

Understanding
Glasgow

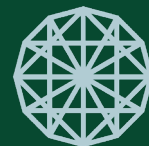
Glasgow
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GLASGOW CITY NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES

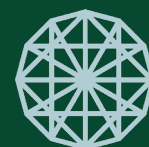
A comparative analysis of
56 neighbourhoods

August 2026

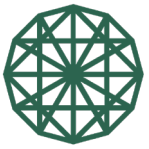


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1. Overview

This report presents a series of Glasgow City neighbourhood level graphs, drawing on data from the [2026 neighbourhood profiles](#) published on the Understanding Glasgow website in collaboration with Public Health Scotland. Each of the 23 profile indicators are presented under the following groups: Population, Households, Environment, Socio-economic, Education, Poverty and Health.

The report aims to provide a clear and accessible comparison of each indicator across neighbourhoods, while also benchmarking local values against Glasgow and Scotland averages, enabling local results to be interpreted alongside this wider geographical context.

Collectively, the charts highlight the extent of variation within the city across key topic areas such as income and employment deprivation, child poverty, population, health status and travel behaviours. Presenting the indicators in this consistent format enables straightforward comparison between neighbourhoods, helping to identify patterns of inequality and advantage, and providing an evidence base to inform local planning, decision-making and priority setting.

1.1 Geography and population size

The 56 neighbourhoods within Glasgow City are shown in the map below (Figure 1). Previously known as housing forum areas, neighbourhood boundaries were originally devised by staff in Development and Regeneration Services, Glasgow City Council, in consultation with housing associations. They were created to reflect real neighbourhoods which residents would recognise. The Glasgow Centre for Population Health has used these neighbourhoods as the basis for all previous neighbourhood profiles in 2008, 2014 and 2016.

It is important to note that the 56 neighbourhoods used in Understanding Glasgow differ from the data zones used to produce SIMD statistics. Data zones are designed to contain relatively similar population sizes and are intended as small-area statistical units, whereas the Understanding Glasgow neighbourhoods are based on recognisable communities and vary considerably in population size. Figure 2 shows population estimates for each neighbourhood, illustrating the scale of variation. For example, Carmunnock has a population of just 750, while Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East, the most populated neighbourhood, has a population over 26,000. Most neighbourhoods (47 out of 56) have a population estimate of above 5,000 and below 18,000 people. This difference is important because larger neighbourhoods may include a mix of communities, meaning significant variations within the area can be hidden in summary statistics. In contrast, estimates for smaller neighbourhoods can fluctuate more from year to year because they are based on fewer people.

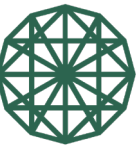


Figure 1. Map of Glasgow City neighbourhoods



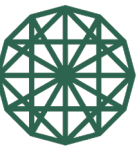
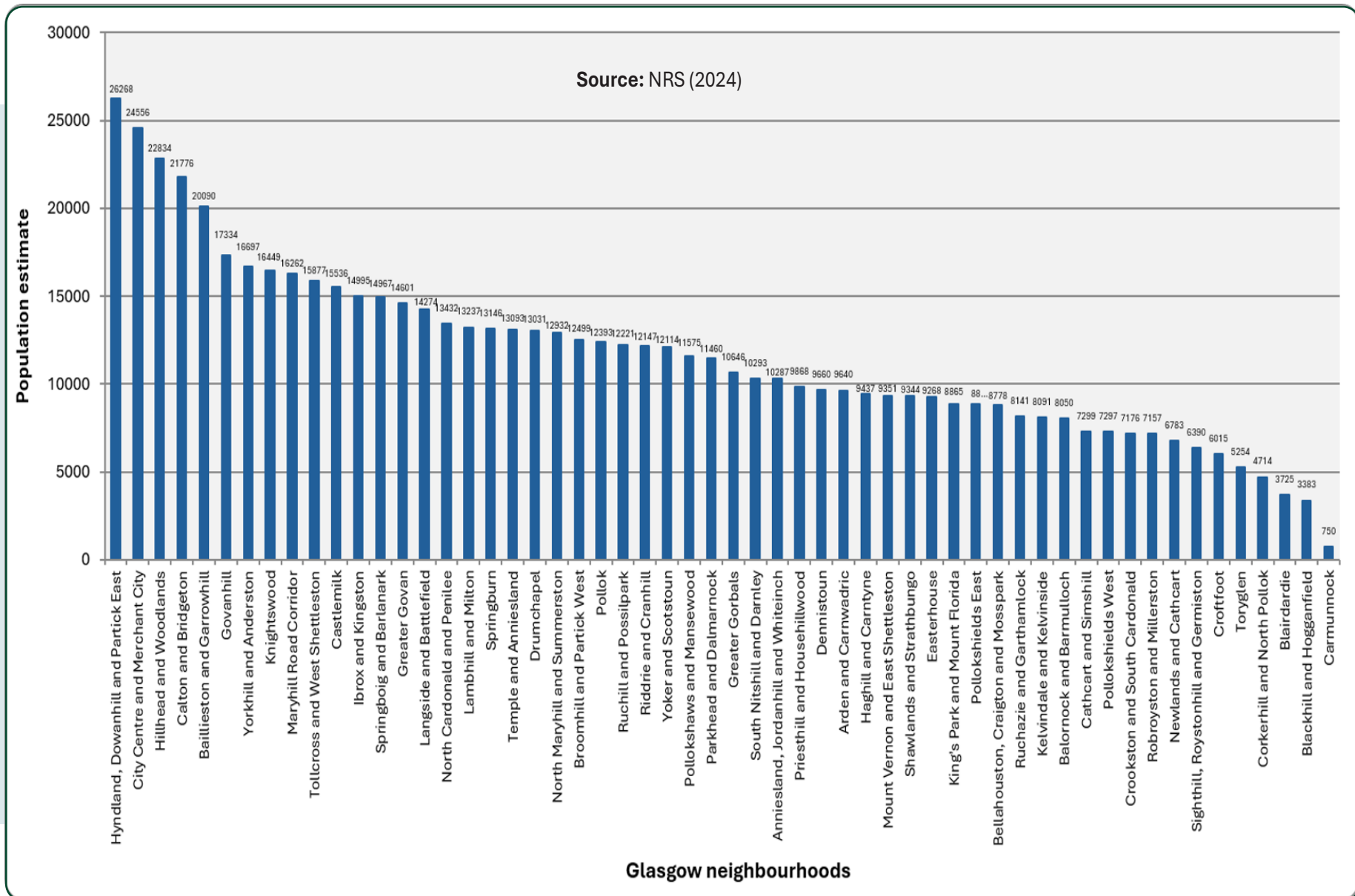


Figure 2. Population estimates by neighbourhood in Glasgow





1.2 Methodological note

The report draws on data from the Understanding Glasgow 2026 neighbourhood profiles, which provide a consistent set of indicators for Glasgow as a whole, its three sectors, and its 56 neighbourhoods. Data are sourced from a range of national and local administrative and survey datasets compiled through Understanding Glasgow. As a result, the indicators relate to different reference years depending on the latest data available for each measure.

The charts in this report are designed to support comparison between Glasgow city neighbourhoods, as well as with Glasgow and Scotland averages. Most indicators are presented as percentages, while life expectancy is reported in years. The report focuses on describing variation across neighbourhoods and identifying broad patterns and trends. It does not seek to establish causal relationships between indicators.

The full dataset used to produce the charts can be downloaded from the accompanying [Excel workbook](#). Further information on [indicator definitions, data sources and methodology](#) is available on the Profiles page of Understanding Glasgow. It should be noted that Census-based estimates may be subject to small discrepancies due to statistical disclosure control and cell swapping applied in the Census outputs, particularly where data are extracted or aggregated at different geographies.

1.3 Summary of key findings

- There is considerable variation across Glasgow neighbourhoods for all indicator groups, with large differences observed in population indicators, housing, socio-economic indicators and health outcomes.
- In many cases, differences between neighbourhoods are greater than those observed between Glasgow and Scotland, highlighting the importance of examining variation within the city rather than relying on city-level averages to understand local inequalities and outcome differences.
- Compared with Scotland overall, Glasgow records poorer outcomes on several key measures, including poverty, deprivation, housing and health.
- Socio-economic disadvantage is spatially concentrated, with more deprived neighbourhoods often experiencing multiple adverse outcomes, including lower employment levels, higher rates of poverty and poorer health.
- Conversely, more advantaged neighbourhoods tend to experience consistently better outcomes across multiple domains, indicating the cumulative effects of advantage.
- Several indicators, including child poverty, housing tenure and life expectancy, show particularly large disparities between neighbourhoods, underlining the scale of inequality within the city.



2. Population

This group of indicators covers age and ethnicity, including the percentage of people from minority ethnic backgrounds. It highlights how the demographic profile of the population varies across the city.

2.1 People aged 0-15 years

Figure 3 shows that the proportion of children (0–15) ranges from **5.2% in City Centre and Merchant City** to **22.1% in Drumchapel**. Both **Glasgow (15.2%)** and **Scotland (16.2%)** are closer to the upper end of this range.

2.2 People aged 16-64 years

The working-age population varies from **54.9% in Carmunnock** to **89.8% in City Centre and Merchant City**, a range of nearly 35 percentage points (Figure 4). The **Glasgow** average (**70.8%**) is higher than the **Scotland** average (**63.3%**), which reflects a general trend of urban areas having younger population profiles.

2.3 People aged 65-74 years

Figure 5 shows that the proportion of the population aged 65–74 ranges from **2.9% in City Centre and Merchant City** to **15.7% in Carmunnock**. **Glasgow (8.2%)** has a lower proportion of its population in this age group than **Scotland (11.0%)**.

2.4 People aged 75+ years

People aged 75 and over range from **1.8% in Yorkhill and Anderston** to **12.9% in Mount Vernon and East Shettleston** (Figure 6). **Glasgow (5.8%)** has a substantially lower population aged 75 years and over than **Scotland (9.5%)**. Only five Glasgow neighbourhoods have a higher percentage of people in this age group than the Scotland average.



2.5 People from a minority ethnic background

The proportion of people from minority ethnic backgrounds ranges from **5.0% in Carmunnock** to **53.5% in Pollokshields East** (Figure 7). At **19.3%, Glasgow** has a substantially higher proportion of people from minority ethnic backgrounds than **Scotland** as a whole (**7.1%**).



Population overview

Glasgow's population profile varies considerably between neighbourhoods, with some areas characterised by younger populations and others by much older age structures. Overall, Glasgow has a younger population than Scotland as a whole, reflected in its higher proportion of working-age adults and lower proportions of people aged 65 years and over. The city is also far more ethnically diverse than the national average, with minority ethnic communities making up a substantial share of the population in many neighbourhoods. Overall, 53 of Glasgow's 56 neighbourhoods are more ethnically diverse than the average for Scotland.

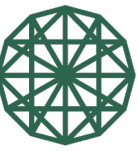
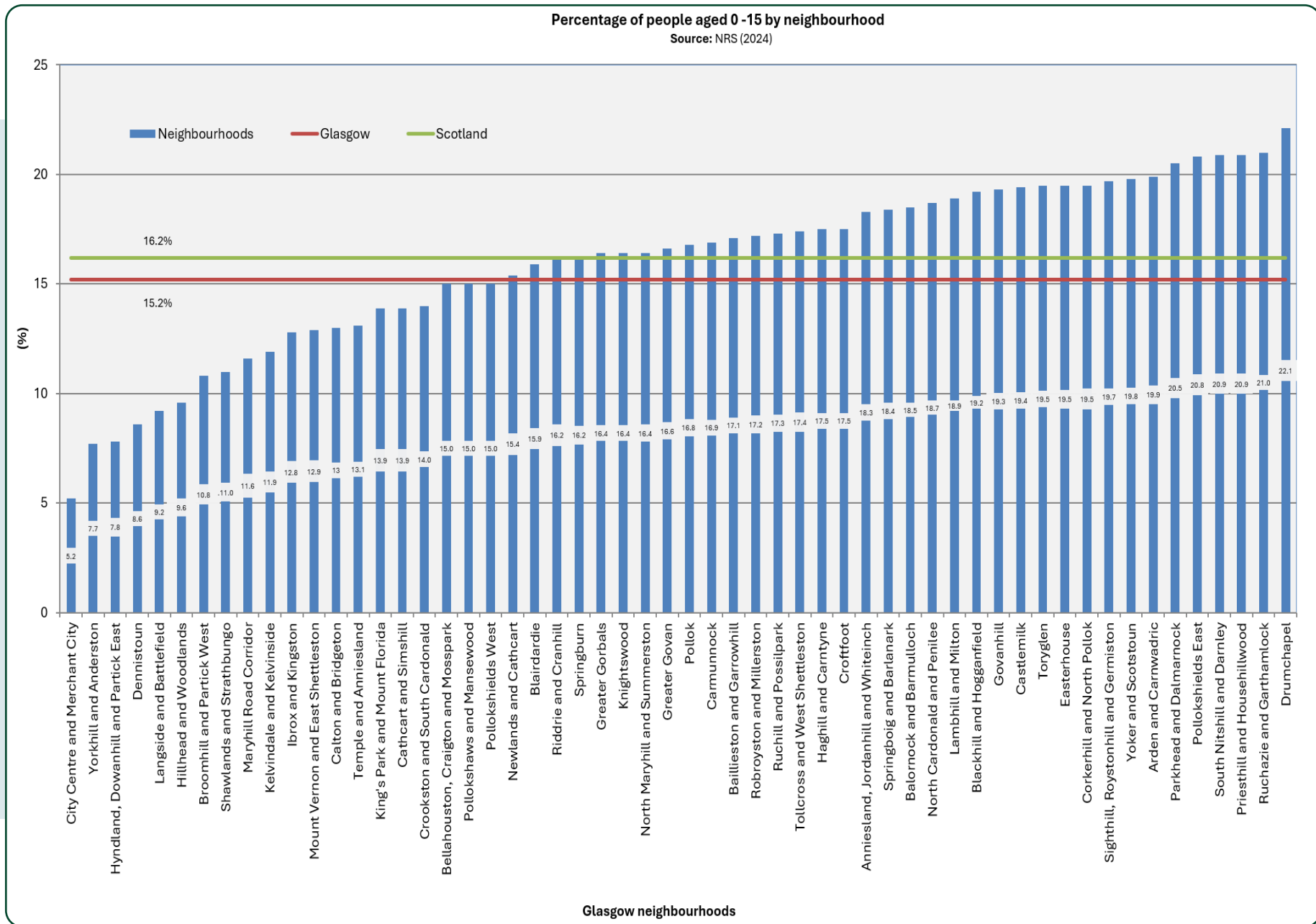


