



Australian Government
Department of Employment and
Workplace Relations

Australian Jobs

2007



Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Labour market overview | 4 |
| State and Territory labour markets | |
| New South Wales..... | 5 |
| Victoria..... | 5 |
| Queensland..... | 6 |
| South Australia..... | 6 |
| Western Australia..... | 7 |
| Tasmania..... | 7 |
| Northern Territory..... | 8 |
| Australian Capital Territory..... | 8 |
| Industry overview | 9 |
| Industry profiles | |
| Where will the new jobs be?..... | 10 |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants..... | 10 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing..... | 11 |
| Communication Services..... | 11 |
| Construction..... | 12 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services..... | 12 |
| Education..... | 13 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply..... | 13 |
| Finance and Insurance..... | 14 |
| Government Administration and Defence..... | 14 |
| Health and Community Services..... | 15 |
| Manufacturing..... | 15 |
| Mining..... | 16 |
| Personal and Other Services..... | 16 |
| Property and Business Services..... | 17 |
| Retail Trade..... | 17 |
| Transport and Storage..... | 18 |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 18 |
| Occupational and skill overview | 19 |
| Occupational projections and prospects..... | 20 |
| Education and employment..... | 21 |
| Employability skills..... | 22 |
| Australian Apprenticeships..... | 23 |
| Employment services | 24 |
| Youth services..... | 25 |
| Mature age employment..... | 25 |
| Parents on income support..... | 26 |
| Disability support services..... | 26 |
| Indigenous employment..... | 27 |
| Culturally and linguistically diverse..... | 27 |
| Guide to Job Prospects Matrix | 28 |
| Job Prospects Matrix..... | 29 |
| Australian Jobs data sources..... | 37 |
| Occupational summary | 38 |

How can I use *Australian Jobs 2007*?

Australian Jobs 2007 presents information about the Australian labour market, including past employment trends, projected employment growth by industry and occupation and information on job prospects. This information is useful for those exploring careers as well as those currently seeking a job or wanting assistance to enter or re-enter the labour market.

However, strong demand for skills or a rating of good prospects should not be used as the sole basis for employment decisions. Factors such as aptitude and interests should also be taken into consideration.

It is worthwhile considering information from all sources in conjunction with *Australian Jobs* before making choices. School careers advisers and Providers of Australian Government Employment Services also provide important information to help you.

Useful information sources also include

- Information about the labour market at the regional level is available at www.workplace.gov.au: Labour Market Information Portal www.workplace.gov.au/lmip, Australian Regional Labour Markets, Small Area Labour Markets, regional reports www.workplace.gov.au/regionalreports and Better Connections Workshop presentations www.workplace.gov.au/bcw.
- For current employment vacancies the Australian Government's JobSearch site www.jobsearch.gov.au, one of the largest employment sites in Australia.
- For the characteristics of individual occupations, including age profile, hours of work, State distribution, earnings and prospects, Job Outlook www.jobsearch.gov.au/joboutlook allows users to choose the occupation in which they are interested using an alphabetical listing or by category, and view detailed information through tables, graphs and text for that occupation.
- Australian Government careers information www.australia.gov.au/94
- Job Juice www.jobjuice.gov.au
- My Future www.myfuture.edu.au
- Job Guide www.jobguide.dest.gov.au
- Green Corps www.greencorps.gov.au
- SkillsInfo www.skillsinfo.gov.au
- Connect to Your Future www.connecttoyourfuture.dest.gov.au/.

Information about the data sources used in Australian Jobs 2007 is provided on page 37.

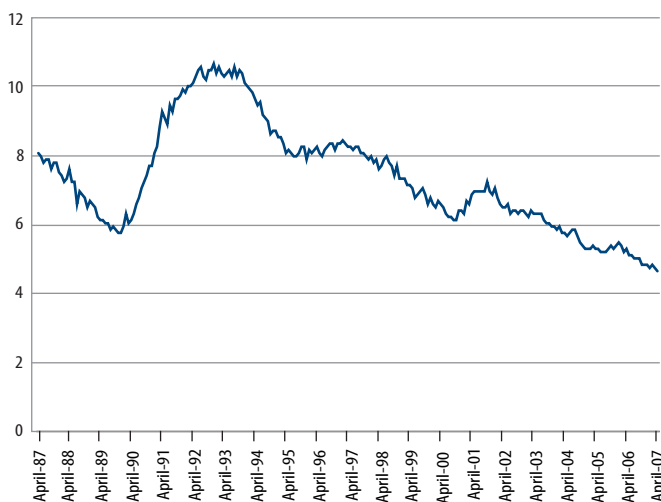
Inquiries about Australian Jobs should be directed to AustralianJobs@dewr.gov.au

The contents of *Australian Jobs 2007* 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.

The changing labour market

The last 20 years have seen the nature of the Australian labour market change considerably. The increased participation of women in the workforce, a much greater focus on skilled jobs, an associated increase in educational participation by youth and the ageing of the population, are just some of the developments that have contributed to a workforce which is very different today from the one that existed several decades ago. Technological change, business requirements for greater labour market flexibility and economic reforms have also helped to transform people's working arrangements. Accordingly, job seekers today need to think very differently about the nature of work than in previous decades. Fortunately, labour market conditions for today's job seekers are stronger than they were a quarter of a century ago.

Unemployment Rate, April 1987 to April 2007 (%)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia – Spreadsheets Cat. no. 6202.0.55.001

Indeed, labour market conditions have improved over the last 20 years (notwithstanding the 1990s recession). For instance, the unemployment rate fell to 4.4% in April 2007, its lowest rate since November 1974. This compares with an average unemployment rate over the last 20 years of 7.2% (and a peak in the unemployment rate over this period of 10.9% in December 1992 at the height of the recession). The number of people in employment has risen strongly over the last 20 years, by more than 3.3 million, to stand at over 10.4 million in April 2007.

The rise in employment over the period has been relatively evenly split between full-time work (up by over 1.7 million, or 30.4%) and part-time employment (up by almost 1.6 million, or 114.1%). While the substantial growth in part-time employment has been from a very low base, it nonetheless reflects the shift in the structure of employment that has taken place over the last few decades. It is also important to note that, despite the substantial increase in part-time employment over this time, more than 70% of all workers were still employed on a full-time basis in April 2007.

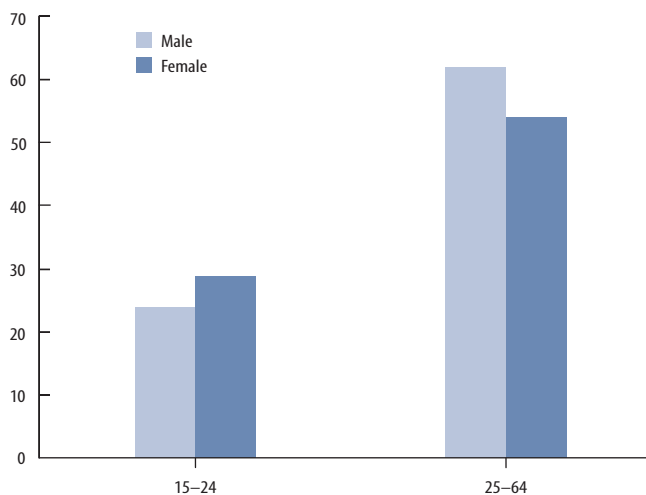
How has female employment and education changed over time?

One of the factors behind the large rise in part-time employment has been the increasing participation of women in the labour force. This has been due to a range of factors, including changing social attitudes to women in employment, a greater preference by women for paid employment as well as strong increases in part-time work opportunities offered by employers.

Over the last 20 years, the participation rate for females has increased by 8.8 percentage points to stand at 57.7%. Significantly, females have accounted for 63.7% of part-time employment growth over the last 20 years, which is not surprising, given that many women choose to balance work and family responsibilities and have a greater preference for part-time work. Indeed, 44.8% of all employed women work part-time (compared with just 15.1% of men) and women working part-time are less likely to want to work full-time (only 4.9% of women working part-time are actively seeking and available for full-time work).

Females have also increased their participation in education. Reflecting this, there has been a large increase in the educational attainment of females and a narrowing of the gap between men's and women's educational attainment. For example, over the 10 years to 2005, the proportion of women aged 25-64 with a vocational or higher qualification increased from 40% to 54%, compared with an increase from 53% to 62% for men. These changes are largely being driven by younger females, with the proportion of women aged 15-24 with a vocational or higher qualification (29%) being higher than that for men (24%). There has also been an increase in the number of females undertaking tertiary studies in the traditionally more male dominated fields, such as engineering.

Proportion of Males and Females aged 15-24 and 25-64 with a Vocational or Higher Educational Qualification, 2005 (%)



Source: ABS Measures of Australia's Progress 2006 Cat no. 1370.0

There has also been a change in the relative importance of different industries in the Australian labour market over the last quarter of a century. The relative importance of Manufacturing has declined while the relative importance of many service industries (which often employ a larger proportion of females) has increased. More information about individual industries is provided from page 10.

State and Territory Labour Markets

New South Wales

Employment by Labour Market Region



With over 3.2 million employed persons, New South Wales has almost one third of the Australian workforce. Two thirds of those employed in New South Wales work in the Sydney area and the largest employing industries are *Retail Trade*, *Property and Business Services* and *Health and Community Services*.

New South Wales has a higher proportion of workers in *Finance and Insurance* than other States and Territories, with about 42% of employment in the industry compared with its share of employment generally (32%).

In the last five years, employment grew by 7.3% (240 800 jobs), with the most growth occurring in *Construction* (52 000 jobs), *Retail Trade* (43 700) and *Property and Business Services* (42 400). These three industries have provided over half of the State's new jobs in the last five years.

The State's workforce is ageing, with the proportion of workers aged 45 years or older increasing from 30% in 1997 to 37% in 2007. This is similar to the national increase of workers aged 45 years or older over the same period.

One quarter of workers in New South Wales hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification and 17% hold a Certificate III/IV qualification. Just over 38% do not hold post school qualifications.

Almost 28% of workers in New South Wales work part-time, similar to the average of part-time workers across Australia, and although females make up 45% of the State's workforce, 70% of all part-time workers in this State are female.

Employment by Industry, New South Wales

| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 171.1 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 5.9 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 102.3 | 3.1 | -27.7 | -27.1 |
| Communication Services | 67.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Construction | 283.4 | 8.6 | 52.0 | 18.3 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 92.8 | 2.8 | 17.3 | 18.6 |
| Education | 220.4 | 6.7 | 15.3 | 7.0 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 24.7 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 10.5 |
| Finance and Insurance | 165.9 | 5.0 | 13.5 | 8.2 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 131.6 | 4.0 | 30.5 | 23.1 |
| Health and Community Services | 336.5 | 10.2 | 30.0 | 8.9 |
| Manufacturing | 315.7 | 9.6 | -27.5 | -8.7 |
| Mining | 23.9 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 25.1 |
| Personal and Other Services | 133.8 | 4.1 | 21.6 | 16.2 |
| Property and Business Services | 423.3 | 12.9 | 42.4 | 10.0 |
| Retail Trade | 482.1 | 14.7 | 43.7 | 9.1 |
| Transport and Storage | 153.8 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 161.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| Total | 3289.9 | 100.0 | 240.8 | 7.3 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

Victoria

Employment by Labour Market Region



Victoria has Australia's second largest workforce with over 2.5 million workers, almost 75% of whom work in the Melbourne metropolitan area. This is a relatively high proportion of metropolitan employment compared with other States.

The largest employing industries in Victoria are *Retail Trade*, *Manufacturing* and *Property and Business Services*. Victoria has a relatively high proportion of national Manufacturing workers (30%) compared with its share of employment generally (24%).

Employment in Victoria has grown by 10.0% in the last five years (254 400 jobs), with most new jobs occurring in *Construction* (59 300 jobs), *Health and Community Services* (55 500) and *Property and Business Services* (40 100).

The Victorian workforce is ageing with almost 37% of workers aged 45 years or older, compared with 30% one decade ago. This is similar to the national increase of workers aged 45 years or older during the same period.

More than one quarter of workers in Victoria hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification (27%) and 16% hold a Certificate III/IV trade qualification. About 40% of Victorian workers do not have post school qualifications.

Close to 29% of workers in Victoria are employed part-time, similar to the average of part-time workers across Australia (28%), and although women represent 45% of the Victorian workforce, they comprise 71% of part-time employment.

Employment by Industry, Victoria

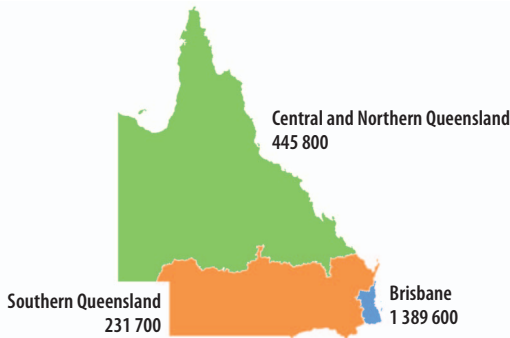
| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 105.5 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 12.5 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 79.7 | 3.1 | -15.4 | -19.3 |
| Communication Services | 53.6 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 6.3 |
| Construction | 224.9 | 8.9 | 59.3 | 26.4 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 73.1 | 2.9 | 14.1 | 19.3 |
| Education | 183.0 | 7.2 | 24.0 | 13.1 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 21.6 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 19.8 |
| Finance and Insurance | 101.7 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 89.9 | 3.5 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| Health and Community Services | 277.0 | 10.9 | 55.5 | 20.0 |
| Manufacturing | 322.0 | 12.7 | -26.8 | -8.3 |
| Mining | 7.8 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 46.8 |
| Personal and Other Services | 88.4 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Property and Business Services | 299.5 | 11.8 | 40.1 | 13.4 |
| Retail Trade | 360.0 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 3.9 |
| Transport and Storage | 111.5 | 4.4 | 12.0 | 10.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 132.1 | 5.2 | 31.6 | 23.9 |
| Total | 2531.3 | 100.0 | 254.4 | 10.0 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

State and Territory Labour Markets

Queensland

Employment by Labour Market Region



Slightly more than 2 million people work in Queensland, making it the third largest labour market in Australia. The labour force is regionally dispersed with almost 53% of the workforce being outside the Brisbane metropolitan area, although the Brisbane Labour Market Region, which includes the Gold Coast, accounts for two thirds of Queensland's employment.

The three major industries in terms of employment are *Retail Trade*, *Property and Business Services* and *Construction*. In addition, Queensland employs 26% of all Mining workers in Australia, higher than its proportion of employment generally (20%).

