Children and Young People's Profile for Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston
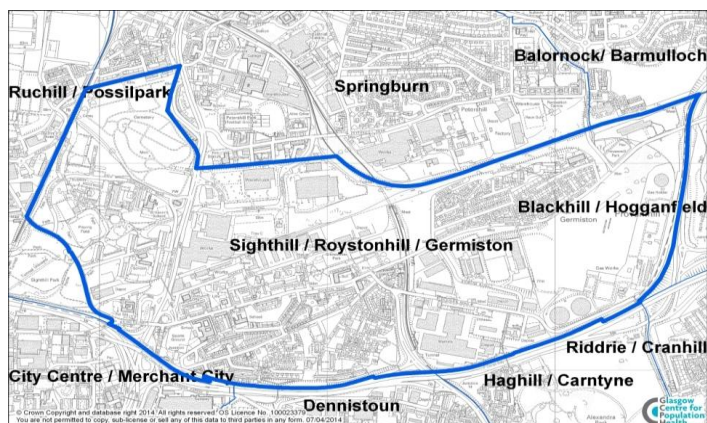
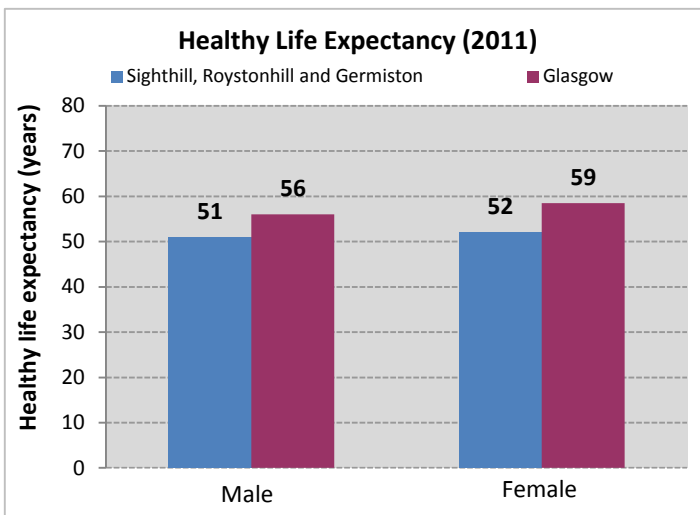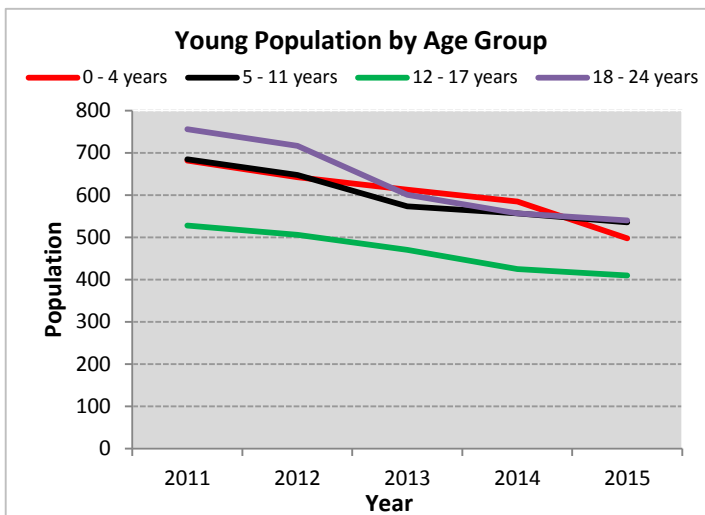Glasgow Centre for Population Health

Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston has a population of 1,984 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).
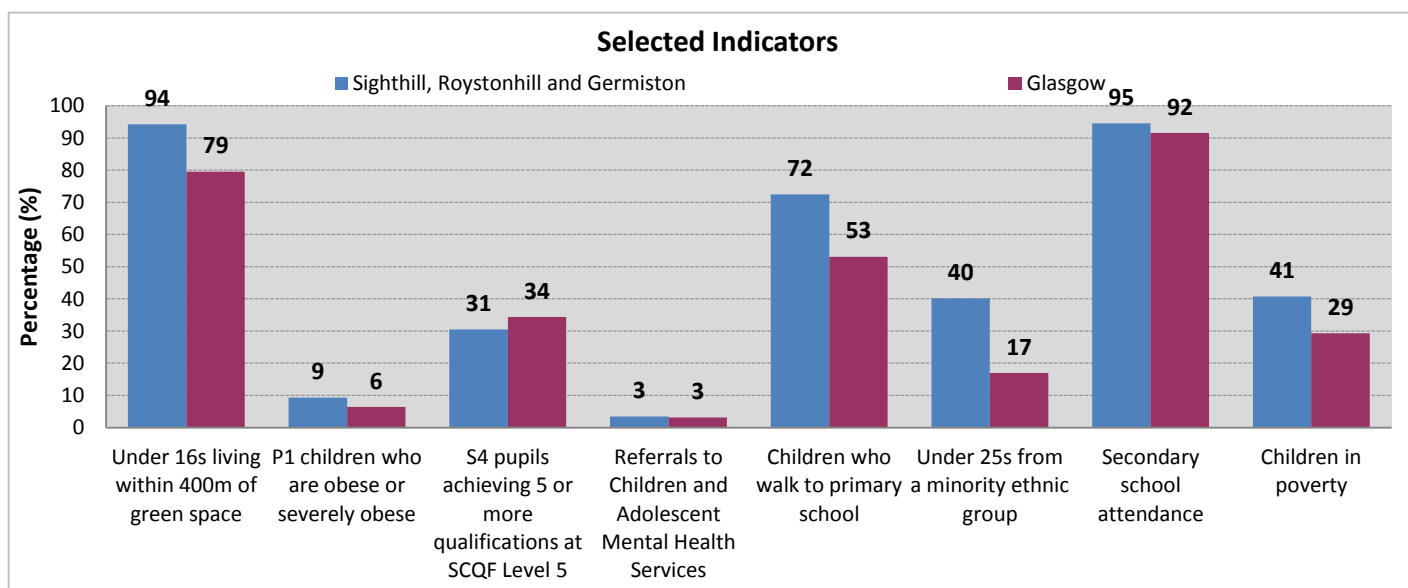

Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of school age children in Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston is higher than Glasgow as a whole. 40% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 94% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has more offenders (+54%) and overcrowding (+61%) than in Glasgow overall, as well as higher levels of obesity in P1 children (+45%). S4 pupil attainment is lower (-11%) than the Glasgow average and 89% of children leaving school go onto a positive destination (higher/further education, employment or training). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are higher than the Glasgow average (+56%) and communication delay in young children is also higher than average (+22%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow		Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	498	8%		+36%	2015
Demography	Population aged 5 to 11	536	9%		+28%	2015
Demography	Population aged 12 to 17	410	7%		+18%	2015
Demography	Population aged 18 to 24	540	9%		-27%	2015
Demography	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	162	18.5		+52%	2013
Demography	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	1,067	40%		+137%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	67	91%		-2%	2015
Infant Health	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	21%		+43%	2014/15
Infant Health	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	9	3%		+2%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	72%		+37%	2008 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	1,346	94%		+18%	2014
Culture and Environment	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	9%		+45%	2012/13 - 2014/15
Culture and Environment	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	16	11.2		-15%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration [6]	26	2%		+2%	2015/16
Crime and Safety	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	35	45.7		+54%	2015/16
Crime and Safety	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	15	19.6		-7%	2015/16
Crime and Safety	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	2.6		+96%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Crime and Safety	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	9.3		-8%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	675	41%		+39%	2013
Socio-Economic	Lone parent households	668	50%		+23%	2011
Socio-Economic	Overcrowded households with children	438	29%		+61%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	71	29%		+22%	2014
Learning and Education	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	29	31%		-11%	2012 - 2013
Learning and Education	Secondary school attendance	N/A	95%		+3%	2013/14
Learning and Education	School leavers with a positive destination	76	89%		-0%	2013
Learning and Education	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	139	32%		+15%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	11%		+56%	2012 - 2014
Health and Wellbeing	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	45	3%		+9%	2015/16
Health and Wellbeing	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	51.0		-9%	2011
Health and Wellbeing	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	52.0		-11%	2011
Health and Wellbeing	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	166	6%		+5%	2011

Children and young people's profiles of Glasgow neighbourhoods, available at **www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles**

Young Population by Age Group

Healthy Life Expectancy (2011)

The number of 18-24 year olds in Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston has decreased by 29% since 2011, and the number of 0-4 year olds has decreased by 27%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 5 years lower than Glasgow as a whole and 7 years lower for females.

Selected Indicators

Pupil attainment in Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston is lower than in Glasgow overall, while child poverty and P1 obesity levels are higher than the Glasgow average. More children than average live in proximity to green space and more primary school children walk to school when compared to the Glasgow average. Secondary school attendance is higher than Glasgow overall and referrals to children and adolescent mental health services are on a par with the Glasgow 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 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.

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