



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

**Annual Population Survey
In Scotland
2005**

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Executive Summary

This publication presents analysis on the labour market, education and training. Results are presented for Scotland, Local Authority Areas, Deprived Areas and Urban/Rural Areas.

Local Authority Areas

There were wide labour market and educational differences between the local authority areas within Scotland in 2005.

Working age people living in the Glasgow City local authority area were least likely to be employed and most likely to be economically inactive (Glasgow City had the lowest employment rate estimate at 65.9% and highest economic inactivity rate estimate at 27.9%).

Whereas, at the other end, working age people living in the Shetland Islands local authority area were most likely to be employed and least likely to be economically inactive (Shetland Islands had the highest employment rate estimate at 85.3% and the lowest economic inactivity rate estimate at 11.8%).

In 2005, the proportion of inactive people who wanted to work was highest in West Dunbartonshire local authority area (estimated at 39.5%). West Dunbartonshire also had a relatively high inactivity rate estimate (23.5%).

The City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of graduates in the resident workforce (estimated at 41.3%) and West Dunbartonshire had the lowest proportion (estimated at 12.1%).

Deprived Areas

There were differences between the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland and the rest of Scotland in terms of economic activity and qualification attainment in 2005.

People living in the 15% most deprived areas were less likely to be in employment in 2005 (56.7% of working age people living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be in employment compared to 77.9% for those living in the rest of Scotland).

People living in the 15% most deprived areas were also more likely to be unemployed in 2005 (13.3% of economically active people living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be unemployed compared to 4.3% in the rest of Scotland).

In 2005, the proportion of children living in workless households in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated at 43.5%, over four times the rate for the rest of Scotland (estimated at 10.8%).

Those who were in employment and living in the 15% most deprived areas were less likely to be self employed in 2005 (4.8% of those in employment and living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be self employed compared to an estimated 10.5% in the rest of Scotland).

Educational attainment was lower for workers living in the 15% most deprived areas (9.8% of those in employment and living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be graduates compared to an estimate of 23.9% for those living in the rest of Scotland).

Urban/Rural Area

There were also marked differences in labour market and educational indicators between the urban and rural areas of Scotland in 2005.

People living in large urban areas were less likely to be in employment in 2005 (72.3% of working age people living in large urban areas were estimated to be in employment compared to an estimated 79.1% for those living in accessible rural areas). People living in large urban areas were also more likely to be unemployed in 2005 (6.2% of economically active people living in large urban areas were estimated to be unemployed compared to an estimated 3.1% for those living in remote rural areas).

In 2005, children in large urban areas were more likely to be living in a workless household (an estimated 21.0% of children in large urban areas were living in workless households compared to an estimated 5.0% for children living in remote rural areas).

The 2005 employment rate for those aged 50 to state pension age was lowest for those living in large urban areas (estimated at 66.6%) and highest for those living in remote rural areas (estimated at 74.6%).

In 2005, the proportion of graduates in the resident workforce was estimated to be highest for those living in large urban areas.

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Annual Population Survey (APS) data for the UK for the 2005 calendar year were published on 29 June 2006. This report focuses on the 2005 results for Scotland. The Scottish APS data are sourced from the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) data (with a boost to the sample in Scotland). 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, education and training. Results are presented here at Scotland and sub-Scotland levels.

This is the third publication of this series. The previous publications summarised results from the Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey (ASLFS) data. This publication launches the APS data. More detail on survey methodology and the move from the ASLFS to the APS can be found in Annex A.

This report presents results for the 2004 and the 2005 calendar year. However annual data are available on a quarterly rolling annual basis thus a time series of the main economic indicators for the intervening time periods can be found in Chapter 4.

As survey results, these are subject to a degree of error and implied changes between the 2004 and 2005 results may not be significant and instead be within a given error range. Confidence limits for estimates should be taken into account, especially for changes over time (see Annex A for confidence limits).

Annex A provides information on the methodology underpinning the data and the reliability of results, Annex B outlines future developments, Annex C is a list of definitions and Annex D details the geographies used in the report.

In this publication, all levels are rounded to the nearest thousand. Proportions are calculated on un-rounded figures and are rounded to the first decimal place. Totals may not equal the sum of individual components due to rounding. All results are based on the area of residence unless otherwise stated.

APS data (including confidence limits) for the whole of the UK and the regional/local areas within are available free of charge from the Nomis[®] website - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>. The Nomis website also holds data on claimants of benefits, vacancies and employees.

Tabulations are also available from:
Labour Market Statistics Branch
Scottish Executive
5 Cadogan Street
Glasgow
G2 6AT
Tel: 0141 242 5446
Email: labour-market.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/labourmarketstats>

Chapter 2 - Labour market analysis

Employment

In 2005, the number of working age people in employment was estimated at 2.339 million (74.9%). A further 76,000 people over working age were estimated to be in employment.

Table 1 shows that two local authority areas had employment rate estimates below 70.0% in 2005: Glasgow City (65.9%) and East Ayrshire (69.8%).

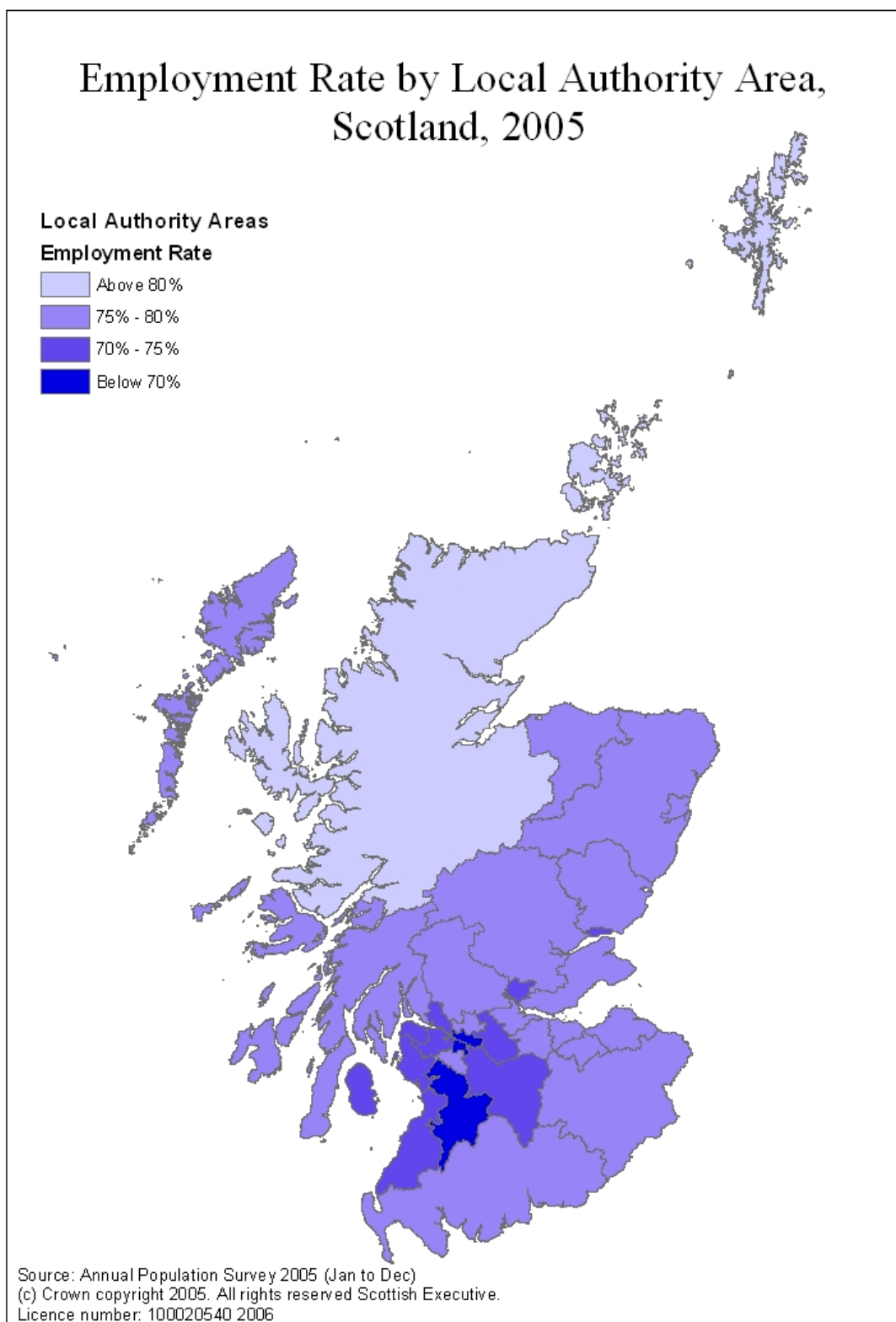
In 2005, the employment rate estimate for the 15% most deprived areas was 56.7%; much lower than that for the rest of Scotland (77.9%).

The 2005 employment rate estimate for larger urban areas (72.3%) was lower than that for accessible rural areas (79.1%).

Table 1: Working age employment rates and levels, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	74.7%	74.9%	2,339,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	76.2%	78.5%	102,000
Aberdeenshire	79.3%	80.2%	114,000
Angus	76.1%	77.1%	49,000
Argyll & Bute	77.6%	77.2%	40,000
Clackmannanshire	72.3%	73.0%	21,000
Dumfries & Galloway	78.8%	78.5%	66,000
Dundee City	68.3%	71.8%	60,000
East Ayrshire	71.6%	69.8%	50,000
East Dunbartonshire	81.3%	80.5%	53,000
East Lothian	76.3%	77.9%	44,000
East Renfrewshire	79.3%	79.4%	45,000
Edinburgh, City of	75.5%	77.1%	227,000
Eilean Siar	79.2%	80.4%	12,000
Falkirk	76.9%	76.0%	69,000
Fife	77.9%	76.7%	167,000
Glasgow City	64.9%	65.9%	245,000
Highland	82.8%	80.8%	99,000
Inverclyde	68.7%	70.6%	35,000
Midlothian	80.0%	79.5%	41,000
Moray	77.6%	76.3%	39,000
North Ayrshire	67.7%	72.0%	59,000
North Lanarkshire	70.6%	71.3%	142,000
Orkney Islands	85.1%	84.7%	10,000
Perth & Kinross	78.2%	77.5%	61,000
Renfrewshire	74.5%	74.4%	78,000
Scottish Borders	79.7%	78.0%	49,000
Shetland Islands	85.8%	85.3%	11,000
South Ayrshire	74.1%	74.1%	48,000
South Lanarkshire	75.5%	74.2%	141,000
Stirling	76.5%	76.0%	41,000
West Dunbartonshire	70.8%	71.0%	40,000
West Lothian	79.1%	76.2%	82,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	54.9%	56.7%	251,000
Rest of Scotland	78.1%	77.9%	2,088,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	71.3%	72.3%	883,000
Other Urban Areas	75.5%	75.3%	680,000
Accessible Small Towns	76.8%	75.3%	249,000
Remote Small Towns	79.5%	78.5%	67,000
Accessible Rural	78.1%	79.1%	334,000
Remote Rural	81.3%	78.9%	126,000

Figure 1



By gender

The working age employment rate in Scotland was higher for males than females in 2005. The rate for males was estimated at 77.6% compared to an estimate of 72.1% for females. The total number of working age males in employment, in 2005, was estimated at 1.235 million with a further 24,000 over working age in employment. The total number of working age females in employment was estimated at 1.104 million with a further 52,000 over working age in employment.

Table 2 shows that the three local authority areas which had the highest male employment rate estimates in 2005 were: Shetland Islands (88.6%), Orkney Islands (87.1%) and Aberdeenshire (84.6%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, the 2005 male employment rate estimate was lowest in large urban areas (74.2%) and highest in accessible rural areas (83.1%).

Table 2: Male working age employment rates and levels, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	77.8%	77.6%	1,235,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	81.6%	81.0%	55,000
Aberdeenshire	85.5%	84.6%	62,000
Angus	80.0%	81.5%	27,000
Argyll & Bute	79.5%	79.1%	21,000
Clackmannanshire	76.8%	78.5%	11,000
Dumfries & Galloway	82.1%	82.3%	36,000
Dundee City	69.5%	75.4%	32,000
East Ayrshire	74.6%	73.8%	27,000
East Dunbartonshire	84.8%	83.1%	28,000
East Lothian	78.4%	80.0%	23,000
East Renfrewshire	82.8%	82.1%	24,000
Edinburgh, City of	78.8%	79.2%	118,000
Eilean Siar	77.1%	78.1%	6,000
Falkirk	80.3%	78.2%	36,000
Fife	79.2%	80.5%	89,000
Glasgow City	66.9%	67.3%	124,000
Highland	86.5%	80.9%	52,000
Inverclyde	68.5%	70.0%	18,000
Midlothian	83.1%	81.1%	21,000
Moray	81.1%	80.2%	21,000
North Ayrshire	71.4%	74.4%	31,000
North Lanarkshire	74.4%	72.9%	74,000
Orkney Islands	89.0%	87.1%	5,000
Perth & Kinross	82.7%	82.2%	33,000
Renfrewshire	75.7%	76.1%	40,000
Scottish Borders	84.4%	82.8%	27,000
Shetland Islands	88.0%	88.6%	6,000
South Ayrshire	75.3%	77.0%	26,000
South Lanarkshire	78.4%	78.6%	76,000
Stirling	80.1%	77.9%	21,000
West Dunbartonshire	72.3%	74.3%	21,000
West Lothian	83.3%	77.5%	42,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	56.5%	59.5%	129,000
Rest of Scotland	81.2%	80.4%	1,106,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	74.2%	74.2%	456,000
Other Urban Areas	78.3%	78.4%	361,000
Accessible Small Towns	80.0%	77.7%	132,000
Remote Small Towns	82.8%	81.2%	35,000
Accessible Rural	82.2%	83.1%	182,000
Remote Rural	83.6%	80.9%	68,000

Table 3 shows that the three local authority areas which had the highest female employment rate estimates in 2005 were: Eilean Siar (83.2%), Orkney Islands (82.0%) and Shetland Islands (81.5%).

