



**Glasgow City Council**

**Briefing Paper by Executive Director of Development and  
Regeneration Services**

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## **EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN GLASGOW**

### **An Analysis of 2001 and 2011 Census Results**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014, the Council's Regeneration and the Economy Policy Development Committee discussed a report "Demographic Changes in Glasgow City and Neighbourhoods", which gave the results, for Glasgow, of 2011 Census data release 2. The report informed Committee of DRS plans to submit three topic reports, following the release of more detailed Census data (release 3) by National Records of Scotland (NRS). Two of these reports have now been discussed by Committee: (1) "Glasgow's population by ethnicity", on 29<sup>th</sup> September 2015 and (2) "2011 Census results and Glasgow's economy", on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2015. This briefing paper complements the second Committee report. It gives more detail on the analysis undertaken, as well as on the data sources used.
- 1.2 Comparison of results over time has been limited due to changes in variable definitions between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses (e.g. for industry, occupation and qualifications), as well as population definitions. In the 2001 Census, data was collected and presented only for the age group 16-74. In the 2011 Census socio-economic data was collected for the age group 16 and over. Some of the Census Tables report on results for the age group 16-74 and other Tables on results for the age group 16 and over. In this briefing paper, some of the Tables contain approximated figures. The Appendix contains, in section 4, a technical description of how 2011 employment figures have been calculated.
- 1.3 Changes between 2001 and 2011 are mainly given in total numbers and in terms of the National Statistics – Socio-economic Classification (NS\_SeC). NS\_SeC is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. It provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. The Appendix contains more detail on this classification (in section 5).
- 1.4 In any discussion on employment, it is important to distinguish clearly between workplace-based and residence-based measures. Workplace-employment refers to all people who work in an area, irrespective of where they live and therefore includes in-commuters. Residence-employment refers to all employed people who live in an area, irrespective of where they work and therefore includes out-commuters.
- 1.5 This paper focuses on the employment results for Glasgow and compares these with the Scotland results. After the main results from the analysis (chapter 2) there is a discussion of employment change (workplace-based) in the national and regional context (chapter 3). This is followed by an examination of the characteristics of Glasgow's labour force, i.e. Glasgow **residents** in employment (chapter 4). This sets the context for an analysis of employment results (residence-based) by neighbourhood (chapter 5).
- 1.6 It is recognized that 2011 Census results need to be supplemented with analysis of more recent data. This paper is accompanied by two additional papers with findings from: (1) the Business Register and Employment Survey and (2) the Annual Population Survey.

- 1.7 Issues of ethnicity in relation to the Glasgow economy have not been included in this report. These issues have already been considered in chapter 6 of the briefing paper “Glasgow’s population by ethnicity – an analysis of 2011 Census results”, which has been published on the Council’s website: <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=30615&p=0>
- 1.8 In the text, numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100 and changes are given rounded to whole percentages.

## 2 MAIN RESULTS

### Employment change in Glasgow and Scotland

- 2.1 Between 2001 and 2011 employment in Glasgow rose by 14%. This is marginally above the rate for the Conurbation and for Scotland, respectively at 13% and 12%.
- 2.2 Over half of this rise in employment is accounted for by higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional and intermediate jobs. Semi-routine and routine jobs account for less than 20% of the increase.
- 2.3 The number of Glasgow residents in employment rose by 21% between 2001 and 2011. This is considerably above the rate for the Conurbation and for Scotland, both at 12%.
- 2.4 Glasgow residents have taken more of the jobs in Glasgow. The residents’ share of employment in Glasgow has risen from 53% in 2001 to 56% in 2011.

### Glasgow Residents and Employment

- 2.5 The employment rate for Glasgow residents has risen from 56% in 2001 to 62% in 2012. This rate of increase is well above the Scottish average. In 2001 the gap was 12% (= 56% - 68%). In 2011 the gap has reduced to 8% (= 62% - 70%).
- 2.6 In 2011, Glasgow’s unemployment rate at 9% continues to be higher than the Scottish rate at 6%.
- 2.7 There has been a rise in part time employment. For Glasgow residents in employment (including students in employment), the percentage working part time rose from 23% in 2001 to 28% in 2011.
- 2.8 Of Glasgow residents *in full time employment*, 43% of males and 50% of females are in a managerial, professional or associate professional/technical occupation. This compares with 22% of males and 19% of females in part time employment.

- 2.9 Of Glasgow residents ***in part time employment***, 57% of males and 47% of females are in a sales/customer service, process worker, plant/machine operative or elementary occupation. This compares with 29% of males and 16% of females in full time employment.
- 2.10 Glasgow's working age population has become better qualified. The share of people with no qualifications fell from 36% in 2001 to 24% in 2011. The share of people with a degree level qualification rose from 19% in 2001 to 29% in 2011.
- 2.11 The level of qualifications of the working age population has an impact on the employment rate. The Glasgow employment rate is lowest for the population with no qualifications, at 40%, and is highest for the population with a degree level qualification, at 78%.

### **Changes by Neighbourhood**

- 2.10 As expected, the neighbourhood analysis shows a higher employment rate for Glasgow's more wealthy areas and a lower employment rate for its' more deprived areas.
- 2.11 Glasgow's economic position has improved in terms of a higher employment rate and more people with qualifications. At the same time, unemployment has increased and more people are working part time. Examination of changes in those indicators shows evidence of positive change, particularly in the following neighbourhoods: Yorkhill/Anderston, City Centre/Merchant City, Calton/Bridgeton, Dennistoun, Easterhouse, Greater Gorbals, Toryglen, Ibrox/Kingston, Pollok and Pollokshaws/Mansewood.

### **Summary of more recent change**

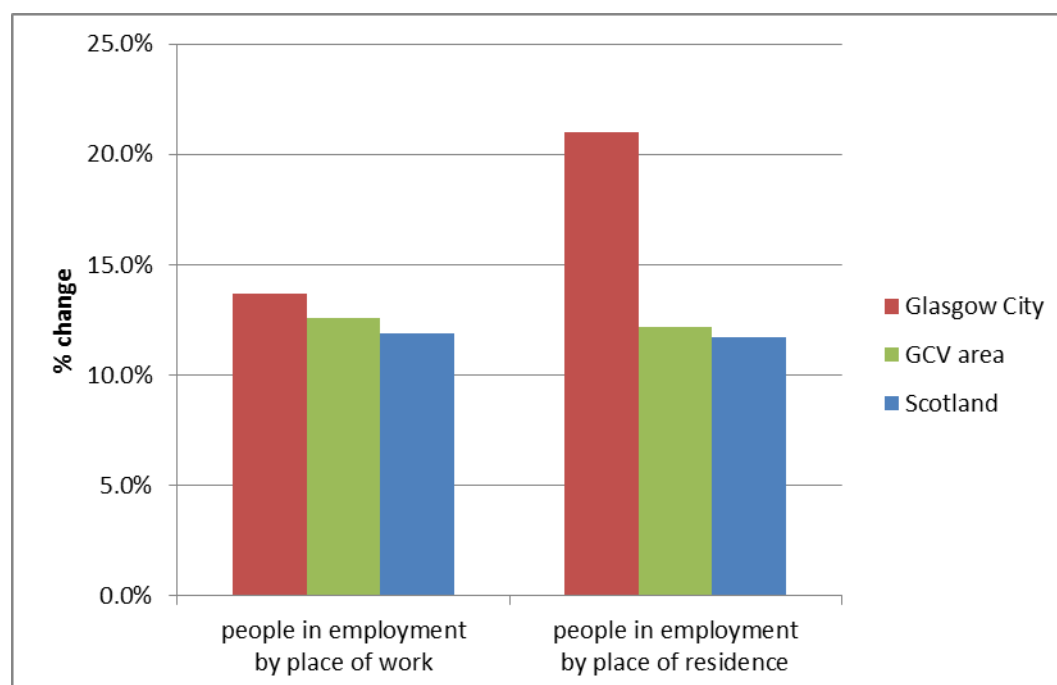
- 2.12 An analysis was undertaken of employment data using the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). This shows that, since 2009, employment in Glasgow has continued to increase. The rate of increase, however, has been less than for Scotland. Also, there has been a further increase in the part-time employment rate.
- 2.13 The Annual Population Survey (APS) provides estimates of employment, both residence-based and workplace-based, which can be analysed by type of industry and occupational structure. The results of the analysis show that recent increases in Glasgow's employment are linked to an expansion in professional, managerial and technical jobs, underpinned by an increase in qualifications held by the workforce and supported by an increase in the working-age population. At the same time there has been little change in the number of basic and unskilled employment.

### 3 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

#### Total Employment Change

- 3.1 The number of **people working in Glasgow** rose by 45,300 (14%), from 331,100 in 2001 to 376,400 in 2011. This rate (14%) is marginally above the rate for the Conurbation and for Scotland, respectively at 13% and 12% (see Figure 3.1).
- 3.2 The number of **employed people living in Glasgow** rose by 45,100 (21%), from 214,600 in 2001 to 259,800 in 2011. This rate (21%) is considerably above the rate for the Conurbation and for Scotland, both at 12%.

**Figure 3.1 – Changes in Employment for Glasgow City, Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area and Scotland in 2001 – 2011**



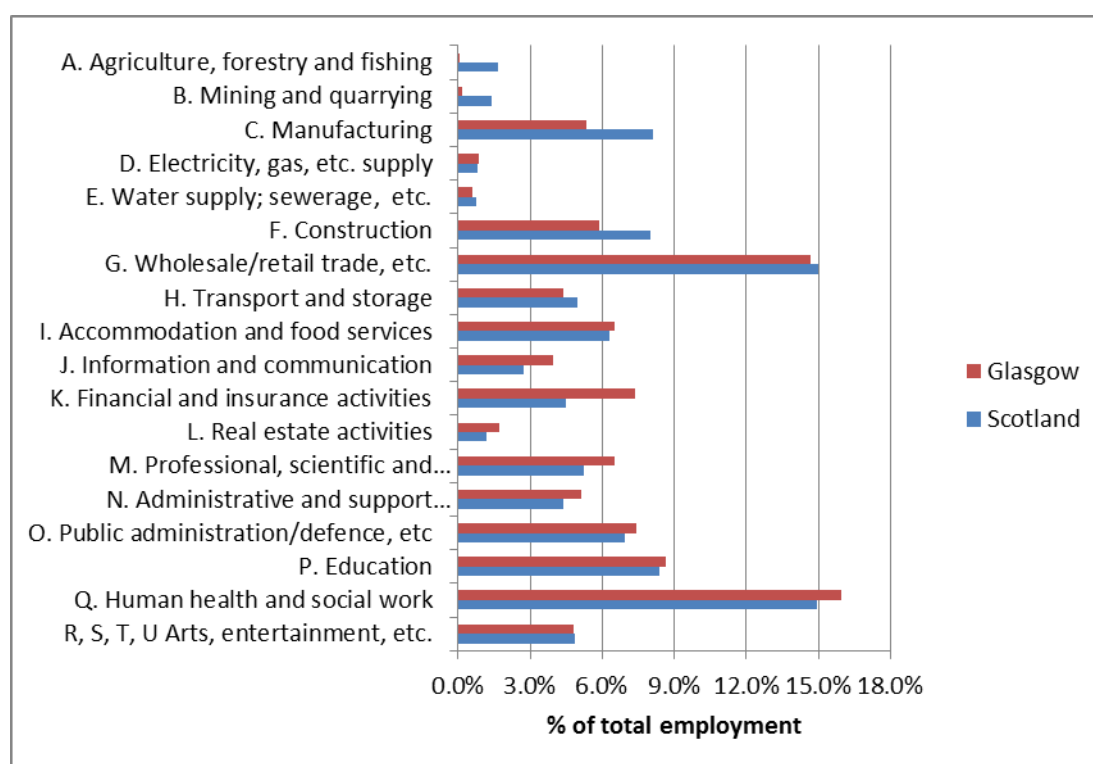
Source: NRS/ONS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.3 Background data on Figures 3.1 to 3.12 in this chapter can be found in the Appendix, section 1, Tables A1 to A29.
- 3.4 In this chapter the number of employed people is defined in terms of the age group 16-74. Socio-economic data was collected and presented for the age group 16-74 in the 2001 Census and for the age group “16 and over” in the 2011 Census. The numbers of employed people “age 75 and over” have been subtracted from the 2011 Census figures on total employment to make these figures comparable with 2001 Census data.

## Comparison Employment in Glasgow and in Scotland (2011)

- 3.5 In this section the 2011 employment profile (in terms of Industry, Occupation, NS\_SeC and Age) for Glasgow is compared with the employment profile for Scotland. ***This concerns people working in Glasgow or in Scotland, irrespective of their place of residence.***
- 3.6 Figure 3.2 below shows that the industries with the largest employment share in Glasgow are “wholesale and retail trade” (15%) and “human health and social work” (16%).

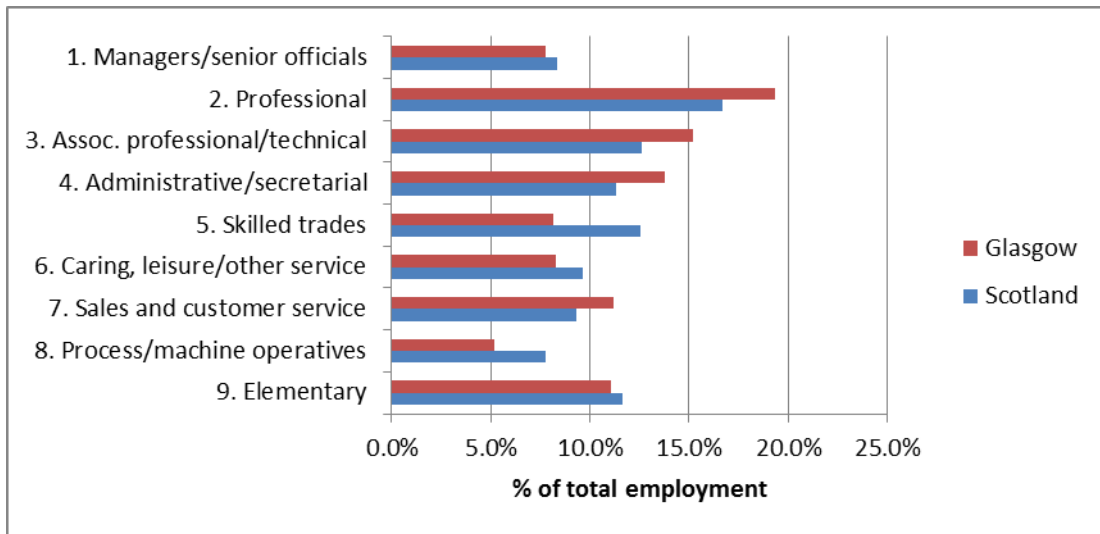
**Figure 3.2 – Employment in Glasgow and in Scotland by Industry in 2011**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.7 Compared to Scotland, Glasgow has a higher employment share for “information and communication”, “financial and insurance” and “professional, scientific and technical” activities. Glasgow has a lower employment share for “agriculture”, “mining”, “manufacturing” and “construction”.
- 3.8 Figures 3.3 and 3.4 (see next page) compare, respectively, the split by Occupation and by the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS\_SeC) for employment in Glasgow and in Scotland.

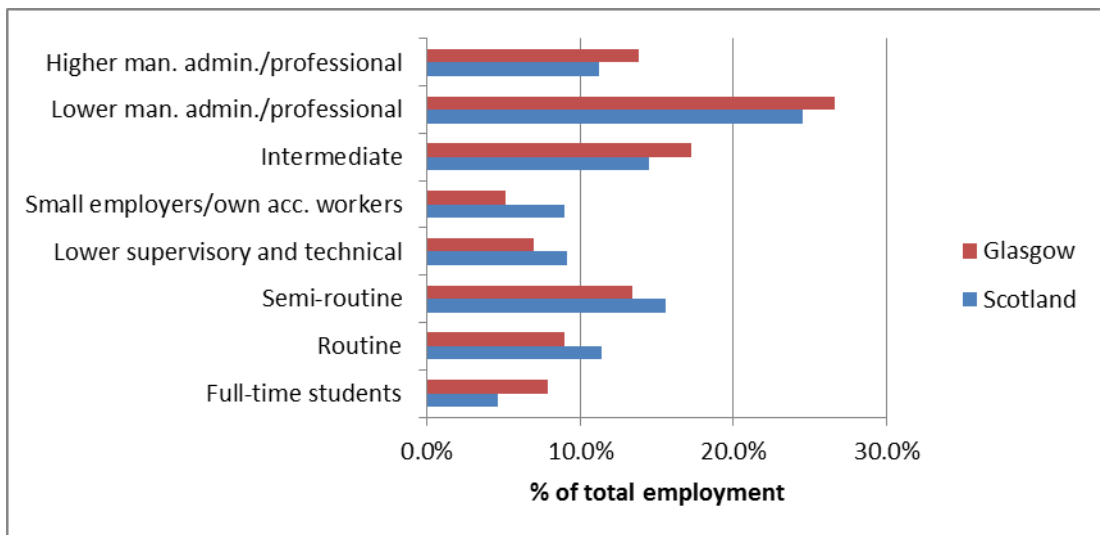
**Figure 3.3 – Employment Glasgow and Scotland by Occupation in 2011**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.9 The share of jobs in Glasgow is higher than the national average for professional, associate professional/technical, administrative/secretarial and sales and customer service jobs. The employment share is lower for skilled trades, caring, leisure and other service jobs, as well as process worker and machine operatives. It reflects Glasgow's position as a services employment center, with a lower share for agricultural/manufacturing type employment.

**Figure 3.4 – Employment in Glasgow and in Scotland by NS\_SeC in 2011**

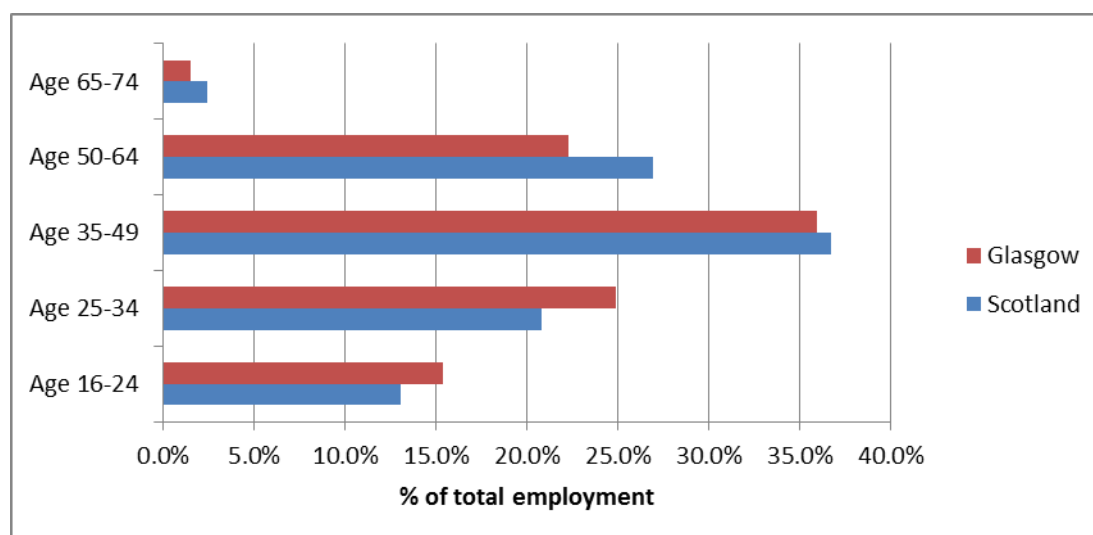


Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.10 Consistent with the position on occupation, Figure 3.4 (on employment by NS\_SeC) shows a higher percentage for managerial, administrative, professional and intermediate jobs in Glasgow. There are relatively fewer small employers/own account workers and lower numbers for supervisory and technical, as well as routine and semi-routine positions.

- 3.11 The people working in Glasgow are relatively younger than the Scottish average, with a higher share for the age group “age under 35” and a lower share for the age group 50 and over (see Figure 3.5).

**Figure 3.5 – Employment in Glasgow and in Scotland by Age in 2011**



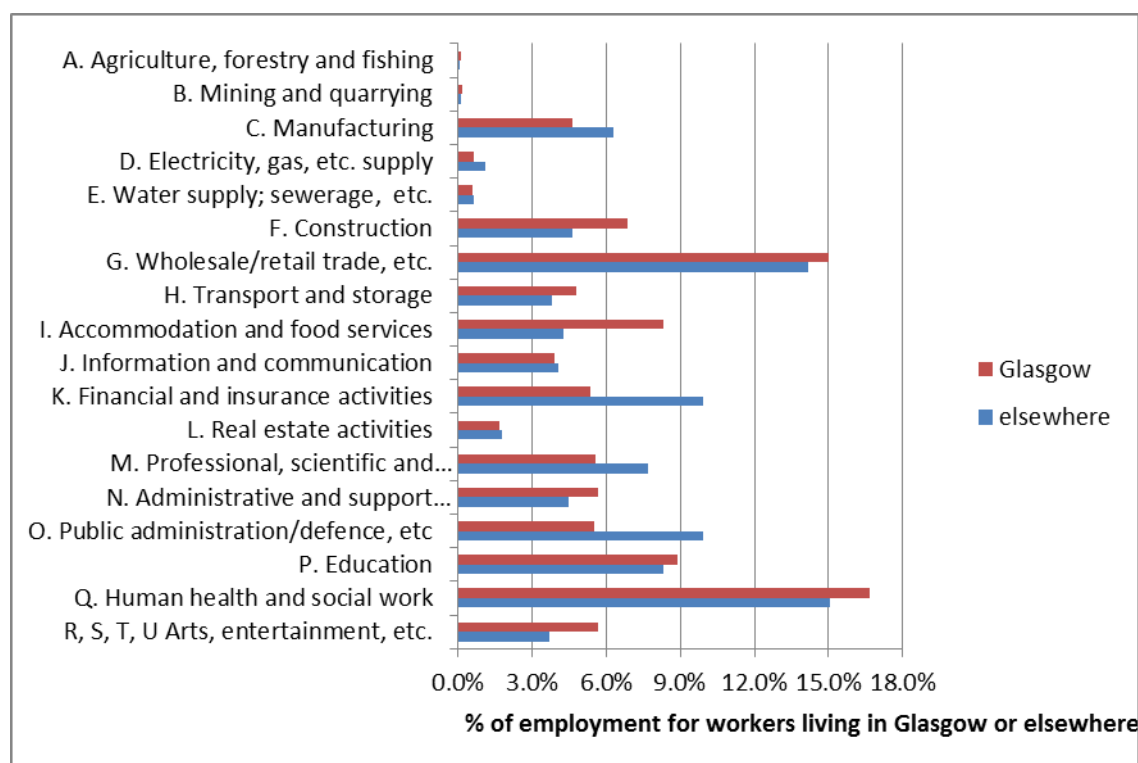
Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

### **Comparison Glasgow Workers who live in Glasgow and in-Commuters**

- 3.12 In this section the employment profile (in terms of Industry, Occupation, NS\_SeC and Age) is compared for (1) Glasgow residents who work in Glasgow and (2) those who work in Glasgow but live outside the City.
- 3.13 Figure 3.6 (see next page) shows that the share of jobs in Glasgow going to Glasgow residents is higher for “construction”, “accommodation and food services”, “human health and social work” and “arts and entertainment” and is lower for “manufacturing”, “financial and insurance”, “professional, scientific and technical” and “public administration”.

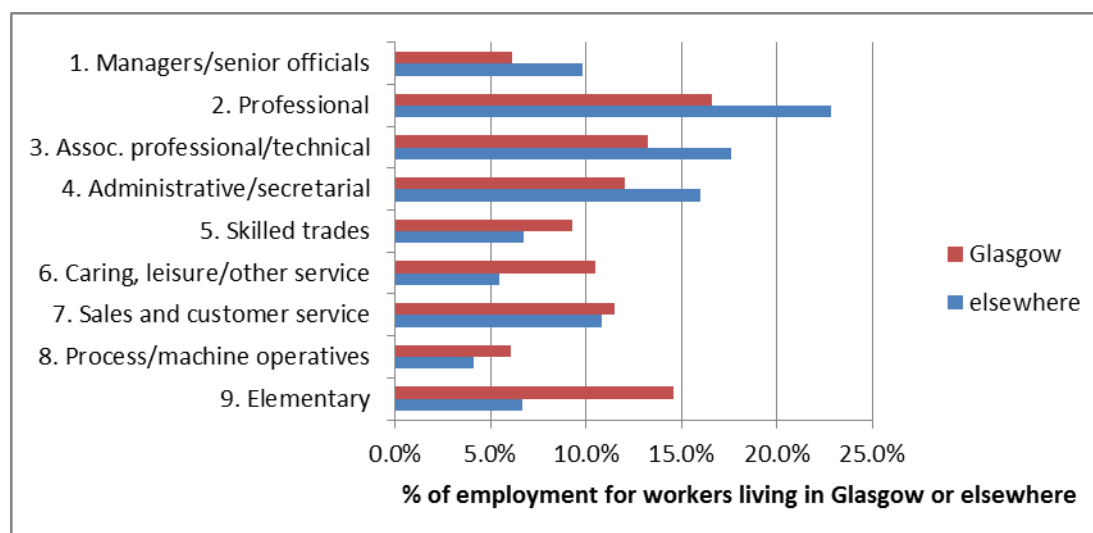


**Figure 3.6 – Employment in Glasgow by Industry and Residence of Workers in 2011**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

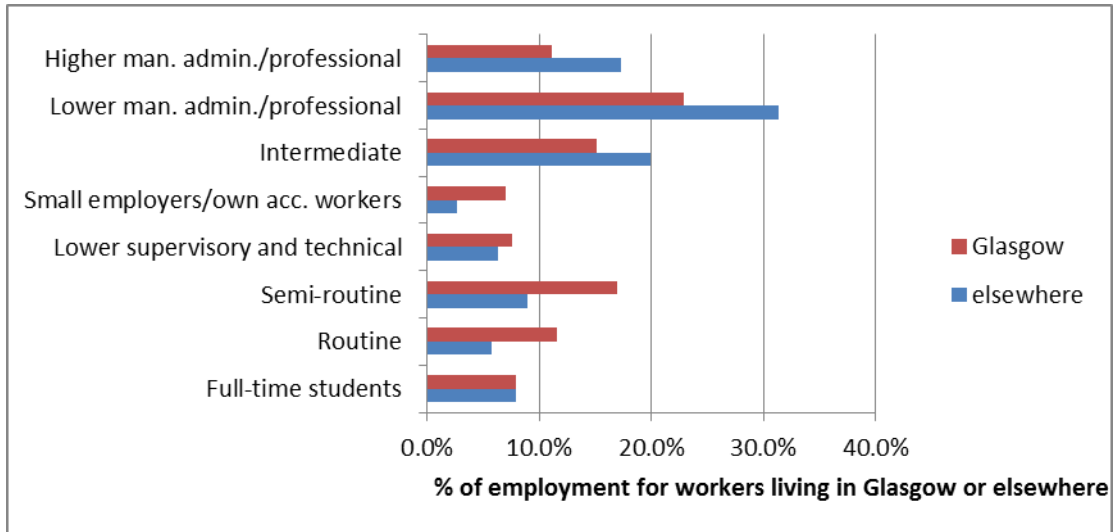
**Figure 3.7 – Employment in Glasgow by Occupation and Residence of Workers in 2011**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.14 In-commuters into Glasgow are more likely to be in a managerial, professional, associate professional or administrative/secretarial job and less likely to be in a skilled trade, caring, leisure, other service or elementary occupation (see Figure 3.7).

