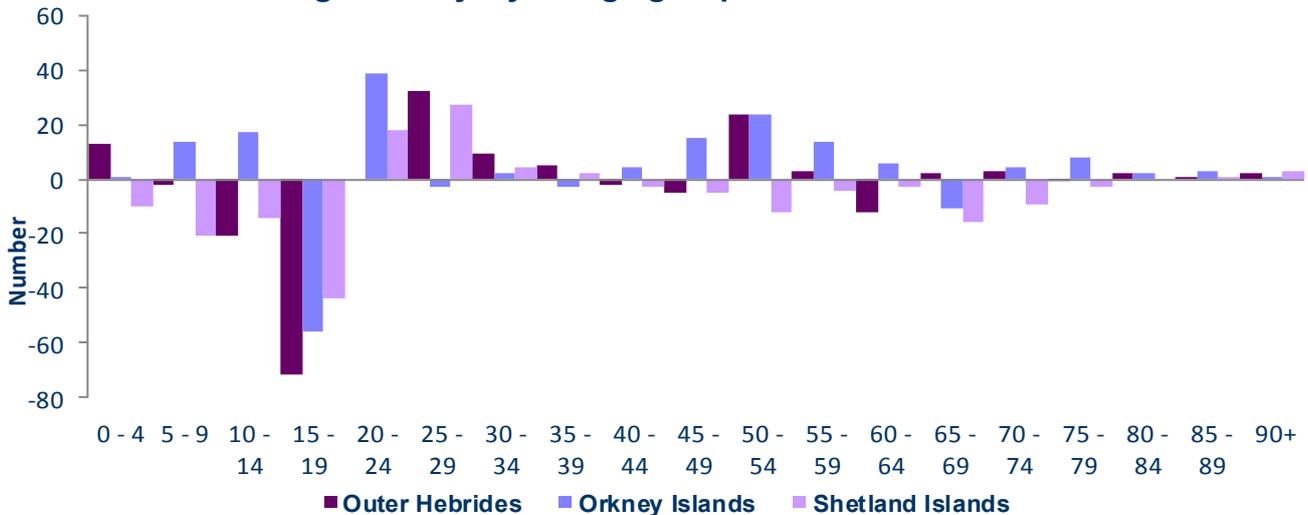


# Socio Economic Update No 28

## Population and Migration

[National Records of Scotland](#) provide statistics on the migration component of population change in Scotland. Migration is the most difficult component of population change to estimate; there is no comprehensive system which registers migration in the UK. Estimates therefore have to be based on survey data and the best proxy data

**Net migration by 5 year age group in Island Areas 2012/13**

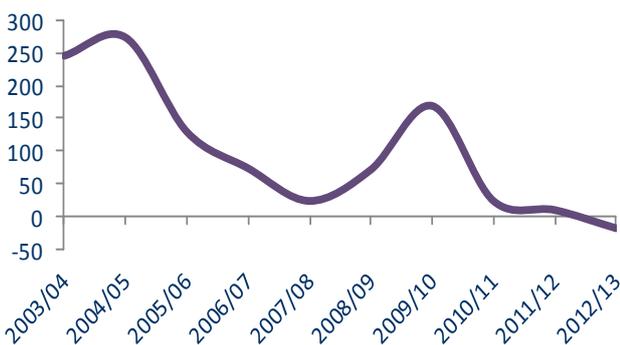


Migration tables have been updated by [National Records of Scotland](#) to include migration for 2012/13. The chart above shows the net migration within island areas by age group. The Outer Hebrides, along with the other island areas, is continuing the trend of negative migration in the 15-19 age group. However, there is also negative migration in the 5-9, 10-14, 40-44, 45-49, 60-64 and 75-79 age groups. This 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 72 people. The lowest loss was in 75-79 age group with a loss of 1. The highest gain was in the 25-29 age group with a net gain of 32 with the lowest gain in the 85-89 age group of 1.

In terms of total net migration over the year from 2012 to 2013 the Outer Hebrides had a net loss of 19 people, while Orkney had a net gain of 81 people and Shetland had a net loss of 89 people.

