

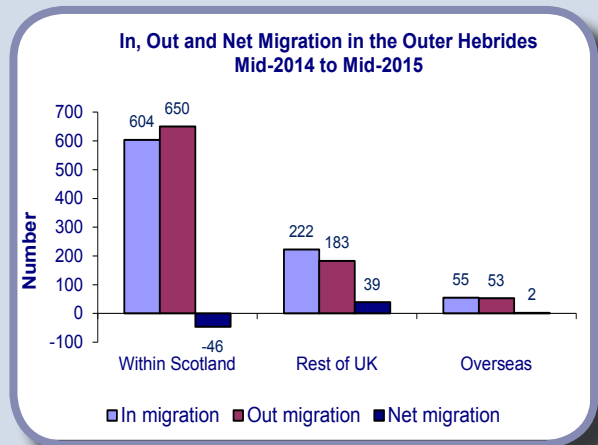
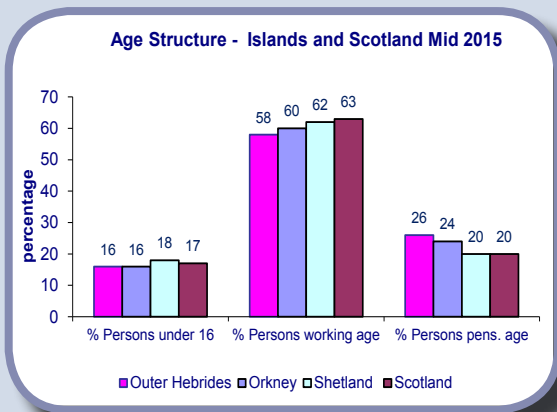


Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
Development Department
Socio Economic Update No 32
August 2016



National Records of Scotland published Mid 2016 population estimates on 28 April 2016. Mid year estimates are produced annually and relate to the 30th June of the year covered. Births and deaths are estimated using data from the civil registration system and are virtually complete. Estimates of migration are produced using best sources available including GP registrations and survey information.

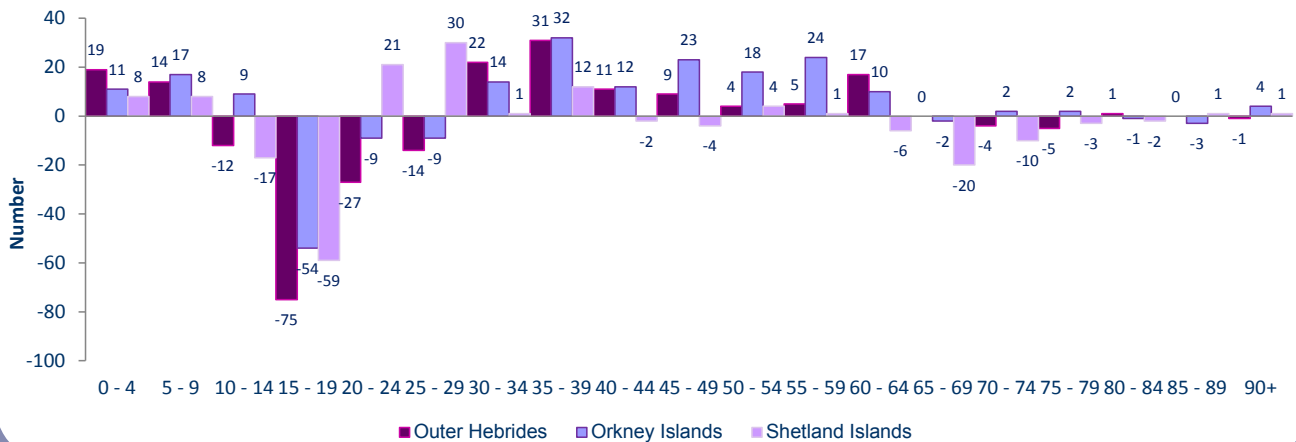
- The current population estimate for the Outer Hebrides is 27,070 as at 30 June 2015; this represents a decrease in the overall population of 180 persons (-0.7%) from mid 2014 to mid 2015.
- The Outer Hebrides is estimated to have had the second highest population decline in Scotland, after Argyll and Bute at -0.9%.
- The population is estimated to have decreased over the year primarily because of negative natural change, which was -176, the highest over the last decade.
- Over the decade from 2005 to 2015 there was a population increase of 140 persons (0.5%), in comparison to a 5.1% increase nationally. Orkney had an 8.0% increase and Shetland a 4.3% increase over the same period.
- The Outer Hebrides, along with Argyll & Bute and Dumfries & Galloway, had the highest percentage of those aged 65 and over. It was 25% in Argyll & Bute and 24% in the Outer Hebrides, Dumfries and Galloway and South Ayrshire, in comparison to the Scotland average of 18%.
- The estimated net civilian migration for mid 2014 to mid 2015 was -5 and natural change was -176 due to 386 deaths and 210 births.
- The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half the population is younger) in the Outer Hebrides was 47 in comparison to 41 in Scotland.



