

Children and young people's profile - Govanhill

Govanhill has a population of 5,203 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

There is a high proportion of 0–17-year-olds in Govanhill, while 18–24-year-olds are 30% lower than average. Under-25s from a minority ethnic background account for 64% of the population (122% higher than Glasgow). Indicators above the average in Glasgow include emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries (42% higher), child poverty (143% higher), and Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity (24% higher). Lone-parent households are 40% lower than average. Life expectancy in 2022 for both sexes was higher than the Glasgow average but lower than the Scottish average.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	1,191	6.9%	+48.7%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	1,436	8.3%	+23.7%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	1,096	6.3%	+9.4%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	1,480	8.5%	-29.6%	
	Live births**	2024	272	15.7	+66.8%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	3,125	64.2%	+122.0%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	707	97.8%	-0.4%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	40	5.5%	-8.0%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	59	7.5%	+21.5%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	81	32.3%	-0.4%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	77	9.7%	+12.6%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022-24	78	10.6%	-8.2%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	10	0.4	-9.2%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	145	5.8	+41.7%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	109	17.9%	+1.9%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	40	6.1%	+33.1%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	2,003	65.2%	+142.8%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,055	14.5%	-40.1%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	1,588	32.6%	+41.0%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	473	9.7%	-16.1%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	108	6.4	+6.2%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	27	1.1	-1.0%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	73	5.1	+16.2%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	54	10.9%	+24.0%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		73.8	+0.1	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		78.5	+0.2	

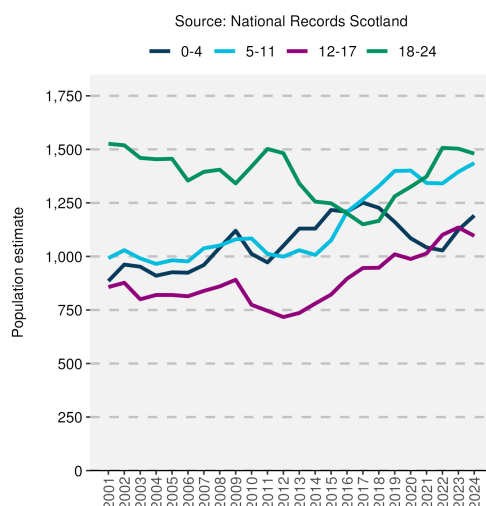
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

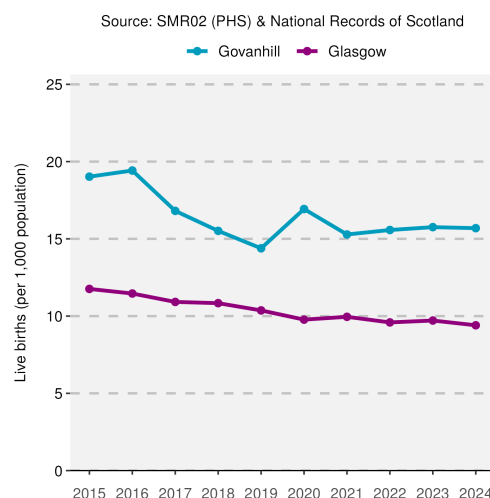
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

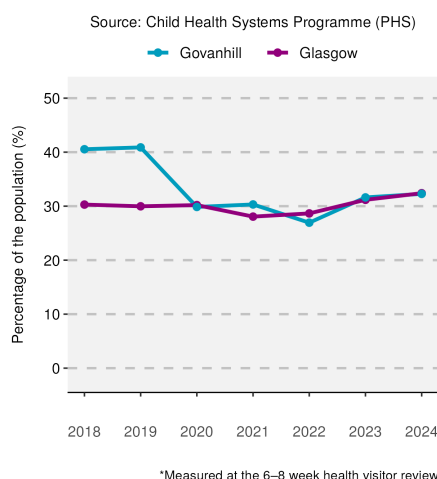


Live births (per 1,000 population)

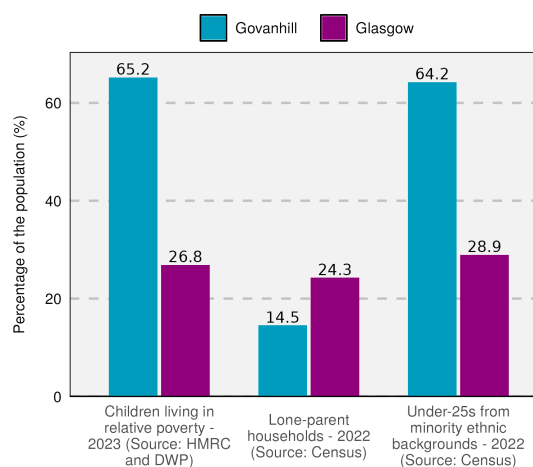


All age group populations have increased since 2001, with an overall increase of 22%. Those aged 5–11 years age group experienced the largest rise, increasing by 45% over this period. In Govanhill, live births are significantly higher than the Glasgow average, although they have declined since 2015.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



The number of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks varies over time around the Glasgow average, reaching 32% in 2024. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds is well above the Glasgow average, whereas lone-parent households is below the 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>.