

ARGYLL AND THE ISLANDS AREA PROFILE

May 2014



INTRODUCTION

The Argyll and the Islands area 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:

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

HEADLINE FINDINGS

The headline findings for Argyll and the Islands are:

- Total population was 68,485 in 2011, a decrease of 2.1 per cent from 2001.
 - An employment base per 10,000 adults that was below the Highlands and Islands and Scotland levels, but more businesses and business starts per 10,000 adults than Scotland.
 - Compared with the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, a higher share of employment by industry in agriculture, forestry and fishing, transport and storage, and accommodation and food services.
 - Compared with the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, a higher share of employment by occupation in managers, directors and senior officials and, to a lesser extent, skilled trades and elementary occupations.
 - Unemployment rates lower than across Scotland as a whole but above the Highlands and Islands rate. The annualised Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate in 2013 was 3.2 per cent in Argyll and the Islands, 2.4 per cent in Highlands and Islands and 3.7 per cent across Scotland.
 - School attainment and school leaver positive destinations rates (i.e. not into unemployment) above the Scotland average.
 - A larger proportion of the adult population with degree-level qualifications or above compared to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland; but also a marginally larger proportion with no formal qualifications.
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FIGURE 2: AGE BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION

		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
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 48.4 per cent of the Argyll and the Islands population was male in 2011, which was in line with the Highlands and Islands (49.0 per cent) and Scotland (48.5 per cent).

FIGURE 3: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION

		Male	Female
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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Looking forward, the General Register Office for Scotland's 2010-based population projections find that the Argyll and Bute Council area population is expected to decrease by 2.2 per cent between 2010 and 2020. In contrast the Highlands and Islands population is projected to increase by 4.0 per cent and Scotland's population by 5.1 per cent.

LABOUR MARKET

Turning to the labour market data, the analysis of the resident population has been structured under the sub-headings of:

- Economically active
- In employment
- Unemployment
- Economically inactive

Utilising widely available labour market statistics, Figure 4 presents an overview of the total employment and business base for Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland for 2012. These statistics show that per 10,000 adult residents Argyll and the Islands had:

- Lower employment (employees and working proprietors) relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
- More businesses per 10,000 adults than the Scotland average and only marginally fewer than the Highlands and Islands.
- More business starts per 10,000 adults than Scotland but fewer than the Highlands and Islands.

FIGURE 4: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, ACTIVE ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS STARTS, 2012

	Total Employment	Number		Per 10,000 Adults		
		Active Enterprises	Business Starts	Total Employment	Active Enterprises	Business Starts
Argyll and the Islands	30,000	3,365	275	5,038	462	38
Highlands and Islands	201,600	17,575	1,627	5,519	479	44
Scotland	2,425,900	158,320	13,856	5,540	362	32

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (Datazone definition), ONS Business Demography 2012 (Argyll and Bute definition), and Committee of Scottish Bankers New Businesses statistics (Argyll and Bute definition).
 Note: Enterprise data refers to VAT/PAYE registered enterprises.

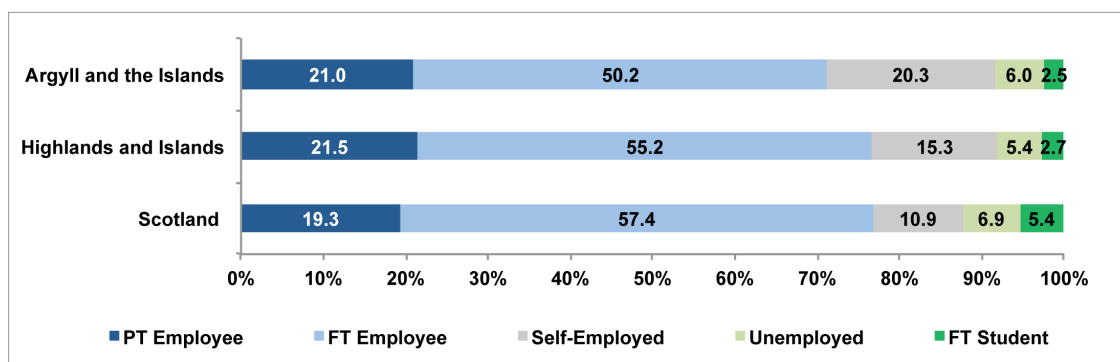
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In 2011, some 67.9 per cent of the Argyll and the Islands population aged 16 to 74 was economically active. This was below both the Highlands and Islands and Scotland rates of 71.3 per cent and 69.0 per cent respectively.

