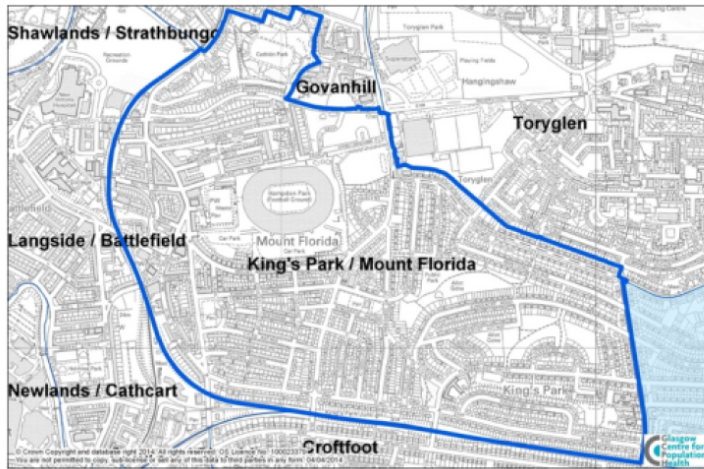


# Children and young people's profile - King's Park and Mount Florida

King's Park and Mount Florida has a population of 1,954 children and young people (aged 0–24 years).



## Neighbourhood comparisons with Glasgow

There is a low proportion of 5–24-year-olds living in King's Park and Mount Florida, particularly 18–24-year-olds which is 48% lower than the Glasgow average. Smoking-related indicators are significantly lower than the Glasgow average, with the percentage of babies exposed to second-hand smoke (46% lower) and primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit (62% lower). Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis or mental health diagnosis are 29% and 26% lower than the Glasgow average respectively, and the number of Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity being 24% 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)	
						Bar chart (left)	Bar chart (right)
<b>Demography</b>	Population aged 0–4	2024	427	4.8%	+4.2%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Population aged 5–11	2024	528	6.0%	-11.1%	Small negative bar	Small negative bar
	Population aged 12–17	2024	439	5.0%	-14.3%	Small negative bar	Small negative bar
	Population aged 18–24	2024	560	6.3%	-47.9%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
	Live births**	2024	85	9.6	+1.9%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Under-25s from minority ethnic backgrounds	2022	424	21.0%	-27.4%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
<b>Infant health</b>	Infants who sleep in the supine position	2022-24	244	98.0%	-0.2%	Very small negative bar	Very small negative bar
	Babies exposed to second-hand smoke	2022-24	8	3.2%	-46.3%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
	Babies born small for gestational age	2022-24	10	3.7%	-39.7%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6–8 weeks	2024	38	47.5%	+46.6%	Large positive bar	Large positive bar
	Babies born before 37 weeks	2022-24	24	8.9%	+2.8%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Primary carer smoking at health visitor's first visit	2022-24	11	4.4%	-62.2%	Very large negative bar	Very large negative bar
<b>Crime &amp; safety</b>	Emergency hospital admissions due to assault**	2020-24	*				
	Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries**	2020-24	41	4.0	-2.4%	Small negative bar	Small negative bar
<b>Learning</b>	Children with communication delay at 27–30 months	2022-24	22	9.7%	-44.8%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
	16–19-year-olds not in employment, education or training	2020	13	3.8%	-17.4%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
<b>Socio-economic</b>	Children living in relative poverty	2023	266	21.6%	-19.7%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Lone-parent households	2022	556	17.6%	-27.4%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Under-25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households	2022	485	24.0%	+3.8%	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
<b>Health</b>	Under-25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	2022	223	11.1%	-4.6%	Small negative bar	Small negative bar
	Hospital admissions for dental treatment**	2020-24	24	3.6	-40.5%	Large negative bar	Large negative bar
	Hospitalisations under an alcohol-related diagnosis**	2020-24	8	0.8	-28.6%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis**	2020-24	20	3.2	-26.4%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Primary 1 children living with obesity or severe obesity	2022-24	14	6.7%	-24.0%	Medium negative bar	Medium negative bar
	Male life expectancy at birth	2022		77.1	+3.5	Small positive bar	Small positive bar
	Female life expectancy at birth	2022		83.5	+5.2	Small positive bar	Small positive bar

