



Scottish Government
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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND STATISTICS FOR 3rd Quarter 2018

About this publication

The statistics in this release are based on administrative records and surveys of individual public sector bodies carried out by the Scottish Government and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This is a snapshot of employment as at September 2018. The publication includes information on public sector employment in Scotland with distinctions made for employment in devolved bodies and reserved bodies (located in Scotland). The public sector is defined based on UK National Accounts definitions.

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Quarterly Public Sector Employment in Scotland Q3 2018

↑ 0.1%

Private Sector
Employment
Headcount
2,086,500

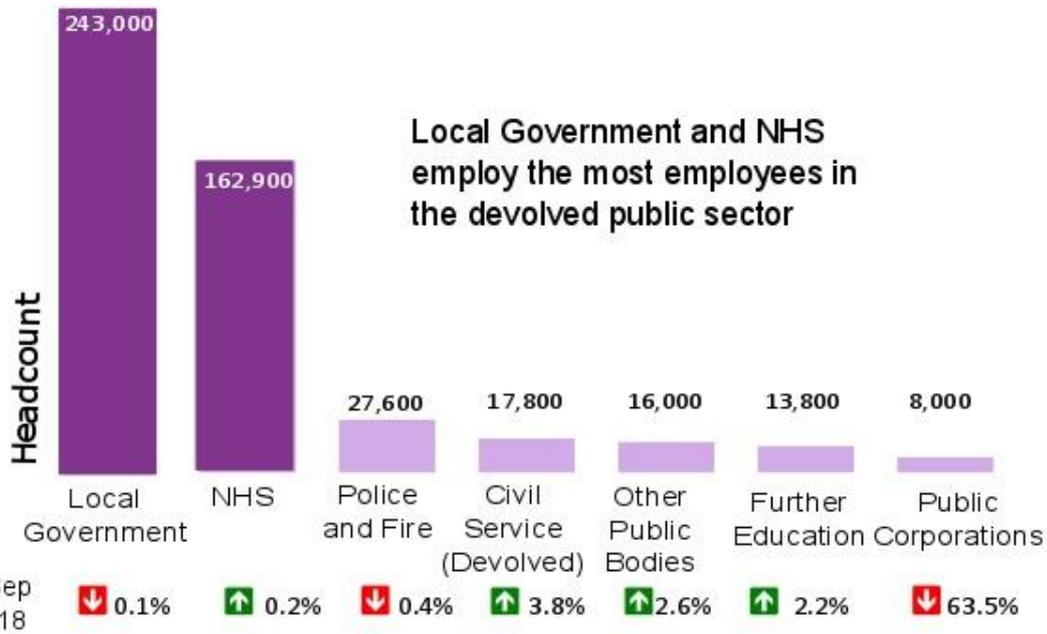


Public Sector
Employment
Headcount
545,100

↓ 2.6%

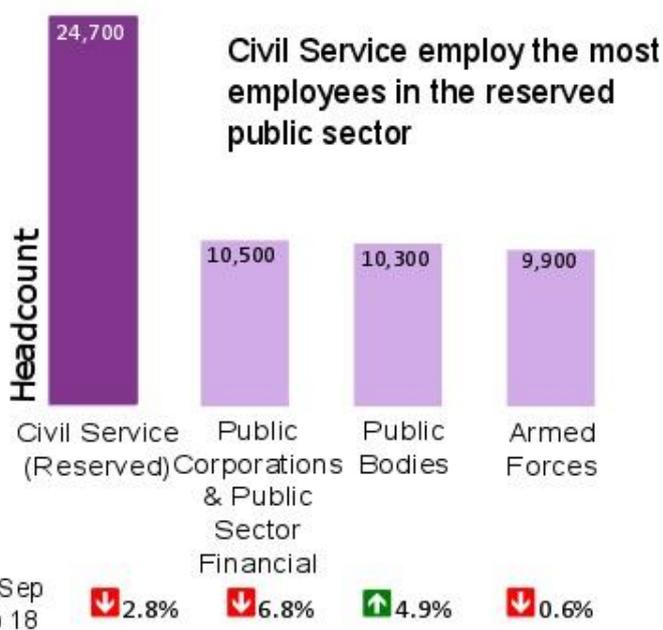
Devolved Public Sector Headcount: 489,700

↓ 2.7%



Reserved Public Sector Headcount: 55,400

↓ 1.9%



Over the year, both the devolved public sector and reserved public sector headcount decreased.

The large decrease (63.5%) in devolved public corporations is mainly due to Registered Social Landlords being reclassified to the private sector in Q3 2018. This explains the majority of the 2.6% decrease in public sector employment headcount.

Source: Public Sector Employment, Joint Staffing Watch, Scottish Government, ONS
Changes between Sep 2017 and Sep 2018 are shown

Summary

Key points (based on headcount data) include:

- In September 2018, there were 545,100 people employed in the public sector in Scotland, accounting for 20.7% of total employment.
- Between September 2017 and September 2018, employment in the public sector has fallen by 14,590 less than in September 2017. This is mainly due to Registered Social Landlords, often described as housing associations, being reclassified to the private sector from Q3 2018 onwards.
- When major reclassifications are excluded, the devolved public sector increased between September 2017 and September 2018 by 1,480 (0.3%)¹.
- Of the total 545,100 people employed in the public sector in Scotland, 89.8% were employed in the devolved public sector.
- 489,700 were employed in the devolved public sector in September 2018, 13,520 (2.7%) less than in September 2017².
- Between September 2017 and September 2018, employment in the devolved public sector decreased in Police and Fire Related Services by 100 (0.4%) and Local Government by 300 (0.1%), Public Corporations by 14,730 (63.5%)³ and increased in Further Education Colleges by 300 (2.2%), the NHS by 250 (0.2%), other public bodies by 410 (2.6%) and Civil Service by 650 (3.8%).
- 55,400 (10.2%) of people in the public sector were employed in the reserved public sector in Scotland, 1,070 (1.9%) less than in September 2017.
- Between September 2017 and September 2018, employment within the reserved public sector decreased in Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions by 770 (6.8%), in the Armed Forces by 60 (0.6%) and in the Civil Service by 710 (2.8%) and increased in Public Bodies by 480 (4.9%).

¹ Further details on major reclassifications are provided on page 5 and online at <https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment>

^{2 3} Mainly due to Registered Social Landlords being reclassified to the private sector, following assessment by the Office for National Statistics

About this publication

Major Reclassifications

The estimates of public and private sector employment published in this month's release have been impacted by the reclassification of Scottish Registered Social Landlords, which are included in the private sector for September 2018 but are included in the public sector for earlier time periods. This reclassification has resulted in around 15,000 employees who were included in the public sector for June 2018 being included in the private sector estimates for September 2018.

An outline of major reclassifications which have taken place in the Scottish public sector since 2013 are outlined here:

<https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment>

A separate public sector series excluding the effects of major reclassifications has been included in this publication to show the impact of the reclassifications on the number of people employed in the public sector.

More information is available on the Public Sector Employment Web Section.

National Accounts Classifications

An outline of National Accounts classifications which have taken place in the Scottish public sector since 2015 are outlined here:

<https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment>

Public Sector Employment Web section

The Public Sector Employment Web section provides additional information to this National Statistics publication

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment>

It contains detailed information including:

- Employment levels for public bodies in Scotland for 16-24 year olds (Q1 2013, Q1 2014, Q1 2015, Q1 2016, Q1 2017 and Q1 2018).
- Local government employment by local authority for the current quarter. A time series of total local government employment from Q1 1999 and by gender from Q1 2011.
- Detailed tables showing a full time series of data - all quarters back to Q1 1999 – are also available to download.
- Background notes outlining the methodology used to compile this series.

UK Comparisons

Public Sector Employment for Government Office Regions and Nations of the UK can be found in the Office for National Statistics Publication.

Comparisons to UK data should be made using non-seasonally adjusted UK data.

See the regional tables at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pse/public-sector-employment/index.html>.

Background Notes

Statistics prior to Q1 2008 are estimates. These have been calculated using the total UK reserved public sector employment figure and applying to Scotland on a pro-rata basis as regional level data has only been collected from Q1 2008 onwards.

Background notes about the information contained in our PSE series are available at the following web section:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment/SourcesDef>

Next Publication: March 2019

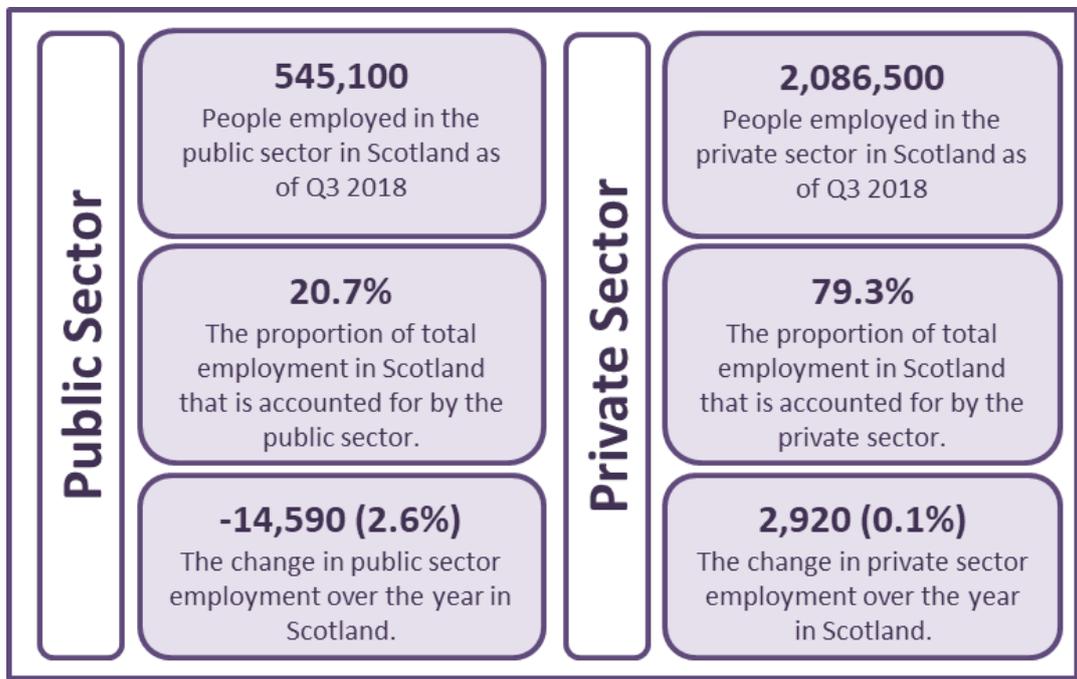
1. Total Employment and Public and Private Sector Employment in Scotland; Headcount (see Table 1)

Public sector employment decreased by 14,590 (2.6%) between September 2017 and September 2018, while private sector employment increased by 0.1%. The decrease in public sector employment is mainly due to Registered Social Landlords being reclassified to the private sector, in the last year, as a result of changes to legislation. When major reclassifications (such as Registered Social Landlords) are removed, public sector employment increased by 1,080 (0.2%).