**Net Migration 2003/04 to 2012/13 in the Outer Hebrides**



### Net Migration

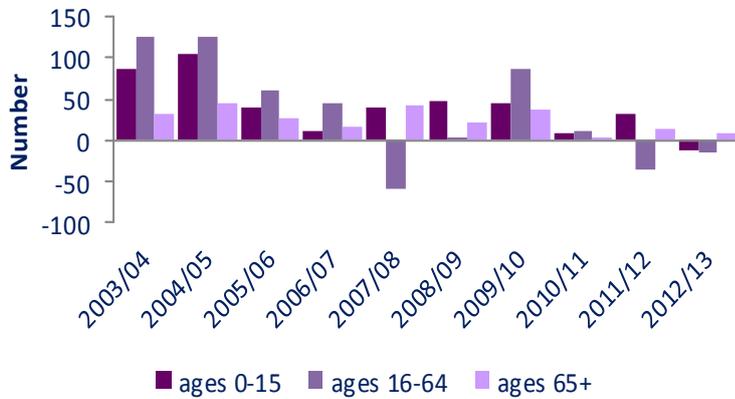
The adjacent graph shows that net migration has been positive for the Outer Hebrides up until 2012/13 with an estimated net loss of 19 people. The highest level of net migration was in 2004/05 at 274.

Over the period 2003/04 to 2012/13 the Outer Hebrides had a total net gain of 998 people, while Orkney had a net gain of 1,370 and Shetland had a net gain of 381 persons. Positive net migration helps to counteract the negative natural change (more deaths than births) that the Outer Hebrides continues to experience.

# Population and Migration

## Local Area Migration 2013

**Total net migration by age group  
2003/04 to 2012/13**

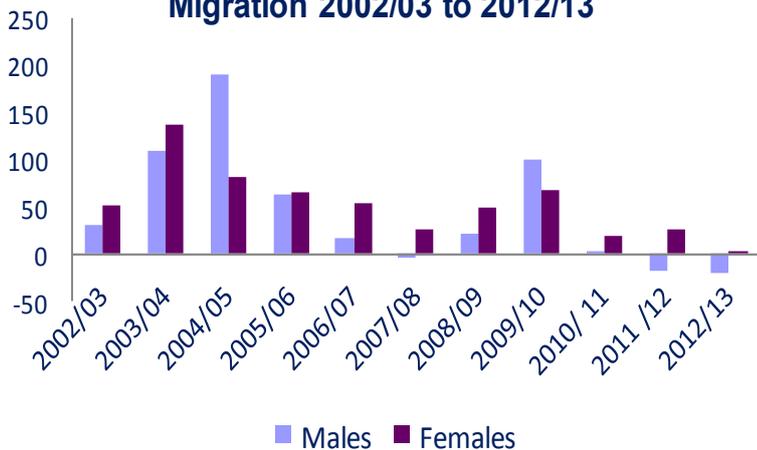


### Net Migration Within Broad Age Groups

As illustrated in the adjacent chart net migration has mainly been positive in all age groups apart from the 16-64 age group which saw negative migration in 2007/08, 2011/12 and 2012/13. There was also negative migration in the 0-15 age group in 2012/13.

Total net migration over the period was 403 in the 0-15 age group, 347 in the 16-64 age group and 248 in the 65+ age group.

**Outer Hebrides Male and Female Net Migration 2002/03 to 2012/13**



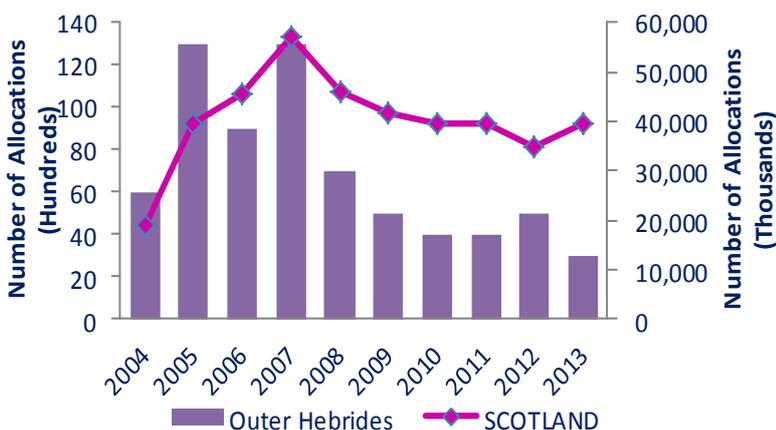
### Male and Female Net Migration

The adjacent chart shows male and female net migration over the 10 year period from 2002/03 to 2012/13.