Employment over the last five years has grown by 17.6% (363 500 jobs), making Queensland the fastest growing labour market in Australia. Most of the new jobs were in *Construction* (79 500 jobs), *Property and Business Services* (64 200) and *Retail Trade* (52 300), with these three industries contributing over half of all new jobs in the State.

Queensland's workforce is ageing, with 36% of workers aged 45 years or older in 2007, compared with 30% in 1997.

One in five workers in Queensland holds a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, and another one fifth holds a Certificate III/IV qualification. Close to 44% of the workforce does not have post school qualifications.

Almost 28% of workers in Queensland work part-time and although females make up 45% of the workforce, 72% of all part-time workers in this State are female.

Employment by Industry, Queensland

| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 107.8 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 76.3 | 3.7 | -26.8 | -35.1 |
| Communication Services | 28.3 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 10.4 |
| Construction | 216.0 | 10.4 | 79.5 | 36.8 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 49.6 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 19.1 |
| Education | 142.3 | 6.9 | 19.2 | 13.5 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 16.8 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 21.9 |
| Finance and Insurance | 60.5 | 2.9 | 14.9 | 24.6 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 104.8 | 5.1 | 31.3 | 29.8 |
| Health and Community Services | 204.4 | 9.9 | 43.8 | 21.4 |
| Manufacturing | 191.6 | 9.3 | 13.8 | 7.2 |
| Mining | 35.4 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 43.6 |
| Personal and Other Services | 78.6 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 8.1 |
| Property and Business Services | 242.1 | 11.7 | 64.2 | 26.5 |
| Retail Trade | 321.3 | 15.5 | 52.3 | 16.3 |
| Transport and Storage | 111.5 | 5.4 | 28.0 | 25.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 79.9 | 3.9 | -0.9 | -1.2 |
| Total | 2067.1 | 100.0 | 363.5 | 17.6 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

South Australia

Employment by Labour Market Region



South Australia has the fifth largest workforce in Australia, with slightly more than 750 000 workers. Almost three quarters of the workforce is in the Adelaide area and the largest employing industries are *Retail Trade*, *Health and Community Services* and *Manufacturing*, which together make up over 40% of employment in the State.

South Australia has a higher proportion of workers in the national *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing* industry (10%) compared with its share of national employment generally (7%). However, this industry has experienced a decline in employment in South Australia during the past five years (down by 23%), reflecting the drought over much of the period.

Employment has grown by 9.1% over the past five years (68 700 jobs), with most of the growth recorded in *Health and Community Services* (20 900 jobs), *Construction* (11 400) and *Retail Trade* (10 600). These three industries together accounted for more than 60% of the new jobs in South Australia over the past five years.

The South Australian workforce has an older age profile than other States, with over 39% of the State aged 45 years or older.

(compared with 37% for the Australian workforce). One in five workers in South Australia has a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, and about 18% holds a Certificate III/IV qualification. About 45% do not hold post school qualifications.

About 31% of the South Australian workforce works part-time, slightly higher than the national average of 28% and although females represent 46% of the South Australian workforce, they comprise 72% of all part-time employment in this State.

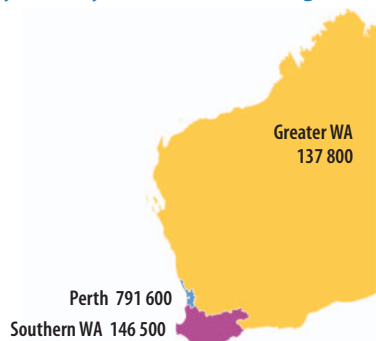
Employment by Industry, South Australia

| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 30.7 | 4.1 | -2.1 | -6.7 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 36.7 | 4.9 | -8.5 | -23.3 |
| Communication Services | 11.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 7.6 |
| Construction | 55.3 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 20.5 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 16.3 | 2.2 | -1.3 | -8.0 |
| Education | 54.6 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 8.9 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 14.3 |
| Finance and Insurance | 22.0 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 4.3 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 32.9 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 20.5 |
| Health and Community Services | 98.7 | 13.1 | 20.9 | 21.1 |
| Manufacturing | 97.1 | 12.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Mining | 11.3 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 64.9 |
| Personal and Other Services | 28.7 | 3.8 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Property and Business Services | 74.9 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 8.3 |
| Retail Trade | 110.9 | 14.8 | 10.6 | 9.6 |
| Transport and Storage | 31.5 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 14.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 31.9 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| Total | 751.3 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 9.1 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

Western Australia

Employment by Labour Market Region



With slightly more than 1 million workers, Western Australia has the fourth largest labour market in Australia and about 74% of all jobs in this State are in the Perth metropolitan area.

The largest employing industries are *Retail Trade*, *Property and Business Services*, *Construction* and *Health and Community Services*. Together these four industries constitute close to half of all employment in Western Australia and each employs over 100 000 workers.

Employment over the last five years has grown by 13.7% or 146 900 jobs. More than half of these new jobs were in three industries: *Construction* (29 500 jobs), *Property and Business Services* (25 700) and *Mining* (21 600). The fastest growing industry in Western Australia is *Mining*, with employment growth of 40.5% over the last five years.

Western Australia's workforce is ageing, with 37% of workers aged 45 years or older in 2007 compared with 29% in 1997. This is similar to the national increase of workers aged 45 years or older during the same period.

A little more than one fifth of Western Australia's workforce has a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, and 19% have a Certificate III/IV qualification. About 42% of the workforce does not have post school qualifications.

About 29% of Western Australian jobs are part-time and although females represent 44% of the workforce, they comprise 74% of the State's part-time employment.

Employment by Industry, Western Australia

| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 46.2 | 4.3 | -2.5 | -5.3 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 44.5 | 4.1 | -2.3 | -5.2 |
| Communication Services | 15.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 12.9 |
| Construction | 108.5 | 10.1 | 29.5 | 27.2 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 27.1 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 24.6 |
| Education | 71.7 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 5.9 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 11.1 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 37.2 |
| Finance and Insurance | 29.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 8.9 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 50.3 | 4.7 | 13.9 | 27.5 |
| Health and Community Services | 103.5 | 9.6 | 14.1 | 13.6 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Mining | 53.3 | 4.9 | 21.6 | 40.5 |
| Personal and Other Services | 45.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 7.4 |
| Property and Business Services | 129.1 | 12.0 | 25.7 | 19.9 |
| Retail Trade | 153.9 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 6.8 |
| Transport and Storage | 41.0 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 46.5 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| Total | 1076.0 | 100.0 | 146.9 | 13.7 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

Tasmania

Employment by Labour Market Region



Tasmania is a small State in employment terms, employing slightly more than 220 000 workers or 2% of the Australian workforce. It is also the most regionally dispersed State, with over 56% of the workforce located outside the Hobart metropolitan area.

The three main employing industries in Tasmania are *Retail Trade*, *Health and Community Services* and *Manufacturing*. *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing* is also a significant employer in Tasmania, making up over 4% of Australia's employment in this industry.

In the last five years, employment has grown by 10.8% or 24 000 jobs and over half of this growth was from *Construction* (5400 jobs), *Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants* (4000) and *Property and Business Services* (3900).

The Tasmanian labour force is ageing, with 39% of the workforce now aged 45 years or older, compared with 31% a decade ago. Nationally, 37% of the workforce is aged 45 years or older.

About one fifth of workers in Tasmania hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification and a further one fifth hold Certificate III/IV qualifications. Close to 47% of workers in this State do not hold post school qualifications.

Slightly over 31% of all employment in Tasmania is in part-time work and although females constitute 46% of the workforce, they comprise 72% of the State's part-time employment.

Employment by Industry, Tasmania

| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 13.7 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 28.9 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 14.8 | 6.6 | -3.3 | -22.5 |
| Communication Services | 2.5 | 1.1 | -0.7 | -26.7 |
| Construction | 16.2 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 33.5 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 6.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 16.2 |
| Education | 16.3 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 18.6 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 33.3 |
| Finance and Insurance | 5.0 | 2.2 | -0.2 | -4.0 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 13.4 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 18.3 |
| Health and Community Services | 26.3 | 11.8 | 2.6 | 10.0 |
| Manufacturing | 21.8 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Mining | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 23.7 |
| Personal and Other Services | 9.8 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 11.0 |
| Property and Business Services | 19.1 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 20.4 |
| Retail Trade | 33.2 | 14.9 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| Transport and Storage | 9.6 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 15.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 9.3 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 7.3 |
| Total | 222.2 | 100.0 | 24.0 | 10.8 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

State and Territory Labour Markets

Northern Territory

Employment by Labour Market Region



Northern Territory
101 000

With slightly more than 100 000 employed persons, the Northern Territory has a small labour market and makes up about 1% of Australia's workforce.

The largest industries in terms of employment are *Retail Trade*, *Government Administration and Defence*, and *Health and Community Services* which together account for over one third of employment.

Employment grew by 5.1% over the last five years with most of the new employment arising from *Property and Business Services* (3600 jobs), *Health and Community Services* (2900) and *Construction* (2500).

The Northern Territory workforce is ageing, with 36% of the workforce now aged 45 years or older, compared with 25% 10 years ago. Nationally, 37% of the workforce is aged 45 years or older.

Close to 22% of all workers in the Northern Territory hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification and another one fifth hold Certificate III/IV qualifications. About 41% of workers do not hold post school qualifications.

One fifth of employment in the Northern Territory is part-time, a lower proportion than for Australia as a whole (28%) and while females constitute 45% of the workforce, close to 62% of all part-time workers are female.

Employment by Industry, Northern Territory

| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 9.3 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 2.9 | 2.8 | -1.6 | -53.9 |
| Communication Services | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 16.9 |
| Construction | 7.8 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 31.3 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 4.4 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 40.9 |
| Education | 7.6 | 7.5 | -1.4 | -18.8 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 42.6 |
| Finance and Insurance | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 39.8 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 12.3 | 12.1 | -6.8 | -55.3 |
| Health and Community Services | 12.1 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 24.0 |
| Manufacturing | 3.3 | 3.3 | -0.9 | -27.3 |
| Mining | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 40.0 |
| Personal and Other Services | 6.3 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 29.8 |
| Property and Business Services | 10.5 | 10.4 | 3.6 | 34.0 |
| Retail Trade | 12.7 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Transport and Storage | 4.8 | 4.7 | -0.3 | -6.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 11.3 |
| Total | 101.1 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

Australian Capital Territory

Employment by Labour Market Region



Australian Capital Territory
188 000

The workforce in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is relatively small, with about 188 000 workers. The largest employer in the ACT is *Government Administration and Defence* (50 800 employed or 27% of the Territory's employment), and although the ACT accounts for less than 2% of national employment, it has 10% of national employment in this industry. Other large employing industries are *Property and Business Services* and *Retail Trade*.

Employment over the last five years has grown by 9.9% or 18 600 jobs with more than 70% of all new jobs emerging from *Government Administration and Defence*.

The ACT's workforce is ageing, albeit more slowly than the rest of the country, with the proportion of workers aged 45 years or older increasing from 30% to 36% in the past 10 years.

The ACT workforce has a relatively high proportion of tertiary graduates, with 37% of workers holding a Bachelor degree or higher qualification. There is, however, a lower proportion of workers holding a Certificate III/IV qualification (11%) compared with the national average (18%). Close to 36% of workers do not hold post school qualifications.

One quarter of ACT workers are employed part-time, compared with 28% nationally and almost 69% of part-time workers are female. The ACT also has a higher proportion of female workers (49%) compared with the national average (45%)

Employment by Industry, Australian Capital Territory

| Industry | Number employed | | 5 year change | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 8.7 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 25.8 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 0.9 | 0.5 | -0.1 | -8.8 |
| Communication Services | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 18.9 |
| Construction | 12.9 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 32.6 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 7.1 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 11.6 |
| Education | 15.8 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 14.1 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 39.2 |
| Finance and Insurance | 4.1 | 2.2 | -0.3 | -6.7 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 50.8 | 27.0 | 13.1 | 25.7 |
| Health and Community Services | 16.4 | 8.7 | -1.4 | -8.3 |
| Manufacturing | 5.5 | 2.9 | -0.3 | -5.0 |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 66.7 |
| Personal and Other Services | 7.5 | 4.0 | -0.9 | -12.0 |
| Property and Business Services | 25.1 | 13.4 | -0.9 | -3.8 |
| Retail Trade | 21.8 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| Transport and Storage | 4.0 | 2.1 | -0.7 | -16.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 3.0 | 1.6 | -1.0 | -34.5 |
| Total | 188.0 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 9.9 |

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey data (original) for 4 quarters to Feb 2007

In which industries do Australians work?

There are 17 broad industries in Australia. The largest of these is *Retail Trade*, employing nearly 1.5 million people or about 15% of the workforce. Other large employing industries are *Property and Business Services*, which employs more than 1.2 million people or about 12% of the workforce, and *Health and Community Services* and *Manufacturing*, which each employ more than 1 million workers.

Employment in these 17 industries is influenced to varying degrees by factors such as the rate of economic growth, structural change in the economy, the introduction of new technology, labour market flexibility, and industry-specific factors (such as international demand for iron ore and coal for the mining industry).

Where are the new jobs?

Over the last five years, employment has grown by 1 173 400. Four industries in particular have dominated this employment growth, making up about two thirds of all new jobs since February 2002. The largest growth has been in

- Construction (248 700)
- Property and Business Services (196 900)
- Health and Community Services (156 600)
- Retail Trade (110 000).

In percentage terms, employment growth in the past five years has been strongest for

- Mining (68.3%)
- Construction (35.4%)
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (26.6%).

Do any industries have declining employment?

Employment fell in two industries over the five years to February 2007.

The largest fall in number and percentage terms was in *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*, which fell by 81 300 jobs or 18.3%. The drought experienced over much of this period was the major contributor to the fall in employment. However, this industry continues to be an important contributor to the Australian economy as a significant export earner and major employer in regional Australia, both directly and by the creation of employment in other industries.

Employment also fell in *Manufacturing*, down by 22 400 or 2.1% over the five years to February 2007. However, it is the fourth largest employing industry in Australia, employing one in ten Australian workers. *Manufacturing* activity also has significant flow-on effects to employment in many other industries and contributes to Australia's export earnings and economic growth.

