

Crime and safety

Challenges

- In 2018/19, the rate of all crimes in Glasgow was 58% higher than the Scottish average.
- Only 62% of women in Scotland feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark, compared with 89% of men (2020).
- In 2018/19, Glasgow had a domestic abuse incident rate of 147 per 100,000 – the third highest rate of any local authority in Scotland.
- People with a disability or long-term illness were more likely to be victims of domestic abuse.

Trends

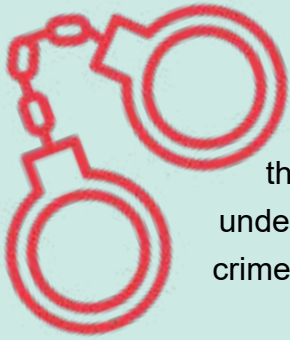
- Total levels of crime in Glasgow reduced steadily between 2007/08 and 2015/16, and remained stable until 2018/19 (which is the most recent available data).
- The rate of violent crime in Glasgow declined between 2009/10 and 2014/15, but has increased modestly since then – a similar pattern is evident in other Scottish cities.
- In 2019/20, there were over 13,000 sexual offences recorded in Scotland – more than double the amount recorded ten years earlier. It is not known how much of this increase represents an increase in reporting as opposed to an increase in rates of offences.

Data sources: Health in a Changing City (2021), Understanding Glasgow website

CRIME AND SAFETY



Overall crime rate



In 2018/19, there were just under **45,000** crimes recorded in Glasgow.



That is **35%** lower than a decade before.



Glasgow has a recorded crime rate higher than all other Scottish cities, and **58% higher** than the Scottish average.

Violent crimes

Glasgow's rate of violent crime in 2018/19 was **81% higher** than the national average.

This rate declined by **58%** between 2009 and 2015, but started increasing again from 2016 onwards.



Domestic abuse



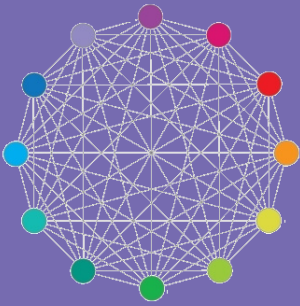
The domestic abuse rate in Glasgow in 2018/19 was **32%** higher than the Scottish average.

Acquisitive crime

Acquisitive crime **decreased significantly** between 2011/12 and 2018/19, from **27,426** incidents down to **17,955**. That is a **35%** decrease.



There are links between these community safety challenges and area deprivation, poor mental health, and drug and alcohol misuse. This means that **more vulnerable populations are often more at risk** and, although overall crime rates have been dropping, incidence of crime remain concentrated on the same areas within the city.



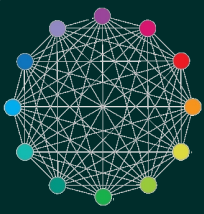
Culture

Challenges

- Only 46% of Glaswegians with no qualifications had taken part in a cultural activity in the last year (2016).
- Those with long-term illnesses or disabilities were also less likely to participate in cultural activities (2023).
- Women were more likely (78%) than men (75%) to participate in cultural activities (2023).

Trends

- 81% of Glaswegians took part in some kind of cultural activity in 2023.
- The most common cultural activity was reading (56%), while 17% viewed performances online, 12% played an instrument and 11% took part in crafts.
- Most attended cultural events/places were: cinema (54%), museum (41%), live music events (38%), art galleries (32%) and historic places (31%).
- 40% of Scotland's actors, dancers, broadcasters and musicians and 29% of its artists and designers live in Glasgow.



CULTURE



Cultural engagement

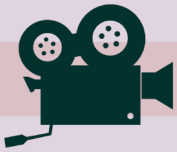


In 2023, **81%** of Glaswegians had taken part in some kind of cultural activity over the past 12 months.



This is **below the Scottish average of 88%**, and lower than the three other major Scottish cities.

