

Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
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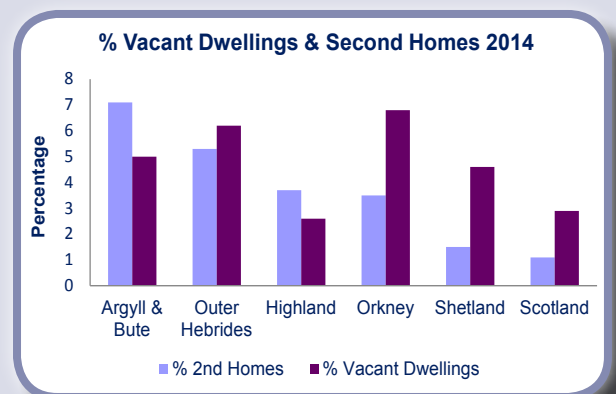
Household Estimates 2014

On 15 July 2015 National Records of Scotland (NRS) released the 'Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland for 2014'. Key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- The 2014 Household Estimates identify a decrease of 4 households from 2013 to 2014; one of only 3 council areas which experienced a decrease, while the Scottish average was 0.8%.
- In the long term the 2014 Household Estimates identified an increase of 1,432 households (12.5%) from 2004 to 2014, the 4th highest percentage change in Scotland, and greater than the national trend (7.5%).
- The number of dwellings has increased by 30 (0.2%) over the year 2013 to 2014 and has increased by 838 (6.1%) from 2004 to 2014.
- Of all 32 Scottish Local Authorities areas, the Outer Hebrides is estimated to have; the highest % of detached dwellings at 64% (nat avg 21%); the second lowest % of occupied dwellings at 88.5% (Argyll & Bute have the lowest at 87.9%, nat avg 96%); the second highest % of vacant dwellings at 6.2% (Orkney have the highest at 6.8%, nat avg 2.9%); the second highest % of second homes at 5.3%, Argyll & Bute have the highest at 7.1% (nat avg 1.1%); the lowest % of dwellings with occupied exemptions (exempt from Council Tax) at 0.5% (nat avg 2.7%); the highest % of houses in Council Tax Band A-C at 78% (nat avg 61%); the second lowest % of houses in Council Tax band D-E at 20% (Inverclyde lowest at 17%,

nat avg 26%); the lowest % of houses in Council Tax band F-H at 1% (nat avg 13%), the second lowest density at 0.05 dwellings per hectare (Highland has the lowest at 0.04, nat avg 0.33).

- The average household size in the Outer Hebrides has decreased from 2.29 in 2004 to 2.08 in 2014, the largest decrease (-9.1%) in Scotland.



- The Outer Hebrides had the second highest percentage of second homes at 5.3% (as illustrated above).
- The Outer Hebrides had the second highest percentage of vacant dwellings at 6.2% (as illustrated above).



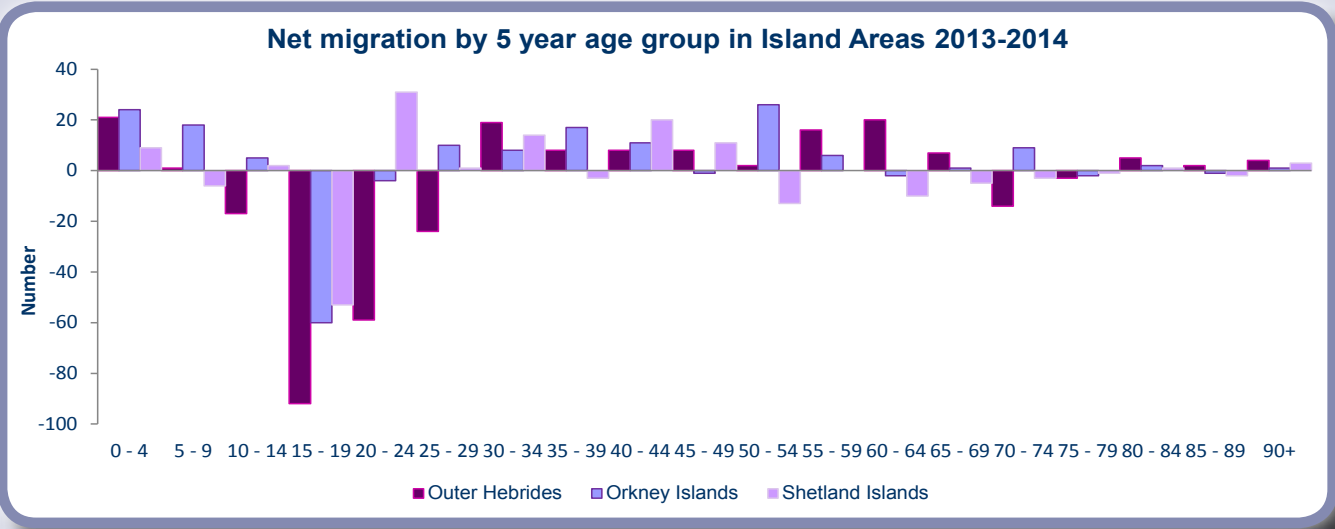
Did you know?

