Regional Skills Assessments (RSAs) are a single, agreed evidence base created to inform future investment in skills. This infographic is for East Ayrshire, all RSA regional Summary reports can be found online. 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) in 2019**
- Total Local Authority GVA is: £1,600m
- 1% of total Scottish output

**Productivity (GVA per job) in 2019**
- Local Authority productivity is: £35,100
- Scottish productivity is: £50,400

**Forecast annual growth (2019-2029):**
- East Ayrshire: 1.3%
- Scotland: 1.4%
- United Kingdom: 1.5%

**Current Demand for Skills**

**Total Employment in 2019**
- 45,600 jobs

**From 2009-2019, Total Employment:**
- down by 2% or 800 jobs
- Compared to a Scottish increase of 1%

**Sectors Employment**

**Top 3 employing sectors in 2019:**
- Human health & social work (10,700 jobs)
- Wholesale & retail (6,500 jobs)
- Admin & support services (3,500 jobs)

**Employment by Occupation (people)**

**Occupational structure 2019:**
- 37% Higher level occupations
- 40% Mid-level occupations
- 23% Lower level occupations

**Skills Shortages and Gaps**

**Skills Shortage Vacancies:**
- East Ayrshire: 33%
- 16 ppt increase from 2015

**Skills Gaps:**
- East Ayrshire: 5.6%
- -0.8 ppt decrease from 2015

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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.
5. 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.
7. Base: All establishments with vacancies (only 2017 shown).

* 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.

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* Evidence Base Team
East Ayrshire
Current and Future Skills Demand

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Future Supply

Population 2016-2041

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population:</th>
<th>Working age population (16-64):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>down by 3% or 3,700 people</td>
<td>down by 14% or 10,900 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forecast change:
- East Ayrshire: -3%
- Scotland: 5%
- United Kingdom: 11%

Future Job Openings

From 2019 to 2029 there will be a requirement for:

- 18,800 people Replacement Demand
- 18,700 people to fill Job Openings

Occupational structure 2029:

- 32% Higher level occupations
- 34% Mid-level occupations
- 34% Lower level occupations

Future Demand for Skills

From 2019-2029, Total Employment:

- No employment change

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

Top 3 employing sectors in 2029 are forecast to be:

- Human health & social work (10,900 jobs)
- Wholesale & retail (6,400 jobs)
- Admin & support services (3,900 jobs)

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

- Professional, scientific & technical (9%)
- Arts, entertainment & recreation (9%)

The largest employment decreases are forecast in:

- Mining & quarrying (-28%)
- Manufacturing (-17%)
- Public admin. & defence (-11%)

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9 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.