Over that period there was more female net migration (585) than male net migration (497) thus giving a 46%/54% male/female net migration split.

Male net migration was negative in 2007/08, 2011/12 and 2012/13, while female net migration has been positive over the whole period.

**National Insurance Number (NINo) Allocations in the Outer Hebrides and Scotland 2004 - 2013**



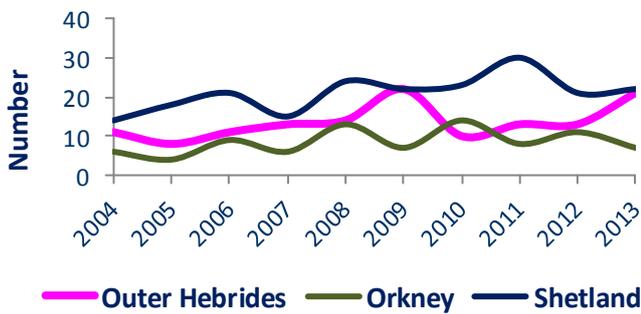
### National Insurance Number (NINo) Allocations

The number of national insurance number allocations (to adult overseas nationals entering the UK) has decreased from 50 in 2012 to 30 in 2013. This is a 40% decrease in contrast to a 13.2% increase in Scotland where it had been declining since 2007.

The top 5 nationalities for NINo allocations in the Outer Hebrides in 2013 were Republic of Latvia, Czech Rep, Spain, France and Poland.

## Population and Migration

**Births to non-UK mothers in the Outer Hebrides 2004 - 2013**



Births to non-UK mothers in the Outer Hebrides has risen by 61% from 13 in 2012 to 21 in 2013. This represents 9% of the total births in the Outer Hebrides in 2013.

Over the period 2004 to 2013 there has been a total of 136 births to non-UK mothers in the Outer Hebrides, 85 in Orkney and 210 in Shetland.

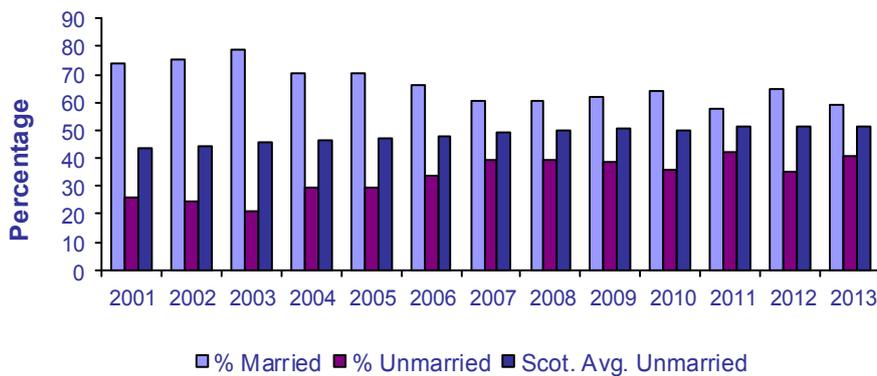
There has been an increase of 20% from 39 to 47 in the number of pupils with English as an additional language.

There were a total of 61 NHS registrations from overseas in the Outer Hebrides in 2013.

## Vital Events

The vital events section on the [National Records of Scotland](#) web site provides a wide range of statistical information about events, including births, marriages, deaths, civil partnerships and divorces at both national and local authority level. Information on births, marriage and deaths is available on a quarterly as well as yearly basis.

