

GLASGOW CITY HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP DEMOGRAPHICS & NEEDS PROFILE









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2022 Population



Glasgow City Population

635,640

(2020 National Records of Scotland) which is **11.6%** of Scotland's population

Comprises of:



111,512 (17.5%) children aged 0-17



438,505 (69.0%) adults aged 18-64



85,623 (13.5%) older people aged 65 and over



Glasgow has **3,638** people per km² compared to the Scottish average of **70** people per km² (Population density).

88.5%

of Glasgow's population has a White ethnic background and **11.5%** has a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background. By comparison, Scotland's overall population is **96.0%** White and **4.0%** BME.

Population Projections:



The overall population of Glasgow is expected to grow by **4.3%** between 2022 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 **0.8%**; the 18-64 years population is expected to increase by **1.6%** and the 65+ population is expected to increase by **31.8%**, over this 21 year period.

Healthy Life Expectancy:

The number of years lived in self assessed good health.

56 years

Healthy Life Expectancy for a Glasgow male

57.4 years

Healthy Life Expectancy for a Glasgow female

o o

Compared to **60.9** years for a Scottish male (a difference of **4.9** years)

Q

Compared to **61.8** years for a Scottish female (a difference of **4.4** years)

Life Expectancy:

73.1 years

Life Expectancy for a Glasgow male

78.3 years

Life Expectancy for a Glasgow female

o o

Compared to **76.8** years for a Scottish male (a difference of **3.7** years)

Q

Compared to **81** years for a Scottish female (a difference of **2.7** years)

Premature Mortality:

deaths per 100,000 population

Deaths from all causes for Glasgow people under 75



Compared to 457 deaths per 100,000 population for Scotland.



19.3%

of all Glasgow people are classed as income deprived compared to 12.1% of all Scots



24.6%

of Glasgow children aged 0-15 are living in relative low income families compared to **15.9%** of children in all Scottish families.

Health and Lifestyles:





10.5% of Glasgow adults rate their health as bad/ very bad, compared to 8.1% of Scottish adults



28.6% of Glasgow adults have a limiting condition or illness



23.0% of Glasgow adults have common mental health problems, scoring 4+ on GHQ12, compared to 17.0% of Scottish adults



8117 people or 2.2% of the Glasgow adult population aged 30+ are estimated to have dementia



61.0% of Glasgow adults are overweight (inc. obese) (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



30.0% of Glasgow adult males and 19.0% of Glasgow adult females are current smokers



30.0% of Glasgow adult males and 14.0% of Glasgow adult females have hazardous/harmful levels of alcohol consumption. For Scotland overall these figures are 33.0% males and 16.0%



There are an estimated 11,869 to 18,060 problem drug users in Glasgow



Unemployment:

7.3% of Glasgow males and 4.1% of Glasgow females of working age (16-64) are claiming out of work benefits compared to 5.0% of Scottish males and 2.9% of Scottish females



Carers:

14.4% of Glasgow adults provide unpaid care to others



Digital Exclusion:

87.0% of Glasgow households have home internet access – similar to the national average of 88.0%



Crime:

Glasgow has 44 crimes per 1,000 population compared to Scotland with 28.8 crimes per 1,000 population



Glasgow has 150.7 domestic abuse crimes per 10,000 population compared to Scotland with 115.1 crimes per 10,000 population



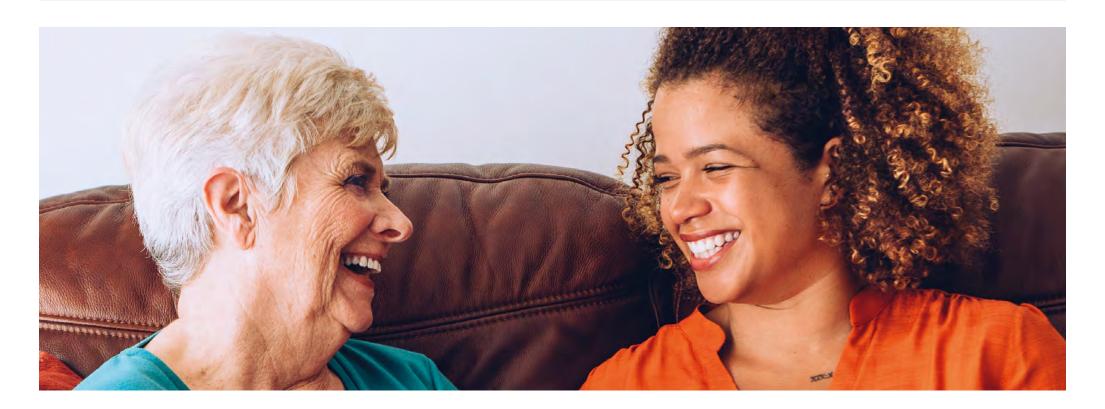


Introduction

The following document contains brief notes, tables and commentary that are published together as the Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) Demographics & Needs Profile (2022). This Profile was first produced in 2020 and is now revised annually. This document includes the latest information available at 1 April 2022 and updates the previous versions which can be accessed on the <a href="https://example.com/hschool/health-school/h

The profile provides 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) and 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.

Data is presented within the report in several tables with high level commentary on the contents of the tables provided. In addition to this report, an excel file containing all tables, sources and links is also available for ease of downloading data or tables directly.



Profile Structure

Population

Within this report, firstly, a general demographic profile is provided which 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 to 2043 and key indicators relating to housing and household characteristics.

Health and Well-being

A profile of the health of the Glasgow population is then presented. This includes Healthy Life Expectancy, Life Expectancy and 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 including 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 report in two main ways. Firstly, within the demographics and health profiles where key protected characteristics information is provided (age; gender (sex); ethnicity (race); sexual orientation; religion; long term health conditions (disability)). Secondly, within two sets of indicators from the latest Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey (2019/20) which have been included, where the results from LGBT pupils and ethnic group are compared with wider all pupil results.

Sources and Links to Data used in the Profile

The tables in the report have been compiled mostly from reliable online sources, many of which are classed as official statistics. All data sources, including the period they relate to, are noted below each table and a full list of <u>profile data sources and links</u> is provided at the end of this report. Please refer to sources directly for further information on indicators, if required.

A short list of hyperlinks to <u>Covid-19 and other useful data</u> sources that have not been used directly in the profile is also provided at the end of this report. The Covid-19 data sources provide information on vaccinations and the direct health impacts of the virus including new infections, case numbers, hospital admissions and deaths as well as information on the indirect health, societal and economic impacts of the pandemic. The other useful data sources provide further detailed information on health needs and inequalities as well as strategies, plans and work underway aimed at improving health and reducing inequalities. Many of the national official statistics data sources are covered by Crown copyright through the <u>Open Government Licence</u>.



Impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 is likely to have impacted upon the data within the profile in two main ways.

Firstly, some data sources which were due to be revised since the last profile, including the Scottish Population Surveys, have not been updated. These surveys rely mainly on data collected via face-to-face in-person interviews, which have not been undertaken during 2020 and 2021. Other data sources have been updated using alternative methodologies, such as telephone surveys, with only limited results being produced. Consequently, many indicators in this report are the same as those in the 2021 Demographics Profile.

Secondly, data sources that have been updated during 2020 and 2021 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 periods of lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 should therefore be viewed cautiously.



Profile Formats and Navigation

Click on a chapter, section, or sub-heading name in the Contents page, or a table name in the Index of Tables, to take you to the relevant section of the report. You can also navigate the document by using the Page Navigation Tools in Adobe Reader at the top of the screen, scrolling or by typing in the page number you want to move on to.

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

Please note that where a table contains empty boxes/cells, data is not available for these indicators

Service User/Patient Data

Previous demographics reports prior to 2020 have contained some information on numbers of social work service users by client group that is not included in this current profile. HSCP managers and staff, with access to the GCC network, are instead able to access a wide and comprehensive range of regularly updated reports on service users and processes. HSCP staff (with access to the GCC network) should contact the CGI Helpdesk to request login details and instructions on how to access these reports, if required.

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

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





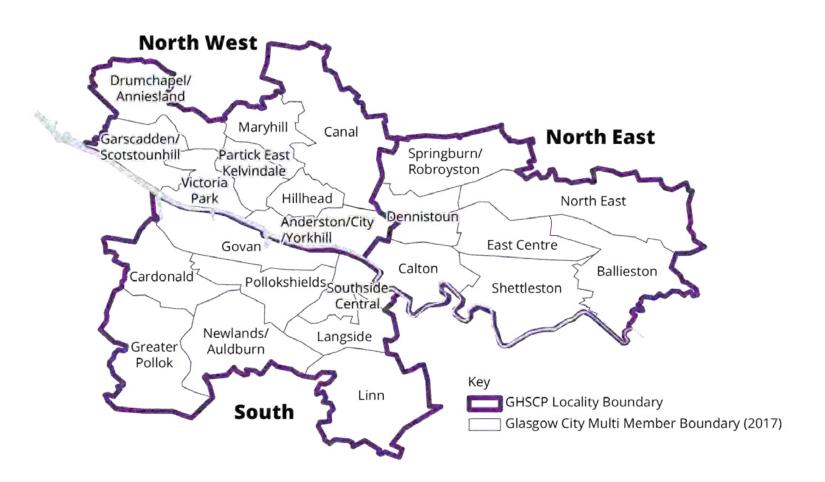


CITY MAP



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

Population & Projections

Tables 1-12 illustrate key characteristics of the 635,640 people living in Glasgow City with comparison to the 5.47 million population of Scotland, according to the most recent population estimates (2020). 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 report. These tables are detailed population estimates by single year of age or age-band and gender for HSCP localities, electoral wards and neighbourhoods. These tables are available in the excel file accompanying this report.

Tables 13a-b show the estimated population projections of Glasgow and Scotland over the 21-year period 2022 to 2043. (These projections were published in March 2020 and do not therefore take account of any impact that the coronavirus pandemic may have on them).

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

Indicator	Glasgow City	Scotland
Estimated population (at 30 June 2020)	635,640	5,466,000
Area (km²)	175	77,911
Density (Persons per km²)	3,638	70

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) © Crown copyright 2021

Key Points

Table 1 shows that population density in Glasgow is more than 50 times the average for Scotland, where 3,638 people live in each square kilometre in Glasgow compared to 70 in each km² across Scotland overall.





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

Age-band population								
Area/HSCP Locality	All ages		Children 0-17	Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		65+
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North East	181,781	100.0%	34,283	18.9%	122,176	67.2%	25,322	13.9%
North West	224,598	100.0%	33,456	14.9%	163,676	72.9%	27,466	12.2%
South	229,261	100.0%	43,773	19.1%	152,653	66.6%	32,835	14.3%
Glasgow City	635,640 100.0%		111,512	17.5%	438,505	69.0%	85,623	13.5%
Scotland	5,466,000	100.0%	1,026,922	18.8%	3,382,998	61.9%	1,056,080	19.3%

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) © Crown copyright 2021

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

	Age-band _I	oopulation						
Area/HSCP Locality	All ages		Children 0-	Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		ole 65+
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North East	88,787	100.0%	17,588	19.8%	60,459	68.1%	10,740	12.1%
North West	110,221	100.0%	17,135	15.5%	81,048	73.5%	12,038	10.9%
South	112,834	100.0%	22,293	19.8%	76,232	67.6%	14,309	12.7%
Glasgow City	311,842	100.0%	57,016	18.3%	217,739	69.8%	37,087	11.9%
Scotland	2,665,212	100.0%	526,567	19.8%	1,662,844	62.4%	475,801	17.9%

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) © Crown copyright 2021





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

	Age-band	population							
Area/HSCP Locality	All ages		Children 0-	Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
North East	92,994	100.0%	16,695	18.0%	61,717	66.4%	14,582	15.7%	
North West	114,377	100.0%	16,321	14.3%	82,628	72.2%	15,428	13.5%	
South	116,427	100.0%	21,480	18.4%	76,421	65.6%	18,526	15.9%	
Glasgow City	323,798	100.0%	54,496	16.8%	220,766	68.2%	48,536	15.0%	
Scotland	2,800,788	100.0%	500,355	17.9%	1,720,154	61.4%	580,279	20.7%	

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) © Crown copyright 2021.

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.

- Tables 5a-c here show that Glasgow has an 11.6% share of Scotland's all people and female population and an 11.7% share of Scotland's male population. Most people, males and females living in Glasgow live in the South (All 36.1%; M 36.2%; F 36.0%) followed by North West (All, F and M 35.3%) and then North East (All 28.6%; M 28.5%; F 28.7%) localities.
- 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.
- Tables 5b and 5c show that there are more females than males overall in all three Glasgow localities, Glasgow City and Scotland with this also reflected in the gender balance of the adult and older people populations. For children however, there are more boys than girls in each of the localities, Glasgow City and Scotland.

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

		Age-ban	d populatio	on						
Area/HSCP	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	All ages	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
Locality		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
	Baillieston	22,890	100.0%	4,414	19.3%	14,818	64.7%	3,658	16.0%	
	Calton	31,296	100.0%	5,301	16.9%	22,807	72.9%	3,188	10.2%	
North East	Dennistoun	21,892	100.0%	3,270	14.9%	16,406	74.9%	2,216	10.1%	
	East Centre	29,493	100.0%	6,052	20.5%	18,560	62.9%	4,881	16.5%	
	North East	21,045	100.0%	4,889	23.2%	13,376	63.6%	2,780	13.2%	
	Shettleston	26,574	100.0%	4,627	17.4%	17,256	64.9%	4,691	17.7%	
	Springburn/Robroyston	28,591	100.0%	5,730	20.0%	18,953	66.3%	3,908	13.7%	
	North East sub-total	181,781	100.0%	34,283	18.9%	122,176	67.2%	25,322	13.9%	
	Anderston/City/Yorkhill	35,735	100.0%	2,631	7.4%	31,256	87.5%	1,848	5.2%	
	Canal	25,894	100.0%	5,158	19.9%	16,864	65.1%	3,872	15.0%	
	Drumchapel/Anniesland	29,564	100.0%	6,047	20.5%	19,358	65.5%	4,159	14.1%	
	Garscadden/Scotstounhill	31,138	100.0%	6,072	19.5%	20,289	65.2%	4,777	15.3%	
North West	Hillhead	26,397	100.0%	3,067	11.6%	21,035	79.7%	2,295	8.7%	
	Maryhill	22,493	100.0%	3,741	16.6%	15,771	70.1%	2,981	13.3%	
	Partick East/Kelvindale	31,796	100.0%	3,332	10.5%	23,898	75.2%	4,566	14.4%	
	Victoria Park	21,581	100.0%	3,408	15.8%	15,205	70.5%	2,968	13.8%	
	North West sub-total	224,598	100.0%	33,456	14.9%	163,676	72.9%	27,466	12.2%	

		Age-band	d populatio	on						
Area/HSCP	Ward/HSCP Locality/Area	All ages		Children 0	Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
Locality		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
	Cardonald	29,271	100.0%	6,003	20.5%	18,134	62.0%	5,134	17.5%	
	Govan	28,179	100.0%	4,771	16.9%	20,312	72.1%	3,096	11.0%	
	Greater Pollok	33,060	100.0%	7,444	22.5%	21,049	63.7%	4,567	13.8%	
	Langside	30,240	100.0%	4,482	14.8%	21,641	71.6%	4,117	13.6%	
South	Linn	29,192	100.0%	5,949	20.4%	18,347	62.8%	4,896	16.8%	
	Newlands/Auldburn	23,319	100.0%	4,718	20.2%	14,725	63.1%	3,876	16.6%	
	Pollokshields	28,400	100.0%	4,881	17.2%	19,361	68.2%	4,158	14.6%	
	Southside Central	27,600	100.0%	5,525	20.0%	19,084	69.1%	2,991	10.8%	
	South sub-total	229,261	100.0%	43,773	19.1%	152,653	66.6%	32,835	14.3%	
Glasgow City		635,640	100.0%	111,512	17.5%	438,505	69.0%	85,623	13.5%	
Scotland		5,466,000	100.0%	1,026,922	18.8%	3,382,998	61.9%	1,056,080	19.3%	

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) © Crown copyright 2021

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

- Table 6a here shows that the Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the highest number of people of all ages living in it (35,735 5.6% of Glasgow total). The Greater Pollok ward has the highest number of children (7,444 6.7%); Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the highest number of adults (31,256 7.1%) and Cardonald ward has the highest number of older people (5,134 6.0%).
- The North East ward has the lowest number of people of all ages living in it (21,045 3.3% of Glasgow total). The Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the lowest number of children (2,631 2.4%); North East ward has the lowest number of adults (13,376 7.1%) and Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward has the lowest number of older people (1,848 2.2%).

- The ward profiles that differ most from the Glasgow average of 17.5% children (0-17), 69.0% adults (18-64) and 13.5% older people (65+) in terms of population share by age-band are all in the North West locality. These are Anderston/City/Yorkhill with 7.4% children (0-17), 87.5% adults (18-64) and 5.2% older people (65+); Hillhead 11.6% children (0-17), 79.7% adults (18-64) and 8.7% older people (65+) and Partick East/Kelvindale 10.5% children (0-17), 75.2% adults (18-64) and 14.4% older people (65+).
- Other notable differences from the city average population shares are higher percentages of child population in North East (23.5%) and Greater Pollok (22.5%) wards; lower percentages of adult population in East Centre (62.9%), Cardonald (62.0%) and Linn (62.8%) wards and higher percentages of older people population in Shettleston (17.7%), Cardonald (17.5%) and Linn (16.8%) wards.

