

ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY IN SCOTLAND 2009: RESULTS FOR HIGHLAND

August 2010

Summary

- The Annual Population Survey is a useful source of information which allows simple comparison of the labour market and education & training in Highland with other Authorities.
- 32 indicators are reported for individual Authorities. Those given below are directly relevant to Highland and reasonably robust.
- We compare favourably on 7 indicators which cover most aspects of employment and economic activity.
- We compare unfavourably on 3 indicators which cover trends in work patterns and most aspects of training and lifelong learning. High numbers of self employed, people with second jobs and those who are underemployed show marked differences from the rest of Scotland.

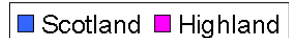
Introduction

The Annual Population Survey (APS) presents analysis on the labour market and education & training in Scotland. APS is a sample of the population in each of the 32 Local Authorities in Scotland and suffers from sampling error, but also has a number of benefits. The range and simplicity of the questions asked, and presentation of the results by local Authority, allows Highland's position in Scotland to be established easily. Some of the indicators update information from the 2001 census which is now out of date.

Survey Methodology

In the national Annual Labour Force Survey one person in each of 8,000 households in Scotland is interviewed 5 times at 13 week intervals. The Scottish Government boosts this to 23,000 households for the APS with the extra interviews conducted annually. The target sample size for most LAs, including Highland, is 875 economically active adults although all interviews north of the Caledonian Canal are conducted over the telephone rather than face to face which leads to lower response rates.

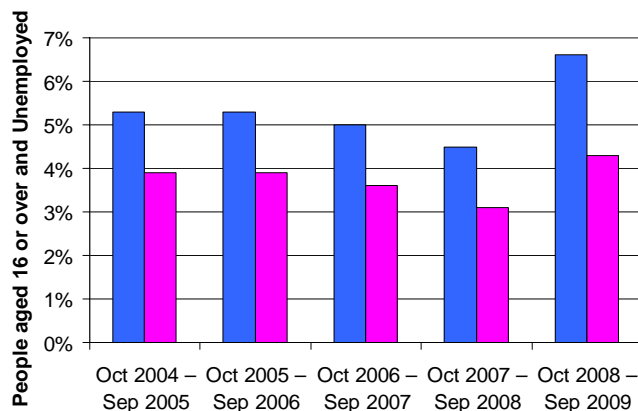
Traffic Light Symbols are used to compare with Scotland overall: positive indicators are shown in green, negative indicators in red while amber shows indicators that are neither particularly good or bad. The legend for all graphs is:



Unemployment (ILO definition)

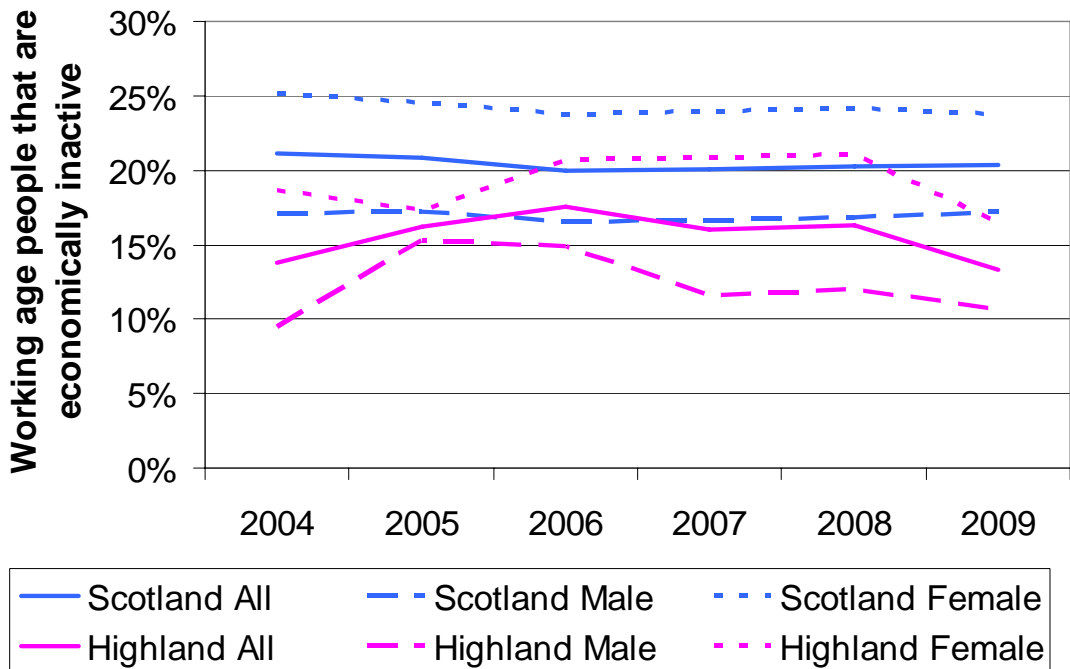
4.3% of people aged 16 or over in Highland were unemployed which is the second lowest in Scotland (although the sample size for three Authorities was too small). This compares with a national rate of 6.6% with the lowest rate in Aberdeenshire (2.8%) and the highest rate in North Ayrshire (10.3%).