Figure 3. People aged 0-15 years by neighbourhood



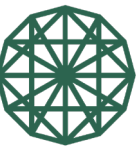
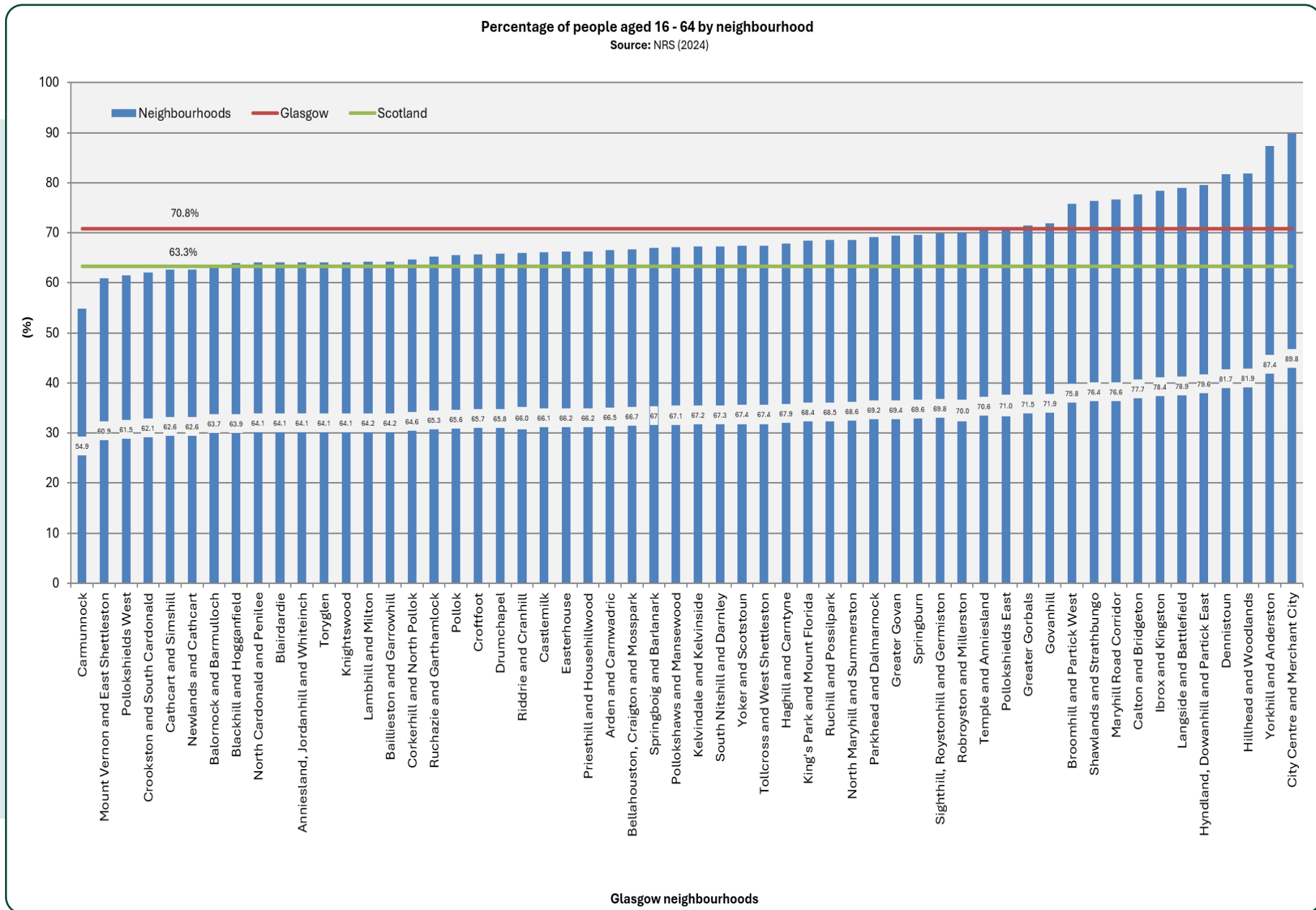


Figure 4. People aged 16-64 years by neighbourhood



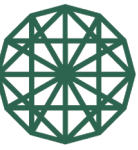
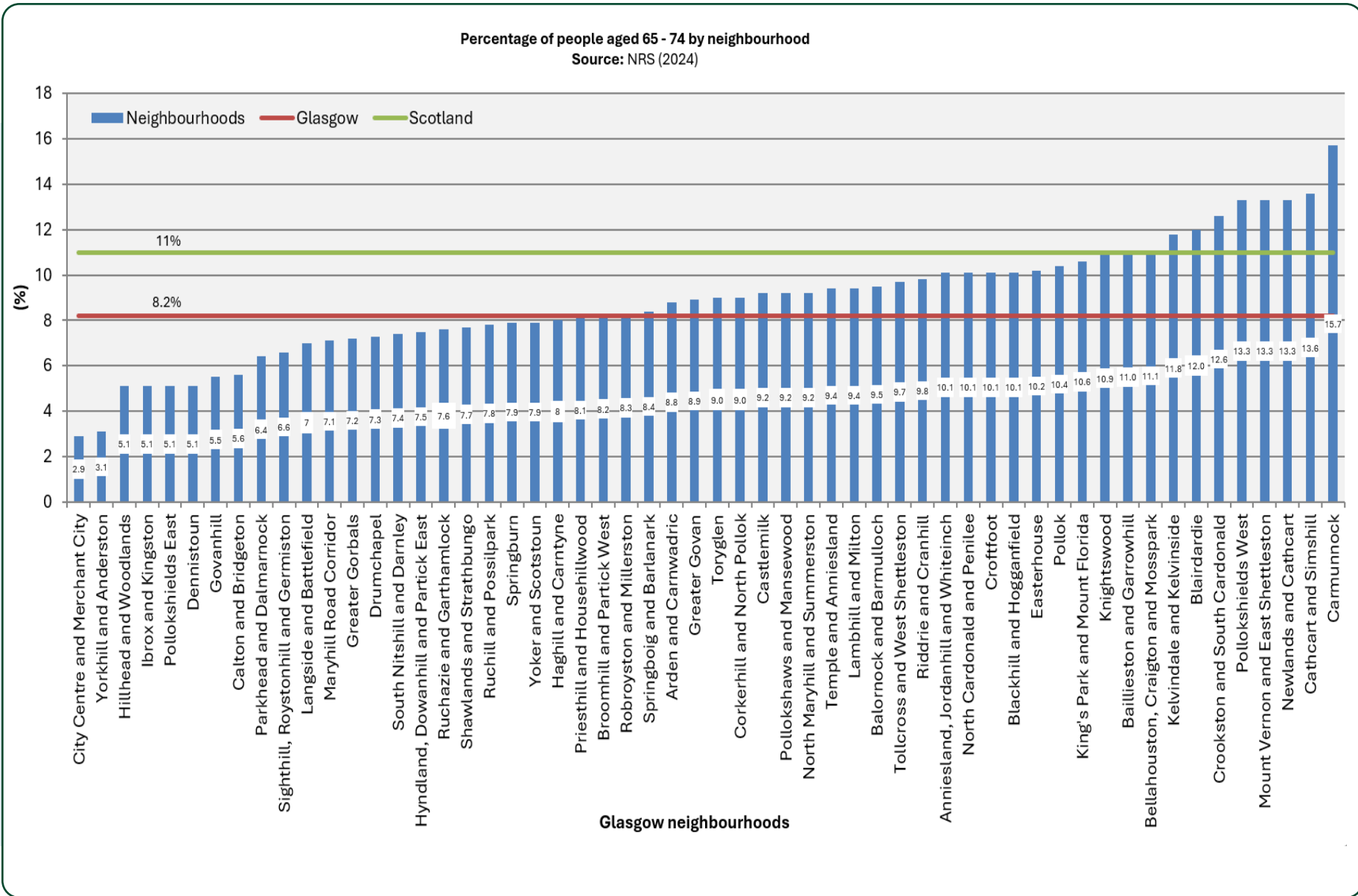


Figure 5. People aged 65 -74 years by neighbourhood



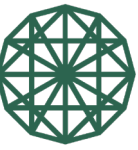
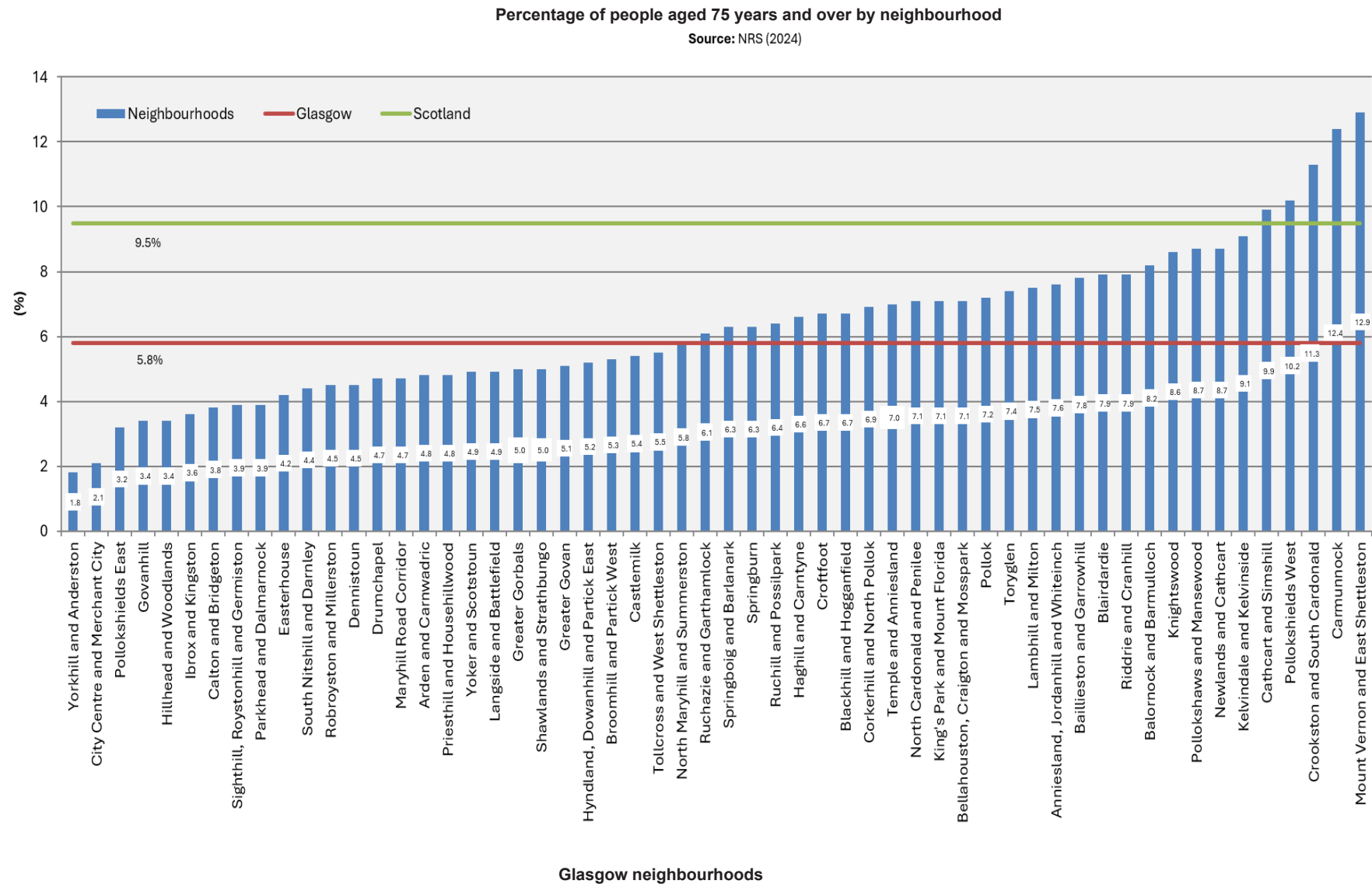


Figure 6. People aged 75 years and over by neighbourhood



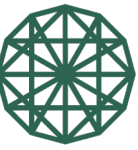
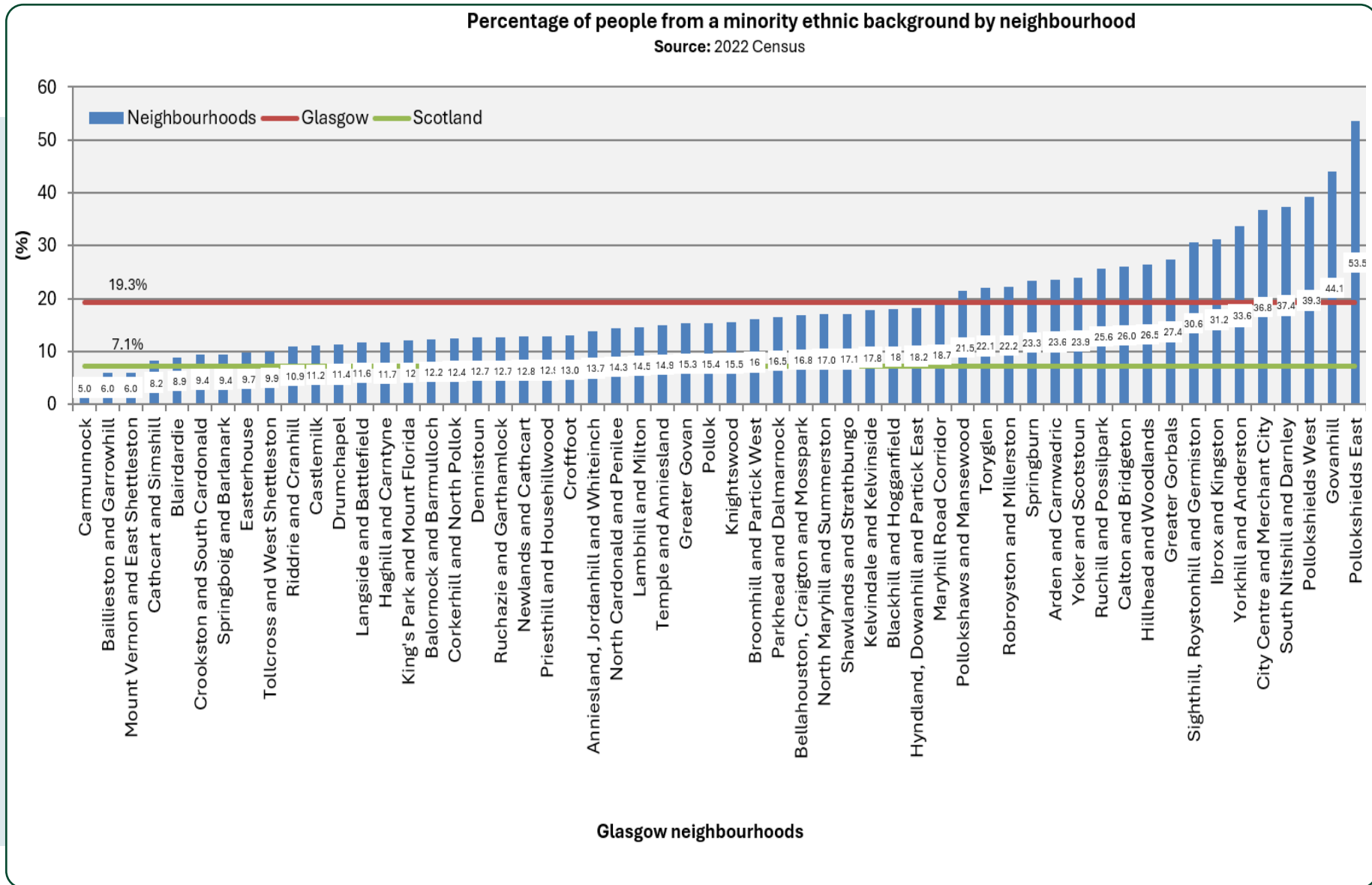


Figure 7. People from a minority ethnic background by neighbourhood





3. Households

This section explores household and housing characteristics, including family structure, living arrangements, housing tenure and overcrowding. It provides an insight into how people live, and the types of housing found across different neighbourhoods.