Figure 5 provides a breakdown of the economically active population in terms of their employment status:

- Argyll and the Islands is distinctive for having a high proportion self-employed at 20.3 per cent, compared with the Highlands and Islands (15.3 per cent) and Scotland (10.9 per cent).
- The proportion working as full-time employees (50.2 per cent) was lower than the Highlands and Islands (55.2 per cent) and Scotland (57.4 per cent).

FIGURE 5: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011



Source: Census 2011

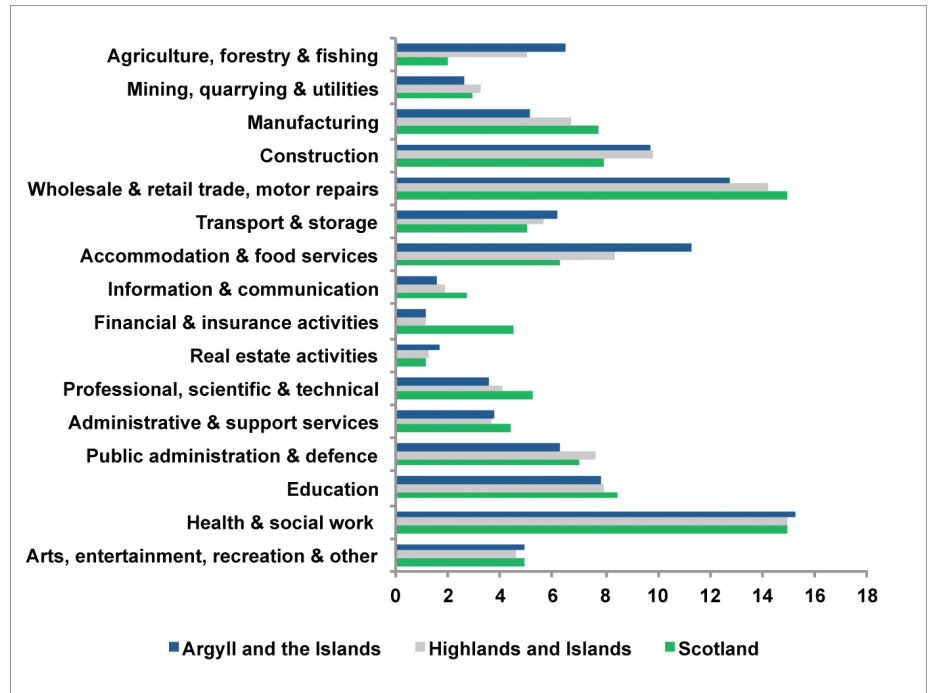
IN EMPLOYMENT

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 6 shows that, relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Argyll and the Islands had:

- A higher share of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, transport and storage, and accommodation and food services.
- A lower share of employment in manufacturing, and wholesale and retail.

FIGURE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (%), 2011

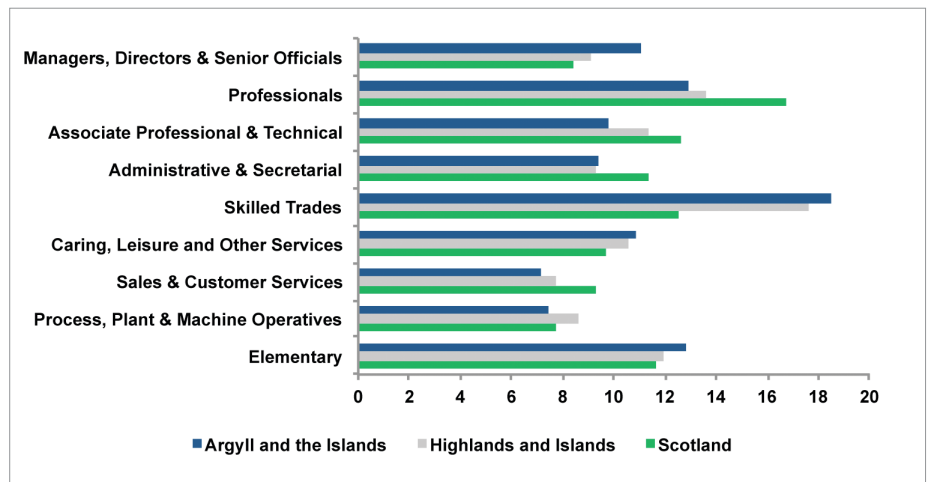


Source: Census 2011

Figure 7 presents the share of 2011 employment by occupation and shows that, relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Argyll and the Islands had:

- A higher share of employment in managers, directors and senior officials, and to a lesser extent, skilled trades and elementary occupations.
- A lower share of employment in associate professional and technical, and sales and customer service occupations.

