

Scotland's Census 2022 - Fife: Forthview Parish Church

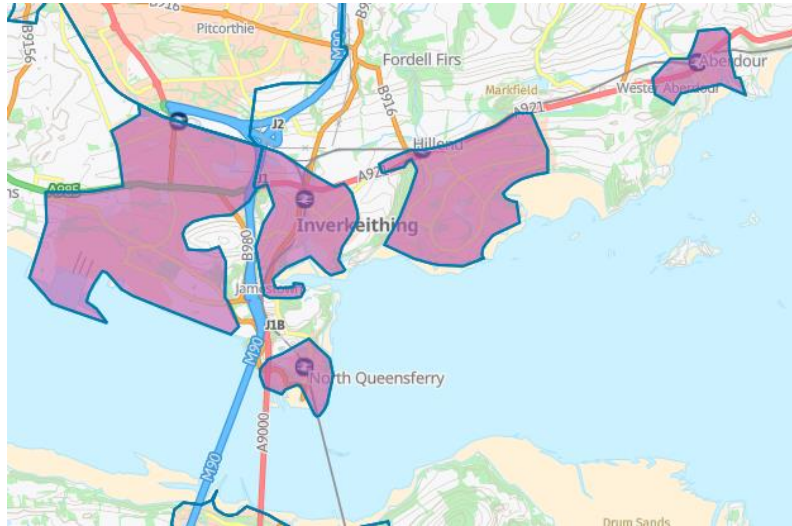


<https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>

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Introduction

This report is a comparison of the 2022 census data of the five localities of the Fife: Forthview Parish Church :- Aberdour, Dalgety Bay & Hillend, Inverkeithing, North Queensferry and Rosyth and Scotland. Note, the locality extents are different from the Church of Scotland parish boundaries.



Population

“The population of Scotland was estimated to be 5,436,600 on Census Day 2022.

This is the largest population ever recorded by Scotland’s Census.”

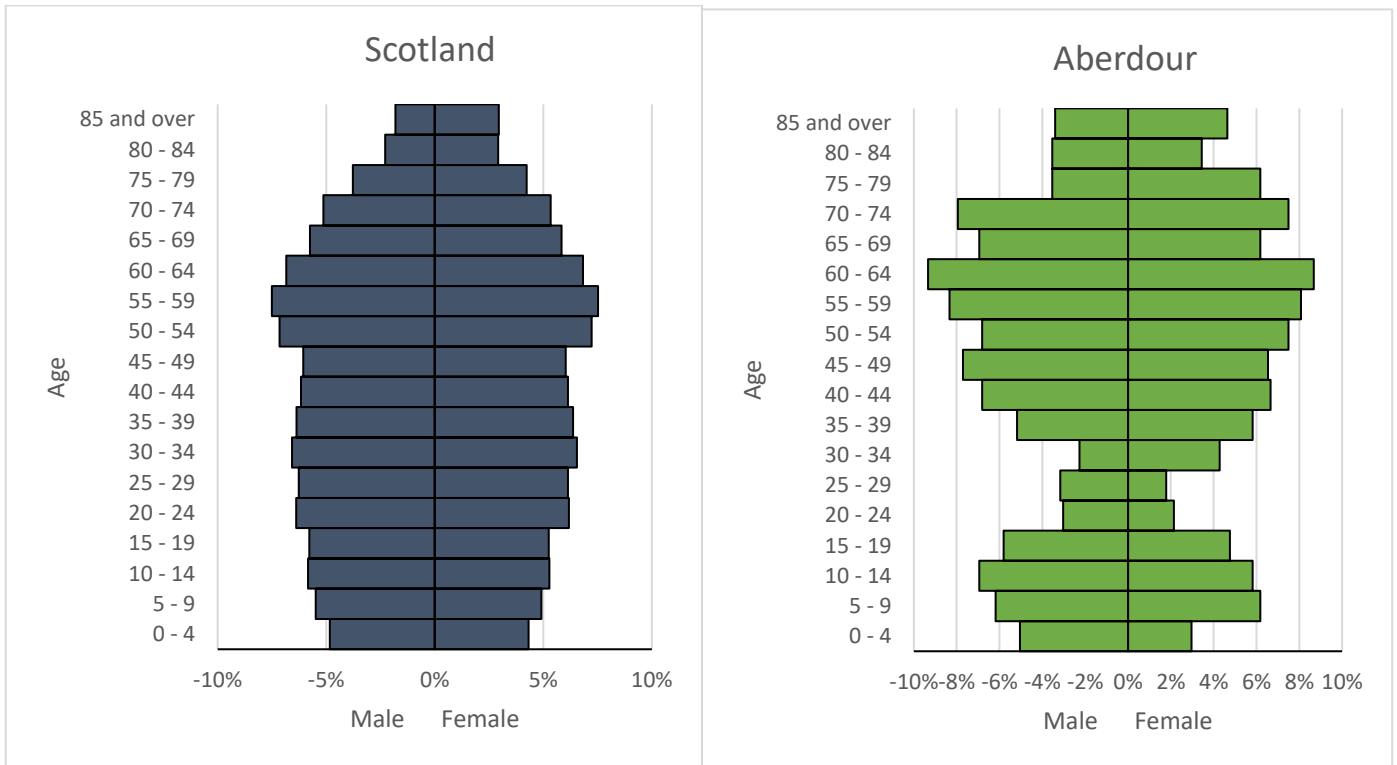
Location	2022	2011	2001	Change 2001 to 2022
Aberdour	1,636	1,633	1,690	-3.2%
Dalgety Bay and Hillend	9,461	9,874	10,011	-5.5%
Inverkeithing	5,260	5,280	5,412	-2.8%
North Queensferry	1,005	1,076	1,102	-8.8%
Rosyth	13,303	13,440	12,428	+7.0%
Scotland	5,439,842	5,295,403	5,062,011	+7.5%

The population of Scotland has increased by 7,5 % since 2001, Rosyth has had a similar increase. In contrast, the populations of Aberdour, Dalgety Bay & Hillend, Inverkeithing and North Queensferry have all declined.

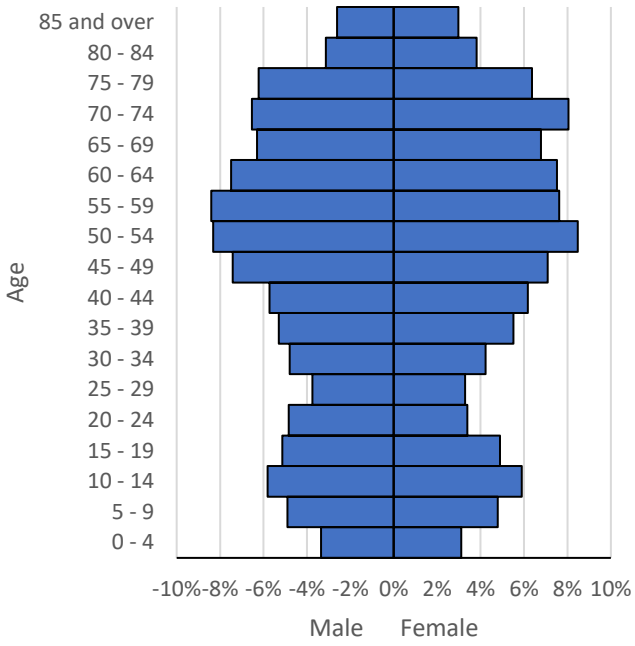
Age

“The data highlights Scotland’s ageing population, with over one million people aged 65 and over.”

