

# Education

## Challenges

- In 2014, there were over 65,500 pupils in Glasgow City Council schools.
- Around a quarter of adults over 16 in Glasgow have no qualifications.
- In 2011, the percentage of the population with Higher level qualification varied considerably between the neighbourhoods (ranging from 24% to 82%).
- 12% of young adults aged 16-19 in Glasgow were not in employment, education or training in 2011.

## Trends

- 16% of pupils are from an ethnic minority and 3% are from asylum seeker or refugee families.
- School attendance levels in Glasgow are generally lower than neighbouring local authorities and other cities.
- Secondary school attainment has been rising over the last ten years but are still lower than the Scottish average.
- Similar proportions of school leavers (25-30%) go on to higher education, further education or work/training. This means that approximately 90% of school leavers from state schools in Glasgow are progressing to 'positive destinations'.

# LEVELS OF EDUCATION IN ADULTS IN GLASGOW

Education is a resource for life that can have a broad beneficial impact on health and well-being in terms of developing values, emotional intelligence, self esteem and social functioning skills.

**27%**

of adults in Glasgow have a degree or a professional qualification...



... however a similar proportion of adults have no qualifications at all.



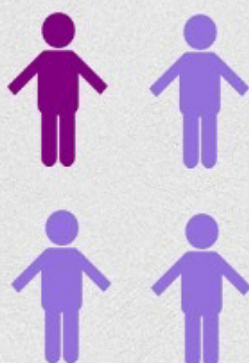
**12%**

of young adults aged 16-19 years old in Glasgow are not in employment, education or training.

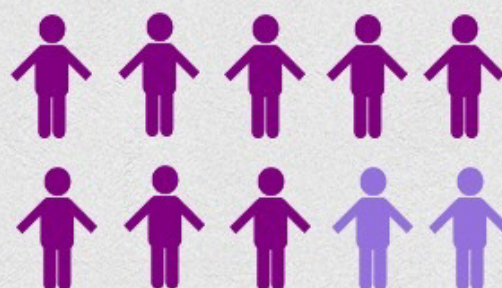
## Differences between neighbourhoods in Glasgow



The percentage of the population with a Higher level qualification varies considerably between the city's neighbourhoods.



In Balornock and Barmulloch approximately **1 in 4 people** have Higher grade qualifications.



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

Check out further information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Economic Participation

## Challenges

- Glasgow has more jobs per resident than any other local authority in the west of Scotland any any other Scottish city (apart from Aberdeen).
- 66% of working-age Glaswegians were employed in 2012/13; 7% lower than the Scottish average and lower than in Aberdeen and Edinburgh.
- About 30% of households have no adults in employment. This figure has not changed appreciably in the last 8 years and is significantly higher than in other cities in Scotland and the UK.

## Trends

- Slightly less than 1/3 of working-age people are economically inactive, which is relatively high compared with other Scottish cities and neighbouring local authorities.
- Unemployment is relatively high in Glasgow compared with other Scottish cities and neighbouring local authorities and almost doubled between 2008 and 2012, but has since dropped slightly.
- Underemployment (reflecting the number of employees who want/need to work more) peaked at 12% in 2012 and has since dropped below 10%.

# ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION IN GLASGOW

Employment, benefits and entrepreneurship in the age of austerity

Many of the trends described below have been strongly influenced by the global financial crisis (which began in 2007-2008) as well as by recent welfare changes.

## Employment levels

**66%** of working age people were employed in 2014

That's 7% lower than the Scottish average



**30%**

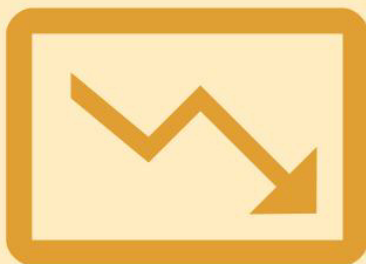
of households have no adults in employment

This figure has not changed much in the last 8 years.



## Benefits

**18%** of adults in Glasgow claimed out-of-work benefits in 2014...  
...however this rate has declined from



**12%**

of adults claimed incapacity benefits in 2014...

