



# Observatory PASCAL

*Place Management, Social Capital and Learning Regions*

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*PURE Regional Profile*

*GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM*

*Region:*

**Glasgow, United Kingdom, including the Clyde Gateway region.  
(Please see appended map of region).**

*Principal PURE contact:*

**Nicola Blush**

*Title:*

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**Tel:** +44 1563 545047  
**Mob:**

*Name of main collaborating region:*

**Glasgow Scotland**

*Suggested members of your Regional Co-ordinating Group (RCG) (between 3 and 5 Persons):  
Name, organisation and email:*

1. **Chris Shepherd, Former Chief Exec Dartford and Gravesend, Kent OECD Consultant and adviser to UK Government, PASCAL Board Member, UK based.**  
[chrishepherd@hotmail.com](mailto:chrishepherd@hotmail.com)
2. **Helen Hayes, University of Melbourne.**  
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3. **Hans Schuetze, University of British Columbia, Canada and Germany, Pascal Board Member and host to International Conference May 2009.**  
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Suggested Peer Reviewer from region:

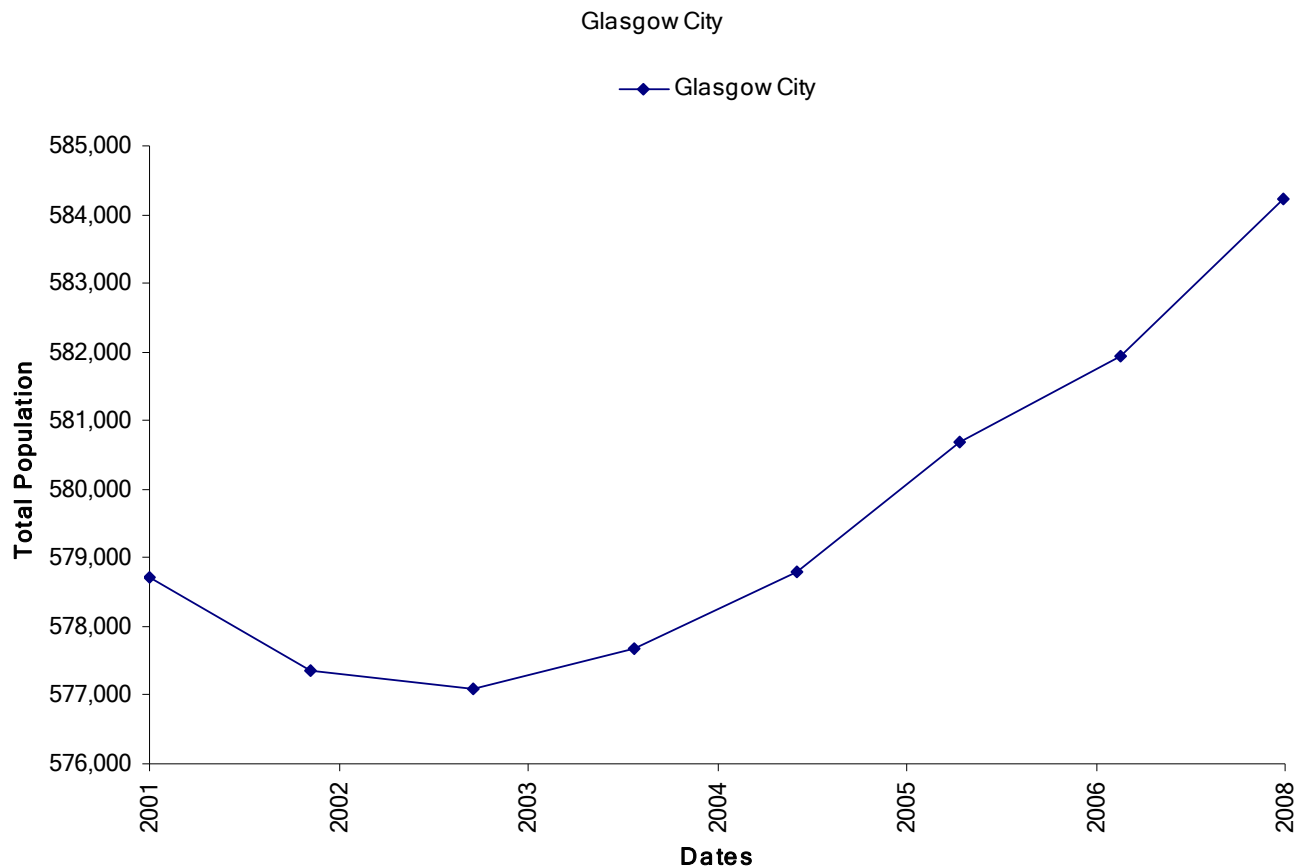
'Identity' of Region (eg. governmental admin. region; special development zone; informal 'working reality' region, etc)

**Glasgow City Council Boundary plus Clyde Gateway – see attached map. We expect the process of the review to potentially illuminate other geographic service areas.**

## REGIONAL PORTRAIT

(Please list key issues of interest and relevance to PURE)

(i) Approx. population and any key features: (e.g. new migrant numbers)



The General Register Office for Scotland: Population estimates that Scotland's Population in 2008 was 5,168,500 of which 584,240 live in Glasgow City. The working age population in Glasgow city is 392,028.

Migrant workers from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (the A8) were significant in Glasgow's rising population following EU expansion. There is anecdotal evidence that migrant workers may be leaving Scotland due to the recession. Scottish Government policy is very welcoming of the economic contribution migrant workers

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can make to the Scottish economy. There is a small black and minority ethnic community in addition to the A8 migrants concentrated geographically in Scotland upon Glasgow.

In 1811 Glasgow had become the second city of the British Empire. It is now larger than any other city in Britain outside London. By 1900 Glasgow was at its peak of industrial production and the major contributor to Scottish industry. Since this industrial heyday Glasgow declined but then resurged as a hub for tourism, retail, leisure with an emerging service based economy.