The Highlands and Islands had the second highest rate in the UK of internet non-users at 16.9%.

Source: ONS
May 2015

Migration

Migration statistics are produced by National Records of Scotland (NRS). The estimates are mainly based on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and GP registration information. Estimates were updated in July 2015.

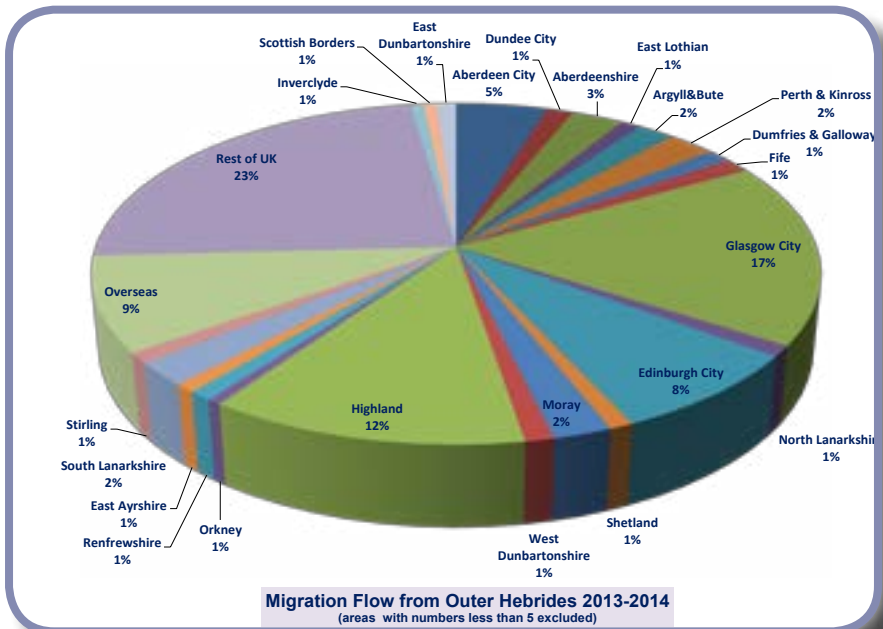


The chart above shows the net migration within island areas by age group for the year 2013-2014. The Outer Hebrides, along with the other island areas, is continuing the trend of negative migration in the 15-19 age group. However, in addition for this year there is also estimated to be negative migration in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. The loss in the 16-19 year age group is shown in almost all Scottish council areas, and unsurprisingly, the main cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Stirling and Dundee show a large net increase in that age group.

The highest loss in the Outer Hebrides was in the 15-19 age group with a net loss of 92 people. The lowest loss was in the 75-79 age group with a loss of 3. The highest gain was in the 0-4 age group with a net gain of 21, with the lowest gain in the 5-9 age group of 1. In terms of total net migration over the year from 2013 to 2014 the Outer Hebrides had a net loss of 88 people, while Orkney had a net gain of 68 people and Shetland had a net loss of 4 people.