...however this rate has also reduced from

**29%** in 2000.

**18%** in 2000.

## Entrepreneurship

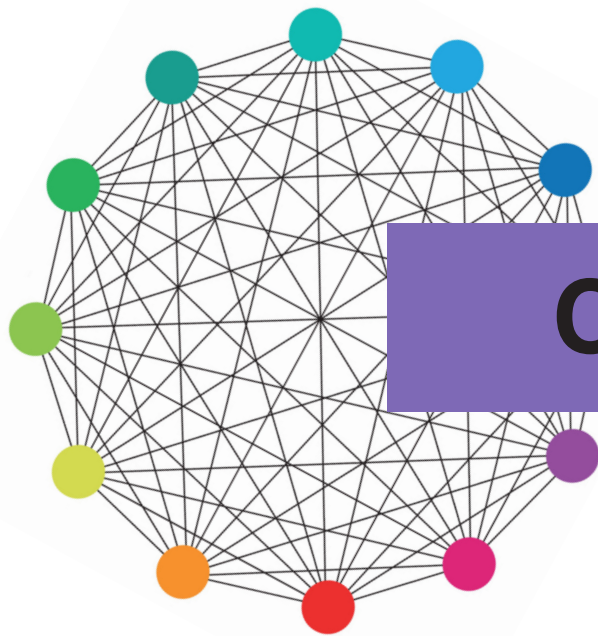


Glasgow has had the highest business start-up rate within Glasgow and Clyde Valley in recent years.

However, business survival rates (for those started in 2005) are slightly lower than in Scotland's other large cities.

Check out further information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Cultural Vitality

## Challenges

- Only 50% of Glaswegians with no qualifications had taken part in a cultural activity in the last year.
- Those with long-term illnesses or disabilities were also less likely to participate in cultural activities (2011).

## Trends

- 86% of Glaswegians took part in some kind of cultural activity in 2011.
- The most common cultural activity is reading (63%), while 17% dance and 12 % play an instrument / write music.
- Most-attended cultural events/ places were: cinema (55%), museums (41%), live music events (32%), libraries (28%) and theatre (25%).
- 40% of Scotland's actors, dancers, broadcasters and musicians and 29% of its artists / designers live in Glasgow.

# GLASGOW: CITY OF CULTURE?

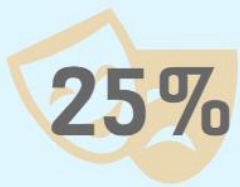
Cultural vitality is defined as the creation, participation in and supporting of arts and culture as a dimension of everyday life in communities.

**86%**

of Glaswegians took part in some kind of cultural activity in the last year

## Most popular cultural events and places

Figures show attendance (%) at cultural events over the last year.



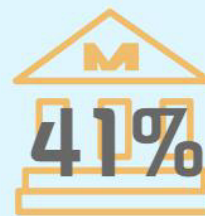
Theatre



Libraries



Live music



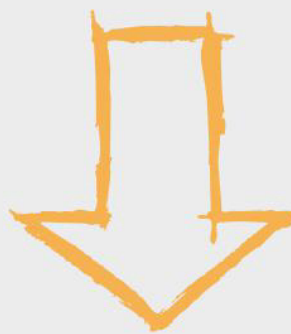
Museum



Cinema

## Culture, deprivation and health

People with a disability or long term health condition are less likely to participate

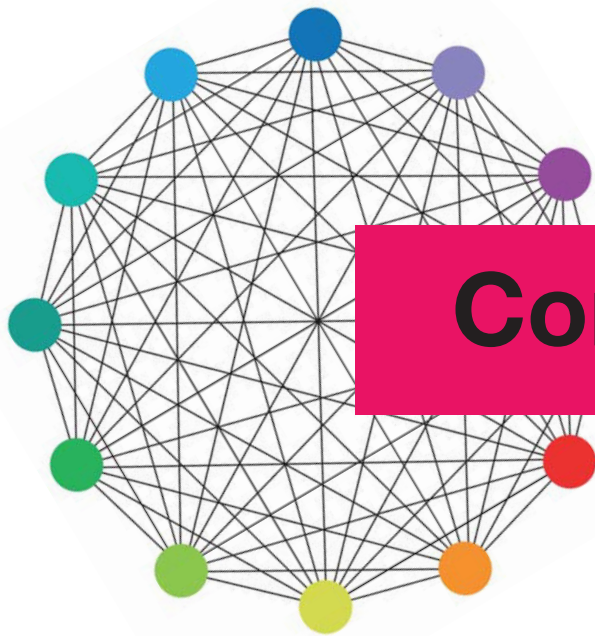


People living in deprived neighbourhoods are also less likely to participate

Both nationally and at a city level, people from the most deprived neighbourhoods and people with a disability or long term health condition are less likely to participate in cultural activities.

Check out further information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Community Safety

## Challenges

- Just over 7,500 crimes were committed by youths (children under the age of 18) in Glasgow in 2011/12 with offending levels rising rapidly in teenage years.
- The likelihood of being a victim of violence or of committing a violent offence rises rapidly in the teenage years.
- In 2012 in Glasgow there were, on average, 280 domestic abuse incidents reported each month where children were present.

