

**GLASGOW CITY
HEALTH AND SOCIAL
CARE PARTNERSHIP
DEMOGRAPHICS
AND NEEDS PROFILE
SUMMARY 2026**

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Introduction

The Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) Demographics and Needs Profile was first produced in 2020 and has been updated annually up to 2024. All Profiles produced since 2020 are available on the HSCP [website](#). These 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.

Since 2024, the Profile has been available in a [web-based format](#), allowing users to navigate quickly and easily around the different categories of information which most interest them. The Profile has been updated for 2026 along with this accompanying Summary document.

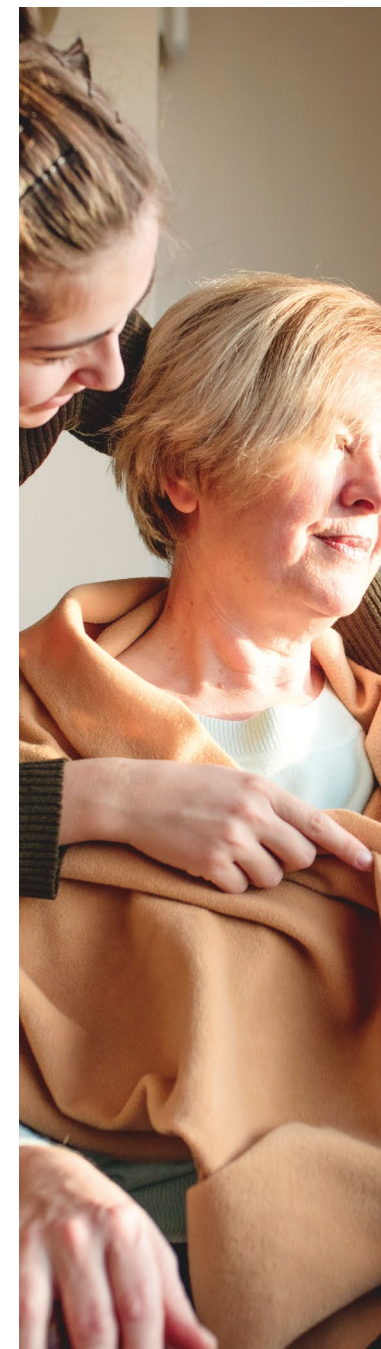
This Summary aims to highlight a selection of key points from the full Profile. The references provided throughout the Summary identify the source of the information quoted and the tables within the full Profile where the data can be obtained, with a list of sources provided at the end. A [tables](#) 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 as an easy reference tool to provide essential demographics and population health information to 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 HSCP Performance, Business Intelligence and Business Change Team at sw_research@sw.glasgow.gov.uk



1. Population, Projections and Population Characteristics

Total Population¹



Glasgow City Population (2024)

650,300

representing **11.7%** of Scotland's population

The population density of Glasgow - **3,724** people per km² - is more than **50** times the Scottish average of **71** people per km²

Population by Age-Band²



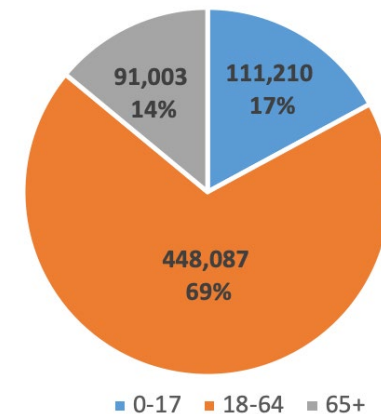
17.1% of Glasgow's population are aged 0-17 (**111,210**)



68.9% of Glasgow's population are aged 18-64 (**448,087**)



14% of Glasgow's population are aged 65+ (**91,003**)



Localities Population²



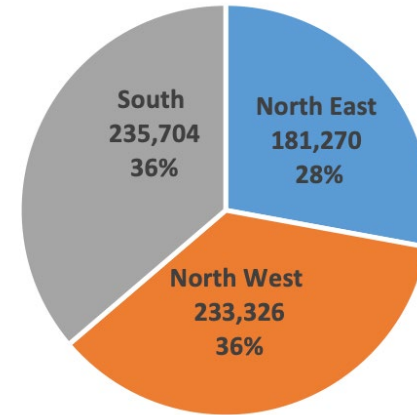
27.9% live in North East (181,270)



