

High Level Summary of Statistics

Labour Market

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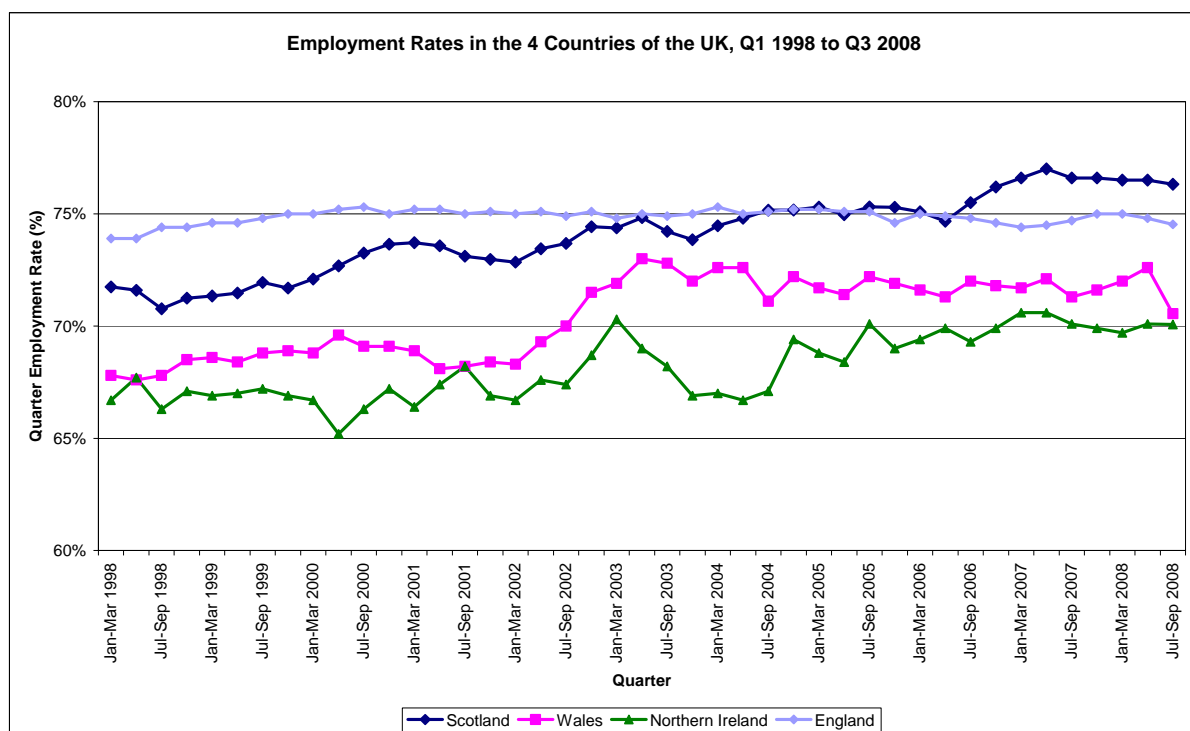
Employment and Economic Activity