**Live Births in the Outer Hebrides by Marital Status of Parents**

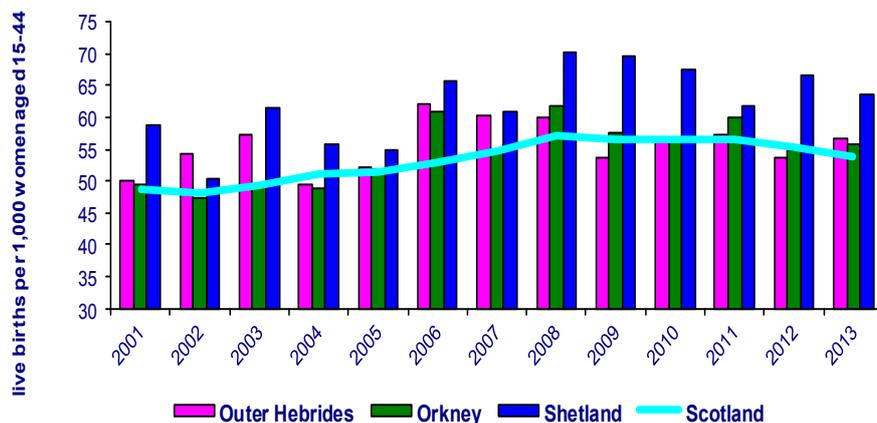


The adjacent graph shows that the percentage of births to unmarried parents in the Outer Hebrides has increased since 2012 to 40.7% in 2013. The Scottish average is 51.4% which is the highest rate since 2001.

The percentage of births to unmarried parents in the Outer Hebrides was lowest in 2003 at 21.2% and highest in 2011 at 42.1%.

The number of births in 2013 was the highest since 2008, with 246 births, of which 130 were boys and 116 were girls.

**General Fertility Rate in Island Areas 2001 to 2013**



The general fertility rate is for all live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. Over the period 2001 to 2013 the Outer Hebrides has had a higher rate than the Scottish average in 11 of those years. It was highest in 2006 at 62.1 when the Scottish average was 52.8.

However, Shetland continues to have a high GFR and is often the highest in Scotland. In 2013, the rate for the Outer Hebrides was 56.8, Orkney 55.8, Shetland 63.5 and the Scottish average was 53.7.