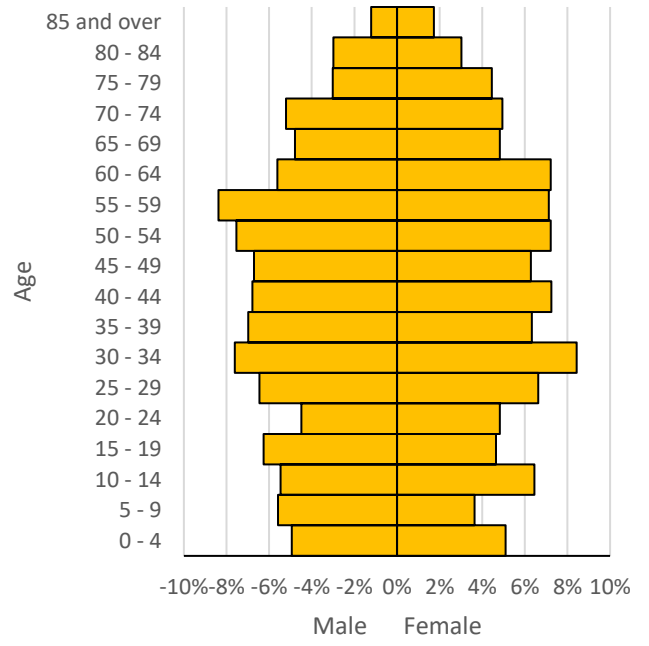
Scotland has an aging population with more people over 65 than under 15. Rosyth has a similar population structure. Aberdour, Dalgety Bay & Hillend and North Queensferry all have less population in the 20-39 age group, Inverkeithing has slightly less in this age group. Aberdour has more in the over 80 age group.



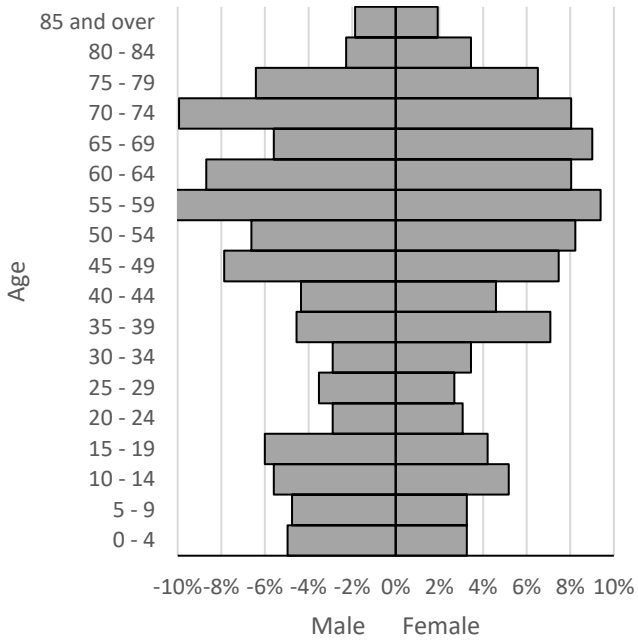
Dalgety Bay & Hillend



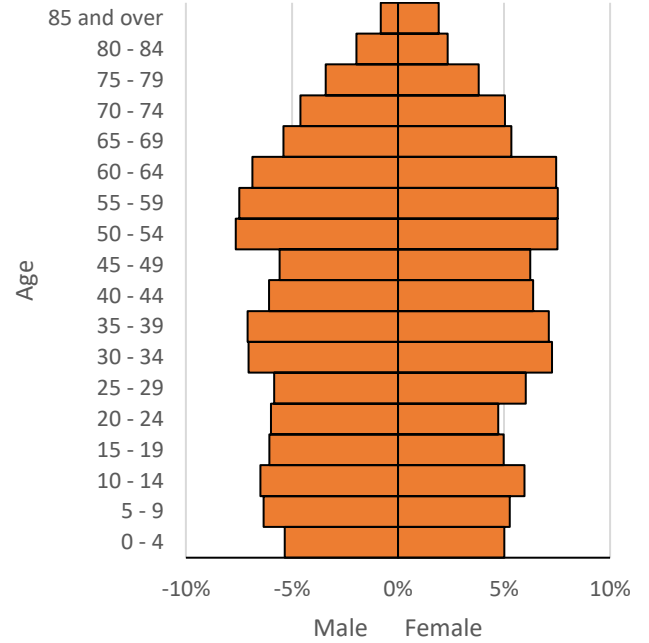
Inverkeithing



North Queensferry



Rosyth

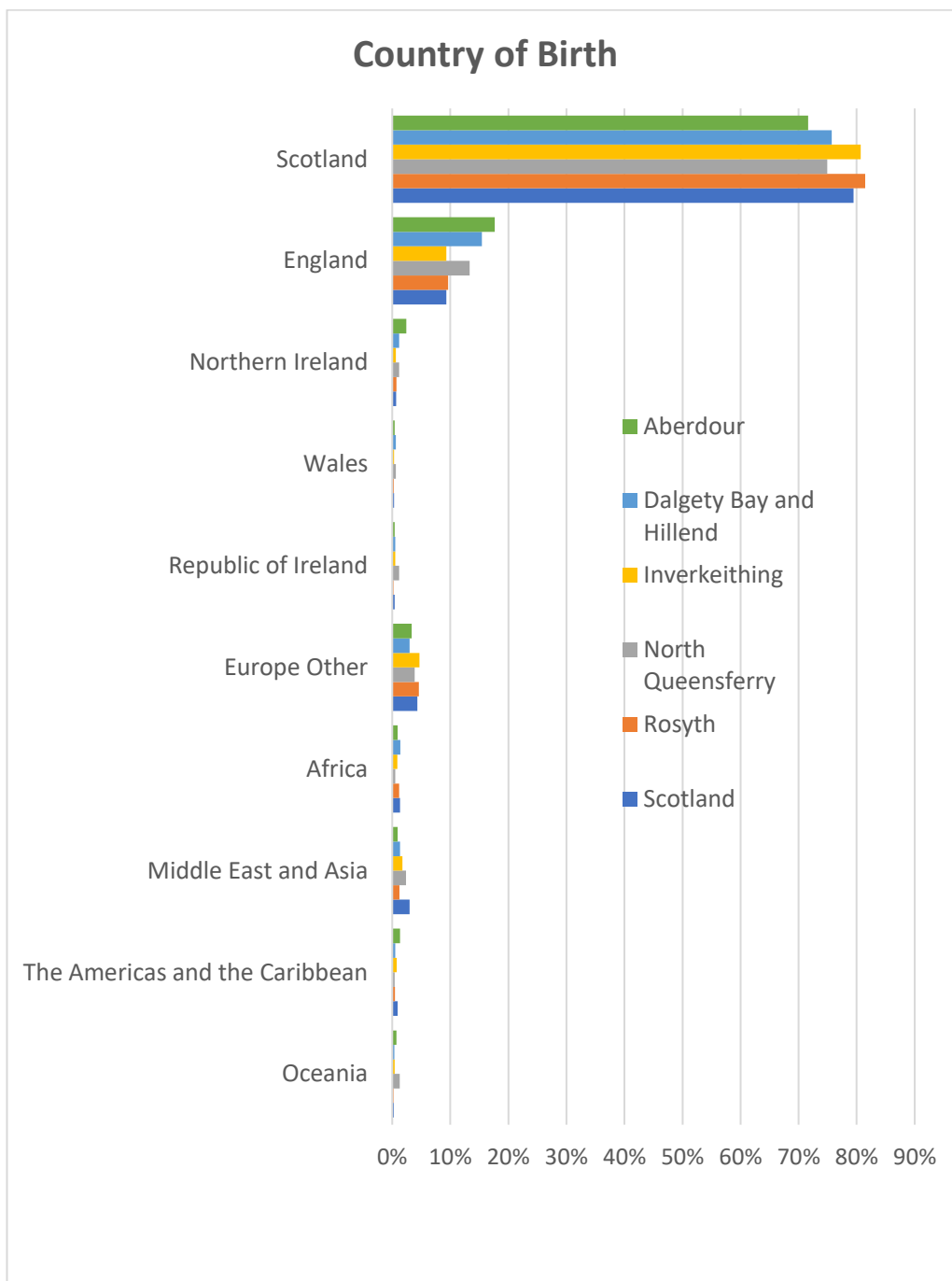


Country of Birth

“Looking at population change by country of birth helps show the effect of migration. Between 2011 and 2022 the number of people living in Scotland who were born in Scotland decreased by 90,400.

This decrease was offset by increases in the number who were born in the rest of the UK (up 49,200) and born overseas (up 185,600).”

