

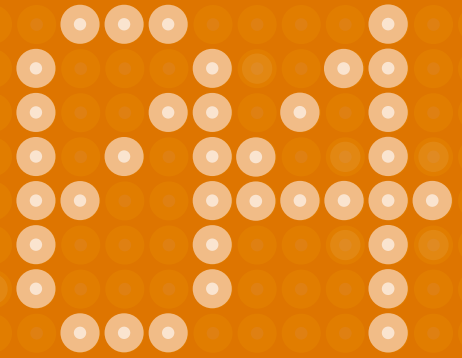
# Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Housing Need and Demand Assessment

Technical Report 04

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Demographic Change in the Glasgow  
and the Clyde Valley Area

May 2015





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## 1.1 – INTRODUCTION

The Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley (GCV) area is based on the 2012-base population and household projections prepared by National Records of Scotland (NRS). This accompanying Technical Report provides a commentary on recent demographic change in the GCV area and on the main results of the NRS projections and covers demographic change both Conurbation-wide and at local level. The latter refers to the eight Council areas within the Conurbation and/or the 25 Council sub areas defined for use in Local Housing Strategies. The chapter includes a description of:

- (1) Population change by Component (section 1.3),
- (2) Population change by Age (section 1.4),
- (3) Population change by Ethnicity (section 1.5),
- (4) Population change and Deprivation (section 1.6),
- (5) Household change (section 1.7), and,
- (6) Household change by Tenure (section 1.8).

The Strategic Development Plan needs to consider housing demand and supply over the period 2012 to 2029, with 2012 as the base year. In order to compare projected change with recent change, the latter has been defined as the change in the period 2001 to 2012. 2001 was chosen as the starting year to improve consistency with the analysis of Census data for Council sub areas, for the period 2001 to 2011. The figures in the Comparison Tables are expressed as **annual** changes, because of the difference in length between the two periods (11 years for the recent period 2001-2012 and 17 years for the projection period 2012-2029).

## 1.2 – SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

The main results from sections 1.3 to 1.8 are the following:

### **Total population and household change**

1. The population of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area (GCV area) is projected to increase by 60,000, from 1,790,000 in 2012 to 1,850,000 in 2029. This represents a population growth of 3,500 per year, which is similar to the rate for the recent period (3,600 per year in 2001-2012).
2. The projected total population change of 60,000 over 2012-2029 is the result of accumulated natural population change (that is the number of births minus the number of deaths) of 32,000 and accumulated net migration gains of 28,000.
3. The number of households in the GCV area is projected to increase by 80,000, from 815,000 in 2012 to 895,000 in 2029. This represents a household growth of 4,700 per year, which is similar to the rate for the recent period (4,900 per year in 2001-2012).
4. Projected population and household growth is largely concentrated in Glasgow City. In “Rest of GCV area”, the populations of four Council areas show small growth levels, and the populations of three Council areas are projected to decline. The net effect of this is that the population of “Rest of GCV area” is projected to be almost constant. When comparing Glasgow City with “Rest of GCV area”, therefore 100% of the Conurbation’s population growth and over 50% of the Conurbation’s household growth are projected to take place in Glasgow.

### **Comparison with HNDA1 projection**

5. The HNDA1 projection covered the period 2008-2025. The 2012 base position of the HNDA2 population projection is above the projected value for 2012 from the HNDA1 planning scenario, as estimated population growth in 2008-2012 (+28,000) has exceeded projected values (+12,000). Projected annual population change for HNDA2, at 3,700 per year in 2012-2025, is somewhat lower than the HNDA1 projected population change of 4,200 per year over the same period.

6. The 2012 base position of the household projection is below the projected value for 2012 from the HNDA1 planning scenario, as estimated household growth in 2008-2012 (+13,000) has been lower than projected values (+27,000). Projected annual household change, at 4,900 per year in 2012-2025, is significantly below the HNDA1 projected household change of 6,700 per year over the same period.

#### **Household tenure change**

7. In the last two decades, there has been a considerable slowdown in the rate of tenure change from the social sector to the private sector. For 2012-2024, the HNDA2 planning scenario shows a projected increase in the number of social rented households of 2,600 per year.
8. For social rented households, the projected rate of increase is considerably above the projected rate of change in HNDA1 (between 200 per year and 1,400 per year). Correspondingly, for HNDA2, the projected increase in private sector households (at 3,300 per year in 2012-2024) is significantly lower than in the HNDA1 projections (at between 5,300 and 6,600 per year in 2012-2024).
9. Within the private sector, lack of affordability has restricted access to owner occupation in the recent decade. This has given rise to a sizable increase in private rented households (5,700 per year in 2001-2011).

#### **Impact of ageing population**

10. After the initial years, the number of births is expected to fall and the number of deaths is expected to rise. As a result of this, the projected population growth is higher earlier in the projection period (4,100 per year in 2015-2022) as compared with the later years (3,400 per year in 2022-2029).
11. For the same reason, the projected household growth is higher earlier in the projection period (5,200 per year in 2015-2022) as compared with the later years (4,200 per year in 2022-2029).
12. The projected population growth of 60,000 in 2012-2029 is mainly due to the rise in the elderly population. Over that period the population age 65+ is projected to rise by 113,000 and the population age 0 to 64 is projected to fall by 53,000.
13. The projected household growth of 80,000 in 2012-2029 is mainly due to the rise in households with elderly. Over that period the number of households with a reference person "age 60+" is projected to rise by 89,000 and the number of households with a reference person "age under 60" is projected to fall by 9,000.
14. The working age population is projected to rise only marginally (by 4,100 or 240 per year in 2012-2029) with the effect of the rise in the pensionable age (to age 66 by 2020) only just compensating for the fall in the number of 16 to 64 year olds.
15. The working age population is projected to increase in Glasgow City (by 37,000 or 2,200 per year) and to decrease in "Rest of GCV area" (by -33,000, or -1,900 per year) in 2012-2029.

#### **Ethnic minority population**

16. The BME population in the GCV area doubled over the period 2001 to 2011: from 49,000, or 2.8% of the population, to 100,000, or 5.6% of the population, with the largest rise in Glasgow City (from 5.5% to 11.6% of the population).
17. The "Other white" population (including Polish people) almost doubled in the GCV area: from 20,000 in 2001 (1.2% of the population), to 39,000 in 2011 (2.2% of the population).

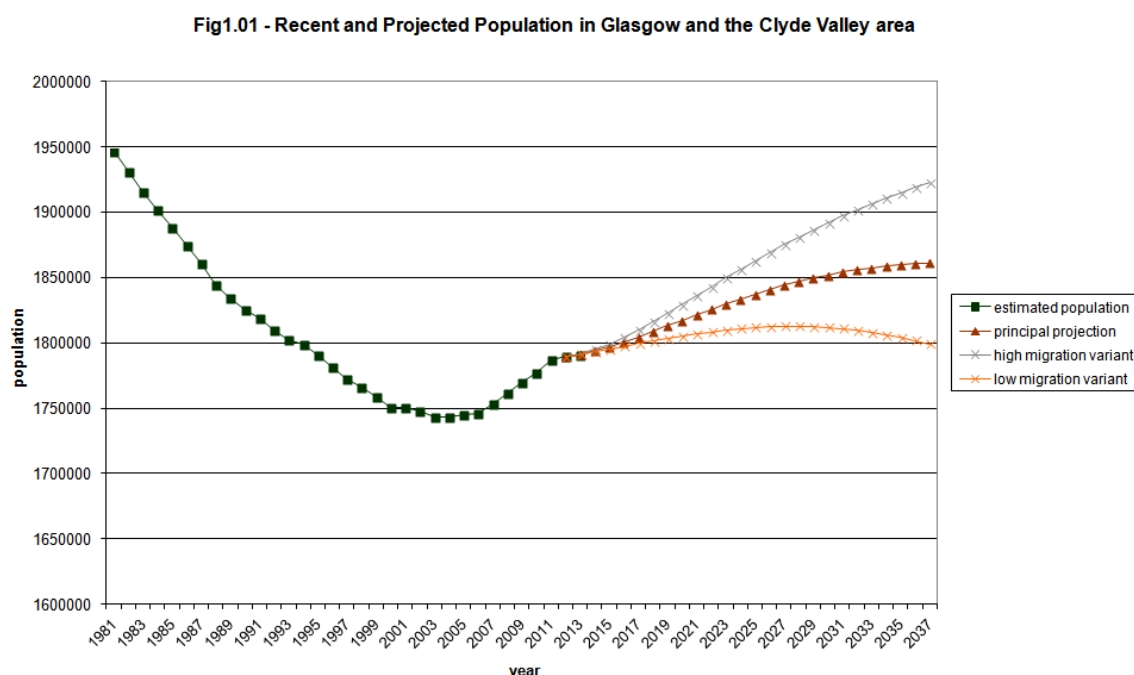
Again, the highest increase took place in Glasgow City (from 1.8% to 3.9% of the population).

#### **Population living in deprived areas**

18. There has been a considerable improvement in deprivation rates for the GCV area in the last decade. In 2001, 533,500 people, or 30.5% of the area's population, lived in a deprived area (as measured by the SIMD, lowest 15%). This reduced to 456,000 people, or 25.5% of the population, in 2011.
19. The main improvements in deprivation rates took place in Glasgow City, Dumbarton/ Vale of Leven and parts of North and South Lanarkshire. Relative deprivation rates increased in Inverclyde East, as well as in some areas west of Glasgow City: Clydebank, Renfrew, Paisley/Linwood, Johnstone/Elderslie and Lavern Valley.

## 1.3 - POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENT

### 1.3.1 – Estimated and Projected Population – NRS scenarios



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT

Figure 1.01 shows that between 1981 and 2004 there was a steady decline in the population of the GCV area: from 1,946,000 in 1981 to 1,743,000 in 2004. This means a total loss of over 200,000 people. In the 1980s the rate of population loss was 12,700 per year. In the 1990s the rate of population loss reduced to 6,900 per year.

Since 2004, the GCV area population has risen by approximately 47,000 (or 5,900 per year): from 1,743,000 in 2004 to 1,790,000 in 2012.

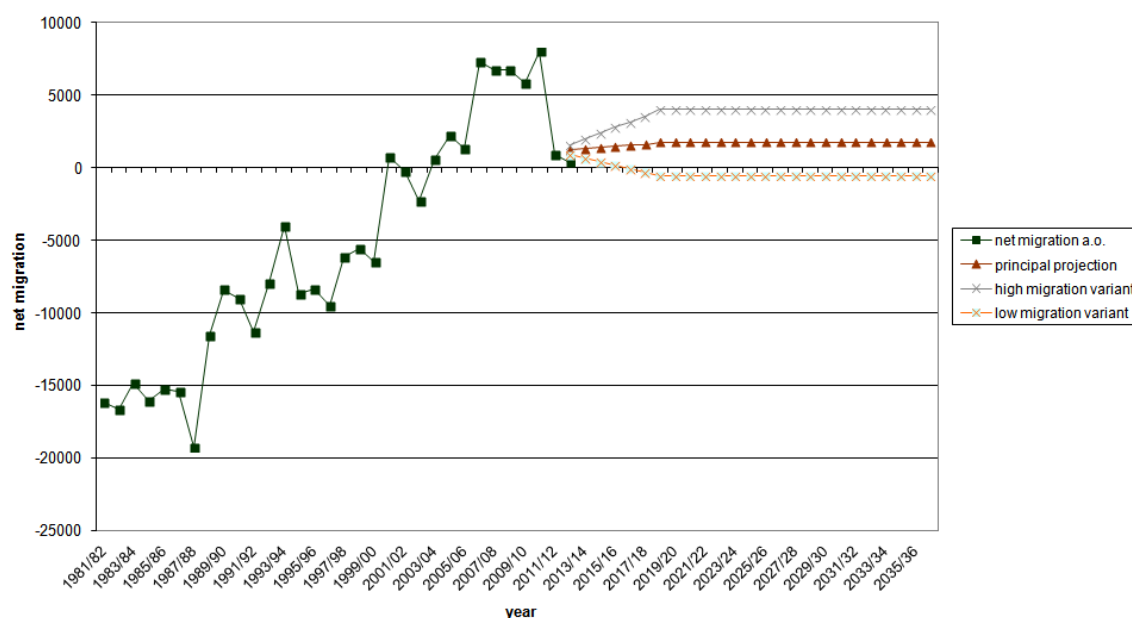
For the period beyond 2012, the NRS projections show a rise of 71,000 (or 2,800 per year): from 1,790,000 in 2012 to 1,861,000 in 2037. Besides this principal projection, NRS has also prepared projections for a higher and a lower migration scenario. The higher migration scenario shows population growth of 132,000 (or 5,300 per year), to a population level of 1,922,000 by 2037. The lower migration scenario shows a stable population position, with a projected growth of only 10,000 (or 400 per year), to a population level of 1,800,000 by 2037.



### 1.3.2 – Estimated and Projected Net Migration – NRS scenarios

Figure 1.02 shows estimated and projected net migration for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area. The NRS principal projection assumes annual long term net migration of +1,750. For the higher migration scenario, net migration has been assumed at +4,000 per year. The lower migration scenario assumes net migration at -550 per year.

Fig.1.02 - Estimated and Projected Net Migration Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT

The principal projection and the scenarios all assume a lower migration level than in the recent past (net migration was almost 6,000 per year in 2006-2012). Based on its' assessment of economic prospects for the GCV area, Oxford Economics expects a migration level somewhere between the migration levels assumed for the principal projection and for the high migration scenario.

Table 1.1 below gives the pattern of net migration flows in 2011/12. It shows that the total net inflow into **the Conurbation** (767) is accounted for by a gain from international migration (2,515) and losses from migration with the rest of Scotland (-1,422) and with the rest of the UK (-326). For **Glasgow** there have been a sizable net in flow from Overseas (3,538) and a sizable net out flow to "Rest of GCV area" (-2,698), particularly to East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

Table 1.1 - Net Migration 2011/12 by Origin for Council areas in Glasgow and Clyde Valley area

Council area	Net Migration with rest of GCV area	Net Migration with rest of Scotland	Net Migration with rest of UK	Net Migration with Overseas (incl. asylum seekers)	Net Migration total
East Dunbartonshire	618	-241	-18	-96	263
East Renfrewshire	751	-286	-120	-155	190
Glasgow City	-2,698	592	-280	3,538	1,152
Inverclyde	-81	-117	-15	-102	-315
North Lanarkshire	405	-528	42	-207	-288
Renfrewshire	43	-307	-42	-88	-394
South Lanarkshire	1,034	-359	77	-312	440
West Dunbartonshire	-72	-176	30	-63	-281
GCV area	0	-1,422	-326	2,515	767

Source: National Records of Scotland - CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

This pattern of a net migration flow from Overseas into Glasgow City with a compensatory net outflow of population to the Rest of the Conurbation has led to a substantial rise in the ethnic minority population in Glasgow City (see section 1.5).

Table 1.2 gives the estimated net migration by age in 2011/12. This shows the sizable net inflow of young adults (3,111, age 15 to 29) into the GCV area, and particularly into Glasgow City (4,628). There have been net outflows of young adults from East Dunbartonshire (-406), East Renfrewshire (-358), South Lanarkshire (-296) and Inverclyde (-169). Glasgow City has lost families (-1,094, age 0 to 14, and -1,658, age 30 to 44) and East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire have been net gainers of families.

**Table 1.2 - Net Migration 2011/12 by Age for Council areas in Glasgow and Clyde Valley area**

Council area	age 0 to 14	age 15 to 29	age 30 to 44	age 45 to 64	age 65+	total
East Dunbartonshire	412	-406	291	-50	16	263
East Renfrewshire	311	-358	387	-125	-25	190
Glasgow City	-1,094	4,628	-1,658	-403	-321	1,152
Inverclyde	-28	-169	-83	-60	25	-315
North Lanarkshire	93	-119	-167	-44	-51	-288
Renfrewshire	-71	-50	-175	-94	-4	-394
South Lanarkshire	249	-296	293	84	110	440
West Dunbartonshire	-32	-119	-78	16	-68	-281
GCV area	-160	3,111	-1,190	-676	-318	767

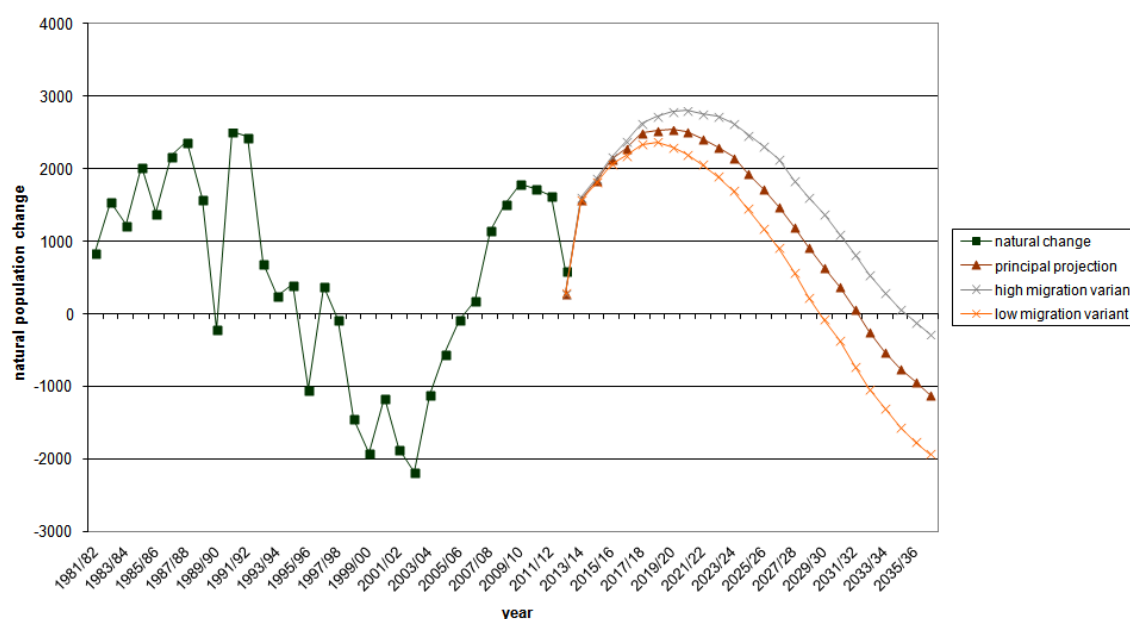
Source: National Records of Scotland - CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

The above illustrates Glasgow's position within the Conurbation as an area, where young people move to and settle. Once they are older and form a family, there is a tendency to move out to the Rest of the Conurbation. This has implications for the age structures of the population in Glasgow and in the Rest of the Conurbation, which are different. This issue will be explored further in Section 1.4.

