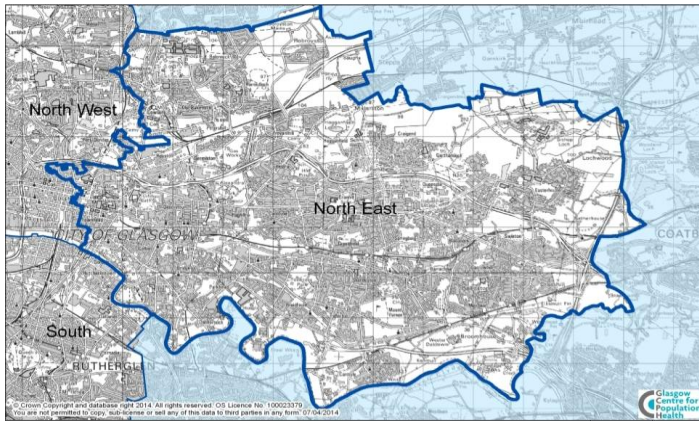


Glasgow North East has a population of 50,405 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).

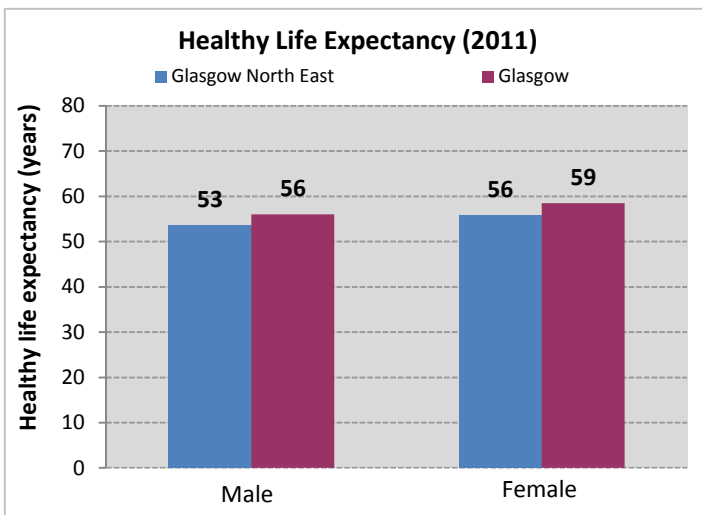
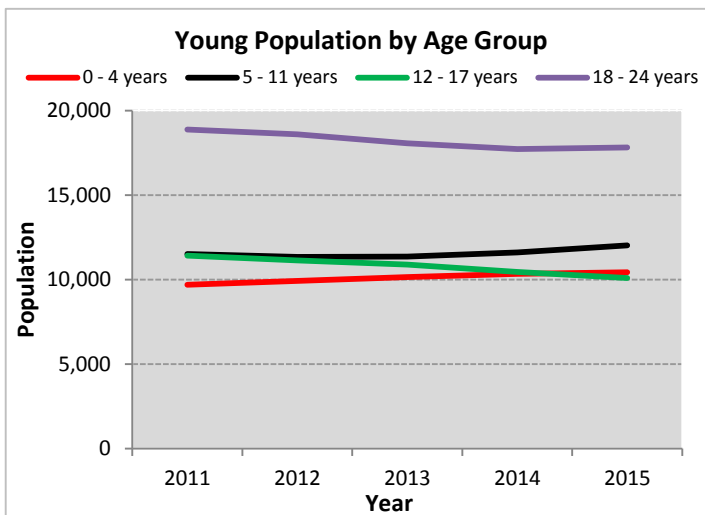


Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

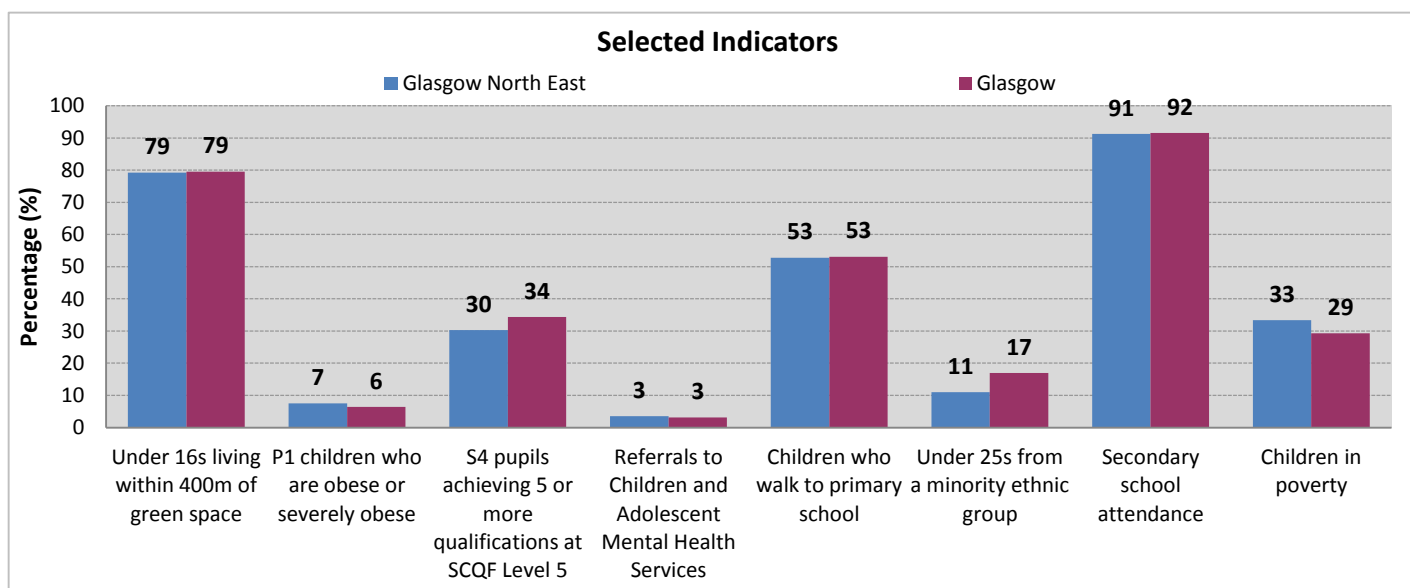
The proportion of school age children in Glasgow North East is higher than Glasgow as a whole. 11% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 79% of children live within 400m of green space. The locality has more babies exposed to passive smoking (+31%) and more referrals to specialist children's services (+24%) when compared to Glasgow overall, as well as higher levels of obesity in P1 children (+17%). S4 pupil attainment is lower (-12%) than the Glasgow average and more 16-19 year olds are not in employment, education or training (+23%). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are higher than the Glasgow average (+17%) but communication delay in young children is lower than average (-2%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	10,440	6%	+5%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	12,027	7%	+5%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	10,104	6%	+7%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	17,834	10%	-12%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	2,073	12.3	+1%	2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	5,696	11%	-35%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	1,650	91%	-2%	2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	19%	+31%	2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	145	3%	-6%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	53%	-1%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	22,667	79%	-0%	2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	7%	+17%	2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	409	14.3	+8%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration ⁶	638	2%	+24%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	554	29.8	+0%	2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	392	21.1	+0%	2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	1.9	+44%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	10.7	+6%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	10,785	33%	+14%	2013
	Lone parent households	9,243	45%	+12%	2011
	Overcrowded households with children	5,575	19%	+3%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	911	23%	-2%	2014
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	487	30%	-12%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	91%	-0%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	1,453	90%	+0%	2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	2,986	34%	+23%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	8%	+17%	2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	1,012	3%	+11%	2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	53.5	-5%	2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	55.8	-5%	2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	3,439	7%	+12%	2011

Neighbourhood Trends



The number of 12-17 year olds in Glasgow North East has decreased by 12% since 2011, while the number of 0-4 year olds has increased by 8%. Healthy life expectancy for males and females is approximately 3 years lower than Glasgow as a whole.



Pupil attainment in Glasgow North East is lower than in Glasgow overall, while child poverty and P1 obesity levels are slightly higher than the Glasgow average. The numbers of children living in proximity to green space and primary school children who walk to school are similar to Glasgow overall. Secondary school attendance and referrals to children and adolescent mental health services are similar to the Glasgow average, while the proportion of children and young people from minority ethnic groups is lower.

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 average 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.