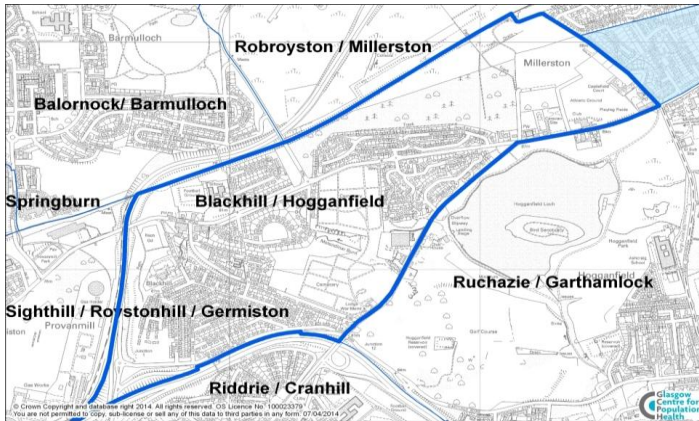


Blackhill and Hogganfield has a population of 1,043 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).

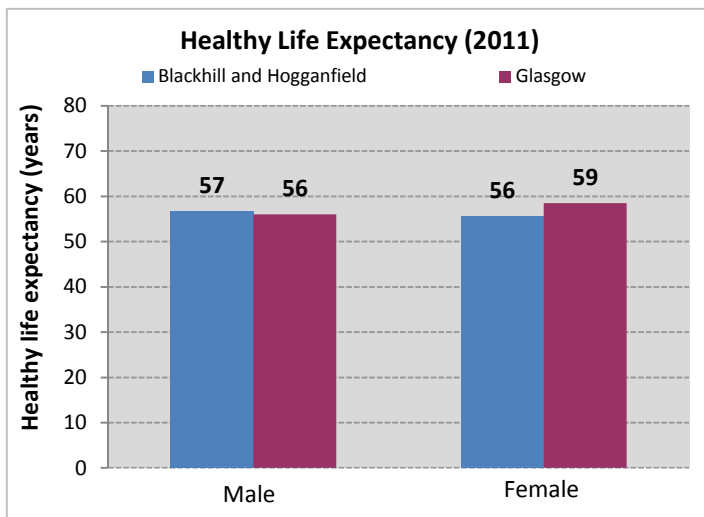
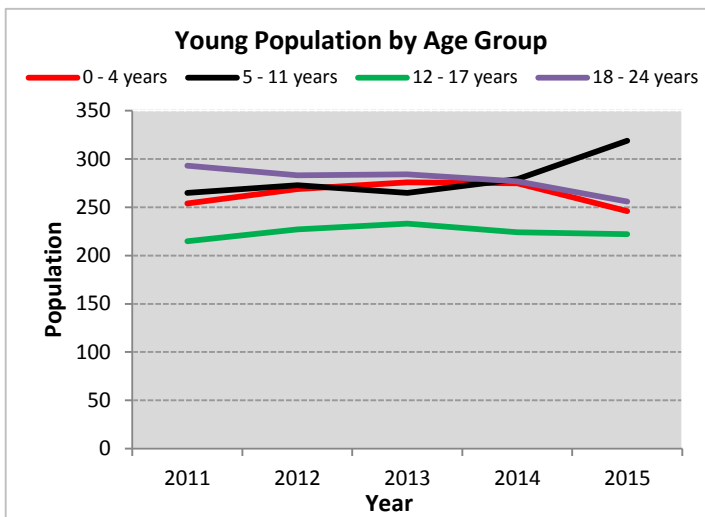


Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

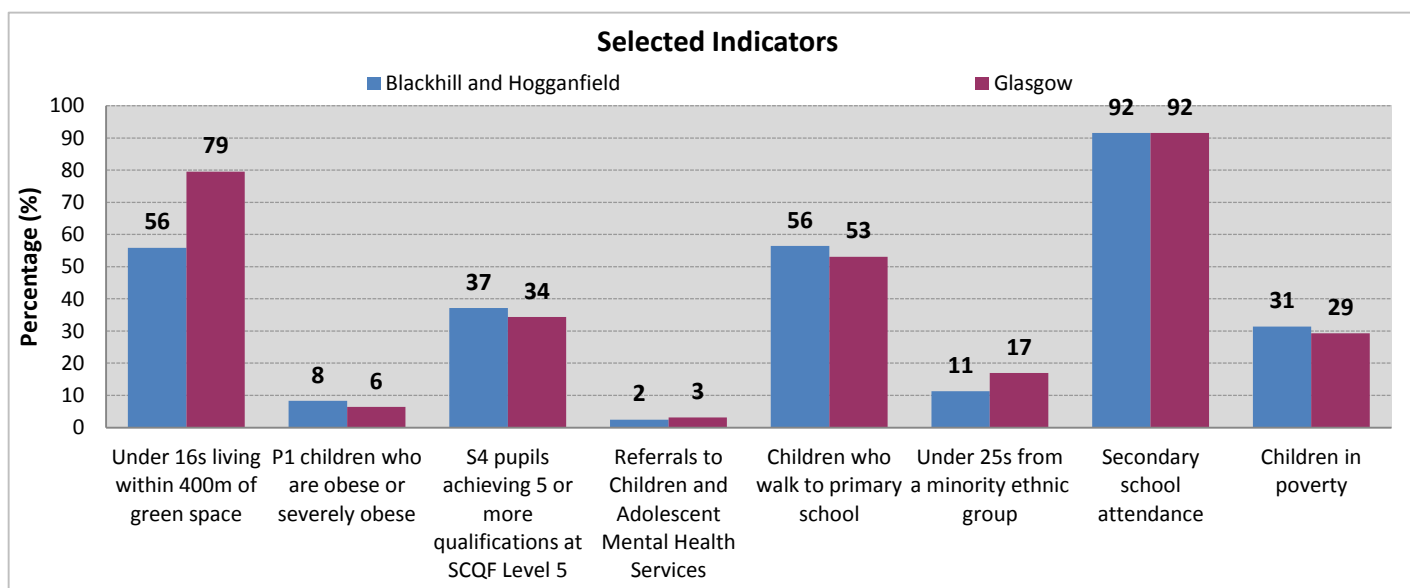
The proportion of school age children in Blackhill and Hogganfield is markedly higher than Glasgow as a whole. 11% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 56% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has fewer referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (-37%) but more emergency hospitalisations due to assault (+114%) than Glasgow overall. S4 pupil attainment is higher (+8%) than the Glasgow average and 91% of children leaving school go onto a positive destination (higher/further education, employment or training). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are lower than the Glasgow average (-12%) and communication delay in young children is also lower than average (-16%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	246	7%	+22%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	319	9%	+38%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	222	6%	+16%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	256	7%	-37%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	53	13.3	+9%	2013
	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	117	11%	-33%	2011
Infant Health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	31	94%	+1%	2015
	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	14%	-4%	2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	< 5	3%	+5%	2013 - 2015
Culture and Environment	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	56%	+6%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	394	56%	-30%	2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	8%	+29%	2012/13 - 2014/15
	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	9	12.8	-4%	2014
Crime and Safety	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration ⁶	8	1%	-37%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	11	26.6	-11%	2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	5	12.1	-43%	2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	2.9	+114%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	9.4	-7%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Children in poverty	245	31%	+7%	2013
	Lone parent households	236	43%	+7%	2011
	Overcrowded households with children	97	14%	-21%	2011
Learning and Education	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	25	20%	-16%	2014
	S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	13	37%	+8%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	92%	-0%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	42	91%	+2%	2013
	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	66	34%	+22%	2012
Health and Wellbeing	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	6%	-12%	2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	18	2%	-21%	2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	56.6	+1%	2011
	Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	55.7	-5%	2011
	Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	69	7%	+12%	2011

Neighbourhood Trends



The number of 18-24 year olds in Blackhill and Hogganfield has decreased by 13% since 2011, while the number of 5-11 year olds has increased by 20%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 1 year higher than Glasgow as a whole but 3 years lower for females.



Pupil attainment, child poverty and P1 obesity levels in Blackhill and Hogganfield are all marginally higher than Glasgow overall. Although the number of children living in proximity to green space is markedly lower than the Glasgow average, primary school children are more likely to walk to school. Secondary school attendance is comparable to the Glasgow average while the proportion of referrals to children and adolescent mental health services and the proportion of children and young people from minority ethnic groups are lower.

Notes

1. Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
2. Indicators are aggregated using latest available datazone (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 datazones.
3. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
4. Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
5. 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
6. Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
7. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles.