



**Local Jobs
Program**

Local Jobs Plan

Wivenhoe Region

Queensland

September 2021

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The Department of Education, Skills and Employment acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, water, and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the elders past, present and emerging.

The Local Jobs Program

As part of supporting Australia's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Australian Government's Local Jobs Program (LJP) brings together expertise, resources and access to funding at the local level to accelerate reskilling, upskilling and employment pathways in 51 Employment Regions.

Recognising the importance of local knowledge in getting people back into jobs quickly, the LJP includes the following key elements in each region:

- a local Employment Facilitator
- a Local Jobs and Skills Taskforce
- a Local Jobs Plan
- a Local Recovery Fund to support small scale activities
- access to the National Priority Funding Pool.

The Taskforces, each chaired by the respective region's Employment Facilitator, develop and update a Local Jobs Plan for their region that identifies key employment and training priorities and provides a framework for driving employment outcomes in the context of the local labour market.

This interim Local Jobs Plan for the Wivenhoe Employment Region identifies the key LJP priorities with a focus on creating employment opportunities, actively upskilling or reskilling local job seekers and meeting local employer demands.

Key employment and training priorities

1. Negotiate and co-design pre-employment preparation programs to address the current mismatch between the job requirements of employers/industries with vacancies they are unable to fill and the skillsets, experience and work behaviours of people on the Wivenhoe Employment Services Provider caseloads. Approaches to addressing this mismatch may also include changes to job design, the use of micro-credential training to fast track the pathway to productivity and exploring the use of various of State and Federal supports and incentives to expand working hours, particularly in small business, and make jobs more viable to employers and jobseekers. Industries in the Wivenhoe Employment Region known to be experiencing current recruitment issues include the following, but opportunities may arise from other sectors as well:
 - Care and support industry
 - Heavy vehicle industry and supply chain businesses
 - Manufacturing industry
 - Construction products and building supply industry
 - Construction and major infrastructure projects
 - Agricultural sector (seasonal and longer term work)
 - Food and meat processing industries
 - Transport and logistics industry

2. Collaborate with all relevant levels of Government and private sector contractors to identify future major projects and ensure that associated social impact commitments are met through skills development in the current and future workforce. Mobilise the Employment Services Provider network and other stakeholders, including schools, to develop effective employment pathways that align with these major projects and emerging jobs in sectors such as advanced manufacturing.
3. Collaborate with key regional stakeholders, including the three levels of Government, to address barriers to employment resulting from a lack of viable “transport to work” options within and across the Region. This will include strategies around driver’s licencing.
4. Promote the engagement and retention of Australian Apprenticeships (including Traineeships) to align with projected skills shortages, including areas of future demand in the Region, and connect with appropriate sources of candidates including the Employment Services Providers and pathways from local High Schools.

A full description of these key priorities, the strategies to address these and a list of key stakeholders can be found at Attachment A.

Employment Region overview

The Wivenhoe Employment Region (ER) is located between the western suburbs of Brisbane and the Darling Downs Region.



The Region includes:

- the Brisbane suburbs west from Rocklea on the southside and Toowong on the northside of the Brisbane River,
- all of the City of Ipswich,
- part of the Scenic Rim Council area south and west of the town of Boonah

- the Brisbane Valley area of the Somerset Council area north to the town of Esk, and
- the Lockyer Valley Regional Council area west to near the town of Gatton.

The Ipswich Local Government is the major economic centre of the region and hosts Australia's largest Airforce base, and an educational precinct at Springfield.

The Scenic Rim and Lockyer Valley areas are historically agricultural, although the Scenic Rim's wineries and boutique food producers are seeing an increase in tourism. Wivenhoe and Somerset Dams are the major water source for the greater Brisbane area.

The labour market is very diverse, and access to employment opportunities also varied currently due mainly to a mismatch between skills, experience and personal qualities required by employers and that in the unemployed caseloads of Employment Services Providers. Transport is an issue in the region for example, with more urban-centred residents being able to access public transport to undertake work in the city (or greater Brisbane), as opposed to more limited options for rural/semi-rural residents and Ipswich residents willing to work in the agricultural sector. Over the next several years there will be job opportunities in major projects west of Ipswich particularly the Gatton Jail and Inland Rail projects. Both projects will have local employment objectives, for example the contractor for building the Gatton Jail is committed to employing over 100 apprentices and trainees drawn from within a 50km radius of the Jail site.