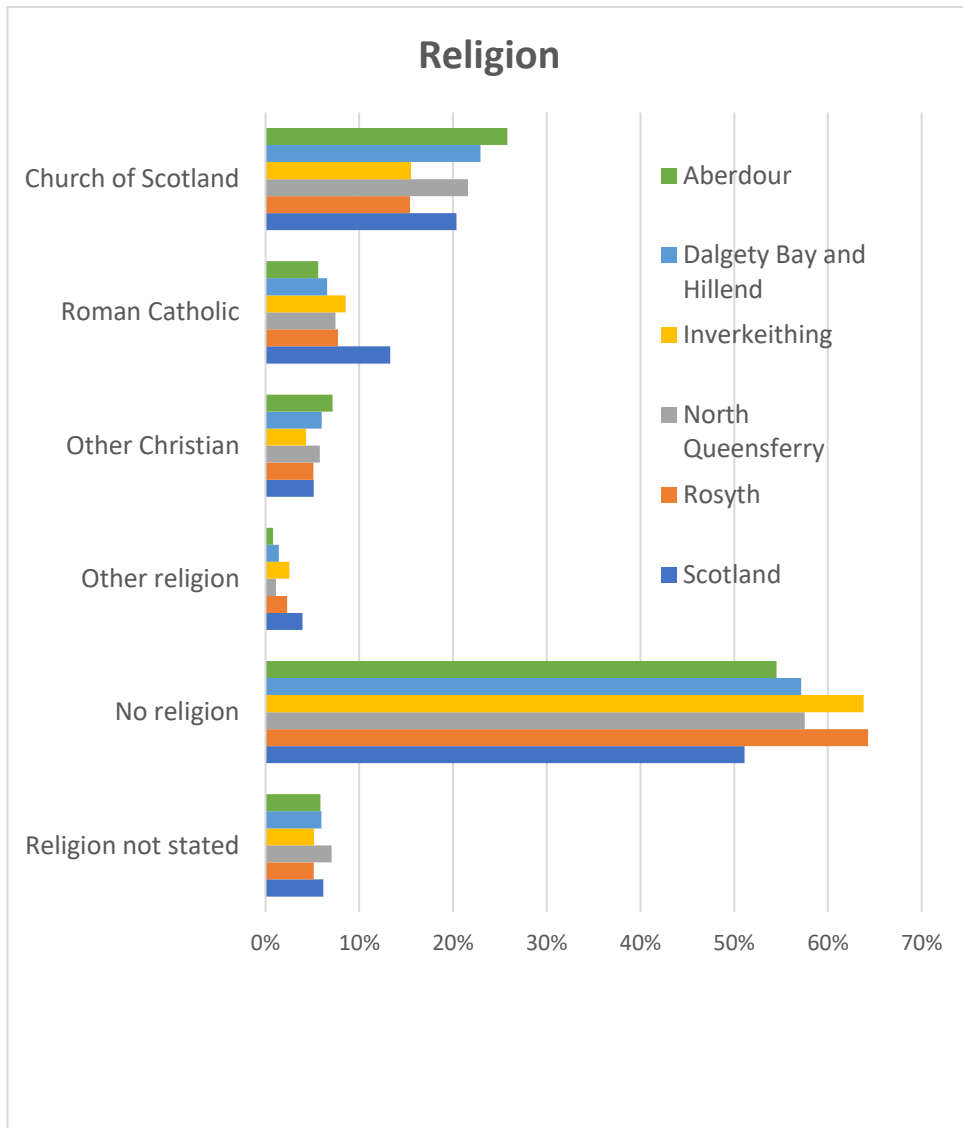
Aberdour has the lowest proportion of the population born in Scotland - 71.6%, Rosyth and Inverkeithing have slightly more than the national average. Aberdour also has the highest proportion of population born in England - 17.7%, followed by Dalgety Bay & Hillend and North Queensferry. Inverkeithing and Rosyth match the national average.



Religion

“For the first time Scotland’s Census finds that more than half the population has no religion.”

The bar chart shows 51% of Scotland said they had “No Religion”, the percentages were higher in all five Forthview localities. Aberdour had the highest proportion of “Church of Scotland”. All five localities had less “Roman Catholic”, than the national average of 13%, and all five had less “Other Religion” than the national average of 4%.

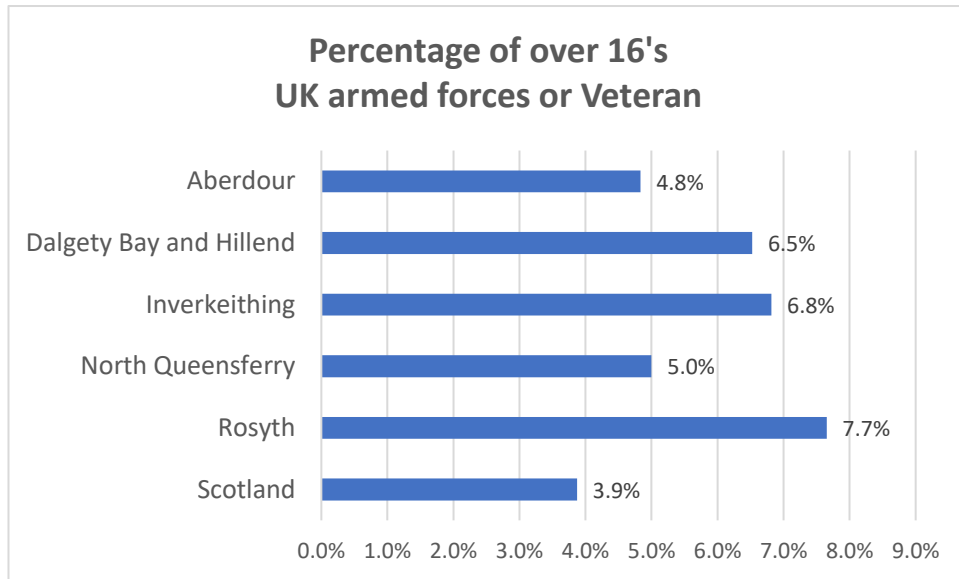


Armed Forces or Veteran

“It is the first-time census data has been collected on veterans.

The census in England and Wales found a similar percentage.”

All five localities had an above average number of UK armed forces or veterans. Rosyth had double the national average.

