



SOCIO ECONOMIC UPDATE

Population and Migration

Household Estimates

On 19 May 2011 the [National Records of Scotland](#) (NRS) released the household estimates for 2010. The estimates identify an increase of 124 households (1.0%) since 2009; this is double the national trend (0.5%). The Outer Hebrides had the fifth highest increase in households 2009-2010 across Scotland.

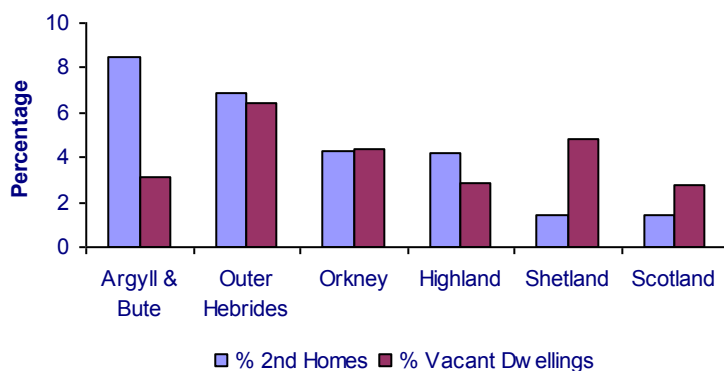
Findings for the Outer Hebrides:

- the highest % of detached dwellings at 64% (nat.avg.21%); the lowest % of occupied dwellings at 87% (nat avg 96%); the highest % of vacant dwellings at 6.4% (nat avg 2.8%); the second highest % of holiday homes at 6.9% of all dwellings (Argyll & Bute have the highest at 8.5%, nat avg 1.4%); the lowest % of dwellings with occupied exemptions (exempt from Council Tax) at 0.5% (nat avg 2.6%); the highest % of houses in Council Tax Band A-C at 80% (nat avg 62%); the second lowest % of houses in Council Tax band D-E at 19% (Inverclyde lowest at 17%, nat avg. 26%); the lowest % of houses in Council Tax band F-H at 1% (nat avg. 12%).

Sub-Local Authority Estimates (datazones) are available from the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website. Key findings include:

- Habost to Port of Ness has the highest % of dwellings in bands A-C
- Central Stornoway has the highest % of dwellings in bands F-H
- The following datazones have the highest % of vacant dwellings: Vatersay to Castlebay, and Eriskay to South Boisdale
- Uig and Bernera and South Harris have the highest % of dwellings which are second homes

% Vacant Dwellings & 2nd Homes 2010



As illustrated in the adjacent graph in 2010 Argyll and Bute continued to have the highest percentage of second homes (8.5%) with the Outer Hebrides having the second highest percentage (6.9%). The Outer Hebrides continues to have the highest percentage of vacant dwellings (6.4%) while Shetland had the second highest percentage (4.8%). All areas had a higher percentage rate than that nationally apart from Shetland which had the same percentage of second homes at 1.4%.

Interesting find in the 1841 Census

Staff at the [Scotland's People](#) centre were excited to find an entry in the 1841 Census for South Uist that confirmed that many people had emigrated from that Island to Cape Breton in Nova Scotia. It is unusual to find such comments in a Census. Notably the number of people enumerated in North Uist dropped from 4,419 to 3,907 between 1841 to 1851.

The entry reads:

There has been no emigration from this Parish for the last 6 months, but for some years past about 300 souls have annually emigrated from this Island to Cape Breton Nova Scotia, there will be about the same number going there from the different districts of the Parish in the month of July next.