- The Outer Hebrides population continues to have a skewed age and sex profile. A higher percentage of the population are of 'pensionable age' and a lower percentage are of 'working age'. 30% of women are of pensionable age (scot.avg. 23%) and 22% of men are of pensionable age (scot.avg. 17%).
- Over the year from mid 2014 to mid 2015 the Outer Hebrides is estimated to have experienced positive net migration from the rest of the UK and overseas, but negative migration within Scotland (as illustrated in the chart above).
- Positive net migration is essential in order to counteract the negative natural change that the Outer Hebrides continues to experience.

National Records of Scotland publishes information on migration statistics. The estimates are mainly based on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and GP registration information.

Net migration by 5 year age group in Island Areas 2014/15



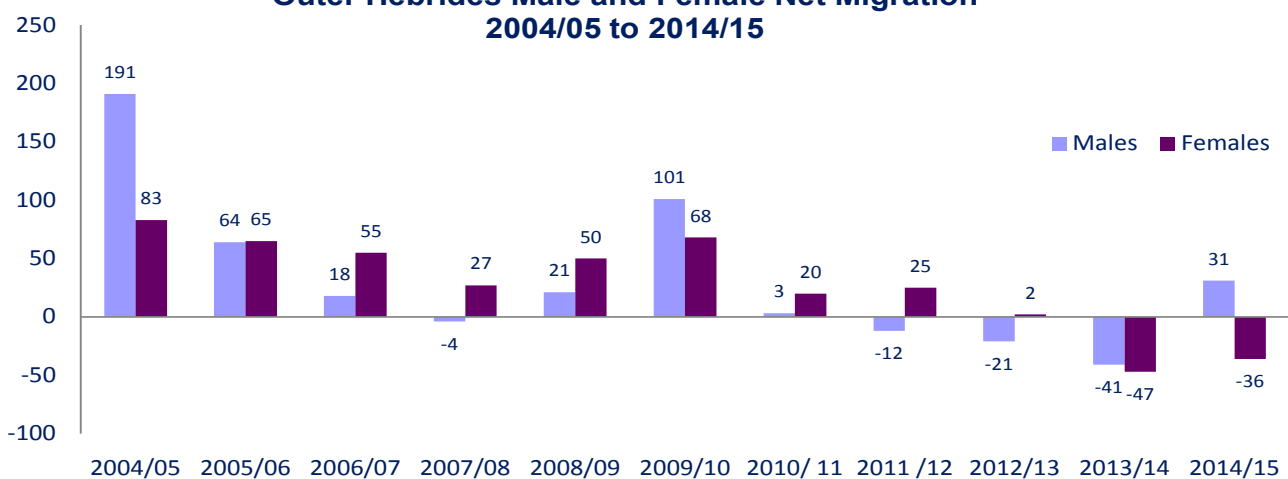
The chart above shows the net migration within island areas by age group for the year 2014-15. The Outer Hebrides, along with other areas, is continuing the trend of negative migration in the 15-19 age group.

However, this year negative net migration has also been seen in the 10-14, 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. The highest loss experienced was in the 15-19 year

age group with a net loss of 75, the lowest loss was in the 90+ age group at 1. The highest gain was in the 35-39 age group with 31, with the lowest gain in the 80-84 age group at 1.

In terms of total net migration over the year the Outer Hebrides experienced a loss of 5, while Orkney had a net gain of 100 and Shetland had a loss of 36.

Outer Hebrides Male and Female Net Migration 2004/05 to 2014/15



The chart above shows male and female net migration over a ten year period.

Over that period there was a total of 351 male net migration and a total of 312 female net migration, so 39 more males than females.

Male net migration was negative in four years while female net migration had been positive up until the last two years.

In the year 2014/15 female migration was positive in the 0-14 age group, but negative in the 15-64 and 65+ age groups.

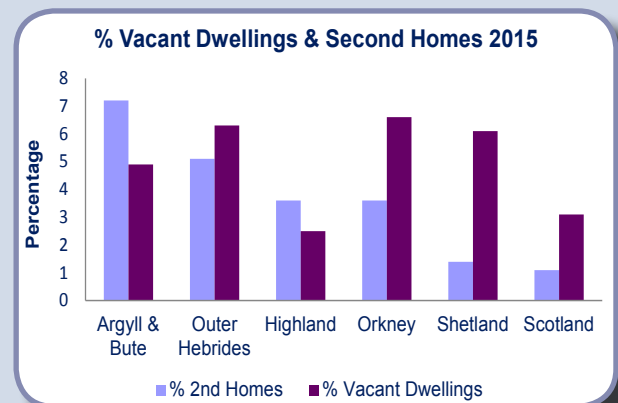
Female net migration was negative in all age groups in the year 2013/14.