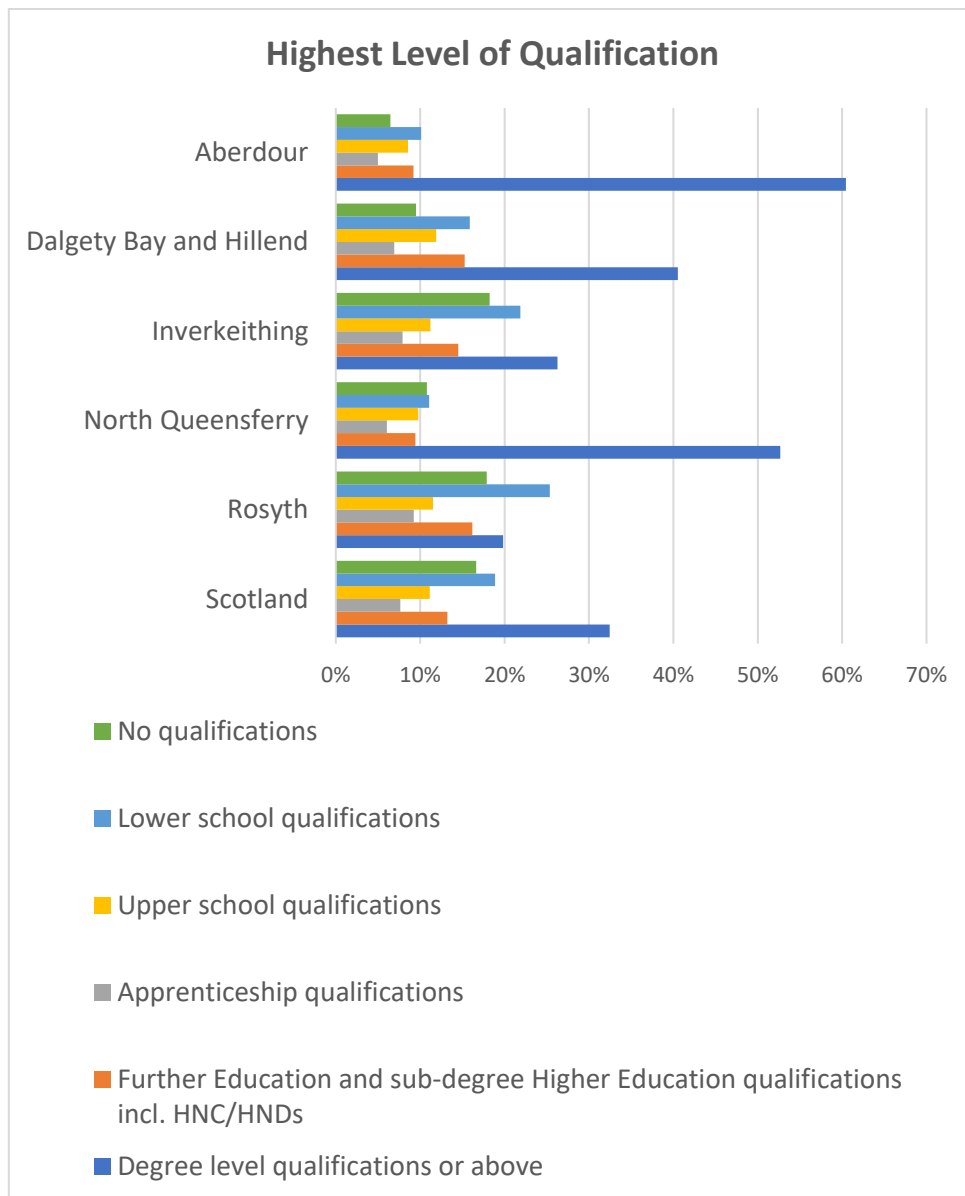


Qualifications

“In 2022 around one third of adults (32.5%) had degree level qualifications or above.

This is around one and a half million people (1,476,900), up 334,200 (or by 29.2%) since 2011.”

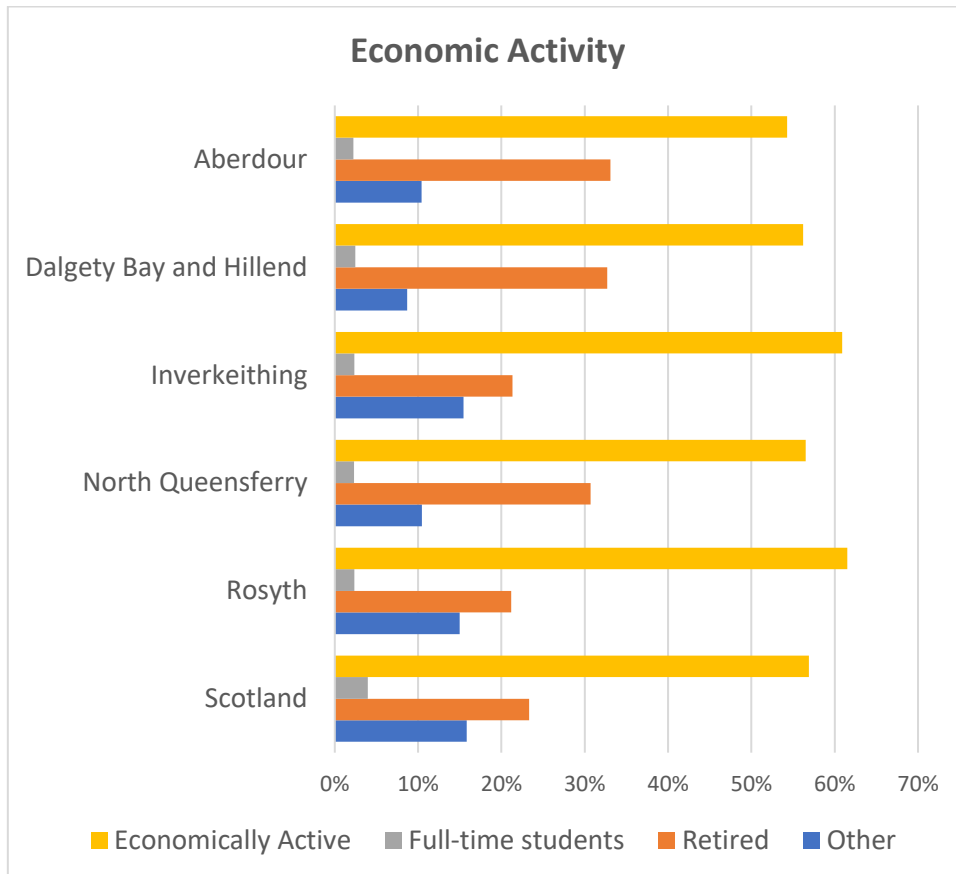
Aberdour has the highest proportion of people aged over 16 years with a degree or higher qualification (60%), nearly double the national average (32%). The numbers for Inverkeithing and Rosyth are below the Scottish average.



Economic Activity

“23% of people in Scotland above 16 years of age are retired.”

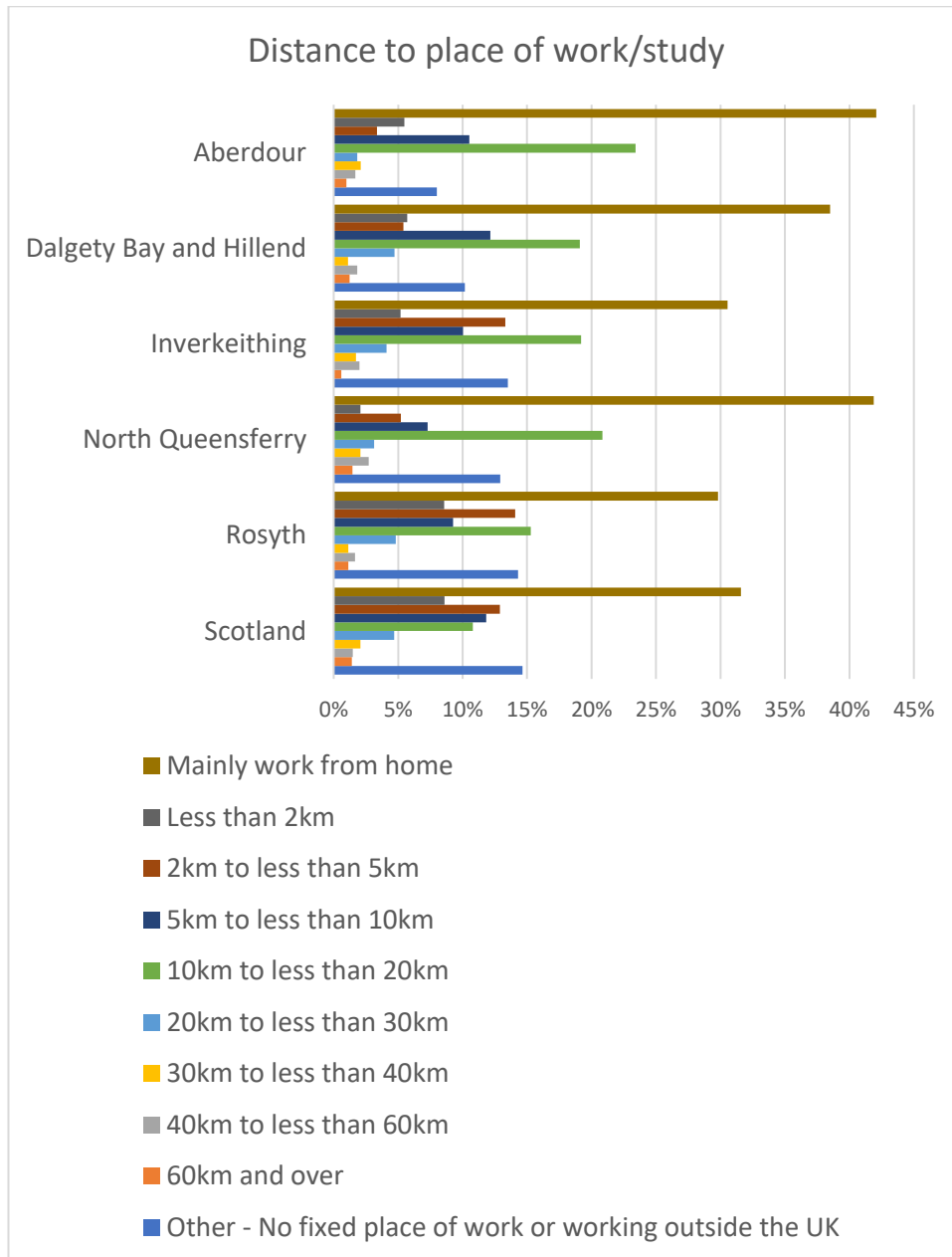
Aberdour, Dalgety Bay & Hillend and North Queensferry have a higher number of retired people than Inverkeithing, Rosyth and the Scottish average.



