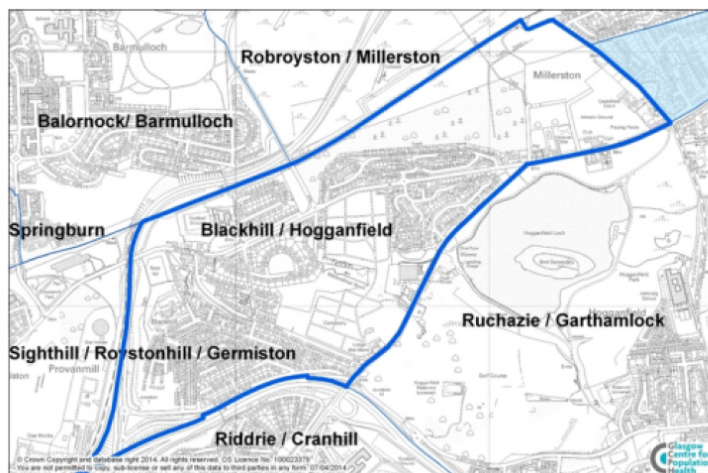


Children and young people's profile - Blackhill and Hogganfield

Blackhill and Hogganfield has a population of 1,005 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of young people aged 12–17 is 49% higher than the Glasgow average. The percentage of babies born before 37 weeks (13%) is 50% higher than the Glasgow average, while hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis are 66% higher. Life expectancy in 2022 for males is lower, whereas females is higher than the Glasgow average.

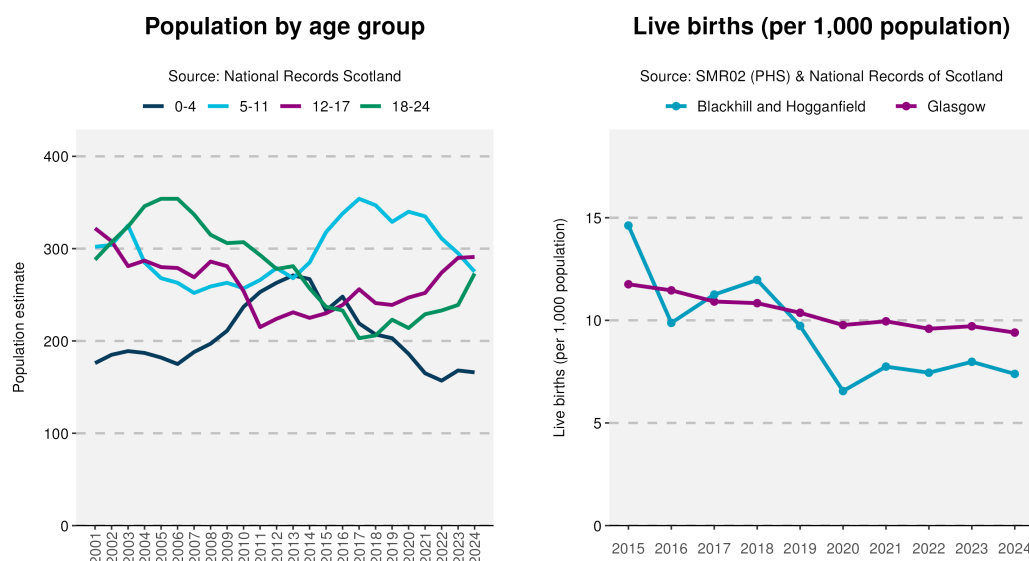
Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	166	4.9%	+6.2%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	275	8.1%	+21.3%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	291	8.6%	+48.8%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	273	8.1%	-33.5%	
	Live births**	2024	25	7.4	-21.4%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	264	26.9%	-6.9%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	67	97.1%	-1.1%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	*			
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	*			
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	*			
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	10	13.0%	+50.2%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	10	13.9%	+19.8%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	*			
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	26	5.3	+28.2%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	16	20.0%	+14.0%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	*			
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	147	21.9%	-18.5%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	435	27.5%	+13.4%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	160	16.3%	-29.5%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	136	13.9%	+19.8%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	20	5.6	-6.7%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	*			
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	22	7.2	+65.9%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	10	11.8%	+33.5%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		71.2	-2.4	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		84.2	+5.9	

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

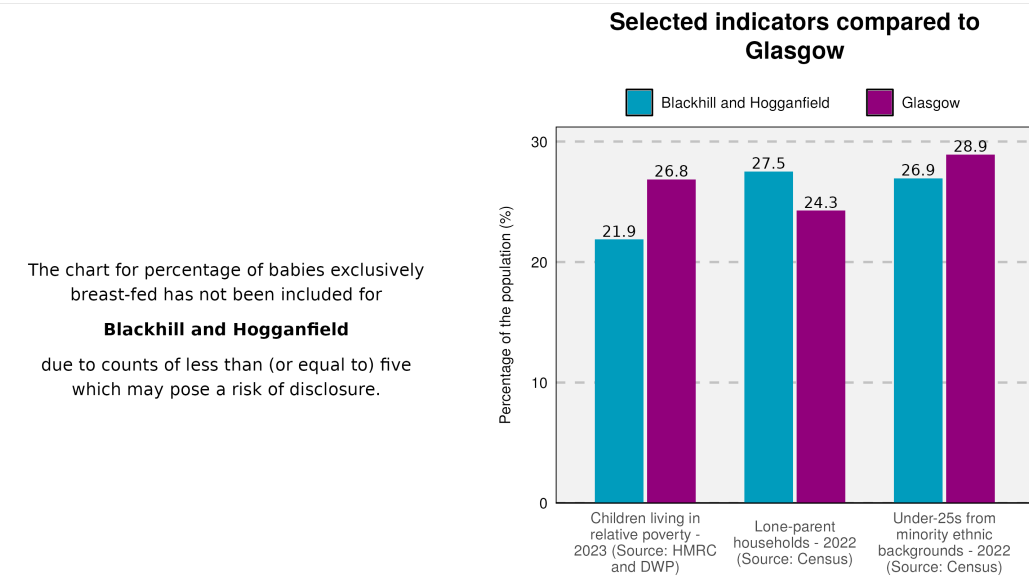
All count figures of equal to or less than 5 (denoted as *) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.

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



The population has fluctuated since 2001 in all age groups, with an overall decline of 8%. The largest decrease was among 12–17-year-olds, with a decrease of 10%. Over the time period there have been fluctuations in live births, however since 2020 the numbers have been steady and remain below the average in Glasgow.



The chart for the percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks has not been included due to a risk of disclosure and risk the identification of individuals. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and under-25s from a minority ethnic background is lower than the Glasgow average, whereas the percentage of lone-parent households 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>.