

Regional Skills Assessment

Tayside

October 2025



Regional Skills Assessments

First launched in 2014, Regional Skills Assessments (RSAs) provide a robust and consistent evidence base to support strategic skills investment planning. Skills Development Scotland (SDS) has worked with key partners and stakeholders to produce RSAs, ensuring an inclusive approach to their development, dissemination and utilisation.

RSAs include forecast data that has been commissioned through Oxford Economics. The Technical Note¹ provides full details on the caveats that must be applied when using forecast data, but broadly, it should be noted that:

- Forecasts are based on what we know now and include past and present trends projected into the future.
- The more disaggregated they become, especially at smaller geographical units, the less reliable they are likely to be.
- Their value is in identifying likely directions of travel rather than predicting exact figures.
- The forecasts do not account for national or regional activities, initiatives or investments that are planned.

Industries and occupations used in the RSAs are defined by Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC)² and Standard Occupational Classifications (SOC).³

This RSA report is for Tayside, which covers the Angus, Dundee City, and Perth and Kinross local authorities.

A summary of forecast data is also available down to local authority level in the [**RSA Summary Infographics**](#).

The RSAs are part of a suite of Labour Market Insight publications by SDS. Other products in the suite include:



[**Economy, People and Skills**](#) report which provides succinct and up-to-date evidence on Scotland's economy, businesses and people. It is published monthly.



[**Sectoral Skills Assessments**](#) provide Labour Market Insight for key sectors across Scotland. These are published annually.



The [**Data Matrix**](#) is an interactive tool, offering more detailed data from a variety of sources in a visually engaging format. It is updated frequently.

Throughout the report, we indicate where **local authority information is available through the Data Matrix**.

The Data Matrix also contains additional data for the region, including data on employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity from the Annual Population Survey. These are available under the theme Skills Supply.

Alongside the suite of Labour Market Insight publications, SDS also produces a wide range of reports such as statistics on Modern Apprenticeships and the Annual Participation measure for 16-19 year olds. This includes a wide range of data related to equalities. Further information can be found on the [**Publications and Statistics**](#) section of the SDS website.



We value user feedback on the Regional Skills Assessments.

If you would like to provide feedback, please do so [**here**](#).

For any further information or queries on the RSAs or any of our other products, please contact: [**RSA@sds.co.uk**](mailto:RSA@sds.co.uk)

1. RSA Technical Note (2025).

2. Office for National Statistics UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007.

3. Office for National Statistics UK Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010.

The Context for Scotland's Labour Market

Over the past decade, the Scottish economy has experienced disruption driven by changes in the global political landscape, the cost-of-living crisis and conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine. In addition, megatrends in demography, technology, and the environment have continued to shape Scotland's economy and labour market, many of which are interdependent. Below is an overview of the drivers that are expected to have the greatest influence on Scotland's labour market outlook in the near term, based on a comprehensive analysis of both structural and cyclical factors.

The Economy

Scotland and the UK experienced weak economic growth of 1.1% in 2024, with inflation also staying above the 2.0% target. Forecasters expect economic growth to remain at around 1.0% in 2025, with inflation also expected to remain elevated. The effects of rising prices and high interest rates continue to impact Scottish households and businesses. This contributes to the Scottish labour market being cooler in 2025, following a period of sustained tightness in recent years.



Demographic Change

Scotland's population is projected to grow until mid-2047, largely driven by positive net migration, which will offset the anticipated natural decline due to a falling fertility rate. However, whilst the population is growing, it is also ageing. Around one-fifth of Scotland's residents were aged 65 or over in 2024. By 2047, the number of people of pensionable age is expected to increase by 21%. This demographic change has implications for the economy and labour market, by affecting caring responsibilities, tax revenue, and productivity.



Inclusion and Equality

There is a lingering effect from the cost-of-living crisis, which began in 2021, with rising energy prices and financial pressures continuing to have a disproportionate impact on low-to-middle income households. Poverty, including in-work poverty, persists; however, the Fair Work policy agenda aims to reduce labour market inequalities. Barriers to accessing the labour market remain for disabled people and minority ethnic groups, and gender equality still requires progress.



Technology and Automation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to be the core driver in technology transformation. Scotland has a strong technology sector, underpinned by extensive academic and business presence in AI and related fields. The adoption of AI is rapidly increasing among Scottish businesses, particularly in optimising workflows. However, the implications of AI for the labour market remain uncertain. Scotland's strong base in digital and data skills could provide an advantage, but maintaining a skilled workforce will be essential.



Climate Change and Net Zero

The transition to net zero will directly impact the labour market as actions are taken to meet net zero targets. This shift offers significant opportunities for job creation in Scotland, particularly in the clean energy sector. Scotland has strong natural assets, and existing sectoral strengths provide a strong foundation for a green economy. However, upskilling will be crucial for transition to net zero. Especially in the construction, manufacturing, agriculture, energy and transport sectors.



A fuller report on Scotland's Labour Market Drivers can be found [here](#).

Regional partners have published the Tay Cities Region: Prospectus for Regional Growth. There is a tighter focus on growth from collaborative innovation in four Priority Opportunity Themes:

- Clean Growth for Smarter and Sustainable Places;
- Life Sciences, Health and Agri Tech;
- Tourism and Cultural; and
- Creative, Digital, Cyber and Games Economy.

And enablers:

- Skills and Talent;
- Private sector engagement; and
- Connectivity – Digital and Physical.

To support the prospectus a Tay Cities Regional Skills Action Plan (TCRSAP) is in development and aligned to the economic opportunities and work within the Tay Cities Region Deal.

The TCRSAP will be a framework for collaboration around skills development in the region. It has been informed by a review of evidence as well as consultation with employers and stakeholders.

The Tay Cities Region Deal is supported on skills through the Skills Advisory Board and the £20 million Skills and Employability programme within the deal. Partners are continuing to advance the projects that sit with the Skills and Employability Programme.

The first phase projects are the Life Science, Biotech/MedTech and AgriTech (Science Futures) project that aims to fill skills needs in this sector by increasing training placements and developing new training and certification opportunities to produce a more diverse workforce.

The Digital project (DigiTay) is tackling inequality and introducing diversity into the digital skills pipeline by delivering intermediate/advanced and professional skills. The SME project is using the combined resources of colleges, universities and business support agencies to enhance support for SMEs. Projects covering Sustainable Construction and Hospitality are currently nearing the delivery phase.

Clean Growth is a key pillar of the ambitions of the Tay Cities Region. Clean Growth in the Tay Cities Region has a special focus on; Sustainable Mobility, Green Agri-tech, Clean Energy, Circular Economy and Data and Digital Solutions.

A key component of the region's ambition is ensuring that sufficient skills are available to support growth plans and ambitions of businesses who provide Clean Growth products.

The Skills Advisory Board has also identified areas for collaboration across the region, such as Health

and Social Care and Green skills whilst looking to anchor institutions around Community Wealth Building. All of this evidence is being used to develop the TCRSAP.

It is important to note that the forecasts used in this Regional Skills Assessment are policy and investment neutral.



This means the figures present a baseline outlook that takes into account historical trends and external economic conditions, but the figures do not reflect investment or policy that is unconfirmed or at planning/development stage.

This would include, for example, the Biomedical cluster, international barley hub, advanced plant growth centre, stretch dome simulator, and Perth museum.

Therefore, the forecasts should be used in conjunction with other sources, and readers are encouraged to overlay these with their own local and sectoral knowledge.

Economic Performance¹



Estimated GVA in **Tayside** in 2025: **£11,047m**

Tayside was estimated to generate 6.5% of Scotland's output in 2025. This share of GVA ranked the region in the second highest quartile of regions for GVA contribution to the Scottish economy.

In 2025, the highest value industries in Tayside were estimated to be:



Real Estate Activities *

£1,456m



Human Health and Social Work Activities

£1,364m



Manufacturing

£1,198m



Wholesale and Retail Trade

£1,084m



GVA forecast average annual growth (2025-2028)

