

Economy, People and Skills

September 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.

Scotland's economic outlook remains uncertain, with slow growth and persistent inflation. The Q2 2025 GDP growth slowdown follows a temporary minor boost from trade activity in Q1 across Scotland, while inflation continues to exceed both target levels and market expectations. Labour market indicators across Scotland and the UK show a weaker position compared to last year.

Persistent challenges in the UK and Scottish labour markets remain, despite a slowdown in the pace of weakening

The UK labour market has weakened, but there are some signs of a change in pace, with weakening easing. Although there was an increase in LFS employment (75.2%, 0.1 pp) and a decrease in economic inactivity (21.1%, -0.2 pp), unemployment continued to increase (4.7%, 0.1 pp). PAYE employment data remained around the same with respect to July (a decline of 8,000 employees) but decreased by 0.4% with respect to August 2024. Vacancies decreased for the 38th quarter in a row, falling by 1.4% to 728,000 in June to August 2025.

Scotland's labour market shows signs of moderation, amid persistent challenges. LFS employment was 74.5 per cent in May to July 2025, -0.6 pp lower compared to the previous quarter. There was also a decrease in unemployment (3.5 per cent, -0.7 pp) and an increase in economic inactivity (22.8 per cent, 1.1 pp) over the same period. PAYE employment declined compared to the previous month (-0.1%) and to August 2024 (-0.7%). Job postings in Scotland have decreased for the third month in a row, declining by 2.7 per cent (-1,000) in August compared to July. The change from the same point in the previous year is notable, with postings decreasing by 20.5 per cent (-9,800) compared to August 2024.

Inflation holds steady at 3.8% in August and is expected to increase to 4%

Inflation remained at 3.8% in August, the same rate as in July. The rise in restaurant and hotel prices offset the decline in airfares, and the rate was in line with expectations. The BoE forecast inflation to peak in September 2025 at 4%, before returning to the 2% target in Q2 2027. In September, the Bank of England (BoE) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) maintained the interest rate at 4%, which was also in line with market expectations.

Economic growth slows down amid persistent inflation

The uptick in inflation is compounding the effects of slowing GDP growth, adding pressure to household budgets and business costs. The UK economy grew by 0.3% in Q2 2025, a notable slowdown from the 0.7% growth in Q1 2025. Comparatively lower growth in Q2 supports the perception that the uplift seen in Q1 was temporary and not expected to continue. In Q2 2025, Scotland's GDP grew by 0.2%, following growth of 0.4% in the previous quarter. The construction and services sectors mainly drove Scotland's economic growth in Q2.

UK growth outlook slightly upgraded but remains subdued

The British Chambers of Commerce (BCC) published its Q3 2025 economic forecasts in September. Even though the growth outlook has been upgraded, it remains subdued with slow growth, similar to recent forecasts from the Fraser of Allander Institute and the BoE. The BCC anticipates UK economic growth of 1.3 per cent in 2025, 1.2 per cent in 2026, and 1.5 per cent in 2027.

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 noticeable slowdown from 0.7% in Q1 2025.^{1,2} 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 did not grow in July, following a 0.4% growth in June and a 0.1% decline in May.³

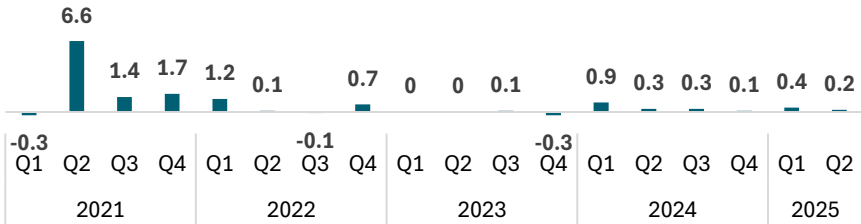
Scotland GDP

Scotland’s GDP grew by 0.2% during Q2 2025, following a growth of 0.4% in the previous quarter.⁴ Growth was mainly driven by the Construction and the Services sectors. Monthly figures for 2025

show that the Scottish economy contracted by 0.3% in July. This follows growth of 0.7% in June (revised up from growth of 0.6%)⁵ and a revised growth of 0.1% in May (revised up from -0.2%).

