

Socio Economic Update No 22

Population and Migration

Scotland's Census 2011 - Outputs Prospectus November 2012

The [Outputs Prospectus](#) is a document which sets out the release plans for statistics from Scotland's 2011 Census. The first release was published on 17 December 2012, release 1B will be published in March 2013 and release 1C will be published in May 2013. 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](#).

2011 Census Results

The first release estimated that the total population of the Outer Hebrides was 28,000. Estimates for all Council areas were rounded to the nearest thousand. This is an increase on the mid-2011 population estimates which estimated the population to be 26,080. The next release in March 2013 will give the figure for the Outer Hebrides, rounded to the nearest hundred and will also give details of people by 5 year age bands and sex and also give a figure on the number of households in the Outer Hebrides. The response rate for returns was 94.2% in the Outer Hebrides.

Results for Scotland include the following:

- ◆ The population of Scotland was estimated to be 5,295,000, the highest ever.
- ◆ The number of people aged 65 and over in Scotland grew by 11%.
- ◆ The number of children between 5 and 14 fell by 11%.
- ◆ The population per square kilometre ranged from 9 in the Outer Hebrides and Highland areas to 3,395 in Glasgow City.
- ◆ Since 2001 the population of Scotland has increased by 5%. This represents the fastest growth rate between two census years in the last century.

The Census results will be used to re-base the 2011 mid year estimates. These are scheduled for release in June/July 2013. Following this, the mid-year population estimates for 2002-2010 will also be re-based using the 2011 Census. These estimates are due to be published in October/November 2013.

Further information is available on the National Records of Scotland website [2011 Census page](#) and on the [Scotland's Census Website](#).

2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

On 18 December the latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 results were published. The SIMD identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland. It is based on 38 indicators in the seven individual domains of Income, Employment, Housing, Health, Education Skills and Training, Geographic Access to Services and Crime. The SIMD is a relative measure of deprivation that ranks 6,505 datazones across Scotland and compares them. The rankings run from 1 being the most deprived to 6,505 being the least deprived. The 15% most deprived datazones tend to be the focus of policies and funding.

Information on the domains and indicators is available on the [SIMD 2012 web portal](#).

The Outer Hebrides, Moray, Orkney and Shetland Islands do not have any datazones in the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2012. In Scotland the most deprived datazone is in the Ferguslie Park area of Paisley. The least deprived datazone is in the Craiglockhart area of Edinburgh.

Locally, the most "deprived" datazone is North Manor Park in Stornoway which is amongst the 30% most deprived in Scotland. There are 13 datazones in the Outer Hebrides which are in the 20-40% quintile of most deprived in Scotland. These are in rank order: North Manor Park, Pairc and Kinloch, Bragar to Brue, North Lochs, Loch Boisdale, Central Stornoway, Barvas to Borge, Loch Eynort to lochdar, Loch Roag, Newton to Plasterfield, Carlway to Shawbost and Goathill.

Population and Migration

Mid 2011 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

Please note that mid 2011 population estimates will be re-based using the 2011 Census results (as explained on previous page). Small Area Population Estimates were released in August 2012 and were based on the mid 2011 population estimates of 26,080 for the Outer Hebrides.

The mid 2011 small area population estimates were released by [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) in August 2012. The adjacent table shows the percentage population change in ascending order from 2001 to 2011. Fourteen datazones have increased their population while 22 datazones have decreased. Over the period 2001 to 2011 South Benbecula has had the biggest decrease while the Newmarket datazone has had the highest increase.

The datazones with the highest estimated percentage population decrease from **2010 to 2011** were:

Marybank to Newvalley	-5.2
North Manor Park	-4.6
Bragar to Brue	-4.4

The three datazones with the highest estimated percentage population increase from **2010 to 2011** were:

Newmarket	6.4
Coulegrain to Steinish	5.5
North Barra	4.1

There are 6,505 datazones in Scotland. The Outer Hebrides has 36 datazones. They were initially set up to have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents. 2011 estimates show that there are now 170 datazones in Scotland with a population of less than 500, of which 3 are in the Outer Hebrides:

South Benbecula	453
Carloway to Shawbost	458
Eriskay to South Boisdale	495

The three largest datazones in the Outer Hebrides are:

Tong to Upper Coll	1,000
Marybank to Newvalley	993
South Harris	963

The lowest mean datazone populations in Scotland were for Inverclyde (720), Outer Hebrides (724) and Argyll & Bute (734).