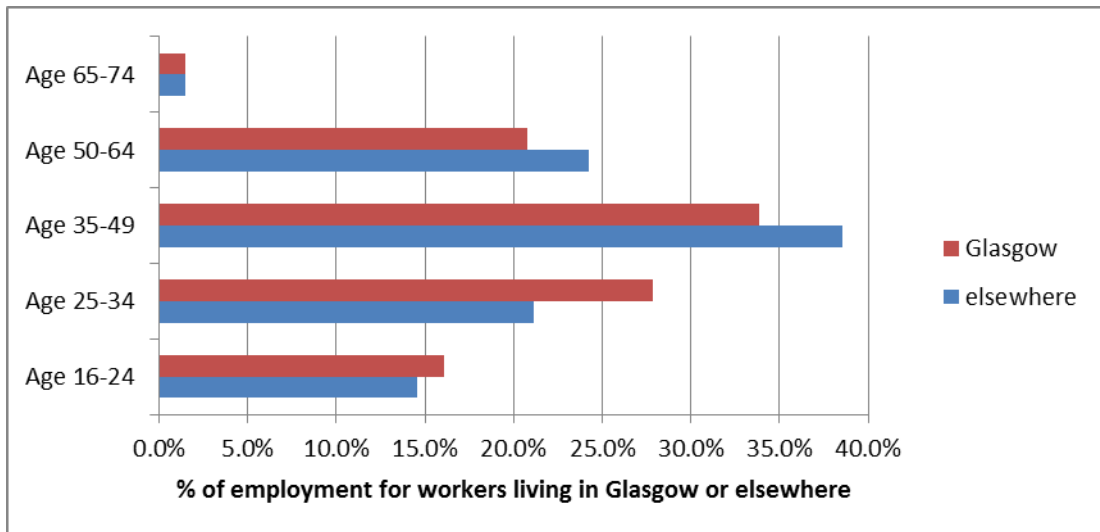
**Figure 3.8 – Employment in Glasgow by NS\_SeC and Residence of Workers in 2011**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.15 Figure 3.8 shows a picture similar to Figure 3.7: in-commuters into Glasgow are more likely to be in a managerial, administrative, professional or intermediate job and are less likely to be a small employer or own account worker or to be in semi-routine or routine work.

**Figure 3.9 – Employment in Glasgow by Age and Residence of Workers in 2011**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.16 The people who live and work in Glasgow tend to be younger than those who live outside Glasgow and travel to work into the City (see Figure 3.9).

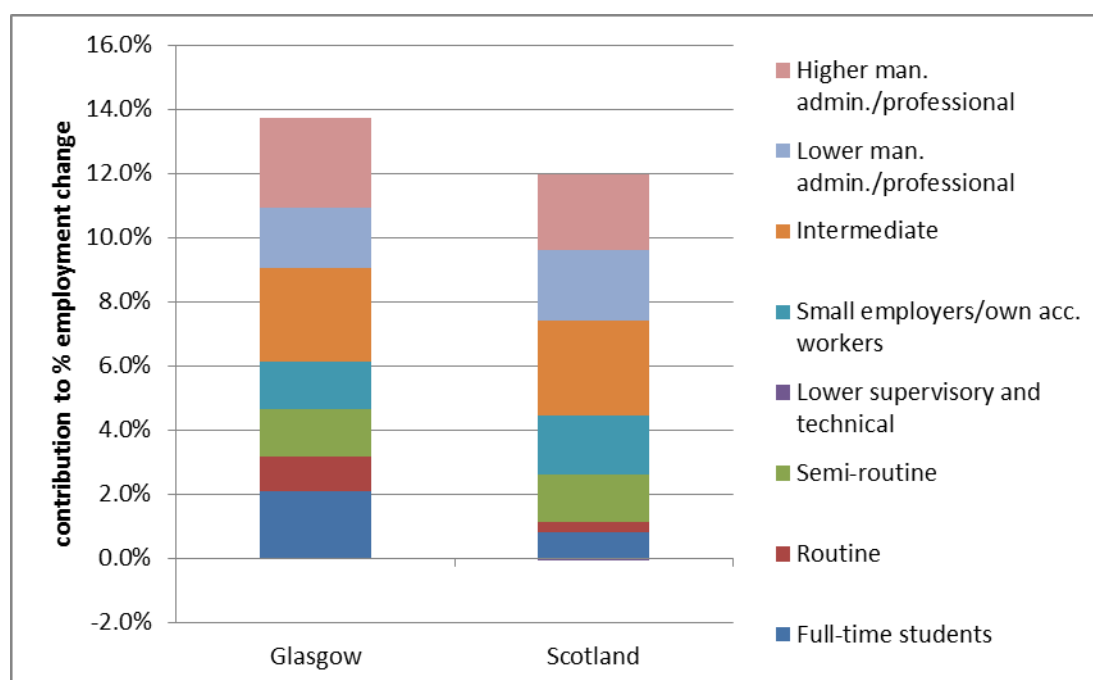
### **Glasgow Residents who work outside the City**

- 3.17 In this section some observations are made on Glasgow residents who work outside the City. The employment profile for these out-commuters can be compared with the profile for Glasgow residents who work in the City.
- 3.18 With regard to Industry, the main difference is that out commuters are more likely to work in manufacturing (10% of out-commuters work in manufacturing, compared with 5% of Glasgow residents working in the City).
- 3.19 Similar to the position for in-commuters into Glasgow, out-commuters from Glasgow are more likely to be in a managerial or professional job, compared with people who live and work within Glasgow City. People in these jobs tend to travel a longer distance to work than people in more routine occupations.
- 3.20 Employed Glasgow residents aged 25 to 49 are slightly more likely to work outside the City as compared with younger (aged 16 to 24) and older (aged 50 to 74) workers. Those aged 25 to 49 make up 67% of out-commuters and 62% of Glasgow residents who work in Glasgow.

### **Changes since 2001**

- 3.21 Examination of changes since 2001 is made more difficult as the industry and occupation classifications used in the 2001 Census are different from the ones used in the 2011 Census. Although data by age is available from both the 2001 and 2011 data sets, the age categories used are different for these two years, which makes a comparison over time very difficult.
- 3.22 In view of these limitations, this section will focus on the changes in employment by the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS\_SeC).
- 3.23 In 2001-2011 employment in Glasgow rose by 14%, marginally higher than the rate of increase for Scotland (12%). Figure 3.10 (see next page) shows what NS\_SeC categories have contributed to this change. Over 50% of the rise in employment, in both Glasgow and Scotland, is accounted for by higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional and intermediate jobs. Semi-routine and routine jobs account for less than 20% of the increase.

**Figure 3.10 - Contribution NS\_SeC categories to employment change in Glasgow and in Scotland between 2001 and 2011**

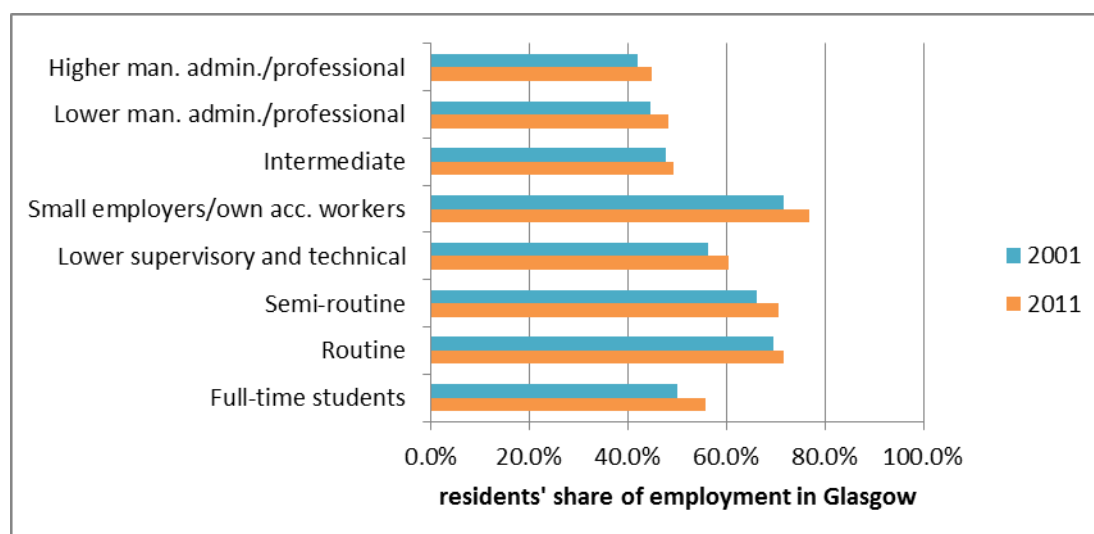


Source: NRS/ONS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

### Commuting into and out of Glasgow

- 3.24 The number of **in-commuters** for work in Glasgow has risen by 6% (from 157,300 in 2001 to 165,900 in 2011) and the number of **Glasgow residents** working in Glasgow has risen by 21% (from 173,900 in 2001 to 210,500 in 2011). This has resulted in Glasgow residents taking up a greater share of employment in Glasgow. In 2001, 53% of employment in Glasgow was taken up by Glasgow residents (173,900 out of 331,100). This percentage rose to 56% in 2011 (210,500 out of 376,400).
- 3.25 Figure 3.11 (see next page) shows an increase in the residents' share of employment in Glasgow for all NS\_SeC categories. The highest increase was for the category "small employers and own account workers", where the share rose from 71% in 2001 to 77% in 2011.
- 3.26 Figure 3.11 shows that Glasgow residents' share of employment in Glasgow continues to be significantly below average for the managerial, administrative and professional occupations. People in these jobs tend to travel a longer distance to work, as compared with people in (semi-) routine occupations.
- 3.27 The number of Glasgow residents who commute out of the City for work has risen by 21%, from 40,800 in 2001 to 49,200 in 2011.

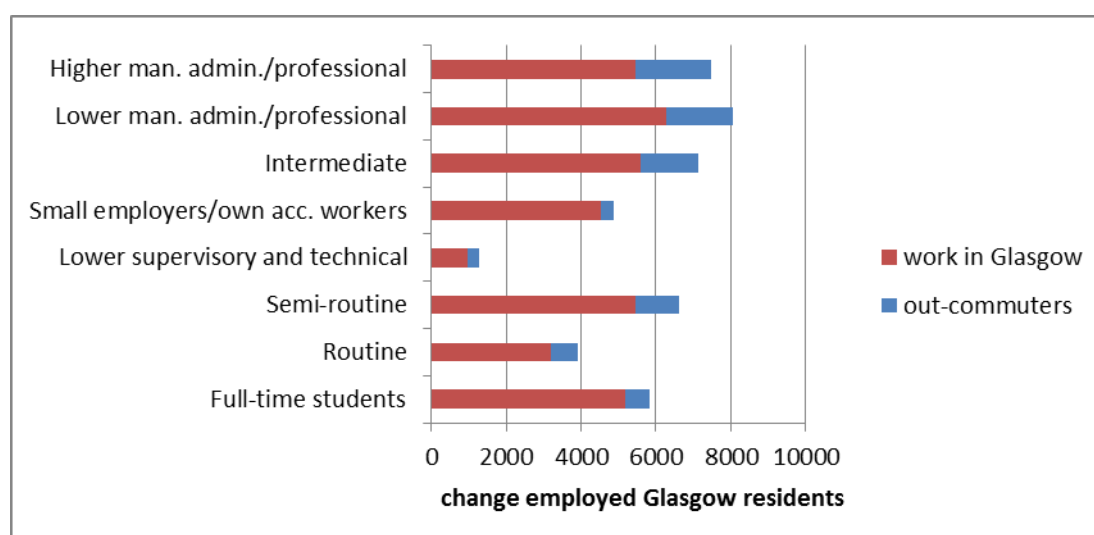
**Figure 3.11 - Changes in residents' share of employment in Glasgow by NS\_SeC category in 2001 to 2011**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.28 Figure 3.12 gives the 2001-2011 change in employed Glasgow residents by NS\_SeC. The change for out-commuters is given in blue. This shows that the rise in out-commuter jobs has been for 63% in managerial, administrative, professional and intermediate occupations.

**Figure 3.12 - Changes 2001-2011 in Employed Glasgow Residents by NS\_SeC category and Location of Employment**



Source: NRS/ONS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 3.29 In 2011, 19% of Glasgow's employed residents work outside the City (49,200), 15% work in the rest of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Conurbation (38,700), 4% work elsewhere in Scotland (9,300) or elsewhere in the United Kingdom (1,200).

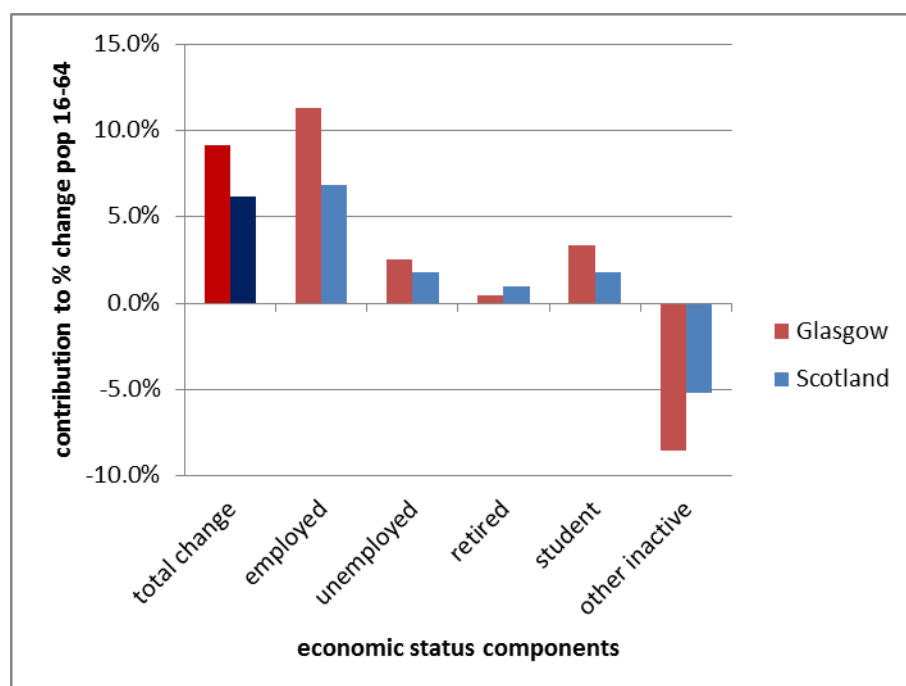
## 4 GLASGOW RESIDENTS AND (UN)EMPLOYMENT

- 4.1 This chapter focuses on Glasgow residents. ***Employment figures therefore refer to employed Glasgow residents, irrespective of where they work.***
- 4.2 The Appendix (section 2) contains a specification of Census Tables used for the analysis in this chapter. Employment and unemployment rates are usually calculated in terms of the working age population. In this chapter, the working age population has been defined as the people of age 16 to 64.

### Changes in working-age population

- 4.3 Between 2001 and 2011 the working-age population has risen by 9% in Glasgow and by 6% in Scotland. Figure 4.1 below gives the economic status components that have contributed to these changes.

**Figure 4.1 – Component Contribution to % Change Working Age population in 2001-2011 for Glasgow and Scotland**



Source: NRS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.4 There has been a sizable shift from economic inactivity into employment and, to a lesser extent, into unemployment. Figure 4.1 shows that this shift has been greater in Glasgow than in Scotland. There has also been an increase in the number of full-time students. Again, the rise in Glasgow was larger than in Scotland.

### Employment rate

- 4.5 In 2011 Glasgow's employment rate is, at 62%, considerably lower than the rate for Scotland, at 70%. But Glasgow's position has improved during the decade: the employment rate rose by 6% of the working age population in Glasgow compared with 2% for Scotland (see Table 4.1 on next page).

Table 4.1 - Employment rate for Glasgow and Scotland in 2001 and 2011						
		Glasgow			Scotland	
year	total	male	female	total	male	female
2001	55.9%	58.8%	53.3%	67.9%	73.0%	63.1%
2011	61.6%	62.8%	60.5%	70.4%	73.4%	67.5%
change	5.7%	4.0%	7.2%	2.5%	0.4%	4.4%

Source: National Records of Scotland - 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

4.6 Figures 4.2 and 4.3 give the employment rate by age for Glasgow and for Scotland in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 4.2 - Employment rate by Age for Glasgow City in 2001 and 2011

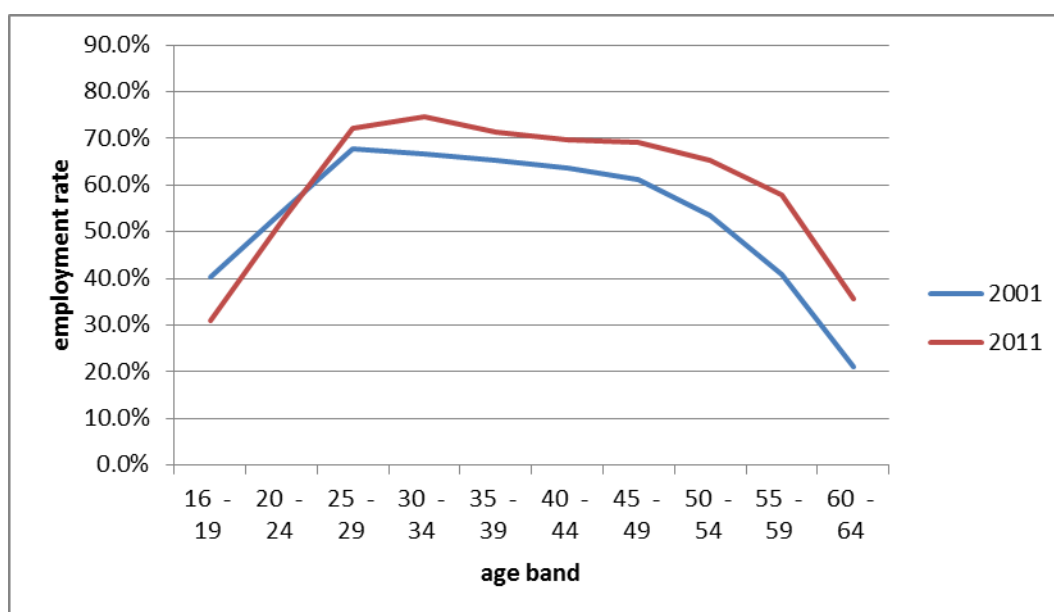
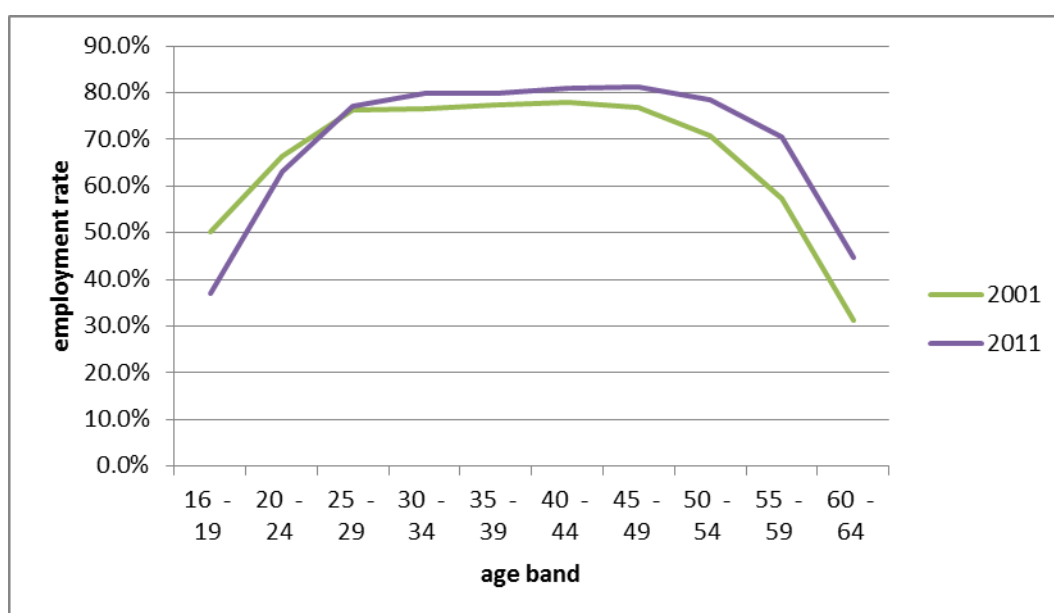


Figure 4.3 - Employment rate by Age for Scotland in 2001 and 2011



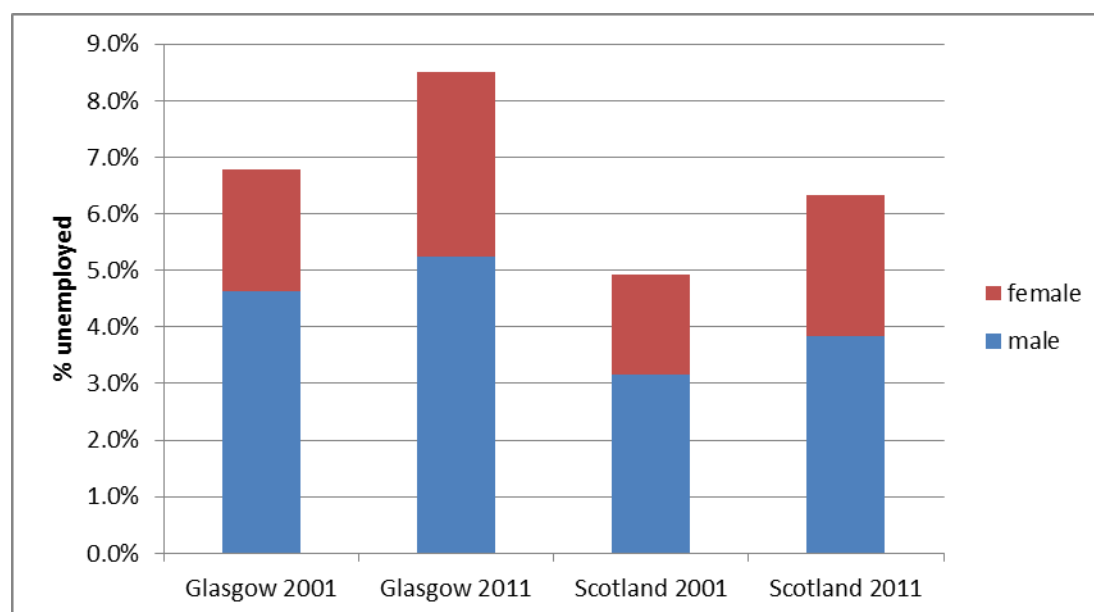
Source Figures 4.2 and 4.3: NRS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.7 In 2001 to 2011, the rate of increase in the employment rate has been higher for Glasgow than for Scotland. For Scotland the rise of the employment rate is largely due to the higher employment rate for the age group 45-64 (see Figure 4.3). For Glasgow there has been a rise in the employment rate for the age group 25-64 (see Figure 4.2).
- 4.8 The Scottish employment rate is nearly constant at a rate of around 80% for the age-band 25 to 54 in 2011. In Glasgow the employment rate reaches a maximum of 75% for the age-band 30 to 34, but then declines for the older age-bands.
- 4.9 The reduction in the employment rate for the age group 16-24 is mainly due to higher participation in higher education. The share of students in that age-group rose from 44% in 2001 to 54% in 2011 (see Table 4.3, on next page).

### Unemployment rate

- 4.10 Figure 4.11 and Table 4.2 (see next page) show that the unemployment rate has gone up between 2001 and 2011 in both Glasgow and Scotland. This is due to the recession which began in 2008.

**Figure 4.4 - Unemployment rate by Sex for Glasgow and Scotland in 2001 and 2011**



Source: NRS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.11 It should be noted that ***the Census definition of unemployment is based on self-assessment, in terms of availability and looking for paid work. It is not dependent on the receipt of job seeker's allowance.***
- 4.12 The unemployment rate in Glasgow continues to be higher than the Scottish average and the unemployment rate for males is higher than for females (see Figure 4.4 and also Table 4.2 on next page).