The latest estimate for annual growth indicates that the Scottish economy expanded by 1.2% in 2024, up from 0.5% in 2023. Whilst an improvement over 2023, the annual growth occurred almost exclusively in Q1, rather than being consistent throughout the year.⁶

Quarter on Quarter GDP Change (%) (Scotland)



Economic Outlook

The British Chambers of Commerce (BCC) published their Q3 2025 economic forecasts earlier this month. Overall, the economic outlook remains subdued with slow growth, weak business investment and high inflation.

The BCC now anticipates UK economic growth to reach 1.3% in 2025, a revision upward from its earlier estimate of 1.1%. This adjustment reflects stronger-than-expected performance in the first quarter, driven mainly by increased public expenditure. Growth is projected to ease slightly to 1.2% in 2026, before picking up again to 1.5% in 2027, unchanged from the previous forecast. Growth is expected to vary significantly across sectors, with Construction emerging as the standout, forecasted to expand by 1.5% this year, a notable upgrade from the earlier projection of 0.8%.

The BCC expects business investment in 2025 to grow by 1.6%, marking a clear downward revision from its previous forecast of

4.8%. This adjustment follows updated estimates from the ONS, aligning more closely with the subdued business sentiment reflected in BCC surveys. Among SMEs, investment plans remain restrained, primarily due to rising operational costs, particularly the increase in National Insurance Contributions. Looking ahead, business investment is projected to rise to 1.9% in 2026 and rebound more strongly to 3% in 2027.

The BCC forecasts that inflation will remain a persistent challenge for the UK economy, with their expectation being that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) will reach 3.7% by the end of this year, an upward revision from the previous estimate of 3.2%. Key drivers of inflationary pressure include the rise in National Insurance Contributions, ongoing wage growth, and heightened global trade tensions. CPI is projected to gradually decline to 2.5% by the end of 2026, and further ease to 2.1% in the final quarter of 2027.

¹ ONS. [GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2025](#) (August 2025).
² FT. [UK economic growth slows in second quarter](#)(August 2025).
³ ONS. [GDP Monthly estimate, UK: July 2025](#) (September 2025).
⁴ Scottish Government. [GDP First Quarterly Estimate 2025 Q2 \(April to June\)](#)(August 2025).
⁵ Scottish Government. [GDP Monthly Estimate: July 2025](#) (September 2025)
⁶ Scottish Government. [GDP Quarterly National Accounts: 2024 Q4 \(October to December\)](#) (April 2025)
⁷ British Chambers of Commerce. [Quarterly Economic Forecast Q3 2025](#) (September 2025)

Inflation and the Cost of Living



Businesses continue to indicate challenging operating conditions, more acutely felt by SMEs

The latest business panel survey for the Highlands and Islands found that the proportion of businesses reporting that they are confident in **Scotland's economic outlook has increased** to 53% from 44% in the previous survey. Although this is an improvement, still only half of the businesses surveyed are confident in the outlook.¹

FSB's **Small Business Index**² reported **negative sentiment across the UK and Scotland**, with more businesses anticipating worsening than improvement. The sentiment **declined to -35.7 in Q2 from -15.3 in Q1 across Scotland**, while across the UK it declined to -44.1 in Q2 from -40.7 in Q1. This reflects heightened concerns over the UK's weak performance, compounded by rising labour costs and a heavier tax burden.



Consumer confidence rises, driven by household finances

In July 2025, the composite **Scottish Consumer Sentiment Indicator (SCSI) decreased by 1.8 points to -8.8**, driven by a decline in confidence regarding expectations for the Scottish economy. **However, sentiment on current household spending improved** with respect to June (5.6 increase).³

At the UK level confidence improved, driven by personal finances. GfK's long-running Consumer Confidence Index increased by two points to -17 in August.⁴ Similarly, S&P's Global Consumer Sentiment Index increased 1.9 points to 47.⁵ Both measures had strong personal and household finances components, likely to have contributed to this was the BoE decision to cut interest rates in early August.



Inflation remained at 3.8% in August

Inflation (CPI) in the UK remained at 3.8% in August 2025, the same as the previous month.⁶ This was in line with the predictions of analysts surveyed by Reuters.⁷

Inflation remained stable as lower transport costs, mainly from a sharp decline in airfares, helped offset higher restaurant and hotel prices. Food and non-alcoholic drink prices increased to 5.1% - the fifth consecutive increase and the highest recorded since January 2024.

Core inflation was 3.6% in the 12 months to August 2025 (down from 3.8% in July), and **services inflation slowed to 4.7%** (from 5.0%). These are key measures for the BoE.

