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**Annual Scottish  
Labour Force Survey  
2004/05**



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## Chapter 1 - Introduction

Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for 2004 were published on 28 July 2005. This forms part of the Annual local area LFS, which cover the whole of the UK. The reference period for the data is the seasonal year March 2004 to February 2005.

The LFS is the official source of labour market statistics such as employment, economic activity and unemployment.

This summary publication presents analysis on the labour market and education and skills. Results are presented here at Scotland and sub-Scotland levels. From March 2003, the LFS sample in Scotland was boosted from 8,000 households to around 23,000. The enhancement was jointly funded by the Scottish Executive and Future Skills Scotland. The survey was carried out by the Office for National Statistics. Further details on the impact of the enhancement to the Annual Scottish LFS can be found in Annex A of last year's publication - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/society/aslfs03.pdf>

As this is the second year of the boost to the LFS in Scotland, this report compares the March 2003 to February 2004 results with March 2004 to February 2005 results.

Please note that as survey results, these are subject to a degree of error and implied changes between the 2003 and 2004 results may not be significant and instead be within a given error range (See Annex B for details).

This report is the last time that results from the Annual Scottish LFS will be published based on seasonal quarters. Annex A provides information on future changes to the Labour Force Survey reporting periods.

Annex B provides information on the methodology underpinning the data. Annex C is a list of definitions.

In this report, all levels are rounded to the nearest thousand. Proportions are calculated on unrounded figures and are rounded to the first decimal place. Totals may not equal the sum of individual components due to rounding.

All Annual local area LFS data for the whole of the UK and the regional and local areas within are available free of charge from the Nomis<sup>®</sup> website - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>. The website also holds data on claimants of benefits, vacancies and employees.

Labour Market Statistics for Scotland can be found on the Scottish Executive website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/labourmarketstats>

Tabulations are also available from:

Labour Market Statistics Branch  
Analytical Services Division  
Enterprise and Lifelong Learning Department  
Scottish Executive  
5 Cadogan Street  
Glasgow  
G2 6AT  
Tel: 0141 242 5446  
Email: [labour-market.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:labour-market.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

## Chapter 2 - Labour market analysis

This section presents labour market information for Scotland for 2004. Data is not shown for those areas with an estimate less than a prescribed reliability threshold (see Annex B).

### Employment

#### All persons

The employment rate for people of working age resident in Scotland was 74.8 per cent between March 2004 and February 2005. The number of working age people in employment was 2.339 million with a further 75,000 people over working age in employment.

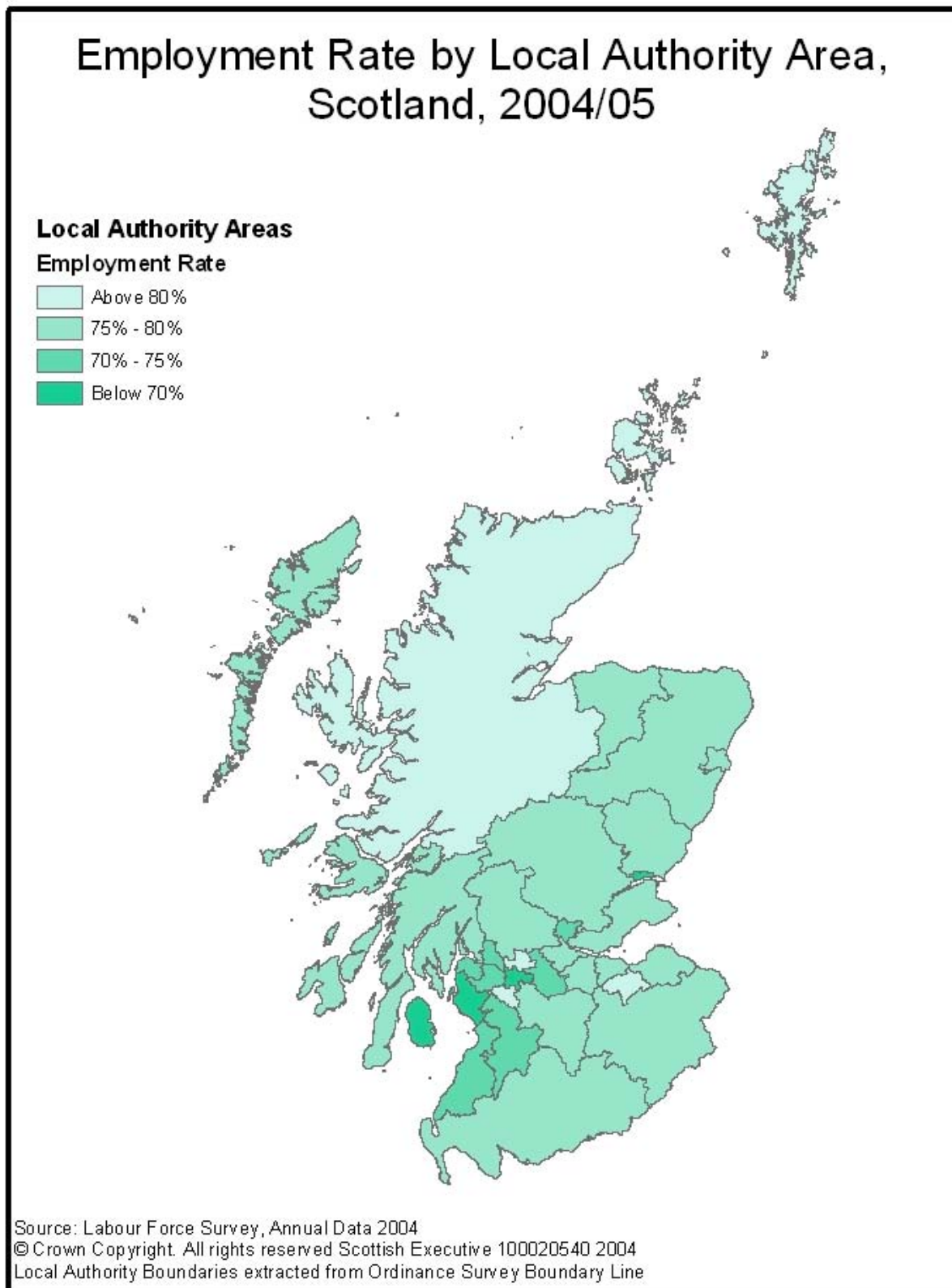
Table 1 and Figure 1 show that three areas had rates below 70.0 per cent in 2004: Glasgow City (64.8 per cent); Dundee City (69.1 per cent) and North Ayrshire (69.7 per cent). This is an improvement on the 2003 results, where six areas had a rate below 70.0 per cent.

For Scotland, the employment rate increased by 1.4 percentage points (pp) between 2003 and 2004. However, employment rates fell for six out of the 32 areas: Eilean Siar (down 3.8 pp), The Scottish Borders (down 0.7 pp), Moray (down 0.8 pp), Orkney Islands (down 0.6 pp), Dundee City (down 0.3 pp) and Perth & Kinross (down 0.3 pp).

Table 1: Working-age employment rates and levels by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
Scotland	73.4%	74.8%	2,339,000
Aberdeen City	76.8%	77.1%	101,000
Aberdeenshire	79.1%	79.7%	113,000
Angus	74.2%	76.5%	49,000
Argyll & Bute	75.6%	77.3%	40,000
Scottish Borders, The	80.1%	79.4%	50,000
Clackmannanshire	71.9%	72.5%	21,000
West Dunbartonshire	68.6%	71.0%	40,000
Dumfries and Galloway	77.6%	78.4%	66,000
Dundee City	69.4%	69.1%	58,000
East Ayrshire	70.3%	71.2%	51,000
East Dunbartonshire	78.9%	80.5%	53,000
East Lothian	75.0%	77.5%	43,000
East Renfrewshire	78.6%	80.4%	45,000
Edinburgh, City of	74.8%	76.4%	225,000
Falkirk	75.8%	76.7%	69,000
Fife	75.5%	77.1%	167,000
Glasgow City	64.3%	64.8%	241,000
Highland	80.5%	82.7%	102,000
Inverclyde	67.4%	70.1%	35,000
Midlothian	76.5%	81.3%	41,000
Moray	78.3%	77.5%	39,000
North Ayrshire	66.7%	69.7%	57,000
North Lanarkshire	66.3%	70.7%	142,000
Orkney Islands	83.9%	83.3%	9,000
Perth and Kinross	78.2%	77.9%	61,000
Renfrewshire	74.2%	74.9%	79,000
Shetland Islands	84.2%	84.3%	11,000
South Ayrshire	74.1%	74.4%	49,000
South Lanarkshire	73.5%	75.1%	142,000
Stirling	74.5%	76.4%	41,000
West Lothian	76.2%	78.8%	84,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	81.1%	77.3%	11,000

Figure 1



## By gender

The working age employment rate in Scotland was higher for males than females in 2004. The rate for males was 78.0 per cent compared to 71.6 per cent for females. However, female employment rates, in 2004 (and 2003), were higher than male employment rates in Inverclyde and Eilean Siar. The total number of working age males in employment in 2004 was 1.242 million with a further 26,000 over working age in employment. The total number of working age females in employment was 1.096 million with a further 49,000 over working age in employment.

Table 2 shows employment rates for males of working age for all local authority areas in Scotland in 2004. The three areas with the highest rates were Shetland Islands (88.5 per cent), Orkney Islands (88.3 per cent) and Aberdeenshire (85.6 per cent) – the same top three as last year. Two areas had rates below 70.0 per cent: Glasgow City (66.5 per cent) and Inverclyde (69.7 per cent) but this is a slight improvement on the 2003 results, where three local authority areas had an employment rate below 70.0 per cent.

