Regional Skills Assessments (RSAs) are a single, agreed evidence base created to inform future investment in skills. This infographic is for Inverclyde, 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: £1,512m
- 1% of total Scottish output
- Forecast annual growth (2019-2029):
  - Inverclyde: 1.5%
  - Scotland: 1.7%
  - United Kingdom: 2.0%

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

- Local Authority productivity is: £48,200
- Scottish productivity is: £50,400
- Forecast annual growth (2019-2029)
  - Inverclyde: 1.5%
  - Scotland: 1.4%
  - United Kingdom: 1.5%

**Current Demand for Skills**

**Total Employment in 2019**

- 31,400 jobs

- From 2009-2019, Total Employment:
  - up by 2% or 500 jobs
  - Compared to a Scottish increase of 1%

**Sectoral Employment**

**Top 3 employing sectors in 2019:**

- Human health & social work (6,700 jobs)
- Wholesale & retail (4,300 jobs)
- Admin & support services (3,200 jobs)

**Occupational structure 2019:**

- **41%** Higher level occupations
- **30%** Mid-level occupations
- **29%** Lower level occupations

**Skills Shortages and Gaps**

**Skills Shortage Vacancies**

- West Region: 31%
  - 3 ppt increase from 2015
  - Compared to Scotland: 24%

**Skills Gaps**

- West Region: 6.7%
  - 3.4 ppt increase from 2015
  - Compared to Scotland: 5.0%

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

From 2019 to 2029 there will be a requirement for:

- Replacement Demand: 11,600 people
- Expansion Demand: 100 people

Total Employment:
- Up by 0% or 200 jobs

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

Top 3 employing sectors in 2029 are forecast to be:

- Human health & social work (6,800 jobs)
- Wholesale & retail (4,300 jobs)
- Admin & support services (3,600 jobs)

The largest employment decreases are forecast in:

- Mining & quarrying (-28%)
- Manufacturing (-15%)
- Public admin. & defence (-12%)

The largest employment growth is forecast in:

- Arts, entertainment & recreation (12%)
- Professional, scientific & technical (10%)
- Admin & support services (12%)

Future Supply

Population 2016-2041

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Change</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Working Age Population (16-64)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inverclyde</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>down by 23% or 11,500 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>down by 11% or 8,600 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expansion Demand is the measure of an increase or 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.