Employment rate

Last updated: November 2008

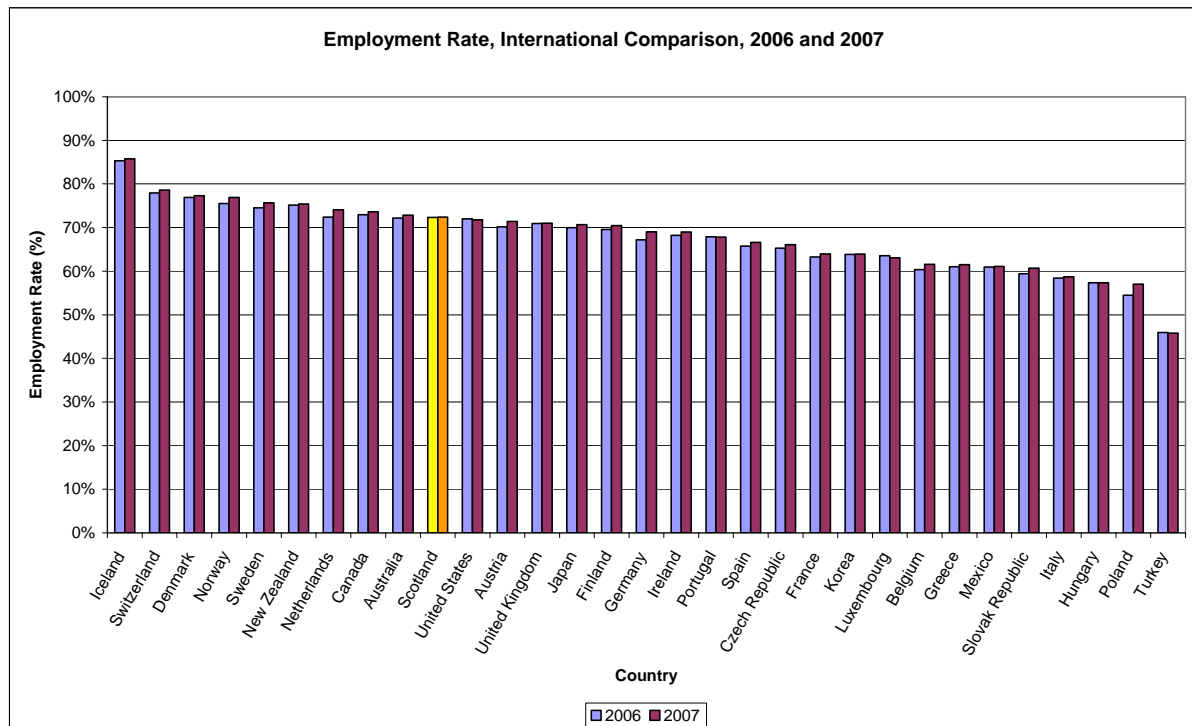
The employment rate in Scotland has been steadily increasing since the mid 1990's with the rate in the latest available calendar quarter (Jul-Sep 2008) at 76.3%.

Comparing Scotland to the rest of the countries in the United Kingdom shows that Scotland currently has the highest employment rate out of the four countries. This has been true since 2005. Scotland has also shown the highest percentage point increase in employment rates out of the four countries since comparable records began (1995). The Scottish Government has set a target to maintain our position on labour market participation as the top performing country in the UK.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Seasonally Adjusted data, Office for National Statistics

The employment rate in Scotland using the European age definition (15-64) in 2007 was 72.4% which is 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous year. Compared to the other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Scotland has the 10th highest employment rate. The employment rate in Scotland is 3.3 percentage points lower than the country with the 5th highest rate (Sweden) which is 0.4 percentage points greater than the difference the previous year. The Scottish Government has set a target to close the gap with the top 5 OECD economies by 2017.



Source: OECD, Annual Population Survey

Publication

[Labour Market Statistics](#) (Published by ONS)

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/OnlineProducts/LMS_FR_HS.asp

[Labour market latest trends](#) (Published by Eurostat)

