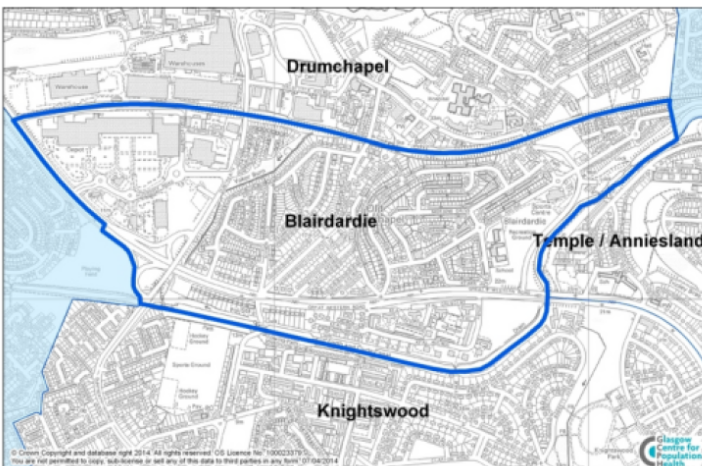


# Children and young people's profile - Blairdardie

Blairdardie has a population of 942 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

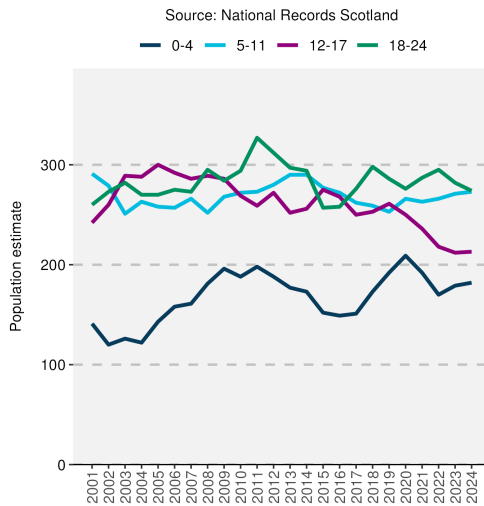
The proportion of those aged 18–24 years old in Blairdardie is 39% lower than the Glasgow average. The number of under-25s from a minority ethnic background is 49% lower than the Glasgow average. The percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks in this area is 23% lower than in Glasgow, and Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity is higher than the Glasgow average. Life expectancy for females in 2022 is higher than the averages for Glasgow and Scotland but is lower for males.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)	
						Bar chart (left)	Bar chart (right)
<b>Demography</b>	Population aged 0–4	2024	182	4.9%	+5.7%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Population aged 5–11	2024	273	7.3%	+9.4%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Population aged 12–17	2024	213	5.7%	-1.1%	Very small negative bar	Very small negative bar
	Population aged 18–24	2024	274	7.4%	-39.4%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
	Live births**	2024	38	10.2	+8.5%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	138	14.8%	-49.0%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
<b>Infant health</b>	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	98	100.0%	+1.8%	Very small positive bar	Very small positive bar
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	*				
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	*				
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	8	25.0%	-22.8%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	9	8.3%	-3.6%	Small negative bar	Small negative bar
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022-24	10	9.9%	-14.6%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
<b>Crime &amp; safety</b>	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	*				
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	16	3.3	-19.1%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
<b>Learning</b>	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	13	12.9%	-26.6%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	*				
<b>Socio-economic</b>	Children living in relative poverty	2023	112	19.2%	-28.4%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Lone-parent households	2022	290	19.4%	-20.1%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	83	8.9%	-61.6%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
<b>Health</b>	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	111	11.9%	+2.5%	Very small positive bar	Very small positive bar
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	11	3.4	-42.9%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	*				
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	13	4.5	+2.5%	Very small positive bar	Very small positive bar
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	12	10.7%	+21.5%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		71.7	-1.9	Very small negative bar	Very small negative bar
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		82.1	+3.8	Small positive bar	Small positive bar

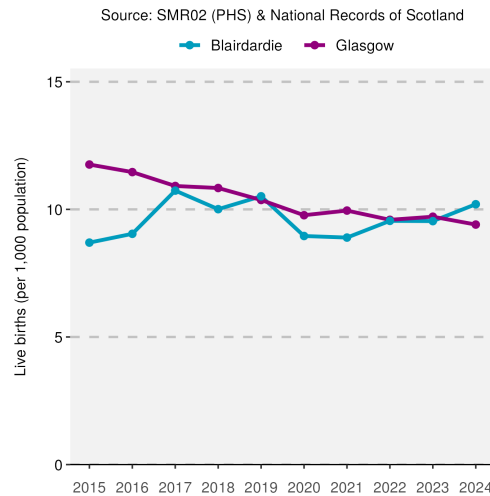
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.  
 All count figures of equal to or less than 5 (denoted as \*) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.  
 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

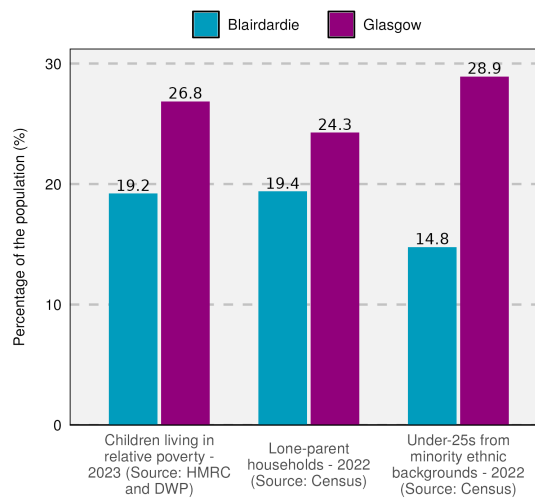


## Live births (per 1,000 population)



The population from 2001 to 2024 show fluctuations in all age groups but overall have remained steady over the time period, with the exception of 0–4-year-olds which has increased by 29%. Live births in Blairdardie are now above the Glasgow average in 2024, but had previously fluctuated below the average.

## Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



The chart for percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed has not been included for **Blairdardie** due to counts of less than (or equal to) five which may pose a risk of disclosure.

The chart for the percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks has not been included due to a risk of disclosure and risk the identification of individuals. The percentage of children living in relative poverty, lone-parent households, and under-25s from a minority ethnic background in particular are all significantly 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>.