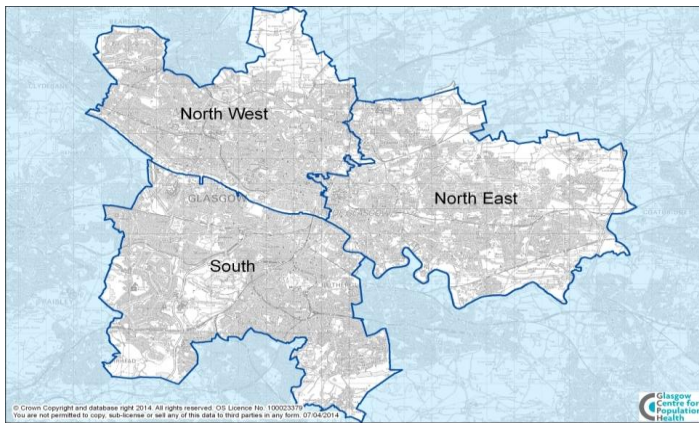


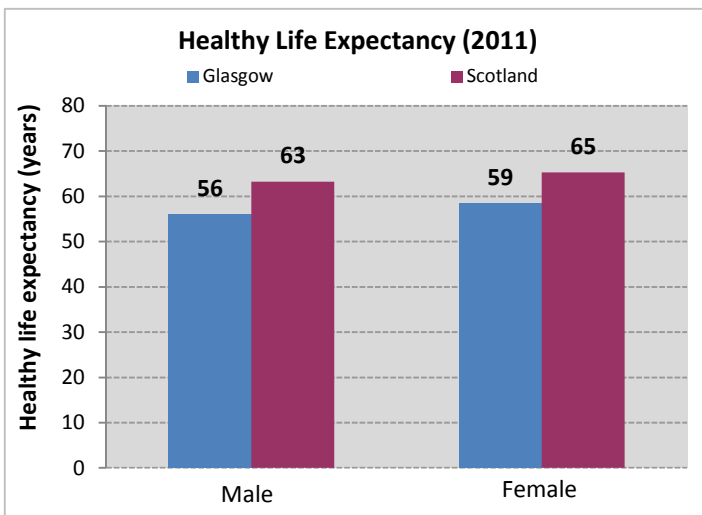
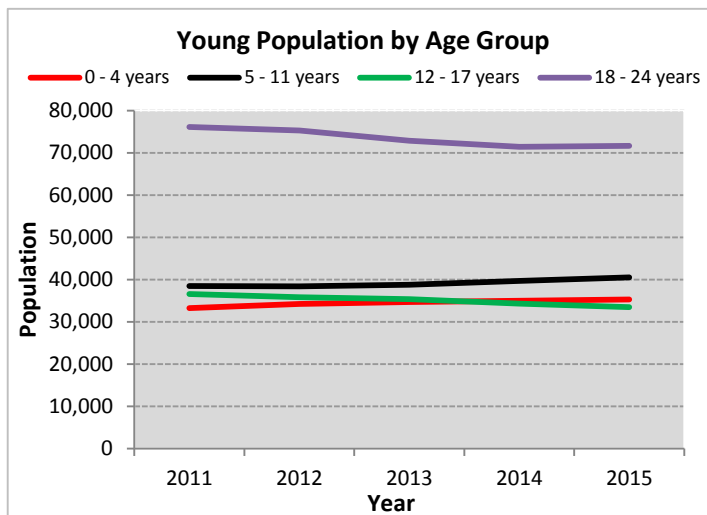
Glasgow has a population of 181,118 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).



