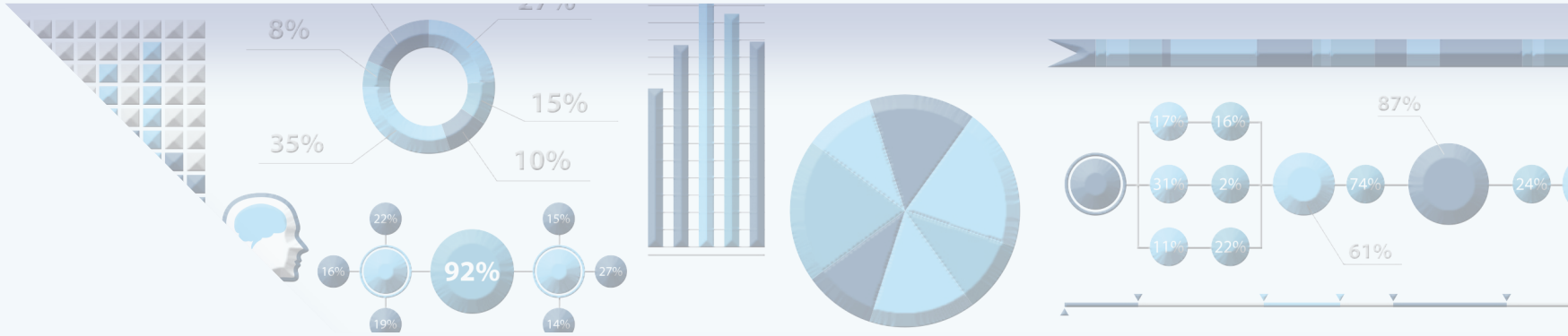
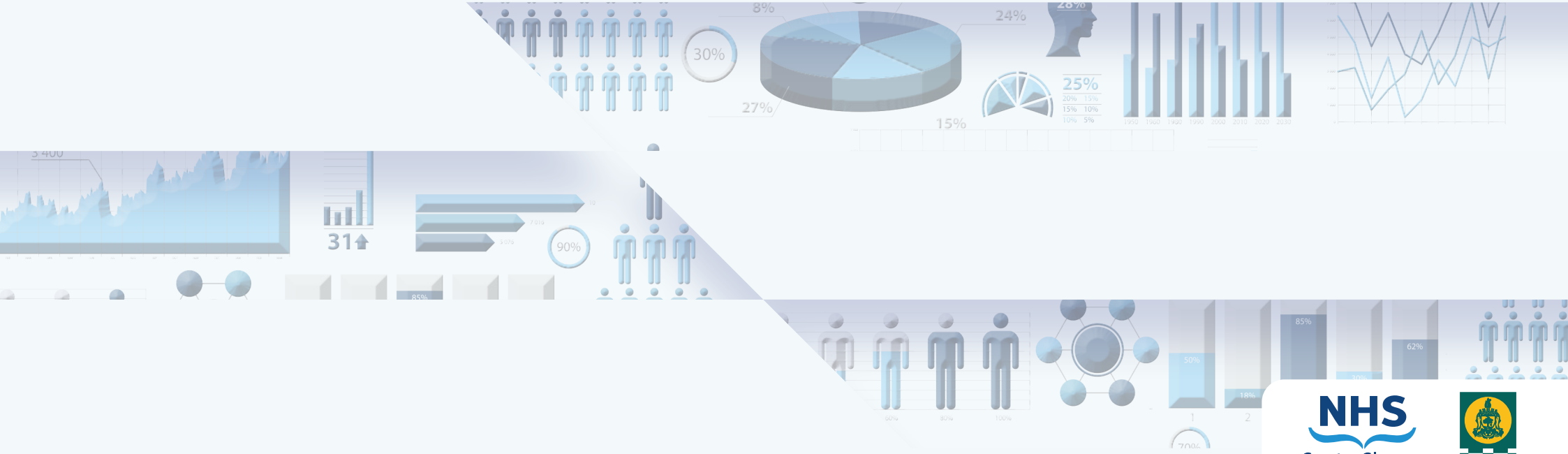
Glasgow City HSCP
Health and Social Care Partnership



GLASGOW CITY HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP
DEMOGRAPHICS & NEEDS PROFILE SUMMARY
DECEMBER 2024



NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

Glasgow City Council

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Introduction

The Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) Demographics & Needs Profile was first produced in 2020 and has been revised annually, with each version made available on the HSCP **website** up to 2023. These Profiles provide a snapshot of the characteristics of the population of Glasgow and its health and wellbeing at city, HSCP locality and national level, where available.