### 1.3.3 – Estimated and Projected Natural Population Change – NRS scenarios

The change in population due to natural change, that is the difference between the number of births and deaths, represented an annual gain of about 1,500 in the 1980s, but turned to an average annual loss of nearly 1,500 between 1998 and 2005. Since 2007, there has been a substantial rise to a gain of, on average, 1,400 per year (see Figure 1.03).

**Fig.1.03 - Estimated and Projected Natural Change Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT

Natural change accounts for over 50% of the projected future population growth in the period to 2029. For the NRS principal projection, the projected population growth of 60,000 is the result of an accumulated natural change of 32,000 and accumulated net migration gains of 28,000.

Net in-migration is positively related to natural change, as the inflow of young adult females has a positive impact on the number of births. For that reason the high migration scenario shows higher natural change population gains and the low migration scenario shows lower natural change population gains, as compared with the principal projection (see Figure 1.03).

The projected sizable gains in population due to natural change are a feature of the early part of the projection period (see Figure 1.03). After 2032, the ageing population (to be discussed in Section 1.4) is expected to lead to natural change population losses, due to a falling number of births and a rising number of deaths.

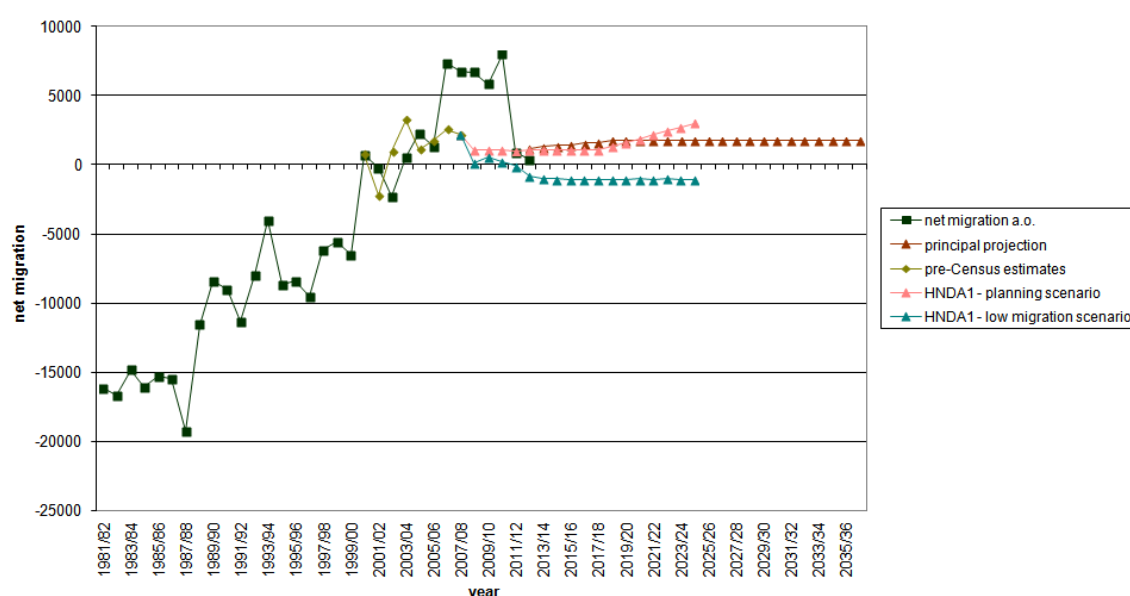
### 1.3.4 – Projected Population Change – Comparison with HNDA1 projections

This section gives a comparison of the NRS principal projection results and those of the projections used in the Housing Need and Demand Assessment June 2011 (HNDA1). There were two scenarios in HNDA1, a planning scenario and a low migration scenario. The new projection results can differ from the latter two, due to changes in the **migration** assumptions and/or in the outlook on **natural change**.

In the period 2008 to 2012 actual net migration levels for the GCV area, at 5,400 per year on average, have been considerably higher than projected (1,000 per year for the planning scenario and 200 per year for the low migration scenario). This can partly be explained by the arrival of Eastern European migrants during that period.

Despite the higher than projected migration estimates since 2008, the migration assumptions for the NRS principal projections are comparable with the HNDA1 planning scenario assumptions over the period to 2025 (see Figure 1.04). For the new NRS 2012-base lower migration scenario, the net migration assumption (-550 per year) is slightly above the net migration assumption for the previous HNDA1 lower migration scenario (-1,050 per year).

**Fig.1.04 - Estimated and Projected Net Migration Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area Comparison  
NRS Principal Projection with HNDA1 Planning and Low Migration Scenarios**

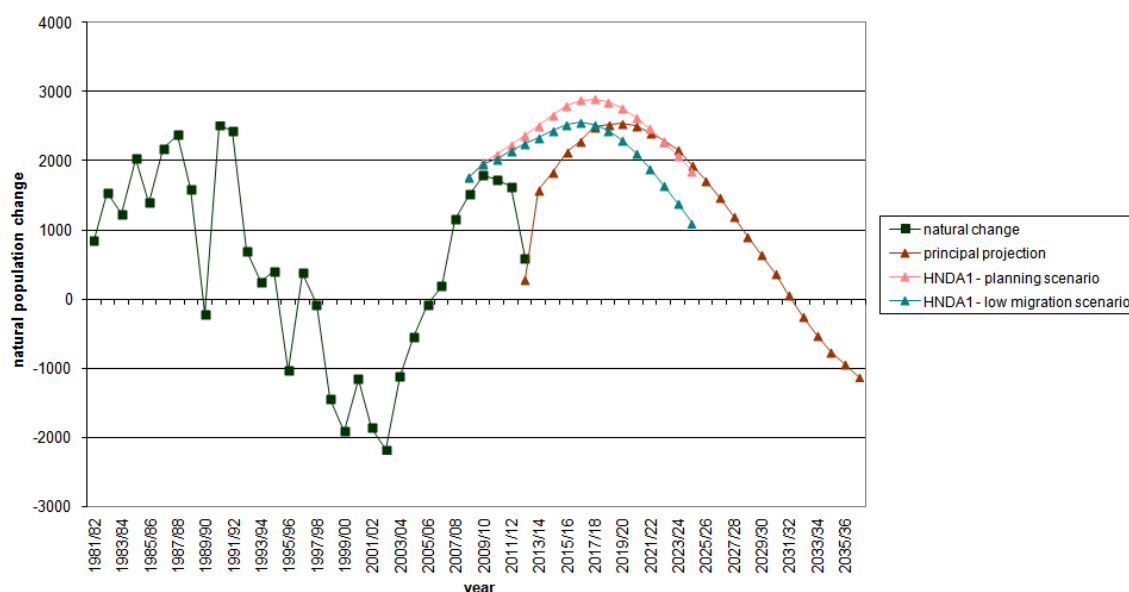


Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014, GCVHMP HNDA1 TR04

It is clear from Figure 1.05, that the estimated natural population changes have been lower than projected by the HNDA1 projections for 2008-2012. This is mainly due to the slowdown in the number of births: from 20,800 in 2007/08 to 20,500 in 2011/12. Over that period, the number of deaths reduced by almost 1,000: from 19,600 in 2007/08 to 18,800 in 2011/12.

In 2012/13, the first year of the projection period, the **estimated** number of births reduced by around 500 and the **estimated** number of deaths increased by around 500, as compared with the previous year 2011/12. This resulted in a considerably lower natural change population gain for that year (from 1,600 in 2011/12 to 600 in 2012/13).

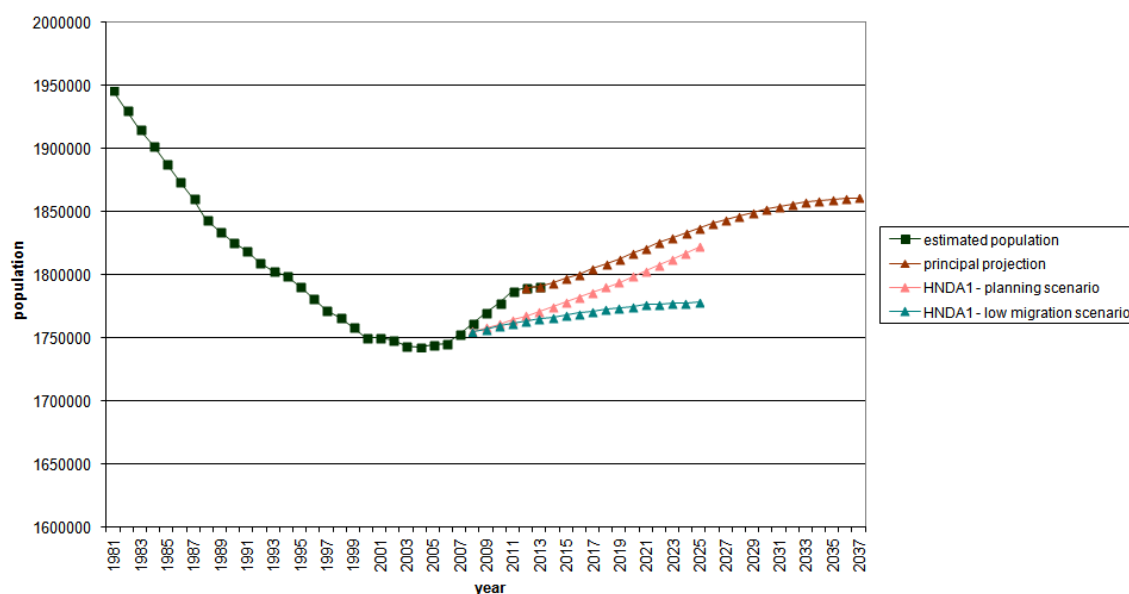
**Fig.1.05 - Estimated and Projected Natural Change Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area**  
Comparison NRS Principal Projection with HND A1 Planning and Low Migration Scenarios



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014, GCVHMP HND A1 TR04

The considerably higher than projected migration levels in 2008 to 2012 have resulted in a higher 2012 base position for the population, as compared with the HND A1 projections for 2012 (see Figure 1.06). With regard to the **rate of population change** after 2012, in the new principal projection the population grows at a slightly lower rate than in the HND A1 planning scenario projection.

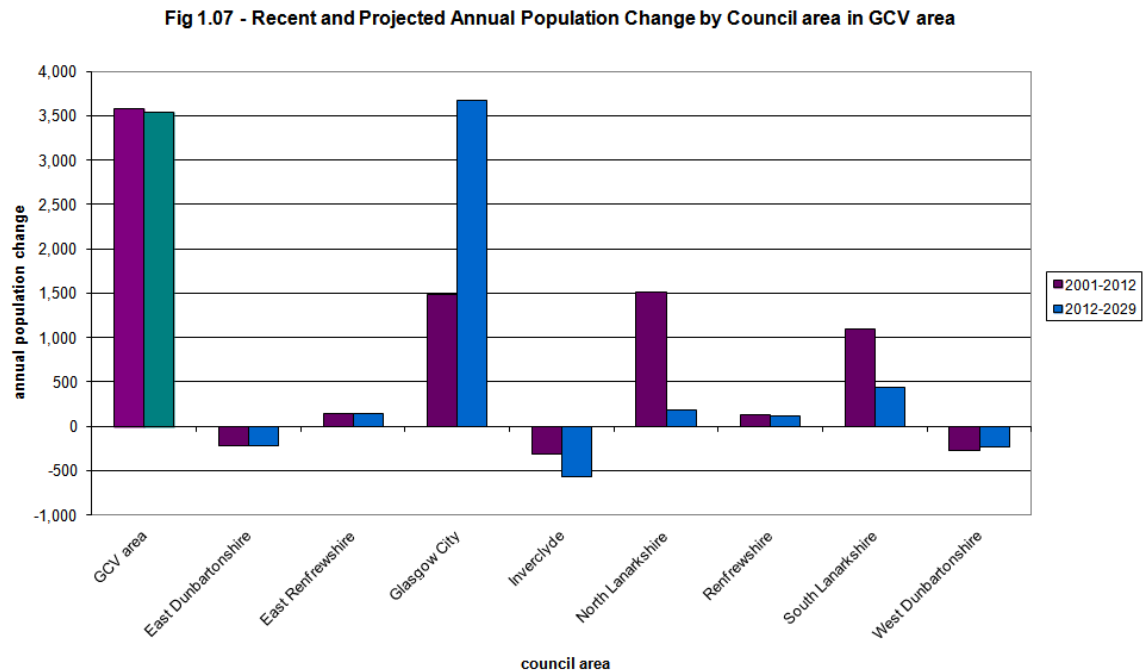
**Fig.1.06 - Recent and Projected Population in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area**  
Comparison NRS Principal Projection with HND A1 Planning and Low Migration Scenarios



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014, GCVHMP HND A1 TR04

### 1.3.5 – Projected Population Change 2012-2029 for Council Areas

Figure 1.07 compares the recent annual population change, in 2001-2012, with the projected annual population change, in 2012-2029, by Council area. The overall rate of change, at around 3,500 per year, is similar for the two periods. The projected population change is very concentrated on Glasgow City, with smaller population changes for the other Council areas.



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014,

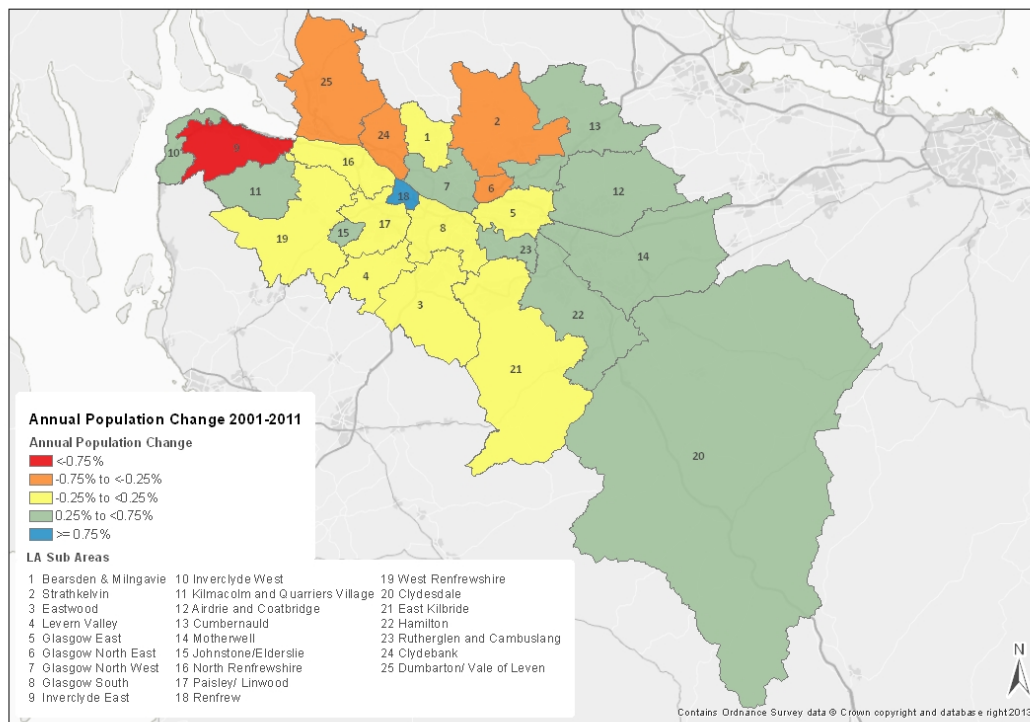
The migration assumptions for the NRS projections by Council area reflect net migration during **the previous five years** (2007 to 2012). In that period there was sizable population growth in Glasgow and that is reflected in the NRS projections. Viewed over **the recent 11-year period**, 2001-2012, the main areas of population growth were Glasgow City, together with North and South Lanarkshire. There has been a fall in the populations of Inverclyde and of East and West Dunbartonshire. East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire saw small rises in their population.

### 1.3.6 – Estimated Population Change 2001-2011 for Council Sub Areas

The GCV area has been divided into 25 Council sub areas for use in Local Housing Strategies. Map 1.01 shows the annual population change for the period 2001 to 2011.

It is clear from Map 1.01, that the highest rate of annual population growth was in Renfrew (+0.8% per year) and the highest rate of annual population loss was in Inverclyde East (-0.8% per year). There appears to be an East-West split, with higher population change in Lanarkshire, as compared with the west of the Conurbation.