3.1 Lone-parent households

Figure 8 shows that the proportion of lone-parent households (one or more dependent children) range from **2.2% in the City Centre and Merchant City** to **15.4% in Drumchapel**. Nine neighbourhoods record rates below 3%, while 14 have rates of 10% or more. Overall, **Glasgow (6.7%)** has a slightly higher proportion of lone-parent households than **Scotland (5.8%)**.

3.2 Householders living alone

Figure 9 shows that the proportion of householders living alone ranges from **23.2% in Robroyston and Millerston** to **55.5% in City Centre and Merchant City**, with most neighbourhoods (44 out of 56) ranging between 30% and 50%. **Glasgow (43.7%)** has more householders living alone than **Scotland (37.1%)**.

3.3 Single-pensioner householders

The proportion of single-pensioner households varies from **6.4% in Robroyston and Millerston** to **18.3% in Mount Vernon and East Shettleston** (Figure 10). **Glasgow (11.9%)** has a lower proportion of single-pensioner households than **Scotland (14.3%)**.

3.4 Owner-occupied households

Home ownership ranges from **17.5% in Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston** to **92.1% in Robroyston and Millerston**, a difference of nearly **75%** (Figure 11). Rates of home ownership vary considerably across neighbourhoods, with more than half of all Glasgow neighbourhoods recording home ownership rates below 50%. Overall, **Glasgow (46.7%)** has a substantially lower proportion of home ownership than Scotland (**63.2%**).



3.5 Socially-rented households

In line with patterns of home ownership, the proportion of socially-rented housing varies considerably across Glasgow neighbourhoods, ranging from **1.2% in Robroyston and Millerston** to **74.7% in Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston** (Figure 12). Social renting accounts for more than a half of all housing in a quarter of Glasgow neighbourhoods and is more common in **Glasgow (34.9%)** than in **Scotland** as a whole (**22.5%**).

3.6 Overcrowded households

Figure 13 shows that overcrowding is typically low across Glasgow neighbourhoods, ranging from **1.2% in Carmunnock** to **12.4% in Pollokshields East**. **Govanhill** is the only other neighbourhood where overcrowding exceeds **10%**. Despite relatively low levels overall, overcrowding is almost twice as common in **Glasgow (4.7%)** as in **Scotland** as a whole (**2.4%**).



Households overview

Overall, these indicators highlight substantial variation in household composition and housing circumstances across Glasgow's neighbourhoods. Compared with Scotland as a whole, Glasgow has higher proportions of lone-parent households, people living alone, social renting, and household overcrowding, while levels of owner occupation and single-pensioner households are lower. The housing tenure data show a clear contrast between neighbourhoods with very high levels of home ownership and those where social renting is most common, reflecting the city's diverse housing market. These differences may be linked to wider variations in income levels, housing affordability, and demand for local services across the city. Patterns of overcrowding are generally low but are concentrated in a small number of neighbourhoods.

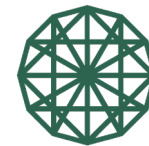
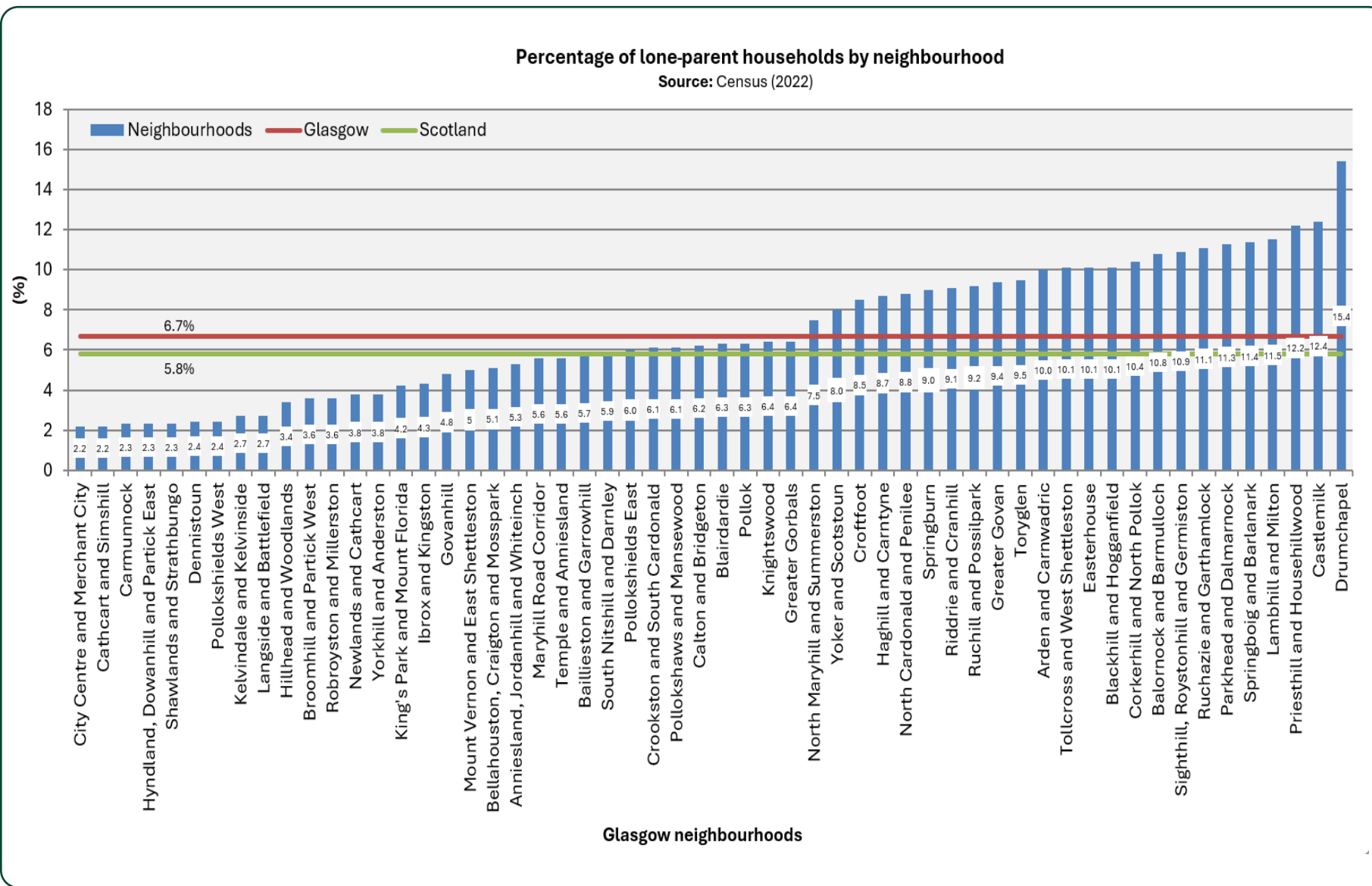


Figure 8. Lone-parent households by neighbourhood



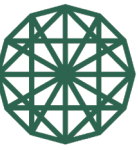
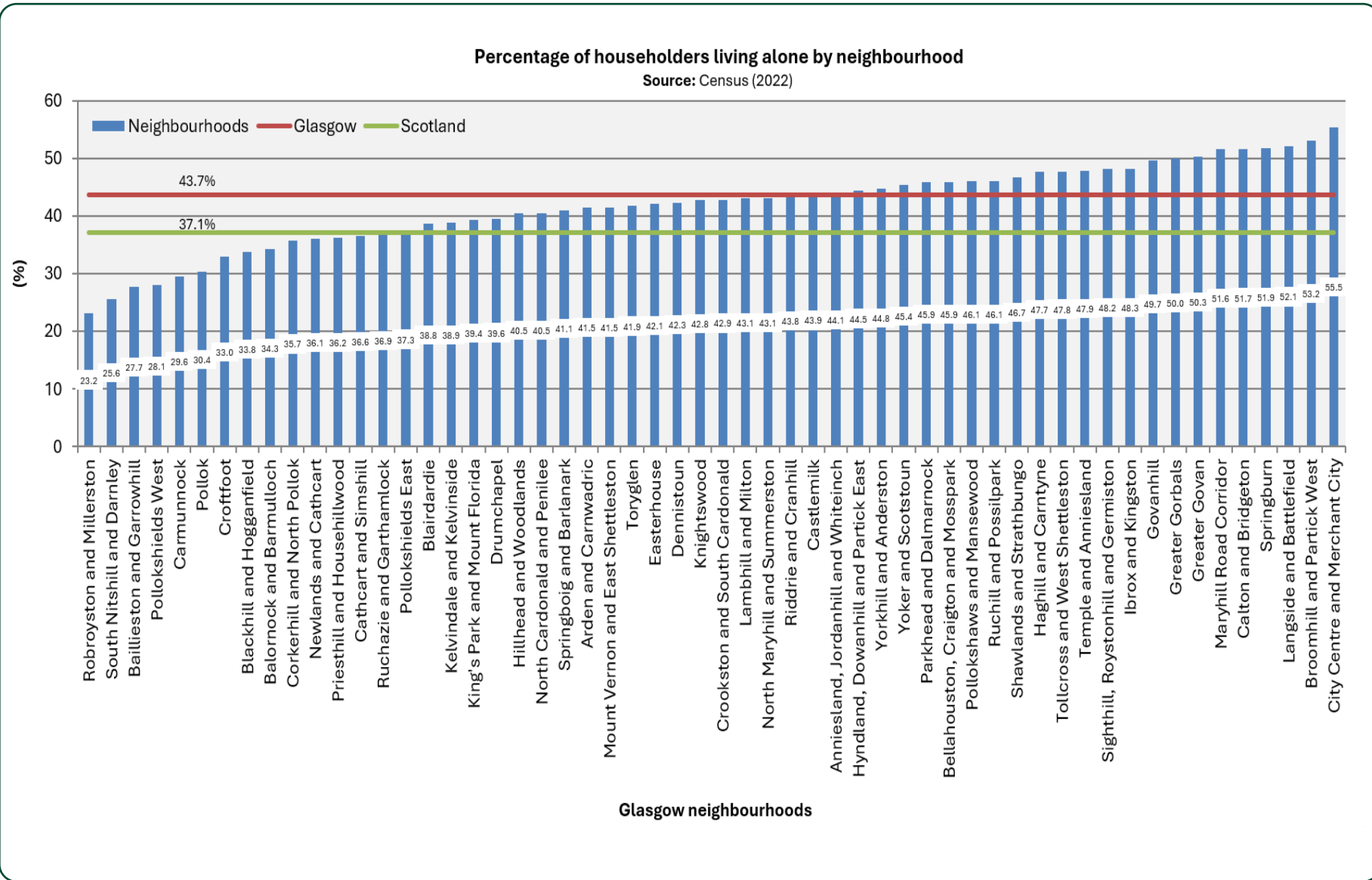


Figure 9. Householders living alone by neighbourhood



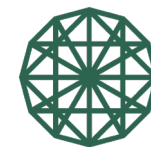
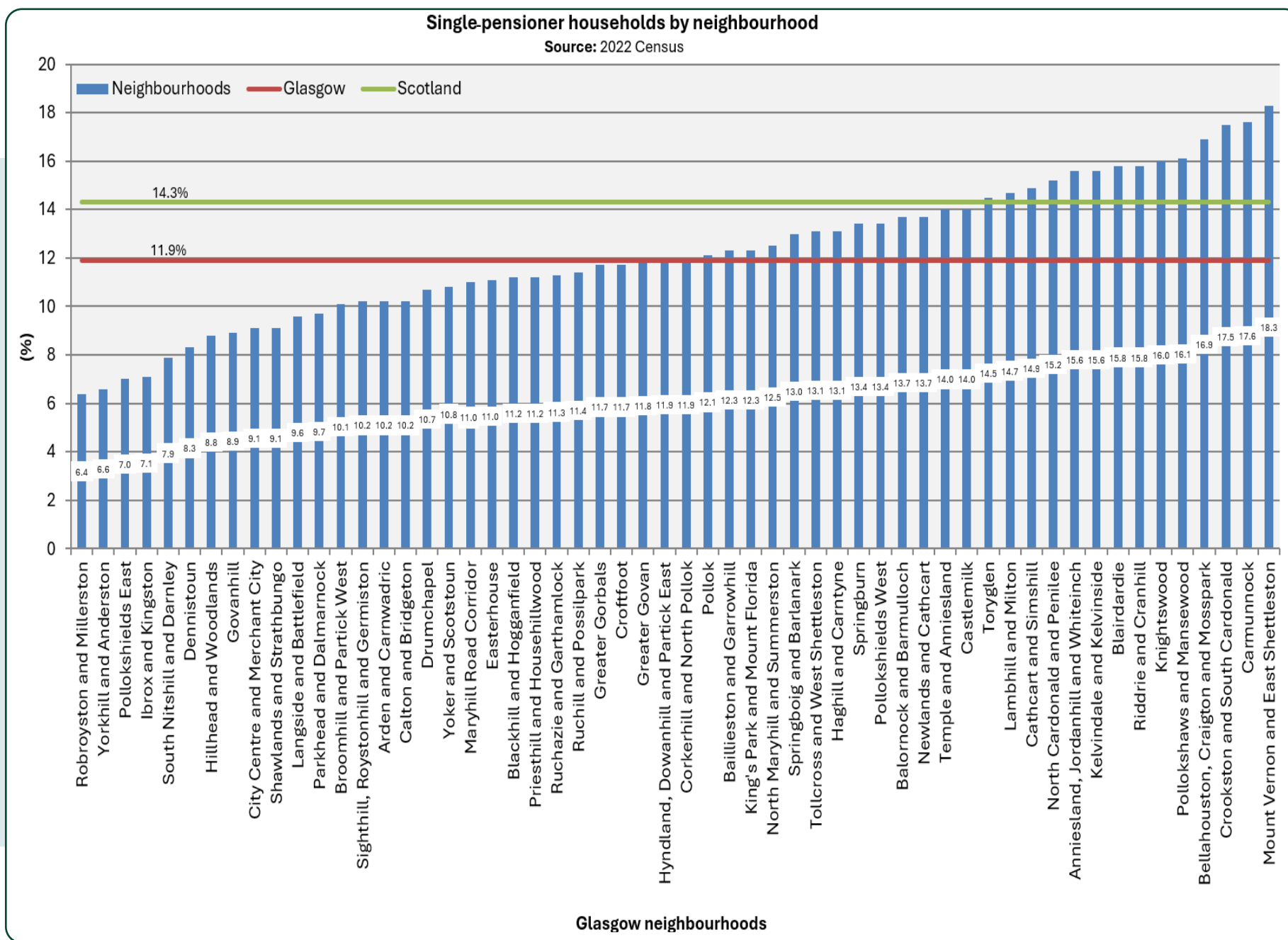


