

Socio Economic Update No 24

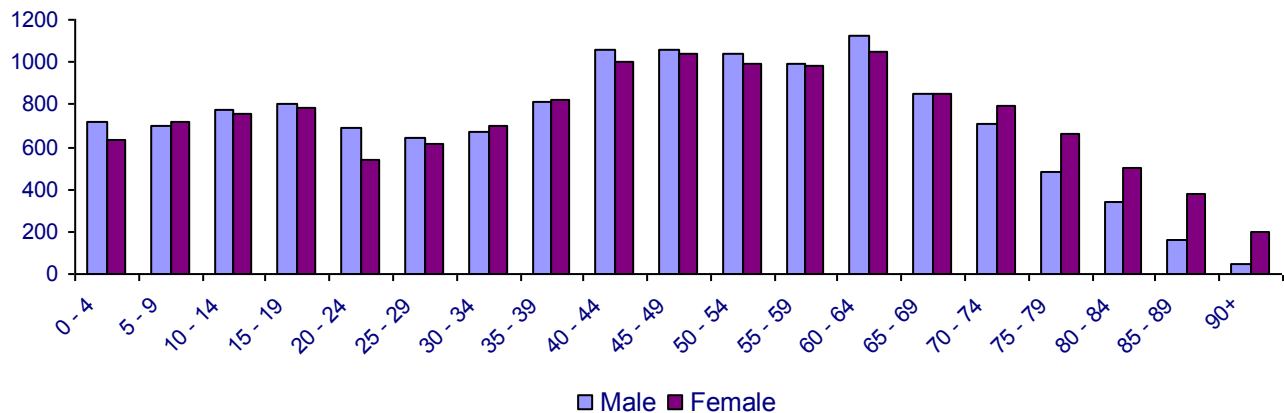
Population and Migration

Census 2011

The first part of the third release from the Census was published on 23 July 2013 on the [Scotland's Census](#) website. The second part was published on 15 August 2013. Some of the main findings are as follows:

- ◆ The final estimated population of the Outer Hebrides was 27,684 in 2011. This is a 4.5% increase from 2001
- ◆ The final estimated figure for the number of households with usual residents was 12,576, an 11.5% increase since 2001. The number of households has increased faster than the number of people in households resulting in a decrease in the average household size from 2.32 in 2001 to 2.17 in 2011

Population by sex and 5 year age group for the Outer Hebrides in 2011



Of the 27,684 people in the Outer Hebrides 13,668 (49.4%) were male and 14,016 (50.6%) were female. The chart above shows the male and female population by sex and 5 year age group. This clearly illustrates the gender difference from the age of 70 onwards as females outnumber males, reflecting the longer life expectancy of females in comparison to males in the Outer Hebrides. There is a very large percentage difference in the last two age groups with a difference of 38.8 percentage points in the 85-89 age group and 65 percentage points difference in the 90+ age group as the number of females (203) outnumber the males (43). This is in comparison to the 65-69 age group, where there is 0.2 percentage points difference and males (852) outnumber females (848). The 20-24 age group is the only one that shows a significantly larger percentage of males (55.9%) to females (44.1%) with an 11.7 percentage point difference.

Inhabited Islands

Information was also released on "inhabited islands" in Scotland. There are a total of 110 islands which are classified as "inhabited". 17 of these islands had no usual residents at the time of the 2011 Census.

In Scotland as a whole the number of people living on inhabited islands was 103,702 which represents 2% of the population of Scotland. The four largest islands have had increases in population: Lewis and Harris (6%), mainland Shetland (7%), mainland Orkney (12%) and Skye (8%).

The population of Lewis and Harris rose to 21,031 in 2011 and the number of households has increased to 9,503. The table on the following page shows the change in Census day estimates of population and households on the inhabited islands in the Outer Hebrides from 2001 to 2011.

