



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

Annual Population Survey In Scotland

A Compendium of Labour Market Statistics

2006

Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
Chapter 1 - Introduction	6
Contacts.....	6
Chapter 2 - Labour Market.....	7
Employment	7
All persons	7
Table 1: Working age employment rates and levels.....	7
Figure 1: Working age employment rates by local authority area.....	8
By gender.....	9
Table 2: Employment rates and levels for males of working age	9
Table 3: Employment rates and levels for females of working age.....	10
Ethnicity.....	11
Disabled persons.....	11
Table 4: Working age employment rates and levels for disabled persons.....	11
Lone parents.....	12
Table 5: Working age employment rates and levels for lone parents.....	12
People aged 50 and over.....	13
Table 6: Working age employment rates and levels for people aged over 50 ..	13
By work pattern.....	14
Table 7: Full-time/part-time split of those of working age in employment.....	14
By employment type.....	15
Table 8: Employee/Self Employed split of those in employment.....	15
By industry.....	16
Table 9: Number of people in employment by broad industrial group.....	16
By occupation.....	16
Table 10: Number of people in employment by occupational group.....	16
Unemployment.....	17
Table 11: Unemployment rates and levels for people aged 16 and over.....	17
Economic inactivity.....	18
All persons.....	18
Table 12: Working age economic inactivity rates and levels	18
Figure 2: Working age economic inactivity rates by local authority area.....	19
Table 13: Working age economically inactive people by willingness to work	20
By gender	21
Table 14: Economic inactivity rates and levels for males of working age	21
Table 15: Economic inactivity rates and levels for females of working age....	22
16 to 19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).....	23
Table 16: Proportion and level of 16 to 19 year olds NEET	23
Children in Workless Households.....	24
Table 17: Proportion and level of children living in workless households.....	24
Working age people in employment, education or training (EET).....	25
Table 18: Proportion and level of working age population (EET).....	25
Chapter 3 - Education and Skills.....	26
Qualifications.....	26
Table 19: Proportion of working age adults whose highest qualification is below SCQF level 5.....	26
Table 20: Proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification is below SCQF level 6.....	27

Table 21: Proportion of those aged 25-59/64 in employment who are graduates	28
Figure 3: Proportion of those aged 25-59/64 in employment who are graduates by local authority area	29
Adult learning	30
Table 22: Proportion and level of people aged 16 to 69 who participated in adult learning in the last year.....	30
Job-related training	31
Table 23: Proportion of working age people in employment receiving job-related training in the last 3 months.....	31
Chapter 4 – Main Indicators Time Series	32
Table 24: Working age Employment rates.....	32
Table 25: ILO Unemployment rates.....	33
Table 26: Working age Economic Inactivity rates.....	34
Annex A – Survey Methodology and Reliability of Results.....	35
Move to Annual Population Survey.....	35
Annual LFS Local Area Database	35
Reliability.....	35
Table 27: Local Authority Area Reliability Thresholds.....	36
Table 28: Confidence Limits: Employment Rates.....	37
Table 29: Confidence Limits: Work Pattern and Self Employment Rates.....	38
Table 30: Confidence Limits: Unemployment/Economic Inactivity Rates.....	39
Table 31: Confidence Limits: 16-19 NEET/Children Living in Workless Households /Working Age EET.....	40
Table 32: Confidence Limits: Qualifications and Training Rates.....	41
Annex B – Future Developments.....	42
Modelled Unemployment Rates for Local Areas.....	42
Annual Population Survey Household.....	42
Face to Face Interviews in the Highlands and Islands.....	42
Annex C - Definitions.....	43
Labour Market.....	43
Inactivity.....	44
Qualifications.....	44
Table 33: Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework.....	44
Table 34: Qualification Levels.....	45
Adult Learning.....	46
Job-related training.....	46
Annex D – Geography Classifications.....	47
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006.....	47
Urban Rural Classification 2005-2006.....	47

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 2006.

Working age people living in Glasgow City were least likely to be employed (estimated employment rate of 64.7%). Inactivity rates were also highest within Glasgow City with 29.9% of those of working age not participating in the labour market. However, nearly a third of those who were inactive (32%) within Glasgow City wanted to work.

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 84.9% and the lowest economic inactivity rate estimate at 10.7%).

Although there remains a considerable number of inactive people, a large proportion have a willingness to work but are not available or able to do so. In 2006, the proportion of inactive people who wanted to work was highest in Inverclyde (estimated at 38.1%). This local authority also had a relatively high inactivity rate estimate (22.4%).

The City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of graduates in the resident workforce (estimated at 43.1%) and West Dunbartonshire had the lowest proportion (estimated at 11.7%).

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 2006.

People living in the 15% most deprived areas were less likely to be in employment in 2006 (56.0% of working age people living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be in employment compared to 79.1% for those living in the rest of Scotland).

People living in the 15% most deprived areas were also more likely to be unemployed in 2006 (13.6% of economically active people living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be unemployed compared to 4.1% in the rest of Scotland).

In 2006, the proportion of children living in workless households in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated at 44.6%, 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 2006 (5.4% of those in employment and living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be self employed compared to an estimated 11.2% in the rest of Scotland).

Educational attainment was lower for workers living in the 15% most deprived areas (8.8% of those in employment and living in the 15% most deprived areas were estimated to be graduates compared to an estimate of 25.3% 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 2006.

People living in large urban areas were less likely to be in employment in 2006 (72.6% of working age people living in large urban areas were estimated to be in employment compared to an estimated 80.8% for those living in accessible rural areas). People living in large urban areas were also more likely to be unemployed in 2006 (5.9% of economically active people living in large urban areas were estimated to be unemployed compared to an estimated 2.8% for those living in remote rural areas).

In 2006, children in large urban areas were more likely to be living in a workless household (an estimated 22.4% of children in large urban areas were living in workless households compared to an estimated 5.4% for children living in remote rural areas).

The 2006 employment rate for those aged 50 to state pension age was lowest for those living in large urban areas (estimated at 65.9%) and highest for those living in accessible rural areas (estimated at 76.0%).

In 2006, the proportion of graduates in the resident workforce was estimated to be highest for those living in large urban areas (30.2%).

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Annual Population Survey (APS) data for the UK for the 2006 calendar year were published on 28 June 2007. This report focuses on the 2006 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 fourth publication of this series. The previous publication in 2005 launched results from the APS for the first time. Prior to last year, results were summarised from the Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey (ASLFS) 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 2005 and the 2006 calendar year. However annual data are available on a quarterly rolling annual basis. 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 2005 and 2006 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 hundred (excluding table 16). 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/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market>

Chapter 2 - Labour market analysis

Employment

In 2006, the number of working age people in employment was estimated at 2.365 million (75.7%). A further 82,600 people over working age were estimated to be in employment. Table 1 shows the variation in employment rates across local authorities. Glasgow City had the lowest employment rate with only 64.7% of its working age population in work.

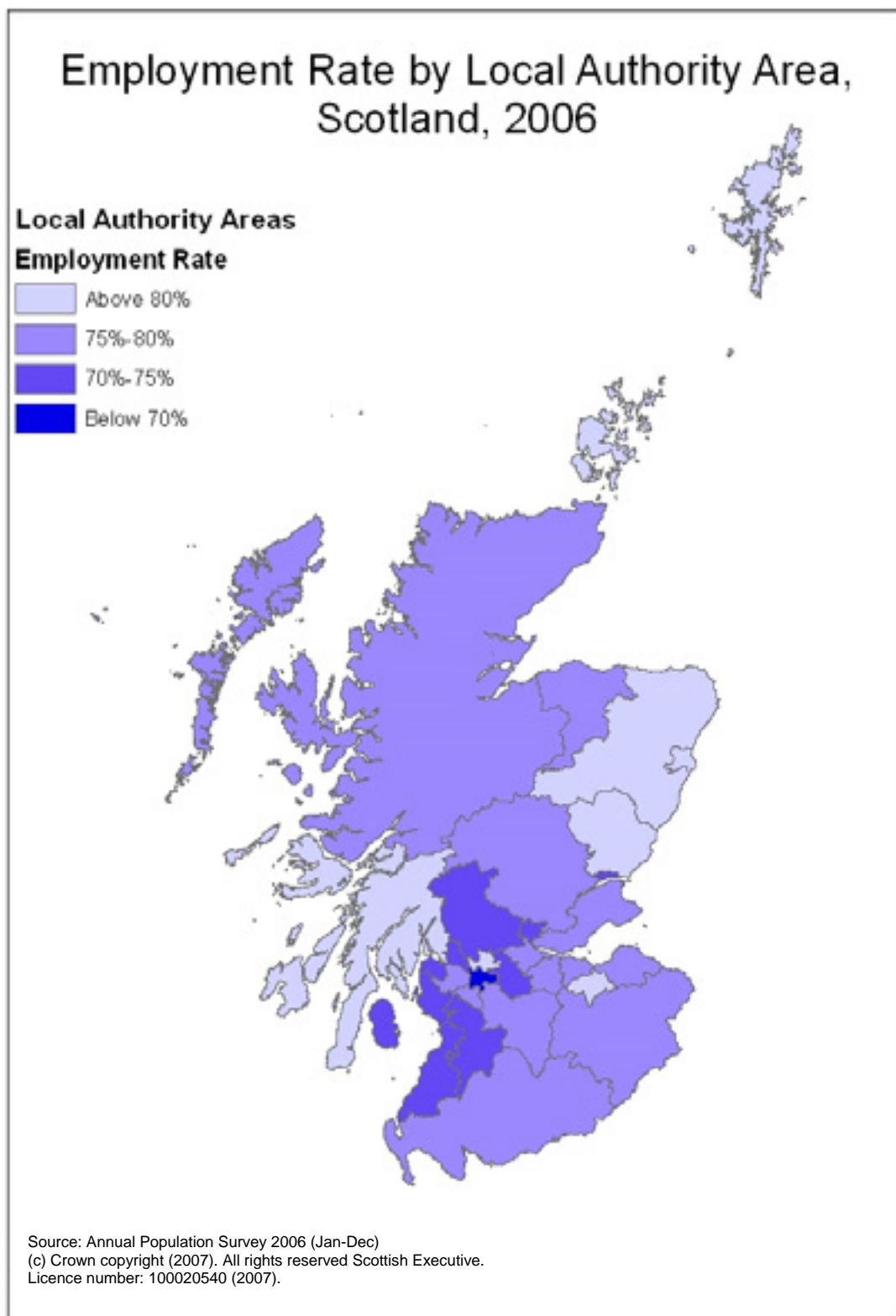
In 2006, the employment rate estimate for the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland was 56.0%; considerably lower than that for the rest of Scotland (79.1%).

The employment rate estimates were highest for accessible rural areas (80.8%). This compares to an employment rate estimate of 72.6% for large urban areas.

Table 1: Working age employment rates and levels, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	74.9%	75.7%	2,365,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	78.5%	80.6%	103,500
Aberdeenshire	80.2%	81.4%	115,500
Angus	77.1%	80.4%	51,100
Argyll & Bute	77.2%	80.5%	41,400
Clackmannanshire	73.0%	72.0%	20,500
Dumfries & Galloway	78.5%	79.6%	66,500
Dundee City	71.8%	72.1%	59,900
East Ayrshire	69.8%	72.1%	51,600
East Dunbartonshire	80.5%	80.9%	53,100
East Lothian	77.9%	78.7%	44,900
East Renfrewshire	79.4%	78.9%	44,700
Edinburgh, City of	77.1%	77.0%	227,800
Eilean Siar	80.4%	80.0%	11,500
Falkirk	76.0%	77.8%	70,300
Fife	76.7%	76.3%	166,600
Glasgow City	65.9%	64.7%	241,200
Highland	80.8%	79.8%	97,800
Inverclyde	70.6%	72.3%	35,900
Midlothian	79.5%	81.4%	41,400
Moray	76.3%	78.5%	39,800
North Ayrshire	72.0%	70.9%	57,700
North Lanarkshire	71.3%	73.1%	145,700
Orkney Islands	84.7%	83.2%	9,400
Perth & Kinross	77.5%	79.5%	62,200
Renfrewshire	74.4%	76.8%	79,800
Scottish Borders	78.0%	79.2%	50,300
Shetland Islands	85.3%	84.9%	11,000
South Ayrshire	74.1%	74.4%	48,500
South Lanarkshire	74.2%	77.3%	146,500
Stirling	76.0%	74.8%	40,600
West Dunbartonshire	71.0%	73.4%	41,800
West Lothian	76.2%	79.2%	86,600
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	56.2%	56.0%	251,400
Rest of Scotland	78.0%	79.1%	2,113,500
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	72.3%	72.6%	896,500
Other Urban Areas	75.5%	76.6%	717,300
Accessible Small Towns	75.3%	76.8%	223,800
Remote Small Towns	78.2%	78.0%	86,700
Accessible Rural	78.7%	80.8%	297,700
Remote Rural	78.8%	79.4%	142,900

Figure 1



By gender

There were differences in the employment rate estimates for working aged men and women in 2006. The rate for males was higher at 78.3%, compared to an estimate of 73.1% for females. The total number of working age males in employment, in 2006, was estimated at just over 1.247 million with a further 26,300 over working age in employment. The total number of working age females in employment was estimated at nearly 1.118 million with a further 56,400 over working age in employment.

