Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Scottish GVA</th>
<th>£138,827m</th>
<th>8% of total output in United Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Forecast annual growth (2019-2029):
- Scotland: 1.7%
- United Kingdom: 2.0%

Productivity (GVA per job) in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scotland’s productivity</th>
<th>£50,400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom’s productivity</td>
<td>£51,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forecast annual growth (2019-2029)
- Scotland: 1.4%
- United Kingdom: 1.5%

Total Employment in 2019

2,756,300 jobs

From 2009-2019, Total Employment:
- up by 1% or 40,300 jobs
- Compared to a 12% increase in United Kingdom

Skills Shortages and Gaps

Skills Shortage Vacancies
- Scotland: 24%
- No change from 2015

Skills Gaps
- Scotland: 5.0%
- 0.1 ppt increase from 2015

- Compared to United Kingdom: 23%
- Compared to United Kingdom: 4.4%

* 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 Gross Value Added (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.
3 Higher level occupations are defined as Managers, directors & senior officials, Professional occupations, and Associate professional & technical occupations. Mid level occupations are defined as Administrative & secretarial occupations, Skilled traded 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.
4 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 among applicants.
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 among applicants.
7 Base: All establishments (only 2017 shown). Skills gaps: the proportion of the workforce lacking full proficiency.
Scotland
Current and Future Skills Demand

Regional Skills Assessments (RSAs) are a single, agreed evidence base on which to base future investment in skills. Using Oxford Economics forecasts over the period 2019-2029, this infographic shows current and future economic contribution, as well as current and future demand for skills in Scotland.

Future Supply
Population 2016-2041

- Total population: up by 5% or 288,500 people
- Working age population (16-64): down by 4% or 139,200 people

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

Future Job Openings
From 2019 to 2029 there will be a requirement for:

- 903,200 people Replacement Demand
- 79,500 people Expansion Demand

982,700 people to fill Job Openings

Occupational structure 2029:

- 44% Higher level occupations
- 24% Mid-level occupations
- 32% Lower level occupations

Future Demand for Skills
From 2019-2029, Total Employment:

- up by 3% or 89,900 jobs

Forecast average annual change:
Scotland: 0.3%
United Kingdom: 0.5%

Top 3 employing sectors in 2029 are forecast to be:

- Human health & social work (443,500 jobs)
- Wholesale & retail (384,500 jobs)
- Admin & support services (236,800 jobs)

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

- Administrative, support & services (236,800 jobs)
- Professional, scientific & technical (161,700 jobs)
- Arts, entertainment & recreation (132,000 jobs)

The largest employment decreases are forecast in:

- Mining & quarrying (-26%)
- Manufacturing (-15%)
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (-10%)

---

Evidence Base Team

Source: National Records of Scotland.

Expansion demand is the measure of an increase/descrease 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.