## Trends

- Reported levels of many crimes have been declining since 2006 in Glasgow but the city still has a higher level of recorded crimes and incidents than neighbouring local authorities and other Scottish cities.
- Despite decreases in reported violent crime, Glasgow experiences a level of violent crime that is still twice the national average.

# COMMUNITY SAFETY IN GLASGOW

Community safety can be defined as a broad range of issues impacting on personal and community safety and perceptions of safety within neighbourhoods.

**53,212**

crimes were recorded in Glasgow in 2012/13

## Crime and violence in Glasgow

Glasgow has a higher level of recorded crimes and incidents than other neighbouring local authorities and other Scottish cities.



**2x**

Glasgow's rate of violent crime is twice the national average

However, reported levels of many crimes have been declining since 2006 and general trends suggest there has been a significant improvement over the past decade.



## Working together to make communities safer

In recent years increased partnership working between the police, city council and other agencies has led to significant improvements in community safety.

The work of this partnership has had a positive impact on issues such as:

Road safety

Anti-social behaviour

Fire safety

Domestic abuse

Violent crime

Check out further information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Transport

## Challenges

- Glasgow has the largest traffic volume of Scotland's local authorities.
- In Glasgow, very few children cycle to school (2.6%) and only 1.6% of adults commute by bicycle.
- Wide variations exist between active travel levels in schools - 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 2.8 million in 2014.
- Only a small proportion of people cycle to work (1.6%), although recent cycle counts in the city suggest increases in journeys into and out of the city centre.
- Adult and child road accident casualties have been reducing steadily although in the last seven years the number of adult cyclists injured on the roads has risen.

*The statistics referred to are from the 2011 Census, Scottish Transport Statistics, the Glasgow City Centre Cordon Count, the Hands Up Survey, Stats19 Police Road Injury Accident records and SMR1 (hospital admissions).*

# HOW DOES GLASGOW GET AROUND?

## Getting to work



Walking  
**25%**

Bus  
**20%**

Car  
**41%**

Cycling  
**2%**

Train  
**10%**

2011 Census

**57%** of school children in the city get to school using an active travel method.



Walking accounts for **53%** while a few students cycle [3%] and skate/scooter [1%] to school.



## Getting to school

However, Glasgow has the highest proportion of pupils who are driven or drive to school among the four largest Scottish cities.

**31%**

## Licensed vehicles, casualties and deprivation

The number of licensed, motorised vehicles in Scotland has doubled from **1.3 million in 1975**

to

**2.8 million in 2014.**

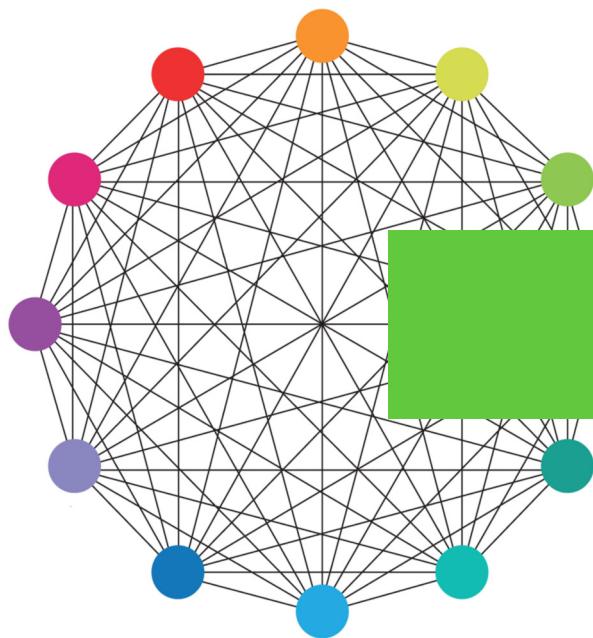


Road accident casualties have been generally reducing over time...

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

Check out further information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Social Capital

**Note-** *social capital is a measure of people's connections within and between social networks; people with high levels of social capital generally enjoy enhanced social and economic benefits associated with such connections.*

## Challenges

- In Glasgow, there are lower rates of volunteering, levels of trust and less social contact with friends and relatives, compared to other UK cities.
- Social capital is generally lower across a range of indicators in more deprived neighbourhoods.
- In 2011, 23% of adults in Glasgow felt they could influence decisions in their local authority - a slightly higher figure than in Scotland. Compared to Liverpool and Manchester, a slightly higher proportion of Glaswegians felt they could influence decisions in their city.