Following feedback received upon these previous Profiles, the decision has been taken to make the Demographics and Needs Profile web based, which will allow users to navigate quickly and more easily around the different categories of information within it. This **Web Profile** will be updated annually and published alongside this Summary document.

This Summary aims to highlight a selection of key points from the full Profile rather than be exhaustive and cover everything within it. References are provided throughout this Sum mary and listed at the end, which highlight the source of the information quoted and the tables within the Profile where the data can be obtained. An **excel file** is also available for ease of downloading data or tables directly.

Sections covered in this Summary include:

- Population, Projections and Population Characteristics
- Housing and Household Composition
- Life Expectancy
- Mortality
- Health and Wellbeing
- Lifestyle
- Social Care
- Carers
- Homelessness
- Social Health / Capital
- Poverty and Deprivation
- Employment, Education and Training
- Crime

Together, this Summary and the full Web Profile are intended to provide an easy reference tool and to provide essential demographics and population health information which will support HSCP staff, managers and partners in assessing needs and in the planning, development and delivery of services for the people of Glasgow.

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



1. Population, Projections and Population Characteristics

Total Population[1]



Glasgow City Population (2022)

622,050

representing **11.4%** of Scotland's population

The population density of Glasgow - **3,562** people per km^2 - is more than **50** times the Scottish average of **70** people per km^2

Population by Age-Band[2]



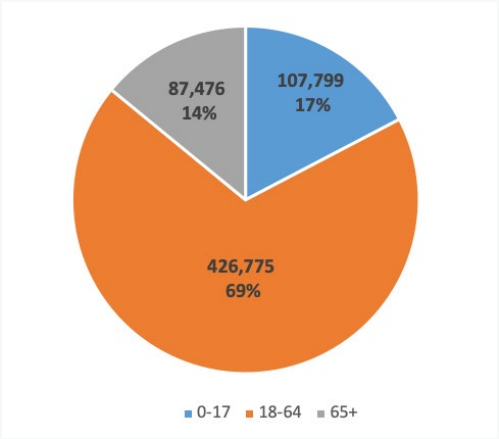
17% of Glasgow's population are aged 0-17 (**107,799**)



69% of Glasgow's population are aged 18-64 (**426,775**)



14% of Glasgow's population are aged 65+ (**87,476**)

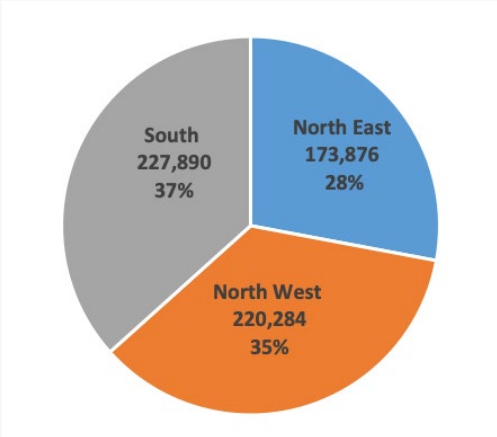


Localities Population[2]

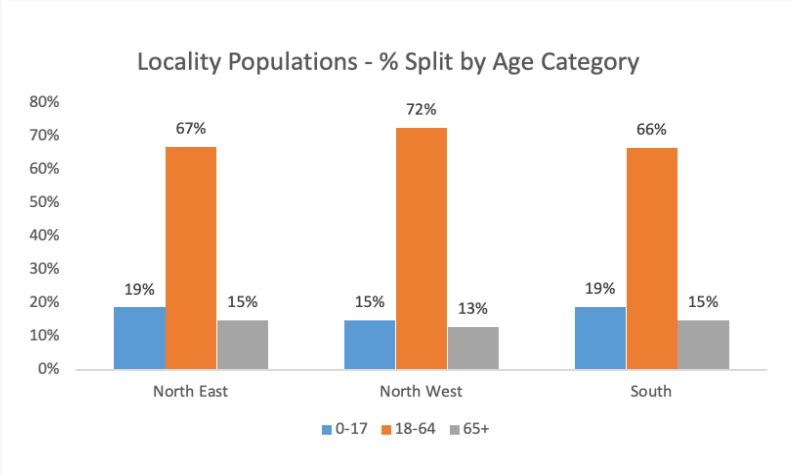
28% in North East (**173,876**)

