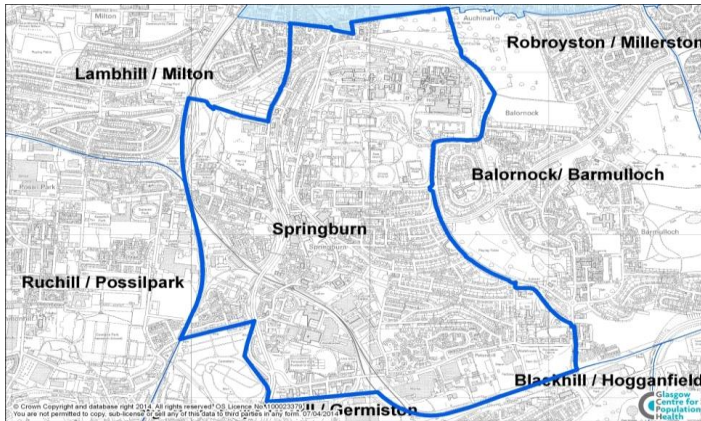


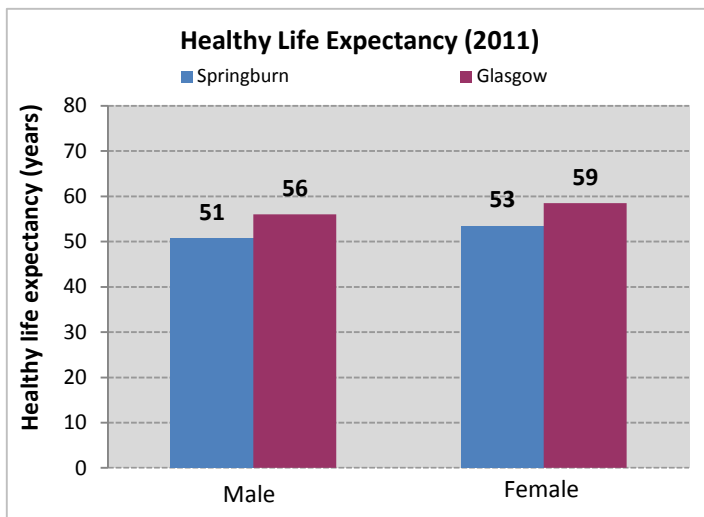
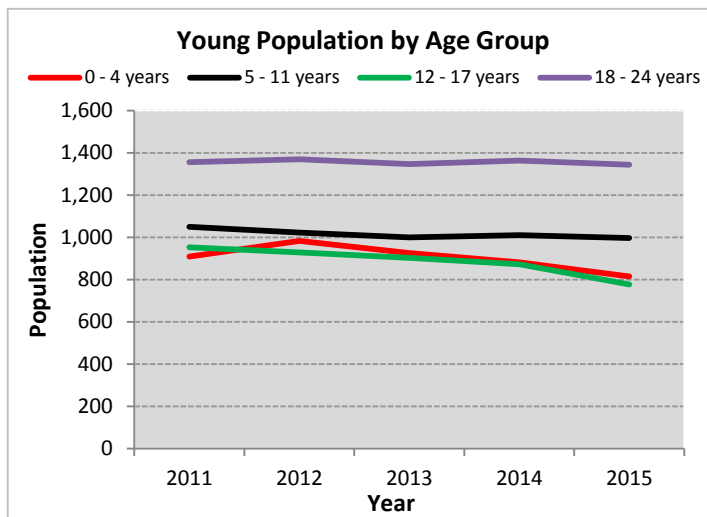
Springburn has a population of 3,936 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).