Table 2 shows that the three local authority areas which had the highest male employment rate estimates in 2006 were: Orkney Islands (85.4%), Shetland Islands (85.4%), and Aberdeenshire (85.3%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, the 2006 male employment rate estimate was lowest in large urban areas (75.0%) and highest in accessible rural areas (84.9%).

Table 2: Male working age employment rates and levels, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	77.6%	78.3%	1,247,200
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	81.0%	83.2%	55,900
Aberdeenshire	84.6%	85.3%	63,000
Angus	81.5%	83.3%	27,500
Argyll & Bute	79.1%	83.9%	22,700
Clackmannanshire	78.5%	76.3%	11,100
Dumfries & Galloway	82.3%	81.9%	35,400
Dundee City	75.4%	74.3%	31,400
East Ayrshire	73.8%	73.9%	26,900
East Dunbartonshire	83.1%	82.0%	27,500
East Lothian	80.0%	82.5%	24,100
East Renfrewshire	82.1%	83.3%	24,300
Edinburgh, City of	79.2%	79.9%	119,700
Eilean Siar	78.1%	79.6%	6,200
Falkirk	78.2%	80.5%	36,800
Fife	80.5%	78.9%	88,000
Glasgow City	67.3%	66.5%	123,000
Highland	80.9%	81.6%	52,200
Inverclyde	70.0%	71.5%	17,800
Midlothian	81.1%	84.2%	22,100
Moray	80.2%	81.6%	21,700
North Ayrshire	74.4%	74.2%	30,800
North Lanarkshire	72.9%	76.7%	77,600
Orkney Islands	87.1%	85.4%	5,100
Perth & Kinross	82.2%	83.3%	33,200
Renfrewshire	76.1%	77.2%	40,700
Scottish Borders	82.8%	84.2%	27,500
Shetland Islands	88.6%	85.4%	5,900
South Ayrshire	77.0%	76.8%	25,600
South Lanarkshire	78.6%	78.3%	75,500
Stirling	77.9%	77.8%	21,500
West Dunbartonshire	74.3%	75.0%	21,500
West Lothian	77.5%	81.2%	45,100
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	59.5%	58.4%	130,200
Rest of Scotland	80.4%	81.5%	1,117,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	74.3%	75.0%	465,900
Other Urban Areas	78.6%	78.8%	375,600
Accessible Small Towns	77.7%	78.5%	117,600
Remote Small Towns	80.6%	80.0%	46,100
Accessible Rural	82.4%	84.9%	163,600
Remote Rural	81.3%	82.0%	78,400

Table 3 shows that the three local authority areas which had the highest female employment rate estimates in 2006 were: Shetland Islands (84.4%), Orkney Islands (80.6%) and Eilean Siar (80.4%).

Five local authority areas had female employment rate estimates below 70.0% in 2006: Glasgow City (62.8%), North Ayrshire (67.4%), Clackmannanshire (67.7%), North Lanarkshire (69.5%) and Dundee City (69.8%).

In 2006, the female employment rate estimate for the 15% most deprived areas was 53.7%; much lower than that for the rest of Scotland (76.5%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, the 2006 female employment rate estimate was lowest in large urban areas (70.1%) and highest in remote rural areas (76.5%).

Table 3: Female working age employment rates and levels, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	72.1%	73.1%	1,117,700
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	75.7%	77.7%	47,700
Aberdeenshire	75.6%	77.2%	52,500
Angus	72.3%	77.3%	23,600
Argyll & Bute	75.1%	76.8%	18,700
Clackmannanshire	67.2%	67.7%	9,400
Dumfries & Galloway	74.3%	77.1%	31,100
Dundee City	68.0%	69.8%	28,500
East Ayrshire	65.6%	70.2%	24,700
East Dunbartonshire	77.7%	79.8%	25,500
East Lothian	75.6%	74.7%	20,800
East Renfrewshire	76.5%	74.2%	20,400
Edinburgh, City of	74.9%	74.1%	108,100
Eilean Siar	83.2%	80.4%	5,300
Falkirk	73.7%	75.0%	33,500
Fife	72.8%	73.5%	78,500
Glasgow City	64.5%	62.8%	118,200
Highland	80.8%	77.8%	45,600
Inverclyde	71.3%	73.0%	18,100
Midlothian	77.8%	78.4%	19,300
Moray	72.0%	75.1%	18,100
North Ayrshire	69.5%	67.4%	26,800
North Lanarkshire	69.7%	69.5%	68,100
Orkney Islands	82.0%	80.6%	4,300
Perth & Kinross	72.7%	75.5%	29,000
Renfrewshire	72.6%	76.5%	39,100
Scottish Borders	72.9%	73.8%	22,800
Shetland Islands	81.5%	84.4%	5,100
South Ayrshire	71.0%	72.0%	23,000
South Lanarkshire	69.7%	76.3%	71,000
Stirling	74.0%	71.8%	19,100
West Dunbartonshire	67.6%	71.7%	20,300
West Lothian	75.0%	77.2%	41,500
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	52.9%	53.7%	121,200
Rest of Scotland	75.5%	76.5%	996,500
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	70.3%	70.1%	430,700
Other Urban Areas	72.2%	74.2%	341,700
Accessible Small Towns	72.7%	75.1%	106,100
Remote Small Towns	75.7%	76.0%	40,600
Accessible Rural	74.7%	76.3%	134,100
Remote Rural	76.0%	76.5%	64,500

Ethnicity

In 2006, the working age employment rate estimate for minority ethnic residents of Scotland was 60.9%, compared to 76.2% for white residents.

People with a Disability

The working age employment rate estimate for people with a disability in Scotland was 47.4% in 2006.

In 2006, four out of the 32 local authority areas had an employment rate estimate for people with a disability below 40.0%: Glasgow City (30.2%), Inverclyde (37.1%), Dundee City (37.4%) and North Ayrshire (38.0%).

The employment rate estimate for people with a disability living in the 15% most deprived areas was 25.6% in 2006; more than half that for the rest of Scotland (54.0%).

Table 4: Working age employment rates and levels for people with a disability, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	45.7%	47.4%	293,300
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	52.4%	58.2%	13,900
Aberdeenshire	56.4%	59.6%	14,200
Angus	50.9%	56.3%	6,500
Argyll & Bute	51.8%	60.7%	6,200
Clackmannanshire	41.8%	45.5%	2,900
Dumfries & Galloway	51.8%	53.2%	9,500
Dundee City	43.1%	37.4%	6,500
East Ayrshire	38.3%	41.0%	7,100
East Dunbartonshire	56.0%	56.6%	5,600
East Lothian	55.5%	60.0%	6,400
East Renfrewshire	49.6%	50.5%	3,800
Edinburgh, City of	54.0%	54.9%	27,800
Eilean Siar	58.8%	58.4%	1,300
Falkirk	48.5%	43.7%	7,600
Fife	52.6%	54.8%	25,700
Glasgow City	33.4%	30.2%	26,900
Highland	54.6%	52.0%	10,000
Inverclyde	38.3%	37.1%	4,000
Midlothian	53.9%	53.8%	5,200
Moray	50.4%	53.8%	4,800
North Ayrshire	40.5%	38.0%	6,300
North Lanarkshire	36.3%	40.6%	19,000
Orkney Islands	53.4%	*	*
Perth & Kinross	51.7%	56.4%	6,700
Renfrewshire	46.5%	50.1%	10,500
Scottish Borders	54.6%	60.4%	6,800
Shetland Islands	50.8%	59.8%	1,200
South Ayrshire	43.0%	42.7%	5,300
South Lanarkshire	40.8%	46.8%	18,600
Stirling	45.4%	48.3%	4,300
West Dunbartonshire	40.4%	47.3%	5,200
West Lothian	46.0%	52.8%	12,700
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	27.1%	25.6%	36,400
Rest of Scotland	51.3%	54.0%	256,800
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	42.3%	41.6%	104,200
Other Urban Areas	46.8%	48.7%	92,900
Accessible Small Towns	44.9%	50.1%	30,600
Remote Small Towns	46.4%	51.9%	11,000
Accessible Rural	53.1%	60.0%	37,500
Remote Rural	52.6%	52.9%	17,000

Lone Parents

Table 5 shows employment rate estimates for lone parents of working age in 2006. The employment rate estimate of working age lone parents in Scotland was 56.5%.

In 2006, six local authority areas had a lone parent employment rate estimate above 70.0%: Highland (75.5%), East Dunbartonshire (73.5%), East Renfrewshire (72.7%), Argyll & Bute (71.8%), Perth & Kinross (71.3%) and Aberdeenshire (71.3%).

The lone parent employment rate estimate for those living in the 15% most deprived areas was 39.3% in 2006, much lower than that for the rest of Scotland (63.9%).

Table 5: Working age employment rates and levels for lone parents, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	55.7%	56.5%	104,200
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	68.0%	66.0%	3,600
Aberdeenshire	73.7%	71.3%	3,400
Angus	55.7%	66.7%	2,600
Argyll & Bute	66.8%	71.8%	1,800
Clackmannanshire	39.6%	*	*
Dumfries & Galloway	*	64.1%	2,800
Dundee City	56.9%	52.8%	2,900
East Ayrshire	48.9%	50.1%	2,300
East Dunbartonshire	70.2%	73.5%	1,900
East Lothian	56.6%	52.2%	1,400
East Renfrewshire	64.0%	72.7%	1,500
Edinburgh, City of	64.6%	62.1%	8,200
Eilean Siar	*	*	*
Falkirk	63.0%	54.3%	3,100
Fife	46.0%	49.7%	6,700
Glasgow City	41.8%	44.1%	15,000
Highland	70.4%	75.5%	3,200
Inverclyde	59.0%	54.5%	2,200
Midlothian	57.7%	61.9%	1,800
Moray	57.1%	63.8%	1,500
North Ayrshire	58.1%	54.6%	3,300
North Lanarkshire	56.2%	53.3%	8,000
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	62.4%	71.3%	2,600
Renfrewshire	57.9%	65.0%	4,400
Scottish Borders	71.9%	57.6%	1,600
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	58.1%	55.6%	1,900
South Lanarkshire	60.1%	60.9%	6,900
Stirling	66.1%	56.3%	1,500
West Dunbartonshire	48.2%	59.6%	2,500
West Lothian	63.7%	57.1%	4,100
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	38.9%	39.3%	21,800
Rest of Scotland	64.1%	63.9%	82,500
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	51.6%	52.3%	43,700
Other Urban Areas	57.4%	57.2%	34,500
Accessible Small Towns	57.6%	58.7%	9,600
Remote Small Towns	*	66.6%	3,400
Accessible Rural	65.9%	66.2%	8,800
Remote Rural	70.7%	71.5%	4,300

* - 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 70.1% in Scotland in 2006.

Three local authority areas had an older person's employment rate estimate above 80.0% in 2006: Shetland Islands (82.2%), Angus (81.0%) and Orkney Islands (80.7%).

The 2006 employment rate estimate for those aged 50 to the state pension age, living in the 15% most deprived areas, was 50.2%; much lower than that for the rest of Scotland (73.2%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, the 2006 employment rate estimate for those aged 50 to the state pension age was lowest in large urban areas (65.9%) and highest in accessible rural areas (76.0%).

Table 6: Working age employment rates and levels for people aged over 50, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	69.1%	70.1%	562,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	74.8%	78.2%	25,700
Aberdeenshire	76.5%	78.9%	32,300
Angus	76.3%	81.0%	15,400
Argyll & Bute	71.9%	75.3%	12,300
Clackmannanshire	70.6%	71.3%	6,400
Dumfries & Galloway	68.0%	74.3%	19,300
Dundee City	67.4%	65.4%	13,600
East Ayrshire	57.7%	62.1%	12,300
East Dunbartonshire	79.2%	77.4%	13,300
East Lothian	73.9%	73.8%	10,500
East Renfrewshire	71.2%	74.6%	11,400
Edinburgh, City of	74.5%	73.7%	47,200
Eilean Siar	76.3%	77.1%	3,700
Falkirk	65.7%	66.1%	15,900
Fife	72.0%	70.8%	39,700
Glasgow City	58.8%	55.5%	43,100
Highland	73.6%	75.0%	28,200
Inverclyde	60.5%	64.6%	8,400
Midlothian	69.8%	74.8%	9,600
Moray	73.6%	74.4%	10,500
North Ayrshire	63.9%	62.2%	13,400
North Lanarkshire	58.8%	61.5%	28,600
Orkney Islands	78.0%	80.7%	2,800
Perth & Kinross	74.7%	76.0%	18,400
Renfrewshire	66.2%	67.9%	17,700
Scottish Borders	76.1%	77.2%	15,400
Shetland Islands	85.8%	82.2%	2,600
South Ayrshire	71.2%	70.7%	13,700
South Lanarkshire	66.9%	67.3%	33,200
Stirling	68.4%	71.2%	8,900
West Dunbartonshire	66.0%	72.9%	9,700
West Lothian	67.5%	71.5%	18,900
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	47.2%	50.2%	53,800
Rest of Scotland	72.1%	73.2%	508,200
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	66.7%	65.9%	182,400
Other Urban Areas	68.8%	70.9%	173,200
Accessible Small Towns	69.8%	69.8%	53,500
Remote Small Towns	70.8%	73.3%	22,300
Accessible Rural	72.0%	76.0%	85,000
Remote Rural	74.8%	74.4%	45,600

By work pattern

The number of working age people employed in Scotland was estimated to be 2.365 million in 2006. Table 7 shows that 76.4% of those employed worked full-time in 2006.

