

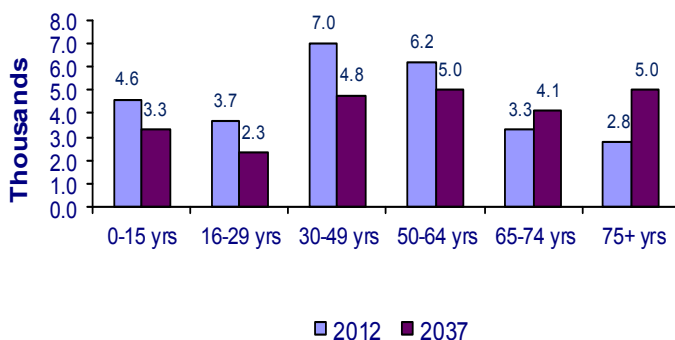
Socio Economic Update No 26

Population and Migration

2012 Based Population Projections

On 14 May 2014, [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) published new population projections for Scottish Areas on its web site. These projections are based on population data for 2012 and take account of information from the 2011 Census and are projected over a 25 year period up to 2037.

**Change in Age Groups in Outer Hebrides
2012 and 2037**



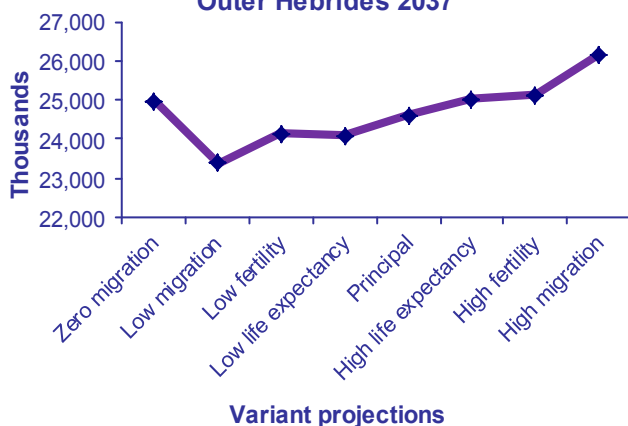
- ◆ The decline in broad age groups is as follows: a 28% decline in the 0-15 year age group (the 2nd largest decline in Scotland, Inverclyde -32%); a 19% decline in the working age population (the third largest percentage decline) and a 20% increase in those of pensionable age, 7th highest increase;
- ◆ By 2037 the Outer Hebrides is projected to have the highest percentage of pensioners (34%).
- ◆ The Outer Hebrides is projected to see a 31% decline in the number of annual births from 228 in 2012/13 to 158 in 2036/37.

The population of the Outer Hebrides is projected to decline by 10.8% over the 25 year period 2012-2037, the third largest percentage projected decline in Scotland.

The Outer Hebrides is projected to continue to experience positive net migration (more people moving here than leaving) at 3.4%; thus the anticipated population decline is due to more deaths than births (negative natural change) at -14.2%, despite net in-migration.

It is important to note that projections become more uncertain the further ahead they go, especially for smaller areas, as these populations are affected more by the migration assumptions. It should also be noted that these results are mainly trend-based and do not take account of policy initiatives. If new policies are introduced, they may result in the original projections not being realised.

Comparison between principal and variant population projections in the Outer Hebrides 2037



The projections are based on the 'principal' projection. This uses assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration which are thought to be most likely to occur over the next 25 years. A number of "variant" projections are also produced - high and low migration variants, high and low life expectancy variants, high and low fertility variants and zero migration variants have been produced. Variants are not intended to provide upper and lower bounds, rather they use different plausible assumptions of what might happen in an area.

The adjacent graph shows the different plausible assumptions in the Outer Hebrides depending on what variant projection is used and illustrate that a high migration variant gives the highest estimated population in 2037, highlighting the importance of migration in offsetting negative "natural change".

Population and Migration

Census 2011

On 9 April Release 2D and 3C from the 2011 Census results were published. These releases, along with previous releases, are available on the [Scotland's Census](#) website.

These releases give details on long-term health conditions, central heating and deprivation and further details on ethnicity, identity, language and religion. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides are detailed below:

Central Heating

Gas was the most common type of central heating in most council areas (74%), with the exception of Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands, where there is no mains gas supply, and Outer Hebrides which has limited gas supply (12%).

Electric central heating was the most common type in Orkney Islands (41% of households,) and Shetland Islands (48%). Oil central heating was the most common type in the Outer Hebrides (40%). 2.7% of occupied households have no central heating in the Outer Hebrides, slightly above the Scottish average of 2.3%.

