



Glasgow City Council

Regeneration and the Economy Policy  
Development Committee

Report by Executive Director of Development and Regeneration  
Services

Contact: Jan Freeke

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## Item 2

19th November 2013

### 2011 CENSUS – KEY STATISTICS

#### Purpose of Report:

To inform Committee of 2011 Census results, published by National Records of Scotland on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2013.

#### Recommendations:

That Committee note:

- the results, for Glasgow, of the 2011 Census releases 1 and 2A;
- the need to consider the implications for planning and service provision of recent changes in population and households; and,
- the DRS programme of further reports on the 2011 Census results, as NRS makes more releases of the Census data.

Ward No(s):

Citywide:

V

Local member(s) advised: Yes  No

Consulted: Yes  No

#### PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On 21<sup>st</sup> March 2013, National Records of Scotland (NRS) published rounded estimates of population and households for council areas in Scotland, based on the 2011 Census. These population and household estimates, set in the context of past and projected changes, were reported to the Committee at its' meeting on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2013.
- 1.2 Since then, NRS has published unrounded estimates of population and households for council and health board areas and for smaller areas (release 1C, on 23<sup>rd</sup> July and 15<sup>th</sup> August 2013). NRS has also published, for each council and health board area in Scotland, a set of key statistics from the 2011 Census on: (1) ethnicity, religion, language and identity; (2) health, (3) population and (4) housing and accommodation (release 2A, on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2013).
- 1.3 This report focuses on:
  - the City-wide 2011 Census results, from release 2A, and
  - the estimated population and household estimates for Wards and Neighbourhoods in the City, from release 1C.
- 1.4 A further release (2B) is expected on 14<sup>th</sup> November 2013, when NRS will publish key statistics on: (1) education and (2) the labour market. At that date, all the key statistics published so far will be available at small area level. In mid-December, NRS plan to publish the remaining key statistics, for living arrangements, long term health conditions, central heating and number of rooms (release 2C), both for council and health board areas and for smaller areas.
- 1.5 Key Statistics Tables are only for a single variable (e.g. population by age). As from early 2014, NRS plan to publish multivariate Tables (e.g. population by age **and** economic status) as part of releases 3 (local characteristics and local themes) and 4 (detailed characteristics and themes).
- 1.6 This summary report gives, in sections 2 to 6, an overview of the main Census results that have been published so far. Section 7 points out that the implications of these results for Council services need to be considered. Detailed Tables (Tables A1 to A13) are provided in the Appendix.

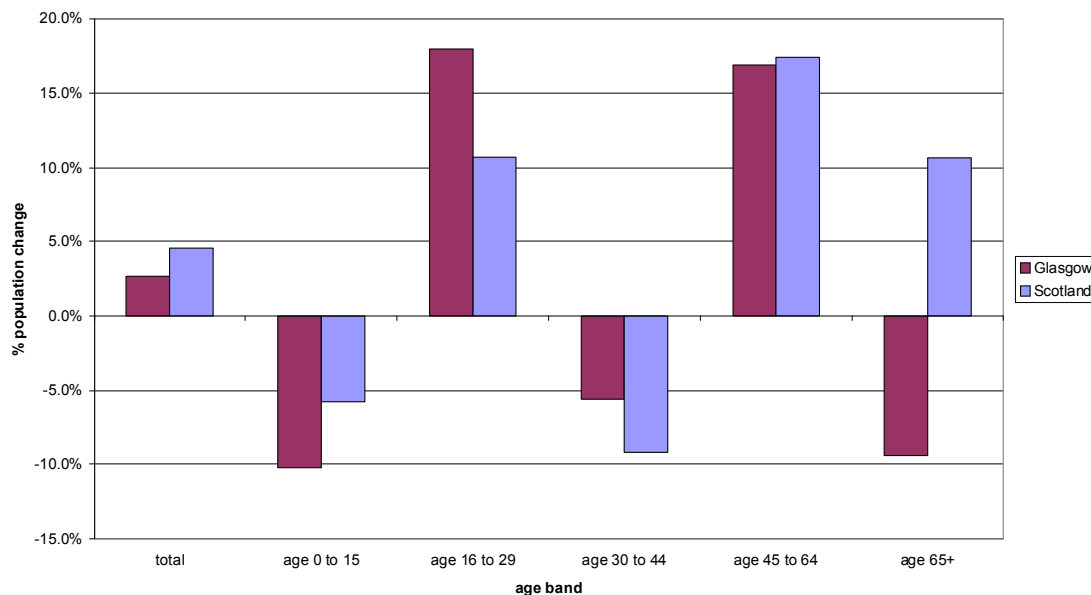
## 2. POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

### City-wide Population Change

- 2.1 The population of Glasgow has increased by 2.7%, from 577,869 in 2001 to 593,245 in 2011 (see Appendix, Table A1). The rate of increase is lower than in the rest of Scotland. In Scotland the population rose by 4.6%.

## City-wide Population Change by Age

Graph 1 - Population change by Age for Glasgow and Scotland in 2001-2011

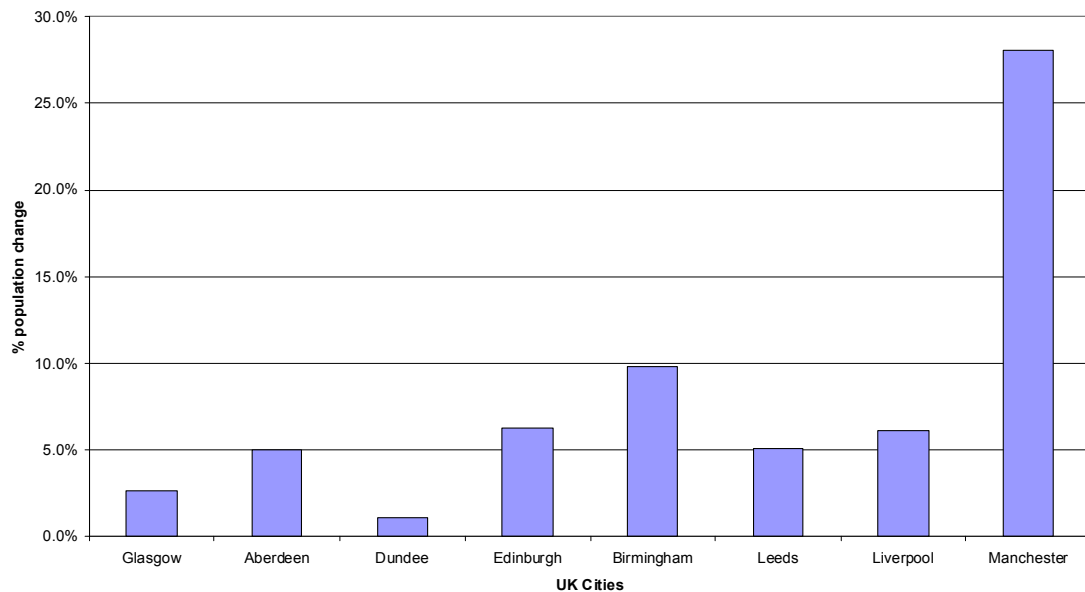


- 2.2 The number of children (age 0 to 15) in **Glasgow** fell by 10.2%, from 106,498 in 2001 to 95,627 in 2011 (see Graph 1 above, and Appendix, Table A1). The number of children in **Scotland** fell by 5.7%.
- 2.3 The number of adults aged 16 to 64 in **Glasgow** rose by 9.1%, from 380,679 in 2001 to 415,453 in 2011. In **Scotland** the number of adults aged 16 to 64 in Scotland rose by a lower percentage (6.2%). The main reason why the growth rate in Glasgow is higher than the national rate is a rise of 18.0% in the number of adults age 16-29 in Glasgow (in Scotland: 10.7%).
- 2.4 The number of adults aged 65 and over in **Glasgow fell** by 9.4%, from 90,692 in 2001 to 82,165 in 2011. The share of this age group in the total population **fell** from 15.7% in 2001 to 13.9% in 2011. In **Scotland**, the population aged 65 and over **rose** by 10.6% and the share of this age group in the total population **rose** from 15.9% in 2001 to 16.8% in 2011.
- 2.5 In comparison with Scotland, Glasgow's population in 2011 has:
- fewer children (16.1% of population; Scotland: 17.3%)
  - more adults age 16 to 64 (70.0% of population; Scotland: 65.9%)
  - fewer adults age 65+ (13.9% of population; Scotland: 16.8%)
- Table A3 in the Appendix shows how, in 2001 to 2011, the population shares have changed for various age groups in Glasgow and in Scotland.

## Comparison Glasgow with other UK Cities

- 2.6 The fact that Glasgow's population has grown during 2001 to 2011 represents substantial progress, when set against rates of decline in previous decades. Yet the rate of growth, at 2.7%, is low compared with the rate of growth achieved by other UK Cities (see Graph 2). Only Dundee had a lower rate of growth, at 1.1%. Manchester had the highest growth rate, at 28.1%.

Graph 2 - Population change for Glasgow and other UK Cities in 2001-2011



- 2.7 The pattern of a (relatively) higher growth rate for working age adults and higher losses, or lower increases, for pension age adults than national rates is also prevalent in other UK Cities (see Appendix, Tables A6 and A7). This is particularly the case for Manchester, where the share of the population for the age group 16 to 64 rose from 65.7% in 2001 to 71.2% in 2011 and the share of the population for the age group 65+ fell from 13.2% in 2001 to 9.4% in 2011.