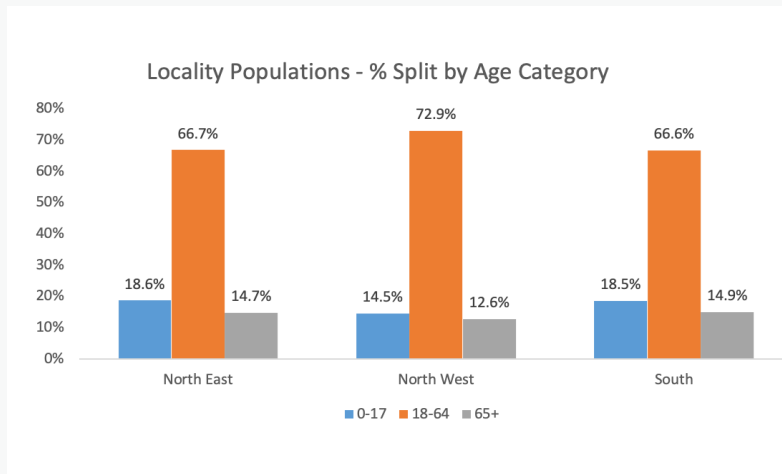
35.9% live in North West (233,326)



36.2% live in the South (235,704)



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	33,750	120,953	26,567	181,270
North West	33,818	170,113	29,395	233,326
South	43,642	157,021	35,041	235,704
Total	111,210	448,087	91,003	650,300

Population Projections to 2036^{3,4}



- ▶ The total population of Glasgow is forecast to increase by more than **32,000 (4.8%)** between 2026 and 2036. Within this expected increase is a **1.3%** decrease in the child population, a **3.5%** increase in the adult population and a **18.1%** increase in the older people population.
- ▶ A smaller overall population increase of **2.2%** is expected for Scotland over the same 10 year period, encompassing decreases in the child and adult populations (**7.6%** and **0.9%** respectively) and an increase in the older people population of **19.2%**.

Population Projections to 2046^{3,4}



- ▶ The overall population of Glasgow is expected to grow by more than **48,000 (7.2%)** between 2026 and 2046. The population of all age groups is forecast to increase over this 20 year period, 0-17 years by **1.8%**, 18-64 years by **6.4%** and 65+ by **17.4%**.
- ▶ A smaller overall population increase of **3.2%** is expected for Scotland over the same 20 year period, encompassing decreases in the child and adult populations (**7.4%** and **0.1%** respectively) and a large increase in the older people population (**21.5%**).

Ethnicity and Country of Birth



- ▶ **72.8%** of Glasgow's population has a White Scottish or British ethnic background, **7.9%** has an Other White background e.g. 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.⁵
- ▶ Glasgow North East locality population is **78.5%** White Scottish/British, **7.2%** Other White and **14.3%** BME; Glasgow North West locality population is **69.7%** White Scottish/British, **9.4%** Other White and **20.9%** BME;

Glasgow South locality population is **71.4%** White Scottish/British, **7.2%** Other White and **21.4%** BME.⁵

- ▶ Just under a third of Glasgow pupils (**31.4%**) have a Black or Minority Ethnic background compared to **13.3%** of Scottish pupils.⁶
- ▶ **57.3%** of Scotland's **6,688** asylum seekers are living in Glasgow (**3,835**).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 **16,988** 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 or Sign Language compared to **5.2%** of Scots.¹⁰
- ▶ **24.5%** of Glasgow pupils are at an early stage of learning English as a second language – almost four times the percentage for Scotland of **6.2%**.¹¹
- ▶ **31.2%** of Glasgow pupils have a main home language other than English, Gaelic, Scots, Doric or Sign Language – almost three times the **11.1%** of Scottish pupils who have this.¹¹

LGBTi population



- ▶ The Glasgow percentage of LGBTi adults aged 16+ (**7.1%**) is **76%** higher than the Scotland percentage (**4.0%**)¹²
- ▶ **9.0%** of S1-4 Glasgow school pupils identify as LGBT.¹³

Religion¹⁴



- ▶ Half of the Glasgow population belong to 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 belonging to a religion, mostly Church of Scotland (**20.4%**) or Roman Catholic (**13.3%**).