Long Term Health Condition

In the Outer Hebrides 70.5% of the population have no long term health condition, slightly above the Scottish average of 70.1%.

29.5% have one or more conditions (Scot.avg. 29.9%), 7.1% suffer deafness or partial hearing loss (Scot.avg. 6.6%), 2.6% have blindness or partial sight loss (Scot.avg. 2.4%), 0.5% (same as Scot.avg.) have a learning disability, 1.5% have a learning difficulty (Scot.avg. 2%), 0.4% have a developmental disorder (Scot.avg. 0.6%), 7.2% have a physical disability (Scot.avg. 6.7%), 3% have a mental health condition (Scot.avg. 4.4%) while 18.2% have other conditions (Scot.avg. 18.7%).

Country of Birth by National Identity

Out of the total of 27,684 people in the Outer Hebrides at the time of the 2011 Census, 26,880 people (97.1%) were born in the United Kingdom. Out of that total 23,556 (85.1%) were born in Scotland. This is slightly more than the Scottish average of 83.3%. Of those born in Scotland 79% stated their identity as Scottish only, while 4% stated their identity as British only and 16.1% stated their identity as Scottish and British.

Of the 3,099 people born in England 11.1% stated their identity as Scottish only, 37.1% identified as British only, 4.1% identified as Scottish and British, 5.3% identified as Scottish and any other identity, 26.8% identified as English only and 13.8% identified as any other combination of UK identities.

Of the 75 people born in Northern Ireland, 4% stated their identity as Scottish only, 12% stated British only, 2.7% stated Scottish and British, 8% stated Scottish and any other identities and 64% stated any other combination of UK identities.

Of the 141 people born in Wales 6.4% stated their identity as Scottish only, 2.3% British only, 2.1% Scottish and British, 9.9% Scottish and any other identity and 55.3% any other combination of UK identity.

Of the 390 people born in other parts of Europe, 12.8% stated their identity as Scottish only, 10.8% British only, 3.8% Scottish and British identity, 13.3% Scottish and any other identity and 53.3% any other combination of UK identity only.

In total 1.5% of the population in the Outer Hebrides were born in Africa or Middle East and Asia or The Americas and the Caribbean, or Antarctica and Oceania and Other. Of these the majority of people (41.3%) born in Africa and the majority of people (48.9%) born in the Americas and the Caribbean stated their identity as Scottish only. The majority of people born in the Middle East (37.2%) and Antarctica and Oceania and Other (43.8%) stated their identity as other identity only.

