

# Statistical Bulletin

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## 2011 Census: Key Results on Education and Labour Market in Scotland - Release 2B

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## 1. Introduction

This bulletin presents key results from Scotland's 2011 Census on the following topics:

- Education
- Labour market

A range of supporting information is available along with this bulletin, including:

- [Key Statistics and Quick Statistics tables](#) on the topics covered – available for a range of different geographies from the Census Data Explorer on the Scotland's Census website
- Census profiles – also available through the Census Data Explorer
- underlying [data for the tables and charts](#) in the bulletin - available to download in Excel, Comma Separated Value (csv) and PDF formats
- [Scotland level tables](#) on the detailed categories for industry and occupation – available to download in Excel format
- interactive [topic-based maps](#)
- [metadata](#) covering all the variables that have been used in this release
- a [glossary](#) of relevant census terms and definitions.

Information on the UK-wide census results can be found on the [UK census website](#).

Information on the census in England & Wales can be found on the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) website](#).

Information on the census in Northern Ireland can be found on the [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\) website](#).

The census is valuable in providing a detailed snapshot of the qualifications and labour market characteristics of the population, particularly for small areas. Other [sources of official statistics](#) on these topics, such as the Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey, provide more up-to-date and routinely updated information. However, because of some definitional differences (for example in the age group used for the base population) and modal differences in the way the data were collected (for example, census data are based on self-completed questionnaires, while surveys can probe for more detail on working patterns or qualifications held), census estimates are not directly comparable with statistics from these other sources. In this release, qualifications data are available for all people aged 16 and over, and labour market tables are available for people aged 16 to 74. Further analysis to compare census results with other official statistics on qualifications and the labour market will be carried out during 2014.

## Main Points

### Highest level of qualification

- In the 2011 Census, just over quarter (26 per cent, 1.1 million) of the population in Scotland aged 16 and over had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications, such as a university degree. This proportion was highest in the City of Edinburgh (41 per cent) and lowest in West Dunbartonshire (17 per cent).
- Just over a quarter (27 per cent, 1.2 million) of the population aged 16 and over held no qualifications. This proportion was lowest in the City of Edinburgh (17 per cent) and highest in East Ayrshire (34 per cent).

### Economic activity

- Of the 4.0 million people in Scotland aged between 16 and 74, 69 per cent (2.7 million) were economically active (either working or looking for work). The proportions of economically active males and females were 74 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.
- The largest category of economically active people was full-time employees, who represented 40 per cent (1.6 million) of the total 16 to 74 year-old population, followed by part-time employees at 13 per cent (530,000).
- In terms of proportions, almost five times more females were part-time employees compared with males (33 per cent of economically active females compared with 7 per cent of economically active males).
- Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of economically active people aged 16 to 74 increased by four percentage points, from 65 per cent (2.4 million) in 2001 to 69 per cent (2.7 million) in 2011, with the largest increase being for part-time employees.
- Retired people represented 15 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-olds, and accounted for approaching half (48 per cent) of the economically inactive in this age group.

### Hours worked

- In 2011, just over half (51 per cent) of the 2.5 million employed people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland worked 38 hours or more in a typical week in their main job; 39 per cent (984,000) worked between 38 and 48 hours and 12 per cent (295,000) worked 49 hours or more.

### Unemployment

- Seven per cent (189,000) of the economically active population in Scotland aged between 16 and 74 were unemployed, excluding full-time students looking for work. This was slightly higher than the 2001 figure of 6 per cent (148,000)<sup>1</sup>.
- The proportion of economically active people aged 16 to 74 who were unemployed (excluding economically active full-time students looking for work) ranged from 10

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<sup>1</sup> Including full-time students looking for work, the proportion of the economically active population aged 16 to 74 who were reported in the census as unemployed was 7 per cent (163,000) in 2001 and 8 per cent (222,000) in 2011.

per cent in North Ayrshire and Glasgow City (7,000 and 30,000 people respectively) to 3 per cent in the Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands and Aberdeenshire (350, 390 and 5,000 people respectively)

## **Industry**

- 'Health and social work' and 'Retail activities' were the two largest industry sectors in 2011 in terms of the number of employed people aged 16 to 74, each accounting for 15 per cent (377,000) of this population.
- The proportion of males working in the 'Construction', 'Manufacturing' and 'Transport and storage' sectors was much higher than the proportion of females, while there were higher proportions of females than males working in 'Health and social work' and 'Education' sectors.

## **Occupation**

- The largest category of occupation was 'Professional occupations', employing 17 per cent of all employed people aged 16 to 74.
- Around nine times more males than females worked in 'Skilled trades occupations' and seven times more males than females worked as 'Process, plant and machine operatives'.
- In contrast, around five times more females than males worked in 'Caring, leisure and other service occupations' and four times more females worked in 'Administrative and secretarial occupations'.

## **National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)**

- 'Lower managerial and professional occupations' was the largest socio-economic group, accounting for 20 per cent (803,000 people) of the population aged 16 to 74.
- There were more females than males in the 'Intermediate occupations' category (18 per cent of females compared with 7 per cent of males). This category includes clerical and administrative occupations.
- In contrast, the 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations' category represents 12 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-old males, compared with 4 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-old females.

## 2. Qualifications

The 2011 census question on qualifications asked respondents to indicate all the types of qualifications they held, including foreign qualifications, and was used to determine the highest level of qualification obtained by each respondent aged 16 and over.

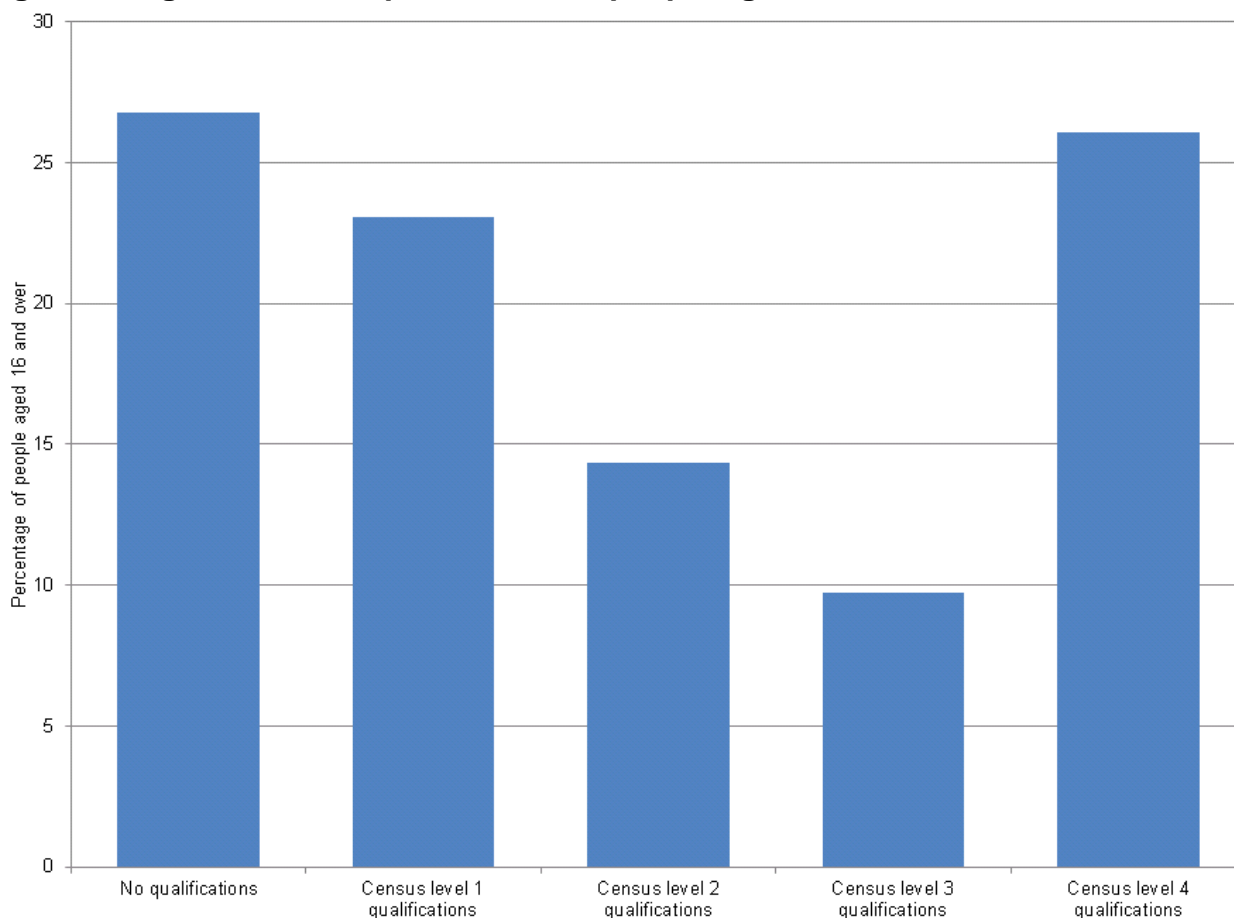
Whilst not a new question in 2011, there were a number of changes made since 2001. The 2011 question included three additional 'other' qualifications categories so that respondents (including those with foreign qualifications) could more easily identify appropriate responses. There was also a new category for 'No qualifications', to replace the 2001 'None of these' category. These categories in particular cannot be considered comparable as it is possible that a person will have responded differently in 2011 and 2001 for the same qualification. For example, a respondent who had foreign qualifications which were not listed in categories in 2001 may have ticked 'None of these', whereas, in 2011, they will likely have chosen an appropriate 'other' category of qualifications rather than ticking 'No qualifications'.

Brief descriptions of the categories for highest level of qualification are given below (more detailed descriptions are available on the [Scotland's Census website](#)). These categories differ from those used in other published statistics, in particular those based on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF).

- No qualifications
- Census Level 1: Standard Grade (at foundation, general or credit) or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 2: Higher, Advanced Higher or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 3: SVQ level 4 or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 4 and above: First or higher degree, professional qualifications, or other equivalent higher education qualifications

In 2011, just over quarter (26 per cent, 1.1 million) of the population in Scotland aged 16 and over had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications, such as a university degree. A similar proportion (27 per cent, 1.2 million people) reported they held no qualifications (Figure 1). It is important to note that the group who reported no qualifications will have included those aged 16 and over who were still studying towards the completion of their formal education.

