

Community Profile

Rothes

Speyside ASG/LMG



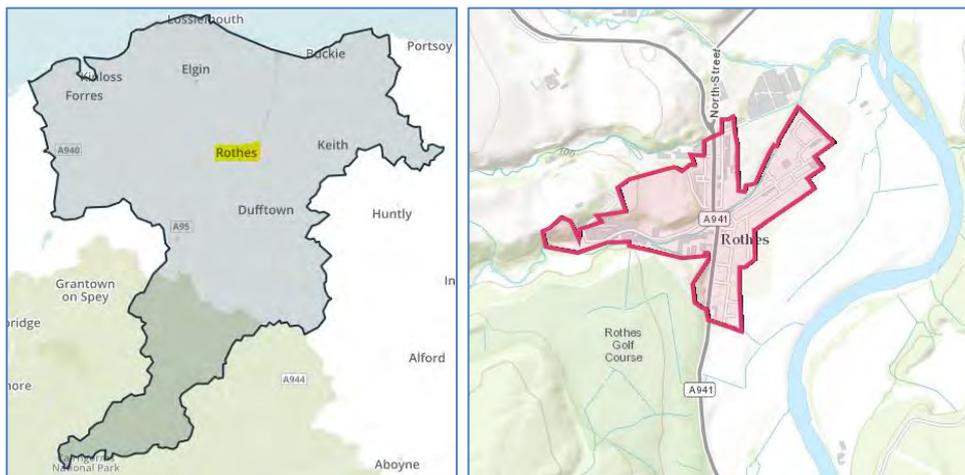
**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**



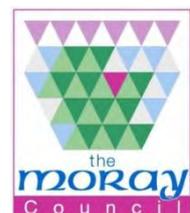
Rothesh, Moray

Area profile

Rothesh lies some ten miles south of Elgin on the west side of the valley floor of the River Spey with a population of 1,252 (Census 2011). This large Speyside village is home to 4 working whisky distilleries and a factory which converts the distillation by-products into animal feed. A Biomass Plant was opened in 2013 burning a combination of whisky distillery by-products and wood chips to create enough electricity to power up to 9,000 homes. The ruins of an 11th century castle, and the 22 acre Glen Grant Garden, established in 1886, are popular visitor attractions.



Corporate Policy Unit
The Moray Council
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1 Population Structure

1.1 Age profile

Rothes had a population of 1,252 in 2011¹, which is an increase from 1,156 people who lived in the village in 2001. The age profile of Rothes shows the median age for females is 5 years higher than that of Scotland at 47, while the median age of 44 for males is 4 years higher than that of Scotland. 1.3% of the total Moray population reside in Rothes.

Table 1 Age structure of Rothes²

Age	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
% 0 to 4 years old	4.6	5.6	5.5
% 5 to 15 years old	12.3	12.6	11.8
% 16 to 29 years old	13.1	16.1	18.5
% 30 to 44 years old	18.5	19.1	20.0
% 45 to 59 years old	21.6	21.3	21.1
% 60 to 74 years old	19.2	16.9	15.5
% 75 years old and over	10.7	8.4	7.7

Table 1 above shows that, in 2011, the population of Rothes had relatively more older people than Moray and Scotland. Moray's percentage of older people increased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses as table 2 below shows. In 2011 Rothes had relatively 4.6% more over-sixties than Moray (6.7% more than Scotland).

Table 2 Over-sixties in 2001 and 2011

Over-sixties	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
% over sixty 2001	26.55	21.47	21.07
% over sixty 2011	29.9	25.3	23.2

The population of Rothes is growing older at a faster rate than Scotland, with a greater proportion of people over 45 compared to the number recorded in the 2001 census. Moreover, the proportion of 16 – 44 year olds has reduced compared to the 2001 census (see Tables 3 and 4).

¹ 2011 census

² 2011 census

Table 3 16-29 years old in 2001 and 2011

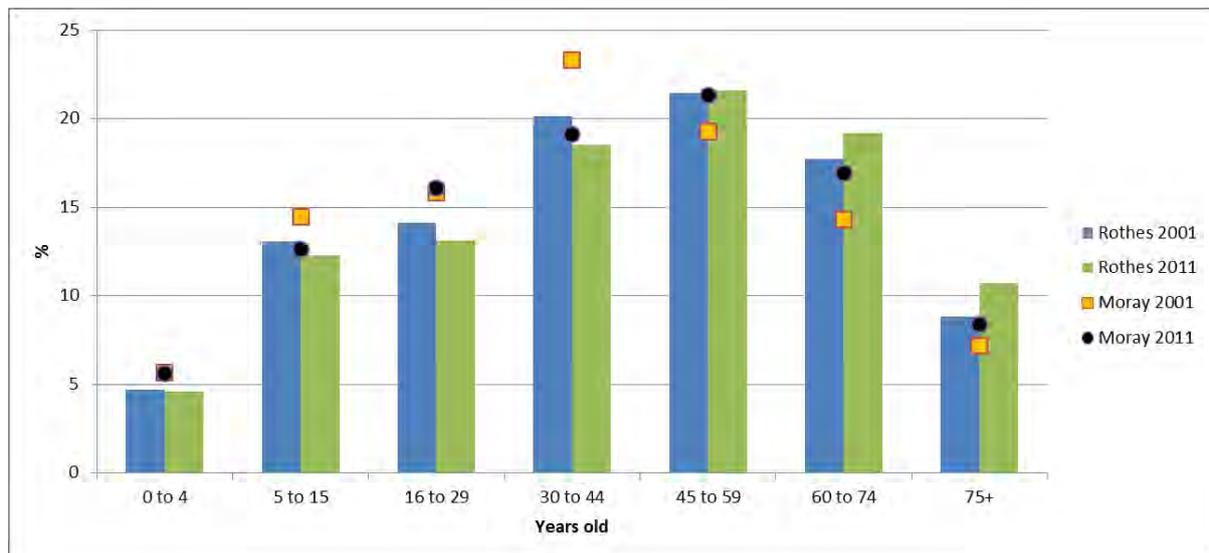
16-29 years old	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
% 16-29 years old 2001	14.1	15.82	17.46
% 16-29 years old 2011	13.1	16.1	18.5

Table 4 30-44 years old in 2001 and 2011

30-44 years old	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
% 30-44 years old 2001	20.6	23.3	22.97
% 30-44 years old 2011	18.5	19.1	20.0

The trends of the two censuses indicate that the population of Moray is getting older while the percentage of young people staying in the area after leaving school has remained stable at around 16%. However, in common with other rural settlements in Moray, this latter trend is not being followed in Rothés where fewer school-leavers are choosing to remain in the village. Figure 1 illustrates the cumulative effects of people living longer, and reducing numbers of younger people staying in Rothés. A comparison between 2011 and 2001 shows a significantly different demographic with a 4% increase in the proportion of residents over 60.

