

Regional Skills Assessments (RSAs) are a single, agreed evidence base created to inform future investment in skills. This infographic is for the West Region, 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)<sup>1</sup> in 2019

Total regional GVA is: **£8,488m** **6%** of total Scottish output

#### Forecast annual growth (2019-2029):

West Region: 1.5%

Scotland: 1.7%

United Kingdom: 2.0%



#### Productivity (GVA per job) in 2019

Regional productivity is: **£47,000** Scottish productivity is: **£50,400**

#### Forecast annual growth (2019-2029)

West Region: 1.3%

Scotland: 1.4%

United Kingdom: 1.5%

### Current Demand for Skills



#### Total Employment in 2019<sup>3</sup>

**180,700 jobs**

#### From 2009-2019, Total Employment:

**up by 3% or 5,000 jobs**

Compared to a Scottish increase of 1%

### Current Demand for Skills

#### Sectoral Employment

##### Top 3 employing sectors in 2019:



Human health & social work (28,400 jobs)



Wholesale & retail (27,900 jobs)



Admin & support services (16,300 jobs)

#### Employment by Occupation (people)

##### Occupational structure 2019<sup>4</sup>:

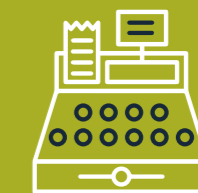
**40%** Higher level occupations



**32%** Mid-level occupations



**28%** Lower level occupations



### Skills Shortages and Gaps

The percentage of skills shortage vacancies and skills gaps in the West region are<sup>5</sup>:



#### Skills Shortage Vacancies<sup>6</sup>

West Region: 31%  
↗ 3 ppt increase from 2015

Compared to Scotland: 24%

#### Skills Gaps<sup>7</sup>

West Region: 6.7%  
↗ 3.4 ppt increase 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.

<sup>1</sup> GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced within the economy.

<sup>2</sup> Forecasts by Oxford Economics (unless otherwise stated).

<sup>3</sup> Measured by total number

of jobs.

<sup>4</sup> '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.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Employer Skills Survey, 2017

<sup>6</sup> 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.

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

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### Future Supply

#### Population 2016-2041<sup>8</sup>

**Total population:**  
up by 2% or 10,100 people

**Working age population (16-64):**  
down by 8% or 23,000 people

**Forecast change:**  
West Region: 2%  
Scotland: 5%  
United Kingdom: 11%

**Forecast change:**  
West Region: -8%  
Scotland: -4%  
United Kingdom: 8%

### Future Job Openings

From 2019 to 2029 there will be a requirement for:

2,400 people  
Expansion Demand

62,000 people  
Replacement Demand

**64,400 people**  
to fill Job Openings<sup>9</sup>

#### Occupational structure 2029:

37%  
Higher level occupations



27%  
Mid-level occupations



36%  
Lower level occupations



### Future Demand for Skills

#### From 2019-2029, Total Employment:



up by 2% or 4,000 jobs

**Forecast average annual change:**  
West Region: 0.2%  
Scotland: 0.3%  
United Kingdom: 0.4%

#### Top 3 employing sectors in 2029 are forecast to be:



Human health & social work  
(29,300 jobs)



Wholesale & retail  
(28,300 jobs)



Admin & support services  
(18,600 jobs)

#### From 2019 to 2029

#### The largest employment growth is forecast in:



Admin & support services  
(14%)



Professional, scientific & technical  
(12%)

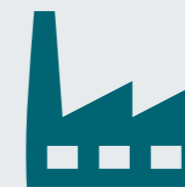


Arts, entertainment & recreation  
(12%)

#### The largest employment decreases are forecast in:



Mining & quarrying  
(-28%)



Manufacturing  
(-15%)



Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning  
(-10%)

<sup>8</sup> Source: National Records of Scotland.  
<sup>9</sup> 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.