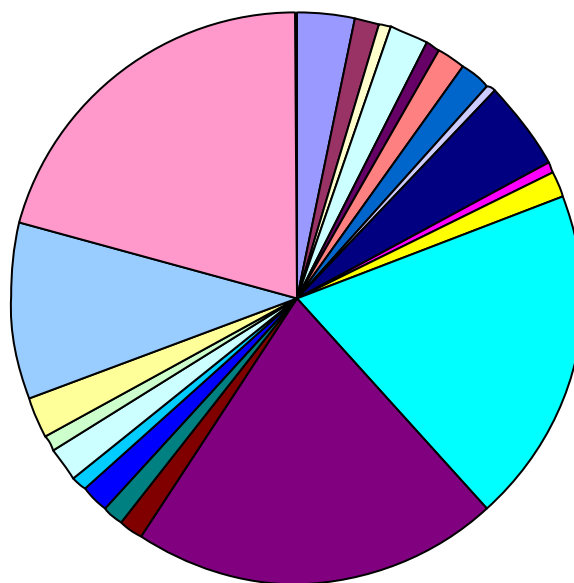
The Registrar General's Annual Review of Scotland's Population

Scotland's Population 2010 The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends" was published on 5 August 2011. Although Scotland's population continues to rise the population of the Outer Hebrides has gone down by 2.2% in the ten year period from 2000 to 2010. The Outer Hebrides, along with Inverclyde (-5.8%), East Dunbartonshire (-3.7%) and West Dunbartonshire (-3.6%), have seen the greatest reductions in population over this period. The Outer Hebrides had the highest natural change over the decade as we continue to have a greater number of deaths than births. Other key findings are:

- Overall population estimated to be 26,190, an increase of 10 persons since 2009
- Positive net migration +165
- Life expectancy at birth is 73.5 for men (Scottish avg. 75.4), 82.0 for women (Scottish avg. 80.1). Life expectancy at age 65 for men 15.7 (avg. 16.5), for women 20.5 (avg. 19.1)
- There were 235 births and 359 deaths. The birth rate (per 1,000 popn.) was 9.0 (Scot. avg. 11.3) and death rate was 13.7 (Scot. avg. 10.4).
- There were 102 marriages and 1 civil partnership
- General Fertility Rate is 56.2 (Scottish avg. 56.5). 3rd highest fertility rate in 35-39 age group. Lower than average fertility in 15-19 and 25-29 age group.

Migration

Migration Flow from Outer Hebrides 2009-10 areas less than 5 excluded

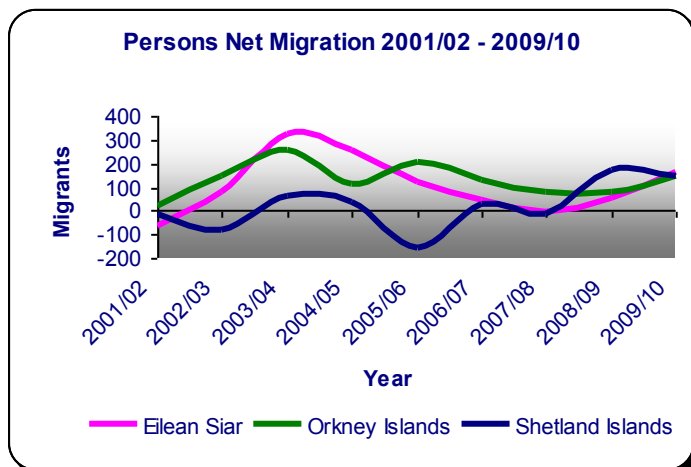
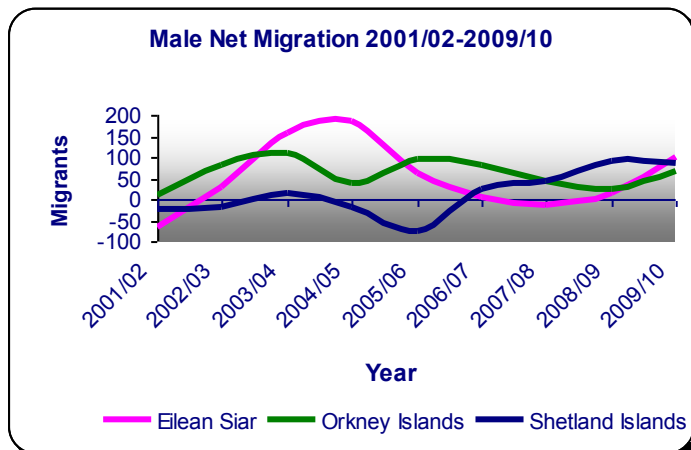
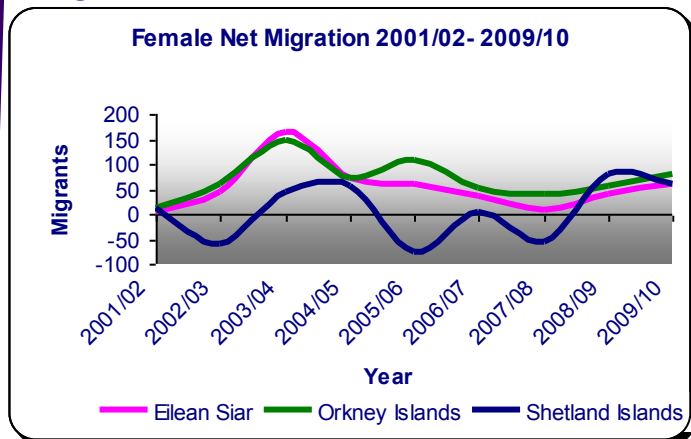


