Tiree Socio Economic Baseline

Report for Tiree Community Development Trust

20th June 2016

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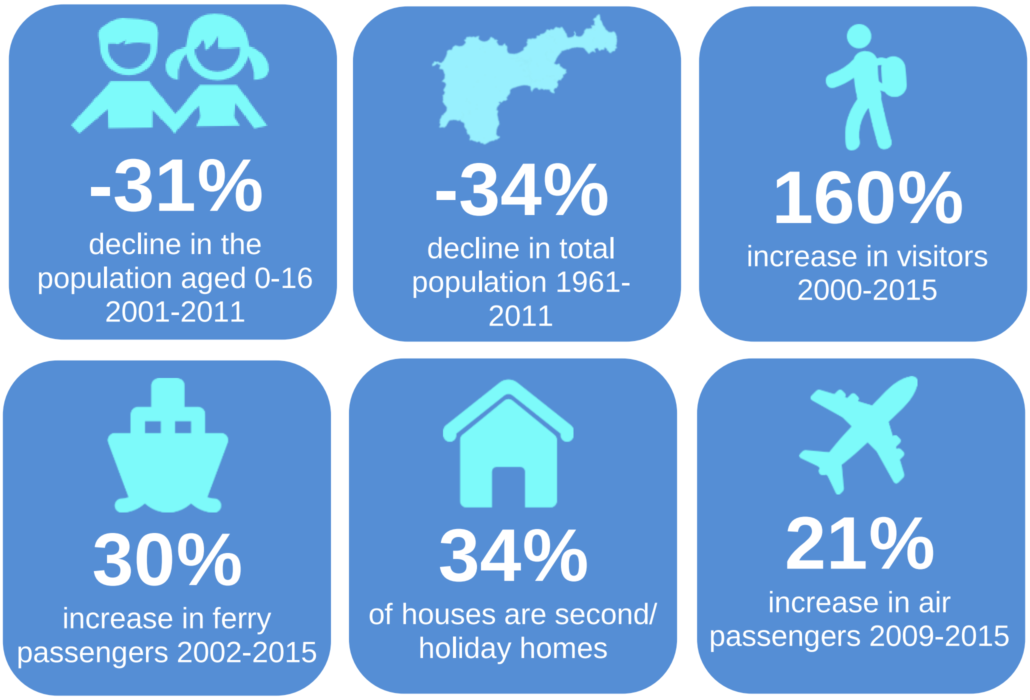
1. Introduction

This report provides a socio-economic baseline for the island of Tiree. It presents data for key topic areas based on information from a wide range of sources. It is important to note that data is provided at different spatial areas (not always available at the Tiree level) and for different dates – we have therefore presented the most up-to-date and smallest area level that is available.

1.1 Summary

The most westerly island of the Inner Hebrides, Tiree is relatively small at around 12 miles long and five miles wide.



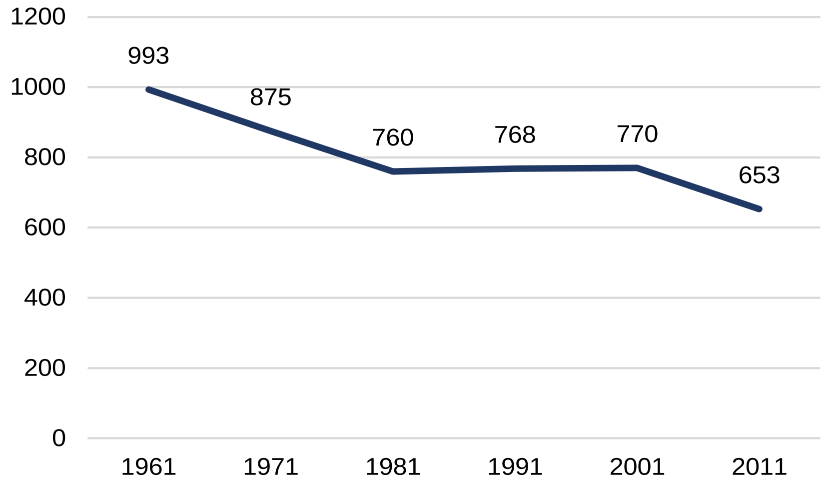
1.2 Data Limitations

Data at Tiree level is, for the most part, only available from the national census, undertaken every ten years. As the last census was carried out in 2011, this has made it more difficult to present up to date data about the island's population, housing and economy. In some instances, it has been necessary to present data for Coll and Tiree combined. An overview of data sources in contained in Appendix B.

2. Population

The latest official data, from the 2011 Census, shows that Tiree had a population of 653, a decline of 34% since 1961, and 15% from 2001. Anecdotal indications from discussions on the island, including with the Tiree Medical Practice, are that the population has further dropped since 2011, and is likely now to be in the region of 620 people.

Figure 2.1: Tiree Population, 1961-2011



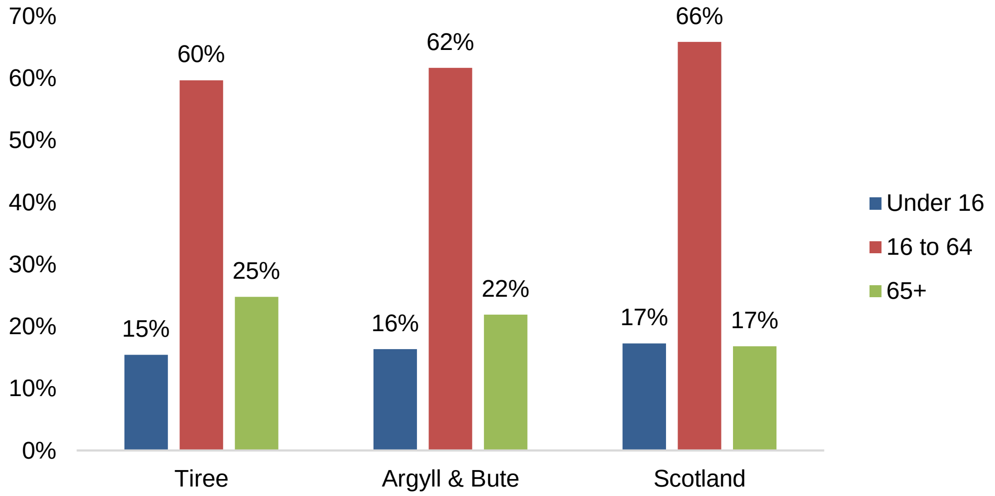
Source: Census (1961 - 2011)

If this long-term trend continues the population of Tiree would be around 500 people by the time of the 2041 Census, 25 years from now.

2.1 Age Structure

Tiree has a slightly lower proportion of under-16s (15%) than both Argyll and Bute (16%) and Scotland (17%) overall. A quarter of the island population (25%) is comprised of those of pensionable age, a slightly higher figure than Argyll and Bute (22%) but considerably higher than the Scottish average (17%).

Figure 2.2: Age Structure (2011)



Source: Census 2011

Summary data on patient registrations on Tiree has been made available by the Tiree Medical Practice. Table 2.1 shows the proportion of patients across broad age groups, as of March 2016 and the difference against the 2011 Census data.

It is clear that more patients are registered with the local GP than are resident on Tiree. Anecdotal feedback from local people suggests that this is likely to be a result of former Tiree residents that now have their primary residence elsewhere, choosing to maintain their registration with the GP service on the island – this will include young people and second/holiday home owners that visit the island regularly.

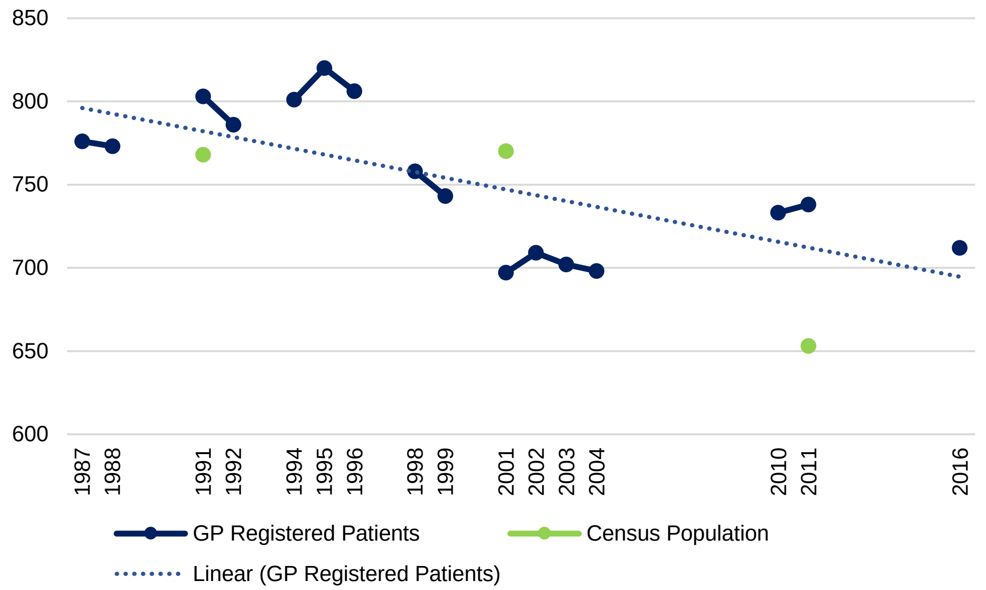
Table 2.1: Medical Registrations on Tiree – Age Structure (March 2016)

	Aged 0-17	Aged 18-64	Aged 65+	Total
GP Registered 2016	132 (19%)	422 (59%)	158 (22%)	712
Census 2011	119 (18%)	372 (57%)	162 (25%)	653
Difference	13	50	-4	59

Source: Tiree Medical Practice

Figure 2.3 shows the number of patients registered with the Tiree Medical Practice for various years between 1987 and 2016, showing that the data does not align with census data – can be higher or lower. The declining number of patient registrations does, however, reflect the long-term population change that the island has undergone over this period.

Figure 2.3: GP Patient Registrations on Tiree (1987-2016)



Source: Tiree Medical Practice

2.2 Population Change

Population decline has occurred across each of the broad age categories. As shown on Figure 2.1 the population was relatively static between 1981 and 2001 but between 2001 and 2011 there was an overall decline of over 100 people (-15%). This decline was particularly pronounced for under 16s, which fell by nearly one third (-31%), and over 65s (-22%). In contrast, the working age population fell only slightly (-6%).

Table 2.2: Population Change by Age Structure on Tiree

		1981	1991	2001	2011	Change 1981-2011	Change 2001-2011
Under 16	Number	154	159	146	101	-53 / -34%	-45 / -31%
	Proportion	20%	21%	19%	15%	-	-
16 to 64	Number	441	424	416	390	-51 / -11%	-26 / -6%
	Proportion	58%	55%	54%	60%	-	-
65+	Number	167	187	208	162	-5 / -3%	-46 / -22%
	Proportion	22%	24%	27%	25%	-	-
Total		**762**	**770**	**770**	**653**	**109 / -14%**	**-111 /-15%**

Source: Census 1981 - 2011

The decline in under 16s over the past 30 years likely results from a combination of less people having children, those that do having fewer children, and some families choosing to move away once they have had children. Figure 2.4 provides data on births and deaths on Tiree and Coll since 2003 (data is unavailable before this date) which shows high levels of fluctuations between individual years.

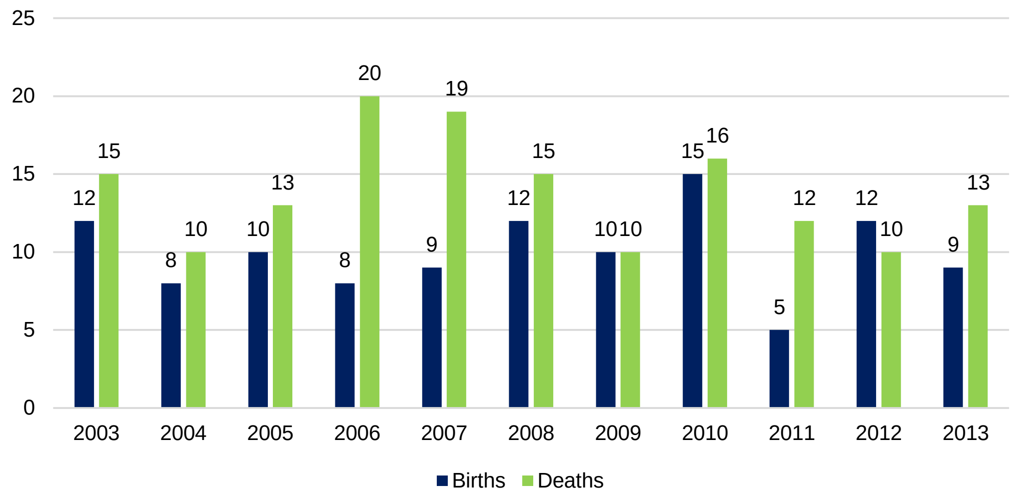
Some individual age groups, however, bucked this overall trend – there were slightly more 18-24 year olds living on Tiree in 2011 (38, 5.8%) than in 2001 (33, 4.3%). If this group can be encouraged to stay on Tiree (followed by subsequent cohorts in future years) there could be more adults within the typical family-age bracket, with potential positive implications for the number of children over future years.

Those aged between 5 and 18 in 2011 was 83, which is the same as the combined primary and secondary school roll for September 2011.

2.3 Births and Deaths

The number of deaths on Tiree and Coll outnumbered births for all but two years between 2003 and 2013, with an overall net decrease of 40 people over this period. This does not entirely account for both islands' population decline of 82, indicating that others have moved away over this period (based on a shared population declined from 921 in 2003 to 839 in 2013).