**Map 1.01 – Annual population change 2001-2011 for Council Sub Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

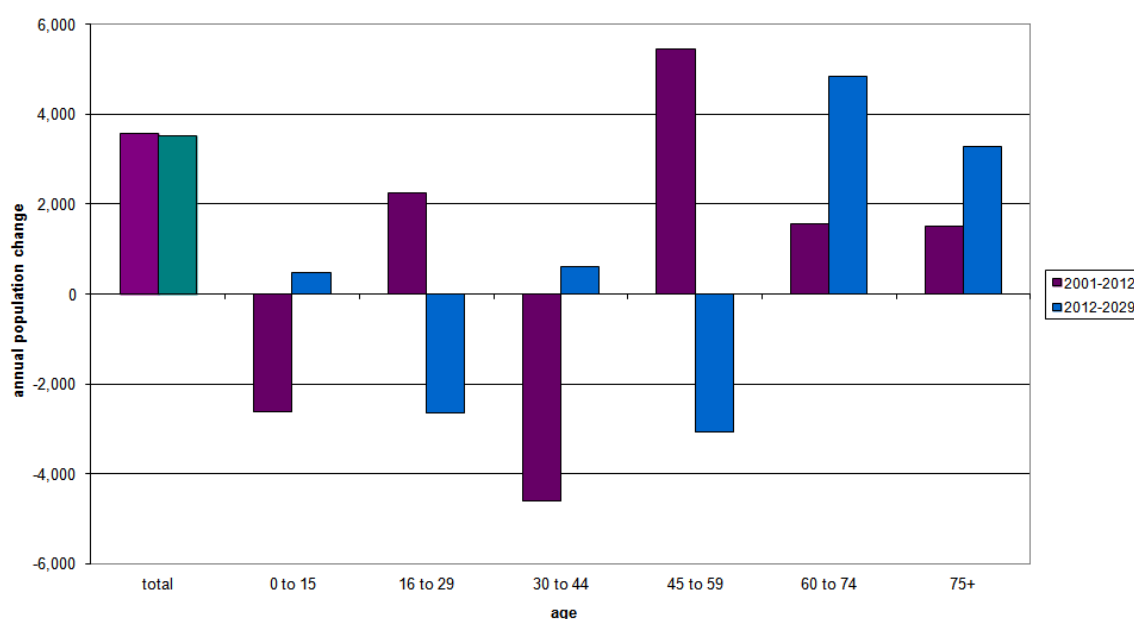
Table A1.1 in the Annex gives details on the annual population changes for these areas.

## 1.4 - POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE

### 1.4.1 – Estimated and Projected Population by Age – GCV Area

Figure 1.08 compares the recent annual population change, in 2001-2012, with the projected annual population change, in 2012-2029, by Age. It was noted already that the overall rate of change, at around 3,500 per year, is similar for the two periods. But the age-breakdown of the changes is very different. The recent period was characterised by sizable increases in the numbers of 16-29 and 45-59 year olds, with small increases in the number of people age 60+ and with reductions in the number of children and in the number of 30 to 44 year olds. The expected change in the projection period is for large increases in the number of people age 60+ and reductions in the numbers of 16-29 and 45-59 year olds.

Fig 1.08 - Recent and Projected Annual Population Change by Age in GCV area



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

Table 1.3 gives details on the age-breakdown of the GCV area population in 2001 to 2029, with a focus on the split into children, working age population and pensioners.

The Table shows that, since 2001, the population has increased by 40,000, from 1,750,000 in 2001 to 1,790,000 in 2012. The population is projected to rise further in the principal projection and in both of the migration scenarios.

Table 1.3 - Estimated/Projected Population in GCV Area by Age

Age	2001	2012	low migration 2029	principal 2029	high migration 2029	low migration 2012-2029	principal 2012-2029	high migration 2012-2029
0 to 15	340.9	312.2	311.3	320.4	329.7	-0.9	8.2	17.5
<b>children</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>311.3</b>	<b>320.4</b>	<b>329.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>
16 to 29	318.9	343.6	291.4	298.9	306.3	-52.3	-44.8	-37.3
30 to 44	410.9	360.5	357.3	371.0	384.7	-3.1	10.6	24.2
45 to 59	323.3	383.4	326.7	331.4	336.1	-56.7	-52.0	-47.3
60 to 64	41.4	60.3	124.7	125.4	126.1	64.5	65.2	65.9
65 to 65	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.0	25.2	25.2
<b>working age</b>	<b>1,094.6</b>	<b>1,147.8</b>	<b>1,125.2</b>	<b>1,151.9</b>	<b>1,178.5</b>	<b>-22.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>
60 to 64	47.1	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-39.9	-39.9	-39.9
65 to 65	17.2	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-21.9	-21.9	-21.9
66 to 74	134.8	135.6	188.6	189.3	189.9	53.0	53.7	54.3
75+	115.6	132.2	187.2	188.0	188.5	55.0	55.8	56.3
<b>pensionable age</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>375.9</b>	<b>377.3</b>	<b>378.5</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>
<b>total population</b>	<b>1,750.2</b>	<b>1,789.6</b>	<b>1,812.4</b>	<b>1,849.6</b>	<b>1,886.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>97.1</b>

Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

Please note that some of the figures may not add up to the (sub) total due to rounding

Numbers have been rounded in the text



Table 1.3 has incorporated the effect of the rise in the pensionable age in the definitions of people of working age and of retirement age. Working age and pensionable age populations are based on the State Pension Age (SPA) for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, the SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, the SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, the SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes. This is based on the SPA under the 2011 Pensions Act.

Since 2001, the number of **children** has reduced by 29,000, at an annual rate of 2,600, to 312,000 by 2012. The numbers are projected to increase by 8,000, or an annual rate 500, to 320,000 by 2029. Under the high migration scenario the number of children is expected to increase by 18,000, or an annual rate of 1,000, to 330,000 by 2029. Under the low migration scenario the number of children is expected to reduce by 900, or an annual rate of -50, to 311,000 by 2029.

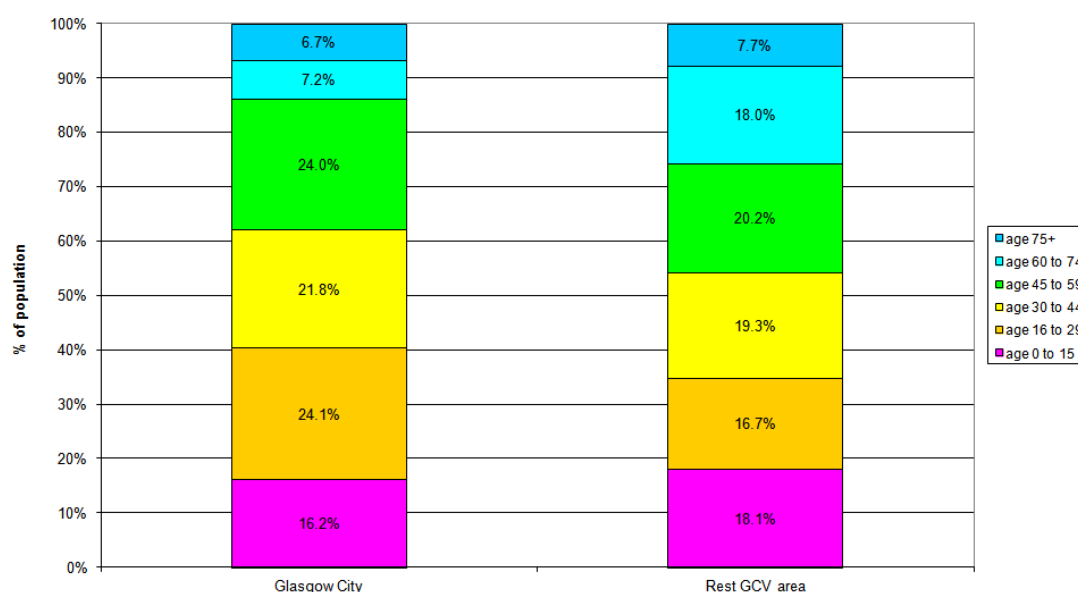
Since 2001, the **working age population** has increased by 53,000 at an annual rate of 4,800, to 1,148,000 by 2012. The numbers are projected to increase by 4,000, or an annual rate 250, to 1,152,000 by 2029. Under the high migration scenario the working age population is expected to increase by 31,000, or an annual rate of 1,800, to 1,178,000 by 2029. Under the low migration scenario the working age population is expected to reduce by 23,000, or an annual rate of -1,300, to 1,125,000 by 2029.

Since 2001, the number of **people of pensionable age** has increased by 15,000, at an annual rate of 1,400, to 330,000 by 2012. The numbers are projected to increase by 48,000, or an annual rate of 2,800, to 377,000 by 2029. Under the high migration scenario the number of pensioners is expected to increase by 49,000, or an annual rate of 2,900, to 379,000 by 2029. Under the low migration scenario the number of pensioners is expected to rise by 46,000, or an annual rate of 2,700, to 376,000 by 2029. All this includes the effect of a rise in the pensionable age. Without this rise in the pensionable age, the projected number of people of retirement-age would increase much faster.

#### 1.4.2 – Projected Population Change 2012-2029 by Age for Council Areas

It was noted already that the age profile of Glasgow's population is considerably different from the age profile of the population in the other Council areas of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area. Figure 1.09 illustrates this fact and shows that the numbers of young and middle-aged adults in Glasgow make up a larger proportion of the population as compared with "Rest of GCV area", where the proportion of people of pensionable age is higher.

Fig 1.09 - Comparison age profile 2012 for Glasgow City and Rest of GCV area

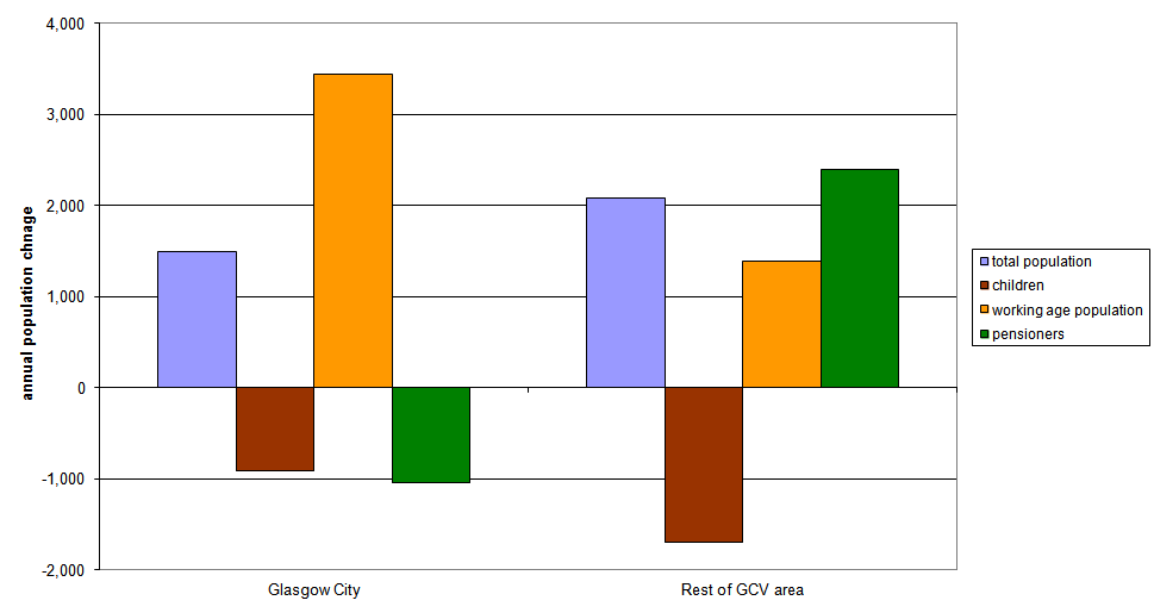


Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014



Figure 1.10 compares **recent changes** in the population by age between Glasgow City and “Rest of GCV area”. In 2001-2012 there was a sizable growth in Glasgow’s working age population and a reduction in the number of pensioners. In “Rest of GCV area” the rise of the working age population was lower and there was a sizable rise in the number of pensioners over that period. The number of children fell in both Glasgow City and “Rest of GCV area”.

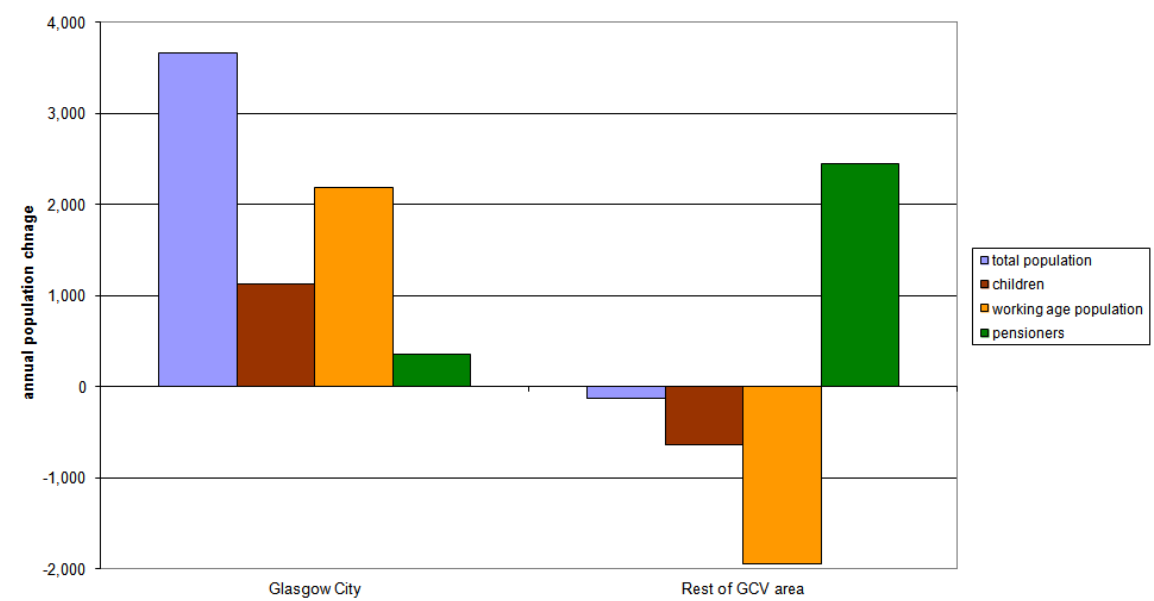
**Fig 1.10 - Population change by Age in 2001-2012**  
a comparison between Glasgow City and Rest of Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

Figure 1.11 compares **projected changes** in the population by age between Glasgow City and “Rest of GCV area”. In 2012-2029 a sizable growth in Glasgow’s total population is expected together with a stable population in “Rest of GCV area”. In Glasgow the working age population and the number of children is expected to rise, together with a small rise in the number of pensioners. In “Rest GCV area” the working age population and the number of children are expected to reduce and the number of pensioners is expected to see a sizable increase, much larger than in Glasgow City.

**Fig 1.11 - Population change by Age in 2012-2029**  
a comparison between Glasgow City and Rest of Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

Tables 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 give recent and projected changes in, respectively, the number of children, the working age population and the number of pensioners by Council area.

**Table 1.4 - Estimated and projected number of children by Council area**

Council area	estimate 2001	estimate 2012	projection 2029	annual change 2001-2012	annual change 2012-2029
East Dunbartonshire	21,966	18,486	16,795	-316	-99
East Renfrewshire	19,166	17,857	16,828	-119	-61
Glasgow City	106,342	96,263	115,346	-916	1,123
Inverclyde	16,306	13,403	10,988	-264	-142
North Lanarkshire	65,466	64,441	60,312	-93	-243
Renfrewshire	33,517	30,400	30,393	-283	0
South Lanarkshire	59,552	55,432	54,752	-375	-40
West Dunbartonshire	18,585	15,913	15,005	-243	-53
GCV area total	340,900	312,195	320,419	-2,610	484

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

**Table 1.5 - Estimated and projected working age population by Council area**

Council area	estimate 2001	estimate 2012	projection 2029	annual change 2001-2012	annual change 2012-2029
East Dunbartonshire	66,208	63,116	56,513	-281	-388
East Renfrewshire	53,755	54,013	53,935	23	-5
Glasgow City	367,242	405,113	442,331	3,443	2,189
Inverclyde	51,438	49,976	40,809	-133	-539
North Lanarkshire	202,390	213,339	209,600	995	-220
Renfrewshire	107,830	109,087	105,641	114	-203
South Lanarkshire	188,264	196,215	191,539	723	-275
West Dunbartonshire	57,487	56,898	51,504	-54	-317
GCV area	1,094,614	1,147,756	1,151,872	4,831	242

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

**Table 1.6 - Estimated and projected number of pensioners by Council area**

Council area	estimate 2001	estimate 2012	projection 2029	annual change 2001-2012	annual change 2012-2029
East Dunbartonshire	20,076	24,278	28,912	382	273
East Renfrewshire	16,489	19,160	22,796	243	214
Glasgow City	105,126	93,704	99,710	-1,038	353
Inverclyde	16,406	17,301	19,242	81	114
North Lanarkshire	53,324	60,090	70,999	615	642
Renfrewshire	31,503	34,823	40,142	302	313
South Lanarkshire	54,524	62,713	75,628	744	760
West Dunbartonshire	17,248	17,529	19,883	26	138
GCV area	314,696	329,599	377,312	1,355	2,807

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

Table 1.7 shows sizeable increases in the population age 75+, of around 3,300 per year in 2012-29. The highest increases are projected for North and South Lanarkshire Council areas.