There is a large manufacturing and logistic industry base in the Region centred mainly east from Ipswich into the western suburbs of Brisbane. The heavy vehicle industry is a major part of this base, and the industry peak body (HVIA) is located locally.

Retail is a significant industry in the Region and there are large shopping centres throughout the more urbanised centres of Toowong, Indooroopilly and Centenary and Ipswich suburbs. Speciality retailers are also present in these areas of the Region. Hospitality businesses are dotted throughout the Region but are generally independent small business operators. Defence services industries are located in the Region and the Queensland Government have a Defence Industry Hub in Ipswich.

Food production and processing are major industry sectors with large and small businesses located in the Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset Council areas. These industries are realigning their recruitment practices away from a dependence on overseas sourced labour to endeavouring to recruit local people. There is a significant issue with transport accessibility from the major population centre of Ipswich into these areas.

Residential and major infrastructure construction is a significant industry in the Region. Springfield and Ripley Valley contribute construction jobs to the area as will the Gatton Jail, Qld Health Mental Health facility project and Inland Rail projects.

Health and community care is a large industry in the Region which is experiencing a major shortage of suitable labour. This industry covers many different types of services from aged care to delivery of NDIS packages to "in-home" and disability services. The providers are a mix of not-for-profit and for-profit businesses.

The region has a great variance in socio-economic conditions from the very wealthy to the less affluent areas.

Vulnerable cohorts, particularly culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) groups, are overrepresented in job seeker figures and facing significant barriers to employment. These groups tend to reside in the eastern part of the Region.

There are many jobs, across all industry sectors, available in the local labour market but there is considerable difficulty in filling them directly out of the Employment Services Provider (ESP) caseloads. Feedback from employers indicate a significant mismatch between their entry level requirements and the skills, experience, personal characteristics and motivation of people in the ESP caseloads. This can be addressed with targeted pre-employment preparation programs designed with employers which include a combination of vocational skills, “soft” skills and mentoring for goal setting and job retention support. Some issues exist with jobseekers’ level of “work ready fitness” so consideration needs to be given to inclusion of this type of activity into the pre-employment training package.

Job mobility and access to transport is an issue within and across the Region that requires addressing. An example of this is the number of potential jobs in the agricultural sector in both the Scenic Rim and Lockyer Valley areas and the relatively low level of local unemployed people in the ESP caseloads. Also, the level of young people holding driver’s licences adds to the mobility issues.

Key challenges in Wivenhoe Employment Region

The current challenges in the Wivenhoe Region are:

The mismatch between the skills, experience and personal qualities required by employers and industry and that available in the caseloads of the Employment Services Providers is a significant challenge. This mismatch applies in most industries in the Region.

There is a current need for pre-employment preparation programs for most jobs. These need to be developed with employers and industry groups and funding support negotiated with Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) with pre-approvals under programs such as Cert III Guarantee and Job Trainer.

Transport within and across the Region to assist in mobilising the potential workforce is a challenge. This is a significant challenge in filling the jobs in on-farm and food processing in the agricultural sector. The local unemployed workforce in the agricultural areas is insufficient to meet demand and transport will be a challenge in mobilising the workforce from the major population centre of Ipswich into these jobs.

There is a significant shortage of labour in the health and community care sectors which needs to be addressed by pre-employment programs negotiated with industry, funded by existing programs and including vocational and soft skills training. There is also a need for the industry to market and promote the full extent of job and career opportunities that exist.

Industries that have relied to some extent on overseas skilled migration, other forms of visas and backpacker labour are now looking at strategies to attract and retain a local labour force.

Identifying the “hidden” jobs in the labour market and making these available to the Employment Services Provider network for filling can be aided by promoting the benefits of State and Federal

programs and supports that are available. Most of these jobs exist in the small to medium enterprise sector of the Region.

There is a shortage of skilled labour and tradespeople for the manufacturing and construction industries in the Region. Some employers are now prepared to look at trades assistants and labourers but there will still be a need for job specific pre-employment preparation.

There are several upcoming major construction projects in the Gatton Jail project, Ipswich Mental Health facility and the Inland Rail that have local employment commitments that will need to be met. The organisations involved have been engaged with and assistance offered.

