



Australian Government
Department of Employment

Slide 1 Labour market conditions in East Gippsland Local Government Area (LGA).

Presentation given by Chris Sainsbury, Director, Labour Market Research and Analysis Branch in October 2013

Slide 2 Map of East Gippsland ESA

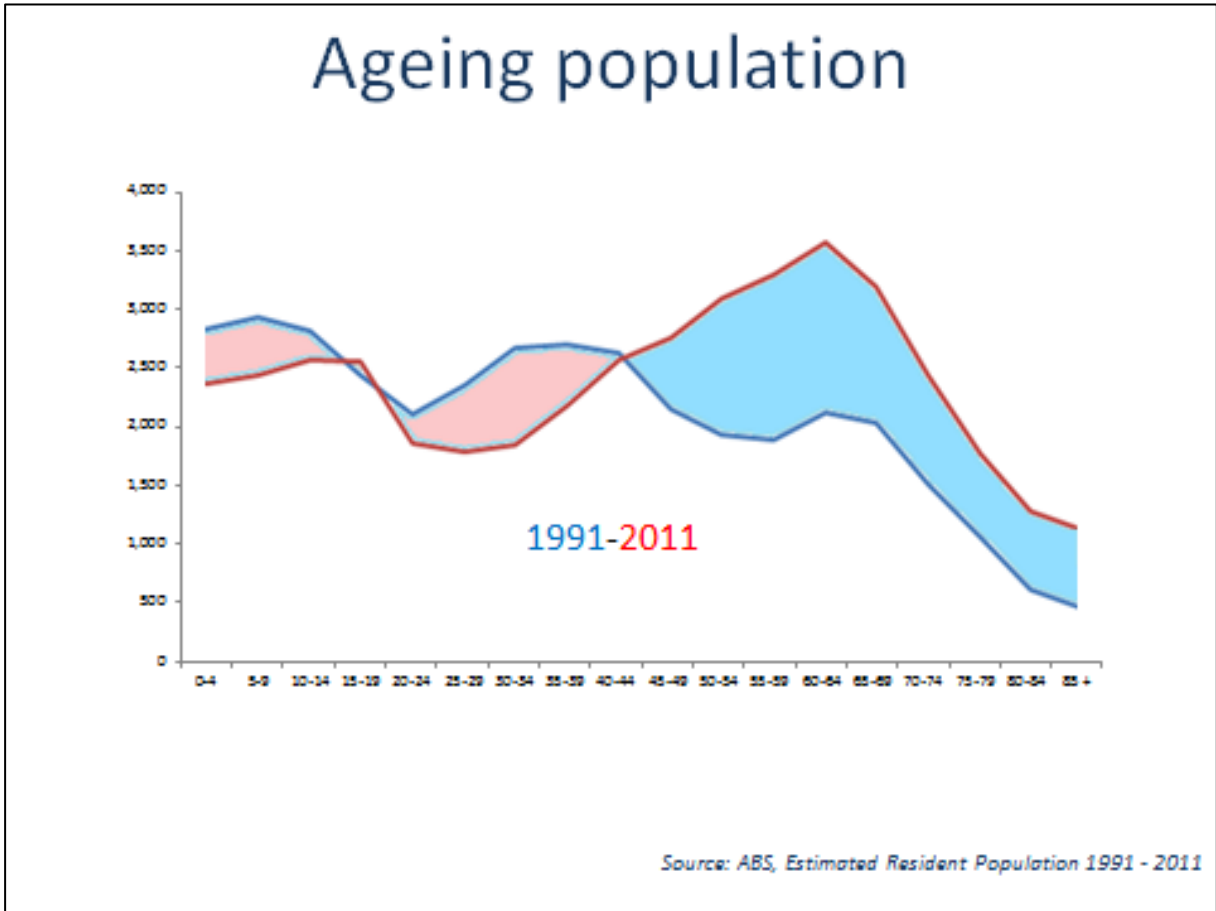


Slide 3 Population profile

Region	Adult Population (15+ years) 2012	Growth 2007 to 2012	Median Age 2011
Wellington	34,400	5%	41
East Gippsland	35,700	6%	47
Victoria	4,599,000	10%	37

Source: ABS, Estimated Resident Population, 2007 and 2012

Slide 4 Ageing population with young adults leaving the area



Source: ABS, Estimated Resident Population 1991 – 2011

This graph illustrates the change in the age distribution of the population in East Gippsland from 1991 to 2011. The change reflects a marked growth in population aged 45+ years and a decline in young adults, particularly those aged between 20 and 44 years.

Similar demographic patterns exist in some other regional areas and are due in part to young adults moving to major urban centres while those of retirement age being more likely to remain within the region.

People moving from East Gippsland over five years to 2011

4,090 15 yrs+ people moved away from East Gippsland over the 5 years to 2011.

Age breakup of the people that moved away

- 15 – 24 year olds 33%
- 25 – 34 year olds 17%
- 35 – 44 year olds 12%
- 45 – 54 year olds 11%
- 55 – 64 year olds 11%
- 65+ year olds 16%

Where did they go?

- 1210 moved interstate
- 1570 moved to Melbourne
- 1310 moved elsewhere in Victoria

29% or almost 1 in 3 persons aged 15-24 in 2011 who had resided in East Gippsland LGA in 2006 lived elsewhere in 2011.

