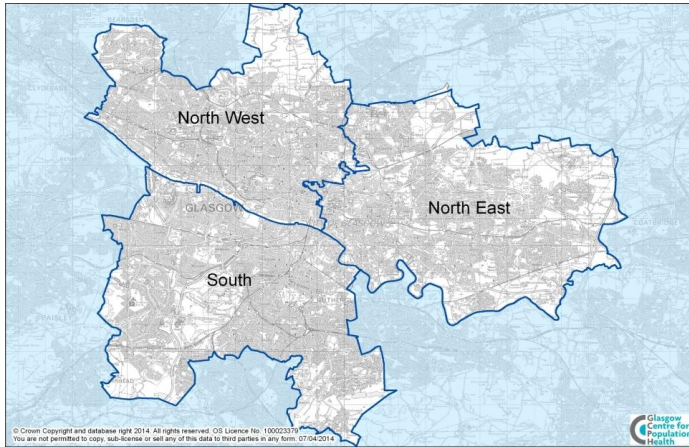


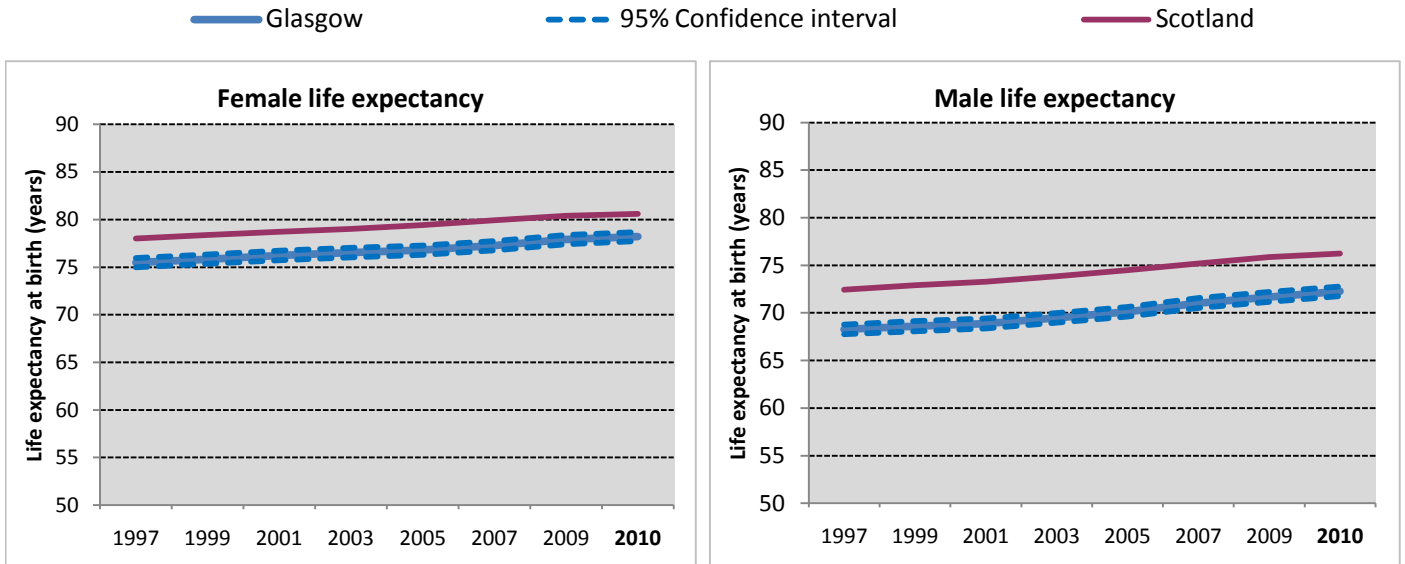
Glasgow has a population of 595,080.



