

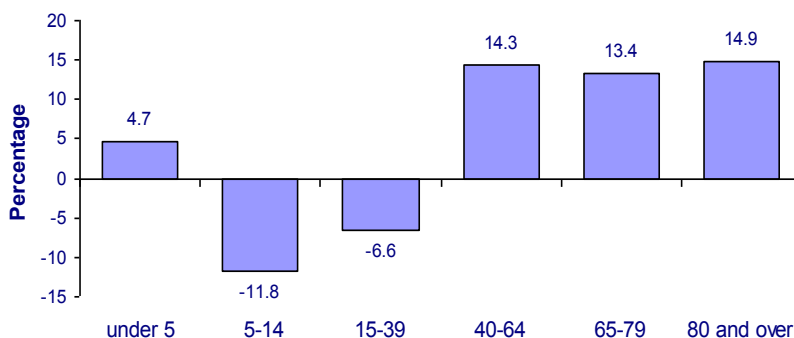
Population and Migration

Census 2011

On 21st March 2013 [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) published the second release from the 2011 Census. Some of the key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- ◆ The estimated population in the Outer Hebrides is 27,700 (rounded to nearest hundred). This is a 4.5% population increase from 2001
- ◆ The Outer Hebrides is one of six council areas in which one fifth of the population are aged 65 and over: Argyll & Bute (21.9%), Dumfries & Galloway (21.8%), Outer Hebrides (21.6%), South Ayrshire (21.5%), Scottish Borders (20.9%) and Perth & Kinross (20.2%). This represents a 13.8% increase in population aged 65 and over in the Outer Hebrides from 2001 to 2011
- ◆ Along with all other council areas the Outer Hebrides experienced a decrease (-11.8%) in population aged 5 to 14, but as with most council areas saw an increase in population aged under 5 (4.7%)
- ◆ The Outer Hebrides has the 3rd highest dependency ratio in Scotland of older people aged 65 and over (number of older people who are "dependent" on people aged 15 to 64) at 34.3. The average elderly dependency ratio for Scotland is 25 i.e. 25 people aged 65 and over per 100 people aged 15 to 64. The average younger persons dependency ratio (children aged under 15 per 100 people aged 15 to 64) is 24 and the Outer Hebrides dependency ratio for aged under 15 is 24.7
- ◆ The results from the 2011 Census show the number of households in the Outer Hebrides is 12,580, 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
- ◆ The average household size in the Outer Hebrides has decreased from 2.32 in 2001 to 2.17 in 2011
- ◆ As in all other council areas, apart from the Shetland Islands, there are more females (50.6%) than males (49.4%)

Percentage Change in Age Groups in the Outer Hebrides 2001 to 2011



Did You Know?

The [Online Historical Population Reports \(OHPR\)](#) provides online access to the complete British population reports for Britain and Ireland from 1801 to 1937.

Sample below from section on Inhabited Islands in 1911 Census Report:

... the largest increases in Vatersay, where the 1901 population was 13, and the present population is 288; in Harris, where the increase is 213, or 5.6 per cent; and in Grimsay where it is 72 or 24.8 per cent. The large increase of population on the Island of Vatersay is due to the division of a large farm into small holdings by the Congested Districts Board.

The Outer Hebrides has experienced an increase of 4.7% in under 5s, a decrease of 11.8% in age 5-14, a decrease of 6.6% in age 15-39, an increase of 14.3% in age 40-64, an increase of 13.4% in age 65-79 and an increase of 14.9% in age 80 and over (as illustrated in the chart above).

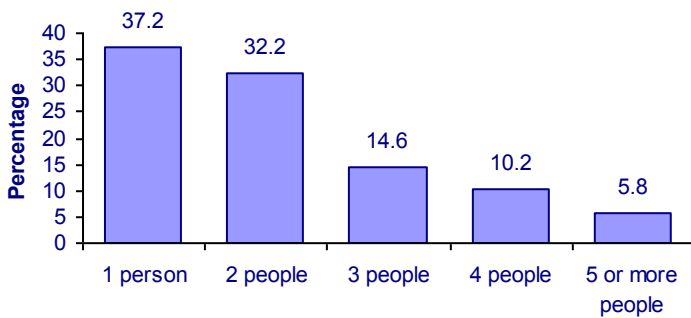
Within the five year age groups there are some differences between males and females. These are as follows: 0-4 (100 more males), 20-24 (200 more males) 45-49 (100 more males), 65-69 (100 more males), 70-74 (100 more females), 75-79 (200 more females), 80 and over (600 more females). The oldest age groups reflect the longer life expectancy of females in comparison to males in the Outer Hebrides.

