

Vacancy Report

June 2009

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Highlights

Job vacancies continue to fall

The Skilled Vacancy Index (SVI) (trend) decreased by 3.7% in **June 2009** to 35.5 (2007 = 100). Vacancies fell for all three occupational groups: Professionals (down by 5.2%), Trades (2.3%), and Associate Professionals (8.9%). In annual terms, the SVI is 61.5% lower than in June 2008.

The Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) (three month moving average) fell in **May 2009** (down by 3.4%) to 70.3 (March 2006 = 100). In May 2009, around 187 800 new vacancies were lodged on the four online recruitment sites (SEEK, MyCareer, CareerOne and Australian JobSearch) on which the IVI is based. In annual terms, the IVI is 50.1% lower than in May 2008.

Vacancies fell for all of the eight occupational groups with the largest decreases for Labourers (down by 5.4%), Technicians and Trades Workers (down by 4.8%), Professionals (down by 3.4%), and Clerical & Administrative Workers (down by 3.0%).

In May 2009, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania experienced growth in vacancies (up by 3.9%, 0.3% and 0.1% respectively). The largest falls in vacancies were recorded for Queensland (down by 4.9%), Western Australia (down by 4.7%), New South Wales and South Australia (both down by 3.4%).

Internet Vacancy Index— Occupational and Regional Summary Table

	Index	% change		No of Vacancies
	May-09	Monthly	Annual	May-09
Managers	85.1	-2.8	-47.0	23,416
Professionals	83.3	-3.4	-48.4	53,645
Technicians and Trades Workers	69.1	-4.8	-51.1	21,118
Community and Personal Service Workers	80.3	-2.6	-34.0	12,140
Clerical and Administrative Workers	56.1	-3.0	-61.2	30,062
Sales Workers	69.9	-2.3	-43.9	20,641
Machinery Operators and Drivers	59.0	-2.3	-54.6	8299
Labourers	57.4	-5.4	-45.6	18,455
States and Territories				
New South Wales	71.7	-3.4	-53.1	62,464
Victoria	69.8	-2.9	-49.5	45,042
Queensland	74.3	-4.9	-52.5	39,287
South Australia	76.2	-3.4	-42.8	11,003
Western Australia	83.6	-4.7	-51.9	17,854
Tasmania	78.8	0.1	-32.5	2700
Northern Territory	132.2	3.9	-18.5	3422
Australian Capital Territory	145.2	0.3	-9.0	6003
Australia	70.3	-3.4	-50.1	187,775

Skilled Vacancy Index

- The Skilled Vacancy Index (SVI) (trend) decreased by 3.7% in June 2009 to 35.5 (2007 = 100). Vacancies fell for all three occupational groups: Professionals (down by 5.2%), Trades (2.3%), and Associate Professionals (8.9%). In annual terms, the SVI is 61.5% lower than in June 2008.
- The monthly fall in skilled vacancies was widespread, with decreases evident across most occupations. The largest fall over the month was recorded for Medical and Science Technical Officers (down by 13.6%), followed by Organisation and Information Professionals (12.5%) and Building and Engineering Professionals (11.2%). Vacancies for Marketing and Advertising Professionals increased by 6.7%, followed by Wood Trades (up by 3.3%), Hairdressers (3.1%) and Food Trades (1.8%).
- In June 2009, most States and Territories experienced a decline in skilled vacancies. The strongest falls in skilled vacancies were recorded for New South Wales (down by 7.9%), Queensland (5.7%), Victoria (4.6%) and Western Australia (4.5%). Increases in skilled vacancies were recorded for Tasmania (up by 3.2%) and the Northern Territory (1.9%).
- Over the year to June 2009, decreases in skilled vacancies were recorded in all States and Territories. The largest decreases were recorded for New South Wales (down by 69.6%), Western Australia (69.4%), Queensland (62.0%) and Victoria (61.2%).

