

# TIREE PROFILE

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May 2014



## INTRODUCTION

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The Tiree settlement profile uses 2011 Census data and other available data sources to present an up-to-date analysis of its population and labour market.

The analysis is structured under the thematic headings of:

- Population
- Households
- Labour market
- Education and qualifications
- Health and wellbeing
- Ethnicity and migration

To help contextualise the 2011 findings, the area profile includes corresponding figures where available for:

- Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands area and Scotland as a whole.
- The 2001 Census, to show how Tiree has changed over the last 10 years.

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## HEADLINE FINDINGS

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The headline findings for Tiree are:

- Total population was 653 in 2011, a decrease of 15.2 per cent from 2001.
  - Total number of occupied households was 316 in 2011, a decrease of 6.8 per cent from 2001. The number of unoccupied second residences or holiday accommodation increased by 16.1 per cent.
  - By industry of employment, a higher share of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; transport and storage, accommodation and food services; and education than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
  - By occupation, a higher share of employment in associate professional and technical; skilled trades; and caring, leisure and other service occupations than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
  - Unemployment rates below the Argyll and the Islands, Highlands and Islands and Scotland rates. The annualised Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate in 2013 was 1.3 per cent in Coll and Tiree, 3.3 per cent in Argyll and the Islands, 2.4 per cent in Highlands and Islands and 3.7 per cent across Scotland.
  - There are very few differences in the qualifications profile of the adult populations of Tiree, Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. The main difference is that Tiree has a marginally higher proportion qualified at Level 2 than the comparator areas.
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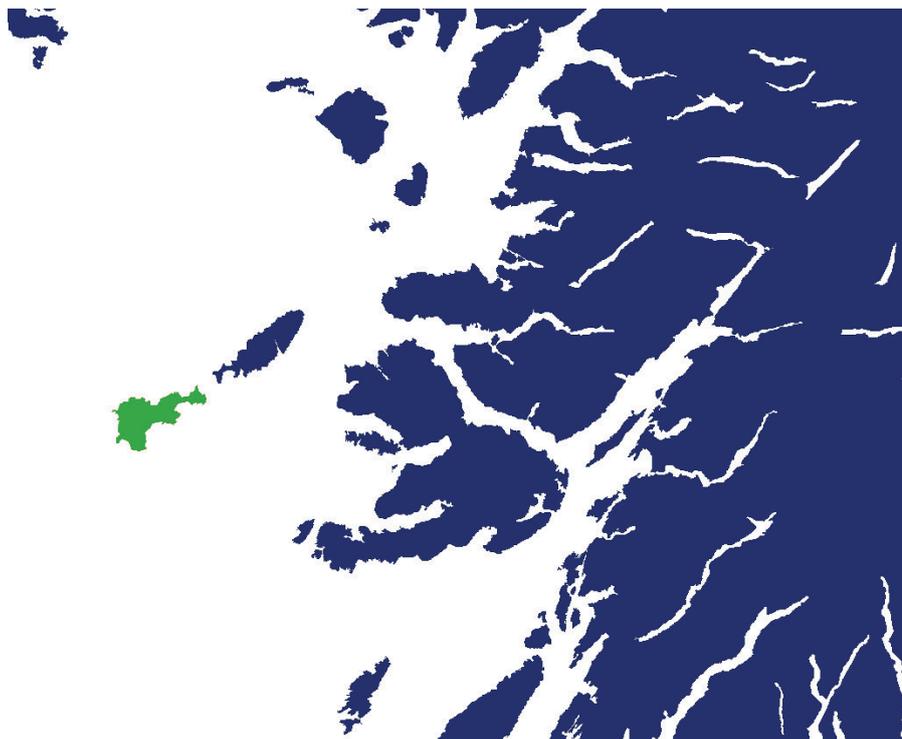
# POPULATION

In 2011, Tiree had a total population of 653. This was a decrease of 15.2 per cent from 2001, which is a larger decrease than across Argyll and the Islands (2.1 per cent) and in contrast to the population increases across the Highlands and Islands (7.5 per cent) and Scotland (4.6 per cent).

