

# LOCH LOMOND AND THE TROSSACHS NATIONAL PARK PROFILE

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August 2014



## INTRODUCTION

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The Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park 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.
- Households.
- 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 the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park has changed over the last 10 years.

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## HEADLINE FINDINGS

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The headline findings for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park are:

- Total population was 17,752 in 2011, a decrease of 4.1 per cent from 2001.
  - Total number of occupied households was 7,881 in 2011, an increase of 1.0 per cent from 2001. The number of unoccupied second residences or holiday accommodation decreased by 33.6 per cent.
  - By industry of employment, a higher share of employment in accommodation and food services; education; and arts, entertainment, recreation and other services than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
  - By occupation, a higher share of employment in managers, directors and senior officials than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
  - Unemployment rates that are in line with the Highlands and Islands rate. The annualised Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate in 2013 was 2.3 per cent in the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, 2.4 per cent in Highlands and Islands and 3.7 per cent across Scotland.
  - The Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had a higher proportion of its adult population qualified with degree level qualifications than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
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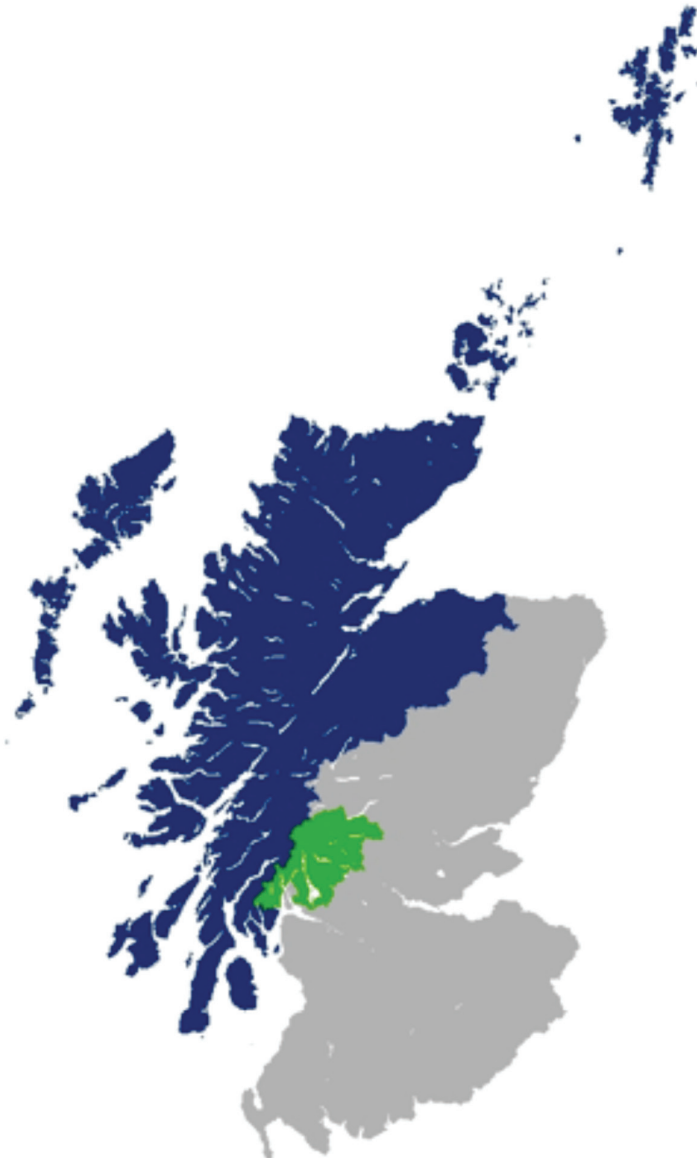
# POPULATION

In 2011, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had a total population of 17,752. This was a decrease of 4.1 per cent from 2001, which is in contrast to the population increases across the Highlands and Islands (7.5 per cent) and Scotland (4.6 per cent).

**FIGURE 1: TOTAL POPULATION**

	2001	2011	% CHANGE
Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park	18,513	17,752	-4.1
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, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park has a marginally older age profile than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.

- In 2011, some 55.5 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park population was aged 45 years or over, compared with 49.1 per cent across the Highlands and Islands and 44.3 per cent across Scotland.
- Between 2001 and 2011, there has been an ageing of the population across the comparator areas. For example the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park population aged 65 years and over increased from 18.5 per cent in 2001 to 21.8 per cent in 2011, and the population aged 45 to 64 years old increased from 30.5 per cent to 33.7 per cent.

Source: ArC Map produced using Scottish Government/Ordnance Survey boundary data.

