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Employment Change in Glasgow

The Council has prepared a series of comprehensive briefing papers on employment changes in Glasgow following the 2011 Census. These include:-

- Employment Change in Glasgow (Census Analysis)
- Employment Change (Supplementary Papers)

Full copies of these briefing notes including methodology are available on the Council's website on the following link [Glasgow's Population](#).

Introduction

The purpose of this Housing Factsheet is to provide a summary of the key points on Employment Change from the above briefing notes.

Key Points: Employment change in Glasgow and Scotland

- The number of people working in Glasgow rose by 45,300 (14%), from 331,100 in 2001 to 376,400 in 2011.
- The number of employed people living in Glasgow rose by 45,100 (21%), from 214,600 in 2001 to 259,800 in 2011.
- Analysis of the Annual Population Survey (APS) 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.
- The people working in Glasgow are relatively younger than the Scottish average.
- The employment rate for Glasgow residents has risen from 56% in 2001 to 62% in 2012.

Commuting into and out of Glasgow

- 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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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).



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Employment rate

- In 2011 Glasgow's employment rate is 62%, considerably lower than the rate for Scotland, at 70%.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Young people (age 25-34) make up 29% of all Glasgow residents in employment.
- 16% of all Glasgow residents in employment are under age 25.
- 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
- The employment rate is affected by the number of students. For Glasgow, excluding the students increases the employment rate from 62% to 68%.
- The largest increases in employment 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 and To the west: Yorkhill/Anderston and Ibrox/Kingston.
- The share of older workers (age 50-64) among Glasgow's resident workforce is 21%.
- The self-employed make up 10% of Glasgow residents in employment.

Unemployment rate

- In 2011, Glasgow's unemployment rate at 9% continues to be higher than the Scottish rate at 6%.
- In 2011, 37% of Glasgow's unemployed are younger than 25.
- Unemployment is highest in Glasgow's more deprived areas, particularly in Drumchapel (14%), Castlemilk (13%) and Sighthill/Roystonhill (12%).
- The unemployment rate reduced in Yorkhill/Anderston and City Centre/ Merchant City, as well as in Hyndland/Dowanhill/Partick East, Easterhouse and Greater Gorbals.
- Unemployment rates are higher than average for people with a level 1 qualification or no qualifications.

Part-time working

- Part time employment rose from 20% in 2001 to 24% in 2011
- 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



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employees accounts for 40% to 53% of this change.

- Part time employment as a percentage of total employment has increased for Glasgow from 23% to 28% in 2001-2011.
- Women are more likely than men to be in a part time job.
- Young people are more likely to be in a part time job.
- Part time employment tends to be higher in the City's more deprived areas.

Qualifications

- Glasgow's working age population has become better qualified.
- The level of qualifications of the working age population has an impact on the employment rate.
- 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.
- 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.
- In 21 of Glasgow's 56 neighbourhoods, at least 45% of the working age population had no qualifications in 2001.
- 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.