



**Local Jobs
Program**

Local Jobs Plan

Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Victoria

2020

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The Department of Education, Skills and Employment acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of the lands where we work and travel through. We pay our respects to their people, cultures and their Elders past, present and emerging.

Introduction

The Local Jobs Program (LJP) brings together expertise, resources and access to funding at the local level to focus on the reskilling, upskilling and employment pathways for job seekers in 25 Employment Regions, as part of supporting Australia's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

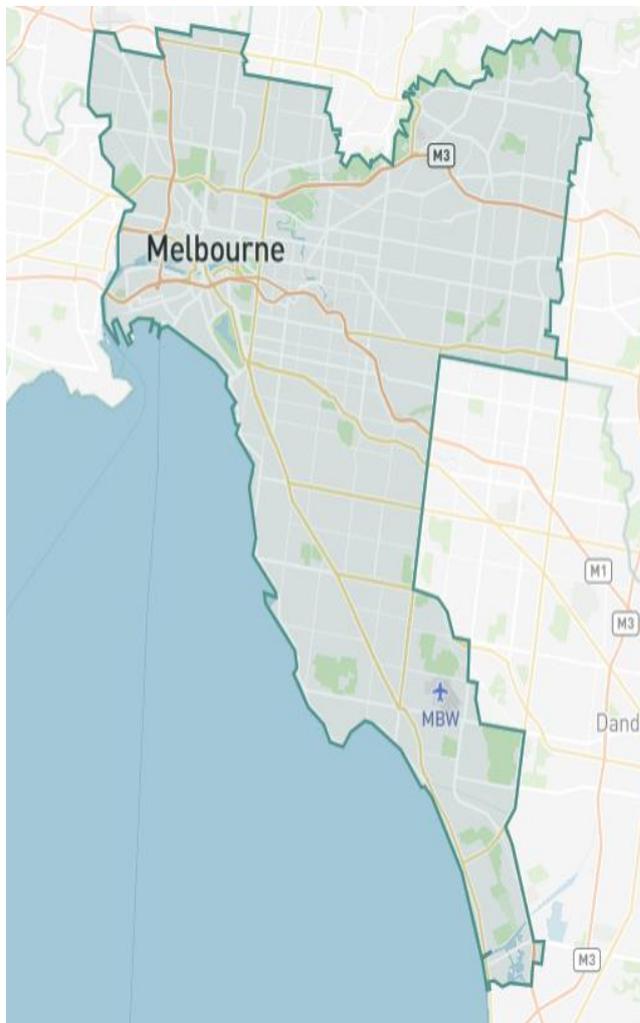
This plan identifies the key priorities for the North Western Melbourne region, with a focus on **creating employment opportunities**, meeting local **employer demands** and **better skilling** local job seekers. The plan identifies the direction, strategies and actions of the Employment Facilitator.

This plan will be reviewed when the Employment Facilitator and the North Western Melbourne Local Jobs and Skills **Taskforce** is in place, and whenever the priorities change (or every six months).

Local Jobs Program Key Priorities: Inner Metropolitan Melbourne

1. Maximising the benefits of existing Australian and Victorian government programs to create pathways into **growth industries**.
2. Brokering opportunities for **skill development and employment**, across all sectors, particularly skills in demand and ensuring that **apprenticeship and traineeship** positions are filled.
3. Maximising the extent to which local positions are filled by local job seekers, including through ensuring that local jobseekers are skilled to meet the needs of employers.
4. Reducing the labour market disadvantage of **Youth, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD), Mature Aged** and **Indigenous Australians** in the region.
5. Strengthening existing micro businesses and supporting pathways to **self-employment** through the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS).

Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region Overview



The Inner Metropolitan Employment Region extends from Essendon in the North West to Templestowe in the North East and South to Patterson Lakes. The Employment Region (ER) is characterised by relatively high population density within the Central Business District (CBD) and Inner Metropolitan areas, and a relatively high rate of professional and service sector employment.

The central business district and surrounding inner city form an important part of the ER. These areas have diverse business activities and job opportunities concentrated in a very small geographic area.

Incorporating 13 Local Government Areas (LGAs), the ER has the greatest number of LGAs of all the Melbourne Metropolitan ERs.

Key challenges in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne ER

There are 13 LGAs in the ER, each with its own distinct demographics and challenges. Given this, local solutions will be highly variable and may best be targeted at individual LGA level, or natural labour markets.

LGAs across the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region:

Inner Metropolitan	Inner South and Inner East	Inner North and West	Inner East	Southern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Melbourne (C) ● Port Phillip (C) ● Yarra (C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bayside (C) ● Boroondara (C) ● Glen Eira (C) ● Stonnington (C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Darebin (C) ● Moonee Valley (C) ● Moreland (C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manningham (C) ● Whitehorse (C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kingston (C)

The Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region has seen steady employment over the last 5 years, with the unemployment rate for this Employment Region averaging 4.8 per cent, compared to 5.5 per cent recorded for Victoria. However, since COVID-19 the unemployment rate has increased to 6 per cent. While this is below the Victorian average of 7.1 per cent, the Employment Region has been one of the hardest hit areas in terms of job losses across the region.

Jobs have fallen for Inner East by 2.2 per cent, Inner South by 2.1 per cent and Inner by 1.5 per cent. In comparison, jobs have fallen at 2.1 per cent for Victoria, showing the impact of COVID-19 on jobs in the region (with Inner East slightly above and Inner South on par with the overall Victoria average).

The jobactive caseload by Local Government Area (LGA) in Table 1 shows the growth in job seeker numbers since March 2020. Over this period, the Employment Region's jobactive caseload has increased by 294 per cent, an increase of 52,831 job seekers, making it the largest increase of any Victorian Employment Region, and 78 per cent higher than the next closest region - South Eastern Melbourne and Peninsula Employment Region.

