls (27.2%) doing this. All rates are lower for Scotland with 26.7% of all P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) pupils, 30.2% of boys and 23.3% of girls doing vigorous physical activity every day.
2. 64.8% of Glasgow adults meet the recommended target of at least 150 mins of moderately intensive physical activity per week with this rate ranging by locality 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. Rates are higher for Glasgow younger people (age 16-24, 80.0%) than older people (age 75+, 33.0%).
3. On average, Glasgow adults are sedentary for an average of 5.4 hours per day, with this increasing to 6.8 hours for older people aged 75.

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Alcohol

Table 24 lists a number of indicators related to alcohol of S2 and S4 pupils and adults, including (harmful) consumption levels and hospital admissions, for Glasgow, the localities and Scotland (where available).

Table 24. Lifestyle - Alcohol by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or rate per 100,000 population					Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils who never drink alcohol (S2 and S4 pupils) ¹	Males					53.6%	Scotland All % by stage: 67.2% S2; 40.7% S4
	Females					58.4%	
	All				70.6%	56.1%	
Pupils who drink alcohol once a week or more (S2 and S4 pupils) ¹	Males					7.1%	Scotland All % by stage: 3.5% S2; 12.8% S4
	Females					7.8%	
	All				4.6%	7.4%	
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 2021 ^{3(a)} Scotland rates for AUDIT score of 8 or more: 14% (all); 18% (males); 9% (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(b)}	Males				27.0%	32.0%	
	Females				15.0%	16.0%	
	All				21.0%	24.0%	
Alcohol related hospital stays (young people aged 11 - 25, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{4(a)}					272.9	255.2	
Alcohol related hospital admissions (all people, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{4(b)}		1,187.6	1,052.5	929.1	1,045.4	610.9	Reduces by SIMD quintile in Glasgow from 1,899.4 per 100,000 in Quintile 1 (most deprived 20%) to 359.2 in Quintile 5 (least deprived 20%).

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Source: 1. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22; 2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) (a) 2021, (b) 2017 to 2021 exc. 2020; 4. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2019/20 to 2021/22 (b) 2021/22.

Notes: AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) is a comprehensive 10 question alcohol harm screening tool developed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and modified for use in the UK.

Key Points (Table 24)

1. 7 in 10 (70.6%) Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils never drink alcohol. The Glasgow rate is far higher than the Scotland average of 56.1%. For Scotland, the percentage of S2 pupils (67.2%) who never drink alcohol is far higher than the S4 percentage (40.7%).
2. Fewer than 1 in 20 Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils (4.6%) drink alcohol once a week or more. This rate is higher for Scotland's S2 and S4 pupils (7.4%).
3. 17.0% of all Glasgow adults have an increased level of alcohol risk with the rate for Glasgow adult males (23.0%) being almost double that of Glasgow adult females (12.0%). This rate for all adults is lowest in North East locality, 14.0%, compared to 18.0% in South and 18.5% in North West localities.
4. The rates of adults with hazardous/harmful alcohol use are lower for Glasgow than Scotland. The Glasgow rate for males of 27.0% is almost double the rate for females of 15.0% and the Scotland rate for males of 32.0% is exactly double the 16.0% rate for adult females.
5. The rate of alcohol related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 is higher for Glasgow (272.9 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (255.2 per 100,000) and the Glasgow rate of alcohol related hospital stays for all people (1,045.4 per 100,000 population) is more than 70% higher than the national rate (610.9). Within Glasgow this varies from 929.1 per 100,000 people in South to 1,052.5 in North West and 1,187.6 in North East.

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Drugs/Substance Use

Table 25 shows the percentage of S4 pupils who have ever taken drugs/substances and who take them regularly and rates of drug related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 and all people, as well as the estimated prevalence of problem drug users at HSCP locality, Glasgow and Scotland level (where data is available).

Table 25. Lifestyle - Drugs/Substance Use by Area

Indicator		Area - no. people, % or rate		Other information/notes
		Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils who have ever taken illegal drugs, drugs formerly known as legal highs, solvents or prescription drugs not prescribed to them (% S4 pupils) ¹	Males		11.3%	
	Females		7.7%	
	All	6.4%	9.6%	
Of those who have ever taken drugs, pupils who take drugs 'once or twice a month', or, 'at least once a week or more' (% S4 pupils) ¹	Males		41.0%	
	Females		28.2%	
	All	42.2%	36.0%	
Drug related hospital stays (young people aged 11 - 25, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ²		178.3	167.7	
Estimated prevalence of problem drug users (no. of people aged 15-64) ^{3*}	Definition 1	11,869	57,272	Glasgow number is 20.7% of Scottish total
	Definition 2	13,840	67,522	Glasgow number is 20.5% of Scottish total
	Definition 3	18,060	89,000	Glasgow number is 20.3% of Scottish total
Drug related hospital admissions (all people, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ²		387.1	228.3	Glasgow locality rates - NE 456.3; NW 403.5; S 324.1

Source: 1. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22; 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) 2019/20 to 2021/22; 3. Adapted from Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Prevalence of Problem Drug Use in Scotland 2015/16; Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](#).

Notes: * Estimated prevalence of problem drug users compiled from 3 sources - clients registering with specialist drug treatment services, drug related hospital admissions and Criminal Justice Social Work reports. 3 definitions used depending on types of drugs used by individual:

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Definition 1: Opioids (including illicit and prescribed methadone use) and/or the illicit use of benzodiazepines.

Definition 2: As definition 1, plus illicit use of cocaine and amphetamines / amphetamine type substances.

Definition 3: As definition 2, plus illicit use of cannabis / synthetic cannabinoids.

Key Points (Table 25)

1. 6.4% of Glasgow S4 pupils have ever taken 'drugs' (illegal drugs, drugs formerly known as legal highs, solvents or prescription drugs not prescribed to them). The Scotland rate for all S4 pupils is 50% higher at 9.6% with a far higher percentage of Scotland's male S4 pupils (11.3%) having taken 'drugs' than Scotland's female S4 pupils (7.7%).
2. 42.2% of Glasgow S4 pupils who have ever taken 'drugs' take them 'once or twice a month' or 'once a week or more' compared to 36.0% of Scotland's S4 pupils who have ever taken drugs.
3. The rate of drug related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 is higher for Glasgow (178.3 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (167.7).
4. Depending on the definition used, it is estimated that there are between 11,869 and 18,060 problem drug users (aged 15-64) in Glasgow. Whichever definition is used, the number of Glasgow problem drug users represents 20% of the Scottish total. This is disproportionately high when compared to Glasgow's 12.8% share of Scotland's 15-64 population.
5. The Glasgow rate of drug related hospital stays for all people of 387.1 per 100,000 population is 70% higher than the Scotland rate of 228.3 per 100,000 population. This varies between localities, ranging from 324.1 per 100,000 population in South to 403.5 in North West and 456.3 per 100,000 in North East.

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Smoking/Vaping

Table 26 shows the percentage of S2 and S4 pupils who are regular smokers or vapers as well as the percentage of adults that smoke and the percentage of pregnant women smoking during pregnancy, at HSCP locality and Glasgow level. Rates of smoking attributed hospital admissions for Glasgow and Scotland are also noted.

Table 26. Lifestyle - Smoking/Vaping by Area/HSCP Locality

		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage pupils/adults or rate per 100,000 population					
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Pupils who are regular smokers (percentage of S2 and S4 pupils) ¹	Males					2.9%	Scotland All % by stage: 1.6% S2; 4.3% S4
	Females					2.5%	
	All				2.1%	2.7%	
Pupils who are regular vapers (percentage of S2 and S4 pupils) ¹	Males					5.8%	Scotland All % by stage: 4.3% S2; 10.1% S4
	Females					7.7%	
	All				5.4%	6.7%	
Smoking prevalence (all adults 16+ percentage) ²	Males				30.0%		SSCQ 2019 ⁴ rates for smoking prevalence - All adults Glasgow 20%, Scotland 17.5% People living in 15% most deprived datazones 32.0%; People living in 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)}					2,961.5	1,723.6	
Women smoking during pregnancy (all pregnant women) ^{3(b)}		12.1%	9.5%	10.2%	10.6%	12.9%	Reduces by SIMD quintile in Glasgow from 19.0% at Q1 (most deprived 20%) to 2.0% at Q5 (least deprived 20%).

