

ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

Statistics from the Annual Population Survey: Results for year to 30 June 2019



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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About this publication

The latest APS data covers the year from 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

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 2018-June 2019, 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 2018-June 2019, based on the data released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 11 September 2019.

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).

Next Update: December 2019

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Employment (16-64) Rates

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

In July 2018-June 2019:

- the highest employment rates were seen in **Orkney Islands** (88.6 per cent), **Shetland Islands** (84.7 per cent) and **Perth and Kinross** (81.6 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates were seen in **Dundee City** (66.8 per cent), **Glasgow City** (66.9 per cent) and **East Ayrshire** (71.3 per cent).

Changes since July 2017-June 2018:

The employment rate in Scotland increased over the year from 74.5 per cent to 74.7 per cent, while the UK rate also increased over the year from 74.9 per cent to 75.5 per cent.

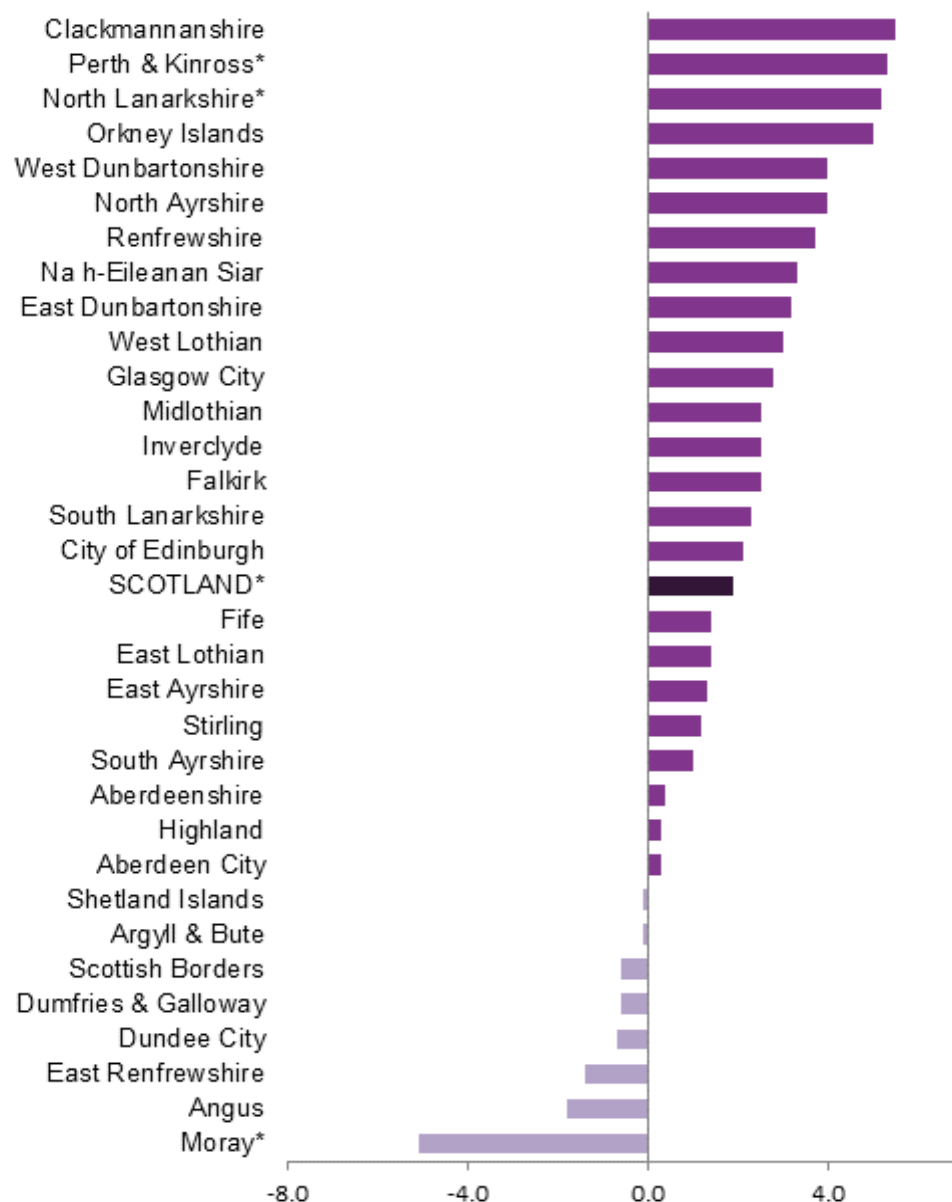
Over the year, 19 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their employment rates, while 12 saw a decrease and one remained unchanged. None of these changes were statistically significant.