15 to 24 year olds who have moved away between 2006 and 2011 to:

	Number	% studying
Melbourne	660	60%
Anywhere in Australia	1,050	60%

Slide 5 Gippsland Internet Vacancies continue to grow (12 months to September 2013)

Region	Yearly % change	Number of vacancies (September 2013)
Gippsland	1.7%	1,060
Victoria	-7.1%	41,550

Source: DEEWR Vacancy Report, September 2013 (three month moving average)

Slide 6 Unemployment defying state and national trends

Region	Unemployment Rate		Annual Change
	June 2012	June 2013	
Bairnsdale SLA	5.2%	4.7%	-0.5% pts
Orbost SLA	6.6%	6.0%	-0.6% pts
South-West SLA	5.3%	4.7%	-0.6% pts
East Gippsland LGA	5.4%	4.9%	-0.5% pts
Victoria (September, seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.7%	0.3% pts
Australia (September, seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	5.6%	0.4% pts

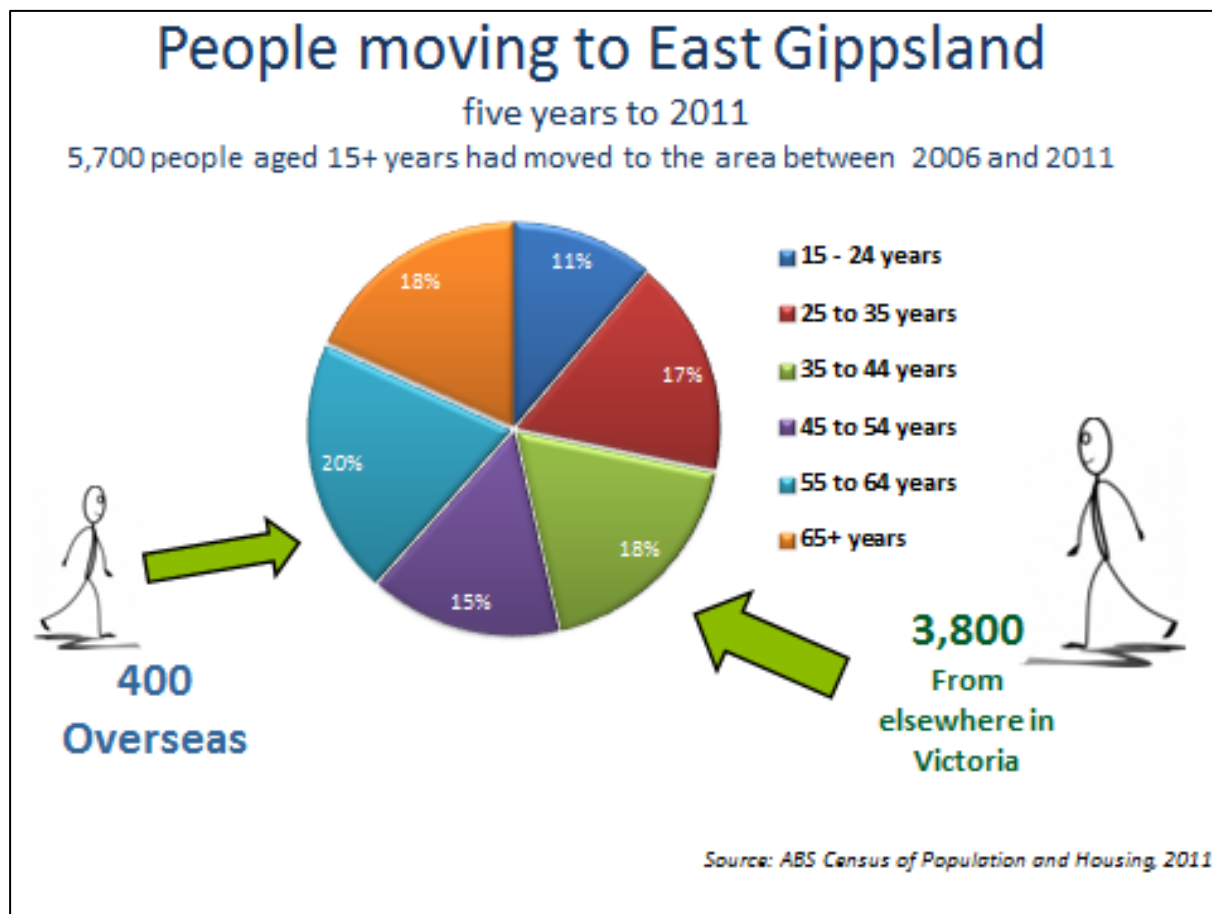
Source: Department of Education Small Area Labour Markets, June 2013 (smoothed); ABS Labour Force, September 2013 (seasonally adjusted)

Slide 7 Long-term Unemployment All Gippsland LFR

Region	Long-term unemployed (52 weeks or more)		Average duration of unemployment
	Persons	Per cent of all unemployed	
All Gippsland LFR	1,230	19.9%	47 weeks
Victoria	30,400	17.5%	34 weeks

Source: ABS Labour Force Data September 2013, 12 month averages of original data

Slide 8 People moving to East Gippsland



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011; Department of Immigration <http://www.immi.gov.au/settlementn> and Citizenship. Settlement reporting, October 2008 to October 2013

5,700 people (aged 15 + years in 2011) had moved to East Gippsland between (2006 and 2011).*

3,800 came from elsewhere in Victoria

1,500 people had moved into East Gippsland from Interstate

- NSW 590
- Queensland 420
- South Australia 60
- Western Australia 200
- Tasmania 70
- Northern Territory 110
- ACT 80

400 came from overseas

*Note: 2,100 people (aged 15 + years) living in East Gippsland did not report or adequately define where they lived in 2006 in the 2011 Census so where excluded from these figures.

