



DRIVER REQUIRE THINK TANK UPDATED: The Answer to the UK's HGV Driver Shortage

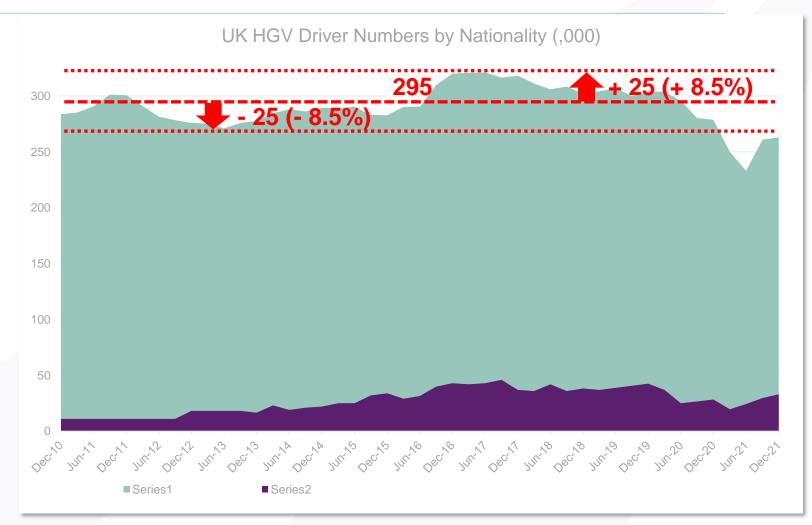
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3rd MARCH 2022





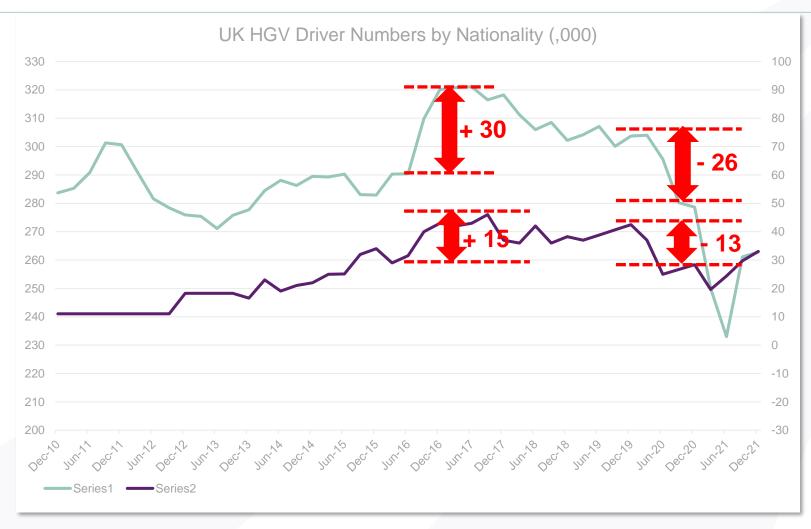
The workforce remained stable over the past decade

- The workforce varied around an average of 295,000 by +/-25,000
- EU workers represented only a small fraction:
 - Up to 14%



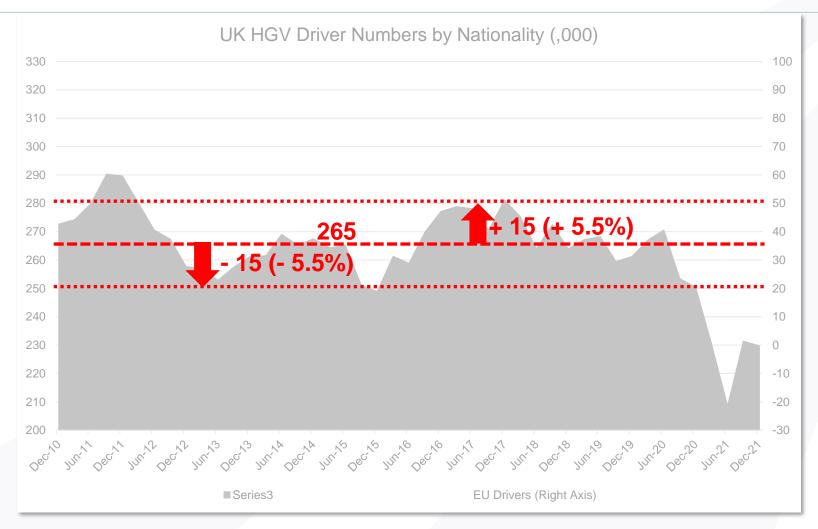


EU drivers helped cover large changes in demand...