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

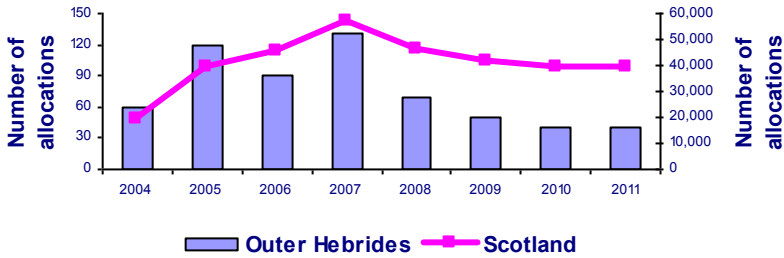
Barra and Vatersay	22%
South Uist	21%
Benbecula	13%
North Uist	27%
Harris	28%
Lewis	22%

Name	% change
South Benbecula	-15.0
Newton to Plasterfield	-14.3
North Manor Park	-14.2
Carloway to Shawbost	-12.9
Vatersay to Castlebay	-12.3
Eriskay to South Boisdale	-11.8
North Harris and Scalpay	-11.1
Pairc and Kinloch	-9.5
Loch Eynort to lochdar	-9.4
Barvas to Borve	-9.2
North Bayhead (Stornoway)	-9.1
Bragar to Brue	-8.7
Goathill	-8.5
North Lochs	-7.6
Grimsay, East North Uist to Berneray	-6.0
North Benbecula	-5.0
Uig and Bernera	-4.6
West North Uist to Baleshare	-4.5
Galson to Swainbost	-4.3
Knock to Bayble	-1.6
Coulegrain to Steinish	-0.5
Garrabost	-0.1
Loch Boisdale	0.2
South Harris	0.3
Springfield	4.4
Coll to Back	5.0
Sheshader to Tiumpnan Head	5.3
Melbost to Braighe	5.7
Habost to Port of Ness	5.8
Loch Roag	6.4
Marybank to Newvalley	7.4
Gress to Tolsta	8.6
North Barra	13.9
Tong to Upper Coll	14.7
Central Stornoway	22.9
Newmarket	42.9

Population and Migration

Local Area Migration 2011

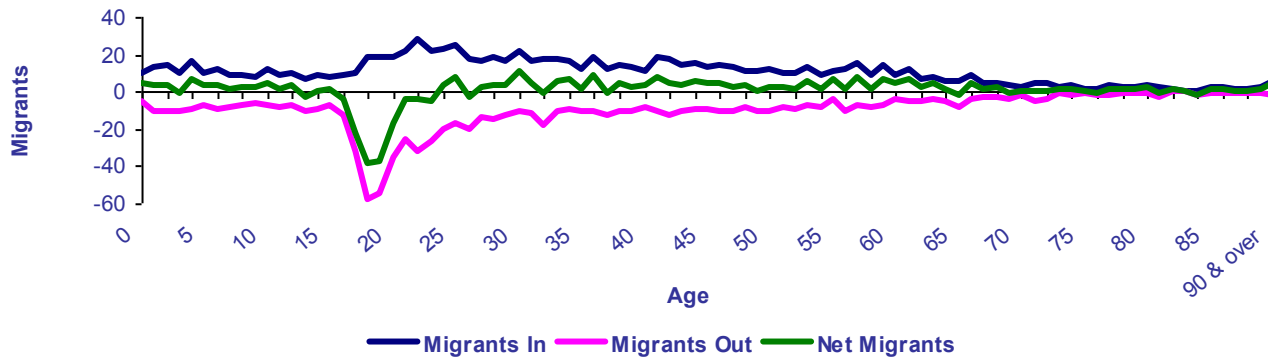
National Insurance Number (NINo) Allocations in the Outer Hebrides and Scotland 2004-2011



The number of new National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations in the Outer Hebrides is shown in the adjacent graph.

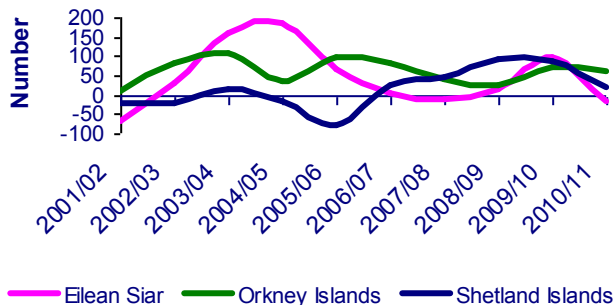
Allocations peaked in 2007, both in the Outer Hebrides at 130 and Scotland at 57,040. The trend since then, on the whole, is downwards. The number of allocations has decreased by 69% since 2007 in the Outer Hebrides and by 31% in Scotland. However, 10 Local Authorities and Scotland as a whole saw an increase from 2010 to 2011. The number in the Outer Hebrides remained the same.

