

# SHEFFIELD CITY REGION

## LMI SUMMARY



**UKCES**

UK COMMISSION FOR  
EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

# ABOUT

This document provides a summary of key findings for the Sheffield City Region LEP area, based on findings from three major UKCES research products: Working Futures, the Employer Skills Survey (ESS) and the Employer Perspectives Survey (EPS).

Throughout the document, findings for the LEP area are compared with England or the UK as a whole.

For ESS and EPS differences are only reported when they are statistically significant; when figures are described as 'similar' or 'no different', this means that there is no statistically significant difference. Whilst the percentages may differ slightly between the figure for the LEP area and England/the UK, when we say 'similar' it means that we cannot be confident that the difference is due to anything more than chance. In the case of Working Futures statistical significance is a more complex issue, since the analysis is forward-looking. The published guidelines relating to the interpretation of this dataset have been followed.



## Working Futures

Working Futures uses robust sources of national data on demographics, education, employment and the economy to make projections of the UK labour market. Whilst not a crystal-ball, Working Futures moves beyond anecdotal guesses to provide rigorous, evidence-based projections through the application of proven models.



## Employer Skills Survey

The Employer Skills Survey is the UK's definitive source of intelligence on employer investment. Exploring the skills challenges that employers face, the levels and nature of training investment, recruitment of young people and the relationship between skills challenges and business strategy, the ESS gives us a reliable, timely and valuable insight into the skills issues employers face.



## Employer Perspectives Survey

The Employer Perspectives Survey provides insights into the thoughts and behaviour of UK Employers as they make decisions about how to engage with training providers, schools, colleges and individuals in the wider skills system, to get the skills they need.

# WORKING FUTURES

2012 - 2022

## Jobs and the economy

- The overall picture for the UK economy over the next decade (2012-2022) is one of gradual upturn, but with no quick return to long term trends as observed following previous recessions.
- Overall, the number of jobs in Sheffield City Region is projected to rise by around 39,000 over the next decade (2012-2022), an average annual rate of growth of 0.5 per cent. This is a little below the UK average rate (0.6 per cent).

## Sectors

- The LEP area is “over-represented”, relative to the UK, in a number of sectors, including manufacturing (excluding engineering), health & social work and education. It is “under-represented” in professional services, support services, accommodation & food and finance & insurance.
- Private sector services as a whole are expected to contribute around 66 per cent of net job growth in the LEP area between 2012 and 2022, well below the UK average of 85 per cent.
- The leading sources of employment growth in the Sheffield City Region area (in absolute terms) are forecast to be health & social work (+19,000), construction (+7,000) and information technology (+6,000).
- Manufacturing (including engineering) is projected to see a continued decline in jobs (with a loss of 7,000 jobs – the equivalent of a fall of 10 per cent - over the decade in the LEP area); this decline is broadly in line with the overall UK picture (-9%).
- Public administration is expected to see a further reduction of approximately 9 per cent in its level of employment between 2012 and 2022 in the LEP area, which is similar to that projected at the UK level.

## Occupations

- Sheffield City Region has a lower representation of employment in higher skilled occupations, compared with the UK as a whole. In the LEP area, 38 per cent of employment is in the three high skilled occupational groups: managers, professionals and associate professionals. This compares with a UK average of 43 per cent. However, the figure is much higher in London (57 per cent).
- The proportion of employment in the three lowest-skilled occupations is slightly higher than the UK average. In the LEP area, 27 per cent of employment is in sales or customer service, plant/process operatives and elementary roles, compared with a UK average of 25 per cent.
- The proportion employed in middle-ranking occupations is higher than the UK average: jobs in administrative, skilled trades and caring/leisure roles account for 35 per cent of employment in the Sheffield City Region, compared with 32 per cent in the UK.
- As with the wider UK picture, we expect to see job growth concentrated in higher level roles, as well as in lower level roles relating to care. The projections for the LEP area are for:
  - 49,000 additional high level jobs (for managers, professionals and associate professionals), with half of these in professional roles. Higher skilled jobs are expected to grow at a similar rate to the UK (around 17 per cent over the course of the decade).
  - 19,000 fewer jobs in middle ranking administrative, secretarial and skilled trades occupations. Nevertheless, these areas of decline are expected to remain significant sources of employment by the end of the decade. For example, there are still expected to be around 88,000 administrative and secretarial jobs in 2022 in the LEP area, despite the loss of around 10,000 jobs in the previous decade.
  - Around 20,000 additional jobs in caring or leisure roles.