Figure 2.4: Births and Deaths (Tiree and Coll, 2003-2013)



Source: Scottish Government Statistics

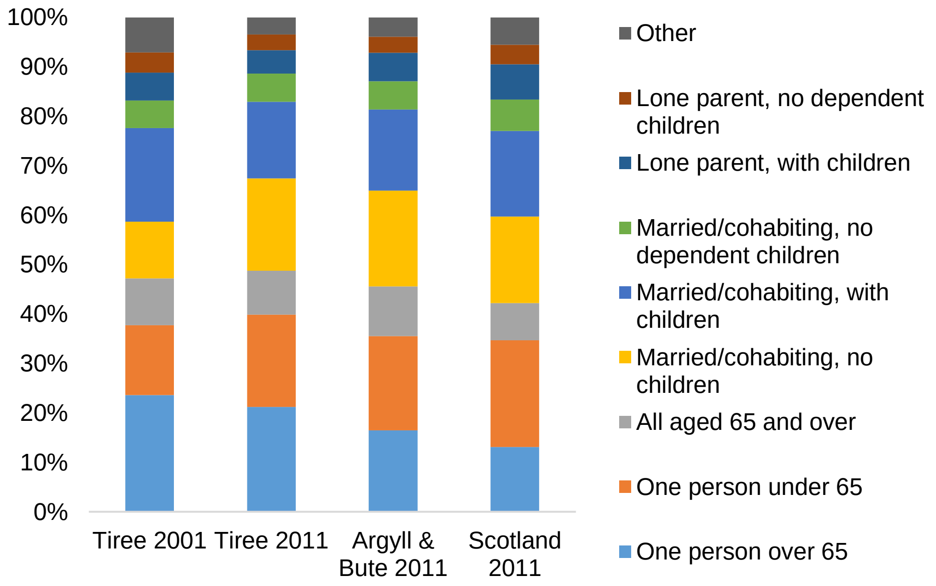
Table 2.3: Household Composition

	Tiree 2001	Tiree 2011	Argyll & Bute 2011	Scotland 2011
One person over 65	24%	21%	16%	13%
One person under 65	14%	19%	19%	22%
Family, all aged 65 and over	9%	9%	10%	8%
Married/cohabiting, no children	12%	19%	19%	17%
Married/cohabiting, with children	19%	16%	16%	17%
Married/cohabiting, no dependent children	6%	6%	6%	6%
Lone parent, with children	6%	5%	6%	7%
Lone parent, no dependent children	4%	3%	3%	4%
Other	7%	3%	4%	6%

Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

As shown in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.5 one-fifth of households (21%) in Tiree had dependent children in 2011, representing a 5% point decline since 2001. Households made up of people aged exclusively over 65 years made up a significantly higher proportion of the population in Tiree in 2011 (30%) compared to the Scottish average (22%).

Figure 2.5: Household Composition



Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

3. Housing

Just under 500 dwellings were recorded on Tiree at the time of the last census, with around one third (34%) being second/holiday homes, representing a 10% point increase over the previous 30 years, or an increase of 45 houses. The number of second/holiday homes on the island has been high since at least as far back as 1981, when they amounted to nearly one quarter (24%) of all homes.

Looking at the 20 year trend from 1981 to 2001, the increased proportion of holiday homes did not come at the expense of permanently occupied homes – which increased by 19 units (6%) – but as a result of a decline in vacant home – which reduced by 65 units (-83%). Over the past ten years there has, however, been a direct transfer of 23 homes from being permanently occupied into use as holiday homes.

Table 3.1: Change in Occupancy

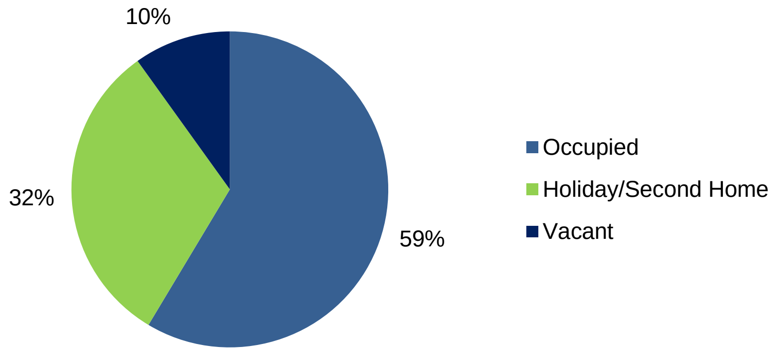
		1981	1991	2001	2011	% change 1981-2011
Occupied	Number	297	312	339	316	19 / +6%
	Proportion	60%	61%	68%	64%	+4% points
Second/holiday accommodation	Number	121	157	143	166	+35 / +37%
	Proportion	24%	31%	29%	34%	+10% points
Vacant	Number	78	41	14	13	-65 / -83%
	Proportion	16%	8%	3%	3%	-13% points
All household spaces		496	510	496	495	0%

Source: Census 1981 - 2011

However, more up to date data is available from a survey undertaken of housing stock in Argyll and Bute's Atlantic Islands in 2014[1]. This gives a much higher proportion of vacant dwellings on the island. This is likely because Argyll and Bute Council classify any property 'used for less than 25 days in any rolling 12 month period' as unoccupied. The same study places the tenure of occupied dwellings as 94% owner-occupied and 6% private rented.

[1] Atlantic Islands Private Sector House Condition Survey, Argyll & Bute Council (2014), Accessed online

Figure 3.1: Occupancy (2014)



Source: ABC Atlantic Islands House Condition Survey 2014

A survey on housing needs was carried out in 2014 and found that building more social rented housing on the island was not a priority, with no significant backlog of unmet need on the island[2]. However, the report also recognised that increased provision of affordable housing would be important to population growth and economic regeneration on the island. The report also highlighted the need to ensure suitable accommodation is in place for Tiree's ageing population.

However, the findings of the recent baseline survey analysis (EKOS, April 2016) found significant issues related to housing on Tiree, with 35% of current residents saying that they found it difficult / very difficult to find somewhere permanent to live, and a further 4% reporting that they are still looking. Of those that found it difficult, 58% lived in temporary accommodation with the remainder living with others till they secured their own home.

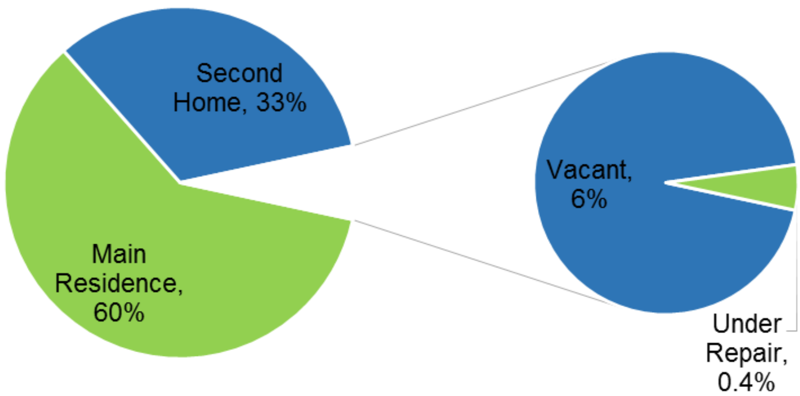
Based on anecdotal feedback, the discrepancy between the two study findings is likely to due to the fact that local people will not register on the housing waiting list if they are looking for somewhere to live on Tiree as they are aware that there are no properties available and therefore no purpose in applying.

[2] Tiree Housing Needs Survey Report 2014/15, Tiree Community Development Trust

Figure 3.2 provides more up-to-date information on the housing occupancy on Tiree in 2016. Data provided by Argyll and Bute Council shows that there are 537 housing units on the island – this is 42 units more than were recorded on the 2011 Census. This is made up of small increases in occupied and second residences (7 and 12 units respectively), but a significant increase in the number of vacant homes – these are recorded at 13 in the 2011 Census but 36 in the 2016 Council Tax data.

Of the 323 permanently occupied homes, one-third are made up of single person households.

Figure 3.2: Occupancy (2016)



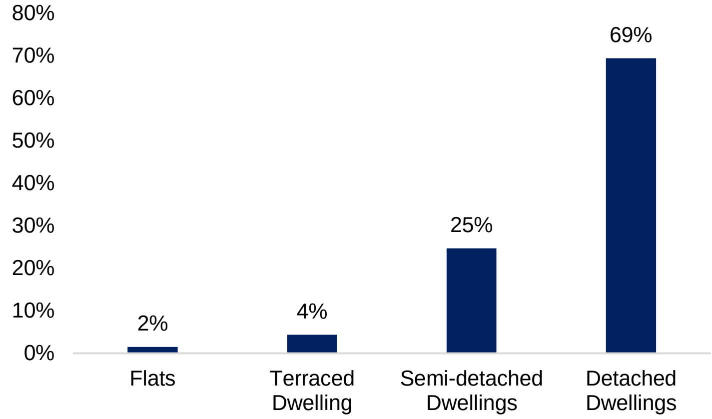
Source: Council Tax Register, Argyll and Bute Council

3.1 Housing Type and Tenure

There are 42 socially rented housing units on Tiree, a mix of mainstream (36) and amenity elderly homes (6). In 2011, 12% of houses on Tiree were socially rented, a mix of Argyll Community Housing Association and West Highland Housing Association. WHHA have built 16 affordable homes as recently as the last decade.

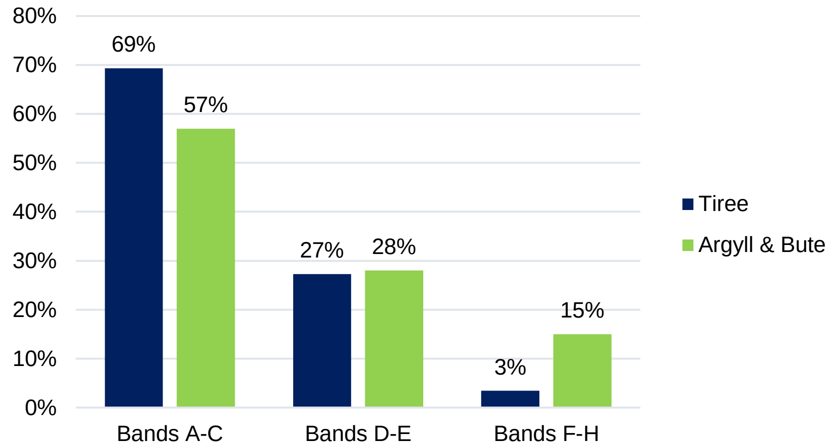
The Isle of Coll had 137 houses in 2011, with 36% second/holiday homes. Figures 3.3 and 3.4 show combined data for both islands, with the dominant housing type being detached or semi-detached housing in Council Tax Bands A-C.

Figure 3.3: Housing Type (Coll and Tiree, 2013)



Source: Scottish Government Statistics

Figure 3.4: Council Tax Band (Coll and Tiree, 2013)



Source: Scottish Government Statistics

Almost three quarters of households (72%) on Tiree are owner-occupied, with the remainder split between socially and privately rented.

Table 3.2: Housing Tenure (Tiree)

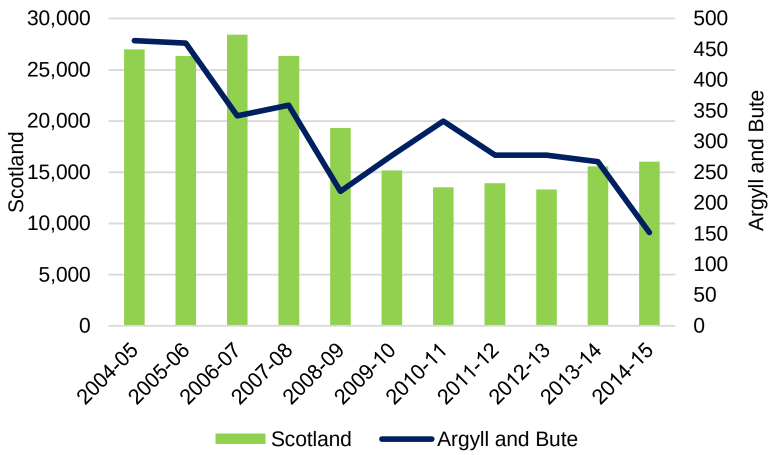
	1981	1991	2001	2011
Owned	64%	71%	71%	72%
Social rent	16%	12%	10%	12%
Private rent	20%	17%	20%	12%
Living rent free	-	-	-	4%
Number of households	**293**	**306**	**339**	**316**

Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

3.2 Housing Sales and Starts

House build data is not available at small area level – however, at local authority level, house building activity has generally declined over the last decade, in line with the national trend.

Figure 3.5: Housing New Starts



Source: Scottish Government

Zoopla places the average house price on Tiree at £177,705, based on 10 sales over the last year[3]. Over the last five years, 38 sales averaged £170,935 – slightly above the local authority (£150,000) and national (£170,000) averages.

A market scan of estate agents in February 2016 found that there were ten houses and three plots for sale, as shown in Table 3.3. These range in price from £70,000 for a small one-bed traditional blackhouse, to £240,000 for a recently upgraded four bedroom detached house. Across the ten different houses, the average selling price is £148,000, slightly below the Zoopla ten year average.