Note: figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred.

Population and Migration

2011 Census Results

Household Type as percentage of all occupied households in the Outer Hebrides in 2011



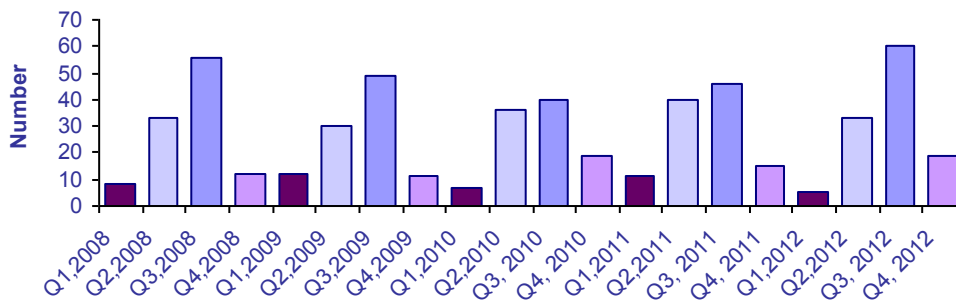
- ◆ The average household size decreased in all council areas and has decreased from 2.32 to 2.17 in the Outer Hebrides. This is following the trend in Scotland as a whole which has seen a decrease of 2.27 in 2001 to 2.19 in 2011
- ◆ In Scotland one person households have increased from 14% in 1961 to 35% in 2011, thus changing from being the least common household type in 1961 to becoming the most common household type in 2011
- ◆ As can be seen from the adjacent graph one person households are also the most common household type in the Outer Hebrides while only 5.8% of households contain 5 or more people

Release 1C, scheduled for June/July 2013, will provide unrounded figures of the population estimates by single year of age and sex for Scotland and each council area. The second release of results will be produced on a rolling basis from summer 2013. Further information is available on the National Records of Scotland website [2011 Census page](#) and on the [Scotland's Census Website](#).

Preliminary Annual Figures

On 14 March 2013 [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) released the 2012 Births, Deaths and other Vital Events - Preliminary Figures. This report shows that the Outer Hebrides had the 6th lowest birth rate in Scotland at 9.1 (average 11.0) and the highest death rate at 15.0 (average 10.5). There were 117 marriages and no civil partnerships (see chart below).

Marriages in the Outer Hebrides by Quarterly Return 2008 to 2012



Along with Scotland as a whole the Outer Hebrides saw an increase in the number of marriages, 4.5%, from 112 in 2011 to 117 in 2012.

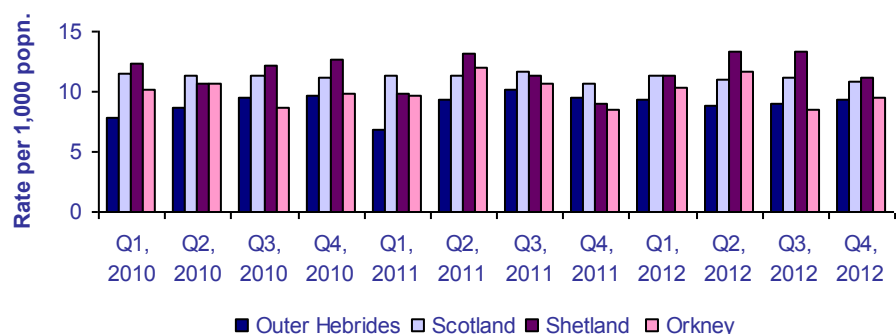
The 3rd quarter of 2012 saw the highest number of marriages over the period at 60. The lowest number was in the 1st quarter of 2012 with 5 marriages.

As illustrated in the adjacent graph the Outer Hebrides had the lowest birth rate in 9 out of the 12 quarter periods. Orkney had the lowest birth rate in the other 3 quarters.

