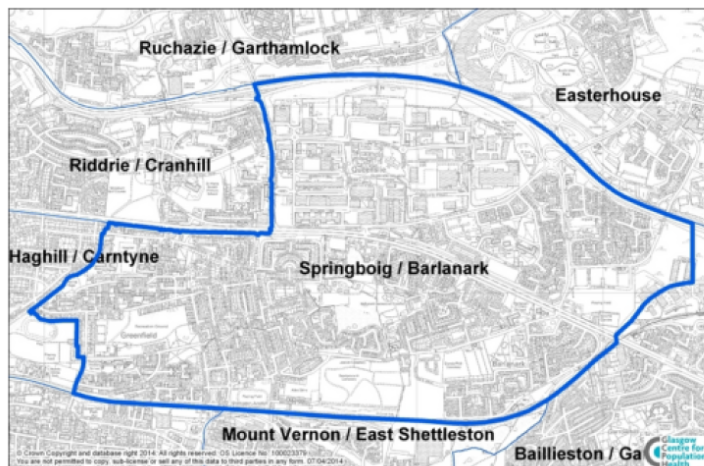


Children and young people’s profile - Springboig and Barlanark

Springboig and Barlanark has a population of 4,412 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 Springboig and Barlanark, with the number of 12–17-year-olds in particular being 38% higher than the Glasgow average. The percentage of babies exposed to second-hand smoke and children with communication delay at 27-30 months are particularly high at 74% and 52% above the Glasgow average respectively. The percentage of under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households is 47% lower than 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	718	4.8%	+3.8%		
	Population aged 5–11	2024	1,266	8.5%	+26.3%		
	Population aged 12–17	2024	1,194	8.0%	+38.0%		
	Population aged 18–24	2024	1,234	8.2%	-32.0%		
	Live births**	2024	135	9.0	-4.1%		
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	683	15.5%	-46.4%		
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	398	98.8%	+0.6%		
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	42	10.3%	+74.0%		
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	26	6.2%	+0.8%		
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	31	21.5%	-33.6%		
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	42	10.0%	+15.7%		
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor’s first visit	2022-24	65	16.0%	+37.8%		
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	14	0.6	+42.7%		
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	121	5.5	+32.8%		
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	111	26.6%	+51.7%		
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	39	5.3%	+14.3%		
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	747	26.9%	+0.3%		
	Lone-parent households	2022	2,246	34.7%	+43.0%		
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	535	12.2%	-47.5%		
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	634	14.4%	+24.3%		
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	105	7.0	+16.1%		
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	31	1.4	+27.6%		
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	91	6.5	+49.9%		
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	48	10.9%	+23.2%		
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		72.6	-1.0		
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		76.5	-1.8		

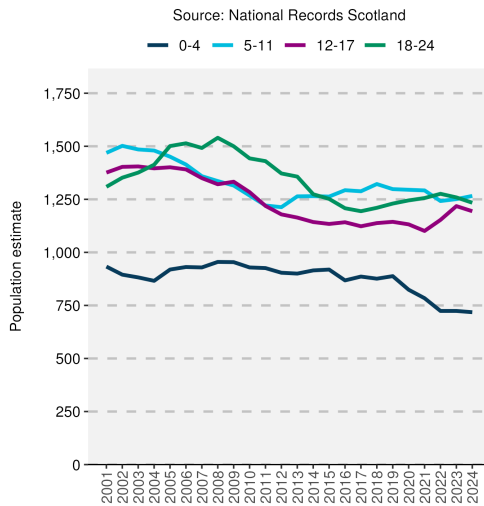
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

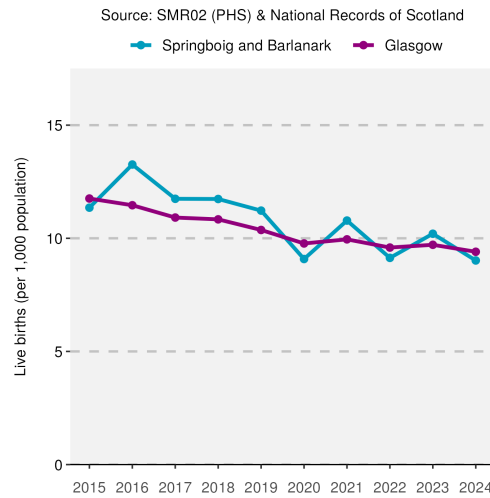
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

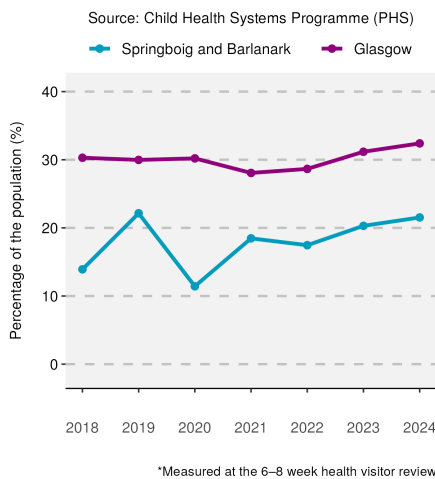


Live births (per 1,000 population)

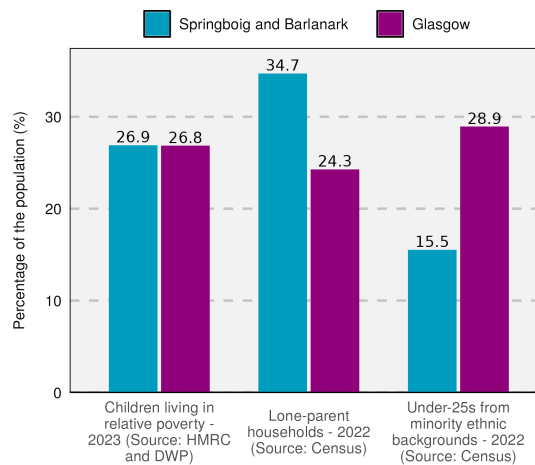


The overall population of this area has fallen by 13% since 2001. This decrease can be seen in all age groups with the greatest reduction seen in the 0–4 age group (23%). Overall, since 2015, live births have decreased and, despite some fluctuations, remain just below the Glasgow average in 2024.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks fluctuate below the Glasgow average. The drop in 2020 is due to a decrease in live births in the area. The percentage of children living in relative poverty is similar to the Glasgow average, whereas lone-parent households is above, and under-25s from a minority ethnic background is 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>.