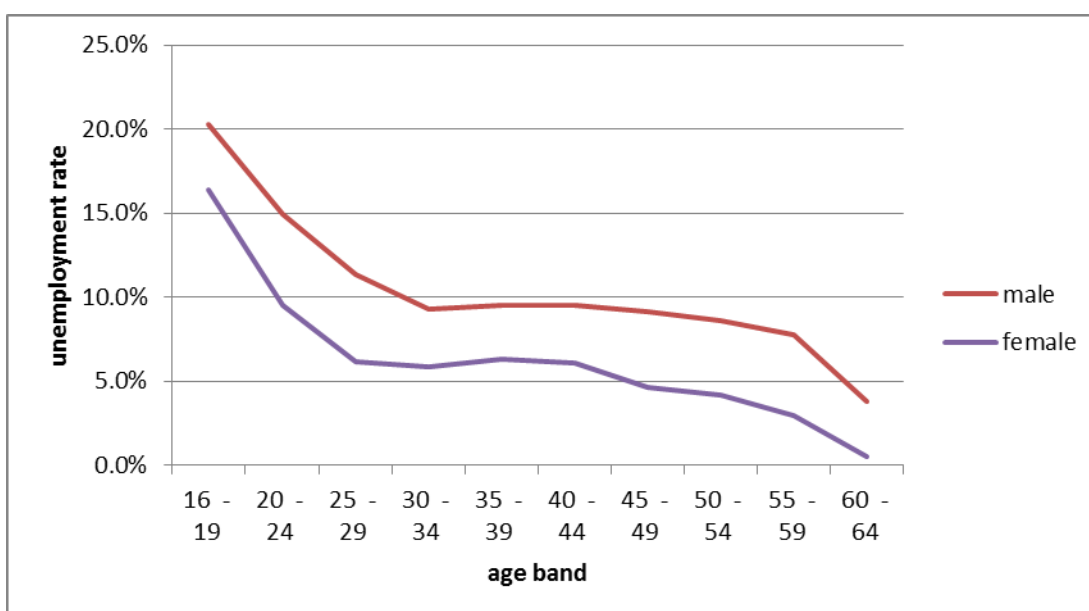
Table 4.2 - Unemployment rate for Glasgow and Scotland in 2001 and 2011

		Glasgow			Scotland	
year	total	male	female	total	male	female
2001	6.8%	9.6%	4.2%	4.9%	6.4%	3.5%
2011	8.5%	10.7%	6.4%	6.3%	7.8%	4.9%
change	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%

Source: National Records of Scotland - 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.13 Figure 4.5 below shows the higher unemployment rate for younger people. In 2011, 37% of Glasgow's unemployed are younger than 25. This is considerably above the 22% of Glasgow's working age population who are under 25.

**Figure 4.5 - Unemployment rate by Age for Males and Females in Glasgow City in 2011**



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.14 Excluding students, the unemployment rate for the age-group 16-24 in Glasgow rose from 16% in 2001 to 20% in 2011 (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 - Employment and Unemployment Rate for Glasgow residents age 16-24

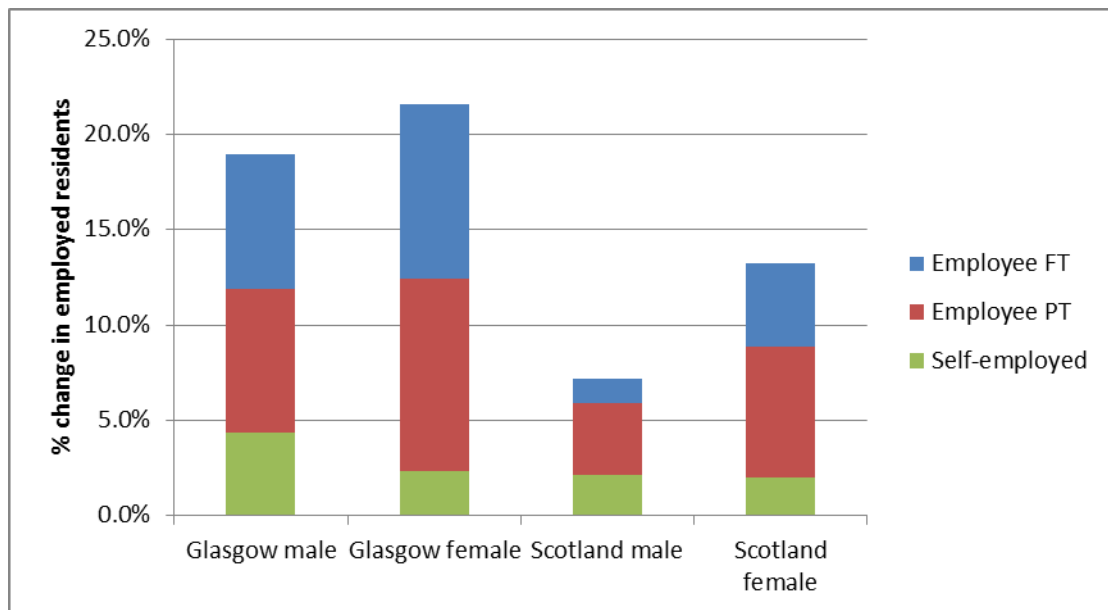
	year 2001 - age 16-24			year 2011 - age 16-24		
	total	students	excl. stud.	total	students	excl. stud.
in employment	37,805	10,575	27,230	39,954	13,187	26,767
unemployed	8,917	1,990	6,927	12,910	4,699	8,211
econ. inactive	30,946	21,726	9,220	36,858	30,891	5,967
total	77,668	34,291	43,377	89,722	48,777	40,945
employment rate	48.7%	30.8%	62.8%	44.5%	27.0%	65.4%
unemployment rate	11.5%	5.8%	16.0%	14.4%	9.6%	20.1%

Source: National Records of Scotland - 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright Reserved

### Employment status: full-time and part-time working

- 4.15 In Glasgow the number of employed males has risen by 19% (Scotland: 7%) and the number of employed females by 22% (Scotland: 13%). The rise in the number of part time employees accounts for 40% to 53% of this change (see Figure 4.6). Part time working is defined as working up to 30 hours per week.

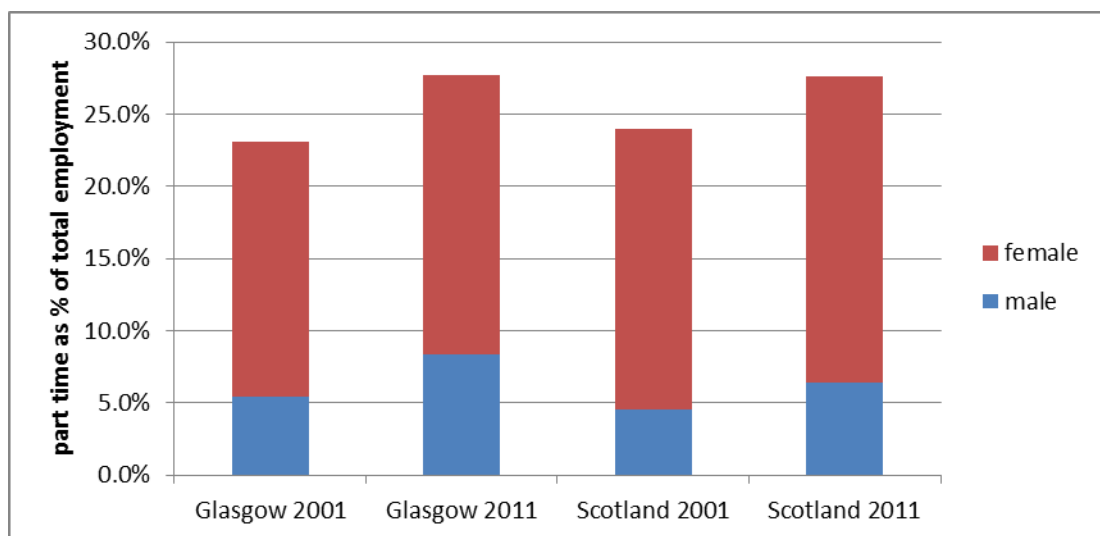
**Figure 4.6 - % Change for Employed Residents by Employment Status and by Sex for Glasgow City and Scotland in 2001-2011**



Source: NRS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.16 Part time employment as a percentage of total employment has increased for Glasgow from 23% to 28% in 2001-2011. Compared with Scotland the part time employment rate is higher for males and lower for females (Figure 4.7).

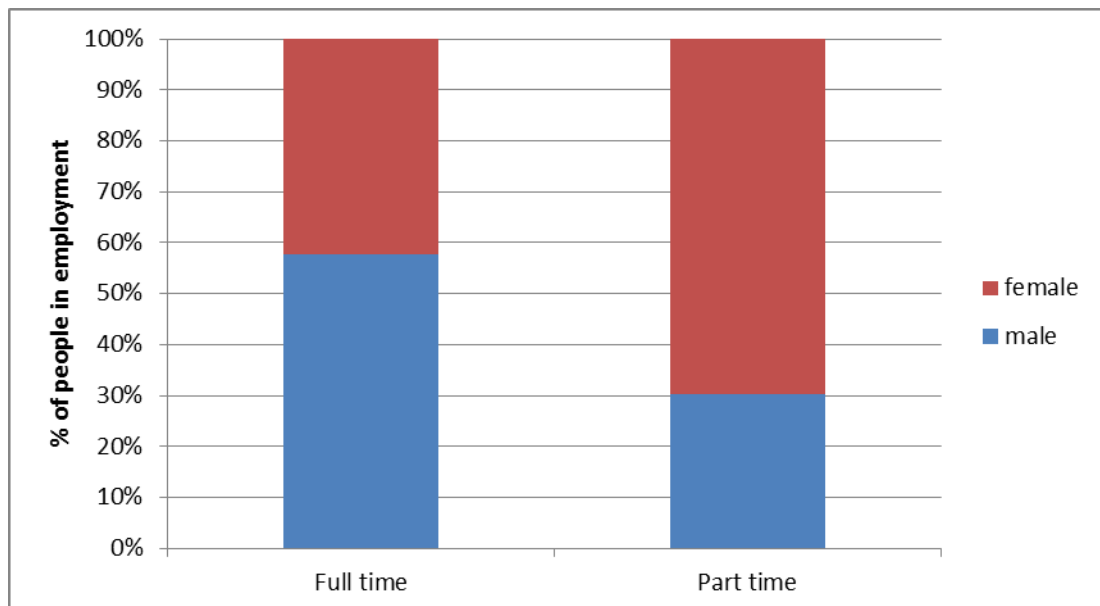
**Figure 4.7 - Part time employment rate by Sex for Glasgow and Scotland in 2001 and 2011**



Source: NRS – 2001 and 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.17 Women are more likely than men to be in a part time job. Among Glasgow residents in employment, of those who have full time jobs, 58% are males and of those in part time jobs, 70% are females (see Figure 4.8).

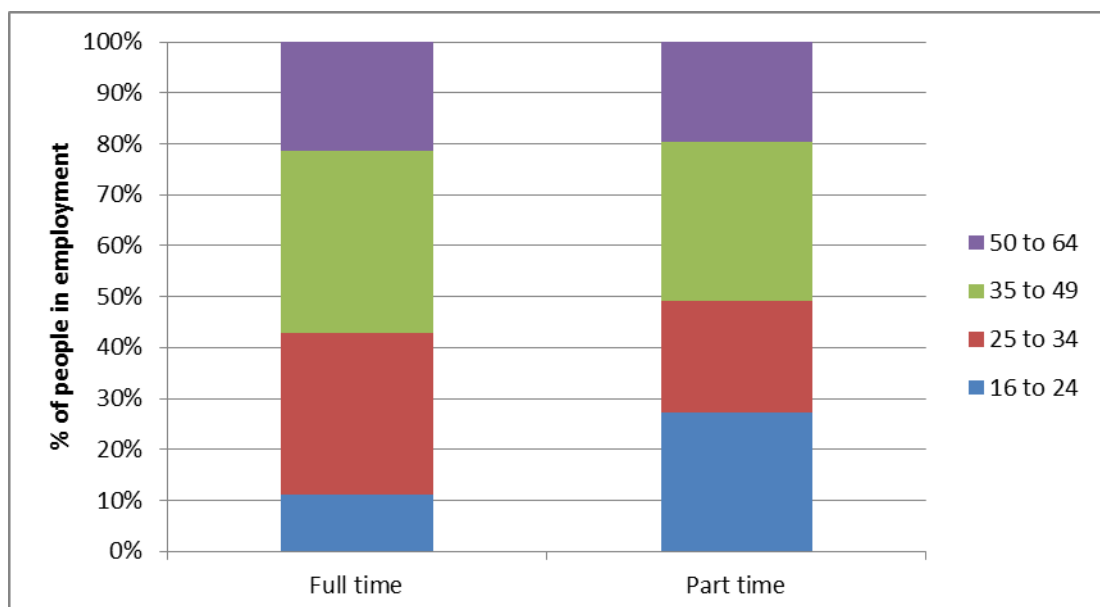
**Figure 4.8 - Full time and Part time employment by Sex for Glasgow in 2011**



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.18 Young people are more likely to be in a part time job. Among Glasgow residents in employment, of those who have full time jobs, 11% are age 16-24 and of those in part time jobs, 27% are age 16-24 (see Figure 4.9).

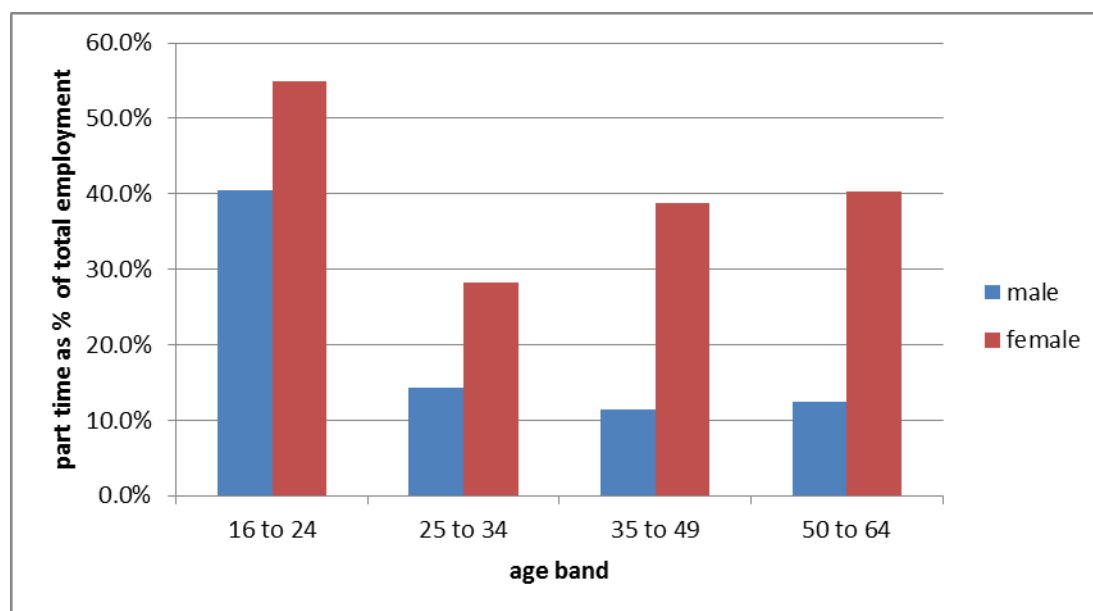
**Figure 4.9 - Full time and Part time employment by Age for Glasgow in 2011**



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.19 Figure 4.10 also reflects the high rate of part time employment for the age group 16-24 (including students in employment). Of employed males, 41% of that age group are in a part time job and for females that percentage is 55%.

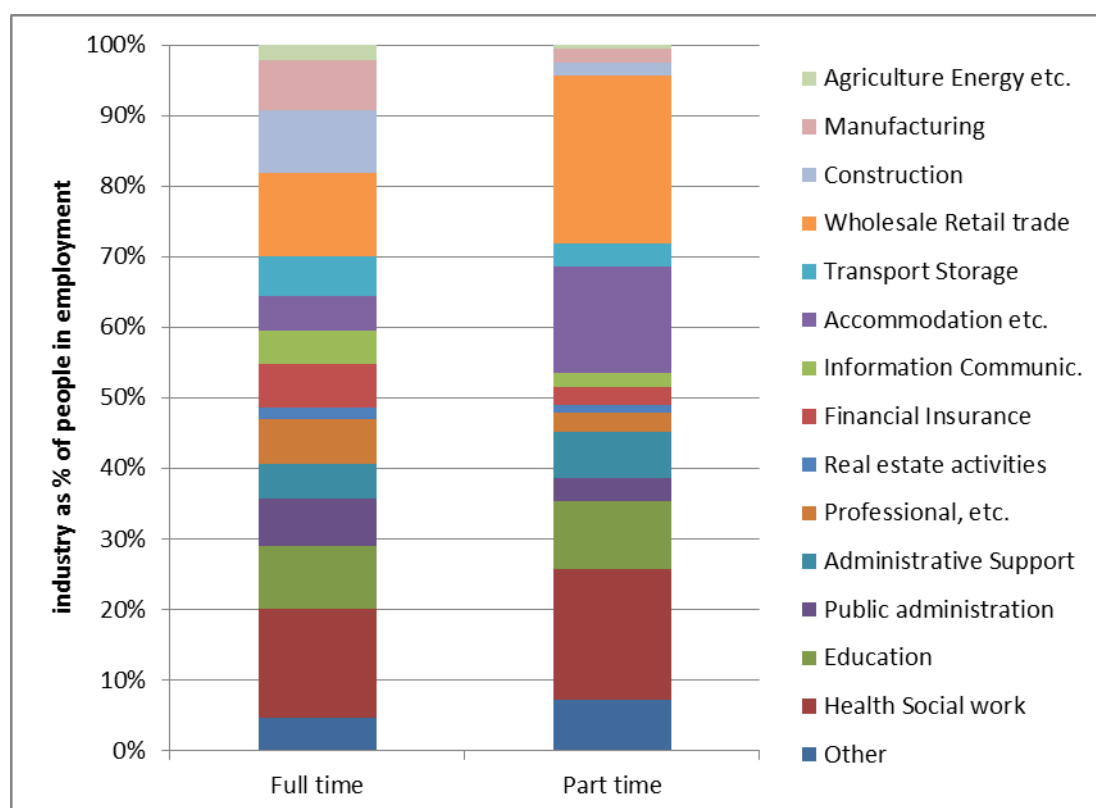
**Figure 4.10 - Part time employment rate by Age and Sex for Glasgow in 2011**



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

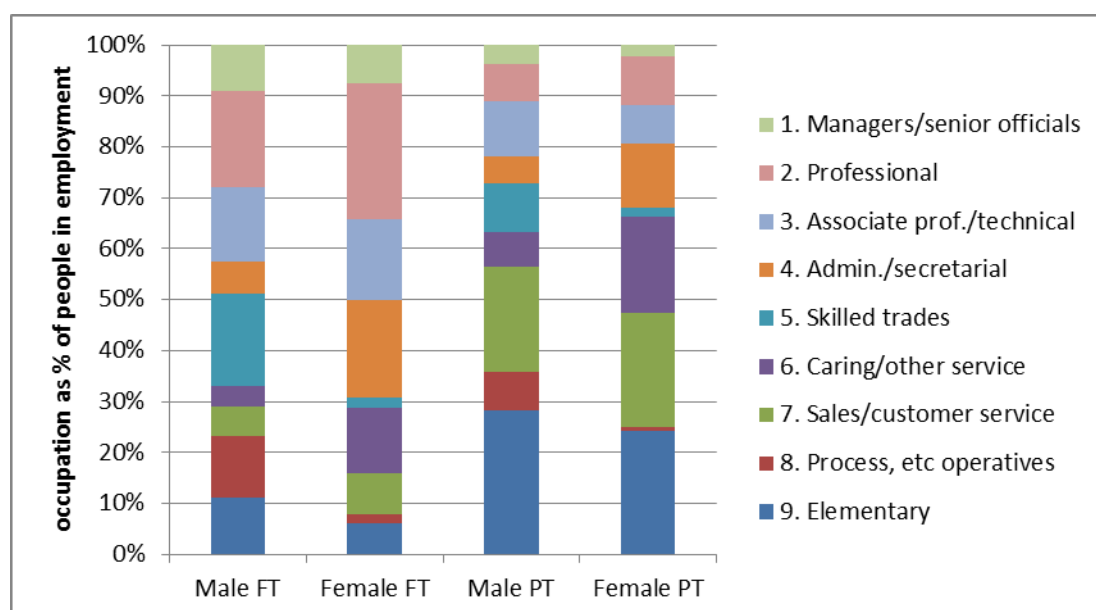
- 4.20 Figure 4.10 shows that the difference in part time employment rate between males and females is highest for the “older” age groups 35-49 and 50-64.
- 4.21 The share of part time employment is higher for those working in the following industries: “wholesale and retail trade” (12% of full-time workers and 24% of part time workers), “accommodation and food services” (5% of full-time workers and 15% of part time workers) and “human health and social work” (15% of full-time workers and 18% of part time workers). Taken together, 57% of part time workers work in these three industries (see Figure 4.11 on next page).
- 4.22 43% of males and 50% of females in full time employment are in a managerial, professional or associate professional/technical occupation. For those in part time employment these percentages are much lower at 22% of males and 19% of females (see Figure 4.12 on next page).
- 4.23 Sales/customer service, process workers etc. and elementary occupations are much more prevalent for part time workers: 57% of males and 47% of females who work part time are in these occupations. This compares with 29% of males and 16% of females in these occupations for those who work full time.
- 4.24 Skilled trades and process workers/machine operatives are more prevalent among male workers and female workers are more often in administrative, secretarial, caring and other services occupations.

**Figure 4.11 – Distribution by Industry for Glasgow Residents in Full time and Part time Employment in 2011**



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

**Figure 4.12 – Distribution by Occupation for Glasgow Residents in Full time and Part time Employment in 2011**

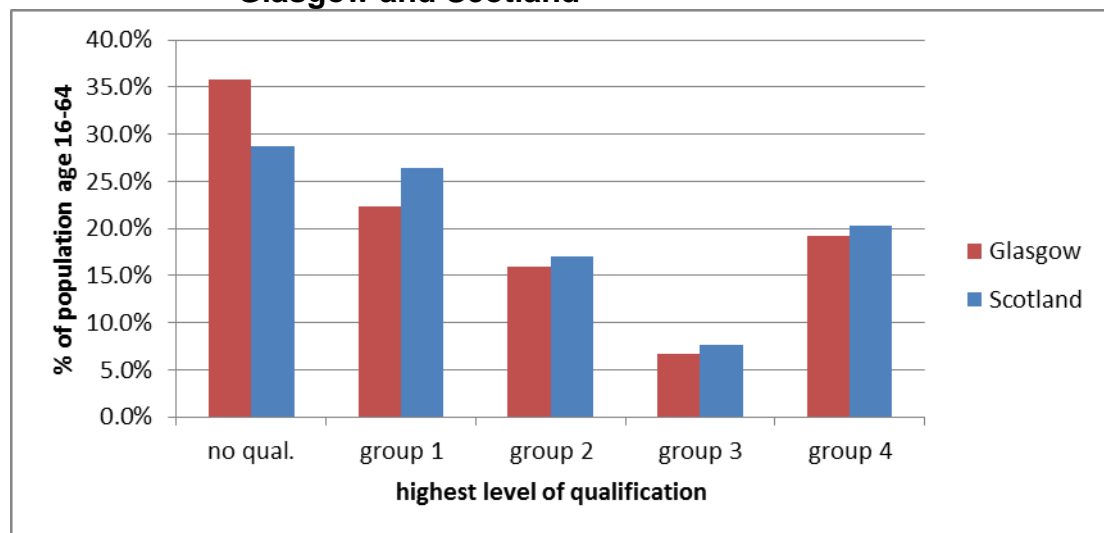


Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

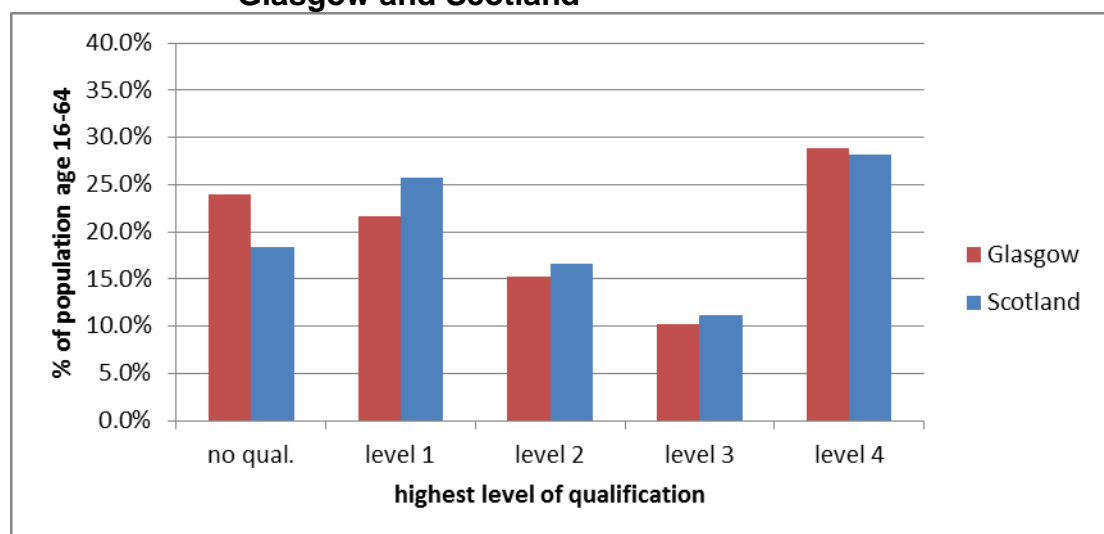
## Level of Qualifications

- 4.25 The population age 16-64 with no qualifications fell by 27% in Glasgow and by 32% in Scotland. In Glasgow the numbers without a qualification fell from 36% to 24% of the working age population between 2001 and 2011 (see Figures 4.13 and 4.14).
- 4.26 The population age 16-64 with a degree-level qualification is represented by “group 4” in Figure 4.13 and by “level 4” in Figure 4.14. The number of people with a degree level qualification rose by 64% in Glasgow and by 48% in Scotland. In Glasgow the numbers with a degree qualification rose from 19% to 29% of the working age population between 2001 and 2011.