Employed persons who moved to East Gippsland between 2006 and 2011, proportion employed in each major occupation category:

Slide 9 Recent arrivals more likely to be unemployed

Lived in 2006	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
East Gippsland	4.3%	54.2%
Elsewhere	10.2%	56.6%
• Overseas	8.1%	68.0%
• Melbourne	10.4%	55.0%
• Elsewhere in Victoria	9.4%	56.9%
• Interstate	10.8%	55.4%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Highest educational attainment for working age population (15-64 years in 2011) who had moved to LGA in the 5 years between 2006 and 2011

	Bachelor or higher	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
15-24	11%	5.8%	88.1%
25-34	33%	6.0%	92.9%
35-44	26%	1.4%	82.5%
45-54	16%	0.0%	81.3%
55-64	18%	9.7%	58.9%
Total	21%	4.5%	81.4%

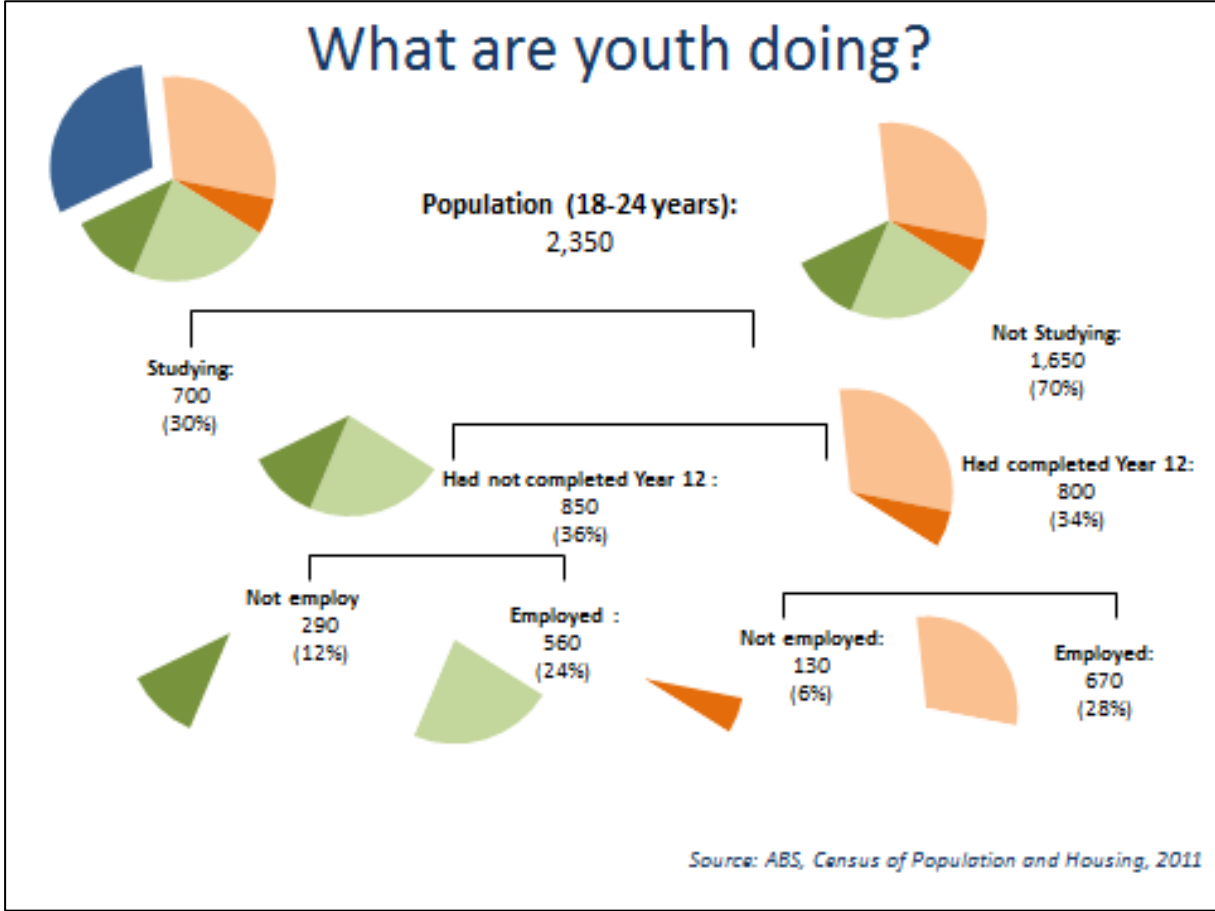
	Advanced Diploma, Diploma or Certificate III and IV	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
15-24	18%	19.8%	79.4%
25-34	33%	7.2%	78.0%
35-44	35%	6.2%	79.9%
45-54	40%	9.6%	81.1%
55-64	29%	6.3%	48.5%
Total	32%	<u>8.5%</u>	72.8%

	Year 12	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
15-24	15%	6.7%	64.5%
25-34	14%	8.9%	70.6%
35-44	12%	4.8%	69.4%
45-54	5%	17.9%	84.8%
55-64	10%	25.0%	42.3%
Total	11%	<u>10.7%</u>	64.7%

	Below Year 12	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
15-24	51%	21.5%	48.5%
25-34	14%	24.7%	61.6%
35-44	23%	18.4%	69.4%
45-54	34%	12.3%	69.6%
55-64	40%	12.0%	34.7%
Total	31%	<u>16.8%</u>	53.3%

Almost 1/3 of new arrivals did not complete year 12.