Industry Employment

| Industry Employment ¹ | Employment Feb 07 | | Employment Change 5 years to Feb 07 | | % working part-time | % Female | % aged 45 years or older | % outside State capital cities | Projected annual jobs growth to 2011–12 | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------|
| | '000 | % of total | '000 | % | | | | | '000 pa | % pa |
| Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants | 505.7 | 4.9 | 44.6 | 9.7 | 50 | 58 | 26 | 43 | 7.8 | 1.5 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 364.0 | 3.5 | -81.3 | -18.3 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 87 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Communication Services | 185.9 | 1.8 | 19.5 | 11.7 | 15 | 31 | 38 | 27 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Construction | 951.6 | 9.2 | 248.7 | 35.4 | 14 | 12 | 33 | 40 | 16.5 | 1.7 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 280.5 | 2.7 | 42.5 | 17.9 | 42 | 50 | 29 | 31 | 5.6 | 1.9 |
| Education | 720.8 | 7.0 | 71.9 | 11.1 | 36 | 69 | 49 | 37 | 6.6 | 0.9 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 83.8 | 0.8 | 17.6 | 26.6 | 6 | 23 | 41 | 47 | -0.3 | -0.4 |
| Finance and Insurance | 397.1 | 3.9 | 54.5 | 15.9 | 19 | 53 | 30 | 20 | 3.0 | 0.7 |
| Government Administration and Defence | 484.8 | 4.7 | 89.7 | 22.7 | 15 | 51 | 45 | 45 | 6.0 | 1.2 |
| Health and Community Services | 1 069.0 | 10.4 | 156.6 | 17.2 | 43 | 78 | 46 | 37 | 33.9 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1 057.3 | 10.3 | -22.4 | -2.1 | 13 | 26 | 38 | 33 | -6.7 | -0.6 |
| Mining | 136.5 | 1.3 | 55.4 | 68.3 | 5 | 13 | 35 | 64 | 4.3 | 3.0 |
| Personal and Other Services | 400.4 | 3.9 | 39.9 | 11.1 | 29 | 49 | 35 | 35 | 8.7 | 2.1 |
| Property and Business Services | 1 232.1 | 12.0 | 196.9 | 19.0 | 26 | 46 | 37 | 27 | 27.2 | 2.1 |
| Retail Trade | 1 490.9 | 14.5 | 110.0 | 8.0 | 47 | 53 | 25 | 38 | 25.6 | 1.7 |
| Transport and Storage | 468.2 | 4.5 | 58.9 | 14.4 | 18 | 25 | 43 | 34 | 5.8 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 466.1 | 4.5 | 30.6 | 7.0 | 16 | 31 | 37 | 29 | -1.8 | -0.4 |
| Total (all industries)² | 10 350.4 | 100.0 | 1 173.4 | 12.8 | 28.5 | 45.0 | 36.8 | 37.0 | | |

1. Industries are Division level of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

2. Trend data, totals do not add

Sources: ABS Labour Force Survey, Feb 2007. Data are trended by DEWR

Employment Projections: DEWR indicative projections (see page 10)

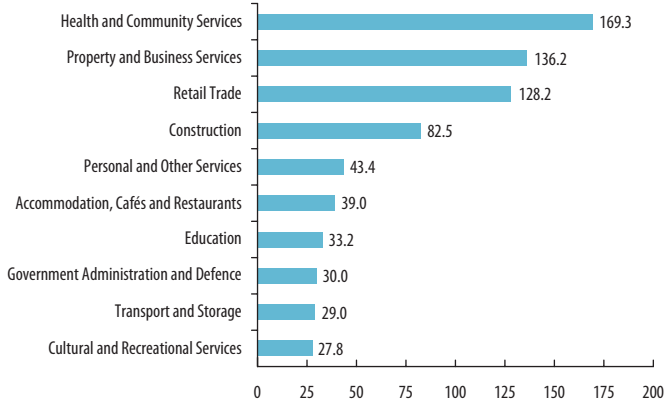
Industry Profiles

Where will the new jobs be?

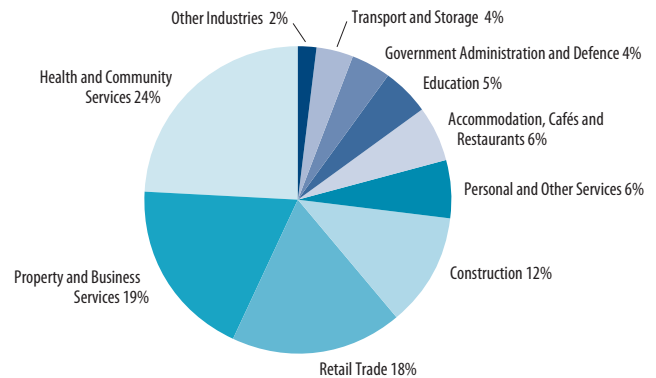
About 70% of new employment to 2011–12 is expected to come from four industries. The largest contribution is projected to be from the *Health and Community Services* industry which is expected to add 170 000 jobs over the next five years, growing at 3.0% per year.

The other industries likely to add large numbers of new jobs are *Property and Business Services* (136 200), *Retail Trade* (128 200) and *Construction* (82 500). *Personal and Other Services* (43 400 new jobs) and *Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants* (39 000) are also expected to contribute a large number of jobs.

Projected Employment Growth to 2011–12 Top 10 industries ('000)



Projected Employment Growth by Industry to 2011–12 (% share)



DEWR has prepared indicative projections of employment growth for around 150 industries (at the ANZSIC 3 digit level) to 2011–12. These are based on forecasts from economic forecasting organisations, especially the Centre of Policy Studies (CoPS) at Monash University, and information on recent employment, industry trends and prospective industry developments.

Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 505 700 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change over the last 5 years | 9.7 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 50 | 29 |
| % Female | 58 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 26 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State capital cities | 43 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Waiters | 91 000 | 100 100 |
| Bar Attendants | 50 800 | 56 200 |
| Kitchenhands | 42 300 | 112 700 |
| Chefs | 42 000 | 57 800 |
| Managers, Restaurant and Catering | 33 500 | 50 800 |

About 5% of the Australian workforce is employed in *Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants* and this industry has grown by 9.7% (44 600 jobs) in the last five years. Growth was concentrated in Cafés and Restaurants (25 600 jobs) and Pubs, Taverns and Bars (25 000) while employment fell in Clubs (losing 5100 jobs) and Accommodation (2600). Employment is expected to grow over the next five years by 39 000 (1.5% per year).

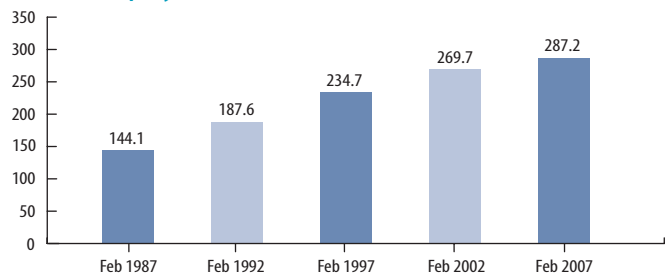
Almost 290 000 females are employed in *Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants* and the number of females has doubled over the last 20 years. The female share of employment in this industry is relatively high (58%) compared with the female share of employment generally (45%).

Almost 60% of workers in *Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants* do not hold post school qualifications. This industry has a relatively young workforce, with 36% of workers aged 15–24, compared with the average of 16% for all industries.

This industry provides good opportunities for part-time work, with half of employment being part-time. Most workers in this industry

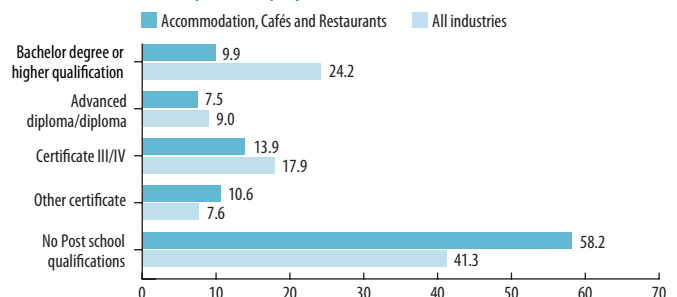
are employees (93%) rather than self-employed (without employees) or employers and a relatively high proportion of workers are employed outside State capital cities (43%).

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful Links

www.aha.org.au/school2work.html
www.serviceskills.com.au/
www.tourismtraining.com.au/

For more information see www.skillsinfo.gov.au

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 364 000 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | -18.3 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 24 | 29 |
| % Female | 31 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 55 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State capital cities | 87 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Farmers, Livestock | 87 500 | 97 100 |
| Farm Hands | 63 000 | 71 300 |
| Farmers, Crop | 54 000 | 54 800 |
| Farmers, Mixed Crop and Livestock | 43 800 | 43 800 |
| Plant Operators, General Mobile | 10 500 | 22 700 |

While *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing* employs less than 4% of the workforce, it is a significant employer in regional areas with 87% of its workforce located outside State capital cities. Employment in the last five years has declined by 81 300 jobs (18.3%), reflecting drought conditions which have affected most parts of the country. However, the industry is expected to grow over the next five years (up by 2000 jobs or 0.1% growth per year).

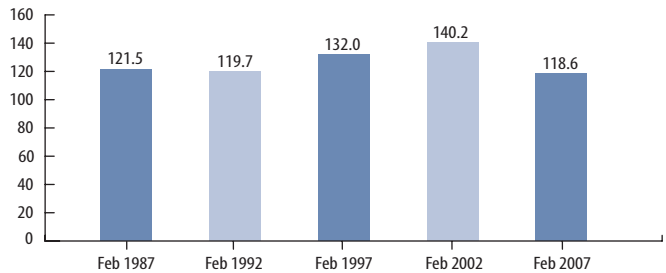
Female employment in *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing* fell slightly over the last 20 years to 118 600 reflecting the decline in total employment in the industry. However, the female share of employment increased slightly from 29% in 1987 to 31% in 2007.

A comparatively high proportion of workers do not have post school qualifications (60%), compared with about 41% for all industries. This may be because many of the skills required for this industry are learnt on-the-job rather than through more formal training.

About 55% of the workforce in this industry is aged 45 years or over, so there are likely to be many job opportunities in the future

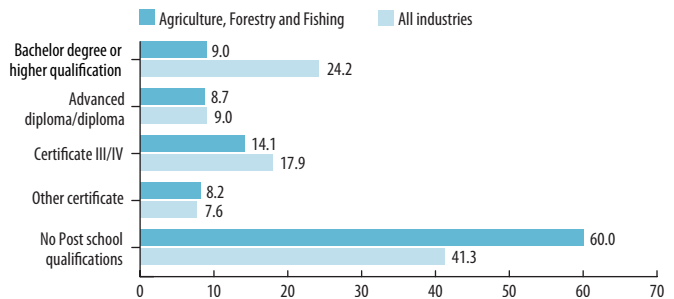
due to high replacement demand for labour. There are also good opportunities for self-employment, with 47% of people either working for themselves (without employees) or as employers

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.ruralskills.com.au/ontrack/index.html
www.agrifoodskills.net.au/

Communication Services

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 185 900 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 11.7 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 15 | 29 |
| % Female | 31 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 38 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State capital cities | 27 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Drivers, Delivery | 21 300 | 68 000 |
| Communications Trades | 18 000 | 23 900 |
| Clerks, Inquiry and Admissions | 12 800 | 103 400 |
| Sales Assistants | 12 800 | 551 400 |
| Clerks, Mail Sorting | 12 300 | 14 800 |

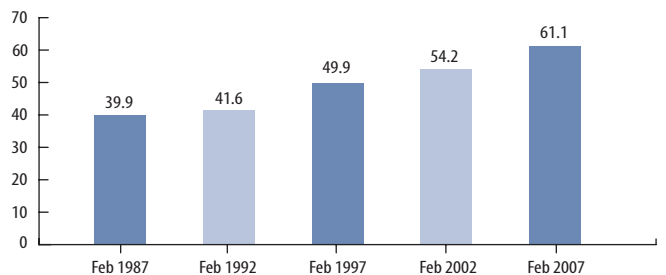
Communication Services is a small industry in employment terms, making up less than 2% of Australia's workforce. Employment in this industry has grown by 11.7% in the last five years (19 500 jobs), and most new jobs have been in Telecommunication Services (17 800). Employment is expected to grow by 8000 (0.8% per year) over the next five years.

Female employment has increased gradually over the last 20 years and women now make up almost one third of the *Communication Services* workforce (61 100). In 1987 females made up 28% of the workforce in this industry.

The educational profile of *Communication Services* is similar to the Australian educational profile for all industries, with almost one quarter of the workforce holding a Bachelor degree or higher qualification and a relatively high proportion of workers without post school qualifications (44%).

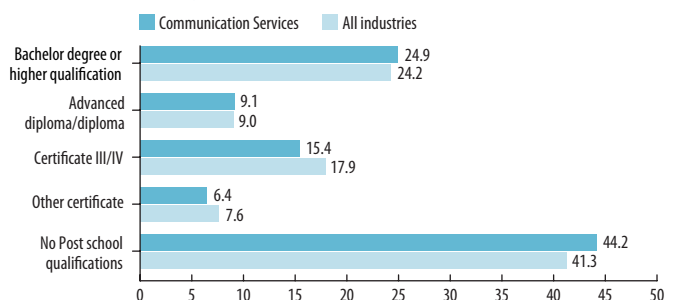
About 85% of those employed in this industry work full-time and almost three quarters work in State capital cities, making this industry highly concentrated in metropolitan areas.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.nswcitab.org.au/careers.htm
www.acs.org.au/ictcareers

Industry Profiles

Construction

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 951 600 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 35.4 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 14 | 29 |
| % Female | 12 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 33 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State capital cities | 40 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Carpenters and Joiners | 92 800 | 108 100 |
| Electricians | 65 300 | 116 600 |
| Plumbers | 63 800 | 74 600 |
| Managers, Building and Construction | 49 300 | 62 300 |
| Painters and Decorators | 44 800 | 45 000 |

Construction is the fifth largest employing industry, representing nearly one tenth of the Australian workforce. This industry has also created more jobs than any other industry in the last five years, adding 248 700 jobs (35.4% growth) or one in five new jobs. Employment growth is expected to continue although not as strongly as it has in the past five years (projected to add 82 500 jobs over the next five years at 1.7% per year).

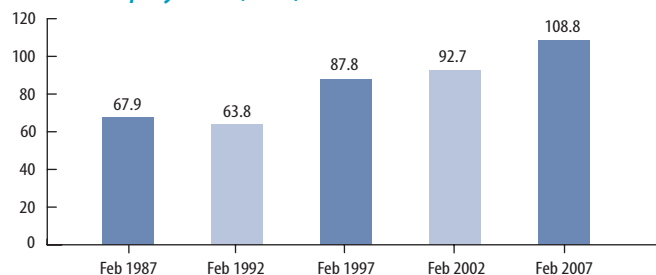
While the share of women working in *Construction* is relatively low (12%) the number of women working in this industry has grown by 60% over the last 20 years to 108 800.

A significant proportion of workers in *Construction* hold Certificate III/IV qualifications (40%), compared with the average across all industries of 18%. A further 41% do not hold post school qualifications, similar to the workforce as a whole.