## Marital and Civil Partnership Status

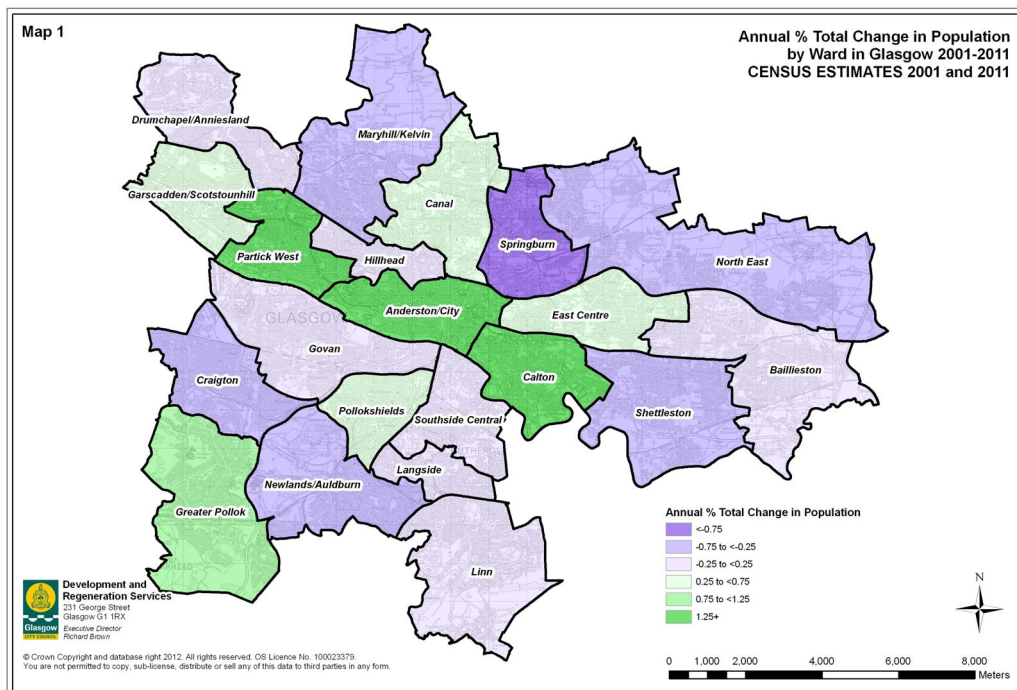
- 2.8 Glasgow has a higher percentage of single people (49.2%, Scotland: 35.4%) and a lower percentage of married people (30.8%, Scotland: 45.2%, see Appendix, Table A5). These are percentages of the population age 16+. Since 2001, the number of single people has increased and the number of married people has reduced in both Glasgow and in Scotland.

## City-wide Household Change

- 2.9 The number of households in Glasgow has increased by 5.2%, from 271,596 in 2001 to 285,693 in 2011. The rate of increase is lower than in the rest of Scotland. In Scotland the number of households rose by 8.2% (see Appendix, Table A2).
- 2.10 In Glasgow the average household size fell by 2.9%, from 2.08 in 2001 to 2.02 in 2011. In Scotland the average household size fell by 3.5%, from 2.27 in 2001 to 2.19 in 2011.
- 2.11 Results are not yet available for the distribution of households by type (e.g. number of single parent households). This comes under living arrangements and is due to be released in December (release 2C).

## Population and Household Change by Ward

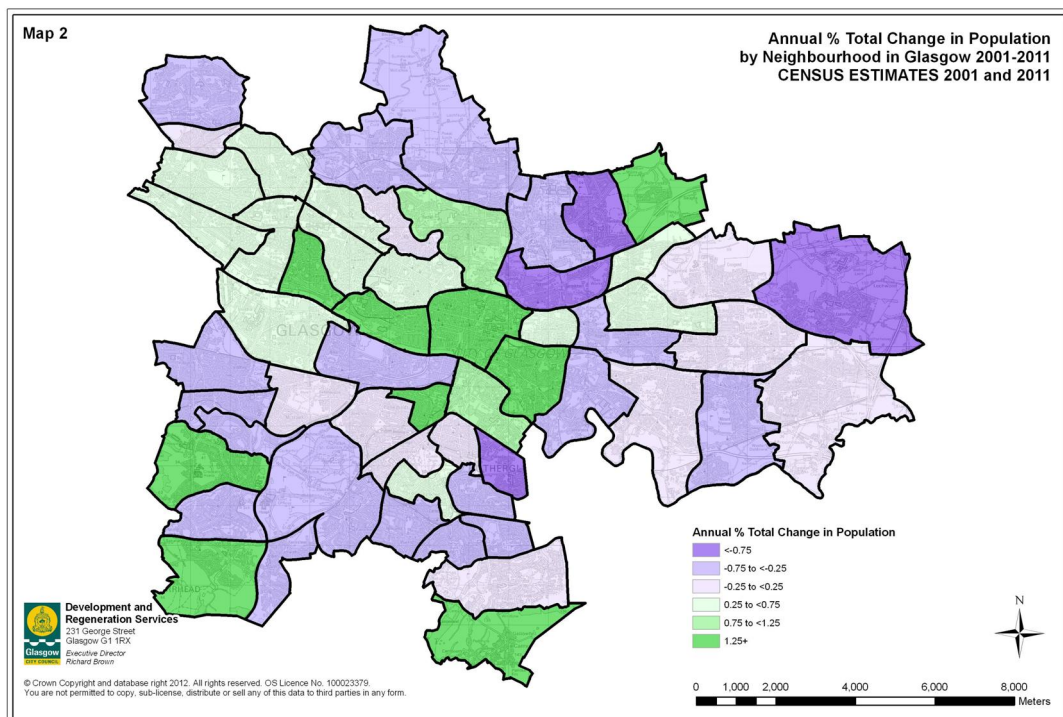
- 2.12 ***The largest population increases between 2001 and 2011 took place in the City Centre Ward (Anderston/City: +34%) and in the Wards to the west (Partick West: +13%) and to the east (Calton: +14%) of the City Centre*** (see Map 1 below and Appendix, Table A10). In the South West of the City, the population in the Greater Pollok Ward rose by 11%.



- 2.13 The Springburn Ward had the highest rate of population loss (-10%). There were also significant population losses in the following Wards: North East (-5%), Shettleston (-4%), Newlands/Auldburn (-4%), Craigton (-3%) and Maryhill/Kelvin (-3%).
- 2.14 A comparison of the figures in Tables A10 and A11 (see Appendix) shows that the pattern of change in the number of households by Ward is very similar to the pattern of population change by Ward. In 2001-2011, there was a rise in the number of households of 36% in Anderston/City, with rises of 17% in Partick West and Calton and a rise of 12% in Greater Pollok. The number of households fell by 11% in the Springburn Ward.

### Population and Household Change by Neighbourhood

- 2.15 It is clear, from Map 2 below and Table A12 (see Appendix), that the largest population increases took place in the following neighbourhoods: Broomhill and Partick West (+22%), Yorkhill and Anderston (+28%), City Centre and Merchant City (+36%) and Calton and Bridgeton (+28%). In the South and South West of the City, there was a sizable population rise in the neighbourhoods Pollok (+22%), South Nitshill and Darnley (+31%) and Carmunnoch (+24%).



2.16 Easterhouse had the highest rate of population loss (-17%), to be followed by Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston (-14%), Balornock and Barmulloch (-9%) and Toryglen (-9%).

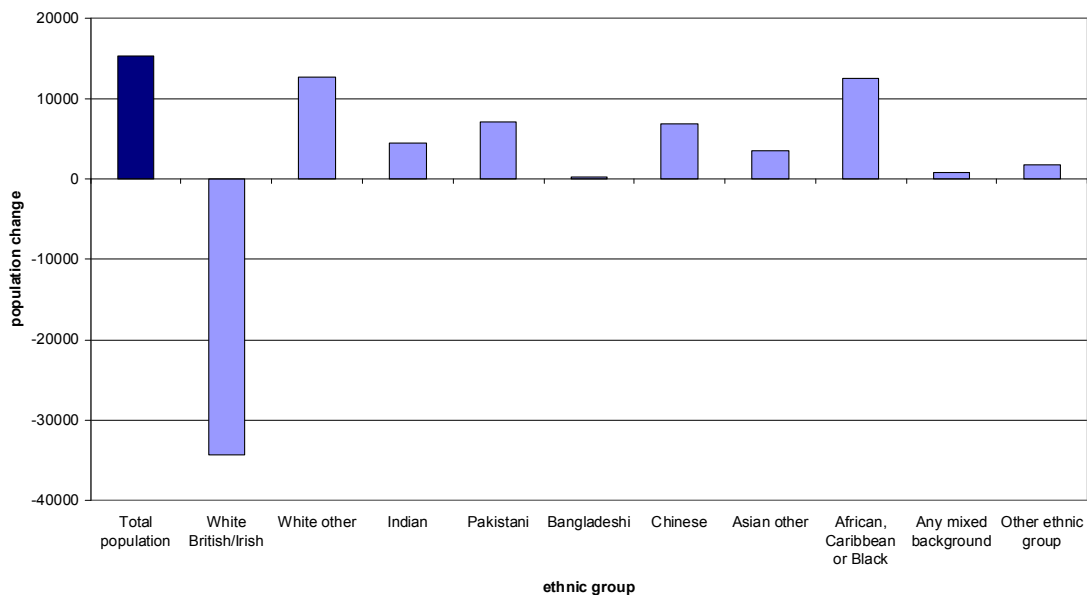
2.17 Again, the spatial pattern of change in the number of households by Neighbourhood is very similar to the pattern of population change by Neighbourhood (see Appendix, Tables A12 and A13)

### 3. ETHNICITY, LANGUAGE, IDENTITY AND RELIGION

#### Ethnicity

3.1 Ethnic minorities in Glasgow have grown by almost 50,000, from 41,900 in 2001 to 91,600 in 2011 (see Appendix, Table A1). As a percentage of population, this represents a rise from 7.2% in 2001 to 15.4% in 2011 (see Appendix, Table A3). This rate of growth has been considerably more than the national rate (Scotland: from 3.6% in 2001 to 7.1% in 2011).

