



GLASGOW'S HOUSING STRATEGY

HOUSING FACTSHEET No. 3/2016

Glasgow's Population

The Council has prepared a series of comprehensive briefing papers on Glasgow's population following the 2011 Census. These include:-

- Glasgow's Population by Ethnicity
- Projections for Glasgow's Multi Member Wards 2012-2022
- NRS population and household projection results for Glasgow
- 2011 Census release 2 – results for Glasgow Neighbourhoods
- Population by ethnicity in Glasgow – changes 2001 – 2011

Full copies of these briefing notes including methodology are available on the Council's website on the following link [Glasgow's Population](#). Of particular interest is the Demographic Changes 2001-2011 by Neighbourhood.

Introduction

The purpose of this Housing Factsheet is to provide a summary of the key points on Population from the above briefing notes.

Key Points -

- In Glasgow City, the population is **expected to grow by 3,450 per year between 2012 & 2022**
- The number of households is **expected to grow by 2,600 per year, between 2012 & 2022.**
- The projected growth is caused by a higher natural population change in the projection period (more births, fewer deaths).
- The Wards with the highest projected population growth in 2012 to 2022 are:-
 - Calton (+27%)
 - North East (+15%)
 - Canal (+11%)
- The number of children is **expected to rise by 1,300 per year** in the period 2012 -2022.
- The projected rise in the number of children during 2012-2022 is highest concentrated in the following wards:
 - Calton
 - Anderston/City
 - Partick West
 - Maryhill/Kelvin
 - Canal
 - East Centre
 - North East
 - Govan
 - Southside Central
 - Langside





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- The number of elderly is **expected to rise by 750 per year** in 2012-2022.
- The projected rise in the number of elderly during 2012-2022 is highest concentrated in:-
 - Greater Pollok
 - Pollokshields
 - Langside and Linn
 - Baillieston
 - Partick West
 - Maryhill/Kelvin
- The Springburn ward is the only ward predicting a population loss at -7%.

National Records of Scotland (NRS) Population Projections

On 14th May 2014, The National Records of Scotland (NRS) published its 2012-base **population projections** for Council areas and Health Board areas in Scotland. NRS published the **household projections** for Council areas, based on these population projections, on 30th July 2014. These two projections replace the previous, 2010-base projections, published by NRS on 29th February 2012 and on 14th June 2012. National Records of Scotland (NRS) has based its projections on a number of assumptions with regard to fertility, life expectancy and net migration.

The projection shows what will happen to the population and the households of Scotland's council areas under certain assumptions about future fertility, mortality, migration and household formation. NRS points out that the assumptions are based on past trends and policies and do not take account of changes in social trends and of new policy initiatives. Therefore projections are not forecasts of what the Scottish Government expects to happen based on policy.

To reflect the uncertainty with regard to future changes of the population, NRS has published the results of various scenarios. The most important of these are scenarios (1) for lower and higher fertility, (2) for lower and higher life expectancy and (3) for lower and higher (net) migration.

Glasgow's population is expected to **rise by around 3,600 per year**, from 595,000 in 2012 to 685,000 in 2037. There is, however, considerable uncertainty with regard to future migration levels. Looking at various scenarios gives rise to a projected range of between 647,000 and 724,000 for Glasgow's population in 2037.

The projected population growth of 3,600 per year is for around 50% driven by natural change, i.e. an excess of births over deaths.

Comparison with 2010-base Population Projection

Generally, the new projection (2012-base) assumes, relative to the previous projection (2010-base):

- Higher fertility rates for women;
- Little change for expected improvements in life expectancy; and,
- Little change in expected net migration flows.

The projected rate of population growth for Glasgow (3,600 per year in 2012-2037) is higher than the rate of growth in the previous projection (2,700 per year in 2010-2035). The main reason for this is the assumed higher fertility rate for women, leading to a higher number of births.





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Population Change by Age

The number of children is projected to rise by 700 per year, from 96,000 in 2012 to 113,000 by 2037. Future numbers of children are mainly determined by fertility rates for women. The scenarios considered suggest a range of 100,000 to 129,000 for the number of children in Glasgow in 2037.

The number of people age 16-64 is expected to grow by 1,250 per year, from 416,000 in 2012 to 447,500 in 2037. Future numbers are mainly dependent on net migration over the projection period. The scenarios considered suggest a range of 420,000 to 476,000 for the non-elderly adult population in Glasgow in 2037.

