

# Economy, People and Skills

August 2025



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# Economy, People and Skills

This **Economy, People and Skills** report provides evidence on the economy and labour market.

This report is part of a wider suite of labour market information products published by Skills Development Scotland, including **Regional** and **Sectoral** Skills Assessments.

Skills Development Scotland also produces the **Data Matrix**, an interactive tool offering more detailed data from a variety of sources in a visually engaging format.

**Find out more at the links above.**

The economic outlook remains challenging, with muted growth and an inflation rate that is persistently above target. **UK GDP growth forecasts for 2025 have been slightly upgraded as the initial impact of trade tariffs was less damaging than expected, but downside risks persist due to both domestic and global factors. Both the UK and Scottish labour markets are weaker than they were this time last year.**

## **Continued weakening of the UK labour market, data for Scotland shows some signs of levelling off**

The latest figures for the UK continue to show a weakening labour market. Although there was an increase in LFS employment (75.3%, 0.3 pp), and a decrease in economic inactivity (21%, -0.4 pp), unemployment continued to increase (4.7%, 0.1pp). PAYE employment data was steady in July compared to June (-0.03%) and decreased relative to July 2024 (-0.5%). Vacancies decreased for the 37th quarter in a row, falling by 5.8% to 718,000 in May to July 2025.

Labour market indicators for Scotland show some signs of levelling off but reflect a weaker position than last year. LFS employment was 75.1% in April to June 2025, an increase of 0.6 pp compared to the previous quarter. There was a decrease in both the unemployment (3.8%, -0.5 pp) and economic inactivity (21.9%, -0.1 pp) rates over the same period. PAYE employment increased slightly from the previous month (0.1%) but decreased compared to July 2024 (-0.6%). Job postings in Scotland decreased for the second month in a row, with the 3-month rolling average declining 5.8% (-2,700) in July compared to June. Although the data suggest an overall levelling off of the labour market, sectors continue to have different trajectories, with some experiencing increased employment, whilst others are reducing their headcount.

## **Inflation rises to 18-month high and is expected to remain elevated**

Inflation increased to 3.8% in July, up from 3.6% in June, and reached its highest level since January 2024. The increase was driven by transport (specifically air fares) and was higher than anticipated. In August, the Bank of England (BoE) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) cut the base interest rate from 4.25% to 4%. This was a 'finely balanced' decision with MPC members considering the conflicting risks posed by higher inflation forecasts and worsening unemployment. The BoE forecast inflation to peak in September 2025 at 4%, before returning to the 2% target in Q2 2027.

## **Economic growth is slowing down following a temporary uplift**

The UK economy grew 0.3% in Q2 2025, a slowdown from Q1. Scotland and the UK experienced economic growth in Q1 2025 of 0.7% and 0.4%, respectively, but this was a temporary uplift as economic commentators suggest that some of the growth in Q1 2025 reflected activity being brought forward ahead of the implementation of trade tariffs.

## **Growth forecasts have been slightly upgraded for 2025, but risks persist**

The BoE has upgraded their outlook for UK GDP growth in 2025 compared to the previous forecast (increased from 1% to 1.25%), with unchanged expectations for 2026 and 2027 (1.25% and 1.5%, respectively). The upgrade was mainly driven by lower effective tariffs than at the time of the May report, but the bank acknowledges downside risks reflecting both global and domestic factors. IMF growth forecasts for the UK have also been upgraded for 2025 from 1.1% in April to 1.2%, with the growth estimate for 2026 left unchanged at 1.4%

UK and Scotland Economy - Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

UK GDP

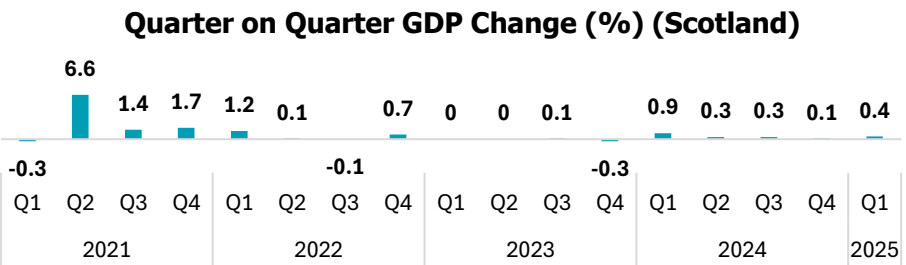
The UK economy grew 0.3% in Q2 2025. This was above the 0.1% expected by analysts, but a considerable slowdown from 0.7% in Q1 2025.<sup>1,2</sup> Comparatively lower growth in Q2 supports the perception that the uplift seen in Q1 was temporary and not expected to continue. Growth in Q2 was mainly driven by the services, construction and manufacturing sectors, along with an increase in government spending. Monthly figures show that the UK economy grew 0.4% in June, following an unrevised fall of 0.1% in May.<sup>3</sup>

Scotland GDP

The Scottish economy is estimated to have grown by 0.4% in Q1 2025<sup>4</sup>, a slower rate than that estimated for the UK. However, this is still considerably stronger than the 0.1% growth seen in the preceding quarter (Q4 2024). Monthly figures for 2025 show that

the Scottish economy contracted by 0.2% in May. This follows a revised growth of 0.1% in April (revised up from -0.2%).