Average in, out and net migration in the Outer Hebrides 2009-2011

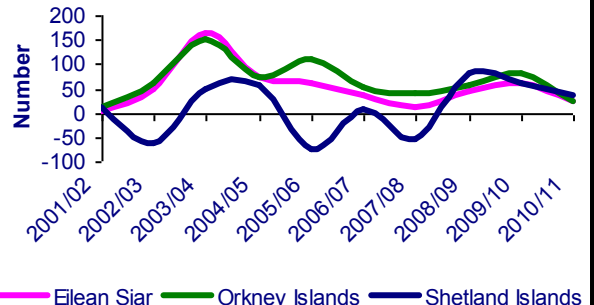


As shown in the graph above the highest out-migration over the period 2009-2011 is in the 17-20 age group. Out migration was highest at age 18 (-58) with net migration at -39 for that age. In the 65+ age group net migration is no more than 5 and no less than -2. In 2011 net migration in the Outer Hebrides in the 0-15 age group was higher in the Outer Hebrides at +13 than in Orkney (+4) and Shetland (-11). In 2011 net migration in the 16-64 age group was -9 while Orkney and Shetland had +69 and +62 respectively. From 2006 to 2011 there were 83 births to non UK mothers while there were 57 in Orkney and 135 in Shetland.

Male Net Migration 2001/02-2010/11

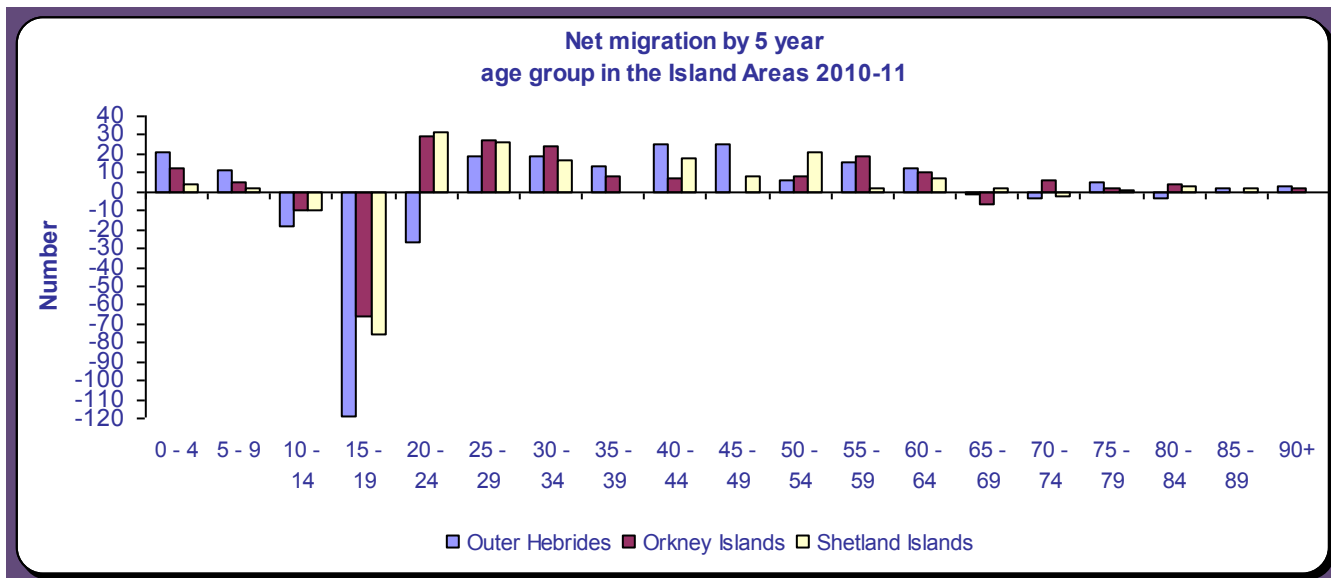


Female Net Migration 2001/02- 2010/11



Over the decade from 2001/02 to 2010/11 the Outer Hebrides had a higher total net female migration (519) than male net migration (458) with 61 more females than males moving into the Outer Hebrides. In 2010/11 net male migration was -15, while female net migration was +22. In the Outer Hebrides female net migration has been positive over the decade while male net migration has been negative in three of those years. Orkney has had positive net migration for both male and female while Shetland has had some negative migration in both male and female. Further information on [Local Area Migration](#) is available from National Records of Scotland (NRS).