Graph 3 - Population change by Ethnicity in Glasgow in 2001-2011



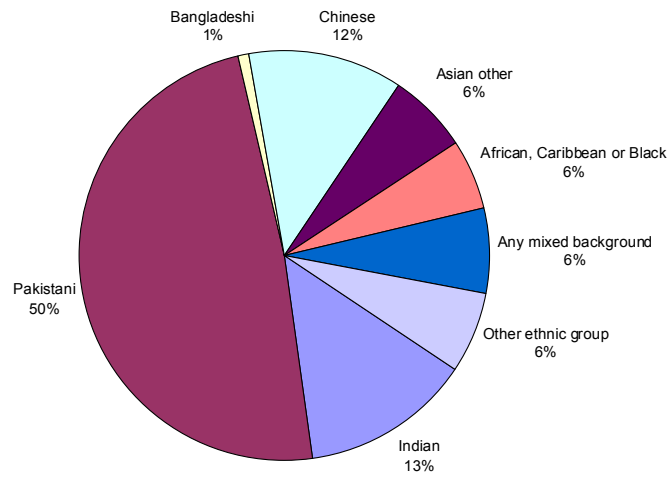
3.2 Graph 3 shows a fall of -34,400 for the population group “White British/Irish”. The population groups with the largest numerical increase have been “Other White” (+12,600) and African, Caribbean or Black (+12,500).

3.3 Other groups which have shown a considerable rise since 2001 are:

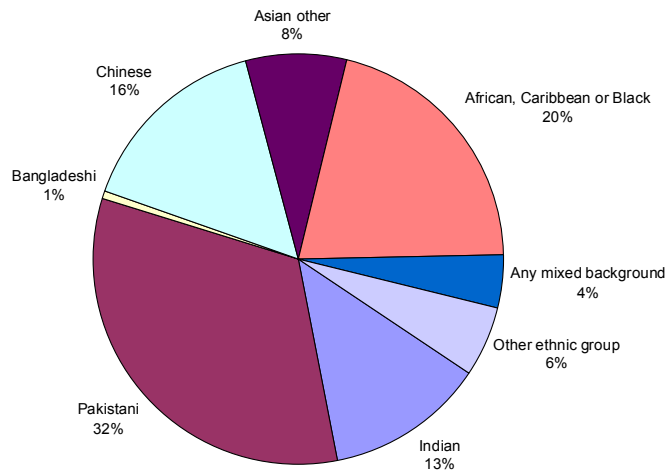
- Pakistani (+7,100)
- Chinese (+6,800)
- Indian (+4,500)
- Other Asian (+3,500)
- Other ethnic group (+1,800)

3.4 Not only has there been a sizable rise in Glasgow's ethnic minorities population, its' composition has also changed. Graphs 4A and 4B show that, for the BME population, the share of Pakistanis reduced from 50% in 2001 to 32% in 2011. Over that period, the population share has increased significantly for "Africans, Caribbean or Black" and for the Chinese.

Graph 4A - Glasgow's BME population by ethnic group in 2001



Graph 4B - Glasgow's BME population by ethnic group in 2011



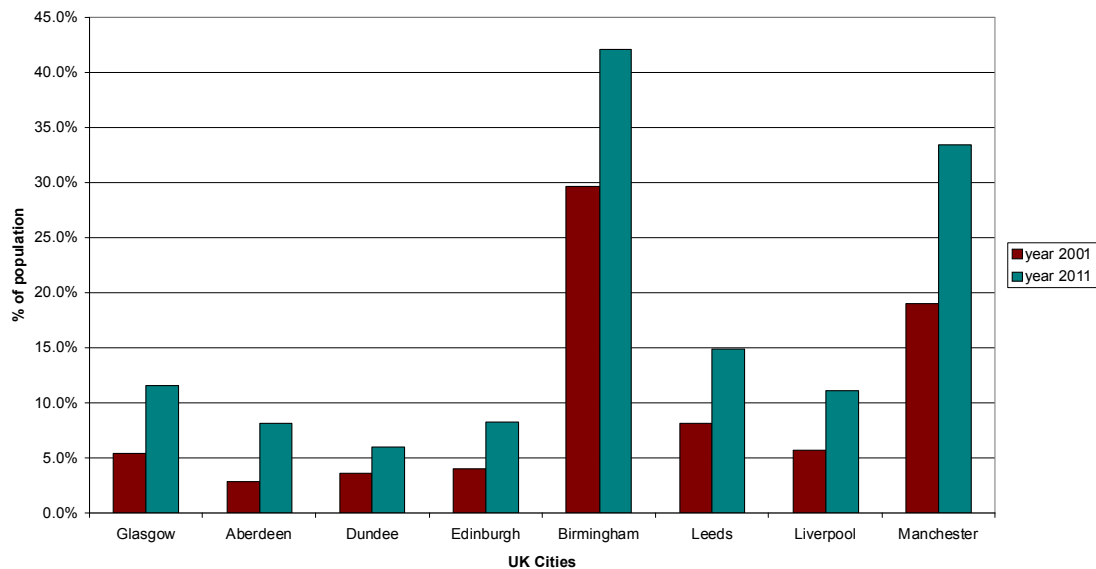


3.5 The total “Other White” population in 2011 (22,900, see Appendix, Table A1) includes 8,400 “Polish” people and the total for “Other ethnic group” in 2011 (3,800) includes 2,600 people with an “Arab” ethnicity.

### Comparison Glasgow with other UK Cities

3.6 In comparison with other Scottish Cities, Glasgow has the highest population share for the BME population (see Graph 5). The rise in the BME population share has been significantly higher than nationally for Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh (see Appendix, Table A8).

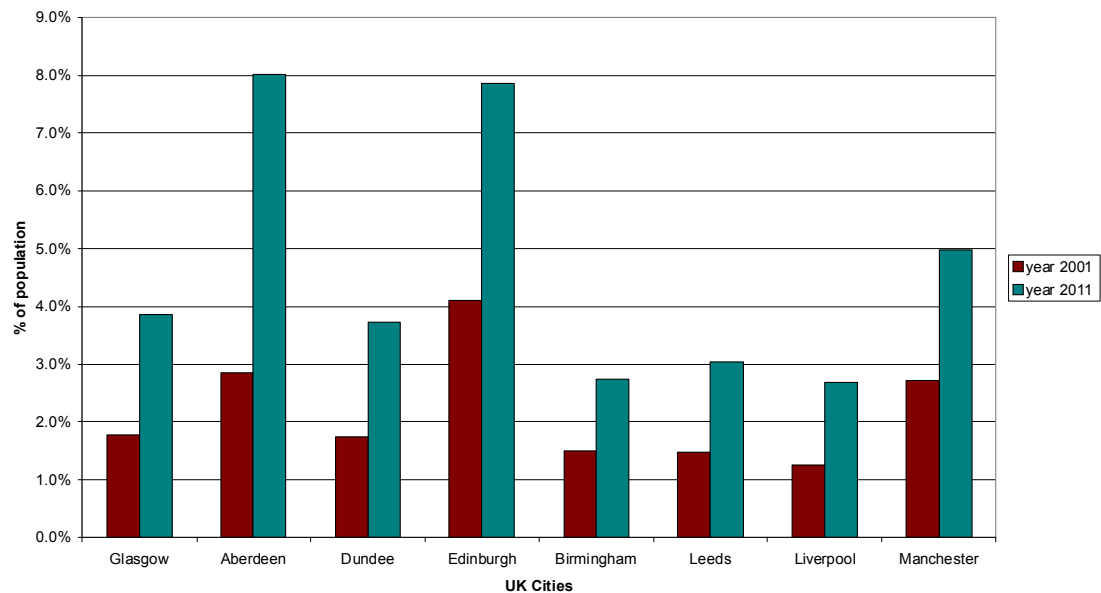
Graph 5 - Ethnic Minorities (BME) as % of population in Glasgow and other UK Cities in 2001 and 2011



3.7 Glasgow’s population share for the BME population (11.6%) is considerably less than for some English Cities, particularly Manchester (33.4%) and Birmingham (42.1%). The rise in the BME population share in Glasgow between 2001 and 2011 is similar to the rise in Leeds and Liverpool, but is considerably less than the rise in Birmingham and in Manchester (see Appendix, Table A9).

3.8 The size of the “Other White” population in Glasgow, at 3.9% of the population in 2011, is only marginally above the national rate (3.2%, see Appendix Table A3). The rise in the “Other White” population has been considerably higher in Aberdeen and Edinburgh (see Graph 6 and Appendix, Table A8).

Graph 6 - "Other White" as % of population in Glasgow and other UK Cities in 2001 and 2011



### Country of Birth

3.9 Linked to the increase in numbers for ethnic minorities in Glasgow is the rise, of almost 40,000, in the number of people born outside the UK (as a percentage of population: from 5.7% in 2001 to 12.2% in 2011). Again, this rate of growth has been considerably more than the national rate (Scotland: from 3.8% in 2001 to 7.0% in 2011). For 2011 figures, see Appendix, Table A5.

