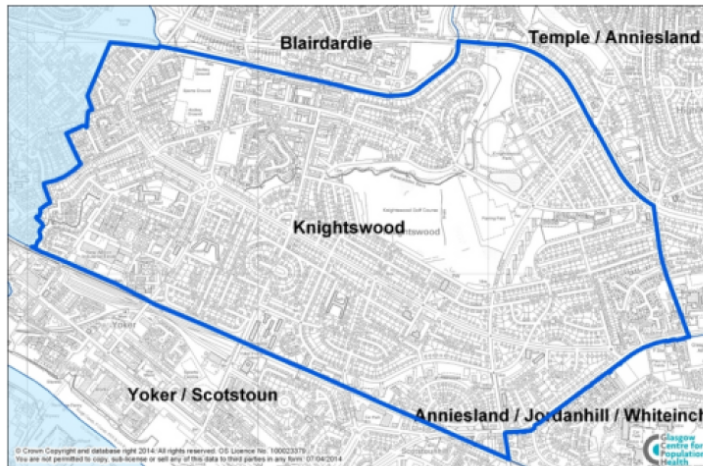


## Children and young people's profile - Knightswood

Knightswood has a population of 4,253 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



### Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The population aged 18–24 is 40% lower than the Glasgow average. The number of babies exposed to second-hand smoke is also nearly 40% lower in the area than in Glasgow. The percentage of under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households is low in this area, 47% lower than 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) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Demography</b>         | Population aged 0–4                                             | 2024        | 734   | 4.5%  | -3.5%                   |                                     |
|                           | Population aged 5–11                                            | 2024        | 1,220 | 7.4%  | +10.7%                  |                                     |
|                           | Population aged 12–17                                           | 2024        | 1,108 | 6.7%  | +16.5%                  |                                     |
|                           | Population aged 18–24                                           | 2024        | 1,191 | 7.2%  | -40.3%                  |                                     |
|                           | Live births**                                                   | 2024        | 117   | 7.1   | -24.4%                  |                                     |
|                           | Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds                      | 2022        | 1,133 | 27.2% | -6.0%                   |                                     |
| <b>Infant health</b>      | Infants who sleep in the supine position                        | 2022–24     | 397   | 97.8% | -0.4%                   |                                     |
|                           | Babies exposed to second-hand smoke                             | 2022–24     | 15    | 3.6%  | -38.5%                  |                                     |
|                           | Babies born small for gestational age                           | 2022–24     | 30    | 7.0%  | +14.4%                  |                                     |
|                           | Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks                      | 2024        | 35    | 30.2% | -6.9%                   |                                     |
|                           | Babies born before 37 weeks                                     | 2022–24     | 39    | 9.1%  | +5.6%                   |                                     |
|                           | Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit           | 2022–24     | 38    | 9.2%  | -20.2%                  |                                     |
| <b>Crime &amp; safety</b> | Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**                  | 2020–24     | 11    | 0.5   | +17.7%                  |                                     |
|                           | Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**   | 2020–24     | 110   | 5.2   | +26.7%                  |                                     |
| <b>Learning</b>           | Children with communication delay at 27–30 months               | 2022–24     | 77    | 17.2% | -2.0%                   |                                     |
|                           | 16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training        | 2020        | 36    | 4.9%  | +6.4%                   |                                     |
| <b>Socio-economic</b>     | Children living in relative poverty                             | 2023        | 716   | 26.6% | -0.9%                   |                                     |
|                           | Lone-parent households                                          | 2022        | 1,393 | 20.9% | -13.8%                  |                                     |
|                           | Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households    | 2022        | 511   | 12.3% | -47.0%                  |                                     |
| <b>Health</b>             | Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability | 2022        | 521   | 12.5% | +7.9%                   |                                     |
|                           | Hospital admissions for dental treatment**                      | 2020–24     | 102   | 7.1   | +17.0%                  |                                     |
|                           | Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**           | 2020–24     | 23    | 1.1   | -0.6%                   |                                     |
|                           | Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**           | 2020–24     | 52    | 4.0   | -8.3%                   |                                     |
|                           | Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity        | 2022–24     | 33    | 7.7%  | -13.1%                  |                                     |
|                           | Male life expectancy at birth                                   | 2022        |       | 71.7  | -1.9                    |                                     |
|                           | Female life expectancy at birth                                 | 2022        |       | 78.0  | -0.2                    |                                     |

