



SOCIO ECONOMIC UPDATE

Ag Obair Comhla Airson nan Eilean Siar – Working Together for the Western Isles No.16 (12/10)

Population and Migration

Scotland's Census 2011

The next census takes place on 27 March 2011. The results are used to determine how public funds are used for services such as education, health and transport. Personal information is protected and kept confidential for 100 years from the Census. Find out what questions will be asked about households and individuals and more on how the information will be used at [Scotland's Census 2011](#).

Small Area Population Estimates

The mid 2009 population estimates were released by the [General Register Office for Scotland](#) in September 2010. The adjacent table shows the percentage population change in ascending order from 2001 to 2009.

The three datazones with the highest estimated percentage population decrease from **2008 to 2009** were:

North Lochs	-4.9
Habost to Port of Ness	-4.3
North Benbecula to Grimsay	-4.1

The three datazones with the highest estimated percentage population increase from **2008 to 2009** were:

Newmarket	9.5
Melbost to Braighe	3.7
Loch Roag	3.5

Percentage of Children Estimates

The total number of children is estimated to have fallen by 443 from 2001 to 2009.

The following areas show the biggest estimated percentage increase in total children population since 2001:

Newmarket	4.8%
Habost to Port of Ness	2.4%
Marybank to Newvalley	2.3%

The following areas show the biggest estimated percentage decrease in total children population since 2001:

West North Uist to Baleshare	-7.5%
East North Uist to Berneray	-6.8%
Barvas to Borge	-6.1%

Data Zone	Datzone Name	% Change 2001 - 2009
S01002344	South Benbecula	-15.0
S01002360	North Bayhead (Stornoway)	-12.8
S01002339	Vatersay to Castlebay	-11.5
S01002355	Newton to Plasterfield	-11.2
S01002349	North Harris and Scalpay	-11.0
S01002350	Paicr and Kinloch	-10.3
S01002352	North Lochs	-7.8
S01002343	Loch Eynort to lochdar	-7.7
S01002362	Garrabost	-7.6
S01002364	North Manor Park	-7.6
S01002346	East North Uist to Berneray	-7.5
S01002359	Goathill	-6.8
S01002369	Carloway to Shawbost	-6.5
S01002372	Barvas to Borge	-6.3
S01002347	West North Uist to Baleshare	-6.1
S01002341	Eriskay to South Boisdale	-5.9
S01002351	Uig and Bernera	-4.8
S01002370	Bragar to Brue	-4.6
S01002373	Galson to Swainbost	-3.8
S01002361	Coulegrain to Stenish	-3.2
S01002353	Knock to Bayble	-2.2
S01002345	North Benbecula to Grimsay	-1.3
S01002348	South Harris	1.5
S01002368	Coll to Back	2.8
S01002342	Loch Boisdale	3.7
S01002358	Loch Roag	4.7
S01002374	Habost to Port of Ness	6.2
S01002354	Melbost to Braighe	6.4
S01002357	Springfield	8.2
S01002367	Tong to Upper Coll	8.9
S01002340	North Barra	10.6
S01002371	Gress to Tolsta	10.8
S01002365	Sheshader to Tiumpnan Head	10.9
S01002363	Marybank to Newvalley	11.1
S01002356	Central Stornoway	19.2
S01002366	Newmarket	34.8

The following areas show the biggest estimated percentage increase in total working age population since 2001:

North Harris and Scalpay	6.1%
Carloway to Shawbost	4.1%
Vatersay to Castlebay	3.9%

The following areas show the biggest estimated percentage decrease in working age population since 2001:

South Benbecula	-7.3%
Sheshader to Tiumpan Head	-7.0%
Coulregrein to Steinish	-6.6%

The following areas show the biggest estimated percentage increase in total pensionable age since 2001:

West North Uist to Baleshare	11.4%
Newton to Plasterfield	7.6%
North Barra	7.1%

The following areas show the biggest estimated percentage decrease in total pensionable age since 2001:

Central Stornoway	-4.3%
Newmarket	-3.8%
Tong to Upper Coll	-3.6%

More detailed population estimates are available at the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](http://www.scotland.nhs.uk/scottish-neighbourhood-statistics) website at datazone level.