## Trends

- The vast majority of residents rate their local neighbourhood as a good place to live, but still less so than in Scotland's other major cities.
- Reciprocity and trust are strong in Glasgow communities, with 2/3 of residents feeling that there was a strong sense of reciprocity between residents of their local neighbourhoods.
- Voter turnout in elections is clearly lower in Glasgow than in most other places, but has risen at each general election since 2001, reaching 61% in the 2015 UK General Election. Turnout also rose in Glasgow in the 2016 Scottish Parliamentary elections to 47% (from 40% in 2011).

*The statistics referred to are from the Scottish Household Survey, the 3 City Survey, the NHS GGC Health and Wellbeing Survey, the Scottish Parliament, the House of Commons Library and the Electoral Commission.*

# SOCIAL CAPITAL IN GLASGOW

Social capital describes networks between groups and individuals and the shared values which arise from those networks. Definitions of social capital vary, but the main aspects include citizenship, 'neighbourliness', social support and civic participation.

## Trust levels



**73%** agreed with the statement: "Generally speaking, you can trust people in my area".

However, trust is lower in areas of deprivation (68%) and higher (95%) in more affluent parts of the city.



## Feeling safe?

**18%** of people reported not feeling safe walking in their area at night.

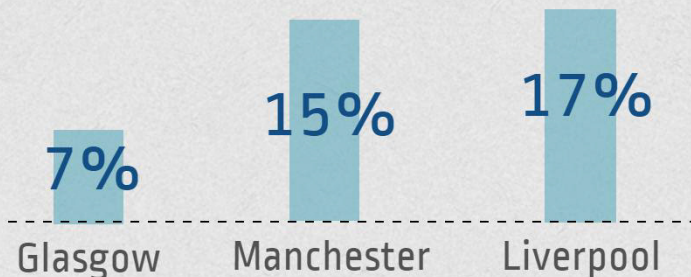
## Feeling isolated

Approximately **10%** of people in Glasgow feel isolated from their family and friends.



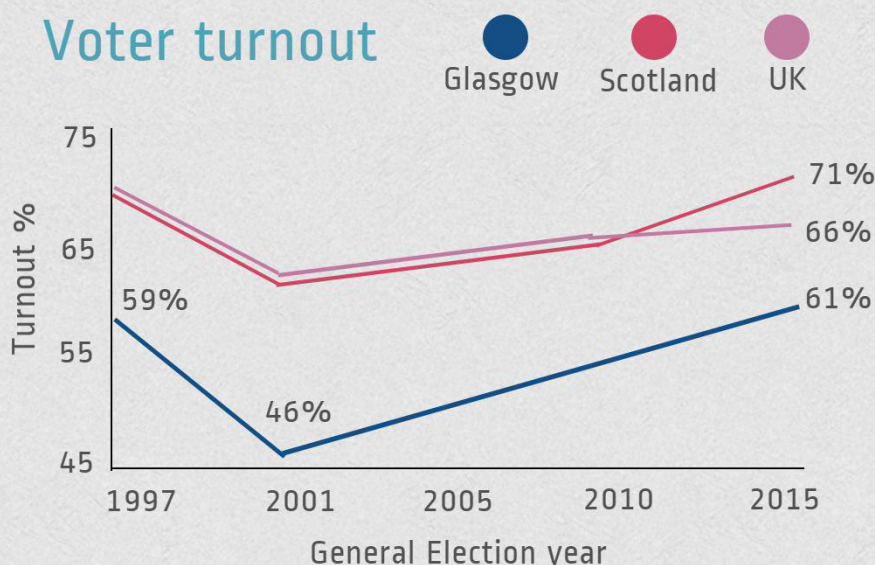
Volunteering rates in Glasgow are less than half of those in comparable UK cities.

## Volunteering



This stark difference is seen for both genders, across all age groups and in most social classes, particularly the middle class.

## Voter turnout



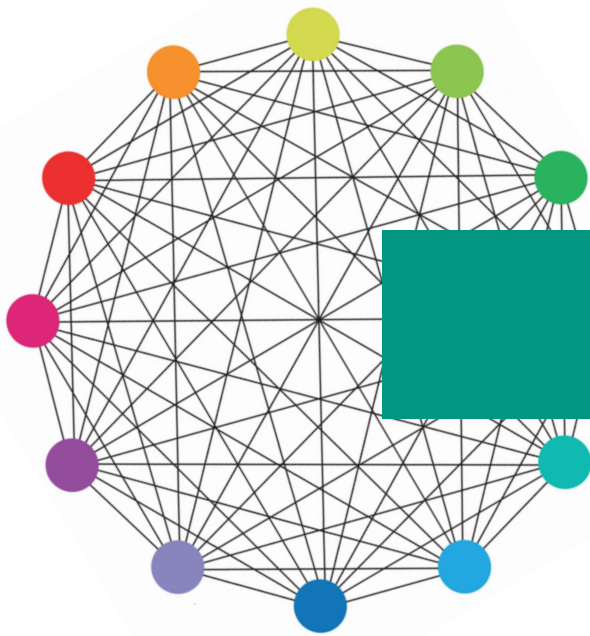
**X** Voter turnout in Glasgow has been persistently lower than in Scotland as a whole and in the UK.

