

Scotland's Census 2011: Inhabited islands report

24 September 2015

An Official Statistics publication for Scotland. Official Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Main Points	4
3. Population and Households	8
4. Housing and Accommodation.....	12
5. Health	15
6. Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion	16
7. Qualifications.....	20
8. Labour market	21
9. Transport.....	27
Appendices	32

Revisions:

25 September 2015 – the following amendments have been made to correct some minor typographical errors in the version of the report published on 24 September:

- a) Table 1 – label for category ‘1,000 and over’ amended to ‘10,000 and over’;
- b) Figure 7 – label for ‘Church of England’ amended to ‘Church of Scotland’;
- c) Section 5.2 – Easdale (not Eday) is the island group with the lowest proportion of people limited a lot by a long-term health problem or disability.

1. Introduction

This report presents key results relating to Scotland's inhabited islands, based on the results of the 2011 Census. It updates a similar report produced following the 2001 Census, [Scotland's Census 2001 - Statistics for Inhabited Islands](#), published in November 2003.

On Census Day, 27 March 2011, there were 93 inhabited islands in Scotland, including those joined to the mainland by causeways or bridges. [Census Release 1C \(part two\)](#), published on 15 August 2013, included summary information on the 2011 Census population and household estimates for each of these islands. This report provides further details from the 2011 Census on the demographic, housing, health, identity and language, qualifications, labour market and transport characteristics of island residents. It compares these with Scotland as a whole, and where possible also with data from the 2001 Census.

For the purpose of this report, inhabited islands have been grouped into 56 island groups, each comprising one or more census output area. The names used for each island group is taken from the main island in that group. For example, the 'Benbecula' island group consists of the islands Benbecula (pop. 1,303), Flodda (pop. 7) and Grimsay (South) (pop. 20). In the report when 'Benbecula' is mentioned it refers to this island group rather than the individual island. Details of how individual inhabited islands fit into these island groups are listed at Appendix 1.

Apart from Tables 1 and A1 (which provide population and household estimates for individual islands), and unless otherwise stated, all the statistics included in the text, charts and tables of this report relate to island groups. See background notes 11 to 15 for further details.

All of the information included in this report is based on previously published statistics, available from the Census Data Explorer on the [Scotland's Census website](#). For convenience these statistics have been collated into a set of supporting tables, as listed at Appendix 2. All these tables, together with the background data for the charts included in this report, are available to download [insert link].

2. Main Points

Population

- There were 93 inhabited islands in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census. Their total population was 103,700, which was 2 per cent of the population of Scotland. The population of the islands increased by 4 per cent between 2001 and 2011, more than reversing the 3 per cent decrease recorded between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses.

Age

- The average island resident was older than in Scotland – their median age was 45 (it was 41 in Scotland). While 21 per cent of island residents were aged 65 or over, the proportion nationally was 17 per cent.
- The proportion of island residents aged under 16 fell from 20 per cent in 2001 to 17 per cent in 2011.

Sex

- Males comprised a slightly higher proportion of the population of the islands than in Scotland as a whole, 49.4 per cent and 48.5 per cent respectively.

Marital status

- In 2011, half (50 per cent) of all island residents aged 16 and over were married. While this was slightly lower than the 2001 figure of 52 per cent, it was higher than the 45 per cent reported for Scotland as a whole.
- Members of a same-sex civil partnership, a new category in the 2011 Census, accounted for 0.14 per cent of island residents aged 16 and over, slightly below the Scottish average of 0.20 per cent.

Household composition

- Households with dependent children accounted for 23 per cent of all island households in 2011 compared with 26 per cent in 2001. The corresponding proportion in Scotland decreased from 29 per cent in 2001 to 26 per cent in 2011.

Housing – Tenure

- In 2011, over two thirds (69 per cent) of all island households were owner-occupied, compared with 62 per cent in Scotland. Within this category, the proportion of island households who owned their property outright was 43 per cent (compared with 28 per cent in Scotland).

Housing – accommodation type

- In 2011, the great majority (88 per cent) of households in the islands lived in a whole house or bungalow. This was a slight increase on the 86 per cent recorded in 2001. Most of the remaining 12 per cent of island households lived in a flat or apartment, with a small number in a caravan or mobile temporary accommodation or in a shared dwelling. This was markedly different from the picture for Scotland overall, where 63 per cent of households lived in a whole house or bungalow and 36 per cent in a flat or apartment.

Housing – central heating

- In 2011, electric (35 per cent) and oil (32 per cent) central heating were the most common types of central heating for island households. Gas central heating was present in just 11 per cent of island households, much lower than the national average of 74 per cent.

Second residences and holiday accommodation

- At the time of the 2011 Census an estimated 10 per cent of household spaces on the islands were classed as second or holiday homes, compared with 1 per cent in Scotland overall. This proportion was over a third in Raasay (43 per cent), Colonsay (42 per cent), Great Cumbrae (40 per cent) and Tiree (34 per cent).

Health

- In 2011, island residents reported their general health as marginally better than the Scotland population as a whole: 83 per cent of island residents reported their health as being 'Very good' or 'Good' compared with 82 per cent for Scotland.
- The proportion of island residents with a long-term (lasting 12 months or more) health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities was just under 20 per cent, similar to the proportion for Scotland.
- In 2011, a slightly higher proportion of island residents (9.5 per cent) provided at least one hour unpaid care a week than nationally (9.3 per cent).

Ethnic group

- Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of island residents in a minority ethnic group increased slightly, from 0.6 per cent to 1.0 per cent. Nationally there was an increase in this proportion, from 2 per cent in 2001 to 4 per cent in 2011.

National identity

- Island residents reported a broadly similar pattern of national identity in the 2011 Census to that reported for Scotland as a whole, though with a slightly higher proportion in the 'English identity only' category (5 per cent compared with 2 per cent in Scotland) and a slightly lower proportion in the 'Other identity only' category (2 per cent compared to 4 per cent in Scotland).

Country of birth

- In both the islands and Scotland, the proportion of people born in Scotland was lower in 2011 (79 per cent and 83 per cent respectively) than in 2001 (84 per cent and 87 per cent respectively). The proportion of island residents who were born in England increased from 13 per cent in 2001 to 16 per cent in 2011.

Gaelic

- In 2011, just over a fifth (23 per cent) of island residents aged 3 and over had some knowledge of Gaelic, a decrease from the 26 per cent recorded in 2001. The proportion of people with a full range of skills in Gaelic, i.e. those who could understand, speak, read and write in Gaelic, fell from 12 per cent in 2001 to 11 per cent in 2011.
- Over half (52 per cent) of the population aged 3 and over in the Eilean Siar council area were Gaelic speakers. The highest incidence of Gaelic speakers was on the

island groups of Scalpay (76 per cent), Eriskay (73 per cent), South Uist (65 per cent) and Barra (63 per cent). The proportion of people aged 3 and over in Skye who could speak Gaelic was 30 per cent.

Religion

- In the 2011 Census, 38 per cent of island residents reported their religion as 'Church of Scotland', a fall from the 2001 figure of 45 per cent. The proportion of people in the 'other Christian' category fell from 16 per cent to 12 per cent, while the proportion in 'Roman Catholic' remained stable at 7 per cent.
- Only a small proportion (1 per cent) of the population of the islands reported a non-Christian religion.
- The proportion of island residents in the 'No religion' category rose from 26 per cent in 2001 to 33 per cent in 2011. This is still a considerably lower than the corresponding proportion of 38 per cent in Scotland as a whole.

Highest level of qualifications

- Over a quarter (27 per cent) of island residents held a degree level qualification, while the same proportion held no qualifications. These were similar to the corresponding proportions in Scotland as a whole.

Economic activity

- The proportion of island residents aged 16 to 74 who were in employment increased from 63 per cent in 2001 to 67 per cent in 2011.
- Island residents were more likely to be self-employed (13 per cent) or part-time employees (16 per cent) than in Scotland as a whole (7 per cent and 13 per cent respectively).

Industry

- For island residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, the proportions working in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (7 per cent) and 'Construction' (11 per cent) in 2011 were higher than in Scotland (2 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).
- The proportion of island residents working in the 'Services' sector increased from 70 per cent in 2001 to 74 per cent in 2011.

Occupation

- The proportion of people aged 16-74 in employment who were in 'Skilled trades occupations' was much higher in the islands (21 per cent) than in Scotland (13 per cent).
- Island farmers accounted for 9 per cent of all those in this occupation category in Scotland.

Hours worked

- Nearly a tenth (9 per cent) of employed islanders worked 60 hours or more per week, compared with 5 per cent in Scotland. This may in part reflect the higher proportion of people on the islands who were self-employed and also the greater prevalence in the islands of industry sectors such as 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'.

Car or van availability

- In 2011, the proportion of island households with at least one car or van available was 79 per cent, compared with just over two-thirds (69 per cent) nationally.

Method of travel to work or study

- Compared with Scotland as a whole, and excluding people who worked or studied mainly at or from home, higher proportions of islanders travelled to their work or place of study in 2011 by car or motorcycle (64 per cent in the islands and 57 per cent in Scotland) or by 'Other methods of transport' such as ferry (3 per cent in the islands and 1 per cent in Scotland).

Travel to work

- Of those people aged 16 to 74 who travelled to work, island residents tended to work closer to home than people in Scotland as a whole: 24 per cent travelled less than 2km and 39 per cent less than 5km to their workplace, compared with 15 per cent and 36 per cent respectively in Scotland.

Travel to study

- Of those people aged 4 and over who travelled to their place of study, islanders generally travelled further than people in Scotland as a whole: while 73 per cent of people in Scotland travelled less than 5km to their place of study, the corresponding proportion in the islands was 56 per cent.

3. Population and Households

3.1 Total population

In 2011, the total population of the 93 individual inhabited islands in Scotland was 103,700, representing 2 per cent of the population of Scotland. The population of the islands increased by 4 per cent between 2001 (when it stood at 99,700) and 2011, more than reversing the 3 per cent decrease recorded between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses.

These islands ranged in population from over 21,000 people living on Lewis and Harris down to just 1 person living on each of Danna, Eilean da Mheinn, Inchfad, Inner Holm and Soay.

In 2011, the four largest islands in terms of population - Lewis and Harris (21,031), Mainland of Shetland (18,800), Mainland of Orkney (17,200) and Skye (10,000) - together accounted for nearly two thirds (65 per cent) of the total population of the islands. Most of the 4 per cent increase between 2001 and 2011 in the total population of inhabited islands was driven by increases in the populations of these four largest islands: Lewis and Harris (6 per cent), Mainland of Shetland (7 per cent), Mainland of Orkney (12 per cent) and Skye (8 per cent). Islands in population bands 50 to 99 and 100 to 499 had also experienced an overall increase in their population between 2001 and 2011, of 4 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. In contrast, there were decreases of 8 per cent for small (population fewer than 50) islands and of 4 per cent for islands with a population of 500 to 9,999. In the latter group there were, however, increases in population between 2001 and 2011 for some individual islands, including Barra (9 per cent), Benbecula (7 per cent), South Ronaldsay (6 per cent) and Mull (5 per cent).