3.10 The sizable rise in the number of people in Glasgow born outside the UK reflects increases in the number of people born in:

- Other Europe (+12,500, including +9,700 from EU Accession countries, April 2001 to March 2011)
- Africa (+9,500, including +4,800 from Central & Western and +4,000 from South & Eastern Africa)
- Middle East (+1,900)
- Asia (+14,700, including +4,800 from China, +3,400 from India and +3,300 from Pakistan)
- Americas and Caribbean (+1,500)

## Language

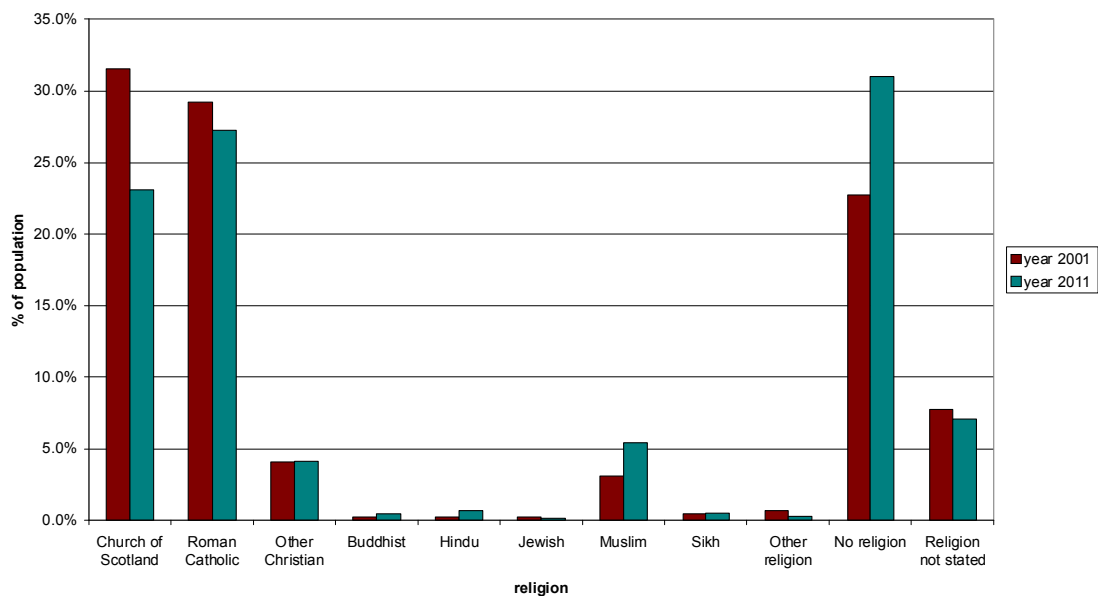
- 3.11 Given the higher population share for ethnic minorities in Glasgow, it is not surprising that 2.7% of the population age 3+ (15,400 people), do not speak English well or at all and that this percentage is higher than for the Scottish population, at 1.4% (see Appendix, Table A5).
- 3.12 Almost 70,000 people, or 12.2% of Glasgow's population age 3+, use a non-British language at home. Again, this percentage is higher than for the whole of Scotland, at 5.6% (see Appendix, Table A5).
- 3.13 The number of people in Glasgow, who can speak, read and write Gaelic, has increased by around 18%, from 2,957 in 2001 to 3,476 in 2011 (see Appendix, Table A5).

## National Identity

- 3.14 On national identity, Glasgow residents are similar to the Scottish average. 61.9% have an identity "Scottish only" (Scotland: 62.4%) and 16.1% have an identity "Scottish and British" (Scotland: 18.3%). The number of people with a Non-UK identity only is relatively higher in Glasgow at 8.3% of the population, compared with an all-Scotland figure of 4.4% (see Appendix, Table A5).

## Religion

Graph 7 - Glasgow's population by Religion in 2001 and 2011



- 3.15 Graph 7 (see previous page) shows a sizable increase in the number of people with no religion and corresponding reductions in the number of people affiliated to the Church of Scotland and to the Roman Catholic Church. The increase in the number of people with no religion reflects a national trend (see Appendix, Tables A1 and A3).
- 3.16 There has been a rise in the number of people belonging to the Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh religions, both in Glasgow and in Scotland.

## **4. HEALTH**

### **General Health**

- 4.1 In 2001, 60.2% of people in Glasgow classified their general health as “good” (67.9% in Scotland). In 2011, a slightly different question was asked, with more categories to choose from. Table A5 (see Appendix) shows that, in 2011, 77.5% of people in Glasgow classified their health as “good” or “very good” (82.2% in Scotland). This could suggest that people feel healthier in 2011, compared with 2001. However, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions, given the change of the question in the Census form.

### **Limiting Long Term Illness and Health Conditions**

- 4.2 In 2001, 26.2% of people in Glasgow had a limiting long term illness (20.3% in Scotland). Similar to the general health question, a slightly different question was asked in 2011 on limiting long term illness, again with more categories to choose from. Table A5 (see Appendix) shows that, in 2011, 22.7% of people in Glasgow responded that they had a long term health problem or disability, which limited their day-to-day activities either a lot or a little (19.6% in Scotland).
- 4.3 Again, caution is required with drawing firm conclusions from the above, given the change of the question in the Census form. However, it is interesting to note that for Glasgow the LLTI rate has reduced, with only little change in the all-Scotland LLTI rate. This could be due to Glasgow’s population getting younger, relative to the population for other council areas in Scotland.
- 4.4 Results are not yet available from the long term health conditions question, which is a new question on the 2011 Census form.

### **Provision of Unpaid Care**

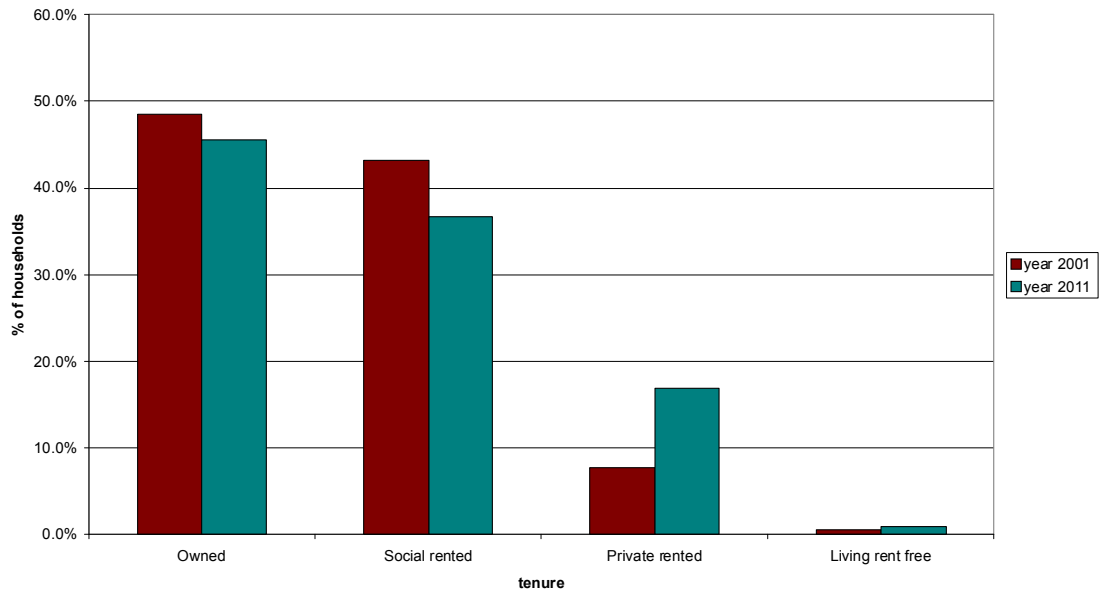
- 4.5 9.1% of Glasgow’s population indicated that they provide unpaid care, which is similar to the result for Scotland (9.3%, see Appendix, Table A5). A comparison with results from the 2001 Census shows very little change: 9.8% for Glasgow and 9.5% for Scotland.

## 5. HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

### Owner Occupied Sector

- 5.1 In Scotland there has only been a marginal reduction in owner occupation (from 62.6% in 2001 to 62.0% in 2011). In Glasgow the owner occupation rate has reduced at a higher rate (from 48.5% in 2001 to 45.6% in 2011, see Graph 8 and Appendix, Table A4).

Graph 8 - Glasgow's households by Tenure in 2001 and 2011



- 5.2 There has been a rise in the number of households “owning outright” and a reduction in the number of households “with a mortgage or loan”, in both Glasgow and Scotland (see Appendix, Table A2). “Shared ownership” has also seen a reduction between 2001 and 2011.

### Social Rented Sector

- 5.3 Social renting in Glasgow has reduced from 43.1% in 2001 to 36.7% in 2011. That is a higher reduction than for the Scottish average. Social renting in Scotland has reduced from 29.4% in 2001 to 24.3% in 2011.

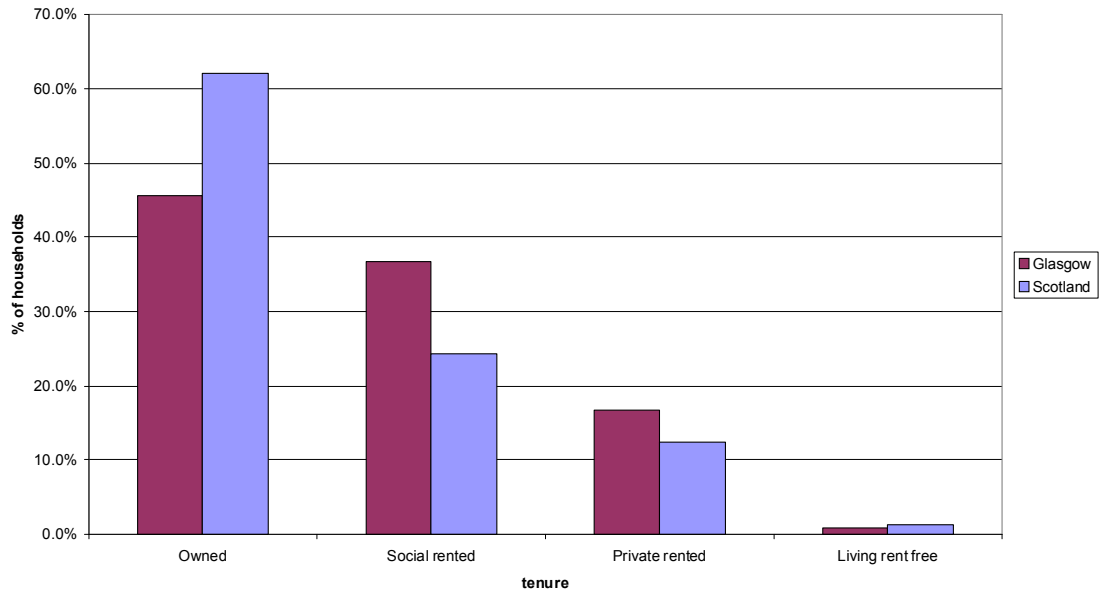
### Private Rented Sector

- 5.4 Private renting has more than doubled in Glasgow, from 21,000 households in 2001, to 48,000 households in 2011. The rate of increase (+129%) has been higher than in Scotland (+100%, see Appendix, Tables A2 and A4).