**FIGURE 1: TOTAL POPULATION**

	2001	2011	% CHANGE
Tiree	770	653	-15.2
Argyll and the Islands	69,935	68,485	-2.1
Highlands and Islands	433,524	466,112	+7.5
Scotland	5,062,011	5,295,403	+4.6

Source: Census 2001 and 2011



By age breakdown, Tiree has a marginally older age profile than Argyll and the Islands as a whole.

- In 2011, some 57.9 per cent of the Tiree population was aged 45 years or over, compared with 54.9 per cent across Argyll and the Islands. The Highlands and Islands proportion was 49.1 per cent and Scotland 44.3 per cent.
- Between 2001 and 2011, there has been an ageing of the population across Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands, and Scotland but this is less apparent in Tiree. For example, the Tiree population aged 65 years and over decreased from 27.0 per cent in 2001 to 24.8 per cent in 2011, yet the population aged 45 to 64 years old increased from 25.7 per cent to 33.1 per cent.

**FIGURE 2: AGE BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION**

		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Tiree	2001	17.2	8.8	21.4	25.7	27.0
	2011	13.9	10.1	18.1	33.1	24.8
Argyll and the Islands	2001	17.4	9.0	24.9	28.3	20.4
	2011	14.6	9.9	20.6	31.1	23.8
Highlands and Islands	2001	18.3	10.3	27.4	26.7	17.2
	2011	16.3	10.8	23.7	29.7	19.4
Scotland	2001	17.9	12.5	29.2	24.5	15.9
	2011	16.1	13.1	26.5	27.5	16.8

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

By gender, some 45.9 per cent of Tiree's population was male in 2011, which was less than the proportions across Argyll and the Islands (48.4 per cent), Highlands and Islands (49.0 per cent) and Scotland (48.5 per cent).

**FIGURE 3: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION**

		Male	Female
Tiree	2001	46.8	53.2
	2011	45.9	54.1
Argyll and the Islands	2001	48.2	51.8
	2011	48.4	51.6
Highlands and Islands	2001	49.1	50.9
	2011	49.0	51.0
Scotland	2001	48.1	51.9
	2011	48.5	51.5

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

## HOUSEHOLDS

Household data can be analysed alongside population data and the Census includes data on the number of household spaces and the number of occupied households.

- By number of household spaces, Tiree had 495 household spaces in 2011, which was one less than the 496 household spaces in 2001.
- In terms of whether they were occupied:
  - 316 households (63.8 per cent) were occupied in 2011 compared to 339 households (68.3 per cent) in 2001.
  - 166 households (33.5 per cent) were second residences or holiday accommodation in 2011 compared to 143 households (28.8 per cent) in 2001.
  - 13 households (2.7 per cent) were vacant in 2011 compared to 14 households (2.8 per cent) in 2001.

## LABOUR MARKET

The labour market data available at the inhabited island level provides an analysis of the resident population. It has been structured under the sub-headings of:

- Economically active
- In employment
- Unemployment
- Economically inactive

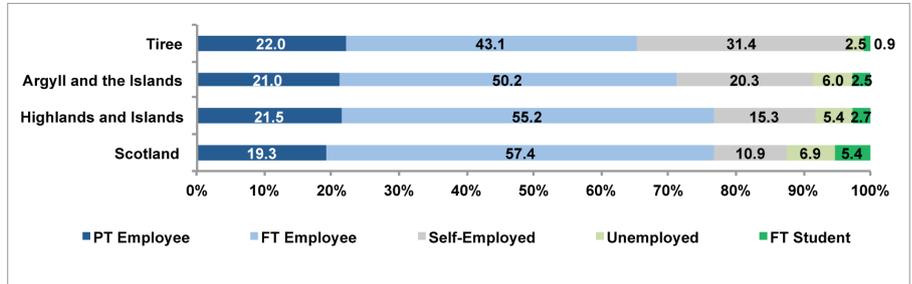
## ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In 2011, some 69.1 per cent of the Tiree population aged 16 to 74 years old were economically active. This was above the rate for Argyll and the Islands (67.9 per cent), below the Highlands and Islands rate (71.3 per cent) and in line with the Scotland rate (69.0 per cent).