Table 7: Number of people of working age in employment by work pattern, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006		
	% Full-time	% Full-time	Level Full-time	Level Part-time
Scotland	76.1%	76.4%	1,804,600	557,800
<i>Local Authority Area</i>				
Aberdeen City	73.3%	74.8%	77,400	26,100
Aberdeenshire	75.3%	73.7%	85,100	30,400
Angus	75.6%	72.1%	36,800	14,200
Argyll & Bute	77.5%	75.2%	31,100	10,300
Clackmannanshire	73.5%	78.1%	16,000	4,500
Dumfries & Galloway	73.4%	72.7%	48,300	18,100
Dundee City	75.5%	72.8%	43,500	16,300
East Ayrshire	76.3%	76.8%	39,600	11,900
East Dunbartonshire	75.7%	77.3%	41,000	12,100
East Lothian	72.8%	74.5%	33,400	11,400
East Renfrewshire	74.7%	74.7%	33,300	11,300
Edinburgh, City of	75.9%	76.7%	174,400	53,100
Eilean Siar	68.4%	69.7%	7,900	3,400
Falkirk	78.5%	76.1%	53,500	16,800
Fife	76.5%	76.3%	127,000	39,400
Glasgow City	77.6%	79.3%	190,800	49,800
Highland	74.4%	74.8%	73,200	24,700
Inverclyde	76.9%	76.5%	27,400	8,400
Midlothian	74.4%	75.7%	31,300	10,000
Moray	74.7%	75.8%	30,100	9,600
North Ayrshire	76.8%	76.9%	44,400	13,300
North Lanarkshire	78.0%	78.5%	114,100	31,200
Orkney Islands	72.6%	70.0%	6,600	2,800
Perth & Kinross	76.4%	73.9%	45,800	16,200
Renfrewshire	77.6%	77.2%	61,600	18,200
Scottish Borders	74.1%	76.5%	38,500	11,800
Shetland Islands	74.6%	74.5%	8,200	2,800
South Ayrshire	75.5%	76.6%	37,200	11,400
South Lanarkshire	78.9%	79.8%	116,900	29,600
Stirling	72.4%	75.2%	30,600	10,100
West Dunbartonshire	77.8%	78.1%	32,600	9,100
West Lothian	77.5%	77.7%	67,300	19,300
<i>Deprivation</i>				
15% Most Deprived Areas	74.7%	74.6%	187,100	63,800
Rest of Scotland	76.3%	76.6%	1,617,500	494,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>				
Large Urban Areas	76.1%	77.1%	690,000	205,200
Other Urban Areas	77.5%	76.5%	548,400	168,400
Accessible Small Towns	75.6%	76.5%	171,000	52,500
Remote Small Towns	74.6%	75.1%	65,200	21,600
Accessible Rural	74.7%	75.4%	224,300	73,100
Remote Rural	74.2%	74.1%	105,800	37,000

Note: 2,600 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 just under 2.448 million in 2006, 88.8% were employees, 10.5% were self employed, 0.4% were on government training programmes and 0.3% were unpaid family workers. In 2006, the three local authority areas with the highest estimated proportion of self employed were: Orkney Islands (21.1%), Dumfries & Galloway (16.6%) and Argyll & Bute (16.2%).

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 2006 (5.4% vs. 11.2%).

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2006, self employment was most prevalent in remote rural areas (with 21.5% of those in employment estimated to be self-employed).

Table 8: Number of people in employment by employment type, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006		
	% Self Employed	% Self Employed	Level Employee	Level Self Employed
Scotland	9.9%	10.5%	2,172,300	258,200
<i>Local Authority Area</i>				
Aberdeen City	8.2%	8.1%	99,800	8,800
Aberdeenshire	12.7%	13.7%	103,200	16,600
Angus	12.0%	12.8%	45,900	6,800
Argyll & Bute	16.7%	16.2%	36,100	7,100
Clackmannanshire	8.3%	9.2%	19,100	1,900
Dumfries & Galloway	14.5%	16.6%	57,800	11,600
Dundee City	7.2%	8.3%	56,400	5,200
East Ayrshire	8.0%	9.4%	48,100	5,100
East Dunbartonshire	10.5%	9.5%	49,900	5,300
East Lothian	12.9%	13.1%	40,400	6,100
East Renfrewshire	12.5%	10.9%	40,800	5,000
Edinburgh, City of	10.6%	11.2%	204,800	26,000
Eilean Siar	12.0%	11.9%	10,600	1,400
Falkirk	7.5%	7.7%	66,400	5,600
Fife	8.4%	10.1%	154,800	17,400
Glasgow City	7.7%	8.8%	223,600	21,800
Highland	13.5%	15.3%	86,700	15,800
Inverclyde	7.2%	9.7%	33,100	3,600
Midlothian	10.9%	9.3%	38,100	3,900
Moray	14.2%	12.5%	36,400	5,300
North Ayrshire	9.3%	9.3%	53,500	5,500
North Lanarkshire	6.9%	8.4%	136,300	12,600
Orkney Islands	19.5%	21.1%	7,500	2,100
Perth & Kinross	12.3%	13.8%	56,000	9,000
Renfrewshire	6.8%	6.4%	76,600	5,300
Scottish Borders	15.4%	14.0%	45,000	7,400
Shetland Islands	14.0%	13.3%	9,500	1,500
South Ayrshire	10.9%	11.7%	43,800	5,900
South Lanarkshire	9.3%	9.3%	134,700	14,000
Stirling	13.8%	12.2%	36,900	5,100
West Dunbartonshire	5.8%	7.2%	39,400	3,100
West Lothian	6.7%	7.2%	81,300	6,300
<i>Deprivation</i>				
15% Most Deprived Areas	5.0%	5.4%	240,700	14,000
Rest of Scotland	10.5%	11.2%	1,931,600	244,200
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>				
Large Urban Areas	8.6%	9.0%	833,400	83,100
Other Urban Areas	7.2%	7.9%	675,300	58,300
Accessible Small Towns	9.0%	10.5%	204,700	24,200
Remote Small Towns	12.2%	10.8%	80,100	9,900
Accessible Rural	14.8%	15.9%	260,400	49,800
Remote Rural	21.4%	21.5%	118,400	33,000

By industry

Table 9 shows that in 2006 (and 2005) the largest industry in Scotland was public administration, education and health (employing an estimated 31.5% of workers).

The smallest industry, in terms of workforce, was agriculture & fishing (employing an estimated 1.8% of workers in 2006).

Table 9: Proportion and level of people in employment by broad industrial group, 2005-2006

Broad Industrial Group	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Agriculture & fishing	1.7%	1.8%	44,200
Energy & water	2.6%	2.4%	59,700
Manufacturing	10.7%	10.6%	258,500
Construction	7.7%	8.2%	201,200
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	19.7%	18.7%	456,100
Transport & communication	6.7%	6.7%	163,700
Banking, finance & insurance etc	14.0%	14.1%	343,800
Public admin, education & health	30.8%	31.5%	768,800
Other services	6.2%	5.9%	145,200

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 2006.

The associate professional and technical occupation group had the largest share in 2006, an estimated 13.8% of all those in employment worked in this group.

The process, plant and machine operatives occupation group had the lowest share in 2006, an estimated 7.6% of all those in employment worked in this group.

Table 10: Proportion and level of people in employment by occupational group, 2005-2006

Occupational Group	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Managers and Senior Officials	12.6%	12.9%	314,600
Professional occupations	12.4%	13.0%	318,200
Associate Professional and Technical	14.3%	13.8%	338,000
Administrative and Secretarial	12.5%	12.2%	296,800
Skilled Trades Occupations	10.8%	11.2%	274,600
Personal Service Occupations	8.5%	8.8%	216,100
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	8.9%	8.2%	200,000
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7.9%	7.6%	186,800
Elementary Occupations	12.2%	12.2%	297,500

Unemployment (International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition)

A total of 134,200 people aged 16 or over were estimated to be unemployed in Scotland in 2006. This was 5.2% of the economically active population.

The unemployment rate estimate in the 15% most deprived areas at 13.6%, was over three times that for the rest of Scotland at 4.1%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, unemployment was highest in large urban areas and other urban areas (both 5.9%).

Table 11: ILO unemployment rates and levels (aged 16 or over), 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	5.3%	5.2%	134,200
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	5.5%	4.2%	4,700
Aberdeenshire	4.4%	3.4%	4,200
Angus	4.9%	5.1%	2,900
Argyll & Bute	4.6%	2.8%	1,300
Clackmannanshire	5.4%	6.1%	1,400
Dumfries & Galloway	3.6%	3.9%	2,900
Dundee City	6.1%	6.0%	4,000
East Ayrshire	7.3%	6.4%	3,700
East Dunbartonshire	3.5%	4.0%	2,400
East Lothian	3.9%	3.3%	1,600
East Renfrewshire	4.0%	3.5%	1,700
Edinburgh, City of	4.8%	5.0%	12,200
Eilean Siar	4.3%	*	*
Falkirk	5.0%	5.9%	4,500
Fife	5.0%	6.1%	11,200
Glasgow City	8.4%	7.6%	20,500
Highland	3.3%	2.8%	3,000
Inverclyde	6.4%	6.7%	2,700
Midlothian	4.9%	5.6%	2,500
Moray	3.9%	3.9%	1,700
North Ayrshire	6.7%	8.8%	5,700
North Lanarkshire	6.9%	6.0%	9,600
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	3.0%	3.7%	2,500
Renfrewshire	5.3%	4.2%	3,600
Scottish Borders	4.5%	3.7%	2,000
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	5.7%	5.9%	3,200
South Lanarkshire	5.0%	4.5%	7,200
Stirling	4.1%	4.8%	2,200
West Dunbartonshire	7.1%	6.7%	3,100
West Lothian	4.5%	5.2%	4,800
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	13.6%	13.6%	40,800
Rest of Scotland	4.2%	4.1%	93,400
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	6.2%	5.9%	57,600
Other Urban Areas	5.5%	5.9%	46,600
Accessible Small Towns	5.8%	4.8%	11,600
Remote Small Towns	3.6%	3.7%	3,500
Accessible Rural	3.6%	3.2%	10,500
Remote Rural	2.9%	2.8%	4,500

* - 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).

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 20.0% in 2006 (Table 12). The total number of working age people who were economically inactive was estimated to be 624,900. Of those who were economically inactive 28.6% want to work (Table 13).

