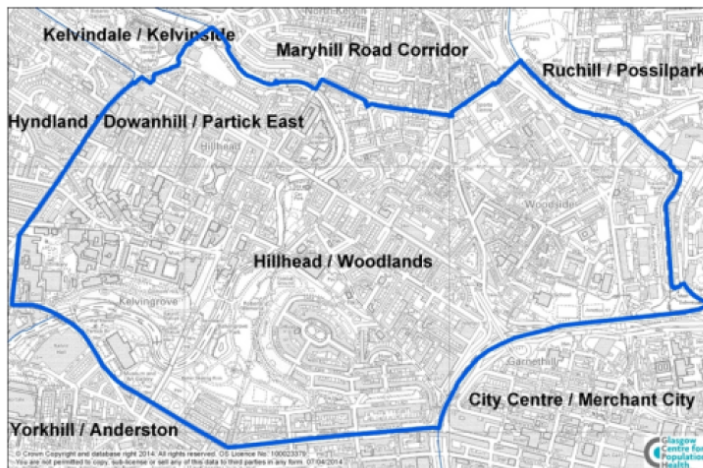


Children and young people's profile - Hillhead and Woodlands

Hillhead and Woodlands has a population of 9,182 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

In Hillhead and Woodlands 18–24-year-olds account for 30% of the population, which is higher than the Glasgow average, but the number of under-18s is lower and only make up 11% of the population. The percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks is high in Hillhead and Woodlands at 48%, higher than the Glasgow average. The number of under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households is very high in this area, 56% which is 144% higher compared to Glasgow. Life expectancy is higher in 2022 for both sexes than in Glasgow but is lower than the Scottish average.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	700	3.1%	-33.7%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	959	4.2%	-37.3%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	782	3.4%	-40.8%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	6,741	29.5%	+143.4%	
	Live births**	2024	165	7.2	-23.2%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	2,694	29.3%	+1.4%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	392	97.8%	-0.5%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	19	4.5%	-23.4%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	25	5.6%	-8.1%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	74	48.1%	+48.3%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	34	7.7%	-11.2%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	28	6.7%	-42.2%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	8	0.2	-59.3%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	62	1.4	-66.0%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	45	14.1%	-19.6%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	42	3.2%	-30.1%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	619	30.2%	+12.5%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	936	18.7%	-22.9%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	5,173	56.3%	+143.4%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	985	10.7%	-7.4%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	30	2.7	-55.9%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	52	1.2	+6.8%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	103	2.7	-37.2%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	22	6.8%	-22.7%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		74.7	+1.1	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		79.6	+1.3	

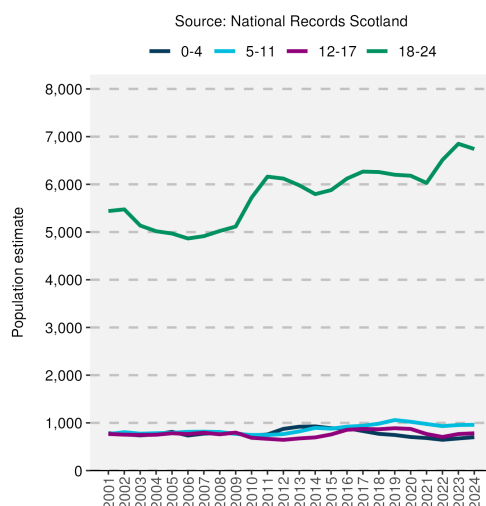
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

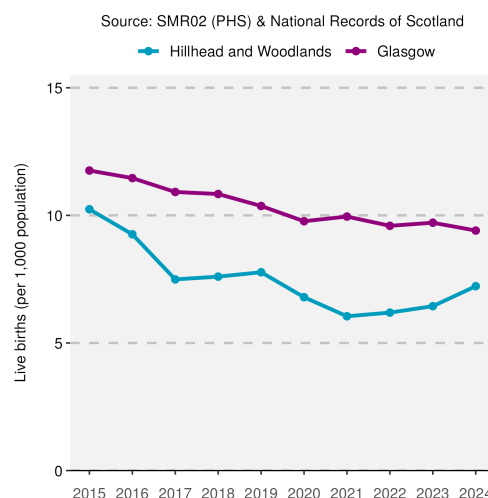
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

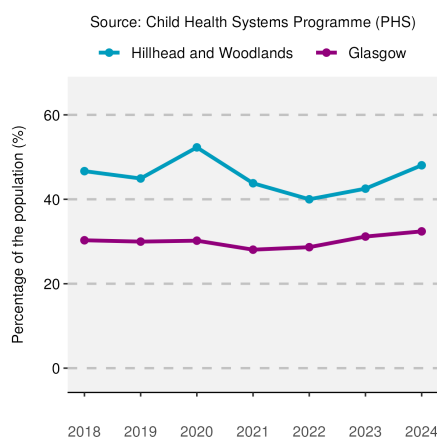


Live births (per 1,000 population)



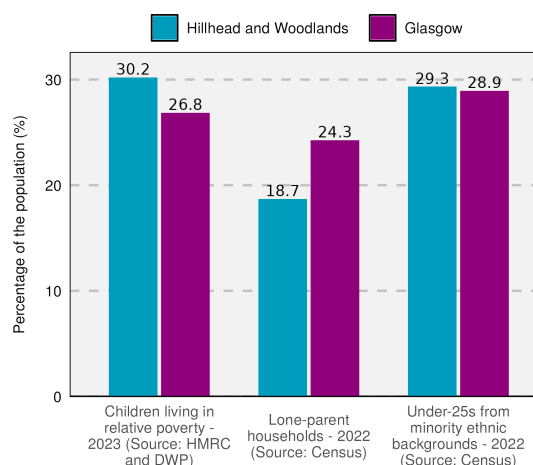
The population in all age groups has increased over the time period with the exception of 0–4-year-olds. Those aged 18–24 continue to dominate the population in this area, however 5–11-year-olds have shown the largest increase of 25% since 2001. Live births have been falling since 2015 and remain consistently below the Glasgow average.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



*Measured at the 6–8 week health visitor review

Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks continues to fluctuate above the Glasgow average, showing an increase in the most recent years. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds is slightly above the Glasgow average, whereas lone-parent households are below 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>.