■ Aberdeen City	■ Aberdeenshire	■ Angus	■ Argyll&Bute	■ Dumfries & Galloway
■ Dundee City	■ North Ayrshire	■ East Dunbartonshire	■ Edinburgh City	■ Falkirk
■ Fife	■ Glasgow City	■ Highland	■ Orkney	■ Moray
■ Renfrew shire	■ West Lothian	■ South Lanarkshire	■ Stirling	■ West Dunbartonshire
■ Overseas	■ Rest of UK			

Estimates for migration flows are available from the [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#). The main source of data used for producing these estimates is GP registration information.

In 2009/10 166 people left to go to the rest of the UK (outwith Scotland), while 82 went overseas. The largest number (166) moving within Scotland went to the Highland area, while 155 went to Glasgow city. The number of people moving to 11 Council areas within Scotland was less than 5. Within other Council areas it varied from 39 (Edinburgh City) to 5 (West Lothian, Angus and East Dunbartonshire). Within the island areas 11 people moved to Orkney Islands while 2 moved to Shetland Islands.

The number of people leaving the islands was less in 2009/10 (822) in comparison to 2008/09 (912). The continuing trend is for the majority of people leaving the islands and moving within Scotland to go to Glasgow City and the Highland area.



The adjacent graphs show net migration for females, males and persons in the Western and Northern Island areas.

Over the period 2001/02 to 2009/10 Orkney has had the highest net migration (1,176) and Shetland has had the lowest net migration (189) while the Outer Hebrides has seen a total net migration of 970. The Outer Hebrides and Orkney have had more female than male net migration while Shetland has had more male than female net migration. All island areas have seen an increase in net migration over the last two years.

In the Outer Hebrides female net migration peaked in 2003/04 at 163 and reached a low of 4 in 2001/02. Orkney also peaked in 2003/04 at 149 and also reached a low in 2001/02 of 12. Shetland peaked in 2008/09 at 81 and reached a low of -76 in 2005/06.

Male net migration in the Outer Hebrides peaked in 2004/05 at 184 and reached a low of -68 in 2001/02. In Orkney it peaked in 2003/04 at 108 and reached a low of 10 in 2001/02. Shetland peaked in 2008/09 at 91 and reached a low of -78 in 2005/06.