2. Housing And Household Composition

Housing and Household Composition



- ▶ Around a quarter (**24.2%**) of all Glasgow households are single adult and more than a fifth (**21.4%**) are small adult types (2 adults no children), compared to less than a fifth for both types for Scotland overall (single adult – **17.8%**; small adult **16.6%**).¹⁵
- ▶ Older people living alone is considered a key indicator of vulnerability and it is estimated that almost **49,000** Glasgow households are single pensioner households. The percentage of single pensioner households is lower for Glasgow (**16.4%**) than Scotland (**17.6%**).¹⁵
- ▶ **5.2%** of Glasgow households are single parent households compared to **4.2%** for Scotland.¹⁵
- ▶ More than a quarter of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (**28.0%**) live in single parent households.¹⁶
- ▶ More than two-thirds of Glasgow adults (**68.6%**) live in flats and less than one third (**31.4%**) in a house or bungalow. This is the opposite of Scotland, where **32.4%** live in flats and **67.3%** in a house or bungalow.¹⁷



3. Life Expectancy And Mortality

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

Life Expectancy¹⁸

74.3
years



Life Expectancy for a Glasgow male

Compared to **77.2** for a Scottish male (a difference of **2.9** years)

78.7
years



Life Expectancy for a Glasgow female

Compared to **81.1** years for a Scottish female (a difference of **2.4** 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 Expectancy¹⁹

55.7
years



Healthy Life Expectancy for a Glasgow male

Compared to **59.1** years for a Scottish male (a difference of **3.4** years)

56.1
years



Healthy Life Expectancy for a Glasgow female

Compared to **59.4** years for a Scottish female (a difference of **3.3** years)

All Cause Deaths²⁰

- ▶ The rate of deaths from all causes for people in Glasgow under the age of 75 is **584.0** per **100,000** population, more than a third (**34%**) higher than the rate of **434.8** deaths per **100,000** population for Scotland.
- ▶ Death and early death rates are also significantly higher for Glasgow than the comparative rates for Scotland for a range of specific causes of death, as shown below.

Disease Related Deaths²⁰

- ▶ Glasgow's Coronary Heart Disease death rate of **74.3** per **100,000** people is more than a third (**38%**) higher than the Scotland rate of **53.7**.
- ▶ The Glasgow lung cancer death rate of **137.6** per **100,000** is **60%** higher than the Scotland rate of **86.0**.
- ▶ Glasgow's rate of early deaths from cancer for people under the age of 75 is **185.2** per **100,000** population, almost a third (**30%**) higher than the rate of **142.4** for Scotland.

Drug, Alcohol, Smoking and Homelessness Related Deaths

- ▶ In 2024 there were **185** drug misuse deaths in Glasgow and **1,017** in Scotland, with more than two-thirds of these deaths occurring in males (**69.7%** Glasgow and **68.7%** Scotland).²¹
- ▶ The drug misuse deaths rate (over 5 years) for Glasgow of **41.1** per **100,000** population, is more than **80%** higher than the Scotland rate of **22.5** per **100,000** population.²¹
- ▶ The death rate for all people specific to alcohol is **50%** higher for Glasgow than Scotland (**33.4** per **100,000** population compared to **22.3**).²²
- ▶ The rate of alcohol specific deaths for Glasgow males (**48.2** per **100,000** population) is more than **2.5** times the rate for Glasgow females (**18.6** per **100,000** population). Scottish rates are lower for both males (**30.8**) and females (**13.8**).²²
- ▶ The Glasgow rate of smoking attributable deaths of **308.0** per **100,000** population aged 35 and over is **50%** higher than the Scotland rate of **206.0** per **100,000** population.²³
- ▶ The Glasgow rate of homeless deaths of **85.4** per million is more than **50%** higher than the rate for Scotland of **55.2** deaths per million people. Figures for Scotland indicate that homeless deaths are more prevalent among males (**88.2** per million) than females (**23.8** per million).²⁴

Deaths From Suicide

- ▶ The death rate from suicide in young people aged 11 to 25 is a little higher for Glasgow (**9.8** per **100,000** population) than Scotland (**9.1** per **100,000** population).²⁵
- ▶ The death rate from suicide for males (all persons per **100,000** population) is around three times the rate for females for both Glasgow (males **26.5**; females **8.3**) and Scotland (males **25.1**; females **8.5**).²⁶

