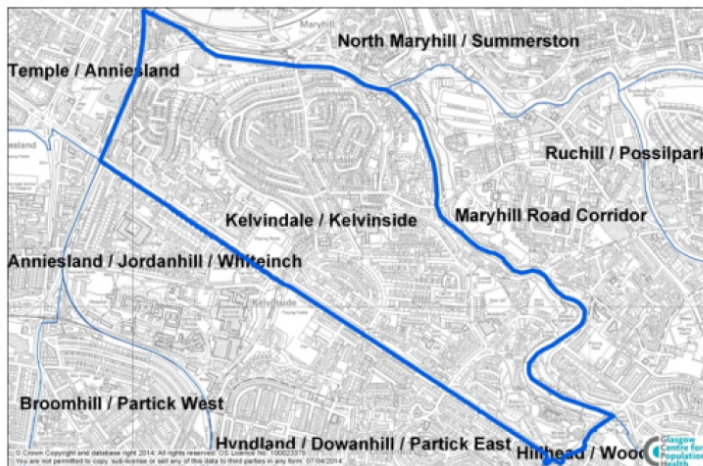


Children and young people’s profile - Kelvindale and Kelvinside

Kelvindale and Kelvinside has a population of 2,208 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The population aged 0–4 is 24% lower, and aged 5–11 is 25% lower than the Glasgow average. Live births in Kelvindale and Kelvinside are 38% lower than the average in Glasgow, the number of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks is 70% higher and children living in relative poverty is 72% lower. Life expectancy is higher 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
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	286	3.5%	-23.5%	-23.5%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	404	5.0%	-25.5%	-25.5%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	440	5.4%	-5.9%	-5.9%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	1,078	13.3%	+9.8%	9.8%	
	Live births**	2024	47	5.8	-38.2%	-38.2%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	628	27.4%	-5.1%	-5.1%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	158	98.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	*				
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	10	6.0%	-2.5%	-2.5%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	27	55.1%	+70.1%	70.1%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	7	4.2%	-51.5%	-51.5%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor’s first visit	2022-24	7	4.2%	-63.4%	-63.4%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	*				
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	40	3.7	-9.6%	-9.6%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	12	8.5%	-51.5%	-51.5%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	*				
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	73	7.4%	-72.3%	-72.3%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	253	10.0%	-58.7%	-58.7%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	539	23.6%	+1.8%	1.8%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	225	9.8%	-15.1%	-15.1%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	8	1.5	-74.7%	-74.7%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	6	0.6	-49.1%	-49.1%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	17	2.2	-50.6%	-50.6%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	*				
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		82.7	+9.1	9.1	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		84.1	+5.8	5.8	

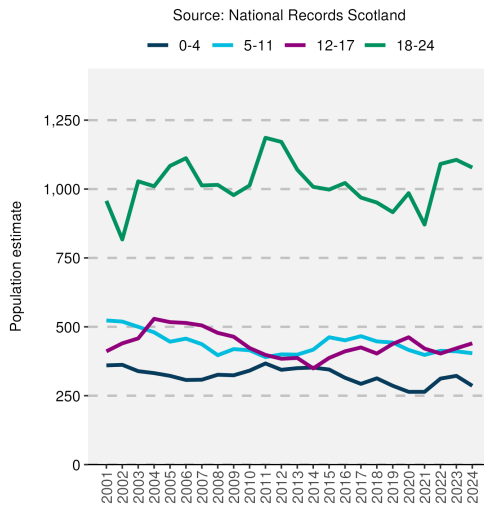
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

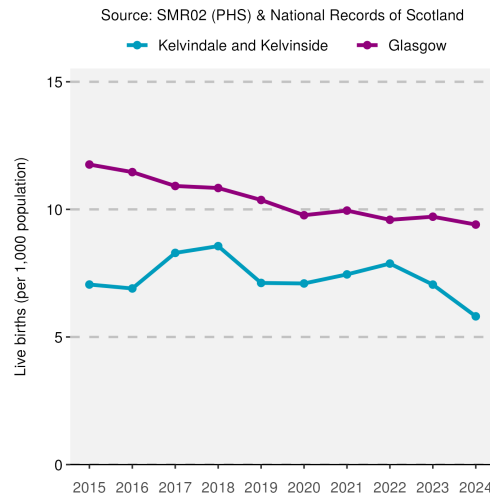
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

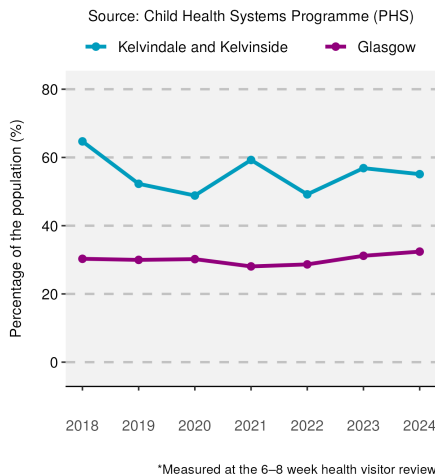


Live births (per 1,000 population)

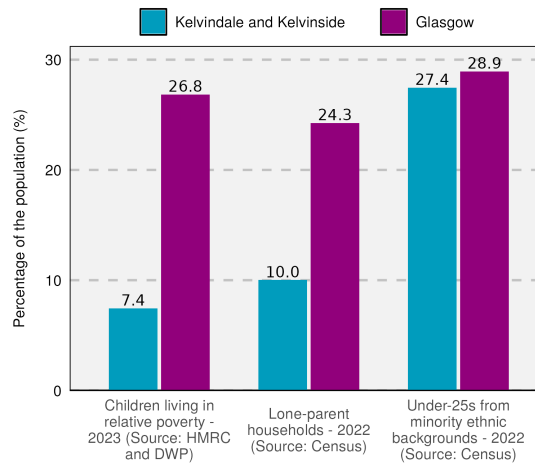


Overall the population of this area has remained relatively stable, however within the age groups there have been more fluctuations. While 18–24-year-olds continue to make up the largest share and have increased by 13%, there has been a 23% decline in 5–11-year-olds since 2001. Live births are continuing to fall in this area and remain consistently below the average in Glasgow.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks continue to fluctuate above the Glasgow average, and is at 55% of babies reviewed in 2024. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and lone-parent households is a lot lower than in Glasgow, whereas under-25s from a minority ethnic background is only 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>.