For Scotland, the employment rate for males increased by 1.6 percentage points (pp) between 2003 and 2004. However, employment rates for males fell for eight out of the 32 areas: Eilean Siar (down 3.2 pp), Falkirk (down 1.7 pp), The Scottish Borders (down 0.9 pp), Dundee City (down 0.7 pp), South Ayrshire (down 0.7 pp), East Ayrshire (down 0.5 pp), Aberdeen City (down 0.3 pp) and Aberdeenshire (down 0.2 pp).

Table 2: Male working-age employment rates and levels by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
Scotland	76.4%	78.0%	1,242,000
Aberdeen City	82.1%	81.8%	56,000
Aberdeenshire	85.8%	85.6%	63,000
Angus	78.8%	79.5%	26,000
Argyll & Bute	76.8%	78.8%	21,000
Scottish Borders, The	84.2%	83.3%	27,000
Clackmannanshire	74.6%	77.2%	11,000
West Dunbartonshire	71.3%	73.8%	21,000
Dumfries and Galloway	79.0%	82.5%	36,000
Dundee City	71.8%	71.1%	30,000
East Ayrshire	75.6%	75.1%	27,000
East Dunbartonshire	82.0%	84.4%	29,000
East Lothian	76.2%	80.5%	23,000
East Renfrewshire	81.3%	83.8%	24,000
Edinburgh, City of	77.5%	80.6%	120,000
Falkirk	80.9%	79.2%	36,000
Fife	77.0%	79.6%	88,000
Glasgow City	65.7%	66.5%	123,000
Highland	83.2%	85.4%	55,000
Inverclyde	66.9%	69.7%	17,000
Midlothian	78.4%	84.4%	22,000
Moray	81.4%	81.4%	22,000
North Ayrshire	69.3%	73.9%	31,000
North Lanarkshire	70.4%	73.4%	75,000
Orkney Islands	87.6%	88.3%	5,000
Perth and Kinross	81.6%	82.4%	33,000
Renfrewshire	76.0%	76.1%	41,000
Shetland Islands	87.1%	88.5%	6,000
South Ayrshire	76.9%	76.2%	26,000
South Lanarkshire	76.7%	77.1%	74,000
Stirling	77.8%	80.9%	22,000
West Lothian	78.7%	82.7%	45,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	79.1%	75.9%	6,000

Table 3 shows employment rates for females of working age for all local authority areas in Scotland in 2004. Seven areas had rates below 70 per cent: Glasgow City (63.2 per cent), North Ayrshire (65.3 per cent), Dundee City (67.0 per cent), East Ayrshire (67.1 per cent), Clackmannanshire (67.6 per cent), North Lanarkshire (68.0 per cent) and West Dunbartonshire (68.2 per cent). In 2003, nine local authority areas had an employment rate below 70 per cent.

For Scotland, the employment rate for females increased by 1.3 percentage points (pp) between 2003 and 2004. However, employment rates for females fell for eight out of the 32 areas: Eilean Siar (down 4.7 pp), Orkney Islands (down 2.1 pp), Dumfries and Galloway (down 2.1 pp), Moray (down 1.5 pp), Shetland Islands (down 1.4 pp), Perth & Kinross (down 1.4 pp), Clackmannanshire (down 1.4 pp) and The Scottish Borders (down 0.7 pp).

Table 3: Female working-age employment rates and levels by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
<b>Scotland</b>	70.3%	71.6%	1,096,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	71.0%	72.0%	45,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	71.9%	73.4%	50,000
<b>Angus</b>	69.3%	73.2%	23,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	74.2%	75.6%	19,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	75.8%	75.1%	23,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	69.0%	67.6%	10,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	65.9%	68.2%	19,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	76.1%	74.0%	30,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	66.8%	67.0%	28,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	64.8%	67.1%	24,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	75.6%	76.5%	25,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	73.7%	74.4%	20,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	75.7%	76.8%	21,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	72.1%	72.1%	105,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	70.7%	74.0%	33,000
<b>Fife</b>	73.8%	74.4%	79,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	62.9%	63.2%	118,000
<b>Highland</b>	77.7%	79.9%	47,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	67.9%	70.4%	18,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	74.4%	78.0%	19,000
<b>Moray</b>	74.8%	73.3%	18,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	64.0%	65.3%	26,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	62.0%	68.0%	67,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	79.8%	77.7%	4,000
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	74.7%	73.3%	28,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	72.4%	73.7%	38,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	80.9%	79.5%	5,000
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	71.1%	72.6%	23,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	70.2%	73.0%	68,000
<b>Stirling</b>	71.1%	71.8%	19,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	73.6%	74.7%	39,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	83.5%	78.8%	5,000

## Ethnicity

In 2004, the working-age employment rate for minority ethnic residents of Scotland was 55.2 per cent, a decrease of 2.7 percentage points on 2003.

## Disabled persons

The working-age employment rate for disabled persons in Scotland was 44.5 per cent in 2004, an increase of 1.6 percentage points on 2003. Table 4 shows employment rates for disabled persons of working age by local authority area. Six out of the 32 local authority areas had a rate below 40.0 per cent. This is an improvement on the 2003 results, which show that nine areas had a rate below 40.0 per cent.

Table 4: Working-age employment rates and levels for disabled persons by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
Scotland	42.9%	44.5%	282,000
Aberdeen City	52.9%	52.7%	12,000
Aberdeenshire	60.6%	53.7%	11,000
Angus	44.2%	47.6%	6,000
Argyll & Bute	52.6%	46.9%	4,000
Scottish Borders, The	53.2%	57.6%	7,000
Clackmannanshire	41.0%	46.3%	3,000
West Dunbartonshire	35.5%	39.6%	5,000
Dumfries and Galloway	48.7%	50.3%	9,000
Dundee City	36.4%	37.7%	6,000
East Ayrshire	39.5%	41.3%	7,000
East Dunbartonshire	46.7%	60.3%	6,000
East Lothian	47.8%	51.8%	5,000
East Renfrewshire	55.2%	57.1%	4,000
Edinburgh, City of	53.4%	51.1%	26,000
Falkirk	43.3%	41.1%	7,000
Fife	48.7%	51.3%	25,000
Glasgow City	28.5%	32.0%	32,000
Highland	53.6%	55.6%	10,000
Inverclyde	35.3%	36.2%	4,000
Midlothian	43.7%	53.4%	5,000
Moray	53.4%	46.0%	5,000
North Ayrshire	37.6%	31.9%	5,000
North Lanarkshire	33.6%	35.8%	19,000
Orkney Islands	62.2%	44.6%	1,000
Perth and Kinross	43.1%	51.7%	6,000
Renfrewshire	39.6%	42.7%	9,000
Shetland Islands	64.4%	56.0%	1,000
South Ayrshire	47.6%	44.5%	6,000
South Lanarkshire	35.7%	45.9%	17,000
Stirling	45.3%	48.0%	5,000
West Lothian	46.5%	49.1%	11,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	58.3%	59.8%	1,000

## Lone Parents

Table 5 shows employment rates for lone parents of working age by local authority area in 2004. The Scottish Borders had the highest lone parent rate at 82.2 per cent, which is higher than the employment rate for the Scottish Borders as a whole at 79.4 per cent. Glasgow City had the lowest lone parent employment rate in 2004 at 38.9 per cent.

The employment rate of working age lone parents in Scotland was 54.9 per cent in 2004, an increase of 5.3 percentage points (pp) on 2003. However, employment rates for lone parents fell between 2003 and 2004 for six out of the 29 areas for which data was reliably available: North Ayrshire (down 6.3 pp), Argyll & Bute (down 1.6 pp), Renfrewshire (down 1.3 pp), Stirling (down 1.2 pp), Dumfries and Galloway (down 0.9 pp) and Perth & Kinross (down 0.5 pp).

Table 5: Working-age employment rates and levels for lone parents by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
Scotland	49.6%	54.9%	104,000
Aberdeen City	60.8%	63.9%	5,000
Aberdeenshire	50.9%	60.3%	3,000
Angus	40.9%	58.4%	2,000
Argyll & Bute	67.0%	65.4%	2,000
Scottish Borders, The	73.6%	82.2%	2,000
Clackmannanshire	45.6%	47.4%	1,000
West Dunbartonshire	43.2%	56.2%	3,000
Dumfries and Galloway	69.4%	68.5%	3,000
Dundee City	51.6%	54.7%	3,000
East Ayrshire	38.0%	51.9%	3,000
East Dunbartonshire	67.4%	72.6%	2,000
East Lothian	61.1%	72.7%	2,000
East Renfrewshire	59.0%	60.0%	1,000
Edinburgh, City of	46.7%	52.7%	9,000
Falkirk	60.9%	64.2%	4,000
Fife	48.4%	51.6%	6,000
Glasgow City	35.7%	38.9%	13,000
Highland	60.0%	68.0%	3,000
Inverclyde	48.4%	50.5%	2,000
Midlothian	53.9%	60.8%	2,000
Moray	63.8%	64.5%	1,000
North Ayrshire	56.8%	50.5%	3,000
North Lanarkshire	39.0%	51.8%	8,000
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth and Kinross	65.7%	65.2%	3,000
Renfrewshire	57.3%	56.0%	4,000
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	44.0%	55.0%	2,000
South Lanarkshire	48.8%	63.5%	7,000
Stirling	55.3%	54.1%	2,000
West Lothian	53.4%	63.9%	4,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	*	*	*

\* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See the methodology section of the publication for more details).