Male net migration was positive in the 0-14 age group and 65+ age group and negative in the 15-65 age group in the year 2013/14.

National Records of Scotland published 2015 household estimates on 8 June 2016. The household estimates are produced annually. They are based on Council Tax data and are used to plan service provision.

- The 2015 Household Estimates identified an increase of 49 households (0.4%) from 2014 to 2015, while the Scottish average was 0.6%.
- However, in the long term the 2015 Household Estimates identified an increase of 1,339 households (11.5%) from 2004 to 2015, the 6th highest percentage change in Scotland, and greater than the national trend (7.0%).
- The number of dwellings has increased by 57 (0.4%) over the year 2014 to 2015 and has increased by 901 (6.6%) from 2005 to 2015.
- Of all 32 Scottish Local Authorities areas, the Outer Hebrides is estimated to have: the second highest % of vacant dwellings at 6.3% (Orkney have the highest at 6.6%, nat avg 3.1%); the second highest % of second homes at 5.1%, Argyll & Bute have the highest at 7.2% (nat avg 1.1%); the lowest % of dwellings with occupied exemptions (exempt from Council Tax) at 0.7% (nat avg 2.8%).

- The average household size in the Outer Hebrides has decreased from 2.29 in 2005 to 2.06 in 2015, the largest decrease (-9.9%) in Scotland.



- The Outer Hebrides had the second highest percentage of second homes at 5.1%
- The Outer Hebrides had the second highest percentage of vacant dwellings at 6.3%, as illustrated in the chart above.

National Records of Scotland published 2012 based Population and Household Projections on Sub-Council areas on 23 March 2016. This is the first time that these statistics have been produced for small areas and they are *experimental* statistics which are currently being developed.