**Figure 1: Highest level of qualification of people aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2011**



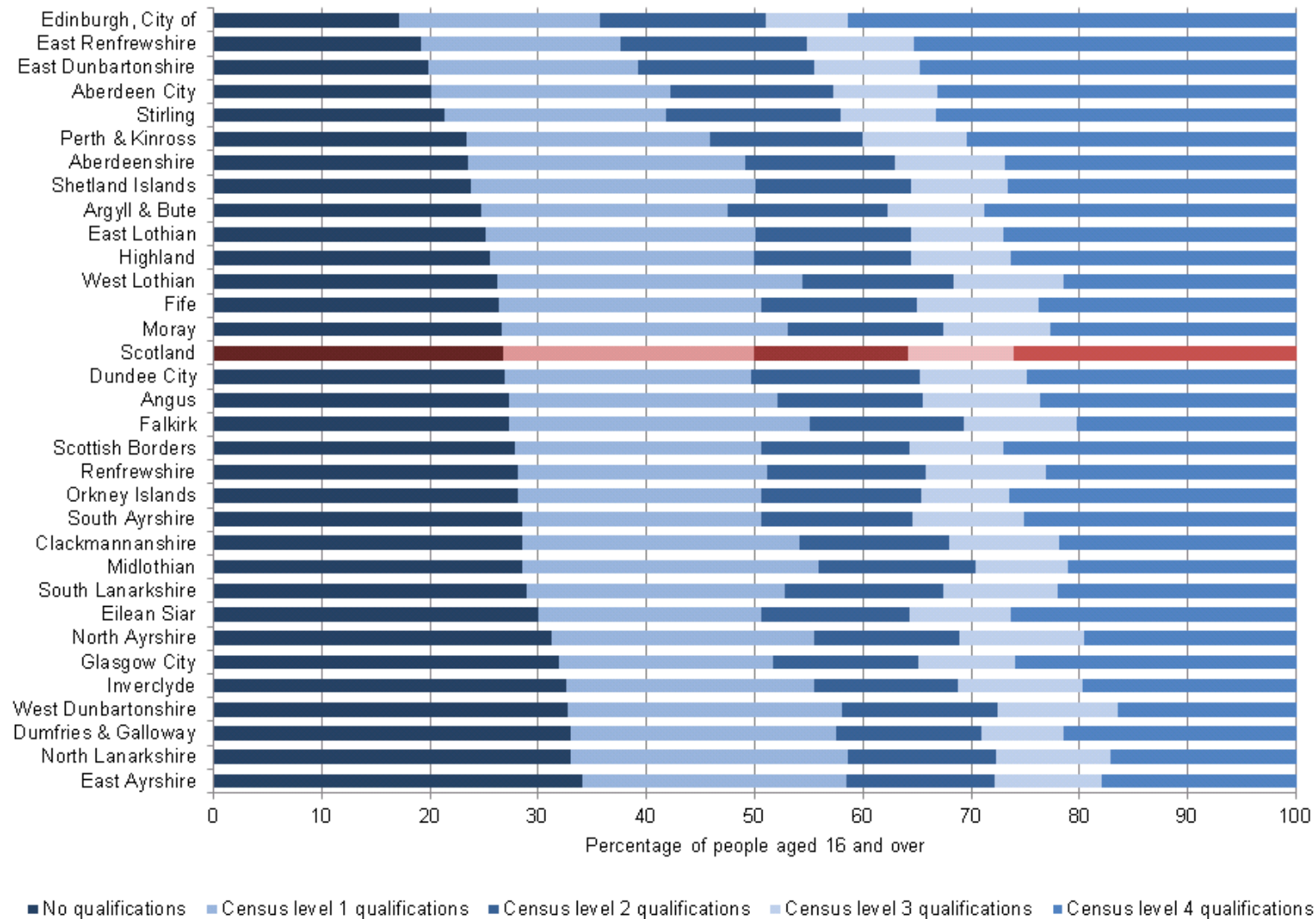
See tables KS501SC and QS501SC for chart data.

### Qualifications by council area

The City of Edinburgh had the highest level of qualifications (Figure 2); 41 per cent (168,000) of its population aged 16 and over had Census Level 4 or above qualifications. The proportion of the population aged 16 and over with Census Level 4 or above qualifications was lowest in West Dunbartonshire at 17 per cent (12,000). The City of Edinburgh also had the lowest proportion of the population with no qualifications at 17 per cent (69,000). East Ayrshire showed the highest proportion reporting 'No qualifications', at just over one third (34 per cent, 35,000) of the population aged 16 and over.

**Figure 2: Highest level of qualification of people aged 16 and over by council area, Scotland, 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion with no qualifications



Further information on qualifications is provided in tables KS501SC and QS501SC.

### 3. Economic activity

For this statistical release, economic activity is presented for people aged between 16 and 74. A person is considered economically active if they are employed, self-employed, or unemployed but looking for work and able to start within two weeks. Full-time students who are employed or looking for work and able to start within two weeks are also classed as economically active. Each person is only included in one category; for example, a full-time student who also works part-time will only be included in the 'Economically active: Full-time student' category. Those classified as economically inactive include people not working / not looking for work as they may be retired, students, looking after their home or family, or long-term sick or disabled.

The wording of the questions asking respondents about their economic activity the previous week, reasons for not working (if applicable) and employment status were changed slightly since 2001 in order to improve their clarity. This may have caused slight differences in responses, meaning comparisons with 2001 should be treated with some caution. Furthermore, the classifications of economically inactive categories changed between 2001 and 2011, so only the total number of economically inactive people is comparable.

In 2011, of the 4.0 million people in Scotland aged between 16 and 74, 69 per cent (2.7 million) were economically active. The largest category within this was full-time employees, who represented 40 per cent (1.6 million). A further 13 per cent (530,000) were part-time employees, 7 per cent (298,000) were self-employed, 5 per cent (189,000) were unemployed and 4 per cent (149,000) were full-time students in work or looking for work. Of the 298,000 self-employed, 26 per cent (78,000) were part-time and 74 per cent (220,000) full-time.

Of the 149,000 economically active full-time students, 78 per cent (116,000) were in employment and 22 per cent (33,000) were unemployed and looking for work. (In other labour market statistics, economically active full-time students are generally included within the relevant categories of employed and unemployed - Appendix A1 provides census estimates of the economically active on this basis.)

The other 31 per cent (1.2 million) of the 16 to 74 year-old population were classed as economically inactive. These consisted of people who were retired (15 per cent, 592,000), students not working or looking for work (6 per cent, 218,000), long-term sick or disabled (5 per cent, 204,000) and looking after home or family (4 per cent, 142,000). The remaining 2 per cent of the population (76,000) were in the 'Other' economically inactive category.

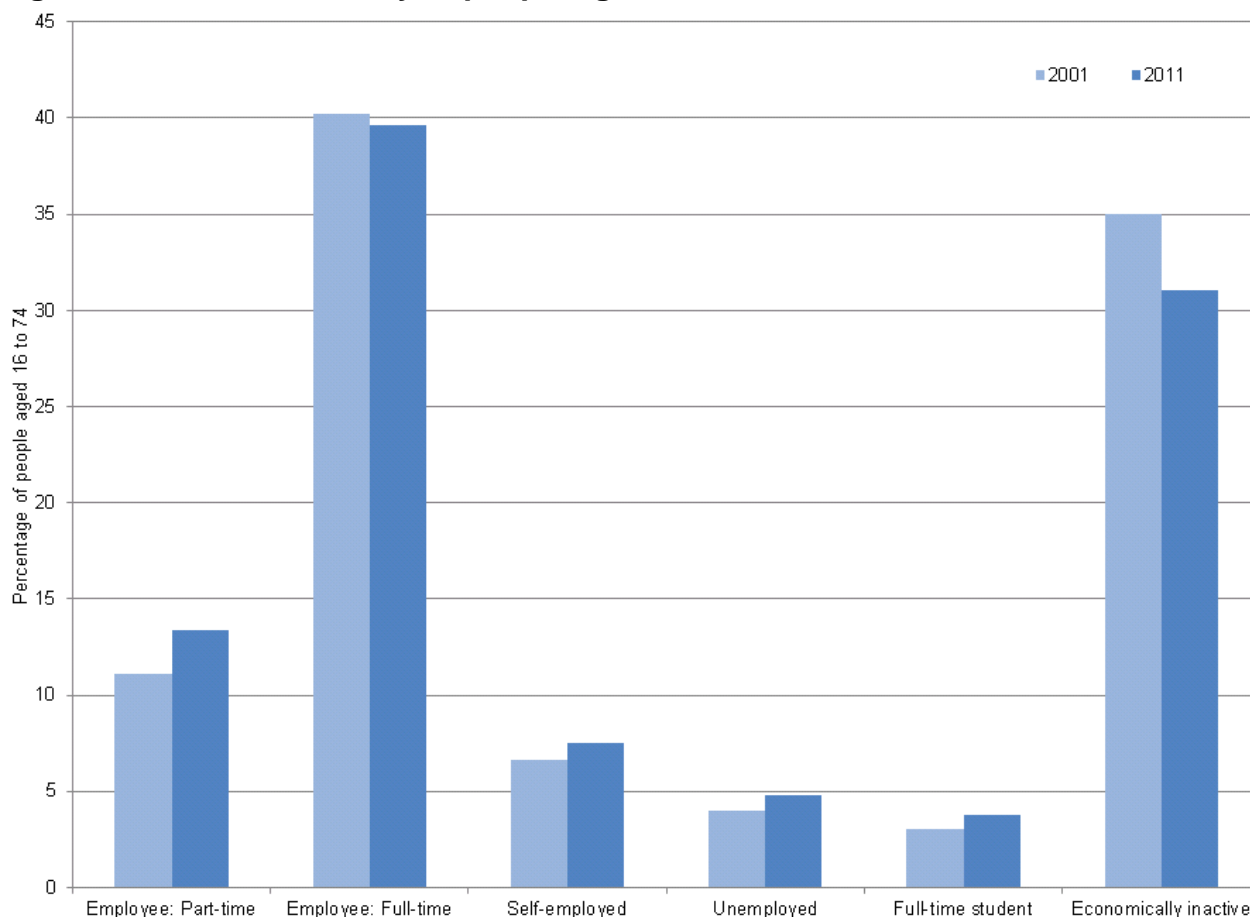
#### Change in Economic Activity since 2001

The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 who were economically active increased by four percentage points between 2001 and 2011; from 65 per cent (2.4 million) in 2001 to 69 per cent (2.7 million) in 2011. Figure 3 shows the largest percentage point increase since 2001 was part-time employees, increasing from 11 per cent of the population in 2001 to 13 per cent in 2011 (an increase of 115,000 people). Smaller increases were also seen for self-employed, unemployed and full-time students who were economically active. The



proportion of people working full-time was the largest category in both 2001 and 2011, and showed little change between the two census years. There was an increase in the proportion of the self-employed who were part-time, from 21 per cent in 2001 to 26 per cent in 2011; the proportion who had employees fell from 42 per cent in 2001 to 28 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 3: Economic activity of people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



See tables KS601SC and QS601SC for chart data.

