

# ORKNEY AREA PROFILE

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May 2014



## INTRODUCTION

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The Orkney area 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.
- 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:

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

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## HEADLINE FINDINGS

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The headline findings for Orkney are:

- Total population was 21,349 in 2011, an increase of 10.9 per cent from 2001.
  - A business and employment base that compares closely to that of the Highlands and Islands.
  - Compared with the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, a higher share of employment by industry in agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, and transport and storage.
  - Compared with the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, a higher share of employment by occupation in skilled trades and, to a lesser extent, elementary occupations.
  - Unemployment rates lower than across the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. The annualised Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate in 2013 was 1.2 per cent in Orkney, 2.4 per cent in Highlands and Islands and 3.7 per cent across Scotland.
  - School attainment and school leaver positive destinations rates (i.e. not into unemployment) above the Scotland average.
  - An adult qualification profile close to Highlands and Islands and Scotland profile, but with marginally more Orkney adults with no formal qualifications, but also marginally more with graduate level qualifications.
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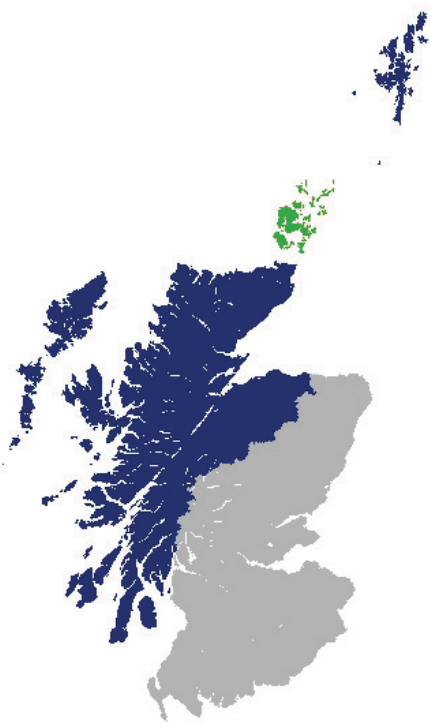
# POPULATION

The profile begins with population data from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, along with population projections to 2020.

In 2011, Orkney had a total population of 21,349. This was an increase of 10.9 per cent from 2001, which is significantly above 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
Orkney	19,245	21,349	+10.9
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, Orkney had a similar age profile to the Highlands and Islands but is older than Scotland's age profile.

- In 2011, some 26.9 per cent of the Orkney population was aged 0-24 years, compared with Highlands and Islands 27.1 per cent and Scotland 29.2 per cent.
- Between 2001 and 2011, there has been an ageing of the population across Orkney, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. For example the Orkney 65 years and over population increased from 16.7 per cent in 2001 to 19.8 per cent in 2011, while the population aged 45-64 years increased from 27.5 per cent to 30.2 per cent.

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

		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Orkney	2001	18.6	9.9	27.3	27.5	16.7
	2011	15.5	11.4	23.0	30.2	19.8
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 49.5 per cent of Orkney's population was male in 2011, which was greater than the Highlands and Islands (49.0 per cent) and Scotland (48.5 per cent).

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

		Male	Female
Orkney	2001	49.3	50.7
	2011	49.5	50.5
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

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Looking forward, the General Register Office for Scotland's 2010-based population projections find that the Orkney population is expected to increase by 5.0 per cent between 2010 and 2020. The Highlands and Islands population is projected to increase by 4.0 per cent and Scotland's population by 5.1 per cent.

## LABOUR MARKET

Turning to the labour market data, the analysis of the resident population has been structured under the sub-headings of:

- Economically active
- In employment
- Unemployment
- Economically inactive

Utilising widely available labour market statistics, Figure 4 presents an overview of the total employment and business base for Orkney, the Highlands and Islands and Scotland for 2012. These statistics show that per 10,000 adult residents Orkney had:

- Higher employment (employees and working proprietors) relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.
- More businesses per 10,000 adults than the Scotland average and marginally fewer than the Highlands and Islands.
- Business starts per 10,000 adults in line with the Highlands and Islands and above the Scotland average.