Figure 1 Age of Rothés Population in 2001 and 2011



The Scottish Government has predicted large rises in spending on health and social care for the elderly (rising from £4.5 billion in 2011/12 to £8 billion in 2031³) unless there are changes to the health of the population and to the methods of service delivery. Hence for a relatively older population in Rothes spending is expected to increase proportionately.

1.2 Marital Status

Table 5 Marital Status⁴

Marital status	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 16 and over	1,041	76,251	4,379,072
% Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	28.8	28.8	35.4
% Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	48.8	51.8	45.4
% Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.5	3.1	3.2
% Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9.5	8.5	8.2
% Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	10.4	7.9	7.8

Moray and Rothes have a higher proportion of residents married or in a civil partnership compared to the national rates. Moray and Rothes have identical proportions of single people, but 2.5% more of the Rothes residents are widowed, or surviving partners from same-sex civil partnerships. The ageing demographic for Rothes may explain this difference from the Moray and national rates, as the number of one-person households aged 65 or over is greater for Rothes (Section 3, Table 10).

The proportion of residents in Rothes married or in a civil partnership is 3.4% higher than the proportion for the rest of Scotland and 3% lower than the proportion for Moray. There is also a higher proportion of surviving partners from a marriage or civil partnership that may also be attributed to the older demographic profile of Rothes.

³ http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_140206_resaping_care.pdf

⁴ 2011 census

2 Identity

2.1 Ethnicity

Table 6 Ethnicity⁵

Ethnicity	Roths	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,252	93,295	5,295,403
% White - Scottish	86.4	77.7	84
% White - Other British	9.2	18	7.9
% White - Irish	0.6	0.5	1
% White - Polish	1.5	1.1	1.2
% White - Other	1.8	1.7	2
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.5	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.1	0.5	1.3
Percentage of households where not all persons are in same ethnic group category	9.3	14.5	10.6

Roths has a higher proportion of “White - Scottish” residents compared with the rest of Moray, and the third highest proportion of any town or large village in Moray.

The proportion of “Other British” residents in Roths is 1% higher than the rest of Scotland, but 9% lower than Moray as a whole. The high percentage of “Other British” residents in Moray is largely due to significant numbers of personnel with this ethnicity at the military bases in Moray. However, only 4.5% of employed people in Roths work in public administration or defence (see section 4.1, Table 14) compared with 12.6% for the rest of Moray. Personnel posted to the military bases in Moray tend to be accommodated on the bases, or to live in towns and villages close to their place of work. Roths may be too far away for many families to consider commuting (15 miles from RAF Lossiemouth and 21 miles from Kinloss Barracks).

The proportion of residents in Roths originally from Poland is slightly higher than for both Moray and Scotland. In common with the rest of Moray, Roths has substantially fewer Asian and other ethnic groups compared to Scotland.

⁵ 2011 census

There are 1% fewer households where not all persons are in the same ethnic group compared to the rest of Scotland. As there is a relatively low proportion of other ethnic groups there are fewer opportunities for mixed ethnicity households. There may be a correlation between the proportion of “Other British” and mixed ethnicity households, with people describing themselves as “Other British” residing in Rothes with Scottish partners.

2.2 Country of Birth

Table 7 Country of birth⁶

Country of birth	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,252	93,295	5,295,403
% Scotland	83	75.4	83.3
% England	11	17.8	8.7
% Wales	0.2	0.9	0.3
% Northern Ireland	0.6	0.7	0.7
% Republic of Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.4
% Other EU countries (inc UK part not specified)	2.9	2.9	2.6
% Other countries	2.1	2.1	4

In Rothes fewer residents were born in other parts of the United Kingdom compared with the rest of Moray. Indeed, Rothes has the one of the highest proportions of residents born in Scotland of all the Moray towns or large villages.

For similar reasons to those given in 2.1 the distribution of English, Welsh and Northern Irish born residents within Moray is greatly influenced by personnel posted to Moray’s RAF and Army bases. The location of Rothes makes it less likely for defence personnel to reside in the village, and the proportion of English and Welsh born residents is similar to the national rate.

Rothes has a similar proportion of residents born in other countries, both within and outside of the EU, compared with Moray, and fewer born in other countries than Scotland.

Overall, the census data suggest that relatively few people from outside Scotland are likely to move to Rothes compared with most other towns in Moray.

⁶ 2011 census

2.3 Religion

Table 8 Religion⁷

Religion	Roths	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,252	93,295	5,295,403
% Church of Scotland	47.9	34	32.4
% Roman Catholic	7.5	6.6	15.9
% Other Christian	4.1	9.4	5.5
% Muslim	-	0.3	1.4
% Other religions	0.8	0.9	1.1
% No religion	32.3	41.2	36.7
% Not stated	7.4	7.7	7

Roths has a significantly higher proportion of people stating their religious beliefs are that of the Church of Scotland compared with both Moray and Scotland, counterbalanced by a reduction in the proportion identifying themselves as “Other Christian”.

There is a slightly higher proportion of Roman Catholics in the village compared with Moray; however the rate is about half of that of Scotland as a whole.

No-one in Roth's stated that they were Muslim.

2.4 Length of Residency for Residents Born Overseas

Table 9 Length of residence in the UK⁸

Length of residence in UK	Roths	Moray	Scotland
All people born outside the UK	63	4,883	369,284
% Resident in UK for less than 2 years	11.1	14.3	22.1
% Resident in UK for 2 years or more but less than 5 years	28.6	20.2	21.7
% Resident in UK for 5 years or more but less than 10 years	25.4	16.5	18.8
% Resident in UK for 10 years or more	34.9	49	37.4

- 5% of residents in Roth's were born outside of the United Kingdom, compared with 5.2% in Moray and 7% nationally.

⁷ 2011 census

⁸ 2011 census

-
- 60% of Rothes residents born outside of the UK have been in the UK for over 5 years with 35% having lived in the UK for over 10 years.