Table 1: jobactive caseload by LGA (where known)

LGA	1 March 2020 Caseload	25 October 2020 Caseload	Count Change	Percentage Change
Bayside (c)	743	3,325	2,582	348%
Boroondara (c)	978	5,399	4,421	452%
Darebin (c)	899	3,493	2,594	289%
Glen eira (c)	1,483	6,365	4,882	329%
Kingston (c) (vic)	1,703	6,050	4,347	255%
Manningham (c)	1,021	4,632	3,611	354%
Melbourne (c)	1,930	8,124	6,194	321%
Moonee valley (c)	1,285	4,146	2,861	223%
Moreland (c)	1,805	6,717	4,912	272%
Port Phillip (c)	1,931	6,753	4,822	250%
Stonnington (c)	1,026	4,819	3,793	370%
Whitehorse (c)	1,102	4,515	3,413	310%
Yarra (c)	2,051	6,450	4,399	214%
TOTAL	17,957	70,788	52,831	294%

In addition to the increase in people receiving income support, Australian Tax Office (ATO) data indicates that a high number of businesses across the Employment Region have been applying for JobKeeper payments. There have been consistent and steady increases in JobKeeper applications in all LGAs across the Employment Region. Of note are the LGAs of Melbourne, Boroondara and Port Phillip, which have the highest JobKeeper applications in the Employment Region.

The Participation Rate for this Employment Region stands at 68 per cent, however, this fell by 2.5 per cent over the March 2020 to August 2020 period. The recorded average for the Participation Rate nationally is 64.8 per cent.

The Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region is a diverse region, consisting of a population who generally have a lower unemployment rate, have Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds, and have a high number of employed professionals. The 2016 Census shows that the Employment Region also has a high number of youth in tertiary education. However, there are pockets of lower socio-economic areas with lower educational attainment and labour market participation that should remain a focus of the Taskforce in ensuring people are connected to education and employment supports.

Public transport is generally well connected and accessible for job seekers across most areas. However, while the region is serviced by multiple public transport arterial lines to the Melbourne CBD, there is a lack of adequate connecting transport systems between arterial train lines. The accessibility of public transport should be considered when connecting people to jobs and training.

Youth

As at August 2020, the youth unemployment rate in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region was 13.8 per cent, an increase of 1.5 percentage points compared to March 2020. Despite this number being below the Victorian average of 16.2 per cent, youth unemployment still presents its challenges within the Employment Region.

The Melbourne's Central Business District (CBD) has been significantly impacted by COVID-19 restrictions, with hospitality and retail sectors unable to operate to full capacity and in many cases closing or operating at reduced levels. A proportion of young people are most likely to work in the impacted sectors of hospitality and retail which have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic, specifically the CBD of Melbourne. There could be opportunities to broker employment for young people to be engaged or re-engaged in the retail and hospitality sectors once the economy starts to recover.

According to the 2016 Census for Employment Regions, the youth disengagement rate in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Region is 6 per cent. While this is the lowest across Victoria's Employment Regions and below the Victorian average of 11.2 per cent, the combined impact of labour market dislocation and disruption to education and training, making it difficult to meet course outcomes, youth disengagement is likely to be higher than the 6 per cent recorded for the 2016 Census.

Across the Employment Region, there are pockets where youth are not engaged in activities or services. Connecting youth (and keeping them connected) to services and employers will play an important role in driving down youth unemployment and youth disengagement in the Employment Region. This could be obtained through focusing on jobs and skills in demand and brokering apprenticeships and traineeship opportunities for this cohort.

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD)

The National Skills Commission data for the jobactive caseload shows 29 per cent of people identify as CALD, with many residents speaking multiple languages. However, outside of the impacts from COVID-

19, this does not present as a major barrier to employment for the majority of the population who have good English proficiency, with most people securing work in professional services or education and training. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) data shows that whilst the majority of the population within this Employment Region have relative high education and occupation status, there are suburbs within the Melbourne, Yarra and Kingston LGAs, that have pockets of lower education levels or people are in less skilled jobs. There are also pockets of lower English proficiency levels in Darebin and Moreland, Melbourne, Yarra and Port Phillip LGAs.

The Local Jobs Taskforce may need to consider ways to maximise Government programs in education, training and engagement activities to upskill job seekers, and support those job seekers who have language barriers. In addition, pathways for education and training and job opportunities could also be brokered for those job seekers who have higher education qualifications but finding themselves presently unemployed.

Mature Age

Prior to COVID-19 mature aged job seekers were already experiencing challenges with securing and retaining employment opportunities in a competitive market. Post COVID-19, it is expected these challenges will remain. The Taskforce could look at ways to increase opportunities to transition mature aged workers into growth industries, through existing government programs designed to up-skill or re-skill mature age job seekers (such as the Career Transition Assistance Program, Restart Wage Subsidies or Local Jobs Program activities).

The majority of LGAs within the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Region have a high number of people who are mature aged. Across the region, mature aged job seekers (50 years and above) make up 19 per cent of the jobactive caseload, which is slightly higher than for Youth. Adding to this, the Employment Region has been disproportionately impacted by redundancies and has high rates of JobKeeper applications linked to businesses across the region.

More specifically, in the Kingston LGA there is a higher percentage of mature age workers compared to the younger workforce when compared to Greater Metropolitan Melbourne. The Kingston LGA also has the sixth highest number of JobKeeper applications across the 13 LGAs in the Employment Region. Brokering opportunities to transition mature aged workers into demand industries could be considered in this Employment Region.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

The LGAs of Darebin and Moreland are home to the largest communities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Employment Region. Between March and October 2020 both LGAs have seen a jobactive caseload increase of more than 250 per cent. These areas have strong Indigenous service networks and are engaged in coordinated responses to a range of social, cultural, education and labour market issues.

Local strategies could be considered under the Local Jobs Program to reduce labour market disadvantage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are not connected to education or employment or have experienced labour market dislocation due to the current economic climate.