Skilled Vacancy Index - Summary Table

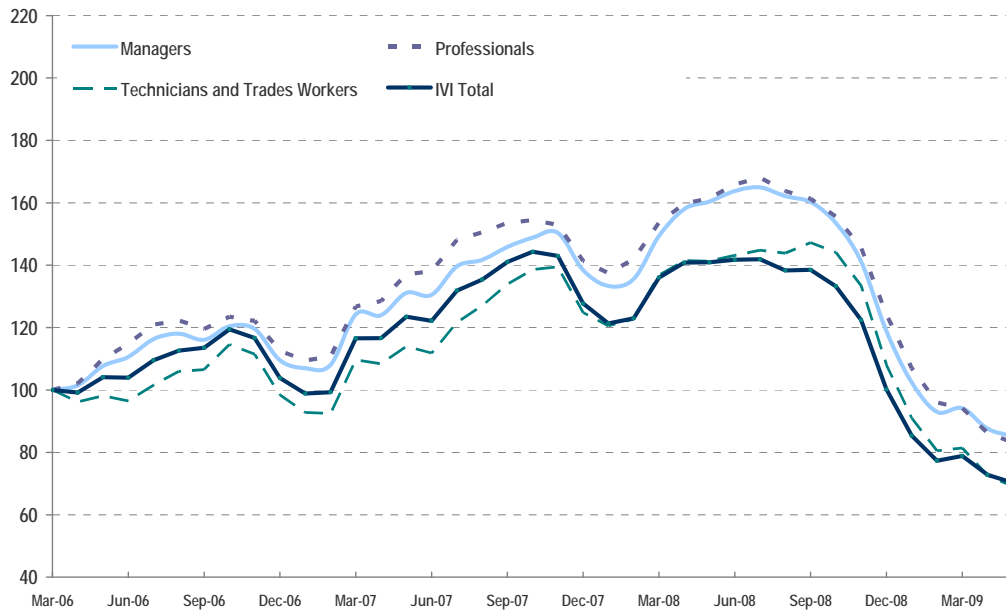
Jun-2009	Index Jun-2009	% change		No. of Vacancies Jun-2009
		Monthly	Annual	
PROFESSIONALS	39.0	-5.2	-54.8	584
Science	40.1	-1.7	-66.9	28
Building and Engineering	22.9	-11.2	-71.0	63
Accountants and Auditors	26.8	-6.3	-59.9	50
Marketing and Advertising	83.0	6.7	9.2	19
Organisation and Information	29.6	-12.5	-63.0	23
Health	47.6	-3.1	-48.5	309
Social	49.1	-3.3	-43.8	107
ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	32.8	-8.9	-62.8	66
Medical/Science Technical Officers	37.2	-13.6	-73.6	8
Building/Engineering Associates	33.4	-8.1	-60.7	58
TRADES	32.9	-2.3	-65.6	845
Metal	24.6	-1.2	-77.8	122
Automotive	41.1	-4.1	-54.2	128
Electrical and Electronics	22.7	-7.2	-74.8	70
Construction	30.7	-5.9	-68.0	201
Chefs	36.7	-3.8	-61.8	86
Food	48.4	1.8	-37.4	108
Printing	15.7	-6.5	-77.2	10
Wood	27.6	3.3	-72.3	28
Hairdressers	52.3	3.1	-38.3	75
STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY				
New South Wales	24.6	-7.9	-69.6	198
Victoria	40.2	-4.6	-61.2	282
Queensland	29.4	-5.7	-62.0	289
South Australia	49.2	-0.7	-48.6	199
Western Australia	30.0	-4.5	-69.4	360
Tasmania	62.8	3.2	-34.3	44
Northern Territory	77.9	1.9	-30.8	87
Australia	35.5	-3.7	-61.5	1513

Historical data for the Skilled Vacancy Index (SVI) can be found at:
<http://www.workplace.gov.au/workplace/Publications/LabourMarketAnalysis/VacancyReports/>