(ii) *Other essential geographical features:*

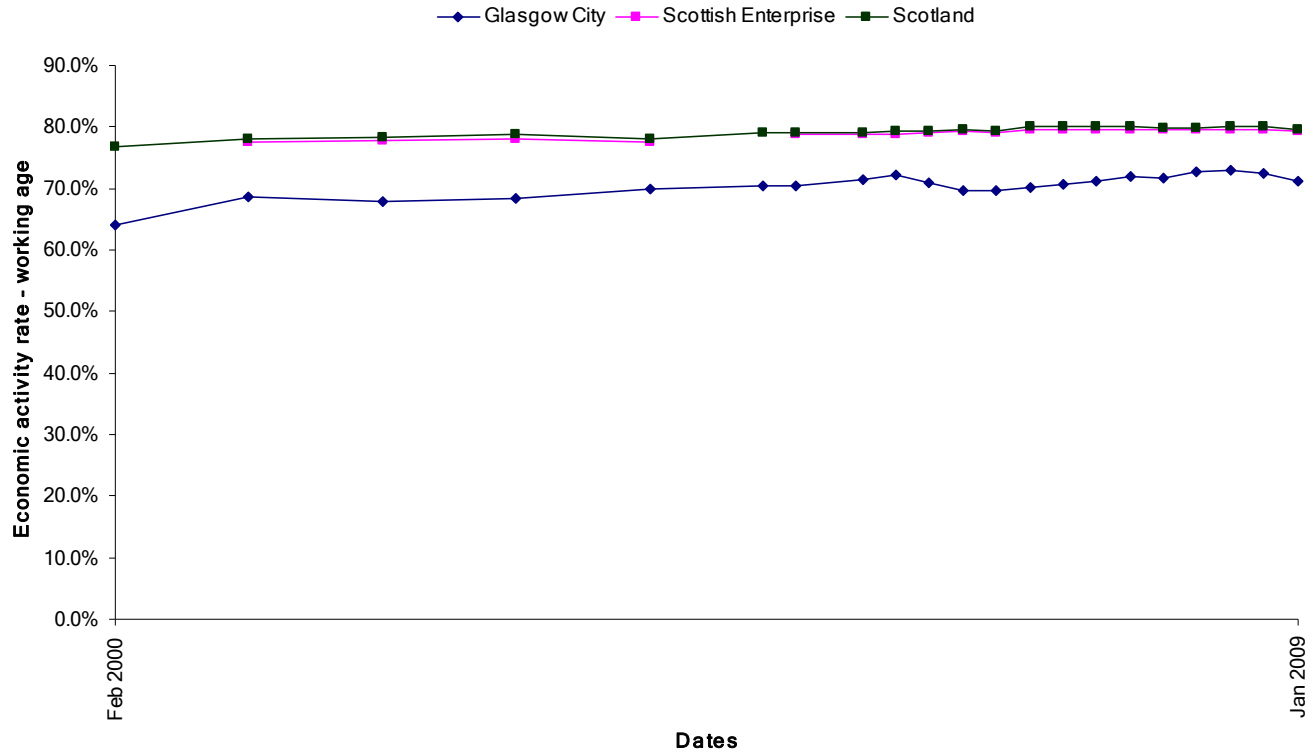
Glasgow City covers 68 square miles. (see appended map) It is a conurbation on Scotland's West Coast and part of the Scotland's "Central Belt" a relatively populated area containing towns such as Cumbernauld and East Kilbride built to take Glasgow's population overspill in the late 1960's and 1970's extending to the City of Edinburgh Scotland's Capital (with a population of 471,650) 46 miles away on the East Coast.

Glasgow is situated on the West Coast of Scotland and is cut by the River Clyde a natural resource which once allowed Glasgow and its hinterland's early industrial history based on heavy engineering – coal mining and ship building to thrive on its banks. The Clyde Valley within which Glasgow sits is bounded by the low hills. The city is well served by motorway and train routes and is served by two airports Glasgow Airport and Glasgow Prestwick International to the South.

(iii) *Economy, industries and employment features:*

**Five key figures:**

- The claimant count unemployment rate in Glasgow City is 8.5% - This is higher than Scotland as a whole.
- In Glasgow City, 47% of wards have claimant count unemployment rates of more than twice the average for Scotland.
- The employment rate in Glasgow City is 66%. This is significantly lower than the Scotland average of 76%.
- Working age people account for 67% of all people in Glasgow City. This is higher than for Scotland as a whole.
- Compared to Scotland, there are a higher per cent of jobs in Finance and business, and a lower per cent in Manufacturing.



Data graphed above from the ONS employment survey uses benefit recipient data to calculate the proportion of the working age population in employment. N.B the Scottish Enterprise area excludes the sparsely populated but geographically vast Highlands and Islands area of Northern Scotland.