Eight local authority areas had female employment rate estimates below 70.0% in 2005: Glasgow City (64.5%), East Ayrshire (65.6%), Clackmannanshire (67.2%), West Dunbartonshire (67.6%), Dundee City (68.0%), North Ayrshire (69.5%), North Lanarkshire (69.7%) and South Lanarkshire (69.7%).

In 2005, the female employment rate estimate for the 15% most deprived areas was 53.9%; much lower than that for the rest of Scotland (75.3%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, the 2005 female employment rate estimate was lowest in large urban areas (70.3%) and highest in remote rural areas (76.8%).

Table 3: Female working age employment rates and levels, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	71.5%	72.1%	1,104,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	70.4%	75.7%	47,000
Aberdeenshire	72.6%	75.6%	51,000
Angus	71.8%	72.3%	22,000
Argyll & Bute	75.5%	75.1%	18,000
Clackmannanshire	67.7%	67.2%	9,000
Dumfries & Galloway	75.2%	74.3%	30,000
Dundee City	67.1%	68.0%	28,000
East Ayrshire	68.5%	65.6%	23,000
East Dunbartonshire	77.6%	77.7%	25,000
East Lothian	74.1%	75.6%	21,000
East Renfrewshire	75.6%	76.5%	21,000
Edinburgh, City of	72.2%	74.9%	109,000
Eilean Siar	81.7%	83.2%	6,000
Falkirk	73.5%	73.7%	33,000
Fife	76.5%	72.8%	77,000
Glasgow City	62.9%	64.5%	121,000
Highland	78.7%	80.8%	47,000
Inverclyde	69.0%	71.3%	18,000
Midlothian	76.8%	77.8%	19,000
Moray	73.7%	72.0%	17,000
North Ayrshire	63.9%	69.5%	28,000
North Lanarkshire	66.7%	69.7%	68,000
Orkney Islands	80.6%	82.0%	4,000
Perth & Kinross	73.6%	72.7%	28,000
Renfrewshire	73.3%	72.6%	37,000
Scottish Borders	74.7%	72.9%	22,000
Shetland Islands	83.3%	81.5%	5,000
South Ayrshire	72.9%	71.0%	23,000
South Lanarkshire	72.5%	69.7%	65,000
Stirling	72.7%	74.0%	20,000
West Dunbartonshire	69.4%	67.6%	19,000
West Lothian	74.7%	75.0%	40,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	53.4%	53.9%	122,000
Rest of Scotland	74.7%	75.3%	982,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	68.3%	70.3%	426,000
Other Urban Areas	72.5%	72.0%	319,000
Accessible Small Towns	73.4%	72.7%	116,000
Remote Small Towns	76.0%	75.8%	32,000
Accessible Rural	73.7%	74.8%	152,000
Remote Rural	78.7%	76.8%	58,000

Ethnicity

In 2005, the working age employment rate estimate for minority ethnic residents of Scotland was 58.7%, compared to 75.3% for white residents.

People with a Disability

The working age employment rate estimate for people with a disability in Scotland was 45.7% in 2005.

In 2005, four out of the 32 local authority areas had an employment rate estimate for people with a disability below 40.0%: Glasgow City (33.4%), North Lanarkshire (36.3%), East Ayrshire (38.3%) and Inverclyde (38.3%).

The employment rate estimate for people with a disability living in the 15% most deprived areas was 28.3% in 2005; nearly half that for the rest of Scotland (51.0%).

Table 4: Working age employment rates and levels for people with a disability, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	44.3%	45.7%	291,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	52.4%	52.4%	13,000
Aberdeenshire	56.3%	56.4%	13,000
Angus	48.2%	50.9%	6,000
Argyll & Bute	47.0%	51.8%	5,000
Clackmannanshire	45.6%	41.8%	3,000
Dumfries & Galloway	50.9%	51.8%	9,000
Dundee City	36.4%	43.1%	8,000
East Ayrshire	43.3%	38.3%	7,000
East Dunbartonshire	55.9%	56.0%	5,000
East Lothian	52.1%	55.5%	5,000
East Renfrewshire	59.2%	49.6%	4,000
Edinburgh, City of	48.7%	54.0%	27,000
Eilean Siar	59.6%	58.8%	1,000
Falkirk	39.6%	48.5%	10,000
Fife	52.8%	52.6%	26,000
Glasgow City	31.5%	33.4%	31,000
Highland	54.7%	54.6%	12,000
Inverclyde	33.2%	38.3%	4,000
Midlothian	50.4%	53.9%	5,000
Moray	44.8%	50.4%	5,000
North Ayrshire	32.9%	40.5%	7,000
North Lanarkshire	36.3%	36.3%	17,000
Orkney Islands	48.1%	53.4%	1,000
Perth & Kinross	51.1%	51.7%	7,000
Renfrewshire	42.5%	46.5%	11,000
Scottish Borders	55.2%	54.6%	7,000
Shetland Islands	58.5%	50.8%	1,000
South Ayrshire	45.6%	43.0%	5,000
South Lanarkshire	43.7%	40.8%	15,000
Stirling	51.8%	45.4%	4,000
West Dunbartonshire	39.4%	40.4%	5,000
West Lothian	50.0%	46.0%	11,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	24.5%	28.3%	41,000
Rest of Scotland	50.4%	51.0%	249,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	39.4%	42.4%	110,000
Other Urban Areas	44.7%	46.2%	88,000
Accessible Small Towns	47.1%	46.1%	31,000
Remote Small Towns	58.3%	47.6%	7,000
Accessible Rural	53.4%	53.7%	40,000
Remote Rural	50.4%	51.2%	14,000

Lone Parents

Table 5 shows employment rate estimates for lone parents of working age in 2005. The employment rate estimate of working age lone parents in Scotland was 55.7%.

In 2005, four local authority areas had a lone parent employment rate estimate above 70.0%: Aberdeenshire (73.7%), Scottish Borders (71.9%), Highland (70.4%) and East Dunbartonshire (70.2%).

The lone parent employment rate estimate for those living in the 15% most deprived areas was 38.3% in 2005, much lower than that for the rest of Scotland (64.7%).

Table 5: Working age employment rates and levels for lone parents, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	53.7%	55.7%	97,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	62.2%	68.0%	5,000
Aberdeenshire	59.1%	73.7%	3,000
Angus	57.9%	55.7%	1,000
Argyll & Bute	65.5%	66.8%	2,000
Clackmannanshire	47.0%	39.6%	1,000
Dumfries & Galloway	68.9%	*	*
Dundee City	55.0%	56.9%	3,000
East Ayrshire	50.6%	48.9%	2,000
East Dunbartonshire	71.1%	70.2%	2,000
East Lothian	66.9%	56.6%	2,000
East Renfrewshire	61.5%	64.0%	1,000
Edinburgh, City of	54.9%	64.6%	8,000
Eilean Siar	*	*	*
Falkirk	63.2%	63.0%	3,000
Fife	52.3%	46.0%	5,000
Glasgow City	36.4%	41.8%	16,000
Highland	67.1%	70.4%	3,000
Inverclyde	48.6%	59.0%	2,000
Midlothian	62.0%	57.7%	2,000
Moray	65.5%	57.1%	1,000
North Ayrshire	48.9%	58.1%	3,000
North Lanarkshire	48.3%	56.2%	8,000
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	61.0%	62.4%	2,000
Renfrewshire	55.0%	57.9%	4,000
Scottish Borders	80.2%	71.9%	2,000
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	55.0%	58.1%	2,000
South Lanarkshire	59.7%	60.1%	5,000
Stirling	49.0%	66.1%	2,000
West Dunbartonshire	55.9%	48.2%	2,000
West Lothian	61.3%	63.7%	4,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	36.9%	38.3%	23,000
Rest of Scotland	61.7%	64.7%	75,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	47.4%	51.4%	44,000
Other Urban Areas	55.5%	57.0%	29,000
Accessible Small Towns	65.2%	58.8%	9,000
Remote Small Towns	*	*	*
Accessible Rural	59.8%	66.8%	10,000
Remote Rural	83.5%	71.3%	3,000

* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See Annex A 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

The employment rate estimate for those aged 50 to the state pension age (59 for females and 64 for males) was 69.1% in Scotland in 2005.

Seven local authority areas had an older person's employment rate estimate above 75.0% in 2005: Shetland Islands (85.8%), East Dunbartonshire (79.2%), Orkney Islands (78.0%), Aberdeenshire (76.5%), Angus (76.3%), Eilean Siar (76.3%) and Scottish Borders (76.1%).

The 2005 employment rate estimate for those aged 50 to the state pension age, living in the 15% most deprived areas, was 49.2%; much lower than that for the rest of Scotland (71.9%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, the 2005 employment rate estimate for those aged 50 to the state pension age was lowest in large urban areas (66.6%) and highest in remote rural areas (74.6%).

Table 6: Working age employment rates and levels for people aged over 50, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	68.6%	69.1%	546,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	74.8%	74.8%	25,000
Aberdeenshire	77.4%	76.5%	31,000
Angus	72.2%	76.3%	14,000
Argyll & Bute	73.7%	71.9%	12,000
Clackmannanshire	69.8%	70.6%	6,000
Dumfries & Galloway	70.0%	68.0%	18,000
Dundee City	66.2%	67.4%	15,000
East Ayrshire	60.4%	57.7%	11,000
East Dunbartonshire	76.5%	79.2%	14,000
East Lothian	70.8%	73.9%	10,000
East Renfrewshire	74.9%	71.2%	10,000
Edinburgh, City of	76.1%	74.5%	47,000
Eilean Siar	75.3%	76.3%	4,000
Falkirk	62.9%	65.7%	15,000
Fife	71.9%	72.0%	41,000
Glasgow City	54.5%	58.8%	44,000
Highland	78.5%	73.6%	27,000
Inverclyde	61.4%	60.5%	8,000
Midlothian	73.7%	69.8%	9,000
Moray	68.1%	73.6%	10,000
North Ayrshire	60.9%	63.9%	13,000
North Lanarkshire	58.2%	58.8%	28,000
Orkney Islands	79.6%	78.0%	3,000
Perth & Kinross	73.1%	74.7%	18,000
Renfrewshire	62.3%	66.2%	17,000
Scottish Borders	77.6%	76.1%	15,000
Shetland Islands	85.9%	85.8%	3,000
South Ayrshire	66.7%	71.2%	14,000
South Lanarkshire	65.4%	66.9%	32,000
Stirling	66.9%	68.4%	10,000
West Dunbartonshire	64.2%	66.0%	9,000
West Lothian	70.2%	67.5%	17,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	46.0%	49.2%	47,000
Rest of Scotland	71.9%	71.9%	499,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	65.7%	66.6%	183,000
Other Urban Areas	67.0%	68.7%	159,000
Accessible Small Towns	68.6%	70.3%	62,000
Remote Small Towns	76.0%	70.3%	17,000
Accessible Rural	73.9%	72.2%	85,000
Remote Rural	76.5%	74.6%	39,000

By work pattern

The number of working age people employed in Scotland was estimated to be 2.339 million in 2005. Table 7 shows that 76.1% of those employed worked full-time in 2005 (and 2004).

Table 7: Number of people of working age in employment by work pattern, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005		
	% Full-time	% Full-time	Level Full-time	Level Part-time
Scotland	76.1%	76.1%	1,779,000	558,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>				
Aberdeen City	74.4%	73.3%	74,000	27,000
Aberdeenshire	75.1%	75.3%	86,000	28,000
Angus	74.8%	75.6%	37,000	12,000
Argyll & Bute	75.4%	77.5%	31,000	9,000
Clackmannanshire	75.3%	73.5%	15,000	6,000
Dumfries & Galloway	74.1%	73.4%	48,000	17,000
Dundee City	75.5%	75.5%	45,000	15,000
East Ayrshire	77.6%	76.3%	38,000	12,000
East Dunbartonshire	76.1%	75.7%	40,000	13,000
East Lothian	75.4%	72.8%	32,000	12,000
East Renfrewshire	76.2%	74.7%	33,000	11,000
Edinburgh, City of	76.1%	75.9%	172,000	55,000
Eilean Siar	74.3%	68.4%	8,000	4,000
Falkirk	78.1%	78.5%	54,000	15,000
Fife	74.7%	76.5%	128,000	39,000
Glasgow City	79.5%	77.6%	190,000	55,000
Highland	71.8%	74.4%	74,000	25,000
Inverclyde	75.1%	76.9%	27,000	8,000
Midlothian	74.4%	74.4%	30,000	10,000
Moray	73.4%	74.7%	29,000	10,000
North Ayrshire	76.1%	76.8%	45,000	14,000
North Lanarkshire	78.6%	78.0%	111,000	31,000
Orkney Islands	73.4%	72.6%	7,000	3,000
Perth & Kinross	74.7%	76.4%	46,000	14,000
Renfrewshire	77.3%	77.6%	60,000	17,000
Scottish Borders	74.0%	74.1%	37,000	13,000
Shetland Islands	70.7%	74.6%	8,000	3,000
South Ayrshire	72.0%	75.5%	36,000	12,000
South Lanarkshire	79.2%	78.9%	111,000	30,000
Stirling	71.7%	72.4%	30,000	11,000
West Dunbartonshire	75.4%	77.8%	31,000	9,000
West Lothian	78.4%	77.5%	64,000	19,000
<i>Deprivation</i>				
15% Most Deprived Areas	76.5%	74.9%	188,000	63,000
Rest of Scotland	76.0%	76.3%	1,591,000	495,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>				
Large Urban Areas	77.4%	76.2%	671,000	210,000
Other Urban Areas	75.9%	77.3%	526,000	154,000
Accessible Small Towns	74.9%	75.6%	188,000	61,000
Remote Small Towns	72.9%	73.7%	49,000	18,000
Accessible Rural	75.8%	75.3%	252,000	82,000
Remote Rural	72.5%	74.0%	93,000	33,000

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 estimated to be 2.415 million in 2005, 89.3% were employees, 9.9% were self employed, 0.5% were on government training programmes and 0.3% were unpaid family workers.