Most workers in this industry are employed full-time (86%) and a relatively high proportion is self-employed (30%), compared with 9% for all industries. The *Construction* workforce is also slightly

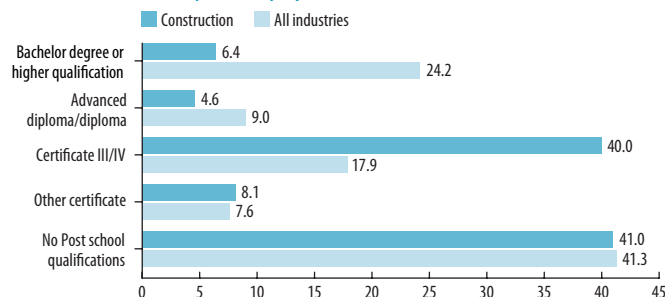
younger than that of other industries, with the share of workers aged 45 or older (33%) being less than the average across all industries (37%).

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.constructmycareer.com.au
www.plumbingcareer.com.au
www.citb.org.au/

Cultural and Recreational Services

| | This industry | All industries |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 280 500 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 17.9 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 42 | 29 |
| % Female | 50 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 29 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State capital cities | 31 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Fitness Instructors | 26 800 | 28 600 |
| Sportspersons, Coaches and Sporting Officials | 18 800 | 24 400 |
| Musicians and Singers | 8 300 | 9 000 |
| Greenkeepers | 7 300 | 16 400 |
| Journalists | 6 600 | 22 800 |

Cultural and Recreational Services employs less than 3% of Australia's workforce and is a diverse industry, covering sub-industries such as Libraries, Museums, Sport, Parks and Gardens, and Gambling Services. Employment in the industry has grown in the past five years, adding 42 500 jobs to the economy (17.9% growth). This industry is expected to add a further 27 800 jobs in the next five years, or 1.9% per year.

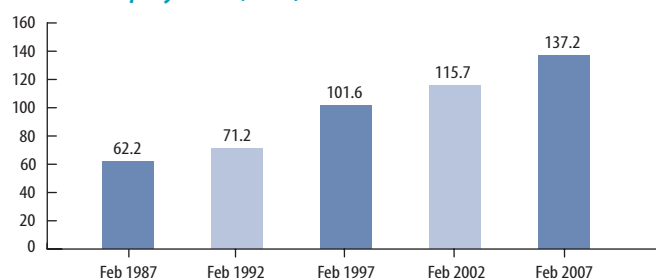
Female employment in *Cultural and Recreational Services* has grown over the last 20 years to 137 200 (up by 75 000 or 120%). In 1987 women comprised 46% of the workforce in this industry and this has risen now to 50%.

Almost one quarter of workers in *Cultural and Recreational Services* hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, while 43% do not have post school qualifications, reflecting the diversity of opportunities available in the industry.

Cultural and Recreational Services has a relatively young workforce with 71% of workers aged under 45 years, compared with 63%

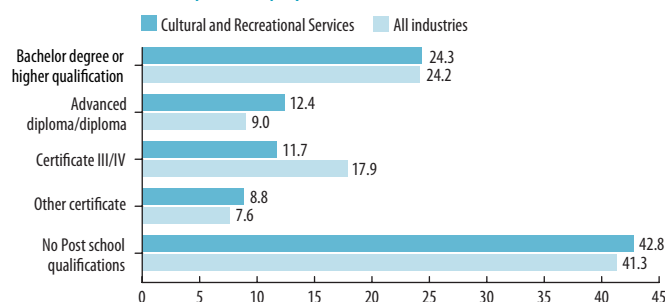
for the workforce as a whole. A relatively high proportion of workers are employed part-time (42%) and about 15% are self-employed, compared with 9% across all industries.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.ausport.gov.au/info/topics/careers.asp#career
www.serviceskills.com.au

Education

| | This industry | All industries |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 720 800 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 36 | 29 |
| % Female | 69 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 49 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 37 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Teachers, Primary School | 140 800 | 145 300 |
| Teachers, Secondary School | 128 700 | 128 700 |
| Teachers' Aides | 54 500 | 61 200 |
| University Lecturers and Tutors | 38 800 | 38 800 |
| Teachers, Music, Dance and Other Extra-Systemic | 25 500 | 32 300 |

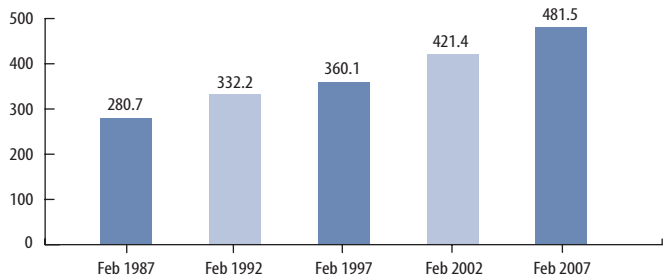
Education employs more than 720 000 people or about 7% of Australia's workforce. This industry has recorded average employment growth over the last five years, adding about 72 000 jobs (11.1% growth). Most new jobs have been in School Education (36 300 jobs) and Post School Education (15 900). The industry is expected to add a further 33 200 new jobs in the next five years (0.9% per year).

Female employment in *Education* has grown strongly over the past 20 years to 481 500 (up by about 200 000 or 70% growth). The female share of employment in the industry has also increased over the same period (from 62% of employment in 1987 to 69% in 2007).

Education has a highly skilled workforce with almost 65% having a Bachelor degree or higher qualification. This reflects the high proportion of teaching-related professions in this industry requiring tertiary qualifications. There are also good opportunities for part-time work, with 36% of the workforce employed part-time.

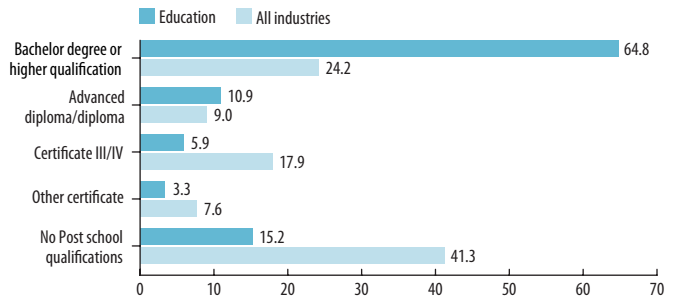
Nearly half the workers in *Education* are aged 45 years or over, higher than the average across all industries of 37%. This suggests that replacement demand will be strong over the next couple of decades.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.graduatecareers.com.au/content/view/full/227

Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 83 800 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 26.6 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 6 | 29 |
| % Female | 23 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 41 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 47 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Electricians | 6 000 | 116 600 |
| Electrical Powerline Trades | 5 800 | 8 800 |
| Clerks, Inquiry and Admissions | 3 800 | 103 400 |
| Plant Operators, General Stationary | 3 800 | 15 500 |
| Project and Programme Administrators | 3 300 | 119 000 |

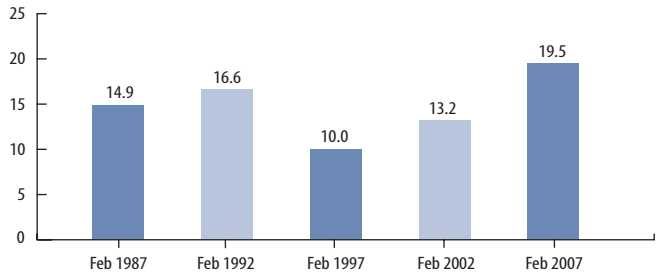
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply is Australia's smallest industry in terms of employment, with less than 1% of the workforce. This industry has recorded very strong employment growth over the last five years (up by 17 600 jobs or 26.6%). Most new jobs have been in Gas Supply (up by 12 600) and in Water, Sewerage and Drainage (10 400). Over the next five years employment is expected to fall slightly by 1500 (0.4% per year).

Female employment in *Electricity, Gas and Water Supply* has increased over the last 20 years to 19 500 (up by 4600). While this is a relatively small increase in numerical terms, it represents a doubling in the share of women working in this industry (from 11% in 1987 to almost 23% in 2007).

One third of workers in *Electricity, Gas and Water Supply* hold a Certificate III/IV qualification and a further 26% hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification. A relatively low proportion (one fifth) do not hold post school qualifications compared with all industries (41%), making this a comparatively highly educated industry.

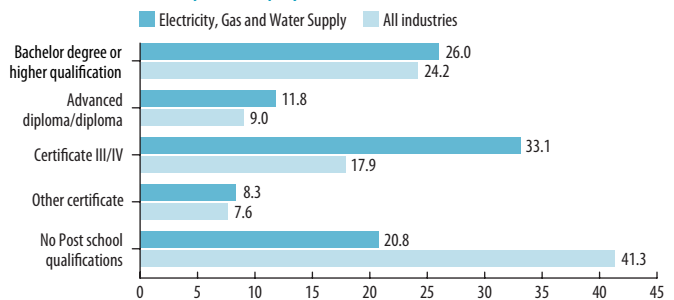
Most workers in *Electricity, Gas and Water Supply* work full-time (94%) and a relatively high proportion of employment is located outside State capital cities (47%). This implies there are good opportunities for employment in this industry in regional areas.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.ee-oz.com.au

www.sydneywater.com.au/WhoWeAre/CareerOpportunities

Industry Profiles

Finance and Insurance

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 397 100 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 15.9 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 19 | 29 |
| % Female | 53 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 30 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 20 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Bank Workers | 51 800 | 57 600 |
| Financial Dealers and Brokers | 49 800 | 62 300 |
| Finance Advisers | 26 300 | 32 900 |
| Credit and Loans Officers | 23 800 | 28 100 |
| Computing Professionals | 19 000 | 163 300 |

Almost 400 000 people or about 4% of Australia's workforce are employed in *Finance and Insurance*. This industry has recorded strong growth over the past five years, up by 54 500 jobs (15.9%). Employment growth is expected to be slight over the next five years, increasing by 15 000 (0.7% per year).

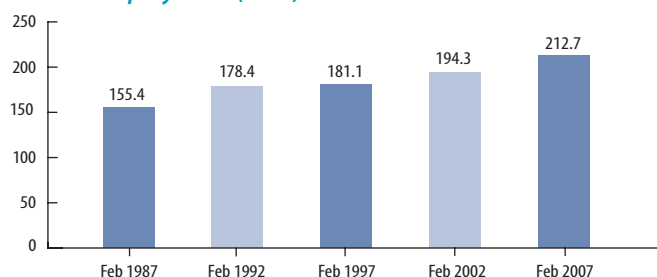
The number of women working in *Finance and Insurance* has increased over the last 20 years to 212 700 (up by about 60 000 or 37%). The industry has a relatively high proportion of female employment, with 53% of the workforce being female.

Reflecting the diversity of employment opportunities available in this industry, one third of the *Finance and Insurance* workforce hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, while almost 40% do not hold post school qualifications.

A comparatively low proportion of workers are employed part-time (19%) and the industry has a relatively young workforce with only 30% of workers aged 45 years and over, compared with 37% for all industries.

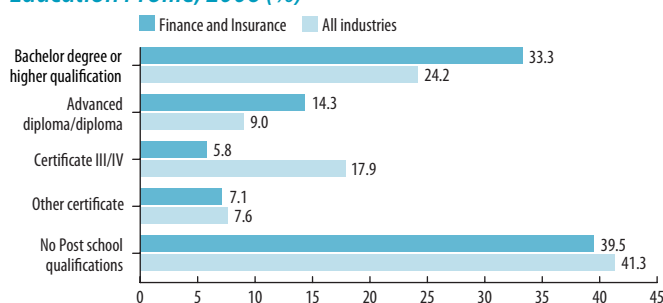
Employment is highly concentrated in metropolitan areas with 80% of employment based in State capital cities. Sydney and Melbourne, where head offices of major financial and insurance organisations are located, have almost 70% of the employment in this industry.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia-Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.graduatecareers.com.au/content/view/full/230
www.theinstitute.com.au

Government Administration and Defence

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 484 800 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 22.7 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 15 | 29 |
| % Female | 51 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 45 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 45 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Clerks, General | 25 800 | 119 100 |
| Project and Programme Administrators | 23 500 | 119 000 |
| Inspectors/Examiners, Government and Corporate | 21 800 | 30 900 |
| Clerks, Inquiry and Admissions | 20 300 | 103 400 |
| Keyboard and Data Entry Operators | 17 000 | 91 800 |

Employment has grown strongly in *Government Administration and Defence* with almost 90 000 jobs being added over the last 5 years (22.7% growth). Most new jobs have been in Government Administration (80 400 jobs). Growth is expected to continue over the next five years, adding 30 000 jobs (1.2% per year).

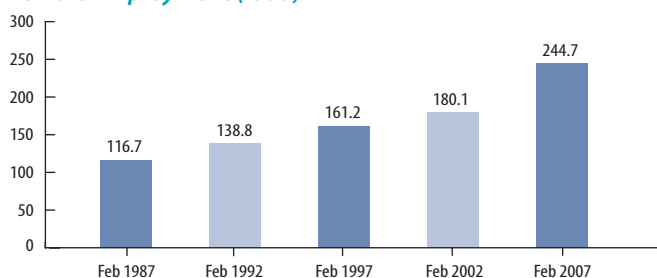
Female employment in *Government Administration and Defence* has more than doubled over the last 20 years to 244 700 (up by 128 000 or 110%). The female share of employment increased significantly from about 35% in 1987 to slightly over 51% in 2007.

More than 40% of workers in *Government Administration and Defence* hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, while 30% do not have post school qualifications.

With a high proportion of workers aged 45 years or over (45%), there is likely to be strong replacement demand over the next two decades. A relatively low proportion of workers in this industry work part-time (15%) and there is a comparatively high proportion

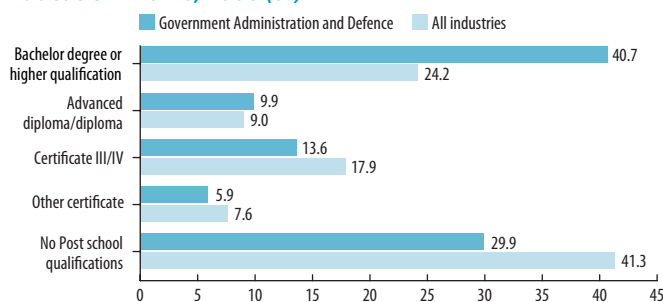
of work located in the Australian Capital Territory (accounting for 10% of total employment in this industry).