Slide 10 What are youth doing



Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011

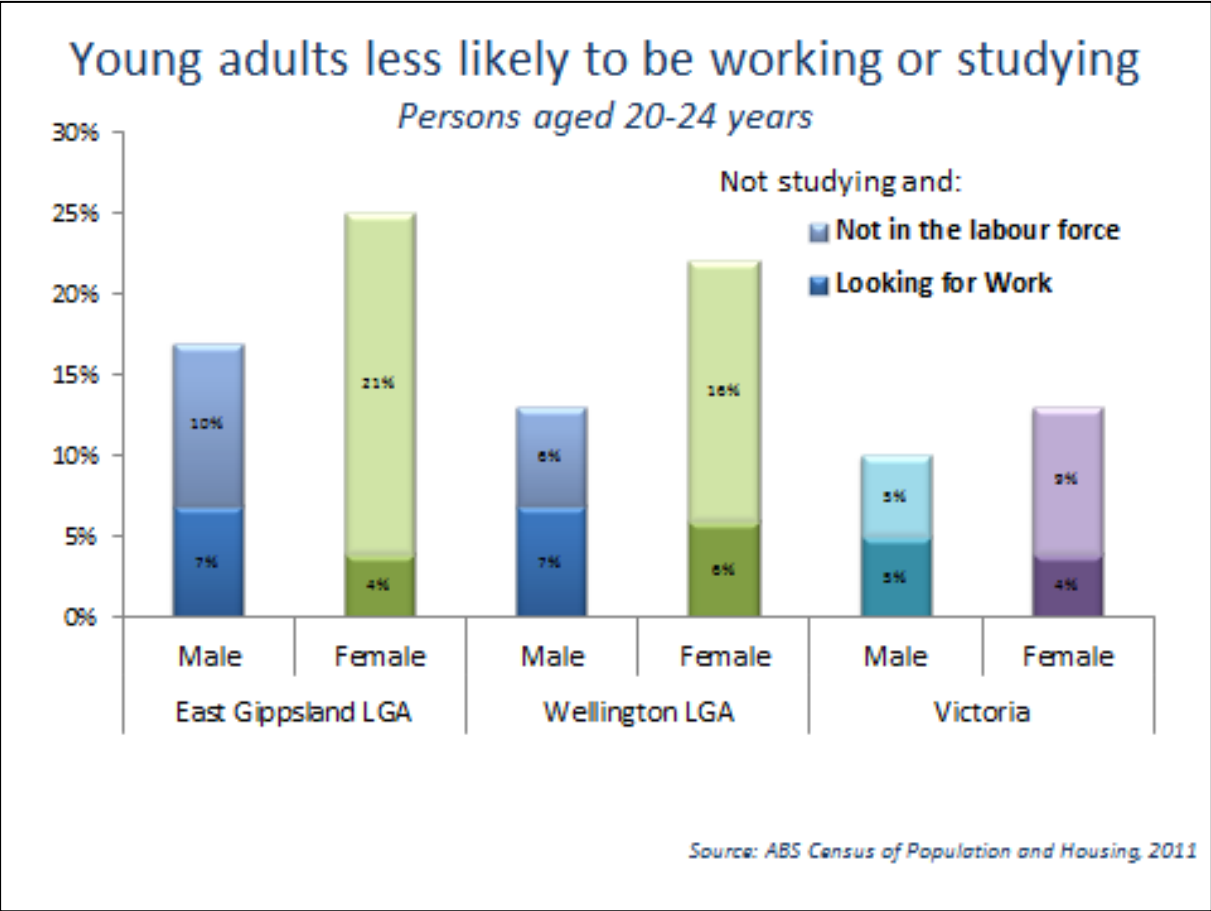
There are 2,350, 18 to 24 year olds in the East Gippsland area. Of these 700 or 30 per cent are studying.

Of the remaining 70 per cent (1,650) 850 (or 36 per cent of the cohort) had not completed year 12.

Of these 290 (or 12 per cent of the cohort) were not employed.

Of the 800 (or 34 per cent of the cohort) who had completed year 12, 103 (6 per cent of the cohort where not employed).

Slide 11 Young adults less likely to be working or studying



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Slide 12 Educational attainment

