

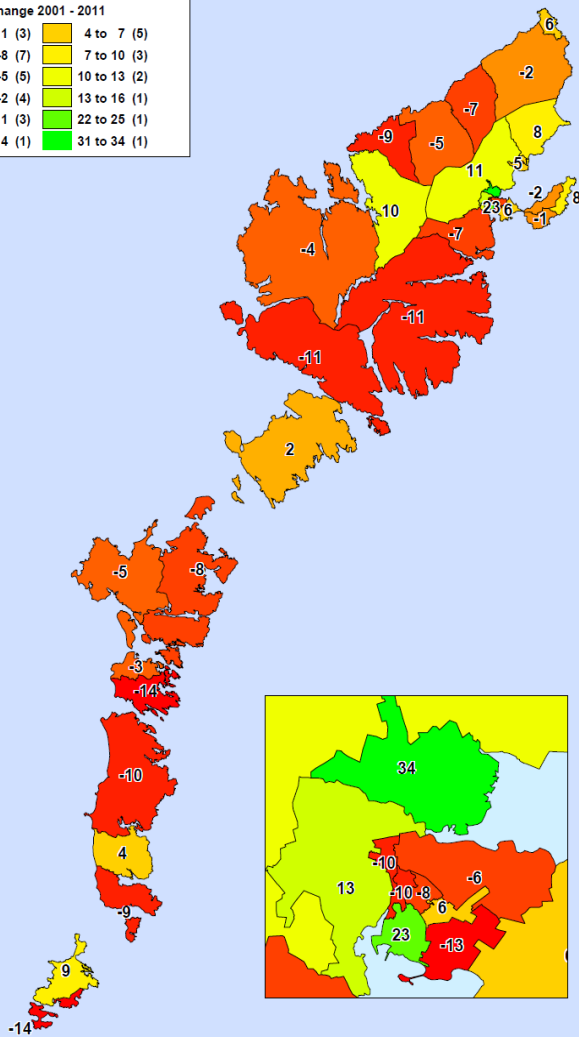
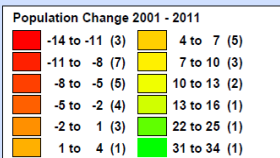


# SOCIO ECONOMIC UPDATE

Ag Obair Comhla Airson nan Eilean Siar – Working Together for the Western Isles No.19 (12/11)

## Population and Migration

### Small Area Population Estimates 2010



Datazone	Datazone Name	% change 01 to 10
S01002344	South Benbecula	-13.9
S01002339	Vatersay to Castlebay	-13.9
S01002355	Newton to Plasterfield	-13.1
S01002349	North Harris and Scalpay	-11.2
S01002350	Pairc and Kinloch	-10.6
S01002364	North Manor Park	-10.0
S01002343	Loch Eynort to lochdar	-9.9
S01002360	North Bayhead (Stornoway)	-9.6
S01002369	Carloway to Shawbost	-9.3
S01002341	Eriskay to South Boisdale	-9.1
S01002359	Goathill	-8.0
S01002346	Grimsay, East North Uist to Berneray	-7.6
S01002372	Barvas to Borve	-6.8
S01002352	North Lochs	-6.5
S01002361	Coulegrain to Stenish	-5.7
S01002347	West North Uist to Baleshare	-4.9
S01002370	Bragar to Brue	-4.6
S01002351	Uig and Bernera	-3.9
S01002345	North Benbecula	-3.1
S01002362	Garrabost	-2.1
S01002373	Galson to Swainbost	-2.1
S01002353	Knock to Bayble	-1.3
S01002348	South Harris	1.6
S01002342	Loch Boisdale	4.4
S01002368	Coll to Back	4.7
S01002354	Melbost to Braighe	5.7
S01002374	Habost to Port of Ness	5.8
S01002357	Springfield	6.1
S01002371	Gress to Tolsta	7.8
S01002365	Sheshader to Tiumpán Head	7.9
S01002340	North Barra	9.4
S01002358	Loch Roag	10.0
S01002367	Tong to Upper Coll	10.6
S01002363	Marybank to Newvalley	13.2
S01002356	Central Stornoway	22.8
S01002366	Newmarket	34.2

The mid 2010 small area population estimates were released by [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) in August 2011. The adjacent table shows the percentage population change in ascending order from 2001 to 2010. The map above illustrates the population changes over the ten year period.

