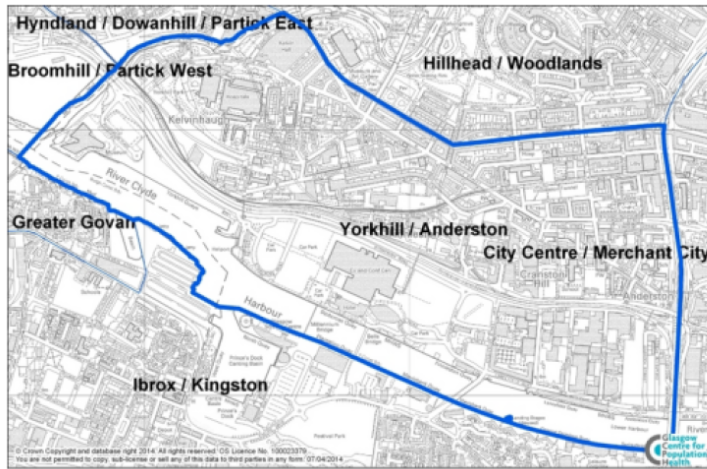


Children and young people’s profile - Yorkhill and Anderston

Yorkhill and Anderston has a population of 7,114 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

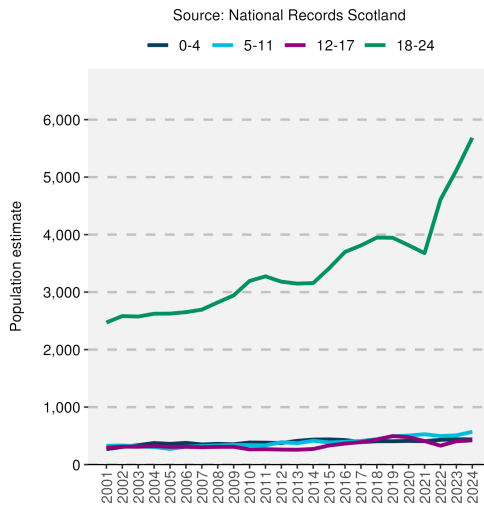
The population aged 18–24 is 181% higher than the Glasgow average. The number of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks is 28% higher than the Glasgow average and emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries are also higher. The percentage of under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households is high in this area, 67% above the Glasgow average. Life expectancy is higher in 2022 for both sexes than in Glasgow but is lower for females than the Scottish average.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)		
						Bar chart (left)	Bar chart (right)	
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	438	2.6%	-43.2%	-43.2%		
	Population aged 5–11	2024	570	3.4%	-49.0%	-49.0%		
	Population aged 12–17	2024	422	2.5%	-56.3%	-56.3%		
	Population aged 18–24	2024	5,684	34.0%	+180.6%	+180.6%		
	Live births**	2024	72	4.3	-54.1%	-54.1%		
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	2,261	36.8%	+27.1%	+27.1%		
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	198	98.5%	+0.3%	+0.3%		
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	7	3.4%	-42.7%	-42.7%		
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	22	9.6%	+56.4%	+56.4%		
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	24	41.4%	+27.7%	+27.7%		
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	16	7.0%	-19.2%	-19.2%		
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor’s first visit	2022-24	12	5.8%	-49.7%	-49.7%		
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	*					
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	42	1.4	-65.5%	-65.5%		
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	21	10.8%	-38.3%	-38.3%		
	16-19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	60	7.1%	+54.5%	+54.5%		
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	228	20.1%	-25.3%	-25.3%		
	Lone-parent households	2022	574	21.0%	-13.5%	-13.5%		
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	2,376	38.6%	+66.9%	+66.9%		
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	651	10.6%	-8.7%	-8.7%		
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	23	3.7	-39.1%	-39.1%		
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	12	0.4	-63.1%	-63.1%		
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	43	1.7	-61.5%	-61.5%		
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	15	8.2%	-6.5%	-6.5%		
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022			77.3	+3.7	+3.7	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022			79.5	+1.2	+1.2	

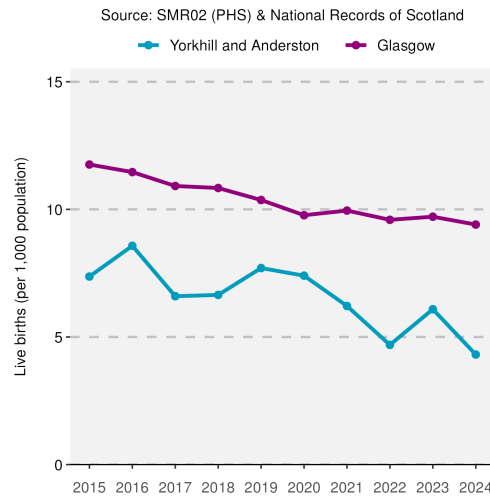
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.
 All count figures of equal to or less than 5 (denoted as *) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
 All indicators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

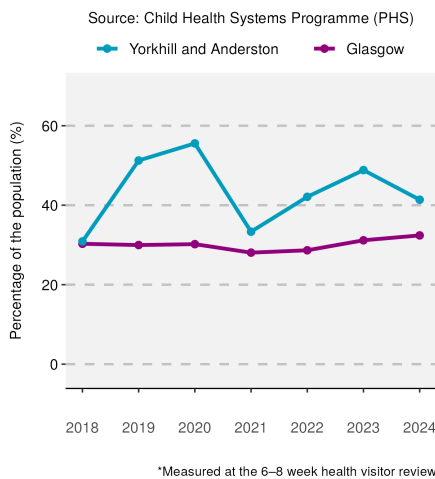


Live births (per 1,000 population)

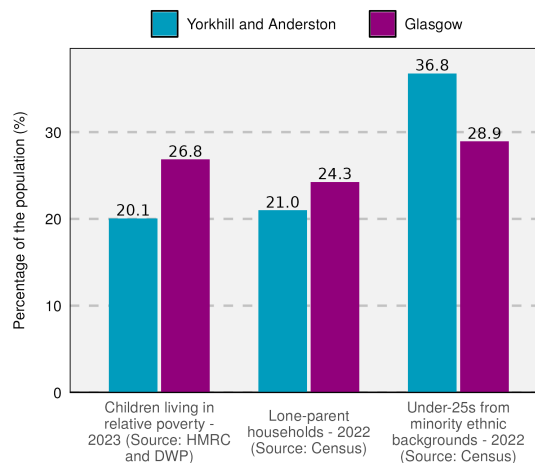


Although 18–24-year-olds in Yorkhill and Anderston continue to dominate the 0–24 age group and have risen by 130% since 2001, all age groups contribute to the overall rise of 112%. Live births, although fluctuating, have fallen in line with Glasgow since 2015 and remain below the average for this area.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks generally continue to fluctuate above Glasgow. The drop in 2022 can be attributed to the drop in live births for that year. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and lone-parent households is lower than in Glasgow, whereas under-25s from a minority ethnic background is higher.

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>.