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Source: 1. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22; 2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 3. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) ISD 2017 to 18 and SHS (b) 2019/20 to 2021/22; 4. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019.

Key Points (Table 26)

1. 2.1% of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils are regular smokers. The percentage for Scotland is higher at 2.7%, with a higher percentage of Scotland's S4 (4.3%) than S2 (1.6%) pupils smoking and a higher percentage of Scotland's male (2.9%) than female (2.5%) S2 and S4 pupils smoking.
2. 5.4% of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils are regular vapers. The percentage for Scotland is higher at 6.7%, with a higher percentage of Scotland's S4 (10.1%) than S2 (4.3%) pupils vaping and a higher percentage of Scotland's female (7.7%) than male (5.8%) S2 and S4 pupils vaping.
3. 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 vary between the Glasgow localities, ranging from 22.0% in South to 24.0% in North West and 28.0% in North East.
4. The Glasgow rate of smoking attributed hospital admissions for adults aged 35+ of 2,961.5 per 100,000 population is more than 70% higher than the Scotland rate of 1,723.6 per 100,000.
5. Glasgow has a lower rate (10.6%) of women smoking during pregnancy than Scotland (12.9%). All three Glasgow locality percentages are also lower than the Scotland average: North East 12.1%; North West (9.5%); South (10.2%).

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Secondary School Pupils Gambling, Sleep, Screen Time and Sexual Activity

Table 27a. shows the percentage of Glasgow and Scotland school pupils who spent their own money on gambling in the last month (S3,S5 & S6), who have 9+ hours sleep on a school night (P5-S6) and who spend 6+ hours on screens on weekdays in their free time (S1-6). The percentage of S4-6 pupils who have had sexual intercourse and the percentage of these pupils who did not use a condom or contraception the last time they had intercourse, is also shown.

Table 27a. Lifestyle - School Pupils, Other - Gambling, Sleep, Screen Time and Sexual Activity by Area

Indicator		Area - % pupils		Other information/notes
		Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils who spent their own money on gambling activities (in the last month) (% S3, S5 and S6 pupils)	Males		23.4%	Scotland All % by stage: 18.8% S3; 16.9% S5; 17.3% S6.
	Females		13.3%	
	All	17.1%	18.0%	
Pupils who report having 9 hours or more sleep (on a school night) (% P5 - S6 pupils)	Males	32.2%	30.1%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 60.0% at P5 to 5.0% at S5.
	Females	31.3%	29.1%	
	All	31.7%	29.6%	
Pupils who spend 6hrs+ a day on screens on weekdays, in their free time (% S1-6 pupils)	Males	27.5%	24.6%	Glasgow All % varies by stage from 27.7% at S1 to 38.5% at S6.
	Females	36.3%	28.9%	
	All	32.1%	26.7%	
Pupils who have had sexual intercourse (% S4-6 pupils)	Males	11.7%	14.7%	Glasgow All % almost doubles at each stage from 6.4% at S4 to 11.5% at S5 to 19.2% at S6.
	Females	8.7%	13.5%	
	All	10.0%	14.0%	
Of those who have had intercourse, pupils who did not use a condom the last time they did so (% S4-6 pupils)	Males	51.2%	46.5%	Glasgow All % varies by stage: 51.9% at S4; 48.2% at S5; 57.7% at S6.
	Females	53.8%	53.3%	
	All	52.4%	49.8%	
Of those who have had intercourse, pupils who did not use contraception the last time they did so (% S4-6 pupils)	Males	30.8%	26.1%	Glasgow All % decreases between S4 (39.7%) and S5 (26.3%). At S6 it is 26.4%.
	Females	31.1%	23.9%	
	All	31.0%	25.0%	

Source: Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22

Key Points (Table 27a)

1. 17.1% of Glasgow S3, S5 & S6 pupils spent their own money on gambling, in the last month, compared to 18.0% of Scotland's pupils. This percentage for Scotland's male pupils of 23.4% is more than 80% higher than the percentage for female pupils of 13.3%.
2. Just under a third (31.7%) of Glasgow's P5-S6 pupils have (the recommended) nine hours or more of sleep on a school night, slightly more than Scotland's 29.6% pupils. The percentage for Glasgow decreases by (increasing) school stage, from 60.0% at P5 to 5.0% at S6.
3. Just under a third of Glasgow S1-6 pupils (32.1%) spend 6 hours or more on electronic devices in their free time, out of school, on weekdays, with 36.3% of female pupils doing this compared to 27.5% of male pupils. The figures for Scotland are lower (All 26.7%, females 28.9%, males 24.6%).
4. 1 in 10 of Glasgow's S4-6 pupils (10.0%) have had sexual intercourse – 11.7% of male pupils and 8.7% of female pupils. This compares to 14.0% of Scotland's pupils - 14.7% of male pupils and 13.5% of female pupils. The percentage for Glasgow almost doubles at each increase in school year from 6.4% at S4 to 11.5% at S5 and 19.2% at S6.
5. Of the Glasgow and Scotland S4-6 pupils who have had sexual intercourse, around half did not use a condom the last time they had intercourse (Glasgow 52.4%, Scotland 49.8%).
6. Of the Glasgow S4-6 pupils who have had sexual intercourse, just under a third (31.0%) did not use contraception the last time they had intercourse. This is higher than the quarter (25.0%) of Scotland's pupils who did not use contraception the last time they had intercourse.

Teenage Pregnancies

Table 27b. details the rate of teenage pregnancies among females aged 15-19 for the HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 27b. Lifestyle - Teenage Pregnancies by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality					Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Teenage pregnancies (crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19) ¹	33.5	26.5	37.2	32.3	27.1	NHSGGC rate - 25.9 ranging from 44.0 in the most deprived areas (SIMD Q1) to 9.1 in the least deprived areas (SIMD Q5) ²

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - NRS 2018 to 2020; 2. Adapted from Public Health Scotland (PHS) Births & Maternity 2022 - Teenage Pregnancies, Year of Conception ending 31 Dec 2020; Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](#).

Key Points (Table 27b)

1. The Glasgow rate of teenage pregnancies of 32.3 per 1,000 population is higher than the Scotland rate of 27.1 per 1,000. Teenage pregnancy rates within Glasgow are variable with the North West rate (26.5) being lower than both the Glasgow and Scotland rates, and far lower than the North East (33.5) and South (37.2) locality rates per 1,000 population.

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Social Care

Tables 28a.-c. include indicators relating to children, adults and older people who are in receipt of social care support or who may receive or be eligible for support.

Table 28a shows rates of looked after children, children on the Child Protection Register and children referred to the Children’s Reporter (SCRA) for care or offence reasons for Glasgow, Scotland and the localities (where available). Table 28b gives information on adults receiving care at home, direct payments or in long stay residential care while Table 28c has indicators relating to older people with high levels of care needs living at home, those receiving home care/free personal care and older people in long stay residential care.

Table 28a. Social Care - Children: Children Looked After, Children on the Child Protection Register and Children referred to the Children's Reporter, by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or rate per 1,000 population				
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Children looked after by the local authority (percentage of 0-17 population) ^{1,2}	2.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.9%	1.2%
Children on the Child Protection Register (0-15 - rate per 1,000 population) ^{1,2}	4.0	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.2
Children aged 0-15 referred to the Children's Reporter for Care & Protection (rate per 1,000 population) ³				13.7	9.5
Children aged 8 -15 referred to the Children's Reporter for Offences (rate per 1,000 population) ³				7.9	5.0

Source: 1. Glasgow HSCP careFirst - Looked After and Child Protection 4/5/23; NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) (Locality rates); 2. Scottish Government Children's Social Work Statistics 2021/22 (Glasgow and Scotland rates); 3. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Children’s Reporters Administration 2021/22.