The datazones with the highest estimated percentage population decrease from **2009 to 2010** were:

Eriskay to South Boisdale	-3.4
Carloway to Shawbost	-3.0
Gress to Tolsta	-2.7
Sheshader to Tiumpán Head	-2.7
Vatersay to Castlebay	-2.7

The three datazones with the highest estimated percentage population increase from **2009 to 2010** were:

Garrabost	5.9
Loch Roag	5.1
North Bayhead (Stornoway)	3.7

Island Area	Total Population	Total Population 65 and over	% 65 and over
Barra and Vatersay	1,138	252	22.1
South Uist	1,844	382	20.7
Benbecula	1,152	146	12.7
North Uist	1,556	420	27
Harris	1,881	518	27.5
Lewis	18,619	3949	21.2
<b>Total Population Outer Hebrides</b>	<b>26,190</b>	<b>5667</b>	<b>21.6</b>

As illustrated above 21.6% of the population in the Outer Hebrides is 65 and over . In comparison 16.8% of the Scottish population is 65 and over. The percentage of the population 65 and over in Orkney and Shetland is also lower at 19.8% and 16.9% respectively. The percentage varies greatly between island areas with the lowest percentage in Benbecula and the highest in Harris. More detailed population estimates are available at the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website at datazone level.

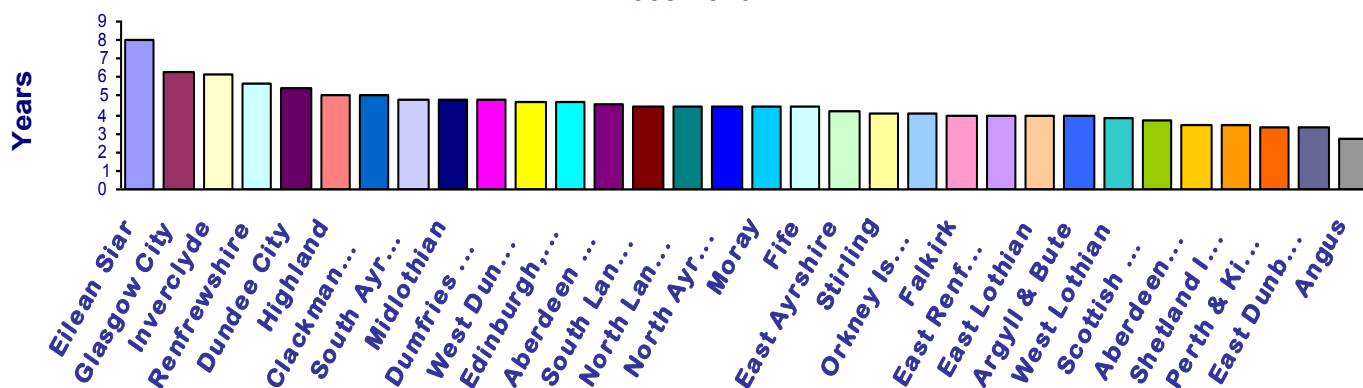
### Life Expectancy By Administrative Area 2008-2010

National Records of Scotland (NRS) published a report on life expectancy on 19 October 2011. Male and female life expectancy continue to rise, however, it varies widely across Scotland. The highest life expectancy is in East Dunbartonshire Council area and lowest in Glasgow City Council area, for both men and women. People living in rural areas, in general, live longer than those in towns.

Life expectancy **at birth** for men in the Outer Hebrides is 74 years, ranked 27 out of the 32 Local Authority areas. Ten years ago life expectancy for men was 71.7 years, ranked 28. In contrast, life expectancy at birth for women is 82 years, ranked 4. Ten years ago life expectancy for women was 80.3 years, rank 4. Life expectancy **at age 65** is 16.1 for males, rank 27 and 20.9 for women, rank 2. Life expectancy has improved on the previous 2007-09 release for men and life expectancy at age 65 has improved for both men and women.