Distance to work/study

“In March 2022 almost a third (31.6%) of workers worked from home.”

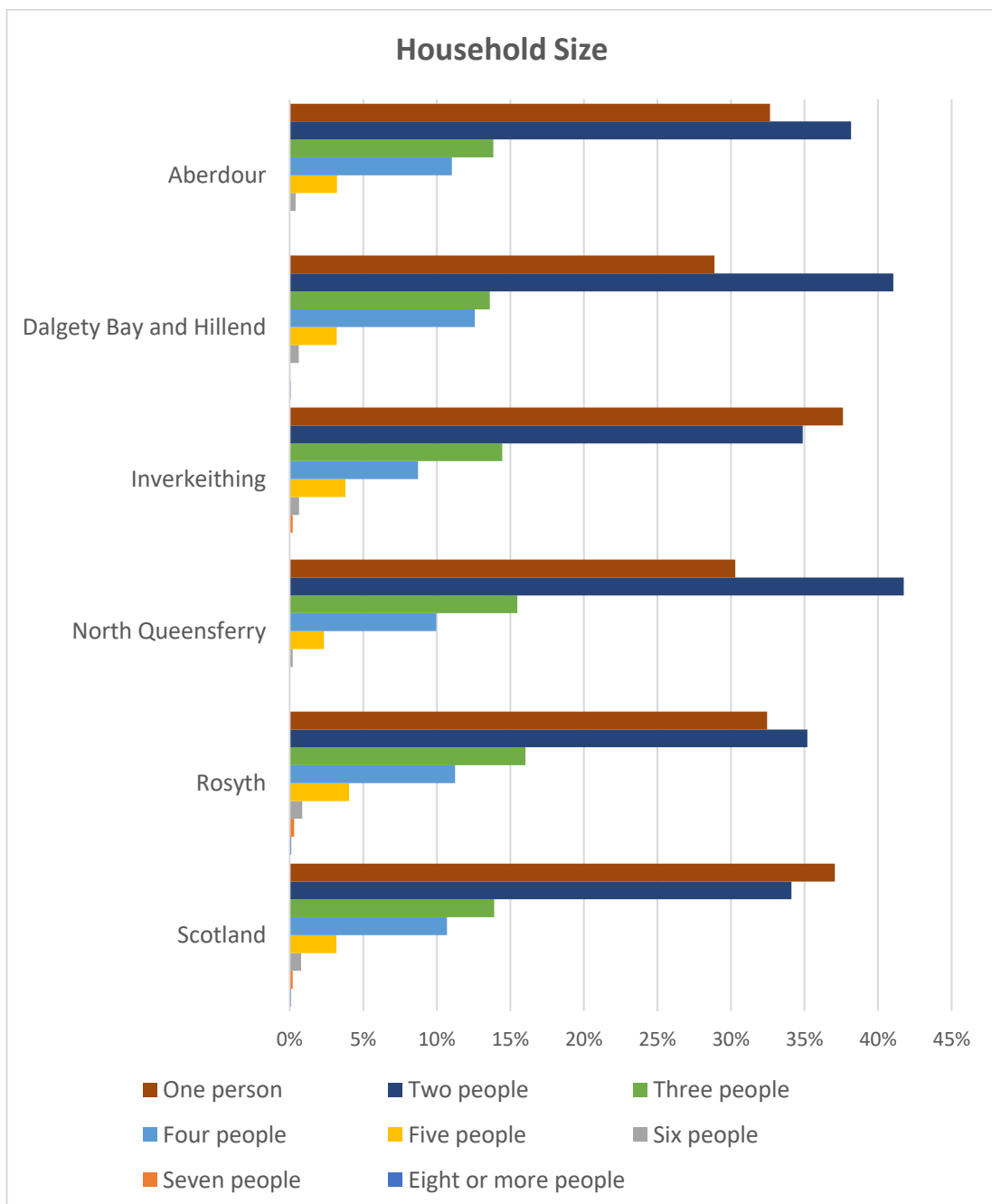
Aberdour, North Queensferry and Dalgety Bay & Hillend had 42% to 38% workers working from home, while Inverkeithing and Rosyth were in-line with the Scottish average of 32%. In all five localities many travel 10km to 20km to work, this is more than the Scottish average where the most common distance is 2km to 5km.



Household Size

“The most common household size in Scotland is a one-person household.”

The main difference in household sizes is the proportion of one to two person households. Inverkeithing’s mix matches the national average, with slightly more one person than two person households. Dalgety Bay & Hillend and North Queensferry have many more two person than one person households. Aberdour & Rosyth also have more two person than one person households. Around 70% of households in Scotland and in these five localities are one and two person households.



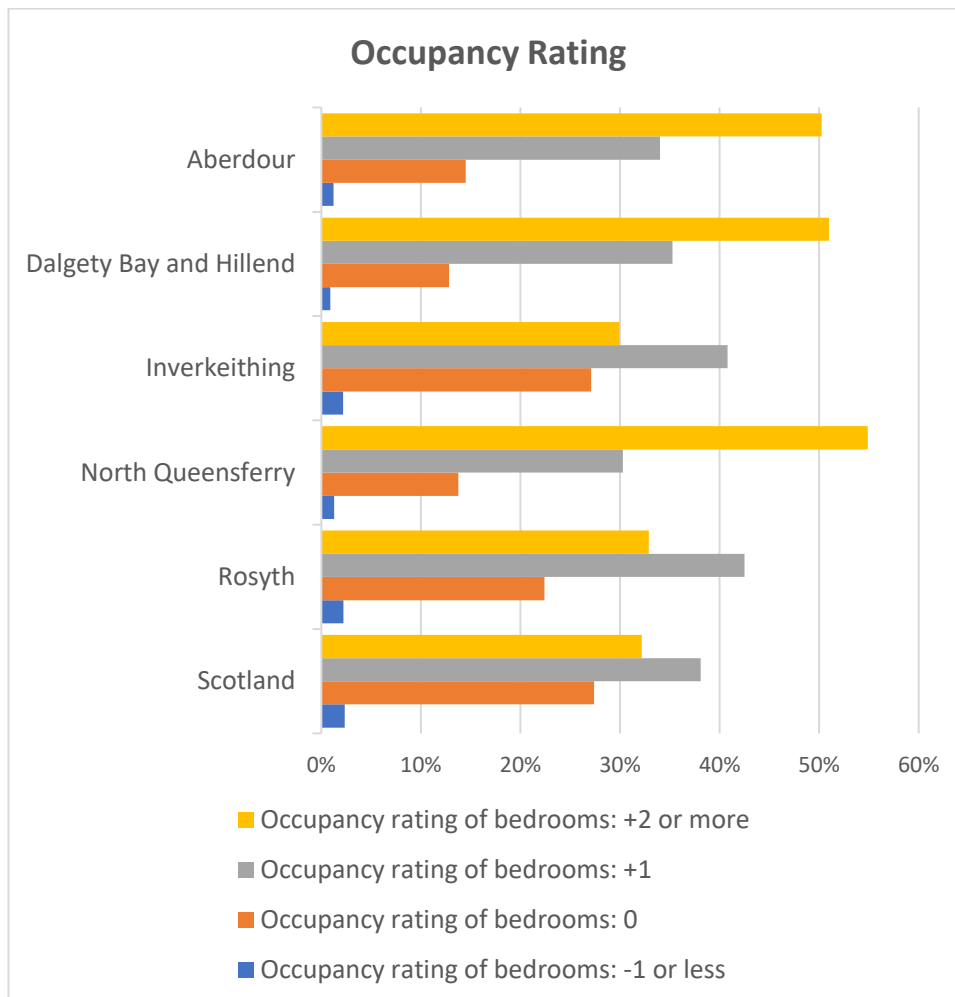
Occupancy Rating

“Around one in forty households in Scotland (2.4%) had at least one fewer bedroom than required.”