## Comparison Glasgow and Scotland in 2011

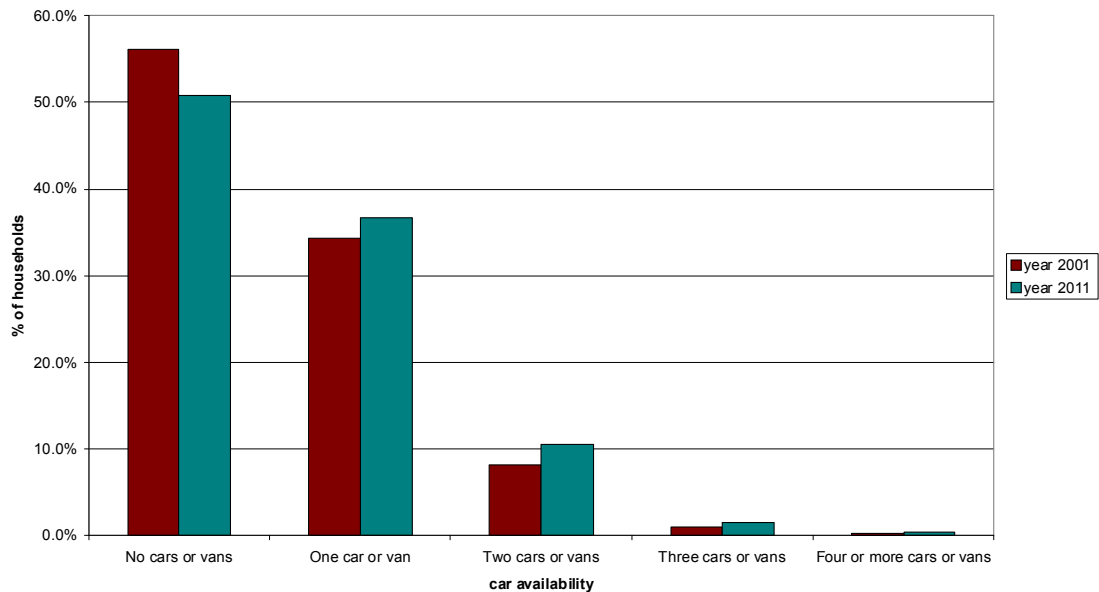
5.5 Graph 9 shows that, in 2011, the owner occupation rate in Glasgow (46%) is lower than the Scottish average (62%) and that both the social and the private rented sector are higher in Glasgow (see Appendix, Table A4).

Graph 9 - Households by Tenure for Glasgow and Scotland in 2011



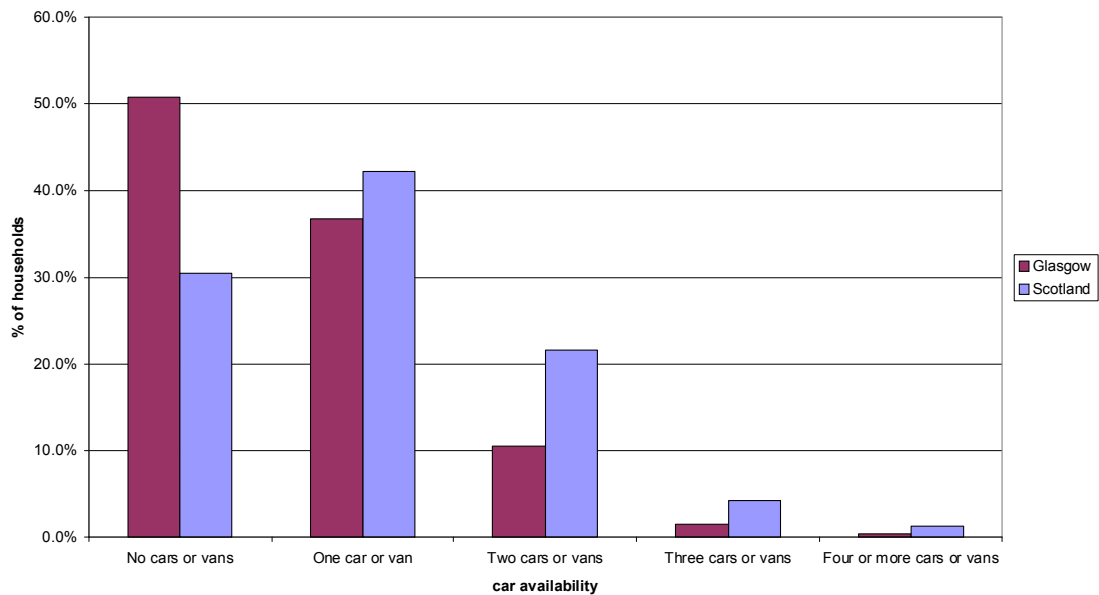
## 6. CAR AVAILABILITY

Graph 10 - Glasgow's households by Car availability in 2001 and 2011



- 6.1 The car availability rate in Glasgow, i.e. the percentage of households with access to at least one car, has risen from 43.8% in 2001 to 49.2% in 2011 (see previous page, Graph 10) and the car availability rate in Scotland has risen from 65.8% in 2001 to 69.5% in 2011 (see Appendix, Table A4).
- 6.2 The number of cars available to residents in the City has risen by 23%, from 149,000 in 2001 to 183,000 in 2011 (see Appendix, Table A2).

Graph 11 - Households by Car availability for Glasgow and Scotland in 2011



- 6.3 Graph 11 shows that car availability in Glasgow in 2011, at 49.2% (= 100% - 50.8%), is considerably lower than in Scotland, at 69.5% (= 100% - 30.5%).
- 6.4 Relatively fewer households in Glasgow have access to two or more cars (12.4%), as compared with households in Scotland (27.2%).

## 7. ADDRESSING IMPLICATIONS OF THE CENSUS RESULTS

- 7.1 The results presented in sections 2 to 6 will have three main implications for Council services.
- 7.2 Firstly, ***Glasgow's population has become more diverse, both in terms of ethnicity and religion.*** This has huge implications for service provision by the Council and Partnership Agencies. E.g. attention was already drawn to a language issue, i.e. 2.7% of residents do not speak English well or at all (almost double the national rate, at 1.4%).

- 7.3 Secondly, ***Glasgow's dwelling stock has fewer owner occupied and more private rented dwellings***. This is of particular interest to the Council's housing strategy.
- 7.4 Thirdly, ***the City has a younger population age profile. The age group 16 to 29 makes up 24.4% of Glasgow's population (in Scotland: 18.5%)***. In view of that, it is crucially important that employment opportunities are available. This issue, together with any additional issues on the Glasgow economy, arising from the forthcoming Census results, is relevant for the Council's economic strategy.
- 7.5 The above are only some of the Census results with, potentially, important implications for Council services. DRS will raise this issue with the Corporate Management Team and will offer assistance, where required, to Council Services to identify the implications of the Census results for the services that they provide.

## **8. ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RESULTS – FUTURE PLANS**

- 8.1 As already indicated (in paragraph 1.4) NRS plan to publish more detailed Census results, from early 2014 onwards. In order to inform the Committee of these results, and of potential implications for policy, DRS plans to submit the following two topic reports (in 2014):
- 2011 Census results and the Glasgow Economy
  - 2011 Census results and Housing in Glasgow
- 8.2 The availability of Census data for small areas will enable the analysis to be done both City-wide and for multi-member wards and neighbourhoods within the City.

## **9. COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

<i>Economic Impact:</i>	A growing population in the City facilitates and requires economic and employment growth.
<i>Sustainability:</i>	N.A.
<i>Financial:</i>	Demographic changes will affect demand for service provision and Council expenditure.
<i>Legal:</i>	N.A.
<i>Personnel:</i>	Census data allows equality monitoring for the Council's workforce in terms of gender, ethnicity, religion and disability.
<i>Sustainable Procurement and Article 19:</i>	N.A.



## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

That Committee note:

- the results, for Glasgow, of the 2011 Census releases 1 and 2A;
- the need to consider the implications for planning and service provision of recent changes in population and households; and,
- the DRS programme of further reports on the 2011 Census results, as NRS makes more releases of the Census data.

Development and Regeneration Services  
Author's Initials/Report No. JF/11313  
Date: 19 November 2013

## APPENDIX

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- Table A1 - Population change in Glasgow City in 2001-2011
- Table A2 - Household change in Glasgow City in 2001-2011
- Table A3 - Population composition change in Glasgow City and in Scotland in 2001-2011
- Table A4 - Household composition change in Glasgow City and in Scotland in 2001-2011
- Table A5 - Population characteristics in Glasgow and in Scotland in 2011
- Table A6 - Population age composition: changes in Glasgow and other Scottish Cities in 2001-2011
- Table A7 - Population age composition: changes in Glasgow and some English Cities in 2001-2011
- Table A8 - Population ethnic composition: changes in Glasgow and other Scottish Cities in 2001-2011
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- Table A10 - Estimated Population Change 2001-2011 by Multi Member Ward
- Table A11 - Estimated Household Change 2001-2011 by Multi Member Ward
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- Table A13 - Estimated Household Change 2001-2011 by Neighbourhood