Figure 10. Single-pensioner householders by neighbourhood



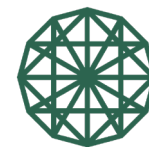
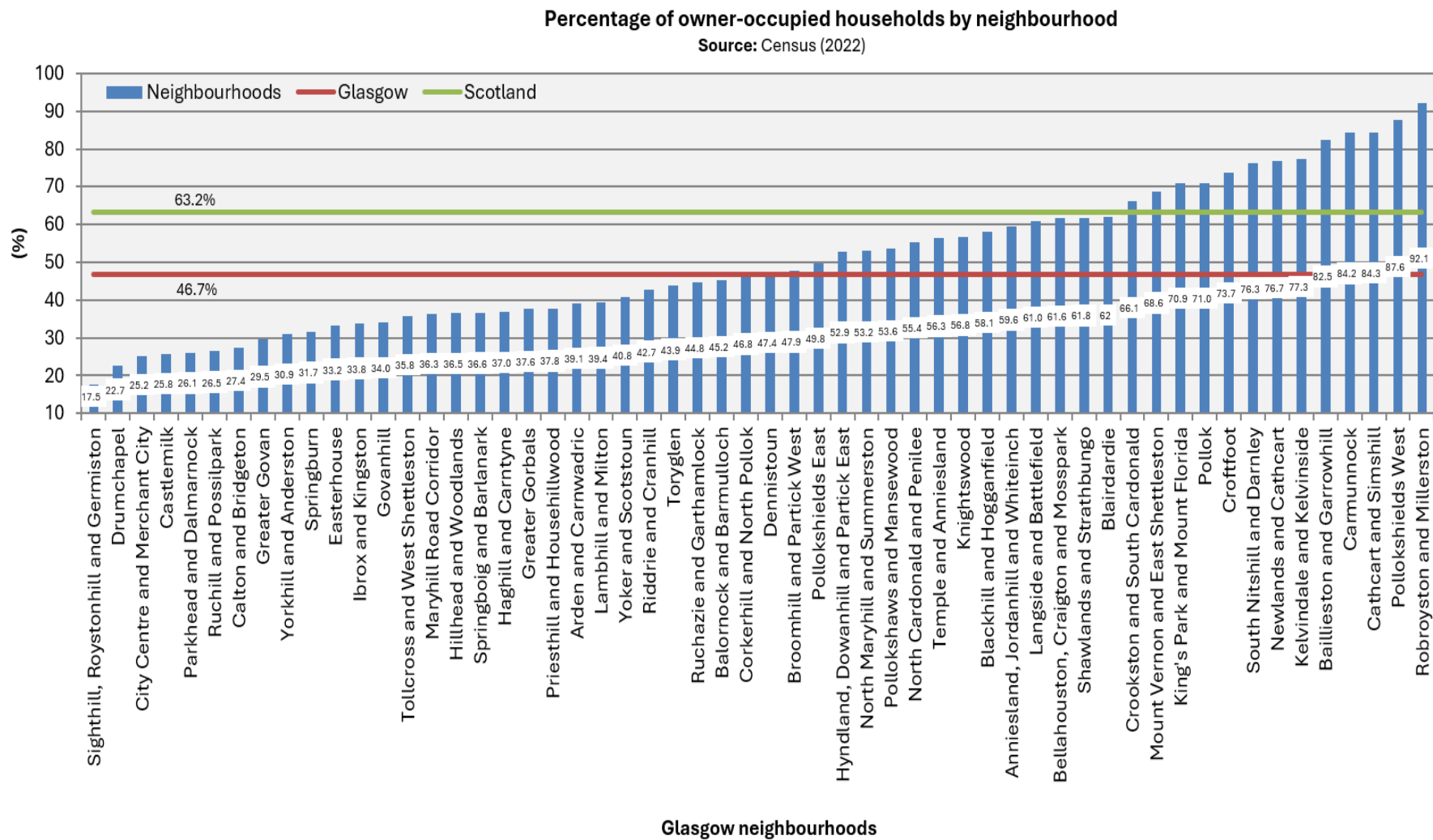


Figure 11. Owner-occupied households by neighbourhood



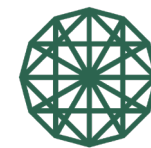
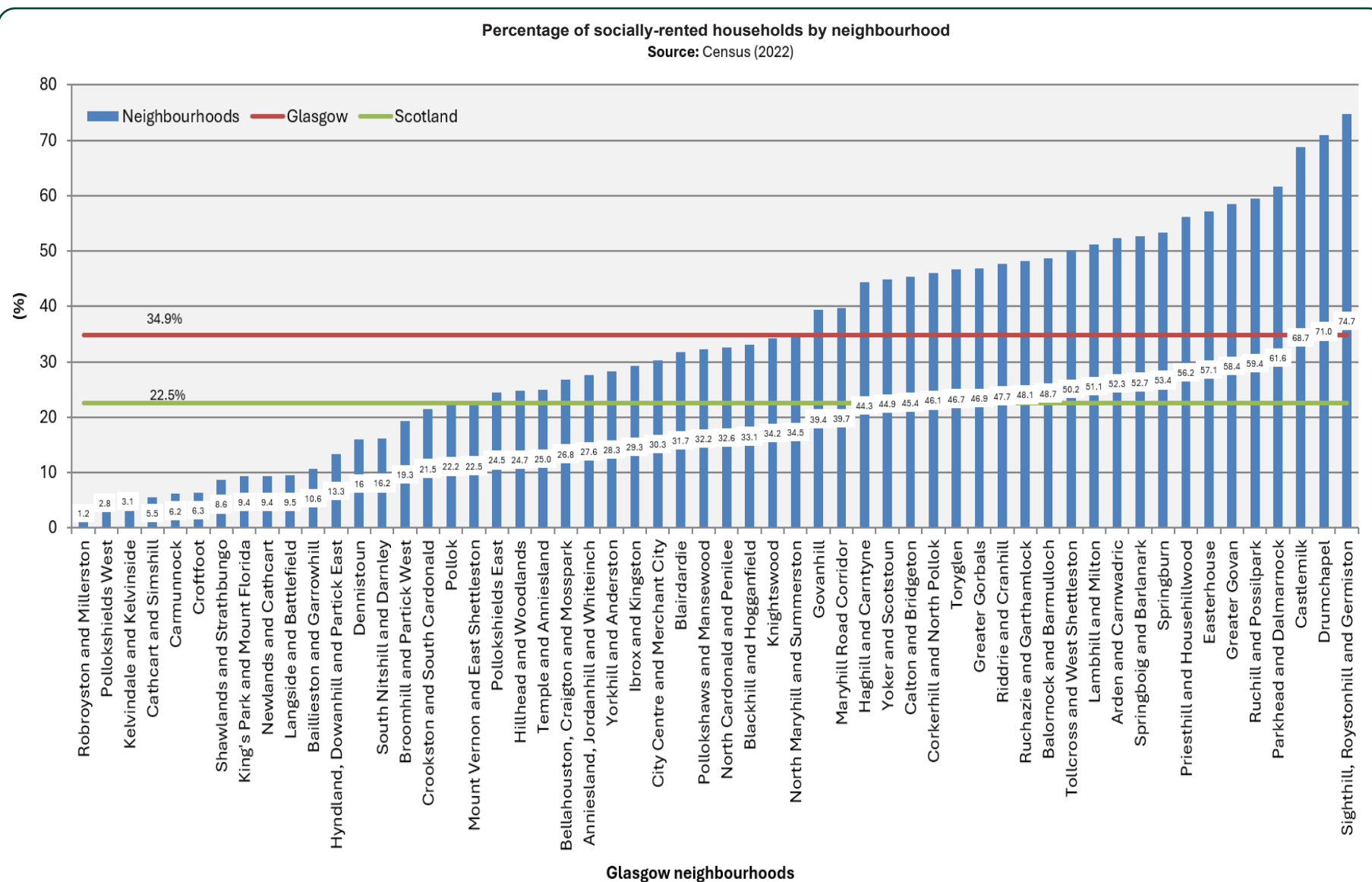


Figure 12. Socially-rented households by neighbourhood



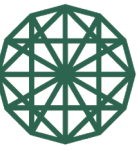
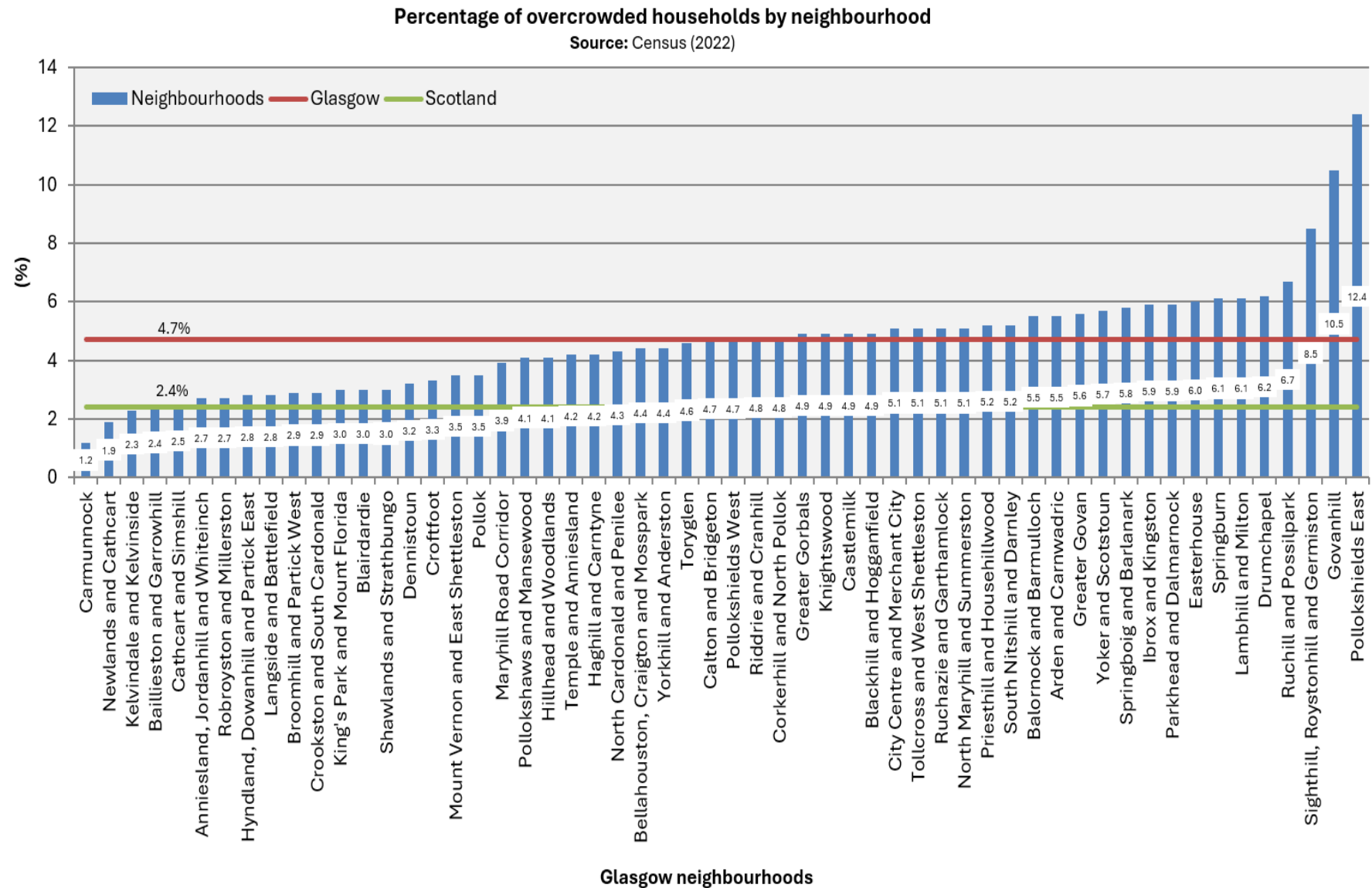


Figure 13. Overcrowded households by neighbourhoods





4. Environment

This section focuses on transport and travel behaviours, covering sustainable travel to work and levels of car ownership. These indicators provide an insight into accessibility, connectivity and travel patterns across neighbourhoods, and how this relates to the city-wide and national picture.

4.1 Travel to work by walking, bike or public transport

Commuting patterns vary considerably across Glasgow neighbourhoods (Figure 14). These modes of travel combined range from **8.0% in Carmunnock** to **43.2% in City Centre and Merchant City**. Eleven neighbourhoods have commuting levels below 20% by these modes. **Glasgow (26.5%)** has considerably higher levels of commuting by walking, bike or public transport than **Scotland (16.9%)**.

4.2 Households with one or more cars

Car ownership varies substantially across Glasgow neighbourhoods, from **30% of households in City Centre and Merchant City** to **89.1% in Robroyston and Millerston** (Figure 15). Four neighbourhoods have car ownership rates above 80%, while 41 out of the city's 56 neighbourhoods have rates above 50%. Overall, car ownership in **Glasgow (55.7%)** is considerably lower than **Scotland as a whole (71.9%)**.





Environment overview

Differences in how people travel to work are notable across Glasgow neighbourhoods, reflecting different levels of car ownership, public transport availability, active travel infrastructure and proximity to employment. There may also be cultural factors at play, with active travel or public transport use not fitting the “cultural norm” within certain neighbourhoods. Large variations in both indicators across neighbourhoods point to the importance of considering transport needs at a local level.

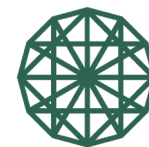
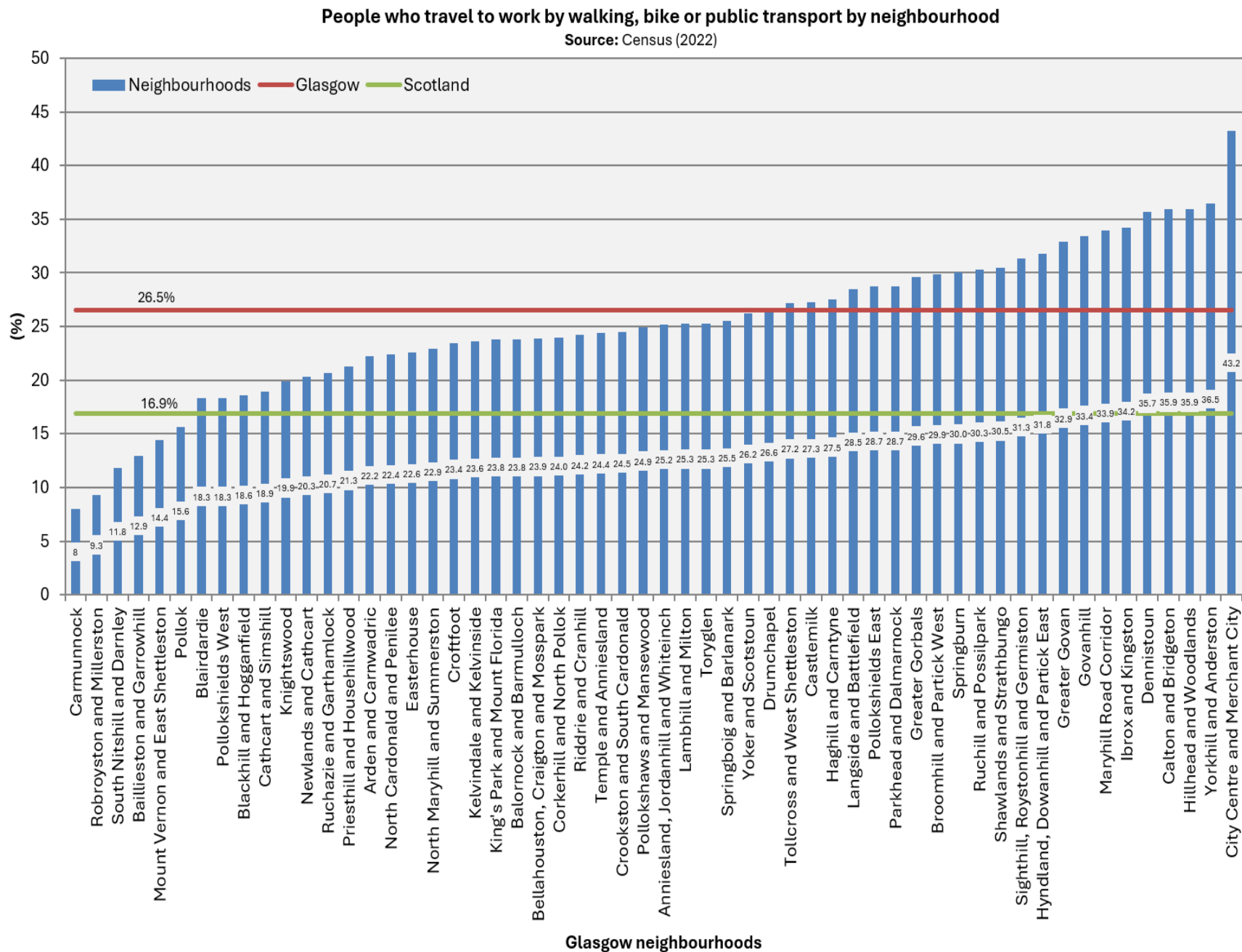