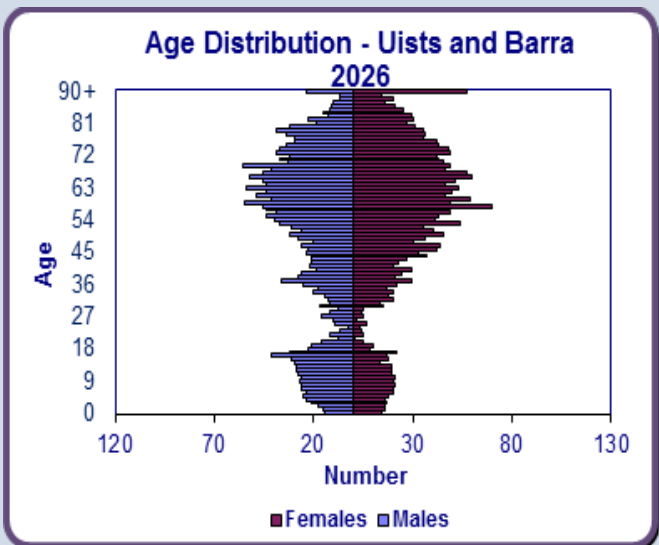
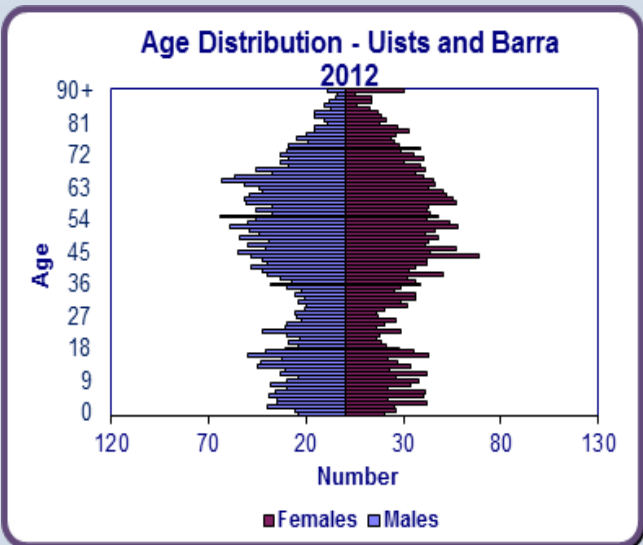
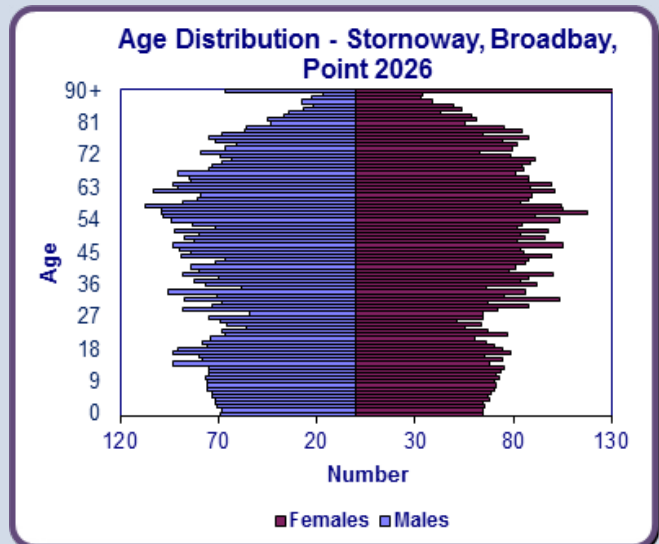
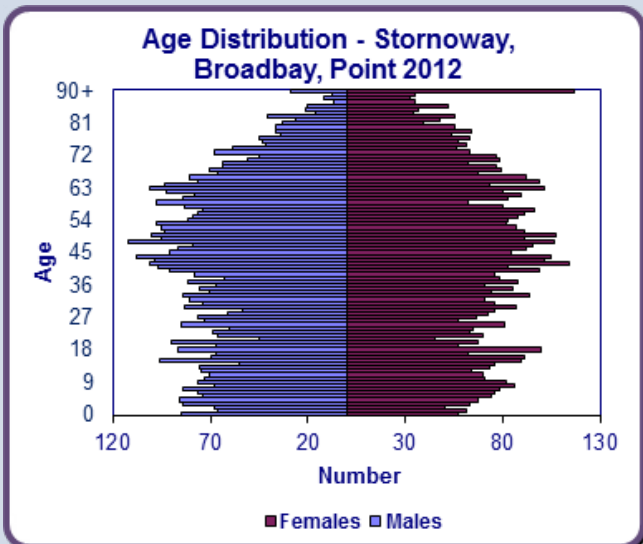
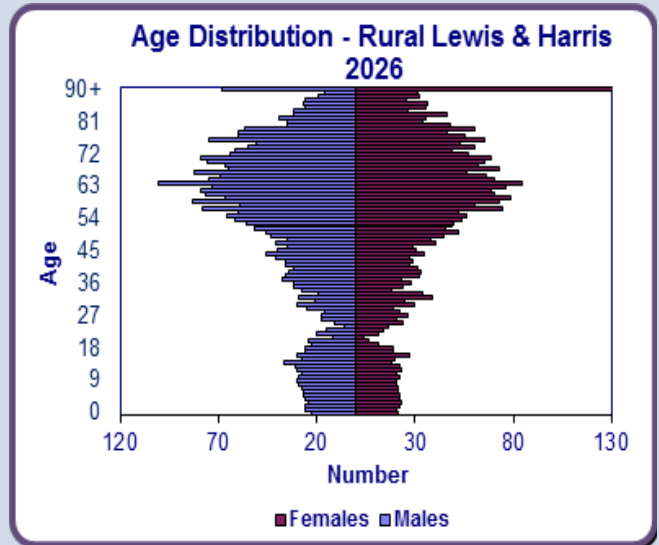
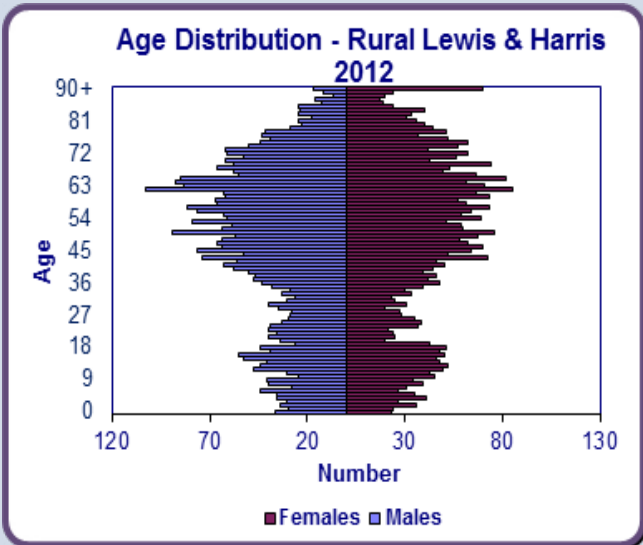
Additional caution should be taken for sub-council area projections because in very small populations, such as those in the Outer Hebrides, the effect of recent trends appear exaggerated. The results to 2026 are considered more reliable than longer-term projections.

- The population projections show a 5.2% decrease throughout the Outer Hebrides from 27,560 in 2012 to 26,115 in 2026. This represents a 12.9% decrease in Rural Lewis and Harris area, a 5% increase in Stornoway, Broadbay and Point area and a 16.8% decrease in the Uists and Barra.
- The household projections show a 6.1% increase throughout the Outer Hebrides from 12,749 in 2012 to 13,527 in 2026, representing a 2.4% increase in Rural Lewis and Harris, a 12.6% increase in

Stornoway, Broadbay and Point area and a 2.1% decrease in the Uists and Barra.

