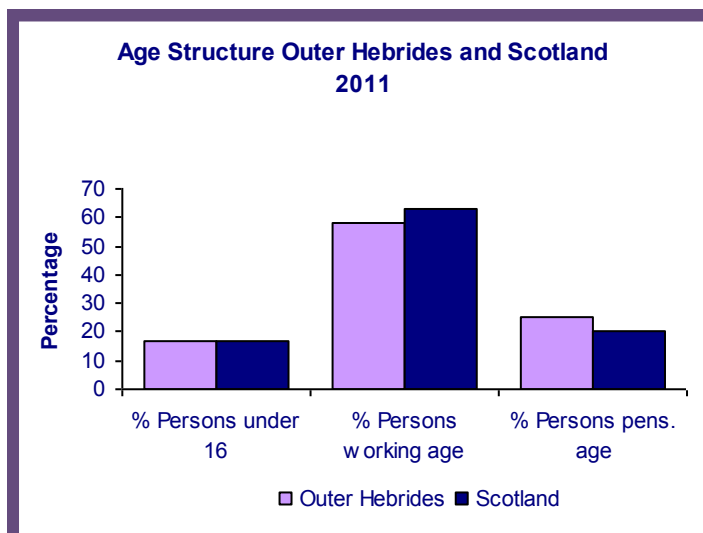


Population and Migration

Population Estimates 2011

On 31 May 2012 National Records of Scotland (NRS) released the mid-2011 population estimates for Scotland and its administrative areas www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/. Some findings for the Outer Hebrides:

- ◆ The current estimate of the population of the Outer Hebrides is 26,080 for 2011; this represents a decrease in the overall population of 110 persons (-0.4%) on the previous year, 2010. In contrast other Island areas have had increases, Orkney 50 persons, (0.3%) and Shetland 100 persons, (0.5%)
- ◆ Between 2010 and 2011 the Outer Hebrides was one of eight council areas which experienced a decrease in population. The Outer Hebrides had the third highest decrease (-0.4%), after Inverclyde (-0.7%), Moray (-0.5%)
- ◆ The Outer Hebrides experienced a -1.4% decrease between 2001 and 2011, the fifth highest decrease in Scotland
- ◆ Deaths (345) continue to exceed births (227) resulting in a negative natural change of -118 persons (a decrease on the high figure of -165 for 2010). Net migration has been estimated as being positive since 2003 with more people moving here than moving away, 2008 being an exception, and net migration for 2011 is also positive (7)
- ◆ As net migration for mid-2011 estimates is low at +7 this has not been able to counteract the negative natural change (more deaths than births) resulting in the loss of 110 persons. The majority of in-migrants (63%) came from within Scotland and the majority of out-migration (67%) was also within Scotland
- ◆ 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
- ◆ The Outer Hebrides has the lowest density in Scotland at 8 persons per square kilometre (previously 9 persons) in comparison to Glasgow City Council with the highest which has 3,412 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 (35 in Glasgow city and the City of Edinburgh) and higher in rural areas (46 in the Outer Hebrides, Argyll & Bute and Dumfries and Galloway)



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' (Outer Hebrides 25%, Scotland 20%) and a lower percentage are of 'working age' (Outer Hebrides 58%, Scotland 63%). 31% of females in the Outer Hebrides are of pensionable age in comparison to 24% in Scotland, whereas only 19% of men in the Outer Hebrides are of pensionable age in comparison to 15% in Scotland. 17% of the population are under 16 both in the Outer Hebrides and Scotland.

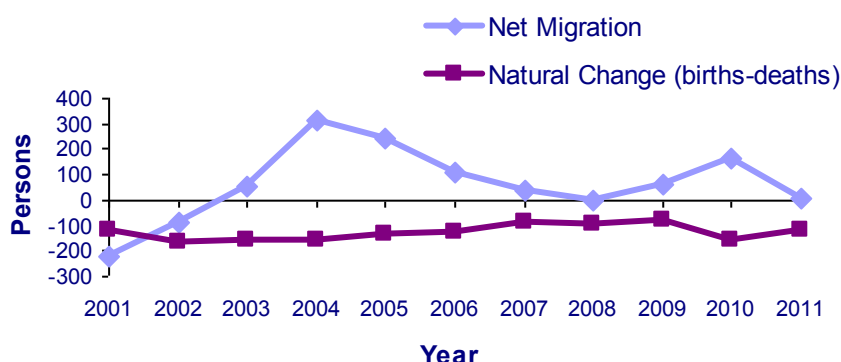
2010 based population projections indicate a 33.6% decline in persons under 16, a 19.5% decline in working age and a 22.5% increase in pensionable age by 2035.

