

## cathsseta



## 1. INTRODUCTION

As the custodian for skills planning, CATHSSETA conducts research to identify skills imbalances in the Gaming and Lotteries industry. This information enables CATHSSETA to make informed decisions and investments on skills planning in the industry. Therefore, a critical element in the skills planning mix is the identification of skills shortages.

Hence, this study identifies skills shortages in the Gaming and Lotteries industry.

## 2. SKILLS SHORTAGES

Skills shortages may result in imbalances or disequilibrium in the labour market leading to bottlenecks or inefficiencies. Therefore, it is necessary to identify skills shortage and determine the reasons for such shortages currently and in the future.

Skills Shortage: The demand for workers for a particular occupation is greater than the supply of workers who are qualified, available and willing to work under existing market conditions. ${ }^{1}$ A more precise term to use is "occupation shortage" instead of "skills shortage", although the latter seems to be commonly used internationally.

It is necessary to keep the following in mind when measuring skills shortages:

- A skills shortage may be relative to location, equity considerations, work conditions, work experience or quality concerns. People may possess the qualifications, experience and skills but are unwilling for a variety of reasons to fill the post.
- In practical terms, skills shortages tend to be interpreted or measured as difficulties in filling vacancies. ${ }^{2}$ This is far the strongest indicator for measuring skills shortages in the labour market.
- This means that a shortage in an occupation is the aggregation of hard-to-fill (HTF) vacancies across firms. These vacancies are those that remain unfilled after a certain period of time despite of all reasonable efforts by the firm.
- This data enables us to obtain information on the following: vacancy rates (the number of vacancies); vacancy duration (length of vacancies); the severity of the vacancy (how difficulty to recruit); and the degree of completion for the vacancies (the number of applications for the vacancies).
- Some researchers draw a clear line between "skills shortage and hard-to-fill vacancies" (the people with the right skills just do not exist) and other hard-to-fill vacancies (the

[^0]people with the right skills do exist, but they do not apply for positions because of nonskills related factors, e.g., location of work) ${ }^{3}$.

- Not every HTFV is a consequence of a skills shortage or a supply-side deficit.
- Therefore, data is gathered on skills shortage [related] vacancies (SSV) and other HTFVs [not skills related].


## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for this study comprises 3 steps:

- Engagements with CATHSSETA to generate a list of occupations. These occupations included generic occupations such as general manager and office manager, as well as industry-specific occupations such as croupier, bookmakers and so on.
- Conduct an online survey of stakeholders to determine if occupations on the list are experiencing a shortage and reasons thereof.
- Host a workshop with industry participants to discuss survey findings.


## 4. VACANCY ANALYSIS SURVEY

The list of occupations obtained from CATHSSETA formed the basis of the survey questionnaire wherein industry respondents were prompted to identify which occupations were in shortage supply currently and possibly in the future.

Hard-To-Fill Vacancies (HTFVs) act as a proxy for skills shortages. Respondents were asked to identify if they had any positions that had been vacant for longer than 6 months.

For each HTFV, respondents were further asked to identify:

- The reason for the shortage currently and possibly in the future.
- The implications of a skills shortage for the employer.

Respondents were also offered the opportunity to enter occupations not included on the questionnaire with the same follow up questions probing the reason and implications of the skills shortage.

[^1]A total of 83 stakeholders were identified from the CATHSSETA database. From these:

- 10 had incorrect email addresses and the invitations bounced.
- $\quad 73$ email invitations were successfully delivered.
- $\quad 46$ emails were delivered and not read.
- 23 completed questionnaires.

This translates to a $27.7 \%$ response rate. Even though the number of responses are not statistically significant (despite numerous efforts to get employers to complete the online survey), the participation rate is good with more than a quarter of the sector represented.

Since triangulation is used in this project, the findings of the survey can be corroborated with other sources of research evidence.

## 5. FINDINGS

The following can be gleaned from the survey:

- The number of reported skills shortages are low and when further interrogated, they represent skills gaps (top up skills needed) rather than skills shortages (occupational shortages).
- The highest number of responses indicating a shortage in any occupation was 5 out of 23 (Trainer). Four out of 23 respondents indicated a hard to fill vacancy for Gaming Dealer and Electronic Equipment Mechanician.
- Electronic Equipment Mechanician (OFO 672104) is listed on the DHET list of Occupations in High Demand ${ }^{4}$ and is therefore acknowledge to be in shortage nationally. The relative lack of reported HTFVs is likely due to the sector having a strong ability to attract skills.
- Remuneration as a driver was listed very infrequently which supports the argument that the Gaming and Lotteries sector has a relative advantage in attracting skills.
- The main reason that respondents cited were a lack sufficient and/or appropriate experience. This supports the argument that the reported HTFVs are due less to skills shortage but rather to specific skills gaps.