[3] Zoopla.co.uk, January 2016

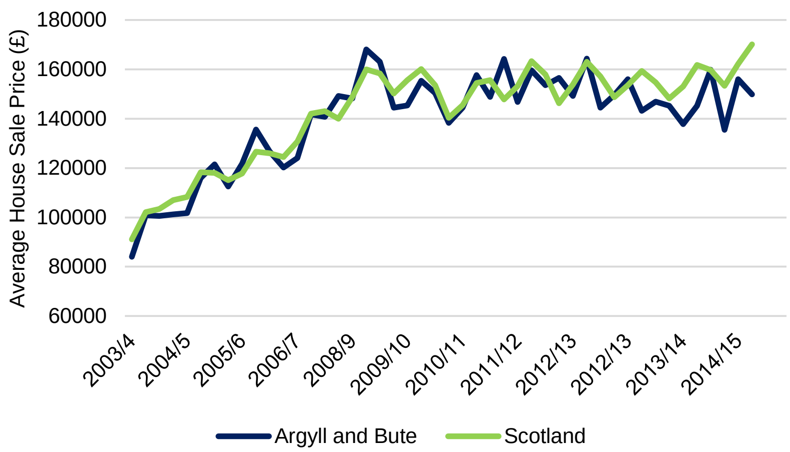
Table 3.3: House / Plot Sales

Location	Name	Price	Size	Condition
Balinoe	Kentra	£95,000	3 beds / 2 living	Traditional, needs upgrade
Scarinish	Iona View	£98,000	2 beds / 1 living	Traditional, needs upgrade
Heanish	Ardvale	£215,000	4 beds / 1 living	Traditional, walk-in
Scarinish	3 Pier View	£115,000	2 beds / 1 living	Modern bungalow, walk-in
Heylipol	Old School House	£195,000	1 bed / 1 living, plus plot	Traditional
Cornaigbeg	The Brae	£240,000	4 beds / 1 living	Traditional, walk-in
Scarinish	Bothan nam Fear	£155,000	2 beds / 1 living	Traditional
Barrapol	Drovers Cottage	£70,000	1 bed / 1 living	Traditional
Crossapol	Hynish View	£130,000	3 beds / 1 living	Bungalow, needs upgrade
Balemartine	Springfields	£165,000	4 beds / 1 living	Traditional, needs upgrade
Crossapol	Schehalion	£45,000	0.3 acre plot	
Vaul	Plot 1	£70,000	0.23 acre plot	
Vaul	Plot 2	£60,000	0.21 acre plot	

Source: market scan, February 2016

Anecdotal feedback from estate agents confirms that this level of activity is fairly typical for the Tiree market, with most properties shifting within the holiday home sector i.e. being sold by and also bought by holiday home owners. Between 2009 and 2014, 77% of the 56 sales made were to in-migrants, which can inflate market prices “beyond the means of local residents”.[4]

Figure 3.6: Average House Sale Price



Source: Registers of Scotland

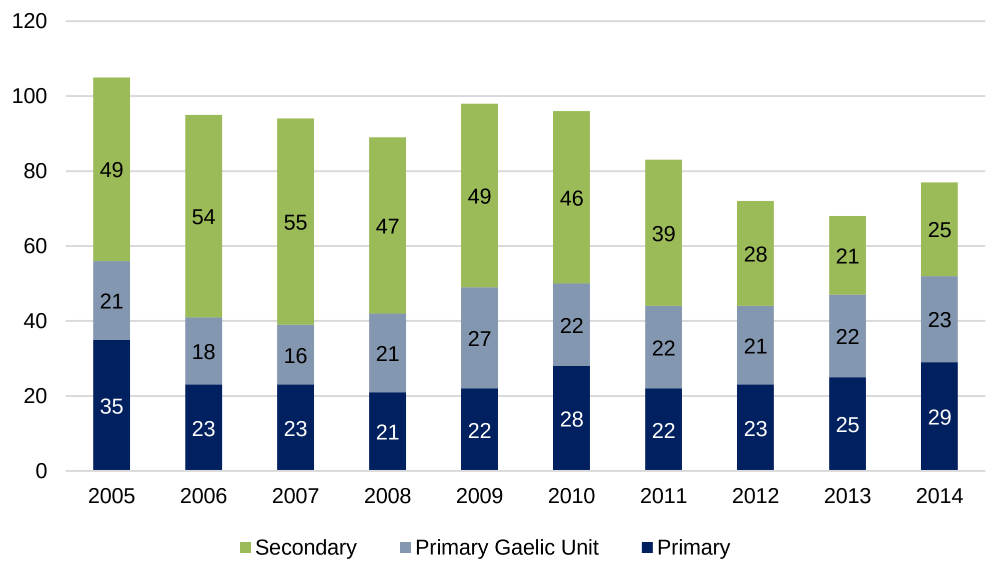
[4] Tiree Housing Needs Survey Report 2014/5, Tiree Community Development Trust

4. Education and Skills

4.1 School Roll

Tiree High School is the only school on the island and provides education from pre-5 up to 18 years. In September 2014, the primary school roll was 52 pupils and the secondary school roll was 25 pupils.

Figure 4.1: Primary and Secondary School Roll



Source: Scottish Government

Figure 4.1 shows that the current school roll represents a significant decline in the number of secondary school pupils over the past ten years, which has almost halved from 49 to 25 pupils. Anecdotal feedback from local consultation reports that an increasing number of children and parents make the decision to attend the secondary school in Oban as boarders – this allows access to a much broader range of subject areas than is available on the island.

4.2 Exam Results

Recent attainment / leaver data for Tiree High School is not disclosed by Education Scotland for confidentiality reasons. Table 4.1 and Figures 4.2 and 4.3 therefore represents data for the Tiree and Coll area. However, secondary pupils from Coll normally attend Oban High School, while pupils from Tiree can also opt to study there. These pupils are included in the data presented in this section; however, home educated pupils or those attending a private school are not included, regardless of whether their home address is on Tiree.

The proportion of pupils gaining awards at SCQF Level 5 and Level 6 has been subject to wide variation, in party due to the low base numbers involved. Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework Level 5 is the National 5 qualification (previously Standard Grade Credit level/Intermediate 2), while Level 6 is Higher level.

Table 4.1: School Attainment (All pupils with home postcode on Tiree and Coll)

School Year	S4 pupils achieving 5+ awards at SCQF Level 5	S5 pupils achieving 3+ awards at SCQF Level 6 (Higher)	S6 pupils achieving 3+ awards at SCQF Level 6 (Higher)
2003/4	7 (47%)	3 (30%)	1 (20%)
2004/5	6 (67%)	2 (13%)	2 (40%)
2005/6	7 (70%)	4 (50%)	6 (86%)
2006/7	4 (36%)	1 (11%)	7 (88%)
2007/8	3 (30%)	2 (25%)	4 (57%)
2008/9	7 (54%)	1 (10%)	0 (0 in year)
2009/10	9 (43%)	7 (58%)	4 (57%)
2010/11	5 (39%)	5 (29%)	7 (64%)
2011/12	4 (36%)	5 (42%)	7 (70%)
2012/13	2 (67%)	2 (20%)	4 (67%)

Source: Scottish Government Statistics. Data does not include private school or home educated pupils.

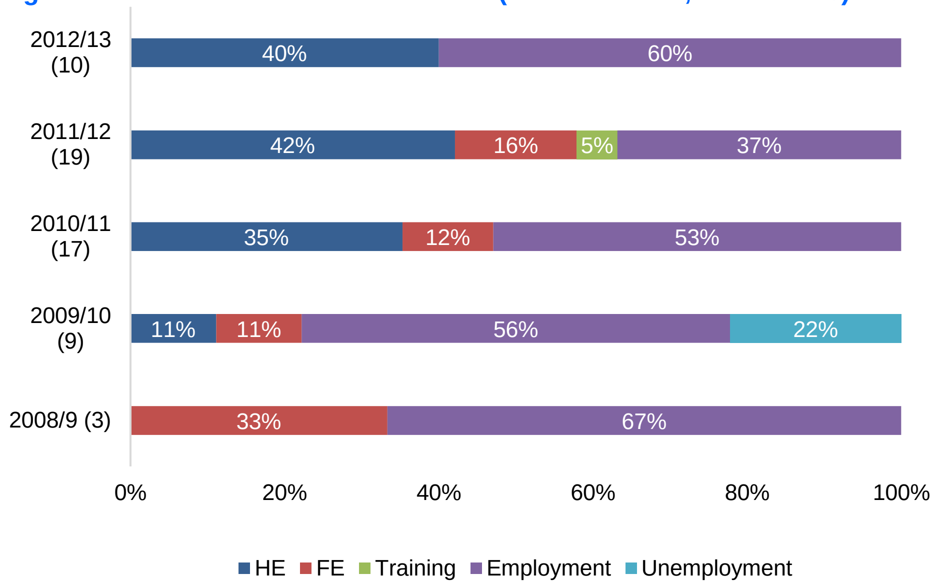
4.3 Leaver Destinations

There has been an increase in school pupils leaving to attend Higher Education in recent years, although the absolute number of school leavers has varied widely and therefore significant annual fluctuations would be expected.

If this pattern continues it will have implications for the island's population as it is likely to involve young people leaving the island to attend an HE Institution, at least for several years, to the extent that they would not have left for other reasons. The percentage of school leavers going straight into employment has been consistently high (ranging from 37% to 67%), particularly compared to the national average (21% in 2012/13).

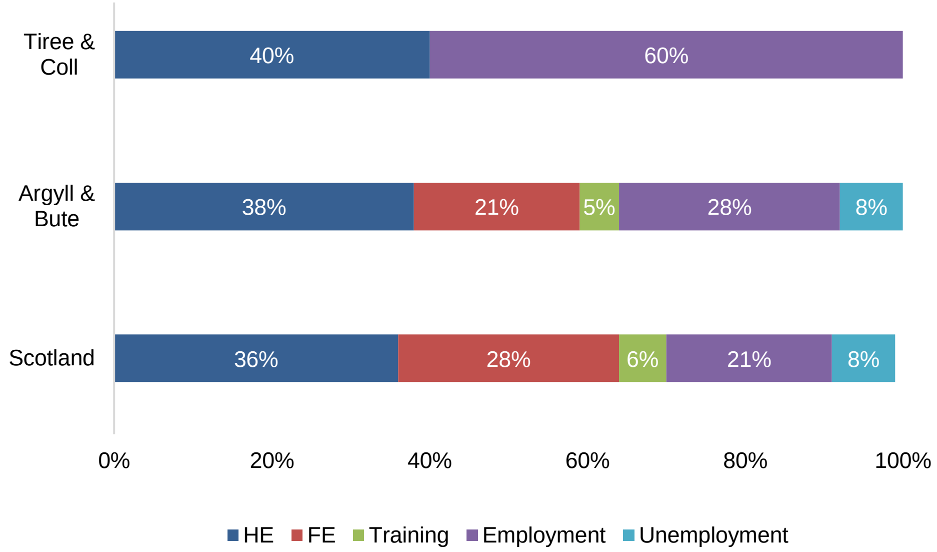
Having suitable employment and further/higher education opportunities available on the island for those leaving school will be important in maintaining the island's population. These issues were consistently raised by both current and past residents in the baseline survey report (EKOS, April 2016).

Figure 4.2: School Leaver Destinations (Tiree and Coll, 2008 - 2013)



Source: Scottish Government Statistics

Figure 4.3: School Leaver Destinations (2012/13)



Source: Scottish Government Statistics

4.4 FE Provision

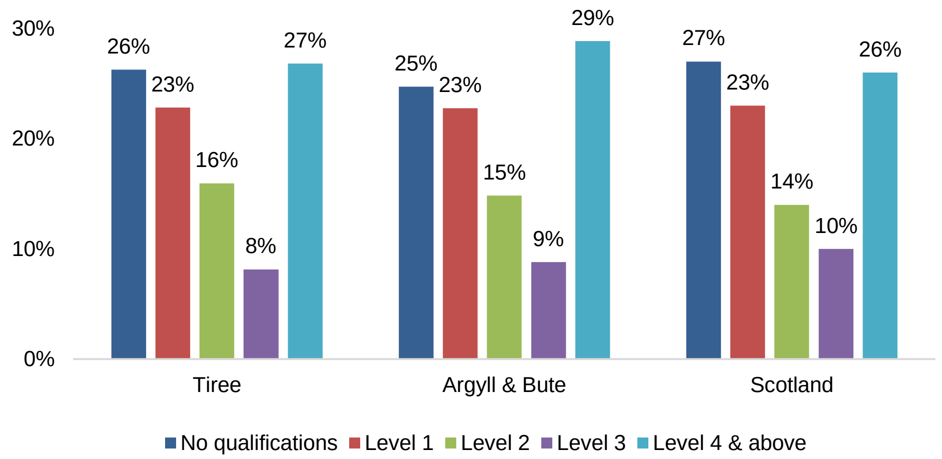
Further and Higher Education is available through the UHI Argyll College campus located in Tiree Learning Centre.

Anecdotal feedback from local people suggests that there is almost no take-up of the FE/HE provision on Tiree – this small 2-3 desk facility is not staffed and learners rely on video conferencing to participate in lectures/seminars. There is an increasing focus throughout the UHI Network (and many other academic institutions) toward the use of virtual learning to maximize uptake in rural communities and broaden access to course provision. As reported at Section 11 the broadband capacity on Tiree is scheduled for significant upgrade – this together with greater promotion of the UHI course portfolio could potentially increase participation.

4.5 Highest Level of Qualification

The level of qualifications among the adult population on Tiree is broadly in line with the local authority and national averages, with just over one quarter (27%) of people being educated to Level 4 or above (degree level or equivalent).

Figure 4.4: Highest Level of Qualification (Population aged 16+, 2011)

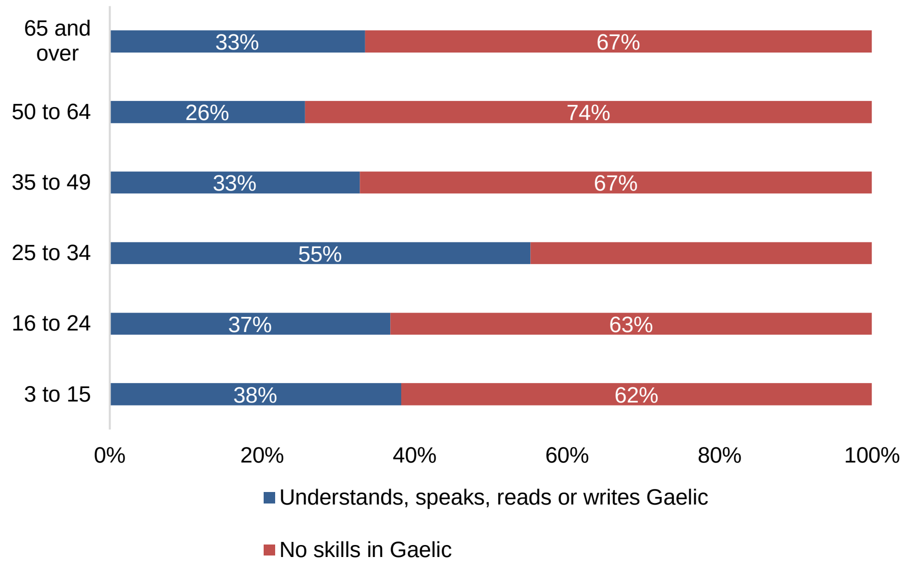


Source: Census 2011

4.6 Language

Nearly half (45%) of Tiree's population have some Gaelic skills. Figure 4.5 gives an age breakdown for Coll and Tiree, with the lowest prevalence of Gaelic skills being in the 50-64 age range (26%).