Changes since July 2008-June 2009:

The employment rate for Scotland (74.7 per cent), as reported by the APS, is higher than it was ten years ago (72.8 per cent).

24 local authorities in Scotland have higher employment rates than ten years ago, while 8 showed a decrease. Statistically significant changes were seen over this period in **Moray** (down from 79.9 per cent to 74.9 per cent), **North Lanarkshire** (up from 70.4 per cent to 75.6 per cent) and **Perth and Kinross** (up from 76.4 per cent to 81.6 per cent) as well as **Scotland** overall (up from 72.8 per cent to 74.7 per cent).

Chart 1: Change in Employment Rates between Jul08-Jun09 and Jul18-Jun19 (percentage points)



Youth (16-24) Employment Rates

In July 2018-June 2019¹:

- the highest employment rates for young people were seen in **Aberdeen City** (72.0 per cent), **Perth and Kinross** (71.5 per cent) and **Aberdeenshire** (69.1 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates for young people were seen in **East Renfrewshire** (37.4 per cent), **Dundee City** (51.6 per cent) and **Glasgow City** (52.2 per cent).

Changes since July 2017-June 2018¹:

The employment rate for young people in Scotland increased over the year from 58.8 per cent to 59.1 per cent, while the UK rate was unchanged at 54.0 per cent.

Over the year, 12 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their youth employment rates, while 16 saw a decrease and two remained unchanged. A statistically significant change was seen over the year in **Midlothian** (down from 76.1 per cent to 59.2 per cent).

Changes since July 2008-June 2009²:

The employment rate for young people in Scotland (59.1 per cent), as reported by the APS, is lower than it was ten years ago (59.8 per cent).

13 local authorities in Scotland have higher youth employment rates than ten years ago, while 16 showed a decrease. Statistically significant changes were seen over this period in **Clackmannanshire** (up from 45.8 per cent to 64.9 per cent) and **East Renfrewshire** (down from 53.3 per cent to 37.4 per cent).

Notes:

- Data for Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands are not available
- Data for Na h-Eileanan Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands are not available

Chart 2: Change in Youth Employment Rates between Jul08-Jun09 and Jul18-Jun19 (percentage points)



* statistically significant change

Employment (16-64) Rates for Women

In July 2018-June 2019:

- the highest employment rates for women were seen in **Orkney Islands** (82.5 per cent), **Shetland Islands** (81.9 per cent) and **Perth & Kinross** (78.9 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates for women were seen in **Glasgow City** (65.6 per cent), **Dundee City** (65.7 per cent) and **Moray** (66.7 per cent).

Changes since July 2017-June 2018:

The employment rate for women in Scotland increased over the year from 70.7 per cent to 71.6 per cent, while the UK rate increased over the same period from 70.3 per cent to 71.2 per cent.