[^2]- It can be argued that there are sufficient people in the industry but the combined level of competency is not adequate to be as competitive as desired. The stated implications of listed shortages relate to competitive performance and the ability to innovate.
- Respondents added 6 occupations to the list that was generated through the first step in the methodology. All of these are either industry-specific or are general skills that require industry experience.

| Occupation | Reason |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Accountant with Gaming <br> experience | Equity considerations (race, <br> gender and/or disability) | Quality of products and services <br> reduced |
| Gaming Statistician | Lack of relevant qualifications | Increase in operating costs |
| Gaming board auditor | Lack of relevant qualifications | Increase in operating costs |
| Equine Veterinary and <br> Surgeon | Lack of relevant qualifications. <br> Lack sufficient and/or appropriate <br> experience | Reputational damage to company |
| Count administrator | Lack of relevant qualifications | Relationship problems among <br> staff |
| Auditors (Compliance) | Lack sufficient and/or appropriate <br> experience | Increase in operating costs |

- Gaming Statistician and Gaming board auditor in particular should be investigated further in order to determine if there are supply issues into these gaming specific occupations. This should include the nature of their demand since that they were not included in the initial list of occupations.
- Respondents identified even fewer future skills shortages. No occupation was identified by more than 2 out of the 23 respondents. This indicates that there are no significant concerns on skills (in terms of absolute shortage) in the next 2 to 5 years.
- Qualitative engagements in the workshop support the premise that skills shortages and the risks of such shortages in the future are low.


## 6. CONCLUSION

Skills shortages in the Gaming and Lotteries industry are low currently and in the future. Respondents in the survey as well as participants in the workshop indicated skills gaps rather than shortages.

APPENDIX A - ONLINE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

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## APPENDIX B - CURRENT SKILLS SHORTAGES

| Occupation | Lack of relevant qualifications | Lack sufficient and/or appropriate experience | Remuneration and employment conditions | Location of job / post | Demanding working hours (shift work etc.) | Equity considerations (race, gender and/or disability) | Applicants' personality traits are not suited to the post or organisation. | Do not know | Total | \% respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Director (Enterprise / Organisation) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Small Business Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Office Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| General Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4\% |
| Accountant (General) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Economist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Training and Development Professional | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Program / Project <br> Administrators | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Gaming Manager | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13\% |
| Gaming Dealer | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 17\% |
| Gaming Inspector | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Gaming Supervisor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Gaming Pit Boss | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Gaming Table Operator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Surveillance Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Croupier | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Floor Supervisor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Shift Managers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |


| Occupation | Lack of relevant qualifications | Lack sufficient and/or appropriate experience | Remuneration and employment conditions | Location of job / post | Demanding working hours (shift work etc.) | Equity considerations (race, gender and/or disability) | Applicants' personality traits are not suited to the post or organisation. | Do not know | Total | \% respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slots Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Electronic Equipment Mechanician | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 17\% |
| Betting Agency <br> Manager | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Bookmaker | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Bookmaker's Clerk | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Counter Clerk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| General Clerk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Racing Manager | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13\% |
| Trainer | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 22\% |
| Jockey | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13\% |
| Handicapper | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13\% |
| Stipendiary Steward | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Lottery Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Handyperson | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Total | 14 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 41 |  |

## Appendix C Future Skills Shortages

| Occupation | Lack of relevant qualifications | Lack sufficient and/or appropriate experience | Remuneration and employment conditions | Location of job / post | Demanding working hours (shift work etc) | Equity considerations (race, gender and/or disability) | Applicants' personality traits are not suited to the post or organisation. |  | Total | \% respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Director (Enterprise / Organisation) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Small Business Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Office Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| General Manager | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Accountant (General) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Economist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Training and Development Professional | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Program / Project Administrators | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Gaming Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Gaming Dealer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Gaming Inspector | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Gaming Supervisor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Gaming Pit Boss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Gaming Table Operator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Surveillance Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Croupier | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Floor Supervisor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Shift Managers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Slots Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Electronic Equipment Mechanician | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Betting Agency Manager | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |


| Occupation | Lack of relevant qualifications | Lack sufficient and/or appropriate experience | Remuneration and employment conditions | Location of job / post | Demanding working hours (shift work etc) | Equity considerations (race, gender and/or disability) | Applicants' personality traits are not suited to the post or organisation. | Do not know | Total | \% respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bookmaker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Bookmaker's Clerk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Counter Clerk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| General Clerk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Racing Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Trainer | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Jockey | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Handicapper | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Stipendiary Steward | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4\% |
| Lottery Manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Handyperson | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9\% |
| Total | 4 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Shah, C. \& Burke, G. 2003. Skills shortages: concepts, measurements and implications, Monash University, Working Paper 52, November.
    ${ }^{2}$ Shah, C. \& Burke, G. 2003. Skills shortages: concepts, measurements and implications, Monash University, Working Paper 52, November.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ UKCES. 2010. A Theoretical Review of Skills Shortages and Skills Needs, Evidence Report 20, May: London.

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ Department of Higher Education and Training (2015) List of Occupations in High Demand: 2015