Tayside: 1.5%

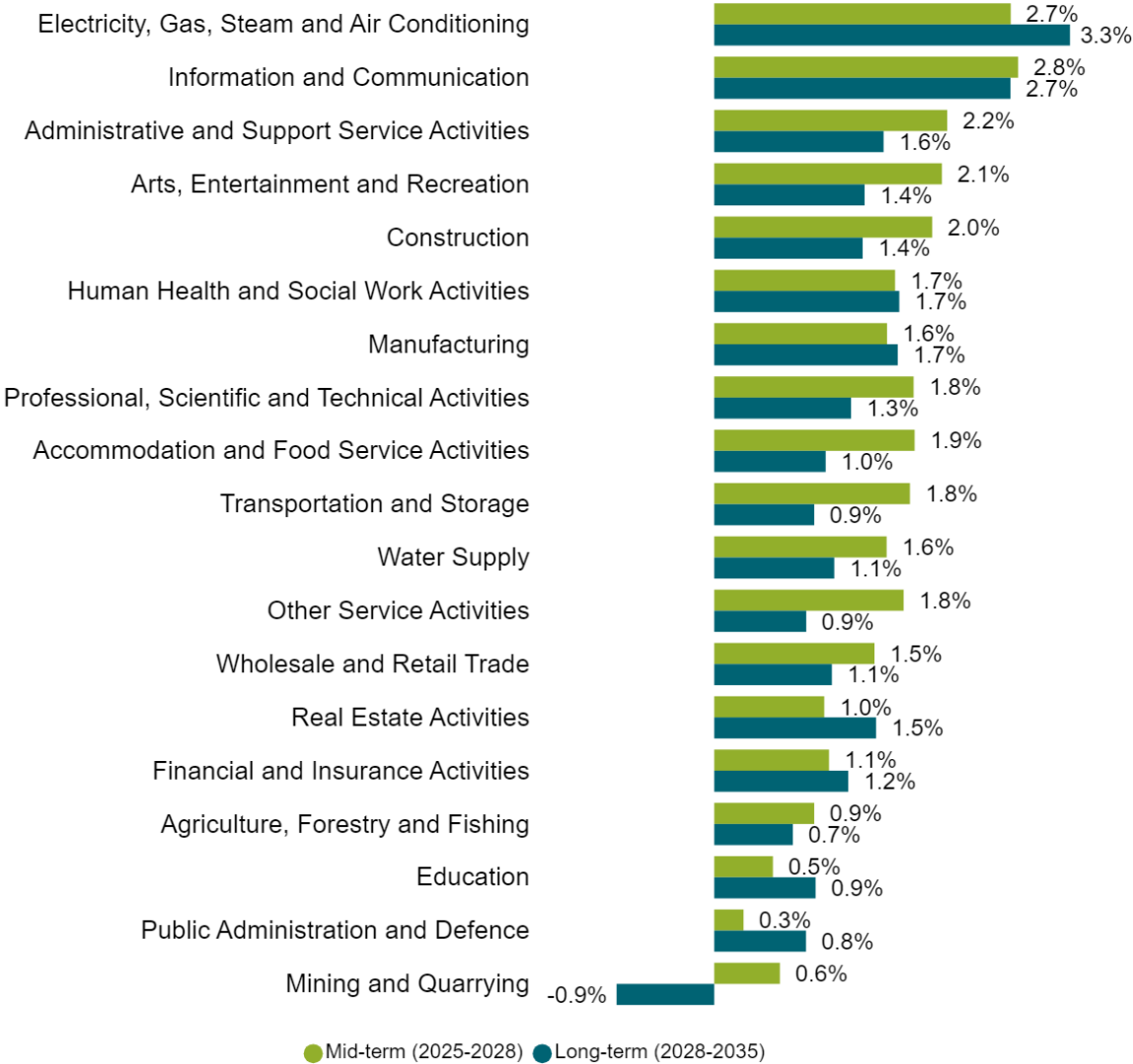
Scotland: 1.7%

GVA forecast average annual growth (2028-2035)

Tayside: 1.5%

Scotland: 1.6%

Forecast Average Annual GVA Change by Industry (%), Tayside



For data on GVA at local authority level please see the Data Matrix.
(Theme: Skills Demand; Topic: Economic Output (GVA))

1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.

*GVA in the Real Estate industry is inflated by owner-occupier imputed rent. This reflects the value of services provided by homeowners who own and live in their homes.

In this report, we have used Oxford Economics' measure of productivity, which is calculated by dividing total regional GVA by total regional employment (measured by jobs). Please note, there are different ways of calculating productivity, and caution is needed when interpreting productivity data presented in this report. It must be considered in the context of other data and insight.

Productivity in **Tayside** was estimated to be **£53,000** in 2025. In comparison, the Scottish average was estimated to be £57,700.



Mid-term Productivity

From 2025 to 2028, productivity in Tayside is forecast to grow by 0.9% on average each year. Over the same period, the Scottish growth rate is forecast to be 0.8%.

Tayside forecast productivity in 2028: **£54,400**

Scotland forecast productivity in 2028: **£59,100**



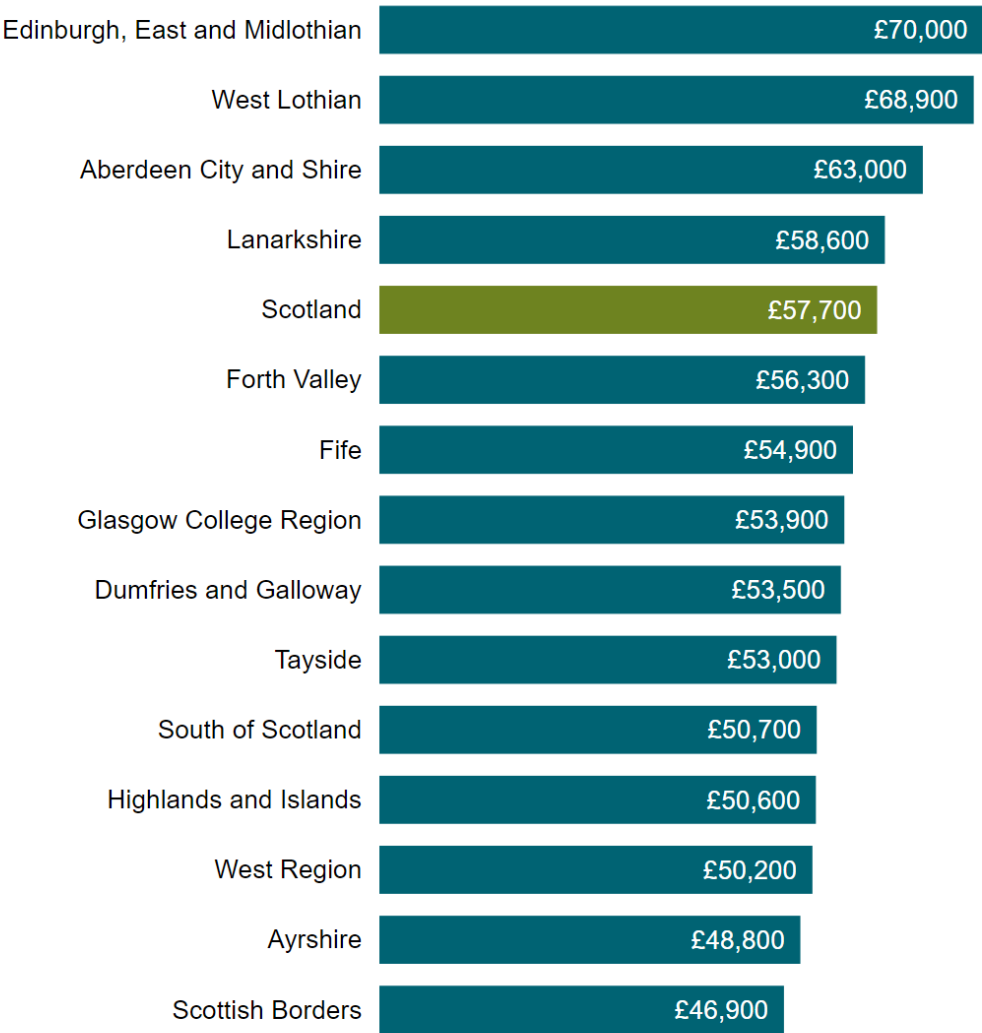
Long-term Productivity

From 2028 to 2035, productivity in Tayside is forecast to grow by 1.2% on average each year. Over the same period, the Scottish growth rate is forecast to be 1.0%.

Tayside forecast productivity in 2035: **£59,100**

Scotland forecast productivity in 2035: **£63,600**

Productivity (2025)



Regional Employment¹



Workforce Size 2025:
195,700 people

The region's workforce was estimated to account for **7.2%** of Scottish employment.

Over the last 10 years (2015-2025), regional employment was estimated to have **grown** by **3.3%** (**6,300** people). In comparison, employment in Scotland increased by 5.5%.



Workforce Size 2028:
199,200 people

The region's workforce is forecast to **grow** by **1.8%** (**3,500** people) between 2025 and 2028.

Compared to a Scotland-wide increase of **2.5%** or **68,000** people.

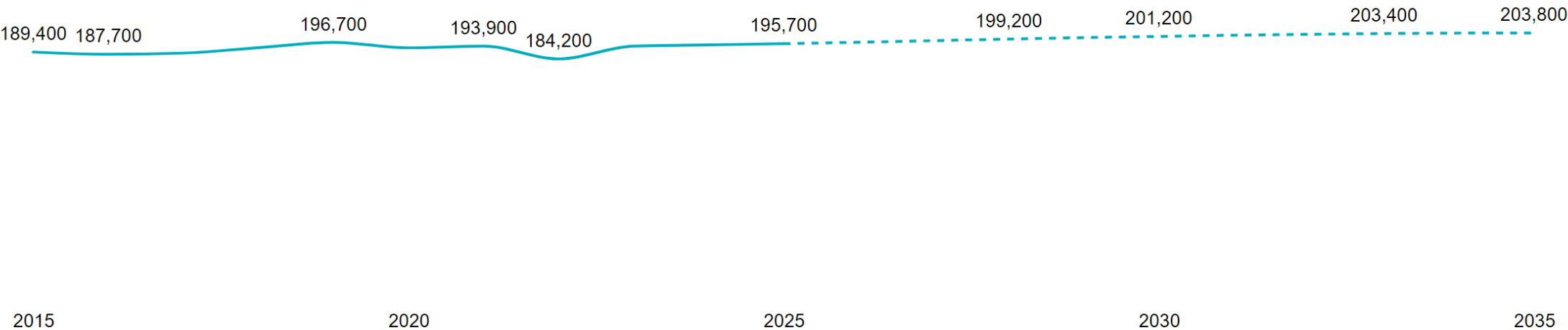


Workforce Size 2035:
203,800 people

The region's workforce is forecast to **grow** by **2.3%** (**4,600** people) between 2028 and 2035.