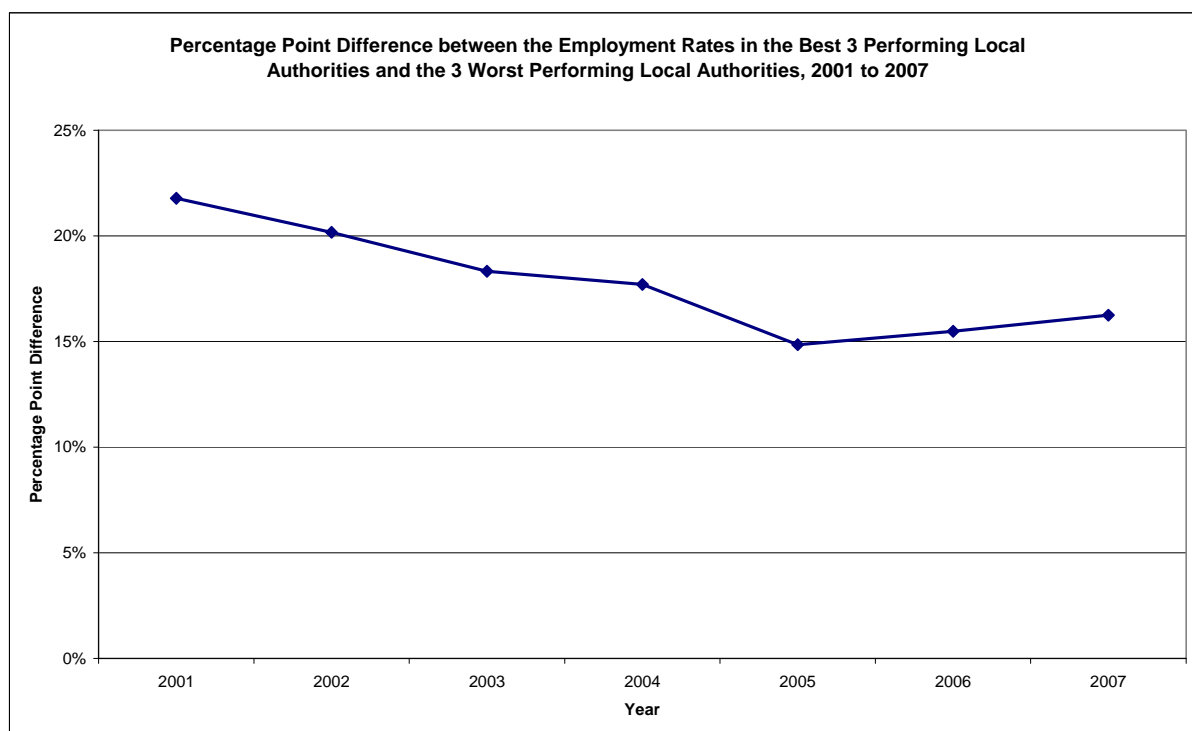
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-QA-07-021

Local Labour Markets

Last updated: June 2008

The employment rate in Scotland varies considerably by local authority area. The highest employment rates in 2007 were in the Shetland Islands (88.1%), Orkney Islands (86.4%) and Aberdeenshire (82.7%) local authority areas. The Lowest employment rates in 2006 were in the Glasgow City (66.7%), Inverclyde (68.5%) and Clackmannanshire (69.5%) local authority areas.

The difference between the best performing 3 local authority areas and the 3 worst performing local authority areas in has generally reduced over the last 10 years. The difference in 2007 was 16.2 percentage points which is up by 0.8 percentage points from the year before but is down 5.5 percentage points since 2001.