The latest estimate for annual growth suggests the Scottish economy grew by 1.2% in 2024, up from 0.5% in 2023. Whilst an improvement on 2023, the annual growth almost exclusively occurred in Q1 rather than consistent growth across the year.<sup>6</sup>



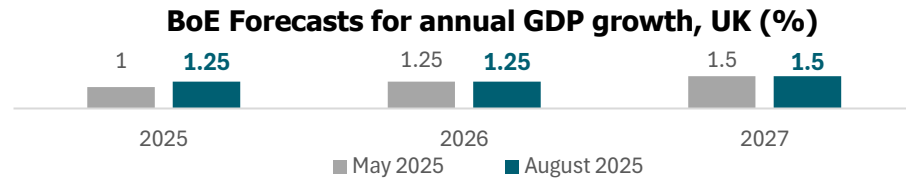
Economic Outlook

**In August, the Bank of England (BoE) cut the base interest rate from 4.25% to 4%. This is the fifth reduction since August last year. The decision to cut interest rates was ‘finely balanced’ following a tight 5 to 4 vote by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), reflecting differing views on the risks associated with elevated inflation and weak growth. Along with the interest rate decision BoE released new forecasts for UK GDP growth that outlined a slightly more optimistic outlook for 2025, with unchanged expectations for 2026 and 2027.<sup>7</sup>**

The latest BoE forecasts for 2025 indicate an expected GDP growth of 1.25%, an increase of 0.25 pp with respect to the May forecast. At the time of the production of these forecasts (29<sup>th</sup> July) trade policies were consistent with a slightly lower US effective tariff rate than at the time of the May report. This along with a reduction in

global trade policy uncertainty and reduced volatility in financial markets contributed to the upgrade of the 2025 growth forecast. Forecasts for 2026 and 2027 remain unchanged at 1.25% and 1.5%, respectively. However, BoE acknowledges downside risks around the UK GDP growth projections reflecting both global and domestic factors, including lower consumption growth, future increases in energy prices and changes in global trade policies.

IMF growth forecasts for the UK have also been upgraded for 2025 from 1.1% in April, to 1.2%, with the growth estimate for 2026 left unchanged at 1.4%



<sup>1</sup> ONS. [GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2025](#) (August 2025).  
<sup>2</sup> FT. [UK economic growth slows in second quarter](#) (August 2025).  
<sup>3</sup> ONS. [GDP Monthly estimate, UK: June 2025](#) (August 2025).  
<sup>4</sup> Scottish Government. [GDP Quarterly National Accounts: 2025 Q1 \(January to March\)](#) (July 2025).  
<sup>5</sup> Scottish Government. [GDP Monthly Estimate: May 2025](#) (July 2025).  
<sup>6</sup> Scottish Government. [GDP Quarterly National Accounts: 2024 Q4 \(October to December\)](#) (April 2025).  
<sup>7</sup> BoE. [Monetary Policy Report](#) (August 2025).

## Inflation and the Cost of Living



### Scottish businesses are showing tentative signs of improvement, but caution remains

Fraser of Allander's Scottish Business Monitor<sup>1</sup> found that most aspects of **business activity have shown a slight improvement in Q2 2025** with respect to Q1, with the largest increases reported for new business activity (14 points) and employment (8.4 points). Data from the NatWest and Beahurst's New Start Up Index<sup>2</sup> also shows **an increase in new company formations** in Scotland in the first half of 2025.

However, **business sentiment for the rest of 2025 remains pessimistic**, with the net balance of anticipated business volume falling to -12.9 pp in Q2 2025, a 6-point decline with respect to Q1.<sup>1</sup> This may indicate businesses are expecting more challenges amidst a difficult external environment.



### Consumer confidence weakens, savings increase

In Q2 2025, the Scottish Consumer Sentiment Indicator (SCSI) **decreased by 2.5 points to -8.9, indicating a weakening in sentiment** over the quarter. Sentiment also fell with respect to Q2 2024 (11.3 points decrease).<sup>3</sup>

**A similar decline in confidence has been reported at UK level**, with GfK's Consumer Confidence Index falling to -19 in July and their Saving Index increasing to 34, reaching its highest level since November 2007.<sup>4</sup> This reflects consumers being more cautious about their spending, sensing adverse conditions ahead, including possible tax rises in the Autumn budget and worries about future inflation. Recent Bank of England figures confirmed UK household savings increased considerably between May and June compared to the previous month.<sup>5</sup>



### Inflation rose to 3.8% in July, the highest since January 2024

**Inflation (CPI) in the UK rose to 3.8% in July 2025**, an increase from 3.6% in June.<sup>6</sup> This figure exceeded Reuters poll's prediction of 3.7%.<sup>7</sup>

**Transport, particularly air fares, made the largest upward contribution** to the monthly change in CPI. Food and non-alcoholic drink prices were 4.9% higher than the same period last year, the fourth consecutive increase and the biggest rise since early 2024.