Local stakeholders and opportunities

Emerging Opportunities

A number of current and emerging developments will provide job opportunities in the Wivenhoe region, as the region recovers from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector is currently the largest employing industry in the region. This sector will continue to experience a high level of growth, resulting in an ongoing demand for a skilled workforce.

The Wivenhoe region has a diverse economy, and is a key precinct for advanced manufacturing, health and education, agri-business and food processing for meat, poultry, fine foods, beverages and packaged goods.

There appears to be a movement away from traditional manufacturing with an emphasis on skilled manufacturing. Defence manufacturing will continue to provide skilled employment opportunities within the region, for example the building of new military vehicles through Rheinmetall in Redbank, near Ipswich. Partnerships with TAFE Queensland are in place, to train in specialised welding with the aim of building a skilled local workforce.

The Royal Australian Air Force base at Amberley (Australia's largest) continues to be a major employer in the region, and a major contributor to the region's economy.

The \$150 million Ipswich central business district revitalisation project is currently underway and due for completion in 2021. This development will provide employment opportunities post construction in the retail, hospitality and entertainment industries.

Hospital upgrades in the region including the Ipswich hospital, and the \$64 million facilities upgrade at St Andrew's, are also significant projects within the region and will boost opportunities for skilled professionals in the health and social assistance sector.

Major infrastructure developments are planned for Greater Springfield including a \$1.2 billion rail and transport hub, as well as hospital, education, retail and industry precincts.

The planned development at Ripley Valley is a significant residential and business infrastructure and upon completion will be home to 120,000 people. This development will link into public transport infrastructure and will have a \$1.5 billion town centre.

Additionally, the region will benefit from potential employment opportunities with the Inland Rail and significant road network upgrades, as Ipswich continues to grow as a production and distribution centre for the national and international markets.

Agribusiness will continue to play a major role in the economy for the Scenic Rim and Lockyer Valley areas, with this sector currently experiencing labour shortages. While experiencing downturn due to labour shortages during the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector was also in recovery from a significant drought event. Agribusinesses are becoming more digitised and looking toward 'smart' supply chains to minimise disruptions in future such events. This will likely see a change in future in the skills needed for this sector.

Stakeholders

There are five Local Government Authorities in the Wivenhoe Region and four are represented on the Local Jobs Taskforce.

Regional Development Australia, Ipswich and West Moreton (RDAIWM) are a stakeholder in the Region and a member of the Taskforce. They are a source of much local labour market data and intelligence.

Queensland Government Departments are represented in the Region DESBT, DATSIP and DSDILGP are sources of support, intelligence and funding. TAFE Qld is also a source of support with funding for skills training and development. DESBT and DATSIP have representation on the Local Jobs Taskforce.

There are a number of industry groups and associations in the Region including the Heavy Vehicle Industry Assn (HVIA) and Chambers of Commerce. HVIA represent a number of large employers in the Region.

Growcom representing employers in the agricultural sector, are active in the Region and the source of support and advice.

The Community Sector Industry Alliance (CSIA) and NDS are significant stakeholders in the Region and are active in preparing unemployed people for local job opportunities in the health and community care sector.

Lendlease, a member of the Local Jobs Taskforce, is a partner in job opportunities particularly in their developments in Springfield.

BESIX Watpac have the contract to develop the new Qld Health Mental Health facility and are partnering with the LJP team particularly in the supply of Indigenous labour for the project.

John Holland Group are the contractor for the construction of the new Gatton Jail facility. The LJP team are engaged in assisting in meeting their commitment to over 100 apprentices and trainees drawn from within a 50km radius of the project.

The Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) are engaged in the future Inland Rail project that will provide social impact benefit to the local regional communities.

The local network of Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) is active in the Region and DGT is represented on the Local Jobs Taskforce.

The LJP team have developed a working group of all nine Employment Services Providers in the Region that meets regularly to collaborate on vacancy matching and filling. There is a commitment to collaborating in filling places on pre-employment preparation programs.

The Ipswich City Council is a partner in local jobs initiatives as well as solutions to challenges around transport in the Region.

The Australian Retailers Assn (ARA) and the LJP team are developing a partnership for their industry and more broadly for pre-employment preparation programs.