Life Expectancy By Administrative Area 2007-2009

The Registrar General for Scotland published a report on life expectancy on 16 September 2010. Life expectancy has improved over the last ten years, both within Scotland and the Outer Hebrides, but still remains poor in comparison to other European countries. Scotland's position relative to the UK and EU27 average figures is not improving and has worsened over the past 5 years. Life expectancy **at birth** for men in the Outer Hebrides is 73.5 years, ranked 29 out of the 32 Local Authority areas. Ten years ago life expectancy for men was 70.9 years, also ranked 29. In contrast, life expectancy at birth for women is 82 years, ranked 3. Ten years ago life expectancy for women was 79.5 years, rank 6. Life expectancy **at age 65** is 15.7 for males, rank 27 and 20.5 for women, rank 3.

Nationally the gap between male and female life expectancy continues to close, dropping from 5.5 years in 1997-99 to 4.8 years in 2007-09. When comparing the gap between men and women in Council areas the Outer Hebrides has the largest gap, both at birth and at age 65. For life expectancy at birth there is a gap of 8.5 years (Glasgow City next highest at 6.3 years). At age 65 there is a gap of 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 4th and also in the top ten areas with lowest life expectancy at age 65, ranked 7th. Further information available from the [GROS](http://www.gros.gov.uk) web site.

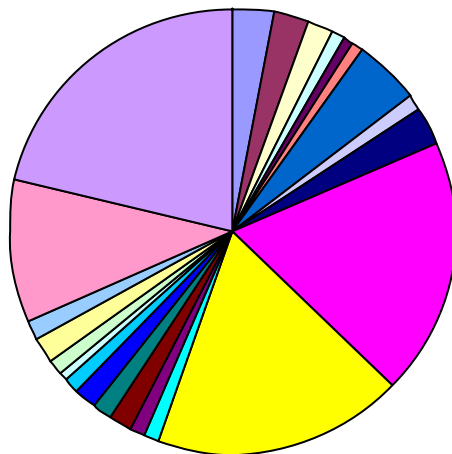
Increased Winter Mortality in Scotland 2009/10

Figures released by the Registrar General on 27 October 2010 on [winter mortality](#) showed that the trend for Scotland was downward, despite the unusually cold weather. In contrast, the figures for the Outer Hebrides show a significant increase in the number of deaths (26%) in the Winter months from 2008/09 to 2009/10. As shown on the following page the death rate increased significantly to 17.5 in the 1st quarter of 2010. The Registrar General said " There is no single cause of additional deaths in winter. Very few are caused by hypothermia. Most are from respiratory and circulatory diseases such as pneumonia, coronary heart disease and stroke. In only a small proportion of deaths is influenza recorded as the underlying cause."

Provisional figures show that there were 147 deaths registered in Winter (Dec-Mar) in the Outer Hebrides in comparison to 117 in the previous year. In the preceding period (Aug-Nov) there were 115 deaths registered while in the following period (Apr-Jul) there were 103 deaths. This resulted in an actual winter mortality figure of 38 for 2009/10. As shown in the adjacent table this represents a large increase on the figures for previous years, a figure of 9 being recorded in 2008/09. A negative figure appears when there were fewer deaths during the winter period than the average of the two "non-winter" periods.

Outer Hebrides Increased Winter Mortality	
2006/07	-7
2007/08	6
2008/09	9
2009/10	38

Migration Flows Between Council Areas 2008-2009 (areas less than 5 excluded)



■ Aberdeen City	■ Aberdeenshire	■ Argyll&Bute
■ Dumfries & Galloway	■ Dundee City	■ East Ayrshire
■ Edinburgh City	■ Falkirk	■ Fife
■ Glasgow City	■ Highland	■ Inverclyde
■ Midlothian	■ Moray	■ North Lanarkshire
■ Perth&Kinross	■ Scottish Borders	■ South Ayrshire
■ South Lanarkshire	■ Stirling	■ West Dunbartonshire
■ Overseas	■ Rest of UK	

Migration

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

In 2008/09 the majority of those who left the islands (192) moved to the rest of the UK (outwith Scotland), while 91 went overseas. The largest number (164) moving within Scotland went to Glasgow City, while 163 went to the Highland area. The numbers moving to other areas varied from 41 going to Edinburgh City to 1 going to East Dumbartonshire and 1 to East Lothian.