Population and Migration

Age structure by sex in Data Zone Areas in the Outer Hebrides 2011 Census

Data Zone	Data zone name	All Persons		Under 16		16-64		65 and over	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
S01002339	Vatersay to Castlebay	49.1	50.9	47.6	52.4	51.6	48.4	42.6	57.4
S01002340	North Barra	49.0	51.0	56.8	43.2	47.5	52.5	45.7	54.3
S01002341	Eriskay to South Boisdale	50.2	49.8	53.2	46.8	53.5	46.5	40.6	59.4
S01002342	Loch Boisdale	48.7	51.3	48.0	52.0	50.1	49.9	44.6	55.4
S01002343	Loch Eynort to lochdar	53.3	46.7	54.2	45.8	52.3	47.7	56.4	43.6
S01002344	South Benbecula	50.9	49.1	53.1	46.9	53.3	46.7	38.6	61.4
S01002345	North Benbecula	51.4	48.6	55.1	44.9	51.0	49.0	47.0	53.0
S01002346	Grimsay, East North Uist to Berneray	50.0	50.0	58.0	42.0	51.6	48.4	43.3	56.7
S01002347	West North Uist to Baleshare	49.8	50.2	54.6	45.4	48.7	51.3	50.0	50.0
S01002348	South Harris	49.5	50.5	42.1	57.9	53.1	46.9	45.4	54.6
S01002349	North Harris and Scalpay	50.5	49.5	42.6	57.4	54.0	46.0	47.6	52.4
S01002350	Pairc and Kinloch	51.4	48.6	53.5	46.5	52.2	47.8	47.9	52.1
S01002351	Uig and Bernera	47.3	52.7	47.6	52.4	50.4	49.6	39.7	60.3
S01002352	North Lochs	49.6	50.4	54.1	45.9	50.7	49.3	44.1	55.9
S01002353	Knock to Bayble	49.9	50.1	51.0	49.0	50.3	49.7	47.7	52.3
S01002354	Melbost to Braighe	49.0	51.0	53.1	46.9	49.5	50.5	42.9	57.1
S01002355	Newton to Plasterfield	46.1	53.9	46.4	53.6	48.8	51.2	37.4	62.6
S01002356	Central Stornoway	49.0	51.0	51.4	48.6	53.4	46.6	37.6	62.4
S01002357	Springfield	44.5	55.5	41.0	59.0	49.5	50.5	30.8	69.2
S01002358	Loch Roag	50.2	49.8	48.5	51.5	51.6	48.4	47.5	52.5
S01002359	Goathill	41.9	58.1	49.2	50.8	47.4	52.6	30.2	69.8
S01002360	North Bayhead (Stornoway)	45.9	54.1	53.8	46.2	48.0	52.0	35.5	64.5
S01002361	Coulegrain to Stenish	48.0	52.0	49.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	41.5	58.5
S01002362	Garrabost	47.5	52.5	40.1	59.9	50.9	49.1	42.2	57.5
S01002363	Marybank to Newvalley	48.7	51.3	48.6	51.4	49.9	50.1	43.9	56.1
S01002364	North Manor Park	51.7	48.3	58.7	41.3	51.9	48.1	41.3	58.7
S01002365	Sheshader to Tiumpnan Head	48.4	51.6	52.6	47.4	49.5	50.5	42.0	58.0
S01002366	Newmarket	49.8	50.2	54.8	45.2	50.2	49.8	40.9	59.1
S01002367	Tong to Upper Coll	51.1	48.9	53.5	46.5	51.1	48.9	46.8	53.2
S01002368	Coll to Back	49.5	50.5	51.8	48.2	49.1	50.9	48.4	51.6
S01002369	Carlway to Shawbost	51.5	48.5	59.8	40.2	52.6	47.4	43.4	56.6
S01002370	Bragar to Brue	50.1	49.9	48.4	51.6	51.3	48.7	47.6	52.4
S01002371	Gress to Tolsta	52.3	47.7	53.0	47.0	53.6	46.4	48.8	51.2
S01002372	Barvas to Borve	49.9	50.1	50.5	49.5	52.4	47.6	42.8	57.2
S01002373	Galson to Swainbost	50.5	49.5	47.5	52.5	50.8	49.2	51.3	48.7
S01002374	Habost to Port of Ness	51.4	48.6	52.2	47.8	55.3	44.7	42.3	57.7

The table above shows the age structure by sex in each data zone highlighting the highest in green and the lowest in red. While some data zones are close to having a 50/50 split, other data zones are closer to a 40/60 percentage split. In the Goathill data zone 30.2% of people 65 and over were male while almost 70% were female. In contrast Loch Eynort to lochdar had the highest percentage of males at 56.4% and the lowest percentage of females at 43.6%.

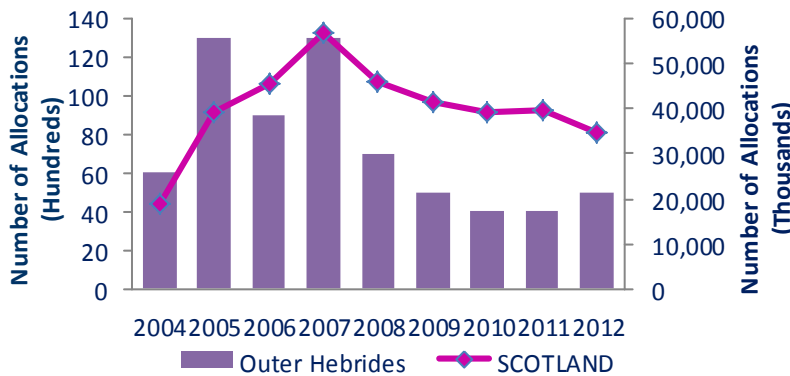
Within age bands most data zones had a much higher percentage of females to males in the 90 and over age group. In younger age groups there were also large variations, e.g. in Central Stornoway, 93.3% of 18 to 19 year olds were female while in Knock to Bayble 87.5% of 18 to 19 year olds were male.

Population and Migration

Local Area Migration 2012

[National Records of Scotland](#) provide statistics on the migration component of population change in Scotland. The migration tables include the revised migration estimates for 2001/02 to 2010/11 which were revised following the revision of mid-year population estimates for 2002 to 2010 following results published from the 2011 Census.