Figure 14. Travel to work by walking, bike or public transport by neighbourhood



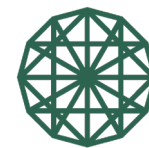
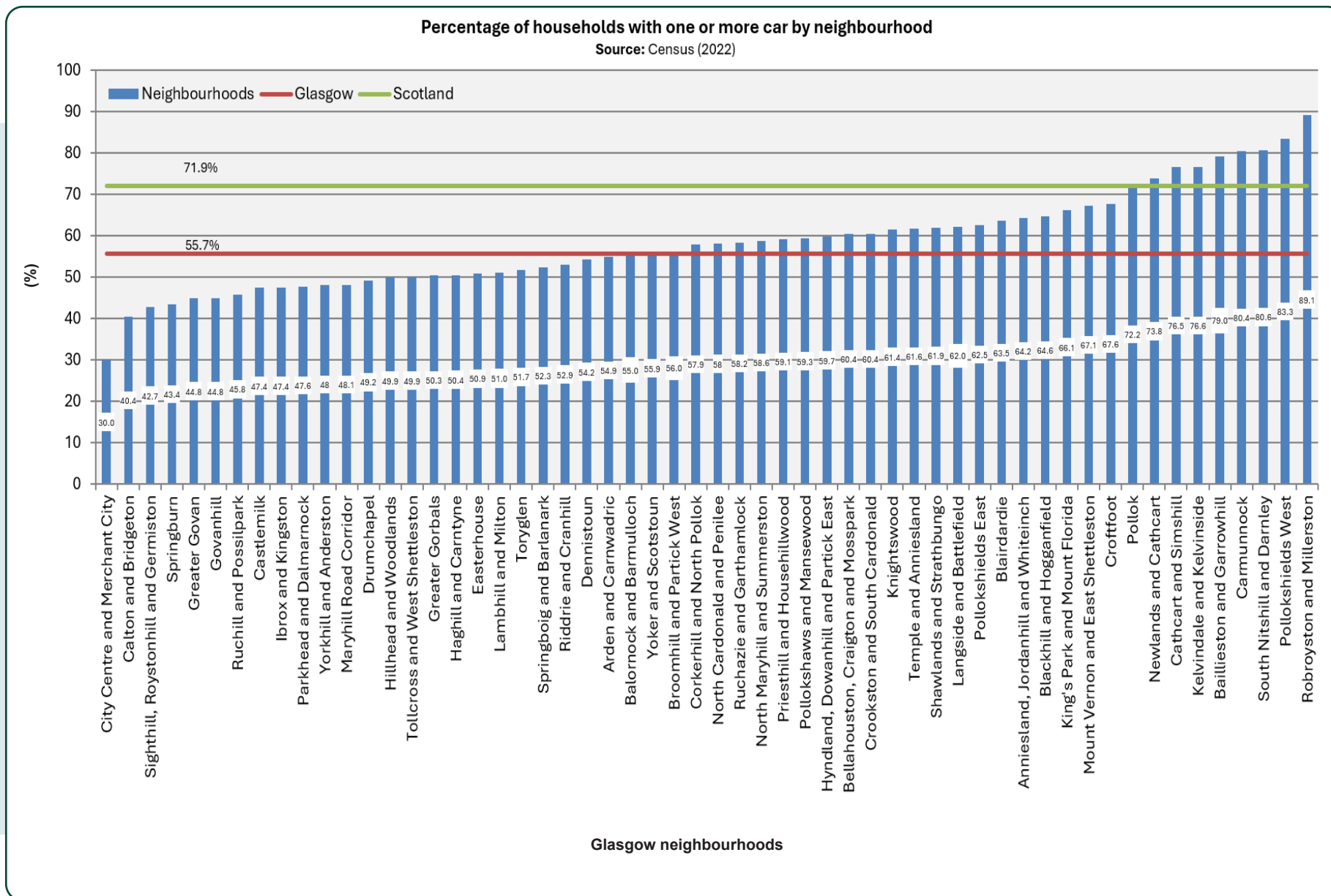


Figure 15. Households with one or more cars by neighbourhood





5. Socio-economic

This section examines employment and occupational characteristics to provide an overview of socio-economic circumstances across Glasgow neighbourhoods.

5.1 Social grade D or E

The percentage of people (household reference person) in social grades D or E (semi-skilled and unskilled occupations) varies considerably across Glasgow neighbourhoods, from **8.3% in Carmunnock** to **46.9% in Castlemilk** (Figure 16). Fourteen neighbourhoods have rates above 40%, while 16 have rates below 20%. Overall, **Glasgow** has a higher proportion of residents in social grade D and E (**28.8%**) than **Scotland** (**23.0%**).

5.2 People in employment

Figure 17 shows that employment rates vary considerably across Glasgow neighbourhoods, from **44.6% in City Centre and Merchant City** to **73.4% in Langside and Battlefield**. Forty out of 56 neighbourhoods have employment rates between 50% and 60%. Overall, **Glasgow** (**56.1%**) has a slightly lower employment rate than **Scotland** (**58.2%**).





Socio-economic overview

The data show a clear social gradient across Glasgow's neighbourhoods. Areas with higher proportions of residents in social grades D and E generally reflect greater levels of socio-economic disadvantage, while employment rates also vary substantially across the city. Glasgow overall has both a higher proportion of residents in lower social grades and a slightly lower employment rate than Scotland as a whole. These patterns show that access to employment and economic security is unevenly distributed across neighbourhoods.

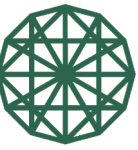
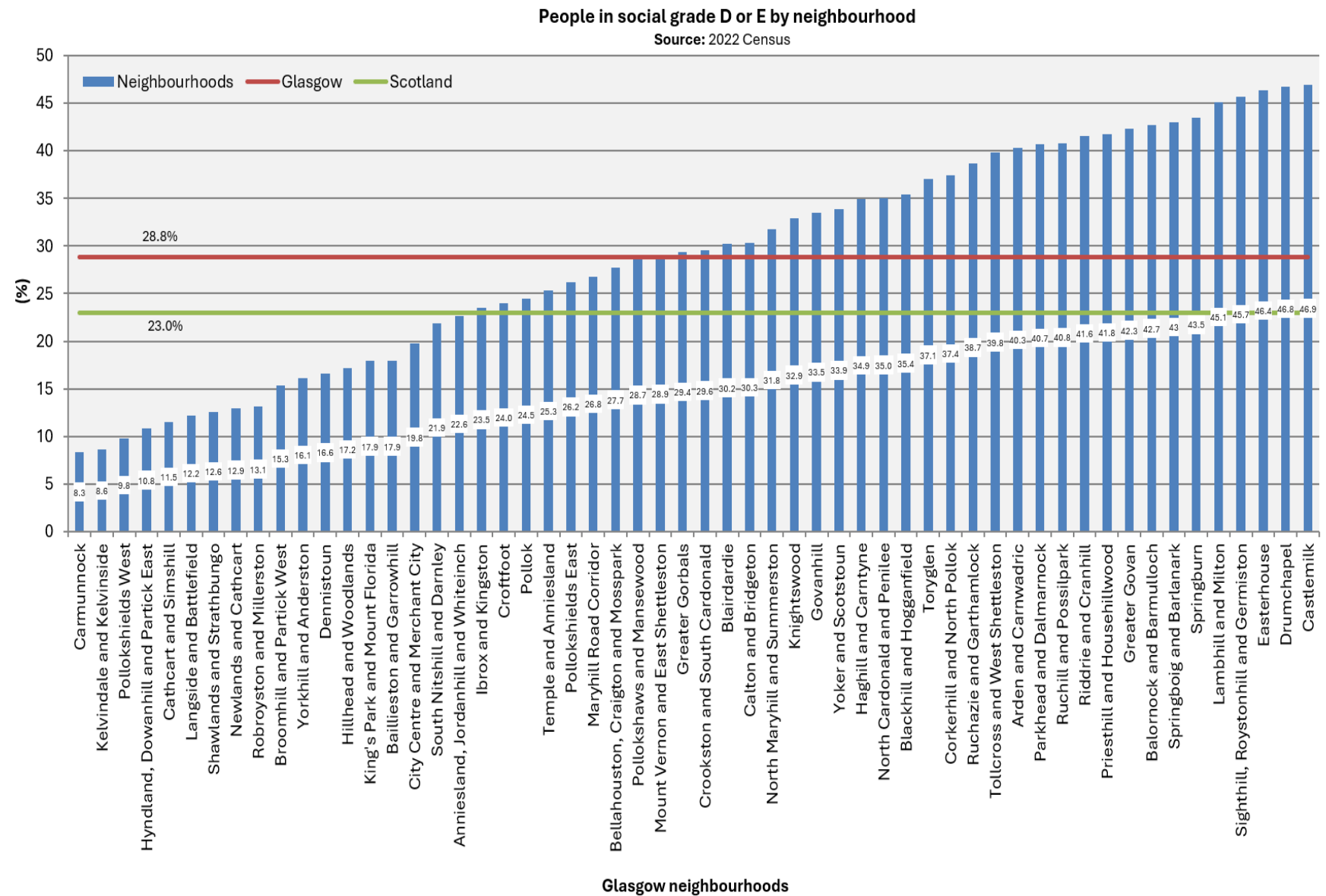


Figure 16. Social grade D or E by neighbourhood



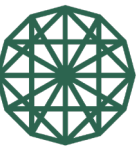
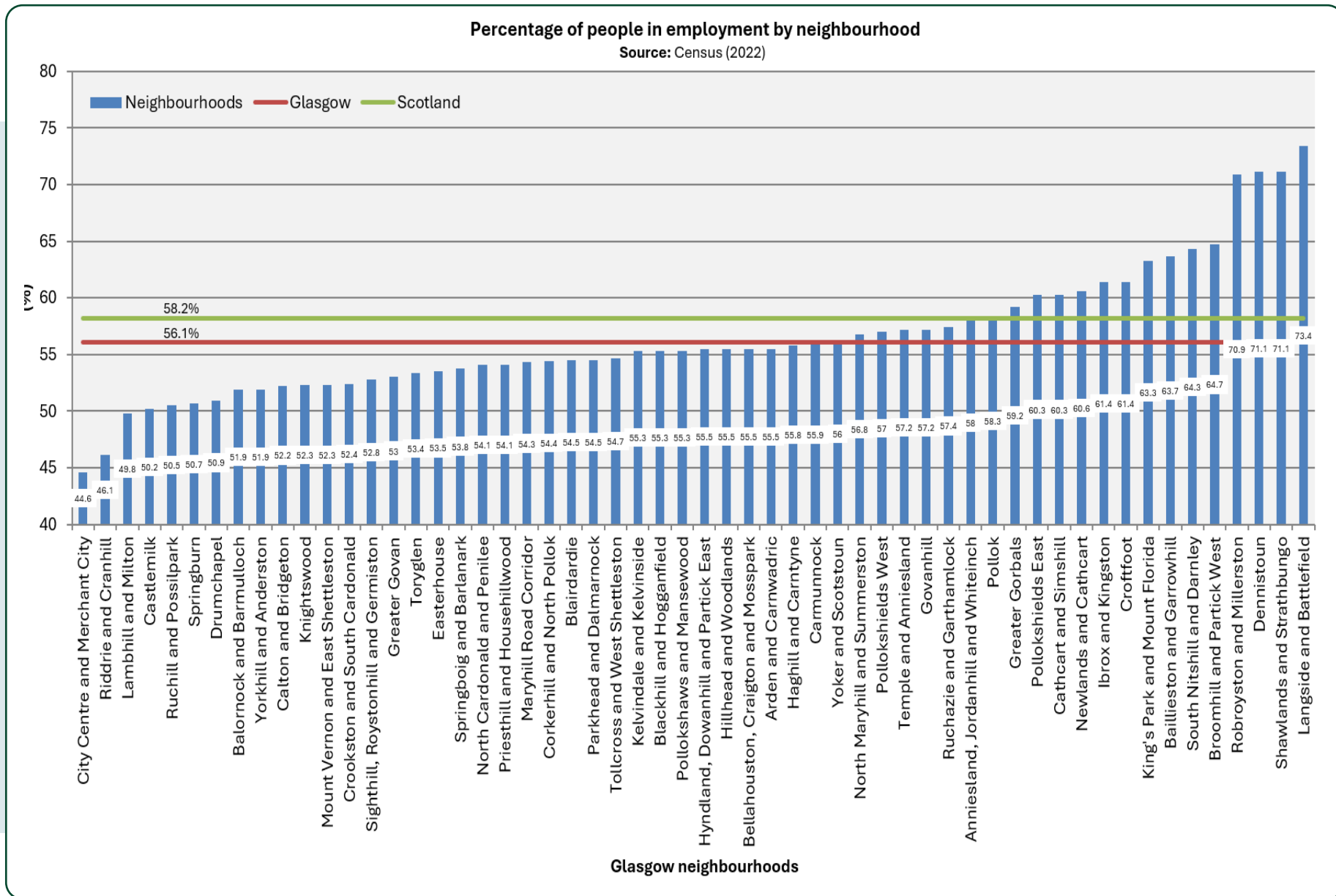
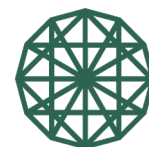


Figure 17. People in employment by neighbourhood





6. Education

This section covers educational attainment by examining the proportion of adults with qualifications at Higher level or above.

6.1 Adults with qualifications

Figure 18 shows substantial variation in the proportion of adults with qualifications at a Higher level or above, ranging from **35.1% in Balornock and Barmulloch** to **85.3% in Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East**; a gap of more than 50 percentage points. Nearly half of Glasgow neighbourhoods (26 out of 56) have fewer than 50% of residents qualified to Higher level or above. The overall rate in **Glasgow (58.1%)** is broadly similar to **Scotland (56.8%)**.



Education overview

Despite only covering one indicator, the variation in the percentage of adults with qualifications across the city provides important insight into the reasons behind wider socio-economic inequalities. Although Glasgow has a slightly higher percentage of adults with qualifications than Scotland, this masks differences across neighbourhoods.