**Table 1.7 - Estimated and projected population age 75+ by Council area**

Council area	estimate 2001	estimate 2012	projection 2029	annual change 2001-2012	annual change 2012-2029
East Dunbartonshire	7,035	9,989	16,027	269	355
East Renfrewshire	6,292	8,143	11,973	168	225
Glasgow City	40,457	39,847	45,764	-55	348
Inverclyde	6,230	7,003	9,831	70	166
North Lanarkshire	18,189	22,073	35,369	353	782
Renfrewshire	11,365	13,688	20,483	211	400
South Lanarkshire	19,540	24,570	38,948	457	846
West Dunbartonshire	6,500	6,883	9,612	35	161
GCV area	115,608	132,196	188,007	1,508	3,283

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

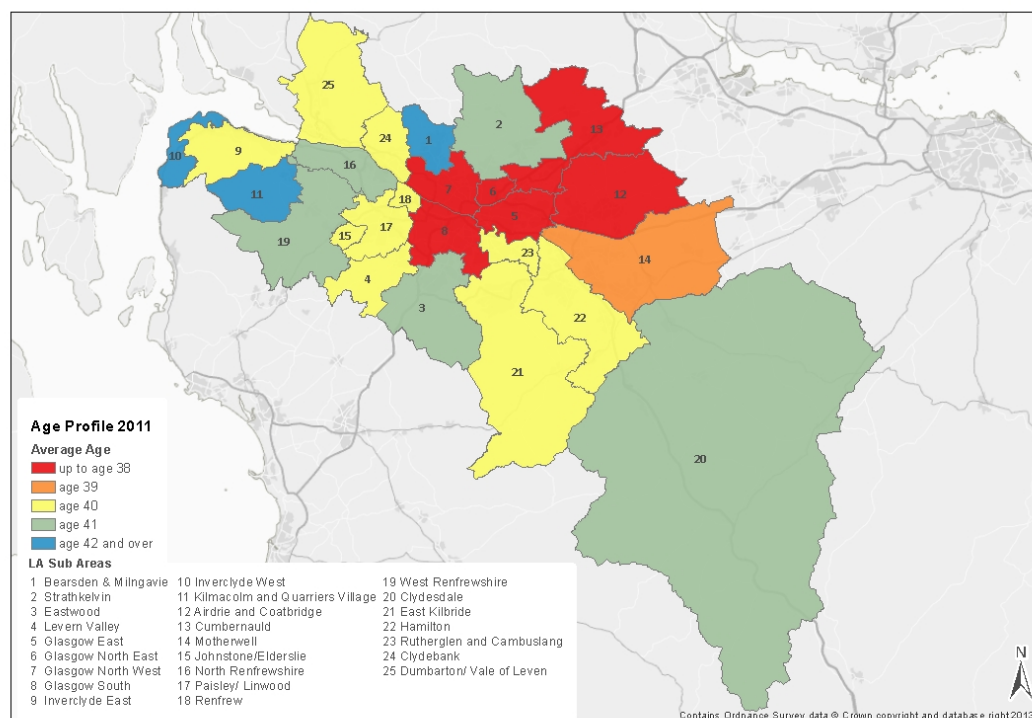
Numbers have been rounded in the text

Tables A1.2 to A1.6 (see Annex) give more detail on recent and projected changes in the population by age for the Council areas within the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area.

### 1.4.3 – Population Age Profile for Council Sub Areas

Map 1.02 shows the average age of the population for Council sub areas within the GCV area. The population in Glasgow and North Lanarkshire have a younger age profile and the population in Bearsden/Milngavie, Kilmacolm and Inverclyde West have an older age profile, relative to the Conurbation's average (39.6 years in 2011).

**Map 1.02 – Average age population in 2011 for Council Sub Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation**



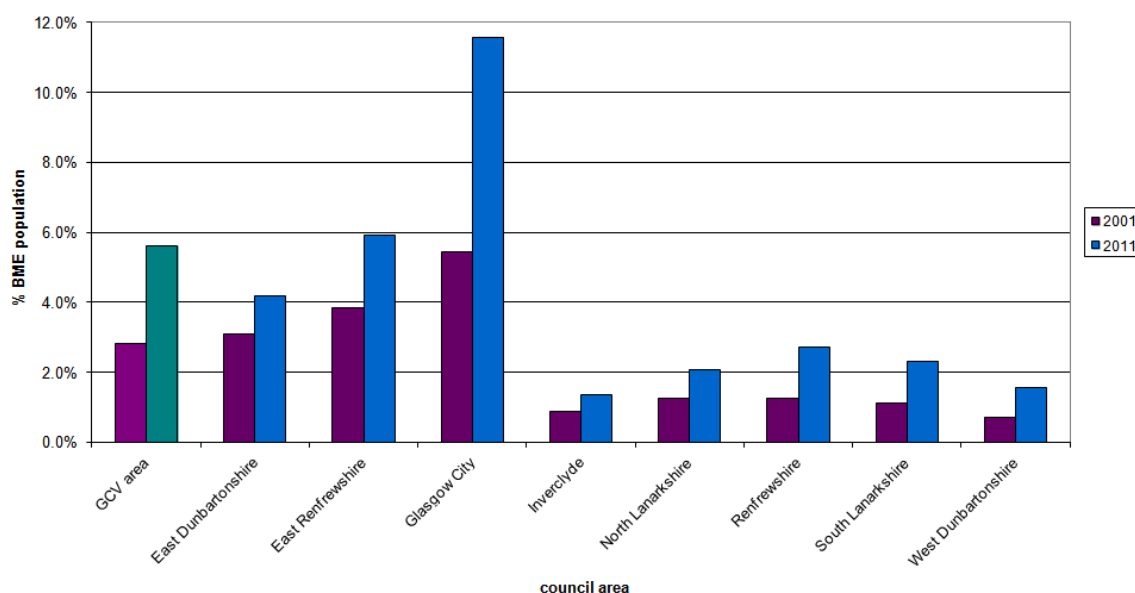
*Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014*

Further detail on the average age of the population for the Council sub areas is given in the Appendix, Table A1.7.

## 1.5 - POPULATION CHANGE BY ETHNICITY

The number of ethnic minority (BME) people rose from 49,000 (2.8% of the population) in 2001 to 100,000 (5.6% of the population) in 2011. Figure 1.12 shows that the highest increase took place in Glasgow City (from 5.5% in 2001 to 11.6% in 2011) and the lowest increase took place in Inverclyde (from 0.9% in 2001 to 1.4% in 2011).

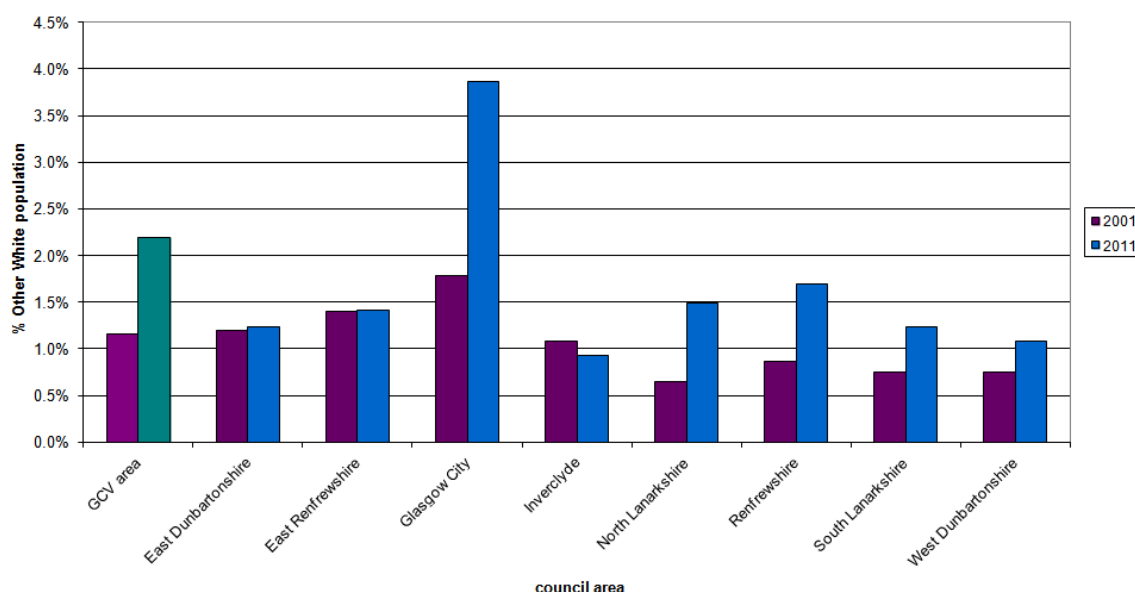
**Fig 1.12 - Changes in BME population as a percentage of total population by Council area in 2001-2011**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

The number of “Other White” people rose from 20,000 in 2001 to 39,000 in 2011 (from 1.2% in 2001 to 2.2% of population in 2011). Again the highest increase took place in Glasgow City (from 1.8% in 2001 to 3.9% in 2011) and there was very little change in East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde (see Figure 1.13).

**Fig 1.13 - Changes Other White population as a percentage of total population by Council area in 2001-2011**

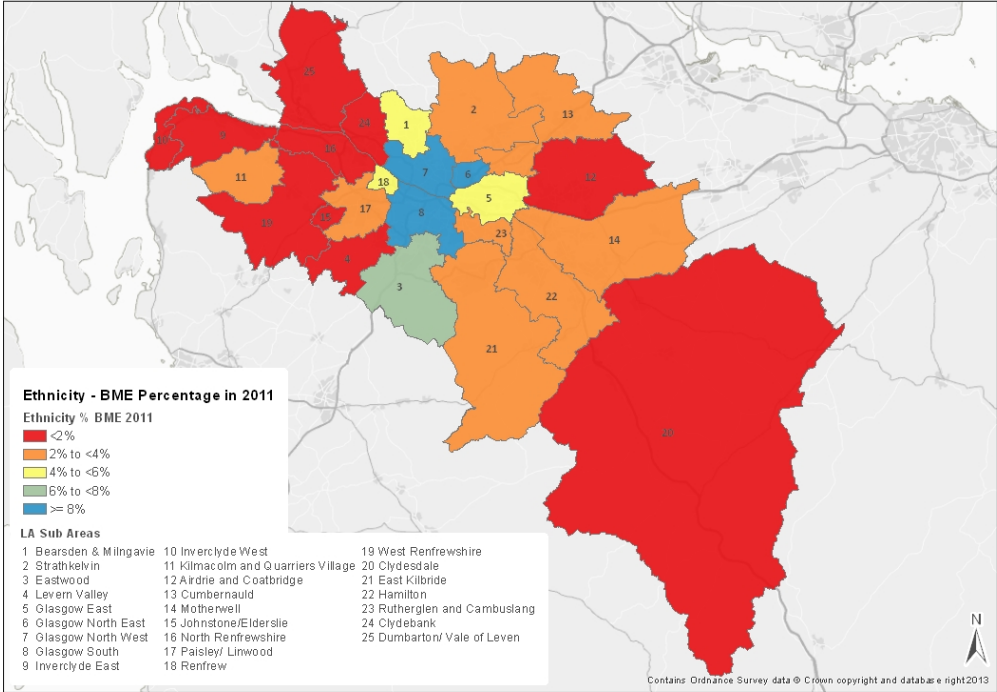


Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

Table A1.8 in the Annex gives further detail on the ethnic composition of the GCV area's population in 2011.

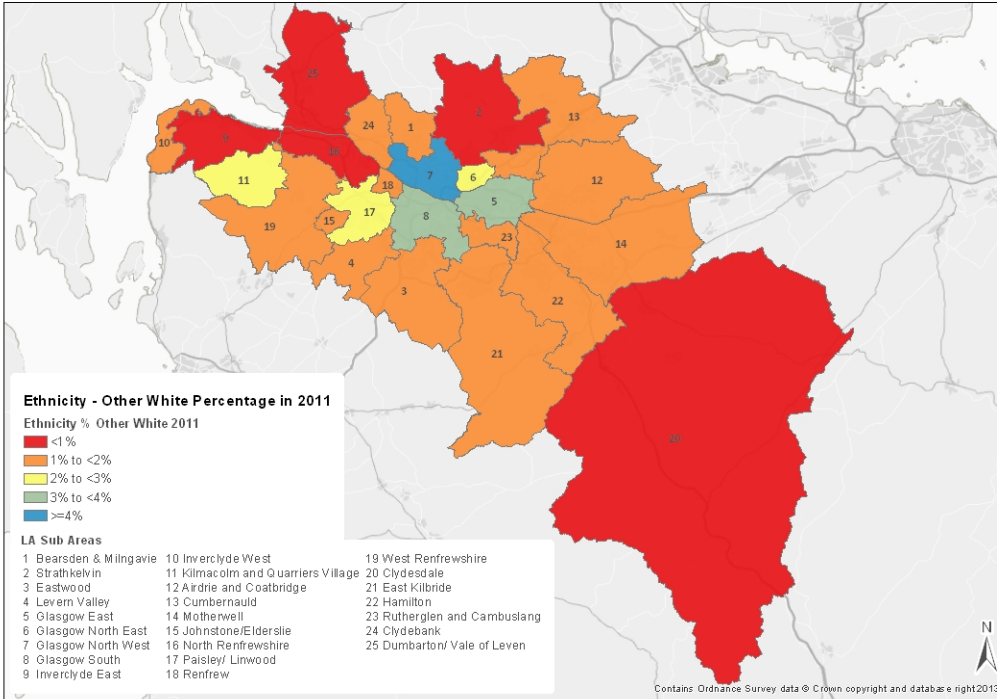
Map 1.03 shows that the BME population is relatively highest in the North-South corridor: Bearsden/Milngavie, Glasgow City and Eastwood. Map 1.04 shows that the “Other White” population is relatively highest in Glasgow City, Paisley/Linwood and Kilmacolm.

**Map 1.03 – BME population in 2011 for Council Sub Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

**Map 1.04 – Other White population in 2011 for Council Sub Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

Table A1.9 in the Annex gives the ethnic minority percentages for the Council sub areas.

## 1.6 - POPULATION CHANGE AND DEPRIVATION

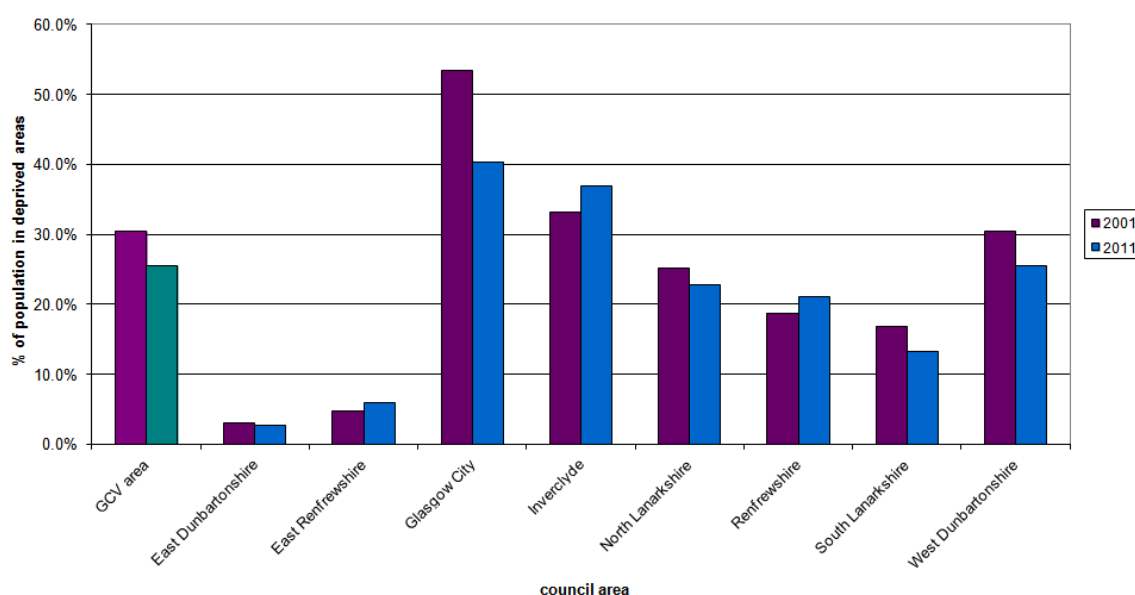
The Scottish Government has assessed Scotland's 6,505 data zones in terms of the presence of deprivation, using various indicators on income, access, education, housing, crime, employment and health. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) has ranked these data zones. For practical purposes a data zone is classified as "deprived" if it is within the lowest 15%, i.e. if the data zone is among the bottom 976 out of 6,505 data zones in Scotland.

The first SIMD was published in 2004. The SIMD is regularly updated, using more up-to-date values for the indicators. For an analysis of population change in 2001-2011, the populations can be matched with the version of the SIMD that is closest to the date of the population estimate. Application of the 2004 SIMD to the 2001 Census population estimates by data zone shows that 30.5% of GCV area's population lived in a "deprived" data zone in 2001 (533,504 out of 1,749,154). Similarly, applying the 2012 SIMD to the 2011 Census population estimates by data zone, gives an estimated 25.5% of GCV area's population living in a "deprived" data zone in 2011 (455,734 out of 1,787,515). This reduction in the percentage of people who live in a deprived area (from 30.5% in 2001 to 25.5% in 2011) indicates that, in the last decade, there was a considerable improvement in deprivation rates for the GCV area.