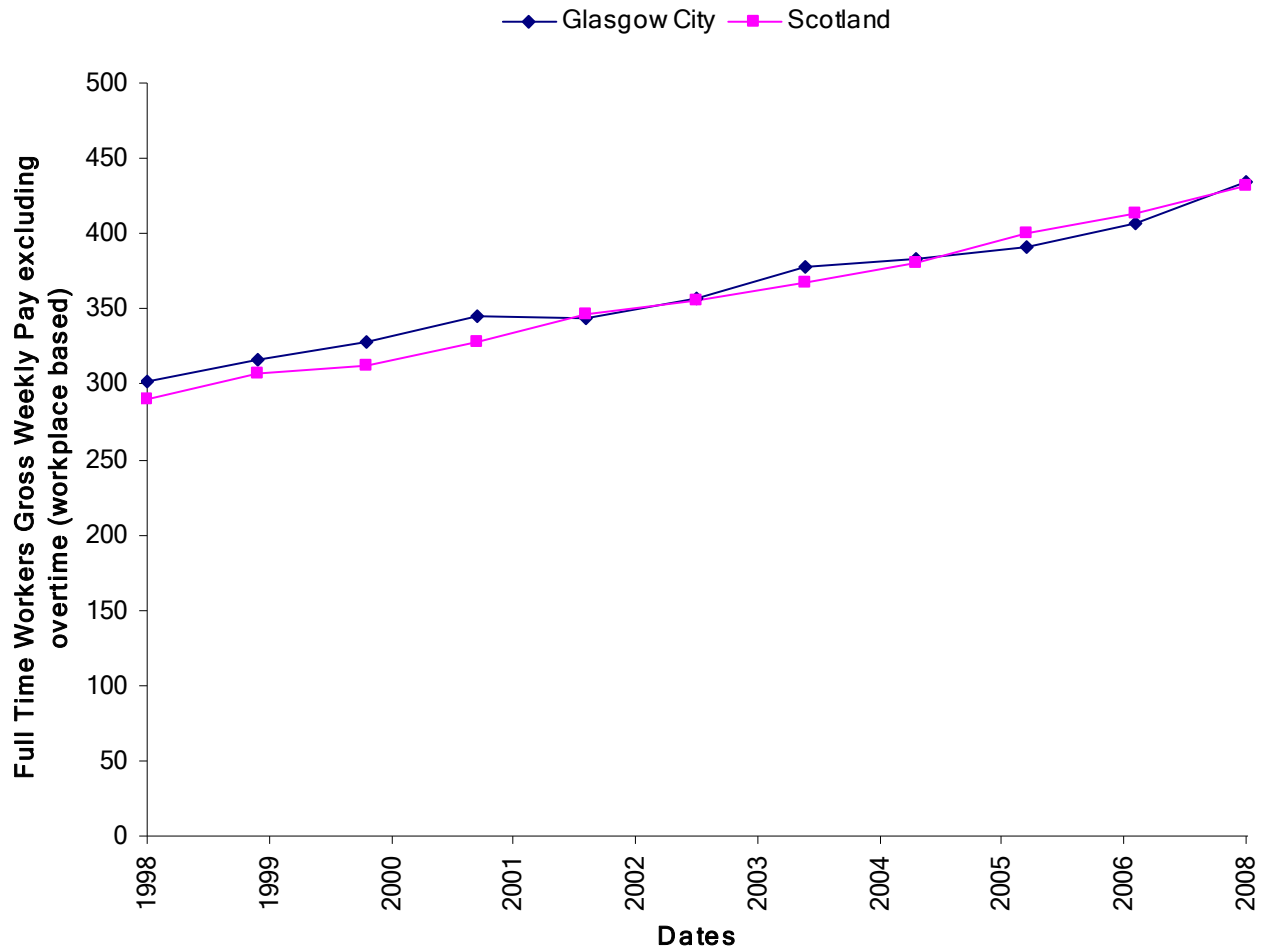
### Qualifications of economically active people (Jan 2008 – Dec 2008)

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

	Glasgow City	Glasgow City	Scottish Enterprise	Scotland
NVQ4	107,200	39.1%	38.0%	37.6%
NVQ3	43,500	15.9%	16.3%	16.3%
Trade apprenticeships	12,700	4.6%	6.6%	6.7%
NVQ2	30,400	11.1%	13.5%	13.8%
NVQ1	22,200	8.1%	9.4%	9.5%
Other qualifications	24,700	9.0%	7.5%	7.5%
No qualifications	33,700	12.3%	8.8%	8.7%

With 39.1% of economically active people having an NVQ4 level qualification (degree equivalent) or above the Glasgow population is placed in terms of available skills. This is reflected in wage rates where Glasgow consistently paces or exceeds Scottish wage rates despite having a higher unemployment rate.

## Wage Rates and Incomes



## KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE REGION

### (i) Economic issues:

1. Complex Skills landscape.
2. Challenges associated with the international recession.
3. Areas of high deprivation.
4. The challenge of further diversifying the industrial base.
5. Contributing to National Outcome targets.

Key websites for more information:

1. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/>  
The Government Economic Strategy.
2. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education/skills-strategy/making-skills-work/utilisation>  
For policy on Work force Developments and Skills Utilisation.
3. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education/skills-strategy/progress/sq>  
Skills Strategy.
4. [European Cities Monitor 2008, Cushman & Wakefield](#)
5. [West Scotland Region Overview](#)  
For comparisons between Glasgow and the broader West of Scotland Region.

(ii) *Social issues including health:*

1. Pockets of severe health issues especially in deprived communities.
2. In the Mercer quality of living Report Glasgow ranked joint 45<sup>th</sup> with Birmingham.
3. Lack of quality housing for low to medium income families.

*Key websites for more information:*

1. [Mercer Quality of Living Report](#)
2. [West of Scotland Media Monitor](#)  
For an indication of latest developments in expansions, redundancies and contracts.
3. <http://www.gcph.co.uk>  
Glasgow Centre for Population Health.
4. <http://www.bgateway.com>  
Gateway for business support.
5. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms>  
For Scotlands National targets.
6. <http://www.gha.org.uk>  
Glasgow's Housing Association.

(iii) *Environmental issues:*

1. Landfill - Scotland is one of the most prolific users of landfill for waste management in Europe but ambitious zero waste targets have been set to divert and recycle waste which would otherwise go to landfill.
2. Renewable Energy - Scotland provides around 10% of Europe's Renewable energy resource mainly Wind and Wave energy from Scotland's West Coast.
3. Renewable Heat – ambitious projects are underway in Scotland for heat recovery from industrial processes (20,000 mega watts) to be used to heat domestic homes and community buildings.
4. A Biodiversity Policy is a key plank of Scottish Government Environmental Policy. 1 in 3 amphibians, 1 in 6 Birds and 1 in 3 mammals are currently under threat.