**FIGURE 2: AGE BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION**

		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park	2001	16.1	9.8	25.1	30.5	18.5
	2011	13.5	9.9	21.1	33.7	21.8
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 48.8 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park’s population was male in 2011, which was lower than the proportion across the Highlands and Islands (49.0 per cent), but greater than the proportion in Scotland overall (48.5 per cent).

**FIGURE 3: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION**

		Male	Female
Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park	2001	48.3	51.7
	2011	48.8	51.2
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

## HOUSEHOLDS

Household data can be analysed alongside population data and the Census includes data on the number of household spaces and the number of occupied households.

- By number of household spaces, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had 8,896 household spaces in 2011, which was over 400 less than the 9,335 household spaces in 2001.
- In terms of whether they were occupied:
  - 7,881 households (or 88.6 per cent) were occupied in 2011 compared to 7,806 households (or 83.6 per cent) in 2001.
  - 796 households (or 8.9 per cent) were second residences or holiday accommodation in 2011 compared to 1,217 households (or 13.0 per cent) in 2001.
  - 219 households (or 2.5 per cent) were vacant in 2011 compared to 312 households (or 3.3 per cent) in 2001.

## LABOUR MARKET

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

- Economically active.
- In employment.
- Unemployment.
- Economically inactive.

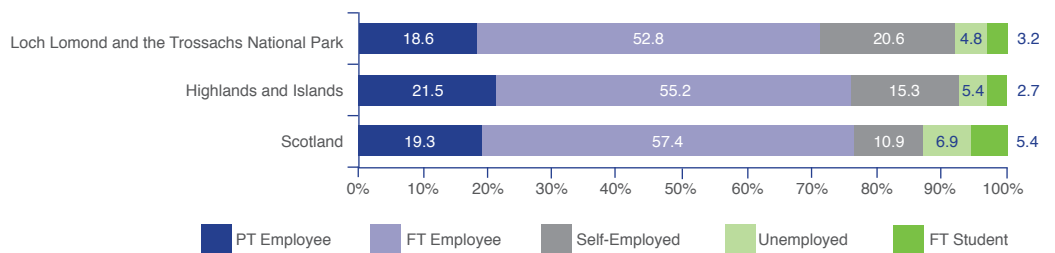
## ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In 2011, some 69.5 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park population aged 16 to 74 years old were economically active. This was below the Highlands and Islands rate (71.3 per cent) but marginally above the Scotland rate (69.0 per cent).

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of the economically active population in terms of their employment status. Compared to the Highlands and Islands, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had proportionately:

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

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



Source: Census 2011

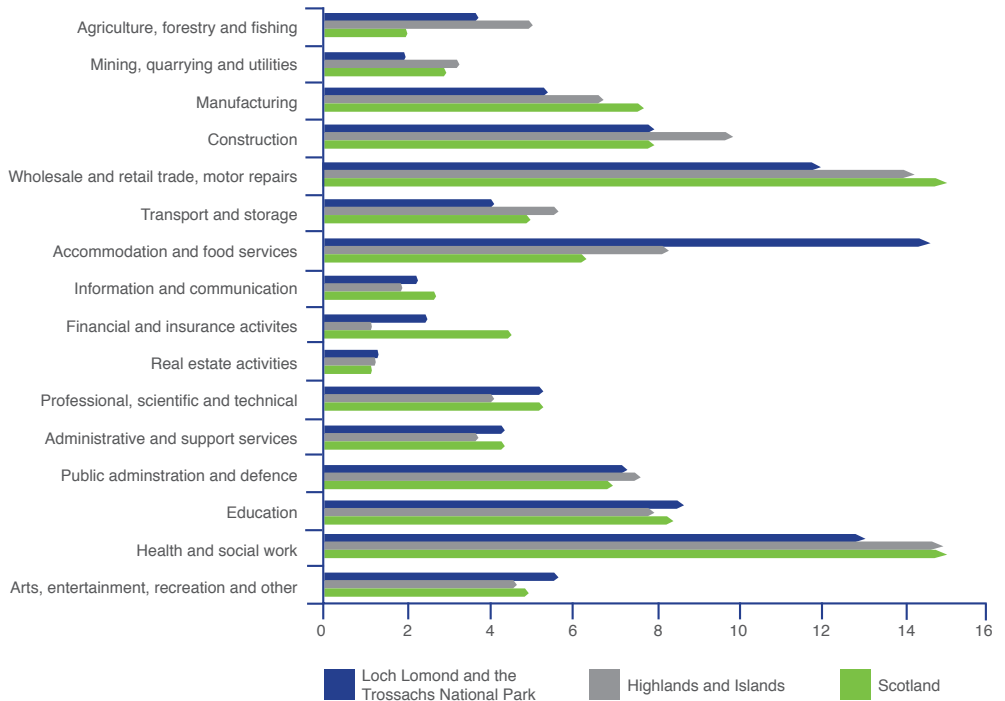
**IN EMPLOYMENT**

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, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had:

- A higher share of employment in accommodation and food services; education; and arts, entertainment, recreation and other services.
- A lower share of employment in mining, quarrying and utilities; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; transport and storage; and health and social work.