National Insurance Number (NINo) Allocations in the Outer Hebrides and Scotland 2004 - 2012

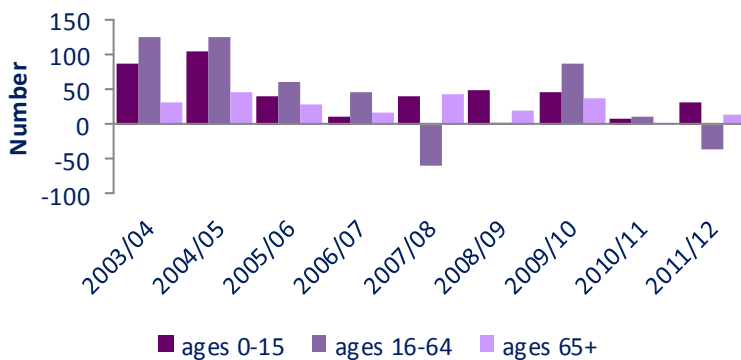


National Insurance Number (NINo) Allocations

The number of national insurance number allocations (to adult overseas nationals entering the UK) has increased from 40 in 2011 to 50 in 2012. This is a 25% increase in contrast to an 11.8% decrease in Scotland as a whole which is seeing a steady decline since 2007.

Both the Outer Hebrides and Scotland saw a peak in NINo allocations in 2007 where the Outer Hebrides had 130 allocations. (There were also 130 allocations in 2005).

Total net migration by age group 2003/04 to 2011/12

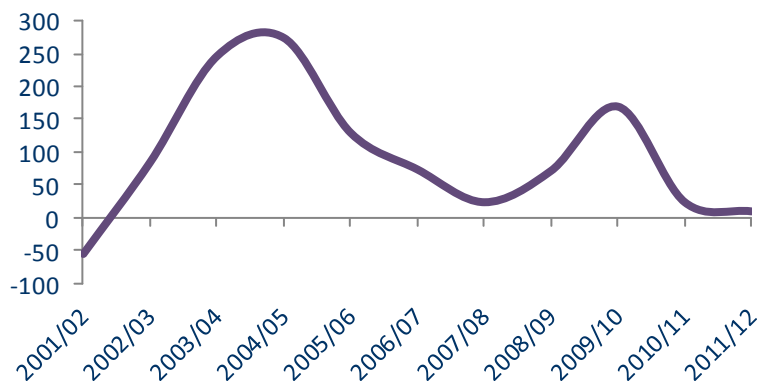


Net Migration Within Broad Age Groups

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 and 2011/12.

Net migration was highest in 2004/05 for ages 0-15 at 104, while it was highest in 2003/04 for ages 16-64 at 125 and highest in 2004/05 for ages 65+ at 45.

Net Migration 2001/02 to 2011/12 in the Outer Hebrides



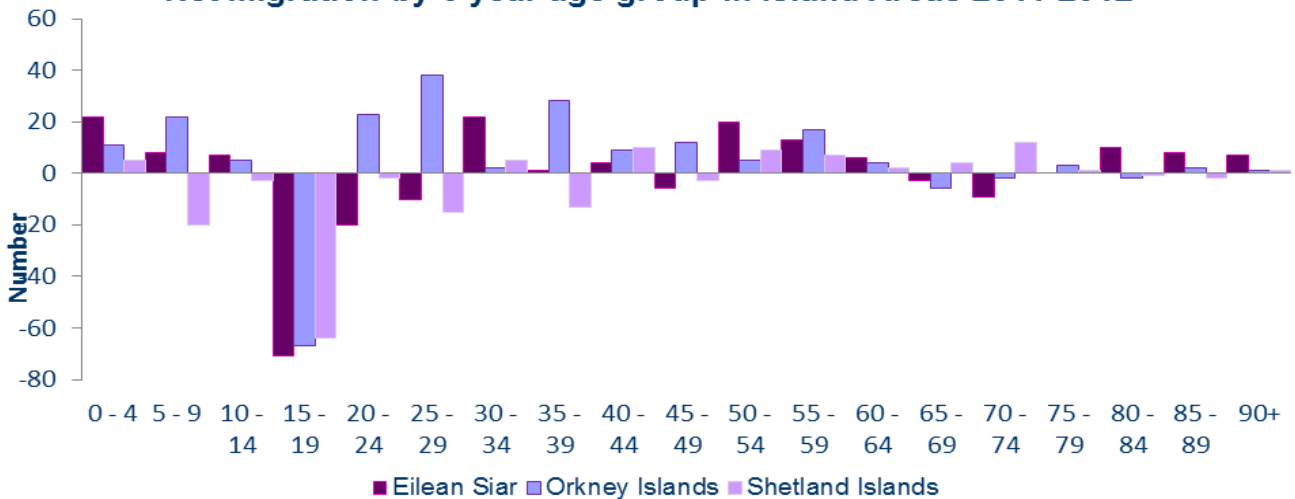
Net Migration

The adjacent graph shows that net migration has been positive for the Outer Hebrides from 2002/03 onwards with a low of -56 in 2001/02 to a high of 274 in 2004/05.