There was a rise in unemployment in all Local Authorities except two between 2004 and 2009. Highland increased by 0.4% and the largest increase was 3.5% in North Ayrshire.



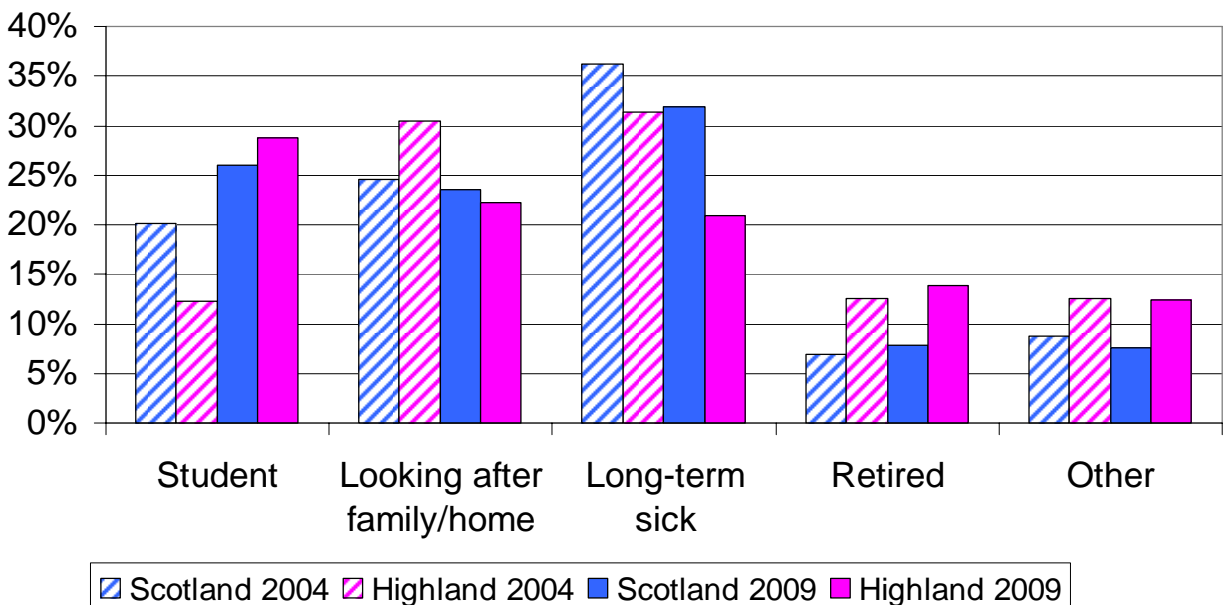
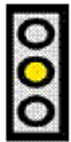
Economic inactivity

13.3% of working age people in Highland were economically inactive, compared with a national rate of 20.4%: Highland has the lowest economic inactivity rate and the highest is Glasgow City (29.3%). 10.6% of working age men in Highland were economically inactive, and 16.4% of women which compares with national rates of 17.2% and 23.7% respectively. The rate of working age men who were economically inactive has risen by 1.1% since 2004 but the rate for women decreased by 2.2% over the same period. The rate of inactivity dropped slightly between 2004 and 2009.

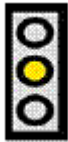


Reason for Economic Inactivity

More people in Highland are inactive due to retirement, The main change between 2004 and 2009 was a doubling in the percentage of people inactive due to being students, and also a small increase in the number of retired people but over the same time there was a decrease in people who were looking after family/home or who were long term sick. Scotland also saw an increase in the percentage of students and retired people but had much smaller decreases in the other categories.