- The increase in households, in contrast to the decrease in population, is due to single households being the main household type in the Outer Hebrides.
- The assumptions in these projections are based on past trends and do not take account of any future changes.
- Illustration charts are on the following page.

The following charts illustrate the population structure by age and sex for the years 2012 and 2026 for all three geographic areas in the Outer Hebrides.



The charts above show that the population is projected to continue to age. This is more marked in rural Lewis and Harris and the Uists and Barra where the population is more skewed with a more elderly population.

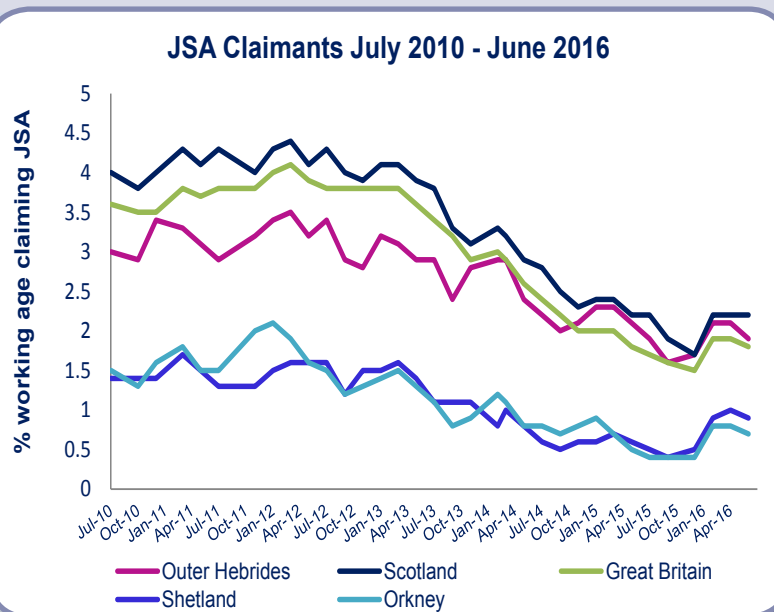
Labour Market

The latest NOMIS release shows that the employment rate in the Outer Hebrides has gone down slightly. The employment rate in the Outer Hebrides from January to December 2015 was 81.4% while the rate in Scotland was 77.7% and Great Britain was 77.8%. Self employment continues to be high in the islands at 12.1% in the Outer Hebrides and 7.9% in Scotland and 10.2% in Great Britain. The JSA rate (shown in the table below) has risen slightly, but varies greatly between men and women. The rate for men was 3.2% while the rate for women was 0.8% in May 2016. The JSA rate by age group is broadly similar at 2.6% for those aged 18 to 24, 1.8% for those aged 25 to 49 and 2.4% for those aged 50+.

The latest release from [NOMIS](#) (Office for National Statistics) gives the following Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimant rates for June 2016:

Outer Hebrides	1.9%
Scotland	2.2%
Great Britain	1.8%
Shetland Island	0.9%
Orkney Islands	0.7%

The JSA rates have risen again slightly throughout Scotland. The Outer Hebrides continues to have a lower rate than Scotland. However, Orkney and Shetland have the lowest rates.



The latest labour market indicators show that from January to December 2015 the Outer Hebrides had the 8th lowest unemployment rate at 4.4% of all Local Authority areas. Shetland had the lowest rate at 2.2%. The rate in Scotland was 5.8%,

Gross weekly pay in the Outer Hebrides remains one of the lowest in Scotland, the 6th lowest of all local authority areas. Dumfries & Galloway is the lowest at £463.10, while East Renfrewshire has the highest at £668.60. Weekly pay in Shetland is 19.4% higher than that in the Outer Hebrides, while weekly pay in Scotland is 6.3% higher.

Weekly pay has risen in all areas in the adjacent table over the last year, apart from the Orkney Islands, where it has fallen by 5.3%. Pay in the Outer Hebrides has risen by 7.4%, while pay in the Shetland Islands has risen by 14%.

Earnings by residence 2015

Gross weekly pay
All full time workers

	£
Outer Hebrides	495.80
Orkney Islands	505.20
Scotland	527.00
Great Britain	529.60
Shetland Islands	592.00

Source: NOMIS

The Office for National Statistics published Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach) in December 2015 by NUTS 3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) geography.

GVA per head of population is a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes and is an important indicator for both domestic and European policy purposes. It is calculated using the entire population (including the economically inactive).

There are 173 NUTS3 areas, principally individual counties and unitary authorities.

In the UK the top performing ten NUTS3 areas included Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire and Edinburgh City.

The lowest performing NUTS3 areas included East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland and East Dunbartonshire,

West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh & Loch Lomond.

As illustrated in the chart below the Outer Hebrides had the 4th lowest GVA in Scotland in 2014.