Migration Flow 2013-14

As in previous years over the last decade, most people who leave the Outer Hebrides go to either the Rest of the UK, Glasgow City, Highland or Overseas. Out of the 890 people illustrated who left, 209 left to go to the Rest of UK, while 155 left to go to Glasgow City, 109 went to Highland and 80 went overseas. Council areas with less than 5 people (total of 16) were excluded from the chart.



Mid 2014 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

On 27 August 2015 National Records of Scotland (NRS) released small area population estimates for the new datazone areas. However, there were no changes made to datazone areas in the Outer Hebrides but they do have new datazone codes.

The adjacent table shows the percentage population change in ascending order from mid 2011 to mid 2014. Only nine data zones have increased their population while twenty seven data zones have decreased.

The datazones with the highest estimated percentage population decrease from mid 2013 to mid 2014 were:

Gress to Tolsta	-4.8%
Eriskay to South Boisdale	-4.5%
Marybank to Newvalley	-3.6%

The three datazones with the highest estimated percentage population increase from mid 2013 to mid 2014 were:

Central Stornoway	6.1%
Loch Roag	2.2%
North Manor Park	1.9%

The three data zones with the smallest population in the Outer Hebrides in 2014 are:

Loch Roag	472
Eriskay to South Boisdale	493
South Benbecula	526

The three data zones with the largest population in the Outer Hebrides in 2014 are:

North Harris and Scalpay	965
Tong to Upper Coll	1,085
Marybank to Newvalley	1,102

The population continues to age but varies across the different island areas. The estimated percentage of people aged 65 and over in 2014 by island area is as follows:

Barra and Vatersay	23%
South Uist	23%
Benbecula	15%
North Uist	29%
Harris	30%
Lewis	23%

Datazone Name	% Change 2011 to 2014
Eriskay to South Boisdale	-7.2
Bragar to Brue	-6.9
Loch Boisdale	-6.7
Habost to Port of Ness	-5.8
Loch Roag	-4.8
Galson to Swainbost	-4.5
Loch Eynort to Iochdar	-4.4
Goathill	-4.2
South Harris	-3.8
Gress to Tolsta	-3.4
Newton to Plasterfield	-3.4
Knock to Bayble	-3.2
Vatersay to Castlebay	-2.9
West North Uist to Baleshare	-2.5
North Manor Park	-2.4
Garrabost	-2.2
Coll to Back	-2.0
Coulegrain to Stenish	-2.0
North Barra	-1.8
Grimsay, East North Uist to Berneray	-1.8
North Harris and Scalpay	-1.7
Uig and Bernera	-1.4
Carloway to Shawbost	-0.8
Springfield	-0.8
North Lochs	-0.6
Tong to Upper Coll	-0.5
Pairc and Kinloch	-0.4
Newmarket	0.1
Barvas to Borve	0.5
Sheshader to Tiumpan Head	0.8
North Bayhead (Stornoway)	0.9
South Benbecula	1.7
Marybank to Newvalley	1.9
Central Stornoway	2.3
North Benbecula	4.7
Melbost to Braighe	5.9

