Falkirk and Grangemouth Investment Zone

Current and Future Skills Demand

Regional Skills Assessments (RSAs) are a single, agreed evidence base created to inform future investment in skills. This infographic is for Falkirk and supplements the region’s Growth Deal 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) in 2019

Total Growth Deal GVA is: £3,599m

3% of total Scottish output

Forecast annual growth (2019-2029):

Falkirk: 1.4%
Scotland: 1.7%
United Kingdom: 2.0%

Productivity (GVA per job) in 2019

Growth Deal productivity is: £50,300

Scottish productivity is: £50,400

Forecast annual growth (2019-2029)

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

Current Demand for Skills

Total Employment in 2019

71,600 jobs

From 2009-2019, Total Employment:

up by 12% or 7,400

Compared to a Scottish increase of 1%

Skills Shortages and Gaps

The percentage of skills shortage vacancies and skills gaps in the Forth Valley region are:

Skills Shortage Vacancies

Forth Valley: 35%
7 ppt increase from 2015

Compared to Scotland: 24%

Skills Gaps

Forth Valley: 5.8%
-2.7 ppt decrease from 2015

Compared to Scotland: 5.0%

Evidence Base Team

* 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. Forecasts by Oxford Economics (unless otherwise stated).
2 Measured by total number of jobs. Higher level occupations: 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). Skill shortage vacancies as a proportion of all vacancies. This may be due to a lack of skills, qualifications or experience amongst applicants.
Future Job Openings

From 2019 to 2029 there will be a requirement for:

- **23,100 people** Replacement Demand
- **21,000 people** Expansion Demand

**24,000 people** to fill Job Openings

**Occupational structure 2029:**

- **35%** Higher level occupations
- **26%** Mid-level occupations
- **40%** Lower level occupations

Future Demand for Skills

From 2019-2029, Total Employment:

- up by 2% or 1,100 jobs

Forecast average annual change:

- Falkirk: 0.1%
- Scotland: 0.3%
- United Kingdom: 0.5%

Top 3 employing sectors in 2029 are forecast to be:

- **Human health & social work** (13,800 jobs)
- **Wholesale & retail** (10,500 jobs)
- **Manufacturing** (7,300 jobs)

From 2019 to 2029

The largest employment growth is forecast in:

- **Admin & support services** (13%)
- **Professional, scientific & technical** (13%)
- **Arts, entertainment & recreation** (11%)

The largest employment decreases are forecast in:

- **Mining & quarrying** (-28%)
- **Manufacturing** (-16%)
- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning** (-10%)

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* Source: National Records of Scotland

* Expansion demand is the measure of an increase in jobs, as a result of economic growth or contraction; replacement demand is the number of job openings generated through labour market churn (e.g. 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.