Three islands - Eilean da Mheinn, Dry and Holm of Grimbister - became inhabited between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, while 7 islands became uninhabited having been inhabited in 2001. Among this latter group, Papa Stronsay had the highest population in 2001, with 10 residents.

Table 1: Inhabited islands by population band, 2001 and 2011

Population band in 2011	Number of islands	2001 population	2011 population	Change 2001-2011	
				Number	Per cent
1 to 49 ⁽¹⁾	45	448	414	-34	-7.6
50 to 99	11	755	787	32	4.2
100 to 499	23	5,094	5,383	289	5.7
500 to 9,999	17	31,428	30,152	-1,276	-4.1
10,000 and over	4	62,014	66,966	4,952	8.0
Total	100	99,739	103,702	3,963	4.0

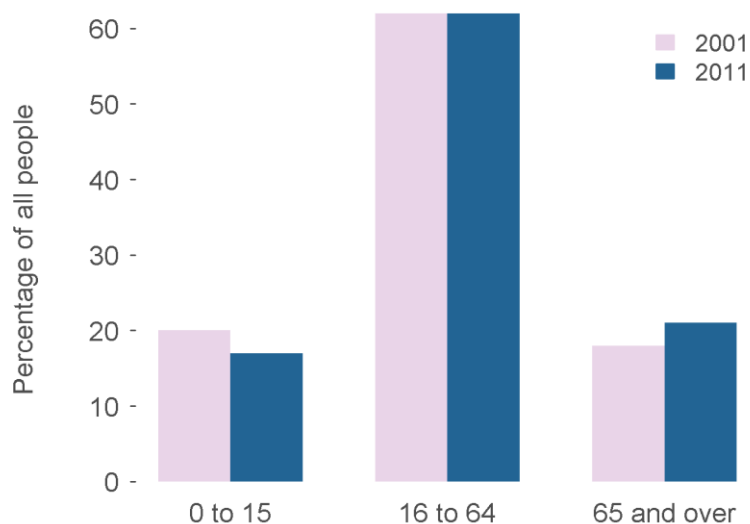
1) Includes 7 islands (with a combined population of 25 in 2001) which were uninhabited in 2011.

2) Data relates to individual islands and not island groups.

3.2 Age

In 2011, 17 per cent (17,600) of island residents were aged under 16, the same proportion as for Scotland as a whole. The proportion of island residents in this age group was 2.6 percentage points lower than in 2001, when it was 20 per cent.

Figure 1: Population of inhabited islands by age, 2001 and 2011



Conversely, 21 per cent (21,600) of island residents in 2011 were aged 65 and over, an increase of 2.5 percentage points on the 18 per cent recorded in 2001. Nationally, 17 per cent of the population was aged 65 and over in 2011. The median age of island residents in 2011 was 45 (it was 41 in Scotland).

In 2011, the proportion of people aged 65 and over was highest in North Ronaldsay (44 per cent) and lowest in Eigg (7 per cent). Amongst island groups with a population of over 1,000, this proportion was highest in Great Cumbrae Island (32 per cent) and lowest in Mainland of Shetland (15 per cent).

3.3 Sex

Males comprised a slightly higher proportion of the population of inhabited islands than in Scotland as a whole, 49.4 per cent and 48.5 per cent respectively.

Looking at the islands population by age, the proportion of males was highest in the 20 to 24 age group, at 54 per cent.

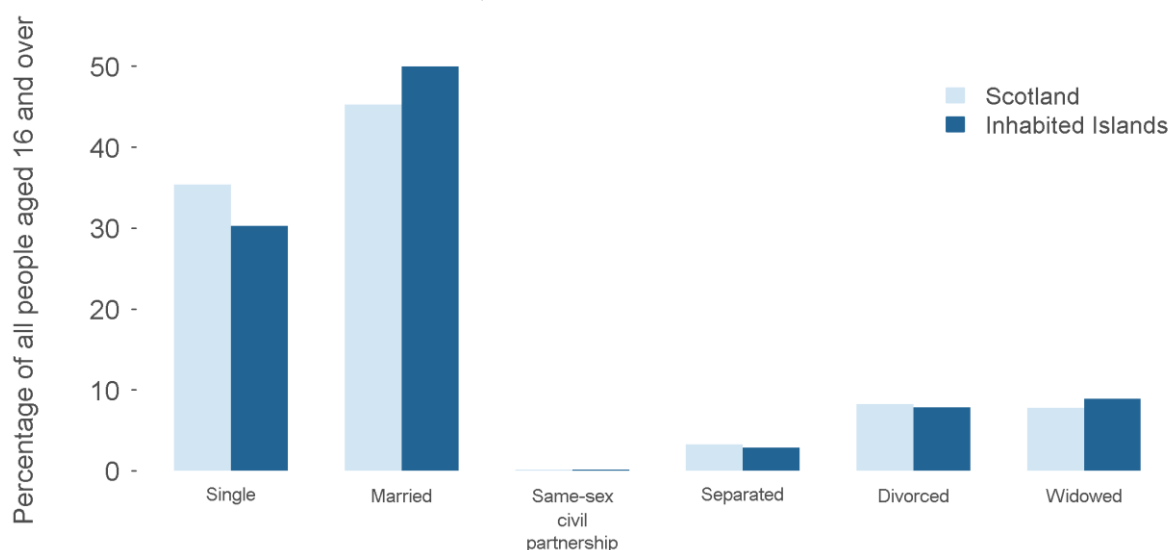
3.4 Marital status

Figure 2 provides a comparison between the marital status of island residents and the population of Scotland as a whole. In 2011, half (50 per cent) of island residents aged 16 and over were married, a slight decrease compared with the 52 per cent recorded in 2001. In Scotland as a whole, the corresponding proportion fell by a greater extent, from 50 per

cent in 2001 to 45 per cent in 2011. While 30 per cent of island residents aged 16 and over were in the category 'Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)', the corresponding proportion in Scotland was 35 per cent. The proportion of island residents who were widowed was slightly higher than the national figure (9 and 8 per cent respectively).

Same-sex civil partnership, a new category in the 2011 Census, accounted for 0.14 per cent of island residents aged 16 and over, slightly below the Scottish average of 0.16 per cent.

Figure 2: Population aged 16 and over by marital or civil partnership status, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011



Single includes people who were never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership

Separated includes people who were separated but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership

Divorced includes people who were divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved

Widowed includes people who were widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership

3.4 Total households

In 2011, there were 47,100 households on individual inhabited islands, an increase of 8.9 per cent on the figure of 43,300 in 2001. The number of households in Scotland as a whole increased by 8.2 per cent over the same period.

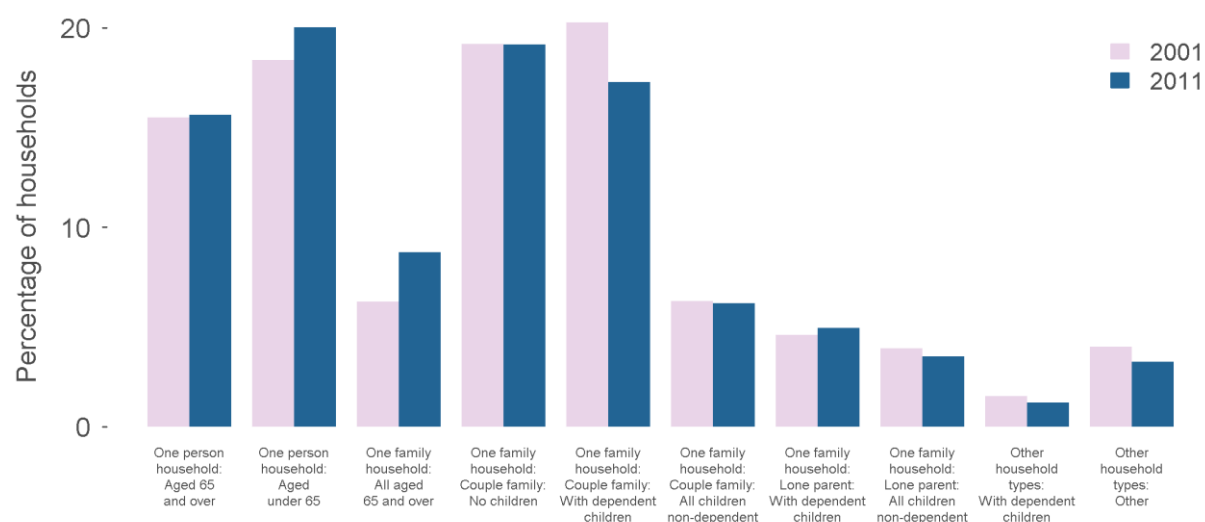
The number of households in the four largest islands of Lewis and Harris, Mainland of Shetland, Mainland of Orkney and Skye (which together accounted for 63 per cent of all households in the islands) increased by 13 per cent between 2001 and 2011, compared with a combined increase of 2 per cent for all the other islands.

Amongst individual islands with over 500 households, Barra had the biggest percentage increase (19 per cent) between 2001 and 2011 in the number of households, while the Isle of Arran had the biggest percentage decrease (5 per cent).

3.5 Household composition

As Figure 3 demonstrates, and reflecting the national trend, the proportion of island households comprising cohabiting couple families increased from 6 per cent in 2001 to 8 per cent in 2011, while the proportion of one person households also increased, from 34 per cent in 2001 to 36 per cent in 2011.

Figure 3: Household composition, inhabited islands, 2001 and 2011



Households with dependent children accounted for 23 per cent of all island households in 2011 compared with 26 per cent in 2001. (The corresponding proportion in Scotland decreased from 28 per cent in 2001 to 26 per cent in 2011.) This reflects a decrease in the proportion of island households comprising married couples with dependent children, from 18 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2011, which was only partly offset by small increases in the proportions of cohabiting couple households with dependent children (3 per cent in 2001 and 4 per cent in 2011) and lone parent households with dependent children (4.6 per cent in 2001 and 4.9 per cent in 2011).

In 2011, the proportion of island households with dependent children ranged from 4 per cent in Flotta and 7 per cent in Colonsay, up to 41 per cent in Muckle Roe. Amongst island groups with 500 or more households, this proportion was lowest in Great Cumbrae (14 per cent) and highest in Benbecula and Mainland of Shetland (each 28 per cent).