Rothes has one of the lowest proportions of residents born overseas who have lived in the UK for ten years or more, compared with other Moray towns and large villages. Only Aberlour (27.5%) has a lower percentage of residents in this category. Rothes is closer to the figure recorded for Scotland (37.4%) than to the Moray proportion (49%) for long-stay residents born outside of the UK.

2.5 Language

98.7% of the residents aged 3 and over speak English well or very well which is marginally higher than the national level.

Notably, the village has a high proportion of people who are able to speak Scots⁹ with 55.1% compared to 30.1% nationally, and 45.3% for Moray. The Census does not ask about the Doric dialect of Scots, which is commonly spoken in the North East of Scotland. Anecdotal evidence is that Doric by far the main dialect spoken in Rothes, suggesting that many of the residents have family links to the area over several generations.

The proportion of Rothes residents who speak Gaelic is 1.1%, higher than for Moray as a whole, and the same as for the rest of Scotland. The number of Gaelic speakers in Rothes has more than doubled from 5 in 2001 to 13 in 2011, reflecting the trend across Moray. However, the data is too limited to make an accurate prediction of future trends.

2.6 Identity – Summary

Rothes has a strong, local identity, with the vast majority of residents describing themselves as “White Scottish”, born in Scotland and having lived in the UK for 10 years or more. There is a shared sense of community, with a high proportion of residents speaking the Doric dialect of Scots as well as English. Of those who profess a faith, Church of Scotland is the most popular denomination. Due to its location Rothes is relatively unaffected by the influences of the military camps at Lossiemouth and Kinloss. It shares population characteristics with other Moray towns that are not in easy commuting distance from the camps, such as Buckie, Keith, Aberlour, Dufftown and Cullen.

⁹ Scots is the collective name for Scottish dialects

3 Housing

Household composition is important information to determine local services provided by the Council, its partners and the third sector.

Table 10 Household Composition¹⁰

Household Composition	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	583	40,062	2,372,777
% One person household - Aged 65 or over	17.7	13.7	13.1
% One person household - Aged under 65	18	16.4	21.6
% One family only: Lone parent: With dependent children	6.2	5.7	7.2
% One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	4.3	3.5	3.9
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: With dependent children	12.2	15.9	13.6
% One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No dependent children	19.4	21.7	18.4
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: With dependent children	3.4	4	3.7
% One family only: Cohabiting couple: No dependent children	5.5	5.5	5.5
% Other households: All full-time students	0	0	0.9
% Other households: All aged 65 and over	11	9.7	7.8
% Other households: Other	2.4	3.9	4.4

There are 583 households in Rothes with an average of 2.15 residents per household, which is similar to the national figure of 2.23 residents per household.

There is a higher proportion of one-person-over-65 households in Rothes (17.7%) compared with that of Moray (13.7%) and Scotland (13.1%). Having more elderly residents living alone is likely to put more pressure on social care services and residents are at a higher risk of having an accident.

¹⁰ 2011 census

Over-65 households in Rothes account for 28.7% of all households against 23.4% for Moray and 20.9% for Scotland. This is comparable with the 2001 census when “pensioner households” accounted for 31.7% of the households in Rothes, suggesting the pressure on social care services is unlikely to diminish.

In Rothes and Moray there are a lower proportion of lone parents living with dependent children compared with Scotland.

There are fewer single-family households with dependent children in Rothes (21.8%) compared with either Moray (25.6%) or Scotland (24.5%), potentially reducing the impact on children’s and young people’s services compared with other parts of Moray.

99.6% of people in Rothes live in a household with the remaining 0.4% living in a communal establishment¹¹; this is considerably lower than the 2.2% of the Moray population and the national proportion of 1.9% residing in such accommodation.

3.1 Tenure and House Type

Table 11 Tenure and House Type¹²

Tenure	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	583	40,062	2,372,777
% Owned	62.3	65.9	62
% Rented from Council	26.1	14.1	13.2
% Other social rented	3.1	5.2	11.1
% Private rented	6.7	12.6	12.4
% Living rent free	1.9	2.1	1.3
% House or bungalow	93.3	87	63.4
% Detached	25.7	37.2	21.9
% Semi - detached	35.2	31.4	22.8
% Terraced house (including end-terrace)	32.4	18.4	18.6
% Flat or maisonette or apartment	6.7	12.6	36.4
% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	-	0.4	0.2

¹¹ Managed residential accommodation (e.g. a care home)

¹² 2011 census

Almost two-thirds (62%) of homes in Rothes are owned by their occupant, which is equal to the national average of 62%. There are a total of 152 Council Houses in Rothes equating to 26.1% of housing in the village; a substantially higher proportion compared with Moray (14.1%) and nationally (13.2%).

The private rented sector is much smaller in Rothes (6.7%) than for Moray (12.6%) or Scotland (12.4%). In 2009 Moray Council Housing Service estimated that a third of private rents or living rent free, in Moray, were for tied houses or for properties owned by family or friends¹³.

Like Moray, Rothes has significantly fewer flats and considerably more houses and bungalows compared with the national position.

Rothes has a higher proportion of semi-detached and terraced homes than the rest of Moray and Scotland, and correspondingly fewer detached properties.

3.2 Transport

Table 12 Cars per household¹⁴

Car or van availability	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
Total number of households (with residents)	583	40,062	2,372,777
% No car or van	24.5	19.9	30.5
% 1 car or van	47.7	46.9	42.2
% 2 cars or vans	20.2	25.5	21.6
% 3 or more cars or vans	7.5	7.7	5.6

Rothes and Moray have a high rate of car/van ownership compared with Scotland, with only a quarter of Rothes households not owning at least one car or van compared with 30.5% nationally.

¹³ www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file60562.doc

¹⁴ 2011 census

Rothies has a regular bus service and access to the Dial M for Moray on demand bus service covering Speyside¹⁵. However, Rothies and the surrounding area are in the lowest and second lowest quintiles for access to services in the SIMD rankings, which may account for the above national average number of car/van owners in Rothies.

Note that there is a higher proportion of over 75s residing in Rothies who are likely to drive less, or may not choose to own a car.