Table 12: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age people, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level
Scotland	20.8%	20.0%	624,900
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	16.9%	15.9%	20,500
Aberdeenshire	16.0%	15.7%	22,200
Angus	18.8%	15.1%	9,600
Argyll & Bute	19.1%	17.1%	8,800
Clackmannanshire	22.8%	23.2%	6,600
Dumfries & Galloway	18.5%	17.1%	14,200
Dundee City	23.3%	23.2%	19,300
East Ayrshire	24.6%	22.9%	16,400
East Dunbartonshire	16.6%	15.6%	10,200
East Lothian	18.9%	18.6%	10,600
East Renfrewshire	17.2%	18.3%	10,300
Edinburgh, City of	19.0%	18.8%	55,600
Eilean Siar	16.1%	15.6%	2,200
Falkirk	20.1%	17.3%	15,600
Fife	19.1%	18.6%	40,600
Glasgow City	27.9%	29.9%	111,400
Highland	16.3%	17.8%	21,800
Inverclyde	24.5%	22.4%	11,100
Midlothian	16.3%	13.7%	7,000
Moray	20.5%	18.1%	9,200
North Ayrshire	22.8%	22.4%	18,200
North Lanarkshire	23.4%	22.1%	44,000
Orkney Islands	13.5%	16.1%	1,800
Perth & Kinross	20.0%	17.3%	13,500
Renfrewshire	21.3%	19.7%	20,500
Scottish Borders	18.3%	17.7%	11,200
Shetland Islands	11.8%	10.7%	1,400
South Ayrshire	21.3%	20.7%	13,500
South Lanarkshire	21.9%	18.9%	35,800
Stirling	20.7%	21.3%	11,600
West Dunbartonshire	23.5%	21.2%	12,100
West Lothian	20.1%	16.5%	18,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	34.8%	34.9%	156,700
Rest of Scotland	18.5%	17.5%	468,200
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	22.8%	22.8%	281,100
Other Urban Areas	20.0%	18.5%	173,400
Accessible Small Towns	20.0%	19.3%	56,100
Remote Small Towns	18.8%	18.9%	21,000
Accessible Rural	18.3%	16.4%	60,500
Remote Rural	18.8%	18.2%	32,800

Figure 2

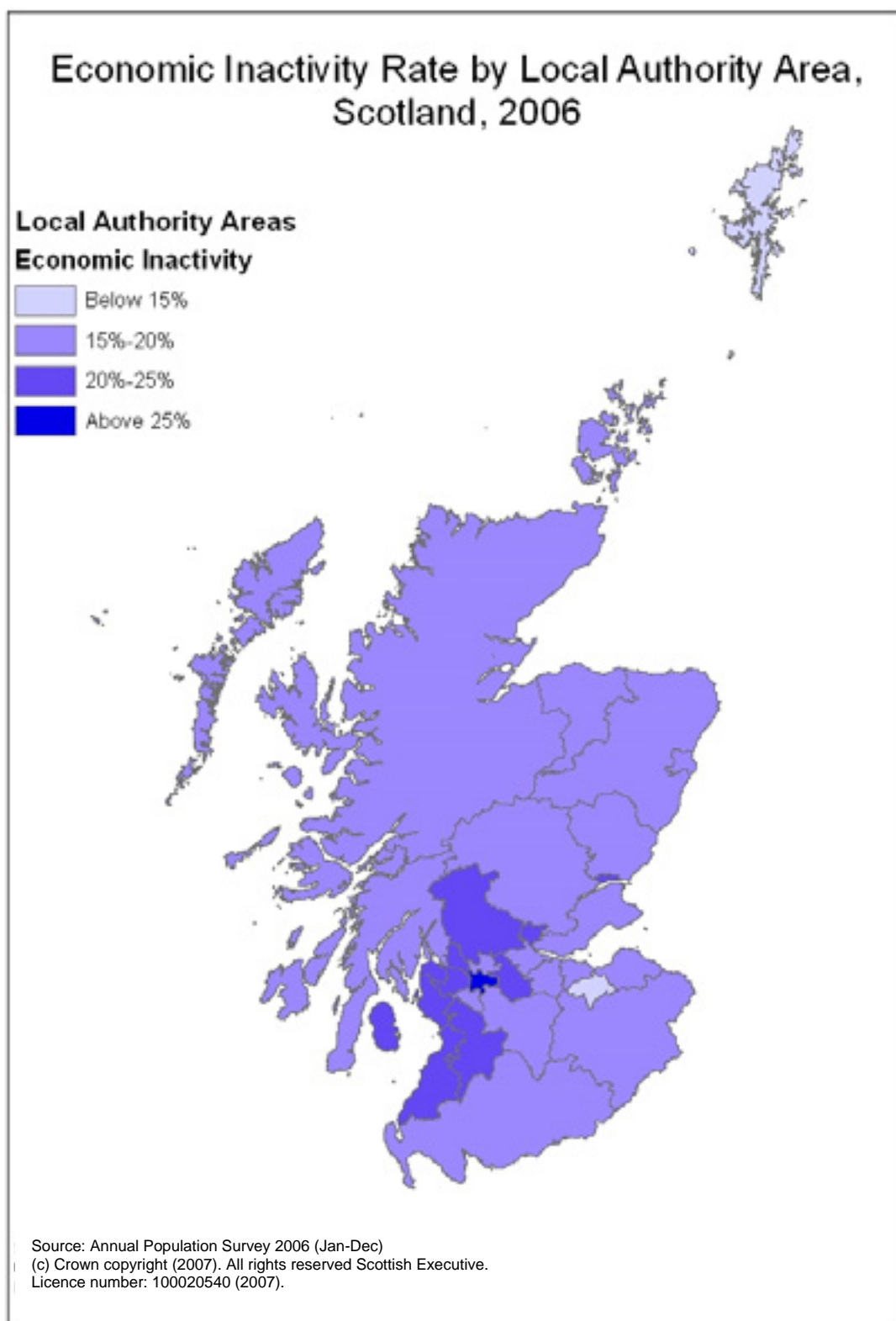


Table 13 shows the number, and proportion, of those who are inactive but want to work. People who are inactive may have a willingness to work but are not available or able to do so.

In 2006, the proportion of inactive people who wanted to work was highest in Inverclyde with 38.1% of those inactive stating that they would like to work. Inverclyde also had a relatively high inactivity rate estimate (22.4%).

This pattern of high inactivity and high willingness to work is also apparent when considering the deprivation of areas. In 2006, the proportion of inactive people living in the 15% most deprived areas who wanted to work was estimated to be 33.5%, higher than the estimated rate for the rest of Scotland at 26.9%.

Table 13: Working age economically inactive people by willingness to work, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006			All Inactive
	% Who want to work	% Who want to work	Level Want to Work	Level Do not Want to Work	
Scotland	29.8%	28.6%	178,500	446,300	624,900
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	30.6%	31.0%	6,300	14,100	20,500
Aberdeenshire	28.9%	26.1%	5,800	16,400	22,200
Angus	33.7%	34.0%	3,300	6,300	9,600
Argyll & Bute	30.3%	31.2%	2,700	6,000	8,800
Clackmannanshire	35.6%	33.4%	2,200	4,400	6,600
Dumfries & Galloway	29.5%	22.9%	3,300	11,000	14,200
Dundee City	29.2%	35.7%	6,900	12,400	19,300
East Ayrshire	37.5%	29.5%	4,800	11,500	16,400
East Dunbartonshire	25.7%	31.4%	3,200	7,000	10,200
East Lothian	27.7%	22.3%	2,400	8,200	10,600
East Renfrewshire	22.2%	23.5%	2,400	7,900	10,300
Edinburgh, City of	23.7%	17.1%	9,500	46,200	55,600
Eilean Siar	38.0%	*	*	*	2,200
Falkirk	35.6%	31.6%	4,900	10,700	15,600
Fife	31.2%	28.6%	11,600	29,000	40,600
Glasgow City	37.3%	32.0%	35,600	75,800	111,400
Highland	30.3%	32.2%	7,000	14,800	21,800
Inverclyde	26.5%	38.1%	4,200	6,900	11,100
Midlothian	29.2%	26.0%	1,800	5,200	7,000
Moray	32.3%	29.5%	2,700	6,500	9,200
North Ayrshire	30.7%	34.0%	6,200	12,000	18,200
North Lanarkshire	17.4%	32.3%	14,200	29,800	44,000
Orkney Islands	33.4%	*	*	*	1,800
Perth & Kinross	26.9%	25.4%	3,400	10,100	13,500
Renfrewshire	26.7%	24.3%	5,000	15,500	20,500
Scottish Borders	24.1%	24.6%	2,800	8,500	11,200
Shetland Islands	32.9%	*	*	*	1,400
South Ayrshire	28.4%	23.6%	3,200	10,300	13,500
South Lanarkshire	31.5%	26.2%	9,400	26,400	35,800
Stirling	21.5%	25.4%	2,900	8,600	11,600
West Dunbartonshire	39.5%	28.3%	3,400	8,700	12,100
West Lothian	29.2%	28.9%	5,200	12,800	18,000
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	38.5%	33.5%	52,500	104,100	156,700
Rest of Scotland	27.1%	26.9%	126,000	342,200	468,200
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	30.0%	28.1%	79,000	202,100	281,100
Other Urban Areas	31.4%	30.4%	52,800	120,600	173,400
Accessible Small Towns	26.5%	27.0%	15,200	40,900	56,100
Remote Small Towns	30.3%	31.4%	6,600	14,400	21,000
Accessible Rural	26.8%	26.0%	15,700	44,800	60,500
Remote Rural	30.6%	28.0%	9,200	23,600	32,800

By gender

The working age economic inactivity rate estimate was lower for males (16.5%) than females (23.7%) in Scotland in 2006.

Table 14 shows economic inactivity rate estimates for working age males for 2006. Three areas had male inactivity rate estimates above 20.0%: Glasgow City (25.3%); Inverclyde (21.9%) and Dundee City (20.4%).

In 2006, the male inactivity rate estimate in the 15% most deprived areas was 28.9%, significantly higher than that for the rest of Scotland at 14.5%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2006, male inactivity was highest in large urban areas (with an estimated rate of 19.1%).

Table 14: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age males, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Inactive
Scotland	17.2%	16.5%	262,800
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	12.7%	12.6%	8,500
Aberdeenshire	11.3%	11.2%	8,200
Angus	14.5%	11.5%	3,800
Argyll & Bute	17.4%	13.2%	3,600
Clackmannanshire	16.5%	19.2%	2,800
Dumfries & Galloway	14.1%	13.9%	6,000
Dundee City	19.1%	20.4%	8,600
East Ayrshire	19.6%	19.5%	7,100
East Dunbartonshire	13.5%	14.1%	4,700
East Lothian	16.5%	14.8%	4,300
East Renfrewshire	12.7%	13.4%	3,900
Edinburgh, City of	16.6%	15.6%	23,400
Eilean Siar	15.5%	13.3%	1,000
Falkirk	16.1%	12.6%	5,800
Fife	14.6%	15.0%	16,700
Glasgow City	24.6%	25.3%	46,800
Highland	15.4%	15.1%	9,700
Inverclyde	23.6%	21.9%	5,500
Midlothian	13.6%	11.0%	2,900
Moray	17.0%	14.2%	3,800
North Ayrshire	18.7%	17.5%	7,300
North Lanarkshire	20.4%	18.0%	18,300
Orkney Islands	11.1%	*	*
Perth & Kinross	15.3%	13.6%	5,400
Renfrewshire	18.7%	18.4%	9,700
Scottish Borders	12.7%	12.8%	4,200
Shetland Islands	9.0%	*	*
South Ayrshire	17.4%	17.5%	5,800
South Lanarkshire	17.0%	16.6%	16,100
Stirling	17.8%	17.4%	4,800
West Dunbartonshire	18.6%	18.5%	5,300
West Lothian	17.6%	13.3%	7,400
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	28.7%	28.9%	64,300
Rest of Scotland	15.4%	14.5%	198,400
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	19.6%	19.1%	118,500
Other Urban Areas	15.9%	15.1%	72,100
Accessible Small Towns	16.3%	16.9%	25,300
Remote Small Towns	16.2%	16.3%	9,400
Accessible Rural	14.4%	12.1%	23,400
Remote Rural	15.7%	14.7%	14,100

Table 15 shows economic inactivity rate estimates for working age females for 2006. The three local authority areas with the highest female inactivity rate estimates in 2006 were: Glasgow City (34.3%), North Ayrshire (27.4%) and Clackmannanshire (27.3%). The working age female economic inactivity rate estimate was higher than the corresponding male rate in every local authority area.

In 2006, the female inactivity rate estimate in the 15% most deprived areas was 40.9%, significantly higher than that for the rest of Scotland at 20.7%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2006, female inactivity (like male inactivity) was most evident in large urban areas (with an estimated rate of 26.5%).

Table 15: Economic inactivity rates and levels for working age females, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Inactive
Scotland	24.5%	23.7%	362,100
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	21.5%	19.5%	12,000
Aberdeenshire	21.0%	20.6%	14,000
Angus	23.5%	18.9%	5,800
Argyll & Bute	21.1%	21.3%	5,200
Clackmannanshire	29.3%	27.3%	3,800
Dumfries & Galloway	23.1%	20.4%	8,200
Dundee City	27.7%	26.1%	10,600
East Ayrshire	29.8%	26.4%	9,300
East Dunbartonshire	19.8%	17.1%	5,500
East Lothian	21.4%	22.6%	6,300
East Renfrewshire	22.0%	23.4%	6,400
Edinburgh, City of	21.6%	22.1%	32,200
Eilean Siar	16.8%	18.2%	1,200
Falkirk	24.1%	22.1%	9,800
Fife	23.9%	22.4%	23,900
Glasgow City	31.2%	34.3%	64,600
Highland	17.2%	20.7%	12,100
Inverclyde	25.4%	22.8%	5,700
Midlothian	19.0%	16.6%	4,100
Moray	24.3%	22.3%	5,400
North Ayrshire	27.0%	27.4%	10,900
North Lanarkshire	26.4%	26.2%	25,700
Orkney Islands	16.2%	19.4%	1,000
Perth & Kinross	24.9%	21.1%	8,100
Renfrewshire	24.0%	21.1%	10,800
Scottish Borders	24.2%	22.9%	7,100
Shetland Islands	15.0%	*	*
South Ayrshire	25.4%	24.0%	7,700
South Lanarkshire	26.9%	21.2%	19,800
Stirling	23.8%	25.3%	6,700
West Dunbartonshire	28.4%	23.9%	6,800
West Lothian	22.7%	19.8%	10,600
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	40.7%	40.9%	92,400
Rest of Scotland	21.7%	20.7%	269,800
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	26.1%	26.5%	162,600
Other Urban Areas	24.3%	22.0%	101,300
Accessible Small Towns	24.0%	21.8%	30,800
Remote Small Towns	21.5%	21.6%	11,500
Accessible Rural	22.6%	21.1%	37,200
Remote Rural	22.3%	22.3%	18,800

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 32,000 in 2006, representing 12.4% of all 16 to 19 year olds in Scotland.