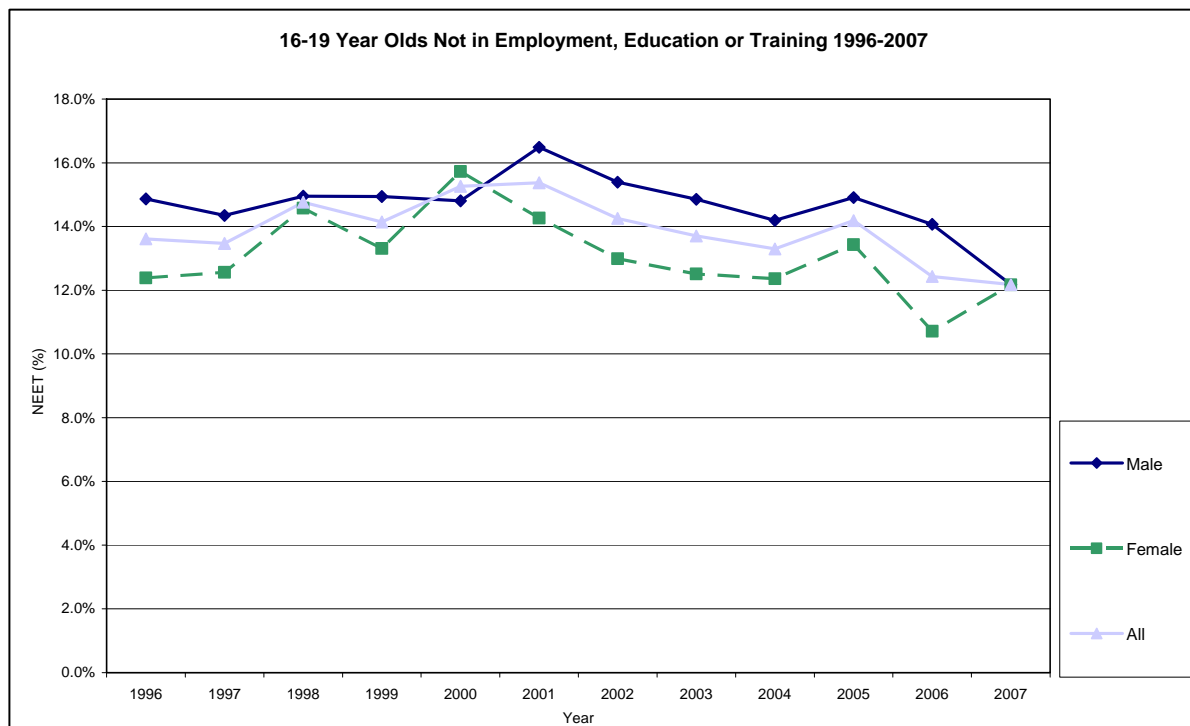


Source: 2001-2003 data are taken from the Annual Labour Force Survey. Data from 2004 onwards are taken from the Annual Population Survey. The data for 2004 onwards are based on the calendar year whereas data prior to this is based on seasonal years (Mar-Feb) so there is a discontinuity in the series.

More Choices, More Chances

Last updated: August 2008

The number of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) was approximately 32,000 in 2006 which equates to 12.2% 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.



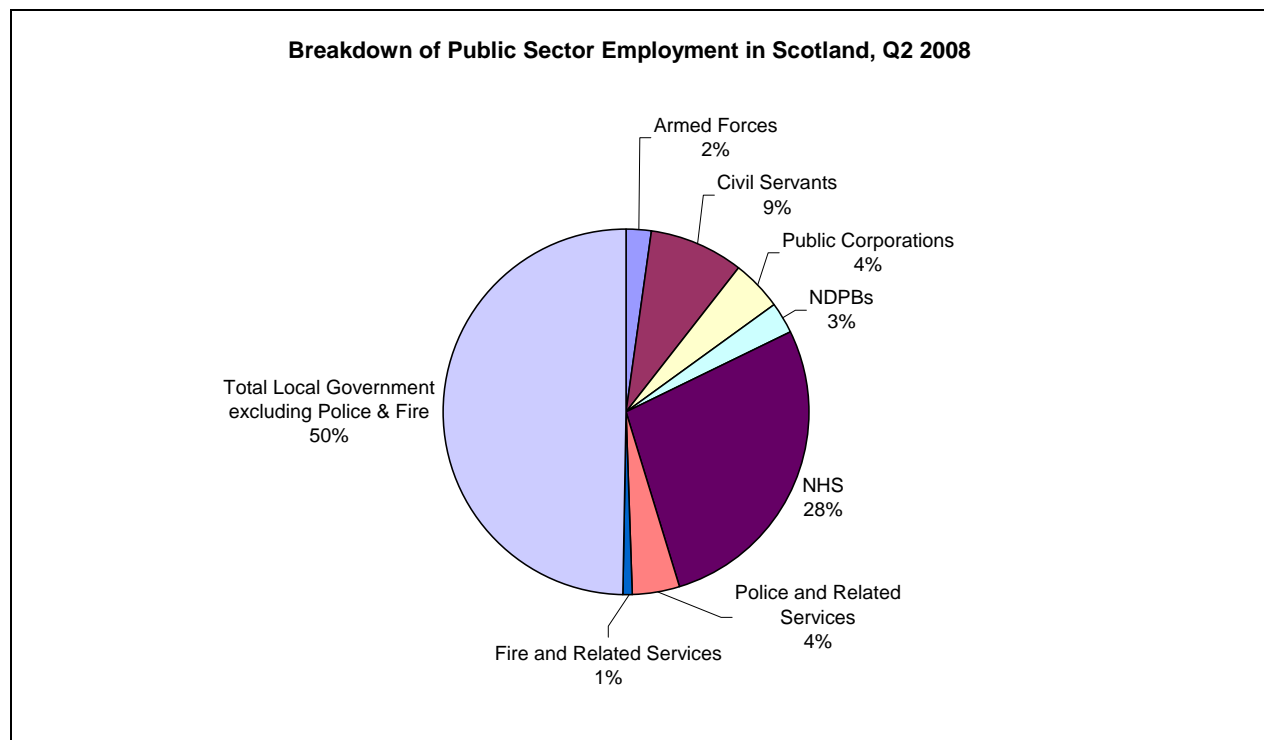
Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Quarters combined for 1996-2002. The 2003 figures are taken from the Annual Scottish LFS (ASLFS). Data from 2004 onwards are taken from the APS. The APS and ASLFS include boosts to the main LFS.