If a household has more bedrooms than it needs, it is described as under-occupied. It will have an occupancy rating of +1 or higher. A rating of +1 means one more bedroom than required. A rating of +2 means two more bedrooms than required.

If a household has fewer bedrooms than it needs, it is described as overcrowded. It will have an occupancy rating of -1 or lower. A rating of -1 means one fewer bedroom than required.

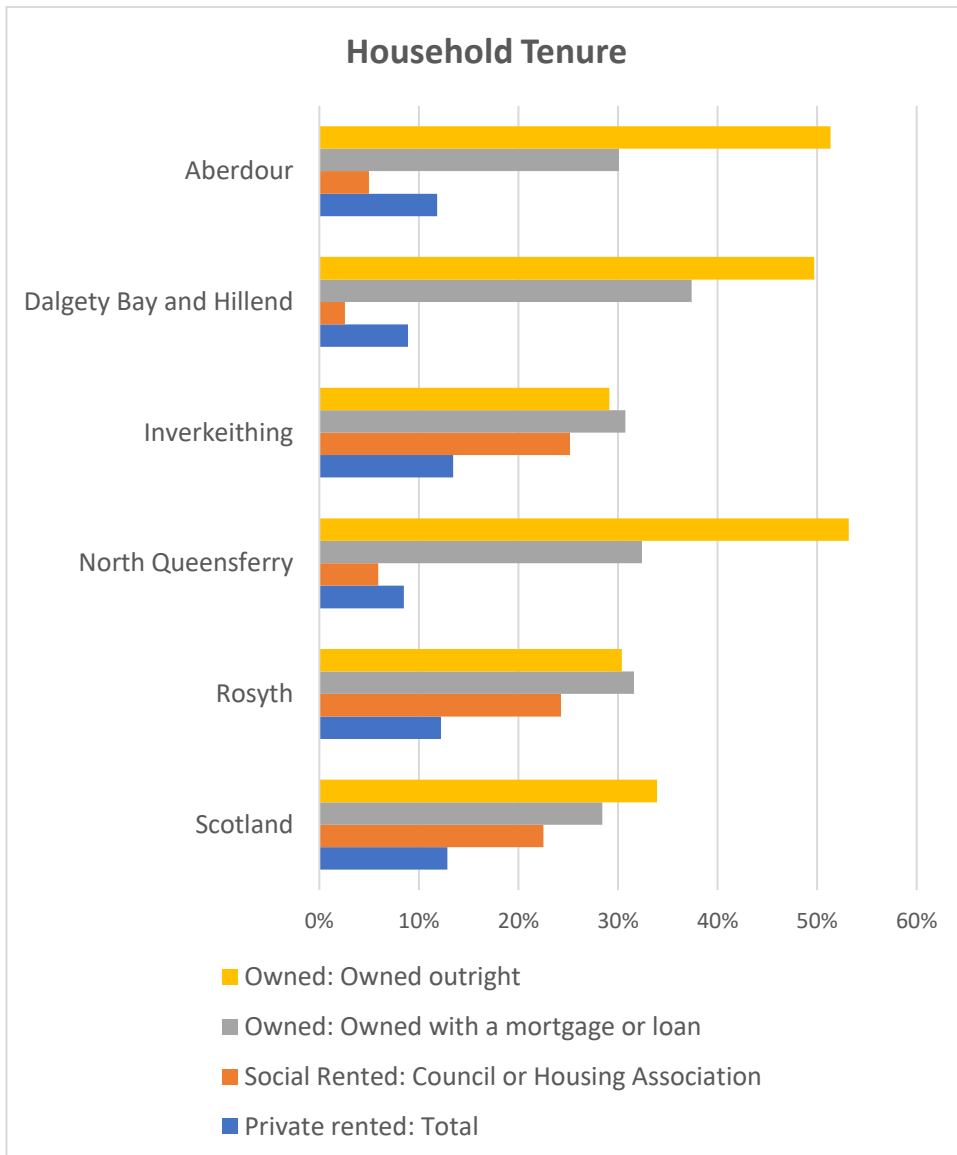
None of the five Fothview localities have a greater overcrowding index than the Scottish average. Aberdour, Dalgety Bay & Hillend and North Queensferry have on average more bedrooms than required.



Household Tenure

“In Scotland the number of households who own their home outright increased by 28.8% since 2011.”

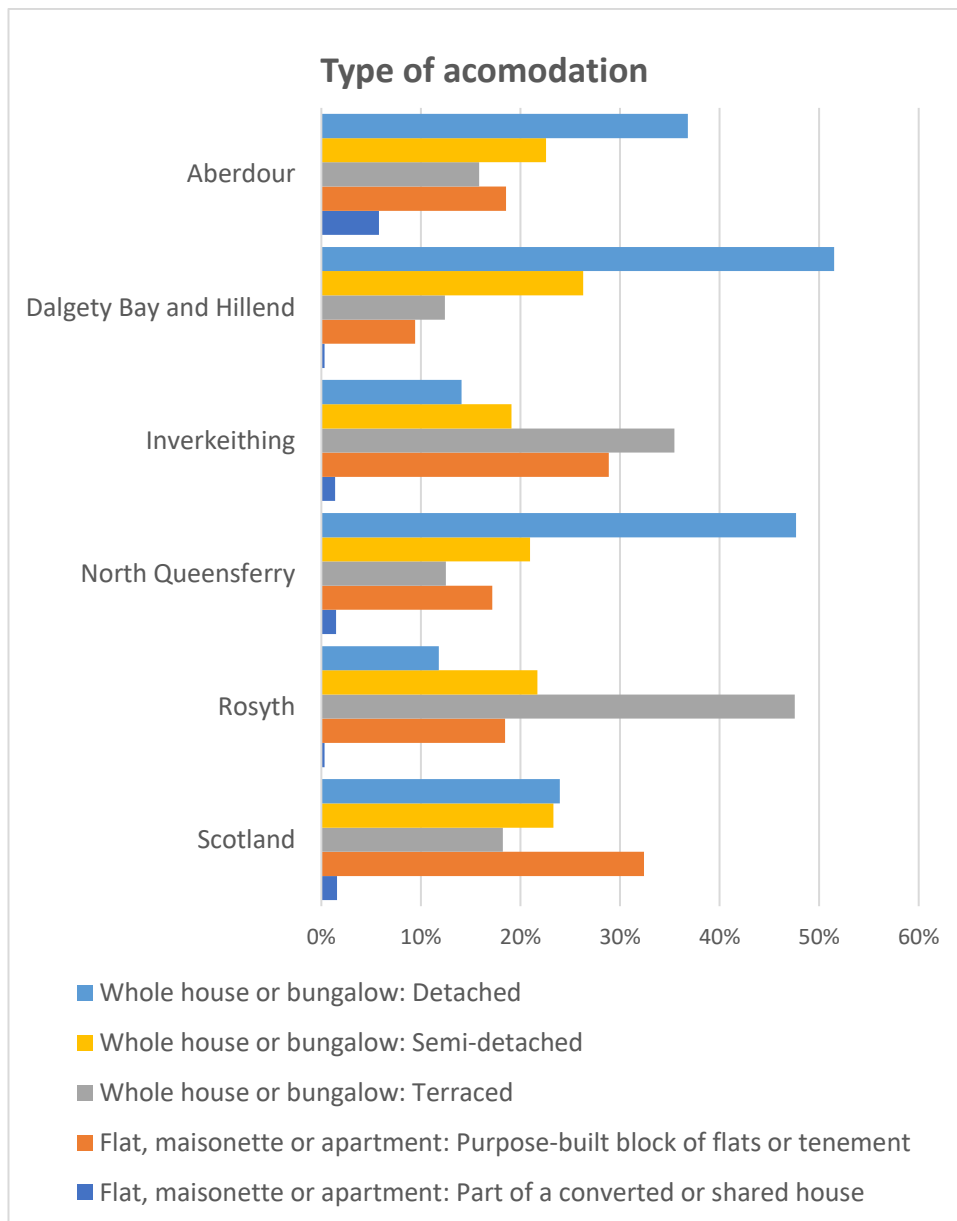
Around 50% of households in Aberdour, Dalgety Bay & Hillend and North Queensferry own their home outright compared to 34% for the whole of Scotland, and around 30% for Inverkeithing and Rosyth. The proportion of households renting in Inverkeithing and Rosyth matches the Scottish average.