*Key websites for more information:*

1. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Environment/TrendWasteRecycling/LinkSEPALandfill>
2. <http://www.scottishrenewables.com/>
3. <http://www.sepa.com>
4. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDPRuralPriorities/Packages/SupportBiodiversity>.

(iv) *Cultural issues:*

1. **Cultural events.**  
Glasgow has a great history of hosting culturally significant events for example:
  - 1988 Glasgow hosts the National Garden Festival attracts 4.3 million visitors.
  - In 1990 Glasgow marks its reign as Cultural Capital of Europe with a year long festival of over 3,000 events and the opening of Glasgow Royal Concert Hall.
  - Glasgow celebrates its reign as UK City of Architecture and Design in 1999.
2. **Football and sectarianism.**  
Football is a Scottish passion. Glasgow has two main football teams Rangers and Celtic which tend to attract a fan base along sectarian lines. The Scottish government has through

its “One Scotland – no place for racism” campaign attempted to combat racism including sectarianism which has in the past often been in particular associated with football fans. Scottish football fans “colloquially termed the “tartan army” have a very good reputation abroad and have won both UEFA and FIFA fair play awards.

### 3. Confidence

The Scottish Psyche tends to be modest and self deprecating. It is argued that a lack of confidence may have led to a lack of the risk taking behaviour associated with entrepreneurial flair.

*Key websites for more information:*

1. [www.seeglasgow.com](http://www.seeglasgow.com)
2. <http://www.centreforconfidence.co.uk/>
3. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/PublicServiceReform/efficientgovernment/Open-scotland/publicsectorpolicy/OneScotlandPortal>.

(v) *Other issues or dimensions:*  
(e.g. political & administrative, civic and participation)

Scotland was granted devolution by the passing of the Scotland Act in 1998 which means that Scotland has a parliament with ‘devolved’ powers within the United Kingdom. Any powers which remain with the UK Parliament at Westminster are reserved. Reserved matters were set out in Schedule 5 of the Scotland Act. A basic breakdown is given below. Essentially the powers of the Scottish Parliament are set out by what it does not have legislative competence in rather than in what it can do.

- **Devolved powers:** Matters such as education, health and prisons, which used to be dealt with by the Parliament at Westminster, are now decided in Scotland.
- **Reserved powers:** Decisions (mostly about matters with a UK or international impact) are reserved and dealt with at Westminster.

### National Economic Forum

Scotland's National Economic Forum, bringing together key representatives from the private, public, third sector and trade unions. These partners are committed to the government skills and economic strategies, see below.

### Community Planning Partnerships

At a local level community planning working towards targets agreed in a single outcome agreement ensures partnership working at the level of local authority regions. Statutory partners include local authorities, fire police health enterprise agency and transport partners who are joined by other public, voluntary and community groups.

### Strategic Context

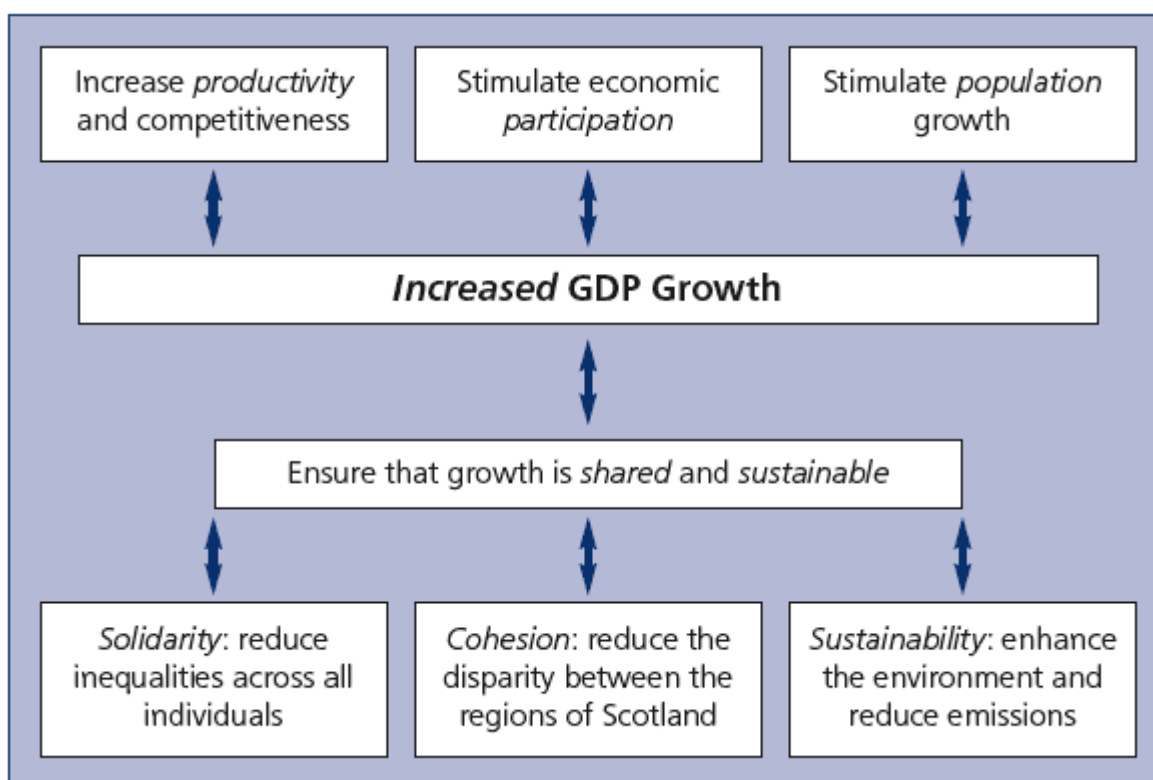
The Scottish Governments Economic Strategy *sets out a vision of “sustainable economic growth and opportunities for all”*. The strategy further states:

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*“Scotland has real strength in the most vital factor for modern economies – the human capital offered by our greatest asset, Scotland’s people. We need to build on this strength and, importantly, make more of it broadening Scotland’s comparative advantage in the global economy. This is the focus for the Strategy: the alignment of investment in learning and skills with other key priorities; a supportive business environment; investment in infrastructure and place; effective government; and greater equity, in pursuit of greater comparative advantage. For the first time, too, this is a strategy with challenging national targets to take us towards improved economic and population growth.”*

The government further outlines the principles which underpin its desired growth strategy as solidarity, cohesion and sustainability. Shown diagrammatically below:



## Skills for Scotland: A Lifelong Skills Strategy

The government views skills development as fundamental to economic development and therefore developed a new skills strategy.

*“Skills development contributes to economic development from which we believe other benefits flow such as social justice, stronger communities and more engaged citizens”.*

Skills for Scotland: A Lifelong Skills Strategy provides a challenge and call to action for stakeholders, employers and individuals. The strategy states:

*“A smarter Scotland is at the heart of everything we want to achieve for this country. We can only build a Scotland that is wealthier and fairer, one that is healthier; safer; stronger and greener, if people are equipped with the skills, expertise and knowledge for success. This*





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*strategy sets out what our objectives need to be to develop a cohesive lifelong learning system centred upon the individual but responsive to employer needs.”*

The skills strategy sets out a number of areas for action:

- **Individual Development** (developing an approach to skills acquisition, funding support, equal access and participation).

*“As well as aiming to promote equal access to and participation in skills and learning for all, we will aim to recognise people’s different needs situations and goals and remove the barriers that limit what people can do and can be”*

- **Economic Pull** (increasing demand for skills, improving skills utilisation, understanding current and projected demands for skills).

*“We will need employers that demand, value and make best use of their workforce’s skills”*

- **Cohesive Structures** (simplifying support structures to improve access to learning and training for customers).

*“We need to improve employability skills for those without jobs; we need to ensure that everyone can see clear and tangible benefits from investing in their own development and that of their workforce.*

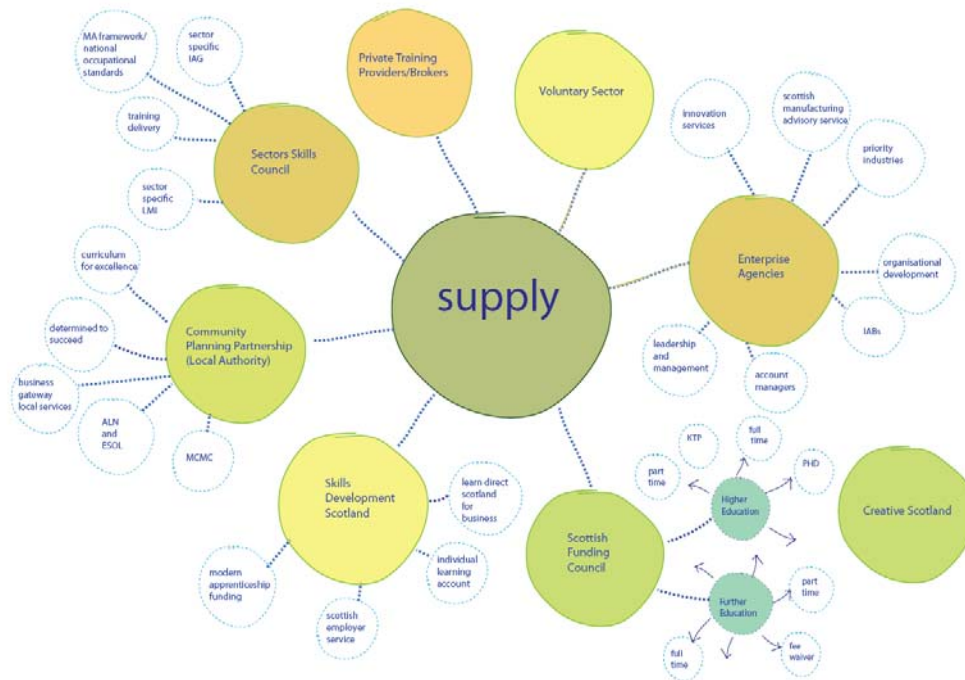
Other key government policies targeted at specific groups include “More Choices, More Chances” (2006), the strategy for young people not in employment, education or training and “Workforce Plus” through programmes such as Training for Work targeted at unemployed adults.

At the European level the government is committed to active participation in the Lisbon Agenda. The Lisbon Agenda agreed in 2000, seeks to promote economic reform in Europe to enable it to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge based economy in the World. The Lisbon Agenda is associated with the Bologna Process signed by 30 European ministers of Education, which aims to create a European Higher Education area by 2010. The intent is greater comparability of qualifications across the European Union to allow greater mutual recognition of university degrees and encourage student mobility.