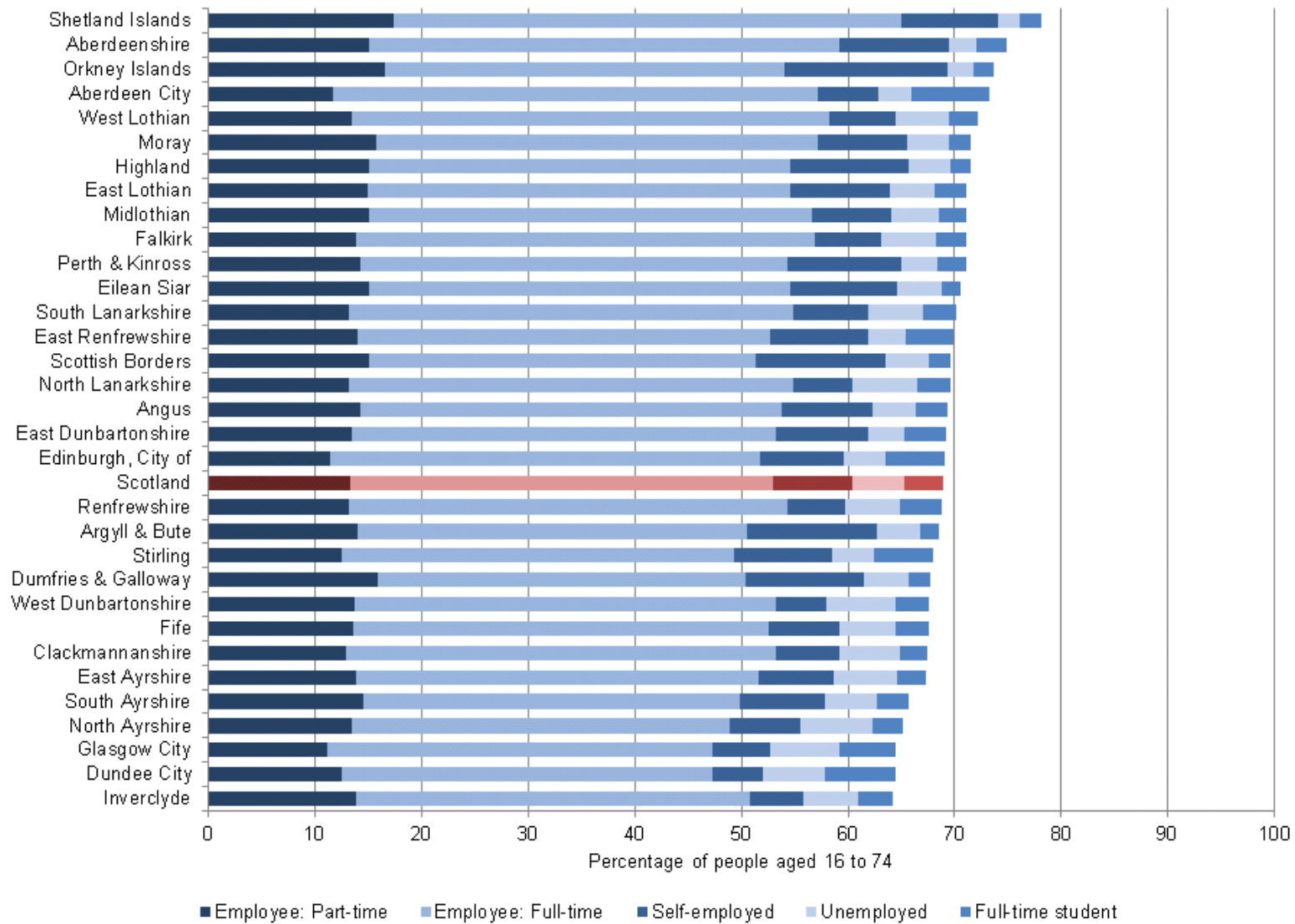
### Economic Activity by council area

In 2011, the Shetland Islands had the highest proportion of the population aged 16 to 74 who were economically active, at 78 per cent (13,000 people), while Inverclyde had the lowest proportion, with 64 per cent (39,000) (Figure 4).

All council areas showed increases in the proportion of their 16 to 74 year-old population classed as economically active, with the largest increases in Glasgow City (increasing from 56 per cent to 64 per cent) and North Lanarkshire (from 63 per cent to 70 per cent). In both of these council areas, the largest change within the economically active categories was an increase of three percentage points in the proportion of people employed part-time.

**Figure 4: Economically active people aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion of economically active people

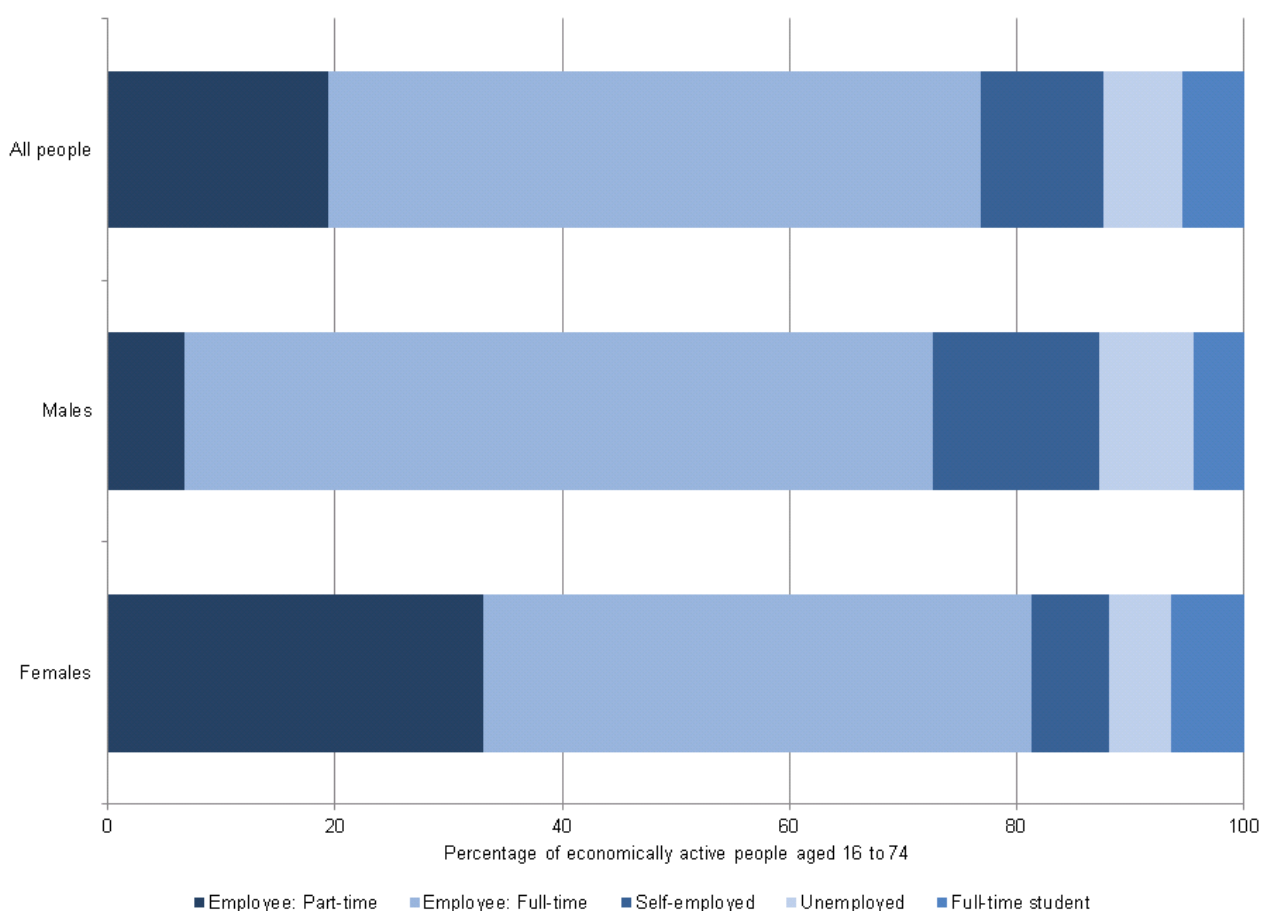


See tables KS601SC and QS601SC for chart data.

## Economic Activity by sex

Nearly three-quarters (74 per cent) of 16 to 74 year-old males and just under two-thirds (64 per cent) of females were economically active in 2011. Figure 5a highlights the differences in the categories of economic activity between males and females. In 2011, in terms of proportions, almost five times more females (33 per cent of economically active females, 433,000) were part-time employees compared with males (7 per per cent of economically active males, 97,000). In contrast, around twice as many males (15 per cent of economically active males, 209,000) were self-employed compared with females (7 per cent of economically active females, 89,000). Males also showed higher levels of unemployment than females; 8 per cent of economically active males (118,000) compared with 5 per cent of economically active females (71,000).

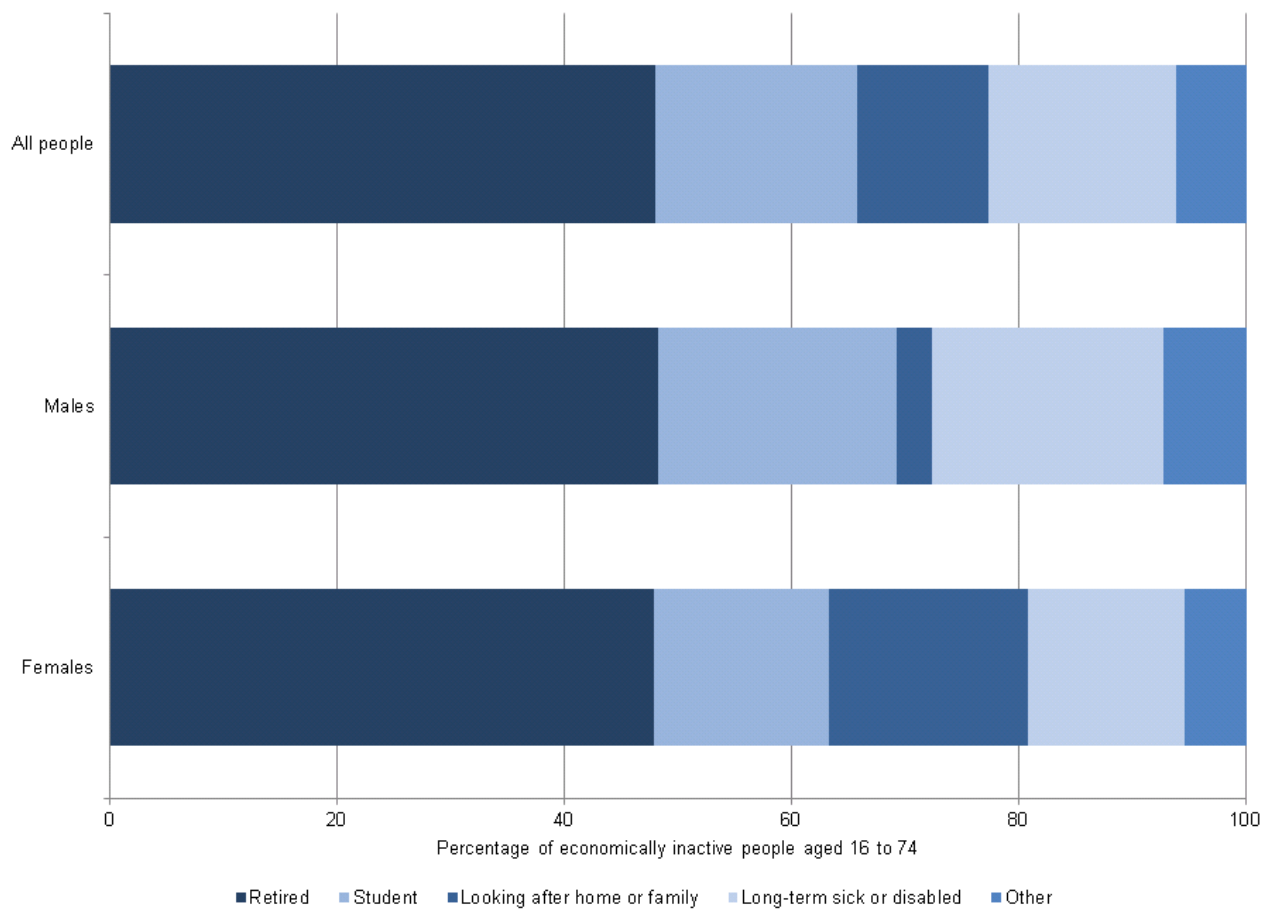
**Figure 5a: Economically active people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS601SC, KS602SC, KS603SC and QS601SC for chart data.

Figure 5b shows that the proportion of economically inactive females aged 16 to 74 looking after the home or family was around six times higher than the corresponding proportion for males; 17 per cent of economically inactive females (126,000) compared with 3 per cent of economically inactive males (16,000).