The most popular cultural events and places visited in Glasgow in 2023 were:



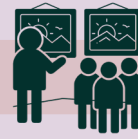
54%
cinema



41%
museums



38%
live music



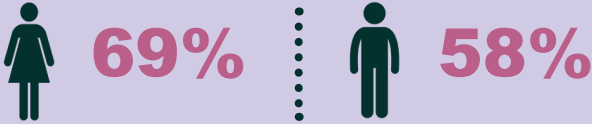
32%
art galleries



31%
historic places

Participation

Women were more likely to participate in cultural activities than men (2023).



Participation in cultural activities in Glasgow was slightly higher among individuals aged **60** and over compared to younger age groups.



Only **55%** of Glaswegians with a long-term condition that caused major reduced daily capacity participated in a cultural activity in 2023.



People from the most deprived neighbourhoods were less likely to participate in cultural activities.

55%

20% most deprived

72%

20% least-deprived

The most common cultural activities in 2023 were:



56%
reading for pleasure



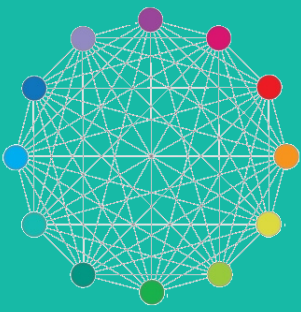
17%
viewing performances
(e.g. music or dance)
online (phone, tablet, etc.)



12%
playing a musical
instrument



11%
craft



Work and welfare

Challenges

- In 2020, Glasgow had a job density of 1.04 – meaning that there were 1.04 jobs available in the city for every working-aged person living there.
- The Glasgow City Region had a job density of 0.87.
- In 2022, Glasgow's employment rate for disabled people was 46% - 26 percentage points below the city's employment rate of 72%.
- The employment rate for ethnic minorities in Glasgow was 60%.

Trends

- Economic inactivity in Scotland grew from 21.4% in June 2018 to 22.9% in June 2023.
- Employment levels in Scotland rose between 2018 and 2022, but remained consistently lower than UK levels.
- Underemployment (reflecting the number of employees who want or need to work more) in Glasgow peaked at 12% in 2012. By 2020, it had dropped down to 9%.

Data sources: Health in a Changing City (2021), ONS Labour Market updates

WORK AND WELFARE

The economic situation for people in Glasgow has been impacted adversely by the 2008 financial crisis and subsequent austerity and welfare policies.

Employment levels in 2023

71%

of working-age people were employed.



4%

lower than the Scottish average.

57%

of people with a disability were in employment.



26%

lower than the overall employment rate in the city.

55%

of adults from an ethnic minority group were employed.



28%

lower than the average employment rate in the city.

Pay



The salaries of the **20% of highest paid employees** are more than two times the pay of the **lowest paid 20% of employees**.

Volunteering



In 2023, **16% of adults** had volunteered in the last 12 months.

Only **11% of adults** had volunteered in the **20% most deprived areas**.

Economic inactivity, underemployment and unemployment

24%

of households in 2021 had no adults in employment, the highest rate among Scottish and UK cities.

26%

of people were not economically active in Glasgow in 2023.

In 2023, the unemployment rate in Glasgow was

4.3%

12%

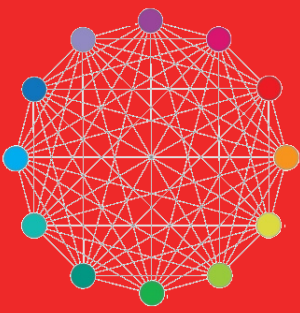
2012



9%

2020

Underemployment in Glasgow (reflecting the number of employees who want/need to work more) has fallen from 12% in 2012 to 9% in 2020.