The number of elderly is expected to grow by 1,650 per year, from 83,000 in 2012 to 124,000 in 2037. Future numbers of elderly are largely determined by life expectancy rates. The scenarios considered suggest a range of 117,000 to 130,000 for the number of elderly by 2037.

- Number of children (0-15)
- Number of non-elderly adults (16-64)
- Number of Elderly (age 65+)

Total Household Change

The number of households in Glasgow is expected to rise by around 2,700 per year, from 286,000 in 2012 to 354,000 in 2037. There is, however, considerable uncertainty with regard to future migration levels and household formation rates.

With regard to uncertainty about future migration, NRS has identified two scenarios. Under the high migration scenario, the number of households in Glasgow would rise by 3,400 per year, to 371,000 in 2037, and under the low migration scenario, the number of households in Glasgow would rise by 2,000 per year, to 337,000 in 2037.

There has been a downward trend in the average household size for Glasgow until 2006. Since then the average household size has increased, due to economic conditions. NRS has assumed that the downward trend in the average household size will resume in the projection period, but at a slower rate than in the 1990s.

NRS has included the more recent 2011 Census information on household formation rates since 2001 in its projection of household formation rates in the future. NRS has not prepared projection results for any alternative household formation scenarios.

Comparison with 2010-base household projection

The projected rate of household growth, at 2,700 per year in 2012-2037, is lower than the rate of household growth in the previous projection (3,200 per year in 2010-2035).

The main reason for this lower rate of household growth is the slowdown of household formation in the latter half of the last decade. The 2012- base projection includes more recent information from the 2011 Census and therefore the slowdown has been incorporated in this projection.



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Recent change in Glasgow City and the rest of the Conurbation

Based on an examination of recent population and household change in Glasgow City and in the rest of the conurbation, it is suggested that the NRS principal projection results for Glasgow may be too high. The NRS projections for the lower migration scenario may present more realistic projections of future population and household change in Glasgow.

Ethnicity

The Ethnicity figures are based on the 2011 census results and any comparison with the 2001 census needs to take into account the changes to the ethnic group categories. A full description of each category is described in more detail in the full briefing. The following is a summary of the key points:

- In 2011, 17.3% of Glasgow's population belonged to an ethnic minority, (8.2% in Scotland) with "other white" groups at 5.8%, (4.2% in Scotland) and BME groups at 11.6% (4% in Scotland).
- The recent growth in Glasgow's population of 15,400 between 2001 and 2011 is due to rising population numbers for Glasgow's ethnic minority groups ("other white" + 12,400 and BME + 37,200). Over the same period the "British White" population fell by 34,200.
- The "other white" population has grown substantially in Glasgow through the influx of migrants from Poland and other European countries.
- Calton is the neighbourhood with the highest "other white" population gain.
- There were significant increases in the "other white" population for neighbourhoods north and south of the River Clyde: from Broomhill and Greater Govan in the West to Greater Gorbals and Tollcross/West Shettleston in the East.
- South Nitshill/Darnley is the neighbourhood with the highest BME population gain.
- There were large increases in the BME population for neighbourhoods from North to South: from Springburn, Sighthill/Roystonhill and Ruchill/Possilpark, via Yorkhill, City Centre and Carlton, to Ibrox/Kingston, Greater Gorbals, Pollokshields East and Govanhill.
- Since 2001, there has been a change in the composition of the BME population in Glasgow.
- Despite a rise in the *number* of Pakistani, the *share* of Pakistani in Glasgow's BME population fell from 48.7% in 2001 to 32.6% in 2011.
- There has been above average rises for the African and "Caribbean or Black" populations from 5.7% in 2001 to 20.7% in 2011.
- The Chinese population has increased from 12.3% in 2001 to 15.6% in 2011.
- Glasgow's ethnic minorities have a younger age profile than the "British White" population.
- Ethnic minority rates are much higher for children and young adults: 22.6% of children (age 0-15) and 24.2% of young adults (age 16-29) belong to an ethnic minority compared to an overall figure of 17.3%.
- For the older age groups, ethnic minority rates are much smaller. Ethnic minorities make up only 6.4% of the population for the age group 60 and over.