Public Sector Employment

Last updated: October 2008

As at Quarter 2 (Q2) 2008 there were 575,700 people employed within the public sector in Scotland. This was a decrease of 1,700 since the previous year and an increase of 48,300 since 1999. In Q2 2008 the number of people employed in the private sector was 1,960,800. This is a decrease of 6,300 on the previous year and an increase of 204,000 since 1999. Public sector employment accounted for 22.7% of total employment in Q2 2008 which is unchanged since the previous year and down by 0.4 percentage points since 1999.

In Q2 2008 public sector employment in Scotland consisted of Local Government including police and fire and related services (54.4%), NHS (27.4%), Civil Service (8.5%), Public Corporations (4.2%), Non Departmental Public Bodies (2.8%) and Armed Forces (2.1%).



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Scottish Government

Publication

[Public Sector Employment in Scotland Q2 2008](#) (Published in September 2008)

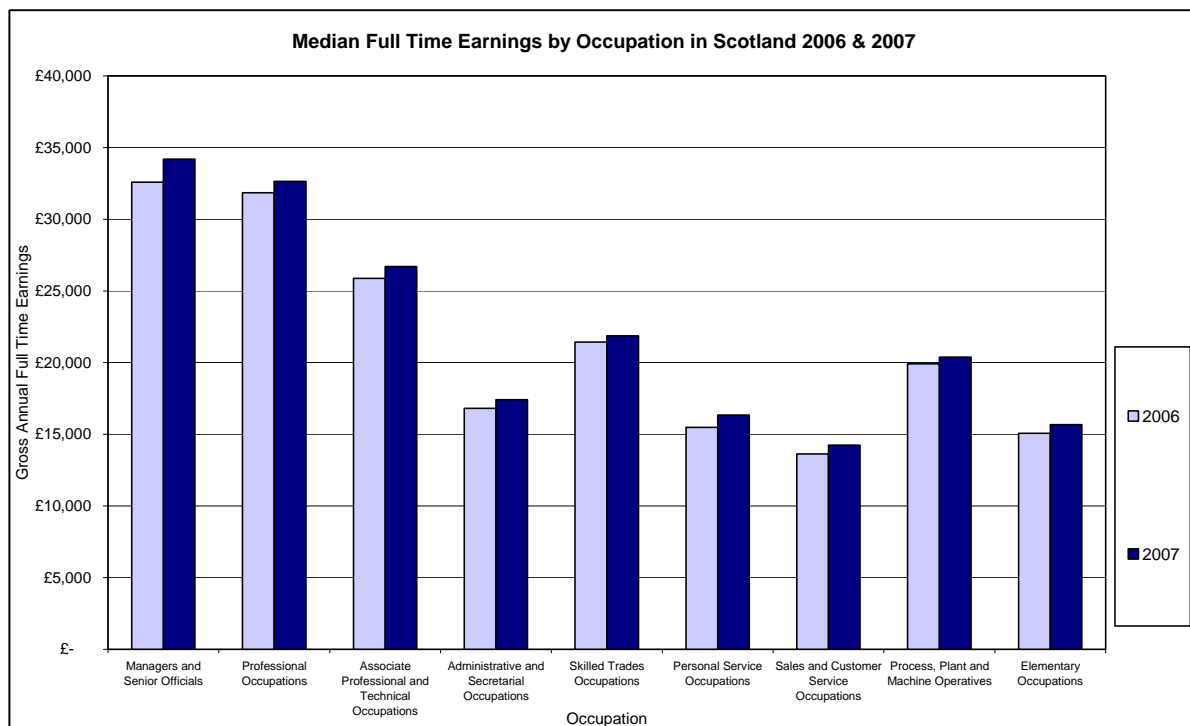
Earnings and Benefits

Earnings

Last updated: February 2008