Over the last decade from 2004 to 2014 North Lanarkshire has had the highest percentage increase in Scotland. GVA per head increased from £12,506 in 2004 to £18,273 in 2014.

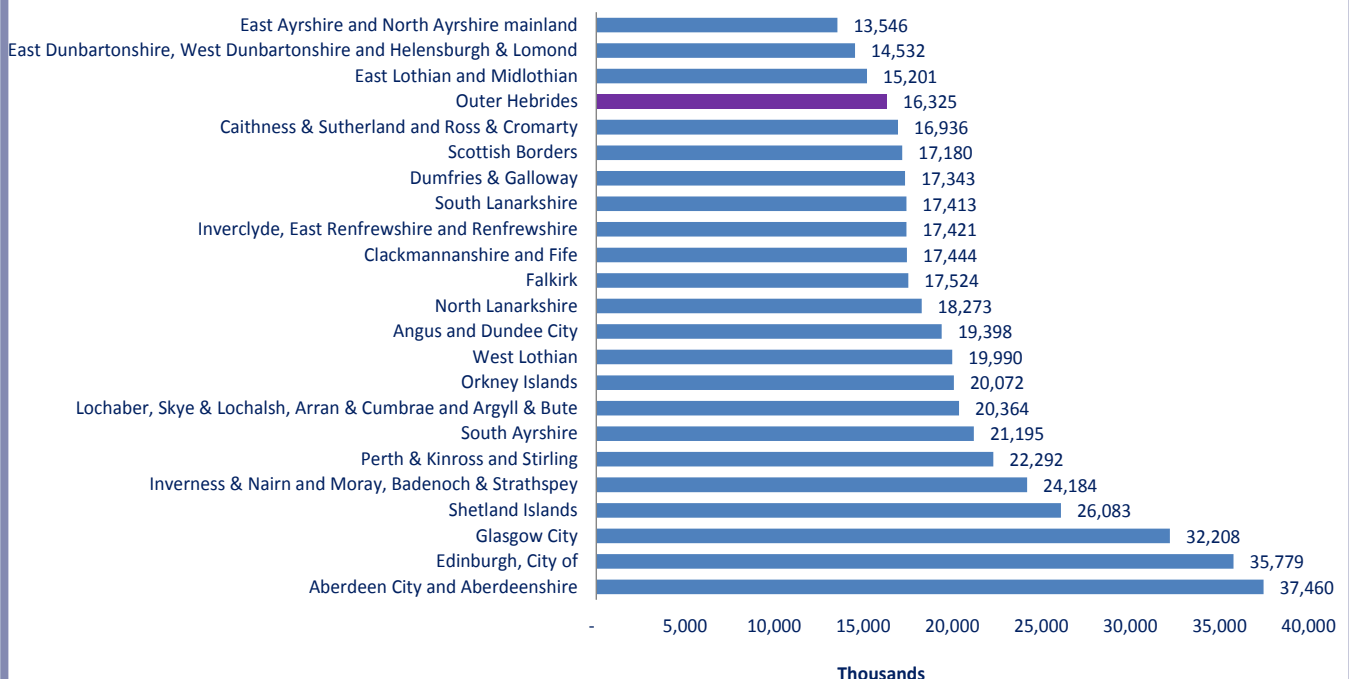
In contrast, the Outer Hebrides has had the lowest percentage increase over the same period. GVA per head in the Outer Hebrides has only increased by 5% over the same period from £15,507 in 2004 to £16,325 in 2014.

Over the same period other island areas have had a much greater percentage increase in the value of GVA per head. The Orkney Islands have increased by 32% from £15,242 in 2004 to £20,072 in 2014. The Shetland Islands have increased by 22% from £21,311 in 2004 to £26,083 in 2014.

The Shetland Islands consistently have one of the highest GVAs in Scotland.

There were 45 local areas that had GVA per head higher than the UK average of £24,616 in 2014, the top 5 of which were in London. These were followed by Milton Keynes, Berkshire and Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire.

GVA per head by NUTS 3 area, Scotland, 2014



The [Office for National Statistics](#) published Sub-regional productivity figures in March 2016. This article provides experimental statistics for 2 measures of labour productivity, GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job.

GVA per head has historically been used as an indicator of a subregion's economic performance. However, GVA is calculated as a simple ratio of economic activity in an area divided by the number of people living in that region. GVA per head is therefore impacted by the share of children, pensioners and others not economically active within a subregion.

Productivity matters because increasing productivity is critical to increasing economic growth in the long run. Therefore, it is considered better to use a suite of different indicators, namely GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job.

In Scotland no island areas appear in the top ranking subregions. However, the

Shetland Islands do appear in the lowest ranking subregions for GVA per hour worked in 2014.

In Scotland, Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire registered the highest productivity level in 2014, 17% above the average for the UK. Dumfries & Galloway had the lowest estimated productivity level, 20% below the UK average.