¹⁵ Moray's accessible door to door bus service (<http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file60652.pdf>)

4 Economy and Labour

Table 13 Economic Activity¹⁶

Economic activity	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74	907	68,410	3,970,530
% Economically active	67.5	71.5	69
% Employees - part-time	16	15.7	13.3
% Employees - full-time	40.9	41.4	39.6
% Self-employed	6.5	8.4	7.5
% Unemployed	3.5	3.9	4.8
% Full-time student - employed	0.6	1.7	2.9
% Full-time student - unemployed	-	0.4	0.8
% Economically inactive	32.5	28.5	31
% Retired	19.5	16.3	14.9
% Student	4.5	3.4	5.5
% Looking after home or family	3.2	3.9	3.6
% Long-term sick or disabled	3.2	3.2	5.1
% Other	2.1	1.5	1.9

Rothes has 4% fewer economically active adults compared with Moray, and 1.5% fewer than Scotland. There is a higher proportion of part time workers (16%) in the village compared to the national average (13.3%). Unemployment in Rothes (3.5%) is well below that nationally (4.8%)

The rate of long term sick and disabled people in Rothes (3.2%) is lower than the rate for Scotland (5.1%), while the proportion of students in the village is only 1% below the national rate, which is slightly surprising given Rothes' distance from the nearest colleges and universities.

Since the 2001 census the percentage in Rothes labelled as economically inactive reduced from 35.2% to 32.5% in 2011. The percentage of sick/disabled, those looking after a home/family, and those classed as "other" reduced by 6%.

The composition of the workforce has changed since the 2001 census. In 2011 3% more Rothes residents were working part-time and 1.5% more were self-employed. Unemployment had reduced in 2011 by 1% compared with 2001.

¹⁶ 2011 census

4.1 Industry

Table 14 Employment by Industry¹⁷

Industry	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 in employment	580	45,983	2,516,895
% A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.4	3.2	1.7
% B. Mining and quarrying	0.9	2.9	1.4
% C. Manufacturing	31	12.1	8
% D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.3	0.8
% E. Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.9	0.6	0.8
% F. Construction	12.6	9.1	8
% G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.8	14.8	15
% H. Transport and storage	2.4	4.2	5
% I. Accommodation and food service activities	4.7	6	6.3
% J. Information and communication	0.3	1.1	2.7
% K. Financial and insurance activities	0.9	1.2	4.5
% L. Real estate activities	0.5	1.1	1.2
% M. Professional scientific and technical activities	1.4	3.5	5.2
% N. Administrative and support service activities	2.2	3.2	4.3
% O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.5	11.9	7
% P. Education	7.1	7.9	8.4
% Q. Human health and social work activities	12.4	12.7	15
% R, S, T, U. Other	3.8	4.1	4.9

The majority of workers in Rothes are employed in “manufacturing” (31%), “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (12.8%), “construction” (12.6%) and “human health and social work activities” (12.4%). The major manufacturers are four whisky distilleries, an animal feed facility, and Forsyths, a fabrication company that designs and manufactures equipment for distilleries and the oil and gas industry.

Rothes has a significantly higher number employed in manufacturing (31%) when compared with Moray (12.1%) and Scotland (8%); this can be largely attributed to the significant number of malt whisky distilleries in and around Rothes, and the locally based fabricators already highlighted. In addition, there are some large employers near Rothes, such as Walkers (food) at Aberlour and Baxters (food) at Fochabers.

¹⁷ 2011 census

While Rothies has a few shops and a small garage, there are significantly more opportunities for employment in wholesale and retail in Elgin (9.6 miles by road from Rothies).

A high proportion of Rothies residents work in construction (12.6%). Given the proximity of Elgin it is likely people in this sector are employed by one of the large Elgin-based building companies, for example the Robertson Group or Springfield, or possibly working for construction companies in Aberdeen.

Employment in human health and social work activities (12.4%) is consistent with the proportion employed in this sector across Moray (12.7%). There is a GP surgery located in Rothies.

Far fewer people work in public administration and defence (4.5%) and financial and insurance services (0.9%). Again, opportunities for employment in these areas are greater in Elgin, than in Rothies.

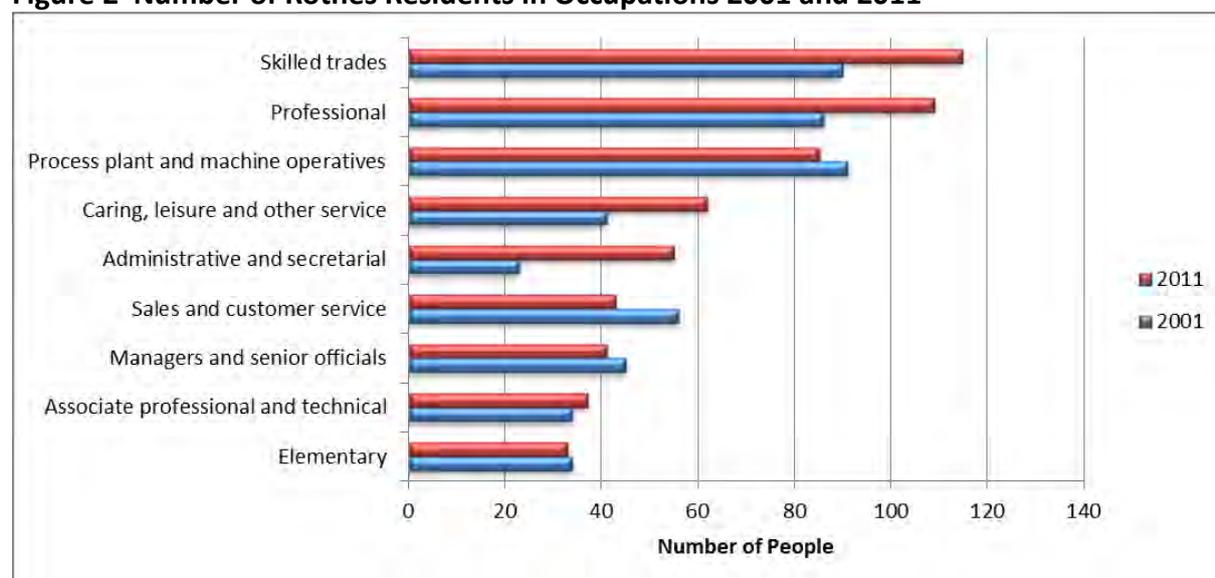
4.2 Occupation

A key economic challenge in Rothies is that there are fewer professionals in the village compared with Moray and Scotland. This might be attributed to people moving out of Rothies to take up professional positions since there are fewer such career opportunities within Rothies.