Nationally the gap between male and female life expectancy continues to close, dropping from 5.5 years in 1998-00 to 4.6 years in 2008-10. The gap in all Council Areas is illustrated in the graph below. The gap between men and women in Council areas is largest in the Outer Hebrides, both at birth and at age 65. For life expectancy at birth there is a gap of 8 years, closing slightly from 2007-09 (8.5 years). Glasgow City is next highest at 6.3 years. In Orkney and Shetland Islands the gap is 4.1 and 3.4 respectively and Angus has the lowest gap at 2.7. At age 65 the gap remains at 4.8 years ( Glasgow City next highest at 3.6 years) . Men in the Outer Hebrides appear in the top ten areas in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland with the lowest life expectancy at birth, ranked 8th lowest. Further information available from the [NRS](#) web site.

**Difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females  
2008-2010**

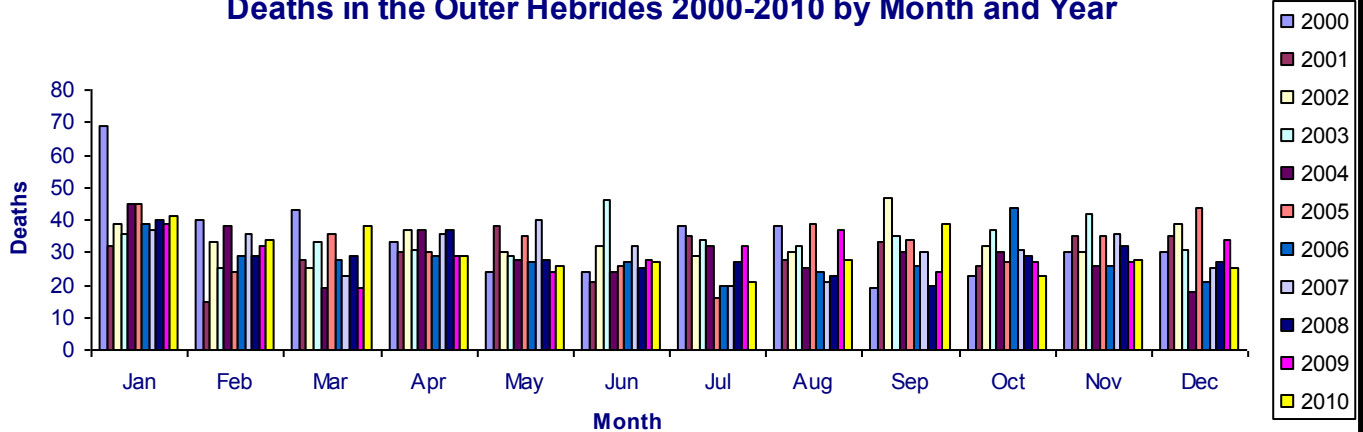


## Births, Marriages and Deaths

National Records of Scotland release quarterly and annual figures for births, marriages and deaths. This is available in their [Vital Events](#) section.

As illustrated in the graph below the highest number of deaths were registered in January in six out of the eleven years illustrated. The highest number of deaths (411) were registered in 2000 and 2004 and the lowest number of deaths were registered in 2006 (340). The number of deaths has reduced by 12.7% from 2000 to 2010.

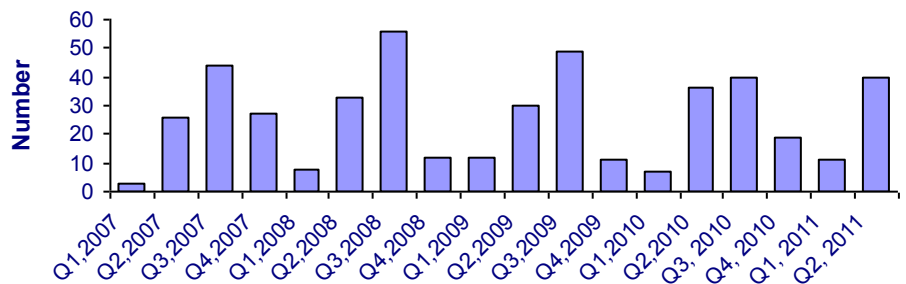
### Deaths in the Outer Hebrides 2000-2010 by Month and Year