However, turnout has risen in the city from a low point in 2001.



Check out more information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Poverty

## Challenges

- Almost half of Glasgow's residents - 286,000 people - reside in the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland.
- 33% of all children (over 36,000 children) were estimated to be living in poverty in 2012.
- Concentrations of child poverty vary dramatically across Glasgow, 10%-55% of children by neighbourhood.
- In 2012, 22% of children lived in workless households.
- In 2012, 1/5 of households has a net annual income of less than £10,000, the highest rate in Scotland.

## Trends

- The proportion of Glaswegians with access to a bank or building society account has risen in the last decade, but Glasgow is still below the national average.
- In-work poverty has been rising - nationally, more than 50% of adults defined as living in poverty are working.
- The provision of food parcels and food aid has grown significantly in Scotland and the rest of the rest of the UK in recent years.

# POVERTY IN GLASGOW

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.

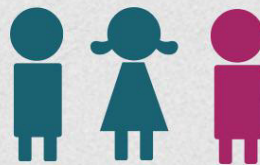
Glasgow remains the most deprived city and local authority area in Scotland.



Only **78%** of Glaswegians feel that they are coping financially or 'getting on alright' compared to **88%** of people in Scotland as a whole.

**33%**

of all children in the city were estimated to be living in poverty in 2012.



That's over  
**36,000**  
children.



**19%**

of households in 2013 had a net annual income of less than **£10,000** - the highest rate of any local authority in Scotland.

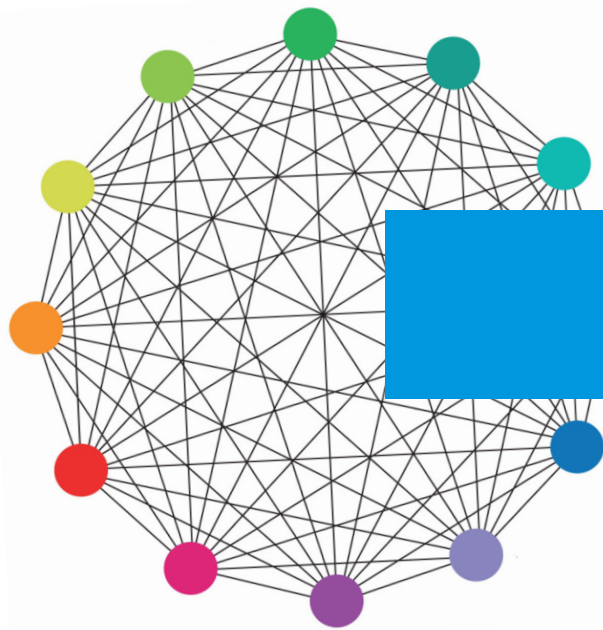


**12%**

of people in Glasgow do not have access to a bank or building society account. This has fallen in the last decade, but is still above the national average.

Check out more information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Population

## Challenges

- Projections suggest that the city's population is set to get older with the population over 50 years of age predicted to rise by 57,000 between 2012 and 2037 to nearly 240,000.
- The number of households in Glasgow is predicted to rise by 24% in the next 25 years.
- Single adult households are projected to rise further and will soon form the majority of households.
- The proportion of lone parent households in Glasgow are also predicted to rise further.

## Trends

- Glasgow's population has risen in the last ten years after decades of decline. In 2014, the city's population was estimated to be 599,650.
- In 2001, 5% of Glasgow's population were from an ethnic minority, by 2011 this had risen to 12%. Glasgow has Scotland's most ethnically diverse population.
- Birth and death rates have dropped significantly over the last 150 years in Glasgow, although the birth rate has stabilised in recent years.
- Migration into Glasgow has increased, principally due to an increase in overseas migrants.

*The statistics referred to are from National Records for Scotland and the Census.*

# GLASGOW'S POPULATION

The birth rate in Glasgow has exceeded the death rate since 2007



Increased inward migration to the city



The population is rising...

**599,650** people lived in Glasgow in 2014



Glasgow has the most ethnically diverse population in Scotland...