Rothies has a higher proportion of skilled trade occupations than the rest of Moray and much more than Scotland (1.5 times the Scottish figure). There is an even larger difference in the percentage of jobs in the elementary occupations and in process, plant and machine operation where Rothies is significantly above the national percentage of 19% with 34.5% of jobs in these categories.

Table 15 Occupation¹⁸

Occupation	Roths	Moray	Scotland
All persons 16 to 74 in employment	580	45,983	2,516,895
% Managers, directors and senior officials	7.1	7.6	8.4
% Professional occupations	9.5	11.4	16.8
% Associate professional and technical occupations	6.4	14.7	12.6
% Administrative and secretarial occupations	7.4	8.4	11.4
% Skilled trades occupations	18.8	16.6	12.5
% Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.7	10	9.7
% Sales and customer service occupations	5.7	8.1	9.3
% Process, plant and machine operatives	14.7	10.4	7.7
% Elementary occupations	19.8	12.8	11.6

Figure 2 Number of Roth's Residents in Occupations 2001 and 2011

4.3 Unemployment

In the 2011 census 3.5% (32 people) of Roth's residents were unemployed compared to 4.8% of people nationally.

The majority of unemployed residents in Roth's were aged between 16 and 50 (71.9%). For the over-50s the unemployment rate is 10% higher than the national level, and 8.2% higher than the rate for Moray.

¹⁸ 2011 census

47% of those unemployed had worked in the last 12 months which suggests that there is seasonal work available at, for instance, manufacturers who have seasonal variations, tourism or agriculture.

4.4 Transport

Rothes has similar levels of people travelling by car to work compared with the rest of Scotland. The proportion of people using bus and train services is slightly higher than for Moray; however the rate is a half of that of the rest of Scotland.

Table 16 Travel to Work¹⁹

Travel to work	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (excluding full-time students)	575	44,816	2,400,925
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	64.2	63.7	62.4
% Train	1.2	2.2	3.7
% Bus	6.1	3.4	10
% On foot	13.7	12.2	9.9
% Other	4.7	6.3	3.1
% Works mainly at or from home	10.1	12.1	10.8

- Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the percentage using buses and trains dropped to 7.3% from 9.2%. Note that Rothes does not have a train service and the nearest railway station is at Elgin (9.6 miles) or Keith (11.6 miles). Car use decreased from 65.8% to 64.2%, but remains 2% above the national average.
- Walking to work was not specifically mentioned in the 2001 census but “other methods”, which would have included walking, reduced from 20% in 2001 to 18% in 2011.
- Working from home nearly doubled between 2001 and 2011, rising from 5.2% to 10.1%, but is still less than the rate for Moray and just lower than the rate for Scotland. The extra home-workers in 2011 may include some who had previously walked, taken the bus, or driven to work.

¹⁹ 2011 census

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- Note that cycling was not broken out from “other” in the census question. However, the percentage of people cycling in Moray has increased each year since 2012, and is higher (17%) than the percentage for Scotland (11%). 8.7% of adults in Moray usually or regularly cycle to work²⁰.

²⁰ Scottish Household Survey 2014 with further information from the Annual Cycling Monitoring Report 2016

5 Education

Table 17 Education Facts²¹

Interesting facts	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
Percentage 16 to 17 year olds in education	76.3	76.6	79.8
Percentage of households where no person aged 16 to 64 has a highest level of qualification of Level 2 or above, or no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student	60.2	49	47.2

The percentage of 16-17 year olds residing in Rothes in full time education is similar to the rate for Moray and 3.5% lower than the rate for Scotland.

It is also notable that, compared to both Moray and Scotland, Rothes has a much higher proportion of households where no one holds a national level qualification above level 2 (SCE Higher or similar) or no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student. The nearby towns of Buckie, Fochabers and Keith have similar percentages of households in this category (59.3%, 51.1% and 60.7% respectively). Fochabers and Keith both have a high percentage of retired people, similar to Rothes, in comparison with the average for Moray. An older population may be part of the reason for lower levels of qualifications²².

Table 18 Travel to study²³

Travel to study	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All people aged 4 and over studying	232	15,771	996,282
% Car (including passengers car pools and taxis)	11.6	23.2	22.3
% Train	0.4	1	2.9
% Bus	39.2	20.3	21.5
% On foot	39.7	41.5	39.1
% Other	-	2	1.7
% Studies mainly at or from home	9.1	12	12.4

²¹ 2011 census

²² The school leaving age was raised to 16 in 1972; before that many pupils left without O-Levels or Highers

²³ 2011 census

In Rothies the proportion of pupils/students who walk to school is similar to the rest of Scotland and Moray. A similar proportion takes the bus, which is almost double the Moray and Scotland percentages. Rothies has a Primary School located in one of the main residential areas. However, Rothies is within the Speyside High School Associated School Group requiring pupils of secondary school age to travel to Aberlour (5 miles); scheduled school buses run from Rothies to Aberlour. Students at Moray College UHI will have to travel to Elgin to attend classes.

Train and bus travel to school and home study percentages changed significantly between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. There are now 14% more catching trains or buses. Home-study has increased by 6.7%; higher than the national and Moray rates which have risen by 6% in the same period.

Table 19 Highest qualification²⁴

Highest qualification	Rothies	Moray	Scotland
All persons aged 16 and over	1,041	76,251	4,379,072
% With no qualifications	33	26.7	26.8
% Highest qualification attained - Level 1	32.4	26.3	23.1
% Highest qualification attained - Level 2	11.5	14.4	14.3
% Highest qualification attained - Level 3	8	9.9	9.7
% Highest qualification attained - Level 4	15.1	22.7	26.1

Rothies has a relatively high proportion of residents with no formal qualifications; 6% above the national rate. This may be partly down to the village having an older population as well as having a higher proportion of elementary occupations, and process, plant and machine operatives who may not require national qualifications. For example, the whisky distilleries are a significant employer and some provide the opportunity for staff to undertake Spirits Industry Vocational Qualifications.

²⁴ Census 2011 <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/highest-level-qualification>

The proportion of Rothes residents with a level 4 qualification (university degree level or above) is 58% of the national rate. Since Rothes has relatively few opportunities for degree-qualified people (Section 4.2, Table 15) it is feasible that graduates look for employment elsewhere, hence the reduction in 16-44 year olds (Section 1.1, Tables 3&4). With its elderly population Rothes will have residents who may have been less likely to pursue a University education, given that the prevailing cultural attitudes would encourage fewer people to attempt Higher Education than is the case today.