In total the Outer Hebrides had a net total of 1,045 persons over the 10 year period while Orkney had 1,489 and Shetland had 335 persons.

Population and Migration

Net migration by 5 year age group in Island Areas 2011-2012

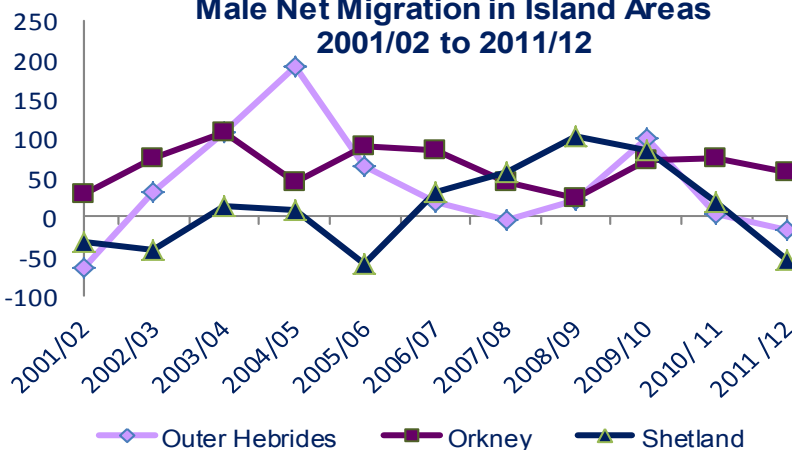


Net Migration by 5 year age group

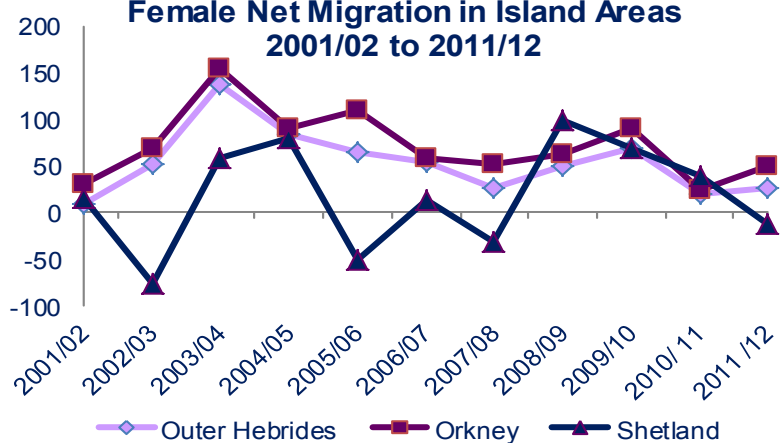
The chart above shows the net migration within island areas by age group. The Outer Hebrides, along with the other island areas, is continuing the trend of negative migration in the 15-19 age group. However, we are also showing negative migration in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups.

Net migration loss of 16-19 year olds is a pattern replicated in many parts of Scotland. Over the 2010-2012 period average net loss in the 16-19 year age group is shown in almost all Scottish council areas, although not to the extent shown in the Outer Hebrides. Unsurprisingly, the main cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Stirling and Dundee show a large net increase in that age group.

Male Net Migration in Island Areas 2001/02 to 2011/12



Female Net Migration in Island Areas 2001/02 to 2011/12



Male and Female Net Migration

The adjacent charts show male and female net migration over the 10 year period from 2001/02 to 2011/12.