House Type

“In Scotland there were over 80,000 more households living in detached houses than in 2011.”

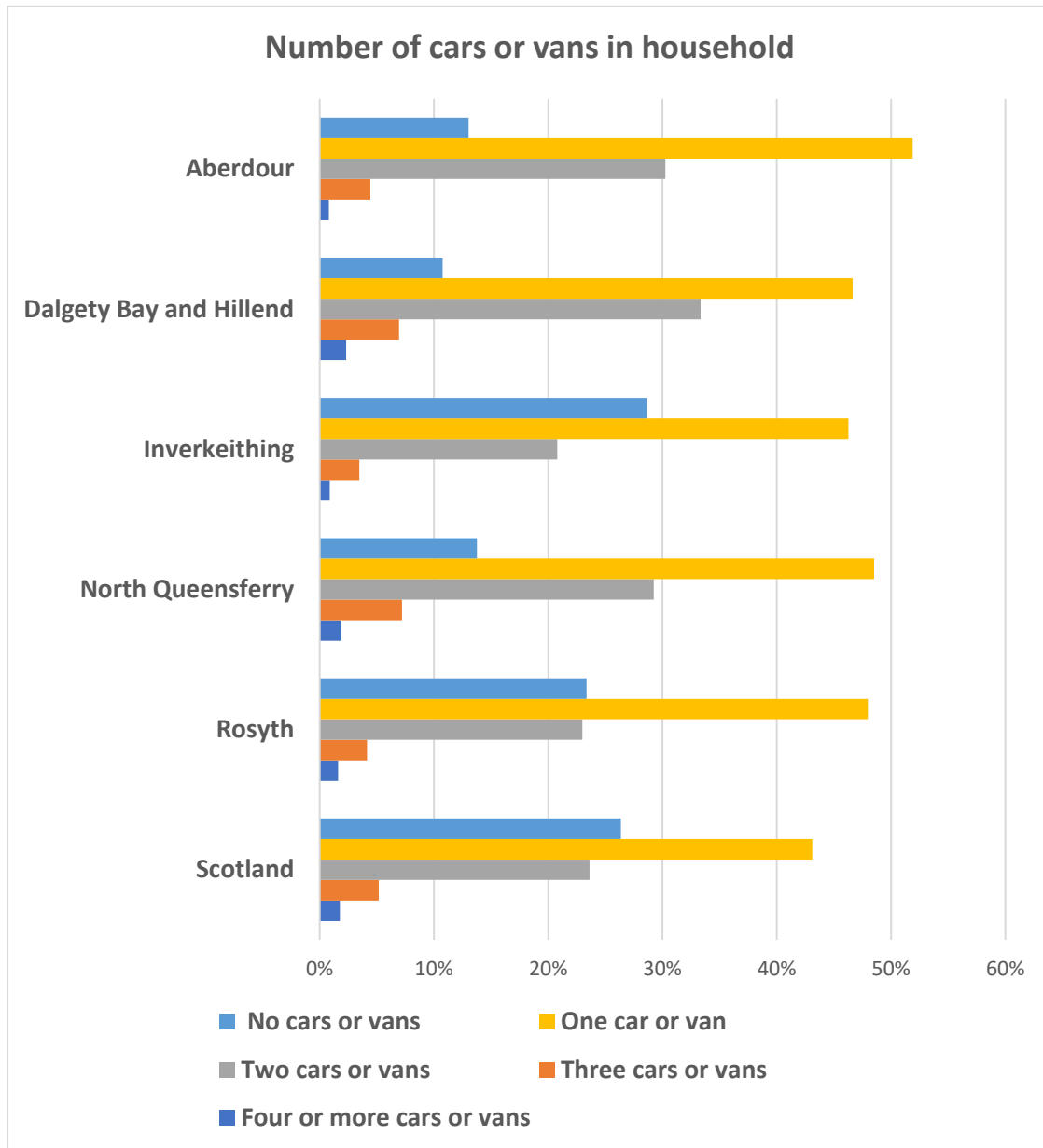
Dalgety Bay & Hillend, then North Queensferry, then Aberdour have the highest proportion of detached houses, significantly more than the Scottish average. The proportion of flats in Inverkeithing is similar to the Scottish average, the other localities have less. Interestingly, Aberdour has a higher proportion of households living in a converted or shared house.



Number of Cars or Vans in Household

“In Scotland 76% of households have access to at least one car or van.”

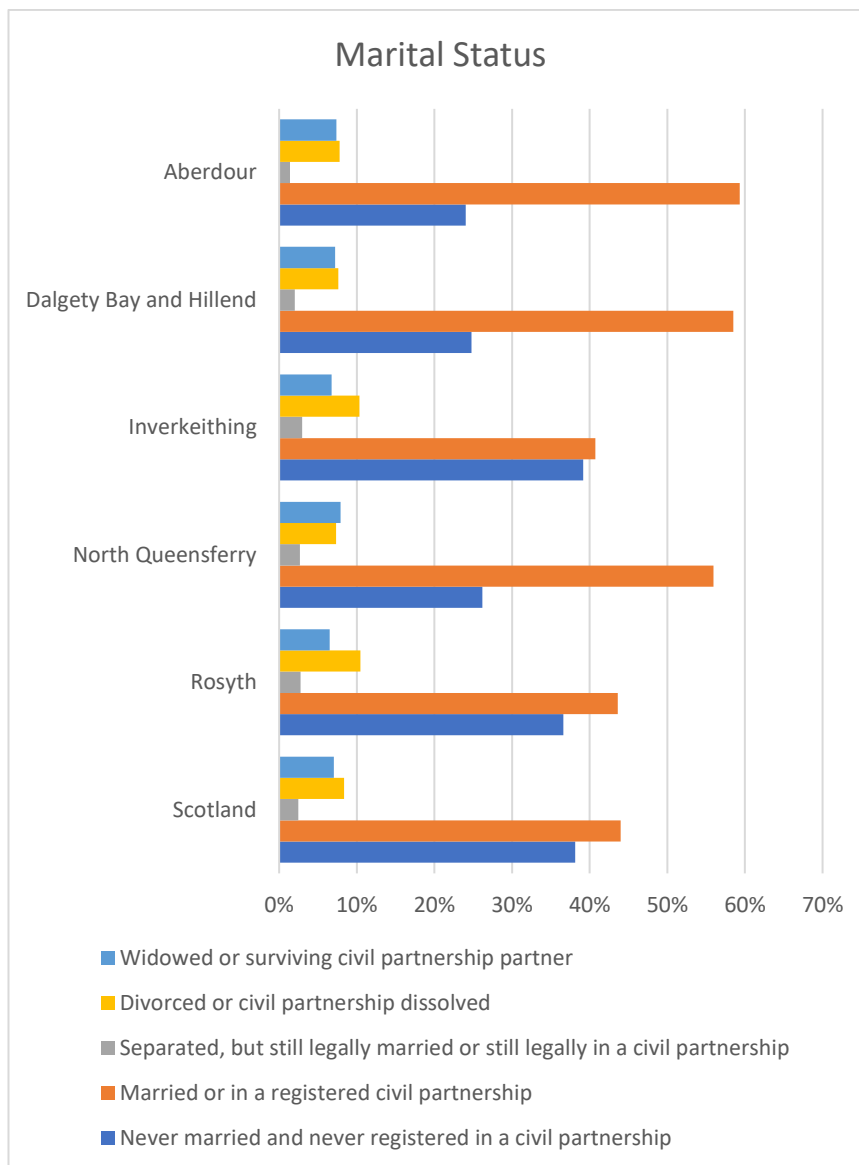
In Inverkeithing and Rosyth the proportion of cars or vans per household matches that of Scotland. In Aberdour, Dalgety Bay & Hillend and North Queensferry have a higher. Dalgety Bay & Hillend has the highest proportion of households with multiple cars and vans.