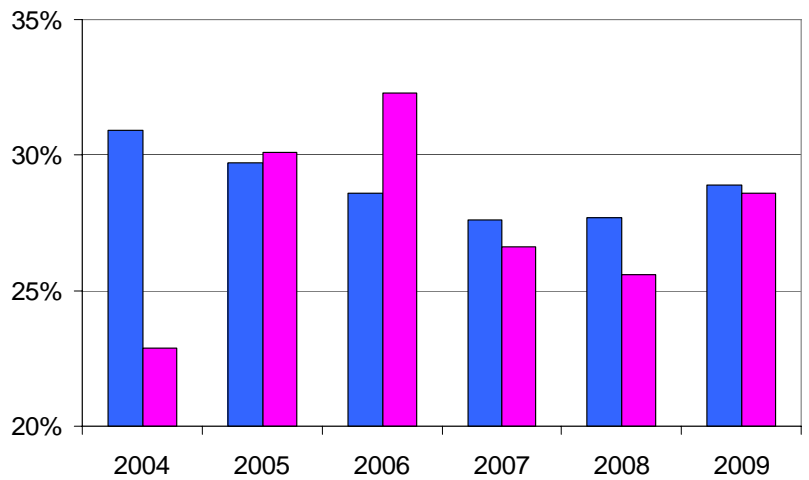


Willingness to work



28.6% of economically inactive people in Highland wanted to work (a rise of 5.7% on 2004), compared with a national rate of 28.9%: 10 other Authorities had a lower rate of people who wanted to work (although the sample size for three Authorities was too small). The lowest rate was in Midlothian (16.6%) and the highest in Moray (41.6%).

Economically inactive people who are willing to work

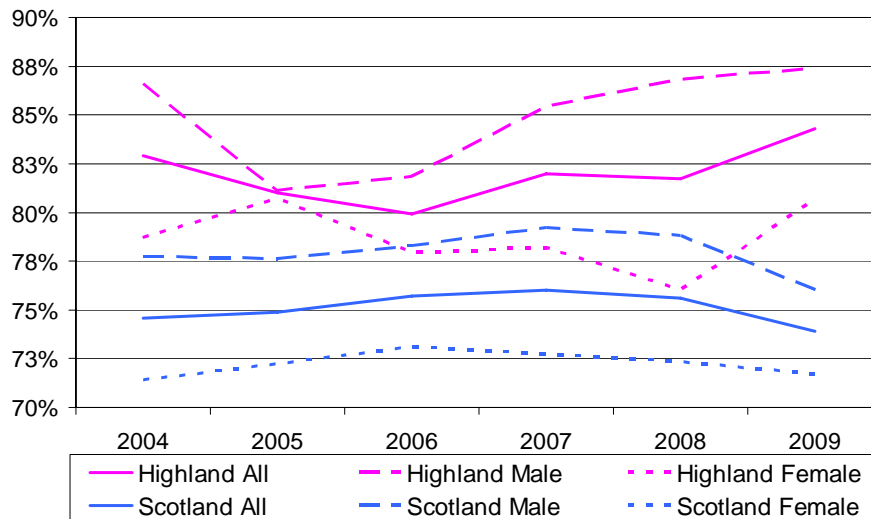


Employment Rates

84.3% of working age people in Highland were in employment, an increase of 2.6% on 2008, and compares with a national rate of 74%: only two other Authorities had a higher employment rate. The lowest rate was in Glasgow (63.3%) and the highest in Orkney (89.0%). 87.4% of working age men in Highland were employed and 80.7% of working age women, compared to a national rate of 76.0% for men and 71.7% for women. Employment rates have been consistently above 79% during since 2004.



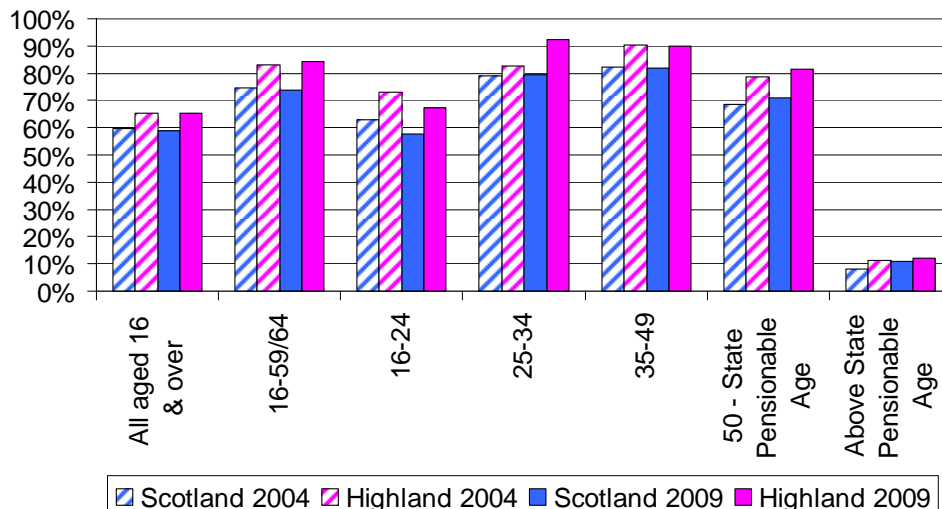
Working Age People in Employment



Employment Rate by Age

Employment rates in Highland have risen or remained stable between 2004 and 2009 in all age groups with the exception of 16-24 year olds which has seen a decrease. The same is true for Scotland.