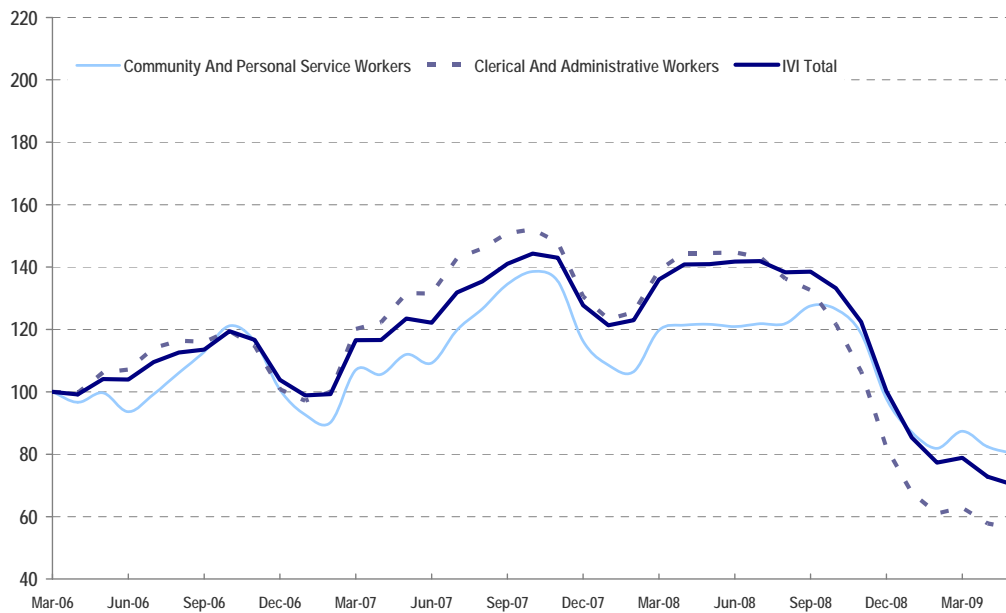
IVI Occupational analysis

- The Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) (3 month moving average) decreased by 3.4% in May 2009 to 70.3 (March 2006 = 100). In annual terms, the IVI is 50.1% lower than in May 2008.
- Vacancies fell for all of the eight occupational groups: Labourers (down by 5.4%), Technicians and Trades Workers (down by 4.8%), Professionals (down by 3.4%), Clerical and Administrative Workers (down by 3.0%), Managers (down by 2.8%), Community and Personal Service Workers (down by 2.6%) Machinery Operators and Drivers and Sales Workers (both down by 2.3%).

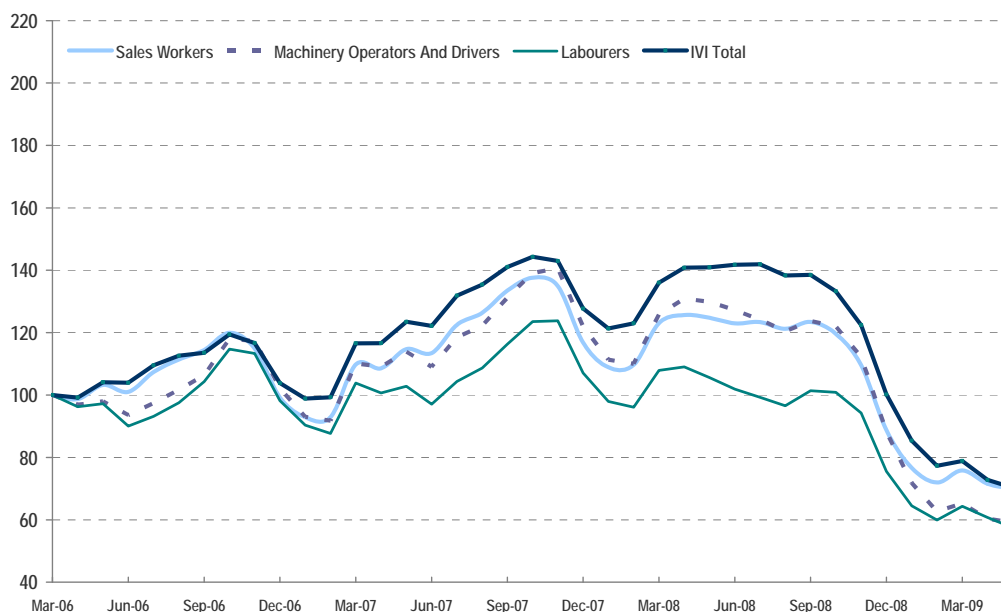
**IVI Total, Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers
March 2006 to May 2009 (March 2006=100)**



