

ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

Statistics from the Annual Population Survey: Results for year to 30 June 2018



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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About this publication

The latest APS data covers the year from 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

The APS combines results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the English, Welsh and Scottish Labour Force Survey boosts and provides rolling four-quarter labour market information for UK countries, regions and local areas. It is the primary source for information on local labour markets providing headline estimates on employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. The APS is the largest annual household survey in Scotland and provides a wealth of information about individuals' personal circumstances and their work.

As well as providing updated estimates for July 2017-June 2018, this publication includes trends over time and gives some indication of the variation across the 32 local authority areas within Scotland. Comparisons are made with the year before or 10 years before.

Access the data in this publication

Supporting data for headline employment, youth employment, female employment, male employment and headline economic inactivity levels and rates at local authority level are available in the publication [web-tables](#)

Data is also being made available on the Scottish Government Open Data Platform <http://statistics.gov.scot/home>

Results are provided for July 2004-June 2005 to July 2017-June 2018, based on the data released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 12 September 2018.

ONS also release rolling quarterly datasets covering the periods January-December, April-March and October-September. The data for these time periods have not been used or presented within this publication or associated tables. The data for these are available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Notes:

1. All statistics, charts and tables presented in this publication are sourced from the Annual Population Survey, July to June datasets produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

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Contents

About this publication.....	2
Contents.....	3
Headline Employment.....	4
Youth Employment.....	5
Women’s Employment.....	6
Men’s Employment.....	7
Concepts and Definitions.....	8

Employment (16-64) Rates

There is considerable variation in employment rates for those aged 16-64 across Scotland's local authorities.

In July 2017-June 2018:

- the highest employment rates were seen in **Orkney Islands** (89.1 per cent), **Highland** (82.2 per cent) and **Aberdeenshire** (81.3 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates were seen in **Dundee City** (65.0 per cent), **Glasgow City** (66.0 per cent) and **North Ayrshire** (69.8 per cent).

Changes since July 2016-June 2017:

The employment rate in Scotland increased over the year from 73.4 per cent to 74.5 per cent, while the UK rate increased over the same period from 74.2 per cent to 74.9 per cent.

Over the year, 21 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their employment rates, while 10 saw a decrease and one remained unchanged. A statistically significant increase over the year was seen in **North Ayrshire** (up from 64.4 per cent to 69.8 per cent) as well as **Scotland** overall.

Changes since July 2007-June 2008:

The employment rate for Scotland, as reported by the APS (74.5 per cent), is slightly higher than it was ten years ago (74.3 per cent).

17 local authorities in Scotland have higher employment rates than ten years ago, while 15 showed a decrease. Statistically significant changes were seen over this period in **Orkney Islands** (up from 81.4 per cent to 89.1 per cent), **Dundee City** (down from 70.0 per cent to 65.0 per cent), **Scottish Borders** (down from 79.1 per cent to 74.1 per cent) and **Moray** (down from 78.4 per cent to 72.9 per cent).

Chart 1: Change in Employment Rates between July 2007-June 2008 and July 2017-June 2018 (percentage points)



Youth (16-24) Employment Rates

In July 2017-June 2018:

- the highest employment rates for young people were seen in **Na h-Eileanan Siar** (77.8 per cent), **Midlothian** (75.9 per cent) and **Clackmannanshire** (72.0 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates for young people were seen in **Glasgow City** (44.1 per cent), **East Renfrewshire** (46.1 per cent) and **Stirling** (49.6 per cent).

It should be noted that youth employment rates in university cities are likely to be lower due to higher numbers of economically inactive students.

Changes since July 2016-June 2017:

The employment rate for young people in Scotland increased over the year from 57.8 per cent to 59.0 per cent, while the UK rate increased from 53.7 per cent to 54.1 per cent.

Over the year, 15 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their youth employment rates, while 15 saw a decrease (none of which were statistically significant).

Changes since July 2007-June 2008:

The employment rate for young people in Scotland, as reported by the APS (59.0 per cent), is lower than it was ten years ago (62.3 per cent).