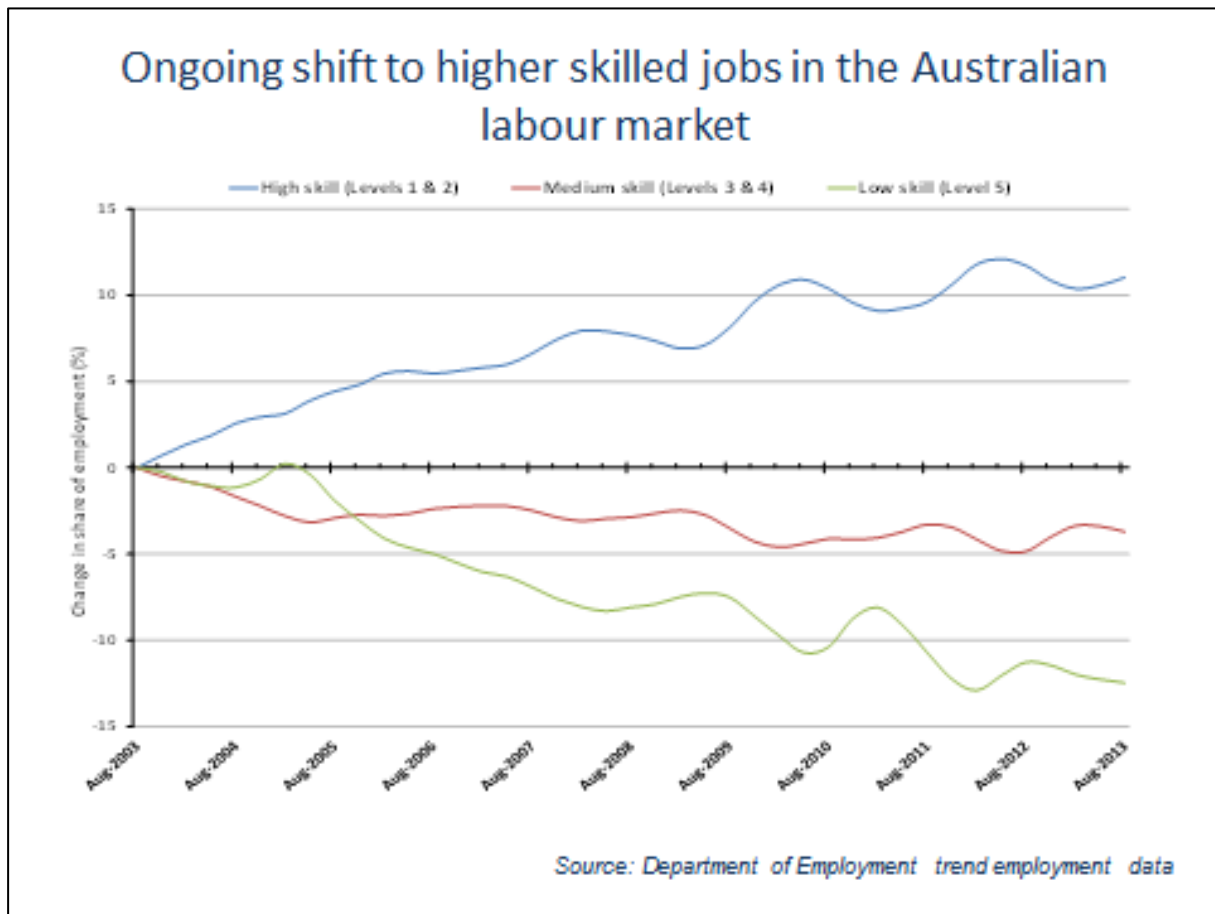
Persons aged 25 – 34 years

Region	Completed Year 12		Highest Non-School Qualification	
	2011	2006	Advanced Diploma, Diploma or Certificate III & IV	Bachelor Degree or Higher
Bairnsdale	57%	53%	40%	16%
Orbost	57%	52%	33%	18%
South-West	54%	51%	43%	18%
East Gippsland	57%	53%	39%	17%
Victoria	79%	73%	29%	40%
Australia	75%	69%	30%	35%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Year 12 completion for persons aged 24 – 34 increased by 4 percentage points to 57 per cent in the 5 years to 2011.

Slide 13 Ongoing shift to higher skilled jobs in the Australian labour market



Source: Department of Employment trend employment data

The attainment of educational qualifications remains important given the strong past and projected growth of higher skilled occupations, as well as the lower unemployment rates recorded for people with higher qualifications.

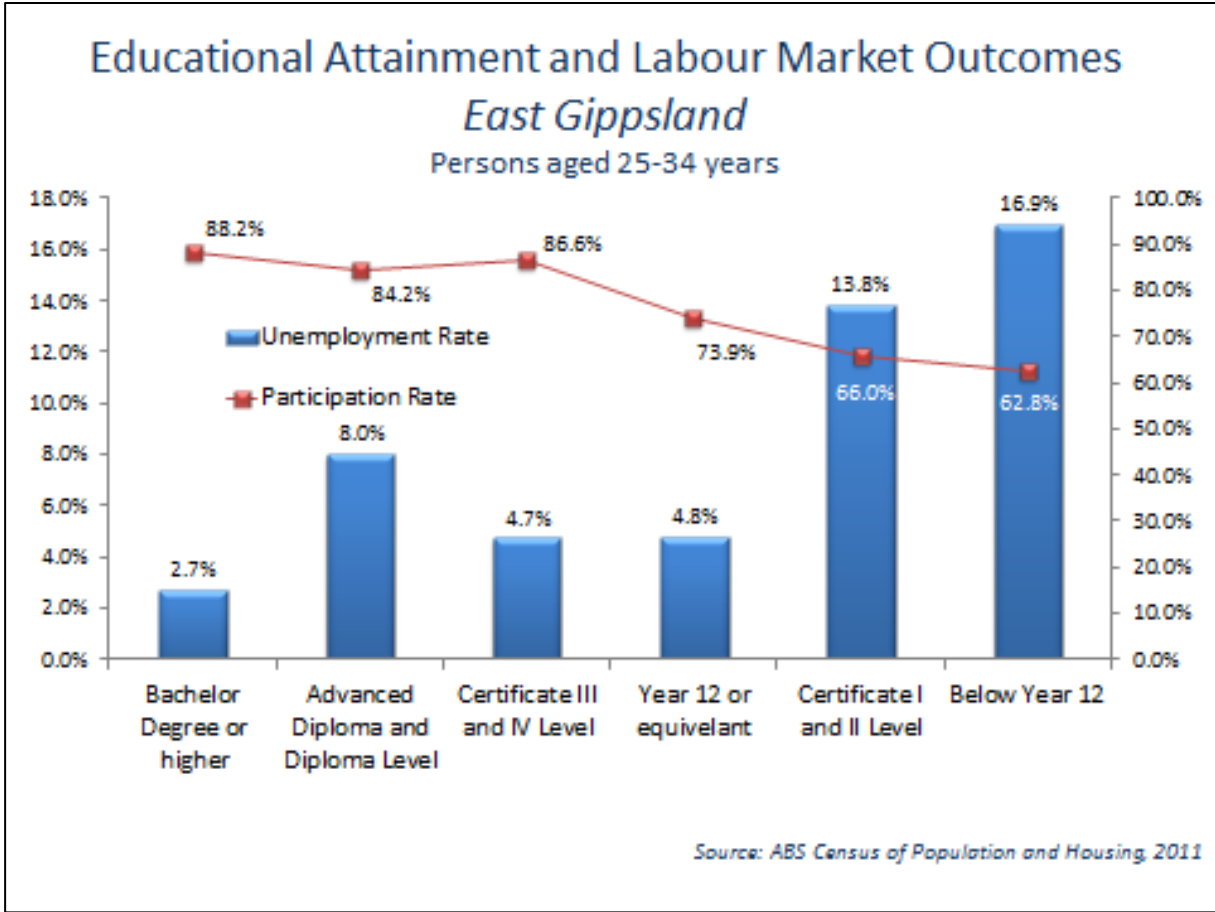
Looking over the 10 year period from August 2003 to August 2013, it is clear that jobs at the higher skill levels (Skill Level 1, commensurate with a Bachelor degree or higher qualification and Skill Level 2, commensurate with an Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma) are increasing as a proportion of overall employment – up from 37.0 per cent to 41.1 per cent. At the same time, jobs at the lowest skill level (Skill Level 5, commensurate with compulsory secondary education or a Certificate I) are diminishing as a proportion of total employment from 19.9 per cent to 17.5 per cent.

What this means for school leavers is that yes, you may get a job when you leave school, **BUT** you may not experience the same employment stability or earn as much as those students whose education choices set them up for a career, rather than a series of low skilled jobs.

