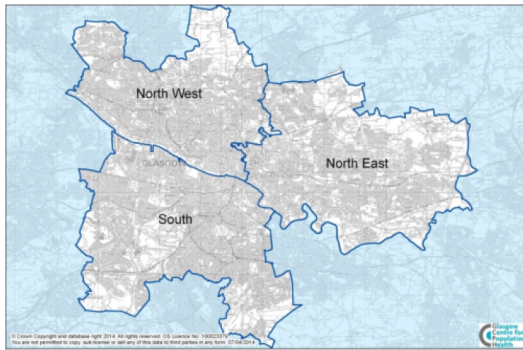


Glasgow

Glasgow has a population of 622,050.



Comparisons with Scotland

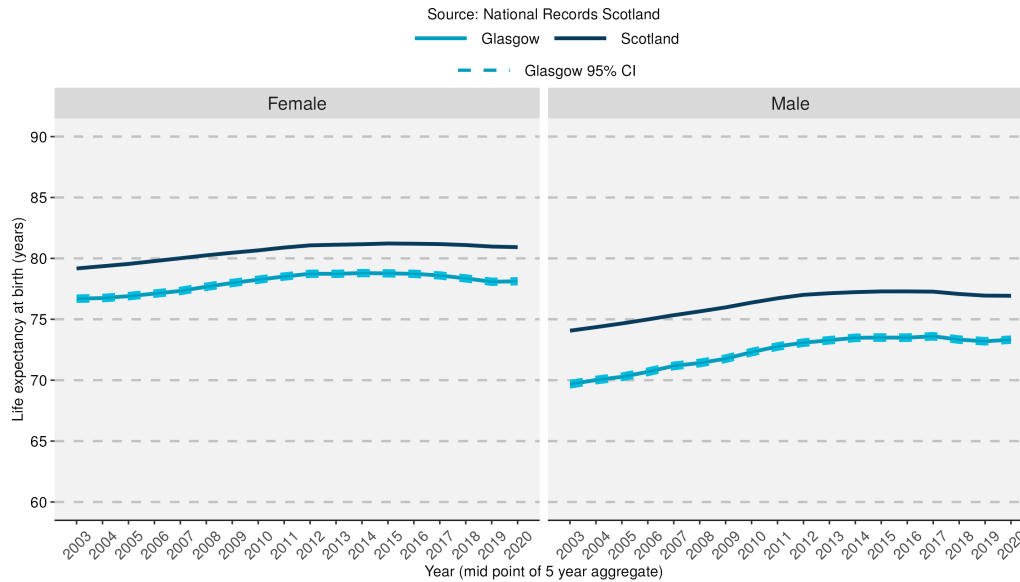
Male and female life expectancy is markedly lower than the Scottish average. Women in Glasgow live, on average, nearly five years longer than men. In Glasgow 19% of the population is from a minority ethnic background which is higher than the Scottish average. Socially-rented households make up 35% of all households. In Glasgow 27% of children are living in poverty and levels of income and employment deprivation are higher than the Scottish average. Also 26% of people are limited “a lot” or “a little” by disability.

Group	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Scotland	Difference from Scotland (% , years)
Population	People aged 0 - 15	96,140	15.5%	-5.6%	
	People aged 16 - 64	438,434	70.5%	+11.0%	
	People aged 65 - 74	50,614	8.1%	-26.1%	
	People aged 75 and over	36,862	5.9%	-35.2%	
	People from minority ethnic backgrounds	119,672	19.3%	+170.2%	
Households	Lone-parent households	61,027	10.2%	+27.2%	
	Householders living alone	128,443	21.5%	+23.5%	
	Single-pensioner households	35,000	11.9%	-16.7%	
	Owner-occupied households	137,381	46.7%	-26.0%	
	Socially-rented households	102,480	34.9%	+55.0%	
	Overcrowded households	13,843	4.7%	+99.5%	
Environment	People who travel to work by walking, bike, public transport	72,846	26.5%	+57.2%	
	Households with one or more cars	163,857	55.7%	-22.5%	
Socio-economic	People with grade D or E social classification	135,980	21.9%	+44.5%	
	People in employment	294,858	47.5%	-2.5%	
Education	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	248,142	39.9%	+4.5%	
Poverty	Income deprivation (SIMD)	119,742	19.5%	+61.5%	
	Employment deprivation (SIMD)	58,374	13.6%	+44.0%	
	Children living in poverty	25,679	26.7%	+63.3%	
Health	People in "good" or "very good" health	471,880	76.0%	-3.6%	
	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	161,700	26.0%	+8.0%	
	Male life expectancy at birth		73.3	-3.6	
	Female life expectancy at birth		78.1	-2.8	

Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

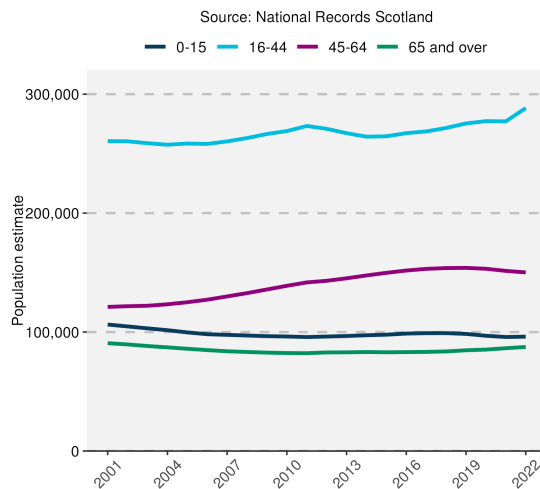
Area trends

Life expectancy at birth

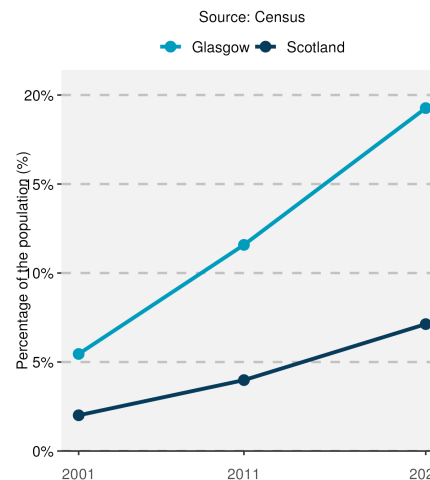


Life expectancy, since early 2000, has steadily increased for both males and females. From 2015 onward, year-on-year variations reduced, and recent data show only small fluctuations in Glasgow. Life expectancy is lower than the Scottish average, males in particular.

Population by age group



Percentage of total population from a minority ethnic group



The overall population of Glasgow increased between 2001 and 2022. There are fluctuations throughout, however, there has been a higher increase in the population aged between 16-64. The percentage of the total population from a minority ethnic background increased from 5.5% in 2001 to 19.3% in 2022, this was above the Scottish average.

Notes

1. Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020, Census 2022, 2011, and 2001, National Records of Scotland (NRS).
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 and 2011 Census for years 2001-2010; and the 2011 and 2022 Census for years 2011-2022.
3. This publication has used small area population estimate data published by the NRS on 21 November 2021. The NRS update their small area population estimates and previous estimates on an annual basis therefore this data is only representative of the data published upon this date. For further information see: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/publications/small-area-population-estimates-mid-2022/>
4. The Income deprivation and Employment deprivation indicators are derived from SIMD 2020, more information on this deprivation index can be found at: <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>.
5. Life expectancies are calculated based on population estimates and death registrations. 95% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to the neighbourhood data to give an indication of their accuracy. The 95% confidence interval for the Glasgow and/or Scotland comparison line has been removed due to the size of the population. This resulted in the confidence interval sitting on the data line making it unreadable. The x-axes of the life expectancy graphs give the mid-year for each life expectancy estimate e.g. 2020 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2018-2022.
6. 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: <https://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles/neighbourhood-profiles>.