Impacts of COVID-19

The Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region's economy and labour market has been widely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Labour Market dislocation has been widespread across the region and is not limited to the higher density areas. Suburban areas with relatively high socio-economic advantage, such as the LGAs of

Boroondara, Stonnington, Bayside and Glen Eira show the highest rates of people moving onto income support. While these rates show the distribution of impact across the region's population, it does not necessarily reflect the extent of depressed local labour markets. This is due to the mobility of the regions' people who travel to the many business hubs throughout the Employment Region including the Melbourne CBD.

In 2019 the City of Melbourne contributed to approximately one third of the Greater Melbourne and one quarter of the Victorian economies. The Melbourne CBD economy has seen the most significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Melbourne City Council estimates an average of 997,000 people are located in the LGA daily, which includes, residents, workers/commuters, students and visitors.¹

The City of Melbourne estimates that the Melbourne CBD is supported by approximately 17,000 businesses including local, national and international businesses, many of which locate their headquarters out of Melbourne.² The Melbourne CBD is Victoria's financial and economic hub supporting a broad range of sectors including professional, scientific and technical services, financial services, retail, accommodation and food services and Government. Due to the breadth and complexity of the labour market the businesses located in the Melbourne CBD have experienced higher redundancy and JobKeeper rates than other locations.

Young people generally experience greater volatility in the labour market due to high proportions who are engaged in less secure or casual employment such as, retail and hospitality. Skill development through Apprenticeships and Traineeships should be a priority for young people, as well as identifying and brokering opportunities for in-demand sectors and major public works. Mature age workers are highly represented in redundancies, or having been stood down, and may require upskilling or reskilling to transition into priority industry sectors.

Quick turn-around, high volume surge recruitment to fill labour market demand in administration, cleaning, COVID-19 testing, nursing and aged care services have been a recruitment feature of COVID-19 in the Employment Region. This need to stand up a ready workforce could be an ongoing requirement for COVID-19 impacted industries for the duration of the pandemic.

Large Employers

The Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region has a diverse labour market, spread across the Employment Region. Industries span professional services, health and community services, education and training through to wholesale trade. Many of these offer opportunities for local job seekers in areas of growing demand, such as the health and community services sector which has demand in nursing, aged care and NDIS support.

While there is a diverse spread of industries, there is also a high concentration of international and local companies with headquarters and administrative hubs in the region. Opportunities to engage for employment openings should be explored for job seekers and skilled workers recently displaced by COVID-19. These include, but are not limited to:

- Banking and finance enterprises - ANZ, National Australia Bank, Australian Super and RACV.
- Insurance and Professional Services - Price Waterhouse Copper (PwC), Deloitte and KPMG.
- Property and Construction - CIMIC group, LendLease and Bain & Company.

¹ Economic impacts of COVID-19 on the City of Melbourne – Final Report 20 August 2020
<https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/economic-impacts-covid-19-report.pdf>

² Economic impacts of COVID-19 on the City of Melbourne – Final Report 20 August 2020
<https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/economic-impacts-covid-19-report.pdf>

- Manufacturing- BlueScope, Amcor, Kraft/Heinz and Coca-Cola Amatil
- Technology and Advertising- Seek, 99 Designs and REA Group.
- Procurement- Industry Capability Networks (ICN).
- Hospitality and Retail- Crown Entertainment Complex, Bunnings, Coles and Myer.

Selected Major Projects

The Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region has a pipeline of public and private funded infrastructure, construction and community enhancement projects, and is well placed to access projects across Metropolitan Melbourne. Current and emerging projects will provide opportunities for skill development and employment to meet the needs of the labour market.

Accessible projects across Melbourne Metropolitan regions include, but are not limited to:

- The Metropolitan Rail Tunnel – due for completion by 2025, the infrastructure project will modernise Melbourne’s public transport system involving the construction of 9-kilometre twin tunnel and five new stations in the region.
- West Gate Tunnel – a road enhancement and efficiency project funded through Government and private investment. Creating approximately 6,000 jobs, the project includes the construction of a twin tunnel connecting Melbourne’s West and the CBD.
- Queen Victoria Market Precinct Renewal – expected to create 500 jobs, the \$250 million project will revitalise, modernise and protect the heritage precinct with new buildings, facilities and public spaces.
- Level Crossing Removal Project – the removal of 75 level crossings across Metropolitan Melbourne is due for completion by 2025 with approximately 4,500 jobs created over the life of the project.
- The Suburban Rail Loop – Creating more than 20,000 jobs with up to 2,000 apprenticeships, the 90-kilometre rail project will link all of Melbourne’s major arterial train lines, and regional rail servicing hubs. The staged project will commence in 2022 and is expected to be completed over several decades.
- North East Link – commencing in 2021, Victoria’s biggest road project will connect the missing link to Melbourne’s freeway network by connecting the Metropolitan Ring Road to the Eastern Freeway.
- A number of road upgrade and community development projects including various initiatives under the City Road Master Plan. Other projects include, but are not limited to, upgrades of South Road (South East), St Kilda Road bike lanes, Fitzsimmons Lane upgrade as well as a range of community development and infrastructure building projects across the 13 LGAs.

While Inner Metropolitan Melbourne’s geographical coverage and the diversity of its economies and labour markets presents challenges to implement unified approaches, its strength lies in the abundance of stakeholders to draw from. The 13 LGAs located across the region have local strategies investing in rebuilding local economies and communities.

The region is also well serviced by Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) across the region, who have strong connections with industry and will aid in vocational development, upskilling and reskilling.

Local Stakeholders and Opportunities

At a strategic level, Australian, State and local Government departments, agencies and authorities are located in the region, which will enhance access to resources and strengthen local strategies. In addition, the Metropolitan Melbourne Partnerships are a mechanism for local communities to engage with the Victorian government through a range of key stakeholders, including local councils.