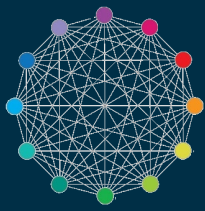
Learning

Challenges

- Around 82% of school leavers in Glasgow in 2018/19 had a attained SCQF level 5 or above.
- Around 1 in 5 (20%) adults over 16 in Glasgow have no qualifications (2018).
- 45% of adults aged 60 or over had no qualifications (2018).
- 3% of young adults aged 16-19 in Glasgow were not in employment, education or training in 2018/19.
- Scotland had higher rates of foundational digital skills than most other areas in the UK – around 85% of Scottish people were comfortable with basic digital tasks like setting up wifi connections, using browsers and sending emails.

Trends

- Glasgow's school roll increased by over 5,000 pupils (8%) between 2011 and 2019.
- Nearly a quarter of pupils came from a home where the main language is neither English nor Gaelic (2019). This has been rising since 2012, when that rate was 17%.
- Secondary school attendance levels had been rising in Glasgow up until 2018/19, but COVID-19 impacted on this, with rates falling across Scotland. In 2022/23, Glasgow had a school attendance rate of 87%.
- The percentage of school leavers in Glasgow going on to 'positive destinations' has risen from 86% in 2009/10 to 93% in 2019/20.



LEARNING

Levels of qualification



1 in 3

In 2018, **one in three adults over 16** (35%) had attained a degree or professional qualification.



1 in 5

However **one in five** (20%) **adults over 16** had no qualification at all.

45% of adults **aged 60 or older** had no qualification...

compared to **6%** of **16-39 year olds**.

3%

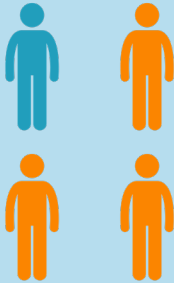
of young adults aged **16-19 years old** in Glasgow were not in employment, education or training as of 2018/2019.



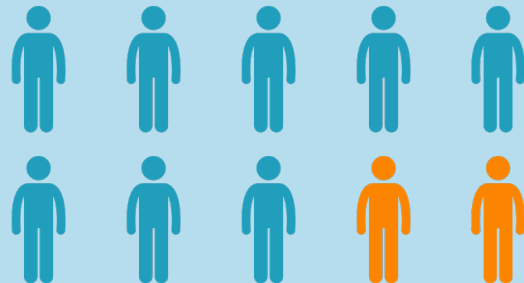
Differences between neighbourhoods in Glasgow



The percentage of the population with a Higher level qualification varies considerably between the city's neighbourhoods (data from 2011 Census).



In Balornock and Barmulloch, approximately **one in four** people had Higher grade qualifications or above.



In Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East, a neighbourhood with a large proportion of students, **more than 80%** had a Higher level qualification or above.

Digital skills



Lacking foundational level digital skills can impact upon people's ability to work, to manage their finances and to communicate with friends and family.



In 2022, the population of Scotland had one of the highest rates of foundational digital skills:

85%

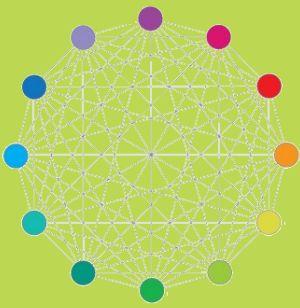
Scotland

80%

UK

71%

Wales



Environment

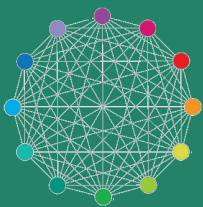
Challenges

- Glasgow aims to be a net-zero city by 2030 but emissions from domestic settings, industry and transport remain significant.
- 53% of Glasgow residents live within 500m of derelict land, double the Scotland average.
- 40% of the green space in Glasgow is publicly accessible.

Trends

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions have halved since 2005 but rose in 2021 after COVID-19 related restrictions on work and movement were removed.
- Levels of air pollutants have reduced in the last decade in Glasgow and Low Emission Zone (LEZ) has been introduced in the city centre.
- Glasgow's energy consumption reduced by 24% between 2005 and 2020.
- In 2021, Glasgow recycled 27% of its household waste, 3% lower than the previous year.