Population and Migration



The graph above shows that Orkney and Shetland follow a similar pattern to the Outer Hebrides with a high loss in the 15-19 age group, but the Outer Hebrides has a higher loss in the 15-19 and 20-24 age group than the other island areas. Over the decade 2001/02 to 2010/11 total net person migration has been highest in Orkney at 1,258 while the Outer Hebrides had 977 and Shetland had 245. Net migration fell in all island areas from 2009/10 (which had high net migration) to 2010/11. However, the Outer Hebrides had a 96% decrease while Orkney fell by 45% and Shetland by 62%. Further information on [Local Area Migration](#) is available on National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

Winter Mortality

National Records of Scotland released a publication on [Winter Mortality 2011-12](#) on 30 October 2012. Fewer deaths were registered in Scotland during winter 2011/12 than during any winter since records began more than 60 years ago.

The seasonal increase in mortality in the winter is defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the “winter” period of 4 months (Dec to March) and the average numbers of deaths in the preceding period of 4 months (Aug to Nov) and the following period of 4 months (April to July). A negative figure appears when there were fewer deaths during the winter period than the average of the two “non-winter” periods.

However, in contrast to Scotland, the Outer Hebrides recorded more winter deaths with an increase from -3 in 2010/11 to 25 in 2011/12. As shown in the table below the highest figure of 38 was recorded in 2009/10. Previously the highest figure had been recorded in 1999/00 with 70. As in the 1st quarter of 2010 where the death rate (rate per 1,000 pop’n) increased significantly from 13.3 in the previous quarter to 17.5 (6 percentage points more than the Scottish average), the 1st quarter of 2012 saw an increase in the death rate to 16.7 (5.8 percentage points above the Scottish average of 10.9). The death rate fell to 13 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, 2.5 percentage points above the Scottish average (10.5).

The Outer Hebrides continues to have the highest levels of both fuel poverty and extreme fuel poverty. The results from the 2009-11 Scottish House Condition Survey show that fuel poverty levels were at 53%, Scottish average is 28% while extreme fuel poverty levels are at 22%, the Scottish average is 8%.

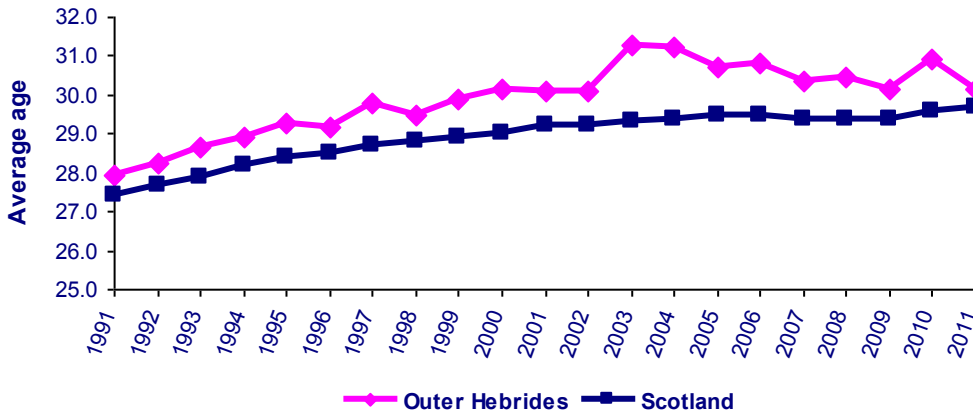
The Outer Hebrides has the highest level of pensioners in fuel poverty at 80%, Scottish average is 49%. The Outer Hebrides has the second highest number of pensioner households (93%) banded 0-5 in National Home Energy Rating (NHER), Scottish average is 28%.

Outer Hebrides Increased Winter Mortality	
2006/07	-7
2007/08	6
2008/09	9
2009/10	38
2010/11	-3
2011/12	25

Population and Migration

Births, Marriages and Deaths

Average age of mother at childbirth in the Outer Hebrides and Scotland 1991 to 2011



Women in the Outer Hebrides appear to be following the Scottish trend and choosing to have babies later in life.

