

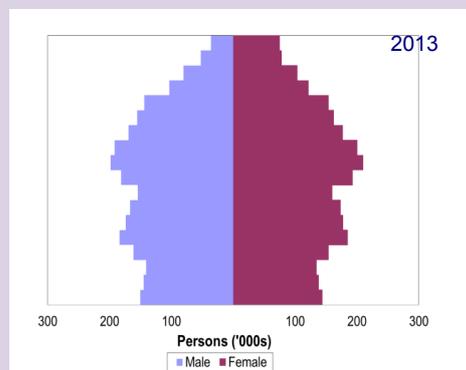
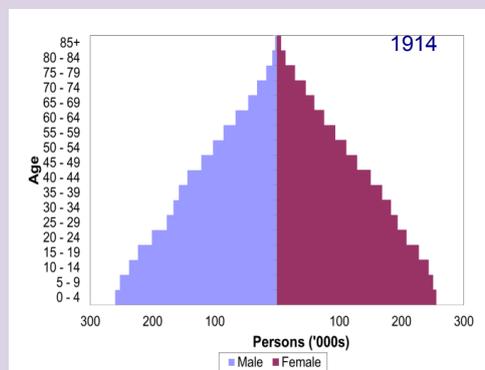
Socio Economic Update No 27

Population and Migration

Scotland's Population 2013

The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends was released on 14 August 2014. Key findings for the Outer Hebrides include:

- 246 births, birth rate of 9.0, (7th lowest), Scottish average 10.5
- 336 deaths, death rate of 12.3 (3rd highest), Scottish average 10.3
- 109 marriages, 64 religious ceremonies and 45 civil marriages, 1 civil partnership



Did you know?

Tourist marriages, where neither bride nor groom lived in Scotland, remain popular, accounting for nearly a quarter of the 27,547 marriages (23%) which took place in Scotland last year.

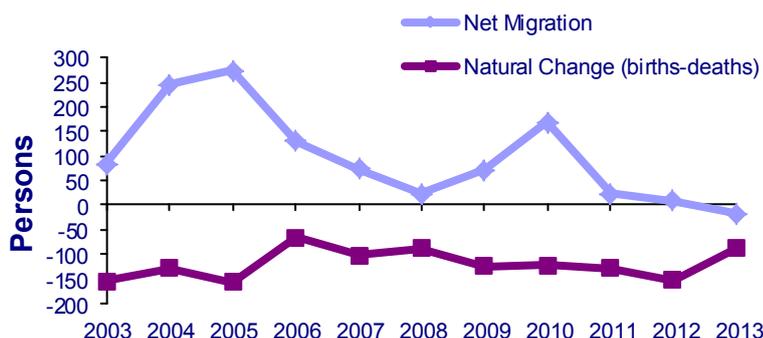
Almost half of these marriages were in Gretna.

The age distribution graphs above show how much Scotland's demographic has changed over the last hundred years. In 1914 there were larger percentages of the population in the younger age groups. Through a mixture of scientific, healthcare and social advances as well as a falling birth rate, Scotland's population has aged over these years. In 2013 the highest numbers of people are in the 45-49 age group.

Natural Change and Net Migration

Natural change is the difference between the number of births and deaths in a year. In the Outer Hebrides there continues to be more deaths than births resulting in a negative natural change every year. Net migration is the difference between the number of people leaving the islands and the number of people coming to the islands. The biggest net loss of people in the Outer Hebrides is in the 17 to 20 age group. As the Outer Hebrides consistently has negative natural change it is important that there is positive net migration to counteract this.

Natural Change and Net Migration Outer Hebrides 2003 to 2013



The adjacent graph shows that over the period 2003 to 2013 the Outer Hebrides has had negative natural change. Natural change was at its lowest point in 2003 at -156 and at its highest in 2006 at -66. Net migration has been positive until 2013. Net migration reached its highest point in 2005 at 274 and was lowest in 2013 at -19.