The proportion of people with level 1 and 2 qualifications (SCE Standard Grade and Higher or equivalent) is higher (by 6%) than for Scotland and the rest of Moray.

5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 S4 Attainment

Table 20 S4 Attainment²⁵

S4 Attainment	Roths ²⁶	Moray	Scotland
Total S4 Students from 2008/9 to 2012/13	107	5,499	280,909
S4: No pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	33	2,161	103,795
Percentage of pupils with 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above	30.8%	39.3%	36.9%
Average S4 Tariff	207	198	185

The data presented is taken from the 2 datazones that comprise the Roth's area. They cover a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 to gain a larger sample size to provide a more reliable comparison of attainment between Roth's, Moray and Scotland.

The average S4 tariff score is higher for Roth's than Moray and Scotland over the 5 years between 2008/09 and 2012/13. The tariff score is a points system used to report achievement for entry to higher education that allows different qualifications and results to be compared. S4 attainment is slightly better in Roth's than Moray as a whole, and 22 points higher than the national average. This is equivalent to an additional Standard Grade awarded at grade 3²⁷.

However, the proportion of pupils who attained 5 or more level 5 awards (Standard Grade Credit or Intermediate 2 level) is below the Moray and national rates.

²⁵ Source – www.gov.scot

²⁶ Comprising 2 datazones: "Roth's" and "Auchinroath, Newlands, Orton and Nether Ringorm"

²⁷ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2009/03/09154229/3>

5.1.2 S5 Attainment

Table 21 S5 Education Attainment²⁸

S5 Attainment	Roths ²⁹	Moray	Scotland
Total Students for S5 from 2008/9 to 2012/13	78	4,380	235,893
S5: No pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	43	1,996	101,481
S5: Percentage of pupils with 1 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	55.1%	45.6%	43.0%
S5: No pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	24	1,399	74,789
S5: Percentage of pupils with 3 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	30.8%	31.9%	31.7%
S5: No pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	10	595	34667
S5: Percentage of pupils with 5 award at SCQF level 6 and above : 2008/9 - 2012/13	12.8%	13.6%	14.7%
5 year Tariff average	366	365	347

Because of the low numbers of S5 pupils sitting exams each year a 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13 has been used to gain a larger sample size (same convention as before).

The proportion of S5 pupils achieving one level 6 award (Higher Grade) is higher in Roth's than Moray (9.5% higher) and Scotland (12% higher). However, the proportion of pupils achieving 3 or more awards at level 6 (Higher Grade) is 1% lower in Roth's than the rest of Moray and Scotland. Part of the explanation may be a higher proportion of Roth's residents in this age group leave school to find employment or take up places on College courses compared with the national rates (Section 5.2, Table 22).

Ten Roth's pupils in the 5 years from 2008/09 to 2012/13 achieved 5 or more level 6 (Higher Grade) awards. This highlights the difficulties of interpreting small statistical samples, where an apparently minor change can significantly alter the percentage achievements.

The S5 tariff scores in Roth's are comparable with the score for Moray and 19 points higher than for Scotland; almost equivalent to an additional Intermediate 1 awarded at grade B.

²⁸ Source – Statistics.gov . etc

²⁹ Comprising 2 datazones: "Roth's" and "Auchinroath, Newlands, Orton and Nether Ringorm"

5.2 Leaver Destination

Table 22 Leaver Destination³⁰

Leaver Destination	Roths ³¹	Moray	Scotland
Total leavers	104	5,237	265,363
Higher Education	30.8%	33.3%	36.0%
Further Education	27.9%	27.2%	27.1%
Training ³²	0%	1.5%	5.7%
Employment	33.7%	28.7%	19.7%
Total Positive	92.3%	90.7%	88.4%
Unemployment and seeking employment or training	4.8%	7.4%	9.6%
Unemployed not seeking employment or training	2.9%	1.7%	1.3%
Total Negative Destination	7.7%	9.1%	10.9%
Unknown	0%	0.2%	0.6%

Compared to Moray and Scotland, Roth's has a marginally higher proportion of pupils leaving school commencing further education, but fewer entering higher education.

Moray has a high number of pupils leaving school who go straight into employment compared to Scotland. Roth's has an even higher proportion of its young people entering employment after leaving school.

Overall, Roth's has a 2% higher rate of pupils entering what is classed as a positive destination upon leaving school compared to Moray, and is 4% higher than the national average.

The high proportion of school leavers who go straight into employment, combined with the relatively low unemployment rate (see section 3.3), shows that there are job opportunities available locally. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many of the jobs, which young people obtain, have formal training, including modern apprenticeships and Scottish Vocational Qualifications.

³⁰Data for the 5 year period from 2008/09-2012/13, Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

³¹ Comprising 2 datazones: "Roth's" and "Auchinroath, Newlands, Orton and Nether Ringorm"

³² The "Training" destination shown in the table above refers to destinations where there is no employer or no formal education establishment (For example a government training scheme). As these opportunities occur less frequently away from the large centres of population the uptake throughout Moray is small.

6 Health and Social care

6.1 Health

Table 23 Self-assessed Health³³

Self-assessed Health	Roths	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,252	93,295	5,295,403
% Very good	48.1	53.7	52.5
% Good	35.9	31.3	29.7
% Fair	12.4	11.1	12.2
% Bad	3	2.9	4.3
% Very bad	0.7	0.9	1.3

96.4% of Roth's residents consider themselves to be in positive health ("Fair", "Good" or "Very Good"), which is similar to the proportion for Moray (96.1%) and slightly higher than the rate for Scotland (94.4%).

Although different assessment criteria were used in the 2001 census ("Good", "Fairly Good" and "Not Good") in 2011 there was an improvement of 6% in residents reporting positive health.

Roth's has a lower proportion of people rating their health as very good compared to the rest of Moray and Scotland, although this is countered by a higher proportion of Roth's residents assessing themselves as in good health. The village has a lower proportion of people rating their health as bad or very bad compared to Scotland despite having an older demographic.

Table 24 Disability³⁴

Long-term health problem or disability	Roths	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,252	93,295	5,295,403
% Limited a lot	7.2	7.6	9.6
% Limited a little	12	10.2	10.1
% Not limited	80.8	82.3	80.4

³³ 2011 census

³⁴ 2011 census

19.2% (240 people) of Rothes residents are limited “a little” or “a lot” by a disability or long term health issue, which is comparable with the national rate for Scotland, but slightly higher than the rate for Moray. The proportion of Rothes residents without a limiting long-term illness is unchanged from the 2001 census.