The key technical and trade group at skill level 3, corresponding to a Certificate IV or a formal apprenticeship, is declining as a share of employment, but growth rates vary considerably within this category.

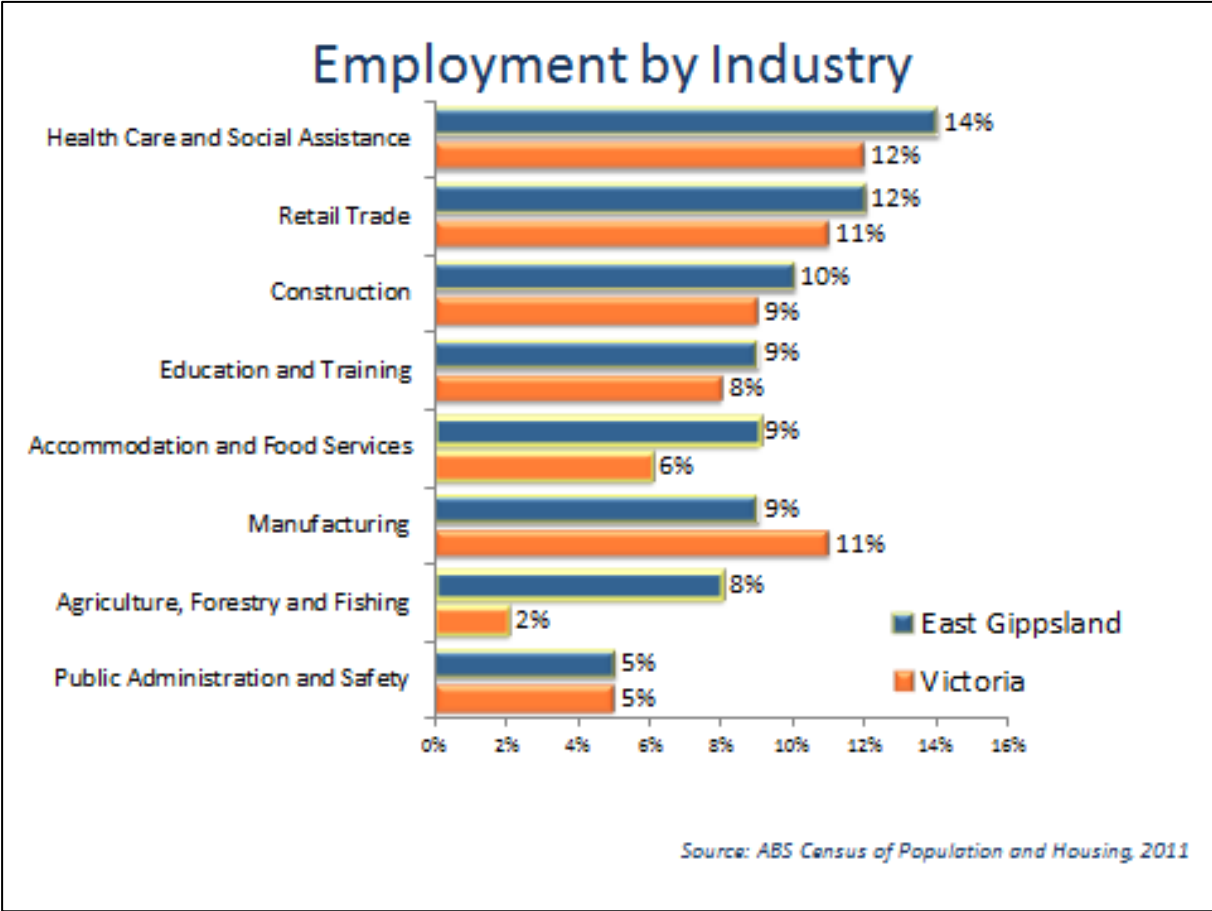
Note: This chart plots the percentage change in the percentage shares of employment from August 2003 onward. Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data to August 2013, seasonally adjusted and trended by the Department of Employment.

Slide 14 Educational attainment and labour market outcomes



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Slide 15 Employment by industry



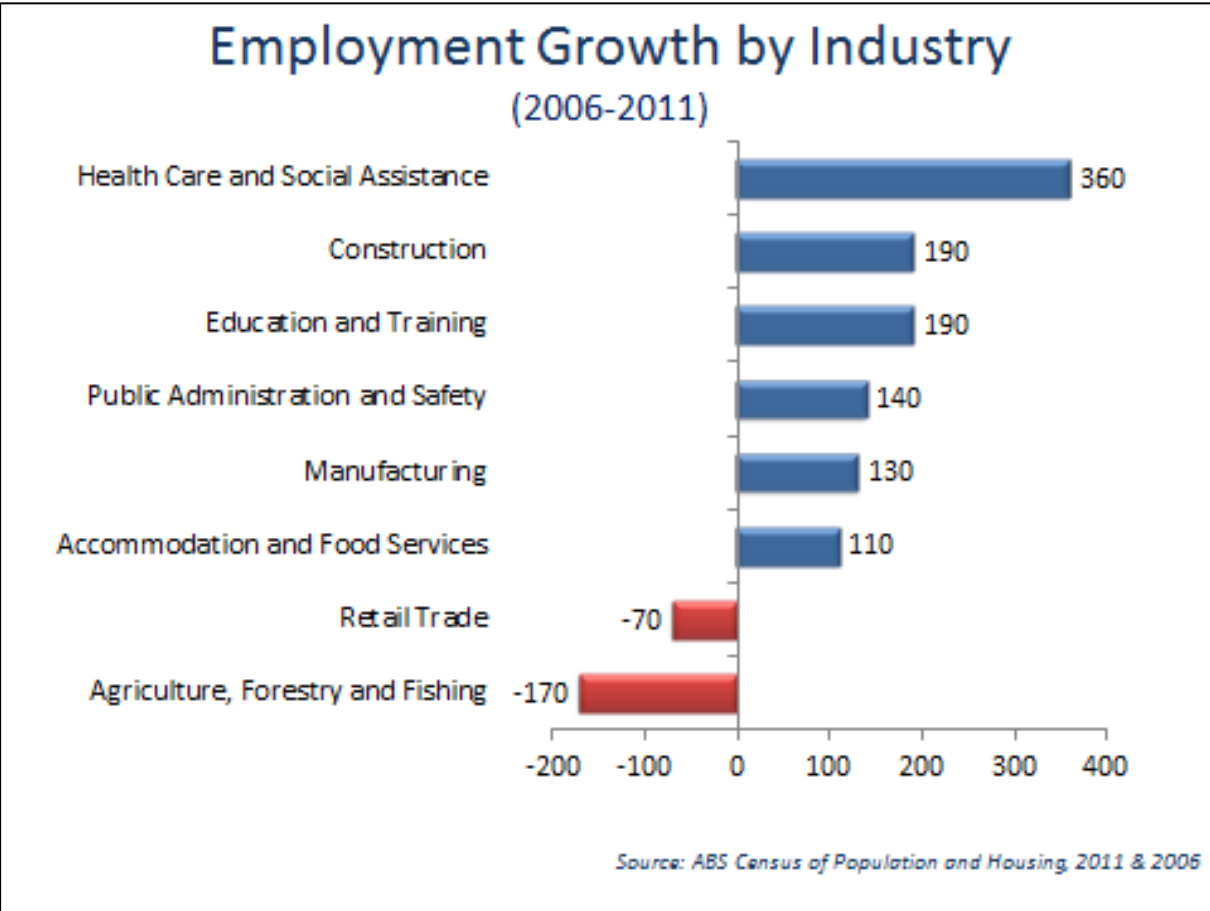
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Industry employment demonstrates the relative importance of agriculture and tourism