**FIGURE 4: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, ACTIVE ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS STARTS, 2012**

	Total Employment	Number		Per 10,000 Adults		
		Active Enterprises	Business Starts	Total Employment	Active Enterprises	Business Starts
Orkney	10,200	830	77	5,667	461	43
Highlands and Islands	201,600	17,575	1,627	5,519	479	44
Scotland	2,425,900	158,320	13,856	5,540	362	32

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (Datazone definition), ONS Business Demography 2012 (LA definition), and Committee of Scottish Bankers New Businesses statistics (LA definition).  
 Note: Enterprise data refers to VAT/PAYE registered enterprises.

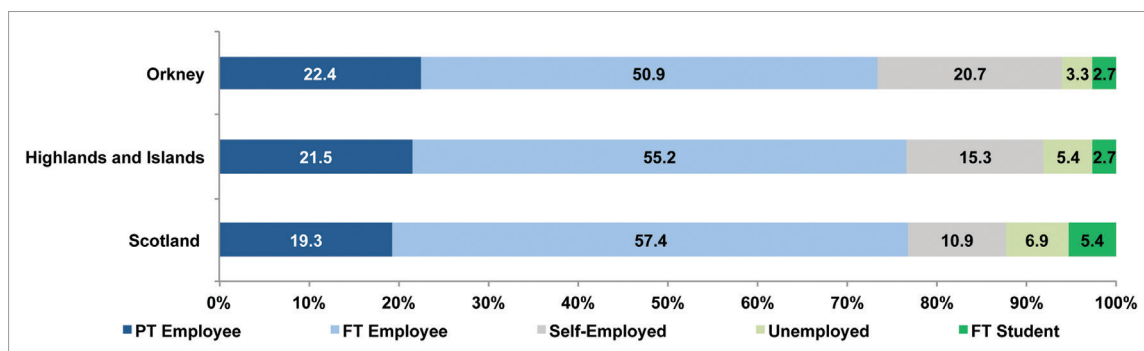
**ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE**

In 2011, some 73.7 per cent of the Orkney population aged 16 to 74 was economically active. This was above the Highlands and Islands rate of 71.3 per cent and Scotland rate of 69.0 per cent.

Figure 5 provides a breakdown of the economically active population in terms of their employment status.

- Orkney has a higher proportion self-employed at 20.7 per cent, compared with the Highlands and Islands (15.3 per cent) and Scotland (10.9 per cent).
- As Orkney also had a higher proportion working as part-time employees, the proportion working as full-time employees (50.9 per cent) was lower than the Highlands and Islands (55.2 per cent) and Scotland (57.4 per cent).

**FIGURE 5: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011**



Source: Census 2011

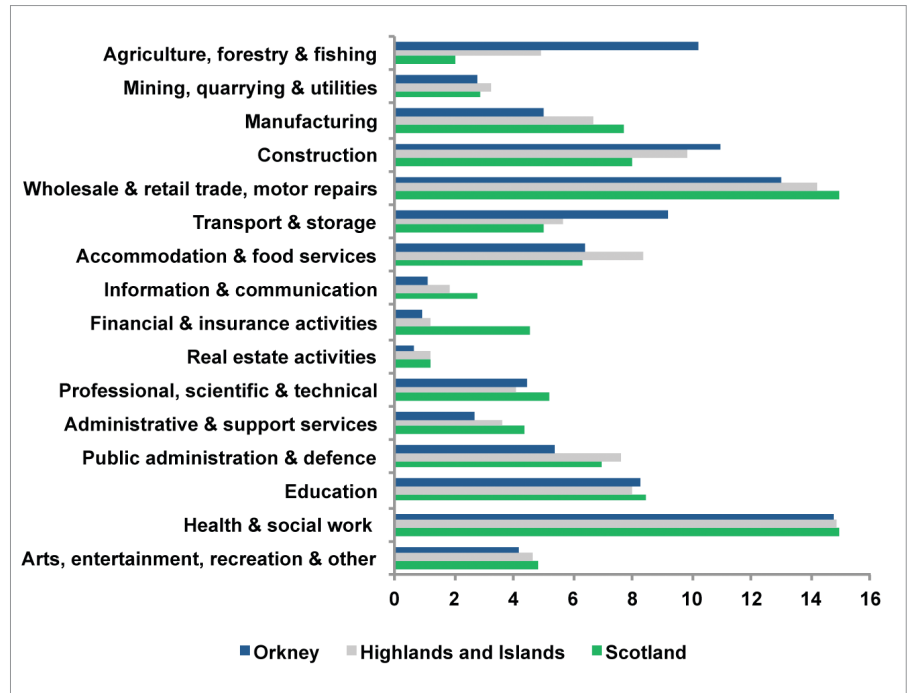
**IN EMPLOYMENT**

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 6 shows that, relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Orkney had:

- A higher share of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, and transport and storage.
- A lower share of employment in manufacturing, wholesale and retail, finance and insurance, administrative and support services, and public administration and defence.

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

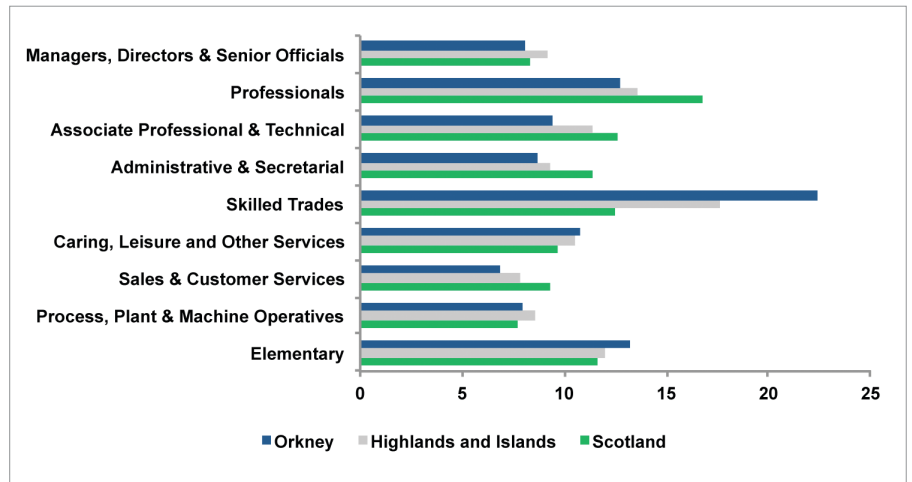


Source: Census 2011

Two charts are presented relating to employment by occupation. The first (Figure 7) presents the share of 2011 employment by occupation and shows that, relative to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, Orkney had:

- A higher share of employment in skilled trades and, to a lesser extent, elementary occupations.
- A lower share of employment in professional, associate professional and technical, and sales and customer service occupations.

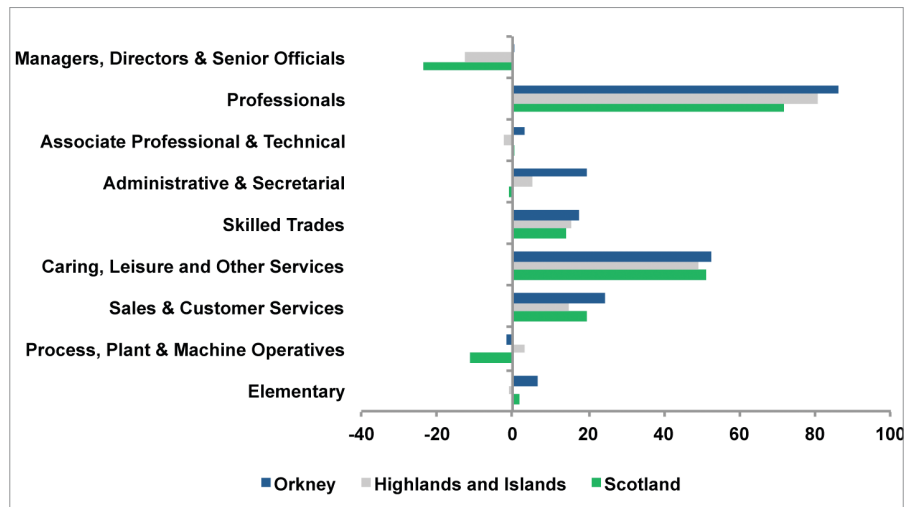
**FIGURE 7: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (%), 2011**



Source: Census 2011

The second (Figure 8) shows the percentage change in employment by occupation between 2001 and 2011. It shows that the trends by occupation were similar across Orkney, Highlands and Islands and Scotland.