TAFE Qld, including Skills Tech, are engaged in developing pre-employment programs for the manufacturing and food production industries.

A partnership exists with PL-Lean, a business advisor and RTO, to develop strategies to address recruitment challenges some local employers are experiencing.

Attachment A – Key employment and training priorities: strategies and stakeholders

1. Negotiate and co-design pre-employment preparation programs to address the current mismatch between the job requirements of employers/industries with vacancies they are unable to fill and the skillsets, experience and work behaviours of people on the Wivenhoe Employment Services Provider caseloads. Approaches to addressing this mismatch may also include changes to job design, the use of micro-credential training to fast track the pathway to productivity and exploring the use of various of State and Federal supports and incentives to expand working hours, particularly in small business, and make jobs more viable to employers and jobseekers. Industries in the Wivenhoe Employment Region known to be experiencing current recruitment issues include the following, but opportunities may arise from other sectors as well:
 - Care and support industry
 - Heavy vehicle industry and supply chain businesses
 - Manufacturing industry
 - Construction products and building supply industry
 - Construction and major infrastructure projects
 - Agricultural sector (seasonal and longer term work)
 - Food and meat processing industries
 - Transport and logistics industry

Strategies	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with local employers and industry to identify their requirements and specifications for job opportunities. • Engage with the Employment Services Providers (ESPs) to appropriately match clients in their caseloads against the job requirements. • Where there is a mismatch, develop pre-employment programs with input from the employers. • Identify and negotiate with RTOs with pre-approval for funding to deliver these programs. Work with proponents for the Local Recovery Fund as a source of either full or partial funding. • Engage employers in the selection of participants and delivery of the program. • Evaluate the effectiveness of the program through participant engagement, completion and consequent employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers • Industry Associations & Peak Bodies • Local Jobs Taskforce • Three tiers of Government • The five Local Government Authorities. • DESBT • TAFE Qld • RTOs & GTOs • Local Employment Services Providers collaborative network • First Nation and Traditional Owner Groups • Community and Advocacy groups and organisations representing culturally diverse and vulnerable cohorts • Employment Facilitator/Support Officer • RDA IWM • Local Chambers of Commerce and other small business membership groups.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote programs and supports that will assist employers in expanding working hours and provide opportunities for local unemployed people. • Identify the local “hidden” job market and encourage employers to use the vacancy filling services of the Employment Services Provider network. • Identify future major projects and engage with contractors and sub-contractors to source local job opportunities. • Understand the social impact commitments of major projects. 	
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2. Collaborate with all relevant levels of Government and private sector contractors to identify future major projects and ensure that associated social impact commitments are met through skills development in the current and future workforce. Mobilise the Employment Services Provider network and other stakeholders, including schools, to develop effective employment pathways that align with these major projects and emerging jobs in sectors such as advanced manufacturing.

Strategies	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the collaborative working group of all ESPs in the Region and meet regularly. • Identify future major projects in the Region and engage with Government agencies and contractors to identify social impact commitments and skillsets needed to meet these. • Identify local employment and skill needs associated with preparation for the 2032 Olympic Games. • Share job vacancy opportunities to ensure matching against employer specifications. • Where there is a need for pre-employment training, ensure that providers contribute participants to meet identified employer needs. • Source funding for pre-employment programs through the Employment & Participation Funds as well as other funding sources through State and Federal Govt programs including the LRF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Services Providers • Various State Government Depts involved in major projects in the Region • Contractors and sub-contractors for major projects. • Employers • Local Jobs Taskforce • Employment Facilitator/Support Officer • DESBT • TAFE Qld • RTOs & GTOs • Industry Associations & Peak Bodies • DESE • First Nation and Traditional Owner Groups • Community and Advocacy groups and organisations representing culturally diverse and vulnerable cohorts

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage ESPs in monitoring and evaluating the success of pre-employment programs. • Engage employers in presentations on their job vacancies to the ESP group • Engage employers in virtual presentations to the staff of ESPs on the content of their local jobs • Engage with ESPs to analyse their caseloads by occupation and sub-region to assist in identifying any mismatch between employer requirements and available unemployed clients 	
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3. Collaborate with key regional stakeholders, including the three levels of Government, to address barriers to employment resulting from a lack of viable “transport to work” options within and across the Region. This will include strategies around driver’s licencing.

