



Understanding The Labour Market

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2022



Jobs that exist now that didn't 20 years ago

- AI Engineer
- Cloud Architect
- UE Designer
- Social Media Manager
- SEO manager
- Sustainability Manager

Jobs that we don't often hear about...

- Perfusionist
- Snake Milker
- Odour judge
- Pet food taster
- Train pusher

Is LMI Important?



The concept of a 'job for life' is quickly diminishing.



Rapid pace of technology, widening globally competitive economy and shift of occupational patterns have an impact on how we need think about our futures.



What matters is having the competitive skills to find work = **EMPLOYABILITY.**

What does being employable mean?

'A set of skills, knowledge and personal attributes that make an individual more likely to secure and be successful in their chosen occupation(s) to the benefit of themselves, the workforce, the community and the economy'

In reality :

- *Have the skill to find work, understand the labour market**
- *Have the skills to secure work (write an application, get through an interview etc)**
- *Have the skills to stay in work over a period of time**



65% of young people
who are in school today
will enter jobs that
currently do not exist



The Importance of skills

- As jobs change over time so do the skills required to find and keep those jobs
- Understanding and being able to articulate skills is the key to finding work in the current labour market
- Young people need to be able to understand entry routes to careers alongside the skills required for work

The curriculum and skills

- Every subject in the curriculum will help young people develop different skills that they can transfer in to the world of work
- How do you currently support young people in your schools/colleges to understand the skills they develop?
- How do you support teaching staff to discuss skills in relation to curriculum learning?

12 Modern Employability Skills We All Need

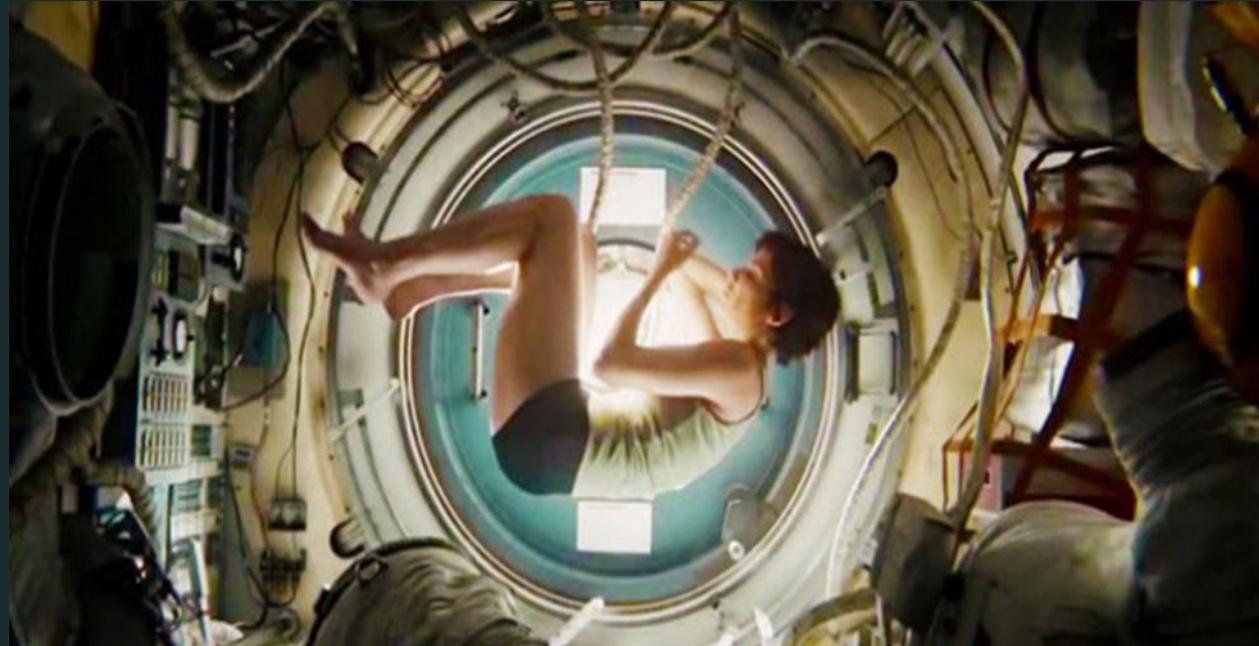




Occupations and Industry

Part of understanding the labour market also means recognising the difference between occupations and industries