**IVI Total, Community & Personal Service and Clerical & Administrative
March 2006 to May 2009 (March 2006 = 100)**

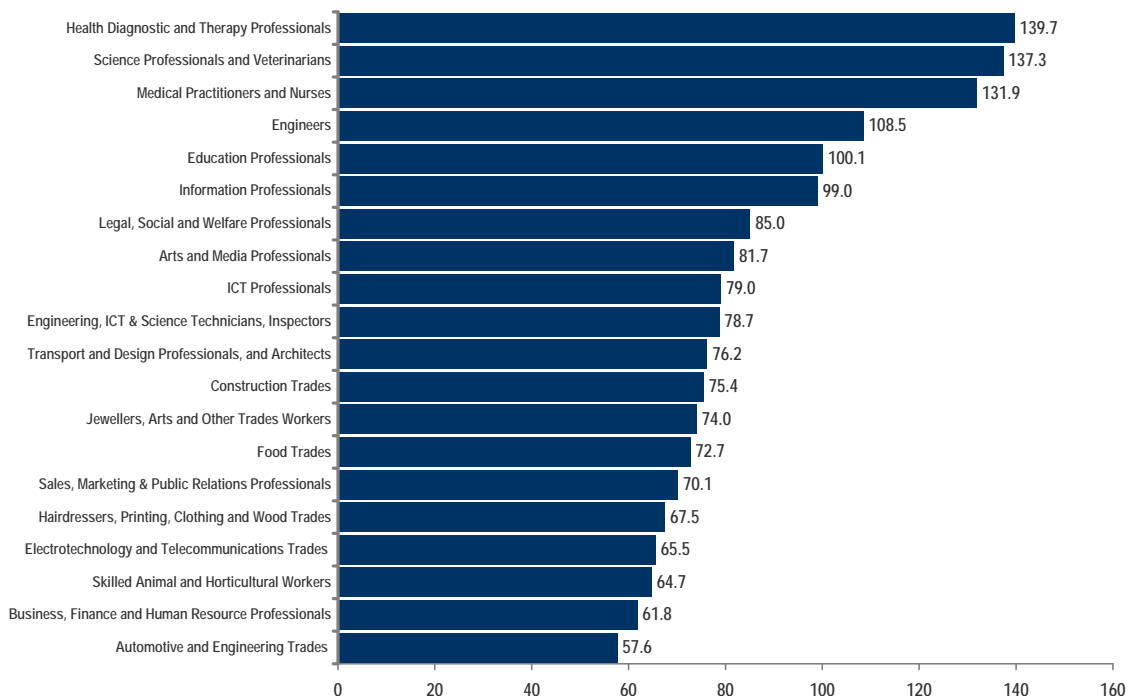


**IVI Total, Sales Workers, Machinery Operators & Drivers and Labourers
March 2006 to May 2009 (March 2006 = 100)**



- Since the beginning of the series in March 2006, growth in vacancies has occurred in five of the 20 occupational groups in the Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers categories. Growth has occurred for Health Diagnostic and Therapy Professionals (up by 39.7%), followed by Science Professionals and Veterinarians (up by 37.3%), Medical Practitioners and Nurses (up by 31.9%), Engineers (up by 8.5%) and Education Professionals (up by 0.1%). The largest falls have been for Automotive and Engineering Trades (down by 42.4%), Business, Finance and Human Resource Professionals (down by 38.2%) and Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers (down by 35.3%).

Professionals and Technicians & Trades Workers –Index - May 2009 (March 2006 = 100)