10 local authorities in Scotland have higher youth employment rates than ten years ago, while 20 showed a decrease. Statistically significant changes were seen over this period in **Clackmannanshire** (up from 48.1 per cent to 72.0 per cent), **East Ayrshire** (down from 62.8 per cent to 49.8 per cent) and **Glasgow City** (down from 54.2 per cent to 44.1 per cent) as well as **Scotland** overall.

Note: Data for Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands are not available

Chart 2: Change in Youth Employment Rates between July 2007-June 2008 and July 2017-June 2018 (percentage points)



* statistically significant change

Employment (16-64) Rates for Women

In July 2017-June 2018:

- the highest employment rates for women were seen in **Orkney Islands** (84.2 per cent), **Highland** (83.9 per cent) and **Midlothian** (80.2 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates for women were seen in **Glasgow City** (60.8 per cent), **Dundee City** (62.4 per cent) and **North Ayrshire** (64.6 per cent).

Changes since July 2016-June 2017:

The employment rate for women in Scotland increased over the year from 70.0 per cent to 70.7 per cent, while the UK rate increased over the same period from 69.5 per cent to 70.3 per cent.

Over the year, 19 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their employment rates for women, while 13 saw a decrease. A statistically significant increase over the year was seen in **Highland** (up from 76.3 per cent to 83.9 per cent).

Changes since July 2007-June 2008:

The employment rate for women in Scotland, as reported by the APS (70.7 per cent), is higher than it was ten years ago (69.0 per cent).

18 local authorities in Scotland have higher employment rates for women than ten years ago, while 13 showed a decrease and one remained unchanged. Statistically significant changes were seen over this period in **Dundee City** (down from 68.8 per cent to 62.4 per cent), **Highland** (up from 75.3 per cent to 83.9 per cent), **Midlothian** (up from 73.2 per cent to 80.2 per cent) and **North Lanarkshire** (up from 65.0 per cent to 71.3 per cent) as well as **Scotland** overall.

Chart 3: Change in Employment Rates for women between July 2007-June 2008 and July 2017-June 2018 (percentage points)



* statistically significant change

Employment (16-64) Rates for Men

In July 2017-June 2018:

- the highest employment rates for men were seen in **Orkney Islands** (93.8 per cent), **Aberdeenshire** (86.8 per cent) and **East Lothian** (83.5 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates for men were seen in **Dundee City** (67.8 per cent), **Glasgow City** (71.5 per cent) and **West Dunbartonshire** (73.3 per cent).

Changes since July 2016-June 2017:

The employment rate for men in Scotland increased over the year from 77.0 per cent to 78.5 per cent, while the UK rate increased over the same period from 79.0 per cent to 79.5 per cent.