Note: A lone parent is defined here as a working age adult who is the head of a family with dependent children who is either married but does not live with his/her spouse or is not married and does not live with a partner. Dependent children are defined as those aged 0-15 or aged 16-18 in full-time education.

## People aged 50 and over

Table 6 shows employment rates for those aged 50 to state pension age (59/64) by local authority area. Two areas had higher employment rates for the over 50s than for the total working age population in 2004: Shetland Islands (84.8 per cent) and the City of Edinburgh (76.5 per cent).

The employment rate of those aged 50 to 59/64 in Scotland was 68.8 per cent in 2004, an increase of 2.3 percentage points (pp) on 2003. However, employment rates for older people fell between 2003 and 2004 for eight out of the 32 areas: Eilean Siar (down 4.1 pp), Aberdeenshire (down 3.9 pp), Moray (down 2.3 pp), Renfrewshire (down 2.3 pp), Shetland Islands (down 2.2 pp), Aberdeen City (down 1.3 pp), Perth & Kinross (down 1.2 pp) and East Ayrshire (down 0.4 pp).

Table 6: Working-age employment rates and levels for people aged over 50 by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
Scotland	66.5%	68.8%	539,000
Aberdeen City	77.2%	75.9%	25,000
Aberdeenshire	80.7%	76.8%	31,000
Angus	70.5%	72.7%	14,000
Argyll & Bute	69.4%	73.4%	12,000
Scottish Borders, The	77.1%	78.7%	14,000
Clackmannanshire	66.7%	68.8%	6,000
West Dunbartonshire	59.0%	65.8%	9,000
Dumfries and Galloway	66.8%	69.3%	18,000
Dundee City	64.7%	65.5%	15,000
East Ayrshire	59.3%	58.9%	11,000
East Dunbartonshire	72.6%	76.9%	14,000
East Lothian	64.2%	71.0%	10,000
East Renfrewshire	75.4%	75.6%	11,000
Edinburgh, City of	73.1%	76.5%	47,000
Falkirk	61.2%	64.1%	15,000
Fife	66.5%	70.4%	40,000
Glasgow City	53.7%	55.6%	39,000
Highland	73.4%	78.9%	29,000
Inverclyde	60.7%	63.6%	8,000
Midlothian	67.2%	75.3%	9,000
Moray	72.6%	70.3%	10,000
North Ayrshire	57.4%	61.8%	14,000
North Lanarkshire	52.4%	58.2%	27,000
Orkney Islands	77.1%	78.1%	3,000
Perth and Kinross	74.6%	73.4%	17,000
Renfrewshire	64.9%	62.6%	16,000
Shetland Islands	87.0%	84.8%	3,000
South Ayrshire	63.2%	68.8%	12,000
South Lanarkshire	63.1%	65.3%	32,000
Stirling	63.5%	65.0%	9,000
West Lothian	67.3%	69.4%	17,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	77.8%	73.7%	3,000

## By work pattern

The number of working age people employed in Scotland was 2.339 million between March 2004 and February 2005. Table 7 shows that 76.1 per cent of those employed worked full-time in 2004, an increase of 0.3 percentage points on 2003.

Table 7: Number of people of working age in employment by work pattern and local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004		
	% Full-time	% Full-time	Full-time	Part-time
<b>Scotland</b>	75.8%	76.1%	1,778,000	558,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	71.9%	74.7%	75,000	25,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	73.9%	75.7%	86,000	27,000
<b>Angus</b>	73.8%	76.0%	37,000	12,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	75.9%	75.5%	30,000	10,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	74.1%	74.0%	37,000	13,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	78.4%	74.1%	15,000	5,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	74.3%	76.2%	31,000	10,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	74.8%	74.0%	49,000	17,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	75.3%	74.8%	44,000	15,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	75.9%	77.6%	40,000	11,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	76.0%	76.5%	41,000	12,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	76.3%	73.8%	32,000	11,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	75.2%	75.2%	34,000	11,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	78.7%	74.9%	168,000	56,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	79.0%	77.7%	54,000	15,000
<b>Fife</b>	74.1%	74.7%	125,000	42,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	76.2%	80.1%	193,000	48,000
<b>Highland</b>	71.5%	72.0%	73,000	28,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	76.2%	75.9%	27,000	8,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	74.7%	74.3%	31,000	10,000
<b>Moray</b>	75.1%	74.9%	29,000	10,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	76.5%	75.8%	43,000	14,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	79.3%	77.7%	110,000	31,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	73.2%	72.8%	7,000	3,000
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	73.7%	75.0%	46,000	15,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	78.5%	77.8%	61,000	17,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	70.4%	72.3%	8,000	3,000
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	72.2%	72.6%	36,000	13,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	78.5%	78.6%	112,000	30,000
<b>Stirling</b>	71.8%	71.9%	30,000	11,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	79.0%	79.1%	67,000	18,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	75.1%	72.1%	8,000	3,000

Note: 3,000 people in employment could not be classified into full-time or part-time.

## By employment type

The number of people employed (16+) in Scotland was 2.414 million between March 2004 and February 2005. 89.1 per cent were employees, 10.2 per cent were self employed, 0.3 per cent were unpaid family workers and 0.4 per cent were on government training programmes. Table 8 shows the level of employees and self employed by local authority area.

Table 8: Number of people in employment by employment type and local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004		
	%Self Employed	%Self Employed	Employee	Self Employed
<b>Scotland</b>	10.0%	10.2%	2,151,000	247,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	7.9%	8.4%	94,000	9,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	13.9%	13.7%	101,000	16,000
<b>Angus</b>	13.5%	10.9%	45,000	6,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	17.9%	17.7%	35,000	7,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	15.3%	16.2%	44,000	9,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	8.0%	10.5%	19,000	2,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	5.4%	6.3%	39,000	3,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	13.0%	14.6%	57,000	10,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	6.3%	6.0%	57,000	4,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	8.1%	9.7%	47,000	5,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	11.0%	10.6%	49,000	6,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	12.7%	12.5%	39,000	6,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	12.0%	13.9%	40,000	6,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	10.0%	11.5%	203,000	27,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	8.6%	8.3%	65,000	6,000
<b>Fife</b>	8.8%	8.5%	158,000	15,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	6.6%	7.0%	228,000	17,000
<b>Highland</b>	13.0%	15.0%	89,000	16,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	6.1%	8.0%	33,000	3,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	9.8%	8.1%	39,000	3,000
<b>Moray</b>	13.4%	12.9%	35,000	5,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	9.0%	9.0%	53,000	5,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	6.7%	6.5%	135,000	9,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	20.2%	16.6%	8,000	2,000
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	13.5%	13.9%	54,000	9,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	9.9%	8.0%	74,000	6,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	12.8%	13.9%	10,000	2,000
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	10.4%	12.3%	44,000	6,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	9.2%	9.5%	131,000	14,000
<b>Stirling</b>	12.8%	13.0%	37,000	6,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	9.3%	7.7%	79,000	7,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	10.9%	8.6%	11,000	1,000

## By industry

Table 9 shows that in 2004 (and 2003) the largest industry in Scotland was public administration, education and health (30.2 per cent). The smallest industry was agriculture and fishing in terms of workforce (1.7 per cent).

Table 9: Proportion and level of people in employment by broad industrial group 2003-2004.

Broad Industrial Group	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
Agriculture & fishing	2.0%	1.7%	41,000
Energy & water	2.3%	2.4%	58,000
Manufacturing	12.3%	11.6%	281,000
Construction	7.6%	7.9%	190,000
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	20.2%	19.8%	478,000
Transport & communication	6.6%	6.3%	152,000
Banking, finance & insurance etc	13.4%	14.1%	340,000
Public admin, education & health	29.2%	30.2%	729,000
Other services	6.2%	5.8%	140,000

## By occupation

Table 10 shows that there was not really a dominant occupation group in Scotland in 2004. However, the Associate Professional and Technical group had the largest share (13.5 per cent).

Table 10: Proportion and level of people in employment by occupational group 2003-2004.

Occupational Group	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Employed
Managers and Senior Officials	12.5%	12.7%	307,000
Professional occupations	11.8%	12.1%	292,000
Associate Professional and Technical	13.4%	13.5%	325,000
Administrative and Secretarial	12.5%	12.7%	306,000
Skilled Trades Occupations	12.0%	11.4%	275,000
Personal Service Occupations	8.0%	8.3%	201,000
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	8.8%	8.9%	216,000
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7.9%	8.0%	192,000
Elementary Occupations	13.0%	12.2%	295,000

## Unemployment

A total of 133,000 people aged 16 or over were unemployed in 2004, based on the International Labour Organisation definition. This was 5.2 per cent of the economically active population, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points on the previous year. However, unemployment rates increased between 2003 and 2004 for nine out of the 30 areas for which data was reliably available: Aberdeen City (up 2.5 pp), Perth and Kinross (up 1.5 pp), Falkirk (up 0.8 pp), Dundee City (up 0.3 pp), East Lothian (up 0.3 pp), Aberdeenshire (up 0.2 pp), Scottish Borders (up 0.2 pp), Eilean Siar (up 0.2 pp) and South Ayrshire (up 0.1 pp).