Over **12%** of the population is from an ethnic minority



The city is also getting older...



The population aged over 50 is predicted to rise to

nearly **240,000** by 2037

The number of households in Glasgow is predicted to rise by **24%**



in the next 25 years.

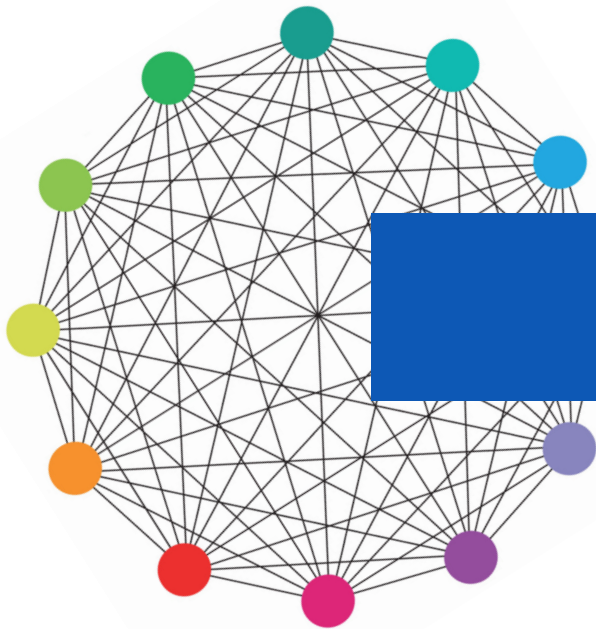
Single adult households are projected to rise further and...



...will soon form the majority of households.

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# Mindset

## Challenges

- More than half of Glasgow does not feel at all involved in their community and a further 29% report feeling not very involved.
- More than 1/3 of the population of the West of Scotland do not read a newspaper.
- Suicide rates for males are much higher than for females in Glasgow and are high compared with the majority of local authorities in Scotland.

## Trends

- Trends in political allegiance, religious attendance and trust are changing.
- In 2011, more than half (54%) of Glaswegians reported Christianity as their religion, but also almost a third (31%) of the population reported having no religion.
- In terms of political allegiance, Labour has historically been the most popular party in the city of Glasgow, but at the 2015 general election the SNP replaced Labour as the party most Glaswegians voted for. In 2016, all Glasgow's constituency MPs and MSPs are represented by SNP (other parties are represented as list MSPs in Glasgow).
- The suicide rate in Glasgow has declined since around 2005 for both men and women. The suicide rates in Glasgow and Edinburgh are now very similar.

*The statistics referred to are from the 2011 Census, the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey, the House of Commons, the BBC, the Scottish Health Survey, National Records of Scotland, the Scottish Household Survey and the British Election Study.*

# MINDSET AND WELLBEING

Mindset refers to a set of assumptions, beliefs, perspectives, mental attitudes and ways of thinking held by one or more people or groups of people. It has a strong effect on people's thinking, decisions and behaviour and can influence wellbeing and quality of life at an individual and community level.

## 67% Self-esteem and life satisfaction

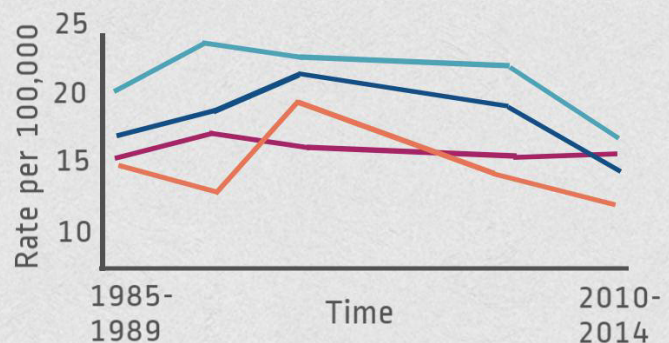
of Glaswegians report having high levels of self-esteem...

...and people in the West of Scotland generally have high levels of life satisfaction too.



### Suicide

The suicide rate in Glasgow has been substantially higher than in the other Scottish cities, but has dropped since 1985.



## 65%



of Glaswegians feel part of the community they live in and are proud of their local area.



and

## 85%

feel proud of the city of Glasgow as a whole.

## Identity and community

Just under half of Glaswegians [48%] report having a very strong Scottish identity.

Although Labour have historically been the most popular party in Glasgow, at the 2015 general election the SNP took all the UK parliamentary seats in the city and 55% of the votes.