So the British driver pool remained very stable





Pre-pandemic HGV driver pool dynamics

- ✓ In the decade 2010 2019
 - The pool increased from 280,000 to 300,000
 - 235,000 new entrants less 80,000 who retired
 - 135,000 left the workforce for other reasons "churn"



- When we examined the Under 45 age group, we discovered that:
 - The pool decreased from 115,000 to 100,000
 - 295,000 new entrants less 70,000 who moved to the Over 45 age group
 - 140,000 left the HGV delivery workforce for other reasons "churn"
 - 84,000 stopped driving and 56,000 went into other driving roles

This means that all the "churn" came from the Under 45 age group



Our problem was oversupply, not a shortage

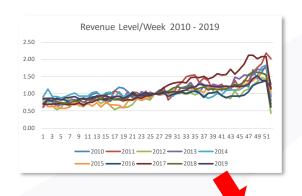
- Extremely powerful buyers:
 - Retail giants, grocery suppliers and supermarkets, construction companies, etc.
- Highly fragmented and super-competitive haulage market
- Led to intense competition and cost cutting to win haulage business
- HGV driver costs range between 30% and 60% of haulage charges, so naturally the haulage sector supressed HGV driver wages and working conditions

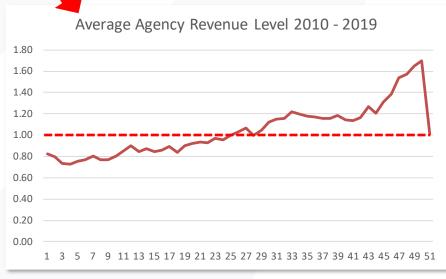
This resulted in high churn, stabilising at exactly the level to match average demand



We experienced a "shortage" every year at peak

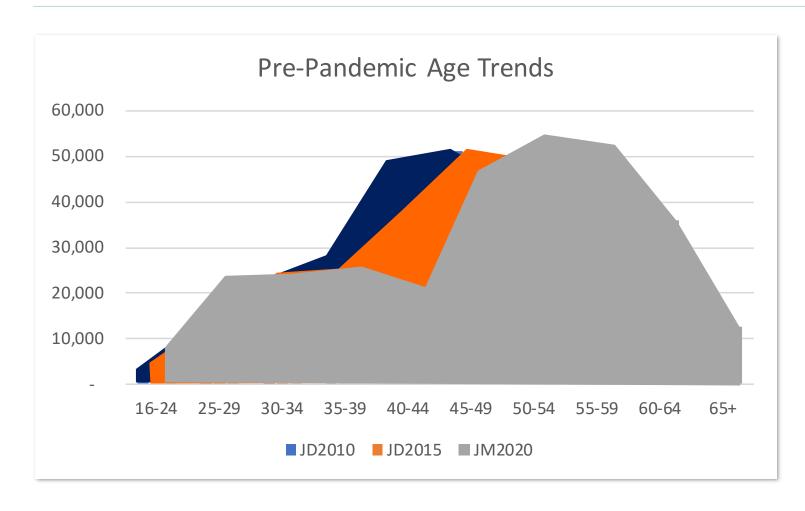
- The UK haulage sector is seasonal:
 - H1: Off-Peak from late January to the end of June with the exception of Easter holidays:
 - Every year there are excess HGV drivers in the market
 - H2: Peak with a short dip from mid-September to late October:
 - Every year there is a shortage of HGV drivers, leading to loyalty bonuses and incentives
 - Not long enough to cause systemic HGV wage increases







We have an aging workforce ... is this really an issue?

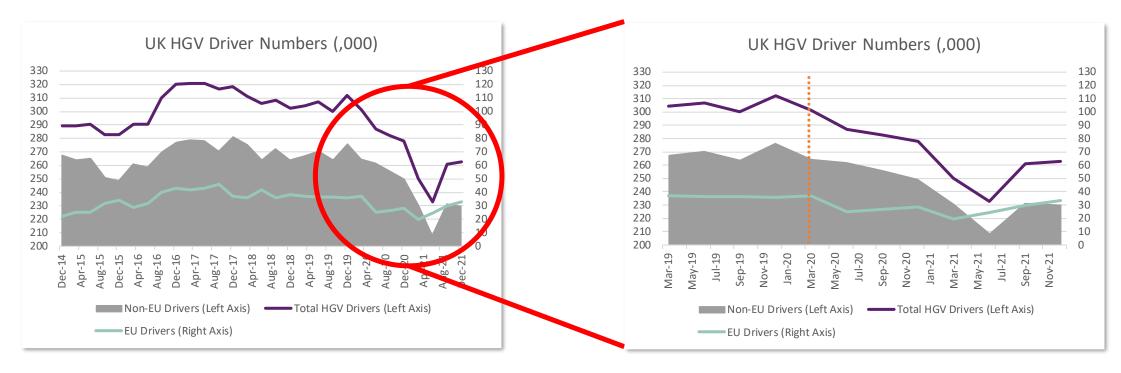


- We have a plug of aging drivers that has now reached retirement age
- The retirement rate has increased by 3000/year:
 - 7500/yr in 2010 to 10,500/yr in 2020
- This isn't the disaster everyone considered it to be...
- We could easily recover from this dynamic by retaining more drivers