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 12.4%, the true value is likely to lie between 11.1% and 13.7%, which is the 95% confidence interval for this measure. Please see Annex A for detailed confidence limits.

Table 16: Proportion and level of 16 to 19 year olds NEET, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level NEET
Scotland	14.0%	12.4%	32,000
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	*	*	*
Aberdeenshire	*	*	*
Angus	15.3%	*	*
Argyll & Bute	*	*	*
Clackmannanshire	*	*	*
Dumfries & Galloway	*	*	*
Dundee City	*	*	*
East Ayrshire	14.0%	16.2%	1,000
East Dunbartonshire	*	9.3%	1,000
East Lothian	*	*	*
East Renfrewshire	*	9.8%	1,000
Edinburgh, City of	*	*	*
Eilean Siar	*	*	*
Falkirk	*	*	*
Fife	*	*	*
Glasgow City	25.8%	18.3%	6,000
Highland	*	*	*
Inverclyde	14.8%	20.8%	1,000
Midlothian	20.1%	20.9%	1,000
Moray	13.3%	12.2%	1,000
North Ayrshire	11.1%	17.1%	1,000
North Lanarkshire	21.2%	*	*
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	*	*	*
Renfrewshire	*	*	*
Scottish Borders	12.0%	*	*
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	11.9%	13.6%	1,000
South Lanarkshire	*	*	*
Stirling	15.0%	11.5%	1,000
West Dunbartonshire	16.2%	16.5%	1,000
West Lothian	*	*	*
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	31.4%	30.0%	14,000
Rest of Scotland	10.5%	8.6%	18,000
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	17.4%	13.3%	14,000
Other Urban Areas	12.6%	16.5%	12,000
Accessible Small Towns	14.2%	10.2%	2,000
Remote Small Towns	*	*	*
Accessible Rural	12.2%	6.8%	2,000
Remote Rural	*	*	*

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

Data rounded to nearest thousand.

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 16.2% in 2006.

In 2006, the proportion of children living in workless households in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated to be 44.6%, over four times that for the rest of Scotland at 10.8%.

In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2006, children in large urban areas were more likely to be living in a workless household (an estimated 22.4% of children in large urban areas were living in workless households compare to an estimated 5.4% of children living in remote rural areas).

Table 17: Proportion and level of children living in workless households, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Children
Scotland	16.1%	16.2%	166,900
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	11.8%	11.6%	4,100
Aberdeenshire	9.7%	5.9%	3,000
Angus	14.3%	12.4%	2,800
Argyll & Bute	11.4%	9.0%	1,600
Clackmannanshire	24.1%	23.9%	2,400
Dumfries & Galloway	7.1%	9.6%	2,700
Dundee City	21.5%	22.3%	5,900
East Ayrshire	20.8%	17.4%	4,100
East Dunbartonshire	8.2%	10.2%	2,300
East Lothian	9.5%	11.1%	2,400
East Renfrewshire	7.9%	6.8%	1,300
Edinburgh, City of	8.9%	10.4%	8,800
Eilean Siar	*	*	*
Falkirk	14.6%	14.4%	4,200
Fife	19.4%	18.3%	13,700
Glasgow City	33.1%	38.9%	45,800
Highland	6.2%	5.8%	2,300
Inverclyde	16.4%	16.2%	2,700
Midlothian	9.3%	19.0%	3,100
Moray	12.1%	11.1%	2,000
North Ayrshire	15.6%	17.1%	5,000
North Lanarkshire	18.3%	19.8%	14,100
Orkney Islands	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	12.1%	8.7%	2,300
Renfrewshire	16.0%	12.1%	4,200
Scottish Borders	9.4%	12.6%	2,700
Shetland Islands	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	12.3%	14.1%	3,000
South Lanarkshire	20.1%	15.9%	9,700
Stirling	9.7%	9.5%	1,800
West Dunbartonshire	23.1%	17.4%	3,400
West Lothian	13.2%	13.6%	5,100
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	44.0%	44.6%	73,100
Rest of Scotland	10.7%	10.8%	93,700
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	21.2%	22.4%	87,300
Other Urban Areas	19.3%	15.8%	49,700
Accessible Small Towns	12.3%	14.8%	14,700
Remote Small Towns	8.6%	9.6%	3,900
Accessible Rural	9.7%	6.4%	8,100
Remote Rural	5.8%	5.4%	3,300

* - 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 2.518 million in 2006 (80.6% of all working age people).

Table 18 shows the estimated proportion of working age people EET in 2006. The three local authority areas with the lowest estimated proportions were: Glasgow City (72.6%), Clackmannanshire (73.9%) and North Ayrshire (75.6%).

In 2006, the proportion of working age people EET living in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated to be 61.3%, lower than that for the rest of Scotland at 83.9%.

Table 18: Proportion and level of working age people EET, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level EET
Scotland	79.7%	80.6%	2,517,500
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	83.6%	85.5%	109,900
Aberdeenshire	84.4%	85.2%	120,900
Angus	80.4%	83.8%	53,200
Argyll & Bute	80.7%	84.0%	43,200
Clackmannanshire	75.7%	73.9%	21,100
Dumfries & Galloway	80.8%	82.2%	68,600
Dundee City	78.7%	78.5%	65,200
East Ayrshire	74.1%	75.8%	54,300
East Dunbartonshire	86.1%	85.1%	55,800
East Lothian	82.0%	82.5%	47,000
East Renfrewshire	84.4%	83.0%	47,000
Edinburgh, City of	84.6%	85.2%	251,800
Eilean Siar	85.9%	85.1%	12,200
Falkirk	79.0%	79.5%	71,800
Fife	80.6%	80.6%	176,000
Glasgow City	72.2%	72.6%	270,700
Highland	83.8%	84.7%	103,900
Inverclyde	76.1%	75.9%	37,700
Midlothian	82.5%	83.8%	42,600
Moray	80.4%	82.0%	41,600
North Ayrshire	77.3%	75.6%	61,500
North Lanarkshire	75.3%	76.9%	153,300
Orkney Islands	86.4%	88.7%	10,000
Perth & Kinross	82.7%	83.2%	65,100
Renfrewshire	79.0%	80.8%	83,900
Scottish Borders	82.3%	82.3%	52,200
Shetland Islands	89.3%	90.5%	11,700
South Ayrshire	79.5%	79.2%	51,600
South Lanarkshire	78.8%	81.1%	153,700
Stirling	80.8%	81.4%	44,200
West Dunbartonshire	76.0%	79.0%	45,000
West Lothian	79.5%	83.0%	90,700
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	61.0%	61.3%	275,300
Rest of Scotland	82.8%	83.9%	2,242,300
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	78.4%	79.0%	975,400
Other Urban Areas	79.7%	80.4%	752,800
Accessible Small Towns	79.4%	80.8%	235,300
Remote Small Towns	81.5%	82.9%	92,100
Accessible Rural	82.6%	84.5%	311,500
Remote Rural	82.7%	83.6%	150,500

Chapter 3 - Education and Skills

Qualifications

Table 19 shows the proportion of working age adults whose highest qualification is below SCQF level 5 (Credit Standard Grade or equivalent). The proportion of working age people whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 5 was estimated to be 16.4% in 2006. North Lanarkshire had the highest estimated proportion (26.9%) and Edinburgh City had the lowest estimated proportion (8.8%).

Table 19: Proportion of working age adults whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 5, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	17.5%	16.4%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	15.2%	13.8%
Aberdeenshire	11.7%	13.8%
Angus	15.7%	13.7%
Argyll & Bute	15.3%	14.7%
Clackmannanshire	18.3%	20.4%
Dumfries & Galloway	17.6%	16.0%
Dundee City	18.6%	19.3%
East Ayrshire	25.2%	21.8%
East Dunbartonshire	9.9%	9.1%
East Lothian	13.3%	13.2%
East Renfrewshire	8.2%	10.1%
Edinburgh, City of	12.4%	8.8%
Eilean Siar	17.5%	16.6%
Falkirk	15.1%	15.0%
Fife	14.5%	13.2%
Glasgow City	26.7%	23.5%
Highland	14.2%	12.5%
Inverclyde	19.3%	21.5%
Midlothian	16.1%	13.2%
Moray	16.0%	18.1%
North Ayrshire	18.3%	18.9%
North Lanarkshire	28.5%	26.9%
Orkney Islands	10.6%	11.8%
Perth & Kinross	13.2%	12.6%
Renfrewshire	17.1%	15.1%
Scottish Borders	13.8%	14.6%
Shetland Islands	9.5%	11.8%
South Ayrshire	16.7%	16.1%
South Lanarkshire	18.8%	18.9%
Stirling	13.1%	10.6%
West Dunbartonshire	20.7%	21.2%
West Lothian	16.0%	14.6%
<i>Deprivation</i>		
15% Most Deprived Areas	35.2%	34.2%
Rest of Scotland	14.6%	13.4%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>		
Large Urban Areas	20.4%	17.9%
Other Urban Areas	16.5%	16.1%
Accessible Small Towns	16.7%	16.9%
Remote Small Towns	16.7%	18.0%
Accessible Rural	13.0%	12.2%
Remote Rural	15.0%	13.6%

The proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6 (Higher or equivalent) in 2006 was estimated to be 30.2% (Table 20).

In 2006, Clackmannanshire had the highest estimated proportion (41.2%) and Edinburgh City had the lowest estimated proportion (17.6%).

In 2006, the proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6 in the 15% most deprived areas was estimated to be 50.6%, higher than that for the rest of Scotland at 26.2%.

Table 20: Proportion of 18-29 year olds whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 6, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	29.6%	30.2%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	18.0%	23.3%
Aberdeenshire	37.9%	38.0%
Angus	29.2%	32.6%
Argyll & Bute	30.0%	38.4%
Clackmannanshire	37.5%	41.2%
Dumfries & Galloway	34.5%	38.1%
Dundee City	23.8%	28.1%
East Ayrshire	32.5%	37.3%
East Dunbartonshire	19.0%	18.4%
East Lothian	36.6%	38.1%
East Renfrewshire	12.5%	22.6%
Edinburgh, City of	17.3%	17.6%
Eilean Siar	25.7%	*
Falkirk	34.0%	35.4%
Fife	29.5%	30.5%
Glasgow City	33.3%	29.2%
Highland	31.8%	30.8%
Inverclyde	40.8%	39.2%
Midlothian	34.2%	31.4%
Moray	34.1%	39.4%
North Ayrshire	28.6%	36.4%
North Lanarkshire	33.6%	39.5%
Orkney Islands	*	*
Perth & Kinross	28.1%	28.9%
Renfrewshire	29.2%	29.2%
Scottish Borders	31.3%	30.9%
Shetland Islands	24.3%	*
South Ayrshire	30.1%	33.4%
South Lanarkshire	33.1%	32.0%
Stirling	22.3%	24.3%
West Dunbartonshire	35.0%	34.2%
West Lothian	44.0%	34.3%
<i>Deprivation</i>		
15% Most Deprived Areas	48.3%	50.6%
Rest of Scotland	25.6%	26.2%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>		
Large Urban Areas	25.7%	26.5%
Other Urban Areas	32.9%	33.3%
Accessible Small Towns	35.0%	37.8%
Remote Small Towns	39.2%	40.6%
Accessible Rural	27.1%	25.6%
Remote Rural	34.9%	35.3%

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

Table 21 shows graduates as a proportion of those in employment aged 25-59/64. In 2006, it was estimated that graduates made up 23.6% of the workforce aged 25-59/64.

The City of Edinburgh had the highest estimated proportion (43.1%) and West Dunbartonshire had the lowest estimated proportion (11.7%).

In 2006, the proportion of employed people living in the 15% most deprived areas that were graduates was estimated to be 8.8%, much lower than that for the rest of Scotland at 25.3%.