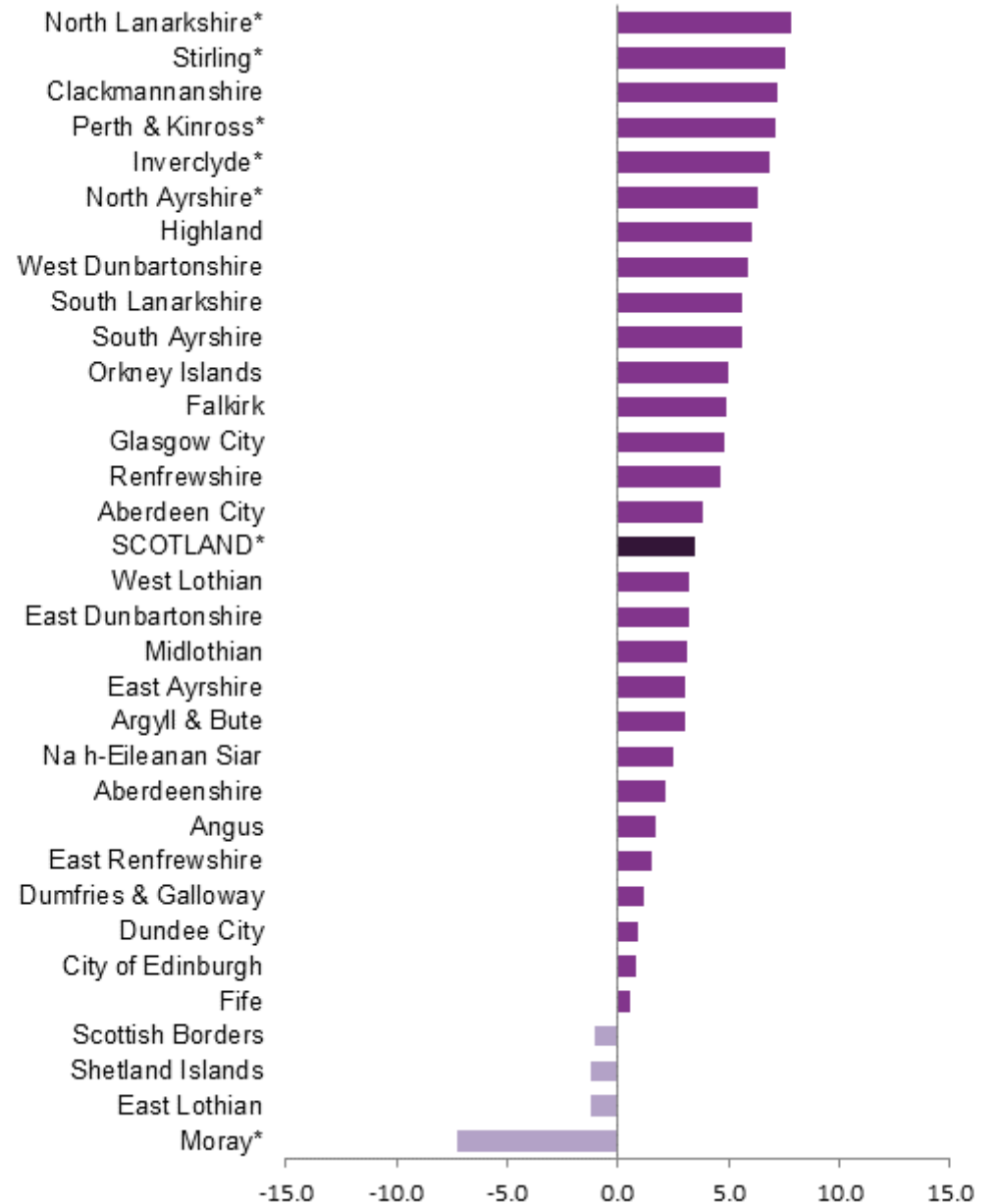
Over the year, 20 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their employment rates for women, while 12 saw a decrease. A statistically significant increase was seen in **Stirling**, where the employment rate for women increased from 68.4 per cent to 75.5 per cent.

Changes since July 2008-June 2009:

The employment rate for women in Scotland, as reported by the APS (71.6 per cent), is higher than it was ten years ago (68.1 per cent).

28 local authorities in Scotland have higher employment rates for women than ten years ago, while 4 showed a decrease. Statistically significant changes were seen over this period in **North Lanarkshire** (up from 65.4 per cent to 73.3 per cent), **Stirling** (up from 67.9 per cent to 75.5 per cent), **Clackmannanshire** (up from 62.0 per cent to 69.2 per cent), **Perth & Kinross** (up from 71.8 per cent to 78.9 per cent), **Inverclyde** (up from 65.7 per cent to 72.6 per cent), **North Ayrshire** (up from 61.9 per cent to 68.2 per cent) and **Moray** (down from 74.0 per cent to 66.7 per cent). The increase in the rate for **Scotland** (up by 3.5 percentage points) was also statistically significant.

Chart 3: Change in Employment Rates for women between Jul08-Jun09 and Jul18-Jun19 (percentage points)



* statistically significant change

Employment (16-64) Rates for Men

In July 2018-June 2019:

- the highest employment rates for men were seen in **Orkney Islands** (94.6 per cent), **Shetland Islands** (87.3 per cent) and **Aberdeenshire** (85.0 per cent).
- the lowest employment rates for men were seen in **Dundee City** (67.9 per cent), **Glasgow City** (68.3 per cent) and **Inverclyde** (70.3 per cent).

Changes since July 2017-June 2018:

The employment rate for men in Scotland decreased over the year from 78.5 per cent to 77.8 per cent, while the UK rate increased over the same period from 79.5 per cent to 79.8 per cent.