In 2005, the three local authority areas with the highest estimated proportion of self employed were: Orkney Islands (19.5%), Argyll & Bute (16.7%) and Scottish Borders (15.4%).

The proportion of self employed was estimated to be lower for people living in the 15% most deprived areas than for those living in the rest of Scotland in 2005 (4.8% vs. 10.5%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2005, self employment was most prevalent in remote rural areas (with 21.1% of those in employment estimated to be self-employed).

Table 8: Number of people in employment by employment type, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005		
	% Self Employed	% Self Employed	Level Employee	Level Self Employed
Scotland	10.2%	9.9%	2,158,000	240,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>				
Aberdeen City	8.8%	8.2%	96,000	9,000
Aberdeenshire	14.6%	12.7%	102,000	15,000
Angus	12.0%	12.0%	44,000	6,000
Argyll & Bute	17.3%	16.7%	34,000	7,000
Clackmannanshire	9.8%	8.3%	19,000	2,000
Dumfries & Galloway	14.6%	14.5%	58,000	10,000
Dundee City	5.7%	7.2%	58,000	4,000
East Ayrshire	9.5%	8.0%	47,000	4,000
East Dunbartonshire	10.6%	10.5%	49,000	6,000
East Lothian	12.6%	12.9%	40,000	6,000
East Renfrewshire	13.6%	12.5%	40,000	6,000
Edinburgh, City of	11.1%	10.6%	207,000	25,000
Eilean Siar	8.8%	12.0%	11,000	1,000
Falkirk	8.3%	7.5%	65,000	5,000
Fife	7.9%	8.4%	159,000	15,000
Glasgow City	7.1%	7.7%	229,000	19,000
Highland	14.7%	13.5%	89,000	14,000
Inverclyde	8.2%	7.2%	33,000	3,000
Midlothian	8.6%	10.9%	37,000	5,000
Moray	12.4%	14.2%	34,000	6,000
North Ayrshire	9.0%	9.3%	54,000	6,000
North Lanarkshire	6.4%	6.9%	135,000	10,000
Orkney Islands	16.4%	19.5%	8,000	2,000
Perth & Kinross	13.0%	12.3%	55,000	8,000
Renfrewshire	7.6%	6.8%	74,000	5,000
Scottish Borders	16.2%	15.4%	43,000	8,000
Shetland Islands	13.4%	14.0%	10,000	2,000
South Ayrshire	11.8%	10.9%	44,000	5,000
South Lanarkshire	9.6%	9.3%	129,000	13,000
Stirling	13.8%	13.8%	36,000	6,000
West Dunbartonshire	6.3%	5.8%	38,000	2,000
West Lothian	7.6%	6.7%	78,000	6,000
<i>Deprivation</i>				
15% Most Deprived Areas	5.7%	4.8%	242,000	12,000
Rest of Scotland	10.7%	10.5%	1,916,000	228,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>				
Large Urban Areas	8.5%	8.5%	824,000	77,000
Other Urban Areas	7.8%	7.2%	643,000	50,000
Accessible Small Towns	10.2%	9.6%	231,000	25,000
Remote Small Towns	12.3%	12.0%	62,000	8,000
Accessible Rural	14.4%	14.7%	294,000	51,000
Remote Rural	21.9%	21.1%	103,000	28,000

By industry

Table 9 shows that in 2005 (and 2004) the largest industry in Scotland was public administration, education and health (employing an estimated 30.8% of workers).

The smallest industry, in terms of workforce, was agriculture & fishing (employing an estimated 1.7% of workers in 2005).

Table 9: Proportion and level of people in employment by broad industrial group, 2004-2005

Broad Industrial Group	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Agriculture & fishing	1.8%	1.7%	41,000
Energy & water	2.4%	2.6%	62,000
Manufacturing	11.9%	10.7%	258,000
Construction	8.0%	7.7%	185,000
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	19.5%	19.7%	475,000
Transport & communication	6.3%	6.7%	161,000
Banking, finance & insurance etc	13.9%	14.0%	337,000
Public admin, education & health	30.4%	30.8%	743,000
Other services	5.9%	6.2%	148,000

Note: This public administration, education and health industry grouping is not equivalent to the public sector.

By occupation

Table 10 shows that employed people were quite well spread across the 9 occupation groups in Scotland in 2005.

The associate professional and technical occupation group had the largest share in 2005, an estimated 14.3% of all those in employment worked in this group.

The process, plant and machine operatives occupation group had the lowest share in 2005, an estimated 7.9% of all those in employment worked in this group.

Table 10: Proportion and level of people in employment by occupational group, 2004-2005

Occupational Group	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Managers and Senior Officials	12.4%	12.6%	303,000
Professional occupations	12.1%	12.4%	298,000
Associate Professional and Technical	13.8%	14.3%	344,000
Administrative and Secretarial	12.8%	12.5%	301,000
Skilled Trades Occupations	11.5%	10.8%	260,000
Personal Service Occupations	8.3%	8.5%	205,000
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	8.8%	8.9%	214,000
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7.9%	7.9%	191,000
Elementary Occupations	12.4%	12.2%	293,000

Unemployment (International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition)

A total of 136,000 people aged 16 or over were estimated to be unemployed in Scotland in 2005. This was 5.3% of the economically active population.

The unemployment rate estimate in the 15% most deprived areas at 13.3%, was about three times that for the rest of Scotland at 4.3%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, unemployment was most evident in large urban areas (with an estimated rate of 6.2%).

Table 11: ILO unemployment rates and levels (aged 16 or over), 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	5.4%	5.3%	136,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	5.9%	5.5%	6,000
Aberdeenshire	4.9%	4.4%	5,000
Angus	4.6%	4.9%	3,000
Argyll & Bute	4.2%	4.6%	2,000
Clackmannanshire	6.6%	5.4%	1,000
Dumfries & Galloway	3.8%	3.6%	3,000
Dundee City	9.0%	6.1%	4,000
East Ayrshire	6.4%	7.3%	4,000
East Dunbartonshire	2.4%	3.5%	2,000
East Lothian	5.1%	3.9%	2,000
East Renfrewshire	4.0%	4.0%	2,000
Edinburgh, City of	5.1%	4.8%	12,000
Eilean Siar	5.1%	4.3%	1,000
Falkirk	4.5%	5.0%	4,000
Fife	4.9%	5.0%	9,000
Glasgow City	7.8%	8.4%	23,000
Highland	3.7%	3.3%	4,000
Inverclyde	7.6%	6.4%	2,000
Midlothian	3.5%	4.9%	2,000
Moray	3.5%	3.9%	2,000
North Ayrshire	9.7%	6.7%	4,000
North Lanarkshire	6.3%	6.9%	11,000
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	3.4%	3.0%	2,000
Renfrewshire	4.4%	5.3%	4,000
Scottish Borders	2.7%	4.5%	2,000
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	6.8%	5.7%	3,000
South Lanarkshire	4.6%	5.0%	8,000
Stirling	5.3%	4.1%	2,000
West Dunbartonshire	7.3%	7.1%	3,000
West Lothian	4.0%	4.5%	4,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	12.9%	13.3%	39,000
Rest of Scotland	4.4%	4.3%	96,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	6.3%	6.2%	60,000
Other Urban Areas	5.3%	5.7%	42,000
Accessible Small Towns	5.4%	5.7%	15,000
Remote Small Towns	3.9%	3.7%	3,000
Accessible Rural	3.9%	3.2%	11,000
Remote Rural	2.8%	3.1%	4,000

* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See Annex A for more details).

Notes:

1. The denominator for the unemployment rate is economic activity (employed plus unemployed).
2. ONS have produced a new modelling methodology to produce estimates of unemployment level and rate on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition for local authority areas. These modelled estimates are the preferred source of unemployment for local authority areas, more details of this can be found in Annex B.

Economic inactivity

People who are economically inactive are neither employed nor unemployed. Those who are economically inactive are not in work and are not seeking/available for work. Reasons for economic inactivity include being sick or disabled, looking after family or home, being a student and taking early retirement.

All persons

The economic inactivity rate of working age people in Scotland was estimated to be 20.8% in 2005 (Table 12). The total number of working age people who were economically inactive was estimated to be 649,000. Of those who were economically inactive 29.8% want to work (Table 13).

Table 12: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age people, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	21.0%	20.8%	649,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	19.0%	16.9%	22,000
Aberdeenshire	16.4%	16.0%	23,000
Angus	20.3%	18.8%	12,000
Argyll & Bute	18.9%	19.1%	10,000
Clackmannanshire	22.5%	22.8%	6,000
Dumfries & Galloway	18.0%	18.5%	15,000
Dundee City	24.6%	23.3%	20,000
East Ayrshire	23.4%	24.6%	18,000
East Dunbartonshire	16.8%	16.6%	11,000
East Lothian	19.5%	18.9%	11,000
East Renfrewshire	17.4%	17.2%	10,000
Edinburgh, City of	20.3%	19.0%	56,000
Eilean Siar	16.3%	16.1%	2,000
Falkirk	19.3%	20.1%	18,000
Fife	18.1%	19.1%	42,000
Glasgow City	29.6%	27.9%	104,000
Highland	13.9%	16.3%	20,000
Inverclyde	25.4%	24.5%	12,000
Midlothian	17.0%	16.3%	8,000
Moray	19.6%	20.5%	10,000
North Ayrshire	25.0%	22.8%	19,000
North Lanarkshire	24.5%	23.4%	47,000
Orkney Islands	13.5%	13.5%	2,000
Perth & Kinross	18.9%	20.0%	16,000
Renfrewshire	22.0%	21.3%	22,000
Scottish Borders	18.0%	18.3%	12,000
Shetland Islands	12.8%	11.8%	2,000
South Ayrshire	20.3%	21.3%	14,000
South Lanarkshire	20.7%	21.9%	41,000
Stirling	19.1%	20.7%	11,000
West Dunbartonshire	23.6%	23.5%	13,000
West Lothian	17.6%	20.1%	22,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	36.9%	34.5%	153,000
Rest of Scotland	18.3%	18.5%	497,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	23.9%	22.8%	279,000
Other Urban Areas	20.2%	20.1%	182,000
Accessible Small Towns	18.7%	20.1%	66,000
Remote Small Towns	17.1%	18.4%	16,000
Accessible Rural	18.7%	18.2%	77,000
Remote Rural	16.3%	18.4%	30,000

Figure 2

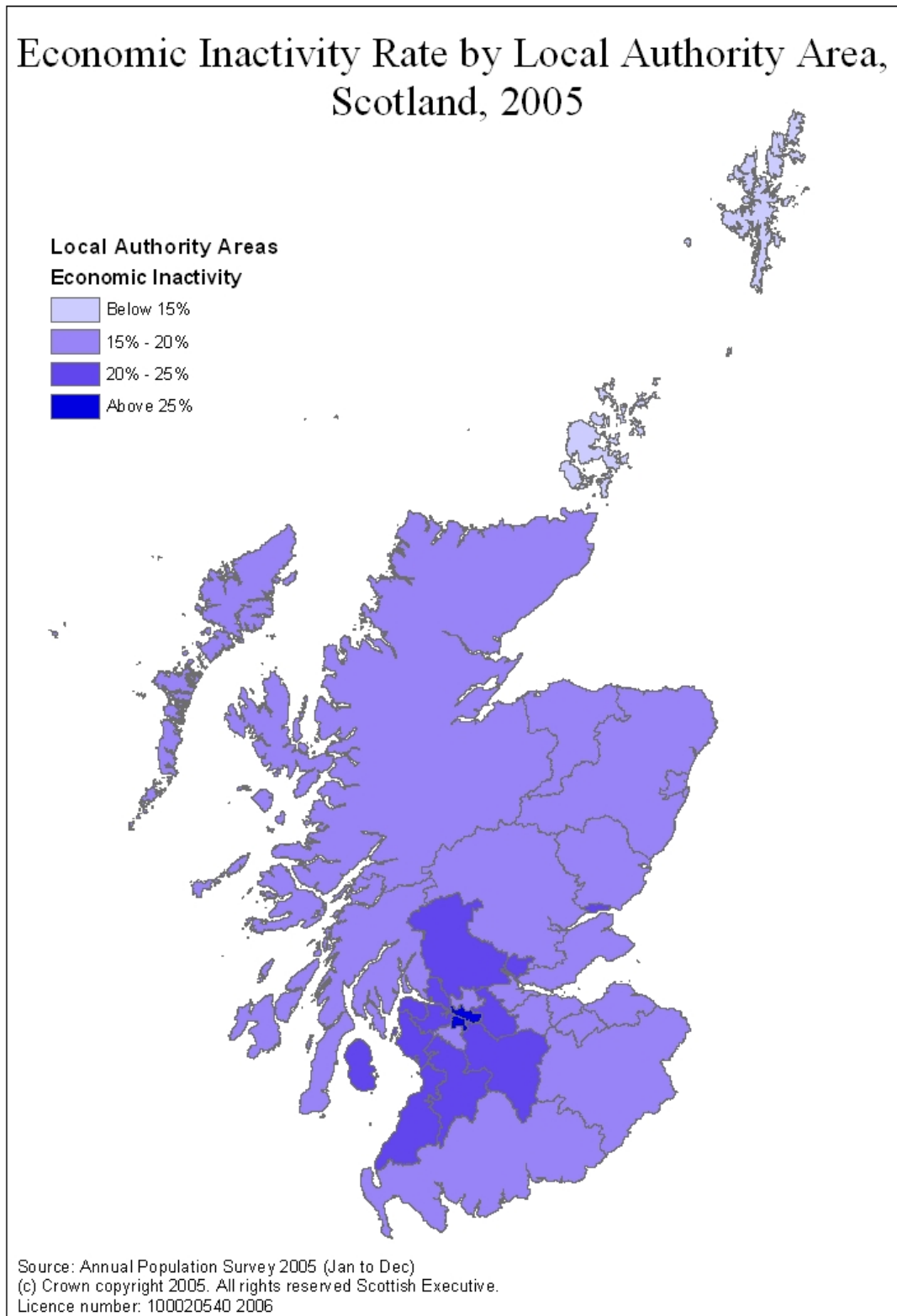


Table 13 shows the number, and proportion, of those who are inactive but want to work. People who are inactive may have a willingness to work but are not available or able to do so.