The Employment Region hosts a wide range of employer organisations and peak bodies that will present opportunities for engagement to broker skill development and employment initiatives, particularly given the impacts of COVID-19 in the Employment Region. These include the Australian Industry Group, the Victoria Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Victoria Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Bus Association Victoria, and the Master Builders Association of Victoria. Peak bodies representing a number of retail, accommodation and hospitality businesses such as the Australian Retailers Association, Australian Hotels Association, and the Victorian Hotels and Hospitality will be key bodies to engage with to broker opportunities, given the impacts of COVID-19 in those sectors.

There are five jobactive providers in the Employment Region who deliver employment services, these are Jobfind, MAX Employment, Workskil Australia, Job Prospects and Sarina Russo Job Access. There are also number of Australian Government Disability Employment Service Providers (DES). There will also be opportunities to work with the Victorian Government who deliver employment programs including the Jobs Victoria Employment Network (JVEN) program and the Working for Victoria initiative.

Other stakeholders include two Career Transition Assistance (CTA) services for mature aged people, four Australian Apprenticeship Support Network (AASN) providers supporting businesses and people undertaking Apprenticeships and Traineeships, and two Transition to Work (TtW) providers delivering intensive employment services to youth.

There is a wide distribution of TAFE campuses, Local Learning and Employment Networks (LLENs) and Neighbourhood Houses who are key stakeholders for job seekers, including youth, to prepare to meet employer and in demand skills.

The Employment Region also has a number of not for profit organisations that can be connected with to offer a range of social and other supports to local job seekers, these include the Brotherhood of St Laurence, Fitted for work (clothing and career preparation), and STREAT (youth pathways to employment).

Labour market update September 2020³

Labour market conditions in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne region have been solid over the last five years, with employment growth averaging 2.2 per cent over the period (above the 1.8 per cent recorded for Victoria), and the unemployment rate averaging 4.8 per cent (compared with 5.5 per cent for the State).

ABS Labour Force Survey regional estimates show that labour market conditions have deteriorated in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne region since March 2020, when Australia recorded its 100th case of COVID-19. This is not surprising, given the implementation of restrictions in the state in response to the fresh wave of COVID-19 cases. More recent ABS weekly payroll data indicate that conditions have continued to deteriorate.

Selected ABS Labour Force Survey indicators, August 2020

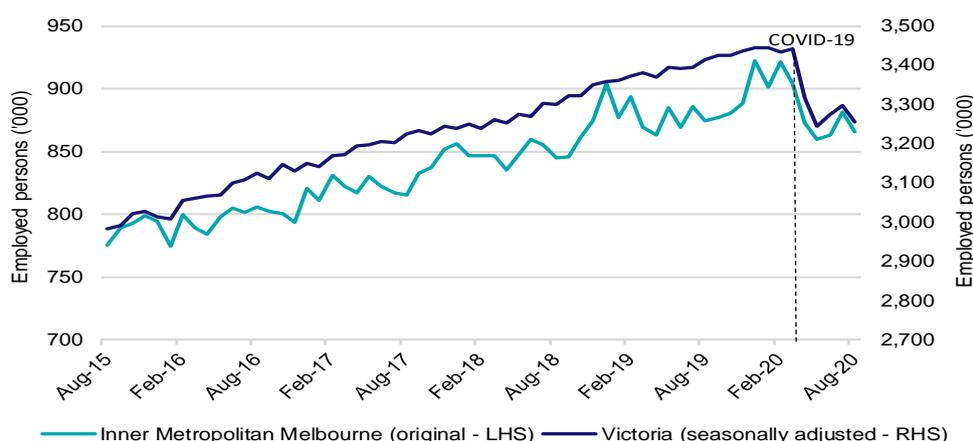
	Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment rate		Participation rate	
	Aug-20	Change since Mar-20		Aug-20	Change since Mar-20		Aug-20	Change since Mar-20	Aug-20	Change since Mar-20
	('000)	('000)	(%)	('000)	('000)	(%)	(%)	(% pts)	(%)	(% pts)
Inner Metropolitan Melbourne	865.9	-37.9	-4.2	54.9	7.3	15.2	6.0	1.0	68.0	-2.5
Victoria	3,255.1	-188.4	-5.5	249.9	62.3	33.2	7.1	2.0	63.9	-2.5
Australia	12,583.4	-413.6	-3.2	921.8	206.0	28.8	6.8	1.6	64.8	-1.1

Source: Data for Inner Metropolitan Melbourne are from ABS, Labour Force, Australia, August 2020, original estimates. Data for Victoria and Australia are from ABS, Labour Force, Australia, August 2020, seasonally adjusted estimates.

Employment

- There were 865,900 employed people in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne region in August 2020
- The number of employed people has decreased by 37,900 (or 4.2 per cent) between March and August 2020.

Employed persons aged 15 and over (five years to August 2020)



Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, August 2020

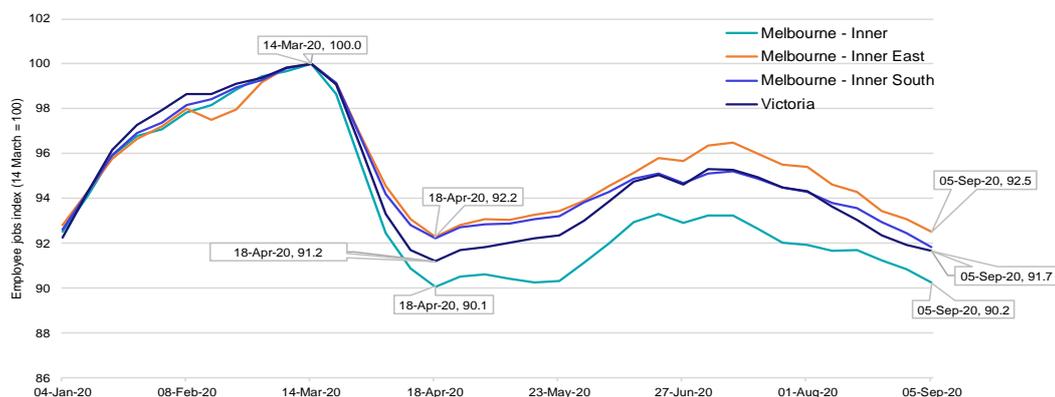
³ Throughout this labour market update, unless otherwise stated, data are for the Melbourne – Inner, Melbourne – Inner East and Melbourne – Inner South SA4s. Data are the latest available at the time of writing. Note that regional monthly ABS Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are highly volatile and should be viewed with extreme caution.