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of the economically active population in terms of their employment status. Compared to Argyll and the Islands, Tiree had proportionately:

- More in self-employment and part-time employment
- Fewer in full-time employment, unemployment and full-time studies

**FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011**



Source: Census 2011

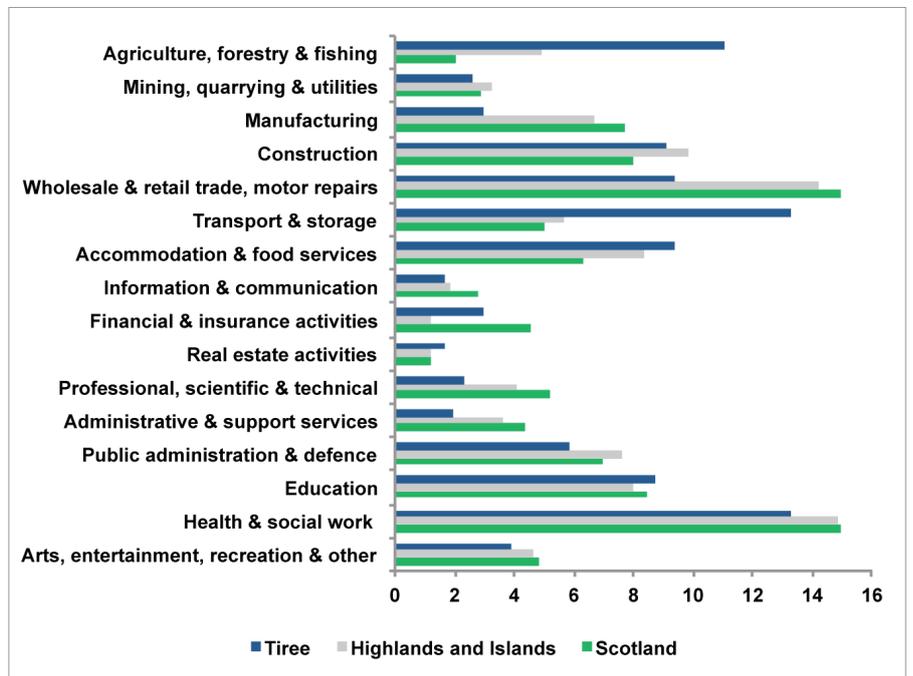
**IN EMPLOYMENT**

For those in employment, the Census provides information on the industry of employment, type of occupation and the number of hours worked per week.

By industry of employment in 2011, Figure 5 shows that compared to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Tiree had:

- A higher share of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; transport and storage; accommodation and food services; and education.
- A lower share of employment in manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; professional, scientific and technical; administrative and support services; public administration and defence; health and social work; and arts, entertainment, recreation and other services.

**FIGURE 5: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (%), 2011**



Source: Census 2011

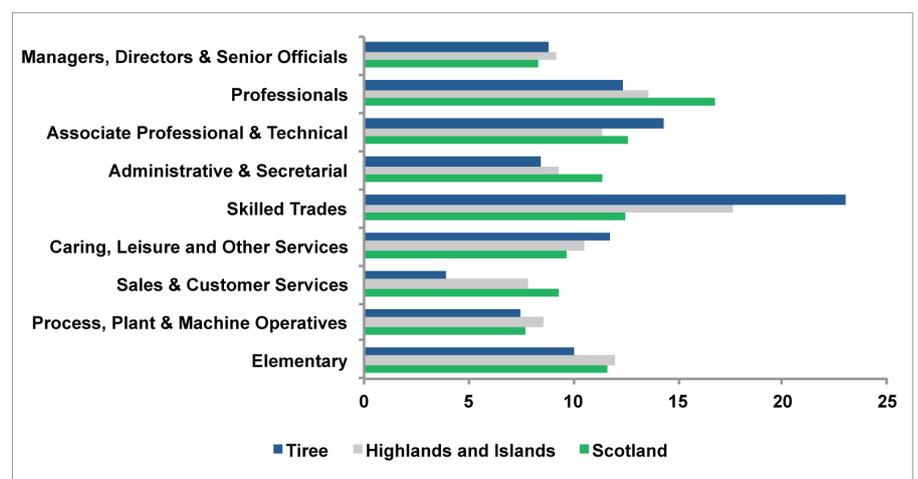
By occupation of employment, Figure 6 presents the share of 2011 employment by occupation and shows that, relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Tiree had:

- A higher share of employment in associate professional and technical; skilled trades; and caring, leisure and other service occupations.
- A lower share of employment in professionals; administrative and secretarial; sales and customer service; and elementary occupations.

