



Dundee City Economic Profile

September 2016

Contents:

Foreword	p.2
Headline Indicators	p.3
Population	p. 4-10
Population Projections	p. 11-12
Workforce Qualifications	p. 13-15
Business, Industry & Enterprise	p. 16-37
Employment	p. 38-56
Unemployment	p. 57-65
Economic Inactivity	p. 66-72
Claimant Count & Out-of-work Benefits	p. 73-91
NEET Rates	p. 92-93
Historic Labour Market Trends	p. 94-97
Income and Earnings	p. 98-107
Households & Economic Deprivation	p. 108-114
Appendix 1: Labour Market Definitions	p. 115-116
Appendix 2: Sources	p. 117-118

Foreword:

The Dundee Economic Profile contains labour market information and analysis relating to the Dundee City economy. This publication contains high level national statistics and economic indicators, designed to inform on the overall performance of the city and regional economy. Analysis is presented in order to give a more comprehensive picture of the current labour market and economic situation, looking both at the city economy and at the circumstances of the working age population living in Dundee City.

Statistics in relation to business, industry and enterprise largely speak of the total economic performance of the Dundee economy. Headline statistics in relation to employment, economic activity, unemployment and out-of-work benefits relate to the residence-based population of the Dundee City local authority area, as opposed to those that work in Dundee, unless otherwise stated.

All information within this document is available publically and sourced from official government sources. All information within the economic profile is accurate as at September 2016, although source material may be subject to revision. A number of different sources and methodologies are used to calculate different economic indicators and the economic profile utilises a number of different sources of information to present this. Employment information for example, can be derived from different data sources and can convey similar statistics. Methodological differences and data source accuracy may give differing figures.

The most accurate sources utilised within the economic profile include benefit claimant data and claimant count data. This information is derived from 100 per cent administrative data sources and unlike survey sources, is not subject to sampling error. The annual population survey is the most up to date source for employment and economic activity data, but because it is drawn from a rolling survey, is subject to sampling error. This source provides data for the headline labour market indicators (employment; unemployment; economic inactivity) and the survey period is annual, with updates every quarter. The Business Register and Employment Survey and the Scottish Government's Businesses in Scotland datasets give the most accurate figures for total jobs and industry sector information. Please advise that annual population survey data with a stated reference date of March 2106 will relate to the survey period April 2015-March 2016. Additionally, please advise that natural labour market changes can occur and all indicators should be considered in context and against different sources of information (for example, if the number of employees declines by 1,000 in a year, this not the same as unemployment increasing by 1,000).

The change between two percentage figures can be expressed as either a percentage point change, which represents absolute change, or change in percent, describing relative change. When using labour market statistics, any change between two percentages should normally be expressed as a percentage point change, as this describes change in absolute terms. For example, if unemployment increases from 10 to 12 percent, the change is 2 percentage points and not 2 per cent. If unemployment increases from 6,000 to 6,300, at the rate increases from 8.5 to 8.7, the level of unemployment has increased by 300 and 5%, or 0.2 percentage points.

It is also advised, that when considering Dundee against other local authorities, that the resident Dundee City working age population (unit of sample) is substantially different in composition to many other local authorities in Scotland, making headline statistics less directly comparable.

Headline Indicators:

- In 2015, 66.5 per cent of the population of Dundee City were of working age (16-64), compared to 64.7 per cent for Scotland.
- By 2015, there were 3,210 enterprises operating in Dundee City, with 298 enterprises per 10,000 adults. Between 2014 and 2015, the total number of enterprises operating in Dundee City increased by 9.6 per cent.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, total workplace employment in Dundee City was approximately 82,500. 18,400 employees working in Dundee City were employed within Associate Professional and Technical occupations.
- By March 2016, self-employment for people living in Dundee was at its highest level since the 2008 recession, with 6,700 and 6.9 per cent of people aged 16 to 64 self-employed.
- By 2015, total turnover from enterprise in Dundee City was £5,044 million, up from £4,916 in 2014.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, the employment rate for Dundee City was 63.5 per cent and 63,400 people. The employment rate for Scotland was 70.0 per cent during the same period.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, the unemployment rate for Dundee City was 8.7 per cent and 6,100 people. The unemployment rate for Scotland during the same period was 5.7 per cent.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, the economic inactivity rate for Dundee City was 30.0 per cent and 29,100 people. The employment rate for Scotland was 22.6 per cent during the same period. By March 2016, there were 8,600 economically inactive students and 7,900 economically inactive long-term sick people in Dundee City.
- The Claimant Count Rate for Dundee City in August 2016 was 3.8 per cent and 3,780 people, compared to 2.3 per cent for Scotland.
- In 2015, gross median pay for full-time workers in Dundee City was £523.50 per week. Gross median weekly pay for full-time workers living in Dundee City was £483.30 and gross median weekly pay in Scotland was £527.00.
- In 2015, 14.1 per cent and 13,835 working age people in Dundee City were employment deprived, compared to 10.8 per cent of working age people in Scotland.
- By February 2016, 14,090 and 14.3 per cent of the working age population of Dundee City were in receipt of main out-of-work benefits, compared to 10.8 per cent of the Scottish working age population.

Population:

Population by Gender: Dundee City & Scotland, 2015

Dundee City

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total	71,400	48.2%	76,800	51.8%	148,200	100.0%
Aged 0 - 15	12,200	51.3%	11,600	48.7%	23,800	16.1%
Aged 16 - 64	48,100	48.8%	50,500	51.2%	98,600	66.5%
Aged 65 and over	11,100	42.9%	14,700	56.8%	25,900	17.5%

Scotland

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total	2,610,500	48.6%	2,762,500	51.4%	5,373,000	100.0%
Aged 0 - 15	466,500	51.1%	445,800	48.9%	912,300	17.0%
Aged 16 - 64	1,708,300	49.1%	1,769,400	50.9%	3,477,700	64.7%
Aged 65 and over	435,700	44.3%	547,300	55.7%	983,000	18.3%

Source: National Records of Scotland: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015.

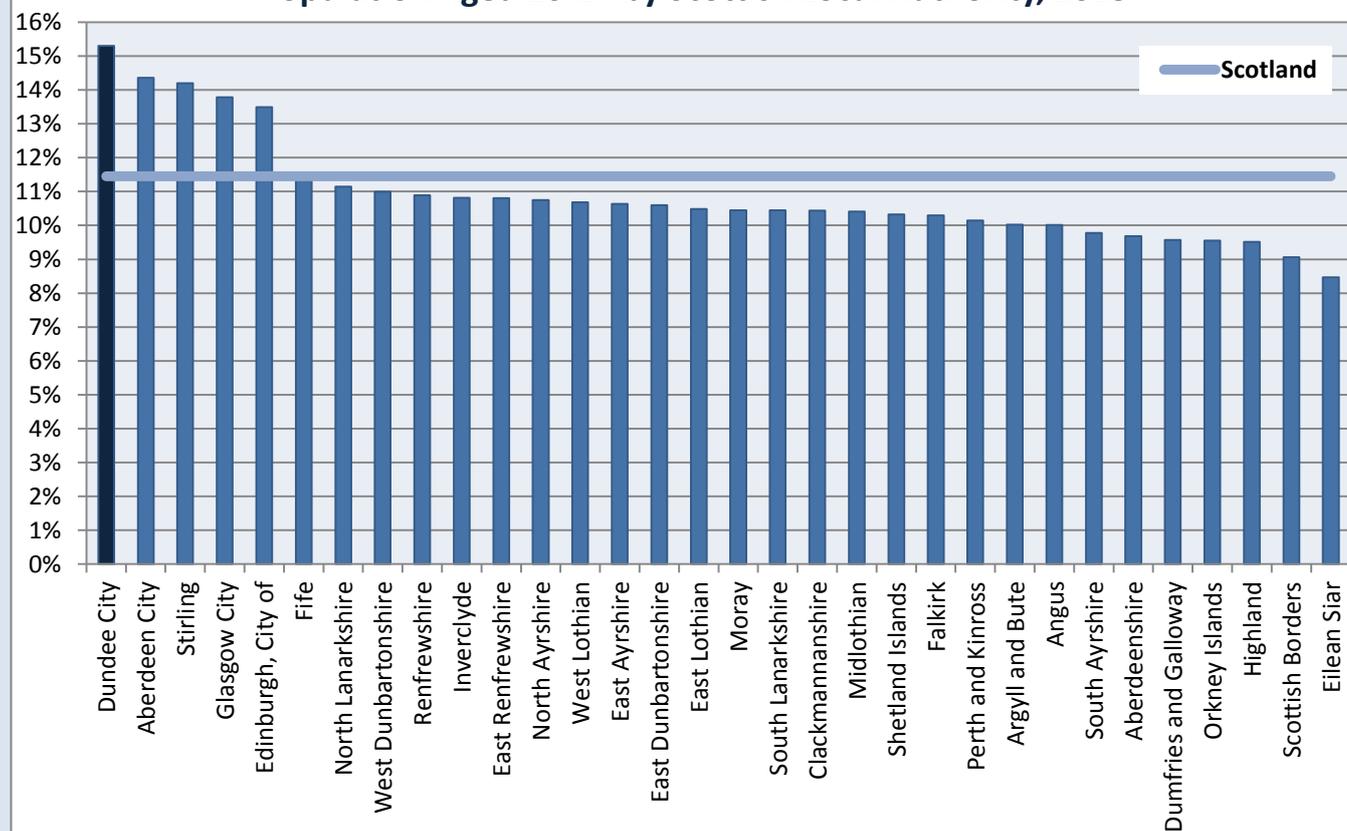
- Dundee City's working age population aged 16-64 made up 66.5 per cent of the total population of Dundee in 2015, compared to 64.7 per cent of the total Scottish population between the age of 16 and 64. By 2015, 16.1 per cent of the Dundee City population in 2015 were aged 0 to 15 and 17.5 per cent were aged 65 and over.
- Of Dundee City's population aged 16-64, 48.8 per cent were male and 51.2 per cent were female in 2015. The largest proportional age group of male and female working age people in Dundee is 23 years of age.

Labour Market Age Groups: Dundee City and Scotland, 2015

	Dundee City		Scotland	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aged 16 to 64	98,554	66.5%	3,477,740	64.7%
Aged 16 to 24	22,685	15.3%	615,063	11.4%
Aged 16 to 17	3,074	2.1%	118,834	2.2%
Aged 18 to 24	19,611	13.2%	496,229	9.2%
Aged 25 to 49	48,983	33.0%	1,777,566	33.1%
Aged 25-29	13,149	8.9%	363,886	6.8%
Aged 30-34	10,589	7.1%	347,900	6.5%
Aged 35-39	8,060	5.4%	320,137	6.0%
Aged 40-44	7,987	5.4%	349,825	6.5%
Aged 45-49	9,198	6.2%	395,818	7.4%
Aged 50 to 64	26,886	18.1%	1,085,111	20.2%
Aged 50-54	10,094	6.8%	405,293	7.5%
Aged 55-59	9,261	6.2%	362,820	6.8%
Aged 60-64	7,531	5.1%	316,998	5.9%
All Ages	148,210	100.0%	5,373,000	100.0%

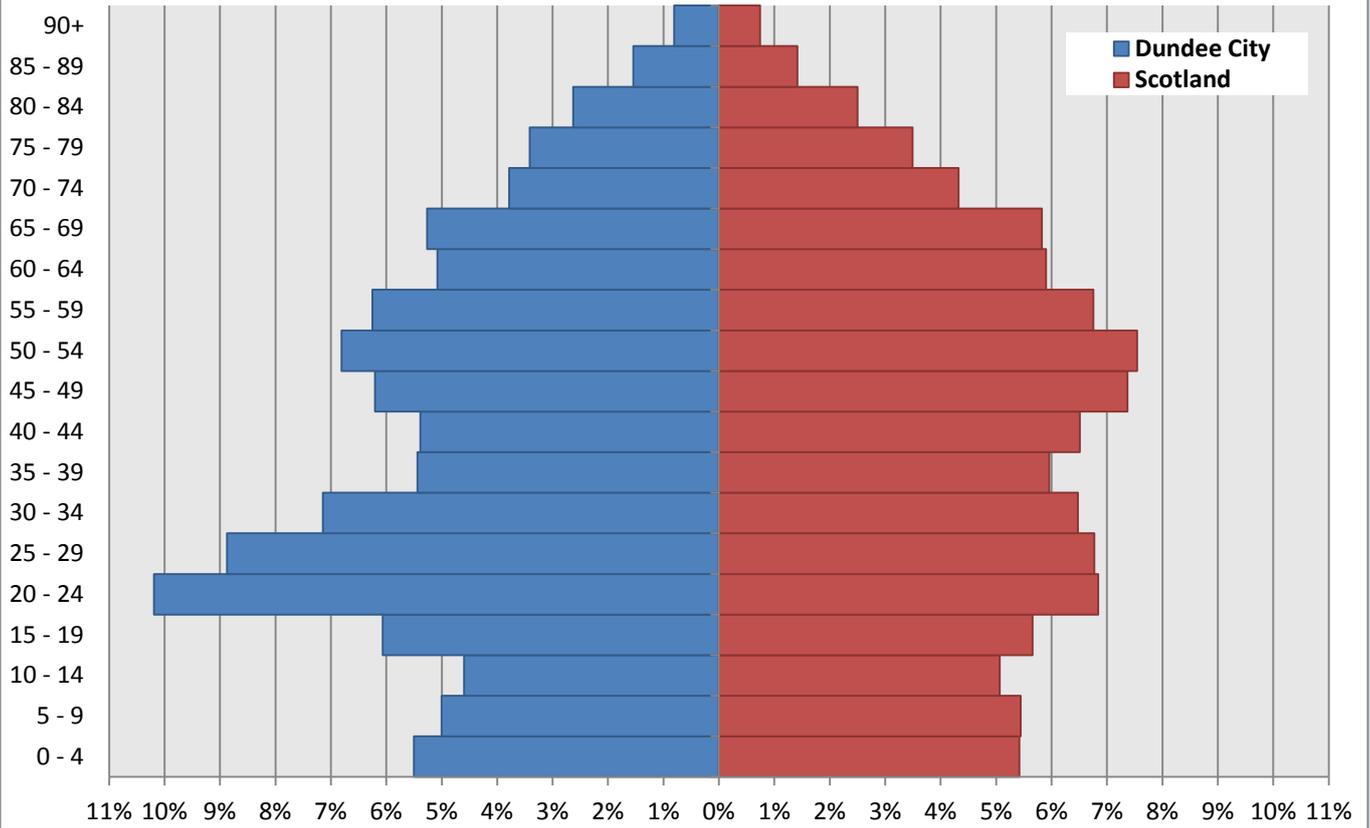
Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015.

Population Aged 16-24 by Scottish Local Authority, 2015



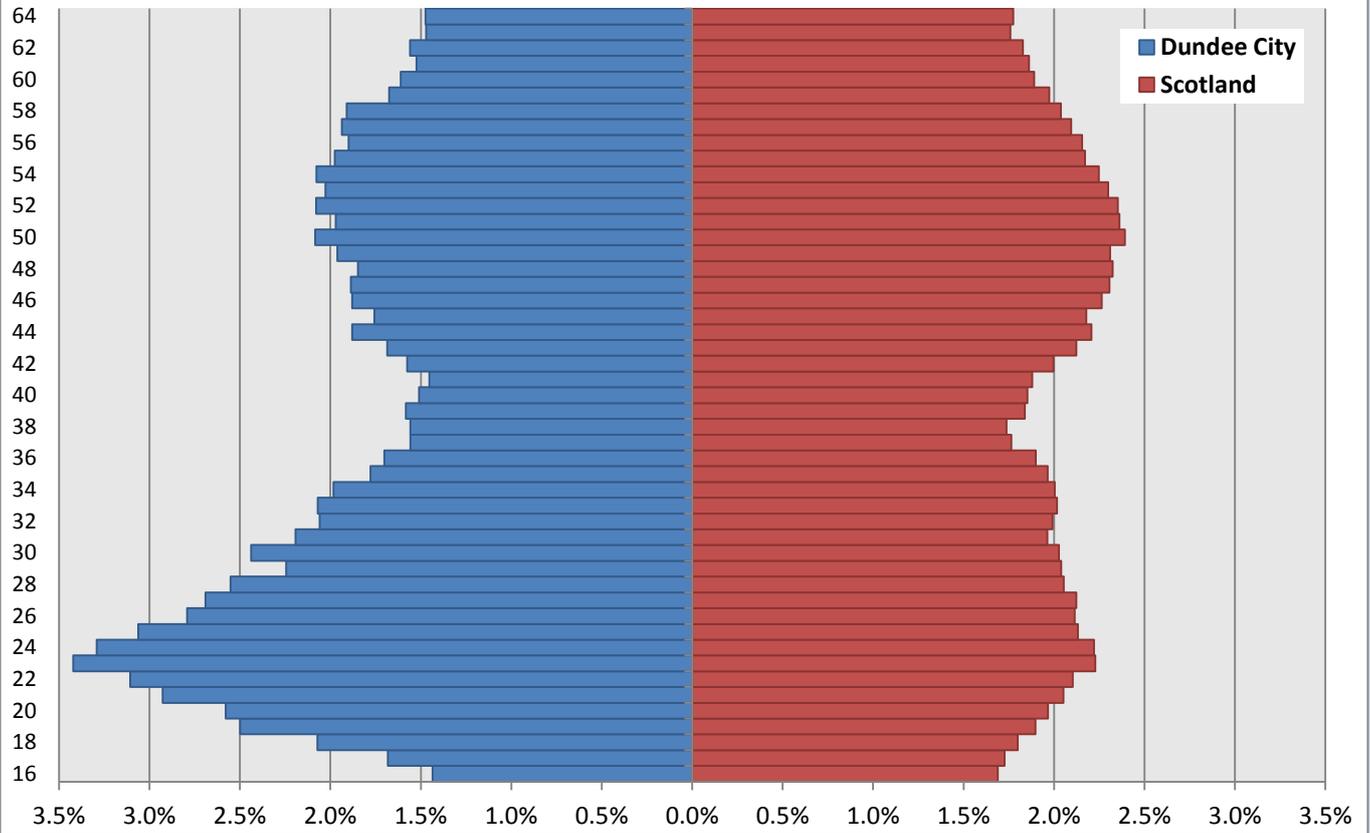
Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015.

Population by Five Year Age Group: Dundee City & Scotland, 2015



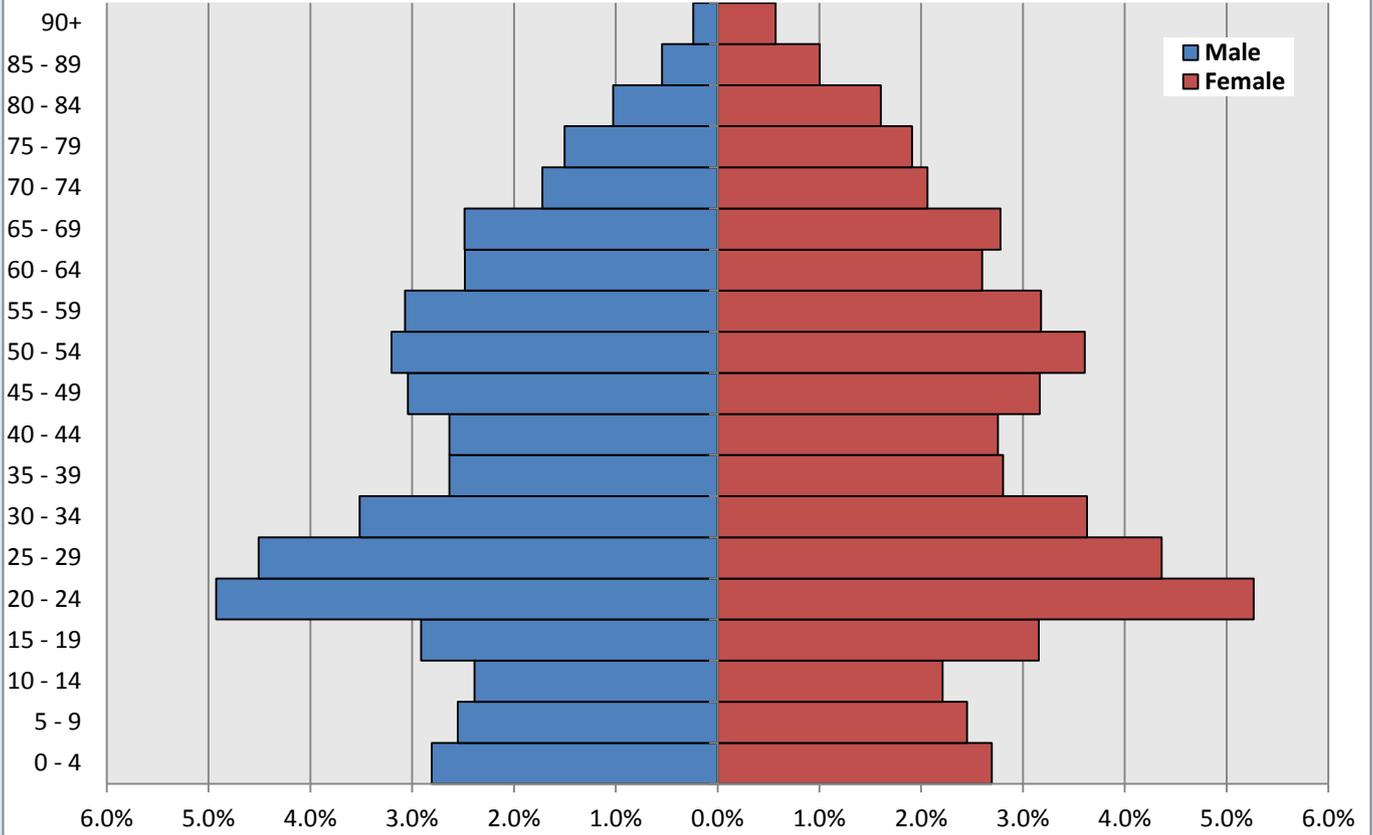
Source: National Records of Scotland: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015.

Working Age Population (Single Year), Dundee City & Scotland, 2015



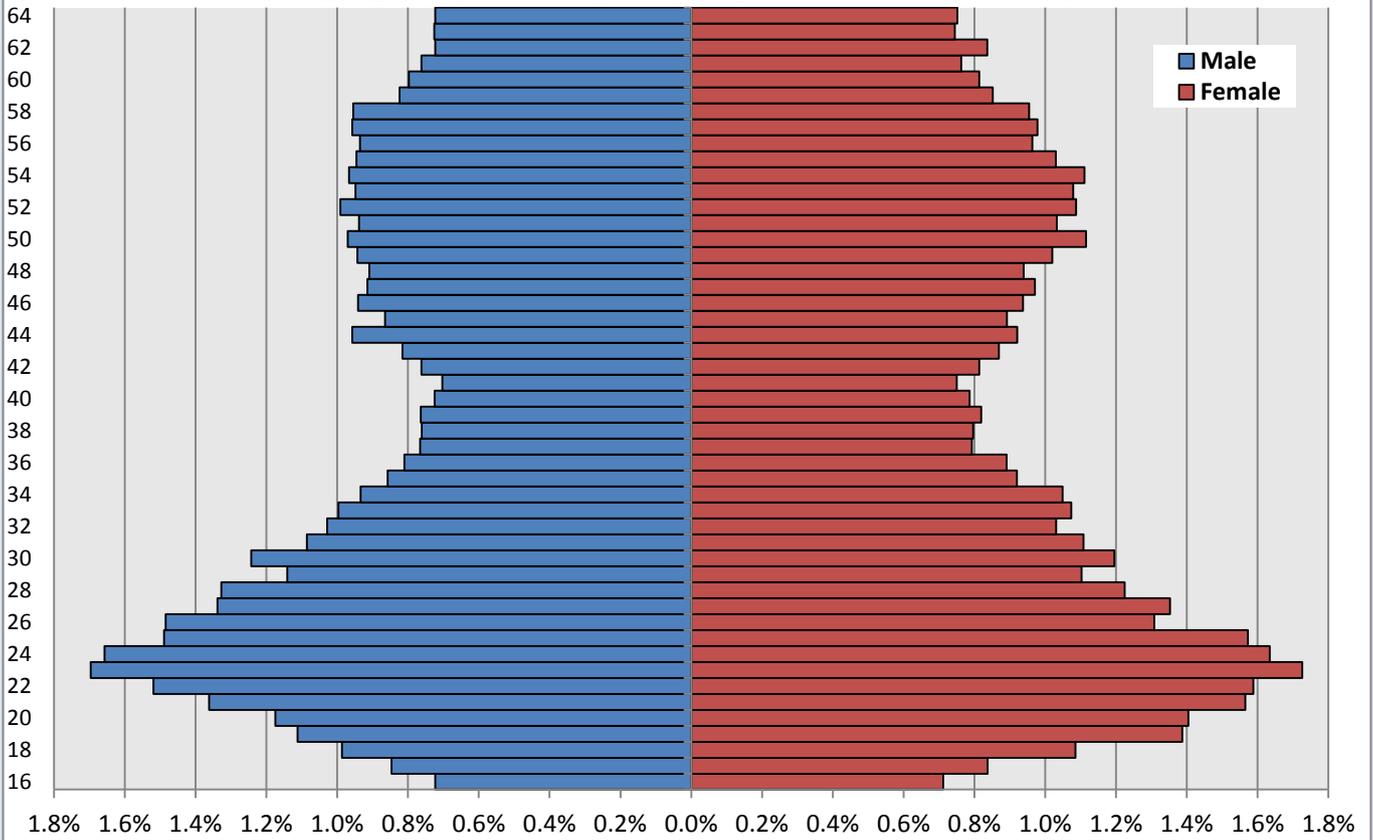
Source: National Records of Scotland: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015.

Population by 5 Year Age Group & Sex: Dundee City, 2015



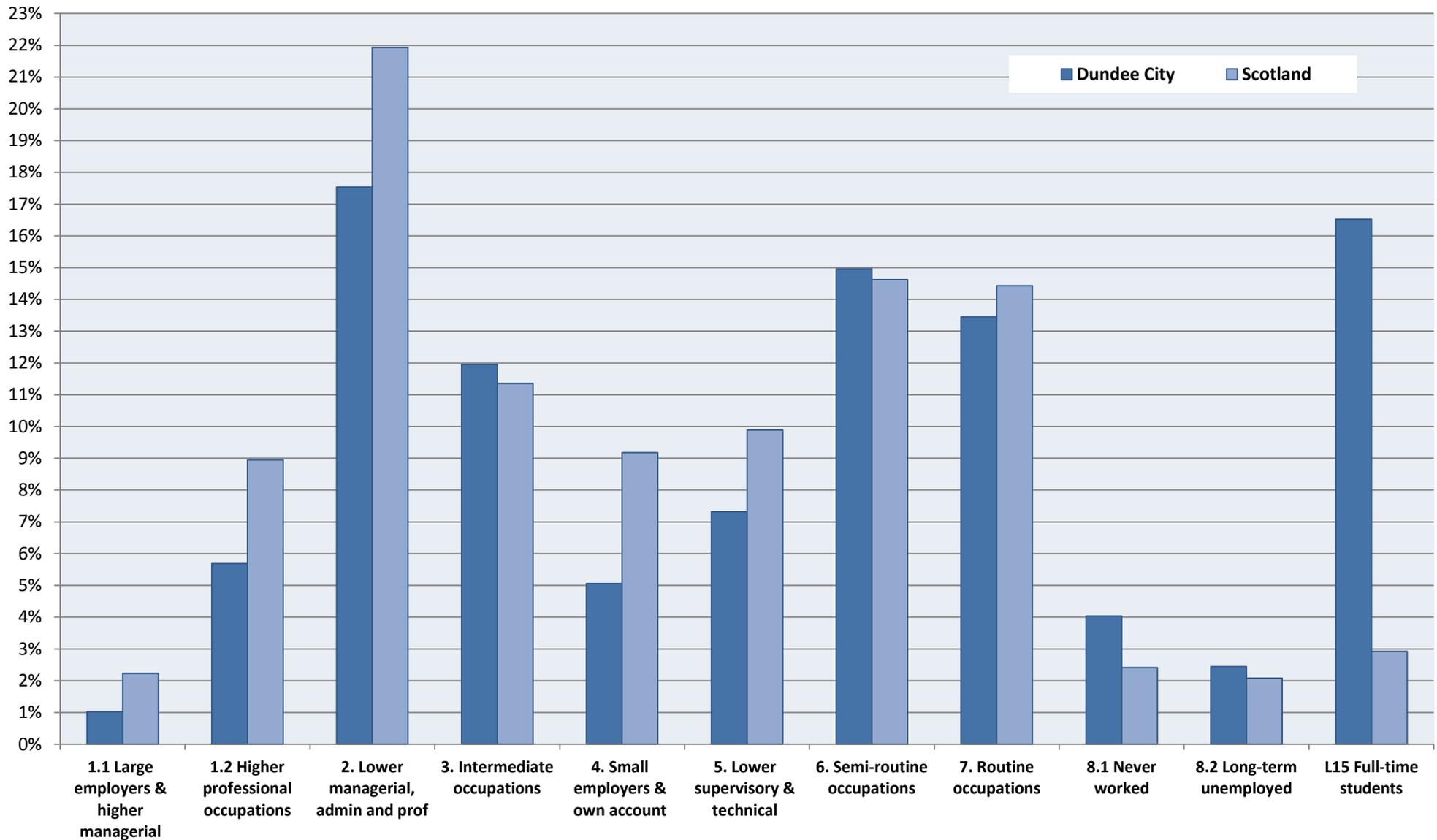
Source: National Records of Scotland: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015.

Working Age Population (16-64) by Gender, Dundee City 2015



Source: National Records of Scotland: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015.

Socio-Economic Classification (HRP: Aged 16-74): Dundee City & Scotland 2011



Source: Scotland's Census 2011: *Socio-economic Classification by Household Reference Person.

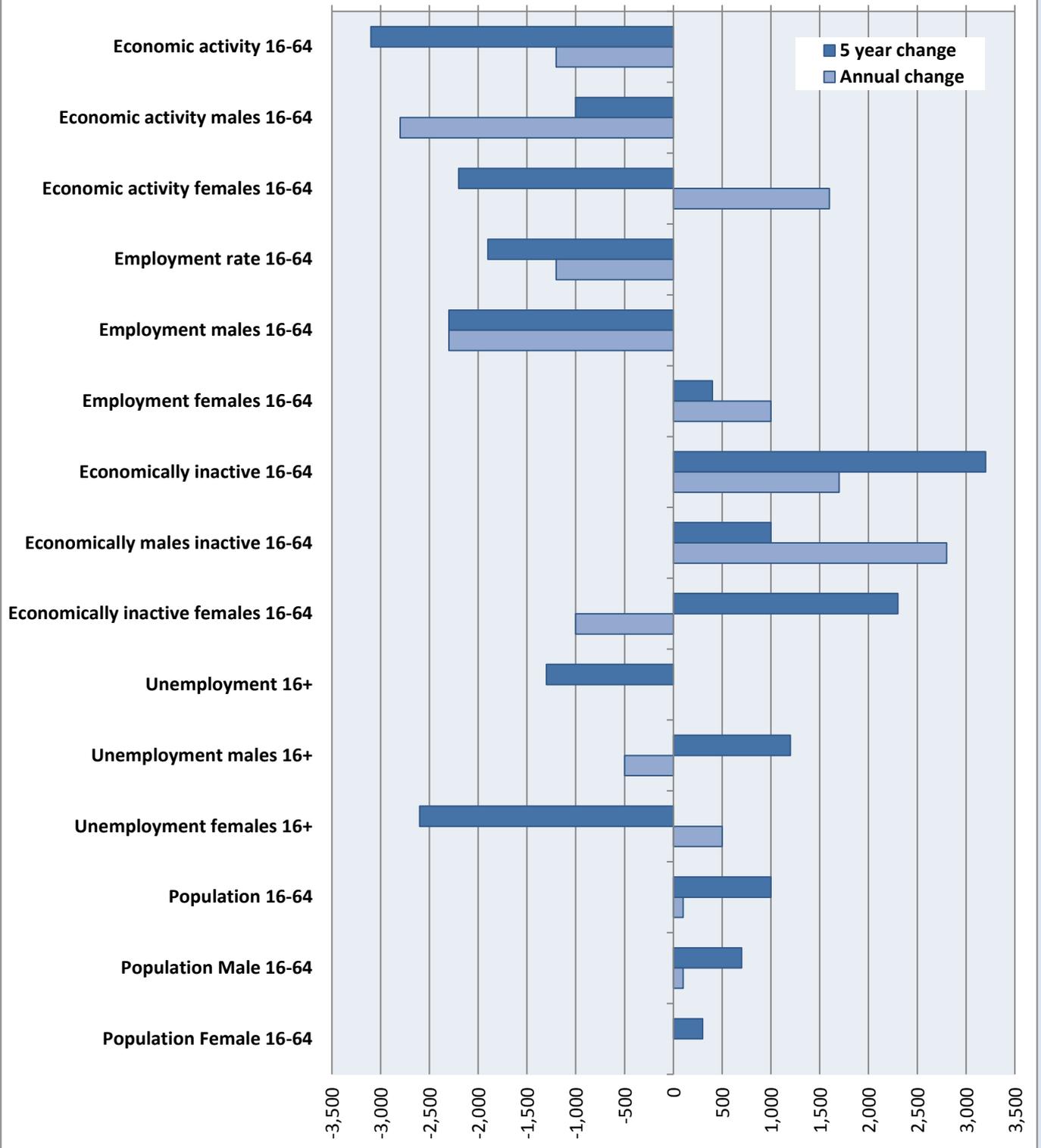
Working Age Population: Dundee City, Mar 2015-Mar 2016

	Mar 2016		Mar 2015		Annual change	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	(pp)
Total (Aged 16-64)						
Economically Active	67,900	68.9	69,100	70.1	-1,200	-1.2
Employment Rate	61,600	62.5	62,800	63.7	-1,200	-1.2
Employees	54,700	55.5	58,000	58.8	-3,300	-3.3
Self-employed	6,700	6.8	4,800	4.9	1,900	1.9
Unemployment Rate	6,300	6.4	6,300	6.4	0	0.0
Economically Inactive	29,100	29.5	27,400	27.8	1,700	1.7
Male (Aged 16-64)						
Economically Active	34,200	71.1	37,000	76.9	-2,800	-5.8
Employment Rate	29,700	61.7	32,000	66.5	-2,300	-4.8
Employees	25,200	52.4	28,100	58.4	-2,900	-6.0
Self-employed	4,400	9.1	3,800	7.9	600	1.2
Unemployment Rate	4,500	9.4	5,000	10.4	-500	-1.0
Economically Inactive	12,500	26.0	9,700	20.2	2,800	5.8
Female (Aged 16-64)						
Economically Active	33,700	66.7	32,100	63.6	1,600	3.2
Employment Rate	31,900	63.2	30,900	61.2	1,000	2.0
Employees	29,500	58.4	29,900	59.2	-400	-0.8
Self-employed	2,400	4.8	1,000	2.0	1,400	2.8
Unemployment Rate	1,800	3.6	1,300	2.6	500	1.0
Economically Inactive	16,600	32.9	17,600	34.9	-1,000	-2.0

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey. *Percentage figure and change expressed as a proportion of cohort group (Total employment change expressed over total population, total male employment increase expressed over total employed male population).

- According to the Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey data, Between March 2015 and March 2016, there has been a substantial increase in economic activity of females and decline in economic activity of males living in Dundee City.
- Between March 2015 and March 2016, the employment rate for males living in Dundee City fell by 4.8 percentage points, to 61.7. The employment rate for females in Dundee City increased by 2.0 percentage points, to 63.2.

Labour Market Structure Change: Dundee City, March 2012-March 2016



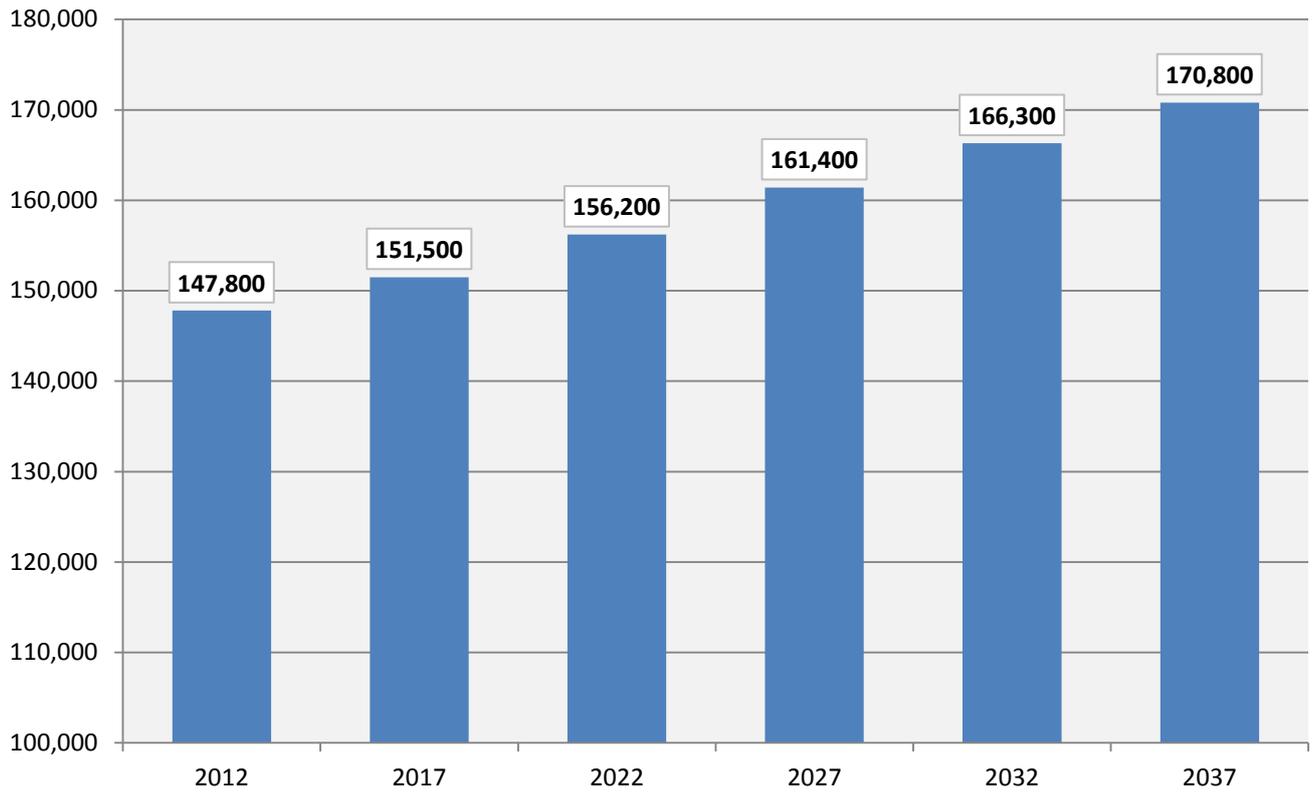
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

- Within the 5 year period up to March 2016, the unemployment rate for females aged 16 plus in Dundee City declined by approximately 2,600. The economic inactivity rate for females aged 16 to 64 in Dundee City increased by approximately 2,300 over the same period. The unemployment rate for those aged 16 plus in Dundee City declined by approximately 1,300 over between March 2012 and March 2016 and the economic activity rate for those aged 16-64 declined by 3,100.

Population Projections:

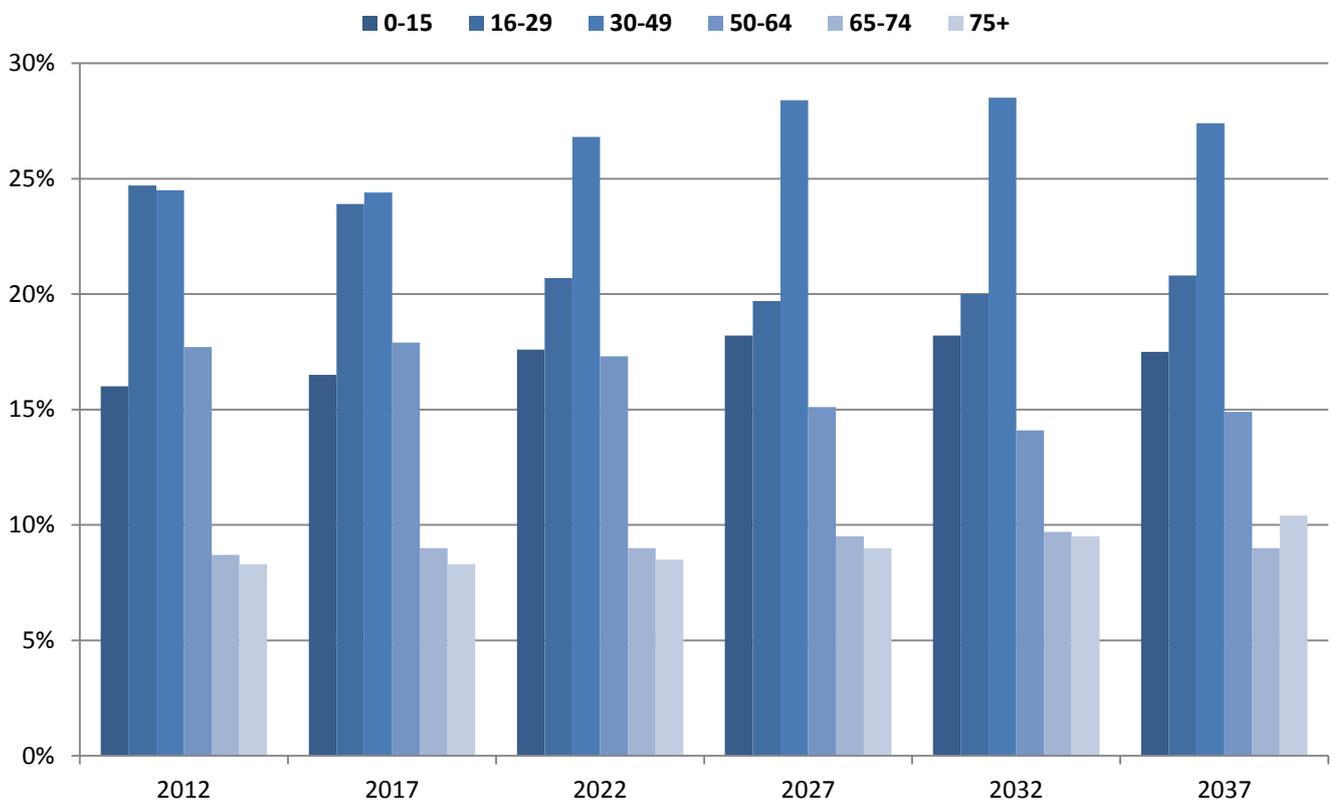
- Between 2012 and 2037, the population of Dundee City is projected to rise 15.6 per cent and by 23,000, from 147,800 in 2012 to 170,800 in 2037.
- It is projected that the percentage share of the Dundee City population aged 0-15 will increase from 2012 to 2037, from 16.0 per cent in 2012, to 17.5 per cent in 2037.
- The percentage increase of Children aged 0-15 between 2012 and 2037 for Dundee City is projected to be 26.0 per cent, compared to the Scottish national average which is projected to increase by 5.5 per cent within the same period.
- The percentage increase of the Working Age population between 2012 and 2037 for Dundee City is projected to be 15.8 per cent, compared to the Scottish national average, which is projected to increase by 4.0 per cent within the same period.
- The percentage increase of those of a Pensionable Age of 65 plus between 2012 and 2037 for Dundee City will be 6.1 per cent, compared to the Scottish national average over the same period, which is projected to increase by 26.7 per cent
- It is projected that the percentage of the Dundee City population who are aged 65-74 and 75 plus will increase from 8.7 to 9.0 per cent and 8.3 to 10.4 per cent respectfully.
- Although a projected increase is forecast in Dundee City of those of a Pensionable Age 65 plus, this figure is the lowest percentage increase of all Scottish local authorities.
- Dundee has one of the highest working age populations of any Scottish Local Authority. The number of people aged 18-30 living in Dundee is substantially higher than the Scottish national average and Dundee City has the highest population aged 18 -24 in Scotland. This proportional population share is projected to decline in relation to an ageing population. Despite this, the population of Dundee City is projected to decline at substantially slower rate than the Scottish national average.
- Population projections for Dundee City show that the working age population will remain higher than the Scottish national average, with the age groups with the largest increase in population being those aged 30 – 49. The population aged 16 to 29 is projected to decline as a proportional share of the total population, with marginal growth occur for those aged 65 plus.

Population Projections - Dundee City 2012-2037



Source: NRS Population Projections for Scottish Areas.

Change in Demographic Composition: Dundee, 2012-2037



Source: NRS Population Projections for Scottish Areas.

Workforce Qualifications:

Workforce Aged 16-64 Qualification Level: Dundee City & Scotland, 2011-2015

Dundee City

	2011		2015		5 year change
	number	%	number	%	pp.
NVQ4+	32,400	33.7	35,900	37.3	3.6
NVQ3+	50,100	52.2	52,500	54.5	2.3
NVQ2+	65,100	67.8	69,800	72.5	4.7
NVQ1+	76,200	79.5	78,600	81.6	2.1
Other qualifications (NVQ)	7,400	7.8	7,600	7.9	0.1
No qualifications (NVQ)	12,300	12.8	10,100	10.4	-2.4

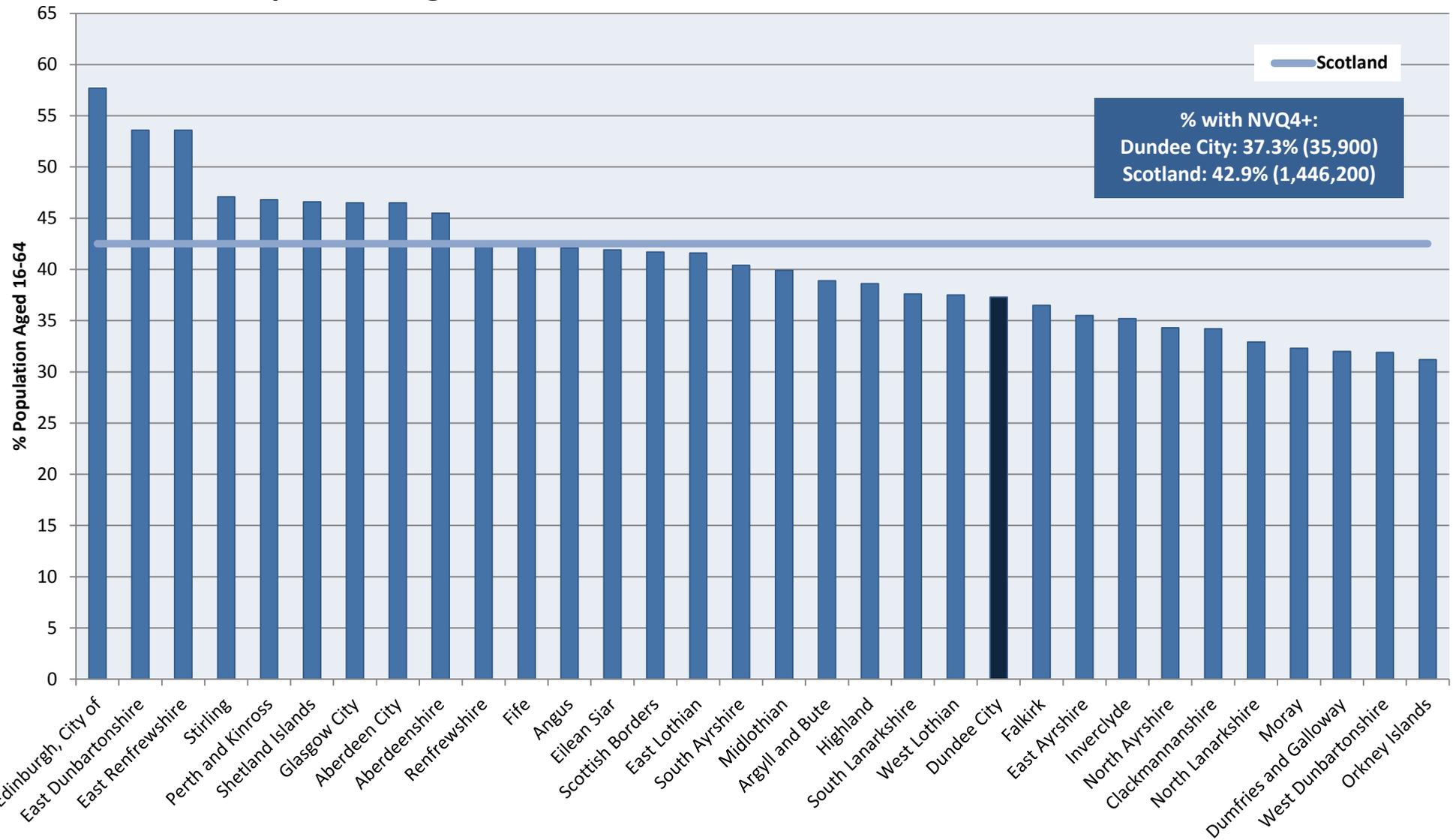
Scotland

	2011		2015		5 year change
	number	%	number	%	pp.
NVQ4+	1,258,500	36.9	1,446,200	42.5	5.6
NVQ3+	1,955,000	57.3	2,092,700	61.5	4.2
NVQ2+	2,461,600	72.2	2,583,400	75.9	3.7
NVQ1+	2,796,200	82.0	2,897,600	85.1	3.1
Other qualifications (NVQ)	214,000	6.3	199,400	5.9	-0.4
No qualifications (NVQ)	399,400	11.7	307,500	9.0	-2.7

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

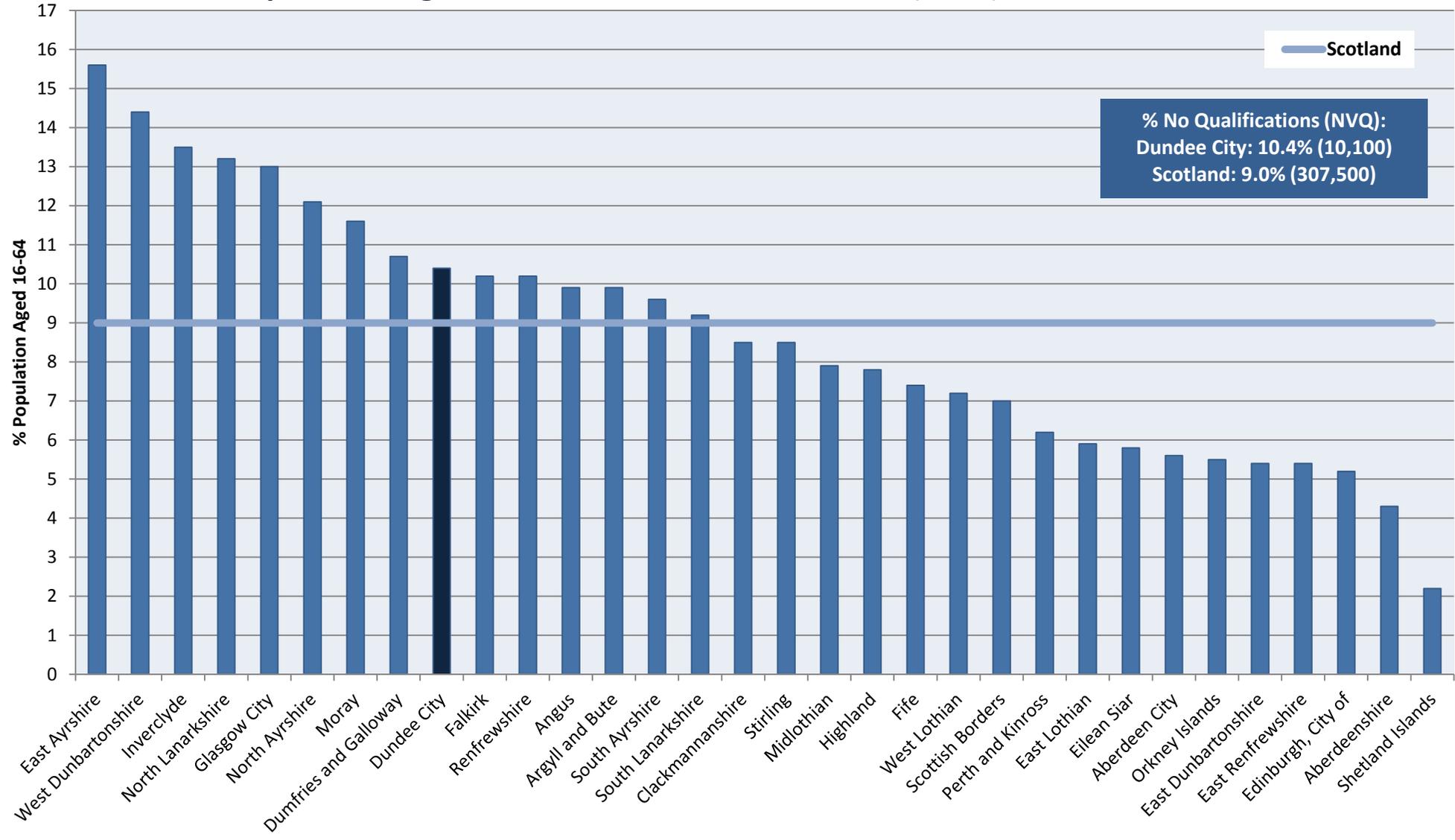
- The proportion of the working age population with NVQ4+ qualifications in Dundee City increased by 3.6 percentage points between 2011 and 2015, compared to a 5.6 percentage point increase in Scotland. The proportion of the working aged population of Dundee City with no NVQ qualifications declined by 2.4 percentage points between 2011 and 2015, compared to a 2.7 percentage point decline for Scotland.

Population Aged 16-64 with NVQ4+ Qualifications: Scotland, 2015



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2015.

Population Aged 16-64 with No Qualifications (NVQ): Scotland, 2015

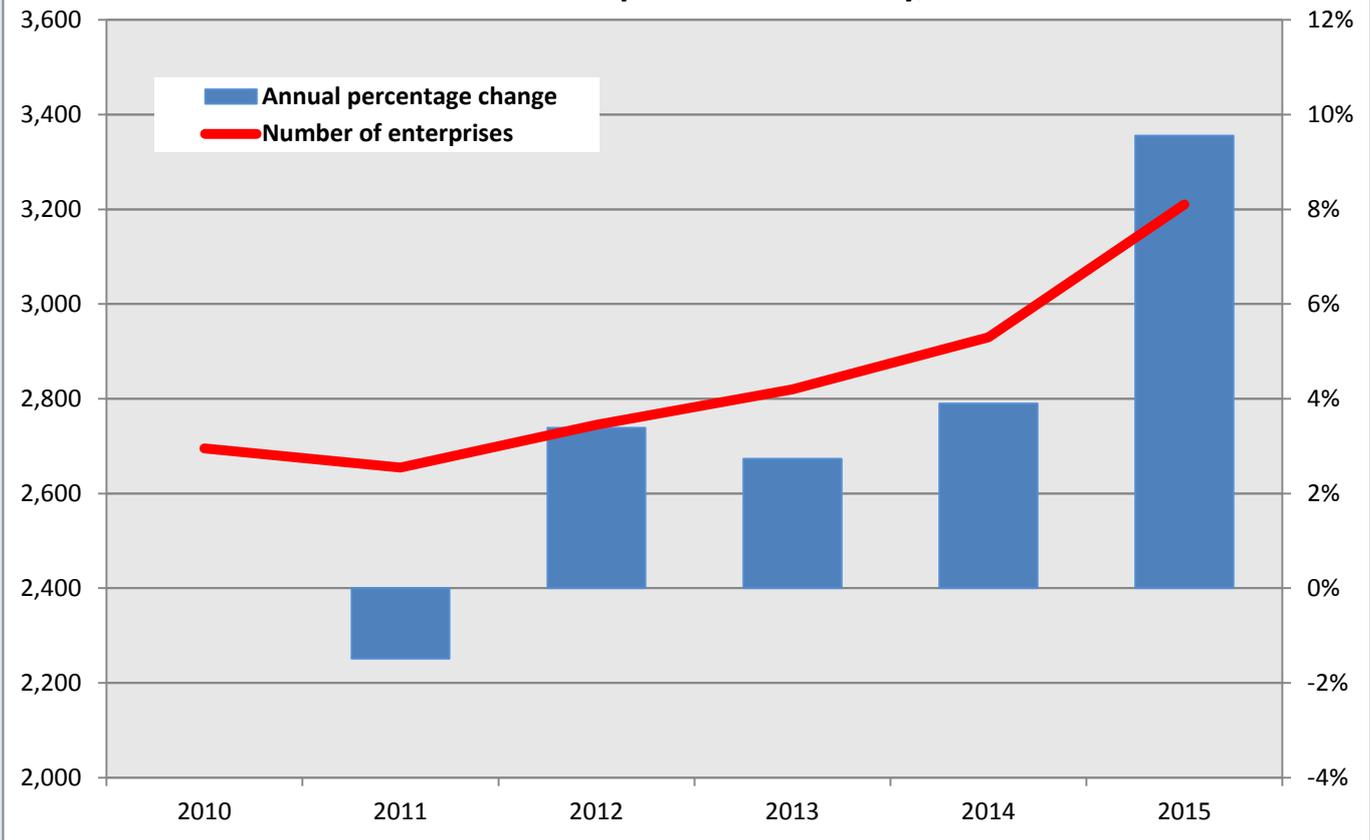


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2015.