The public sector is defined according to the [UK National Accounts Classifications Guide](#).

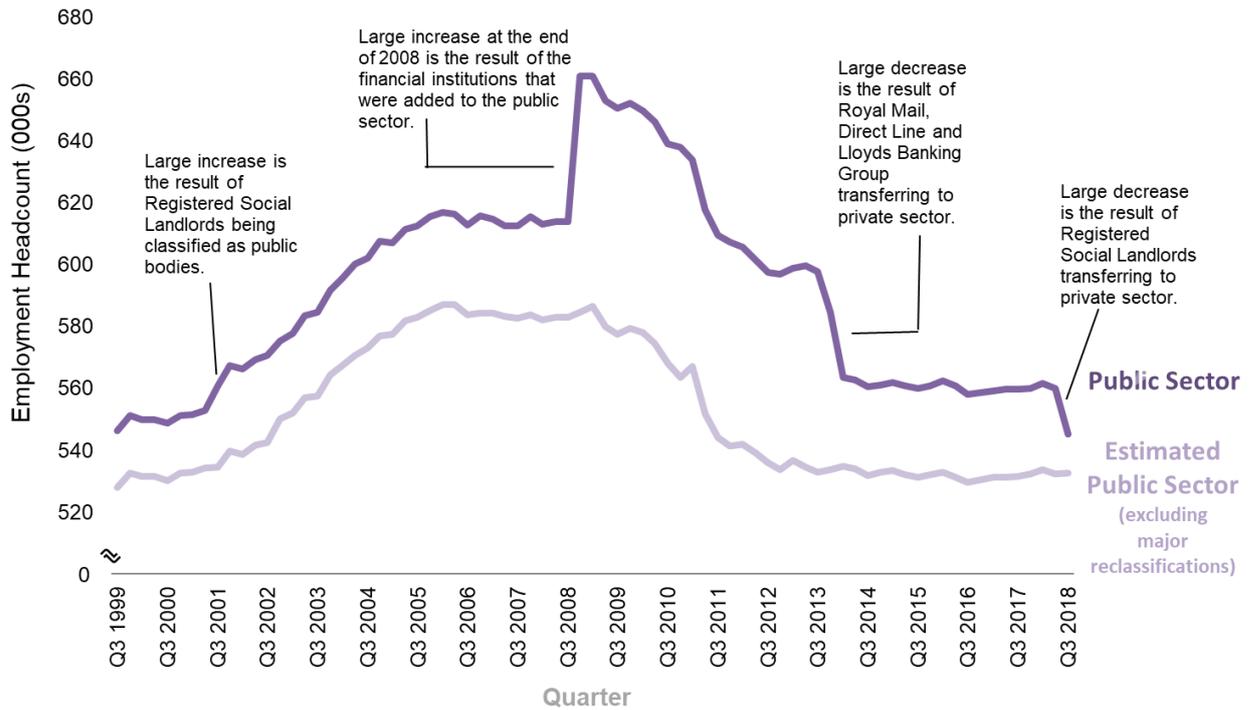
Figure 1 provides a summary of total employment in Scotland and the breakdown of public and private sector employment.

Figure 1: Public and Private Sector Employment in Scotland as at September 2018



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018

Chart 1: Public Sector Employment in Scotland between September 1999 and September 2018, Headcount, non-seasonally adjusted

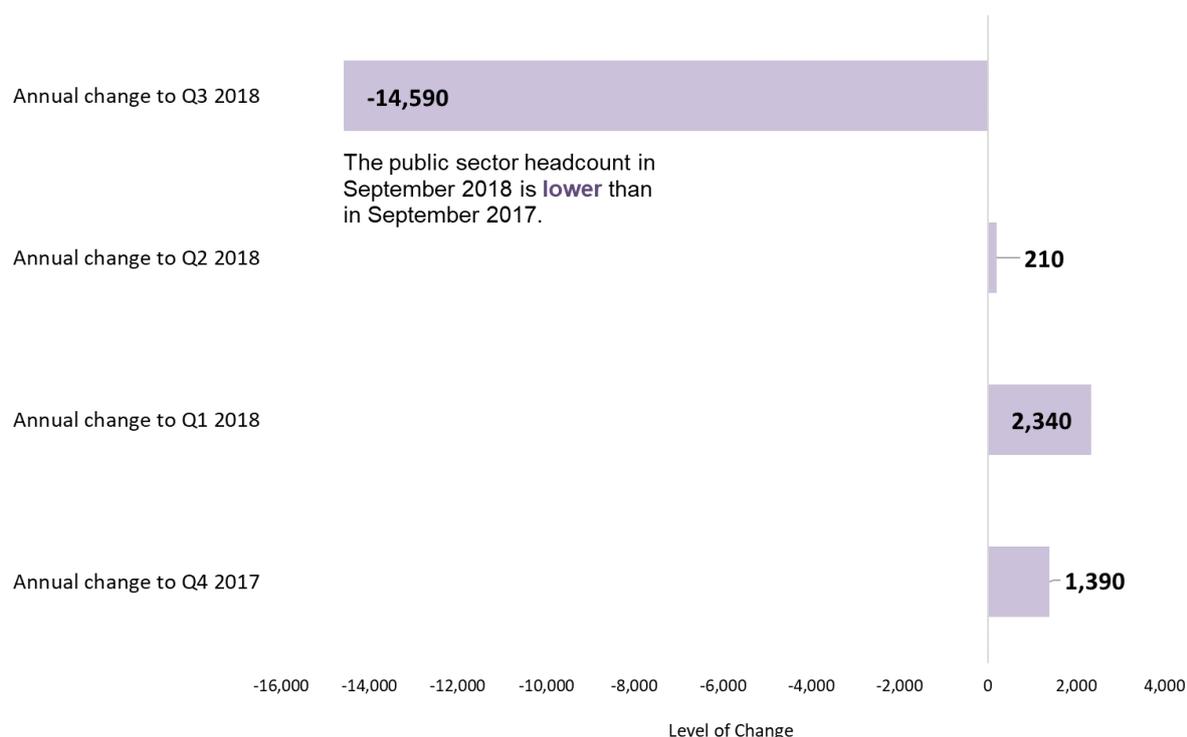


Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018

Chart 1 shows that the number of people employed in the public sector remained relatively constant between Q1 2014 and Q2 2018, before falling in Q3 2018. Excluding the effects of major reclassifications⁴ (i.e. taking out the headcounts for all large organisations listed in footnote 4 from the overall numbers), the number of people employed in the public sector gradually reached a peak in Q3 2006, decreased to Q3 2013 and has remained relatively constant since then.

Chart 2 shows the annual change in employment for the public sector.

Chart 2: Annual Change in Employment for Public Sector, Headcount



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018

Impact of Excluding Major Reclassifications from Public Sector

If the major reclassifications⁴ were to be excluded from the public sector series (i.e. the headcounts for all large organisations listed in footnote 4 were taken out of the overall numbers), there would be around 532,600 people employed in the public sector in September 2018. This was 20.2% of the total employment in Scotland compared with 20.7% if major reclassifications are included.

Public sector employment, excluding the effects of the major reclassifications, would be 1,080 (0.2%) higher in September 2018 compared with September 2017.

The majority of major reclassifications are included in the reserved public sector in Scotland; their impact in this sector is covered in section 4 of the publication.

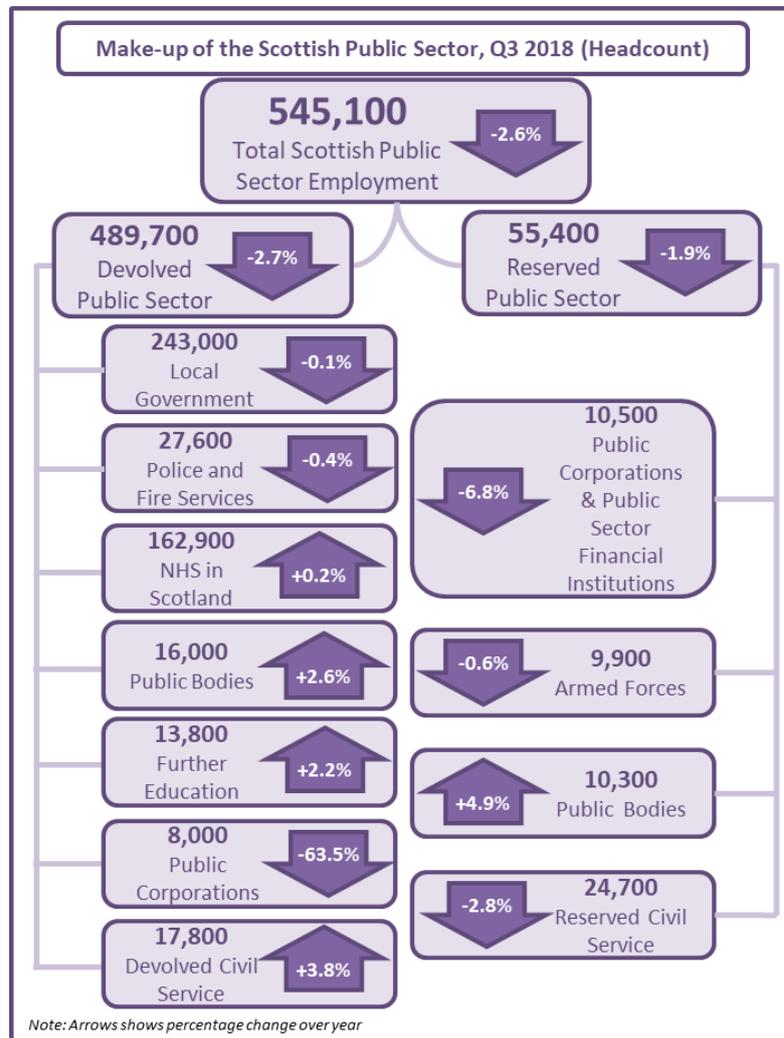
⁴ Major reclassifications include Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Lloyds Banking Group plc, Northern Rock plc, Lloyds TSB Commercial Finance, Lloyds Bank Asset Finance, Scottish Widows, Direct Line, Royal Mail Group plc, (known as the Post Office Ltd (until Q2 2006)), Network Rail and Registered Social Landlords.