In 2005, the proportion of inactive people who wanted to work was highest in West Dunbartonshire local authority area (estimated at 39.5%). West Dunbartonshire also had a relatively high inactivity rate estimate (23.5%).

This pattern of high inactivity and high willingness to work is also apparent when considering the deprivation of areas. In 2005, the proportion of inactive people living in the 15% most deprived areas who wanted to work was estimated to be 37.4%, higher than the estimated rate for the rest of Scotland at 27.5%.

Table 13: Working age economically inactive people by willingness to work, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005			
	% Who want to work	% Who want to work	Level Want to Work	Level Do not Want to Work	All Inactive
Scotland	30.9%	29.8%	194,000	456,000	649,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	33.2%	30.6%	7,000	15,000	22,000
Aberdeenshire	28.9%	28.9%	7,000	16,000	23,000
Angus	31.4%	33.7%	4,000	8,000	12,000
Argyll & Bute	28.9%	30.3%	3,000	7,000	10,000
Clackmannanshire	35.3%	35.6%	2,000	4,000	6,000
Dumfries & Galloway	30.0%	29.5%	5,000	11,000	15,000
Dundee City	31.0%	29.2%	6,000	14,000	20,000
East Ayrshire	32.8%	37.5%	7,000	11,000	18,000
East Dunbartonshire	25.2%	25.7%	3,000	8,000	11,000
East Lothian	26.8%	27.7%	3,000	8,000	11,000
East Renfrewshire	33.7%	22.2%	2,000	8,000	10,000
Edinburgh, City of	30.9%	23.7%	13,000	43,000	56,000
Eilean Siar	29.5%	38.0%	1,000	1,000	2,000
Falkirk	27.4%	35.6%	6,000	12,000	18,000
Fife	37.6%	31.2%	13,000	29,000	42,000
Glasgow City	37.2%	37.3%	39,000	65,000	104,000
Highland	23.1%	30.3%	6,000	14,000	20,000
Inverclyde	31.0%	26.5%	3,000	9,000	12,000
Midlothian	29.9%	29.2%	2,000	6,000	8,000
Moray	40.6%	32.3%	3,000	7,000	10,000
North Ayrshire	29.5%	30.7%	6,000	13,000	19,000
North Lanarkshire	23.3%	17.4%	8,000	39,000	47,000
Orkney Islands	39.3%	33.4%	1,000	1,000	2,000
Perth & Kinross	29.0%	26.9%	4,000	11,000	16,000
Renfrewshire	23.2%	26.7%	6,000	16,000	22,000
Scottish Borders	23.6%	24.1%	3,000	9,000	12,000
Shetland Islands	35.1%	32.9%	1,000	1,000	2,000
South Ayrshire	29.0%	28.4%	4,000	10,000	14,000
South Lanarkshire	29.1%	31.5%	13,000	28,000	41,000
Stirling	32.7%	21.5%	2,000	9,000	11,000
West Dunbartonshire	34.1%	39.5%	5,000	8,000	13,000
West Lothian	26.0%	29.2%	6,000	15,000	22,000
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	35.7%	37.4%	57,000	96,000	153,000
Rest of Scotland	29.3%	27.5%	137,000	360,000	497,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	31.9%	30.1%	84,000	195,000	279,000
Other Urban Areas	30.5%	32.0%	58,000	124,000	182,000
Accessible Small Towns	30.6%	26.9%	18,000	48,000	66,000
Remote Small Towns	25.1%	29.6%	5,000	11,000	16,000
Accessible Rural	29.8%	26.6%	21,000	57,000	77,000
Remote Rural	29.4%	29.2%	9,000	21,000	30,000

By gender

The working age economic inactivity rate estimate was lower for males (17.2%) than females (24.5%) in Scotland in 2005.

Table 14 shows economic inactivity rate estimates for working age males for 2005. Three areas had male inactivity rate estimates above 20.0%: Glasgow City (24.6%); Inverclyde (23.6%) and North Lanarkshire (20.4%).

In 2005, the male inactivity rate estimate in the 15% most deprived areas was 28.7%, significantly higher than that for the rest of Scotland at 15.4%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2005, male inactivity was most evident in large urban areas (with an estimated rate of 19.7%).

Table 14: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age males, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Inactive
Scotland	17.1%	17.2%	274,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	12.9%	12.7%	9,000
Aberdeenshire	9.7%	11.3%	8,000
Angus	15.2%	14.5%	5,000
Argyll & Bute	15.8%	17.4%	5,000
Clackmannanshire	17.4%	16.5%	2,000
Dumfries & Galloway	14.4%	14.1%	6,000
Dundee City	22.1%	19.1%	8,000
East Ayrshire	19.2%	19.6%	7,000
East Dunbartonshire	14.2%	13.5%	5,000
East Lothian	16.5%	16.5%	5,000
East Renfrewshire	13.0%	12.7%	4,000
Edinburgh, City of	16.7%	16.6%	25,000
Eilean Siar	17.6%	15.5%	1,000
Falkirk	15.3%	16.1%	7,000
Fife	15.8%	14.6%	16,000
Glasgow City	26.0%	24.6%	46,000
Highland	9.6%	15.4%	10,000
Inverclyde	23.7%	23.6%	6,000
Midlothian	14.1%	13.6%	4,000
Moray	16.0%	17.0%	5,000
North Ayrshire	19.3%	18.7%	8,000
North Lanarkshire	19.6%	20.4%	21,000
Orkney Islands	9.5%	11.1%	1,000
Perth & Kinross	14.2%	15.3%	6,000
Renfrewshire	20.4%	18.7%	10,000
Scottish Borders	12.7%	12.7%	4,000
Shetland Islands	9.4%	9.0%	1,000
South Ayrshire	17.5%	17.4%	6,000
South Lanarkshire	17.1%	17.0%	16,000
Stirling	14.6%	17.8%	5,000
West Dunbartonshire	19.2%	18.6%	5,000
West Lothian	13.6%	17.6%	10,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	31.9%	28.7%	62,000
Rest of Scotland	14.7%	15.4%	211,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	19.9%	19.7%	121,000
Other Urban Areas	16.4%	16.0%	74,000
Accessible Small Towns	14.6%	16.4%	28,000
Remote Small Towns	13.4%	16.0%	7,000
Accessible Rural	14.2%	14.0%	31,000
Remote Rural	13.7%	15.9%	13,000

Table 15 shows economic inactivity rate estimates for working age females for 2005. The three local authority areas with the highest female inactivity rate estimates in 2005 were: Glasgow City (31.2%), East Ayrshire (29.8%) and Clackmannanshire (29.3%). The working age female economic inactivity rate estimate was higher than the corresponding male rate in every local authority area.

In 2005, the female inactivity rate estimate in the 15% most deprived areas was 39.9%, significantly higher than that for the rest of Scotland at 21.9%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2005, female inactivity (like male inactivity) was most evident in large urban areas (with an estimated rate of 26.0%).

Table 15: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age females, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Inactive
Scotland	25.1%	24.5%	375,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	25.8%	21.5%	13,000
Aberdeenshire	23.6%	21.0%	14,000
Angus	25.8%	23.5%	7,000
Argyll & Bute	22.2%	21.1%	5,000
Clackmannanshire	27.8%	29.3%	4,000
Dumfries & Galloway	21.8%	23.1%	9,000
Dundee City	27.1%	27.7%	11,000
East Ayrshire	27.7%	29.8%	10,000
East Dunbartonshire	19.5%	19.8%	6,000
East Lothian	22.6%	21.4%	6,000
East Renfrewshire	22.0%	22.0%	6,000
Edinburgh, City of	24.1%	21.6%	31,000
Eilean Siar	14.8%	16.8%	1,000
Falkirk	23.4%	24.1%	11,000
Fife	20.4%	23.9%	25,000
Glasgow City	33.0%	31.2%	58,000
Highland	18.5%	17.2%	10,000
Inverclyde	27.2%	25.4%	6,000
Midlothian	20.0%	19.0%	5,000
Moray	23.7%	24.3%	6,000
North Ayrshire	31.0%	27.0%	11,000
North Lanarkshire	29.6%	26.4%	26,000
Orkney Islands	18.0%	16.2%	1,000
Perth & Kinross	23.6%	24.9%	10,000
Renfrewshire	23.6%	24.0%	12,000
Scottish Borders	23.5%	24.2%	7,000
Shetland Islands	16.7%	15.0%	1,000
South Ayrshire	23.1%	25.4%	8,000
South Lanarkshire	24.5%	26.9%	25,000
Stirling	23.8%	23.8%	6,000
West Dunbartonshire	28.0%	28.4%	8,000
West Lothian	21.7%	22.7%	12,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	41.6%	39.9%	90,000
Rest of Scotland	22.1%	21.9%	285,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	27.9%	26.0%	158,000
Other Urban Areas	24.1%	24.4%	108,000
Accessible Small Towns	23.0%	24.0%	38,000
Remote Small Towns	21.2%	20.7%	9,000
Accessible Rural	23.6%	22.8%	46,000
Remote Rural	19.2%	21.2%	16,000

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 36,000 in 2005. That was 14.0% of all 16 to 19 year olds in Scotland. For males the estimated rate was 14.6% and for females the estimated rate was 13.4%.

Table 16 shows the proportion and level of 16 to 19 year olds NEET. For many of the areas the estimates did not meet the minimum reliability thresholds. There are quite high confidence limits around the NEET estimate for Scotland, for a proportion of 14.0%, the true value is likely to lie between 12.6% and 15.4%, which is the 95% confidence interval for this measure. This means that the change on 2004 is not statistically significant - please see Annex A for detailed confidence limits.

Table 16: Proportion and level of 16 to 19 year olds NEET, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level NEET
Scotland	13.2%	14.0%	36,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	*	*	*
Aberdeenshire	*	*	*
Angus	*	15.3%	1,000
Argyll & Bute	*	*	*
Clackmannanshire	*	*	*
Dumfries & Galloway	*	*	*
Dundee City	*	*	*
East Ayrshire	17.5%	14.0%	1,000
East Dunbartonshire	*	*	*
East Lothian	*	*	*
East Renfrewshire	*	*	*
Edinburgh, City of	*	*	*
Eilean Siar	*	*	*
Falkirk	*	*	*
Fife	*	*	*
Glasgow City	22.1%	25.8%	8,000
Highland	*	*	*
Inverclyde	18.5%	14.8%	1,000
Midlothian	15.6%	20.1%	1,000
Moray	*	13.3%	1,000
North Ayrshire	20.5%	11.1%	1,000
North Lanarkshire	*	21.2%	4,000
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	*	*	*
Renfrewshire	*	*	*
Scottish Borders	*	12.0%	1,000
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	19.5%	11.9%	1,000
South Lanarkshire	*	*	*
Stirling	16.3%	15.0%	1,000
West Dunbartonshire	19.2%	16.2%	1,000
West Lothian	*	*	*
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	27.9%	29.9%	12,000
Rest of Scotland	10.3%	11.0%	24,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	14.7%	17.5%	18,000
Other Urban Areas	14.8%	13.0%	10,000
Accessible Small Towns	11.0%	13.1%	4,000
Remote Small Towns	*	*	*
Accessible Rural	9.7%	11.9%	4,000
Remote Rural	*	*	*

* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See Annex A for more details).

Children living in workless households

The proportion of dependent children aged under 19 years who were living in households where no one was in work was estimated to be 16.1% in 2005.

In 2005, the proportion of children living in workless households in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated to be 43.5%, over four times that for the rest of Scotland at 10.8%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2005, children in large urban areas were more likely to be living in a workless household (an estimated 21.0% of children in large urban areas were living in workless households compare to an estimated 5.0% for children living in remote rural areas). **Please note this table was revised on 23rd Nov 2006 due to a mix up of data for 4 Local Authorities (Renfrewshire, Scottish Borders, West Lothian and West Dunbartonshire)**

Table 17: Proportion and level of children living in workless households, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Children
Scotland	16.7%	16.1%	169,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	15.1%	11.8%	5,000
Aberdeenshire	10.6%	9.7%	5,000
Angus	15.0%	14.3%	3,000
Argyll & Bute	7.7%	11.4%	2,000
Clackmannanshire	19.3%	24.1%	3,000
Dumfries & Galloway	8.8%	7.1%	2,000
Dundee City	27.0%	21.5%	6,000
East Ayrshire	15.8%	20.8%	5,000
East Dunbartonshire	6.5%	8.2%	2,000
East Lothian	8.7%	9.5%	2,000
East Renfrewshire	8.0%	7.9%	2,000
Edinburgh, City of	13.5%	8.9%	7,000
Eilean Siar	*	*	*
Falkirk	13.5%	14.6%	4,000
Fife	18.9%	19.4%	15,000
Glasgow City	35.5%	33.1%	42,000
Highland	8.0%	6.2%	2,000
Inverclyde	19.2%	16.4%	3,000
Midlothian	12.1%	9.3%	1,000
Moray	11.4%	12.1%	2,000
North Ayrshire	23.4%	15.6%	4,000
North Lanarkshire	20.8%	18.3%	13,000
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	13.4%	12.1%	3,000
Renfrewshire	15.4%	16.0%	6,000
Scottish Borders	5.2%	9.4%	2,000
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	14.3%	12.3%	3,000
South Lanarkshire	14.7%	20.1%	13,000
Stirling	9.6%	9.7%	2,000
West Dunbartonshire	21.0%	23.1%	4,000
West Lothian	13.1%	13.2%	5,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	45.4%	43.5%	74,000
Rest of Scotland	10.9%	10.8%	96,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	22.7%	21.0%	82,000
Other Urban Areas	17.7%	17.5%	53,000
Accessible Small Towns	11.7%	13.2%	15,000
Remote Small Towns	12.3%	8.1%	3,000
Accessible Rural	8.8%	8.9%	14,000
Remote Rural	*	5.0%	3,000

* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See Annex A for more details).

