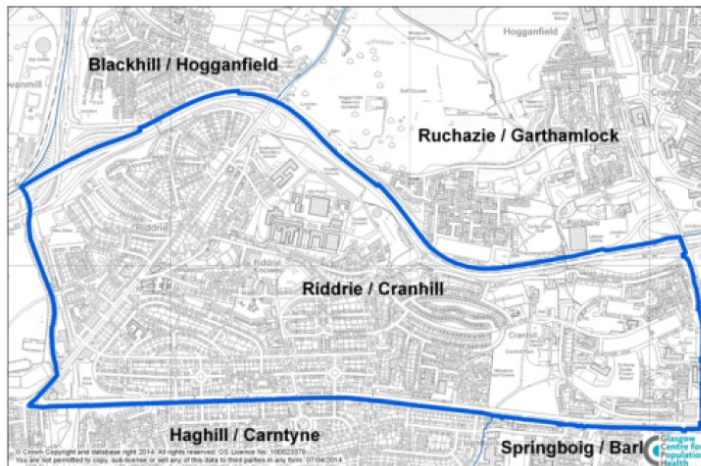


Children and young people's profile - Riddrie and Cranhill

Riddrie and Cranhill has a population of 3,120 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

There is a low proportion of 18–24-year-olds in Riddrie and Cranhill, 39% 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 113% and 62% above the Glasgow average respectively. There is an above-average percentage of children with communication delay at 27–30 months (49% higher), under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability (29% higher), and the percentage of hospitalisations due to an alcohol-related diagnosis (149% higher) or under a mental health diagnosis (82% higher) 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	531	4.4%	-5.4%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	896	7.4%	+10.1%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	797	6.6%	+13.5%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	896	7.4%	-39.2%	
	Live births**	2024	126	10.4	+10.3%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	618	20.3%	-29.7%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	320	97.3%	-1.0%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	41	12.7%	+113.4%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	22	6.3%	+2.4%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	24	20.2%	-37.8%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	33	9.4%	+9.1%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	61	18.8%	+62.4%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	15	1.0	+120.0%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	80	5.2	+26.3%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	81	26.2%	+49.4%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	23	4.5%	-3.1%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	507	27.2%	+1.2%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,454	33.3%	+37.1%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	471	15.5%	-33.0%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	455	15.0%	+29.3%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	80	7.9	+30.4%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	42	2.7	+148.7%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	77	8.0	+82.4%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	21	6.6%	-24.6%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		72.0	-1.6	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		76.7	-1.6	

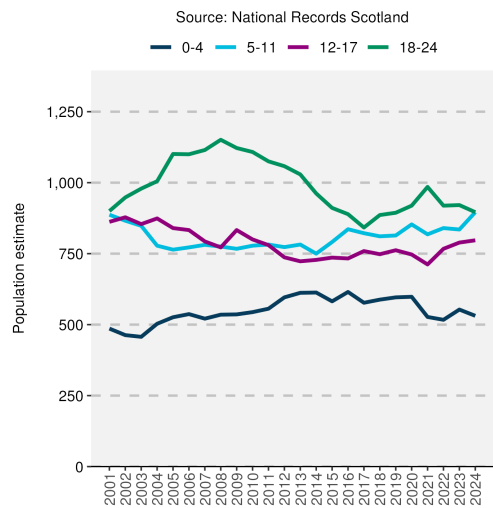
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

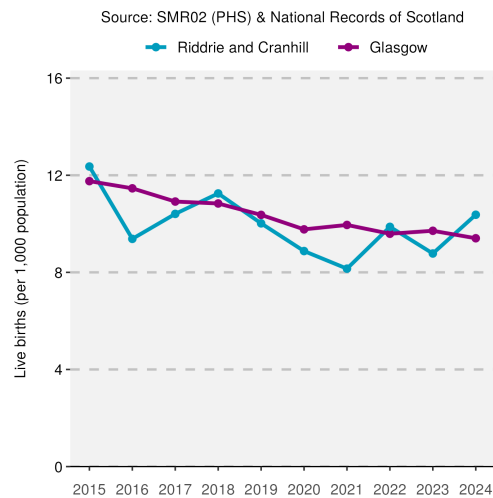
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

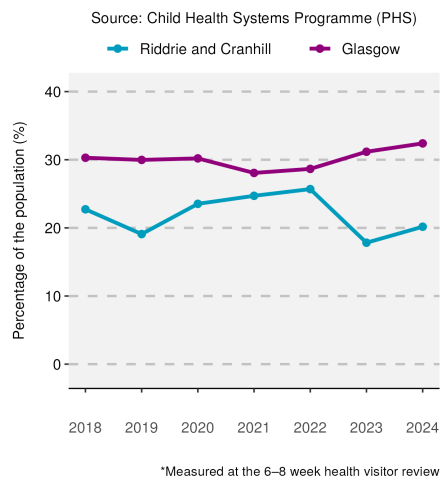


Live births (per 1,000 population)

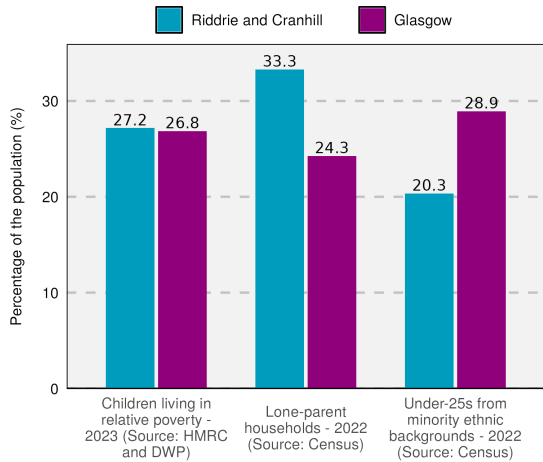


Despite minor fluctuations over the period, the population of Riddrie and Cranhill has remained unchanged since 2001. The age group 0–4 years increased by 9% but those aged 12–17 years saw a decrease of 8% to balance this out overall. Overall, since 2015, live births have decreased and, despite some fluctuations, remain above the Glasgow average in 2024.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



The number of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks fluctuates below the Glasgow average. The drop in 2023 is due to a decrease in live births in the area. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and lone-parent households is above the Glasgow average, whereas under-25s from a minority ethnic background is lower than 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>.