Employment rate by age group

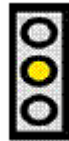
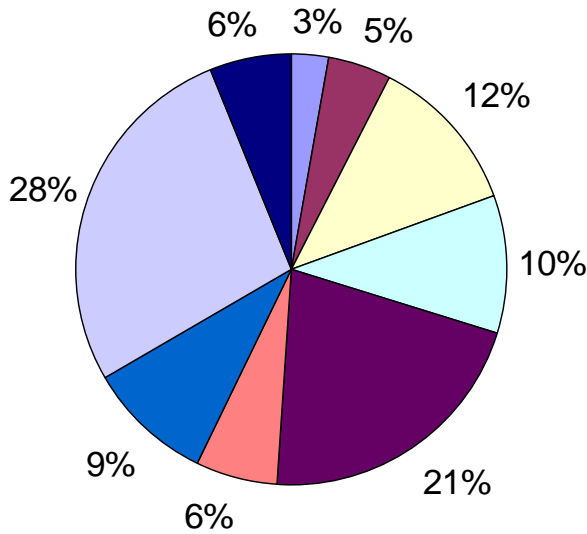


Broad Industrial Groups

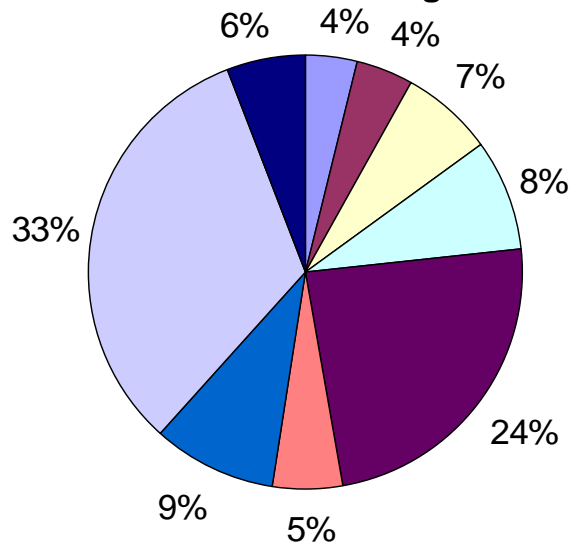
Public Administration, Education and Health continues to be the main employment sector with an increase from 28% to 33% of all jobs between 2004 and 2009. During this period Highland also saw a drop in the percentage of workers employed in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors and increases in Agriculture & Fishing, Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants. There were minor changes in the other sectors.

- Agriculture & fishing
- Energy & water
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Distribution, hotels & restaurants
- Transport & communication
- Banking, finance & insurance etc
- Public admin, education & health
- Other services

Highland 2004



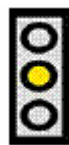
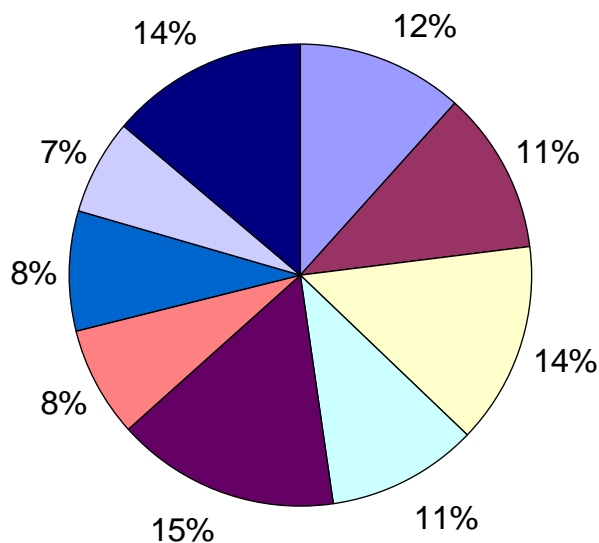
Highland 2009