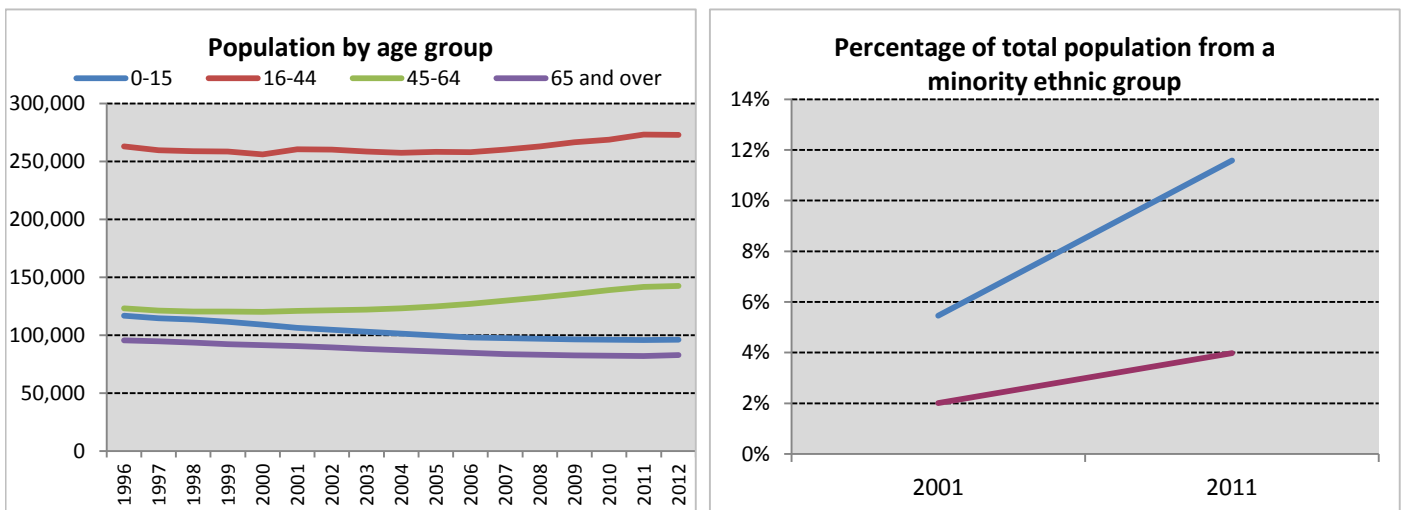
Comparisons with Scotland

Male and female life expectancy is markedly lower than the Scottish average. Women live on average nearly six years longer than men. Twelve per cent of the population is from an ethnic minority. Single parent households make up 40% of all households with dependent children. Six out of ten people live within 500m of vacant or derelict land. Twenty-one per cent of adults are claiming out of work benefits, 32% of children live in poverty and levels of deprivation are considerably higher than the Scottish average. Twenty-three per cent of people have a limiting disability.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Scotland	Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	96,263	16.2%	-6%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	415,859	69.9%	+7%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	43,111	7.2%	-24%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	39,847	6.7%	-15%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	68,778	11.6%	+191%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	202,694	42.0%	-25%	
	C3	Single parent households	26,531	40.4%	+46%	
	C4	Householders living alone	123,252	21.3%	+34%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	367,748	61.9%	+10%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	185,651	50.3%	+36%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	360,483	60.2%	+100%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	140,702	49.2%	-29%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	49,695	17.4%	+92%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	130,407	45.6%	-26%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	76,896	34.0%	+22%	
	S3	People in employment	260,131	56.8%	-10%	
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	20,525	3.4%	+75%	2012
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	85,855	21.4%	+49%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	240,631	48.3%	-4%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	3,753	11.8%	+26%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	127,170	21.4%	+62%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	77,220	19.1%	+51%	2011
	PO3	Children in poverty	35,070	32.2%	+74%	
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	460,217	77.5%	-6%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	134,889	22.7%	+16%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	72.3 years		-5%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	78.2 years		-3%	



Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Glasgow but remains below the Scottish average. In the most recent period shown (2008-12), life expectancy was 72.3 years for men and 78.2 years for women, notably lower than the Scottish average, particularly for men.



The population in Glasgow decreased marginally by -0.6% between 1996 and 2012. Underlying this were more significant changes within age groups: there were reductions in the numbers of children (-18%) and older adults (-13%), while the working age population, particularly those aged 45-64 years increased. The percentage of the total population from a minority ethnic group rose from 5% in 2001 to 12% in 2011, a percentage which is nearly three times higher than the national average.

Notes

1. Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012, Census 2011, Census 2001, HMRC, NOMIS, National Records of Scotland (NRS) and Scottish Government.
2. Populations presented in the population trend chart and used to calculate life expectancy estimates are taken from NRS small area population estimates and are based on: the 2001 census for the years 1996 - 2001; both the 2001 and 2011 census for the years 2002 - 2010; and the 2011 census for the years 2011-2012.
3. The Income deprivation and Employment deprivation indicators are derived from SIMD 2012, more information on this deprivation index can be found at: <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012>
4. Life expectancies are calculated based on population estimates and death registrations. 95% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to give an indication of their accuracy. The x-axes of the life expectancy graphs give the mid-year for each life expectancy estimate e.g. 2010 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2008 - 2012.
5. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the variables presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of the Understanding Glasgow website.