Business, Industry & Enterprise:

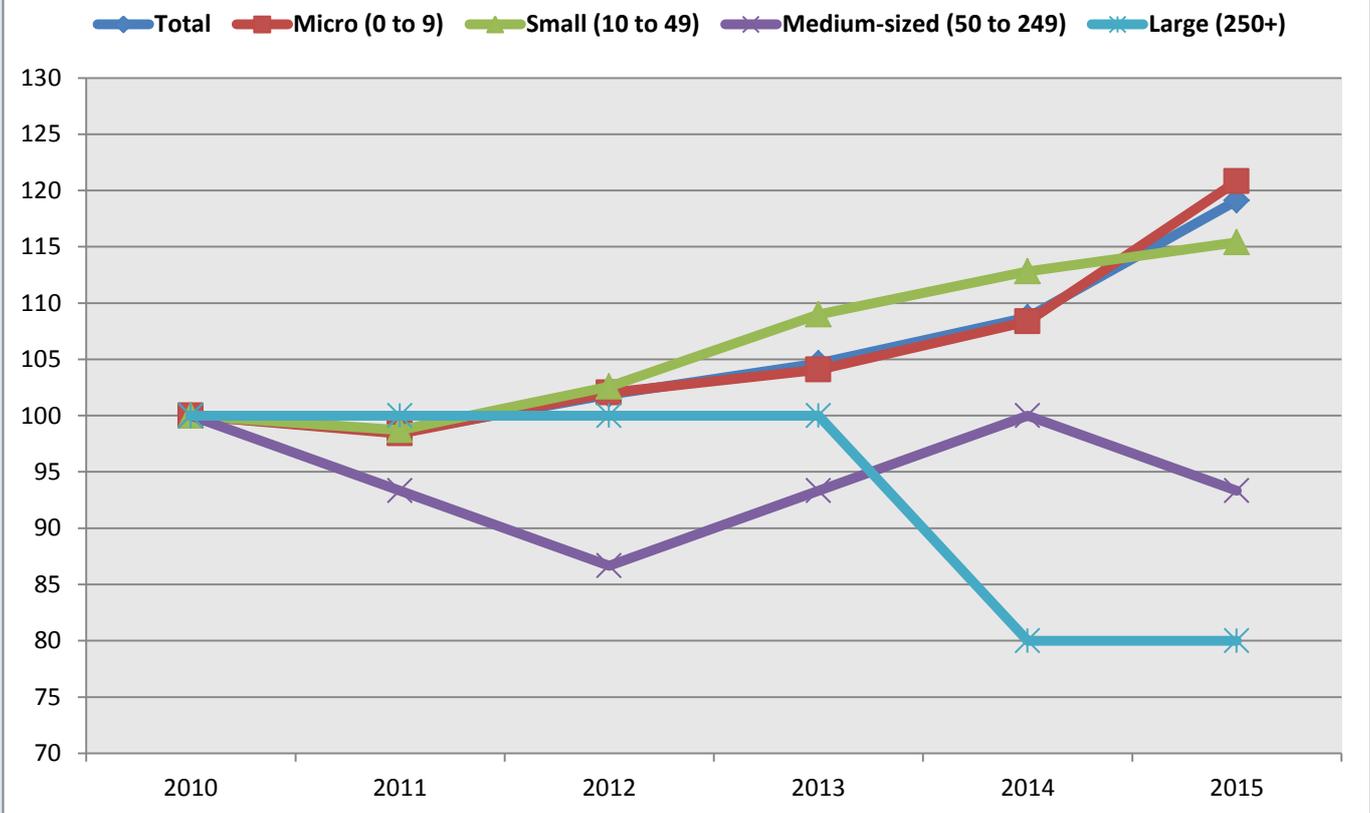
- Between September 2009 and September 2014, full time employment in Dundee City declined by approximately 2,500 jobs. The sectors which have been affected by this most have been Information and Communication services, which lost 600 full-time jobs, Construction, which lost 600 full-time jobs and Manufacturing, which lost approximately 500 full-time jobs. This has been largely the result of economic contraction which took place between 2012 and 2014, with employment rates steadily increasing since this time (BRES).
- The number of Business Administration and Support services enterprises registered in Dundee City has increased by 52 per cent between 2011 and 2015, from 115 enterprises to 175. Professional, Scientific and Technical enterprises registered in Dundee City have increased by 38 per cent between 2011 and 2015, from 340 enterprises to 470.
- The total number of employee jobs declined by approximately 1,900 within the same time period and 600 additional part-time jobs were created in Dundee City between 2009 and 2014.
- Approximately 300 employee jobs were created within the Professional, Scientific & Technical sector between 2009 and 2014. Within the Business Administration and Support Service sector, an additional 300 part-time jobs were created. More than 1,000 additional full-time jobs were created between 2013 and 2014 within this sector in Dundee.
- Dundee has a proportionally higher percentage of the workforce employed within the Public Sector, with 30.2 per cent of employment in Dundee in the Public Sector in 2014, compared to the Scottish national average of 23.5 per cent of employees within the Public Sector.
- By 2015, the largest employment sectors in Dundee City were Wholesale, Retail & Repairs, accounting for 12,270 employees, Education, Human Health & Social Services, with approximately 10,040 employees and Accommodation and Food Services, with approximately 4,650 employees.
- Between 2010 and 2015, there were approximately 300 more registered enterprises in Dundee City, with 3,735 enterprises in 2015. Total employment within these enterprises has returned to the approximate level in 2010, with 51,070 people employed within these enterprises in 2015.
- The approximate annual turnover of Dundee City enterprise increased from £4,458 million in 2010 to £5,044 million in 2015. The sector with the largest turnover was the Wholesale, Retail and Repairs Sector, with £1,760 million generated in 2015 and accounting for 34.9 per cent of enterprise turnover.
- Between 2014 and 2015, the total number of enterprises registered in Dundee City increased by 9.6 per cent, from 2,930 to 3,210. This has been the result of a significant increase in the number of small and micro enterprises operating with less than 50 employees. Larger enterprises, including construction and manufacturing, have continued to decline, resulting in significant job losses.

Total Number of Enterprises: Dundee City, 2010-2015



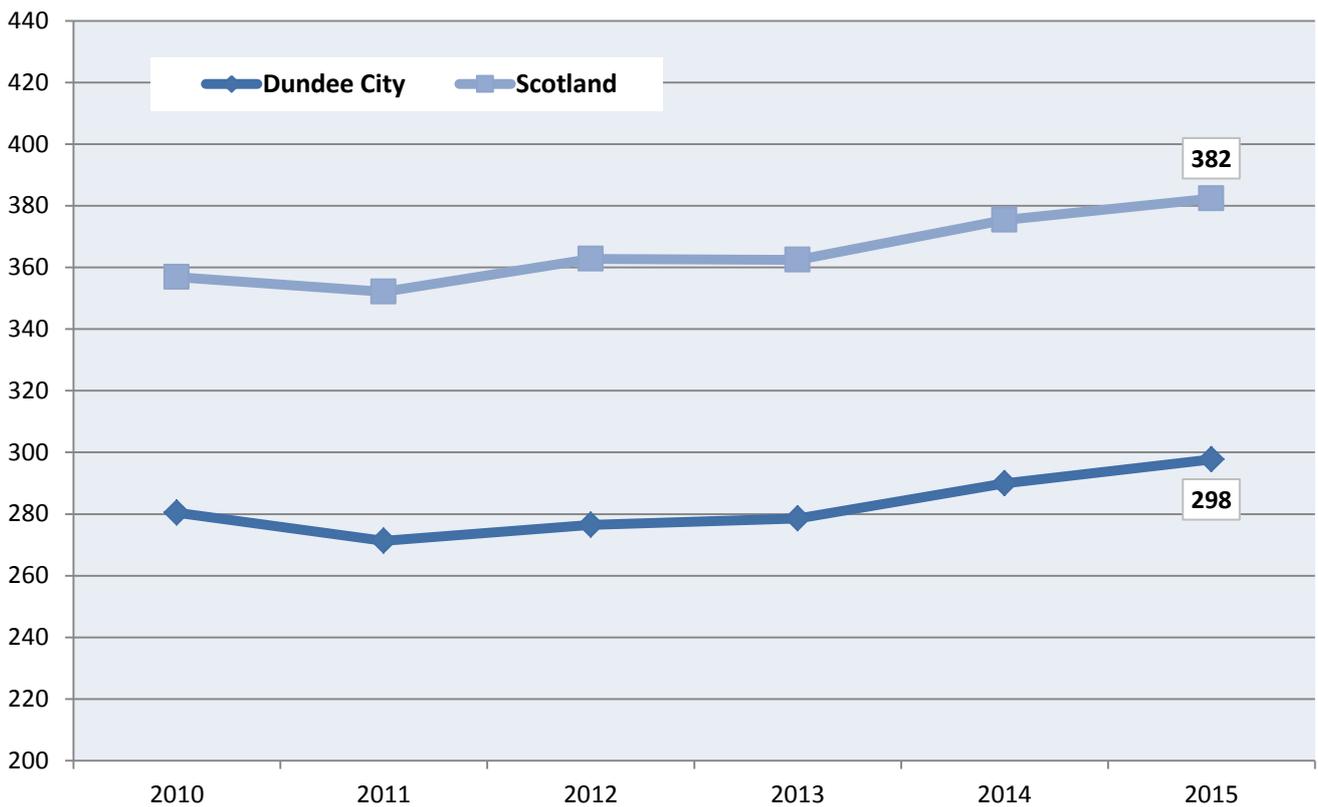
Source: ONS Business Counts – Enterprises.

Total Enterprise (2010=100) by Size: Dundee City, 2010-2015



Source: ONS Business Counts – Enterprises.

Registered Private Sector Enterprise per 10,000 Adults



Source: *Businesses in Scotland, 2015*.

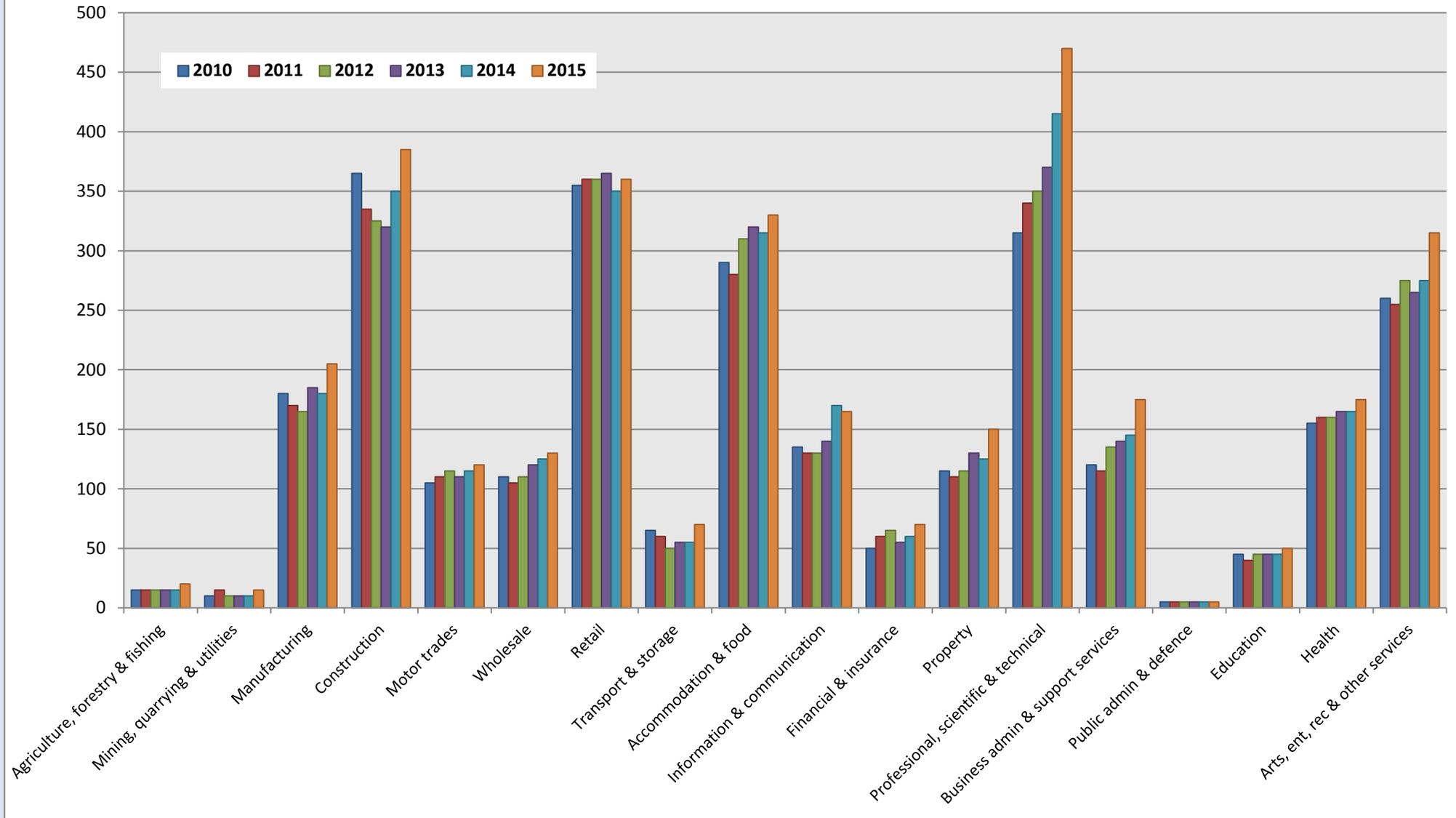
- In 2015, there were 298 registered enterprises per 10,000 adults in Dundee City, with 3,735 registered private sector enterprises. There were 382 private sector enterprises per 10,000 adults in Scotland in 2015.
- The number of registered private sector enterprises in Dundee has increased from 3,425 in 2010 to 3,735 in 2015, from 280 private sector enterprises per 10,000 adults to 298.
- The number of registered enterprises in Dundee City increased by 6.4 per cent between 2010 and 2015. The number of registered private sector enterprises in Scotland increased by 9.7 per cent between 2010 and 2015.

Number of VAT / PAYE Enterprise by Industry Groups: Dundee City, 2011-2015

Industry	2011	2014	2015	5 year change (%)	Annual change (%)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	15	15	20	33.3%	33.3%
Production	185	190	220	18.9%	15.8%
Mining, quarrying & utilities	15	10	15	0.0%	50.0%
Manufacturing	170	180	205	20.6%	13.9%
Construction	335	350	385	14.9%	10.0%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	575	590	610	6.1%	3.4%
Motor trades	110	115	120	9.1%	4.3%
Wholesale	105	125	130	23.8%	4.0%
Retail	360	350	360	0.0%	2.9%
Transport & storage (inc postal)	60	55	70	16.7%	27.3%
Accommodation & food services	280	315	330	17.9%	4.8%
Information & communication	130	170	165	26.9%	-2.9%
Financial & insurance	60	60	70	16.7%	16.7%
Property	110	125	150	36.4%	20.0%
Professional, scientific & technical	340	415	470	38.2%	13.3%
Business administration & support services	115	145	175	52.2%	20.7%
Public administration & defence	5	5	5	0.0%	0.0%
Education	40	45	50	25.0%	11.1%
Health	160	165	175	9.4%	6.1%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	255	275	315	23.5%	14.5%
Total	2,655	2,930	3,210	20.9%	9.6%

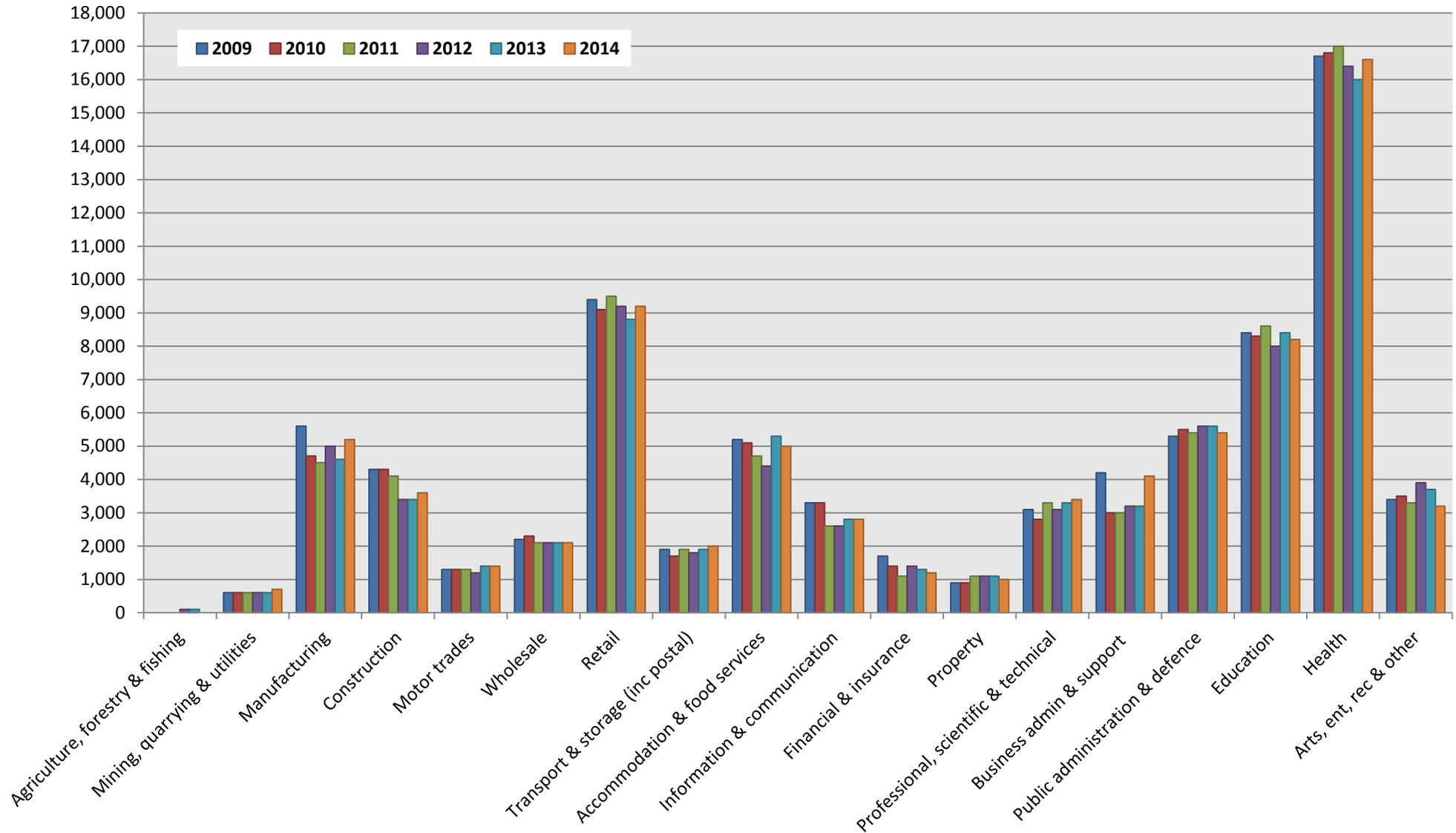
Source: ONS Business Counts – Enterprise.

Registered VAT/PAYE Enterprise by Industrial Group: Dundee City, 2010-2015



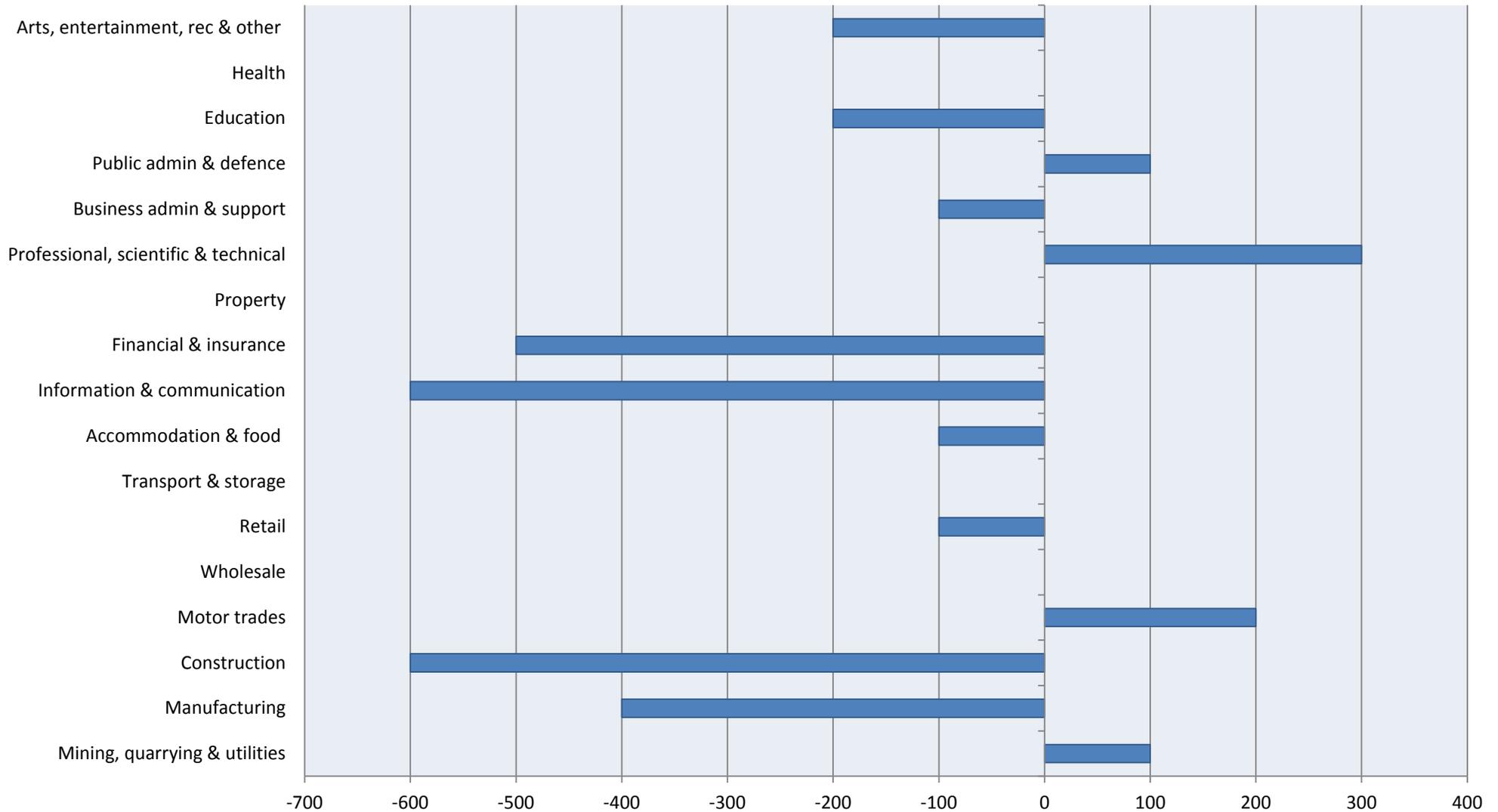
Source: ONS Business Counts – Enterprise.

Total Employment (VAT/PAYE) by Industry Group: Dundee City, 2009-2014



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey.

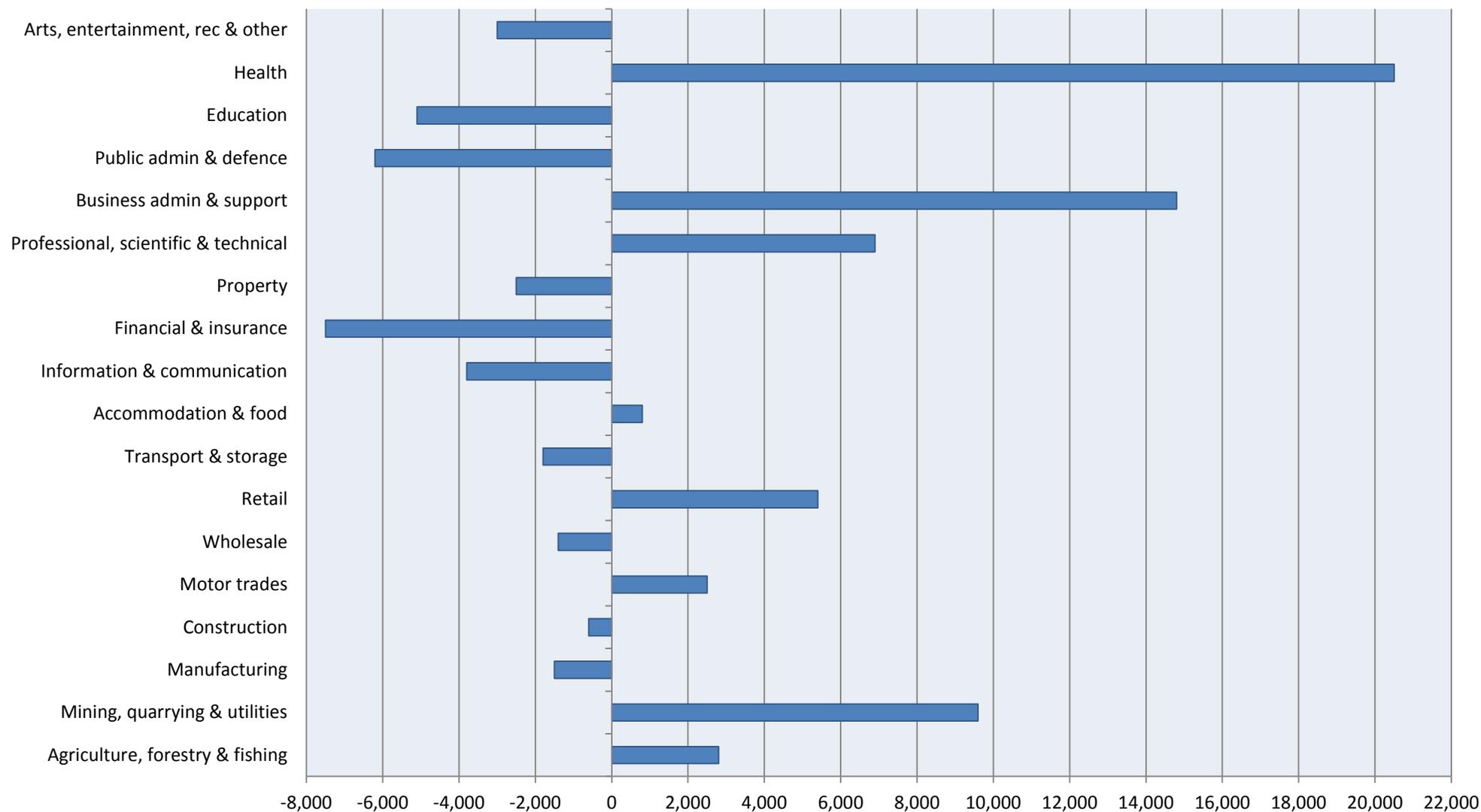
Change in Total Employment by Sector - Dundee City 2009-2014



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2014.

- Between 2009 and 2014, the total number of employee jobs declined by approximately 1,900 jobs, with 75,600 jobs within all sectors in 2009, to 73,700 in 2014. The number of Information & Communication and Construction jobs declined by approximately 600 each between 2009 and 2014.

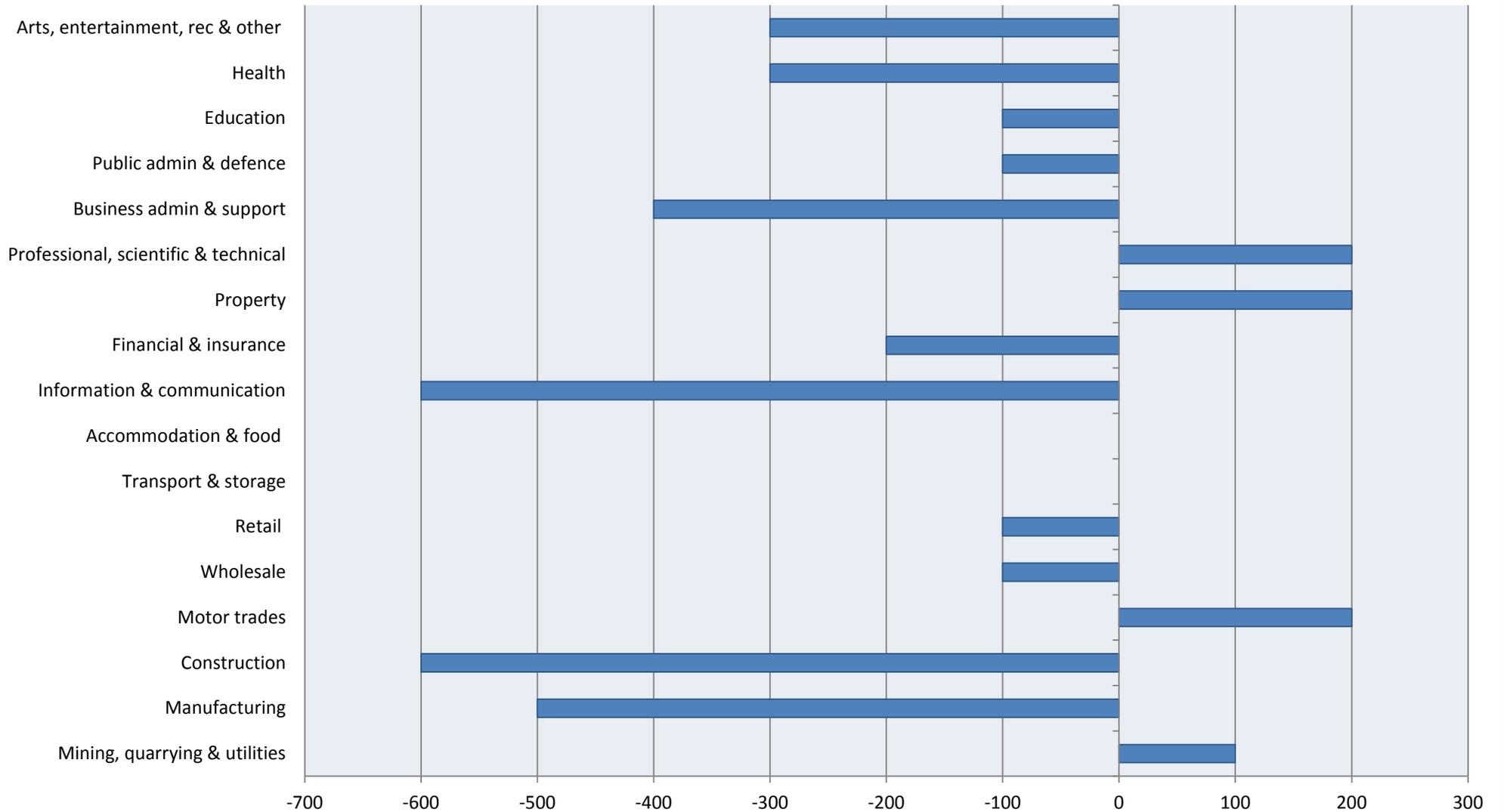
Change in Total Employees by Sector - Scotland 2009-2014



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2014.

- The number of employees in Scotland between 2009 and 2014 increased by approximately 30,300, with approximately 20,500 more jobs being created within the health sector. By contrast, the number of jobs within the Dundee health sector declined over the same period.

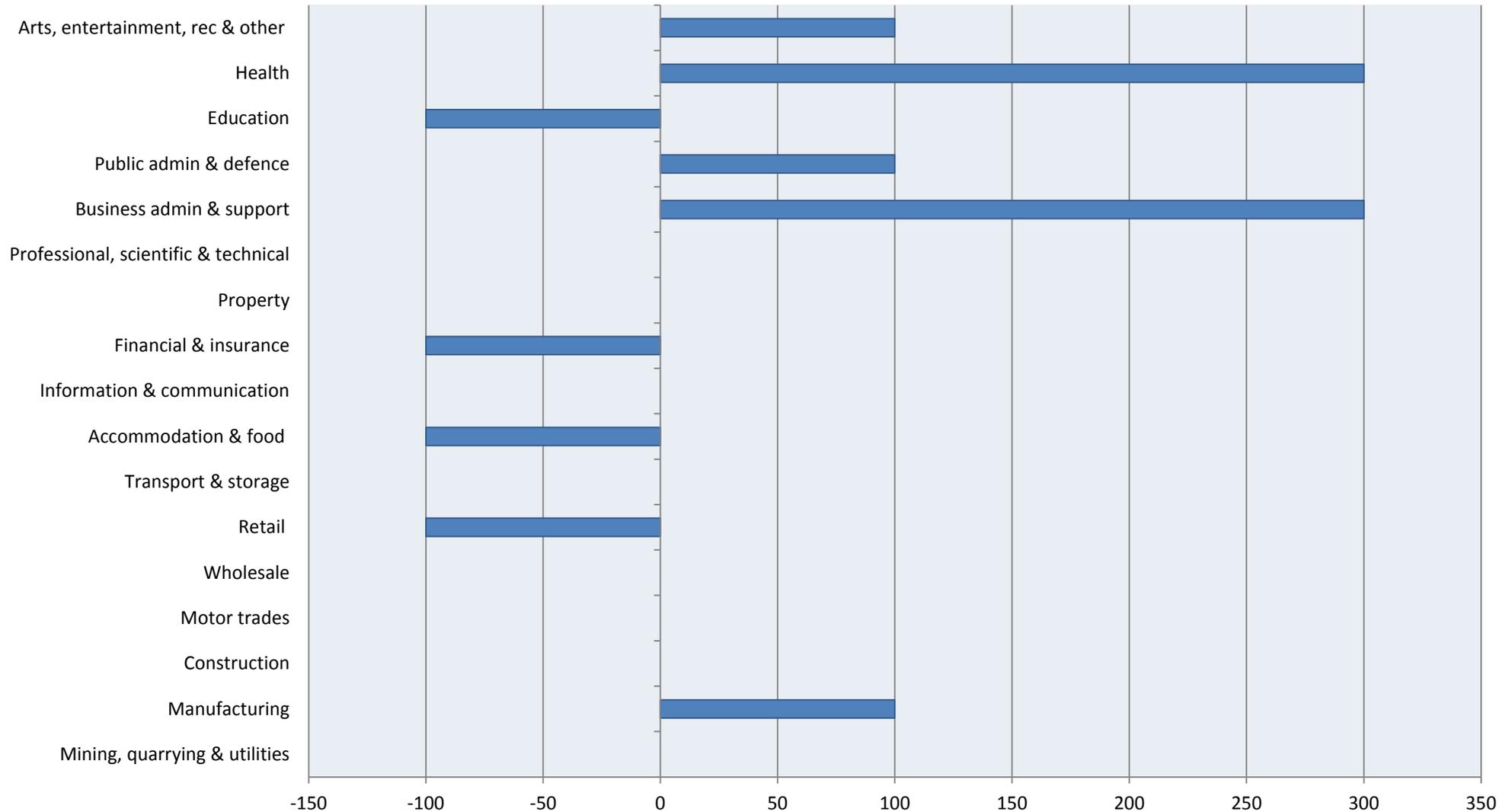
Change in Full-time Employees by Sector - Dundee City 2009-2014



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2014.

- Between 2009 and 2014, the total number of full-time employee jobs declined by approximately 2,500, from 51,700 full-time jobs to 49,200. The Construction and Information & Communication sectors lost approximately 600 full-time jobs; 500 full-time manufacturing jobs were also lost.

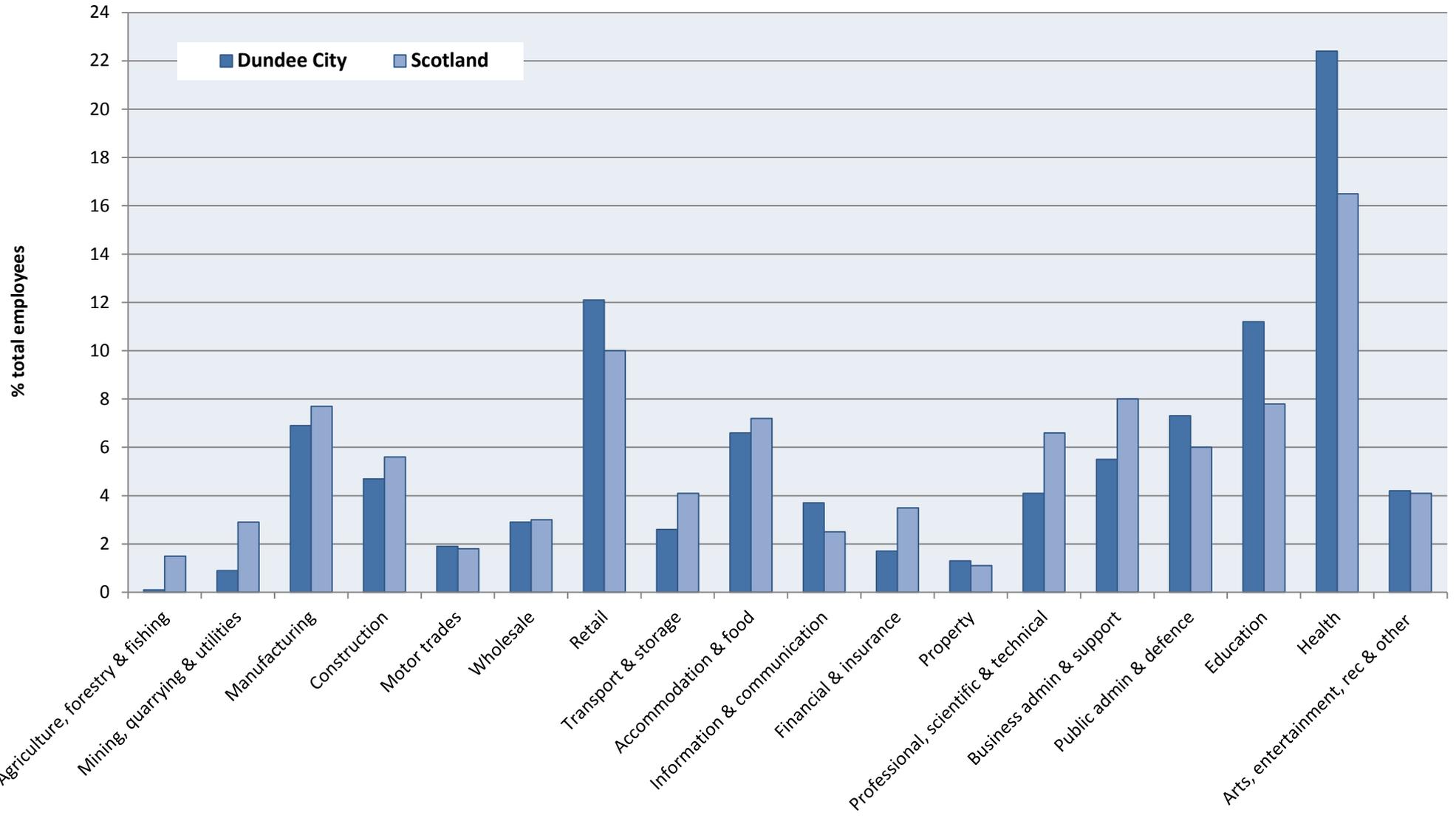
Change in Part-time Employees by Sector - Dundee City 2009-2014



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2014.

- Between 2009 and 2014, the total number of part-time employee jobs increased by approximately 600, with 23,800 part-time jobs in 2009, to 24,400 part time jobs in 2014. Approximately 300 part-time jobs have been created within the Business Administration and Support Services sector.

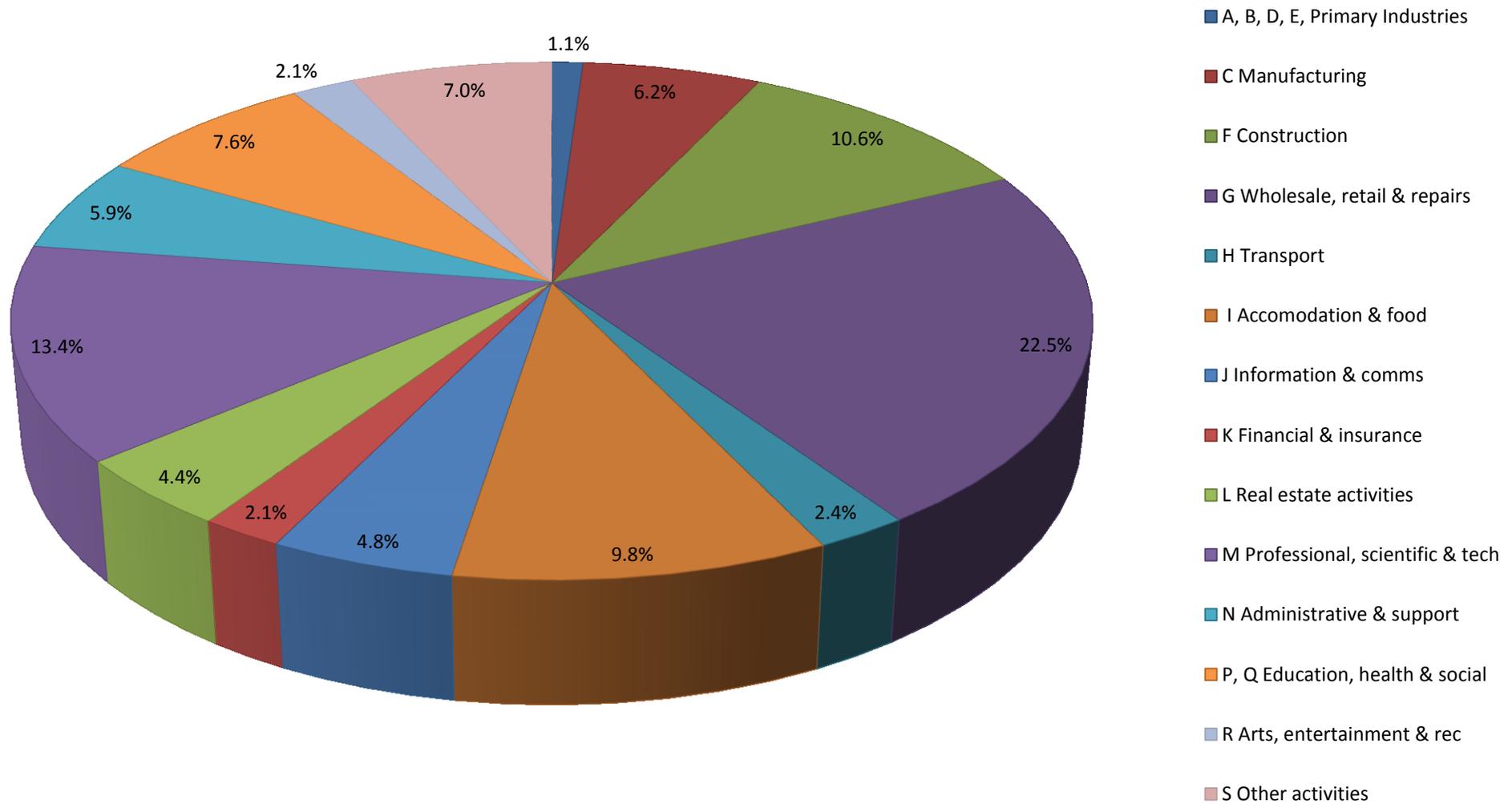
Employment Composition by Sector - Dundee City & Scotland 2014



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2014.

- Dundee has a comparatively larger proportion of its labour market employed within the public sector. In 2015, the public sector accounted for 30.2 per cent of all employment and 23.5 per cent of all Scottish employment. Public sector employment has declined in Dundee since 2008.

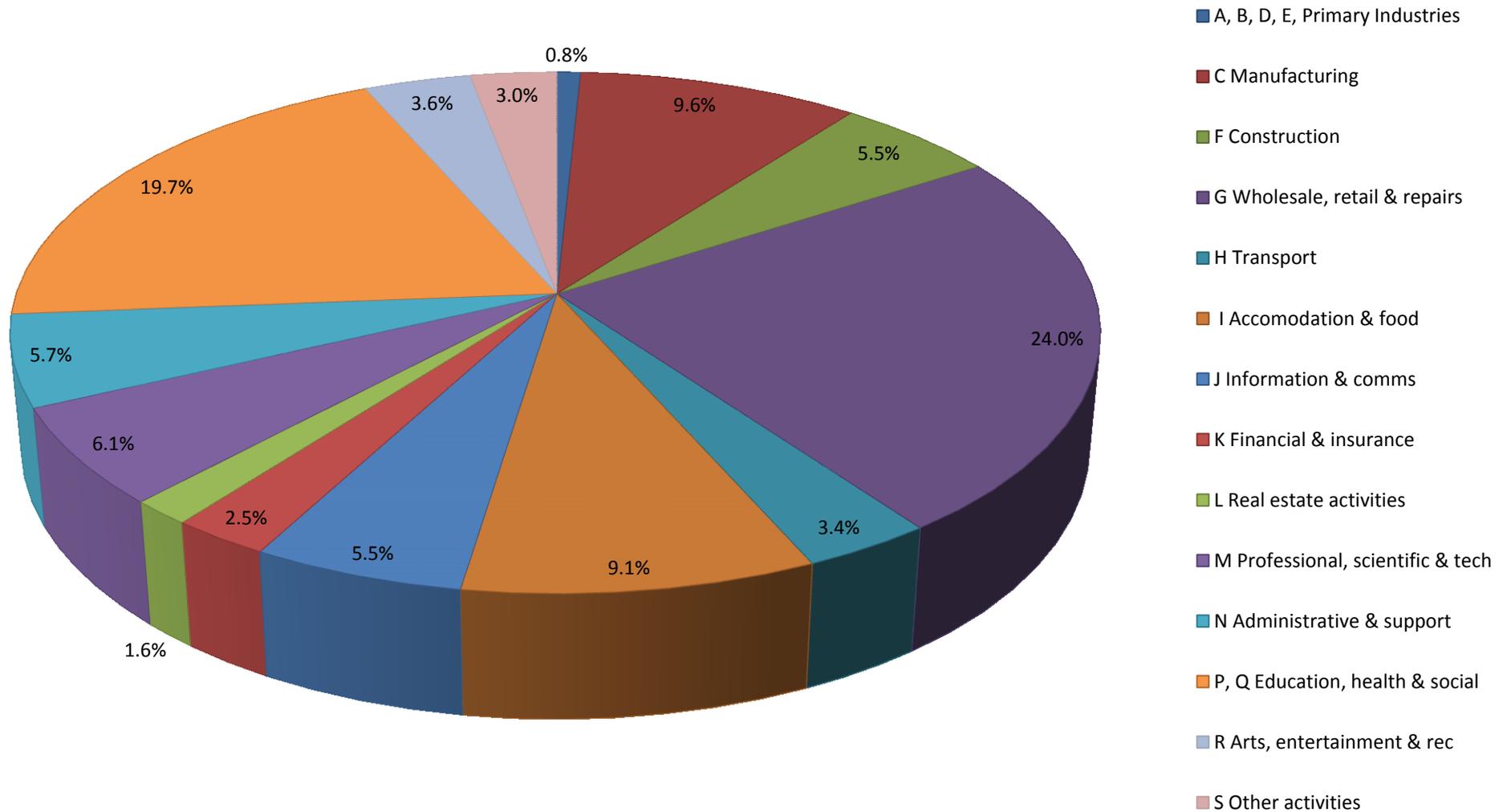
Enterprises by Industry Sector (SIC 2007) - Dundee City, 2015



Source: The Scottish Government: *Businesses in Scotland 2015*.

- In 2015, the largest sectors in terms of number of enterprises in Dundee City were Wholesale, retail and repairs (840), Professional, Scientific and Technical (500) and Construction (395).

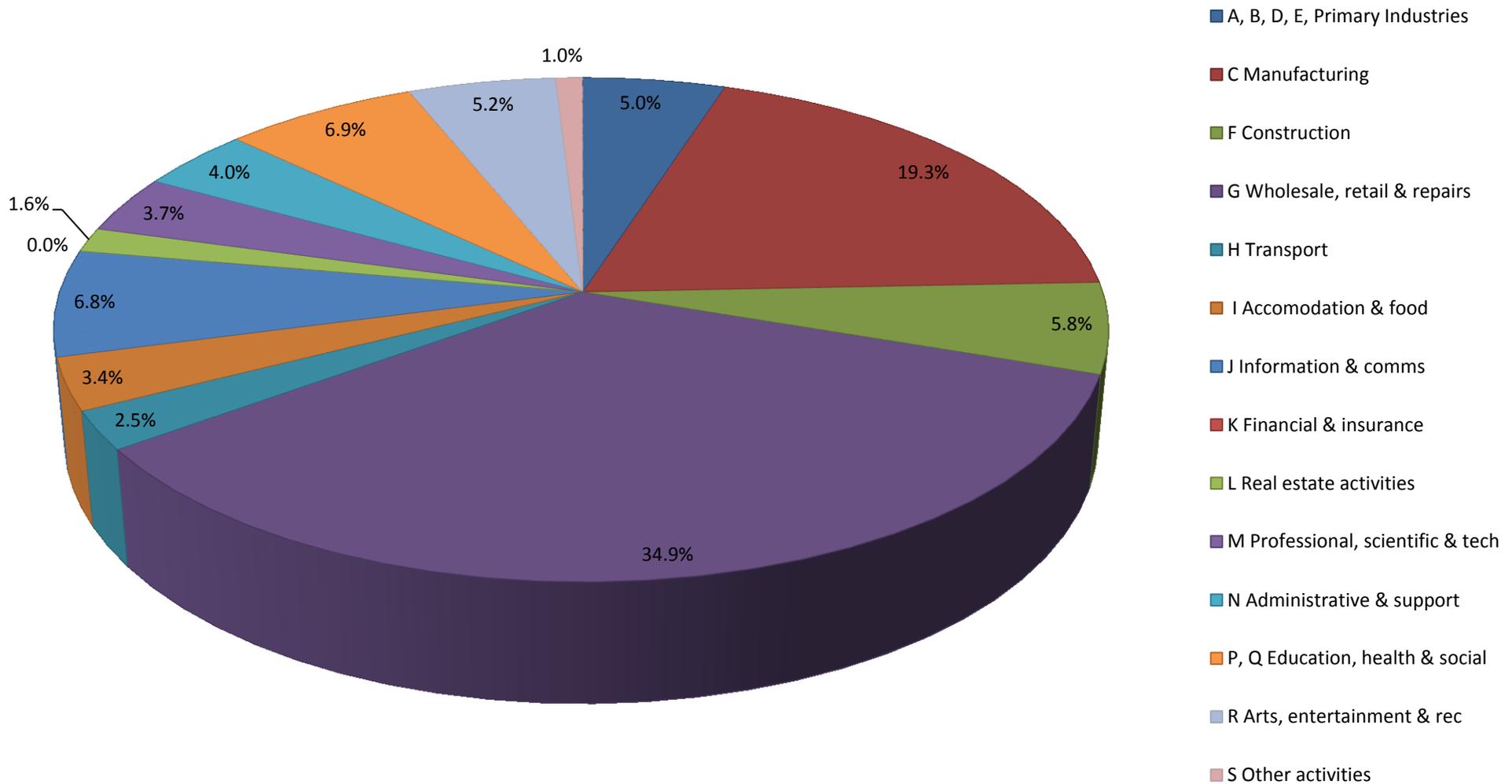
Total Employment by Industry Sector Sector (SIC 2007) - Dundee City, 2015



Source: The Scottish Government: Businesses in Scotland 2015.

- By 2015, the largest sectors in terms of total employment within Dundee were Wholesale, Retail & Repairs (12,270 employees), Education, Human Health and Social Service (10,040 employees), Manufacturing (4,910 employees) and Accommodation and Food Services (4,650 employees).

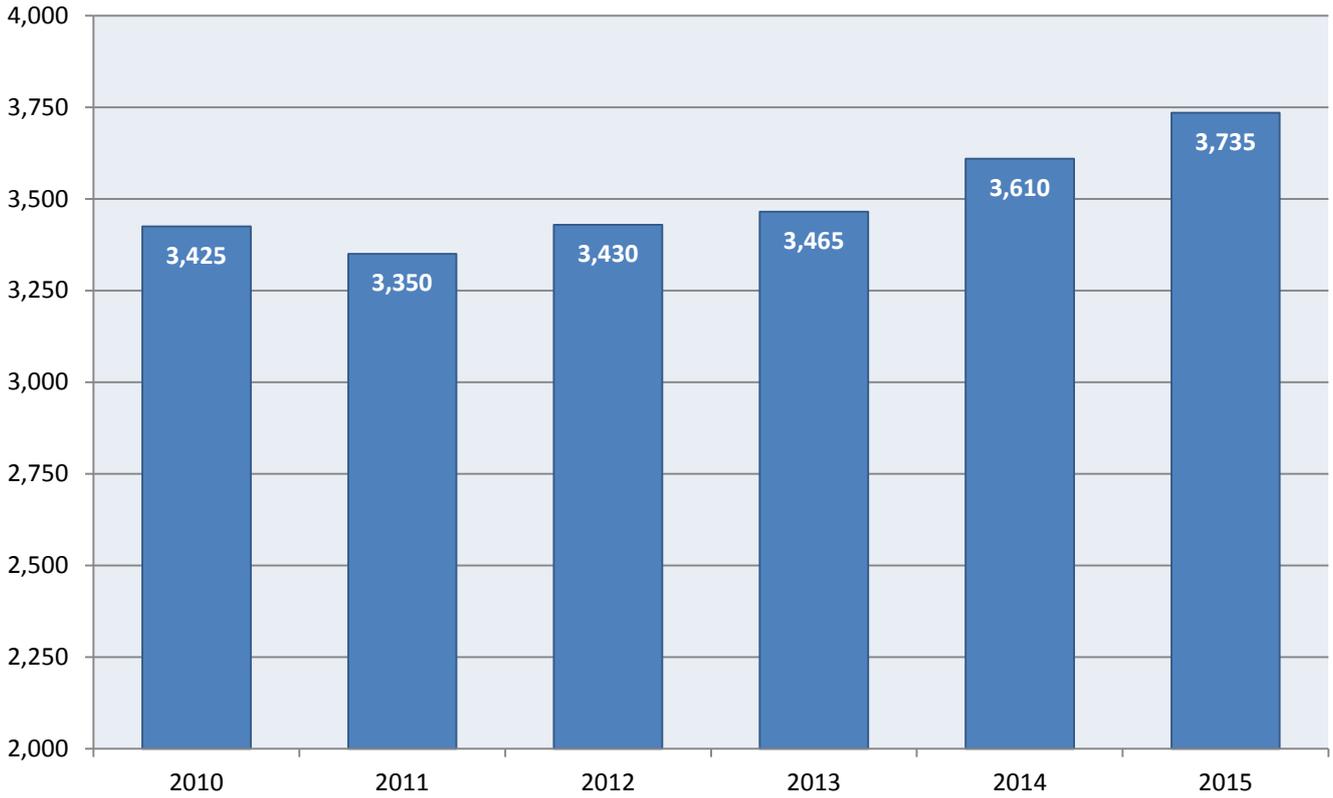
Percentage of Turnover (£ millions) - Dundee City 2015



Source: The Scottish Government: Businesses in Scotland 2015.

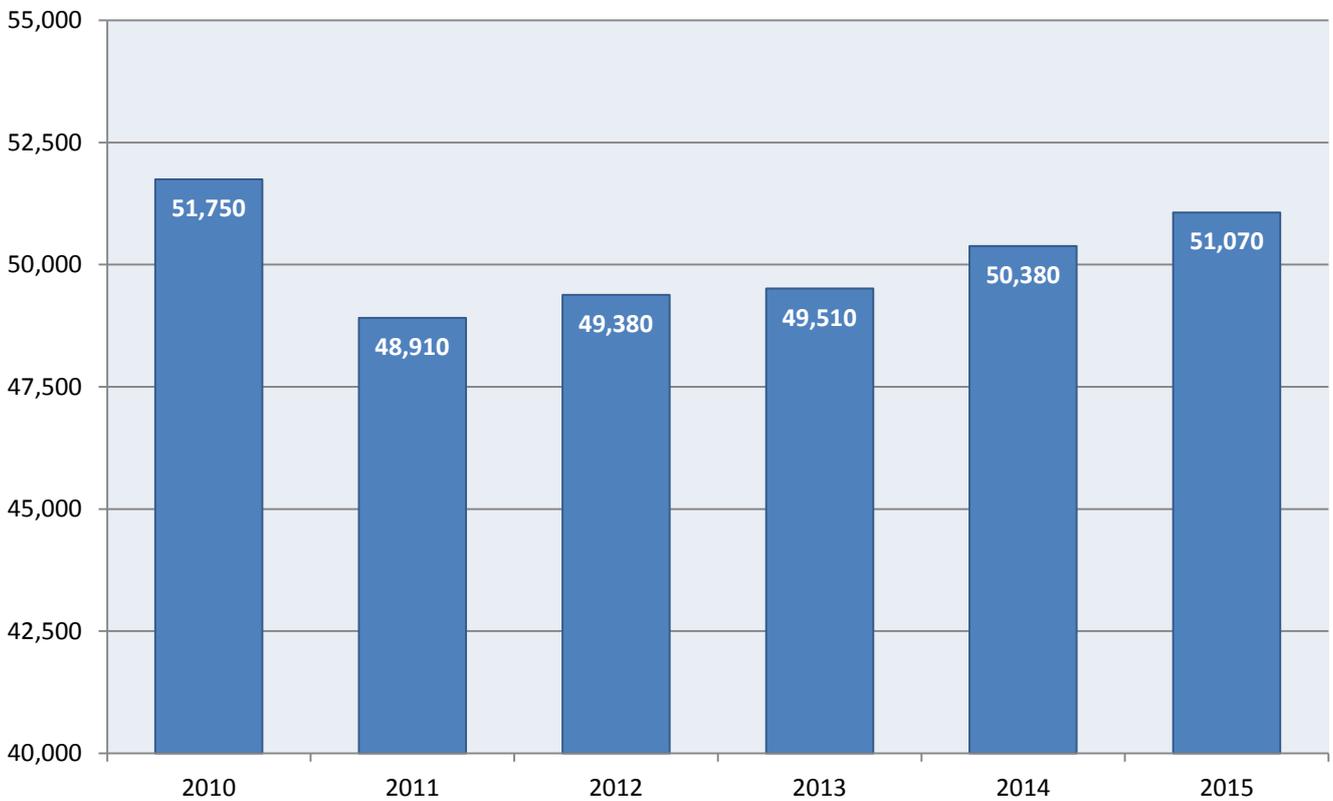
- By 2015, the industry sectors with the largest annual turnover in Dundee were Wholesale, Retail & Repairs (£1,760 million), Manufacturing (£975 million), Education, Human Health and Social Service (£346 million) and Information and Communication (£344 million).

Number of Enterprises - Dundee City, 2010-2015



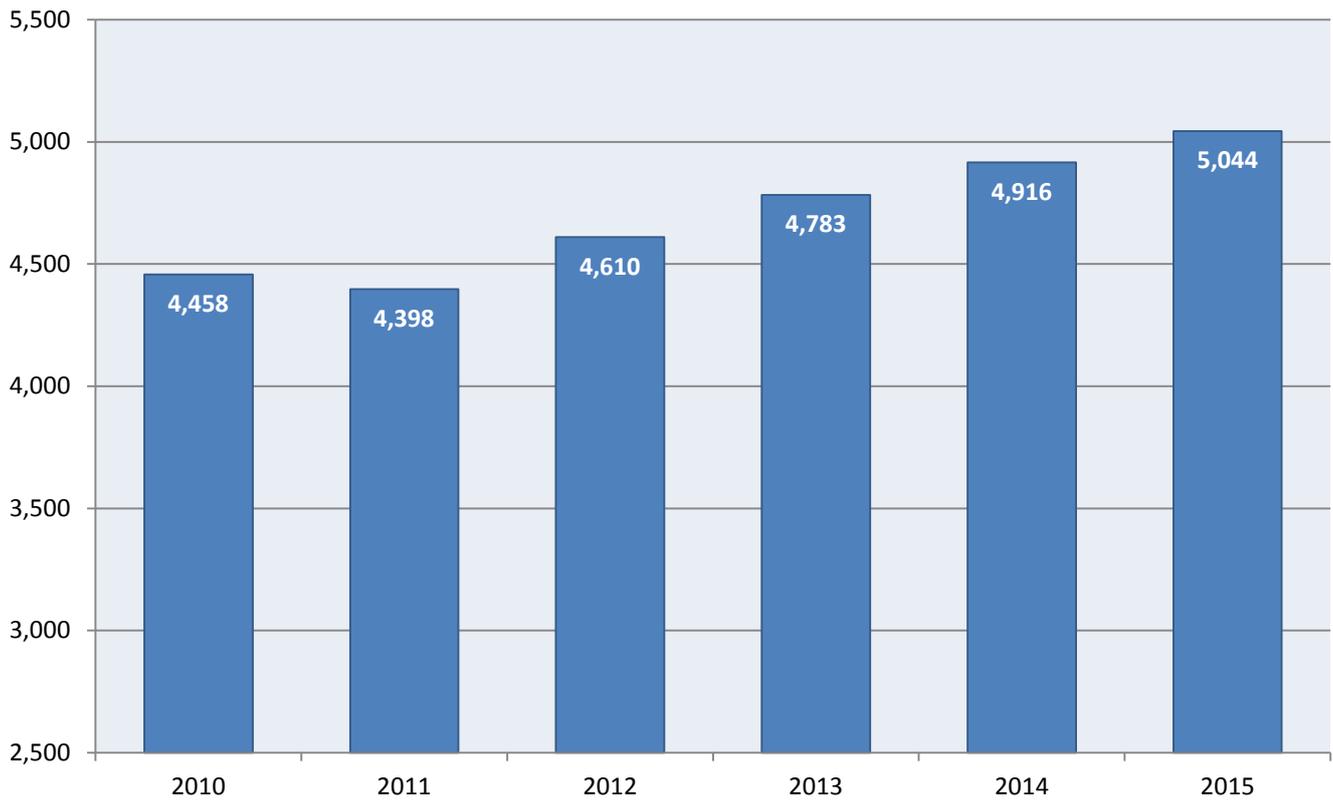
Source: The Scottish Government: Businesses in Scotland 2015.

Total Employment (VAT Enterprise) - Dundee City, 2010-2015



Source: The Scottish Government: Businesses in Scotland 2015.

Turnover (£ millions) - Dundee City 2010-2015



Source: *The Scottish Government: Businesses in Scotland 2015*.

- According to the Scottish Government's Business in Scotland 2015 publication, between 2010 and 2015, the number of enterprises in Dundee City increased from 3,425 to 3,735. Total employment within these enterprises was 51,070, having returned to the approximate same level as 2010. Turnover for all enterprise in Dundee City increased from £4,458 million in 2010 to £5,044 million in 2015.
- The number of people employed within all enterprise in Dundee City fell to 48,910 in 2011. By 2015, the number of employees had returned to approximate levels recorded in 2010, with 51,070 people employed in 2015.
- In 2015, Dundee's largest industrial sector was (G) Wholesale, Retail and Repairs, with 840 enterprises, 12,270 employees and an annual turnover of £1,760 million.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the number of enterprises and total turnover for Dundee City has increased, whilst the total employment has experienced comparatively weaker growth. According to the Scottish Government's Business in Scotland data, productivity in Dundee City has increased in spite of weak employment growth.