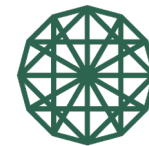
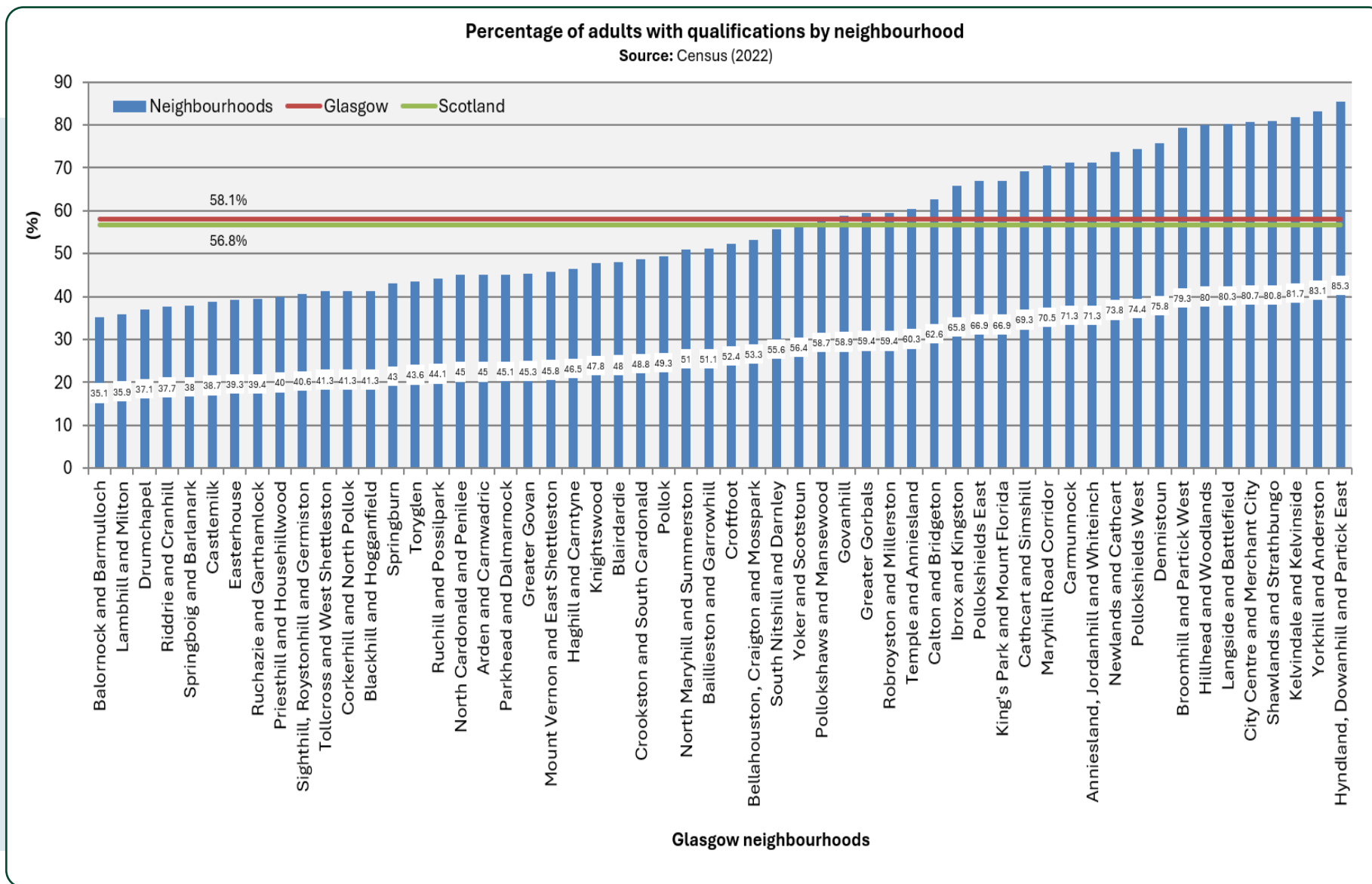


Figure 18. Adults with qualifications (Higher level or above) by neighbourhood





7. Poverty

This section examines income deprivation, employment deprivation and child poverty. Together, these indicators provide insight into the extent and distribution of socio-economic disadvantage across Glasgow neighbourhoods.

7.1 Income deprivation (SIMD)

Figure 19 shows substantial variation in income deprivation across Glasgow neighbourhoods, ranging from **3.3% in Carmunnock** to over a third of the population in **Castlemilk (34%)**. Notably, six neighbourhoods have income deprivation exceeding 30%. Income deprivation in **Glasgow (19.5%)** is significantly higher than the average for **Scotland (12.1%)**, highlighting the extent of economic disadvantage within parts of the city.

7.2 Employment deprivation (SIMD)

Figure 20 shows substantial variation in employment deprivation across Glasgow neighbourhoods, ranging from **2.7% in Carmunnock** to **24.3% in Springburn**. Eleven neighbourhoods have employment deprivation rates of 20% or higher. Overall, **Glasgow (13.6%)** has a notably higher employment deprivation rate than **Scotland (9.4%)**.

7.3 Children living in poverty

Child poverty rates vary markedly across Glasgow neighbourhoods, ranging from **5.3% in Carmunnock** to **64.7% in Govanhill** (Figure 21). At the upper end of the scale, 14 neighbourhoods have child poverty rates of 30% or higher. Only nine Glasgow neighbourhoods record child poverty rates below the average for **Scotland (16.4%)**. Overall, **Glasgow's** child poverty rate (**26.7%**) is more than 10 percentage points higher than Scotland.





Poverty overview

Income deprivation, employment deprivation and child poverty all vary markedly across Glasgow neighbourhoods, highlighting substantial inequalities across the city. Glasgow performs less favourably than Scotland as a whole on all three measures, indicating higher levels of economic disadvantage, labour market exclusion and financial hardship. In particular, the high rates of child poverty in many neighbourhoods suggest that a significant proportion of children are growing up in households facing economic challenges. Together, these patterns point to persistent socio-economic inequalities that are likely to influence a wide range of outcomes, including health.

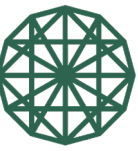
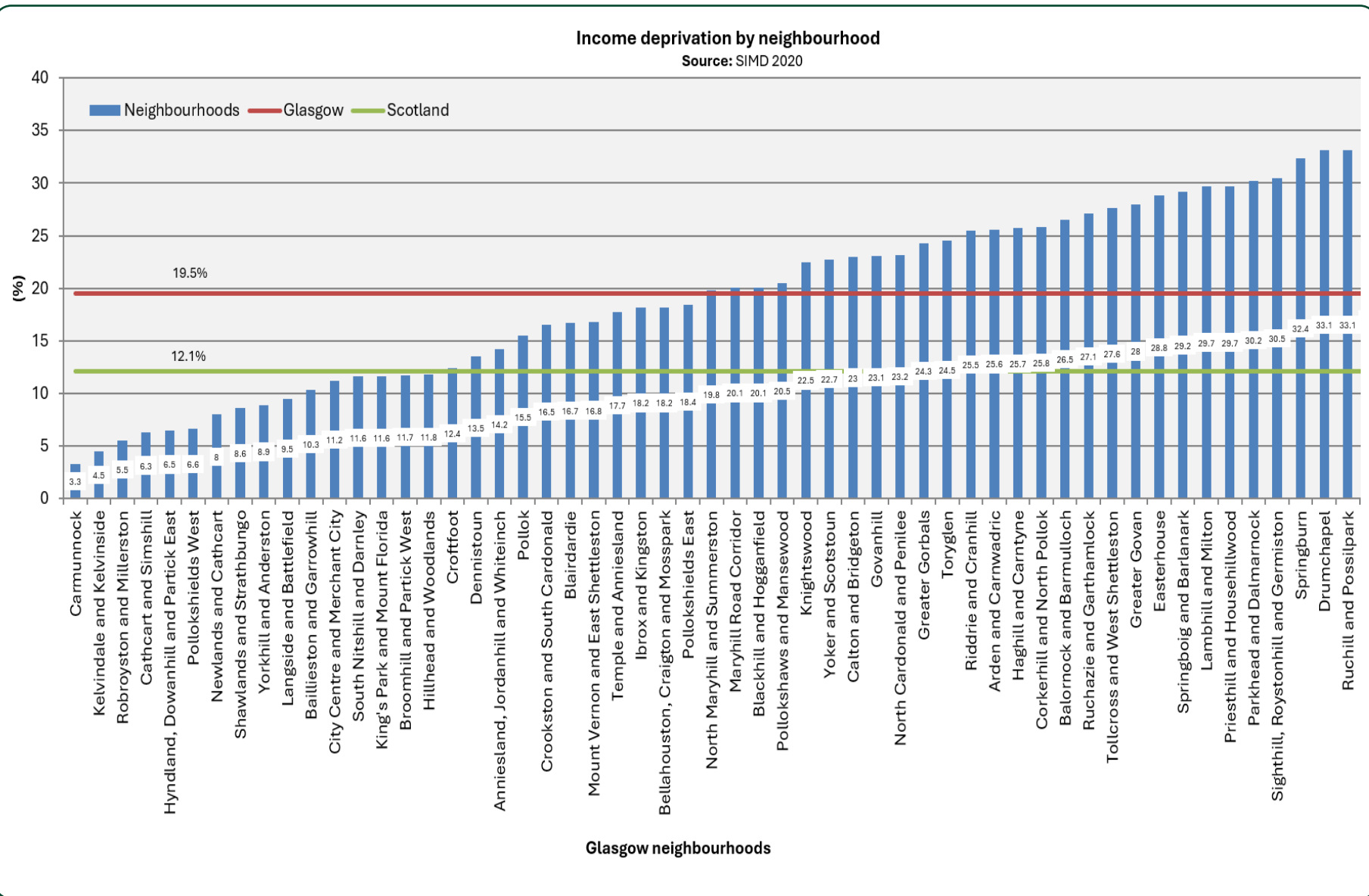


Figure 19. Income deprivation (SIMD) by neighbourhood



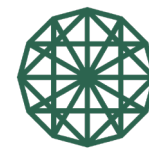
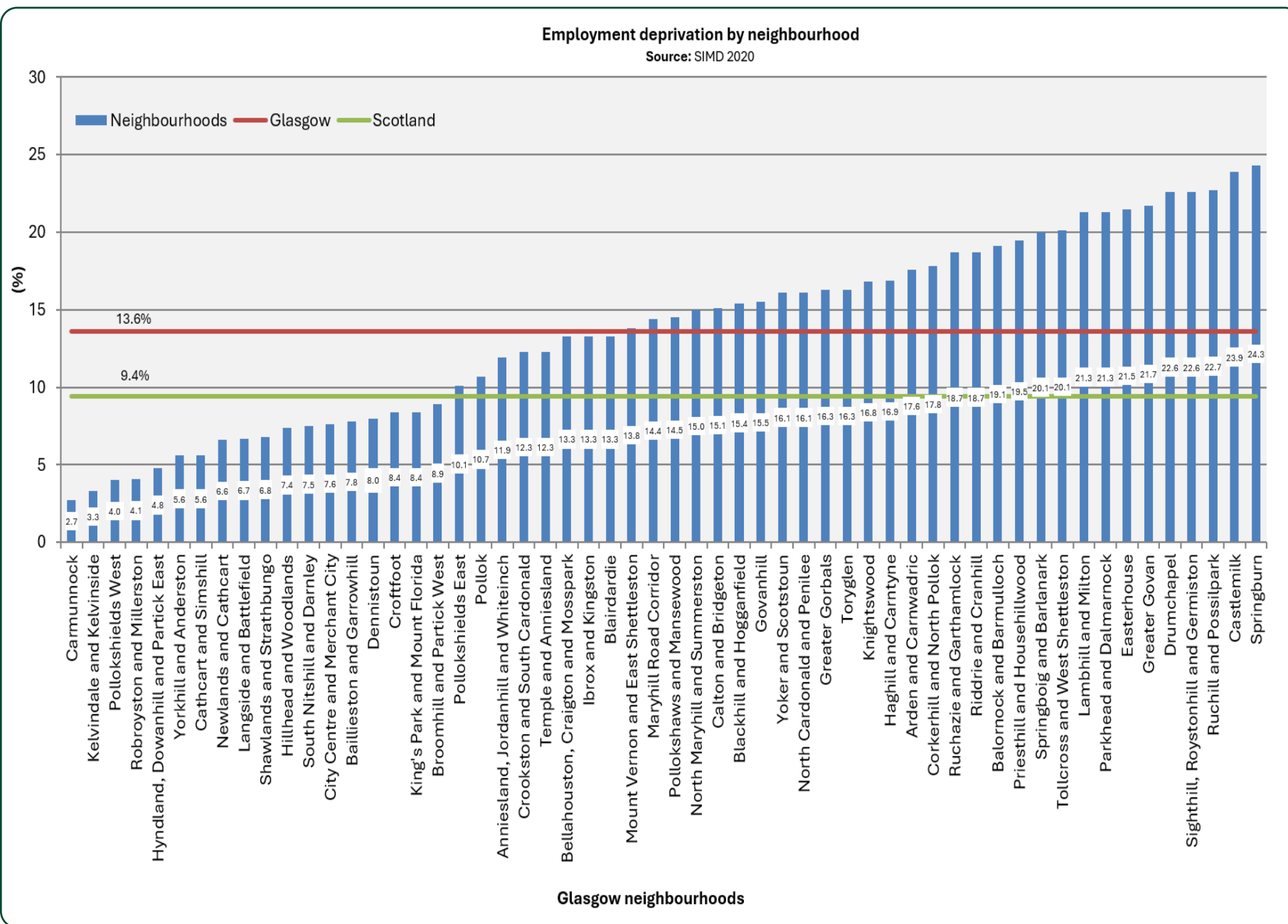