ABS weekly payroll data

The ABS weekly payroll data show that between 14 March 2020 and 5 September 2020, the number of employee jobs:

- In the Melbourne – Inner SA4 fell by 9.8 per cent; fell by 7.5 per cent in Melbourne – Inner East SA4; and fell by 8.2 per cent in Melbourne – Inner South SA4. Over the same period, employee jobs in Victoria fell by 8.3 per cent.
- Over the four weeks to 5 September, employee jobs have fallen in Melbourne – Inner (1.5 per cent), Melbourne – Inner East (2.2 per cent) and Melbourne – Inner South (2.1 per cent). By comparison, employee jobs in Victoria declined by 2.1 per cent.

Employee jobs 4 January to 5 September (14 March 2020 = 100)

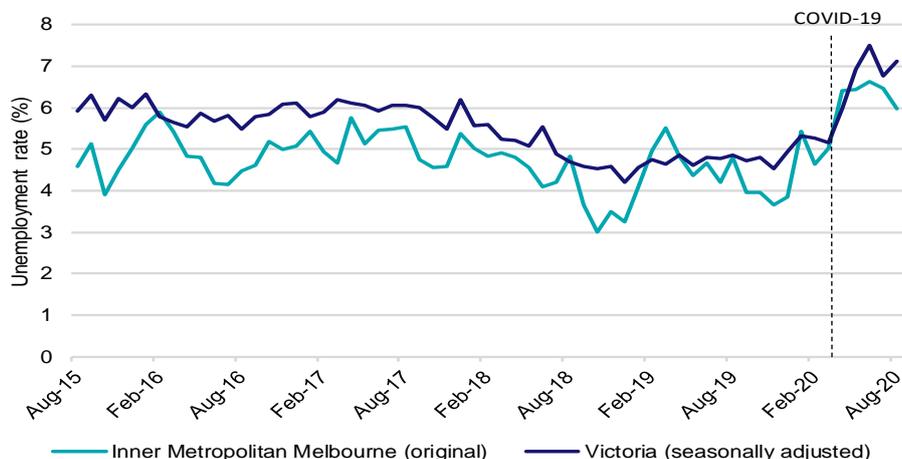


Source: ABS, Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages, Week ending 5 September 2020. Latest available data at the SA4 level are for the week ending 8 August 2020.

Unemployment

- The Inner Metropolitan Melbourne unemployment rate stood at 6.0 per cent in August 2020, up by 1.0 percentage point since March 2020, but is below the 7.1 per cent recorded for Victoria
- Over the last five years, the unemployment rate in Inner Metropolitan Melbourne has averaged 4.8 per cent, below the 5.5 per cent recorded for Victoria

Unemployment rate time series (5 years to August 2020)

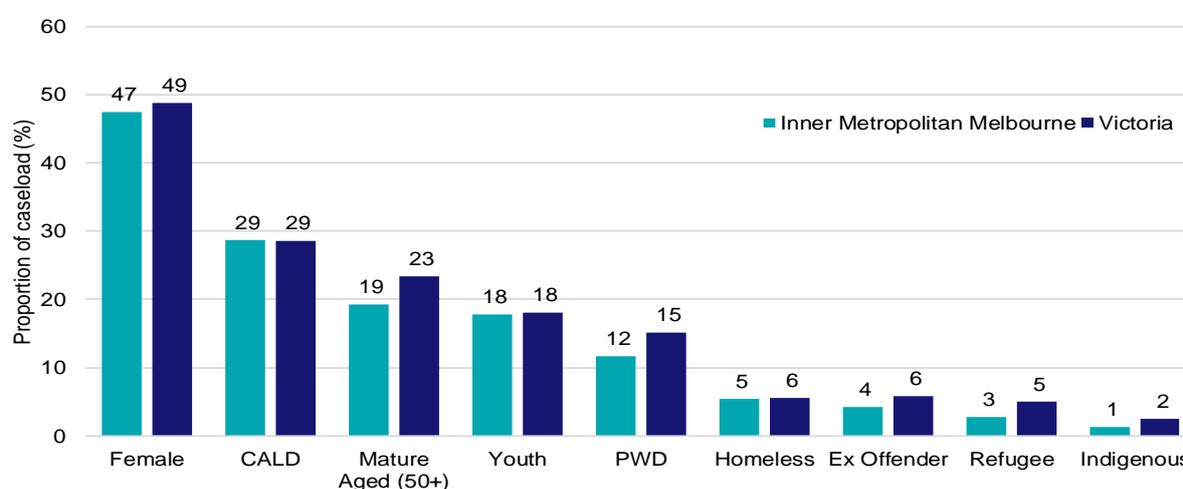


Considerable labour market disparity exists within the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region. Latest available Small Area Labour Markets data show that, in the March quarter 2020 (latest available data), the unemployment rate in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne region ranged from just 1.2 per cent in the Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2s) of East Melbourne, to 12.5 per cent in the SA2 of Flemington.⁴

New data for the jobactive and New Employment Services Trial (NEST) regions have been released. As at 30 September 2020,

- The caseload in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region increased from 19,337 people in March 2020 to 72,420 in September 2020, a rise of 275 per cent.
- This compares with an increase of 179 per cent for Victoria and 97 per cent for Australia.
- The caseload in the region, proportionally, is not too dissimilar compared with the state.