**Figure 4.13 - Population by highest level of qualification in 2001 for Glasgow and Scotland**



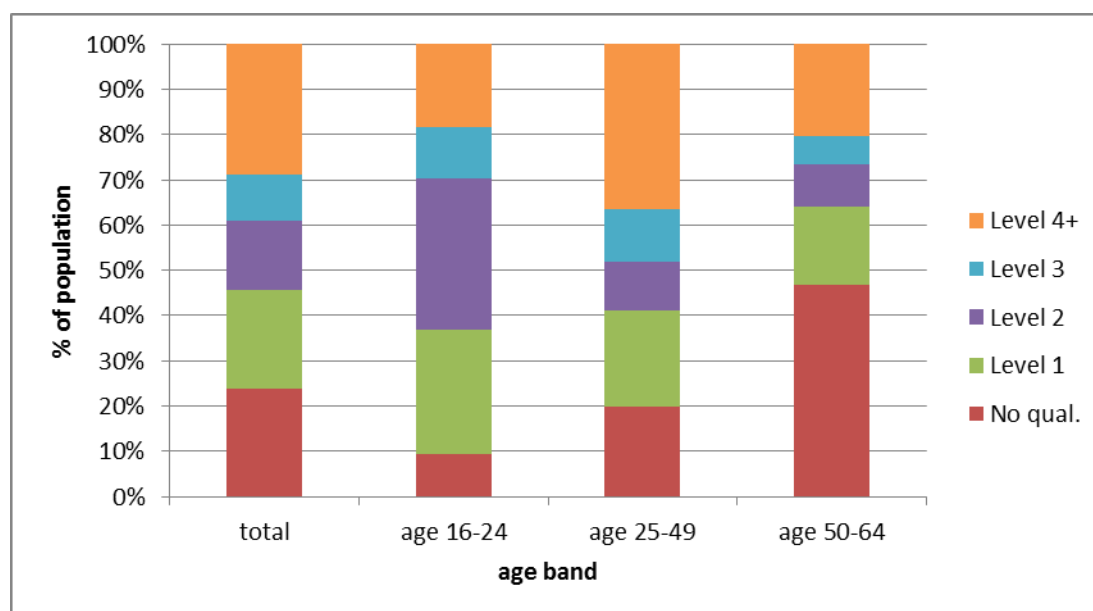
**Figure 4.14 - Population by highest level of qualification in 2011 for Glasgow and Scotland**



Source Figures 4.13 and 4.14: NRS – 2001/2011 Census - Crown Copyright  
For explanation of group or level of qualifications see Appendix, section 6.

- 4.27 There is a distinct age composition effect in the distribution of the population by highest level of qualification, as Figure 4.15 shows. The percentage without a qualification is lowest for the age group 16-24, at 9% of the population, and is highest for the age group 50-64, at 47% of the population. 37% of the population age 25-49 has a degree level qualification (level 4+), which is much higher than the 20% for the age group 50-64.

**Figure 4.15 - Population by highest level of qualification and by Age for Glasgow in 2011**

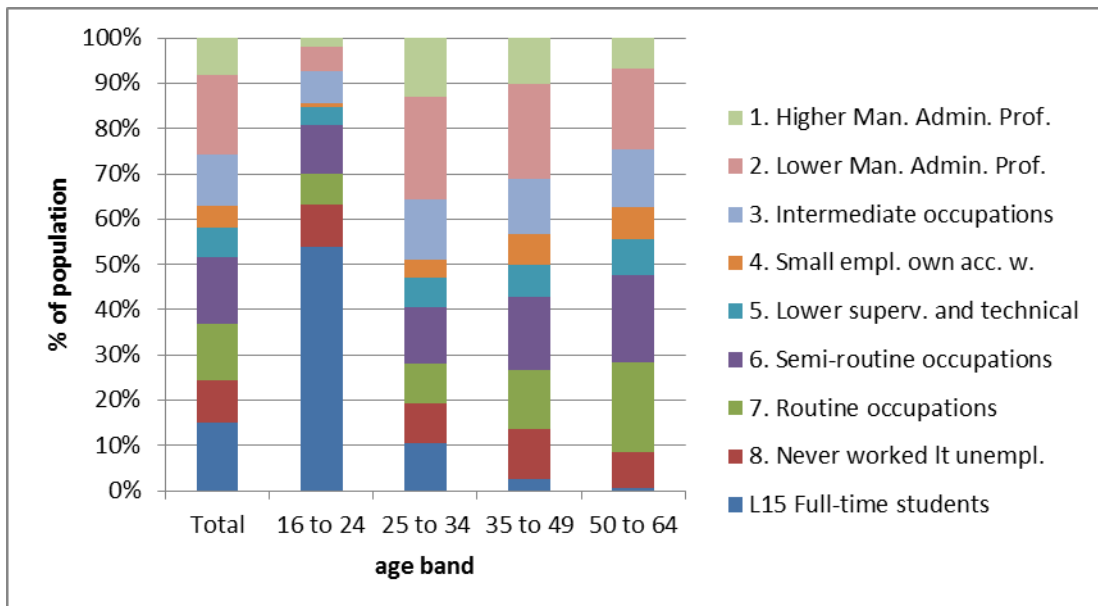


Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

For explanation of level of qualifications see Appendix, section 6.

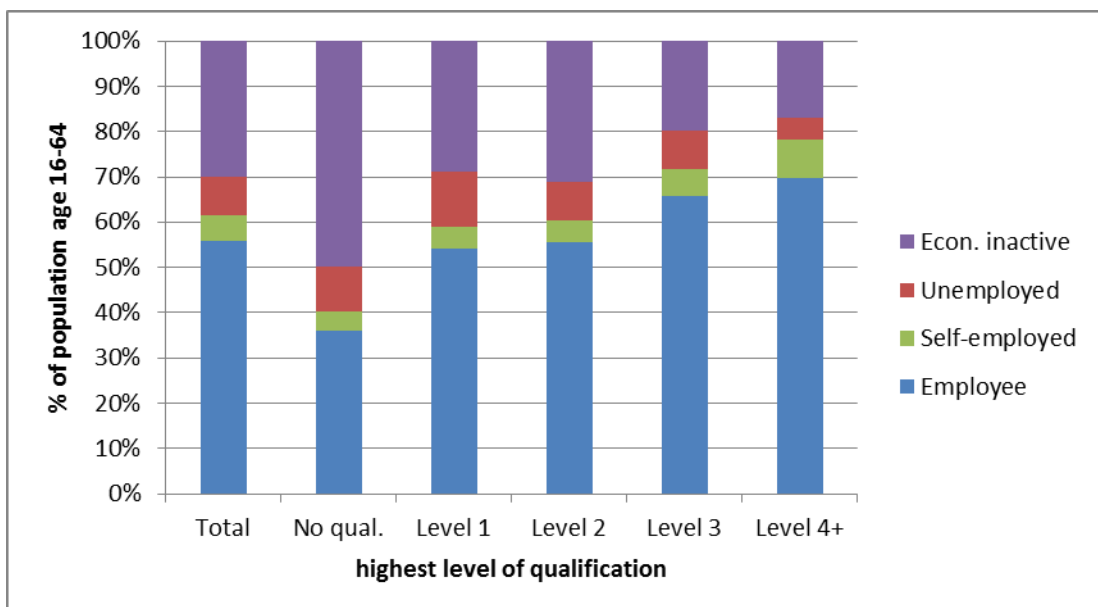
- 4.28 The level of qualifications profile by age is also reflected in the distribution of occupations, as Figure 4.16 (see next page) shows. The share of those in semi-routine and routine occupations together with the long term unemployed increases with age from 30% for the age group 25-34, to 40% for the age group 35 to 49 and to 47% for the age group 50-64. This is consistent with lower levels of qualifications for the relatively older age groups.
- 4.29 The percentage of those in a managerial, administrative, professional or intermediate occupation is highest for the age group 25-34, at 49%. Only 37% of the age group 50-64 is in that socio-economic category.
- 4.30 Figure 4.16 also shows the impact of higher education on the age group 16-24, with full time students at 54%.
- 4.31 The level of qualification has an impact on the employment rate. In Figure 4.17 (see next page), the sum of the blue and green bars shows the employment rate. This is lowest for the population with no qualifications, at 40%, and is highest for the population with a degree level qualification, at 78%.
- 4.32 Unemployment rates are higher than average for people with a level 1 qualification or no qualifications.

**Figure 4.16 - Population by NS\_SeC and by Age for Glasgow in 2011**



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

**Figure 4.17 – Population by economic status and by highest level of qualification for Glasgow in 2011**



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

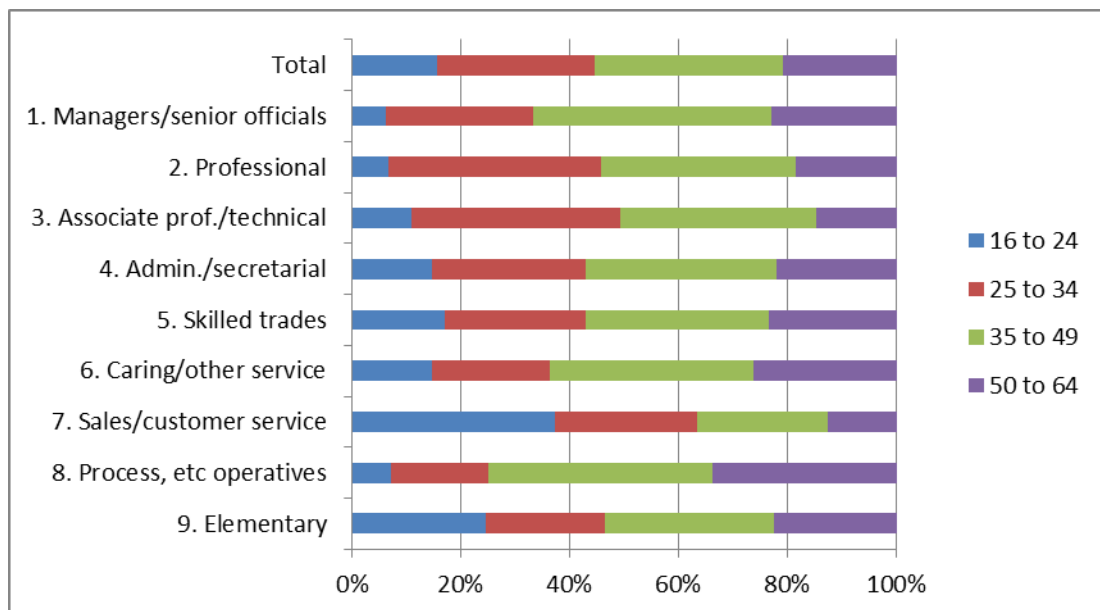
For explanation of level of qualifications see Appendix, section 6.



## Occupation

- 4.33 16% of all Glasgow residents in employment are under age 25. The share is much higher for those in sales/customer service occupations (37%) and in elementary occupations (24%, see Figure 4.18).
- 4.34 Young people (age 25-34) make up 29% of all Glasgow residents in employment. The figures are higher for those in professional occupations (39%) and in associate professional/technical occupations (38%).
- 4.35 The share of older workers (age 50-64) among Glasgow's resident workforce is 21%. The figure is 34% for process workers and machine operatives and 26% for people in caring/other service occupations.

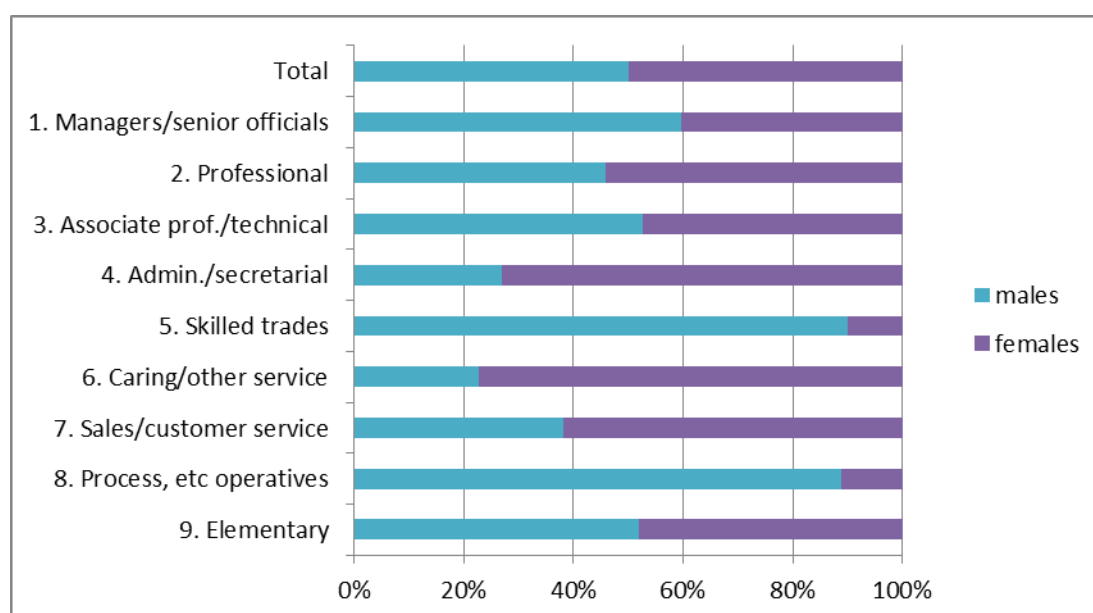
Figure 4.18 – Employed Population by Occupation and by Age for Glasgow in 2011



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

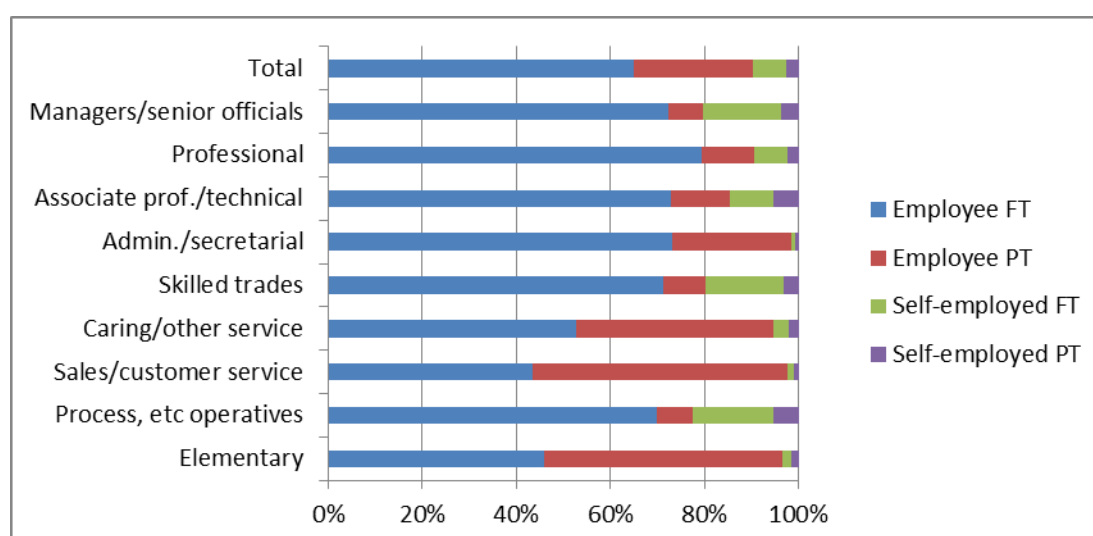
- 4.36 Males make up 90% of residents in skilled occupations and 89% of those in process worker/machine operative occupations (see next page, Figure 4.19).
- 4.37 73% of residents in administrative/secretarial occupations and 77% of those in caring/other service occupations are women.
- 4.38 25% of Glasgow residents in employment are part time employees. The percentage is 54% for people in a sales/customer service occupation, 51% for those in an elementary occupation and 42% for those in a caring/other service occupation (see next page, Figure 4.20).
- 4.39 The self-employed make up 10% of Glasgow residents in employment. For managers/senior officials and those in a skilled trade occupation the figure is 20%. Residents in a process worker/machine operative occupation have the highest rate of self-employment, at 22%.

Figure 4.19 – Employed Population by Occupation and by Sex for Glasgow in 2011



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

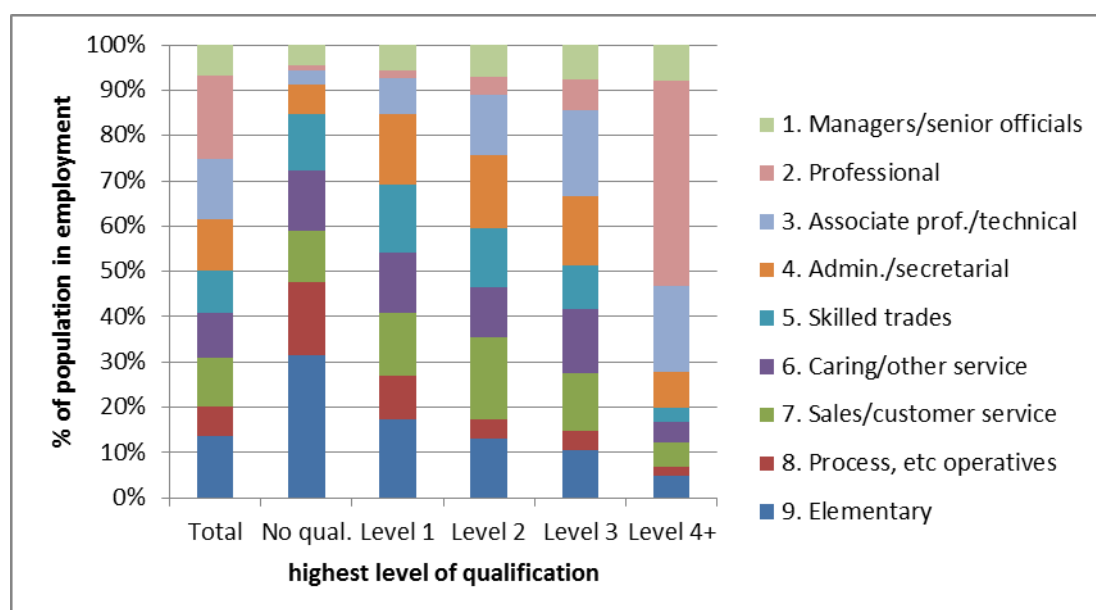
Figure 4.20 – Employment Status by Occupation for Employed Population in Glasgow in 2011



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

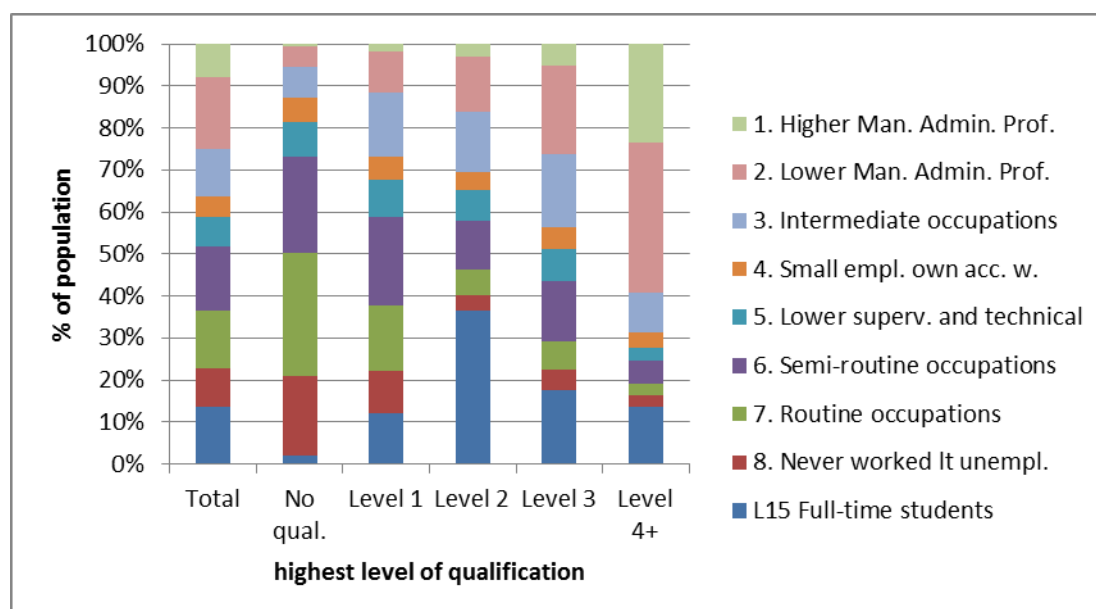
- 4.40 Figure 4.21 and 4.22 (see next page) show the relationship between level of qualifications and type of occupation.
- 4.41 72% of resident workers with a degree qualification (level 4+) are in a managerial, professional or associate professional/technical occupation. This compares with 39% for all resident workers.
- 4.42 48% of workers with no qualification are in an elementary or process worker/machine operative occupation (all workers: 20%).

Figure 4.21 – Population in Employment by Occupation and Qualifications for Glasgow in 2011



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright  
For explanation of level of qualifications see Appendix, section 6.

Figure 4.22 – Population by NS\_SeC and Qualifications for Glasgow in 2011

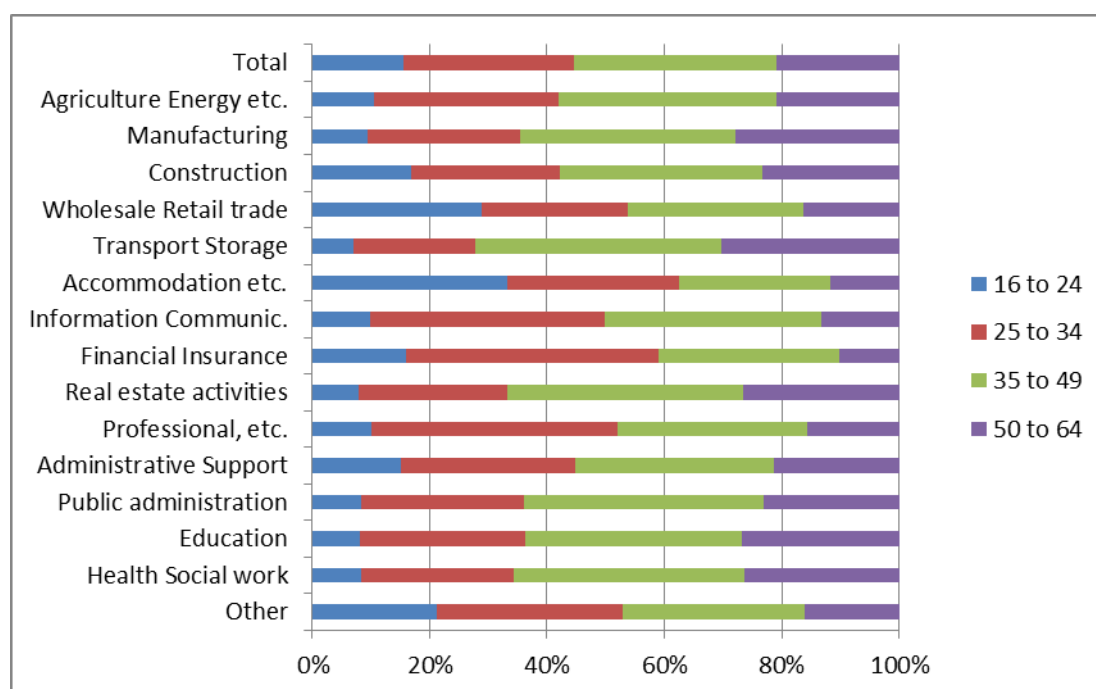


Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright  
For explanation of level of qualifications see Appendix, section 6.

## Industry

- 4.43 Across all industries, young people (age 16-24) make up 16% of employed Glasgow residents. The figure is higher for those working in “accommodation and food service activities” (33%), in “wholesale and retail trade” (29%) and in “other service activities” (21%, see Figure 4.23).
- 4.44 The share of young people (age 25-34) among Glasgow’s employed residents is 29%. The percentage is considerably higher for residents in “financial and insurance activities” (43%), “professional, scientific and technical activities” (42%) and “information and communication” (40%).
- 4.45 Older workers (age 50-64) make up 21% of Glasgow’s employed residents. The proportion is considerably higher for the following industries: “transportation and storage” (30%) and “manufacturing” (28%).

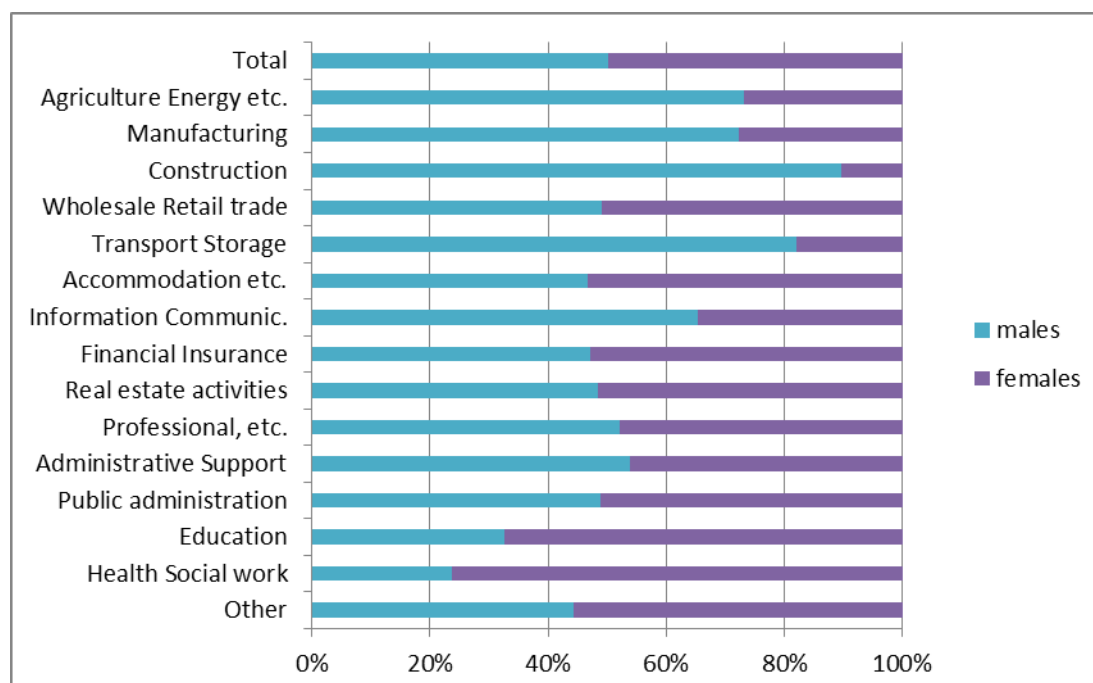
Figure 4.23 – Population in Employment by Age and by Industry for Glasgow in 2011



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.46 Industries with a high proportion of males among Glasgow’s employed residents are “construction” (90%), “transportation and storage” (82%), “agriculture, mining, energy, etc.” (73%) and “manufacturing” (72%, see next page, Figure 4.24).
- 4.47 76% of Glasgow residents who work in “human health and social work activities” and 67% of those who work in “education” are female.