Industry change 2001-2011

% of total employment	2001	011
Health Care and Social Assistance	12%	14%
Retail Trade	17%	12%
Construction	7%	10%
Education and Training	9%	9%
Accommodation and Food Services	8%	9%
Manufacturing	10%	9%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13%	8%
Public Administration and Safety	3%	5%

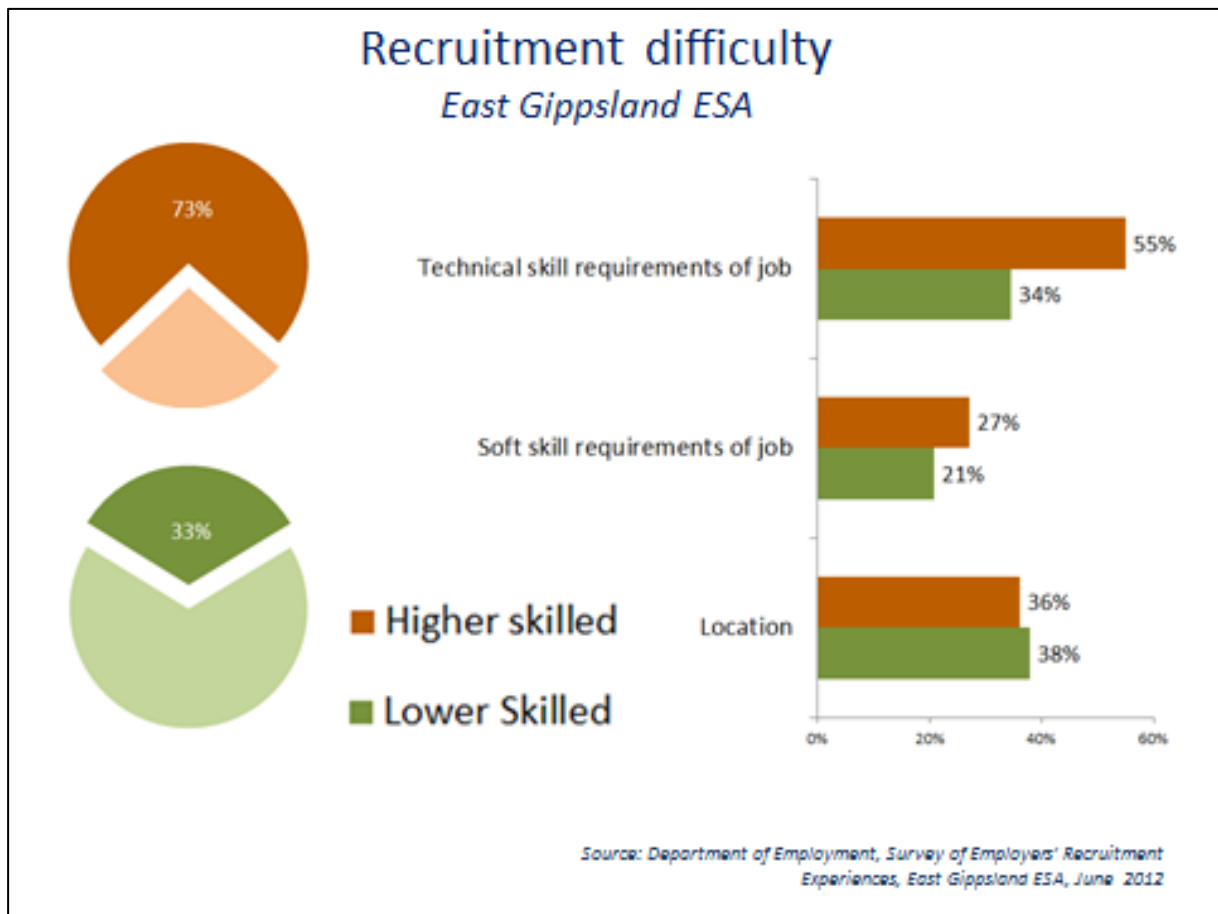
Slide 16 Employment growth by Industry



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2006; Source: Department of Education Industry Projections, five years to 2016/17

