

Census 2011 – Release 2B

What this is about

The National Records of Scotland (NRS) published its Release 2B of the 2011 Census for Scotland on 14th November 2013.

This briefing provides information on Education and the Labour Market at the Fife level.

Key Information

- There are now 17,198 more people of working age (16-74) in Fife (7% increase) compared to ten years ago, with more full-time students, (927 more 16-17 year olds and 5,717 more aged 18-74)
- People with the highest Census category qualification (degree or professional qualification) has increased from 2001, with 24% now holding this level of qualification. However, this is lower than the Scottish average figure of 26%, and is significantly lower than the highest area in Scotland (Edinburgh City), with 41%
- Those with the lowest Census category qualification, (Standard Grade) has reduced by 2% points since 2001
- People in Fife with 'No qualifications' has reduced by 6% points from 2001, and is now similar to the Scottish average figure (26%)
- 67% of Fifers are now classified as 'economically active', showing a slight increase of 1% since 2001, although this is lower than the Scottish average growth rate of 4%, and lower than the Scottish average economically active figure of 69%
- Overall, Fife's economically active proportion has remained similar over the last ten years. However, those employed part-time has increased by 2% points, while those in full-time employment has reduced by 2% points. Self-employed people and those 'unemployed but looking for work' have both increased by 1% point. Comparing Fife with Scotland shows that Fife has a slightly lower proportion of self employed people and a higher proportion of unemployed people
- Overall, those 'economically inactive' in Fife has reduced by 2% points from 2001. Those looking after home or family and those long-term sick have both reduced by 2% points, while 'retired' and 'students' have both seen increases of 2% points
- Since 2001, Fife now has 12,159 more people in employment. However, more people are now working only 16-30 hours per week, while those working the longest hours (38+ hours per week) has decreased since 2001
- Those 'unemployed' has risen by 1% point since 2001, with those in the youngest age group (16-24) remaining constant, while those in the oldest age group (50-74) rising by 1%. The largest increase has been for those people that 'have never worked' rising by 6% points
- Fife's largest industry sector is 'Health and social work activities' employing 15% of the workforce, and a further 14.5% are employed in the 'Wholesale and retail trade'
- While 'Manufacturing' employment in Fife is higher than the Scottish average, this has shown the largest decline (8% points) since 2001
- 'Professional occupations' are the single largest occupation category, and have seen the largest increase (5%) since 2001, while 'Managers directors and senior officials' category have the least people employed, and have seen the largest decrease since 2001

Qualifications

- In 2001, there were 254,713 people in Fife aged 16-74. By 2011, this had increased by 17,198 (6.7%) to 271,911
- There have also been increases in the number of full-time students aged 16-17 from 6,334 in 2001 to 7,261, and the number of full-time students aged 18-74 has also increased from 11,266 in 2001 to 16,983 in 2011
- Fife also has a slightly higher percentage of 16-17 year olds in education (82%) compared with the Scottish average (79.8%)

Highest level of qualification

- Fife's percentage of people aged 16 and over that have a Census Level 4 or above qualification (first or higher degree, professional qualifications, or other equivalent higher education qualifications) has increased by 6 percentage points over the last ten years, from 17.6% in 2001, to 23.8% in 2011
- Similarly, the percentage with a Census Level 3 qualification (SVQ level 4 or equivalent) has also increased from 8.3% in 2001 to 11.2% in 2011
- Fife's Census Level 4 qualification of 23.8% is lower than the Scottish average of 26.1 % and compares with Edinburgh City Council with the highest level at 41% and West Dunbartonshire with 17%
- In contrast, the percentage of people with lower level qualifications in Fife has reduced over the last ten years. In 2001 the percentage of people with Census Level 1 qualifications (Standard Grade) as their highest level of qualification decreased from 26.1%, to 24.2% in 2011. Similarly for those with Census Level 2 qualifications (Higher or Advanced Higher) also reduced from 15.8% in 2001 to 14.4% in 2011.

No qualifications

- While the question on "No qualifications" has changed slightly from 2001, comparisons show that the percentage of those without a qualification in Fife has decreased from 32.2% in 2001 to 26.4% in 2011 and this is similar to the trend for Scotland as a whole.
- Comparisons with other areas in Scotland shows that City of Edinburgh has the lowest percentage of people with no qualifications (17%), while East Ayrshire has the highest (34%)

Economic Activity

- Those people classified as "Economically Active" in Fife has increased slightly by 1% point, from 65.7% in 2001 to 67.6% in 2011. This is a slower rate of increase than the Scottish average, which has seen an increase of 4% points since 2001, and Fife now has a slightly lower percentage of the 16-74 age group that are economically active compared with the Scottish average of 69%
- Comparisons with other areas in Scotland shows that Shetland Islands had the highest percentage of people economically active at 78%, while Inverclyde had the lowest percentage at 64%

Economically active

- Economic activity for those employed (part-time, full-time, self-employed, and student) has remained constant from 2001 at 61%. However, there have been changes in the involvement of the various types of employment.
- The percentage of people in part-time employment has increased by 2% from 11.6% in 2001 to 13.6% in 2011, while those in full-time employment have decreased by 2%, from 41% in 2001 to 39% in 2011
- People that are self-employed have increased by 1%, from 5.6% to 6.6% over the ten-year period
- Those unemployed but looking for work has increased from 4.4% in 2001 to 5.2% in 2011, while Full-time students in employment has remained fairly constant at 2%
- The proportions of people involved in the various employment categories are fairly similar to those for Scotland as a whole, for part-time, full-time, and students in employment, but the percentage of people self-employed is slightly lower for Fife, while those unemployed is slightly higher

Economically inactive

- Overall, people that are classified as economically inactive has reduced from 34% in 2001 to 32% in 2011
- Retired people have increased by 2% points from 14% to 16%, as have students from 4% to 6% since 2001
- Those looking after home or family have reduced from 5% in 2001, to 3% in 2011, and those that are classified as long-term sick or disabled have also reduced from 6% to 4%

Hours worked

- Over the last ten years, the number of people in employment has increased by 12,159 (7.8%), from 155,167 in 2001 to 167,326 in 2011
- People working 1-15 hours per week has remained constant at 6% since 2001
- Those working 16-30 hours per week have increased from 17% in 2001 to 22% in 2011, and those working 31-37 hours has also increased from 20% to 22%
- People that work 38-48 hours per week have decreased the most, from 42% in 2001 to 38% in 2011, and there has also been a decrease in those working more than 49 hours per week, from 12% in 2001 to 10% in 2011
- Number of hours worked per week in Fife are similar to Scotland as a whole, with Aberdeenshire showing the highest proportion of people working more than 49 hours (18%), and West Dunbartonshire (8%) with the lowest proportion working 49+ hours

Unemployment

- The percentage of people aged 16-74 that were economically active but unemployed has risen by 1% from 7% in 2001 to 8% in 2011
- Unemployment percentage for the younger age group (16-24) has remained stable from 2001 at 29%, and for those aged 50-74, 18% in 2001 and 19% in 2011
- The largest percentage increase has been in those that have never worked, which has risen from 8% in 2001 to 14% in 2011

Industry

Different “Standard Industrial Classifications” were used for the 2001 and 2011 Census’s, so apart from some high-level comparisons, direct comparisons between the two sets of census figures are not possible, as there is no direct mapping between the two standard classifications.

- As with the rest of Scotland, Fife’s largest industry sector is “Health and social work activities” where it employs 15% of the Fife workforce and is in line with the Scottish average figure. This is closely followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” at 14.5%
- Looking at the remaining industry sectors shows broadly similar percentages for Fife compared with Scotland, although Fife has a higher proportion of people employed in “Manufacturing” (10%) compared with Scotland (7%).
- Comparing manufacturing industry percentages at a very high level for 2001 and 2011 shows that this industry employed the highest proportion of people in Fife in 2001. However, over the last ten years, this has seen the largest fall, reducing from 18% in 2001 to 10% in 2011.

Occupation

- Along with the majority of other areas in Scotland, the single largest category of occupation in Fife is for ‘Professional occupations’ which accounts for 15.4% of those employed, slightly lower than the Scottish average of 16.8%
- The smallest category of occupation was ‘Managers directors and senior officials’ (8.2%) which is similar to the percentage employed at the Scotland level. The lowest occupation category for Scotland overall was ‘Process, plan and machine operatives’ (7.7%)
- Over the last ten years, the largest increase in the percentage of people employed in a particular occupation has been for professional occupations, increasing by 5% points from 9.9% in 2001 to 15.4% in 2011
- The largest drop for those employed in particular occupations has been for ‘Process plant and machine operatives’ and ‘Managers, directors and senior officials’, which have each reduced by 3% points from 11% in 2001 to 8% in 2011

Census 2011 Release 2B, in addition to providing results for Education and the Labour Market, also provides key results on Population, Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Housing and Accommodation in Scotland – from Release 2A at all levels of geography from national level down to output area.

The National Records of Scotland will be releasing further 2011 Census information in a forthcoming Outputs Prospectus in late November 2013.

Further Information

The NRS website – Scotland's Census 2011 provides further information on the 2011 Census and other demographic information.

Fife results from 2011 Census will be made available at www.fifedirect.org.uk/census

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