IVI— Occupational Summary Table

May 2009	% change			No. of Vacancies
	Index	Monthly	Annual	
MANAGERS	85.1	-2.8	-47.0	23,416
Chief Executives and General Managers	102.7	1.1	-41.6	626
Farmers and Farm Managers	88.5	-0.5	-36.4	123
Corporate Managers	70.7	-4.7	-52.8	9096
Construction, Production and Distribution Managers	111.3	-1.4	-46.1	7227
Health, Education, ICT and Other Managers	67.0	1.0	-44.0	1360
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	92.7	-2.9	-35.6	4983
PROFESSIONALS	83.3	-3.4	-48.4	53,645
Arts and Media Professionals	81.7	2.2	-43.4	996
Business, Finance and Human Resource Professionals	61.8	-0.8	-55.6	12,325
Information Professionals	99.0	1.2	-40.9	1669
Sales, Marketing & Public Relations Professionals	70.1	-4.6	-51.0	2440
Transport and Design Professionals, and Architects	76.2	-5.2	-69.4	1831
Engineers	108.5	-15.6	-53.0	7417
Science Professionals and Veterinarians	137.3	-8.5	-48.6	1555
Education Professionals	100.1	3.1	-23.5	1682
Health Diagnostic and Therapy Professionals	139.7	0.2	-12.9	2471
Medical Practitioners and Nurses	131.9	3.9	0.7	4362
ICT Professionals	79.0	-1.7	-49.3	12,237
Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals	85.0	-1.9	-44.8	4659
TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS	69.1	-4.8	-51.1	21,118
Engineering, ICT & Science Technicians, Inspectors	78.7	-8.8	-63.0	5397
Automotive and Engineering Trades	57.6	-4.5	-53.9	4453
Construction Trades	75.4	2.3	-46.8	2438
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades	65.5	-8.2	-42.3	2004
Food Trades	72.7	-1.0	-31.7	3868
Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers	64.7	-10.5	-41.0	832
Hairdressers, Printing, Clothing and Wood Trades	67.5	-2.5	-42.3	1605
Jewellers, Arts and Other Trades Workers	74.0	-6.1	-48.5	521
COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	80.3	-2.6	-34.0	12,140
Health and Welfare Support Workers	112.1	0.6	-21.1	897
Carers and Aides	93.2	-2.9	-30.4	4625
Hospitality Workers	71.1	-1.2	-34.8	4071
Protective, Defence, Emergency Service Workers	71.1	-5.4	-33.4	986
Sports, Travel and Personal Service Workers	69.5	-5.1	-46.0	1561
CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS	56.1	-3.0	-61.2	30,062
Office Managers, Administrators and Secretaries	59.6	-1.0	-63.6	5124
General-Inquiry Clerks, Call Centre, Receptionists	56.1	-3.8	-60.0	13,050
Numerical Clerks	49.1	-2.9	-65.1	7144
Clerical and Office Support Workers, Couriers	72.5	-0.3	-51.4	836
Other Clerical and Administrative Workers	64.6	-3.9	-54.5	3908
SALES WORKERS	69.9	-2.3	-43.9	20,641
Sales Representatives and Agents	85.5	-3.5	-38.2	7975
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	62.4	-1.8	-49.4	10,468
Sales Support Workers	64.1	-0.3	-32.1	2197
MACHINERY OPERATORS AND DRIVERS	59.0	-2.3	-54.6	8299
Machine and Stationary Plant Operators	64.7	-1.3	-54.7	1788
Mobile Plant Operators	70.1	-0.3	-53.7	1819
Drivers and Storepersons	53.9	-3.4	-54.8	4692
LABOURERS	57.4	-5.4	-45.6	18,455
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	71.9	-6.5	-35.0	3721
Construction and Mining Labourers	62.4	2.9	-45.3	1272
Factory Process Workers	61.5	-5.5	-45.3	2644
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	57.3	-11.0	-31.4	1669
Food Preparation Assistants	61.6	-7.6	-33.9	1691
Other Labourers	49.8	-4.3	-53.5	7457
Total	70.3	-3.4	-50.1	187,775

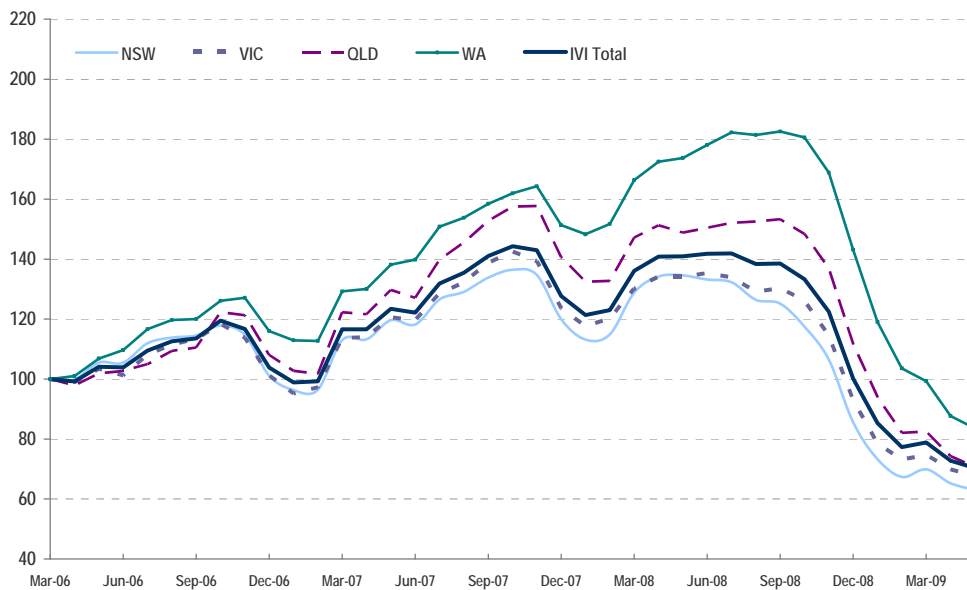
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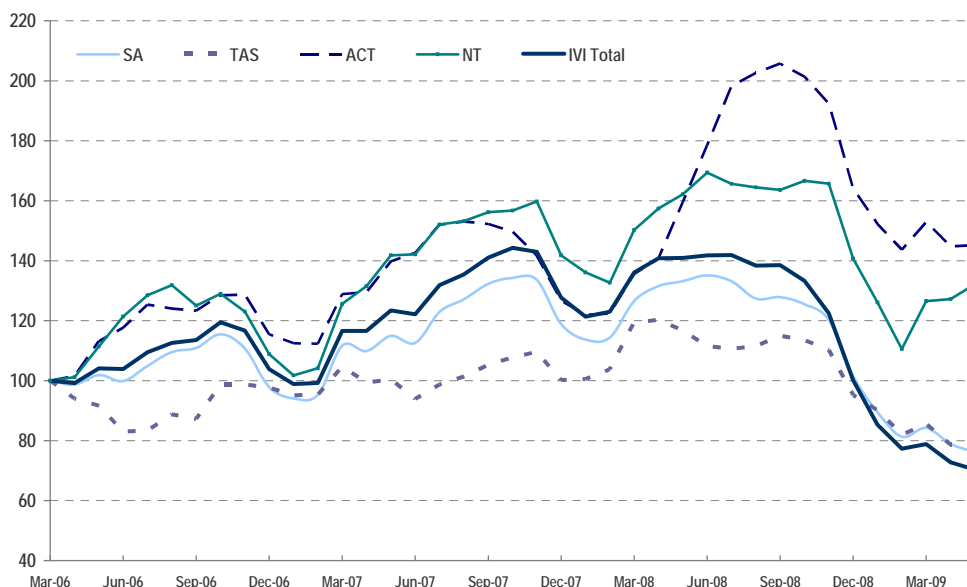
IVI Regional analysis