Compared to a Scotland-wide increase of **4.0%** or **112,500** people.

Employment and forecast employment (2015-2035) (people), Tayside

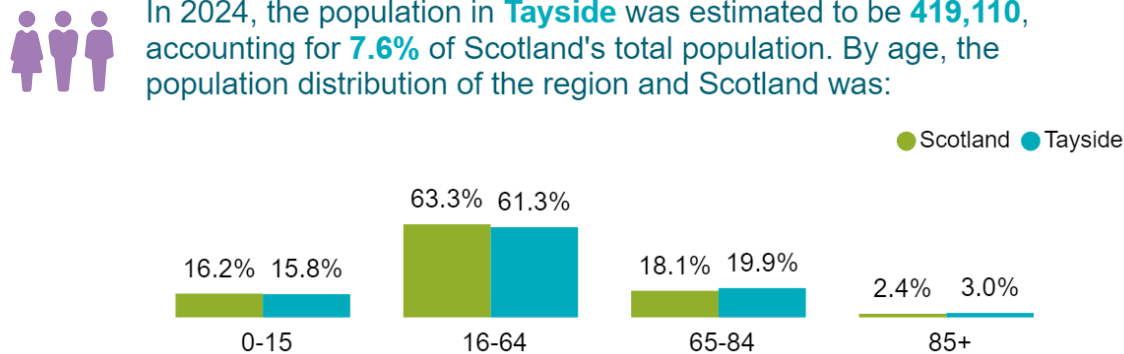


For data on employment and forecast employment at local authority level please see the Data Matrix.
(Theme: Skills Demand; Topic: Employment Forecast)

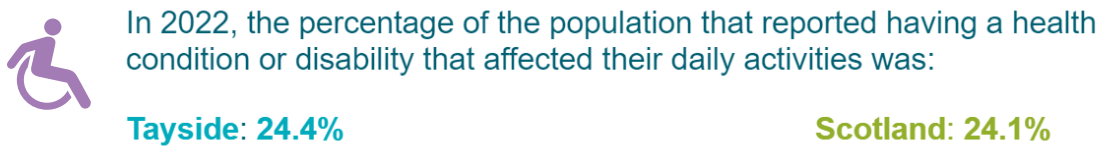
1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.

Spotlight: Region's People

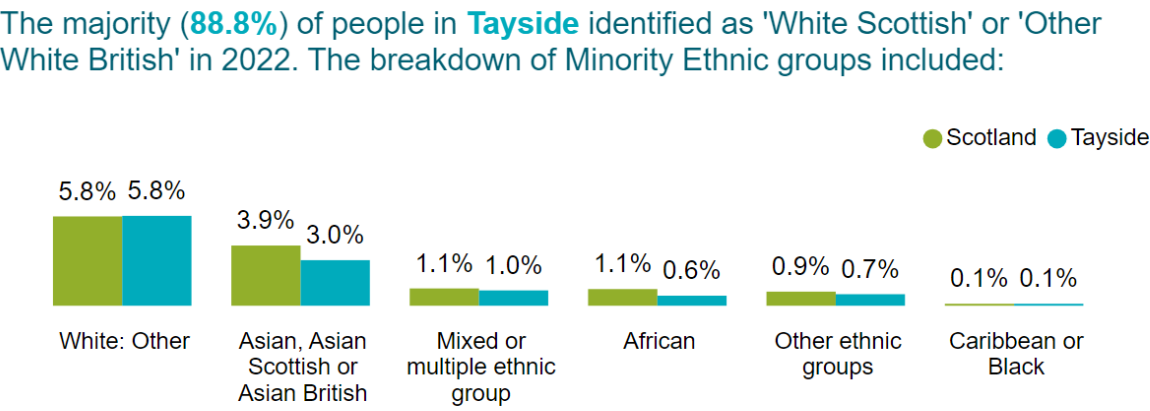
Population¹



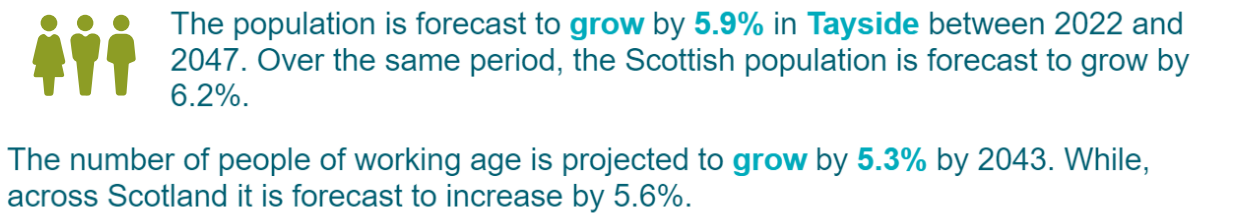
Disability²



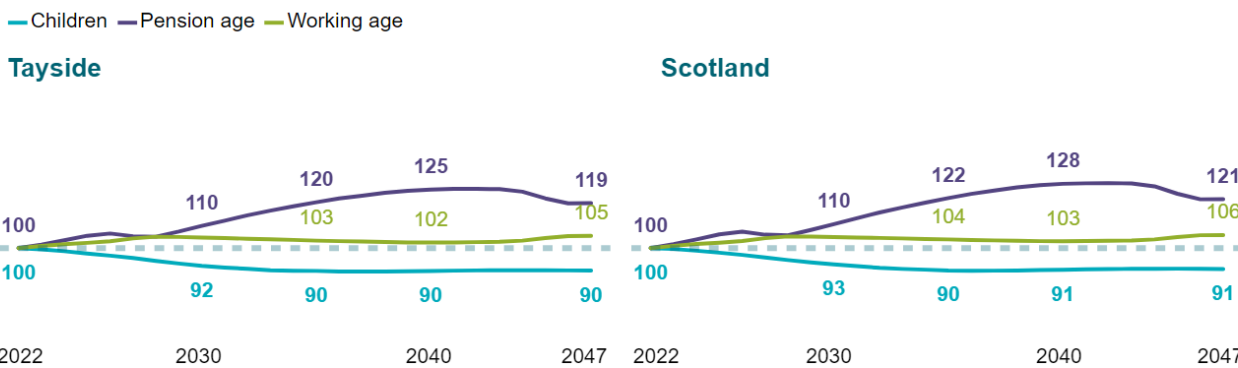
Ethnic Groups²



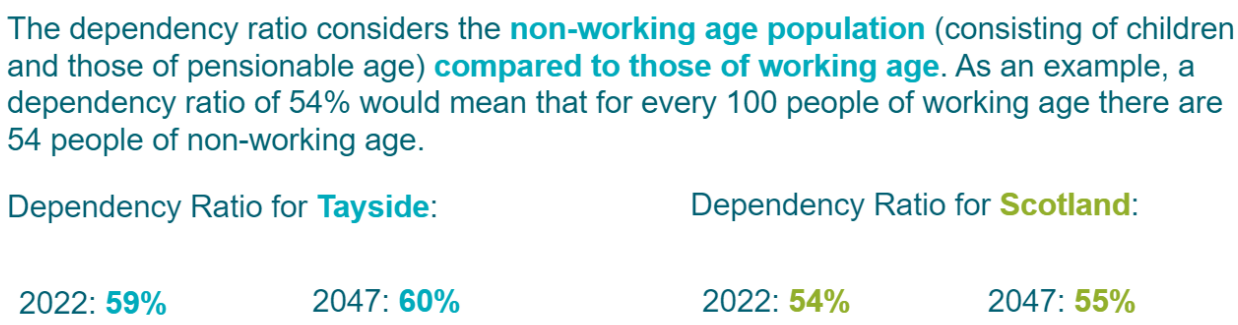
Population Projections³



Index of Regional and National Projections (2022=100)³



Dependency Ratio⁴



1. National Records of Scotland (2025) [Mid-2024 Population Estimates](#)
2. Scottish Government (2024) [Scotland's Census 2022](#)
3. National Records of Scotland (2025) [Projected Population of Scotland: 2022-based](#)
4. SDS analysis of: National Records of Scotland (2025) [Projected Population of Scotland: 2022-based](#)

Employment by Industry¹

The largest employing industries in the region in 2025 (based on people) were estimated to be:

 **Human Health and Social Work Activities**
39,900

 **Wholesale and Retail Trade**
20,500

 **Education**
20,300

Between 2025 and 2028, employment in the region is forecast to grow, however industries will have varying performance. The greatest employment growth is forecast in Human Health and Social Work Activities, with 800 more people by 2028. While Manufacturing is forecast to have the greatest employment contraction (-500 people) in the mid-term.

