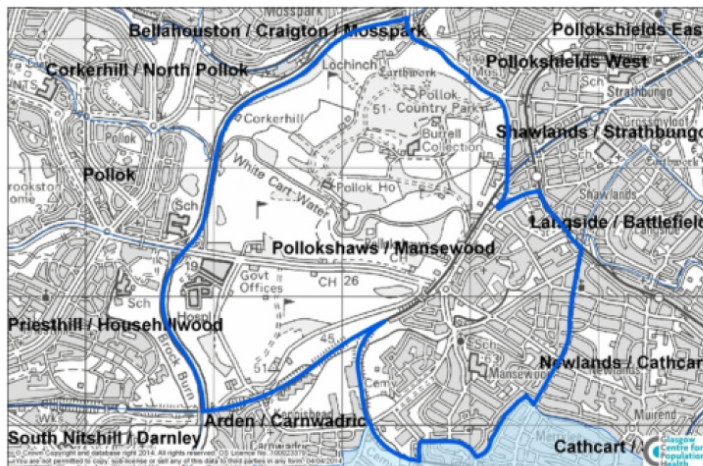


Children and young people's profile - Pollokshaws and Mansewood

Pollokshaws and Mansewood has a population of 2,823 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

In Pollokshaws and Mansewood, the population of those aged 18–24 is 40% lower than the Glasgow average. There are above-average rates for live births (12%) which is 23% higher than the average. The percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks is 16% higher than the average in Glasgow and babies born before 37 weeks is 18% higher. In contrast, the percentage of 16-19-year-olds not in employment, education or training is 36% below the Glasgow average and babies exposed to second-hand smoke is 26% lower. Life expectancy is lower in 2022 for both sexes compared to the Scottish average and lower than the Glasgow average for males. Female life expectancy, however, is higher than Glasgow.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	588	5.1%	+9.9%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	696	6.0%	-10.2%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	694	6.0%	+3.7%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	845	7.3%	-39.8%	
	Live births**	2024	134	11.6	+23.1%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	982	35.8%	+23.7%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	314	97.5%	-0.7%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	14	4.4%	-26.0%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	19	5.5%	-9.8%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	48	37.5%	+15.7%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	35	10.2%	+18.0%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	30	9.4%	-18.9%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	*			
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	52	3.7	-9.2%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	51	16.2%	-7.4%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	14	2.9%	-36.1%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	466	26.9%	+0.3%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	966	23.2%	-4.4%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	614	22.4%	-3.4%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	281	10.2%	-11.7%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	63	6.8	+13.3%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	13	0.9	-14.9%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	40	4.7	+7.2%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	32	8.5%	-3.2%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		73.2	-0.4	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		80.1	+1.9	

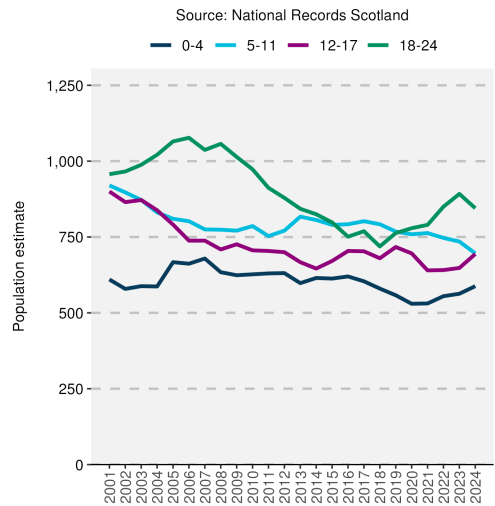
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

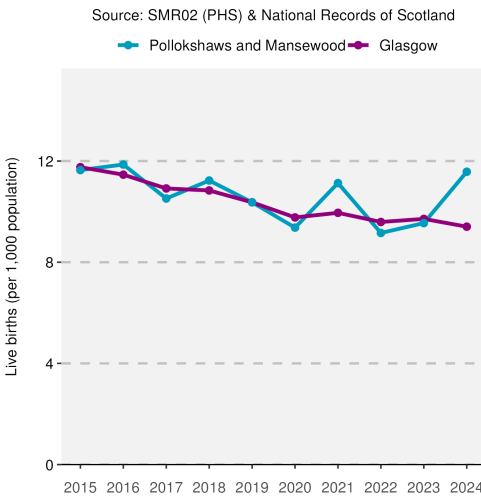
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

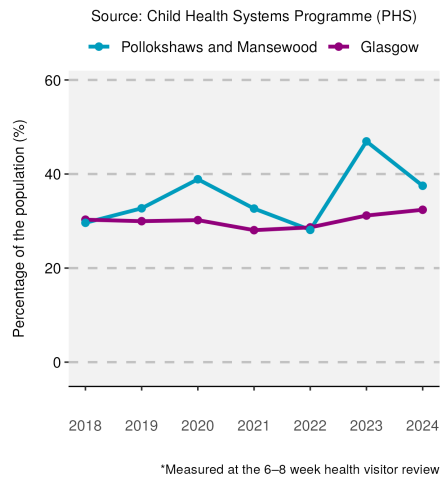


Live births (per 1,000 population)

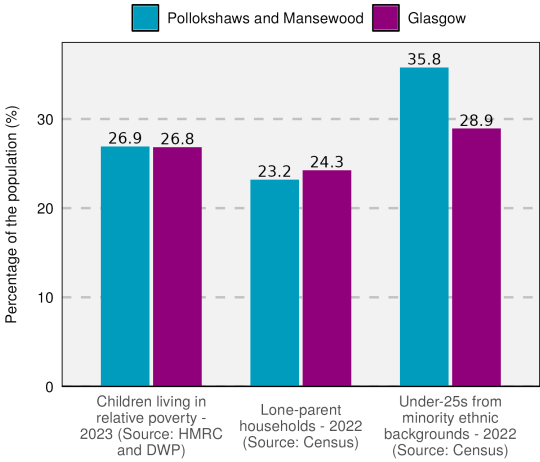


The population across all age groups have decreased over the time period. The age groups 5–11 and 12–17 years have seen the greatest drops with decreases of 24% and 23% respectively. Live births have fluctuated over the time period, however, despite the rise and fall, in the last couple of years they have increased to above the Glasgow average to the level they were in 2015.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks have fluctuated over time in this area, however despite a drop in 2024 they remain above the Glasgow average. The percentage of children living in relative poverty is similar to the Glasgow average, while lone-parent households is below the average and under-25s from a minority ethnic background is above it.

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.nrs.scot.nhs.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>.