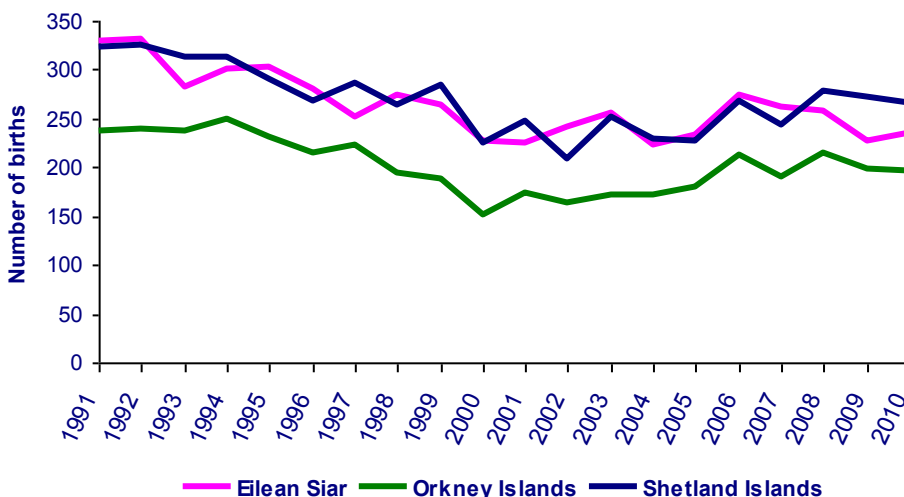
## Marriages

In the Outer Hebrides the marriage trend remains fairly consistent with 100 marriages in 2007, 109 marriages in 2008 and 102 marriages in 2009 and 2010. There were 51 marriages in the first two quarters of 2011. In percentage terms there was an increase of 18.6% (8) in the first two quarters of 2011 in comparison to the first two in 2010. In Scotland there was a 3.1% increase over the same period.

### Marriages in the Outer Hebrides by Quarterly Return 2007 to 2011



### All Births in Island Areas 1991 to 2010



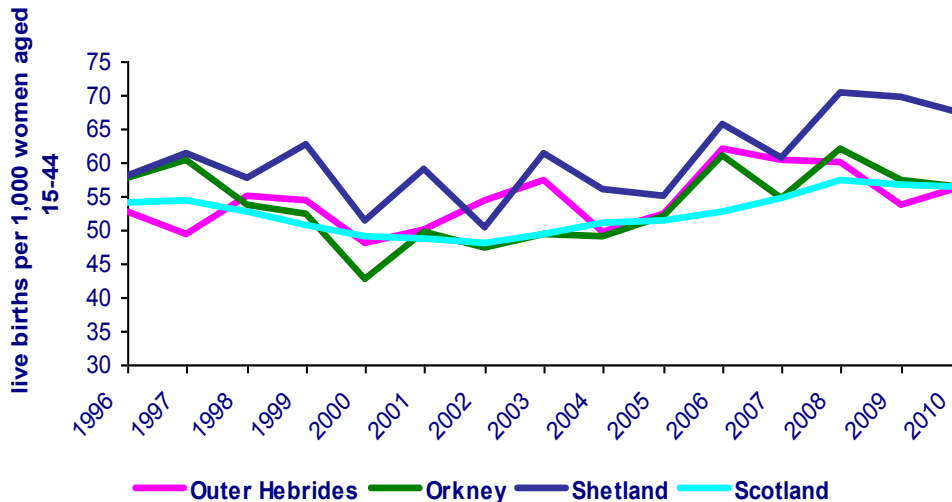
The number of births in the Outer Hebrides varied from 332 in 1992 to 223 in 2004.

The number of births is consistently lower in Orkney over the 20 year period than it is in the Outer Hebrides and Shetland.

In 9 out of the 20 years Shetland has had a higher number of births than the Outer Hebrides. As illustrated on the next page Shetland has a consistently higher General Fertility Rate.

In all island areas more males than females have been born and 125 more males than females have been born in the Outer Hebrides since 1991.

### General Fertility Rate 1996 to 2010



The General Fertility Rate (GFR) illustrated in the adjacent graph is based on the numbers of women of childbearing age.

The adjacent graph shows the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 in the island areas and Scotland.