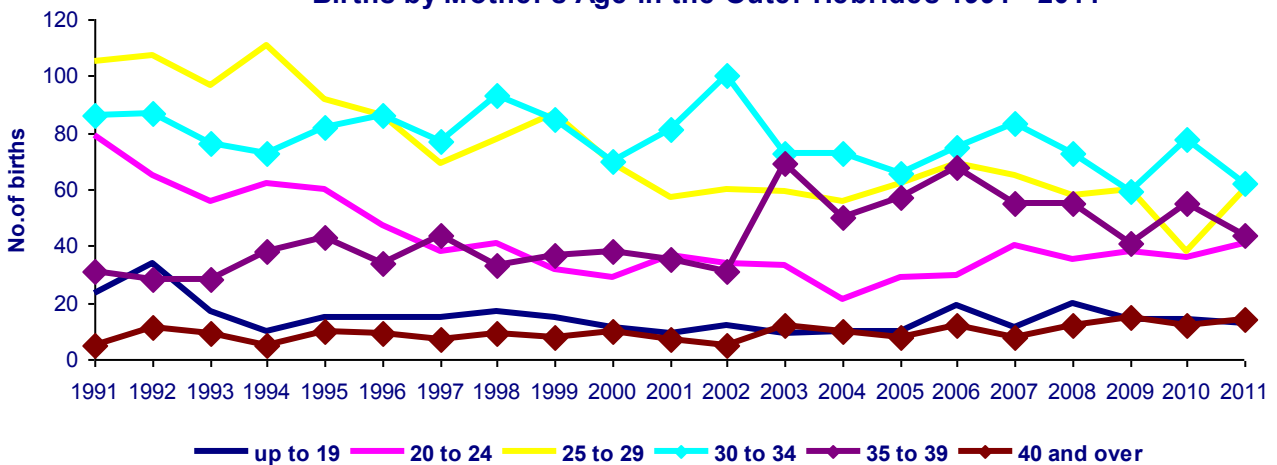
However, as shown in the adjacent graph the average age for women in the Outer Hebrides at childbirth is consistently higher than for women in Scotland.

The average age of women at childbirth was at its lowest in 1991 for both the Outer Hebrides and Scotland. Since then the age has continued to rise steadily in Scotland and is now at its highest at 29.7 in 2011. The trend is slightly more erratic in the Outer Hebrides but the highest age reached was in 2003 when it was 31.3, two years older than women in Scotland in that year. In 2011 the age had increased by 7.9% from 1991 to an average age of 30.1. The number of births has fallen by almost 100 over the period 1991 to 2011.

The chart below shows the number of births by age group. The percentage of births to mothers 30 and over has risen from 37% in 1991 to 51% in 2011, reaching its highest point in 2010 at 62%. The percentage of births to mothers 40 and over has risen from 2% in 1991 to 6% in 2011, reaching its highest point in 2009 at 7%.

When looking at the fertility rates (per 1,000 women) for the year 2011 the Outer Hebrides had the highest fertility rate in the 20-24 year age group at 87.8 (Scot.avg. 58.8). There were 41 births in the 20-24 age group in 2011, the highest since 1998. The Outer Hebrides had the 4th highest fertility rate in the 40-44 age group but the 4th lowest fertility rate in the 30-34 age group for 2011. The general fertility rate for women aged 16-44 was higher in the Outer Hebrides (57.2) than the Scottish average (56.4). Moray had the highest fertility rate at 66.7.

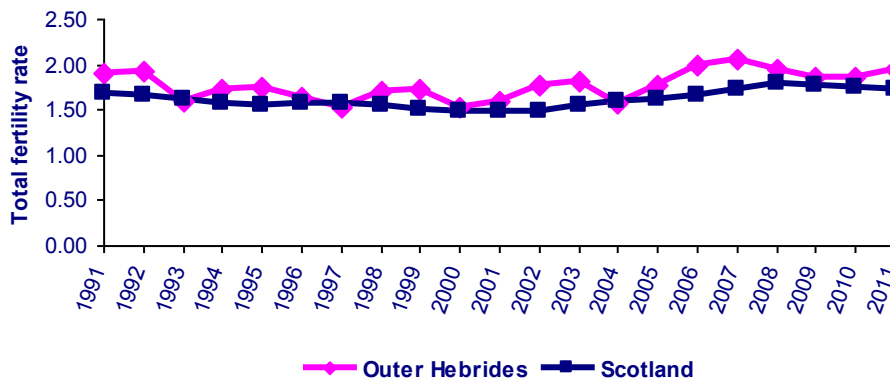
Births by Mother's Age in the Outer Hebrides 1991 - 2011



Further information is available from the [Vital Events](#) section on the National Records of Scotland website.

Population and Migration

Total Fertility Rate for the Outer Hebrides and Scotland 1991 to 2011



The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a commonly used summary measure of fertility levels calculated by summing the age specific rates (ASFR) for a single year. It gives the average number of children that a group of women would expect to have if they experienced the observed ASFRs in each of their childbearing years.