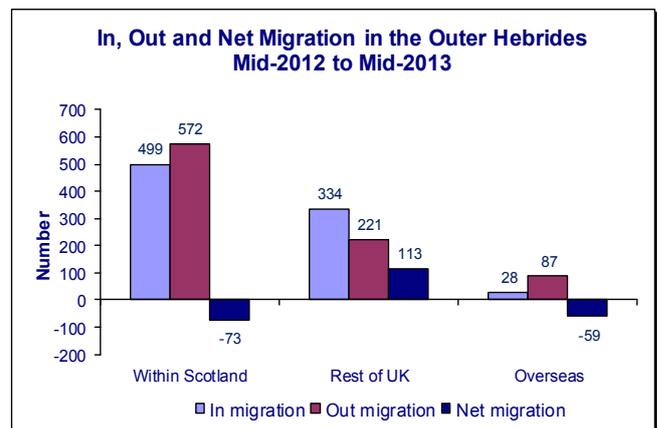
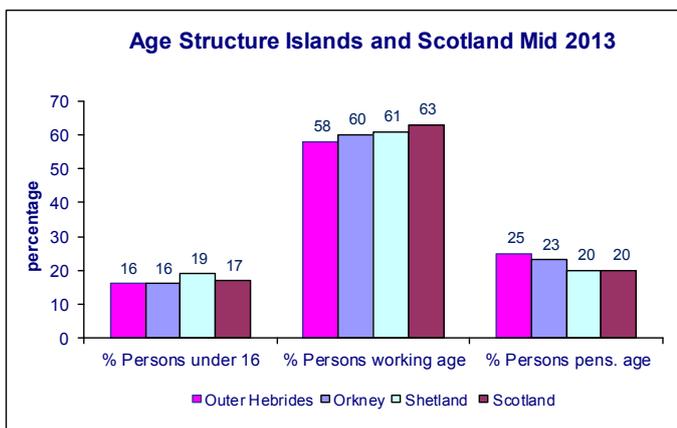
Scotland's population is now at its highest ever and most of the increase was because more people migrated into Scotland than left.

Population and Migration

Mid 2013 Population Estimates

On 26 June 2014 [National Records of Scotland](#) (NRS) released the mid 2013 population estimates for Scotland and its administrative areas. Some key findings:

- The current population estimate for the Outer Hebrides is 27,400 as at 30 June 2013; this represents a decrease in the overall population of 160 persons (-0.6%) from mid 2012 to mid 2013.
- The estimated net civilian migration was -19 and natural change was -149 due to 386 deaths and 237 births. This is the first year since 2001/02 that the Outer Hebrides has experienced an estimated negative net migration.
- The Outer Hebrides is estimated to have had the highest population decline in Scotland, along with West Dunbartonshire at -0.6%.
- The population is estimated to have decreased primarily because of negative natural change (more deaths than births).
- There was a population increase of 970 persons (3.7%) from 2003 to 2013, in comparison to a 5.1% increase nationally. Orkney had a 10.4% increase and Shetland a 5.6% increase over the same period.
- The Outer Hebrides, along with South Ayrshire, has the third highest percentage of those aged 65+ at 25% after Argyll and Bute and Dumfries and Galloway who have 26%.
- The sex ratio (male population divided by the female population) for the Outer Hebrides is 0.97 which means that for every 100 females there are 97 males. There are more females than males in all council areas except the Shetland Islands.
- The Outer Hebrides has the lowest density at 9 persons per square kilometre, closely followed by Highland at 9.1, in comparison to Glasgow City Council which has 3,415 persons per square kilometre.
- Median age (age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the population in Scotland was 41. The median age was lower in city areas (36 in Aberdeen City, Glasgow City and the City of Edinburgh) than in rural areas (47 in Argyll and Bute and Dumfries and Galloway and 46 in the Outer Hebrides, Scottish Borders and South Ayrshire).