### HOURS WORKED

By hours worked, the 2011 Census finds that working more than 49 hours per week was more common in Tiree (22.1 per cent) than across Argyll and the Islands (17.0 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (16.1 per cent) and Scotland (11.7 per cent).

**FIGURE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (%), 2011**



Source: Census 2011

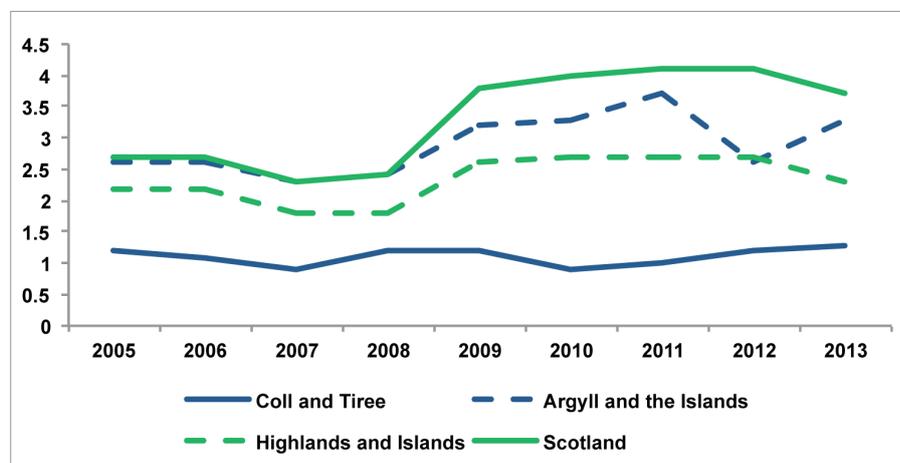
## UNEMPLOYMENT

Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count data has been used to analyse unemployment levels.

Claimant Count data is not available for Tiree alone, therefore Figure 7 shows the annualised Claimant Count rate for Coll and Tiree combined.

- Over the period, Coll and Tiree have consistently had a Claimant Count rate below the Argyll and the Islands, Highlands and Islands and Scotland rates.
- In 2013, the Coll and Tiree Claimant Count rate was 1.3 per cent; Argyll and the Islands 3.3 per cent; the Highlands and Islands 2.4 per cent; and Scotland 3.7 per cent.

FIGURE 7: CLAIMANT COUNT RATE OF 16-64 YEAR OLDS (%), 2005-2013



Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data  
Note: Annualised data.

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In 2011, some 30.9 per cent of Tiree 16 to 74 year olds were economically inactive, compared with 32.1 per cent across Argyll and the Islands, 28.7 per cent across the Highlands and Islands and 31.0 per cent across Scotland.

Figure 8 provides a breakdown of the economically inactive population aged 16-74. Compared to Argyll and the Islands, Tiree had proportionately:

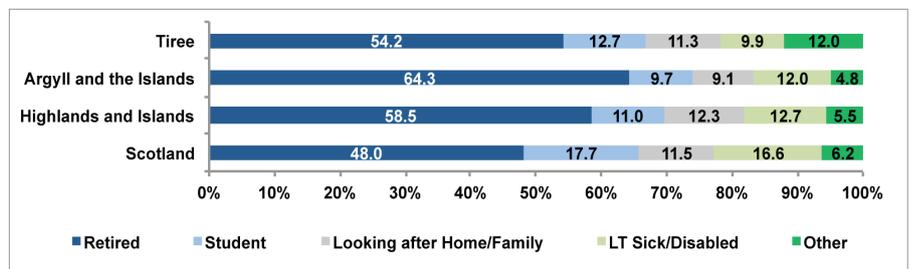
- More students, looking after home or family, or other.
- Fewer who were retired and long term sick or disabled.

### OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) out of work benefits claimant data provides more recent information on working age out-of-work benefits claimants, of which many are economically inactive. In May 2013, and for Coll and Tiree combined due to data availability:

- There were 35 people aged 16 to 64 years in Coll and Tiree claiming out-of-work benefits.
- This equates to 5.8 per cent of the working age population, which is below the rates for Argyll and the Islands (11.3 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (9.2 per cent) and Scotland (12.9 per cent).

**FIGURE 8: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011**



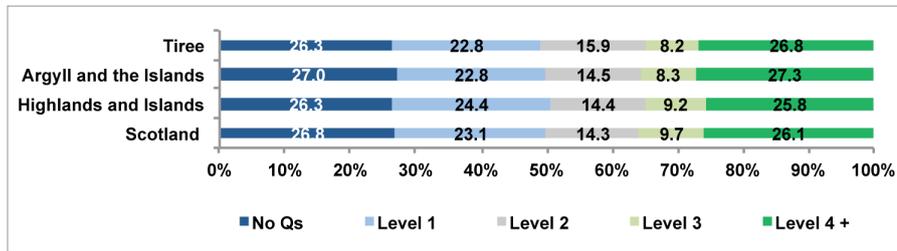
Source: Census 2011

**EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

The 2011 Census provides information on the highest qualification level held by people aged 16 and above. Figure 9 shows that there is little difference in the qualification profiles of Tiree, Argyll and the Islands, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. The small differences are Tiree had proportionately:

- More of its adult population qualified at Level 2 (15.9 per cent) than Argyll and the Islands (14.5 percent), the Highlands and Islands (14.4 per cent) and Scotland (14.3 per cent).
- Along with Argyll and the Islands, a higher proportion qualified at Level 4 and above (26.8 per cent) than the Highlands and Islands (25.8 per cent) and Scotland (26.1 per cent).

**FIGURE 9: HIGHEST QUALIFICATION HELD BY PEOPLE AGED 16 AND ABOVE, 2011**



Source: Census 2011  
 Note: Level 1 = Standard Grade, SVQ Level 1 or 2, or equivalent.  
 Level 2 = Higher Grade, Advanced Higher Grade, SVQ Level 3 or equivalent.  
 Level 3 = HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4 or equivalent.  
 Level 4 = Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, SVQ Level 5 or equivalent.

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## HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Health and wellbeing are key contributors to an individual's economic activity. The main health statistics from the 2011 Census are outlined below.

- On perception of general health, some 82.8 per cent of the Tiree population stated that their health was 'very good' or 'good'. This was above the rates for Argyll and the Islands (81.1 per cent) and Scotland (82.2 per cent) but below the rate for the Highlands and Islands (83.8 per cent).
- Some 23.1 per cent of the Tiree population reported a limiting long-term illness or health problem that affected their day-to-day activities. This was above the rates for Argyll and the Islands (21.7 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (18.9 per cent) and Scotland (19.6 per cent).
- Some 9.5 per cent of the Tiree population provided unpaid care on a weekly basis. This was below the rate for Argyll and the Islands (10.1 per cent), but marginally above the rates for the Highlands and Islands (9.1 per cent) and Scotland (9.3 per cent).

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## ETHNICITY AND MIGRATION

The Tiree profile concludes with the ethnicity and migration statistics from the 2011 Census. They show that:

- Some 99.4 per cent of the Tiree population were 'white'. This was marginally above the proportions for Argyll and the Islands (98.9 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (98.8 per cent) and the Scotland proportion (96.0 per cent).
  - Of the 'white' population, some 85.8 per cent in Tiree were 'white Scottish', which was above the Argyll and the Islands (81.8 per cent) and the Highlands and Islands (81.0 per cent) proportions but below the Scotland proportion of 87.4 per cent.
- Some 2.1 per cent of the Tiree population were born outside of the UK. This was below the proportions across Argyll and the Islands (3.8 per cent), the Highlands and Islands (5.2 per cent) and Scotland (7.0 per cent).

## FURTHER INFORMATION

[www.hie.co.uk](http://www.hie.co.uk)

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