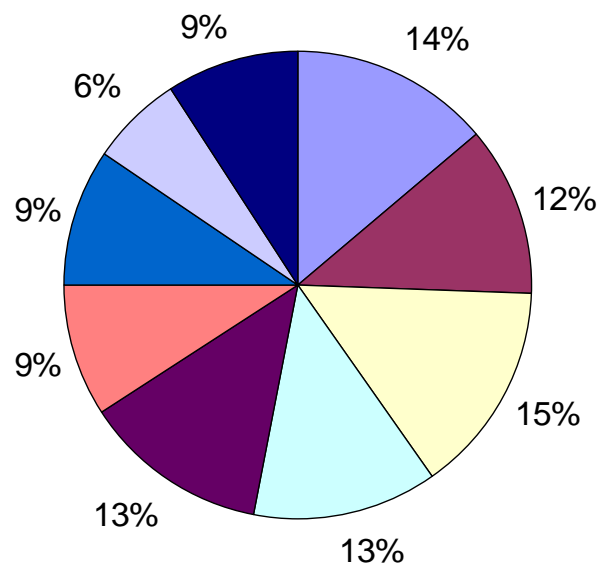
Occupational Groups

Between 2004 and 2009 Highland saw an increase in the number of people employed in Managers and Senior Officials, Professional Occupations, Associate Professional and Technical, Administrative and Secretarial, Personal Service Occupations and Sales and Customer Service Occupations. Over the same time there were decreases in the number of people employed in Skilled Trade Occupations, Process Plant and Machine Operatives and Elementary Occupations.

Highland 2004



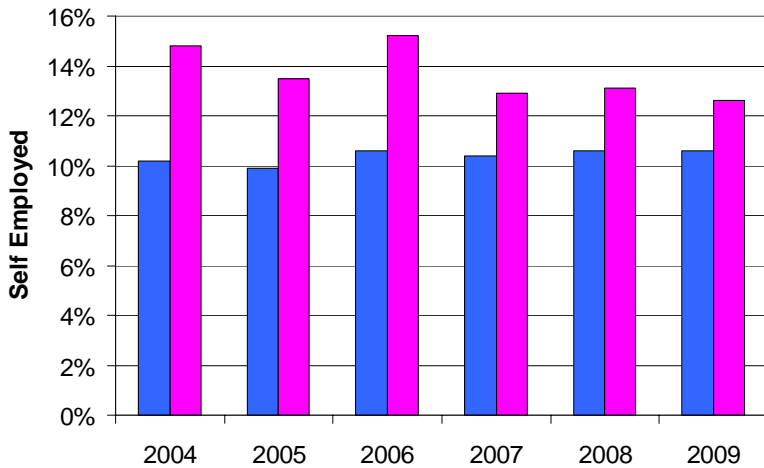
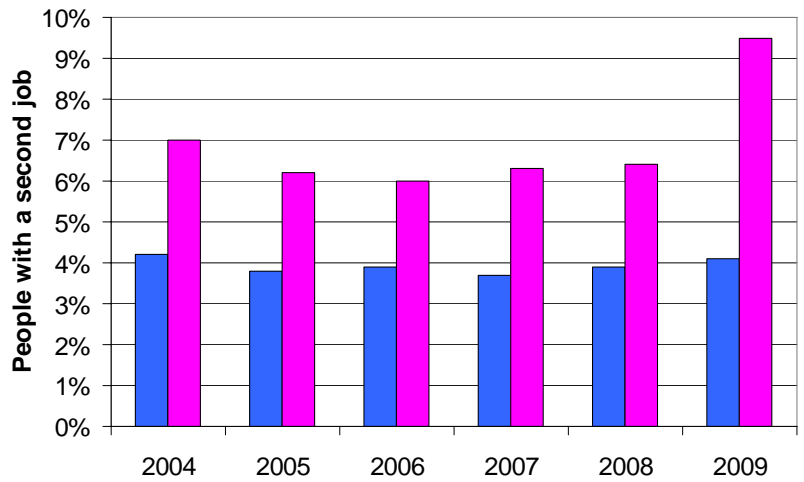
Highland 2009



- Managers and Senior Officials
- Professional occupations
- Associate Professional and Technical
- Administrative and Secretarial
- Skilled Trades Occupations
- Personal Service Occupations
- Sales and Customer Service Occupations
- Process, Plant and Machine Operatives
- Elementary Occupations

Second jobs

9.5% of workers in Highland had second jobs compared with a national rate of 4.1%. Two other Authorities had a higher proportion of workers with second jobs (although the sample size for 6 Authorities was too small). The lowest rate was in North Ayrshire (1.8%) and the highest in Shetland (11.6%).