Population and Migration

Council area and island	Usual Residents			Households with usual residents		
	2001	2011	% Change	2001	2011	% Change
Outer Hebrides						
Baleshare	49	58	18.4	18	21	16.7
Barra	1,078	1,174	8.9	462	549	18.8
Benbecula	1,219	1,303	6.9	491	577	17.5
Berneray	136	138	1.5	68	82	20.6
Eriskay	133	143	7.5	66	73	10.6
Flodda	11	7	-36.4	4	3	-25.0
Great Bernera	233	252	8.2	110	116	5.5
Grimsay (North)	201	169	-15.9	83	80	-3.6
Grimsay (South)	19	20	5.3	7	7	0.0
Isle of Lewis & Harris	19,918	21,031	5.6	8,506	9,503	11.7
North Uist	1,271	1,254	-1.3	561	608	8.4
Scalpay (Harris)	322	291	-9.6	140	138	-1.4
South Uist	1,818	1,754	-3.5	723	781	8.0
Vatersay	94	90	-4.3	36	38	5.6
Totals	26,502	27,684	4.5	11,275	12,576	11.5

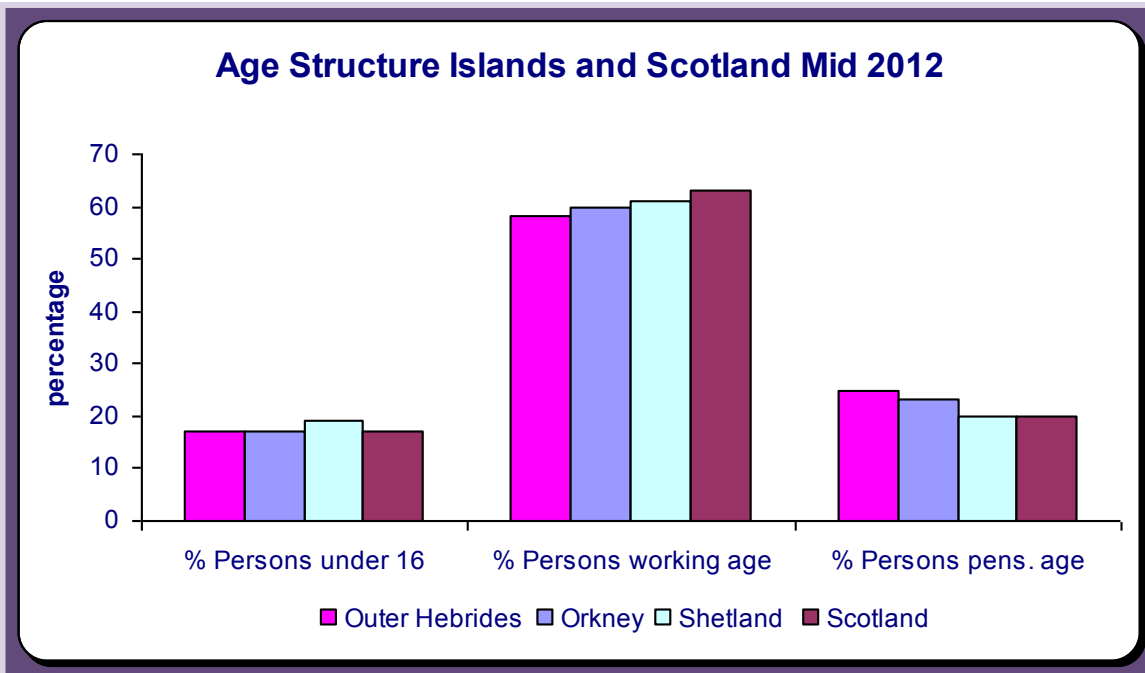
The table above shows the percentage change in both population and households between the two Censuses in the inhabited islands. Although some of the Uist islands have seen a decrease, overall both Lewis and Harris islands and the Uists and Barra islands have seen increases, although the increase in Lewis and Harris islands has been greater. Households numbers have increased greatly in almost all areas. Again, this is due to the decreasing average household size.