Employment services caseload for selected cohorts (September 2020)



Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment, administrative data, September 2020.

PWD = Persons with disability. CALD = Culturally and Linguistically Diverse.

Income Support

In August 2020, the proportion of the working age (15-64 years) population on income support in Inner Metropolitan Melbourne stood at 9.2 per cent, well below the 15.2 per cent recorded in Victoria and the 16.3 per cent recorded nationally.

Participation rate

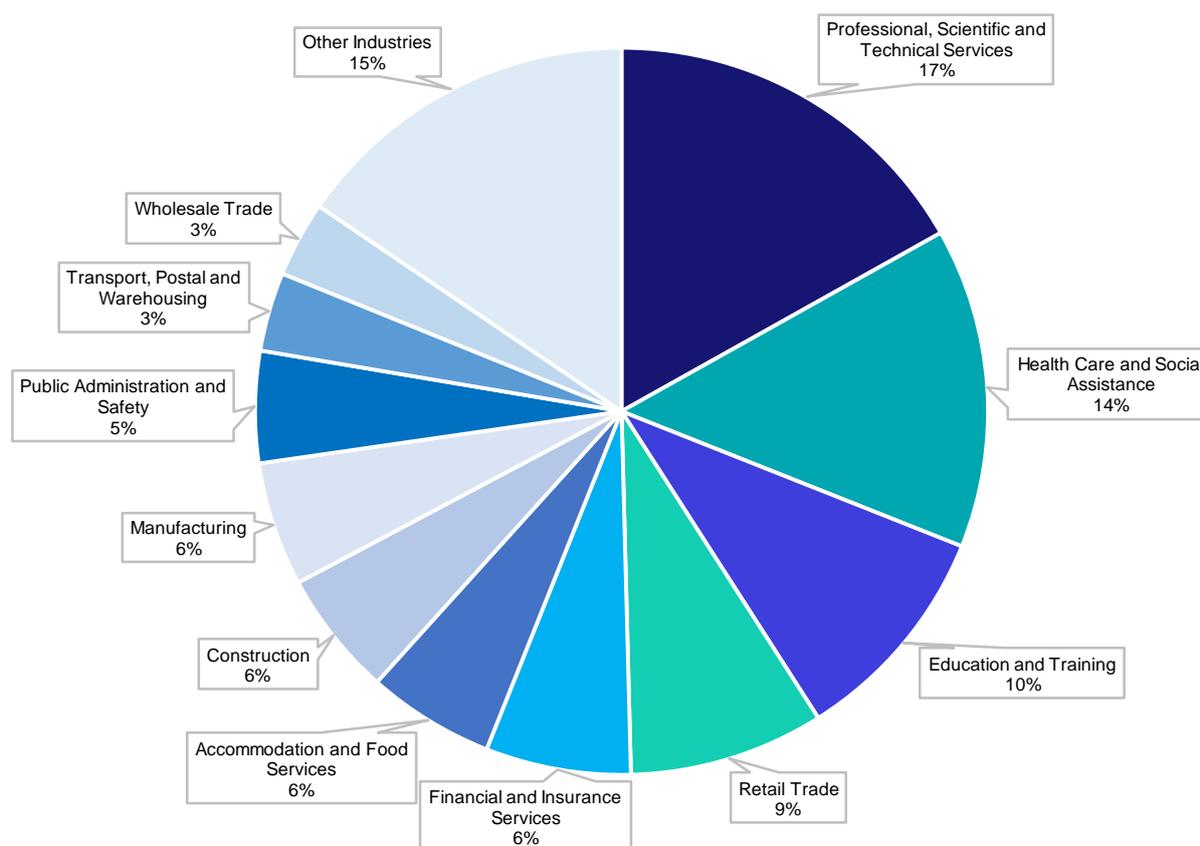
- The Inner Metropolitan Melbourne participation rate fell by 2.5 percentage points between March and August 2020, to stand at 68.0 per cent, but is above the 64.8 per cent recorded for Australia
- The share of the adult population aged 55 and over in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne region is low for the state, at 28.3 per cent, compared with 32.7 per cent for Victoria.

⁴ Data for SA2s are sourced from the National Skills Commission, *Small Area Labour Markets*, March quarter 2020, smoothed estimates. Labour market data at the regional level can display significant variability and should be viewed with caution.

Industry profile⁵

As at August 2020, the largest employing industries in Inner Metropolitan Melbourne were Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Education and Training.

Share of employment by industry in Inner Metropolitan Melbourne, August quarter 2020



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, August 2020. "Other Industries" includes: Other Services; Arts and Recreation Services; Administrative and Support Services; Mining; Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services; Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services; and Information Media and Telecommunications.