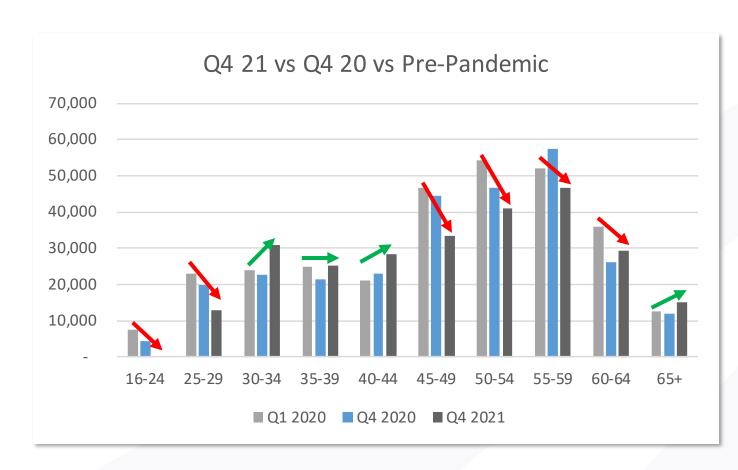
Analysis of the Pandemic period



- Numbers dropped by 64,000 to 237,000 in Q2 2021
- Then recovered by 29,000 to 261,000 in Q3 2021, a drop of 40,000 vs pre-pandemic



Age analysis for the Pandemic period



Q4 21 v Q4 20 v Q1 20

- <30:
 - Significant drop
- 30-45:
 - Increase
- >45:
 - Significant drop



Age analysis for the Pandemic period – Under 30s



- The largest pandemic losses were in the Under 30's
- 30,000 Under 30 HGV drivers dropped to 13,000 in the two year period



Age analysis for the Pandemic period – 30-45 group



The 30-45 group remained approximately stable through the pandemic



Age analysis for the Pandemic period – Over 45s

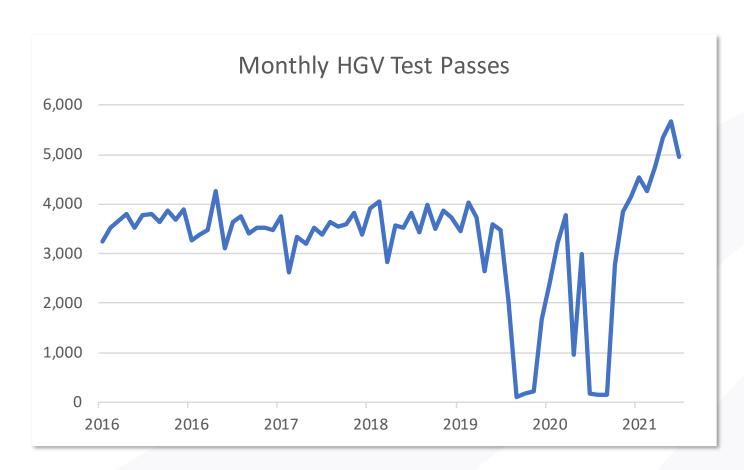


The over 45 age group declined markedly in Q1 2021 and then recovered in Q3, only to adjust again in Q4





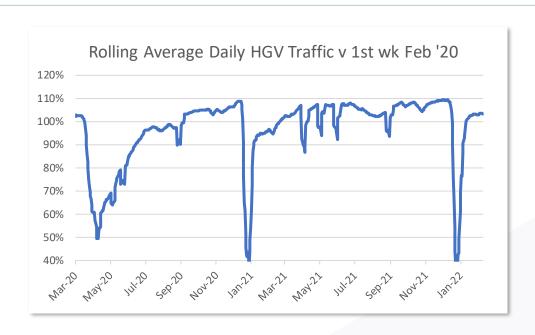
HGV testing throughput is up by 50%, but...

