

Children and young people's profile - Anniesland, Jordanhill and Whiteinch

Anniesland, Jordanhill and Whiteinch has a population of 2,801 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The proportion of school-aged children in Anniesland, Jordanhill and Whiteinch is higher than Glasgow overall. The percentage of children (11%) with communication delay is lower than the Glasgow average of 38%. The number of Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity is low and much lower than the Glasgow average. Life expectancy for both males and females in 2022 is higher than Glasgow average but only females are higher than the Scotland average.

Group	Indicator	Time period	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Difference from Glasgow (% , years)
Demography	Population aged 0–4	2024	520	5.1%	+9.4%	
	Population aged 5–11	2024	839	8.2%	+21.8%	
	Population aged 12–17	2024	764	7.4%	+28.5%	
	Population aged 18–24	2024	678	6.6%	-45.7%	
	Live births**	2024	108	10.5	+11.6%	
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	517	19.2%	-33.7%	
Infant health	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022–24	289	98.0%	-0.2%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022–24	9	3.1%	-48.0%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022–24	9	2.9%	-52.4%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	55	51.9%	+60.1%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022–24	15	4.9%	-43.7%	
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022–24	21	7.2%	-37.9%	
Crime & safety	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020–24	*			
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020–24	69	5.0	+21.3%	
Learning	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022–24	33	10.8%	-38.5%	
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	8	1.9%	-58.2%	
Socio-economic	Children living in relative poverty	2023	232	12.6%	-53.0%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	653	14.7%	-39.5%	
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	322	11.9%	-48.4%	
Health	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	191	7.1%	-38.9%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020–24	23	2.3	-61.8%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020–24	12	0.9	-20.9%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020–24	31	3.8	-13.9%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022–24	12	3.9%	-55.2%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		76.7	+3.1	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		82.9	+4.7	

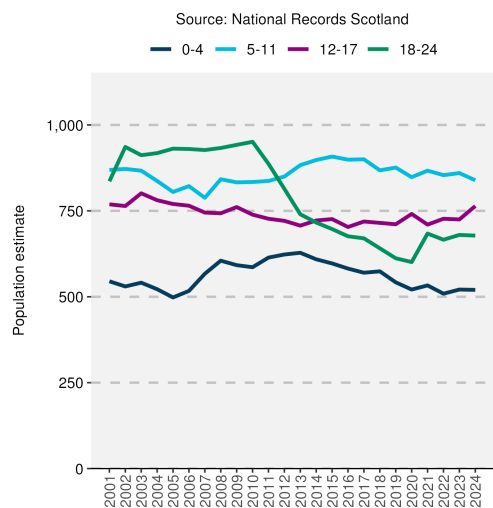
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

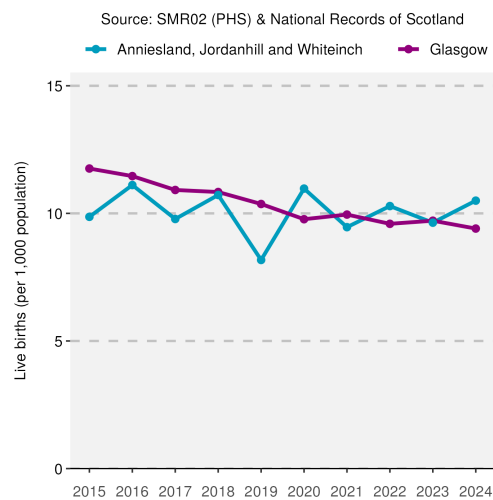
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

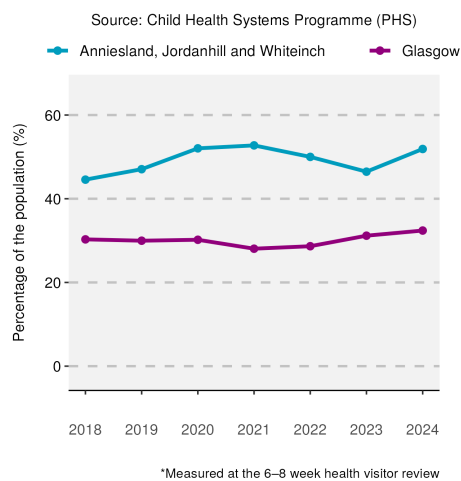


Live births (per 1,000 population)

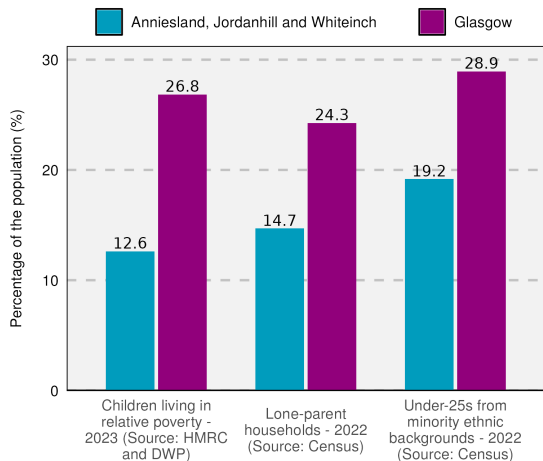


The number of 18–24-year-olds in Anniesland, Jordanhill and Whiteinch has decreased by 19% since 2001, other age groups have also decreased but not significantly. The number of live births in the area have fluctuated throughout the time period but overall have slightly risen and are now above the Glasgow 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 higher than the Glasgow average, reaching 52% in 2024. The percentage of children living in relative poverty, lone-parent households, and under-25s from a minority ethnic background are all significantly 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>.