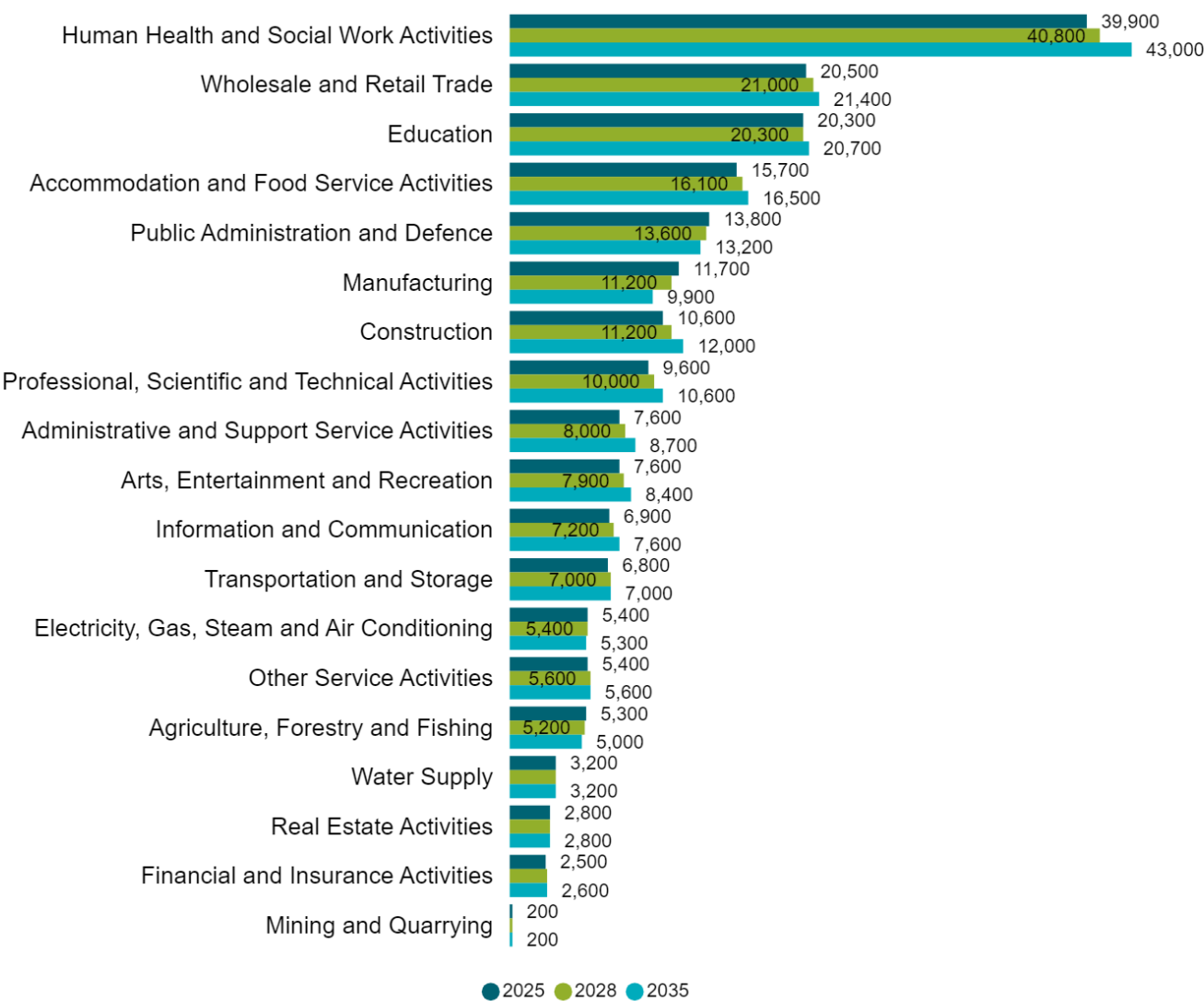
Over the long-term, between 2028 and 2035, the greatest employment growth is forecast in Human Health and Social Work Activities, with 2,300 more people by 2035. While Manufacturing is forecast to have the greatest employment contraction (-1,200 people) in the long-term.

In 2025, the Manufacture of Textiles was estimated to be the region's greatest specialism, with the percentage of employment in this industry 3.3 times greater than the Scottish average. The second largest specialism was estimated to be Publishing Activities (2.9 times greater in the region than the Scottish average).



Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Employment by Industry, Tayside



For data on employment by industry/key sector at local authority level please see the Data Matrix.
(Theme: Skills Demand; Topic: Employment Forecast by Industry)

1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.

Employment by Occupation¹

The largest employing occupational groups in the region in 2025 (based on people) were estimated to be:

 **Administrative Occupations**
17,500

 **Caring Personal Service Occupations**
16,900

 **Business and Public Service Associate Professionals**
15,100

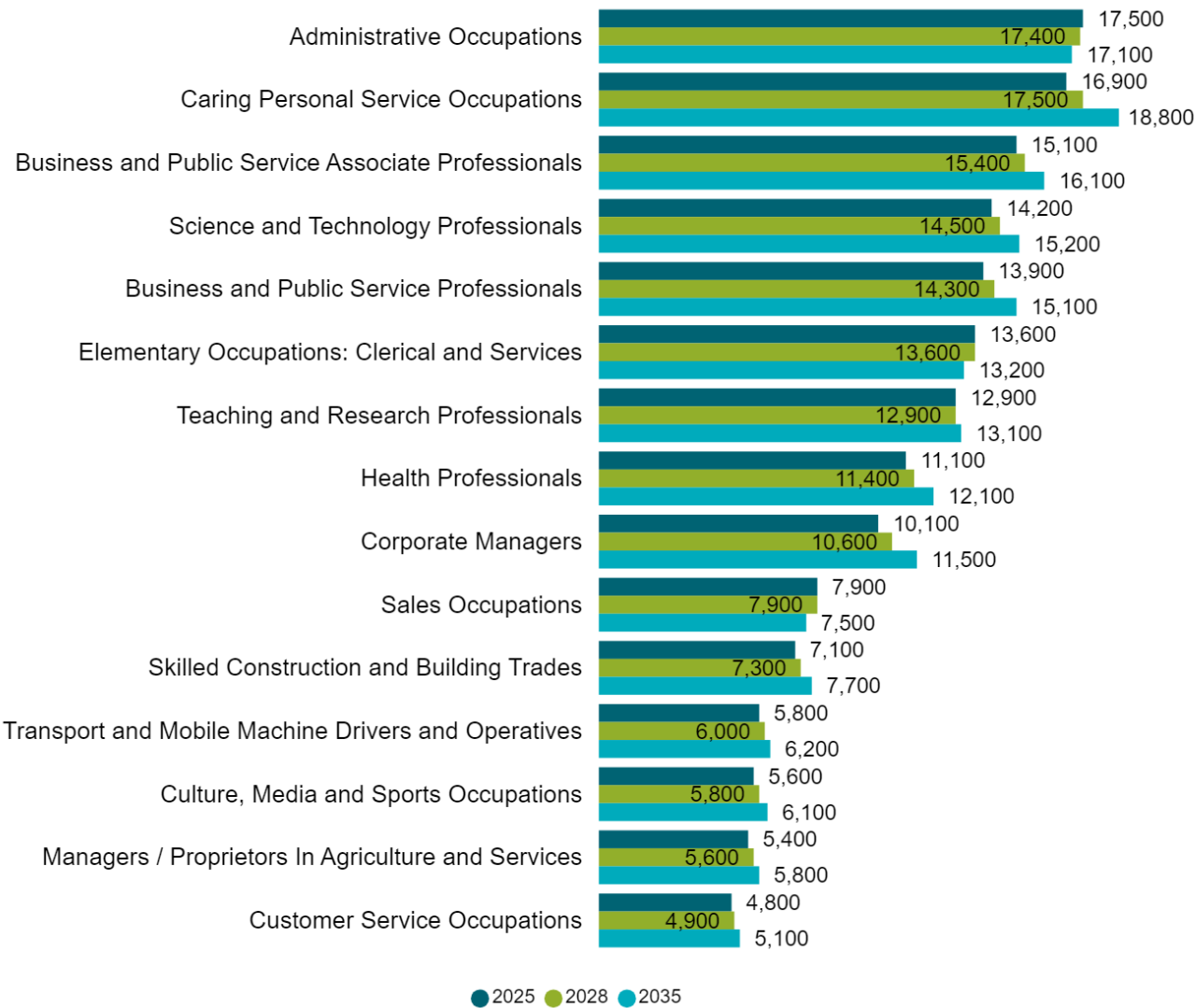
In 2025, 51.5% of employed people in the region were in 'higher-level' occupations*, which was a higher percentage of the workforce than Scotland (50.8%). 'Mid-level' occupations accounted for 29.9% of the workforce, which was a higher percentage of the workforce than Scotland (27.8%). Around 18.6% of people were employed in 'lower-level' occupations, which was a lower percentage of the workforce than Scotland (21.3%).