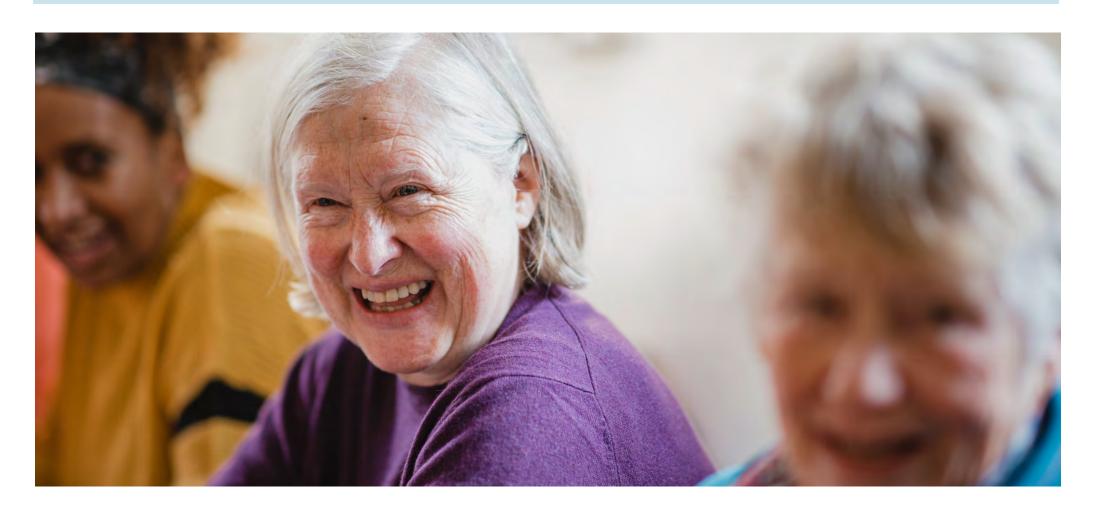
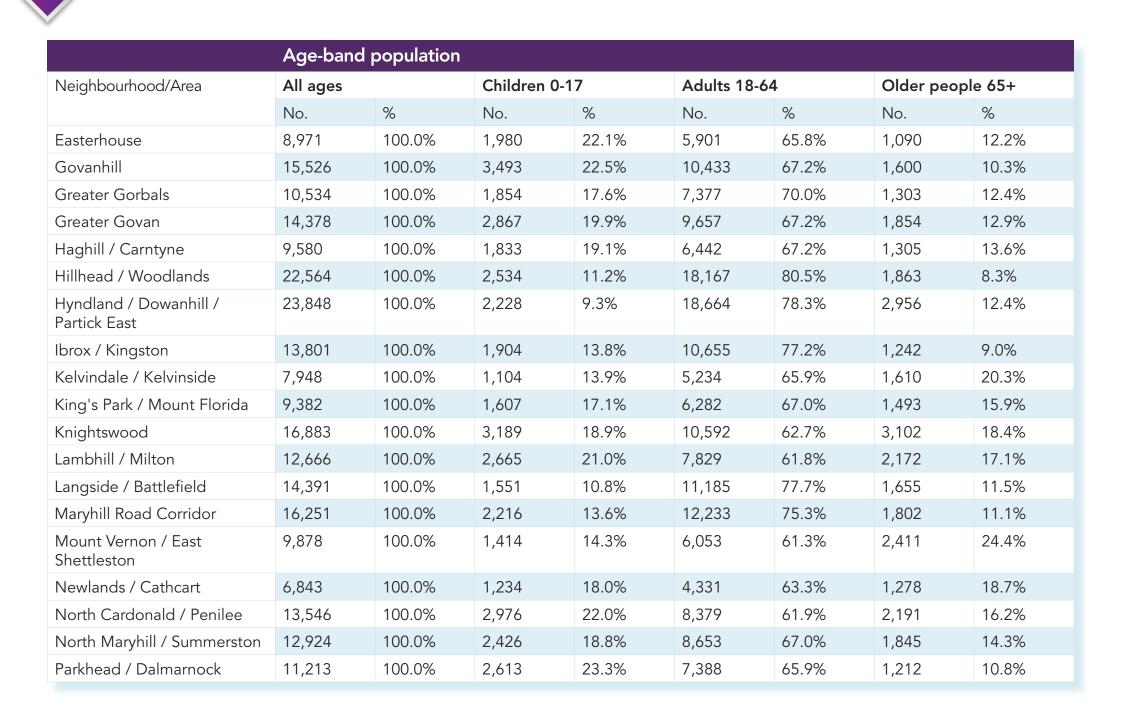


Table 7a. General Population Estimates by Age-band and Neighbourhood/Area - All People

	Age-banc	l population						
Neighbourhood/Area	All ages		Children	Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		ople 65+
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anniesland / Jordanhill / Whiteinch	10,381	100.0%	2,155	20.8%	6,532	62.9%	1,694	16.3%
Arden / Carnwadric	9,381	100.0%	2,046	21.8%	6,137	65.4%	1,198	12.8%
Baillieston / Garrowhill	19,754	100.0%	3,608	18.3%	12,782	64.7%	3,364	17.0%
Balornock/ Barmulloch	8,196	100.0%	1,784	21.8%	5,070	61.9%	1,342	16.4%
Bellahouston / Craigton / Mosspark	8,827	100.0%	1,487	16.8%	5,725	64.9%	1,615	18.3%
Blackhill / Hogganfield	3,414	100.0%	775	22.7%	2,114	61.9%	525	15.4%
Blairdardie	3,891	100.0%	728	18.7%	2,445	62.8%	718	18.5%
Broomhill / Partick West	12,991	100.0%	1,570	12.1%	9,918	76.3%	1,503	11.6%
Calton / Bridgeton	20,083	100.0%	2,688	13.4%	15,419	76.8%	1,976	9.8%
Carmunnock	913	100.0%	171	18.7%	513	56.2%	229	25.1%
Castlemilk	14,727	100.0%	3,313	22.5%	9,184	62.4%	2,230	15.1%
Cathcart / Simshill	7,231	100.0%	1,172	16.2%	4,497	62.2%	1,562	21.6%
City Centre / Merchant City	20,440	100.0%	1,449	7.1%	17,782	87.0%	1,209	5.9%
Corkerhill / North Pollok	4,495	100.0%	1,023	22.8%	2,815	62.6%	657	14.6%
Croftfoot	6,321	100.0%	1,293	20.5%	4,153	65.7%	875	13.8%
Crookston /South Cardonald	7,616	100.0%	1,322	17.4%	4,623	60.7%	1,671	21.9%
Dennistoun	10,796	100.0%	1,174	10.9%	8,619	79.8%	1,003	9.3%
Drumchapel	12,712	100.0%	3,280	25.8%	7,885	62.0%	1,547	12.2%



	Age-band	d population						
Neighbourhood/Area	All ages		Children	Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		ople 65+
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pollok	12,639	100.0%	2,617	20.7%	8,044	63.6%	1,978	15.6%
Pollokshaws / Mansewood	10,863	100.0%	2,061	19.0%	6,843	63.0%	1,959	18.0%
Pollokshields East	8,122	100.0%	1,719	21.2%	5,712	70.3%	691	8.5%
Pollokshields West	7,096	100.0%	1,303	18.4%	4,383	61.8%	1,410	19.9%
Priesthill / Househillwood	9,204	100.0%	2,280	24.8%	5,733	62.3%	1,191	12.9%
Riddrie / Cranhill	12,029	100.0%	2,218	18.4%	7,609	63.3%	2,202	18.3%
Robroyston / Millerston	5,905	100.0%	1,281	21.7%	3,965	67.1%	659	11.2%
Ruchazie / Garthamlock	8,660	100.0%	2,134	24.6%	5,361	61.9%	1,165	13.5%
Ruchill / Possilpark	11,640	100.0%	2,218	19.1%	7,908	67.9%	1,514	13.0%
Shawlands / Strathbungo	9,509	100.0%	1,232	13.0%	7,132	75.0%	1,145	12.0%
Sighthill / Roystonhill / Germiston	6,460	100.0%	1,417	21.9%	4,346	67.3%	697	10.8%
South Nitshill / Darnley	9,091	100.0%	2,175	23.9%	5,886	64.7%	1,030	11.3%
Springboig / Barlanark	14,756	100.0%	3,338	22.6%	9,377	63.5%	2,041	13.8%
Springburn	14,490	100.0%	2,665	18.4%	9,918	68.4%	1,907	13.2%
Temple / Anniesland	12,961	100.0%	2,039	15.7%	9,028	69.7%	1,894	14.6%

	Age-band population							
Neighbourhood/Area	All ages		Children 0-17		Adults 18-64		Older people 65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tollcross / West Shettleston	16,696	100.0%	3,213	19.2%	11,203	67.1%	2,280	13.7%
Toryglen	4,825	100.0%	1,073	22.2%	2,974	61.6%	778	16.1%
Yoker / Scotstoun	12,464	100.0%	2,566	20.6%	8,452	67.8%	1,446	11.6%
Yorkhill / Anderston	14,934	100.0%	1,237	8.3%	12,963	86.8%	734	4.9%
Glasgow City	635,640	100.0%	111,512	17.5%	438,505	69.0%	85,623	13.5%
Scotland	5,466,000	100.0%	1,026,922	18.8%	3,382,998	61.9%	1,056,080	19.3%

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) © Crown copyright 2021

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

- Table 7a here shows that the Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East neighbourhood has the highest number of people of all ages living in it (23,848 3.8% of Glasgow total). The Baillieston/Garrowhill neighbourhood has the highest number of children (3,608 3.2%); Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East neighbourhood has the highest number of adults (18,664 4.3%) and Baillieston/Garrowhill neighbourhood has the highest number of older people (3,364 3.9%).
- The Carmunnock neighbourhood has the lowest number of people of all ages (913 0.1% of Glasgow total), children (171 0.2%), adults (513 0.1%) and older people (229 0.3%) living in it.
- The neighbourhood profiles that differ most from the Glasgow averages of 17.5% children (0-17), 69.0% adults (18-64) and 13.5% older people (65+) in terms of population share by age-band are Carmunnock for all age-bands, as noted above; City Centre/Merchant City (7.1% children, 87.0% adults, 5.9% older people); Dennistoun (10.9% children, 79.8% adults, 9.3% older people); Drumchapel (25.8% children); Hillhead/Woodlands (11.2% children, 80.5% adults, 8.3% older people); Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East (9.3% children, 78.3% adults); Ibrox/Kingston (9.0% older people); Mount Vernon/East Shettleston (24.4% older people); Pollokshields East (8.5% older people); Priesthill/Househillwood (24.8% children); Ruchazie/Garthamlock (24.6% children) and Yorkhill/Anderston (8.3% children, 86.8% adults, 4.9% older people).

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

Area/HSCP Locality - population										
Ethnicity banding	North East North V		North Wes	/est South			Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Scottish, Other British and Irish	162,712	89.5%	184,994	82.4%	189,038	82.5%	536,704	84.4%	5,075,279	92.9%
Other White	6,401	3.5%	11,508	5.1%	7,621	3.3%	25,535	4.0%	172,927	3.2%
All White	169,112	93.0%	196,502	87.5%	196,659	85.8%	562,239	88.5%	5,248,206	96.0%
All Asian	6,997	3.8%	19,087	8.5%	25,616	11.2%	51,731	8.1%	145,211	2.7%
African	3,959	2.2%	4,500	2.0%	4,003	1.7%	12,460	2.0%	30,593	0.6%
All Other Ethnic Groups	1,713	0.9%	4,510	2.0%	2,983	1.3%	9,210	1.4%	41,991	0.8%
All Minority Ethnic	12,669	7.0%	28,096	12.5%	32,602	14.2%	73,401	11.5%	217,794	4.0%
All People	181,781	100.0%	224,598	100.0%	229,261	100.0%	635,640	100.0%	5,466,000	100.0%

Method: Prevalence rate from 2011 Census data (total 2011 datazone population) is applied to 2020 SAPE © Crown copyright 2021.

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and NRS - Scotland's Census 2011

Key Points

Table 8a. shows that 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*)

		Area - all pupils				
Sector / Ethnicity banding		Glasgow City		Scotland		
		No.	%	No.	%	
	White	26,055	63.9%	340,852	87.3%	
Primary	Minority Ethnic	10,837	26.6%	38,952	10.0%	
· ······Gy	Not known/disclosed	3,871	9.5%	10,509	2.7%	
	All	40,763	100.0%	390,313	100.0%	
Secondary	White	20,632	72.2%	277,605	90.5%	
	Minority Ethnic	6,818	23.9%	25,193	8.2%	
	Not known/disclosed	1,118	3.9%	4,013	1.3%	
	All	28,568	100.0%	306,811	100.0%	

		Area - all pup	ils				
Sector	Ethnicity banding	Glasgow City		Scotland	Scotland		
		No.	%	No.	%		
Special	White	1,011	68.6%	6,364	83.7%		
	Minority Ethnic	368	25.0%	881	11.6%		
	Not known/disclosed	95	6.4%	354	4.7%		
	All	1,474	100.0%	7,599	100.0%		
	White	47,698	67.4%	624,821	88.7%		
All	Minority Ethnic	18,023	25.5%	65,026	9.2%		
	Not known/disclosed	5,084	7.2%	14,876	2.1%		

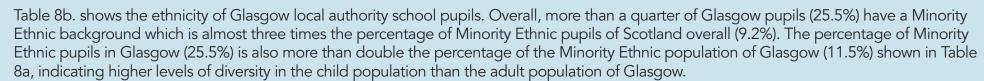
Notes: * grant aided school pupils included in Scotland figures, not individual local authority figures.

70,805

Source: Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2021

All

Key Points



100.0%

704,723

100.0%



Table 8c. Asylum Seekers and Refugees by Area

Number of people						
Asylum seeker/refugee status		Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes		
All pupils ¹ *	Asylum seekers	1,561	1,860	Glasgow number is 83.9% of Scottish total		
	Refugees	1,859	3,502	Glasgow number is 53.1% of Scottish total		
All people	Asylum seekers ^{2(a)}	3,713	3,815	Glasgow number is 97.3% of Scottish total		
	Refugees resettled since 2014 ^{2(b)}	521	3,727	Glasgow number is 14.0% of Scottish total		

Notes: * excludes grant aided school pupils

Source: 1. Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2021. 2. UK Government Statistics (Home Office) - Asylum and Resettlement - Local Authority Data, year ending Dec 21 (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.

- Table 8c. provides some information on asylum seekers and refugees in Glasgow and Scotland. 1,561 Glasgow pupils are seeking asylum, representing 83.9% of the national total, compared to Glasgow's 10.1% share of pupils overall. Glasgow schools have 1,859 pupils who are refugees, 53.1% of all pupils who are refugees, in Scotland.
- Among the overall population, nearly all of Scotland's asylum seekers are living in Glasgow (3,713 97.3%). A far smaller number of 521 people are refugees resettled since 2014 living in Glasgow, representing 14.0% of all Scotland's resettled refugees, compared to Glasgow's 11.6% share of the national population of all people from Table 5a.



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

	Area - population aged 16+					
Country of birth	Glasgow City		Scotland			
	No.	%	No.	%		
Scotland	444,948	70.0%	4,225,218	77.3%		
Rest of UK	47,673	7.5%	628,590	11.5%		
Rest of EU	43,859	6.9%	289,698	5.3%		
Rest of World	99,160	15.6%	317,028	5.8%		
Not Known	0	0.0%	5,466	0.1%		
All Adults	635,640	100.0%	5,466,000	100.0%		

Method: Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ applied to 2020 SAPE total population.

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2019 Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ)

Key Points



Table 9 shows that 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.



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

		Area - population aged	ion aged 3+			
Indicator		Glasgow City		Scotland		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Does not speak English well or at all		16,534	2.7%	76,344	1.4%	
Does not speak at all	, read or write English	20,200	3.3%	111,012	2.1%	
	British Sign Language	1,849	0.3%	13,011	0.2%	
Uses other language at home	Polish	7,948	1.3%	56,252	1.1%	
	Other (inc. Gaelic and Scots)	72,778	11.8%	322,812	6.1%	

Method: Prevalence rate from 2011 Census data (total 2011 datazone population) is applied to 2020 SAPE total 3+ population (Glasgow=616,766; Scotland=5,313,358)

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and NRS - Scotland's Census 2011

Key Points



Table 10a. shows that an estimated 16,534 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.

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

	Area - all school pupils					
Indicator	Glasgow City		Scotland		Other information/notes	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Pupils who are new, early to or developing competence with English as a second language	13,430	19.0%	36,471	5.2%	122 different languages apart from English are spoken by Glasgow pupils	
Pupils whose main home language is neither English, Gaelic, Scots, Doric nor Sign Language	18,028	25.5%	63,791	9.1%	(151 for Scotland)	

Notes: Total pupils for Glasgow = 70,805; Scotland = 704,723

Source: Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2021

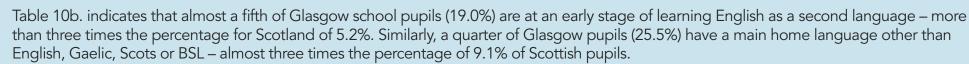




Table 11a. General Population Estimates by Sexual Orientation and Area (adults 16+)

	Area - population aged 16+				
Sexual Orientation	Glasgow City		Scotland		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Heterosexual/straight	575,890	90.6%	5,148,972	94.2%	
LGBTi	36,231	5.7%	158,514	2.9%	
Not known	23,519	3.7%	158,514	2.9%	
All Adults 16+	635,640	100.0%	5,466,000	100.0%	

Method: Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ applied to 2020 SAPE total adult 16+ population

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2019 Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ)

Key Points



Table 11a shows that Glasgow has almost twice the percentage of LGBTi people (5.7%) as Scotland (2.9%).



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

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

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

Key Points



Table 11b indicates that 9.0% of school pupils are LGBT, far higher than the 5.7% rate for LGBTi Glasgow adults shown in Table 11a above.