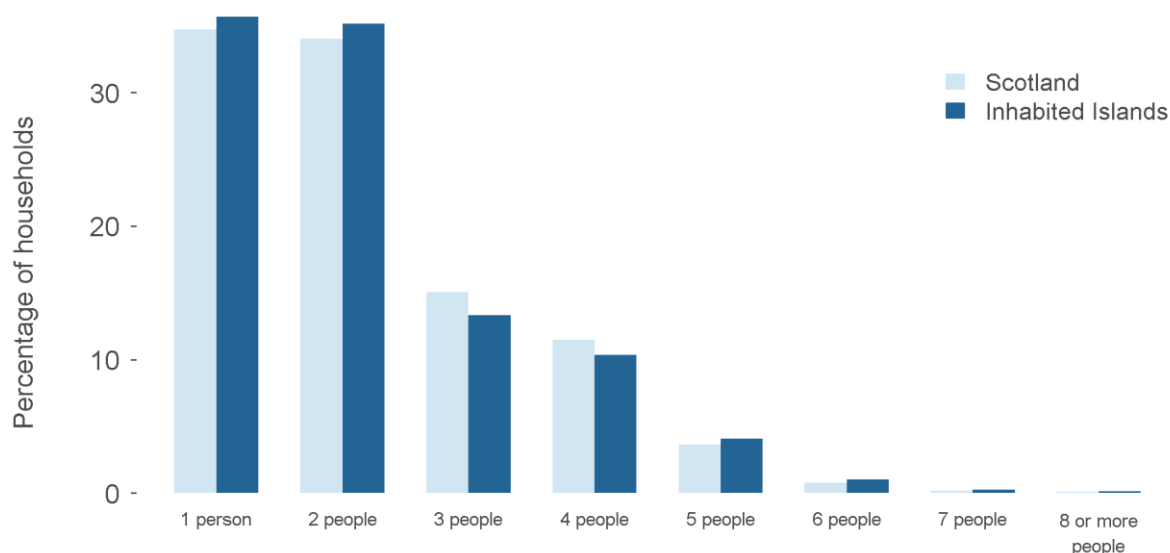
4. Housing and Accommodation

4.1 Household size

Figure 4 shows that in 2011 the proportion of households comprising just one or two people was slightly higher in the islands (71 per cent) than in Scotland (69 per cent). Amongst the island groups this proportion was highest in Flotta (90 per cent), Colonsay (86 per cent) and Hoy (85 per cent). While the proportion of larger (6 or more people) households was just 1 per cent in both Scotland and the islands, it was 9 per cent in Muckle Roe and 8 per cent in Vatersay.

Reflecting the national trend towards smaller household sizes, the proportion of island households comprising just one or two people increased from 67 per cent in 2001 to 71 per cent in 2011.

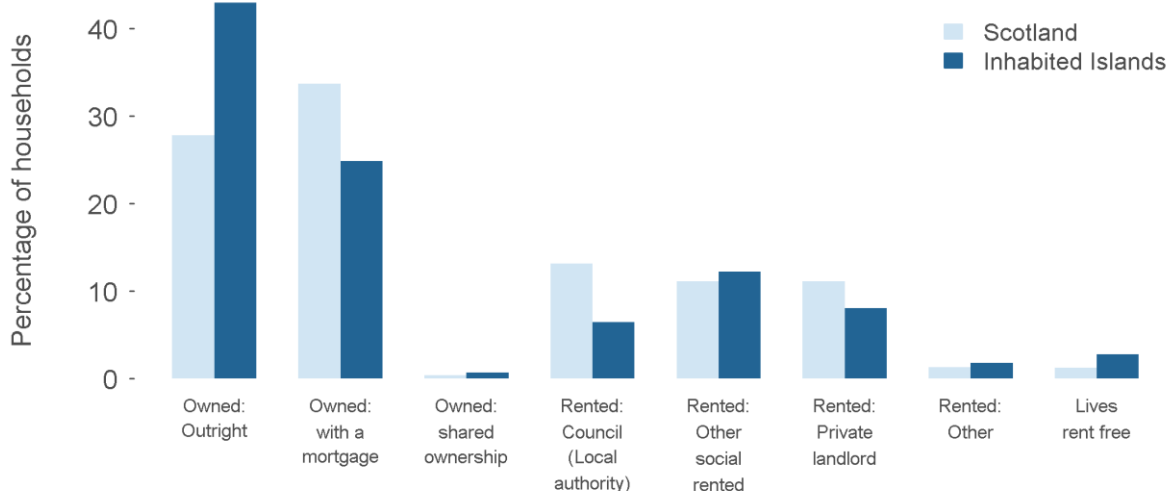
Figure 4: Household size, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011



4.2 Tenure

Figure 5 shows a big difference between inhabited islands and Scotland as a whole with regards to the tenure of households. In 2011, over two thirds (69 per cent) of all island households were owner-occupied, compared with 62 per cent in Scotland. Within this category, the proportion of island households who owned their property outright was 43 per cent (28 per cent in Scotland), while the proportion who owned with a loan or mortgage (including shared ownership) was 26 per cent (34 per cent in Scotland). In part this is likely to reflect the older age profile of island residents and outright home ownership being more common in older age groups.

Figure 5: Tenure of households, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011



The proportion of households on the islands in social rented accommodation was 19 per cent compared with 24 per cent in Scotland as a whole, while the proportions for private rented or living rent free accommodation were 13 per cent in the islands and 14 per cent in Scotland.

As in 2001, the island group with the highest proportion of owner occupation was East Burra (91 per cent), whilst the lowest proportions were in Fair Isle (15 per cent) and Gigha (23 per cent). Amongst island groups with over 500 households, Bute had the lowest proportion of owner-occupied households (55 per cent), while North Uist had the highest proportion (75 per cent).

The island groups with the highest proportion of households in social rented accommodation were Vatersay (34 per cent), Fetlar (32 per cent) and Gigha (32 per cent). The island groups with the highest proportions of households in private rented or living rent free accommodation were Fair Isle (73 per cent), Gigha (45 per cent) and Eigg (45 per cent).

4.3 Accommodation type

In 2011, the great majority (88 per cent) of households in the islands lived in a whole house or bungalow, including over half (56 per cent) in detached houses. This was a slight increase on the 86 per cent recorded in 2001. Most of the remaining 12 per cent of island households lived in a flat or apartment, with a small number in caravans or other mobile or temporary structure or in shared dwellings. This was markedly different from the picture for Scotland overall, where 63 per cent of households lived in a whole house or bungalow (including 22 per cent in a detached house) and 36 per cent in a flat or apartment, .

The proportion of households living in a whole house or bungalow in 2011 was generally 90 per cent or above in most island groups. The proportion living in a flat or apartment exceeded a fifth only in Bute (57 per cent), Great Cumbrae (55 per cent) and Kerrera (21 per cent).

4.4 Central heating

In 2011, electric (35 per cent) and oil (32 per cent) central heating were the most common types of central heating for island households. Gas central heating was present in just 11 per cent of island households, much lower than the national average of 74 per cent. Many islands have no mains gas supply, and only Bute had any significant incidence of gas central heating (78 per cent of households). The proportion of island households with no central heating was 5 per cent (compared with 2 per cent in Scotland), with this proportion being highest in Iona (30 per cent), Kerrera (24 per cent) and Coll (20 per cent).

4.5 Second residences and holiday accommodation

Based on information provided by census enumerators on properties for which no census questionnaire was returned, it is estimated that at the time of the 2011 Census there were 37,000 household spaces in Scotland classed as second or holiday homes, 1 per cent of all household spaces. This proportion was much higher – 10 per cent - in the inhabited islands; it was over a third in Raasay (43 per cent), Colonsay (42 per cent), Great Cumbrae (40 per cent) and Coll (36 per cent).

5. Health

5.1 General health

In 2011, island residents reported their general health as marginally better than the Scotland population as a whole: 83 per cent of island residents reported their health as being 'Very good' or 'Good' compared with 82 per cent for Scotland as a whole. Amongst the island groups, this proportion ranged from 59 per cent in Flotta to 98 per cent in Easdale. Much of this variation is likely to be associated with the age profile of island populations – nationally the proportion of the population reporting their general health as 'Very good' or 'Good' was 97 per cent for those aged under 25 compared with 48 per cent and 35 per cent respectively for those aged 75 to 84 and aged 85 and over.

5.2 Long-term health problem or disability

The proportion of island residents with a long-term (lasting 12 months or more) health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities was just under 20 per cent, including 9 per cent who reported their daily activities were limited a lot. The corresponding proportions for Scotland as a whole were very similar.

The proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness or disability varied considerably by island group. It ranged from 38 per cent in Flotta down to 5 per cent in Easdale. The proportion of people whose daily activities were limited a lot by a long-term health problem or disability was highest in Eday (21 per cent) and lowest in Easdale, where no one reported their daily activities to be limited a lot. As with general health, the prevalence of limiting long-term health problem or disability increases with age.

5.3 Provision of unpaid care

In 2011, a slightly higher proportion of island residents (9.5 per cent) provided at least one hour unpaid care a week than nationally (9.3 per cent). These were very slight decreases on the proportions recorded in 2001 (of 9.7 per cent in the islands and 9.5 per cent in Scotland). Amongst island groups the proportion of people providing unpaid care in 2011 ranged from 3 per cent in Vatersay up to 24 per cent in Housay.

6. Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

6.1 Ethnic group

Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of island residents in a minority ethnic group increased slightly, from 0.6 per cent to 1.0 per cent. Nationally there was an increase in this proportion from 2 per cent in 2001 to 4 per cent in 2011. It was less than 1 per cent in most island groups; it was over 3 per cent or more only in Colonsay (5 per cent), Shapinsay (4 per cent), Easdale (3 per cent) and Vatersay (3 per cent).

6.2 National identity

Island residents reported a broadly similar pattern of national identity in the 2011 Census to that reported for Scotland as a whole, though with a slightly higher proportion in the 'English identity only' category (5 per cent compared with 2 per cent in Scotland) and a slightly lower proportion in the 'Other identity only' category (2 per cent compared with 4 per cent in Scotland). A Scottish identity (on its own or in combination with some other, mainly British, identity) was the most commonly reported identity by the populations of the island groups. This proportion ranged from 48 per cent in Stronsay to 93 per cent in Vatersay. The highest proportion of the population reporting 'British only identity' was in Kerrera (31 per cent); the highest proportion reporting 'Scottish and British identities only' was in Muckle Roe (30 per cent); and the highest proportions reporting 'Other identity only' were in Iona (14 per cent) and Fair Isle (9 per cent).

6.3 Country of birth

In both the islands and Scotland, the proportion of people born in Scotland was lower in 2011 (79 per cent and 83 per cent respectively) than in 2001 (84 per cent and 87 per cent respectively). Vatersay (94 per cent), Whalsay (91 per cent) and Barra (90 per cent) were the island groups in 2011 with the highest proportions of people born in Scotland.

The proportion of island residents who were born in England increased from 13 per cent in 2001 to 16 per cent in 2011. Eday (50 per cent), followed by Rousay (48 per cent), Stronsay (43 per cent) and Sanday (43 per cent) were the island groups in 2011 with the highest proportions of their population born in England. Amongst island groups with a population over 1,000, this proportion was highest on the Isle of Mull (33 per cent).