The population of the Outer Hebrides continues to have a skewed age and sex profile. A higher percentage of the population are of 'pensionable age' and a lower percentage are of 'working age'. 30% of females in the Outer Hebrides are of pensionable age in comparison to 23% in Scotland, whereas 21% of men in the Outer Hebrides are of pensionable age in comparison to 16% in Scotland. Orkney and Shetland have a higher working age and lower pensionable age than the Outer Hebrides as illustrated above.

As illustrated in the graph above there was negative net migration within Scotland and overseas but positive net migration within the rest of the UK. The majority of in-migrants (58%) and out-migrants (65%) were from within Scotland. 39% of in-migrants were from the rest of the UK while 25% of out-migrants went to the rest of the UK. Positive net migration is essential in order to counteract the negative natural change that the Outer Hebrides continues to experience.

Population and Migration

Mid 2013 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE)

The mid 2013 small area population estimates were released by [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) in August 2014. The adjacent table shows the percentage population change in ascending order from mid 2011 population estimates to mid 2013. Eleven data zones have increased their population while twenty four data zones have decreased and one remains the same.

The datazones with the highest estimated percentage population decrease from mid **2011 to mid 2013** were:

Loch Roag	-6.8
Loch Eynort to lochdar	-6.3
Lochboisdale	-5.3

The three datazones with the highest estimated percentage population increase from mid **2011 to mid 2013** were:

Marybank to Newvalley	5.6
North Benbecula	5.4
Melbost to the Braighe	4.8

There are 6,505 data zones in Scotland. The Outer Hebrides has 36 data zones. They were initially set up to have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents. Throughout Scotland there are 220 data zones with populations less than 500 and 156 data zones with populations more than 1,500.

The three data zones with the smallest population in the Outer Hebrides are:

South Benbecula	514
Eriskay to South Boisdale	515
Carloway to Shawbost	548

The three data zones with the largest population in the Outer Hebrides are:

Marybank to Newvalley	1,139
Tong to Upper Coll	1,111
North Harris & Scalpay	953

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

Barra and Vatersay	23%
South Uist	22%
Benbecula	14%
North Uist	28%
Harris	30%
Lewis	23%

Data Zone	% Change 2011 to 2013
Loch Roag	-6.8
Loch Eynort to lochdar	-6.3
Loch Boisdale	-5.3
Goathill	-5.1
Galson to Swainbost	-4.8
Habost to Port of Ness	-4.7
North Manor Park	-4.2
Knock to Bayble	-4.1
Bragar to Brue	-4.1
Central Stornoway	-3.5
North Harris and Scalpay	-2.9
North Barra	-2.8
Eriskay to South Boisdale	-2.6
Vatersay to Castlebay	-2.4
Uig and Bernera	-2.1
Coulegrain to Stenish	-2.0
South Harris	-1.5
Newmarket	-1.4
North Lochs	-1.2
Tong to Upper Coll	-1.2
Garrabost	-0.9
Newton to Plasterfield	-0.8
West North Uist to Baleshare	-0.3
Grimsay, East North Uist to Berneray	-0.1
South Benbecula	0.0
Sheshader to Tiumpan Head	0.7
Coll to Back	0.8
Pairc and Kinloch	0.9
Barvas to Borge	1.3
Gress to Tolsta	1.5
Springfield	2.0
Carloway to Shawbost	3.0
North Bayhead (Stornoway)	4.4
Melbost to Braighe	4.8
North Benbecula	5.4
Marybank to Newvalley	5.6