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Key Points (Table 28a)

1. There is variability in rates of both looked after children and those on the Child Protection Register between the localities, Glasgow and Scotland. The Glasgow looked after children rate of 1.9% is more than 50% higher than the Scotland rate of 1.2%, with locality rates ranging from 1.3% for South to 1.8% for North West and 2.3% for North East.
2. The Glasgow rate of children on the Child Protection Register of 2.7 per 1,000 population is higher than the Scotland rate of 2.2, with locality rates within Glasgow ranging from 2.1 for South to 2.9 for North West and 4.0 for North East, per 1,000 population.
3. The Glasgow rates of children referred to the Scottish Children’s Reporters Administration (SCRA) are both far higher than the Scotland rates. For Glasgow, 13.7 children per 1,000 population aged 0-15 were referred to SCRA for Care and Protection reasons compared to 9.5 children per 1,000 for Scotland. For offence reasons, Glasgow referred 7.9 children per 1,000 population aged 8-15 to SCRA compared to 5.0 children per 1,000 referred across Scotland.

Table 28b. Social Care - Adults, by Area

Indicator	Area - no. people or %		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
People aged 18+ with high levels of care needs receiving personal care at home or direct payments for personal care (percentage of all people 18+ with high levels of care needs) ¹	60.8%	64.9%	
Adults aged 18-64 in long stay residential care (number of people) ²	599	3,327	Glasgow number is 18.0% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 12.9% share of Scotland's 18-64 years population.

Source: 1. Adapted from PHS Core Suite of Integration Indicators 2021, 22 Sept 2022; Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence: [Open Government Licence](#); 2. Scottish Care Homes Census as at 31 March 2022.

Key Points (Table 28b)

1. 60.8% of Glasgow adults aged 18+ who have high levels of care needs, are cared for at home. This is lower than the Scotland rate of 64.9%.

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- 599 Glasgow adults aged 18-64 are in long stay residential care, representing 18.0% of the Scottish total number. This percentage is higher than Glasgow's 12.9% share of the 18-64 years population of Scotland.

Table 28c. Social Care - Older People, by Area

Indicator	Area - no. people or %		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	42.1%	38.1%	
People aged 65+ in long stay residential care (number of people) ²	3,025	28,646	Glasgow number is 10.6% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 8.1% share of Scotland's 65+ population.
People aged 65+ receiving home care (number of people) ³	4,550	46,190	Glasgow number is 9.9% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 8.1% share of Scotland's 65+ population.
People aged 65+ receiving free personal care at home ³	no.	4,390	Glasgow number is 10.0% of Scottish total compared to
	%	96.5%	Glasgow's 8.1% share of Scotland's 65+ population.

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Government Community Care Statistics 2020/21; 2. Scottish Care Homes Census as at 31 March 2022; 3. Scottish Government Free Personal and Nursing Care Statistics 2021/22.

Key Points (Table 28c)

- 42.1% of Glasgow's older people aged 65+ who have high levels of care needs, live at home. This is higher than the 38.1% for Scotland overall.
- Glasgow has 3,025 people aged 65+ living in long stay residential care and 4,550 people aged 65+ in receipt of home care. Almost all (96.5%) of those receiving home care are receiving free personal care at home

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Unpaid Carers

Tables 29a.-b. show the percentage of Glasgow children, school pupils and adults who are unpaid carers and those in receipt of Young Carer’s Grant or Carer’s Allowance for Glasgow, Scotland and locality (where available).

Table 29a. Child/Young Carer Indicators by Area

Indicator	Area - no. children or %		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Child Carers ¹	2.47%	2.02%	SHeS 2021 ² child carer rates for age 4-15 in Scotland are 1% (boys), 2% (girls), 2% (all).
Young Carer Grant* (no. authorised applications) ³	1,210	8,075	7.0% Glasgow 16-18 year olds awarded grant compared to 4.8% Scotland's 16-18 year olds.
Pupils who care for someone because they have a disability, an illness, a drug or alcohol problem, a mental health problem or problems related to old age (P7-S6 pupils) ⁴	25.0%		

Source: 1. NRS - Scotland's Census 2011; 2. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2021; 3. Social Security Scotland Young Carer Grant High Level Statistics to 31 Jan 2023; 4. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22 - Glasgow City Council Education Services Infographics.

Notes: *Young Carer Grant is an annual payment of £326.65 (Apr 22) that can be applied for annually by young carers aged 16, 17, and 18 who care for someone normally paid a qualifying disability benefit. The period covered by the statistics is 21 Oct 2019 to 31 Jan 2023.

Key Points (Table 29a)

1. 2.47% of Glasgow children under 15 are unpaid carers compared to 2.02% of all Scottish children, according to the 2011 Census. The more recent 2021 Scottish Health Survey estimates that 2% of Scottish 4-15 year old children are unpaid carers.

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2. A Young Carer Grant has recently been introduced in Scotland for 16-18 year olds. Since its introduction in late 2019, 1,210 Glasgow young people have been awarded this grant representing 7.0% of the 16-18 years population. A lower rate of 4.8% of Scottish 16-18 year olds have been awarded the grant.
3. One quarter (25.0%) of Glasgow P7-S6 pupils provide unpaid care to someone because they have a disability, an illness, a drug or alcohol problem, a mental health problem or problems related to old age.

Table 29b. Adult Carer Indicators by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - no. adults or percentage				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Adults providing unpaid care to others (% all adults 16+) ¹	Males				13.0%	Variation by age - 16-24 9.0%; 55-64 22.0%; 75+ 9.0%. SSCQ 2019 ² rates for adult carers are 18.7% (Scotland) and 16.1% (Glasgow).
	Females				16.0%	
	All 16+	11.0%	14.6%	17.2%	14.4%	
Adults in receipt of Carers Allowance (no. of adults 16+) ³	Males				4,408	equivalent to 1.7% of male 16+ population equivalent to 3.2% of female 16+ population equivalent to 2.5% of total 16+ population
	Females				8,711	
	All 16+				13,119	

Source: 1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 2. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019; 3. Carer's Allowance Cases in Payment - DWP (Aug 2022).

Key Points (Table 29b)

1. 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.
2. The adults in receipt of Carers Allowance indicator shows that 2.5% of the Glasgow adult population are in receipt of this benefit, which is far lower than the 14.4% of adults who are unpaid carers.

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Homelessness

Table 30 shows a number of key homelessness indicators related to children, adults and households for Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 30. Homelessness - Children, Adults and Households by Area

Indicator	Area		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
Children associated with applications assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness (no. of children)	2,591	14,372	Glasgow number is 18.0% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's 0-15 years population.
Homeless applications - number of children in temporary accommodation	2,825	8,635	Glasgow number is 32.7% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's 0-15 years population.
Assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness (number of households/applications)	no.	5,701	Glasgow applications associated with 6,460 adults in total (Scotland - 32,592)
	rate per 100,000 adult popn.	1,065	
Assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness, with at least 1 support need (number of households/ applications)	no.	2,820	Glasgow number is 18.8% of Scottish total
	rate per 100,000 adult popn.	527	
Households in temporary accommodation (number of households/applications)	3,009	13,945	Glasgow number is 21.6% of Scottish total
Households assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness securing settled accommodation, where contact was maintained (% of known outcomes)	no.	3,675	
	%	75.5%	

Source: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics 2021/22 and as at 31 March 2022

Key Points (Table 30)

1. 2,591 Glasgow children were associated with homelessness applications in 2021/22, representing a disproportionately high percentage of 18.0% of the national total number of children associated with homelessness applications (compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's child population).
2. 2,825 Glasgow children were homeless and living in temporary accommodation, representing a disproportionately high 32.7% of the national total (compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's child population).
3. 5,701 homelessness applications in Glasgow were assessed as (the applicants being) homeless or threatened with homelessness with almost half of these (49.5%) involving people with one or more support need (2,820).
4. The rate of adults assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness is almost 70% higher for Glasgow (1,065 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (632).
5. There were 3,009 households in temporary accommodation in Glasgow in 2021/22 – a disproportionately high 21.6% of the national total of households in temporary accommodation, when compared to Glasgow's 11.8% share of all Scotland's households.