2. Public Sector Employment by Devolved and Reserved Responsibility; Headcount (see Tables 3, 4 and 5)

The devolved public sector headcount was 2.7% lower and the reserved public sector was 1.9% lower in September 2018, compared with September 2017. The Civil Service saw the largest increase (3.8%) in the devolved sector, while Public Corporations decreased by 63.5% due to Registered Social Landlords being reclassified to the private sector. Reserved Public Bodies were 4.9% higher than in September 2017, with decreases in the Civil Service, Public Corporations and Public Sector Financial Institutions and Armed Forces leading to the overall reduction in headcount in the reserved public sector.

The devolved public sector covers those bodies which are the responsibility of the Scottish Government or Scottish Parliament while the reserved public sector in Scotland covers those bodies for which the UK Government has ministerial responsibility.

Figure 2: Make-up of the Scottish Public Sector as at September 2018, Headcount⁵



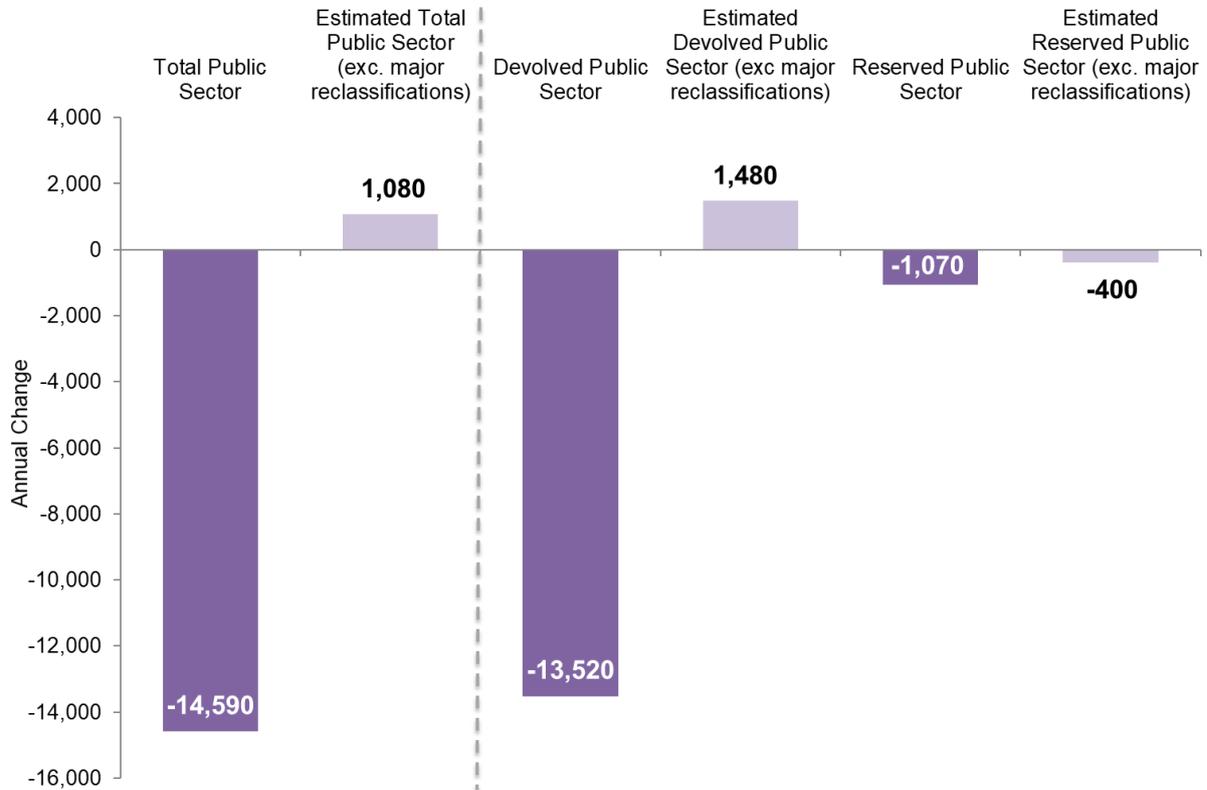
Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018

Changes in the devolved and reserved public sector are explored in more detail in sections 3 and 4 respectively.

Chart 3 below shows that the overall public sector in Scotland decreased by 14,590 (2.6%) between September 2017 and September 2018, and how this is split between the devolved and reserved public sector. Chart 3 also shows the estimated impact of removing major reclassifications from the series.

⁵ For further details on the make-up of the Scottish Public Sector, please see the background notes for this publication: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment/SourcesDef>

Chart 3: Annual Change (from September 2017 to September 2018) in Public Sector Employment by Devolved and Reserved Responsibility, Headcount



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018
 Note: Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding

3. Devolved Public Sector Employment in Scotland; Headcount (see Table 4)

Employment in the devolved public sector was 13,520 (2.7%) lower, at 489,700 in September 2018 compared with 503,300 in September 2017.

The devolved public sector includes:

Devolved Civil Service (see section 5),

Local Government, covering Scottish Local Authorities, Police and Fire Services (up to Q1 2013), Valuation Joint Boards and Regional Transport Partnerships,

Police and Fire Services (Q2 2013 onwards),

NHS in Scotland,

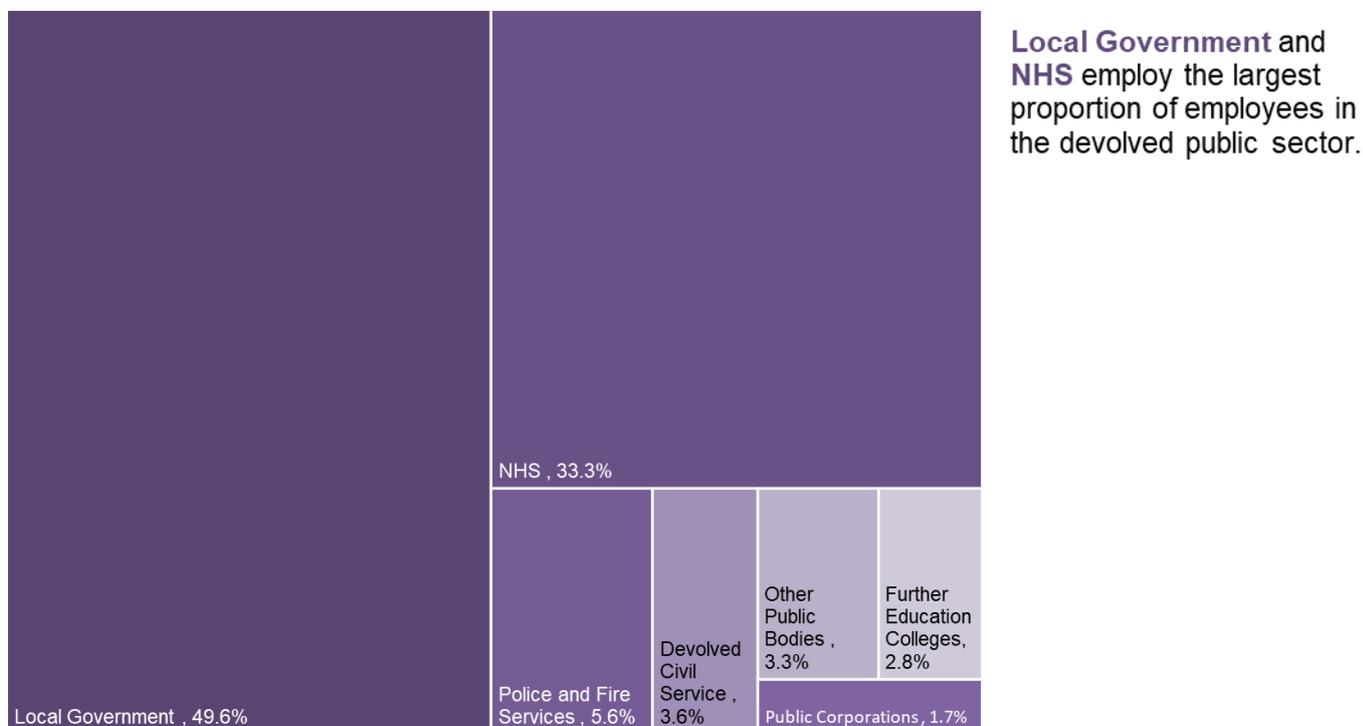
Further Education Colleges,

Devolved Public Corporations,

Other Devolved Public Bodies (which covers Non-Departmental Bodies and other bodies).

Chart 4 shows the size of each group in the devolved public sector as at September 2018.