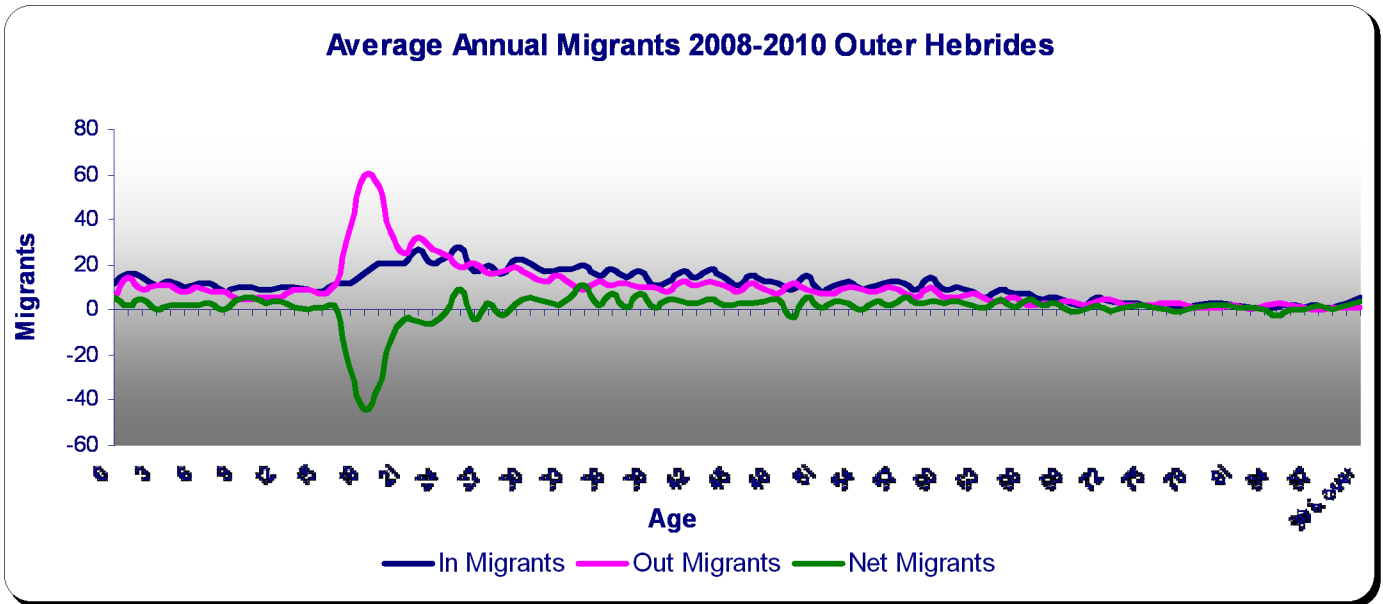
Person net migration in the Outer Hebrides peaked in 2003/04 at 322 and reached a low of -64 in 2001/02. In Orkney it also peaked in 2003/04 at 257 and also reached a low in 2001/02 of -10. Shetland peaked in 2008/09 at 172 and reached a low of -154 in 2005/06.

Further information on [Local Area Migration](#) is available on National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

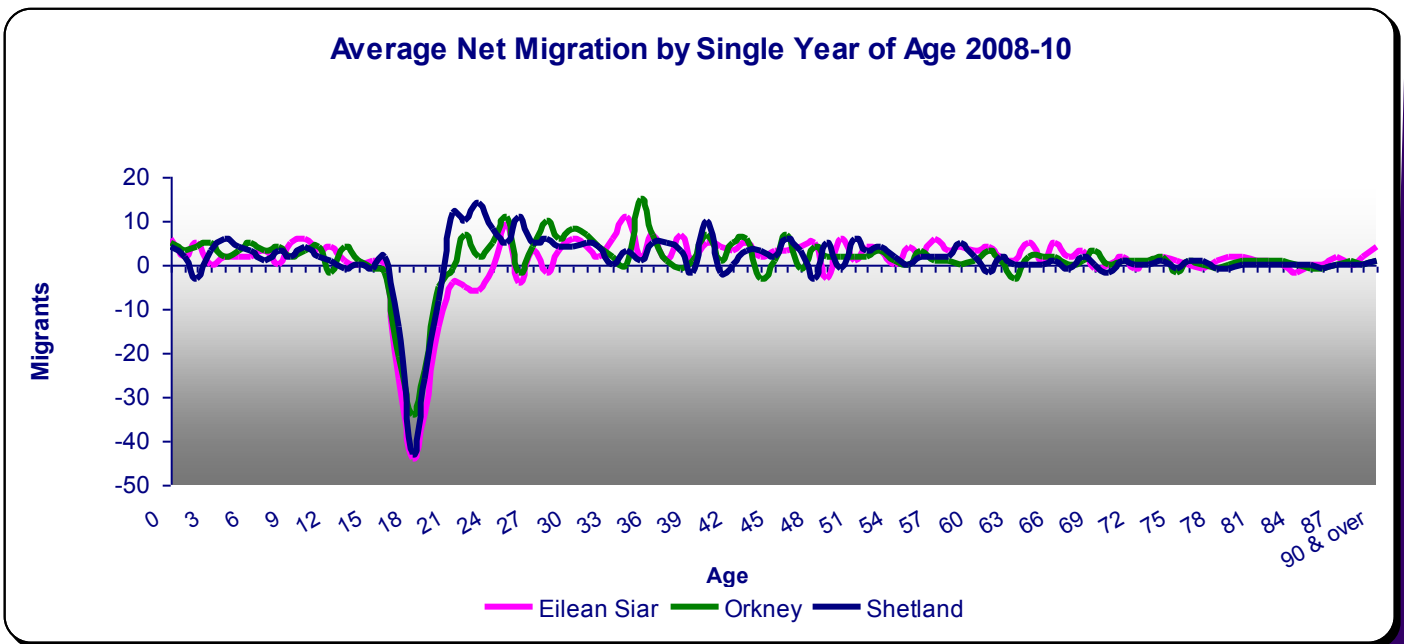
As illustrated in the table below the Outer Hebrides has the largest population of all island areas. However, Orkney (150) and Shetland (190) had much bigger increases in population from 2009 to 2010 than the Outer Hebrides where it was only 10 people. The population balance in the Outer Hebrides is not as good as in other islands as it has the lowest percentage of people aged 16-29 and the highest percentage of people aged 60 and over. All Island areas have a lower percentage in 16-29 age group than Scottish average which is 18.7%, and a higher percentage than Scottish average of 23.1% aged 60 and over.