Between 2025 and 2028, the greatest growth is forecast to be in Caring Personal Service Occupations (600 people). While Protective Service Occupations is likely to experience the greatest contraction (-100 people).

Over the long-term, between 2028 and 2035, the greatest growth is forecast to be in Caring Personal Service Occupations (1,300 people). While Elementary Occupations: Clerical and Services is likely to experience the greatest contraction (-400 people).

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Employment in the 15 Largest Occupational Groups, Tayside

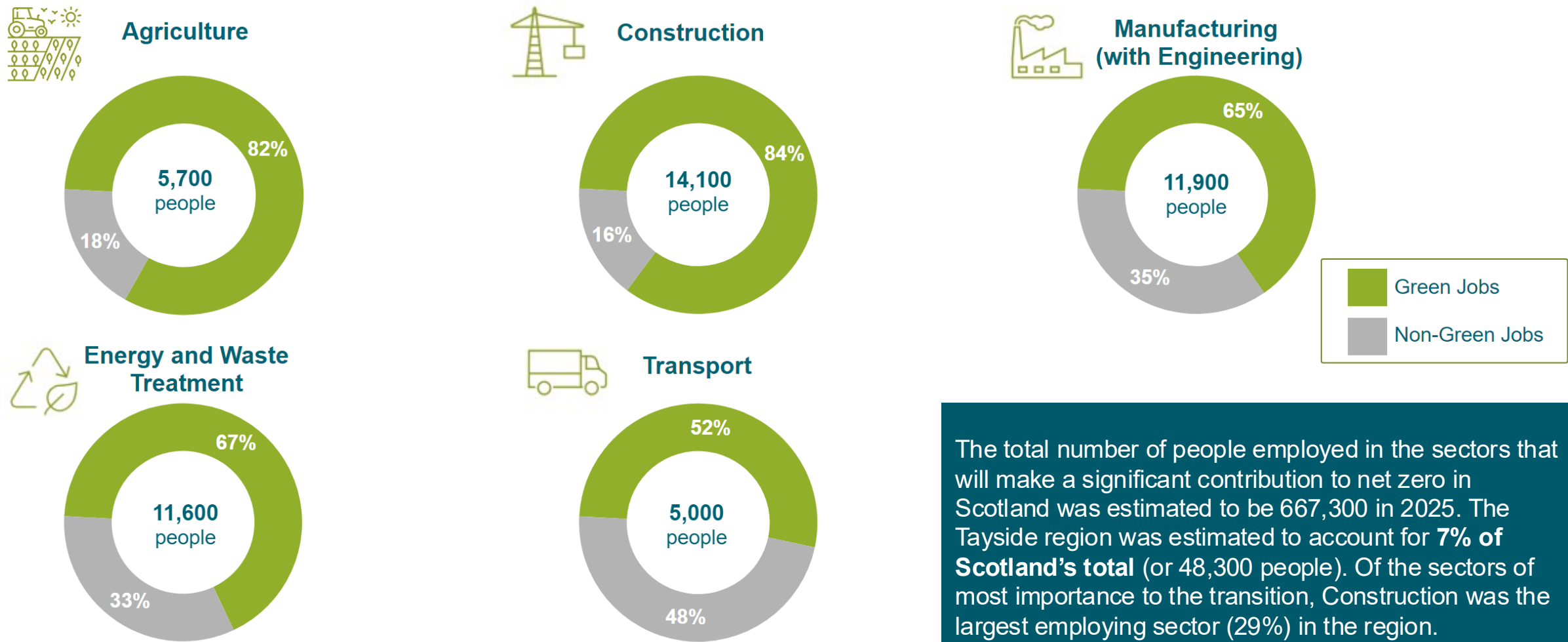


For data on employment by occupation at local authority level please see the Data Matrix.
(Theme: Skills Demand; Topic: Employment Forecast by Occupation)

1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.
* See RSA Technical Note (2025) for an explanation of what is defined as 'higher-level', 'mid-level' and 'lower-level' occupations.

Transition to Net Zero¹

Identified as part of the Climate Emergency Skills Action Plan (CESAP), the sectors² listed below **make a significant contribution to the transition to net zero** and have the greatest potential for skills implications and jobs growth arising from it. We have been able to establish the split between green jobs and non-green jobs for the College regions. Green jobs in Scotland are defined by three different categories: enhanced skills and knowledge, increased demand and new and emerging.³ Presented below is the **number of people estimated to be employed in these sectors within Tayside in 2025**.



The total number of people employed in the sectors that will make a significant contribution to net zero in Scotland was estimated to be 667,300 in 2025. The Tayside region was estimated to account for **7% of Scotland's total** (or 48,300 people). Of the sectors of most importance to the transition, Construction was the largest employing sector (29%) in the region.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.
2. The sectors that make a significant contribution to the net zero transition were identified in [the Green Jobs in Scotland report](#).

Due to the methodology adopted, the footprint of sectors presented on this page differs from the industry footprint presented elsewhere in this report, and in our Sectoral Skills Assessments (SSAs). Please find a full list of the

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes used to define these sectors in the Green Jobs in Scotland report (and on this page) [here](#).
3. Please see page 13 for more information.

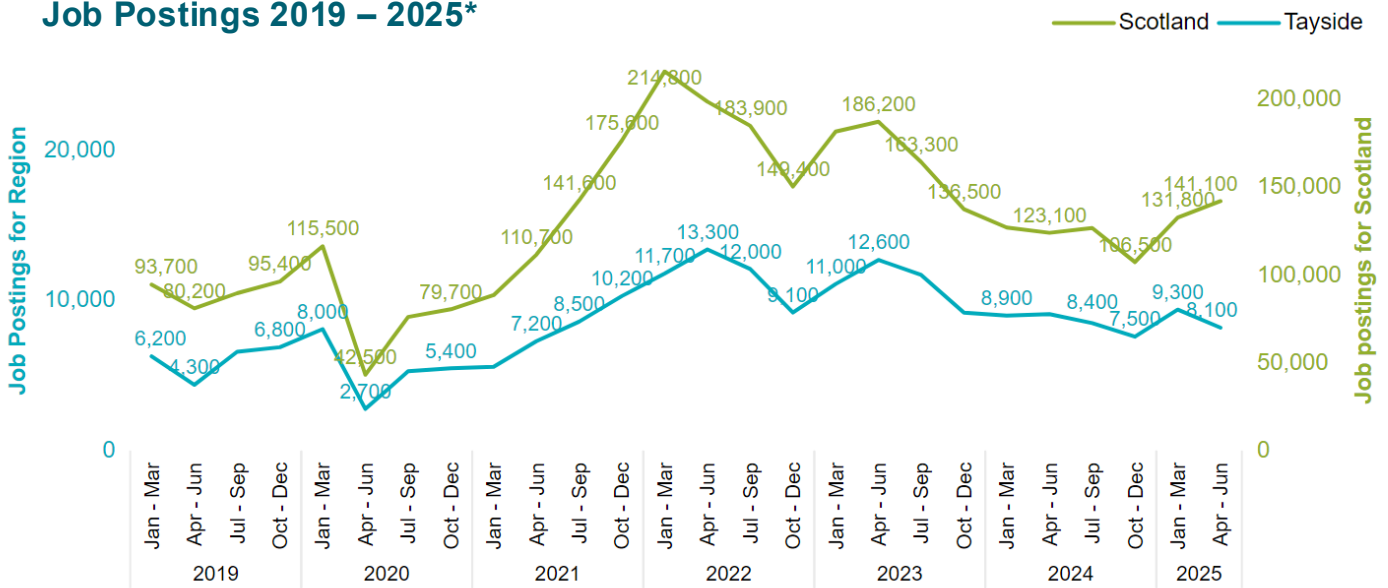
Job Postings¹

Online job postings data provides a useful barometer for the health of the jobs market, real-time employer demand and can indicate changing skills demands. It is important to note that the data does not capture all activity, so it should be considered as an estimate only.

The labour market has cooled across Scotland, and job postings have declined from a peak in 2022. In Tayside, the peak in job postings largely coincided with Scotland's, occurring slightly later in Quarter 2.

Whilst the labour market has softened, there has been sustained demand for workers in the region in the first six months of 2025. Job postings in Tayside accounted for 6.4% of Scotland's total job postings between January and June 2025.

Job Postings 2019 – 2025*



Between January and June 2025, there were 17,400 job postings in Tayside, of which:

The locations with the most jobs advertised were:

Dundee
6,800 job postings

Perth
4,400 job postings

Arbroath
800 job postings

Kinross
800 job postings

Forfar
500 job postings

Brechin
500 job postings

Specialised skills and knowledge were:

- Project Management
- Personal Care
- Housekeeping
- Social Work
- Working with Children
- Food Safety and Sanitation

The top job postings were for:



Figures may not sum due to rounding.