Mid 2012 Population Estimates

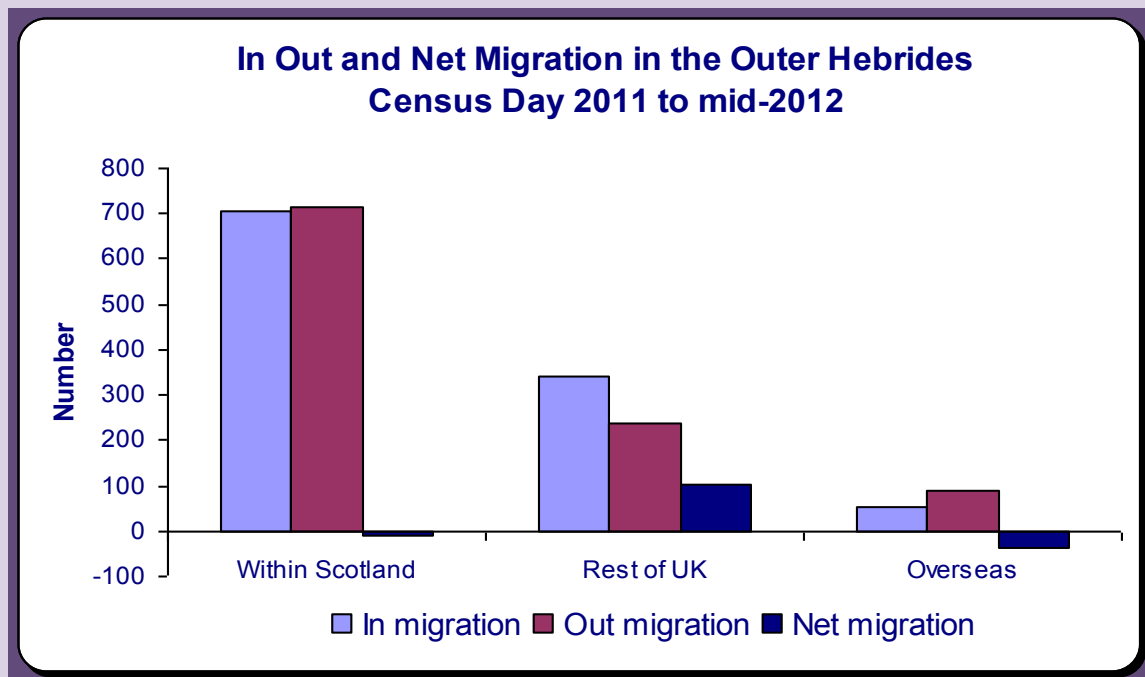
On 8 August 2013 [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) released the mid 2012 population estimates. The key points for the Outer Hebrides were:

- ◆ The current population estimate for the Outer Hebrides is 27,560 as at 30 June 2012; this represents a decrease in the overall population of 108 persons (-0.4%) since the Census day, 27 March 2011
- ◆ The Outer Hebrides had the fourth highest decline in Scotland, Argyll & Bute had the highest at -2.2%
- ◆ In contrast, other island areas have had increases (Orkney 0.9% and Shetland 0.2%)
- ◆ The Outer Hebrides, along with Scottish Borders and South Ayrshire, has the third highest percentage of those aged 65+, at 25% after Argyll and Bute and Dumfries and Galloway who have 26%
- ◆ These recent figures indicate a continuing challenge for the islands and highlight the importance of migration. The estimated net civilian migration was 57 helping to counteract negative natural change. The natural change for 2012 was -159 due to 469 deaths and 310 births from Census day to mid 2012
- ◆ The mid 2011 estimate has been revised and is estimated at 27,690 as at 30 June 2011
- ◆ There was an increase of 22 persons (0.1%) from Census day to mid 2011 and a decrease of 130 persons (-0.5%) from mid 2011 to mid 2012
- ◆ The median age (age at which half the population is older and half is younger) in the Outer Hebrides was 46 while the median age in Scotland was 41