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Social Health/Social Capital

Table 31a shows a number of indicators of social health or capital for Glasgow and Scotland school pupils including participation in 'positive' activities such as sports, charity work or religion, views on where they live and feeling safe there and home internet access.

Table 31b lists similar indicators relating to Glasgow adults covering belonging, local friendships, social support, volunteering, isolation, loneliness, mostly by locality and at Glasgow City level. The percentage of Glasgow households with home internet access is also included.

Table 31a. Pupils' Social Health/Capital and Home Internet Access by Area

Indicator		Area - percentage of pupils		Other information/notes
		Glasgow City	Scotland	
Pupils participating in "positive behaviours" in the last year eg. sports, volunteering, charity, religion (% S1-3 pupils)	Males	84.7%	83.1%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 85.1% at S1 to 79.1% at S3.
	Females	79.2%	79.1%	
	All	81.9%	81.2%	
Pupils who generally felt safe in their local area most or all of the time (% P5 - S6 pupils)	Males	83.0%	87.8%	Glasgow All % varies by stage from 79.8% at P5 to 85.2% at S1.
	Females	81.7%	86.1%	
	All	82.3%	87.0%	
Pupils who think their area is a good place to live (% P5 - S6 pupils)	Males	59.3%	66.9%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 62.6% at P5 to 51.2% at S3.
	Females	56.7%	63.9%	
	All	57.9%	65.5%	
Pupils with home internet access on a phone or other device (% P5 - S6 pupils)	All	97.9%	98.3%	No difference between Glasgow boys/girls. % increases from 94.7% P5 to 97.6% at P6 then remains at around 99.0% from S1-6.

Source: Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22

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Key Points (Table 31a)

1. More than four-fifths of Glasgow S1-3 pupils (81.9%) have participated in positive behaviours in the last year such as sports, drama or dance activities, charity events, religion or voluntary work. Participation is higher for Glasgow boys (84.7%) than girls (79.2%) and figures are similar for Scotland (All 81.2%, boys 83.1%, girls 79.1%).
2. More than four-fifths of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (82.3%) generally felt safe in their local area most or all of the time compared to 87.0% of Scotland's pupils.
3. Overall, more than half of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (57.9%) think their area is a good place. This is lower than the 65.5% of Scottish pupils who think this.
4. Nearly all of Glasgow's (97.9%) and Scotland's (98.3%) P5-S6 pupils have access to the internet at home on a phone or other device

Table 31b. Adults (16+) Social Health/Capital and Households Internet Access by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of adults or households				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
People who belong to clubs/associations/groups (adults 16+) ¹		25.9%	26.7%	25.5%	26.0%	All adults - 15% most deprived data zone areas (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+) ¹		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 with a positive perception of social support available to them (adults 16+) ¹	Males				79.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 81%; Other areas 84%. Variation by age - 16-24 80%; 45-54 81%; 75+ 94%
	Females				85.0%	
	All	85.4%	77.1%	85.4%	82.6%	
People who value the local friendships they have (adults 16+) ¹	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%	

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Table 31b. Adults (16+) Social Health/Capital and Households Internet Access by Area/HSCP Locality (continued)

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of adults or households				Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Households with home internet access ²				87.0%	88.0% for Scotland overall ranging from 82% (SIMD Q1) to 96% (SIMD Q5) or 61% (HH income 6-10K) to 99% (HH income 40K+). By age, 98/99% of people 16-44 use the internet compared to 43% of those 75+.
People who feel isolated from friends and family (adults 16+) ¹	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+) ¹	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%	

Source: 1. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 2. 2019 Scottish Household Survey (SHS).

Key Points (Table 31b)

1. 26% of Glasgow adults belong to clubs, associations or groups with similar rates in the three localities. There are differences by age, with higher rates of younger people aged 16-24 (32.0%) and older people aged 75+ (34.0%) belonging to such 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%).
2. 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%).
3. 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. This rate varies 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.
4. 87.0% of all Glasgow households have home internet access.
5. 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. This also varies between age groups of Glasgow adults. A

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lower rate of young adults aged 16-24 (9%) feel isolated from friends and family than 45-54 year olds (22%) and 75+ adults (19%).

6. 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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Poverty & Deprivation

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 the NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing report published in 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 32a.-c. focus on the SIMD 20% most deprived data zones and the people and school pupils living in these areas as a measure of deprivation, within Glasgow and Scotland. Table 32a. shows actual numbers of data zone areas, Table 32b. provides details of population living in these areas, while Table 32c. shows local authority school pupils by SIMD Quintile (Quintile 1 = 20% most deprived data zones).

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Table 32a. Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Data Zones (Quintile 1) by Area/HSCP Locality (overall SIMD)

Data Zone type/indicator	Area/HSCP Locality				
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
No. of locality/area data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	128	99	112	339	1,395
No. of all data zones in locality/area	219	248	279	746	6,976
% of all locality/area data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	58.4%	39.9%	40.1%	45.4%	20.0%
No. of locality/area data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	128	99	112	339	
No. of Glasgow data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	339	339	339	339	
Locality/area % share of Glasgow's 20% most deprived data zones (Quintile 1)	37.8%	29.2%	33.0%	100.0%	
No. of all data zones in locality/area	219	248	279	746	
No. of all Glasgow data zones	746	746	746	746	
Locality/area % share of all Glasgow's data zones	29.4%	33.2%	37.4%	100.0%	

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020v2

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Key Points (Table 32a)

1. A disproportionately high percentage of 45.4% of all of Glasgow's data zones are in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.
2. Within Glasgow, the North East locality has a far higher proportion of 20% most deprived data zones at 58.4% (128 data zones) than both the South (112 - 40.1%) and North West localities (99 - 39.9%).

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Table 32b. Population Living in Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Data Zones (overall SIMD - Quintile 1) by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Age-band	Area/HSCP Locality				
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
No. of people in locality/area living in data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Children 0-17	21,416	15,855	19,363	56,634	221,807
	Adults 18-64	66,202	54,154	58,962	179,318	660,091
	Older people 65+	14,673	10,853	12,976	38,502	171,078
	All ages	102,291	80,862	91,301	274,454	1,052,976
All people in locality/area	Children 0-17	34,205	33,290	43,542	111,037	1,024,981
	Adults 18-64	122,664	161,385	153,440	437,489	3,381,058
	Older people 65+	25,498	27,859	33,247	86,604	1,073,861
	All ages	182,367	222,534	230,229	635,130	5,479,900
% of people in locality/area living in data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Children 0-17	62.6%	47.6%	44.5%	51.0%	21.6%
	Adults 18-64	54.0%	33.6%	38.4%	41.0%	19.5%
	Older people 65+	57.5%	39.0%	39.0%	44.5%	15.9%
	All ages	56.1%	36.3%	39.7%	43.2%	19.2%
No. of people in locality/area living in data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Children 0-17	21,416	15,855	19,363	56,634	
	Adults 18-64	66,202	54,154	58,962	179,318	
	Older people 65+	14,673	10,853	12,976	38,502	
	All ages	102,291	80,862	91,301	274,454	
No. of people in Glasgow in data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Children 0-17	56,634	56,634	56,634	56,634	
	Adults 18-64	179,318	179,318	179,318	179,318	
	Older people 65+	38,502	38,502	38,502	38,502	
	All ages	274,454	274,454	274,454	274,454	
Locality/area % share of Glasgow's people living in Scotland's 20% most deprived data zones (Quintile 1)	Children 0-17	37.8%	28.0%	34.2%	100.0%	
	Adults 18-64	36.9%	30.2%	32.9%	100.0%	
	Older people 65+	38.1%	28.2%	33.7%	100.0%	
	All ages	37.3%	29.5%	33.3%	100.0%	

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Table 32b. Population Living in Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Data Zones (overall SIMD - Quintile 1) by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality (continued)