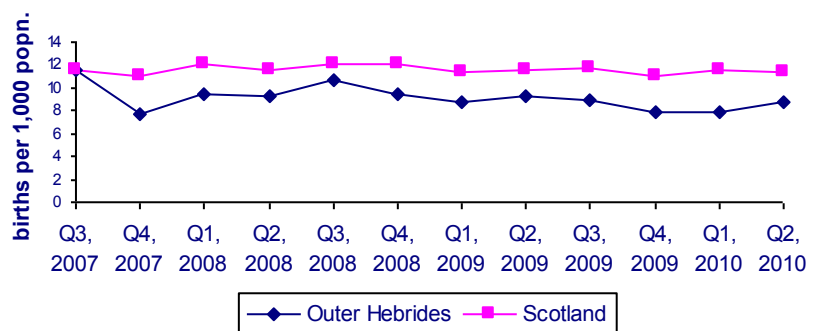
This trend is consistent over the period 2001 to 2009 with the majority moving within Scotland moving to Glasgow City and the Highland area.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

The General Register Office for Scotland [Vital Events](#) releases quarterly and annual figures for births, marriages and deaths.

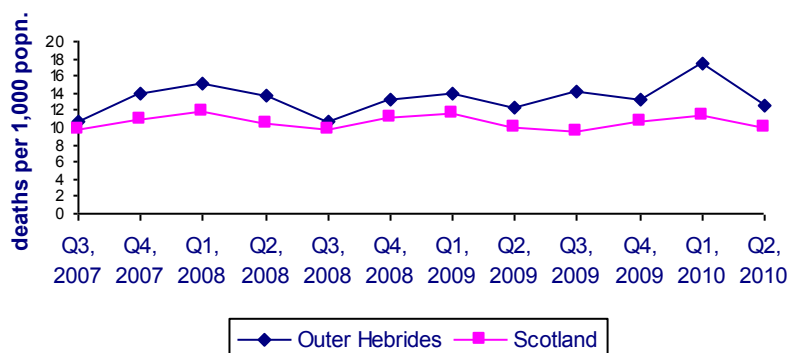
As shown in the adjacent graph the birth rate in the Outer Hebrides fell from a peak of 11.6 (same as Scotland average) in the 3rd quarter of 2007 to a low of 7.7 for the 4th quarter of 2007. The Outer Hebrides consistently has either the lowest or second lowest birth rate in Scotland, but in the 2nd quarter of 2010 the Outer Hebrides had the 3rd lowest rate (8.7) with Argyll & Bute (7.5) and East Dumbartonshire (7.8) with lower rates.

Birth Rate by Quarterly Return 2007-2010



As shown in the adjacent graph the Outer Hebrides has on the whole followed the Scottish trend, but consistently has the highest death rate in Scotland. However, in the 2nd quarter of 2010 Inverclyde had the highest death rate (13.3) followed by the Outer Hebrides (12.6). The 1st quarter of 2010 shows a large increase in the death rate to 17.5, the Scottish average was 11.5. As highlighted on the previous page the winter mortality figure also increased greatly in 2009/10.

Death Rate by Quarterly Return 2007-2010



Education and Training

A recent report on Gaelic Medium Education carried out by the [University of Edinburgh](#) has highlighted the benefits of Gaelic Medium Education for school pupils. It adds to a growing body of research that Gaelic Education is a success for the pupils involved. This is in addition to the [health benefits](#) which are emerging from recent studies that show that those who are bilingual are less likely to develop Alzheimers or develop symptoms at least four years later than those who are monolingual.