Population and Migration



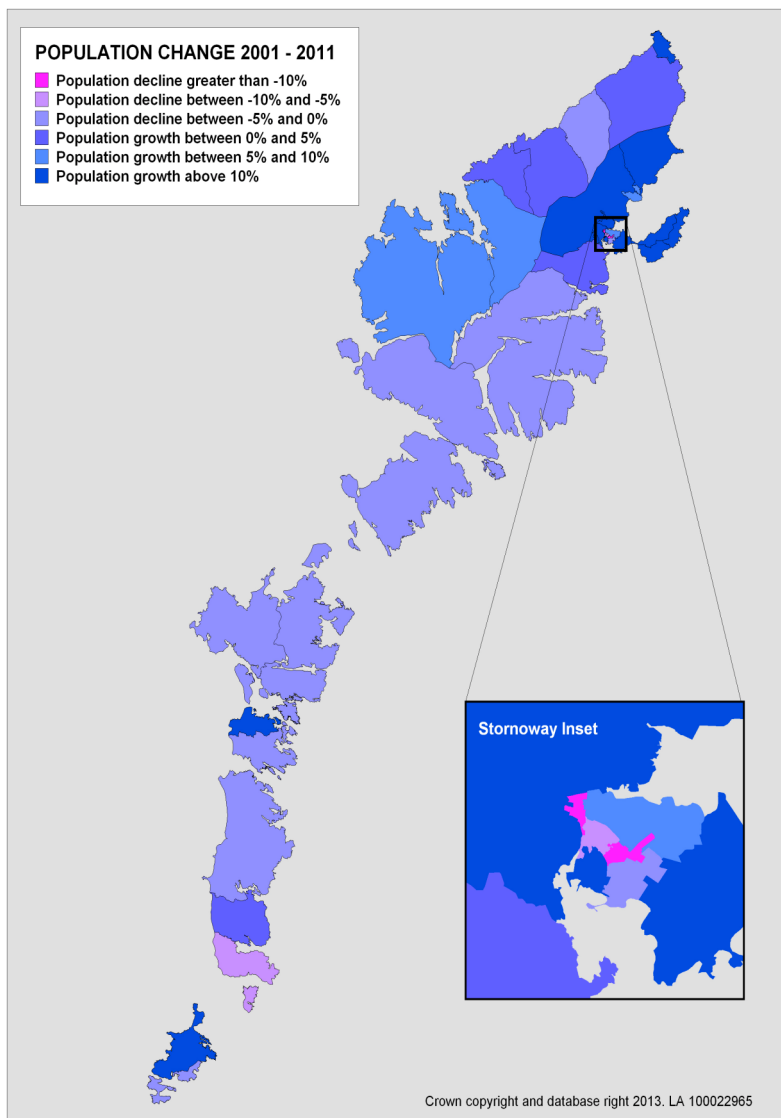
The population of the Outer Hebrides continues to have a skewed age and sex profile. As stated previously the Outer Hebrides has the third highest percentage of people aged 65+. A higher percentage of the population are of 'pensionable age' (Outer Hebrides 25%, Scotland 20%) and a lower percentage are of 'working age' (Outer Hebrides 58%, Scotland 63%). 30% of females in the Outer Hebrides are of pensionable age in comparison to 24% in Scotland, whereas only 20% of men in the Outer Hebrides are of pensionable age in comparison to 16% in Scotland. Orkney and Shetland have a higher percentage of working age and lower percentage of pensionable age than the Outer Hebrides as illustrated in the graph above.