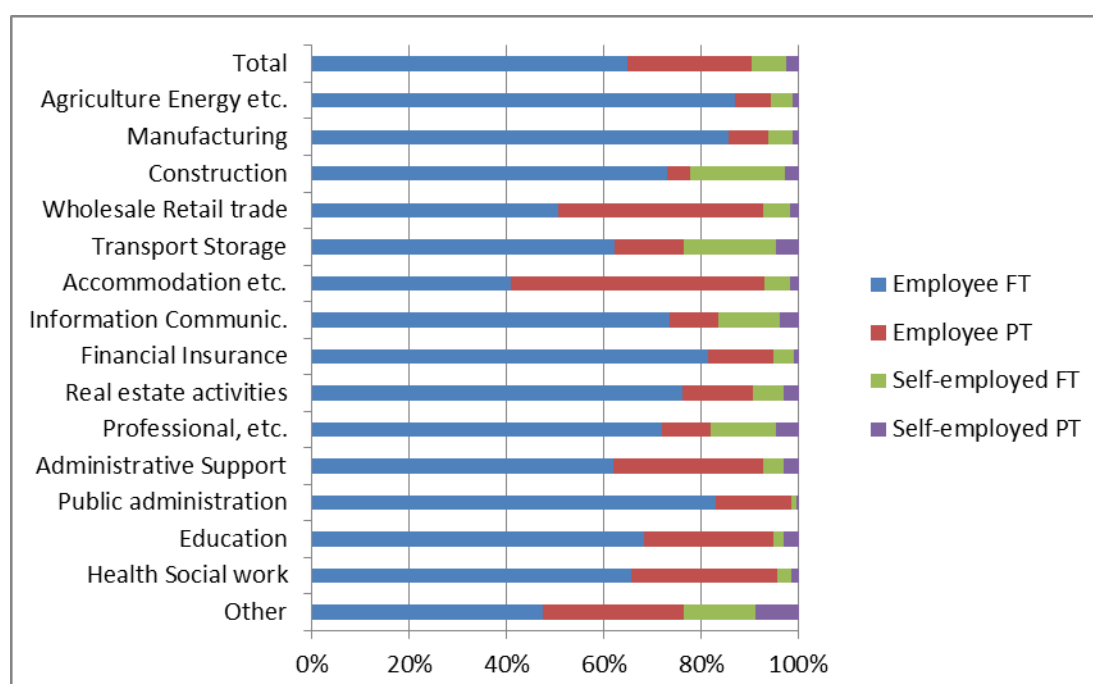
Figure 4.24 – Population in Employment by Sex and by Industry for Glasgow in 2011



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 4.48 Part time employees make up 25% of Glasgow’s residents in employment. For residents working in “accommodation and food services” and in the “wholesale and retail trade” the figures are, respectively, 52% and 42%.

Figure 4.25 – Population by Employment Status and by Industry for Glasgow in 2011

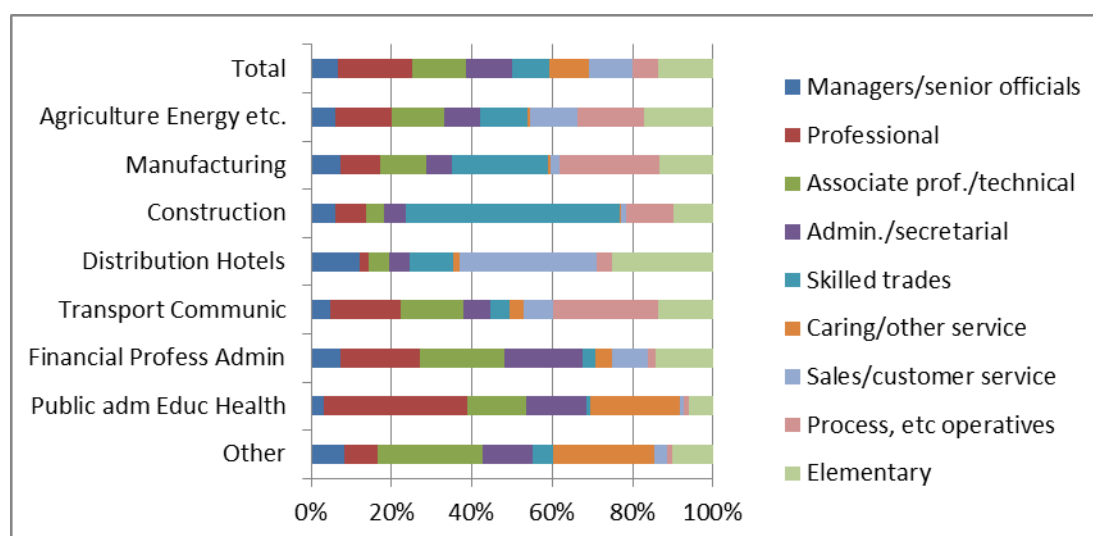


Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

4.49 10% of Glasgow residents in employment are self-employed. Figure 4.25 (see previous page) shows that rates of self-employment are well above average for residents working in “transport and storage” (24%), “construction” (22%) and “other service activities” (24%).

4.50 Figure 4.26 shows that professional occupations are more prevalent in “financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities” (20%) and “public administration, education and health” (36%). This compares with a share across all industries of 18%.

Figure 4.26 – Employed Population by Occupation and by Industry for Glasgow in 2011



Source: NRS – 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

4.51 Administrative/secretarial occupations are also more prevalent in “financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities” (20%) and “public administration, education and health” (15%). This compares with a share across all industries of 11%.

4.52 Skilled trade occupations are more prevalent in “manufacturing” (24%) and “construction” (53%). This compares with a share across all industries of 9%.

4.53 Caring and other service occupations are more prevalent in “public administration, education and health” (22%) and “other service activities” (25%). This compares with a share across all industries of 10%.

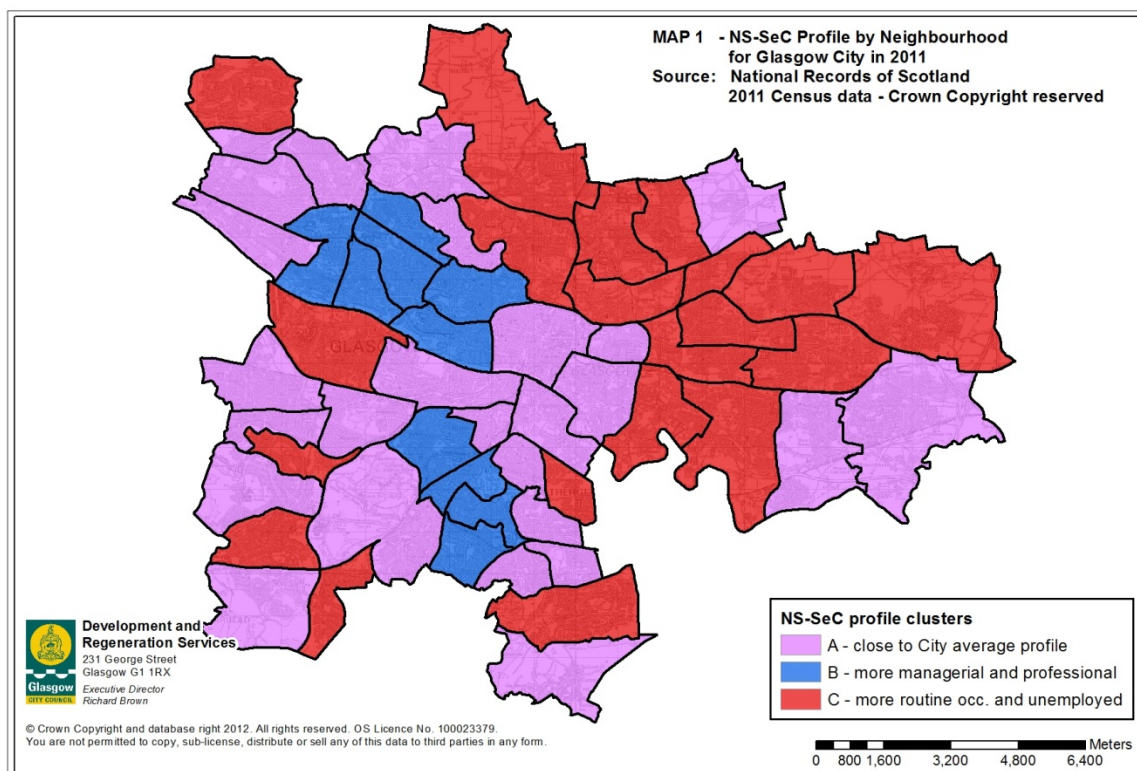
4.54 Sales and customer service occupations are highest in “distribution and hotels” (34%). This compares with a share across all industries of 11%.

4.55 Process worker, machine operative and elementary occupations are more prevalent in “agriculture, energy, etc.” (34%), “manufacturing” (38%), “distribution and hotels” (29%) and “transportation and communication” (40%). This compares with a share across all industries of 20%.

## 5 NEIGHBOURHOOD ANALYSIS

### Socio-economic classification of Glasgow's neighbourhoods

- 5.1 Map 1 shows three clusters of Glasgow's neighbourhoods with similar socio-economic characteristics. Cluster A represents areas with a socio economic profile closer to the City average, Cluster B identifies the more prosperous areas and Cluster C the more deprived areas in the City. These area types show considerable differences in their employment and unemployment rates, rates of part time working and resident qualification levels.



- 5.2 The clusters have been identified, based on the 2011 NS\_SeC characteristics (excluding Full-Time Students) of Glasgow's 56 neighbourhoods. NS\_SeC profiles for these clusters are given in Table 5.1 below.

National Statistics - Socio-economic Classification	cluster A	cluster B	cluster C	Glasgow
Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	8.5%	21.8%	2.9%	9.2%
Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	20.8%	30.7%	11.6%	19.6%
Intermediate occupations	14.8%	12.4%	11.9%	13.3%
Small employers and own account workers	6.1%	6.6%	4.5%	5.7%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8.4%	5.4%	8.7%	7.9%
Semi-routine occupations	17.4%	10.1%	22.7%	17.8%
Routine occupations	14.6%	6.8%	23.1%	16.0%
Never worked and long-term unemployed	9.3%	6.2%	14.5%	10.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: NRS - 2011 Census - Crown Copyright Reserved



## Employment rates

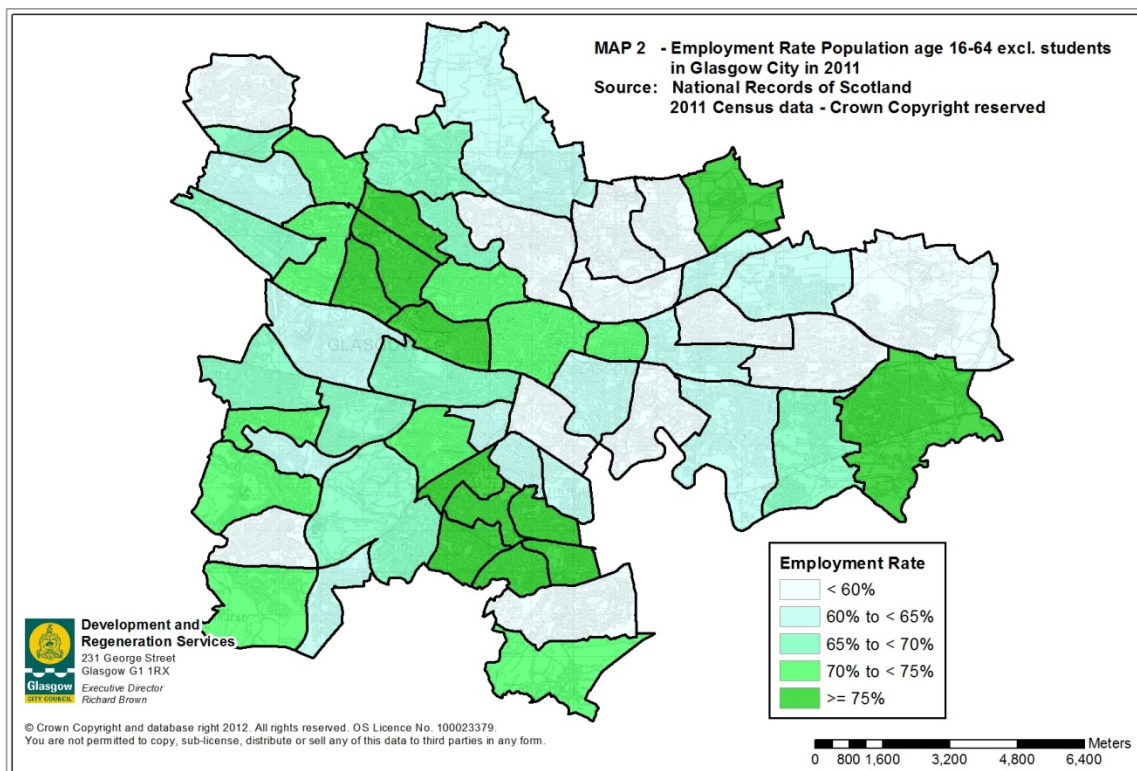
- 5.3 The employment rate is affected by the number of students. Table 5.2 shows that, for Glasgow, excluding the students increases the employment rate from 62% to 68%.

**Table 5.2 - Employment Rate Population excluding Students in 2011**

	Glasgow total	students	Glasgow excluding students
working age population	415,453	64,138	351,315
employed	256,032	18,602	237,430
employment rate	61.6%	29.0%	67.6%

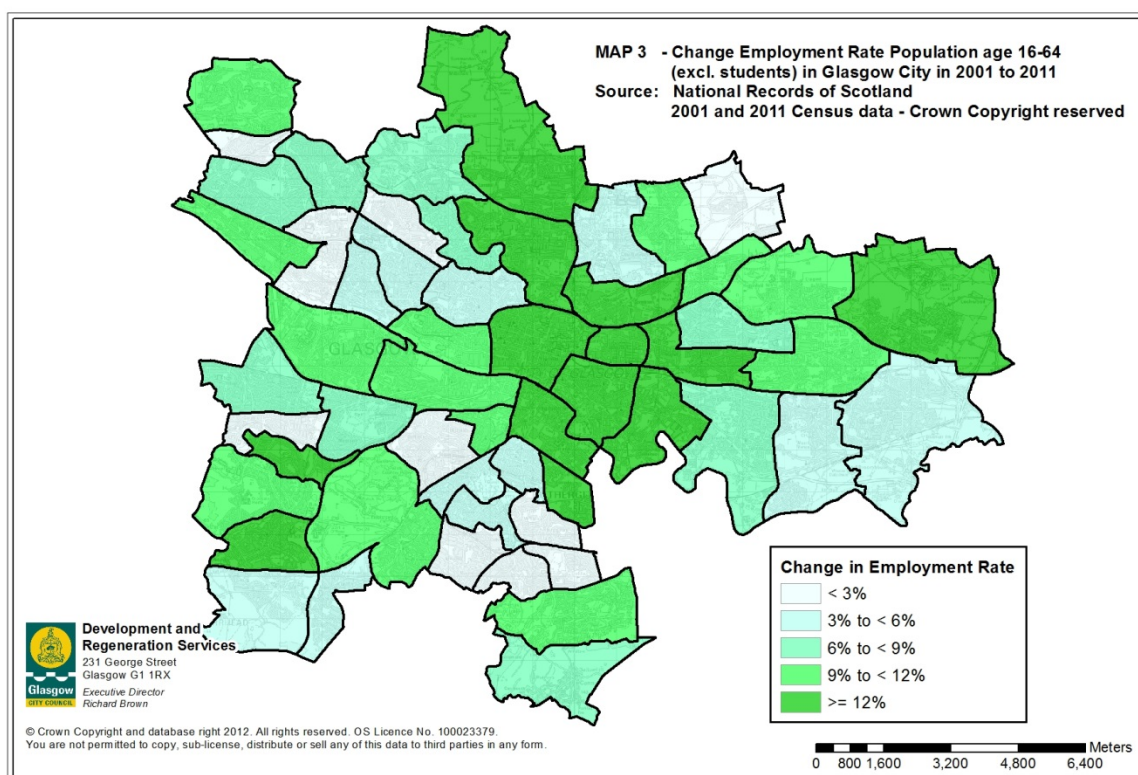
Source: NRS - 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 5.4 In some of Glasgow's neighbourhoods there are concentrations of students and this would distort any comparison. Therefore employment rates excluding students have been used for the neighbourhood analysis. **Background data for the Maps in this chapter can be found in the Appendix, section 3.**
- 5.5 Map 2 shows the pattern of employment rates 2011 by neighbourhood. From a comparison with Map 1, it is clear that more wealthy areas (cluster B) generally have a higher employment rate and more deprived areas (cluster C) generally have a lower employment rate.





- 5.6 Map 3 shows the changes in the employment rate that have taken place in 2001-2011 by neighbourhood. The largest increases have taken place in and around the City Centre. To the south: Greater Gorbals and Toryglen. To the east: Calton/Bridgeton, Dennistoun, Parkhead/Dalmarnock and Haghill/Carntyne. To the north: Sighthill/Roystonhill, Ruchill/Possilpark and Lambhill/Milton. To the west: Yorkhill/Anderston and Ibrox/Kingston.



## Unemployment

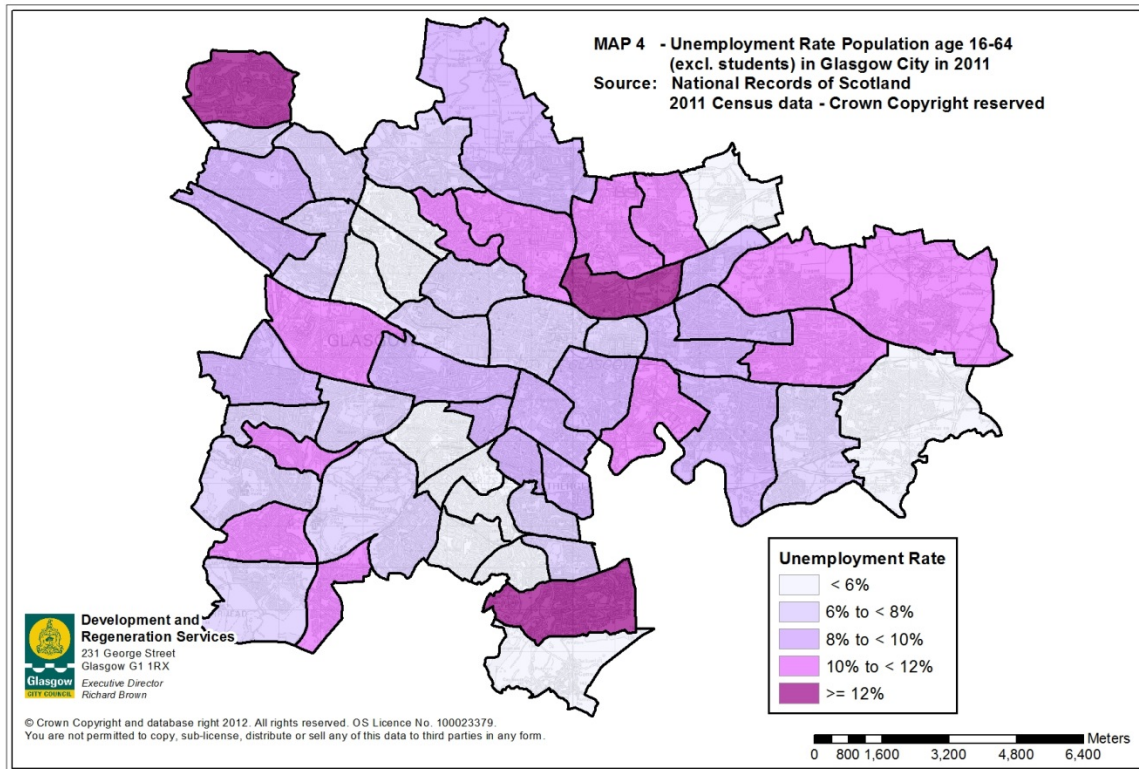
- 5.7 For reasons of consistency, students have been excluded from the unemployment rate calculations. City-wide, excluding the students has only a marginal effect on the unemployment rate (see Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3 - Unemployment Rate Population excluding Student:**

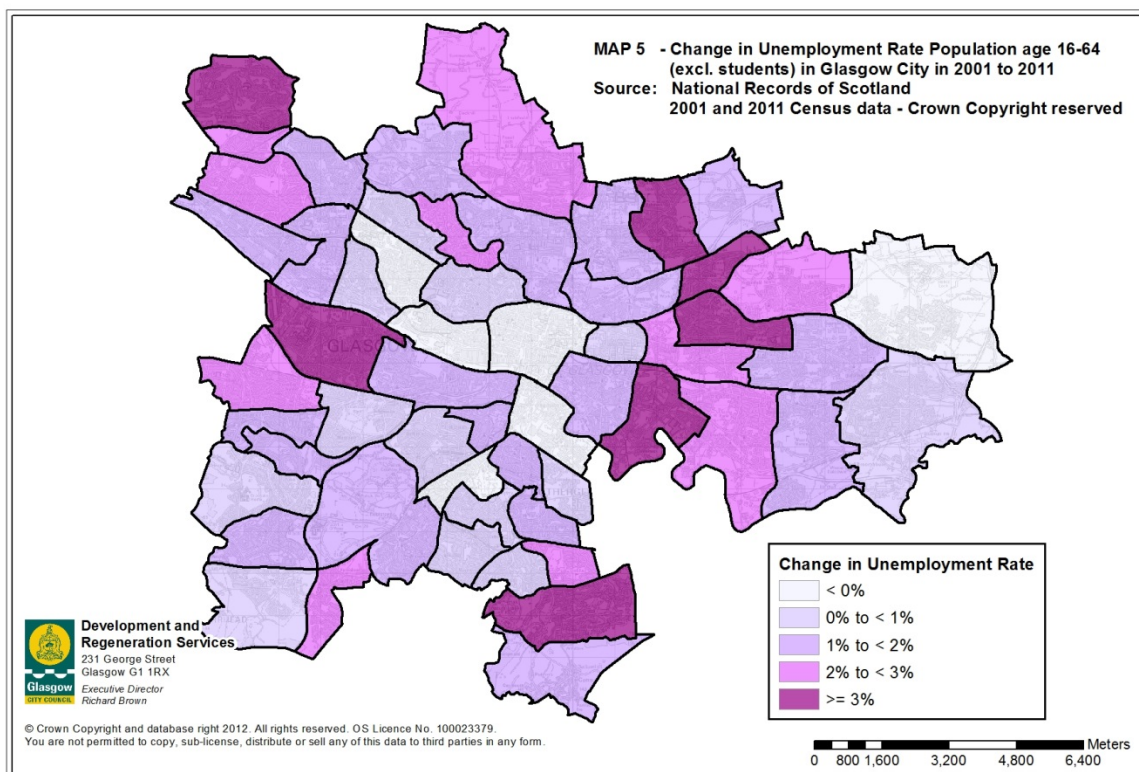
	Glasgow total	students	Glasgow excluding students
working age population	415,453	64,138	351,315
unemployed	35,359	5,965	29,394
unemployment rate	8.5%	9.3%	8.4%

Source: NRS - 2011 Census - Crown Copyright

- 5.8 Map 4 (see next page) shows that, in 2011, unemployment is highest in Glasgow's more deprived areas, particularly in Drumchapel (14%), Castlemilk (13%) and Sighthill/Roystonhill (12%).



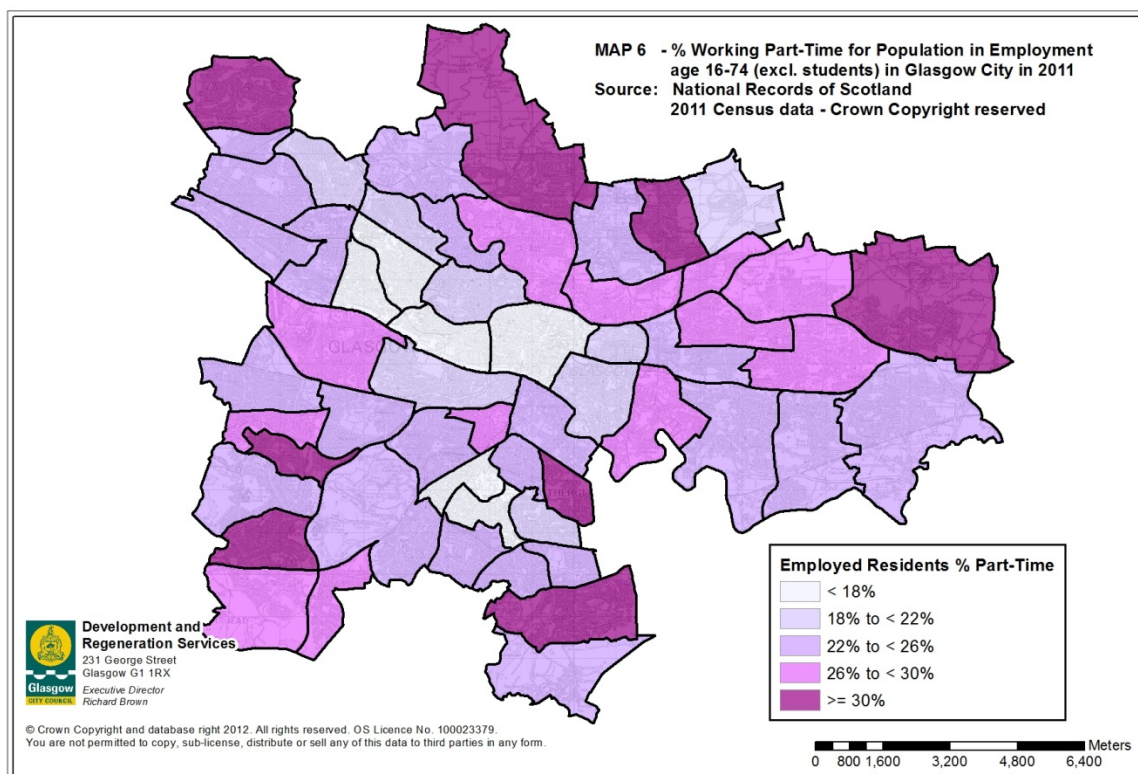
- 5.9 The unemployment rate in Glasgow rose from 7% in 2001 to 8% in 2011. The biggest increases were in Castlemilk, Greater Govan, Drumchapel and part of Glasgow East from Parkhead to Barmulloch (see Map 5).



- 5.10 The unemployment rate reduced in Yorkhill/Anderston and City Centre/Merchant City, as well as in Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East, Easterhouse and Greater Gorbals.