Pre-school and Childcare Statistics 2010 [Link](#)
 Communication Toolkit [Link](#)
 New Agency to Lead Support for Education [Link](#)
 SQA Exam Results 2009/10 [Link](#)

School Estate Statistics 2010 [Link](#)
 Higher Education Support 2009/10 [Link](#)
 New Literacy Action Plan [Link](#)
 Lifelong Learning Age Participation Index 08/09 [Link](#)

Transport Travel & Tourism

Household Transport in 2009 [Link](#)
 Local Authority Cultural Participation 2007/08 [Link](#)
 Overseas Travel & Tourism Q2 2010 [Link](#)
 SHS Transport Local Area Analysis 2007/08 [Link](#)

Crime and Justice

Fire Statistics Scotland 2008/09 [Link](#)
 Police Officer Quarterly Statistics June 2010 [Link](#)
 Crimes & Offences Involving Firearms [Link](#)

Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry

The [Sea Fisheries Statistics for 2009](#) were published in September. Some findings:

- The number of active vessels in Stornoway has fallen from 267 in 2008 to 258 in 2009, the loss of 9 vessels
- Total of 477 fishermen employed in Stornoway, 3rd highest number of all districts (Fraserburgh 826, Ayr 583). Of these 370 fishermen regularly employed, 89 irregularly employed and 18 crofters employed
- Total landings for demersal, pelagic and shellfish has fallen from 3,637 tonnes in 2005 to 3,452 tonnes in 2009

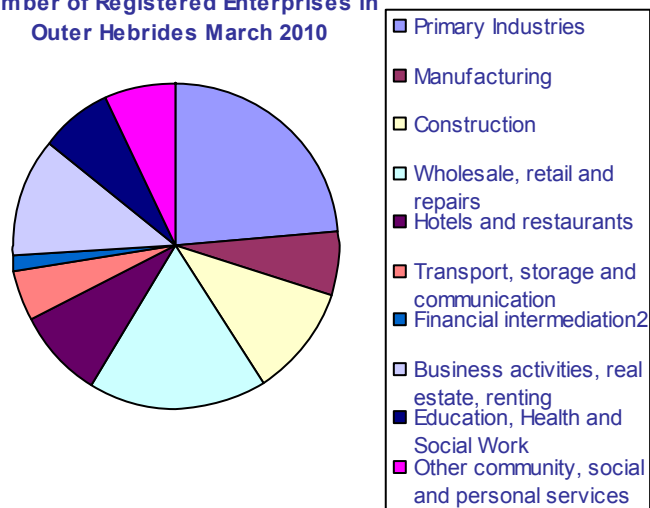
Economy

Rural Scotland Key Facts 2010 [Link](#)
 SNAP Newsletter Issue 4 [Link](#)
 Public Sector Employment 2nd Q 2010 [Link](#)
 Gross Domestic Product Q2 2010 [Link](#)

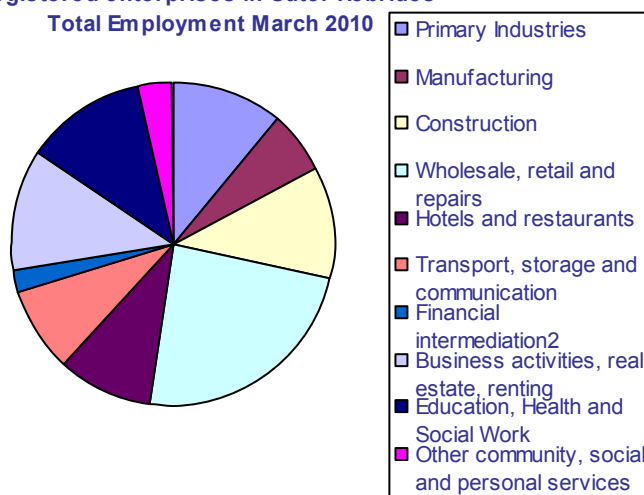
Evaluation of Third Sector Investment [Link](#)
 Key Sector Statistics [Link](#)
 Scottish Annual Business Statistics 2008 [Link](#)
 Superfast Broadband For All [Link](#)

The [Scottish Corporate Sector Statistics 2010](#) were published in October 2010. The statistics provide information about the number of enterprises operating in Scotland by industry, company size etc. In the Outer Hebrides as highlighted in the chart below the largest number of enterprises are in the primary industries (270). The largest number of employees (1630) are in the Wholesale, retail and repairs enterprises as highlighted in the chart below.