The average age of people living in Rothes with a limiting long-term illness is 64.7 compared with 60.8 for Moray and 59.2 in Scotland³⁵.

Table 25 Long Term health Conditions³⁶

Long-term health condition	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,252	93,295	5,295,403
% With no condition	68.9	70.9	70.1
% With one or more long-term health conditions	31.1	29.1	29.9
% With deafness or partial hearing loss	8.4	7	6.6
% With blindness or partial sight loss	3.3	2.5	2.4
% With learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)	0.2	0.5	0.5
% With learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)	1.8	2	2
% With developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Asperger's Syndrome)	0.6	0.6	0.6
% With physical disability	5.8	5.8	6.7
% With mental health condition	3.1	3.2	4.4
% With other condition	18.7	18.2	18.7

Just over 31% of Keith residents have one or more long term health conditions, a marginally higher rate than both Moray and nationally.

The most common condition is deafness or partial hearing loss (8.4%), followed by physical disability (5.8%), blindness / partial sight loss (3.3%), and mental health condition (3.1%).

³⁵ 2011 census

³⁶ 2011 census

Deafness or partial hearing loss rates are slightly higher in Rothes than for Moray, and almost 2% higher than for Scotland. Blindness or partial sight loss rates are marginally higher than for Scotland and Moray, while Rothes has relatively low rates of learning disability, learning difficulty, physical disability and mental health conditions.

Table 26 Health Condition Prevalence rates by GP Practice³⁷

Health Condition Prevalence Rates (per 100 patients)	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
1. "Smoking" (conditions assessed for smoking)	22.73	25.52	24.74
2. Hypertension	12.62	14.84	13.94
3. Hypothyroidism	6.19	5.38	3.80
4. Diabetes	4.84	5.49	4.79
5. Obesity	4.84	10.53	8.05
6. Asthma	4.23	5.94	6.10
7. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	4.04	4.32	4.26
8. Cancer	2.76	2.08	2.18
9. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	2.63	2.59	2.48
10. Depression	2.57	4.24	5.81

The table above shows the 10 most common health conditions recorded at the Rothes GP Practice during March 2013 to April 2014 through the NHS Quality & Outcomes framework data collection. The data for Rothes is taken from the local Rothes Medical Group practice (now incorporated into the Elgin-based Maryhill Group practice) that includes residents of Rothes and the surrounding area, with a GP patient roll of 1,632 (January 2013). For comparison the Moray and Scotland rates have been included:

- The top two health conditions reported through GP Practices are the same for Rothes, Moray and nationally (smoking conditions and hypertension); although Rothes has lower rates for both conditions.
- Hypothyroidism rates are higher in Moray and Rothes than the national rate.
- Rates of asthma and obesity are lower in Rothes, with obesity being approximately half the rate for Moray, and over 3% lower than the national rate.

³⁷https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/General-Practice/Publications/2014-09-30/QOF_Scot_201314_Practice_prevalencev2.xls

- Diabetes, coronary heart disease, primary prevention of cardiovascular disease and cancer rates are comparable with the national rate, despite the higher proportion of older residents in Rothes.
- Residents of Rothes have a lower rate of depression than both Moray and Scotland.

Of the 24 health conditions recorded at GP Practices through the NHS Quality & Outcomes Framework the Rothes GP Practice only the prevalence rate for Hypothyroidism was markedly above the national rate. There were 9 conditions that were very close to the national level (within 0.67% or lower): Diabetes, Cancer, primary prevention of Cardiovascular Disease, Atrial Fibrillation, Heart Failure, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Peripheral Arterial Disease, Osteoporosis and Left Ventricular Dysfunction.

6.1.1 Maternity

Table 27 Teenage Pregnancies³⁸

Teenage Pregnancies	Moray	Scotland
Teenage pregnancies aged under 16, rate per 1000 women aged 13_15. : 2009-2011	5.6	6.6
Teenage pregnancies aged under 18, rate per 1000 women aged 15_17. : 2009-2011	27.5	34.4
Teenage pregnancies aged under 20, rate per 1000 women aged 15_19. : 2009-2011	42.7	49

There are relatively fewer teenage pregnancies in Moray than for the rest of Scotland. Moreover, there is a decreasing trend for teenage pregnancies in Moray.

Data for Rothes teenage pregnancies is not freely available. However in the five years between 2006 and 2011 there were 5 hospital births where the mother was a teenager living in Rothes; an annual average of 1. To provide some context the number of female teenagers in Rothes in 2011 was approximately 50.

The percentage of pregnant women who smoke at booking is about the same for Moray and Scotland at around 20% in 2013 and trending downwards. For Rothes the percentage is much higher at around 26%, despite the rate for smoking conditions being lower than Moray and Scotland, as reported in section 6.1.

³⁸ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

6.2 Social Care

Table 28 Provision of Unpaid Care³⁹

Provision of Unpaid Care	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
All people	1,252	93,295	5,295,403
% Not providing care	93.4	91.6	90.7
% Providing 1 to 19 hours of care a week	3.8	4.8	5.2
% Providing 20 to 34 hours of care a week	0.9	0.7	0.9
% Providing 35 to 49 hours of care a week	0.6	0.6	0.8
% Providing 50 or more hours of care a week	1.4	2.2	2.5

83 (6.6%) of Rothes residents provide care to either a friend or family member.

Approximately half of those who carry out unpaid care in Rothes provide 1 to 19 hours of care a week.

18 (1.4%) residents in Rothes provide over 50 hours of care per week; this is approximately half the national rate. However, given the small sample size care is required when comparing percentages with Moray and Scotland.

The high percentage of older people who are living alone in Rothes (17.7% of households comprise a single person over 65) may be less likely to have any of their care needs met by family and friends (Table 10, Section 3).

6.3 Hospital Emergency Admissions

Table 29 Emergency Admissions⁴⁰

Emergency Admissions	Rothes	Moray	Scotland
Emergency admissions - both sexes - all ages - rate/100,000 : 2012	6,025	7,476	10,194
Emergency admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate/100,000 : 2012	11,435	16,945	25,493

Emergency Admissions in Rothes are lower than the rest of Moray and well below the national average. The probability of emergency admission to hospital for over 65s is almost double that of the overall population of Rothes, but is lower than for the rest of Moray, and over half as likely compared to the whole of Scotland.