In 2011, countries of birth other than Scotland and England accounted for 5 per cent of the population on inhabited islands, compared with 8 per cent for Scotland as a whole.

Table 2: Top 10 countries of birth, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011

Inhabited islands		Scotland	
Country of birth	Percentage of population	Country of birth	Percentage of population
Scotland	79.4	Scotland	83.3
England	15.8	England	8.68
Wales	0.56	Poland	1.04
Germany	0.38	Northern Ireland	0.69
Poland	0.38	India	0.44
Northern Ireland	0.37	Ireland	0.43
Republic of Ireland	0.32	Germany	0.42
USA	0.25	Pakistan	0.38
Canada	0.16	Wales	0.33
Australia	0.16	USA	0.30
Other countries	2.32	Other countries	3.97

6.5 Gaelic

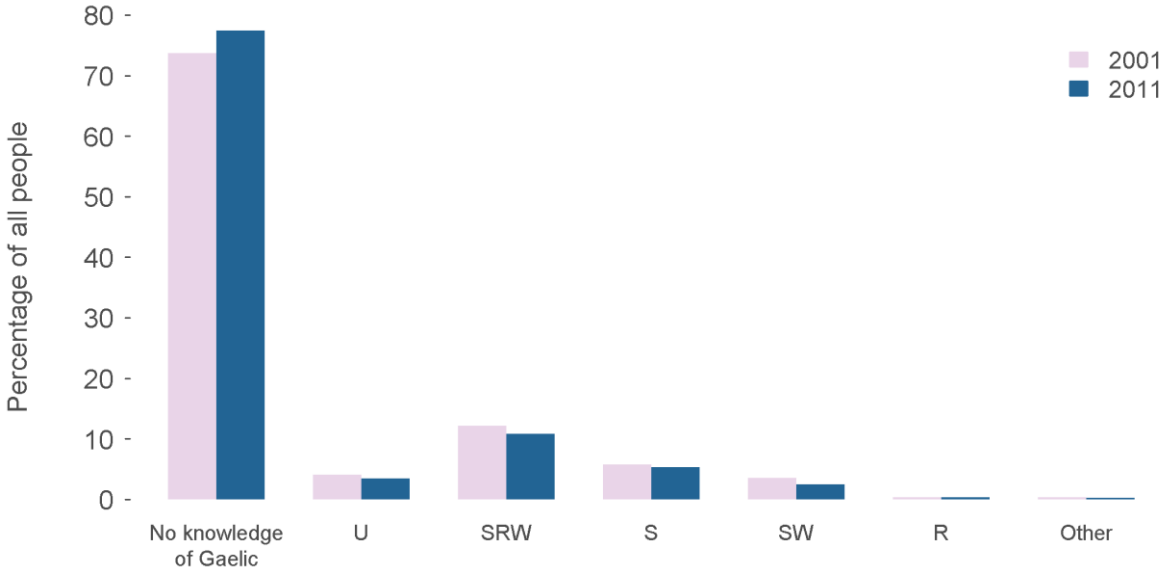
The level of knowledge of Gaelic on inhabited islands is far higher than in Scotland as a whole. In 2011, 23 per cent of island residents aged 3 and over had some knowledge of Gaelic compared to just 2 per cent for Scotland. Whilst knowledge of Gaelic is considerably higher on inhabited islands, there was a slight downward trend recorded between 2001 and 2011. The proportion of people aged 3 and over with some knowledge of Gaelic decreased from 26 per cent in 2001, while the proportion with all skills, that is can understand, speak, read and write Gaelic, fell from 12 per cent in 2001 to 11 per cent in 2011.

Even in areas in which Gaelic is spoken most widely, namely on the islands included in the Eilean Siar and Argyll & Bute council areas, there was an overall fall in the proportion of people who have at least some knowledge of Gaelic. The biggest fall was in Great Bernera, where 41 per cent of the population of this island group had no knowledge of Gaelic in 2011 compared with 25 per cent in 2001. North Ronaldsay and Housay both experienced the biggest increases, in the proportion of people aged 3 and over who had some knowledge of Gaelic - with both seeing increases of 4 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

For Scotland as a whole, the proportion of the population aged 3 and over able to speak Gaelic was 1.1 per cent (58,000 people); a slight fall from 1.2 per cent (59,000 people) in 2001. The council areas with the highest proportions able to speak Gaelic were Eilean Siar (52 per cent), Highland (5 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (4 per cent).. Half or more of the population aged 3 and over in 10 island groups were Gaelic speakers, all in the Eilean Siar council area. The highest incidence was on Scalpay (76 per cent), Eriskay (73 per cent), South Uist (65 per cent) and Barra (63 per cent). The proportion of people aged 3 and over in Skye who could speak Gaelic was 30 per cent.

The proportion of people aged 3 and over who said they used Gaelic at home was highest in the island group of Scalpay (61 per cent).. Amongst island groups with a population of over 1,000, this proportion was highest in South Uist (56 per cent).

Figure 6: Knowledge of Gaelic, inhabited islands, 2001 and 2011



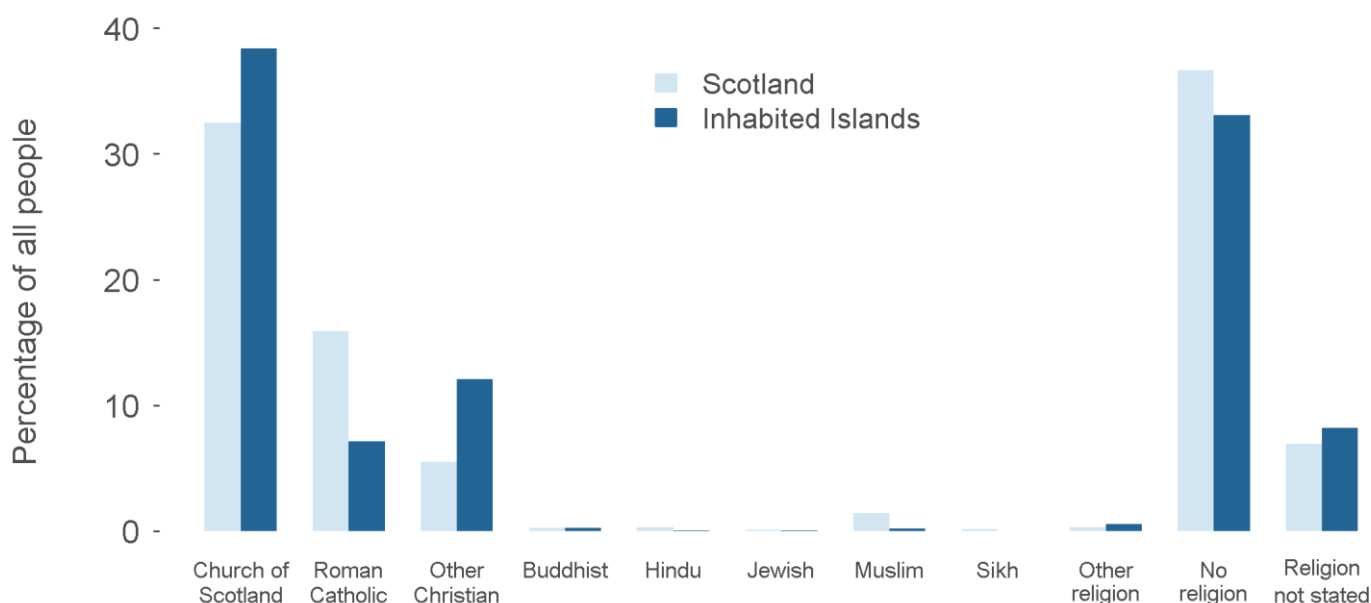
- U** - Understands spoken Gaelic but cannot speak, read or write Gaelic
- SRW** - Speaks, reads and writes Gaelic
- S** -Speaks but neither reads nor writes Gaelic
- SW** - Speaks and reads but cannot write Gaelic
- R** - Reads but neither speaks nor writes Gaelic

6.6 Religion

In 2011, the largest religious category for island residents was 'Church of Scotland', at 38 per cent (down from 45 per cent in 2001); followed by 'other Christian' at 12 per cent (down from 16 per cent in 2001) and then 'Roman Catholic' at 7 per cent (the same proportion as in 2001). Only a small proportion (1 per cent) reported a non-Christian religion. A third (33 per cent) of island residents was in the 'No religion' category, an increase from 26 per cent in 2001.

Compared with Scotland as a whole, higher proportions of island residents reported their religion as 'Church of Scotland' (38 per cent in the islands and 32 per cent in Scotland) and 'other Christian' (12 per cent and 6 per cent). Lower proportions of island residents reported as 'Roman Catholic' (7 per cent compared with 16 per cent in Scotland) and non-Christian religions (1 per cent and 3 per cent). The proportion of people in the 'No religion' category was also lower in the islands than in Scotland as a whole, 33 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

Figure 7: Population by religion, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011



There was considerable variation between the island groups in the incidence of the different categories of religion. The proportion of the population reporting as 'Church of Scotland' ranged from 60 per cent in Berneray to 2 per cent in Eriskay and Vatersay. The highest proportion for 'other Christian' was reported in Scalpay (58 per cent). While the proportion of island residents reporting as 'Roman Catholic' was 7 per cent overall, it was much higher in Eriskay (82 per cent), Vatersay (76 per cent), Barra (68 per cent) and South Uist (64 per cent). Easdale (69 per cent) had highest proportion of people in the 'No

religion' category, while this proportion was lowest in Eriskay (9 per cent). Amongst island groups with a population of 1,000 or more, the proportion of people in the 'No religion' category was lowest in Barra (11 per cent), South Uist (13 per cent), North Uist (18 per cent) and Lewis and Harris (19 per cent); it was highest in Mainland of Shetland (47 per cent).