Figure 1.14 shows the percentages of the population who live in a deprived area for each of the Council areas in 2001 and 2011. Deprivation rates are lowest in East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire and deprivation rates are highest in Glasgow City and Inverclyde.

The improvement in deprivation has been most marked in Glasgow City, where the percentage of the population who live in a deprived area reduced from 53% in 2001 to 40% in 2011.

**Fig 1.14 - Changes population in deprived areas as a percentage of total population by Council area in 2001-2011**

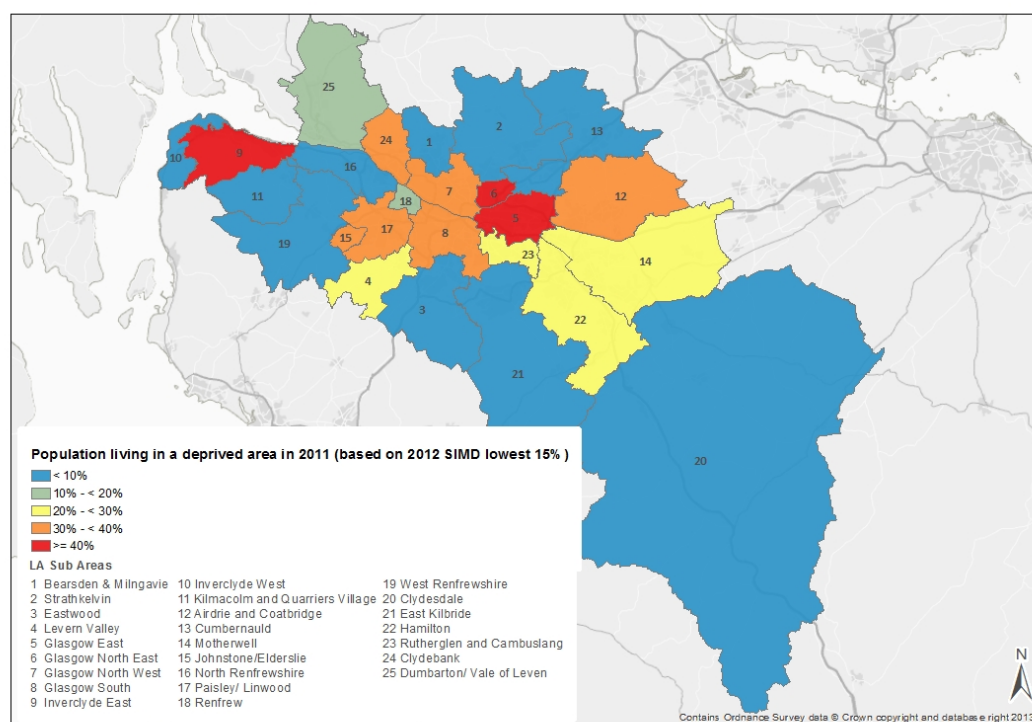


Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 (SIMD)

It is clear from Map 1.05 (see next page) that relatively more people live in a deprived area in Inverclyde East, Clydebank, Johnstone/Elderslie, Paisley/Linwood, Glasgow and Airdrie/Coatbridge. The highest percentages of population living in a deprived area are in Inverclyde East (61%), Glasgow East (56%) and Glasgow North East (52%).



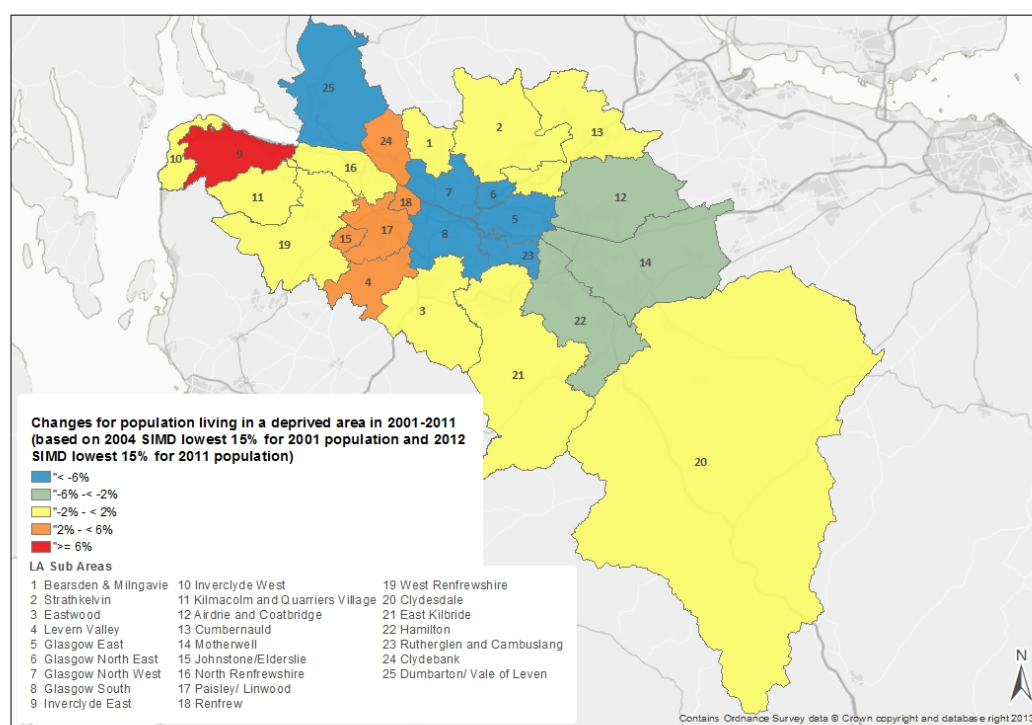
**Map 1.05 – Population living in deprived areas in 2011 for Council Sub Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 (SIMD)

The main improvements in deprivation rates took place in Glasgow City, Dumbarton/Vale of Leven and parts of North and South Lanarkshire (see Map 1.06). Deprivation rates increased in Inverclyde East, as well as in some areas west of Glasgow City: Clydebank, Renfrew, Paisley/Linwood, Johnstone/Elderslie and Levern Valley.

**Map 1.06 – Changes in population deprivation rates between 2001 and 2011 for Council Sub Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation**



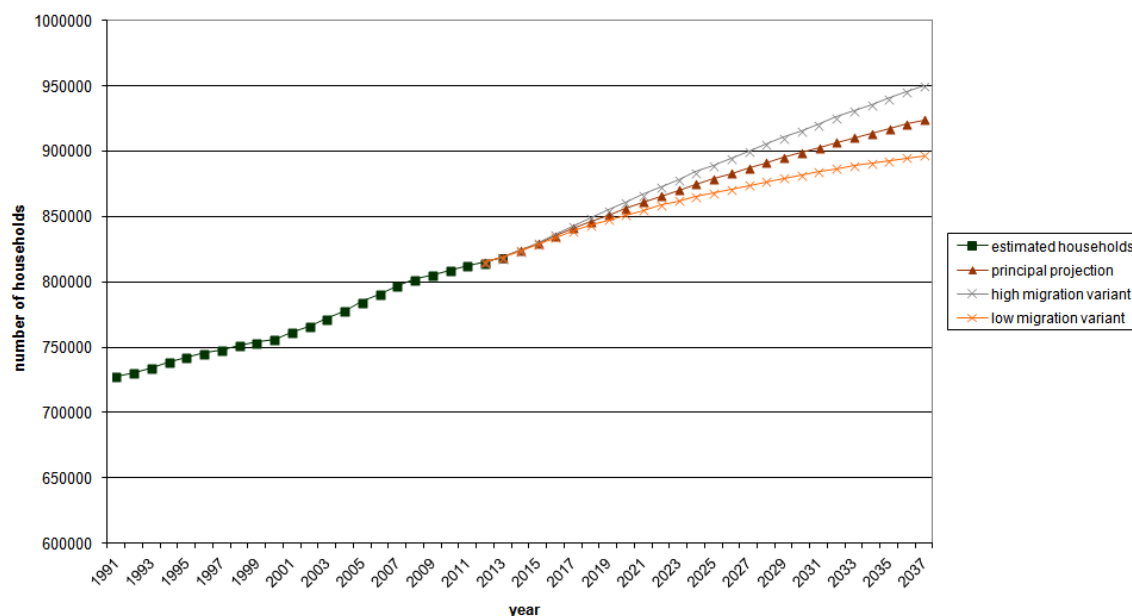
Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 (SIMD)

## 1.7 - HOUSEHOLD CHANGE

### 1.7.1 – Estimated and Projected Households – GCV Area

Figure 1.15 shows a fairly steady growth in the number of households: at a rate of 4,200 per year in the period 1991 to 2012 and, according to the NRS principal projections, at a rate of 4,400 per year in the projection period 2012 to 2037.

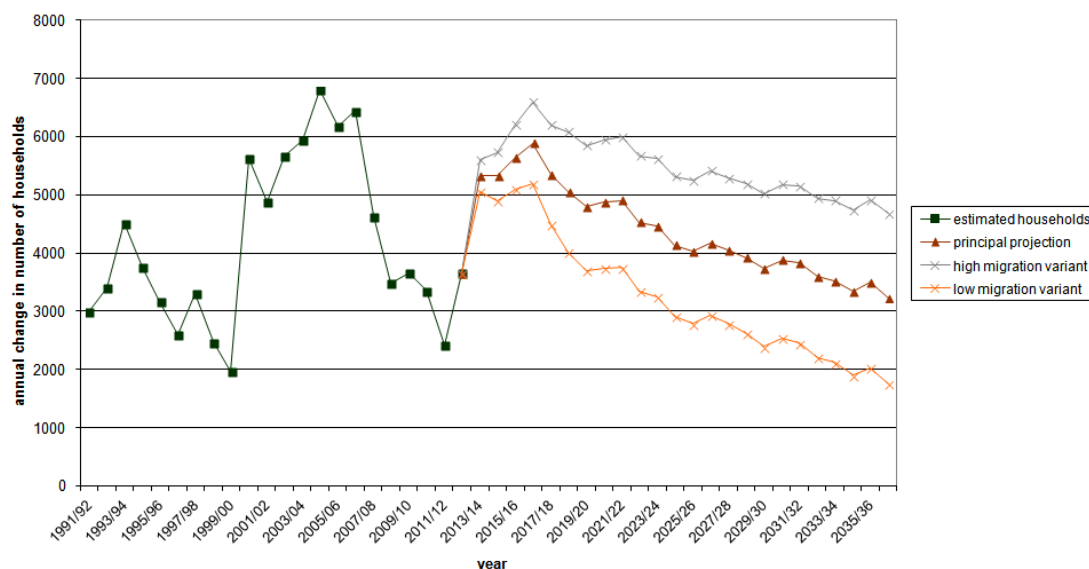
Fig.1.15 - Recent and Projected Households in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

The rate of household growth does, however, show fluctuation over the years, as is clear from Figure 1.16. In the 1990s the number of households rose by 3,400 per year. Between 2001 and 2008 the rate of household growth was considerably higher, at 5,800 per year. Since 2008, the rate of household growth has been lower, at 3,200 per year. The rate of household growth is projected to rise to around 5,900 by 2017, with a steady decline in the rate of household growth thereafter, which is an effect of the ageing population.

Fig.1.16 - Recent and Projected Change Number of Households in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area



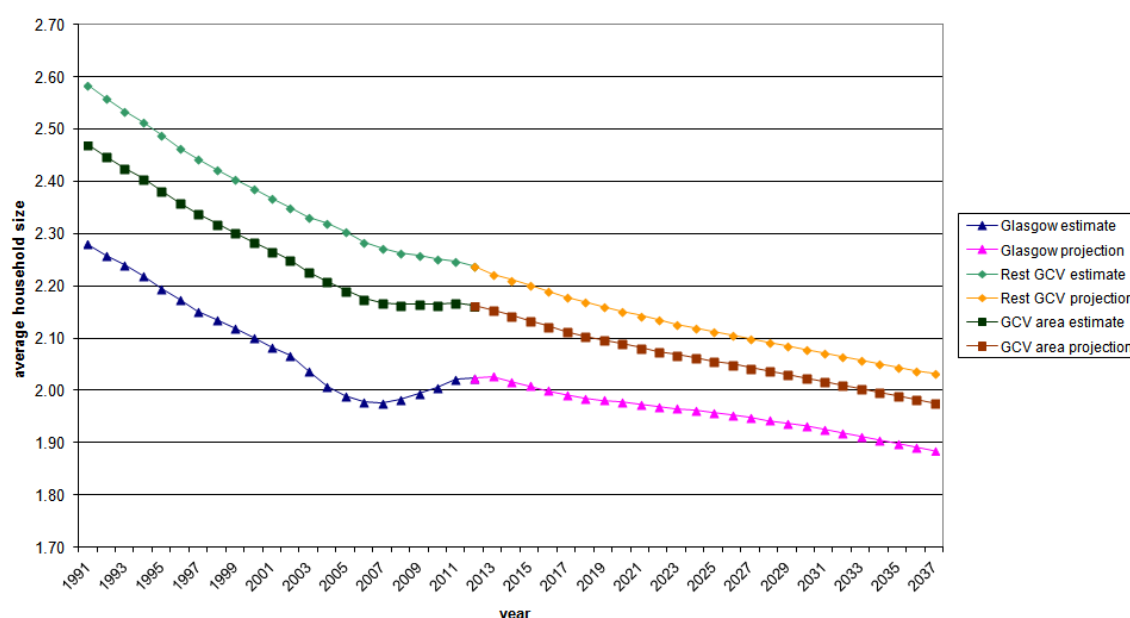
Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014



The rate of household growth has been low in recent years, due to the economic downturn. But the population rose by 1,600 per year in 2001-2008 and by 7,000 per year in 2008-2012. The fact that a rise in the rate of population growth coincides with a slowdown in the rate of household growth (from 5,800 per year in 2001-2008 to 3,200 per year in 2008-2012), points to a significant change in household formation rates since 2008.

This change in household formation rates is illustrated in Figure 1.17 below, which shows the estimated and projected changes in the average household size (that is number of persons per household) for the GCV area. The graph also gives the average household sizes for Glasgow City and for “Rest GCV area”. Up to 2006 there was a clear downward trend in the average household size. Between 2006 and 2008 the rate of reduction slowed, with a constant average household size in Glasgow City and a slower rate of reduction in “Rest of GCV area”. Between 2008 and 2012, the average household size was constant in the GCV area (at 2.16), fell slightly in “Rest GCV area” (from 2.26 in 2008 to 2.24 in 2012) and increased in Glasgow City (from 1.98 in 2008 to 2.02 in 2012). The NRS projections assume that the downward trend in the average household size will resume in the projection period.

**Fig.1.17 - Estimated and Projected Average Household Size in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

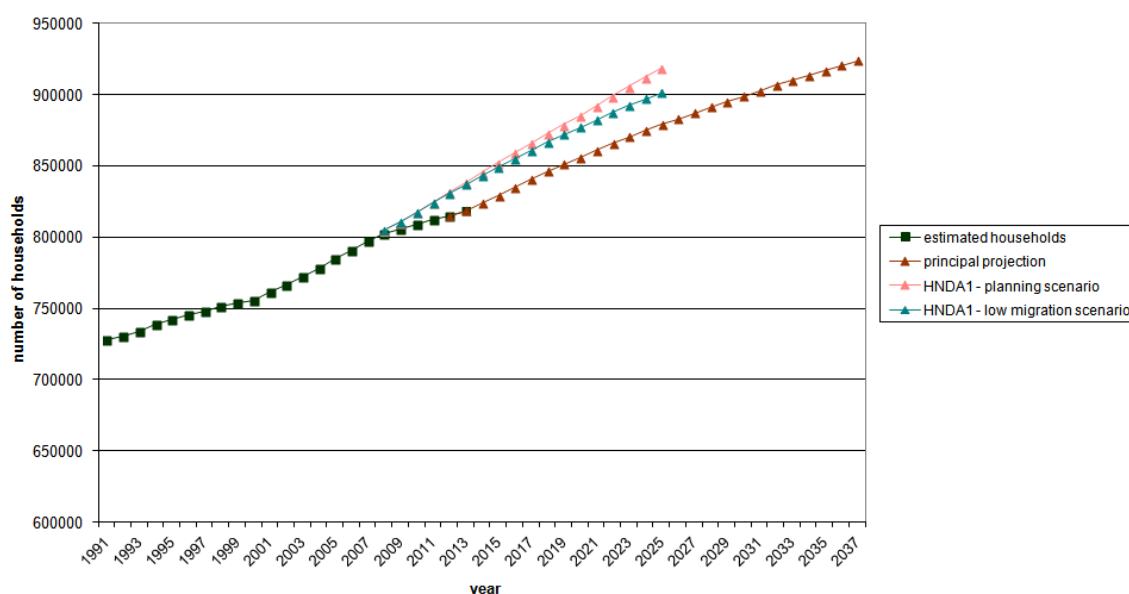
As a result of continuing reductions in the average household size, the projected increase in the number of households (13.3% between 2012 and 2037) is higher than the projected increase in population (4.0% between 2012 and 2037). This means that the growth in the number of households is partly due to more people going to live in smaller households.

There is also a relationship between average household size and the changing age composition of the population. As more elderly live in single person households, the ageing population will have a downward effect on the average household size in the projection period.