**FIGURE 5: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (%), 2011**

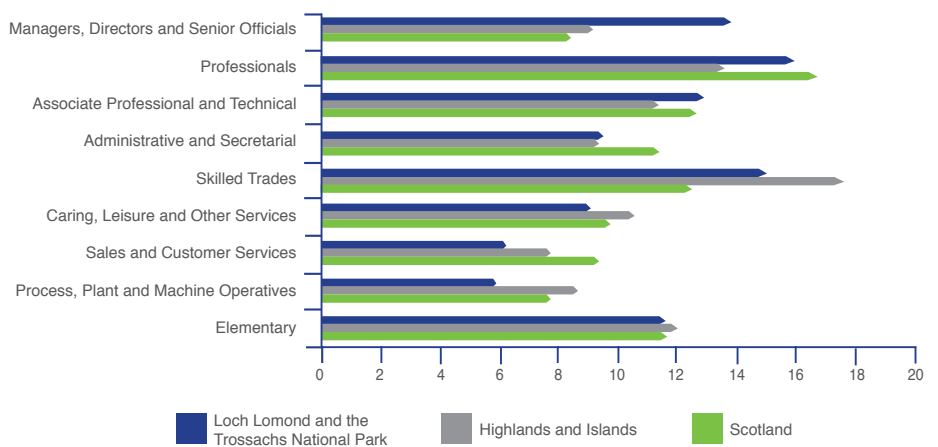


Source: Census 2011

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, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had:

- A higher share of employment in managers, directors and senior officials occupations.
- A lower share of employment in caring, leisure and other services; sales and customer service; and process, plant and machine operative occupations.

**FIGURE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (%), 2011**



Source: Census 2011

**HOURS WORKED**

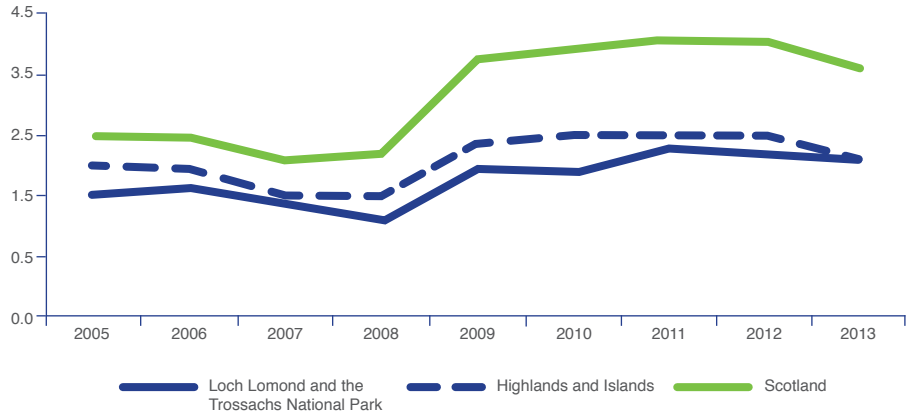
By hours worked, the 2011 Census finds that working more than 49 hours per week was more common in the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (17.0 per cent) than across the Highlands and Islands (16.1 per cent) and Scotland (11.7 per cent).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

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

- Over the period, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park has had a Claimant Count rate below the Highlands and Islands and Scotland rates. However, the gap between the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and the Highlands and Islands rates has closed in 2013.
- In 2013, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Claimant Count rate was 2.3 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  
Note: Annualised 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 the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (3.2 per cent) was double the female rate (1.4 per cent). The Highlands and Islands and Scotland male rates were also double the female rates.
- The 16-24 year old Claimant Count in the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (3.7 per cent) was in line with the Highlands and Islands rate (3.5 per cent) but below the Scotland rate (5.4 per cent).
- Amongst 25-64 year olds the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park rate (2.0 per cent) was again in line with the Highlands and Islands rate (2.1 per cent) and below the Scotland rate (3.3 per cent).