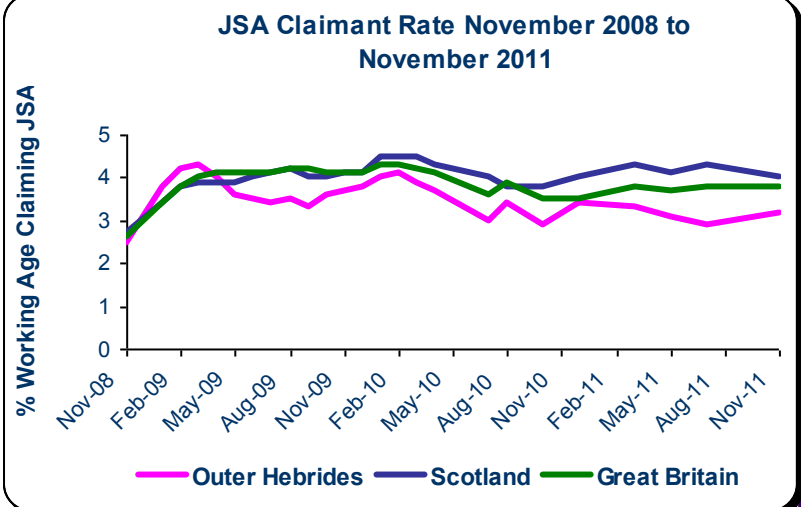
As illustrated above Shetland has the highest GFR of all island areas in every year bar 2002 when the Outer Hebrides had the highest. In 9 out of the 15 year period the Outer Hebrides has had a higher GFR than the Scottish average. The Outer Hebrides had the second highest GFR in Scotland in 2002, 2003 and 2006. However, Shetland has had the highest GFR in Scotland for 7 years, the highest in 4 out of the last 5 years, while Moray has had the highest for 6 years in the 15 year period. The city of Edinburgh has had the lowest GFR for 11 out of the 15 years.

## Labour Market

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

<b>Outer Hebrides</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

The Outer Hebrides is one of 10 Parliamentary Constituencies which has seen the largest rise in unemployment rate from the previous month. There was a 0.2% increase, giving the Outer Hebrides a ranking of 4 out of a total of 72 constituencies. However, the JSA claimant rate remains lower than that of Scotland and Great Britain.



A recent publication "[Sub regional analysis of public and private sector employment](#)" released by ONS in November 2011 revealed that the public sector employment rate in the Outer Hebrides was 26.9 which is higher than the UK average and that the private sector employment rate was 40.9, below the UK average. Approximately 42% of employees are employed in the public sector in the Outer Hebrides.

A recent research report "[The Implications of changing public sector budgets for rural Scotland](#)" by SAC rural policy centre shows that the Outer Hebrides is ranked 3rd most vulnerable Local Authority in Scotland. The key vulnerabilities in the Outer Hebrides relate to the low proportion of the population of working age and the high proportion working in the public sector. Stornoway, Lochboisdale and Castlebay are also highlighted as some of the most vulnerable towns in Scotland.

A report by Mackay Consultants Ltd highlighted on the [BBC News](#) web site revealed that the Outer Hebrides had the second lowest pay packet (Moray the lowest) of all Local Authorities in Scotland in 2010. Earnings in the best paid parts of Scotland were 46% higher than in the Moray Council.

## Education and Training

The [Summary Statistics for Schools in Scotland No. 2, 2011 Edition](#) bulletin was released in December 2011. Some key points for the Outer Hebrides are:

- Pupil teacher ratio has reduced from 10.1 in 2004 to 9.8 in 2011. Lowest ratio 9.2 in Shetland Islands.
- Percentage of pupils P1-P3 in classes of size 18 or less or in two teacher classes with pupil teacher ratio 18 or less has reduced from 70.7 in 2006 to 62.8 in 2011.
- Attendance has reduced from 94.1% in 2009/10 to 93.9% in 2010/11. Highest percentage attendance was in East Renfrewshire at 95.2%.
- In 2009/10 a total of £799,000 was spent on revenue repairs, alterations and maintenance expenditure.
- In 2009/10 a total of £3,662,000 was spent on capital expenditure.

## Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry

The recent Government publication [Developing High Nature Value Farming and Forestry Indicators](#) shows that the Outer Hebrides has the highest share (75%) of its own area of Utilisable Agricultural Area (UAA) estimated as High Nature Value (HNV) - Scottish average 40%. The Outer Hebrides has the lowest percentage (8%) of forestry estimated to be HNV - Scottish average 41%.