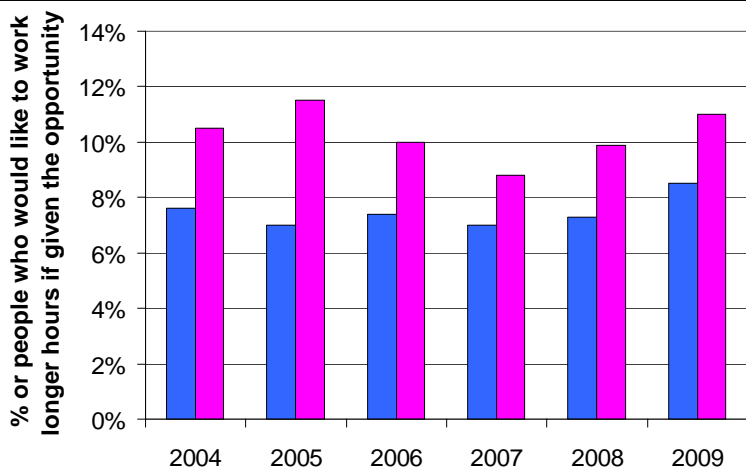
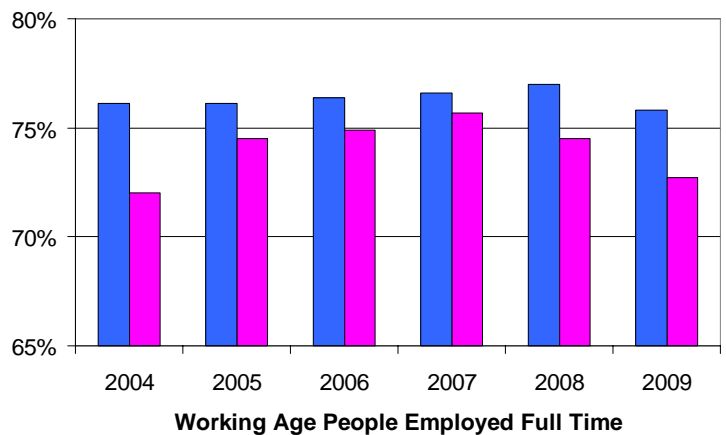
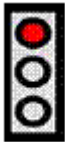
Employment type

12.6% of workers in Highland were self employed compared with a national rate of 10.6%, although the percentage in Highland has fallen from 14.8% in 2004. Eleven other Authorities had a higher proportion of self employed. The lowest rate was in Aberdeen City (5.3%) and the highest in the Scottish Borders (17.2%).



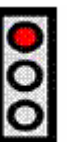
Work pattern

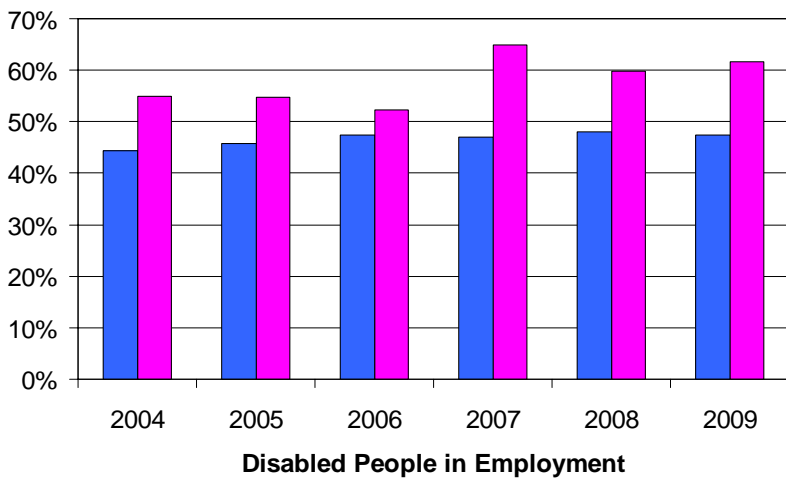
72.7% of employed people in Highland worked full time compared with a national rate of 75.8%. Only 4 other Authorities had a lower percentage of full time workers. The lowest rate was in Orkney (65.3%) and the highest in East Ayrshire (79.6%).



Underemployment

The percentage of people who would like to work longer hours at their current rate of pay, if given the opportunity, has remained largely stable in Scotland between 2004 and 2009. It has varied slightly more in Highland and is consistently higher than Scotland.