Number of Registered Enterprises in Outer Hebrides March 2010



Registered enterprises in Outer Hebrides Total Employment March 2010



Built Environment

Housing Statistics for Scotland 2010
Energy Efficiency Action Plan

[Link](#)
[Link](#)

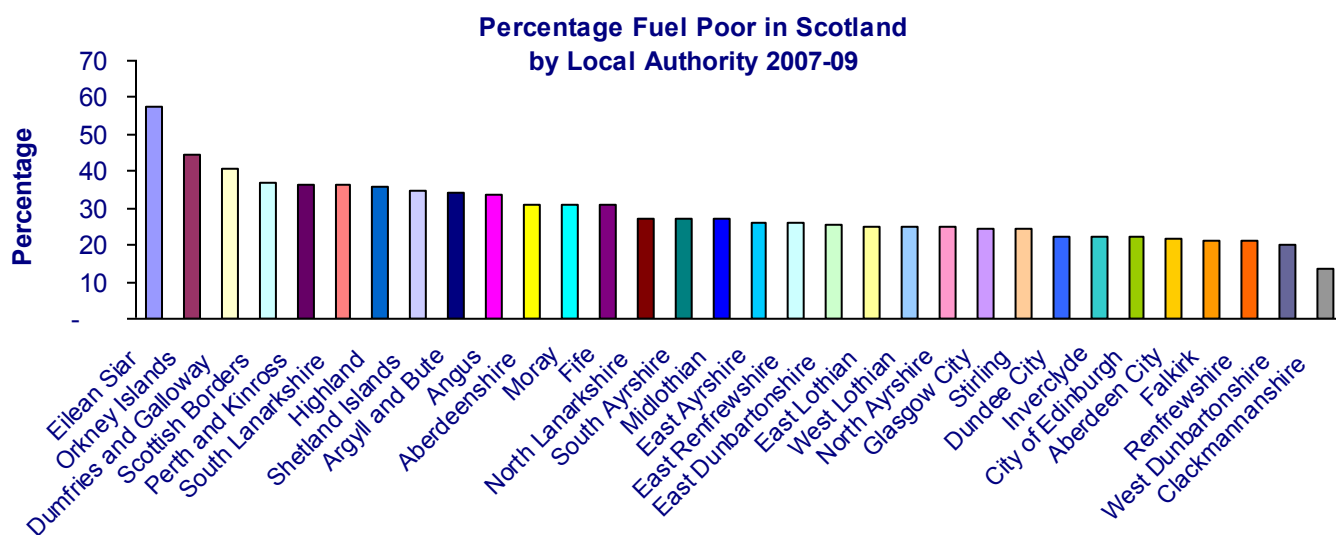
Housing Scotland Bill
L A Housing Bulletin October 2010

[Link](#)
[Link](#)

On November 25 2010 the Chief Statistician published the results of the Scottish House Condition Survey 2009. [Local Authority figures](#) are published on a 3 year average from 2007-09. As illustrated in the graph below the Outer Hebrides continue to have the highest level of fuel poverty (58%). The Orkney Islands have the next highest levels (44%) while the Scottish average is 28%. Of the households which are fuel poor, 86% of pensioner households are fuel poor.

Levels of **extreme fuel poverty** are at 31% in the Outer Hebrides, nearly four times the Scottish average (8%). Levels in Orkney are 22% while in Dumfries and Galloway and South Lanarkshire it is 15%.

The National Home Energy Rating of dwellings rates dwellings on a scale of 0 (poor) to 10 (excellent) based on the total energy costs per square metre of floor area. The SHCS shows that 30% of houses in the Outer Hebrides have a score banded 0-2 (Scottish average 3%), 65% are banded 3-6 (Scottish average 45%) and only 5% are banded 7-10 (Scottish average 52%).



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