FIGURE 7: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (%), 2011



Source: Census 2011

HOURS WORKED

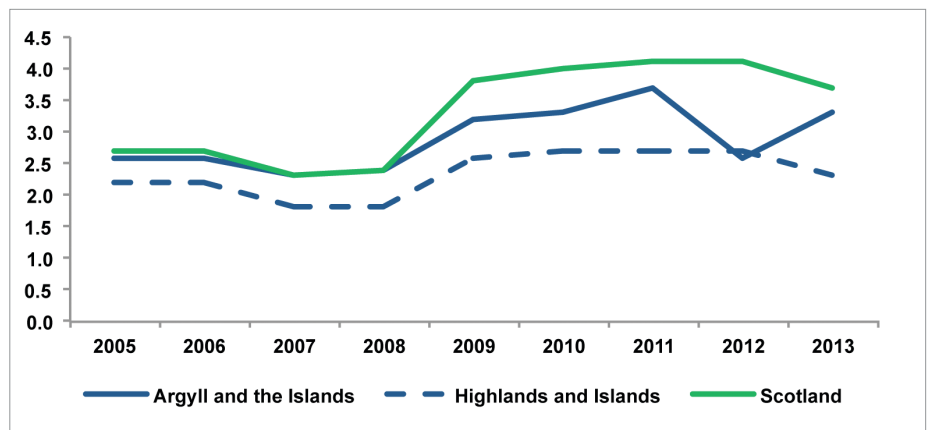
By hours worked, the 2011 Census finds that 17.0 per cent of Argyll and the Islands workers worked more than 49 hours per week, which was greater than both the Highlands and Islands (16.1 per cent) and Scotland (11.7 per cent).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count data has been used to analyse unemployment levels. Figure 8 shows the annualised Claimant Count rate from 2005 to 2013:

- Argyll and the Islands has a Claimant Count rate above that of the Highlands and Islands. In 2013, the annualised rates were 3.2 per cent for Argyll and the Islands and 2.4 per cent for the Highlands and Islands.
- Since 2008, the Argyll and the Islands' Claimant Count rate has fallen below the Scotland rate, which in 2013 was 3.7 per cent.

FIGURE 8: CLAIMANT COUNT RATE OF 16-64 YEAR OLDS (%), 2005-2013



Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data

Note: Annualised data; datazone data available from 2005.

Figure 9 presents annualised Claimant Count data by gender, age and duration of claim for 2013. It shows:

- The male Claimant Count rate in Argyll and the Islands (4.5 per cent) was more than double the female rate (2.0 per cent), which was in line with the difference between Highlands and Islands and Scotland male and female rates.
- The 16-24 year old Claimant Count in Argyll and the Islands (5.2 per cent) was above the Highlands and Islands rate (3.5 per cent) and close to the Scotland rate (5.4 per cent).
- Amongst 25-64 year olds the Argyll and the Islands rate (2.9 per cent) was again above the Highlands and Islands rate (2.1 per cent) but below the Scotland rate (3.3 per cent).

FIGURE 9: BREAKDOWN OF JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS, 2013

	Argyll and the Islands		Highlands and Islands		Scotland	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Male	910	4.5	4,580	3.2	87,410	5.1
Female	420	2.0	2,170	1.5	41,250	2.3
16-24	310	5.2	1,570	3.5	34,350	5.4
25-64	1,010	2.9	5,160	2.1	93,980	3.3
Up to 6 months	700	-	3,980	-	69,570	-
6-12 months	230	-	1,040	-	22,000	-
1-2 years	200	-	890	-	18,700	-
2 years +	200	-	820	-	18,060	-
Total	1,330	3.2	6,750	2.4	128,670	3.7

Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data

Note: Annualised data; Rates for 16-24 and 25-64 year olds calculated using 2011 Census data

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

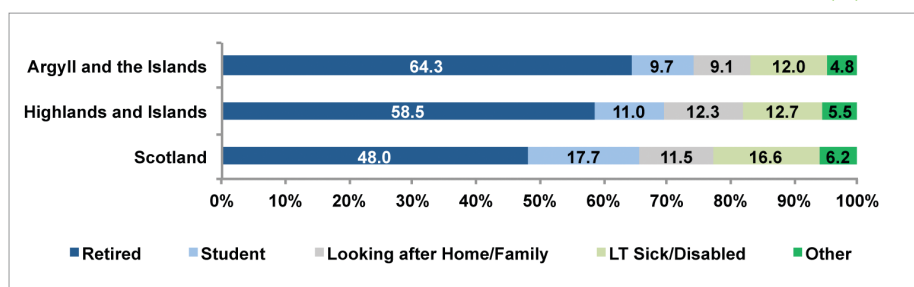
In 2011, some 32.1 per cent of Argyll and the Islands 16 to 74 year olds were economically inactive, compared with 28.7 per cent across the Highlands and Islands and 31.0 per cent across Scotland.

Figure 10 provides a breakdown of the economically inactive and shows:

- Some 64.3 per cent of the Argyll and the Islands economically inactive population aged 16-74 was retired, which was significantly higher than the Highlands and Islands proportion (58.5 per cent) but above the Scotland proportion (48.0 per cent).

- Both Argyll and the Islands and the Highlands and Islands had lower proportions of their economically inactive populations who were students than the Scotland proportion.

FIGURE 10: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011



Source: Census 2011

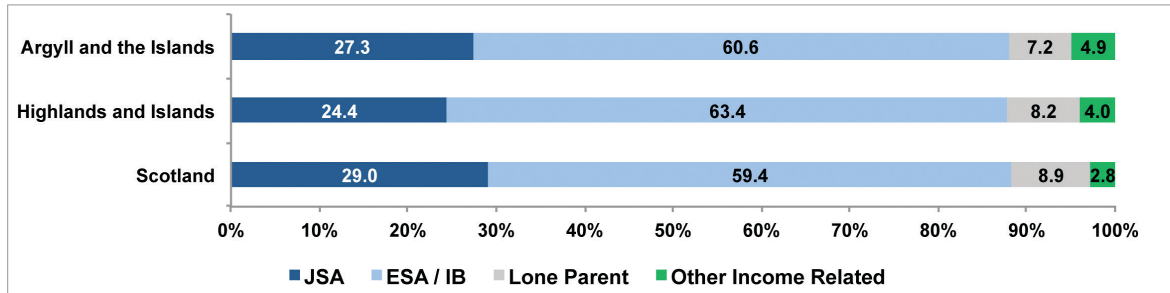
OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

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 4,665 people aged 16 to 64 in Argyll and the Islands claiming out-of-work benefits.

- This equates to 11.3 per cent of the working age population, which was above the Highlands and Islands (9.2 per cent) but below the Scotland rate (12.9 per cent).
- Figure 11 shows the breakdown of out-of-work benefit claimants by statistical group.