Table 11: Unemployment rates and levels for people aged 16 or over by local authority area 2003-04.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Unemployed
<b>Scotland</b>	5.8%	5.2%	133,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	3.6%	6.1%	7,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	4.4%	4.6%	6,000
<b>Angus</b>	5.7%	4.9%	3,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	5.4%	4.2%	2,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	3.1%	3.3%	2,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	6.4%	5.9%	1,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	8.1%	6.8%	3,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	4.7%	4.0%	3,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	8.2%	8.5%	6,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	7.2%	5.8%	3,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	3.3%	3.1%	2,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	4.4%	4.7%	2,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	4.4%	3.6%	2,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	5.5%	4.7%	11,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	3.9%	4.7%	3,000
<b>Fife</b>	5.1%	5.1%	9,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	8.0%	7.8%	21,000
<b>Highland</b>	4.4%	3.2%	4,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	7.7%	7.0%	3,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	4.6%	3.2%	1,000
<b>Moray</b>	5.6%	3.0%	1,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	9.2%	8.8%	6,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	9.5%	5.8%	9,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	*	*	*
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	2.4%	3.9%	3,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	4.9%	4.2%	4,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	*	*	*
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	6.0%	6.1%	3,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	6.1%	4.9%	8,000
<b>Stirling</b>	5.8%	5.4%	2,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	4.7%	3.9%	3,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	4.3%	4.5%	1,000

\* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See the methodology section of the publication for more details).

## Economic inactivity

Economically active people are those who are either in employment or unemployed. The remainder of the population are economically inactive. About 95 per cent of economically active people of working age in Scotland are employed and thus the geographical patterns of activity look very similar to those for employment.

### All persons

The economic inactivity rate of working age people in Scotland was 21.0 per cent between March 2004 and February 2005 (Table 12). The total number of working age people who were economically inactive was 655,000. Of those who are economically inactive 30.1 per cent want to work (Table 13).

Table 12 and Figure 2, show the working age economic inactivity rate for all local authority areas in 2004. The area with the highest rate was Glasgow City (29.7 per cent) and the area with the lowest rate was Shetland Islands (13.6 per cent).

Table 12: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age people by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Inactive
<b>Scotland</b>	22.0%	21.0%	655,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	20.3%	17.8%	23,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	17.1%	16.2%	23,000
<b>Angus</b>	21.2%	19.5%	13,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	19.8%	19.1%	10,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	17.2%	17.9%	11,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	23.1%	22.9%	7,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	25.2%	23.9%	14,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	18.6%	18.3%	15,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	24.3%	24.2%	20,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	24.0%	24.4%	17,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	18.4%	16.9%	11,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	21.4%	18.5%	10,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	17.7%	16.6%	9,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	20.6%	19.7%	58,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	21.0%	19.6%	18,000
<b>Fife</b>	20.3%	18.7%	41,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	30.1%	29.7%	110,000
<b>Highland</b>	15.5%	14.4%	18,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	27.0%	24.5%	12,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	19.7%	15.9%	8,000
<b>Moray</b>	16.9%	20.1%	10,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	26.6%	23.7%	19,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	26.5%	24.8%	50,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	14.9%	15.0%	2,000
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	19.8%	18.8%	15,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	21.9%	21.7%	23,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	13.2%	13.6%	2,000
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	21.1%	20.6%	14,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	21.8%	20.9%	40,000
<b>Stirling</b>	20.7%	19.0%	10,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	20.0%	18.1%	19,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	15.0%	18.9%	3,000

Figure 2

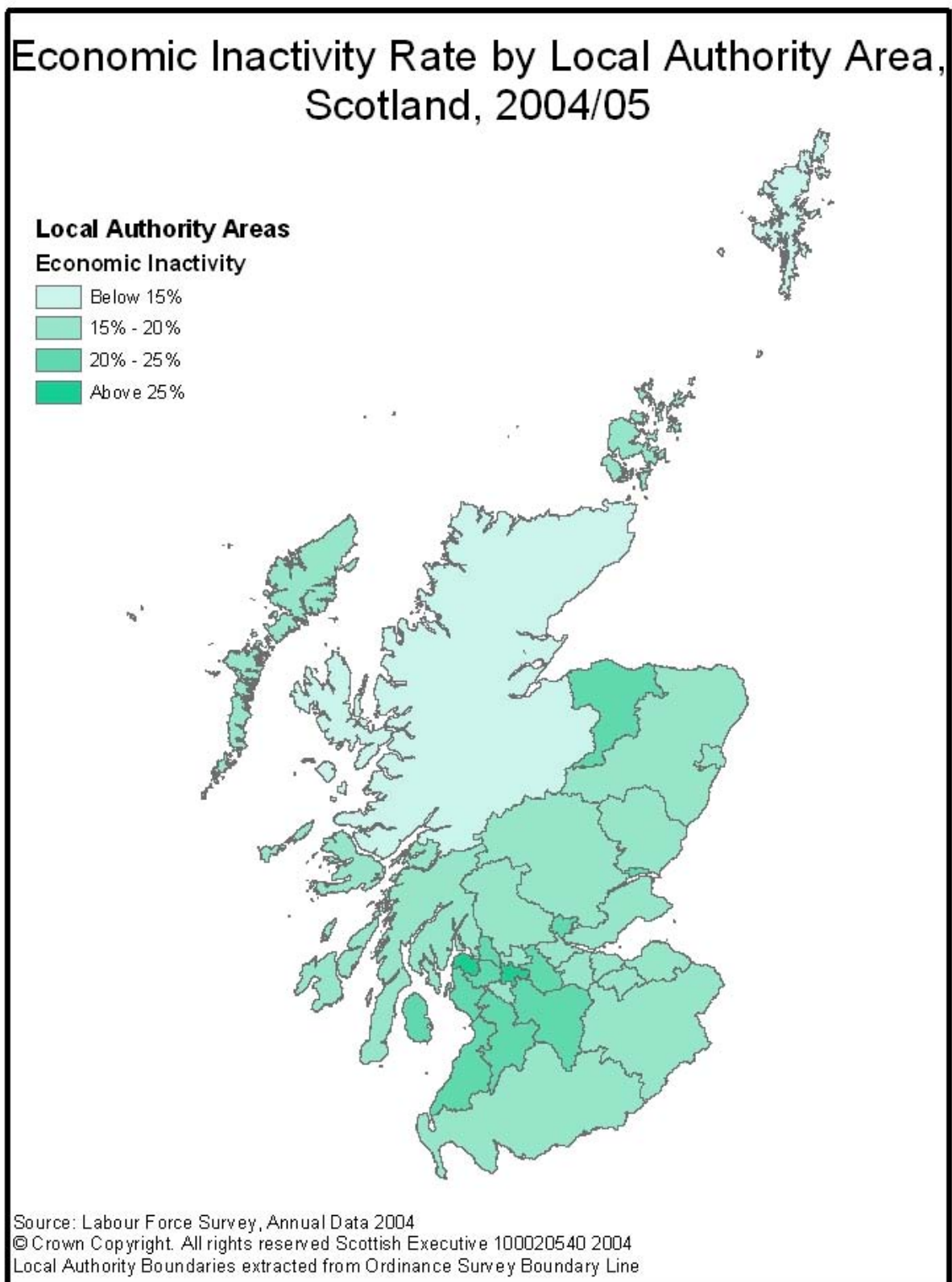


Table 13 shows the number, and proportion, of those who are inactive but want to work. Moray had the highest proportion of economically inactive people who want to work (39.0 per cent) in 2004.

Table 13: Working age economically inactive people by willingness to work and local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004			
	% Who want to work	% Who want to work	Want to Work	Does not Want to Work	All Inactive
<b>Scotland</b>	33.7%	30.1%	197,000	458,000	655,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	37.3%	32.2%	8,000	16,000	23,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	28.9%	31.5%	7,000	16,000	23,000
<b>Angus</b>	33.6%	35.4%	4,000	8,000	13,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	36.4%	28.5%	3,000	7,000	10,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	32.3%	23.4%	3,000	9,000	11,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	35.5%	38.6%	3,000	4,000	7,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	35.6%	34.9%	5,000	9,000	14,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	35.9%	27.8%	4,000	11,000	15,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	33.4%	25.8%	5,000	15,000	20,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	29.7%	35.2%	6,000	11,000	17,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	26.0%	26.6%	3,000	8,000	11,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	24.8%	26.6%	3,000	8,000	10,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	26.4%	34.0%	3,000	6,000	9,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	39.4%	25.3%	15,000	43,000	58,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	36.4%	29.7%	5,000	12,000	18,000
<b>Fife</b>	36.2%	37.2%	15,000	26,000	41,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	40.4%	36.3%	40,000	70,000	110,000
<b>Highland</b>	31.1%	24.0%	4,000	13,000	18,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	33.4%	29.4%	4,000	9,000	12,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	27.5%	28.0%	2,000	6,000	8,000
<b>Moray</b>	33.2%	39.0%	4,000	6,000	10,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	27.4%	29.9%	6,000	14,000	19,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	29.0%	22.7%	11,000	38,000	50,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	33.5%	37.0%	1,000	1,000	2,000
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	20.0%	27.6%	4,000	11,000	15,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	29.3%	24.5%	6,000	17,000	23,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	*	35.5%	1,000	1,000	2,000
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	30.0%	27.0%	4,000	10,000	14,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	35.0%	30.1%	12,000	28,000	40,000
<b>Stirling</b>	28.3%	26.5%	3,000	8,000	10,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	30.1%	22.5%	4,000	15,000	19,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	29.2%	36.4%	1,000	2,000	3,000

\* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See the methodology section of the publication for more details).

## By gender

The working age economic inactivity rate was lower for males (17.0 per cent) than females (25.1 per cent) in Scotland between March 2004 and February 2005.