Indicator	Age-band	Area/HSCP Locality				
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
All people in locality/area	Children 0-17	34,205	33,290	43,542	111,037	
	Adults 18-64	122,664	161,385	153,440	437,489	
	Older people 65+	25,498	27,859	33,247	86,604	
	All ages	182,367	222,534	230,229	635,130	
All people in Glasgow	Children 0-17	111,037	111,037	111,037	111,037	
	Adults 18-64	437,489	437,489	437,489	437,489	
	Older people 65+	86,604	86,604	86,604	86,604	
	All ages	635,130	635,130	635,130	635,130	
Locality/area % share of all Glasgow's people	Children 0-17	30.8%	30.0%	39.2%	100.0%	
	Adults 18-64	28.0%	36.9%	35.1%	100.0%	
	Older people 65+	29.4%	32.2%	38.4%	100.0%	
	All ages	28.7%	35.0%	36.2%	100.0%	

Method: Prevalence rate from 2020 overall SIMDv2 is applied to 2021 SAPE

Source: NRS - 2021 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) & 2020 SIMDv2

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Key Points (Table 32b)

1. A disproportionately high percentage of 43.2% 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 36.3% in North West and 39.7% in South to 56.1% in North East.
2. The percentage of children aged 0-17 living in these areas is higher than for all people with 51.0% 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 (47.6%) and South (44.5%).
3. Adults in North West have the lowest percentage (33.6%) of any of the population groups living in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

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Table 32c. Local Authority School Pupils by SIMD Quintile*

Indicator		Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 quintile						Not Known	All
		Most Deprived			Least Deprived				
		Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5			
Glasgow City pupils (all ages)	no.	40,221	12,649	6,950	6,633	4,846	43	71,342	
	%	56.4%	17.7%	9.7%	9.3%	6.8%	0.1%	100.0%	
Scotland pupils (all ages)	no.	157,210	137,375	128,627	146,013	135,956	693	705,874	
	%	22.3%	19.5%	18.2%	20.7%	19.3%	0.1%	100.0%	

Source: Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2022

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Notes: * The data here refer to the number of local authority school pupils, by the SIMD quintile of where they live. Quintile 1 contains the 20% most deprived data zones and Quintile 5 the least deprived 20%.

Key Points (Table 32c)

1. More than half of Glasgow’s school pupils (56.4%) live in SIMD Quintile 1, which is areas that are among the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland. This compares to just over a fifth of pupils (22.3%) living in SIMD Quintile 1 areas nationally.

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Child Poverty

The Scottish Government has a [child poverty analysis web-page](#) providing access to a number of indicators relating to child poverty at local authority and national level. Table 33 below details some child poverty related indicators from this and other sources, for Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 33. Poverty and Deprivation - Child Poverty by Area

Indicator	Area - number or percentage		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
% Children aged 0-15 living in relative* low income families ¹	31.8%	20.8%	Varies by ward within Glasgow from 7.6% Partick East/Kelvindale to 57.4% Southside Central.
% Children aged 0-15 living in absolute** low income families ¹	25.7%	16.5%	Varies by ward within Glasgow from 6.2% Partick East/Kelvindale to 50.2% Southside Central.
Child Poverty Estimates (% children aged 0-15) ²	29.4%	20.9%	Varies by constituency within Glasgow from 25.7% Glasgow North West to 40.7% Glasgow Central.
% Children P6 and above registered for free school meals ³	Primary (P6-P7)	41.0%	All P1-P5 pupils are eligible for free school meals from the beginning of the 2022/23 school year. All special school pupils are eligible for free school meals from 2022.
	Secondary	41.1%	
	Special	100.0%	
Pupils who do not have enough money to do the same things as their friends, most of the time (% P5 - S3 pupils) ⁴	Males	11.1%	Glasgow All % decreases by stage from 16.0% at P5 to 7.2% at S1 then increases to 9.8% (S2) and 9.0% (S3).
	Females	11.2%	
	All	11.2%	
Pupils who go to bed hungry at least sometimes (% P7 - S6 pupils) ⁴	Males	35.5%	Glasgow All % varies by stage from 39.7% at P7 and 37.0% at S1. This decreases at each stage between S2 (38.4%) and S6 (27.9%).
	Females	37.5%	
	All	36.5%	
Scottish Child Payment*** (no. authorised applications) ⁵	34,520	214,695	87% of all applications received were authorised for Glasgow and Scotland. Authorised applications for Glasgow represent 16.1% of the Scottish total compared to a 11.0% share for Glasgow of Scotland's total 0-15 years population.

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Source: 1. UK Government Official Statistics - Children in Low Income Families Statistics 2021/22 (provisional); 2. End Child Poverty - Local Child Poverty Rates (after Housing Costs) 2014/15 to 2020/21; 3. Scottish Government Pupil Census Supplementary Statistics 2022; 4. Scottish Government (Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22; 5. Scottish Child Payment: high level statistics to 31 December 2022.

Notes: *Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

**Absolute low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

***Scottish Child Payment was introduced starting 9 Nov 2020 for low-income families, initially with children aged under six, to provide regular, additional financial support for families already in receipt of qualifying benefits to assist with the costs of caring for a child. There are no limits on the number of eligible children supported by the Scottish Child Payment and since 14th November 2022 eligible families receive £25 per child aged 0-15 per week. Between April 2022 and 13th November 2022, the rate was £20 per child aged 0-5 per week and before that the rate was £10 per child aged 0-5 per week.

Key Points (Table 33)

1. Almost a third (31.8%) of Glasgow children aged 0-15 years are living in relative low income families compared to a fifth (20.8%) of all Scottish children. Within Glasgow, this rate varies widely from 7.6% of children in Partick East/Kelvindale ward to 57.4% in Southside Central ward.
2. More than a quarter (25.7%) of Glasgow children aged 0-15 years are living in absolute low income families compared to 16.5% of all Scottish children. Within Glasgow, this rate varies widely from 6.2% of children in Partick East/Kelvindale ward to 50.2% in Southside Central ward.
3. 3 in 10 Glasgow children aged 0-15 are estimated to be living in poverty (29.4%) compared to 2 in 10 (20.9%) of Scotland's children. This varies within Glasgow from 25.7% in the Glasgow North West constituency to 40.7% in Glasgow Central.
4. The percentages of Glasgow children of P6 and above registered for free school meals are at least double those for Scotland. Around two-fifths of Glasgow primary (P6-7 41.0%) and secondary school children (41.1%) are registered for free school meals compared to around one fifth nationally (P6-7 20.5%; secondary 17.8%). All primary pupils in Scotland to P5 and all "special" school pupils are provided with free school meals in Scotland.

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5. Around 1 in 10 Glasgow (11.2%) and Scotland (9.7%) P5-S3 pupils do not have enough money to do the same things as their friends, most of the time.
6. More than a third of Glasgow (36.5%) and Scotland (34.1%) P7-S6 pupils go to bed hungry at least sometimes.
7. The Scottish Child Payment is a new benefit which was introduced in Scotland from November 2020, payable in respect of each child 0-15 years (initially only for children under 6 years of age), in low income families already in receipt of qualifying benefits. 34,520 applications for this benefit have been authorised for Glasgow children, representing 16.1% of the total authorised applications for Scotland, compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's 0-15 years population.

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All People, Adults and Older People

Table 34a. lists a selection of indicators relating to all people, adults and households with low income, experience of difficulty meeting essential living costs and fuel poverty, at locality and Glasgow level with some available at Scotland level. Table 34b. looks at how households are managing financially and pensioners in receipt of pension credit, for Glasgow and Scotland. The tables specify which age group/characteristic each indicator relates to from “all people” (all ages including children), “all adults” (aged 16+), “working age population” (aged 16-64), “pension claimants” and “households”.

Table 34a. Poverty & Deprivation - All People and Adults by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of adults, people or households					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% most deprived data zone areas (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 to 2021 ³ Glasgow - 13%; Scotland - 9%.
% households that are fuel poor ^{*4}				25.3%	24.4%	% higher than Glasgow average for private rented (G1w 36.0%; Scot 36.9%) and social housing (G1w 35.0%; Scot 38.5%) households.