Though widely used the TFR has serious deficiencies as it is based on only one year's observations and may, when women are delaying childbearing as they have been in Scotland, underestimate the number of children a women will eventually have. For a population to replace itself, the TFR needs to be around 2.1. The only year, over this period, that the Outer Hebrides has been close to this was in 2007 where it reached its highest rate at 2.06.

Scotland reached its highest level for 26 years at 1.8 in 2008. In 2011 the TFR in Scotland was 1.73 and 1.95 in the Outer Hebrides. Over the period 1991 to 2011 the Outer Hebrides TFR has been higher than the Scottish average in all but 3 years reaching its lowest TFR in 1997 at 1.53. Scotland reached its lowest rate in 2000 and 2002 at 1.48.

Further information is available from the [Vital Events](#) section on the National Records of Scotland website.

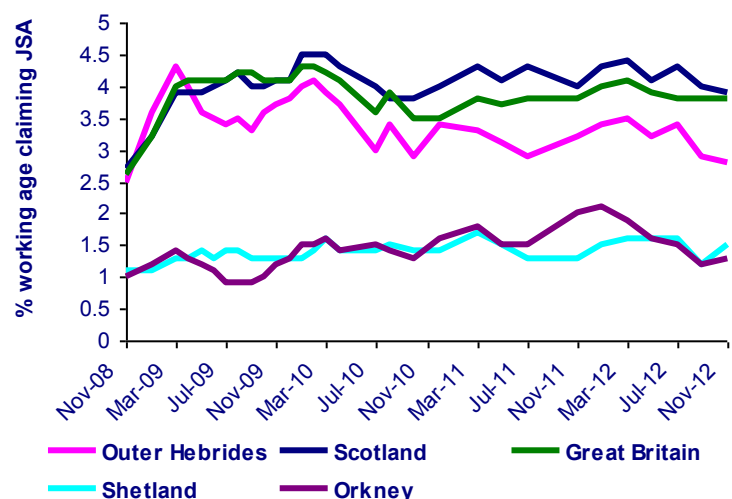
Labour Market

The latest release from [NOMIS](#) (Office for National Statistics) gives the following Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimant rates for November 2012:

Outer Hebrides	2.4%
Scotland	3.9%
Great Britain	3.8%
Shetland Island	1.5%
Orkney Islands	1.3%

The Outer Hebrides rate remains lower than that of Scotland and Great Britain but higher than that of Shetland and Orkney. The rate in the Outer Hebrides was lower in November 2012 than it was in November 2009, 2010 and 2011.

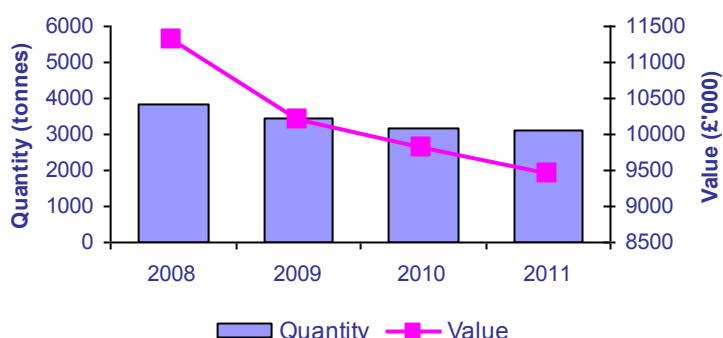
JSA Claimants November 2008 to November 2012



Results from the [Annual Population Survey for year to September 2012](#) published on 20 December 2012 show that the Outer Hebrides had the largest increase in employment rate over the year (up 5.5 percentage points). The employment rate was 70.6%, just below the average of 70.8%. However, the publication notes that this change should be treated with a degree of caution due to the small sample size for the local authority. Inactivity rates have decreased from 31% the previous year to 24.1% for the year 1st October 2011 to 30 September 2012.

Agriculture & Fisheries

Quantity and Value of all landings in the Outer Hebrides 2008 to 2011

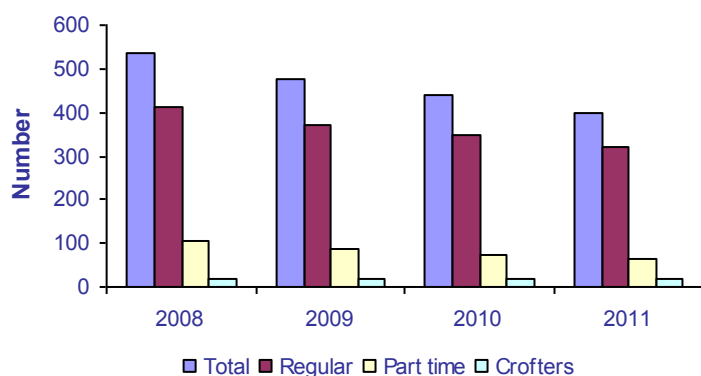


[Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistics 2011](#) were released in September 2012.