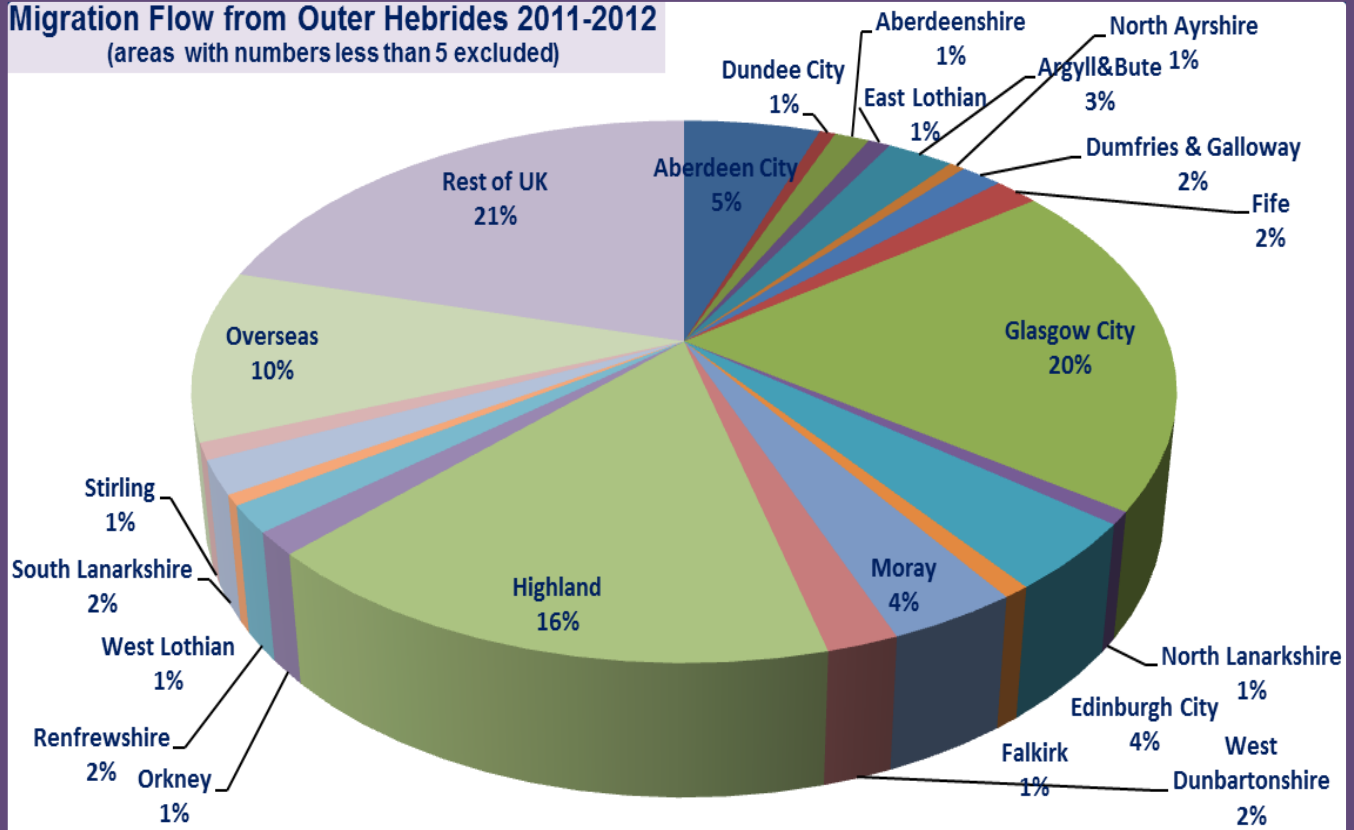
Over that period there was more female net migration, 592 than male net migration 453, thus giving a 43/57% male/female net migration split.

2004/05 was the year with the highest male net migration at 191, while 2003/04 had the highest female net migration at 137.

All island areas had higher net female migration than net male migration, but the Outer Hebrides had the highest difference at 139 more females than males.

Population and Migration

Migration Flow from Outer Hebrides 2011-2012 (areas with numbers less than 5 excluded)



Migration Flow from Outer Hebrides 2011-12

As in all previous years over the last decade, the majority of people who leave the Outer Hebrides go to the Rest of the UK, Glasgow City, Highland or Overseas. Out of the 803 people, illustrated above who left, 166 left to go to the Rest of UK, while 161 left to go to Glasgow City, 132 went to Highland and 82 went overseas. Council areas that had fewer than 5 people going there are excluded from the chart above, resulting in 54 people in total moving to 11 council areas excluded.

Over the ten year period 2001/02 to 2011/12 the highest number of people, 1,022, left in 2001/02 with the lowest number, 805, leaving in 2009/10.

Life Expectancy By Administrative Area 2010-2012

[National Records of Scotland](#) published a report on life expectancy on 16 April 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. Previous life expectancy estimates have been revised to use the revised population estimates based on the 2011 Census. This has resulted in lower life expectancy estimates than previously published.

Life expectancy **at birth** for men in the Outer Hebrides has increased to 76.4 years (Scot.avg.76.6), ranked 24 out of the 32 Local Authority areas, and an increase of 5.5% over the last 10 years. In contrast, life expectancy at birth for women has decreased to 80.2 (Scot.avg.80.8) years, ranked 26 and an increase of 0.4% over the last decade. Life expectancy **at age 65** is 16.3 for males (Scot.avg.17.2), rank 27 and 20.1 for women (Scot.avg.19.5), rank 9.