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Table 34a. Poverty & Deprivation - All People and Adults by Area/HSCP Locality (continued)

Indicator	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of adults, people or households					Other information/notes
	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	
% households that are extreme fuel poor ⁴				11.8%	11.9%	% higher than Glasgow average for private rented (Glw 26.6%; Scot 21.7%) and other** (Glw 16.9%; 13.8%) households.

Source: 1. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020; 2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2017 to 2021; 4. Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) - 2017/19

Notes: * [fuel poverty definition](#) ** Other households are those with adult residents (of any age) and no children apart from older people households.

Key Points (Table 34a)

1. 19.3% of all people in Glasgow are income deprived compared to 12.1% of all Scotland's people. Rates vary within Glasgow from 16.8% of all people in North West to 18.9% in South and 22.8% in North East.
2. 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 vary within Glasgow from 11.5% in North West to 13.1% in South and 16.1% in North East.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

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6. A quarter of Glasgow households are fuel poor (25.3%) with 11.8% classed as extreme fuel poor. Rates are similar nationally. Please click on the [fuel poverty definition](#) for further information, if required.

Table 34b. Poverty & Deprivation - Households/Older People by Area

Indicator		Area		Other information/notes
		Glasgow City	Scotland	
How households are managing financially (percentage of all households) ¹	Manages well	48.0%	56.0%	
	Get by alright	40.0%	36.0%	
	Don't manage well	11.0%	8.0%	
	Are in deep financial	1.0%	1.0%	
Pensioners in receipt of pension credit ²	No.	21,432	127,080	Glasgow number is 16.8% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 8.1% share of Scotland's 65+ population.
	Average weekly rate	£68.61	£60.00	Glasgow average is 14.0% higher than Scottish average rate

Source: 1. 2019 Scottish Household Survey (SHS); 2. Department of Work and Pensions statistics (DWP) - Aug 2022.

Key Points (Table 34b)

1. Just under half of Glasgow households (48.0%) are managing well financially compared to more than half of Scotland's households (56.0%). A higher proportion of Glasgow households (12.0%) are not managing well, or are in deep financial trouble, than Scotland's households (9.0%).
2. 21,432 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 £68.61 is 14.0% higher than the average weekly rate for Scotland of £60.00, indicating a higher level of financial need in Glasgow.

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Employment, Education & Training

Young People

Table 35 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.

Table 35. Education, Training & Employment - Young People, by Area

Indicator		Area - % pupils/young people		Other information/notes
		Glasgow City	Scotland	
School attendance	All pupils ³	90.6%	92.0%	all pupils indicator based on when schools were open 20/21
	Looked after children ⁴	88.4%	87.9%	
Highest level of attainment by all school leavers ¹	<SCQF 4	5.6%	3.6%	Glasgow pupils attaining SCQF5 or higher range from 79.3% SIMD Q1 (most deprived) to 93.8% SIMD Q5 (least deprived); Scotland pupils - Q1 76.4% to Q5 95.5%. Glasgow pupils attaining SCQF6 or higher range from 50.8% SIMD Q1 to 85.5% SIMD Q5; Scotland pupils - Q1 49.5% to Q5 83.9%.
	SCQF 4 eg. National 4	10.8%	10.0%	
	SCQF 5 eg. National 5	24.9%	25.1%	
	SCQF 6 or more eg. ≥Higher	58.7%	61.3%	
School leavers achieving one or more qualification at SCQF 4 (eg. Nat4) or better	All school leavers ¹	94.4%	96.4%	Scotland rates of looked after children achieving SCQF4 or better vary by placement type from 52.4% looked after at home to 68.7% local authority residential and to 91.1% provided foster care.
	Looked after school leavers ⁴	75.1%	71.1%	
School leavers aged 16-19 in positive destinations (initial)	All school leavers ¹	97.1%	95.7%	
	Looked after school leavers ⁴	91.3%	86.1%	
Annual Participation Measure in employment, training/development or education (EET) for young people aged 16-19 years ²	Participating in EET	91.2%	92.4%	
	Not participating in EET	4.9%	4.0%	
	Unconfirmed status	3.9%	3.6%	

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Source: 1. Scottish Government Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations no. 5, 2023; 2. Skills Development Scotland - Annual Participation Measure 2022; 3. Scottish Government School Attendance and Absence Statistics, 31 Mar 2021; 4. Scottish Government Education Outcomes of Looked After Children 2020/21.

Notes: The time period covered by these statistics means that the data for some years will be affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Care should be taken when comparing data over time. Further information can be found in Chapter 1 of the report accessed via the link below:

[Scottish Government Report on Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations no.5 2023](#)

Key Points (Table 35)

1. The school attendance rate for all pupils is 90.6% for Glasgow compared to 92.0% for Scotland. The attendance rate for looked after children is lower for both Glasgow (88.4%) and Scotland (87.9%).
2. 58.7% of Glasgow school leavers achieved a highest level of qualification at SCQF level 6 or higher (eg. Higher or above) – a little lower than the Scottish average of 61.3%. A similar rate of Glasgow (24.9%) and Scottish (25.1%) school leavers achieved a highest level of qualification at SCQF 5 (eg. National 5).
3. 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 75.1%; all leavers 94.4%) and Scotland (LA 71.1%; all leavers 96.4%).
4. A slightly higher percentage of Glasgow school leavers (97.1%) aged 16-19 were in positive destinations, initially, than Scottish school leavers (95.7%). The Glasgow rate of looked after school leavers in positive destinations initially (91.3%) is also higher than the comparative rate for Scotland (86.1%) however both these rates are lower than the aforementioned respective rates for all Glasgow and Scotland school leavers.
5. 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 91.2% is a little lower than the national average of 92.4%.

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Adults

Table 36a shows the percentage of adults with no qualifications by locality, gender, deprivation and age-band. Table 35b shows the highest level of qualification achieved by adults, employment indicators relating to the working age population and workless households for Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 36a. Adults with no qualifications by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of adults				Other information/notes
		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	
Adults aged 16+ 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

Key Points (Table 36a)

1. Table 36a shows 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 2017/18 NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey).
2. North West locality has 12.5% adults with no qualifications compared to North East which has 22.4% and South which has 23.1%. 5% of Glasgow 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%.

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Table 36b. Education, Training & Employment - Adults, by Area

Indicator		Area - percentage	
		Glasgow City	Scotland
Highest qualification held by adults age 16+ ¹	Degree/professional	40.0%	35.0%
	HNC/HND or equivalent	11.0%	15.0%
	Higher, A level or equivalent	16.0%	18.0%
	O grade/Standard grade or equivalent	14.0%	19.0%
	Other qualifications	2.0%	2.0%
	No qualifications	15.0%	10.0%
	Not known	1.0%	1.0%
Working age (16-64) population who are economically active ^{2(a)}	Males	77.9%	79.3%
	Females	71.6%	74.9%
Working age (16-64) population in employment ^{2(a)}	Males	75.7%	76.2%
	Females	68.9%	72.7%
Working age (16-64) population claiming out of work benefits (not seasonally adjusted) ^{2(b)}	Males	6.1%	4.0%
	Females	3.8%	2.5%
	All aged 16-17	0.4%	0.6%
	All aged 18-24	5.2%	4.4%
	All aged 25-49	5.5%	3.8%
	All aged 50+	4.1%	2.3%
Households that are workless ^{2(c)}		24.4%	18.6%

Source: 1. 2019 Scottish Household Survey (SHS); 2. NOMIS Glasgow Labour Market Profile (a) Jan 2022 - Dec 2022 (b) at Mar 2023 (c) Jan - Dec 2021.

Key Points (Table 36b)

1. 40.0% of Glasgow adults have a highest level of qualification equivalent to a degree or professional qualification compared to 35.0% of Scots. 30.0% of Glasgow adults have a highest level of qualification equivalent to Standard or Higher level qualifications compared to 37.0% of Scots. According to the Scottish Household Survey, 15.0% of Glasgow adults have no qualifications - higher than the rate of 10.0% for Scotland.
2. The percentages of working age males in employment are similar for Glasgow (75.7%) and Scotland (76.2%). For females in employment the Glasgow rate of 68.9% is lower than the Scottish rate of 72.7%.
3. The percentages of working age Glasgow males (6.1%) and females (3.8%) claiming out of work benefits are both higher than the Scotland percentages for males (4.0%) and females (2.5%).
4. Around a quarter of Glasgow households are workless (24.4%) compared to less than a fifth of Scotland's households (18.6%).

