

High Level Summary of Statistics

Labour Market

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Employment and Economic Activity

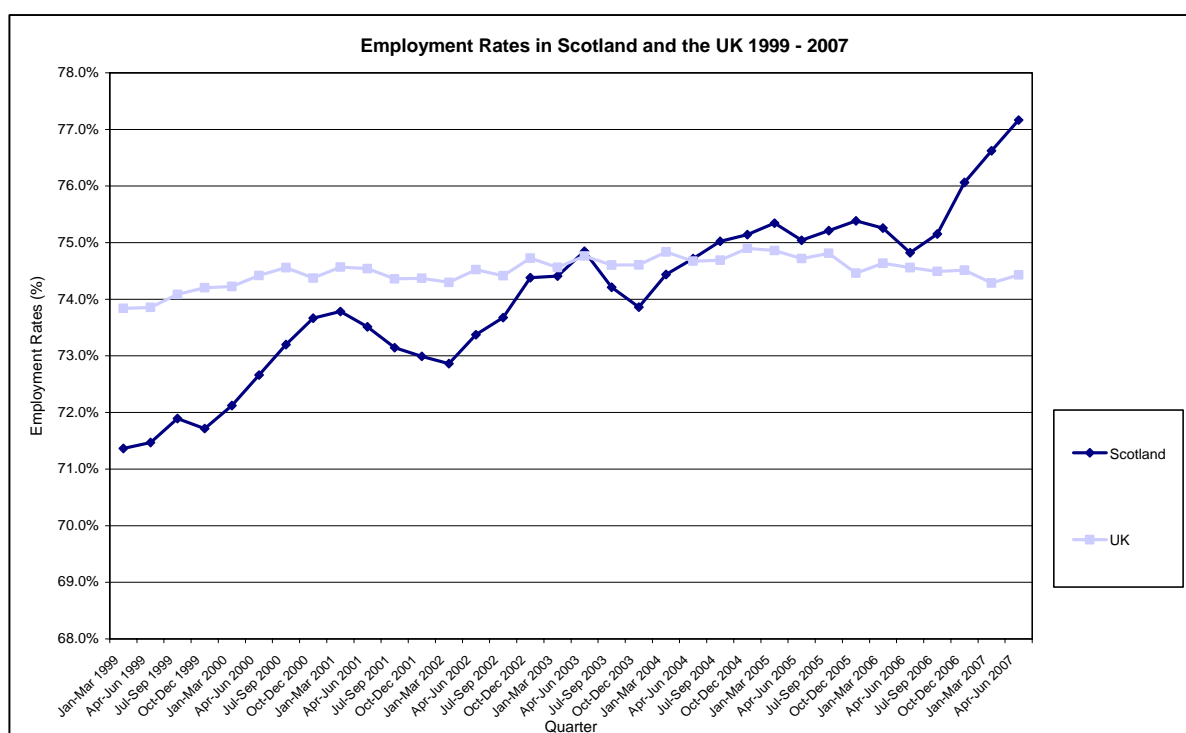
Economic Activity

Last updated: September 2007

Scotland's labour market has been performing well in recent years, with more individuals in employment than ever before. Both the employment rate and the economic activity rate (those in employment or seeking employment) are at historically high levels. The employment rate for the period Apr 2007-Jun 2007 stood at 77.2%, with the economic activity rate at 80.9%. The employment rate has increased by almost 6 percentage points since 1999 with over 250,000 more people in employment than in 1999.

Currently Scotland is fourth highest out of the 12 UK regions in terms of employment rates and also fourth in terms of economic activity rates. Moreover Scotland has a higher employment rate than England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole.

The latest data show that Scotland has an unemployment rate of 4.5%. This is a reduction of 2.6 percentage points since 1999. Scotland has the fourth lowest unemployment rate out of the 12 UK regions.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Publication

[Labour Market Statistics Scotland](#) Office for National Statistics (Published 2007)

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/lmsscot0807.pdf>

Local Labour Markets

Last updated: September 2007

The number of working age people in employment, education or training (EET) in Scotland was estimated to be 2.517 million in 2006. That was 80.6% of the working age people in Scotland, an increase of 0.9 percentage points on 2005. This varies considerably between the different Local Authorities. Glasgow and Clackmannanshire had the lowest EET proportions in 2006, at 72.6% and 73.9% respectively. Whereas, at the upper end, seven areas had EET proportions above 85.0% in 2006: Shetland Islands (90.5%), Orkney Islands (88.7%), Aberdeen City (85.5%) Aberdeenshire (85.2%), Edinburgh City (85.2%), East Dunbartonshire (85.1%) and Western Isles (85.1%). Twenty Four out of the 32 Local Authorities saw an increase in the proportion of working age people in employment, education or training between 2005 and 2006.