Population and Migration

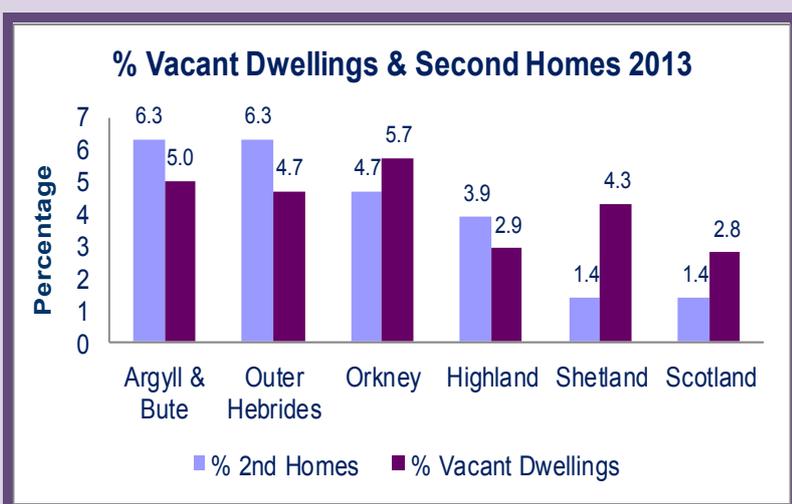
2013 Household Estimates

The 2013 Household Estimates were released by [National Records of Scotland](#) on 30 July 2014. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides were:

- The Estimates identify an increase of 174 households (1.4%) from 2012 to 2013; the highest increase in Scotland, while the Scottish average was 0.6%.
- The Estimates identified an increase of 1,552 households (13.6%) from 2003 to 2013, again greater than the national trend (7.7%). This was the 4th highest percentage increase in Scotland.
- Of all 32 Scottish Local Authorities areas, the Outer Hebrides is estimated to have; the highest % of detached dwellings at 64% (nat avg 21%); the second lowest % of occupied dwellings at 89% (Argyll & Bute have the lowest at 88.7%, nat avg 95.8%); the third highest % of vacant dwellings at 4.7% (Orkney have the highest at 5.7%, nat avg 2.8%); the highest % of second homes, along with Argyll & Bute at 6.3% (nat avg 1.4%); the lowest % of dwellings with occupied exemptions (exempt from Council Tax) at 0.5% (nat avg 2.8%); the highest % of houses in Council Tax Band A-C at 79% (nat avg 61%); the second lowest % of houses in Council Tax band D-E at 20% (Inverclyde lowest at 17%, nat avg 26%); the lowest % of houses in Council Tax band F-H at 1% (nat avg 13%).
- The Outer Hebrides has had the biggest change in average household size falling from 2.29 in 2003 to 2.09 in 2013, Scottish average: 2.5.

The [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website contains household statistics at “data zone” level. For more detailed analysis please go to this website. Key findings include:

- The following data zones have the highest % of vacant dwellings: Habost to Port of Ness and Eriskay to South Boisdale at 8% (previously 10%).
- North Barra has the highest % of dwellings which are second homes at 16% (previously 15%).
- Central Stornoway and North Bayhead have the highest % of dwellings with single adult discounts (reduction in Council Tax) at 49% (previously 51%).



There was an increase of 1.4% in the number of households and an increase of 0.2% in the number of dwellings from 2012 to 2013.

As illustrated in the adjacent graph, the Outer Hebrides, along with Argyll & Bute has the highest percentage of 2nd homes in Scotland. The Outer Hebrides has the third highest percentage of vacant dwellings.

The Outer Hebrides also has the highest percentage of detached dwellings at 64%, scot.avg. 21% and the lowest percentage of flats at 5%, scot.avg. 38%.

- Nationally, the number of households has increased every year over the last ten years. Households have increased by 8% over the last 10 years and have increased in every Council area except West Dunbartonshire.
- The rate of growth was increasing before the economic downturn, but since then the annual increase has fallen. However, in 2013 for the first time since the downturn, the annual increase grew.