## APPENDIX

Table A1 - Population change in Glasgow City in 2001-2011

	2001	2011	change	% change Glasgow	% change Scotland
<b>total population</b>	<b>577,869</b>	<b>593,245</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
males	272,309	286,075	13,766	5.1%	5.5%
females	305,560	307,169	1,609	0.5%	3.7%
age 0 to 15	106,498	95,627	-10,871	-10.2%	-5.7%
age 16 to 29	122,707	144,766	22,059	18.0%	10.7%
age 30 to 44	136,976	129,266	-7,710	-5.6%	-9.2%
age 45 to 64	120,996	141,421	20,425	16.9%	17.4%
age 65+	90,692	82,165	-8,527	-9.4%	10.6%
in households	565,974	578,251	12,277	2.2%	4.4%
in communal establishments	11,895	14,994	3,099	26.1%	15.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White Scottish	503,614	466,241	-37,373	-7.4%	-0.3%
White other British	20,934	24,154	3,220	15.4%	11.6%
White Irish	11,467	11,228	-239	-2.1%	9.4%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>41,854</b>	<b>91,622</b>	<b>49,768</b>	<b>118.9%</b>	<b>110.5%</b>
White other	10,344	22,938	12,594	121.8%	114.4%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>31,510</b>	<b>68,684</b>	<b>37,174</b>	<b>118.0%</b>	<b>107.5%</b>
Indian	4,173	8,640	4,467	107.0%	117.5%
Pakistani	15,330	22,405	7,075	46.2%	55.3%
Bangladeshi	237	458	221	93.2%	91.2%
Chinese	3,876	10,689	6,813	175.8%	106.7%
Asian other	2,020	5,566	3,546	175.5%	240.5%
African, Caribbean or Black	1,792	14,246	12,454	695.0%	350.8%
Any mixed background	2,046	2,879	833	40.7%	55.2%
Other ethnic group	2,036	3,801	1,765	86.7%	49.7%
<b>Religion</b>					
Church of Scotland	182,172	136,889	-45,283	-24.9%	-20.0%
Roman Catholic	168,733	161,685	-7,048	-4.2%	4.6%
Other Christian	23,488	24,380	892	3.8%	-15.5%
Buddhist	1,194	2,570	1,376	115.2%	87.3%
Hindu	1,209	4,074	2,865	237.0%	194.4%
Jewish	1,083	897	-186	-17.2%	-8.7%
Muslim	17,792	32,117	14,325	80.5%	80.3%
Sikh	2,374	3,149	775	32.6%	37.8%
Other religion	3,799	1,599	-2,200	-57.9%	-43.7%
No religion	131,189	183,835	52,646	40.1%	39.2%
Religion not stated	44,836	42,050	-2,786	-6.2%	32.4%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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Please note that the ethnicity question in the 2011 Census is somewhat different from the question in the 2001 Census. The comparisons given in this Table are therefore approximate, rather than exact.

**Table A2 - Household change in Glasgow City in 2001-2011**

	2001	2011	change	% change Glasgow	% change Scotland
<b>total households</b>	<b>271,596</b>	<b>285,693</b>	<b>14,097</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
1 person	113,864	123,236	9,372	8.2%	14.2%
2 people	80,154	86,701	6,547	8.2%	11.4%
3 people	38,447	39,174	727	1.9%	4.7%
4 people	25,178	24,253	-925	-3.7%	-3.6%
5 or more people	13,953	12,329	-1,624	-11.6%	-8.4%
average household size	2.08	2.02	-0.06	-2.9%	-3.5%
<b>Tenure</b>					
<b>Owned</b>	<b>131,828</b>	<b>130,217</b>	<b>-1,611</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
- Owned outright	41,501	48,667	7,166	17.3%	28.6%
- Owned with a mortgage or loan	87,673	79,769	-7,904	-9.0%	-5.4%
- Owned shared ownership	2,654	1,781	-873	-32.9%	-18.4%
<b>Social rented</b>	<b>117,183</b>	<b>104,811</b>	<b>-12,372</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>
<b>Private rented</b>	<b>21,016</b>	<b>48,019</b>	<b>27,003</b>	<b>128.5%</b>	<b>100.3%</b>
- Private landlord or letting agency	18,572	43,814	25,242	135.9%	113.2%
- Employer of a household member	161	120	-41	-25.5%	-11.7%
- Relative/friend of household member	1,680	3,525	1,845	109.8%	79.5%
- Other private rented	603	560	-43	-7.1%	-27.1%
<b>Living rent free</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
<b>Car availability</b>					
No cars or vans	152,688	145,193	-7,495	-4.9%	-3.5%
One car or van	93,253	105,007	11,754	12.6%	5.5%
Two cars or vans	22,196	30,019	7,823	35.2%	25.7%
Three cars or vans	2,721	4,359	1,638	60.2%	55.5%
Four or more cars or vans	738	1,115	377	51.1%	76.2%
All cars or vans in the households	149,127	183,028	33,901	22.7%	21.1%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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**Table A3 - Population composition change in Glasgow City and in Scotland in 2001-2011**

	Glasgow			Scotland		
	2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change
<b>total population</b>	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%	-
males	47.1%	48.2%	1.1%	48.1%	48.5%	0.4%
females	52.9%	51.8%	-1.1%	51.9%	51.5%	-0.4%
age 0 to 15	18.4%	16.1%	-2.3%	19.2%	17.3%	-1.9%
age 16 to 29	21.2%	24.4%	3.2%	17.5%	18.5%	1.0%
age 30 to 44	23.7%	21.8%	-1.9%	23.0%	20.0%	-3.0%
age 45 to 64	20.9%	23.8%	2.9%	24.5%	27.5%	3.0%
age 65+	15.7%	13.9%	-1.8%	15.9%	16.8%	0.9%
in households	97.9%	97.5%	-0.5%	98.3%	98.1%	-0.2%
in communal establishments	2.1%	2.5%	0.5%	1.7%	1.9%	0.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
White Scottish	87.2%	78.6%	-8.6%	88.1%	84.0%	-4.1%
White other British	3.6%	4.1%	0.4%	7.4%	7.9%	0.5%
White Irish	2.0%	1.9%	-0.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
White other	1.8%	3.9%	2.1%	1.5%	3.2%	1.6%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Indian	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Pakistani	2.7%	3.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Chinese	0.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Asian other	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
African, Caribbean or Black	0.3%	2.4%	2.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%
Any mixed background	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Other ethnic group	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
<b>Religion</b>						
Church of Scotland	31.5%	23.1%	-8.5%	42.4%	32.4%	-10.0%
Roman Catholic	29.2%	27.3%	-1.9%	15.9%	15.9%	0.0%
Other Christian	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	6.8%	5.5%	-1.3%
Buddhist	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Hindu	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Jewish	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Muslim	3.1%	5.4%	2.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.6%
Sikh	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Other religion	0.7%	0.3%	-0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	-0.2%
No religion	22.7%	31.0%	8.3%	27.5%	36.7%	9.1%
Religion not stated	7.8%	7.1%	-0.7%	5.5%	7.0%	1.5%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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Please note that the ethnicity question in the 2011 Census is somewhat different from the question in the 2001 Census. The comparisons given in this Table are therefore approximate, rather than exact.

**Table A4 - Household composition change in Glasgow City in 2001-2011**

	Glasgow			Scotland		
	2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change
<b>total households</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>
1 person	41.9%	43.1%	1.2%	32.9%	34.7%	1.8%
2 people	29.5%	30.3%	0.8%	33.1%	34.0%	1.0%
3 people	14.2%	13.7%	-0.4%	15.6%	15.1%	-0.5%
4 people	9.3%	8.5%	-0.8%	12.9%	11.5%	-1.4%
5 or more people	5.1%	4.3%	-0.8%	5.6%	4.7%	-0.9%
<b>Tenure</b>						
<b>Owned</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
- Owned outright	15.3%	17.0%	1.8%	23.4%	27.8%	4.4%
- Owned with a mortgage or loan	32.3%	27.9%	-4.4%	38.6%	33.7%	-4.9%
- Owned shared ownership	1.0%	0.6%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.1%
<b>Social rented</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>
<b>Private rented</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
- Private landlord or letting agency	6.8%	15.3%	8.5%	5.6%	11.1%	5.5%
- Employer of a household member	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
- Relative/friend of household member	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%
- Other private rented	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%
<b>Living rent free</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Car availability</b>						
No cars or vans	56.2%	50.8%	-5.4%	34.2%	30.5%	-3.7%
One car or van	34.3%	36.8%	2.4%	43.3%	42.2%	-1.1%
Two cars or vans	8.2%	10.5%	2.3%	18.6%	21.6%	3.0%
Three cars or vans	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	3.0%	4.3%	1.3%
Four or more cars or vans	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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**Table A5 - Population characteristics in Glasgow and in Scotland in 2011**

	Glasgow numbers	Glasgow %	Scotland %	difference
<b>Marital and civil partnership status</b>				
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>497,618</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	-
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	244,831	49.2%	35.4%	13.8%
Married	153,378	30.8%	45.2%	-14.4%
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	1,091	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	19,635	3.9%	3.2%	0.7%
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	40,627	8.2%	8.2%	0.0%
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	38,056	7.6%	7.8%	-0.1%
<b>Country of birth</b>				
<b>All people</b>	<b>593,245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	-
United Kingdom	520,638	87.8%	93.0%	-5.3%
<b>Outside United Kingdom</b>	<b>72,607</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Europe (excl. UK)</b>	<b>24,090</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Europe: Channel Islands and Isle of Man	135	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Europe: Republic of Ireland	4,339	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
EU Countries: Member countries in March 2001	7,133	1.2%	1.1%	0.1%
<b>Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011</b>	<b>10,349</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Accession countries: Poland	7,577	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%
Accession countries: Other	2,772	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Europe: Non EU countries	2,134	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Africa</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Africa: North Africa	1,247	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Africa: Central and Western Africa	5,288	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
Africa: South and Eastern Africa	5,737	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Eastern Asia: China	5,513	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
Eastern Asia: Hong Kong	1,430	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Eastern Asia: Other Eastern Asia	541	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>16,847</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Southern Asia: Bangladesh	275	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Southern Asia: India	5,789	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Southern Asia: Pakistan	9,319	1.6%	0.4%	1.2%
Southern Asia: Other	1,464	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>The Americas and the Caribbean</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Antarctica and Oceania</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Length of residence in UK</b>				
<b>Born outside the UK</b>	<b>72,607</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
Length of residence in UK:				
Less than two years	18,869	3.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Two years or more and less than five years	16,289	2.7%	1.5%	1.2%
Five years or more and less than ten years	15,797	2.7%	1.3%	1.4%
Ten years or more	21,652	3.6%	2.6%	1.0%

Source: 2011 Census of population  
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**Table A5 - Population characteristics in Glasgow and in Scotland in 2011**