Employment, Education or Training (EET) rates

Resident Local Authority Area	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Number of people
Scotland	79.7%	80.6%	2,517,500
Aberdeen City	83.6%	85.5%	109,900
Aberdeenshire	84.4%	85.2%	120,900
Angus	80.4%	83.8%	53,200
Argyll & Bute	80.7%	84.0%	43,200
Scottish Borders, The	82.3%	82.3%	52,200
Clackmannanshire	75.7%	73.9%	21,100
West Dunbartonshire	76.0%	79.0%	45,000
Dumfries and Galloway	80.8%	82.2%	68,600
Dundee City	78.7%	78.5%	65,200
East Ayrshire	74.1%	75.8%	54,300
East Dunbartonshire	86.1%	85.1%	55,800
East Lothian	82.0%	82.5%	47,000
East Renfrewshire	84.4%	83.0%	47,000
Edinburgh, City of	84.6%	85.2%	251,800
Falkirk	79.0%	79.5%	71,800
Fife	80.6%	80.6%	176,000
Glasgow City	72.2%	72.6%	270,700
Highland	83.8%	84.7%	103,900
Inverclyde	76.1%	75.9%	37,700
Midlothian	82.5%	83.8%	42,600
Moray	80.4%	82.0%	41,600
North Ayrshire	77.3%	75.6%	61,500
North Lanarkshire	75.3%	76.9%	153,300
Orkney Islands	86.4%	88.7%	10,000
Perth and Kinross	82.7%	83.2%	65,100
Renfrewshire	79.0%	80.8%	83,900
Shetland Islands	89.3%	90.5%	11,700
South Ayrshire	79.5%	79.2%	51,600
South Lanarkshire	78.8%	81.1%	153,700
Stirling	80.8%	81.4%	44,200
West Lothian	79.5%	83.0%	90,700
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	85.9%	85.1%	12,200

LABOUR MARKET
Employment and Economic Activity

Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland 2006, Scottish Government

Publication

[Annual Population Survey in Scotland 2006](#) (Published June 2007)

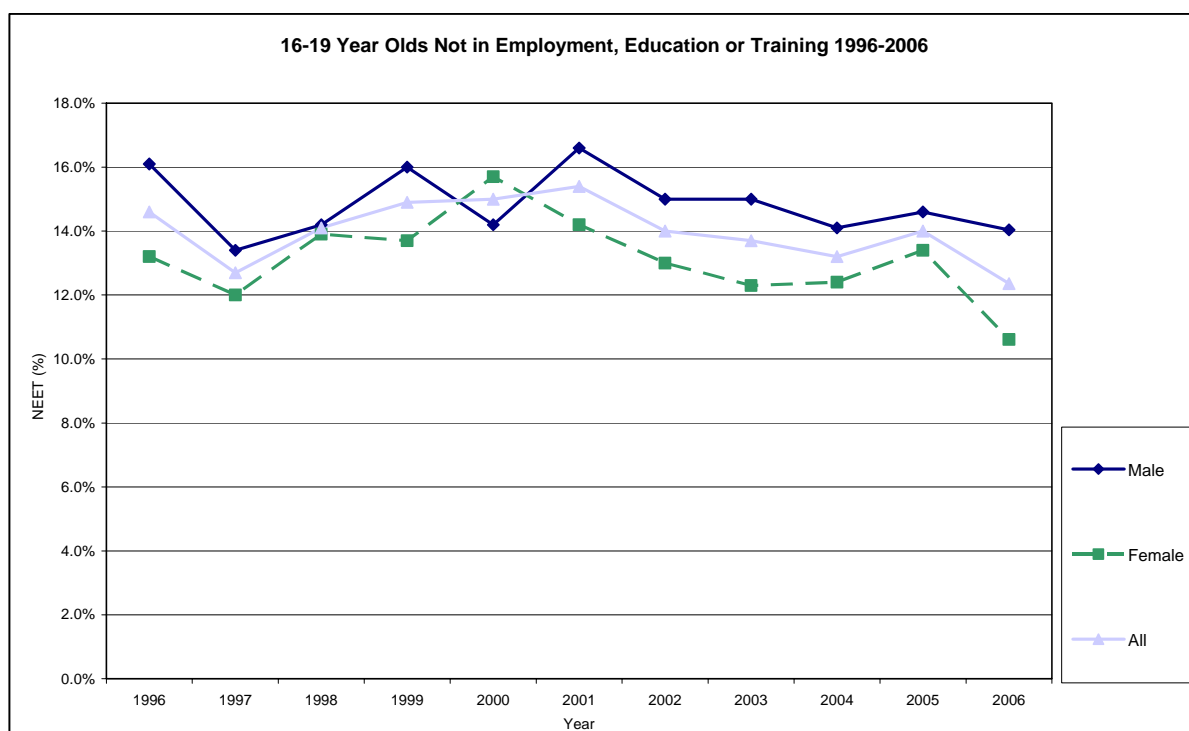
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/06/26165000/0>