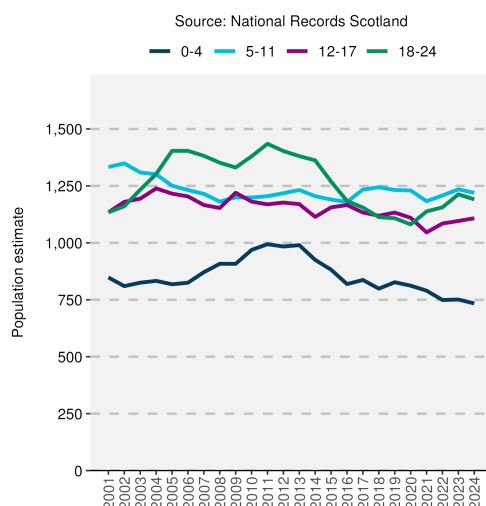
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

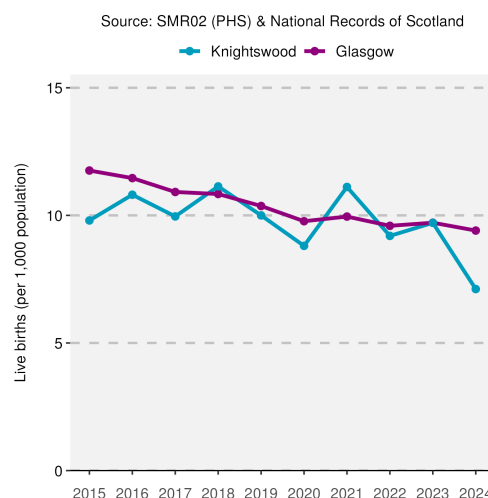
All indicators (denoted as \*\*) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

## Neighbourhood/Area trends

### Population by age group

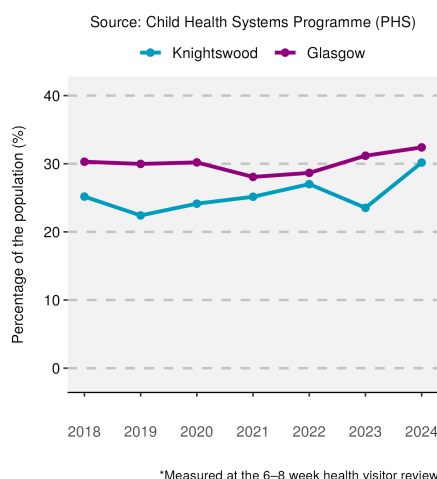


### Live births (per 1,000 population)

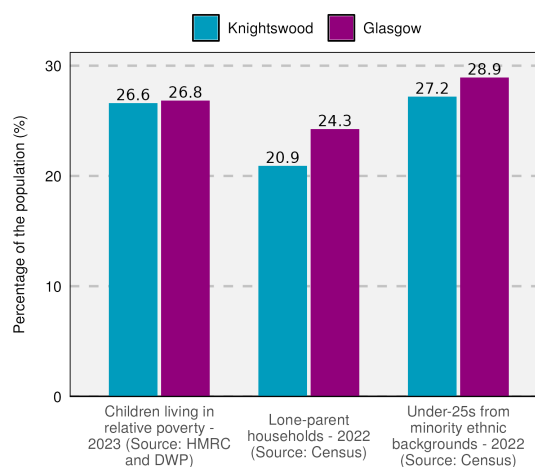


Populations across all age groups fluctuate but have generally been decreasing over the time period, though 0–4-year-olds has fallen most (-13%). The number of live births also fluctuated over the time period but mostly remained below the Glasgow average.

### 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 30% in 2024. The percentage of children living in relative poverty, lone-parent households, and under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds are all slightly below 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>.