Inflation forecast

The UK inflation forecasts were released by the Bank of England (BoE) in early August.⁸ 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 (%)



¹ HIE. [HIE Business Panel Survey 2025](#) (September 2025).

² FSB [Small Business Index Q2 2025](#) (August 2025).

³ Scottish Government [Scottish Consumer Sentiment Indicator: Monthly Data – July](#) (August 2025)

⁴ GfK [UK Consumer confidence up two points in August to -17](#) (July 2025)

⁵ S&P [Global UK Consumer Sentiment Index](#) (August 2025)

⁶ ONS. [CPI, UK: August 2025](#) (September 2025).

⁷ FT. [UK Inflation holds steady at 3.8% in August](#) (September 2025)

⁸ BoE. [Monetary Policy Report](#) (August 2025).

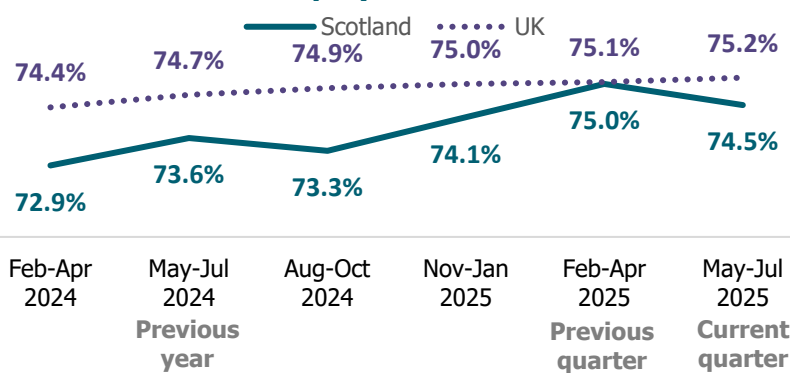
The ONS published revised LFS estimates from 2011 for the UK (except for youth unemployment, which is from 2019) and from 2019 for Scotland in December 2024. The revised data incorporates new population estimates, including the Scottish 2022 Census, helping to make LFS estimates more representative. 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)¹

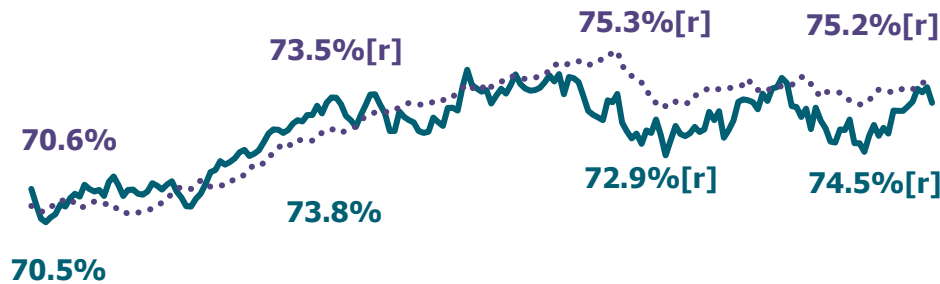
➤ **Scotland's employment rate was estimated to be 74.5%**

- The latest data suggests Scotland's employment rate was **74.5%** in the period covering May to July 2025. The rate is estimated to have decreased by 0.6 pp compared with the previous quarter.*