Table 14 shows economic inactivity rates for working age males for local authority areas in Scotland for 2004. Four areas had rates above 20.0 per cent: Glasgow City (26.4 per cent); Inverclyde (22.5 per cent); North Lanarkshire (21.2 per cent) and Dundee City (21.0 per cent). This is an improvement on the 2003 results, where six areas had a male inactivity rate above 20.0 per cent.

Table 14: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age males by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Inactive
Scotland	17.9%	17.0%	271,000
Aberdeen City	14.7%	12.1%	8,000
Aberdeenshire	10.0%	9.8%	7,000
Angus	16.4%	15.7%	5,000
Argyll & Bute	16.5%	16.5%	4,000
Scottish Borders, The	12.7%	13.3%	4,000
Clackmannanshire	19.9%	17.0%	2,000
West Dunbartonshire	21.2%	18.2%	5,000
Dumfries and Galloway	16.6%	13.9%	6,000
Dundee City	21.3%	21.0%	9,000
East Ayrshire	17.6%	19.2%	7,000
East Dunbartonshire	14.9%	14.1%	5,000
East Lothian	19.1%	15.0%	4,000
East Renfrewshire	13.3%	12.3%	4,000
Edinburgh, City of	17.2%	15.7%	23,000
Falkirk	15.4%	15.7%	7,000
Fife	17.4%	15.7%	17,000
Glasgow City	25.6%	26.4%	49,000
Highland	12.6%	10.9%	7,000
Inverclyde	25.7%	22.5%	6,000
Midlothian	16.9%	13.1%	3,000
Moray	14.2%	16.2%	4,000
North Ayrshire	22.1%	17.7%	7,000
North Lanarkshire	20.3%	21.2%	22,000
Orkney Islands	10.8%	10.3%	1,000
Perth and Kinross	16.1%	14.0%	6,000
Renfrewshire	19.0%	19.9%	11,000
Shetland Islands	9.1%	9.2%	1,000
South Ayrshire	17.6%	17.7%	6,000
South Lanarkshire	17.9%	17.6%	17,000
Stirling	16.3%	13.9%	4,000
West Lothian	17.9%	13.6%	7,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	14.9%	19.4%	2,000

Table 15 shows economic inactivity rates for working age females for local authority areas in Scotland for 2004. The three local authority areas with the highest female inactivity rates in 2004 were Glasgow City (32.9 per cent), North Ayrshire (29.9 per cent) and East Ayrshire (29.7 per cent).

Table 15: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age females by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Inactive
<b>Scotland</b>	26.2%	25.1%	384,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	26.5%	24.0%	15,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	24.8%	23.3%	16,000
<b>Angus</b>	26.2%	23.7%	7,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	23.4%	22.0%	5,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	21.9%	22.7%	7,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	26.4%	28.9%	4,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	29.1%	29.5%	8,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	20.8%	22.9%	9,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	27.5%	27.5%	11,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	30.7%	29.7%	10,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	22.1%	19.9%	6,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	24.0%	22.3%	6,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	22.4%	21.1%	6,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	24.2%	23.9%	35,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	26.8%	23.6%	10,000
<b>Fife</b>	23.4%	21.9%	23,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	34.5%	32.9%	62,000
<b>Highland</b>	18.7%	18.2%	11,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	28.2%	26.6%	7,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	22.7%	18.8%	5,000
<b>Moray</b>	19.9%	24.5%	6,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	31.3%	29.9%	12,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	32.9%	28.6%	28,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	19.5%	20.3%	1,000
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	23.5%	23.7%	9,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	24.9%	23.6%	12,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	18.0%	18.7%	1,000
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	24.8%	23.6%	8,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	25.7%	24.4%	23,000
<b>Stirling</b>	25.3%	24.3%	6,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	22.1%	22.6%	12,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	15.2%	18.3%	1,000

The estimate of the working age female economic inactivity rate was higher than the corresponding male rate in every local authority area except Eilean Siar.

## 16 to 19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

The number of 16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training in Scotland was estimated to be 35,000 between March 2004 and February 2005. That was 13.5 per cent of all 16 to 19 year olds in Scotland. For males it was 13.9 per cent and for females it was 13.1 per cent.

Table 16 shows the proportion and level of 16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training by local authority area. For many of the areas the estimates did not meet the minimum reliability thresholds. For the data that is available, Glasgow has the highest rate of 16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training (23.0 per cent).

Table 16: Proportion and level of 16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level NEET
Scotland	13.7%	13.5%	35,000
Aberdeen City	*	*	*
Aberdeenshire	*	*	*
Angus	15.1%	11.5%	1,000
Argyll & Bute	12.6%	*	*
Scottish Borders, The	13.9%	12.0%	1,000
Clackmannanshire	*	*	*
West Dunbartonshire	16.6%	17.7%	1,000
Dumfries and Galloway	*	*	*
Dundee City	*	*	*
East Ayrshire	13.7%	16.6%	1,000
East Dunbartonshire	8.5%	9.8%	1,000
East Lothian	*	*	*
East Renfrewshire	10.1%	*	*
Edinburgh, City of	*	*	*
Falkirk	*	*	*
Fife	*	*	*
Glasgow City	19.0%	23.0%	7,000
Highland	*	*	*
Inverclyde	17.7%	17.4%	1,000
Midlothian	19.6%	15.9%	1,000
Moray	*	*	*
North Ayrshire	17.9%	18.6%	1,000
North Lanarkshire	21.9%	*	*
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth and Kinross	*	*	*
Renfrewshire	*	*	*
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	15.9%	18.5%	1,000
South Lanarkshire	*	*	*
Stirling	11.9%	16.0%	1,000
West Lothian	*	*	*
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	*	*	*

\* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See the methodology section of the publication for more details).

## Children living in workless households

The proportion of dependent children aged under 19 years who are in households where no one is in work was estimated to be 16.5 per cent between March 2004 and February 2005, a decrease of 1.2 percentage points on 2003.

Table 17 shows the proportion and level of dependent children living in workless households by local authority area in 2004. Glasgow City has the highest proportion of children living in workless households (35.9 per cent) and the Scottish Borders has the lowest proportion (5.6 per cent).

Table 17: Proportion and level of dependent children living in workless households by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
<b>Scotland</b>	17.7%	16.5%	175,000
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	15.7%	14.9%	6,000
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	11.0%	11.3%	6,000
<b>Angus</b>	16.4%	15.1%	3,000
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	7.5%	7.5%	1,000
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	8.4%	5.6%	1,000
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	19.0%	21.7%	2,000
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	21.6%	23.3%	5,000
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	9.8%	7.1%	2,000
<b>Dundee City</b>	24.4%	26.1%	7,000
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	17.1%	16.4%	4,000
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	7.7%	6.7%	1,000
<b>East Lothian</b>	12.4%	6.5%	1,000
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	9.8%	7.2%	2,000
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	17.0%	12.3%	10,000
<b>Falkirk</b>	14.7%	15.4%	5,000
<b>Fife</b>	16.3%	18.7%	14,000
<b>Glasgow City</b>	35.8%	35.9%	44,000
<b>Highland</b>	10.6%	7.7%	3,000
<b>Inverclyde</b>	20.0%	19.1%	3,000
<b>Midlothian</b>	15.8%	11.3%	2,000
<b>Moray</b>	7.1%	10.2%	2,000
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	20.6%	22.4%	7,000
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	23.9%	19.3%	14,000
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	*	*	*
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	10.6%	12.4%	3,000
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	19.8%	16.1%	6,000
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	*	*	*
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	14.8%	12.4%	3,000
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	17.4%	15.8%	10,000
<b>Stirling</b>	10.2%	11.4%	2,000
<b>West Lothian</b>	16.4%	11.6%	4,000
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	*	*	*

\* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See the methodology section of the publication for more details).

## Working age people in employment, education or training

The number of working age people in employment, education or training in Scotland was estimated to be 2.483 million between March 2004 and February 2005. That was 79.4 per cent of the working age people in Scotland, an increase of 1.2 percentage points on 2003.

Table 18 shows the proportion of working age people in employment, education or training by local authority area in 2004. There were five areas with proportions above 85.0 per cent: Shetland Islands (87.2 per cent), Orkney Islands (86.7 per cent), East Dunbartonshire (86.2 per cent), Highland (85.9 per cent) and East Renfrewshire (85.9 per cent).

Table 18: Proportion and level of working age people in employment, education or training by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	78.2%	79.4%	2,483,000
Aberdeen City	82.3%	82.6%	108,000
Aberdeenshire	83.3%	83.8%	119,000
Angus	78.5%	80.7%	52,000
Argyll & Bute	80.0%	80.3%	42,000
Scottish Borders, The	82.5%	83.7%	53,000
Clackmannanshire	75.8%	76.9%	22,000
West Dunbartonshire	74.2%	75.7%	43,000
Dumfries and Galloway	80.2%	81.3%	68,000
Dundee City	76.7%	76.2%	64,000
East Ayrshire	74.2%	76.0%	55,000
East Dunbartonshire	84.1%	86.2%	57,000
East Lothian	79.6%	81.3%	46,000
East Renfrewshire	84.7%	85.9%	48,000
Edinburgh, City of	81.9%	84.0%	247,000
Falkirk	78.9%	79.5%	72,000
Fife	80.0%	80.8%	175,000
Glasgow City	71.1%	71.1%	264,000
Highland	83.4%	85.9%	106,000
Inverclyde	73.5%	73.7%	37,000
Midlothian	79.6%	84.3%	43,000
Moray	82.0%	81.3%	41,000
North Ayrshire	72.0%	73.6%	60,000
North Lanarkshire	70.3%	74.4%	149,000
Orkney Islands	86.6%	86.7%	10,000
Perth and Kinross	82.1%	81.9%	64,000
Renfrewshire	78.1%	78.2%	82,000
Shetland Islands	88.2%	87.2%	11,000
South Ayrshire	77.1%	79.1%	52,000
South Lanarkshire	77.0%	78.3%	148,000
Stirling	80.1%	80.3%	43,000
West Lothian	80.1%	81.9%	88,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	86.6%	84.0%	12,000

## Chapter 3 - Education and Skills

This chapter presents some information on qualifications, job-related training and adult learning. See Annex C for definitions.

