ROTHESAY PROFILE

May 2014



INTRODUCTION

The Rothesay profile uses 2011 Census data and other available data sources to present an up-to-date analysis of its population and labour market.

The analysis is structured under the thematic headings of:

- Population.
- Labour market.
- Education and qualifications.
- Health and wellbeing.
- Ethnicity and migration.

To help contextualise the 2011 findings, the area profile includes corresponding figures where available for:

- Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands area and Scotland as a whole.
- The 2001 Census, to show how Rothesay has changed over the last 10 years.

The profile has been constructed using best fit data zones – and a map illustrating the specific datazones used is provided at the end of the profile.

HEADLINE FINDINGS

The headline findings for Rothesay are:

- Total population was 4,637 in 2011, a decrease of 9.2 per cent from 2001.
- By industry of employment, a higher share of employment in transport and storage, accommodation and food services, administrative and support services, and health and social work than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
- By occupation, a higher share of employment in managers, directors and senior officials, caring, leisure and other services, and sales and customer services occupations than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
- Unemployment rates higher than across Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. The annualised Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate in 2013 was 6.8 per cent in Rothesay, 3.2 per cent in Argyll and the Islands, 2.4 per cent in Highlands and Islands and 3.7 per cent across Scotland.
- A larger proportion of the adult population with no qualifications compared to Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, and fewer qualified with degree-level qualifications.

POPULATION

In 2011, Rothesay had a total population of 4,637. This was a decrease of 9.2 per cent from 2001, which was a larger percentage decrease than across Argyll and the Islands of 2.1 per cent. In contrast the Highlands and Islands and Scotland both had population increases of 7.5 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively (see Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: TOTAL POPULATION	2001	2011	% CHANGE
Rothesay	5,106	4,637	-9.2
Argyll and the Islands	69,935	68,485	-2.1
Highlands and Islands	433,524	466,112	+7.5
Scotland	5,062,011	5,295,403	+4.6

Source: Census 2001 and 2011



By age breakdown, Rothesay has a large population aged over 65 compared with Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.

- In 2011, some 25.2 per cent of the Rothesay population was aged 65 and over, compared with Argyll and the Islands (23.8 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (19.4 per cent) and Scotland (16.8 per cent).
- Between 2001 and 2011, there has been an ageing of the population across
 Scotland. For example the Rothesay 65
 years and over population increased from 23.3 per cent in 2001 to 25.2 per cent in 2011, while the population aged 45-64
 years old increased from 26.1 per cent to 30.9 per cent.

FIGURE 2: AGE BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION

		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Rothesay	2001	16.9	9.8	23.9	26.1	23.3
	2011	13.8	11.5	18.7	30.9	25.2
Argyll and the Islands	2001	17.4	9.0	24.9	28.3	20.4
	2011	14.6	9.9	20.6	31.1	23.8
Highlands and Islands	2001	18.3	10.3	27.4	26.7	17.2
	2011	16.3	10.8	23.7	29.7	19.4
Scotland	2001	17.9	12.5	29.2	24.5	15.9
	2011	16.1	13.1	26.5	27.5	16.8

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

By gender, some 47.0 per cent of Rothesay's population was male in 2011, which was below the proportions across Argyll and the Islands (48.4 per cent), Highlands and Islands (49.0 per cent) and Scotland (48.5 per cent).

FIGURE 3: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION

		Male	Female
Rothesay	2001	46.9	53.1
	2011	47.0	53.0
Argyll and the Islands	2001	48.2	51.8
	2011	48.4	51.6
Highlands and Islands	2001	49.1	50.9
	2011	49.0	51.0
Scotland	2001	48.1	51.9
	2011	48.5	51.5

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

LABOUR MARKET

The labour market data available at the settlement level provides an analysis of the resident population. It has been structured under the sub-headings of:

- Economically active
- In employment
- Unemployment
- Economically inactive

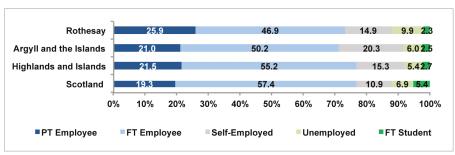
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In 2011, some 62.2 per cent of the Rothesay population aged 16 to 74 were economically active. This was below the rates for Argyll and the Islands (67.9 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (71.3 per cent) and Scotland rate (69.0 per cent).

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of the economically active population in terms of their employment status. Compared to Argyll and the Islands, Rothesay had proportionately:

- More in part-time employment and unemployment.
- Fewer in full-time employment and self-employment.

FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011



Source: Census 2011

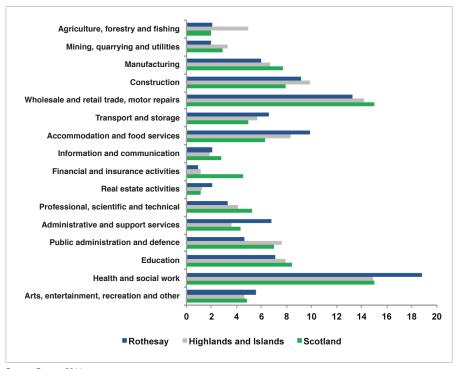
IN EMPLOYMENT

For those in employment, the Census provides information on the industry of employment, type of occupation and the number of hours worked per week.

By industry of employment in 2011, Figure 5 shows that compared to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Rothesay had:

- A higher share of employment in transport and storage, accommodation and food services, administrative and support services, and health and social work.
- A lower share of employment in manufacturing, wholesale and retail, professional, scientific and technical, and public administration and defence.

FIGURE 5: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (%), 2011



Source: Census 2011

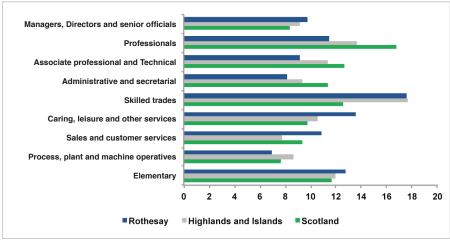
By occupation of employment, Figure 6 presents the share of 2011 employment by occupation and shows that, relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Rothesay had:

- A higher share of employment in managers, directors and senior officials, caring, leisure and other services and sales and customer service occupations.
- A lower share of employment in professionals, associate professional and technical occupations, and administrative and secretarial occupations.

HOURS WORKED

By hours worked, the 2011 Census finds that working more than 49 hours per week was less common in Rothesay (11.3 per cent) than Argyll and the Islands (17.0 per cent) and the Highlands and Islands (16.1 per cent), but in line with Scotland (11.7 per cent).

FIGURE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (%), 2011



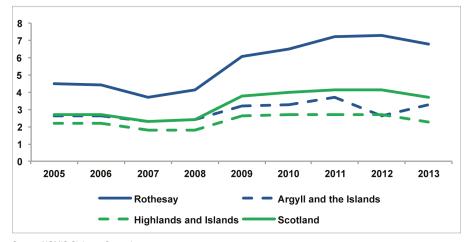
Source: Census 2011

UNEMPLOYMENT

Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count data has been used to analyse unemployment levels. Figure 7 shows the annualised Claimant Count rate from 2005 to 2013.

- Rothesay has consistently had a Claimant Count rate above the Argyll and the Islands, Highlands and Islands and Scotland rates.
- In 2013, the Rothesay Claimant Count rate was 6.8 per cent; Argyll and the Islands 3.2 per cent; the Highlands and Islands 2.4 per cent; and Scotland 3.7 per cent.

FIGURE 7: CLAIMANT COUNT RATE OF 16-64 YEAR OLDS (%), 2005-2013



Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data

Figure 8 presents annualised Claimant Count data by gender, age and duration of claim for 2013. It shows:

 The male Claimant Count rate in Rothesay (9.5 per cent) was more than double the female rate (3.8 per cent), which was in line with the Highlands and Islands and Scotland differential. The Argyll and the Islands male rate was almost three times higher than the female rate.

 The 16-24 year old Claimant Count in Rothesay (10.3 per cent) was significantly above the Argyll and the Islands, Highlands and Islands and Scotland rates. Amongst 25-64 year olds the Rothesay Claimant Count rate (5.6 per cent) was again higher than the comparator area rates.

FIGURE 8: BREAKDOWN OF JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS, 2013

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	No.	esay Rate	No.	Rate	No.	and Islands Rate	No.	Rate
Mala	100	0.5	040	4.4	4.500	0.0	07.440	
Male Female	130 49	9.5 3.8	910 420	4.1 1.4	4,580 2,170	3.2 1.5	87,410 41,250	5.1 2.3
16-24	49	10.3	310	5.2	1,570	3.5	34,350	5.4
25-64	130	5.6	1,010	2.9	5,160	2.1	93,980	3.3
Up to 6 months	80	_	700	-	3,980	-	69,570	-
6-12 months	33	-	230	-	1,040	-	22,000	-
1-2 years	27	-	200	-	890	-	18,700	-
2 years +	37	-	200	-	820	-	18,060	-
Total	179	6.8	1,330	3.2	6,750	2.4	128,670	3.7

Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data

Note: Annualised data

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In 2011, some 37.8 per cent of Rothesay 16 to 74 year olds were economically inactive, compared with 32.1 per cent across Argyll and the Islands, 28.7 per cent across the Highlands and Islands and 31.0 per cent across Scotland.