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

	Area - populatio	n aged 16+				
Religion	Glasgow City		Scotland	Scotland		
	No.	%	No.	%		
Church of Scotland	74,923	14.0%	978,082	21.5%		
Roman Catholic	111,849	20.9%	618,694	13.6%		
Other Christian	26,758	5.0%	336,642	7.4%		
Muslim	47,094	8.8%	81,886	1.8%		
Other Religion	19,266	3.6%	81,886	1.8%		
None	253,667	47.4%	2,442,930	53.7%		
Not indicated	1,605	0.3%	9,098	0.2%		
All Adults 16+	535,162	100.0%	4,549,217	100.0%		

Method: Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ is applied to 2020 SAPE city & national total adult 16+ populations

Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) and 2019 Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ)

Key Points



According to Table 12 more than half of the Glasgow 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 people (53.7%) have no religion however most that do, belong to the Church of Scotland (21.5%) or Roman Catholic (13.6%) faiths.

Table 13a. Population Projection Estimates 2022 to 2043 by Age-band and Area - Number of People

Area and Projected Population - number of people								
Age-band	Glasgow City			Scotland				
	2022	2027	2032	2043	2022	2027	2032	2043
Children 0-17	111,691	110,446	106,243	104,050	1,026,277	997,216	955,491	930,052
Adults 18-64	435,604	435,248	436,384	442,664	3,366,132	3,332,931	3,290,658	3,254,114
Older people 65+	88,063	97,102	107,664	116,024	1,093,481	1,199,741	1,313,005	1,390,653
All ages	635,358	642,796	650,291	662,738	5,485,890	5,529,888	5,559,154	5,574,819

Source: NRS population projections 2018 based © Crown Copyright 2020



Table 13b. Population Projection Estimates 2022 to 2043 by Age-band and Area - Percentage Change from 2022

Area and Projected Population - percentage change							
Age-band	Glasgow City			Scotland			
	% change 2022 to 2027	% change 2022 to 2032	% change 2022 to 2043	% change 2022 to 2027	% change 2022 to 2032	% change 2022 to 2043	
Children 0-17	-1.1%	-4.9%	-6.8%	-2.8%	-6.9%	-9.4%	
Adults 18-64	-0.1%	0.2%	1.6%	-1.0%	-2.2%	-3.3%	
Older people 65+	10.3%	22.3%	31.8%	9.7%	20.1%	27.2%	
All ages	1.2%	2.4%	4.3%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%	

Source: NRS population projections 2018 based © Crown Copyright 2020

- Tables 13a-b demonstrate that the total population of Glasgow is forecast to increase by more than 7,400 people (1.2%) between 2022 and 2027, by almost 15,000 (2.4%) between 2022 and 2032 and by more than 27,000 (4.3%) between 2022 and 2043. Lower rates of overall population growth are forecast for Scotland of 0.8% between 2022 and 2027, 1.3% between 2022 and 2032 and 1.6% between 2022 and 2043.
- It is expected that the adult population of Glasgow will increase marginally over the ten-year period 2022 and 2032 by 0.2%, while the child population is likely to decrease by 4.9% during this time. Both the adult and child population of Scotland is expected to decrease between 2022 and 2032 by 2.2% (adults) and 6.9% (children). The older people population of both Glasgow and Scotland is expected to grow hugely over this 10-year period by 22.3% (Glasgow) and 20.1% (Scotland).
- In the 21-year period 2022 to 2043, the Glasgow child population is likely to decrease by 6.8% compared to a 9.4% 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 3.3%. The older people population of both Glasgow and Scotland is expected to grow hugely over this 21-year period by 31.8% (Glasgow) and 27.2% (Scotland).



HOUSING & HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Housing & Household Composition

Table 14 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 15a. summarises housing type and tenure in Glasgow and Scotland while Table 15b. looks at housing failing the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).

Table 14. 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}	80,151	27.1%	453,880	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}	62,997	21.3%	438,834	17.5%	
Large Adult Hh (3 or more adults, no children) ^{1,2}	22,774	7.7%	235,717	9.4%	
Single Parent Hh ^{1,2}	15,675	5.3%	107,828	4.3%	26,513 (9.3%) Glw 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}	30,168	10.2%	318,468	12.7%	
Large Family Hh (2 adults, 3 or more children or 3 adults, 1 or more children) ^{1,2}	14,197	4.8%	132,904	5.3%	

Household (Hh) type/characteristic	Glasgow (City households*/pupils	Scotland's	Households	Other information/notes
	No.	%	No.	%	
Single Pensioner Hh ^{1,2}	42,590	14.4%	413,758	16.5%	
Older Couple Hh ^{1,2}	27,210	9.2%	406,235	16.2%	
All Households ²	295,761	100.0%	2,507,625	100.0%	
Average household size ²	2.09		2.14		
Pupils in single parent households (S1-4 pupils) ⁴		28.0%			NE 31.0%; NW 26%; S 26.0%. 2011 Census ³ data children 0-15 in lone parent households: Glw -37.7%; Scot - 25.4%.
% households overcrowded*** (by bedroom standard) ⁵		4.0%		2.4%	% higher than Glasgow average for private rented (Glw and Scot 4.6%), social housing (Glw 6.4%; Scot 3.9%) and families** (Glw 11.9%; 6.4%) households.

Notes: *No. of Glasgow households excludes student halls of residence © Crown copyright 2021 ** 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).

Method^{1,2} Prevalence rate from 2019 SSCQ is applied to 2020 NRS Household populations. Source: 1. Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019. 2. NRS Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland (2020) 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

- Table 14. shows that 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%).
- 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.
- Older people living alone is considered a key indicator of vulnerability and it is estimated that almost 42,600 Glasgow households are single pensioner households. The percentage of single pensioner households is lower for Glasgow (14.4%) than Scotland (16.5%).
- The percentage of overcrowded households in Glasgow (4.0%) is higher than that of Scotland overall (2.4%).

Table 15a. Housing Type and Tenure Estimates by Area

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

- Table 15a. shows that 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 only one third (33.6%) living in flats and almost two-thirds (65.8%) in a house/bungalow with the remainder (0.6%) in "other" housing.
- 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 15b. 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 (Glw 46.0%; Scot 51.7%) and owner occupier for (Glw 38.8%; Scot 40.9%) households.

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.

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





LIFE EXPECTANCY & MORTALITY



Life Expectancy & Mortality

Table 16 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 17a-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 16. Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy* Estimates by Area/HSCP Locality

		Area/HSCP Locality - age in years				
All people		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Life Expectancy at birth ^{1a,b}	Males	72.0	74.0	73.9	73.1	76.8
	Females	77.6	79.0	79.0	78.3	81.0
Healthy Life Evenentarioux at hirth?	Males				56.0	60.9
Healthy Life Expectancy* at birth ²	Females				57.4	61.8
Healthy Life Evacetanov* at age 452	Males				6.5	9.6
Healthy Life Expectancy* at age 65 ²	Females				8.8	10.8

Notes: *Healthy Life Expectancy is the number of years a person expects to live in good health, from the age noted. © Crown copyright 2021. Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2016 to 20 Public Health Scotland/NRS (b) 2018 to 20 NRS. 2. NRS Healthy Life Expectancy 2018 to 2020

- Table 16. shows that on average, a Glasgow woman is expected to live to 78.3 years from birth 5.2 years longer than a Glasgow man (73.1 years). Life Expectancy for males and females from birth is similar in North West (M 74.0; F 79.0) and South localities (M 73.9; F 79.0) and higher than those for the North East locality (M 72.0; F 77.6). Life Expectancy for Glasgow males from birth (73.1) is 3.7 years lower than for Scotland males (76.8). For Glasgow females (78.3) it is 2.7 years lower than for Scotland females (81.0).
- Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) from birth the number of years a person can expect to live in good health from birth is 1.4 years higher for Glasgow females (57.4) than males (56.0). Healthy Life Expectancy from birth is 4.9 years lower for Glasgow males (56.0) than Scotland males (60.9) and 4.4 years lower for Glasgow females (57.4) than Scotland females (61.8).
- Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) from age 65 the number of years a person can expect to live in good health from age 65 is 2.3 years higher for Glasgow females (8.8) than males (6.5). Healthy Life Expectancy from age 65 is 3.1 years lower for Glasgow males (6.5) than Scotland males (9.6) and 2.0 years lower for Glasgow females (8.8) than Scotland females (10.8).



Table 17a. Deaths and Early Deaths by Cause and Area/HSCP Locality

Area/HSCP Locality - rate per 100,000 population									
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland				
Deaths in children (1-15 years) ^{1(a)}				11.2	10.7				
Deaths - all causes (people aged 15-44) ^{1(b)}	165.0	124.1	138.8	140.4	116.4				
Premature mortality rate - all causes <75 ²				678.0	457.0				
Deaths - all causes (all persons) ^{1(b)}	1,566.1	1,425.0	1,408.9	1,460.6	1,166.3				
Lung cancer deaths (all adults 16+) ^{1(c)}				138.6	90.6				
Early deaths from cancer (persons aged <75) ^{1(c)}	220.6	189.9	201.6	203.5	152.8				
Early deaths from Coronary Heart Disease CHD (persons aged <75) ^{1(c)}	76.4	60.3	79.3	72.3	50.6				

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2016 to 2020 NRS crude rate per 100,000; (b) 2018 to 2020 NRS and ISD age/sex standardised rate per 100,000. 2. Adapted from Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Core Suite of Integration Indicators 2020 (NRS 2020 age standardised rate per 100,000 < 75) Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence.

Key Points



All the death rates listed in Table 17a. are higher for Glasgow than for Scotland. The premature mortality rate of deaths of people under 75 years from all causes is roughly 50% higher for Glasgow (678 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (457 per 100,000 population). 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 72.3 per 100,000 people is almost 50% higher than the Scotland rate of 50.6 deaths per 100,000 and the Glasgow lung cancer death rate of 138.6 per 100,000 is more than 50% higher than the Scotland rate of 90.6.

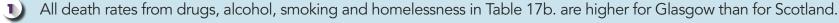


Table 17b. Drug, Alcohol, Smoking and Homelessness Related Deaths by Area

		Area - number of people or rate			
Indicator	Indicator		Scotland	Other information/notes	
	Males	211	973		
Drug related deaths in 2020 (all people) ¹	Females	80	366		
ροσριο,	All	291	1,339		
Annual average drug related deaths	No.	242	1122		
(all people - no. & rate per 100,000 population 2016-20) ¹	rate per 100,000 population	38.7	20.6		
Alcohol specific deaths(all people -	Males	48.4	29.3		
age/sex standardised rate per 100,000	Females	15.5	12.4		
population ^{)2(a)}	All	31.9	20.8	NE 32.8; NW 30.2; S 32.8	
	Smoking attributable deaths (adults aged 35+ - age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(b)}		327.8		
Homeless deaths in 2020 (people aged 15-74) ³	No.	48	256	For Scotland, Female rate 28.3 per million	
	rate per million population	94.8	61.9	compared to 96.8 Male. Males aged 35-54 rate is highest rate at 160 per million.	

Source: 1. NRS Drug-related Deaths in Scotland 2020. 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2016 to 2020 NRS and ISD (b) 2017 to 2018 NRS and ISD.3. NRS Homeless Deaths 2020 (experimental statistics)

Key Points



The average annual drug related deaths rate for Glasgow of 38.7 per 100,000 population is almost double the Scotland rate of 20.6 per 100,000 population. In 2020 there were 291 drug related deaths in Glasgow, a far higher number than the annual average (2016-2020) of 242, with almost three quarters of these being deaths of males (211 – 72.5%). The 2020 drug deaths profile by gender was similar for Scotland.

- For Glasgow, the rate of alcohol specific deaths for males of 48.4 per 100,000 population is more than three times the rate for females of 15.5 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 29.3 per 100,000 people being more than twice the female rate of 12.4 per 100,000. Overall, the death rate for all people specific to alcohol is more than 50% higher in Glasgow (31.9 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (20.8).
- 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.
- The Glasgow rate of homeless deaths of 94.8 per million is more than 50% higher than the rate for Scotland of 61.9 per million people. Figures for Scotland indicate that homeless deaths are more prevalent among males (96.8 per million) than females (28.3 million).

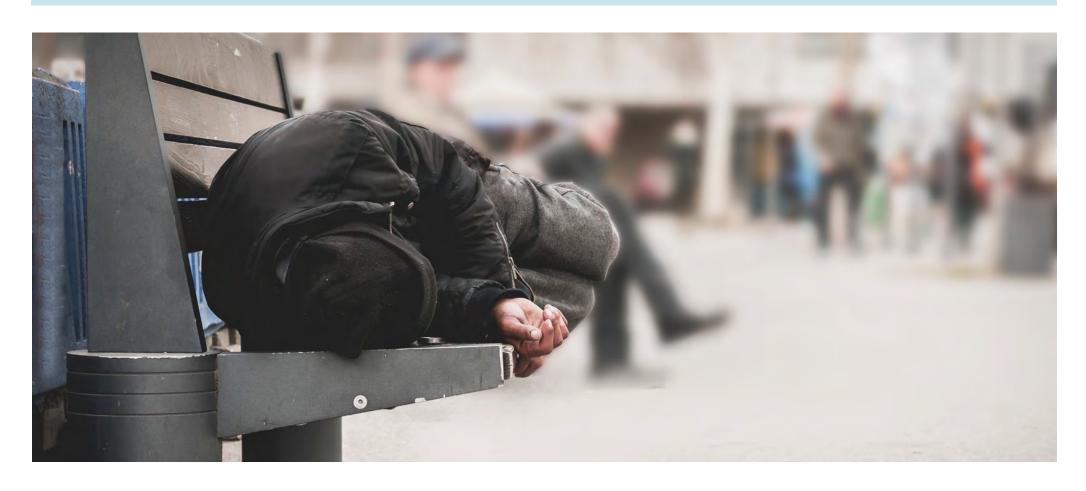




Table 17c. Deaths from Suicide by Area

		Area - rate per 100,000 population			
Indicator	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/ notes		
Deaths from suicide in young people (aged 11 to 25)(a)		11.2	10.8		
Deaths from suicide (all persons) ^(b)	Male	23.0	20.9		
	Female	8.4	7.3		
	All	15.7	14.1	NE 18.3; NW 16.3; S 13.5	

Source: Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2016 to 2020 NRS crude rate per 100,000; (b) 2016 to 2020 NRS age/sex standardised rate per 100,000.

- Table 17c. shows that all suicide rates are higher for Glasgow than for Scotland.
- 2) The death rate from suicide in young people is 11.2 per 100,000 people aged 11 to 25 for Glasgow, compared to 10.8 per 100,000 for Scotland.
- The suicide rate (number of people per 100,000 population) for males is almost three times the rate for females both for Glasgow (males 23.0; females 8.4) and for Scotland overall (males 20.9; females 7.3).
- Within Glasgow, the North East locality has the highest all person suicide rate of 18.3 per 100,000 people, followed by 16.3 for North West and 13.5 for South.



HEALTH & WELL-BEING

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

Table 18a. shows several indicators from a variety of sources relating to child health and well-being for the three HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland (where these are available).

Table 18b. shows the percentages of Glasgow secondary school pupils (S1-4) with physical illness or disability while Table 18c. shows the percentages of Glasgow secondary school pupils (S1-4) with mental, emotional, learning difficulties or disabilities.

Table 18a. Child Health Indicators by Area/HSCP Locality

Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or mean									
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/ NHSGGC	Scotland	Other information/notes			
Healthy birth weight (all live singleton births) ^{1(a)}	86.3%	87.2%	85.6%	86.3%	84.2%				
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ^{1(a)}	23.7%	36.3%	32.6%	31.1%	31.8%				
Children introduced to solid foods at 6 months+ (children eligible for 13-15 month review in year to 31 march 2021)*4				87.1%	79.3%				
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months (% all children reviewed) ^{1(c)}	20.8%	21.1%	20.2%	20.7%	14.7%				
Healthy weight in P1 (P1 children) ^{1(b)}	69.3%	72.8%	77.6%	73.4%	76.3%				

	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or mean								
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/ NHSGGC	Scotland	Other information /notes			
Children who have visited their dentist in the past 2 years (0-17) ⁵				61.7%	63.9%	Glasgow % is for whole of NHSGGC area.			
Children with no obvious dental decay in P1 (P1 children) ^{1(b)}	57.9%	61.3%	61.9%	60.6%	72.4%	For Scotland 2018/19, ranges from 58.1% for children living in SIMD Q1 areas (most deprived) to 86.9% for those in Q5 areas (least deprived).6			
Children with no obvious dental decay in P7 (P7 children) ^{1(b)}	65.9%	68.1%	67.8%	67.4%	75.0%				
Mean no. of decayed, missing and filled teeth for P1 children with obvious decay experience ⁶				4.11	3.94	Glasgow mean is for whole of NHSGGC area			
Pupils with a positive rating of their health over last year (S1-4 pupils) ²	58.9%	57.6%	61.0%	59.4%		Rates by gender are 68% boys; 53% girls. 2011 Census ³ children 0-15 in good/v good health: Glw - 96.3%; Scot - 97.6%.			

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. © Crown Copyright 2014.