**Figure 5b: Economically inactive people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



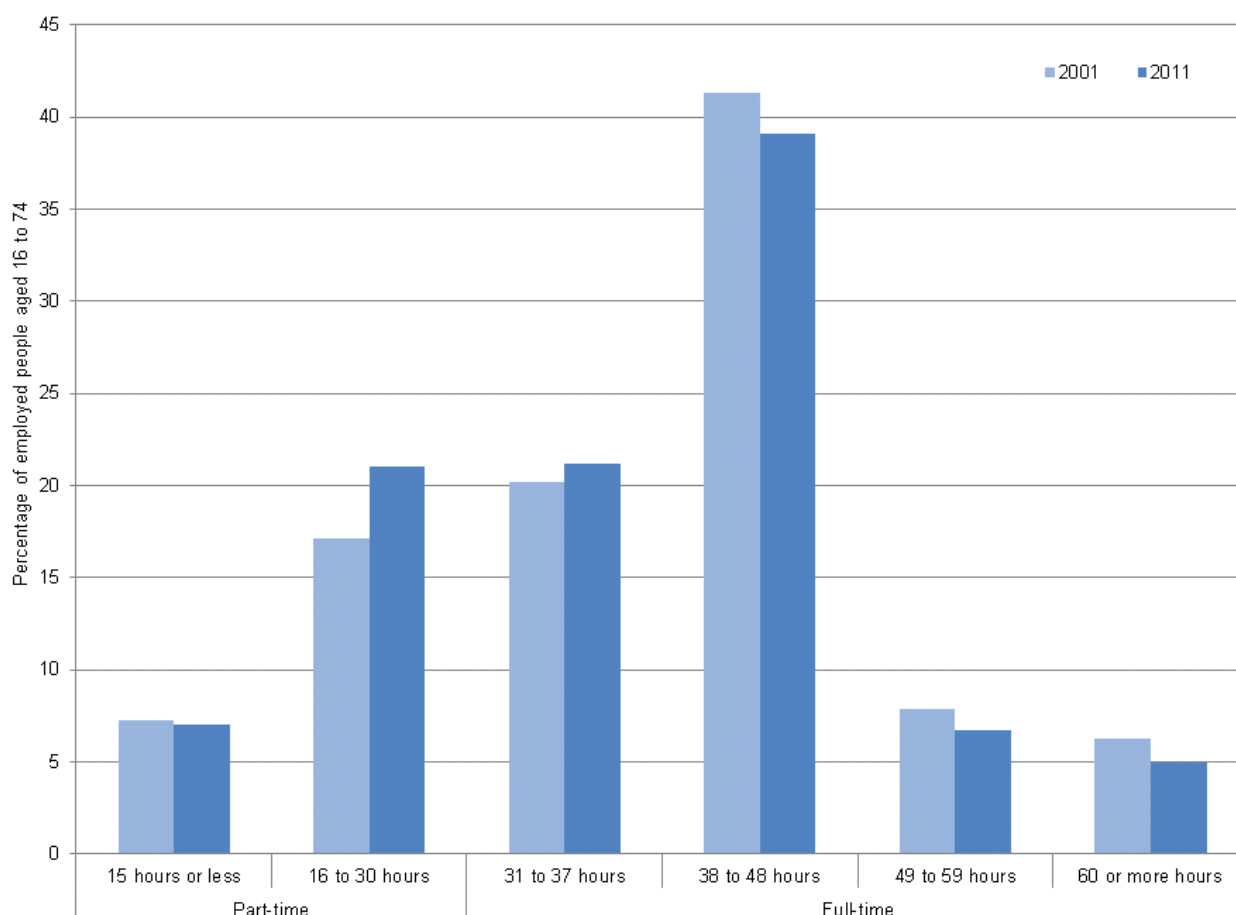
Further information on economic activity is provided in tables KS601SC, KS602SC, KS603SC, QS601SC and QS603SC.

## 4. Hours worked

The census questionnaire asked respondents how many hours they worked in a typical week in their main job including paid and unpaid overtime. Second jobs or other voluntary work are not included. Responses were given to the nearest full hour, and classed as part-time if 30 hours or less, or full-time if 31 hours or more per week.

In 2011, just over half (51 per cent) of the 2.5 million employed people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland, worked 38 hours or more in a typical week. Figure 6 illustrates that the number of hours worked by employed people aged 16 to 74 decreased between 2001 and 2011, with a smaller proportion working 49 hours or more per week (12 per cent in 2011 compared with 14 per cent in 2001) and 38 to 48 hours per week (39 per cent in 2011 compared with 41 per cent in 2001). Conversely, a higher proportion of employed people aged 16 to 74 worked 37 hours or less per week in 2011 (49 per cent) compared with 2001 (45 per cent).

**Figure 6: Hours worked per week by employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



See tables KS604SCa, KS604SCb, QS604SCa and QS604SCb for 2011 chart data.

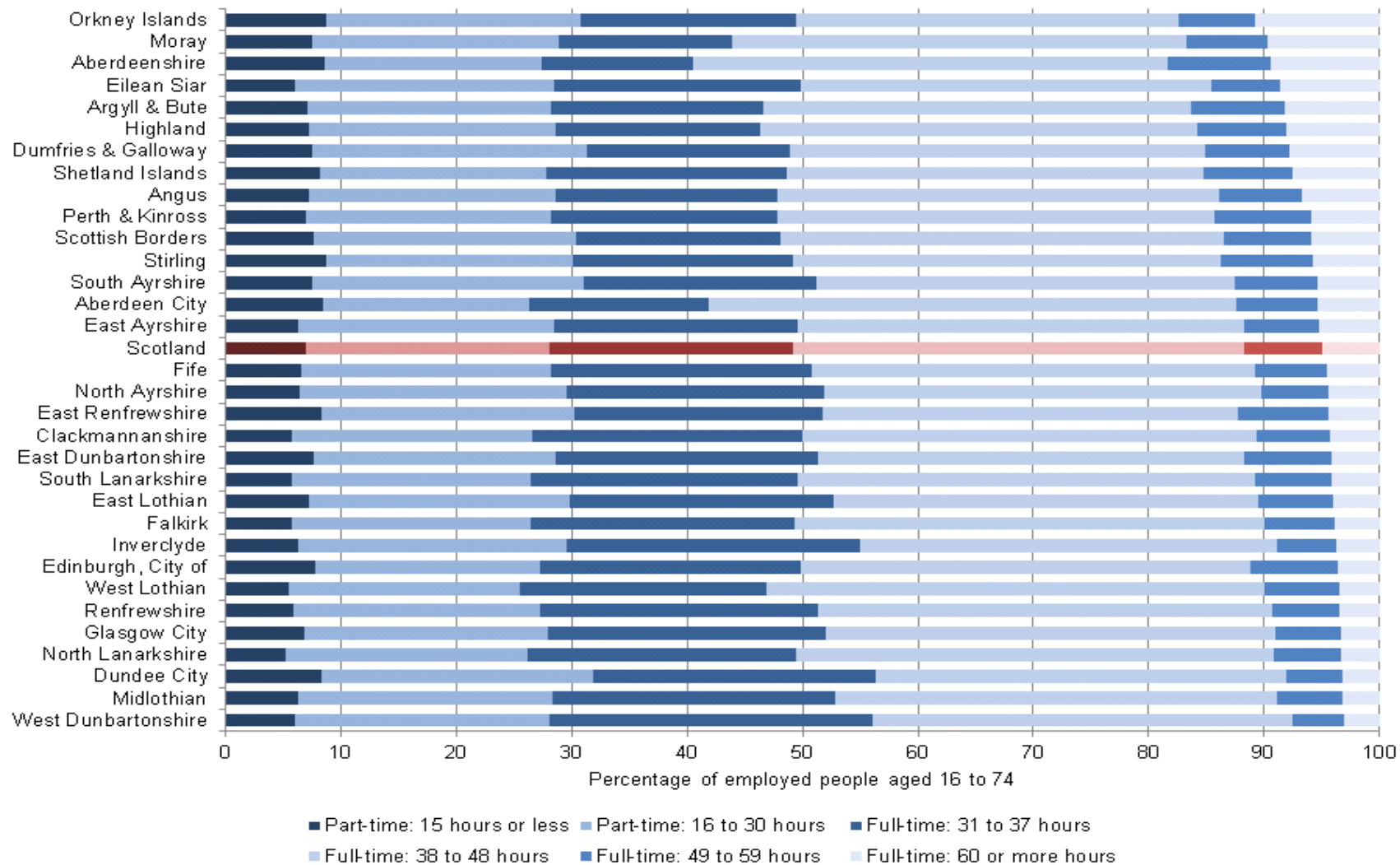
### Hours worked by council area

Figure 7 shows Orkney Islands was the council area with the highest proportion of employed people aged 16 to 74 who worked 60 hours or more in a typical week (11 per

cent, 1,000 people). Industry estimates (section 6) show that Orkney Islands also had the highest proportion of people employed in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (10 per cent of all employed people), which might be one of the reasons for this. Aberdeenshire showed the highest proportion of employed people working 49 hours or more per week (18 per cent, 25,000 people), while West Dunbartonshire showed the lowest proportion (8 per cent, 3,000 people).

**Figure 7: Hours worked per week by employed people aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion working 60 or more hours per week



Further information on hours worked is provided in tables KS604SCa, KS604SCb, QS604SCa and QS604SCb.

## 5. Unemployment

According to the 2011 Census, 7 per cent (189,000) of the economically active population in Scotland aged between 16 and 74 were unemployed, excluding full-time students looking for work. This group includes those who had never worked (14 per cent of economically active unemployed people, 26,000) and those who were long-term unemployed, which was defined in the 2011 Census as those who reported they had not worked since 2009 (39 per cent of economically active unemployed people, 73,000). (For people not in employment, the census asked about the year they last worked, if at all.)

The census in 2001 reported a slightly lower unemployment figure: 6 per cent (148,000) of the economically active population in Scotland aged between 16 and 74 was unemployed (excluding full-time students looking for work). Of the people classed as 'economically active: unemployed' in 2001, 9 per cent had never worked and 33 per cent were classed as long-term unemployed (i.e. they had not worked since 1999).

(In other labour market statistics, full-time students looking for work are generally included within the figure for all unemployed - Appendix A1 provides 2011 census estimates of the unemployed on this basis. Including full-time students looking for work, the proportion of the economically active population aged 16 to 74 who were reported in the census as unemployed was 7 per cent (163,000) in 2001 and 8 per cent (222,000) in 2011.)