Data sources: Scottish Household Condition Survey, SEPA, Scottish Government



ENVIRONMENT

Greenspace and derelict land



40%

of greenspace in Glasgow was publicly accessible in 2018.

53%

of Glasgow residents live within 500m of derelict land...



... which is **2x** the Scottish average.

PM2.5

Annual mean **PM2.5** concentrations at all the recording sites in Glasgow have remained **below the Air Quality Objective** of 10 µg m⁻³ since recording started in 2015.

Air quality

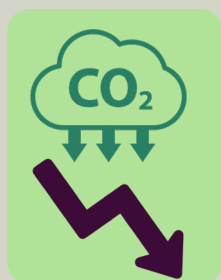


NO₂

Recorded concentrations of **NO₂** have been reducing over the last decade and, in 2022, **none of the recording sites breached** the annual mean Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objective for NO₂.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)

In 2021...



GHG emissions per person in Glasgow reduced by

52%

between 2005 and 2021.



29% of emissions were from the domestic sector.



28% of emissions were from the transport sector.



23% of emissions were from the industrial and commercial sector.



10% of emissions were from the public sector.

Glasgow's energy consumption reduced by

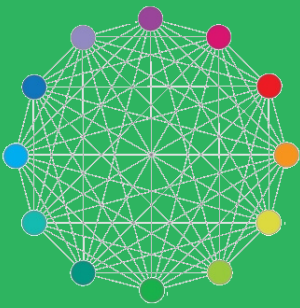
24%

between 2005 and 2020.



In 2021, Glasgow recycled **27%** of its household waste, compared to **43%** for Scotland.





Health

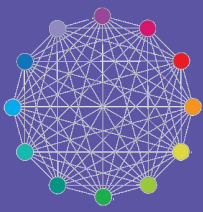
Challenges

- In the period 2020-22, Glaswegian men were estimated to live 3.6 years less (on average) than men in Scotland as a whole and Glaswegian women were predicted to live for 2.5 years less on average.
- In 2017-19, there was a 15.4 year male life expectancy gap across Glasgow's neighbourhoods and a 11.6 year gap in female life expectancy.
- Glaswegians also have low healthy life expectancy – of 56 years for males and 57.4 years for females (2018/20).

Trends

- Life expectancy for Glaswegians males ceased rising in 2011-13 and, since 2017-19, it has been falling.
- Life expectancy for Glaswegian females ceased rising in 2013-15 and has fallen since then.
- The gap between male life expectancy in the least deprived areas of the city compared to the most deprived areas has risen – from 12.4 years in 2000-02 to 15.4 years in 2017-19.
- Similarly, for female life expectancy, the gap was 8.6 years in 2000-02, but by 2017-19, females living in the least deprived areas of Glasgow were estimated to live 11.6 years longer than those living in the most deprived areas.

Data sources: GCPH, National Records for Scotland, ScotPHO, the Scottish Health Survey, ONS.



HEALTH



Life expectancy



In 2020-22, life expectancy for men in Glasgow was **72.9** years old.

➔ That is **3.6 years less** than in Scotland as a whole.

➔ In 2017-19, men in the 10% least deprived areas lived **15.4 years longer** than men in the 10% most deprived areas.



In 2020-22, life expectancy for women in Glasgow was **78.2** years old.

➔ That is **2.5 years less** than in Scotland as a whole.

➔ In 2017-19, women in the 10% least deprived areas lived **11.6 years longer** than women in the 10% most deprived areas.



In 2018-20, **healthy life expectancy** was **56** years for men and **57.4** years for women.

Comparatively, Glasgow has one of the poorest health profiles of any Scottish or UK cities.

Alcohol

In 2016-19:



21% of adults in Glasgow drank more than the recommended 14 units of alcohol per week.

Men were more likely to exceed the recommended limit (**30%**) than women (**14%**).

