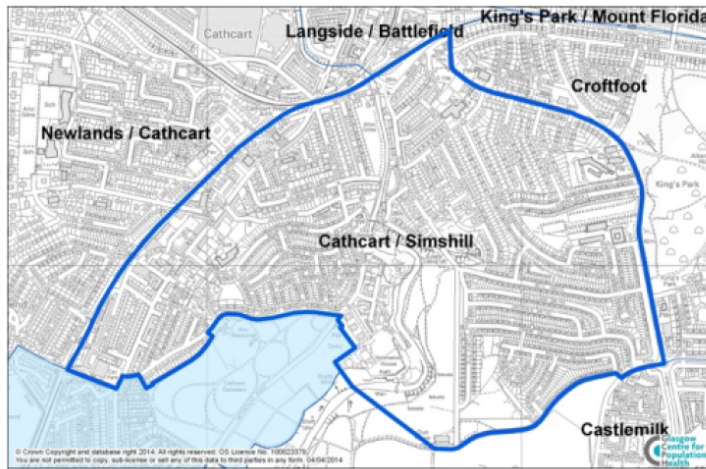


Children and young people's profile - Cathcart and Simshill

Cathcart and Simshill has a population of 1,529 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

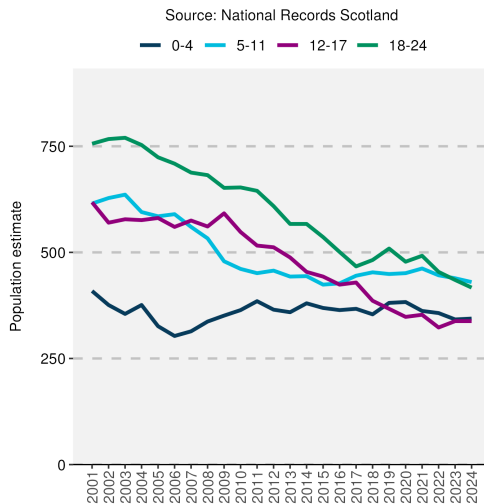
There is a low proportion of 5–24-year-olds in Cathcart and Simshill, particularly those aged 18–24 years (53% lower than the Glasgow average). Most indicators are below the Glasgow average, including children with a communication delay at 27–30 months (63% lower), children living in relative poverty (67% lower), and lone-parent households (71% lower). Hospital admissions for dental treatment, under an alcohol-related diagnosis or under a mental health diagnosis are also consistently below average. However, exclusive breastfeeding at 6–8 weeks is notably higher (61% above average). 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)	
						Bar chart (left)	Bar chart (right)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	344	4.7%	+2.0%	0	0
	Population aged 5–11	2024	430	5.9%	-12.1%	-12.1	0
	Population aged 12–17	2024	338	4.6%	-19.9%	-19.9	0
	Population aged 18–24	2024	417	5.7%	-52.9%	-52.9	0
	Live births**	2024	80	11.0	+16.5%	16.5	0
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	237	14.9%	-48.5%	-48.5	0
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	204	99.5%	+1.3%	1.3	0
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	*				0
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	14	6.3%	+2.2%	2.2	0
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	38	52.1%	+60.7%	60.7	0
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	14	6.3%	-27.4%	-27.4	0
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	8	3.8%	-67.3%	-67.3	0
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	*				0
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	35	4.4	+6.6%	6.6	0
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	13	6.4%	-63.3%	-63.3	0
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	*				0
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	90	8.8%	-67.3%	-67.3	0
	Lone-parent households	2022	189	7.1%	-70.9%	-70.9	0
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	167	10.5%	-54.6%	-54.6	0
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	124	7.8%	-32.7%	-32.7	0
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	13	2.4	-60.2%	-60.2	0
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	6	0.8	-31.4%	-31.4	0
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	13	2.8	-34.8%	-34.8	0
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	9	5.2%	-40.6%	-40.6	0
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		81.2	+7.6	7.6	0
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		84.2	+6.0	6.0	0

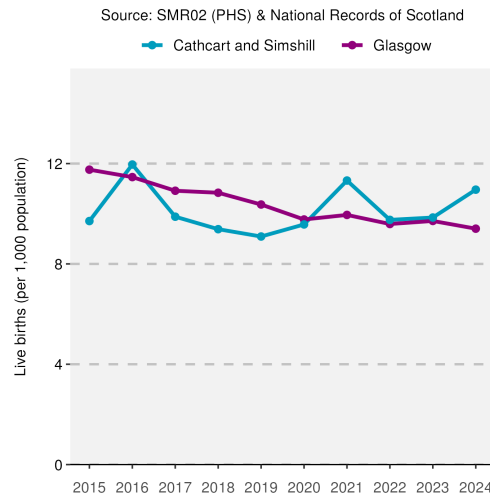
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.
 All count figures of equal to or less than 5 (denoted as *) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
 All indicators (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

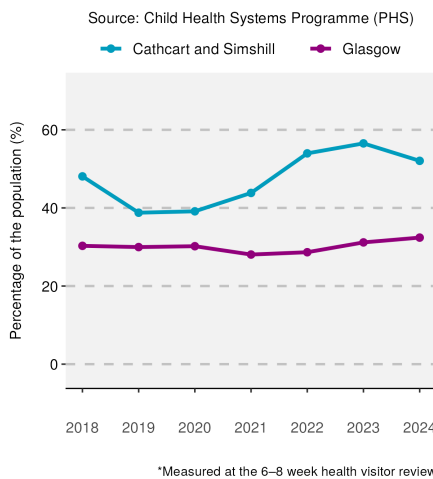


Live births (per 1,000 population)

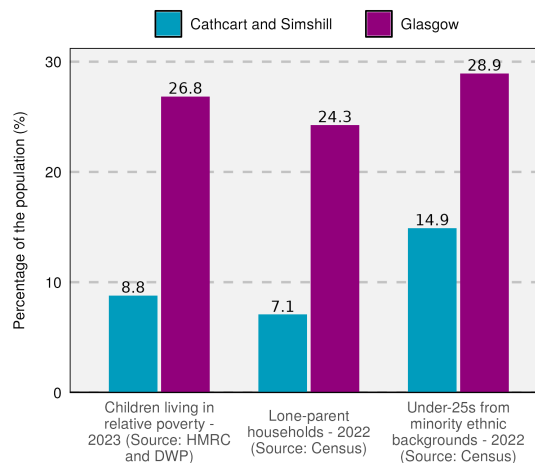


The overall population of this area has fallen by 36% since 2001. This decrease can be seen in all age groups with large reductions in both the 12–17 and 18–24 age groups (45% each). Live births in this area are above the Glasgow average in 2024. Although they have increased overall since 2015, there have been fluctuations during this period.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks overall have increased since 2018 and are higher compared to the Glasgow average despite fluctuations over the years. The percentage of children living in relative poverty, lone-parent households and under-25s from a minority ethnic background are all well 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>.