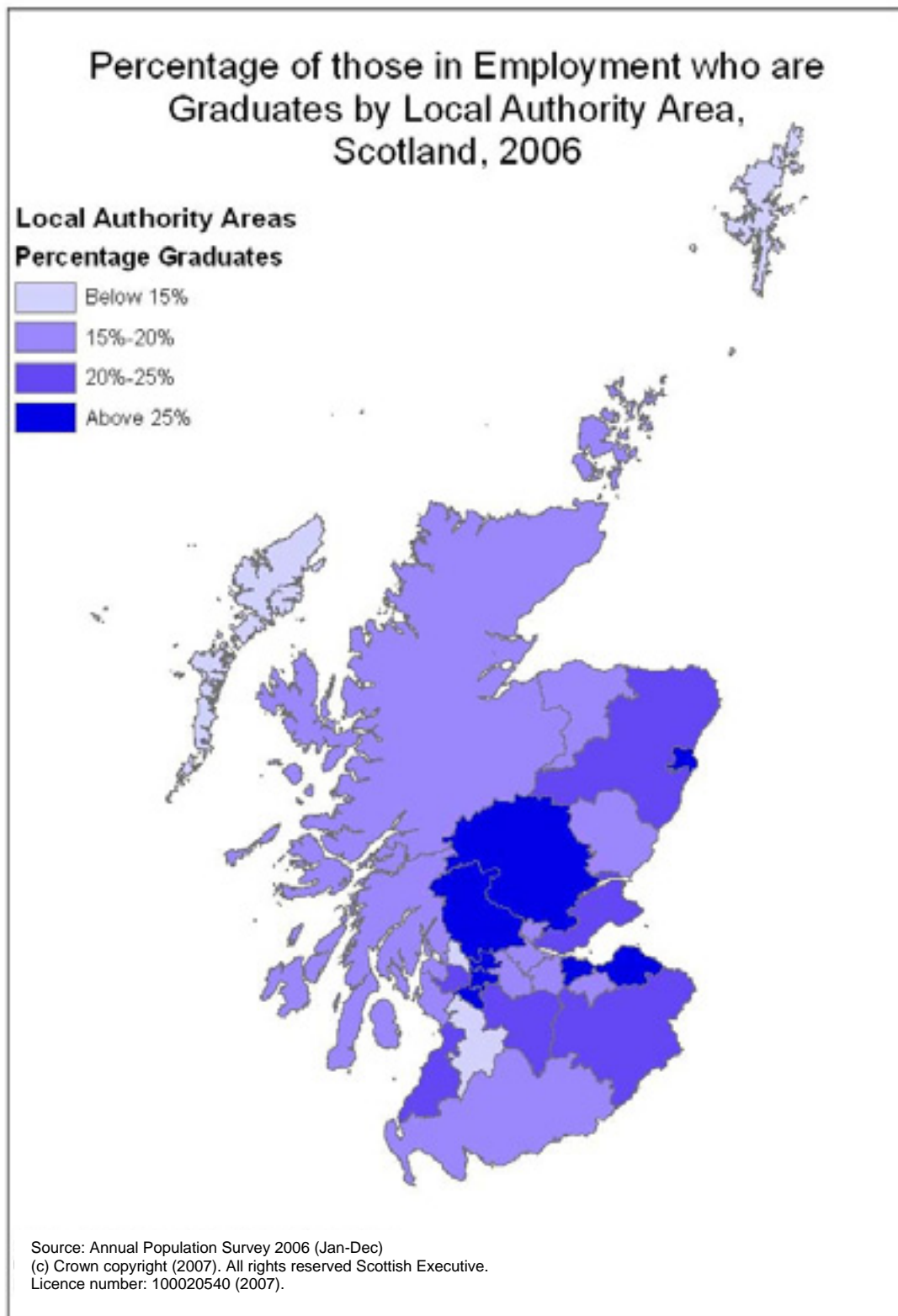
In terms of urban/rural areas, in 2006, the proportion of graduates making up the workforce was highest for those living in large urban areas (30.2%).

Table 21: Graduates as a proportion of those in employment aged 25-59/64, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	22.5%	23.6%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	25.9%	27.9%
Aberdeenshire	23.6%	20.7%
Angus	17.6%	18.4%
Argyll & Bute	15.7%	16.5%
Clackmannanshire	18.8%	18.3%
Dumfries & Galloway	15.0%	16.4%
Dundee City	18.5%	22.6%
East Ayrshire	12.6%	13.1%
East Dunbartonshire	33.0%	33.8%
East Lothian	23.6%	25.7%
East Renfrewshire	35.6%	37.2%
Edinburgh, City of	41.3%	43.1%
Eilean Siar	14.5%	13.8%
Falkirk	17.2%	15.6%
Fife	16.8%	21.5%
Glasgow City	27.6%	29.7%
Highland	16.7%	16.3%
Inverclyde	18.1%	15.9%
Midlothian	15.3%	16.6%
Moray	14.1%	16.0%
North Ayrshire	16.8%	15.0%
North Lanarkshire	14.3%	16.8%
Orkney Islands	17.3%	16.0%
Perth & Kinross	26.6%	28.6%
Renfrewshire	17.7%	21.1%
Scottish Borders	21.1%	20.4%
Shetland Islands	16.5%	14.7%
South Ayrshire	19.4%	23.2%
South Lanarkshire	20.6%	20.4%
Stirling	30.0%	32.8%
West Dunbartonshire	12.1%	11.7%
West Lothian	19.2%	18.1%
<i>Deprivation</i>		
15% Most Deprived Areas	9.0%	8.8%
Rest of Scotland	23.9%	25.3%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>		
Large Urban Areas	28.4%	30.2%
Other Urban Areas	17.5%	17.4%
Accessible Small Towns	17.9%	19.6%
Remote Small Towns	15.5%	17.3%
Accessible Rural	24.4%	25.8%
Remote Rural	18.6%	19.7%

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 68.3% in 2006.

In 2006, Edinburgh City had the highest adult learning proportion (estimated at 79.5%) and Glasgow City had the lowest adult learning proportion (estimated at 57.8%).

In 2006, the proportion of people living in the 15% most deprived areas who participated in adult learning in the last year was estimated to be 49.8%, much lower than that for the rest of Scotland at 71.4%.

Table 22: Proportion and level of people aged 16 to 69 who participated in adult learning in the last year, 2005-2006

Geography (Residence Based)	2005	2006	
	Proportion	Proportion	Level Adult Learning
Scotland	67.4%	68.3%	2,251,600
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	74.1%	72.2%	93,500
Aberdeenshire	75.3%	76.7%	115,200
Angus	69.8%	72.9%	49,800
Argyll & Bute	74.3%	72.7%	41,600
Clackmannanshire	65.5%	58.5%	18,500
Dumfries & Galloway	72.4%	72.2%	68,200
Dundee City	66.2%	66.2%	57,900
East Ayrshire	61.0%	61.1%	48,400
East Dunbartonshire	74.1%	76.5%	53,800
East Lothian	74.6%	75.7%	45,600
East Renfrewshire	78.7%	74.3%	43,700
Edinburgh, City of	76.2%	79.5%	236,500
Eilean Siar	66.3%	68.8%	10,800
Falkirk	67.8%	67.2%	65,900
Fife	64.1%	65.9%	154,800
Glasgow City	57.8%	57.8%	216,000
Highland	70.5%	72.8%	96,600
Inverclyde	60.8%	62.1%	33,300
Midlothian	72.2%	69.1%	37,900
Moray	75.9%	75.2%	41,300
North Ayrshire	60.7%	62.5%	55,000
North Lanarkshire	54.5%	58.4%	123,800
Orkney Islands	73.6%	77.0%	9,100
Perth & Kinross	72.1%	74.9%	63,900
Renfrewshire	61.7%	63.4%	70,800
Scottish Borders	74.0%	74.4%	52,600
Shetland Islands	80.7%	78.8%	10,600
South Ayrshire	67.2%	67.3%	48,200
South Lanarkshire	65.5%	65.1%	130,500
Stirling	75.2%	74.2%	41,600
West Dunbartonshire	63.9%	65.4%	39,100
West Lothian	66.4%	67.7%	77,000
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Areas	47.0%	49.8%	238,000
Rest of Scotland	70.8%	71.4%	2,013,600
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	65.0%	66.4%	843,000
Other Urban Areas	66.2%	67.1%	672,100
Accessible Small Towns	68.1%	68.7%	214,300
Remote Small Towns	69.7%	69.9%	83,700
Accessible Rural	73.2%	73.9%	291,800
Remote Rural	73.8%	73.2%	146,700

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 2006.

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 2006.

Those working in Moray were most likely to have received training in the last 3 months (37.3%), whereas at the other end, only 18.4% of those working in Clackmannanshire 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, 2005-2006

Geography	2005	2006
	Proportion	Proportion
Scotland	30.1%	30.1%
<i>Workplace Local Authority Area</i>		
Aberdeen City	28.8%	31.9%
Aberdeenshire	25.3%	25.7%
Angus	29.7%	31.6%
Argyll & Bute	26.4%	27.1%
Clackmannanshire	28.2%	18.4%
Dumfries & Galloway	29.7%	24.0%
Dundee City	30.9%	30.0%
East Ayrshire	27.6%	30.5%
East Dunbartonshire	27.8%	30.0%
East Lothian	32.0%	31.8%
East Renfrewshire	31.8%	36.0%
Edinburgh, City of	36.5%	34.2%
Eilean Siar	26.0%	26.9%
Falkirk	34.2%	28.5%
Fife	29.4%	30.3%
Glasgow City	30.0%	30.7%
Highland	28.0%	27.3%
Inverclyde	34.3%	30.0%
Midlothian	22.4%	27.0%
Moray	34.0%	37.3%
North Ayrshire	27.7%	28.5%
North Lanarkshire	25.4%	23.3%
Orkney Islands	32.7%	27.8%
Perth & Kinross	29.4%	32.2%
Renfrewshire	29.8%	29.7%
Scottish Borders	24.8%	28.3%
Shetland Islands	31.9%	31.8%
South Ayrshire	29.6%	30.2%
South Lanarkshire	26.9%	27.9%
Stirling	30.1%	29.3%
West Dunbartonshire	30.0%	32.2%
West Lothian	26.9%	27.5%

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 2005 – Dec 2005	Apr 2005 – Mar 2006	Jul 2005 – Jun 2006	Oct 2005 – Sep 2006	Jan 2006 – Dec 2006
Scotland	74.9%	74.9%	75.0%	75.2%	75.7%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	78.5%	77.9%	77.9%	79.8%	80.6%
Aberdeenshire	80.2%	80.1%	80.6%	80.7%	81.4%
Angus	77.1%	77.7%	78.9%	79.2%	80.4%
Argyll & Bute	77.2%	78.2%	78.7%	79.6%	80.5%
Clackmannanshire	73.0%	71.9%	71.6%	72.0%	72.0%
Dumfries & Galloway	78.5%	79.1%	79.4%	79.1%	79.6%
Dundee City	71.8%	71.3%	70.6%	71.0%	72.1%
East Ayrshire	69.8%	70.6%	71.1%	70.6%	72.1%
East Dunbartonshire	80.5%	81.2%	82.5%	82.0%	80.9%
East Lothian	77.9%	78.3%	78.6%	78.1%	78.7%
East Renfrewshire	79.4%	79.4%	79.3%	78.7%	78.9%
Edinburgh, City of	77.1%	77.4%	78.0%	77.2%	77.0%
Eilean Siar	80.4%	81.1%	81.1%	81.9%	80.0%
Falkirk	76.0%	77.0%	77.3%	76.6%	77.8%
Fife	76.7%	77.0%	77.1%	76.6%	76.3%
Glasgow City	65.9%	64.7%	63.7%	64.3%	64.7%
Highland	80.8%	79.1%	79.0%	78.9%	79.8%
Inverclyde	70.6%	70.2%	70.7%	72.2%	72.3%
Midlothian	79.5%	79.5%	80.7%	80.5%	81.4%
Moray	76.3%	76.9%	77.9%	78.2%	78.5%
North Ayrshire	72.0%	71.0%	70.4%	70.2%	70.9%
North Lanarkshire	71.3%	71.3%	71.8%	71.4%	73.1%
Orkney Islands	84.7%	86.0%	86.2%	83.6%	83.2%
Perth & Kinross	77.5%	77.5%	78.1%	78.2%	79.5%
Renfrewshire	74.4%	75.0%	75.7%	76.3%	76.8%
Scottish Borders	78.0%	78.1%	77.5%	78.8%	79.2%
Shetland Islands	85.3%	85.7%	86.0%	84.8%	84.9%
South Ayrshire	74.1%	74.0%	74.2%	74.0%	74.4%
South Lanarkshire	74.2%	75.2%	74.6%	75.5%	77.3%
Stirling	76.0%	76.4%	75.7%	75.4%	74.8%
West Dunbartonshire	71.0%	71.2%	71.4%	73.5%	73.4%
West Lothian	76.2%	76.7%	78.2%	78.5%	79.2%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	56.2%	55.4%	55.5%	55.4%	56.0%
Rest of Scotland	78.0%	78.1%	78.2%	78.4%	79.1%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	72.3%	72.1%	72.2%	72.2%	72.6%
Other Urban Areas	75.5%	75.7%	75.9%	76.0%	76.6%
Accessible Small Towns	75.3%	75.2%	75.6%	76.0%	76.8%
Remote Small Towns	78.2%	77.0%	78.5%	78.6%	78.0%
Accessible Rural	78.7%	79.2%	79.0%	79.5%	80.8%
Remote Rural	78.8%	79.0%	79.1%	78.9%	79.4%