**FIGURE 8: % CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, 2011**



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

**HOURS WORKED**

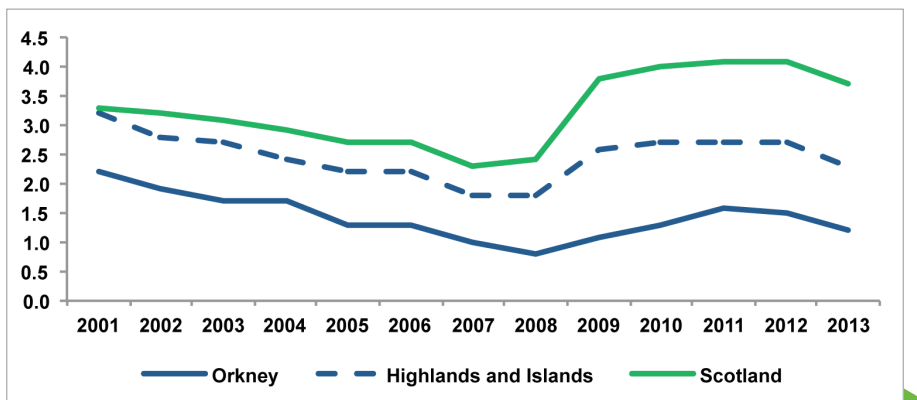
By hours worked, the 2011 Census finds that working more than 49 hours per week was more common in Orkney (17.5 per cent) than across the Highlands and Islands (16.1 per cent) and Scotland (11.7 per cent).

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count data has been used to analyse unemployment levels. Figure 9 shows the annualised Claimant Count rate from 2001 to 2013.

- Orkney has a Claimant Count rate that is below that of the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. Furthermore, over time (and particularly since 2008) the gap has widened.
- In 2013, the Orkney Claimant Count rate was 1.2 per cent, the Highlands and Islands 2.4 per cent and Scotland 3.7 per cent.

**FIGURE 9: CLAIMANT COUNT RATE OF 16-64 YEAR OLDS (%), 2001-2013**



Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data

Note: Annualised data; datazone data available from 2005.

Figure 10 presents annualised Claimant Count data by gender, age and duration of claim for 2013. It shows:

- The male Claimant Count rate in Orkney (1.5 per cent) was less than the female rate (0.9 per cent). For the Highlands and Islands and Scotland, the male rate was more than double the female rate.
- The 16-24 year old Claimant Count in Orkney (2.3 per cent) was below the Highlands and Islands (3.5 per cent) and Scotland rates (5.4 per cent).
- Amongst 25-64 year olds the Orkney Claimant Count rate (1.0 per cent) was significantly lower than the Highlands and Islands (2.1 per cent) and Scotland (3.3 per cent) rates.

**FIGURE 10: BREAKDOWN OF JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS, 2013**

	Orkney		Highlands and Islands		Scotland	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Male	100	1.5	4,580	3.2	87,410	5.1
Female	60	0.9	2,170	1.5	41,250	2.3
16-24	50	2.3	1,570	3.5	34,350	5.4
25-64	110	1.0	5,160	2.1	93,980	3.3
Up to 6 months	100	-	3,980	-	69,570	-
6-12 months	20	-	1,040	-	22,000	-
1-2 years	20	-	890	-	18,700	-
2 years +	20	-	820	-	18,060	-
Total	160	1.2	6,750	2.4	128,670	3.7

Source: NOMIS Claimant Count data

Note: Annualised data; Rates for 16-24 and 25-64 year olds calculated using 2011 Census data

## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

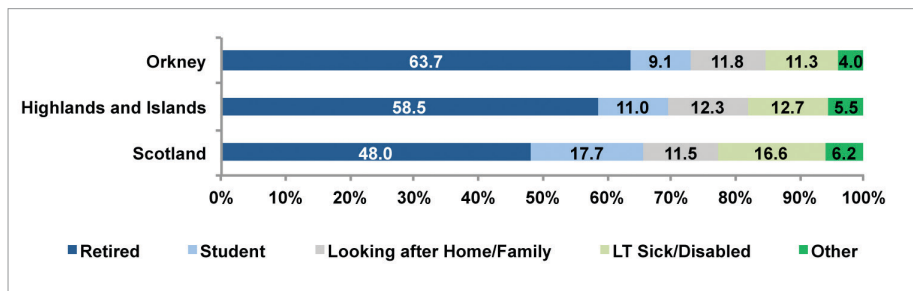
In 2011, some 26.3 per cent of Orkney 16 to 74 year olds were economically inactive, compared with 28.7 per cent across the Highlands and Islands and 31.0 per cent across Scotland.