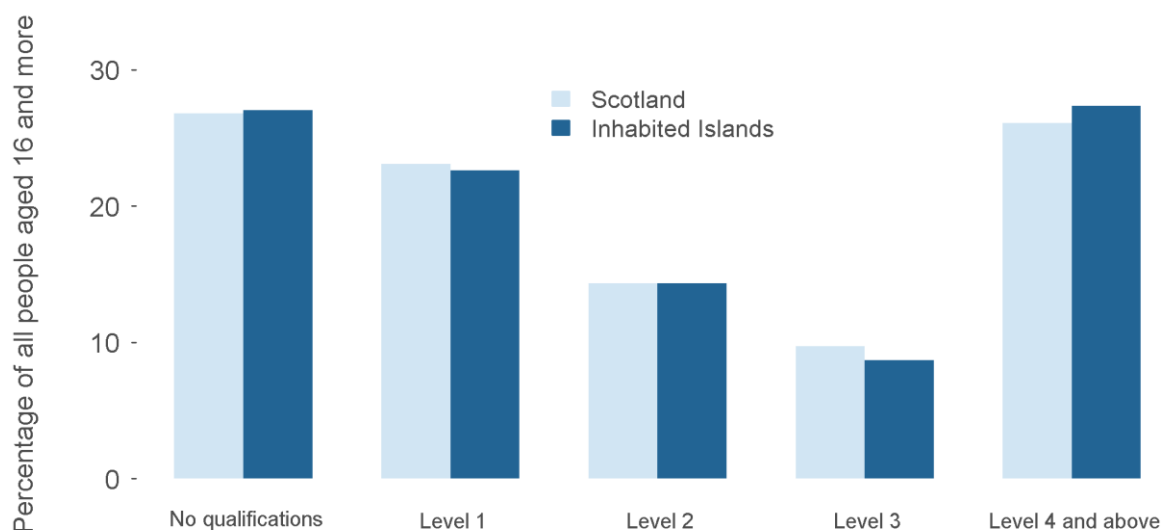
7. Qualifications

For census analysis purposes, the highest level of educational qualifications held by people are categorised as follows:

- No qualifications
- Census Level 1: Standard Grade (at foundation, general or credit) or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 2: Higher, Advanced Higher or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 3: SVQ level 4 or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 4 and above: First or higher degree, professional qualifications or other equivalent higher education qualifications

As Figure 8 shows, the profile of highest level of qualifications held by island residents aged 16 and over was broadly similar to that in Scotland as a whole. The proportion of island residents with a Census Level 4 (university degree level or equivalent) qualification was 27 per cent, slightly higher than the national figure of 26 per cent.

Figure 8: People aged 16 and over by highest level of qualification, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011



Iona (54 per cent), Fair Isle (53 per cent) and Eigg (53 per cent) had the highest proportion of people aged 16 and over with a Census Level 4 qualification. Amongst island groups with a population of over 1,000 people, this proportion was highest in the Isle of Arran (35 per cent).

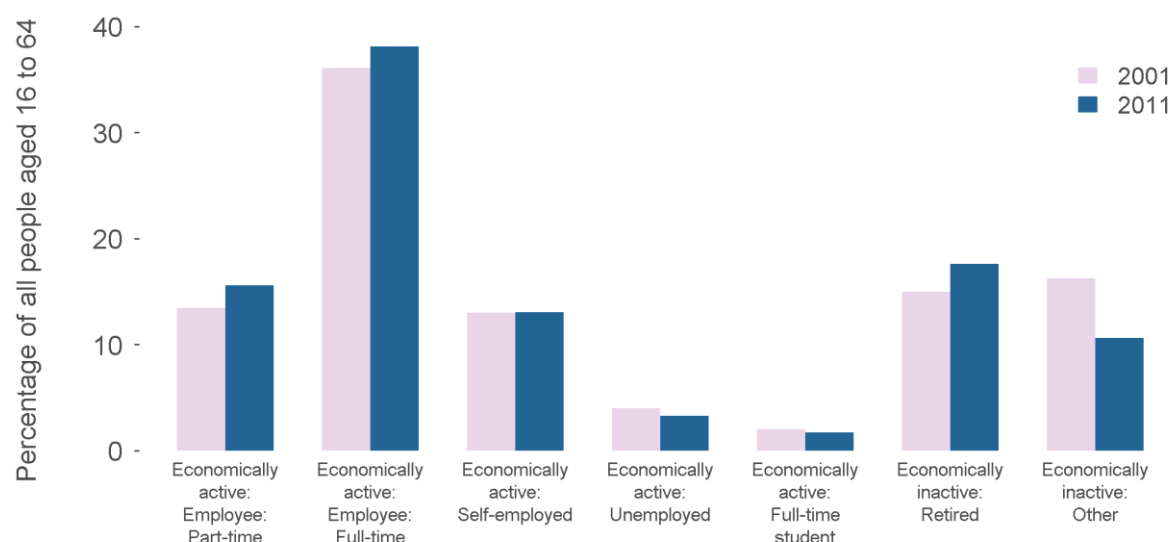
The island group with the highest proportion of people aged 16 and over with no qualifications was Flotta, with 53 per cent. Amongst islands with a population over 1,000 people, South Uist (35 per cent) had the highest proportion in this category.

8. Labour market

8.1 Economic activity

Figure 9 shows that the proportion of island residents aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (not including full-time students that were in employment) increased from 63 per cent in 2001 to 67 per cent in 2011, while the proportion that were unemployed fell from 4 per cent in 2001 to 3 per cent in 2011. The proportion of people in this age group who were economically inactive due to being retired increased from 15 per cent to 18 per cent, while the proportion who were economically inactive due to other reasons (e.g. because they were looking after their home or family, or were long-term sick or disabled) decreased from 16 per cent to 11 per cent.

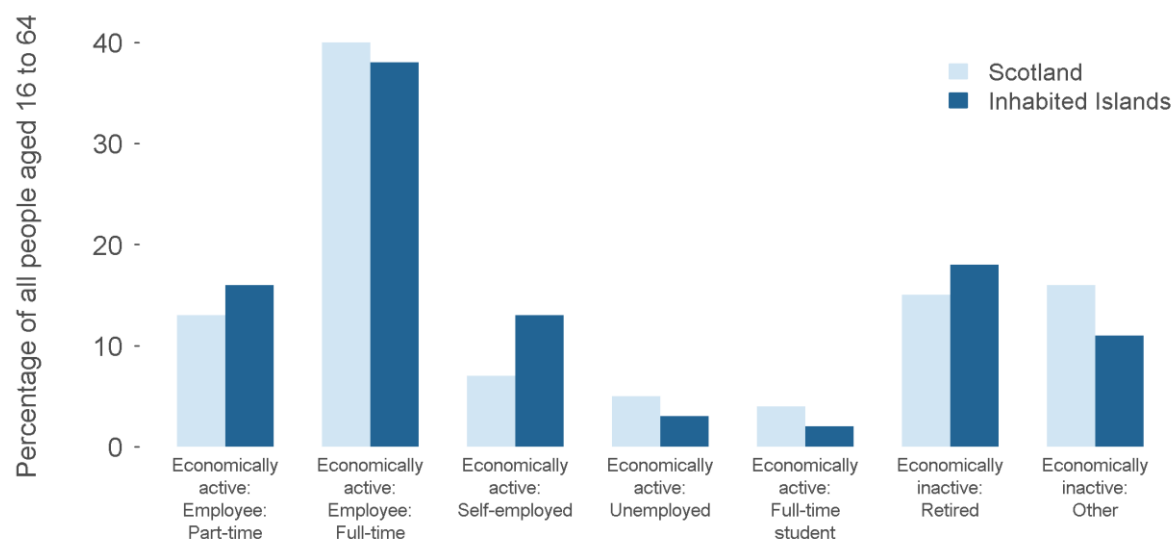
Figure 9: Economic activity of people aged 16 to 74, inhabited islands, 2001 and 2011



Amongst the island groups, the proportion of people aged 16 to 74 who were economically active in 2011 was highest in East Burra (88 per cent) and Eigg (85 per cent); it was lowest in Flotta (49 per cent) and Great Cumbrae Island (55 per cent) – these two island groups also had the highest proportion of retired people.

Figure 10 shows that in 2011 island residents aged 16 to 74 were more likely to be self-employed (13 per cent) or part-time employees (16 per cent) than in Scotland as a whole (7 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). The higher incidence of self-employment in the islands in part reflects the greater rates of employment in industry sectors such as ‘agriculture, forestry and fishing’ and ‘construction’ – see section 8.2. For example, previously published census results have shown that nationally 28 per cent of those working in the ‘construction’ sector were self-employed.

Figure 10: Economic activity of people aged 16 to 74, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011



8.2 Industry

Table 3 highlights the relative importance of some industry sectors, including ‘agriculture, forestry and fishing’, ‘construction’, ‘transport and storage’ and ‘accommodation and food services’, to the economy of the islands compared with Scotland as a whole. In 2011, these four categories between them accounted for just over a third (34 per cent) of people aged 16 to 74 in employment in the islands compared with 21 per cent in Scotland. The 3,600 people employed in ‘agriculture, forestry and fishing’ in the islands represented just under 9 per cent of all people employed in this sector in Scotland.

There were some marked variations in the profile of employment by industry for different island groups. For example, the proportion of people employed in ‘agriculture, forestry and fishing’ was highest in Fetlar (41 per cent) and Housay (40 per cent); the importance of the whisky industry in Islay and Jura is reflected in their relatively high proportions of people employed in the ‘manufacturing’ sector, 14 per cent and 13 per cent respectively; ‘construction’ accounted for nearly a quarter (23 per cent) of employment in Easdale; and there were high proportions of people employed in ‘Accommodation and food services’ in Iona (40 per cent) and Eigg (23 per cent), most likely related to tourism.

Table 3: People aged 16 to 74 in employment by industry, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011

Industry	Inhabited islands		Scotland	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,596	7	41,902	2
Mining and quarrying	710	1	33,980	1
Manufacturing	3,032	6	202,396	8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	294	1	20,185	1
Water supply; sewage; waste management and Remediation activities	432	1	19,206	1
Construction	5,614	11	200,343	8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,252	12	376,622	15
Transport and storage	4,286	8	125,111	5
Accommodation and food service activities	4,149	8	158,175	6
Information and communication	851	2	69,014	3
Financial and insurance activities	474	1	113,505	5
Real estate activities	520	1	29,522	1
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,969	4	131,315	5
Administrative and support service activities	1,671	3	109,264	4
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	3,089	6	175,326	7
Education	4,792	9	211,954	8
Human health and social work activities	8,209	16	376,813	15
Other activities	2,345	4	122,262	5
Total	52,285	100	2,516,895	100

Table 4 uses a collapsed industry categorisation to enable a broad comparison between 2001 and 2011. It shows that, while the islands had a higher proportion of employment in 'agriculture forestry and fishing' than Scotland as whole in 2011, the number employed in this sector fell from 4,400 in 2001 to 3,600 in 2011, a decrease of 18 per cent. As was the case in Scotland as a whole, industries categorised as 'Services' accounted for a higher proportion of employment in the islands in 2011 (74 per cent) than in 2001 (70 per cent).