This is the film Gravity.... In this one still from the film over 60 different professionals were involved in making sure the scene was not only visually interesting but scientifically accurate. Not only did they invent new technology (a light box to film in cramped spaces) A physicist was part of the creative team and made sure that every part of the film happened as it would do in space



The UK Labour Market



The Most in Demand Jobs in the UK in 2022

Delivery
drivers

Project
Managers

Retail store
managers

Customer
service
assistants

Retail
assistants

Software
engineers

Sales
account
managers

Business
Analysts

Who got paid the most in the UK in 2022

Chief
Executives

Business
Owners

Marketing
Specialists

Air Traffic
Controllers

Business
Analysts

Computer
programmers

Pharmacists

Solicitors

Jobs we are likely to see more of

Ecommerce workers
(logistics,
delivery drivers)

Loan and
Mortgage
experts

Health care
support staff

Business
development
and sales
specialists

Experts in
workplace
diversity

Digital content
creators

Professional
coaches

Digital engineers

AI/machine
learning
specialists

Future Proof vs Declining

Future Proof

- Teacher
- Nurse
- Marketing manager
- Engineer
- Data scientist

Declining

- Data input clerks
- Parking attendants
- Labourers
- Assembly/Factory workers
- Stock keeping clerks

Employment Rates 2022 (Feb – April 22)

- Currently employment rate in the UK is 75.6%
- Unemployment rate is 3.8%
- Economic inactivity rates 21%
- For young people (16 -24 years old) the unemployment rate is 10%

Job Application Statistics 2022

- The average number of applications per job in the UK is 25
- Pre pandemic the most competitive jobs are in finance, technology, and retail
- The average time it takes to secure a job in the UK is 6 weeks
- Most people apply for a minimum of 3 jobs before getting an interview
- 47% of people who secure an apprenticeships are 24 years old

What is the competition for work in the UK?

- Logistics – 79 applications per job
- Hospitality – 67 applications per job
- Tech, telecoms and Media – 53 applications per job
- Automotive – 50 applications per job
- Legal – 38 applications per job
- Retail – 38 applications per job

What are the most in demand skills of 2022?

Communication

Business Management

Problem Solving

Data Science

Data Storage

Technical support

Leadership

Project management

Digital Literacy

Learning and Development

WHICH SECTORS ARE GROWING?

Health

Care/Support Worker

IT & Communications

Engineering

Scientific roles

Logistics

Apprenticeships: The reality

- There are 350,000 people starting an apprenticeship each year in the UK
- The majority of people on an apprenticeship are 24 years old
- Most apprenticeships are advanced or higher (level 3 or above)
- 81% of apprenticeships are in either business admin, health and care, engineering or retail/customer service

Who offers the best apprenticeships for career progression?

1. BAE Systems.
2. National Grid
3. BAM Nuttall
4. BBC
5. Santander
6. Goldman Sachs
7. BMW Group
8. EY
9. BT
10. Softcat

What are the most employable degrees in the UK?

1. Medicine & Dentistry. With a 99.4% employment rate within six months of graduating, medicine and dentistry programmes are the most employable in the UK
2. Veterinary Science
3. Allied Medicine Subjects
4. Education
5. Architecture
6. Law
7. Biological Sciences

Where are the best job opportunities in the UK for Graduates?

- London
- Manchester
- Edinburgh
- Cambridge
- Belfast
- Milton Keynes

Where to find reliable LMI

- Your Careers Hub - what do they do?
- The national careers service
- Your local LEP
- Your careers provider
- LMI for all

Destinations

- In the UK 80% of school/college leavers at 18 sustain a destination of EET
- In the UK 47% of school/college leavers at 18 remain in education (University)
- 8% of school/college leavers manage to find an Apprenticeship
- 24% of school/college leavers at 18 find employment

Destinations and Disadvantage

- Disadvantaged students are 12% less likely to sustain a positive destination upon leaving school
- Disadvantaged students are less likely to progress on to HE by the largest margin (11%)
- The biggest gaps for disadvantage vary across the UK but is currently biggest in the North East