Working age people in employment, education or training (EET)

The number of working age people in employment, education or training in Scotland was estimated to be 2.490 million in 2005 (79.7% of all working age people).

Table 18 shows the estimated proportion of working age people EET in 2005. The three local authority areas with the lowest estimated proportions were: Glasgow City (72.2%), East Ayrshire (74.1%) and North Lanarkshire (75.3%).

In 2005, the proportion of working age people EET living in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated to be 61.6%, lower than that for the rest of Scotland at 82.7%.

Table 18: Proportion and level of working age people EET, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level EET
Scotland	79.4%	79.7%	2,490,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	82.1%	83.6%	108,000
Aberdeenshire	83.7%	84.4%	120,000
Angus	80.5%	80.4%	51,000
Argyll & Bute	80.3%	80.7%	42,000
Clackmannanshire	77.1%	75.7%	22,000
Dumfries & Galloway	81.6%	80.8%	68,000
Dundee City	75.7%	78.7%	66,000
East Ayrshire	76.5%	74.1%	53,000
East Dunbartonshire	86.3%	86.1%	57,000
East Lothian	80.6%	82.0%	46,000
East Renfrewshire	85.6%	84.4%	48,000
Edinburgh, City of	83.3%	84.6%	250,000
Eilean Siar	84.5%	85.9%	12,000
Falkirk	80.0%	79.0%	71,000
Fife	81.5%	80.6%	175,000
Glasgow City	71.4%	72.2%	269,000
Highland	85.3%	83.8%	103,000
Inverclyde	73.1%	76.1%	38,000
Midlothian	83.1%	82.5%	42,000
Moray	81.2%	80.4%	41,000
North Ayrshire	72.8%	77.3%	63,000
North Lanarkshire	74.5%	75.3%	150,000
Orkney Islands	88.7%	86.4%	10,000
Perth & Kinross	81.8%	82.7%	65,000
Renfrewshire	77.7%	79.0%	82,000
Scottish Borders	83.6%	82.3%	52,000
Shetland Islands	88.1%	89.3%	12,000
South Ayrshire	78.1%	79.5%	52,000
South Lanarkshire	78.6%	78.8%	149,000
Stirling	81.0%	80.8%	44,000
West Dunbartonshire	75.4%	76.0%	43,000
West Lothian	82.1%	79.5%	86,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	59.8%	61.6%	273,000
Rest of Scotland	82.7%	82.7%	2,217,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	77.3%	78.3%	957,000
Other Urban Areas	79.1%	79.4%	717,000
Accessible Small Towns	80.7%	79.8%	263,000
Remote Small Towns	82.2%	81.4%	69,000
Accessible Rural	82.5%	83.0%	351,000
Remote Rural	84.7%	82.7%	132,000

Chapter 3 - Education and Skills

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 was estimated to be 17.5% in 2005. North Lanarkshire had the highest estimated proportion (28.5%) and East Renfrewshire had the lowest estimated proportion (8.2%).

Table 19: Proportion of working age adults whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 5, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	18.8%	17.5%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	15.3%	15.2%
Aberdeenshire	13.2%	11.7%
Angus	14.0%	15.7%
Argyll & Bute	19.6%	15.3%
Clackmannanshire	20.7%	18.3%
Dumfries & Galloway	19.4%	17.6%
Dundee City	21.4%	18.6%
East Ayrshire	25.2%	25.2%
East Dunbartonshire	9.4%	9.9%
East Lothian	16.6%	13.3%
East Renfrewshire	9.6%	8.2%
Edinburgh, City of	12.3%	12.4%
Eilean Siar	22.5%	17.5%
Falkirk	19.7%	15.1%
Fife	17.0%	14.5%
Glasgow City	25.4%	26.7%
Highland	16.4%	14.2%
Inverclyde	21.6%	19.3%
Midlothian	19.4%	16.1%
Moray	20.2%	16.0%
North Ayrshire	23.7%	18.3%
North Lanarkshire	28.0%	28.5%
Orkney Islands	11.3%	10.6%
Perth & Kinross	13.6%	13.2%
Renfrewshire	18.8%	17.1%
Scottish Borders	18.7%	13.8%
Shetland Islands	11.2%	9.5%
South Ayrshire	19.0%	16.7%
South Lanarkshire	21.1%	18.8%
Stirling	11.5%	13.1%
West Dunbartonshire	24.2%	20.7%
West Lothian	17.8%	16.0%
<i>Deprivation</i>		
15% Most Deprived Areas	38.2%	36.1%
Rest of Scotland	15.5%	14.5%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>		
Large Urban Areas	20.2%	20.5%
Other Urban Areas	19.4%	16.7%
Accessible Small Towns	18.1%	16.6%
Remote Small Towns	18.8%	16.5%
Accessible Rural	15.4%	12.6%
Remote Rural	15.8%	15.5%

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 in 2005 was estimated to be 29.6%.

In 2005, West Lothian had the highest estimated proportion (44.0%) and East Renfrewshire had the lowest estimated proportion (12.5%).

In 2005, the proportion 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6 in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated to be 46.5%, higher than that for the rest of Scotland at 26.1%.

Table 20: Proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	30.7%	29.6%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	24.9%	18.0%
Aberdeenshire	33.2%	37.9%
Angus	27.3%	29.2%
Argyll & Bute	31.5%	30.0%
Clackmannanshire	44.0%	37.5%
Dumfries & Galloway	38.7%	34.5%
Dundee City	23.7%	23.8%
East Ayrshire	38.7%	32.5%
East Dunbartonshire	17.3%	19.0%
East Lothian	34.2%	36.6%
East Renfrewshire	18.1%	12.5%
Edinburgh, City of	16.8%	17.3%
Eilean Siar	30.3%	25.7%
Falkirk	34.8%	34.0%
Fife	32.3%	29.5%
Glasgow City	29.6%	33.3%
Highland	39.0%	31.8%
Inverclyde	33.3%	40.8%
Midlothian	39.8%	34.2%
Moray	37.3%	34.1%
North Ayrshire	38.2%	28.6%
North Lanarkshire	39.9%	33.6%
Orkney Islands	*	*
Perth & Kinross	27.7%	28.1%
Renfrewshire	35.3%	29.2%
Scottish Borders	34.5%	31.3%
Shetland Islands	24.9%	24.3%
South Ayrshire	28.5%	30.1%
South Lanarkshire	31.5%	33.1%
Stirling	16.9%	22.3%
West Dunbartonshire	40.8%	35.0%
West Lothian	43.5%	44.0%
<i>Deprivation</i>		
15% Most Deprived Areas	51.1%	46.5%
Rest of Scotland	26.5%	26.1%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>		
Large Urban Areas	27.4%	25.7%
Other Urban Areas	35.0%	33.2%
Accessible Small Towns	34.1%	35.6%
Remote Small Towns	30.9%	39.2%
Accessible Rural	31.1%	28.4%
Remote Rural	27.0%	30.6%

* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See Annex A 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 22.5% in 2005.

Table 21 shows graduates as a proportion of those in employment aged 25-59/64 in 2005. The City of Edinburgh had the highest estimated proportion (41.3%) and West Dunbartonshire had the lowest estimated proportion (12.1%).

In 2005, the proportion of employed people living in the 15% most deprived areas that were graduates was estimated to be 9.8%, much lower than that for the rest of Scotland at 23.9%.

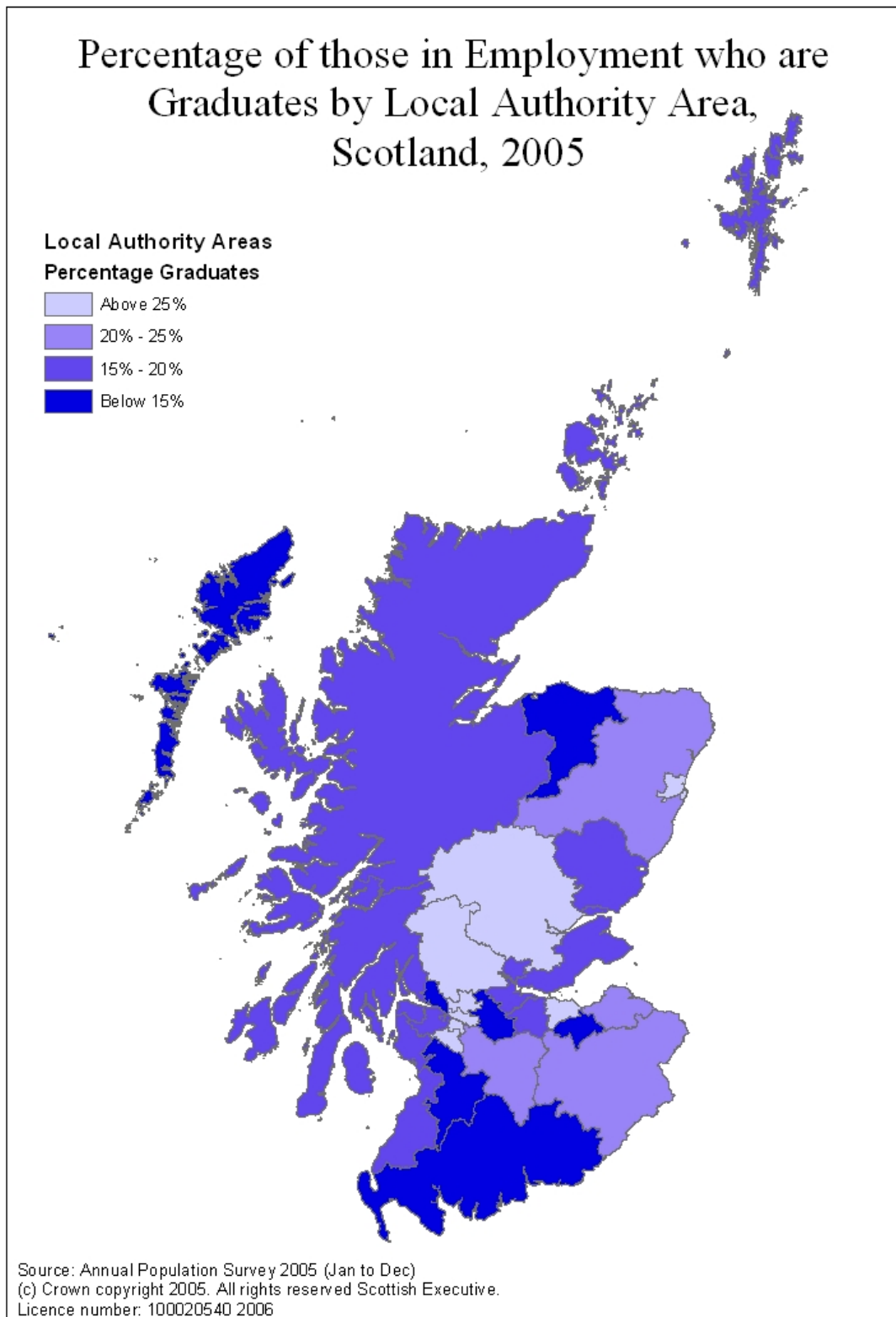
In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2005, the proportion of graduates making up the workforce was highest for those living in large urban areas.

Table 21: Graduates as a proportion of those in employment aged 25-59/64, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	21.6%	22.5%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	24.8%	25.9%
Aberdeenshire	22.0%	23.6%
Angus	16.3%	17.6%
Argyll & Bute	17.5%	15.7%
Clackmannanshire	13.5%	18.8%
Dumfries & Galloway	13.6%	15.0%
Dundee City	20.1%	18.5%
East Ayrshire	12.6%	12.6%
East Dunbartonshire	33.0%	33.0%
East Lothian	21.7%	23.6%
East Renfrewshire	33.3%	35.6%
Edinburgh, City of	41.0%	41.3%
Eilean Siar	14.7%	14.5%
Falkirk	15.5%	17.2%
Fife	16.5%	16.8%
Glasgow City	28.5%	27.6%
Highland	14.3%	16.7%
Inverclyde	17.6%	18.1%
Midlothian	15.7%	15.3%
Moray	12.9%	14.1%
North Ayrshire	14.0%	16.8%
North Lanarkshire	14.2%	14.3%
Orkney Islands	16.6%	17.3%
Perth & Kinross	22.6%	26.6%
Renfrewshire	16.1%	17.7%
Scottish Borders	19.0%	21.1%
Shetland Islands	17.7%	16.5%
South Ayrshire	20.2%	19.4%
South Lanarkshire	18.7%	20.6%
Stirling	31.3%	30.0%
West Dunbartonshire	10.3%	12.1%
West Lothian	15.2%	19.2%
<i>Deprivation</i>		
15% Most Deprived Areas	8.7%	9.8%
Rest of Scotland	23.0%	23.9%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>		
Large Urban Areas	28.4%	28.4%
Other Urban Areas	15.3%	16.9%
Accessible Small Towns	16.7%	18.0%
Remote Small Towns	13.0%	15.5%
Accessible Rural	22.7%	24.5%
Remote Rural	19.0%	18.3%

Note: A graduate is defined here as someone who has obtained a degree level qualification (SCQF levels 9 to 12).