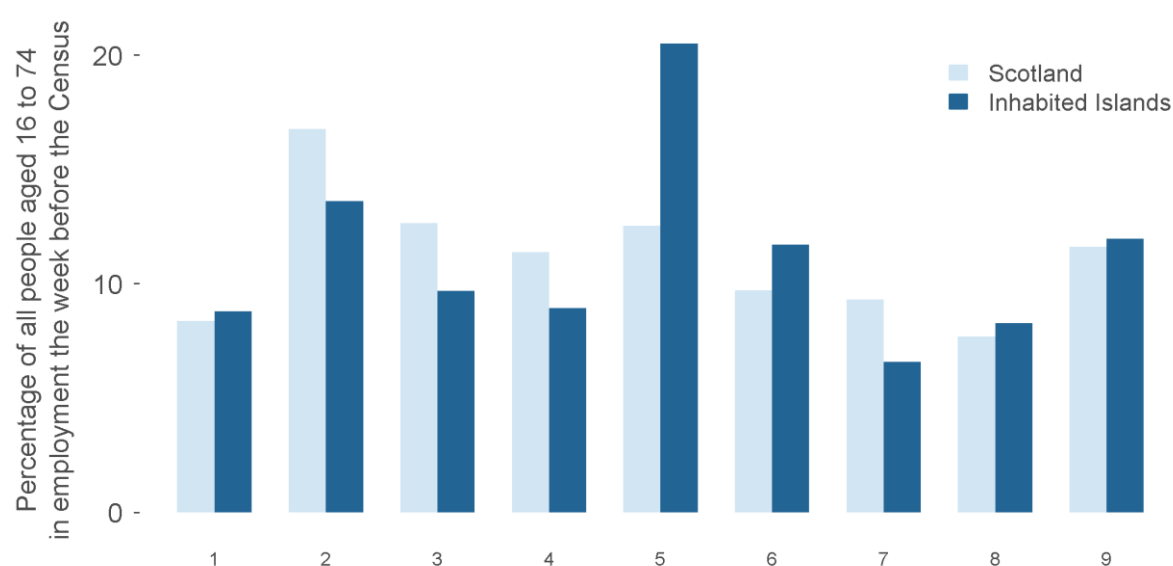
Table 4: People aged 16 to 74 in employment by industry, inhabited islands, 2001 and 2011

	2001		2011	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,392	9	3,596	7
Energy and water	1,083	2	1,436	3
Manufacturing	4,003	9	3,032	6
Construction	4,418	10	5,614	11
Services	32,144	70	38,607	74
Total	46,040	100	52,285	100

8.3 Occupation

Figure 11 shows that a much higher proportion of island residents aged 16-74 in employment were in 'Skilled trades occupations' than Scotland as a whole, 21 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. This proportion was highest in Fetlar (41 per cent), Shapinsay (40 per cent) and Housay (38 per cent). The proportion of workers in 'Professional' or 'Associate professional and technical' occupations was just under a quarter (23 per cent) in the islands compared with 29 per cent in Scotland as a whole. This proportion was highest in East Burra (34 per cent), Seil (34 per cent) and Bressay (31 per cent) it was lowest in North Ronaldsay (12 per cent) and Scalpay (13 per cent).

Figure 11: Occupation of people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011



1. Managers, directors and senior officials
2. Professional occupations
3. Associate professional and technical occupations
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations
5. Skilled trades occupations
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations
7. Sales and customer service occupations
8. Process, plant and machine operatives
9. Elementary occupations

Table 5: Ten most common occupations for people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011

Inhabited islands	Scotland
Care workers and home carers	Sales and retail assistants
Sales and retail assistants	Care workers and home carers
Farmers	Nurses
Carpenters and joiners	Cleaners and domestics
Cleaners and domestics	Other administrative occupations n.e.c
Nurses	Kitchen and catering assistants
Other administrative occupations n.e.c	Primary and nursery education teaching professionals
Agricultural and fishing trades n.e.c	Managers and directors in retail and wholesale and retail
Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	Carpenters and joiners
Hotel and accommodation managers and proprietors	Secondary education teaching professionals

n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified

‘Farmers’ (3rd) and ‘Hotel and accommodation managers and proprietors’ (10th) were in the top 10 detailed occupation categories on the islands but were much further down the rankings for Scotland overall (Table 5). Indeed, island farmers accounted for 9 per cent of all those in this occupation category in Scotland as a whole, while the importance of the tourist trade on many islands is clearly reflected in the high ranking of hotel and accommodation managers and proprietors.

8.4 Hours worked

Figure 12: Hours worked of people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census, inhabited islands and Scotland, 2011

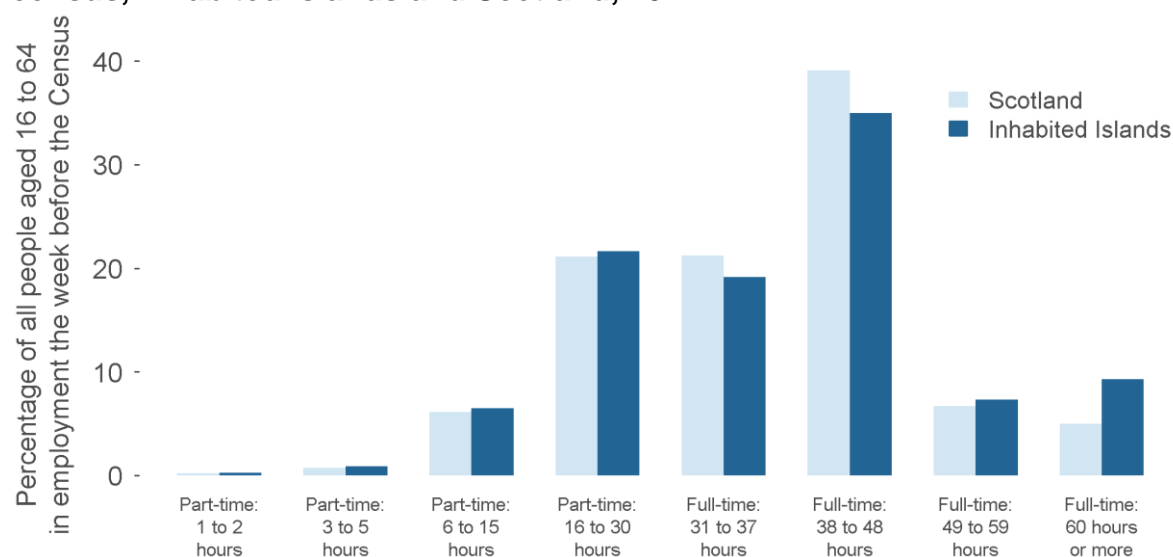


Figure 12 compares the distribution of hours worked in by people aged 16 to 74 in employment in the inhabited islands and Scotland in 2011. Nearly a tenth (9 per cent) of employed island residents worked 60 hours or more per week compared with 5 per cent in Scotland. Again, this may in part reflect the higher proportion of people on the islands who were self-employed and also the greater prevalence in the islands of industry sectors such as 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'. The island groups with the highest proportion of people working 60 hours or more per week were Housay (31 per cent), Kerrera (27 per cent), Fetlar (24 per cent) and Vatersay (24 per cent).

The proportion of island residents aged 16 to 74 in employment who worked part-time (1-30 hours per week) increased from 27 per cent in 2001 to 29 per cent in 2011. This broadly reflected the trend for Scotland as a whole, where the corresponding proportion increased from 24 per cent in 2001 to 28 per cent in 2011.

8.5 Unemployment history

Of the island residents aged 16 to 74 who were not in employment in 2011, 11 per cent had never worked; the corresponding proportion for Scotland as a whole was 18 per cent. Amongst island groups this proportion was highest in Papa Westray (20 per cent) and Housay (19 per cent).

9. Transport

9.1 Cars or Vans

The proportion of households who had a car or van in 2011 was higher in the islands than in Scotland: 79 per cent of island households had at least one car or van available compared with just over two-thirds (69 per cent) nationally. Reflecting the national trend, there was an increase in the proportion of island households with a car or van available compared with 2001, when it was 73 per cent.

In 2011, all households in Trondra reported having a car or van available, while the island groups with the lowest proportion having a car or van available were Bute (59 per cent) and Eriskay, Great Cumbrae and Vatersay (each 66 per cent).

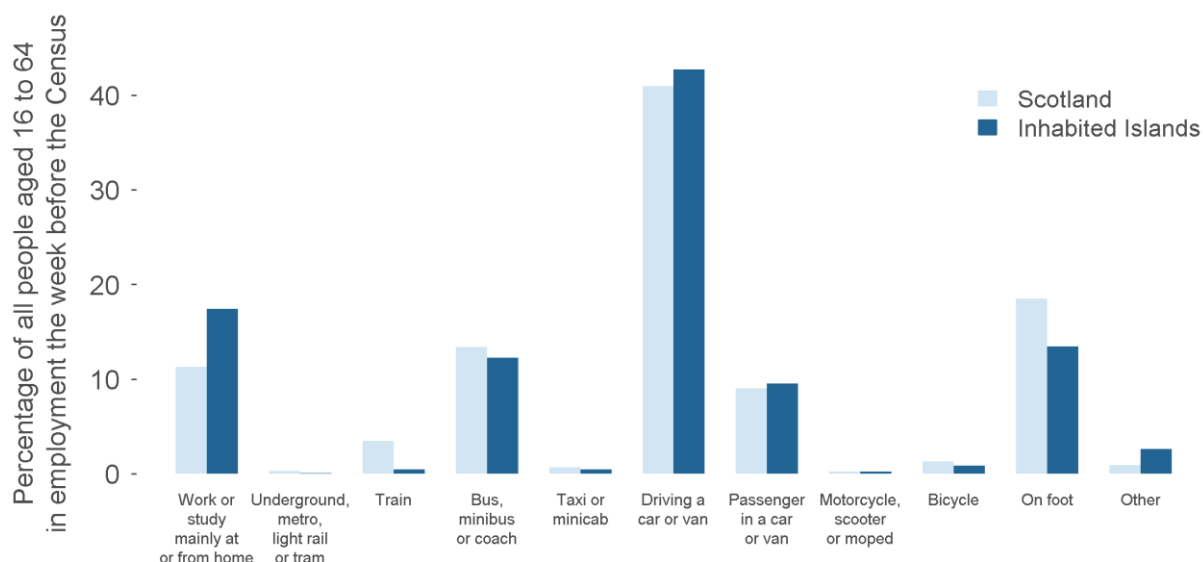
9.2 Method of travel to work or study

Compared with Scotland as a whole, and excluding people who worked or studied mainly at or from home, higher proportions of islanders travelled to their work or place of study in 2011 by car or motorcycle (64 per cent in the islands and 57 per cent in Scotland) or by 'Other methods of transport' such as ferry (3 per cent in the islands and 1 per cent in Scotland). Amongst the island groups, travel to work or study by car or motorbike was most prevalent in East Burra (83 per cent) and Tronda (80 per cent), and least prevalent in Iona (22 per cent) and Kerrera (35 per cent). Travel by 'Other methods of transport' (most likely by ferry) was highest in Kerrera (35 per cent), Shapinsay (24 per cent), Lismore (21 per cent) and North Ronaldsay (20 per cent).

Conversely, a lower proportion of islanders than of people in Scotland as a whole travelled to work or study by train, bus, coach or taxi (16 per cent in the islands and 20 per cent in

Scotland) or by bicycle or on foot (17 per cent and 22 per cent). Amongst the island groups, the highest proportions that travelled to work by bicycle or on foot were in Iona (70 per cent), Gigha (36 per cent) and Eigg (33 per cent).