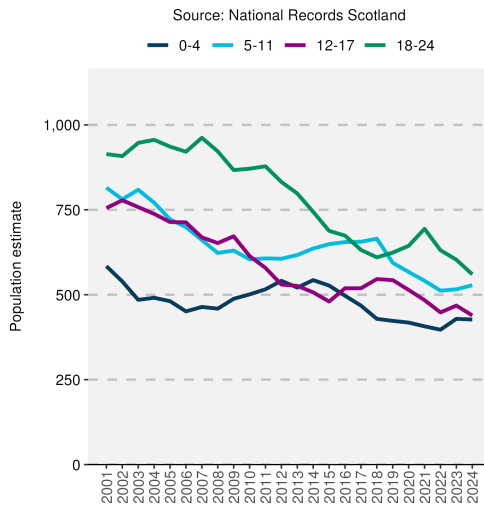
Note: Different indicators use different population bases to calculate rates, depending on the underlying data source. See definitions and data sources for more information.

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

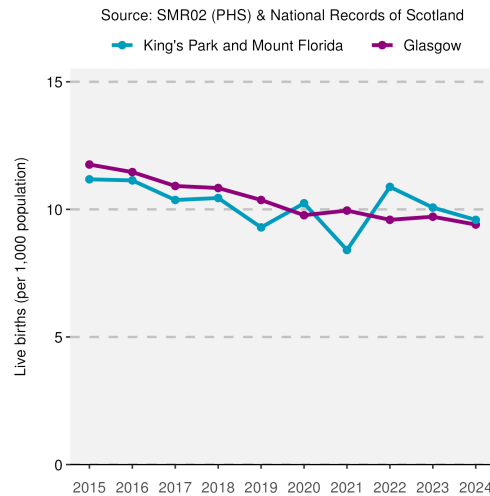
All indicators (denoted as \*\*) are measured as the rate per 1,000 of the whole population or of a particular age group rather than as a percentage of the population. See definitions for more information.

# Neighbourhood/Area trends

## Population by age group

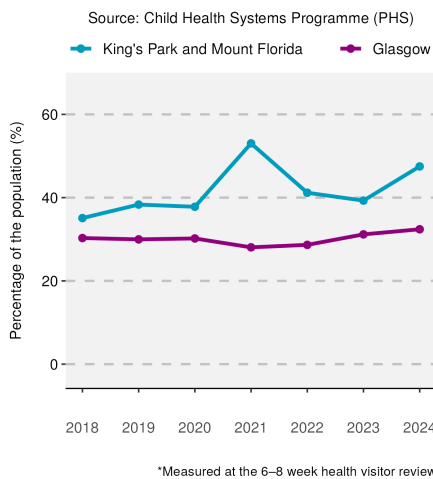


## Live births (per 1,000 population)

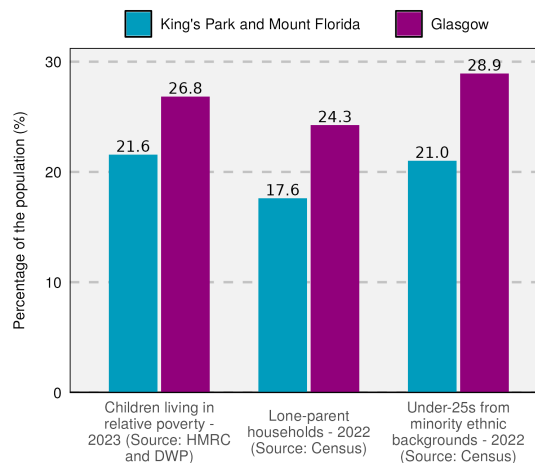


The overall population of this area has fallen by 36% since 2001. This decrease can be seen in all age groups with the greatest reduction seen in the 12–17 age group (42%). Since 2015, live births have remained just below the Glasgow average, but in recent years they have risen to slightly above it.

## Percentage of babies exclusively breast-fed\*



## Selected indicators compared to Glasgow



Babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks generally fluctuated above the Glasgow average. The peak in 2021 was due to an increased percentage of live births in the area. The percentage of children living in relative poverty, lone-parent households and under-25s from a minority ethnic background are all 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>.