Figure 20. Employment deprivation (SIMD) by neighbourhood



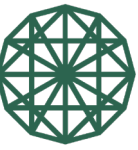
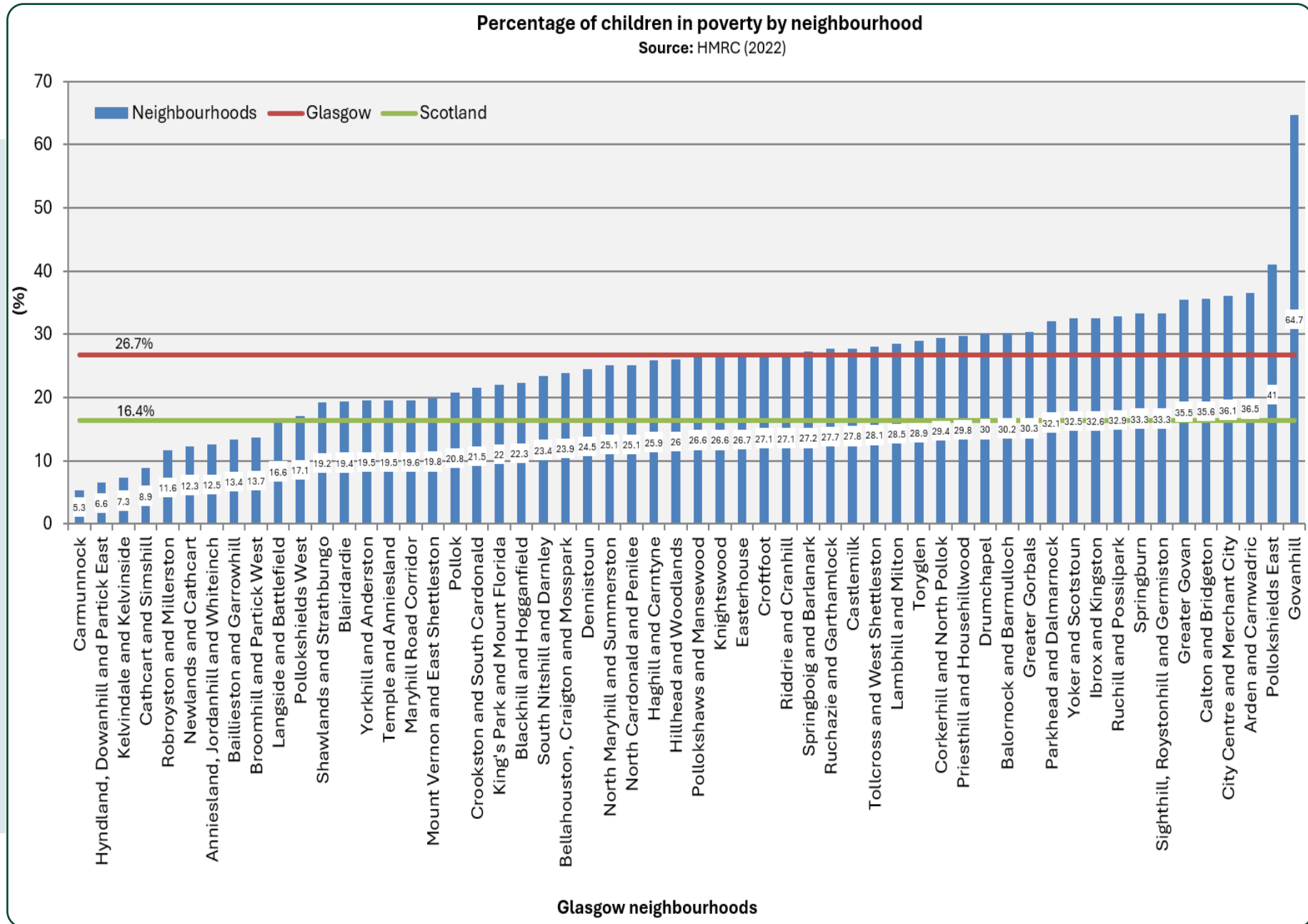


Figure 21. Children living in poverty by neighbourhood





8. Health

This section presents key indicators of health and wellbeing, including self-reported health, disability and life expectancy. The findings highlight substantial inequalities in health outcomes, with marked differences between different parts of the city.

8.1 Self-reported health

Self-reported health rated as 'good' or 'very good' ranges from **66.6% in Riddrie and Cranhill** to **86.0% in Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East** and **Yorkhill and Anderston** (Figure 22). **Glasgow (76.0%)** has a lower proportion of people indicating 'good' or 'very good' health than Scotland (**78.8%**).

8.2 People limited by disability

Figure 23 highlights substantial variation in disability-related limitations across Glasgow neighbourhoods. The proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited 'a lot' or 'a little' by disability ranges from **16.5% in City Centre and Merchant City** to **35.1%** of the population in **Riddrie and Cranhill**, and 20 neighbourhoods have rates above 30%. Overall, **Glasgow's** rate (**26.0%**) is higher than the average for **Scotland (24.1%)**, indicating greater levels of limiting ill health.

8.3 Male life expectancy¹

Figure 24 highlights substantial geographical inequalities in male life expectancy across Glasgow. Life expectancy is lowest in **City Centre and Merchant City, Greater Govan (both 68.3 years), Castlemilk and Drumchapel (both 68.4 years)**. At the other end of the scale, **Carmunnock (83.4 years), Kelvindale and Kelvinside (82.7 years), and Pollokshields West (82.1 years)** record substantially higher life expectancy. Overall, there is a gap of around 15 years between the lowest and highest neighbourhoods for male life expectancy. **Glasgow's** average male life expectancy (**73.6 years**) is considerably lower than the average for **Scotland (76.9 years)**, with only a quarter of Glasgow neighbourhoods (25%) exceeding the national figure.

¹ Both male and female life expectancy estimates relate to the five-year period from 2020 to 2024. Confidence intervals are not shown on Figures 24 and 25 in order to maintain the readability of the charts; please see the report Appendix for further detail. The precision of life expectancy estimates varies between neighbourhoods, with wider confidence intervals typically observed in areas with smaller populations and/or fewer deaths, such as Carmunnock. As a result, small differences in life expectancy between neighbourhoods should be interpreted with caution.



8.4 Female life expectancy

Female life expectancy is consistently higher than male life expectancy across nearly all Glasgow neighbourhoods (Figure 25). Lowest life expectancy is recorded in **Ruchill and Possilpark (73.2 years)**, **Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston (73.1 years)**, and **Parkhead and Dalmarnock (74.2 years)**. In contrast, the highest recorded female life expectancy is observed in **Carmunnock (85.7 years)**, **Cathcart and Simshill (84.2 years)** and **Blackhill and Hogganfield (84.2 years)**. A gap of more than 12 years between the neighbourhoods with the lowest and highest life expectancy highlights significant inequalities in female life expectancy, albeit slightly narrower disparities than observed for males. **Glasgow's** average female life expectancy (**78.3 years**) is lower than the average for **Scotland (81.0 years)**, with almost three-quarters of neighbourhoods falling below the national figure (73%).



Health overview

Taken together, these indicators show that health outcomes are unevenly distributed across Glasgow, with some neighbourhoods experiencing much poorer health than others. Areas with lower levels of self-reported good health tend to have higher rates of disability and lower life expectancy, suggesting a concentration of ill health and disadvantage. Glasgow as a whole performs less favourably than Scotland across all four measures, indicating that the city faces significant health challenges. The large gaps in life expectancy between neighbourhoods, particularly for men, highlight the scale of health inequality.

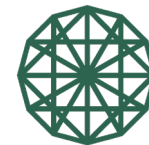
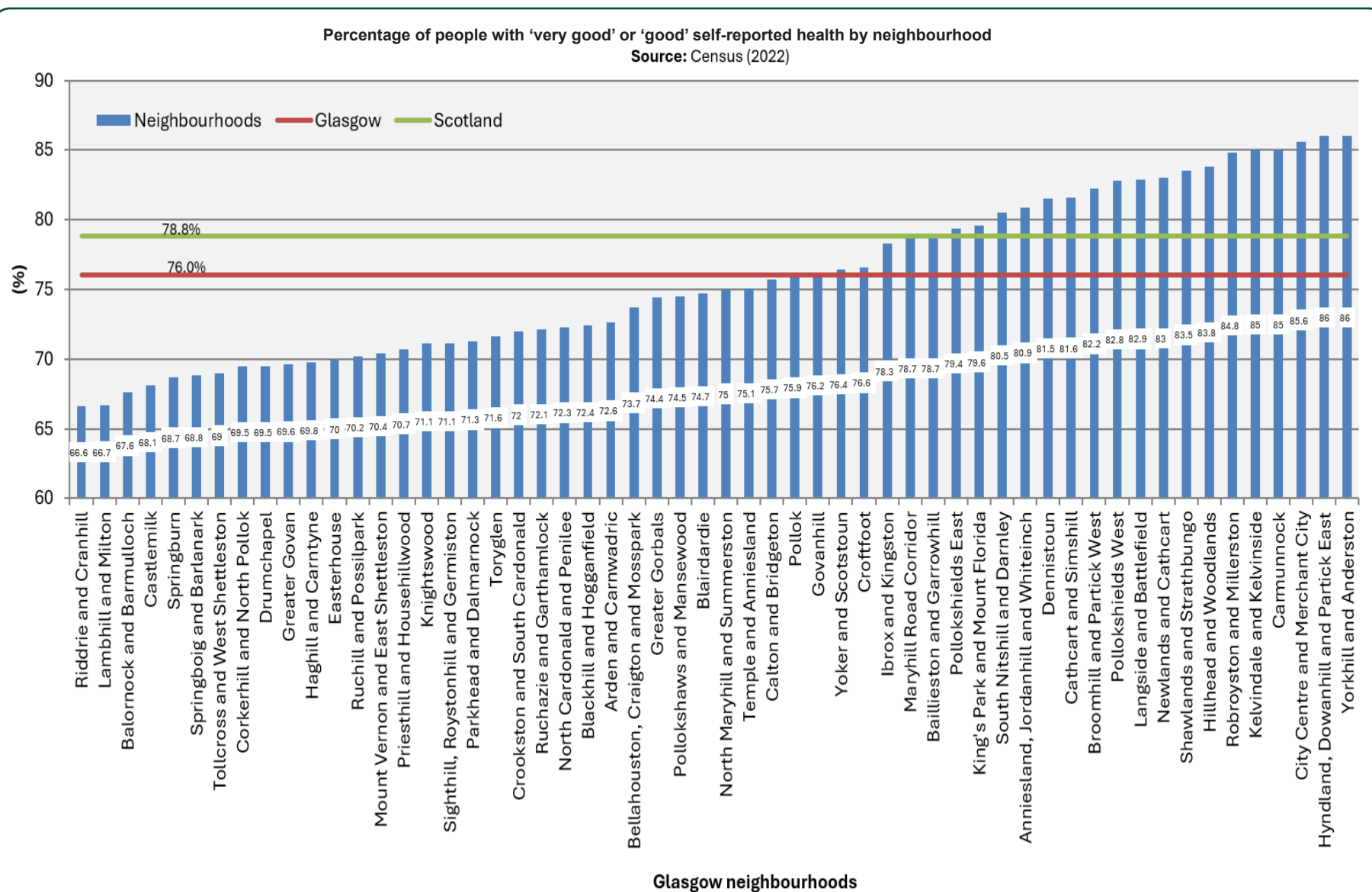


Figure 22. Self-reported health by neighbourhood



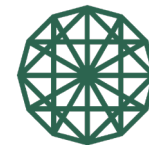
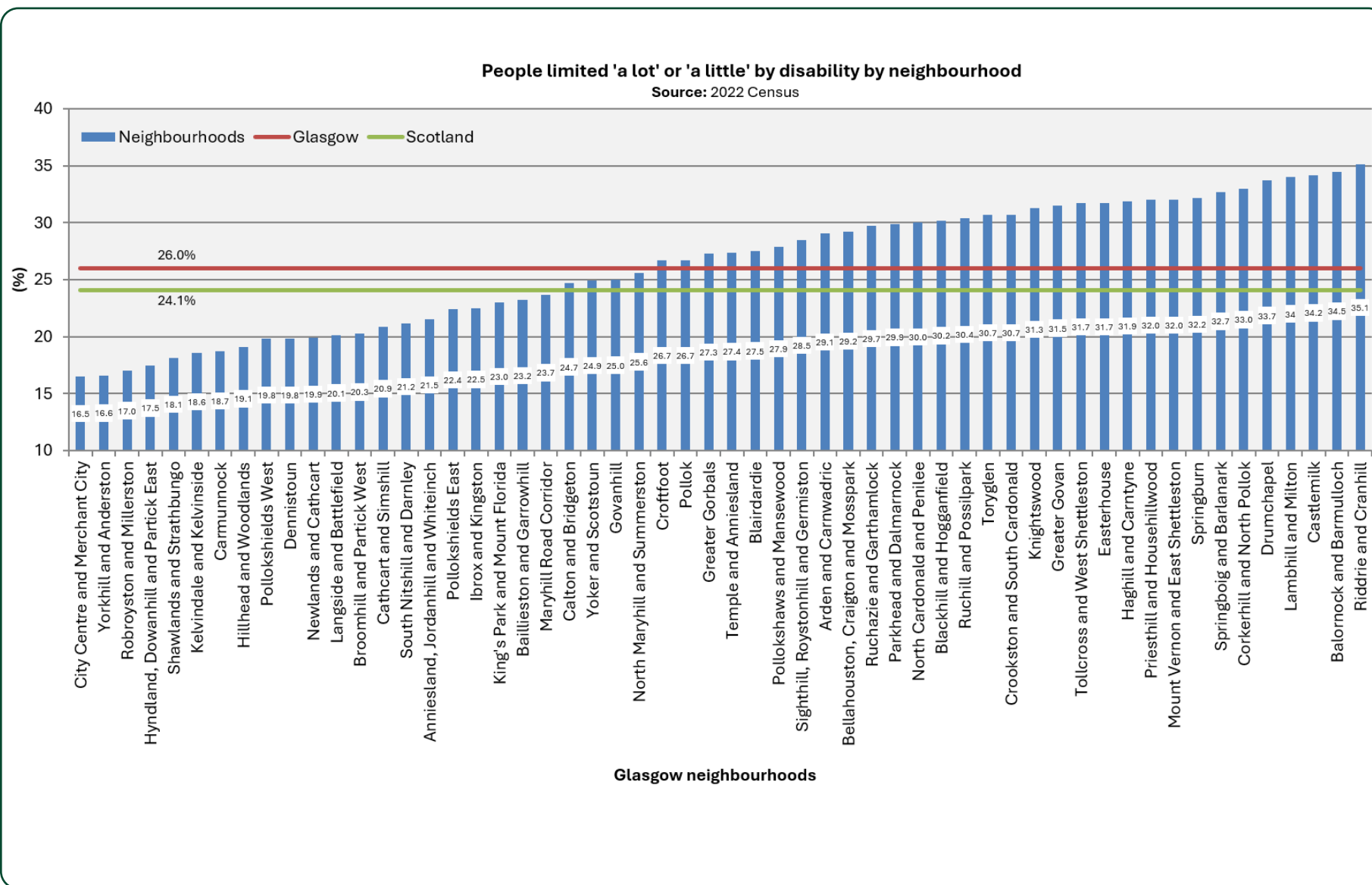