The [Sea Fisheries Statistics for 2010](#) were published in September 2011. Some findings:

- Number of active vessels in Stornoway has fallen from 258 in 2009 to 247 in 2010, the loss of 11 vessels.
- Total of 440 fishermen employed in Stornoway, a reduction of 37 since 2009. Stornoway has the 4th highest number of all districts (Fraserburgh 789, Ayr 559, Shetland 448). Of these 350 are regularly employed, 73 part time employed and 17 crofters employed.
- Total landings for demersal, pelagic and shellfish has fallen from 4,218 tonnes in 2006 to 3,150 tonnes in 2010.

The [Scottish Fish Farm Production Survey 2010](#) was published in November 2011. Some findings:

- Total number of employees in the Outer Hebrides was 183 full time and 12 part time.
- Production in 2010 was 24,233 tonnes. Estimated production for 2011 is 33,261 tonnes.

## Built Environment

### Scottish House Condition Survey 2008-2010

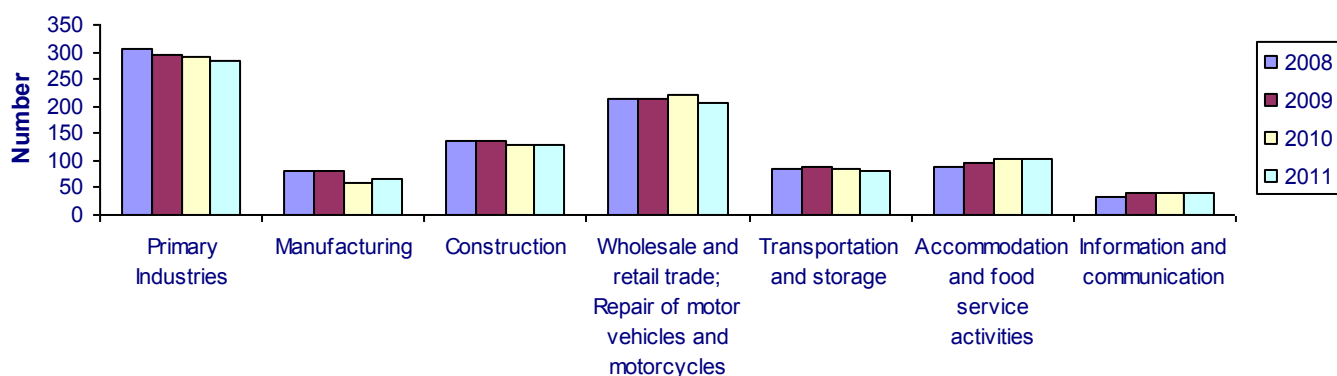
A recent [update on fuel poverty estimates](#) for September 2011 reveals that the Outer Hebrides now has 56.8% of households in fuel poverty. This is in comparison to a Scottish average of 35%. The Outer Hebrides remains the local authority with the highest levels of fuel poverty.

Results for the Scottish House Condition Survey Local Authority Report 2008-10 were published on 24 November 2011. Some key findings:

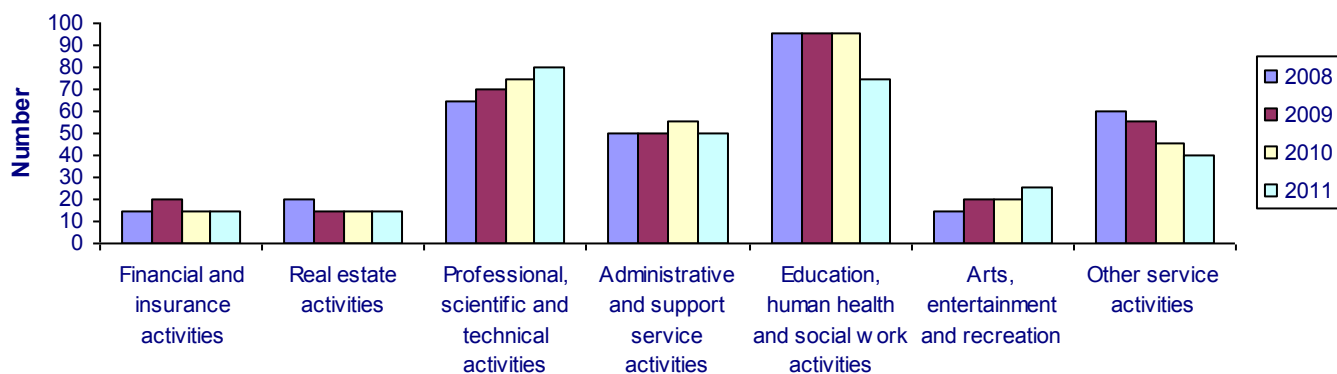
- Fuel poverty reported as 53%, but updated since then as above.
- Highest level of extreme fuel poverty at 24%, Scottish average 8%.
- 4th highest percentage of houses failing Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) at 73%.
- 2nd highest percentage (92%) of pensioner households banded 0-5 in National Home Energy Rating (NHER), Shetland highest 94%.
- Highest level of pensioners in fuel poverty at 83%, Scottish average 50%.
- Highest level of families in fuel poverty at 31%, Scottish average 15%.
- Highest level of houses (23%) banded 0-2 in NHER, average 3%
- Lowest median annual household income in private tenure households at £18,500, average £21,800.