16-19 Year Old not in Employment, Education or Training

Last updated: September 2007

The number of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) was approximately 32,000 in 2006 which equates to 12.4% of the 16-19 year old population. The proportion NEET in Scotland has not significantly changed in any year since 1996 with the proportion fluctuating between 12% and 15%. Males generally have a higher proportion of NEET than females.

Reducing the proportion of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets.



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Quarters combined for 1996-2002. The 2003 figures are taken from the Annual Scottish LFS (ASLFS). Data from 2004 onwards are taken from the APS. The APS and ASLFS include boosts to the main LFS. This means there is a discontinuity in the series.

Web link

[Closing the Opportunity Gap Target B](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-b)

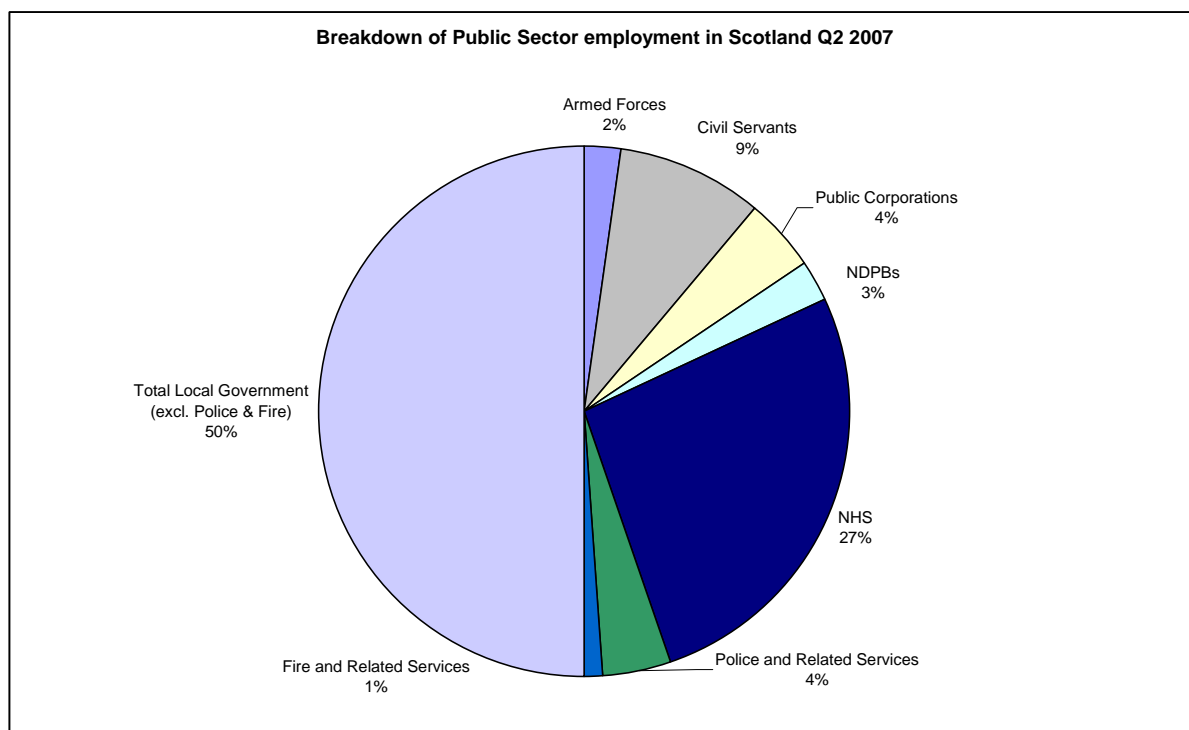
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-b>