In 2007 the median gross annual full time income in Scotland was £23,075, up from £22,373 in 2006. However earnings differ considerably by type of occupation. “Managers and Senior Officials” and “Professional Occupations” have the highest median full time earnings at £34,186 and £32,633 respectively. The occupation group with the lowest median full time earnings is the “Sales and Customer Service Occupations” group at just £14,246. All occupation groups saw an increase in earnings between 2006 and 2007, however it should be noted that this does not take account of cost of living increases.

In 2007 Scotland was ranked 4th out of the GB regions in terms of median full time earnings. The highest earnings were in London at £31,257 and the lowest were in the Northern Ireland at £21,003.



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

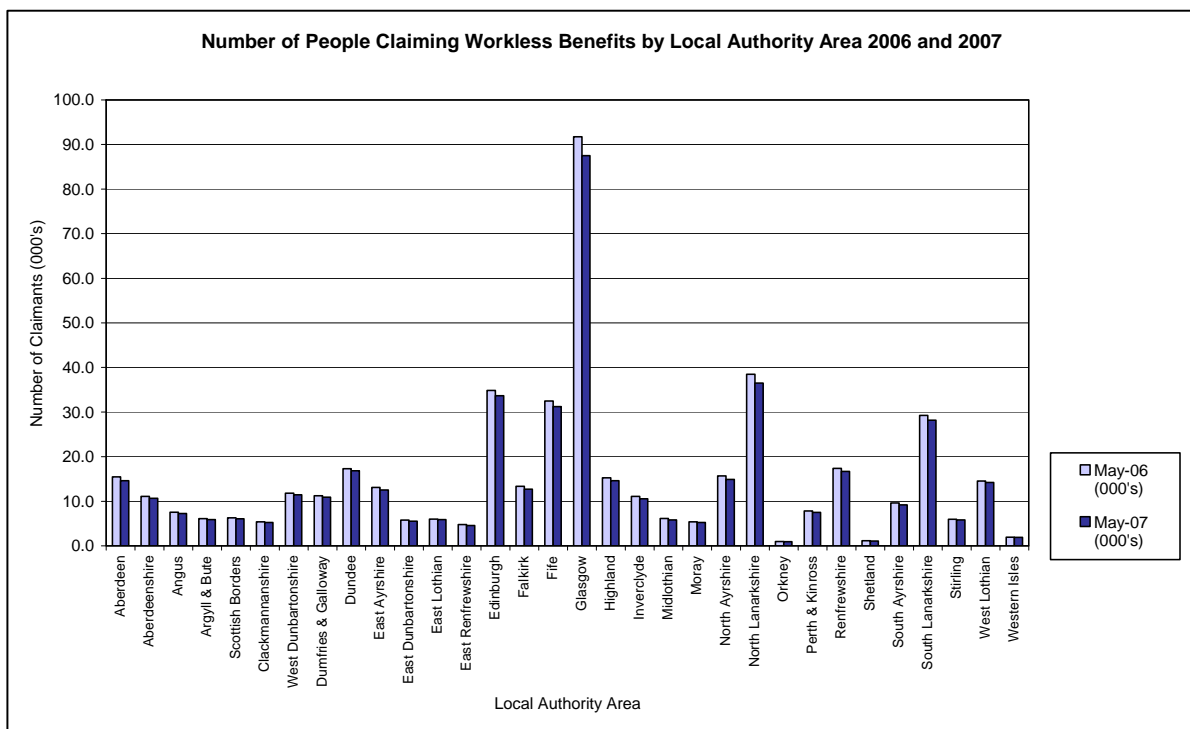
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101&Pos=2&ColRank=1&Rank=160>

People Claiming Worklessness Benefits

Last updated: February 2008

The number of people claiming workless benefits (unemployment benefits, incapacity benefit and income support) in Scotland was approximately 455,600 in May 2007. This is a reduction of over 19,200 since the same period in 2006.