Nationally the gap between male and female life expectancy continues to close, decreasing from 6.2 years in 1981-83 to 4.2 years in 2010-12. Male life expectancy has been increasing at a faster rate than for females. The difference in the Outer Hebrides has closed and is now down to 3.9 years, having been the Council area with the largest gap in 2008-10. The difference varies across Council areas with Inverclyde having the largest gap at 6.2 years and Orkney has the smallest gap at 2.1 years.

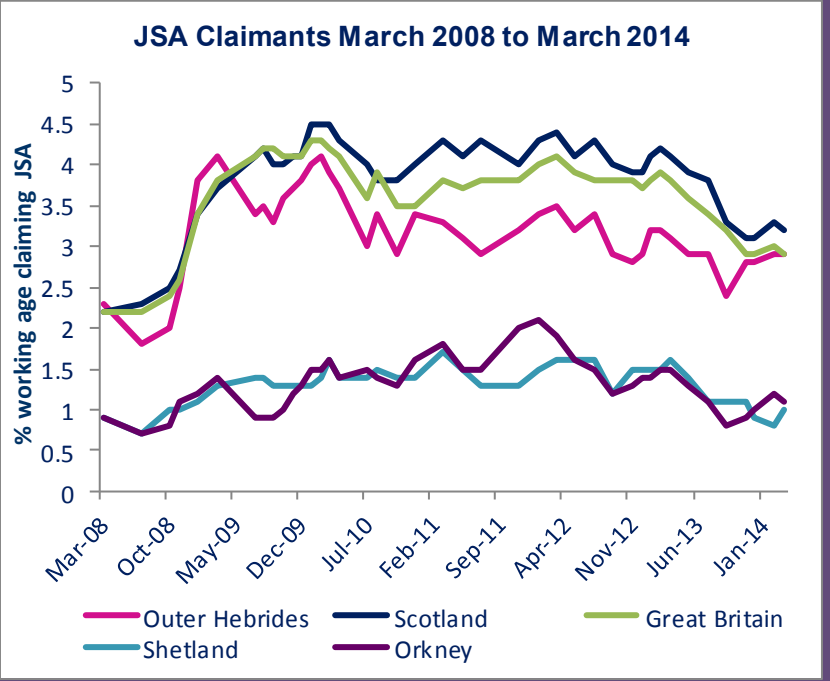
Labour Market

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

Outer Hebrides	2.9%
Scotland	3.2%
Great Britain	2.9%
Shetland Island	1.0%
Orkney Islands	1.1%

During the period in the adjacent graph the Outer Hebrides had the highest rate of 4.1 in March 2009 and February 2010 and the lowest rate of 1.8 in July, August and September 2008.

The rate of male claimants remains higher than females at 4.1% (347) while 1.7% (142) were female. This is a continuing trend and is replicated in Scotland and Great Britain.



Annual Population Survey 2013

[Local Area Labour Markets](#) in Scotland from the Annual Population Survey 2013 were published on 7 May 2014. The publication provides information on employment, underemployment, inactivity and youth participation. Some of the main findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- One of 5 local authorities - North Ayrshire, Dundee City, Midlothian, Highland, Outer Hebrides, which have seen decreases in employment rate since 2008 of 5% age points or more (Outer Hebrides 5% age points, level of -1,400). Scottish average is a decrease of -2.6% age points. The Outer Hebrides employment rate in 2013 is higher (72.4%) than the Scottish average (71%).
- One of 3 local authority areas - Edinburgh, Outer Hebrides and Highland, which have seen the largest decreases in youth employment rate. NEET (16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training) level has increased from 4.3% in 2003 to 6.2% in 2011.
- One of 3 local authority areas - Outer Hebrides, Aberdeen City and East Renfrewshire, which have seen increases in the proportion in full-time work since 2008, (up 4.3, 3.1 and 0.1 % age points respectively).
- Over the year, 2013, the Outer Hebrides was one of 9 local authority areas which saw increases in both public and private sector employment levels.
- Public Sector employment is at 39.6%, (Males 28%, Females 52.8%) and private sector employment is at 60.4%, (Males 72%, Females 47.2%). The Scottish average is Public Sector employment 26.7%, private sector employment 73.3%.
- One of 3 local authority areas - Midlothian, North Ayrshire and Outer Hebrides, which had the largest increases in inactivity rates between 2008 and 2013 (up 4.8, 4.1 and 3.7 % age points respectively).
- Employment rates in the Outer Hebrides vary greatly in 2013 between age groups, with a rate of 45.5% in the 16-24 age group, 72.7% in the 25-34, age group, 88.1% in the 35-49 age group and 72.6% in the 50-64 age group.
- The percentage of people with a degree level qualification as a proportion of those in employment aged 25-64 has fallen from 30.8% to 29.5% (Scot.avg.31.6%).
- Unemployment rate has increased from 4.2% in 2007 to 6.7% in 2013 (Scot.avg.7.7%).
- Economic inactivity rates are 21.6% in 2013 (Scot.avg.23%).
- Underemployment* rates are higher (12.9%) than the Scottish average (9.6%).