Figure 4.5: Gaelic Skills by Age (Coll and Tiree, 2011)



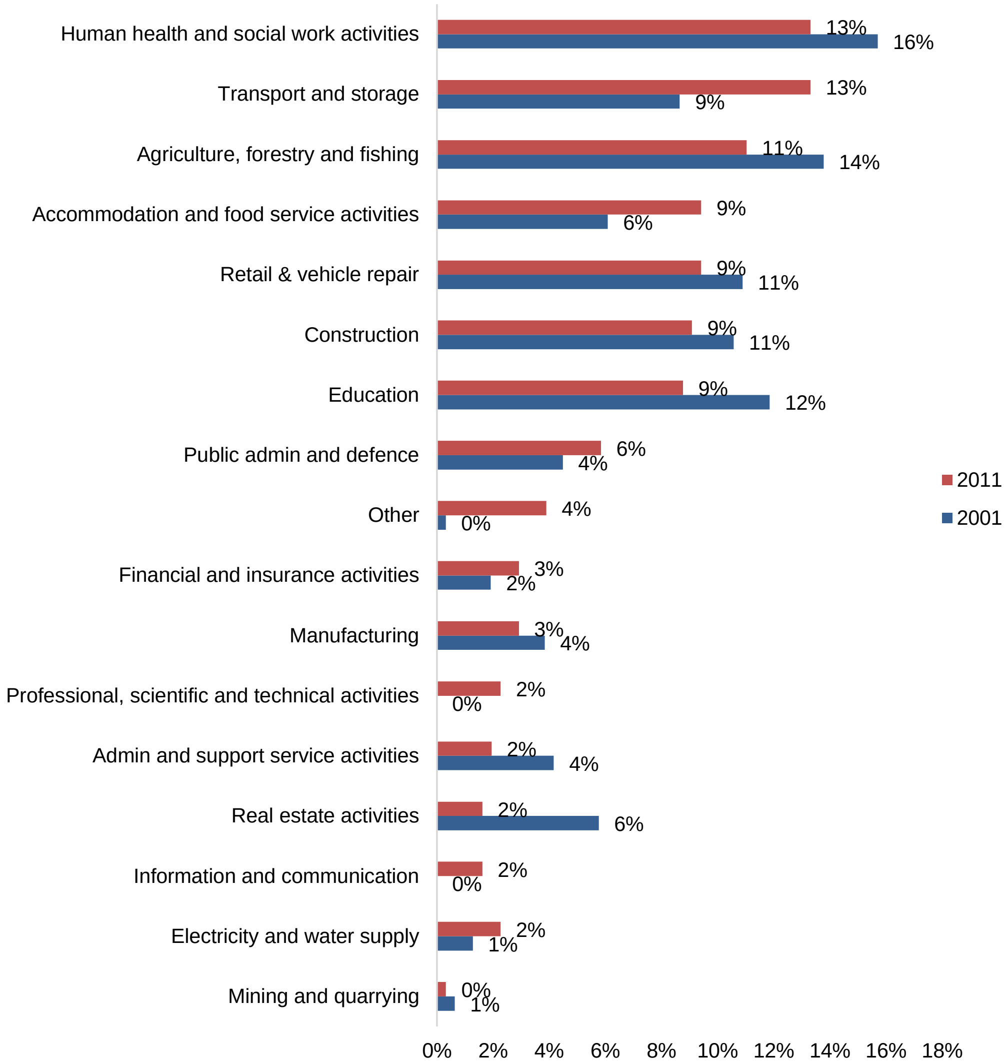
Source: Census 2011

5. Employment

5.1 Jobs

There were around 308 jobs on Tiree in 2011. In the same year, the island's working age population was 390. The key changes from 2001 are a higher proportion of the workforce in the 'transport and storage' and 'accommodation and food service' sectors, and a lower proportion in 'human health and social work activities' and 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'.

Figure 5.1: Employment on Tiree (2001 - 2011)



N=312 (2001) and 308 (2011)
Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Due to changes in the way in which employment is measured for each census, it has not been possible to provide a full picture of how employment has changed on the island over time. However, Table 5.1 and Figure 5.2 compare sectors where it is possible to present for each year, with the remainder classified as 'other'.

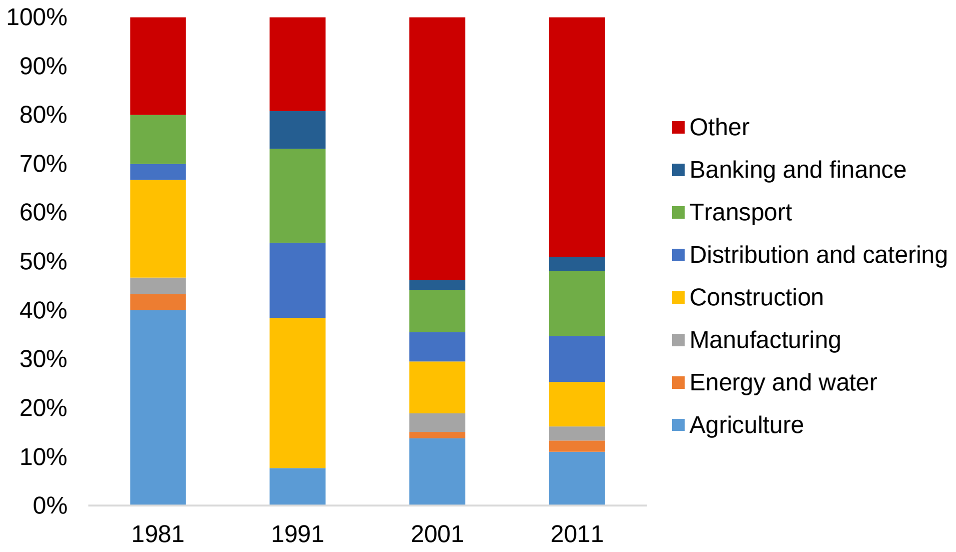
The key change has been a large decline in those employed in agriculture, from 40% in 1981 to 11% in 2011. However, some caution needs to be attached to the 1981 and 1991 censuses, as the data has been produced from a small sample of the population.

Table 5.1: Industry over time (1981-2011)

	1981	1991	2001	2011
Agriculture	40%	8%	14%	11%
Energy and water	3%	0%	1%	2%
Manufacturing	3%	0%	4%	3%
Construction	20%	31%	11%	9%
Distribution and catering	3%	15%	6%	9%
Transport	10%	19%	9%	13%
Banking and finance	N/A	8%	2%	3%
Other	20%	19%	54%	49%

Note: 1981 and 1991 data derived from a 10% sample; 2001 and 2011 from the full census.
Source: Census 1981 – 2011

Figure 5.2: Industry over time (1981-2011)



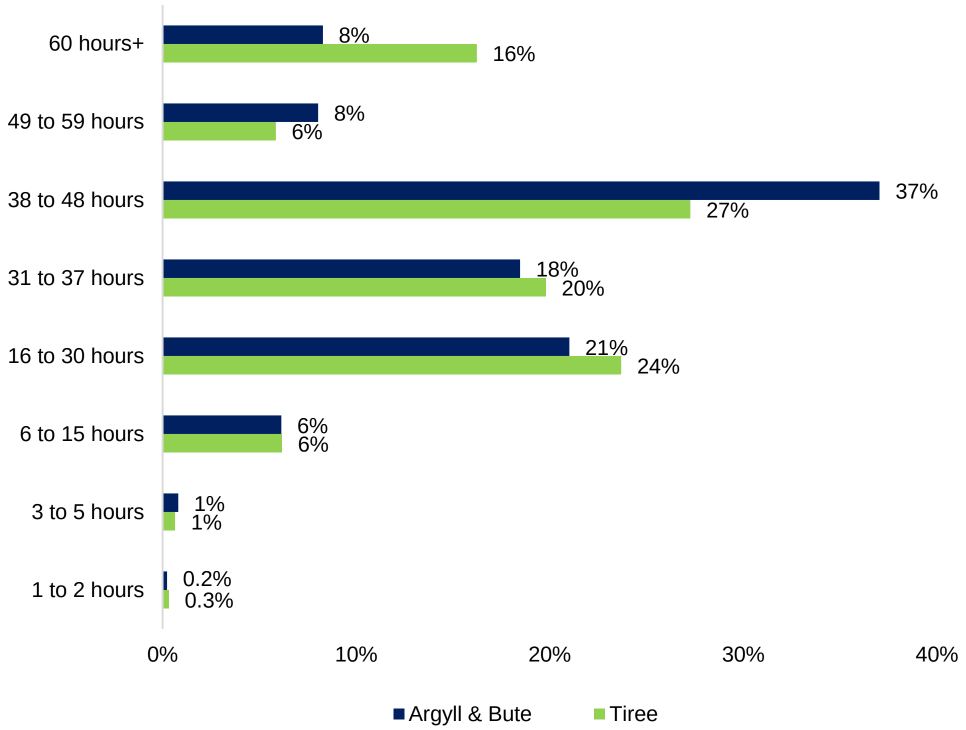
Note: 1981 and 1991 data derived from a 10% sample; 2001 and 2011 from the full census.

Source: Census 1981 – 2011

5.2 Hours Worked

More than one fifth of Tiree's workforce (22%) work more than 49 hours per week. In total, 31% work part time (less than 30 hours) and 69% work full time. This suggests that some people work more than one job, such as maintaining a croft whilst having another job.

Figure 5.3: Hours Worked Per Week (Population in employment, 16-74, 2011)

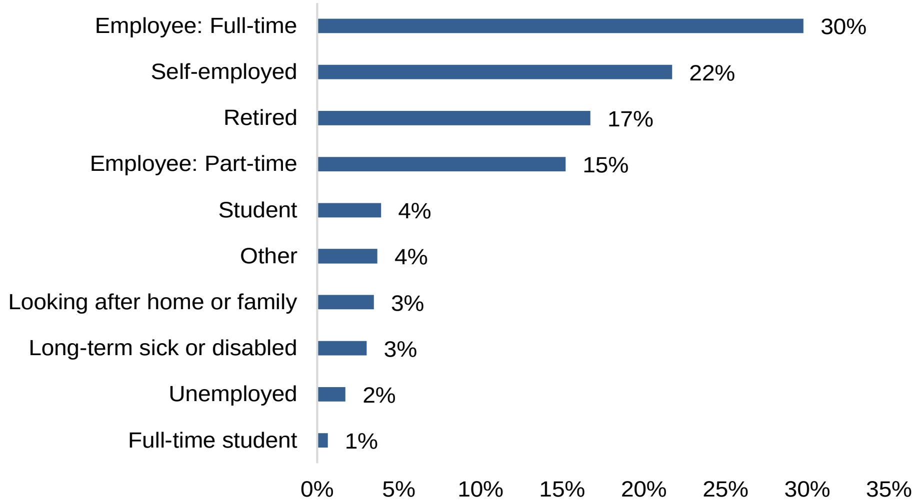


Source: Census 2011

5.3 Economic Activity

More than two-thirds (67%) of Tiree's population aged 16-74 are in some form of employment. A high proportion of the population are self-employed, at 22%.

Figure 5.4: Economic Activity (population aged 16 to 74, 2011)

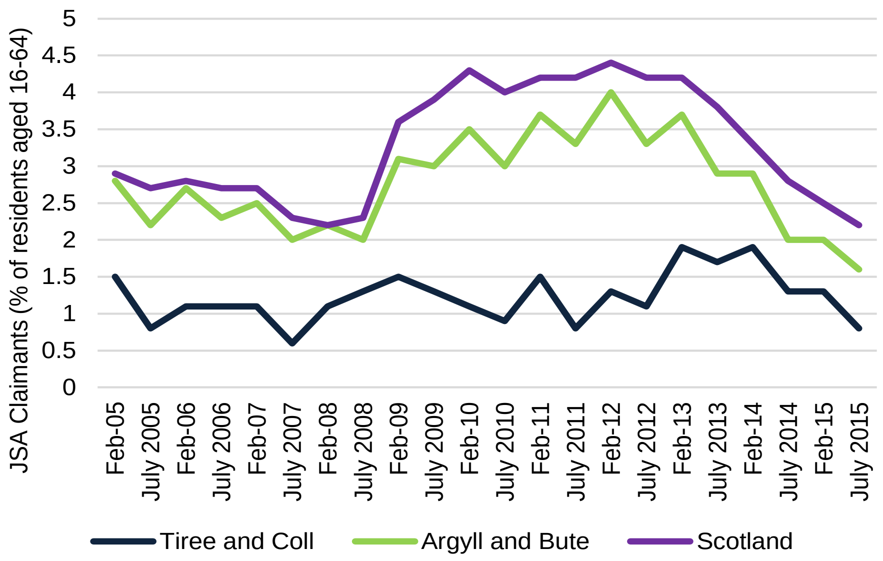


N=460. Source: Census 2011

5.4 Unemployment

Unemployment has been consistently low on Tiree and Coll over the last decade. The data shows that it typically rises during winter, likely a result of there being more casual and seasonal work available during the summer months. The proportion of the working age population claiming Job Seeker's Allowance on Tiree and Coll has not risen above 2% over the last decade.

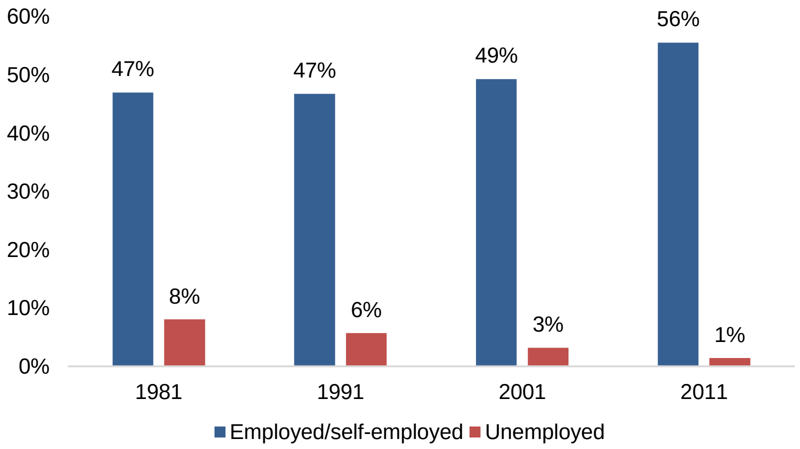
Figure 5.5: JSA Claimants (2005-2015)



Source: NOMIS, JSA Count

Unemployment has been much higher in previous decades, and was as high as 8% of the adult population in 1981.

Figure 5.6: Historic Unemployment Count (1981-2011)



Note: 1981 and 1991 census are for all aged 16+; 2001 and 2011 for those aged 16-74, although as a proportion of all aged 16+.
Source: Census 1981 – 2011

5.5 Other Benefits

Just 7% of the working age population on Tiree and Coll is 'employment deprived', as classified on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2012). This is made up of the total count of claimants on JSA, Incapacity Benefit, Employment Support Allowance, or Severe Disablement Allowance, and for Tiree and Coll is much lower than the Scottish average of 12%.