35% in North West (**220,284**)

37% of Glasgow's people live in the South locality (**227,890**)



North East and South localities have very similar profiles in terms of population share by age-band while North West has a lower percentage share of children and older people populations and a higher share of adult population (for all people, males and females).



Locality	0-17	18-64	65+	All ages
North East	32,401	115,879	25,596	173,876
North West	32,686	159,362	28,236	220,284
South	42,712	151,534	33,644	227,890
Total	**107,799**	**426,775**	**87,476**	**622,050**

Population Projections to 2034

- The total population of Glasgow is forecast to increase by almost **14,900** (**2.3%**) between 2024 and 2034. Within this expected increase is a **6.0%** decrease in the child population, a **0.3%** increase in the adult population and a **22.3%** increase in the older people population.[3/4]
- A smaller overall population increase of **1.1%** is expected for Scotland over the same 10 year period, encompassing decreases in the child and adult populations (**7.5%** and **2.3%** respectively) and an increase in the older people population of **19.0%**.[4]

Population Projections to 2043

- The overall population of Glasgow is expected to grow by **3.8%** (**24,419**) between 2024 and 2043. By age group, the 0-17 years population is forecast to decrease by **6.8%**, the 18-64 years population is expected to increase by **1.6%** and the 65+ population is expected to increase by **27.3%**.[3/4]
- A smaller overall population increase of **1.3%** is expected for Scotland over the same 19 year period, encompassing decreases in the child and adult populations (**8.7%** and **2.9%** respectively) and a large increase in the older people population (**22.7%**).[4]

Ethnicity and Country of Birth

- **72.8%** of Glasgow's population has a White Scottish or British ethnic background, **7.9%** has a White Other background eg. Irish, Polish, Gypsy / Traveller, Roma and **19.3%** has a Black Minority Ethnic (BME) background. By comparison Scotland's overall population is **87.1%** White Scottish/British, **5.8%** Other White and **7.1%** BME.
- Glasgow North East locality population is **78.5%** White Scottish/British, **7.2%** Other White and **14.3%** BME; Glasgow North West population is **69.7%** White Scottish/British, **9.4%** Other White and **20.9%** Black Minority Ethnic; Glasgow South population is **71.4%** White Scottish/British, **7.2%** Other White and **21.4%** BME.
- More than a quarter of Glasgow pupils (**27.6%**) have a Black or Minority Ethnic background compared to **11.3%** of Scottish pupils.[6]
- **72.7%** of Scotland's **5,066** asylum seekers are living in Glasgow (**3,681**).[7]
- **80.9%** of Glaswegians were born in Scotland or elsewhere in the UK compared to **89.8%** of Scottish people overall.[8]

English Language Proficiency/Home Language

- An estimated **16,251** people aged 3+ in Glasgow have limited or no skills in English (**2.7%**) compared to **1.1%** of Scots.[9]
- **11.4%** of Glaswegians use a main language other than English, Gaelic, Scots, Doric or Sign Language compared to **5.2%** of Scots.[20]
- **21.4%** of Glasgow pupils are at an early stage of learning English as a second language – more than three times the percentage for Scotland of **6.0%**.[10]
- **28.2%** of Glasgow pupils have a main home language other than English, Gaelic, Scots, Doric or Sign Language – almost three times the **10.4%** of Scottish pupils who have this.[10]

LGBTi population

- The Glasgow percentage of LGBTi adults aged 16+ (**7.1%**) is **78%** higher than the Scotland percentage (**4.0%**).[11]
- **9.0%** of S1-4 Glasgow school pupils identify as LGBT.[12]