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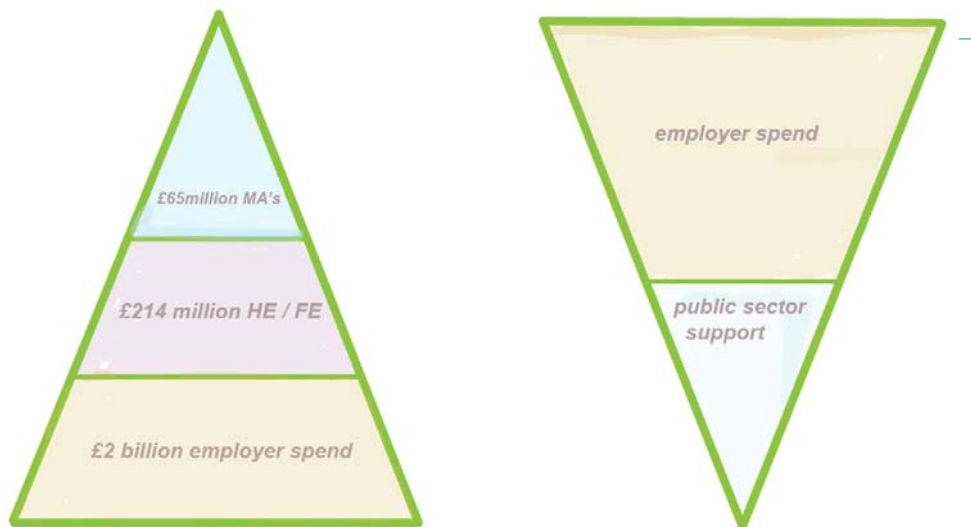
## Scotland's Skills Landscape



## Workforce Development System

The Workforce Development System to date has been supply led, the Scottish Government and its agents aspire to create a truly demand led system for work force development.

## product-led or demand-led?



Skills  
Development  
Scotland

### Skills Utilisation, Workforce Development and Knowledge Transfer

Skills Utilisation can be defined as:

The effective matching of acquired skills, to business needs through HR, leadership, management and work practice, thereby increasing business performance. To be effective skills utilisation will be tailored to the organisational model and product market strategy of the business and will result in a culture where employers get the most from their staff and individual employees are satisfied and motivated in their roles.

#### Workforce Development

Workforce development within organisations is the identification of knowledge and behaviours that are needed by the workforce to deliver services both now and in the future and how these will be resourced. Workforce development needs and “products” aimed to address these are a subset of the overarching aim of skills utilisation. Skills development Scotland provides or has in development a number of Workforce Development products:

- Modern Apprenticeships
- Scottish Employer Service
- Skills Gateways
- Skills for Growth

#### Knowledge Transfer



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Investigating knowledge transfer within Universities is a common theme for all PURE regional reviews and is a key aim of the PURE study. This theme will therefore be addressed in the Glasgow review.

Knowledge transfer seeks to organize, create, capture or distribute knowledge and ensure its availability for future users. The PURE project aims to address and attempt to measure using a qualitative approach the practical problem of transferring knowledge and learning benefits acquired within Universities to their wider communities and regional geography. Student's experiences are often said to represent "knowledge transfer on legs".

## *UNIVERSITY AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (HEIs) PORTRAIT*

*(Please describe in a few words the HE system operating in the region, in terms of any important matters, the following):*

- (i) Structure, legal and financial status of HE system*
- (ii) Main priorities for the HEIs in the region*
- (iii) Relevant recent changes and developments in policy and/or practice*
- (iv) Ways of organising and managing within the HEIs*

<http://www.ascol.org.uk/> - Association of Scottish Colleges

<http://www.universities-scotland.ac.uk/> - Universities Scotland

## *HEIs in REGION*

<b>1. Glasgow University</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Fraser Rowan</b> <a href="http://www.gla.ac.uk">www.gla.ac.uk</a>
<b>2. Strathclyde University</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Ursula Kelly</b> <a href="http://www.strath.ac.uk">www.strath.ac.uk</a>
<b>3. Glasgow Caledonian University</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Fiona Stewartknight</b> <a href="http://www.gcal.ac.uk">www.gcal.ac.uk</a>
<b>4. University of the West of Scotland</b>	<b>Paisley</b>	<b>Ian Bishop</b> <a href="http://www.paisley.ac.uk">www.paisley.ac.uk</a>



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*PURE Regional Profile*

*GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM*

*Appendix 2*

*Regional Aspirations and Agenda*

1. *What aspects of regional development and the role of higher education in particular do you wish to engage with, focus on and improve, through your involvement in PURE?*

**We hope that engaging in the PURE study will assist Skills Development Scotland and partner agencies to redefine the Work Force Development system in Scotland a task which Skills Development Scotland the Scottish Funding Council, Scottish Enterprise and others are actively engaged in now.**

*(a) From the point of view of the region and its priorities, objectives and ways of working?*

**Involvement in PURE will assist in developing new national and international networks. Access to benchmarking tools and assistance to develop new measures to reflect evolving strategies in skills development will be particularly welcome**

*(b) From the point of view of the higher education institutions and their priorities, objectives and ways of working?*

**We expect that this will emerge as the review progresses**

2. *In terms of the wider global, political, administrative, economic and environmental setting it was agreed at the PURE Glasgow working meeting (September 2008) that the following aspects (included in Briefing Paper No. 3) were of wide general significance for the PURE project as a whole:*

*(a) What role are strong national and/or regional policies in favour of third mission playing to overcome barriers for PURE work in regions?*

*(b) Will strong national and regional policies in favour of sustainable development have an impact on PURE activity on environmental issues?*

*(c) Will strong policies on implementing LLL at national and/or regional levels have an impact on PURE activities? (LLL = life long learning?)?*

*(d) Will strong national and/or regional innovation and research policies have as impact on PURE activities?*

*(e) Will strong and/or regional policy on administrative and governance issues have an impact on PURE activities?*

*(f) How is the third mission seen and developed, and how central is it to the future especially of non-elite universities?*

*(g) Is the globalisation of the economy changing regions' ecological, social and cultural policies? If so, how will it impact on PURE activities in the region and the university?*



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3. *At this stage, do you have a clear sense which subject(s) of special interest you would like to concentrate on in a PURE regions sub-group; for example – ecotourism, SME development, mega-events like the Olympics, cultural development and creative arts, etc?*