	Glasgow numbers	Glasgow %	Scotland %	difference
<b>All people aged 3 and over</b>	572,633	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Proficiency in spoken English:</b>				
Speaks well or very well	557,282	97.3%	98.6%	-1.2%
Does not speak well	12,628	2.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Does not speak at all	2,723	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Gaelic: Can speak Gaelic	5,907	1.0%	1.1%	-0.1%
of which: speaks, reads and writes Gaelic	3,476	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Scots: Can speak Scots	142,111	24.8%	30.1%	-5.3%
<b>Language other than English used at home</b>				
English only	496,027	86.6%	92.6%	-6.0%
Gaelic	2,305	0.4%	0.5%	-0.1%
Scots	2,826	0.5%	1.1%	-0.6%
British Sign Language	1,717	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Polish	7,379	1.3%	1.1%	0.2%
Other Language (not English)	62,379	10.9%	4.5%	6.4%
<b>All people</b>	593,245	100.0%	100.0%	-
<b>National identity</b>				
Scottish identity only	367,321	61.9%	62.4%	-0.5%
British identity only	50,736	8.6%	8.4%	0.2%
Scottish and British identities only	95,772	16.1%	18.3%	-2.2%
Scottish and any other identities	13,270	2.2%	1.9%	0.3%
English identity only	6,011	1.0%	2.3%	-1.3%
Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	8,322	1.4%	2.0%	-0.6%
Other identity only (1)	49,011	8.3%	4.4%	3.8%
Other identity and at least one UK identity	2,802	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Long-term health problem or disability</b>				
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	75,864	12.8%	9.6%	3.2%
Day-to-day activities limited a little	58,998	9.9%	10.1%	-0.1%
Day-to-day activities not limited	458,383	77.3%	80.4%	-3.1%
<b>General health</b>				
Very good	292,199	49.3%	52.5%	-3.2%
Good	167,432	28.2%	29.7%	-1.5%
Fair	81,972	13.8%	12.2%	1.6%
Bad	38,220	6.4%	4.3%	2.2%
Very bad	13,422	2.3%	1.3%	0.9%
<b>Provision of unpaid care</b>				
No unpaid care	539,331	90.9%	90.7%	0.2%
1 to 19 hours a week	25,432	4.3%	5.2%	-0.9%
20 to 34 hours a week	5,856	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%
35 to 49 hours a week	5,516	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%
50 or more hours a week	17,110	2.9%	2.5%	0.4%

Source: 2011 Census of population

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(1) Other identity only: includes people with a non-specific national identity such as "citizen of the world".

Table A6 - Population age composition: changes in Glasgow and other Scottish Cities in 2001-2011

	Glasgow	Aberdeen	Dundee	Edinburgh	Scotland
total population 2001					
age 0 to 15	18.4%	16.4%	17.7%	16.3%	19.2%
age 16 to 29	21.2%	22.7%	20.7%	22.9%	17.5%
age 30 to 44	23.7%	23.0%	21.0%	23.7%	23.0%
age 45 to 64	20.9%	22.6%	22.9%	21.7%	24.5%
age 65+	15.7%	15.3%	17.7%	15.4%	15.9%
total population 2011					
age 0 to 15	16.1%	14.4%	16.1%	15.1%	17.3%
age 16 to 29	24.4%	25.6%	24.6%	24.6%	18.5%
age 30 to 44	21.8%	20.9%	17.8%	22.1%	20.0%
age 45 to 64	23.8%	24.7%	24.8%	23.8%	27.5%
age 65+	13.9%	14.4%	16.7%	14.4%	16.8%
Changes 2001-2011					
age 0 to 15	-2.3%	-2.0%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.9%
age 16 to 29	3.2%	2.9%	3.9%	1.7%	1.0%
age 30 to 44	-1.9%	-2.1%	-3.2%	-1.5%	-3.0%
age 45 to 64	2.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	3.0%
age 65+	-1.8%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.9%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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Table A7 - Population age composition: changes in Glasgow and some English Cities in 2001-2011

	Glasgow	Birmingham	Leeds	Liverpool	Manchester
total population 2001					
age 0 to 15	18.4%	23.4%	20.0%	20.1%	21.1%
age 16 to 29	21.2%	20.6%	20.7%	21.3%	26.2%
age 30 to 44	23.7%	21.3%	22.0%	21.7%	21.3%
age 45 to 64	20.9%	20.1%	22.0%	21.6%	18.3%
age 65+	15.7%	14.5%	15.3%	15.3%	13.2%
total population 2011					
age 0 to 15	16.1%	22.8%	18.3%	16.7%	19.4%
age 16 to 29	24.4%	22.8%	23.4%	25.7%	31.1%
age 30 to 44	21.8%	20.8%	20.7%	19.7%	22.1%
age 45 to 64	23.8%	20.7%	23.0%	23.8%	18.0%
age 65+	13.9%	12.9%	14.6%	14.0%	9.4%
Changes 2001-2011					
age 0 to 15	-2.3%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-3.4%	-1.7%
age 16 to 29	3.2%	2.3%	2.6%	4.4%	4.9%
age 30 to 44	-1.9%	-0.6%	-1.3%	-1.9%	0.9%
age 45 to 64	2.9%	0.6%	1.1%	2.2%	-0.3%
age 65+	-1.8%	-1.6%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-3.8%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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Table A8 - Population ethnic composition: changes in Glasgow and other Scottish Cities in 2001-2011

	Glasgow	Aberdeen	Dundee	Edinburgh	Scotland
<b>Total population 2001</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White - British/Irish	92.8%	94.3%	94.6%	91.8%	96.4%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
White - Other	1.8%	2.8%	1.7%	4.1%	1.5%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Mixed	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Indian	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Pakistani	2.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Chinese	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%
Asian - Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
African, Caribbean or Black	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Other ethnic group	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
<b>Total population 2011</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White - British/Irish	84.6%	83.9%	90.3%	83.9%	92.9%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
White - Other	3.9%	8.0%	3.7%	7.9%	3.2%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Mixed	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%
Indian	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	0.6%
Pakistani	3.8%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Bangladeshi	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Chinese	1.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.6%
Asian - Other	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%
African, Caribbean or Black	2.4%	2.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%
Other ethnic group	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Changes 2001-2011	-	-	-	-	-
White - British/Irish	-8.2%	-10.4%	-4.3%	-8.0%	-3.6%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
White - Other	2.1%	5.2%	2.0%	3.7%	1.6%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Mixed	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Indian	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%
Pakistani	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Chinese	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%
Asian - Other	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%
African, Caribbean or Black	2.1%	2.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%
Other ethnic group	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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Please note that the ethnicity question in the 2011 Census is somewhat different from the question in the 2001 Census. The comparisons given in this Table are therefore approximate, rather than exact.

Table A9 - Population ethnic composition: changes in Glasgow and some English Cities in 2001-2011

	Glasgow	Birmingham	Leeds	Liverpool	Manchester
<b>Total population 2001</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White - British/Irish	92.8%	68.9%	90.4%	93.1%	78.2%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>
White - Other	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	2.7%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>
Mixed	0.4%	2.9%	1.4%	1.8%	3.2%
Indian	0.7%	5.7%	1.7%	0.4%	1.5%
Pakistani	2.7%	10.6%	2.1%	0.2%	5.9%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%
Chinese	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	1.3%
Asian - Other	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%
African, Caribbean or Black	0.3%	6.1%	1.4%	1.2%	4.5%
Other ethnic group	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%
<b>Total population 2011</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White - British/Irish	84.6%	55.2%	82.1%	86.2%	61.6%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>
White - Other	3.9%	2.7%	3.0%	2.7%	5.0%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>
Mixed	0.5%	4.4%	2.6%	2.5%	4.6%
Indian	1.5%	6.0%	2.1%	1.1%	2.3%
Pakistani	3.8%	13.5%	3.0%	0.4%	8.5%
Bangladeshi	0.1%	3.0%	0.6%	0.2%	1.3%
Chinese	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%	2.7%
Asian - Other	0.9%	2.9%	1.2%	0.7%	2.3%
African, Caribbean or Black	2.4%	9.0%	3.4%	2.6%	8.6%
Other ethnic group	0.6%	2.0%	1.1%	1.8%	3.1%
Changes 2001-2011	-	-	-	-	-
White - British/Irish	-8.2%	-13.7%	-8.3%	-6.8%	-16.6%
<b>Total ethnic minorities</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
White - Other	2.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	2.3%
<b>Minority ethnic groups (BME)</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
Mixed	0.1%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%
Indian	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Pakistani	1.1%	2.8%	0.9%	0.2%	2.6%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Chinese	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%
Asian - Other	0.6%	1.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.5%
African, Caribbean or Black	2.1%	2.9%	2.0%	1.4%	4.1%
Other ethnic group	0.3%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	2.2%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census of population

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Please note that the ethnicity question in the 2011 Census is somewhat different from the question in the 2001 Census. The comparisons given in this Table are therefore approximate, rather than exact.