Religion[13]

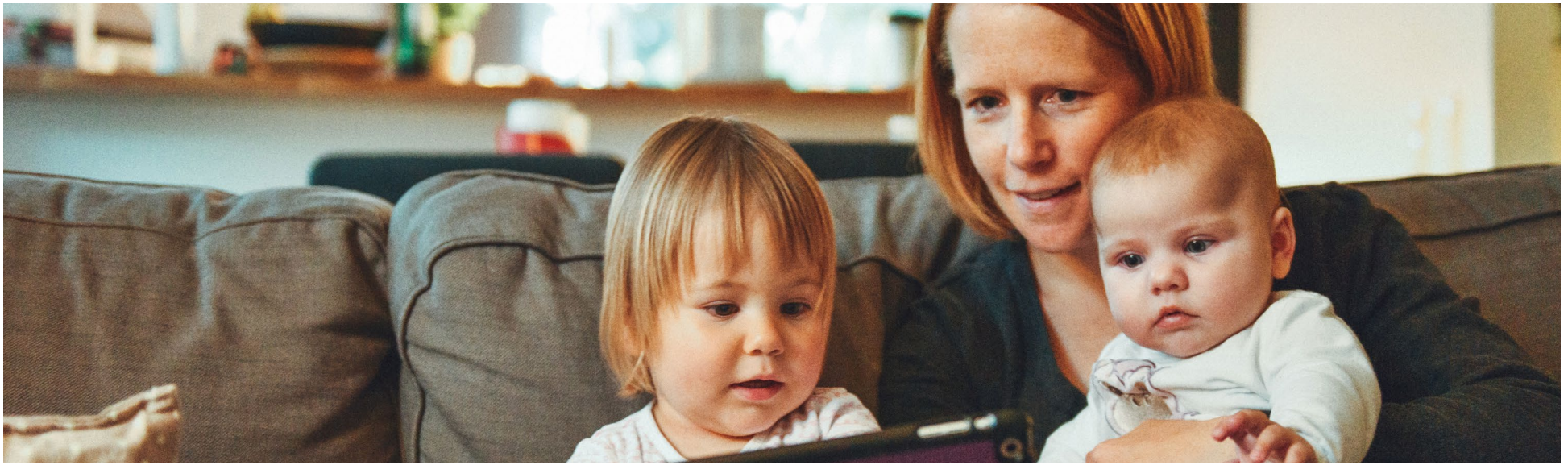
- Half of the Glasgow population have a religion (**49.7%**) with most following the Roman Catholic (**20.7%**) or Church of Scotland (**13.3%**) religions.
- This is higher than for Scotland overall, with **42.7%** of Scots having a religion, mostly Church of Scotland (**20.4%**) or Roman Catholic (**13.3%**).

2. Housing And Household Composition

Housing and Household Composition

- Around a third (**32.6%**) of all Glasgow households are single adult and a further fifth (**18.9%**) are small adult types (2 adults no children); compared to less than a fifth for both of these categories for Scotland overall (single adult – **19.2%**; small adult **16.3%**).[14]
- Older people living alone is considered a key indicator of vulnerability and it is estimated that almost **44,500** Glasgow households are single pensioner households. The percentage of single pensioner households is lower for Glasgow (**14.8%**) than Scotland (**16.8%**).[14]
- **5.8%** of Glasgow households are single parent households compared to **4.3%** for Scotland.[14]

  More than a quarter of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (**28.0%**) live in single parent households.[15]
- Two-thirds of Glasgow adults (**67.0%**) live in flats and one third (**33.0%**) in a house or bungalow. This is the opposite of Scotland, where **33.0%** live in flats and **67.0%** in a house or bungalow.[16]



3. Life Expectancy And Mortality

Life Expectancy is the average number of years a person would expect to live:

Life Expectancy at Birth [17]

73 years ♂

Life Expectancy for a Glasgow male

compared to **76.5** for a Scottish male (a difference of **3.5** years)

78.2 years ♀

Life Expectancy for a Glasgow female

Compared to **80.7** years for a Scottish female (a difference of **2.5** years)

Healthy Life Expectancy is the average number of years a person would expect to live in a state of self-assessed good or very good health:

Healthy Life Expectancy[18]

The number of years lived in self assessed good health.