Nominal GVA per hour worked unsmoothed, 2014

	£
Shetland Islands	24.50
Outer Hebrides	27.20
Orkney Islands	27.60
Scotland	30.20
Aberdeen	36.40

Nominal GVA per job filled indices unsmoothed 2013

Outer Hebrides	72.70
Orkney Islands	73.80
Shetland Islands	84.40
Scotland	95.10
Aberdeen	121.10

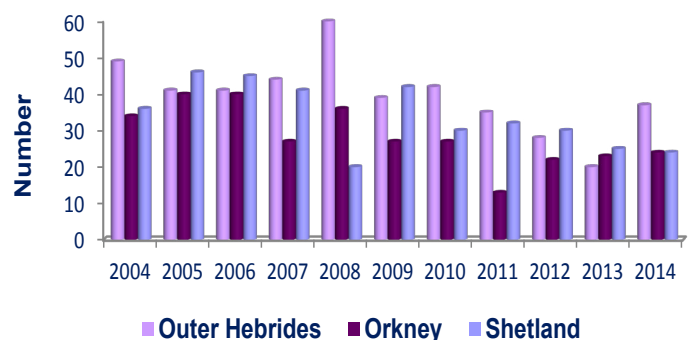
[Transport Scotland](#) published Scottish Transport Statistics No. 34 2015 Edition in February 2016. This provides key findings and trends over the past 10 years on all modes of transport.

The adjacent chart shows the number of reported road accidents in island areas from 2004 to 2014.

The Outer Hebrides has had an 85% increase in accidents from 2013 to 2014, in comparison to Orkney which increased by 4% and Shetland which decreased by 4%.

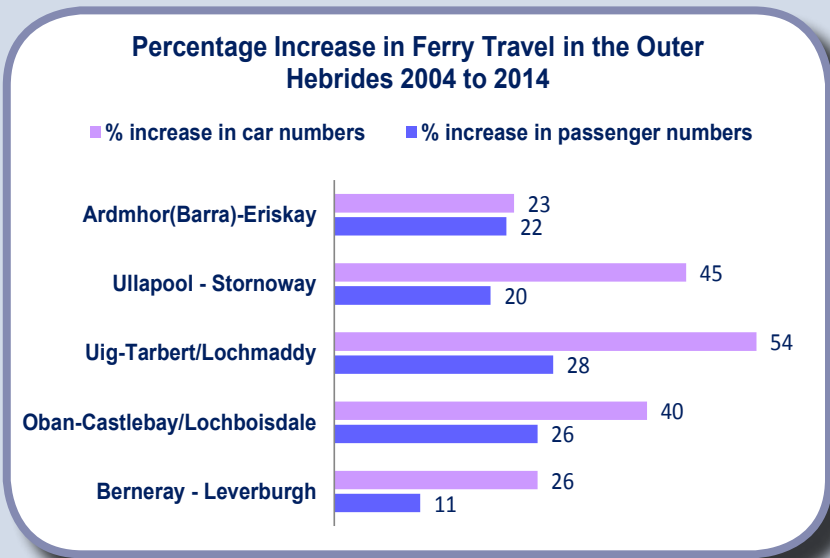
Over the decade there was a decrease of 24% in the number of road accidents in the Outer Hebrides, a decrease of 35% in Orkney and a decrease of 33% in Shetland.

Reported Road Accidents in Island Areas 2004 to 2014



Scottish Transport Statistics provides information on the various modes of transport within Scotland. The adjacent chart illustrates the percentage increase in both car and passenger numbers on ferry travel from 2004 to 2014.

The Uig-Tarbert/Lochmaddy route had the largest increase in car numbers and was one of the top car ferry routes within and to/from Scotland in 2014. It also had the largest increase in passenger numbers over the same period.



The Office for National Statistics published a tourism employment summary in February 2016. This gave the percentage of employment (both main and second jobs) in the tourism industries over an average of two years data. The following tables show comparisons for the Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland over the period 2013-2014.

% main and second jobs in tourism industries 2013-2014	
	%
Outer Hebrides	10.86
Shetland	12.02
Orkney	15.49

% main and second jobs in accommodation & food and beverage serving activities	
	%
Outer Hebrides	5.77
Shetland	5.91
Orkney	8.42