Population Estimates 2010				
Area	Population	% Increase 2009 to 2010	% Aged 16-29	% Aged 60 and over
Outer Hebrides	26,190	0.0	12.9	29.3
Orkney Islands	20,110	0.8	14.3	27.1
Shetland Islands	22,400	0.9	15.3	23.8

The graph below illustrates three year average annual migration by single year from 2008-2010 for the Outer Hebrides. Unsurprisingly, the biggest net loss of people is in the 17 to 20 age group.



The graph below illustrates three year average net migration from 2008-2010 for all the Island areas. As illustrated all the Island areas generally follow the same trend. Again, the biggest net loss of people is in the 17 to 20 age group, but the Outer Hebrides shows the largest loss in this age group.

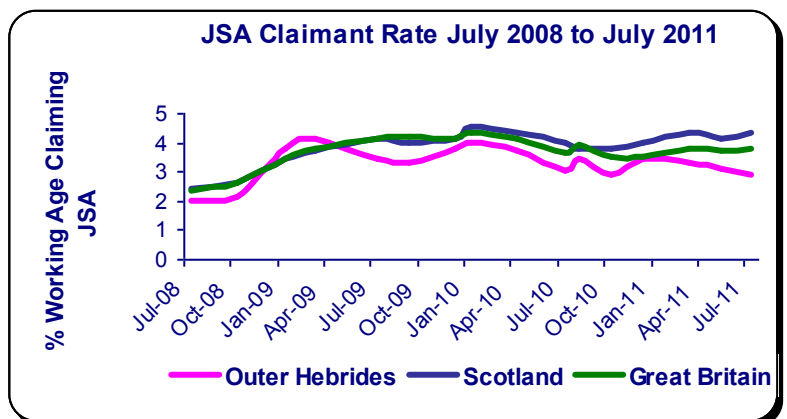


Labour Market

The latest release from [NOMIS](#) (Office for National Statistics) gives the following claimant rates for July 2011:

Outer Hebrides	2.9%
Scotland	4.3%
Great Britain	3.8%

Since May 2009 the Outer Hebrides has had a lower claimant rate than that of Scotland and Great Britain. In August 2011 336 claimants were male and 137 were female.