## 1.7.2 – Projected Household Change – Comparison with HNDA1 Projections

Figure 1.18 shows projected households from the NRS projections and the HNDA1 planning scenario and low migration scenario projections. The HNDA1 planning scenario's projections indicated, for the period 2012-2025, a population growth of 4,200 per year and a household growth of 6,700 per year. Despite the projection of a slightly lower rate of population growth, at 3,700 per year, **the NRS principal projections give a significantly lower rate of household growth, at 4,900 per year.**

**Fig.1.18 - Recent and Projected Number of Households in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area  
Comparison NRS Principal Projection with HNDA1 Planning and Low Migration Scenarios**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014, GCVHMP HNDA1 TR04

HNDA1 household projections were based on rates derived from household formation trends between 1991 and 2001. It was noted in section 1.7.1 that, since 2006, household formation rates have slowed. The NRS 2012-base household projections use updated household formation rates, based on 2011 Census data, which reflect this slowdown of household formation rates. **That is the main reason why there is a significantly lower rate of household growth, as compared with the HNDA1 planning scenario projections.**

## 1.7.3 – Estimated and Projected Household Change for Council Areas

Table 1.8 (and Table A1.11 in the Annex) give the estimated and projected change in the number of households by Council area. For the GCV area the annual change from the principal projection in 2012-2029 (at 4,713) is close to the change in 2001-2012 (at 4,872). Compared with the estimated annual change in 2001-2012, the projected annual change is considerably higher for Glasgow City, but lower for the other Council areas, particularly North and South Lanarkshire. Households in Inverclyde are projected to reduce by 101 per year.

**Table 1.8 - Estimated and projected annual change households by council area**

Council area	estimated change 2001-2012	low migration scenario 2012-2029	principal projection 2012-2029	high migration scenario 2012-2029
East Dunbartonshire	141	54	74	103
East Renfrewshire	234	193	215	244
Glasgow City	1,313	2,051	2,640	3,230
Inverclyde	52	-134	-101	-79
North Lanarkshire	1,276	646	738	796
Renfrewshire	510	335	397	443
South Lanarkshire	1,230	606	704	818
West Dunbartonshire	115	28	46	70
GCV area	4,872	3,779	4,713	5,625

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

#### 1.7.4 – Projected Household Change by Household Type

Table 1.9 indicates that the projected rise in the number of households in the GCV area (at 4,713 per year, in the NRS principal projections) is largely accounted for by the projected rise in single person households (at 4,545 per year). That reflects the assumption of the NRS projections that the trend to form smaller households will resume after 2012. The number of larger households (three+ adults and two+ adult families) is expected to reduce.

**Table 1.9 - Projected annual change  
in households by household type**

household type	low migration scenario 2012-2029	principal projection 2012-2029	high migration scenario 2012-2029
one adult	4,174	4,545	4,905
two adults	1,527	1,729	1,921
three+ adults	-627	-582	-539
one adult family	265	397	529
two+ adult family	-1,560	-1,375	-1,190
Total	3,779	4,713	5,625

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

Table A1.12 (see Annex) gives the estimated and projected households by household type for each of the Council areas in the GCV area.

#### 1.7.5 – Projected Household Change by Age of Household Reference Person

Table 1.10 gives the projected changes in the number of households by age of the household reference person. In the NRS principal projections the number of households is projected to increase by 4,713 per year. This increase is mainly due to the projected rise in the number of older people households. The number of households with a reference person aged 60+ is projected to increase by 5,245 per year and the number of households with a reference person aged under 60 is projected to reduce by 532 per year.

The projected household change by age of household reference person mirrors the projected population change by age-band (see section 1.4). That is clear from a comparison of Tables 1.3 and 1.10. A more detailed comparison of Tables A1.4 and A1.13 (see Annex) shows this also.

**Table 1.10 - Projected annual change in households by age of household reference person**

age household reference person	low migration scenario 2012-2029	principal projection 2012-2029	high migration scenario 2012-2029
16 to 29	-567	-398	-235
30 to 44	510	1,007	1,500
45 to 59	-1,322	-1,140	-958
60 to 74	2,920	2,976	3,029
75+	2,237	2,268	2,289
Total	3,779	4,713	5,625

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

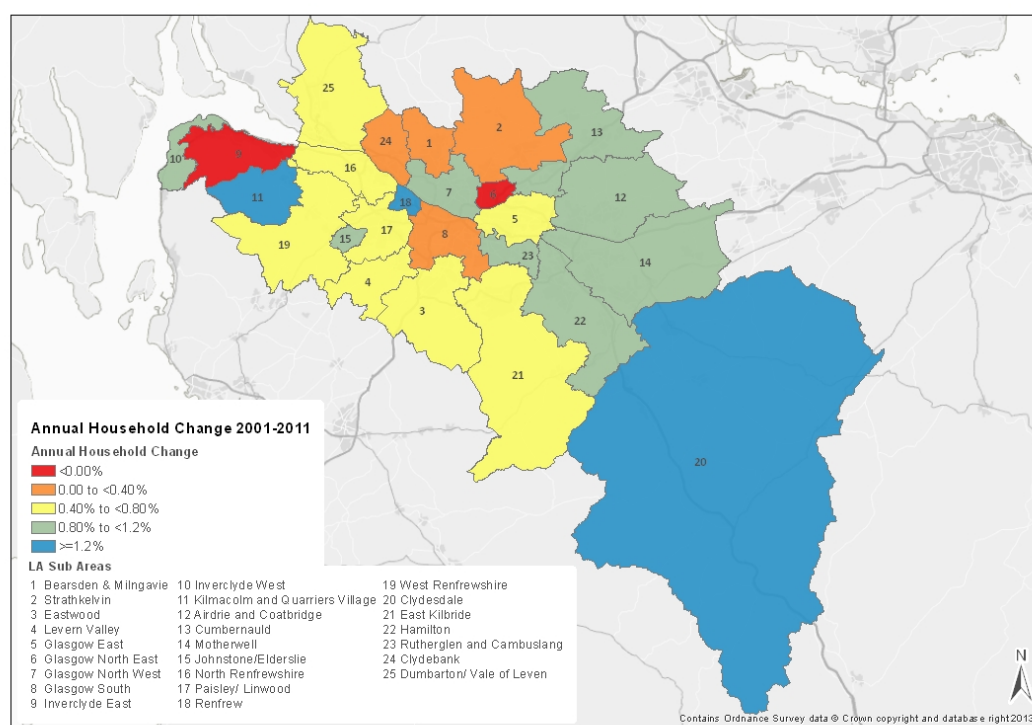
Table A1.13 in the Annex gives the estimated and projected households by age of household reference person for each of the Council areas in the GCV area.

### 1.7.6 – Estimated Household Change 2001-2011 for Council Sub Areas

Map 1.07 shows the geographical pattern, within the Conurbation, of annual **household** change in 2001-2011. A comparison with Map 1.01, which gives the pattern for the annual **population** change, shows the same general pattern (e.g. highest change in households for Renfrew and a reduction for households in Inverclyde East), but also some differences. This mainly reflects a difference in the rate of change for the average household size, with some sub areas showing a faster or slower reduction, as compared with others.

The rate of population change for Glasgow North East is similar to the rate of household change for the area. This indicates that the average household size must have been fairly constant over the 2001-2011 period.

**Map 1.07 – Annual household change 2001-2011 for Council Sub Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation**



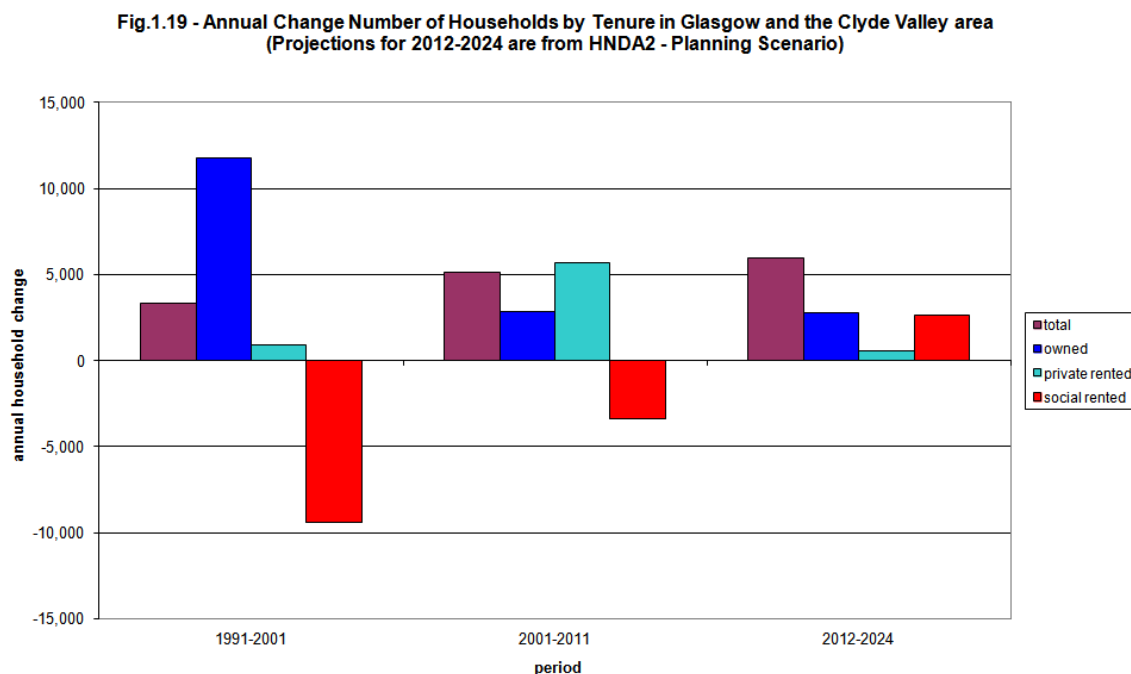
Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

Table A1.14 in the Annex gives details on the annual household changes for these areas.

## 1.8 - HOUSEHOLD CHANGE BY TENURE

### 1.8.1 – Estimated and Projected Changes in Households by Tenure – GCV Area

Figure 1.19 shows the considerable changes that are taking place in the pattern of tenure change for households in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area.



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

Between 1991 and 2001 the number of households rose by 3,300 per year, with a sizable rise in owner occupied households (11,800 per year) and sizable reductions in social rented households (-9,400 per year). There was a small increase in private rented households (900 per year).

In the following decade (2001-2011), the number of households rose at a slightly higher rate (5,100 per year). It is clear from Figure 1.19 that there was a slowdown in the rate of increase for owner occupied households (to 2,900 per year) and in the rate of reduction for social rented households (to -3,400 per year). Within the private sector, lack of affordability has restricted access to owner occupation. This has given rise to a sizable increase in private rented households (5,700 per year).

Tenure change from the social to the private sector has been affected by rates of housing completions for the private and social sectors, rates of housing demolitions (mainly for the social sector) and sales under Right-to-Buy (RTB). The latter were high in the 1990s (7,400 per year), but reduced in the decade 2001-2011 (to 3,900 per year).

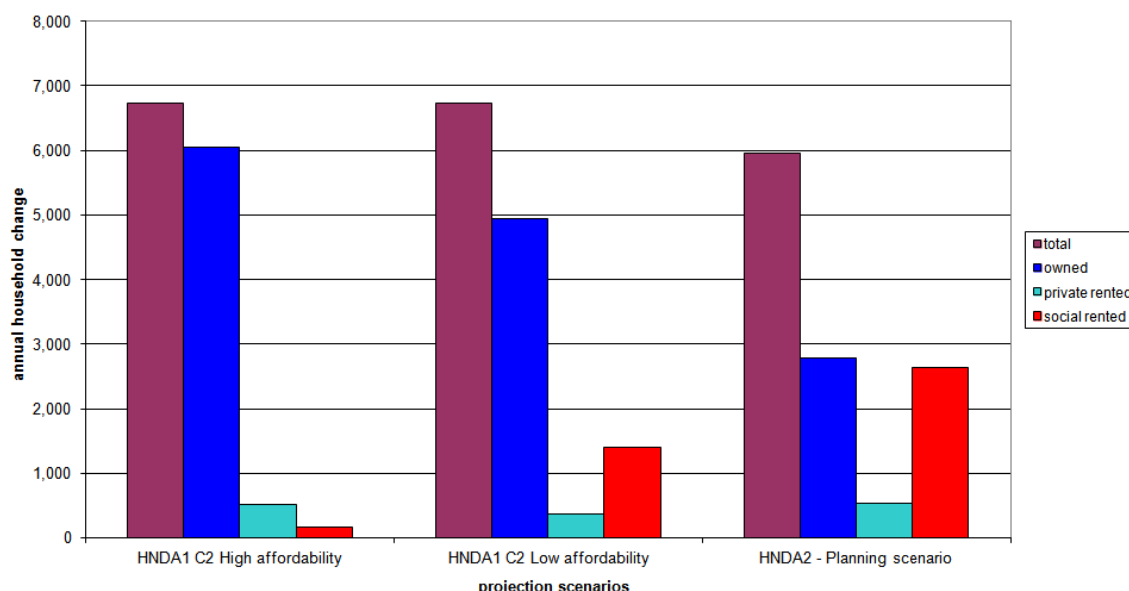
In the period 2012 to 2024 the number of households is projected to rise by 6,000 per year. The HND A2 Sustained Growth shows a projected rise in the number of social rented households of 2,600 per year. Projected RTB sales have not been included in this projection, but the numbers involved are small. This projected increase in social rented households is a significant change, compared with earlier decades.

Inevitably, this means that the projected rate of increase for households in the private sector (owned plus private rented) is considerably lower than in recent years (3,300 per year in 2012-2024, compared with 8,500 per year in 2001-2011). Although Figure 1.19 shows a small rate of increase for private rented households (500 per year in 2012-2024), it is recognised that there are considerable uncertainties in the outlook for private renting relative to owner occupation.

## 1.8.2 – Projected Tenure Change - Comparison with HND A1 projections

The projected increase of social rented households in HND A2 (2,600 per year) is also considerably higher than the projected change in HND A1.

**Fig.1.20 - Comparison of Projected Annual Household Change by Tenure in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area in 2012-2024**



Source: National Records of Scotland – CROWN COPYRIGHT 2014

The projections in HND A1 recognised two scenarios, based on different assumptions concerning the affordability of private rented housing: high affordability and low affordability. In the low affordability scenario, households are not prepared to spend as much of their income on private rent and therefore this tenure becomes less affordable. This gives rise to a higher requirement for social rented housing as compared with the high affordability scenario (see Figure 1.20). Because there is a greater inter-tenure flow from private renting to owner occupation, compared with the flow from social renting to owner occupation, a lower inflow into private renting over the projection period reduces the projected size of the owner occupied sector by 2024.

For the HND A2 Sustained Growth Scenario, the projected increase in social rented households (at 2,600 per year) is significantly above the projected changes for the two scenarios in HND A1: high affordability at 200 per year and low affordability at 1,400 per year.

## **ANNEX**

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- A1.2 – Population estimates mid-year 2012 by Age/Sex for Council areas in the GCV area
- A1.3 – Estimated population change by Age in 2001-2012 for Council areas in GCV area
- A1.4 – Projected population change by Age in 2012-2029 for Council areas in GCV area – NRS principal projections
- A1.5 – Projected population change by Age in 2012-2029 for Council areas in GCV area – NRS low migration variant
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- A1.11 – Estimated and projected population and households by Council area in GCV area
- A1.12 – Estimated and projected households by household type
- A1.13 – Estimated and projected households by age of household reference person
- A1.14 – Household change 2001-2011 for Council sub areas in GCV area





**Table A1.1 - Population change 2001-2011 for Council sub-areas in GCV area**

Council sub area	population 2001	population 2011	change 2001-2011	annual % change
Bearsden and Milngavie	41,813	40,802	-1,011	-0.24%
Strathkelvin	66,430	64,224	-2,206	-0.33%
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>108,243</b>	<b>105,026</b>	<b>-3,217</b>	<b>-0.30%</b>
Eastwood	65,116	66,511	1,395	0.21%
Levern Valley	24,195	24,063	-132	-0.05%
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	<b>89,311</b>	<b>90,574</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>0.14%</b>
Glasgow East	127,556	129,376	1,820	0.14%
Glasgow North East	41,071	38,759	-2,312	-0.56%
Glasgow North West	192,710	206,483	13,773	0.71%
Glasgow South	216,532	219,244	2,712	0.13%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>577,869</b>	<b>593,862</b>	<b>15,993</b>	<b>0.28%</b>
Inverclyde East	53,826	49,683	-4,143	-0.77%
Inverclyde West	25,378	26,538	1,160	0.46%
Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village	4,999	5,264	265	0.53%
<b>Inverclyde</b>	<b>84,203</b>	<b>81,485</b>	<b>-2,718</b>	<b>-0.32%</b>
Airdrie and Coatbridge	98,938	105,931	6,993	0.71%
Cumbernauld	81,580	84,774	3,194	0.39%
Motherwell	140,549	146,405	5,856	0.42%
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	<b>321,067</b>	<b>337,110</b>	<b>16,043</b>	<b>0.50%</b>
Johnstone/Elderslie	22,230	23,163	933	0.42%
North Renfrewshire	24,105	23,755	-350	-0.15%
Paisley/Linwood	84,977	85,070	93	0.01%
Renfrew	20,251	21,854	1,603	0.79%
West Renfrewshire	21,304	21,066	-238	-0.11%
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	<b>172,867</b>	<b>174,908</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>0.12%</b>
Clydesdale	58,584	61,806	3,222	0.55%
East Kilbride	86,505	87,908	1,403	0.16%
Hamilton	102,103	105,827	3,724	0.36%
Rutherglen and Cambuslang	55,024	58,289	3,265	0.59%
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	<b>302,216</b>	<b>313,830</b>	<b>11,614</b>	<b>0.38%</b>
Clydebank	45,167	43,904	-1,263	-0.28%
Dumbarton/Vale of Leven	48,211	46,816	-1,395	-0.29%
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>93,378</b>	<b>90,720</b>	<b>-2,658</b>	<b>-0.28%</b>
<b>Glasgow &amp; the Clyde Valley area</b>	<b>1,749,154</b>	<b>1,787,515</b>	<b>38,361</b>	<b>0.22%</b>

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland

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Please note that, in order to compare data for the same areas in 2001 and 2011, the data for the area of the Cardowan by Stepps boundary change (BAO 2009) has been included in the Glasgow City figures and has been excluded from the North Lanarkshire figures.