Chart 4: Breakdown of Devolved Public Sector Employment by Category as at September 2018, Headcount



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018
 Note: Totals may not equal the sum of the individual parts due to rounding

The decrease in the overall headcount in the devolved public sector was due to:

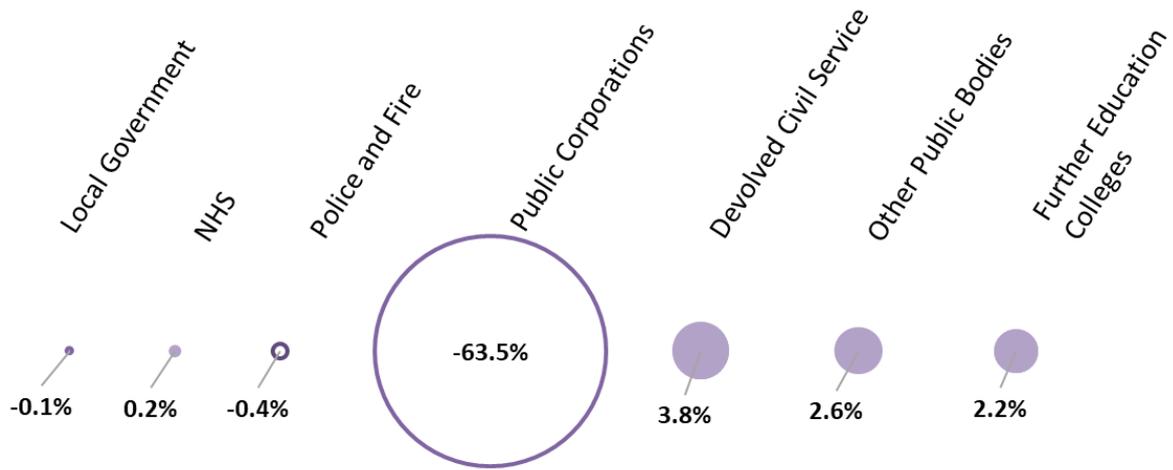
- Employment in Public Corporations falling by 14,730 (63.5%) to 8,000 in September 2018, mainly due to Registered Social Landlords being reclassified to the private sector in the last year;
- Employment levels in Scottish Local Government falling by 300 (0.1%) to 243,000 in September 2018;
- The number of Police and Fire Service employees fell by 100 (0.4%) to 27,600 in September 2018.

While:

- Employment in the Devolved Civil Service rose by 650 (3.8%);
- Employment in Other Public Bodies rose by 410 (2.6%) to 16,000 in September 2018;

- Employment levels in the NHS rose by 250 (0.2%) to 162,900 in September 2018⁶;
- Employment in Further Education Colleges rose by 300 (2.2%) to 13,800 in September 2018.

Figure 3: Percentage Change (from September 2017 to September 2018) in the Devolved Public Sector, Headcount



Public Corporations had the largest decrease at 63.5%.

Devolved Civil Service had the largest increase at 3.8%.

⁶ A detailed breakdown on this information by staffing group was published by ISD on the 4th December 2018: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Workforce/>

4. Reserved Public Sector Employment in Scotland; Headcount (see Table 5)

The number of people employed in the reserved public sector in September 2018 was 55,400, 1,070 (1.9%) lower than in September 2017.

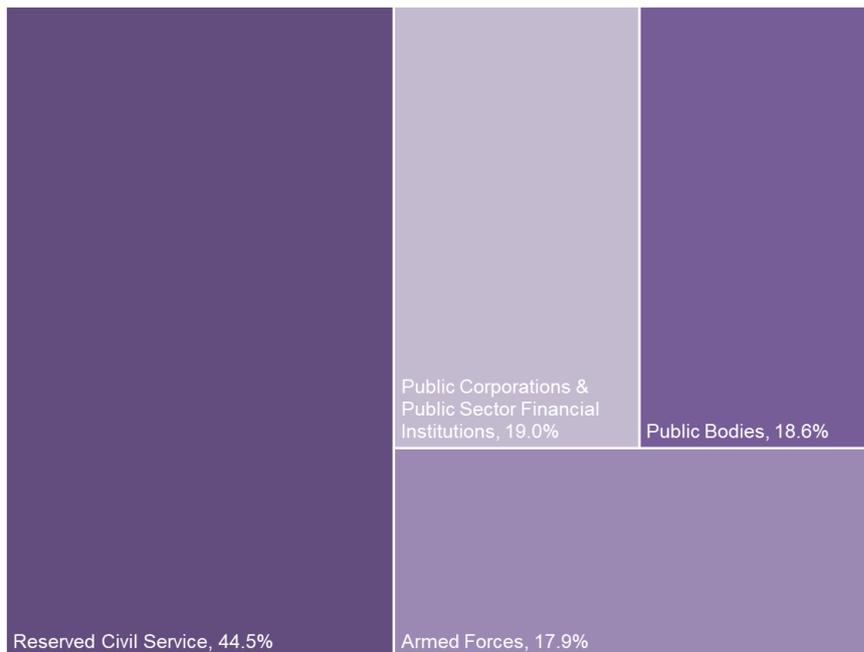
The estimated reserved public sector, excluding the effects of the major reclassifications, was 400 (0.9%) lower, at 42,900 in September 2018.

The reserved public sector employment includes:

- Reserved Civil Service (see section 5);
- Armed Forces;
- Reserved Public Corporations and Public Sector Financial Institutions;
- Other Reserved Public Bodies (which covers Non-Departmental Bodies and other bodies).

Chart 5 shows the size of each group in the reserved public sector as at September 2018.

Chart 5: Breakdown of Reserved Public Sector Employment by Sector as at September 2018, Headcount



The **reserved civil service** employs the largest proportion of employees in the reserved public sector.

Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018
Note: Totals may not equal the sum of the individual parts due to rounding.

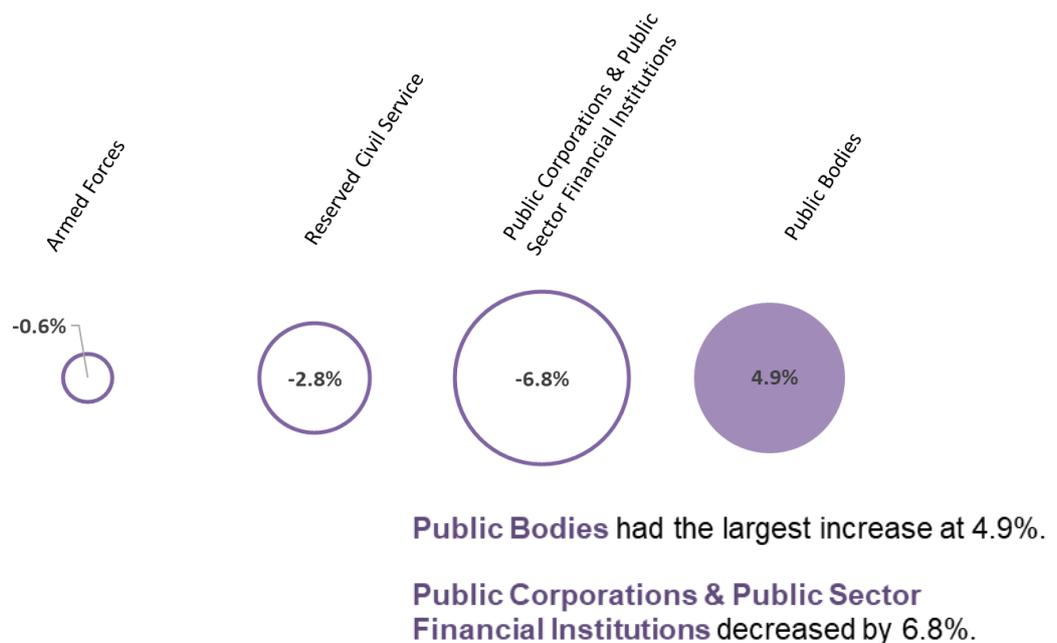
The decrease in the overall headcount in the reserved public sector was due to:

- Employment levels for the Reserved Civil Service falling by 710 (2.8%);
- Employment levels for Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions⁷ falling by 770 (6.8%) from 11,300 in September 2017 to 10,500 in September 2018;
- Employment levels for the Armed Forces falling by 60 (0.6%);

while:

- Employment levels for Public Bodies rose by 480 (4.9%).

Figure 4: Percentage Change (from September 2017 to September 2018) in the Reserved Public Sector, Headcount



⁷ The reclassification of Lloyds Banking Group plc. has meant it is no longer possible to produce a separate public sector financial institutions employment series to ensure individual organisation employment figures are not disclosed. Public corporations have been combined with public sector financial institutions to create a new grouping.

5. Civil Service Employment in Scotland; Headcount (see Tables 6 and 7)

This section provides a summary of the civil service in Scotland.

In September 2018, there were 42,500 people employed as civil servants in Scotland. This is made up of 17,800 (41.9%) people working in the Devolved Civil Service and 24,700 (58.1%) working in UK government departments. The total number of civil servants has fallen by 70 (0.2%) between September 2017 and September 2018.

The **devolved civil service** is made up of:

- Scottish Government Core Departments
- Scottish Government Agencies
- Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service
- Non-Ministerial Departments

The **reserved civil service** is made up of:

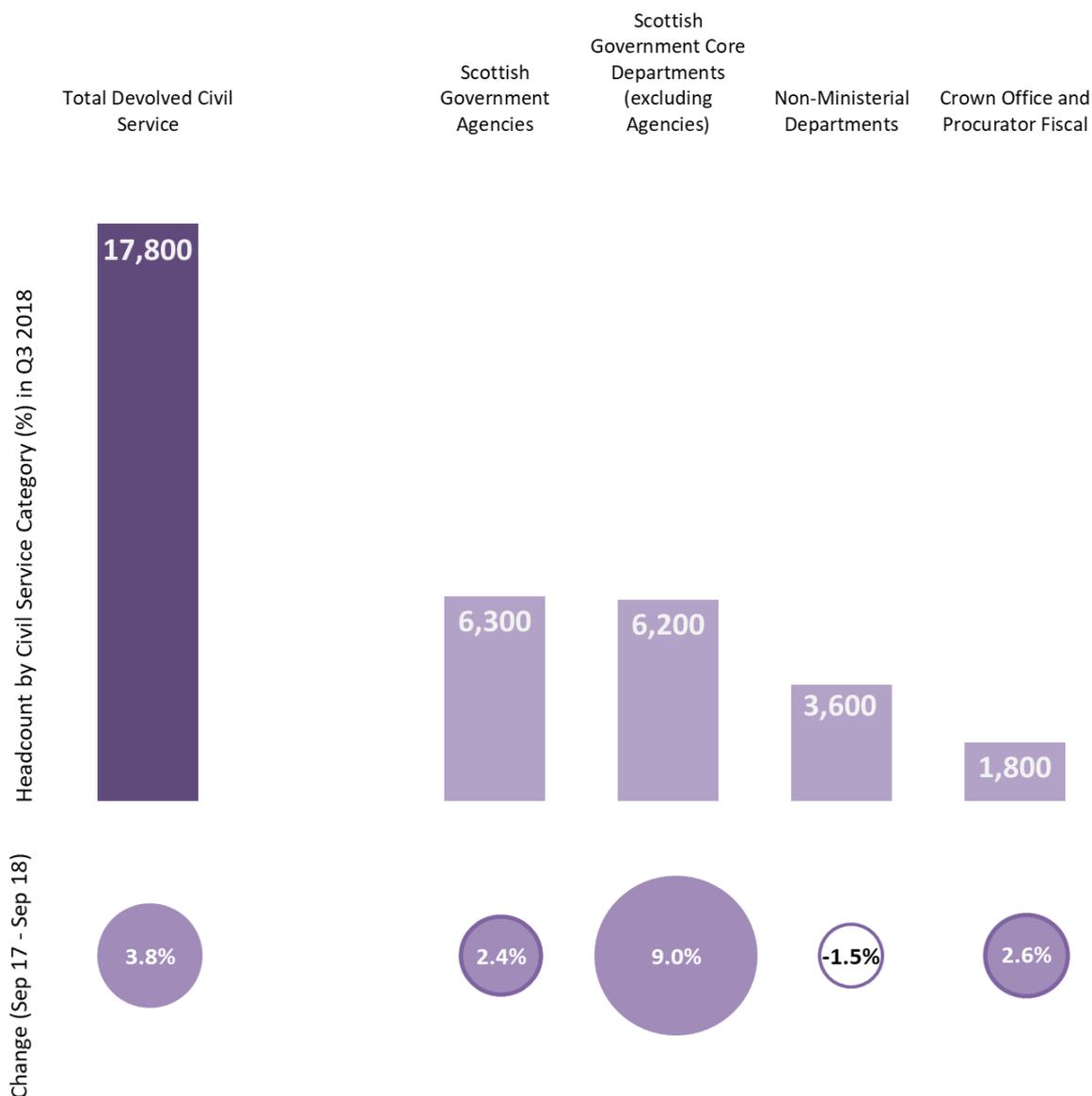
- UK Government Departments
- Scotland Office

