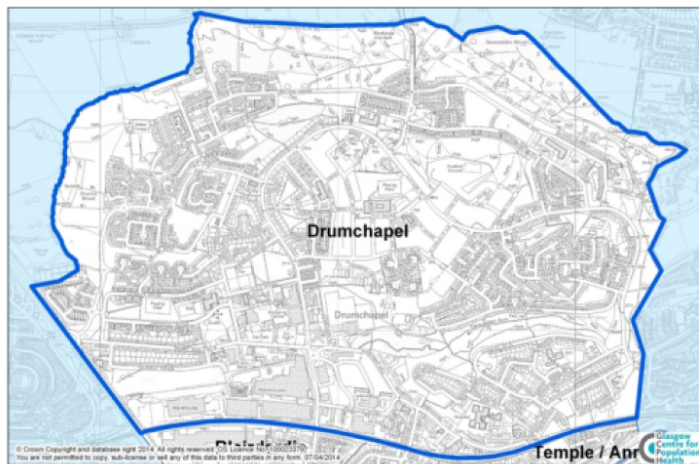


Children and young people's profile - Drumchapel

Drumchapel has a population of 4,494 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

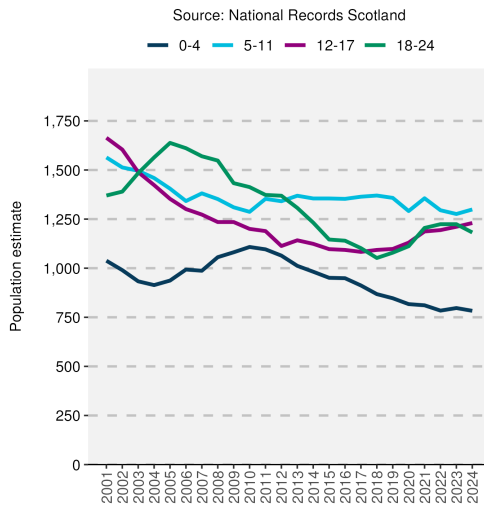
The population aged 0–17-year-olds is higher than the Glasgow average. The number of children and young people from an ethnic minority background is 41% lower in this area than the Glasgow average. The percent of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks in this area is 20% and primary carers smoking at health visitor's first visit is 25%, the latter is 112% higher than the Glasgow average. The number of young people aged 16-19 not in employment, education or training is 49% higher 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	783	6.0%	+30.0%	30
	Population aged 5–11	2024	1,299	10.0%	+48.8%	49
	Population aged 12–17	2024	1,230	9.4%	+63.3%	63
	Population aged 18–24	2024	1,182	9.1%	-25.2%	-25
	Live births**	2024	148	11.4	+20.8%	21
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	765	17.0%	-41.3%	-41
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	412	98.6%	+0.4%	0
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	24	5.7%	-4.6%	-5
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	29	6.8%	+11.1%	11
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	30	20.0%	-38.3%	-38
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	38	8.9%	+3.4%	3
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	104	24.5%	+111.6%	112
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	6	0.3	-39.4%	-39
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	140	6.2	+52.1%	52
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	117	24.1%	+37.5%	38
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	49	6.9%	+49.5%	50
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	870	29.9%	+11.2%	11
	Lone-parent households	2022	2,532	38.8%	+60.1%	60
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	367	8.2%	-64.8%	-65
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	808	17.9%	+54.9%	55
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	168	10.8	+79.1%	79
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	36	1.6	+46.7%	47
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	92	6.6	+52.5%	53
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	36	7.4%	-16.3%	-16
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		68.4	-5.3	-5
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		75.4	-2.8	-3

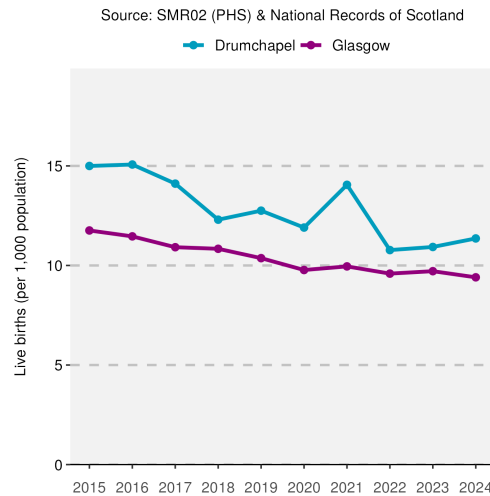
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.
 All count figures of equal to or less than 5 (denoted as *) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
 All indicators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

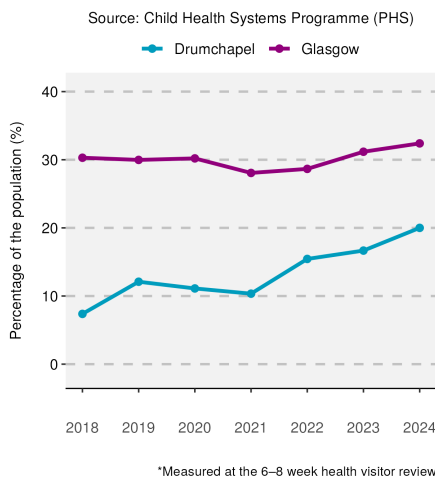


Live births (per 1,000 population)

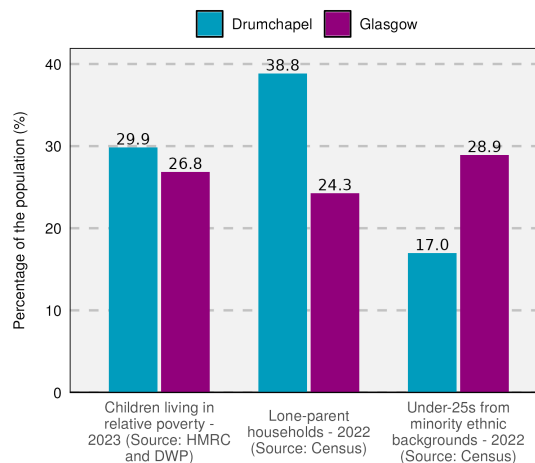


Populations across all age groups have fluctuated over the time period and all decreased since 2001, contributing to an overall decrease of 20% in the area. The number of live births is also decreasing but remains above the Glasgow average.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks has more than doubled in Drumchapel but remains below the Glasgow average. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds are above the Glasgow average, whereas lone-parent households is below the 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>.