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia-Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.careergov.com.au/
www.defencejobs.gov.au
www.jobsearch.gov.au (select the government or defence tab)

Health and Community Services

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 1 069 000 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 17.2 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 43 | 29 |
| % Female | 78 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 46 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 37 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Nurses, Registered | 158 000 | 168 300 |
| Child Care Workers | 75 800 | 95 500 |
| Receptionists | 62 000 | 155 500 |
| Nurses' Aides and Personal Care Assistants | 62 000 | 69 000 |
| Carers, Aged and Disabled | 59 700 | 76 900 |

More than 1 million people work in *Health and Community Services*, making it the third largest employing industry in Australia. This industry has recorded strong growth over the last five years, up by 156 600 jobs (17.2%). Most new jobs were created in Hospitals and Nursing Homes (65 900) and Child Care Services (25 000). Growth is expected to continue over the next five years, adding almost 170 000 new jobs (3.0% per year).

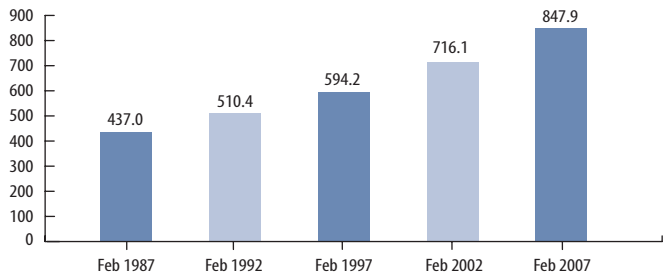
The number of women employed in *Health and Community Services* has increased by about 410 000 (95%) to 847 900 over the last 20 years. This represents the highest proportion of female employment of any industry (78%).

Health and Community Services has a comparatively highly skilled workforce with almost 40% of workers having a Bachelor degree or higher qualification. At the same time, one quarter of workers do not have post school qualifications.

There are good opportunities for part-time work, with a relatively high proportion of workers employed part-time (43%).

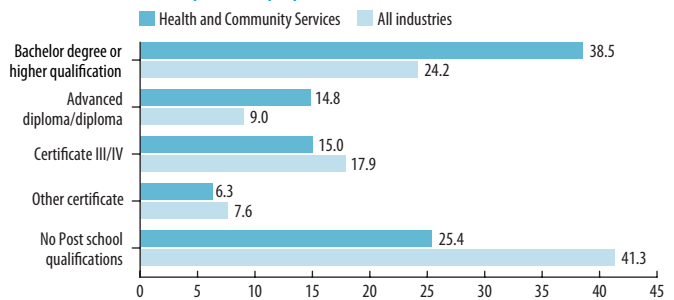
The workforce has a slightly older age profile than other industries. Almost 46% of workers are aged 45 years or older, suggesting replacement demand will be strong over the coming decades.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.nursingandmidwifery.com.au
www.cshisc.com.au/

Manufacturing

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 1 057 300 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | -2.1 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 13 | 29 |
| % Female | 26 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 38 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 33 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Boilermakers and Welders | 49 300 | 77 500 |
| Fitters and Machinists, Metal | 47 300 | 94 700 |
| Product Assemblers | 37 500 | 40 800 |
| Managers, Production | 31 000 | 49 900 |
| Hand Packers | 27 000 | 56 100 |

More than 1 million people are employed in *Manufacturing*. Despite the decline in employment over the last five years (losing 22 400 jobs or 2.1%), strong growth was recorded for Basic Non-Ferrous Metals Manufacturing (92 700 jobs), Iron and Steel Manufacturing (36 900), Publishing (25 400) and Beverage and Malt Manufacturing (21 400). Overall, employment is projected to decline over the next five years (down by 33 600 jobs or 0.6% per year), but there will continue to be many job opportunities as a result of workforce ageing, worker turnover and growth in certain sectors of the industry.

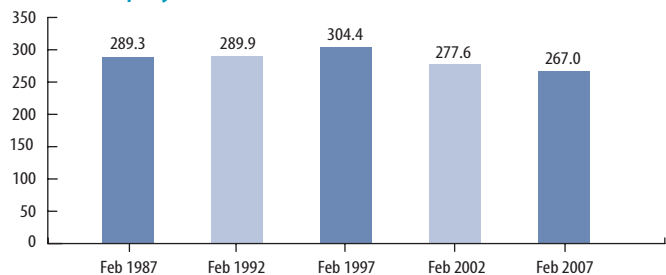
Female employment has declined over the last 20 years to 267 000, reflecting the general decline of employment. However, the female share of employment over the last 20 years has remained relatively constant, at about one quarter of the workforce.

One quarter of workers in *Manufacturing* hold a Certificate III/IV qualification, reflecting the demand for trades in the industry.

Just over 45% of workers do not have post school qualifications, slightly higher than the national average of 41%.

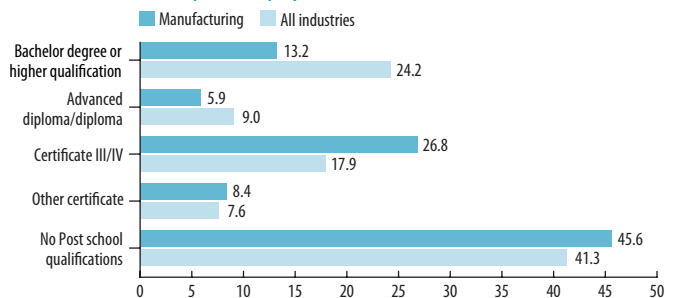
A high proportion of workers in this industry work full-time (87%), higher than the average across all industries (almost 70%).

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.zoom.aigroup.asn.au
www.mskills.com.au/

Industry Profiles

Mining

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 136 500 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 68.3 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 5 | 29 |
| % Female | 13 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 35 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 64 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Miners | 22 800 | 29 900 |
| Fitters and Machinists, Metal | 11 800 | 94 700 |
| Drivers, Truck | 7 800 | 160 600 |
| Geologists and Geophysicists | 5 800 | 8 300 |
| Managers, Production | 4 500 | 49 900 |

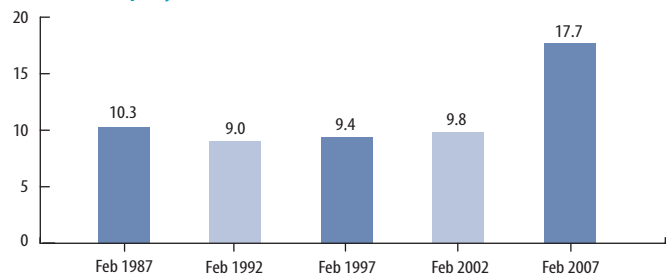
About 136 500 of Australia's workforce is employed in *Mining* and this industry has experienced very strong growth over the last five years, up by 55 400 jobs (68.3%). This industry is vital to the Australian economy in terms of export revenue and as a major regional employer with a majority of employment located outside State capital cities (64%). Over the last five years, most new jobs were in Metal Ore Mining (up by 12 700 jobs), Services to Mining (12 200) and Coal Mining (8700). Employment growth is projected to slow over the next five years, but there is still expected to be growth of 21 400 new jobs (3.0% per year).

Female employment in *Mining* declined slightly during the 1990s, but over the last 20 years it has grown by 7400 or 72% as a result of a near doubling in female employment in the industry in the last five years. The female share of employment has also increased during this period (from 10% of employment in 1987 to 13% in 2007).

More than one third of workers (35%) in *Mining* have Certificate III/IV qualifications and almost one fifth hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification.

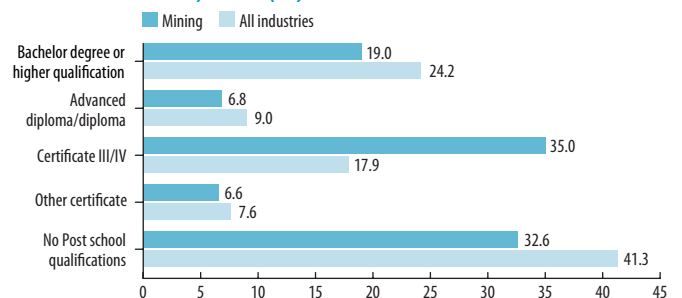
Mining has the lowest proportion of part-time work of any industry (5%) and the bulk of employment (90%) is concentrated in Western Australia (with 40% of total employment in the industry), Queensland (26%) and New South Wales (24%).

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.mininghall.com/minerals/careers.htm
www.ausimm.com/

Personal and Other Services

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 400 400 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 29 | 29 |
| % Female | 49 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 35 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 35 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Hairdressers | 54 800 | 57 100 |
| Police Officers | 50 500 | 51 100 |
| Gardeners, General and Landscape | 18 800 | 61 900 |
| Nursery Assistants and Garden Labourers | 15 000 | 41 600 |
| Ministers of Religion | 15 000 | 17 300 |

Personal and Other Services is a relatively small industry employing about 4% of Australia's workforce. Over the past five years, this industry has added almost 40 000 jobs (up by 11.1%). Public Order and Safety Services, which includes police, corrective services and fire brigade contributed almost half the new jobs (19 600). Strong employment growth is expected over the next five years, with 43 400 jobs (2.1% growth per year).

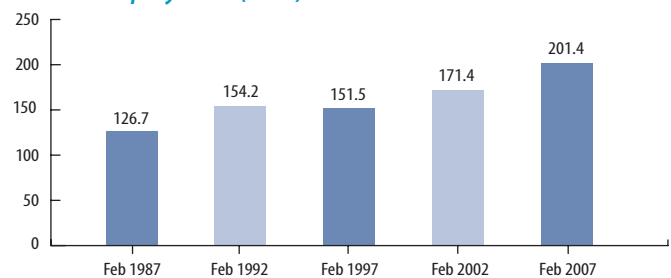
Female employment in *Personal and Other Services* has increased over the past 20 years to 201 400 (up by 74 700 or 60%). The female share of employment in this industry is also relatively high, making up about half the workforce.

Almost one quarter of workers in *Personal and Other Services* hold Certificate III/IV qualifications and almost one fifth hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification. Nearly 40% do not hold post school qualifications, similar to the average for all industries.

Almost 30% of workers in *Personal and Other Services* work part-time and a relatively high proportion are self-employed (15%),

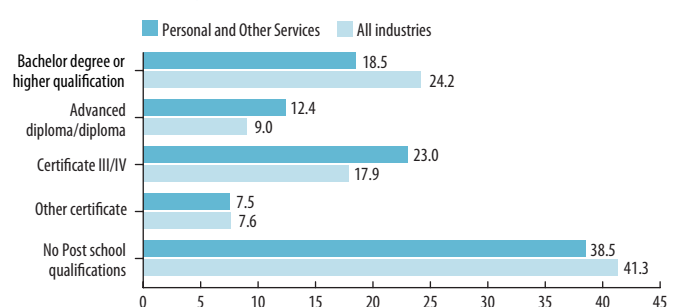
higher than the average of self-employed persons across all industries (9%).

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.afp.gov.au
www.serviceskills.com.au

Property and Business Services

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 1 232 100 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 19.0 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 26 | 29 |
| % Female | 46 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 37 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 27 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Cleaners | 93 500 | 204 200 |
| Accountants | 82 000 | 149 800 |
| Computing Professionals | 77 300 | 163 300 |
| Real Estate Agents and Property Managers | 64 500 | 69 700 |
| Secretaries and Personal Assistants | 50 800 | 170 100 |

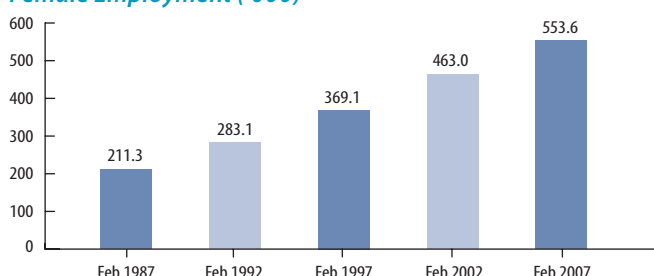
With over 1.2 million employed, *Property and Business Services* is Australia's second largest employing industry and it has grown strongly over the last five years, adding close to 200 000 new jobs (up by 19.0%). Most new jobs were in Legal and Accounting Services (37 500 jobs) and Marketing and Business Managers (31 000). Over the next five years, employment is expected to grow by 136 200 (2.1% per year).

The number of women employed in *Property and Business Services* has grown strongly in the last 20 years to 553 600, representing an increase of 340 000 (160%). The female share of employment has also increased marginally over the same period (from 43% of employment in this industry in 1987 to 46% in 2007).

Property and Business Services has a relatively highly skilled workforce, with close to 40% of workers in the industry holding a Bachelor degree or higher qualification, while 30% of workers do not have post school qualifications.

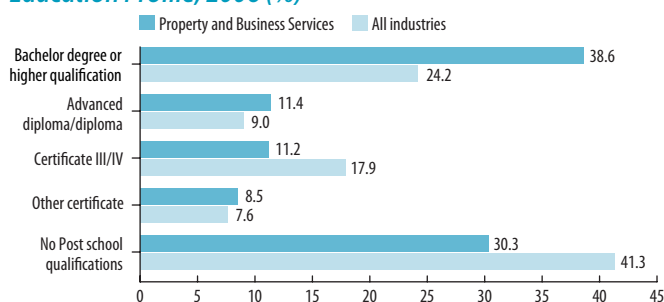
This industry is concentrated in metropolitan areas, with three quarters of employment situated in State capital cities. One quarter of workers in this industry are employed part-time, slightly less than the average for part-time employment across all industries.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.ibsa.org.au/
www.reiaustralia.com.au/careers

Retail Trade

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 1 490 900 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 8.0 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 47 | 29 |
| % Female | 53 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 25 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 38 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Sales Assistants | 483 800 | 551 400 |
| Managers, Shop | 160 300 | 210 600 |
| Checkout Operators and Cashiers | 108 800 | 122 100 |
| Storepersons | 93 500 | 209 000 |
| Motor Mechanics | 67 800 | 90 000 |

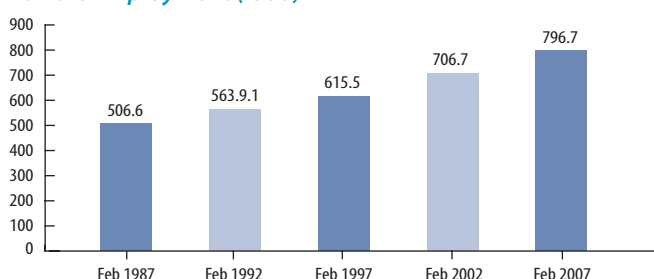
Almost 1.5 million people work in *Retail Trade*, making it the largest employing industry in Australia. In the past five years, employment in this industry increased by 110 000 (up by 8.0%). Most new jobs were in Personal and Household Good Retailing (76 500 jobs) and Food Retailing (34 300) while employment fell in Motor Vehicle Services (losing 33 200 jobs). Over the next five years, *Retail Trade* is expected to add a further 128 200 jobs (1.7% growth per year).