TOTAL GROWTH = 1,200 jobs in the 5 years to 2011

Slide 17 Recruitment difficulty



Source: Department of Employment, Survey of Employers' Recruitment Experiences, East Gippsland ESA, June 2012

Occupations most commonly reported by employers as being difficult to fill vacancies for in the Gippsland ESA include:

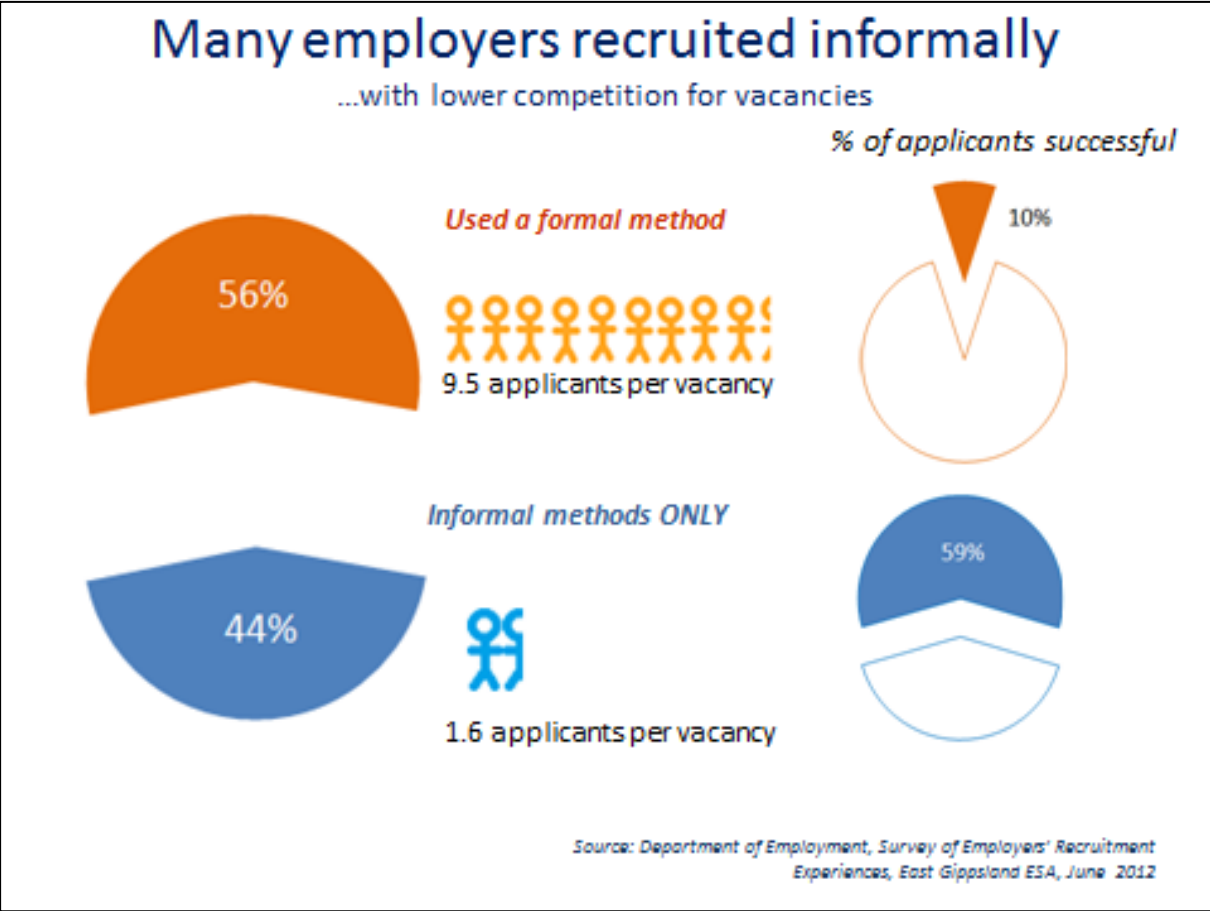
Bachelor Degree or higher Vet Qualifications

- Chef
- Advertising and Marketing Professionals
- Electricians
- Motor Mechanics
- Architectural, Building and Surveying Technicians

Lower Skilled

- Cooks
- Gaming Workers

Slide 18 Many employers recruited informally



Source: Department of Employment, Survey of Employers' Recruitment Experiences, East Gippsland ESA, June 2012

Slide 19 Basic employability skills

Source: Department of Education, Survey of Employers' Recruitment Experiences, All regions surveyed in the 12 months to December 2010

Most importance placed on:

- 30 per cent personal traits and qualities only
- 28 per cent technical skills only
- 41 per cent both equally important

Personal traits and qualities applicants lacked:

- Enthusiasm
- Motivation
- Communication
- Confidence
- Teamwork

Slide 20 Conclusion

- Region outperforming Victoria overall
- Disadvantaged groups
 - Long-term unemployed, youth, less educated
- Ongoing structural shifts
 - Ageing population
 - Growing market of higher skilled jobs
 - Growth in Health sector
- Job seekers need to be job ready
 - Employability skills a must
- Stakeholders need to work together

Slide 21 Further Information

If you have any questions about the presentation please contact the Employer Surveys Section or Recruitment Analysis Section on:

Tel: [1800 059 439](tel:1800059439) or

[Email](mailto:recruitmentsurveys@employment.gov.au): recruitmentsurveys@employment.gov.au

More information on labour market conditions and other research on small areas can be found on these web sites

[LMIP](http://www.employment.gov.au/LMIP): www.employment.gov.au/LMIP

[Skills Shortages](http://www.employment.gov.au/SkillShortages): www.employment.gov.au/SkillShortages

[Regional Reports](http://www.employment.gov.au/RegionalReports): www.employment.gov.au/RegionalReports

[Australian Jobs](http://www.employment.gov.au/australianjobs): www.employment.gov.au/australianjobs

[Job Outlook](http://www.joboutlook.gov.au): www.joboutlook.gov.au



Australian Government
Department of Employment