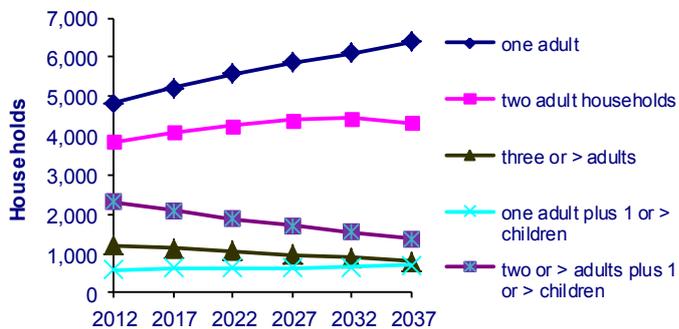
Population and Migration

2012 Based Household Projections

2012 based household projections were also released on 30 July by [National Records of Scotland](#). This is the first set of projections since the 2011 Census. Key findings are as follows:

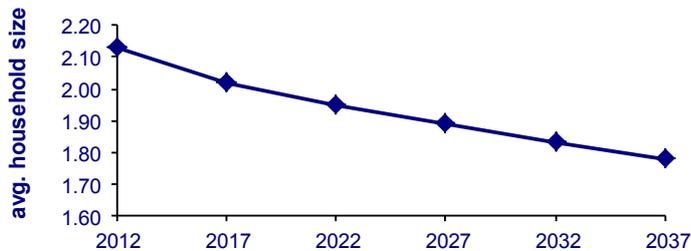
- The Projections identify a 6% increase in the number of households in the Outer Hebrides from 12,749 in 2012 to 13,545 in 2037. This represents a smaller increase on previous household projections (2010 based), which forecasted an 8% increase.
- Over the same period (2012-37), the population of the Outer Hebrides is projected to decline by -10.8%. Therefore, most of the projected increase is the result of more people living alone or in smaller households. The average household size in the Outer Hebrides is projected to decrease from 2.13 in 2012 to 1.78 in 2037 (-17%), the largest decrease of all local authorities.

Household Type Outer Hebrides 2012-2037



Changes in household type between 2012 and 2037 are projected to occur as follows: 33% increase in 'one adult' households; 12% increase in 'two adult' households; a 35% decrease in 'three or more adults and no children' households, an 18% increase in 'one adult plus one or more children' households, and; a 41% decrease in households containing 'two or more adults plus one or more children' (the second highest decrease, Inverclyde has the highest at -45%).

Average Household Size in Outer Hebrides 2012-2037

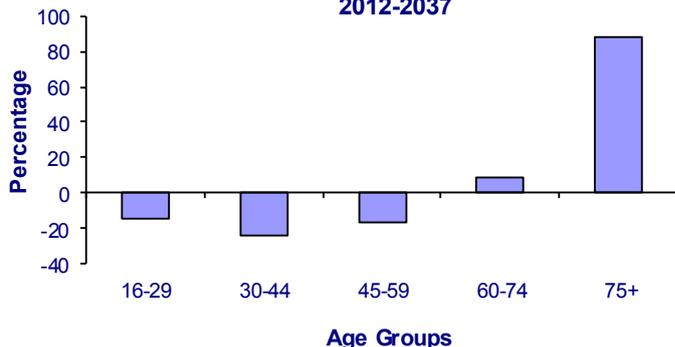


The Outer Hebrides is projected to have the smallest average household size in 2037 at 1.78, followed by Glasgow at 1.88.

The average household size in the Outer Hebrides is projected to decrease from 2.13 in 2012 to 1.78 in 2037 as illustrated in the adjacent graph, a decrease of 17%.

The Outer Hebrides had the biggest change in average household size falling from 2.29 in 2003 to 2.09 in 2013

% Change in Households by Age Groups 2012-2037



In terms of household headship rates, the following changes are projected:

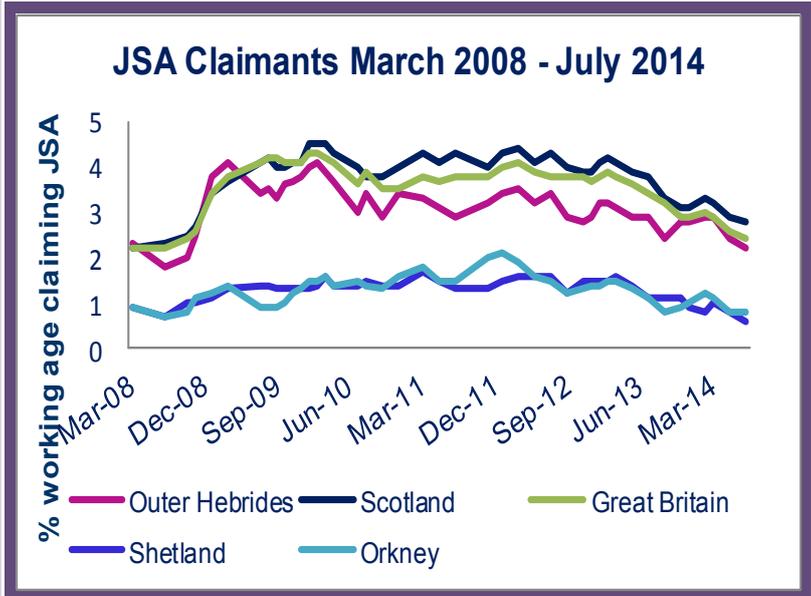
15% decrease in households headed by person aged 16-29; 24% decrease in those aged 30-44 (second highest decrease in Scotland, Inverclyde has the highest at -31%); 17% decrease in those aged 45-59; 9% increase in those aged 60-74, and; an 88% increase in those aged 75 and over (West Lothian will have the highest increase at 133%).

Labour Market

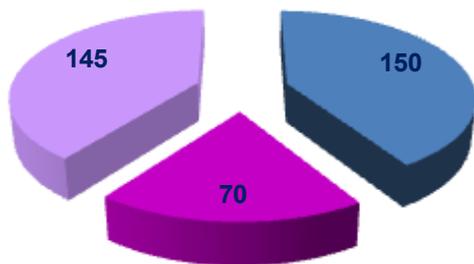
The latest release from [NOMIS](#) (Office for National Statistics) gives the following Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimant rates for July 2014:

Outer Hebrides	2.2%
Scotland	2.8%
Great Britain	2.4%
Shetland Island	0.6%
Orkney Islands	0.8%

The Outer Hebrides rate remains lower than that of Scotland and Great Britain but higher than that of Shetland and Orkney. During the period shown in the adjacent chart JSA rate in the Outer Hebrides was highest in March 2009 at 3.9% and lowest in July, August and September 2008 at 1.8%.



JSA Claimants by duration July 2014

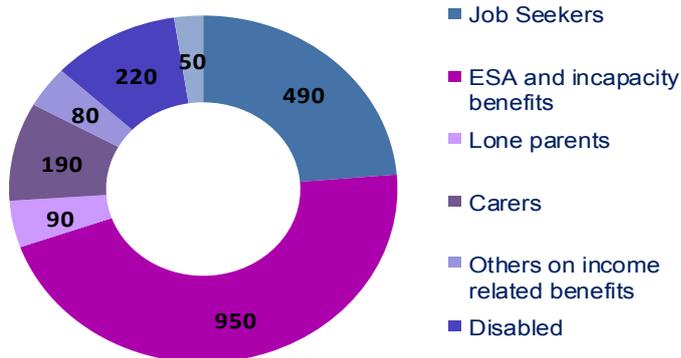


■ All ages up to 6 months ■ All ages > 6 and < 12 months ■ All ages > 12 months

There is a total of 360 people (2.2%) claiming JSA in the Outer Hebrides, while the Scottish average is 2.8%. 150 (0.9%) have been claiming for up to 6 months, scot.avg. 1.6%, while 70 people (0.4%) have been claiming for between 6 and 12 months, scot.avg. 0.4% and 145 people (0.9%) have been claiming for over 12 months, scot.avg. 0.8%.

Out of the total of 360 there are 257 males claiming JSA while there are 104 females claiming. This is following the same trend as Scotland and Great Britain where there are more males than females claiming JSA.

Key Benefit Claimants February 2014



Out of the 2070 people in the Outer Hebrides claiming key benefits the majority are claiming ESA and incapacity benefits.