Labour Market

Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2010

[Local Area Labour Markets in Scotland Statistics](#) from the Annual Population Survey 2010 were published on 10 August 2011. The publication provides analysis on the labour market, education and training. One of the conclusions for the Outer Hebrides is that employment rates were steady at the start of the recession in 2008, but there have been large subsequent reductions in 2009 and 2010. Some of the main findings are:

- The Outer Hebrides showed the largest increase between 2009 and 2010 in economic inactivity rates for people aged 16-64 (up 6.9%), in comparison to Clackmannanshire (down 4.9%). The level for the Outer Hebrides in 2010 was 4,500 (28.4%).
- The employment rate level for 2010 was 11,400 (68.7%). The Outer Hebrides had the highest percentage change over the last 2 years, - 8.7% (-1,600).
- The Outer Hebrides had the highest level of employed people over 16 under-employed at 13.8% in comparison to 5.7% in City of Edinburgh.
- Employment rate for disabled people (16-64) is lowest in the Outer Hebrides (32.1%).
- Resident population aged 16-64 in employment 10,900, of which 88.2% live and work in the council area.
- 37.9% are employed in the public sector, of which the majority are women (55.9%). 62.1% are employed in the private sector, of which the majority are men (75.4%).
- Unemployment rate in the Outer Hebrides for 2010 was 6.7% (800). Orkney (3.4%) and Shetland (3.6%) had the lowest rates.
- Highest percentage of people aged 16-64 with HNC/HND or equivalent qualification; lower than average with degree level qualification; higher than average with higher, A-level or equivalent; higher than average with credit standard grade or equivalent; lower than average with no qualifications.

Education and Training

Commission on Rural Education	Link	Growing Up in Scotland Study (GUS)	Link
Opportunity to Comment on Future Education		GUS - Parenting & Children's Health	Link
Delivery in Rural Scotland	Link	GUS - Early Childhood	Link
Commission on Rural Education	Link	Attainment, Leaver Destination & School Meals	Link

Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry

On August 16 2011 the Scottish Government released the [Scottish Shellfish Farm Production Survey 2010](#) publication. This showed that the number of people employed in the Outer Hebrides fell by 14%.

A [Survey of Seas](#) is now underway. The areas involved include the Minches in North West Scotland and an area in offshore waters, to the north of the Outer Hebrides.

Scottish Salmon Producers Set Growth Targets	Link	Electronic Tagging for Sheep	Link
Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy	Link	New Scottish Beef Scheme	Link

Crime and Justice

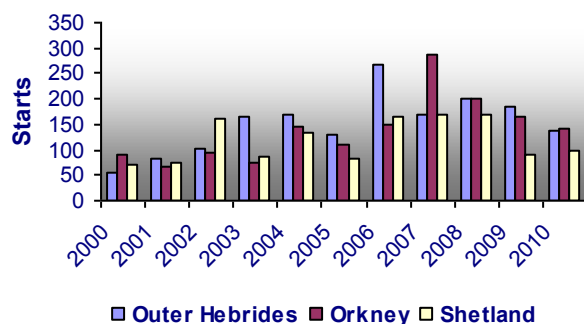
Results from the [2010 Reported Road Casualty Statistics](#) show that the average number of total accidents has fallen from 63 from 1994-1998 to 45 from 2006-2010. The total number of fatalities has fallen from 3 to one. Provisional figures for 2010 reveal total number of accidents to be 40 with 2 fatalities.

[Police Officer Quarterly Statistics](#) reveal that for the first quarter of 2011 there were 782 police officers in Northern Constabulary. In the second quarter there were 777.

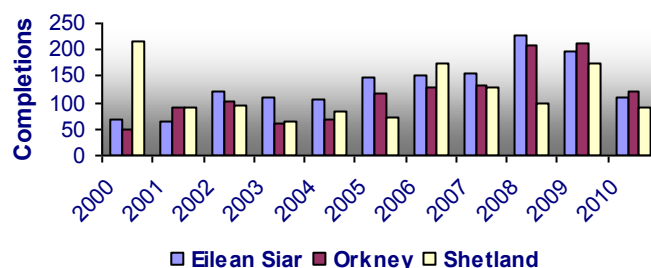
Built Environment

The [Housing Statistics Scotland](#) webpage has recently been updated. For the first time figures have been collected for the new Scheme of Assistance which replaced the private sector improvement grant in 2010-11.