# Population and Migration

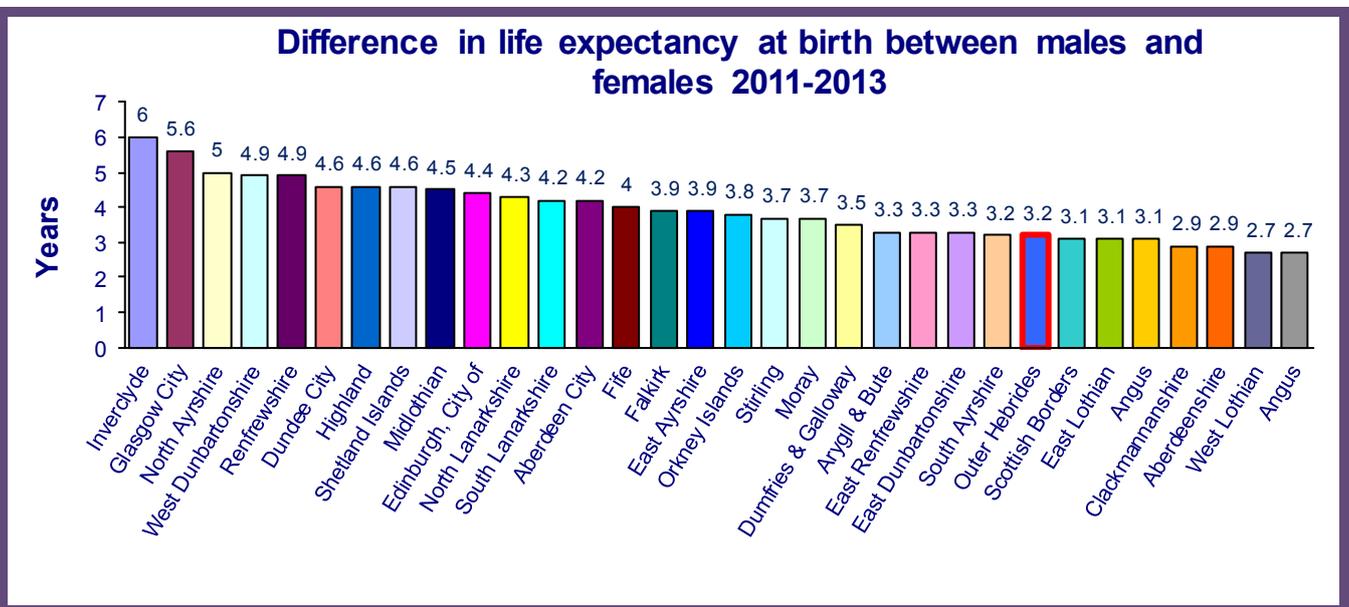
## 2011 Census

Further information has been released on [Scotland's Census 2011](#). In the Outer Hebrides 97.2% of the total workforce worked in the same council area as they were resident. This was the second highest percentage in Scotland (97.5% in Orkney).

Of the total workplace population of 9,156 in the Outer Hebrides aged 16 and over who travelled to work, a total of 418 (4.6%) live in the Outer Hebrides but work elsewhere, either in Scotland or the UK. 364 people live here and work in Scotland while 54 people live here and work in the rest of the UK. This is higher than Orkney where 2.9% of the workforce live in the island but work elsewhere in Scotland or the UK and Shetland where 1.7% of the workforce population work elsewhere. Out of the total workforce population who live here and work elsewhere 75% are male while 25% are female.

However, 1.7% of the workforce population works in the Outer Hebrides but lives in Scotland while 1% of the workforce works in the Outer Hebrides and lives in the rest of the UK.

## Life Expectancy By Administrative Area 2011-2013



[National Records of Scotland](#) published a report on life expectancy on 16 October 2014. Male and female life expectancy continues to be highest in East Dunbartonshire and lowest in Glasgow City Council area. Scottish males and females have the lowest life expectancy at birth in the UK. Although male and female life expectancy continues to improve in Scotland, the gap between Scottish and English life expectancy for both males and females has widened since 1980-82 by 0.4 years for both males and females.

Life expectancy **at birth** for men in the Outer Hebrides has increased to 77.2 years (Scot.avg.76.9), ranked 20 out of the 32 Local Authority areas, and an increase of 5.4 years over the last 10 years. This is the biggest improvement in male life expectancy in Scotland since 2001-2003. In contrast, life expectancy at birth for women has increased slightly to 80.4 (Scot.avg. 81 years), ranked 25 and an increase of 0.8 years over the last decade. Life expectancy **at age 65** is 17.1 for males (Scot.avg.17.3), rank 21 and 19.9 for women (Scot.avg.19.6), rank 16.

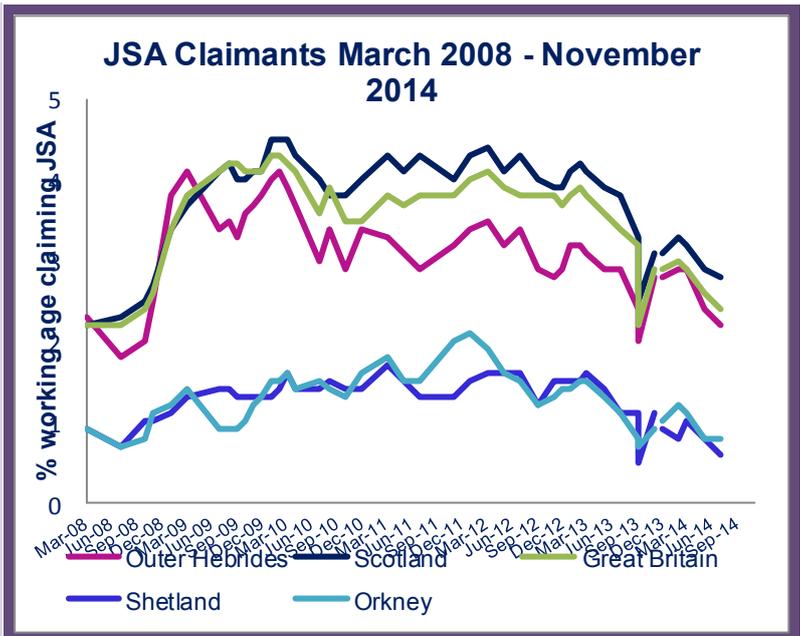
Nationally the gap between male and female life expectancy continues to close, decreasing from 6.2 years in 1980-1982 to 4.1 years in 2011-13. Male life expectancy has been increasing at a faster rate than for females. The gap between men and women has now closed considerably in the Outer Hebrides and is now 3.2 years, in comparison to 2008-10 when there was the largest gap in Scotland. As illustrated in the chart above the gap varies across Council areas with Inverclyde having the largest gap at 6 years and Angus with the smallest gap at 2.7 years.