54.8 years ♂

Healthy Life Expectancy for a Glasgow male

Compared to **60.4** years for a Scottish male (a difference of **5.6** years)

56 years ♀

Healthy Life Expectancy for a Glasgow female

Compared to **61.1** years for a Scottish female (a difference of **5.1** years)

All Cause Deaths[19]

- Deaths from all causes for people in Glasgow under the age of 75 are **651** per **100,000** population, compared to **450** deaths per **100,000** population for Scotland.

Death and early death rates are also significantly higher than the comparative rates for Scotland for a range of specific causes of death, as shown below.

Disease Related Deaths [19]

- Glasgow's Coronary Heart Disease death rate of **74.6** per **100,000** people is almost **50%** higher than the Scotland rate of **52.6**
- The Glasgow lung cancer death rate of **138.3** per **100,000** is more than **50%** higher than the Scotland rate of **89.1**.

Drug, Alcohol, Smoking and Homelessness Related Deaths

- In 2022 there were **196** drug related deaths in Glasgow and **1,051** in Scotland, with around two-thirds of these deaths occurring in males (**67.3%** Glasgow and **65.8%** Scotland).[21]
- The average annual drug related deaths rate for Glasgow of **44.4** per **100,000** population, is almost double the Scotland rate of **23.4** per **100,000** population.[21]
- The death rate for all people specific to alcohol is more than **50%** higher in Glasgow than Scotland (**31.8** per **100,000** population compared to **21.1**).[22]
- The rate of alcohol specific deaths for Glasgow males (**47.8** per **100,000** population) is more than three times the rate for Glasgow females (**15.8** per **100,000** population). Scottish rates are lower for both males (**29.4**) and females (**12.8**).[22]
- The Glasgow rate of smoking attributable deaths of **395.5** per **100,000** population is almost **50%** higher than the Scotland rate of **270.0** per **100,000** population.[23]
- The Glasgow rate of homeless deaths of **112.1** per million population is almost double the rate for Scotland of **58.7** per million people. Figures for Scotland indicate that homeless deaths are more prevalent among males (**87.6** per million population) than females (**31.0** per million population).[24]

Deaths From Suicide

- The death rate from suicide in young people aged 11 to 25 is similar for Glasgow (**11.3** per **100,000** population) and Scotland (**11.1** per **100,000** population).[25]
- The death rate from suicide for males (all persons per **100,000** population) is almost three times the rate for females for both Glasgow (males **24.1**; females **8.3**) and Scotland (males **21.2**; females **7.1**).[26]

4. Health And Wellbeing

Children – Early Years

- Glasgow has a higher healthy birth weight rate (**87.1%**) than Scotland (**84.6%**).[27]
- **31.1%** of babies are exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks in Glasgow compared to **31.8%** of Scottish babies.[29] (Regularly updated figures available in the **HSCP Quarterly Performance Reports**).
- **89.0%** of Glasgow children are introduced to solid foods at 6 months plus (as is recommended), compared to **83.4%** of Scottish children.[28]
- The rate of developmental concerns being picked up at the 27-30 month check-up in Glasgow toddlers of **21.0%** is almost **50%** higher than the Scotland rate of **14.6%**.[29]

Children – School Pupils

- 7 in 10 P1 children have a healthy weight in both Glasgow (**69.6%**) and Scotland (**69.8%**).[30]
- The percentages of children with no obvious dental decay at P1 and P7 are lower for Glasgow than Scotland (P1:**63.3%** in Glasgow compared to **73.8%** for Scotland).[31] (P7:**66.6%** in Glasgow compared to **75.2%** for Scotland).[31]
- Almost three-quarters of P5-S6 pupils in Glasgow (**73.7%**) and Scotland (**73.9%**) have a positive (self) rating of their health.[33]
- **16.0%** of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils consider themselves as having a long term physical or mental health condition or illness, compared to **14.2%** of Scotland's pupils.[33]
- **49%** of Glasgow S2-S6 pupils have a slightly raised, high or very high level of difficulties overall on the Strengths and Difficulties (SDQ) Scale compared to **47.4%** for Scotland. This varies by gender with girls having a far higher percentage than boys: **60.1%** (Glasgow) and **58.0%** (Scotland) for girls; compared to **36.4%** (Glasgow) and **36.3%** (Scotland) for boys.[33]
- **18.5%** of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils agreed that they wished they had a different kind of life with this rate being **50%** higher for girls (**22.0%**) than boys (**14.8%**). The figures are similar for Scotland (All **17.6%**; girls **21.3%**; boys **14.0%**).[33]
- WEMWBS wellbeing scores for pupils aged 13+ indicate depression in **30%** of Glasgow pupils.[34]