4. Health And Wellbeing

Children – Early Years



- ▶ Glasgow has a higher percentage of babies born with a healthy birth weight (**82.5%**) than Scotland (**80.9%**).²⁷
- ▶ **29.4%** of babies are exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks in Glasgow compared to **32.3%** of Scottish babies.²⁹ (Regularly updated figures for Glasgow are available in the [HSCP Quarterly Performance Reports](#)).
- ▶ **91.2%** of Glasgow children are introduced to solid foods at 6 months plus (as is recommended), compared to **86.3%** of Scottish children.²⁸
- ▶ The rate of developmental concerns being picked up at the 27-30 month check-up in Glasgow toddlers of **23.9%** is more than a third higher than the Scotland rate of **17.5%**.²⁹

Children – School Pupils



- ▶ Just under three quarters of Primary 1 (P1) children have a healthy weight in Glasgow (**73.7%**) and Scotland (**74.5%**).³⁰
- ▶ The percentages of children with no obvious dental decay at P1 and P7 are lower for Glasgow than Scotland (P1: **64.1%** in Glasgow compared to **73.9%** for Scotland) (P7: **68.4%** in Glasgow compared to **76.0%** 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.³²
- ▶ **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.³²
- ▶ **49.0%** 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 higher percentages for girls compared to boys: **60.1%** (Glasgow) and **58.0%** (Scotland) for girls; **36.4%** (Glasgow) and **36.3%** (Scotland) for boys.³²
- ▶ **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%**).³²

All People/All Adults:



- ▶ **72.7%** of Glasgow adults and **72.3%** of Scottish adults rate their health positively.³³
- ▶ **10.8%** of Glasgow adults rate their health as bad/very bad, compared to **8.7%** of Scottish adults.³³
- ▶ **20.1%** of all Glasgow people have one or more long term illness, disease or health condition compared to **21.4%** nationally.³⁴
- ▶ **29.0%** of Glasgow adults have a limiting condition or illness.³⁵
- ▶ **44.5%** of Glasgow adults receive treatment for a condition or illness, with this rate rising to **82%** for those aged 75+.³⁵
- ▶ The rate of patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations is **15%** higher for Glasgow (**8,292.9** per **100,000** population) than Scotland (**7,242.5** per **100,000**).³⁶
- ▶ The rate of new cancer registrations for Glasgow of **726.4** per **100,000** population is **16%** higher than the Scottish average rate of **629.7**.³⁷
- ▶ **27.0%** of Glasgow adults have common mental health problems, scoring 4+ on GHQ12, compared to **23.0%** of Scottish adults.³⁸
- ▶ **21.7%** of all Glasgow people have prescription drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis, compared to **20.8%** of all Scots.³⁹



Older People



- ▶ The rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions for people aged 65+ is higher for Glasgow (**6,173.7** per **100,000** population) than for Scotland (**4,807.2**).⁴⁰
- ▶ The rate of emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall for people aged 65+ is also higher for Glasgow (**28.5** per **1,000** population) than for Scotland (**21.7** per **1,000**), as is the rate for people aged 85+ (Glasgow is **82.5** compared to **68.6** for Scotland).⁴¹
- ▶ **5,959** Glasgow people and **66,300** Scottish people are estimated to have dementia.⁴²



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).⁴³
- ▶ **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%** boys).⁴³
- ▶ **33.1%** of all Glasgow adults consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day, with differences in percentage for males (**29.0%**) and females (**37.0%**).⁴⁴
- ▶ **61.0%** of Glasgow adults are overweight (BMI of 25 or higher) whilst **29.0%** are obese (BMI of 30 or higher). These percentages are higher for Scotland (**66.0%** overweight and **31.0%** obese).⁴⁵

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 for Glasgow (males **34.6%** and females **27.2%**) and Scotland (males **30.2%** and females **23.3%**).⁴⁶
- ▶ **70.1%** of Glasgow adults meet the recommended target of at least 150 mins of moderately intensive physical activity per week.⁴⁷