## Labour Market

The latest release from [NOMIS](#) (Office for National Statistics) gives the following Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimant rates for November 2014:

<b>Outer Hebrides</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Shetland Island</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

After climbing to a rate of over 3% and 4% from 2009 to 2013, figures have now seen a decrease to under 3% with the claimant rate now falling to 2008 levels. The Outer Hebrides JSA rate continues to remain lower than Scottish and UK levels while the rate in Orkney and Shetland remains significantly lower than the Scottish average.



A recent labour market release from the [Office for National Statistics](#) in November 2014 gave labour market information for the period July 2013 to June 2014. Over this period the Outer Hebrides employment rate was 78.5%, while the unemployment rate was 6.1%. Nationally, the employment rate was 72%, while the unemployment rate was 7.1%. The inactivity rate was 16.4% (Scot.avg. 22.5%) while the claimant count was 2.7% (Scot.avg. 3.2%).

In November 2014 the [Office for National Statistics](#) published the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2014 Provisional Results. In April 2014 the median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the UK were £518, up 0.1% from £517 in 2013. This is the smallest annual growth since 1997, the first year for which ASHE data are available. Growth has been slower since the economic downturn, with the annual increase averaging around 1.4% per year between 2009 and 2014. Adjusted for inflation, weekly earnings decreased by 1.6% compared to 2013.

The median gross weekly pay for all employee jobs in the Outer Hebrides was £388.60, less than the Scottish median of £413.50. The Outer Hebrides was less than the Shetland pay of £439.80, but more than that in Orkney which was £344.50.