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Crime

Table 37a. compares crime rates for Glasgow and Scotland and looks at victims of crime within Glasgow while Table 37b. looks at Criminal Justice Reports and outcomes for Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 37a. Crime Rates and Victims of Crime by Area

Indicator	Area - rate or percentage		Other information/notes
	Glasgow City	Scotland	
All Crimes Rate (rate of all crimes recorded per 10,000 population) ¹	768.0	524.0	
Domestic Abuse (rate of incidents recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(b)}	146.7	118.3	
Drugs Crime (rate of crimes recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(b)}	84.9	50.6	
Violent Crime (rate of crimes recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(a)}	25.4	16.4	
Adults experiencing crime (formerly victims of crime) (percentage of adults 16+) ³	Males 15.0% Females 11.0% All 13.0%		Varies by age from 15% at 16-24 to 3% at 75+. SCJS ^{4(a)} Greater Glasgow (G division) rate of adults experiencing crime 16.0%. SCJS ^{4(b)} Scotland 11.9% overall; 11.6% males, 12.3% females; 18.3% aged 16-24, 6.9% age 60+; 15% mdd 16.5%, rest of Scotland 11.2%.

Source: 1. Recorded Crime in Scotland 2021/22; 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Government Scottish Crime Statistics (a) 2020/21 (b) 2021/22; 3. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18; 4. Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) (a) 2018/20 (b) 2019/20.

Key Points (Table 37a)

1. All crime rates shown are far higher for Glasgow than Scotland.
2. 13.0% of Glasgow adults have experienced crime, with a higher percentage of men (15.0%) than women (11.0%) affected by this. A far higher percentage of younger adults aged 16-24 (15.0%) than older people aged 75+ (3.0%) have experienced crime.

Table 37b. Criminal Justice Social Work Report Indicators by Area

Indicator		Area - no., rate or percentage		Other information/notes
		Glasgow City	Scotland	
Reports submitted	No.	3,234	23,031	86.0% of Glasgow & 84.9% Scotland reports submitted for males; 51.4% Glasgow & Scotland reports for unemployed people.
	rate per 10,000 population	67.4	59.7	
Outcome of reports submitted (% of reports submitted)	Custodial sentence	17.7%	13.2%	
	Community penalty	48.4%	49.5%	
	Monetary penalty	4.9%	6.7%	
	Other/not yet known	29.0%	30.6%	

Source: Justice Social Work Statistics (in Scotland) - Additional Tables to 2021/22

Key Points (Table 37b)

1. The rate of Social Work Criminal Justice Reports submitted to court is higher for Glasgow, at 67.4 per 10,000 population, than Scotland, at 59.7 per 10,000.
2. In terms of outcomes of reports submitted, 17.7% of Glasgow reports result in a custodial sentence – higher than Scotland’s 13.2%. 53.3% of Glasgow reports result in community or monetary penalties compared to 56.2% of Scotland’s reports, while 3 in 10 reports for Glasgow (29.2%) and Scotland (30.6%) result in other outcome types/not yet known.

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Profile Data Sources

[Please refer to the current Profile References for hyperlinks to data sources.](#)

Ref.	Source	Further detail	Frequency of update	next release due
1	Alzheimers Scotland	Estimated prevalence of adults with dementia, 2017	not specified	not specified
2	Department of Work and Pensions statistics (DWP)	Various DWP benefits statistics	continuous	continuous
3	End Child Poverty	Local Child Poverty Rates (after Housing Costs) 2020/21	annual	not specified
4	Glasgow City Council Education Services Report	Glasgow Schools Health and Wellbeing Census 2021/22 Infographics	every 3 years	not specified
5	Improvement Service	Sub-Council Area Population Projections (2018 based)	not specified	not specified
6	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Small area population estimates (SAPE) 2021	annual	Aug-23
7	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Electoral Ward population estimates 2021	annual	Sep-23
8	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Healthy Life Expectancy 2019 to 2021	annual	Dec-23
9	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	2018 population projections	every 2 years	not specified
10	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	2021 drug related death statistics	annual	Jul-23

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Ref.	Source	Further detail	Frequency of update	next release due
11	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland (2021)	annual	Jun-23
12	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Homeless Deaths 2021	annual	Nov-23
13	NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City	2017/18 report	every 3 years	not specified
14	NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City	2019/20 report	replaced by SG Schools Census	replaced by SG Schools Census
15	NOMIS Labour Market Statistics	Glasgow Labour Market Profile	continuous	continuous
16	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Core suite of Integration indicators 2021/22	annual	Sep-23
17	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Infant Feeding Statistics 2021/22	annual	Nov-23
18	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Dental Statistics - Registration and Participation as at 30 Sept 2022	annual	Jan-24
19	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Dental Statistics - National Dental Inspection Programme 2021/22	annual	Oct-23
20	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Stroke Statistics 2021/22	annual	Jan-24

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Ref.	Source	Further detail	Frequency of update	next release due
21	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Unintentional Injuries Statistics 2021/22	annual	Oct-23
22	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Births and maternity data 2021/22	annual	Nov-23
23	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Prevalence of problem drug users 2015/16	every 3 years	not specified
24	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Teenage pregnancies - year of conception ending 31 Dec 2020	annual	Jul-23
25	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Insights in Social Care, Statistics for Scotland 2021/22	annual	Feb-24
26	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Scottish Care Home Census 2021/22	annual	Sep-23
27	Scotland's Census 2011	Prevalence rates derived from census (applied to recent population estimates)	every 10 years	2022 census outputs from Autumn 2023
28	Scottish Government Statistics	(Schools) Health and Well-being Census 2021/22 (experimental statistics)	every 3 years	not specified
29	Scottish Government Statistics	Pupil Census Supplementary Statistics 2022	annual	Mar-24
30	Scottish Government Statistics	Children's Social Work Statistics 2021/22	annual	Apr-24

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Ref.	Source	Further detail	Frequency of update	next release due
31	Scottish Government Statistics	Homelessness Statistics 2021/22	annual	Aug-23
32	Scottish Government Statistics	Free Personal Nursing Care Statistics 2021/22	annual	Feb-24
33	Scottish Government Statistics	Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics in Scotland 2021/22	annual	Jan-24
34	Scottish Government Statistics	Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2019/20	every 2 years	not specified
35	Scottish Government Statistics	Recorded Crime in Scotland 2021/22	annual	Jun-23
36	Scottish Government Statistics	School Healthy Living Survey 2022	annual	Sep-23
37	Scottish Government Statistics	Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations no. 5, 2022	annual	Feb-24
38	Scottish Government Statistics	School Attendance and Absence Statistics 2020/21	every 2 years	Mar-24
39	Scottish Government Statistics	Education Outcomes of Looked After Children 2020/21	annual	Sep-23
40	Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)	2021	annual	Sep-23

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Ref.	Source	Further detail	Frequency of update	next release due
41	Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)	2017 to 2021 except 2020	annual	Autumn 2023
42	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	Local authority analysis 2017/19	not specified	not specified
43	Scottish Household Survey	2019 data explorer	not specified	not specified
44	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	2020 reports and data (inc. revised)	3 yearly	not specified
45	Scottish Public Health Observatory Profiles	Various indicators and data from a number of primary data sources, at different time intervals	quarterly	Jun-23
46	Scottish Survey Core Questions	Core reliable indicators from harmonised results across 3 main Scottish Government household surveys, 2019	annual	not specified
47	Skills Development Scotland Statistics	Annual Participation Measure 2022	annual	Aug-23
48	Social Security Scotland Statistics	Scottish Child Payment: high level statistics to 31 December 2022	quarterly	May-23
49	Social Security Scotland Statistics	Social Security Scotland Young Carer Grant High Level Statistics to 31 Jan 2023	quarterly	Jun-23
50	UK Government Official Statistics	Children in Low Income Families Statistics 2021/22	annual	Mar-24
51	UK Government Statistics (Home Office)	Asylum and Resettlement - Local Authority Data, year ending Dec 22	quarterly	May-23