All People/All Adults:

- **75.9%** of all Glasgow people rate their health positively compared to **78.9%** of all Scottish people.[35]
- **9.3%** of all Glasgow people rate their health as bad/very bad compared to **6.9%** of all Scottish people.[36]
- **61.0%** of Glasgow adults are overweight (BMI of 25 or higher) whilst **27.0%** are obese (BMI of 30 or higher) compared to the respective figures for Scotland of **65.0%** (overweight) and **29.0%** (obese).[37]
- **21.7%** of all Glasgow people have a long term illness, disease or health condition compared to **21.4%** nationally.[38]
- **29.0%** of Glasgow adults have a limiting condition or illness.[39]
- **44.5%** of Glasgow adults receive treatment for a condition or illness, with this rate rising to **82%** of those aged 75+.[39]
- The rate of patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations is **15%** higher for Glasgow (**8,325.4** per **100,000** population) than Scotland (**7,236.1** per **100,000**).[40]
- The rate of new cancer registrations for Glasgow of **734.1** per **100,000** population is **16%** higher than the Scottish average rate of **630.3**.[41]
- **25.0%** of Glasgow adults have common mental health problems, scoring 4+ on GHQ12, compared to **21.0%** of Scottish adults.[42]
- **21.4%** of all Glasgow people have prescription drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis, compared to **20.1%** of all Scots.[43]
- **19.3%** of all Glasgow people are classed as income deprived compared to **12.1%** of all Scots.[71]



Older People

- The rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions for people aged 65+ is higher for Glasgow (**6,251.1** per **100,000** population) than for Scotland (**5,000.9**).[44]
- The rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall for people aged 65+ is also higher for Glasgow (**27.3** per **1,000** population) than for Scotland (**22.4** per **1,000**), as is the rate for people aged 85+ (Glasgow is **73.6** compared to **71.1** for Scotland).[45]
- **8,117** people or **2.2%** of the Glasgow adult population aged 30+ are estimated to have dementia.[46]



5. Lifestyle

Diet/Weight

- **53.5%** of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) eat breakfast every weekday, with **57.9%** of boys doing so compared to **49.4%** of girls. The figures for Scotland are higher with **56.9%** P5-S6 pupils having breakfast daily (**62.3%** boys and **51.3%** girls).[47]
- **33.2%** of Glasgow pupils aged P5-S6 (excl. S4) eat fruit at least once a day compared to **36.3%** for Scotland. The figures are higher for girls than boys in both Glasgow (**35.1%** girls; **31.3%** boys) and Scotland (**38.2%** girls; **34.0%** boys).[47]
- **33.1%** of all Glasgow adults consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit / veg per day, with significant variation between males (**29.0%**) and females (**37.0%**).[48]

Physical Activity

- **30.8%** of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (excl. S4) do vigorous physical activity every day compared to **26.7%** for Scotland. Rates for males are higher than for females both for Glasgow (males **34.6%** and females **27.2%**) and Scotland (males **30.2%** and females are **23.3%**).[49]
- **70.1%** of Glasgow adults meet the recommended target of at least 150 mins of moderately intensive physical activity per week.[50]



Alcohol



- **29.0%** of adult males, **16.0%** of adult females and **22.0%** overall in Glasgow, have hazardous / harmful levels of alcohol consumption, lower than the Scotland figures of **31.0%** (males), **16.0%** (females) and **23.0%** overall.[51]
- **70.6%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils never drink alcohol, compared to **56.1%** across Scotland.[52]
- **4.6%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils drink alcohol once a week or more, compared to **7.4%** across Scotland.[52]