2010 2015

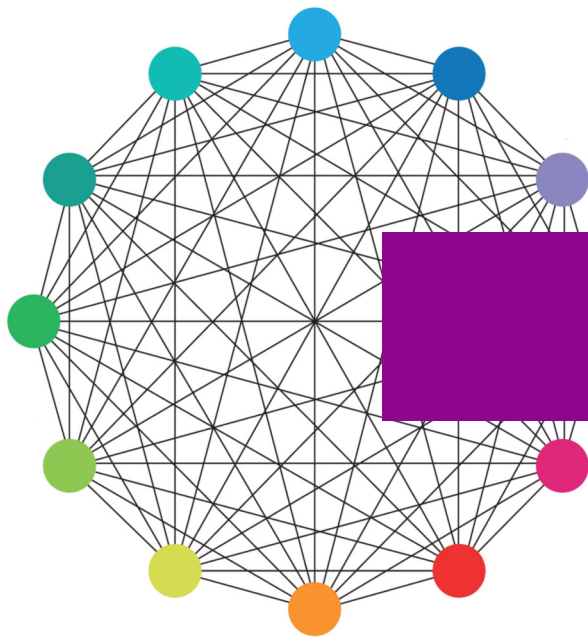
## Religion and politics

In 2011, 54% of the population of Glasgow reported Christianity as their religion.

However, almost a third [31%] of the population, reported that they have no religion.

Check out more information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)





# Lifestyle

**Note-** it is important to recognise that lifestyle “choices” are related to wider life circumstances such as deprivation, physical environment, mental health and wellbeing and early-life experiences.

## Challenges

- Damaging behaviours are, in the main, more common in the more deprived areas of the city. This is particularly notable for smoking, alcohol and drug-related harm.
- Just under 1/4 of adults in Glasgow are obese and 2/3 are defined as overweight.
- Alcohol related deaths are the highest in Scotland for both men and women.

## Trends

- Adult smoking rates have reduced over the last 10 years but nearly 1/3 of adults in Glasgow still smoke.
- Alcohol-related deaths rose steeply from the early 1990s, but have reduced slightly in recent years.
- Drug-related deaths and problematic drug use in Glasgow are both double the Scottish average.
- Levels of adult physical activity are below the recommended level and have not improved since 2008.

# LIFESTYLE AND HEALTH

Smoking, drinking alcohol, drug intake and diet have a great impact on health. However, it's important to also recognise the impact of wider life circumstances such as deprivation, physical environment, mental health and wellbeing and early-life experiences on people's lifestyle choices.

30%



of adults in  
Glasgow  
smoke

## Poverty, health and lifestyle

Damaging health behaviours, such as smoking, drinking alcohol and drug-related harm are, in the main, more common in deprived areas of the city.

2x

Drug-related deaths in Glasgow are currently double the national Scottish average.

Glasgow has the highest alcohol-related death rate in Scotland.

Per 100,000 people there are:



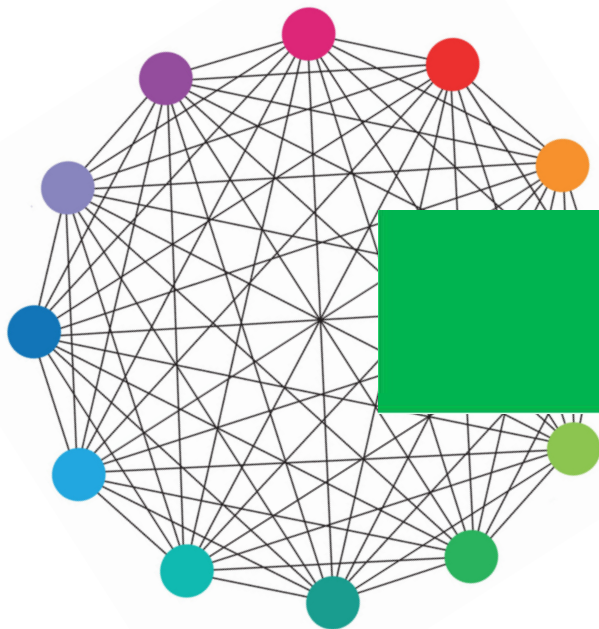
2/3

of adults in Glasgow  
are overweight.



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# Health

## Challenges

- In the period 2012-14, Glaswegian men were estimated to live 3.8 years less (on average) than men in Scotland as a whole and Glaswegian women were predicted to live for 2.4 years less on average.
- There are wide geographic health inequalities. In 2008-12, there was a 15 year gap in male life expectancy across Glasgow's neighbourhoods and an 11 year gap in female life expectancy.
- In 2010-12, men were estimated to live on average 14 years less in the most deprived areas of Glasgow compared to the least deprived areas of the city; for women, the equivalent gap has widened to nearly 11 years.
- Glaswegian men and women have the lowest healthy life expectancy of all Scottish local authorities.
- The predicted period of life spent 'not in good health' is 16.7 years for men and 20 years for women (in the period 2009-13).