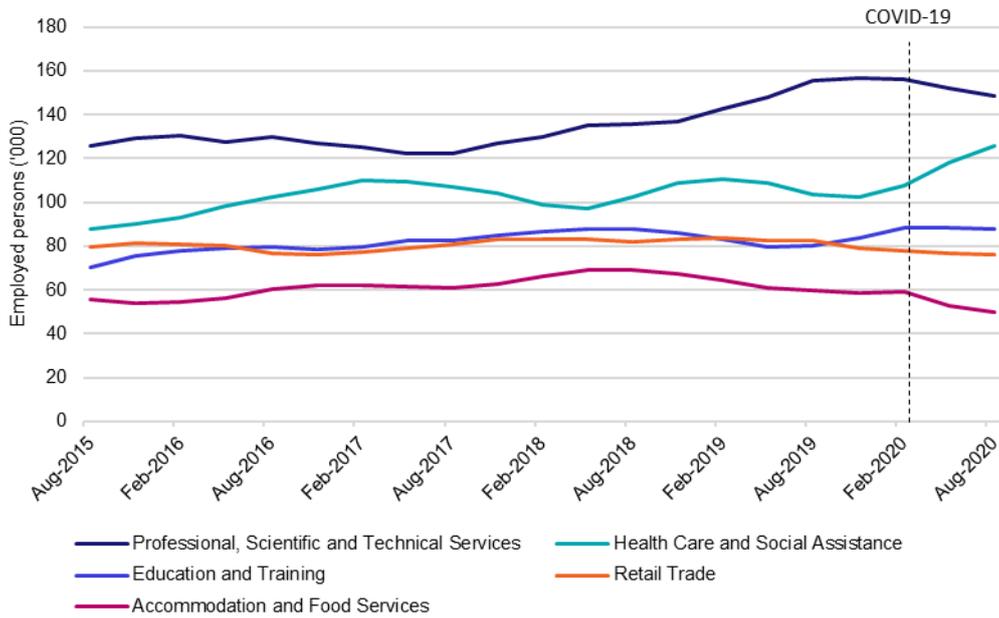
Employment trends (for selected industries)

- Over the last five years, employment in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne has increased in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Education and Training; and Construction industries.
- Employment in Accommodation and Food Services was relatively steady over recent years but has declined since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

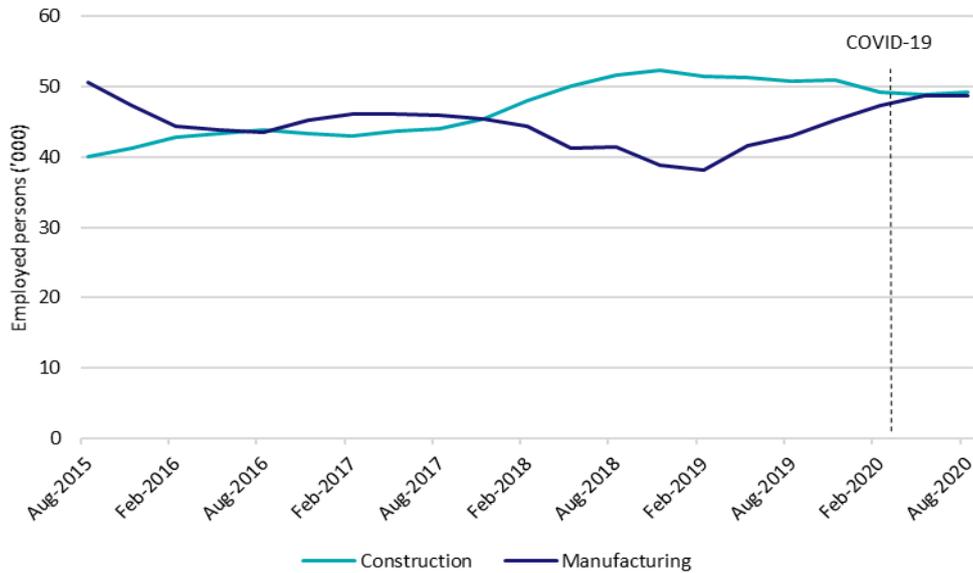
⁵ Regional industry employment data is in four quarter averaged terms, which means it is not responsive enough to pick up the impact of COVID-19. This section is intended to present the more medium-term trends in industry employment for the region.

- Employment in Manufacturing declined until early 2019 but has increased in the last two years.

Employed persons in selected 'service' industries, five years to August 2020 ('000)



Employed persons in selected 'producing' industries, five years to August 2020 ('000)



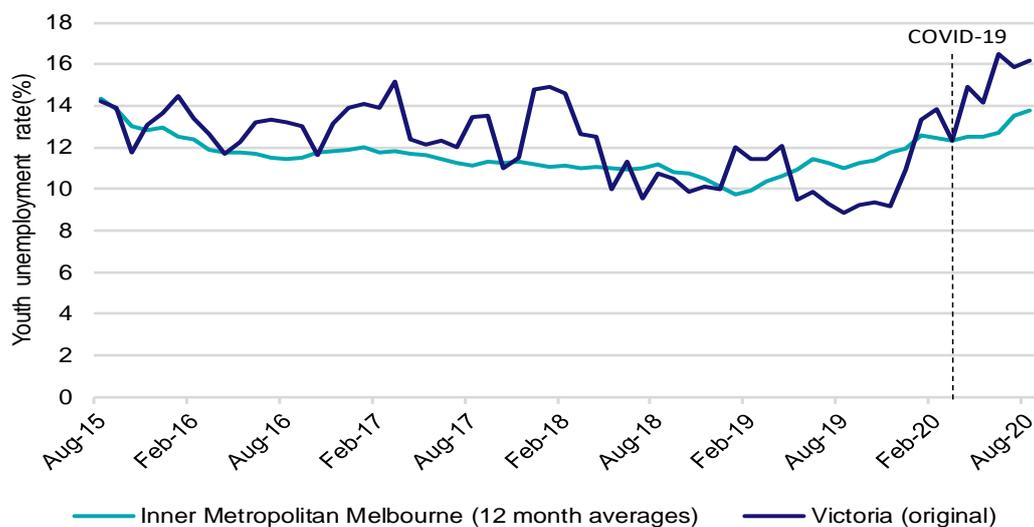
Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, August 2020

Youth aged 15-24

Youth unemployment

- The youth unemployment rate in the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne region was 13.8 per cent in August 2020, below the 16.2 per cent recorded for Victoria
- The youth unemployment rate has increased by 1.5 percentage points since March 2020.