Within Glasgow there are just under 88,000 people claiming workless benefits which accounts for over 19% of all workless benefits claimants in Scotland. However this is down from over 91,000 people claiming workless benefits in Glasgow in 2006. North Lanarkshire is the Local Authority area with the second largest amount of benefits claimants at 36,500 which is down from 38,500 in 2006. All Local Authority areas saw a reduction in people claiming workless benefits between 2006 and 2007.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

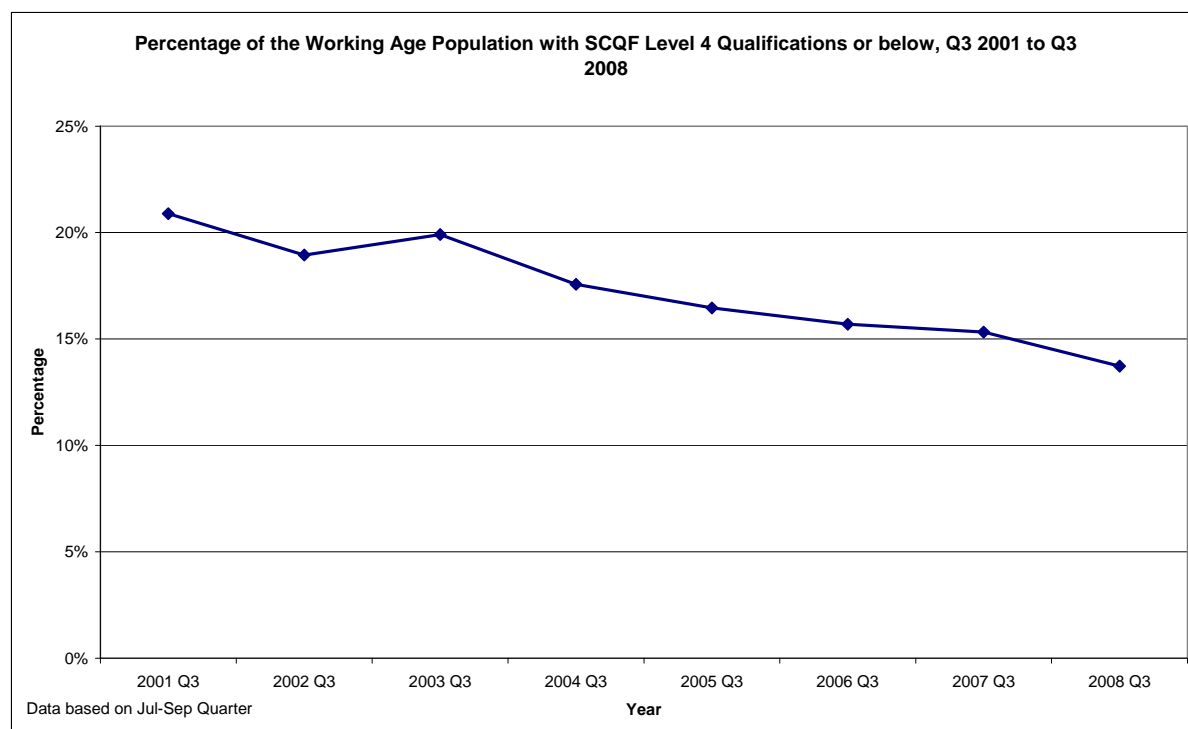
Adult Literacy and Numeracy

Adult Literacy and Numeracy

Last updated: November 2008

Over the last 7 years the proportion of the working age population with SCQF level 4 qualifications or below has generally been decreasing. In Jul-Sep 2008 the proportion was 13.7% which is 1.6 percentage points lower than the previous year.

The Scottish Government has established a National Indicator to reduce the number of working age people with severe literacy and numeracy problems. Data for this indicator is currently not available. However the number of people with qualifications at SCQF level 4 and below gives a proxy for this information.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Non Seasonally Adjusted data, Office for National Statistics