Smoking & drugs

Just over **1/5** of adults in Glasgow were smokers in 2018.

In 2015/16, Glasgow had the highest rate (**2.8%**) of estimated problem drug users aged 15-64 out of all Scottish cities.



Suicide



The suicide rate in Glasgow in 2016 was the **second highest** in Scotland after Dundee.

Both male and female suicide rates have **declined consistently** over the last two decades, and more rapidly than in other Scottish cities.



Mental well-being

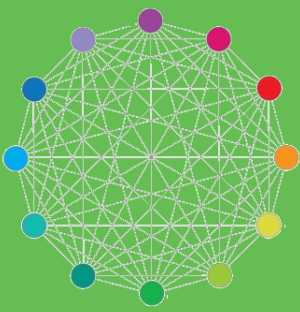


Glasgow had the **lowest** mean mental well-being score in the period between 2008-2011, and was **consistently lower than the Scottish average**.

Physical activity



62% of adults in Glasgow achieved the recommended weekly levels of moderate/vigorous physical activity between 2016-19.



Housing

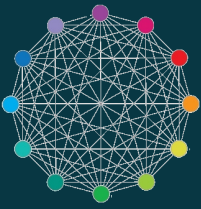
Challenges

- 24% of dwellings in Glasgow are thought to be in urgent need of repair (2017-2019).
- 25% of households are experiencing fuel poverty – meaning that they have to spend at least 10% of their income on fuel.
- 6,199 households were assessed as being homeless in Glasgow in 2023/24.

Trends

- The number of households in Glasgow has grown from 271,955 to 297,386 between 2001 and 2023.
- The size of households is getting smaller across Scotland – with 37% of Scottish households being single-person households in 2022, compared with only 14% in 1961. This is in part due to Scotland's aging population.
- 18% of Glasgow's households were in private rented accommodation in 2022, compared to just 8% in 2001/02.
- A similar percentage of households in 2001/02 and in 2022 owned their homes – 49% and 48%.

Data sources: Scottish Household Survey, the 3 City Survey, NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing Survey, the Scottish Parliament, the House of Commons Library and the Electoral Commission



HOUSING

Households



In 2023, there were just under **300,000** households in Glasgow. That's a **10% increase** since 2001.



2018 data show:

44% were single adult households.



7% were single adult and children.



27% were two adults households.



73% of dwellings in Glasgow are flats.

11% are terraced houses.

4% are detached dwellings.

24%

of dwellings are thought to be in need of urgent repair (2017-2019).



Tenure proportions (2022)

48%

of dwellings are owner-occupied.



17%

of dwellings are privately rented.

33%

of dwellings are social rented.



25%

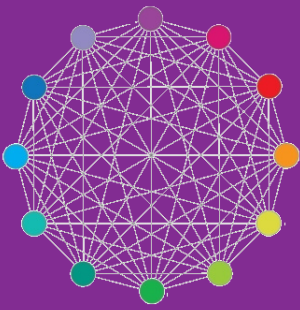
of households in Glasgow were estimated to be in fuel poverty in 2017-2019.

6199

households were assessed as homeless in 2023/24.



That's **7,081** adults and **2,591** children



Food

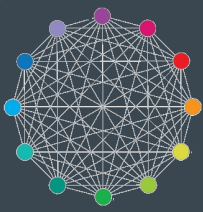
Challenges

- Over 1 in 5 households in Glasgow reported experiencing food insecurity in 2022/23, meaning that they had to reduce how much food they ate, skip meals, or eat less healthy options due to food costs.
- Across the city, there are 32 allotments, 30 community cafes and 15 city orchards. There were 3 market gardens in the city in 2021, but this had dropped to just 1 by 2024.
- Food waste is the biggest single source of waste across Scotland, and the least likely to be recycled.

Trends

- The proportion of adults eating 5 portions of fruit or veg a day fell from 39% in 2018/19 to 31% in 2022/23.
- Food insecurity more than doubled between 2018/19 and 2022/23.
- Food price inflation was very high between June 2022 and October 2023. It has since dropped, to 1.5% in June 2024, but this means that food prices have remained the same, not that they have fallen.