Shetland had the highest birth rate in 8 out of the 12 quarter periods while Scotland had the highest rate in 5 of the quarter periods.

The highest birth rate was 13.4 in Q2, 2012 in Shetland while the lowest birth rate was 6.8 in Q1, 2011 in the Outer Hebrides.

Birth Rate in Island Areas from 2010 to 2012 by Quarterly Return

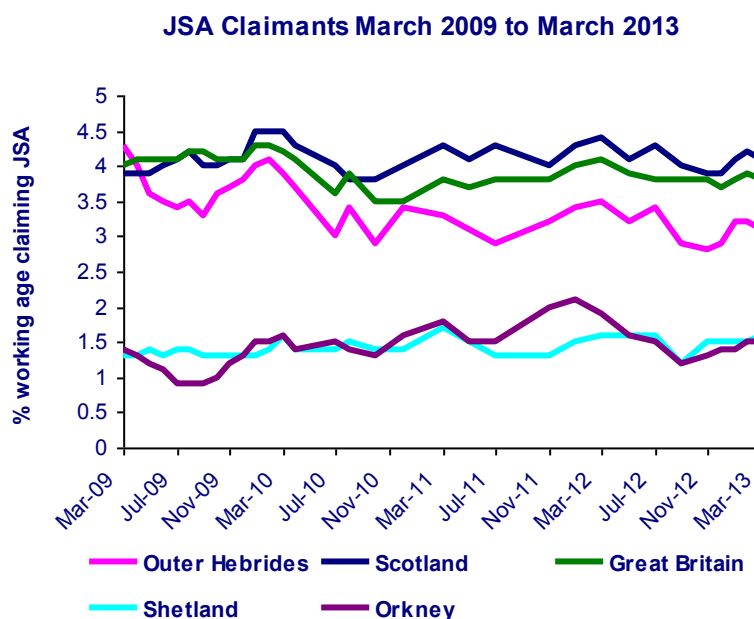


Labour Market

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

Outer Hebrides	3.1%
Scotland	4.1%
Great Britain	3.8%
Shetland Island	1.6%
Orkney Islands	1.5%

The Outer Hebrides rate remains lower than that of Scotland and Great Britain but higher than that of Shetland and Orkney. In March 2013 4.6% of claimants were male and 1.6% were female. These percentage differences are replicated in Scotland and Great Britain where the percentage of males claiming is greater than the percentage of females claiming.



The latest update of the labour market profile from [NOMIS](#) (Office for National Statistics) shows that gross weekly pay for full time workers in the Outer Hebrides was lower than that of the Scotland average, Great Britain and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Pay in the Outer Hebrides was the third lowest in Scotland in 2012 ahead of Dumfries and Galloway and Dundee. East Renfrewshire had the highest pay at £593.40.

As shown in the sample of weekly pays in the adjacent table the Shetland Islands pay was 25% higher than the pay in the Outer Hebrides. Weekly pay in Scotland is 14% higher and weekly pay in Great Britain is 16% higher. The weekly pay in the Orkney Islands is 10% higher than the weekly pay in the Outer Hebrides.

Weekly pay in the Outer Hebrides is slightly higher than in 2011 which was £436.10, but is much lower than in 2009 when it was £493.10.

Earnings by residence 2012 Gross weekly pay - All full time workers

Outer Hebrides	£438.30
Orkney	£480.90
Scotland	£498.30
Great Britain	£508.00
Shetland	£546.10

In September 2012 the Office for National Statistics produced a publication on [Workless Households for Regions Across the UK, 2011](#). This publication showed that the Outer Hebrides had the third highest percentage of workless households by NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) area in Scotland from January - December 2011 at 26.3%. There are 23 NUTS3 areas in Scotland and Shetland had the lowest rate at 7.7%. A workless household is a household that contains at least one person aged 16 to 64, where no one aged 16 or over is in employment. The most common reason for worklessness in Scotland is "sick or disabled" at 34.1%, followed by unemployed at 19%.

Within Scotland, Glasgow City had the highest percentage of workless households and was the fourth highest across the UK. Around 28.7 per cent of households were workless in 2011 and this was the eighth consecutive year, since records began, that Glasgow, along with Liverpool were in the top five workless areas.

