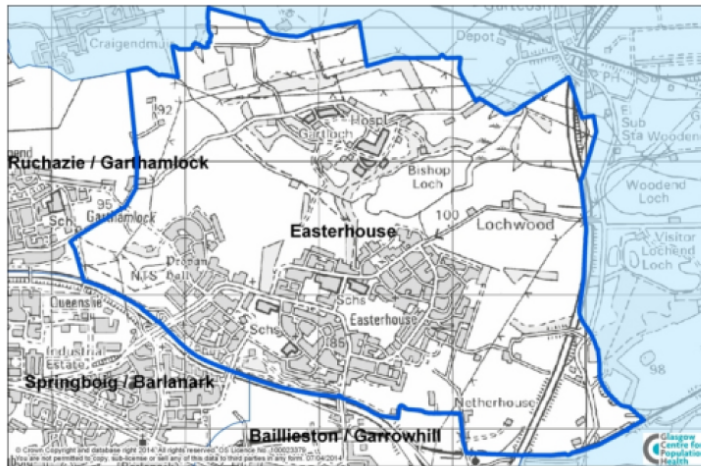


Children and young people's profile - Easterhouse

Easterhouse has a population of 2,692 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

There is a high proportion of children and young people aged 0–17 years in Easterhouse, while the number of 18–24-year-olds is 40% lower than the Glasgow average. The percentage of babies exposed to second-hand smoke and primary carers smoking at health visitor's first visit are particularly high at 170% and 78% above the Glasgow average respectively. The percentage of emergency hospital admissions due to assault is 36% higher and children with communication delay at 27–30 months is 37% higher but the percentage of under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds is 47% lower when compared to 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	498	5.4%	+16.3%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	764	8.2%	+23.1%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	760	8.2%	+41.9%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	670	7.2%	-40.4%	
	Live births**	2024	77	8.3	-11.7%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	399	15.4%	-46.7%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	286	98.3%	+0.1%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	45	16.0%	+170.0%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	18	6.3%	+2.8%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	20	24.1%	-25.6%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	23	8.1%	-6.7%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	58	20.6%	+78.1%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	8	0.6	+36.3%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	58	4.4	+6.4%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	75	24.0%	+37.0%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	19	5.2%	+13.2%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	485	27.3%	+1.7%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,156	27.9%	+14.9%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	317	12.3%	-47.1%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	332	12.8%	+10.8%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	50	5.2	-13.1%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	18	1.4	+23.8%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	36	4.6	+4.6%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	21	6.6%	-24.9%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		69.8	-3.8	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		75.0	-3.3	

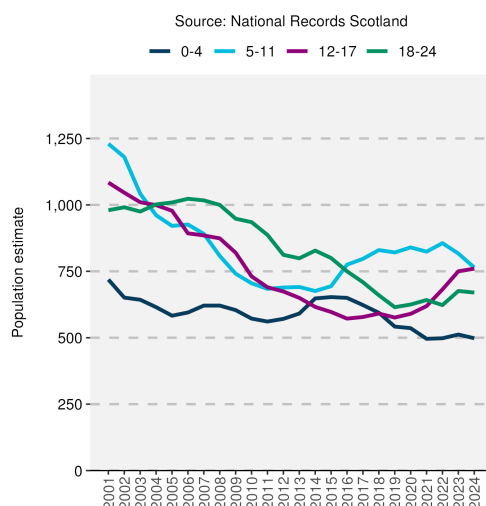
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

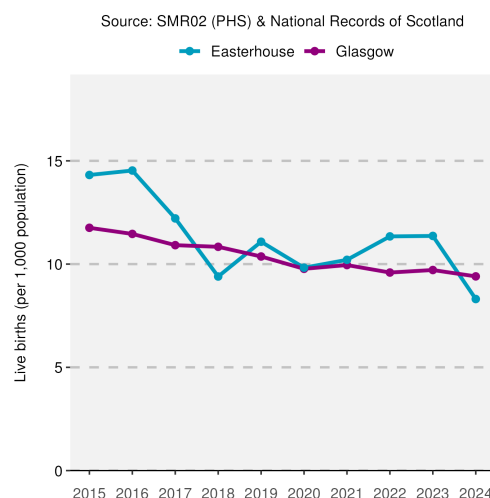
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

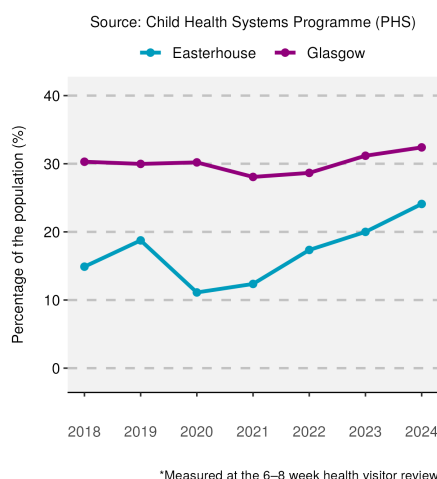


Live births (per 1,000 population)

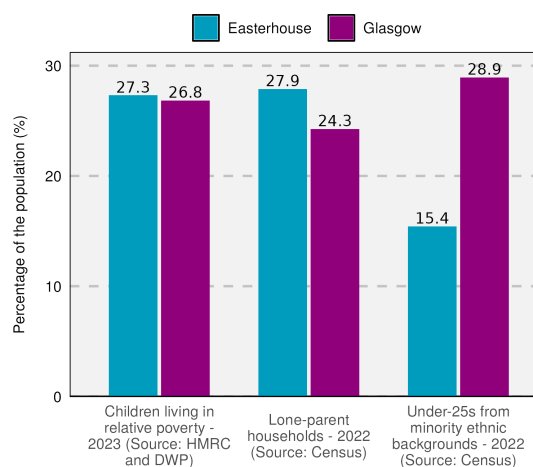


The overall population of this area has fallen by 33% since 2001. This decrease can be seen in all age groups, with the largest decrease seen in those aged 5–11 years (38%). In 2015, live births were significantly higher than the Glasgow average, however, they decreased sharply and, by 2024, were slightly below the Glasgow average.

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 24% in 2024. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and lone-parent households is slightly above the Glasgow average, whereas under-25s from a minority ethnic background is well below the average in Glasgow.

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>.