Table A10 - Estimated Population Change 2001-2011 by Multi Member Ward

Multi-Member Ward	2001 Census	2011 Census	Change	% Change
Anderston/City	21,747	29,146	7,399	34.0%
Canal	31,058	32,243	1,185	3.8%
Drumchapel/Anniesland	28,173	28,638	465	1.7%
Garscadden/Scotsston	28,814	29,898	1,084	3.8%
Hillhead	25,902	26,549	647	2.5%
Maryhill/Kelvin	27,692	26,971	-721	-2.6%
Patrick West	29,324	33,038	3,714	12.7%
<b>North West SPA</b>	<b>192,710</b>	<b>206,483</b>	<b>13,773</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
Baillieston	32,796	32,634	-162	-0.5%
Calton	21,431	24,366	2,935	13.7%
East Centre	28,885	29,991	1,106	3.8%
North East	34,423	32,827	-1,596	-4.6%
Shettleston	26,740	25,709	-1,031	-3.9%
Springburn	24,352	21,991	-2,361	-9.7%
<b>North East SPA</b>	<b>168,627</b>	<b>167,518</b>	<b>-1,109</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
Craigton	31,022	29,966	-1,056	-3.4%
Govan	30,482	30,089	-393	-1.3%
Greater Pollok	29,474	32,853	3,379	11.5%
Langside	22,685	22,927	242	1.1%
Linn	29,057	28,948	-109	-0.4%
Newlands/Auldbum	24,378	23,320	-1,058	-4.3%
Pollokshields	21,027	22,239	1,212	5.8%
Southside Central	28,407	28,902	495	1.7%
<b>South SPA</b>	<b>216,532</b>	<b>219,244</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>577,869</b>	<b>593,245</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

Table A11- Estimated Household Change 2001-2011 by Multi Member Ward

Multi-Member Ward	2001 Census	2011 Census	Change	% Change
Anderston/City	10,485	14,235	3,750	35.8%
Canal	14,767	15,519	752	5.1%
Drumchapel/Anniesland	13,177	13,639	462	3.5%
Garscadden/Scotsston	13,559	14,292	733	5.4%
Hillhead	12,733	13,136	403	3.2%
Maryhill/Kelvin	13,127	13,225	98	0.7%
Patrick West	15,216	17,838	2,622	17.2%
<b>North West SPA</b>	<b>93,064</b>	<b>101,884</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Baillieston	13,483	14,171	688	5.1%
Calton	11,061	12,919	1,858	16.8%
East Centre	14,190	14,976	786	5.5%
North East	14,192	14,127	-65	-0.5%
Shettleston	12,371	12,634	263	2.1%
Springburn	12,652	11,275	-1,377	-10.9%
<b>North East SPA</b>	<b>77,949</b>	<b>80,102</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Craigton	13,564	13,437	-127	-0.9%
Govan	15,578	15,661	83	0.5%
Greater Pollok	12,032	13,464	1,432	11.9%
Langside	11,853	12,410	557	4.7%
Linn	12,593	13,037	444	3.5%
Newlands/Auldbum	11,046	10,845	-201	-1.8%
Pollokshields	8,940	9,694	754	8.4%
Southside Central	14,977	15,159	182	1.2%
<b>South SPA</b>	<b>100,583</b>	<b>103,707</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>271,596</b>	<b>285,693</b>	<b>14,097</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

Source: Population and household estimates from 2001 and 2011 Census National Records of Scotland - CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED  
Estimates Census Output Areas amalgamated to estimates for MM Wards

Table A12 - Estimated Population Change 2001-2011 by Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	2001 Census	2011 Census	Change	% Change
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whiteinch	9,738	10,117	379	3.9%
Blairdardie	3,784	3,868	84	2.2%
Broomhill & Partick West	11,269	13,768	2,499	22.2%
City Centre & Merchant City	12,073	16,424	4,351	36.0%
Drumchapel	13,453	13,060	-393	-2.9%
Hillhead & Woodlands	18,507	19,765	1,258	6.8%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick East	17,122	18,070	948	5.5%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	9,242	9,664	422	4.6%
Knightswood	17,111	17,555	444	2.6%
Lambhill & Milton	13,922	13,486	-436	-3.1%
Maryhill Road Corridor	12,921	13,088	167	1.3%
North Maryhill & Summerston	12,569	12,031	-538	-4.3%
Ruchill & Possilpark	10,096	10,945	849	8.4%
Temple & Anniesland	10,888	11,609	721	6.6%
Yoker & Scotstoun	11,751	12,444	693	5.9%
Yorkhill & Anderston	8,264	10,589	2,325	28.1%
<b>North West SPA</b>	<b>192,710</b>	<b>206,483</b>	<b>13,773</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
Baillieston & Garrowhill	18,480	18,441	-39	-0.2%
Balornock & Barmulloch	8,054	7,318	-736	-9.1%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	3,823	3,972	149	3.9%
Calton & Bridgeton	12,008	15,335	3,327	27.7%
Dennistoun	10,579	11,300	721	6.8%
Easterhouse	10,023	8,368	-1,655	-16.5%
Haghill & Carntyne	9,134	8,816	-318	-3.5%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	11,925	11,267	-658	-5.5%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	6,996	6,789	-207	-3.0%
Riddrie & Cranhill	11,001	11,469	468	4.3%
Robroyston & Millerston	4,842	5,478	636	13.1%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	7,681	7,691	10	0.1%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	11,400	9,786	-1,614	-14.2%
Springboig & Barlanark	13,566	13,440	-126	-0.9%
Springburn	12,952	12,205	-747	-5.8%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	16,163	15,843	-320	-2.0%
<b>North East SPA</b>	<b>168,627</b>	<b>167,518</b>	<b>-1,109</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
Arden & Carnwadic	9,662	9,327	-335	-3.5%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mossspark	8,930	8,898	-32	-0.4%
Carmunnock	1,378	1,705	327	23.7%
Castlemilk	13,938	14,141	203	1.5%
Cathcart & Simshill	6,953	6,596	-357	-5.1%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	4,647	4,487	-160	-3.4%
Croftfoot	6,788	6,506	-282	-4.2%
Crookston & South Cardonald	8,423	8,072	-351	-4.2%
Govanhill	14,155	14,365	210	1.5%
Greater Gorbals	7,784	8,466	682	8.8%
Greater Govan	12,315	12,953	638	5.2%
Ibrox & Kingston	12,863	11,947	-916	-7.1%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	9,805	9,499	-306	-3.1%
Langside & Battlefield	12,880	13,428	548	4.3%
Newlands & Cathcart	7,485	7,164	-321	-4.3%
North Cardonald & Penilee	14,326	13,698	-628	-4.4%
Pollok	9,843	12,006	2,163	22.0%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	12,144	11,522	-622	-5.1%
Pollokshields East	7,036	8,093	1,057	15.0%
Pollokshields West	7,054	7,114	60	0.9%
Priesthill & Househillwood	8,628	8,178	-450	-5.2%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	8,249	8,413	164	2.0%
South Nitshill & Darnley	6,090	7,976	1,886	31.0%
Toryglen	5,156	4,690	-466	-9.0%
<b>South SPA</b>	<b>216,532</b>	<b>219,244</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>577,869</b>	<b>593,245</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

Source: Population estimates from 2001 and 2011 Census

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Estimates Census Output Areas amalgamated to estimates for Neighbourhoods

Table A13 - Estimated Household Change 2001-2011 by Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	2001 Census	2011 Census	Change	% Change
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whiteinch	4,406	4,734	328	7.4%
Blairdardie	1,791	1,803	12	0.7%
Broomhill & Partick West	6,368	8,036	1,668	26.2%
City Centre & Merchant City	5,719	8,013	2,294	40.1%
Drumchapel	5,743	5,707	-36	-0.6%
Hillhead & Woodlands	8,976	9,546	570	6.4%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick East	8,858	9,665	807	9.1%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	4,075	4,321	246	6.0%
Knightswood	8,066	8,342	276	3.4%
Lambhill & Milton	6,332	6,457	125	2.0%
Maryhill Road Corridor	6,655	6,758	103	1.5%
North Maryhill & Summerston	5,680	5,740	60	1.1%
Ruchill & Possilpark	5,152	5,468	316	6.1%
Temple & Anniesland	5,603	6,060	457	8.2%
Yoker & Scotstoun	5,533	6,019	486	8.8%
Yorkhill & Anderston	4,107	5,215	1,108	27.0%
<b>North West SPA</b>	<b>93,064</b>	<b>101,884</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Baillieston & Garrowhill	7,133	7,630	497	7.0%
Balornock & Barmulloch	3,246	3,077	-169	-5.2%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	1,561	1,713	152	9.7%
Calton & Bridgeton	6,125	8,061	1,936	31.6%
Dennistoun	5,584	6,199	615	11.0%
Easterhouse	4,311	3,853	-458	-10.6%
Haghill & Carntyne	4,597	4,611	14	0.3%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	5,370	5,382	12	0.2%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	3,571	3,530	-41	-1.1%
Riddrie & Cranhill	5,046	5,122	76	1.5%
Robroyston & Millerston	1,807	2,076	269	14.9%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	3,267	3,408	141	4.3%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	5,994	5,007	-987	-16.5%
Springboig & Barlanark	5,974	6,157	183	3.1%
Springburn	6,658	6,268	-390	-5.9%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	7,705	8,008	303	3.9%
<b>North East SPA</b>	<b>77,949</b>	<b>80,102</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Arden & Carnwadic	4,311	4,213	-98	-2.3%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mossspark	4,481	4,402	-79	-1.8%
Carmunnock	597	728	131	21.9%
Castlemilk	6,464	6,693	229	3.5%
Cathcart & Simshill	2,819	2,872	53	1.9%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	1,846	1,851	5	0.3%
Croftfoot	2,713	2,744	31	1.1%
Crookston & South Cardonald	3,776	3,820	44	1.2%
Govanhill	7,363	7,411	48	0.7%
Greater Gorbals	4,428	4,655	227	5.1%
Greater Govan	6,297	6,746	449	7.1%
Ibrox & Kingston	6,447	6,144	-303	-4.7%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	4,277	4,467	190	4.4%
Langside & Battlefield	7,576	7,943	367	4.8%
Newlands & Cathcart	2,931	2,927	-4	-0.1%
North Cardonald & Penilee	6,295	6,135	-160	-2.5%
Pollok	4,115	4,926	811	19.7%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	5,910	5,729	-181	-3.1%
Pollokshields East	2,762	3,384	622	22.5%
Pollokshields West	2,568	2,672	104	4.0%
Priesthill & Househillwood	3,438	3,543	105	3.1%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	4,316	4,387	71	1.6%
South Nitshill & Darnley	2,373	2,971	598	25.2%
Toryglen	2,480	2,344	-136	-5.5%
<b>South SPA</b>	<b>100,583</b>	<b>103,707</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>271,596</b>	<b>285,693</b>	<b>14,097</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

Source: Household estimates from 2001 and 2011 Census

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Estimates Census Output Areas amalgamated to estimates for Neighbourhoods