On 30 January 2013 the Scottish Government published a briefing on [Underemployment in Scotland](#). Underemployment is where people aged 16 and over who are in work and willing to work more hours either: in their current job at the same rate of pay, in an additional job, in a different job with more hours than in their current job. This briefing showed that the Outer Hebrides had the second lowest rate of underemployment at under 6%. The source for the briefing was the Annual Population Survey October 2011 to September 2012.

Labour Market

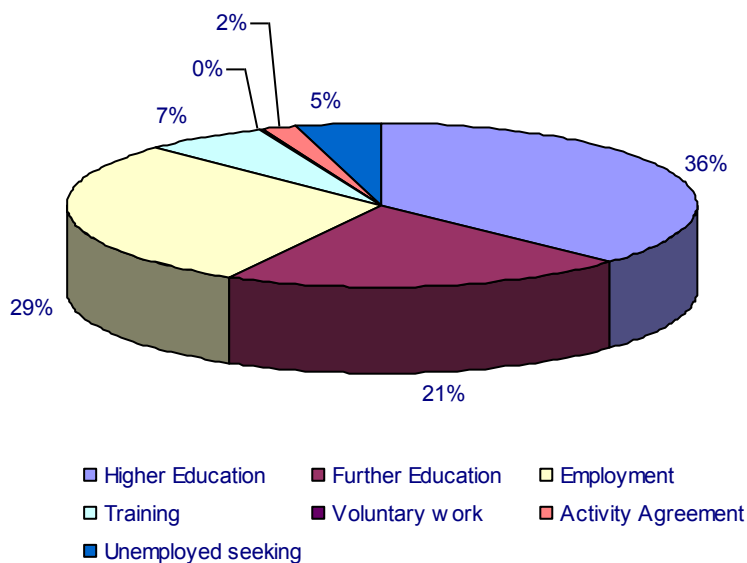
Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2012

[Local Area Labour Market Statistics](#) from the Annual Population Survey 2012 were published on 8 May 2013. The publication aims to provide reliable and up to date headline information for local area labour markets and covers employment, unemployment, underemployment, inactivity and youth participation in the labour market. Some of the main findings are:

- The Outer Hebrides had the largest decrease between 2011 and 2012 in economic inactivity rates, down 8 percentage points. The rate decreased in 16 local authorities. However, since 2008 the Outer Hebrides, along with the Shetland Islands and Stirling, had the highest increase in inactivity rates (up 4.5, 6.3 and 4.3 respectively)
- The Outer Hebrides, along with South Ayrshire and Perth and Kinross, had one of the highest percentages of inactive population (all populations that have higher percentages of older people)
- The Outer Hebrides was one of five local authorities which had decreases in employment rate since 2008 in excess of 6 percentage points at 6.1%. However, over the year the Outer Hebrides had the largest increase, up 7.7% (this should be treated with a degree of caution due to small sample sizes). Employment rates increased in 17 out of the 32 local authority areas in Scotland over the year
- The percentage of people with a degree-level qualification as a proportion of those in employment has increased from 26.5% in 2011 to 30.8% in 2012
- Model-based unemployment rates for people aged 16 and over in the Outer Hebrides has increased from 4.4% in Jan-Dec 2008 to 6.3% in Jan-Dec 2012, but this is down from 7.6% in Jan-Dec 2011
- 38.5% are employed in the public sector, of which the majority are women (52%). 61.5% are employed in the private sector, of which the majority are men (74.8%)

Education

School Leaver Destination in the Outer Hebrides 2011/12



[Skills Development Scotland](#) have published school leaver destination results. There were a total of 310 school leavers in 2011/12. The Outer Hebrides had the highest positive destination rate in Scotland at 95.5%, the Scottish average was 89.9%.

The percentage of those going into a positive destination of employment has increased from 27.3% in 2010/11 to 29% in 2011/12 while those in further education has dropped from 26.7% to 21%. The percentage entering training has risen from 3.9% to 7%. Those entering Higher Education has increased slightly from 34.4% to 36%. Those entering voluntary work was 0.3%.

*Activity agreements are for those young people who may not, without additional support, make a successful transition to work, further education or training.