**Table A1.2 - Population Estimates Mid-year 2012 by Age/Sex for Council areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area**

Age band	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV area
Persons									
0 to 15	18,486	17,857	96,263	13,403	64,441	30,400	55,432	15,913	312,195
16 to 29	16,323	13,771	143,705	13,665	59,327	30,043	50,778	16,034	343,646
30 to 44	17,670	15,792	129,475	14,555	69,795	33,610	62,542	17,037	360,476
45 to 64	31,941	26,704	142,679	23,856	91,983	49,690	90,589	26,085	483,527
65 to 74	11,471	8,763	43,111	8,198	30,251	16,879	30,449	8,388	157,510
75+	9,989	8,143	39,847	7,003	22,073	13,688	24,570	6,883	132,196
total	105,880	91,030	595,080	80,680	337,870	174,310	314,360	90,340	1,789,550
Males									
0 to 15	9,567	9,109	48,984	6,968	32,909	15,446	28,168	8,153	159,304
16 to 29	8,735	7,082	70,420	6,912	29,600	15,254	25,290	8,029	171,322
30 to 44	8,290	7,276	64,601	6,813	33,832	15,922	30,417	7,981	175,132
45 to 64	15,284	12,787	69,117	11,554	44,570	23,993	43,772	12,480	233,557
65 to 74	5,259	4,020	19,778	3,802	13,979	7,885	14,145	3,860	72,728
75+	4,135	3,087	14,006	2,531	8,509	5,293	9,344	2,548	49,453
total	51,270	43,361	286,906	38,580	163,399	83,793	151,136	43,051	861,496
Females									
0 to 15	8,919	8,748	47,279	6,435	31,532	14,954	27,264	7,760	152,891
16 to 29	7,588	6,689	73,285	6,753	29,727	14,789	25,488	8,005	172,324
30 to 44	9,380	8,516	64,874	7,742	35,963	17,688	32,125	9,056	185,344
45 to 64	16,657	13,917	73,562	12,302	47,413	25,697	46,817	13,605	249,970
65 to 74	6,212	4,743	23,333	4,396	16,272	8,994	16,304	4,528	84,782
75+	5,854	5,056	25,841	4,472	13,564	8,395	15,226	4,335	82,743
total	54,610	47,669	308,174	42,100	174,471	90,517	163,224	47,289	928,054

**Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

**Table A1.3 - Estimated Population Change by Age in 2001-2012 for Council areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area**

Age band	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV area
year 2001									
0 to 15	21,966	19,166	106,342	16,306	65,466	33,517	59,552	18,585	340,900
16 to 29	16,607	12,825	123,379	13,832	57,780	28,150	50,399	15,965	318,937
30 to 44	24,232	20,648	137,170	19,085	76,315	41,306	70,617	21,565	410,938
45 to 64	28,592	22,690	121,174	20,914	77,027	43,267	75,729	22,459	411,852
65 to 74	9,818	7,789	50,188	7,783	26,403	15,245	26,503	8,246	151,975
75+	7,035	6,292	40,457	6,230	18,189	11,365	19,540	6,500	115,608
total	108,250	89,410	578,710	84,150	321,180	172,850	302,340	93,320	1,750,210
year 2012									
0 to 15	18,486	17,857	96,263	13,403	64,441	30,400	55,432	15,913	312,195
16 to 29	16,323	13,771	143,705	13,665	59,327	30,043	50,778	16,034	343,646
30 to 44	17,670	15,792	129,475	14,555	69,795	33,610	62,542	17,037	360,476
45 to 64	31,941	26,704	142,679	23,856	91,983	49,690	90,589	26,085	483,527
65 to 74	11,471	8,763	43,111	8,198	30,251	16,879	30,449	8,388	157,510
75+	9,989	8,143	39,847	7,003	22,073	13,688	24,570	6,883	132,196
total	105,880	91,030	595,080	80,680	337,870	174,310	314,360	90,340	1,789,550
changes 2001-2012									
0 to 15	-3,480	-1,309	-10,079	-2,903	-1,025	-3,117	-4,120	-2,672	-28,705
16 to 29	-284	946	20,326	-167	1,547	1,893	379	69	24,709
30 to 44	-6,562	-4,856	-7,695	-4,530	-6,520	-7,696	-8,075	-4,528	-50,462
45 to 64	3,349	4,014	21,505	2,942	14,956	6,423	14,860	3,626	71,675
65 to 74	1,653	974	-7,077	415	3,848	1,634	3,946	142	5,535
75+	2,954	1,851	-610	773	3,884	2,323	5,030	383	16,588
total	-2,370	1,620	16,370	-3,470	16,690	1,460	12,020	-2,980	39,340

Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A1.4 - Projected Population Change by Age in 2012-2029 for Council areas in GCV area - NRS principal projections**

Age band	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV area
year 2012									
0 to 15	18,486	17,857	96,263	13,403	64,441	30,400	55,432	15,913	312,195
16 to 29	16,323	13,771	143,705	13,665	59,327	30,043	50,778	16,034	343,646
30 to 44	17,670	15,792	129,475	14,555	69,795	33,610	62,542	17,037	360,476
45 to 64	31,941	26,704	142,679	23,856	91,983	49,690	90,589	26,085	483,527
65 to 74	11,471	8,763	43,111	8,198	30,251	16,879	30,449	8,388	157,510
75+	9,989	8,143	39,847	7,003	22,073	13,688	24,570	6,883	132,196
total	105,880	91,030	595,080	80,680	337,870	174,310	314,360	90,340	1,789,550
year 2029	<b>NRS principal projections</b>								
0 to 15	16,795	16,828	115,346	10,988	60,312	30,393	54,752	15,005	320,419
16 to 29	13,775	13,762	122,125	9,471	53,715	26,134	46,905	12,973	298,860
30 to 44	16,218	16,006	160,908	11,712	61,131	33,217	56,517	15,339	371,048
45 to 64	24,930	22,751	151,860	18,431	89,986	43,745	83,254	21,857	456,814
65 to 74	14,475	12,239	61,384	10,606	40,398	22,204	41,543	11,606	214,455
75+	16,027	11,973	45,764	9,831	35,369	20,483	38,948	9,612	188,007
total	102,220	93,559	657,387	71,039	340,911	176,176	321,919	86,392	1,849,603
changes 2012-2029									
0 to 15	-1,691	-1,029	19,083	-2,415	-4,129	-7	-680	-908	8,224
16 to 29	-2,548	-9	-21,580	-4,194	-5,612	-3,909	-3,873	-3,061	-44,786
30 to 44	-1,452	214	31,433	-2,843	-8,664	-393	-6,025	-1,698	10,572
45 to 64	-7,011	-3,953	9,181	-5,425	-1,997	-5,945	-7,335	-4,228	-26,713
65 to 74	3,004	3,476	18,273	2,408	10,147	5,325	11,094	3,218	56,945
75+	6,038	3,830	5,917	2,828	13,296	6,795	14,378	2,729	55,811
total	-3,660	2,529	62,307	-9,641	3,041	1,866	7,559	-3,948	60,053

Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A1.5 - Projected Population Change by Age in 2012-2029 for Council areas in GCV area - NRS low migration variant**

Age band	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV area
year 2012									
0 to 15	18,486	17,857	96,263	13,403	64,441	30,400	55,432	15,913	312,195
16 to 29	16,323	13,771	143,705	13,665	59,327	30,043	50,778	16,034	343,646
30 to 44	17,670	15,792	129,475	14,555	69,795	33,610	62,542	17,037	360,476
45 to 64	31,941	26,704	142,679	23,856	91,983	49,690	90,589	26,085	483,527
65 to 74	11,471	8,763	43,111	8,198	30,251	16,879	30,449	8,388	157,510
75+	9,989	8,143	39,847	7,003	22,073	13,688	24,570	6,883	132,196
total	105,880	91,030	595,080	80,680	337,870	174,310	314,360	90,340	1,789,550
year 2029	<b>NRS low migration variant</b>								
0 to 15	16,548	16,715	110,051	10,697	59,154	29,785	53,735	14,638	311,323
16 to 29	13,681	13,608	116,946	9,157	52,963	25,742	46,362	12,913	291,372
30 to 44	15,922	15,778	151,856	11,267	59,807	32,330	55,199	15,170	357,329
45 to 64	24,709	22,505	149,071	18,181	89,306	43,402	82,571	21,690	451,435
65 to 74	14,444	12,211	61,011	10,620	40,290	22,149	41,387	11,558	213,670
75+	15,983	11,916	45,578	9,796	35,345	20,368	38,735	9,521	187,242
total	101,287	92,733	634,513	69,718	336,865	173,776	317,989	85,490	1,812,371
changes 2012-2029									
0 to 15	-1,938	-1,142	13,788	-2,706	-5,287	-615	-1,697	-1,275	-872
16 to 29	-2,642	-163	-26,759	-4,508	-6,364	-4,301	-4,416	-3,121	-52,274
30 to 44	-1,748	-14	22,381	-3,288	-9,988	-1,280	-7,343	-1,867	-3,147
45 to 64	-7,232	-4,199	6,392	-5,675	-2,677	-6,288	-8,018	-4,395	-32,092
65 to 74	2,973	3,448	17,900	2,422	10,039	5,270	10,938	3,170	56,160
75+	5,994	3,773	5,731	2,793	13,272	6,680	14,165	2,638	55,046
total	-4,593	1,703	39,433	-10,962	-1,005	-534	3,629	-4,850	22,821

Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A1.6 - Projected Population Change by Age in 2012-2029 for Council areas in GCV area - NRS high migration variant**

Age band	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV area
year 2012									
0 to 15	18,486	17,857	96,263	13,403	64,441	30,400	55,432	15,913	312,195
16 to 29	16,323	13,771	143,705	13,665	59,327	30,043	50,778	16,034	343,646
30 to 44	17,670	15,792	129,475	14,555	69,795	33,610	62,542	17,037	360,476
45 to 64	31,941	26,704	142,679	23,856	91,983	49,690	90,589	26,085	483,527
65 to 74	11,471	8,763	43,111	8,198	30,251	16,879	30,449	8,388	157,510
75+	9,989	8,143	39,847	7,003	22,073	13,688	24,570	6,883	132,196
total	105,880	91,030	595,080	80,680	337,870	174,310	314,360	90,340	1,789,550
year 2029	<b>NRS high migration variant</b>								
0 to 15	17,163	17,298	120,786	11,264	60,923	30,872	56,146	15,276	329,728
16 to 29	14,014	13,951	127,152	9,605	54,159	26,398	47,781	13,264	306,324
30 to 44	16,661	16,344	170,069	11,990	62,002	33,938	58,162	15,527	384,693
45 to 64	25,267	23,042	154,668	18,579	90,386	44,156	83,975	22,117	462,190
65 to 74	14,503	12,272	61,754	10,648	40,461	22,208	41,659	11,675	215,180
75+	16,041	12,062	45,966	9,891	35,377	20,424	39,138	9,617	188,516
total	103,649	94,969	680,395	71,977	343,308	177,996	326,861	87,476	1,886,631
changes 2012-2029									
0 to 15	-1,323	-559	24,523	-2,139	-3,518	472	714	-637	17,533
16 to 29	-2,309	180	-16,553	-4,060	-5,168	-3,645	-2,997	-2,770	-37,322
30 to 44	-1,009	552	40,594	-2,565	-7,793	328	-4,380	-1,510	24,217
45 to 64	-6,674	-3,662	11,989	-5,277	-1,597	-5,534	-6,614	-3,968	-21,337
65 to 74	3,032	3,509	18,643	2,450	10,210	5,329	11,210	3,287	57,670
75+	6,052	3,919	6,119	2,888	13,304	6,736	14,568	2,734	56,320
total	-2,231	3,939	85,315	-8,703	5,438	3,686	12,501	-2,864	97,081

Source: National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A1.7 - Average age population for Council sub-areas in GCV area**

Council sub area	average age 2001	average age 2011	change 2001-2011
Bearsden and Milngavie	40.1	43.4	3.2
Strathkelvin	38.4	41.5	3.2
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Eastwood	39.2	41.3	2.1
Levern Valley	37.7	40.0	2.3
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Glasgow East	38.4	38.9	0.5
Glasgow North East	36.6	37.4	0.9
Glasgow North West	37.8	37.1	-0.7
Glasgow South	38.1	38.4	0.3
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Inverclyde East	38.6	40.4	1.8
Inverclyde West	40.6	43.1	2.5
Kilmacoll and Quarriers Village	42.4	44.6	2.2
<b>Inverclyde</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Airdrie and Coatbridge	37.5	38.6	1.1
Cumbernauld	36.7	38.9	2.2
Motherwell	38.1	39.3	1.2
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Johnstone/Elderslie	39.7	40.7	1.0
North Renfrewshire	37.5	41.2	3.6
Paisley/Linwood	39.1	40.2	1.0
Renfrew	39.0	40.5	1.5
West Renfrewshire	38.8	41.3	2.6
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Clydesdale	39.4	41.6	2.2
East Kilbride	38.0	40.7	2.8
Hamilton	38.6	40.5	1.9
Rutherglen and Cambuslang	39.3	40.3	1.0
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Clydebank	38.8	40.2	1.4
Dumbarton/Vale of Leven	38.4	40.5	2.0
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Glasgow &amp; the Clyde Valley area</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland

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**Table A1.8A - Population by Ethnicity in 2011 for Council areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area (numbers)**

Ethnic group	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV area
<b>All people</b>	<b>105,026</b>	<b>90,574</b>	<b>593,245</b>	<b>81,485</b>	<b>337,727</b>	<b>174,908</b>	<b>313,830</b>	<b>90,720</b>	<b>1,787,515</b>
<b>White (Sc/Br/Irish)</b>	<b>99,325</b>	<b>83,924</b>	<b>501,623</b>	<b>79,623</b>	<b>325,642</b>	<b>167,156</b>	<b>302,746</b>	<b>88,325</b>	<b>1,648,364</b>
Scottish/British	98,077	82,534	490,395	78,913	321,248	165,513	299,559	87,157	1,623,396
Irish	1,248	1,390	11,228	710	4,394	1,643	3,187	1,168	24,968
<b>Other White population</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>22,938</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>39,143</b>
Gypsy/Traveller	27	16	407	8	205	70	203	102	1,038
Polish	144	223	8,406	112	3,009	1,298	1,140	382	14,714
Other White	1,126	1,048	14,125	633	1,823	1,603	2,536	497	23,391
<b>BME population</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>68,684</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>7,048</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>100,008</b>
<b>Mixed ethnic groups</b>	420	386	2879	179	708	437	779	178	5,966
<b>Asian Scottish/British</b>									
Pakistani	752	2,779	22,405	171	3,003	965	2,117	251	32,443
Indian	1,569	1,061	8,640	256	997	1,028	1,344	277	15,172
Bangladeshi	44	14	458	5	42	19	93	5	680
Chinese	701	476	10,689	196	898	823	1,012	160	14,955
Other Asian	371	241	5,566	120	445	275	590	152	7,760
<b>African</b>	172	124	12,440	90	532	804	664	261	15,087
<b>Caribbean or Black</b>	69	44	1,806	43	171	119	207	30	2,489
<b>Other ethnic groups</b>									
Arab	170	131	2,631	16	134	194	232	62	3,570
Other ethnic group	136	107	1,170	33	118	117	167	38	1,886

**Source: 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**



**Table A1.8B - Population by Ethnicity in 2011 for Council areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area (percentages of population)**

Ethnic group	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV area
<b>All people</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>White (Sc/Br/Irish)</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>84.6%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	<b>96.4%</b>	<b>95.6%</b>	<b>96.5%</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>92.2%</b>
Scottish/British	93.4%	91.1%	82.7%	96.8%	95.1%	94.6%	95.5%	96.1%	90.8%
Irish	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
<b>Other White population</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Gypsy/Traveller	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Polish	0.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Other White	1.1%	1.2%	2.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%
<b>BME population</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Mixed ethnic groups</b>	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Asian Scottish/British</b>									
Pakistani	0.7%	3.1%	3.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.8%
Indian	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chinese	0.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%
Other Asian	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
<b>African</b>	0.2%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%
<b>Caribbean or Black</b>	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Other ethnic groups</b>									
Arab	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Other ethnic group	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