**Core inflation also rose slightly to 3.8%** (from 3.7%), and **services inflation rose to 5%** (from 4.7%). These are key measures for the Bank of England.

## Inflation forecast

New UK inflation forecasts were released by the Bank of England (BoE) in early August.<sup>8</sup> The August CPI projection is slightly higher than the one published in May for the rest of 2025, 2026 and early 2027, but broadly similar for late 2027 and 2028. On a quarterly basis, inflation is expected to peak in Q3 2025 at 3.8%, before returning to the 2% target in Q2 2027. The monthly peak is now predicted at 4% in September 2025, before falling back to 3.6% by the end of the year.

The higher inflation forecasts mostly reflect expected rises in food price inflation, which is projected to remain elevated for the rest of the year. The higher forecast for food price inflation is driven by higher global commodity prices and higher labour costs associated with increases in National Insurance Contributions and the National Living Wage, which have had a strong impact on the Food Manufacturing and Retail sectors. There are also concerns around potential changes to the public's inflation expectations that could reinforce inflationary pressures through higher wages and prices.

### BoE – Modal CPI Inflation Projection (%)



— May 2025 — August 2025

<sup>1</sup> FAI [Scottish Business Monitor Q2 2025](#) (July 2025).

<sup>2</sup> NatWest and Beahurst [New Startup Index H1 2025](#) (August 2025)

<sup>3</sup> Scottish Government, [Scottish Consumer Sentiment Indicator : 2025 Quarter 2](#). (July 2025)

<sup>4</sup> GfK [Consumer confidence dips one point in July to -19](#) (July 2025)

<sup>5</sup> FT [UK households save more in bank accounts as tax fears loom](#) (July 2025)

<sup>6</sup> ONS. [CPI, UK: July 2025](#) (August 2025).

<sup>7</sup> FT. [UK inflation rises more than expected to 3.8% in July](#) (August 2025)

<sup>8</sup> BoE. [Monetary Policy Report](#) (August 2025).

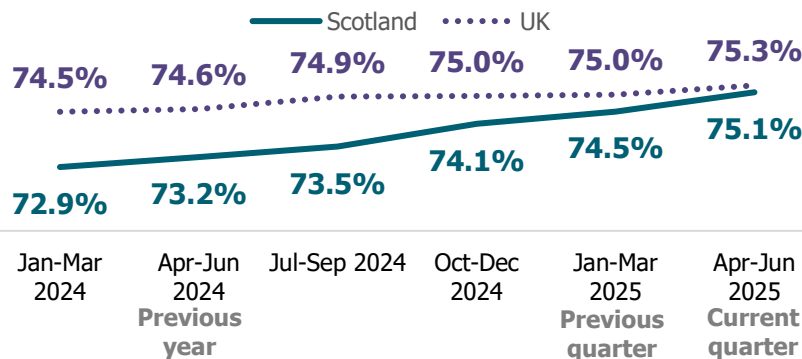
The ONS published revised LFS estimates from 2011 for the UK (except for youth unemployment, which is from 2019) and from 2019 for Scotland in December 2024. The revised data incorporates new population estimates, including the Scottish 2022 Census, helping to make LFS estimates more representative. Scotland shows the biggest revisions due to population changes, but rates remain similar. The revisions cause a step change discontinuity between revised and un-revised data, and therefore the longer-term trend graph indicates where data is revised with a [r] in the data label.

## Employment Rate (16-64)<sup>1</sup>

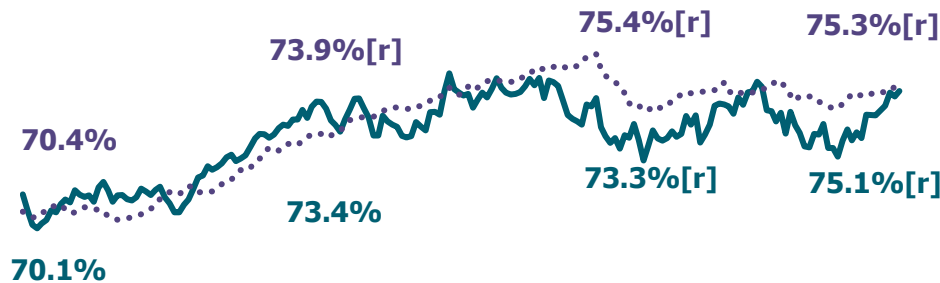
➤ **Scotland's employment rate was estimated to be 75.1%**