Data sources: Scottish Health Survey and National Records for Scotland



FOOD

Nutrition

The proportion of adults eating the recommended five portions of fruits and vegetables fell between 2018/19 and 2022/23.

38.8%

(2018/19)



33.1%

(2022/23)



In the 15% most deprived areas in 2022/23, this proportion fell to

27%

Food insecurity



21.8% of households reported experiencing food insecurity in 2022/23.

That is **more than double** the figure from 2018/19.

In the most deprived areas of Glasgow, this figure went from

14.3% in 2018/19

to **29.6%** in 2022/23.

Community food

Across the city of Glasgow there are:



30

community cafes



15

city orchards



32

allotments

Food economy

In 2024, the Glasgow Sustainable Food Directory listed

39 cafes, shops and restaurants.

That is the highest number since the Directory was launched in 2021.



Food waste



Across Scotland, food waste is the **biggest single waste stream**, but it is the **least likely to be recycled**.

Zero Waste Scotland estimates that the cost of food wasted per average household in Scotland each year equates to:

£440

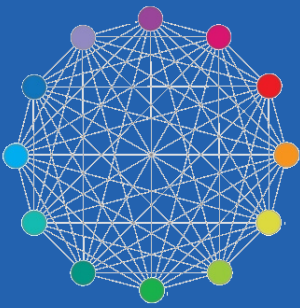
Urban agriculture



The number of market gardens operating in Glasgow has fallen from

3 to **1**

between 2021 and 2024.



Power and participation

Challenges

- 63% of the population in Scotland believe that most people can be trusted (2023).
- 92% of households in Glasgow had internet access in 2023, just above the Scottish average of 91%.
- Only 18% of people in Glasgow felt that they could influence decision-making in their local authority in 2023.

Trends

- Voter turnout in Glasgow had risen from under 50% in 2001 to around 60% between 2015-2019, but it dropped back to 54% in the 2024 election. Scottish and UK voter turnouts were higher, but followed a similar pattern.
- Labour was historically the most popular party in Glasgow, but in the 2015 and 2019 general elections, more Glaswegians voted for the Scottish Nationalist Party. In the 2024 general election, Labour were once again the most popular party, and votes for parties other than the four main parties (such as the Greens and Reform) also grew.
- 78% of Glaswegians felt safe walking alone at night in their local neighbourhood in 2023.

Data sources: Scottish Social Attitudes Survey, ScotPHO, Census

POWER AND PARTICIPATION



Trust

In 2023, **63%** of people in Scotland agreed that 'most people can be trusted'.

Older people and people without a disability are more likely to trust others compared to those with a disability.



In 2023 in Glasgow

➔ **50%** of people trusted the Scottish Government

➔ **47%** of people trusted their local council

to make fair decisions. Trust in institutions has gone down considerably since 2015.

78%

of people in Glasgow in 2023 felt safe or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night. That is lower than in all other Scottish cities, apart from Dundee (72%).



Civic participation

Historically, voter turnout has been persistently lower in Glasgow than in Scotland as a whole and in the UK. However, it has steadily increased in every Glasgow constituency.



In the 2024 General Election, voter turnout in Glasgow increased in every constituency and ranged between **47%** in Glasgow North East and **60.4%** in Glasgow South.