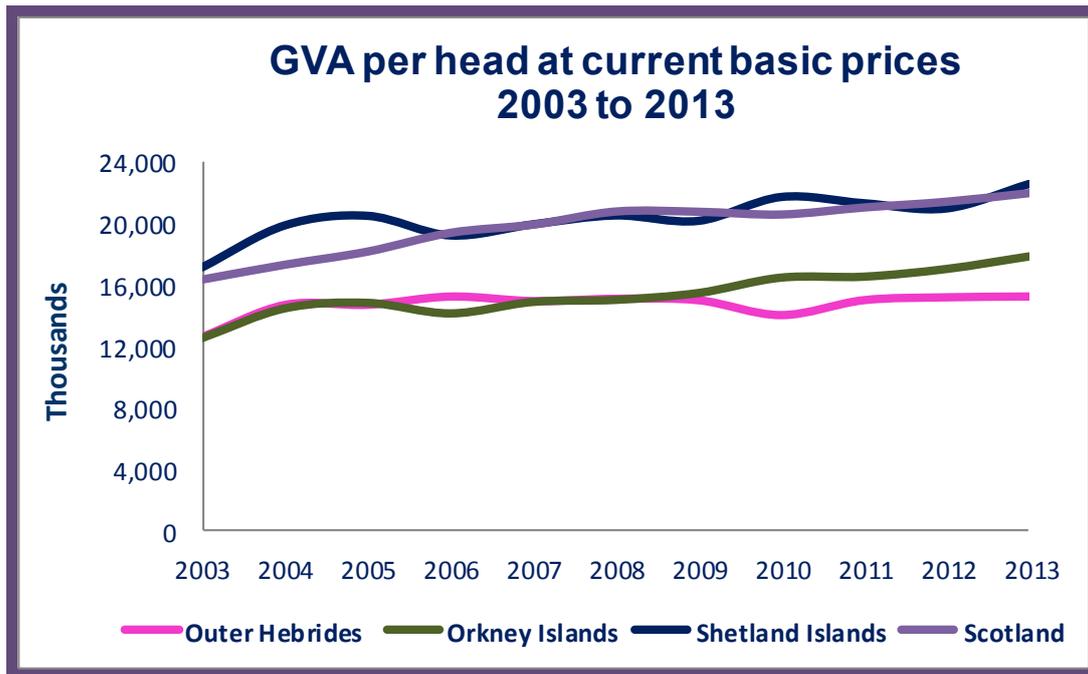
## Education

In December 2014 the Scottish Government released the [Summary Statistics for Schools in Scotland, No 5:2014 Edition](#). Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- Teachers in primary schools decreased from 190 in 2004 to 158 in 2014 (148 female and 10 male)
- Pupil teacher ratio in primary schools has increased from 11 in 2004 to 11.8 in 2014 (Scot. avg. 16.7)
- Percentage of primary school teachers aged 55+ has increased from 19.1 in 2009 to 19.8 in 2013 (Scot. avg. 17.8)
- There are 76 primary school teachers able to teach through Gaelic, with 46 currently teaching Gaelic
- The percentage of P1-P3 pupils in classes of 18 or less or in 2 teacher classes with pupil teacher ratio of 18 or less has decreased from 70.7% in 2006 to 48% in 2014 (Scot. avg. 12.9%)

- Teachers in secondary schools decreased from 203 in 2004 to 159 in 2014 (96 female and 63 male)
- Pupil teacher ratio in secondary schools was 9.4 in 2004 and remains the same in 2014 (Scot. avg. 16.7)
- Percentage of secondary school teachers aged 55+ has decreased from 29% in 2009 to 22% in 2013 (Scot. avg. 20%)
- There are 39 secondary school teachers able to teach through Gaelic, with 24 currently teaching Gaelic
- In primary schools by main subject taught, 124 are primary teaching, 4 are learning support, 2 additional support needs, 4 are Art & Design, 2 are Physical Education, 3 are Music and 1 is other/not known

## Economy



The [Office for National Statistics](#) published Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach) in December 2014 by NUTS 3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) geography. These statistics inform the general public about the state of the economy and provide insight into the relative economic positions of local areas and issues. The chart above shows that GVA in the Outer Hebrides is the lowest of the island areas and is the sixth lowest in Scotland at £15,240. The Scottish average is £21,982. In comparison to the other island areas, Shetland consistently has a higher GVA and is often higher than the Scottish average. Orkney has a similar GVA to the Outer Hebrides, but has been consistently higher since 2009.

The Outer Hebrides has had a 20.8% increase in GVA over the period 2003 to 2013, Orkney a 42.2% increase, Shetland a 31.7% increase and Scotland a 34.5% increase. Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire had the highest increase in Scotland at 58.8% while West Lothian had the lowest increase at 13.3%. East Dumbartonshire, West Dumbartonshire and Helensburgh & Lomond has the lowest GVA per head in Scotland in 2013 at £13,568 while the City of Edinburgh has the highest at £38,134.

### Workless Households for Regions Across the UK 2013

In November 2014 the [Office for National Statistics](#) (ONS) issued the above publication. This release gives information about households and the adults and children living in them by their economic activity status. Nottingham had the highest rate of workless households in 2013 (30.1%) followed by Glasgow (29.8%). The lowest percentages of workless households were concentrated in South East England, with the lowest in West Sussex (9.0%). The Scottish average was 20%. Sickness, both long-term and temporary, was the main reason given for not working. Other reasons are: unemployed; retired early; looking after family/home; study and other.

In the Outer Hebrides the percentage of workless households has continued to decrease and is now 16.3%. The UK average is 17.2%. There are 43.9% of mixed households and 39.7% of working households in the Outer Hebrides.

In terms of ranking in 2013 the Outer Hebrides is ranked 76 out of the 134 regions of workless households, including student households. This is an improvement since 2012 when the ranking was 36 and a big improvement since 2011 when the ranking was 12.

The other island areas Orkney and Shetland were ranked 103 and 134 respectively.