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Useful Links

Hyperlink and web-page name	Web-page content
Glasgow City HSCP performance reports	<p>The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 requires Integration Joint Boards to publish an Annual Performance Report (APR). These reports are available via this link. They look back upon the last financial year, reflecting upon Glasgow City HSCP's performance against agreed local and national performance indicators and in delivering the commitments set out within the Integration Joint Board's (IJB) latest Strategic Plan. Quarterly performance reports are also available. These reports are then scrutinised by citywide and locality management teams as well as the Integration Joint Board's Finance, Audit and Scrutiny Committee.</p>
Glasgow City HSCP Health Improvement Annual Report 2021/22	<p>Within Glasgow City there are three Health Improvement Teams; South, North East and North West. In addition, there are hosted services, NHSGGC Board wide services that are integral to health improvement work in the city, these services being Sexual Health, Alcohol and Drugs and Mental Health Improvement. The report highlights the work that Health Improvement has led on or been involved in during the year 2021/22. In Glasgow city, Health Improvement's vision is to improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
Glasgow City HSCP Youth Health Service Annual Report 2021/22	<p>Glasgow City Youth Health Service offers confidential, personalised support for young people aged 12-19 years in Glasgow City through a team of Nurses, Doctors, Counsellors and Multiple Risk Workers. This Annual Report 2021-22 highlights the work the service does to support Glasgow's young people with their health and wellbeing and the service's return to venues as COVID-19 restrictions have eased as well as ambitions for the next 12 months.</p>
Glasgow City HSCP Strategies and Plans	<p>This webpage provides links to the key strategies and plans of the Glasgow City Integration Joint Board and Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership.</p>
Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Thriving Places	<p>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. 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.</p>

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Hyperlink and web-page name	Web-page content
Health and Care Experience Survey 2022	9 of the National Integration Indicators are derived from the biennial Scottish Health and Care Experience survey (HACE) which provides feedback in relation to people's experiences of their health and care services. Results from the latest Health and Care Experience Survey (2022) are available via this link.
Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH)	Since 2004, GCPH have sought to generate insights and evidence, support new approaches, and inform and influence action to improve health and tackle inequality. Working with a wide range of partners, they conduct research of direct relevance to policy and practice; facilitate and stimulate the exchange of ideas, fresh thinking and debate; and support processes of development and change. The site hosts lots of information and publications relevant to the health and wellbeing of Glasgow's people including health profiles, trends and the Understanding Glasgow website which includes health and wellbeing indicators published in 2014 and 2016.
ScotPHO Scottish Burden of Disease	The Scottish Burden of Disease (SBoD) study is a national, and local, population health surveillance system which monitors how diseases, injuries and risk factors prevent the Scottish population from living longer lives in better health. It is available on the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) website. SBoD standardises estimates of ill-health and early death in a composite measure called Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs), also referred to as health loss. It does this by framing ill-health and premature mortality in terms of health loss as a function of time.
Growing Up in Scotland Study	Growing Up in Scotland is a longitudinal study following the lives of young people. The latest report is based on data collected in 2019/20, when participants were 14 years, from 2,943 families. The report presents high level findings relating to young people's experiences across a range of life domains.

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Annual Participation Measure	This reports on the economic and employment activity of 16-19 year olds in Scotland and is the source of the Scottish Government's National Performance indicator "Percentage of young adults (16-19 year olds) participating in education, training or employment"
CareFirst	CareFirst is the web-based case management system used by Glasgow Social Work Services to record care arrangements, statutory interventions and related events pertaining to social care service users
Child Protection Register	If a child is believed to be at risk of significant harm, their name will be added to the Child Protection Register
Children referred to the Children's Reporter (SCRA)	Anyone can make a referral to the Reporter - parents, family members, carers or any concerned member of the public can contact the Children's Reporter if they have concerns about a child or young person and their circumstances
Community or monetary penalties	Non-custodial outcomes of Criminal Justice Social Work Reports that are community based including community payback orders, drug treatment and testing orders or monetary fines
Criminal Justice Social Work Report (CJSWR)	This report represents a social worker's professional assessment for the court to assist in the sentencing process of an individual. It provides information on social work interventions and how these may prevent or reduce further offending. The CJSWR must be requested before imposing a custodial sentence for the first time or where a person is under 21; when imposing a community payback order with a supervision requirement or level 2 (over 100 hours) unpaid work or other activity requirement and when imposing a drug treatment and testing order
Custodial sentence	Custodial outcome of Criminal Justice Social Work Report otherwise known as a jail or a prison sentence
Data zones	Data zones are 'stable' small geographical areas made up of 500 to 1,000 people, used to report some official statistics including the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. Data zones fit within council area boundaries
Demographic	Demographic analysis relates to the structure of a population looking at factors such as age, ethnicity and sex as well as socioeconomic data, for example employment, education, income, birth and death rates

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Term	Definition
Doric	Doric is the Scots language as spoken in the north east of Scotland and one of 3 native languages spoken in Scotland. The others are Gaelic and Scots
Electoral wards	Glasgow is split into 23 electoral wards also known as multi-member wards for the purposes of local authority government, with 3 or 4 councillors elected to serve in each ward
Equalities	Equalities refers to the protected characteristics covered by the Equality Act 2010 which sets out a public sector general equality duty that requires public authorities to pay due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, victimisation and harassment; advance equality of opportunity; and foster good relations, across the protected characteristics. These are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex, sexual orientation, and (to a limited extent) marriage and civil partnership
Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (GCHSCP)	Under Health and Social Care Integration, Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde are jointly planning and delivering all of Glasgow's community health and social care services - for children, adults and older people, including homelessness and criminal justice services. This is being done as the Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, which is directed by the Glasgow City Integration Joint Board
HSCP localities	GCHSCP is divided into 3 localities of North East, North West and South to allow for focus on local needs and issues and local accountability, within the overarching direction of the citywide Strategic Plan.
Looked after children	Children may become looked after for various reasons including abuse or neglect at home, having complex disabilities requiring specialist care or involvement in the youth justice system. Looked After Children according to the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 are broadly defined as those in the care of their local authority. They may live with their parents, kinship carers, foster carers, in children's houses or in other residential placements.
Multi-member wards	Glasgow is split into 23 multi-member wards also known as electoral wards for the purposes of local authority government, with 3 or 4 councillors elected to serve in each ward
Neighbourhoods	Glasgow is subdivided into 56 smaller geographical areas known as neighbourhoods.

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Term	Definition
Official Statistics	Official Statistics are those produced by an organisation named by the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. Organisations include National Records of Scotland, Public Health Scotland and the Scottish Government. Many are classed as "National Statistics", assessed by the Office for Statistics Regulation as fully compliant with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and are reliable statistics that can be used for decision making. Some are classed as "experimental statistics", which are newly developed or innovative statistics.
Positive destinations	Positive destinations refer to economic status and these are higher education, further education, training, employment, voluntary work, Personal Skills Development and (between 2010/11 and 2017/18) Activity Agreements.
Scots	Scots is one of 3 native languages spoken in Scotland. The other are Gaelic and Doric
Scottish Population Surveys	These are major population surveys used to inform the policy debate in Scotland which take place every year or every 2 years. They include the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS), the Scottish Household Survey (SHS), the Scottish Health and Care Experience Survey (HACE) and the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). The Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ) harmonises key questions common to the 3 main household surveys to give more robust reliable results.
Social Capital	Social capital refers to the (mostly) beneficial interactions of people and their relationships, connectivity and networks. These can be with people who do or don't know each other.
Social Health	Social health refers to the relationships people have and how they interact with others. A person with good social health would be likely to engage with other people in their community, have the ability to develop and maintain friendships, be able to create boundaries in friendships/relationships and have a supportive network of family and friends.
Social Security Scotland	Social Security Scotland is part of the Scottish Government and is an Executive Agency set up to administer the new devolved social security system according to the Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018. Some benefits are new, and some have transferred from DWP.

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