Figure 11 provides a breakdown of the economically inactive and shows:

- Orkney had a higher proportion of its economically inactive 16-74 year old population who were retired at 63.7 per cent compared with the Highlands and Islands (58.5 per cent) and Scotland (48.0 per cent).

- Both Orkney and the Highlands and Islands had lower proportions of their economically inactive populations who were students or long-term sick or disabled.

**FIGURE 11: BREAKDOWN OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE 16 TO 74 POPULATION (%), 2011**



Source: Census 2011

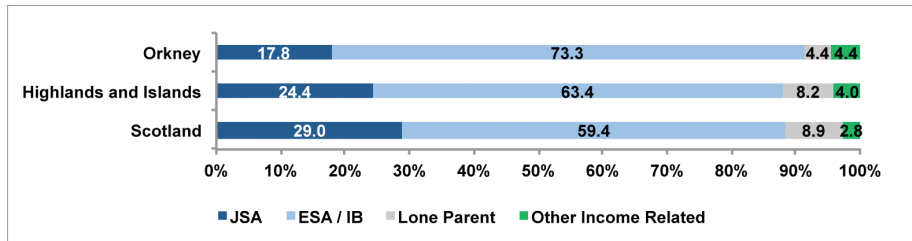


## OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

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:

- There were 900 people aged 16 to 64 years in Orkney claiming out-of-work benefits.
- This equates to 6.6 per cent of the working age population, which was significantly below the Highlands and Islands (9.2 per cent) and Scotland rates (12.9 per cent).
- Figure 12 shows the breakdown of out-of-work benefit claimants by statistical group.

**FIGURE 12: OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS CLAIMANTS BY STATISTICAL GROUP (%), MAY 2013**



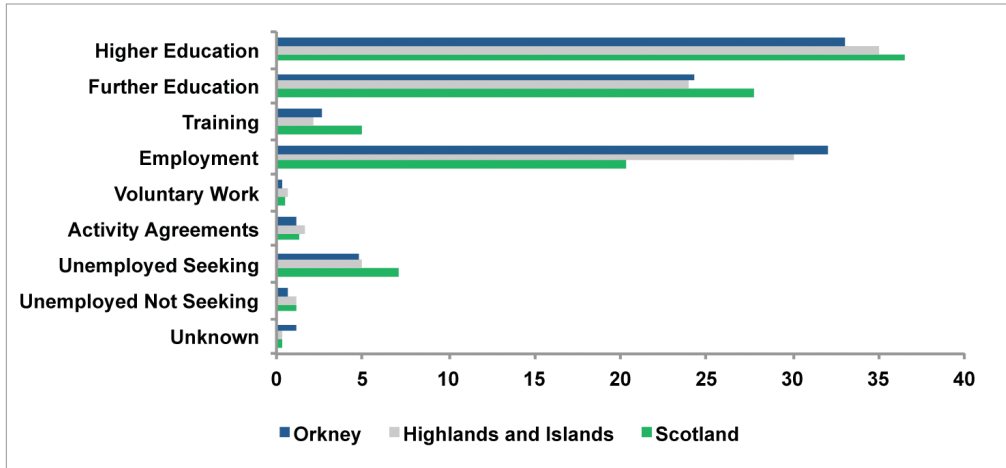
Source: NOMIS DWP WPLS data

## Education and Qualifications

Data available from the Scottish Government, Skills Development Scotland and the Census highlight the key education and qualification trends in the Highlands and Islands. They show that:

- In 2011/12, some 86.7 per cent of Orkney S4 pupils achieved 5 awards at SCQF Level 4 and above. This was above the rates for the Highlands and Islands (82.9 per cent) and Scotland (80.2 per cent).
- In 2012/13, some 93.4 per cent of Orkney school leavers entered a positive destination, which was the same as the Highlands and Islands (93.5 per cent) and above the 91.4 per cent for Scotland.
- Figure 13 shows the breakdown by destination type and shows that Orkney and the Highlands and Islands have profiles that are quite distinct from the Scotland profile. For example:
  - A higher proportion in Orkney (32.0 per cent) entered employment than the Scottish average (20.4 per cent).
  - A lower proportion in Orkney (24.3 per cent) entered further education than the Scottish average (27.8 per cent).