Figure 3



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 67.4% in 2005.

In 2005, the Shetland Islands had the highest adult learning proportion (estimated at 80.7%) and North Lanarkshire had the lowest adult learning proportion (estimated at 54.5%).

In 2005, the proportion of people living in the 15% most deprived areas who participated in adult learning in the last year was estimated to be 46.7%, much lower than that for the rest of Scotland at 70.8%.

Table 22: Proportion and level of people aged 16 to 69 who participated in adult learning in the last year, 2004-2005

Geography (Residence Based)	2004	2005	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Adult Learning
Scotland	68.6%	67.4%	2,232,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	74.1%	74.1%	98,000
Aberdeenshire	74.8%	75.3%	113,000
Angus	72.6%	69.8%	48,000
Argyll & Bute	72.3%	74.3%	43,000
Clackmannanshire	63.2%	65.5%	21,000
Dumfries & Galloway	76.4%	72.4%	69,000
Dundee City	65.0%	66.2%	59,000
East Ayrshire	62.3%	61.0%	48,000
East Dunbartonshire	74.5%	74.1%	52,000
East Lothian	77.5%	74.6%	44,000
East Renfrewshire	78.7%	78.7%	45,000
Edinburgh, City of	76.1%	76.2%	231,000
Eilean Siar	65.7%	66.3%	10,000
Falkirk	66.5%	67.8%	66,000
Fife	67.4%	64.1%	151,000
Glasgow City	60.8%	57.8%	222,000
Highland	71.4%	70.5%	94,000
Inverclyde	64.7%	60.8%	33,000
Midlothian	75.7%	72.2%	39,000
Moray	76.1%	75.9%	42,000
North Ayrshire	59.5%	60.7%	53,000
North Lanarkshire	58.1%	54.5%	114,000
Orkney Islands	79.1%	73.6%	9,000
Perth & Kinross	71.4%	72.1%	61,000
Renfrewshire	63.5%	61.7%	69,000
Scottish Borders	77.5%	74.0%	51,000
Shetland Islands	78.7%	80.7%	11,000
South Ayrshire	69.4%	67.2%	48,000
South Lanarkshire	64.9%	65.5%	132,000
Stirling	73.9%	75.2%	42,000
West Dunbartonshire	63.4%	63.9%	39,000
West Lothian	70.0%	66.4%	75,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	49.5%	46.7%	223,000
Rest of Scotland	72.0%	70.8%	2,009,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	67.0%	65.0%	825,000
Other Urban Areas	66.6%	65.8%	637,000
Accessible Small Towns	69.2%	68.6%	243,000
Remote Small Towns	68.9%	70.2%	66,000
Accessible Rural	75.0%	73.4%	330,000
Remote Rural	75.3%	74.2%	130,000

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 30.1% in 2005.

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 2005.

Those working in the City of Edinburgh were most likely to have received training in the last 3 months (with an estimate of 36.5%), whereas at the other end, only 22.4% of those working in Midlothian were estimated to have 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, 2004-2005

Geography	2004	2005
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	31.4%	30.1%
<i>Workplace Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	32.8%	28.8%
Aberdeenshire	27.0%	25.3%
Angus	29.7%	29.7%
Argyll & Bute	26.1%	26.4%
Clackmannanshire	28.5%	28.2%
Dumfries & Galloway	28.4%	29.7%
Dundee City	33.2%	30.9%
East Ayrshire	26.2%	27.6%
East Dunbartonshire	28.4%	27.8%
East Lothian	30.7%	32.0%
East Renfrewshire	29.1%	31.8%
Edinburgh, City of	35.1%	36.5%
Eilean Siar	27.1%	26.0%
Falkirk	31.2%	34.2%
Fife	33.1%	29.4%
Glasgow City	31.9%	30.0%
Highland	29.5%	28.0%
Inverclyde	33.2%	34.3%
Midlothian	29.6%	22.4%
Moray	33.3%	34.0%
North Ayrshire	28.2%	27.7%
North Lanarkshire	29.8%	25.4%
Orkney Islands	31.9%	32.7%
Perth & Kinross	28.2%	29.4%
Renfrewshire	31.3%	29.8%
Scottish Borders	29.7%	24.8%
Shetland Islands	34.5%	31.9%
South Ayrshire	32.9%	29.6%
South Lanarkshire	27.6%	26.9%
Stirling	31.3%	30.1%
West Dunbartonshire	34.3%	30.0%
West Lothian	29.9%	26.9%

Note: Workplace is only available at local authority area.

Chapter 4 – APS Time Series

Employment rates

Table 24: Working age employment rates

Geography (Residence Based)	Jan 2004 – Dec 2004	Apr 2004 – Mar 2005	Jul 2004 – Jun 2005	Oct 2004 – Sep 2005	Jan 2005 – Dec 2005
Scotland	74.7%	74.9%	74.7%	74.7%	74.9%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	76.2%	77.2%	77.7%	76.9%	78.5%
Aberdeenshire	79.3%	79.1%	78.5%	79.0%	80.2%
Angus	76.1%	76.4%	76.1%	77.6%	77.1%
Argyll & Bute	77.6%	77.7%	76.4%	76.9%	77.2%
Clackmannanshire	72.3%	73.6%	74.5%	73.6%	73.0%
Dumfries & Galloway	78.8%	78.3%	78.1%	79.4%	78.5%
Dundee City	68.3%	70.3%	72.4%	70.9%	71.8%
East Ayrshire	71.6%	70.9%	70.7%	70.0%	69.8%
East Dunbartonshire	81.3%	81.1%	79.9%	79.8%	80.5%
East Lothian	76.3%	77.4%	78.8%	78.7%	77.9%
East Renfrewshire	79.3%	80.6%	79.4%	79.5%	79.4%
Edinburgh, City of	75.5%	76.1%	74.9%	76.2%	77.1%
Eilean Siar	79.2%	78.8%	79.3%	79.4%	80.4%
Falkirk	76.9%	76.5%	76.3%	76.1%	76.0%
Fife	77.9%	77.3%	76.5%	77.4%	76.7%
Glasgow City	64.9%	65.0%	66.2%	65.3%	65.9%
Highland	82.8%	83.2%	82.1%	80.8%	80.8%
Inverclyde	68.7%	69.3%	69.5%	70.3%	70.6%
Midlothian	80.0%	81.2%	80.1%	80.8%	79.5%
Moray	77.6%	77.3%	77.7%	77.5%	76.3%
North Ayrshire	67.7%	69.9%	71.5%	71.7%	72.0%
North Lanarkshire	70.6%	70.7%	70.4%	71.0%	71.3%
Orkney Islands	85.1%	83.1%	83.7%	85.3%	84.7%
Perth & Kinross	78.2%	77.7%	77.4%	78.4%	77.5%
Renfrewshire	74.5%	74.9%	73.8%	74.3%	74.4%
Scottish Borders	79.7%	79.5%	78.9%	77.7%	78.0%
Shetland Islands	85.8%	84.6%	83.0%	85.0%	85.3%
South Ayrshire	74.1%	74.2%	72.9%	74.0%	74.1%
South Lanarkshire	75.5%	74.8%	74.4%	73.8%	74.2%
Stirling	76.5%	76.3%	75.5%	75.7%	76.0%
West Dunbartonshire	70.8%	70.7%	70.1%	70.1%	71.0%
West Lothian	79.1%	78.8%	78.9%	77.4%	76.2%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	54.9%	55.7%	55.7%	55.8%	56.7%
Rest of Scotland	78.1%	78.1%	77.9%	77.9%	77.9%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	71.3%	71.7%	71.8%	71.7%	72.3%
Other Urban Areas	75.5%	75.5%	75.2%	75.3%	75.3%
Accessible Small Towns	76.8%	76.7%	75.9%	76.2%	75.3%
Remote Small Towns	79.5%	80.1%	79.0%	78.5%	78.5%
Accessible Rural	78.1%	78.2%	78.0%	78.4%	79.1%
Remote Rural	81.3%	80.3%	80.3%	80.1%	78.9%

ILO Unemployment rates

Table 25: ILO Unemployment rates (aged 16 or over)

Geography (Residence Based)	Jan 2004 – Dec 2004	Apr 2004 – Mar 2005	Jul 2004 – Jun 2005	Oct 2004 – Sep 2005	Jan 2005 – Dec 2005
Scotland	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	5.3%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%	6.7%	5.5%
Aberdeenshire	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%	4.4%
Angus	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%
Argyll & Bute	4.2%	4.2%	5.0%	4.4%	4.6%
Clackmannanshire	6.6%	5.5%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%
Dumfries & Galloway	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	3.4%	3.6%
Dundee City	9.0%	8.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.1%
East Ayrshire	6.4%	6.2%	6.8%	7.4%	7.3%
East Dunbartonshire	2.4%	3.1%	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%
East Lothian	5.1%	4.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%
East Renfrewshire	4.0%	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%
Edinburgh, City of	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%	4.8%
Eilean Siar	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%	*	4.3%
Falkirk	4.5%	4.9%	4.4%	4.4%	5.0%
Fife	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%
Glasgow City	7.8%	7.5%	7.5%	8.5%	8.4%
Highland	3.7%	3.0%	3.3%	3.7%	3.3%
Inverclyde	7.6%	6.9%	6.0%	6.4%	6.4%
Midlothian	3.5%	3.2%	3.6%	4.5%	4.9%
Moray	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.9%
North Ayrshire	9.7%	8.5%	7.8%	7.6%	6.7%
North Lanarkshire	6.3%	5.7%	6.4%	6.9%	6.9%
Orkney Islands	*	*	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	3.4%	3.8%	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%
Renfrewshire	4.4%	4.3%	4.9%	4.9%	5.3%
Scottish Borders	2.7%	3.3%	3.9%	4.3%	4.5%
Shetland Islands	*	*	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	6.8%	6.1%	6.6%	5.9%	5.7%
South Lanarkshire	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.0%
Stirling	5.3%	5.4%	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%
West Dunbartonshire	7.3%	7.2%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
West Lothian	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.5%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	12.9%	12.8%	12.6%	13.7%	13.3%
Rest of Scotland	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.7%	6.2%
Other Urban Areas	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%
Accessible Small Towns	5.4%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%
Remote Small Towns	3.9%	3.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%
Accessible Rural	3.9%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%
Remote Rural	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%

* - Estimate is below reliability threshold (See Annex A for more details).

Notes:

1. The denominator for the unemployment rate is economic activity (employed plus unemployed).
2. ONS have produced a new modelling methodology to produce estimates of unemployment level and rate on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition for local authority areas. These modelled estimates are the preferred source of unemployment for local authority areas, more details of this can be found in Annex B.

Economic inactivity rates

Table 26: Working age economic inactivity rates

Geography (Residence Based)	Jan 2004 – Dec 2004	Apr 2004 – Mar 2005	Jul 2004 – Jun 2005	Oct 2004 – Sep 2005	Jan 2005 – Dec 2005
Scotland	21.0%	20.9%	21.1%	20.9%	20.8%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	19.0%	17.9%	17.2%	17.5%	16.9%
Aberdeenshire	16.4%	16.7%	17.2%	16.8%	16.0%
Angus	20.3%	19.5%	19.6%	18.3%	18.8%
Argyll & Bute	18.9%	18.7%	19.5%	19.5%	19.1%
Clackmannanshire	22.5%	22.0%	21.5%	22.2%	22.8%
Dumfries & Galloway	18.0%	18.2%	18.6%	17.7%	18.5%
Dundee City	24.6%	23.3%	22.6%	24.0%	23.3%
East Ayrshire	23.4%	24.4%	24.0%	24.3%	24.6%
East Dunbartonshire	16.8%	16.3%	17.7%	17.3%	16.6%
East Lothian	19.5%	18.9%	18.2%	18.2%	18.9%
East Renfrewshire	17.4%	16.7%	17.6%	17.3%	17.2%
Edinburgh, City of	20.3%	19.3%	20.5%	19.4%	19.0%
Eilean Siar	16.3%	16.9%	16.8%	17.6%	16.1%
Falkirk	19.3%	19.6%	20.2%	20.4%	20.1%
Fife	18.1%	19.0%	19.9%	18.7%	19.1%
Glasgow City	29.6%	29.7%	28.3%	28.5%	27.9%
Highland	13.9%	14.1%	14.9%	15.9%	16.3%
Inverclyde	25.4%	25.5%	25.9%	24.8%	24.5%
Midlothian	17.0%	16.1%	16.8%	15.3%	16.3%
Moray	19.6%	20.4%	19.9%	19.8%	20.5%
North Ayrshire	25.0%	23.6%	22.4%	22.4%	22.8%
North Lanarkshire	24.5%	24.9%	24.7%	23.7%	23.4%
Orkney Islands	13.5%	15.4%	14.7%	12.8%	13.5%
Perth & Kinross	18.9%	19.1%	19.5%	18.7%	20.0%
Renfrewshire	22.0%	21.7%	22.3%	21.7%	21.3%
Scottish Borders	18.0%	17.7%	17.8%	18.8%	18.3%
Shetland Islands	12.8%	13.5%	13.9%	12.5%	11.8%
South Ayrshire	20.3%	20.8%	21.9%	21.3%	21.3%
South Lanarkshire	20.7%	20.8%	21.1%	21.8%	21.9%
Stirling	19.1%	19.2%	20.7%	20.5%	20.7%
West Dunbartonshire	23.6%	23.8%	24.5%	24.3%	23.5%
West Lothian	17.6%	18.1%	18.0%	19.2%	20.1%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	36.9%	36.0%	36.1%	35.2%	34.5%
Rest of Scotland	18.3%	18.3%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	23.9%	23.4%	23.3%	23.1%	22.8%
Other Urban Areas	20.2%	20.2%	20.5%	20.3%	20.1%
Accessible Small Towns	18.7%	19.0%	19.7%	19.4%	20.1%
Remote Small Towns	17.1%	16.8%	17.3%	18.2%	18.4%
Accessible Rural	18.7%	19.0%	19.2%	18.6%	18.2%
Remote Rural	16.3%	17.2%	17.0%	17.4%	18.4%

Annex A - Survey Methodology and Reliability of Results

Move to Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) data follows on from the Annual Scottish Labour Force (ASLFS) survey data.

