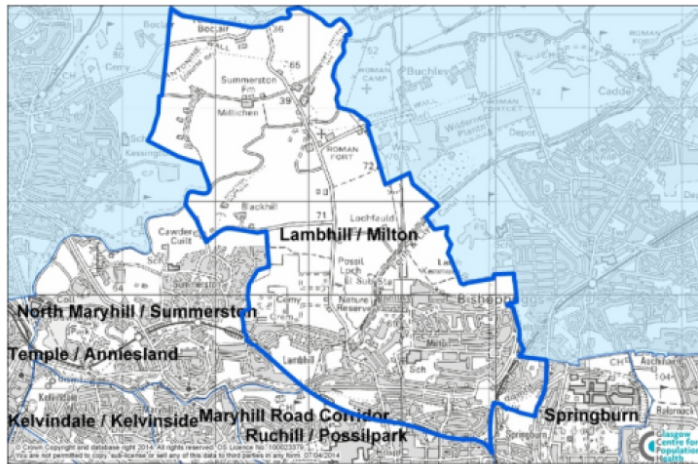


Children and young people's profile - Lambhill and Milton

Lambhill and Milton has a population of 3,826 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The population aged 18–24 is 38% lower than the Glasgow average. The number of babies exposed to second-hand smoke is 98% higher than the Glasgow average, emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries are 57% higher and hospital admissions for dental treatment are 55% higher. 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	703	5.3%	+14.9%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	1,151	8.7%	+29.8%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	974	7.4%	+27.3%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	998	7.5%	-37.8%	
	Live births**	2024	130	9.8	+4.4%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	867	22.9%	-20.8%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	396	98.3%	+0.1%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	47	11.8%	+98.1%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	32	7.6%	+23.8%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	22	17.7%	-45.2%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	39	9.3%	+7.1%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	58	14.5%	+25.1%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	16	0.9	+93.3%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	121	6.5	+57.4%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	80	21.0%	+19.7%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	31	5.2%	+14.0%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	699	28.9%	+7.6%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,995	36.0%	+48.6%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	557	14.7%	-36.4%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	548	14.5%	+24.9%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	121	9.4	+55.3%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	24	1.3	+17.1%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	58	5.2	+18.4%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	42	9.9%	+11.8%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		71.0	-2.6	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		76.3	-2.0	

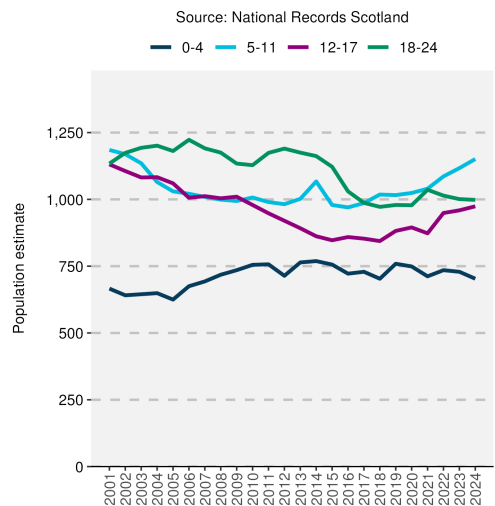
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

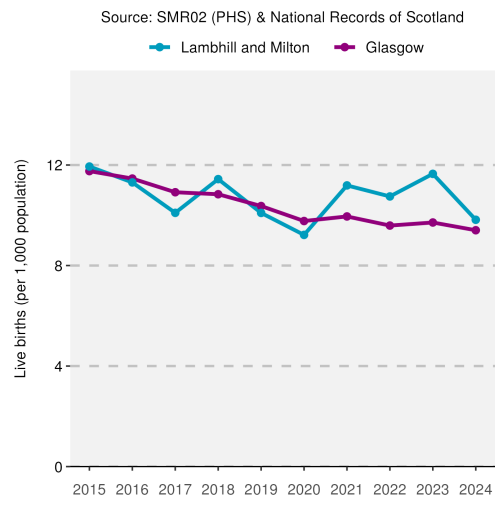
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

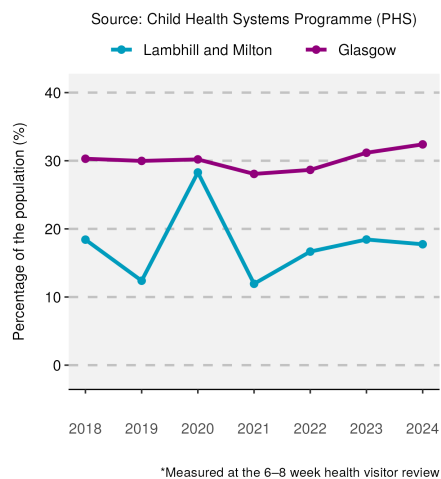


Live births (per 1,000 population)

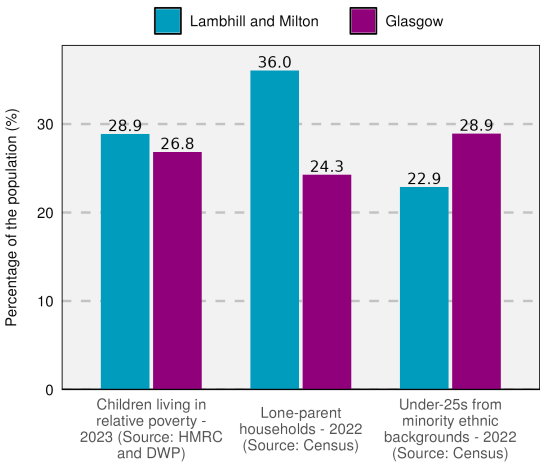


Overall the population of Lambhill and Milton has decreased in all age groups with the exception of 0–4-year-olds, which has risen by 6%, resulting in an overall area decline by 7%. The numbers of live births in Lambhill and Milton have been decreasing since 2015 with a similar pattern to the average in Glasgow, until 2021 where they began increasing until 2024.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks have stabilised below the Glasgow average. In 2021, there was a spike due to an increase in live births that year. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and lone-parent households is higher than the Glasgow average, whereas under-25s from a minority ethnic background is lower than 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>.