The turnout in the 2021 Scottish Parliamentary election varied between constituencies, but was above 50% in every one:

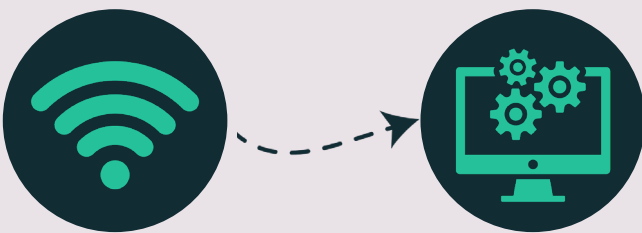
➔ **56%** in Glasgow

➔ **62.7%** in Cathcart (highest)

➔ **51.9%** in Maryhill and Springburn (lowest)



Access to internet



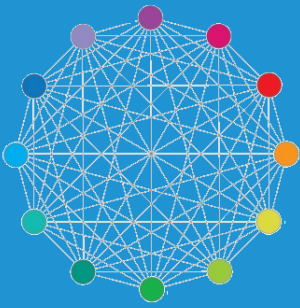
In 2023, **92%** of households in Glasgow had access to the internet.

That is just above the Scottish average of **91%**.

Influencing decisions



17.9% of people in Glasgow felt that they could influence decisions affecting their local authority in 2023.



Population

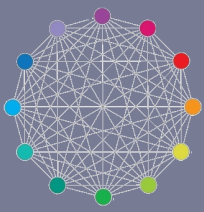
Challenges

- Glasgow's population had been rising until 2020, but this growth has slowed due to higher deaths and a fall in births during COVID-19 (2021).
- Projections suggest that the city's population is set to get older with the population over 50 years of age predicted to rise by 2043 to 241,000.
- Over one in four (26%) of the population had a long-term health condition or disability in 2022.

Trends

- Glasgow has Scotland's most ethnically diverse population, and this population group is growing (19% in 2022).
- The number of people who identify as having 'no religion' has grown over time, with 51% of Scottish people saying that they had no religion in the most recent Census in 2022.
- In 2022, 31% of Glaswegians were married or in a civil partnership. This had decreased slightly from 35% in 2001.

Data sources: National Records for Scotland, the Census



POPULATION

631,970 people lived in Glasgow in 2023.

Until 2020, the city's population was rising steadily due to inward migration and because births exceeded deaths, however the impact of COVID-19 deaths and a fall in births has meant the population growth has slowed.



Ethnicity

Glasgow has the most ethnically diverse population in Scotland.

In 2022, **19%** of the population was from an ethnic minority.



Age

The city is also getting older... The population aged 50 or over is predicted to rise to

241,000 by 2043.

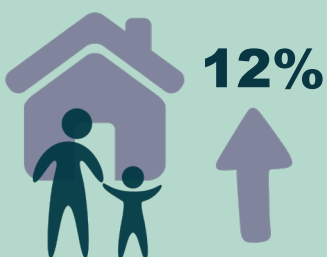


26% of the population in Glasgow reported a long-term health problem or disability in 2022.

In 2022, **31%** of the population in Glasgow were married or in a same-sex partnership.

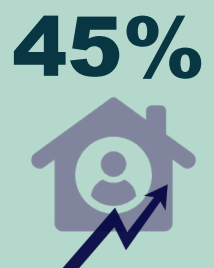


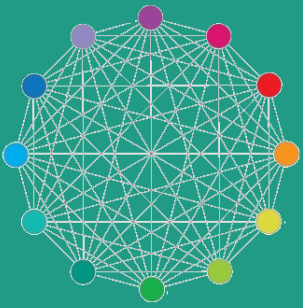
51% of the population in Scotland reported having no religion in 2022.



The number of households in Glasgow is predicted to rise by **12%** in the next 25 years.

Single-adult households are projected to rise further to account for **45%** of all households in the city by 2043.





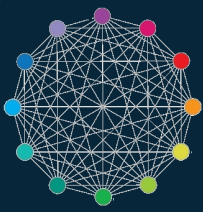
Poverty and wealth

Challenges

- Almost half of Glasgow's residents – 281,000 people – reside in the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland.
- 32% of all children (35,891 children) were estimated to be living in poverty in 2021/22.
- In 2019-22, 57% of adults and 69% of children who were living in poverty were living in working households.
- In 2021, 30% of households in Glasgow had an income of less than £20,000.