Figure 23. People limited by a disability by neighbourhood



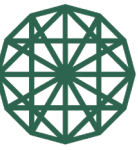
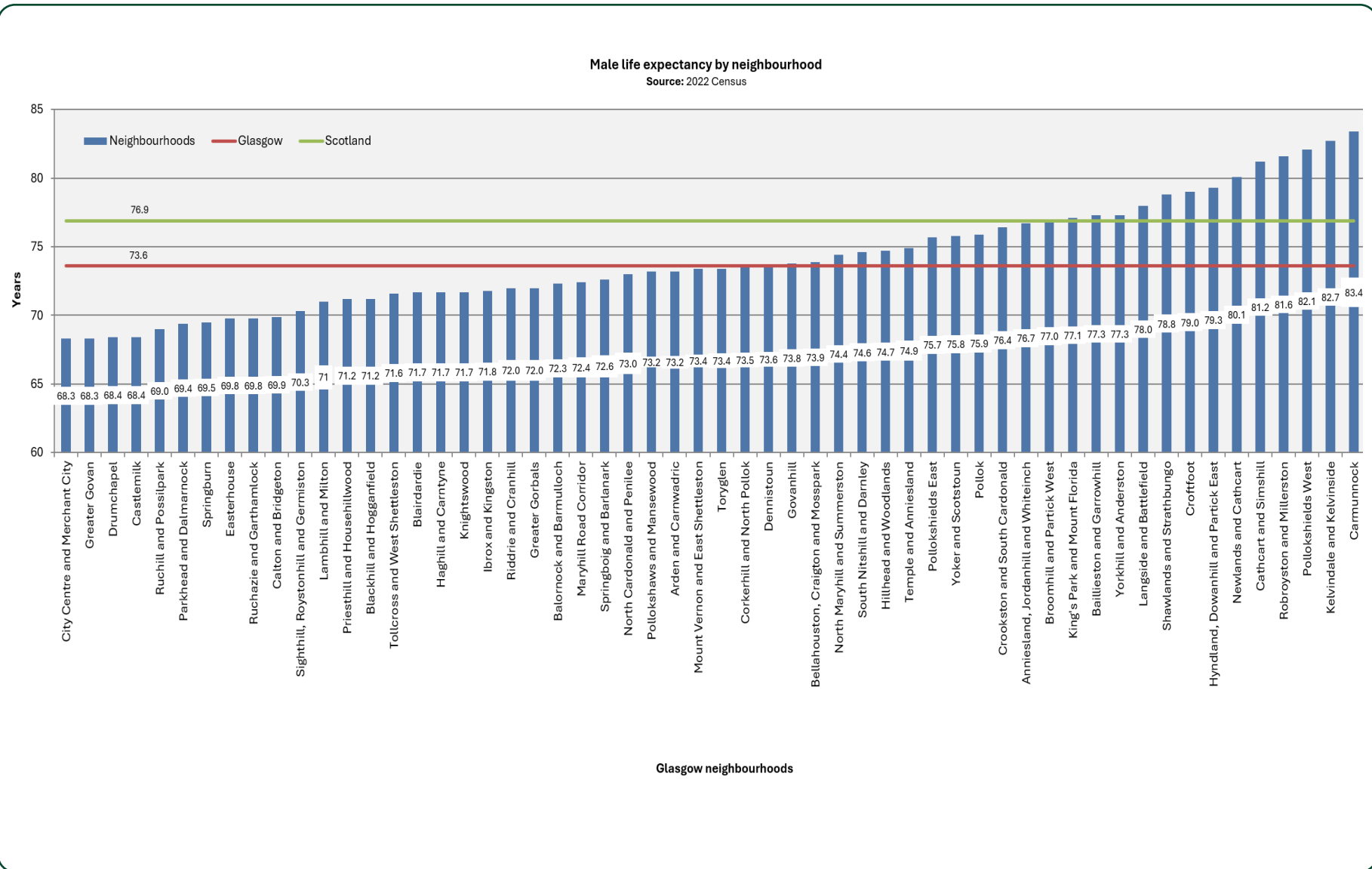


Figure 24. Male life expectancy by neighbourhood



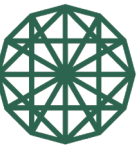
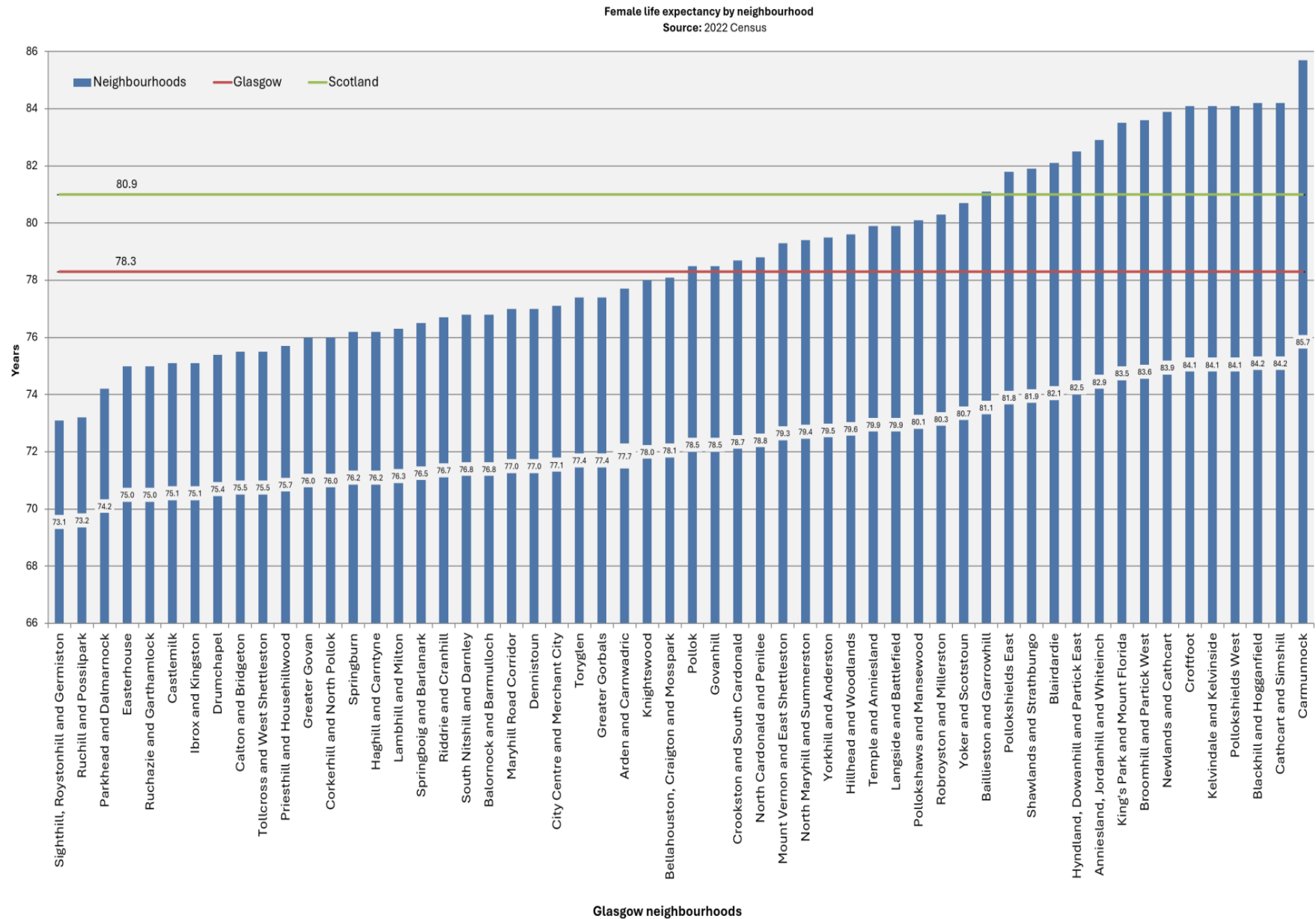


Figure 25. Female life expectancy by neighbourhood





9. Interpretation

The indicators presented in this report reveal substantial inequalities between Glasgow neighbourhoods across demographic, socio-economic, environmental and health domains. For most indicators, differences between neighbourhoods are considerably greater than the differences between Glasgow and Scotland averages, demonstrating the importance of neighbourhood-level analysis in understanding the scale and distribution of social, economic and health inequalities within the city.

9.1 Neighbourhoods experiencing multiple disadvantage

The neighbourhood profiles indicate that inequalities are not distributed evenly across Glasgow. Instead, there is a clear pattern where some neighbourhoods experience disadvantages across multiple indicators at the same time, while others consistently perform better across a range of measures. Several neighbourhoods repeatedly appear among those with the poorest outcomes across economic, housing and health indicators. Castlemilk, Drumchapel, Ruchill and Possilpark, and Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston all have high levels of income and employment deprivation, larger proportions of residents in lower socio-economic groups, and high levels of socially-rented housing. These neighbourhoods also tend to experience poorer health outcomes, including higher levels of limiting disability and lower life expectancy.

The relationship between deprivation and health is also particularly striking. Castlemilk records some of the highest levels of income deprivation and employment deprivation and also has one of the lowest male life expectancies in the city. Similar patterns are evident in Drumchapel and Ruchill and Possilpark, where economic disadvantage sits alongside poorer health outcomes. Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston has the highest proportion of socially-rented housing, while also recording high levels of deprivation and one of the lowest female life expectancies. In contrast, Kelvindale and Kelvinside and Pollokshields West have some of the lowest levels of social renting and the highest male life expectancy.

Housing tenure appears to be closely associated with wider patterns of inequality. Neighbourhoods with large proportions of socially-rented housing, such as Drumchapel, Castlemilk, Parkhead and Dalmarnock, and Ruchill and Possilpark, generally experience poorer outcomes across several social and economic indicators. In contrast, neighbourhoods with higher levels of owner occupation tend to perform more positively across measures of employment, qualifications and health.

However, not all neighbourhoods fit this broader pattern. Some neighbourhoods face particular challenges that are not fully reflected in other indicators of disadvantage. For example, Govanhill records by far the highest proportion of children living in poverty in the city, while Pollokshields East also experiences relatively high levels of child poverty despite not consistently appearing among the most-deprived neighbourhoods on other measures. Similarly, City Centre and Merchant City records



high levels of child poverty and relatively low male life expectancy but has a demographic profile that differs markedly from many of Glasgow's more traditionally deprived neighbourhoods. Overall, the findings suggest that disadvantage in Glasgow is often cumulative rather than isolated.

9.2 Alignment with deprivation (SIMD)

Although these profiles are not a direct measure of deprivation and no formal analysis has been undertaken to examine the relationship between indicators, the patterns observed broadly reflect the geography of deprivation across Glasgow. Neighbourhoods containing larger concentrations of datazones among the most deprived in Scotland tend to experience poorer outcomes across a range of measures, including employment, educational attainment, child poverty, self-reported health, disability and life expectancy. Conversely, neighbourhoods with fewer deprived datazones generally perform more favourably across many of these indicators. The profiles therefore provide a wider picture of the social, economic and health circumstances associated with area deprivation and illustrate how inequalities are spatially distributed across the city, with some neighbourhoods experiencing multiple and overlapping forms of disadvantage.

9.3 Implications for policy and practice

The findings from this analysis of the neighbourhood profiles reinforce the importance of taking a place-based approach to reducing inequalities across Glasgow. The analysis shows that poorer outcomes are often concentrated in the same neighbourhoods and across multiple indicators, suggesting that economic, social and health inequalities are closely interconnected. This highlights the need for coordinated action that addresses the wider social determinants of health. Improvements in employment opportunities, educational attainment, housing quality, income security and access to services in the most-disadvantaged areas could have benefits that extend beyond individual outcomes and contribute to wider improvements in health and wellbeing. The findings therefore support continued efforts to adopt a "Health in All Policies" approach, recognising that improving population health is shaped by social, economic and environmental conditions and requires action far beyond healthcare services.

The findings also suggest that resources should be targeted not only according to overall levels of deprivation but also in response to the specific challenges faced by different communities. While some neighbourhoods experience multiple and overlapping forms of disadvantage, others may face more specific or concentrated issues that may not be captured by broader measures of deprivation. Recognising and understanding these differences is important for ensuring that policies, interventions and resources are targeted to local circumstances and priorities rather than adopting a one-size-fits-all approach.

This report is intended to provide foundational neighbourhood level data that can support effective service planning and delivery. Its value is greatest when combined with qualitative data, local knowledge and lived experience and strong multi-agency partnership working across communities.



Appendix

Life expectancy estimates and 95% confidence intervals by neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Male life expectancy	Male 95% CI	Female life expectancy	Female 95% CI
City Centre & Merchant City	68.3	66.4-70.2	77.1	75.1-79.1
Greater Govan	68.3	66.9-69.7	76.0	74.6-77.5
Drumchapel	68.4	66.8-69.9	75.4	74.0-76.8
Castlemilk	68.4	67.0-69.8	75.1	73.7-76.5
Ruchill & Possilpark	69.0	67.4-70.6	73.2	72.0-74.5
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	69.4	67.9-70.9	74.2	72.9-75.6
Springburn	69.5	68.0-71.0	76.2	74.8-77.5
Easterhouse	69.8	68.2-71.4	75.0	73.4-76.5
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	69.8	67.9-71.7	75.0	73.2-76.7
Calton & Bridgeton	69.9	68.7-71.2	75.7	74.3-77.0
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	70.5	68.4-72.6	73.1	70.5-75.7
Lambhill & Milton	71.0	69.4-72.6	76.3	75.0-77.6
Priesthill & Househillwood	71.2	69.5-72.9	75.7	74.2-77.2
Blackhill & Hogganfield	71.2	67.8-74.6	84.2	80.9-87.5
Tollcross & West Shettleston	71.6	70.3-73.0	75.5	74.2-76.8
Blairdardie	71.7	68.5-74.9	82.1	79.4-84.8
Haghill & Carntyne	71.7	70.0-73.3	76.2	74.5-77.8
Knightswood	71.7	70.4-73.0	78.0	76.9-79.2
Ibrox & Kingston	71.8	70.4-73.2	75.1	73.7-76.6
Riddrie & Cranhill	72.0	70.6-73.5	76.7	75.1-78.2
Greater Gorbals	72.0	70.5-73.5	77.4	75.7-79.0
Balornock & Barmulloch	72.3	70.2-74.5	76.8	75.1-78.5
Maryhill Road Corridor	72.4	71.0-73.8	77.0	75.7-78.4
Springboig & Barlanark	72.6	71.2-74.0	76.5	75.3-77.7
North Cardonald & Penilee	73.0	71.6-74.3	78.8	77.5-80.1
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	73.2	71.4-75.1	80.1	78.6-81.7
Arden & Carnwadric	73.2	71.3-75.0	77.7	76.3-79.1
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	73.4	71.5-75.3	79.3	77.9-80.7
Toryglen	73.4	71.2-75.6	77.4	75.3-79.6
Corkerhill & North Pollok	73.5	71.2-75.8	76.0	73.8-78.2
Dennistoun	73.6	71.9-75.4	77.0	75.0-79.0
Govanhill	73.8	72.4-75.1	78.5	76.9-80.1
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mossbank	73.9	72.2-75.5	78.1	76.0-80.3
North Maryhill & Summerston	74.4	73.0-75.8	79.4	78.0-80.7
South Nitshill & Darnley	74.6	73.2-76.0	76.8	75.5-78.2



Hillhead and Woodlands	74.7	73.4-76.0	79.6	78.4-80.8
Temple & Anniesland	74.9	73.6-76.2	79.9	78.7-81.1
Pollokshields East	75.7	73.3-78.1	81.8	79.6-84.0
Yoker & Scotstoun	75.8	74.2-77.4	80.7	79.1-82.4
Pollok	75.9	74.5-77.2	78.5	77.1-79.9
Crookston & South Cardonald	76.4	74.5-78.2	78.7	77.1-80.4
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whiteinch	76.7	75.2-78.3	82.9	81.3-84.6
Broomhill & Partick West	77.0	75.1-78.9	83.6	82.0-85.2
King's Park & Mount Florida	77.1	75.2-79.0	83.5	82.0-85.0
Baillieston & Garrowhill	77.3	76.2-78.5	81.1	80.2-82.1
Yorkhill & Anderston	77.3	75.4-79.3	79.5	77.3-81.6
Langside & Battlefield	78.0	76.7-79.4	79.9	78.4-81.3
Shawlands & Strathbungo	78.8	77.0-80.7	81.9	80.3-83.5
Croftfoot	79.0	77.0-81.1	84.1	82.1-86.1
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick East	79.3	78.1-80.4	82.5	81.5-83.4
Newlands & Cathcart	80.1	78.1-82.2	83.9	82.5-85.3
Cathcart & Simshill	81.2	79.6-82.8	84.2	82.8-85.6
Robroyston & Millerston	81.6	79.8-83.5	80.3	78.4-82.2
Pollokshields West	82.1	80.5-83.7	84.1	82.8-85.5
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	82.7	81.4-84.1	84.1	82.9-85.3
Carmunnock	83.4	80.5-86.2	85.7	81.4-90.0



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