Strategies	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify location of local jobs and the available transport options • Engage with LGAs and State and Federal agencies to develop solutions for any transport to work issues • Source program and funding supports available to address any transport issues • Engage with the transport and driver training industry to develop solutions to transport issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All five Regional Councils • Employers • Employment Services Providers • Local Jobs Taskforce • Employment Facilitator/Support Officer • DESBT • DESE • DATSIP • Dept of State Development • RDA IWM • Driver training industry • Qld Dept of Transport and Main Roads

4. Promote the engagement and retention of Australian Apprenticeships (including Traineeships) to align with projected skills shortages including areas of future demand in the region and connect with appropriate sources of candidates including the Employment Services Providers and pathways from local high schools.

Strategies	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the promotion of apprenticeships and traineeships through various forums and direct engagement with employers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Apprenticeship Support Network (AASN) • Employers • ESP network • Local Jobs Taskforce

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote awareness and effective use of school-based apprenticeships and traineeships.• Engage with AASNs to leverage existing approaches and programs to increase apprenticeship and traineeship opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment Facilitator/Support Officer• RTOs• GTOs• DESBT• Schools• RDA IWM
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Attachment B – Labour Market Data Dashboard Wivenhoe July 2021



**Wivenhoe
Employment Region
Queensland**

Labour Market Data Dashboard

Published on 14 July 2021

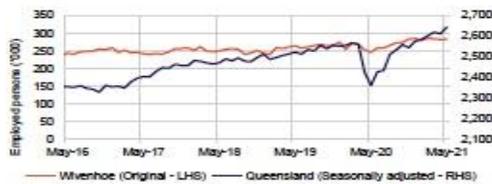
Refer to source notes for data reference periods

This Labour Market Data Dashboard provides key indicators for the labour market by Employment Region. It is updated on a monthly basis

	Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment rate		Participation rate		Youth unemployment rate	
	May-21 ('000)	Mar-20 ('000)	Change (%)	May-21 ('000)	Mar-20 ('000)	Change (%)	May-21 (%)	Mar-20 (%)	May-21 (%)	Mar-20 (%)	May-21 (%)	Mar-20 (%)
Wivenhoe	283.4	269.3	5.2	22.6	19.8	13.9	7.4	6.9	68.3	65.7	16.8	17.6
Queensland	2,544.5	2,559.7	3.3	152.0	157.0	-3.2	5.4	5.8	66.6	65.5	10.0	14.6
Australia	13,125.1	12,994.8	1.0	701.1	723.5	-3.1	5.1	5.3	66.2	65.9	10.7	11.6

Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21. Employment Region data are original estimates, except for the youth unemployment rate, which is a 12-month average of original estimates. State youth unemployment rates are original estimates. Remaining data are seasonally adjusted.

Employed persons



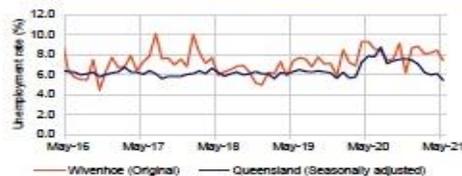
Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21

Largest employing industries



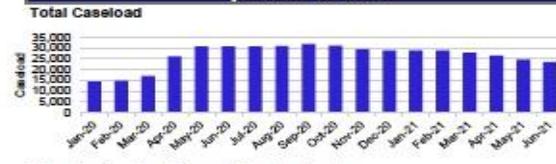
Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, Detailed, four quarter averages, May-21 quarter

Unemployment rate



Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21

Jobactive Caseload



Jobactive Caseload by participant cohorts

Participant Cohorts	Jun-21	Monthly Change (%)	Change since Mar-20 (%)
Total caseload	23,590	-4.5	39.1
Male	11,570	-5.6	33.0
Female	11,610	-3.3	43.8
PWD	6,270	-0.9	42.7
Mature Aged (50+)	5,400	-4.7	49.4
CALD	5,000	-4.6	45.0
Youth (U25)	4,930	-4.8	22.6
Indigenous	2,570	-2.7	30.6

