



GLASGOW: A CHANGING CITY

THE POPULATION, INEQUALITIES AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Our research highlights how Glasgow's population is changing and worsening trends in life expectancy - a key marker of societal health

Our policy recommendations focus on what we need to do reduce widening health inequalities

Key stats.....

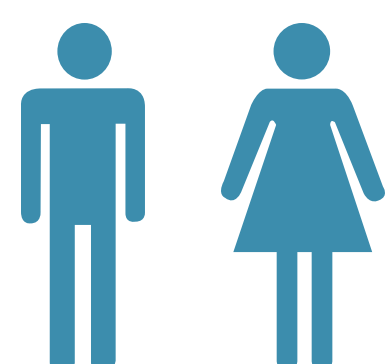


Glasgow's population has grown substantially in the last 15 years, but with the **strongest population growth in the least deprived parts of the city**



Glasgow has a relatively young population but the **city's age profile is likely to get older in the next 25 years**

In Glasgow, **female life expectancy has reduced** in recent years and **both male and female life expectancy have reduced in the most deprived areas of the city**

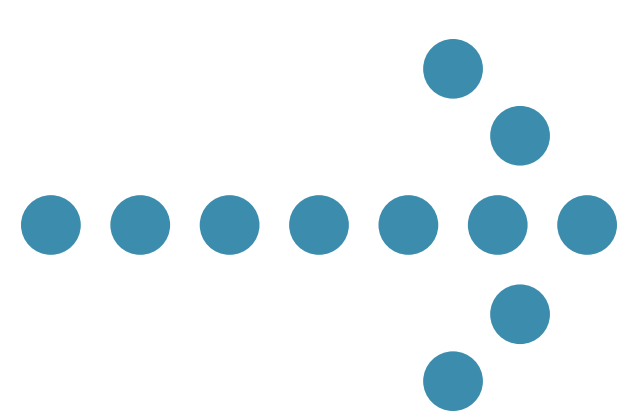
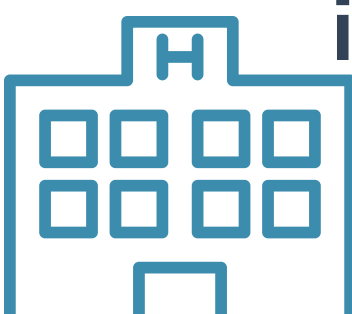


Male life expectancy in the least deprived areas is now **15 years longer** than in the most deprived areas of the city and for female life expectancy the equivalent gap is **12 years**

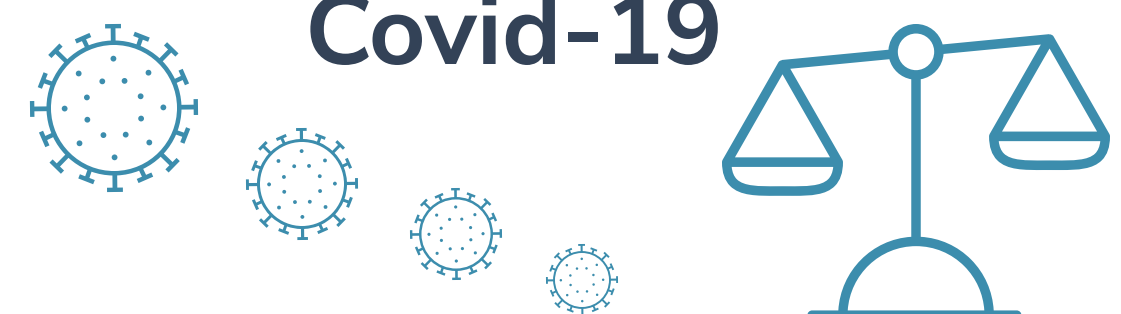


Covid-19 impact.....

The pandemic has caused thousands of deaths and hospitalisations in Scotland and is likely to **exacerbate existing health inequalities**



As we emerge from the pandemic, the impact of recurrent **deaths due to inequality will quickly surpass those due to Covid-19**



Our recommendations.....

Progressive fiscal and welfare policies and more **radical action** from the Scottish and UK governments are needed to **reduce educational, income and wealth inequalities**



Local policy actions built upon the principles of **social inclusion, poverty reduction and sustainability** need to be enacted

It is crucial to continually monitor and report on both longstanding inequalities and emerging trends to inform population health debate, policy choices and service planning

..... Search 'changing city 2021' at www.gcph.co.uk