Devolved Civil Service

The Devolved Civil Service has 650 (3.8%) more people employed since September 2017.

Chart 6 shows a breakdown of the Devolved Civil Service in Scotland as of September 2018⁸.

Chart 6: Breakdown of Devolved Civil Service Employment in Scotland as at September 2018, Headcount



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018
 Note: Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

⁸ When interpreting changes over time in the Devolved Civil Service in Scotland it should be noted that due to organisational changes, staff have transferred between the Scottish Government core directorates and agencies. Detail about the above changes can be found in the background notes.
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment/SourcesDef>

Scottish Government Core

In September 2018, there were 6,200 people employed in Scottish Government (SG) Core Directorates, which is 34.7% of the devolved civil service in Scotland. Employment in SG Core Directorates was 510 (9.0%) higher in September 2018, compared with September 2017. This rise in employment is mainly due to the devolution of powers from the UK Government to the Scottish Government⁹.

Scottish Government Agencies¹⁰

There were 6,300 people employed in Scottish Government Agencies in September 2018. Employment in SG Agencies increased by 150 (2.4%) compared with September 2017.

Non Ministerial Departments

Non Ministerial Departments (NMD) include National Records of Scotland, Registers of Scotland, Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator, Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service, Scottish Housing Regulator (from April 2012), Revenue Scotland (from January 2015), Food Standards Scotland (from April 2015) and Scottish Fiscal Commission (from September 2017). In September 2018, there were 3,600 people employed in these NMDs. This was 50 (1.5%) less than in September 2017.

Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal

In September 2018, there were 1,800 people employed in the Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal, an increase of 40 (2.6%).

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-scotland-act-2016>

¹⁰ Scottish Government Agencies includes Scottish Prison Service, Disclosure Scotland, Transport Scotland, Student Awards Agency for Scotland, Scottish Public Pensions Agency, Accountant in Bankruptcy and Historic Scotland until Q3 2015 and Social Security Scotland from Q3 2018.

Reserved Civil Service

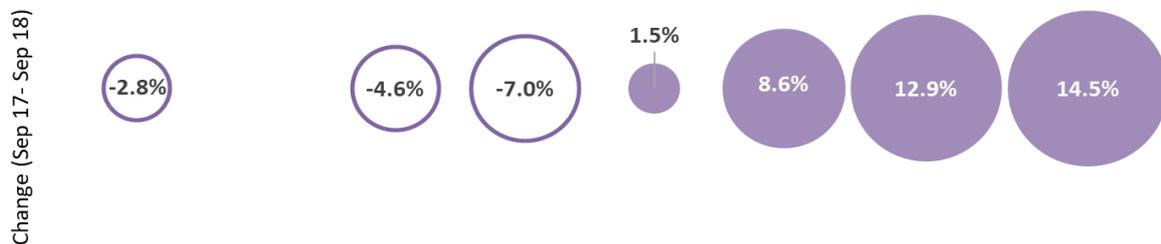
Employment in the Reserved Civil Service was 710 (2.8%) lower than in September 2017, decreasing from 25,400 in September 2017 to 24,700 in September 2018.

Chart 7 identifies the breakdown of headcount employment in UK government departments as at September 2018.

Chart 7: Breakdown of Employment in the UK Government Departments as of September 2018



Source: Public Sector Employment in Scotland, Quarter 3 2018
 Note: Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.



Department for Work and Pensions

In September 2018, there were 9,000 people employed in the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Employment in DWP was 440 (4.6%) lower in September 2018, compared with September 2017.

HM Revenue and Customs

There were 8,300 people employed in HM Revenue and Customs in September 2018, 630 (7.0%) lower than September 2017.

Ministry of Defence

There were 4,100 people employed in the Ministry of Defence in September 2018, 60 (1.5%) higher than September 2017.

Other Civil Service¹¹

The number of people employed in Other Reserved Civil Service in September 2018 increased by 180 (8.6%), compared with September 2017.

Department for International Development

The number of people employed in the Department for International Development in September 2018 was 900, 100 (12.9%) higher than September 2017.

Scotland Office

In September 2018, there were 80 people employed in the Scotland Office, an increase of 10 (14.5%) since September 2017.

¹¹ Other Civil Service includes Home Office, Ministry of Justice, Department for Transport, Food Standards Agency (until 31 March 2015), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Chancellor's Other Departments, Department for International Trade, Department of Health and Social Care, HM Treasury, National Crime Agency, Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, Office of Rail and Road, UK Export Finance, UK Statistics Authority and Cabinet Office.

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These tables include comparisons for Q3 in 1999 and 2012 to 2018 only. A complete time series, including all quarters back to Q1 1999 is provided in the excel spreadsheets published at the public sector employment web section <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/PublicSectorEmployment>

Table 1: Number of people employed by public and private sector; Scotland, Headcount
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Employment ⁶	Private Sector ²		Public Sector		Estimated Private Sector including major reclassifications ^{3, 4}		Estimated Public Sector excluding major reclassifications ^{3, 5}	
	Level	Level	Percentage of total employment	Level	Percentage of total employment	Level	Percentage of total employment	Level	Percentage of total employment
Q3 1999	2,293,000	1,746,100	76.2%	546,500	23.8%	1,764,500	77.0%	528,100	23.0%
Q3 2012 r	2,488,000	1,890,400	76.0%	597,600	24.0%	1,952,200	78.5%	535,900	21.5%
Q3 2013 r	2,556,000	1,958,100	76.6%	597,800	23.4%	2,022,900	79.1%	533,100	20.9%
Q3 2014 r	2,593,000	2,032,300	78.4%	560,500	21.6%	2,060,800	79.5%	532,000	20.5%
Q3 2015 r	2,616,000	2,055,800	78.6%	560,200	21.4%	2,084,500	79.7%	531,400	20.3%
Q3 2016 r	2,584,000	2,025,600	78.4%	558,300	21.6%	2,054,200	79.5%	529,600	20.5%
Q3 2017 r	2,643,000	2,083,600	78.8%	559,700	21.2%	2,111,800	79.9%	531,600	20.1%
Q3 2018	2,632,000	2,086,500	79.3%	545,100	20.7%	2,099,000	79.8%	532,600	20.2%
Change on year to:									
Q3 2018	-11,670	2,920	0.5 p.p.	-14,590	-0.5 p.p.	-12,750	-0.1 p.p.	1,080	0.1 p.p.
% change on year:									
Q3 2018	-0.4%	0.1%		-2.6%		-0.6%		0.2%	

r = revision due to addition of Cosla and revision of Community Safety Glasgow in local government. In addition, a number of devolved and reserved bodies have been added to the series (see footnotes below for full information).

Notes:

p.p. - percentage points

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred, unless otherwise stated. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

2. Private sector is derived as the difference between the Labour Force Survey 'Total employment' workforce based estimate for the whole of Scotland (not seasonally adjusted) and the public sector estimate (derived from individual organisation statistical returns).

3. Major reclassifications include: Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Lloyds Banking Group plc, Northern Rock plc, Lloyds TSB Commercial Finance, Lloyds Bank Asset Finance, Scottish Widows, Direct Line, Royal Mail Group plc, Post Office Ltd (until Q2 2006), Network Rail and Registered Social Landlords.

4. Private sector including major reclassifications includes the figures for the above organisations in the private sector series when they were part of the public sector.

5. Public sector excluding major reclassifications excludes the figures for the above organisations from the public sector series when they were part of the public sector.

6. Total employment figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.

7. Public sector employment includes the following additional series: Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd from Q1 2008, British Wool Marketing Board from Q3 2009, The Oil and Pipeline Agency from Q1 2013, Medical Research Council Technology from Q1 2016, Awe Management Ltd from Q1 2014, NPL Management Ltd from Q2 2017 and Shared Services Connect Limited from Q4 2015 to Q2 2017. Bòrd na Gàidhlig from Q4 2010, Commissioner for Ethical Standards in Public Life in Scotland from Q2 2011, Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland from Q2 2004, Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission from Q4 2010, Scottish Commission for Human Rights from Q1 2008, Scottish Association of Citizens Advice Bureau from Q2 2005, Oil and Gas Authority from Q2 2015, and Information Commissioner's Office from Q1 2015.