- In May 2009, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania experienced growth in vacancies (up by 3.9%, 0.3% and 0.1% respectively). The largest falls in vacancies were recorded for Queensland (down by 4.9%), Western Australia (down by 4.7%), New South Wales and South Australia (both down by 3.4%).
- Over the year to May 2009, large decreases in vacancies were recorded across the country: New South Wales (down by 53.1%), Queensland (down by 52.5%), Western Australia (down by 51.9%), Victoria (down by 49.5%), South Australia (down by 42.8%), Tasmania (down by 32.5%), Northern Territory (down by 18.5%), and the Australian Capital Territory (down by 9.0%)

IVI Total, NSW, QLD, VIC and WA
March 2006 to May 2009 (March 2006 = 100)



IVI Total, SA, TAS, ACT and NT
March 2006 to May 2009 (March 2006=100)



IVI State and Territory Occupational Summary Table - May 2009

May 2009	Annual change		Number of Vacancies
	Per cent	Number	
New South Wales	-53.1	-70,805	62,464
Managers	-51.3	-9166	8714
Professionals	-53.5	-22,086	19,181
Technicians and Trades Workers	-47.9	-5564	6059
Community and Personal Service Workers	-35.0	-2071	3848
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-65.4	-19,615	10,366
Sales Workers	-47.7	-6506	7127
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-51.5	-2264	2133
Labourers	-41.2	-3533	5037
Victoria	-49.5	-42,761	45,042
Managers	-44.8	-4513	5714
Professionals	-44.9	-10397	13023
Technicians and Trades Workers	-53.1	-5168	4785
Community and Personal Service Workers	-37.7	-1745	2945
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-59.6	-10975	7522
Sales Workers	-47.5	-4467	5134
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-56.9	-2311	1805
Labourers	-46.4	-3186	4113
Queensland	-52.5	-41,418	39,287
Managers	-49.7	-4018	4297
Professionals	-48.7	-9071	10426
Technicians and Trades Workers	-58.6	-6860	5100
Community and Personal Service Workers	-36.9	-1454	2605
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-62.9	-9408	5721
Sales Workers	-39.2	-2752	4353
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-59.5	-3127	2114
Labourers	-51.4	-4729	4671
South Australia	-42.8	-7831	11,003
Managers	-44.1	-798	1053
Professionals	-41.5	-1595	2354
Technicians and Trades Workers	-46.5	-1235	1416
Community and Personal Service Workers	-25.9	-283	851
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-48.9	-1607	1740
Sales Workers	-39.9	-741	1148
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-47.8	-612	708
Labourers	-39.1	-961	1733
Western Australia	-51.9	-18,388	17854
Managers	-43.6	-1555	2176
Professionals	-52.4	-5350	5172
Technicians and Trades Workers	-50.3	-2188	2290
Community and Personal Service Workers	-32.4	-405	949
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-64.3	-4727	2693
Sales Workers	-40.3	-1149	1788
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-54.5	-1264	1058
Labourers	-50.7	-1749	1729
Tasmania	-32.5	-1305	2700
Managers	-31.5	-116	228
Professionals	-31.3	-275	524
Technicians and Trades Workers	-38.6	-217	332
Community and Personal Service Workers	-16.2	-36	250
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-35.2	-190	362
Sales Workers	-22.6	-125	319
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-44.9	-123	167
Labourers	-34.6	-222	518
Northern Territory	-18.5	-904	3422
Managers	-3.1	-4	408
Professionals	-2.5	-1	722
Technicians and Trades Workers	-21.1	-162	517
Community and Personal Service Workers	-13.6	-68	321
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-16.8	-128	571
Sales Workers	-16.5	-76	300
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-41.1	-180	202
Labourers	-38.6	-285	558
Australian Capital Territory	-9.0	-611	6003
Managers	-5.7	-52	827
Professionals	-6.3	-153	2242
Technicians and Trades Workers	1.9	36	618
Community and Personal Service Workers	-6.8	-45	371
Clerical and Administrative Workers	-16.3	-217	1087
Sales Workers	-17.6	-124	473
Machinery Operators and Drivers	-19.0	-15	112
Labourers	-12.3	-42	272
Australia	-50.1	-188,482	187,775