The number of women employed in *Retail Trade* has grown strongly over the last 20 years to 796 700, representing an increase of 290 000 or 60%. The female share of employment in this industry is also comparatively high (53%).

Almost two thirds of those employed in *Retail Trade* do not have post school qualifications and almost half of all employment in this industry is part-time. This makes the industry an ideal entry point to the workforce, particularly for school leavers, people seeking re-entry to the workforce or students seeking income while they study.

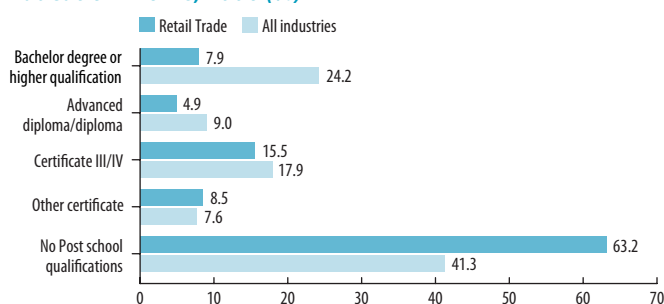
This industry has a relatively young workforce with almost 40% of workers aged 24 years or younger, compared with 16% across all industries.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.ara.com.au
www.autocareers.com.au

Industry Profiles

Transport and Storage

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 468 200 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 14.4 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 18 | 29 |
| % Female | 25 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 43 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 34 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Drivers, Truck | 84 000 | 160 600 |
| Drivers, Taxi and Chauffeurs | 31 800 | 36 900 |
| Drivers, Bus and Tram | 27 800 | 34 900 |
| Storepersons | 21 800 | 209 000 |
| Travel Agents and Tour Guides | 20 800 | 23 700 |

Employment in *Transport and Storage* has grown over the past five years, adding 58 900 new jobs at a growth rate of 14.4%. Most new jobs were in Storage (27 100 new jobs), which has increased by almost 120% since February 2002. Employment is expected to grow moderately over the next five years, with 29 000 new jobs (1.2% per year).

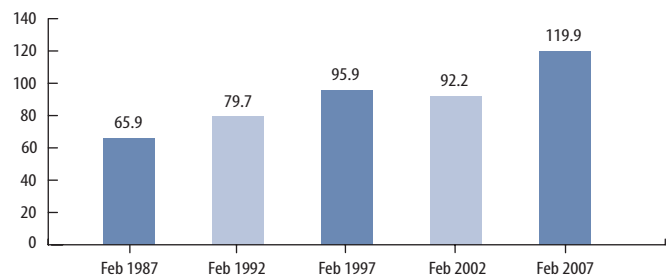
Female employment in this industry has increased by 82% (or 54 000) over the last 20 years to 119 900. The female share of employment has also grown significantly from 18% in 1987 to 25% in 2007.

Almost one fifth of workers employed in *Transport and Storage* hold Certificate III/IV qualifications, reflecting the prevalence of trades in the industry. More than half the workers in Transport and Storage do not hold post school qualifications.

The bulk of employment in this industry is full-time (82%), higher than the average of full-time work across all industries (about 70%). The workforce also has a slightly older age profile than all other

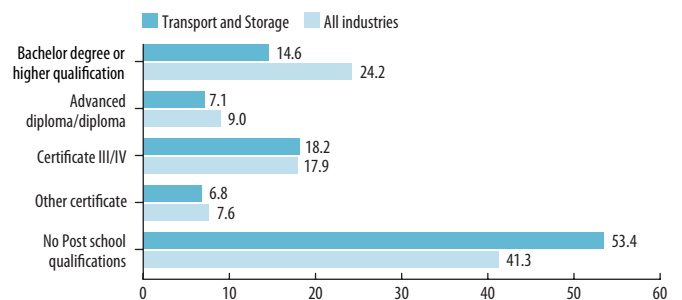
industries, with 43% of its workers aged 45 years or older compared with 37% for all industries. This suggests there will be strong replacement demand in this industry over the next couple of decades.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.careersintransport.org
www.tdtaustralia.com/

Wholesale Trade

| | This industry | All industries |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Employment (number) | 466 100 | 10 350 400 |
| % Employment change (past 5 years) | 7.0 | 12.8 |
| % Working part-time | 16 | 29 |
| % Female | 31 | 45 |
| % Aged 45 years or older | 37 | 37 |
| % of employment outside State Capital Cities | 29 | 37 |
| Top 5 occupations | | |
| Sales Representatives, General | 38 500 | 102 300 |
| Storepersons | 28 000 | 209 000 |
| Managers, Sales and Marketing | 24 500 | 104 500 |
| Clerks, Stock and Purchasing | 17 500 | 74 000 |
| Sales Assistants | 17 000 | 551 400 |

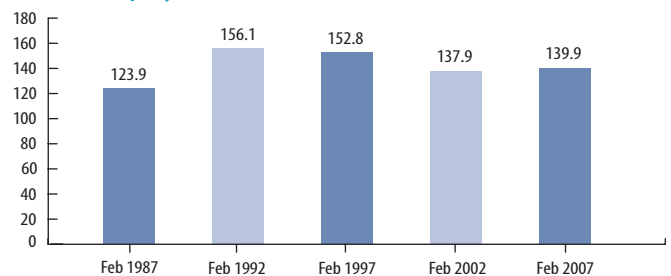
Wholesale Trade is a relatively small industry in terms of employment, making up less than 5% of the Australian workforce. Employment has grown since February 2002, adding 30 600 jobs (up by 7.0%). Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling added the most new jobs (12 400) while Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesalers contributed 7300 jobs. Over the next five years, employment is expected to fall slightly by 9000 (0.4% per year).

Female employment in this industry has grown marginally over the last 20 years to 139 900 (up by 16 000 or 13%). Over the same period, the female share of employment has increased from 28% in 1987 to 31% in 2007.

About one fifth of workers employed in *Wholesale Trade* hold a Certificate III/IV qualification and almost the same number hold a Bachelor degree or higher qualification. About 46% of workers do not hold post school qualifications.

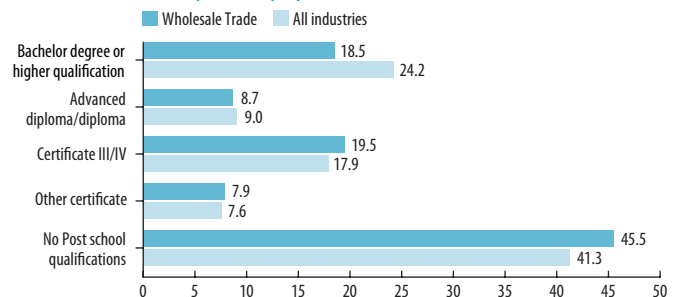
Wholesale Trade is dominated by full-time employment with 84% of all employment in the industry being full-time. Employment is concentrated in State capital cities, with 29% of jobs in this industry located outside State capital cities.

Female Employment ('000)



Source: ABS Labour Force, Australia—Detailed, Electronic Delivery Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Education Profile, 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work 2006 Cat. no. 6227.0

Useful links

www.graduatecareers.com.au/content/view/full/906
www.wrapsa.com.au

What are the main occupations in Australia?

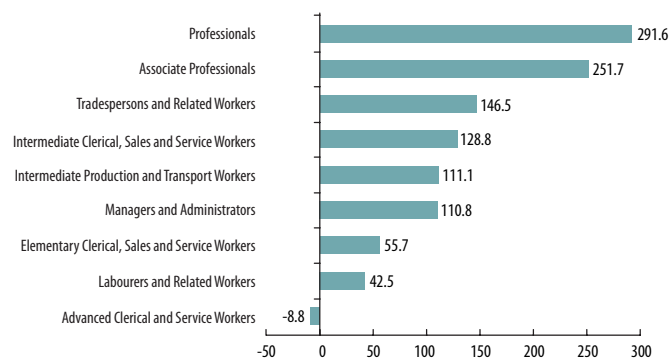
The largest occupational group in employment terms and in employment growth over the past five years is Professionals, which includes occupations which generally require study at university. Almost one in five Australian workers are employed in a Professional occupation.

To understand changes in the skill level of the Australian workforce, and the importance of acquiring skills, it is useful to examine employment trends in the nine skill-based Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) major groups (see table below). The nine groups are aligned with five skill levels (highest skilled to lowest skilled).

Employment growth has been strongest over the past five years in skilled occupations, with almost 60% of jobs (690 000) created in three skilled major groups

- Professionals (up by 291 600)
- Associate Professionals (251 700)
- Tradespersons and Related Workers (146 500).

Employment Growth by Occupation Major Group 5 years to Feb 2007 ('000)



Occupational Employment

| Skill level | Occupation ¹ | Employment | | Employment Change | | Gender | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|------|---------|-----------|
| | | Feb 2007 '000 | Share of total % | 5 years to Feb 2007 '000 | % | Males % | Females % |
| 1 | Managers and Administrators | 842.7 | 8.2 | 110.8 | 15.1 | 73 | 27 |
| 1 | Professionals | 1990.9 | 19.3 | 291.6 | 17.2 | 48 | 52 |
| 2 | Associate Professionals | 1337.9 | 13.0 | 251.7 | 23.2 | 55 | 45 |
| 3 | Tradespersons and Related Workers | 1305.0 | 12.7 | 146.5 | 12.7 | 90 | 10 |
| 3 | Advanced Clerical and Service Workers | 386.5 | 3.8 | -8.8 | -2.2 | 12 | 88 |
| 4 | Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers | 1692.7 | 16.5 | 128.8 | 8.2 | 29 | 71 |
| 4 | Intermediate Production and Transport Workers | 896.1 | 8.7 | 111.1 | 14.2 | 85 | 15 |
| 5 | Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers | 946.1 | 9.2 | 55.7 | 6.3 | 34 | 66 |
| 5 | Labourers and Related Workers | 891.8 | 8.6 | 42.5 | 5.0 | 65 | 35 |
| Total (all occupations) ² | | 10 350.4 | 100.0 | 1173.4 | 12.8 | 55.0 | 45.0 |

1. Occupations are Major Group level of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)

2. Trend data, totals do not add

Sources: ABS Labour Force Survey; Feb 2007. Data are trended by DEWR

DEWR indicative projections based on forecasts from economic forecasting organisations, especially the Centre of Policy Studies (CoPS) at Monash University

Employment in the relatively low skilled *Labourers and Related Workers* group did not rise as strongly as employment in the skilled groups, increasing by 5.0% or 42 500 over the five years to February 2007.

Studying to gain skills is important as you can see from the information below and on page 21 because

- most new jobs created in Australia in the past five years have been skilled jobs in the Professions, Associate Professions and Trades and
- your chance of being unemployed is lower the more skills you have.

Which skills are currently in demand?

Demand for skills is high in Australia with employers in all States and Territories currently looking for skilled workers across many trades and professions, including: engineering, automotive, food, electrical and electronics trades; engineering, mining and finance professions; as well as nurses and health professions. This strong demand means there are good opportunities for people with those skills.

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) assesses demand for a range of professions, associate professions, trades and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills.

Detailed listings of skills in demand, which are updated six monthly, are available

- on a State and Territory basis at www.workplace.gov.au/skillsindemand
- for Australia as the Migration Occupations in Demand List (MODL) which can be found at the Department of Immigration and Citizenship site www.immi.gov.au.

Occupational Projections and Prospects

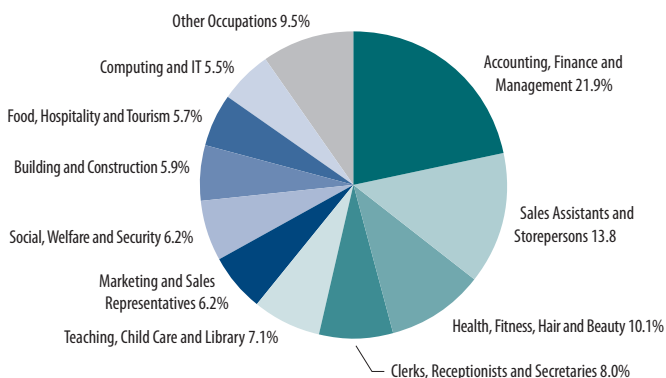
Which occupations will provide most new jobs?

If you are planning a career you need to think about the future.

As you can see from the chart below, over the next five years, more than half of the new jobs created are expected to be in four broad occupational groups.

- Accounting, Finance and Management (21.9% of new jobs).
- Sales Assistants and Storepersons (13.8%).
- Health, Fitness, Hair and Beauty (10.1%).
- Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries (8.0%).

Projected Employment Growth by Occupational Group to 2011–12 (% share)



Employment growth and job prospects

In the *Job Prospects Matrix* on page 29 and the *Occupational Summary* on page 38, Australian Jobs presents information about the prospects for occupations. This information takes account of a range of factors including historical and projected employment growth; whether an occupation is in a growth industry; the unemployment rate; and job turnover (that is the annual percentage of employees who move out of the occupation into other occupations, retirement or unemployment plus job changing within the occupation). More information about the prospects for each occupation as well as about how the ratings are derived can be found at www.jobsearch.gov.au/joboutlook.

Employment growth is an important determinant of job prospects, but job turnover (job openings from people leaving the occupation plus job changing) is also taken into account. Turnover provides more job opportunities than employment growth for almost all occupations and helps to create job opportunities in an occupation even when employment levels are steady or declining.

There are likely to be better opportunities in jobs assessed as having good prospects than in other occupations. However, employment opportunities are available for people with the right skills in every occupation. Do not be deterred if you have your heart set on an occupation which does not appear to have good prospects. Opportunities arise in all occupations as vacancies are created when people leave the occupation or change jobs.

Where are the jobs which have the best prospects?

As you will see in the *Job Prospects Matrix* information is provided for jobs which usually do not require any post school education or training, such as general labourers, through to skilled occupations which require four years of post school training, such as electricians and metal machinists, and those which require many years of university education like medical practitioners and engineers.

Information about the educational profile for workers currently employed in each occupation is available in Job Outlook www.jobsearch.gov.au/joboutlook in the right hand navigation bar for each occupation. Additionally, if you want to know how to get the skills to enter an occupation, the My Future site www.myfuture.edu.au provides useful information.

There are good prospects for many skilled occupations, especially in the trades and professions, but there are also some jobs which have good prospects which do not generally require post school education or training, such as sales assistants. Jobs with good prospects are also available across all industries.