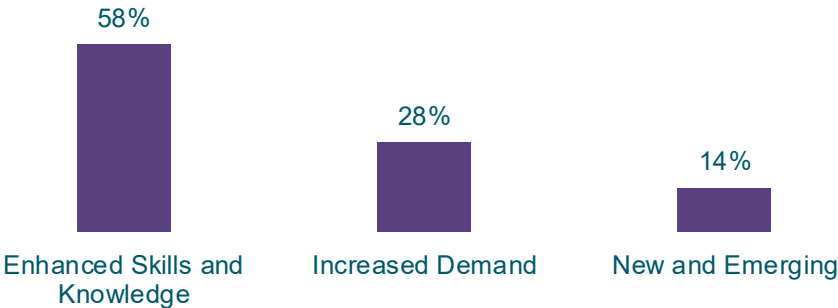
Green Job Postings¹



Out of the 17,400 job postings in Tayside between January and June 2025, **37% (6,300) were for green jobs**. This was a lower proportion of green job postings than the Scottish average (41%). The number of green job postings in the region accounted for 6% of all green job postings in Scotland.



Between January and June 2025, **over half of green job postings** in Tayside were for Enhanced Skills and Knowledge roles.



The green jobs in demand in each category between January and June 2025 included:

Enhanced Skills and Knowledge:



Vehicle Technicians, Mechanics and Electricians

Increased Demand:

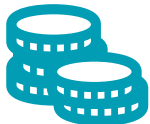


Large Goods Vehicle Drivers

New and Emerging:



Mechanical Engineers



The median advertised salary for **green jobs** in Tayside was **£35,800*** in the first six months of 2025. This was higher than the median advertised salary for all jobs in the region which was £28,900**.

The **Green Jobs in Scotland** research uses an **inclusive definition** to define green jobs.

This definition recognises that there will be an ongoing process of ‘greening’ across the economy due to the transition to net zero, and a broad range of jobs will be impacted in different ways as a result.

Green jobs can be classified into one of the following three categories:

- 1. Enhanced Skills and Knowledge:** Existing occupations which will require significant change to the work and worker requirements due to green economy activities.
- 2. Increased Demand:** Existing occupations which will be needed in higher numbers due to green economy activities.
- 3. New and Emerging:** New occupations which are created because of the need for unique work and worker requirements due to green economy activities.

The full list of occupations (defined using Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) 2020) can be found [here](#).

Figures may not sum due to rounding.



More information on the CESAP Pathfinder can be found [here](#).

1. Lightcast, 2025.

*Median salary based on 44% of job postings.

**Median salary based on 45% of job postings.

Future Demand in the Mid-Term (2025-2028)¹

Oxford Economics' forecasts should be used as guidance only on the overall trends based on current evidence - rather than definitive numbers. There are still a wide range of factors which may impact on the labour market. It is important to note that the forecasts do not account for national or regional activities, initiatives or investments such as those mentioned in our section on Regional Insight, which are likely to influence the outlook presented. Users of the RSAs are encouraged to overlay the forecasts with their local knowledge.

Earlier in the report, we examined the future total employment in Tayside. This part of the report focuses on the total requirement, which introduces not only employment growth or contraction but also the need to replace workers leaving the labour market due to retirement and other reasons.

The mid-term forecast suggests there could be a total requirement for **29,400** people in **Tayside**. Between 2025 and 2028, replacement demand could create the need for **26,000** people, while **positive** expansion demand is forecast to result in **3,500 additional** workers.

In **Scotland**, there could be a total requirement for **398,300** people in the mid-term. Between 2025 and 2028, replacement demand could create the need for **330,300** people, while **positive** expansion demand is forecast to result in **68,000 additional** workers.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.



The total requirement by qualification for **Tayside**:

SCQF 11-12	SCQF 7-10	SCQF 6	SCQF 5	SCQF 1-4	No qualifications
2,600	14,800	3,800	5,700	600	1,800
9%	50%	13%	19%	2%	6%

The total requirement by qualification for **Scotland**:

SCQF 11-12	SCQF 7-10	SCQF 6	SCQF 5	SCQF 1-4	No qualifications
37,800	191,300	49,500	78,400	10,400	30,900
9%	48%	12%	20%	3%	8%

1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.

Future Demand in the Mid-Term (2025-2028) by Industry¹

By industry, the greatest number of people are forecast to be required in:

 **Human Health and Social Work Activities**
4,900

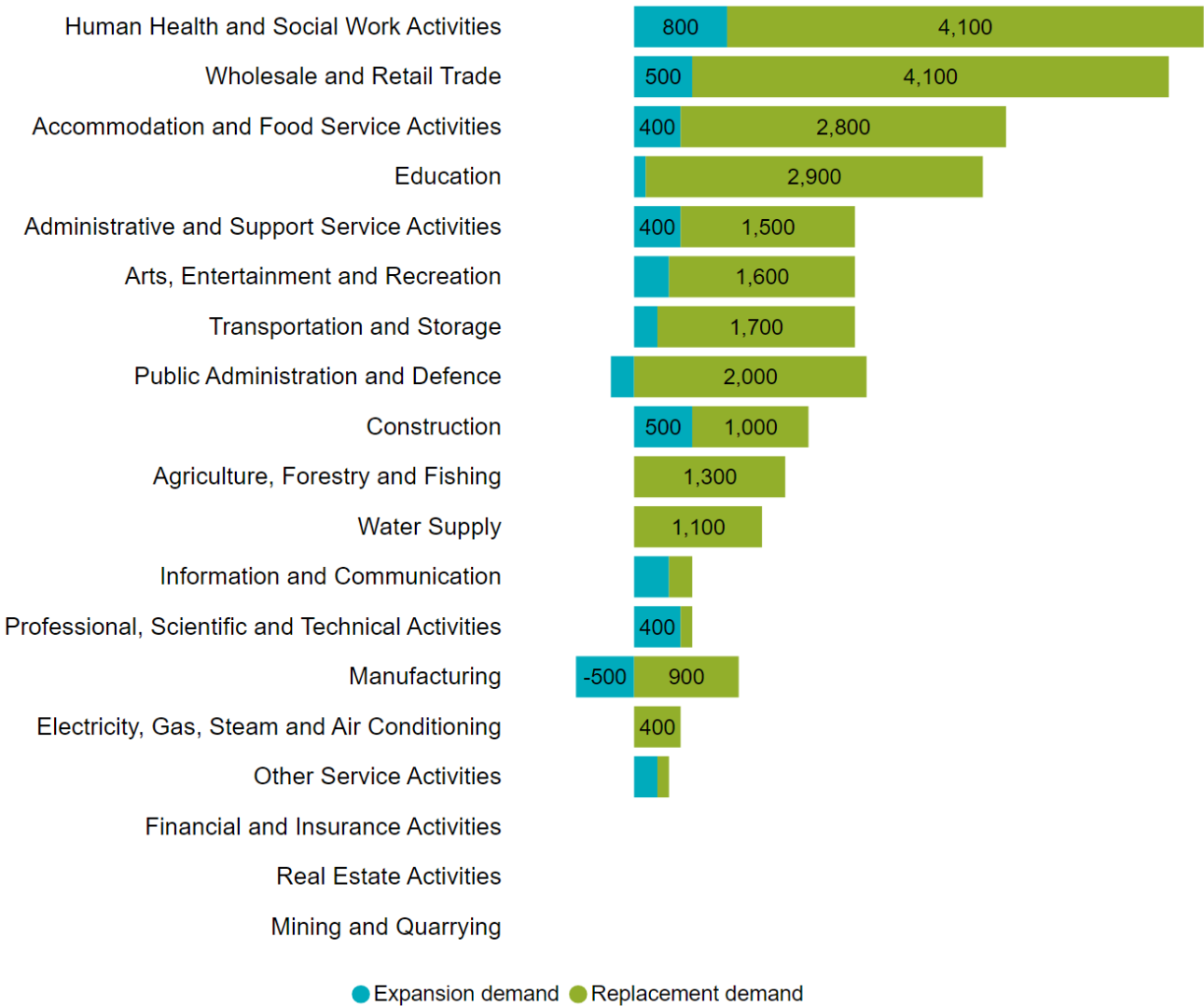
 **Wholesale and Retail Trade**
4,600

 **Accommodation and Food Service Activities**
3,200

Headline figures for each industry do not show how the composition of the industry is changing. Within the industries, there are changes to operating practices and consumer behaviours driven by automation, digitalisation and the transition to net zero. Additionally, industries are defined using SIC codes, which might not reflect the full complexity and diversity within each sector. For example, High Value Manufacturing activities would not be fully captured within the traditional definition of Manufacturing, and it would span across different industries, such as Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities. We encourage readers to keep these two points in mind when interpreting the data. For further sectoral evidence, please see our Sectoral Skills Assessments.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Forecast Total Requirement by Industry (2025-2028), Tayside



For data on future demand by industry at local authority level please see the Data Matrix.
(Theme: Skills Demand; Topic: Total Requirement by Industry)

1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.