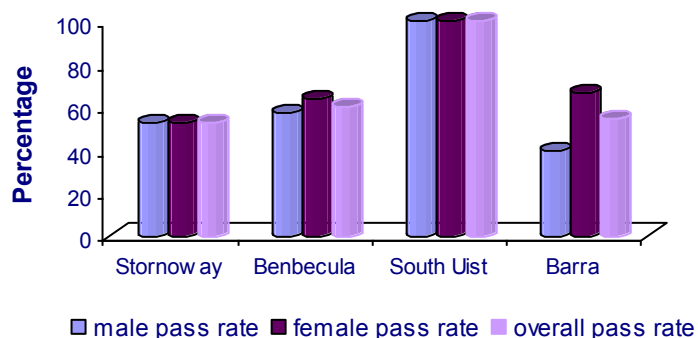
Skills Development Scotland has launched a new online web service called [My World of Work](#). It aims to help people plan, build and direct their career throughout their lives. Advice is available to students on choosing school subject/career choices and to parents/carers on helping children with choices, learning more about your strengths and suitable career choices.

Transport, Travel and Tourism

Transport Scotland published the latest [Scottish Transport Statistics No. 31 2012](#) in December 2012. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- 12% of roads are in red condition, 3rd highest along with Dumfries and Galloway, East Renfrewshire and South Ayrshire
- 11% increase in air transport passenger numbers at Barra from 2001 to 2011
- 39% increase in air transport passenger numbers at Stornoway airport from 2001 to 2011
- 2nd highest percentage of roads in red or amber condition (52%), Argyll & Bute highest (59%). Scottish average is 36%
- Figures are now available for the Ardmhor (Barra) to Eriskay ferry service. The figures show that there was a 78% increase in passenger numbers, a 72% increase in car numbers and a 160% increase in commercial vehicles and buses from 2003 to 2011

Practical Driving Test Pass Rate in the Outer Hebrides 2011/12



Pass rates in the Outer Hebrides are illustrated in the adjacent graph:

- South Uist had the highest driving test pass rate (100%) in Scotland, 1 male and 4 females sat and passed. The Scottish average pass rate was 47.4%
- Stornoway had the lowest female pass rate and overall pass rate while Barra had the lowest male pass rate
- Pass rates were lower in Stornoway and Benbecula in 2011/12 than they were in 2010/11

Economy

The Office for National Statistics has produced an article on [Subregional Productivity, April 2013](#). This article provides **experimental statistics** covering subregional productivity measures. 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, Edinburgh City has a GVA per hour worked more than 20% above the UK average. Lower productivity levels are often, but not always, in rural areas of the UK.

In Scotland, two out of four NUTS 2 subregions were also among the 10 subregions with the highest levels of productivity 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 2011.

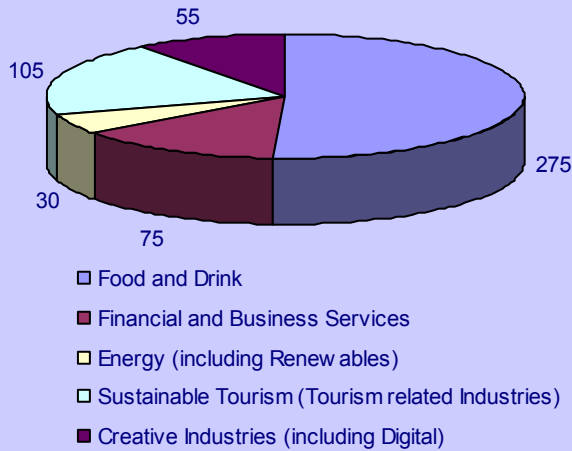
In the NUTS 3 subregions Edinburgh City, Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire and Falkirk are among the highest ranking NUTS 3 subregions in Great Britain. The Scottish subregions appearing in the lowest ranking subregions are Orkney Islands, Caithness & Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty and the Scottish Borders.

For nominal GVA per hour worked, in 2011 the Outer Hebrides scored 91.7, 11th lowest out of the 23 NUTS3 areas in comparison to Edinburgh City which scored highest at 121.8. For nominal GVA per filled job, in 2010 the Outer Hebrides scored 79.2, 7th lowest, in comparison to Edinburgh City with the highest at 124.1. The Outer Hebrides was ranked ahead of the Orkney and Shetland Islands for these two measures.