- The latest data suggests Scotland's employment rate was **75.1%** in the period covering April to June 2025. The rate is estimated to have increased by 0.6 pp compared with the previous quarter.\*

### Employment Rate



### Employment Rate: Longer-term trend

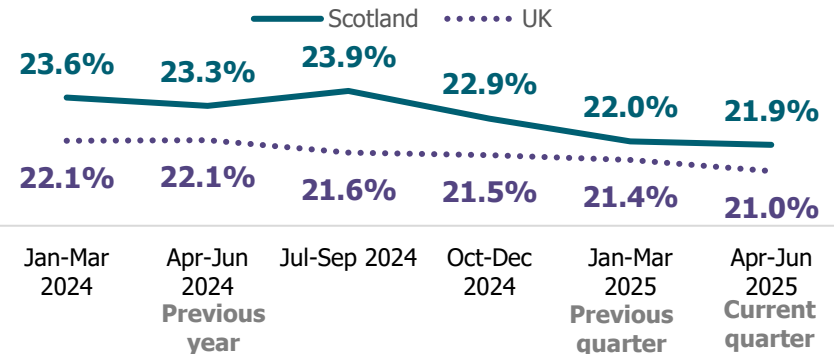


## Economic Inactivity (16-64)<sup>1</sup>

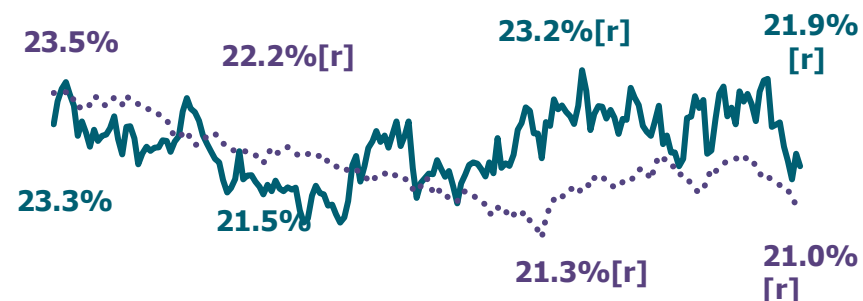
➤ **The 16-64 Scottish economic inactivity rate was estimated to be 21.9%**

- The latest data suggests that Scotland's economic inactivity rate was **21.9%** in April to June 2025. The economic inactivity rate was 0.1 pp lower than last quarter.\*

### Economic Inactivity Rate



### Economic Inactivity Rate: Longer-term trend



<sup>1</sup> ONS. Labour Force Survey (12<sup>th</sup> August 2025).

\*Figures may not sum due to rounding.



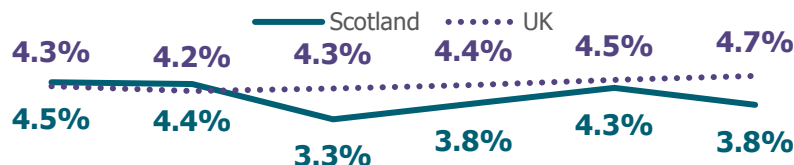
The ONS published revised LFS estimates from 2011 for the UK (except for youth unemployment, which is from 2019) and from 2019 for Scotland in December 2024. The revised data incorporates new population estimates, including the Scottish 2022 Census, helping to make LFS estimates more representative. Scotland shows the biggest revisions due to population changes, but rates remain similar. The revisions cause a step change discontinuity between revised and un-revised data, and therefore the longer-term trend graph indicates where data is revised with a [r] in the data label.

## Unemployment (16+)<sup>1</sup>

➤ **Unemployment in Scotland was estimated to be 3.8%**

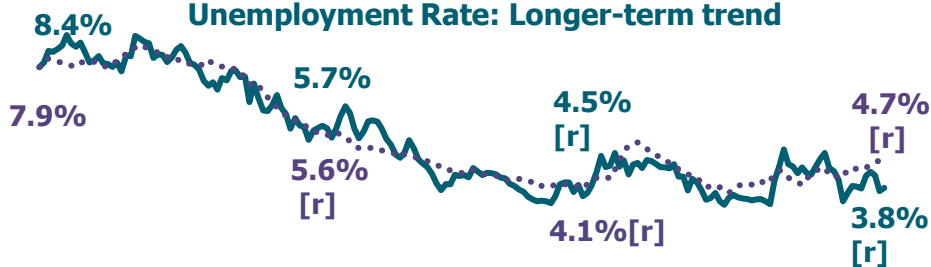
- The latest data suggests Scotland's unemployment rate was **3.8%** in the period covering April to June 2025. This is a decrease compared with the last quarter (0.5 pp decrease).\*