Drugs



- There are an estimated **11,869** to **18,060** problem drug users within Glasgow (aged 15-64). This represents approximately **20%** of the Scottish total, which is disproportionately high when compared to Glasgow's **12.6%** share of Scotland's 15-64 population.[53]
- **6.4%** of S4 pupils in Glasgow have taken illegal drugs, drugs formerly known as legal highs, solvents or prescription drugs not prescribed to them, compared to **9.6%** across Scotland.[54]
- Of those S4 pupils who have ever taken drugs, **42.2%** of Glasgow pupils said they take them 'once or twice a month' or 'at least once a week or more', compared to **36.0%** across Scotland.[54]

Smoking



- **25.0%** of Glasgow adult males and **18.0%** of Glasgow adult females are current smokers.[55]
- **2.1%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils are regular smokers, compared to **2.7%** across Scotland.[56]
- **5.4%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils are regular vapers, compared to **6.7%** across Scotland.[56]

Sexual Health/Activity

- The Glasgow rate of teenage pregnancies of **31.5** per **1,000** population (females aged 15-19) is higher than the Scotland rate of **25.0** per **1,000**.[57]
- **10.0%** of S4-S6 pupils in Glasgow (**11.7%** males and **8.7%** females) have had sexual intercourse compared to **14.0%** across Scotland (**14.7%** males and **13.5%** females).[58]
- Of those S4-S6 pupils who have had intercourse, those who did not use a condom the last time they did so was **52.4%** in Glasgow compared to **49.8%** in Scotland. Those who did not use contraception was **31.0%** in Glasgow and **25.0%** in Scotland.[58]

Other Pupil Behaviours

- Almost a third of P5-S6 Glasgow school pupils (**31.7%**) report getting the recommended nine hours or more of sleep per night – slightly more than the comparative rate of **29.6%** for Scotland.[58]
- Almost 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 compared to **26.7%** of Scots S1-6 pupils.[58]



6. Social Care and Carers

Children



- The Glasgow looked after children rate of **1.7%** children aged 0-17 is **42%** higher than the Scotland rate of **1.2%**.[59]
- The Glasgow rate of children on the Child Protection Register of **2.5** per **1,000** 0-15 years population is only slightly higher than the Scotland rate of **2.3**.[59]

Older People



- **37.9%** of Glasgow's older people aged 65+ who have high levels of care needs, live at home. This is **1.2** percentage points higher than the **36.7%** for Scotland overall.[60]
- Glasgow has **3,271** people aged 65+ living in long stay residential care[61] and **4,900** people aged 65+ in receipt of home care.[62] These are both approximately **10%** of the Scottish total and are higher than Glasgow's share of the Scottish population aged 65+ (**8.0%**).
- Almost all of those receiving home care are receiving personal care services at home in Glasgow (**97.1%**) and Scotland (**95.6%**).[62]

Unpaid Carers



- A quarter of Glasgow P7-S6 pupils (**25.0%**) said they care for or look after someone because they have an illness or disability, mental health or addiction problem or problems related to old age.[63]
- **12.9%** of Glasgow adults provide unpaid care to others.[64]

7. Homelessness

Homelessness

- **2,855** Glasgow children were homeless and living in temporary accommodation, representing a disproportionately high **29.8%** of the national total (compared to Glasgow's **10.7%** share of Scotland's child population).[65]
- **5,339** applications from Glasgow adults were assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness (2022/23) with the rate for this being more than **40%** higher for Glasgow (**178** per **10,000** population) than Scotland (**126**).[65]
- Around half of these applications involved households with people with one or more support need, for Glasgow (**49.1%**) and Scotland (**51.4%**).[65]



8. Social Health/Capital

Digital Exclusion

- **87.1%** of Glasgow households have home internet access – lower than the national average of **91.3%**.[66]
- Nearly all Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (**97.9%**) said they had access to the internet on a phone or other device at home, similar to **98.3%** of Scottish pupils.[67]