Employment Rate



Employment Rate: Longer-term trend

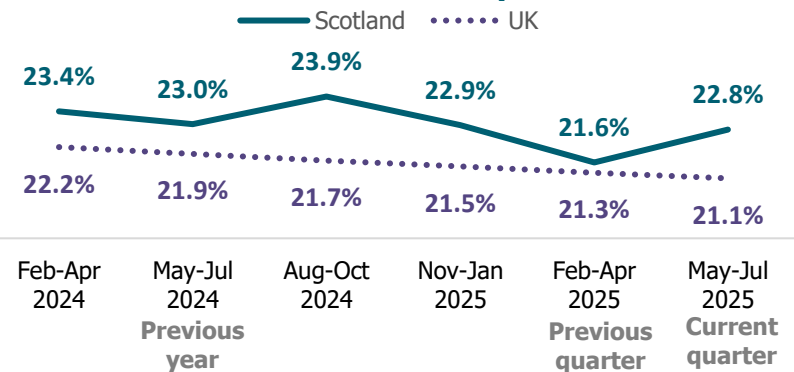


Economic Inactivity (16-64)¹

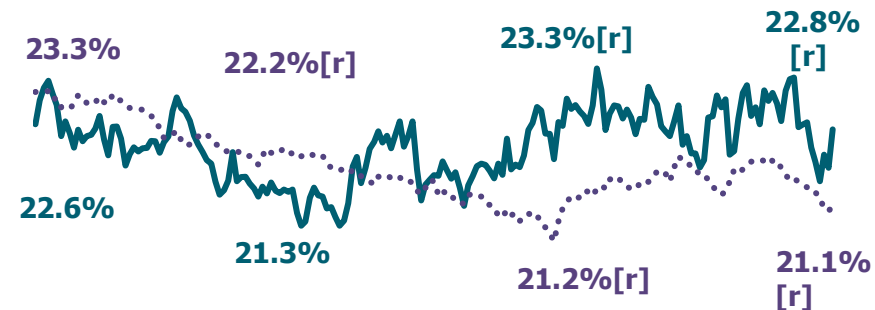
➤ **The 16-64 Scottish economic inactivity rate was estimated to be 22.8%**

- The latest data suggests that Scotland's economic inactivity rate was **22.8%** in May to July 2025. The economic inactivity rate was 1.1 pp higher than last quarter.*

Economic Inactivity Rate



Economic Inactivity Rate: Longer-term trend



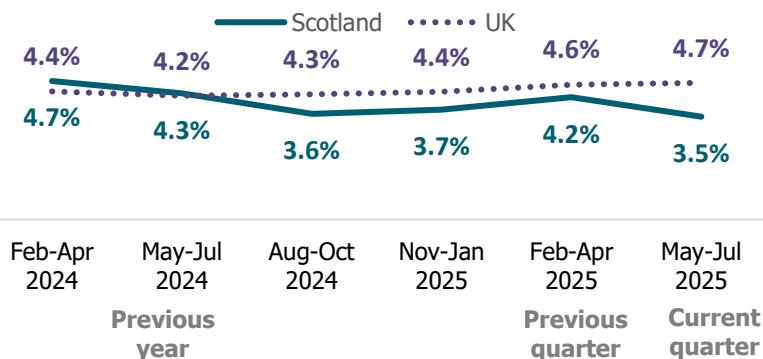
The ONS published revised LFS estimates from 2011 for the UK (except for youth unemployment, which is from 2019) and from 2019 for Scotland in December 2024. The revised data incorporates new population estimates, including the Scottish 2022 Census, helping to make LFS estimates more representative. 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+)¹

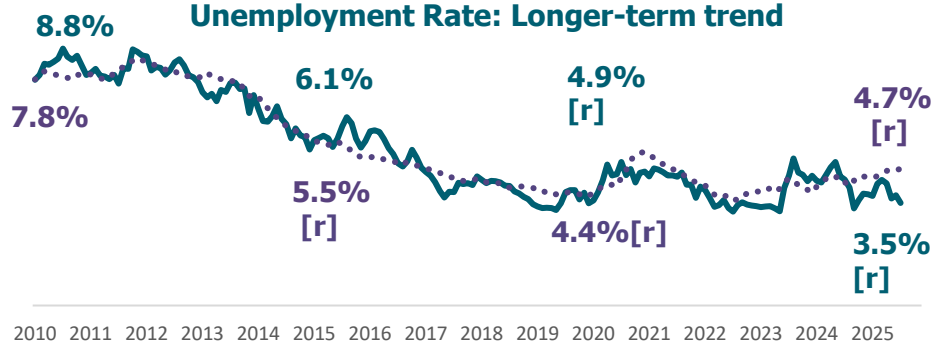
➤ **Unemployment in Scotland was estimated to be 3.5%**

- The latest data suggests Scotland's unemployment rate was **3.5%** in the period covering May to July 2025. This is a decrease compared with the last quarter (0.7 pp decrease).*

Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Rate: Longer-term trend

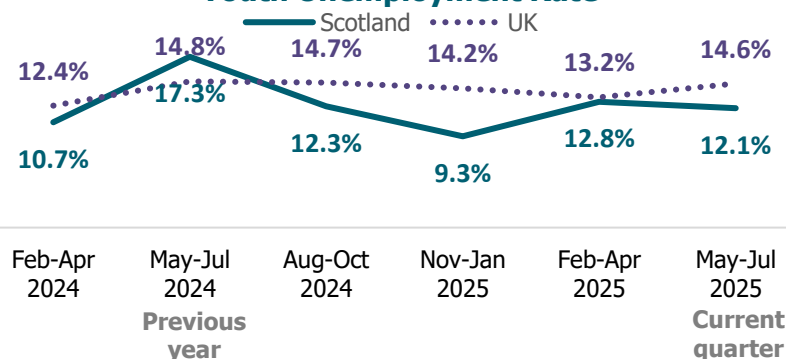


Youth Unemployment (16-24)^{1,2}

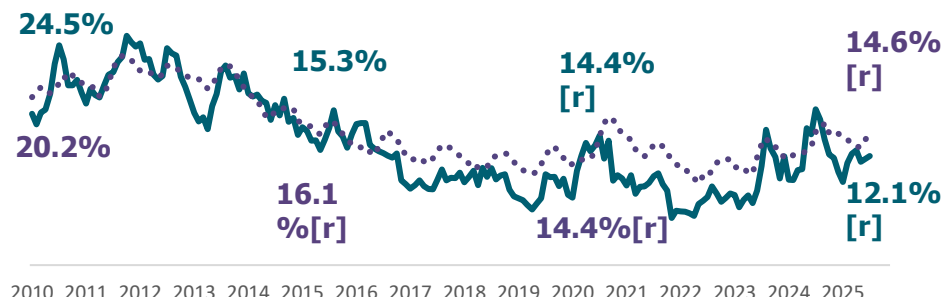
➤ **16-24 youth unemployment in Scotland was estimated to be 12.1%**

- The latest data estimates that Scotland's youth unemployment rate was **12.1%** in the period covering May to July 2025.* This is lower than the same period of the previous year (5.2 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



Youth Unemployment Rate: Longer-term trend



¹ ONS. Labour Force Survey (16th September 2025). ² 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 Credit¹ and Claimant Count Rate²

670,500

people claiming Universal Credit in Scotland in August 2025

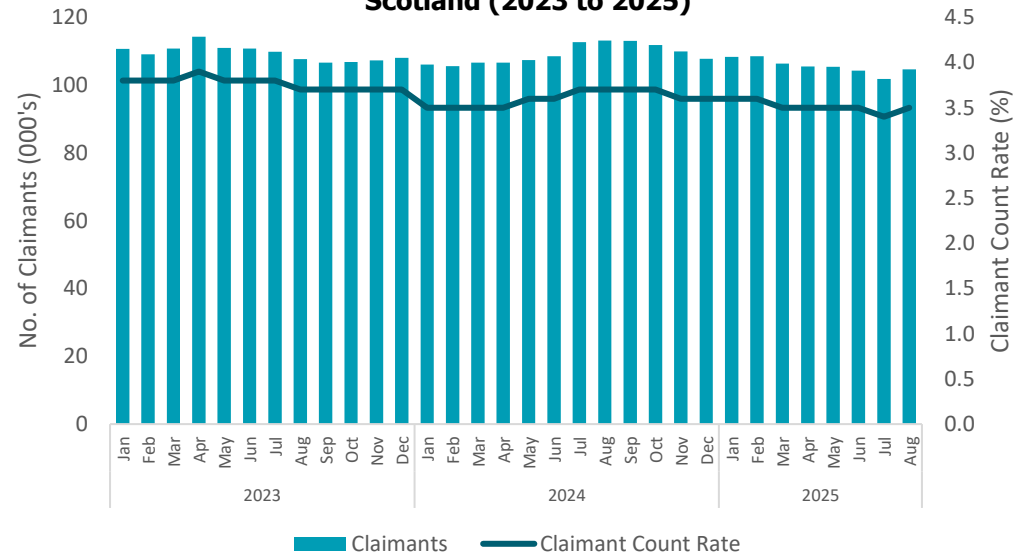
Between July and August 2025, 17,200 additional people in Scotland claimed Universal Credit, an increase of 2.6%. This continues a trend of increase from June 2022. The overall rise has been driven by an increase in claimants not in work.¹ Since January 2023 the proportion of claimants in work has ranged from 30% to 38%. As noted in the [September 2024](#) spotlight, migration from legacy benefits is likely to be a factor contributing to the increase in people claiming Universal Credit.