Table 2: Public sector employment by National Accounts Sector Classification; Scotland, Headcount
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Public Sector	Total Central Government	National Accounts Central Government Categories ⁹						Local Government ^{4,6,8,10,13,15,17}	Public Corporations ²	Public Sector Financial Institutions ²	Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions ^{2,3,14,16,18}
			NHS ⁸	Civil Service ^{11,12,20}	Police and Fire ⁴	Further Education Colleges ^{5,7}	Armed Forces	Other Public Bodies ^{5,11,19}				
Q3 1999 r	546,500	223,400	129,700	48,500	-	15,700	15,000	14,400	294,000	29,000	-	29,000
Q3 2012 r	597,600	250,700	155,300	45,100	-	14,200	11,000	25,000	279,000	38,000	29,000	68,000
Q3 2013 r	597,800	279,800	157,400	44,400	29,800	13,500	11,100	23,700	247,000	39,000	32,000	71,000
Q3 2014 r	560,500	278,400	159,700	42,600	28,800	13,500	9,800	23,900	247,000	*	*	35,000
Q3 2015 r	560,200	280,300	160,900	43,400	28,200	13,800	9,800	24,200	245,000	*	*	34,000
Q3 2016 r	558,300	281,600	161,800	42,000	28,100	14,000	10,200	25,500	242,000	*	*	35,000
Q3 2017 r	559,700	281,800	162,700	42,500	27,700	13,500	10,000	25,400	243,000	*	*	35,000
Q3 2018	545,100	283,000	162,900	42,500	27,600	13,800	9,900	26,300	243,000	*	*	19,000
Change on year to:												
Q3 2018	-14,590	1,210	250	-70	-100	300	-60	890	-300	n/a	n/a	-15,500
% change on year:												
Q3 2018	-2.6%	0.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%	2.2%	-0.6%	3.5%	-0.1%	n/a	n/a	-44.9%

r = revision due to addition of Cosla and revision of Community Safety Glasgow in local government. In addition, a number of devolved and reserved bodies have been added to the series (see footnotes below for full information).

Notes:

- Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. "-" denotes blank entries and "*" denotes entries that have been suppressed for disclosure reasons. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
- Due to the reclassification from the public sector to the private sector of Lloyds Banking Group plc. (Q1 2014), Royal Mail Group plc. (Q4 2013) and Direct Line Group (Q3 2013), a new category has been created combining public corporations with public sector financial institutions to ensure employment figures are not disclosed. Both categories have been merged to produce a backseries prior to the reclassification to allow for calculation of year on year changes.
- Employment in public corporations & public sector financial institutions has been largely affected by the reclassification of Lloyds Banking Group plc. (and subsidiaries), as well as Royal Mail plc. and Direct Line Group plc.
- Police and Fire Reform: From Q2 2013 Police and Fire Services have been reclassified as central government rather than local government (as their predecessors were). All police staff are employed by the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) whether deployed with the SPA or with the Police Service of Scotland. Although the SPA is an 'Other Public Body' to avoid duplication and ensure comprehensive numbers are reported for the Police and Fire category, from Q2 2013 all police staff have been included within the Police and Fire category (and not in the Other Public Bodies category).
- In October 2012 the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) merged with 3 colleges to form Scotland's Rural College. This new organisation is classified as a public body as the SAC was. This has resulted in staffing levels moving from the Further Education to Other Public Bodies categories to reflect the merger of these organisations. Although the SPA is an 'Other Public Body' to avoid duplication and ensure comprehensive numbers are reported for the Police and Fire category, from Q2 2013 all police staff have been included within the Police and Fire category (and not in the Other Public Bodies category).
- A number of local government staff have transferred to arms length organisations which are part of the private sector under National Accounts definitions. For example, staff transferred from Scottish Borders Council to SB Cares on 1st April 2015 and from Angus Council to Angus Alive on 1st December 2015 thus explaining part of the decrease in local government employment.
- Information for further education colleges in Scotland is based on actual information from Q4 2010. The method used to create the back series is detailed in the background notes of this publication.
- From Q4 2011, NHS has responsibility for employing Healthcare staff within prisons. Previously, these people were employed directly by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS). Also in Q2 2011 1,491 & 1,062 FTE headcount staff transferred from Highland Council to NHS Highland as a result of the move to integrated health and social care services.
- More information on the classification of organisations and institutions in the National Accounts are available in the Sector Classification Guide: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/re/na-classification/national-accounts-sector-classification/index.html>
- Prior to Q2 2006, Scottish Borders Council headcount and FTE figures do not include Casual/Relief employees who were paid in the reference period. This means that these figures underestimate the true headcount and FTE for Scottish Borders Council.
- In Q4 2015, Historic Scotland (previously part of the devolved civil service) merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (a non-departmental public body in the other public bodies category) to become Historic Environment Scotland in the Other Public Bodies category.
- From Q2 2017, the Civil Service figures include the Scottish Fiscal Commission.
- From Q4 2006, the Local Government figures include Community Safety Glasgow. The series has been revised between Q4 2006 and Q4 2016 to replace estimated data with actual data. Actual figures have been used from Q1 2017 onwards.
- From Q3 2001, the Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions include Registered Social Landlords. This series uses estimates which are predominantly based on annual values provided by the Scottish Housing Regulator. From Q3 2018 Registered Social Landlords is no longer included in this series as a result of being reclassified to the private sector.
- Prior to Q1 2016, Aberdeen Council headcount and FTE figures may be an underestimate due to methods used to collate this data.
- From Q2 2017, the Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions includes the Crown Estate Scotland (Interim Management).
- From Q1 1999, the Local Government figures include Cosla. This series has been estimated using annual administrative data from the inter-departmental business register until Q4 2009 and actual data from Q1 2010 onwards.
- Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions includes the following additional series: Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd from Q1 2008, British Wool Marketing Board from Q3 2009, The Oil and Pipeline Agency from Q1 2013, Medical Research Council Technology from Q1 2016, Awe Management Ltd from Q1 2014, NPL Management Ltd from Q2 2017 and Shared Services Connect Limited from Q4 2015 to Q2 2017.
- Other Public Bodies includes Bòrd na Gàidhlig from Q4 2010, Commissioner for Ethical Standards in Public Life in Scotland from Q2 2015, Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland from Q2 2004, Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission from Q4 2010, Scottish Commission for Human Rights from Q1 2008, Scottish Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux from Q2 2005, Oil and Gas Authority from Q2 2015, and Information Commissioner's Office from Q1 2015.
- From Q3 2018, Social Security Scotland has been added to the Civil Service figures.

Table 3: Public sector employment by devolved and reserved sector; Scotland, Headcount and Full-time equivalent
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Headcount			Full-time equivalent		
	Total Public Sector	Devolved Public Sector ^{2 4}	Reserved Public Sector ^{3 5}	Total Public Sector	Devolved Public Sector ^{2 4}	Reserved Public Sector ^{3 5}
Q3 1999 r	546,500	471,800	74,700	457,700	386,500	71,200
Q3 2012 r	597,600	500,800	96,800	513,200	423,100	90,000
Q3 2013 r	597,800	499,800	97,900	514,900	423,900	91,000
Q3 2014 r	560,500	502,500	58,000	480,200	426,000	54,200
Q3 2015 r	560,200	503,000	57,200	479,800	426,100	53,600
Q3 2016 r	558,300	501,100	57,100	478,400	424,700	53,700
Q3 2017 r	559,700	503,300	56,500	479,600	426,500	53,100
Q3 2018	545,100	489,700	55,400	466,300	414,200	52,200
Change on year to:						
Q3 2018	-14,590	-13,520	-1,070	-13,230	-12,280	-950
% change on year:						
Q3 2018	-2.6%	-2.7%	-1.9%	-2.8%	-2.9%	-1.8%

r = revision due to addition of Cosla and revision of Community Safety Glasgow in local government. In addition, a number of devolved and reserved bodies have been added to the series (see footnotes below for full information).

Notes:

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Percentages are based on unrounded figures. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
2. Devolved Public Sector consists of the following staff groups: Civil Service, Other Public Bodies, NHS, Further Education Colleges, Local Government and Public Corporations (as shown in Table 4).
3. Reserved Public Sector consists of the following staff groups: Civil Service, Public Bodies, Armed Forces, Public Corporations, Public Sector Financial Institutions (as shown in Table 5).
4. The following bodies have been added to the Devolved Public Sector series: Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd from Q1 2008, Bòrd na Gàidhlig from Q4 2010, Commissioner for Ethical Standards in Public Life in Scotland from Q2 2011, Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland from Q2 2004, Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission from Q4 2010, Scottish Commission for Human Rights from Q1 2008, Scottish Association of Citizens Advice Bureau from Q2 2005 (headcount only), Cosla from Q1 1999, Social Security Scotland from Q3 2018.
5. The following bodies have been added to the Reserved Public Sector Series: British Wool Marketing Board from Q3 2009, The Oil and Pipeline Agency from Q1 2013, Medical Research Council Technology from Q1 2016, Awe Management Ltd from Q1 2014, NPL Management Ltd from Q2 2017, Shared Services Connect Limited from Q4 2015 to Q2 2017, Oil and Gas Authority from Q2 2015 and Information Commissioner's Office from Q1 2015.

Table 4: Total devolved public sector employment by sector; Scotland, Headcount
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Devolved Public Sector	NHS ⁶	Civil Service ^{8,9,16}	Police and Fire Services ²	Further Education Colleges ^{3,5}	Other Public Bodies ^{3,8,14}	Local Government ^{2,4,6,7,11,12,17}	Public Corporations ^{10,13,15}	Estimated Total Devolved Public Sector excluding major reclassifications
Q3 1999 r	471,800	129,700	14,600	-	15,700	8,600	294,000	9,000	471,800
Q3 2012 r	500,800	155,300	16,500	-	14,200	15,000	279,000	20,000	486,900
Q3 2013 r	499,800	157,400	16,800	29,800	13,500	14,100	247,000	22,000	485,400
Q3 2014 r	502,500	159,700	17,300	28,800	13,500	14,300	247,000	22,000	487,800
Q3 2015 r	503,000	160,900	18,000	28,200	13,800	14,300	245,000	22,000	488,100
Q3 2016 r	501,100	161,800	18,000	28,100	14,000	15,600	242,000	23,000	486,100
Q3 2017 r	503,300	162,700	17,200	27,700	13,500	15,600	243,000	23,000	488,200
Q3 2018	489,700	162,900	17,800	27,600	13,800	16,000	243,000	8,000	489,700
Change on year to:									
Q3 2018	-13,520	250	650	-100	300	410	-300	-14,730	1,480
% change on year:									
Q3 2018	-2.7%	0.2%	3.8%	-0.4%	2.2%	2.6%	-0.1%	-63.5%	0.3%

r = revision due to addition of Cosla and revision of Community Safety Glasgow in local government. In addition, a number of devolved bodies have been added to the series (see footnotes below for full information).