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2018/19 to 2020/21, (b) 2019/20, (c) 2017/18 to 2019/20. 2. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 3. NRS Scotland's Census 2011. 4. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Infant Feeding Statistics 2020/21. 5. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Dental Statistics - Registration and Participation as at 30 Sept 2021. 6. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Dental Inspection Programme 2019/20. Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence

- Table 18a shows that all three Glasgow localities and Glasgow City (86.3%) as a whole have a higher healthy birth rate percentage than Scotland (84.2%).
- While the percentage of babies being exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks in Glasgow (31.1%) and Scotland (31.8%) are similar, there are big differences in the rates for the localities with 23.7% for North East, 36.3% for North West and 32.6% for South.
- A higher percentage of children are introduced to solid foods at 6 months plus, as recommended, in Glasgow (87.1%) than in Scotland overall (79.3%).
- Developmental concerns were picked up at the 27-30 month check-up in 20.7% of Glasgow toddlers compared to 14.7% of Scottish toddlers.
- 5) Around three quarters of Primary 1 (P1) children have a healthy weight in Glasgow (73.4%) and Scotland (76.3%).
- The percentages of children with no obvious dental decay at P1 and P7 are lower in all three Glasgow localities and Glasgow City (P1 60.6%; P7 67.4%) than Scotland (P1 72.4%; P7 75.0%).
- Dental decay is worse in Glasgow than Scottish P1 children with the mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth for children with obvious decay experience being 4.11 for Glasgow compared to 3.94 for Scotland.
- 8) Almost three-fifths of Glasgow secondary pupils S1-4 (59.4%) have a positive (self) rating of their health.

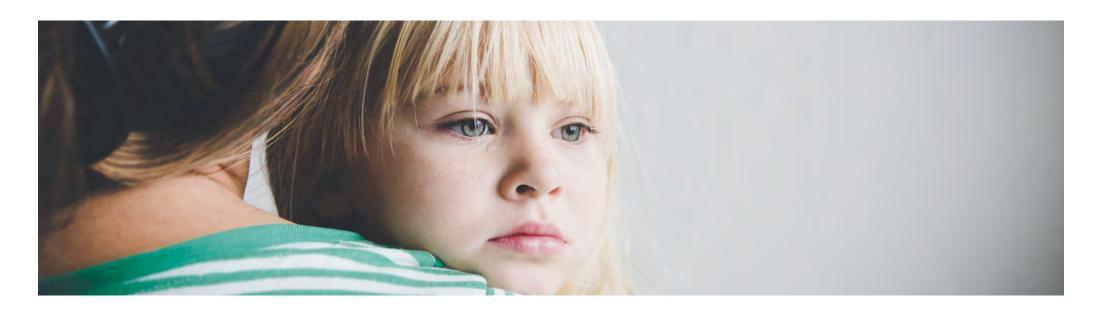


Table 18b. Child Health Indicators - Percentage of Glasgow S1 - 4 Pupils with Physical Illness or Disability

Indicator		% Glasgow pupils	Other information/notes
	Any physical illness or disability	40.0%	NE 39%; NW 40%; S 41%
	Allergies	13.8%	
	Asthma	13.2%	
	Eczema / psoriasis / skin condition	7.3%	
	Visual impairment	4.3%	
	Stomach / digestion, constipation or bowel problem	3.3%	
Pupils with a physical	Urinary / bladder problems	1.6%	
illness or disability	Arthritis / painful joints	1.4%	
	Hearing impariment	1.2%	
	Diabetes	0.6%	
	Epilepsy	0.5%	
	Cystic Fibrosis	0.1%	
	Other	3.5%	
	No illness or disability	60.2%	
Pupils with a limiting illne	ess or disability	9.0%	NE 8%; NW 9%; S 8%

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

- Table 18b. shows that two-fifths of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (40.0%) suffer from a physical illness or disability.
- The most common physical health conditions that pupils have are allergies (13.8%), asthma (13.2%), eczema/psoriasis/skin condition (7.3%), visual impairment (4.3%) and a stomach/digestion/constipation or bowel problem (3.3%). Other conditions such as arthritis, diabetes and epilepsy affect less than 2% of pupils.
- 3) 9% of S1-4 pupils consider themselves as having a limiting illness or disability, with this being higher for girls (10%) than boys (8%).

Table 18c. Child Health Indicators - Percentage of Glasgow S1 - 4 Pupils with Mental, Emotional or Learning Difficulties/Disabilities

Indicator		% Glasgow pupils	Other information/notes
	Any emotional, behavioural or learning difficulty/disability	22.0%	NE 24%; NW 21%; S 22%
D 11 11 16	Dyslexia	6.7%	
Pupils with a specific emotional, behavioural	Mental health diagnosis / condition	6.2%	Boys 3.0%; Girls 8.6%
or learning difficulty or	Aspergers / Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	4.0%	Boys 5.5%; Girls 2.5%
disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	3.8%	Boys 4.9%; Girls 2.7%
	Other learning difficulty or disability	1.8%	
	Other emotional / behavioural issues	5.3%	
Pupils WEMWBS*	Boys	20.0%	
wellbeing score indicating probable depression	Girls	39.0%	
(pupils aged 13+ - oercentage)³	All	30.0%	NE 34%; NW 29%; S 29%
Pupils with a high level of	Boys	27.0%	
difficulties overall on the	Girls	39.0%	
SDQ** scale	All	34.0%	NE 35%; NW 33%; S 33%
	Boys	17.0%	
Pupils who often or always wish life was different	Girls	29.0%	
wish me was ameren	All	24.0%	NE 25%; NW 24%; S 22%
	Boys	9.0%	
Pupils who often or always felt lonely	Girls	18.0%	
Citionory	All	14.0%	

Indicator		% Glasgow pupils	Other information/notes
Pupils with no-one who it is easy to talk	to	6.0%	NE 6%; NW 7%; S 5%
Pupils that had been bullied anywhere	Boys	22.0%	
in the last year	Girls	30.0%	
	All	26.0%	NE 27%; NW 26%; S 26%
	Boys	7.0%	
Pupils who have sought help for mental health issues	Girls	12.0%	
mental nearth issues	All	10.0%	
	Boys	3.0%	
Pupils who have sought help for self harm	Girls	7.0%	
	All	6.0%	
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Boys	4.0%	
Pupils who have used Lifelink and/or counselling services	Girls	10.0%	
souriseining services	All	7.0%	

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 wellbeing. 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. Scores are re-grouped into bands 'normal', 'borderline' and 'abnormal' for each scale.

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

- Table 18c. shows that 22.0% of Glasgow S1 4 secondary pupils report having at least one emotional, behavioural or learning difficulty, with some variability between localities (24.0% North East; 21.0% North West; 22.0% South). In terms of specific conditions, 6.7% said they have dyslexia, 6.2% have a mental health condition, 4.0% have autism/Asperger's, 3.8% have ADHD and 7.1% have other problems. More girls than boys suffer from a mental health condition (G 8.6%, B 3.0%) while more boys than girls have autism/Asperger's (B 5.5%, G 2.5%) or ADHD (B 4.9%, G 2.7%).
- 2) WEMWBS wellbeing scores for pupils aged 13+ indicate depression in 30% of pupils 39% for girls and 20% for boys. This is higher for North East locality where more than a third of pupils aged 13+ (34%) had these scores compared to 29% from North West and South localities.
- 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. More than a third of Glasgow S1-4 secondary school pupils have a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ scale (34%) with higher rates for girls (39%) than boys (27%). This is higher for North East locality where 35% of pupils had these scores compared to 33% from North West and South localities.
- Just under a quarter of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (24%) often or always wished life was different with 29% of girls saying this compared to 17% of boys.
- 14% of Glasgow S1-4 pupils often or always felt lonely with the rate for girls of 18% being double that for boys (9%).
- 6) 6% of pupils said they had no-one who it is easy to talk to (about their worries).
- More than a quarter (26.0%) of Glasgow S1-4 secondary pupils reported being bullied in the last year. More girls (30.0%) than boys (22.0%) experienced this.
- 10% of pupils have sought help for mental health problems with more girls (12%) than boys (7%) doing this. 7% of pupils have used Lifelink or counselling services (10% girls; 4% boys) and 6% have sought help for self-harm (7% girls; 3% boys).



All People and All Adults

Tables 19a-d below show a number of key health related indicators from a variety of sources covering self-rated health; illness/health conditions; hospitalisations and mental health for Glasgow with some data available at HSCP locality and Scotland level. The tables specify which age-band each indicator or group of indicators relates to as some are "all people" (all ages including children) and others are "all adults" (aged 16+) with one indicator relating to S1-4 secondary school pupils.

Table 19a. Health Indicators - All People with Specific Long Term Health Conditions by Area/HSCP Locality

Area/HSCP Locality - percentage									
Health Condition	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/ NHSGGC	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 © Crown Copyright 2014

- Table 19a. shows that 31.0% of all Glasgow people have one or more health condition compared to 29.9% nationally. Within Glasgow, the North East locality has the highest rate of all people with one or more condition (33.7%) followed by South (30.8%) and North West (29.0%).
- The percentages of all people with specific health conditions are similar for Glasgow and Scotland though 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 19b. Health Indicators - All People and All Adults with Health Condition/Illness and Hospital Admissions by Area/HSCP Locality

			SCP Locali · 100,000		entage or on		
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/ NHSGGC	Scotland	Other information/notes
Receiving treat condition/illnes percentage) ¹	ment for a ss (all adults 16+ -	35.3%	43.6%	44.6%	41.4%		15% most deprived datazone areas (mdd) 45.0%; Other areas in Glasgow 39.0% Males 39.0%; Females 44.0% Age 16-24 17.0%; Age 75+ 87.0%.
Limiting condit adults 16+ - pe	ion or illness (all rcentage) ¹	25.1%	29.2%	31.2%	28.6%		15% mdd 35.0%; Other areas in Glasgow 24.0%. Males 27.0%; Females 30.0% Age 16-44 14.0%; Age 45-64 40.0%; Age 65+60.0%. SSCQ 2019 ⁴ rate for Glw - 25.4%; Scot - 5.9%.
Patients with Endospitalisations age-sex standa 100,000 popula	s (all persons - rdised rate per	9,634.2	8,028.3	8,210.4	8,501.8	7,358.5	
Patients Hospitalised with: (all	Asthma ^{2(b)}	89.5	75.0	103.4	89.3	75.8	
persons - age-sex standardised	COPD ^{2(b)}	506.3	378.6	378.1	416.6	230.9	
rate per 100,000 population)	Coronary Heart Disease ^{2(b)}	463.9	380.5	381.8	405.7	354.8	

Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City/ NHSGGC	Scotland	Other information/notes
New Cancer Registrations (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(c)}	802.2	748.9	740.0	761.6	643.6	
Incidence of Cerebrovascular Disease and Stroke (all persons - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population)3				437.8	418.1	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) 2018 to 2020, (b) 2018/19 to 2020/21, (c) 2017 to 2019 3. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Strike Statistics - 2020/21. 4. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019. Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence

- Table 19b. shows that 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%). Rates of patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations are far higher for Glasgow (8,501.8 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (7,358.5 per 100,000). Locality rates of Glasgow patients (all people) with emergency hospitalisations vary from 8,028.3 in North West to 8,210.4 in South and 9,634.2 in North East, per 100,000 population.
- 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. The Glasgow rate of patient (all people) hospitalisations for COPD (416.6 per 100,000 population) is 1.8 times the national rate (230.9).
- 3) The rates of new cancer registrations in Glasgow and it's three localities are higher than the Scottish average.
- The incidence of cerebrovascular disease/stroke is higher for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (which includes Glasgow) at 437.8 per 100,000 population, than for Scotland (418.1 per 100,000).

Table 19c. Health Indicators All Adults and Pupils - 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 Glw - 67.8%; Scot - 72.0%.
Self assessed bad/very bad health (all adults 16+) ²	10.5%	8.1%	Variability by age & gender for Scotland; Females - 3.0% (16-24) to 14.5% (75+). Males - 4.0% (16-24) to 15.0% (75+).
Pupils with someone in their family household with a disability, long term illness, drug/alcohol or mental health problem (S1-4 pupils) ³	28.0%		NE 29% NW 27% S 28%
Adults who have visited their dentist in the past 2 years (18+) ⁴	48.9%	50.2%	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. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 4. Adapted from Public Health Scotland Dental Statistics - Registration and Participation as at 30 Sept 2021. Public Health Scotland data licensed under the Open Government Licence

- Table 19c. shows that 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.
- More than a quarter of Glasgow S1 to 4 secondary school pupils (28%) have said that there is someone living in their household with an illness/disability, mental health or addiction problem.
- 48.9% of Glasgow adults aged 18+ have visited their dentist in the past 2 years, a lower percentage than the 50.2% of Scottish adults who have done so.

Table 19d. Health Indicators - All Adults and All People Mental Health by Area/HSCP Locality

		Area/HSCP Locality - percentage, score or rate per 100,000 population				
Health Condition		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
Mental Wellbeing - WEMWEBS* score (all adults 16+) ¹					48.4	49.7
People with common mental health problems - scoring 4+ on GHQ12** (all adults 16+ - percentage) ¹	Males				22.0%	15.0%
	Females				23.0%	19.0%
	All				23.0%	17.0%
People prescribed drugs for Anxiety/Depression/ Psychosis*** (all people - percentage) ^{2(a)}		22.1%	18.6%	20.8%	20.5%	19.3%
Patients with psychiatric hospitalisations (all people - rate per 100,000 population) ^{2(b)}		377.8	315.4	301.0	326.9	242.8

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. Source: 1. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2016 to 2019. 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2020/21, (b) 2018/19 to 2020/21

Key Points

Table 19d. shows that all rates for the mental health indicators are higher or 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. Glasgow adults have a lower mental well-being (WEMWEBS) score of 48.4 than all Scottish adults (49.7). 23.0% of Glasgow adults have common mental health problems compared to a 17% of Scottish adults. 20.5% of all Glasgow people have prescription drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis, compared to 19.3% of all Scots. The rate of Glasgow patients (all people) with psychiatric hospital admissions ranges from 301.0 per 100,000 population in the South locality to 315.4 in North West and 377.8 in North East – all higher than the Scottish average rate of 242.8 per 100,000 population.

Older People

Table 20. Health Indicators - Older People by Area

Indicator		% Glasgow City/ NHSGGC	% Scotland	Other information/notes
Multiple emergency hospital admissions (adults aged 65+ - rate per 100,000 population) ¹	All 65+	6,621.1	5,206.3	NE 7,395.8 NW 6,382.8; S 6,157.7
Emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall (rate per 1,000 population) ²	All 65+	25.5	21.7	
	85+	73.8	69.7	
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) 2018 to 2020. 2. Adapted from Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Unintentional Injuries - Falls 2020/21 3. Alzheimers Scotland 2017.

- Table 20 shows some indicators associated with the health of older people. The rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions for people aged 65+ is higher for Glasgow (6,621.1 per 100,000 population) than for Scotland (5,206.3). This varies within Glasgow it is lowest in South (6,157.7 per 100,000 population), higher in North West (6,382.8) and highest of all in North East (7,395.8).
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions resulting from a fall for people aged 65+ is also higher for Glasgow (25.5 per 1,000 population) than for Scotland (21.7 per 1,000), as is the rate for people aged 85+ which for Glasgow is 73.8 per 1,000 population compared to 69.7 per 1,000 population for Scotland.
- 3) It is estimated that there are more than 8,000 people living in Glasgow with dementia.

LIFESTYLE



Lifestyle

Like the previous section on Health and Well-being, this section presents a selection of indicators from a wide range available online. These indicators focus on lifestyle and behaviours that are likely to impact on health, positively or negatively. Each individual indicator notes the age group it applies to, from secondary school pupils (S1-4), 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, smoking, pupils sleep and bed-time, pupils screen time and social media disorder, teenage pregnancies and pupils sexual health.

Diet and weight

Table 21 details the percentage of S1-4 secondary school pupils eating breakfast, skipping lunch or buying lunch from a van or shop. It also shows the percentage of pupils and 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 21. Lifestyle - Diet & Weight by Area/HSCP Locality

Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of pupils/adults							
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Pupils eating breakfast every weekday (S1-4 pupils) ¹	Males				53.0%		
	Females				36.0%		
	All	41.0%	49.0%	44.0%	44.0%	62.0%	Scotland figure from HBSC survey 2018 for 11-15 year olds
Pupils skipping lunch (on previous school lunchtime) (S1-4 pupils) ¹	Males				7.0%		
	Females				11.0%		
	All	9.9%	10.0%	7.5%	8.9%		
Pupils buying lunch from a shop or van outside school (S1-4 pupils) ¹	Males				51.0%		
	Females				41.0%		
	All	56.0%	34.0%	45.0%	46.0%		
Pupils eating 5+ portions fruit/v day (S1-4 pupils) ¹	eg per	32.4%	49.5%	41.6%	40.8%		
Consumption of recommended level (5+ portions) of fruit/veg (all adults 16+) ²	Males				32.0%		Scottish Health Survey 2016-19 ³ males rate - Glw 25%; Scot 20%.
	Females				45.0%		Scottish Health Survey 2016-19 ³ females rate - Glw 25%; Scot 24%.
	All	40.9%	41.7%	34.3%	38.0%		15% most deprived data zone areas (mdd) 31.0%, Other areas 44.0%. Scottish Health Survey 2016-19³ rate for all adults - Glasgow 25%; Scotland 25%.
	Males				58.0%	68.0%	
Overweight (inc. obese) adults 16+ (BMI of 25 or higher) ³	Females				63.0%	63.0%	
	All				61.0%	65.0%	

Area/HSCP Locality - percentage of pupils/adults										
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/ notes			
	Males				22.0%	28.0%				
Obese adults 16+ (BMI of 30 or higher) ³	Females				32.0%	30.0%				
	All				27.0%	29.0%				
Maternal obesity (all pregnancies with a known	28.0%	21.0%	23.8%	24.3%	25.3%					

Source: 1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 2. NHSGGC 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 2018/19 to 2020/21

- Table 21 shows that less than half (44.0%) of Glasgow S1-4 pupils eat breakfast every weekday, with more than half of boys (53.0%) doing so compared to just over a third of girls (36.0%). The locality rates for eating breakfast every weekday vary from 41.0% in North East to 44.0% in South and 49.0% in North West.
- 8.9% of Glasgow pupils said they skipped lunch on their previous school lunch time with 11.0% of girls compared to 7.0% of boys saying this. The highest rates for skipping lunch were 9.9% in North East and 10.0% in North West, with the lowest rate of 7.5% in the South locality. Less than half (46.0%) of Glasgow pupils said they bought their lunch from a shop or van outside the school with a higher rate of boys (51.0%) than girls (41.0%) doing this. The locality rates for this indicator ranged from 34.0% of North West, to 45.0% of South and 56.0% of North East pupils buying lunch from a shop or van outside school
- Two-fifths (40.8%) of Glasgow S1-4 pupils consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day, with locality rates for this varying from 32.4% in North East to 41.6% in South and 49.5% in North West. A similar percentage of all Glasgow adults consume the recommended 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day (38.0%), however this is quite different for Glasgow males (32.0%) and Glasgow females (45.0%). The locality rates for Glasgow adults consuming 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day vary from 34.3% in South to 40.9% in North East and 41.7% in North West.
- The percentages of overweight (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%).
- 5) Glasgow has a lower percentage of pregnant women who are obese (24.3%) than Scotland (25.3%). Maternal obesity rates within Glasgow range from 21.0% of pregnant women in North West locality to 23.8% in South and 28.0% in North East.