Net migration has been positive from Census day to mid 2012 with a total of 57. As illustrated in the graph above there was negative net migration within Scotland and from overseas but positive net migration within the rest of the UK. The majority of in-migrants (64%) and out-migrants (68%) were from within Scotland. 31% of in-migrants were from the rest of the UK while 23% of out-migrants went to the rest of the UK. Once again the positive role that in-migration can play in the future of the Outer Hebrides is highlighted as the Outer Hebrides continues to have negative natural change. Continued positive net migration is essential in order to counteract the negative natural change that the Outer Hebrides continues to experience.

Population and Migration

Small Area Population Estimates



Name	% Change 01 to 11
Springfield	-12
North Manor Park	-11.6
North Bayhead (Stornoway)	-8.9
Goathill	-8.3
Eriskay to South Boisdale	-5.4
Pairc and Kinloch	-4.9
Barvas to Borve	-4.6
North Harris and Scalpay	-4.5
Loch Eynort to lochdar	-4.1
Grimsay, East North Uist to Berneray	-3.6
Newton to Plasterfield	-3.6
South Benbecula	-2.4
South Harris	-2.3
Vatersay to Castlebay	-1.7
West North Uist to Baleshare	-0.7
Carloway to Shawbost	0
Bragar to Brue	1.2
Loch Boisdale	1.3
Galson to Swainbost	4.6
North Lochs	5.1
Uig and Bernera	7.1
Coll to Back	7.3
Loch Roag	7.6
Coulegrain to Stenish	7.9
Gress to Tolsta	10.1
Melbost to Braighe	11.5
Habost to Port of Ness	12.0
Knock to Bayble	12.3
Central Stornoway	12.7
North Benbecula	13.1
Sheshader to Tiumpan Head	13.2
Garrabost	16.5
Marybank to Newvalley	17.5
North Barra	19.1
Tong to Upper Coll	27.2
Newmarket	53.7

On 15 August 2013 [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) produced a report on population and household counts, comparison between 2001 and 2011. As can be seen from the adjacent table and the map above, there is great variation in population change in different parts of the islands, varying from an increase of 53.7% to a decrease of 12%.

This report is based on 2001 data zone boundaries and has been created using the best fit from 2011 postcodes, to give the best estimates for the 2001 data zone boundaries.

Of the 36 data zones in the Outer Hebrides none have a population fewer than 500 and none have a population greater than 1,500. Data zones were originally set up to have populations between 500 and 1,000. South Benbecula has the lowest population at 519 and Tong to Upper Coll has the highest population at 1,108. The average data zone population size is 769 in the Outer Hebrides.