Figure 9 provides a breakdown of the economically inactive population aged 16-74. Compared to Argyll and the Islands, Rothesay had proportionately:

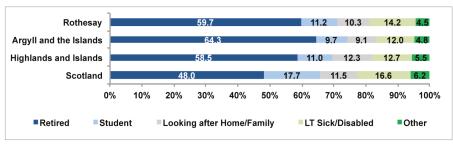
- More who were students, looking after home or family, and long-term sick or disabled.
- Fewer who were retired.

OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) out of work benefits claimant data provides more recent information on working age out-of-work benefits claimants, of which many are economically inactive. In May 2013:

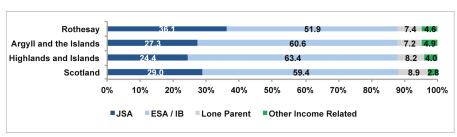
- There were 540 people aged 16 to 64 years old in Rothesay claiming out-of-work benefits.
- This equates to 20.4 per cent of the working age population, which is significantly above the rates for Argyll and the Islands (11.3 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (9.2 per cent) and Scotland (12.9 per cent).
- Figure 10 shows the breakdown of out-ofwork benefit claimants by statistical group

FIGURE 9: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011



Source: Census 2011

FIGURE 10: OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS CLAIMANTS BY STATISTICAL GROUP (%), MAY 2013



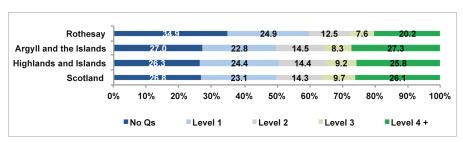
Source: NOMIS DWP WPLS data

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

The 2011 Census provides information on the highest qualification level held by people aged 16 and above. Figure 11 shows that Rothesay had proportionately:

- More of its adult population (34.9 per cent) with no qualifications than Argyll and the Islands (27.0 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (26.3 per cent) and Scotland (26.8 per cent).
- Fewer qualified at Level 4 and above (20.2 per cent) than Argyll and the Islands (27.3 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (25.8 per cent) and Scotland (26.1 per cent).

FIGURE 11: HIGHEST QUALIFICATION HELD BY PEOPLE AGED 16 AND ABOVE, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Note: Level 1 = Standard Grade, SVQ Level 1 or 2, or equivalent.

Level 2 = Higher Grade, Advanced Higher Grade, SVQ Level 3 or equivalent.

Level 3 = HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4 or equivalent.

Level 4 = Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, SVQ Level 5 or equivalent.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Health and wellbeing are key contributors to an individual's economic activity. The main health statistics from the 2011 Census are outlined below.

- On perception of general health, some 76.3 per cent of the Rothesay population stated that their health was 'very good' or 'good'. This was below the rates for Argyll and the Islands (81.1 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (83.8 per cent) and Scotland (82.2 per cent).
- Some 25.0 per cent of the Rothesay population reported a limiting long-term illness or health problem that affected their day-to-day activities. This was above the rates for Argyll and the Islands (21.7 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (18.9 per cent) and Scotland (19.6 per cent).
- Some 10.2 per cent of the Rothesay population provided unpaid care on a weekly basis. This was in line with the rates for Argyll and the Islands (10.1 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (9.1 per cent) and Scotland (9.3 per cent).

ETHNICITY AND MIGRATION

The Rothesay profile concludes with the ethnicity and migration statistics from the 2011 Census. They show that:

- Some 99.3 per cent of the Rothesay population were 'white'. This was in line with the proportions for Argyll and the Islands (98.9 per cent) and the Highlands and Islands (98.8 per cent) but above the Scotland proportion of 96.0 per cent.
 - Of the 'white' population in Rothesay, some 87.5 per cent were 'white Scottish', which was higher than the Argyll and the Islands (81.8 per cent) and Highlands and Islands proportions (81.0 per cent). These wider geographic areas had 14.7 per cent and 15.4 per cent respectively defining themselves as 'white British'.
- Some 3.6 per cent of the Rothesay population were born outside of the UK.
 This was below the proportions across Argyll and the Islands (4.9 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (5.2 per cent) and Scotland (7.0 per cent).

MAP OF ROTHESAY DATAZONES USED



FURTHER INFORMATION www.hie.co.uk

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