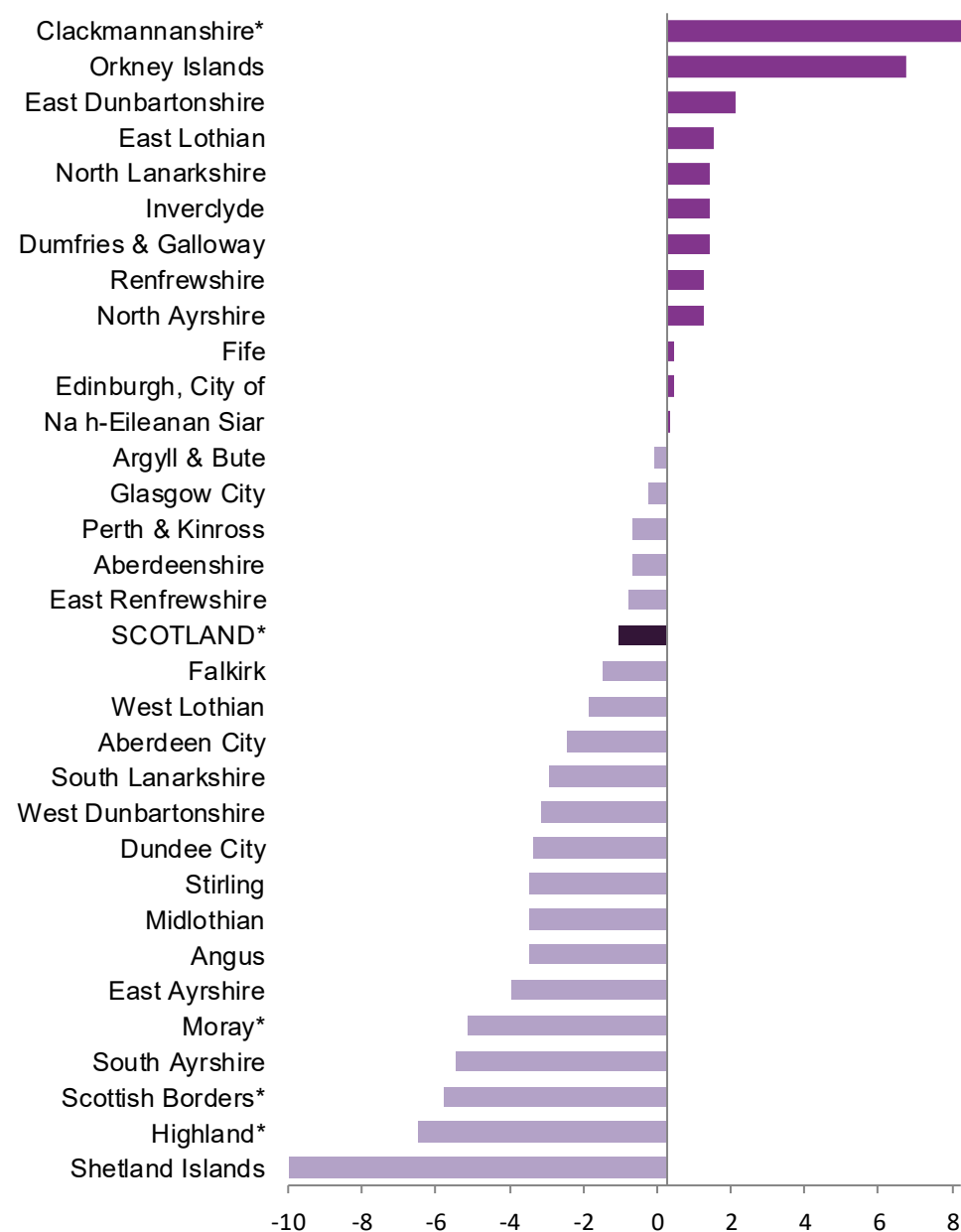
Over the year, 20 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their employment rates for men, while 10 saw a decrease and 2 remained unchanged. Statistically significant increases over the year were seen in **Dundee City** (up from 59.4 per cent to 67.8 per cent) and **North Ayrshire** (up from 74.7 per cent to 75.7 per cent) as well as **Scotland** over all.

Changes since July 2007-June 2008:

The employment rate for men in Scotland, as reported by the APS (78.5 per cent), is lower than it was ten years ago (79.8 per cent).

12 local authorities in Scotland have higher employment rates for men than ten years ago, while 20 showed a decrease. Statistically significant changes were seen over this period in **Clackmannanshire** (up from 69.5 per cent to 78.6 per cent), **Highland** (down from 87.1 per cent to 80.4 per cent), **Moray** (down from 84.8 per cent to 79.4 per cent) and **Scottish Borders** (down from 85.2 per cent to 79.1 per cent) as well as **Scotland** overall.

Chart 3: Change in Employment Rates for men between July 2007-June 2008 and July 2017-June 2018 (percentage points)



* statistically significant change

Concepts and Definitions

Economic inactivity rate: The number of economically inactive people expressed as a percentage of the relevant population.

Economically inactive: Economically inactive people are not in employment, but do not satisfy all the criteria for unemployment. This group is comprised of 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 not of state pension age.

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 programs 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.

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.

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: Note that due to changes in the state pension age, (specifically the current female state pension age which is changing dynamically to match the male state pension age) ONS no longer publish rates using a Working age definition in its statistical bulletins, but instead report rates for all people aged 16 to 64.