* Definition—underemployment includes all employed persons aged 16 and over who during the reference week were willing to work additional hours, meaning that they: wanted another job in addition to their current job(s), or wanted another job with more hours instead of their current job(s), or wanted to increase the total number of hours worked in their current job(s)

Economy

The Office for National Statistics has produced an article on [Subregional Productivity 2014](#). This article provides **experimental statistics** of two measures of labour productivity. The productivity measures provided are GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job and they are provided for NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) and NUTS 3 subregional geographies.

In Scotland, two out of four NUTS 2 subregions were also among the 10 subregions with the highest economic performance in the UK. These were North Eastern Scotland and Eastern Scotland. In contrast, the Highlands and Islands are one of the lowest ranking NUTS 2 subregions in the UK in 2012. The subregions showing the lowest GVA per hour worked had productivity levels at least 16% below the UK average.

In the NUTS 3 subregions Edinburgh City and Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire are among the highest ranking NUTS 3 subregions in Great Britain. The Scottish subregions appearing in the lowest ranking subregions are Orkney Islands, Caithness & Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty, Scottish Borders and Dumfries and Galloway.

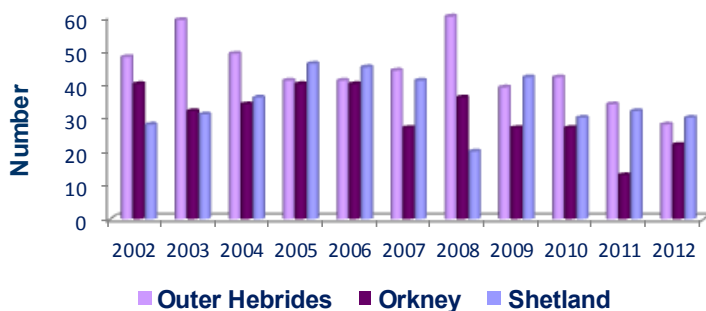
For nominal GVA per hour worked, in 2011 the Outer Hebrides scored 88.2, 11th lowest out of the 23 NUTS3 areas in comparison to Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire which scored highest at 118.3. For nominal GVA per filled job, in 2011 the Outer Hebrides scored 76.9, 6th lowest, in comparison to Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire with the highest at 121.3. The Outer Hebrides was ranked ahead of the Orkney and Shetland Islands for these two measures.

Transport, Travel and Tourism

Transport Scotland published the latest [Scottish Transport Statistics No. 32 2013](#) in December 2013. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- 4% of A roads in red condition (repairs likely to be required), 6% of all roads are in red condition and 28% are in amber condition (further investigation needed to establish if treatment required)
- 38% increase in air transport passenger numbers at Barra from 2002 to 2012
- 25% increase in air transport passenger numbers at Stornoway airport from 2002 to 2012
- 28% increase in passengers on Uig-Tarbert-Lochmaddy ferry from 2002 to 2012
- 59% increase in cars on Ullapool –Stornoway ferry from 2002 to 2012
- 17% increase in blue badges issued, rising from 820 in 2008 to 961 in 2013

**Reported Road Accidents in the Outer Hebrides
2002 to 2012**



Reported Road Accidents

- The number of road accidents dropped to the lowest number recorded over the 10 year period to 28 in 2012. This is a 42% reduction from 48 in 2002.
- The Outer Hebrides has had the highest number of reported road accidents in 7 of those years in comparison to Orkney and Shetland islands.
- The highest number of accidents was in 2008 when there were 60 reported road accidents.

TripAdvisor Survey

Lewis and Harris was voted the best island in Europe by the international travel website, TripAdvisor. It came ahead of the other Scottish islands of Orkney and Mull and ahead of islands in Greece, Malta and Italy. The [BBC.co.uk](#) website features many beautiful pictures from our islands in its article.

Lewis and Harris was also ranked 5th in the top five islands in the World, again coming ahead of beautiful islands in Thailand, Chile and Madagascar.

Ambergris Caye, the largest of the Belize islands, was voted number one island in the World.

Health Care & Welfare

Lack of exercise puts UK women near top of cancer table Link	Passive smoking impairs asthma treatment Link
Free school meals Link	Alzheimers blood test Link
Cancer tidal wave Link	Lung cancer rates rise in women Link
Exercise increases desire for healthy food Link	ISD Scotland Link

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