Physical Activity

Table 22 details the percentage of S1-4 pupils undertaking different levels of activity and the percentage of adults meeting recommended activity levels, for Glasgow and the localities. There is also an indicator of sedentary behaviour in Glasgow adults.

Table 22. Lifestyle - Physical Activity by Area/HSCP Locality

	Area/HS	CP Loca	lity - perc	entage o	or mean no	o. hours
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Other information/notes
	Males				92.0%	Scottish Health Survey 2017 ^{3(a)} Scotland rates for
Pupils exercising in school at least once a week (S1-4 pupils - percentage) ¹	Females				89.0%	children who participated in sport in previous week - 67% (all 2-15); 67% (boys); 66% (girls); 45% (all aged 13-15). SG Healthy Living Statistics ⁴ show that all
	All	89.0%	91.0%	90.0%	90.0%	Glasgow primary and S1-4 pupils are provided with 2 hours/2 periods of PE per week at school.
Pupils exercising out of school	Males				85.0%	
at least once a week (S1-4	Females				78.0%	
pupils - percentage) ¹	All	77.0%	83.0%	82.0%	80.0%	
Pupils using active travel for	Males				49.0%	
journey to school (S1-4 pupils	Females				43.0%	
- percentage) ¹	All	50.1%	31.9%	50.4%	45.4%	
Pupils meeting the recommended physical	Males				15.0%	Scottish Health Survey 2017 ^{3(a)} Scotland rates for
activity target of 60 mins moderate physical activity	Females				9.0%	children meeting activity target - 33% (all 5-15); 36% (boys); 31% (girls); 18% (all aged 13-15).
7 days a week (S1-4 pupils - percentage) ¹	All	11.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	

	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or mean no. hours											
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Other information/notes						
Pupils active for 60+ mins on 5+ days a week (S1-4 pupils - percentage) ¹		33.8%	37.9%	38.3%	36.7%							
	Males				68.0%	C L. L. L. C 004 (403/b) [
Adults meeting the physical	Females				62.0%	Scottish Health Survey 2016-19 ^{3(b)} rates for adults meeting activity targets - All Glw						
activity guidelines of at least 150 mins moderately intensive	16-24				80.0%	62%, Scot 65%; Males Glw 69%, Scot 70%;						
physical activity per week (all	45-54				59.0%	Females Glw 56%, Scot 60%.						
adults 16+ - percentage) ²	75+				33.0%	15% most deprived data zone areas (mdd) 60.0%; Other areas 68.0%						
	All	62.9%	63.7%	67.4%	64.8%	00.076, Other areas 00.076						
Sedentary behaviour (all adults 16+ - mean no. hours per day spent sitting, reclining, lying down (but not sleeping) ²					5.4	Ranges from 5.0 for 16-24 yrs to 6.8 for 75+						

Source: 1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18. 3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) (a) 2017, (b) 2016 to 2019. 4. Scottish Government (SG) School Healthy Living Survey Statistics 2020

- Table 22 shows that 90.0% of Glasgow S1-4 pupils do PE at school at least once a week with a higher rate for boys (92.0%) than girls (89.0%) and little variation in the locality rates. 80.0% of pupils exercise out of school at least once a week, rising to 85.0% of boys, compared to 78.0% of girls. 77% pupils in North East do exercise at least once a week out of school, which is lower than the rates for North West (83.0%) and South (82.0%).
- Active travel rates vary by gender and locality. Overall, 45.4% of S1-4 pupils use active travel methods for their journey to school, with a higher rate for boys (49.0%) than girls (43.0%). Just over a half of North East (50.1%) and South (50.4%) pupils use active travel compared to less than a third of North West pupils (31.9%).
- Overall, only 12.0% of Glasgow S1-4 pupils meet the recommended physical activity target of 60 minutes moderate activity 7 days a week, with this being different for boys (15.0%) and girls (9.0%).
- More than a third of pupils across Glasgow (36.7%) and in each of the localities are active for 60 minutes or more 5 days a week (NE 33.8%; NW 37.9%; S 38.3%).

- 5) 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.
- 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+.

Alcohol

Table 23 lists a number of indicators related to alcohol consumption of S1-4 pupils and adults, including hospital admissions, for Glasgow, the localities and Scotland (where available).

Table 23. Lifestyle - Alcohol by Area/HSCP Locality

	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or rate per 100,000 population										
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes				
Pupils who never drink alcohol (percentage of S1-4 pupils) ¹		65.0%	72.0%	71.0%	69.0%		SALSUS 2018 ⁵ NHSGGC rates for children who have never drunk alcohol - 71% (13 yrs/S2); 32% (15yrs/S4)				
Of those S1-4 pupils who drink alcohol, the percentage who get drunk once a week or more ¹		13.8%	12.4%	10.4%	12.1%		SALSUS 2018 ⁵ NHSGGC rates for children who drank alcohol in last week - 6% (13 yrs/S2); 18% (15yrs/S4)				
Adults with an increased level	Males				23.0%		Scottish Health Survey 2017 ^{3(a)} Scotland				
of alcohol risk scoring 8 or more on AUDIT* scale (all adults 16+ -	Females				12.0%		rates for AUDIT score of 8 or more - 17%				
percentage) ²	All	14.0%	18.5%	18.0%	17.0%		(all); 25% (males); 10% (females)				
Adults with hazardous/harmful	Males				30.0%	33.0%					
levels of alcohol consumption (all	Females				14.0%	16.0%					
adults 16+ - percentage) ^{3(b)}	All				21.0%	24.0%					

Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or rate per 100,000 population										
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes				
Alcohol related hospital stays (young people aged 11 - 25, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{4(a)}				307.6	270.0					
Alcohol related hospital stays (all people, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ^{4(b)}	1,196.0	1,045.3	900.6	1,033.6	621.3	Reduces by SIMD quintile in Glasgow from 1,954.1 per 100,000 in Quintile 1 (most deprived 20%) to 314.6 in Quintile 5 (least deprived 20%).				

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.

Source: 1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18. 3. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 3(a) 2017, 3(b) 2016 to 2019. 4. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) (a) 2018/19 to 2020/21 (b) 2020/21. 5. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2018

- Table 23 shows that 69.0% of Glasgow S1-4 pupils never drink alcohol with rates ranging from 65.0% of North East pupils to 71.0% of South and 72.0% of North West pupils. 12.1% of those pupils who do drink alcohol, get drunk once a week or more.
- 2) 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.
- Rates of harmful alcohol use for adult males (Glasgow 30.0%; Scotland 33.0%) are more than double the adult female rates (Glasgow 14.0%; Scotland 16.0%) for both Glasgow and Scotland.
- The rate of alcohol related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 is higher for Glasgow (307.6 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (270.0 per 100,000) and the Glasgow rate of alcohol related hospital stays for all people (1,033.6 per 100,000 population) is far higher than the national rate (621.3). Within Glasgow this varies from 900.6 per 100,000 people in South to 1,045.3 in North West and 1,196.0 in North East.

Drugs

Table 24 shows the percentage of S1-4 pupils who have ever taken drugs 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 24. Lifestyle - Drugs by Area/HSCP Locality

	Area/HSCP	Locality	- perce	entage	or rate pe	r 100,000	population
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Pupils who have ever taken drugs (percentage of S1-4 pupils) ¹			4.1%	5.1%	5.1%		Boys 7%; Girls 4% SALSUS 2018 ³ NHSGGC rates for children who have ever taken drugs - 6% (13 yrs/S2); 23% (15yrs/S4)
Drug related hospital stays (young people age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 popu					195.8	162.2	
	Definition 1				11,869	57,272	Glasgow no. is 20.7% of Scottish total
Estimated prevalence of problem drug users (people aged 15-64)4*	Definition 2				13,840	67,522	Glasgow no. is 20.5% of Scottish total
300.0 (poop.o a.goa. 10 o 1,	Definition 3				18,060	89,000	Glasgow no. is 20.3% of Scottish total
Drug related hospital stays (all people, age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) ²		462.9	360.2	318.3	372.1	221.3	

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 drug used by individual:

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. Source: 1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) 2017/18 to 2019/20. 3. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2018. 4. Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Prevalence of Problem Drug Use in Scotland 2015/16

- Table 24 shows that 5.1% of S1-4 Glasgow secondary pupils have ever taken drugs. The rate of drug related hospital stays for young people aged 11-25 is far higher for Glasgow (195.8 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (162.2).
- 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.
- The Glasgow rate of drug related hospital stays for all people of 372.1 per 100,000 population is far higher than the Scotland rate of 221.3 per 100,000 population. This varies between localities, ranging from 318.3 per 100,000 population in South to 360.2 in North West and 462.9 per 100,000 in North East.



Smoking

Table 25 shows the percentage of S1-4 pupils who smoke cigarettes, use e-cigarettes or live with a smoker 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 25. Lifestyle - Smoking by Area/HSCP Locality

	Area/HS	CP Locali	ty - perce	entage or	rate per 1	00,000 pc	ppulation
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Pupils who are current smokers (percentage of S1-4 pupils) ¹		3.7%	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%		SALSUS 2018 ⁴ NHSGGC rates for children who are regular smokers - 2% (13 yrs/S2); 6% (15yrs/S4).
Pupils who use e-cigarettes (percentage of S1-4 pupils) ¹		2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%		SALSUS 2018 ⁴ NHSGGC rates for children who are regular e-cig users - 1% (13 yrs/S2); 2% (15yrs/S4).
Pupils who live with a smoker (percentage of S1-4 pupils) ¹		38.0%	24.0%	30.0%	31.0%		
	Males				30.0%		SSCQ 2019 ⁵ rates for smoking
Smoking prevalence (all adults 16+ -	Females				19.0%		prevalence - All adults Glw 20%, Scot 17.5%
percentage) ²							People living in 15% most deprived
	All	28.0%	24.0%	22.0%	24.0%		datazones 32.0%; People living in other areas 19.0%
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)}		12.9%	10.0%	11.1%	11.3%	13.9%	Reduces by SIMD quintile in Glasgow from 21.1% at Q1 (most deprived 20%) to 2.4% at Q5 (least deprived 20%).

Source: 1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 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) 2018/19 to 2020/21. 4. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2018. 5. Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019



- Table 25 shows that 3.1% of Glasgow S1-4 pupils are current smokers, with a lower percentage in South (2.7%) and North West (3.0%) localities smoking than in North East (3.7%). 2.0% pupils use e-cigarettes in all three localities and Glasgow.
- Just under a third of Glasgow pupils (31.0%) live with a smoker, ranging from a quarter of North West pupils (24.0%) to more than a third of North East pupils (38.0%).
- 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.
- The Glasgow rate of smoking attributed hospital admissions for adults aged 35+ of 2,961.5 per 100,000 population is far higher than the Scotland rate of 1,723.6 per 100,000.
- Glasgow has a lower rate (11.3%) of women smoking during pregnancy than Scotland (13.9%) however within Glasgow, the North East locality rate of 12.9% is higher than the rates for North West (10.0%) and South (11.1%).

Pupils Sleep and Bed-time

Table 26a. Lifestyle - Secondary School Pupils Sleep and Bed-time by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator		Glasgow City	Other information/notes
Pupils who report having the recommended 9 hours sleep per night (S1-4 pupils - percentage)	Males	27.0%	
	Females	22.0%	
	All	24.0%	NE 22.1%; NW 25.0%; S 25.4%
upils who said they usually went to bed at midnight or later when they ad school the next day (S1-4 pupils - percentage)		26.0%	NE 30%; NW 22%; S 25%

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

- Table 26a. shows that less than a quarter of S1-4 secondary school pupils (24.0%) report getting the recommended nine hours or more of sleep per night. A lower percentage of North East pupils (22.1%) get nine hours sleep than those from North West (25.0%) or South (25.4%) localities.
- Just over a quarter of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (26.0%) said they usually went to bed at midnight or later when they had school the next day. A higher percentage of North East pupils did this (30%) than those in the North West (22%) and South (25%) localities.

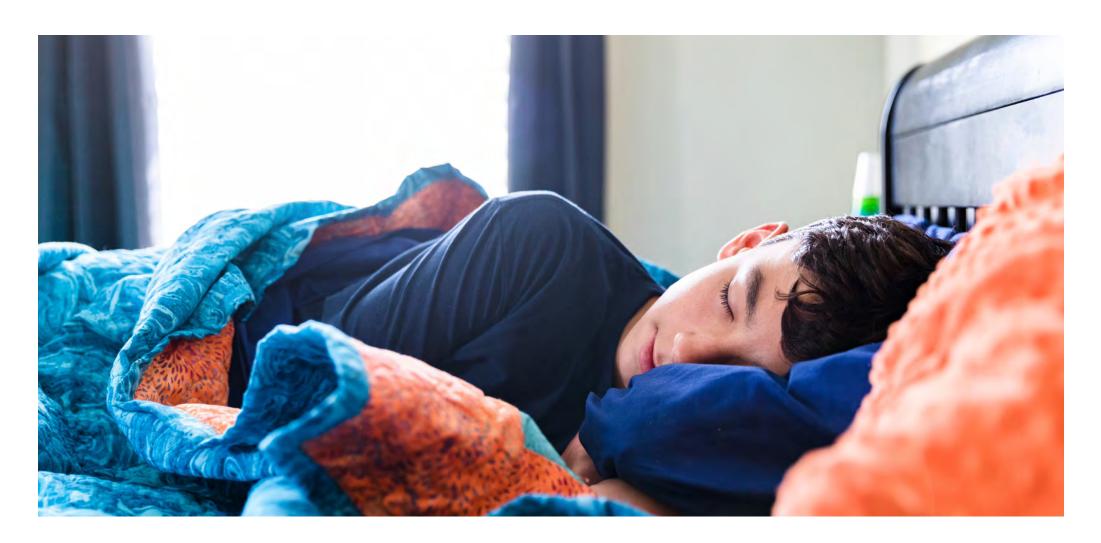




Table 26b. shows the percentage of S1-4 Glasgow school pupils who spend 6+ hours on screens on weekdays and also the percentage classified as having a Social Media Disorder.

Table 26b. Lifestyle - Secondary School Pupils Screen Time and Social Media Disorder by Area/HSCP Locality

Indicator	Glasgow City	Other information/notes
Pupils spending 6+ hours on electronic devices (inc. smartphones, tablets, laptops, games consoles) in free time, out of school, on weekdays (S1-4 pupils - percentage)	32.0%	NE 40%; NW 25%; S 31%
Pupils classified as having a social media disorder* (\$1-4 pupils - percentage)	7.0%	Boys 4%; Girls 10%. NE 6%; NW 8%; S 7%

Notes: * those answering yes to 5 or more of 9 questions on the Social Media Disorder (SMD) Scale.

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

- Table 26b. shows that almost a third of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (32.0%) spend 6 hours or more on electronic devices in their free time, out of school, on weekdays. This varies within Glasgow from 25% of North West to 31% of South and 40% of North East pupils.
- 3 7.0% of Glasgow S1-4 pupils are classified as having a social media disorder according to the Social Media Disorder (SMD) scale. The percentage for girls (10%) is much higher than that for boys (4%).

S3-4 Secondary Pupils Sexual Health

Table 26c. shows 2 indicators of sexual health for S3-4 Glasgow school pupils.

Table 26c. Lifestyle - S3-4 Secondary School Pupils Sexual Activity

Indicator		Glasgow City	Other information/notes
Ever engaged in sexual activity with another person (% of S3-4 pupils)	20.0%	NE 23%; NW 17%; S 20%	
Never use contracentian/condense (%) of coverally active \$2.54 public)	Contraception	70.0%	Contraception includes
Never use contraception/condoms (% of sexually active S3-S4 pupils)	Condoms	57.0%	implant, injection and pill

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

Key Points

Table 26c. shows that 20.0% of S3-4 pupils who have ever engaged in sexual activity with another person,, ranging from 17% of North West to 20% of South and 23% of North East pupils. Of those who reported ever engaging in sexual activity, 70.0% said they never used contraception and 57.0% said they never used condoms.

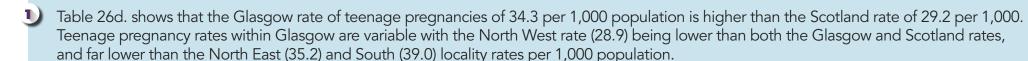
Teenage Pregnancies

Table 26d. details the rate of teenage pregnancies among females aged 15-19 for the HSCP localities, Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 26d. Lifestyle - Teenage Pregnancies by Area/HSCP Locality

Area/HSCP Locality									
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes			
Teenage pregnancies (crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19) ¹	35.2	28.9	39.0	34.3	29.2	NHSGGC 2019 rate - 27.2 ranging from 49.2 in the most deprived areas (SIMD Q1) to 8.0 in the least deprived areas (SIMD Q5) ²			

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - NRS 2017 to 19. 2. Public Health Scotland (PHS) Births & Maternity - Teenage Pregnancies, Year of Conception ending 31 Dec 2019.





