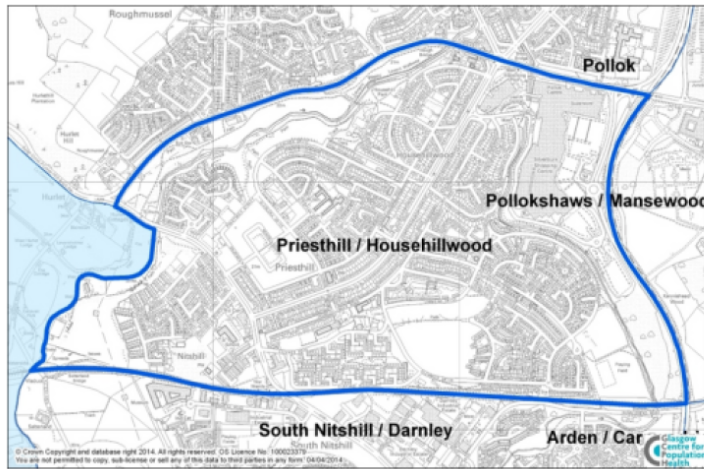


# Children and young people's profile - Priesthill and Househillwood

Priesthill and Househillwood has a population of 3,154 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

In Priesthill and Househillwood, the population of those aged 18–24 is 33% lower than the Glasgow average. Only 18% of children and young people are from minority ethnic backgrounds, 37% lower than the Glasgow average. Most indicators are above the Glasgow average, including primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit which is 57% higher, lone-parent households is 33% higher and Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity is 23% higher. Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis are slightly 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)	
						Bar chart (left)	Bar chart (right)
<b>Demography</b>	Population aged 0–4	2024	594	6.0%	+30.2%	30.2%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	916	9.3%	+38.6%	38.6%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	825	8.4%	+44.6%	44.6%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	819	8.3%	-31.6%	-31.6%	
	Live births**	2024	107	10.8	+15.3%	15.3%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	570	18.4%	-36.6%	-36.6%	
<b>Infant health</b>	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	343	98.3%	+0.1%	0.1%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	30	8.6%	+45.8%	45.8%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	29	8.2%	+33.0%	33.0%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	30	26.5%	-18.1%	-18.1%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	40	11.3%	+30.3%	30.3%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022-24	63	18.2%	+56.6%	56.6%	
<b>Crime &amp; safety</b>	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	12	0.8	+74.0%	74.0%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	92	5.9	+43.7%	43.7%	
<b>Learning</b>	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	71	21.1%	+20.5%	20.5%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	37	7.1%	+54.6%	54.6%	
<b>Socio-economic</b>	Children living in relative poverty	2023	613	30.0%	+11.8%	11.8%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	1,537	32.3%	+33.1%	33.1%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	203	6.5%	-71.8%	-71.8%	
<b>Health</b>	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	494	15.9%	+37.3%	37.3%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	97	8.9	+47.1%	47.1%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	17	1.1	-0.5%	-0.5%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	53	5.7	+30.5%	30.5%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	42	10.8%	+22.8%	22.8%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		71.2	-2.5	-2.5	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		75.7	-2.6	-2.6	

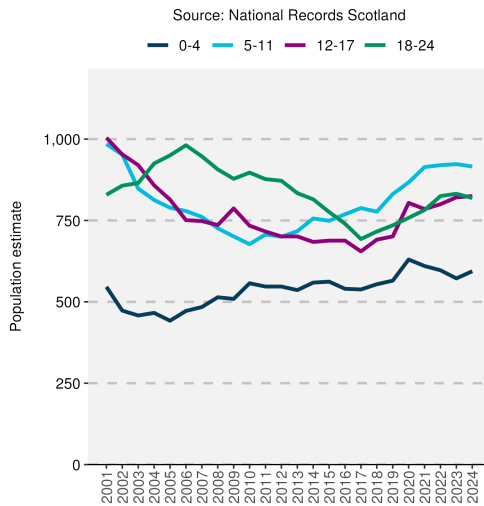
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

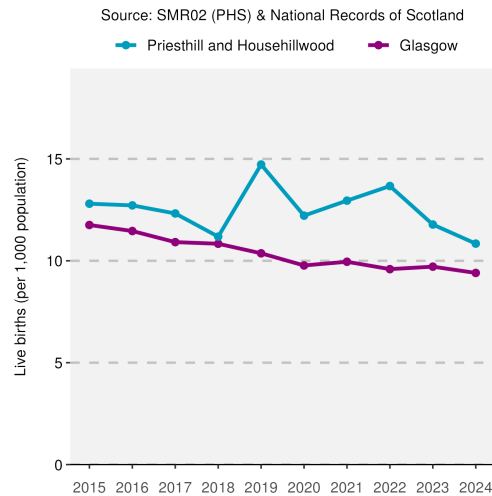
All indicators (denoted as \*\*) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

# Neighbourhood/Area trends

## Population by age group

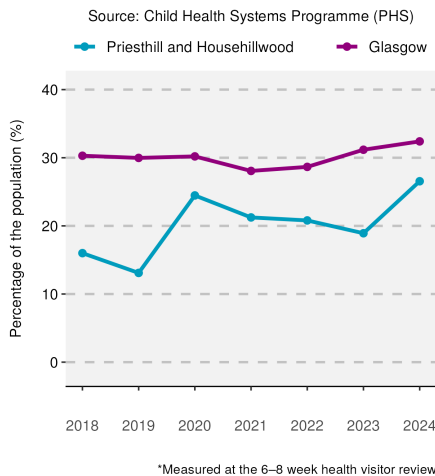


## Live births (per 1,000 population)

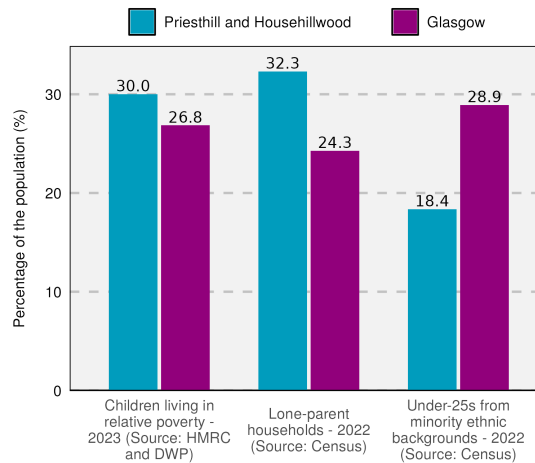


The population of Priesthill and Househillwood has declined across most age groups since 2001, resulting in an overall reduction of 6%. The only age group to increase was those aged 0–4, which saw an increase of 9%. Live births in this area have consistently remained above the Glasgow average. Although they have declined overall since 2015, there have been fluctuations during this period.

## Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed\*



## Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks in this area have fluctuated below the Glasgow average since 2018, however, they are generally increasing over time. The percentage of children living in relative poverty and lone-parent households is above the Glasgow average, whereas under-25s from a minority ethnic background is 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>.