Population and Migration

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 2001 to 2011**



The adjacent graph shows that over the period 2001 to 2011 the Outer Hebrides has had negative natural change. Natural change was at its lowest point in 2002 at -166 and at its highest in 2009 at -81. Net migration has been positive from 2003 onwards, apart from 2008. Net migration reached its highest point in 2004 at 315 and was lowest in 2001 at -222.

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

Household Estimates 2011

On 14 June 2012 [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) released the 'Household Projections for Scotland' for 2010 to 2035 and Household Estimates for 2011. Key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

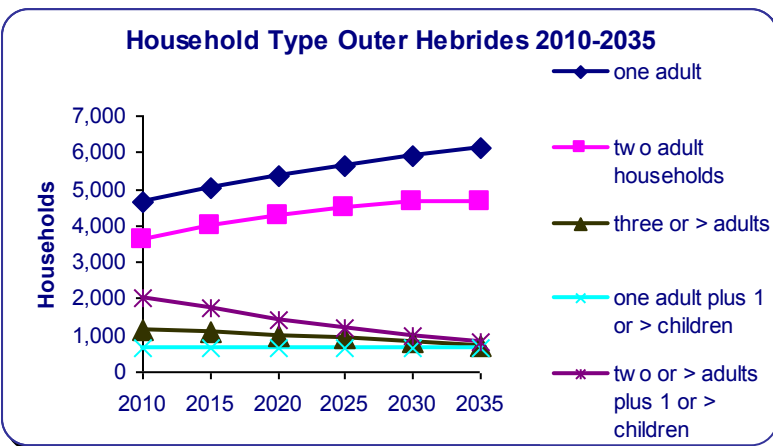
- ◆ The 2011 Household Estimates identify an increase of 190 households (1.6%) from 2010 to 2011; this is more than 3 times greater than the national trend (0.5%) and is the highest increase in Scotland
- ◆ The 2011 Household Estimates identify an increase of 924 households (8.2%) from 2001 to 2011, again greater than the national trend (7.9%)
- ◆ 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 lowest % of occupied dwellings at 87% (nat avg 96%); the highest % of vacant dwellings at 6.3% (nat avg 2.8%); the second highest % of second homes at 6.4% of all dwellings (Argyll & Bute have the highest at 8.4%, nat avg 1.5%); the lowest % of dwellings with occupied exemptions (exempt from Council Tax) at 0.4% (nat avg 2.7%); the highest % of houses in Council Tax Band A-C at 79% (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). The [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website contains household statistics at "datazone" level. For more detailed analysis please go to this website or contact the Comhairle Research Officer for assistance. 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
 - ◆ South Harris and Paicr and Kinloch have the highest % of vacant dwellings
 - ◆ South Harris has the highest % of dwellings which are second homes
 - ◆ Central Stornoway has the highest % of dwellings with single adult discounts (reduction in Council Tax)