It is evident, however, that the largest number of occupations which have good job prospects require skills you can only get through post school education and training. Many trades and professions are currently experiencing strong demand and are also assessed as having sound prospects in the longer term (to 2011–12). This reaffirms the value of undertaking education and training to develop skills and thereby enhance your employment prospects.

Earnings data presented in the *Job Prospects Matrix* also suggest there are benefits in acquiring skills. Although some jobs attract relatively high pay because they may be dangerous, have difficult working conditions or require you to work unusual hours, skilled occupations generally attract the best pay and conditions. Information about hours of work for each occupation is available in Job Outlook.

Case studies

Labourer, General

For General Labourers working full-time, average weekly hours are 40.6 (compared with 39.7 for all occupations) and earnings are below average – in the fourth decile. Unemployment for General Labourers is high. Job prospects are average.

Bricklayer

For Bricklayers working full-time, average weekly hours are 37.8 (compared with 39.7 for all occupations) and earnings are average – in the sixth decile. Unemployment for Bricklayers is average. Job prospects are good.

Auditor

For Auditors working full-time, average weekly hours are 39.7 (compared with 39.7 for all occupations) and earnings are above average – in the eighth decile. Unemployment for Auditors is low. Job prospects are good.

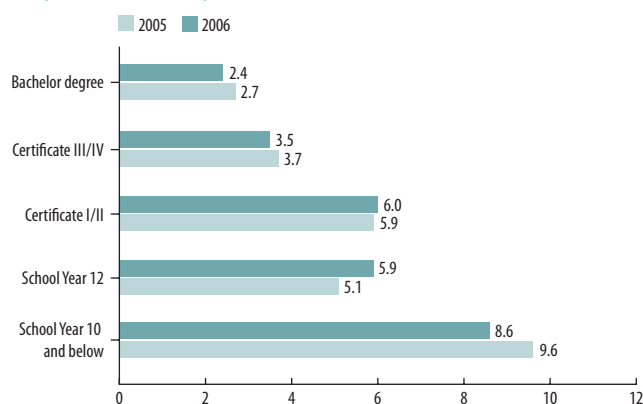
Will I reduce my chances of being unemployed if I keep studying?

Yes. The level of education you attain has a large impact on your chances of gaining employment. Statistics show that the likelihood of being unemployed falls with increasing levels of educational attainment.

For example, according to the May 2006 ABS Education and Work Survey, people with a Year 10 Certificate have a much higher unemployment rate than those who complete Year 12 (8.6% compared with 5.9%).

From looking at post school qualifications, it is clear that those with higher education or highly skilled vocational qualifications tend to have lower unemployment rates than those with basic vocational qualifications (2.4% for Bachelor degrees, 3.5% for Certificate III/IV compared with 6.0% for Certificate I/II).

Unemployment Rate by Qualification May 2005 and May 2006 (%)



Source: ABS Education and Work Cat. No. 6227.0

Educational qualifications have a significant impact on career options. In May 2006, almost 60% of those with Bachelor degrees were employed as Professionals and slightly less than 40% of those with Certificate III/IV qualifications worked as Tradespersons.

The educational profile of Australian workers is listed in the table below.

| Qualification | '000 | % |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Postgraduate degree | 370.1 | 3.8 |
| Graduate diploma/certificate | 267.9 | 2.8 |
| Bachelor degree | 1715.7 | 17.6 |
| Advanced diploma/diploma | 874.2 | 9.0 |
| Certificate III/IV | 1745.5 | 17.9 |
| Certificate I/II | 552.7 | 5.7 |
| Certificate not further defined | 181.9 | 1.9 |
| No post school qualification | 4019.2 | 41.3 |
| Total | 9727.2 | 100.0 |

Source: ABS Education and Work Cat. No. 6227.0

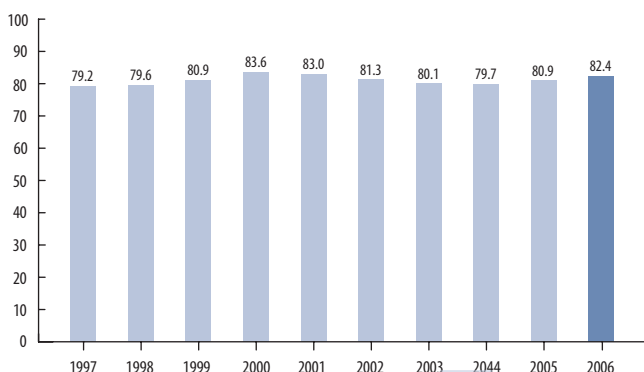
Useful links

- www.graduatecareers.com.au – information for graduates
- www.ncver.edu.au – information on TAFE outcomes and Vocational Education and Training (VET) research
- www.jobsearch.gov.au – graduate careers in Australian Government and State agencies – Click on 'graduate links'
- www.goingtouni.gov.au – more about studying at university
- <http://science.uniserve.edu.au/school/resource/careers.html>

Graduates of which disciplines do best in the labour market?

The Graduate Careers Australia (GCA) annual survey of graduates who completed their studies in 2005 shows that 82.4% of Bachelor degree graduates available for full-time work were employed full-time in April 2006. Another 12.2% worked part-time or casually while looking for full-time work. Employment outcomes for graduates have remained high over the past decade (see graph below).

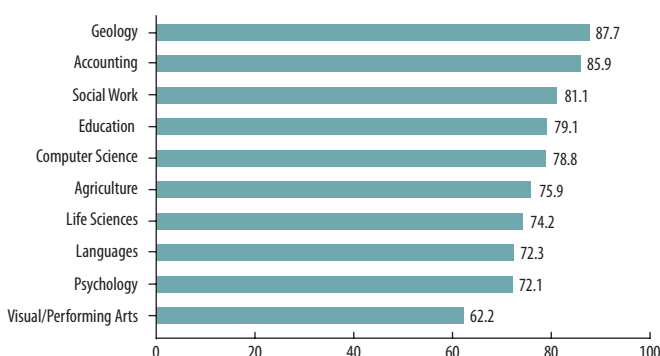
Graduates Employed Full-time on 30 April Following Graduation 1997–2006 (%)



Source: GCA, GradStats December 2006 and Gradlink

Graduates from the disciplines of Mining Engineering, Pharmacy, Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Surveying, Veterinary Science, Building, Urban and Regional Planning, Rehabilitation and Law had the best job outcomes with 90% or more in full-time employment. The graph below provides employment outcomes of graduates from other disciplines in which less than 90% were employed in full-time work four months after graduating.

Graduate Full-time Employment Outcomes Selected Fields of Study, 2006 (%)



Source: GCA, GradStats December 2006 and Gradlink

It is important to note that some disciplines have particular requirements which ensure full-time employment rates are high for their graduates. For example, graduates in medicine have strong job outcomes due to the requirement to serve a registration year.

Starting salaries for graduates

The median starting salary of all Bachelor degree graduates (in first full-time employment and aged less than 25 years) was \$40 800 in 2006, up by \$800 from the previous year. Dentistry (\$68 000), Optometry (\$51 200) and Medicine (\$48 000) had the top ranked graduate starting salaries. These were followed in 2006 by Engineering (\$46 000), Earth Sciences (\$45 000) and Education (\$43 400).

What are employability skills?

Employers have understood for some time that effective workers require more than just technical skills. They also need to have a range of general or transferable skills, known as employability skills, to do the job properly.

Technical skills may be gained through higher education, vocational education and training, or learnt on-the-job. However, employers value a range of other skills, such as good communication and team work, which may be developed through training and experience or which some people may already possess when they leave school.

Eight employability skills have been identified as the skills employers consider to be as important as technical skills in research funded by the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) and conducted by the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI) and the Business Council of Australia.

Employability skills are seen by employers as being important not only to gaining employment but also to effective employee performance on the job.

The eight identified employability skills are:

- communication
- team work
- problem solving
- initiative and enterprise
- planning and organising
- self-management
- learning, and
- technology.

While all eight employability skills are noted as important for job seekers and employees, particular jobs may require an employee to possess one or more of these eight employability skills to a greater measure. The DEST/ACCI report titled *Employability Skills for the Future*, available at www.dest.gov.au (click on Publications and resources), discusses these eight skills in detail based on extensive research with employers of small, medium and large enterprises. A brief outline of their results in relation to the eight employability skills is given below.

Communication

Employers see communication skills as critical to customer service and workplace harmony, effective operations and productivity. Importantly, employers do not differentiate between the need for a high standard of communication skills between entry level and ongoing positions, although some jobs require specific skills that come with training and experience. Some of the main elements of communication include effective listening and understanding, speaking clearly and directly, being assertive and persuasive, reading effectively, writing to the needs of the audience and being responsive in negotiations and requests.

Team work

Team work is regarded by employers as a vital skill because it leads to productive worker relationships and outcomes. Important aspects of teamwork include the capacity to work harmoniously with people of different contexts including age, gender, religion and political persuasion, understanding one's role in team situations, applying teamwork in a wide range of situations (such as crisis planning and future planning) and identifying the strengths of different members of a team and utilising them to meet the objectives of the enterprise.

Problem solving

Employers place high value on employees who can identify and solve problems before they have a serious impact on business performance. The key aspects of problem solving include the capacity to arrive at creative and practical solutions, applying a range of strategies to solve problems, and utilising the strengths of others to resolve situations in a team environment.

Initiative and enterprise

While the need for initiative and enterprise varies across different businesses and industries, employers regard the capacity to take the initiative as an important employability skill. In particular, the ability to adapt to change, develop effective work practices, identify opportunities not obvious to others and translate ideas into action are seen as being important by employers.

Planning and organising

The key aspect of planning and organising is good time management. Employees who can manage priorities by setting timelines, coordinating tasks and working systematically are highly valued. Planning and organising are also closely related to project management and goal-setting, both of which are important to the employee's effectiveness at work and to their future career prospects.

Self-management

This skill has gained in importance as employers recognise the role of personal aspirations in work performance. Self-management includes having a personal vision and clear goals, evaluating one's own performance at work, seeking continuous self-improvement to enhance performance, having clarity and confidence and taking responsibility.

Learning

Rapid changes to the economy and business practices driven by technology, business management techniques and new processes mean that learning is an essential component of every workplace. The most important element of this skill is proactive involvement in training and learning opportunities in the workplace as well as in more formal settings (such as at university or vocational education and short courses). Other aspects include contributing to the learning community in the workplace, utilising different forms of learning (such as mentoring, peer support and networking), being open to new ideas and techniques and the capacity to translate new information into practice.

Technology

The use of technology in the workplace has gained increasing prevalence since it adds to worker effectiveness and, in turn, improves company performance. Accordingly, it is not surprising that employers are looking for workers who are familiar or who can quickly familiarise themselves with, various forms of technology in the workplace. While the complexity of technology varies from job to job, a basic understanding of word processing, spreadsheets and Internet/email usage is now seen as essential by many employers. In more labour intensive jobs, the ability to use new equipment is seen as essential to effectiveness at work.

Australian Apprenticeships offer great opportunities to earn while you learn. Australian Apprenticeships are available in a variety of certificate levels in more than 500 occupations across Australia, in traditional trades, as well as a diverse range of emerging careers in most sectors of business and industry.

What are Australian Apprenticeships?

Australian Apprenticeships combine practical work with structured training to give you a nationally recognised qualification. No matter what your interests, Australian Apprenticeships provide an attractive training option.

Australian Apprenticeships are a great way to build your career. They are 'competency based', meaning it may be possible for you to complete your training when you have reached the skill level required, rather than having to complete a set time period of training.

How can I find an Australian Apprenticeship?

STEP 1: Explore websites such as www.getatrade.gov.au or www.myfuture.edu.au or www.jobsearch.gov.au that help you decide on the industry in which you want an Australian Apprenticeship.

STEP 2: Find job vacancies in your region for Australian Apprentices in the industry in which you are interested by searching on www.jobsearch.gov.au, other vacancy websites, or checking your local paper.

STEP 3: Market yourself. Tell everyone you know that you are looking for a job. Make a list of potential employers and write to them explaining who you are and that you are enquiring about an Australian Apprenticeship.

STEP 4: Write job applications and apply for positions. At www.jobguide.dest.gov.au you will find tips on how to write a job application, letter and résumé. You can also build and lodge a résumé on Australian JobSearch www.jobsearch.gov.au, select the 'job seeker' tab then choose 'Résumé Builder'.

STEP 5: Go to interviews. The Job Guide website provides tips on how to make the best impression at a job interview.

How do I get more information?

More information on Australian Apprenticeships is available at www.australianapprenticeships.gov.au.

Contact your local Australian Apprenticeships Centre. For your nearest Centre call 13 38 73 or go to the 'Find an Australian Apprenticeships Centre' section on the Australian Apprenticeships website.

If you are at school, talk to your careers adviser about the possibility of getting started on your Australian Apprenticeship while attending school.

Group Training Organisations employ Australian Apprentices and place them with host businesses until they have completed their training. More information about group training is at www.grouptraining.com.au.

Who can undertake Australian Apprenticeships?

Australian Apprenticeships are open to anyone of working age (many mature age Australian Apprentices are finding rewarding careers), but you will improve your chances if you complete Year 12, vocational studies at school or gain work experience in the industry in which you are interested.

Is there help for Australian Apprentices?

A range of personal assistance is available for Australian Apprentices, although conditions apply and not all Australian Apprentices may be eligible. Assistance may include

- Youth Allowance (including Austudy for over 25s and ABSTUDY). More information is available from Centrelink on 13 36 33.
- Living Away From Home Allowance for Australian Apprentices who have had to move away from the parental/guardian home to commence or remain in an Australian Apprenticeship.
- From 1 July 2007, the Apprenticeship Wage Top-up initiative delivers financial support for Australian Apprentices less than 30 years old in a trade experiencing skill needs. \$500 payments will be made for the first two years of their training arrangements at the 6, 12, 18 and 24 month points.
- From 1 July 2007, Apprentice Training Vouchers provide Australian Apprentices in a trade experiencing skill needs a reimbursement of course fees up to \$500.
- The Commonwealth Trade Learning Scholarship provides two tax exempt \$500 payments to eligible Australian Apprentices undertaking qualifications in a trade experiencing skill needs in small to medium enterprises or Group Training Organisations.
- The Tools For Your Trade initiative provides a tool kit worth up to \$800 (including GST) to help alleviate the financial burden faced by Australian Apprentices. Information, including eligibility criteria, is available at www.toolsforyourtrade.com.au or by calling 1800 557 875.

Other Assistance – Skills for the Future Initiatives

Skills for the Future initiatives focus on the need for continuous upgrading of skills over the course of an individual's working life. The range of initiatives includes

- Business Skills Vouchers worth up to \$500 which are available to Australian Apprentices or newly qualified tradespersons in traditional trades as a contribution towards the costs of undertaking accredited business skills training.
- Incentives for higher technical skills of at least \$4000 for Diploma and Advanced Diploma qualifications, particularly in engineering fields.
- From 1 July 2007, the Support for Mid-Career Apprentices initiative provides financial support for mid-career workers (aged 30 years or more) to upgrade their skills through an apprenticeship in a trade experiencing skill needs.