Table 5.2 details the number of families – and children in those families – receiving child tax / working tax credit, which are benefits provided to those on lower incomes.

Table 5.2: Child Benefit, Working Tax Credit & Child Tax Credit (August 2013, Coll and Tiree)

	Number
Total families receiving CTC/WTC	55
In-work families receiving CTC/WTC	50
Out-of-work families receiving CTC/WTC	5
Children in CTC/WTC recipient families	85
Children in in-work CTC/WTC recipient families	75
Children in out-of-work CTC/WTC recipient families	10
Families receiving Child Benefit	90
Children in Child Benefit recipient families	160

Source: HMRC

5.6 Businesses

Business information is no longer recorded at Tiree and Coll datazone level, meaning the latest data is for 2008. In that year, 65 businesses were recorded on the island, up from 50 a decade previously. Interestingly, the strongest growth over this period was in the number of agriculture and fishing businesses.

Table 5.3: Business Base (Tiree and Coll)

	1998	2008
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	27%	22%
Public administration, education & health	22%	19%
Agriculture and fishing	8%	16%
Transport and communications	20%	13%
Construction	12%	14%
Energy and water	2%	6%
Other services	6%	5%
Banking, finance and insurance	2%	3%
Manufacturing	2%	3%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

6. Transport

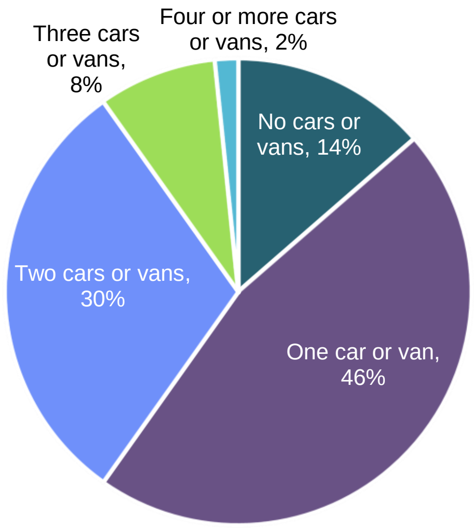
6.1 Public Transport

Tiree has a dial-a-bus service, a modern, low-floor minibus operating 7am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday, with an extended evening service available on Tuesdays to 10pm. It can be booked up to one hour in advance. There is also one taxi service.

6.2 Car Ownership

In 2011, there were 437 cars registered on Tiree, with 86% of households having access to at least one car.

Figure 6.1: Household Car Ownership



N=316. Source: Census 2011

6.3 Ferries

Tiree is served by a year-round lifeline ferry service operated by Cal Mac Ferries Ltd. The MV Clansman serves the route, with a capacity of 638 passengers and 90 cars (but in reality fewer as most sailings will include lorries). Since October 2008, Tiree has benefitted from the Road Equivalent Tariff scheme (RET), which has reduced the cost of car and passenger tickets.

Services are as follows:

- winter timetable 2015/16: one return sailing on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday - this takes approximately four hours when going via Coll; and
- summer timetable 2016: two return sailings on Saturdays and one sailing on other days – on Wednesdays, the morning ferry travels onwards to Barra before returning to Oban via Tiree and Coll later in the day, with the potential to allow day trippers to visit from Oban.

Passenger numbers on the Tiree ferry routes have been on an upwards trend, with an increase of 30% on the main service between 2002 and 2015. This is despite the decline in Tiree's population over this time. Section 9.1 details the increase in visitor numbers that Tiree has experienced over recent years, which helps account for the rise in ferry passengers.

The introduction of RET in late 2008 saw a sudden uplift in the number of passengers and vehicles on the route. While this has been sustained, there has not been further growth since, but anecdotal feedback from local people reports that the car deck on the ferry is often full to capacity and therefore no further growth in vehicles can be accommodated, particularly at peak travel times.

Figure 6.2: Annual Passengers

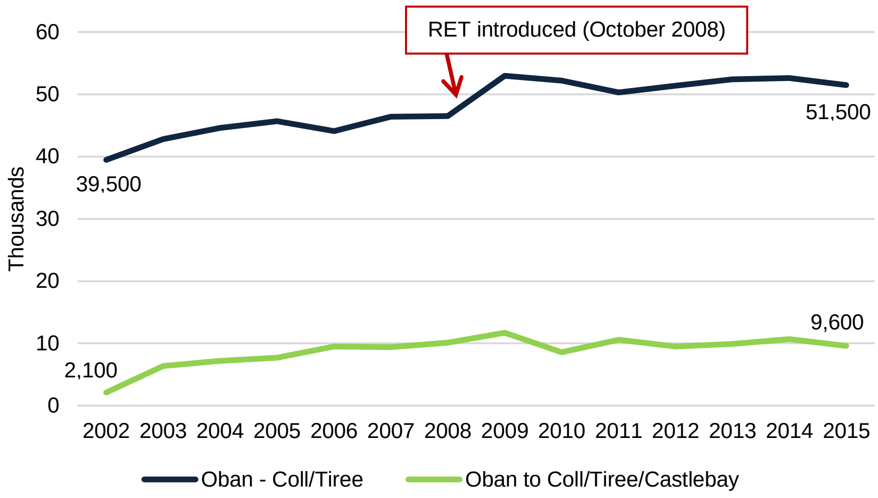
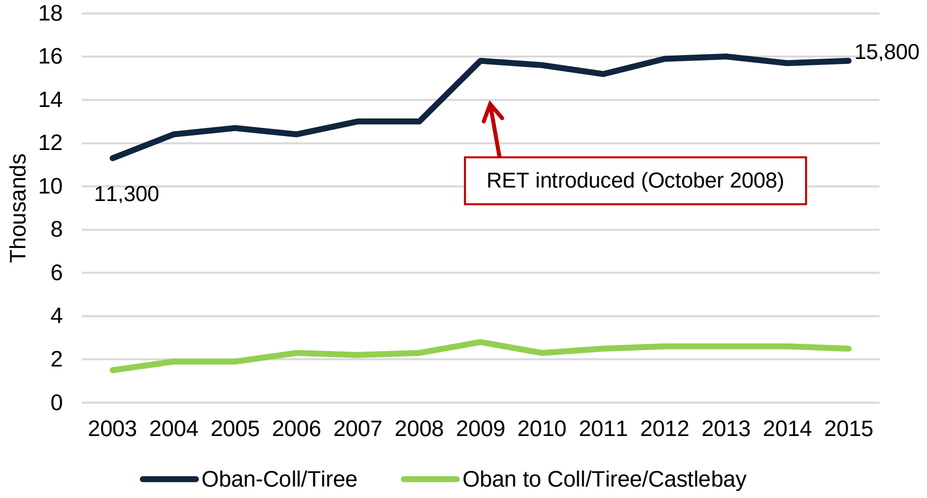
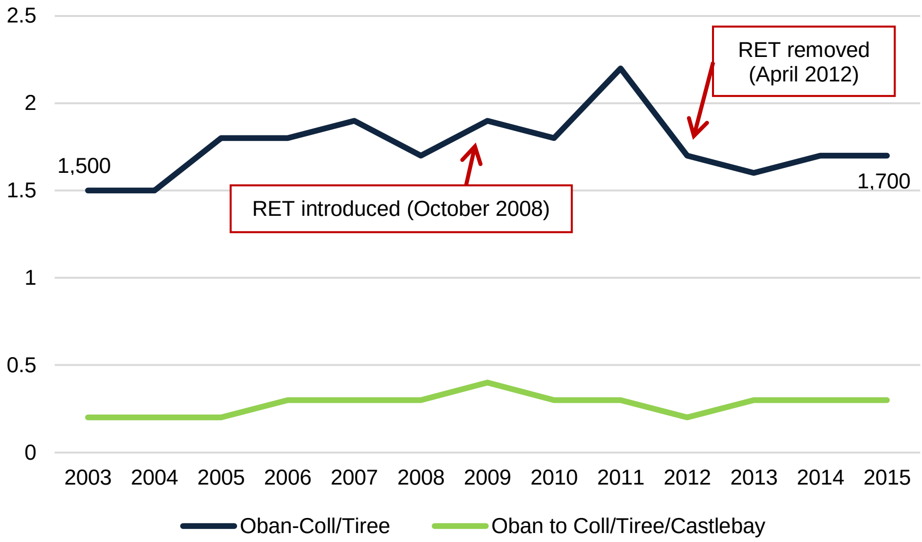


Figure 6.3: Annual Cars



The initial pilot phase of RET on routes to Tiree and Coll saw the subsidised fares covering all vehicles on the route. However, RET fares were withdrawn for commercial vehicles and buses over six metres in length in April 2012. The number of commercial vehicles on the route subsequently went into a steep decline.

Figure 6.4: Annual Buses/Commercial Vehicles



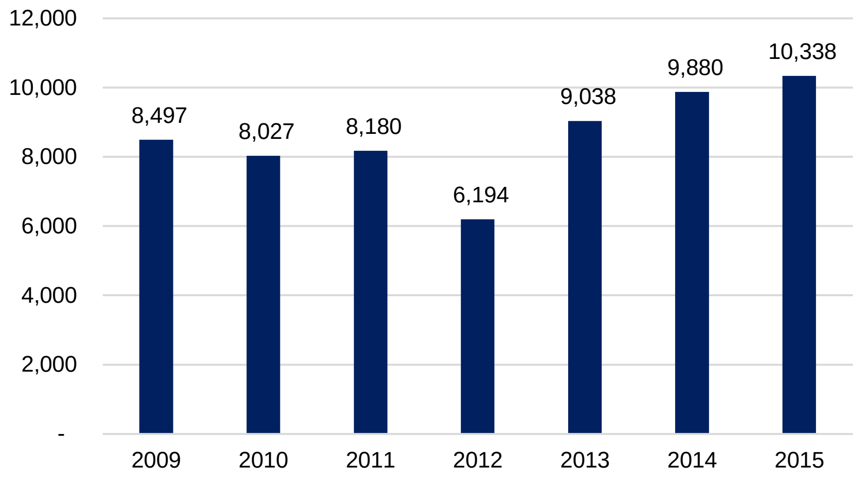
Source for all ferry data: Transport Scotland and CalMac

6.4 Airport

FlyBe / Loganair operate a year-round, daily flight between Glasgow and Tiree airports. Additionally, Hebridean Air Services have two return flights to the island from Oban on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Passenger numbers have been on a general upwards trend in recent years, with a 5% increase from 2014 to 2015.

Figure 6.5: Annual Airport Terminal Passengers



Source: HIAL

7. Land Ownership and Use

7.1 Land ownership

A Community Land Ownership steering group was appointed in 2013 and an options appraisal undertaken. The report was published in summer 2015 and presents a number of options related to community ownership of land on the island.[5]

Land ownership on Tiree is a mix of public and private, with key points being:

- Highlands and Islands Airport Ltd own the airport and adjacent land, leasing the surrounding land (The Reef) to the RSPB, who in turn let some to neighbouring crofters [HIAL is fully owned by the Scottish Government];
- Caledonian Maritime Assets Limited (CMAL) own the harbour in Scarinish [CMAL is fully owned by the Scottish Government];
- Argyll and Bute Council and NHS Highland own various buildings and plots;
- there are a number of community owned facilities, including a wind turbine with annual turnover of £500,000 per annum – a portion of the profits from this are put towards a community windfall fund; and
- Argyll Estates is the largest private landowner.

7.2 Farming

Most of Tiree is utilised for agriculture, with 165 farm holdings registered on the island in 2015. The number of farms producing crops is minimal (and the data therefore not disclosed), with the majority of land dedicated to raising cattle and sheep. There are a small number of dairy cows (less than 1% of total cattle).

The volume of land used agriculturally has remained at the same level over the last two decades, although the number of holdings, livestock numbers and employment have all decreased.

[5] Tiree Community Land Ownership: Options Appraisal, Tiree Community Development Trust, June 2015, accessed online

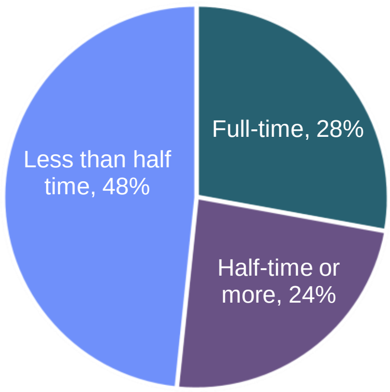
Table 7.1: Agricultural Census

	1993	2002	2015	% change 1993 - 2015
Holdings	214	203	165	-23%
Area (hectares)	5,221	5,190	5,260	1%
Working occupiers & spouses	157	169	135	-14%
Hired employees*	30	50	31	3%
Cattle	3,689	3,025	3,123	-15%
Sheep	15,826	13,295	12,431	-21%
Poultry	-	-	335	n/a

*Includes hired family members and seasonal workers
Source: Scottish Agricultural Census (June 2015) & SAC Tiree Socio-Economic Study 2004

In total, 48% of occupiers and their spouses spend less than half of their working hours on their farm/croft, as shown in Figure 7.1. This means that many will have second jobs, and helps explain the long hours that a significant proportion of the island population work each week (see Section 5.2).

Figure 7.1: Time spent working on agricultural holding by occupiers/spouses



N=122. Source: Scottish Agricultural Census (June 2015)

Tiree Auction Mart

The Auction Mart is part of the Tiree Rural Centre that was opened in 2003. Auctions take place five times a year and are run by United Auctions. In October 2015, 609 cattle were sold; in September, 1,487 sheep and 165 cattle[6]. An additional ferry sailing takes place in the afternoon to allow the buyers to return to the mainland.

Crofting

Tiree has 287 registered crofts, which are small landholdings. The ownership of these is shown in Table 7.2. However, there are approximately 80 crofting businesses registered on Tiree, meaning many crofters work more than one croft. There are also five tenanted farms: Scarinish, Baugh, Whitehouse, Cornaigmore and Heylipol.