Population and Migration

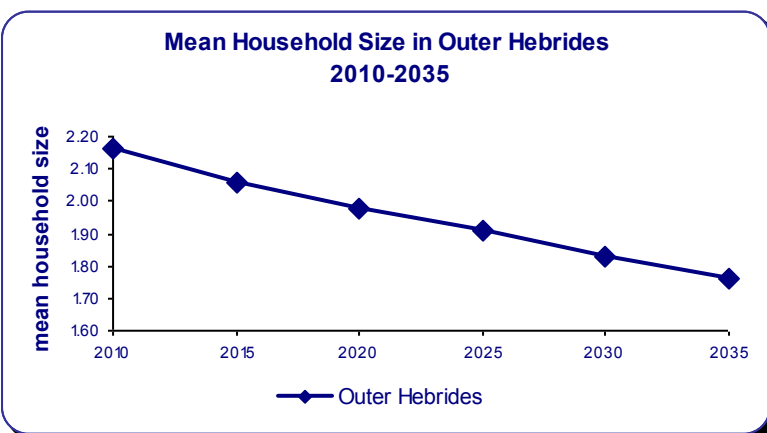
2010 Based Household Projections

Key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- ◆ The current assumptions on 'Household Projections' identify an 8% increase in the number of households in the Outer Hebrides from 12,020 in 2010 to 12,950 in 2035. This represents a smaller increase on previous household projections (2008 based), which forecasted a 13% increase between 2008 and 2033
- ◆ Over the same period (2010-35), the population of the Outer Hebrides is projected to decline by -11.3%. 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 2.16 in 2010 to 1.76 in 2035 (-18%), the largest decrease of all local authorities

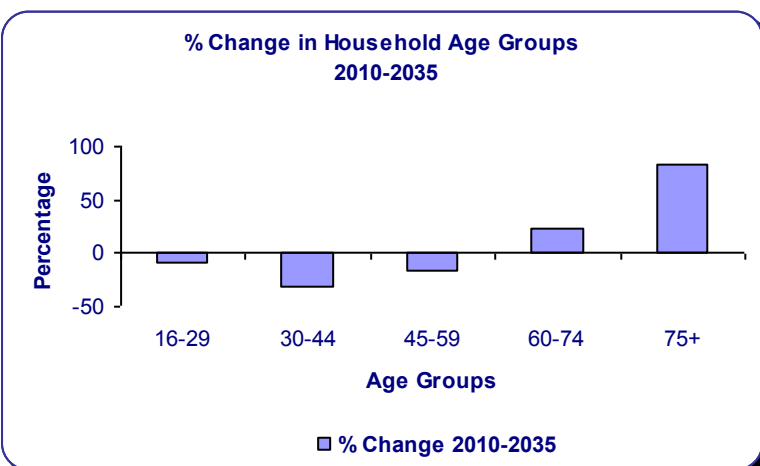


Changes in household type between 2010 and 2035 are projected to occur as follows: 32% increase in 'one adult' households; 29% increase in 'two adult' households; a 38% decrease in 'three or more adults and no children' households, a 5% increase in 'one adult plus one or more children' households, and; a 59% decrease in households containing 'two or more adults plus one or more children' (the largest decrease in Scotland) as illustrated in the adjacent graph.



The average household size in the Outer Hebrides is projected to decrease from 2.16 in 2010 to 1.76 in 2035 (-18), the largest decrease of all local authorities as illustrated in the adjacent graph.

This may be attributable to the large increase in one adult and two adult households and the large decrease in two adult plus children households.



In terms of household headship rates, the following changes are projected: 8% decrease in households headed by person aged 16-29; 31% decrease in those aged 30-44 (highest decrease in Scotland); 16% decrease in those aged 45-59; 23% increase in those aged 60-74, and; an 83% increase in those aged 75 and over (West Lothian will have the highest increase at 144%).

Population and Migration

What is Beyond 2011 project?

The Beyond 2011 programme has been initiated to **propose viable alternative options** to the traditional census.

Its aim is to deliver by 2014 an evidence-based report and recommendations for providing timely and cost-effective population and socio-demographic statistics fit for the 21st century that meet user needs.

[National Records of Scotland](#) has launched a web page for Beyond 2011 project where details about the project including seminars, consultations and conferences which have been carried out as part of the programme can now be accessed.

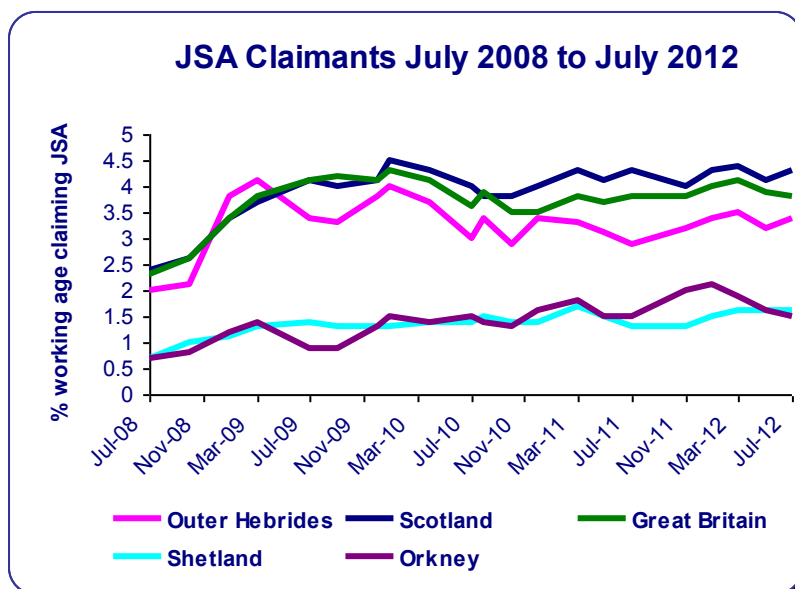
Further information is available in Chapter 11 of the [Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends](#).