### Unemployment by council area

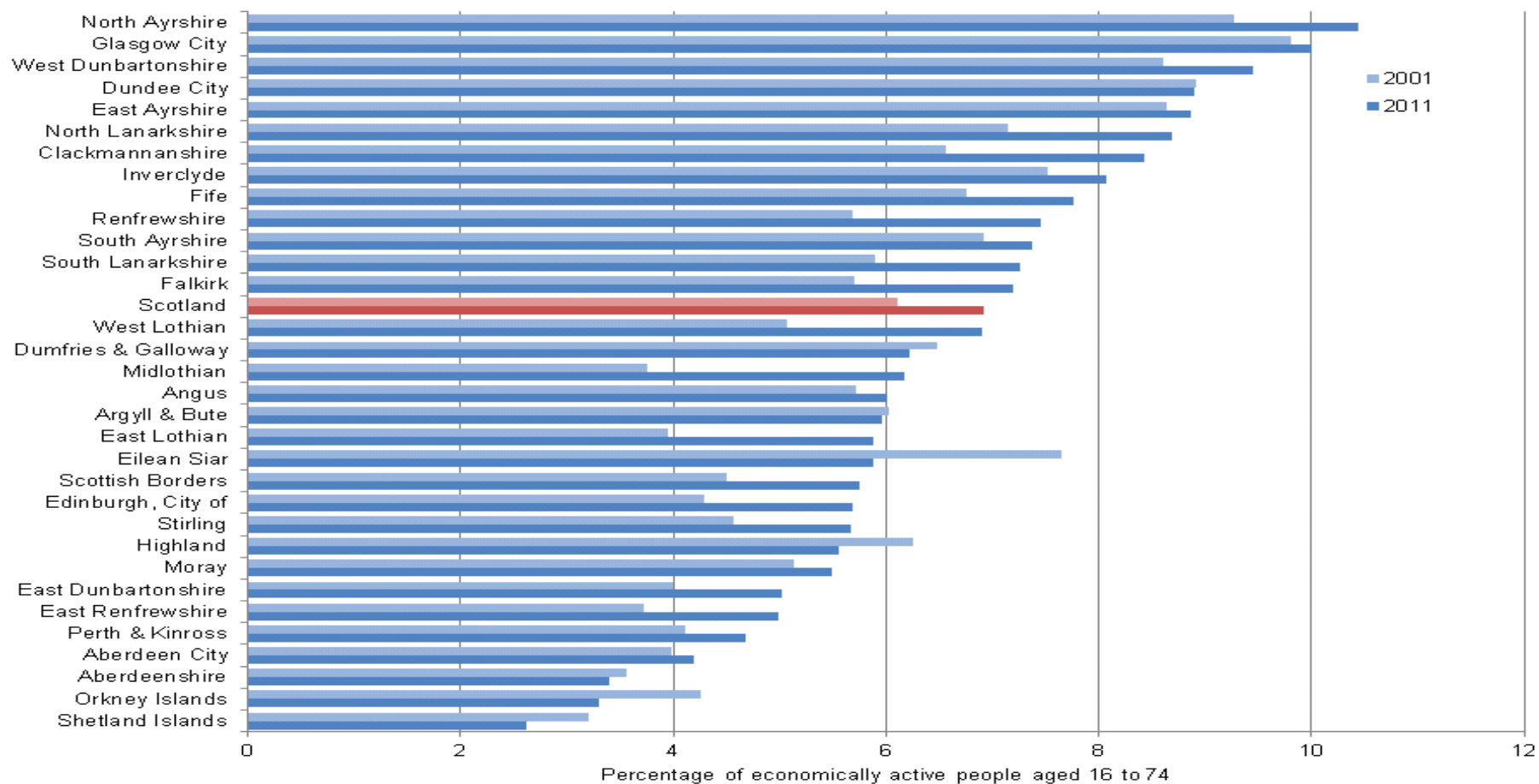
The level of unemployment (excluding full-time students looking for work) varied by council area, ranging from 10 per cent of all economically active people in North Ayrshire and Glasgow City (7,000 and 30,000 people respectively) to 3 per cent in the Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands and Aberdeenshire (350, 390 and 5,000 people respectively) (Figure 8).

The change between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of the economically active population aged 16 to 74 who were unemployed (excluding full-time students looking for work) also varied across Scotland. Most council areas saw an increase in this proportion, with the largest increase in Midlothian, where it increased from 4 per cent in 2001 to 6 per cent in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of economically active 16 to 74-year olds who were unemployed (excluding full-time students looking for work) decreased in some, generally more rural, council areas. The largest relative decreases were in Eilean Siar (8 per cent in 2001, 6 per cent in 2011) and Orkney Islands (4 per cent in 2001, 3 per cent in 2011).



**Figure 8: Economically active unemployed people<sup>1</sup> aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion of unemployed people in 2011



1. Excludes full-time students looking for work.

Further information on unemployment as collected by the census is provided in tables KS601SC, KS602SC, KS603SC, QS601SC and QS603SC.

## 6. Industry and Occupation

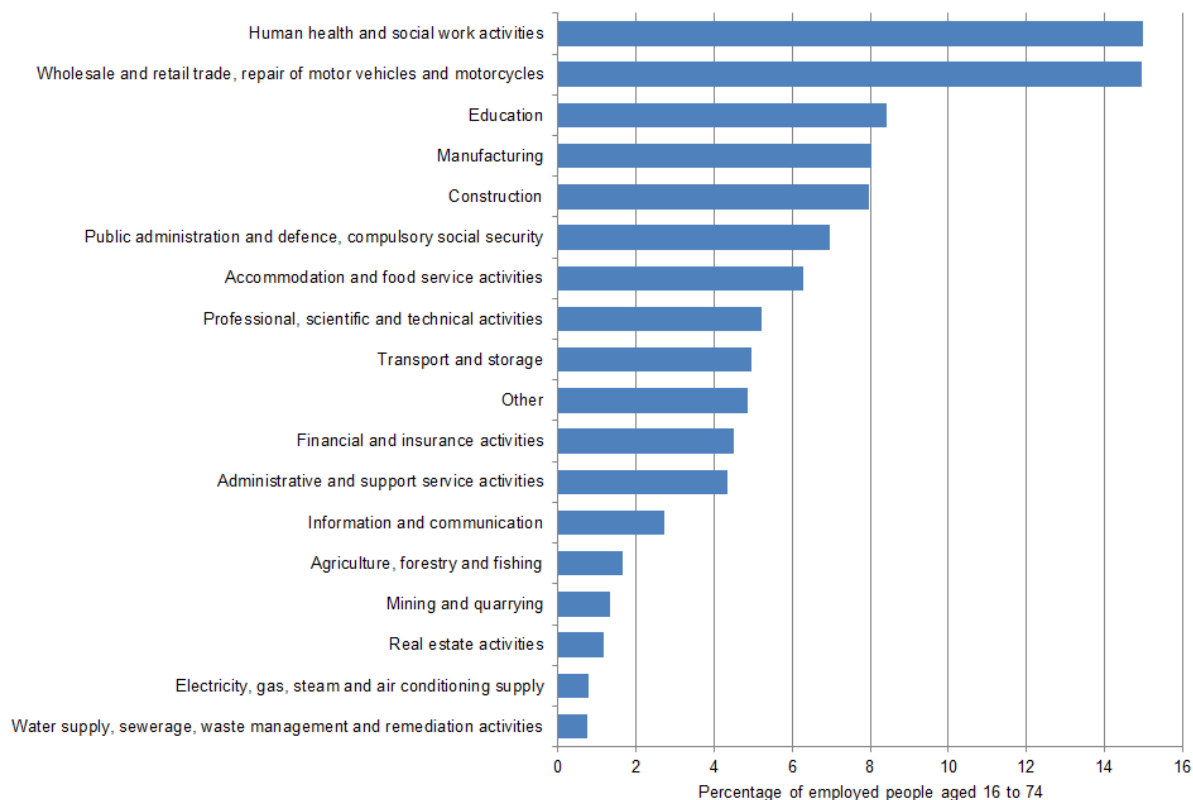
The 2011 Census estimates show there were 2.5 million employed people aged between 16 and 74 in Scotland. Their industries were coded based on the main activity of the employer or business for which they worked, using the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007](#) (SIC2007). In the 2001 Census, SIC1992 was used, meaning that, apart from some high-level comparisons, direct comparisons between the two sets of census results are not possible as there is no direct mapping between these two standards.

In the 2011 Census, the occupations for employed people were derived from their job titles and brief descriptions of what they did in their main jobs. The [Standard Occupation Classification 2010](#) (SOC2010) was used to classify responses. In the 2001 Census, SOC2000 was used, meaning direct comparisons between the two sets of census results are not possible without further processing of the data.

### Industry

Figure 9 shows that 'Health and social work' and 'Retail activities' were the two largest industry sectors in 2011, each employing 15 per cent (377,000) of employed people aged 16 to 74. Within these categories, 'Hospital activities and medical nursing home activities' (123,000 people) and 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' (262,000 people) were the largest sub-categories (see detailed national-level table on industry accompanying this release).

**Figure 9: Industry sector of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS605SC and QS605SC for chart data.

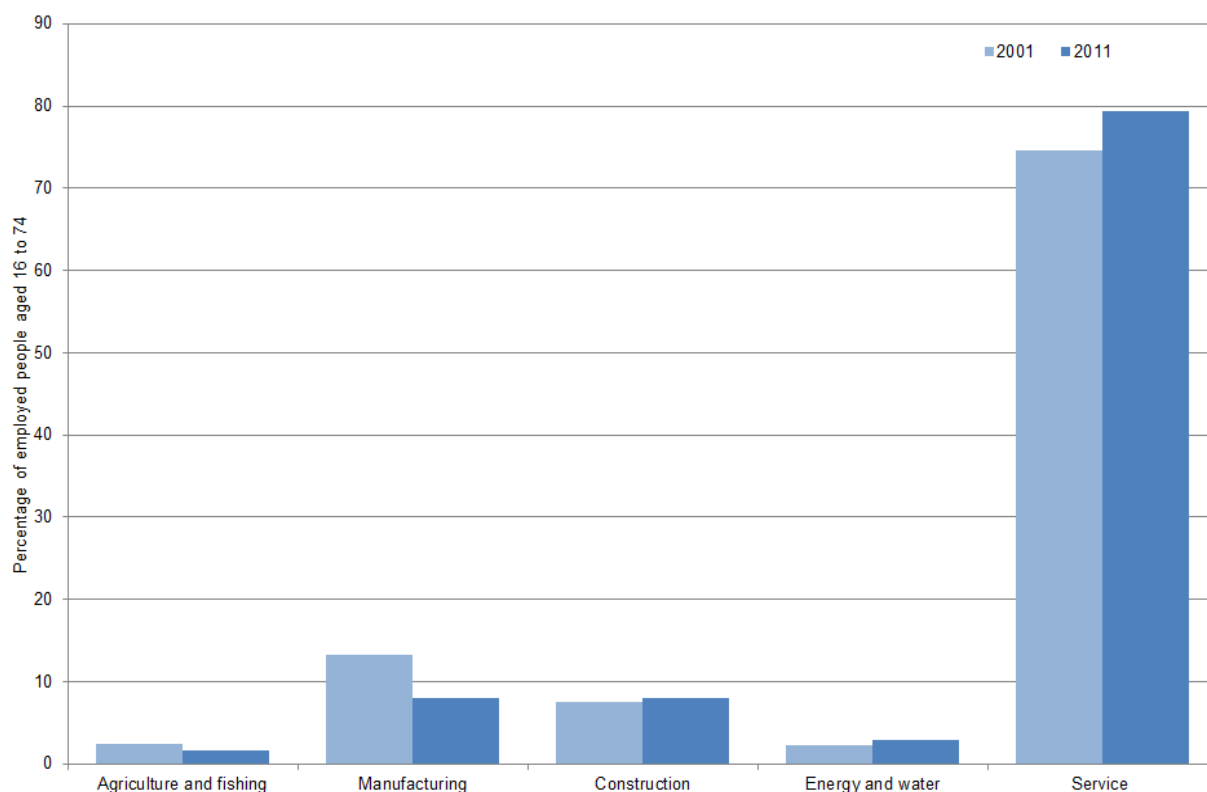
As well as being the largest two industry sectors in terms of employment nationally in 2011, either 'Health and social work' or 'Retail activities' were the largest industry sectors in each council area.

### Change in Industry since 2001

Using five high-level categories (Appendix A2) – Agriculture & fishing, Energy & water, Manufacturing, Construction, and Services – which are broadly comparable between censuses, it is possible to identify the main changes in industry sectors compared with 2001 (Figure 10).