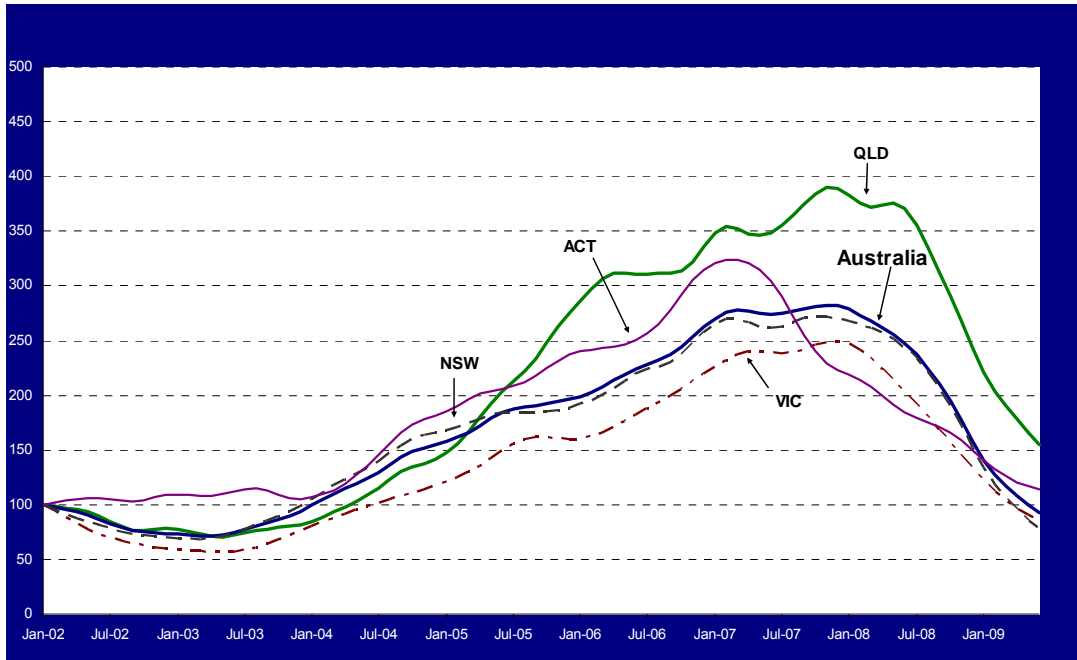
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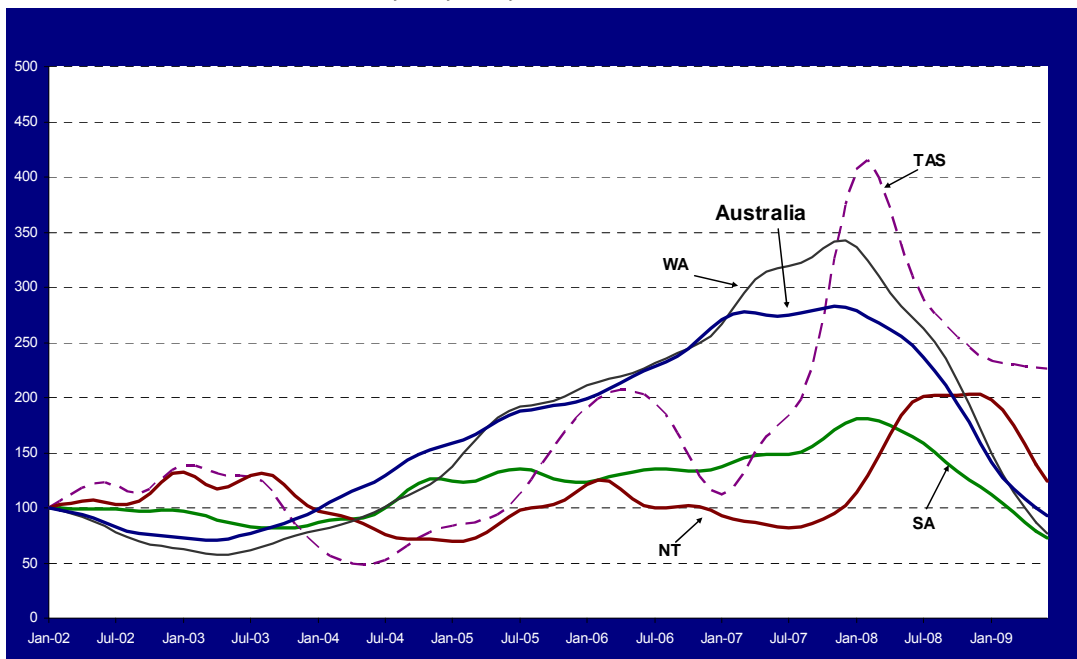
ICT Vacancies

