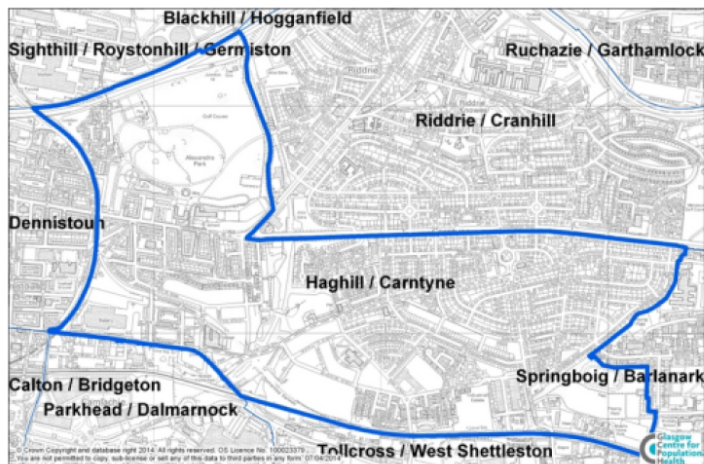


Children and young people's profile - Haghill and Carntyne

Haghill and Carntyne has a population of 2,551 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

There is a high proportion of children and young people aged 0–17 years in Haghill and Carntyne, while the number of 18–24-year-olds is 38% lower than the Glasgow average. The percentage of babies exposed to second-hand smoke and primary carers smoking at health visitor's first visit is particularly high at 94% and 57% above the Glasgow average respectively. The percentage of Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity is 41% higher when compared to the Glasgow average. Life expectancy is lower 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	514	5.4%	+17.8%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	745	7.9%	+17.8%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	581	6.2%	+6.5%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	711	7.5%	-37.9%	
	Live births**	2024	89	9.4	+0.3%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	490	19.8%	-31.5%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	270	97.5%	-0.7%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	31	11.5%	+94.3%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	16	5.7%	-7.6%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	22	24.4%	-24.6%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	22	7.8%	-9.8%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	49	18.2%	+57.2%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	10	0.8	+80.9%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	79	6.3	+53.8%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	51	18.1%	+3.5%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	21	6.2%	+34.6%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	395	25.7%	-4.3%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,124	31.6%	+30.2%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	450	18.2%	-21.4%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	346	14.0%	+20.7%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	45	5.4	-10.9%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	13	1.0	-5.1%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	43	5.8	+32.3%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	34	12.4%	+40.8%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		71.7	-1.9	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		76.2	-2.1	

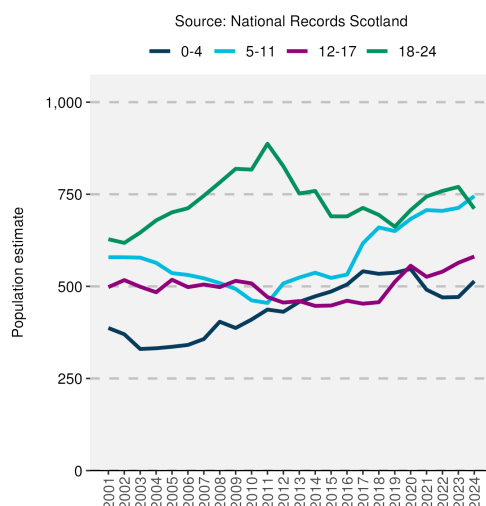
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

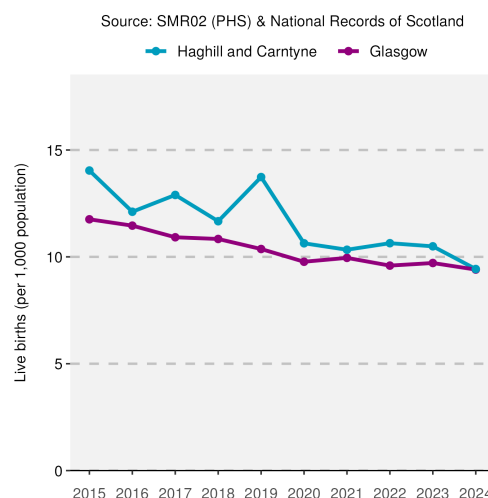
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

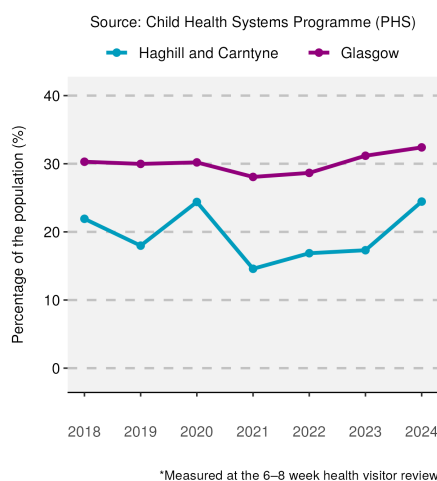


Live births (per 1,000 population)

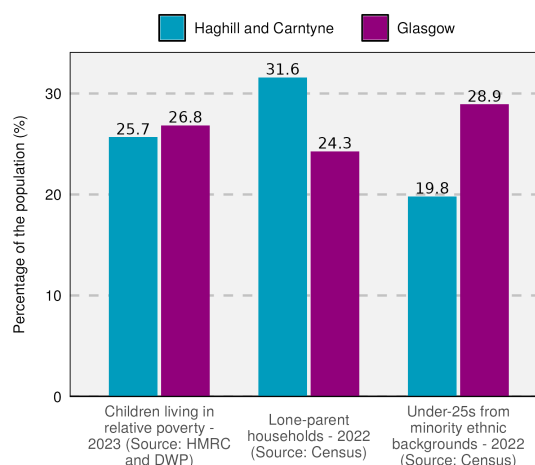


Populations across all age groups have increased since 2001, with an overall rise of 22%. Those aged 0–4 years showed the biggest increase of 33% during this period. Live births have decreased overall since 2015, however the rate they have fallen is sharper than Glasgow and in 2024 they are now the same as the Glasgow average.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



The number of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks generally fluctuate below the Glasgow average. The peak in 2020 was due to an increase in live births in Haghill and Carntyne. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and under-25s from a minority ethnic background is below the Glasgow average, whereas lone-parent households is above the average in Glasgow.

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>.