SOCIAL CARE

Social Care

Tables 27a.-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 27a 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 27b gives information on adults receiving care at home, direct payments or in long stay residential care while Table 27c has indicators relating to older people receiving home care or in long stay residential care.

Table 27a. Social Care - Children: Children Looked After, Children on the Child Protection Register and Children referred to the Children's Reporter, by Area/HSCP Locality

	Area/HSCP Locality - percentage or rate per 1,000 population						
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland		
Children looked after by the local authority (percentage of 0-17 population) ^{1,2}	2.5%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.3%		
Children on the Child Protection Register (0-15 - rate per 1,000 population) ^{1,2}	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3		
Children aged 0-15 referred to the Children's Reporter for Care & Protection (rate per 1,000 population) ³				15.0	8.8		
Children aged 8 -15 referred to the Children's Reporter for Offences (rate per 1,000 population) ³				7.6	4.7		

Source: 1. Glasgow HSCP careFirst - Looked After 6/4/22; Child Protection 6/4/22; NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) (Locality rates). 2. Scottish Government Children's Social Work Statistics 2020/21(Glasgow and Scotland rates). 3. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Childrens Reporters Administration 2020/21

Key Points

- Table 27a. shows 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 2.1% is far higher than the Scotland rate of 1.3%, with locality rates ranging from 1.8% for North West or 1.9% for South to 2.5% for North East. The Glasgow rate of children on the Child Protection Register of 2.8 per 1,000 population is higher than the Scotland rate of 2.3, with locality rates within Glasgow ranging from 2.7 for North West and 2.8 for South to 3.6 for North East, per 1,000 population.
- Glasgow rates of children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporters Administration (SCRA) are both far higher than the Scotland rates in Table 27a. For Glasgow, 15.0 children per 1,000 population aged 0-15 were referred to SCRA for Care and Protection reasons compared to 8.8 children per 1,000 for Scotland. For offence reasons, Glasgow referred 7.6 children per 1,000 population aged 8-15 to SCRA compared to 4.7 children per 1,000 referred across Scotland.

Table 27b. Social Care - Adults, by Area

Indicator	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
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	57.2%	62.9%	
Adults aged 18-64 in long stay residential care (number of people) ²	373	2,565	Glasgow number is 14.5% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 13.0% share of Scotland's 18-64 years population.

Source: 1. PHS Core Suite of Integration Indicators 2020, 21 Sept 2021. 2. Scottish Care Homes Census as at 31 March 2021

Key Points

Table 27b. shows that 57.2% 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 62.9%. 373 Glasgow adults aged 18-64 are in long stay residential care, representing 14.5% of the Scotlish total number. This percentage is higher than Glasgow's 13.0% share of the 18-64 years population of Scotland.

Table 27c. Social Care - Older People, by Area

		Area		
Indicator	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes	
People aged 65+ with high levels of care needs at (percentage of all people 65+ with high levels of care	42.8%	35.0%		
People aged 65+ in long stay residential care (num	ber of people) ²	3,222	29,317	Glasgow number is 11.0% 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	5,120	49,560	Glasgow number is 10.3% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 8.2% share of Scotland's 65+ population.
People aged 65+ receiving free personal care at	no.	4,950	47,070	Glasgow number is 10.5% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 8.2% share of
home ³	%	96.7%	95.0%	Scotland's 65+ population.

Source: 1. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Government Community Care Statistics 2018/19. 2. Scottish Care Homes Census as at 31 March 2021. 3. Scottish Government Free Personal and Nursing Care Statistics 2017-18

- Table 27c. shows that 42.8% of Glasgow's older people aged 65+ who have high levels of care needs, live at home. This is higher than the 35.0% for Scotland overall.
- 3 Glasgow has 3,222 people aged 65+ living in long stay residential care and 5,120 people aged 65+ in receipt of home care. Almost all (96.7%) of those receiving home care are receiving free personal care at home



UNPAID CARERS



Unpaid Carers

Tables 28a.-b. show the percentage of Glasgow children 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 28a. Child/Young Carer Indicators by Area

	Area		
Indicator	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Child Carers ¹	2.47%	2.02%	SHeS 2018 ² rates for child carers in Scotland age 4-15 in Scotland are 3% (boys), 4% (girls), 4% (all).
Young Carer Grant* (no. authorised applications) ³	795	5,385	4.6% Glasgow 16-18 year olds have been awarded the grant compared to 3.3% of Scotland's 16-18 year olds.

Notes: *Young Carer Grant is an annual payment of £308.15 (Apr 21) that can be applied for annually by young carers aged 16, 17, and 18 who care for someone normally paid a qualifying disability benefit. These figures cover an 18 month period to 30 April 2021.

Source: 1. NRS - Scotland's Census 2011. 2. Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2018. 3. Social Security Scotland Young Carer Grant High Level Statistics to 31 Jan 2022

- Table 28a indicates that 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 2018 Scottish Health Survey suggests that rates are almost double this for Scotland with 4% of 4-15 year olds being unpaid carers.
- A Young Carer Grant has recently been introduced in Scotland for 16-18 year olds. Since it's introduction in late 2019, 795 Glasgow young people have been awarded this grant representing 4.6% of the 16-18 years population. A lower rate of 3.3% of Scottish 16-18 year olds have been awarded the grant.



	Area/HS	CP Local	lity			
Indicator	North East	3		Scotland	Other information/notes	
Adults providing unpaid care to others (% all adults 16+)1	Males				13.0%	All adults - 15% most deprived data zone
	Females				16.0%	areas (mdd) 15.0%; Other areas 13.0%. Variation by age - 16-24 9.0%; 55-64 22.0%; 75+ 9.0%.SSCQ 2019 ² rates for adult carers
	All 16+	11.0%	14.6%	17.2%	14.4%	are 18.7% (Scotland) and 16.1% (Glasgow).
	Males				4,297	equivalent to 1.6% of male 16+ population
Adults in receipt of Carers Allowance (no. of adults 16+) ³	Females				8,574	equivalent to 3.1% of female 16+ population
	All 16+				12,871	equivalent to 2.4% of total 16+ population

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 2021).

- Table 28b. shows that 14.4% of Glasgow adults are unpaid carers with a higher percentage of women (16.0%) than men (13.0%) undertaking this role. There is variability within Glasgow with 11.0% of adults in North East providing unpaid care compared to 14.6% in North West and 17.2% in South. A far higher percentage of adults aged 55-64 provide unpaid care (22.0%) than younger and older age groups with only 9.0% people aged 16-24 and those aged 75+ doing so.
- The adults in receipt of Carers Allowance indicator shows that 2.4% 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.



HOMELESSNESS



Homelessness

Table 29 shows a number of key homelessness indicators related to children, adults and households for Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 29. Homelessness - Children, Adults and Households by Area

		Area		
Indicator		Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
Children associated with applications assesse threatened with homelessness (no. of children	1,889	11,804	Glasgow number is 16.0% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's 0-15 years population.	
Homeless applications - number of children i accommodation	n temporary	2,255	7,130	Glasgow number is 31.6% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's 0-15 years population.
Assessed as homeless or threatened with	no.	5,210	27,571	Glasgow applications associated with 5,743
homelessness (number of applications)	rate per 1,000 adult popn.	9.8	6.1	adults in total (Scotland - 30,345)
Assessed as homeless or threatened with	no.	2,528	14,106	
homelessness, with at least 1 support need (number of applications)	rate per 1,000 adult popn.	4.7	3.1	Glasgow number is 17.9% of Scottish total
Households in temporary accommodation (n	umber of applications)	2,668	13,097	Glasgow number is 20.1% of Scottish total
Households assessed as homeless or threate securing settled accommodation (% of applic	17.0%	44.0%		

Source: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics 2020/21 and as at 31 March 2021

- Table 29 shows that in 2020/21 1,889 Glasgow children were associated with homelessness applications, representing a disproportionately high percentage of 16.0% of the national total number of children associated with homelessness applications (compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's child population).
- 2,255 Glasgow children were homeless and living in temporary accommodation, representing a disproportionately high 31.6% of the national total (compared to Glasgow's 11.0% share of Scotland's child population).
- 5,210 homelessness applications in Glasgow were assessed as (the applicants being) homeless or threatened with homelessness with almost half of these (48.5%) involving people with one or more support need (2,528).
- The rate of adults assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness is more than 50% higher for Glasgow (9.8 per 1,000 population) than Scotland (6.1).
- There were 2,668 households in temporary accommodation in Glasgow in 2020/21 a disproportionately high 20.1% of the national total of households in temporary accommodation, when compared to Glasgow's 11.8% share of all Scotland's households.





SOCIAL HEALTH/ SOCIAL CAPITAL

Social Health/Social Capital

Table 30 lists a number of social health or capital indicators relating to Glasgow adults covering belonging, local friendships, social support, volunteering, isolation, loneliness, mostly by locality and at Glasgow City level. It also shows the percentage of S1-4 pupils participating in positive behaviours, who feel safe in their local area and who think their area is a good place to live, by locality and at Glasgow City level. The percentage of Glasgow pupils and households with home internet access is also included.

Table 30. Social Health/Capital and Home Internet Access by Area/HSCP Locality

		Area/HS	CP Loca	lity		
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Other information/notes
Pupils participating in "positive behavious last year eg. sports club, charity event, vo work, drama, dance etc. (percentage of S pupils) ¹	luntary	71.0%	79.0%	77.0%	75.0%	
Pupils who felt safe in their local area most the time (percentage of S1-4 pupils) ¹	st or all of	80.0%	81.0%	80.0%	80.0%	
Pupils who think their area is a good place (percentage of S1-4 pupils) ¹	e to live	42.0%	52.0%	50.0%	48.0%	
People who belong to clubs/associations/(adults 16+) ²	groups/	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+) ²		14.7%	21.9%	22.7%	20.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 13%; Other areas 25%. Variation by age - 16-24 30%; 35-44 24%; 75+ 19%. SHS 2017 ² Scotland - 28% overall; 30% females; 26% males. Glasgow - 21% overall; 23% females; 19% males.
	Males				79.0%	All I I 450/ I 1040/ O.I 040/
People with a positive perception of social support available to them (adults	Females				85.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 81%; Other areas 84%. Variation by age - 16-24 80%; 45-54 81%;
16+) ²	All	85.4%	77.1%	85.4%	82.6%	75+ 94%



		Area/HS	CP Loca	lity		
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Other information/notes	
	Males				79.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 81%; Other areas 84%.
People who value the local friendships they have (adults 16+) ²	Females				85.0%	Variation by age - 16-24 80%; 45-54 81%;
they have (addits 101)	All	85.4%	77.1%	85.4%	82.6%	75+ 94%
	Males				70.0%	
People who value the local friendships they have (adults 16+) ²	Females				76.0%	All adults variation by age - 16-24 69%; 45- 54 69%; 75+ 79%
they have (addits 101)	All	76.7%	68.4%	70.0%	72.9%	34 0770, 731 7770
Pupils with home internet access (S1-4 pupercentage) ¹	pils -				98.5%	
Households with home internet access ³					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+) ²		11.7%	18.6%	15.0%	15.2%	All adults variation by age - 16-24 9%; 45-54 22%; 75+ 19%
	Males				17.0%	All adults - 15% mdd 22%; Other areas 18%.
People who have felt lonely in the last 2 weeks (adults 16+) ²	Females				21.0%	Variation by age - 16-24 14%; 45-54 24%;
weeks (addits 101)	All	15.3%	24.4%	18.4%	19.5%	75+ 28%

Source: 1. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 2. NHSGGC Adult Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2017/18. 3. 2019 Scottish Household Survey (SHS)



- Table 30 shows that 75.0% of Glasgow S1-4 pupils have participated in positive behaviours in the last year such as sports, drama or dance activities, charity events or voluntary work. The level of pupil participation for all pupils is highest in North West (79.0%), followed by South (77.0%) and North East (71.0%).
- 2) Four-fifths of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (80.0%) said they felt safe in their local area most or all of the time.
- Overall, less than half of Glasgow S1-4 pupils (48.0%) thought their area was a good place to live with a far higher percentage of North West (52.0%) and South (50.0%) pupils saying this than those from the North East (42.0%).
- 26% of Glasgow adults belong to clubs, associations or groups with similar rates in the three localities and differences by age. Higher rates of younger people aged 16-24 (32.0%) and older people aged 75+ (34.0%) belong 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%).
- 20.0% of all Glasgow adults have volunteered in the last year, ranging in the localities from 14.7% in North East to 21.9% in North West and 22.7% in South. The percentage of Glasgow adults living in other areas who have volunteered in the last year (25.0%) is almost double that of those living in the 15% most deprived data zone areas (13.0%).
- 72.9% of Glasgow adults value the local friendships they have with a higher percentage of women (76.0%) than men (70.0%) valuing these. 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.
- Nearly all (98.5%) S1-4 pupils said they had access to the internet at home while 87.0% of all Glasgow households have home internet access.
- 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 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%).
- 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.



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 31a.-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 31a. shows actual numbers of data zone areas, Table 31b. provides details of population living in these areas, while Table 31c. shows local authority school pupils by SIMD Quintile (Quintile 1=20% most deprived data zones).





Table 31a. Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Data Zones (Quintile 1) by Area/HSCP Locality (overall SIMD)

	Area/HSCP Lo	ocality			
Data Zone type/indicator	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 (Qunitile 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

- Table 31a. shows that a disproportionately high percentage of 45.4% of all of Glasgow's data zones are in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.
- Within Glasgow, the North East locality has 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%).

Table 31b. Population Living in Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Data Zones (overall SIMD - Quintile 1) by Age-band and Area/HSCP Locality

		Area/HSCP L	ocality			
Indicator	Age-band	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
	Children 0-17	21,439	15,777	19,405	56,621	223,716
No. of people in locality/area	Adults 18-64	65,897	54,181	58,856	178,934	663,489
living in data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Older people 65+	14,756	10,810	12,950	38,516	170,562
	All ages	102,092	80,768	91,211	274,071	1,057,767
	Children 0-17	34,283	33,456	43,773	111,512	1,026,922
All and the transfer form	Adults 18-64	122,176	163,676	152,653	438,505	3,382,998
All people in locality/area	Older people 65+	25,322	27,466	32,835	85,623	1,056,080
	All ages	181,781	224,598	229,261	635,640	5,466,000
	Children 0-17	62.5%	47.2%	44.3%	50.8%	21.8%
% of people in locality/area living in data zones that are among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Adults 18-64	53.9%	33.1%	38.6%	40.8%	19.6%
	Older people 65+	58.3%	39.4%	39.4%	45.0%	16.2%
	All ages	56.2%	36.0%	39.8%	43.1%	19.4%

		Area/HSCP Lo	ocality		
Indicator	Age-band	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City Scotland
	Children 0-17	21,439	15,777	19,405	56,621
No. of people in locality/area living in data zones that are	Adults 18-64	65,897	54,181	58,856	178,934
among Scotland's 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Older people 65+	14,756	10,810	12,950	38,516
	All ages	102,092	80,768	91,211	274,071
	Children 0-17	56,621	56,621	56,621	56,621
No. of people in Glasgow in data	Adults 18-64	178,934	178,934	178,934	178,934
zones that are among (Scotland's) 20% most deprived (Quintile 1)	Older people 65+	38,516	38,516	38,516	38,516
	All ages	274,071	274,071	274,071	274,071
	Children 0-17	37.9%	27.9%	34.3%	100.0%
Locality/area % share of Glasgow's people living in	Adults 18-64	36.8%	30.3%	32.9%	100.0%
Scotland's 20% most deprived data zones (Quintile 1)	Older people 65+	38.3%	28.1%	33.6%	100.0%
	All ages	37.3%	29.5%	33.3%	100.0%

		Area/HSCP I	_ocality			
Indicator	Age-band	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland
	Children 0-17	34,283	33,456	43,773	111,512	
All	Adults 18-64	122,176	163,676	152,653	438,505	
All people in locality/area	Older people 65+	25,322	27,466	32,835	85,623	
	All ages	181,781	224,598	229,261	635,640	
	Children 0-17	111,512	111,512	111,512	111,512	
All C	Adults 18-64	438,505	438,505	438,505	438,505	
All people in Glasgow	Older people 65+	85,623	85,623	85,623	85,623	
	All ages	635,640	635,640	635,640	635,640	
	Children 0-17	30.7%	30.0%	39.3%	100.0%	
Locality/area % share of all	Adults 18-64	27.9%	37.3%	34.8%	100.0%	
Glasgow's people	Older people 65+	29.6%	32.1%	38.3%	100.0%	
	All ages	28.6%	35.3%	36.1%	100.0%	

Method: Prevalence rate from 2020 overall SIMDv2 is applied to 2020 SAPE Source: NRS - 2020 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) & 2020 SIMDv2

Key Points

Table 31b. shows that a disproportionately high percentage of 43.1% of all people in Glasgow live in areas that are among the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland. The population living in Scotland's 20% most deprived data zones within Glasgow varies widely from 36.0% in North West and 39.8% in South to 56.2% in North East. The percentage of children aged 0-17 living in these areas is higher than for all people with 50.8% 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 (62.5%), followed by North West (47.2%) and South (44.3%). Adults in North West have the lowest percentage (33.1%) of any of the population groups living in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland, as shown in Table 31b.

Table 31c. Local Authority School Pupils by SIMD Quintile* and Area

		Scottish Inde	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 quintile									
Indicator		Quintile 1 most deprived	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 least deprived	Not Known	All				
Glasgow City pupils (all	no.	39,819	12,701	6,914	6,501	4,819	51	70,805				
ages)	%	56.2%	17.9%	9.8%	9.2%	6.8%	0.1%	100.0%				
Scotland	no.	157,520	137,866	128,733	143,897	135,937	770	704,723				
pupils (all ages)	%	22.4%	19.6%	18.3%	20.4%	19.3%	0.1%	100.0%				

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 Qunitile 5 the least deprived 20%.