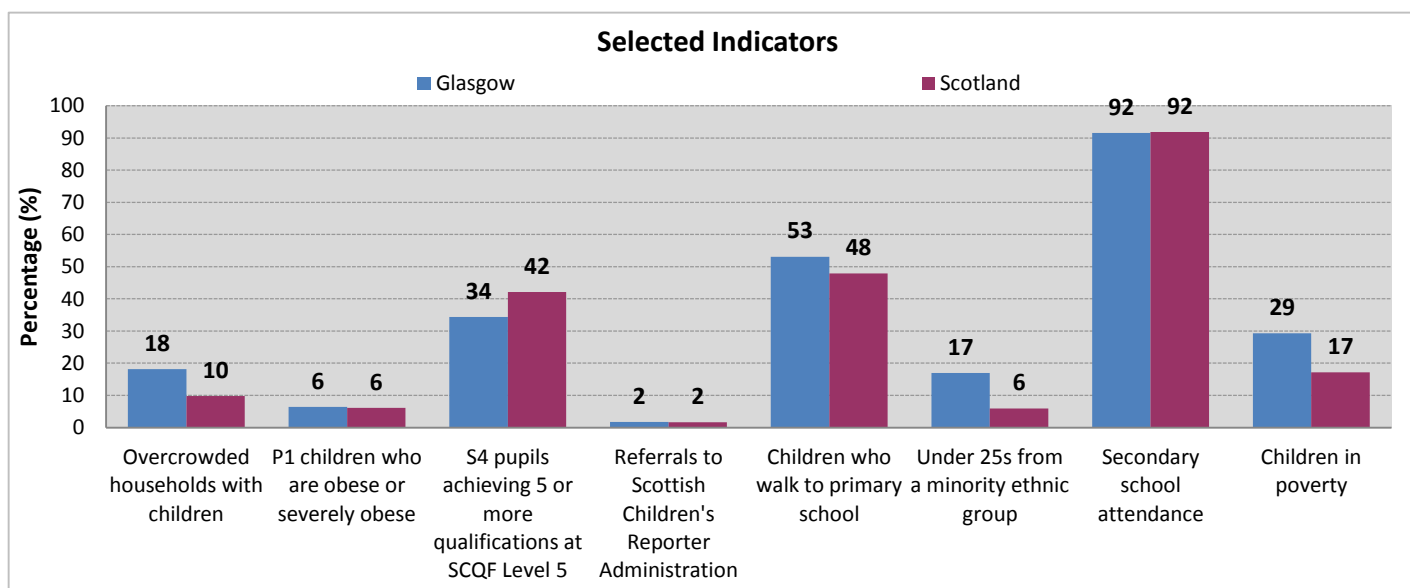
## Glasgow Comparisons with Scotland

The proportion of school age children in Glasgow is lower than Scotland as a whole, but there are comparatively more young children (aged 0-4 years) and 18-24 year olds. 17% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 79% of children live within 400m of green space. Glasgow has more lone parent households (+46%), emergency hospitalisations for assault (+100%) and dental hospitalisations (+54%) than in Scotland overall as well as higher levels of child poverty (+71%) and a considerably higher proportion of children living in overcrowded households (+85%). S4 pupil attainment in Glasgow is lower (-18%) than the Scotland average and 90% of children leaving school go onto a positive destination (higher/further education, employment or training).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Scotland	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	35,346	6%	+8%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	40,584	7%	-11%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	33,527	6%	-12%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	71,661	12%	+28%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	7,265	12.2	+16%	2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	31,382	17%	+184%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	5,695	93%	+2%	2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	15%	No Scottish Figure	N/A
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	531	3%	+37%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	53%	+11%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	76,875	79%	No Scottish Figure	N/A
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	6%	+5%	2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	1,286	13.3	+54%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration <sup>6</sup>	1,737	2%	+7%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	1,863	29.8	No Scottish Figure	N/A
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	1,317	21.0	No Scottish Figure	N/A
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	1.3	+100%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	10.1	+13%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	32,170	29%	+71%	2013
	Lone parent households	26,531	40%	+46%	2011
	Overcrowded households with children	17,013	18%	+85%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	3,078	24%	No Scottish Figure	N/A
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	1,764	34%	-18%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	92%	-0%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	4,570	90%	-2%	2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	8,788	28%	+17%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	7%	No Scottish Figure	N/A
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	3,073	3%	No Scottish Figure	N/A
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	56.0	-11%	2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	58.5	-10%	2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	11,019	6%	+10%	2011



The number of 12-17 year olds in Glasgow has decreased by 8% since 2011, while the number of 0-4 year olds has increased by 6%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 7 years lower than Scotland as a whole and 6 years lower for females.



Pupil attainment in Glasgow is lower than in Scotland overall, while secondary school attendance is similar. The proportion of children and young people from minority ethnic groups is much higher than the Scottish average. Levels of child poverty and children living in overcrowded households are higher than average. More primary school children walk to school in Glasgow, while levels of obesity among P1 children are similar to the Scottish average.

### Notes

1. Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
2. Indicators are aggregated using latest available datazone (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 datazones.
3. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
4. Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
5. 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
6. Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
7. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of [www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles](http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles).