This map shows the labour force regions that make up Adelaide.
In Northern Adelaide.
- the unemployment rate is well above the national figure.
- the participation rate is below the national figure.

Labour market outcomes are quite strong in Western, Eastern and Southern Adelaide.
- The unemployment rate is below the national average in Western, Eastern and Southern Adelaide.
Employment growth in Adelaide has softened in the past 18 months.
There is some considerable divergence in the unemployment rate between regions of Adelaide.

- The regions coloured red signify those Small Area Labour Markets with an unemployment rate of greater than 11%.
  - These SLAs are located within the LGAs of Playford, Salisbury, Port Adelaide-Enfield, Onkaparinga.

SLAs with Unemployment rates higher than 11 per cent are:

- Playford – Elizabeth (21.3 per cent unemployment rate)
- Playford- West Central (15.2 per cent unemployment rate)
- Salisbury- Inner North (12.4 per cent unemployment rate)
- Onkaparinga - North Coast (11.7 per cent unemployment rate)
- Playford - East Central (11.6 per cent unemployment rate)
- Port Adel. Enfield – Inner (11.5 per cent unemployment rate)
- Salisbury – Central (11.3 per cent unemployment rate)
Over one fifth of unemployed persons in Adelaide are classified as LTU (21 per cent).

Long term unemployment (52 weeks and over) in Adelaide currently stands at 7558 (September 2011: 12 Month averages).
Between Nov-08 and Sep-11 long term unemployment in Adelaide has increased by 2681 persons (an increase of 55%).

• The total number of unemployed persons in Adelaide currently stands at 35,695. Between Nov-08 and Sep-11 total unemployment in Adelaide has increased by 5233 persons (an increase of 17%).

Average weeks unemployed (September 2011) – 12 month averages:
• Adelaide MSR- 50 weeks (an 34% increase from September 2010)
• Australia – 37 weeks (an 8% increase from September 2010)
The teenage full-time unemployment rate is particularly high in Northern Adelaide (31 per cent).

- At the time of the 2006 census, 6 per cent of all teens in Northern Adelaide were looking for full-time work, compared with 4 per cent of all teens across Australia.

**Results for Adelaide:**
- Teenage full-time unemployment rate: 24.2%
- % of teens looking for full-time work: 3.9%
There are significant differences in the proportion of the working age population in receipt of a Centrelink Allowance across Adelaide.

Almost one quarter (24%) of the working age population (WAP) in Northern Adelaide is in receipt of a Centrelink Allowance. The proportion of Northern Adelaide residents on a Centrelink benefit has increased by three percentage points in the past year.

In Playford more than one third of the WAP are in receipt of a Centrelink benefit.

Only 12 per cent of the WAP of Eastern Adelaide are in receipt of a Centrelink benefit.
Labour Market Outcomes for Persons (aged 15-74) with a Disability, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australia (persons aged 15 – 74)</th>
<th>Has a disability/health condition that restricts their employment or schooling</th>
<th>Without a reported disability or health condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of total employment (%)</td>
<td>Accounts for 10.4% of total employment</td>
<td>Accounts for 71.3% of total employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate*</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Labour Market Indicators

In September 2011, 6.5 per cent of the Adelaide working age population were in receipt of Disability Support Pension compared with 5.3 per cent for Australia.

This slide shows the effect of having a disability on labour market outcomes. In 2009, over one in four (28.7%) of employed persons aged 15-74 years reported having a disability.

- 10.4% of employed persons (aged 15-74 years) reported having a disability that restricted their employment or schooling.
- In contrast, almost one in three (32.9%) of the total population aged 15-74 years reported having a disability in 2009.
- 15.5% of the population (aged 15-74 years) reported having a disability that restricted their employment or schooling.
- The unemployment rate was much higher and the participation rate was much lower for people with a disability that restrict their employment/schooling.

Please note: data excludes persons aged 65-74 years who are not in or marginally attached to the labour force.
Across Australia the Indigenous population have worse labour market outcomes than the non-indigenous population.
7,160 humanitarian migrants have arrived to Adelaide in the past 5 years. This accounts for 11% of humanitarian arrivals to Australia despite Adelaide only making up about 5% of the Australian population.

- 8% of job-seekers on Adelaide’s JSA caseload identify as a refugee.

Arrivals by LFR
- Eastern Adelaide: 525 (7%)
- Northern Adelaide: 4148 (58%)
- Southern Adelaide: 854 (12%)
- Western Adelaide: 1633 (23%)

English proficiency of Humanitarian Arrivals
- 56 per cent had ‘no’ English
- 34 per cent had ‘Poor’ English language proficiency

Of the humanitarian arrivals to the Adelaide MSR:
- 21% from Afghanistan
- 10% from Bhutan
- 8% from Iran
- 7% from Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 6% from Burma
- 5.1% from Sudan
- Arrival Dates: 01-Sep-2006 to 01-Sep-2011
Labour market outcomes are greatly diminished for persons with lower levels of English proficiency.
14 per cent of the Adelaide Working Age Population (WAP) is from an Other Than Main English Speaking Countries (OTMESC). Despite having higher levels of education, people from an OTMESC have higher levels of unemployment and lower levels of labour market participation.

People from OTMESC with a Bachelors Degree or higher level of education attainment are also more likely to be working in a lower skilled occupation category (Machinery Operators and Drivers, Sales Workers and Labourers).
### Educational Attainment

**Persons aged 25 – 34 years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year 12 or equivalent</th>
<th>Bachelor degree or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Adelaide</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Adelaide</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onkaparinga – Nth Coast</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Adelaide</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Adelaide – Park</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Adelaide</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playford</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Educational outcomes in the Playford LGA and Onkaparinga – Nth Coast SLA are well below the national average.
Those with higher levels of education perform better in the labour market, with higher labour force participation rates and lower unemployment rates. This reflects the pattern seen across Australia and emphasises the importance of continuing education to help job seekers obtain employment and participate in the labour market.
Some regions in Adelaide are particularly disadvantaged.

- Port Adelaide – Enfield Park SLA has significant disadvantage due to OTMESC and low levels of English Proficiency.
- The regions of Onkaparinga North Coast ESA and Playford LGA have low levels of education attainment.

More than one in three families with children are jobless in all three regions.
Health Care and Social Assistance is the largest employing industry in Adelaide.
Employment growth:

• in the Construction industry has been very strong over the past 5 years, but declined significantly in the past year.
• in Manufacturing has been negative.
The number of internet vacancies (as measured by the IVI) has remained flat over the past two years but remain about 40% lower than levels recorded in March 2008.
### Employer Survey Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recruitment Indicator</th>
<th>Adelaide 2011</th>
<th>All State Capitals 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of jobs that became vacant (annualised)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% vacancies unfilled</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment ‘difficult’</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff retention ‘difficult’</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment or retention difficulties prevented meeting market demand or growing business.</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DEEWR Survey of Recruitment Conditions in Capital Cities March/April 2011

Survey of Employers in Capital cities, March/April 2011.
- 2650 responses (418 responses in Adelaide)
- Follows 2010 survey
- Response Rate 76.1%
- 77.3% of respondents from State Capital cities were also surveyed in 2010.

Overall, the severity of recruitment difficulties in Adelaide is at levels slightly below the level recorded across all Capital cities.

Compared with survey results from all State capital cities:
- recruitment activity in Adelaide was in line with the all city average.
- a lower proportion of vacancies remained unfilled.
- employers were less likely to report that recruitment was ‘difficult’.
- employers were less likely to report that staff retention was a significant problem for their business.
Job Opportunities in all Regions
Results for the 6 months to April 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>% of jobs that became vacant (annualised)</th>
<th>Recruitment ‘Difficult’ (% of recruiting employers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Adelaide</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Adelaide</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Adelaide</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Adelaide</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All State Capitals</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


This table shows that there were many job opportunities available in Adelaide.
- Almost one in four jobs (23%) became vacant on an annualised basis.
- Just over half (51%) of employers said that recruitment was difficult at some point in the past six months.
- In each of the four regions of Adelaide more than one in five jobs became vacant on an annualised basis, suggesting that there are plenty of job opportunities across the city.
In their most recent recruitment round 40 per cent of employers used the internet to recruit staff while 31 per cent used a newspaper or magazine.

- 18 per cent of employers used an informal recruitment method(s) only such as word of mouth, being approached by a job seeker or poaching workers.
This chart shows (in employer’s most recent recruitment round) the proportion of vacancies that remained unfilled and the proportion of vacancies that were filled with workers who did not have the skills or capabilities desired by the employer.

Many employers had difficulty recruiting staff for a wide range of major occupation categories.
• Overall 26 per cent of vacancies either remained unfilled (6.3%) or were filled with a worker who did not have the skills or capabilities that the employer was looking for (20.2%).

The most common reasons that employers found staff to be unsuitable were:
**Across all occupation categories**
• Lacking Technical skills (9%) and lacking Experience (9%)

**For Technicians and Tradespersons**
• Lacking technical skills (9%) and lacking Experience (6%)

**For Community and Personal Service Workers**
• Lacking technical skills (5%), lacking Experience (8%) and lacking Qualifications or Licensing (3%)
Basic Employability Skills

- Most importance placed on:
  - 30% personal traits and qualities only
  - 28% technical skills only
  - 41% both equally important

- Personal traits and qualities applicants lacked:
  - Communication
  - Motivation
  - Enthusiasm
  - Presentation

Results from all regions surveyed in the 12 months to December 2010 showed that, when recruiting, employers placed 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 that employers most commonly stated that applicants lacked:
  - Communication
  - Motivation
  - Enthusiasm
  - Presentation
For occupations where we received sufficient information to make an assessment this table shows the high skilled occupations for which:
- employers commonly had vacancies remaining unfilled (red);
- employers had difficulty recruiting suitable staff (yellow); and
- recruitment difficulties were not widespread (green).
Similarly, this table shows the lower skilled occupations (where sufficient information was available to make an assessment) for which:

- employers commonly had vacancies remaining unfilled (red);
- employers had difficulty recruiting suitable staff (yellow); and
- recruitment difficulties were not widespread (green).
This chart shows the proportion of employers whose single greatest concern for the next six months was “recruitment difficulties” and “low or uncertain levels of demand” by industry.

- Over a third of employers in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry (43 per cent) and the Health Care and Social Assistance industry (33 per cent) stated Recruitment difficulties as their greatest concern.
- More than 40 per cent of employers in the Retail industry (40 per cent) and Wholesale Trade industry (33 per cent) said that low / uncertain demand was their greatest concern.
Recruitment difficulties in Adelaide were assessed as being Moderate, but easing on levels recorded in March 2010.
**Conclusion**

Labour market conditions overall are reasonably solid

There are many job opportunities

- Numerous vacancies in each ESA
- Employers having difficulty filling vacancies
- Adelaide is a large labour market

Considerable regional and industry disparity

Some groups have considerable barriers to employment

- Long term unemployed; Teenagers; less educated; OTMESC; Humanitarian migrants; Indigenous; persons with a disability;

But job seekers need to be job ready

- Work experience; training/apprenticeships; literacy and numeracy; employability skills,

Continue to work with employers regarding their needs and expectations.

Outlook somewhat uncertain

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From slide.
Further Information
– www.joboutlook.gov.au
– www.skillsinfo.gov.au

More information on labour market conditions can be found on these web sites.

- www.deewr.gov.au/lmip
- www.workplace.gov.au/skillshortages
- www.deewr.gov.au/regionalreports
- www.joboutlook.gov.au
- www.skillsinfo.gov.au
- www.deewr.gov.au/australianjobs

Thank you.