Source: Scottish Government Pupil Census - Supplementary Statistics 2021. Crown Copyright 2021

Key Points

Table 31c. shows that more than half of Glasgow's school pupils (56.2%) 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 (22.4%) living in SIMD Quintile 1 areas nationally.

Child Poverty

The Scottish Government has a <u>child poverty analysis</u> web-page providing access to a number of indicators relating to child poverty at local authority and national level.

Table 32 below details some child poverty related indicators from this and other sources, for Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 32. Poverty and Deprivation Indicators - Child Poverty by Area

Indicator		Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
% Children aged 0-15 living in relative* low income families ¹		24.6%	15.9%	Varies by ward within Glasgow from 7.4% Partick East/Kelvindale to 50.0% Southside Central.
% Children aged 0-15 living in absolute** low income families ¹		20.2%	12.9%	Varies by ward within Glasgow from 5.7% Partick East/Kelvindale to 42.1% Southside Central.
Child Poverty Estimates (% children aged 0-15) ²		32.2%	24.3%	Varies by constituency within Glasgow from 28.8% Glasgow North West to 40.7% Glasgow Central.
% Children P5 and above registered for free school meals ³	Primary (P5-P7)	41.6%	20.5%	
	Secondary	42.0%	17.7%	
	Special	100.0%	79.5%	Glasgow policy is to provide FSM to all special school pupils

	Number or percentage by area			
Indicator	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes	
Pupils with no money of their own to spend as they liked (% of S1-4 pupils) ⁴	13.0%			
Pupil not having enough money for school activities/ trips/equipment (% of S1-4 pupils) ⁴	6.0%		Boys 4%; Girls 8%	
Pupil not having enough money to get to schoolor have lunch (% of S1-4 pupils) ⁴	4.0%		Boys 4%; Girls 5%	
Pupils whose family had used a foodbank (% of S1-4 pupils) ⁴	11.0%		NE 10% NW 10% S 11%	
Pupils who went to bed hungry at least sometimes (% of S1-4 pupils) ⁴	27.0%		NE 29% NW 27% S 26%	
Scottish Child Payment*** (no. authorised applications) ⁵	20,155	120,260	52.2% of carers of Glasgow children under 6 have been awarded the Scottish Child Payment compared to 37.4% for Scotland. Authorised applications for Glasgow represent 16.8% of the Scottish total compared to a 12.0% share for Glasgow of Scotland's total 0-5 years population.	

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 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. A payment of £10 per week per child under 6 to authorised applicants (this rises to £20 per week per child from April 2022).

Source: 1. UK Government Official Statistics - DWP/HMRC/NRS 2020/21 (provisional) - Children in Low Income Families Statistics. 2. End Child Poverty - Local Child Poverty Rates (after Housing Costs) 2014/15 to 2019/20. 3. Scottish Government Pupil Census Supplementary Statistics 2021. 4. NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20. 5. Scottish Child Payment: high level statistics to 31 December 2021 (experimental statistics)

- Table 32 shows that 24.6% of Glasgow children aged 0-15 years are living in relative low income families compared to 15.9% of all Scottish children. Within Glasgow, this rate varies widely from 7.4% of children in Partick East/Kelvindale ward to 50.0% in Southside Central ward. Similarly, 20.2% of children aged 0-15 years are living in absolute low income families compared to 12.9% of all Scottish children. Within Glasgow, this rate varies widely from 5.7% of children in Partick East/Kelvindale ward to 42.1% in Southside Central ward.
- 2) Almost a third of Glasgow children aged 0-15 are estimated to be living in poverty (32.2%) compared to almost a quarter (24.3%) nationally. This varies within Glasgow from 28.8% in the Glasgow North West constituency to 40.7% in Glasgow Central.
- The percentages of Glasgow children of P5 and above registered for free school meals are more than double the Scotland rates. Around two-fifths of Glasgow primary (P5-7) and secondary school children (P 41.6%; S 42.0%) are registered for free school meals compared to around one fifth nationally (P 20.5%; S 17.7%). Glasgow has a local policy of providing free school meals in all "special" schools which is not the case Scotland wide.
- Glasgow S1-4 pupils have given some survey responses that indicate the poverty they have been experiencing. More than a quarter (27.0%) said they went to bed hungry at least sometimes; 13.0% had no money of their own to spend as they liked; 11.0% said their family had used a foodbank; 6.0% didn't have enough money for things they needed for school and 4.0% didn't have enough money to get to school or to buy lunch.
- 5) The Scottish Child Payment is a new benefit which was introduced in Scotland from November 2020, payable in respect of each child under 6 years of age, in low income families already in receipt of qualifying benefits. This benefit has been awarded to more than 20,000 carers of children under 6 in Glasgow, representing payment for more than half of all Glasgow children aged 0-5 (52.2%). This compares to payments awarded in respect of 37.4% of Scottish 0-5 year olds.



All People, Adults and Older People

Table 33a. 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 33b. 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 33a. Poverty & Deprivation Indicators - All People and Adults by Area/HSCP Locality

	Area/H	SCP Loc	cality - p	percentage	9	
Indicator	North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes
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 ³ Scotland - 8%.
% households that are fuel poor*4				25.3%	24.4%	% higher than Glasgow average for private rented (Glw 36.0%; Scot 36.9%) and social housing (Glw 35.0%; Scot 38.5%) households.
% 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.

Notes: *fuel poverty definition ** Other households are those with adult residents (of any age) and no children apart from older people 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. 4. Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) - 2017/19

- Table 33a. shows that 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.
- 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.
- 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 <u>fuel poverty definition</u> for further information, if required.



Table 33b. Poverty & Deprivation Indicators - Households/Older People by Area

		Area				
Indicator		Glasgow City	Scotland	Other information/notes		
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 trouble	1.0%	1.0%			
Pensioners in receipt of pension	No.	22,134	131,588	Glasgow number is 16.8% of Scottish total compared to Glasgow's 8.2% share of Scotland's		
credit ²	Average weekly rate	£66.06	£57.96	65+ population. 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 2021

- Table 33b. shows that 48.0% of Glasgow households are managing well financially compared to 56.0% of Scotland's households. A higher proportion of Glasgow households (12.0%) are not managing well, or are in deep financial trouble, than Scotland's households (9.0%).
- More than 22,000 Glasgow pension claimants are in receipt of pension credit a disproportionately high number of the total number of pension credit claimants for Scotland. The average weekly rate of pension credit awarded to Glasgow claimants of £66.06 is 14.0% higher than the average weekly rate for Scotland of £57.96, indicating a higher level of financial need in Glasgow.



EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION & TRAINING

Employment, Education & Training

Young People

Table 34 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 34. Education, Training & Employment Indicators - Young People, by Area

		Area		
Indicator		% Glasgow City	% Scotland	Other information/notes
School attendance	All pupils ³	90.6%	92.0%	all pupils indicator based on when schools were open 20/21
School atternative	Looked after children ⁴	88.0%	86.8%	looked after figure from 2018/19
Dunila who avenuet to co	Boys	57.0%		
Pupils who expect to go on to further education or training after school ⁵	Girls	75.0%		
training after school ⁵	All	66.6%		NE 61.8% NW 73.4% S 65.7%
	<scqf 4<="" td=""><td>5.3%</td><td>3.8%</td><td></td></scqf>	5.3%	3.8%	
Highest level of attainment	SCQF 4 eg. National 4	9.2%	8.5%	Glasgow pupils attaining SCQF5 or higher range from 81.2% SIMD Q1 (most deprived) to 92.0% SIMD Q3 (mid deprived); Scotland pupils - Q1 77.9% to Q5 96.1%.
by all school leavers ¹	SCQF 5 eg. National 5	21.2%	21.7%	Glasgow pupils attaining SCQF6 or higher range from 55.4% SIMD Q1 to 91.7% SIMD Q5; Scotland pupils - Q1
	SCQF 6 or more eg. ≥Higher	64.2%	66.0%	49.5% to Q5 83.9%.

		Area		
Indicator		% Glasgow City	% Scotland	Other information/notes
School leavers achieving one or more qualification at SCQF 4 (eg. National 4) or	All school leavers ¹	94.7%	96.2%	Scotland rates of looked after children achieving SCQF4 or better vary by placement type from 54% looked after at home to 65% local authority residential and to 92% provided or purchased foster care.
better Looked after	Looked after school leavers ⁴	75.0%	72.0%	
School leavers aged 16-19 in	All school leavers ¹	96.2%	95.9%	
positive destinations (initial)	Looked after school leavers ⁴	82.3%	80.5%	
Annual Participation Measure	Participating in EET	90.5%	92.2%	
in employment, training/ development or education (EET) for young people aged	Not participating in EET	4.3%	3.2%	
16-19 years ²	Unconfirmed status	5.2%	4.6%	

Notes: The time period covered by these statistics (2020 and 2021) means that the results will be affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In particular, the cancellation of exams and employment of alternative methods for awarding grades. There is also likely to have been impact upon young people's destinations - see the notes in the Government report here for further information: Scottish Government Report on Summary Statistics for Attainment & Initial Leaver Destinations no4 2022 Source: 1. Scottish Government Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations no. 4, 2022. 2. Skills Development Scotland - Annual Participation Measure 2021. 3. Scottish Government School Attendance and Absence Statistics, 31 Mar 2021. 4. Scottish Government Education Outcomes of Looked After Children 2019/20 (attendance 2018/19). 5. NHSGGC Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey - Glasgow City 2019/20

- Table 34 shows that 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 (88.0%) and Scotland (86.8%).
- Two-thirds of all Glasgow S1-4 pupils (66.6%) said they expected to go on to further education or training after school, with three quarters (75.0%) of girls saying this compared to 57.0% of boys. Within Glasgow, North West (73.4%) had the highest percentage of pupils with this expectation, with much lower percentages for South (65.7%) and North East (61.8%) pupils.
- 5) 64.2% 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 66.0%. A similar rate of Glasgow (21.2%) and Scottish (21.7%) school leavers achieved a highest level of qualification at SCQF 5 (eg. National 5).

- The percentages of looked after school leavers achieving one or more qualification at SCQF level 4 or better are far lower than the rates for all school leavers for both Glasgow (LA 75.0%; all leavers 94.7%) and Scotland (LA 72.0%; all leavers 96.2%).
- A similar rate of Glasgow (96.2%) and Scottish (95.9%) school leavers aged 16-19 were in positive destinations, initially. The Glasgow rate of looked after school leavers in positive destinations initially (82.3%) is higher than the comparative rate for Scotland (80.5%) however both these rates are far lower than the aforementioned respective rates for all Glasgow and Scotland school leavers.
- 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 90.5% is lower than the national average of 92.2%.

Adults

Table 35a 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 35a. Adults with no qualifications by Area/HSCP Locality

Area/HSCP Locality - percentage							
Indicator		North East	North West	South	Glasgow City	Other information/notes	
Adults aged	Males				18.0%	15% mdd 28%; Other areas in	
•	Females				21.0%	Glasgow 13%. Age variability: 16-24	
	All	22.4%	12.5%	23.1%	19.2%	years 5%; 45-54 23%; 75+ years 49%.	

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

Key Points

Table 35a 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). 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%.



		Area	
Indicator		% Glasgow City	% Scotland
	Degree/professional	40.0%	35.0%
hest qualification held by adults age 16+ ¹	HNC/HND or equivalent	11.0%	15.0%
	Higher, A level or equivalent	16.0%	18.0%
Highest qualification held by adults age 16+1	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	Males	78.6%	79.3%
active ^{2(a)}	Females	67.8%	73.1%
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Males	75.0%	75.3%
vvorking age (16-64) population in employment ²⁻⁶⁷	Females	65.1%	70.6%

		Area	
Indicator		% Glasgow City	% Scotland
	Males	7.3%	5.0%
	Females	4.1%	2.9%
Working age (16-64) population claiming out of work benefits	All aged 16-17	0.5%	0.6%
(not seasonally adjusted) ^{2(b)}	All aged 18-24	5.2%	4.6%
	All aged 25-49	6.3%	4.5%
	All aged 50+	5.2%	3.0%
Households that are workless ^{2(c)}		22.5%	18.1%

Source: 1. 2019 Scottish Household Survey (SHS). 2. NOMIS Glasgow Labour Market Profile (a) Oct 2020 - Sep 2021 (b) at Feb 2022 (c) Jan - Dec 2020

- Table 35b. shows that 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.
- The percentages of working age males in employment is similar for Glasgow (75.0%) and Scotland (75.3%). For females in employment the Glasgow rate of 65.1% is lower than the Scottish rate of 70.6%.
- The percentages of working age Glasgow males (7.3%) and females (4.1%) claiming out of work benefits are both higher than the Scotland percentages for males (5.0%) and females (2.9%). More than a fifth of Glasgow households are workless (22.5%) compared to less than a fifth of Scotland's households (18.1%).



CRIME

Crime

Table 36a. compares crime rates for Glasgow and Scotland and looks at victims of crime within Glasgow while Table 36b. looks at Criminal Justice Reports and outcomes for Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 36a. Crime Rates and Victims of Crime by Area

		Area - rate or percentage				
Indicator	Indicator			Other information/notes		
Overall Crime Rate (no. all crimes per 1,000 population) ¹		44.0	28.8	HSCP locality rates - NE 46.5; NW 46.1; South 40.1.		
Domestic Abuse (rate of incidents recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(b)}		150.7	115.1			
Drugs Crime (rate of crimes recorded per 10,000 population) ^{2(a)}		103.0	64.8			
Violent Crime (rate of crimes recorded per 10 population) ^{2(a)}	,000	25.4	16.4			
	Males	15.0%		Varies by age from 15% at 16-24 to 3% at		
	Females	11.0%		75+. SCJS ^{4(a)} Greater Glasgow (G division) overall rate of adults experiencing crime -		
Adults experiencing crime (formerly victims of crime) (percentage of adults 16+) ³	All	13.0%		15.9%. 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. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) 2017. 2. Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Scottish Government Scottish Crime Statistics (a) 2020/21 (b) 2019/20. 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

- 1) Table 36a. shows that all crime rates shown are far higher for Glasgow than Scotland.
 - 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 36b. Criminal Justice Social Work Report Indicators by Area

		Area	
Indicator		Glasgow City	Scotland
Reports submitted	No.	2,524	16,894
	rate per 10,000 population	52.6	43.9
Outcome of reports submitted (% of reports submitted)	Custodial sentence	19.1%	14.7%
	Community penalty	48.1%	46.4%
	Monetary penalty	3.6%	6.7%
	Other/not yet known	29.2%	32.1%

Source: Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics in Scotland 2020/21

Key Points

Table 36b. shows that the rate of Social Work Criminal Justice Reports submitted to court is higher for Glasgow, at 52.6 per 10,000 population, than Scotland, at 43.9 per 10,000.

In terms of outcomes of reports submitted, 19.1% of Glasgow reports result in a custodial sentence – higher than Scotland's 14.7%. 51.7% of Glasgow reports result in community or monetary penalties compared to 53.1% of Scotland's reports, while around a third of reports for Glasgow (29.2%) and Scotland (32.1%) result in other outcome types/not yet known.



NHSGGC GLASGOW CITY
SCHOOLS HEALTH AND
WELLBEING SURVEY
2019/20
RESULTS BY SEXUAL
ORIENTATION OF
PUPILS

NHSGCC Glasgow City Schools Health And Wellbeing Survey 2019/20 Results By Sexual Orientation of Pupils

Table 37 lists a number of key indicators from the most recent health and wellbeing survey of Glasgow S1-4 pupils, reported by sexual orientation and comparing results from LGBT pupils with non LGBT pupils and all Glasgow pupils.

Table 37. NHSGGC Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey 2019/20: LGBT and Others Results

Percentage of S1-4 pupils			
Indicator	Glasgow	LGBT	Other (non LGBT)
Pupils who live with both parents	63.0%	52.0%	63.0%
Pupils whose family had used a foodbank	11.0%	21.0%	9.0%
Pupils with a positive rating of their health over last year	59.4%	36.0%	62.0%
Pupils active for 60+ mins on 5+ days a week	36.7%	27.0%	39.0%
Pupils eating breakfast every weekday	44.0%	34.0%	44.0%
Pupils skipping lunch (on previous school lunchtime)	8.9%	17.0%	8.0%
Pupils who report having the recommended 9 hours sleep per night	24.0%	16.0%	25.0%
Pupils spending 6+ hours on electronic devices in free time, out of school, on weekdays	32.0%	43.0%	32.0%
Pupils WEMWBS* wellbeing score indicating probable depression (pupils aged 13+)	30.0%	54.0%	27.0%

Percentage of S1-4 pupils			
Indicator	Glasgow	LGBT	Other (non LGBT)
Pupils with a emotional, behavioural or learning difficulty or disability	22.0%	45.0%	19.0%
Pupils that had been bullied anywhere in the last year	26.0%	52.0%	22.0%
Pupils with a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ** scale	34.0%	65.0%	30.0%
Pupils who have ever engaged in sexual activity with another person (S3-4 pupils)	20.0%	30.0%	20.0%
Pupils who are current smokers	3.1%	6.9%	2.7%
Pupils who have ever drunk alcohol	31.0%	43.0%	30.0%
Pupils who have ever taken drugs	5.1%	9.7%	4.9%
Pupils with someone in their family household with a disability, long term illness, drug/alcohol or mental health problem	28.0%	44.0%	26.0%

Notes: *WEMWBS = 'Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale' appplies 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. Scores are re-grouped into bands 'normal', 'borderline' and 'abnormal' for each scale.