Public Sector Employment

Last updated: September 2007

As at Quarter 2 (Q2) 2007 there were 578,600 people employed within the public sector in Scotland. This was an decrease of 6,500 since the previous year and an increase of 51,200 since 1999. In Q2 2007 the number of people employed in the private sector was 1,958,200. This is an increase of 85,900 on the previous year and an increase of 201,600 since 1999. Public sector employment accounted for 22.8% of total employment in Q2 2007 which is down by 1.0 percentage points since previous year and down by 0.3 percentage points since 1999.

In Q2 2007 public sector employment in Scotland consisted of Local Government including police and fire and related services (54.9%), NHS (26.6%), Civil Service (8.7%), Public Corporations (4.4%), Non Departmental Public Bodies (2.5%) and Armed Forces (2.3%).



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Scottish Government

Publication

[Public Sector Employment in Scotland: Q2 2007](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/09/11103103/0) (Published in September 2007)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/09/11103103/0>

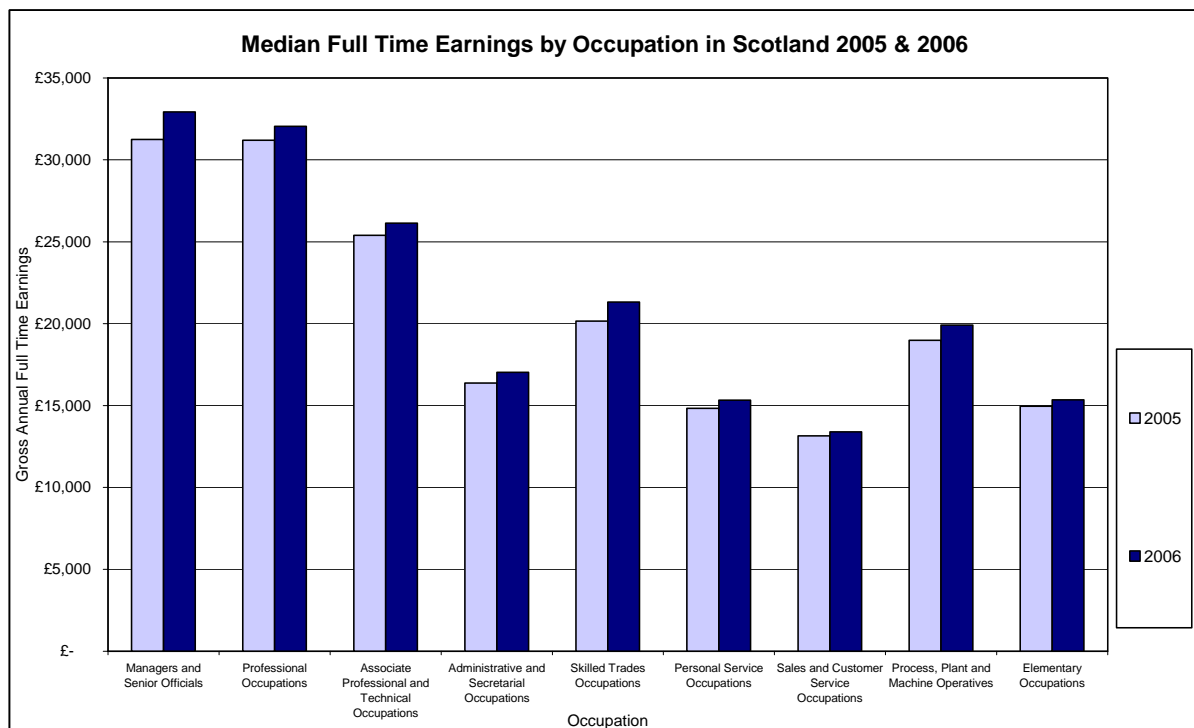
Earnings and Benefits

Earnings

Last updated: April 2007

In 2006 the median gross annual full time income in Scotland was £22,603, up from £21,312 in 2005. However earnings differ considerably by type of occupation. “Managers and Senior Officials” and “Professional Occupations” have the highest median full time earnings at £32,935 and £32,040 respectively. The occupation group with the lowest median full time earnings is the “Sales and Customer Service Occupations” group at just £13,391. All occupation groups saw an increase in earnings between 2005 and 2006, however it should be noted that this does not take account of cost of living increases.