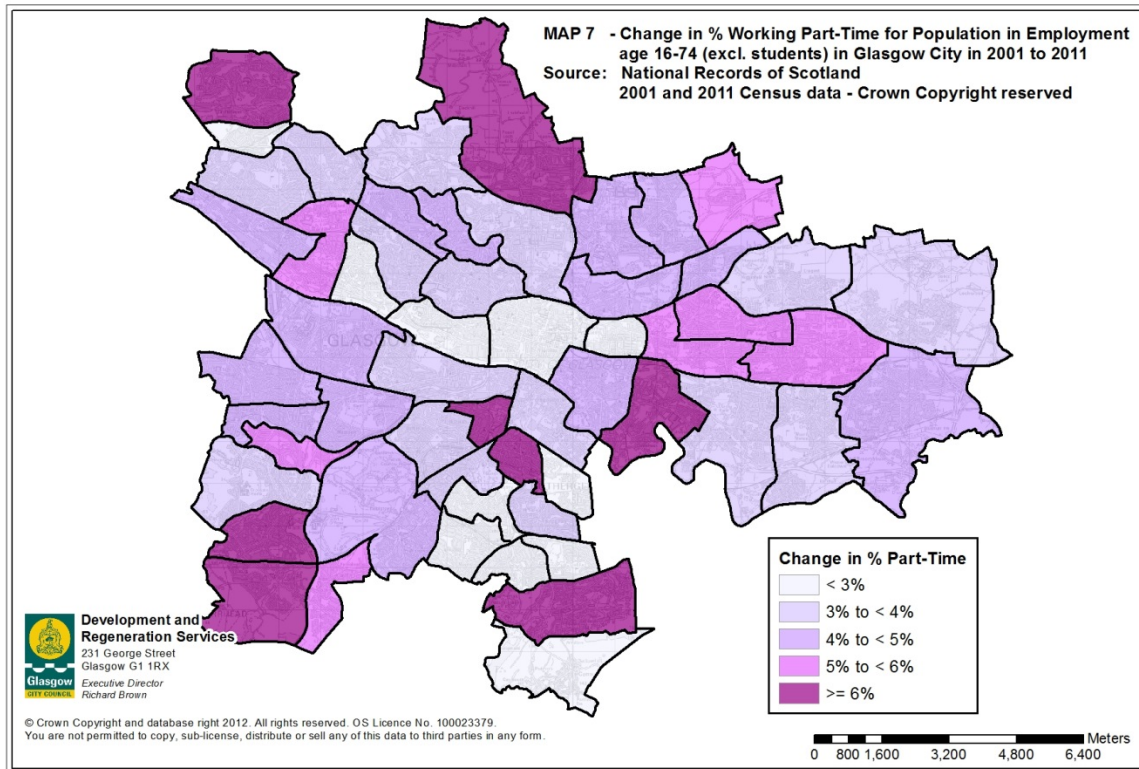
### Part time employment

- 5.11 The part time employment share is defined as the percentage of employed residents age 16-74 (excluding students), who are in part time employment. The age group 16-74 was chosen because data on part time employment for the age group 16-64 is not available at small area level from the Census. In Glasgow the part time employment share rose from 20% in 2001 to 24% in 2011.
- 5.12 Part time employment shares tend to be higher in the City's more deprived areas. Map 6 shows that the share is over 30% for Priesthill/Househillwood, Corkerhill/North Pollok, Castlemilk and Toryglen in Glasgow South and for Drumchapel, Lambhill/Milton, Balornock/Barmulloch and Easterhouse in Glasgow North.



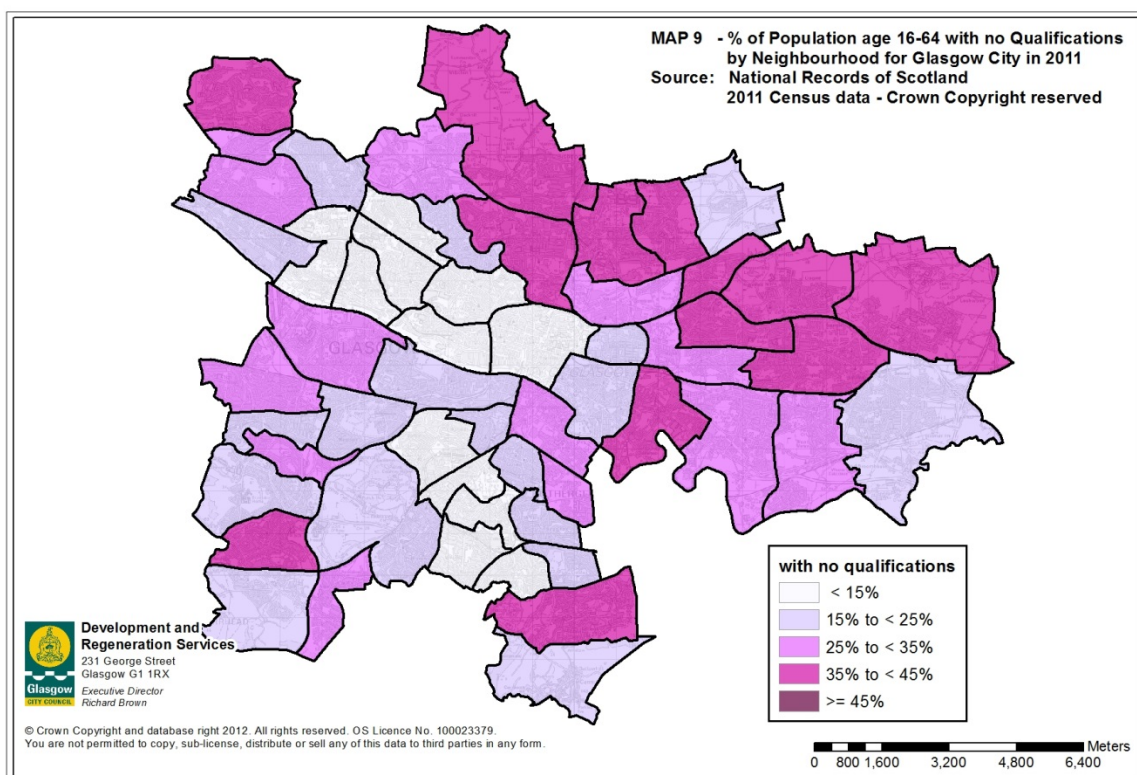
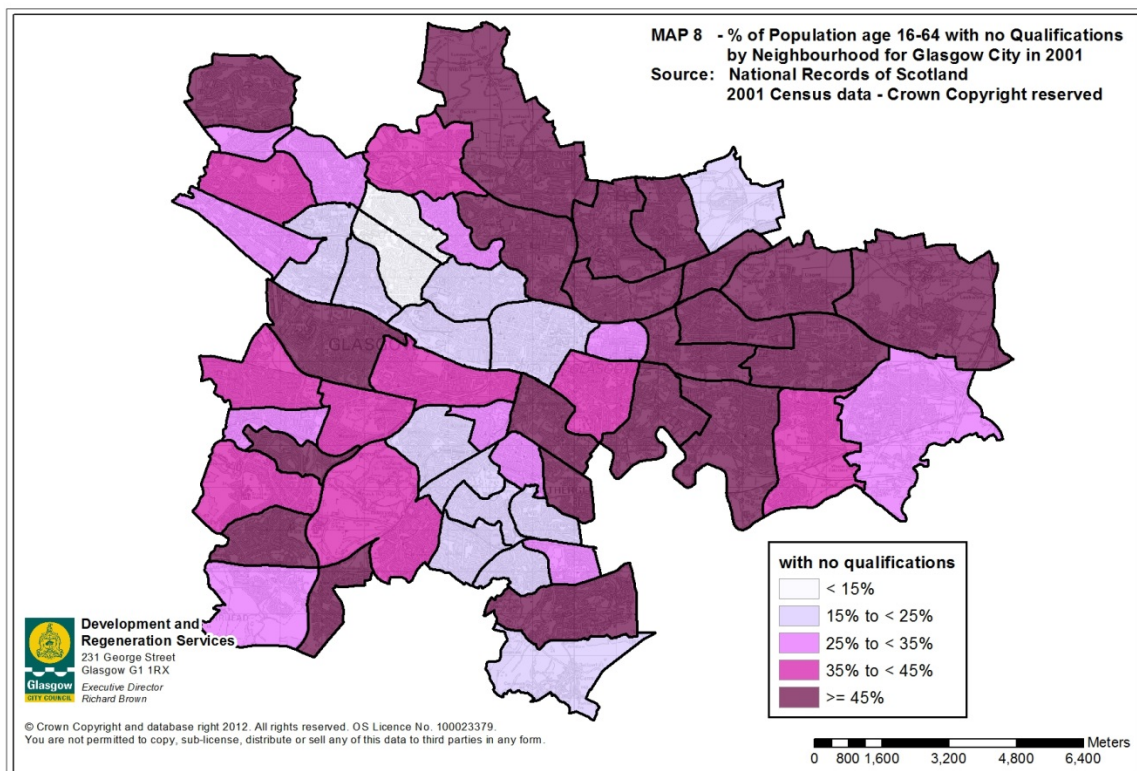
- 5.13 In the recent decade, part time employment shares have risen most in some of the City's more deprived areas (see Map 7 on next page). The share has increased by over 6% of total employed residents for Priesthill/Househillwood, South Nitshill/Darnley, Castlemilk, Govanhill and Pollokshields East In Glasgow South and for Drumchapel, Lambhill/Milton and Parkhead/Dalmarnock in Glasgow North.





## Qualifications

- 5.14 In 21 of Glasgow's 56 neighbourhoods, at least 45% of the working age population had no qualifications in 2001 (see Map 8 on next page). In only two neighbourhoods (Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East and Kelvindale/Kelvinside) was the working age population with no qualifications less than 15% of the total.
- 5.15 The position changed considerably between 2001 and 2011, as is clear from a comparison of Map 8 and Map 9 on the next page. In 2011 the numbers with no qualification were under 45% of the working age population for all Glasgow neighbourhoods. In 12 of Glasgow's 56 neighbourhoods, the numbers with no qualification made up less than 15% of the working age population in 2011.
- 5.16 Between 2001 and 2011, the change in the percentage of working age population who have no qualification was greatest in the following neighbourhoods: Calton/Bridgeton (from 44% to 24%), Greater Gorbals (from 48% to 29%), Dennistoun (from 34% to 17%), Ruchill/Possilpark (from 58% to 41%) and Toryglen (from 50% to 34%).



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- A28 - Calculation residents' share of Glasgow employment by NS\_SeC in 2001/2011
- A29 - Employed Glasgow residents by place of work and by NS\_SeC in 2001/2011

**Table A1 - People in Employment in Scotland - Changes 2001 - 2011**

	year 2001	year 2011	change	% change
<b>Place of Work</b>				
Glasgow	331,103	376,439	45,336	13.7%
Rest of GCV area	412,405	460,913	48,508	11.8%
GCV area	743,508	837,352	93,844	12.6%
Rest of Scotland	1,516,044	1,691,420	175,376	11.6%
Scotland	2,259,552	2,528,772	269,220	11.9%
<b>Place of Residence</b>				
Glasgow	214,630	259,766	45,136	21.0%
Rest of GCV area	516,068	559,913	43,845	8.5%
GCV area	730,698	819,679	88,981	12.2%
Rest of Scotland	1,522,310	1,697,216	174,906	11.5%
Scotland	2,253,008	2,516,895	263,887	11.7%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census - ONS/NRS Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A2 - People Working in Glasgow by Place of Residence**

Place of Residence	year 2001	%	year 2011	%
Glasgow	173,852	52.5%	210,519	55.9%
Rest of GCV area	131,088	39.6%	134,770	35.8%
GCV area	304,940	92.1%	345,289	91.7%
Rest of Scotland	23,938	7.2%	28,262	7.5%
Scotland	328,878	99.3%	373,551	99.2%
Rest of UK	2,225	0.7%	2,888	0.8%
United Kingdom	331,103	100.0%	376,439	100.0%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census - ONS/NRS Crown Copyright Reserved

**Table A3 - Employed People Living in Glasgow by Place of Work**

Place of Work	year 2001	%	year 2011	%
Glasgow	173,852	81.0%	210,519	81.0%
Rest of GCV area	32,688	15.2%	38,735	14.9%
GCV area	206,540	96.2%	249,254	96.0%
Rest of Scotland	7,297	3.4%	9,298	3.6%
Scotland	213,837	99.6%	258,552	99.5%
Rest of UK	793	0.4%	1,214	0.5%
United Kingdom	214,630	100.0%	259,766	100.0%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census - ONS/NRS Crown Copyright Reserved



<b>Table A4 - People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland by Industry in 2001</b>					
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment	331,137	100.0%	2,259,535	100.0%	0.0%
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry and Fishing	1,067	0.3%	54,859	2.4%	-2.1%
Mining/Quarrying, Manuf. and Electr/Gas/Water Supply	33,984	10.3%	350,919	15.5%	-5.3%
Construction	19,873	6.0%	169,408	7.5%	-1.5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs	47,954	14.5%	325,358	14.4%	0.1%
Hotels and Restaurants	18,772	5.7%	130,107	5.8%	-0.1%
Transport, Storage and Communication	24,283	7.3%	150,944	6.7%	0.7%
Financial Intermediation	24,642	7.4%	104,814	4.6%	2.8%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	46,904	14.2%	252,541	11.2%	3.0%
Public Admin. and Defence, Comp. Social Security	23,886	7.2%	156,506	6.9%	0.3%
Education	26,756	8.1%	164,877	7.3%	0.8%
Health and Social Work	44,457	13.4%	279,422	12.4%	1.1%
Other	18,559	5.6%	119,780	5.3%	0.3%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A5 - People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland by Industry in 2011</b>					
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment	376,439	100.0%	2,528,772	100.0%	0.0%
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing;	306	0.1%	42,007	1.7%	-1.6%
B. Mining and quarrying;	574	0.2%	34,984	1.4%	-1.2%
C. Manufacturing;	20,199	5.4%	204,869	8.1%	-2.7%
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply;	3,222	0.9%	20,486	0.8%	0.0%
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management , etc.	2,271	0.6%	19,323	0.8%	-0.2%
F. Construction;	22,158	5.9%	201,783	8.0%	-2.1%
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	55,165	14.7%	378,295	15.0%	-0.3%
H. Transport and storage;	16,394	4.4%	125,084	4.9%	-0.6%
I. Accommodation and food service activities;	24,546	6.5%	158,912	6.3%	0.2%
J. Information and communication;	14,881	4.0%	69,426	2.7%	1.2%
K. Financial and insurance activities;	27,761	7.4%	113,721	4.5%	2.9%
L. Real estate activities;	6,492	1.7%	29,543	1.2%	0.6%
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities;	24,530	6.5%	131,693	5.2%	1.3%
N. Administrative and support service activities;	19,360	5.1%	110,289	4.4%	0.8%
O. Public administration and defence; social security;	27,988	7.4%	175,306	6.9%	0.5%
P. Education;	32,475	8.6%	212,343	8.4%	0.2%
Q. Human health and social work activities;	60,003	15.9%	378,176	15.0%	1.0%
R, S, T, U Arts, entertainment, other service activities	18,114	4.8%	122,532	4.8%	0.0%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A6 - People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland by Occupation in 2011</b>					
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment	376,439	100.0%	2,528,772	100.0%	0.0%
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	29,239	7.8%	211,492	8.4%	-0.6%
2. Professional occupations	72,791	19.3%	422,942	16.7%	2.6%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	57,142	15.2%	319,068	12.6%	2.6%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	51,816	13.8%	286,650	11.3%	2.4%
5. Skilled trades occupations	30,708	8.2%	317,891	12.6%	-4.4%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	31,116	8.3%	244,792	9.7%	-1.4%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	42,276	11.2%	235,240	9.3%	1.9%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	19,600	5.2%	196,106	7.8%	-2.5%
9. Elementary occupations	41,751	11.1%	294,591	11.6%	-0.6%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A7 - People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland by NS-SeC in 2001</b>					
<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment	331,103	100.0%	2,259,552	100.0%	0.0%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations	42,740	12.9%	231,633	10.3%	2.7%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations	93,845	28.3%	570,432	25.2%	3.1%
Intermediate occupations	55,151	16.7%	299,760	13.3%	3.4%
Small employers and own account workers	14,394	4.3%	185,699	8.2%	-3.9%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	26,471	8.0%	232,575	10.3%	-2.3%
Semi-routine occupations	45,412	13.7%	360,081	15.9%	-2.2%
Routine occupations	30,295	9.1%	280,879	12.4%	-3.3%
Full-time students	22,795	6.9%	98,493	4.4%	2.5%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A8 - People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland by NS-SeC in 2011</b>					
<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment	376,439	100.0%	2,528,772	100.0%	0.0%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations	52,079	13.8%	284,629	11.3%	2.6%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations	100,072	26.6%	620,499	24.5%	2.0%
Intermediate occupations	64,785	17.2%	366,372	14.5%	2.7%
Small employers and own account workers	19,281	5.1%	227,037	9.0%	-3.9%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	26,333	7.0%	231,302	9.1%	-2.2%
Semi-routine occupations	50,339	13.4%	393,560	15.6%	-2.2%
Routine occupations	33,851	9.0%	288,816	11.4%	-2.4%
Full-time students	29,699	7.9%	116,557	4.6%	3.3%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A9 - People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland by Age in 2001**

Age	Glasgow	%	Scotland	%	difference
Total employment	331,127	100.0%	2,259,639	100.0%	0.0%
16-17	5,563	1.7%	51,598	2.3%	-0.6%
18-19	15,124	4.6%	74,366	3.3%	1.3%
20-24	38,459	11.6%	207,743	9.2%	2.4%
25-29	41,340	12.5%	241,887	10.7%	1.8%
30-44	135,387	40.9%	898,258	39.8%	1.1%
45-59	83,340	25.2%	674,111	29.8%	-4.7%
60-64	8,925	2.7%	81,491	3.6%	-0.9%
65-74	2,989	0.9%	30,185	1.3%	-0.4%

Source: 2001 Census results - SWS/STS - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A10 - People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland by Age in 2011**

Age	Glasgow	%	Scotland	%	difference
Total employment	376,091	100.0%	2,528,709	100.0%	0.0%
Age 16-24	57,966	15.4%	330,528	13.1%	2.3%
Age 25-34	93,613	24.9%	526,657	20.8%	4.1%
Age 35-49	135,088	35.9%	929,228	36.7%	-0.8%
Age 50-64	83,775	22.3%	680,373	26.9%	-4.6%
Age 65-74	5,649	1.5%	61,923	2.4%	-0.9%

Source: 2011 Census results - SWS/STS - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A11 - People Working in Glasgow by Industry and by Place of Residence (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2001</b>						
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Lives in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		173,852	100.0%	157,285	100.0%	0.0%
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry and Fishing		734	0.4%	333	0.2%	0.2%
Mining/Quarrying, Manuf. and Electr/Gas/Water Supply		16,043	9.2%	17,941	11.4%	-2.2%
Construction		11,914	6.9%	7,959	5.1%	1.8%
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs		25,766	14.8%	22,188	14.1%	0.7%
Hotels and Restaurants		12,565	7.2%	6,207	3.9%	3.3%
Transport, Storage and Communication		12,685	7.3%	11,598	7.4%	-0.1%
Financial Intermediation		9,147	5.3%	15,495	9.9%	-4.6%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities		23,402	13.5%	23,502	14.9%	-1.5%
Public Admin. and Defence, Comp. Social Security		10,305	5.9%	13,581	8.6%	-2.7%
Education		14,274	8.2%	12,482	7.9%	0.3%
Health and Social Work		25,360	14.6%	19,097	12.1%	2.4%
Other		11,657	6.7%	6,902	4.4%	2.3%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A12 - People Working in Glasgow by Industry and by Place of Residence (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2011</b>						
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Lives in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		210,519	100.0%	165,920	100.0%	0.0%
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing;		201	0.1%	105	0.1%	0.0%
B. Mining and quarrying;		401	0.2%	173	0.1%	0.1%
C. Manufacturing;		9,724	4.6%	10,475	6.3%	-1.7%
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply;		1,364	0.6%	1,858	1.1%	-0.5%
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management , etc.		1,243	0.6%	1,028	0.6%	0.0%
F. Construction;		14,476	6.9%	7,682	4.6%	2.2%
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles		31,630	15.0%	23,535	14.2%	0.8%
H. Transport and storage;		10,108	4.8%	6,286	3.8%	1.0%
I. Accommodation and food service activities;		17,510	8.3%	7,036	4.2%	4.1%
J. Information and communication;		8,185	3.9%	6,696	4.0%	-0.1%
K. Financial and insurance activities;		11,264	5.4%	16,497	9.9%	-4.6%
L. Real estate activities;		3,508	1.7%	2,984	1.8%	-0.1%
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities;		11,745	5.6%	12,785	7.7%	-2.1%
N. Administrative and support service activities;		11,913	5.7%	7,447	4.5%	1.2%
O. Public administration and defence; social security;		11,557	5.5%	16,431	9.9%	-4.4%
P. Education;		18,669	8.9%	13,806	8.3%	0.5%
Q. Human health and social work activities;		35,056	16.7%	24,947	15.0%	1.6%
R, S, T, U Arts, entertainment, other service activities		11,965	5.7%	6,149	3.7%	2.0%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A13 - People Working in Glasgow by Occupation and by Place of Residence (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2011**

Occupation	Lives in:	Glasgow	%	Rest UK	%	difference
Total employment		210,519	100.0%	165,920	100.0%	0.0%
1. Managers, directors and senior officials		12,973	6.2%	16,266	9.8%	-3.6%
2. Professional occupations		34,925	16.6%	37,866	22.8%	-6.2%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations		27,933	13.3%	29,209	17.6%	-4.3%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations		25,318	12.0%	26,498	16.0%	-3.9%
5. Skilled trades occupations		19,582	9.3%	11,126	6.7%	2.6%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations		22,100	10.5%	9,016	5.4%	5.1%
7. Sales and customer service occupations		24,257	11.5%	18,019	10.9%	0.7%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives		12,716	6.0%	6,884	4.1%	1.9%
9. Elementary occupations		30,715	14.6%	11,036	6.7%	7.9%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A14 - People Working in Glasgow by NS-SeC and by Place of Residence (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2001**

NS-SeC	Lives in:	Glasgow	%	Rest UK	%	difference
Total employment		173,852	100.0%	157,251	100.0%	0.0%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		4,589	2.6%	8,735	5.6%	-2.9%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		13,295	7.6%	16,121	10.3%	-2.6%
Intermediate occupations		41,894	24.1%	51,951	33.0%	-8.9%
Small employers and own account workers		26,285	15.1%	28,866	18.4%	-3.2%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		10,291	5.9%	4,103	2.6%	3.3%
Semi-routine occupations		14,926	8.6%	11,545	7.3%	1.2%
Routine occupations		30,091	17.3%	15,321	9.7%	7.6%
Full-time students		32,481	18.7%	20,609	13.1%	5.6%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A15 - People Working in Glasgow by NS-SeC and by Place of Residence (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2011**

NS-SeC	Lives in:	Glasgow	%	Rest UK	%	difference
Total employment		210,519	100.0%	165,920	100.0%	0.0%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		23,348	11.1%	28,731	17.3%	-6.2%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		48,178	22.9%	51,894	31.3%	-8.4%
Intermediate occupations		31,866	15.1%	32,919	19.8%	-4.7%
Small employers and own account workers		14,821	7.0%	4,460	2.7%	4.4%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		15,902	7.6%	10,431	6.3%	1.3%
Semi-routine occupations		35,553	16.9%	14,786	8.9%	8.0%
Routine occupations		24,267	11.5%	9,584	5.8%	5.8%
Full-time students		16,584	7.9%	13,115	7.9%	0.0%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A16 - People Working in Glasgow by Age and by Place of Residence in 2001**

<b>Age</b>	<b>lives in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		173,852	100.0%	157,275	100.0%	0.0%
16-17		3,778	2.2%	1,785	1.1%	1.0%
18-19		7,238	4.2%	7,886	5.0%	-0.9%
20-24		21,120	12.1%	17,339	11.0%	1.1%
25-29		23,714	13.6%	17,626	11.2%	2.4%
30-44		71,046	40.9%	64,341	40.9%	0.0%
45-59		40,377	23.2%	42,963	27.3%	-4.1%
60-64		4,800	2.8%	4,125	2.6%	0.1%
65-74		1,779	1.0%	1,210	0.8%	0.3%

Source: 2001 Census results - SWS/STS - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A17 - People Working in Glasgow by Age and by Place of Residence in 2001**

<b>Age</b>	<b>lives in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		210,615	100.0%	165,476	100.0%	0.0%
Age 16-24		33,845	16.1%	24,121	14.6%	1.5%
Age 25-34		58,594	27.8%	35,019	21.2%	6.7%
Age 35-49		71,264	33.8%	63,824	38.6%	-4.7%
Age 50-64		43,707	20.8%	40,068	24.2%	-3.5%
Age 65-74		3,205	1.5%	2,444	1.5%	0.0%