### Unemployment Rate



|              |               |              |              |                  |                 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Jan-Mar 2024 | Apr-Jun 2024  | Jul-Sep 2024 | Oct-Dec 2024 | Jan-Mar 2025     | Apr-Jun 2025    |
|              | Previous year |              |              | Previous quarter | Current quarter |

### Unemployment Rate: Longer-term trend



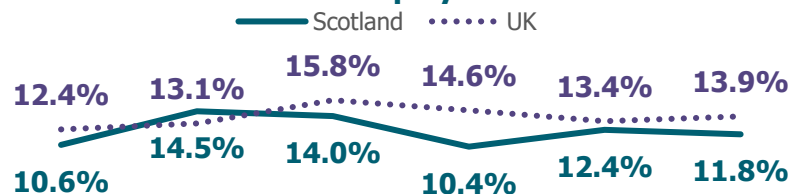
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

## Youth Unemployment (16-24)<sup>1,2</sup>

➤ **16-24 youth unemployment in Scotland was estimated to be 11.8%**

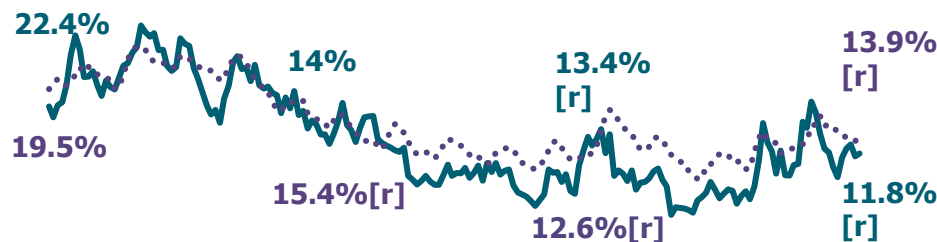
- The latest data estimates Scotland's youth unemployment rate was **11.8%** in the period covering April to June 2025.\* This is lower than the same period of the previous year (2.7 pp decrease), but it is important to note the declassification of LFS data and the small sample sizes that youth unemployment is based on.\*\*

### Youth Unemployment Rate



|              |               |              |              |              |                 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Jan-Mar 2024 | Apr-Jun 2024  | Jul-Sep 2024 | Oct-Dec 2024 | Jan-Mar 2025 | Apr-Jun 2025    |
|              | Previous year |              |              |              | Current quarter |

### Youth Unemployment Rate: Longer-term trend



2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

<sup>1</sup> ONS. Labour Force Survey (12<sup>th</sup> August 2025). <sup>2</sup> Please note: Youth Unemployment should only be compared to the previous year.

\*Figures may not sum due to rounding. \*\*Figures marked with \*\* have been flagged by the ONS as based on small sample sizes. More generally, age breakdowns of regions will be subject to smaller sample sizes, creating greater volatility and less precision. As a result the Annual Population Survey (APS), which has a larger timeframe and the English, Welsh and Scottish LFS boosts, is the preferred source for labour market indicators by region and age (although it too has been impacted by smaller sample sizes and has been declassified from official statistics. The Scottish Government has also recently noted "limited confidence" in APS unemployment in youth unemployment estimates for Scotland). Please find analysis of the Scottish youth labour market using APS data [here](#).

## Universal Credit<sup>1</sup> and Claimant Count Rate<sup>2</sup>

658,700

people claiming Universal Credit in Scotland in July 2025

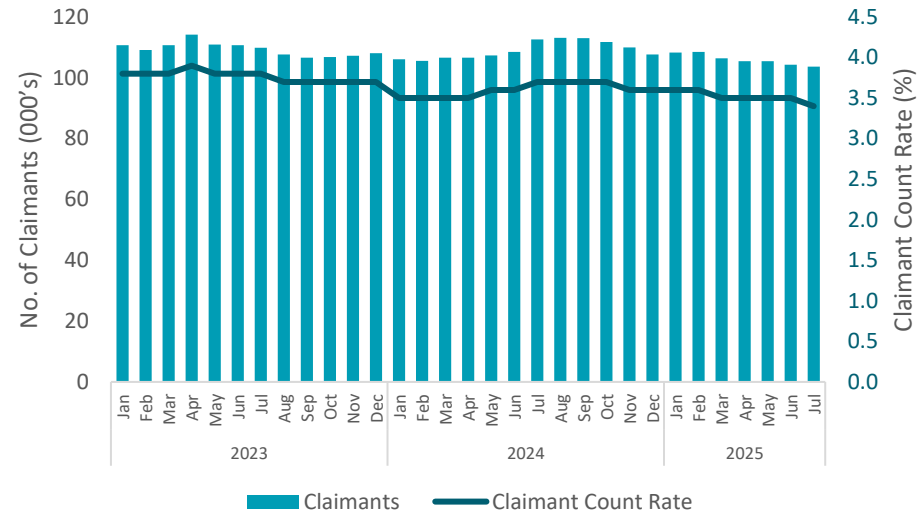
Between June and July 2025, 15,700 additional people in Scotland claimed Universal Credit, an increase of 2.4%. This continues a trend of increase from June 2022. The overall rise has been driven by an increase in claimants not in work.<sup>1</sup> Since January 2023 the proportion of claimants in work has ranged from 31% to 38%. As noted in [September's](#) spotlight, migration from legacy benefits is likely to be one factor in the increase in people claiming Universal Credit.