Population and Migration

Scotland's People

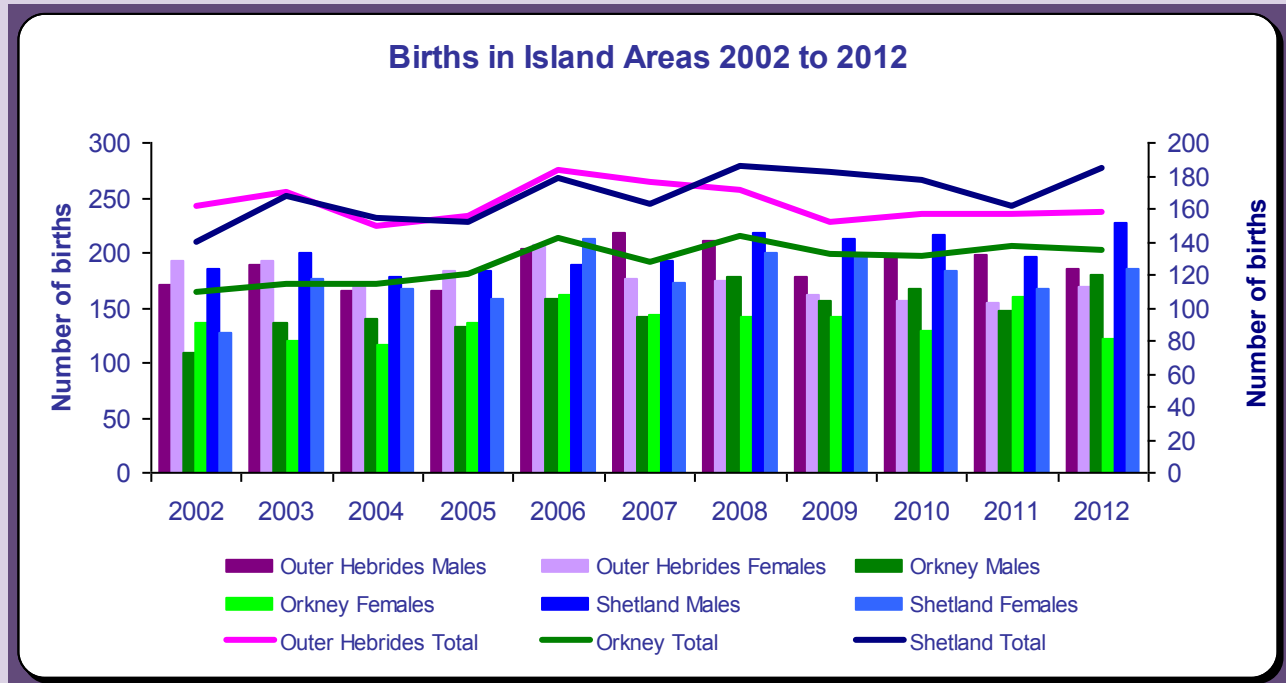
The 1985 Valuation Rolls in Scotland for 1895 have been added and are now live on the [Scotland's People](#) website. The Rolls contain the names of owners, tenants and occupiers of each property, and in many cases, occupations are also included.

Information from the 1915 Valuation Roll gives information on [Donald Trump's](#) ancestors. Scotland's People website suggests he may have got his entrepreneurial skills from his grandfather, Malcolm Macleod. It shows that Malcolm Macleod was not only a crofter but also set up a shop and post-office in Aird, Tong.

Scotland's Places

Recently a new transcribing project has been set up on the [Scotland's Places](#) website. Thousands of volunteers are being sought. It has been described as the largest crowd-sourcing project of its kind in Scotland, it involves papers and records dating from 1645 to 1880. People are being invited to read old handwriting and identify places and people in texts written in Scots, Gaelic and English. The project has been called Transcribe Scotland's Places.

Vital Events



As illustrated in the graph above over the decade from 2002 to 2012 there was a total of 2,681 births in the Outer Hebrides in comparison to 2,764 in Shetland and 2,105 in Orkney. Over the same period there has been a 2.1% reduction in the total number of births in the Outer Hebrides from 242 in 2002 to 237 in 2012. In contrast, there has been a 22.6% increase in Orkney (164 in 2002 to 201 in 2012) and a 32.1% increase in Shetland (209 in 2002 to 276 in 2012) since 2002. Shetland has had a large 14% increase in births from 2011 (242) to 2012 (276).

There have been more male than female births in all island areas over the period with 1,389 male births to 1,292 female births in the Outer Hebrides. Male births have increased by 8.8% in the Outer Hebrides from 114 in 2002 to 124 in 2012. However, female births have decreased over the period by 11.7% from 128 in 2002 to 113 in 2012.

The highest number of births in the Outer Hebrides was in 2006 at 274 while the lowest number of births was 223 in 2004. The highest number of male births was in 2007 while the highest number of female births was in 2006. Both Shetland and Orkney had their highest number of births in 2008 and lowest number of births in 2002. They also both had their highest number of male births in 2012 and their highest number of female births in 2006. Further information available from the [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) website.

Vital Events

Live Births in the Outer Hebrides by Marital Status of Parents



The table above shows the percentage of live births in the Outer Hebrides by the marital status of the parents. In Scotland the overall trend is that the percentage of births to unmarried parents has been rising steadily. It first rose to over 50% in 2008 and has risen from 51% in 2011 to 51.3% in 2012.