Number of registered enterprises in Dundee City and their total employment and turnover, March 2010-2015

	2015	2010
0-49 employees		
Number of enterprises	3,165	2,830
Total employment	16,100	14,420
Turnover (£ millions)	1,145	1,110
50-249 employees		
Number of enterprises	170	180
Total employment	7,690	7,490
Turnover (£ millions)	722	632
250+ employees		
Number of enterprises	395	415
Total employment	27,280	29,840
Turnover (£ millions)	3,127	2,717
Total		
Number of enterprises	3,735	3,425
Total employment	51,070	51,750
Turnover (£ millions)	5,044	4,458

Source: The Scottish Government: Business in Scotland 2015.

Number of registered enterprises in Dundee City and their total employment and turnover by sector, March 2010-2015

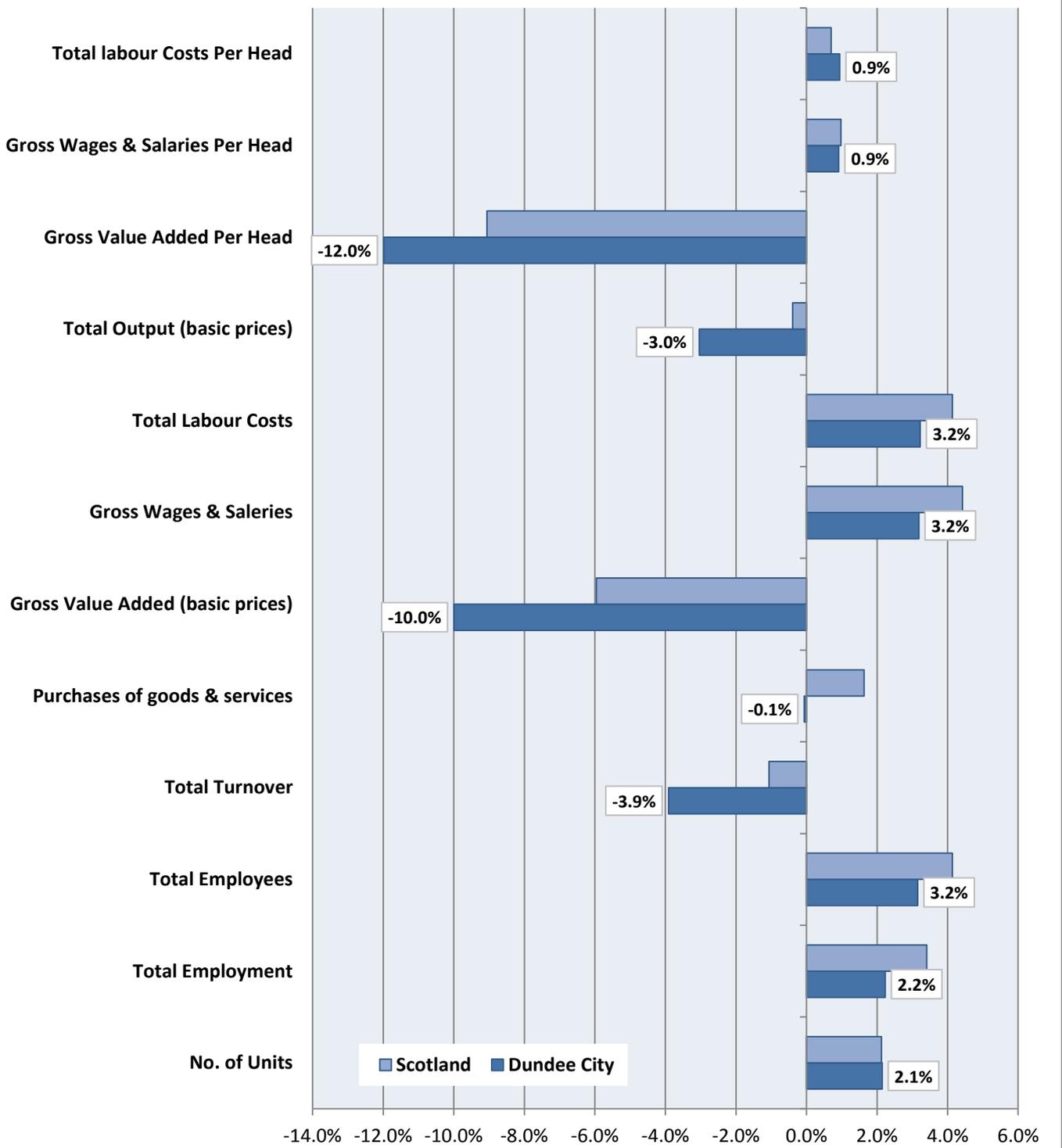
	2015	2010
A, B, D, E Primary industries		
Number of enterprises	40	30
Total employment	410	320
Turnover (£ millions)	254	91
C Manufacturing		
Number of enterprises	230	215
Total employment	4,910	5,590
Turnover (£ millions)	975	780
F Construction		
Number of enterprises	395	405
Total employment	2,820	3,460
Turnover (£ millions)	293	409
G Wholesale, retail and repairs		
Number of enterprises	840	835
Total employment	12,270	12,490
Turnover (£ millions)	1,760	1,653
H Transport and storage		
Number of enterprises	90	90
Total employment	1,720	1,770
Turnover (£ millions)	125	118
I Accommodation and food service		
Number of enterprises	365	340
Total employment	4,650	4,080
Turnover (£ millions)	169	158
J Information and communication		

Number of enterprises	180	150
Total employment	2,800	3,060
Turnover (£ millions)	344	323
K Financial and insurance activities		
Number of enterprises	80	70
Total employment	1,300	1,670
Turnover (£ millions)	NA	NA
L Real estate activities		
Number of enterprises	165	130
Total employment	800	630
Turnover (£ millions)	79	53
M Professional, scientific and technical		
Number of enterprises	500	365
Total employment	3,090	2,450
Turnover (£ millions)	187	129
N Administrative and support service		
Number of enterprises	220	185
Total employment	2,900	3,590
Turnover (£ millions)	201	188
P, Q Education, human health and social		
Number of enterprises	285	270
Total employment	10,040	9,930
Turnover (£ millions)	346	216
R Arts, entertainment and recreation		
Number of enterprises	80	90
Total employment	1,860	1,430
Turnover (£ millions)	263	287
S Other service activities		
Number of enterprises	260	250
Total employment	1,510	1,300
Turnover (£ millions)	48	52
Total		
Number of enterprises	3,735	3,425
Total employment	51,070	51,750
Turnover (£ millions)	5,044	4,458

Source: The Scottish Government: Business in Scotland 2015.

Industry Activity % Change: Dundee City & Scotland, 2013-2014

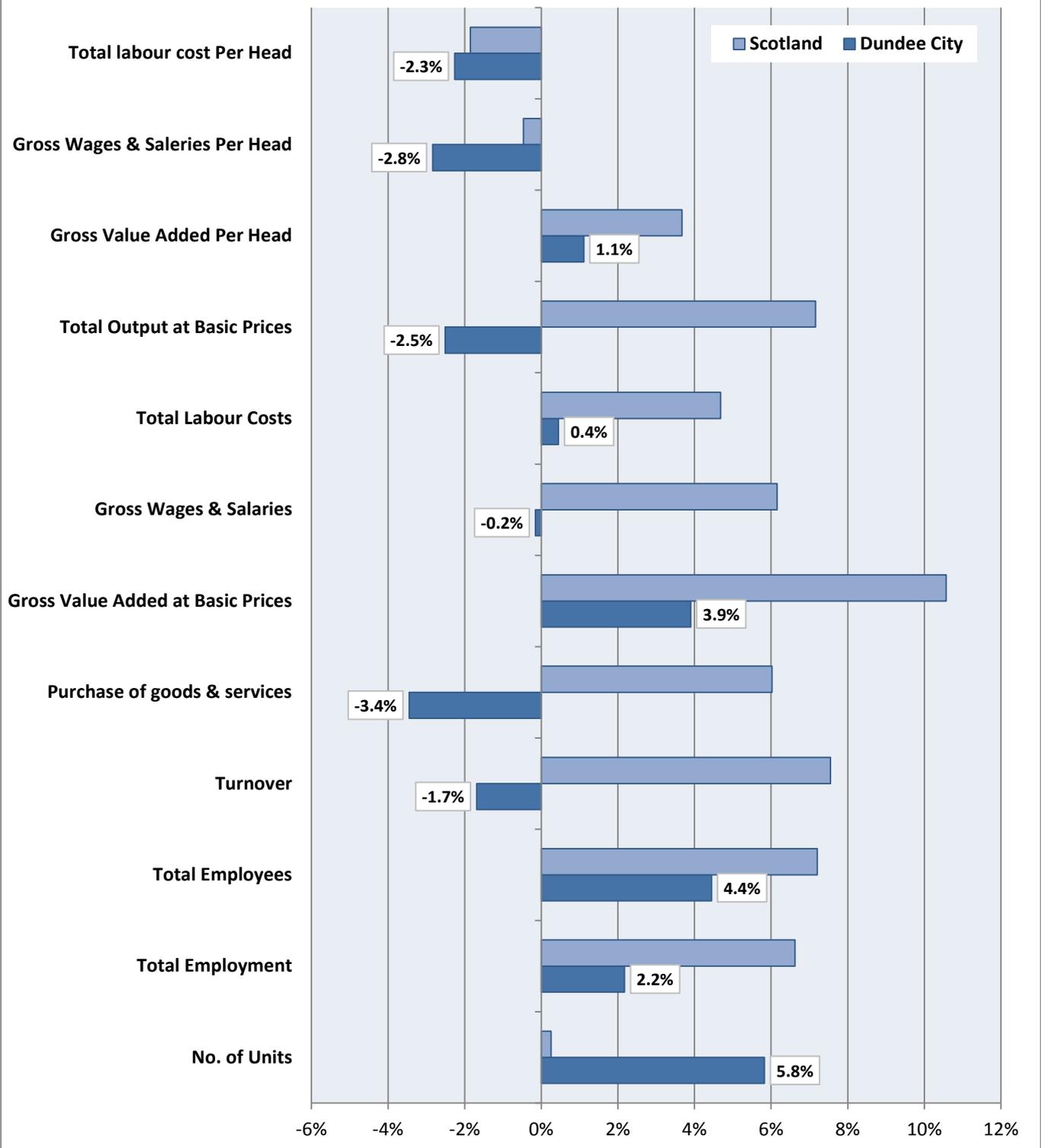
(SOC 2007; *excluding Finance)



Source: The Scottish Government: Scottish Annual Business Statistics 2014.

- According to Scottish Annual Business Statistics data, Gross Value Added per capita for industry activity (excl. Finance) declined by 9.1 per cent between 2013 and 2014. GVA per capita in Dundee City declined by 12 per cent during the same period. Total industry employment increased by 4.1 per cent in Scotland and by 3.2 per cent in Dundee City.

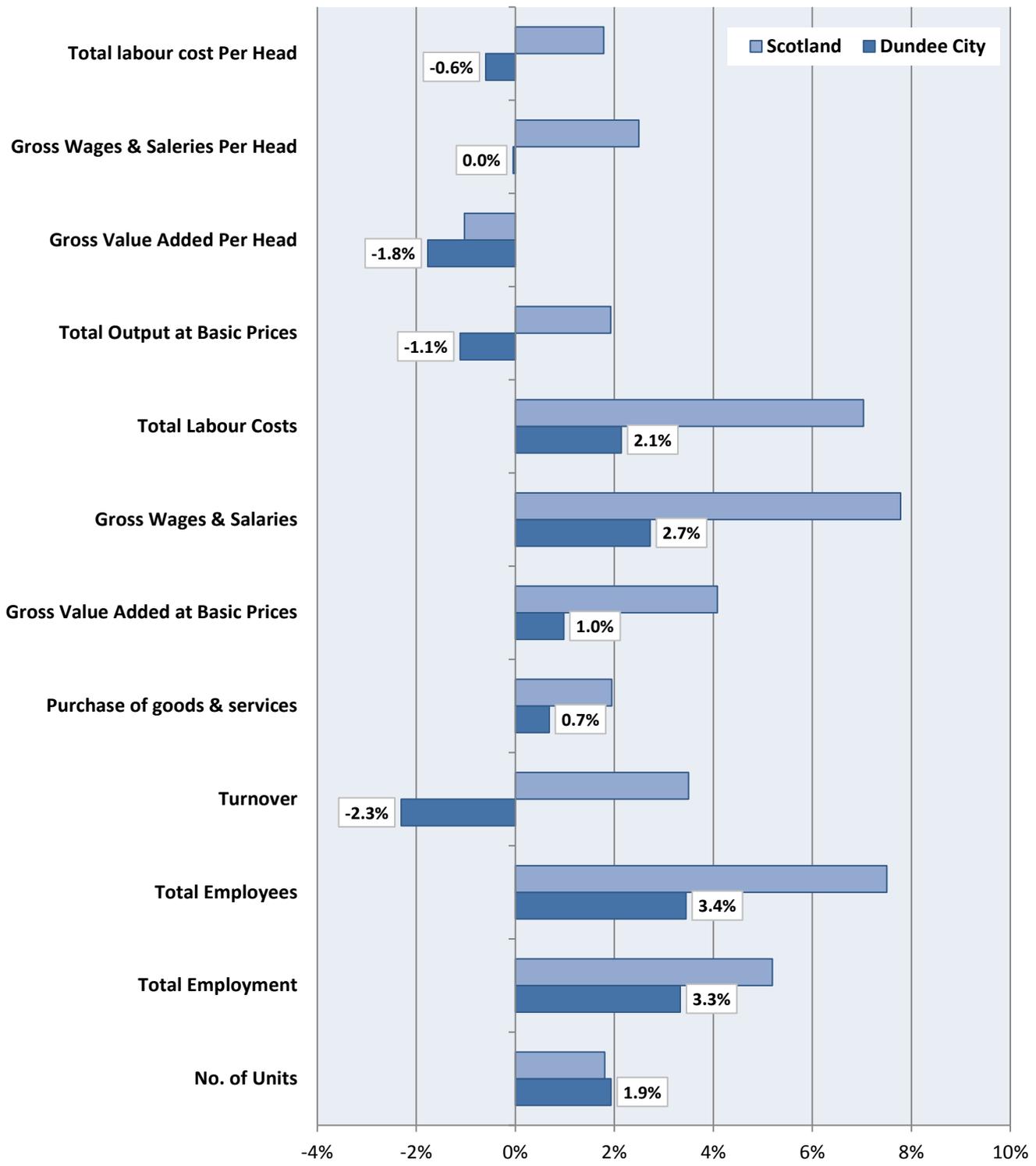
(C) Manufacturing Sector % Change: Dundee City, 2013-2014



Source: The Scottish Government: Scottish Annual Business Statistics 2014.

- Between 2013 and 2014, gross value added at basic prices for the Manufacturing industry in Dundee City increased by 3.9 per cent. Total employees within the Manufacturing sector increased by 4.4 per cent and the number of industry units increased by 5.8 per cent (GVA per capita is a measure of economic productivity).

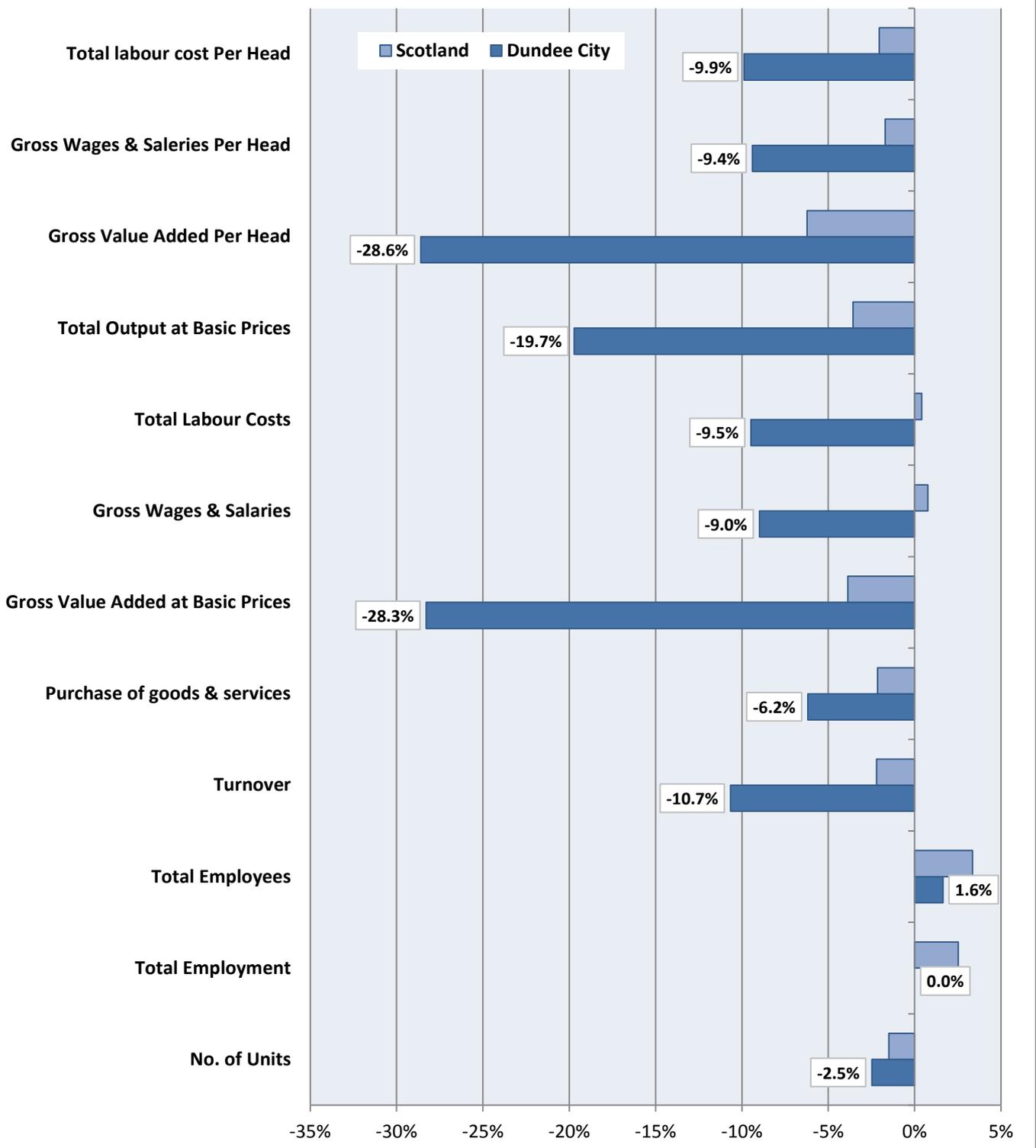
(F) Construction Sector % Change: Dundee City, 2013-2014



Source: The Scottish Government: Scottish Annual Business Statistics 2014.

- Between 2013 and 2014, total employment within the Dundee City Construction sector increased by 3.3 per cent, compared to 5.2 per cent in Scotland. Gross value added per capita declined by 1.8 per cent and total turnover declined by 2.3 per cent.

(G) Wholesale, Retail and Repairs Sector % Change Dundee City & Scotland, 2013-2014



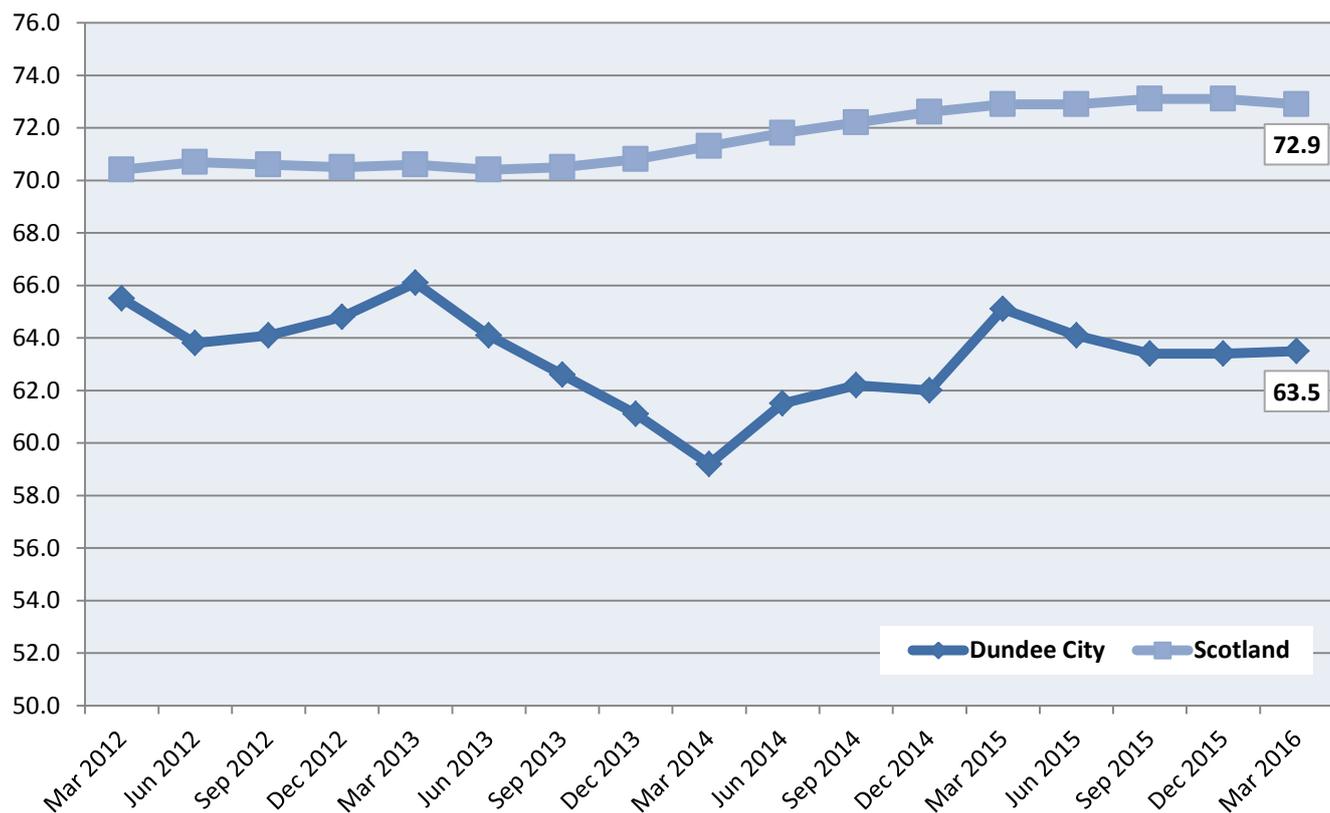
Source: The Scottish Government: Scottish Annual Business Statistics 2014.

- According to the Scottish Government's Annual Business Statistics data, between 2013 and 2014, Gross Value Added at basic prices in Dundee City's Wholesale, Retail and Repairs industry sectors declined by 28.3 per cent. Total turnover from these industries declined by 10.7 per cent, with total output at basic prices declining by 19.7 per cent.

Employment:

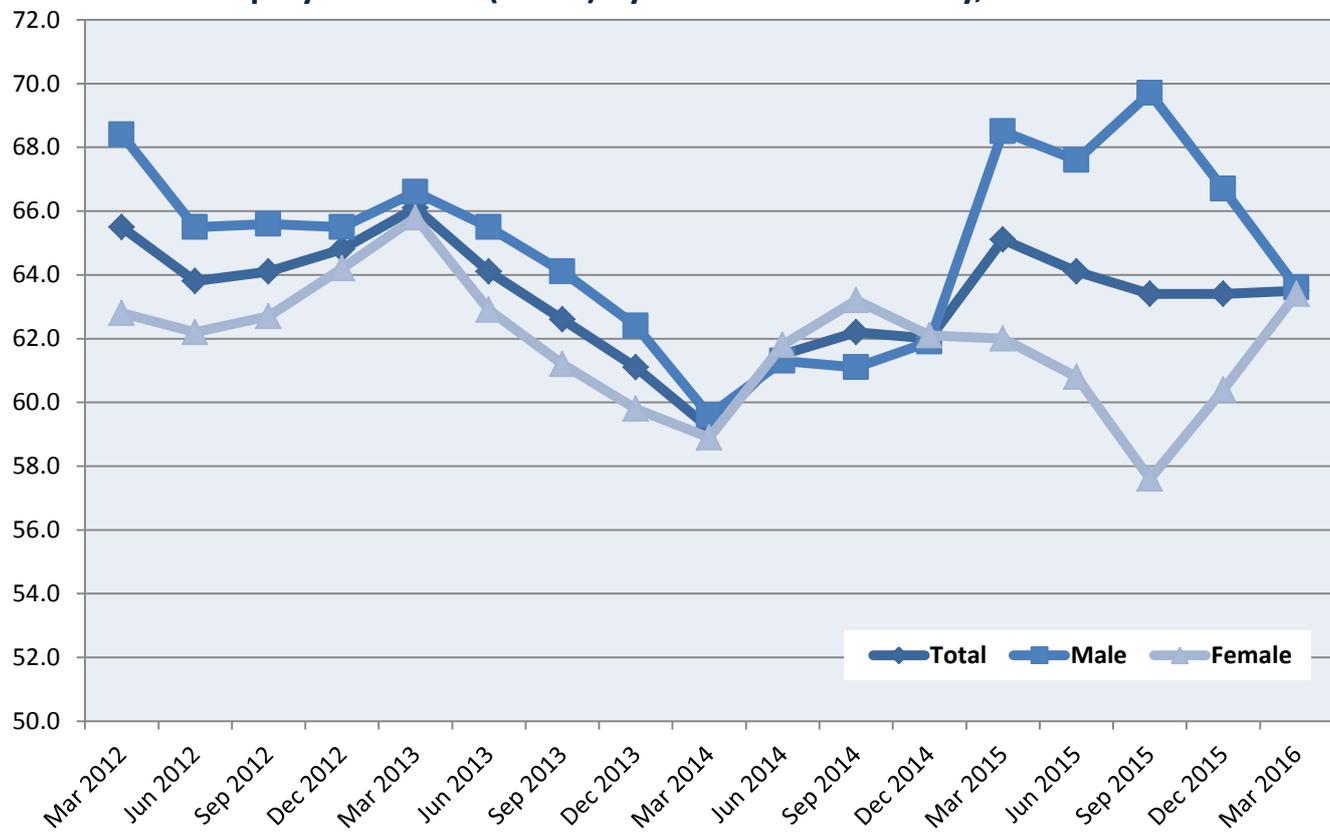
- The headline employment rate is a measure of the number of people aged 16 to 64 who were employees or self-employed, as a percentage of the total population aged 16 to 64. The headline employment rate for local levels is an expression of the proportion of the residence-based population in employment, as opposed to total workplace-based employment within an area.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, the employment rate for Dundee City was 63.5 per cent, with 63,400 people in employment, 55,900 who were employees and 7,300 people who were self-employed. The employment rate for Scotland during the same period was 72.9 per cent and 9.4 percentage points higher than the Dundee City rate. Dundee City had the lowest employment rate of any Scottish local authority in March 2016.
- The employment rate for males in Dundee City by March 2016 was 63.6 per cent and for females was 63.4 per cent. The employment rate for those aged 16-24 in Dundee City by March 2016 was 41.3 percent, with the employment rate for those aged 25-49 was 76.1 per cent and for those aged 50-64 the employment rate was 59.9 per cent.
- Since the 2008 economic recession, the employment rate for Dundee City had declined by the highest rate of any Scottish local authority, having fallen 7.1 percentage points in the 8 year period.
- The employment rate for Dundee City was at a historic low by March 2014, with 59.2 per cent of working age people in Dundee in employment. The employment rate for Dundee City by March 2016 had increase by 4.3 percentage points since March 2014.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, total employment in Dundee City (workplace) for those aged 16 plus reached approximately 82,500. According to the annual population survey based on employment by workplace, between March 2015 and March 2016, total employment in Dundee City increased by 7,200 and by 9.6 per cent, from total employment of 75,300 between April 2014-March 2015 and 82,500 between April 2015-March 2016.
- Between March 2015 and March 2016, there were 2,700 more Associate Professional and Technical Occupations in Dundee City and 2,200 more Sales and Customer Service Occupations. There were approximately 1,000 less Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, but 1,500 additional Professional Occupations (SOC 2010).
- Using combined survey data, total employment located within Dundee City has returned to approximate pre-recession levels, although total employment for working age people living in Dundee has substantially declined during the same period.

Employment Rate (Aged 16-64): Dundee City & Scotland, 2012-2016



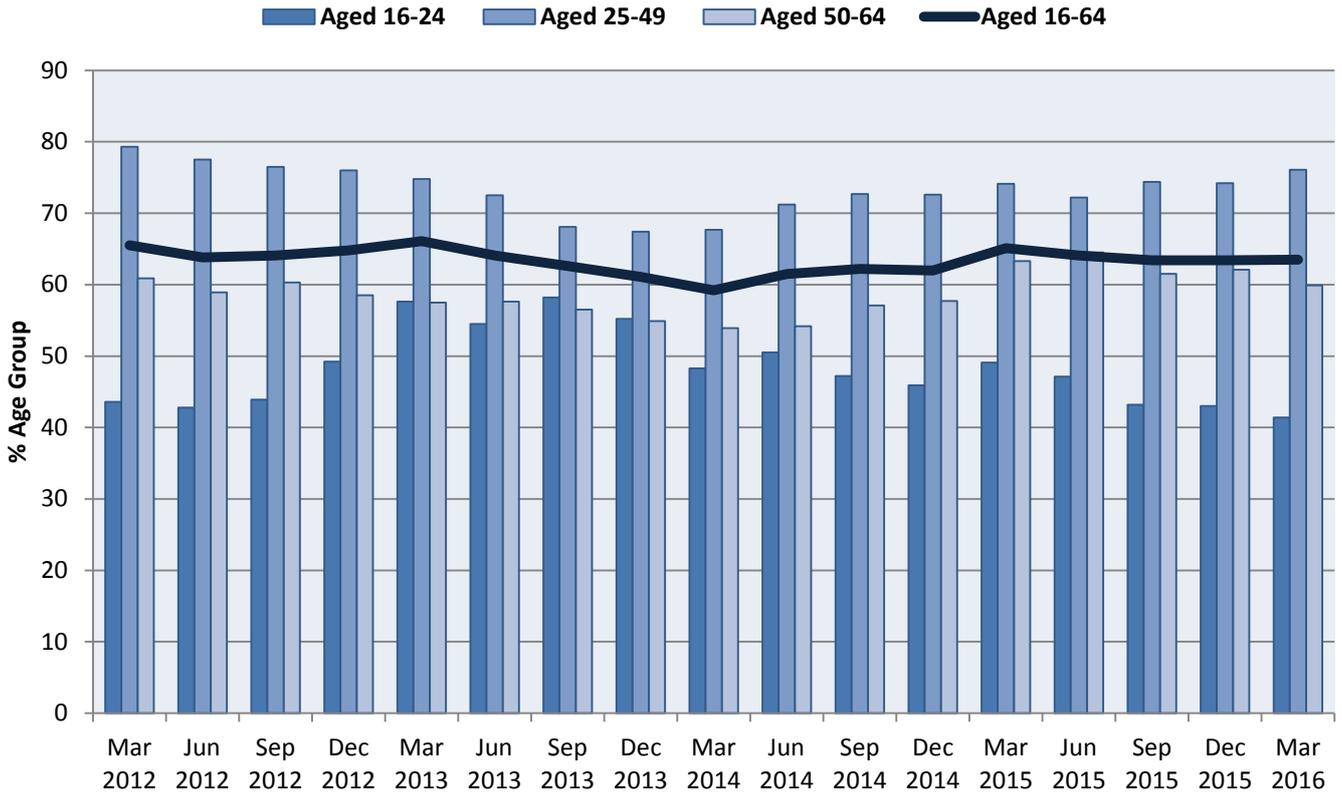
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Employment Rate (16-64) by Gender: Dundee City, 2012-2016



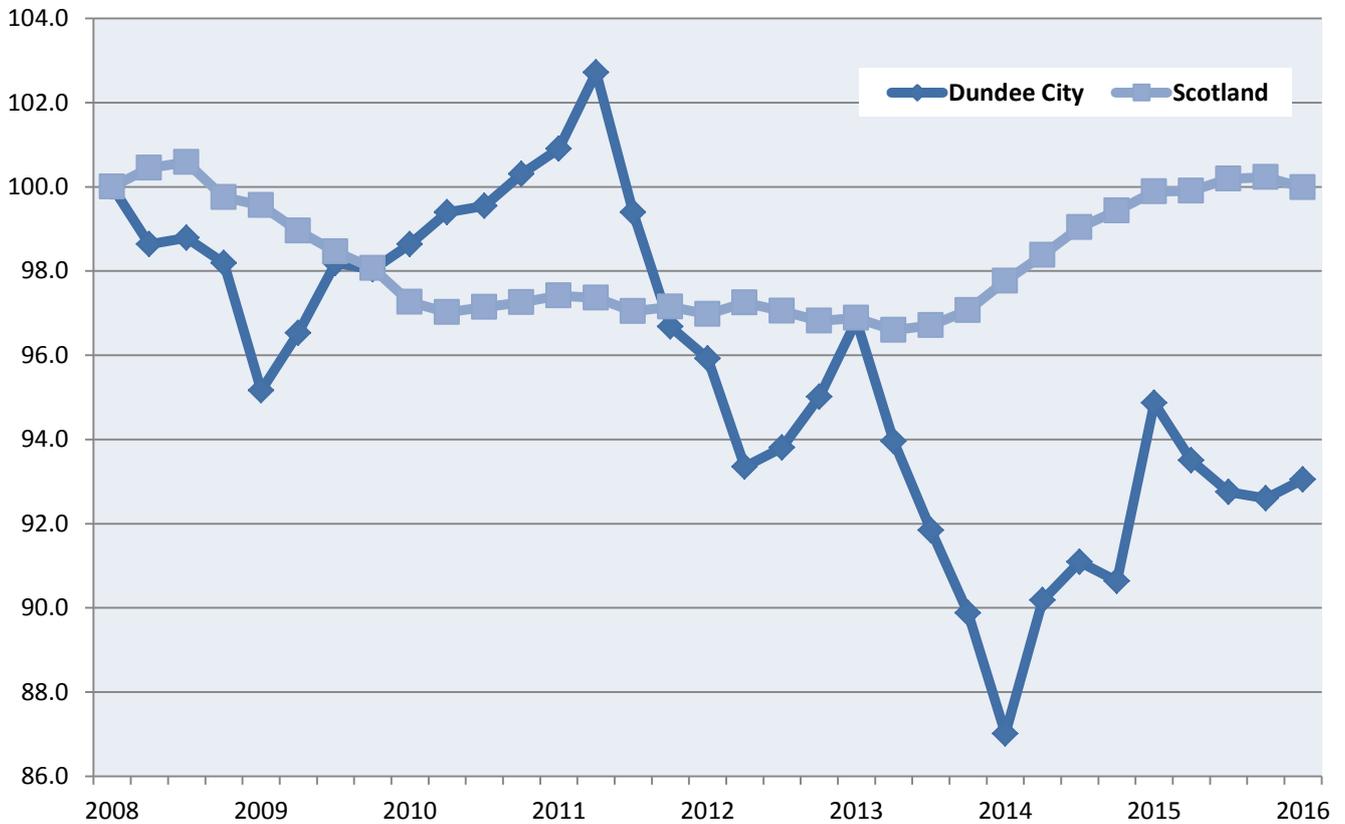
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Employment Rate by Age Group: Dundee City, 2012-2016



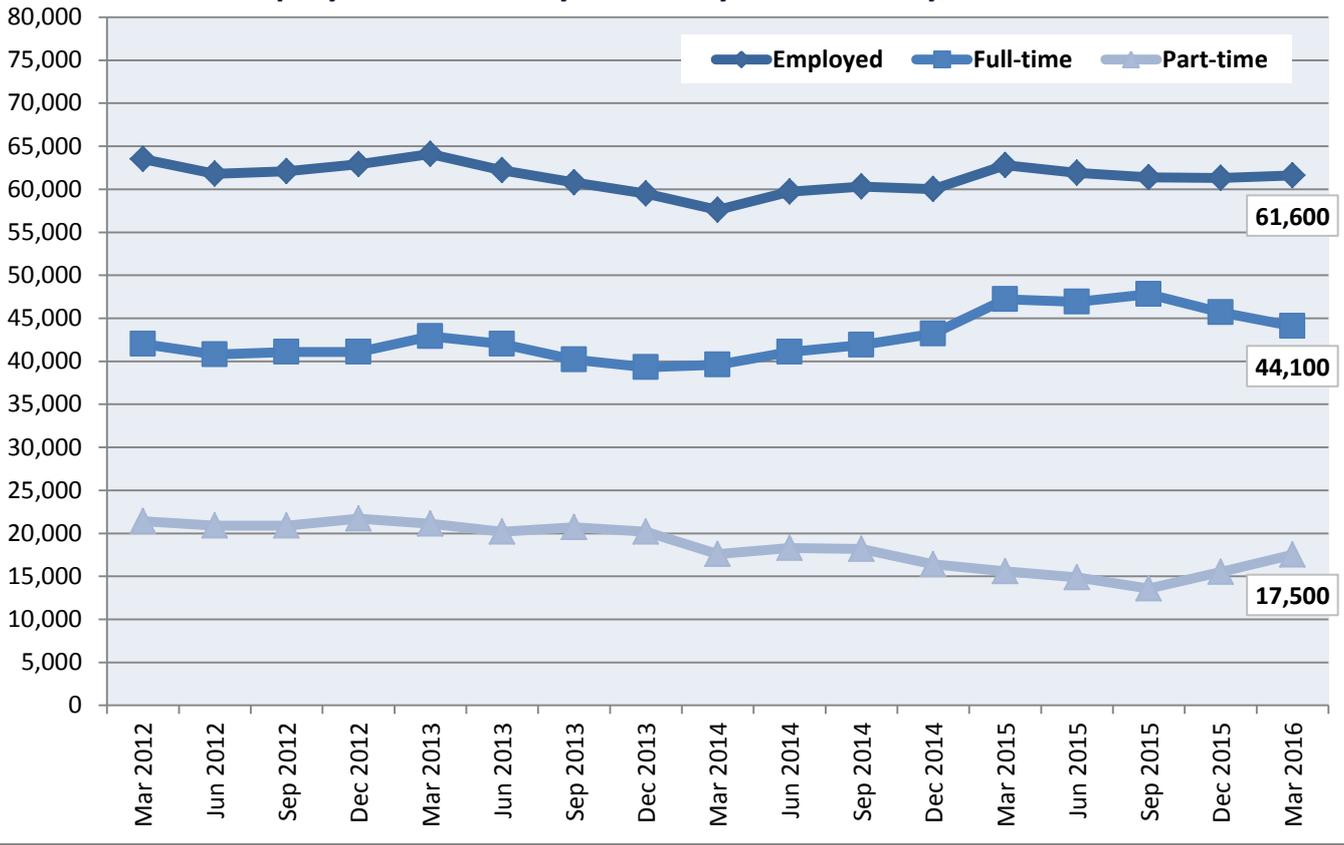
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Employment Rate (2008=100): Dundee City & Scotland, 2008-2016



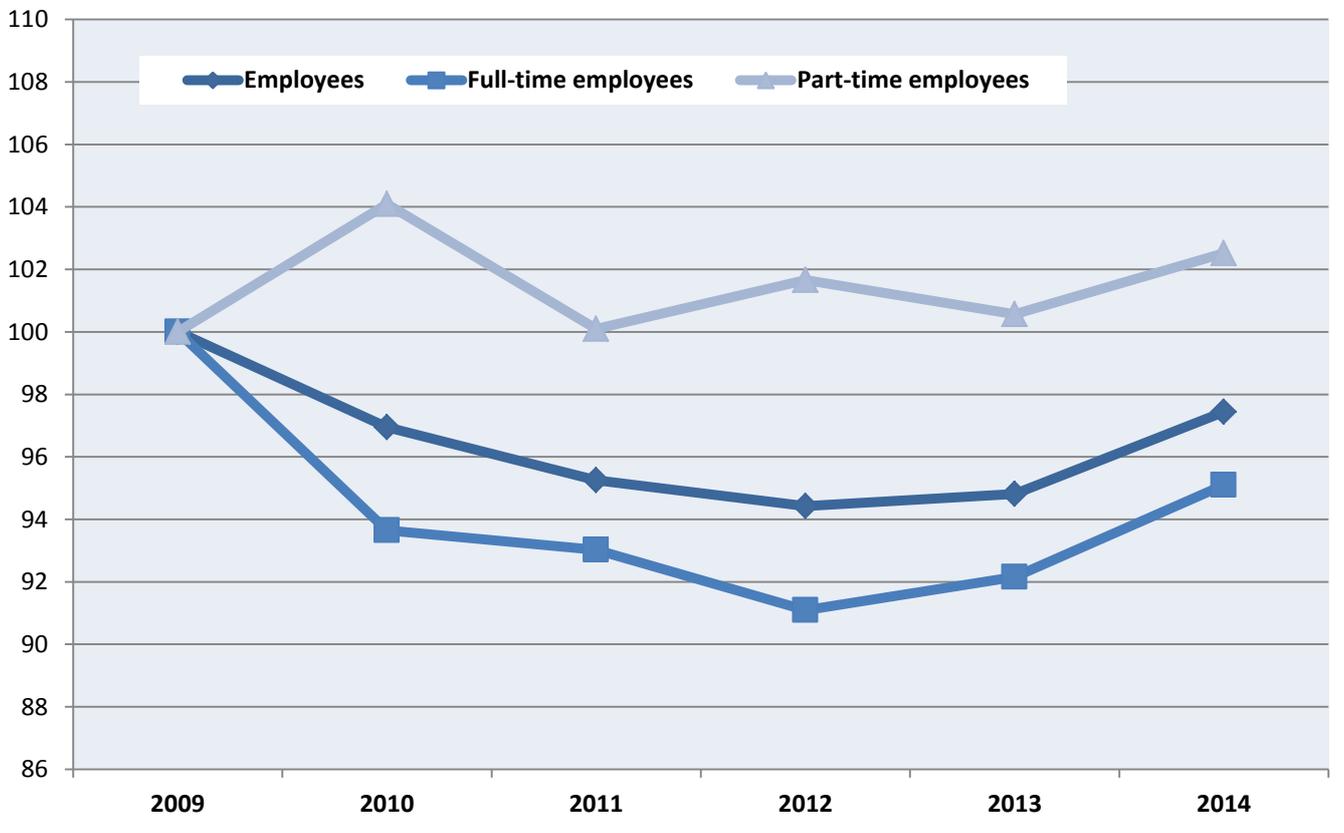
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Employment Levels by Flexibility: Dundee City, 2012-2016



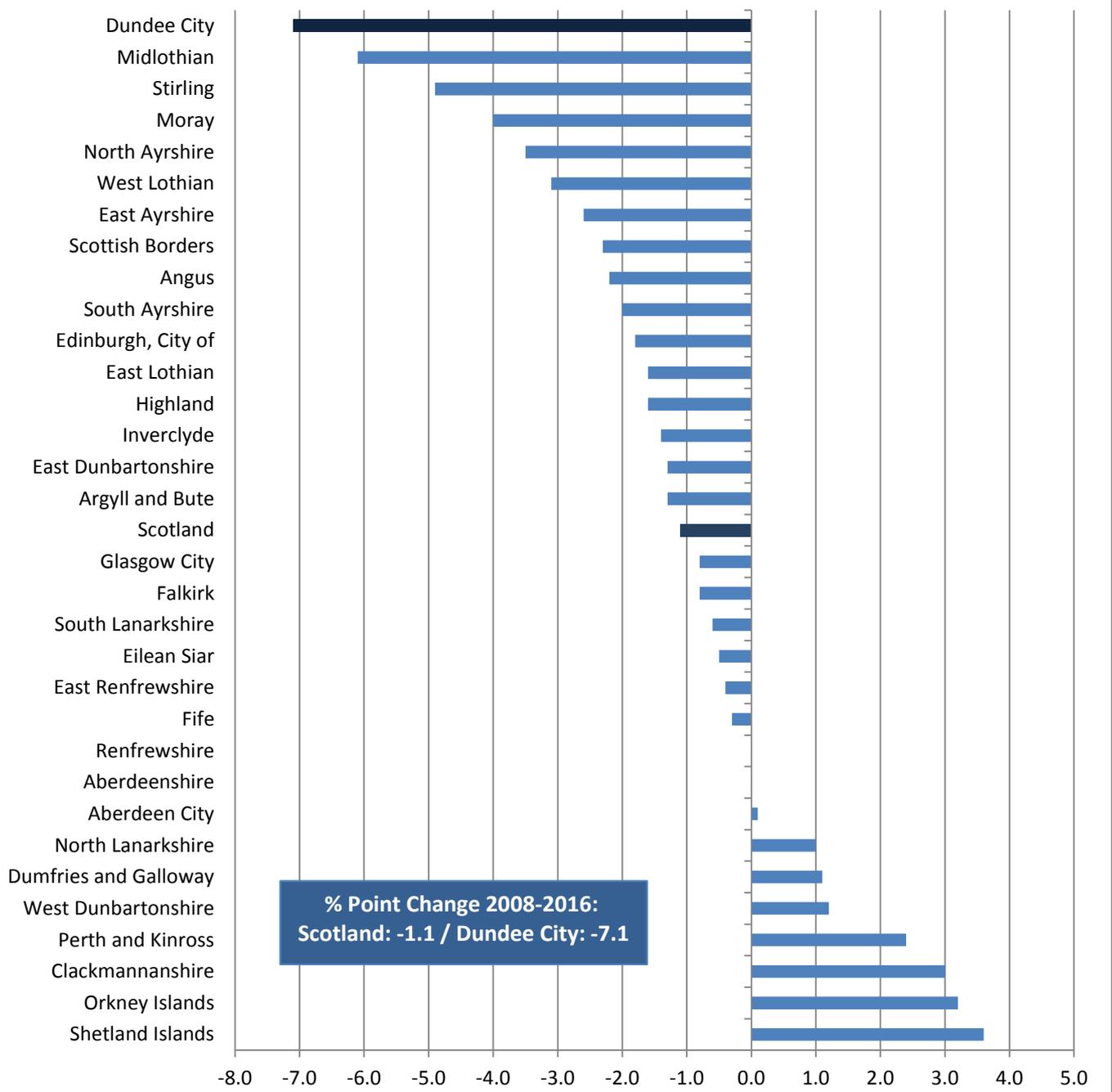
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Employees by Status (2009=100): Dundee City, 2009-2014



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey.

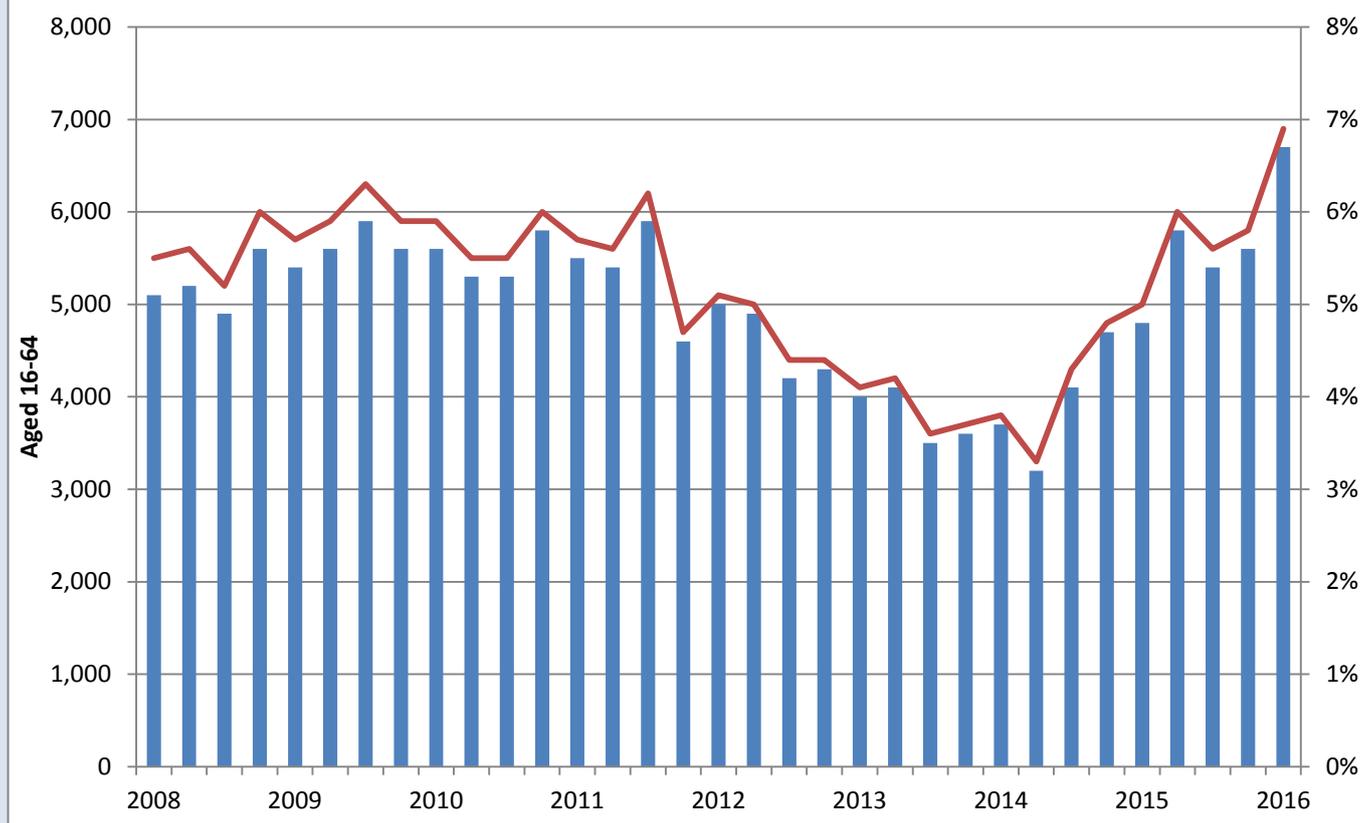
Employment Rate Aged 16-64 Change (% point): Scotland, Mar 2008-Mar 2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

- Since the 2008 economic recession, the employment rate for Dundee City has declined by the largest rate of any local authority area in Scotland. The employment rate for the Dundee City working age population had declined by 7.1 percentage points between March 2008 and March 2016, at a time were the Scottish employment rate declined by 1.1 percentage points.

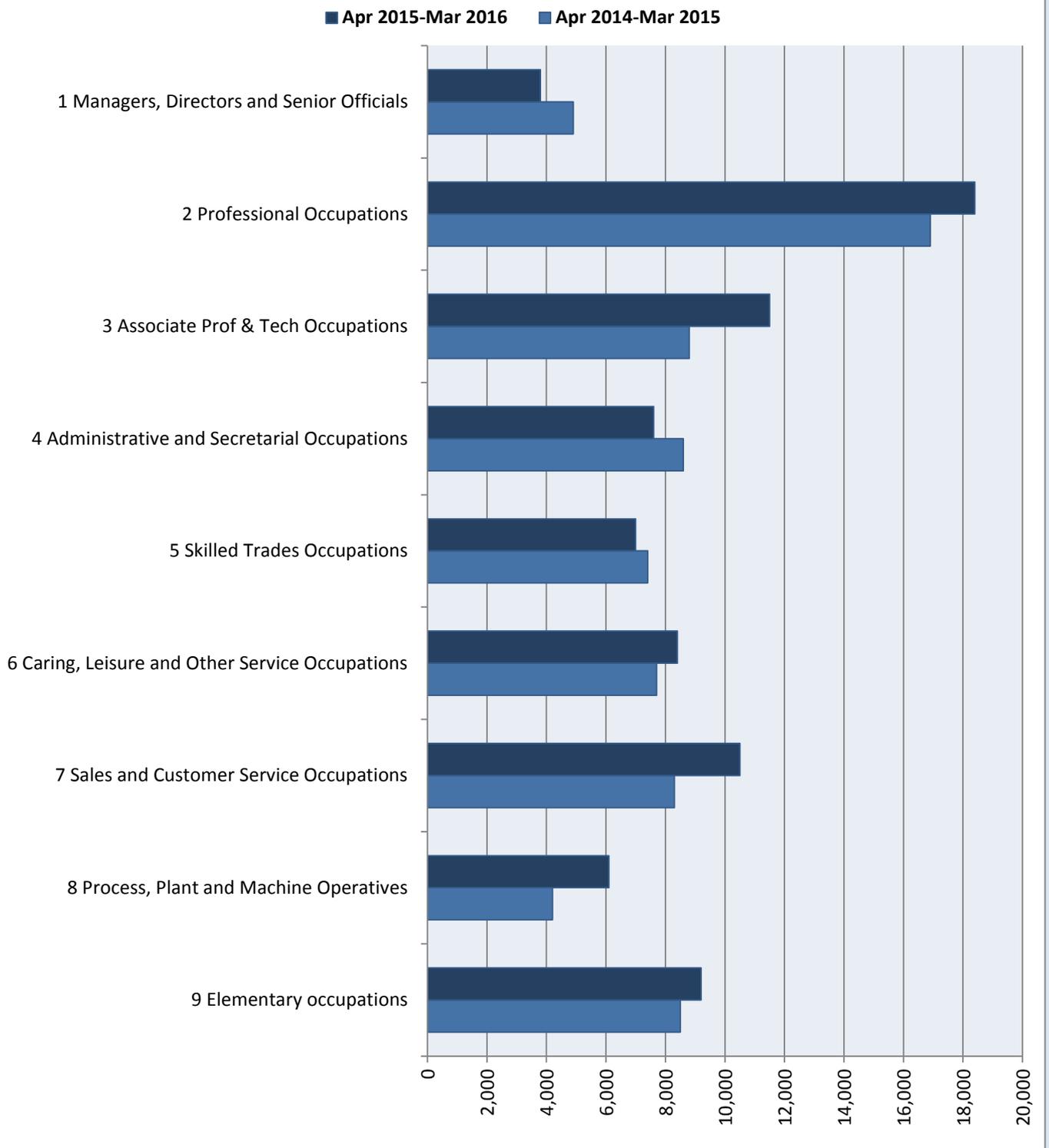
Self-employment (residence-based): Dundee City, 2008-2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

- Between March 2014 and March 2016, the number of people who were self-employed and living in Dundee City increased by 2.1 percentage points, from 4.8 per cent to 6.9 per cent.
- By March 2016, self-employment for people living in Dundee was at its highest level since the 2008 recession, with 6,700 people aged 16 to 64 self-employed.
- As a proportion of total employment for those living in Dundee City, 10.9 per cent of all employment was self-employment. This represents an increase of 4.5 percentage points from the same period in March 2014. Self-employment for people living in Dundee has increased at a greater rate than for those who were employees.
- By March 2016, the proportion of self-employment to employment for Dundee City was the same as in all of Scotland, having been historically lower and having also substantially declined in the previous five year period.

Change in Total Employment (SOC 2010) Dundee City, 2015-2016

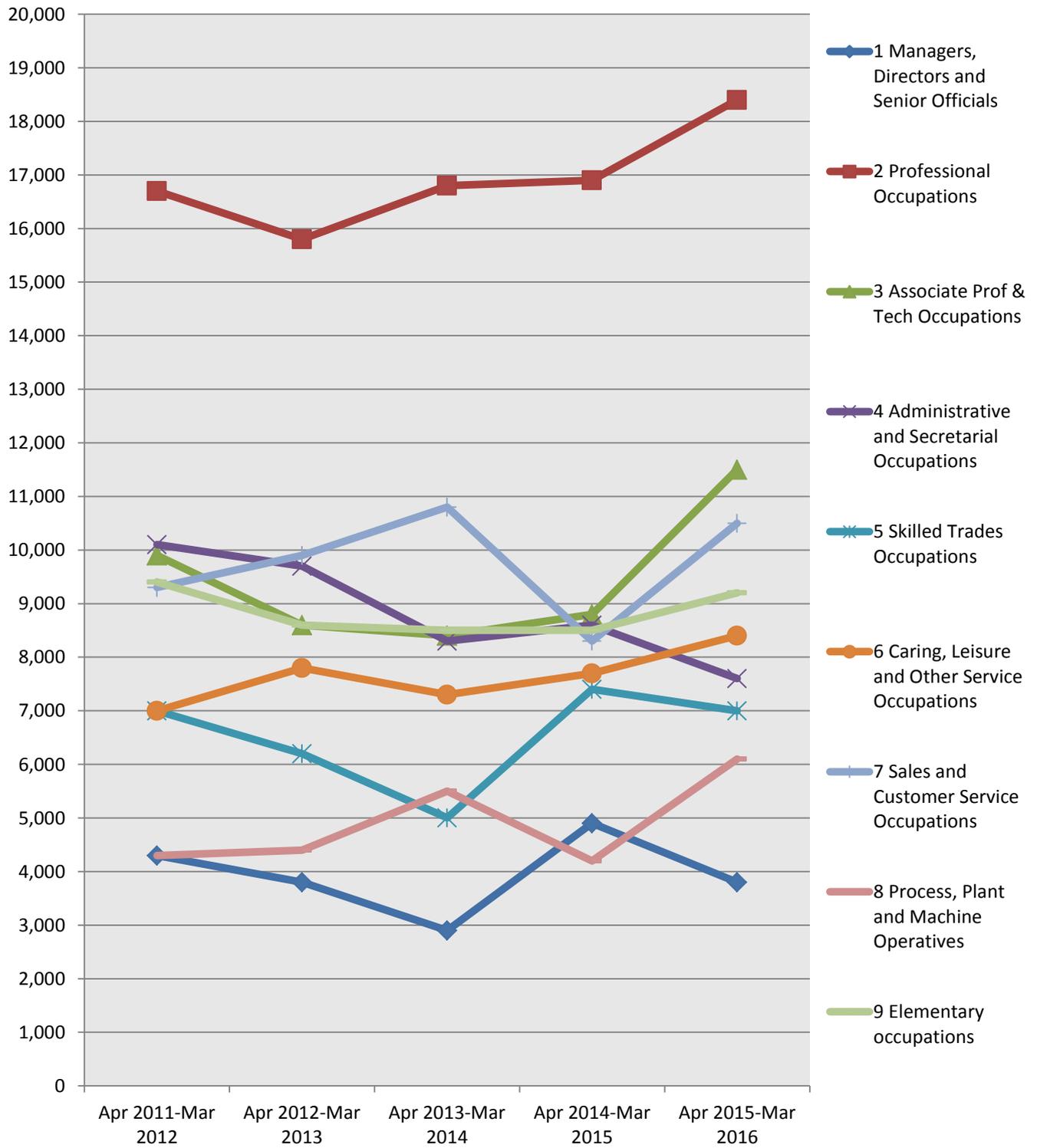


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Workplace Analysis.

- According to the annual population survey, based on employment by workplace, between March 2015 and March 2016, total employment in Dundee City increased by 7,200 and by 9.6 per cent, from total employment of 75,300 between April 2014-March 2015 and 82,500 between April 2016-March 2016.