Labour Market

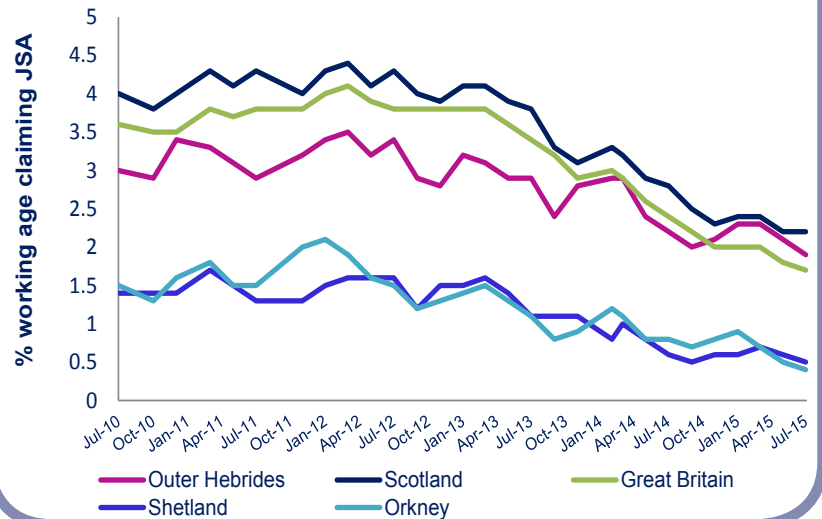
The Local Area Labour Market report published in July 2015 presents results from the Annual Population Survey 2014, giving information on labour market, education and training. Over the period April 2014 to March 2015 the Outer Hebrides had the 3rd highest unemployment rate at 7.9% (Scot.avg. 6.2%). The employment rate was 74.6% (Scot.avg. 72.9%) and the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) rate was 2.2% (Scot.avg. 2.6%).

The latest release from NOMIS (Office for National Statistics) gives the following Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimant rates for July 2015:

Outer Hebrides	1.9%
Scotland	2.2%
Great Britain	1.7%
Shetland Island	0.5%
Orkney Islands	0.4%

The downward trend continues and the Outer Hebrides rate remains lower than that of Scotland, but slightly higher than that of Great Britain. The rate in Shetland and Orkney remains much lower.

JSA Claimants July 2010 - July 2015

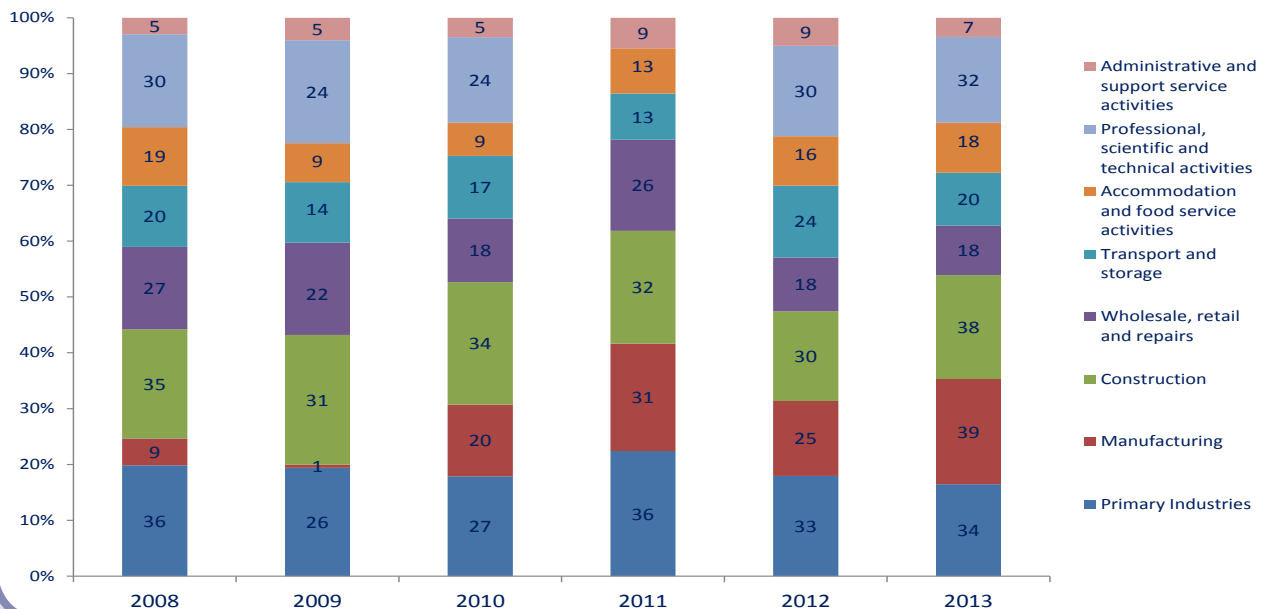


Economy

The latest Scottish Annual Business Statistics (SABS) for 2013 were published in August 2015. They provide data mainly on the Production, Construction and Service Sectors from the Annual Business Survey and cover approximately two thirds of the economy.