3.4%

Claimant Count rate in Scotland in July 2025 (103,700 claimants)

Between June and July 2025, the Claimant Count decreased slightly. The number of claimants decreased by 600, whilst the Claimant Count rate decreased 0.1 pp, from 3.5% to 3.4%. The Claimant Count rate has fallen from 4.7% in January 2022, but there has been some recent fluctuation in trends.

Claimant Count: No. of Claimants (thousands) and Rate (%), Scotland (2023 to 2025)



## Redundancies<sup>3</sup> and Company Insolvencies<sup>4</sup>

7,000\*

Redundancies in the three months to June 2025 in Scotland

2.8\*

Redundancies per 1,000 people (3.6 in the UK)

The number of people who were made redundant in Scotland increased slightly in the three months to May 2025 (increased by \*1,800 people or \*37%) compared with the three months to June 2024.

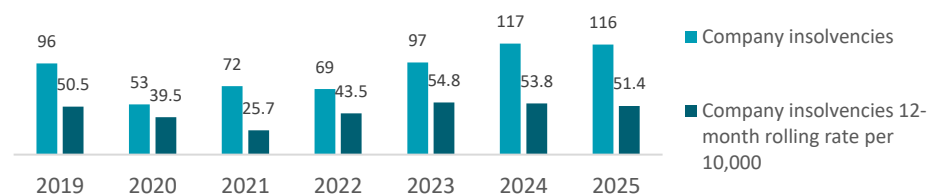
\*Please note estimates are based on a small sample and should be used with caution.

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Company insolvencies in Scotland, July 2025

Following a reduction during the pandemic, company insolvencies have since increased. In general, the trend has shown that recent company insolvency levels are above those seen pre-pandemic, and for July 2025 the number of insolvencies and 12-month rolling rate of insolvencies was higher than in July 2019.

Company Insolvencies (Scotland), July



<sup>1</sup> Department for Work and Pensions (August 2025). The breakdown of Universal Credit claimants by employment status is not available for July. July data is provisional. Figures for 'not in work' could include both those unemployed or economically inactive.

<sup>2</sup> ONS. Claimant Count (August 2025). *Experimental statistics*. June data is provisional.

<sup>3</sup> ONS. Labour Force Survey (12<sup>th</sup> August 2025).

<sup>4</sup> The Insolvency Service. [Monthly Insolvency Statistics, July 2025](#) (August 2025).



## Job Postings in Scotland<sup>1,2</sup>

**Provisional data for July\*** suggests that online job postings in Scotland decreased compared with June, falling to 37,900. The level was broadly the same as July 2024. Postings decreased 18% or 8,400 compared with June and increased 1% or 300 compared with July 2024. The three-month-rolling average also decreased (falling 5.8%) for May to July compared with April to June.

### The highest demand in July was for occupations such as:

- Cleaners and Domestic;
- Care Workers and Home Carers
- Sales Related Occupations
- Kitchen and Catering Assistants;
- Customer Service Occupations

The occupations in highest demand remain broadly similar to last month.

### The following occupations had the largest change in job postings in July compared with June:

#### Increase:

- Cleaners and Domestics (+100);
- Kitchen and Catering Assistants (+100); and
- Waiters and Waitresses (+100).

#### Decrease:

- Sales Related Occupations (-300);
- Programmers and Software Development Professionals (-300); and
- Large Goods Vehicle Drivers (-300).

### The skills in highest demand in July were:

#### Common skills

- Communication;
- Customer Service; and
- Management.

#### Specialised skills

- Project Management;
- Continuous Improvement Process; and
- Auditing.