Youth unemployment (5 years to August 2020)



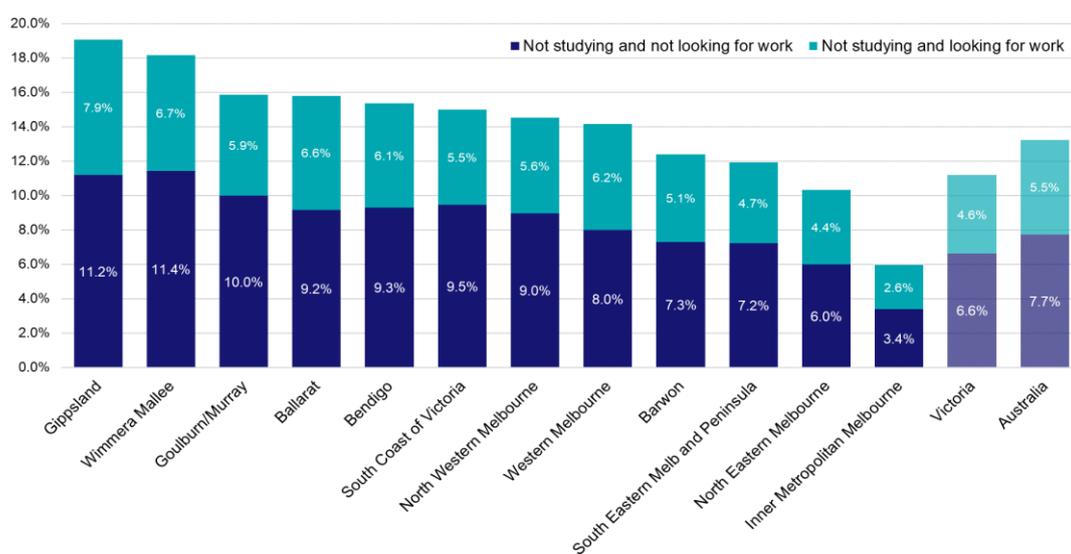
Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, August 2020

Youth disengagement

Data below is based on 2016 Census for Employment Regions, which is the latest available source for this information.

- Inner Metropolitan Melbourne has the lowest rate of youth disengagement of all Employment Regions in Victoria
- The rate of youth disengagement for the region was 6 per cent, compared with 11.2 per cent for Victoria and 13.2 per cent for Australia.

Young people not studying nor working (18-24 years old)

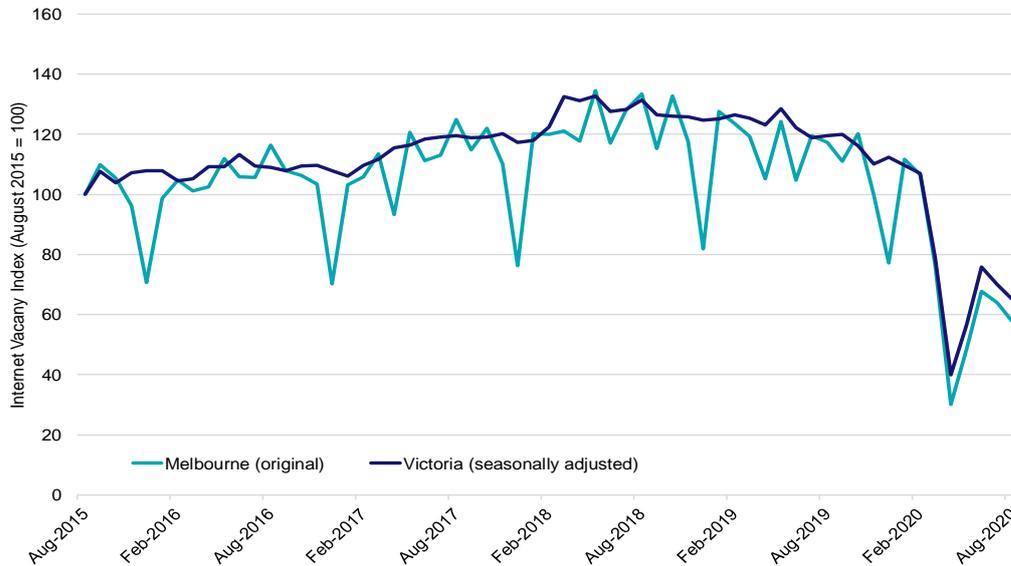


Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016

Vacancies and job advertisements

The level of vacancies in the Internet Vacancy Index Melbourne region declined by 51 per cent over the two months to June 2020, before increasing again to August 2020 (up by 5 per cent from the lowest point). Despite this recent increase, vacancies in the region are 36 per cent below pre-COVID levels.

Online job advertisement time series (Five years to August 2020)



Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, August 2020. Data for Melbourne is original data, instead of a 3-month moving average, which does display more seasonal variability but more accurately reflects very recent changes; data for Victoria is seasonally adjusted; both have been indexed to July 2015.

Top 10 advertised occupations (August 2020)

ANZSCO Occupation
Software and Applications Programmers
Registered Nurses
General Clerks
Advertising and Sales Managers
Sales Assistants (General)
Aged and Disabled Carers
Primary School Teachers
Construction Managers
Accountants
Education Aides

Source: National Skills Commission, Internet Vacancy Index, August 2020. Raw data are used for analysis. Note: the Melbourne region is the best fit from the regions available from the contributing job boards and does not precisely correspond to the Inner Metropolitan Melbourne Employment Region.

A note on comparing data

It is important to note that unemployment statistics collected as part of the Labour Force Survey can vary considerably from income support statistics and jobactive caseload numbers.

A person is considered employed by the ABS if they are aged 15 years and over and work for an hour or more during the Labour Force Survey reference week. The ABS also classify someone as employed if they have taken any kind of leave, or were paid for some or all of the previous four weeks (including via the JobKeeper Payment). In addition, employees who were away from their jobs for less than four weeks without pay but still believed they had a job (i.e. were temporarily stood down) would also be classified as employed.

A person is considered unemployed by the ABS if they are not employed, have actively looked for work at some time in the last four weeks and are currently available for work.