In the Outer Hebrides the percentage of births to unmarried parents, although slightly more erratic has, on the whole, also risen steadily, reaching the highest level of 42.1% in 2011. However, it has now gone against the national trend and decreased from 42.1% in 2011 to 35.4% in 2012. There has been an increase of 9.3 percentage points from 26.1% in 2001 in the percentage of live births to unmarried parents in the Outer Hebrides. Scotland has shown an increase of 8 percentage points from 43.3% in 2001. Further information on Vital Events available from the [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) website.

Labour Market

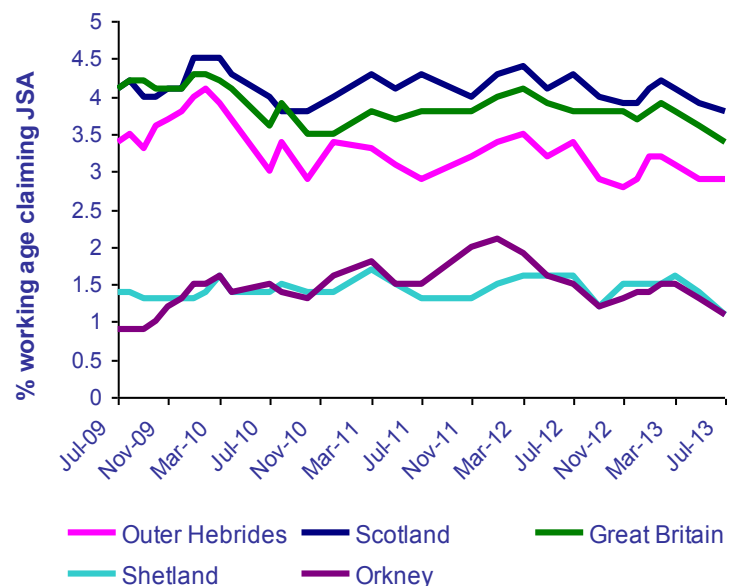
The latest release from [NOMIS](#) (Office for National Statistics) gives the following Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimant rates for July 2013:

Outer Hebrides	2.9%
Scotland	3.8%
Great Britain	3.4%
Shetland Island	1.1%
Orkney Islands	1.1%

During the period in the adjacent graph the Outer Hebrides had the highest rate of 3.9 in February 2010 and the lowest rate of 2.7 in September 2010 and June 2013.

The rate of male claimants remains higher than females at 4.2% while 1.5% were female. These percentage differences are replicated in Scotland and Great Britain where the percentage of males claiming is much greater than the percentage of females claiming.

JSA Claimants July 2009 to July 2013



Labour Market

Workless Households for Regions Across the UK 2012

On 4 September 2013 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. Glasgow and Liverpool were in the top five workless areas for the ninth consecutive year since records began. 30.2% of households in Glasgow are workless households. In Scotland 32.5% gave their reason for not working as sickness or disability. Other reasons given were: unemployed, retired early, looking after family/home and study.

In the Outer Hebrides 21.6% of households are workless households. This has come down since last year when it was 26.3%. The UK average is 18.1%. In contrast to the Outer Hebrides the percentage of workless households in Orkney and Shetland is much lower at 7.4% and 8.2% respectively.

Education

The [Summary Statistics for Attainment, Leaver Destinations and Healthy Living, No. 3: 2013 Edition](#) publication was released in June 2013. The following tables show the percentage of the school rolls in island areas achieving different levels of qualification attainment in school year 2011/12. Schools in the island areas have achieved above the Scottish average in almost all years and attainment levels. Shetland has achieved the highest percentage in most instances, while the Outer Hebrides achieved the best results for sixth year's achieving, in particular at level 7.