Jobactive Caseload by duration registered



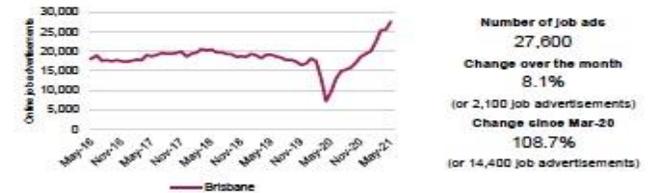
Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment, caseload data, Jun-21

LGAs with highest unemployment rates (%)

Local Government Area (LGA)	Mar-21	Mar-20
Ipswich (C)	9.6	7.9
Somerset (R)	9.2	7.8
Lockyer Valley (R)	7.1	6.4
Scenic Rim (R)	6.9	6.0
Brisbane (C)	6.4	5.4

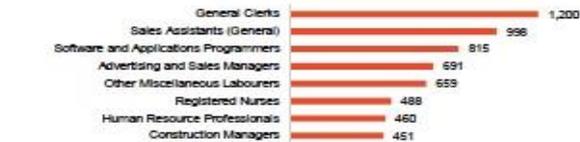
For more insights, access SALM data via imp.gov.au. Source: National Skills Commission, Small Area Labour Markets, four quarter averages, Mar-21 quarter

Online job advertisements



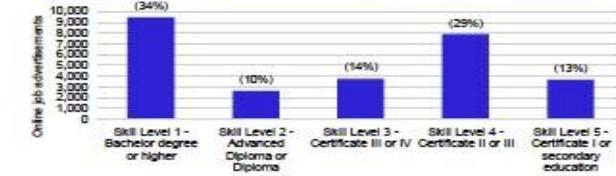
Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, seasonally adjusted, May-21

Online job advertisements by occupation



Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, original data, May-21

Online job advertisements by skill level



Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, seasonally adjusted, May-21

Note: Data are not readily available for all sources by Employment Region. ABS Labour Force Survey data are based on the combined SA4s of Brisbane - West; and Ipswich. The Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) uses a unique geographical approach. For this region, the IVI Brisbane region has been used. Jobactive Caseload reports at the Employment Region level and includes participants receiving both digital and provider servicing (it excludes other programs, such as ParentsNext or Transition to Work (TTW)). For caseload data, the Employment Region is based on (1) the location of the provider for jobactive provider serviced participants; (2) where the participant resides for Online Employment Services (OES) participants; (3) the NEST Employment Regions of Adelaide South or Mid North Coast for NEST participants. Jobactive Caseload by duration registered is based on the participant's time registered in employment services. PWD = people with disability and CALD = culturally and linguistically diverse persons. Caseload data are based on current methodology which has been retrospectively applied to historical jobactive caseload dates. As such, the data may not align with earlier figures. For any enquiries related to the data in this dashboard, please contact EmploymentPathwaysAnalysis@skillscommission.gov.au.

Labour Market Data Dashboard Queensland July 2021



Labour Market Data Dashboard Queensland

Published on 14 July 2021

Refer to source notes for data reference periods

	Labour market summary table											
	Employed persons			Unemployed persons			Unemployment rate		Participation rate		Youth unemployment rate	
	May-21 ('000)	Mar-20 ('000)	Change (%)	May-21 ('000)	Mar-20 ('000)	Change (%)	May-21 (%)	Mar-20 (%)	May-21 (%)	Mar-20 (%)	May-21 (%)	Mar-20 (%)
Queensland	2,644.6	2,559.7	3.3	152.0	157.0	-3.2	5.4	5.8	66.6	65.5	10.0	14.6
Australia	13,125.1	12,994.8	1.0	701.1	723.5	-3.1	5.1	5.3	66.2	65.9	10.7	11.6

Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21

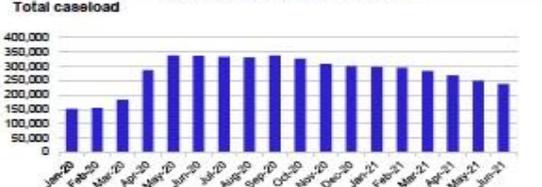
This Labour Market Data Dashboard provides a summary of the key indicators for the Queensland labour market. Dashboards for Australia and Employment Regions are also available.