The Outer Hebrides has a lower percentage of claimants in all areas except for the disabled where 1.3% of the resident population aged 16-64 are disabled while the Scottish average is 1.2%. Also, 0.5% of the population are others on income related benefits in comparison to 0.3% in Scotland.

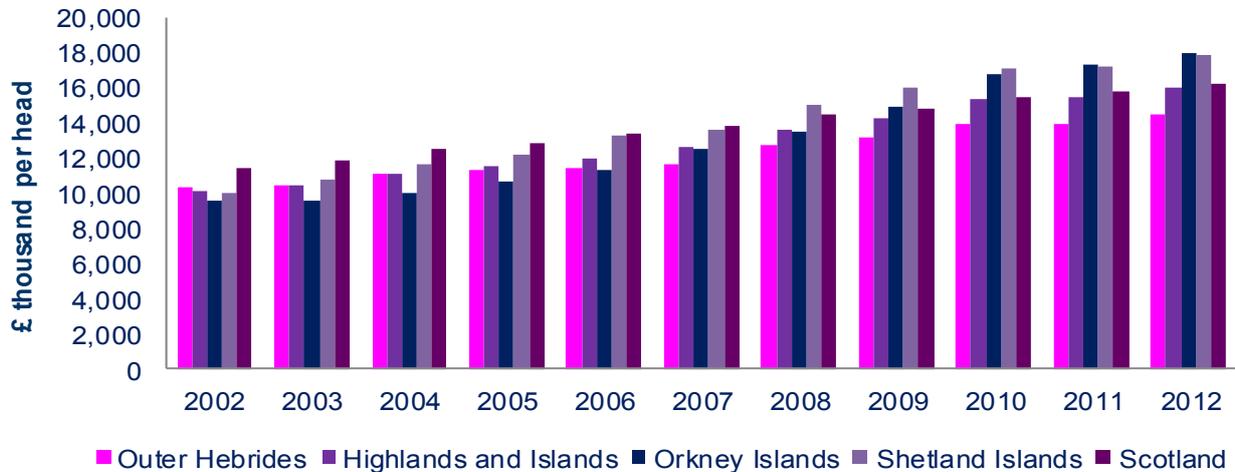
In total 12.5% of the population in the Outer Hebrides are key benefits claimants in comparison to 15.2% in Scotland.

Self Employment

On 20 August 2014 the [Office for National Statistics](#) released a publication on self employment. This ranked all 380 Local Authority areas in Great Britain. There were 8 Scottish Local Authorities in the top 100: Orkney (2); Argyll & Bute (14); Scottish Borders (17); Dumfries and Galloway (32); Highland (58); Perth and Kinross (67); Stirling (83) and the Outer Hebrides ranked 95. Orkney was ranked 2nd with 28.2% self employment and the Outer Hebrides was ranked 95 with 18.5% self employment. This shows an increase since the 2011 Census when 10% were self employed, 14.8% of men self-employed and 5.2% of women self-employed.

Economy

Gross Disposable Household Income per Head 2002 to 2012



The [Office for National Statistics](#) released a report on Regional Gross Disposable Household Income 2012 in June 2014. In 2012 GDHI per head increased in every NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) area, with the highest growth in Inner London West at 6.4% and the lowest percentage growth in Glasgow City at 2.7%. London's GDHI per head was 27.7% above the UK average while Northern Ireland was 17.2%. In NUTS 1 areas the highest percentage growth was in London (4.7%) and the lowest in Northern Ireland (3.2%) followed by Scotland (3.5%).