Table 7.2: Croft Ownership on Tiree

	Number	%
Let by Argyll Estates	197	69%
Let by other private owner	47	16%
Owner occupied	35	12%
Vacant	7	2%
Total	**286**	**100%**

Source: CLO Options Appraisal, 2014

Agriculture was estimated at 31% of the island's GVA in 2003[7], although for many this will form a part time source of work. In 2013/14, 91 Common Agricultural Policy (farm subsidy) payments were made on Tiree.

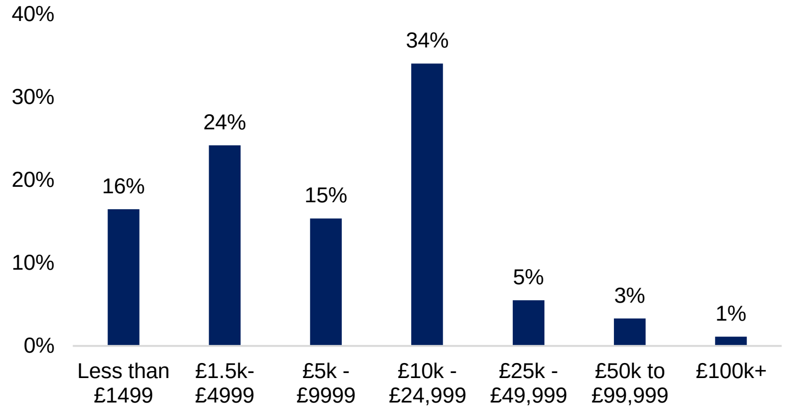
Table 7.3: CAP Payments in Tiree (Oct 2013 to Oct 2014)

	Rural Development	Direct Aid	Total
Number of payments	78	85	91
Total	£689,608.70	£498,415.63	£1,188,024.33

[6] Tiree Auction Sales Report, United Auctions, accessed online
[7] Tiree Socio Economic Study 2004, SAC Farm Business Services, accessed online

The average payment is £13,055. Figure 7.2 shows the distribution of payments in terms of their value.

Figure 7.2: Size of CAP Payments (2013-14)

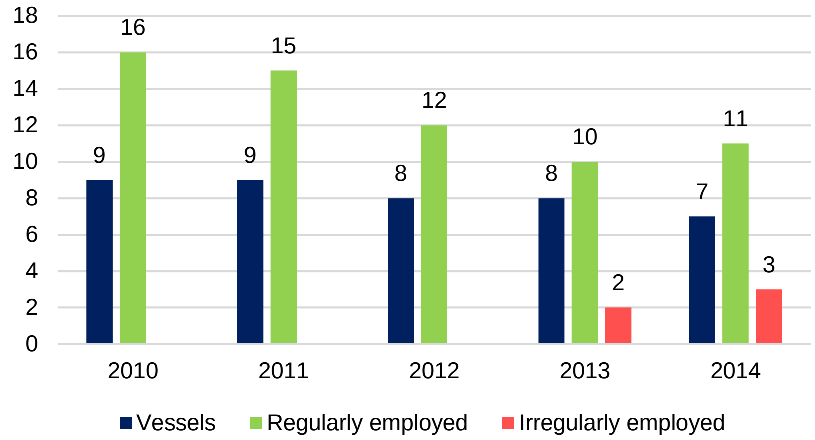


N=91. Source: DEFRA

7.3 Fisheries

Fishing has historically been an important employer on Tiree although the numbers working in the industry are now fairly low. However, it remains an important contributor to the local economy, with the seven vessels working from the island in 2014 landing catch valued at £450,000.

Figure 7.3: Fishing Vessels and Employment on Tiree (2010-2014)

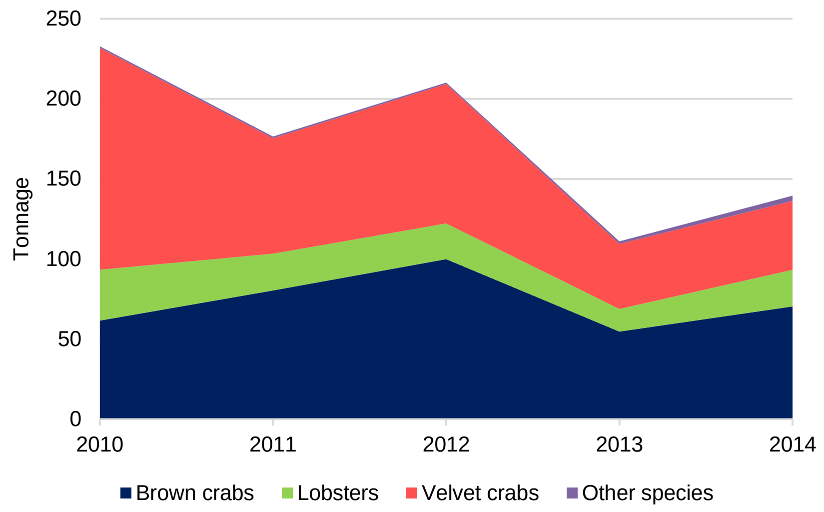


Source: Marine Scotland

Anecdotal feedback from local fishermen suggests that there has been one new vessel added to the Tiree fishing fleet since 2014 and that both regularly and irregularly employed people has increased slightly as a result.

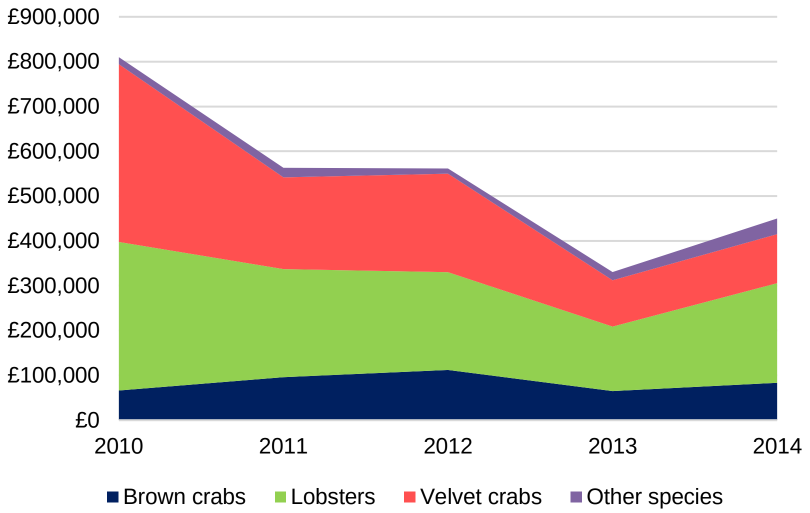
The main species caught from Tiree are crabs and lobsters. Figure 7.4 shows the tonnage of landings and Figure 7.5 their value.

Figure 7.4: Landings into Tiree, tonnage (2010-2014)



Source: Marine Scotland

Figure 7.5: Value of landings in Tiree (2010-2014)



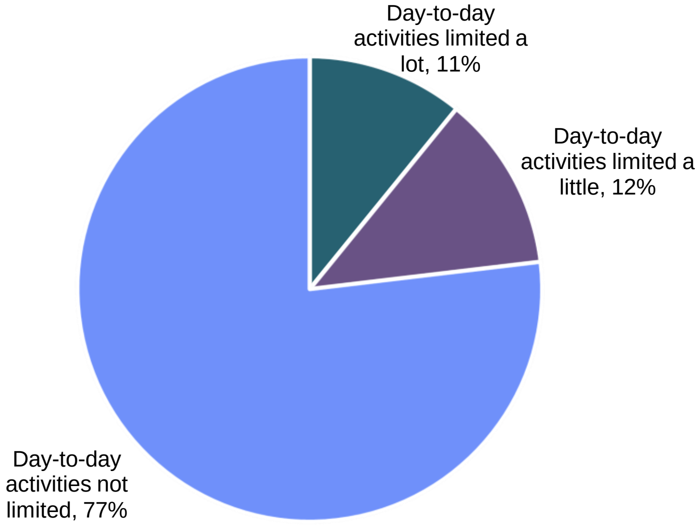
Source: Marine Scotland

Anecdotal feedback suggests that virtually all (99%) of the catch from Tiree vessels is landed on Tiree, but that very little, if any, remains on the island for sale to local people and visitors.

8. Health

Just under one quarter of Tiree's population (23%) are limited on a day-to-day basis by a long term health problem or disability.

Figure 8.1: Long-term Health Problem or Disability



N=653 Source: Census 2011

A total of 9% of the population are involved in providing unpaid care each week, with 4% providing more than 20 hours.

Public health data from the Scottish Public Health Observatory is available for the Mull, Iona, Tiree and Coll area. The health of people in this area is generally better than the Scottish average. There is a slightly higher incidence of road traffic accident casualties, but lower hospital admissions for virtually all health conditions.

There is also a higher life expectancy of 80 for men and 84 for women, each three years higher than the national figure.

9. Tourism

9.1 Visitor Numbers

Tiree is a popular visitor destination and over recent decades tourism has become an increasingly important part of the island economy. The Tiree visitor season extends from April to October, with peak activity in the summer months.

It was estimated in 2015 that Tiree receives around 26,000 visitors per year[8], up from 19,000 in 2009 and from 10,000 in 2000[9]. An increase of this scale over the past 15 years is supported by the number of ferry passengers travelling to the island, which grew steadily through the 2000s despite a fall in island population. There has also been growth in the number of passengers travelling through Tiree airport.

Taken together, around 32,000 round trips were made by public transport to Tiree and Coll in 2015, supporting the estimate of 26,000 visitors. Additionally, a small number of visitors will travel to the island each year by yacht and cruise ship (e.g. the Hebridean Princess).

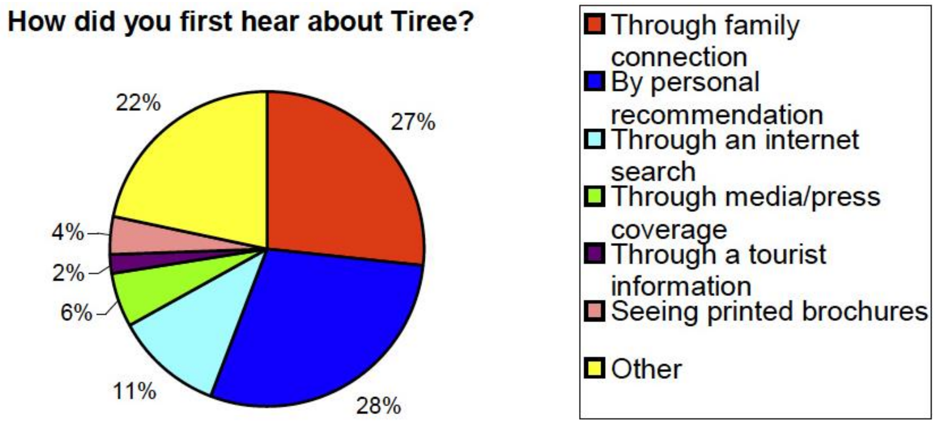
Figure 9.1: Origin of Visitors to Tiree

Source: Discover Tiree, Visitor Feedback 2011

Figures 9.1 and 9.2 provide details from the 2011 visitor survey undertaken by Discover Tiree. These show the importance of Scotland and Northern England (together 78%), and of 'word of mouth' recommendations from family and friends (together 55%).

8 "Tiree: Scotland's chilly St Tropez", The Guardian. 6 September 2015, accessed online
9 Tiree Community Growth Plan, 2011-16

Figure 9.2: Marketing Route for Visitors to Tiree



Source: Discover Tiree, Visitor Feedback 2011

Argyll and Bute typically receives just over 2 million visitors per year, with approximately 4.5m to 4.8m visitor days[10]. In 2013, the economic impact of this was estimated at £380m and 8,900 jobs. Given the limited range of activities and facilities on Tiree for visitors, it is unlikely that the island generates an equivalent proportion of spend or employment as the Argyll and Bute average.

Based on anecdotal feedback provided by consultation and discussion with Tiree residents and business operators, further increase in visitors of around 5% per annum is likely for the next five years, taking annual visitor numbers to around 33,000. This increase can only be accommodated as a result of the introduction of a double ferry crossing from Oban on a Saturday in the summer timetable (MV Clansman carries up to 90 cars and 638 passengers) and the introduction of twice-daily 19 seat flights from Glasgow (Monday to Saturday, one flight on Sunday).

9.2 Accommodation

Tiree has a range of visitor accommodation on offer, although the sector is dominated by self-catering. Table 9.1 shows the number of accommodation units listed on the Isle of Tiree visitor website.

10 STEAM Report 2009-2013, Argyll & Bute Council

The table shows that Tiree can accommodate up to 700 visitors at any one time. In addition to this data, campervan visits to Tiree are increasing, and in 2014 500 campervan nights were recorded by the Tiree Ranger.

Table 9.1: Accommodation

Type	Number of units	Rooms/beds	Capacity
Self-catering homes	92	Varies – most sleep 4+	c.560 bed spaces
Hotel	2	25 rooms	c.50 bed spaces
Guest House	1	5 rooms	14 bed spaces
Hostel	1	4 rooms	26 bed spaces
Campsite	1	-	30 bed spaces
Group Accommodation	1	8 rooms	20 bed spaces
			700 bed spaces

Source: isleoftiree.com accommodation listings, updated for 2016 season

The data in this table shows only the commercial holiday home accommodation that is marketed through the local Tiree visitor website. Given that Chapter 3 reported here being 165 houses in the second / holiday home category at the 2011 Census, this represents a high proportion of the total.

There are, however, likely to be a significant number of the remaining holiday homes (c. 75) that are used by family and friends on an informal basis when not being used by the owner. This is confirmed in the feedback from the Baseline Survey (EKOS, April 2016, Second / Holiday Home Respondents).

Feedback provided by the local Tiree Ranger identified that there were 500 campervan nights booked onto official pitches in 2014.

9.3 Events

Key events in Tiree's calendar include:

- Tiree Music Festival: 1,700 capacity music festival, launched in 2010 and now held each July. Each year has been a sell-out. An economic appraisal in 2013 found that 89% of attendees had travelled from off the island to the event. Net additional impact was estimated at £493,000;

- Tiree Wave Classic: the UK's premier windsurfing competition and the longest running professional windsurfing event in the world, which is held over one week every October. In 2005, it had 600 spectators, 150 competitors and its overall economic impact was placed at £360,600[11] (£485,000 in 2015 prices); and
- Fèis Thiriodh: five day long Gaelic arts festival held each July, since 1990. Attendance at classes in 2015 was around 130, with more at evening events.