Figure 13: Method of transport to place of work or study, employed people aged 16 to 74, 2011



9.3 Distance travelled to work

In 2011, the proportion of people aged 16 to 74 in employment (excluding full-time students) who worked at or mainly from home was much higher in the islands (19 per cent) than in Scotland as a whole (11 per cent). Of those people who travelled to work, island residents tended to work closer to home than people in Scotland as a whole: 24 per cent travelled less than 2km and 39 per cent less than 5km to their workplace, compared with 15 per cent and 36 per cent in Scotland.

9.4 Distance travelled to place of study

In 2011, around an eighth of people aged 4 and over were reported as studying at or mainly from home. Of those people who travelled to their place of study, island residents generally travelled greater distances than people in Scotland as a whole: while 73 per cent of people in Scotland travelled less than 5km to their place of study, the corresponding proportion in the islands was 56 per cent. Conversely, 29 per cent of island residents travelled 10km or more to their place of study, compared with 14 per cent in Scotland as a whole. This proportion was 100 per cent for Berneray, Eday, Fetlar, Flotta and North Ronaldsay.

Background Notes

General

National Records of Scotland¹ (NRS) was responsible for carrying out the 2011 Census in Scotland. Simultaneous but separate censuses took place in England & Wales and Northern Ireland. These were run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) respectively.

2. The census provides estimates of the characteristics of all people and households in Scotland on census day, 27 March 2011.

3. In Scotland, the aim of the 2011 Census was to achieve a full census return for all people who were usually resident in Scotland for six months or more. A full census return was therefore required for people from outside the UK who had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a total of six months or more. Anyone with a permanent UK address who was outside the UK on census day was also to be included in the census questionnaire for their UK address, if they intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. This is defined as the population base for enumeration. The main outputs population base for the 2011 Census statistics is defined to be usual residents of the UK, that is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. (NRS made no specific adjustment for the presence of 6-12 months migrants among the persons counted in the census – [link for further details.](#))

4. The coverage of the population in an area is those who are usually resident there. A person's place of usual residence is in most cases the address at which they stay the majority of the time. For many people this will be their permanent or family home. Students are treated as being resident at their term-time address. Members of the armed forces were largely recorded at their permanent or family address rather than their base address; determining where they are considered usually resident is not straightforward.

5. As in 2001, adjustments for census under- and over-enumeration were built into the census process and as such the 2011 Census statistics represent the full population. Similar adjustments were not made in the censuses prior to 2001. Figures for censuses up to and including 1971 are based on persons present on census day; figures for the 1981 and 1991 Censuses are based on usual residents.

6. Percentages presented in this report have been rounded independently and so may not always sum to totals or sub-totals. They have generally been rounded in the commentary to the nearest whole number for ease of reading. Similarly, absolute numbers have generally been rounded in the commentary to the nearest hundred.

7. Key terms used in this publication are explained in the [2011 Census glossary](#) and the [Variables](#) page.

¹ National Records of Scotland (NRS) was created by the amalgamation in April 2011 of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS).

Age

8. Census population estimates by age relate to a person's age in years on their last birthday up to and including census day, 27 March 2011.

Definition of 'island'

9. An island is a mass of land surrounded by water, separate from the Scottish mainland. There are maps and an index at the back of this paper to show the location of the inhabited islands. The islands listed in the Index are those for which the Royal Mail had at least one listed post coded address at Census time, plus any other islands which were identified by Census enumerators as being inhabited. Islands are still classified as individual islands even when they are linked to other island(s) or to the mainland by connections such as a bridge, causeway or ford.

10. Some Scottish islands have the same name. In this report, these islands have been given separate names to help distinguish them. For example, there are two islands in the Outer Hebrides called Grimsay and, for the purposes of this report, these islands have been called Grimsay (North) and Grimsay (South).

Difference between statistics 'individual island' and 'island group'

11. The statistics in all tables and charts for this report, except for Table 1 and Table A1 in the set of supporting tables (Appendix 2), relate to island groups. Table 1 and Table A1 provide some basic information on the census population and household estimates in each individual island in 2011; this is the only detail which it is possible to produce at individual island level. The reason for this is that the lowest level of geography for which census statistics are generally produced is Output Area (OA) level. OAs are formed by aggregating postcodes and for the 2011 Census results there are around 46,000 OAs in Scotland. In order to prevent the disclosure of information pertaining to individual people or households, these output areas cannot contain less than 20 households or less than 50 household residents. There are a number of islands which do not meet these size criteria. Where an OA contains statistics for two or more islands, those islands are placed in the same 'island group'. The index included in Appendix 1 gives details of how individual islands were combined into island groups in 2011.

12. Many 'island groups' contain only the island of the same name (e.g. Bute, Barra). Others (for example, Colonsay and Skye) include a main island and some other islands which are so small that they have had to be merged in order to form an Output Area. There were 56 island groups in 2011.

13. There were, in addition, a total of 11 small islands which, in 2011, were part of output areas encompassing the mainland. These islands appear under the 'Combined with mainland' headings in Table A1. As Tables A2 to A28 are at 'island group' level, they do not include those islands. Together with the Eilean Loain island group (see note 14c), this accounts for the fact that the residents and households totals in Tables A2 and A? differ from the equivalent totals in Table A1 by 99 residents and 48 households for 2011, and by 101 residents and 41 households for 2001.

14. The classification of island groups used in 2011 was not identical to the one used in 2001 in the following ways:

a. In 2011, the island of Kerrera (together with some mainland area) formed an island group by itself. However, in 2001, it did not have a sufficiently high number of residents to be an island group on its own. Therefore, in 2001, it was combined with the mainland in the statistics.

b. In Table A1, the island of Graemsay has been placed under the island group Hoy. However, in 2001 it was combined with the Mainland of Orkney group. Therefore, in tables A2 to A28, the 2011 figures have Graemsay as part of the Hoy group while, in the 2001 figures, it is included in the Mainland of Orkney group.

c. The inhabited islands geography created for the 2011 Census included a new category 'Eilean Loain'. While the island of Eilean Loain itself was uninhabited in 2011, its postcode was the designated 'master postcode' for the census output area which encompasses the island and some adjoining mainland on the Kintyre peninsula. In 2011 this output area contained 119 people and 59 households.

Appendix 1

Island name	Council area 2011	Island group 2011
Carna	Highland	Combined with mainland
Isle of Danna	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Eilean Tioram	Highland	Combined with mainland
Eilean Donnan	Highland	Combined with mainland
Isle of Ewe	Highland	Combined with mainland
Inchfad	Stirling West	Combined with mainland
Inchmurrin	Dunbartonshire	Combined with mainland
Inchtavannach	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Innis Chonain	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Friarton or Moncreiffe Island	Perth & Kinross	Combined with mainland
Sanda Island	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Eilean Shona	Highland	Combined with mainland
Tanera More / Tannara Mòr	Highland	Combined with mainland
Shuna Island (Lismore)	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Inchcruin	Stirling	Combined with mainland
Eilean Horrisdale	Highland	Combined with mainland
Inchlonaig	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Eilean Buidhe	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Eilean dà Mhèinn	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Eilean an Stalcaire / Castle Stalker	Argyll & Bute	Combined with mainland
Isle of Arran	North Ayrshire	Isle of Arran
Holy Island	North Ayrshire	Isle of Arran
Barra / Barraigh	Eilean Siar	Barra / Barraigh
Caisteal Chiosmuil	Eilean Siar	Barra / Barraigh
Benbecula / Beinn Na Faoghla	Eilean Siar	Benbecula / Beinn Na Faoghla
Eilean na Cille	Eilean Siar	Benbecula / Beinn Na Faoghla
Flodaigh	Eilean Siar	Benbecula / Beinn Na Faoghla
Griomasaigh / Grimsay (South)	Eilean Siar	Benbecula / Beinn Na Faoghla
Great Bernera / Beàrnaraigh	Eilean Siar	Great Bernera / Beàrnaraigh
Berneray / Beàrnaraigh (North Uist)	Eilean Siar	Berneray / Beàrnaraigh (North Uist)
Bressay	Shetland Islands	Bressay
Burray	Orkney Islands	Burray
Bute	Argyll & Bute	Bute
Coll	Argyll & Bute	Coll
Colonsay	Argyll & Bute	Colonsay
Oronsay	Argyll & Bute	Colonsay
Easdale	Argyll & Bute	Easdale
East Burra	Shetland Islands	East Burra
Eday	Orkney Islands	Eday
Canna	Highland	Eigg
Eigg	Highland	Eigg
Muck	Highland	Eigg
Rùm	Highland	Eigg
Sanday (Canna)	Highland	Eigg
Eriksay / Eirisgeigh	Eilean Siar	Eriksay / Eirisgeigh
Fair Isle	Shetland Islands	Fair Isle
Fetlar	Shetland Islands	Fetlar
Flotta	Orkney Islands	Flotta
Isle of Gigha	Argyll & Bute	Isle of Gigha
Great Cumbrae Island	North Ayrshire	Great Cumbrae Island

Grimsay / Griomasaigh (North)
Bruray
Housay
Graemsay
Hoy
Iona
Islay
Jura
Kerrera

Ensay / Easaigh
Isle of Lewis / Eilean Leodhais & Harris / Na Hea
Lismore
Luìng
Shuna (Luìng)
Gairsay
Holm of Grimbister
Mainland of Orkney
Lamb Holm
Inner Holm
Mainland of Shetland
Papa Stour
Vaila
Muckle Roe
Erraid
Gometra
Inch Kenneth
Isle of Mull
Ulva
North Ronaldsay
Baileshare / Baile Sear
North Uist / Uibhist A Tuath
Papa Westray
Isle of Raasay
Rona / Ronaigh (Skye)
Egilsay
Rousay
Wyre
Sanday (Orkney)
Seil
Shapinsay
Eilean Ban
Scalpay (Skye)
Isle of Skye
Soay
South Ronaldsay
South Uist / Uibhist A Deas
Auskerry
Papa Stronsay
Stronsay
Tiree
Trondra
Unst
Vatersay / Bhatarsaigh

Eilean Siar
Shetland Islands
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute

Eilean Siar
Eilean Siar
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
Shetland Islands
Shetland Islands
Shetland Islands
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Argyll & Bute
Orkney Islands
Eilean Siar
Eilean Siar
Orkney Islands
Highland
Highland
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Highland
Highland
Highland
Highland
Orkney Islands
Eilean Siar
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Orkney Islands
Argyll & Bute
Shetland Islands
Shetland Islands
Eilean Siar