**Source: 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved**

**Table A1.9 - % BME and % Other White in 2011 for Council sub-areas in GCV area**

Council sub area	population 2011	BME numbers	BME % of pop.	Oth. White numbers	Oth. White % of pop.
Bearsden and Milngavie	40,802	2,438	6.0%	688	1.7%
Strathkelvin	64,224	1,966	3.1%	609	0.9%
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>105,026</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Eastwood	66,511	4,916	7.4%	974	1.5%
Levern Valley	24,063	447	1.9%	313	1.3%
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	<b>90,574</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Glasgow East	128,759	6,745	5.2%	4,815	3.7%
Glasgow North East	38,759	6,150	15.9%	834	2.2%
Glasgow North West	206,483	24,637	11.9%	10,159	4.9%
Glasgow South	219,244	31,152	14.2%	7,130	3.3%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>593,245</b>	<b>68,684</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>22,938</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Inverclyde East	49,683	488	1.0%	321	0.6%
Inverclyde West	26,538	506	1.9%	324	1.2%
Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village	5,264	115	2.2%	108	2.1%
<b>Inverclyde</b>	<b>81,485</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Airdrie and Coatbridge	106,548	1,773	1.7%	1,878	1.8%
Cumbernauld	84,774	2,013	2.4%	917	1.1%
Motherwell	146,405	3,262	2.2%	2,239	1.5%
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	<b>337,727</b>	<b>7,048</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Johnstone/Elderslie	23,163	410	1.8%	236	1.0%
North Renfrewshire	23,755	321	1.4%	172	0.7%
Paisley/Linwood	85,070	2,692	3.2%	2,050	2.4%
Renfrew	21,854	965	4.4%	296	1.4%
West Renfrewshire	21,066	393	1.9%	220	1.0%
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	<b>174,908</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Clydesdale	61,806	749	1.2%	591	1.0%
East Kilbride	87,908	2,121	2.4%	916	1.0%
Hamilton	105,827	2,175	2.1%	1,654	1.6%
Rutherglen and Cambuslang	58,289	2,160	3.7%	718	1.2%
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	<b>313,830</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Clydebank	43,904	819	1.9%	521	1.2%
Dumbarton/Vale of Leven	46,816	595	1.3%	460	1.0%
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>90,720</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Glasgow &amp; the Clyde Valley area</b>	<b>1,787,515</b>	<b>100,008</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>39,143</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland

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**Table A1.10 - Population living in a deprived area in 2001 and 2011 for Council sub-areas in GCV area**

Council sub area	population 2001	in deprived area numbers	in deprived area % of pop.	population 2011	in deprived area numbers	in deprived area % of pop.
Bearsden and Milngavie	41,813	0	0.0%	40,802	0	0.0%
Strathkelvin	66,430	3,295	5.0%	64,224	2,752	4.3%
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>108,243</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>105,026</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Eastwood	65,116	0	0.0%	66,511	0	0.0%
Levern Valley	24,195	4,301	17.8%	24,063	5,407	22.5%
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	<b>89,311</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>90,574</b>	<b>5,407</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
Glasgow East	127,556	84,420	66.2%	129,376	72,433	56.0%
Glasgow North East	41,071	33,323	81.1%	38,759	20,322	52.4%
Glasgow North West	192,710	93,316	48.4%	206,483	69,868	33.8%
Glasgow South	216,532	97,714	45.1%	219,244	76,341	34.8%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>577,869</b>	<b>308,773</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>593,862</b>	<b>238,964</b>	<b>40.2%</b>
Inverclyde East	53,826	27,848	51.7%	49,683	30,099	60.6%
Inverclyde West	25,378	0	0.0%	26,538	0	0.0%
Kilmacoll and Quarriers Village	4,999	0	0.0%	5,264	0	0.0%
<b>Inverclyde</b>	<b>84,203</b>	<b>27,848</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>81,485</b>	<b>30,099</b>	<b>36.9%</b>
Airdrie and Coatbridge	98,938	34,280	34.6%	105,931	33,307	31.4%
Cumbernauld	81,580	3,594	4.4%	84,774	4,821	5.7%
Motherwell	140,549	42,641	30.3%	146,405	38,845	26.5%
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	<b>321,067</b>	<b>80,515</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>337,110</b>	<b>76,973</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
Johnstone/Elderslie	22,230	6,140	27.6%	23,163	7,035	30.4%
North Renfrewshire	24,105	0	0.0%	23,755	0	0.0%
Paisley/Linwood	84,977	23,409	27.5%	85,070	26,097	30.7%
Renfrew	20,251	2,901	14.3%	21,854	3,707	17.0%
West Renfrewshire	21,304	0	0.0%	21,066	0	0.0%
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	<b>172,867</b>	<b>32,450</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>174,908</b>	<b>36,839</b>	<b>21.1%</b>
Clydesdale	58,584	3,780	6.5%	61,806	3,545	5.7%
East Kilbride	86,505	0	0.0%	87,908	0	0.0%
Hamilton	102,103	26,771	26.2%	105,827	22,636	21.4%
Rutherglen and Cambuslang	55,024	20,207	36.7%	58,289	15,465	26.5%
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	<b>302,216</b>	<b>50,758</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>313,830</b>	<b>41,646</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Clydebank	45,167	12,415	27.5%	43,904	14,175	32.3%
Dumbarton/Vale of Leven	48,211	13,149	27.3%	46,816	8,879	19.0%
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>93,378</b>	<b>25,564</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>90,720</b>	<b>23,054</b>	<b>25.4%</b>
<b>Glasgow &amp; the Clyde Valley area</b>	<b>1,749,154</b>	<b>533,504</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>1,787,515</b>	<b>455,734</b>	<b>25.5%</b>

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland

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Please note that, in order to compare data for the same areas in 2001 and 2011, the data for the area of the Cardowan by Stepps boundary change (BAO 2009) has been included in the Glasgow City figures and has been excluded from the North Lanarkshire figures.

**Table A1.11 - Estimated and projected population and households by Council area in GCV area**

Council area	estimate 2001	estimate 2012	low migration scenario 2029	principal projection 2029	high migration scenario 2029
<b>total population</b>					
East Dunbartonshire	108,250	105,880	101,287	102,220	103,649
East Renfrewshire	89,410	91,030	92,733	93,559	94,969
Glasgow City	578,710	595,080	634,513	657,387	680,395
Inverclyde	84,150	80,680	69,718	71,039	71,977
North Lanarkshire	321,180	337,870	336,865	340,911	343,308
Renfrewshire	172,850	174,310	173,776	176,176	177,996
South Lanarkshire	302,340	314,360	317,989	321,919	326,861
West Dunbartonshire	93,320	90,340	85,490	86,392	87,476
GCV area	1,750,210	1,789,550	1,812,371	1,849,603	1,886,631
<b>population in communal establishments</b>					
East Dunbartonshire	1,278	1,326	1,748	1,754	1,767
East Renfrewshire	664	571	884	885	887
Glasgow City	11,895	16,051	15,769	16,128	16,474
Inverclyde	1,148	1,094	1,343	1,350	1,354
North Lanarkshire	2,944	2,521	3,564	3,546	3,531
Renfrewshire	2,160	2,190	2,861	2,869	2,865
South Lanarkshire	3,404	3,187	4,838	4,847	4,856
West Dunbartonshire	753	652	848	852	844
GCV area	24,246	27,592	31,855	32,230	32,577
<b>population in households</b>					
East Dunbartonshire	106,972	104,554	99,539	100,466	101,882
East Renfrewshire	88,746	90,459	91,849	92,674	94,082
Glasgow City	566,815	579,029	618,744	641,259	663,921
Inverclyde	83,002	79,586	68,375	69,689	70,623
North Lanarkshire	318,236	335,349	333,301	337,365	339,777
Renfrewshire	170,690	172,120	170,915	173,307	175,131
South Lanarkshire	298,936	311,173	313,151	317,072	322,005
West Dunbartonshire	92,567	89,688	84,642	85,540	86,632
GCV area	1,725,964	1,761,958	1,780,516	1,817,373	1,854,054
<b>number of households</b>					
East Dunbartonshire	42,226	43,778	44,691	45,041	45,535
East Renfrewshire	34,996	37,575	40,856	41,237	41,730
Glasgow City	271,687	286,134	320,998	331,014	341,040
Inverclyde	36,729	37,299	35,028	35,575	35,957
North Lanarkshire	132,871	146,905	157,886	159,453	160,438
Renfrewshire	75,310	80,924	86,618	87,681	88,449
South Lanarkshire	126,694	140,225	150,534	152,189	154,127
West Dunbartonshire	40,838	42,106	42,575	42,881	43,303
GCV area	761,351	814,946	879,186	895,071	910,579
<b>average household size</b>					
East Dunbartonshire	2.53	2.39	2.23	2.23	2.24
East Renfrewshire	2.54	2.41	2.25	2.25	2.25
Glasgow City	2.09	2.02	1.93	1.94	1.95
Inverclyde	2.26	2.13	1.95	1.96	1.96
North Lanarkshire	2.40	2.28	2.11	2.12	2.12
Renfrewshire	2.27	2.13	1.97	1.98	1.98
South Lanarkshire	2.36	2.22	2.08	2.08	2.09
West Dunbartonshire	2.27	2.13	1.99	1.99	2.00
GCV area	2.27	2.16	2.03	2.03	2.04

Source: 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A1.12 - Estimated and projected households by household type**

Household type and Council area	estimate 2012	low migration scenario 2029	principal projection 2029	high migration scenario 2029
<b>one adult and no children</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	12,789	15,570	15,661	15,777
East Renfrewshire	11,472	14,817	14,937	15,093
Glasgow City	126,538	154,794	159,068	163,364
Inverclyde	14,689	16,037	16,250	16,403
North Lanarkshire	48,700	60,950	61,415	61,686
Renfrewshire	31,616	39,633	40,069	40,360
South Lanarkshire	48,083	60,246	60,819	61,500
West Dunbartonshire	16,450	19,243	19,376	19,532
GCV area	310,337	381,290	387,595	393,715
<b>two adults and no children</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	13,589	14,746	14,806	14,897
East Renfrewshire	10,820	11,950	12,021	12,107
Glasgow City	71,124	80,848	83,224	85,571
Inverclyde	9,809	9,459	9,543	9,611
North Lanarkshire	41,017	47,554	47,845	47,989
Renfrewshire	22,010	23,190	23,358	23,441
South Lanarkshire	41,371	47,366	47,700	48,055
West Dunbartonshire	10,993	11,572	11,632	11,713
GCV area	220,733	246,685	250,129	253,384
<b>three or more adults and no children</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	5,106	4,343	4,370	4,412
East Renfrewshire	3,730	3,241	3,268	3,303
Glasgow City	23,299	22,154	22,606	23,051
Inverclyde	3,470	2,848	2,878	2,899
North Lanarkshire	14,465	11,618	11,701	11,748
Renfrewshire	6,811	5,597	5,636	5,671
South Lanarkshire	13,020	10,372	10,451	10,534
West Dunbartonshire	3,729	2,802	2,822	2,847
GCV area	73,630	62,975	63,732	64,465
<b>one adult and one or more children</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	2,213	2,534	2,579	2,650
East Renfrewshire	2,051	2,747	2,794	2,853
Glasgow City	24,525	25,075	26,373	27,686
Inverclyde	2,902	2,559	2,661	2,723
North Lanarkshire	12,134	13,348	13,640	13,853
Renfrewshire	5,838	6,635	6,806	6,948
South Lanarkshire	9,850	11,128	11,377	11,691
West Dunbartonshire	3,622	3,614	3,654	3,724
GCV area	63,135	67,640	69,884	72,128
<b>two or more adults and one or more children</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	10,082	7,500	7,625	7,798
East Renfrewshire	9,503	8,101	8,217	8,374
Glasgow City	40,648	38,127	39,743	41,368
Inverclyde	6,429	4,126	4,244	4,321
North Lanarkshire	30,588	24,417	24,853	25,162
Renfrewshire	14,649	11,562	11,811	12,028
South Lanarkshire	27,902	21,422	21,842	22,346
West Dunbartonshire	7,312	5,343	5,397	5,487
GCV area	147,113	120,598	123,732	126,884

Source: 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A1.13 - Estimated and projected households by age of household reference person**

Age of household reference person and Council area	estimate 2012	low migration scenario 2029	principal projection 2029	high migration scenario 2029
<b>age 16 to 29</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	2,125	1,882	1,896	1,947
East Renfrewshire	2,043	2,483	2,527	2,555
Glasgow City	50,167	43,262	45,362	47,388
Inverclyde	3,502	2,339	2,442	2,484
North Lanarkshire	15,262	14,630	14,879	15,040
Renfrewshire	8,795	8,434	8,587	8,684
South Lanarkshire	12,472	12,266	12,456	12,742
West Dunbartonshire	4,574	4,007	4,019	4,113
GCV area	98,940	89,303	92,168	94,953
<b>age 30 to 44</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	9,171	8,250	8,409	8,632
East Renfrewshire	8,437	8,584	8,706	8,898
Glasgow City	81,624	98,589	104,230	109,927
Inverclyde	8,495	6,926	7,192	7,359
North Lanarkshire	39,978	36,121	36,919	37,446
Renfrewshire	20,240	20,940	21,503	21,954
South Lanarkshire	36,335	34,173	34,976	35,977
West Dunbartonshire	10,347	9,711	9,810	9,928
GCV area	214,627	223,294	231,745	240,121
<b>age 45 to 59</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	14,182	10,235	10,342	10,516
East Renfrewshire	12,327	9,825	9,948	10,095
Glasgow City	76,578	78,209	79,886	81,560
Inverclyde	11,516	8,203	8,346	8,428
North Lanarkshire	43,506	40,641	41,016	41,235
Renfrewshire	24,450	20,736	20,944	21,185
South Lanarkshire	42,704	37,724	38,094	38,513
West Dunbartonshire	12,980	10,200	10,285	10,423
GCV area	238,243	215,773	218,861	221,955
<b>age 60 to 74</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	11,101	12,704	12,745	12,784
East Renfrewshire	8,786	11,230	11,276	11,332
Glasgow City	48,647	68,205	68,679	69,171
Inverclyde	8,691	10,561	10,573	10,616
North Lanarkshire	32,009	41,141	41,267	41,340
Renfrewshire	17,540	22,029	22,087	22,111
South Lanarkshire	31,177	39,080	39,228	39,325
West Dunbartonshire	9,137	11,782	11,830	11,901
GCV area	167,088	216,732	217,685	218,580
<b>age 75+</b>				
East Dunbartonshire	7,199	11,620	11,650	11,654
East Renfrewshire	5,983	8,734	8,779	8,850
Glasgow City	29,119	32,734	32,856	32,993
Inverclyde	5,095	6,999	7,023	7,069
North Lanarkshire	16,148	25,353	25,372	25,377
Renfrewshire	9,899	14,478	14,559	14,515
South Lanarkshire	17,537	27,291	27,436	27,570
West Dunbartonshire	5,069	6,874	6,938	6,939
GCV area	96,049	134,083	134,613	134,967

Source: 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland - Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A1.14 - Household change 2001-2011 for Council sub-areas in GCV area**

Council sub area	households 2001	households 2011	change 2001-2011	annual % change
Bearsden and Milngavie	16,069	16,631	562	0.35%
Strathkelvin	26,137	26,842	705	0.27%
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>42,206</b>	<b>43,473</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>0.30%</b>
Eastwood	25,214	26,690	1,476	0.59%
Levern Valley	9,736	10,535	799	0.82%
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	<b>34,950</b>	<b>37,225</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>0.65%</b>
Glasgow East	58,683	62,167	3,484	0.59%
Glasgow North East	19,266	18,141	-1,125	-0.58%
Glasgow North West	93,064	101,884	8,820	0.95%
Glasgow South	100,583	103,707	3,124	0.31%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>271,596</b>	<b>285,899</b>	<b>14,303</b>	<b>0.53%</b>
Inverclyde East	24,034	23,324	-710	-0.30%
Inverclyde West	10,616	11,818	1,202	1.13%
Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village	2,041	2,292	251	1.23%
<b>Inverclyde</b>	<b>36,691</b>	<b>37,434</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>0.20%</b>
Airdrie and Coatbridge	40,597	45,432	4,835	1.19%
Cumbernauld	32,899	36,046	3,147	0.96%
Motherwell	59,123	64,314	5,191	0.88%
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	<b>132,619</b>	<b>145,792</b>	<b>13,173</b>	<b>0.99%</b>
Johnstone/Elderslie	9,863	10,706	843	0.85%
North Renfrewshire	9,032	9,533	501	0.55%
Paisley/Linwood	39,017	41,371	2,354	0.60%
Renfrew	9,007	10,368	1,361	1.51%
West Renfrewshire	8,436	8,924	488	0.58%
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	<b>75,355</b>	<b>80,902</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>0.74%</b>
Clydesdale	23,980	26,927	2,947	1.23%
East Kilbride	35,363	38,034	2,671	0.76%
Hamilton	42,838	47,490	4,652	1.09%
Rutherglen and Cambuslang	24,315	26,737	2,422	1.00%
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	<b>126,496</b>	<b>139,188</b>	<b>12,692</b>	<b>1.00%</b>
Clydebank	20,201	20,542	341	0.17%
Dumbarton/Vale of Leven	20,580	21,625	1,045	0.51%
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>40,781</b>	<b>42,167</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>0.34%</b>
<b>Glasgow &amp; the Clyde Valley area</b>	<b>760,694</b>	<b>812,080</b>	<b>51,386</b>	<b>0.68%</b>

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census data - National Records of Scotland

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Please note that, in order to compare data for the same areas in 2001 and 2011, the data for the area of the Cardowan by Stepps boundary change (BAO 2009) has been included in the Glasgow City figures and has been excluded from the North Lanarkshire figures.







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