The adjacent graph shows both the quantity and value of landings in the Outer Hebrides from 2008 to 2011. The quantity of landings has decreased by 19% over the period.

Although the value of landings in Scotland has increased, and is the highest this century, the value of landings in the Outer Hebrides has decreased by 16% from 2008 to 2011.

No. of fishermen employed in the Outer Hebrides 2008 to 2011



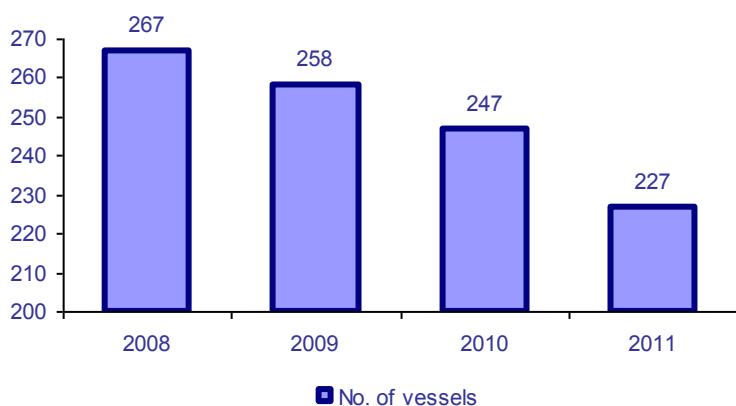
The number of fishermen in Scotland is now at the lowest number ever recorded.

In the Outer Hebrides the number of fishermen has decreased by 26% from a total of 537 in 2008 to 399 in 2011.

Those in regular employment has decreased by 23%, while those in part time employment has decreased by 41%. The number of crofters employed has decreased by 6% over the same period.

Stornoway, Portree, Kinlochbervie and Lochinver are the only districts with crofters working as fishermen.

No. of vessels in the Outer Hebrides 2008 to 2011



The adjacent graph shows the number of vessels in the Stornoway district from 2008 to 2011.

Stornoway and Fraserburgh are the top two districts in 2011 (total of 18 districts) with 227 and 204 vessels respectively.

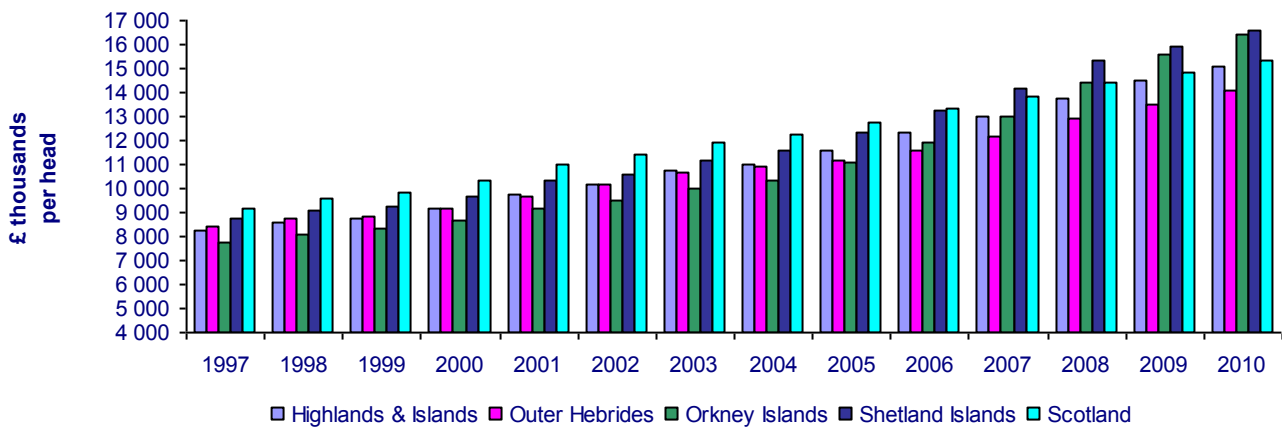
However, the Scottish fleet now has the smallest number of vessels ever recorded (2,095).

In the Outer Hebrides the number of vessels has decreased by 15% from 2008 to 2011.