- Women are expected to take around three quarters of the additional high level jobs created in the LEP area over the decade, although female workers will be hit by the losses noted above in sales and elementary jobs.

## Qualifications

- As a result of supply and demand factors, the qualification profile of employment is expected to shift markedly in the LEP area:
  - The proportion of jobs held by people qualified at a higher level (level 4 and above) is projected to increase from 36 per cent to 46 per cent between 2012 and 2022.
  - Workers with low qualifications (below level 2) are expected to decline from 20 per cent to 13 per cent of the total workforce over this period.

## Replacement Demands

- We estimate that replacement demands (i.e. job openings created by people leaving the labour force temporarily or permanently) will contribute almost eight times as many job openings as net job growth over the next decade: 302,000 openings compared with 39,000.
- Replacement demands mean that there will be a need to recruit suitably skilled people across all broad occupational groups, including those projected to decline:
  - For some occupational groups (mostly higher skilled ones), we expect to see strong net growth in the number of jobs, supplemented by large replacement demands. For example, net growth of 25,000 jobs in professional roles is projected to be supplemented by 55,000 job openings arising from replacement demands.
  - For those occupational areas in which we expect to see a net decline in the number of jobs, replacement demands mean that we can still expect a strong supply of job openings. For example, in administrative roles, it is projected that a net loss of around 3,000 jobs will be more than offset by 31,000 job openings resulting from replacement demands.

# EMPLOYER SKILLS SURVEY

## 2013

### Skill shortages

- The number of employers reporting vacancies at the time of the survey (March to July 2013) was slightly lower in the Sheffield City Region (13 per cent) than in England as a whole (15 per cent).
- While in most cases demand for skills is met through successful recruitment, around one third of vacancies in the LEP area (33 per cent) are reported to be hard-to-fill. This is slightly higher than the England average of 28 per cent.
- In the LEP area, the main reasons for hard-to-fill vacancies are low number of applicants with required skills, as well as a lack of work experience the employer requires. This is broadly the same pattern as was witnessed across England as a whole.
- Overall, 'skill-shortage' vacancies represent 17 per cent of all vacancies in the LEP area, which is somewhat lower than the England-wide figure of 22 per cent.

### Skill gaps

- Most employers say that they have a proficient workforce with no skill gaps, and the proportion reporting skills gaps is slightly lower in the Sheffield City Region LEP area than in England as a whole: 13 per cent compared with 15 per cent. This represents three per cent of the total workforce in the Sheffield City Region, which is also lower than the England figure of five per cent.
- In most cases, proficiency problems are due at least in part to employees being new in their roles and/or still in training for their roles. These factors are slightly less prominent in the LEP area (where they account at least in part for 71 per cent of all skills gaps) than in England as a whole (75 per cent).
- However, employers in the LEP area also attribute skills gaps to problems in recruiting staff with the required levels of skills or motivation, although these factors feature less strongly in the LEP area than in England generally; for example 21 per cent of skills gaps in the LEP area are attributed (at least in part) to difficulties in recruiting staff with the required skills levels, compared with 25 per cent in England as a whole.
- Overall, this suggests that there is a range of factors contributing to skills gaps in the LEP area, both transient (relating to new and/or untrained staff) and more lasting (relating to skills and/or motivation).
- The occupations where skills gaps are most acute are Skilled Trades, Sales & Customer Services staff and Administrative & Clerical staff. Those groups with the lowest density of skills gaps include Professionals, Associate Professionals and Caring, Leisure and Other Service Staff.
- In general, employers tend to be challenged either in terms of having inadequate skills among some of their existing workforce or struggling to find new recruits with the skills that the vacant positions require. It is very rare for employers to be challenged from both directions; just one per cent of all employers experience both skill-shortage vacancies and skills gaps; this proportion is the same in the LEP area as in England as a whole.
- Almost half of employers in the LEP area (47 per cent) report skills under-use (i.e. they have staff who are over-skilled and over-qualified for the jobs that they are currently doing); this is broadly the same as the England-wide figure of 48 per cent.