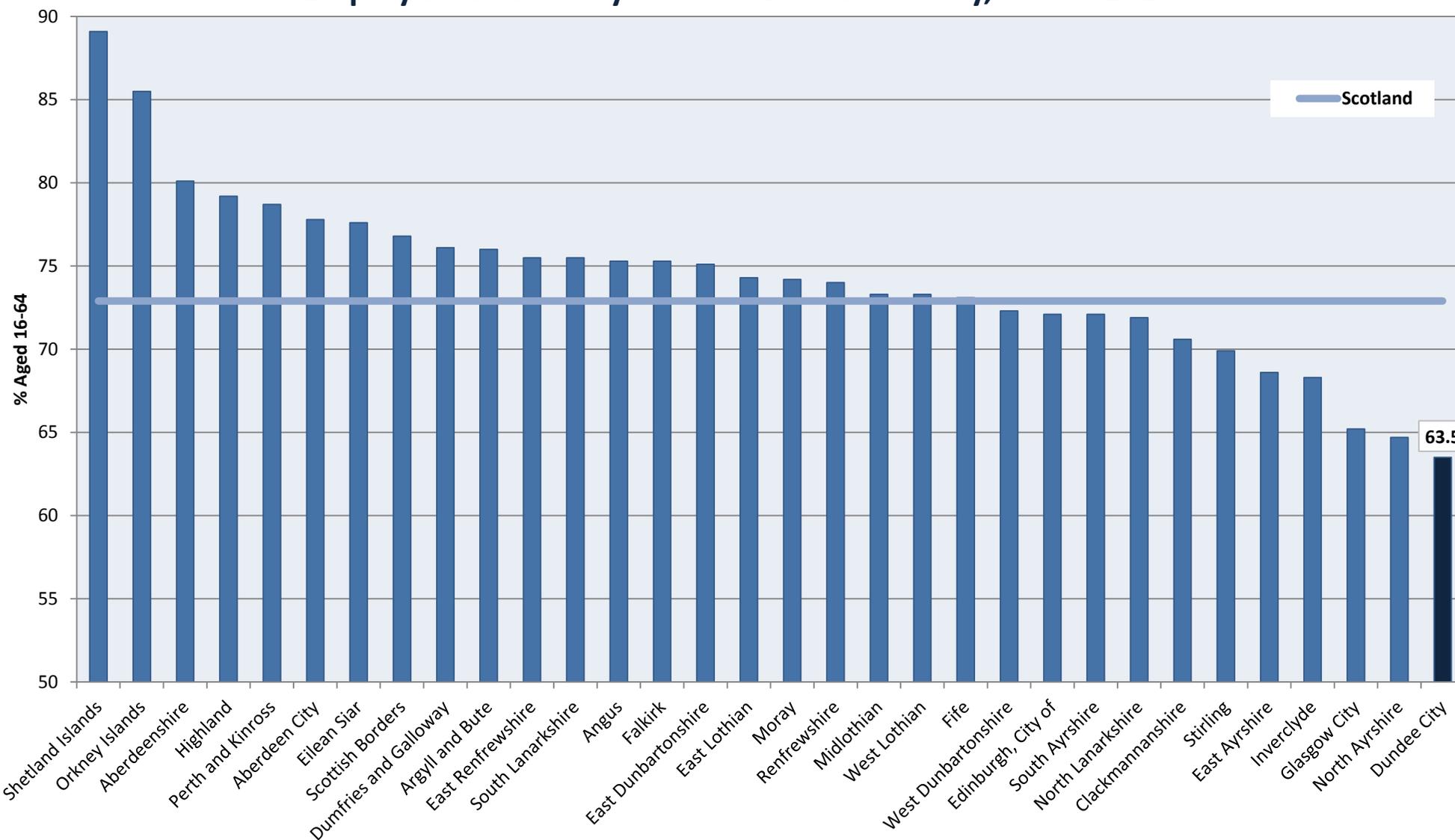
- Between March 2015 and March 2016, there were 2,700 more Associate Professional and Technical Occupations in Dundee City and 2,200 more Sales and Customer Service Occupations. There were approximately 1,000 less Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, but 1,500 additional Professional Occupations (SOC 2010).

Change in Total Employment (SOC 2010) Dundee City, 2015-2016



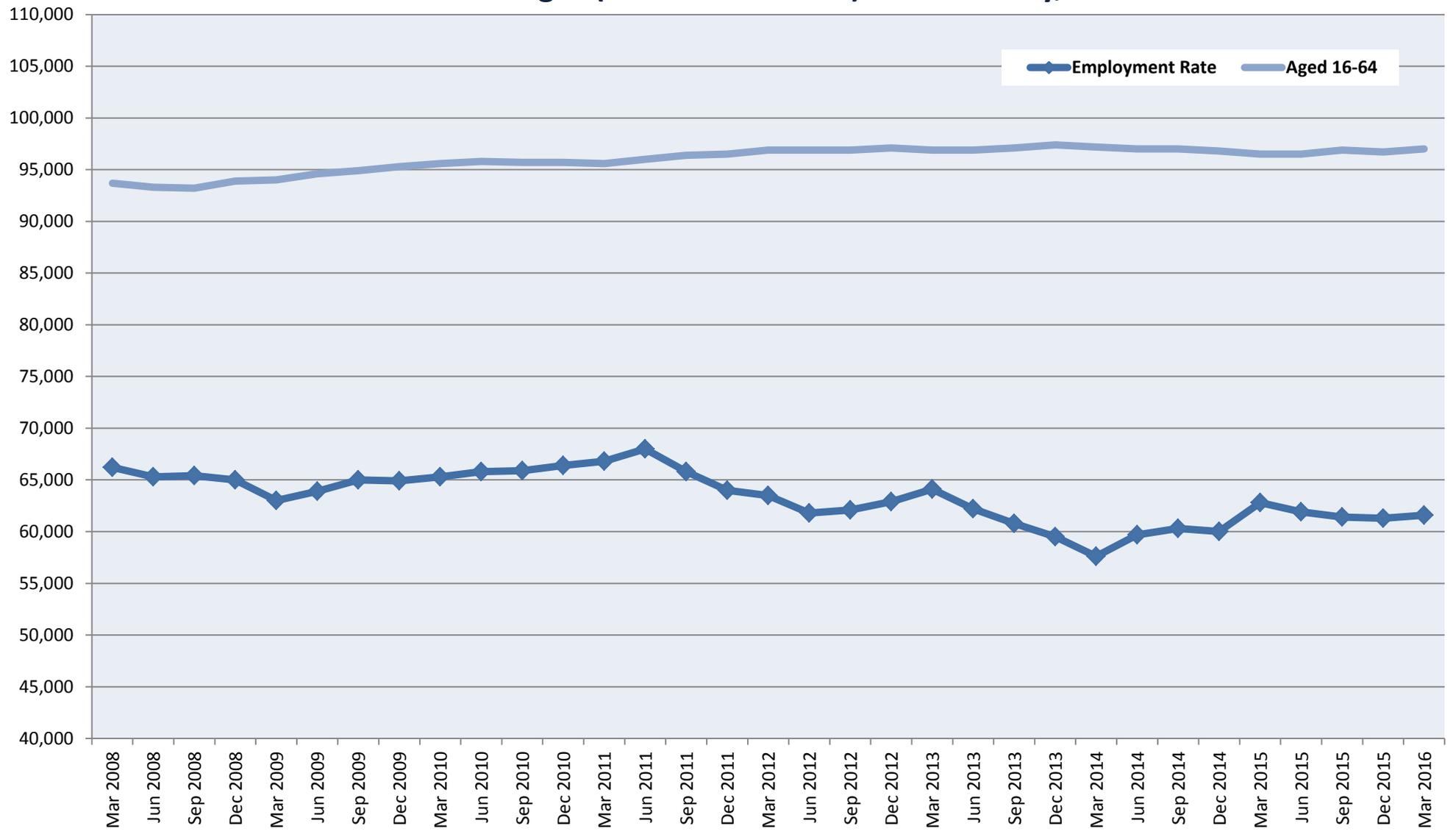
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Workplace Analysis.

Employment Rates by Scottish Local Authority, March 2016



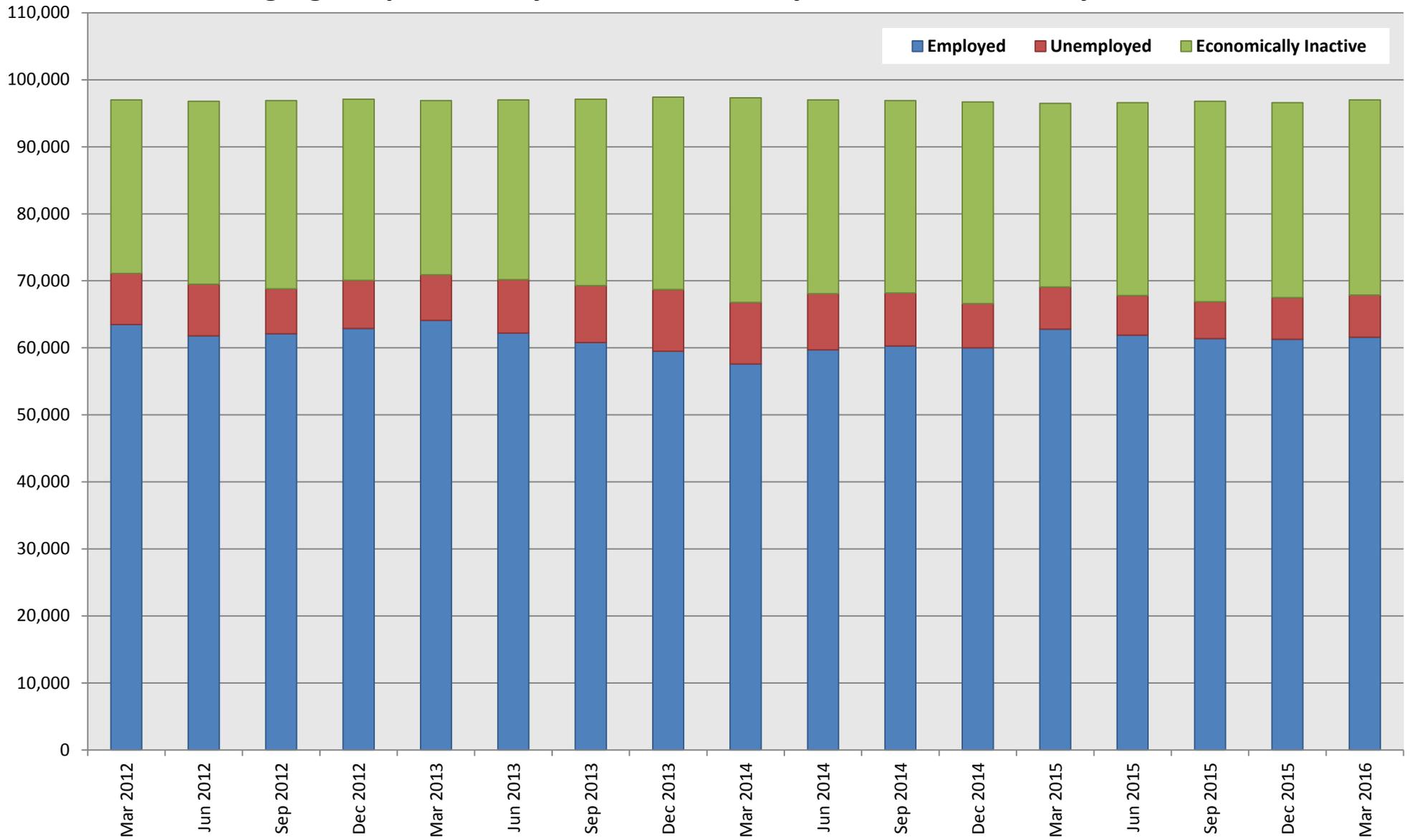
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, April 2015-March 2016.

Labour Market Strength (Residence-based): Dundee City, 2008-2016



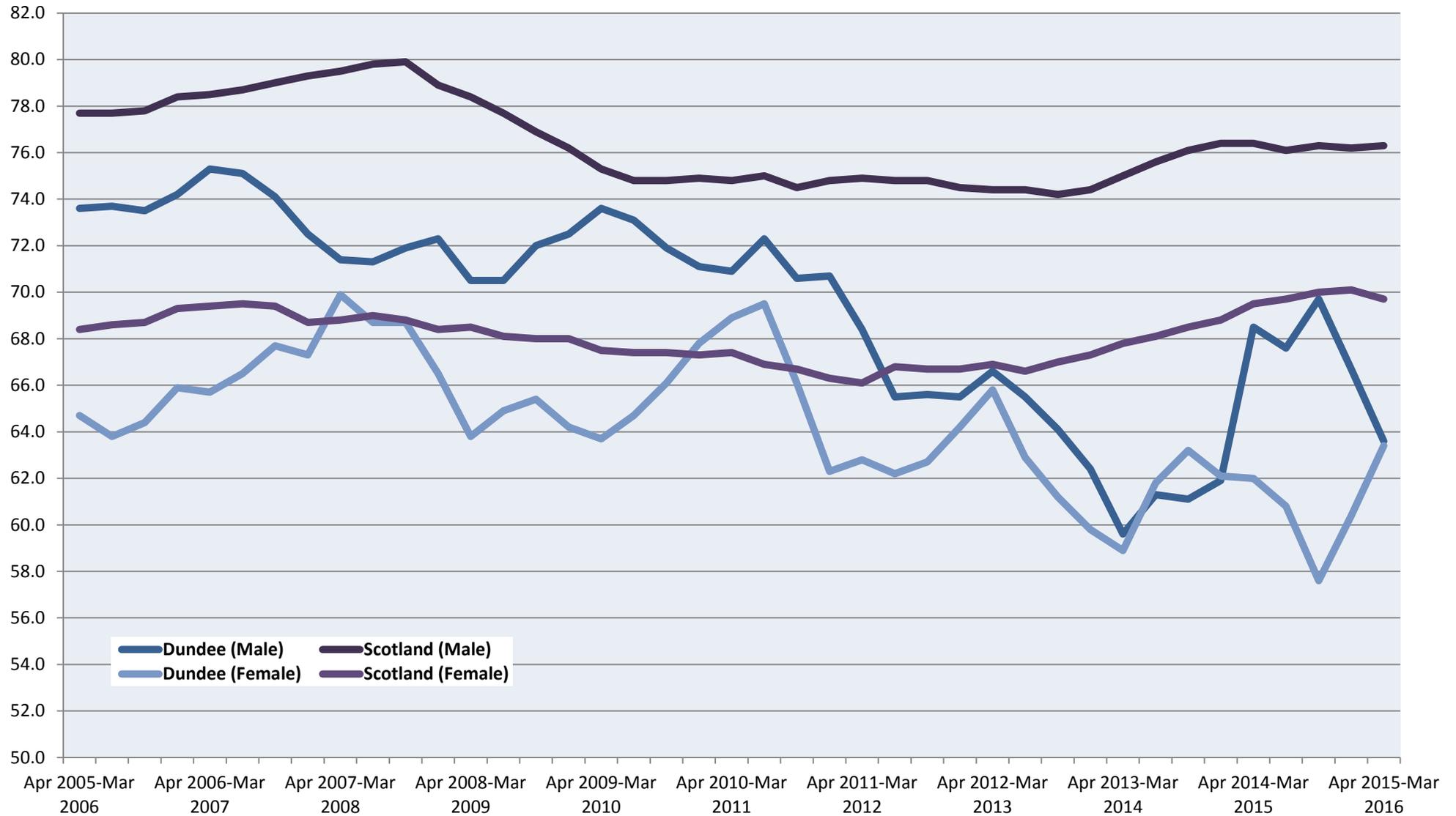
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, April 2015-March 2016.

Working Age Population by Economic Activity Status: Dundee City, 2012-2016



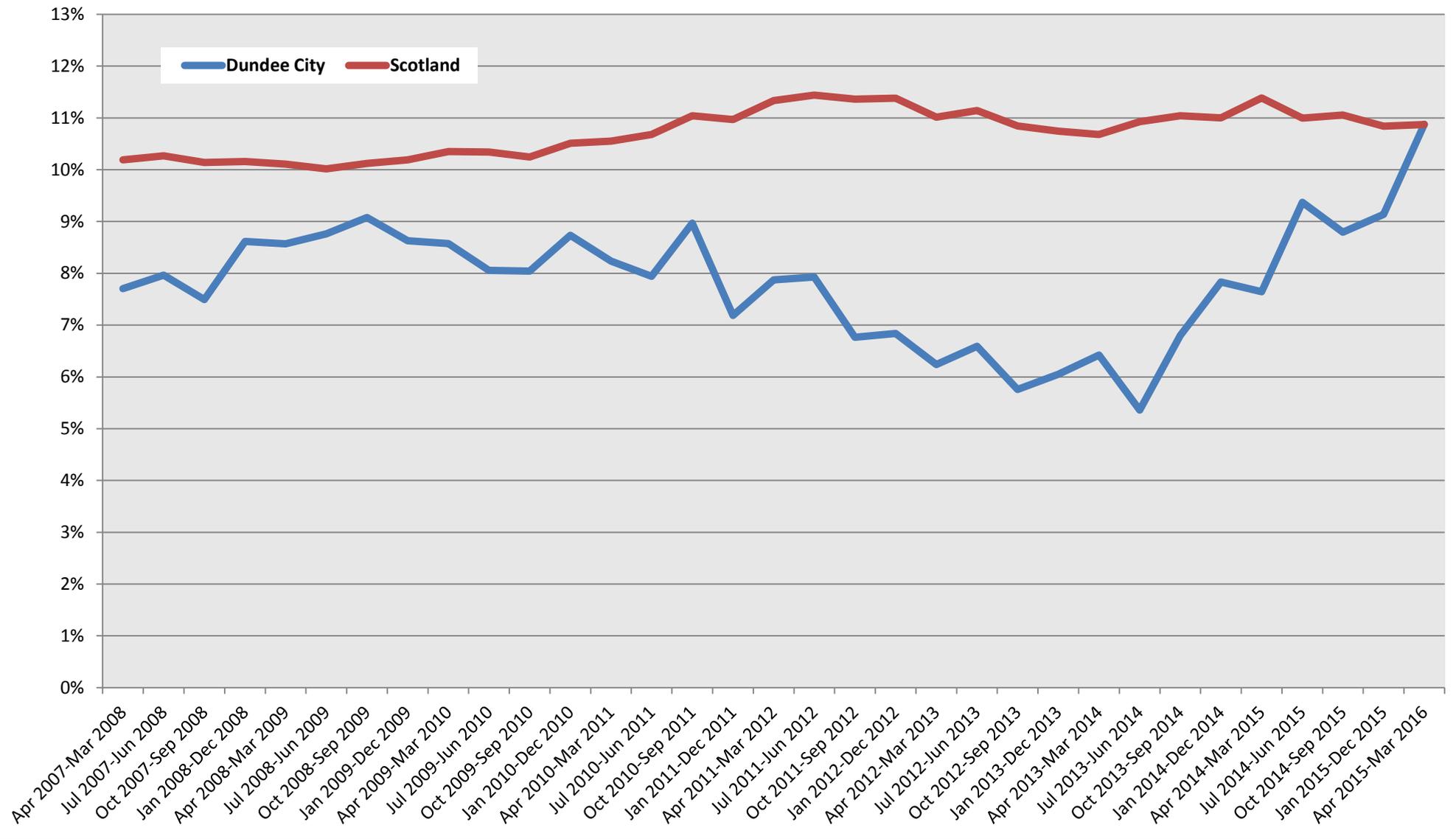
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Employment Rate (16-64) by Gender: Dundee City & Scotland, 2006-2016



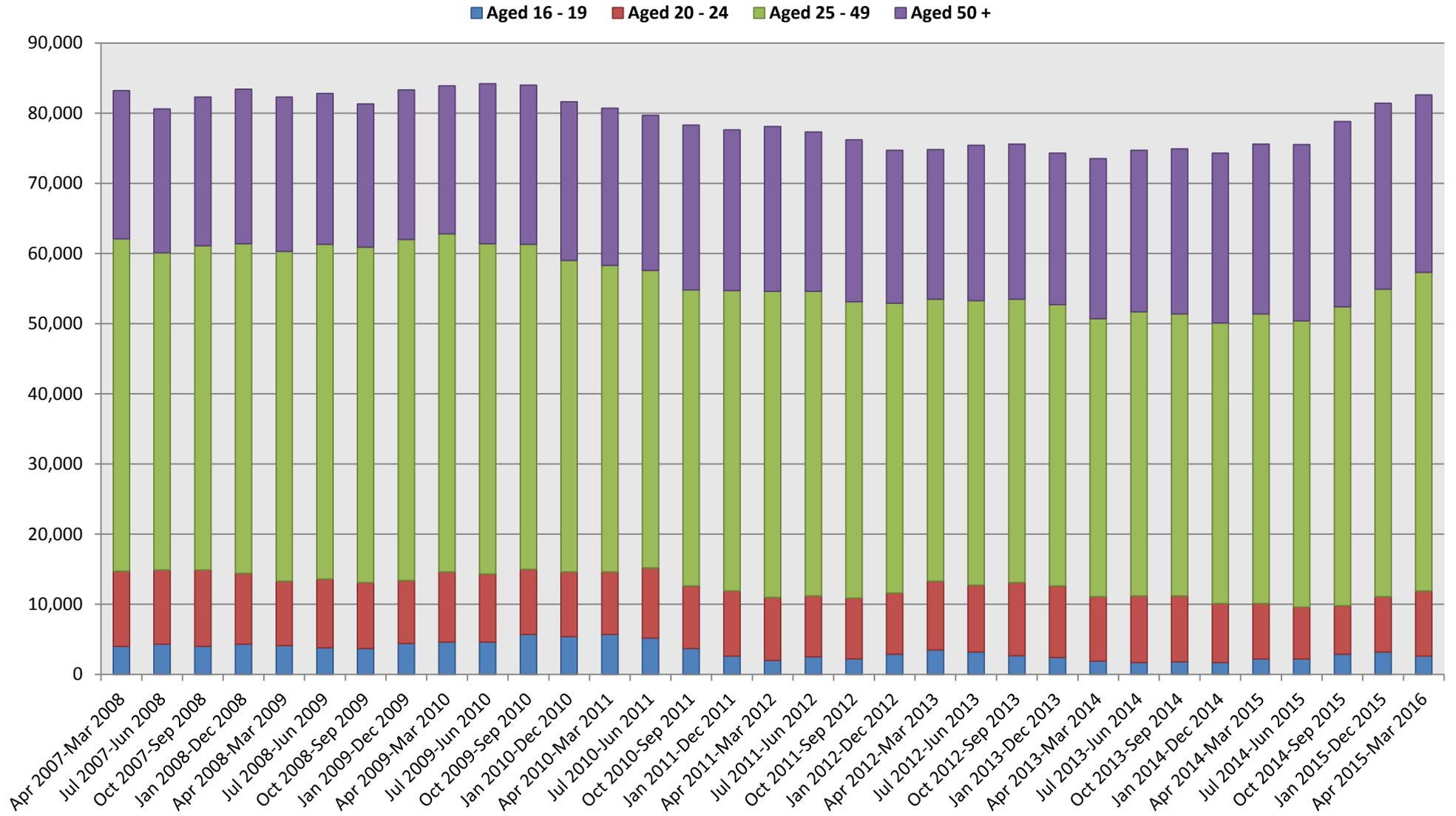
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Self-employment to Employment (%): Dundee City & Scotland, 2008-2016



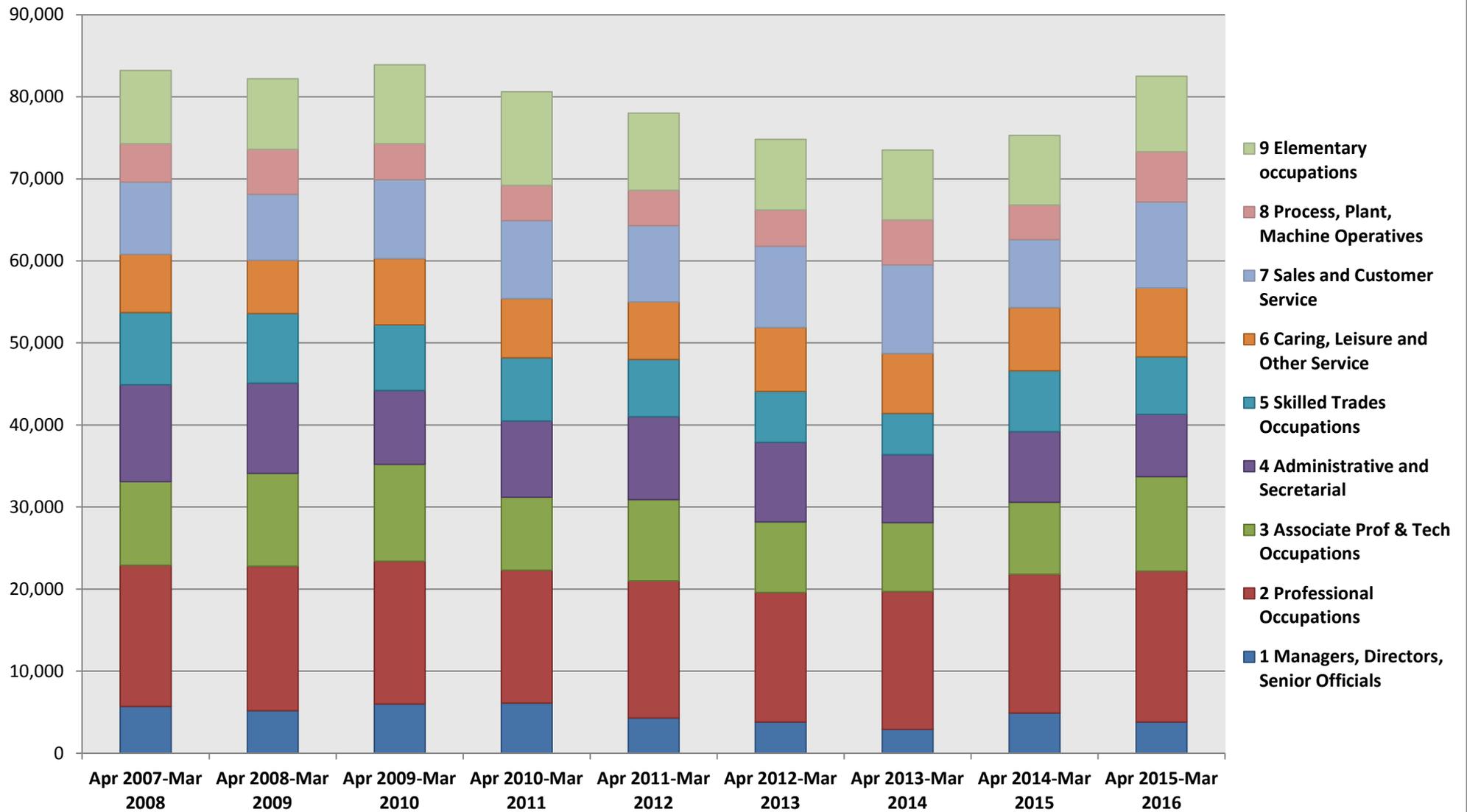
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Residence-based analysis.

Total Employment by Age & Workplace: Dundee City, 2008-2016



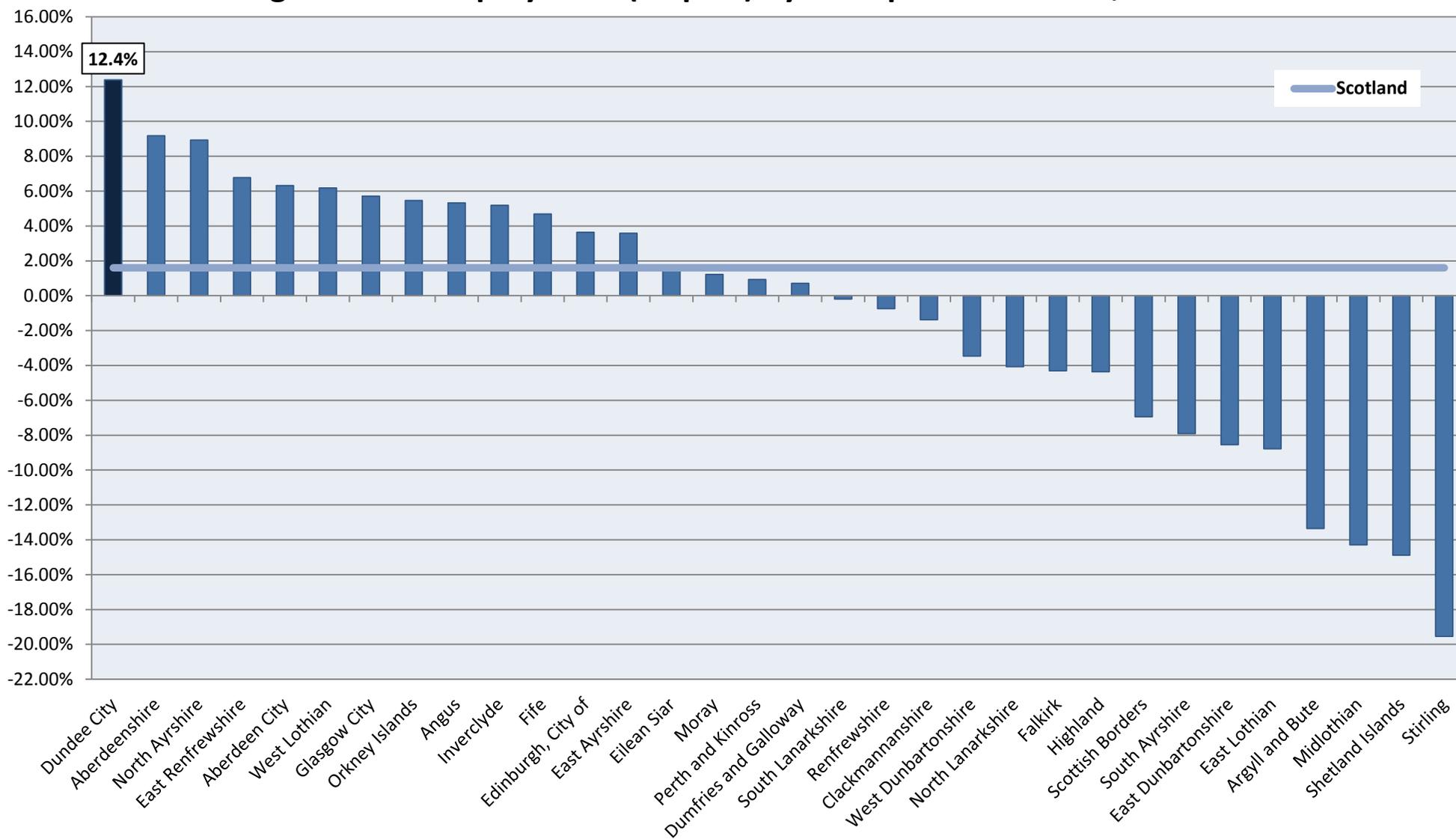
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Workplace Analysis.

Total Employment by Occupation (SOC 2010): Dundee City, 2008-2016



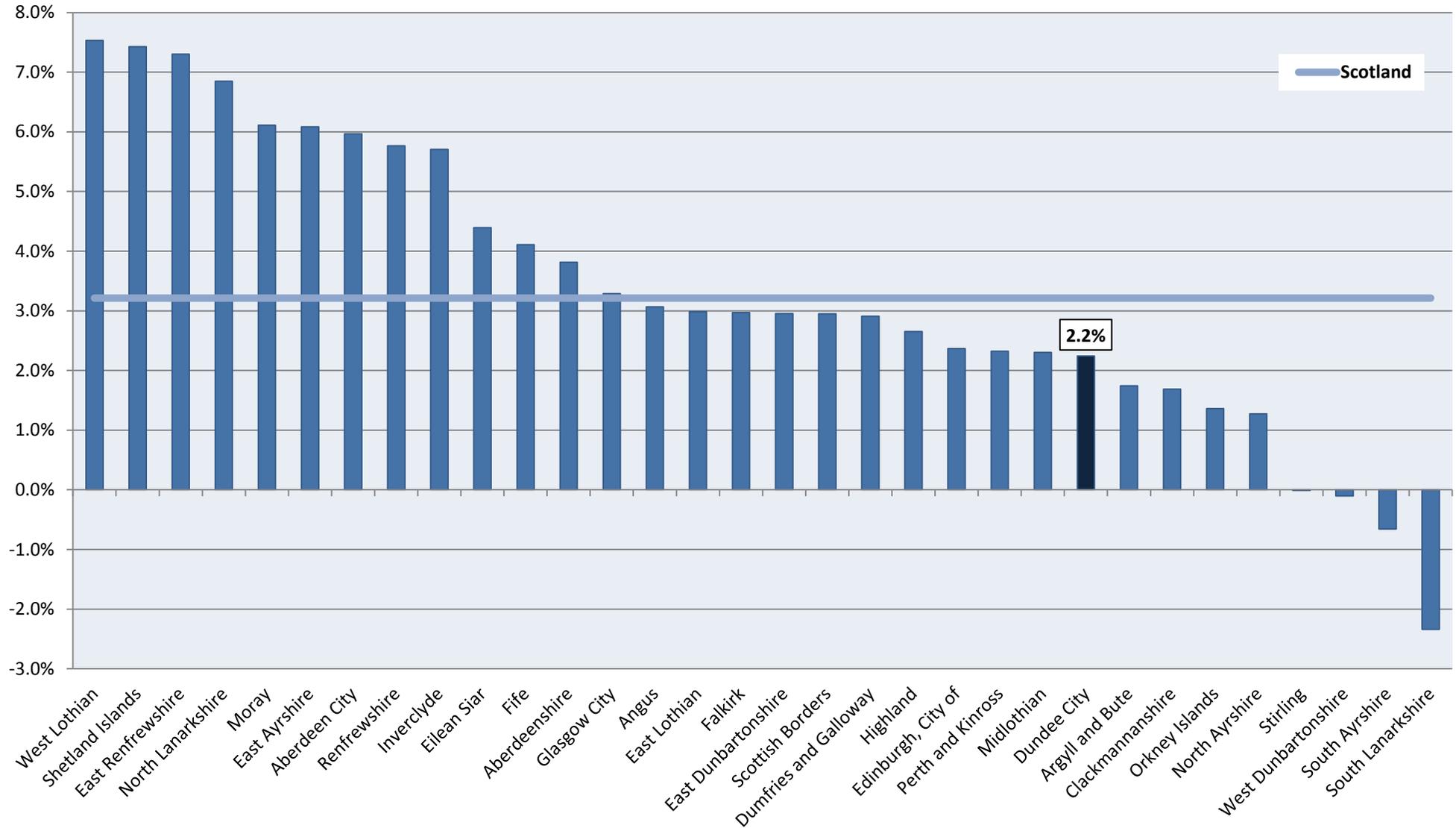
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Workplace Analysis.

Change in Total Employment (16 plus) by Workplace: Scotland, 2014-2016



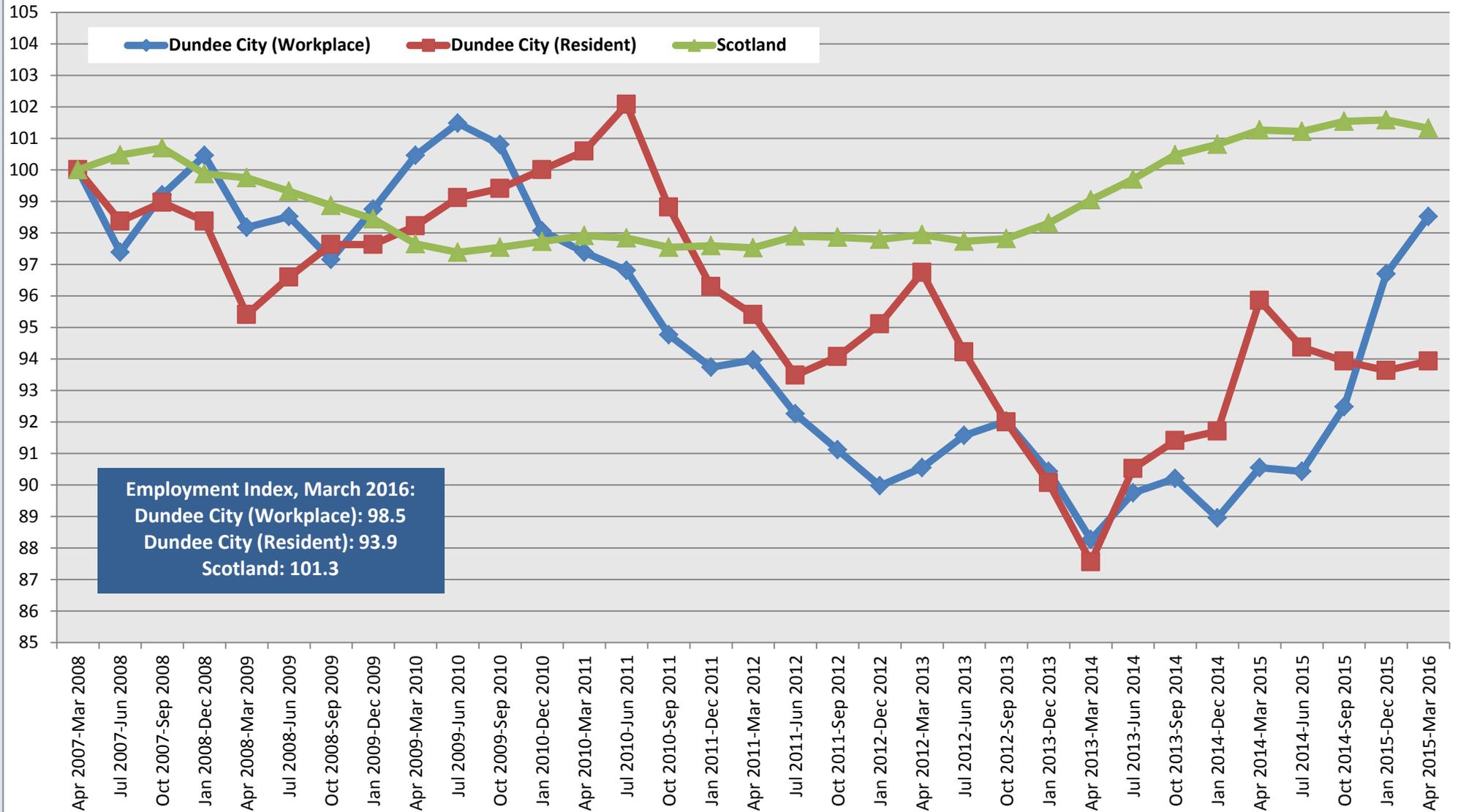
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Workplace Analysis; April 2013-March 2014, April 2015-March 2016.

Change in Total Employment (16 plus) by Workplace: Scotland, 2013-2014



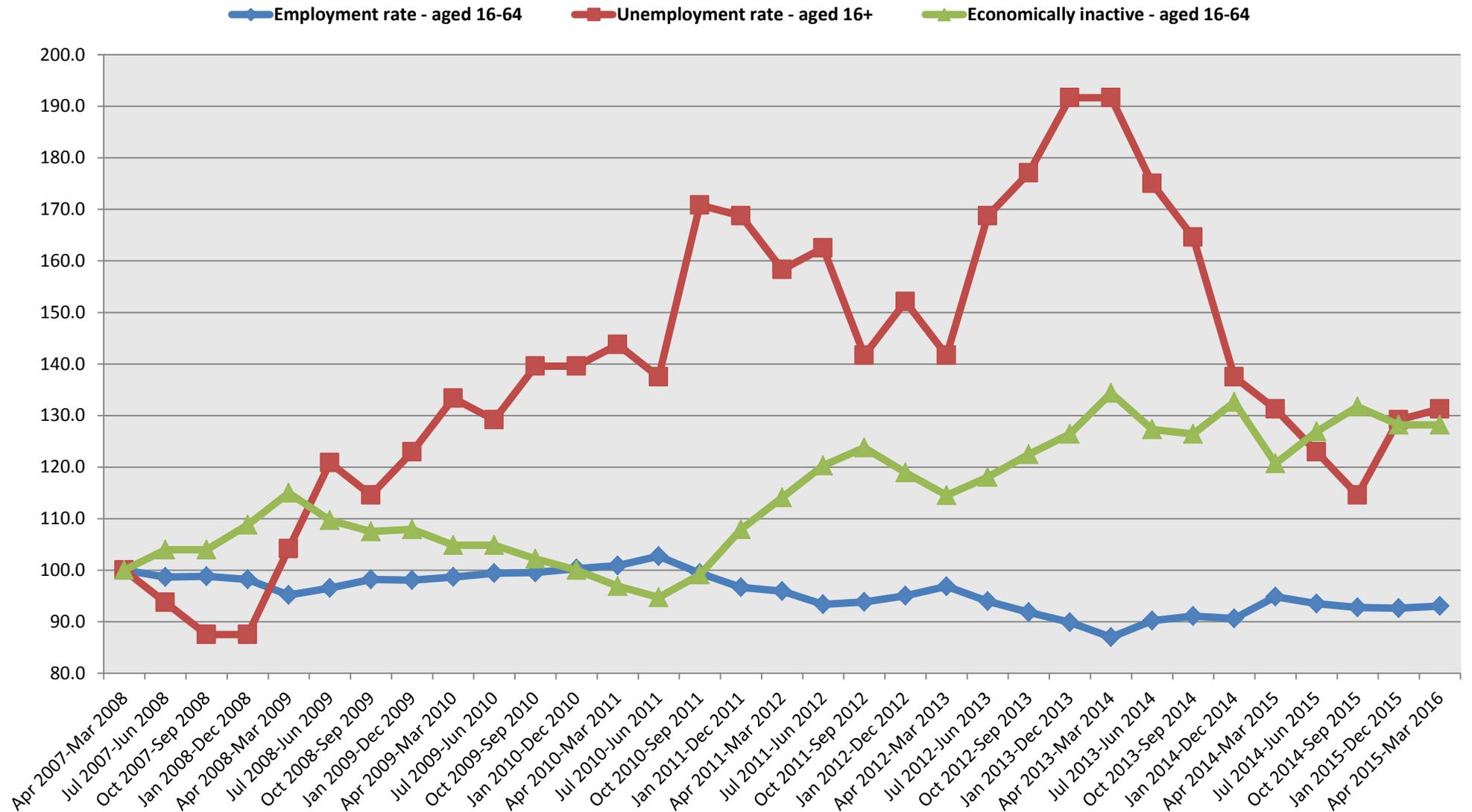
Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey; 2013-2014.

Total Employment 16 plus (Mar 2008=100): Dundee City & Scotland, 2008-16



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Economic Activity Rates (Mar 08=100): Dundee City, 2008-2016

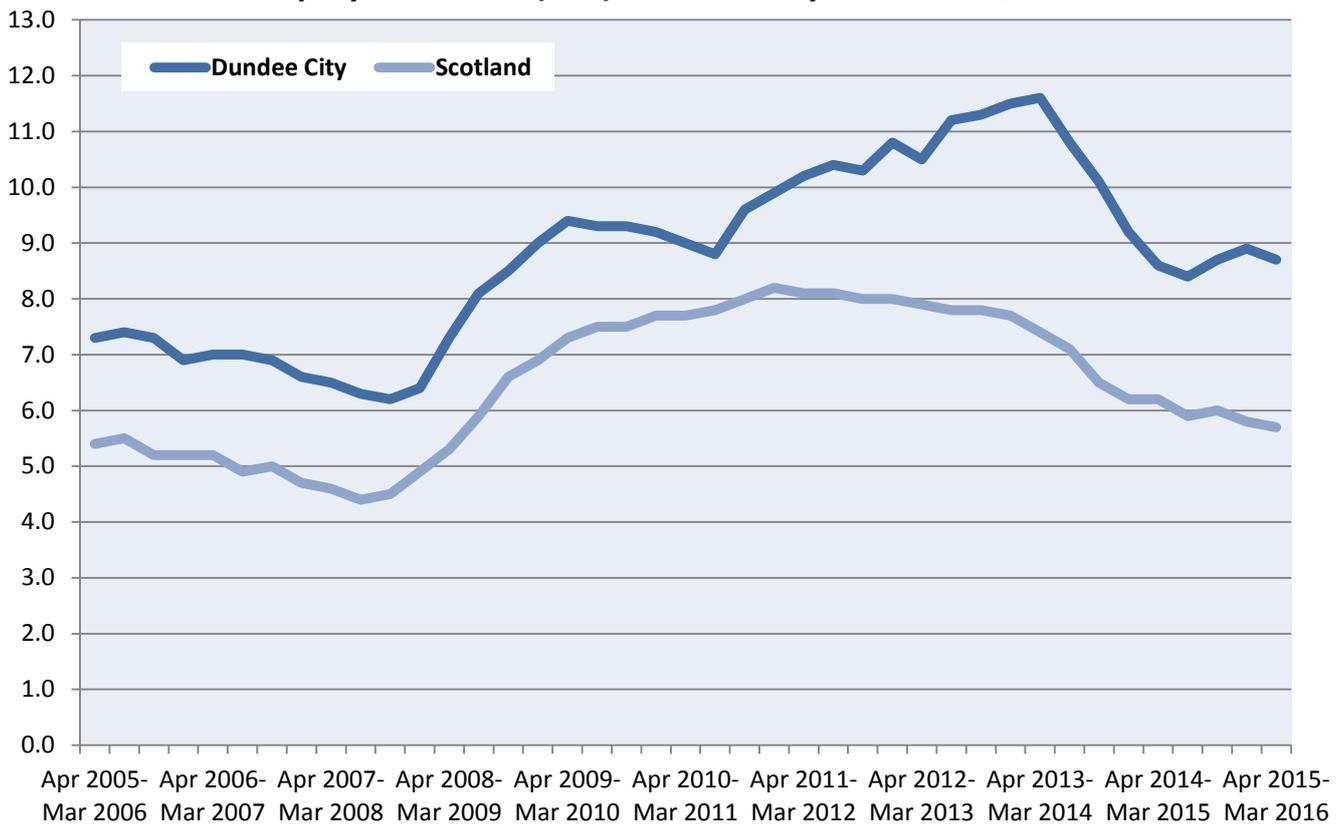


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Residence-based analysis.

Unemployment:

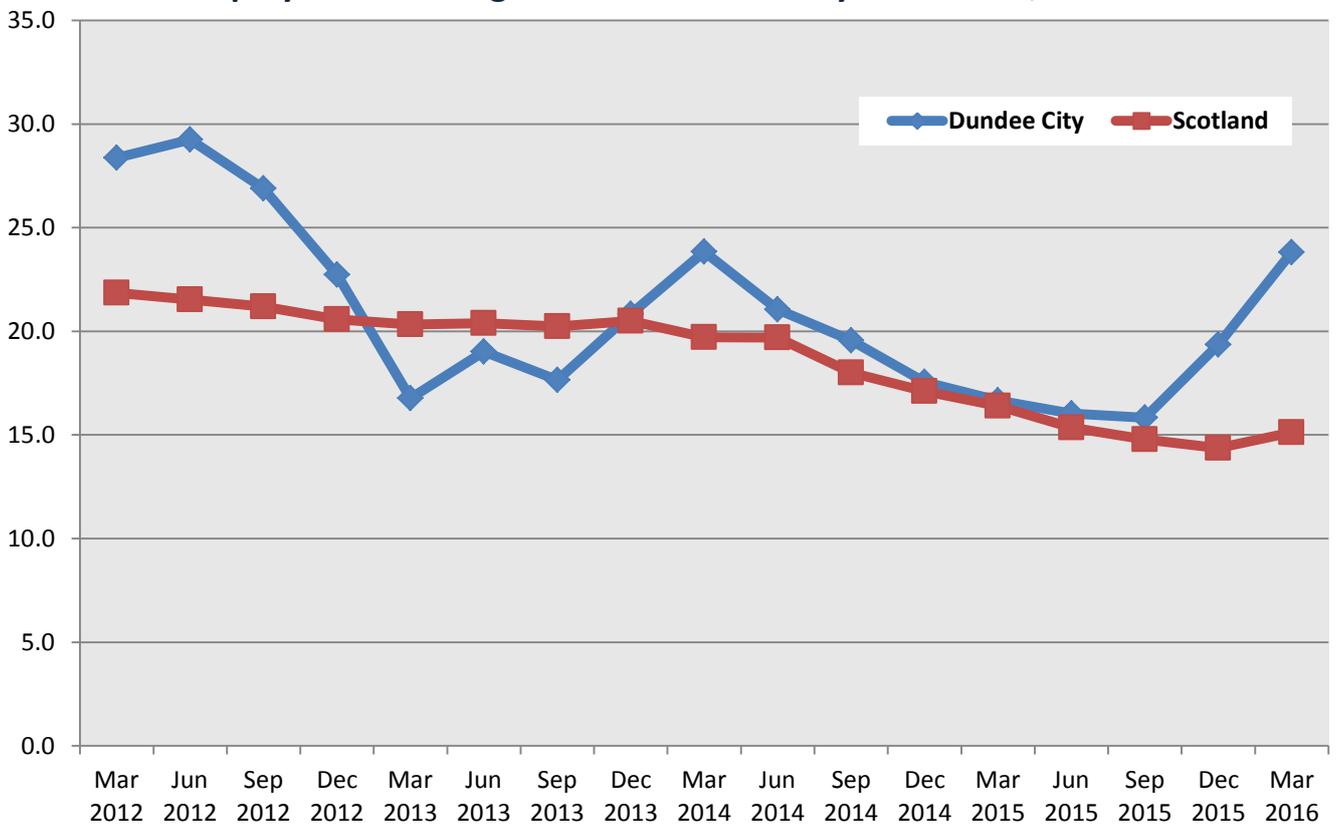
- The headline unemployment rate is an expression of the proportion of those who are unemployed (ILO definition) against the total economically active population. Those who are classified as unemployed are classed as economically active. Unlike the headline employment and economically inactivity rate, unemployment is measured against the total employment rate aged 16 plus and not aged 16 to 64, in accordance with the International Labour Organisation official definition.
- Due to sampling variability present at local levels for the annual population survey, the Office for National Statistics produce model-based estimates of unemployed at local authority level, derived from the annual population survey are bolstered by claimant count data. The model-based estimate forms the official headline unemployment statistic.
- Unemployment is defined as those people without a job, who have been actively seeking employment within the last 4 weeks and are available to start work within the next 2 weeks. Although correlated, the unemployment rate is not the same with the claimant count rate, which measures the number of people claiming key unemployment benefits.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, the unemployment rate for Dundee City was 8.7 per cent of the economically active population and 6,100 people. The unemployment rate for Scotland during the same period was 5.7 per cent. By March 2016, Dundee City had the highest unemployment rate of any Scottish local authority.
- The unemployment rate for males living in Dundee by March 2016 was approximately 12.9 per cent and 4,500 people and 5.2 per cent and 1,800 for females. (See appendix on model-based unemployment for definition of discrepancy).
- By March 2016, the unemployment rate for those aged 16 to 24 was 23.8 per cent of the economically active population within this age group, compared to 15.1 per cent for the rest of Scotland. The unemployment rate for those aged 25-49 in Dundee City was 7.4 per cent and for those aged 50-64, the unemployment rate was 2.5 per cent.
- Since the 2008 economic recession, the unemployment rate for Dundee City has increased by 2.4 percentage points, representing the joint 3rd highest increase of any Scottish local authority area in unemployment since this time.
- Between March 2015 and March 2016, unemployment in Dundee City has remained approximately stagnant. Between July 2012 and June 2013, model-based unemployment in Dundee City was approximately 11.6 per cent and around 8,000 people. Although evidencing decline, model-based unemployment is still higher than the pre-recession rate of approximately 6.3 per cent for Dundee City.

Unemployment Rate (16+): Dundee City & Scotland, 2006-16



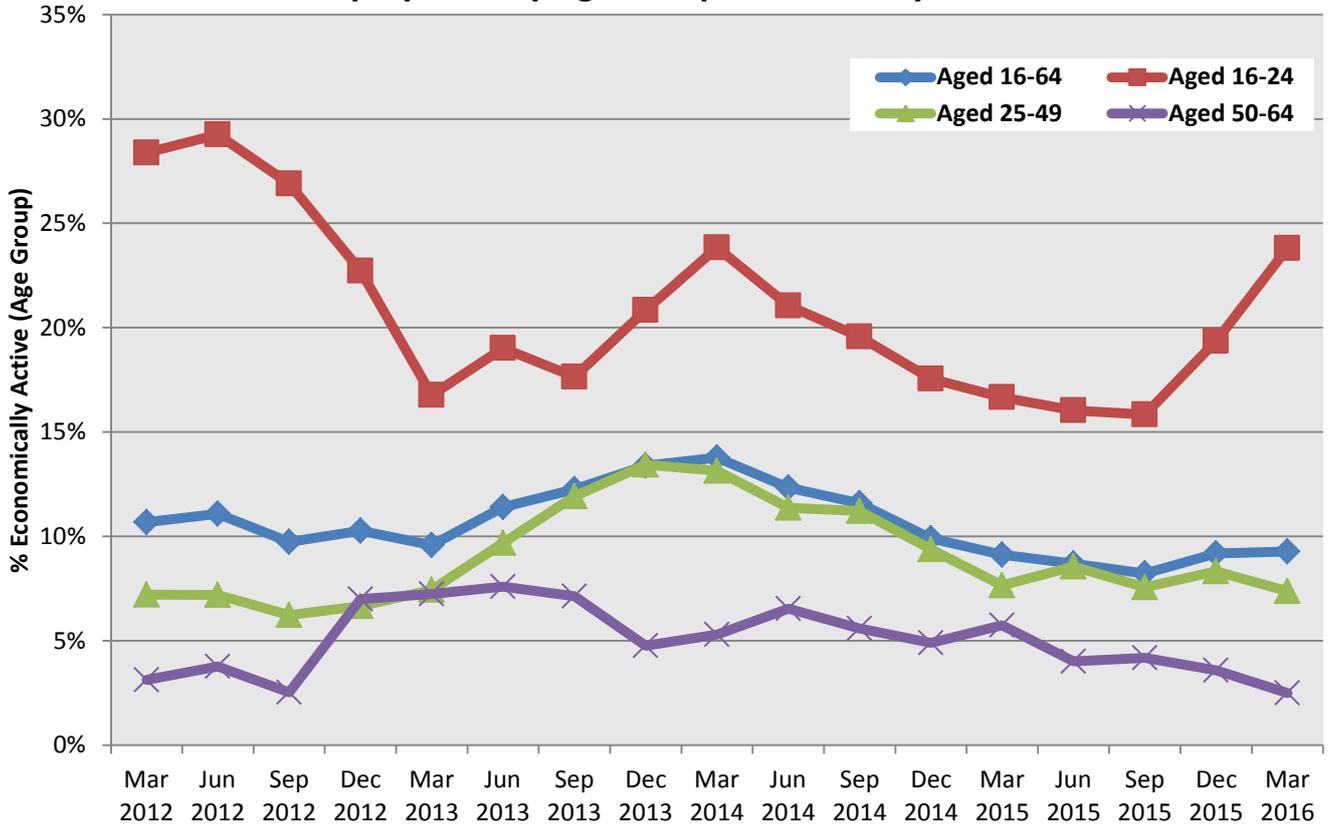
Source: ONS Model-based estimates of unemployment.