Marital Status

“In Scotland 44% of over 16’s are Married or in a legal partnership, 38% have Never been married or registered in a legal partnership.”

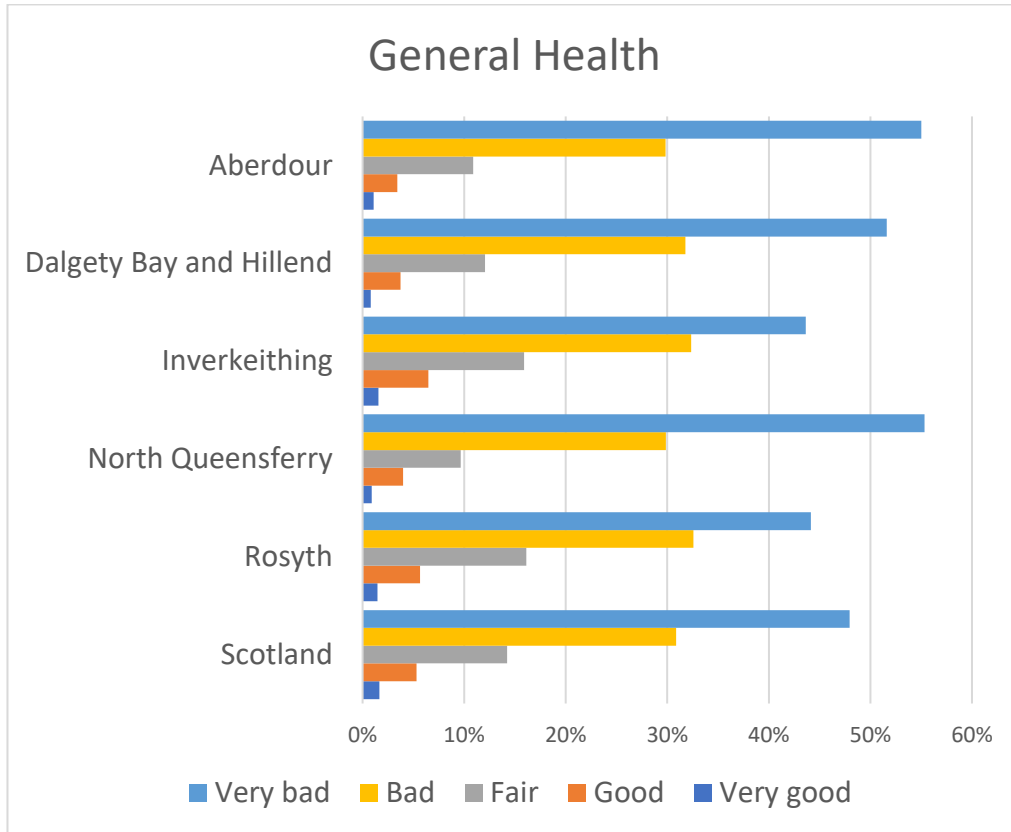
In all five Forthview localities the proportion of those Widowed or Divorced is the same as the Scottish average. In Aberdour the number Separated but still legally married or still in a civil partnership is only 1.4% which is below the Scottish average of 2.4% and of the other four areas. Aberdour, Dalgety and North Queensferry have more Married or registered in a civil partnership than Inverkeithing and Rosyth which match the Scottish average. Similarly, Aberdour, Dalgety and North Queensferry have less Never married or never registered in a civil partnership than Inverkeithing and Rosyth which match the Scottish average.



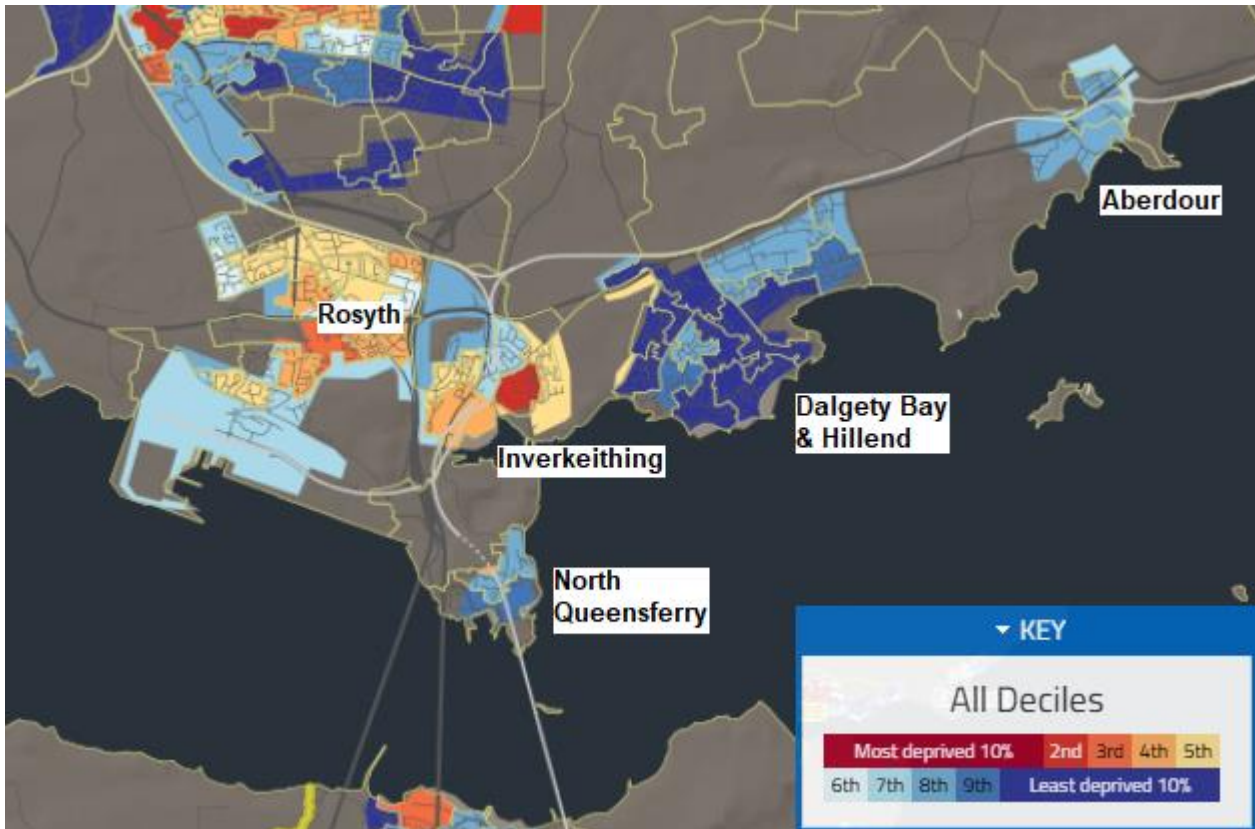
General Health

After accounting for age 6.8% of the population of Scotland said they were in bad or very bad health in 2022. This is up from 5.9% in 2011.

In North Queensferry, Aberdour and Dalgety & Hillend the number of those in very good health is above the Scottish average, while in Rosyth and Inverkeithing it is below.



Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation



The [SIMD \(Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation\)](#) is a relative measure of deprivation across 6,976 small areas. If an area is identified as 'deprived', this can relate to people having a low income, but it can also mean fewer resources or opportunities. SIMD looks at the extent to which an area is deprived across seven domains: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime, and housing.

SIMD is the Scottish Government's standard approach to identify areas of multiple deprivation. It can help improve understanding about the outcomes and circumstances of people living in the most deprived areas. It can also allow effective targeting of policies and funding where the aim is to wholly or partly tackle or take account of area concentrations of multiple deprivation.

SIMD ranks data zones from most deprived to least deprived. People using SIMD will often focus on the data zones below a certain rank, for example, the 5%, 10%, 15% or 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

SIMD is an area-based measure of relative deprivation: not every person in a highly deprived area will be experiencing high levels of deprivation.

Location	Average SIMD Decile
Aberdour	8
Dalgety Bay & Hillend	9.5
Inverkeithing	5
North Queensferry	8.5
Rosyth	5

Dalgety Bay & Hillend, North Queensferry and Aberdour have above average, Inverkeithing and Rosyth have average SIMD ranking.