In 2006 Scotland was ranked 4th out of the GB regions in terms of median full time earnings. The highest earnings were in London at £30,587 and the lowest were in the North East at £20,774.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics

Publication

[Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101&Pos=2&ColRank=1&Rank=160) Office for National Statistics (Published 2006)

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101&Pos=2&ColRank=1&Rank=160>

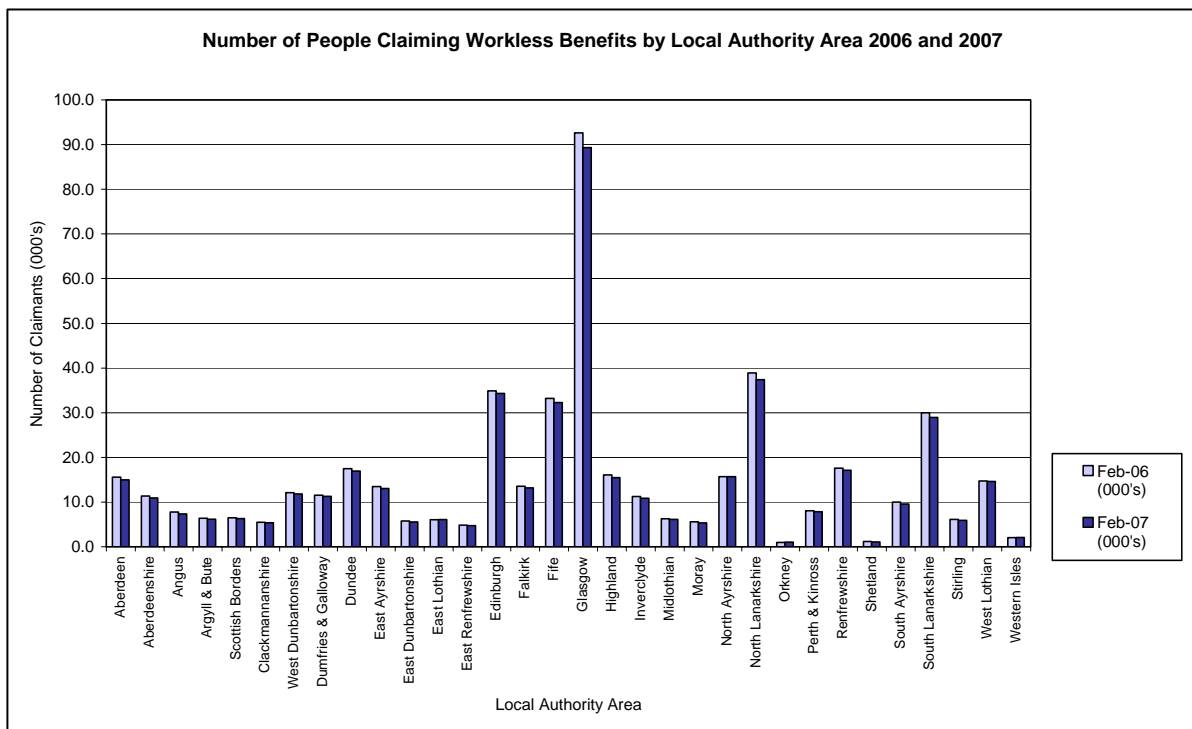
People Claiming Worklessness Benefits

Last updated: September 2007

The number of people claiming workless benefits (unemployment benefits, incapacity benefit and income support) in Scotland was approximately 468,500 in February 2007. This is a reduction of over 14,200 since the same period in 2006.

Within Glasgow there are just under 90,000 people claiming workless benefits which accounts for over 19% of all workless benefits claimants in Scotland. However this is down from over 92,000 people claiming workless benefits in Glasgow in 2006. North Lanarkshire is the Local Authority area with the second largest amount of benefits claimants at 37,400 which is down from 38,900 in 2006. All but three Local Authority areas saw a reduction in people claiming workless benefits between 2006 and 2007. East Lothian, Orkney and Western Isles were the only areas to see an increase in the number of people claiming workless benefits, with increases of less than 50 claimants in each area.

Reducing the number of people claiming workless benefits within Glasgow, North & South Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Dundee and West Dunbartonshire is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Web link

[Closing the opportunity Gap Target A](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-a)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-a>