## Trends

- Estimated male life expectancy at birth in the city increased by over 5 years (to 73.4 years) and by 3.7 years for females (to 78.7 years) in the period 1991-93 to 2012-14.
- The likelihood of a 15 year old Glaswegian living to their 65th birthday has increased over this period to 75% for boys and 85% for girls.
- 24% of working age adults reported having a disability in 2012.
- Mental well-being has been consistently lower in Glasgow than in other Scottish cities.

# LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTH IN GLASGOW

Health can be measured in many different ways and life expectancy is a good way to measure health across a population.

In 2012-2014, a girl born in Glasgow was estimated to be likely to live to the age of **78.7**



And for boys:

**73.4**



Comparatively the city has one of the poorest health profiles of any Scottish or UK city.

Life expectancy for Glaswegian men at birth is

**3.8 years less**



than the Scottish average and

**2.4 years less**

for women.



This is in part because improvements in health have lagged behind other comparable cities in the UK.



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There are also wide health inequalities within Glasgow itself...

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Men in the richest areas of the city can expect to live up to

**15 years longer**

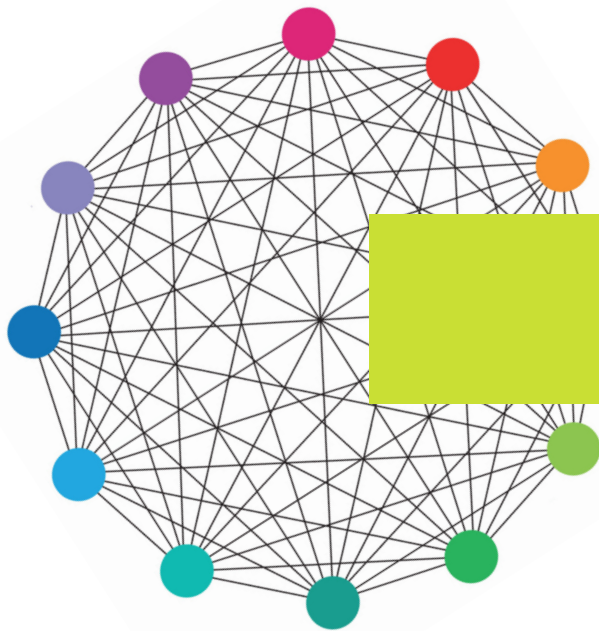


than those in the poorest neighbourhoods.



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# Environment

## Challenges

- Levels of traffic-related air pollutants in the centre of Glasgow exceed the UK air quality objectives.
- Just over 1/3 of households in Glasgow were estimated to be in fuel poverty in the period 2011-13.
- 45% of private tenure houses are thought to be in need of urgent repair.
- 73% of dwellings in Glasgow are flats, reflecting the predominance of tenements in the city.

## Trends

- In 2014, Glasgow recycled 26% of its household waste, a lower figure than in neighbouring local authorities and other large Scottish cities.
- Around 6 out of 10 Glasgow residents live within 500m of derelict land, double the Scottish average, and the proportion of land in Glasgow that is vacant or derelict has not changed appreciably in the last decade.
- CO2 emissions reduced by 14% between 2006 and 2013.

*The statistics referred to are from Scottish Environmental Statistics Online, the Department of Energy and Climate Change, the Scottish House Condition Survey, Keep Scotland Beautiful and the Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey .*

# GLASGOW'S PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The physical environment is a key determinant of health. The surroundings in which we live and work can influence our health in many ways.

Just over  
**1 in 3**  
households in  
Glasgow were  
estimated to be  
in fuel poverty  
in 2011-13

## Where do people live?

**47%** of dwellings  
are owner  
occupied

**35%** are rented  
through  
housing  
associations

**15%** are privately  
rented



**73%**  
of dwellings in  
Glasgow are  
flats

**45%**  
of private tenure flats  
and houses are  
thought to be in need  
of urgent repair



## Pollution, green space and derelict land

**35%**  
of green space in  
Glasgow is made up of  
public parks, amenity  
green space and  
sports areas

**6 in 10**  
Glasgow  
residents live  
within 500m of  
derelict land...  
...which is **2x**  
the Scottish  
average

Levels of traffic-  
related air  
pollutants  
(recorded at the city  
centre kerbside  
monitoring site)  
exceed the  
UK air quality  
objectives



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