Alcohol



- ▶ **29.0%** of adult males, **15.0%** of adult females and **22.0%** overall in Glasgow, have hazardous/harmful levels of alcohol consumption, similar to the Scotland figures of **30.0%** for males, **14.0%** for females and **22.0%** overall.⁴⁸
- ▶ **70.6%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils never drink alcohol, compared to **56.1%** across Scotland.⁴⁹
- ▶ **4.6%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils drink alcohol once a week or more, compared to **7.4%** across Scotland.⁴⁹

Drugs



- ▶ There are an estimated **12,700** people aged 15-69 years with opioid dependence in Glasgow. This represents **29.1%** of the Scottish total of **43,600**, which is disproportionately high when compared to Glasgow's **12.7%** share of Scotland's 15-69 population.⁵⁰
- ▶ **6.4%** of S4 pupils in Glasgow have taken illegal drugs, drugs formerly known as legal highs, solvents or prescription drug not prescribed to them, compared to **9.6%** across Scotland.⁵¹
- ▶ 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.⁵¹

Smoking



- ▶ **25.0%** of Glasgow adult males and **18.0%** of Glasgow adult females are current smokers.⁵²
- ▶ **2.1%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils are regular smokers, compared to **2.7%** across Scotland.⁵³
- ▶ **5.4%** of Glasgow S2 and S4 pupils are regular vapers, compared to **6.7%** across Scotland.⁵³

Sexual Health/Activity



- ▶ The Glasgow rate of teenage pregnancies of **26.0** per **1,000** population (females aged 15-19) is higher than the Scotland rate of **23.6** per **1,000**.⁵⁴
- ▶ **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).⁵⁵
- ▶ Of the S4-S6 pupils who have had intercourse, the percentage of those who did not use a condom the last time they did so was **52.4%** in Glasgow compared to **49.8%** in Scotland. The percentage of those who did not use contraception was **31%** in Glasgow and **25%** in Scotland.⁵⁵

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.⁵⁵
- ▶ 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.⁵⁵



6. Social Care and Carers

Children



- ▶ The Glasgow looked after children rate of **15.5** per **1,000** children aged 0-17 is almost one third higher than the Scotland rate of **11.8** per **1,000** children.⁵⁶
- ▶ The Glasgow rate of children on the Child Protection Register of **2.3** per **1,000** children aged 0-15 years is **15%** higher than the Scotland rate of **2.0** per **1,000** children.⁵⁶

Adults and Older People



- ▶ **2,610** Glasgow adults aged 18-64 receive care at home, representing **14.7%** of the Scottish total of **17,710**.⁵⁷
- ▶ **43.3%** of Glasgow's older people aged 65+ who have high levels of care needs, live at home, compared to **36.9%** for Scotland overall.⁵⁸
- ▶ Glasgow has **3,160** people aged 65+ living in long stay residential care and **5,300** people aged 65+ in receipt of home care. These are both more than **10%** of the Scottish total and are higher than Glasgow's **8.0%** share of the Scottish population aged 65+.⁵⁹
- ▶ Almost all of the **5,300** Glasgow people aged 65+ who receive home care also receive personal care services at home (**97.9%**). This is similar for Scotland with **95.9%** of those aged 65+ who receive home care also receiving personal care services at home.⁵⁹

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.⁶⁰
- ▶ **12.9%** of Glasgow adults (aged 16+) provide unpaid care to others compared to **13.5%** of Scottish adults.⁶¹

7. Homelessness

Homelessness⁶²



- ▶ **3,160** Glasgow children are homeless and living in temporary accommodation, representing a disproportionately high **31.0%** of the national total, compared to Glasgow's **11.0%** share of Scotland's child population.
- ▶ **6,665** applications from Glasgow adults were assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness (2024/25) with the Glasgow rate of **223** per **10,000** households, more than two thirds higher than the rate for Scotland (**133** per **10,000**).
- ▶ **40.5%** of these applications involved people with one or more support need for Glasgow compared to half (**50.6%**) for Scotland.