Unemployment Rate Aged 16-24: Dundee City & Scotland, 2012-2016



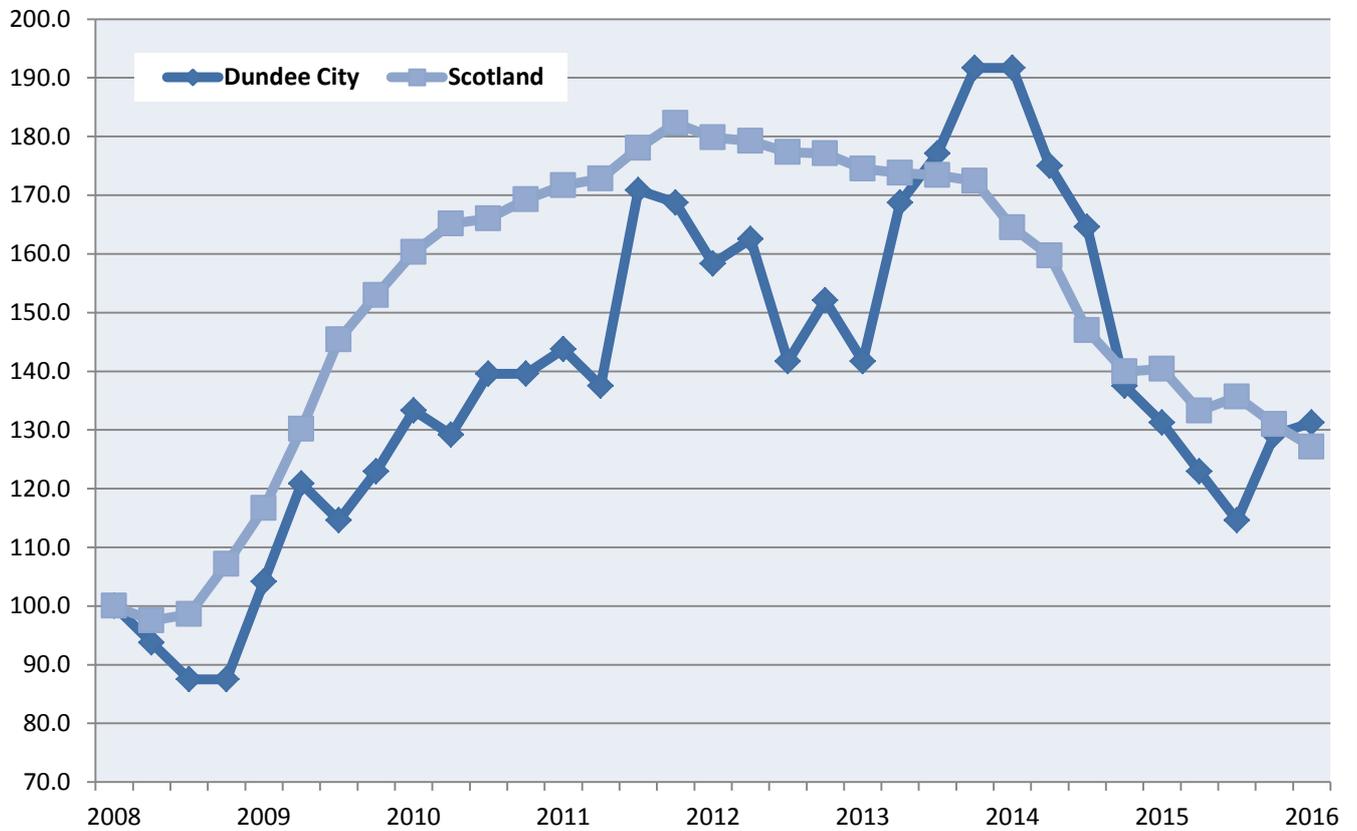
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Unemployment by Age Group: Dundee City, 2012-2016



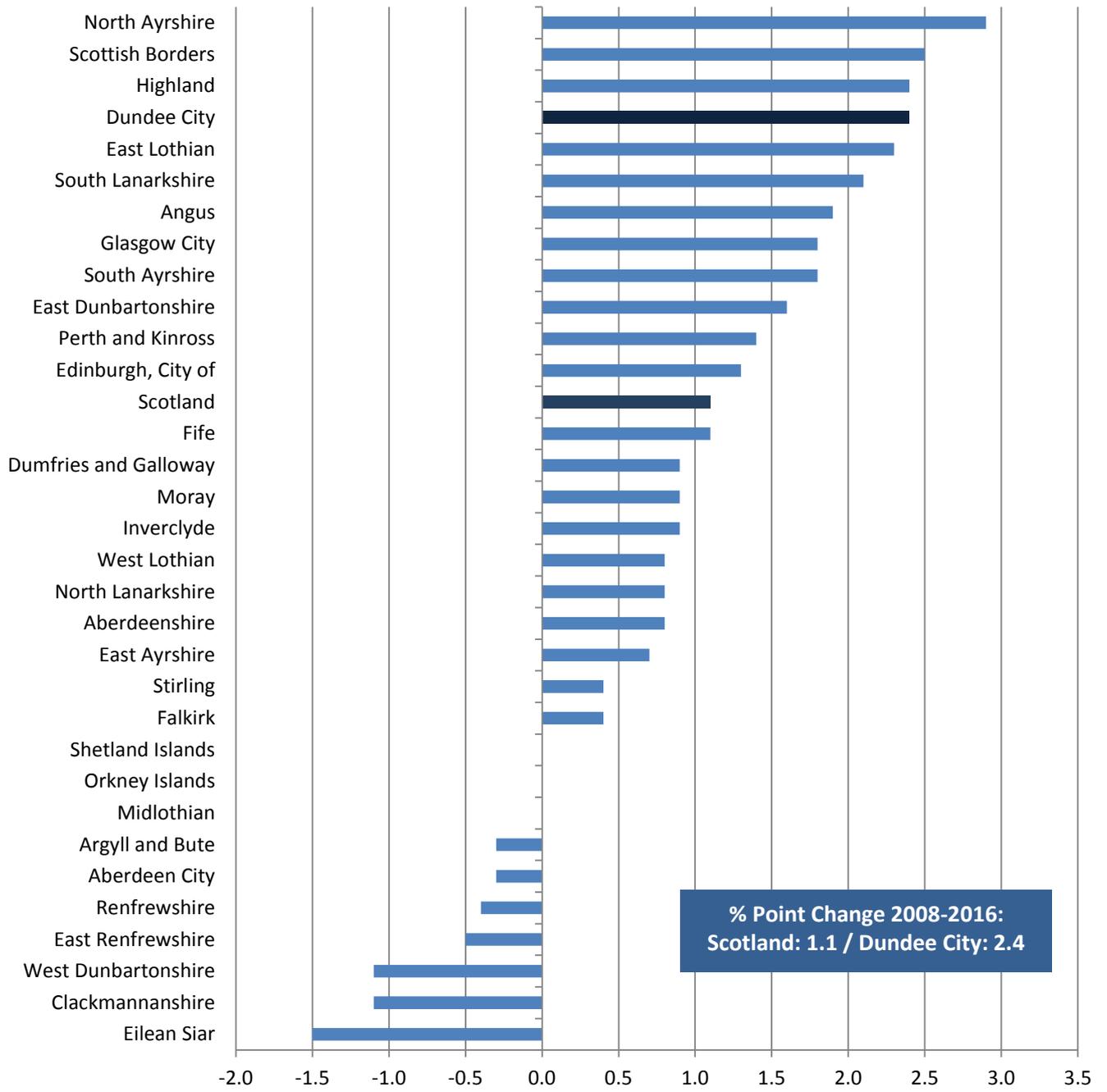
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Unemployment Rate (2008=100): Dundee City & Scotland, 2008-2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

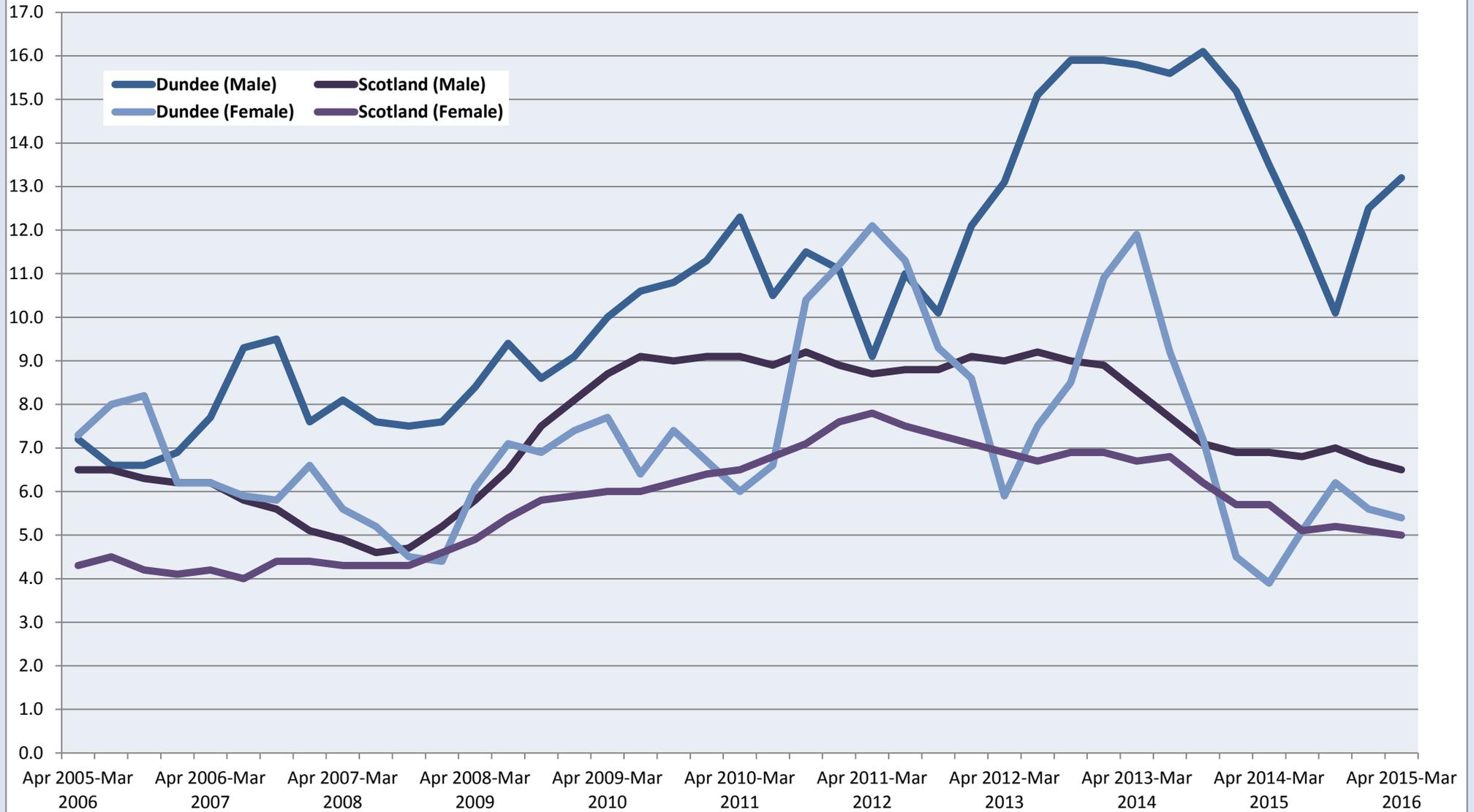
Unemployment Rate Aged 16 Plus Change (% point): Scotland 2008-2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

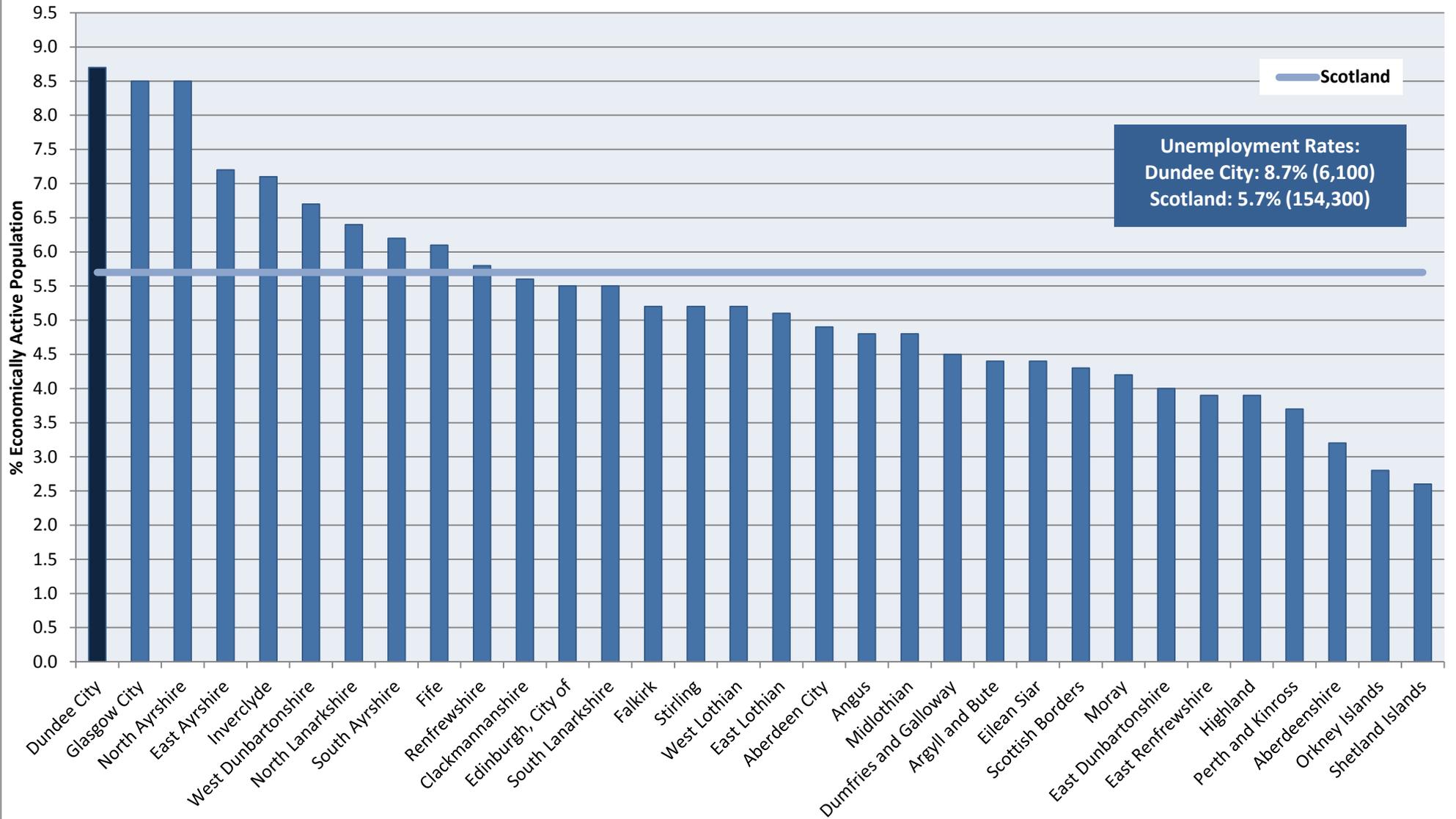
- Since the 2008 economic recession, the unemployment rate in Dundee City has increased by 2.4 percentage points, compared to 1.1 percentage points for the rest of Scotland. Dundee City has seen the joint third highest increase in unemployment of all Scottish local authority areas during this time.

Unemployment Rate (16 plus) by Gender: Dundee City & Scotland, 2006-2016



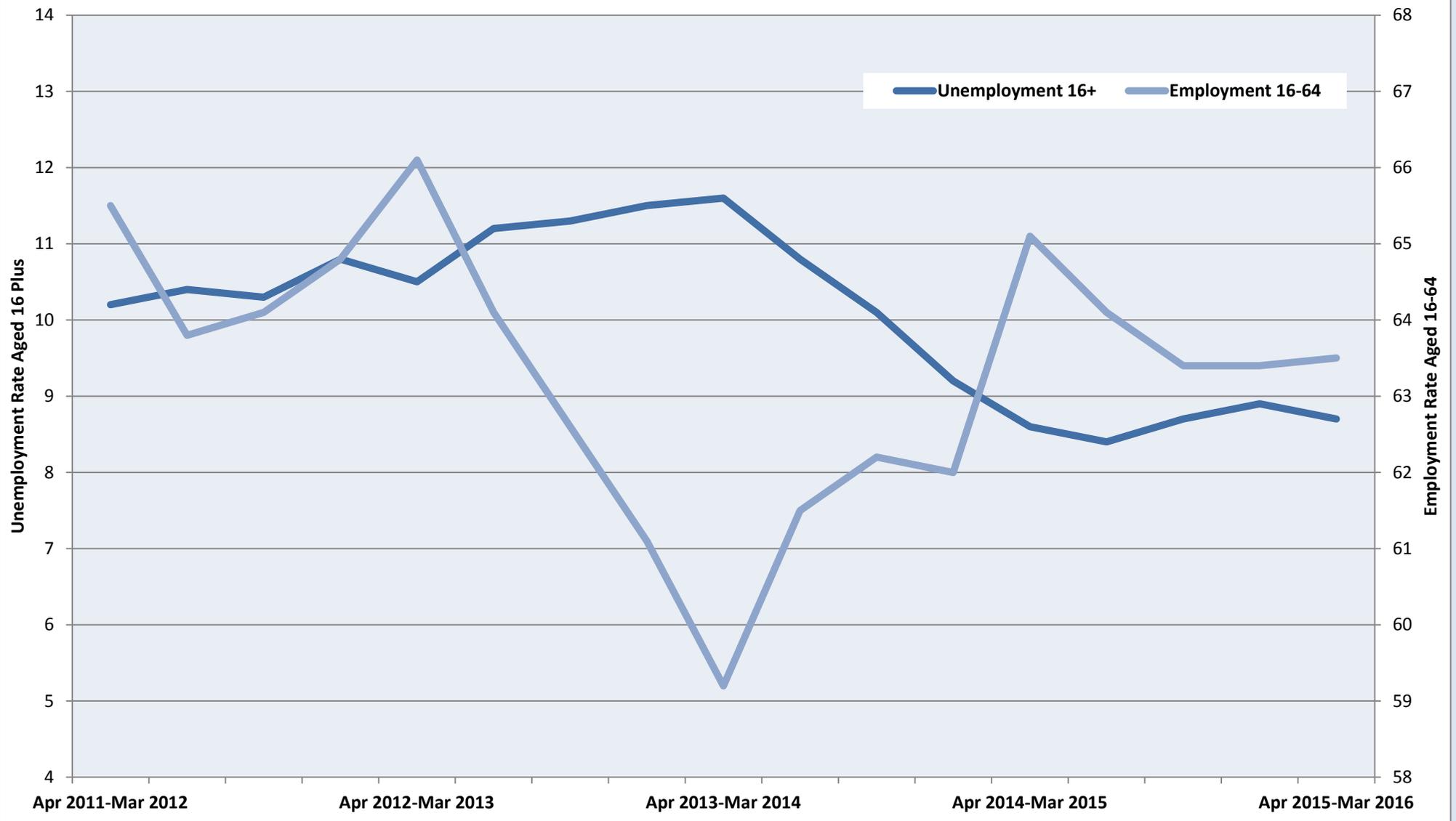
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Model-based Unemployment by Scottish Local Authority, March 2016



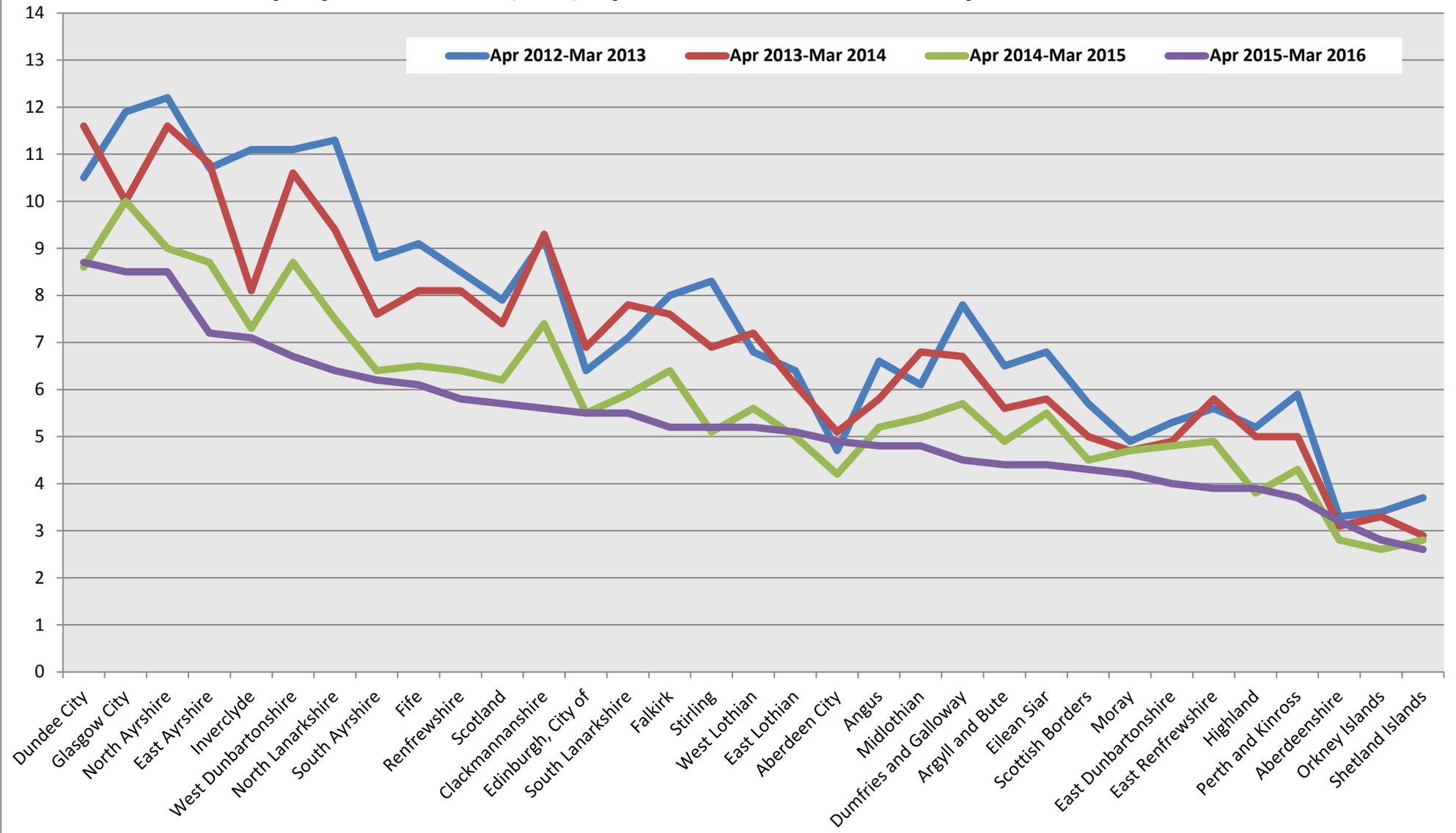
Source: ONS Model-based estimates of unemployment: April 2015-March 2016.

Employment & Unemployment Rates: Dundee City, Mar 2012-Mar 2016



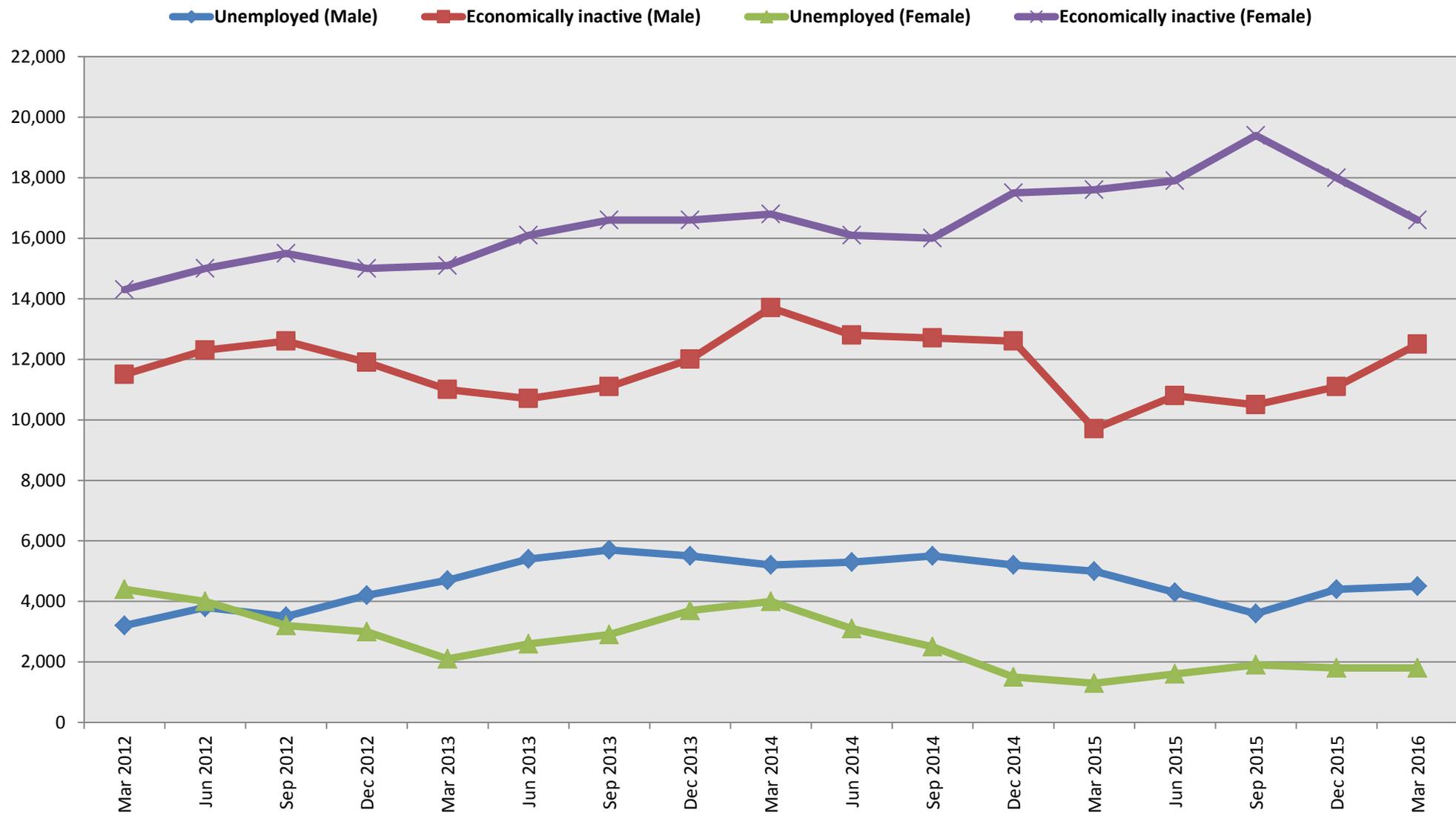
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey; ONS Model-based Estimates of Unemployment.

Unemployment Rates (16+) by Scottish Local Authority, Mar 2013-Mar 2016



Source: ONS Model-based Estimates of Unemployment.

Unemployment & Economic Inactivity by Sex: Dundee City, 2012-2016

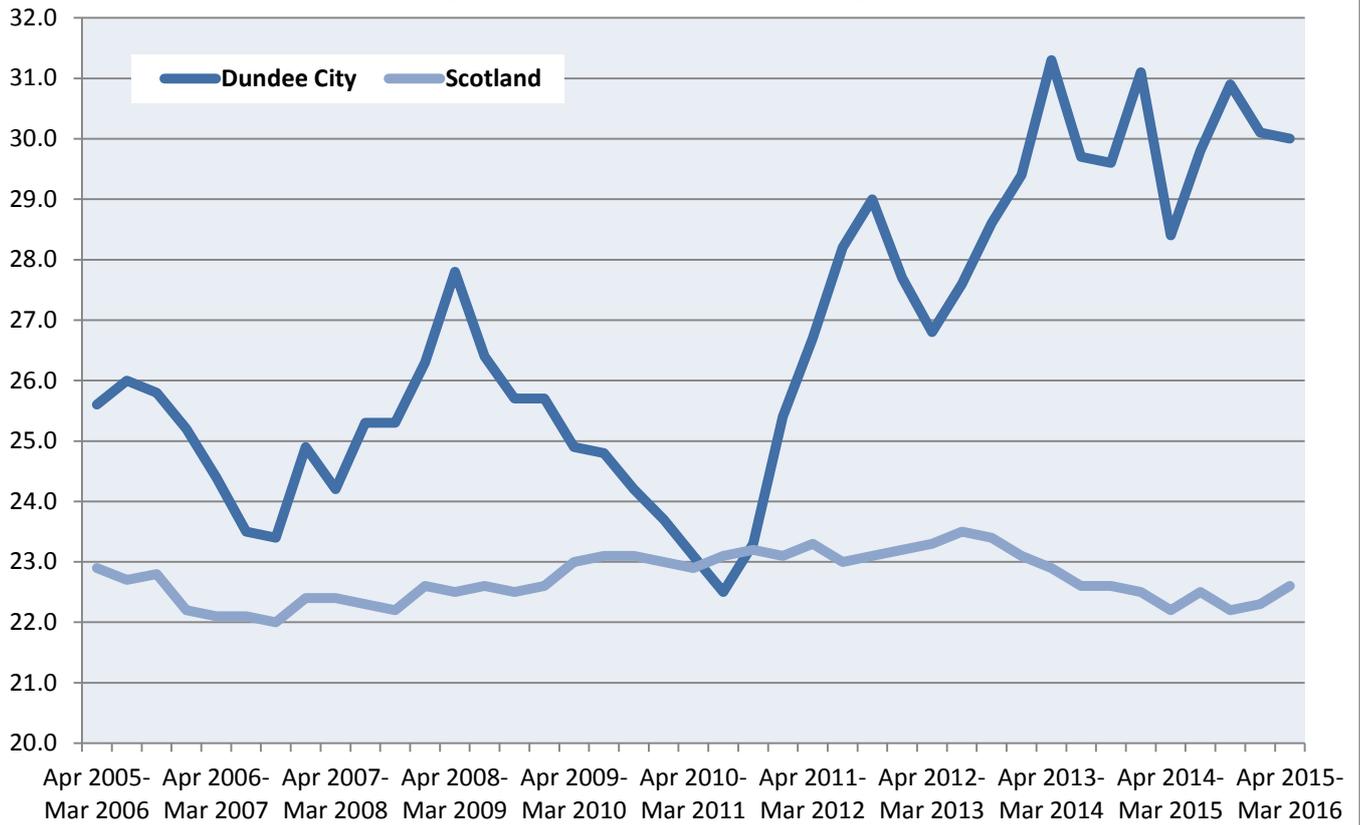


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Economic Inactivity

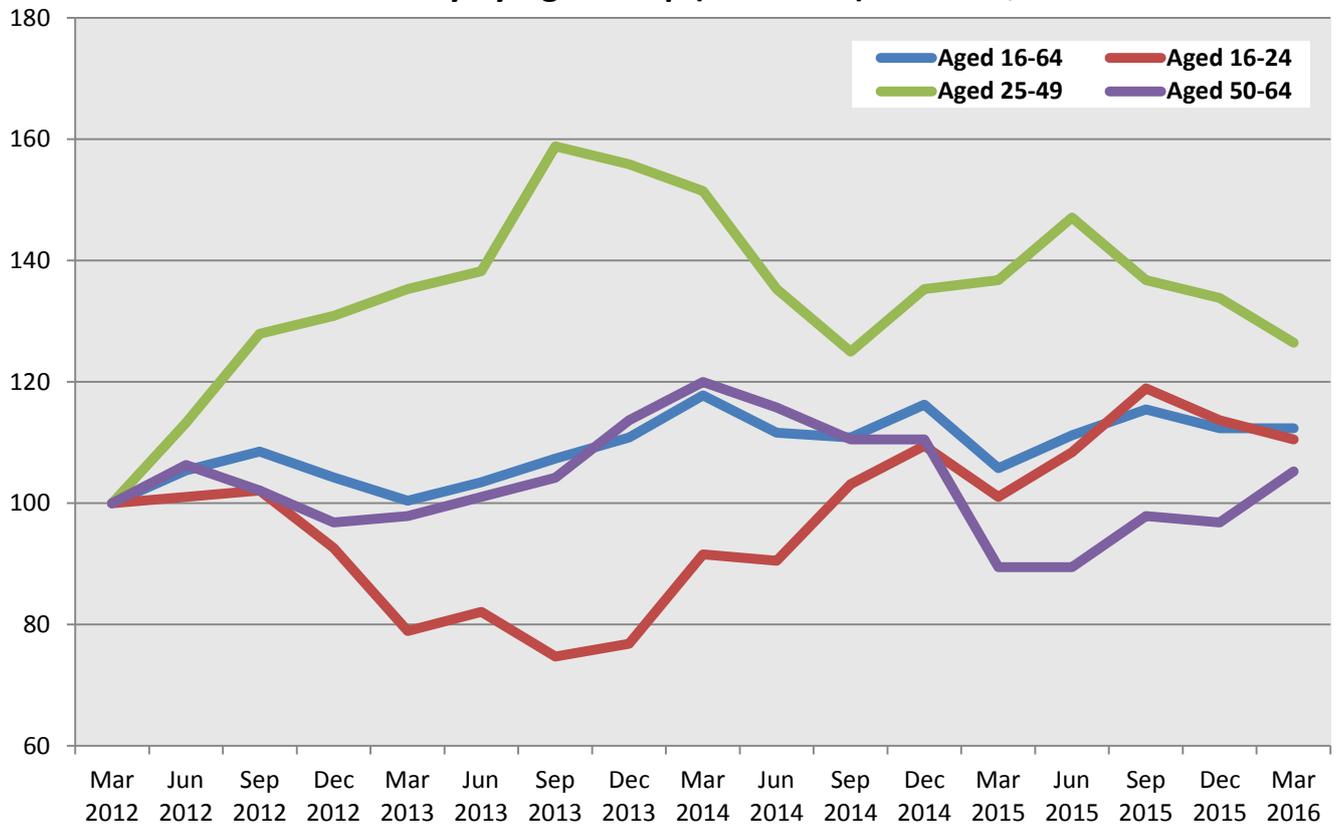
- Economically inactive persons are people not in employment, but that do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment. Economically inactive individuals are neither employed nor unemployed as they have not been actively seeking work in the last 4 weeks and/or not available to start work within the next two weeks.
- Groups of working age people that were economically typically inactive include students, individuals who are temporary and long term sick, carers, people who have retired and individuals economically destitute. People who are economically inactive include those on out-of-work benefits such as some component groups of Employment and Support Allowance.
- According to the Office for National Statistics annual population survey data, between April 2015 and March 2016, 30.0 per cent and 29,100 people of the working age population of Dundee City were economically inactive. The Scottish national average for the same period was 22.6 per cent of the population aged 16-64, with the economic inactivity rate for Dundee City 7.4 percentage points higher than the national average. Between April 2015 and March 2016, Dundee City had the highest level of economically inactive working age people in all of Scotland.
- Of the Dundee City population aged 16-64, 8.7 per cent 8,600 people were economically inactive students, 8.0 per cent and 7,900 people were long-term sick and economically inactive and 5.6 per cent and 5,500 were economically inactive looking after family/home.
- Of the economically inactive population of Dundee City by March 2016, 9.2 per cent and 9,100 people wanted employment and 20.3 per cent and 20,000 people did not want employment.
- The level of economically inactive individual's aged 29 to 49 in Dundee City was 26.5 per cent higher in March 2016 than in March 2015. The number of economically inactive working age people in Dundee City was 28.2 per cent higher in March 2016 than in March 2008.
- Since the 2008 economic recession, the economic inactivity rate for Dundee City has increased by 5.2 percentage points, which represents the second highest increase in economic inactivity of all Scottish local authorities in the period.
- Dundee City has the largest proportional student population of any Scottish local authority area. Dundee City additionally has one of the largest proportional populations of out-of-work benefit recipients, with 9.5 per cent of the working age population in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance (principle illness benefit). These factors contribute to Dundee City having an abnormally high rate of economic inactivity and a substantially different working age population sample size to many other areas in Scotland, which have less people in full time education and less people too ill to work.

Economic Inactivity Rate (16-64): Dundee City & Scotland, 2006-16



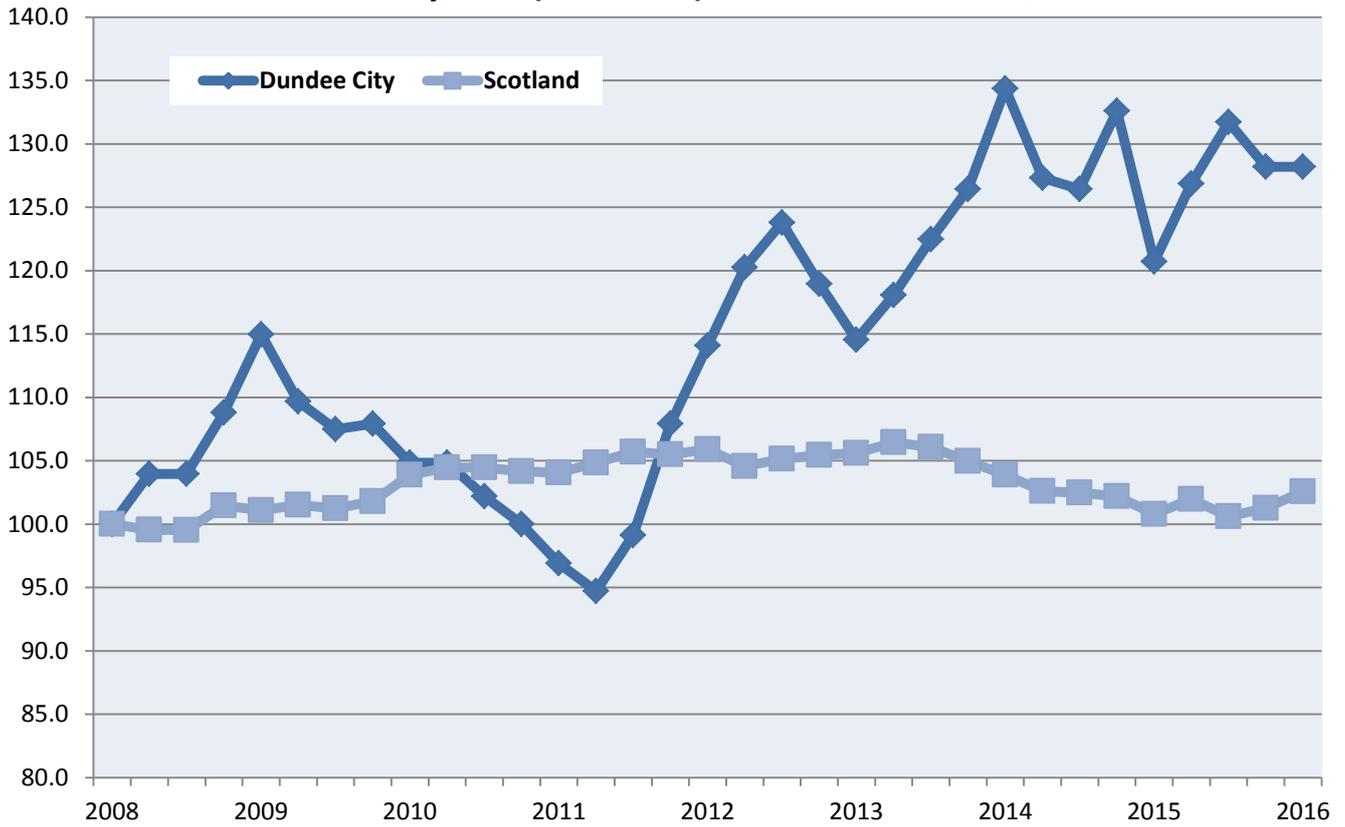
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Economic Inactivity by Age Group (2012=100): Dundee, 2012-2016



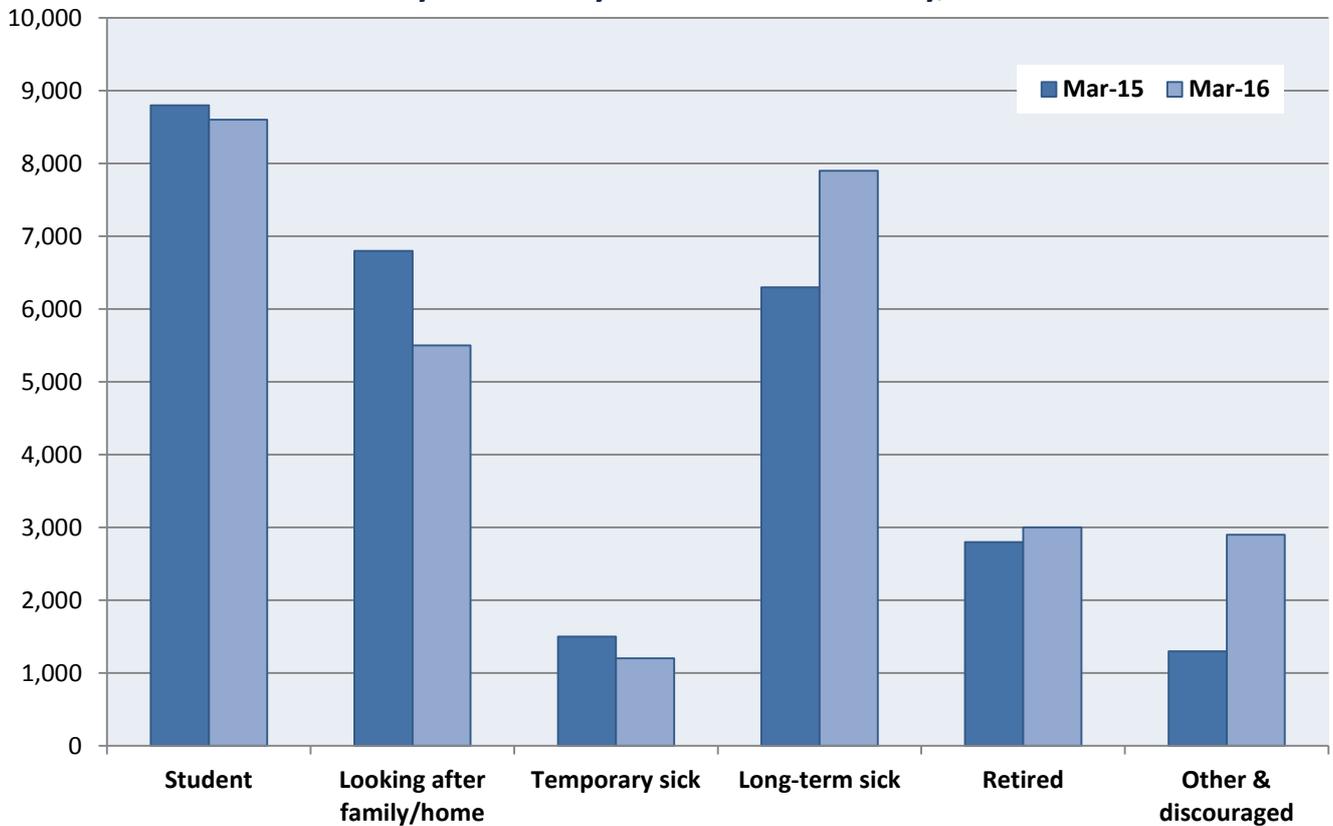
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Economic Inactivity Rate (2008=100): Dundee & Scotland, 2008-2016



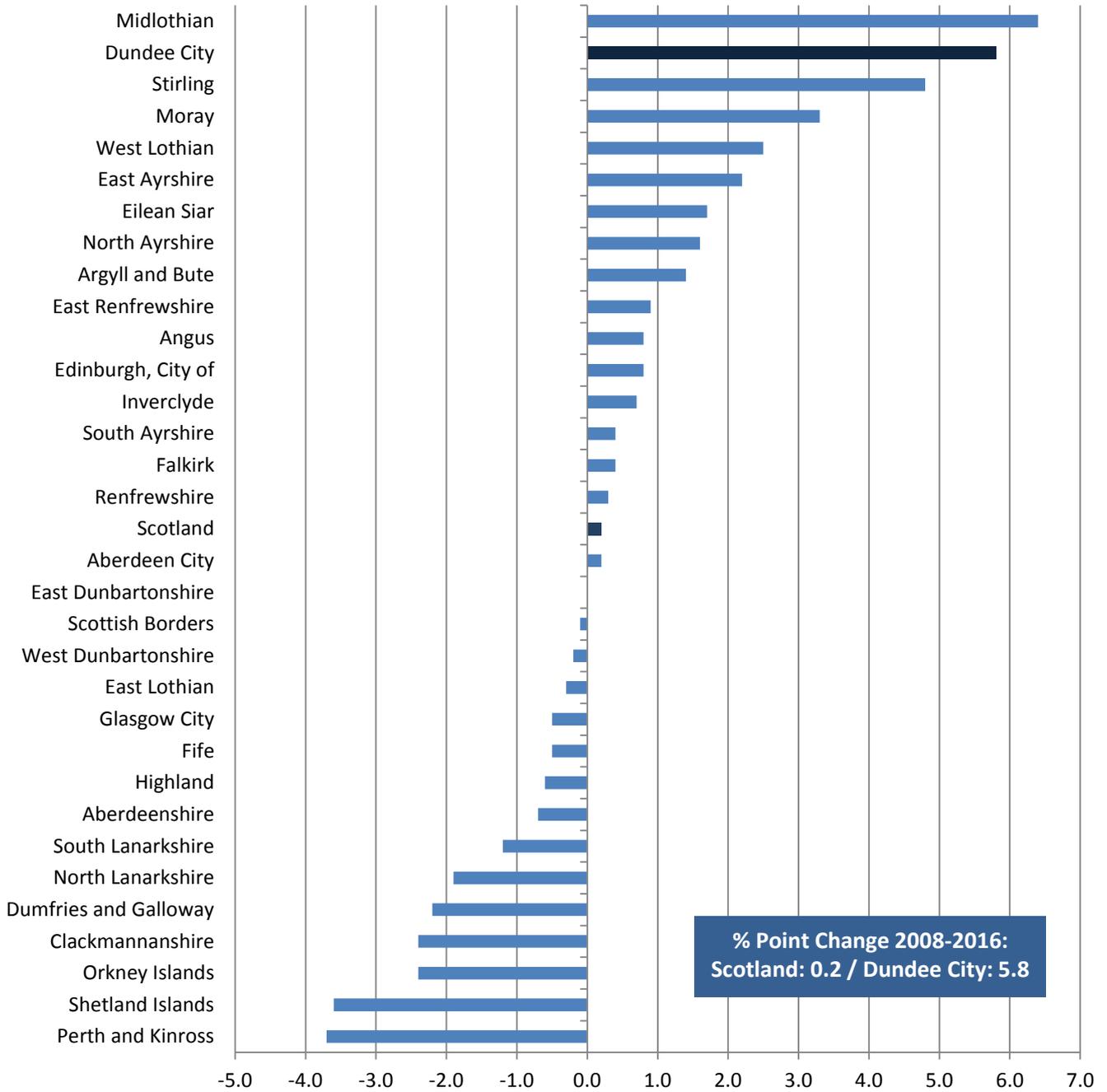
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Economically Inactive by Reason: Dundee City, 2015-2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Economically Inactive Aged 16-64 Change (% point) Scotland, Mar 2008-Mar 2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

- Since the 2008 economic recession, Dundee City has seen the second highest increase in the proportion of its working age population designated economically inactive. The economic inactivity rate for Dundee City has increased 5.8 percentage points between March 2008 and March 2016, compared to a 0.2 percentage point increase for the economic activity rate for Scotland.

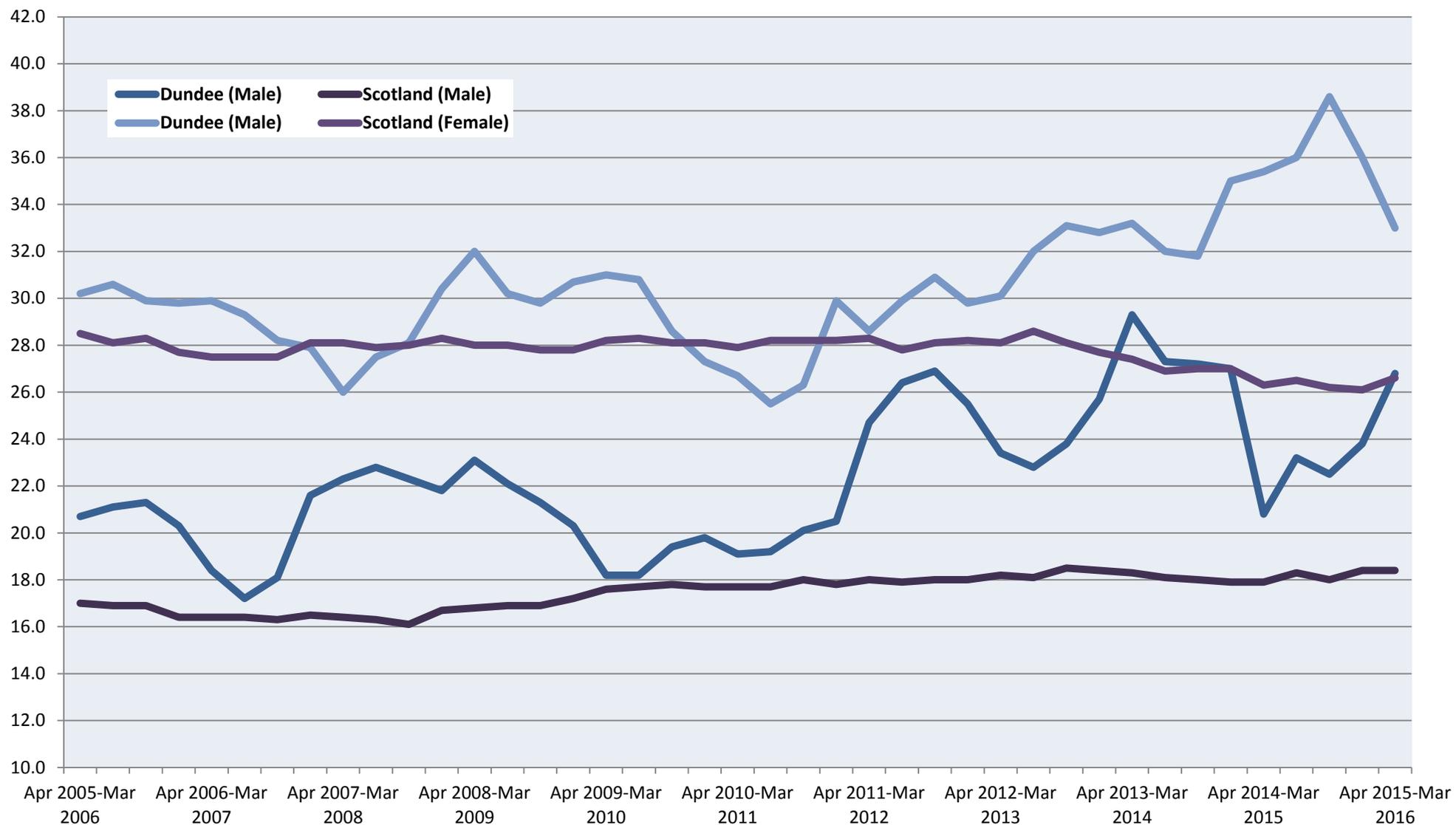
Economically Inactive by Reason: Dundee City, 2015-2016

	Apr 2014-Mar 2015		Apr 2015-Mar 2016		Annual Change	
	numerator	%	numerator	%	numerator	(pp)
Economically Inactive	27,400	27.8%	29,100	29.5%	1,700	1.7
Student	8,800	8.9%	8,600	8.7%	-200	-0.2
Looking after family/home	6,800	6.9%	5,500	5.6%	-1,300	-1.3
Temporary sick	1,500	1.5%	1,200	1.2%	-300	-0.3
Long-term sick	6,300	6.4%	7,900	8.0%	1,600	1.6
Discouraged	~	0.0%	~	0.0%	~	0.0
Retired	2,800	2.8%	3,000	3.0%	200	0.2
Other	1,300	1.3%	2,600	2.6%	1,300	1.3
Who want a job	6,600	6.7%	9,100	9.2%	2,500	2.5
Who do not want a job	20,800	21.1%	20,000	20.3%	-800	-0.8

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey. *Percentage expressed as a proportion of the total working age population. *Due to rounding, numbers may not sum to totals.

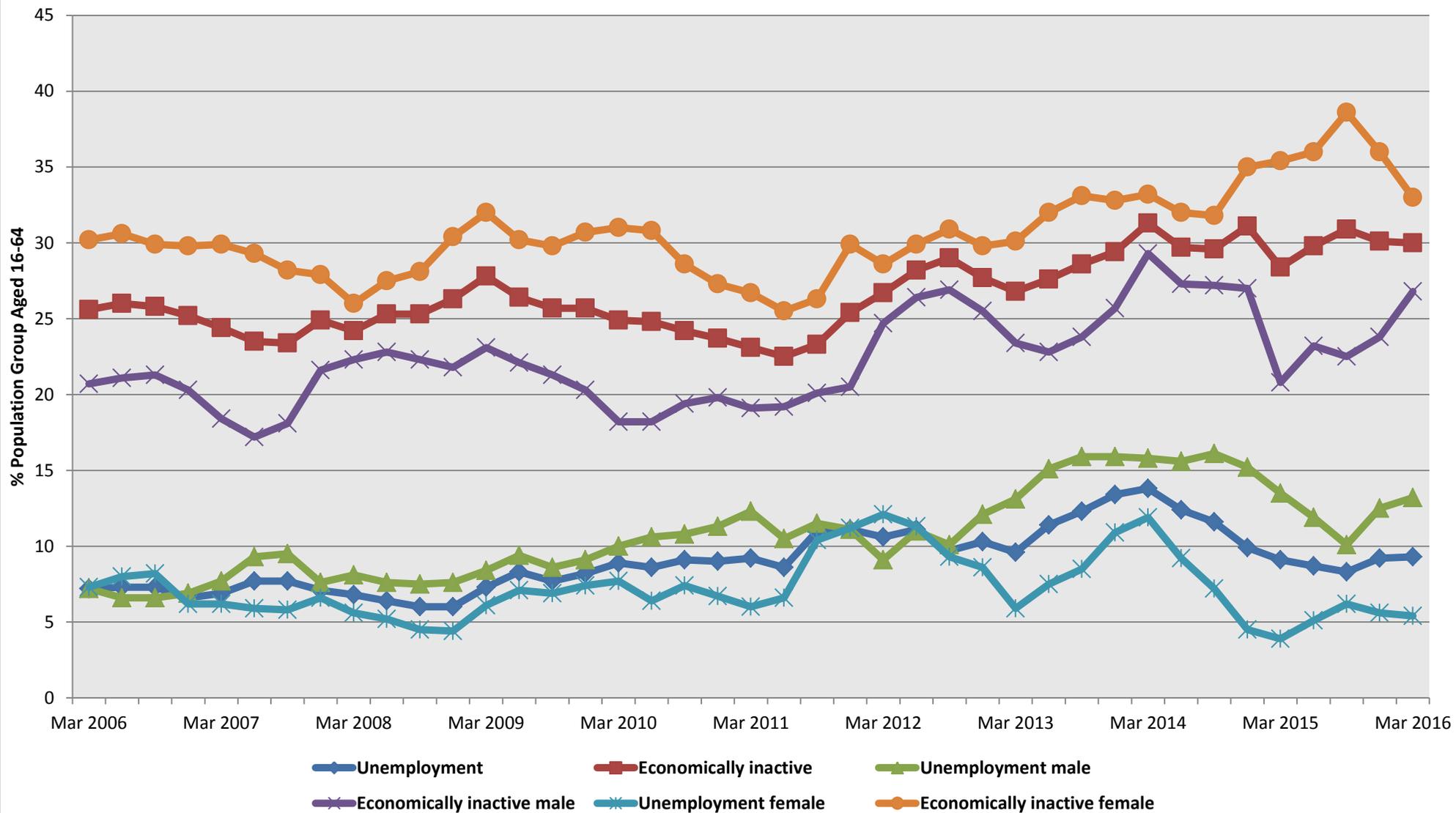
- Of the economically active working age population of Dundee City in March 2016, 9,100 people and 9.2 per cent of the total working age population want a job and wished to be economically active. This represents a 2.5 percentage point increase from the same period from March 2015.
- By March 2016, 20,000 people and 20.3 per cent of the working age population do not want a job and wished to remain economically inactive.
- Those considered economically inactive and long-term sick in Dundee City increased by approximately 1,500 people and 1.6 percentage points between March 2015 and March 2016.

Economic Inactivity Rate (16-64): Dundee City & Scotland, 2006-2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Unemployment & Economic Activity (16-64): Dundee City, 2006-2016

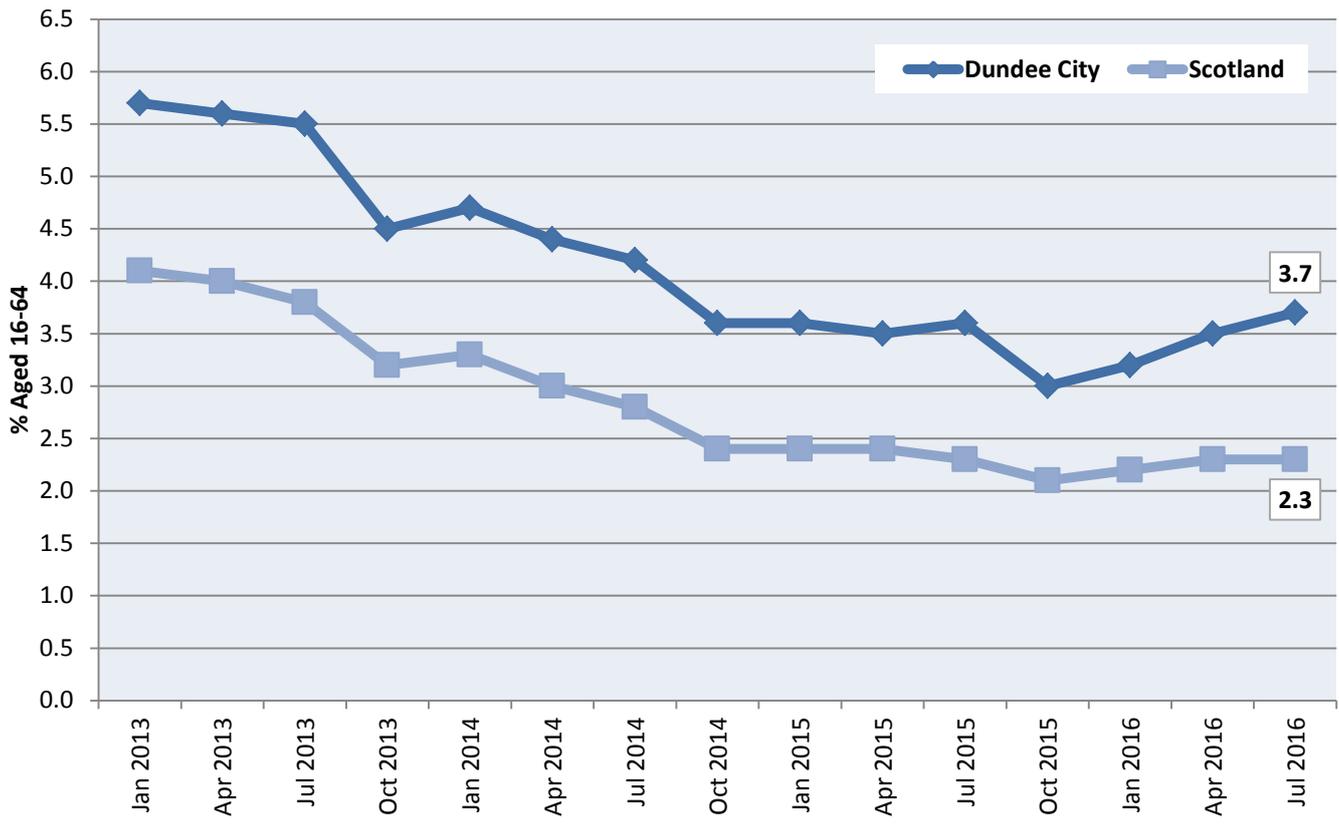


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

Claimant Count & Out-of-work Benefits:

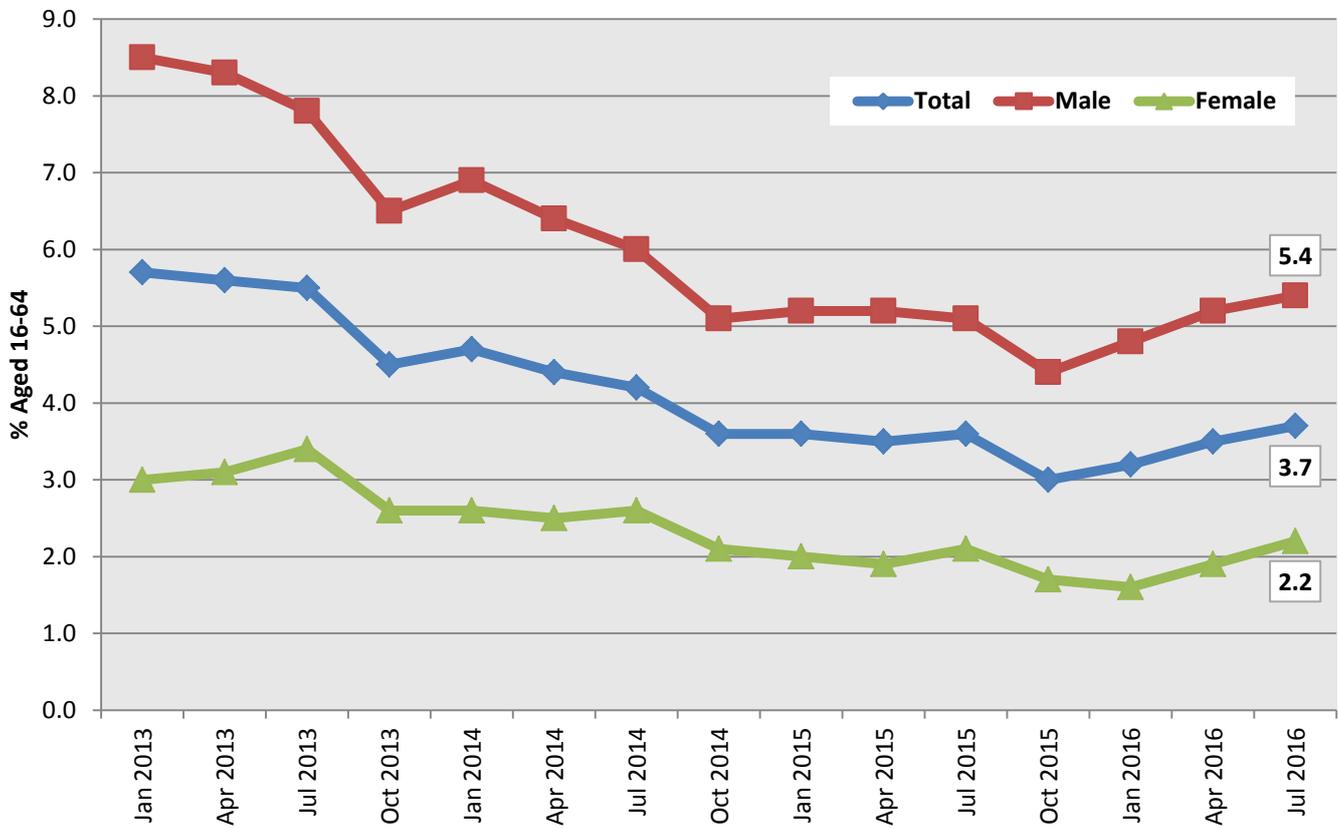
- The Claimant Count is a measure of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. This is currently a combination of those receiving Jobseekers Allowance and Universal Credit with the work seeking related requirement. The Claimant Count is now designated an experimental statistic due to the implementation of Universal Credit. Although a highly correlated indicator for the direction of the labour market, the Claimant Count is not the official indicator of unemployment for which it is sometimes mistaken.
- By July 2016, 3.7 per cent and 3,670 people of the Dundee City resident population were receiving out-of-works principally for being unemployed. The Dundee City Claimant Count was 1.4 per cent higher than the rate for Scotland, which was 2.3 per cent. The Claimant Count for the United Kingdom in July 2016 was 1.8 per cent of people aged 16-64.
- Between July 2013 and July 2016, the claimant rate for Dundee City fell by 1.8 percentage points, from 5.5 per cent in 2013, to 3.7 per cent in 2016. Between January 2016 and July 2016, the claimant rate for Dundee City had increased by 0.7 percentage points, from 3.0 per cent in January 2016, to 2.7 in July 2016.
- In July 2016, 5.4 per cent 2,580 people of the male working age population and 2.2 per cent and 1,090 people of the female working age population were out-of-work claimants of Jobseekers Allowance and Universal Credit principally for being unemployed.
- In July 2016, the Claimant Count for those aged 16 to 24 in Dundee City was 4.9 per cent and the Claimant Count for those aged 50 to 64 was 2.8 per cent.
- By July 2016, the long-term claimant rate for Dundee City was 1.2 per cent of the working age population and 1,175 people, compared to the Scottish national rate of 0.6 per cent of the working age population.
- By July 2016, Dundee City had the joint second highest claimant count of all Scottish local authorities, with the same claimant count as West Dunbartonshire at 3.7, with North Ayrshire having the highest rate at 4.3.
- Between July 2015 and July 2016, the areas of Dundee City with the largest decline in out-of-work claimants were Stobswell, by 35 claimants and Douglas East, by 30 Claimants. Stobswell remains the area of Dundee with the largest number of out-of-work claimants. Balgay, Perth Road and Law were the areas in Dundee which saw the largest increase in Claimant Count between July 2015 and 2016.
- By February 2016, 14.3 per cent and 14,055 people of the working age population of Dundee City were in recipient of out-of-work benefits (JSA; ESA/IB; Lone parent; Income related). This was higher than the Scottish national rate of 10.8 per cent. Dundee City had the fifth highest out-of-work benefit recipient rate of all Scottish local authorities by February 2016.