As illustrated in the graph below four of the industry groups in the Outer Hebrides have shown a decrease in GVA from 2008 to 2013. However, four have also shown an increase over the same period, with manufacturing showing a massive increase from £9m in 2008 to £39m in 2013.

Industry Groups - Gross Value Added at Basic Prices £m



Professional, scientific and technical activities not available for 2011 - disclosive data

Health, Care and Welfare

In June [The Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health \(CRESH\)](#) produced an interactive tobacco and alcohol outlet webmap for Scotland. This provides data for local neighbourhoods on alcohol and tobacco outlet densities and lung cancer/disease mortality and alcohol related mortality and deprivation.

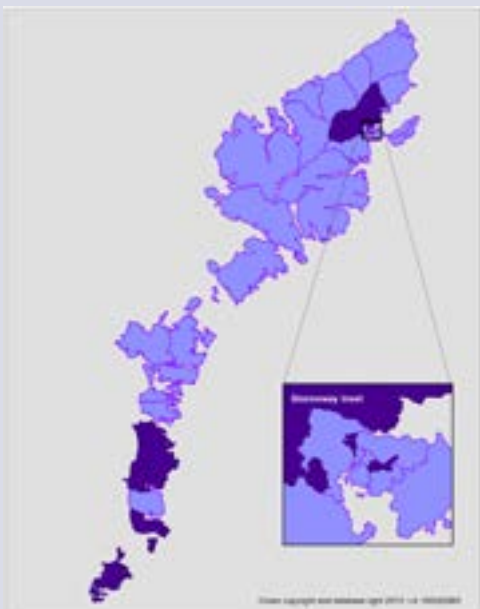
The research highlights the links between alcohol and tobacco availability and lung/cancer disease mortality and alcohol related mortality. The links between availability and health is important because tobacco and alcohol use are two of the most important causes of preventable ill-health and death in Scotland.

This research comes at the same time as Scottish Government figures reveal that alcohol sales have increased during 2014 and that for the second year running there has been an increase in alcohol-related deaths in Scotland.

The only datazone area in the Outer Hebrides which has a high alcohol and tobacco density is, unsurprisingly, Central Stornoway.

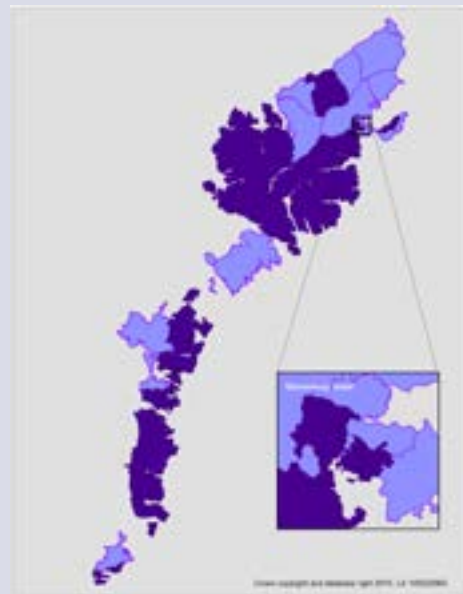
In the Outer Hebrides 22% (8 out of 36) of datazones have a lung cancer/disease mortality which is higher than the Scottish average. None of the datazones are in the top 10% of neighbourhoods in Scotland.

The dark shaded areas in the map below highlight the datazone areas where lung cancer/disease mortality is higher than the Scottish average.



However, 50% (18 out of 36) of datazones in the Outer Hebrides have an alcohol related mortality which is higher than the Scottish average.

The dark shaded areas in the map below highlight the datazone areas where alcohol related mortality is higher than the Scottish average.