8. Social Health/Capital

Digital Exclusion



- ▶ **92.0%** of Glasgow households have home internet access, similar to the national average of **91.0%**.⁶³
- ▶ 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.⁶⁴

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).⁶⁴
- ▶ **25%** of Glasgow adults belong to clubs, associations or groups.⁶⁵
- ▶ **27.4%** of all Glasgow adults have felt lonely in the last 2 weeks with this affecting a higher percentage of women (**30.0%**) than men (**24.0%**).⁶⁵
- ▶ **14.2%** of Glasgow and **13.9%** of Scottish P5-S6 pupils said they feel lonely often or always.³²
- ▶ 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.⁶⁴



9. Poverty And Deprivation

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)⁶⁶



- ▶ A disproportionately high percentage (**44.7%**) of all people in Glasgow live in areas that are among the **20%** most deprived data zones in Scotland.
- ▶ The percentage of Glasgow children aged 0-17 living in these areas is higher than for all people, with **52.9%** living in the **20%** most deprived data zones.

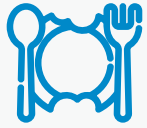
Child Poverty



- ▶ **19.8%** of Glasgow children aged 0-15 are living in relative or absolute low income families compared to **12.3%** of all Scottish children.⁶⁷
- ▶ Just under a quarter of children aged 0-15 are estimated to be living in poverty, in Glasgow (**23.3%**) and Scotland (**21.5%**).⁶⁸
- ▶ **39.4%** of Glasgow secondary pupils are registered for free school meals, more than double the rate of **18.9%** nationally.⁶⁹



All People/Adults



- ▶ **19.3%** of all Glasgow people are classed as income deprived compared to **12.1%** of all Scots.⁷⁰
- ▶ **44.4%** of Glasgow adults aged 16+ have had difficulty meeting food and/or energy costs.⁷¹
- ▶ **21.8%** of all Glasgow adults have experienced food insecurity (in the past year).⁷¹
- ▶ **35.0%** of Glasgow households are classed as fuel poor and **16.0%** as extreme fuel poor. For Scotland these percentages are **31.0%** fuel poor and **17.0%** extreme fuel poor.⁷²



10. Education, Training and Employment

Education, Training and Employment



- ▶ **35.6%** of Glasgow school leavers achieved 5 or more passes at SCQF level 6 or higher (e.g. Higher or above) – lower than the Scottish average of **40.8%**.⁷³
- ▶ **64.3%** of Glasgow school leavers achieved 5 or more passes at SCQF level 5 or higher (e.g. National 5 or above) – lower than the Scottish average of **68.6%**.⁷³
- ▶ The Annual Participation Measure confirms that the vast majority of 16-19 year olds in Glasgow and Scotland are in education, employment or training, with the rate for Glasgow of **91.6%** being a little lower than the Scotland rate of **93.3%**.⁷⁴
- ▶ **80.4%** of Glasgow adults have a highest level of qualification equivalent to Standard/O Grade or above, compared to **83.8%** of Scots.⁷⁵
- ▶ **12.9%** of Glasgow adults have no qualifications compared to **11.2%** of Scottish adults.⁷⁵
- ▶ The percentage of working age males in employment is lower for Glasgow (**73.9%**) than Scotland (**77.5%**). For females in employment the Glasgow rate of **61.3%** is far lower than the Scottish rate of **72.1%**.⁷⁶
- ▶ **6.2%** of Glasgow males and **3.5%** of Glasgow females of working age (16-64) are claiming out of work benefits compared to **3.9%** of Scottish males and **2.5%** of Scottish females.⁷⁷

11. Crime

Crime⁷⁸



- ▶ Glasgow's Recorded Crime rate (all crimes) of **1,290.3** crimes per **10,000** population is **50%** higher than the rate for Scotland of **856.5** crimes per **10,000** population.
- ▶ Glasgow's Non-Sexual Crimes of Violence rate of **185.5** crimes per **10,000** population is **45%** higher than the rate for Scotland of **128.3** crimes per **10,000** population.
- ▶ The rate of Drug Crimes for Glasgow of **86.8** per **10,000** population is almost twice the rate for Scotland of **45.4** per **10,000** population.
- ▶ Glasgow's rate of **137.1** domestic abuse incidents reported per **10,000** population is **20%** higher than the Scotland rate of **117.1** per **10,000** population.



12. References

1. National Records of Scotland (NRS) - Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) mid-2024 **Table 1**
2. NRS - Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) mid-2024 **Table 5a**
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