### Qualifications

There are three Lifelong Learning indicators in Scotland connected with qualifications:

**1. Reduce the proportion of working age adults whose highest qualification is below SCQF level 5.**

The proportion of working age people whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 5 between March 2004 and February 2005 was estimated to be 18.5 per cent, a decrease of 1.6 percentage points on 2003.

Table 19 shows the proportion of working age adults whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 5 by local authority area in 2004. North Lanarkshire had the highest proportion (27.5 per cent) and East Renfrewshire had the lowest proportion (9.1 per cent).

Table 19: Proportion of working age adults whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 5 by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	20.1%	18.5%
Aberdeen City	16.2%	14.8%
Aberdeenshire	14.8%	13.0%
Angus	16.8%	13.6%
Argyll & Bute	18.4%	18.6%
Scottish Borders, The	22.0%	17.2%
Clackmannanshire	23.7%	20.4%
West Dunbartonshire	26.2%	22.8%
Dumfries and Galloway	24.1%	18.7%
Dundee City	22.0%	20.0%
East Ayrshire	26.3%	24.1%
East Dunbartonshire	12.5%	9.9%
East Lothian	18.5%	15.5%
East Renfrewshire	9.2%	9.1%
Edinburgh, City of	10.9%	12.3%
Falkirk	20.1%	18.6%
Fife	18.7%	17.7%
Glasgow City	26.7%	25.6%
Highland	17.4%	16.2%
Inverclyde	23.1%	21.2%
Midlothian	20.7%	17.6%
Moray	19.5%	19.6%
North Ayrshire	23.0%	22.8%
North Lanarkshire	26.2%	27.5%
Orkney Islands	17.7%	11.4%
Perth and Kinross	19.1%	12.1%
Renfrewshire	19.9%	17.9%
Shetland Islands	14.3%	11.5%
South Ayrshire	20.2%	18.2%
South Lanarkshire	24.1%	20.7%
Stirling	16.0%	13.4%
West Lothian	21.2%	17.5%
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	16.7%	22.0%

**2. Reduce the proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification is below SCQF level 6.**

The proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6 between March 2004 and February 2005 was estimated to be 30.9 per cent, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points on 2003.

Table 20 shows the proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6 by local authority area in 2004. Highland had the highest proportion (42.3 per cent) and East Renfrewshire had the lowest proportion (17.8 per cent).

Table 20: Proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6 by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004
	Proportion	Proportion
<b>Scotland</b>	31.3%	30.9%
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	22.3%	24.1%
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	31.1%	32.0%
<b>Angus</b>	23.9%	27.0%
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	32.7%	31.1%
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	42.7%	30.1%
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	39.0%	39.9%
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	38.4%	40.0%
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	40.5%	36.1%
<b>Dundee City</b>	25.5%	22.2%
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	32.9%	37.2%
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	19.5%	19.1%
<b>East Lothian</b>	29.5%	34.3%
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	12.2%	17.8%
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	16.6%	18.3%
<b>Falkirk</b>	30.1%	37.0%
<b>Fife</b>	33.4%	35.1%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	33.9%	31.9%
<b>Highland</b>	32.0%	42.3%
<b>Inverclyde</b>	40.0%	37.2%
<b>Midlothian</b>	39.5%	38.3%
<b>Moray</b>	42.8%	33.9%
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	36.2%	37.9%
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	41.2%	38.4%
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	*	*
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	27.0%	24.4%
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	30.1%	34.1%
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	23.6%	19.4%
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	34.8%	30.2%
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	38.6%	31.2%
<b>Stirling</b>	25.2%	19.9%
<b>West Lothian</b>	43.0%	38.2%
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	*	*

\* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See the methodology section of the publication for more details).

### 3. Increase graduates as a proportion of the workforce.

The proportion of those aged 25-59/64 in employment who are graduates was estimated to be 21.8 per cent between March 2004 and February 2005, an increase of 1.5 percentage points on 2003.

Table 21 and Figure 3 show the proportion of those aged 25-59/64 in employment who are graduates by local authority area in 2004. The City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion (41.4 per cent) and West Dunbartonshire had the lowest proportion (10.5 per cent).

Table 21: Proportion of those aged 25-59/64 in employment who are graduates by local authority area 2003-2004.





Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004
	Proportion	Proportion
<b>Scotland</b>	20.3%	21.8%
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	23.4%	25.2%
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	18.6%	22.9%
<b>Angus</b>	14.8%	17.2%
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	20.2%	17.4%
<b>Scottish Borders, The</b>	16.0%	20.7%
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	12.9%	15.0%
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	11.8%	10.5%
<b>Dumfries and Galloway</b>	15.3%	14.2%
<b>Dundee City</b>	17.4%	19.6%
<b>East Ayrshire</b>	11.3%	13.2%
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	32.8%	33.3%
<b>East Lothian</b>	20.4%	22.2%
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	33.9%	34.5%
<b>Edinburgh, City of</b>	40.1%	41.4%
<b>Falkirk</b>	13.9%	15.5%
<b>Fife</b>	16.5%	15.2%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	23.2%	27.7%
<b>Highland</b>	15.5%	14.8%
<b>Inverclyde</b>	17.7%	16.7%
<b>Midlothian</b>	15.4%	15.8%
<b>Moray</b>	12.0%	13.2%
<b>North Ayrshire</b>	11.1%	13.7%
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	14.3%	14.7%
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	17.1%	18.6%
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	19.4%	24.1%
<b>Renfrewshire</b>	17.9%	16.6%
<b>Shetland Islands</b>	17.7%	18.2%
<b>South Ayrshire</b>	20.0%	20.0%
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	16.4%	19.5%
<b>Stirling</b>	25.5%	29.8%
<b>West Lothian</b>	13.6%	17.2%
<b>Eilean Siar (Western Isles)</b>	20.5%	13.7%

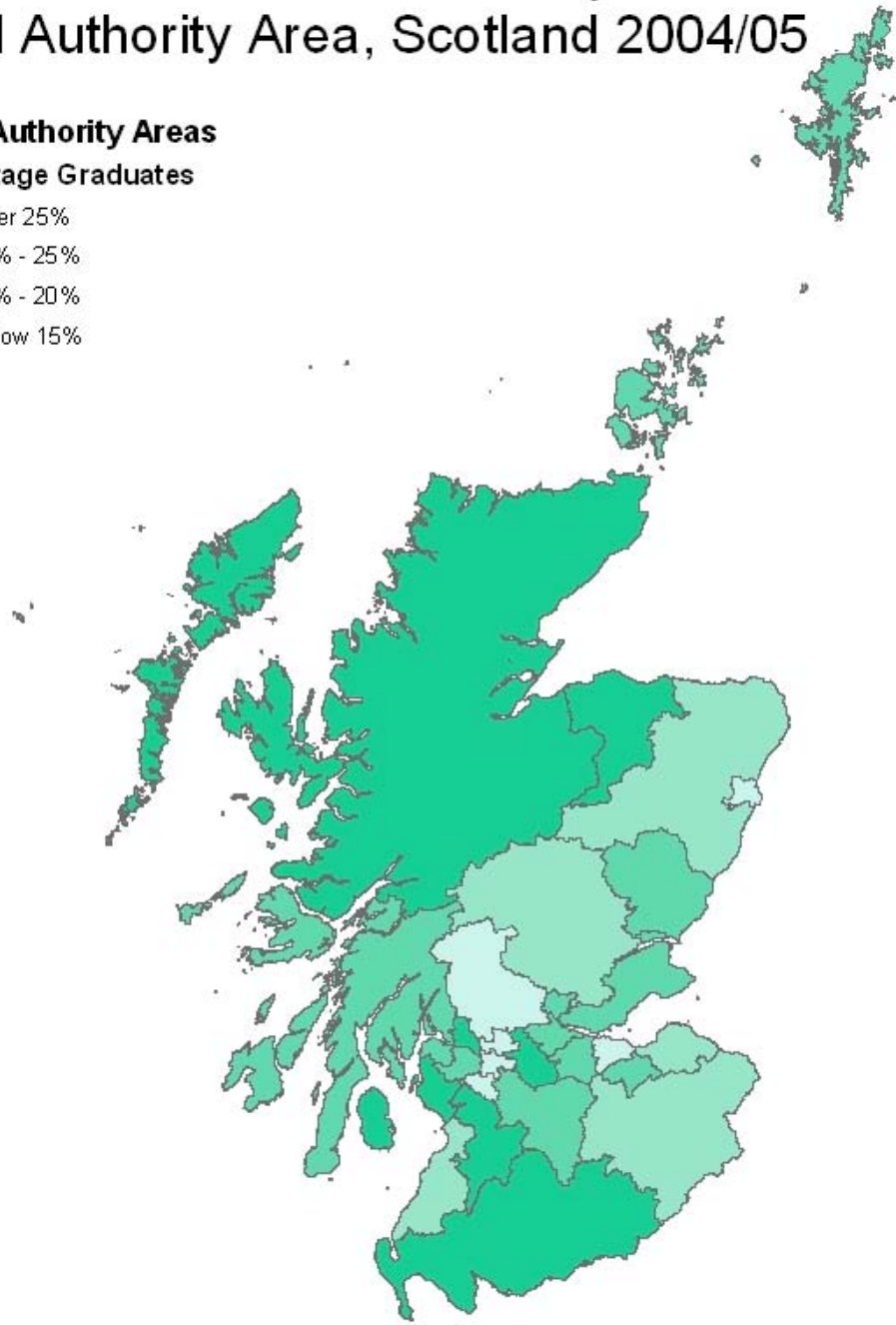
Figure 3

## Percentage of Those in Employment Who are Graduates by Local Authority Area, Scotland 2004/05

### Local Authority Areas

#### Percentage Graduates

-  Over 25%
-  20% - 25%
-  15% - 20%
-  Below 15%



Source: Labour Force Survey, Annual Data 2004  
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Local Authority Boundaries extracted from Ordnance Survey Boundary Line

## Adult Learning

The proportion of people aged 16 to 69 who are no longer in continuous full-time education but participated in some type of adult learning (taught or non-taught) in the last year was estimated to be 68.6 per cent between March 2004 and February 2005, an increase of 2.4 percentage points on 2003.