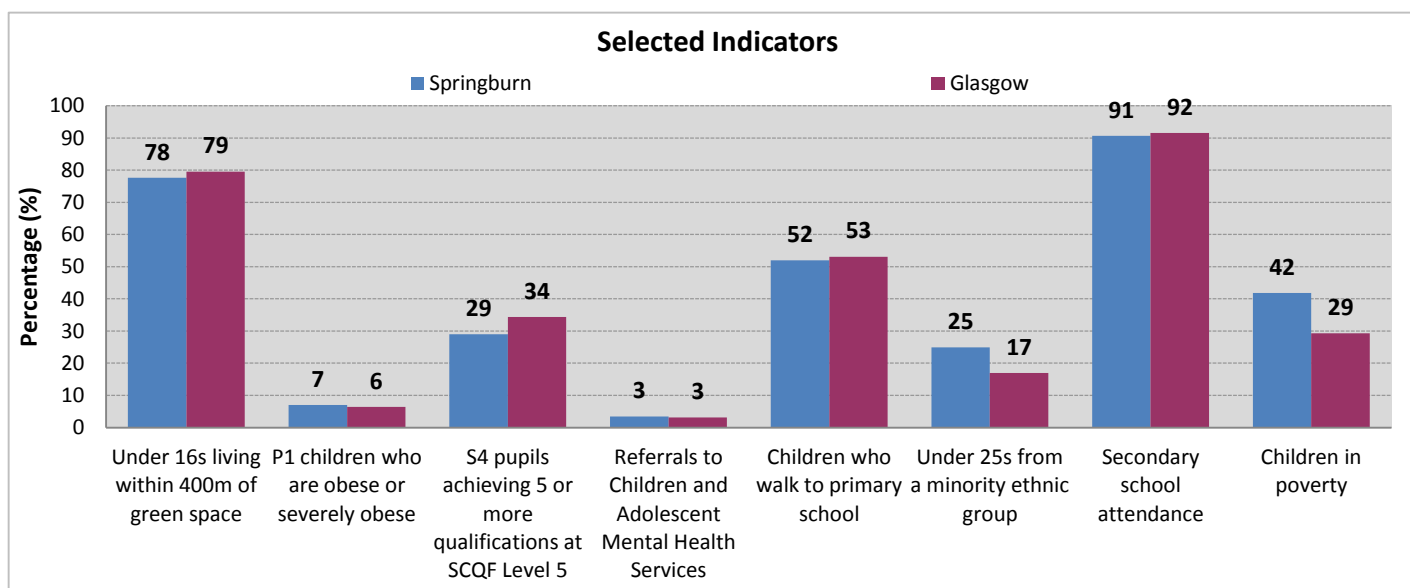
Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of school age children in Springburn is higher than Glasgow as a whole. 25% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 78% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has more babies exposed to passive smoking (+65%), children in poverty (+43%), offenders (+40%) and overcrowding (+38%) than in Glasgow overall. S4 pupil attainment is lower (-16%) than the Glasgow average and more 16-19 year olds are not in employment, education or training (+50%). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are higher than the Glasgow average (+60%) and communication delay in young children is also higher than average (+17%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	816	6%	+2%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	998	7%	+9%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	777	6%	+3%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	1,345	10%	-17%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	175	14.5	+19%	2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	1,079	25%	+47%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	111	94%	+2%	2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	25%	+65%	2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	15	3%	-4%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	52%	-2%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	1,887	78%	-2%	2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	7%	+10%	2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	43	17.7	+33%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration ⁶	52	2%	+19%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	62	41.8	+40%	2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	38	25.6	+22%	2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	2.2	+63%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	10.3	+2%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	1,070	42%	+43%	2013
	Lone parent households	870	55%	+36%	2011
	Overcrowded households with children	628	25%	+38%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	82	28%	+17%	2014
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	31	29%	-16%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	91%	-1%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	98	82%	-8%	2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	263	41%	+50%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	11%	+60%	2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	80	3%	+10%	2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	50.7	-10%	2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	53.5	-9%	2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	307	7%	+19%	2011



The number of 0-24 year olds in Springburn has decreased by 8% since 2011, with the greatest decreases in the 12-17 years old (18%) and 0-4 years old (10%) age groups. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 5 years lower than Glasgow as a whole and 6 years lower for females.



Pupil attainment in Springburn is lower than in Glasgow overall, while child poverty and P1 obesity levels are higher than the Glasgow average. Fewer children than average live in proximity to green space and primary school children are less likely to walk to school when compared to the Glasgow average. 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 higher.

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.