### Training and Workforce Development

- Most employers fund or arrange training for their staff: in the LEP area, around two-thirds had done so over the previous 12 months (68 per cent); this is slightly higher than the England-wide figure of 66 per cent.

- Compared with England as a whole, employers in the Sheffield City Region are just as likely to provide off-the-job training (49 per cent compared with 48 per cent), and are slightly more likely to only offer on-job training (19 per cent locally and 17 per cent across England).
- The proportion of staff receiving training is higher in the LEP area than in England generally. In Sheffield City Region, 69 per cent of staff received training in the previous 12 months, compared with the England-wide figure of 62 per cent.
- Furthermore, the number of days training was higher in the LEP area than in England as a whole. Each person trained received an average of 8 days training over the previous 12 months in the LEP area, compared with 6.7 days on average in England.
- While most employers could be described as being in 'training equilibrium' having been able to provide all the training that they wanted over the previous 12 months, just under two-fifths of all employers in the LEP area (39 per cent, including non-trainers that had not delivered any) wanted to provide more training than they had been able to do. This is, however, lower than the proportion in England as a whole (42 per cent).

## Recruitment of Young People

- Just over one in four employers in the LEP area (28 per cent) recruited at least one education leaver in the two to three years preceding the survey, similar to the UK-wide figure (27 per cent). Specifically:
  - Nine per cent had recruited a 16 year-old school leaver (similar to the England average of eight per cent);
  - 11 per cent had recruited a 17-18 year old school leaver (the same as the England average);
  - 13 per cent had recruited a 17-18 year old college leaver (similar to the England-wide figure of 12 per cent);
  - 11 per cent had recruited someone from a university or HEI (similar to the England-wide figure of 14 per cent).

## High Performance Working practices and Product Market Strategies

- High Performance Working (HPW) is defined by the UK Commission as 'a general approach to managing organisations that aims to stimulate more effective employee involvement and commitment in order to achieve high levels of performance' (UKCES 2009).
- The survey identifies a minority of employers – 15 per cent in the LEP area – who are "HPW employers" in the sense that they adopt a number of HPW practices. This is higher than the proportion in England as a whole (12 per cent).
- Product Market Strategies (PMS) are defined within the survey by aggregating responses to a series of questions exploring pricing strategies, approaches to innovation and the nature of the product market (the extent to which the market attracts a "premium" and the extent of customisation of products and services in the market).
- Aggregating these responses classifies just over two fifths (44 per cent) of private sector employers in the Sheffield City Region area as having a high or very high product market strategy, indicating that their competitive success is not dependent on price, they pursue innovation, they compete on quality and/or that they offer customised goods or services. This is broadly the same the proportion as in England as a whole (45 per cent).