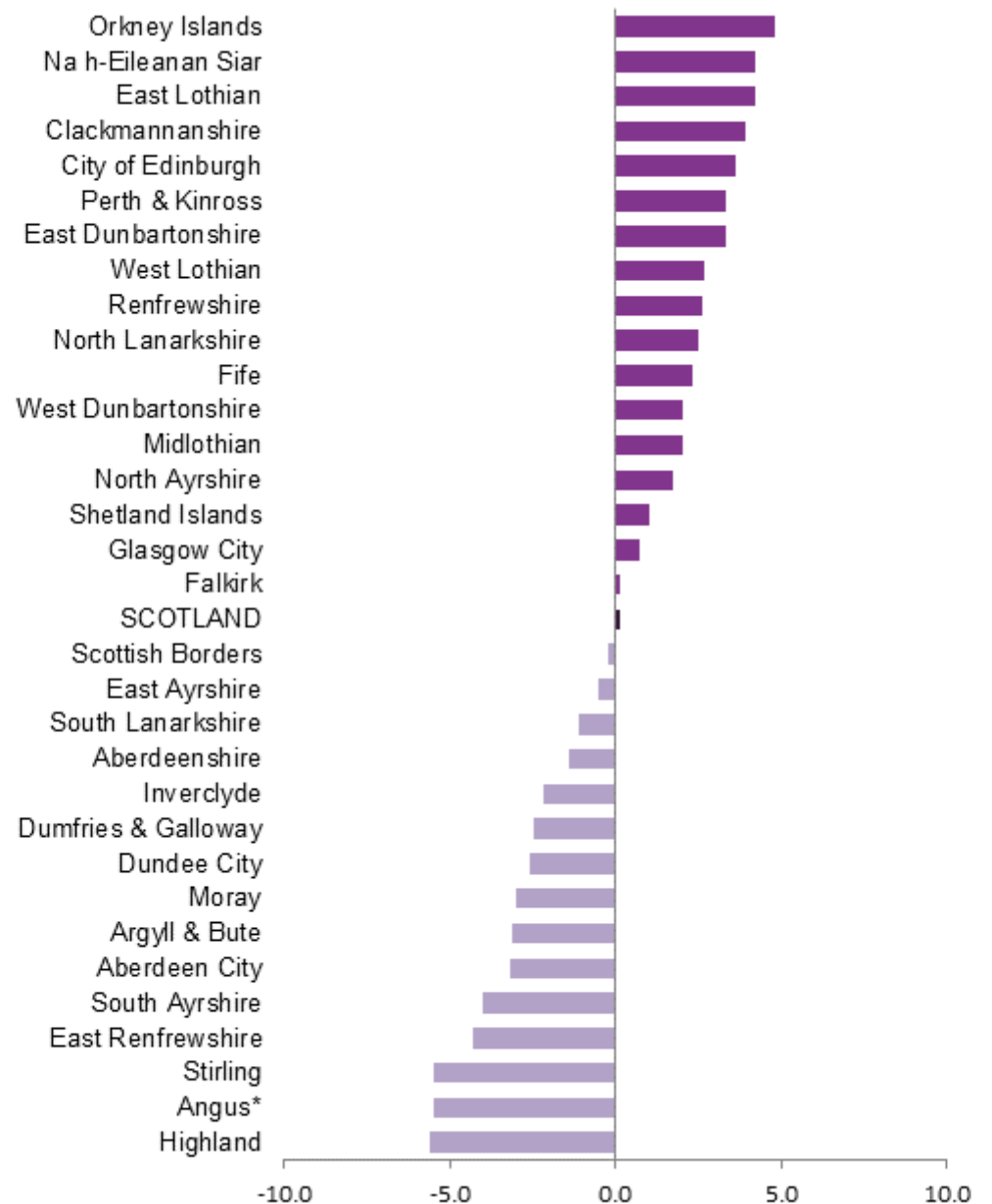
Over the year, 14 local authority areas in Scotland saw an increase in their employment rates for men, while 17 saw a decrease and one remained unchanged. None of these changes were statistically significant.

Changes since July 2008-June 2009:

The employment rate for men in Scotland, as reported by the APS (77.8 per cent), is marginally higher than it was ten years ago (77.7 per cent).

17 local authorities in Scotland have higher employment rates for men than ten years ago, while 15 showed a decrease. In **Angus** the change in the employment rate for men over the last 10 years is statistically significant (down from 81.6 per cent to 76.1 per cent).

Chart 4: Change in Employment Rates for men between Jul08-Jun09 and Jul18-Jun19 (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.