Notes:

- Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred, with the exception of local government and public corporation figures; change on year rounded to the nearest ten; percentages are based on unrounded figures. "-" denotes blank entries. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
- Police and Fire Reform: From Q2 2013 Police and Fire Services have been reclassified as central government rather than local government (as their predecessors were). All police staff are employed by the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) whether deployed with the SPA or with the Police Service of Scotland. Although the SPA is an 'Other Public Body', to avoid duplication and ensure comprehensive numbers are reported for the Police and Fire category all police staff have been included within Police and Fire (and not the Other Public Bodies category) from Q2 2013.
- In October 2012 the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) merged with 3 colleges to form Scotland's Rural College. This new organisation is classified as a public body as the SAC was. This has resulted in staffing levels moving from the Further Education to Other Public Bodies categories to reflect the merger of these organisations. Although the SPA is an 'Other Public Body' to avoid duplication and ensure comprehensive numbers are reported for the Police and Fire category, from Q2 2013 all police staff have been included within the Police and Fire category (and not in the Other Public Bodies category).
- A number of local government staff have transferred to arms length organisations which are part of the private sector under National Accounts definitions. For example, staff transferred from Scottish Borders Council to SB Cares on 1st April 2015 and from Angus Council to Angus Alive on 1st December 2015 thus explaining part of the decrease in local government employment.
- Information for further education colleges in Scotland is based on collected information from Q4 2010. The method used to create the back series is detailed in the background notes of this publication.
- From Q4 2011, NHS has responsibility for employing Healthcare staff within prisons. Previously, these people were employed directly by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS). Also, in Q2 2012 1,491 & 1062.1 FTE headcount staff transferred from Highland Council to NHS Highland as a result of the move to integrated health and social care services.
- Prior to Q2 2006, Scottish Borders Council headcount and FTE figures do not include Casual/Relief employees who were paid in the reference period. This means that these figures underestimate the true headcount and FTE for Scottish Borders Council.
- In Q4 2015, Historic Scotland (previously part of the devolved civil service) merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (a non-departmental public body in the other public bodies category) to become Historic Environment Scotland in the Other Public Bodies category.
- From Q2 2017, the Civil Service figures include the Scottish Fiscal Commission.
- From Q3 2001, the Public Corporations include Registered Social Landlords. This series uses estimates which are predominantly based on annual values provided by the Scottish Housing Regulator. From Q3 2018 Registered Social Landlords is no longer included in this series as a result of being reclassified to the private sector.
- From Q3 2006, the Local Government figures include Community Safety Glasgow. The series has been revised between Q4 2006 and Q4 2016 to replace estimated data with actual data. Actual figures have been used from Q1 2017 onwards.
- Prior to Q1 2016, Aberdeen Council headcount and FTE figures may be an underestimate due to methods used to collate this data.
- From Q2 2017, the Public Corporations includes the Crown Estate Scotland (Interim Management).
- Other Public Bodies includes Bòrd na Gàidhlig from Q4 2010, Commissioner for Ethical Standards in Public Life in Scotland from Q2 2011, Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland from Q2 2004, Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission from Q4 2010, Scottish Commission for Human Rights from Q1 2008, Scottish Association of Citizens Advice Bureau from Q2 2005.
- Public Corporations includes Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd from Q1 2008.
- Civil Servants includes Social Security Scotland from Q3 2018.
- Local Government includes Cosla from Q1 1999. This series has been estimated using annual administrative data from the inter-departmental business register until Q4 2009 and actual data from Q1 2010 onwards.

Table 5: Total reserved public sector employment by sector; Scotland, Headcount

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Reserved Public Sector	Civil Service	Public Bodies	Armed Forces	Public Corporations ²	Public Sector Financial Institutions ²	Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions ^{2,3,4}	Estimated Total Reserved Public Sector excluding major reclassifications
Q3 1999	74,700	33,900	5,900	15,000	19,900	-	19,900	56,300
Q3 2012	96,800	28,700	10,000	11,000	17,900	29,200	47,100	49,000
Q3 2013	97,900	27,600	9,700	11,100	17,300	32,300	49,500	47,700
Q3 2014 r	58,000	25,400	9,600	9,800	*	*	13,200	44,200
Q3 2015 r	57,200	25,300	10,000	9,800	*	*	12,100	43,300
Q3 2016 r	57,100	25,200	9,900	10,200	*	*	11,900	43,500
Q3 2017 r	56,500	25,400	9,800	10,000	*	*	11,300	43,300
Q3 2018	55,400	24,700	10,300	9,900	*	*	10,500	42,900
Change on year to:								
Q3 2018	-1,070	-710	480	-60	n/a	n/a	-770	-400
% change on year:								
Q3 2018	-1.9%	-2.8%	4.9%	-0.6%	n/a	n/a	-6.8%	-0.9%

r = revision due to a number of reserved bodies which have been added to the series (see footnotes below for full information).

Notes:

1. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Percentages are based on unrounded figures. "-" denotes blank entries and "***" denotes entries that have been suppressed for disclosure reasons. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
2. Due to the reclassification from the public sector to the private sector of Lloyds Banking Group plc. (Q1 2014), Royal Mail Group plc. (Q4 2013) and Direct Line Group (Q3 2013), a new category has been created combining public corporations with public sector financial institutions to ensure employment figures are not disclosed. Both categories have been merged to produce a backseries prior to the reclassification to allow for calculation of year on year changes.
3. Employment in public corporations & public sector financial institutions has been largely affected by the reclassification of Lloyds Banking Group plc. (and subsidiaries), as well as Royal Mail plc. and Direct Line Group plc.
4. Public Corporations and Public Sector Financial Institutions includes British Wool Marketing Board from Q3 2009, The Oil and Pipeline Agency from Q1 2013, Medical Research Council Technology from Q1 2016, Awe Management Ltd from Q1 2014, NPL Management Ltd from Q2 2017 and Shared Services Connect Limited from Q4 2015 to Q2 2017.
5. Public Bodies include Oil and Gas Authority from Q2 2015 and Information Commissioner's Office from Q1 2015.

Table 6: Devolved civil service employment; Scotland, Headcount
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Devolved Civil Service				
	Total Devolved Civil Service ^{3,4}	Scottish Government Core Directorates (excluding Agencies)	Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal	Scottish Government Agencies ^{2,3,6}	Non-Ministerial Departments ⁵
Q3 2012	16,500	5,000	1,600	6,800	3,000
Q3 2013	16,800	5,100	1,700	7,100	2,900
Q3 2014	17,300	5,400	1,700	7,200	3,000
Q3 2015	18,000	5,300	1,700	7,600	3,400
Q3 2016	16,800	5,400	1,700	6,300	3,400
Q3 2017	17,200	5,700	1,700	6,200	3,600
Q3 2018	17,800	6,200	1,800	6,300	3,600
Change on year to:					
Q3 2018	650	510	40	150	-50
% change on year:					
Q3 2018	3.8%	9.0%	2.6%	2.4%	-1.5%

Notes:

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Percentages are based on unrounded figures. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
2. From Q4 2011, NHS has responsibility for employing Healthcare staff within prisons. Previously, these people were employed directly by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS). In Q2 2012 1,491 & 1062.1 FTE / headcount staff transferred from Highland Council to NHS Highland.
3. Historic Scotland is no longer part of the Civil Service (Q4 2015). Historic Scotland merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland to become Historic Environment Scotland, a non-departmental public body.
4. From Q1 2015, Revenue Scotland (new body established on 1st January 2015) has been included as part of the devolved civil service. From Q2 2015, Food Standards Scotland (new body as of 1st April 2015) has been included as part of the devolved civil service. Therefore, Food Standards Agency is no longer included in the reserved civil service.
5. From Q2 2017, the Non-Ministerial Departments figures include the Scottish Fiscal Commission.
6. From Q3 2018, the Scottish Government Agencies includes Social Security Scotland.

Table 7: Reserved civil service employment; Scotland, Headcount*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Reserved Civil Service						
	Total Reserved Civil Service	Ministry of Defence	HM Revenue and Customs	Department for Work and Pensions ²	Department for International Development	Scotland Office	Other Civil Service ^{2,3}
Q3 2012	28,700	4,400	9,400	10,300	500	60	3,900
Q3 2013	27,600	4,100	9,300	11,200	600	70	2,400
Q3 2014	25,400	4,000	8,300	10,000	600	80	2,300
Q3 2015	25,300	3,900	9,000	9,500	600	70	2,200
Q3 2016	25,200	4,000	8,700	9,600	700	80	2,100
Q3 2017	25,400	4,100	8,900	9,500	800	70	2,100
Q3 2018	24,700	4,100	8,300	9,000	900	80	2,300
Change on year to:							
Q3 2018	-710	60	-630	-440	100	10	180
% change on year:							
Q3 2018	-2.8%	1.5%	-7.0%	-4.6%	12.9%	14.5%	8.6%

Notes:

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred, with the exception of the Scotland Office figures, which have been rounded to the nearest ten. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Percentages are based on unrounded figures. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

2. From Q3 2012 DWP includes CMEC staff. From Q4 2008 Staff, employed in the Child Support Agency within DWP, transferred to the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission (CMEC). CMEC is a Non-Departmental Public Body. However, CMEC staff were included in the 'Other Civil Service' category as staff have retained their civil service contracts. From Q3 2012 CMEC staff have moved into DWP again.

3. Other Civil Service includes Home Office, Ministry of Justice, Department for Transport, Food Standards Agency (until 31 March 2015), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Chancellor's Other Departments, Department for International Trade, Department of Health and Social Care, HM Treasury, National Crime Agency, Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, Office of Rail and Road, UK Export Finance, UK Statistics Authority and Cabinet Office .