Employed persons



Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21

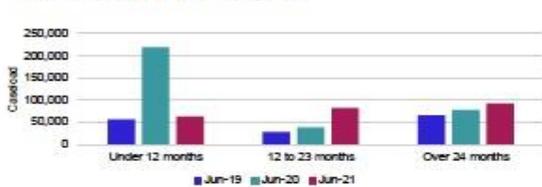
Employment services caseload



Caseload by participant cohorts

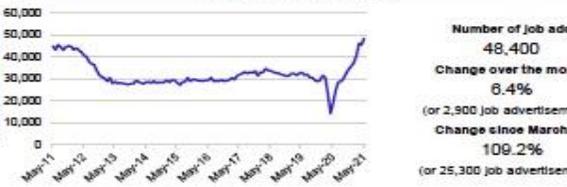
Participant Cohorts	Jun-21	Monthly Change (%)	Change since Mar-20 (%)
Total caseload	238,860	-4.5	29.4
Male	120,160	-5.1	26.2
Female	118,510	-3.9	32.7
Mature Aged (50+)	65,040	-4.4	42.0
PWD	61,140	-0.6	41.1
Youth (U25)	43,580	-5.1	15.9
Indigenous	32,400	-1.7	25.2
CALD	31,080	-5.1	37.5

Caseload by duration of unemployment



Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment, caseload data, Jun-21. Caseload total refers to jobactive participants.

Online job advertisements



Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, seasonally adjusted data, May-21

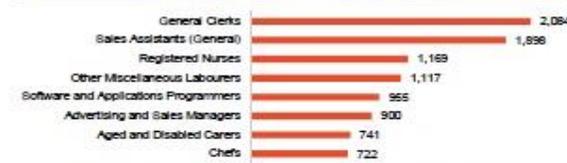
Number of job ads
48,400
Change over the month
6.4%
(or 2,900 job advertisements)
Change since March-20
109.2%
(or 25,300 job advertisements)

Largest employing industries



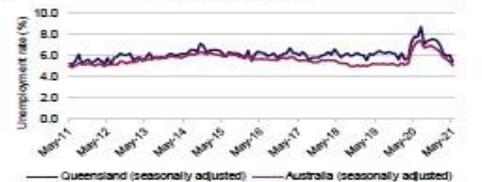
Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, Detailed, four quarter average data, May-21 quarter

Online job advertisements by occupation



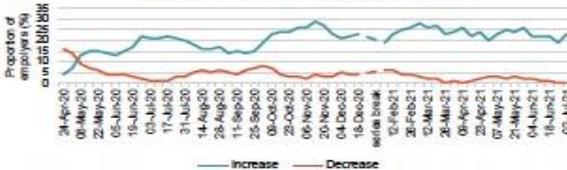
Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, three month average data, May-21

Unemployment rate



Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21

Employers' future staffing expectations



Note: results are imputed between 25 December 2020 and 29 January 2021 due to a break in fieldwork. Source: National Skills Commission, Recruitment Experiences and Outlook Survey, Queensland, 02-Jul-21

Note: Data in the labour market summary table are seasonally adjusted estimates, except for the youth unemployment rate which are original estimates. In the table, comparisons are made with March 2020 (pre-COVID-19), rather than an annual comparison, to avoid distorted results given the significant impacts of the pandemic from April 2020. Caseload data include participants receiving both digital and provider servicing, and excludes those in other programs, such as ParentsNext or Transition to Work (TTW). Duration of unemployment data are based on a participant's time registered in employment services. PWD = people with disability and CALD = culturally and linguistically diverse persons. For employers' future staffing expectations, businesses are asked about staffing numbers over the next three months. For any enquiries related to the data in this dashboard, please contact EmploymentPathwaysAnalysis@skillscommission.gov.au.

Labour Market Data Dashboard Australia July 2021



Labour Market Data Dashboard Australia

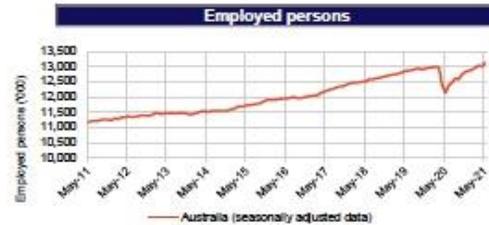
Published on 14 July 2021

Refer to source notes for data reference periods

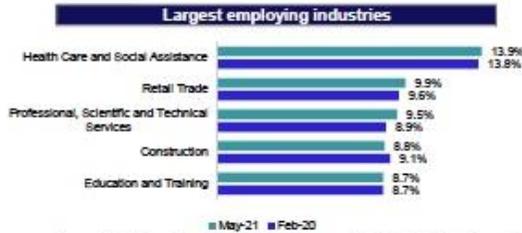
This Labour Market Data Dashboard provides a summary of the key indicators for the Australian labour market. Dashboards at the state, territory and Employment Region levels are also available.