Claimant Count: Dundee City & Scotland, 2013-2016



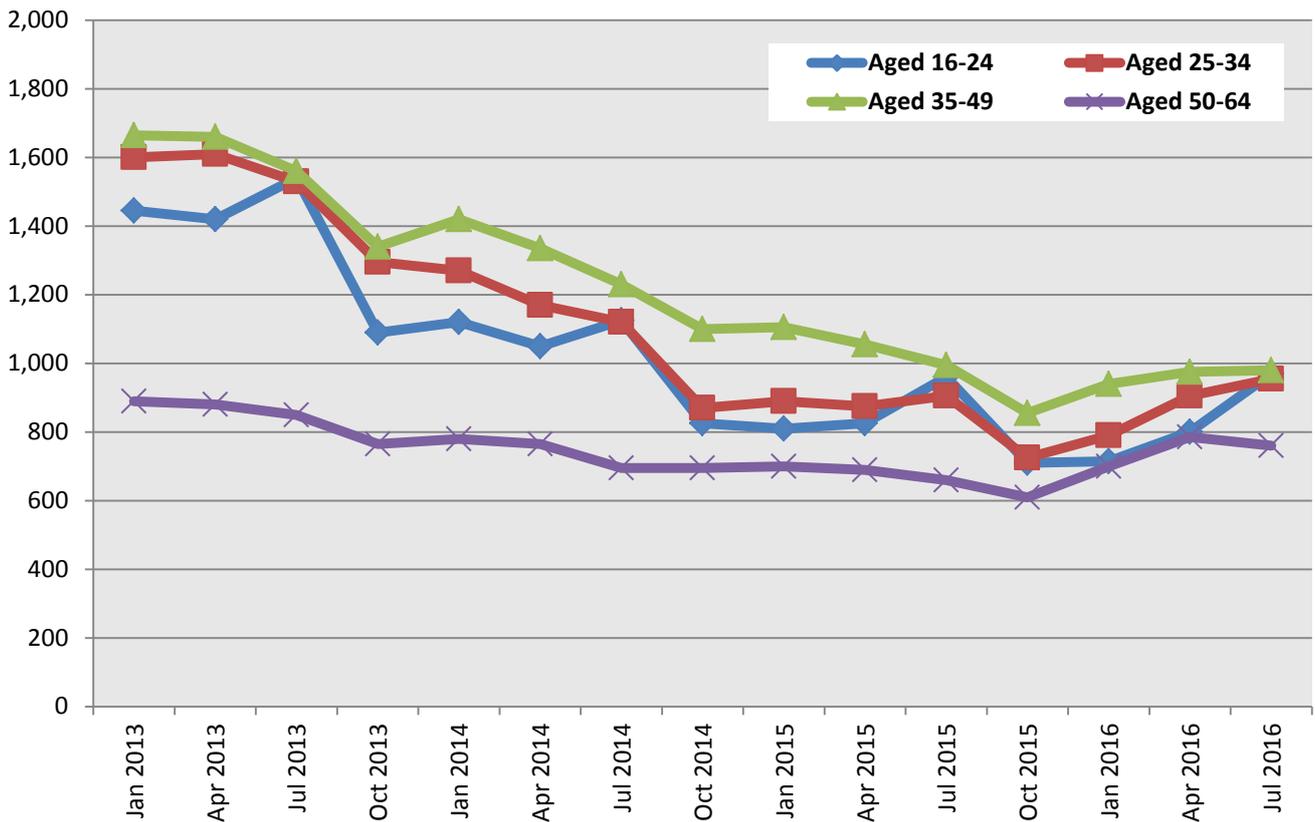
Source: ONS Claimant Count.

Claimant Rates by Sex: Dundee City 2013-2016



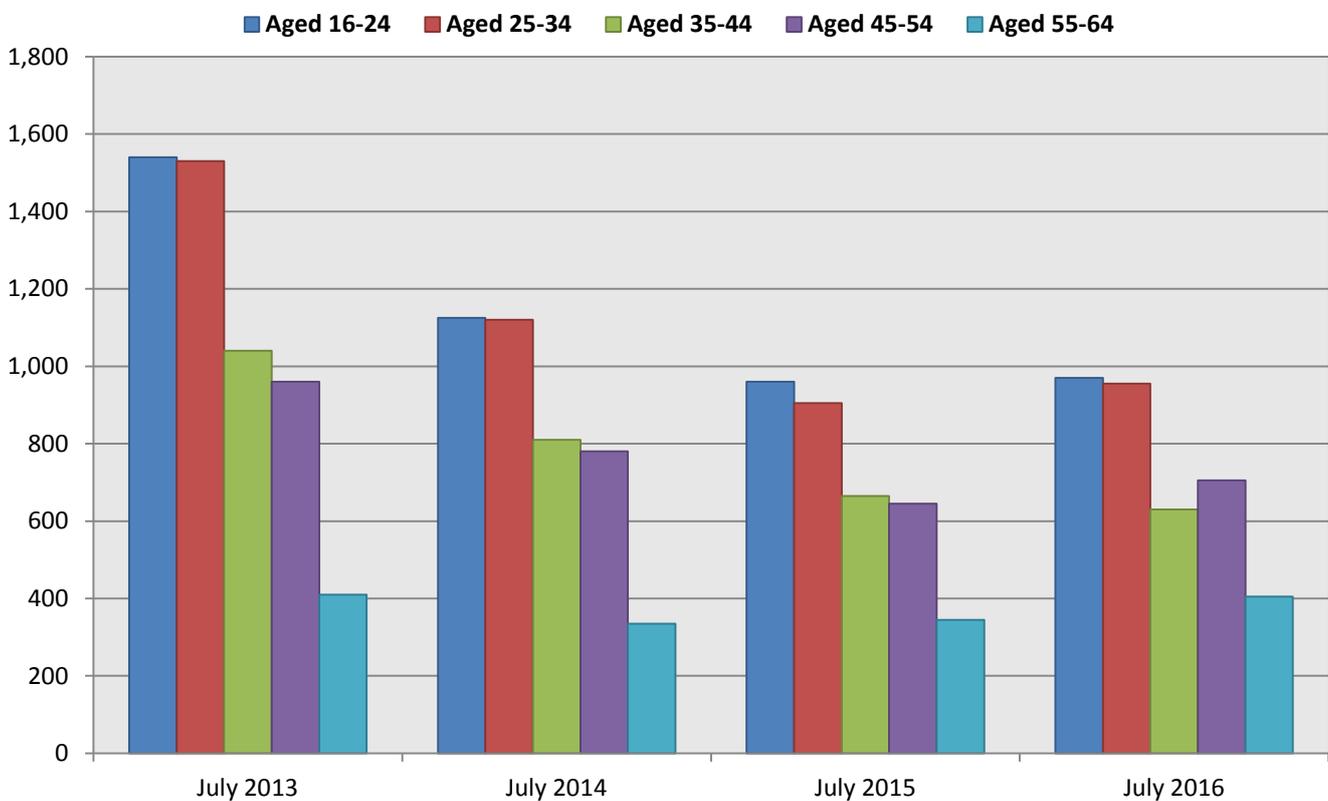
Source: ONS Claimant Count.

Claimant Count by Age Group: Dundee City, 2013-2016



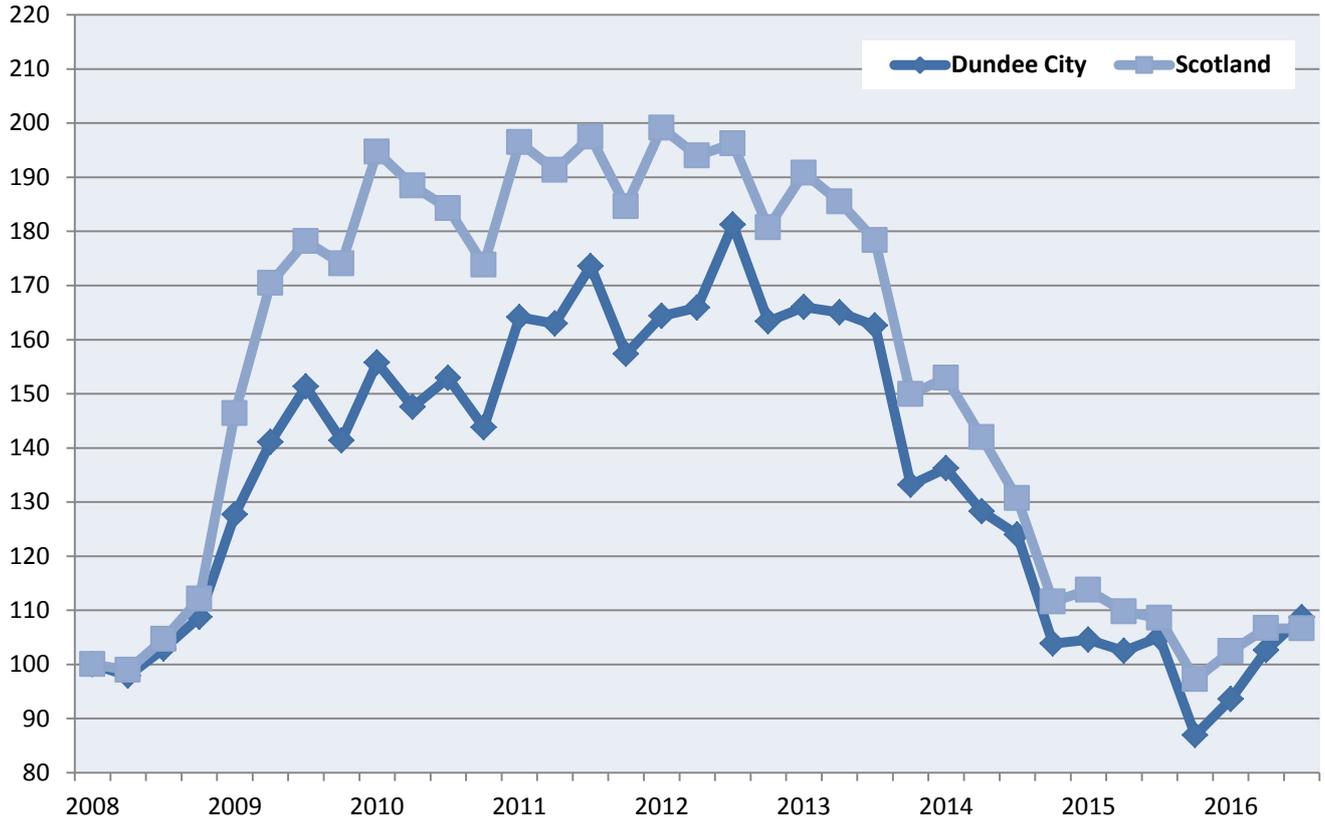
Source: ONS Claimant Count.

Claimant Count by Age Group: Dundee City, 2013-2016



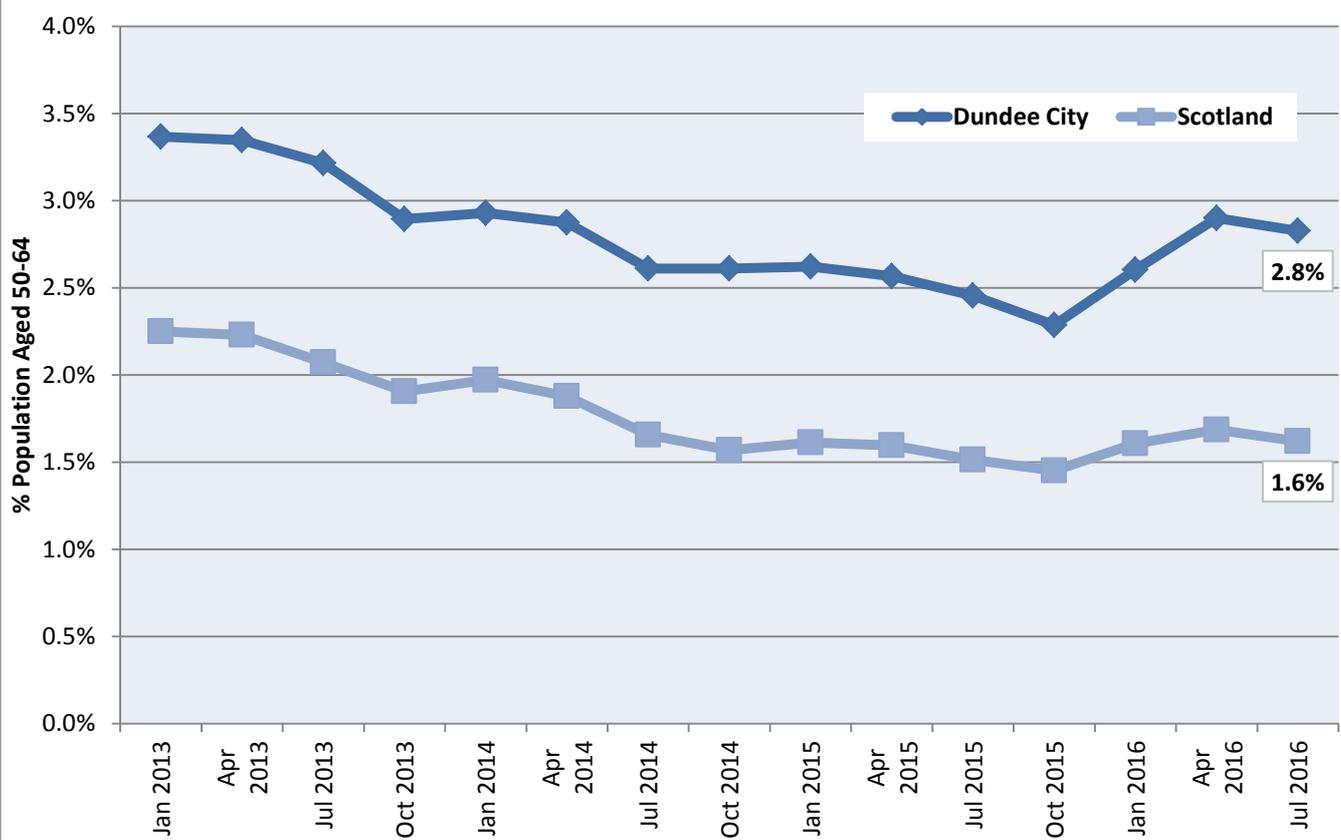
Source: ONS Claimant Count.

Claimant Count Rate (2008=100): Dundee City & Scotland, 2008-2016



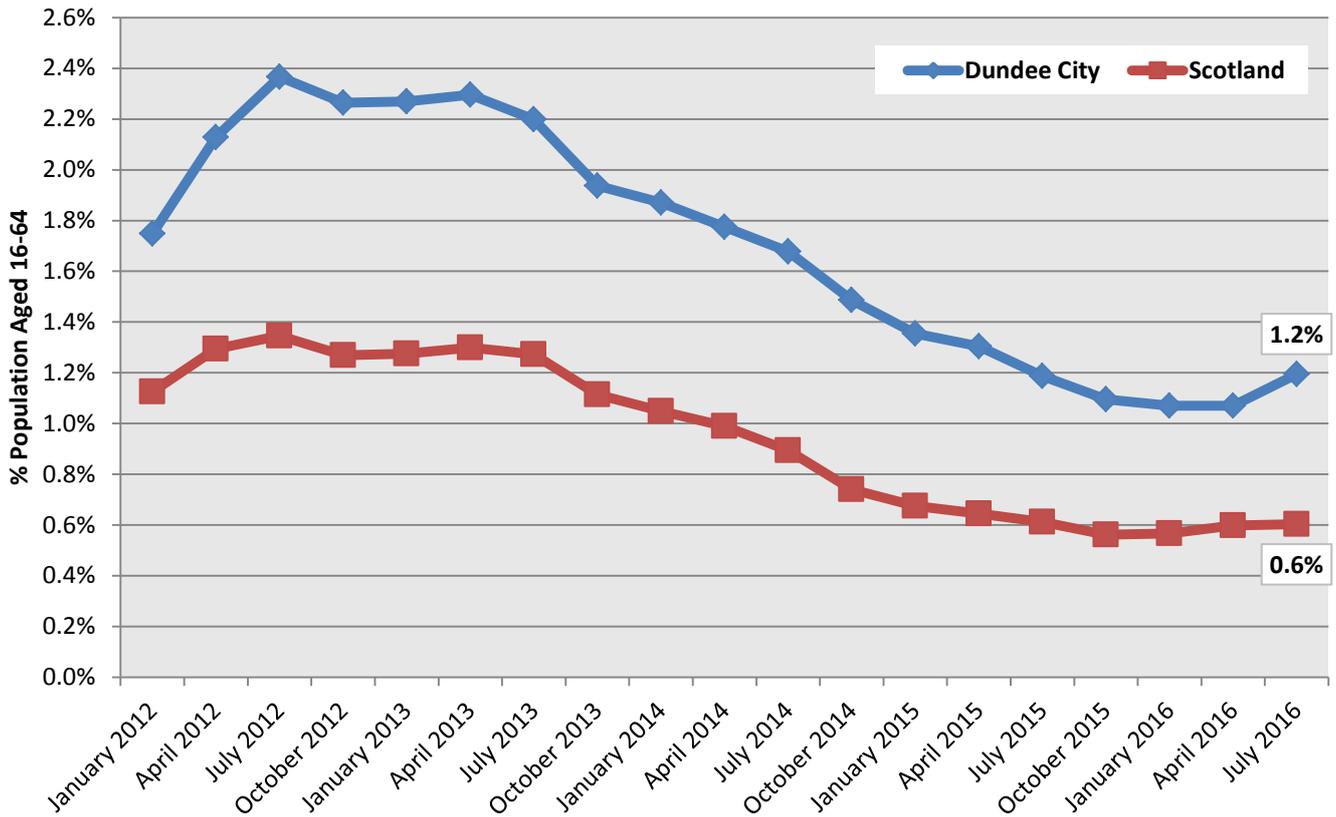
Source: ONS Claimant Count.

Claimant Count Aged 50-64: Dundee City & Scotland, 2013-2016

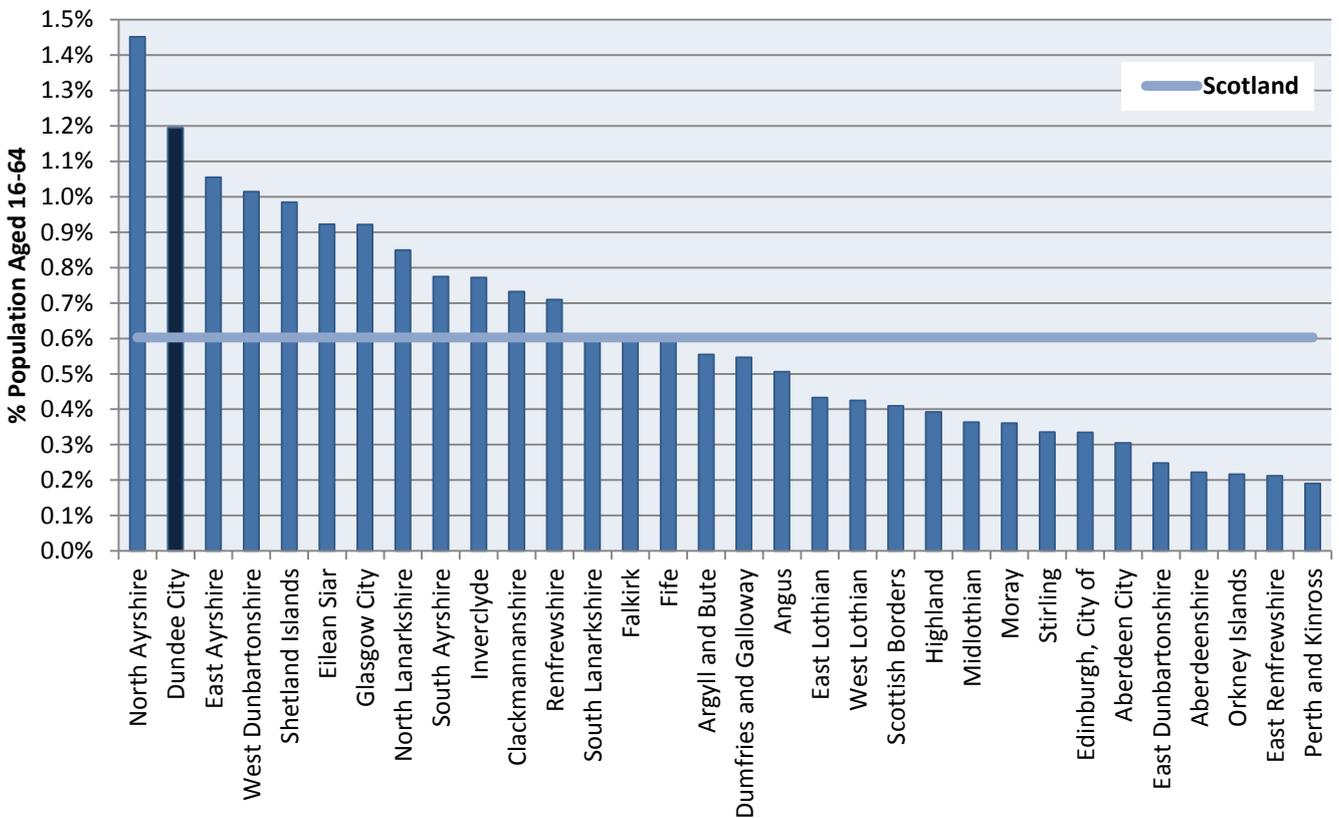


Source: ONS Claimant Count.

Long-term Unemployed Claimants: Dundee City & Scotland, 2012-15



Long-term Unemployed Claimants: Scotland, 2015



Source: ONS Jobseekers Allowance; DWP Stat-Xplore. *Long-term claimants aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance and Universal Credit (not in employment) over 6 months and aged 25 and over claiming Jobseekers Allowance for over 1 year.

Claimant Count: Dundee City & Scotland, July 2015 - July 2016

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
July 2015						
Dundee City	2,475	5.1	1,065	2.1	3,545	3.6
Scotland	53,885	3.2	26,880	1.5	80,765	2.3
July 2016						
Dundee City	2,580	5.4	1,090	2.2	3,670	3.7
Scotland	52,870	3.1	26,455	1.5	79,325	2.3

Source: ONS Claimant Count.

Long-term Claimant Count: Dundee City & Scotland, July 2015 - July 2016

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
July 2015						
Dundee City	880	1.8	295	0.6	1,170	1.2
Scotland	15,165	0.9	6,220	0.4	21,385	0.6
July 2016						
Dundee City	905	1.9	310	0.6	1,220	1.2
Scotland	16,520	1.0	6,920	0.4	23,450	0.7

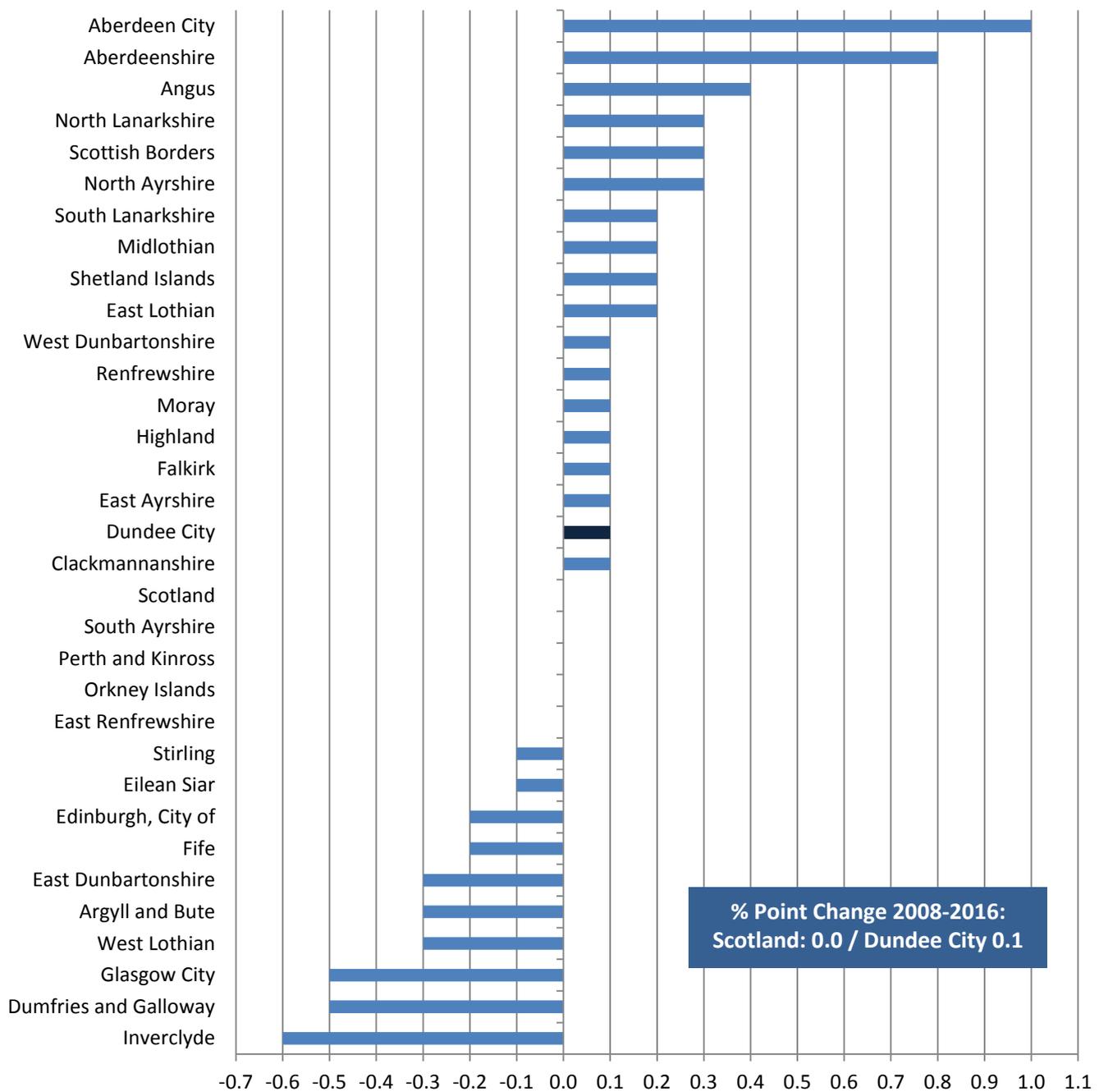
Source: ONS Claimant Count; DWP Stat-Xplore.

Claimant Count, Aged 18-24: July 2015 - July 2016

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
July 2015						
Dundee City	630	6.7	335	3.3	960	4.9
Scotland	12,780	5.1	6,800	2.7	19,580	3.9
July 2016						
Dundee City	660	7.0	310	3.0	970	4.9
Scotland	12,555	5.0	6,480	2.6	19,030	3.8

Source: ONS Claimant Count. *Rate expressed as a proportion of gender group aged 18-24.

Claimant Count Aged 16-64 Change (% point): Scotland, June 2008-June 2016



Source: ONS Claimant Count.

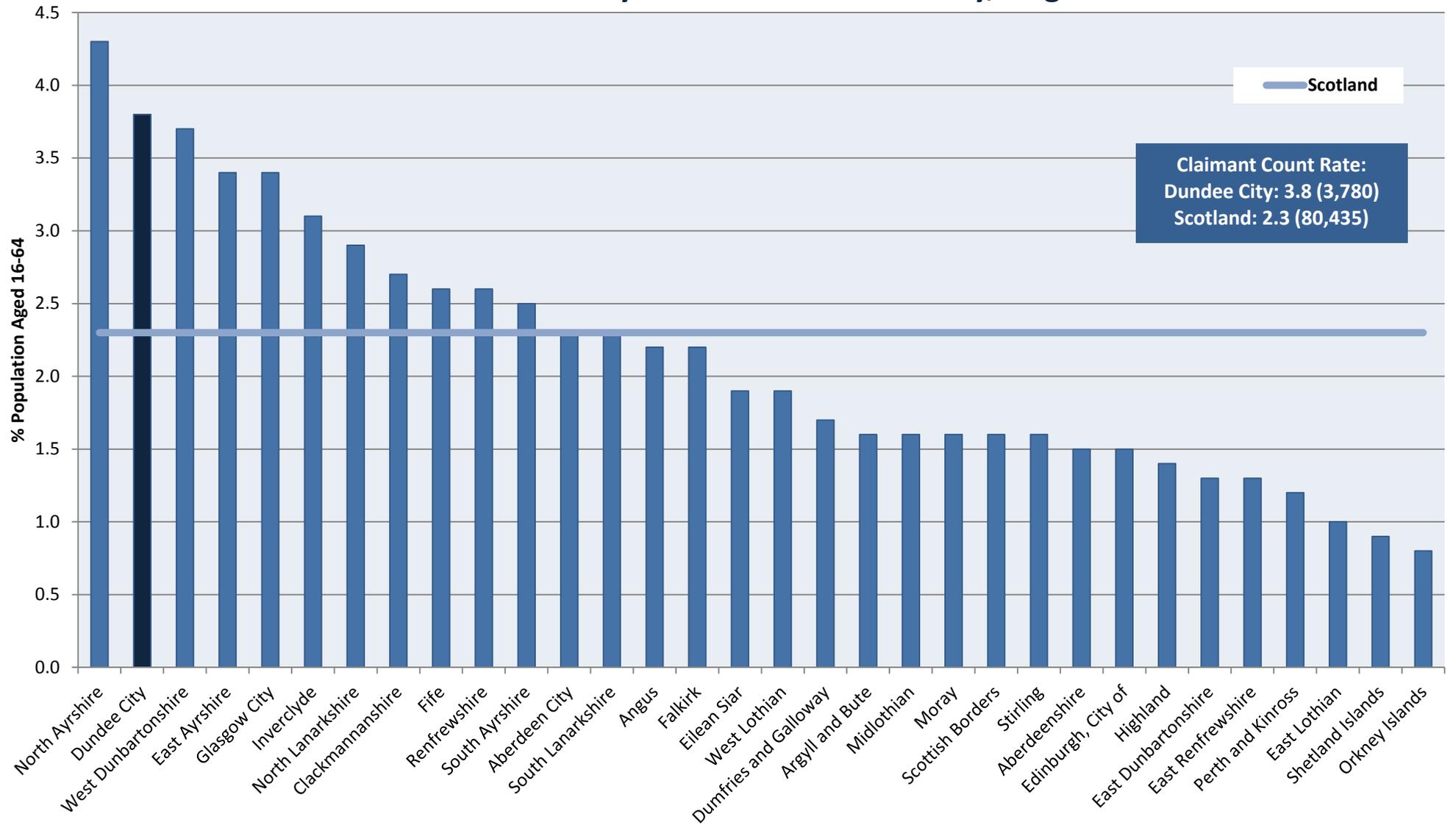
- Between June 2008 and June 2016, the Claimant Rate for Dundee City increased by 0.1 percentage points, from 3.6 to 3.7. The rate for Scotland had returned to the pre 2008 recession level. The claimant count for Dundee City has fallen substantially since its historic height in January 2013, when the claimant rate was 5.7 and 2 percentage points higher than in June 2016.
- Although the claimant rate across Scotland has returned, areas with the most substantial changes in unemployed claimants are in the North East, including Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Angus, reflecting the downturn in the Oil & Gas industry. Claimant rates in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire were almost twice as high as their pre-recession level by 2016.

Claimant Count by Intermediate Zone: Dundee City, July 2015-July 2016

	July 2015	July 2016	Annual Change
Ardler and St Marys	190	200	10
Balgay	35	60	25
Barnhill	30	45	15
Baxter Park	30	35	5
Broughty Ferry East	20	10	-10
Broughty Ferry West	40	55	15
Caird Park	70	65	-5
Charleston	160	160	0
City Centre	170	180	10
Craigie and Craigiebank	70	70	0
Docks and Wellgate	165	180	15
Douglas East	115	85	-30
Douglas West	165	180	15
Downfield	60	55	-5
Fairmuir	60	60	0
Fintry	115	115	0
Hilltown	185	190	5
Kirkton	115	130	15
Law	110	135	25
Linlathen and Midcraigie	195	175	-20
Lochee	250	250	0
Logie and Blackness	140	165	25
Menzieshill	160	165	5
Perth Road	100	130	30
Stobswell	295	260	-35
The Glens	195	190	-5
West Ferry	10	20	10
West Pitkerro	30	45	15
Westend	55	50	-5
Western Edge	20	20	0
Whitfield	195	190	-5
Total	3,545	3,670	125

Source: ONS Claimant Count.

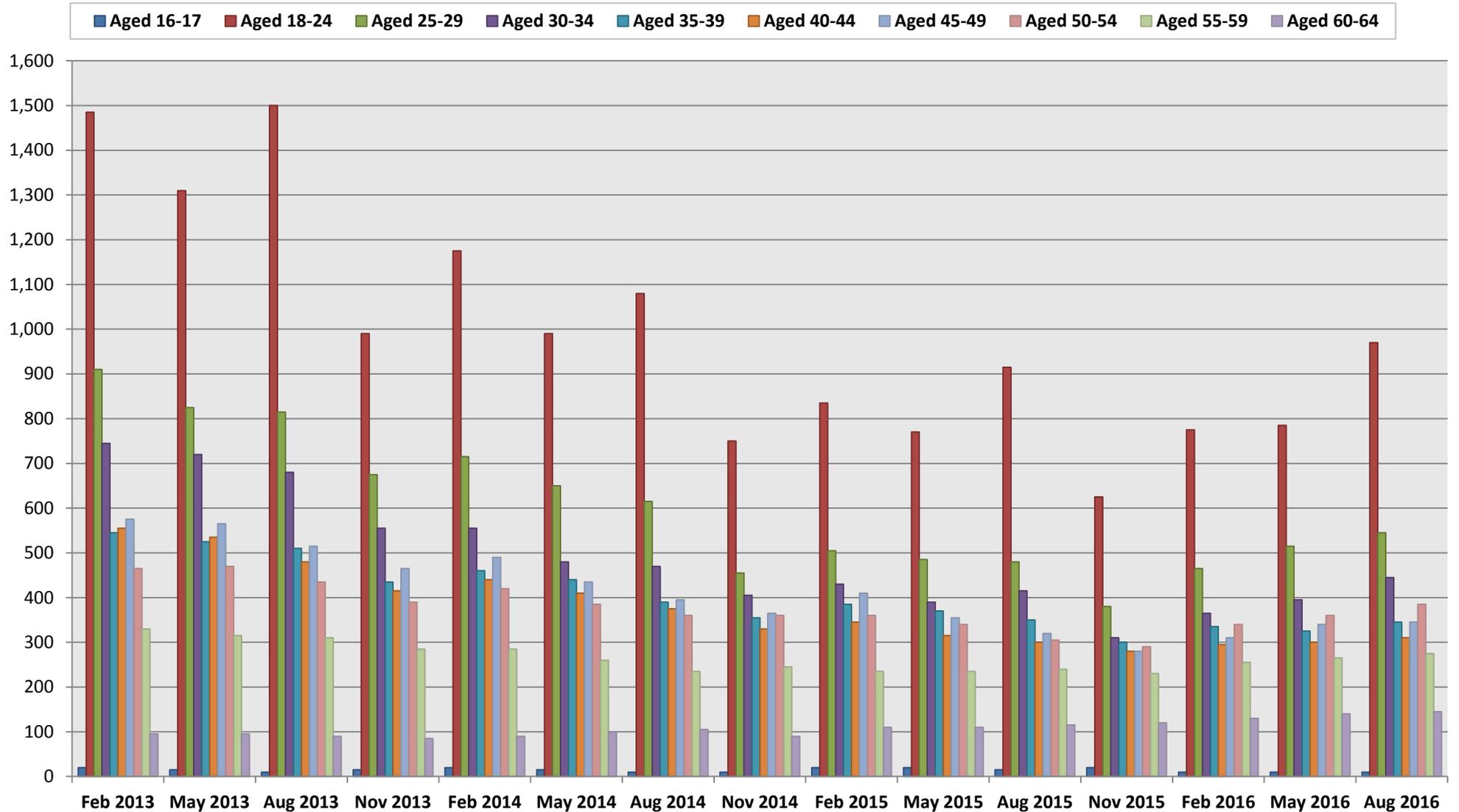
Claimant Count Rates by Scottish Local Authority, August 2016



Source: ONS Claimant Count, July 2016.

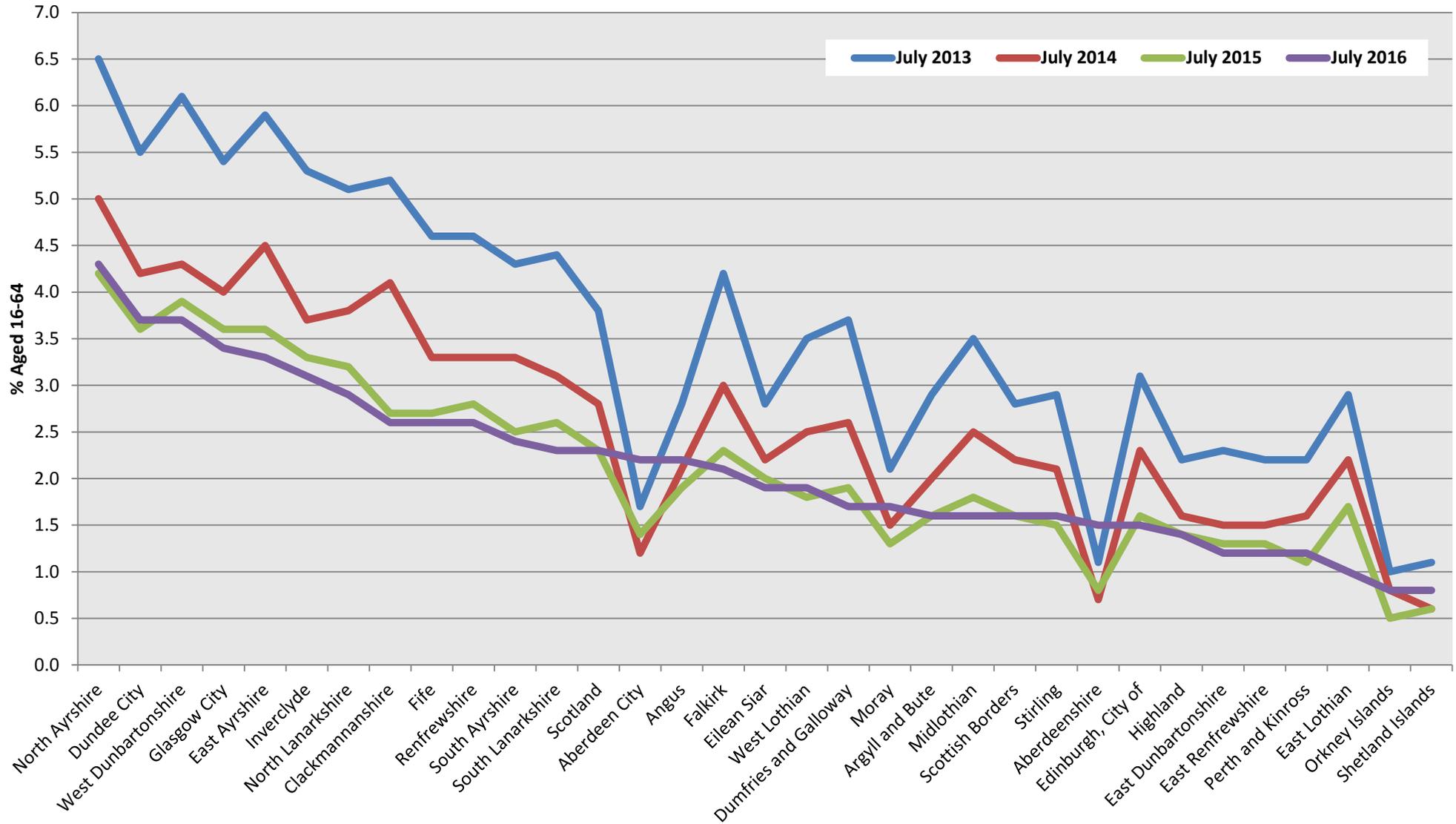
- In July 2016, 3.8 per cent and 3,780 of the working age population of Dundee City were claimants of unemployment benefits (JSA/UC unemployment).

Claimant Count by Age Group: Dundee City, Feb 2013-Aug2016



Source: ONS Claimant Count, August 2016.

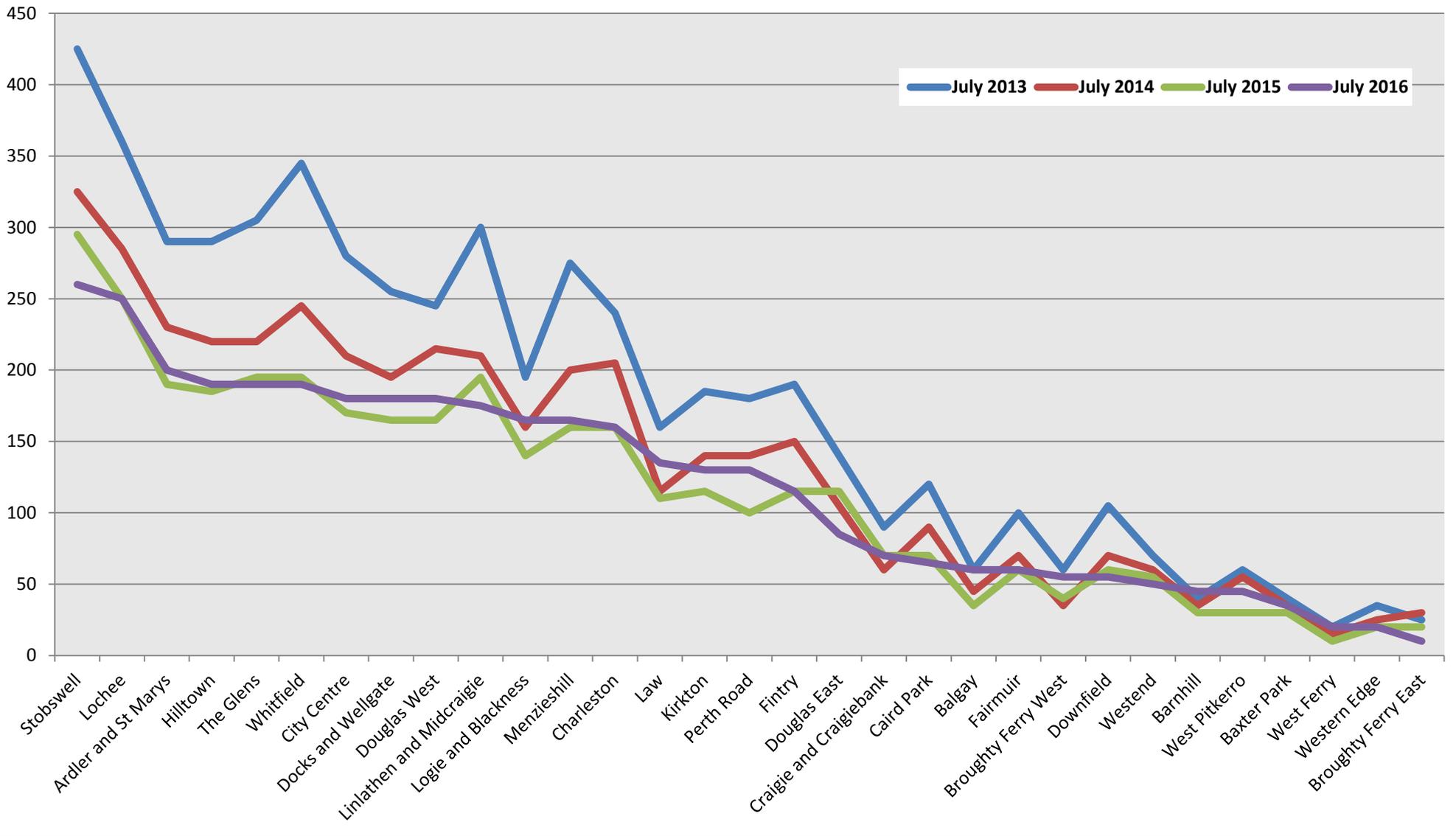
Claimant Count by Scottish Local Authority, July 2013-July 2016



Source: ONS Claimant Count.

- Between 2013 and 2016, the claimant rate in Dundee City has fallen from 5.5 in July 2013 to 3.7 in July 2016.

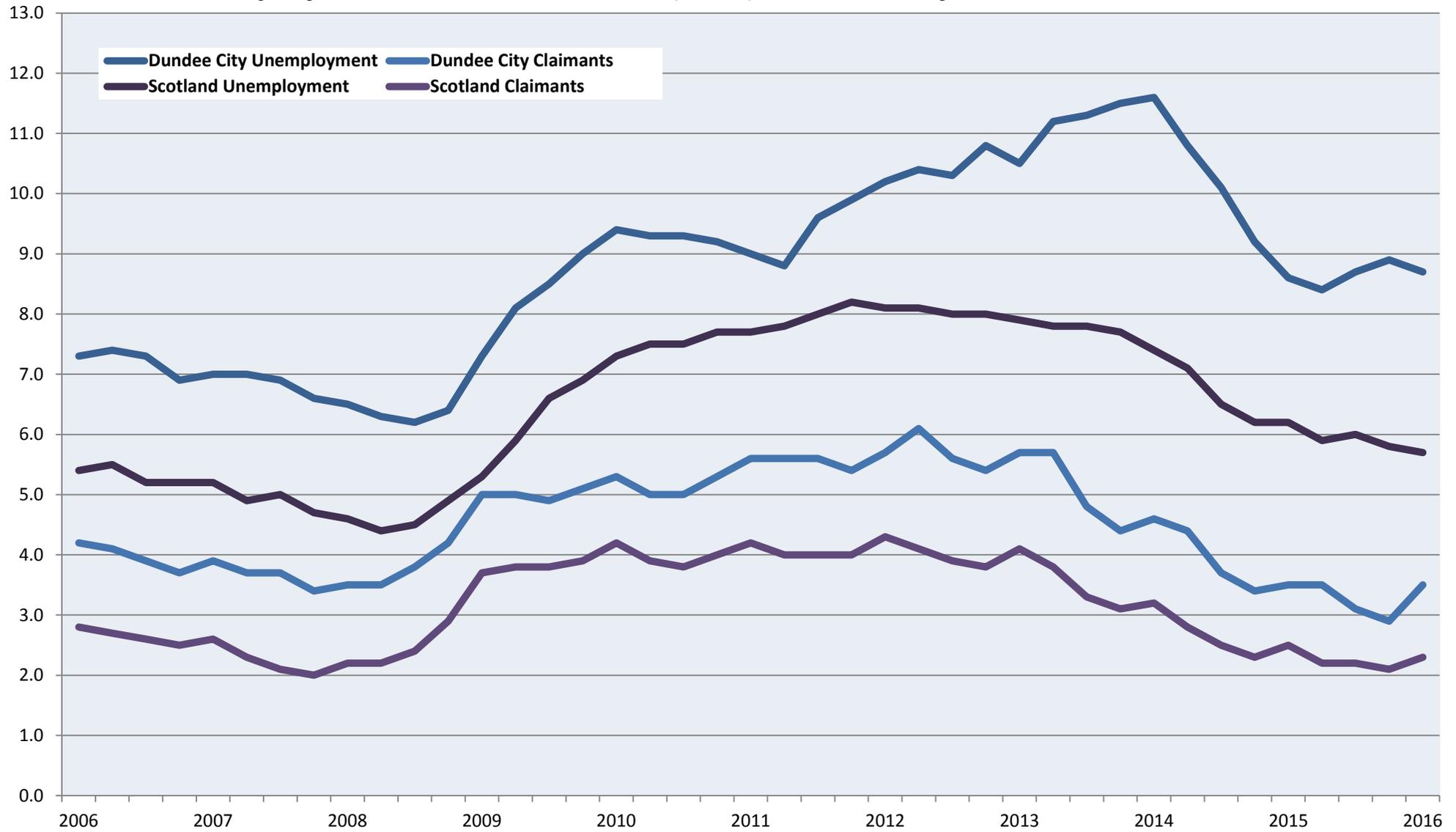
Claimant Count by Intermediate Zone: Dundee City, 2013-2016



Source: ONS Claimant Count.

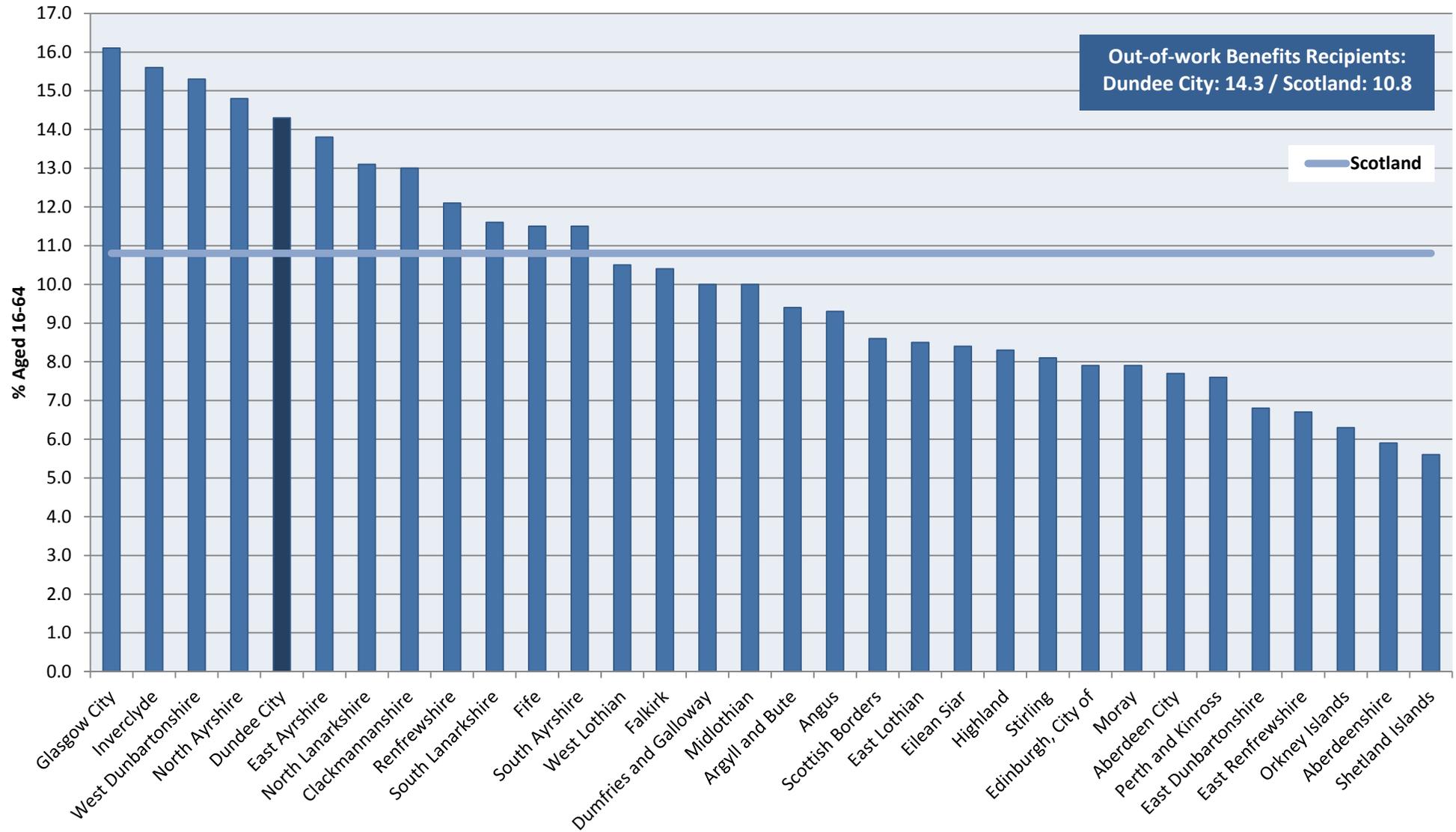
- In Dundee, the Claimant Count has generally fallen faster in areas with more claimants than areas with fewer (Stobswell: 425 in 2013; 260 in 2016).

Unemployment & Claimant Count (Rate): Dundee City & Scotland, 2006-2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Model-based unemployment; ONS Claimant Count/Jobseekers Allowance.

Out-of-work Benefits Recipients by Scottish Local Authority, Feb 2016



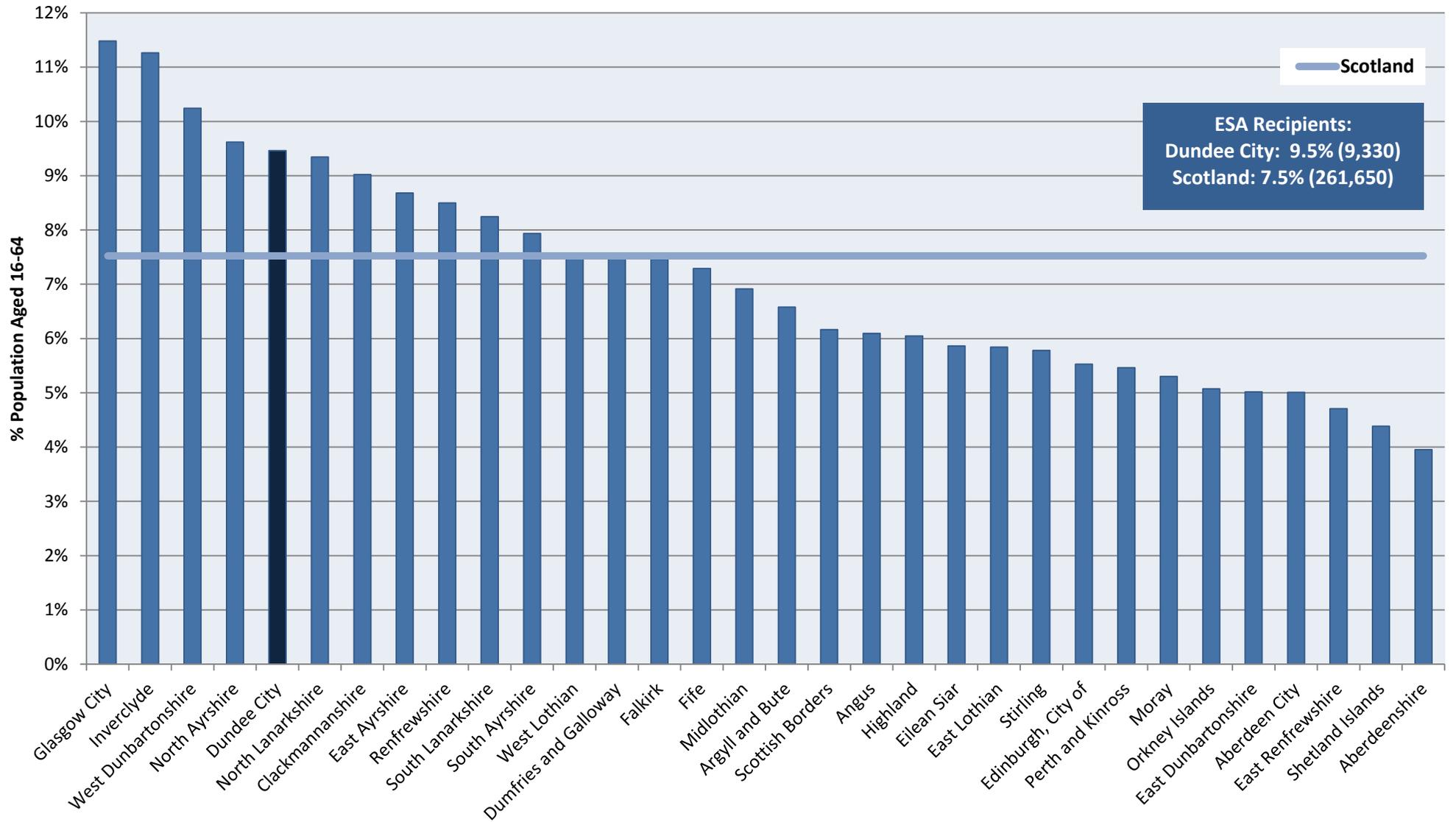
Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, February 2016. * Out-of-work benefits consists of the combined groups of job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefit recipients, lone parents and others on income related benefits (proxy indicator for worklessness).

Benefit Recipients by 2003 CAS Ward and Statistical Group: Dundee City, February 2016

CAS ward	Total		Job seekers		ESA/IB		Lone parents		Carers		Income-other		Disabled		Aged 16 to 24		Out-of-work	
	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate
Pitkerro	1,215	34.7	155	4.4	670	19.1	125	3.6	165	4.7	25	0.7	65	1.9	155	4.4	975	27.8
Stobswell	910	30.1	165	5.5	570	18.8	40	1.3	70	2.3	15	0.5	45	1.5	105	3.5	790	26.1
Douglas	930	27.9	155	4.6	500	15.0	105	3.1	90	2.7	25	0.7	50	1.5	125	3.7	785	23.5
Camperdown	905	27.5	135	4.1	510	15.5	100	3.0	100	3.0	5	0.2	50	1.5	110	3.3	750	22.8
Lochee West	700	26.4	120	4.5	395	14.9	55	2.1	80	3.0	15	0.6	35	1.3	100	3.8	585	22.1
Ardler	570	25.7	70	3.2	330	14.9	40	1.8	75	3.4	10	0.5	35	1.6	55	2.5	450	20.3
Longhaugh	930	25.1	145	3.9	465	12.6	105	2.8	130	3.5	5	0.1	65	1.8	125	3.4	720	19.4
East Port	815	24.5	165	5.0	480	14.4	50	1.5	65	2.0	15	0.5	35	1.1	100	3.0	710	21.4
Fairmuir	680	24.2	95	3.4	435	15.5	35	1.2	50	1.8	20	0.7	40	1.4	55	2.0	585	20.8
Bowbridge	720	24.0	150	5.0	420	14.0	40	1.3	55	1.8	15	0.5	35	1.2	65	2.2	625	20.8
Lochee East	605	22.3	90	3.3	365	13.5	40	1.5	55	2.0	10	0.4	40	1.5	55	2.0	505	18.6
Balgowan	755	21.6	140	4.0	350	10.0	80	2.3	105	3.0	10	0.3	60	1.7	105	3.0	580	16.6
Craigiebank	485	20.6	60	2.5	285	12.1	30	1.3	70	3.0	10	0.4	25	1.1	55	2.3	385	16.3
Whitfield	490	20.6	85	3.6	250	10.5	40	1.7	60	2.5	10	0.4	40	1.7	75	3.1	385	16.2
Law	695	19.3	105	2.9	450	12.5	35	1.0	50	1.4	5	0.1	45	1.2	80	2.2	595	16.5
Hilltown	710	19.1	160	4.3	405	10.9	40	1.1	55	1.5	20	0.5	30	0.8	105	2.8	625	16.8
Brackens	605	16.7	95	2.6	315	8.7	70	1.9	65	1.8	15	0.4	35	1.0	85	2.3	495	13.7
Ninewells	535	16.2	90	2.7	310	9.4	50	1.5	40	1.2	15	0.5	30	0.9	75	2.3	465	14.1
Logie	475	15.3	85	2.7	290	9.3	25	0.8	40	1.3	10	0.3	25	0.8	55	1.8	410	13.2
Claverhouse	470	14.8	65	2.0	250	7.9	20	0.6	65	2.0	15	0.5	45	1.4	55	1.7	350	11.0
Balgay	435	13.8	55	1.7	275	8.7	30	1.0	35	1.1	10	0.3	25	0.8	40	1.3	370	11.7
Baxter Park	430	13.1	85	2.6	235	7.2	25	0.8	35	1.1	10	0.3	30	0.9	40	1.2	355	10.8
Strathmartine	405	13.1	55	1.8	210	6.8	10	0.3	70	2.3	15	0.5	35	1.1	45	1.5	290	9.4
Broughty Ferry	295	9.5	35	1.1	190	6.1	5	0.2	30	1.0	5	0.2	20	0.6	25	0.8	235	7.6
Tay Bridges	470	8.7	95	1.8	315	5.8	15	0.3	20	0.4	0	0.0	20	0.4	60	1.1	425	7.9
Barnhill	245	8.1	30	1.0	155	5.1	10	0.3	20	0.7	0	0.0	25	0.8	20	0.7	195	6.4
Balgillo	255	6.1	35	0.8	125	3.0	10	0.2	35	0.8	0	0.0	30	0.7	25	0.6	170	4.1
West Ferry	175	6.1	20	0.7	100	3.5	0	0.0	15	0.5	0	0.0	30	1.0	15	0.5	120	4.2
Riverside	185	5.0	15	0.4	105	2.8	5	0.1	30	0.8	0	0.0	25	0.7	20	0.5	125	3.4
Total	17,095	18.2	2,755	2.9	9,755	10.4	1,235	1.3	1,775	1.9	310	0.3	1,070	1.1	2,030	2.2	14,055	14.9

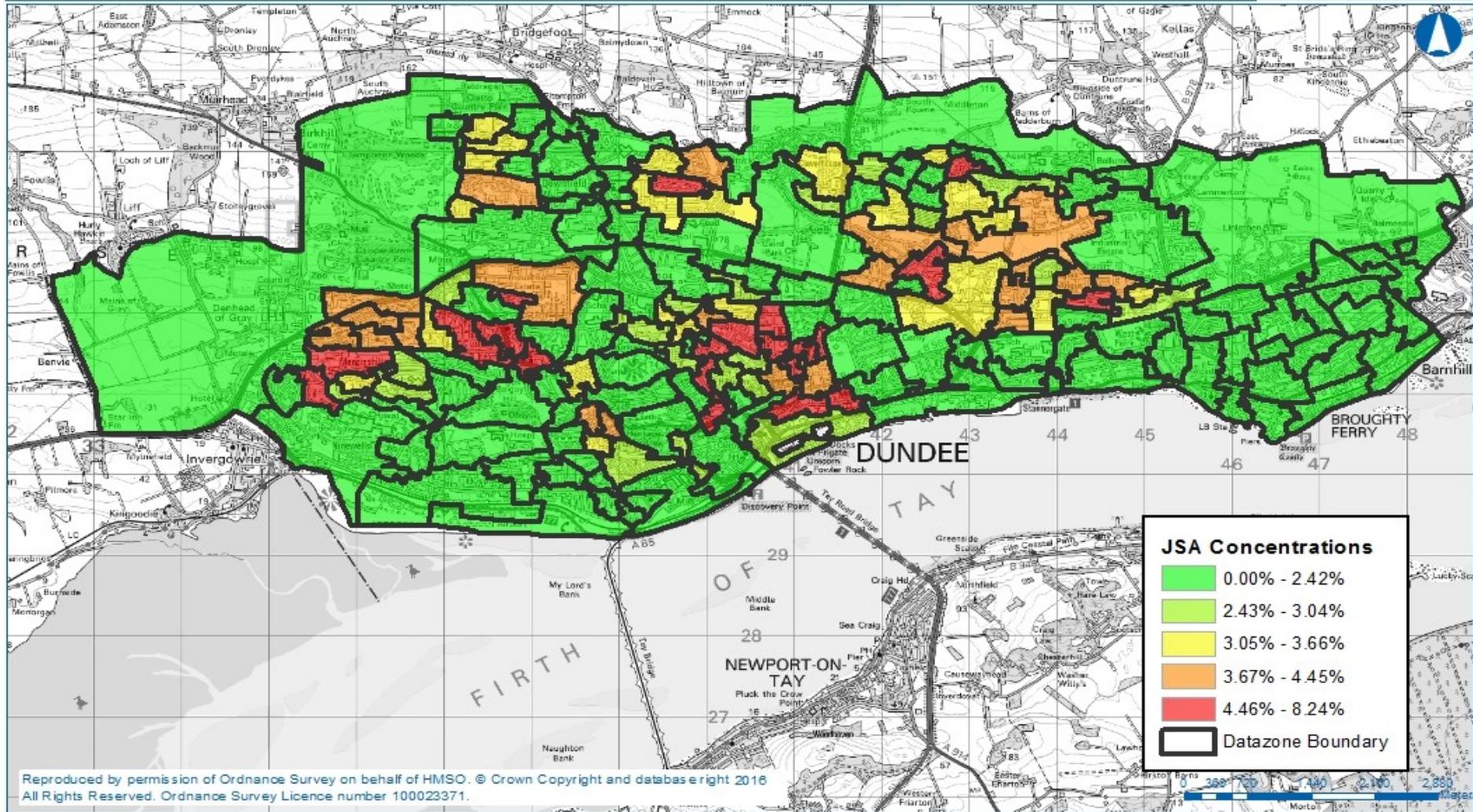
Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, February 2016.