3.5%

Claimant Count rate in Scotland in August 2025 (104,600 claimants)

Between July and August 2025, the Claimant Count increased. The number of claimants increased by 2,800, whilst the Claimant Count rate increased 0.1 pp, from 3.4% to 3.5%. 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)



Redundancies³ and Company Insolvencies⁴

6,000*

Redundancies in the three months to July 2025 in Scotland

2.7*

Redundancies per 1,000 people (3.5 in the UK)

The number of people who were made redundant in Scotland increased slightly in the three months to July 2025 (increased by 1,500* people or 32%*) compared with the three months to July 2024.

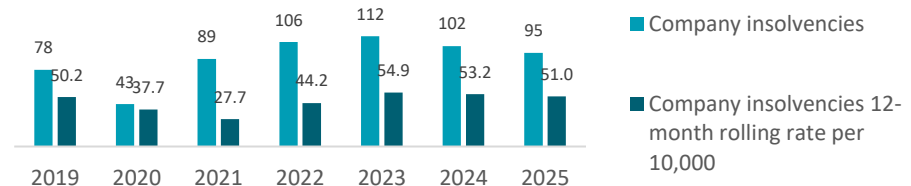
*Please note estimates are based on a small sample and should be used with caution.

95

Company insolvencies in Scotland, August 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 August 2025 the number of insolvencies and 12-month rolling rate of insolvencies was higher than in August 2019.

Company Insolvencies (Scotland), August



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

² ONS. Claimant Count (September 2025). *Experimental statistics*. June data is provisional.

³ ONS. Labour Force Survey (16th September 2025).

⁴ The Insolvency Service. [Monthly Insolvency Statistics, August 2025](#) (September 2025).

Job Postings in Scotland^{1,2}

Provisional data for August suggests that online job postings in Scotland decreased compared with July, falling to 37,900*.

Postings decreased by 2.7% or 1,000 compared with July, and decreased 20.5% or 9,800 compared with August 2024. The three-month-rolling average also decreased (falling 8.9%) for June to August compared with May to July.

The highest demand in August was for occupations such as:

- Cleaners and Domestic;
- Sales Related Occupations;
- Care Workers and Home Carers;
- Kitchen and Catering Assistants; and
- Sales and Retail Assistants.

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

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

Increase:

- Roundspersons and Van Salespersons (+200);
- Chefs (+100); and
- Sales and Retail Assistants (+100).

Decrease:

- Care Workers and Home Carers (-100);
- Cleaners and Domestics (-100); and
- Engineering technicians (-100).

The skills in highest demand in August were:

Common skills

- Communication;
- Customer Service; and
- Management.

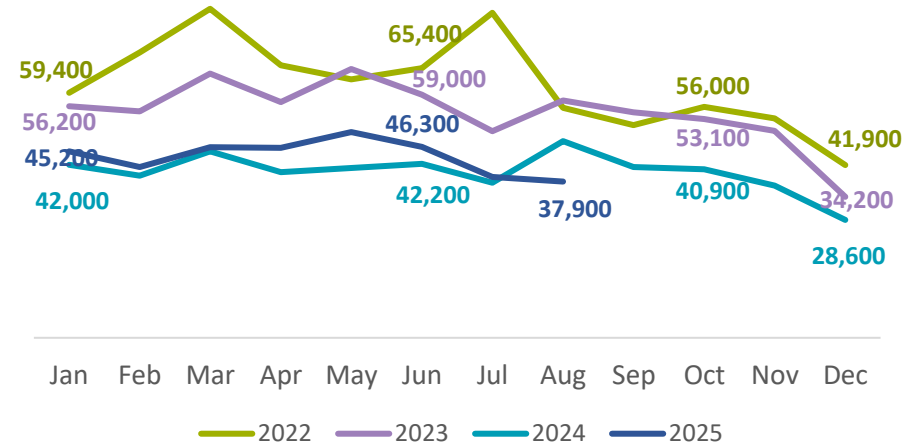
Specialised skills

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

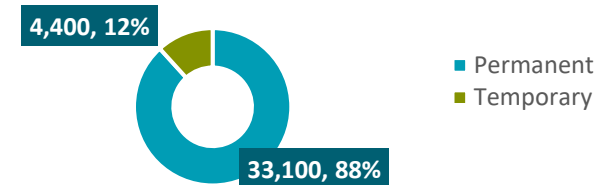
Public and private sector postings in August:

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

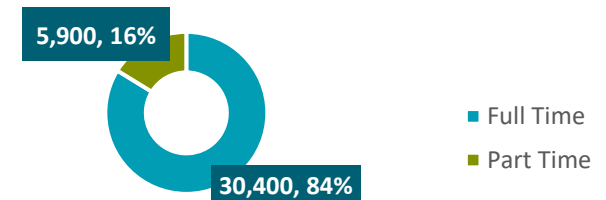
Job Postings



Job Postings in Scotland, August 2025 Permanent and Temporary**



Full Time and Part Time**



¹ Lightcast (September 2025). Lightcast gathers insights from online job postings.