ILO Unemployment rates

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

Geography (Residence Based)	Jan 2005 – Dec 2005	Apr 2005 – Mar 2006	Jul 2005 – Jun 2006	Oct 2005 – Sep 2006	Jan 2006 – Dec 2006
Scotland	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.2%	5.2%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	4.0%	4.2%
Aberdeenshire	4.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.1%	3.4%
Angus	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%
Argyll & Bute	4.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	2.8%
Clackmannanshire	5.4%	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%	6.1%
Dumfries & Galloway	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%
Dundee City	6.1%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.0%
East Ayrshire	7.3%	7.5%	6.9%	6.8%	6.4%
East Dunbartonshire	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%
East Lothian	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.3%
East Renfrewshire	4.0%	4.5%	3.9%	3.2%	3.5%
Edinburgh, City of	4.8%	3.7%	4.3%	4.4%	5.0%
Eilean Siar	*	*	*	*	*
Falkirk	5.0%	5.7%	6.0%	6.4%	5.9%
Fife	5.0%	5.9%	6.3%	6.1%	6.1%
Glasgow City	8.4%	8.7%	8.5%	7.7%	7.6%
Highland	3.3%	4.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%
Inverclyde	6.4%	6.5%	7.0%	7.0%	6.7%
Midlothian	4.9%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%
Moray	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	3.9%
North Ayrshire	6.7%	7.9%	8.2%	9.1%	8.8%
North Lanarkshire	6.9%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%
Orkney Islands	*	*	*	*	*
Perth & Kinross	3.0%	2.8%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%
Renfrewshire	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.3%	4.2%
Scottish Borders	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	3.6%	3.7%
Shetland Islands	*	*	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	5.7%	6.8%	6.5%	6.4%	5.9%
South Lanarkshire	5.0%	4.2%	4.8%	4.3%	4.5%
Stirling	4.1%	3.8%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%
West Dunbartonshire	7.1%	7.4%	8.5%	7.8%	6.7%
West Lothian	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	13.6%	13.8%	13.9%	13.6%	13.6%
Rest of Scotland	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	6.2%	6.0%	6.1%	5.8%	5.9%
Other Urban Areas	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Accessible Small Towns	5.8%	6.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.8%
Remote Small Towns	3.6%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	3.7%
Accessible Rural	3.6%	3.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%
Remote Rural	2.9%	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%

* - 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 2005 – Dec 2005	Apr 2005 – Mar 2006	Jul 2005 – Jun 2006	Oct 2005 – Sep 2006	Jan 2006 – Dec 2006
Scotland	20.8%	20.7%	20.5%	20.6%	20.0%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	16.9%	17.6%	17.9%	16.8%	15.9%
Aberdeenshire	16.0%	16.6%	16.4%	16.7%	15.7%
Angus	18.8%	18.1%	16.8%	16.5%	15.1%
Argyll & Bute	19.1%	18.4%	18.2%	17.4%	17.1%
Clackmannanshire	22.8%	22.9%	23.8%	23.5%	23.2%
Dumfries & Galloway	18.5%	17.7%	17.2%	17.5%	17.1%
Dundee City	23.3%	23.3%	24.0%	23.8%	23.2%
East Ayrshire	24.6%	23.5%	23.5%	24.1%	22.9%
East Dunbartonshire	16.6%	15.9%	14.5%	14.7%	15.6%
East Lothian	18.9%	18.4%	18.1%	18.7%	18.6%
East Renfrewshire	17.2%	16.8%	17.4%	18.5%	18.3%
Edinburgh, City of	19.0%	19.6%	18.4%	19.2%	18.8%
Eilean Siar	16.1%	14.1%	15.2%	13.5%	15.6%
Falkirk	20.1%	18.3%	17.8%	18.2%	17.3%
Fife	19.1%	17.9%	17.5%	18.3%	18.6%
Glasgow City	27.9%	29.1%	30.2%	30.2%	29.9%
Highland	16.3%	17.4%	17.9%	18.4%	17.8%
Inverclyde	24.5%	24.7%	23.9%	22.2%	22.4%
Midlothian	16.3%	15.6%	14.3%	14.4%	13.7%
Moray	20.5%	19.6%	18.3%	18.2%	18.1%
North Ayrshire	22.8%	22.8%	23.3%	22.9%	22.4%
North Lanarkshire	23.4%	23.2%	22.9%	23.5%	22.1%
Orkney Islands	13.5%	12.6%	12.6%	15.6%	16.1%
Perth & Kinross	20.0%	20.2%	19.0%	18.7%	17.3%
Renfrewshire	21.3%	20.7%	19.9%	20.2%	19.7%
Scottish Borders	18.3%	18.3%	19.0%	18.2%	17.7%
Shetland Islands	11.8%	12.3%	11.4%	11.3%	10.7%
South Ayrshire	21.3%	20.5%	20.4%	20.7%	20.7%
South Lanarkshire	21.9%	21.5%	21.7%	21.0%	18.9%
Stirling	20.7%	20.5%	20.9%	20.8%	21.3%
West Dunbartonshire	23.5%	23.0%	21.9%	20.1%	21.2%
West Lothian	20.1%	19.4%	17.6%	17.3%	16.5%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Areas	34.8%	35.5%	35.3%	35.6%	34.9%
Rest of Scotland	18.5%	18.3%	18.1%	18.1%	17.5%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	22.8%	23.2%	23.1%	23.3%	22.8%
Other Urban Areas	20.0%	19.6%	19.2%	19.1%	18.5%
Accessible Small Towns	20.0%	19.6%	19.3%	19.7%	19.3%
Remote Small Towns	18.8%	19.9%	18.9%	18.6%	18.9%
Accessible Rural	18.3%	17.8%	17.7%	17.6%	16.4%
Remote Rural	18.8%	18.3%	18.5%	18.6%	18.2%

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 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 approximately 8,000 households to approximately 23,000, is funded by the Scottish Executive. 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 2005 and 2006 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 2006 estimates published in this report.

95% Confidence Limits for 2006 Estimates

Table 28: 95% Confidence Limits, Employment Rates, 2006

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%	± 3.3%	± 3.8%	± 7.2%	± 14.3%	± 5.0%
Aberdeenshire	± 2.3%	± 3.0%	± 3.6%	± 7.0%	± 14.6%	± 4.3%
Angus	± 2.2%	± 3.0%	± 3.3%	± 6.5%	± 10.7%	± 3.8%
Argyll & Bute	± 2.5%	± 3.3%	± 3.9%	± 6.8%	± 13.1%	± 4.5%
Clackmannanshire	± 4.3%	± 5.7%	± 6.5%	± 10.2%	*	± 7.6%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 2.4%	± 3.2%	± 3.6%	± 6.4%	± 12.8%	± 4.6%
Dundee City	± 2.5%	± 3.6%	± 3.5%	± 5.8%	± 10.4%	± 5.0%
East Ayrshire	± 2.6%	± 3.7%	± 3.7%	± 5.7%	± 11.6%	± 5.0%
East Dunbartonshire	± 2.2%	± 3.1%	± 3.3%	± 7.1%	± 12.8%	± 4.2%
East Lothian	± 2.5%	± 3.3%	± 3.7%	± 6.8%	± 14.0%	± 5.2%
East Renfrewshire	± 2.6%	± 3.3%	± 3.9%	± 8.4%	± 14.8%	± 5.0%
Edinburgh, City of	± 2.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.7%	± 7.1%	± 13.6%	± 5.5%
Eilean Siar	± 5.1%	± 7.1%	± 7.5%	± 15.9%	*	± 8.7%
Falkirk	± 2.4%	± 3.3%	± 3.6%	± 6.5%	± 11.6%	± 5.2%
Fife	± 2.5%	± 3.5%	± 3.7%	± 6.3%	± 12.1%	± 5.1%
Glasgow City	± 2.7%	± 3.8%	± 3.8%	± 5.1%	± 9.0%	± 5.8%
Highland	± 2.9%	± 3.8%	± 4.4%	± 8.9%	± 17.2%	± 5.3%
Inverclyde	± 2.8%	± 4.0%	± 3.9%	± 6.3%	± 11.2%	± 5.5%
Midlothian	± 2.8%	± 3.8%	± 4.1%	± 7.7%	± 14.5%	± 5.5%
Moray	± 2.2%	± 2.9%	± 3.2%	± 6.2%	± 11.4%	± 4.4%
North Ayrshire	± 2.6%	± 3.6%	± 3.7%	± 6.1%	± 10.2%	± 5.3%
North Lanarkshire	± 2.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.7%	± 5.7%	± 10.3%	± 5.7%
Orkney Islands	± 5.1%	± 6.6%	± 8.0%	*	*	± 9.0%
Perth & Kinross	± 2.3%	± 3.1%	± 3.4%	± 7.1%	± 11.6%	± 4.2%
Renfrewshire	± 2.5%	± 3.6%	± 3.5%	± 6.6%	± 11.0%	± 5.4%
Scottish Borders	± 2.5%	± 3.2%	± 3.8%	± 7.0%	± 14.1%	± 4.4%
Shetland Islands	± 4.4%	± 5.8%	± 6.6%	± 14.3%	*	± 8.3%
South Ayrshire	± 2.6%	± 3.5%	± 3.7%	± 6.6%	± 13.0%	± 4.8%
South Lanarkshire	± 2.5%	± 3.5%	± 3.5%	± 6.4%	± 11.8%	± 5.2%
Stirling	± 2.9%	± 4.0%	± 4.3%	± 7.9%	± 14.8%	± 5.6%
West Dunbartonshire	± 2.5%	± 3.5%	± 3.5%	± 6.1%	± 10.2%	± 4.7%
West Lothian	± 2.5%	± 3.4%	± 3.7%	± 6.4%	± 11.9%	± 5.4%
<i>Deprivation</i>						
15% Most Deprived Area	± 1.6%	± 2.3%	± 2.3%	± 2.5%	± 4.6%	± 3.1%
Rest of Scotland	± 0.5%	± 0.6%	± 0.7%	± 1.4%	± 2.6%	± 1.0%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>						
Large Urban Areas	± 0.9%	± 1.3%	± 1.4%	± 2.3%	± 4.2%	± 2.0%
Other Urban Areas	± 0.8%	± 1.1%	± 1.2%	± 2.0%	± 3.6%	± 1.6%
Accessible Small Towns	± 1.4%	± 2.0%	± 2.1%	± 3.7%	± 7.1%	± 2.9%
Remote Small Towns	± 2.1%	± 2.9%	± 3.1%	± 5.7%	± 11%	± 4.1%
Accessible Rural	± 1.2%	± 1.5%	± 1.8%	± 3.4%	± 7.0%	± 2.2%
Remote Rural	± 1.6%	± 2.1%	± 2.5%	± 4.6%	± 9.6%	± 2.9%

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, 2006

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	± 3.1%	± 1.9%
Aberdeenshire	± 2.9%	± 2.2%
Angus	± 2.8%	± 2.0%
Argyll & Bute	± 3.1%	± 2.6%
Clackmannanshire	± 4.7%	± 3.2%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 3.0%	± 2.4%
Dundee City	± 3.0%	± 1.8%
East Ayrshire	± 2.9%	± 2.0%
East Dunbartonshire	± 2.7%	± 1.8%
East Lothian	± 3.0%	± 2.2%
East Renfrewshire	± 3.1%	± 2.2%
Edinburgh, City of	± 2.9%	± 2.1%
Eilean Siar	± 6.6%	± 4.5%
Falkirk	± 2.8%	± 1.8%
Fife	± 2.9%	± 2.0%
Glasgow City	± 2.8%	± 1.9%
Highland	± 3.5%	± 2.8%
Inverclyde	± 3.1%	± 2.1%
Midlothian	± 3.4%	± 2.3%
Moray	± 2.6%	± 1.9%
North Ayrshire	± 2.9%	± 1.9%
North Lanarkshire	± 2.7%	± 1.8%
Orkney Islands	± 6.9%	± 5.9%
Perth & Kinross	± 2.8%	± 2.1%
Renfrewshire	± 2.9%	± 1.7%
Scottish Borders	± 2.9%	± 2.3%
Shetland Islands	± 5.8%	± 4.4%
South Ayrshire	± 2.9%	± 2.1%
South Lanarkshire	± 2.7%	± 1.9%
Stirling	± 3.4%	± 2.5%
West Dunbartonshire	± 2.7%	± 1.7%
West Lothian	± 2.9%	± 1.8%
<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	± 1.6%	± 1.2%
Remote Small Towns	± 2.5%	± 1.8%
Accessible Rural	± 1.4%	± 1.2%
Remote Rural	± 2.0%	± 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, 2006

