

Children and young people's profile - Newlands and Cathcart

Newlands and Cathcart has a population of 1,580 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The population aged 18–24 is 50% lower than the Glasgow average. The percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks is 91% higher than the Glasgow average, while a primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit is 50% lower and Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity is 38% lower. Life expectancy is higher in 2022 for both sexes than the Glasgow and Scottish averages.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	325	4.8%	+3.7%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	482	7.1%	+6.1%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	363	5.4%	-7.4%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	410	6.0%	-50.2%	
	Live births**	2024	57	8.4	-10.6%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	367	22.2%	-23.4%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	181	99.5%	+1.3%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	*			
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	9	5.0%	-18.1%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	39	61.9%	+91.1%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	*			
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	10	5.7%	-50.4%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	*			
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	33	4.0	-2.1%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	17	8.3%	-52.7%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	*			
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	133	12.3%	-54.2%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	331	12.3%	-49.3%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	245	14.8%	-36.1%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	137	8.3%	-28.6%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	21	3.7	-39.0%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	*			
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	*			
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	11	5.4%	-38.2%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		80.1	+6.5	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		83.9	+5.6	

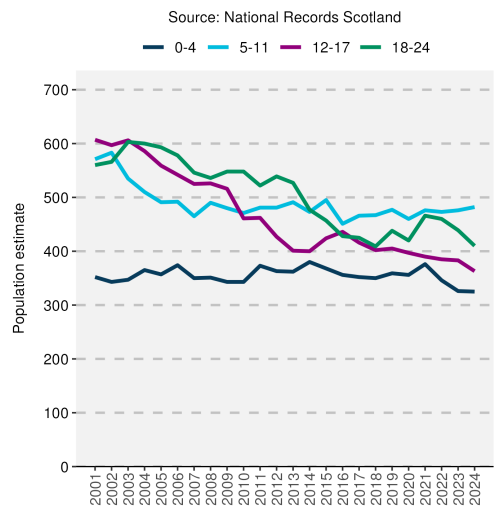
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

All count figures of equal to or less than 5 (denoted as *) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.

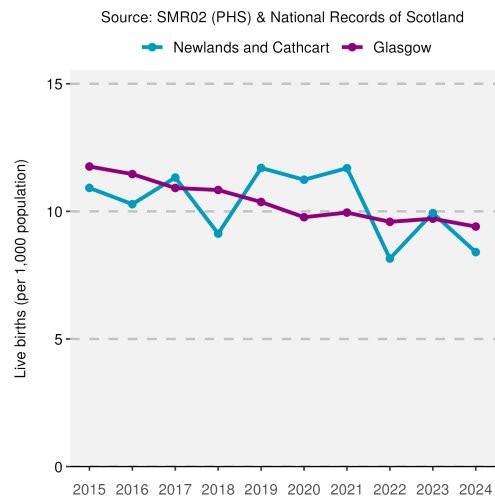
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

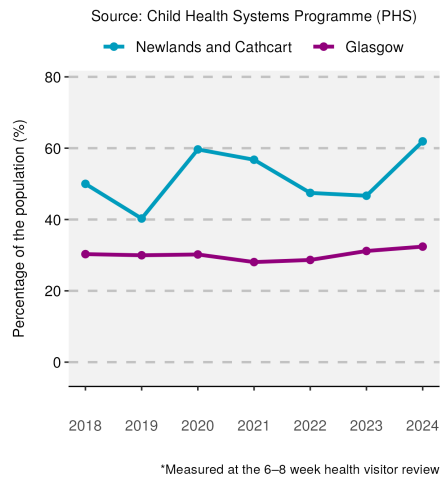


Live births (per 1,000 population)

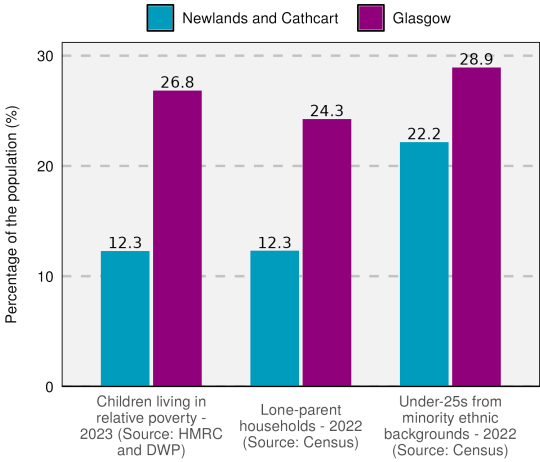


The overall population of children and young people in Newlands and Cathcart has fallen over time. This decrease can be seen in all age groups with the largest reduction (40%) seen in those aged 12–17 years. Live births in this area have declined overall since 2015, however, between 2019 and 2021 there was a rise before then falling again to below the Glasgow average in 2024.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



The proportion of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks varies over time but remains higher than the Glasgow average, reaching 62% in 2024 - the highest percentage across Glasgow. The percentage of children living in relative poverty, lone-parent households and under-25s from a minority ethnic background are all below the Glasgow average.

Notes

1. Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020; Census (2001, 2011 and 2022); National Records of Scotland (NRS); Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR01 and SMR02); Child Health Systems Programme (CHSP) and CHSP Schools; Department for Work and Pensions (DWP); HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).
2. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as *) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
3. This publication has used small area population estimate data published by the NRS on 24 February 2026. This is presented in the population trend chart and used to calculate life expectancy estimates. The NRS update their small area population estimates and previous estimates on an annual basis therefore this data is only representative of the data published upon this date. For further information see: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/publications/small-area-population-estimates-mid-2023-and-mid-2024-2011-data-zones/>
4. Life expectancies are calculated based on population estimates and death registrations. 95% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to the neighbourhood data to give an indication of their accuracy. The 95% confidence interval for the Glasgow and/or Scotland comparison line has been removed due to the size of the population. This resulted in the confidence interval sitting on the data line making it unreadable. The x-axes of the life expectancy graphs give the mid-year for each life expectancy estimate e.g. 2020 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2018-2022.
5. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the variables presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of the Understanding Glasgow website: <https://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles/children-young-people-s-profiles>.