Taken as a proportion of employed people aged 16 to 74, the services sector increased from 75 per cent in 2001 to 79 per cent in 2011. The proportion of people who were employed in the manufacturing sector decreased from 13 per cent in 2001 to 8 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 10: High-level industry sector of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

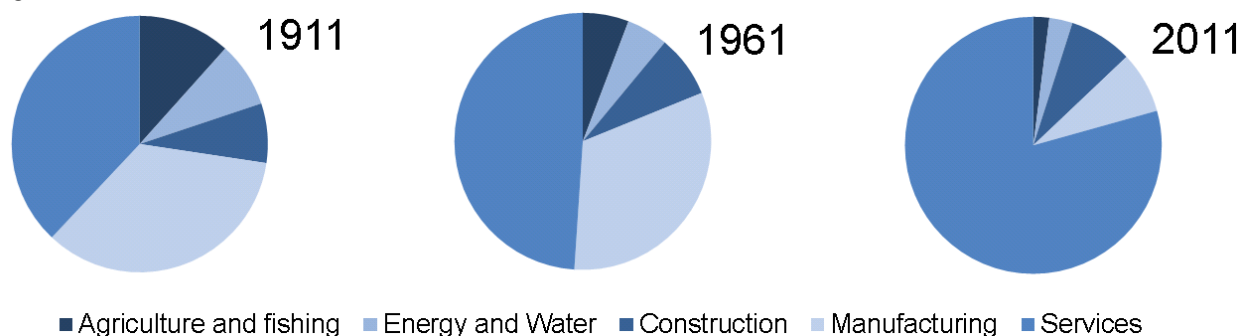


See Appendix A2 for chart data.

## Industry comparison with 1911 and 1961

Analysis of data from the 1911, 1961 and 2011 censuses (Figure 11) highlights the marked change there has been over the last hundred years (and in particular the last 50 years) in the industry sector of employed people in Scotland. Agriculture and fishing (12 per cent) and manufacturing (35 per cent) accounted for approaching half of people in employment in 1911. However, by 2011 these sectors accounted for 10 per cent of employed people aged 16 to 74, including 8 per cent in manufacturing. In contrast the proportion of people employed in the services sector increased from 38 per cent in 1911 to 49 per cent in 1961, and then to 79 per cent in 2011. The proportion of employed people working in the Energy & Water sector (which includes mining) fell from 8 per cent in 1911 to 3 per cent in 2011, while the proportion in the construction sector was unchanged at 8 per cent.

**Figure 11: High-level industry sector of employed people, Scotland, 1911, 1961 and 2011**



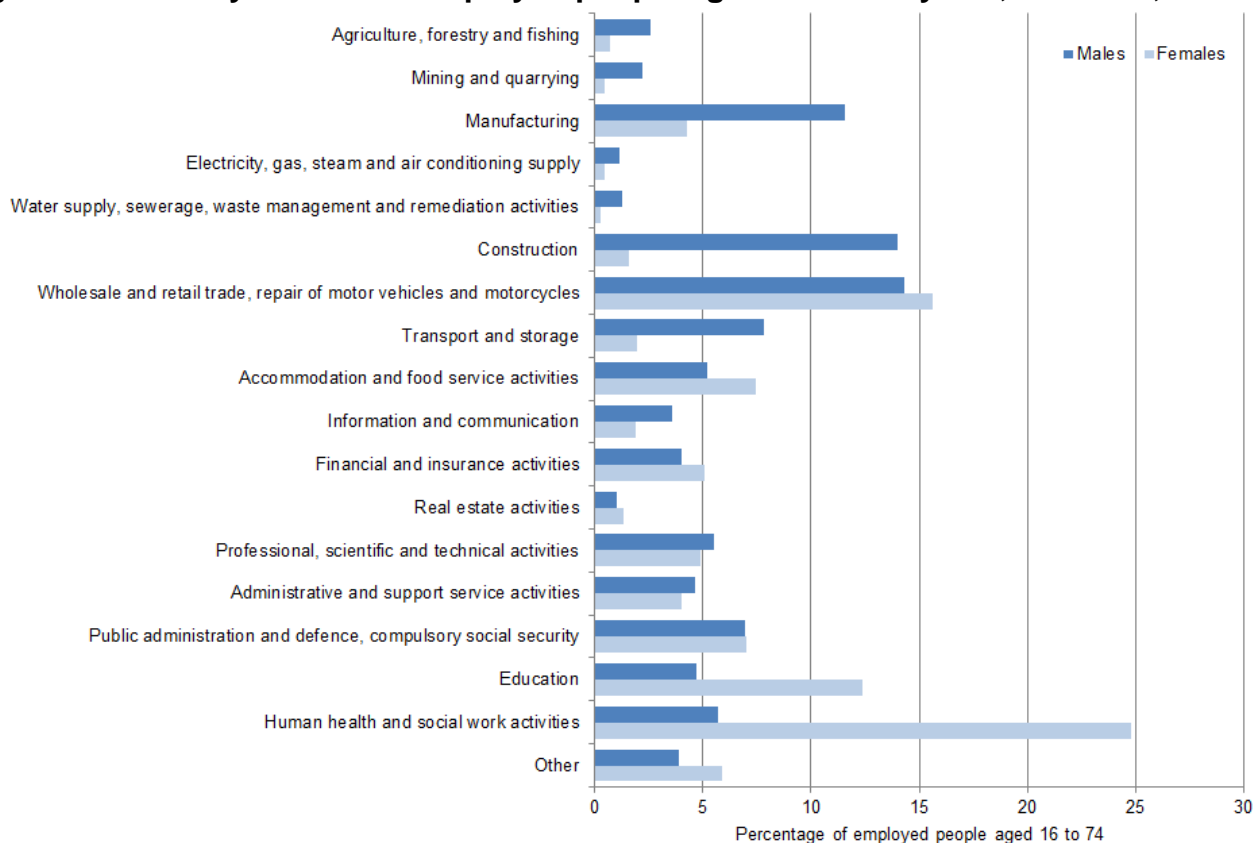
See Appendix A2 for 2011 chart data.

## Industry by sex

Figure 12 shows there were marked differences in the industry sectors where males and females work. The proportion of employed males working in the 'Construction', 'Manufacturing' and 'Transport and storage' sectors was much higher than for employed females; 14 per cent of males and 2 per cent of females in 'Construction', 11 per cent of males and 4 per cent of females in 'Manufacturing', and 8 per cent of males and 2 per cent of females in 'Transport and storage'. In contrast, there were higher proportions of females than males working in 'Health and social work' and 'Education' sectors; 25 per cent of females and 6 per cent of males in 'Health and social work', and 12 per cent of females and 5 per cent of males in 'Education'.

The patterns of change between 2001 and 2011 in the five broad industry sectors between 2001 and 2011 were broadly similar for both males and females, with each seeing decreases in the manufacturing sector and increases in the services sector (Appendix A3 and A4).

**Figure 12: Industry sectors of employed people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**

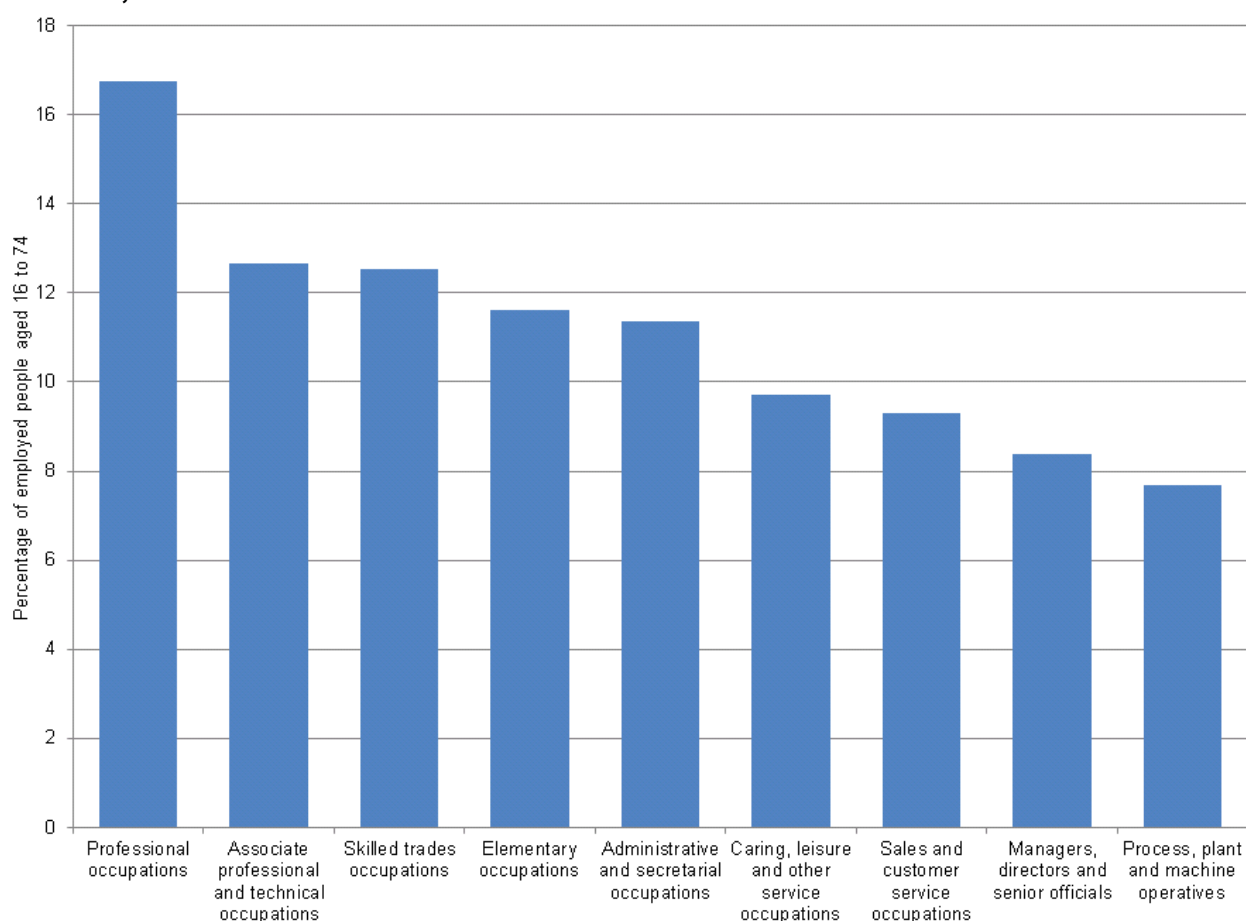


Further information on industry is provided in tables KS605SC, KS606SC, KS607SC and QS605SC.

## Occupation

In 2011, the largest category of occupation in Scotland, using the 9-category SOC2010 classification, was 'Professional occupations' (17 per cent of all employed people aged 16 to 74, 422,000); within this category, the largest occupation was Nurses (62,000) (see detailed national-level table on occupation accompanying this release). The next largest categories were 'Associate professional and technical occupations' and 'Skilled trades occupations', both at 13 per cent (318,000 and 315,000 people respectively). The smallest category was 'Process, plant and machine operatives' (8 per cent, 194,000) (Figure 13).

**Figure 13: Occupation (9-category classification) of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS608SC and QS606SC for chart data.

### Occupation by council area

The largest category of occupation in almost every council area was either ‘Professional occupations’ or ‘Skilled trades occupations’, apart from North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire where ‘Administrative and secretarial occupations’ was marginally larger.