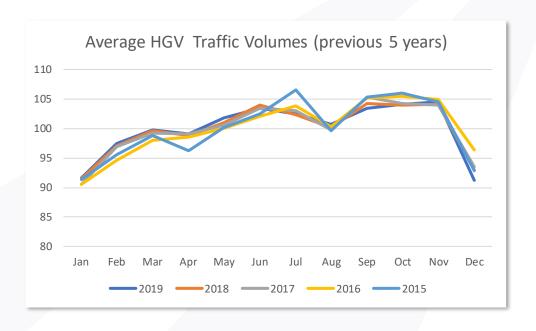


- Q4 Current rate:
- **27,000** took the test
- 60% = 10,000 new entrants
- 70% = 7,000 into HGV Delivery
 - <30: 45% = 3000
 - 30-45: 40% = 3000
 - >45: 15% = 1000
- We need more data



We are running at pre-pandemic freight levels... how?





- H2 2021 freight traffic averaged 108% of Feb 2020 level and then fell to 103% in Q1 2022
- Over the 5 pre-pandemic years, Sept-Nov freight traffic averaged approx. 110% of February levels

We are sweating our HGV drivers & assets – 20% extra work per driver



Evidence of a shortage crisis

- "Whack-a-Mole" became consistent shortages
- Agency pay rate inflation of up to 40% partly transferred to permanent, which rose by around 20%:
 - Moving towards £20/hour for antisocial/difficult work
 - £1000-£1200/week; £50,000/year for a standard week; more with OT
- Higher differential for overtime and anti-social hours

But then we didn't experience the significant uplift in demand in Q4 2021



Other constraints eclipsed the HGV driver shortage



Product supply constraints:

- Product and component supplies
- Disruption to international shipping and supply chains
- Seasonal stock delayed beyond sale window



Restricted processing: warehouse worker and van driver shortages



Shortage of operational fleet



Lack of available rail freight capacity from container ports



Grocery and high street retailers reduced number of SKUs



Exploitation of visiting EU fleet through increased cabotage





Four angles of attack

Increase HGV training & testing capacity/throughput



Retain drivers – reduce churn



Attract back "lapsed/lost" drivers

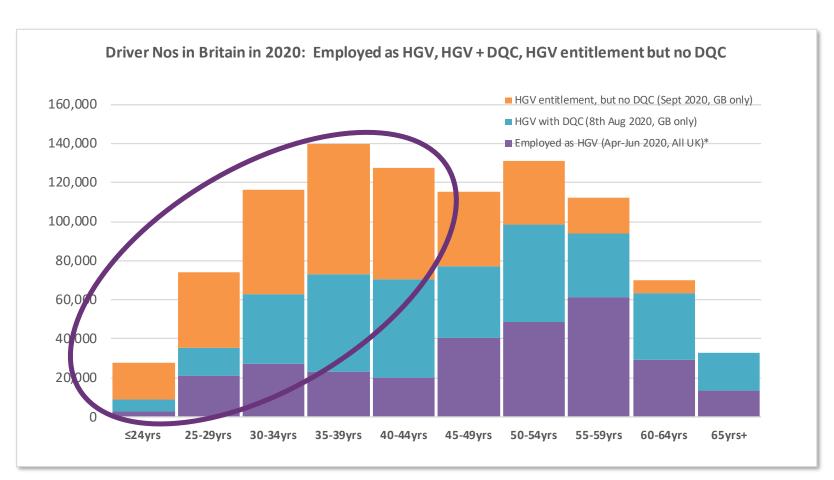


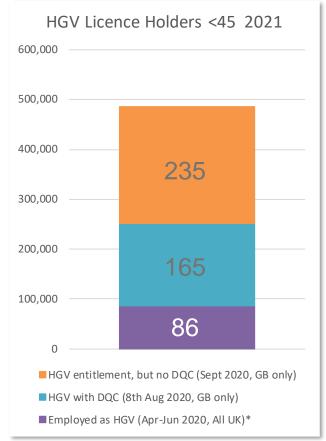
Open the borders





235,000 licence holders under 45 are no longer driving







Take a joint collaborative approach

- Create a "Haulage Sector Taskforce" comprising key representative bodies and unions:
 - Logistics:
 - Logistics UK; RHA; CILT; Association of Pallet Networks
 - Training Schools:
 - Logistics Skills Network; Road to Logistics; Think Logistics; Apprenticeship Trailblazer
 - Recruitment Agencies:
 - o REC; TEAM
 - Tax compliance:
 - HMRC; FCSA
 - Workers rights:
 - Unite the Union
 - Government:
 - DfT; DBEIS; DWP



Thank you

For questions or to join the conversation, please contact:

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Download our Driver Shortage Report: www.driverrequire.co.uk/insights