Source: 2011 Census results - SWS/STS - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A18 - Employed Glasgow Residents by Industry and by Place of Work (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2001</b>						
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Works in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		173,852	100.0%	40,778	100.0%	0.0%
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry and Fishing		734	0.4%	143	0.4%	0.1%
Mining/Quarrying, Manuf. and Electr/Gas/Water Supply		16,043	9.2%	7,721	18.9%	-9.7%
Construction		11,914	6.9%	3,011	7.4%	-0.5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs		25,766	14.8%	5,951	14.6%	0.2%
Hotels and Restaurants		12,565	7.2%	1,803	4.4%	2.8%
Transport, Storage and Communication		12,685	7.3%	3,292	8.1%	-0.8%
Financial Intermediation		9,147	5.3%	1,586	3.9%	1.4%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities		23,402	13.5%	4,770	11.7%	1.8%
Public Admin. and Defence, Comp. Social Security		10,305	5.9%	2,752	6.7%	-0.8%
Education		14,274	8.2%	3,522	8.6%	-0.4%
Health and Social Work		25,360	14.6%	4,345	10.7%	3.9%
Other		11,657	6.7%	1,882	4.6%	2.1%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A19 - Employed Glasgow Residents by Industry and by Place of Work (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2011</b>						
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Works in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		210,519	100.0%	49,247	100.0%	0.0%
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing;		201	0.1%	38	0.1%	0.0%
B. Mining and quarrying;		401	0.2%	105	0.2%	0.0%
C. Manufacturing;		9,724	4.6%	5,020	10.2%	-5.6%
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply;		1,364	0.6%	557	1.1%	-0.5%
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management , etc.		1,243	0.6%	394	0.8%	-0.2%
F. Construction;		14,476	6.9%	3,522	7.2%	-0.3%
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles		31,630	15.0%	7,757	15.8%	-0.7%
H. Transport and storage;		10,108	4.8%	2,746	5.6%	-0.8%
I. Accommodation and food service activities;		17,510	8.3%	2,827	5.7%	2.6%
J. Information and communication;		8,185	3.9%	1,858	3.8%	0.1%
K. Financial and insurance activities;		11,264	5.4%	2,119	4.3%	1.0%
L. Real estate activities;		3,508	1.7%	475	1.0%	0.7%
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities;		11,745	5.6%	2,170	4.4%	1.2%
N. Administrative and support service activities;		11,913	5.7%	1,873	3.8%	1.9%
O. Public administration and defence; social security;		11,557	5.5%	3,389	6.9%	-1.4%
P. Education;		18,669	8.9%	5,007	10.2%	-1.3%
Q. Human health and social work activities;		35,056	16.7%	7,362	14.9%	1.7%
R, S, T, U Arts, entertainment, other service activities		11,965	5.7%	2,028	4.1%	1.6%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A20 - Employed Glasgow Residents by Occupation and by Place of Work (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2011**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Works in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		210,519	100.0%	49,247	100.0%	0.0%
1. Managers, directors and senior officials		12,973	6.2%	4,575	9.3%	-3.1%
2. Professional occupations		34,925	16.6%	13,022	26.4%	-9.9%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations		27,933	13.3%	6,710	13.6%	-0.4%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations		25,318	12.0%	4,112	8.3%	3.7%
5. Skilled trades occupations		19,582	9.3%	4,738	9.6%	-0.3%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations		22,100	10.5%	3,299	6.7%	3.8%
7. Sales and customer service occupations		24,257	11.5%	4,247	8.6%	2.9%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives		12,716	6.0%	3,862	7.8%	-1.8%
9. Elementary occupations		30,715	14.6%	4,682	9.5%	5.1%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A21 - Employed Glasgow Residents by NS-SeC and by Place of Work (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2001**

<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>Works in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		173,852	100.0%	40,778	100.0%	0.0%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		17,884	10.3%	6,683	16.4%	-6.1%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		41,894	24.1%	12,995	31.9%	-7.8%
Intermediate occupations		26,285	15.1%	4,417	10.8%	4.3%
Small employers and own account workers		10,291	5.9%	1,514	3.7%	2.2%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		14,926	8.6%	4,127	10.1%	-1.5%
Semi-routine occupations		30,091	17.3%	5,114	12.5%	4.8%
Routine occupations		21,083	12.1%	4,554	11.2%	1.0%
Full-time students		11,398	6.6%	1,374	3.4%	3.2%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A22 - Employed Glasgow Residents by NS-SeC and by Place of Work (Glasgow or Rest UK) in 2011**

<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>Works in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		210,519	100.0%	49,247	100.0%	0.0%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		23,348	11.1%	8,699	17.7%	-6.6%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		48,178	22.9%	14,757	30.0%	-7.1%
Intermediate occupations		31,866	15.1%	5,971	12.1%	3.0%
Small employers and own account workers		14,821	7.0%	1,869	3.8%	3.2%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		15,902	7.6%	4,410	9.0%	-1.4%
Semi-routine occupations		35,553	16.9%	6,268	12.7%	4.2%
Routine occupations		24,267	11.5%	5,269	10.7%	0.8%
Full-time students		16,584	7.9%	2,004	4.1%	3.8%

Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved



**Table A23 - Employed Glasgow Residents by Age and by Place of Work in 2001**

<b>Age</b>	<b>works in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		173,852	100.0%	40,778	100.0%	0.0%
16-17		3,778	2.2%	675	1.7%	0.5%
18-19		7,238	4.2%	935	2.3%	1.9%
20-24		21,120	12.1%	3,992	9.8%	2.4%
25-29		23,714	13.6%	6,812	16.7%	-3.1%
30-44		71,046	40.9%	18,325	44.9%	-4.1%
45-59		40,377	23.2%	8,807	21.6%	1.6%
60-64		4,800	2.8%	931	2.3%	0.5%
65-74		1,779	1.0%	301	0.7%	0.3%

Source: 2001 Census results - SWS/STS - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A24 - Employed Glasgow Residents by Age and by Place of Work in 2011**

<b>Age</b>	<b>works in:</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rest UK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>difference</b>
Total employment		210,615	100.0%	49,151	100.0%	0.0%
Age 16-24		33,845	16.1%	6,109	12.4%	3.6%
Age 25-34		58,594	27.8%	15,538	31.6%	-3.8%
Age 35-49		71,264	33.8%	17,473	35.5%	-1.7%
Age 50-64		43,707	20.8%	9,502	19.3%	1.4%
Age 65-74		3,205	1.5%	529	1.1%	0.4%

Source: 2011 Census results - SWS/STS - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A25 - Calculation component contribution by NS-SeC to employment change in Scotland</b>				
<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>change</b>	<b>contribution</b>
Total employment	2,259,552	2,528,772	269,220	11.9%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations	231,633	284,629	52,996	2.3%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations	570,432	620,499	50,067	2.2%
Intermediate occupations	299,760	366,372	66,612	2.9%
Small employers and own account workers	185,699	227,037	41,338	1.8%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	232,575	231,302	-1,273	-0.1%
Semi-routine occupations	360,081	393,560	33,479	1.5%
Routine occupations	280,879	288,816	7,937	0.4%
Full-time students	98,493	116,557	18,064	0.8%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A26 - Calculation component contribution by NS-SeC to employment change in Glasgow</b>				
<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>change</b>	<b>contribution</b>
Total employment	331,103	376,439	45,336	13.7%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations	42,740	52,079	9,339	2.8%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations	93,845	100,072	6,227	1.9%
Intermediate occupations	55,151	64,785	9,634	2.9%
Small employers and own account workers	14,394	19,281	4,887	1.5%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	26,471	26,333	-138	0.0%
Semi-routine occupations	45,412	50,339	4,927	1.5%
Routine occupations	30,295	33,851	3,556	1.1%
Full-time students	22,795	29,699	6,904	2.1%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

<b>Table A27 - Calculation component contribution by NS-SeC to employed residents in Glasgow</b>				
<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>change</b>	<b>contribution</b>
Total employment	214,630	259,766	45,136	21.0%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations	24,567	32,047	7,480	3.5%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations	54,889	62,935	8,046	3.7%
Intermediate occupations	30,702	37,837	7,135	3.3%
Small employers and own account workers	11,805	16,690	4,885	2.3%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	19,053	20,312	1,259	0.6%
Semi-routine occupations	35,205	41,821	6,616	3.1%
Routine occupations	25,637	29,536	3,899	1.8%
Full-time students	12,772	18,588	5,816	2.7%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A28 - Calculation residents' share of Glasgow employment by NS-SeC in 2001 and 2011**

<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>Glasgow employment:</b>	total	by residents	share
<b>2001 total employment</b>		331,103	173,852	52.5%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		42,740	17,884	41.8%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		93,845	41,894	44.6%
Intermediate occupations		55,151	26,285	47.7%
Small employers and own account workers		14,394	10,291	71.5%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		26,471	14,926	56.4%
Semi-routine occupations		45,412	30,091	66.3%
Routine occupations		30,295	21,083	69.6%
Full-time students		22,795	11,398	50.0%
<b>2011 total employment</b>		376,439	210,519	55.9%
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		52,079	23,348	44.8%
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		100,072	48,178	48.1%
Intermediate occupations		64,785	31,866	49.2%
Small employers and own account workers		19,281	14,821	76.9%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		26,333	15,902	60.4%
Semi-routine occupations		50,339	35,553	70.6%
Routine occupations		33,851	24,267	71.7%
Full-time students		29,699	16,584	55.8%

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

**Table A29 - Employed Glasgow residents by place of work and by NS-SeC in 2001 and 2011**

<b>NS-SeC</b>	<b>place of work:</b>	Glasgow	elsewhere	total
<b>2001 total employment</b>		173,852	40,778	214,630
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		17,884	6,683	24,567
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		41,894	12,995	54,889
Intermediate occupations		26,285	4,417	30,702
Small employers and own account workers		10,291	1,514	11,805
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		14,926	4,127	19,053
Semi-routine occupations		30,091	5,114	35,205
Routine occupations		21,083	4,554	25,637
Full-time students		11,398	1,374	12,772
<b>2011 total employment</b>		210,519	49,247	259,766
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations		23,348	8,699	32,047
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations		48,178	14,757	62,935
Intermediate occupations		31,866	5,971	37,837
Small employers and own account workers		14,821	1,869	16,690
Lower supervisory and technical occupations		15,902	4,410	20,312
Semi-routine occupations		35,553	6,268	41,821
Routine occupations		24,267	5,269	29,536
Full-time students		16,584	2,004	18,588

Source: 2001 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved

## **(2) - Specification of Tables used in Chapter 4**

For the analysis undertaken in chapter 4 the following 2011 Census Tables were used. These Tables are available on the Scotland's Census website:

<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html>

DC5102SC - Highest level of qualification by sex by age  
DC5601SC - Highest level of qualification by economic activity by age  
DC6107SC - Economic activity by sex by age  
DC6108SC - Economic activity of full-time students by student accommodation by age  
DC6110SC - Industry by sex by age  
DC6112SC - Occupation by sex by age  
DC6114SC - National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS\_SeC) by sex by age  
DC6501SC - Occupation by highest level of qualification by age  
DC6502SC - National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS\_SeC) by highest level of qualification by age  
DC6601SC - Occupation by economic activity by sex  
DC6602SC - Industry by economic activity  
DC6604SC - Occupation by industry

## **(3) - List of Tables in relation to Chapter 5**

A30 - Employment Rate Population age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001  
A31 - Employment Rate Population age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2011  
A32 - Unemployment Rate Population age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001  
A33 - Unemployment Rate Population age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2011  
A34 - Part Time Employment Share Population age 16-74 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001  
A35 - Part Time Employment Share Population age 16-74 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2011  
A36 - % of Population age 16-64 with no qualifications by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001 and 2011

**Table A30 - Employment Rate Population age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001**

Neighbourhood	population age 16-64	number of students	population excl students	employed population	employment rate
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whitein	6,176	723	5,453	3,913	71.8%
Arden & Carnwadric	6,260	383	5,877	3,244	55.2%
Baillieston & Garrowhill	12,083	844	11,239	7,976	71.0%
Balornock & Barmulloch	4,919	295	4,624	2,266	49.0%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspar	4,939	304	4,635	2,924	63.1%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	2,528	187	2,341	1,279	54.6%
Blairdardie	2,119	160	1,959	1,347	68.8%
Broomhill & Partick West	8,184	1,048	7,136	5,382	75.4%
Calton & Bridgeton	8,505	1,087	7,418	3,670	49.5%
Carmunnock	807	74	733	500	68.2%
Castlemilk	8,715	577	8,138	3,457	42.5%
Cathcart & Simshill	4,775	458	4,317	3,388	78.5%
City Centre & Merchant City	9,476	3,930	5,546	3,022	54.5%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	2,888	162	2,726	1,335	49.0%
Croftfoot	4,548	361	4,187	3,196	76.3%
Crookston & South Cardonald	5,057	382	4,675	3,199	68.4%
Dennistoun	7,559	934	6,625	3,995	60.3%
Drumchapel	8,232	546	7,686	3,412	44.4%
Easterhouse	6,209	339	5,870	2,494	42.5%
Govanhill	9,791	949	8,842	5,071	57.4%
Greater Gorbals	5,141	380	4,761	1,917	40.3%
Greater Govan	7,841	497	7,344	3,826	52.1%
Haghill & Carntyne	5,696	370	5,326	2,595	48.7%
Hillhead & Woodlands	14,633	4,652	9,981	6,702	67.1%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick Ea	13,232	2,692	10,540	8,305	78.8%
Ibroy & Kingston	9,069	884	8,185	4,622	56.5%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	6,561	1,283	5,278	4,240	80.3%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	6,581	606	5,975	4,486	75.1%
Knightswood	9,842	659	9,183	5,195	56.6%
Lambhill & Milton	8,424	491	7,933	3,737	47.1%
Langside & Battlefield	9,519	742	8,777	6,811	77.6%
Maryhill Road Corridor	9,300	2,100	7,200	4,208	58.4%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	7,379	423	6,956	4,512	64.9%
Newlands & Cathcart	4,591	498	4,093	3,083	75.3%
North Cardonald & Penilee	8,528	611	7,917	4,652	58.8%
North Maryhill & Summerston	8,353	680	7,673	4,659	60.7%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	4,199	196	4,003	1,483	37.0%
Pollok	6,296	376	5,920	3,657	61.8%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	7,437	585	6,852	3,844	56.1%
Pollokshields East	4,479	548	3,931	2,142	54.5%
Pollokshields West	4,537	576	3,961	2,804	70.8%
Priesthill & Househillwood	5,299	371	4,928	2,156	43.8%
Riddrie & Cranhill	6,568	355	6,213	2,859	46.0%
Robroyston & Millerston	3,385	181	3,204	2,705	84.4%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	4,891	288	4,603	2,335	50.7%
Ruchill & Possilpark	6,323	352	5,971	2,350	39.4%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	6,041	492	5,549	4,277	77.1%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germist	7,535	695	6,840	2,857	41.8%
South Nitshill & Darnley	4,055	259	3,796	2,699	71.1%
Springboig & Barlanark	8,397	483	7,914	3,757	47.5%
Springburn	8,224	517	7,707	4,008	52.0%
Temple & Anniesland	6,811	532	6,279	3,997	63.7%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	10,328	619	9,709	5,312	54.7%
Toryglen	3,035	186	2,849	1,292	45.3%
Yoker & Scotstoun	7,574	641	6,933	3,985	57.5%
Yorkhill & Anderston	6,805	2,280	4,525	3,058	67.6%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>380,679</b>	<b>41,843</b>	<b>338,836</b>	<b>200,197</b>	<b>59.1%</b>

Source: NRS - 2001 Census data - Table CAS0028 - Crown Copyright

**Table A31 - Employment Rate Population age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2011**

Neighbourhood	population age 16-64	number of students	population excl students	employed population	employment rate
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whitein	6,675	792	5,883	4,310	73.3%
Arden & Carnwadric	6,267	684	5,583	3,358	60.1%
Baillieston & Garrowhill	12,361	1,270	11,091	8,512	76.7%
Balornock & Barmulloch	4,559	364	4,195	2,440	58.2%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspar	5,556	558	4,998	3,488	69.8%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	2,676	209	2,467	1,595	64.7%
Blairdardie	2,472	203	2,269	1,576	69.5%
Broomhill & Partick West	10,826	1,827	8,999	7,202	80.0%
Calton & Bridgeton	11,778	2,967	8,811	5,597	63.5%
Carmunnock	1,038	103	935	696	74.4%
Castlemilk	9,338	703	8,635	4,581	53.1%
Cathcart & Simshill	4,499	418	4,081	3,276	80.3%
City Centre & Merchant City	14,310	7,264	7,046	5,028	71.4%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	2,918	279	2,639	1,642	62.2%
Croftfoot	4,484	438	4,046	3,105	76.7%
Crookston & South Cardonald	5,077	483	4,594	3,262	71.0%
Dennistoun	8,791	1,734	7,057	5,178	73.4%
Drumchapel	8,469	735	7,734	4,137	53.5%
Easterhouse	5,664	514	5,150	2,931	56.9%
Govanhill	10,325	1,417	8,908	5,604	62.9%
Greater Gorbals	5,920	842	5,078	3,008	59.2%
Greater Govan	8,939	800	8,139	4,986	61.3%
Haghill & Carntyne	5,884	607	5,277	3,277	62.1%
Hillhead & Woodlands	16,350	6,475	9,875	7,199	72.9%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick Ea	14,305	3,527	10,778	8,831	81.9%
Ibroy & Kingston	9,380	1,766	7,614	5,187	68.1%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	7,082	1,642	5,440	4,412	81.1%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	6,704	648	6,056	4,676	77.2%
Knightswood	10,909	1,022	9,887	6,378	64.5%
Lambhill & Milton	8,392	736	7,656	4,621	60.4%
Langside & Battlefield	10,582	800	9,782	8,038	82.2%
Maryhill Road Corridor	10,225	2,919	7,306	4,884	66.8%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	7,090	635	6,455	4,512	69.9%
Newlands & Cathcart	4,609	500	4,109	3,180	77.4%
North Cardonald & Penilee	8,629	793	7,836	5,273	67.3%
North Maryhill & Summerston	8,282	986	7,296	5,081	69.6%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	4,576	425	4,151	2,109	50.8%
Pollok	7,988	803	7,185	5,285	73.6%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	7,450	745	6,705	4,508	67.2%
Pollokshields East	5,623	935	4,688	2,996	63.9%
Pollokshields West	4,686	594	4,092	3,004	73.4%
Priesthill & Househillwood	5,316	506	4,810	2,722	56.6%
Riddrie & Cranhill	7,392	551	6,841	3,581	52.3%
Robroyston & Millerston	3,902	358	3,544	2,946	83.1%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	5,053	433	4,620	2,798	60.6%
Ruchill & Possilpark	7,343	790	6,553	3,581	54.6%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	6,440	598	5,842	4,771	81.7%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germist	6,737	995	5,742	3,251	56.6%
South Nitshill & Darnley	5,326	542	4,784	3,581	74.9%
Springboig & Barlanark	8,599	701	7,898	4,570	57.9%
Springburn	7,912	849	7,063	4,063	57.5%
Temple & Anniesland	7,955	928	7,027	5,041	71.7%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	11,057	903	10,154	6,446	63.5%
Toryglen	2,983	297	2,686	1,638	61.0%
Yoker & Scotstoun	8,580	994	7,586	5,073	66.9%
Yorkhill & Anderston	9,170	3,531	5,639	4,405	78.1%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>415,453</b>	<b>64,138</b>	<b>351,315</b>	<b>237,430</b>	<b>67.6%</b>

Source: NRS - 2011 Census data - Tables LC6107 and LC6108 - Crown Copyright



**Table A32 - Unemployment Rate Popul. age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001**

Neighbourhood	population age 16-64	number of students	population excl students	unemployed population	unemploy- ment rate
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whitein	6,176	723	5,453	253	4.6%
Arden & Carnwadric	6,260	383	5,877	497	8.5%
Baillieston & Garrowhill	12,083	844	11,239	479	4.3%
Balornock & Barmulloch	4,919	295	4,624	389	8.4%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspar	4,939	304	4,635	259	5.6%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	2,528	187	2,341	156	6.7%
Blairdardie	2,119	160	1,959	85	4.3%
Broomhill & Partick West	8,184	1,048	7,136	351	4.9%
Calton & Bridgeton	8,505	1,087	7,418	567	7.6%
Carmunnock	807	74	733	23	3.1%
Castlemilk	8,715	577	8,138	655	8.0%
Cathcart & Simshill	4,775	458	4,317	144	3.3%
City Centre & Merchant City	9,476	3,930	5,546	541	9.8%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	2,888	162	2,726	240	8.8%
Croftfoot	4,548	361	4,187	173	4.1%
Crookston & South Cardonald	5,057	382	4,675	235	5.0%
Dennistoun	7,559	934	6,625	459	6.9%
Drumchapel	8,232	546	7,686	813	10.6%
Easterhouse	6,209	339	5,870	660	11.2%
Govanhill	9,791	949	8,842	730	8.3%
Greater Gorbals	5,141	380	4,761	478	10.0%
Greater Govan	7,841	497	7,344	593	8.1%
Haghill & Carntyne	5,696	370	5,326	423	7.9%
Hillhead & Woodlands	14,633	4,652	9,981	708	7.1%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick Ea	13,232	2,692	10,540	529	5.0%
Ibroy & Kingston	9,069	884	8,185	675	8.2%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	6,561	1,283	5,278	189	3.6%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	6,581	606	5,975	277	4.6%
Knightswood	9,842	659	9,183	595	6.5%
Lambhill & Milton	8,424	491	7,933	597	7.5%
Langside & Battlefield	9,519	742	8,777	457	5.2%
Maryhill Road Corridor	9,300	2,100	7,200	570	7.9%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	7,379	423	6,956	339	4.9%
Newlands & Cathcart	4,591	498	4,093	129	3.2%
North Cardonald & Penilee	8,528	611	7,917	541	6.8%
North Maryhill & Summerston	8,353	680	7,673	459	6.0%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	4,199	196	4,003	347	8.7%
Pollok	6,296	376	5,920	346	5.8%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	7,437	585	6,852	467	6.8%
Pollokshields East	4,479	548	3,931	292	7.4%
Pollokshields West	4,537	576	3,961	132	3.3%
Priesthill & Househillwood	5,299	371	4,928	459	9.3%
Riddrie & Cranhill	6,568	355	6,213	416	6.7%
Robroyston & Millerston	3,385	181	3,204	84	2.6%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	4,891	288	4,603	408	8.9%
Ruchill & Possilpark	6,323	352	5,971	576	9.6%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	6,041	492	5,549	270	4.9%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germist	7,535	695	6,840	730	10.7%
South Nitshill & Darnley	4,055	259	3,796	224	5.9%
Springboig & Barlanark	8,397	483	7,914	699	8.8%
Springburn	8,224	517	7,707	685	8.9%
Temple & Anniesland	6,811	532	6,279	355	5.7%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	10,328	619	9,709	644	6.6%
Toryglen	3,035	186	2,849	257	9.0%
Yoker & Scotstoun	7,574	641	6,933	510	7.4%
Yorkhill & Anderston	6,805	2,280	4,525	325	7.2%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>380,679</b>	<b>41,843</b>	<b>338,836</b>	<b>23,494</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

Source: NRS - 2001 Census data - Table CAS0028 - Crown Copyright

**Table A33 - Unemployment Rate Popul. age 16-64 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2011**

Neighbourhood	population age 16-64	number of students	population excl students	unemployed population	unemploy- ment rate
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whitein	6,675	792	5,883	387	6.6%
Arden & Carnwadric	6,267	684	5,583	595	10.7%
Baillieston & Garrowhill	12,361	1,270	11,091	576	5.2%
Balornock & Barmulloch	4,559	364	4,195	481	11.5%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspar	5,556	558	4,998	322	6.4%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	2,676	209	2,467	239	9.7%
Blairdardie	2,472	203	2,269	155	6.8%
Broomhill & Partick West	10,826	1,827	8,999	483	5.4%
Calton & Bridgeton	11,778	2,967	8,811	794	9.0%
Carmunnock	1,038	103	935	45	4.8%
Castlemilk	9,338	703	8,635	1,081	12.5%
Cathcart & Simshill	4,499	418	4,081	173	4.2%
City Centre & Merchant City	14,310	7,264	7,046	560	7.9%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	2,918	279	2,639	273	10.3%
Croftfoot	4,484	438	4,046	273	6.7%
Crookston & South Cardonald	5,077	483	4,594	314	6.8%
Dennistoun	8,791	1,734	7,057	542	7.7%
Drumchapel	8,469	735	7,734	1,061	13.7%
Easterhouse	5,664	514	5,150	570	11.1%
Govanhill	10,325	1,417	8,908	843	9.5%
Greater Gorbals	5,920	842	5,078	500	9.8%
Greater Govan	8,939	800	8,139	913	11.2%
Haghill & Carntyne	5,884	607	5,277	527	10.0%
Hillhead & Woodlands	16,350	6,475	9,875	763	7.7%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick Ea	14,305	3,527	10,778	511	4.7%
Ibroy & Kingston	9,380	1,766	7,614	744	9.8%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	7,082	1,642	5,440	231	4.2%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	6,704	648	6,056	373	6.2%
Knightswood	10,909	1,022	9,887	900	9.1%
Lambhill & Milton	8,392	736	7,656	760	9.9%
Langside & Battlefield	10,582	800	9,782	516	5.3%
Maryhill Road Corridor	10,225	2,919	7,306	732	10.0%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	7,090	635	6,455	416	6.4%
Newlands & Cathcart	4,609	500	4,109	166	4.0%
North Cardonald & Penilee	8,629	793	7,836	734	9.4%
North Maryhill & Summerston	8,282	986	7,296	520	7.1%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	4,576	425	4,151	491	11.8%
Pollok	7,988	803	7,185	447	6.2%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	7,450	745	6,705	536	8.0%
Pollokshields East	5,623	935	4,688	397	8.5%
Pollokshields West	4,686	594	4,092	164	4.0%
Priesthill & Househillwood	5,316	506	4,810	542	11.3%
Riddrie & Cranhill	7,392	551	6,841	673	9.8%
Robroyston & Millerston	3,902	358	3,544	151	4.3%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	5,053	433	4,620	527	11.4%
Ruchill & Possilpark	7,343	790	6,553	761	11.6%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	6,440	598	5,842	282	4.8%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germist	6,737	995	5,742	715	12.5%
South Nitshill & Darnley	5,326	542	4,784	304	6.4%
Springboig & Barlanark	8,599	701	7,898	813	10.3%
Springburn	7,912	849	7,063	717	10.2%
Temple & Anniesland	7,955	928	7,027	517	7.4%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	11,057	903	10,154	942	9.3%
Toryglen	2,983	297	2,686	261	9.7%
Yoker & Scotstoun	8,580	994	7,586	697	9.2%
Yorkhill & Anderston	9,170	3,531	5,639	384	6.8%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>415,453</b>	<b>64,138</b>	<b>351,315</b>	<b>29,394</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