The Scottish Government introduced a new bill before Parliament on 3 October 2012, the [Aquaculture and Fisheries \(Scotland\) Bill](#). Key features of the bill include: new legal measures for fish farm operators, moves to improve management and governance of District Salmon Fisheries Boards, powers to impose charges in connection to services provided by Marine Scotland, safeguards for shellfish industry, additional enforcement powers to support sea fishery officers.

Economy

Gross Disposable Household Income per head 1997 to 2010



The Office for National Statistics released a report on Household Income Across the UK in July. The fastest growing area in the United Kingdom was Orkney which grew by 112.8% from 1997 to 2010. The Outer Hebrides grew by 67.6% over this period. The Highlands and Islands area grew by 83.3% and Scotland by 67.3%. In 2010 both Shetland and Orkney's Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) was higher than both the Scottish and UK average. Shetland's GDHI was £16,610 per head, £880 more than the UK value of £15,730 per head. Orkney was £16,430 per head, £700 more than the UK value. The Outer Hebrides was £14,070 per head, £1,660 less than the UK value. The Outer Hebrides has had the lowest GDHI in the Highlands and Islands area since 2006 while Shetland has had the highest.

[Businesses in Scotland 2012](#) was released on 7 November 2012. Statistics from the 'Businesses in Scotland' publication are used to provide insight into the characteristics of Scotland's business stock, and how Scotland's business stock has changed over time. This publication was previously titled Scottish Corporate Sector Statistics.

Built Environment & Housing

Scottish House Condition Survey 2009-2011

Results for the [Scottish House Condition Survey Local Authority Report 2009-11](#) were published on 12 December 2012. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- Highest level of fuel poverty at 53%, Scottish average 28%
- Highest level of extreme fuel poverty at 22%, Scottish average 8%
- 4th highest percentage of houses failing Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) at 70%.
- 2nd highest percentage (87%) of pensioner households banded 0-5 in National Home Energy Rating (NHER), Shetland highest 93%, Scottish average 28%.
- Highest level of pensioners in fuel poverty at 80%, Scottish average 49%.
- Highest level of families in fuel poverty at 36%, Scottish average 14%.
- Second highest level of houses (18%) banded 0-2 in NHER, average 3%
- Third lowest median annual household income in private tenure households at £19,700, average £22,800.

Although the levels of fuel poverty remain the same as in the previous SHCS 2008-10 the level of extreme fuel poverty is down by 2%. The number of pensioners in fuel poverty, while still the highest, has reduced slightly from 83% to 80%. The percentage of houses failing the SHQS standard has also reduced from 73% to 70% and we now have the second highest level of houses banded 0-2 in National Home Energy Rating (NHER) as this has reduced from 23% to 18%. However, one figure that has increased is the percentage of families in fuel poverty. We continue to have the highest level and it has increased from 31% to 36%, while the Scottish average is less than half of that at 14%, it was previously 15%.

Built Environment & Housing

Results from the [Scottish Household Survey 2011](#) annual report were published in August by the Scottish Government. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides were:

- ◆ Non-availability of car to household - decrease from 36% in 1999/00 to 23% in 2009/10, but an increase of 2% from previous year
- ◆ Availability of two or more cars - increase from 15% in 1999/00 to 29% in 2009/10, but down 1% from previous year (2007/08)
- ◆ Home internet access remains the same at 41%
- ◆ % of households managing financially 49%, Orkney 52%, Shetland 64%, Highland 50%. All areas are down from previous year apart from Shetland.

Crime and Justice

[Domestic Abuse Recorded by Police in Scotland 2010-11 and 2011-12](#) was released on 30 October 2012. Across Scotland there was an increase of 7% in crimes recorded, continuing the generally increasing trend. In the Outer Hebrides there was a 12% increase from 102 to 114. However, the Outer Hebrides has the second lowest rate (rate per 100,000 pop'n) in Scotland at 437, Aberdeenshire has the lowest at 244. West Dunbartonshire has the highest rate at 1,891.

[Reconviction Rates in Scotland: 2009-10 Offender Cohort](#) was released on 25 September 2012. The reconviction rate is highest for Tayside police (33.6%) and lowest for Northern police (26.7%).

Health Care & Welfare

Canadian Report on Minimum Alcohol Prices	Link	Social Services Workforce Data 2011	Link
Countryside Link to Alzheimers	Link	Information Services Division	Link
Scottish Health Survey Results 2008-11	Link	Call Time on Parental Alcohol Abuse	Link
Scotland's Health Divide	Link	Childcare Statistics 2011	Link
Outer Hebrides "highest level of overall wellbeing"	Link	Scotland "sick man of Europe"	Link
Youngsters 60% have been drunk	Link	Scotland's continuing relationship with alcohol	Link

Contact

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

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