# EMPLOYER PERSPECTIVES SURVEY

2014

## Employer Perspectives on Recruitment

- Just over two-fifths (43 per cent) of employers in the Sheffield City Region area had recruited at least one member of staff in the 12 months prior to the survey, which was in line with the proportion for England as a whole (46 per cent).
- More than a quarter of employers in the Sheffield City region LEP area (27 per cent) had recruited a young person aged 16-24 over the previous 12 months, similar to the proportion found across England as a whole (31 per cent). This pattern was also true in relation to the recruitment of leavers from education, with 29 per cent of employers in the Sheffield City Region having recruited someone straight from school, college or university over the preceding 2-3 years, as compared to 31 per cent for England as a whole.
- The level of recruitment of older workers in the LEP area was the same as that found nationally in England. Overall, 13 per cent of employers in both the Sheffield City Region and England had recruited anyone over the age of 50 in the previous 12 months before the survey.
- The proportion of employers citing that candidates having a particular level of achievement of academic qualifications (e.g. GCSEs, A levels or a degree) was either a critical or significant factor when recruiting was also the same in the LEP area (49 per cent) as that found across England as a whole.
- The importance of candidates having Maths and English GCSE to at least level 2 or GCSE A -C was broadly the same in the Sheffield City Region to that found England-wide. Just under three-fifths (57 per cent) of local employers cited it as either a critical or significant factor when recruiting, similar to the 58 per cent nationally.

## Employer Perspectives on Work Experience

- The possession of previous relevant work experience was cited as either a critical or significant factor when recruiting by 70 per cent of Sheffield City Region employers. This was broadly consistent with the corresponding figure for England as a whole (66 per cent).
- Somewhat paradoxically, while almost three-quarters of Sheffield City Region employers cited relevant work experience as critical or significant when recruiting, less than one-third of employers (31 per cent) in the LEP area had themselves had anyone on work experience in the previous 12 months. This was lower than the proportion across England as a whole (38 per cent).
- Less than one-fifth (18 per cent) of local employers within the LEP area had offered any work inspiration, such as holding site visits at their establishment for students or conducted mock interviews with students. This was the same level as found England-wide.

## Employer Perspectives on People Development

- Two-thirds of employers (67 per cent) in the Sheffield City Region had provided training to their employees in the preceding 12 months, in line with the proportion across England (69 per cent).
- A higher proportion of employers in the LEP area had provided internal training over the previous year (52 per cent) than had offered external training (45 per cent) with employees being trained by people and organisations other than the employer.
- Just over one-quarter of employers in the LEP area (28 per cent) had provided training that led towards the achievement of a nationally recognised vocational qualification in the preceding 12 months (similar to the figure across England as a whole).
- Commercial organisations were the most frequently used type of organisation to deliver external training. Overall, 40 per cent of all employers in the Sheffield City Region had used a commercial organisation for training over the preceding 12 months to the survey.

This was broadly the same proportion found nationally across England, where 41 per cent of employers had used a commercial organisation.

- Lower proportions of employers in the LEP area had used either FE or HE institutions to conduct training for staff. Just 8 per cent of employers in the Sheffield City Region had used an FE institution and just 2 per cent had used a HE institution to deliver training over the previous 12 months. These were similar levels to those found across England as a whole, where 8 per cent had used an FE provider and 4 per cent had used an HE institution.
- A quarter (25 per cent) of employers in the LEP area had sought or received information, advice or more practical help on skills or training-related issues from people external to their organisation in the preceding 12 months. This was similar to the 27 per cent that had done so nationally.
- Broadly the same proportion of employers in the LEP area had collaborated with other employers with regards to training and skills development as was the case nationally. Overall, 16 per cent of Sheffield City Region employers had participated in a collaborative venture as compared with 17 per cent across England as a whole.
- Just under two-fifths of employers (39 per cent) in the LEP area were aware of National Occupational Standards (NOS), which describes what an individual needs to do, know and understand to be competent in an occupation and underpins the development of vocational qualifications. The level of awareness of NOS in the Sheffield City Region was the same as that seen across England.

## Employer Perspectives on Apprenticeships

- Only a minority of employers offered apprenticeships at the time of the survey (18 per cent) in the Sheffield City Region. Locally the level of engagement with apprenticeships was broadly consistent with the figure of 15 per cent seen in England as a whole.
- Interest in engaging with the apprenticeship programme appears to be on the rise in the Sheffield City Region LEP area as 41 per cent of local employers stated their intention to offer apprenticeships in the future. This is some way higher than the 35 per cent found across England as a whole.







UK Commission for  
Employment and Skills (UKCES)

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