Source: NRS - 2011 Census data - Tables LC6107 and LC6108 - Crown Copyright



**Table A34 - Part Time Empl. Share Popul. age 16-74 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001**

Neighbourhood	in full time employment	in part time employment	total in employment	part time share
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whitein	3,205	754	3,959	19.0%
Arden & Carnwadric	2,485	788	3,273	24.1%
Baillieston & Garrowhill	6,464	1,580	8,044	19.6%
Balornock & Barmulloch	1,696	609	2,305	26.4%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspar	2,389	610	2,999	20.3%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	994	295	1,289	22.9%
Blairdardie	1,080	287	1,367	21.0%
Broomhill & Partick West	4,670	759	5,429	14.0%
Calton & Bridgeton	3,089	612	3,701	16.5%
Carmunnock	399	114	513	22.2%
Castlemilk	2,626	853	3,479	24.5%
Cathcart & Simshill	2,705	710	3,415	20.8%
City Centre & Merchant City	2,639	421	3,060	13.8%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	982	364	1,346	27.0%
Croftfoot	2,559	656	3,215	20.4%
Crookston & South Cardonald	2,513	719	3,232	22.2%
Dennistoun	3,374	650	4,024	16.2%
Drumchapel	2,502	928	3,430	27.1%
Easterhouse	1,837	677	2,514	26.9%
Govanhill	4,189	931	5,120	18.2%
Greater Gorbals	1,546	394	1,940	20.3%
Greater Govan	3,019	853	3,872	22.0%
Haghill & Carntyne	2,117	499	2,616	19.1%
Hillhead & Woodlands	5,645	1,114	6,759	16.5%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick Ea	7,261	1,136	8,397	13.5%
Ibrox & Kingston	3,974	688	4,662	14.8%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	3,592	714	4,306	16.6%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	3,722	798	4,520	17.7%
Knightswood	4,101	1,166	5,267	22.1%
Lambhill & Milton	2,875	916	3,791	24.2%
Langside & Battlefield	6,063	803	6,866	11.7%
Maryhill Road Corridor	3,475	778	4,253	18.3%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	3,664	903	4,567	19.8%
Newlands & Cathcart	2,460	679	3,139	21.6%
North Cardonald & Penilee	3,707	993	4,700	21.1%
North Maryhill & Summerston	3,644	1,039	4,683	22.2%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	1,155	340	1,495	22.7%
Pollok	2,888	805	3,693	21.8%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	3,067	829	3,896	21.3%
Pollokshields East	1,754	402	2,156	18.6%
Pollokshields West	2,298	580	2,878	20.2%
Priesthill & Househillwood	1,596	584	2,180	26.8%
Riddrie & Cranhill	2,244	667	2,911	22.9%
Robroyston & Millerston	2,319	398	2,717	14.6%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	1,769	580	2,349	24.7%
Ruchill & Possilpark	1,759	621	2,380	26.1%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	3,743	588	4,331	13.6%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germist	2,186	698	2,884	24.2%
South Nitshill & Darnley	2,207	505	2,712	18.6%
Springboig & Barlanark	2,897	894	3,791	23.6%
Springburn	3,208	832	4,040	20.6%
Temple & Anniesland	3,339	707	4,046	17.5%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	4,264	1,091	5,355	20.4%
Toryglen	955	358	1,313	27.3%
Yoker & Scotstoun	3,233	777	4,010	19.4%
Yorkhill & Anderston	2,607	470	3,077	15.3%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>162,750</b>	<b>39,516</b>	<b>202,266</b>	<b>19.5%</b>

Source: NRS - 2001 Census data - Table UV028 - Crown Copyright

**Table A35 - Part Time Empl. Share Popul. age 16-74 (excl. students) by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2011**

Neighbourhood	in full time employment	in part time employment	total in employment	part time share
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whitein	3,306	1,082	4,388	24.7%
Arden & Carnwadric	2,414	990	3,404	29.1%
Baillieston & Garrowhill	6,593	2,080	8,673	24.0%
Balornock & Barmulloch	1,729	775	2,504	31.0%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspar	2,681	875	3,556	24.6%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	1,187	437	1,624	26.9%
Blairdardie	1,234	366	1,600	22.9%
Broomhill & Partick West	6,114	1,193	7,307	16.3%
Calton & Bridgeton	4,467	1,190	5,657	21.0%
Carmunnock	556	160	716	22.3%
Castlemilk	3,167	1,474	4,641	31.8%
Cathcart & Simshill	2,588	761	3,349	22.7%
City Centre & Merchant City	4,298	789	5,087	15.5%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	1,126	542	1,668	32.5%
Croftfoot	2,423	740	3,163	23.4%
Crookston & South Cardonald	2,457	891	3,348	26.6%
Dennistoun	4,287	951	5,238	18.2%
Drumchapel	2,769	1,407	4,176	33.7%
Easterhouse	2,071	894	2,965	30.2%
Govanhill	4,289	1,376	5,665	24.3%
Greater Gorbals	2,302	736	3,038	24.2%
Greater Govan	3,711	1,336	5,047	26.5%
Haghill & Carntyne	2,498	818	3,316	24.7%
Hillhead & Woodlands	5,805	1,489	7,294	20.4%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick Ea	7,492	1,515	9,007	16.8%
Ibrox & Kingston	4,257	970	5,227	18.6%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	3,600	941	4,541	20.7%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	3,737	1,029	4,766	21.6%
Knightswood	4,827	1,662	6,489	25.6%
Lambhill & Milton	3,279	1,424	4,703	30.3%
Langside & Battlefield	6,940	1,179	8,119	14.5%
Maryhill Road Corridor	3,836	1,106	4,942	22.4%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	3,545	1,098	4,643	23.6%
Newlands & Cathcart	2,481	773	3,254	23.8%
North Cardonald & Penilee	4,013	1,349	5,362	25.2%
North Maryhill & Summerston	3,868	1,317	5,185	25.4%
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	1,524	615	2,139	28.8%
Pollok	4,005	1,360	5,365	25.3%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	3,431	1,171	4,602	25.4%
Pollokshields East	2,186	843	3,029	27.8%
Pollokshields West	2,386	729	3,115	23.4%
Priesthill & Househillwood	1,817	948	2,765	34.3%
Riddrie & Cranhill	2,595	1,046	3,641	28.7%
Robroyston & Millerston	2,356	613	2,969	20.6%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	2,033	804	2,837	28.3%
Ruchill & Possilpark	2,567	1,074	3,641	29.5%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	3,999	823	4,822	17.1%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germist	2,354	939	3,293	28.5%
South Nitshill & Darnley	2,660	958	3,618	26.5%
Springboig & Barlanark	3,287	1,361	4,648	29.3%
Springburn	3,087	1,039	4,126	25.2%
Temple & Anniesland	4,067	1,060	5,127	20.7%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	4,940	1,584	6,524	24.3%
Toryglen	1,159	497	1,656	30.0%
Yoker & Scotstoun	3,902	1,254	5,156	24.3%
Yorkhill & Anderston	3,654	789	4,443	17.8%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>183,956</b>	<b>57,222</b>	<b>241,178</b>	<b>23.7%</b>

Source: NRS - 2011 Census data - Table QS601 - Crown Copyright

**Table A36 - % of Population age 16-64 with no qualifications by Neighbourhood in Glasgow in 2001 and 2011**

Neighbourhood	2001 pop. age 16-64	no quali- fications	% no quali- fications	2011 pop. age 16-64	no quali- fications	% no quali- fications
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whitein	6,176	1,189	19.3%	6,675	924	13.8%
Arden & Carnwadric	6,260	2,832	45.2%	6,267	2,080	33.2%
Baillieston & Garrowhill	12,083	3,949	32.7%	12,361	2,783	22.5%
Balornock & Barmulloch	4,919	2,641	53.7%	4,559	1,867	41.0%
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspar	4,939	1,736	35.1%	5,556	1,373	24.7%
Blackhill & Hogganfield	2,528	1,262	49.9%	2,676	1,011	37.8%
Blairdardie	2,119	682	32.2%	2,472	621	25.1%
Broomhill & Partick West	8,184	1,327	16.2%	10,826	1,037	9.6%
Calton & Bridgeton	8,505	3,745	44.0%	11,778	2,805	23.8%
Carmunnock	807	183	22.7%	1,038	186	17.9%
Castlemilk	8,715	4,621	53.0%	9,338	3,721	39.8%
Cathcart & Simshill	4,775	923	19.3%	4,499	579	12.9%
City Centre & Merchant City	9,476	2,277	24.0%	14,310	1,507	10.5%
Corkerhill & North Pollok	2,888	1,434	49.7%	2,918	987	33.8%
Croftfoot	4,548	1,300	28.6%	4,484	888	19.8%
Crookston & South Cardonald	5,057	1,588	31.4%	5,077	1,178	23.2%
Dennistoun	7,559	2,579	34.1%	8,791	1,470	16.7%
Drumchapel	8,232	4,156	50.5%	8,469	3,326	39.3%
Easterhouse	6,209	3,443	55.5%	5,664	2,348	41.5%
Govanhill	9,791	3,320	33.9%	10,325	2,525	24.5%
Greater Gorbals	5,141	2,460	47.9%	5,920	1,696	28.6%
Greater Govan	7,841	3,591	45.8%	8,939	2,959	33.1%
Haghill & Carntyne	5,696	2,803	49.2%	5,884	1,974	33.5%
Hillhead & Woodlands	14,633	2,485	17.0%	16,350	1,561	9.5%
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick Ea	13,232	1,357	10.3%	14,305	807	5.6%
Ibrox & Kingston	9,069	3,245	35.8%	9,380	1,877	20.0%
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	6,561	674	10.3%	7,082	459	6.5%
Kingspark & Mount Florida	6,581	1,607	24.4%	6,704	1,054	15.7%
Knightswood	9,842	3,914	39.8%	10,909	3,097	28.4%
Lambhill & Milton	8,424	4,528	53.8%	8,392	3,249	38.7%
Langside & Battlefield	9,519	1,566	16.5%	10,582	1,003	9.5%
Maryhill Road Corridor	9,300	2,653	28.5%	10,225	1,832	17.9%
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	7,379	2,706	36.7%	7,090	1,887	26.6%
Newlands & Cathcart	4,591	814	17.7%	4,609	524	11.4%
North Cardonald & Penilee	8,528	3,438	40.3%	8,629	2,402	27.8%
North Maryhill & Summerston	8,353	3,368	40.3%	8,282	2,216	26.8%
Parkhead & Dalrnock	4,199	2,506	59.7%	4,576	2,027	44.3%
Pollok	6,296	2,445	38.8%	7,988	1,983	24.8%
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	7,437	2,700	36.3%	7,450	1,634	21.9%
Pollokshields East	4,479	1,561	34.9%	5,623	1,201	21.4%
Pollokshields West	4,537	856	18.9%	4,686	625	13.3%
Priesthill & Househillwood	5,299	2,904	54.8%	5,316	2,174	40.9%
Riddrie & Cranhill	6,568	3,330	50.7%	7,392	2,846	38.5%
Robroyston & Millerston	3,385	741	21.9%	3,902	692	17.7%
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	4,891	2,535	51.8%	5,053	1,977	39.1%
Ruchill & Possilpark	6,323	3,662	57.9%	7,343	2,983	40.6%
Shawlands & Strathbungo	6,041	971	16.1%	6,440	606	9.4%
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germist	7,535	3,750	49.8%	6,737	2,293	34.0%
South Nitshill & Darnley	4,055	1,378	34.0%	5,326	1,194	22.4%
Springboig & Barlanark	8,397	4,295	51.1%	8,599	3,396	39.5%
Springburn	8,224	3,834	46.6%	7,912	2,878	36.4%
Temple & Anniesland	6,811	2,330	34.2%	7,955	1,564	19.7%
Tollcross & West Shettleston	10,328	4,674	45.3%	11,057	3,769	34.1%
Toryglen	3,035	1,522	50.1%	2,983	1,020	34.2%
Yoker & Scotstoun	7,574	2,638	34.8%	8,580	2,015	23.5%
Yorkhill & Anderston	6,805	1,327	19.5%	9,170	797	8.7%
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>380,679</b>	<b>136,355</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>415,453</b>	<b>99,487</b>	<b>23.9%</b>

Source: NRS - 2001 Census Table CAS204 and 2011 Census - Table LC5102 - Crown Copyright

#### **(4) – Note on calculation of 2011 Employment figures: a technical description**

Tables A1 to A17 contain figures on employment (= employed population by place of work). However, at the time of analysis the workplace-based population figures from the 2011 Census had not been published. Therefore the figures have been estimated using residence-based population figures and data on travel-to-work flows, obtained from ONS via the UK Data Service (using WICID).

The following estimates are from the 2011 travel-to-work data:

Total employment in Glasgow	323,198
Working in Glasgow, living elsewhere	165,920
Working in Glasgow, living in Glasgow	157,278
Living in Glasgow, working elsewhere	49,247
Total Glasgow residents in employment	206,525

This travel-to-work data is for people aged 16 and over in employment at the time of the 2011 Census who travelled to a workplace address in Scotland, or who lived in Scotland and travelled to a workplace address in the rest of the UK. The figures include full-time students in employment, but exclude people who worked mainly at or from home, worked offshore, had no fixed place of work or worked outside the UK.

People who worked mainly at or from home or who had no fixed place of work were included in the travel-to-work employment figures for 2001. Therefore, in order to calculate comparable employment figures (workplace-based) for 2011 some adjustments had to be made. Available 2011 Census Tables show for Glasgow an estimate of 259,766 resident population in employment (age 16 to 74). This differs from the travel-to-work flow data by 53,241 ( $=259,766 - 206,525$ ). Adding this difference to the above employment figure for Glasgow gives an estimated total employment of 376,439 ( $=323,198 + 53,241$ ). Similarly, the number of Glasgow residents working in Glasgow has been estimated at 210,519 ( $=157,278 + 53,241$ ).

This is an approximation because of differences in definition with regard to age (“age 16 and over” versus “age 16-74”) and the inclusion/exclusion of residents working outside the UK. As the numbers “age 75+” or “working outside the UK” are small, these are not expected to alter significantly any conclusions drawn from the data.

The following 2011 Census Tables have been used to estimate the breakdown:

- by Industry in Tables A5, A12 and A19: Table QS605
- by Occupation in Tables A6, A13 and A20: Table QS606
- by NS\_SeC in Tables A8, A15, A22, A27 and A28: Table DC6606SC
- by Age in Tables A10, A17 and A24: Table DC6107SC.

On 26 November 2015, NRS published 2011 Census Tables on Workplace Populations for Council areas. Because of definitional issues, it was decided to continue to use the estimates previously calculated. The workplace population figures do not include those working offshore or outside the UK. The Table below shows the differences between the calculated estimates (estim.) and the (now published) workplace population (wp pop) figures.

<b>People Working in Glasgow and in Scotland in 2011 - difference between estimate and workplace population figures</b>						
	Glasgow City			Scotland		
	estim.	wp pop	differ.	estim.	wp pop	differ.
Total employment	376,439	375,028	1,411	2,528,772	2,502,345	26,427
<b>by Industry</b>						
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing;	306	304	2	42,007	41,669	338
B. Mining and quarrying;	574	322	252	34,984	25,911	9,073
C. Manufacturing;	20,199	20,045	154	204,869	202,260	2,609
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply;	3,222	3,214	8	20,486	20,331	155
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management , etc.	2,271	2,268	3	19,323	19,219	104
F. Construction;	22,158	21,968	190	201,783	199,027	2,756
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	55,165	55,041	124	378,295	376,658	1,637
H. Transport and storage;	16,394	16,271	123	125,084	123,286	1,798
I. Accommodation and food service activities;	24,546	24,482	64	158,912	157,425	1,487
J. Information and communication;	14,881	14,849	32	69,426	69,157	269
K. Financial and insurance activities;	27,761	27,732	29	113,721	113,541	180
L. Real estate activities;	6,492	6,479	13	29,543	29,496	47
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities;	24,530	24,413	117	131,693	128,969	2,724
N. Administrative and support service activities;	19,360	19,321	39	110,289	109,484	805
O. Public administration and defence; social security;	27,988	27,901	87	175,306	174,134	1,172
P. Education;	32,475	32,389	86	212,343	211,748	595
Q. Human health and social work activities;	60,003	59,960	43	378,176	377,860	316
R, S, T, U Arts, entertainment, other service activities	18,114	18,069	45	122,532	122,170	362
<b>by Occupation</b>						
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	29,239	29,131	108	211,492	209,780	1,712
2. Professional occupations	72,791	72,572	219	422,942	420,144	2,798
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	57,142	56,903	239	319,068	313,715	5,353
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	51,816	51,743	73	286,650	286,005	645
5. Skilled trades occupations	30,708	30,382	326	317,891	310,655	7,236
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	31,116	31,075	41	244,792	244,252	540
7. Sales and customer service occupations	42,276	42,226	50	235,240	234,955	285
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	19,600	19,330	270	196,106	189,940	6,166
9. Elementary occupations	41,751	41,666	85	294,591	292,899	1,692
<b>by NS_SeC</b>						
Higher managerial, admin. and professional occupations	52,079	51,897	182	284,629	281,497	3,132
Lower managerial, admin. and professional occupations	100,072	99,737	335	620,499	614,263	6,236
Intermediate occupations	64,785	64,670	115	366,372	364,462	1,910
Small employers and own account workers	19,281	19,171	110	227,037	225,597	1,440
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	26,333	26,032	301	231,302	223,058	8,244
Semi-routine occupations	50,339	50,160	179	393,560	390,700	2,860
Routine occupations	33,851	33,683	168	288,816	286,347	2,469
Full-time students	29,699	29,678	21	116,557	116,421	136
Source: 2011 Census results - Special Workplace/Travel Statistics - Crown Copyright reserved						

## **(5) - Note on National Statistics – Socio-economic Classification (NS\_SeC)**

The NS\_SeC was developed by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) from a sociological classification (Goldthorpe Schema) which was used as a measure and as a good predictor of health, educational and many other outcomes.

The NS\_SeC categories distinguish different positions (not people) as defined by social relationships in the workplace, that is, by how employees are regulated by employers through employment contracts. The NS\_SeC distinguishes between (1) a service relationship: the employee renders service to the employer in return for compensation (immediate rewards or long-term or prospective benefits) and (2) a labour contract whereby the employee gives discrete amounts of labour in return for a wage calculated on the amount of work done or time worked. An intermediate position combines aspects from both the service relationship and labour contract.

The NS\_SeC is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population.

The 9 categories used in this paper are listed and described below:

(Cat 01) Employers in large organisations, higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations

(a) People who employ others (and so assume some degree of control over them) in enterprises employing 25 or more people, and who delegate some part of their managerial and entrepreneurial functions to salaried staff; (b) positions in which there is a service relationship with the employer, and which involve general planning and supervision of operations on behalf of the employer and (c) positions that cover all types of higher professional work.

(Cat 02) Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations

(a) Positions that cover lower professional and higher technical occupations; (b) positions that have an attenuated form of service relationship. Employees in these groups generally plan and supervise operations on behalf of the employer under the direction of senior managers and (c) positions (other than managerial) that have an attenuated form of the service relationship and involve formal and immediate supervision of others, primarily in intermediate occupations.

(Cat 03) Intermediate occupations

Positions in clerical, sales, service and intermediate technical occupations that do not involve general planning or supervisory powers. Positions in this group are intermediate in terms of employment regulation; they combine elements of both the service relationship and the labour contract.

(Cat 04) Employers in small organisations and own account workers

(a) People, other than higher or lower professionals, who employ others and so assume some degree of control over them. These employers carry out all or most of the entrepreneurial and managerial functions of the enterprise and have fewer than 25 employees and (b) self-employed positions in which people are engaged in any (non-professional) trade, personal service, or semi-routine, routine or other occupation but have no employees other than family workers.

(Cat 05) Lower supervisory and technical occupations

(a) Positions with a modified form of labour contract, which involve formal and immediate supervision of others engaged in lower technical, semi routine and routine occupations and (b) positions with a modified labour contract, in which employees are engaged in lower technical and related occupations.

(Cat 06) Semi-routine occupations

Positions with a slightly modified labour contract, in which employees are engaged in semi-routine occupations.

(Cat 07) Routine occupations

Positions with a basic labour contract, in which employees are engaged in routine occupations.

(Cat 08) Never worked and long-term unemployed

Positions that involve involuntary exclusion from the labour market: (a) those who have never been in paid employment but would wish to be and (b) those who have been unemployed for an extended period while still seeking or wanting work.

(Cat 09) Full-time students

People over 16 who are engaged in full-time courses of study in secondary, tertiary or higher education institutions.

Further information on NS\_SeC

See: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html>

## **(6) - Note on population by highest level of Qualification in 2001 and 2011**

### **Categories “Highest level of Qualification” in 2001:**

Group 1: 'O' Grade, Standard Grade, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, City and Guilds Craft, SVQ level 1 or 2 or equivalent.

Group 2: Higher Grade, CSYS, ONC, OND, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA Advanced Diploma, SVQ level 3 or equivalent.

Group 3: HND, HNC, RSA Higher Diploma, SVQ level 4 or 5 or equivalent.

Group 4: First degree, Higher Degree, Professional Qualification.

### **Categories “Highest level of Qualification” in 2011:**

Level 1: 0 Grade, Standard Grade, Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2, GCSE, CSE, Senior Certification or equivalent; GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ level 1 or 2, SCOTVEC Module, City and Guilds Craft or equivalent; Other school qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).

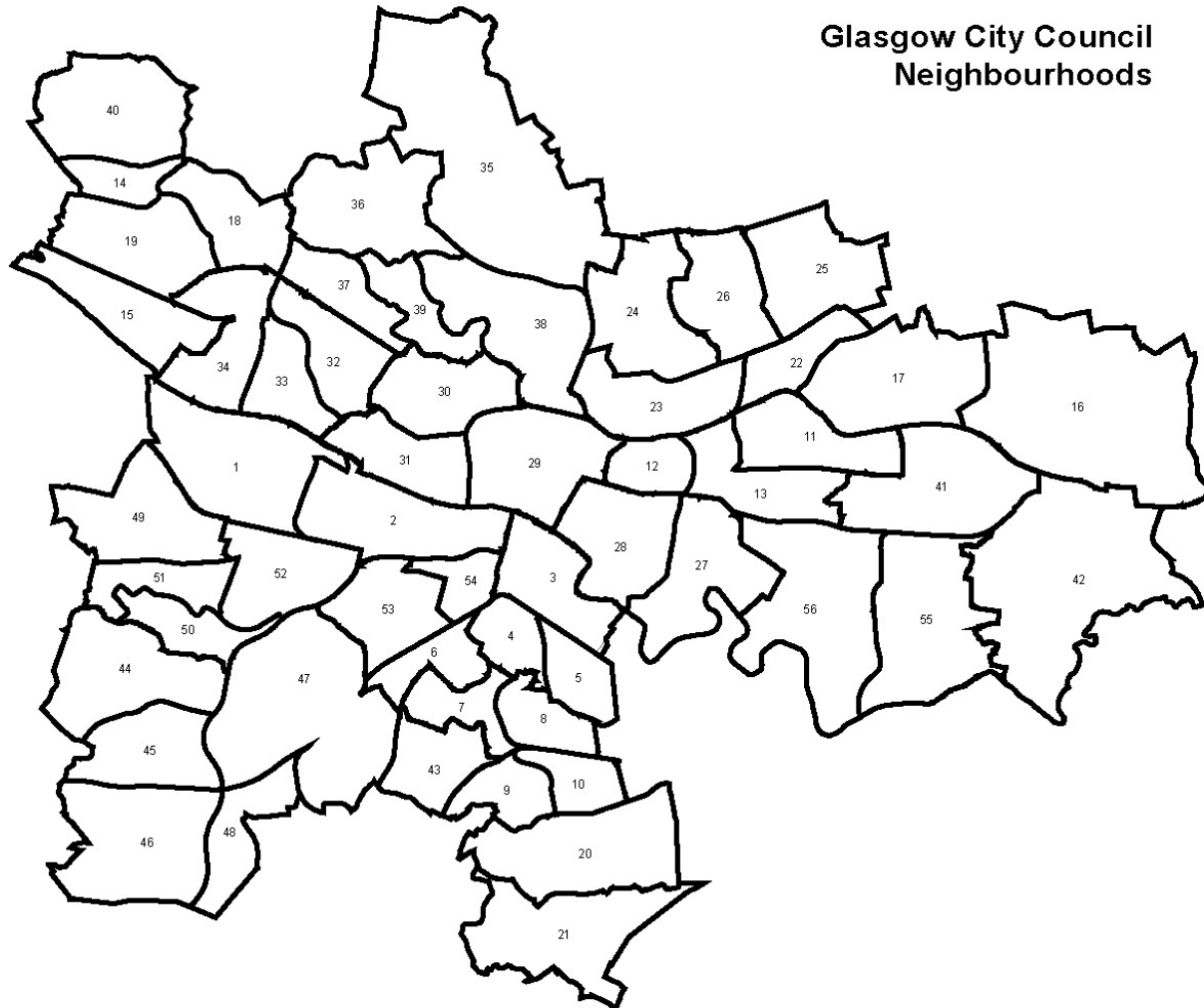
Level 2: SCE Higher Grade, Higher, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate or equivalent; GSVQ Advanced, SVQ level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft or equivalent.

Level 3: HNC, HND, SVQ level 4 or equivalent; Other post-school but pre-Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).

Level 4 and above: Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, Masters, PhD, SVQ level 5 or equivalent; Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).



## Glasgow City Council Neighbourhoods



### AREACODE NEIGHBOURHOOD

1	Greater Govan
2	Ibrox / Kingston
3	Greater Gorbals
4	Govanhill
5	Toryglen
6	Shawlands / Strathbungo
7	Langside / Battlefield
8	King's Park / Mount Florida
9	Cathcart / Simshill
10	Croftfoot
11	Riddrie / Cranhill
12	Dennistoun
13	Haghill / Carntyne
14	Blairdardie
15	Yoker / Scotstoun
16	Easterhouse
17	Ruchazie / Garthamlock
18	Temple / Anniesland
19	Knightswood
20	Castlemilk
21	Carmunnock
22	Blackhill / Hogganfield
23	Sighthill / Roystonhill / Germiston
24	Springburn
25	Robroyston / Millerston
26	Balornock / Barmulloch
27	Parkhead / Dalmarnock
28	Calton / Bridgeton
29	City Centre / Merchant City
30	Hillhead / Woodlands
31	Yorkhill / Anderston
32	Hyndland / Dowanhill / Partick East
33	Broomhill / Partick West
34	Anniesland / Jordanhill / Whiteinch
35	Lambhill / Milton
36	North Maryhill / Summerston
37	Kelvindale / Kelvinside
38	Ruchill / Possilpark
39	Maryhill Road Corridor
40	Drumchapel
41	Springboig / Barlanark
42	Baillieston / Garrowhill
43	Newlands / Cathcart
44	Pollok
45	Priesthill / Househillwood
46	South Nitshill / Darnley
47	Pollokshaws / Mansewood
48	Arden / Carnwadric
49	North Cardonald / Penilee
50	Corkerhill / North Pollok
51	Crookston / South Cardonald
52	Bellahouston / Craigton / Mosspark
53	Pollokshields West
54	Pollokshields East
55	Mount Vernon / East Shettleston
56	Tollcross / West Shettleston

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Development and Regeneration Services

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