FIGURE 11: OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS CLAIMANTS BY STATISTICAL GROUP (%), MAY 2013



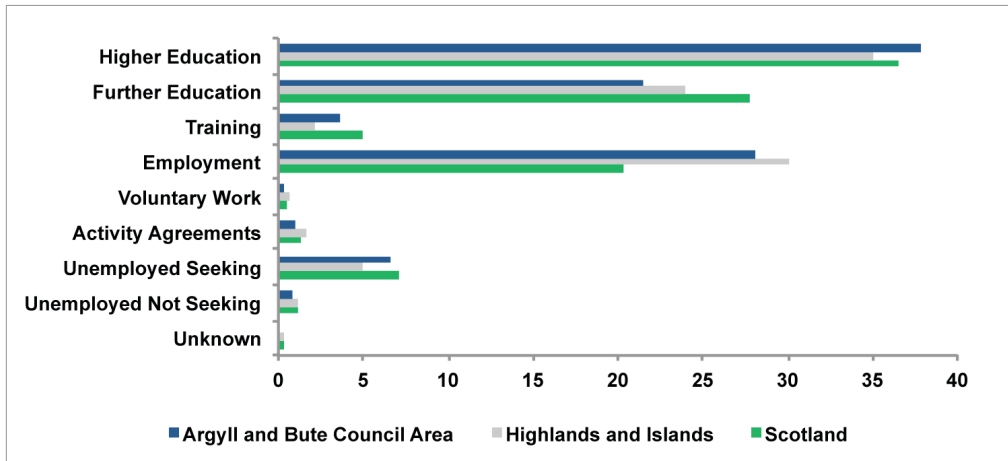
Source: NOMIS DWP WPLS data

Education and Qualifications

Data available from the Scottish Government, Skills Development Scotland and the Census highlight the key education and qualification trends in the Highlands and Islands. Only the adult qualifications data is available below local authority area level. The school attainment and destinations data refers to the Argyll and Bute Council area:

- In 2011/12, some 82.9 per cent of Argyll and Bute Council area S4 pupils achieved 5 awards at SCQF Level 4 and above. This was the same as the Highlands and Islands (82.9 per cent) and above the Scotland rate (80.2 per cent).
- In 2012/13, some 92.5 per cent of Argyll and Bute Council area school leavers entered a positive destination, which was less than in Highlands and Islands (93.5 per cent) but more than in Scotland (91.4 per cent).
- Figure 12 shows the breakdown by destination type and shows that the Argyll and Bute Council area profile is similar to the profile for Highlands and Islands, but quite different from Scotland. For example:
 - A higher proportion in the Argyll and Bute Council area (28.1 per cent) entered employment than the Scottish average (20.4 per cent).
 - A lower proportion in the Argyll and Bute Council area (21.4 per cent) entered further education than the Scottish average (27.8 per cent).

FIGURE 12: SCHOOL LEAVER DESTINATIONS (%), 2012/13



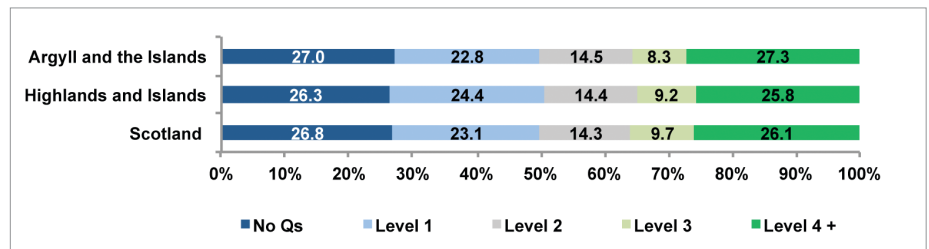
Source: Skills Development Scotland SLDR 2012/13 Initial Destination Figures
 Note: School attainment and destination figures are only available for local authority areas, therefore the Highlands and Islands figures include all of Argyll and Bute.

The 2011 Census provides information on the highest qualification level held by people aged 16 and above. Figure 13 shows that proportionately fewer of the Argyll and the Islands adult population were qualified to mid-level qualifications.

- The proportion of the population with no qualifications in Argyll and the Islands (27 per cent) is in line with the proportions in the Highlands and Islands (26.3 per cent) and Scotland (26.8 per cent).

- At Level 4 and above, some 27.3 per cent of the Argyll and the Islands adult population were qualified to this level, which was above the Highlands and Islands (25.8 per cent) and Scotland (26.1 per cent) proportions.

FIGURE 13: 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. Health statistics from the 2011 Census show that Argyll and the Islands had a marginally poorer health profile than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.

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

Ethnicity and Migration

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

- Some 98.9 per cent of the Argyll and the Islands population were 'white', with the Highlands and Islands proportion being 98.8 per cent. Both proportions were above the Scotland proportion of 96.0 per cent.
- Of the 'white' population, some 81.8 per cent in Argyll and the Islands were 'white Scottish', which was in line with the Highlands and Islands proportion of 81.0 per cent and below the Scotland proportion of 87.4 per cent. The difference is due to the higher proportions of the Argyll and the Islands (14.7 per cent) and the Highlands and Islands (15.4 per cent) populations who defined themselves as 'white British' as opposed to 'white Scottish' than across Scotland as a whole (8.2 per cent).
- Some 4.9 per cent of the Argyll and the Islands population were born outside of the UK, compared with 5.2 per cent for the Highlands and Islands and 7.0 per cent across Scotland.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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