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	± 0.2%	± 0.4%	± 1.1%	± 0.6%	± 0.7%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>					
Aberdeen City	± 1.1%	± 2.3%	± 7.3%	± 3.0%	± 3.6%
Aberdeenshire	± 0.9%	± 2.2%	± 6.6%	± 2.6%	± 3.4%
Angus	± 1.0%	± 2.0%	± 6.7%	± 2.6%	± 3.1%
Argyll & Bute	± 0.9%	± 2.4%	± 7.0%	± 3.0%	± 3.8%
Clackmannanshire	± 2.0%	± 4.0%	± 9.4%	± 5.3%	± 6.1%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 1.0%	± 2.3%	± 6.0%	± 2.9%	± 3.4%
Dundee City	± 1.1%	± 2.4%	± 5.5%	± 3.3%	± 3.4%
East Ayrshire	± 1.2%	± 2.5%	± 5.5%	± 3.3%	± 3.6%
East Dunbartonshire	± 0.9%	± 2.1%	± 6.7%	± 2.8%	± 3.1%
East Lothian	± 0.9%	± 2.4%	± 5.8%	± 3.1%	± 3.5%
East Renfrewshire	± 1.0%	± 2.4%	± 6.2%	± 3.0%	± 3.8%
Edinburgh, City of	± 1.1%	± 2.3%	± 5.1%	± 3.1%	± 3.5%
Eilean Siar	*	± 4.7%	*	± 6.0%	± 7.3%
Falkirk	± 1.2%	± 2.2%	± 6.4%	± 2.8%	± 3.4%
Fife	± 1.2%	± 2.3%	± 6.2%	± 3.0%	± 3.5%
Glasgow City	± 1.3%	± 2.6%	± 4.8%	± 3.5%	± 3.7%
Highland	± 1.0%	± 2.8%	± 8.0%	± 3.5%	± 4.3%
Inverclyde	± 1.3%	± 2.6%	± 6.2%	± 3.6%	± 3.7%
Midlothian	± 1.4%	± 2.5%	± 8.2%	± 3.3%	± 3.7%
Moray	± 0.9%	± 2.0%	± 5.6%	± 2.6%	± 3.1%
North Ayrshire	± 1.4%	± 2.4%	± 5.6%	± 3.2%	± 3.5%
North Lanarkshire	± 1.2%	± 2.4%	± 5.6%	± 3.1%	± 3.6%
Orkney Islands	*	± 5.0%	*	*	± 8.0%
Perth & Kinross	± 0.9%	± 2.2%	± 6.0%	± 2.8%	± 3.3%
Renfrewshire	± 1.0%	± 2.4%	± 5.7%	± 3.4%	± 3.4%
Scottish Borders	± 1.0%	± 2.3%	± 6.2%	± 2.9%	± 3.6%
Shetland Islands	*	± 3.8%	*	*	*
South Ayrshire	± 1.2%	± 2.4%	± 5.4%	± 3.1%	± 3.5%
South Lanarkshire	± 1.1%	± 2.3%	± 5.9%	± 3.2%	± 3.4%
Stirling	± 1.2%	± 2.8%	± 6.4%	± 3.6%	± 4.1%
West Dunbartonshire	± 1.2%	± 2.3%	± 5.5%	± 3.1%	± 3.3%
West Lothian	± 1.2%	± 2.3%	± 6.8%	± 2.9%	± 3.5%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Area	± 1.0%	± 1.6%	± 2.7%	± 2.1%	± 2.2%
Rest of Scotland	± 0.2%	± 0.4%	± 1.2%	± 0.6%	± 0.7%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>					
Large Urban Areas	± 0.4%	± 0.9%	± 2.1%	± 1.2%	± 1.3%
Other Urban Areas	± 0.4%	± 0.7%	± 2.0%	± 1.0%	± 1.1%
Accessible Small Towns	± 0.6%	± 1.3%	± 3.4%	± 1.8%	± 2.0%
Remote Small Towns	± 0.8%	± 2.0%	± 5.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%
Accessible Rural	± 0.4%	± 1.1%	± 3.1%	± 1.3%	± 1.7%
Remote Rural	± 0.5%	± 1.5%	± 4.2%	± 1.9%	± 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, 2006

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	± 1.3%	± 0.5%	± 0.4%
<i>Local Authority Area</i>			
Aberdeen City	*	± 2.3%	± 2.2%
Aberdeenshire	*	± 1.7%	± 2.1%
Angus	*	± 2.1%	± 2.1%
Argyll & Bute	*	± 1.9%	± 2.4%
Clackmannanshire	*	± 4.7%	± 4.2%
Dumfries & Galloway	*	± 2.0%	± 2.3%
Dundee City	*	± 2.5%	± 2.3%
East Ayrshire	± 8.0%	± 2.5%	± 2.5%
East Dunbartonshire	± 6.3%	± 2.0%	± 2.0%
East Lothian	*	± 2.1%	± 2.3%
East Renfrewshire	± 6.6%	± 1.8%	± 2.4%
Edinburgh, City of	*	± 2.1%	± 2.1%
Eilean Siar	*	*	± 4.6%
Falkirk	*	± 2.3%	± 2.4%
Fife	*	± 2.6%	± 2.4%
Glasgow City	± 7.9%	± 3.1%	± 2.5%
Highland	*	± 1.8%	± 2.6%
Inverclyde	± 8.5%	± 2.6%	± 2.7%
Midlothian	± 12.6%	± 3.1%	± 2.7%
Moray	± 6.6%	± 1.9%	± 2.0%
North Ayrshire	± 7.6%	± 2.4%	± 2.5%
North Lanarkshire	*	± 2.6%	± 2.4%
Orkney Islands	*	*	± 4.3%
Perth & Kinross	*	± 1.7%	± 2.1%
Renfrewshire	*	± 2.2%	± 2.4%
Scottish Borders	*	± 2.2%	± 2.3%
Shetland Islands	*	*	± 3.6%
South Ayrshire	± 6.6%	± 2.3%	± 2.4%
South Lanarkshire	*	± 2.6%	± 2.3%
Stirling	± 8.6%	± 2.2%	± 2.6%
West Dunbartonshire	± 7.4%	± 2.4%	± 2.3%
West Lothian	*	± 2.5%	± 2.3%
<i>Deprivation</i>			
15% Most Deprived Area	± 4.9%	± 1.8%	± 1.6%
Rest of Scotland	± 1.2%	± 0.4%	± 0.4%
<i>Urban/Rural Classification (6 fold)</i>			
Large Urban Areas	± 2.5%	± 1.0%	± 0.9%
Other Urban Areas	± 2.5%	± 0.8%	± 0.7%
Accessible Small Towns	± 3.6%	± 1.4%	± 1.3%
Remote Small Towns	± 3.7%	± 1.6%	± 2.0%
Accessible Rural	± 2.8%	± 0.8%	± 1.1%
Remote Rural	± 3.3%	± 1.0%	± 1.5%

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, 2006

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%	± 5.4%	± 3.5%	± 2.7%	± 2.8%
Aberdeenshire	± 2.1%	± 8.0%	± 2.8%	± 2.3%	± 3.4%
Angus	± 1.9%	± 6.5%	± 2.6%	± 2.3%	± 3.6%
Argyll & Bute	± 2.3%	± 8.9%	± 2.8%	± 2.6%	± 4.0%
Clackmannanshire	± 3.9%	± 11.0%	± 4.7%	± 4.4%	± 5.8%
Dumfries & Galloway	± 2.2%	± 7.5%	± 2.7%	± 2.5%	± 3.0%
Dundee City	± 2.2%	± 5.4%	± 3.0%	± 2.5%	± 2.8%
East Ayrshire	± 2.4%	± 6.5%	± 2.5%	± 2.6%	± 3.7%
East Dunbartonshire	± 1.6%	± 5.7%	± 3.2%	± 2.2%	± 5.0%
East Lothian	± 2.0%	± 7.1%	± 3.2%	± 2.4%	± 4.3%
East Renfrewshire	± 1.9%	± 6.2%	± 3.7%	± 2.6%	± 6.9%
Edinburgh, City of	± 1.7%	± 4.3%	± 3.6%	± 2.3%	± 2.2%
Eilean Siar	± 4.8%	*	± 5.3%	± 5.5%	± 6.9%
Falkirk	± 2.1%	± 6.4%	± 2.6%	± 2.6%	± 3.5%
Fife	± 2.0%	± 6.4%	± 3.0%	± 2.6%	± 3.3%
Glasgow City	± 2.4%	± 5.2%	± 3.4%	± 2.6%	± 1.7%
Highland	± 2.4%	± 9.0%	± 3.2%	± 2.9%	± 3.5%
Inverclyde	± 2.5%	± 6.7%	± 2.9%	± 2.8%	± 3.7%
Midlothian	± 2.4%	± 8.3%	± 3.2%	± 3.1%	± 4.9%
Moray	± 2.0%	± 5.9%	± 2.3%	± 2.1%	± 3.2%
North Ayrshire	± 2.2%	± 6.3%	± 2.6%	± 2.6%	± 3.6%
North Lanarkshire	± 2.5%	± 6.3%	± 2.7%	± 2.6%	± 3.1%
Orkney Islands	± 4.4%	*	± 5.9%	± 5.4%	± 7.0%
Perth & Kinross	± 1.9%	± 6.9%	± 3.0%	± 2.3%	± 3.3%
Renfrewshire	± 2.1%	± 6.1%	± 3.0%	± 2.7%	± 3.5%
Scottish Borders	± 2.2%	± 7.3%	± 2.9%	± 2.5%	± 3.5%
Shetland Islands	± 3.9%	*	± 5.0%	± 4.7%	± 6.3%
South Ayrshire	± 2.2%	± 6.5%	± 3.1%	± 2.5%	± 3.3%
South Lanarkshire	± 2.3%	± 6.1%	± 3.0%	± 2.7%	± 3.4%
Stirling	± 2.1%	± 7.0%	± 3.9%	± 2.7%	± 3.6%
West Dunbartonshire	± 2.3%	± 5.9%	± 2.2%	± 2.5%	± 3.4%
West Lothian	± 2.2%	± 7.0%	± 2.8%	± 2.7%	± 3.5%
<i>Deprivation</i>					
15% Most Deprived Area	± 1.5%	± 3.4%	± 1.3%	± 1.5%	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%	± 2.0%	± 1.2%	± 0.9%	N/A
Other Urban Areas	± 0.7%	± 2.0%	± 0.9%	± 0.8%	N/A
Accessible Small Towns	± 1.3%	± 3.8%	± 1.6%	± 1.5%	N/A
Remote Small Towns	± 2.0%	± 6.4%	± 2.4%	± 2.2%	N/A
Accessible Rural	± 1.0%	± 3.4%	± 1.5%	± 1.2%	N/A
Remote Rural	± 1.4%	± 5.5%	± 1.9%	± 1.6%	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>

N/A - Not Available

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 bi-annually 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>

The Current Office for National Statistics timetable suggests that the first APS household dataset to be released will cover the period Jan 2006-Dec 2006. It is anticipated that this will be available in August 2007. A back series covering the periods Jan 2004 – Dec 2004 and Jan 2005 – Dec 2005 will also be made available at this time.

Face to Face Interviewing North of the Caledonian Canal

The Office for National Statistics carried out work on the Scottish Executive's behalf looking at the cost of face to face interviews North of the Caledonian Canal (NOCC). It was agreed after this exercise that it was not cost effective to instate the face to face interviews in the NOCC area at this time. However other work is ongoing to try and ensure that sample sizes in this area are maintained at a high level and further consideration will be given to face to face interviews in the NOCC area if required.

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 2006

In this publication results are given for the 15% most deprived areas and all other data zones (Rest of Scotland). The deprived areas are defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006. Both results for 2005 and 2006 are based on the latest SIMD 2006. In last year's publication (Annual Population Survey in Scotland 2005) the 2005 results were based on the first Index (SIMD 2004) so the results may differ from those currently published.

The SIMD 2006 is the Scottish Executive's official measure for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland. It is based on 37 indicators in the seven domains: Current Income, Employment, Health, Education Skills and Training, Geographic Access to Services (including public transport travel times for the first time), Housing and a new Crime Domain.

The SIMD 2006 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.

More information on SIMD 2006 can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/Overview>

Urban Rural Classification 2005-2006

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.

Results for both 2005 and 2006 use the latest 2005-2006 urban rural classification. Results published previously for 2005 used the 2003-2004 urban rural classification.

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

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/07/31114822/0>