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

The [Scottish Fish Farm Production Survey 2013](#) was released in October 2014. The annual production survey of fish farms in Scotland for 2013 was carried out by Marine Scotland Science (MSS). This survey collates annual production data from Scottish fin fish farm sites operated by authorised aquaculture production businesses. Production of Scottish farmed salmon is at its highest level in a decade, statistics published today have revealed.

- Annual production decreased from 36,817 to 31,910 (estimate)
- Productivity (t/person) was 224 in 2013 (Scot. avg. 150)
- 16.5% increase in smolt production from 2012 to 2013
- Total of 43 staff employed - 38 FT/5 PT (30% increase since 2012)
- 32.4% increase in smolts put to sea
- 38.3% decrease in ova laid down to hatch

## Built Environment

### Scottish House Condition Survey 2011-2013

Key findings from the [2013 Scottish House Condition Survey](#) were published in December 2014. The Outer Hebrides remains the local authority with the highest levels of fuel poverty (where a household requires more than 10% of income for domestic fuel) at 62% (Scot. avg. 36%) and has the second highest level of extreme fuel poverty (where a household requires more than 20% of income) at 24%. Orkney has the highest levels of extreme fuel poverty at 28% (Scot. avg. 10%). Findings for the Local Authority areas are based on 2011-2013 averages.

Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides:

- Highest level of fuel poverty at 62%, Scot. avg. 36%
- Second highest level of extreme fuel poverty at 24%, Scot. avg. 10%
- Second highest percentage of pensioner households in fuel poverty at 79%, Orkney highest at 82% (Scot. avg. 43%)
- Highest level of fuel poor owner-occupied households at 64%, Scot. avg. 34%
- Second highest level of fuel poor social housing at 57%. Orkney highest at 60% (Scot. avg. 40%)
- Third highest percentage of family households in fuel poverty at 32%, Scot. Avg. 20%, Orkney highest at 42%
- Highest percentage of adult only households in fuel poverty at 61% (Scot. avg. 31%).
- Highest equal (with Orkney) percentage of dwellings with an energy efficiency rating of F or G at 14% (Scot. avg. 4%)
- 2nd highest percentage of pensioner households with an energy efficiency rating of For G at 12% (Scot. avg. 3%), Orkney 13%
- Highest percentage of owner-occupied dwellings with poor energy efficiency at 16% (Scot. avg. 5%)
- 2nd highest percentage of houses failing Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) at 66%, Scot. avg. 54%. Shetland highest at 69%

## Health Care & Welfare

Figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the [Personal Well-being in the UK 2013/14](#) survey have revealed that in Scotland the Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland were the happiest and far happier than the UK average. A total of 44% of people in the islands ranked themselves at the highest possible level of happiness, with just over 5.85% saying they rated their happiness at the lowest level.

## Health Care & Welfare

The latest [Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle And Substance Use Survey \(Salsus\) 2013 report](#) shows that the number of young Scots smoking, drinking and using drugs is at its lowest level ever recorded. Some of the findings for the Outer Hebrides are as follows:

- 4% of 13 year olds were regular smokers (2% higher than national average)
- 89% of 13 year olds have never smoked (2% higher than national average)
- 51% of children have smoked for more than a year (5% lower than national average)
- 23% of 13 year olds have had an alcoholic drink (9% lower than national average)
- 7% of 13 year olds usually drink at least 1 a week (1% higher than national average)
- 57% of 13 year olds have never been drunk (1% higher than national average)
- 3% of 13 year olds reported having used or taken drugs (1% lower than national average)
- 2% of 13 year olds had used cannabis, the same as national average)
- 97% of 13 year olds had never tried drugs (1% higher than national average)

- 6% of 15 year olds were regular smokers (3% lower than national average)
- 76% of 15 year olds have never smoked (10% higher than national average)
- 46% would like to give up (5% higher than national average)
- 58% of 15 year olds have had an alcoholic drink (12% lower than national average)
- 13% of 15 year olds usually drink at least 1 a week (3% lower than national average)
- 39% of 15 year olds have never been drunk (9% higher than national average)
- 9% of 15 year olds reported having used or taken drugs (9% lower than the national average)
- 7% of 15 year olds had used cannabis (7% lower than the national average)
- 91% of 15 year olds had never tried drugs (9% higher than national average)

## Contact

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

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