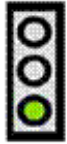


People with a disability

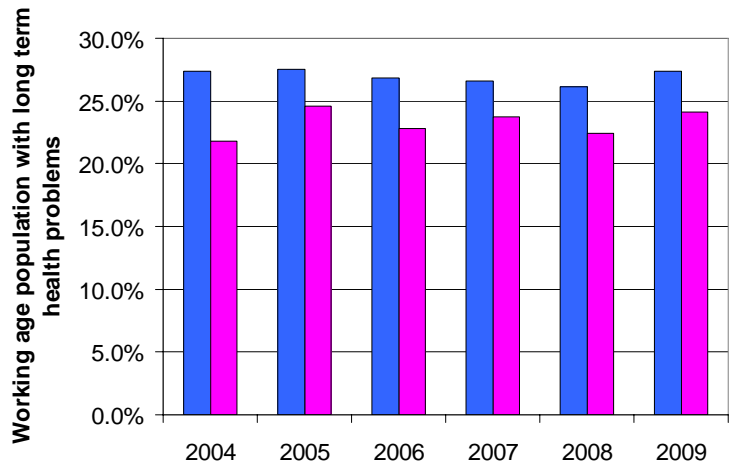
61.6% of working age people in Highland with a disability were in employment, compared with a national rate of 47.4%. Highland had one of the highest increase in this section, up 6.7% on 2004. The lowest rate was in Glasgow, 29.8%, and the highest in Orkney, 79.3%. Orkney (79.3%) and Shetland (68.1%) are the only two other Authorities with a higher rate of working age people with a disability in employment than Highland.



Health Problems lasting more than 12 months



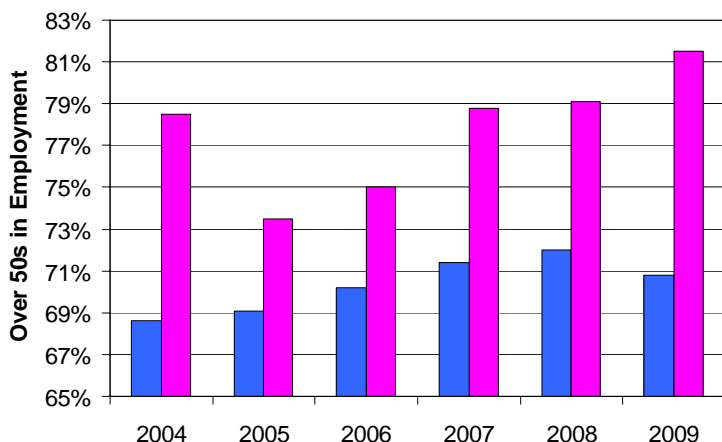
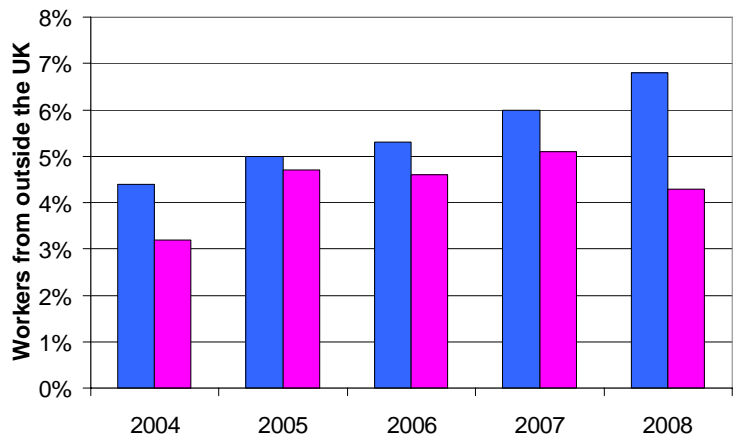
The number of working age population in Highland has remained reasonably steady between 2004 and 2009 and is lower than that for Scotland.



Migrant Workers



4.3% of workers in Highland came from outside the UK – note that this refers to all countries of birth and not just the A8 Accession States - in 2008 compared to 6.8% for Scotland. The Local Authority with the highest number of workers from outside the UK was Edinburgh (12.6%) while the lowest was East Ayrshire (3.1%) although the sample size for 10 Authorities was too small.

