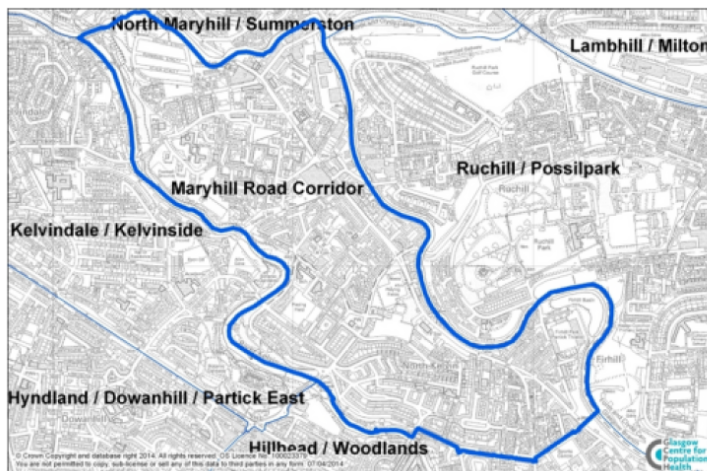


# Children and young people's profile - Maryhill Road Corridor

Maryhill Road Corridor has a population of 5,304 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

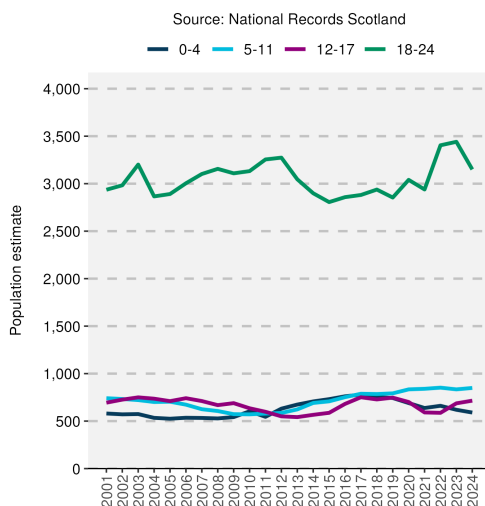
The population aged 18–24 is 60% higher than the Glasgow average. The percentage of babies born small for gestational age is 45% higher than the Glasgow average, 16-19-year-olds not in employment, education or training is 87% higher and hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis are 119% higher. 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)	
						%	years
<b>Demography</b>	Population aged 0–4	2024	590	3.6%	-21.5%	-21.5%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	849	5.2%	-22.1%	-22.1%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	715	4.4%	-23.9%	-23.9%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	3,150	19.4%	+59.7%	+59.7%	
	Live births**	2024	114	7.0	-25.5%	-25.5%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	1,481	26.2%	-9.4%	-9.4%	
<b>Infant health</b>	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	334	97.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	18	5.1%	-14.7%	-14.7%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	32	8.9%	+45.1%	+45.1%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	47	42.3%	+30.7%	+30.7%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	26	7.2%	-16.2%	-16.2%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022-24	35	9.8%	-15.2%	-15.2%	
<b>Crime &amp; safety</b>	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	11	0.4	-6.7%	-6.7%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	75	2.8	-31.5%	-31.5%	
<b>Learning</b>	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	43	14.4%	-17.7%	-17.7%	
	16-19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	109	8.6%	+87.1%	+87.1%	
<b>Socio-economic</b>	Children living in relative poverty	2023	375	19.8%	-26.1%	-26.1%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,281	29.5%	+21.6%	+21.6%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	1,540	27.3%	+17.8%	+17.8%	
<b>Health</b>	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	608	10.8%	-7.1%	-7.1%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	51	5.1	-15.1%	-15.1%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	64	2.4	+119.2%	+119.2%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	113	5.5	+27.1%	+27.1%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	26	8.2%	-7.0%	-7.0%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		72.4	-1.2	-1.2	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		77.0	-1.2	-1.2	

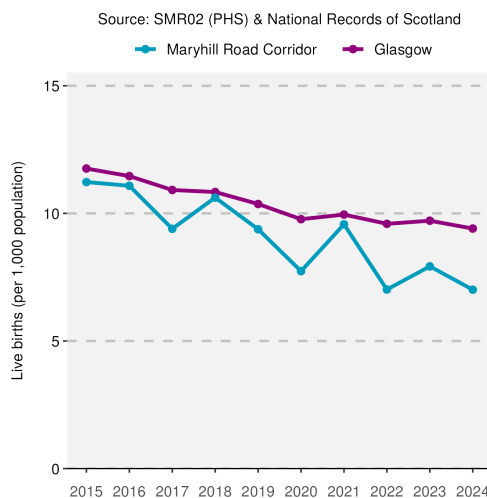
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.  
 All count figures of equal to or less than 5 (denoted as \*) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.  
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

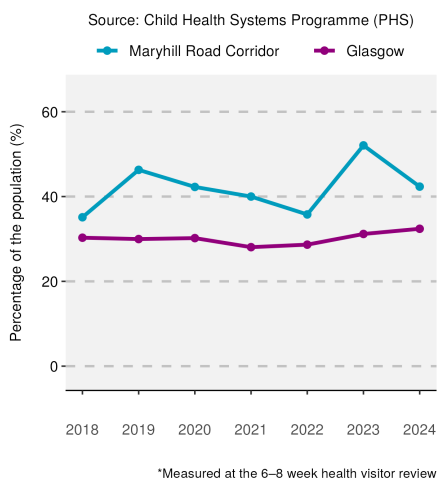


## Live births (per 1,000 population)

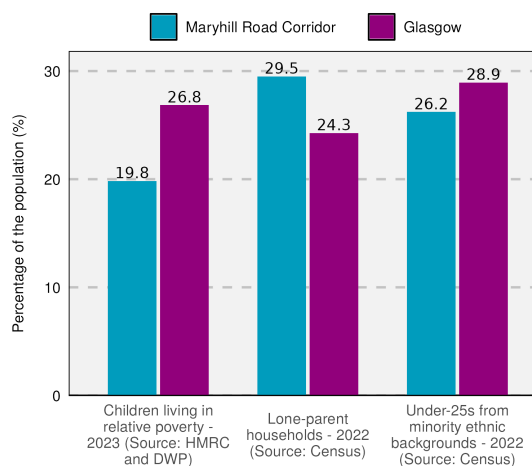


The overall population of this area has increased since 2001 by 7%. Each age group has risen, however, the largest change can be seen in 5–11-year-olds (15%), while 18–24-year-olds continue to make up the largest share of the population in children and young people. Live births in this area have decreased over the time period, despite some fluctuations, the rate of decline has become steeper than Glasgow.

## 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 higher than the Glasgow average, reaching 42% in 2024. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and under-25s from a minority ethnic background are lower than in Glasgow, whereas 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>.