**FIGURE 8: BREAKDOWN OF JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS, 2013**

	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park		Highlands and Islands		Scotland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Male	179	3.2	4,580	3.2	87,410	5.1
Female	80	1.4	2,170	1.5	41,250	2.3
16-24	57	3.7	1,570	3.5	34,350	5.4
25-64	199	2.0	5,160	2.1	93,980	3.3
Up to 6 months	158	-	3,980	-	69,570	-
6-12 months	40	-	1,040	-	22,000	-
1-2 years	32	-	890	-	18,700	-
2 years +	29	-	820	-	18,060	-
Total	258	2.3	6,750	2.4	128,670	3.7

Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data  
Note: Annualised data



## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In 2011, some 30.5 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park 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 9 provides a breakdown of the economically inactive population aged 16-74. Compared to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had proportionately:

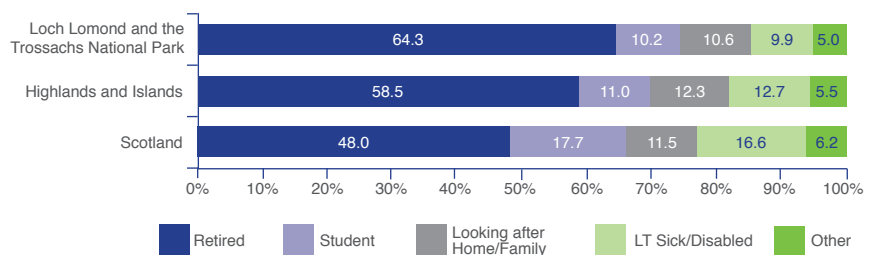
- More people who were retired.
- Fewer who were students, looking after home or family, and long term sick or disabled.

## OUT OF WORK BENEFITS CLAIMANTS

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:

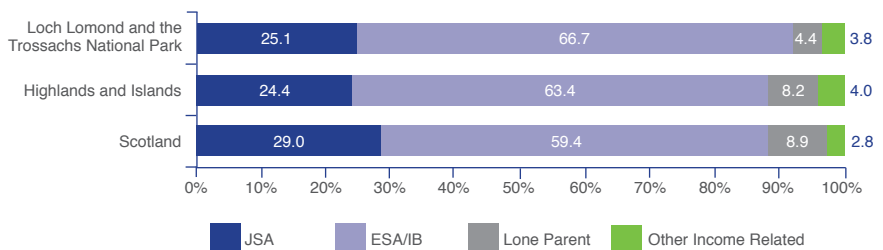
- There were 915 people aged 16 to 64 years in the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park claiming out-of-work benefits.
- This equates to 8.1 per cent of the working age population, which is below the rates for the Highlands and Islands (9.2 per cent) and Scotland (12.9 per cent).
- Figure 10 shows the breakdown of out-of-work 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



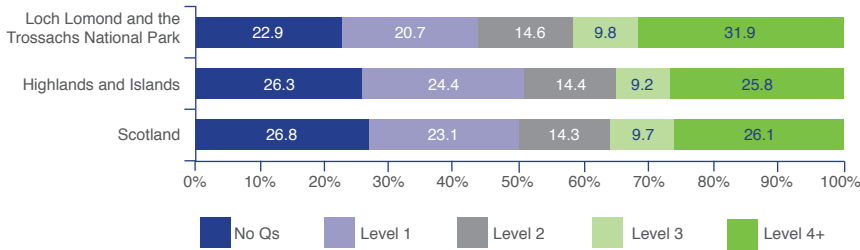
Source: NOMIS DWP WPLS data

**EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

The 2011 Census provides information on the highest qualification level held by people aged 16 and above. Compared to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Figure 11 shows that the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park had proportionately:

- More of its adult population qualified with degree-level (Level 4) qualifications at 31.9 per cent than the Highlands and Islands (25.8 per cent) and Scotland (26.1 per cent).
- Fewer with no qualifications at 22.9 per cent compared to the Highlands and Islands (26.3 per cent) and Scotland (26.8 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.

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## 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 83.5 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park population stated that their health was 'very good' or 'good'. This was in line with the Highlands and Islands rate (83.8 per cent) and above the Scotland rate (82.2 per cent).
- Some 19.3 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park population reported a limiting long-term illness or health problem that affected their day-to-day activities. This compared to the rates for the Highlands and Islands (18.9 per cent) and Scotland (19.6 per cent).
- Some 10.7 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park 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).

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## ETHNICITY AND MIGRATION

The Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park profile concludes with the ethnicity and migration statistics from the 2011 Census. They show that:

- Some 98.9 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park population were 'white'. This was in line with the Highlands and Islands proportion (98.8 per cent) and above the Scotland proportion (96.0 per cent).
  - Of the 'white' population, some 81.0 per cent in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park were 'white Scottish', which was the same as the Highlands and Islands (81.0 per cent) proportion but below the Scotland proportion of 87.4 per cent.
- Some 5.6 per cent of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park population were born outside of the UK. This was above the Highlands and Islands proportion (5.2 per cent) but below the Scotland proportion (7.0 per cent).

**FURTHER INFORMATION**

[www.hie.co.uk](http://www.hie.co.uk)

For any enquiries relating to this profile, please email:

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