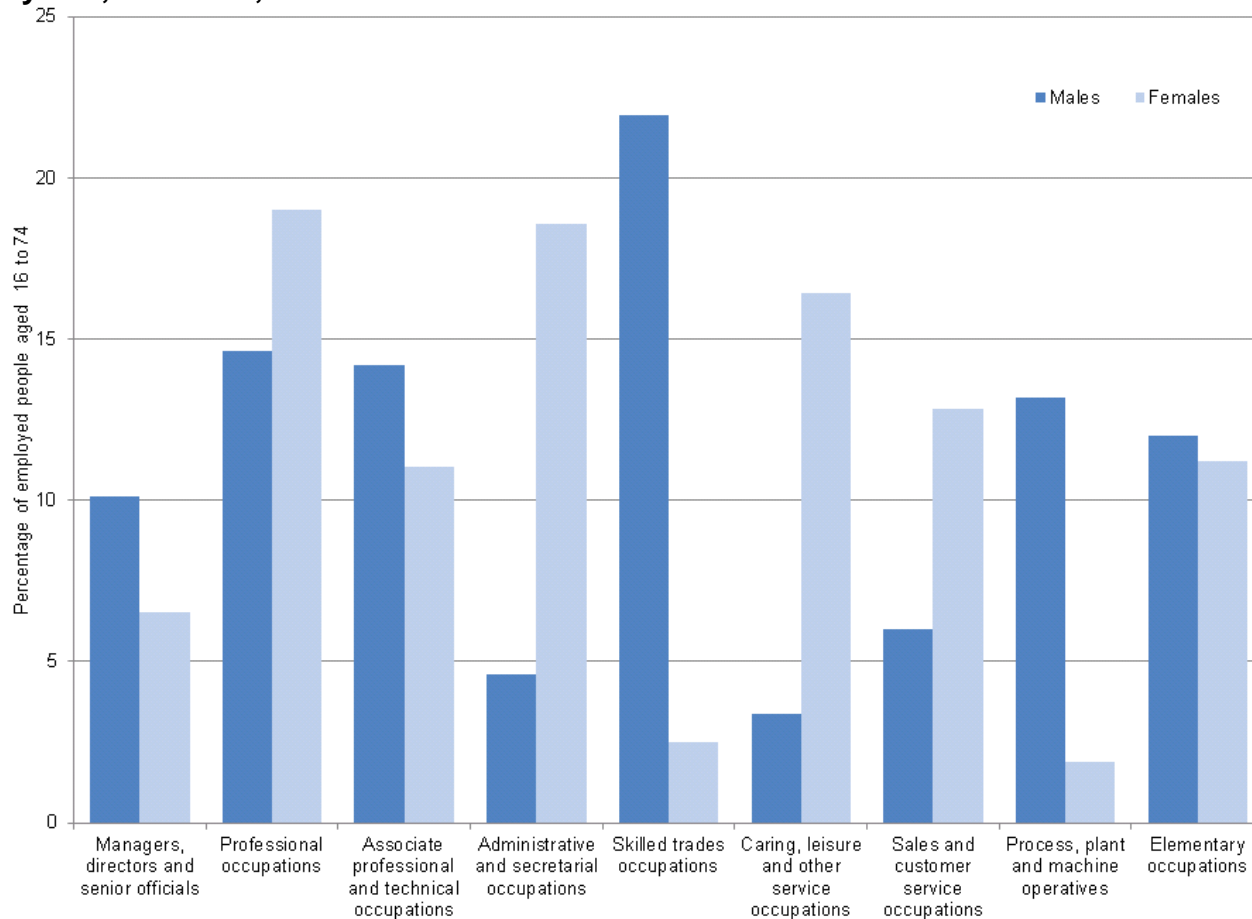
### Occupation by sex

Large differences were seen between the proportion of males and females working in the nine occupation groups (Figure 14). Around nine times more males than females worked in ‘Skilled trades occupations’; 22 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (284,000) compared with 3 per cent of all employed females aged 16 to 74 (31,000). Also, seven times more males than females worked as ‘Process, plant and machine operatives’; 13 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (171,000) compared with 2 per cent of all employed females aged 16 to 74 (23,000).

In contrast, around five times more females than males worked in ‘Caring, leisure and other service occupations’; 16 per cent of all employed females aged 16 to 74 (201,000) compared with 3 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (44,000). Also, four times more females worked in ‘Administrative and secretarial occupations’; 19 per cent of all

employed females aged 16 to 74 (227,000) compared with 5 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (59,000).

**Figure 14: Occupation (9-category classification) of employed people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on occupation is provided in tables KS608SC, KS609SC, KS610SC and QS606.

## **7. National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)**

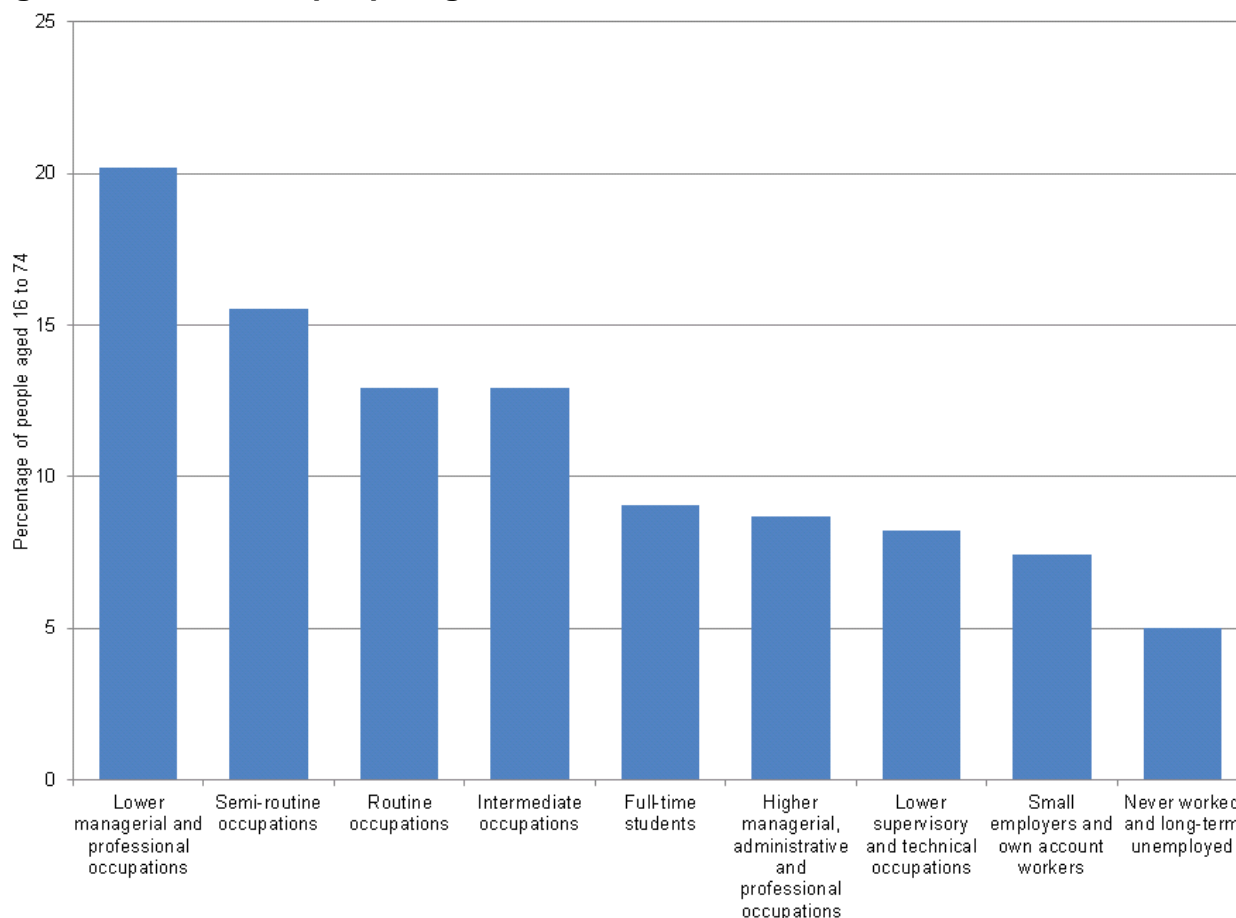
The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of the socio-economic position of all people based on their occupation title, combined with employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether they supervise other employees (and, if so, how many employees they supervise). For the purposes of NS-SeC, full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether or not they are economically active.

The version of NS-SeC applied to the 2011 Census results uses occupation titles coded to the SOC2010, whereas the 2001 Census used codes as defined by SOC2000. Also, in 2011, because the census did not ask a question about the number of employees at a person's workplace, a reduced method of deriving NS-SeC (which does not require this information) was used. In addition, in 2011, rules were used to estimate a category of NS-SeC for any person who did not have occupation details, whilst in 2001 there was an extra category of 'Not classified', within which 19 per cent of the population fell. These factors mean direct comparisons between the 2001 and 2011 census results are not possible without further processing of the data.

In 2011, the largest NS-SeC group was 'Lower managerial and professional occupations', which represented 20 per cent (803,000 people) of the 16 to 74-year old population in Scotland. This was followed by 'Semi-routine occupations' with 16 per cent (616,000 people). Excluding the 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' category, the smallest category was 'Small employers and own account workers' at 7 per cent (295,000 people) (Figure 15).



**Figure 15: NS-SeC of people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS611SC and QS607SC for chart data.

### NS-SeC by council area

As well as being the largest NS-SeC category nationally, ‘Lower managerial and professional occupations’ was the largest category in almost every council area, apart from of Dumfries & Galloway and West Dunbartonshire where the ‘Semi-routine occupations’ category was marginally larger.

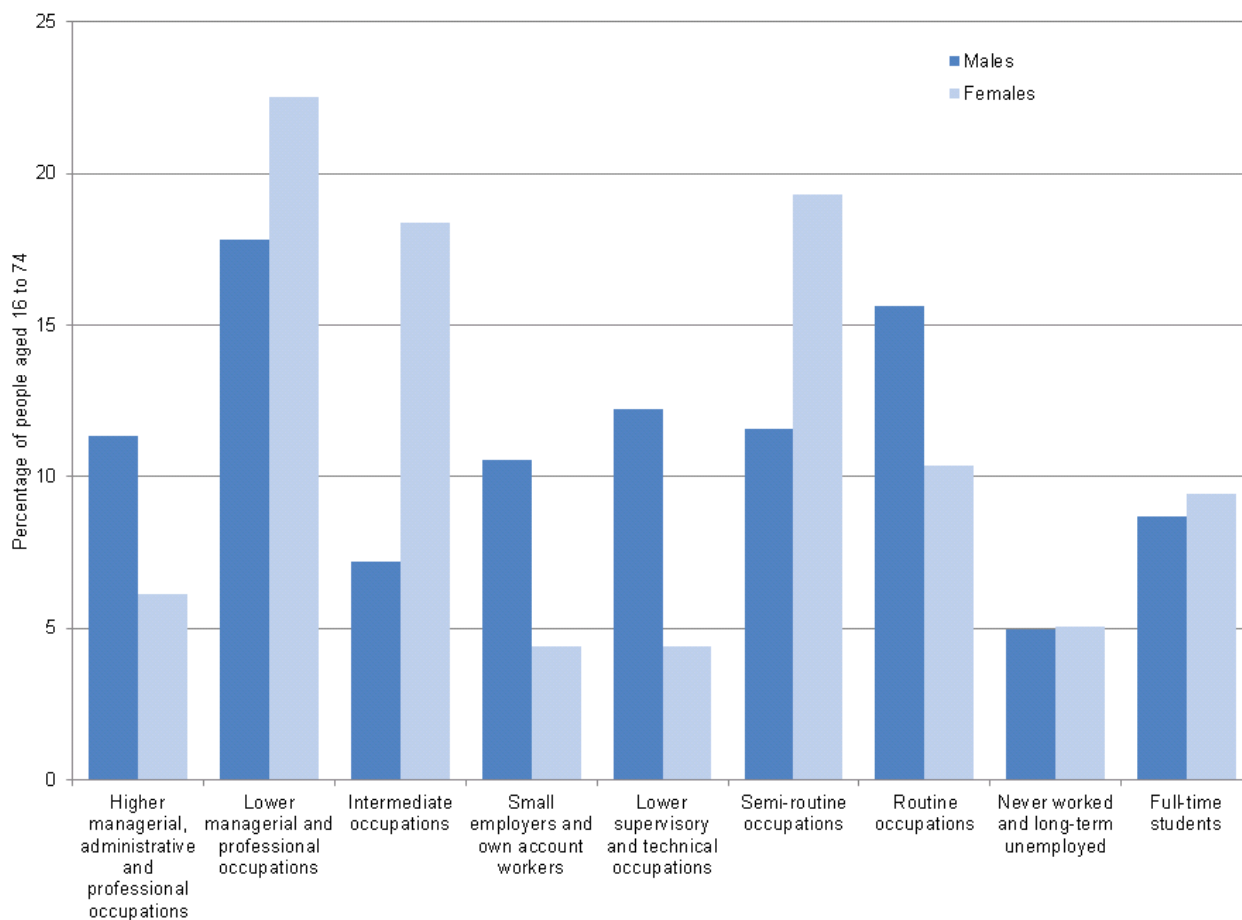
The proportion of ‘Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations’ was highest in City of Edinburgh (15 per cent), East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire (both 14 per cent), and lowest in West Dunbartonshire (5 per cent). Figure 2 illustrates that City of Edinburgh, East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire also had the highest proportions of people with Level 4 and above qualifications, whilst West Dunbartonshire had the lowest.