Social Inclusion

- **81.9%** of Glasgow S1-3 pupils have participated in positive behaviours in the last year, similar to the Scottish figure of **81.2%** (e.g. sports, volunteering, charity or religion).[67]
- **25.0%** of Glasgow adults belong to clubs, associations or groups.[68]
- **27.4%** of all Glasgow adults have felt lonely in the last 2 weeks with this affecting women (**30.0%**) more than men (**24.0%**).[68]
- **14.2%** of Glasgow and **13.9%** of Scottish P5-S6 pupils said they feel lonely often or always.[33]
- More than four-fifths of Glasgow P5-S6 pupils (**82.3%**) feel safe in the area where they live, most or all of the time, compared to **87.0%** of pupils across Scotland.[67]



9. Poverty And Deprivation

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

- A disproportionately high percentage (**43.7%**) of all people in Glasgow live in areas that are among the **20%** most deprived data zones in Scotland.[69]
- The percentage of Glasgow children aged 0-17 living in these areas is higher than for all people, with **51.8%** living in the **20%** most deprived data zones.[69]

Child Poverty

- More than 3 in 10 Glasgow children aged 0-15 are estimated to be living in poverty (**32.0%**), compared to more than 2 in 10 (**24.5%**) across Scotland.[72]
- **40.7%** of Glasgow P6-7 pupils are registered for free school meals, almost double the rate of pupils across Scotland (**21.1%**).[73]
- **41.1%** of Glasgow secondary pupils are registered for free school meals, more than double the rate of **18.4%** nationally (free school meals are provided to all pupils in "special schools" across Scotland.) [73]
- **33.5%** of Glasgow children aged 0-15 are living in relative low income families compared to **21.3%** of children in all Scottish families.[70]



All People/Adults

- **19.3%** of all Glasgow people are classed as income deprived compared to **12.1%** of all Scots.[71]
- **44.4%** of Glasgow adults aged 16+ have had difficulty meeting food and / or energy costs.[74]
- **21.8%** of all Glasgow adults have experienced food insecurity (in the past year).[74]
- **31.0%** of Scotland's households are classed as 'fuel poor' and **18.5%** 'extreme fuel poor'. (While up to date fuel poverty rates for Glasgow are not available at the time of writing, these rates have been very similar to the Scotland rates previously).[75]



10. Education, Training and Employment

Education, Training and Employment

- **58.6%** of Glasgow school leavers achieved a highest level of qualification at SCQF level 6 or higher (eg. Higher or above) – similar to the Scottish average of **57.9%**. A similar rate of Glasgow (**25.4%**) and Scottish (**26.9%**) school leavers achieved a highest level of qualification at SCQF 5 (eg. National 5).[76]
- The Annual Participation Measure confirms that the vast majority of 16-19 year olds in Glasgow and Scotland are in education, training or employment with the rate for Glasgow of **92.5%** being slightly lower than the Scotland rate of **94.3%**.[77]
- **77.6%** of Glasgow adults have a highest level of qualification equivalent of Standard / O Grade or above, compared to **83.3%** of Scots while **10.8%** of Glasgow adults have no qualifications compared to **10.2%** for Scotland.[78]
- The percentages of working age males in employment is lower for Glasgow (**74.0%**) than Scotland (**77.5%**). For females in employment the Glasgow rate of **73.2%** is almost the same as the Scottish rate of **73.1%**.[79]

Unemployment

- **6.0%** of Glasgow males and **3.5%** of Glasgow females of working age (16-64) are claiming out of work benefits compared to **3.8%** of Scottish males and **2.5%** of Scottish females.[79]



11. Crime

Crime

- Glasgow has an All Crimes Rate of **789** crimes per **10,000** population compared to Scotland with **528** crimes per **10,000** population.[80]
- Glasgow has **146.7** domestic abuse incidents reported per **10,000** population compared to Scotland with **118.3** per **10,000** population.[81]



12. References

1. NRS - 2022 Small Area Population Estimates **Table 1**
2. NRS - 2022 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) **Table 5a**
3. NRS - Population Projections 2018 based **Table 13a**
4. NRS - Population Projections 2018 based **Table 13b**
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