- The DEEWR ICT Vacancy Index (trend) decreased by 7.5% in June 2009 to 92.6 (January 2002 = 100). Over the month, Western Australia experienced the largest decline (down by 12.6%), followed by the Northern Territory (11.3%) and New South Wales (10.3%). In annual terms, the ICT Vacancy Index is 62.6% lower than in June 2008. It should be noted that vacancies may be advertised on more than one site.

**ICT Vacancy Index – January 2002 to June 2009
NSW, VIC, QLD, ACT & Australia**



**ICT Vacancy Index – January 2002 to June 2009
SA, NT, WA, TAS & Australia**



Explanatory Notes

- The monthly **Internet Vacancy Index (IVI)** is based on a count of online vacancies newly lodged on SEEK, My Career, Career One and Australian JobSearch during the month. The data are based on a three month moving average and then indexed (March 2006=100).
- IVI vacancies have been coded by DEEWR to occupations based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Statistics New Zealand. In the Vacancy Report data are presented for 48 occupational clusters across all skill levels and 353 occupations.
- The monthly **Skilled Vacancy Index (SVI)** is based on a count of skilled vacancies in major metropolitan newspapers in each State and the Northern Territory, usually on the first Saturday of each month (on the second Saturday in January and when the first Saturday is part of a national long weekend). The data are trend data (2007=100). In view of the trending procedure, figures for the six months prior to the current month are subject to revision.
- There are 18 occupational groups for the SVI and, for the time being, these are based on the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, 2nd edition. The SVI total includes some residual occupations not counted in the 18 occupational groups. The totals do not add as the series are separately seasonally adjusted and trended. The Tasmanian and Northern Territory counts are small and may be volatile and results should be used cautiously. The SVI does not include data for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), as the historical series which began in 1981 did not include a count of vacancies advertised in The Canberra Times. The ACT count commenced in February 2001 and data can be made available upon request.
- The **ICT Vacancy Index** is based on a weekly count of ICT vacancies advertised on three sites: jobserve.com.au, seek.com.au and mycareer.com.au (IT Jobs). The data are trend data (January 2002 = 100). The series is different to and separate from the IVI, it will eventually be replaced by a similar series based on IVI. It includes vacancies lodged within 14 days prior to counting for two sites and vacancies which are seven days old or less for Jobserve. Some ICT vacancies are duplicated and a small number relate to overseas vacancies. Many ICT vacancies are advertised on more than one site and, consequently, the number of advertisements should not be viewed as a measure of the number of ICT jobs available. These sites are quite dynamic and operate in a sector with very high vacancy turnover. Consequently, the ICT Vacancy Index should be viewed as a broad indicator of trends in the demand for ICT skills.
- More detailed explanatory notes are available on the SkillsInfo website. <http://www.skillsinfo.gov.au/skillsissues/vacancyreport> For further information, please contact Michael Gray on (02) 6121 6012 or email michael.gray2@deewr.gov.au.

Acknowledgements

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