Table 22 shows the proportion of people aged 16 to 69 who are no longer in continuous full-time education but participated in some type of adult learning (taught or non-taught) in the last year for Scottish local authority areas in 2004. East Renfrewshire had the highest proportion at 81.1 per cent and North Lanarkshire had the lowest at 56.5 per cent.

Table 22: Proportion and level of people aged 16 to 69 who participated in adult learning in the last year by local authority area 2003-2004.

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	66.2%	68.6%	2,269,000
Aberdeen City	74.7%	73.6%	98,000
Aberdeenshire	74.1%	75.9%	113,000
Angus	69.7%	72.5%	49,000
Argyll & Bute	72.2%	71.1%	42,000
Scottish Borders, The	76.1%	76.6%	53,000
Clackmannanshire	65.7%	63.6%	20,000
West Dunbartonshire	60.1%	66.6%	40,000
Dumfries and Galloway	70.5%	75.2%	71,000
Dundee City	58.6%	64.8%	58,000
East Ayrshire	61.6%	62.3%	48,000
East Dunbartonshire	71.5%	75.9%	53,000
East Lothian	76.3%	77.1%	46,000
East Renfrewshire	74.8%	81.1%	47,000
Edinburgh, City of	74.1%	75.3%	229,000
Falkirk	66.9%	66.7%	66,000
Fife	66.0%	66.0%	154,000
Glasgow City	57.9%	61.0%	233,000
Highland	73.0%	71.9%	96,000
Inverclyde	58.7%	64.9%	35,000
Midlothian	77.0%	76.2%	41,000
Moray	69.1%	76.1%	42,000
North Ayrshire	61.1%	59.8%	53,000
North Lanarkshire	52.1%	56.5%	118,000
Orkney Islands	75.9%	79.0%	10,000
Perth and Kinross	63.3%	72.3%	62,000
Renfrewshire	61.9%	66.1%	74,000
Shetland Islands	76.1%	79.7%	11,000
South Ayrshire	70.6%	69.2%	49,000
South Lanarkshire	57.9%	65.4%	131,000
Stirling	68.1%	73.0%	41,000
West Lothian	70.9%	68.7%	77,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	69.5%	65.0%	10,000

## Job-related training

The proportion of working age people in employment who received job-related training in the last 3 months was estimated to be 30.9 per cent between March 2004 and February 2005, a similar proportion to 2003.

Table 23 shows the proportion of working age people in employment receiving job-related training in the last 3 months by **workplace** local authority area in 2004. Those working in Edinburgh City are most likely to have received training in the last 3 months at 34.3 per cent, whereas at the other end, only 24.3 per cent of those working in East Ayrshire received job related training in the last 3 months.

Table 23: Proportion of working age people in employment receiving job-related training in the last 3 months by **workplace** local authority area in 2003-2004.

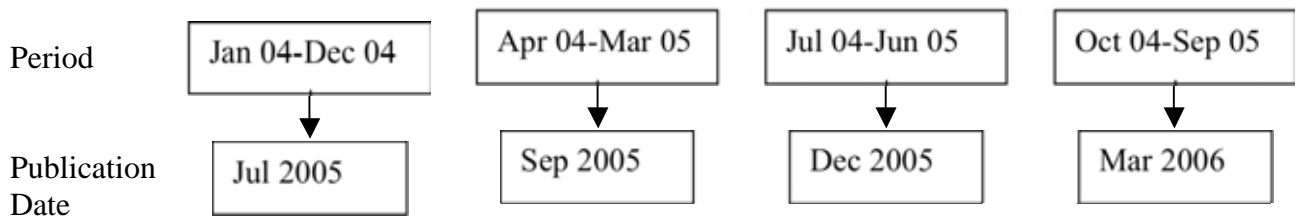
Workplace Local Authority Area	2003	2004
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	30.8%	30.9%
Aberdeen City	33.8%	31.6%
Aberdeenshire	24.6%	25.2%
Angus	28.9%	29.8%
Argyll & Bute	26.6%	27.0%
Scottish Borders, The	28.7%	27.7%
Clackmannanshire	27.8%	32.9%
West Dunbartonshire	35.9%	32.8%
Dumfries and Galloway	29.9%	28.9%
Dundee City	29.8%	33.2%
East Ayrshire	25.8%	24.3%
East Dunbartonshire	33.5%	29.7%
East Lothian	29.5%	31.5%
East Renfrewshire	25.7%	29.8%
Edinburgh, City of	34.9%	34.3%
Falkirk	27.7%	33.5%
Fife	28.1%	31.2%
Glasgow City	30.8%	31.2%
Highland	29.0%	29.2%
Inverclyde	34.5%	33.1%
Midlothian	29.3%	28.7%
Moray	31.5%	32.7%
North Ayrshire	27.5%	27.3%
North Lanarkshire	26.4%	30.4%
Orkney Islands	27.1%	32.8%
Perth and Kinross	24.9%	27.6%
Renfrewshire	30.8%	29.8%
Shetland Islands	38.2%	34.1%
South Ayrshire	30.8%	32.2%
South Lanarkshire	28.0%	28.5%
Stirling	31.2%	31.5%
West Lothian	33.8%	29.4%
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	36.1%	26.7%

## Annex A - Changes to the Labour Force Survey Reporting Cycle

To meet a requirement of the European Commission, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are required to produce Labour Force Survey data based on calendar quarters (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec) rather than seasonal quarters (Mar-May, Jun-Aug, Sep-Nov, Dec-Feb).

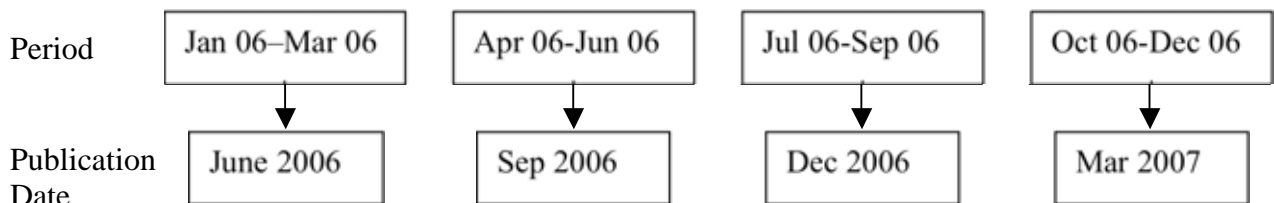
Currently annual data from the LFS covers the period from March to February each year. In July 2005, ONS will publish, for the first time, the **Annual Population Survey (APS)** which will replace the Annual local area LFS, of which the Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey forms a part. The APS will cover the period January to December 2004 and will still include the Scottish boost to the survey, which was introduced in 2003 to improve the coverage of the survey in Scotland. This series will then be published quarterly on a rolling annual basis covering the time period April to March, July to June and October to September.

Rolling Annual Publication schedule:



ONS will still continue to publish quarterly LFS data based on seasonal quarters until December 2005-February 2006. The quarterly dataset will then be based on calendar quarters from January 2006.

Quarterly Calendar Publication schedule:



## **Annex B - Survey Methodology**

The annual local area LFS data utilises the existing continuous LFS in addition to the enhancements. In this, each person in a selected household is interviewed five times at 13-week intervals. In any three-month period, about a fifth of the sample (around 12,000 households) are being interviewed for the first time, another fifth are receiving their second interview and so on with 20 per cent who are being interviewed for the fifth and final time. Each of these roughly equal groups is termed a wave i.e. 'wave 1' refers to those people having their first interview.

### **Annual LFS Local Area Database**

Up to 1999/2000, more reliable local area estimates were produced by assembling a larger sample of all the households interviewed in one year. This cannot be achieved simply by adding the sample for each quarter, since that would include the same respondents several times. However, as each household received its fifth interview on the anniversary of the first, it follows that the first and fifth interviews are always in different years. Thus by adding the first and fifth interviews from four successive quarters (March-May to December-February) it was possible to assemble a sample in which each household is represented only once. This was called the Annual LFS Local Area Database (LADB). The 1999-2000 LADB had an independent non-overlapping sample of approximately 95,000 households.

