

Regional Skills Assessments (RSAs) are a single, agreed evidence base created to inform future investment in skills. This infographic is for Ayrshire, and supplements the region's RSA Summary report. It uses Oxford Economics forecasts* for the 2019-2029 period to show current and future economic contribution, as well as current and future demand for skills.

The Economy



Gross Value Added (GVA)¹ in 2019

Total regional GVA is: **£5,714m** **4%** of total Scottish output

Forecast annual growth (2019-2029):²

Ayrshire: 1.3%
Scotland: 1.7%
United Kingdom: 2.0%



Productivity (GVA per job) in 2019

Regional productivity is: **£40,300** Scottish productivity is: **£50,400**

Forecast annual growth (2019-2029)

Ayrshire: 1.3%
Scotland: 1.4%
United Kingdom: 1.5%

Current Demand for Skills



Total Employment in 2019³

141,900 jobs

From 2009-2019, Total Employment:

down by 3% or 4,300 jobs
Compared to a **Scottish increase of 1%**



Current Demand for Skills

Sectoral Employment

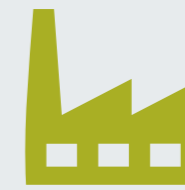
Top 3 employing sectors in 2019:



Human health & social work (26,700 jobs)



Wholesale & retail (22,700 jobs)



Manufacturing (12,900 jobs)

Employment by Occupation (people)

Occupational structure 2019:⁴

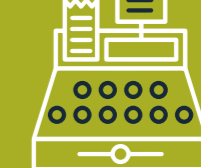
36% Higher level occupations



37% Mid-level occupations



27% Lower level occupations



Skills Shortages and Gaps

The percentage of skills shortage vacancies and skills gaps in the Ayrshire region are⁵:



Skills Shortage Vacancies⁶

Ayrshire: 33%
↗ 16 ppt increase from 2015

Compared to **Scotland: 24%**

Skills Gaps⁷

Ayrshire: 5.6%
↘ -0.8 ppt decrease from 2015

Compared to **Scotland: 5.0%**

* As with all forecasts, certain caveats need to be applied. They are based on what we know now and include past and present trends projected into the future. Their value is in identifying likely directions of travel rather than predicting exact figures. It is recommended therefore that users examine trends over time rather than focusing on changes in individual years. Finally, the more disaggregated they become, especially at smaller geographical units, the less reliable they are likely to be.

¹ GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced within the economy.

² Forecasts by Oxford Economics (unless otherwise stated).

³ Measured by total number

of jobs.

⁴ 'Higher level occupations' are defined as Managers, directors & senior officials, Professional occupations, and Associate professional & technical occupations; 'Mid

level occupations' defined as Administrative & secretarial occupations, Skilled trades occupations, Caring, leisure and other service occupations; and 'Lower level occupations' defined as Sales & customer

service occupations, Process, plant & machine operatives, Elementary occupations. Data shown is workplace based.

⁵ Source: Employer Skills Survey, 2017

⁶ Base: All establishments with

vacancies (only 2017 shown). Skill-shortage vacancies as a proportion of all vacancies. This may be due to a lack of skills, qualifications or experience amongst applicants.

⁷ Base: All establishments (only 2017 shown). Skills gaps: the proportion of the workforce lacking full proficiency.

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Future Supply

Population 2016-2041⁸

Total population:
down by 5% or 18,800 people

Working age population (16-64):
down by 18% or 41,000 people

Forecast change:
Ayrshire: -5%
Scotland: 5%
United Kingdom: 11%

Forecast change:
Ayrshire: -18%
Scotland: -4%
United Kingdom: 8%

Future Job Openings

From 2019 to 2029 there will be a requirement for:

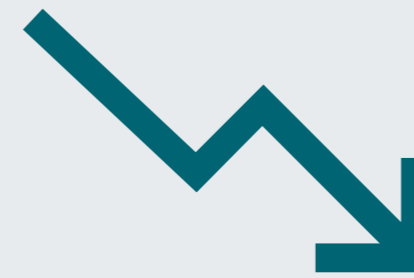


Occupational structure 2029:



Future Demand for Skills

From 2019-2029, Total Employment:



down by 0% or 400 jobs

Forecast average annual change:
Ayrshire: -0.0%
Scotland: 0.3%
United Kingdom: 0.5%

Top 3 employing sectors in 2029 are forecast to be:



From 2019 to 2029 The largest employment growth is forecast in:



The largest employment decreases are forecast in:



⁸ Source: National Records of Scotland.
⁹ Expansion demand is the measure of an increase/decrease in jobs, as a result of economic growth or contraction; replacement demand is the number of job openings generated through labour market churn (i.e. those who retire, move away, or change

jobs). N.B. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100 and as a result totals may not equal the sum of the constituent parts.