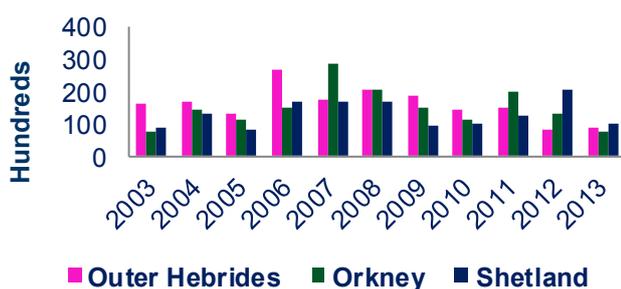
The Outer Hebrides had the 3rd lowest GDHI per head in Scotland in 2012 at £14,541, ahead of North Lanarkshire at £14,282 and Glasgow City at £14,161. The Scottish average was £16,267. From 2002 to 2007 GDHI was lower in all areas than that of the Scottish average. However, from 2008 to 2010 GDHI in Shetland was higher, but in 2011 and 2012 GDHI was higher in Orkney. The Outer Hebrides has had the lowest GDHI in all the above areas since 2007.

Built Environment & Housing

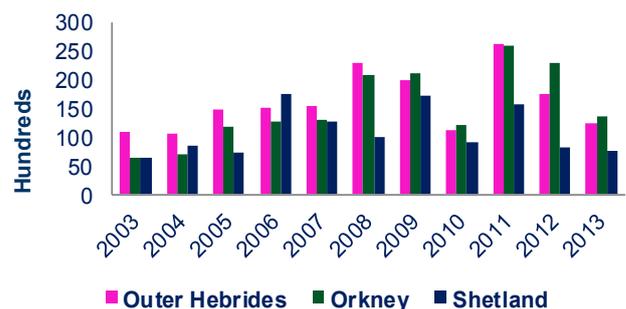
The [Housing Statistics for Scotland](#) web page has recently been updated by the Scottish Government. As illustrated below figures vary greatly over the last decade. The highest number of starts in the Outer Hebrides was in 2006 at 268 (68% higher than in 2013) while the lowest was in 2012 at 81. The highest number of completions was in 2011 at 262 (52% higher than in 2013), while the lowest was in 2004 at 107.

Since 2008 private new build starts have fallen by 79% from 175 to 36 in 2013 (scot.avg. 35%). Private build completions have fallen by 44% from 163 to 91 in 2013 (scot.avg. 41%). Starts in Orkney fell by 60% and by 46% in Shetland, while completions in Orkney fell by 62% and 52% in Shetland.

Starts - New Build All Sectors 2003 to 2013



Completions - New Build All Sectors 2003 to 2013



Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

In May 2014 results from the [Scottish Shellfish Farm Production Survey 2013](#) were released. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides:

- 18 shellfish businesses in the Outer Hebrides
- 49 active sites
- Total of 29 staff employed - 13 FT/11 PT/5 casual
- 19 producing sites

Transport, Travel and Tourism

[Key Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2013](#) was published in June 2014. Some key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- Provisional total - 19 accidents in 2013
- Reduction from 47 serious accidents in 2004-08 average to 33 serious accidents in 2009-13
- Provisional total - 23 casualties in 2013
- Reduction from 71 total casualties in 2004-08 average to 42 casualties in 2009-13 average

Health Care & Welfare

Heavy web use harms child's mental health

[Link](#)

ISD Statistics

[Link](#)

Alcohol increases risk of diseases

[Link](#)

Report warns of asthma complacency

[Link](#)

Scots children among least active in the world

[Link](#)

Overweight or obese linked to 10 common cancers

[Link](#)

Crime and Justice

In June 2014 the Scottish Government released a publication on [Reconviction Rates in Scotland: 2011-12 Offender Cohort](#). Nationally the reconviction rate has decreased from 32.9 in 2002-03 to 29.2 in 2011-12. The rate in the Outer Hebrides was 29.8, slightly above the national average. Nationally there has been a marked fall in reconvictions for offenders aged under 25 over the past 10 years. There were 141 offenders in the Outer Hebrides and the average number of reconvictions per offender was 0.40, scot.avg. 0.53. The lowest reconviction rate per offender was 0.32 in East Lothian and the highest was 0.70 in Clackmannanshire.

Contact

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

Kathleen Shirkie

Research Officer – Development Department

Comhairle nan Eilean Siar - Sandwick Road, Stornoway - Isle of Lewis, HS1 2BW

kshirkie@cne-siar.gov.uk

[Factfile](#)