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

- All of the health and wellbeing indicators in Table 37 show worse results for LGBT pupils compared to other (non LGBT) pupils and all Glasgow pupils, with some results being markedly worse for LGBT pupils:
 - 21% of LGBT pupils families have used a foodbank compared to 9% other (non LGBT) pupils
 - 36% of LGBT pupils had a positive rating of their health compared to 62% of other pupils
 - 54% of LGBT pupils have a WEMWBS score indicating probable depression compared to 27% of other pupils
 - 45% of LGBT pupils have an emotional, behavioural or learning difficulty or disability compared to 19% of other pupils
 - 52% of LGBT pupils had been bullied in the last year compared to 22% of other pupils
 - 65% of LGBT pupils had a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ scale compared to 30% of other pupils
 - 6.9% of LGBT pupils are current smokers compared to 2.7% of other pupils
 - 9.7% of LGBT pupils have ever taken drugs compared to 4.9% of other pupils
 - The indicators in Table 37 follow on from a separate analysis of LGBT pupils responses from the previous schools health and wellbeing survey, Key Findings in NHSGGC Schools Survey 2014/15 by Sexual Identity. A summary of indicators from this report is also included in the previous 2021 HSCP Demographics Profile available on the Glasgow City HSCP website.





NHSGGC GLASGOW CITY SCHOOLS HEALTH & WELLBEING SURVEY 2019/20 RESULTS BY ETHNIC GROUP

NHSGGC Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey 2019/20 Results by Ethnic Group

Table 38 lists a number of key indicators from the most recent health and wellbeing survey of Glasgow S1-4 pupils, reported by ethnic group, comparing results from pupils with White Scottish/British, Other White, Any Asian, Any African and Other BME backgrounds with the results from all Glasgow pupils.

Table 38. NHSGGC Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey 2019/20: Results for Pupils by Ethnic Group

Percentage of S1-4 pupils							
Indicator	Glasgow	White Scottish/ British	Other White	Any Asian	Any African	Other BME	
Pupils who live with both parents	63.0%	58.0%	61.0%	87.0%	64.0%	68.0%	
Pupils with a positive rating of their health over last year	59.4%	58.0%	62.0%	62.0%	66.0%	64.0%	
Pupils active for 60+ mins on 5+ days a week	36.7%	38.0%	38.0%	29.0%	38.0%	34.0%	
Pupils eating breakfast every weekday	44.0%	42.0%	51.0%	50.0%	40.0%	46.0%	
Pupils eating 5+ portions fruit/veg per day	40.8%	38.0%	53.0%	46.0%	48.0%	49.0%	
Pupils who report having the recommended 9 hours sleep per night	24.0%	22.0%	27.0%	30.0%	24.0%	31.0%	
Pupils spending 6+ hours on electronic devices in free time, out of school, on weekdays	32.0%	35.0%	29.0%	17.0%	27.0%	27.0%	
Pupils WEMWBS* wellbeing score indicating probable depression (pupils aged 13+)	30.0%	32.0%	33.0%	25.0%	22.0%	27.0%	

Percentag	e of S1-4p	upils				
Indicator	Glasgow	White Scottish/ British	Other White	Any Asian	Any African	Other BME
Pupils with a emotional, behavioural or learning difficulty or disability	22.0%	26.0%	22.0%	8.0%	10.0%	16.0%
Pupils that had been bullied anywhere in the last year	26.0%	27.0%	29.0%	25.0%	18.0%	28.0%
Pupils with a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ** scale	34.0%	37.0%	30.0%	25.0%	23.0%	30.0%
Pupils who have ever engaged in sexual activity with another person (S3-4 pupils)	20.0%	25.0%	22.0%	6.0%	11.0%	8.0%
Pupils who are current smokers	3.1%	3.7%	3.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.6%
Pupils who have ever drunk alcohol	31.0%	37.0%	34.0%	4.0%	14.0%	18.0%
Pupils who have ever taken drugs	5.1%	5.8%	7.6%	2.0%	3.5%	2.2%
Pupils who expect to go on to further education or training after school	67.0%	61.0%	72.0%	82.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Pupils with someone in their family household with a disability, long term illness, drug/alcohol or mental health problem	28.0%	30.0%	24.0%	24.0%	15.0%	25.0%

Notes: *WEMWBS = 'Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale' appplies 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. Scores are re-grouped into bands 'normal', 'borderline' and 'abnormal' for each scale.

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

- Table 38 shows indicators with varying results by ethnic group of pupils, with some of the most marked differences highlighted below:
- 87% of Asian pupils live with both parents compared to 58% of White Scottish/British pupils
- 66% of African pupils had a positive rating of their health compared to 58% of White/Scottish British pupils
- 38% of White/Scottish British, Other White and African pupils were active for 60+ mins 5 days a week or more compared to 29% of Asian pupils
- 51% of Other White and 50% of Asian pupils eat breakfast every weekday compared to 40% of African and 42% of White Scottish/ British pupils
- 53% of Other White pupils eat 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day compared to 38% of White Scottish/British pupils
- 31% of Other BME and 30% of Asian pupils get the recommended 9+ hours sleep per night compared to 22% of White Scottish/ British pupils
- 35% of White/Scottish British pupils spend 6+ hours on electronic devices in free time, out of school, on weekdays compared to 17% of Asian pupils
- 33% of Other White and 32% of White Scottish/British pupils have a WEMWBS score indicating probable depression compared to 22% of African pupils
- 26% of White/Scottish British pupils have an emotional, behavioural or learning difficulty or disability compared to 8% of Asian and 10% of African pupils
- 29% of Other White, 28% Other BME and 27% of White Scottish/British pupils had been bullied in the last year compared to 18% of African pupils
- 37% of White/Scottish British pupils had a high level of difficulties overall on the SDQ scale compared to 23% of African and 25% Asian pupils
- 25% of White Scottish/British S3-4 pupils have ever engaged in sexual activity with another person compared to 6% of Asian, 8% of Other BME and 11% of African pupils
- 3.7% of White Scottish/British and Other White pupils are current smokers compared to <1% of Asian and African pupils and 1.6% of Other BME pupils
- 37% of White Scottish/British pupils have ever drunk alcohol compared to 4% of Asian, 14% of African and 18% of Other BME pupils
- 7.6% of Other White and 5.8% of White Scottish/British pupils have ever taken drugs compared to 2.0% of Asian, 2.2% of Other BME and 3.5% of African pupils

- 82% of Asian, 80% of African and Other BME pupils expect to go on to further education or training after school compared to 61% of White Scottish/British and 72% of Other White pupils
- 30% of White Scottish/British pupils have someone in their family household with a disability, long term illness, drug, alcohol or mental health problem compared to 15% of African, 24% of Other White and Asian and 25% of Other BME pupils
- For information on the Health and Wellbeing of adults within Glasgow by ethnic group, there is a report on the NHS Stor website, 2016

 NHSGGC Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Wellbeing Study in Glasgow, on research that was conducted in 2016 via face to face interview with a broadly representative sample of 1,798 adults aged 16 plus from the main black and minority ethnic groups living in Glasgow City. It enables comparison with the Glasgow City whole adult population results of the wider 2014/15 NHSGGC Glasgow City Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey.





Glasgow Health & Social Care Partnership Demographics Profile 2022 - Data Sources and Links

Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
1	Alzheimers Scotland	Estimated prevalence of adults with dementia, 2017	Alzheimers Scotland Dementia Prevalence 2017	not specified	not specified
2	Department of Work and Pensions statistics (DWP)	Various DWP benefits statistics	<u>Stat-Xplore</u>	continuous	continuous
3	End Child Poverty	Local Child Poverty Rates (after Housing Costs) 2020/21	End Child Poverty Local Child Poverty data 2014-15 to 2019-20	annual	not specified
4	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Small area population estimates (SAPE) 2020	NRS Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) - mid 2020	annual	Aug-22
5	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Electoral Ward population estimates 2020	NRS Electoral Ward Population Estimates 2020	annual	Aug-22
6	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Healthy Life Expectancy 2018 to 2020	NRS Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland 2018-2020	annual	Jan-23
7	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	2018 population projections	2018 NRS population projections	every 2 years	not specified
8	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	2020 drug related death statistics	NRS Drug Related Deaths in Scotland 2020	annual	Jul-22
9	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland (2020)	NRS Household Estimates 2020	annual	Jun-22
10	National Records of Scotland (NRS)	Homeless Deaths 2020 (experimental statistics)	NRS Homeless Deaths 2020	annual	Nov-22

Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
11	NHSGGC Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey - Glasgow City	2017/18 report	NHSGGC Adult Health & Well-being Survey - Glasgow City Report 2017/18	every 3 years	not specified
12	NHSGGC Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey - Glasgow City	2014/15 report	NHSGGC Glasgow City Adult Health and Wellbeing Report 2014/15	every 3 years	n/a
13	NHSGGC Schools Health and Well-being Survey - Glasgow City	2019/20 report	NHSGGC Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey Report 2019/20	every 4 years	Spring 2025
14	NOMIS Labour Market Statistics	Glasgow Labour Market Profile	NOMIS Glasgow Labour Market Profile	continuous	continuous
15	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Core suite of Integration indicators	PHS Core Suite of Integration Indicators	annual	Sep-22
16	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Infant Feeding Statistics 2020/21	PHS Infant Feeding Statistics 2020/21	annual	Oct-22
17	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Dental Statistics - Registration and Participation as at 30 Sept 2021	PHS Dental Statistics - Registration and Participation	annual	Jan-23
18	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Dental Statistics - National Dental Inspection Programme 2019/20	PHS National Dental Inspection Programme Statistics	annual	Oct-22
19	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Stroke Statistics	PHS Scottish Stroke Statistics year ending 31 March 2021	annual	Jan-23
20	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Unintentional Injuries Statistics	PHS Unintentional Injuries Statistics	twice a year	Sep-22

Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
21	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Births and maternity data	PHS Births and Maternity data	annual	Nov-22
22	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Prevalence of problem drug users 2015/16	PHS Prevalence of Problem Drug Users 2015/16	not specified	not specified
23	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Teenage pregnancies	PHS Teenage Pregnancies	annual	Jul-22
24	Public Health Scotland (PHS) - formerly ISD Scotland	Insights in Social Care, Statistics for Scotland (experimental statistics) 2019	Public Health Scotland - Insights in Social Care, Statistics for Scotland	not specified	not specified
25	Scotland's Census 2011	Prevalence rates derived from census (applied to recent population estimates)	Scotlands Census 2011	every 10 years	2021 census postponed until 2022. Outputs likely from March 2023
26	Scottish Government Statistics	Pupil Census Supplementary Statistics 2021	Scottish Government Pupil Census Supplementary Statistics	annual	Mar-23
27	Scottish Government Statistics	Children's Social Work Statistics as at 31 July 2021	Scottish Government Childrens Social Work Statistics Scotland 2020-21	annual	Mar-23
28	Scottish Government Statistics	Homelessness Statistics 2020/21	Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics 2020-2021	annual	Jul-22
29	Scottish Government Statistics	Scottish Care Home Census 2021	Scottish Care Home Census 2021	annual	Oct-22
30	Scottish Government Statistics	Free Personal Nursing Care Statistics 2017-18	Scottish Government Free Personal Nursing Care Statistics 2017-18	not specified	not specified

Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
31	Scottish Government Statistics	Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics in Scotland 2020/21	Scottish Government Statistics - Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics	annual	Mar-23
32	Scottish Government Statistics	Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2018/20 and 2019/20	Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2019- 20	annual	Mar-23
33	Scottish Government Statistics	School Healthy Living Survey 2020	Scottish Government School Healthy Living Survey Statistics 2020	annual	Sep-22
34	Scottish Government Statistics	Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations no. 4, 2022	Scottish Government Summary Statistics for Attainment + Initial Leaver- Destinations 2021/22	annual	Feb-23
35	Scottish Government Statistics	School Attendance and Absence Statistics, 31 Mar 2021	Scottish Government School Attendance and Absence Statistics	annual	Mar-22
36	Scottish Government Statistics	Education Outcomes of Looked After Children 2019-20	Scottish Government Education Outcomes of Looked After Children 2019-20	annual	Sep-22
37	Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)	2017	Scottish Health Survey 2017	annual	Sep-22
38	Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)	2018	Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2018	annual	Sep-22
39	Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)	2016 to 2019	Scottish Health Survey 2019 (dashboard)	annual	Sep-22
40	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	Local authority analysis 2017-19	Scottish House Condition Survey Local Authority Analysis 2017-2019	annual	Feb-23

Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
41	Scottish Household Survey	2019 data exporer	Scottish Household Survey 2019	annual	Sep-22
42	Scottish Household Survey	2017 local authority tables	Scottish Household Survey 2017	annual	Sep-22
43	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	2020 reports and data (inc. revised)	Scottish Index Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020	3 yearly	2023
44	Scottish Public Health Observatory Profiles	Various indicators and data from a number of primary data sources, at different time intervals	ScotPHO profiles tool	quarterly	Jun-22
45	Scottish Schools Adolescent, Lifestyle and Substance Survey (SALSUS)	2018 - NHSGGC report	SALSUS 2018	every 2/3 years	not specified
46	Scottish Survey Core Questions	Core reliable indicators from harmonised results across 3 main Scottish Government household surveys, 2019	Scottish Survey Core Questions (SSCQ) 2019	annual	not specified
47	Skills Development Scotland Statistics	Annual Participation Measure 2021	Skills Development Scotland Annual Participation Measure 2021	annual	Aug-22
48	Social Security Scotland Statistics	Scottish Child Payment: high level statistics to 31 December 2021 (experimental statistics)	Scottish Child Payment high level statistics to 31 December 2021	quarterly	May-22

Ref.	Source	Further detail	Link	Frequency of update	next release due
49	Social Security Scotland Statistics	Social Security Scotland Young Carer Grant High Level Statistics to 31 Jan 2022	Social Security Scotland Young Carer Grant High Level Statistics to 31 Jan 2022	quarterly	Jun-22
50	UK Government Official Statistics	Children in Low Income Families Statistics 2019/20	UK Gov Official Statistics Children in low income families local area statistics 2014 to 2020	annual	Jun-22
51	UK Government Statistics (Home Office)	Asylum and Resettlement - Local Authority Data, year ending Dec 21	UK Government Asylum and Resettlement by Local Authority	quarterly	May-22



Scottish Government covid-19 dashboard	This Scottish Government site presents data and evidence on the "Four Harms of COVID-19" within Scotland. These are the direct impact of coronavirus (COVID-19), other health impacts, societal impacts, and economic impacts. Daily updates were available via the dashboard until 13 March 2022.
Scottish Government Equality Evidence Reports including impact of Covid-19	Various reports, including a number relating to Covid-19, looking at equality in Scotland across age, disability, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation and socio-economic status
Public Health Scotland COVID-19 Daily Dashboard	This site presents daily updates on COVID-19 cases, hospitalisations, and deaths in Scotland. Data is provided at the level of Scotland, NHS Board and Local Authority with time trends. Additional age, sex and deprivation views are provided at Scotland level only.
NRS covid-19 death statistics	Weekly updates on coronavirus (COVID-19) related deaths registered in Scotland.
UK covid-19 data	The official UK government website for data and insights on coronavirus (COVID-19) which includes daily updates of information on testing, cases, healthcare, vaccinations and deaths.
GCC COVID-19 Positive Cases Dashboard	Interactive dashboard including summary statistics, charts and maps on positive Covid-19 cases in Glasgow since the start of the pandemic, March 2020. Data available at neighbourhood and ward level, including a heat map by ward and week. Updated daily.
GCC Covid-19 Vaccinations Dashboard	Interactive dashboard including summary statistics and charts on Covid-19 vaccinations of people living in Glasgow by age-band and dose 1 to 3, from January 2021. Updated daily.

Glasgow City HSCP performance reports	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.
Glasgow City HSCP Health Improvement Annual Report 2020/21	Within Glasgow City there are three Health Improvement Teams; South, North East and North West and there are also some specialist health improvement teams that operate across the Health Board area. This report highlights the work that Health Improvement has led on or been involved in supporting in the last year.
NHSGGC Black and Ethnic Minority Health & Wellbeing in Glasgow (2016)	This report on the health and wellbeing of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) adults living in Glasgow City enables comparison with the Glasgow City sub sample of the 2014 adult health and wellbeing survey.
NHSGGC Schools Surveys Sexual Identity Report 2016	This report presents the findings of the analysis of the combined data from health and wellbeing secondary school surveys (2013/14) across four local authorities in the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde area – Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, Glasgow City and East Dunbartonshire. The report highlights all findings which show a significant difference for lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) pupils, compared to heterosexual pupils.
Glasgow City HSCP Strategies and Plans	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.

Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Thriving Places	Locality planning was introduced by the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. It has two main functions: to tackle inequalities by improving outcomes for areas of disadvantage; and to enable communities and local organisations to participate in decision making at a neighbourhood level. Within Glasgow, this requirement to deliver locality planning is being delivered in 10 of the 56 neighbourhoods in the city. These 10 neighbourhoods are particularly deprived in comparison to the rest of the city and are covered by the Thriving Places programme.
	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.
Public Health Scotland Health and Care Experience Survey 2020	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 (2020) conducted between September and December 2019 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.



<u>Glossary</u>

Term	Definition
Active travel	Making journeys in physically active ways - like walking, wheeling (using a wheelchair or mobility aid), cycling, or scooting
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
Client group	Subdivision of Social Work Services – examples include Children's Services, Older People/Physical Disability, Mental Health Services, Addictions Services, Homelessness
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

Term	Definition
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
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.
Methodologies	Different ways of doing research including face to face interviews, telephone surveys, online questionnaires and focus groups.
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

Term	Definition
Neighbourhoods	Glasgow is subdivided into 56 smaller geographical areas known as neighbourhoods.
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.