² Numbers rounded to the nearest 100.

*Revised July data indicate there were 39,000 job postings, revised up from 37,900.

**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: The risk of stagflation in the UK economy

As the UK economy struggles with a troubling convergence of slowing growth and persistent inflation, the concept of stagflation - a period marked by stagnant growth, high unemployment and high inflation - has started to emerge in economic commentary. In this spotlight we explore the latest economic and labour market data that have sparked the stagflation discussion in recent months.

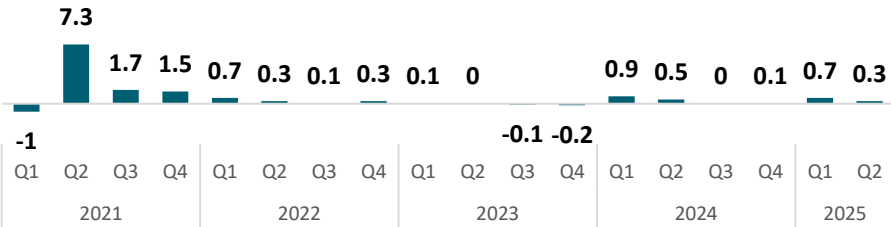
What is Stagflation?

The word "stagflation" was first introduced in 1965 by British politician Iain Macleod to characterise a troubling economic scenario in the UK, where high inflation coincided with sluggish growth. A fusion of the terms "stagnation" and "inflation," the concept gained global prominence during the economic turmoil of the 1970s. This period was marked by the OPEC oil embargo, which triggered soaring energy costs, declining industrial output, and rising unemployment across several nations, most notably in the United States.

The UK is experiencing stagnant growth and high inflation

Recent data on GDP growth and inflation have fuelled stagnation concerns among analysts.¹⁻⁴ Since the Covid recovery period, the UK economy has been growing at a slow pace. Quarterly GDP growth has not exceeded 1% since Q4 2021, and although there have been a few instances where growth has increased slightly compared to the previous quarter, the overall trend remains downward. In Q1 2025, for instance, the UK economy showed some signs of recovery with respect to Q4 2024, but this was mostly attributed to temporary factors such as economic activity being brought forward ahead of the implementation of US tariffs. In Q2 2025, in line with expectations, the pace of growth did not sustain, with GDP growth more than halving with respect to the previous quarter. Scotland's GDP growth has followed a similar trend in 2025, with an uptick in Q1 (0.4%) and a lower figure in Q2 (0.2%).

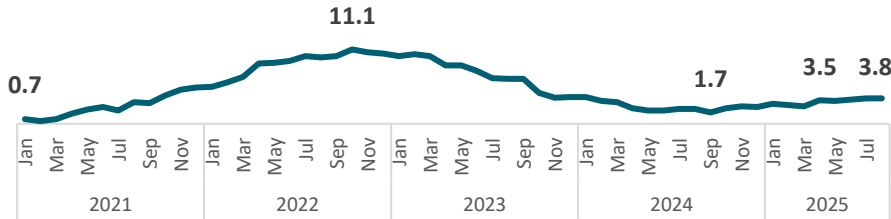
Figure 1: UK GDP Growth (%)



In a traditional economic cycle, slow GDP growth would normally be paired with a relatively low inflation rate as economic activity slows down and dampens aggregate demand. However, the most recent inflation data suggests that is not the case for the UK. Although there has been a considerable disinflation since 2023, the long-term trend has started to reverse.

Inflation has been on the rise in recent months, exceeding the Bank of England's (BoE) target of 2% since October 2024. While the increase in inflation has been partially attributed to temporary factors, there are signs of 'stickiness' coming from more structural causes. Services inflation remains elevated, reflecting past strength in wage growth, increases in administered prices and National Insurance Contributions (NICs).⁴ In August 2025, inflation remained 3.8%, matching July's figure. The core inflation rates eased this month, and the services inflation remained elevated, suggesting that there might be more structural issues.