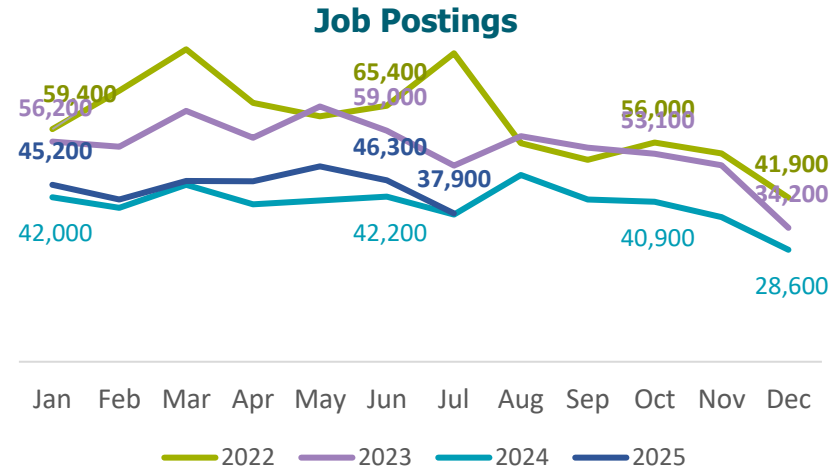
### Public and private sector postings in July:

- In July, the top 10 organisations with the most job postings were mainly public sector organisations.

<sup>1</sup> Lightcast (August 2025). Lightcast gathers insights from online job postings.

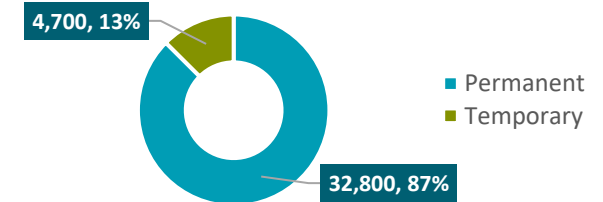
<sup>2</sup> Numbers rounded to the nearest 100.

\*Please note that due to data updates planned by Lightcast, the July data is provisional and can change in future revisions.

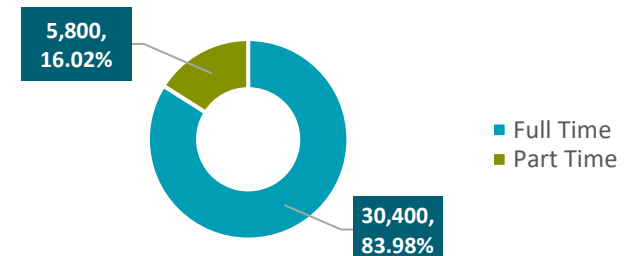


### Job Postings in Scotland, July 2025

#### Permanent and Temporary\*\*



#### Full Time and Part Time\*\*



\*\*Please note, the total number of temporary and permanent job postings and full time and part time may not sum to Scotland's total as some postings do not specify this information.

## Spotlight: Barriers to Youth Participation in the Labour Market

**August marks International Youth Day and a critical moment for young people in Scotland receiving their exam results. Many young people will now begin their journey from school into further education, employment or training. However, evidence suggests that several challenges can make this transition difficult for some. This spotlight delves into some of the factors that can make it more difficult for young people to participate in the labour market and post-16 education.**

Most young people in Scotland are actively engaged in education or the labour market.<sup>1,2</sup> However, it is also important to recognise and explore the circumstances of those who are not participating, so that we can better understand the challenges facing some young people as they navigate transitions. This spotlight focuses on the underlying factors that can contribute to their disengagement and the challenges they face in accessing the labour market and post-16 education. It will explore these three barriers to participation:



### Low Qualifications



### Health



### Deprivation

### Low Qualifications Increase NEET Risk for Young People

Recent SQA exam results from earlier this month show that there are an improvement in grades achieved in 2025 compared to 2024.<sup>3</sup> However, young people aged 16-24 with low qualifications are more

likely to be Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), with research in England showing that low qualifications are the strongest driver of becoming NEET regardless of gender, disability or disadvantage.<sup>4</sup> There are similar results in Scotland, with research showing that young males aged 16-24 with no qualifications had a ten times higher risk of being NEET and females a seven times higher risk than young people with qualifications.<sup>5</sup>

### Health barriers facing young people entering Scotland's labour market

From April 2024 to March 2025, there were 27,900 young people aged 16-24 who were economically inactive due to temporary or long-term sickness in Scotland.<sup>2</sup> The number of young people who are economically inactive due to sickness has been increasing in Scotland. Research found that mental health is considered an important contributing factor among young workers (16-34 year olds) in the UK, with mental health conditions nearly five times more likely to be economically inactive compared to others in their age group.<sup>6</sup> Indeed, mental ill health has been found to be the most common cause of work-limiting conditions among those aged 44 years and younger in the UK.<sup>7</sup> However, according to recent research by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation<sup>8</sup>, mental health is often the "tip of the iceberg" and is affected by the wider structural barriers many young people must deal with (such as poverty and housing insecurity).