Table 8: Total devolved public sector employment by sector; Scotland, Full-time equivalent*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Total Devolved Public Sector	NHS ⁶	Civil Service ^{8,9,17}	Police and Fire Services ²	Further Education Colleges ^{3,5}	Other Public Bodies ^{3,8,15}	Local Government ^{2,4,6,7,10,12,18}	Public Corporations ^{11,13,16}
Q3 1999 r	386,500	107,000	14,100	-	11,500	7,900	237,000	9,000
Q3 2012 r	423,100	131,800	15,700	-	10,600	13,700	233,000	18,000
Q3 2013 r	423,900	134,200	15,900	28,700	10,200	12,700	203,000	19,000
Q3 2014 r	426,000	136,700	16,400	27,900	10,200	12,900	202,000	20,000
Q3 2015 r	426,100	137,700	17,100	27,500	10,500	13,000	201,000	20,000
Q3 2016 r	424,700	138,700	15,900	27,400	10,100	14,100	198,000	20,000
Q3 2017 r	426,500	139,500	16,200	27,000	10,200	14,200	199,000	21,000
Q3 2018	414,200	139,800	16,800	26,900	10,100	14,400	198,000	8,000
Change on year to:								
Q3 2018	-12,280	270	570	-100	-110	270	-450	-12,730
% change on year:								
Q3 2018	-2.9%	0.2%	3.5%	-0.4%	-1.0%	1.9%	-0.2%	-61.4%

r = revision due to addition of Cosla and revision of Community Safety Glasgow in local government. In addition, a number of devolved bodies have been added to the series (see footnotes below for full information).

Notes:

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred; change on year rounded to the nearest ten; percentages are based on unrounded figures. "-" denotes blank entries. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
2. Police and Fire Reform: From Q2 2013 Police and Fire Services have been reclassified as central government rather than local government (as their predecessors were). All police staff are employed by the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) whether deployed with the SPA or with the Police Service of Scotland. Although the SPA is an 'Other Public Body', to avoid duplication and ensure comprehensive numbers are reported for the Police and Fire category all police staff have been included within Police and Fire (and not the Other Public Bodies category) from Q2 2013.
3. In October 2012 the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) merged with 3 colleges to form Scotland's Rural College. This new organisation is classified as a public body as the SAC was. This has resulted in staffing levels moving from the Further Education to Other Public Bodies categories to reflect the merger of these organisations.
4. A number of local government staff have transferred to arms length organisations which are part of the private sector under National Accounts definitions. For example, staff transferred from Scottish Borders Council to SB Cares on 1st April 2015 and from Angus Council to Angus Alive on 1st December 2015 thus explaining part of the decrease in local government employment.
5. Information for further education colleges in Scotland is based on collected information from Q4 2010. The method used to create the back series is detailed in the background notes of this publication.
6. From Q4 2011, NHS has responsibility for employing Healthcare staff within prisons. Previously, these people were employed directly by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS). Also, In Q2 2012 1,491 & 1062.1 FTE headcount staff transferred from Highland Council to NHS Highland as a result of the move to integrated health and social care services.
7. Prior to Q2 2006, Scottish Borders Council headcount and FTE figures do not include Casual/Relief employees who were paid in the reference period. This means that these figures underestimate the true headcount and FTE for Scottish Borders Council.
8. In Q4 2015, Historic Scotland (previously part of the devolved civil service) merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (a non-departmental public body in the other public bodies category) to become Historic Environment Scotland in the Other Public Bodies category.
9. From Q2 2017, the Civil Service figures include the Scottish Fiscal Commission.
10. From Q4 2006, the Local Government figures include Community Safety Glasgow. The series has been estimated using annual administrative data from the inter-departmental business register.
11. From Q3 2001, the Public Corporations include Registered Social Landlords. This series uses estimates which are predominantly based on annual values provided by the Scottish Housing
12. Prior to Q1 2016, Aberdeen Council headcount and FTE figures may be an underestimate due to methods used to collate this data.
13. From Q2 2017, the Public Corporations include the Crown Estate Scotland (Interim Management).
14. Prior to Q1 2017, West Dunbartonshire Council FTE figures may be an underestimate due to methods used to collate this data.
15. Other Public Bodies includes Bòrd na Gàidhlig from Q4 2010, Commissioner for Ethical Standards in Public Life in Scotland from Q2 2011, Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland from Q2 2004, Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission from Q4 2010, Scottish Commission for Human Rights from Q1 2008.
16. Public Corporations includes Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd from Q1 2008.
17. Civil Servants includes Social Security Scotland from Q3 2018.
18. Local Government includes Cosla from Q1 1999. This series has been estimated using annual administrative data from the inter-departmental business register until Q4 2009 and actual data from Q1 2010 onwards.

Table 9: Total reserved public sector employment by sector; Scotland, Full-time equivalent

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Reserved Public Sector	Civil Service	Public Bodies	Armed Forces	Public Corporations²	Public Sector Financial Institutions²	Public Corporations & Public Sector Financial Institutions^{2,3,4}
Q3 1999	71,200	32,000	5,500	15,000	18,700	-	18,700
Q3 2012	90,000	26,000	9,600	11,000	16,500	26,800	43,300
Q3 2013 r	91,000	24,900	9,400	11,100	16,000	29,600	45,600
Q3 2014 r	54,200	22,900	9,300	9,800	*	*	12,200
Q3 2015 r	53,600	22,900	9,600	9,800	*	*	11,300
Q3 2016 r	53,700	22,900	9,600	10,200	*	*	11,100
Q3 2017 r	53,100	23,100	9,500	10,000	*	*	10,600
Q3 2018	52,200	22,400	10,000	9,900	*	*	9,900
Change on year to:							
Q3 2018	-950	-680	480	-60	n/a	n/a	-680
% change on year:							
Q3 2018	-1.8%	-3.0%	5.1%	-0.6%	n/a	n/a	-6.5%

r = revision due to a number of reserved bodies which have been added to the series (see footnotes below for full information).

Notes:

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Percentages are based on unrounded figures. "-" denotes blank entries and "*" denotes entries that have been suppressed for disclosure reasons. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
2. Due to the reclassification of Lloyds Banking Group plc from public sector financial institutions to the private sector (Q1 2014), a new category has been created combining public corporations with public sector financial institutions to ensure employment figures are not disclosed. Both categories have been
3. Employment in public corporations & public sector financial institutions has been largely affected by the reclassification of Lloyds Banking Group plc. (and
4. Public Corporations and Public Sector Financial Institutions includes British Wool Marketing Board from Q3 2009, The Oil and Pipeline Agency from Q1 2013, Medical Research Council Technology from Q1 2016, Awe Management Ltd from Q1 2014, NPL Management Ltd from Q2 2017 and Shared Services Connect Limited from Q4 2015 to Q2 2017.
5. Public Bodies include Oil and Gas Authority from Q2 2015 and Information Commissioner's Office from Q1 2015.

Table 10: Devolved civil service employment; Scotland, Full-time equivalent

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Devolved Civil Service				
	Total Devolved Civil Service ^{3,4}	Scottish Government Core Directorates (excluding Agencies)	Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal	Scottish Government Agencies ^{2,3,6}	Non-Ministerial Departments ⁵
Q3 2012	15,700	4,800	1,500	6,500	2,800
Q3 2013	15,900	4,900	1,600	6,800	2,700
Q3 2014	16,400	5,100	1,600	6,900	2,700
Q3 2015	17,100	5,100	1,600	7,200	3,200
Q3 2016	15,900	5,200	1,600	6,000	3,200
Q3 2017	16,200	5,400	1,600	5,900	3,400
Q3 2018	16,800	5,900	1,600	6,000	3,300
Change on year to:					
Q3 2018	570	480	40	110	-60
% change on year:					
Q3 2018	3.5%	8.9%	2.6%	1.8%	-1.9%

Notes:

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Percentages are based on unrounded figures. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

2. From Q4 2011, NHS has responsibility for employing Healthcare staff within prisons. Previously, these people were employed directly by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS). In Q2 2012 1,491 & 1062.1 FTE / headcount staff transferred from Highland Council to NHS Highland.

3. Historic Scotland is no longer part of the Civil Service (Q4 2015). Historic Scotland merged with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland to become Historic Environment Scotland, a non-departmental public body.

4. From Q1 2015, Revenue Scotland (new body established on 1st January 2015) has been included as part of the devolved civil service. From Q2 2015, Food Standards Scotland (new body as of 1st April 2015) has been included as part of the devolved civil service. Therefore, Food Standards Agency is no longer included in the reserved civil service.

5. From Q2 2017, the Non-Ministerial Departments figures include the Scottish Fiscal Commission.

6. From Q3 2018, the Scottish Government Agencies includes Social Security Scotland.

Table 11: Reserved civil service employment; Scotland, Full-time equivalent

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Reserved Civil Service						
	Total Reserved Civil Service	Ministry of Defence	HM Revenue and Customs	Department for Work and Pensions ^{2,4}	Department for International Development	Scotland Office	Other Civil Service ^{2,3}
Q3 2012	26,000	4,300	8,200	9,300	500	60	3,600
Q3 2013	24,900	4,000	8,100	9,900	600	70	2,300
Q3 2014	22,900	3,900	7,300	8,900	600	80	2,100
Q3 2015	22,900	3,800	8,000	8,400	600	70	2,100
Q3 2016	22,900	3,900	7,700	8,600	600	80	1,900
Q3 2017	23,100	3,900	7,900	8,400	700	70	2,000
Q3 2018	22,400	4,000	7,400	8,000	800	80	2,100
Change on year to:							
Q3 2018	-680	40	-570	-440	100	10	170
% change on year:							
Q3 2018	-3.0%	1.0%	-7.1%	-5.2%	13.2%	15.4%	8.6%

Notes:

1. Employment figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred, with the exception of the Scotland Office figures, which have been rounded to the nearest ten. Change on year rounded to the nearest ten. Percentages are based on unrounded figures. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

2. From Q3 2012 DWP includes CMEC staff. From Q4 2008 Staff, employed in the Child Support Agency within DWP, transferred to the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission (CMEC). CMEC is an Non-Departmental Public Body. However, CMEC staff were included in the 'Other Civil Service' category as staff have retained their civil service contracts. From Q3 2012 CMEC staff have moved into DWP again.

3. Other Civil Service includes Home Office, Ministry of Justice, Department for Transport, Food Standards Agency (until 31 March 2015), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Chancellor's Other Departments, Department for International Trade, Department of Health and Social Care, HM Treasury, National Crime Agency, Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, Office of Rail and Road, UK Export Finance, UK Statistics Authority and Cabinet Office .

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Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Labour Market Statistics Team,
OCEAES: Economic Statistics,
Telephone: 0131 244 6773,
e-mail: lmstats@gov.scot

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,
e-mail: statistics.enquiries@gov.scot

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical publication are available via web-tables on the [Scottish Government website](#).

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