Labour Market

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

Outer Hebrides	3.4%
Scotland	3.8%
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. The rate is higher than in July 2011 (2.9%) and July 2010 (3%) and has increased since May 2012 (3.2%). From January 2006 to July 2012 it reached its lowest point in July, August and September 2008 at 1.9%.



Labour Supply

April 2011 to March 2012	Outer Hebrides	Shetland Islands	Orkney Islands	Scotland
Economically Active (EA)	74.2%	83.2%	82.4%	76.9%
EA - Males and Females	M 68.5% F 80%	M 85.9% F 80.2%	M 87.5% F 77.1%	M 82.3% F 70.3%
Economically Inactive	25.8%	16.8%	17.6%	23.1%
Self employed (SE)	10.7%	11.1%	11.9%	8%
S E - Males and Females	M 12.7% F#	M 17.6% F #	M 15.7% F 8%	M 13.2% F 5.6%
# sample size too small for reliable estimate				

Labour Market

Annual Population Survey 2011

[Local Area Labour Markets in Scotland Statistics](#) from the Annual Population Survey 2011 were published on 5 July 2012. The publication provides analysis on the labour market, education and training. Some of the main findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- ◆ The employment rate level for 2011 was 10,700 (63.6%). The Outer Hebrides had the highest percentage point change over the last 3 years, -13.8% (-2,300) in comparison to Highland with -0.5%
- ◆ Lowest male employment rate at 60.3%. The Outer Hebrides had the largest decrease in male employment rate from 2008-2011 (-20.1 percentage points from 80.4% to 60.3%)
- ◆ From 2010-2011 the Outer Hebrides saw one of the largest increases in the female employment rate, however, from 2008-2011 the Outer Hebrides had the largest decrease (-7.1%) along with Clackmannanshire (-7.1%)
- ◆ The highest economic inactivity rate in 2011 at 30.4%, and had the highest percentage point change over the last 3 years, 12.5% (2,000)
- ◆ The lowest employment rate for those aged 16-24 at 35.8% (1,200) in comparison to Moray at 72.8%
- ◆ The largest increase between 2008 and 2011 in economic inactivity rates for people aged 16-64 (up 12.5%), in comparison to North Lanarkshire (down 2.5%). The level for the Outer Hebrides in 2011 was 4,900 (30.4%), the highest in Scotland
- ◆ The highest percentage of people working in public admin, education and health at 44.2% (Scot. avg. 31.4%)
- ◆ The third highest percentage of people employed in personal service occupations at 10.8%, (Scot. Avg. 8.5%)
- ◆ The highest level of employed people over 16 under-employed* at 11.7% in comparison to 6.1% in East Renfrewshire
- ◆ 43.7% are employed in the public sector, of which the majority are women (55.9%). 56.3% are employed in the private sector, of which the majority are men (69.7%)
- ◆ Of those economically inactive 29.9% of those want to work

* Definition—underemployment includes all employed persons aged 16 and over who during the reference week were willing to work additional hours, meaning that they: wanted another job in addition to their current job(s), or wanted another job with more hours instead of their current job(s), or wanted to increase the total number of hours worked in their current job(s)

Built Environment & Housing

The [Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 2011-12](#) was released on 26 June 2012. The application contains information about applications to local authorities for assistance under the homelessness legislation. Key findings for the Outer Hebrides are:

- ◆ The Outer Hebrides was one of two areas which assessed fewer than 70% of homeless assessments as having a priority need
- ◆ The proportion assessed as priority need was less than in the same quarter a year ago (-11%)
- ◆ For a small Council like the Outer Hebrides small differences in the number assessed as priority can have a big impact on the percentage assessed as priority. Thus there is considerable quarter to quarter variability. Over the last 2 years this has varied from 88% in July-Sept 2010 to 56% in Oct-Dec 2011.
- ◆ There was a total of 134 homeless assessments in 2011-12
- ◆ As at 31 March 2012 a total of 82 households were in temporary accommodation
- ◆ There was a total of 18 households with children in temporary accommodation
- ◆ There were no households in unsuitable accommodation as at 31 March 2012

Education and Training

[Summary Statistics for Attainment, Leaver Destinations and Healthy Living, No 2 2012 Edition](#) was released in June 2012. In 2010/11 the percentage of school leavers by follow up destination showed that 92.3% of school leavers secured a positive destination as follows:

- ◆ 31.3% in Higher Education
- ◆ 27.4% in Further Education
- ◆ 1.9% in Training
- ◆ 30.6% in employment

The percentage of pupils in primary schools present on census day taking school meals (either free or paid for) was 58.7% in 2012. The percentage of pupils in secondary schools taking school meals (either free or paid for) was 68.1%. Shetland had the highest percentage of pupils taking meals in both primary and secondary at 77.4% and 89.9% respectively.

The following tables (information available in supplementary data tables) show the percentage of the school rolls achieving different levels of qualification attainment. In almost all years and all attainment levels local authorities in the islands are achieving above the Scottish average. There are only two occasions where this is not the case. Shetland has achieved the highest percentage level in approximately half the attainment bands while the Outer Hebrides has achieved the highest in four.

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	96.3	95.8	86.5	38.0
Shetland	95.3	93.8	88.4	48.0
Orkney	92.2	93.9	85.1	41.0
Scotland	93.2	92.7	78.8	36.4

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	57.0	49.6	27.5
Shetland	61.0	50.2	27.5
Orkney	57.8	49.6	30.1
Scotland	50.8	44.8	26.3

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	57.0	38.8	25.6	20.4
Shetland	52.2	39.1	27.4	16.7
Orkney	50.0	38.8	25.8	15.4
Scotland	49.6	35.3	23.9	15.8

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

Crime and Justice

Racist incidents recorded in the Outer Hebrides have almost halved from 11 in 2008-09 to 6 in 2009-10. This is the third lowest rate in Scotland along with Shetland and Orkney. Police in the Outer Hebrides had the second highest percentage of crimes cleared up at 72%, Shetland had 75%. The total number of crimes for serious assault, offensive weapons, domestic housebreaking and vandalism has increased from the previous year from 754 to 778. There were 17 people from the Outer Hebrides in custody at 30 June 2011, 4 of these were young offenders. The number of community payback orders imposed from February to December 2011 were 5 in Lochmaddy and 44 in Stornoway.

For further information links to all the publications containing this information are shown below:

Racist Incidents Recorded by Police in Scotland	Link	Recorded Crime in Scotland 2010-11	Link
Prison Statistics & Population Projections Scotland 2011-12	Link	Community Payback Orders Imposed	Link

Health Care & Welfare

The Chief Medical Officer believes that, like the smoking ban, the minimum price on alcohol would save lives. [Research by the University of Sheffield](#) estimated that a 50p per unit minimum price would have the following benefits:

- ◆ Alcohol related deaths would fall by about 60 in the first year and by 318 by year ten of the policy
- ◆ A fall in hospital admission of 1,600 in year 1 and 6,500 per year by year ten of the policy
- ◆ A fall in crime volumes by around 3,500 offences per year
- ◆ A financial saving from harm reduction (health, employment, crime etc) of £942 million over ten years

Smoking Cessation Service Statistics (Scotland) 2011	Link	Diabetes Campaign Launched	Link
Quarter of Intensive Care Patients "have drink problem"	Link	Information Services Division	Link
A Short Walk to Health	Link	Healthcare Associated Infection Report Jan-Dec 2011	Link

Economy

Provisional Outturn 2011/12 and Budget Estimates 2012/13	Link	OFT Price and Choice in Remote Communities	Link
Council Tax Collection Statistics 2011/12	Link	Highland Study Benefits Economy	Link

Contact

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

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This e-bulletin is also available (along with past issues) on the Comhairle's internet/intranet in the 'Fact File'