Grimsay / Griomasaigh (North)
Housay
Housay
Hoy
Hoy
Iona
Islay
Jura
Kerrera
Isle of Lewis / Eilean Leodhais & Harris / Na Hea
Isle of Lewis / Eilean Leodhais & Harris / Na Hea
Lismore
Luìng
Luìng
Mainland of Orkney
Mainland of Orkney
Mainland of Orkney
Mainland of Orkney
Mainland of Orkney
Mainland of Orkney
Mainland of Shetland
Mainland of Shetland
Mainland of Shetland
Muckle Roe
Isle of Mull
Isle of Mull
Isle of Mull
Isle of Mull
Isle of Mull
North Ronaldsay
North Uist / Uibhist A Tuath
North Uist / Uibhist A Tuath
Papa Westray
Isle of Raasay
Isle of Raasay
Rousay
Rousay
Rousay
Sanday (Orkney)
Seil
Shapinsay
Isle of Skye
Isle of Skye
Isle of Skye
Isle of Skye
South Ronaldsay
South Uist / Uibhist A Deas
Stronsay
Stronsay
Stronsay
Tiree
Trondra
Unst
Vatersay / Bhatarsaigh

Foula
West Burra
Westray
Whalsay
Yell
Scalpay / Sgalpaigh (Harris)
Eilean Loain

Shetland Islands
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
Shetland Islands
Eilean Siar
Argyll & Bute

West Burra
West Burra
Westray
Whalsay
Yell
Scalpay / Sgalpaigh (Harris)
Eilean Loain

Appendix 2 – list of supporting tables

Table Title

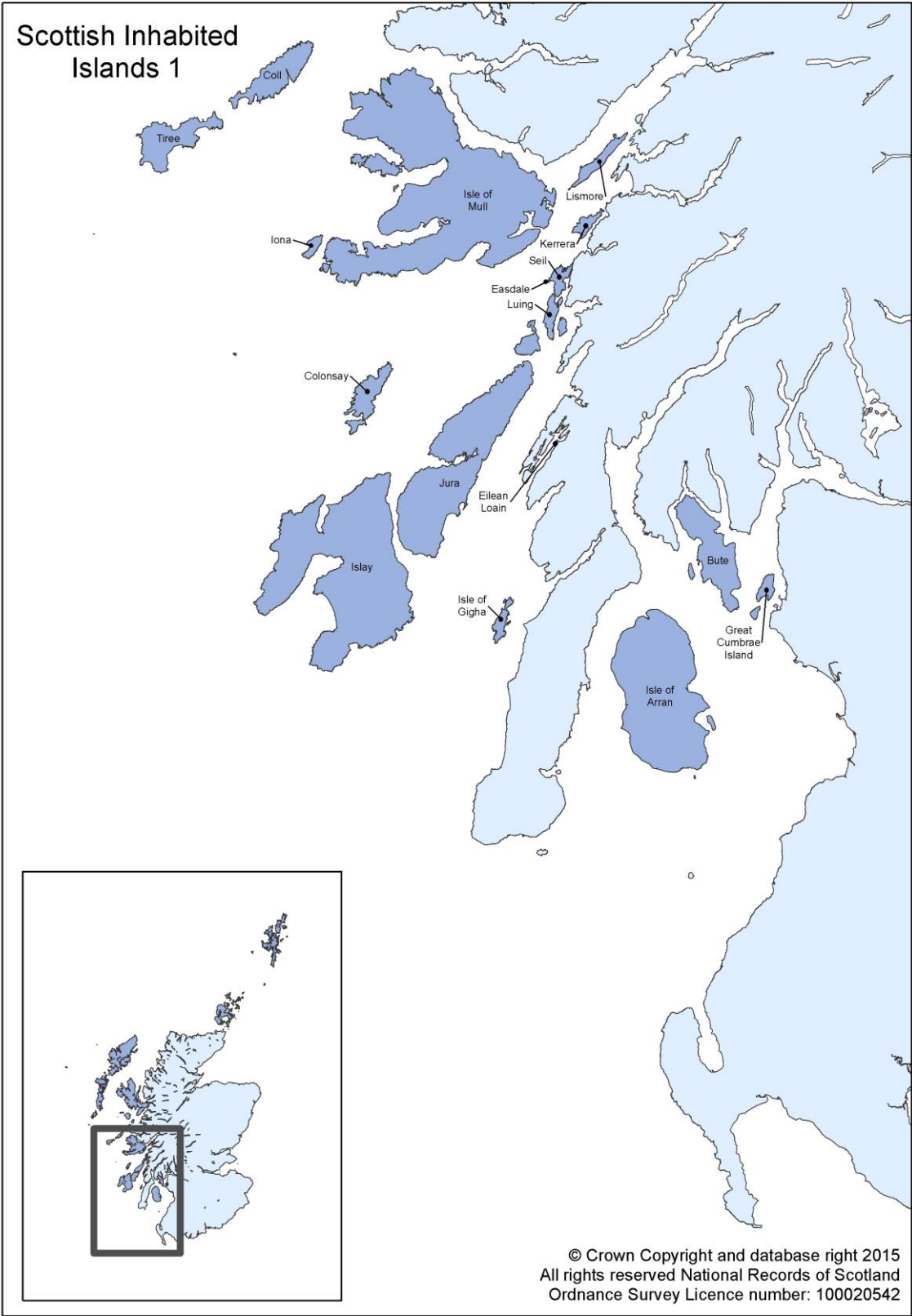
Data for individual islands

A1 Number of residents and households in individual islands by council area, Scotland, 1991, 2001 and 2011

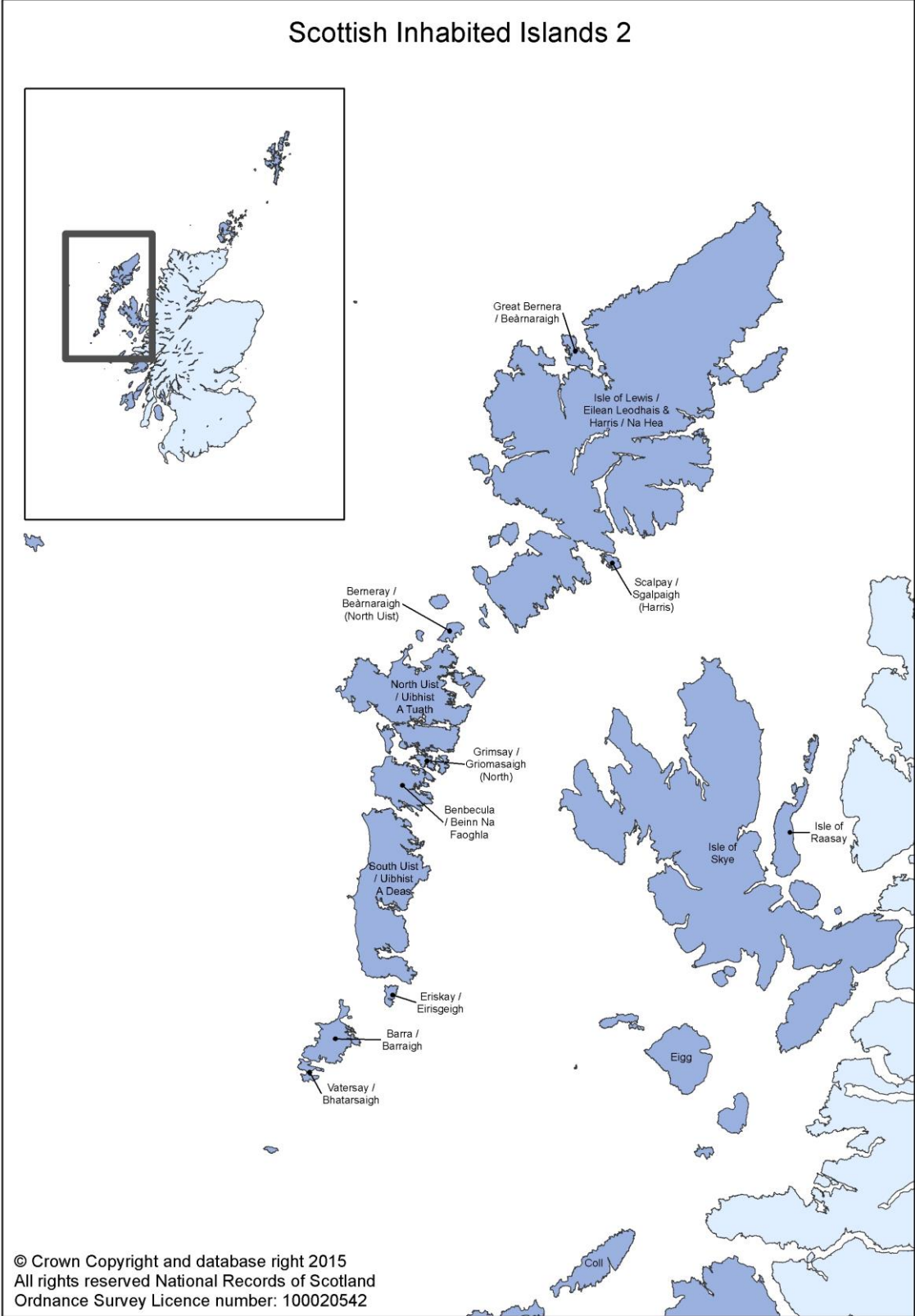
Data for island groups

A2 Age, 2001 and 2011
A3 Sex, 2001 and 2011
A4 Marital or civil partnership status, 2001 and 2011
A5 Household composition, 2001 and 2011
A6 Household size, 2001 and 2011
A7 Tenure of households, 2001 and 2011
A8 Accommodation type, 2001 and 2011
A9 Type of central heating, 2011
A10 Household spaces, 2011
A11 General health, 2011
A12 Long-term health problem or disability, 2011
A13 Provision of unpaid care, 2001 and 2011
A14 Ethnic group, 2011
A15 National identity, 2011
A16 Country of birth, 2011
A17 Gaelic language skills, 2001 and 2011
A18 Religion, 2001 and 2011
A19 Highest level of qualifications, 2011
A20 Economic activity, 2001 and 2011
A21 Industry, 2011
A22 Occupation, 2011
A23 Hours worked, 2001 and 2011
A24 Year last worked, 2011
A25 Car or van availability, 2001 and 2011
A26 Method of travel to work or study, 2011
A27 Distance travelled to work, 2011
A28 Distance travelled to place of study, 2011

Appendix 3 – Maps



Scottish Inhabited Islands 2



Scottish Inhabited Islands 3



National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UKSA](#) website).

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. We do this as follows:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland’s national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Scottish Census statistics are available on the [Scotland’s Census](#) website.

We also provide information about [future publications](#) on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat website](#).

You can also follow us on twitter [@NatRecordsScot](#)

Enquiries and suggestions

Please contact our Statistics Customer Services if you need any further information.
Email: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our standards of service, please contact:

Kirsty MacLachlan
Senior Statistician
National Records of Scotland
Room 1/2/3
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7TF

Phone: 0131 314 4242

Email: kirsty.maclachlan@nrscotland.gov.uk