## Economy

### Number of business sites of registered enterprises 2008 to 2011



### Number of business sites of registered companies 2008 to 2011



The [Scottish Corporate Sector Statistics 2011](#) were released in October 2011. The graphs above illustrate the number of business sites of registered enterprises in the Outer Hebrides from 2008 to 2011. The total number of businesses has reduced from 1,270 in 2008 to 1,205 in 2011. Out of the 14 sectors all have reduced since 2008 apart from four sectors: accommodation and food services; information and communication; professional, scientific and technical activities and arts, entertainment and recreation. The arts, entertainment and recreation sector has seen a 67% increase from 15 businesses in 2008 to 25 in 2011. The financial and insurance activities and administrative and support service activities have remained the same.

The publication of the [Non-Domestic Rates Relief Statistics for Small Businesses in Scotland 2011](#) shows that the number of recipients receiving relief has increased from 405 in October 2008 to 735 in September 2011.

## Crime and Justice

[Recorded Crime in Scotland 2010-11](#) was published in September 2011. Some findings for Outer Hebrides:

- Highest percentage of crimes cleared up (70%)
- Lowest level of domestic housebreaking per 10,000 population (4)

[Reconviction Rates in Scotland](#) was published in August 2011. Some findings for Outer Hebrides:

- The number of offenders has reduced from 225 in 2007-08 to 162 in 2008-09.
- One year frequency rates have reduced from 31.6 in 2007-08 to 25.9 in 2008-09.

## Health Care & Welfare

Information Services Division Scotland	<a href="#">Link</a>	Does Income Inequality Cause Health and Social	<a href="#">Link</a>
Drivers of Unhealthy Weight in Childhood	<a href="#">Link</a>	Problems	
World Alzheimer Report 2011	<a href="#">Link</a>	Smoking Cessation Services Statistics	<a href="#">Link</a>
An Overview of Child Well-Being in Rich Countries	<a href="#">Link</a>	Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer	<a href="#">Link</a>
Home Care Services Scotland	<a href="#">Link</a>	Respite Care Scotland 2011	<a href="#">Link</a>

## Transport Travel & Tourism

The publication [Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2010](#) was released in October 2011. There were a total of 42 accidents in 2010. This resulted in a total of 55 severities, of which 2 were killed and 10 seriously injured. The Outer Hebrides has a higher rate per 1,000 population than the Scottish average for those killed (0.08), but has the same rate for those seriously injured (0.38) and less than average rate for all severities (2.10). The 2006 -10 average has seen large reductions in the number of severities from the 1994-98 average. The number of severities has reduced from 94 to 64 with the average number of those killed reduced from 3 to 1. The average for those injured has also reduced from 26 to 10.

The [Road Equivalent Tariff - Final Evaluation Report](#) reveals that the average increase in passenger demand over the two years was 27% on the Ullapool-Stornoway route, 15% increase on Uig-Tarbert-Lochmaddy route and 28% increase on the Oban-Castlebay-Lochboisdale route.

Over the two years there was a 100% increase in motorhome carryings on the Oban-Castlebay-Lochboisdale route and Uig-Tarbert-Lochmaddy route and 188% increase on the Ullapool-Stornoway route.

The average hotel room occupancy rose consistently in the Outer Hebrides since the introduction of RET, while in other comparator areas they either remained static or fell slightly.

As a result of the success of the pilot scheme on 29 November 2011 the Scottish Government announced the extension of Road Equivalent Tariff.

## 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'*