Australia	Employed persons			Unemployed persons			Unemployment rate		Participation rate		Youth unemployment rate	
	May-21	Mar-20	Change	May-21	Mar-20	Change	May-21	Mar-20	May-21	Mar-20	May-21	Mar-20
	('000)	('000)	(%)	('000)	('000)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
	13,125.1	12,994.8	1.0	701.1	723.5	-3.1	5.1	5.3	66.2	65.9	10.7	11.6

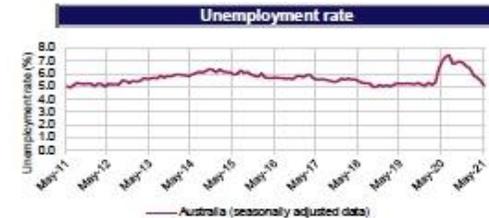
Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted data, May-21



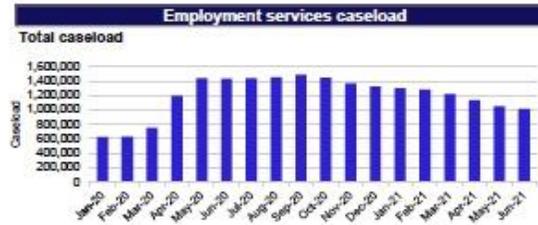
Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21



Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, Detailed, seasonally adjusted data, May-21 quarter



Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, May-21



Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment, caseload data, Jun-21

Caseload by participant cohorts

Participant Cohorts	Jun-21	Monthly Change (%)	Change since Mar-20 (%)
Total caseload	1,013,500	-3.8	33.8
Male	507,600	-4.3	33.0
Female	505,800	-3.4	34.7
Mature Aged (50+)	280,100	-3.7	44.1
PWD	240,400	-0.4	33.8
CALD	210,800	-4.5	47.1
Youth (U25)	168,300	-4.0	22.6
Indigenous	101,500	-1.4	25.8

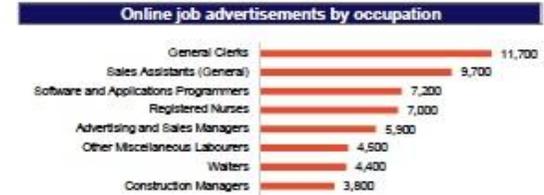
Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment, caseload data, Jun-21



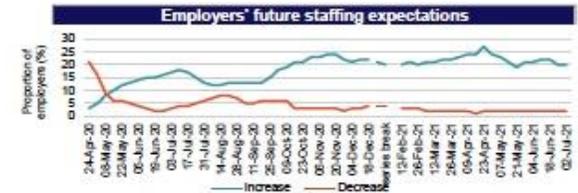
Note: caseload total includes both New Employment Services Trial and jobactive participants. Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment, caseload data, Jun-21.



Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, seasonally adjusted data, May-21



Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, three month average data, May-21



Note: results are imputed between 25 December 2020 and 29 January 2021 due to a break in fieldwork. Source: National Skills Commission, Recruitment Experiences and Outlook Survey, Australia, Q3-July-21

Note: In the table, comparisons are made with March 2020 (pre-COVID-19), rather than an annual comparison, to avoid distorted results given the significant impacts of the pandemic from April 2020. Caseload data includes participants receiving both digital and provider servicing, and excludes those in other programs, such as ParentsNext or Transition to Work (TTW). Duration of unemployment data are based on a participant's time registered in employment services. PWD = people with disability and CALD = culturally and linguistically diverse persons. For employers' future staffing expectations, businesses are asked about staffing numbers over the next three months. For any enquires related to the data in this dashboard, please contact EmploymentPathwaysAnalysis@skillscommission.gov.au.