The APS data are based on calendar quarters and are published quarterly on a rolling annual basis whereas the ASLFS data were based on seasonal quarters and were only available for one annual snapshot.

The ASLFS data covered the period from March to February each year. Whereas, the APS covers the period January to December, April to March, July to June and October to September. The very first APS dataset was published in August 2005 and covered the period January 2004 to December 2004.

The APS data (and the ASLFS data before it) include the boost to the LFS sample in Scotland. The enhancement, which boosts the sample from 8,000 households to 23,000, is jointly funded by the Scottish Executive and Future Skills Scotland. The survey is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The APS data use the existing continuous quarterly LFS in addition to annual enhancements. In the quarterly LFS, 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 are being interviewed for the first time, another fifth are receiving their second interview and so on with 20% 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 Data - Scotland

Up to 2002/2003, 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 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 LADB had an independent non-overlapping sample of approximately 8,000 households in Scotland.

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).

Reliability

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% of the estimate itself. With the boost, different areas have different thresholds as some areas have larger samples and more variability in results than others (see Table 27).

Table 27: Local Authority Area Reliability Thresholds

Local Authority	Reliability Threshold
Aberdeen City	3,000
Aberdeenshire	3,000
Angus	1,000
Argyll & Bute	1,000
Clackmannanshire	1,000
Dumfries & 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
Eilean Siar	1,000
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 & Kinross	2,000
Renfrewshire	2,000
Scottish Borders	1,000
Shetland Islands	1,000
South Ayrshire	1,000
South Lanarkshire	4,000
Stirling	1,000
West Dunbartonshire	1,000
West Lothian	3,000

As survey results, these are subject to a degree of error and implied changes between the 2004 and 2005 results may not be significant and instead be within a given error range. Confidence limits can be used to assess the range of values that the true value lies between. 95% confidence limits for most of the results in this publication can be downloaded from the Nomis[®] website - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>.

What does the 95% confidence limit mean? If, for example, we have an APS estimate and confidence limit 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 APS estimate. Thus the smaller the confidence limits, the more reliable the estimate. The following tables give confidence limits for the 2005 estimates published in this report.

95% Confidence Limits for 2005 Estimates

Table 28: 95% Confidence Limits, Employment Rates, 2005

Geography (Residence Based)	CL for Emp. Rate	CL for Male Emp. Rate	CL for Female Emp. Rate	CL for Emp. Rate for People with a Disability	CL for Lone Parent Emp. Rate	CL for Emp. Rate for those aged 50 & over
Scotland	± 0.5%	± 0.6%	± 0.7%	± 1.2%	± 2.3%	± 0.9%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>						
Aberdeen City	± 2.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.7%	± 6.9%	± 12.1%	± 5.0%
Aberdeenshire	± 2.5%	± 3.1%	± 3.8%	± 7.5%	± 15.0%	± 4.6%
Angus	± 2.4%	± 3.2%	± 3.6%	± 6.7%	± 13.9%	± 4.3%
Argyll & Bute	± 2.6%	± 3.5%	± 3.8%	± 7.0%	± 13.5%	± 4.7%
Clackmannanshire	± 4.1%	± 5.5%	± 6.1%	± 9.8%	± 16.9%	± 7.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 2.4%	± 3.1%	± 3.6%	± 6.4%	*	± 4.7%
Dundee City	± 2.5%	± 3.5%	± 3.6%	± 5.8%	± 10.5%	± 4.7%
East Ayrshire	± 2.6%	± 3.5%	± 3.7%	± 5.4%	± 10.8%	± 5.1%
East Dunbartonshire	± 2.2%	± 3.0%	± 3.3%	± 7.4%	± 13.4%	± 3.8%
East Lothian	± 2.5%	± 3.5%	± 3.6%	± 7.1%	± 13.7%	± 5.1%
East Renfrewshire	± 2.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.7%	± 8.3%	± 14.9%	± 5.5%
Edinburgh, City of	± 2.6%	± 3.5%	± 3.8%	± 7.4%	± 14.3%	± 5.5%
Eilean Siar	± 4.9%	± 7.0%	± 6.6%	± 14.9%	*	± 8.5%
Falkirk	± 2.5%	± 3.5%	± 3.7%	± 6.2%	± 12.0%	± 5.4%
Fife	± 2.5%	± 3.3%	± 3.8%	± 6.2%	± 13.5%	± 5.2%
Glasgow City	± 2.7%	± 3.9%	± 3.8%	± 5.4%	± 8.8%	± 6.1%
Highland	± 2.6%	± 3.7%	± 3.8%	± 7.7%	± 16.9%	± 5.1%
Inverclyde	± 2.7%	± 3.9%	± 3.8%	± 5.9%	± 11.1%	± 5.5%
Midlothian	± 2.7%	± 3.8%	± 3.9%	± 7.7%	± 14.3%	± 5.9%
Moray	± 2.3%	± 3.1%	± 3.4%	± 6.0%	± 13.1%	± 4.5%
North Ayrshire	± 2.4%	± 3.4%	± 3.5%	± 5.6%	± 10.7%	± 4.9%
North Lanarkshire	± 2.5%	± 3.5%	± 3.5%	± 5.3%	± 9.8%	± 5.5%
Orkney Islands	± 4.7%	± 6.0%	± 7.3%	± 17.0%	*	± 8.8%
Perth & Kinross	± 2.5%	± 3.2%	± 3.7%	± 7.0%	± 12.9%	± 4.3%
Renfrewshire	± 2.4%	± 3.4%	± 3.5%	± 5.8%	± 10.4%	± 5.1%
Scottish Borders	± 2.4%	± 3.1%	± 3.7%	± 6.5%	± 13.9%	± 4.3%
Shetland Islands	± 4.2%	± 5.1%	± 6.7%	± 16.3%	*	± 7.6%
South Ayrshire	± 2.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.6%	± 6.5%	± 12.6%	± 4.5%
South Lanarkshire	± 2.6%	± 3.5%	± 3.8%	± 6.4%	± 12.9%	± 5.4%
Stirling	± 2.8%	± 3.8%	± 4.0%	± 7.5%	± 14.2%	± 5.5%
West Dunbartonshire	± 2.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.5%	± 5.6%	± 10.0%	± 4.9%
West Lothian	± 2.6%	± 3.6%	± 3.8%	± 6.2%	± 12.9%	± 5.6%
<i>Deprivation</i>						
15% Most Deprived Area	± 1.6%	± 2.4%	± 2.3%	± 2.6%	± 4.5%	± 3.3%
Rest of Scotland	± 0.5%	± 0.7%	± 0.7%	± 1.3%	± 2.6%	± 0.9%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>						
Large Urban Areas	± 0.9%	± 1.3%	± 1.3%	± 2.3%	± 4.1%	± 1.9%
Other Urban Areas	± 0.8%	± 1.1%	± 1.2%	± 2.0%	± 3.8%	± 1.6%
Accessible Small Towns	± 1.3%	± 1.8%	± 1.9%	± 3.4%	± 7.0%	± 2.6%
Remote Small Towns	± 2.4%	± 3.2%	± 3.5%	± 6.5%	*	± 4.6%
Accessible Rural	± 1.1%	± 1.4%	± 1.7%	± 3.2%	± 6.6%	± 2.2%
Remote Rural	± 1.7%	± 2.3%	± 2.5%	± 4.9%	± 11%	± 3.0%

Note: The confidence limits in the table use a design factor of 1, which may not be likely in some cases but given the lack of further information it was agreed that an average design factor of 1 was reasonable. Information on estimating confidence intervals can be found in the LFS manuals at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537&Pos=&ColRank=2&Rank=544>

Table 29: 95% Confidence Limits, Work Pattern and Self Employment Rates, 2005

Geography (Residence Based)	CL for Full-time Proportion	CL for Self Emp. Proportion
Scotland	± 0.5%	± 0.4%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	± 3.0%	± 1.8%
Aberdeenshire	± 3.0%	± 2.3%
Angus	± 2.8%	± 2.1%
Argyll & Bute	± 2.9%	± 2.5%
Clackmannanshire	± 4.8%	± 3.0%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 2.9%	± 2.3%
Dundee City	± 2.9%	± 1.7%
East Ayrshire	± 2.9%	± 1.8%
East Dunbartonshire	± 2.7%	± 1.9%
East Lothian	± 3.0%	± 2.2%
East Renfrewshire	± 3.1%	± 2.3%
Edinburgh, City of	± 3.0%	± 2.1%
Eilean Siar	± 6.4%	± 4.3%
Falkirk	± 2.8%	± 1.8%
Fife	± 2.9%	± 1.9%
Glasgow City	± 3.0%	± 1.9%
Highland	± 3.2%	± 2.5%
Inverclyde	± 3.0%	± 1.8%
Midlothian	± 3.3%	± 2.3%
Moray	± 2.7%	± 2.1%
North Ayrshire	± 2.7%	± 1.8%
North Lanarkshire	± 2.7%	± 1.6%
Orkney Islands	± 6.3%	± 5.4%
Perth & Kinross	± 2.9%	± 2.1%
Renfrewshire	± 2.7%	± 1.6%
Scottish Borders	± 2.9%	± 2.3%
Shetland Islands	± 5.6%	± 4.3%
South Ayrshire	± 2.8%	± 2.0%
South Lanarkshire	± 2.8%	± 2.0%
Stirling	± 3.3%	± 2.5%
West Dunbartonshire	± 2.7%	± 1.5%
West Lothian	± 2.9%	± 1.7%
<i>Deprivation</i>		
15% Most Deprived Area	± 1.9%	± 0.9%
Rest of Scotland	± 0.6%	± 0.4%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>		
Large Urban Areas	± 1.0%	± 0.7%
Other Urban Areas	± 0.9%	± 0.6%
Accessible Small Towns	± 1.5%	± 1.0%
Remote Small Towns	± 2.9%	± 2.1%
Accessible Rural	± 1.3%	± 1.1%
Remote Rural	± 2.1%	± 1.8%

Note: The confidence limits in the table use a design factor of 1, which may not be likely in some cases but given the lack of further information it was agreed that an average design factor of 1 was reasonable. Information on estimating confidence intervals can be found in the LFS manuals at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537&Pos=&ColRank=2&Rank=544>

Table 30: 95% Confidence Limits, Unemployment/Economic Inactivity Rates, 2005

Geography (Residence Based)	CL for Unemp. Rate	CL for Economic Inactivity Rate	CL for Proportion of Inactive Want to Work	CL for Male Economic Inactivity Rate	CL for Female Economic Inactivity Rate
Scotland	± 0.3%	± 0.4%	± 1.1%	± 0.6%	± 0.7%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	± 1.5%	± 2.3%	± 6.8%	± 2.9%	± 3.6%
Aberdeenshire	± 1.4%	± 2.3%	± 6.9%	± 2.7%	± 3.6%
Angus	± 1.4%	± 2.3%	± 6.2%	± 2.9%	± 3.4%
Argyll & Bute	± 1.4%	± 2.4%	± 6.4%	± 3.3%	± 3.6%
Clackmannanshire	± 2.4%	± 3.9%	± 9.2%	± 5.0%	± 5.9%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 1.2%	± 2.3%	± 6.1%	± 2.9%	± 3.5%
Dundee City	± 1.5%	± 2.4%	± 5.1%	± 3.2%	± 3.5%
East Ayrshire	± 1.6%	± 2.4%	± 5.3%	± 3.1%	± 3.6%
East Dunbartonshire	± 1.1%	± 2.1%	± 5.9%	± 2.7%	± 3.1%
East Lothian	± 1.3%	± 2.4%	± 6.3%	± 3.2%	± 3.4%
East Renfrewshire	± 1.3%	± 2.4%	± 6.2%	± 3.0%	± 3.7%
Edinburgh, City of	± 1.4%	± 2.4%	± 5.9%	± 3.2%	± 3.6%
Eilean Siar	± 2.6%	± 4.5%	± 14.3%	± 6.2%	± 6.6%
Falkirk	± 1.4%	± 2.4%	± 6.2%	± 3.1%	± 3.6%
Fife	± 1.4%	± 2.3%	± 6.3%	± 3.0%	± 3.6%
Glasgow City	± 1.9%	± 2.6%	± 5.2%	± 3.5%	± 3.7%
Highland	± 1.3%	± 2.5%	± 7.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.6%
Inverclyde	± 1.7%	± 2.6%	± 5.3%	± 3.6%	± 3.6%
Midlothian	± 1.6%	± 2.5%	± 7.5%	± 3.3%	± 3.7%
Moray	± 1.2%	± 2.2%	± 5.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.3%
North Ayrshire	± 1.5%	± 2.3%	± 5.2%	± 3.0%	± 3.4%
North Lanarkshire	± 1.6%	± 2.3%	± 4.2%	± 3.2%	± 3.4%
Orkney Islands	*	± 4.4%	± 16.3%	± 5.6%	± 7.0%
Perth & Kinross	± 1.1%	± 2.4%	± 5.9%	± 3.0%	± 3.6%
Renfrewshire	± 1.4%	± 2.3%	± 5.3%	± 3.1%	± 3.3%
Scottish Borders	± 1.3%	± 2.3%	± 5.9%	± 2.7%	± 3.6%
Shetland Islands	*	± 3.8%	± 15.8%	± 4.6%	± 6.1%
South Ayrshire	± 1.5%	± 2.3%	± 5.5%	± 3.1%	± 3.5%
South Lanarkshire	± 1.5%	± 2.5%	± 5.9%	± 3.2%	± 3.7%
Stirling	± 1.4%	± 2.6%	± 5.8%	± 3.5%	± 3.9%
West Dunbartonshire	± 1.6%	± 2.3%	± 5.4%	± 3.0%	± 3.4%
West Lothian	± 1.4%	± 2.5%	± 6.2%	± 3.2%	± 3.7%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Area	± 1.4%	± 1.6%	± 2.7%	± 2.2%	± 2.2%
Rest of Scotland	± 0.3%	± 0.4%	± 1.2%	± 0.6%	± 0.7%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	± 0.6%	± 0.9%	± 2.1%	± 1.2%	± 1.3%
Other Urban Areas	± 0.5%	± 0.7%	± 1.9%	± 1.0%	± 1.1%
Accessible Small Towns	± 0.8%	± 1.2%	± 3.0%	± 1.6%	± 1.9%
Remote Small Towns	± 1.2%	± 2.2%	± 6.0%	± 3.0%	± 3.3%
Accessible Rural	± 0.5%	± 1.1%	± 2.8%	± 1.3%	± 1.6%
Remote Rural	± 0.8%	± 1.6%	± 4.3%	± 2.1%	± 2.4%