Trends

- After a drop in 2020/21, child poverty in Glasgow, and throughout Glasgow City Region, rose in 2021/22.
- Although levels of fuel poverty had fallen between 2010 and 2019, the cost-of-living crisis has meant that fuel costs have dramatically increased since then.
- Around 91% of households in Glasgow said that they were 'coping well' or 'getting by all right' financially in 2021, an increase from 79% in 2012.



POVERTY AND WEALTH

Poverty can be caused and exacerbated by a range of inter-related elements such as low income, unemployment, lack of opportunity, social exclusion and deprivation. Glasgow remains the most deprived city and local authority area in Scotland.



In 2021, **92%** of Glaswegians felt that they were coping financially or 'getting on alright', compared to **95%** of people in Scotland as a whole.

Income



The UK has one of the **highest levels of income inequality** in Europe.

In 2021:

30%

of households in Glasgow reported having a net income of **less than £20,000**.

7%

of households in Glasgow reported having a net income of **less than £10,000**.

32%

of all children in the city were estimated to be living in poverty in 2021/22.

That's over **35,891** children



Working households



57% of adults living in poverty in 2019-2022 were in working households.

69% of children living in poverty in 2019-2022 were in working households.

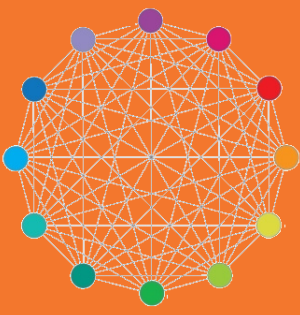
Deprivation



In 2020

29% of the city's population resided in the most deprived 10% of areas.

44% resided in the most deprived 20% of areas.



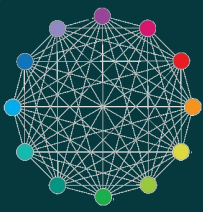
Transport and travel

Challenges

- SG climate change policy includes challenging targets to reduce carbon emissions but transport-related emissions are reducing very slowly.
- Glasgow has the largest traffic volume of Scotland's local authorities.
- Very few children cycle to school (3%) and less than 2% of adult commuters travel by bicycle.
- There are wide variations in active travel to school, from 9% to 96% across Glasgow primary schools (Hands Up 2008).
- Pedestrian casualty rates are two to three times higher in the most deprived areas compared with the least deprived areas.

Trends

- The number of licensed motorised vehicles in Scotland has more than doubled from 1.3 million in 1975 to over 3 million in 2021 (a rise of 135%).
- Commuting on foot and by bus have more than halved in the last 45 years. In 2011, only 11% of Scottish commuters took the bus and only 11% walked to work.
- In 2011, only a small proportion of people in Glasgow cycled to work (1.6%), but trips into and out of the city centre by bike increased by 165% between 2009 and 2021.
- Adult and child road accident casualties have been reducing over time, but seriously injured cyclist casualties have risen in recent years.



TRANSPORT AND ACTIVE TRAVEL

Travel to work

In Glasgow in 2011:



In 2011, only **1.6%** of people cycled to work.

30% used public transports.

41% commuted by car.

27% walked or cycled to work.

(Census 2011)

Active travel in and out of the city

Between 2009 and 2021, trips into the city centre by bike increased by **165%**



Pedestrian trips were also increasing but reduced during the COVID-19 pandemic and had not fully recovered in 2021.



135%



The number of licensed vehicles in Scotland has more than doubled: **1.3 million** in 1975 to over **3 million** in 2019.



Road accident casualties have been generally reducing over time...

...but pedestrian casualties remain **3 to 4 times higher** in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived.

Travel to school



In 2022, **54%** of school children in Glasgow travelled to school by active means.

➔ **48%** walked to school.

➔ **5.7%** cycled, scooted or skateboarded.

➔ **26%** were driven.

There are wide variations in the levels of active travel between school: from **9%** to **96%** across Glasgow primary schools. (Hands Up 2008)