Local Authority	% S4 roll achieving			
	Eng & Maths at SCQF 3 or better	5 awards at SCQF 3 or better	5 awards at SCQF 4 or better	5 awards at SCQF 5 or better
Outer Hebrides	94.8	93.5	85.8	37.8
Shetland	95.2	93.7	86.7	53.3
Orkney	94.5	95.3	86.7	43.5
Scotland	94.1	93.9	80.2	37.4

Instances of the highest % highlighted in green and those of the lowest % highlighted in red

Local Authority	% of previous year's S4 achieving		
	5 awards at SCQF 5 or better	1 award at SCQF 6 or better	3 awards at SCQF 6 or better
Outer Hebrides	60.6	47.3	23.7
Shetland	64.4	54.5	34.2
Orkney	59.3	48.1	23.4
Scotland	52.1	46.8	27.2

Instances of the highest % highlighted in green and those of the lowest % highlighted in red

Local Authority	% of S4 roll from 2 years ago achieving			
	1 award at SCQF 6 or better	3 awards at SCQF 6 or better	5 awards at SCQF 6 or better	1 award at SCQF 7 or better
Outer Hebrides	54.6	39.1	28.7	22.4
Shetland	53.8	38.7	26.2	14.4
Orkney	54.6	40.4	26.2	19.5
Scotland	51.8	36.8	25.7	16.4

Instances of the highest % highlighted in green and those of the lowest % highlighted in red

The table below shows the credit and qualification framework from level 2 to level 7.

Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) levels:	
Level 7	Advanced Higher at A-C
Level 6	Higher at A-C
Level 5	Intermediate 2 at A-C; Standard Grade at 1-2
Level 4	Intermediate 1 at A-C; Standard Grade at 3-4
Level 3	Access 3 cluster; Standard Grade at 5-6
Level 2	Access 2 cluster

Education

The publication (highlighted on the previous page) also gives details on the number and percentage of children taking school meals and the percentage of children meeting PE targets.

The percentage of children in primary schools in the Outer Hebrides taking school meals (free or paid for) in 2013 was 59%. The percentage in secondary schools was 79.1%, the second highest in Scotland, with Shetland the highest at 90.1%.

The percentage of primary schools meeting the PE target of at least 120 minutes per week in primary in the Outer Hebrides is 89%, just above the Scottish average of 88%. The percentage of secondary schools meeting the target of at least 100 minutes per week is 83%, Scottish average 91%.

Health Care & Welfare

The Scottish Public Health Observatory released [tobacco profiles for 2013](#). The profiles gave a variety of both positive and negative results for the Outer Hebrides.

The report highlights that smoking prevalence for adults 16 and over is significantly higher than the Scottish average (34% compared to 24%) and is the highest of all health boards. It is also the highest in the 16-39 age group and higher than average in the 40-64 age group, but lower in the 65+ age group.

However, smoking prevalence in S4 pupils is the lowest in Scotland (9.2% compared to an average of 12.9%). The prevalence in S2 pupils is also lower than average and the prevalence for all boys and girls (S2 and S4 combined) is also better than average, but not significantly so.

The percentage of women smoking during pregnancy in 2008-10 is significantly lower (better) than the Scottish average (17% compared to 20.9%).

Rates for smoking attributable hospital admissions and deaths, lung cancer registrations and deaths, and COPD incidence and deaths are all lower (better) than the Scottish average, and generally significantly so (with the exception of deaths from lung cancer and COPD).

ISD Scotland	Link	Children harmed by smoke aged seven	Link
Sweet snacks "link to bowel cancer"	Link	Care for Older People in Acute Hospitals	Link
Alcohol related deaths rising in younger women	Link	Link with red meat and diabetes	Link
Lung Cancer on the Map	Link	Kids at risk from TV, pop & skipped meals	Link
Half of teenagers sleep deprived	Link	Tax rises cut smoking death rate	Link

Contact

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

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[Factfile](#)