[11] Tiree Wave Classic 2006 Grant Application Assessment, accessed online

10. Local Services

10.1 Retail

Tiree has two main shops:

- the Co-operative Food supermarket in Scaranish, open daily 7am – 10pm; and
- local store in Crossapol, open Monday to Saturday, 9am – 5.30pm, recently re-opened after property purchased by TCDT and leased to local business.

Additionally, there are a number of small craft shops/galleries. The Post Office in Scarinish opens Monday to Saturday.

10.2 Banks

Scarinish has an RBS branch, open Monday to Friday. However, there are no ATMs on Tiree, although cash back is available at the Co-op and Post Office.

10.3 Medical

A doctor and district nurse operate on the island, based at the surgery in Baugh. A pharmacy service is also available at the surgery.

No dentist is based on Tiree, but there are frequent visits by a dentist.

The island vet is based in Kenovay, with regular surgeries.

11. Broadband and Mobile Coverage

11.1 Broadband Coverage

Some properties on Tiree can receive broadband from BT. Others get access through a community broadband scheme, which has been operated by Tiree Community Development Trust since 2005. This works by connecting premises via a wireless radio network and has over 100 customers.

In September 2014, a cable was laid between Mull and Tiree which will bring high speed broadband cable to the island. The connection date has not been confirmed but is scheduled for later in 2016, but may be delayed due to an undersea rupture in the cable.

Three cabinets will be installed on Tiree – Crossapol, Scarinish and Hynish. Once in place these will provide significant enhancements in broadband connectivity, expected to reach:

- superfast broadband speed up to 1.5km from the cabinet;
- 10Mbps up to 5km from the cabinet; and
- 2Mbps for those further away.

In July 2015 the Tiree Broadband network reached 200% operating capacity due to demand from visitors. This significantly slowed connectivity for residents and businesses, and is expected to be significantly worse in the peak 2016 holiday season. Once the superfast broadband connection is available, Tiree Broadband will be able to make very quick upgrades to the system for customers.

11.2 Mobile Phone Coverage

2G mobile reception is available from O2 and Vodafone on Tiree – but coverage can be intermittent. These two operators are now sharing masts, and O2 has stated that it will upgrade masts across its entire network.

Under OpenSure Signal, three new masts were installed on Tiree by Vodafone – this uses the internet connection to provide phone connectivity. These are, however, independent masts and will therefore be unable transfer calls onto the next mast.

In 2015, a new 4G capable Vodafone mast was installed on Coll, as part of a Scottish Government pilot. Coverage from this extends to parts of Tiree and has significantly improved mobile phone connectivity for the north of the island.

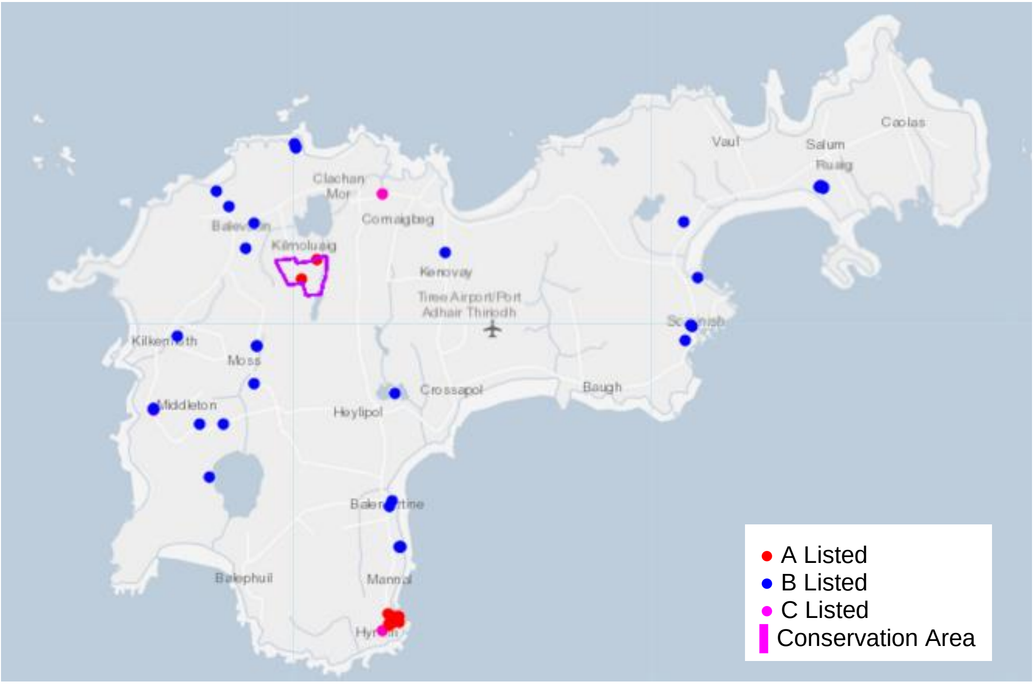
While there is no EE mobile phone coverage on Tiree, the company recently won the contract from UK Government to run the emergency services phone network which needs to reach 4G capacity – this will offer network and emergency cover for households and businesses on Tiree.

12. Culture and Heritage

12.1 Built Heritage

Tiree has 58 listed buildings, which are protected buildings of architectural or historical importance. Of these, 17 are Category A Listed, meaning they are of national or international significance – these buildings are concentrated at the former lighthouse shore station at Hynish (built to service the remote Skerryvore Lighthouse) and the Kilmoluaig Conservation Area, which contains thatched cottages dating back to the early nineteenth century.

Figure 12.1: Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas



Source: Scotland's Environment Map. © Crown Copyright

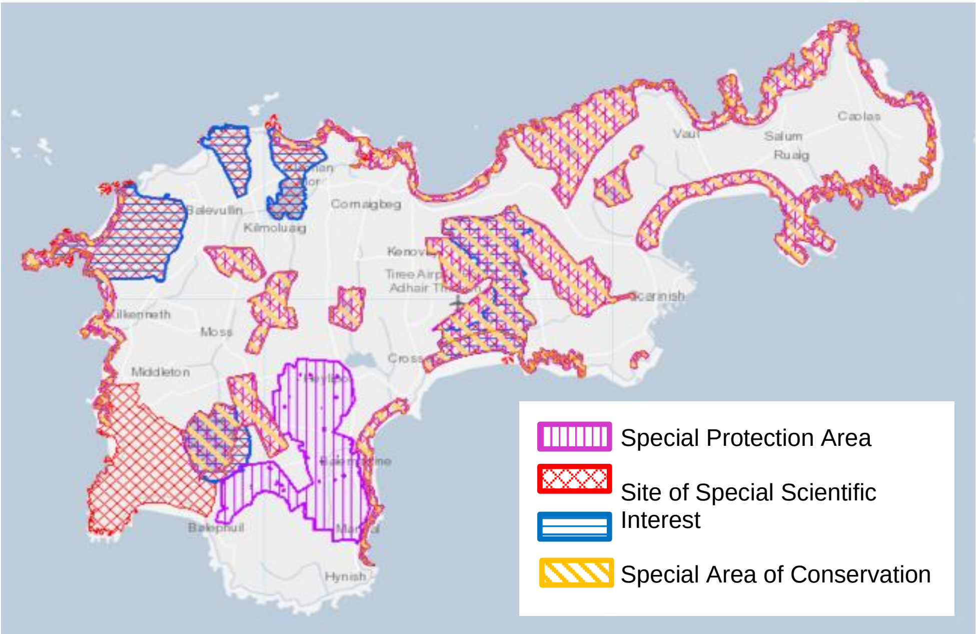
Tiree has 11 buildings listed on the Buildings at Risk Register, which details listed or Conservation Area buildings which are at risk or under threat from neglect or decay. Most of these 'at risk' buildings are traditional thatched cottages which are vacant and in a derelict state. Two farm buildings in Hynish that were formerly classified as being at risk were restored in 2012.

13. Environment

13.1 Designations

Large parts of Tiree are covered by statutory designations, recognising and protecting the island's landscape and its flora and fauna. The area surrounding Tiree airport (The Reef) is leased to the RSPB as a reserve. The statutory designations are material considerations in relation to proposals for future development and there is a need for SNH and the RSPB to work closely with Argyll and Bute Council to address requirements under the Habitats Directive and Regulations.

Figure 13.1: Environmental Designations



Source: Scotland's Environment Map. © Crown Copyright

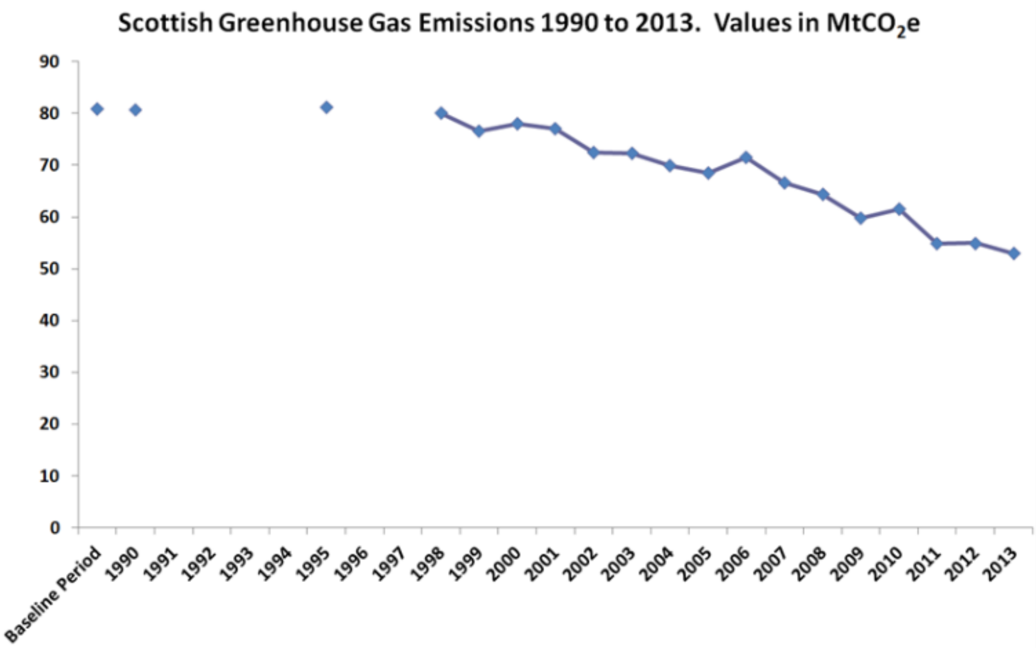
13.2 Climate Change

Emissions

Climate change is defined as a world-wide, long-term change in weather patterns and/or average temperatures of the planet caused by human activity. Climate change as a result of human activity and climate change adaption are potentially the most important challenges for the population at global level. International agreements have been made in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Current emissions of greenhouse gases per head of population in Argyll and Bute are lower than the national average for Scotland. Nationally, emissions have dropped substantially since 1990 but the rate of decrease has flattened out in recent years as shown on Figure 13.2. The latest figures show that source emissions were 46.7 MtCO2e in 2014, which is a 39.5% reduction from 1990 and an 8.6% reduction from 2013[12].

Figure 13.2: Environmental Designations



Source: Scottish Government

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 set targets for reductions in emissions – the fixed annual target for 2014 of 46.958 MtCO2e, has been met. The Act also contains a 2050 target for at least an 80% reduction from baseline levels and an interim 2020 target for at least a 42% reduction. By 2014 a reduction of 45.8% had been achieved, 6 years ahead of the target[13].

Total emissions of CO_2 in 2013 from Argyll and Bute were 681 ktonnes compared with 34,554 ktonnes for Scotland as a whole. Argyll and Bute ranks in the lowest third for emissions by local authority. Argyll and Bute has the second lowest carbon dioxide emissions per head of population behind Highland region.

[12] http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Scottish-Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions-2572.aspx
[13] http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Scotland-exceeds-2020-climate-targets-2575.aspx

Tiree produces renewable energy from Tilley the community wind turbine as discussed in Section 14 which contributes to Scotland's renewables target. Individuals can reduce their carbon footprint through a series of measures including:

- reducing energy use in the home – increasing insulation, using energy efficient appliances and switching appliances off fully when not in use;
- walking, cycling or using public transport; and
- reducing number of flights taken.

To save approximately half a tonne of Carbon Dioxide, a person would need to drive approximately 1850 less miles a year (based on a small car with one driver) [14] – equivalent of 237 one way trips between Scarinish and Tiree High School.

Table 13.1 – Argyll and Bute Per Capita Emissions of CO_2 in 2013[15]

Local Authority Area	Year	Per capita Local CO2 emission estimates; industry, domestic and transport sectors - t CO2 per person
Aberdeen City	2013	6.8
Aberdeenshire	2013	6.5
Angus	2013	7.1
Argyll and Bute	2013	3.0
Clackmannanshire	2013	11.6
Dumfries and Galloway	2013	1.4
Dundee City	2013	5.9
East Ayrshire	2013	4.4
East Dunbartonshire	2013	4.9
East Lothian	2013	11.9
East Renfrewshire	2013	5.1
City of Edinburgh	2013	6.1
Eilean Siar	2013	10.7
Falkirk	2013	18.1
Fife	2013	9.2
Glasgow City	2013	5.9
Highland	2013	2.2
Inverclyde	2013	5.5

14 https://trafficscotland.org/carboncalculator/
15 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013

Midlothian	2013	5.6
Moray	2013	6.2
North Ayrshire	2013	7.9
North Lanarkshire	2013	6.5
Orkney Islands	2013	11.6
Perth and Kinross	2013	7.6
Renfrewshire	2013	7.1
Scottish Borders	2013	5.2
Shetland Islands	2013	13.3
South Ayrshire	2013	4.6
South Lanarkshire	2013	6.0
Stirling	2013	6.8
West Dunbartonshire	2013	5.3
West Lothian	2013	7.2
Scotland Total	2013	6.6

Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation

Scottish weather has become generally warmer and wetter over the last 30 years but there are no consistent trends over the last century and there is considerable year on year variability. Given the absence of consistent trends over the longer term, it is probably premature to predict a continuing rise in temperature and in precipitation based solely on the trends observed over the last 3 decades, however, the body of scientific knowledge confidently predicts a significant rise in global temperatures due to greenhouse gas emissions.

Man-made climate change is a global scale issue with global pressures. The primary man-made pressure is the increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere from the burning of fossil fuels.