### Deprivation Limits Labour Market Participation for Young People

Deprivation can be another factor affecting participation in the labour market. In 2024, there was an 8.2 percentage point difference in participation between 16-19 year olds from the most deprived areas and those from the least deprived across Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Skills Development Scotland. [Annual Participation Measure](#) (2024)

<sup>2</sup> ONS. Annual Population Survey (2025)

<sup>3</sup> SQA. [Provisional Attainment Statistics](#) (2025)

<sup>4</sup> Impetus. [Youth Jobs Gap](#) (2025)

<sup>5</sup> [Scottish Government](#) (2015)

<sup>6</sup> Keep Britain Working. [Review](#) (2025)

<sup>7</sup> The Health Foundation. [What we know about the UK's working-age health challenge](#) (2023)

<sup>8</sup> Joseph Rowntree Foundation [Unlocking the potential of young people furthest from the labour market](#) (2025)

## Spotlight: Barriers to Youth Participation in the Labour Market

In addition, recent research by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health<sup>9</sup> highlighted the significant impact of poverty on young people's ability to engage in education and the labour market. Young people from the most deprived areas reported that financial constraints, such as the cost of travel, accommodation, and essential items, limited their access to further and higher education, often confining them to local opportunities. These barriers also affected employment, with some unable to afford transport or suitable clothes for interviews, and feeling excluded from valuable experiences like work placements.

### Long-term effects of being out of the Labour Market

Evidence has shown that being unemployed when young leads to a higher likelihood of long-term 'scarring' in later life in terms of lower pay, high unemployment, fewer life chances and poorer health.<sup>10</sup> The economic impact to society is also substantial: youth unemployment contributes to increased public spending on welfare and lost productivity, with some UK-wide estimates suggesting it is costing the UK economy billions in lost GDP.<sup>11</sup>

### The Value of Youth Participation

Despite these challenges, young people can bring energy, creativity, and adaptability to the workforce. Active participation in the labour market is strongly associated with positive long-term outcomes for young people in Scotland. According to the Education and Skills Impact Framework (ESIF)<sup>12</sup>, young people who participate in Modern Apprenticeships, college, or university benefit from higher earnings over time, improved job prospects, and a strong return on investment in comparison to those who started but did not complete their pathway. There is also a return on public investment, showing that post-school education and

training delivers measurable value to individuals, employers, and the exchequer. Beyond this, there is also evidence showing a relationship between education and wider social impacts.<sup>13</sup>

This evidence underpins the importance of enabling and encouraging young people to be active in the labour market or education, as it sets them up for long-term success. Supporting youth employment is both a social and economic priority. By helping young people who face the greatest barriers to participating, Scotland can foster a more resilient, innovative, and inclusive workforce.



### The Annual Participation Measure for Scotland will be released on the 26<sup>th</sup> August 2025

The Annual Participation Measure provides a detailed overview of the young people in Scotland. It reports on the education and employment activity of 16-19 year olds.

This is the source of the Scottish Government's National Performance indicator "Percentage of young adults (16-19 year olds) participating in education, training, or employment".

More information about the publication can be found on the Skills Development Scotland [website](#).

<sup>9</sup> Glasgow Centre for Population Health. [Young People's Transitions to Adulthood](#) (2022)

<sup>10</sup> Tomlinson & Tholen. [Scarring effects for young people in challenging economic times](#) (2023)

<sup>11</sup> Youth Futures. [Tackling youth unemployment could generate £69bn for UK economy](#) (2023)

<sup>12</sup> Scottish Government. [Education and Skills Impact Framework](#) (2022)

<sup>13</sup> Department for Education. [The wider benefits of post 18 education for individuals and society](#) (2019)

## LMI resources



### **Regional Skills Assessments and Sectoral Skills Assessments**

provide a consistent evidence base to inform future investment in skills.

**New updates were released in October 2024. A series of webinars on the new publications are also available to view [here](#).**



**The Data Matrix**, offers data at Local Authority level, covering over 80 indicators covering Skills Supply, Skills Demand and Skills Mismatches.

**The Data Matrix is updated Monthly.**



**CESAP Pathfinder**, assesses the known investment, skills demand now and in the future, and current training and learning support for green skills in Scotland.

**Skills Development Scotland is the national skills agency, supporting people and businesses to apply their skills, helping them to achieve their full potential**

### **Apprenticeships**

Scottish Apprenticeships provide integrated, flexible, in-work learning from school to graduate level, helping people gain industry-recognised qualifications.

### **Find Business Support**

Enterprise and Skills agencies aligned offer to Scottish businesses and workers.

### **PACE**

Scottish Government's PACE service can support employers and employees facing redundancy.

### **Skills for Growth**

A fully-funded service for businesses with fewer than 250 employees which helps them identify their skills needs.

### **Career Information, Advice and Guidance**

Skills Development Scotland's inclusive, all-age careers service empower people from all communities to make their own career and learning decisions.

### **Online Learning Portal**

Helping people develop their skills with free online courses from training providers.

### **My World of Work Job Search**

Helping employers advertise opportunities through SDS's careers website.

### **Green Jobs Workforce Academy**

The Green Jobs Workforce Academy can help people take a greener approach to their careers, from accessing training and learning new skills to finding a new job.

Contact us:

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