Figure 2: CPI Inflation (%)



¹ HSBC [UK in Focus: Stagflation risks](#) (August 2025)

² FX Street [UK data 'continues to paint a stagflationary picture' as rate cut hopes fade](#) (August 2025)

³ Exante [Will the UK sail into stagflation?](#) (August 2025)

⁴ Money Week [What is stagflation and what can be done about it?](#) (April 2025)

⁵ BoE. [Monetary Policy Report](#) (August 2025).

Spotlight: The risk of stagflation in the UK economy

Business and Consumer confidence remain fragile

Rising input costs, global uncertainty and weak demand have had a negative impact on business sentiment. Although there have been some small increases throughout the year, S&P Global Flash UK PMI data suggest the long-term trend in business activity has been downward since late 2024.⁵ Similarly, the proportion of businesses expecting their performance to decrease over the next 12 months has been on the rise since August 2024, only starting to flatten this summer.⁶ In Scotland, business sentiment for the rest of 2025 also remains pessimistic.⁷

Similarly, rising inflation and the possibility of future tax rises have placed financial strain on consumers. Consumer confidence has shown a somewhat erratic behaviour on a month-to-month basis, but has generally followed a decreasing trend in 2025. Evidence from the Deloitte Consumer Tracker shows that consumer confidence fell in Q2 2025 to -10.4%, reaching its lowest level since Q1 2024.⁸ Although, there has been a slight improvement in August following the BoE interest rate cut ⁹, confidence has been low throughout 2025 and remains fragile. In Scotland, consumer confidence is also declining, driven by low expectations for the Scottish economy.¹⁰

The UK labour market is weakening

In line with the slowing of economic activity and the decline in business confidence, the UK labour market has been weakening. Although unemployment is historically low and had been declining until late 2022, the downward trend has stopped. Most recently, LFS data suggest unemployment in the UK has been consistently increasing or staying the same on a quarterly basis since April - June 2024, reaching 4.7% in May - June 2025.¹¹ Payrolled employment has also been on a downward trend since the end of 2024.¹² Vacancies have steadily declined since 2022, with quarterly

reductions ranging from 1% to 8%.¹³ The labour market is expected to keep weakening, with unemployment anticipated to reach 5% in the three months to August.¹⁴ In Scotland, the labour market is similarly weaker than it was last year.¹¹

Policymakers are caught in a bind

The conflicting nature of the policy moves designed to boost economic growth and keep inflation under control make stagflation a challenging issue to address.¹⁵ The BoE changes interest rates to help keep the economy balanced. When prices are rising too fast, the Bank usually increases interest rates. This makes borrowing money more expensive and saving more rewarding, so people and businesses spend less—helping slow down price increases. On the other hand, if the economy is struggling or many people are out of work, the Bank may lower interest rates. That makes loans cheaper and encourages spending and investment, which can help businesses grow and create jobs. This means that trying to boost the economy and keeping inflation under control often pull in opposite directions. In September, the BoE decided to keep interest rates at 4% (as opposed to cut them again) in an effort to lessen inflationary pressures.

Warning signs of stagflation, but no clear verdict

While some economic indicators might point toward stagflationary conditions, the outlook remains inconclusive. Although inflation is expected to stay high for the rest of the year, it could begin to ease after Q3 2025, as per BoE's forecasts. If that is the case then further interest rate cuts could become more likely, potentially stimulating consumption and supporting growth without reigniting price pressures. Moreover, any future changes in fiscal policy announced later this year are likely to have an impact on economic activity and the labour market.

⁵ S&P [Global Flash UK PMI](#) (August 2025)

⁶ ONS [Business insights and impact on the UK economy](#) (August 2025)

⁷ FAI [Scottish Business Monitor Q2 2025](#) (July 2025)

⁸ Deloitte [The Deloitte Consumer Tracker Q2 2025](#) (July 2025)

⁹ GfK [UK Consumer confidence up two points in August to -17](#) (August 2025)

¹⁰ Scottish Government [Scottish Consumer Sentiment Indicator: Monthly Data – July](#) (August 2025)

¹¹ ONS Labour Force Survey (16th September 2025)

¹² ONS HMRC PAYE employment (16th September 2025)

¹³ ONS Vacancies (16th September 2025)

¹⁴ FT [UK unemployment rate set to hit 5%, think-tank predicts](#) (August 2025)

¹⁵ MSN [What inflation data means for Bank of England's interest rate changes](#) (August 2025)

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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