³⁹ Census 2011

⁴⁰ Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

7 Antisocial Behaviour

Table 30 Number of Antisocial Behaviour Complaints per 1,000 population⁴¹

Type of Complaint	Roths	Moray
Noise	3.2	12.2
Rowdy Behaviour	2.8	4.0
Neighbour Dispute	1.6	3.9
Graffiti	0	0.3
Vandalism	4.8	8.1
Litter	0	1.7
Fly Tipping	0	3.5
Dog Fouling	1.2	1.3

There are two datazones associated with Roths in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) ⁴². In 2012 both datazones were ranked in the fourth quintile for SIMD crime, indicating a relatively lower level of crime compared with the majority of locations in Scotland.

Note that Moray had the 10th lowest reported crime and offence rate for Scottish local authorities in 2014-15 at 789 reported crimes and offences per 10,000 population; well below the overall rate for Scotland of 1,189 per 10,000 population ⁴³.

Table 31 Crime rates⁴⁴

Year	Number of Crimes per 1,000 residents per year	
	Roths	Moray
2012/13	49.5	95.7
2013/14	48.7	101.4

From the above table, it can be seen that Roths has a much lower crime rate per 1,000 people compared to Moray as a whole, and in 2013/14 the rate in Roths was less than half that for Moray.

⁴¹ Average number of complaints per year over the two years 2012/13 and 2013/14 – from police records

⁴² The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. It divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived).

⁴³ www.gov.scot - Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2014-15, Table 11

⁴⁴ Area Command Moray Police Scotland Crime Statistics (April 2013 to March 2014)

The rate per thousand residents for all crimes in each of the 7 crime groups were lower in Rothes compared to Moray in 2013/14, although in the previous year crimes in group 7 (miscellaneous: minor assault, breach of the peace, threatening behaviour) equalled the rate for Moray (26 reported incidents per thousand residents). In 2013/14 the largest number of reported crimes in Rothes were due to offences relating to motor vehicles. However, to put this in context, the rate per thousand residents (21) was less than half the rate for Moray (45).

8 Access to Service

8.1 Drive time to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 32 Drive time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Petrol Station	Primary School	Secondary School	Shopping Facilities
Roths	1.8	1.6	7.6	2.7	10	13.6
Auchinroath, Newlands, Orton and Nether Ringorm	3.7	3.6	7.9	9	11.1	15

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by car to essential services for those residing in Roths, and the surrounding area.

8.2 Public Transport to Essential Services (2012 data):

Table 33 Public transport time to essential services

Datazone	GP	Post Office	Shopping Facilities
Roths	7.2	5.4	28.9
Auchinroath, Newlands, Orton and Nether Ringorm	18.7	18.6	38.5

The above table provides estimated journey times (minutes) by public transport to essential services for those residing in Roths, and the surrounding area.

From the above two tables it can be seen that there is no great difficulty in accessing most services by car. While there are small local shops in Roths and in the neighbouring towns, a wider choice of shopping facilities are available in Elgin, which takes longer to reach by public transport compared to driving.

9 Summary

Table 34 SIMD 2012 Quintile ranks of the 5 datazones which cover the Rothés area⁴⁵

Name	Income	Housing	Health	Employment	Education/ Skills/Training	Crime	Access to Services	Overall
Rothés	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	3
Auchinroath, Newlands, Orton and Nether Ringorm	4	3	4	4	3	4	1	3

1. From the above table showing the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile rankings for the various domains of deprivation it can be seen that Rothés has some employment issues and both datazones that cover Rothés are in the two most deprived quintiles for access to services; unsurprisingly given the rural location. Overall, however, Rothés scores well, with the majority of domains in the middle quintile or higher.
2. The low SIMD score for employment requires further explanation, as Rothés has a relatively high employment rate. However, there are fewer economically active adults in Rothés, and unemployment is higher for the over-50s. The SIMD Employment Domain indicators include the number of working age unemployment claimants, the number of working age incapacity benefit recipients, or Employments and Support Allowance recipients, and working age sever disablement allowance recipients. Since long-term sick or disabled rates in Rothés are lower than the national rates, it is not obvious why the SIMD score for employment is so low. Note that the SIMD ranking for Rothés places it near the top of the second quintile, and it is close to being in the third quintile.
3. The population of Rothés is growing and has a high percentage of people over 60 in comparison with the rest of Moray.

⁴⁵ The SIMD divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone. In quintiles, the rankings are 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

-
4. There are also a high percentage of older people living alone. This may increase the cost of social care as any care needs would be less likely to be met by family and friends.
 5. 29% of households have only members who are over 65 years old. With more older-people public expenditure to support Keith will increase.
 6. There are relatively fewer 16-29 year olds than for Moray; the proportion has dropped by 1% since the 2001 census.
 7. 62% of homes in Rothes are owner occupied which is more than Scotland, but less than the proportion for Moray. 29% of homes are social-lets and just 7% are private-lets. The percentage of private-lets is far below both the Moray and National levels.
 8. There is low unemployment. Many of the jobs are low-skill jobs and relatively few positions are available locally which are managerial or professional occupations.
 9. The attainment of Rothes pupils, particularly at S4, is better than the Moray and national averages. The proportion continuing their education at college is similar to the Moray proportion and to national rates, but the proportion going on to study at university is lower than their peers across Moray, and 5% lower than for Scotland.
 10. Approximately, one-and-a-half as many school leavers in Rothes opt for employment compared to the national average. This tends to reinforce the relatively low level of academic qualifications of many households.
 11. The prevalence of smoking, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, cancer, and prevention of cardio-vascular disease are around the national rate. Rate of obesity, asthma and depression are all below national rates, while the rate of hypothyroidism is more prevalent in Rothes than in Moray or nationally.
 12. Emergency hospital admissions in Rothes are lower than the rest of Moray and are well below the national level. Over 65-year-olds are twice as likely to have an emergency admission as younger people.

13. To summarise, Rothes appears to be a tight-knit community with a strong local identity, and a well-established shared culture. The majority of residents are “White Scottish”, who speak English and Scots, are elderly and report themselves as being in good health. Typically they have low qualifications but are employed locally, in elementary occupations and as process, plant & machine operatives. They own one car, while the children either walk or catch the bus to school. The area has a low incidence of anti-social behaviour, the overall crime rate is low, teenage pregnancy rates are low and there are more maternal smokers.

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**Moray
Community Planning
Partnership**