### NS-SeC by sex

Figure 16 shows the differences between NS-SeC categories by sex. The largest percentage point difference is the ‘Intermediate occupations’ category, with 18 per cent (373,000) of females being in this category compared with 7 per cent (140,000) of males. This category includes clerical and administrative occupations. In comparison, the ‘Lower

supervisory and technical occupations' category represents 12 per cent (238,000) of all 16 to 74 year-old males, compared with 4 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-old females (89,000).

**Figure 16: NS-SeC of people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on NS-SeC is provided in tables KS611SC, KS612SC, KS613SC and QS607SC.

## Background Notes

### General

1. National Records of Scotland<sup>1</sup> (NRS) is responsible for carrying out the 2011 Census in Scotland. Simultaneous but separate censuses took place in England & Wales and Northern Ireland. These were run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) respectively.
2. The census provides estimates of the characteristics of all people and households in Scotland on census day, 27 March 2011. The term “people” is used in this bulletin, in the Key Statistics and Quick Statistics tables and in other tables and data visualisations covered by this Release to mean usual residents as defined below in background note 3.
3. In Scotland, the aim of the 2011 Census was to achieve a full census return for all people who were usually resident in Scotland for six months or more. A full census return was therefore required for people from outside the UK who had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a total of six months or more. Anyone with a permanent UK address who was outside the UK on census day was also to be included in the census questionnaire for their UK address, if they intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. This is defined as the **population base for enumeration**. The **main outputs population base** for the 2011 Census statistics is defined to be usual residents of the UK, that is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. (NRS made no specific adjustment for the presence of 6-12 months migrants among the persons counted in the census – [link for further details.](#))
4. The coverage of the population in an area is those who are usually resident there. A person’s place of usual residence is in most cases the address at which they stay the majority of the time. For many people this will be their permanent or family home. Students are treated as being resident at their term-time address. Members of the armed forces were largely recorded at their permanent or family address rather than their base address; determining where they are considered usually resident is not straightforward.
5. As in 2001, adjustments for census under- and over-enumeration were built into the census process and as such the 2011 Census statistics represent the full population. Similar adjustments were not made in the censuses prior to 2001. Figures for censuses up to and including 1971 are based on persons present on census day; figures for the 1981 and 1991 census are based on usual residents.
6. The percentages and change between 2001 and 2011 which are presented have been rounded independently and so may not sum to totals or sub-totals. Similarly, percentages have generally been rounded in the commentary to the nearest whole number for ease of reading. Raw numbers in the bulletin tables are rounded to the nearest

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<sup>1</sup> National Records of Scotland (NRS) was created by the amalgamation in April 2011 of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS).

thousand, and figures in the text are rounded to the nearest thousand, or to one decimal place if quoted in millions.

7. Key terms used in this publication are explained in the [2011 Census glossary](#) and the [Variables](#) page.

## **Age**

8. Census population estimates by age relate to a person's age in years on their last birthday up to and including census day, 27 March 2011.

## **Designation as National Statistics**

9. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics. This means they are produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are produced free from any political interference.

## **Protecting personal census information**

10. Personal census information is kept confidential by NRS, and is protected by law. Census records are not released for 100 years.

11. The census results are provided in aggregate format; no attributes of individuals can be identified from the information published.

12. Information on the measures taken to protect the confidentiality of personal census information is published on the [NRS website](#).

## Further results

Release 2B, including this bulletin, represents the second phase of the publication of the key results from Scotland's 2011 Census. Key results on population, ethnicity, national identity, language, religion, health and housing and accommodation topics were published as part of Release 2A on 26 September 2013. Key results on the living arrangements topic will follow as Release 2C in December 2013. Later releases from the 2011 Census will include more detail in cross-tabulations.

The [2011 Outputs Prospectus](#) describes plans for the release of further results in more detail.

Statistics for the whole of the UK from the 2011 Census will be compiled and published on the relevant area in the [UK census website](#).

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### Appendix A1: Economically active people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011

	Non-students		Full-time students		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>All economically active people aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>2,590,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,739,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Employee</b>	<b>2,103,000</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>2,215,000</b>	<b>80.9</b>
Part-time	530,000	20.5	95,000	64.3	625,000	22.8
Full-time	1,573,000	60.7	16,000	11.1	1,590,000	58.0
<b>Self-employed</b>	<b>298,000</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>302,000</b>	<b>11.0</b>
With employees: Part-time	11,000	0.4	300	0.2	12,000	0.4
With employees: Full-time	71,000	2.7	400	0.3	71,000	2.6
Without employees: Part-time	66,000	2.6	2,000	1.6	69,000	2.5
Without employees: Full-time	149,000	5.8	1,000	0.6	150,000	5.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>222,000</b>	<b>8.1</b>

**Note:**

Economically active full-time students are included within the relevant categories of employed and unemployed.

## Appendix A2: Detailed and high-level industry sector of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

2001	Number	Percentage	2011	Number	Percentage
<b>All employed people aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>2,261,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>All employed people aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>2,517,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>1.7</b>
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	48,000	2.1	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42,000	1.7
B. Fishing	7,000	0.3			
<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>2.9</b>
C. Mining & Quarrying	28,000	1.2	B. Mining and quarrying	34,000	1.4
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	23,000	1.0	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20,000	0.8
			E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19,000	0.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>202,000</b>	<b>8.0</b>
D. Manufacturing	299,000	13.2	C. Manufacturing	202,000	8.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>8.0</b>
F. Construction	169,000	7.5	F. Construction	200,000	8.0
<b>Service</b>	<b>1,687,000</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>1,999,000</b>	<b>79.4</b>
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	325,000	14.4	G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	377,000	15.0
H. Hotels and restaurants	130,000	5.7	H. Transport and storage	125,000	5.0
I. Transport, storage and communications	152,000	6.7	I. Accommodation and food service activities	158,000	6.3
J. Financial intermediaries	105,000	4.6	J. Information and communication	69,000	2.7
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	253,000	11.2	K. Financial and insurance activities	114,000	4.5
L. Public administration and defence, social security	158,000	7.0	L. Real estate activities	30,000	1.2
M. Education	165,000	7.3	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	131,000	5.2
N. Health and social work	280,000	12.4	N. Administrative and support service activities	109,000	4.3
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	118,000	5.2	O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	175,000	7.0
P. Private households with employed persons	1,000	0.1	P. Education	212,000	8.4
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	400	-	Q. Human health and social work activities	377,000	15.0
			R, S, T, U. Other	122,000	4.9

### Appendix A3: Detailed and high-level industry sector of employed males aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

2001	Number	Percentage	2011	Number	Percentage
<b>All employed males aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,192,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>All employed males aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,295,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>2.6</b>
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	38,000	3.2	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33,000	2.6
B. Fishing	6,000	0.5			
<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>4.5</b>
C. Mining & Quarrying	24,000	2.0	B. Mining and quarrying	28,000	2.2
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	17,000	1.4	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15,000	1.1
			E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16,000	1.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>11.6</b>
D. Manufacturing	210,000	17.6	C. Manufacturing	150,000	11.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>14.0</b>
F. Construction	153,000	12.9	F. Construction	181,000	14.0
<b>Service</b>	<b>744,000</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>872,000</b>	<b>67.3</b>
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	157,000	13.2	G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	186,000	14.3
H. Hotels and restaurants	51,000	4.3	H. Transport and storage	101,000	7.8
I. Transport, storage and communications	111,000	9.3	I. Accommodation and food service activities	67,000	5.2
J. Financial intermediaries	43,000	3.6	J. Information and communication	46,000	3.5
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	141,000	11.8	K. Financial and insurance activities	52,000	4.0
L. Public administration and defence, social security	84,000	7.0	L. Real estate activities	13,000	1.0
M. Education	52,000	4.3	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	72,000	5.5
N. Health and social work	51,000	4.3	N. Administrative and support service activities	60,000	4.6
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	54,000	4.5	O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	90,000	6.9
P. Private households with employed persons	300	0.0	P. Education	61,000	4.7
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	300	0.0	Q. Human health and social work activities	74,000	5.7
			R, S, T, U. Other	51,000	3.9



#### Appendix A4: Detailed and high-level industry sector of employed females aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

2001			2011		
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
<b>All employed females aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,069,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>All employed females aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,222,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0.7</b>
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	10,000	0.9	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,000	0.7
B. Fishing	1,000	0.1			
<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1.2</b>
C. Mining & Quarrying	4,000	0.4	B. Mining and quarrying	6,000	0.5
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	6,000	0.6	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,000	0.5
			E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3,000	0.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>4.3</b>
D. Manufacturing	90,000	8.4	C. Manufacturing	52,000	4.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>1.6</b>
F. Construction	16,000	1.5	F. Construction	19,000	1.6
<b>Service</b>	<b>943,000</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>1,127,000</b>	<b>92.2</b>
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	169,000	15.8	G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	191,000	15.6
H. Hotels and restaurants	79,000	7.4	H. Transport and storage	24,000	2.0
I. Transport, storage and communications	40,000	3.8	I. Accommodation and food service activities	91,000	7.4
J. Financial intermediaries	62,000	5.8	J. Information and communication	23,000	1.9
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	112,000	10.5	K. Financial and insurance activities	62,000	5.0
L. Public administration and defence, social security	74,000	6.9	L. Real estate activities	16,000	1.3
M. Education	113,000	10.6	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	60,000	4.9
N. Health and social work	228,000	21.4	N. Administrative and support service activities	49,000	4.0
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	64,000	6.0	O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	86,000	7.0
P. Private households with employed persons	1,000	0.1	P. Education	151,000	12.4
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	100	0.0	Q. Human health and social work activities	303,000	24.8
			R, S, T, U. Other	72,000	5.9