Employment and Support Allowance Recipients by Local Authority, Feb 2016



Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, February 2016.

Dundee City Jobseekers Allowance Claimant Concentrations per Head of Population by Datazone October 2015
 Source: DWP Claimant Count, October 2015



Jobseekers Allowance Sanctions Decision Outcomes: Dundee City, March 2014-March 2016

	Decision to apply a sanction (adverse)	Decision not to apply a sanction (non-adverse)	Reserved Decisions	Cancelled Referrals	Total	Claimant Count	Sanction Rate	Adverse Sanction Rate
Mar-14	255	149	29	164	592	4,515	13.1%	5.6%
Apr-14	251	130	30	117	516	4,330	11.9%	5.8%
May-14	275	148	35	163	621	4,180	14.9%	6.6%
Jun-14	310	134	32	116	588	4,315	13.6%	7.2%
Jul-14	216	96	25	83	416	4,185	9.9%	5.2%
Aug-14	177	92	24	80	374	4,060	9.2%	4.4%
Sep-14	158	98	46	88	388	3,670	10.6%	4.3%
Oct-14	166	74	28	86	345	3,505	9.8%	4.7%
Nov-14	177	109	28	99	409	3,375	12.1%	5.2%
Dec-14	124	103	14	76	314	3,395	9.2%	3.7%
Jan-15	152	68	5	35	257	3,530	7.3%	4.3%
Feb-15	109	46	8	24	191	3,645	5.2%	3.0%
Mar-15	111	49	5	37	208	3,475	6.0%	3.2%
Apr-15	95	41	7	26	170	3,460	4.9%	2.7%
May-15	76	31	5	21	131	3,400	3.9%	2.2%
Jun-15	92	53	9	42	196	3,465	5.7%	2.7%
Jul-15	67	75	5	50	198	3,545	5.6%	1.9%
Aug-15	54	45	6	20	126	3,480	3.6%	1.6%
Sep-15	74	61	11	18	166	3,050	5.4%	2.4%
Oct-15	68	45	10	28	150	2,935	5.1%	2.3%
Nov-15	61	70	8	23	159	2,865	5.5%	2.1%
Dec-15	54	60	5	30	145	2,890	5.0%	1.9%
Jan-16	78	53	6	29	169	3,160	5.3%	2.5%
Feb-16	64	60	13	41	177	3,305	5.4%	1.9%
Mar-16	106	68	8	29	216	3,450	6.3%	3.1%
Total	3365	1944	389	1530	7230	3,567*	7.8%*	3.6%*

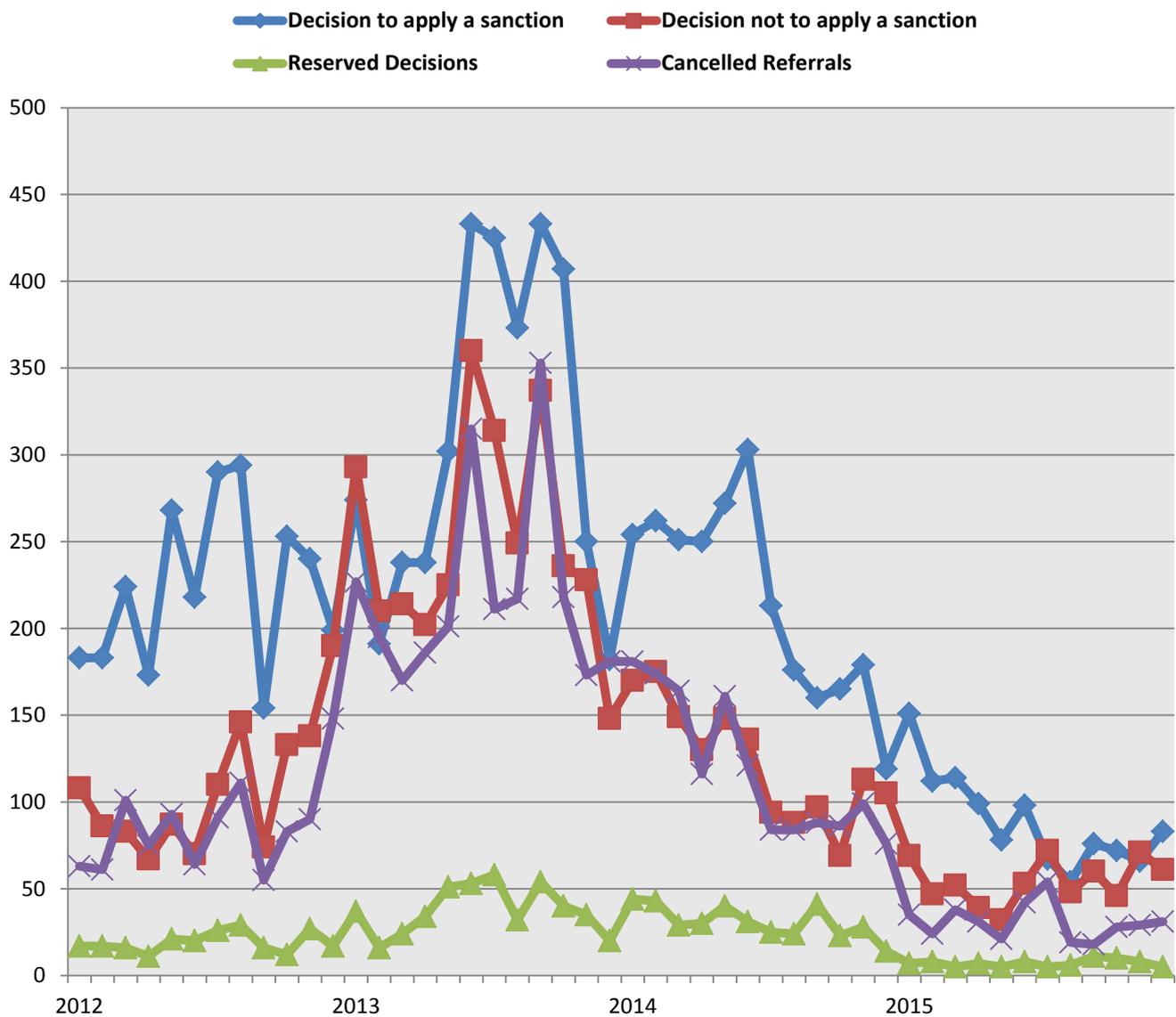
Source: DWP Stat-Xplore; ONS Claimant Count. *Monthly average. Advise that sanction figures represent singular decisions per month and not cumulative totals.

- Jobseekers allowance sanctions are applied by the Department of Work and Pensions to claimants who fail to comply with the conditionality of receiving the benefit. The post-2012 sanction regime for out-of-work claimants has three levels of jobseekers sanctions, applied for different conditionality breaches and rate of occurrence. The post-2012 sanction regime has been substantially more active than the previous regime in terms of activity.
- The length of sanction, dependant on if low level, intermediate level or high-level, can result in out-of-work benefit recipients having the benefit suspended for a period of between 4 weeks and 3

years. Jobseekers allowance sanctions is the preferred active labour market policy of the Department of Work and Pensions to incentivise labour market participation, which has a characteristic impact of claimant rates, the types of unemployment and employment in the labour market.

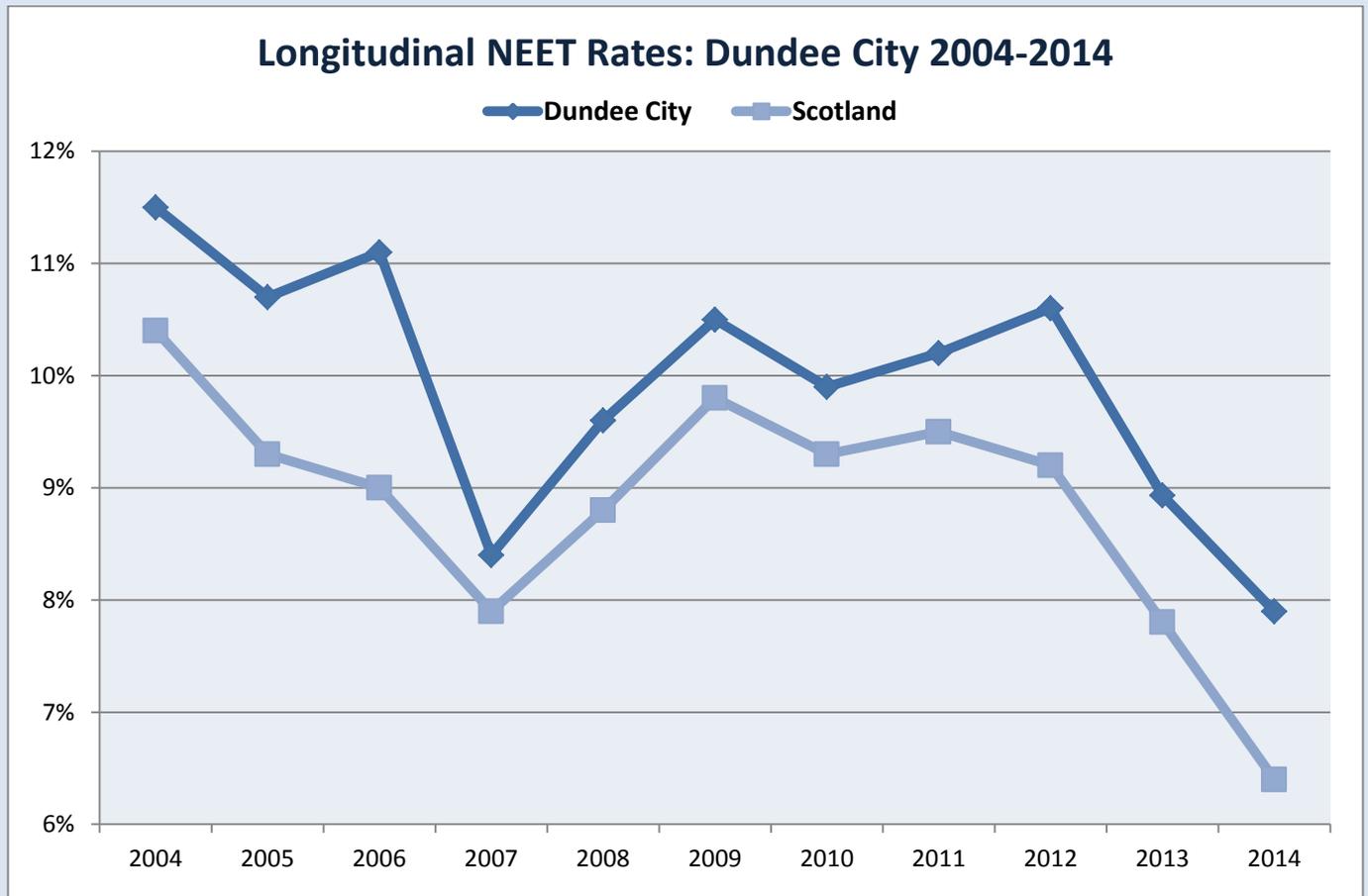
- Between March 2014 and March 2016, a total of 7,230 sanctions were applied to recipients of jobseekers allowance. Of these decisions, 3,365 decisions resulted in the suspension of the claim (adverse sanction).
- In June 2014, 7.2 per cent of out-of-work jobseekers in Dundee City received an adverse sanction, with 310 of 4,315 jobseekers having their benefit temporarily stopped.

Jobseeker's Allowance Sanction Decisions: Dundee City, 2012-2015



Source: DWP Stat-Xplore; ONS Claimant Count.

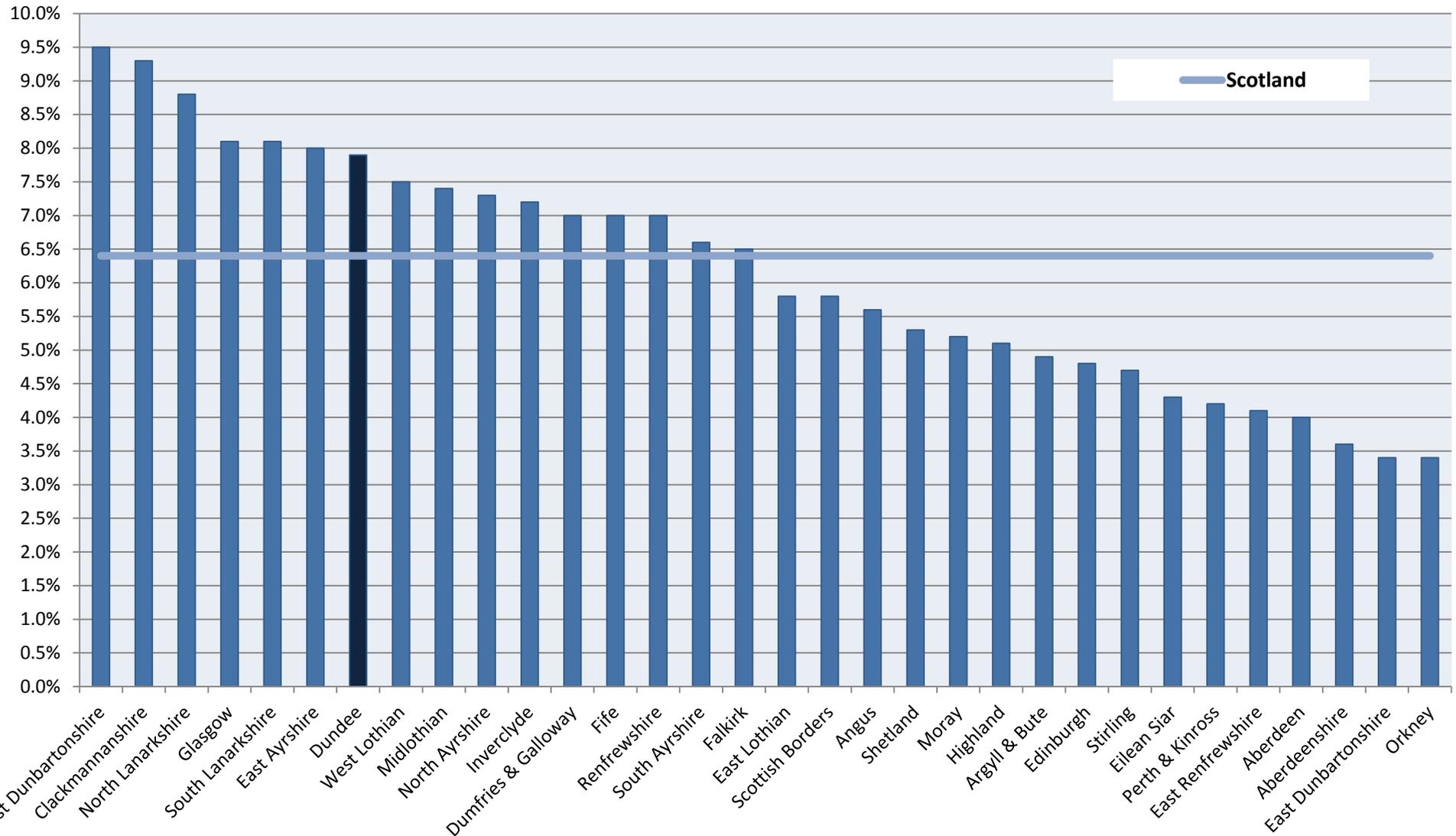
NEET Rates:



Source: *The Scottish Government: NEET Statistics.*

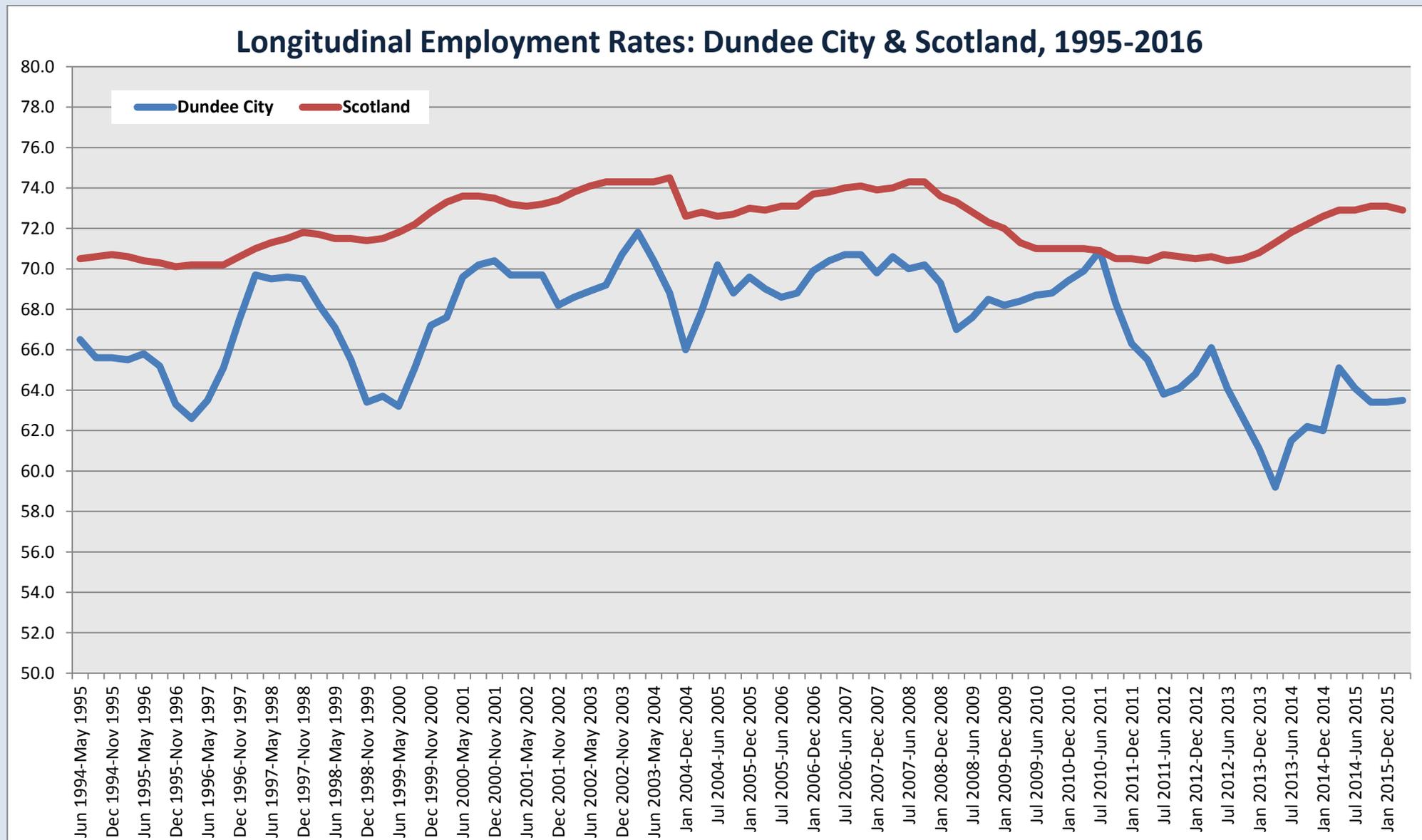
- The number of people aged 16-19 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in Dundee City fell by 2.9 per cent between 2012 and 2014, from 10.6 per cent in 2012 to 7.9 per cent in 2014. The Scottish National average NEET rate fell by 2.8 per cent during the same period, from 9.2 per cent in 2012 to 6.4 per cent in 2014.
- The NEET Rate for Dundee City in 2014 declined to the lowest point in the 10 year period as of 2014, having recovered to levels preceding the global economic recession and economic austeritiy.
- In 2014, Dundee City had the seventh highest NEET Rate of all 32 Scottish Local Authority areas, with West Dunbartonshire, Clackmannanshire, North Lanarkshire, Glasgow City, South Lanarkshire and East Ayrshire having higher rates.

NEET Rates by Scottish Local Authority 2014



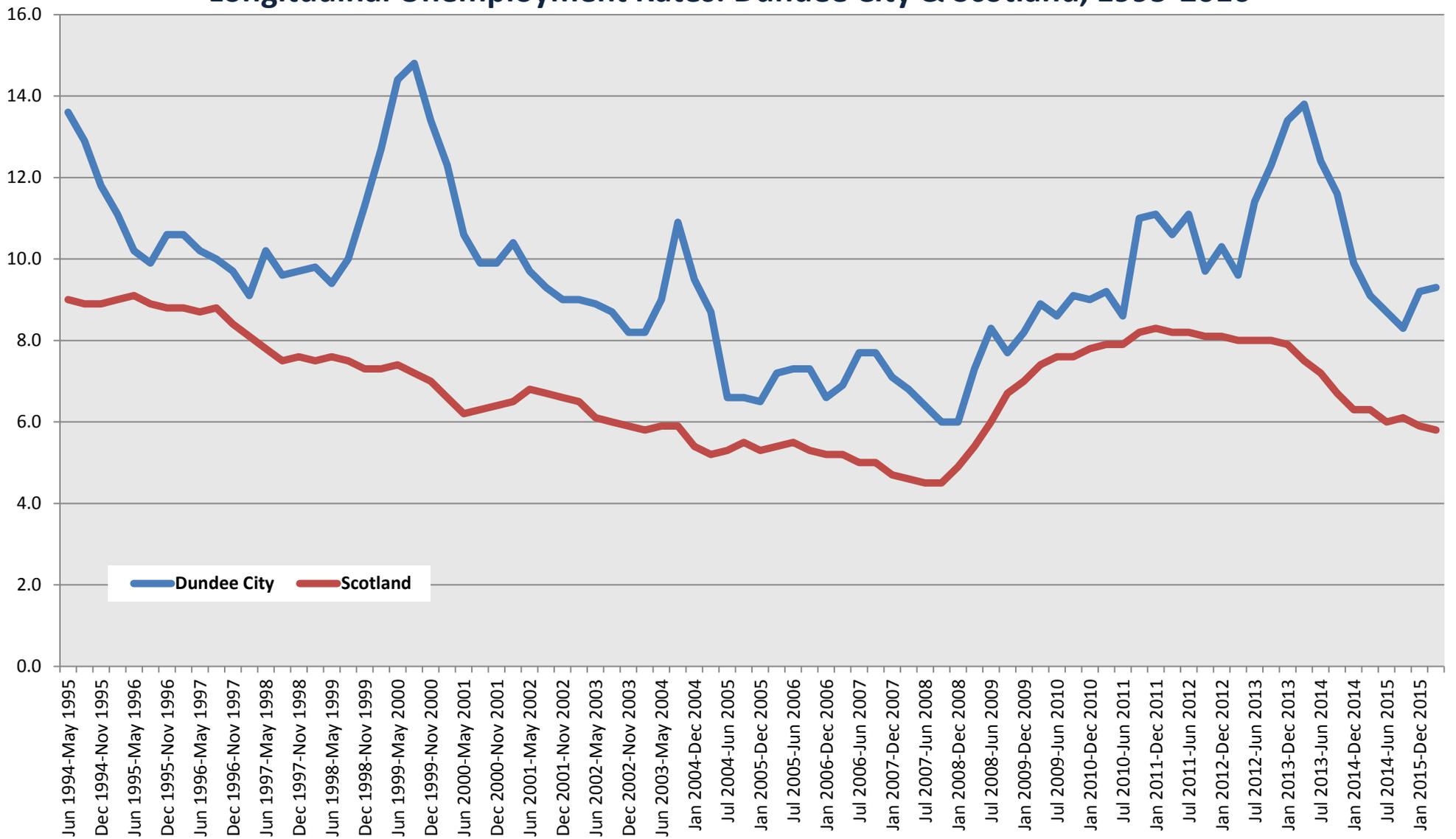
Source: The Scottish Government 'Evaluation of Measurement Options for Those Aged 16-19 Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)'.
 Note: Dundee is highlighted in black in the original chart.

Historic Labour Market Trends:



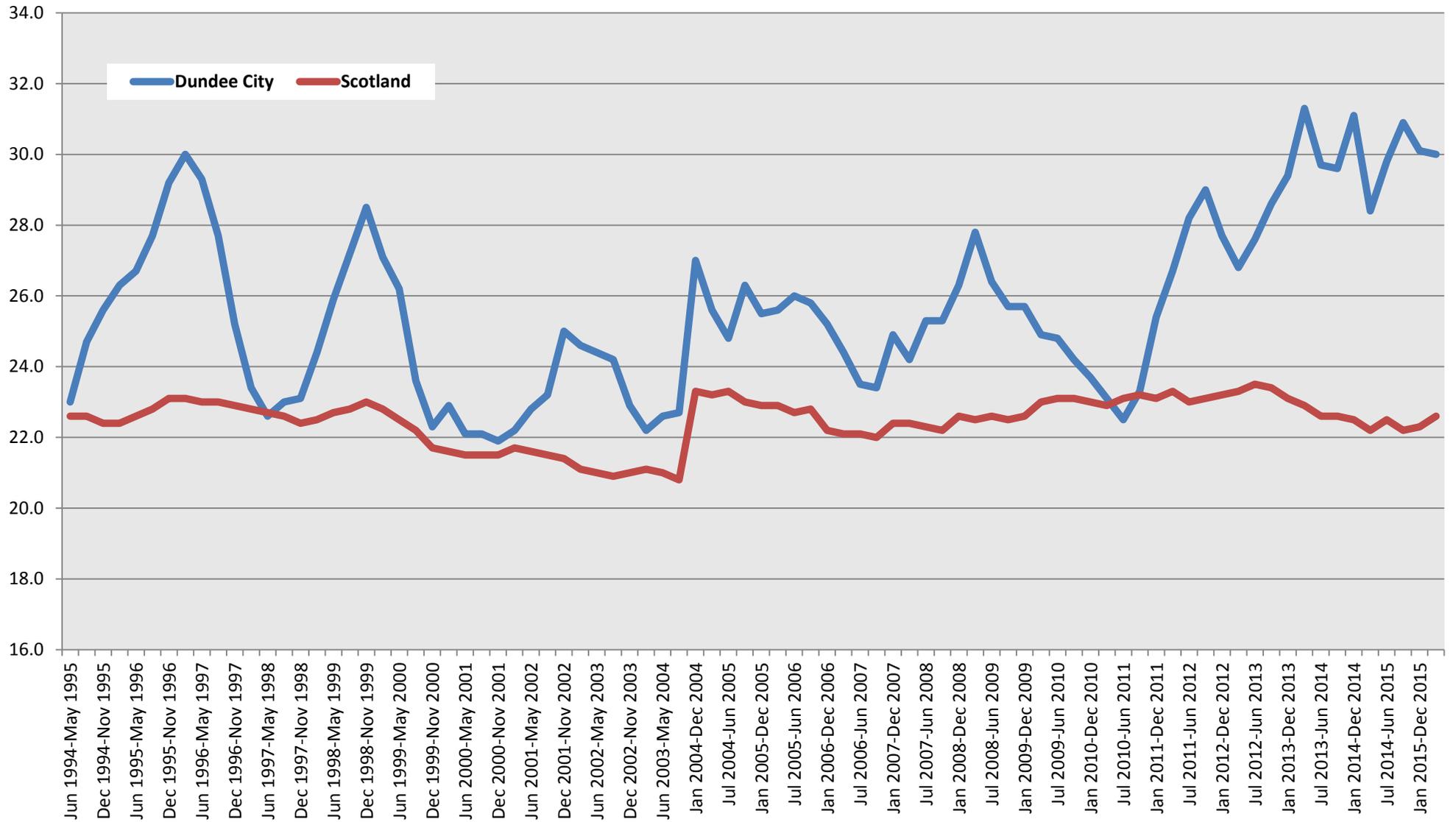
Source: ONS Labour Force Survey; ONS Annual Population Survey.

Longitudinal Unemployment Rates: Dundee City & Scotland, 1995-2016



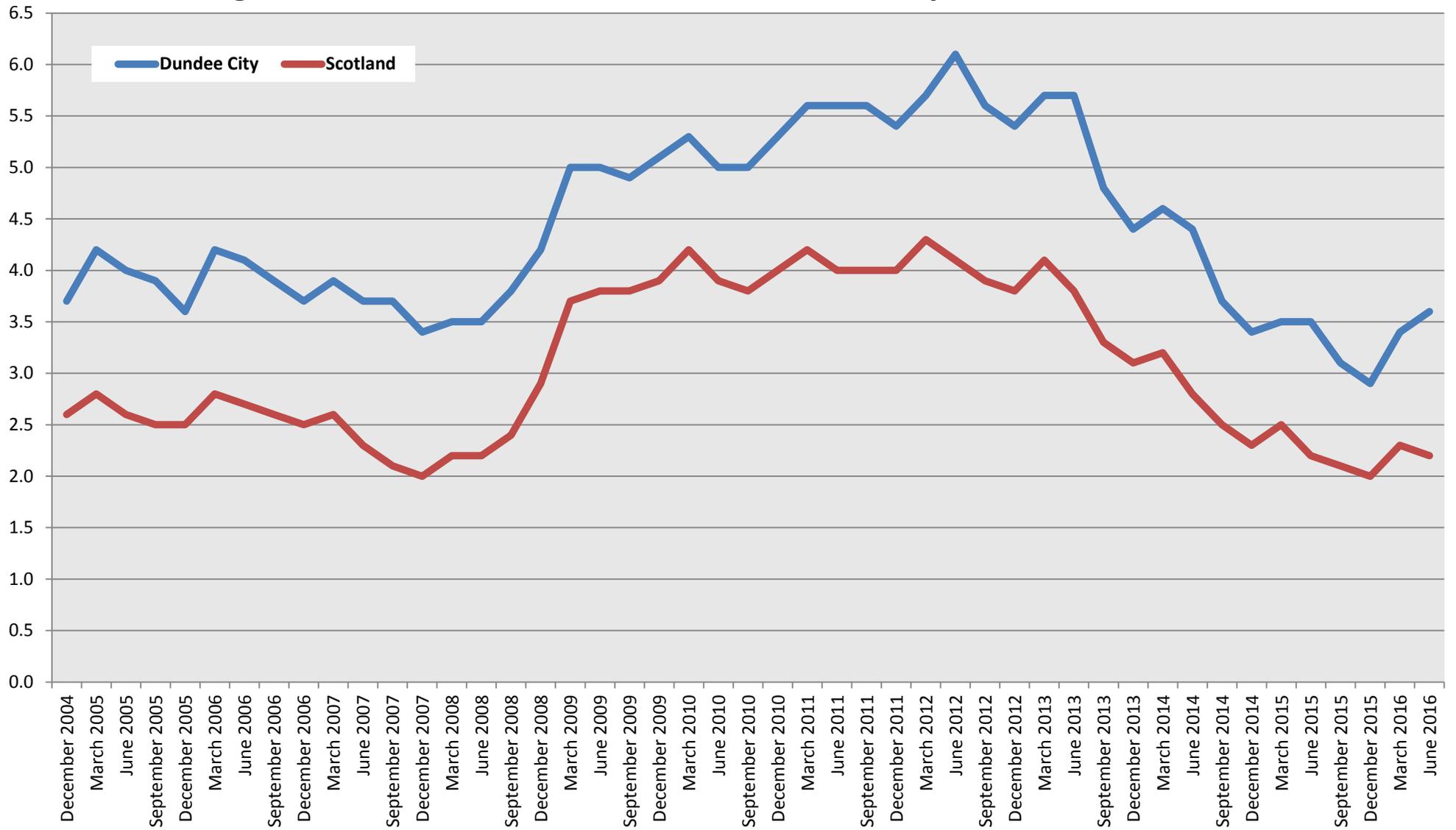
Source: ONS Labour Force Survey; ONS Annual Population Survey.

Longitudinal Economic Inactivity Rates: Dundee City & Scotland, 1995-2016



Source: ONS Labour Force Survey; ONS Annual Population Survey

Longitudinal JSA/Claimant Count Rates: Dundee City & Scotland, 2004-2016



Source: ONS Jobseekers Allowance; ONS Claimant Count.

Income and Earnings:

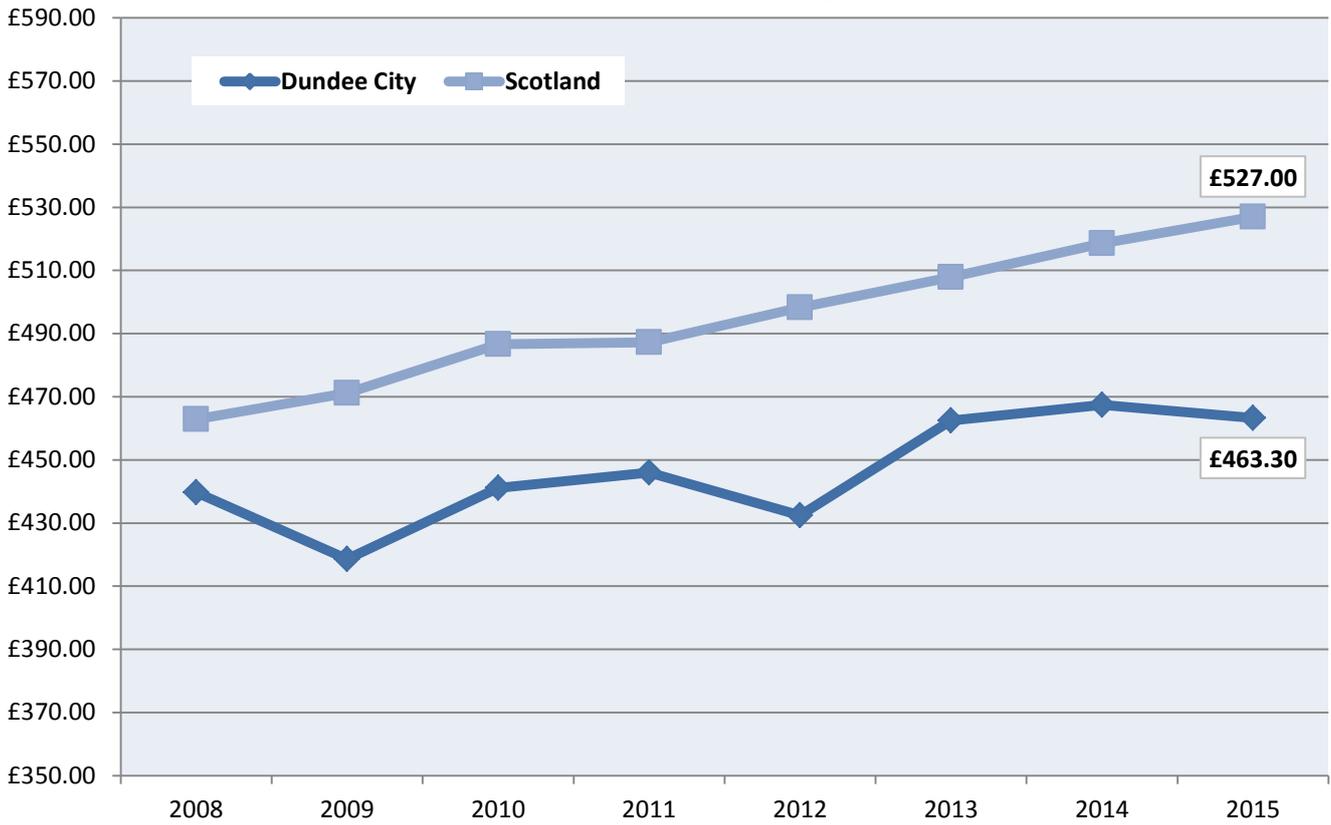
- Income and earnings data is derived from the Office of National Statistics Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. The data is presented both by income by residence and income by workplace. The survey presents findings in nominal and unadjusted terms.
- The appropriate indicator for employee income and earnings is median gross earnings before tax, which splits the income distribution equally in half. The median is the value by which 50 percent of employees fall under. This metric gives a more accurate reflection of the change in earnings of employees and better compares earnings at relative points of the earnings distribution. This is not the same as using average earnings, which are sensitive to change at both ends of the income distribution (A substantial increase in earnings of those highest paid employees would affect the average, but not the median).
- Gross median weekly earnings for full-time workers in Dundee City in 2015 were £523.50 per week, compared to £527.00 for the rest of Scotland. Since 2014, gross weekly earnings for full-time workers in Dundee City increased by 1.8 per cent from £514.20 in 2014, compared to 1.6 per cent and from £518.60 for the rest of Scotland.
- Gross median weekly earnings for full-time workers living in Dundee City in 2015 were £463.30 per week. Since 2014, gross weekly earnings for full-time workers living in Dundee City declined by 0.9 per cent, from £467.40 in 2014. Gross weekly earnings for full-time employees working in Dundee were £60.20 higher than for full-time employees living in Dundee in 2015.
- Gross median weekly earnings for full-time male employees working in Dundee City in 2015 per week were £563.40, compared to £560.80 for Scotland. Gross median weekly earnings for full-time male employees living in Dundee City in 2015 £526.00 per week and for females was £409.70 per week.
- In 2015, the bottom 20 percent of employees living in Dundee City earned £204.30 per week, compared to £205.70 for the rest of Scotland. The top 20 percent of employees working in Dundee City earned £652.20 per week, compared to £684.80 for the rest of Scotland.
- Between 2014 and 2015, total gross weekly pay for all employees living in Dundee City declined by 2.6 per cent, from £390.20 in 2014, to £380.00 in 2015. Over the same period total gross weekly pay in Scotland increased by 2.8 per cent, from £413.70 to £425.10.
- Gross median annual earnings for total employees working in Dundee City in 2015 were £26,575 per annum, compared to £27,732 for the rest of Scotland. Gross median annual earnings for total employees living in Dundee City in 2015 were £20,587 per annum.
- In 2015, Dundee City had the highest gap between residence-based and workplace-based weekly pay in Scotland, with workers in Dundee earning 13 percent more than workers living in Dundee.

Median Gross Weekly Pay (Total) by Scottish Local Authority: 2014-2015

	2015	2014	Annual Change	%
Aberdeen City	£479.10	£467.70	£11.40	2.4%
Aberdeenshire	£442.20	£418.60	£23.60	5.6%
Angus	£390.50	£392.70	-£2.20	-0.6%
Argyll and Bute	£441.10	£360.50	£80.60	22.4%
Clackmannanshire	£422.40	£376.30	£46.10	12.3%
Dumfries and Galloway	£360.30	£368.40	-£8.10	-2.2%
Dundee City	£380.00	£390.20	-£10.20	-2.6%
East Ayrshire	£418.40	£379.50	£38.90	10.3%
East Dunbartonshire	£468.70	£487.10	-£18.40	-3.8%
East Lothian	£435.40	£417.80	£17.60	4.2%
East Renfrewshire	£540.90	£547.80	-£6.90	-1.3%
Edinburgh, City of	£459.80	£443.60	£16.20	3.7%
Eilean Siar	£421.60	£385.30	£36.30	9.4%
Falkirk	£440.20	£431.80	£8.40	1.9%
Fife	£417.10	£407.50	£9.60	2.4%
Glasgow City	£412.80	£395.30	£17.50	4.4%
Highland	£381.90	£395.60	-£13.70	-3.5%
Inverclyde	£395.10	£372.60	£22.50	6.0%
Midlothian	£415.40	£383.30	£32.10	8.4%
Moray	£360.20	£335.70	£24.50	7.3%
North Ayrshire	£397.80	£420.10	-£22.30	-5.3%
North Lanarkshire	£413.10	£400.90	£12.20	3.0%
Orkney Islands	£357.00	£344.10	£12.90	3.7%
Perth and Kinross	£423.00	£397.50	£25.50	6.4%
Renfrewshire	£427.70	£429.90	-£2.20	-0.5%
Scottish Borders	£416.80	£399.60	£17.20	4.3%
Shetland Islands	£463.40	£439.80	£23.60	5.4%
South Ayrshire	£440.60	£429.40	£11.20	2.6%
South Lanarkshire	£442.40	£427.20	£15.20	3.6%
Stirling	£432.50	£420.80	£11.70	2.8%
West Dunbartonshire	£380.00	£383.40	-£3.40	-0.9%
West Lothian	£424.00	£423.80	£0.20	0.0%
Scotland	£425.10	£413.70	£11.40	2.8%

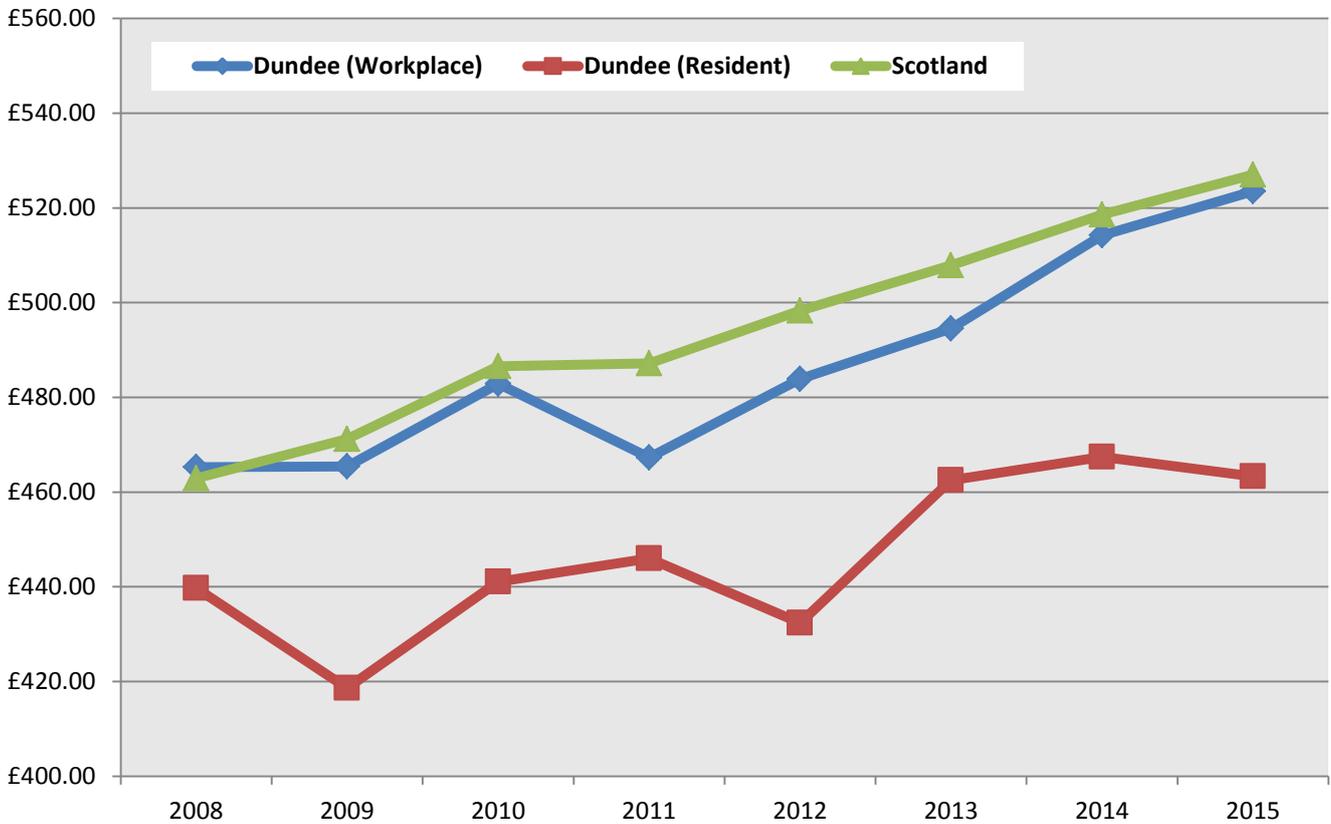
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings - Resident Analysis.

Gross Weekly Pay (FT/Median): Dundee City & Scotland, 2008-2015



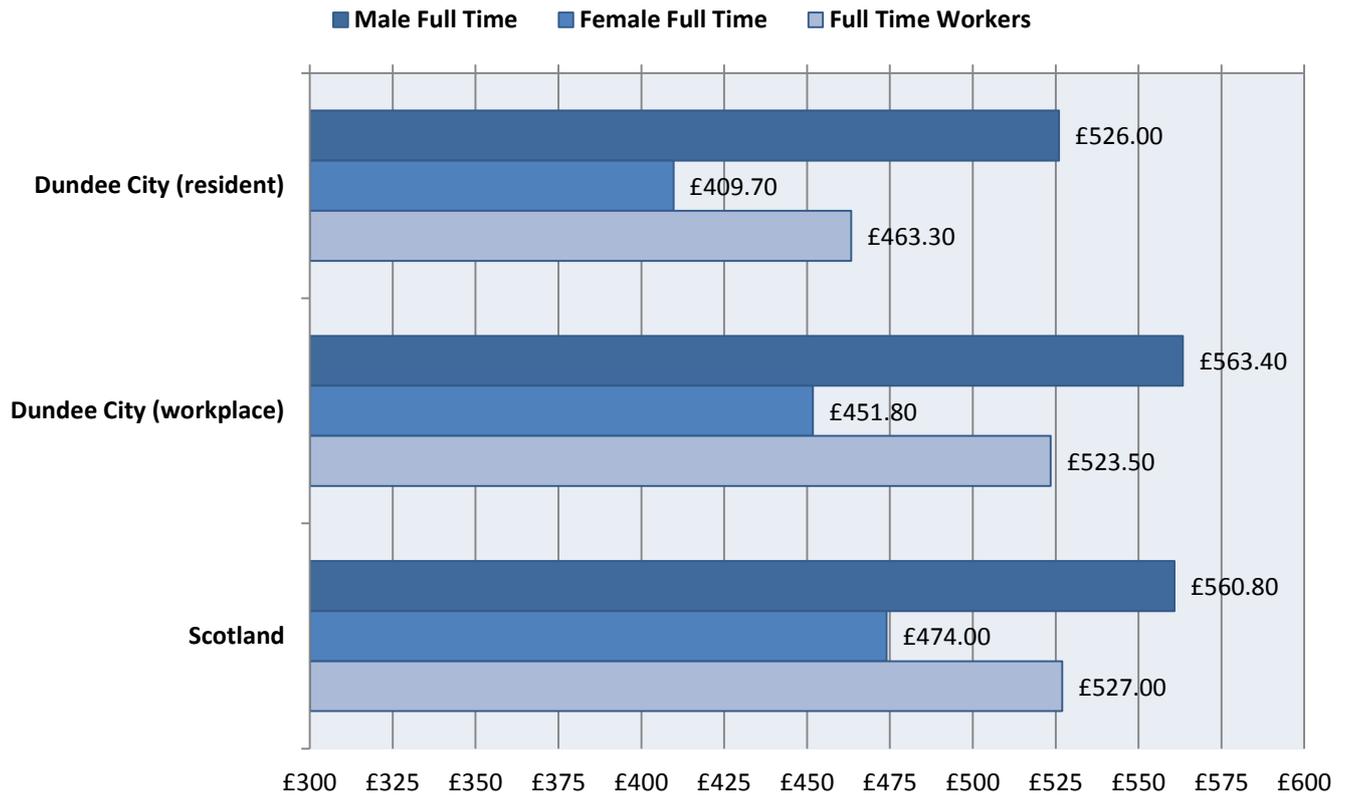
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings - Resident Analysis.

Gross Weekly Pay (FT/Median): Dundee & Scotland, 2008-2015



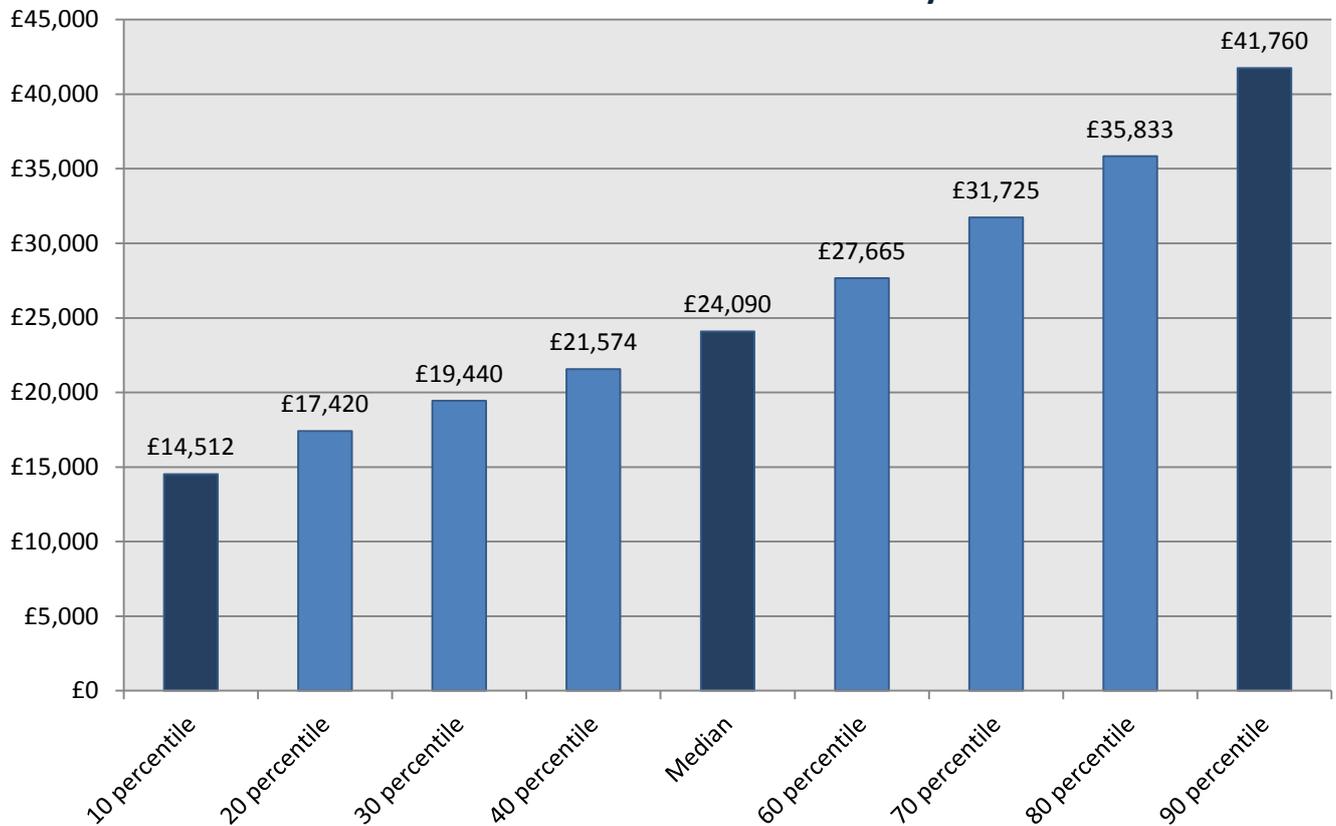
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings - Resident/Workplace Analysis.

Gross Weekly Pay (FTE/Median): Dundee City & Scotland, 2015



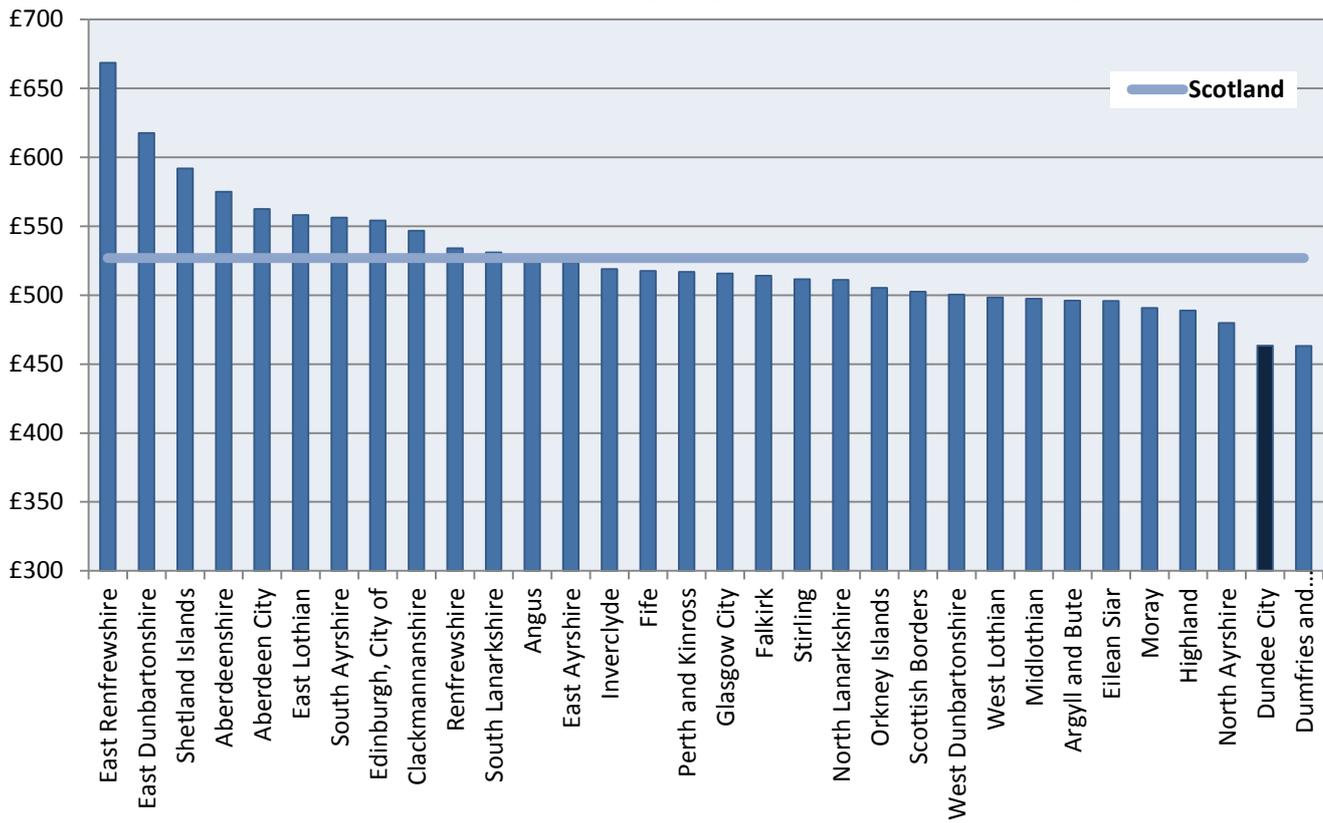
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings – Resident/Workplace Analysis.

Gross Annual Income FTE - Dundee City 2015



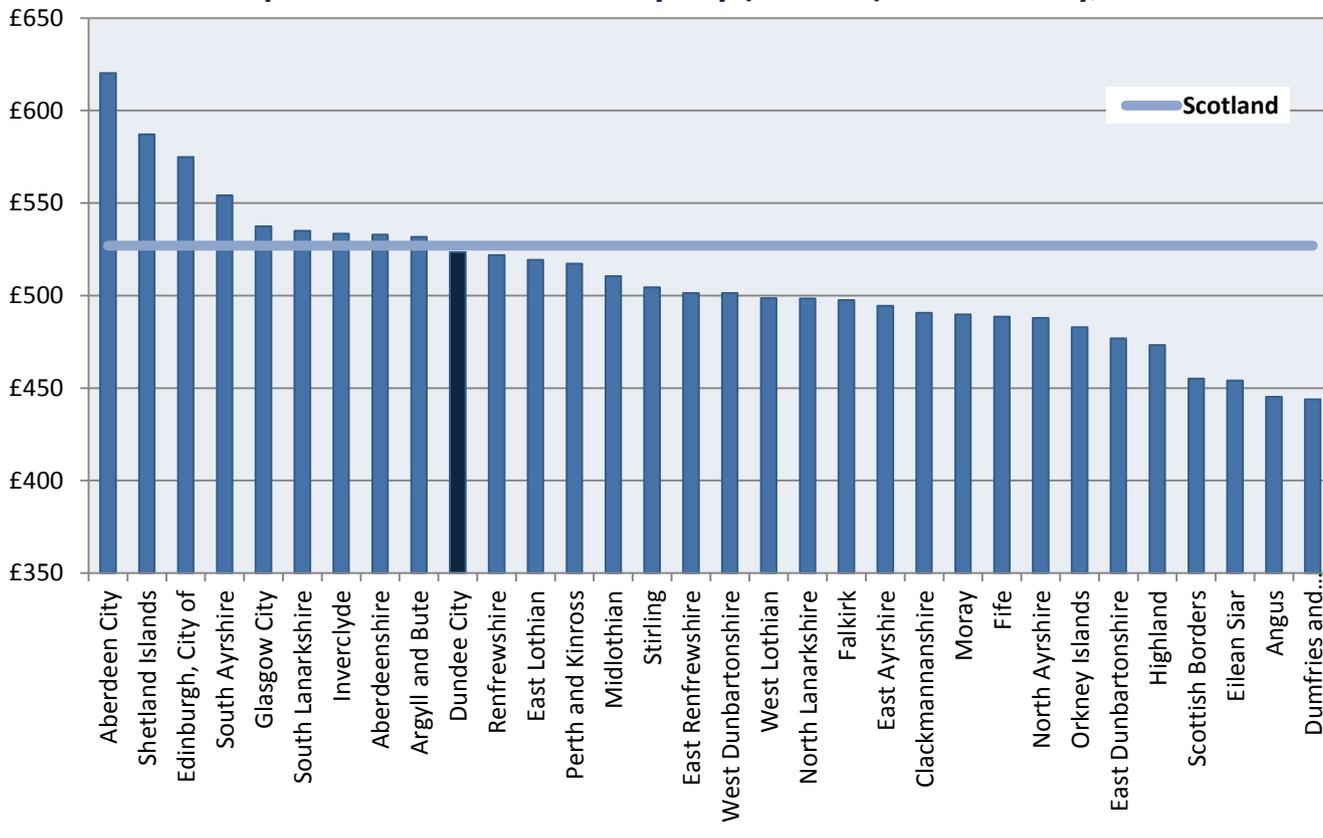
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings – Workplace Analysis, 2015.

