

GLASGOW CITY IJB STRATEGIC PLAN 2023-26 GLASGOW CITY: POPULATION AND NEEDS PROFILE

What you said:

“Poverty and the increase in the cost of living are only going to make these existing challenges more profound, and put more pressure on services through increased demand”.

The challenges faced in Glasgow City as a result of poverty, deprivation, ill health and inequality are well documented. The HSCP understands that there are a whole range of factors that influence people’s health and social care needs. Meeting those needs means considering all these factors and working with our partners to reduce their impact. For example, we work with Glasgow City Council to understand the housing needs across the city and work to address those needs and reduce the impact that poor housing has on our health. We also have a number of programmes that support the wider well-being of people using our services, including money and welfare advice, community link workers in general practice and services to support people with particular care needs into employment.

To understand the bigger picture and help to plan services the HSCP gathers and considers information from different sources to build a profile of the city and its needs. We call this a “strategic needs assessment”. That information drives our priorities and the work our teams do with our partners to try to make a difference to people’s lives. Examples of some of the information we take into consideration is included below but a more detailed version is available on our [website](#).



Population and Projections



Glasgow City Population

635,640

which is 11.6% of the population of Scotland.



Comprises of:



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



438,505 (68.9%)
adults aged 18-64



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



Glasgow's **population** is expected to continue to **increase** over the next twenty years. Estimates of population growth between 2022 and 2043 indicate an overall increase of around **27,380** people, or **4.3%**.



It is estimated that there will be a decrease in the child population of **6.8%** in the same period, an increase in the adult age group (18-64) of **1.6%** and a much larger increase in the older age group (65+) of **31.8%** during this period.



88.5% of Glasgow's population are from a White background, with **11.5%** from a minority ethnic group.



1,561 pupils in Glasgow schools 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%**).



575,890 people in Glasgow aged 16+ (**90.6%**) are estimated to be straight / heterosexual. **36,231 (5.7%)** are estimated to be part of the LGBTi community.

Life expectancy in Glasgow City is lower than across Scotland as a whole.

Life Expectancy:

73.1
years



Life expectancy for a Glasgow male

Compared to **76.8** years for a Scottish male
(a difference of 3.7 years compared with 4.5 years in 2016/17)

Life Expectancy:

78.3
years



Life expectancy for a Glasgow female

Compared to **81** years for a Scottish female
(a difference of 2.7 years compared with 3.1 years in 2016/17)

Healthy Life Expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live in good health from birth. According to the most recent data available, healthy life expectancy at birth is:

Healthy Life Expectancy:

56
years



Life expectancy for a Glasgow male

Compared to **60.9** years for a Scottish male
(a difference of 4.9 years compared with 7.2 years in 2019)

Healthy Life Expectancy:

57.4
years



Life expectancy for a Glasgow female

Compared to **61.8** years for a Scottish female
(a difference of 4.4 years - a smaller gap than in 2019 of 6.8 years)

Poverty and Deprivation:



Glasgow City contains **four in 10 of Scotland's 20%** most deprived areas. This proportion rises to almost six in 10 in the Partnership's North East locality.

More than a quarter of a million people (**over 274,000** and **two-fifths** of Glasgow's population), live in these **deprived areas**. Within Glasgow, around two-fifths of North West locality's population lives in one of the most deprived areas, similar to almost two-fifths in the South and just under three-fifths in North East.

Some groups within the city face additional and multiple disadvantage, which was amplified during the pandemic. For example disabled people are more likely to face multiple disadvantage than non-disabled people, with less access to employment, greater ill-health and mortality, increased social and digital exclusion and food insecurity.

In addition:

19.3% of Glasgow's population, more than **122,000** people, lives in an income deprived area compared to **12.1%** for Scotland



13.3% of Glasgow's working age population, almost **70,000** people, lives in an employment deprived area compared to **9.3%** for Scotland



More than half (50.7%) of Glasgow's child and young person population aged 0-17 years, more than **111,000**, lives in the most deprived areas compared to **21.8%** for Scotland



42% of Glasgow secondary pupils are registered for free school meals compared to **17.7%** of Scottish pupils



Around a third of children aged 0-15 in Glasgow are estimated to be living in poverty, compared with around a quarter across Scotland as a whole



11.0% of Glasgow adults have experienced food insecurity in the past year with **14.0%** of those living in the most deprived areas experiencing this compared to **8.0%** of those living in other areas



36,000 children were living in poverty in Glasgow in March 2020



It has been reported that since Covid the number of people in employment grew but so did the number claiming benefits, potentially creating an increase in working poverty.



Housing & Homelessness:



There are **295,761** households across the city. Glasgow has a higher percentage of single parent households (**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 (considered a key indicator of vulnerability) account for **42,600** of Glasgow households (**14.4%**), lower than the Scotland figure (**16.5%**).

The percentage of overcrowded households in Glasgow (**4.0%**) is higher than that of Scotland overall (**2.4%**).

More than a third of social housing in Glasgow fails the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) (**35.5%**) compared with the Scottish average of **41.4%**.

5210 households in Glasgow were assessed as homeless or threatened by homelessness in 2020-21.