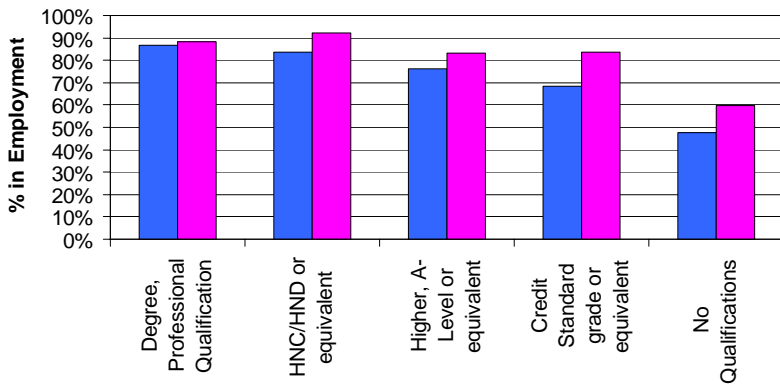


People aged 50 and over

81.5% of working age people over 50 in Highland were in employment, compared with a national rate of 70.8%. Just two other Authorities had a higher employment rate. The lowest rate was in Glasgow (55.1%) and the highest in Orkney (84.3%).



Working Age Employment Rate by Highest Qualification



Lifelong learning indicators

The graphs show that, in 2009, more people in Highland were in employment irrespective of their level of qualifications. The percentage of people with lower levels of qualification – credit standard grade and no qualifications – was significantly higher in Highland than in Scotland overall.

Three other indicators show that:

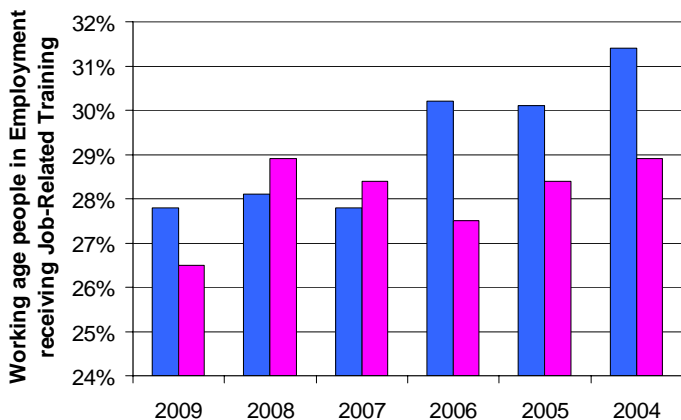
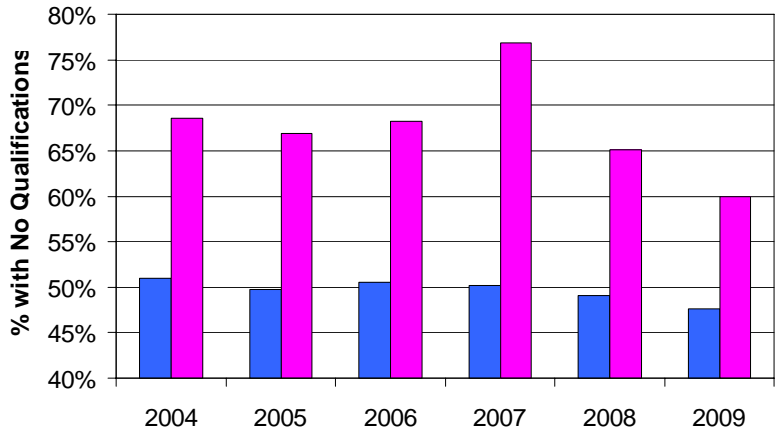
- The proportion of working age people in Highland whose highest qualification was below SCQF level 4 (Intermediate 1 at A-C; Standard Grade at 3-4; or equivalent) was 9.1%, compared with a national average of 14.6%.
- The proportion with a highest qualification below SCQF level 6 (Higher at A-C; or equivalent) was 22.7%, compared with a national average of 29.9%.
- The proportion of employed people in Highland who were graduates was 22.9%, compared with a national average of 26.5%.

In summary: The general level of qualifications in Highland is lower than in Scotland but the job prospects of those with lower qualifications is much better in Highland.

Employment and Qualifications

59.9% of working age people in Highland in 2009 with no qualifications were in employment compared to 47.6% for Scotland. Only three other authorities had a higher level (although the sample size for three Authorities was too small). The highest was in Perth & Kinross (65.4%) while the lowest was Glasgow City (37.0%).

Working Age People in Employment



Job related training

The proportion of working age people in employment in Highland who had received job related training in the previous three months was 26.5%, compared with a national rate of 27.8%: 21 other Authorities had a higher rate. The lowest rate was in Perth & Kinross (20.8%) and the highest in Fife (35.2%). (Note that these figures are based on place of work, rather than Authority of residence).

The Scottish Government's report on The Annual Population Survey In Scotland 2009 can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00837>