From March 2003, the LFS sample in Scotland was boosted from 8,000 households to around 23,000. The target sample size for each UA was 875 economically active adults except for Clackmannanshire (300); East Lothian (800); East Renfrewshire (800); Eilean Siar (200); Inverclyde (700); Midlothian (700); Orkney Islands (200); Shetland Islands (200); and Stirling (600).

From 2000/01, the existing LFS sample was boosted in England to ensure that, when combined with waves 1 and 5 of the main LFS, the target sample sizes for local education authorities (LEA) outside London were 875 economically active adults (except Rutland, where the target sample size was 300 economically active adults). For London boroughs, the expected sample size was at least 450 economically active adults. Some LEAs met the target sample size criteria without need for a boost. For 2001/02, the additional number of household interviews was 46,000, and for 2002/03 were 49,000.

The LFS sample in Wales was boosted from March 2001. The target sample size for each UA was 875 economically active adults except for targets of 700 in Isle of Anglesey and Ceredigion, 575 in Blaenau Gwent and 500 in Merthyr Tydfil. The total number of households in the sample has more than quadrupled from 4,600 in 2000/01 to 21,000.

The English, Welsh and Scottish enhancements were designed with a panel element. Each household in the boost is interviewed once a year for four successive years. This enables there to be a 75% overlap in the supplementary sample from one year to the next. This provides more accurate annual measures of change than independent annual samples. Annual data from the previous LADB has a 50% overlap between one year and the next (wave 1 respondents become wave 5 the following year).

To build up the sample, in the first year of the enhancements, all four yearly waves were sampled but over the following three years they will drop out one by one so that only one of these original four waves will actually be in the survey for all four years. In order to be cost efficient, some of the interviews have been conducted by telephone rather than face-to-face at wave 1.

The 2004/05 data consists of data from the fifth year of the English enhancement, the fourth year of the Welsh enhancement and the second year of the Scottish enhancement in addition to data from the main quarterly LFS.

## Reliability

As survey results, these are subject to a degree of error and implied changes between the 2003 and 2004 results may not be significant and instead be within a given error range. Confidence intervals can be used to assess the range of values that the true value lies between. 95% confidence intervals for most of the results in this publication can be downloaded from the Nomis<sup>®</sup> website - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>.

What does the 95% confidence interval mean? If, for example, we have an LFS estimate and confidence interval of 63% +/- 0.27%, this means that 19 times out of 20 we would expect the true rate to lie between 62.73% and 63.27%. Only in exceptional circumstances (1 in 20 times) would we expect the true rate to be outside the confidence interval around the LFS estimate. Thus the narrower the confidence interval, the more reliable the estimate.

One of the benefits of the boosted data is more reliable estimates for Local Authority areas. Prior to the boost the reliability threshold in all areas was 6,000. This was to prevent unreliable data being used. Thresholds are calculated so that they are approximately equivalent to suppressing if the standard error of an estimate is greater than 20 per cent of the estimate itself. With the boost, different areas have different thresholds as some areas have larger samples than others (see Table 24).

**Table 24: Local Authority Area Reliability Thresholds**

Local Authority	Reliability Threshold
Aberdeen City	3,000
Aberdeenshire	3,000
Angus	1,000
Argyll & Bute	1,000
Scottish Borders, The	1,000
Clackmannanshire	1,000
West Dunbartonshire	1,000
Dumfries and Galloway	2,000
Dundee City	2,000
East Ayrshire	1,000
East Dunbartonshire	1,000
East Lothian	1,000
East Renfrewshire	1,000
Edinburgh, City of	5,000
Falkirk	2,000
Fife	4,000
Glasgow City	5,000
Highland	2,000
Inverclyde	1,000
Midlothian	1,000
Moray	1,000
North Ayrshire	1,000
North Lanarkshire	4,000
Orkney Islands	1,000
Perth and Kinross	2,000
Renfrewshire	2,000
Shetland Islands	1,000
South Ayrshire	1,000
South Lanarkshire	4,000
Stirling	1,000
West Lothian	3,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,000

## Annex C - Definitions

### LABOUR MARKET

**Disability:** The LFS questions on health and disability reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. The LFS broadly classifies disabled into three categories records: DDA disabled (current disabled) only - who have a current disability which includes people who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities; Work-limiting disabled - people who have a long-term disability which affects the kind of work or amount of work they might do; and a third category where respondents have both.

**Economic activity rate:** The number of people who are in employment or unemployed expressed as a percentage of the relevant population.

**Economic inactivity rate:** The number of economically inactive people expressed as a percentage of the relevant population.

**Economically active:** The economically active population are those who are either in employment or unemployed.

**Economically inactive:** Economically inactive people are not in employment, but do not satisfy all the criteria for unemployment. This group comprises those who want a job but who have not been seeking work in the last 4 weeks, those who want a job and are seeking work but not available to start and those who do not want a job. For example, students not working or seeking work and those in retirement are classed as economically inactive. It can be useful for some purposes to consider only those who are both economically inactive and of working age.

**Employees:** The division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

**Employment:** There are two main ways of looking at employment: the number of people with jobs or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things as one person can have more than one job. People aged 16 or over are classed as in employment (as an employee or self-employed) by the LFS, if they have done at least one hour of paid work in the week prior to their LFS interview or if they have a job that they are temporarily away from. People who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported training and employment programmes are also included according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention.

**Employment rate:** The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the relevant population.

**Ethnicity:** From Spring 2001, the National Statistics standard classification of ethnic groups was used to define ethnicity into six categories. People interviewed on the LFS were asked to classify their own ethnic origin by means of the question "To which of these groups do you consider you belong? White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese or Other ethnic group" followed by a more detailed question. Prior to 2001-02, a five category classification was used: White; Black; Indian; Pakistani/Bangladeshi; and Mixed/Other origins.

**Rates:** Rates represent the proportion of the population or subgroup of the population with a

certain characteristic. They allow changes in the labour market to be interpreted in a wider context, allowing for changes in the overall population or the number of people who are economically active. Rates can be calculated for different age groups. For employment, economic activity and economic inactivity, the most widely quoted rates are those for the working age population. For unemployment, headline rates are expressed as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 and over. Those over retirement age who continue to be economically active will therefore be included in the base while those who are economically inactive will not.

**Self-employment:** The division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

**Unemployment:** The ILO definition of unemployment covers people who are: not in employment, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous 4 weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight, or, out of work and have accepted a job which they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

**Unemployment rate:** The number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the relevant economically active population.

**Working age:** Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

## INACTIVITY

**Children living in workless households:** The proportion of dependent children aged under 19 years of age who are in households where no one is in work. The definition of 'dependent' for these purposes means all children aged 0 – 15 and those aged 16 – 18 who are in full-time education.

**16 to 19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training:** The proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not classed as a student, not in employment nor participating in a government training programme.

## QUALIFICATIONS

**Table 25: The Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework**

SCQF Levels	SQA National Units Course and Group Awards	Higher Education	SVQ
12		Doctorate	
11		Masters	SVQ 5
10		Honours Degree	
9		Ordinary Degree	
8		HND/DIP HE	SVQ 4
7	Advanced Higher	HNC/CERT HE	
6	Higher		SVQ 3
5	Intermediate 2/Credit S Grade		SVQ 2
4	Intermediate 1/General S Grade		SVQ 1
3	Access 3/Foundation S Grade		
2	Access 2		
1	Access 1		

**Table 26: Highest qualification allocation to SVQ levels and SCQF levels**

Highest Qualification Obtained	SVQ Level	SCQF Level		
Higher degree	5	11 to 12		
NVQ level 5				
First degree	Above 4 / Degree	9 to 10		
Other degree				
NVQ level 4	4	7 to 8		
Diploma in higher education				
HNC,HND,BTEC etc higher				
Teaching, further education				
Teaching, secondary education				
Teaching, primary education				
Teaching, level not stated				
Nursing etc				
RSA higher diploma				
Other HE below degree				
NVQ level 3			3	6
GNVQ advanced				
A level or equivalent				
RSA advanced diploma				
OND,ONC,BTEC etc, national				
City & Guilds advanced craft				
Scottish CSYS				
SCE higher or equivalent				
A,S level or equivalent				
Trade apprenticeship				
NVQ level 2	2	5		
GNVQ intermediate				
RSA diploma				
City & Guilds craft				
BTEC,SCOTVEC first or general diploma				
O level, GCSE grade A-C or equivalent				
NVQ level 1			1	1 to 4
GNVQ,GSVQ foundation level				
CSE below grade1,GCSE below grade C				
BTEC,SCOTVEC first or general certificate				
SCOTVEC modules				
RSA other				
City & Guilds other				
YT,YTP certificate				
Other Qualifications	OTHER	OTHER		

## **ADULT LEARNING**

An adult learner is someone aged 16 and over who has done some taught and/or non-taught adult learning over the last year.

**Taught adult learning:** taught courses that were meant to lead to a qualification; taught courses designed to help develop skills used in a job; courses, instructions or tuition in driving, playing a musical instrument, art or craft, sport or any practical skill; evening classes; learning involving an individual working on their own from a package of materials provided by an employer, college, commercial organisation or other training provider; other taught course, instruction or tuition.

**Non-taught adult learning:** studying for qualifications without taking part in a taught course; supervised training while doing a job; time spent keeping up-to-date with developments in one's work or profession e.g. by reading books or attending seminars; deliberately trying to improve one's knowledge about anything or teach oneself a skill without taking part in a taught course.

## **JOB-RELATED TRAINING**

Respondents in the LFS who are of working age and who are not still at school or on government training programmes which are 'college-based programmes' are asked whether they received any job-related training or education in the last four weeks and the last 13 weeks.