Note: The confidence limits in the table use a design factor of 1, which may not be likely in some cases but given the lack of further information it was agreed that an average design factor of 1 was reasonable. Information on estimating confidence intervals can be found in the LFS manuals at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537&Pos=&ColRank=2&Rank=544>

Table 31: 95% Confidence Limits, 16-19 NEET/Children in Workless /EET, 2005

Geography (Residence Based)	CL for 16-19 NEET Rate	CL for Proportion of Children Living in Workless Households	CL for Proportion of Working Age EET
Scotland	± 1.4%	± 0.7%	± 0.4%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	*	± 3.6%	± 2.3%
Aberdeenshire	*	± 2.9%	± 2.2%
Angus	± 7.5%	± 3.3%	± 2.3%
Argyll & Bute	*	± 3.2%	± 2.4%
Clackmannanshire	*	± 6.3%	± 4.0%
Dumfries & Galloway	*	± 2.6%	± 2.3%
Dundee City	*	± 4.1%	± 2.3%
East Ayrshire	± 6.6%	± 3.8%	± 2.4%
East Dunbartonshire	*	± 2.6%	± 1.9%
East Lothian	*	± 2.6%	± 2.3%
East Renfrewshire	*	± 2.6%	± 2.3%
Edinburgh, City of	*	± 3.2%	± 2.2%
Eilean Siar	*	*	± 4.3%
Falkirk	*	± 3.6%	± 2.4%
Fife	*	± 3.7%	± 2.4%
Glasgow City	± 8.9%	± 4.4%	± 2.6%
Highland	*	± 2.9%	± 2.5%
Inverclyde	± 7.2%	± 3.8%	± 2.6%
Midlothian	± 9.5%	± 3.4%	± 2.6%
Moray	± 7.1%	± 2.8%	± 2.2%
North Ayrshire	± 6.1%	± 3.2%	± 2.3%
North Lanarkshire	± 7.6%	± 3.4%	± 2.4%
Orkney Islands	*	*	± 4.4%
Perth & Kinross	*	± 3.1%	± 2.2%
Renfrewshire	*	± 2.7%	± 2.3%
Scottish Borders	± 7.8%	± 3.6%	± 2.2%
Shetland Islands	*	*	± 3.6%
South Ayrshire	± 6.4%	± 3.2%	± 2.3%
South Lanarkshire	*	± 4.0%	± 2.4%
Stirling	± 10.1%	± 3.1%	± 2.6%
West Dunbartonshire	± 6.9%	± 3.1%	± 2.3%
West Lothian	*	± 4.3%	± 2.5%
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Area	± 5.1%	± 2.5%	± 1.6%
Rest of Scotland	± 1.3%	± 0.6%	± 0.4%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	± 2.8%	± 1.4%	± 0.9%
Other Urban Areas	± 2.3%	± 1.2%	± 0.8%
Accessible Small Towns	± 3.8%	± 1.7%	± 1.2%
Remote Small Towns	*	± 2.5%	± 2.2%
Accessible Rural	± 3.4%	± 1.2%	± 1.0%
Remote Rural	*	± 1.5%	± 1.6%

Note: The confidence limits in the table use a design factor of 1, which may not be likely in some cases but given the lack of further information it was agreed that an average design factor of 1 was reasonable. Information on estimating confidence intervals can be found in the LFS manuals at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537&Pos=&ColRank=2&Rank=544>

Table 32: 95% Confidence Limits, Qualifications and Training Rates, 2005

Geography (Residence Based)	CL for Proportion of Working Age whose highest qual is below SCQF Level 5	CL for Proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qual is below SCQF Level 6	CL for Graduates as a Proportion of the Workforce	CL for Proportion of 16-69 year olds adult learning in the last year	CL for proportion of workforce receiving training in last 3 months (Work Place Based)
Scotland	± 0.4%	± 1.2%	± 0.6%	± 0.5%	± 0.6%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	± 2.2%	± 5.0%	± 3.2%	± 2.6%	± 2.7%
Aberdeenshire	± 2.0%	± 7.9%	± 3.1%	± 2.5%	± 3.6%
Angus	± 2.1%	± 6.6%	± 2.7%	± 2.5%	± 3.7%
Argyll & Bute	± 2.2%	± 7.0%	± 2.7%	± 2.5%	± 3.7%
Clackmannanshire	± 3.6%	± 10.2%	± 4.6%	± 4.2%	± 6.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 2.2%	± 6.7%	± 2.5%	± 2.4%	± 3.2%
Dundee City	± 2.2%	± 4.8%	± 2.8%	± 2.6%	± 2.8%
East Ayrshire	± 2.4%	± 5.9%	± 2.4%	± 2.6%	± 3.5%
East Dunbartonshire	± 1.7%	± 5.4%	± 3.1%	± 2.3%	± 4.7%
East Lothian	± 2.1%	± 7.3%	± 3.1%	± 2.5%	± 4.3%
East Renfrewshire	± 1.7%	± 4.9%	± 3.7%	± 2.5%	± 6.5%
Edinburgh, City of	± 2.0%	± 4.7%	± 3.8%	± 2.6%	± 2.2%
Eilean Siar	± 4.7%	± 15.4%	± 5.2%	± 5.4%	± 6.5%
Falkirk	± 2.1%	± 6.5%	± 2.8%	± 2.6%	± 3.6%
Fife	± 2.1%	± 6.1%	± 2.7%	± 2.7%	± 3.3%
Glasgow City	± 2.5%	± 5.4%	± 3.5%	± 2.8%	± 1.7%
Highland	± 2.3%	± 7.9%	± 3.0%	± 2.9%	± 3.3%
Inverclyde	± 2.4%	± 6.8%	± 3.0%	± 2.8%	± 3.8%
Midlothian	± 2.5%	± 7.5%	± 3.0%	± 2.9%	± 4.5%
Moray	± 2.0%	± 6.2%	± 2.3%	± 2.2%	± 3.2%
North Ayrshire	± 2.1%	± 5.9%	± 2.6%	± 2.5%	± 3.4%
North Lanarkshire	± 2.5%	± 5.7%	± 2.4%	± 2.7%	± 3.1%
Orkney Islands	± 4.0%	*	± 5.7%	± 5.4%	± 6.9%
Perth & Kinross	± 2.0%	± 7.1%	± 3.1%	± 2.5%	± 3.4%
Renfrewshire	± 2.1%	± 5.4%	± 2.7%	± 2.6%	± 3.3%
Scottish Borders	± 2.0%	± 7.3%	± 2.8%	± 2.4%	± 3.2%
Shetland Islands	± 3.5%	± 13.1%	± 5.1%	± 4.5%	± 6.1%
South Ayrshire	± 2.1%	± 6.1%	± 2.8%	± 2.5%	± 3.1%
South Lanarkshire	± 2.3%	± 6.3%	± 3.0%	± 2.7%	± 3.5%
Stirling	± 2.2%	± 7.1%	± 3.6%	± 2.6%	± 3.6%
West Dunbartonshire	± 2.2%	± 5.5%	± 2.3%	± 2.5%	± 3.2%
West Lothian	± 2.3%	± 6.9%	± 3.0%	± 2.8%	± 3.5%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Area	± 1.6%	± 3.3%	± 1.4%	± 1.6%	N/A
Rest of Scotland	± 0.4%	± 1.2%	± 0.6%	± 0.5%	N/A
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	± 0.8%	± 1.9%	± 1.2%	± 1.0%	N/A
Other Urban Areas	± 0.7%	± 2.0%	± 0.9%	± 0.8%	N/A
Accessible Small Towns	± 1.2%	± 3.5%	± 1.5%	± 1.4%	N/A
Remote Small Towns	± 2.2%	± 7.0%	± 2.5%	± 2.5%	N/A
Accessible Rural	± 0.9%	± 3.2%	± 1.4%	± 1.2%	N/A
Remote Rural	± 1.5%	± 5.5%	± 1.9%	± 1.7%	N/A

Note: The confidence limits in the table use a design factor of 1, which may not be likely in some cases but given the lack of further information it was agreed that an average design factor of 1 was reasonable. Information on estimating confidence intervals can be found in the LFS manuals at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537&Pos=&ColRank=2&Rank=544>

Annex B – Future Developments

Modelled Unemployment Rates for Local Areas

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has jointly developed, with the University of Southampton, a new modelling methodology to produce estimates of unemployment levels and rates, on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, for local authority areas.

The model-based estimates are preferred over the direct APS estimates as they take the APS data and 'borrow strength' from the administrative claimant count to produce more precise estimates.

These model-based unemployment estimates are available quarterly from the Nomis[®] website - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>.

At present there are model-based estimates for local authorities only, but ONS are working on producing them also for parliamentary constituencies.

APS Household Dataset

ONS is developing a version of the APS datasets that will be suitable for family and household level labour market analysis, in order to meet the growing demand for more reliable statistics at the local area level. The APS family and household level datasets will be available quarterly on a rolling annual basis.

ONS plan to switch the data source for the 'Work and worklessness among households' First Release from the LFS household datasets to the new APS household datasets. ONS also plan to improve the content of the First Release. The current 'Work and worklessness among households' First Release can be found at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=12859&More=n>

Provided that the development work is completed to schedule, it is envisaged that the first APS household dataset to be released will cover the period July 2005-June 2006. The current plan is to publish a workless households First Release, using this dataset, in January 2007. The APS household dataset covering July 2004-June 2005 will be released at the same time, in order to show estimates of year-on-year changes in the First Release.

Face to Face Interviewing North of the Caledonian Canal

The Scottish Executive is working with ONS to improve the response rates to the LFS (main and Scottish boost) in the highlands and islands of Scotland (which is roughly designated as the area north of the Caledonian Canal (NOCC)). Currently the method of including this part of the country is largely based on telephone interviews for all contacts, which leads to lower response rates than for the rest of Scotland (where there are face to face interviews in the first wave).

It has been agreed that a clustered sample will be adopted in the NOCC area with face to face interviewing in both the main LFS and the Scottish LFS boost. It is hoped that the face to face interviews will start in this area from January 2007.

The NOCC area comprises of the following whole or part local authority areas: Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands, Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Argyll & Bute (part) islands, North Ayrshire (part) islands, Highland (part) NOCC and Highland (part) SOCC.

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 33: 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 34: 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/foundation 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 higher education below degree				
NVQ level 3			3	6
Advanced Welsh Baccalaureate				
International Baccalaureate				
GNVQ/GSVQ advanced				
A-level or equivalent				
RSA advanced diploma				
OND/ONC/BTEC/SCOTVEC National etc				
City & Guilds Advanced Craft/Part 1				
Scottish 6 year certificate/CSYS				
SCE higher or equivalent				
Access qualifications				
AS-level or equivalent				
Trade apprenticeship				
NVQ level 2	2	5		
Intermediate Welsh Baccalaureate				
GNVQ/GSVQ intermediate				
RSA diploma				
City & Guilds Craft/Part 2				
BTEC/SCOTVEC First or General diploma etc				
O-level, GCSE grade A*-C or equivalent				
NVQ level 1	1	1 to 4		
GNVQ/GSVQ foundation level				
CSE below grade 1,GCSE below grade C				
BTEC/SCOTVEC First or General certificate				
SCOTVEC modules				
RSA other				
City & Guilds foundation/Part 1				
YT/YTP certificate				
Key skills qualification				
Basic skills qualification				
Entry level qualification				
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.

Annex D - Geography Classifications

In this year's publication the geography breakdown has been extended to include results by deprivation and urban/rural areas.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

In this publication results are given for the 15% most deprived areas and the rest of Scotland. The deprived areas are defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2004.

The SIMD 2004 is the Scottish Executive's official measure for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland. It is based on 31 indicators in the individual domains of Current Income, Employment, Housing, Health, Education, Skills & Training and Geographic Access to Services & Telecommunications.

The SIMD 2004 provides a relative ranking of small areas across Scotland allowing the most deprived areas to be identified. The Index is based on the small area statistical geography of datazones which contain on average 750 people. There are 6,505 datazones covering the whole of Scotland which nest within local authority boundaries. They are built from groups of Census output areas and designed to have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents.

In this publication results are given for the 15% most deprived datazones and all other datazones (Rest of Scotland).

More information on SIMD 2004 can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/simd2004/>

Urban Rural Classification 2003-2004

In this publication results are given for the 6-fold urban rural classification, this includes the following categories:

1 Large Urban Areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people.
2 Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
3 Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
4 Remote Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
5 Accessible Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
6 Remote Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

More information on the urban rural classification can be found at:

www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/rural/seurc-00.asp