The Met Office website provides information on the projected changes in the climate of West Scotland based on UKCP09 emissions scenarios[16]:

- UKCP09 is the fifth generation of climate change information for the UK, and its projections are based on a methodology designed by the Met Office;
- UKCP09 reflects current understanding of how the climate system operates, how it might change in the future, and allows a measure of the uncertainty in future climate projections to be included;
- the projections show a progressive increase in mean temperature of about 3 degrees centigrade per century with a slightly greater increase in mean summer temperature than in mean winter temperature; and
- the projections for rainfall show a possible slight decrease in annual mean precipitation but with a marked change in the seasonal distribution of rainfall. Winter precipitation is predicted to increase by about 20-30% over a century whereas summer precipitation is predicted to reduce by about 20% over a century. There is substantially more uncertainty in the rainfall projections than in the temperature projections such that winters may not become much wetter than at present and summers could become marginally wetter rather than drier.

The Met Office projections do not include extreme weather events but there appears to be widespread consensus that these are likely to increase in frequency. In addition to an increased risk of future storms and flooding, there is also an increased risk of future drought.

Impacts of a changing climate may include:

- damage to physical assets and infrastructure e.g. housing, roads, etc including flooding;
- changes to habitats and range of species supported;
- health impacts arising from changing conditions; and
- socio-economic impacts – increased vulnerability of populations to events such as heatwaves, drought, high rainfall and winds.

[16] http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708

The importance of adaptation to climate change is recognised by the Scottish Government and is an element that is addressed as part of progress reporting under the Climate Change Act. The Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2015) addresses the impacts identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment.

Tiree's location will make it more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than other areas and there is a need to look at ways to add resilience:

- the section of sub-sea power cable between Tiree & Coll was replaced in 2011 but the island has been subject to a series of power outages since this time with a backup reliance on diesel generators with fuel brought over from the mainland. This, coupled with overhead line power supply, increases potential for power outages during periods of extreme weather and represents a key challenge for the community; and
- the ferry pier at Gott is exposed and can be problematic in terms of ferry being able to access the island. The reliability, according to Calmac published data, varies significantly from month to month[17]. Reliability (and punctuality) of the service is expected to improve with commitment to Clansman for the route and there are extra sailings which will increase capacity. The flights to and from Glasgow and Oban are also affected by extreme weather conditions which can cancel or delay flights.

January 2016 Data

Reliability	
Operated Sailings:	72
Additional Sailings:	0
Diverted Sailings:	10
Cancelled Sailings:	11
Cancelled Sailings after Relief Events:	0

Punctuality	
Scheduled Sailings:	83
On Time:	51
Level 1 lateness:	5
Level 1 lateness after Relief Events:	0
Level 2 lateness:	16
Level 2 lateness after Relief Events:	1

December 2016 Data

Reliability	
Operated Sailings:	55
Additional Sailings:	1
Diverted Sailings:	5
Cancelled Sailings:	30
Cancelled Sailings after Relief Events:	0

Punctuality	
Scheduled Sailings:	84
On Time:	39
Level 1 lateness:	2
Level 1 lateness after Relief Events:	0
Level 2 lateness:	13
Level 2 lateness after Relief Events:	1

[17] https://www.calmac.co.uk/corporate/route-performance

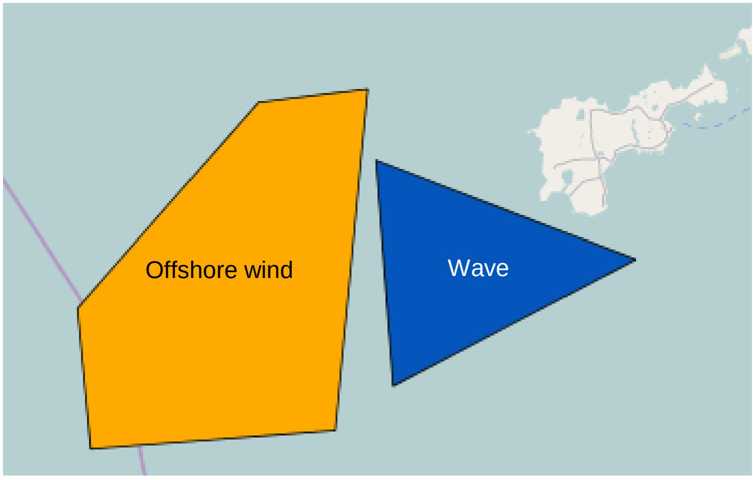
14. Renewable Energy

Tiree Renewable Energy Ltd is a subsidiary of Tiree Community Development Trust and, since 2010, has owned and operated a wind turbine on behalf of the local community. Power generated by the turbine is exported to the National Grid on the mainland via subsea cable. In March 2016, the turbine generated 213,024.5 kWh of power, which is enough to power 46 homes for a year. Profits from the turbine are reinvested in the community, with local groups, individuals and businesses able to apply for grants from the Tiree Windfall Fund.

Plans for a 300 turbine windfarm off the coast of Tiree were dropped by Scottish Power Renewables in 2013, after they were judged to not be financially viable.

The National Marine Plan, adopted by the Scottish Government in 2015, identifies two large areas to the south west of Tiree as suitable for offshore wind and marine renewable energy.

Figure 14.1: National Marine Plan Options for Renewable Energy



Source: National Marine Plan Interactive © Crown Copyright

Appendix A: Datasets

This section includes raw data for charts and tables included in the report.

A.1: Population

Table A.1: Population (1961-2011)

Year	Population
1961	993
1971	875
1981	760
1991	768
2001	770
2011	653

Source: Census

Table A.2: Births and Deaths, Coll & Tiree (2003-2013)

	Births	Deaths	Net
2003	12	15	-3
2004	8	10	-2
2005	10	13	-3
2006	8	20	-12
2007	9	19	-10
2008	12	15	-3
2009	10	10	0
2010	15	16	-1
2011	5	12	-7
2012	12	10	2
2013	9	13	-4

Source: Scottish Government Statistics

Table A.3: Household Type, Tiree (2001-2011)

	2001	2011
All households	339	316
One person household: Aged 65 and over	48	59
One person household: Aged under 65	32	28
One family only: All aged 65 and over	31	43
Married - no children	58	39
Married - with dependent children	18	16
Married - non-dependent children	8	16
Cohabiting couple - no children	6	10
Cohabiting couple - with dependent children	1	2
Cohabiting couple: non-dependent children	19	15
Lone parent - with dependent children	14	10
Lone parent: non-dependent children	12	5
All full-time students	2	2
Other - all aged 65 and over	10	4

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

A.2: Housing

Table A.4: Household Spaces (1981-2011)

	1981	1991	2001	2011	2014
Occupied	297	312	339	316	290
Second Home	121	157	143	166	156
Vacant	78	41	14	13	49

Source: Census & ABC Atlantic Islands House Condition Report 2014

Table A.5: Housing Type, Tiree & Coll (2013)

Type	Number
Flats	10
Terraced Dwelling	29
Semi-detached Dwellings	164
Detached Dwellings	461
Unknown attachment	7

Table A.6: Housing Tenure, Tiree (2011)

Type	Number
Owned: Owned outright	173
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	56
Rented: Other social rented	37
Rented: Private landlord or letting agency	28
Rented: Other	9
Living rent free	13
Total	316

Source: Census 2011

A.3: Education and Skills

Table A.7: School Roll (2005-2014)

	Primary	Primary Gaelic Unit	Secondary
2005	35	21	49
2006	23	18	54
2007	23	16	55
2008	21	21	47
2009	22	27	49
2010	28	22	46
2011	22	22	39
2012	23	21	28
2013	25	22	21
2014	29	23	25

Source: Scottish Government

Table A.8: Highest Level of Qualification, Aged 16+ (2011)

	All people aged 16 and over	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4 and above
Tiree	552	145	126	88	45	148

Source: Census 2011

A.4: Employment

Table A.9: 1981 Employment

Sector	Number
Males 16+ : Total in Employment	24
Males 16+ : Industry: Agriculture	11
Males 16+ : Industry: Energy and water	1
Males 16+ : Industry: Manufacturing	1
Males 16+ : Industry: Construction	5
Males 16+ : Industry: Distribution and Catering	0
Males 16+ : Industry: Transport	2
Males 16+ : Industry: Other services	4
Females 16+ : Total in Employment	6
Females 16+ : Industry: Agriculture	1
Females 16+ : Industry: Energy and water	0
Females 16+ : Industry: Manufacturing	0
Females 16+ : Industry: Construction	1
Females 16+ : Industry: Distribution and Catering	1
Females 16+ : Industry: Transport	1
Females 16+ : Industry: Other services	2

Source: Census 1981. Based on a 10% sample of the population.

Table A.10: 1991 Employment

Sector	Number
Sector	Number
Total persons : Total persons	26
Total persons : Agriculture forestry and fishing	2
Total persons : Energy and water	0
Total persons : Mining	0
Total persons : Manufacturing metal etc	0
Total persons : Other manufacturing	0
Total persons : Construction	8
Total persons : Distribution and catering	4
Total persons : Transport	5
Total persons : Other services	5
Total persons: Banking and finance	2

Source: Census 1991. Based on a 10% sample of the population.

Table A.11: 2001 Employment

Sector	Number
All people	312
N. Health and social work	49
M. Education	37
G. Wholesale and retail trade repairs	34
A. Agriculture hunting and forestry	33
F. Construction	33
I. Transport storage and communications	27
H. Hotels and restaurants	19
K. Real estate renting and business activities	18
L. Public administration and defence social security	14
O. Other community social and personal service activities	13
D. Manufacturing	12
B. Fishing	10
J. Financial intermediaries	6
E. Electricity gas and water supply	4
C. Mining & Quarrying	2
P. Private households with employed persons	1
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	0

Source: Census 2001

Table A.12: 2011 Employment

Sector	Number
All people aged 16 to 74 in employment	308
Transport and storage	41
Human health and social work activities	41
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34
Retail & vehicle repair	29
Accommodation and food service activities	29
Construction	28
Education	27
Public admin and defence	18
Other	12
Manufacturing	9
Financial and insurance activities	9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7
Admin and support service activities	6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5
Information and communication	5
Real estate activities	5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2
Mining and quarrying	1

Source: Census 2011

Table A.13: Economic Activity (1991 and 1981)

	1981	1991
All Persons 16+ : Total persons	606	611
Econ. active: Total : Total persons	339	321
Econ. active: Working : Total persons	285	286
Econ. active: Seeking Work : Total persons	49	35
Econ. active: Temp sick : Total persons	5	0
Econ. inactive: Total : Total persons	267	290
Econ. inactive: Perm sick : Total persons	16	39
Econ. inactive: Retired : Total persons	102	164
Econ. inactive: Student : Total persons	20	10
Econ. inactive: Other : Total persons	129	77

Source: Census 1981 and 1991

Table A.14: Economic Activity (2001 and 2011)

	2001	2011
All people aged 16 to 74	532	460
Employee: Full-time	151	137
Self-employed	88	100
Retired	113	77
Employee: Part-time	69	70
Student	17	21
Other	19	17
Looking after home or family	23	16
Long-term sick or disabled	32	14
Unemployed	20	8

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table A.15: Hours Worked per Week (2011)

Age category	Number
All people aged 16 to 74 in employment	308
Part-time	95
Part-time: 1 to 2 hours	1
Part-time: 3 to 5 hours	2
Part-time: 6 to 15 hours	19
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours	73
Full-time	213
Full-time: 31 to 37 hours	61
Full-time: 38 to 48 hours	84
Full-time: 49 to 59 hours	18
Full-time: 60 hours or more	50

Source: Census 2011

A.5: Transport

Table A.16: Passenger, car and commercial vehicle carrying statistics (2002-2015)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Passengers (thousands)														
Oban-Coll/Tiree	39.5	42.8	44.6	45.7	44.1	46.4	46.5	53	52.2	50.3	51.4	52.4	52.6	51.5
Oban to Coll/ Tiree/ Castlebay	2.1	6.4	7.2	7.7	9.5	9.4	10.1	11.7	8.6	10.6	9.5	9.9	10.7	9.6
Cars (thousands)														
Oban-Coll/Tiree	-	11.3	12.4	12.7	12.4	13	13	15.8	15.6	15.2	15.9	16	15.7	15.8
Oban to Coll/ Tiree/ Castlebay	-	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Commercial vehicles (thousands)														
Oban-Coll/Tiree	-	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Oban to Coll/ Tiree/ Castlebay	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Transport Scotland / CalMac

Table A.17: Tiree Airport Passengers (2009-2015)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Passengers	8,497	8,027	8,180	6,194	9,038	9,880	10,338

Source: HIAL

Economic and Social Development

Appendix B: Data Sources

This sections details where data in the report was sourced from and provides links to where it can be accessed in future.

Source	Geography	Web Link	Statistics Used
Scottish Government Statistics	Tiree and Coll (2001 Datazone: S01000831; 2011 Datazone: S01007284)	http://statistics.gov.scot	Population Housing type Pupil Attainment School Leaver Destinations Births and deaths
Census 2011	Tiree (area type: Inhabited Island)	www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/	Population and age structure Household size and tenure; Car and van ownership Employment Hours worked Economic activity Highest level of qualification Language
Census 2001	Tiree (area type: Inhabited Island)	www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/	Population Housing Employment
Census 1981 & 1991	Tiree (small area statistics – PA77 postcode sector)	www.nomisweb.co.uk/	Population Housing Employment
Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study	Tiree and Coll (datazone level)	www.nomisweb.co.uk/	Job Seeker's Allowance Benefits
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	Tiree and Coll (datazone level)	www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD	Deprivation
Scottish Public Health Observatory	Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree (Intermediate Zone)	www.scotpho.org.uk	Health and wellbeing Life expectancy
Marine Scotland	Tiree	E:fisheriesstatistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	Fisheries data – landings by value/type and employment
Scottish Government Agriculture Statistics	Tiree (Agricultural Parish)	Email: agric.stats@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	Agricultural data – farm holdings, employment, livestock/crops
Caledonian MacBrayne	Tiree ferry routes	www.calmac.co.uk/corporate/carrying-statistics	Annual passengers and vehicles
Transport Scotland	Tiree ferry routes	www.transport.gov.scot/statistics	Annual passengers and vehicle
HIAL	Tiree airport	www.hial.co.uk/ annual reports & news section	Airport passengers