Also, 17% (6 out of 36) of datazones in the Outer Hebrides are in the top 10% of neighbourhoods in Scotland with high alcohol related mortality: Vatersay to Castlebay; Eriskay to South Boisdale; Loch Boisdale; Grimsay, East North Uist to Berneray; North Manor Park and Goathill.

“It is not just making alcohol and tobacco less readily available but about changing the social norms and attitudes around both products. Alcohol and tobacco are both seen as everyday items, like bread and milk, as they are positioned next to them in shops.”

Health, Care and Welfare

Key Stats for Alcohol and Health in Scotland

- 17% more alcohol is bought per adult in Scotland each year than in England and Wales
- £3.6 million is spent on dealing with alcohol-related harm in Scotland each year - £1 billion more than Scotland's entire education budget
- 16 times more alcohol outlets than GP practices
- In deprived areas there are 40% more places to buy alcohol than in more affluent areas
- Each year around 96% of applications for new licensed premises are approved

Further information available from the [CRESH](#) website and on the interactive webmap.

Female lung cancer cases top 20,000 [Link](#)

Diabetes cases soar by 60% in past decade [Link](#)

Cancer risk from light drinking [Link](#)

Continued decrease in adult smoking [Link](#)

ISD Scotland [Link](#)

Heart attacks in working age people - BHF [Link](#)

Cardiovascular disease death rates drop [Link](#)

Increase in alcohol sales [Link](#)

Transport, Travel and Tourism

[Transport Scotland](#) released provisional statistics on Key Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2014. Final figures will be published in October 2015. Provisional figures for the Outer Hebrides are provided in the table below:

	2014 (Provisional)			2010-2014 Average			2004-2008 Average		
	Fatal	Serious	All	Fatal	Serious	All	Fatal	Serious	All
Accidents	4	5	37	2	4	32	2	11	47
Casualties	4	6	47	2	6	42	2	14	71

Education

In June 2015 the latest [summary statistics for attainment, leaver destinations and healthy living](#) were published by the Scottish Government. Information from the supplementary tables for the Outer Hebrides for 2014 is as follows:

- % of primary pupils present taking schools meals 74% (Scot.avg. 64.8%)
- 100% of primary pupils meeting PE target
- Number of languages spoken by pupils in Outer Hebrides schools is 20
- Average age of primary teachers is 43.1 (Scot.avg. 44.1)
- 43.9% of pupils achieving SCQF Level 6 (Higher) - Scot.avg. 40%
- % of secondary pupils present taking school meals 68.8% (Scot.avg. 44.2)
- 80% of secondary pupils meeting PE target
- Main 3 languages spoken by pupils after English are Gaelic, Polish and Russian
- Average age of secondary teachers is 46 (Scot.avg. 42)
- 28.6% of pupils achieving SCQF Level 5 (National 5) - Scot.avg. 25.7%

Mapped the best places to live in Britain



A map has been devised by Hampton International and the Telegraph locating areas with the cheapest homes and happiest residents.

This was based on house price-to-income ratios and the Life Satisfaction Index from the Office of National Statistics (ONS). A larger weighting was given to life satisfaction to give more realistic locations rather than an affordability map.

Places in the top ten in Britain tend to be rural and, in the main, miles from London.

The Outer Hebrides was number ten on the list and the only Scottish place to appear in the top ten places where affordability meets happiness.

Top of the list was Allerdale, which is within a national park in the Lake District and located on the Solway Coast.

The 2015 Bank of Scotland Children's Quality of Life Survey



The annual Bank of Scotland survey has highlighted that island areas are the best places in Great Britain to raise children.

Orkney was placed in the top spot, while the Shetland islands were placed second and the Outer Hebrides were placed third in both Scotland and Great Britain.

“Children in these areas benefit from low primary school class sizes, low pupil to teacher ratio in secondary schools, and some of the

highest school spend per pupil.”

Some of the measurements used were: population density, where the Outer Hebrides and Highland have the lowest; lowest average number of pupils in primary school class sizes, where the Outer Hebrides has the lowest; highest personal wellbeing, where all island areas score highly.

On the flip side, access to fast broadband is significantly lower in island areas.

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