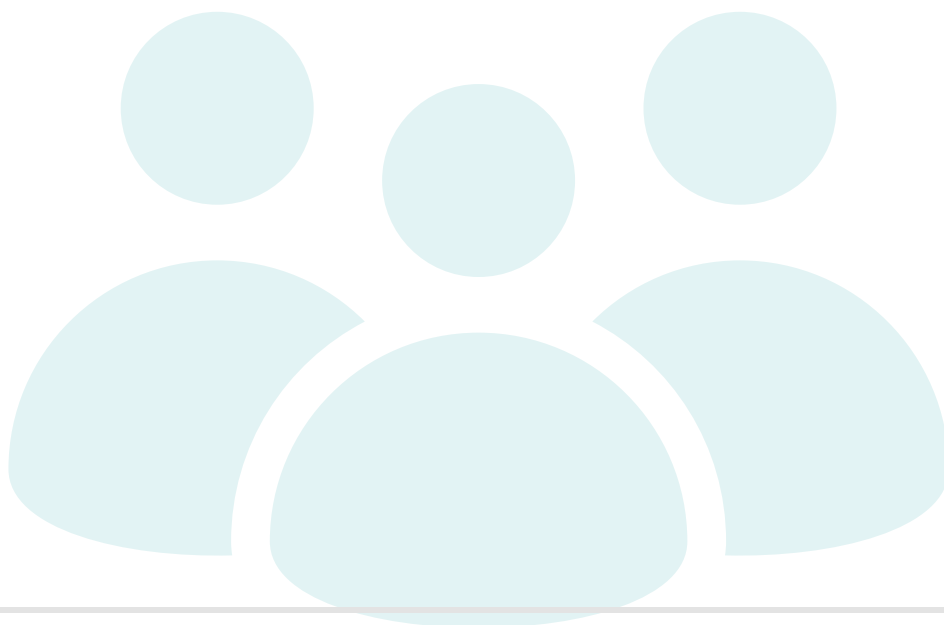
Mortality:

Premature mortality rates 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**).

Death rates from drugs, alcohol, smoking and homelessness are **higher for Glasgow** than for Scotland.



- The average annual drug related deaths rate for Glasgow (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 (up from the annual average of 242 in 2016-2020), with almost three quarters of these being deaths of males (211, 72.5%)
- 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
- Alcohol specific male and female death rates are **higher in Glasgow** than Scotland (male rate of 48.4 compared to 29.3 per 100,000, females 15.5 per 100,000 compared with 12.4 per 100,000). Overall, the death rate for all people specific to alcohol is **53%** higher in Glasgow (31.9 per 100,000 population) than Scotland (20.8)
- The 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).



Health and Social Care Needs Profile:

Around **11%** of Glasgow's 16 years and over population has said that they live in '**bad / very bad**' health compared to **8%** of Scotland's adults.

More than a quarter of Glasgow adults, **28.6%**, live with a **limiting long-term illness or condition**.

More than **8,000** people are estimated to be living with **dementia** in Glasgow.

Around **3,700** people, **0.6%** of Glasgow's population, are recorded as having a **learning disability**, whilst almost **13,600** people, **2.1%**, are reported as having a **learning difficulty**.

It is estimated that around **6,500** people in Glasgow have a form of **autism**.

It is estimated that more than **100,000** people in Glasgow have a **physical disability**, **7.8%** of the population.

6.1% of the population has been recorded as having a **hearing impairment**, and almost **2.5%** of the population have a **visual impairment**.

6.5% of the population has been recorded as having a **mental health condition**.

The number of adolescents reporting **emotional or mental illness** in the city rose from **5%** in 2015 to **22%** in 2019, with children and young people waiting longer than adults to start treatment (**61%** start within the 18-week period compared with **89%** of adults).

14.4% of Glasgow adults (around **74,000**) are **unpaid carers** with a higher percentage of women (**16.0%**) than men (**13.0%**) undertaking this role.

2.5% of Glasgow children under 15 years are unpaid carers compared to **2.0%** of all Scottish children.

Nearly a quarter (**23%**) of Glasgow adults have common **mental health problems** compared to **17%** of Scotland's adults, with higher proportions for females in both Glasgow and Scotland (**23%** Glasgow and **19%** Scotland) than males (**22%** Glasgow and **15%** Scotland).

A fifth of Glasgow's population, **20.5%**, is prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression and psychosis. The Scottish average is **19.3%**.

Glasgow has more than **18,000 problem drug users**, **3.4%** of the adult population, more than the national average of 2.0%.

Over a fifth (**21%**) of Glasgow adults are estimated to drink **hazardous / harmful levels of alcohol**, slightly less than the national average of **24%**.

Only **44%** of Glasgow pupils (S1-S4) **eat breakfast every weekday**, compared with **62%** across Scotland.

One in three Glasgow males **smoke**, compared with just under one in five females.

15.2% of all Glasgow adults feel **isolated** from friends and family.

Currently, **20,000** people in the City are living with a **cancer diagnosis** and this is forecast to rise to approximately **35,000** by 2030.