All Sectors New Build Starts 2000-2010

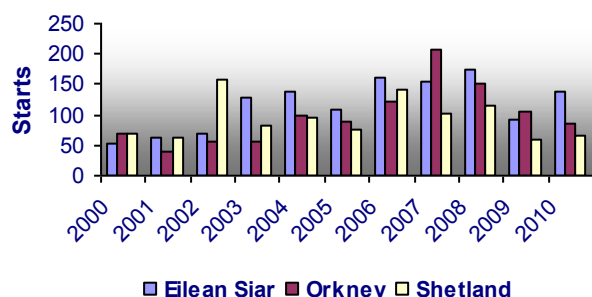


All Sectors New Build Completions 2000-2010

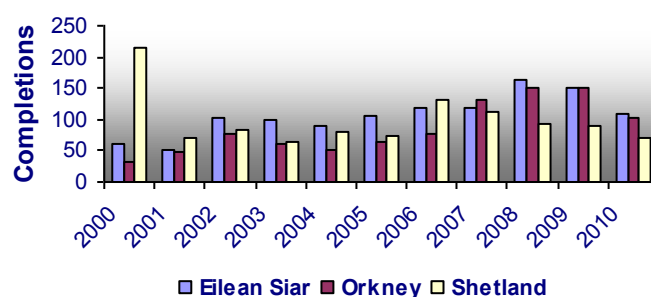


Illustrated above are all sector new build starts and completions over the last decade in all Island areas. Both the number of starts and completions has decreased in 2009 and 2010 in the Outer Hebrides. New build starts have seen a huge increase in the Outer Hebrides of 143% from 2000 to 2010 with a peak of 267 in 2006. In Orkney new build completions have seen a huge increase of 147% from 2000 to 2010. Shetland completions have decreased by 57%.

Private New Build Starts 2000-2010



Private New Build Completions 2000-2010



Illustrated above are private new build starts and completions over the last decade in all Island areas. All Island areas saw a decrease in both starts and completions from 2009 to 2010 apart from the Outer Hebrides which saw an increase in starts in 2010. From 2000 to 2010 the Outer Hebrides saw a huge increase of 167% in the number of private new build starts and peaked in 2006 with 162. Orkney saw a huge increase in private new build completions from 2000 to 2010 of 229%. However, Shetland saw a decrease of 67% in completions over the same period. Completions in the Outer Hebrides peaked in 2008 at 163.

Transport Travel & Tourism

In June 2011 the final report of the [Scottish Accommodation Occupancy Survey 2010](#) was published. Hotel room occupancy in the Outer Hebrides was 54% in comparison to Edinburgh which had the highest room occupancy rates at 76%. Annual average bed occupancy in hotels in the Outer Hebrides was 41% in comparison to 61% in Edinburgh. In the Highland and Islands Enterprise area the highest hotel occupancy rates were in Skye and Lochalsh, which also had the highest self-catering occupancy rates.

Health Care & Welfare

ISD Scotland published information on [Teenage Pregnancy Year Ending 31 December 2009](#) on 28 June 2011. Western Isles Health Board was the health board with the lowest teenage pregnancy rates in Scotland. The under 16 rate was 2.1 in comparison to Fife with 10.1. Under 18 rate was 14.9 in comparison to Tayside with 45.5 and under 20 rate was 24.3 in comparison to Tayside with 62.4.

ISD Scotland [Abortion Statistics](#) shows that the proportion of women having had a previous termination is lowest in NHS Island Areas (Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland) at 21.3% in comparison to NHS Tayside at 35.2%.

Being Overweight Linked to Dementia	Link	Breast Cancer Cases Could be Prevented	Link
Dementia Prevalence Statistics	Link	Mediterranean Diet Lengthens Life by 15 Years	Link
Smoking Cessation Service Statistics	Link	Drinking Water of Life Will Shorten Your Own	Link
Drug Related Deaths in Scotland	Link	Latest in Scottish Health Information	Link
Alcohol Sales at All Time High	Link	The Effects of Diabetes	Link

Economy

Council Tax Collection Statistics 2010-11	Link	Community Land Ownership Successful	Link
Government Expenditure & Revenue Scotland	Link	HIE - Latest Projects in Outer Hebrides	Link
Plan B /Flexibility for Economic Growth	Link	Retail Sales Index Q2 2011	Link

Contact

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

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