Future Demand in the Mid-Term (2025-2028) by Occupation¹

By occupation, the greatest number of people are forecast to be required in:

- **Teaching and Research Professionals**
4,300
- **Elementary Occupations: Clerical and Services**
2,700
- **Science and Technology Professionals**
2,500

As mentioned, there is forecast to be a total requirement for 29,400 people in the region over the mid-term. 'Higher-level' occupations* are forecast to account for 53.2% of this total requirement, followed by 29.5% in 'mid-level' occupations and 17.4% in 'lower-level' occupations. Across Scotland, 52.2% of total requirement will be in 'higher-level' occupations, 26.5% in 'mid-level' occupations and 21.4% in 'lower-level' occupations.

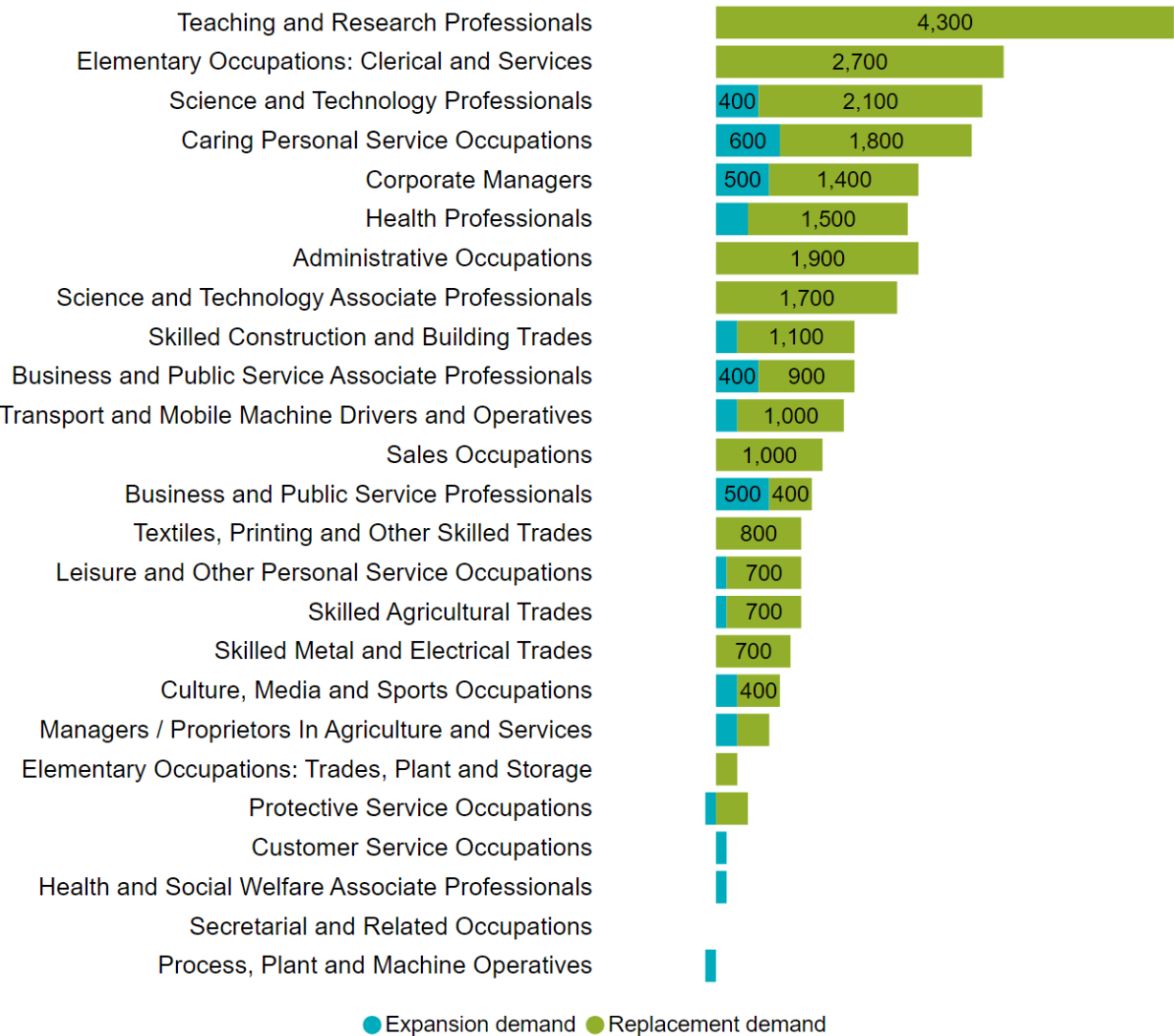


New this year, the RSA report includes more detailed forecasts on the total requirement for the region.

On the next page, the mid-term total requirement is presented with an intersection by both Industry (SIC 1) and Occupation (SOC 1).

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Forecast Total Requirement by Occupation (2025-2028), Tayside



For data on future demand by occupation at local authority level please see the Data Matrix.
(Theme: Skills Demand; Topic: Total Requirement by Occupation)

1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.
* See RSA Technical Note (2025) for an explanation of what is defined as 'higher-level', 'mid-level' and 'lower-level' occupations.

Future Demand in the Mid-Term (2025-2028) by Industry and Occupation¹

Forecast Total Requirement by Industry and Occupation (2025-2028) (people), Tayside

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

	Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	Skilled Trades Occupations	Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations
▲									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	100	0	0	100	800	0	0	0	100
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	100	100	200	0	100	0	0	-100	0
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	0	100	200	0	100	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	300	200	100	100	0	0	100	200
Construction	100	200	100	100	900	0	0	100	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	800	300	300	300	500	100	1,400	400	500
Transportation and Storage	100	100	200	100	100	100	0	800	400
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	300	0	100	100	600	200	100	100	1,700
Information and Communication	0	400	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial and Insurance Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Support Service Activities	100	200	200	100	400	100	0	100	700
Public Administration and Defence	100	600	600	300	0	100	0	0	100
Education	0	2,500	200	100	0	100	0	0	0
Human Health and Social Work Activities	200	2,000	400	300	100	1,600	0	0	200
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	300	300	500	100	100	500	0	0	200
Other Service Activities	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

Future Demand in the Long-Term (2028-2035)¹

The long-term forecast is more changeable than the mid-term forecasts and could be influenced by a range of factors that are less known. It is important to note that the forecasts do not account for national or regional activities, initiatives or investments like those mentioned in our section on Regional Insight, which are likely to influence the long-term outlook presented. Oxford Economics' forecasts should be used as guidance on overall trends based on current evidence - rather than definitive numbers.

In Tayside, the labour market forecast for the long-term (2028-2035) suggests employment is expected to grow, and there could be opportunities created as a result of the need to replace workers leaving the labour market due to retirement and other reasons.

Forecasts for the long-term suggest there could be a total requirement for **66,000** people in **Tayside**. Between 2028 and 2035, replacement demand could create the need for **61,400** people, while **positive** expansion demand is forecast to result in **4,600 additional** workers.

In **Scotland**, there could be a total requirement for **885,200** people in the long-term. Between 2028 and 2035, replacement demand could create the need for **772,800** people, while **positive** expansion demand is forecast to result in **112,500 additional** workers.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.



The total requirement by qualification for **Tayside**:

SCQF 11-12	SCQF 7-10	SCQF 6	SCQF 5	SCQF 1-4	No qualifications
5,600	33,200	8,200	14,000	900	4,100
8%	50%	12%	21%	1%	6%

The total requirement by qualification for **Scotland**:

SCQF 11-12	SCQF 7-10	SCQF 6	SCQF 5	SCQF 1-4	No qualifications
81,500	427,000	104,500	190,000	15,800	66,400
9%	48%	12%	21%	2%	8%



Future Demand in the Long-Term (2028-2035) by Industry¹

By industry, the greatest number of people are forecast to be required in:

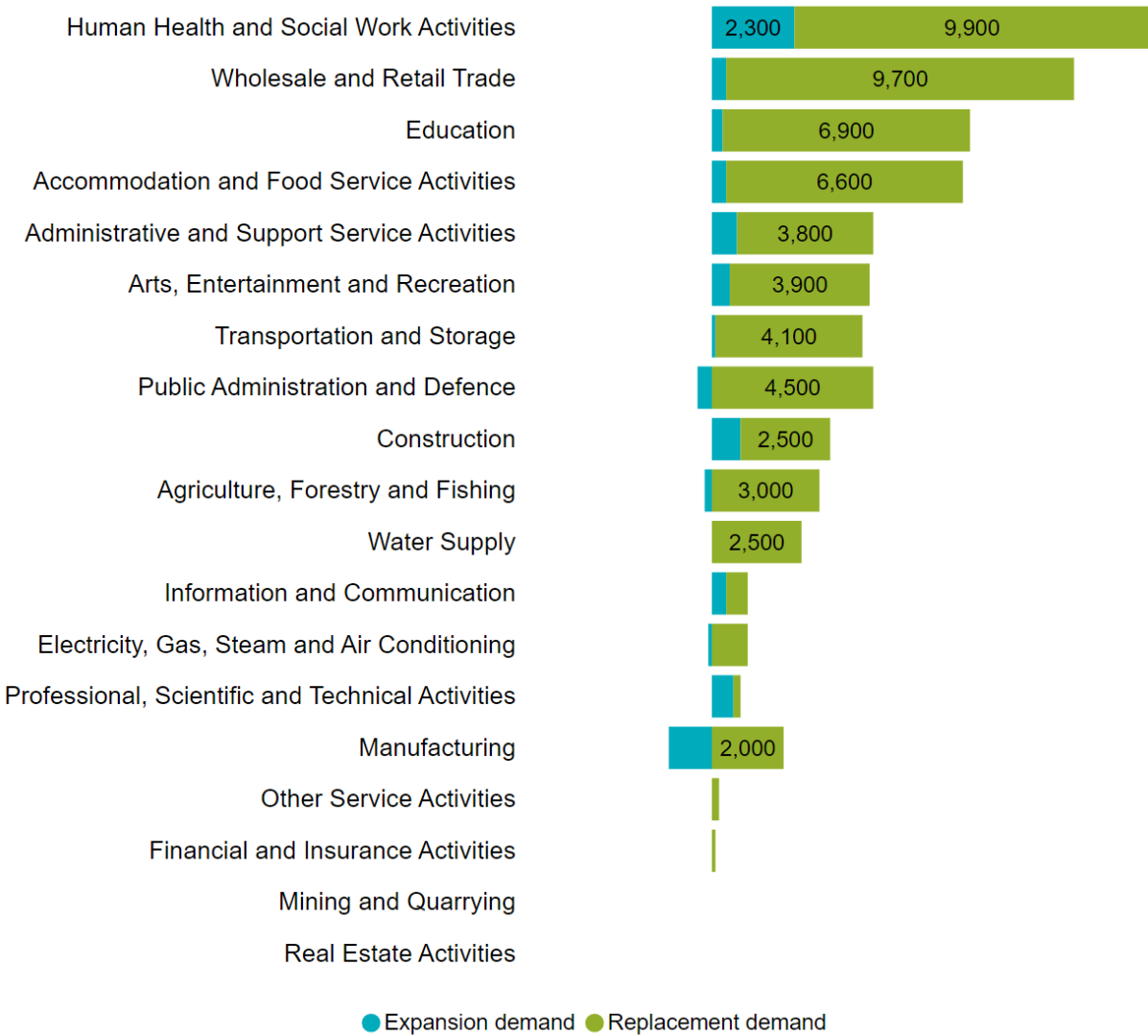
 **Human Health and Social Work Activities**
12,200

 **Wholesale and Retail Trade**
10,100

 **Education**
7,200

The mid-term forecast analysis indicated that some industries are experiencing a shift in their operational practices, and this trend is also applicable to the long term outlook.

Forecast Total Requirement by Industry (2028-2035), Tayside



Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Future Demand in the Long-Term (2028-2035) by Occupation¹

By occupation, the greatest number of people are forecast to be required in:



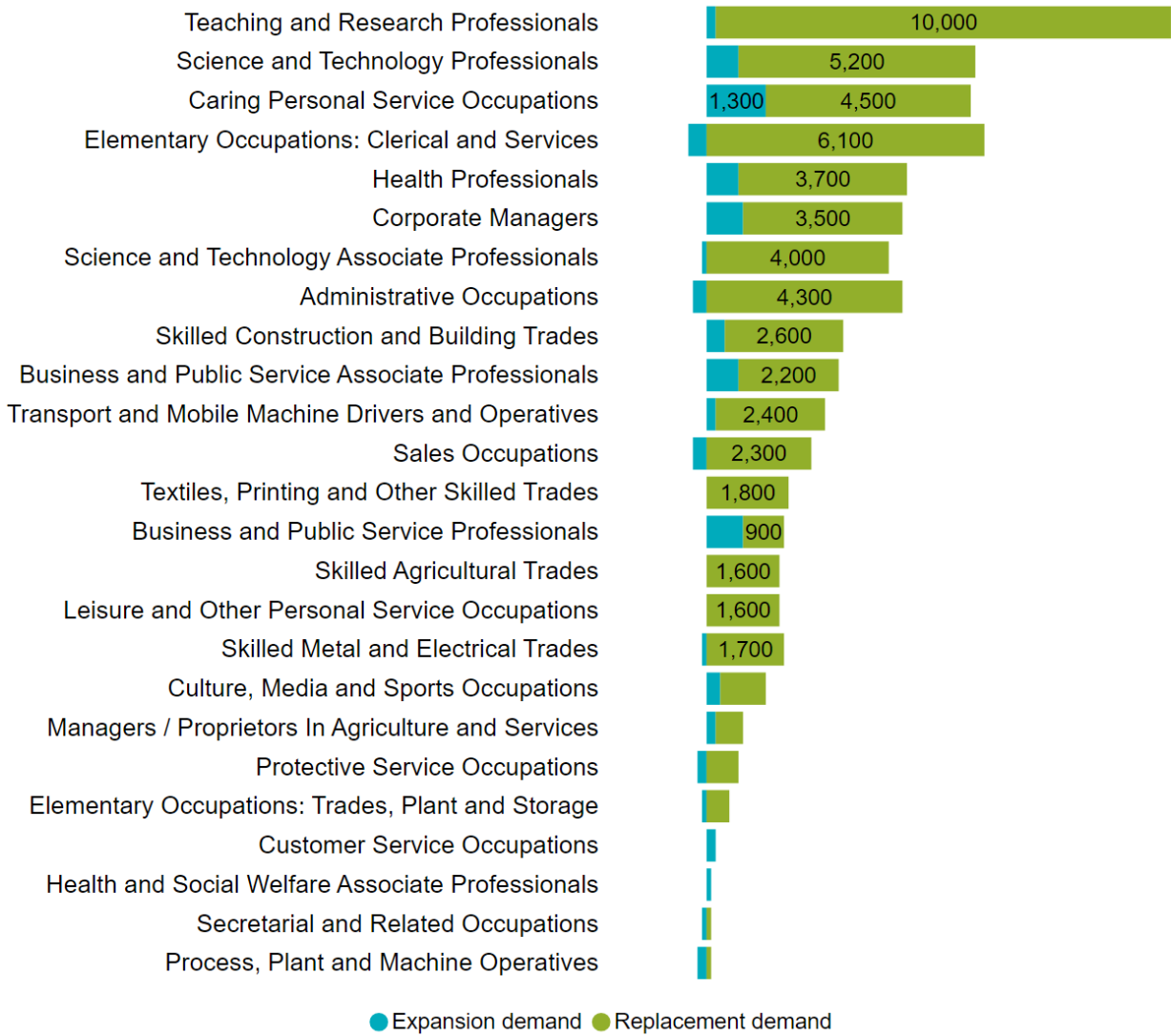
There is forecast to be a total requirement for 66,000 people in the region over the long-term. 'Higher-level' occupations* are forecast to account for 54.6% of this total requirement, followed by 29.1% in 'mid-level' occupations and 16.3% in 'lower-level' occupations. Across Scotland, 54.0% of total requirement will be in 'higher-level' occupations, 25.9% in 'mid-level' occupations and 20.1% in 'lower-level' occupations.

New this year, the RSA report includes more detailed forecasts on the total requirement for the region.

On the next page, the long-term total requirement is presented with an intersection by both Industry (SIC 1) and Occupation (SOC 1).

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Forecast Total Requirement by Occupation (2028-2035), Tayside



1. SDS (2025). Oxford Economics Forecasts.
* See RSA Technical Note (2025) for an explanation of what is defined as 'higher-level', 'mid-level' and 'lower-level' occupations.

Future Demand in the Long-Term (2028-2035) by Industry and Occupation¹

Forecast Total Requirement by Industry and Occupation (2028-2035) (people), Tayside

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

	Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	Skilled Trades Occupations	Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations
▲									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	300	100	100	200	1,800	0	0	100	300
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	100	200	500	0	200	0	0	-200	0
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	100	300	400	-100	300	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	100	700	600	200	300	0	0	300	500
Construction	300	400	300	100	1,900	0	0	100	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,800	700	700	600	1,200	100	3,000	900	1,100
Transportation and Storage	300	200	400	200	200	200	100	1,800	900
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	600	0	200	300	1,300	500	200	300	3,600
Information and Communication	100	700	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial and Insurance Activities	100	100	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	100	200	200	200	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Support Service Activities	300	500	400	300	900	300	0	200	1,600
Public Administration and Defence	300	1,400	1,400	500	100	200	0	0	200
Education	0	6,100	600	200	0	300	0	0	0
Human Health and Social Work Activities	500	5,100	1,200	800	100	3,800	100	100	500
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	700	600	1,000	200	300	1,000	100	100	400
Other Service Activities	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

For further information or queries on the RSAs or any of our other products, please contact: [**RSA@sds.co.uk**](mailto:RSA@sds.co.uk)