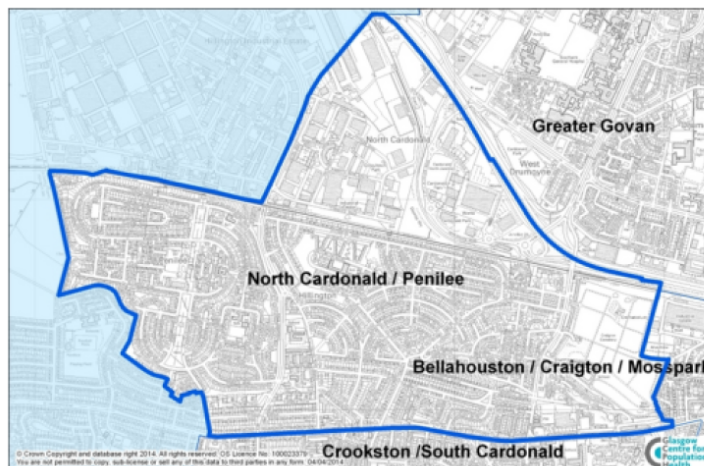


Children and young people's profile - North Cardonald and Penilee

North Cardonald and Penilee has a population of 3,949 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The population aged 12–17 is 44% higher than the Glasgow average. Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries are 47% higher than in Glasgow, while the number of children with communication delay at 27–30 months is 28% higher. Hospital admissions for dental treatment and hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis were both 36% higher than the average in Glasgow. Life expectancy in 2022 for males is lower, whereas females is higher than the Glasgow average.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	673	5.0%	+8.4%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	1,096	8.2%	+21.8%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	1,115	8.3%	+43.6%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	1,065	7.9%	-34.6%	
	Live births**	2024	109	8.1	-13.7%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	980	25.0%	-13.5%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	330	98.2%	+0.0%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	25	7.6%	+27.4%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	21	5.8%	-5.3%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	29	26.6%	-17.9%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	36	10.0%	+15.3%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	53	16.0%	+38.2%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	9	0.5	+3.2%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	119	6.0	+46.9%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	85	22.5%	+28.2%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	28	4.3%	-7.1%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	642	25.3%	-5.9%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,557	26.0%	+7.2%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	774	19.8%	-14.6%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	508	13.0%	+12.0%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	112	8.2	+35.6%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	18	0.9	-16.7%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	73	5.9	+35.6%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	41	10.0%	+13.4%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		73.0	-0.6	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		78.8	+0.5	

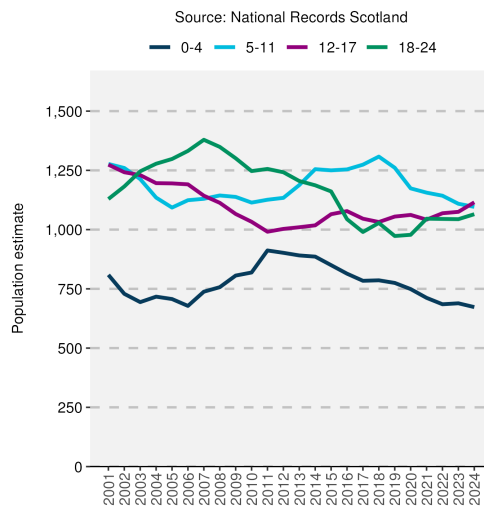
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

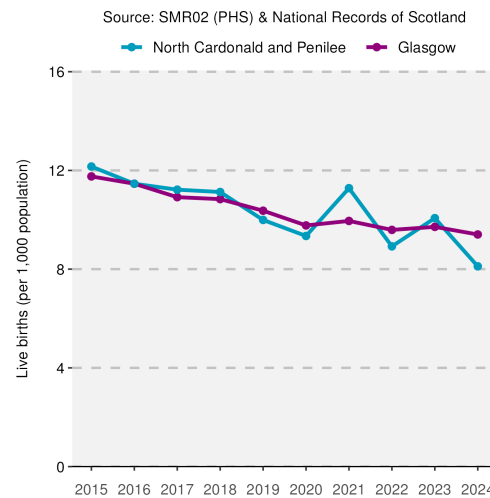
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

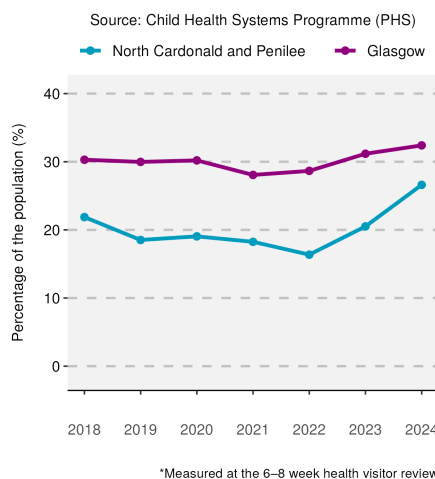


Live births (per 1,000 population)

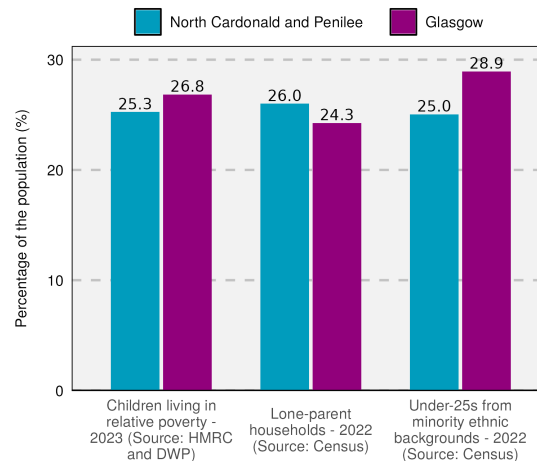


The overall population in this area has fallen over time. This decrease can be seen in all age groups though those 0–4 years has the highest fall with 17%. Live births in this area have declined since 2015 following a very similar trend to Glasgow until more recent years where there have been more fluctuations.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



The proportion of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks varies over time but remains lower than the Glasgow average, at 27% in 2024. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and under-25s from a minority ethnic background are lower than Glasgow, whereas the percentage of lone-parent households is above 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>.