**Work Force Development**

**We would be interested in the following sub-group specialism(s):  
Work Force Development.**

4. *Are there any other points that you wish to mention at this stage?*

## Appendix Glasgow City Statistics

Glasgow City	Scottish Government Analytical Services Division
Economic Briefing	

<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, INACTIVITY &amp; EMPLOYMENT</b>				
<b>Current - Jan 2008 - Dec 2008</b>				
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No. (000s)	%	No. (000s)	%
<b>In employment</b>				
<b>All</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>75.6%</b>
- full time work	209	79.3%	1,898	75.2%
- part time work	54	20.7%	627	24.8%
- employees	235	89.0%	2,242	89.3%
- self employed	26	9.8%	269	10.7%
<b>Males</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>78.7%</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>72.3%</b>
<b>Economically active</b>				
All	<b>283</b>	<b>71.1%</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>79.6%</b>
Males	148	74.9%	1,405	83.1%
Females	134	67.0%	1,254	75.9%
<b>People who want to work but are not in employment</b>				
All	<b>47</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
Males	23	11.5%	149	9.0%
Females	25	13.0%	161	10.3%
<b>Working age people with a degree level qualification</b>				
With degree	87	22.5%	647	20.1%
<b>ILO Unemployment</b>				
All	<b>20.2</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

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<b>% CHANGE OVER YEAR</b>						
	Glasgow City			Scotland		
	Jan 2007 - Dec 2007		% Change	Jan 2007 - Dec 2007		% Change
	No. (000s)	Rate	over year	No. (000s)	Rate	over year
<b>In employment</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
- full time work	205	78.2%	2.1%	1,889	75.0%	0.5%
- part time work	57	21.8%	-4.6%	631	25.0%	-0.5%
- employees	237	90.4%	-0.7%	2,241	89.5%	0.0%
- self employed	23	8.7%	13.5%	263	10.5%	2.0%
<b>Males</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>70.9%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Economically Active</b>						
All	<b>282</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Males	153	77.2%	-2.8%	1,398	83.4%	0.5%
Females	129	66.0%	4.0%	1,248	76.1%	0.5%
<b>People who want to work But are not in employment</b>						
All	<b>49</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Males	25	12.8%	-8.0%	147	9.0%	1.4%
Females	24	12.5%	4.2%	153	9.8%	5.2%
With degree	85	22.1%	2.4%	629	19.7%	2.9%

<b>CLAIMANT COUNT UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				
<b>Current Month</b>	<b>July 2009</b>			
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	Level(000s)**	Rate*	Level(000s)**	Rate*
<b>All People</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	132.6	<b>4.7%</b>
Males	17.5	12.7%	98.2	6.8%
Females	5.9	4.1%	34.4	2.4%
*Unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted				
** Unemployment level is not seasonally adjusted				
	Level (000s)	% of all claimants	Level (000s)	% of all claimants
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	6.99	30.3%	40.5	31.1%
25-49	13.22	57.3%	70.5	54.1%
50+	2.85	12.3%	19.2	14.7%
<b>Duration</b>				
6 months or more	7.81	33.4%	37.1	28.0%
1 year or more	3.28	14.0%	11.6	8.8%



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<b>% CHANGE UNEMPLOYMENT</b>						
	Glasgow City			Scotland		
	1997-2009	1999-2009	2008-2009	1997-2009	1999-2009	2008-2009
<b>Rate</b>						
<b>All people</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Males	-2.0%	0.8%	4.4%	-2.0%	-0.6%	2.9%
Females	0.1%	0.8%	1.6%	-0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Change in percentage point terms						
<b>Level</b>						
All people	-23.3%	-5.3%	52.8%	-19.2%	-4.4%	70.2%
Males	-26.6%	-10.3%	49.9%	-21.0%	-6.6%	71.5%
Females	-11.6%	13.2%	61.8%	-13.4%	2.4%	66.6%
<b>Age</b>						
18-24	-14.5%	15.7%	55.3%	-9.2%	15.9%	68.9%
25-49	-25.1%	-9.5%	51.2%	-21.1%	-8.1%	70.8%
50+	-22.4%	-7.5%	50.5%	-24.2%	-14.1%	72.1%
<b>Duration</b>						
6 months or more	-47.4%	-28.0%	65.8%	-47.8%	-28.6%	94.0%
1 year or more	-66.8%	-51.1%	44.8%	-74.5%	-60.5%	52.3%

<b>BENEFIT CLAIMANTS (total caseload)</b>				
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	February 2008	February 2009	February 2008	February 2009
Number of claimants	Level(000s)	Level(000s)	Level(000s)	Level(000s)
Income Support	47.9	45.1	214.1	204.0
Incapacity Benefit/ESA	50.4	49.8	271.4	267.8

% Change		2008-2009		2008-2009
Income Support		-5.7%		-4.7%
Incapacity Benefit/ESA		-1.1%		-1.3%

<b>CLAIMANT COUNT UNEMPLOYMENT - wards</b>						
1991 ward boundaries						
	Total	Total	Men	Men	Women	Women
	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level
<b>Wards with highest rate of unemployment</b>						
Belvidere	22.5%	300	31.9%	227	11.3%	73
Glenwood	17.7%	374	28.7%	290	7.3%	84
Drumry	17.7%	417	27.0%	307	8.7%	110
Barlanark	16.5%	438	25.1%	327	7.8%	111
Govan	16.2%	579	25.2%	453	6.8%	126
<b>Wards with lowest rate of unemployment</b>						
Kelvindale	2.3%	179	3.3%	127	1.2%	52
Kelvinside	3.0%	213	4.0%	141	2.0%	72
Newlands	3.2%	219	4.1%	148	2.0%	71
Aikenhead	3.7%	188	5.1%	128	2.3%	60
Baillieston	3.8%	339	5.6%	252	1.9%	87

<b>POPULATION</b>				
<b>Scottish population by age, 2008 and projected changes over time</b>				
	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No. (000s)	%	No. (000s)	%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>100%</b>
Below working age	96	16%	914	18%
Of working age	392	67%	3,238	63%
Above working age	96	16%	1,017	20%
Changes in popn	diff since '01	diff to 2031*	diff since '01	diff to 2031*
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Below working age	-9%	-11%	-6%	-6%
Of working age	7%	-1%	3%	0%
Above working age	-9%	4%	8%	27%