Residence-based Gross Weekly Pay (Median): Dundee City, 2015



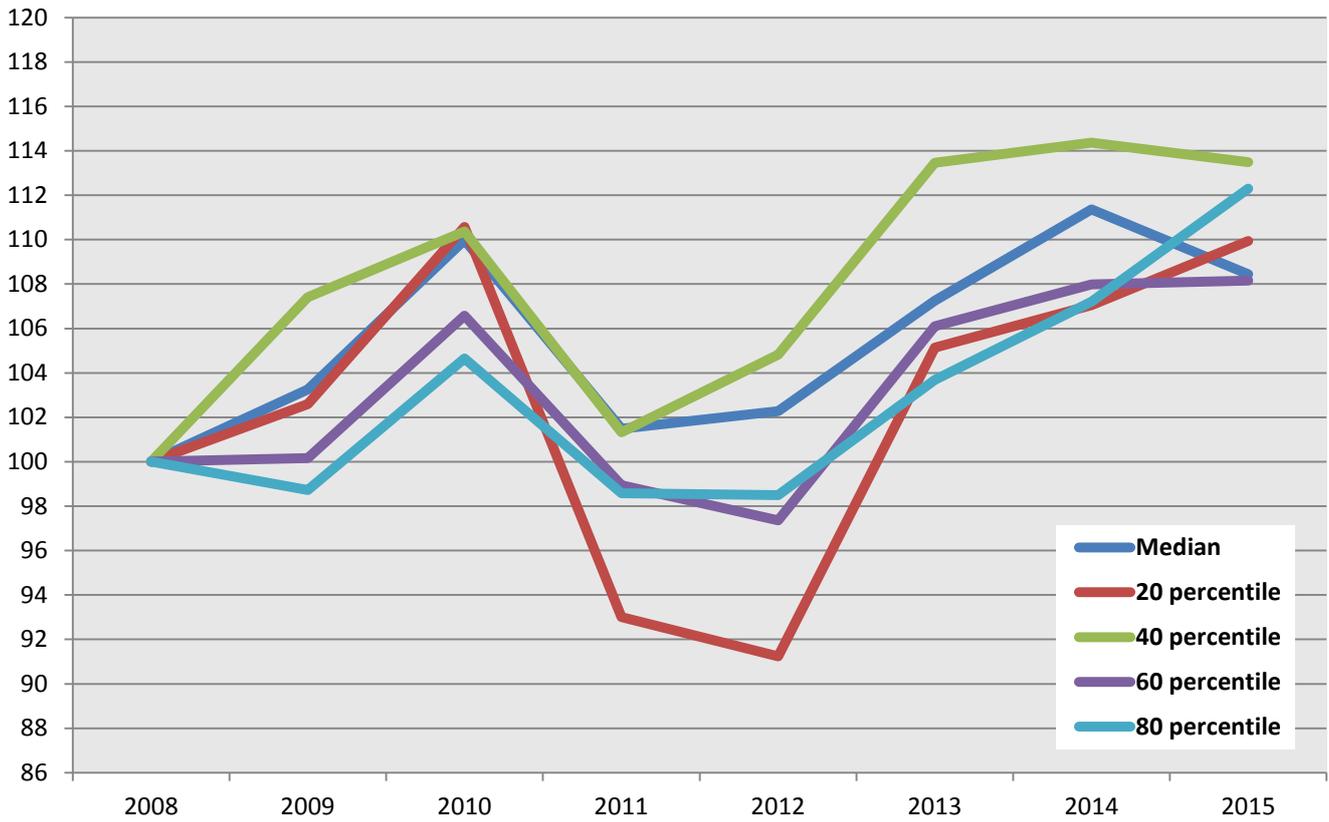
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings - Resident Analysis.

Workplace-based Gross Weekly Pay (Median): Dundee City, 2015



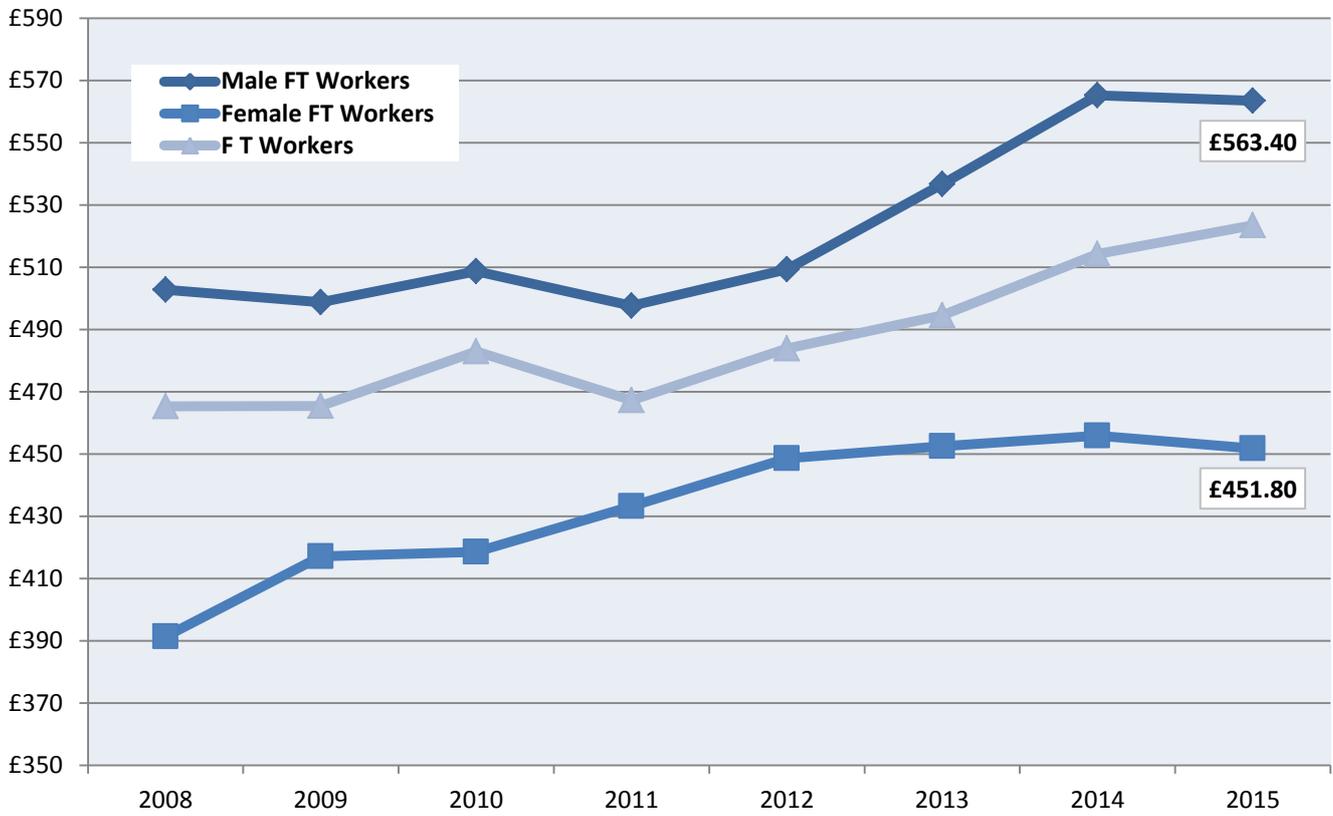
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings - Workplace Analysis.

Gross Weekly Pay (Nominal/total, 2008=100): Dundee City 2008-15



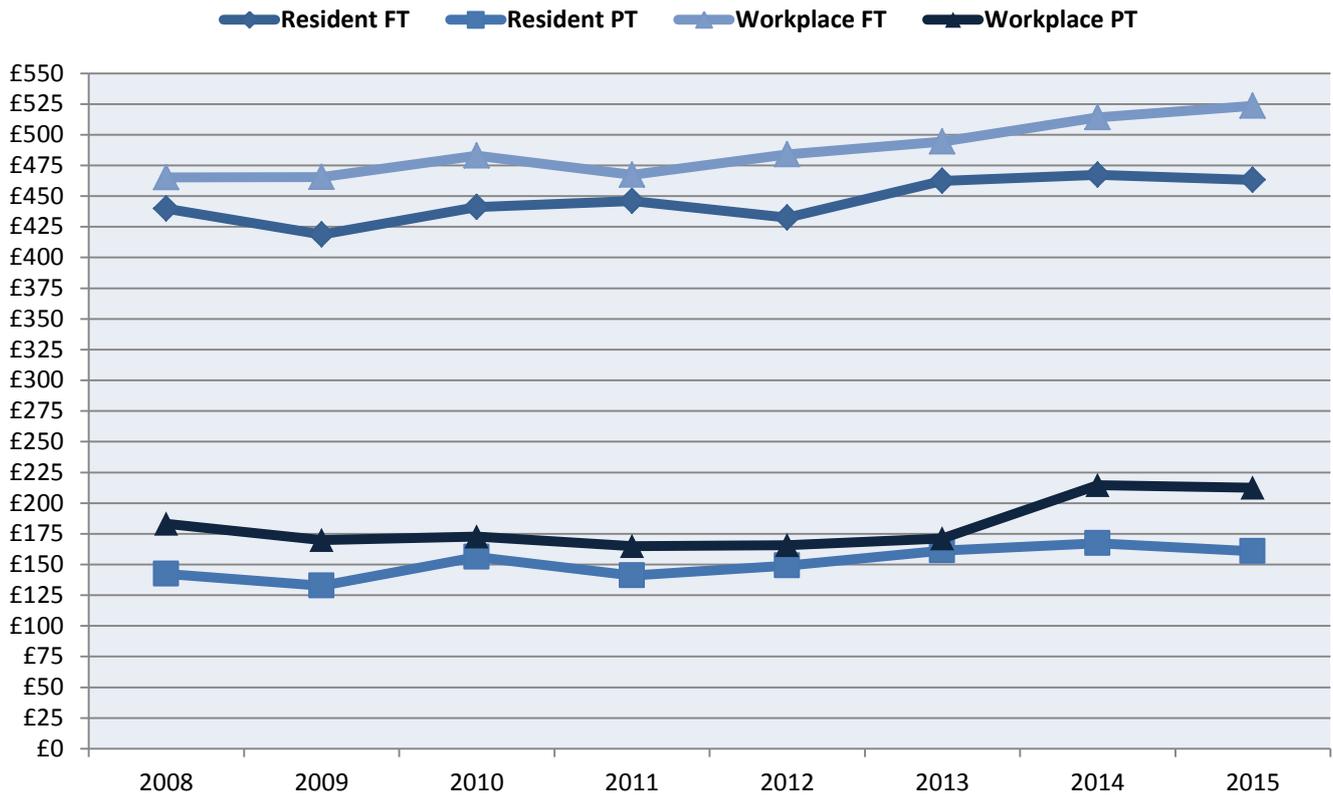
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings - Resident Analysis.

Gross FT Median Weekly Earnings by Sex: Dundee City, 2008-15



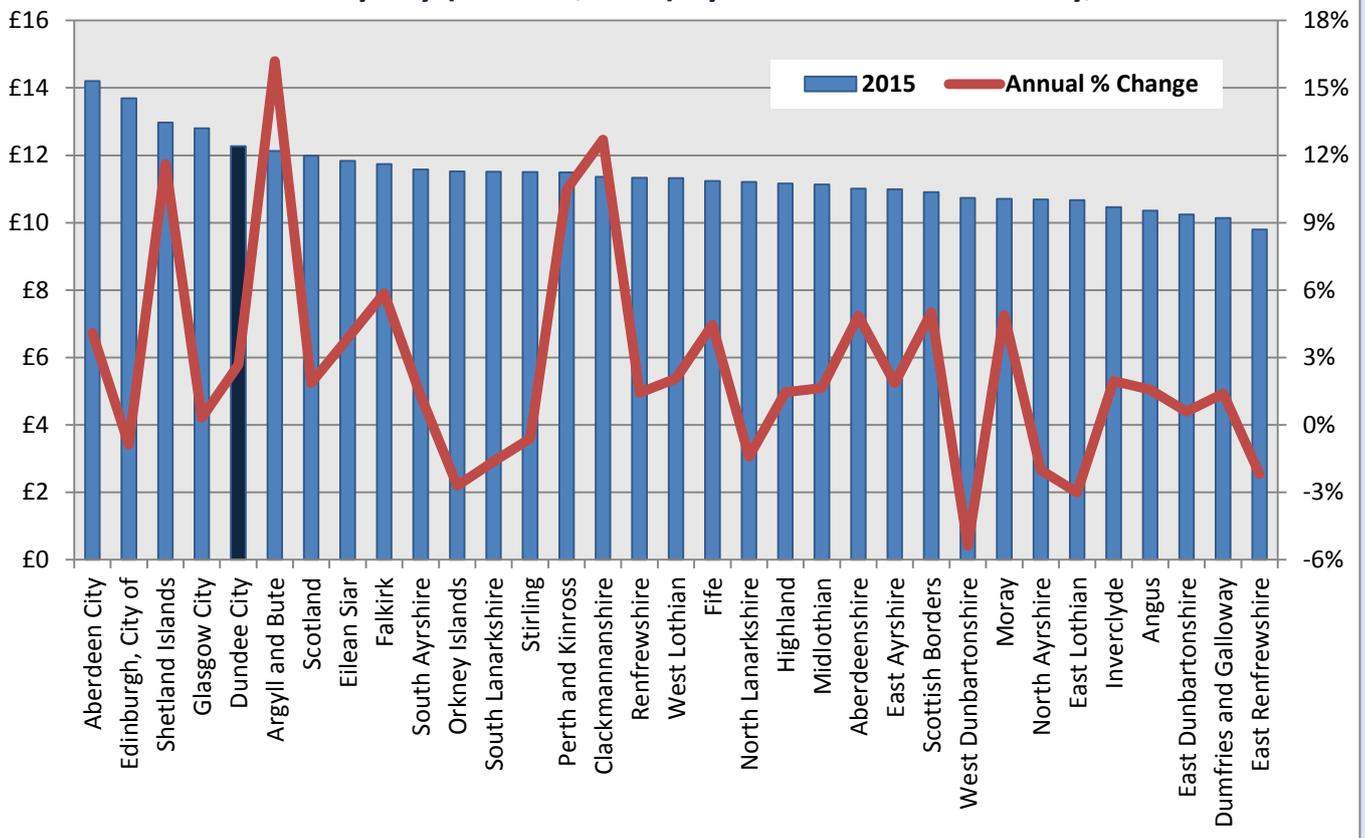
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings – Workplace Analysis.

Median Gross Weekly Pay (FT/PT): Dundee City, 2008-2015



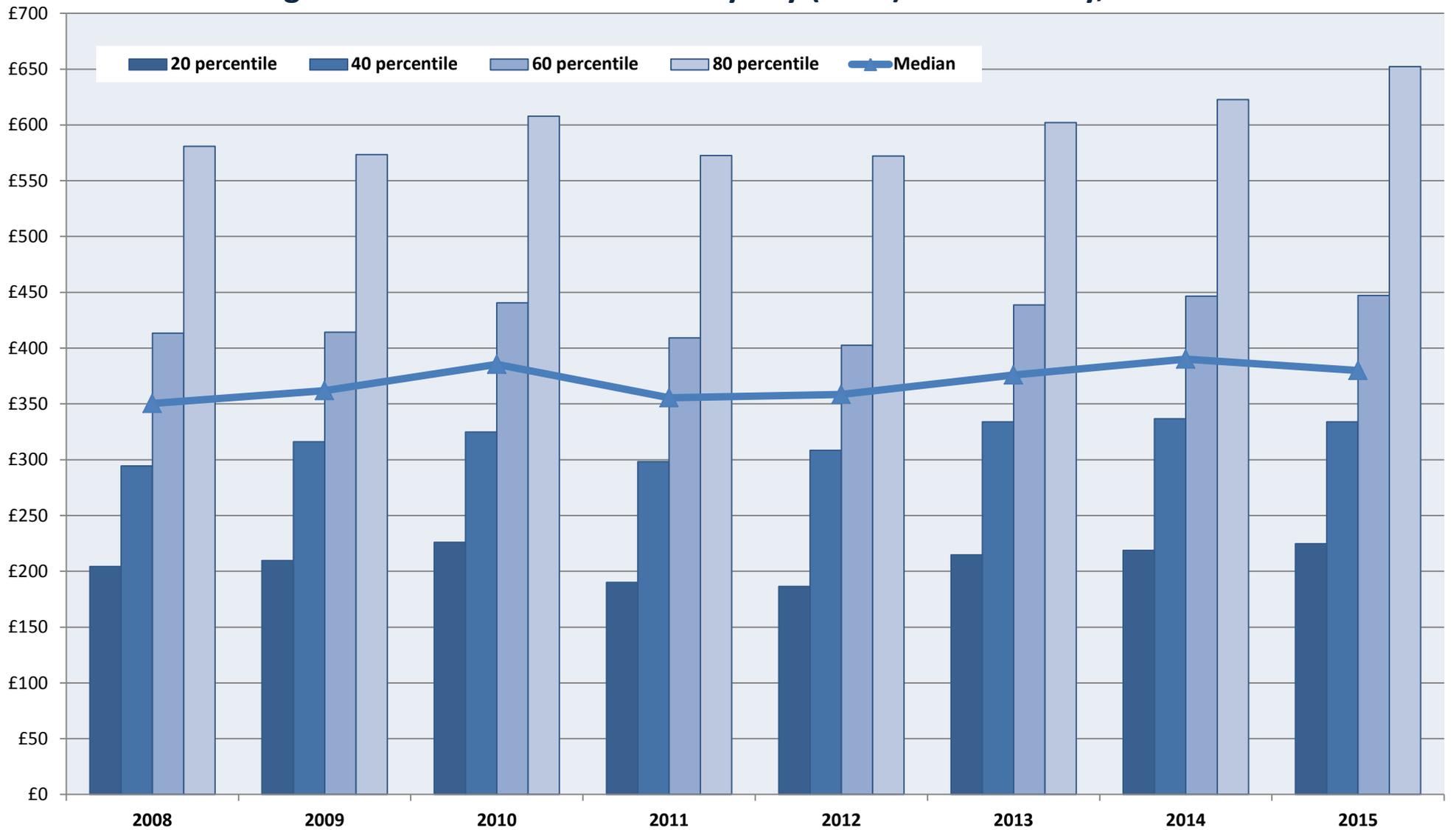
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings – Resident/Workplace Analysis.

Gross Hourly Pay (Median/total) by Scottish Local Authority, 2015



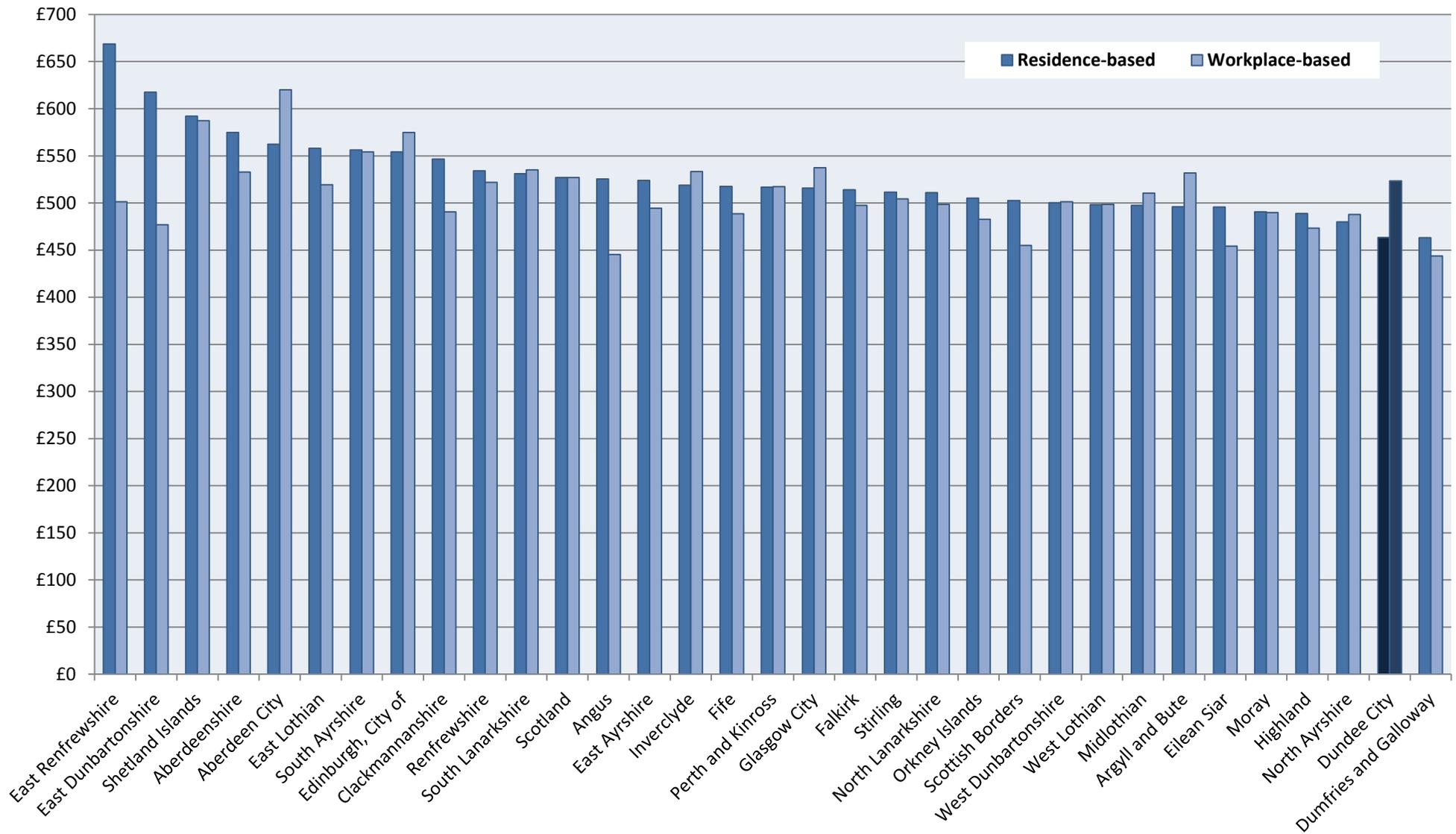
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings –Workplace Analysis.

Earnings Distribution of Gross Weekly Pay (Total): Dundee City, 2008-2015



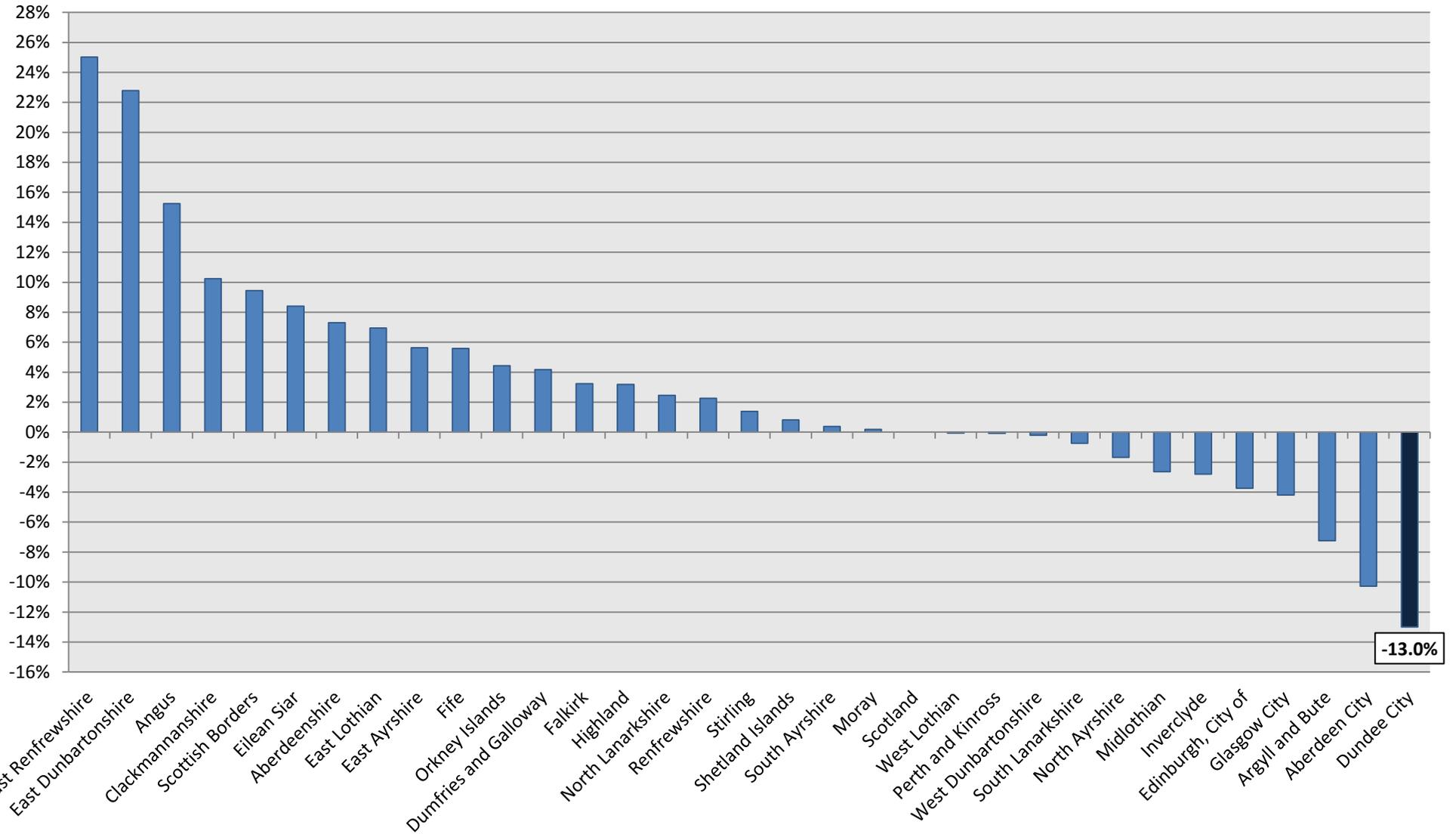
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings – Resident Analysis.

Comparative Median Gross Weekly Pay by Scottish Local Authority, 2015



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings, 2015.

Comparative Residence-based & Workplace-based Median Weekly Pay, 2015

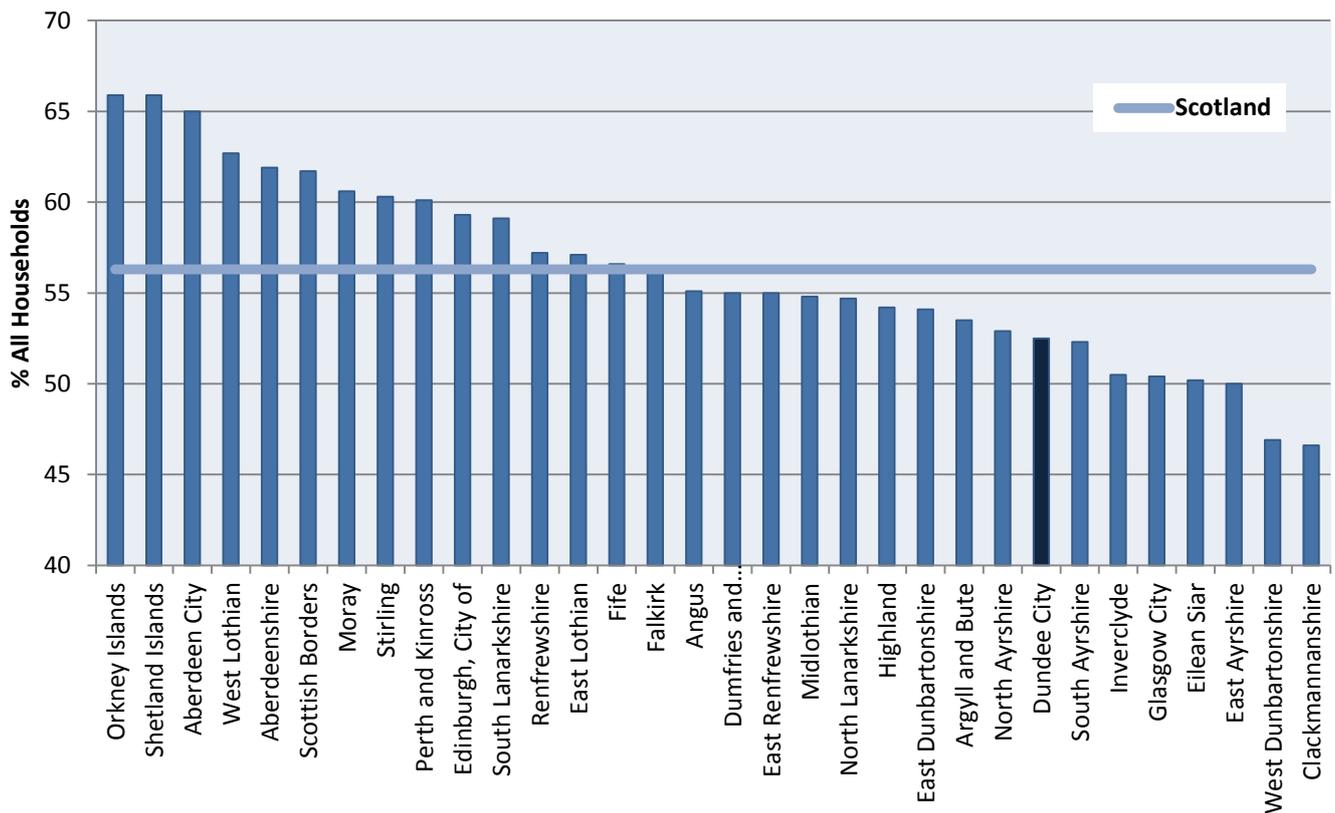


Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hour and Earnings, 2015.

Households & Economic Deprivation:

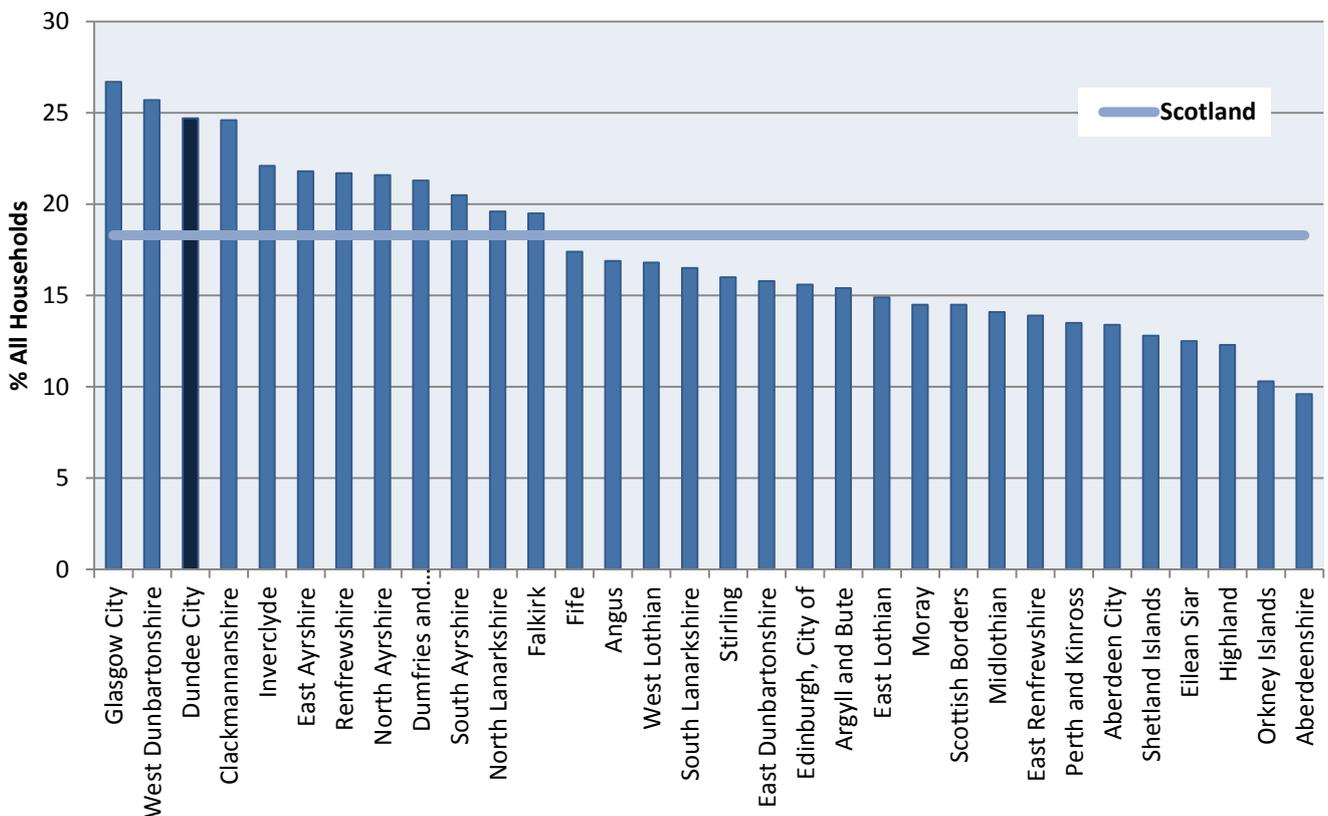
- In 2015, there were approximately 13,835 employment deprived working age people in Dundee City. 14.1 per cent of the working age population of Dundee City were employment deprived, compared to 10.8 per cent of the Scottish working age population who were employment deprived (employment deprivation defined by SIMD methodology).
- In 2015, approximately 24,260 people in Dundee City were income deprived. 14.1 per cent of the total population were income deprived, compared to 12.3 per cent of the Scottish population being classed as income deprived.
- The number of individuals who were classified as employment deprived in Dundee City had declined to its lowest level since the 2008 economic recession by November 2015, with 12.9 per cent of the working age population employment deprived in November 2015, compared to the Scottish national average of 9.9 per cent within the same period.
- In 2014, there were 27,800 working households in Dundee City. 52.5 per cent of all households in Dundee City were working households, compared to the Scottish national average of 56.3 per cent of all households classed as working households (Households with at least one adult employed).
- In 2014, there were 13,100 workless households in Dundee City. 1,800 households and 3.3 per cent households were unemployed households. 24.7 per cent of households in Dundee City were workless households, compared to 18.3 per cent of households being workless in Scotland. In 2014, Dundee City had the third highest rate of workless households in all of Scotland (unemployed and economically inactive households).
- In 2015, 53,435 people and 36 per cent of the Dundee City population were living within the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland. 23,814 people and 16.1 per cent of the Dundee City population were living within the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland.
- In 2015, 42,350 people and 28.6 per cent of people living in Dundee City were living within the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland. 32,004 people in Dundee were living within the 10% most deprived areas of Scotland.
- In 2015, 16,258 people in Dundee City were living within the 5% most deprived areas of Scotland. 11 per cent of the Dundee City population lived within the 5% most deprived neighbourhoods in Scotland.

Working Households by Scottish Local Authority, 2014



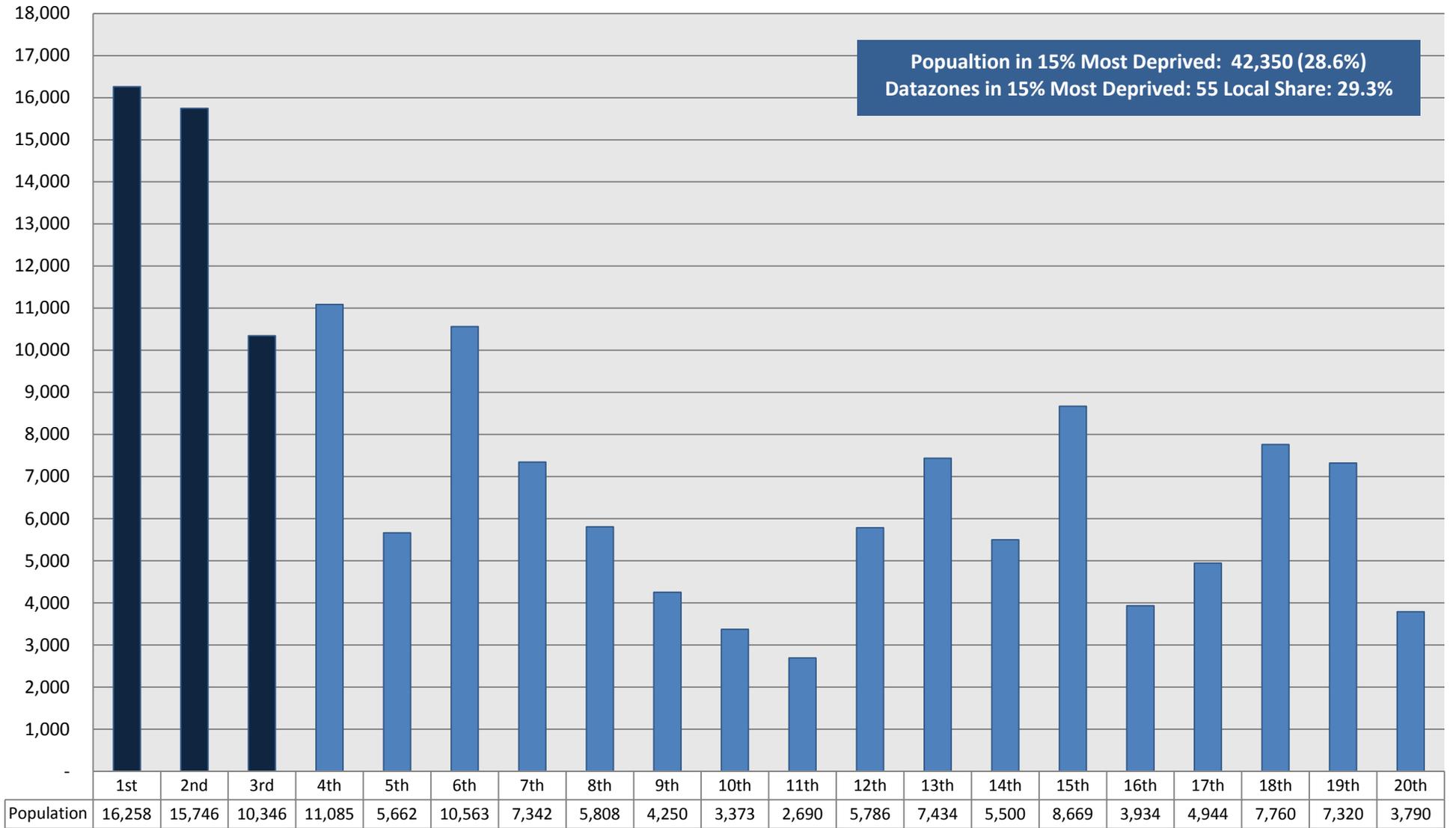
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey – Households by Combined Economic Activity Status, 2014.

Workless Households by Scottish Local Authority, 2014



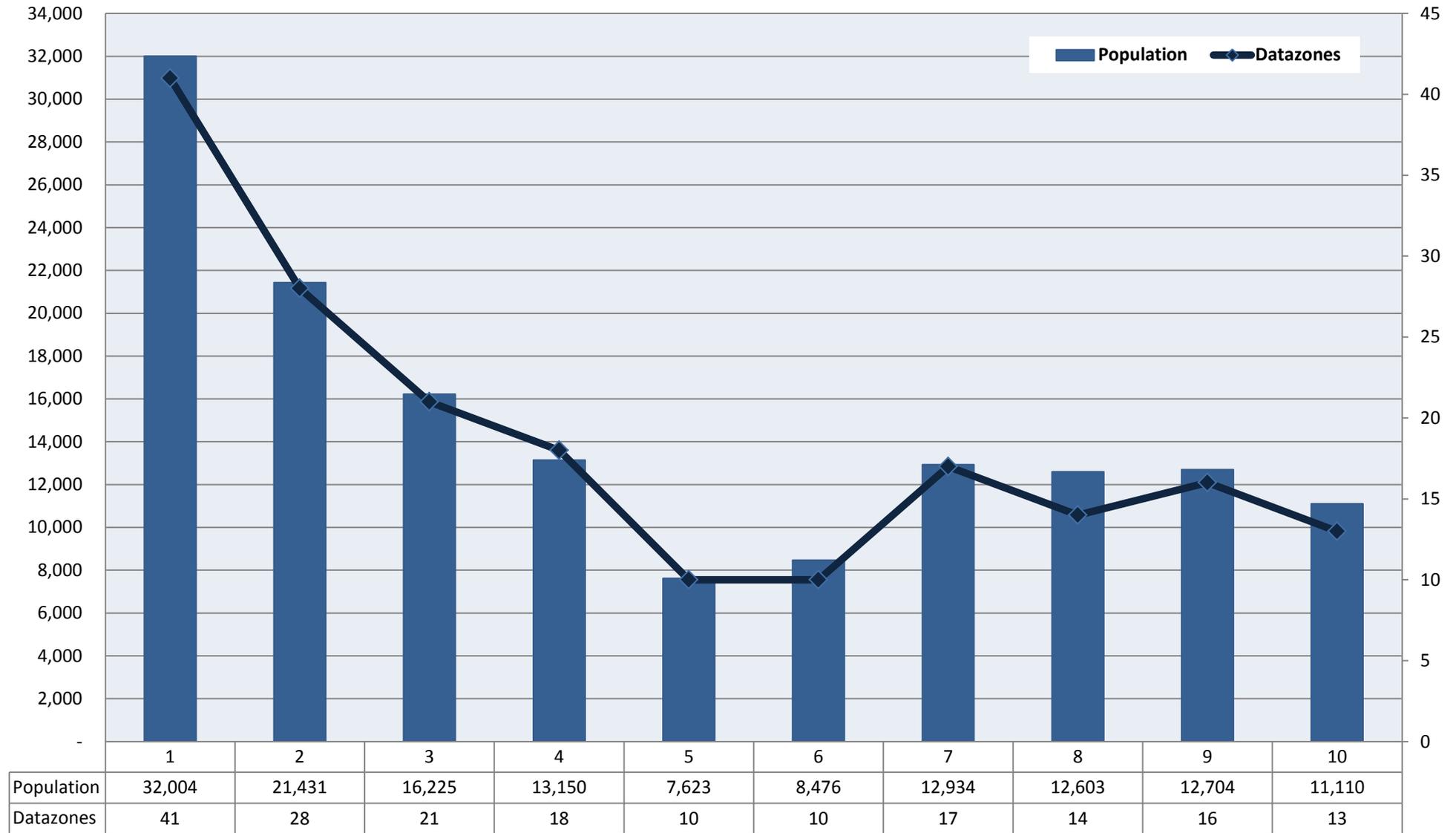
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey – Households by Combined Economic Activity Status, 2014.

SIMD Datazone Deprivation Rank by Vigintile & Population: Dundee City, 2016



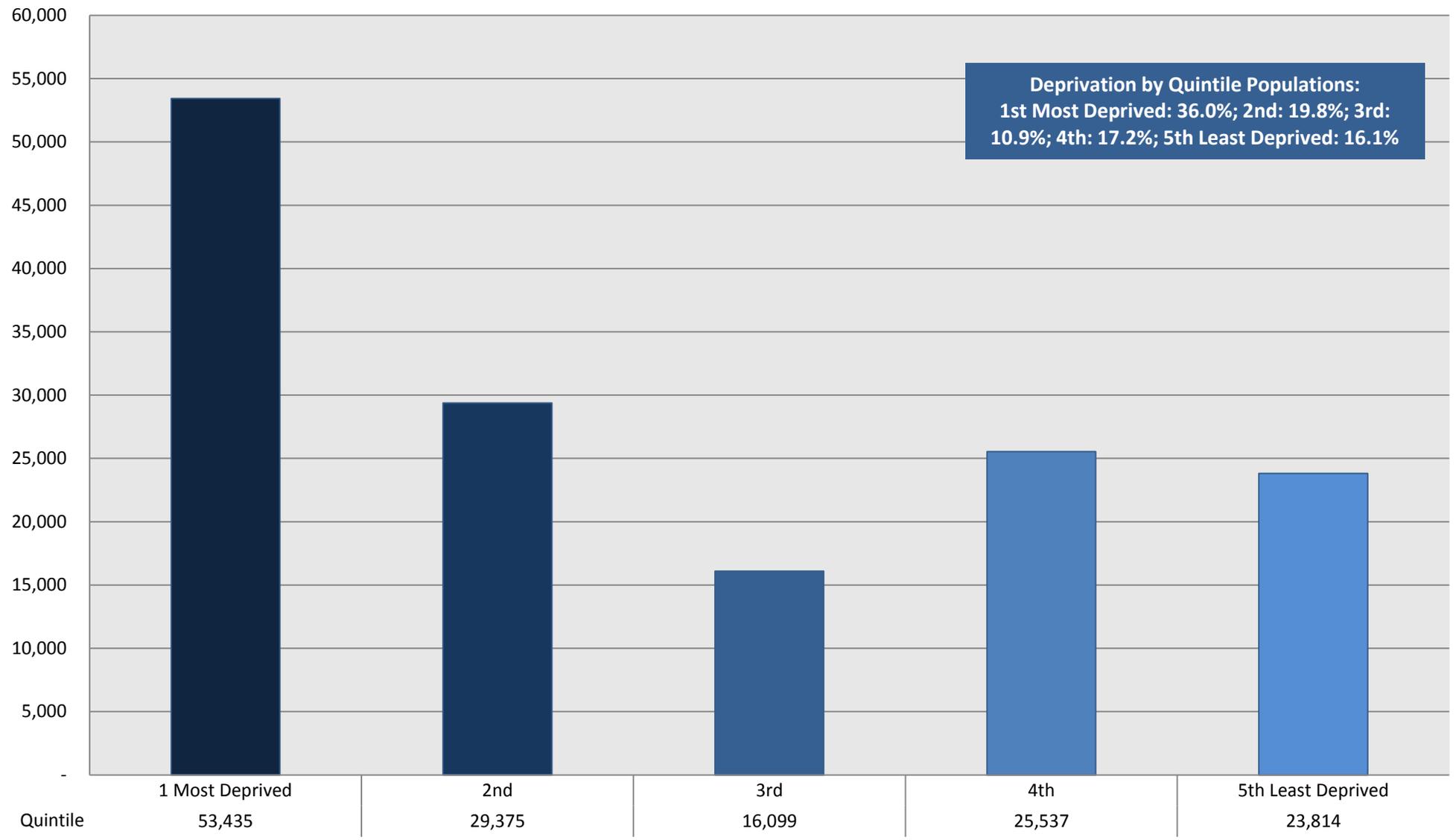
Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016.

SIMD Datazones Deciles by Deprivation & Population: Dundee City, 2016



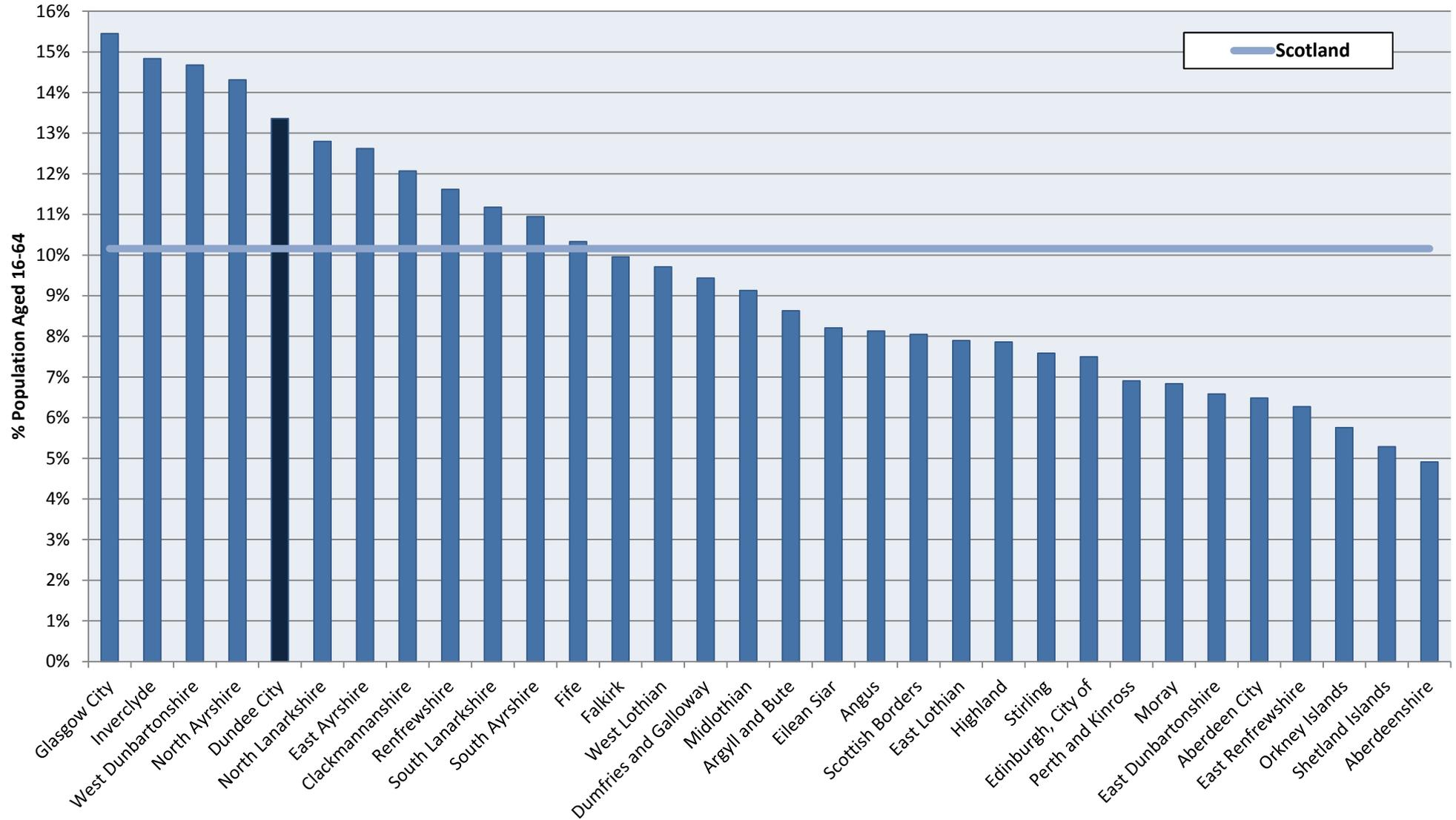
Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016.

SIMD Deprivation by Quintile & Population: Dundee City, 2016



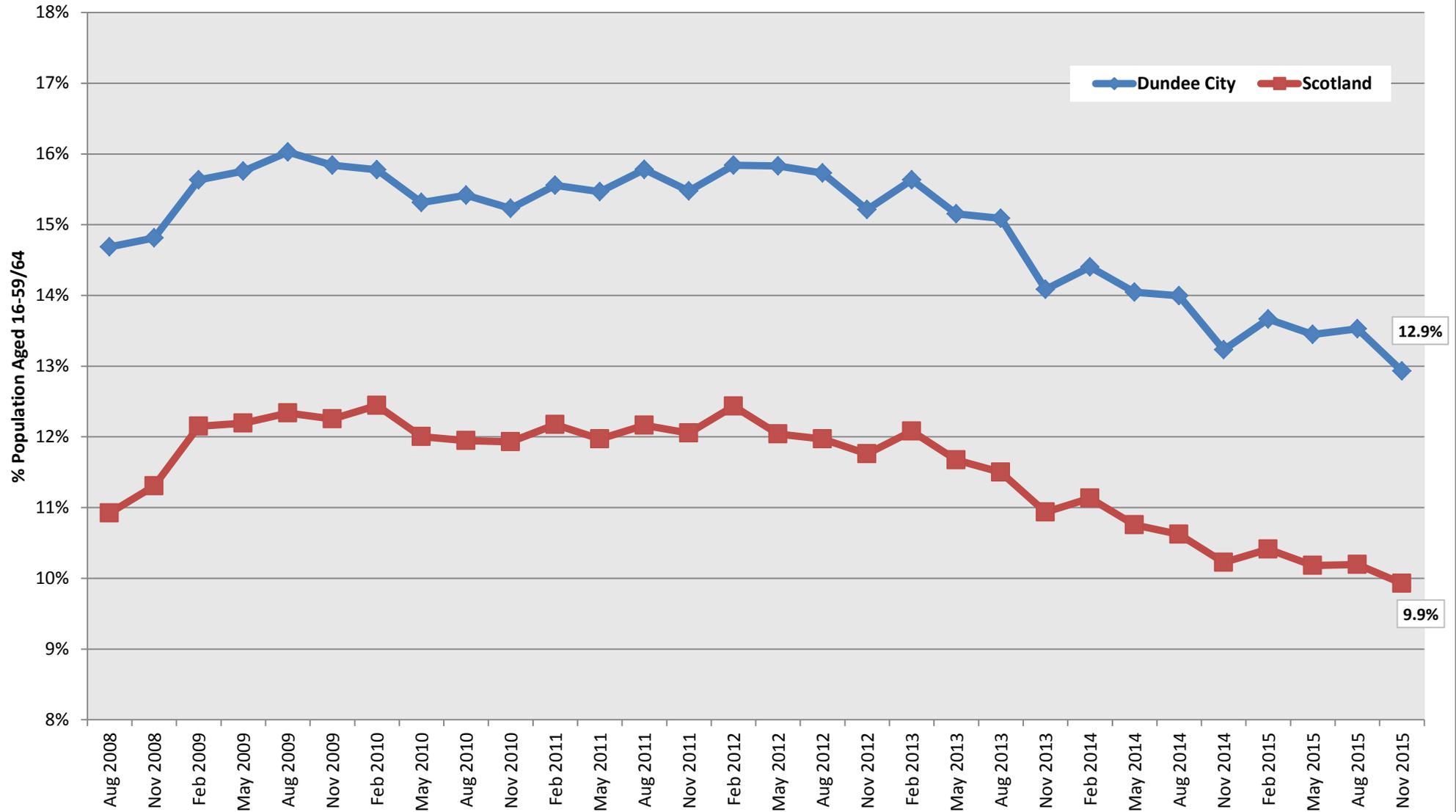
Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016.

Employment Deprivation Rates by Scottish Local Authority, 2015



Source: ONS DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study. *Figures expressed as annual average rates in 2015.

Employment Deprivation: Dundee City & Scotland, 2008-2015



Source: ONS DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

Appendix 1: Labour Market Definitions

Claimant Count – The Claimant Count is a new figure, designated an experimental statistic by the Office for National Statistics. It represents the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work. The Claimant Count replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. The Claimant Count no longer holds the designation of a national statistic.

Economically Active – Persons aged 16 plus either employed, self-employed or unemployed. The economic activity rate at national and sub-national level is an expression of the working age population aged 16 to 64 who are either employed, self-employed or unemployed.

Economically Inactive – Economically inactive people represent those of a working age 16-64 who are not employed and have not actively been seeking work in accordance with those classed as unemployed. This group includes students, those with illness and people looking after family.

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) – Principle benefit for those of working age who are too ill or disabled to work, comprising a work-related activity group and support group.

Employment Deprived – Employment deprivation, as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, includes working age people who are unemployed claimants, in receipt of Incapacity benefit, Employment and Support Allowance and Severe Disability allowance.

Employment Rate – The number of people of working age currently either employed or self-employed. The headline employment rate is a measure of the percentage of people aged 16 to 64 who are employed as a proportion of the total population of that age group.

Enterprise - The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations.

Gross Value Added (GVA) – the value added by any unit engaged in production above the inputs of production. This represents the total level of productive output for any given industry sector.

Index Number - A measure of the average level or other quantifiable characteristics relative to their level for a defined reference period or location. It is usually expressed as relative to 100 (for example, 105 would be an increase of 5 per cent) where 100 is the value for the reference period or location.

Industrial classification/breakdown - This is the internationally standardised method for classifying the extensive range of industrial sectors in an economy. At the highest level, the economy can be divided into the private sector and the public sector. It can also be broken down by industrial sector. ONS uses

the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007) for industrial breakdowns of labour market statistics.

Jobseekers Allowance – The principle out-of-work benefit for unemployed people actively seeking work. The introduction of Universal Credit means that this no longer accounts for the number of people principally claiming unemployment related benefits.

Local Unit (Business) - A local unit is an individual site (for example a factory or shop) associated with an enterprise. It can also be referred to as a workplace.

Model-based Unemployment – Unemployment measure produced by the Office for National Statistics which uses annual population survey data, combined with claimant count data, to produce a more accurate unemployment estimates at regional and local authority level. Estimates are not available for group characteristics.

Rates – Rates are the preferred measure of Labour market statistics, as they allow changes in the labour market to be interpreted in a wider context which factor in changes in the overall population.

Unemployment – Unemployment is measured by the International Labour Organisation's Unemployment indicator. It is an internationally accepted measure of unemployment that assesses the number of jobless people who want to work, are available to work and are actively seeking employment. The Office for National Statistics measures this using the Annual Population Survey, sampling those without a job who have been actively seeking work in the past 4 weeks and are available or waiting to start work in the next 2 weeks.

Unemployment Rate – The headline unemployment rate is an expression of the proportion of unemployed people as a percentage of all economically active people (employed and unemployed). Unlike the headline employment and economically inactive rates, which are measured against the working age population aged 16-64, the unemployment rate is measured as a total of all people who are economically active and aged 16 plus who are seeking employment.

Appendix 2: Sources

Department for Work and Pensions. *Stat-Xplore, 2015*. Available from: (<https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>).

National Records of Scotland. *Scotland's Census 2011*. Available from: (<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>).

Office for National Statistics. *Annual Population Survey*. Available from: (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>). *The Annual Population Survey is similar to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It started in January 2004 and is compiled by taking data from the four calendar quarters of the LFS and combining them with additional samples of interviews. LFS interviews are conducted continuously throughout the year. In any three-month period, a nationally representative sample of approximately 100,000 people aged 16 and over in around 45,000 households is interviewed.

Office for National Statistics. *Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*. Available from: (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>). *The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is conducted in April each year to obtain information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees. This data set provides information about earnings of employees who are living in an area, who are on adult rates and whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Office for National Statistics. *Claimant Count*. Available from: (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>). *The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed

Office for National Statistics. *DWP Benefits*. Available from: (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>). Administrative data on benefit payments produced from the Department of Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

Office for National Statistics. *Guide to Labour Market Statistics, 2012*. Available from: (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/>).

The Scottish Government. *Businesses in Scotland, 2010-2015*. Available from: (www.gov.scot). *The Businesses in Scotland publication provides information on the number of enterprises (businesses) operating in Scotland. The main purpose of the publication is to provide an estimate of Scotland's business stock. Enterprises are counted only once in Scotland-level estimates or once each in each of the local authority areas or rural/urban areas they operate in

The Scottish Government. *Evaluation of Measurement Options for Those Aged 16-19 Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)*. Available from: (www.gov.scot).

The Scottish Government. *Scottish Annual Business Statistics, 2009-2013*. Available from: (www.gov.scot). *Scottish Annual Business Statistics (SABS) provides data mainly on the Production, Manufacturing, Construction and Service Sectors in Scotland. The Annual Business Survey, from which the statistics are largely derived, covers approximately two thirds of the economy. The main sectors not covered are the financial sector, parts of agriculture and the public sector. SABS statistics are best suited for the analysis of individual industries rather than the economy as a whole.

The Scottish Government. *Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2016*. Available from: (www.gov.scot). * The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland. It divides Scotland into 6,976 datazones and allows identification of area concentrations of multiple deprivation, including indicators relating to income, employment, health, crime, housing, education and access.