Future developments propose to look at developing estimates of real regional and subregional GVA growth using a production approach. This is because it would allow for a separation of volume and price in the final outputs.

Economy

Registered Enterprises in the Outer Hebrides in 2012

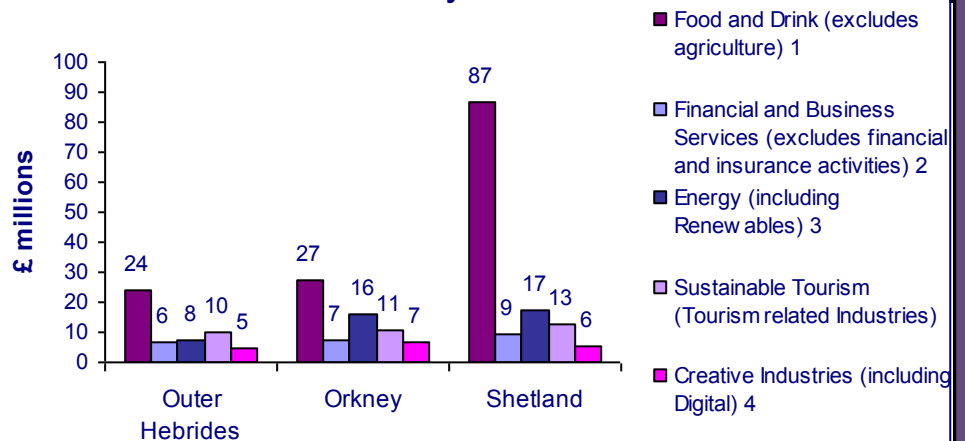


The Scottish Government have released a [Local Authority Area Database](#) which provides economic statistics for the six private sector dominated Growth Sectors as set out in the [Government Economic Strategy \(GES\)](#): Food and Drink, Financial and Business Services, Energy (including renewable), Sustainable Tourism, Life Sciences, Creative Industries (including digital). However, there are no enterprises in island areas in Life Sciences.

In the Outer Hebrides in 2012 there was a total of 540 registered enterprises, a 7% increase in registered businesses from 505 in 2011.

1. Food and Drink excludes Agriculture as the Agriculture results (Gross Value Added) are not available broken down by Local Authority Area from the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture.
2. Financial and Business Services relates only to those sectors fully covered in ABS (so excludes financial and insurance activities). Therefore a Financial and Business Services Scotland total is not provided
3. SIC 06 (Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas) data is included in Energy Totals. ABS data is allocated to UK regions (including Scotland) according to the address at which the business is registered - onshore and offshore Oil & Gas extraction is allocated in this way. Note that, such offshore activity, under UK Regional Accounts procedures is normally allocated to a separate "Extra-regio" category rather than allocated to a region within the UK.
4. Creative Industries is restricted to the private sector only. Public corporations/nationalised bodies, central government and local authorities are excluded for all years.

Approximate GVA at Basic Prices (£ millions) by Local Authority Area 2010



The Local Authority Area Database also gives information on Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices in the growth sectors as illustrated in the graph above. Shetland has significantly higher GVA in food and drink, but in the other sectors GVA is broadly similar. However, the Outer Hebrides has lower GVA in all sectors and, in particular, in the Energy sector where it is half that of Orkney and Shetland.

The Outer Hebrides has seen an increase in GVA in the Food and Drink, Financial and Business Services and Creative Industries sectors from 2009 to 2010, but has seen a decrease in the Energy and Sustainable Tourism sectors. However, both Orkney and Shetland areas have seen a substantial increase in their Energy sector from 2009 to 2010 and an increase also in Sustainable Tourism.

[The Committee of Scottish Clearing Banks](#) produces statistics for the number of new businesses in Scottish Banks. The number of new businesses in the Outer Hebrides was 119 in 2012 in comparison to 110 in 2011.

Health Care & Welfare

Call for Action over Health Gap by Chief Medical Officer Link	Family Doctors Get Scotland Active - Pilot Area Link
Benefits of Stopping Smoking Link	Increase in Under 16s starting smoking Link
Improved Survival for Bowel Cancer Link	Growing up in Scotland (GUS) Results Link

Contact

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

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