\* Takes into account change in state pension age

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<b>EARNINGS April 2008</b>			
	Glasgow City	Scotland	% difference from Scotland
	£	£	
Gross Average* weekly Earnings	434.2	461.8	-6.0%
Males	468.3	505.8	-7.4%
Females	407.6	399.1	2.1%
* Median			

<b>NUMBER and PROPORTION of EMPLOYEE JOBS by INDUSTRY 2007*</b>				
Industrial group	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No. (000s)	Percentage	No. (000s)	Percentage
<b>All industries</b>	<b>395.3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,407.7</b>	<b>100%</b>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	..	..	39.2	2%
<b>Production &amp; construction</b>				
<b>Total</b>	..	..	401.0	17%
Energy & Water	..	..	42.5	2%
Manufacturing	23.7	6%	220.9	9%
Construction	15.9	4%	137.6	6%
<b>Services</b>				
<b>Total</b>	351.6	89%	1,967.5	82%
Retail & wholesale & hotels	83.1	21%	528.7	22%
Transport & comm	21.8	6%	130.3	5%
Finance and business	103.3	26%	451.5	19%
"Other" Services¥	143.4	36%	856.9	36%
¥ Other services includes Public Admin, Education, Health and Other' Services				

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<b>NUMBER of EMPLOYEE JOBS in YEARS 1999, 2005, 2006*</b>						
Industrial group	Glasgow City			Scotland		
	1999 *	2005 *	2006 *	1999 *	2005 *	2006 *
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
<b>All industries</b>	<b>354.2</b>	<b>411.8</b>	<b>393.7</b>	<b>2,167.0</b>	<b>2,398.8</b>	<b>2,377.2</b>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	..	..	..	37.0	35.7	38.8
<b>Production &amp; construction</b>						
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	490.1	398.4	400.8
Energy & Water	..	..	..	41.3	36.9	38.4
Manufacturing	31.1	24.0	23.9	315.0	229.7	224.0
Construction	16.3	17.5	17.6	133.8	131.8	138.4
<b>Services</b>						
<b>Total</b>	303.0	367.1	349.2	1,639.9	1,964.7	1,937.5
Retail & wholesale & hotels	71.6	86.2	82.1	501.6	543.6	530.7
Transport & comm	22.6	23.4	20.8	118.9	129.3	121.4
Finance and business	86.2	105.5	102.8	331.7	438.9	436.4
"Other" Services¥	122.6	151.9	143.5	687.8	852.9	849.1

<b>VACANCIES</b>				
<b>July 2009</b>				
Industrial group	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No's	Annual change	No's	Annual change
<b>All industries</b>	3,114	-35.0%	22,198	-24.4%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6	0.0%	134	9.8%
<b>Production &amp; construction</b>				
Energy & Water	22	-87.9%	255	-58.3%
Manufacturing	75	-42.7%	803	-26.5%
Construction	120	-23.1%	745	-38.5%
<b>Services</b>				
Retail & wholesale & hotels	539	-32.7%	4,480	-26.1%
Transport & comm	56	-39.1%	870	4.1%
Finance and business	1,304	-49.9%	8,304	-40.3%
"Other" Services¥	992	20.7%	6,607	19.9%

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<b>% CHANGE in EMPLOYEE JOBS</b>						
Industrial group	Glasgow City			Scotland		
	1999-2005	2006-2007		1999-2005	2006-2007	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		<b>10.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	..	..		-3.5%	1.0%	
<b>Production &amp; construction</b>	..	..		-18.7%	0.0%	
Energy & Water	..	..		-10.7%	10.7%	
Manufacturing	-22.8%	-0.8%		-27.1%	-1.4%	
Construction	7.4%	-9.7%		-1.5%	-0.6%	
<b>Services</b>	21.2%	0.7%		19.8%	1.5%	
Retail & wholesale & hotels	20.4%	1.2%		8.4%	-0.4%	
Transport & comm	3.5%	4.8%		8.7%	7.3%	
Finance and business	22.4%	0.5%		32.3%	3.5%	
"Other" Services¥	23.9%	2.1%		24.0%	1.3%	

<b>CORPORATE SECTOR</b>				
<b>Scottish employment &amp; enterprises by size of enterprise, March 2008</b>				
Size of enterprise	Glasgow City		Scotland	
	No. (000s)	%	No. (000s)	%
<b>Total employment*</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>100%</b>
Small	70	24%	634	35%
Medium	37	12%	253	14%
Large	191	64%	920	51%
Size of enterprise	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All enterprises</b>	<b>16,270</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>154,640</b>	<b>100%</b>
Small	14,340	88%	148,770	96%
Medium	810	5%	3,580	2%
Large	1,120	7%	2,290	1%

\* Enterprises with geographical identity only

<b>GROSS VALUE ADDED</b>						
<b>Gross Value Added by Industry in years 1999, 2005 &amp; 2006</b>						
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Glasgow City</b>			<b>Scotland</b>		
	1999	2005	2006	1999	2005	2006
<b>GVA at basic prices (£million)</b>						
Construction	482	674	789	3,575	5,260	5,904
Manufacturing	1,009	1,206	1,233	11,437	12,402	13,461
Services*	3,862	6,192	6,701	22,481	33,000	37,501
<b>GVA at basic prices per employee (£)</b>						
Construction	30,150	41,918	48,359	26,950	40,598	46,818
Manufacturing	32,824	51,344	53,243	36,494	54,144	60,724
Services*	20,269	27,017	30,890	21,159	26,910	30,899

\* Services here excludes: Financial Intermediation, Public Administration and Health & Social Work

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