

Children and young people's profile - Broomhill and Partick West

Broomhill and Partick West has a population of 2,741 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

The population throughout all age groups is significantly below the Glasgow average in Broomhill and Partick West. The number of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks in this area is 36% higher than the Glasgow average. The number of children living in relative poverty in this area is nearly 50% lower than the Glasgow average. The percentage of under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households is very high in this area, 44% which is 88% higher compared to Glasgow. 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)	
						Bar chart (left)	Bar chart (right)
Demography	Population aged 0-4	2024	383	3.1%	-33.7%	-33.7%	
	Population aged 5-11	2024	631	5.0%	-24.6%	-24.6%	
	Population aged 12-17	2024	483	3.9%	-33.1%	-33.1%	
	Population aged 18-24	2024	1,244	10.0%	-17.9%	-17.9%	
	Live births**	2024	74	5.9	-37.0%	-37.0%	
Infant health	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	747	25.9%	-10.5%	-10.5%	
	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	222	98.2%	+0.0%	0%	
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	9	3.9%	-34.6%	-34.6%	
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	12	4.8%	-22.5%	-22.5%	
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks	2024	29	43.9%	+35.6%	+35.6%	
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	21	8.3%	-3.6%	-3.6%	
Crime & safety	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022-24	18	7.8%	-33.1%	-33.1%	
	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	*				
Learning	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	52	3.7	-9.8%	-9.8%	
	Children with communication delay at 27-30 months	2022-24	27	14.8%	-15.4%	-15.4%	
Socio-economic	16-19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	13	3.3%	-28.9%	-28.9%	
	Children living in relative poverty	2023	181	13.8%	-48.5%	-48.5%	
	Lone-parent households	2022	669	21.7%	-10.5%	-10.5%	
Health	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	1,255	43.5%	+88.0%	+88.0%	
	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	270	9.4%	-19.2%	-19.2%	
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	20	2.8	-52.9%	-52.9%	
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	16	1.1	+4.1%	+4.1%	
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	39	4.0	-8.3%	-8.3%	
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	10	4.7%	-46.2%	-46.2%	
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		77.0	+3.4	+3.4	
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		83.6	+5.3	+5.3	

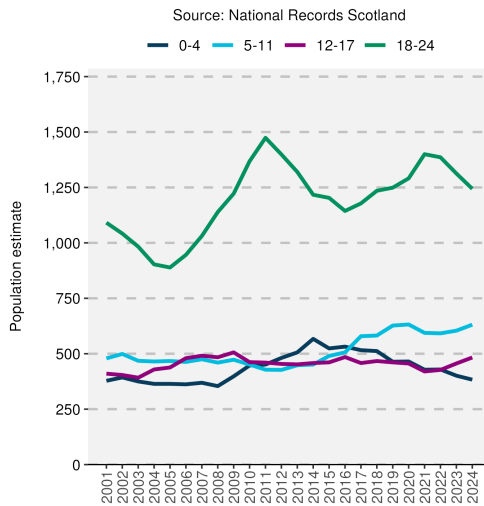
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

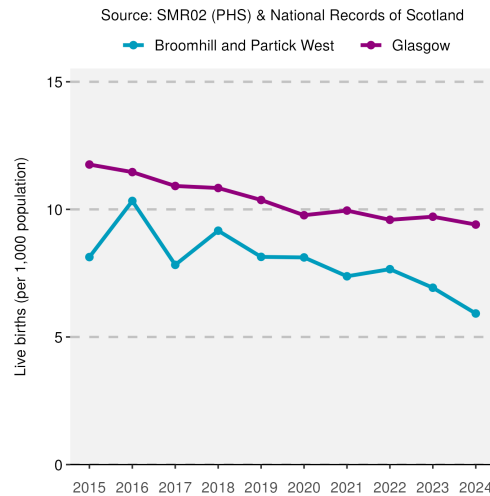
All indicators (denoted as **) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

Neighbourhood/Area trends

Population by age group

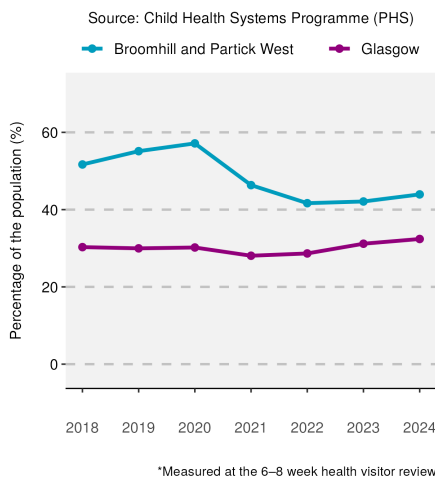


Live births (per 1,000 population)

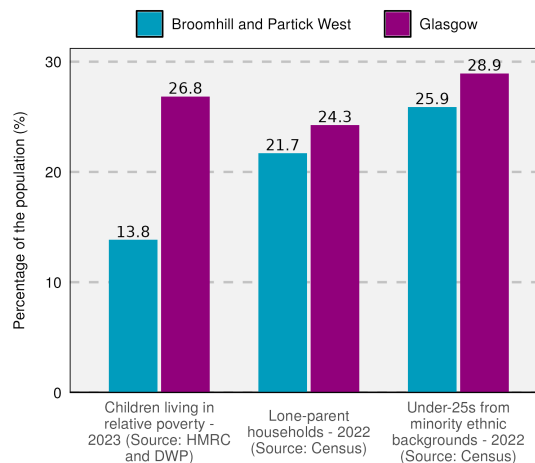


The overall population from 2001 to 2024 increased by 16%. However there have been fluctuations in individual age groups, especially in those children aged 5–11 years which rose by 32%. Live births in the area have fallen over the time period and have always been below the Glasgow average.

Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed*



Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks continues to fluctuate above the Glasgow average. The drop off in 2020 can be attributed to the drop in live births for that year. The percentage of children living in relative poverty, lone-parent households, and under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds are all lower than 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>.