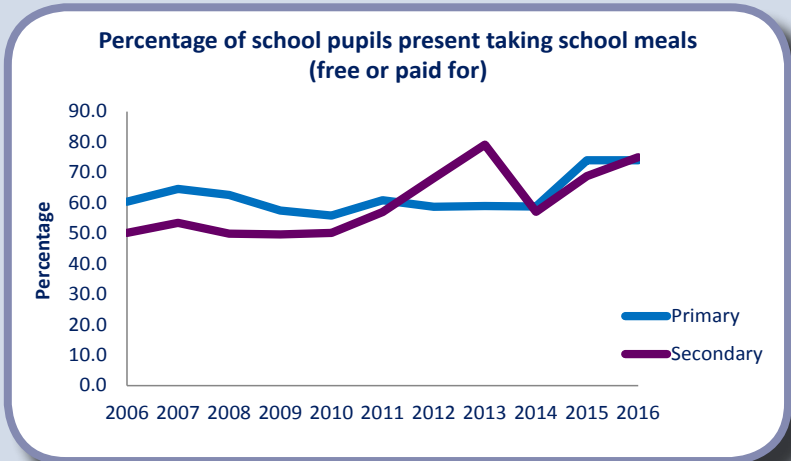
% main and second jobs in passenger transport, culture, sport & recreation services	
	%
Outer Hebrides	5.09
Shetland	6.10
Orkney	7.08

The Scottish Government published supplementary data on school meals and PE in June 2016. This provides information on school meal uptake, both for free meals and for both free and paid. It also provides information on PE targets.

The adjacent chart shows the percentage of pupils taking school meals over the period 2006 to 2016.

The highest percentage for primary uptake was in 2015 and 2016, while the highest percentage for secondary pupils was in 2013.

In 2016 100% of school pupils in the Outer Hebrides, both primary and secondary, met the PE targets.



The [Scottish Public Health Observatory](#) is a website which aims to provide a clear picture of the health of the Scottish population and the factors that affect it. They publish a variety of one-off reports on their website and contribute to national public health data projects. The chart below compares a number of indicators available in their health and wellbeing profiles and compares the measures between the island areas and against the Scottish average.

	Outer Hebrides	Orkney	Shetland	Scotland
All cause mortality among the 15-44 year olds (2013, sr4)	83.5	97.8	121.6	100.5
Early deaths from CHD <75 (2014, sr4)	48	47.8	58.2	54.2
Early deaths from cancer <75 (2013, sr4)	150.2	112.3	169.4	170
Estimated smoking attributable deaths (2014, sr4)	357.6	293	263.1	366.8
Smoking prevalence, adults 16+ (2014, %)	25	19.4	16.2	20.2
Alcohol related hospital stays (2014, sr4)	612.7	724.5	588.7	671.7
Deaths from alcohol conditions (2012, sr4)	29.7	21.3	14.6	23.1
New cancer registrations (2013, sr4)	597.1	485.1	673.7	644.3
Patients hospitalised with COPD* (2013, sr4)	364.8	610.2	361.5	661.9
Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease (2012, sr4)	389.3	471.6	368	440.3
Road traffic accident casualties (2013, sr4)	105.60	108.30	94.9	58.9
65 & over with high level care needs, cared for at home (2014, %)	41.7	40.7	43.1	35.6
Children looked after by local authority (2014, cr2)	8.8	8	6.6	14
Population income deprived (2014, %)	12.1	7.2	6.3	13.1
Working age population employment deprived (2014, %)	10	6.5	6.2	12.2
Working age population claiming out of work benefits (2015, %)	8.6	6.1	5.5	11.2
Domestic abuse (2014, cr9)	53.2	52.8	46.1	112
Violent crimes recorded (2014, cr9)	3.7	3.7	4.3	11.9
Drug crimes recorded (2014, cr9)	12.8	20.4	30.6	68.9
Teenage pregnancies (2012, cr2)	30.4	20.9	30.2	41.1

* chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

% = percent

cr2 = crude rate per 1,000 population

cr9 = crude rate per 10,000 population

sr4 = age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013

Hundreds of films, many of them unseen since they were first shown more than 100 years ago, have been released online by the British Film Institute.

The BFI has produced an interactive map to help people find films relevant to their local area.

Click on the link below for all Outer Hebrides films.

[BFI](#)



Lewis & Harris named as 9th best island in the UK in 2016 by [Tripadvisor](#), behind Orkney in 8th place.

Jersey was 1st and was also placed in the European top 10, however, no Scottish islands were placed.

**Valuation Rolls 1930
the last remaining households on
St Kilda**

Scotlands People
Website

The Scotlands People website also has many other features - stories of the Somme, Charles Rennie McIntosh and Tom Hiddleston's Greenockian roots.

A feature on St Kilda gives a snapshot of the community of St Kilda before the evacuation of the island population in August 1930.

The buildings listed in the roll are the sixteen houses in Main Street, St Kilda.

Special feature
on St Kilda on
NRS Website

The Scotlands People website is one of the largest online sources of original genealogical information. It has a wealth of information on Scottish wills, birth certificates and death certificates.

If you have any queries or suggestions regarding this bulletin or would like to unsubscribe, please contact:

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This e-bulletin is also available (along with past issues) on the Comhairle's internet/intranet in the 'Fact File' see below.



FACTFILE