



Australian Government
Department of Jobs and Small Business



AUSTRALIAN JOBS 2018

AUSTRALIAN
JOBS 2018

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the 2018 edition of Australian Jobs. This publication provides an overview of trends in the Australian labour market to support job seekers and providers, career advisers, those considering future training and work and people interested in labour market issues.

How to use Australian Jobs

Australian Jobs allows users to explore a wide range of factors. For example, if you are thinking of a career in a particular industry you may want to look at the range of employing occupations, the main training pathways, the location of jobs and future employment prospects. It can also be used to recognise the value of higher levels of education and training, the competitive nature of the labour market and how to be a successful job applicant.

The analysis in this publication provides an introduction and overview to some of the factors which can be considered in understanding employment conditions and changes which are occurring in the labour market. It also provides links to more detailed information. The Department of Jobs and Small Business publishes a wide range of labour market information on its website (at jobs.gov.au/employment-research-and-statistics) and on specialist websites such as the Labour Market Information Portal (lmip.gov.au) and Job Outlook (joboutlook.gov.au).

The labour market can change quickly, and there is currently a great deal of discussion about the future of work and the role of automation in determining the demand for particular workers. It isn't easy to forecast future labour market conditions, and it isn't advisable to base employment and training decisions solely on predicted shortages. It is better to train in an area in which you have an interest and aptitude than choosing a career solely based on expectations about future conditions.

The forward looking information in this report provides some guidance about which industries and occupations are likely to have the strongest employment growth. Sometimes, though, even in occupations that are in high demand, applicants can face significant competition for vacancies. Conversely, employers sometimes have difficulty recruiting for occupations which are not growing very much or are even in decline.

Good candidates (who meet employers' needs in terms of both technical and employability skills) are always valued and poor quality applicants will experience difficulty gaining employment, even if the labour market is tight.

Employers often require staff who have relevant work experience, regardless of the skill level of the job. It can be hard to gain experience to develop and demonstrate employability skills, but the ideas provided on pages 36–37 of Australian Jobs can help.

There is a range of Government assistance available to help you get workplace experience, gain skills through education and training, and find the right job. More information about the assistance available to you is provided on page 46 and on the Department's website at jobs.gov.au.

Inquiries about Australian Jobs should be directed to australianjobs@jobs.gov.au.

The contents of Australian Jobs 2018 are based on information available at the time of publication. Over time, the reliability of the data and analysis may diminish. The Commonwealth, its officers, employees and agents do not accept responsibility for any inaccuracies contained in the report or for any negligence in the compilation of the report and disclaim liability for any loss suffered by any person arising from the use of this report. Labour market information must be used cautiously as employment prospects can change over time and vary by region. It is important in making and assessing career choices to consider all factors, including interest and aptitudes, remuneration and expectations, and the requirements of occupations.

DATA SOURCES

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

abs.gov.au

- Labour Force, Australia, January 2018
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, November 2017
- Census of Population and Housing
- Characteristics of Employment, Australia
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

Employment data at the national and state level are trend (where available). All other data are annual averages of original data.

Employment data at the regional level are 12 month averages of original data.

- Because of the different bases for these data, state and regional employment and employment change figures are not comparable.

Employment data for Industry and Occupation groups are ABS data trended by the Department of Jobs and Small Business (where available) but all other employment data (such as employment profile figures) are annual averages of original data.

For many small occupations and regions, the standard errors are relatively large. Accordingly, employment data may exhibit considerable variation and should be used with caution.

For consistency across data sets, employment is 'total' and includes full-time and part-time workers of all ages.

Regional areas are defined as those outside Greater Sydney, Greater Melbourne, Greater Brisbane, Greater Adelaide, Greater Perth, Greater Hobart, Darwin and the Australian Capital Territory.

Where trend data are used, totals will not necessarily add. Some data, such as regional employment figures, are only available as annual averages and there is often a discrepancy between these and the trend employment data.

Educational attainment data relate to people aged 15 years or older. The 'no post-school qualification' figures are for employed persons who have not completed education other than pre-primary, primary or secondary education. The 'other qualification' figures include - vocational education and training certificate I, II and not further defined; level of education inadequately described; and level of education not stated.

Department of Education and Training

education.gov.au

- Higher Education Student Data Collections

Higher education data are for domestic student enrolments in universities.

Department of Jobs and Small Business

jobs.gov.au

- Employment Projections lmip.gov.au
- Internet Vacancy Index lmip.gov.au
- Labour Market for Apprentices jobs.gov.au/entry-level-labour-markets
- Entry level jobs – opportunities and barriers jobs.gov.au/entry-level-labour-markets
- Skill Shortage Research jobs.gov.au/skill-shortages
- Survey of Employers' Recruitment Experiences lmip.gov.au/default.aspx?LMIP/GainInsights/EmployersRecruitmentInsights

Quality Indicators for Learning and Teaching

qilt.edu.au

- 2017 Graduate Outcomes Survey

Undergraduate and postgraduate full-time employment outcomes are a proportion of those who were available for full-time work four months after completing their degree. Overall employment outcomes are a proportion of those who were available for any work four months after completing their degree.

National Centre for Vocational Education Research

ncver.edu.au

- Apprentice and trainees, 2017 (June quarter)
- Total VET Students and Courses, 2016
- VET student outcomes, 2017
- VOCSTATS

Vocational Education and Training graduate employment outcomes data are for all graduates six months after completing their training. Vocational Education and Training student enrolment data are for individuals who are enrolled in a subject or completed a program in 2016.

Some Vocational Education and Training student enrolment data relate to program enrolments (that is, study for a qualification course or skill set).

State Budget data

- New South Wales Treasury
- Department of Treasury and Finance, Victoria
- Queensland Treasury
- Department of Treasury and Finance, South Australian Government
- Department of Treasury, Western Australia
- Department of Treasury and Finance, Tasmania
- Department of Treasury and Finance, Northern Territory
- ACT Treasury