**FIGURE 13: SCHOOL LEAVER DESTINATIONS (%), 2012/13**



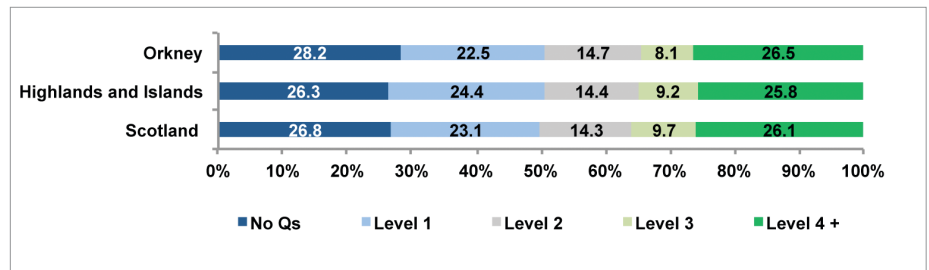
Source: Skills Development Scotland SLDR 2012/13 Initial Destination Figures  
 Note: School attainment and destination figures are only available for local authority areas, therefore the Highlands and Islands figures include all of Argyll and Bute.

The 2011 Census provides information on the highest qualification level held by people aged 16 years and above. Figure 14 shows that there is little difference in the qualification profiles of Orkney, Highlands and Islands and Scotland. The small differences are:

- Some 28.2 per cent of the Orkney adult population had no formal qualifications. This was above the proportions for the Highlands and Islands (26.3 per cent) and Scotland (26.8 per cent).

- Some 22.5 per cent were qualified at Level 1, which was below the Highlands and Islands (24.4 per cent) and Scotland (23.1 per cent).
- At Level 4 and above, 26.5 per cent of the Orkney adult population were qualified to this level, which is above the Highlands and Islands (25.8 per cent) and Scotland (26.1 per cent) proportions.

**FIGURE 14: 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. Health statistics from the 2011 Census show that Orkney had a marginally better health profile than the Highlands and Islands and Scotland.

- On perception of general health, some 86.5 per cent of the Orkney population stated that their health was 'very good' or 'good'. This was above the rates for both the Highlands and Islands and Scotland at 83.8 per cent and 82.2 per cent respectively.
- Some 18.9 per cent of the Orkney population reported a limiting long-term illness or health problem that affected their day-to-day activities. This was the same as the Highlands and Islands proportion (18.9 per cent) and below that of Scotland (19.6 per cent).
- Some 9.3 per cent of the Orkney population provided unpaid care on a weekly basis. This was in line with the rates for the Highlands and Islands (9.1 per cent) and Scotland (9.3 per cent).

## Ethnicity and Migration

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

- Some 99.3 per cent of the Orkney population were 'white', with the Highlands and Islands proportion being 98.8 per cent. Both proportions were above the Scotland proportion of 96.0 per cent.
  - Of the 'white' population, some 80.0 per cent in Orkney were 'white Scottish', which is in line with the Highlands and Islands proportion of 81.0 per cent but below the Scotland proportion of 87.4 per cent. The difference is due to the higher proportions of the Orkney (17.8 per cent) and the Highlands and Islands (15.4 per cent) populations who defined themselves as 'white British' as opposed to 'white Scottish' than across Scotland as a whole (8.2 per cent).
- Some 3.4 per cent of the Orkney population were born outside of the UK, which was above the 2.1 per cent in 2001.
  - In the Highlands and Islands the proportion was 5.2 per cent, up from 3.1 per cent in 2001.
  - In Scotland the proportion was 7.0 per cent, up from 3.8 per cent in 2001.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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