For further information on the Australian Skills Vouchers Programme and Careers Advice Australia go to the Skills for the Future website at www.skillsforthefuture.gov.au/.

Australian Apprenticeships Job Pathways www.aajobpathways.com.au is an easy-to-use tool designed to help you find an Australian Apprenticeship. Use the website to look at the range of Australian Apprenticeships Job Descriptions and Job Pathway Charts for industries in which you are interested.

Are you looking for work?

The Australian Government provides a wide range of services to help people find the right job. Centrelink is a good place to start. If you are registered with Centrelink for the Newstart Allowance or Youth Allowance you will be referred to a member of the Job Network. Alternatively, you can approach Job Network members and register with them directly.

Job Network is a national network of community and private organisations contracted by the Government to help people find employment. Job Network members are located all over the country, go by different names, and can be specialised to meet the needs of specific groups of job seekers such as Indigenous Australians, youth, people with disabilities, and the mature aged. Job Network members can help you by

- Developing your résumé and then finding jobs to match your skills and experience.
- Giving advice on how to prepare for job interviews and where to look for job vacancies.
- Sending you to employment and training programmes according to your needs and interests.

Job Network can also advise you about Work Experience Placements which can provide you with the opportunity to improve your work skills and demonstrate what you have to offer potential employers by working for a short time with a host employer. The Australian Government provides personal accident and combined public and products liability insurance for eligible job seekers participating in a Work Experience Placement.

For more information about Job Network, call 13 62 68 or visit the Job Network website at www.jobnetwork.gov.au, where you can search for a Job Network member in your locality. Centrelink can also provide information about Australian Government services. Go to www.centrelink.gov.au or phone 13 10 21.

Another handy website is JobSearch, www.jobsearch.gov.au, where you can access a large number of vacancies in locations throughout Australia and across a wide range of industries.

The Government provides additional assistance and information for those looking for Australian Apprenticeships (page 23 has more information) and for job seekers, who are either young, mature aged, parents returning to the workforce, people with a disability, Indigenous or from a culturally and linguistically diverse background. Further details on this assistance are provided in the following pages.

What support is available when I have got the job?

Employers have a number of obligations including

- Providing wages and conditions in accordance with the legal minimums or agreement.
- Keeping accurate and complete time and wage records.
- Providing payslips.
- Paying superannuation.
- Obeying industrial, anti-discrimination, taxation, occupational health & safety and workers compensation laws.

Whether you are an employee or an employer, there is one place you can go for information, help and advice about workplace relations - the Workplace Infoline 1300 363 264.

YOUTH SERVICES

If you are about to leave school or finish training there is a lot of help available to make it easier for you to move into work or develop more skills.

Who can I ask for help?

Centrelink and Job Network can help. If you're registered with Centrelink for Newstart Allowance or Youth Allowance, you will be referred to a Job Network member, but Centrelink can refer all young Australians to Job Network – whether they get income support or not.

Job Network members can help you find the right job if you are about to leave school, or if you have already left and don't plan to do further study. It does not matter if you are eligible for income support or not.

If you are 15 to 20 years old, not in full-time education or training, and registered with Centrelink as 'looking for work', you can use the full range of Job Network services.

Some Job Network members are Youth Specialist providers who have particular skills and knowledge for assisting young people. Ask Centrelink to refer you if there is one in your area.

Assistance is available for a range of things including

- Finding career information.
- Looking for a job.
- Developing a résumé and writing job applications.
- Preparing for job interviews.
- Using the JobSearch database.
- Finding jobs that are not advertised on the JobSearch database or in the newspaper.
- Information on complementary employment and training programmes provided by Commonwealth and State Governments. There are many programmes offering help with things like reading and writing, finding somewhere to live and providing someone to talk with about health or personal issues.
- Advice about Australian Apprenticeships – see also page 23.

Is there more information available about options?

If you want to explore options on your own and would like to see what is available, there are useful Internet sites like those listed on page 2 of this publication as well as some for specific industries which are provided at the end of each industry profile on pages 10 to 19. However, your school careers teacher and Centrelink Career Information Centres are also great starting places, providing hard copy information which is especially useful if the Internet is not easy to access. Note, however, that most public libraries have Internet access that you can use to investigate careers.

MATURE AGE EMPLOYMENT

If you are a mature age person, a range of employment services, such as Job Network, is provided by the Australian Government to help you gain employment.

An exciting new service is available

If you are 50 years of age or older and on income support, a new employment service available through Job Network, called Employment Preparation, equips you with the skills to re-enter the workforce. There is also a capped number of places for job seekers aged 50 years and older who are not on income support. A new Employment Service is available to Age Pensioners from 1 July 2007 which will assist with job search training and employment preparation services if you wish to return to the workforce.

Can employers get help to employ me?

Employers are increasingly valuing the knowledge and experience that mature age workers bring to their business. Information and support is available to help organisations create age positive workplaces, through initiatives like the Mature Age Employment Practical Guide, the Wise Workforce programme, the Mature Age Industry Strategy, and Age Management Training. More information on these initiatives is available at www.jobwise.gov.au.

Age Management Training is available for managers to help businesses enhance their recruitment and retention of mature age workers and for experienced workers to assist them plan and implement a phased retirement.

Particular incentives for employers include the Work Experience Placement programme and the Mature Age Worker Australian Apprenticeships Incentive Scheme. Employers can get more details from the Employer Hotline on 13 17 15.

Under the Mature Age Worker Australian Apprenticeships Incentive Scheme, employers of a disadvantaged mature age worker (aged 45 years or over) may be eligible for financial incentives. Details can be found at www.australianapprenticeships.gov.au/.

PARENTS ON INCOME SUPPORT

The Welfare to Work reforms which began on 1 July 2006 assist parents on welfare to become more financially independent. If you are a principal carer parent who claimed an income support payment, such as Parenting Payment or Newstart Allowance on or after 1 July 2006, and your youngest child is aged six or over, you must look for at least 30 hours of employment per fortnight. Parents with a youngest child aged under six do not face these requirements.

Principal carer parents who are subject to part-time participation requirements are not expected to take up employment if the work will occur outside school hours and no appropriate care and supervision is available for their child(ren), if the job is located more than one hour from home, or if the cost of working would not result in principal carers being at least \$50 per fortnight better off.

Principal carers do not face any penalties if they are unable to meet their participation requirements for a period of time because their child is sick or injured. Principal carer parents who were on Parenting Payment before 1 July 2006 are required to look for part-time work of at least 30 hours per fortnight from 1 July 2007 or when their youngest child turns seven (whichever is later).

Is there help for me to meet these requirements?

If you are a principal carer with participation requirements, you may be referred to an employment service provider who will help you in your search for employment. You can also use the new Employment Preparation service through Job Network, which provides tailored assistance, by offering

- A range of training and courses, including tailored services to update your skills or qualifications, improve your self-esteem and confidence.
- Advice about the local labour market.
- Assistance with job search skills.

If you are a parent who has been identified as Highly Disadvantaged under the Job Seeker Classification Instrument you will immediately go into Intensive Support customised assistance through Job Network.

What about Child Care?

To assist principal carer parents into employment, the Australian Government has uncapped Outside School Hours and Family Day Care places. This helps to ensure necessary child care is available to reduce barriers parents face in moving from welfare to work, and to address the current high demand for places.

In addition, working parents are able to claim up to \$4000 per child per year from the Child Care Tax Rebate, depending on their out-of-pocket child care costs. You may also be eligible (Centrelink will be able to advise you) for Jobs, Education and Training (JET) Child Care Fee Assistance which pays most of the difference between the child care service fee and the Child Care Benefit (CCB) contribution, but, you will still have to pay a small contribution.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Employment services for people with disabilities are available Australia-wide and provide assistance for you to get and keep a job.

Job Network provides assistance if you have a disability but do not need ongoing support or rehabilitation to find or keep a job. In some areas there are Job Network sites that provide employment services to particular groups including people who are vision or hearing impaired, people with physical disability, people with a mental illness and people with HIV and hepatitis.

Job Network has a range of services that can assist you to find work, including the Work Experience Placement programme. For eligible job seekers there are also funds available to pay for work related equipment and training, including equipment and technology that will help support your independence in applying for jobs and in the workplace.

The Disability Employment Network (DEN) is a network of specialist employment services supporting people with disability to get work in the open labour market. The network is made up of community and private organisations across Australia providing expert support and services to people with disability and employers.

DEN is for people who have a permanent, or likely to be permanent, disability. To qualify for assistance from a DEN member, you must need specialist assistance for more than six months after being placed in a job, or need ongoing support to keep a job.

DEN members provide a range of specialist services individually tailored to meet your employment needs. Services include

- Helping you prepare for work, including training in specific job skills.
- Job search support, such as résumé development, interview skills training and help to look for suitable jobs.
- Support for when you are first placed into a job, including on-the-job training and support for your co-workers and employers.
- Ongoing support in a job if you need it.
- Vocational training and other assistance.

DEN also provides help for people with disabilities in 'employment in jeopardy' situations. Employees who are likely to lose their job as a result of their disability may be able to receive immediate assistance or support from a DEN member to keep their job.

Vocational Rehabilitation Services (VRS) provide specialist employment assistance, combined with vocational rehabilitation, to help people with a disability, an injury or health condition find and retain safe and sustainable employment in the open labour market.

VRS is tailored to the individual needs of the job seeker and can include, but is not limited to

- Assessment of the impact a job seeker's injury, disability or health condition is having on the job seeker's ability to gain sustainable employment.
- Identifying and delivering vocational rehabilitation interventions and strategies to manage their injury, disability or health condition, in order to achieve a safe return to work, including interventions designed to improve endurance.
- Vocational counselling and planning to identify a safe, suitable and sustainable job goal.
- Counselling on disability issues.
- Training and work trials.
- Job search and job placement assistance.
- Assistance with job design, workplace assessments and modifications.

To find out more about the many employment and related services available go to the JobAccess website www.jobaccess.gov.au or phone Job Access on 1800 464 800 and talk to a Job Access Adviser.

The JobAccess website and JobAccess Advisers also provide information on the Workplace Modifications Scheme and the Auslan for Employment Programme. The Workplace Modifications Scheme provides financial assistance to employers to pay for adjustments to a workplace or to purchase tools and technology that enables you to be independent in the workplace and reach your full potential in your new job. The Auslan for Employment Programme provides assistance to employers with Auslan interpreting for Deaf employees.

What is a Job Capacity Assessment?

If you have a medical condition or problem that prevents you from finding or keeping a job or limits the number of hours you can work or the sort of work you can do, Centrelink or an employment service may refer you for a Job Capacity Assessment. This will identify the employment service that best suits your needs and ensure your capacity for work is determined quickly. Centrelink will give you information about the purpose of the assessment and whether you are required to attend as part of your job search obligations. The Job Capacity Assessor will then complete an assessment with you. If you need more information on Job Capacity Assessments you can call 1300 136 526 or access the Job Capacity Assessment website www.jca.gov.au.

What about wages?

Most Australians who have a disability and participate in the open workforce do so at full rates of pay. However, there are some people who find it hard to get or keep a job at full wage rates because their disability affects their level of work productivity. If this applies to you, you can access a reliable process of productivity-based wage assessment to determine fair pay for fair work. This is called the Supported Wage System.

The Supported Wage System operates within the State and Federal industrial relations frameworks. The assessed productivity applies to the wage rate only. All other employment conditions, such as length of annual and long service leave and access to training, apply according to existing employment conditions. The assessed wage rate is also applied to any leave entitlements of the worker with disabilities.

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

The Australian Government, through its Indigenous Economic Development Strategy, offers support services and programmes which help you find work, get on-the-job experience and training, and set up your own business.

Further information about the following services and programmes can be found at www.workplace.gov.au/indigenous or by calling the Indigenous Employment Line on 1802 102. Indigenous Youth Employment Consultants (IYECs) can also help you. They are employed by Job Network providers to assist Indigenous young people with the transition from school to work. They will work closely with you and your family, your community, local schools, vocational education and training providers, local businesses and other Job Network providers. Ask your local Job Network member if there is an IYEC in your area. IYECs work in 30 locations across Australia.

Remote Areas

Thirteen Providers of Australian Government Employment Services have been contracted to provide the following suite of employment services to communities in remote parts of the Northern Territory, north Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia.

- Job Network.
- Community Work Coordinators.
- Disability Employment Network.
- Job Placement, Employment and Training.
- Personal Support Programme.
- New Enterprise Incentive Scheme.

Are there partnerships with employers to help me?

The Australian Government works with employers to create employment and training opportunities for you through the following programmes

- Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP) provide flexible funding to help employers generate long-term jobs for Indigenous Australians.
- The Corporate Leaders for Indigenous Employment Project (CLIEP) is a partnership between the private sector and the Government to increase Indigenous employment within private sector organisations.
- The National Indigenous Cadetship Project (NICP) links Indigenous tertiary students with employers who can provide work skills and professional employment opportunities.
- Wage Assistance is a wage subsidy paid to employers for up to 26 weeks when they employ an eligible Indigenous job seeker.

Indigenous business services and programmes

There are also programmes to help you to own and run your own business.

- Indigenous Business Australia (IBA) Enterprises provide Indigenous Australians with business loans, mentoring and support to get into business and to manage a business successfully.
- Indigenous Small Business Fund (ISBF) provides funding for incorporated Indigenous organisations for business development initiatives.
- Indigenous Capital Assistance Scheme (ICAS) provides Indigenous businesses with access to commercial finance and culturally appropriate professional and mentoring support services.
- IBA Investments assist Indigenous self-management and economic self-sufficiency through participation in joint ventures and major investments.

CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE

The Australian labour market offers a range of employment options for newly arrived migrants, but it can sometimes be difficult to find the right job, and you may need help to settle in.

Centrelink is the organisation which should be your first point of contact after you arrive in Australia. Centrelink offices can help you and advise you about financial assistance for which you may be eligible. Centrelink might refer you for extra help to a Multicultural Service Officer who will help you to settle in Australia, a Job Network member if you are eligible for help to find work, which depends on the type of visa you hold, or another government department or agency.

In some areas, there are Job Network members who provide specialist services to people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Ask Centrelink to refer you if there is one in your area.

Job Network can also help by sending you to employment and training programmes such as the Language, Literacy and Numeracy Programme.

How can I have my qualifications recognised?

The National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (AEI-NOOSR), or Trades Recognition Australia (TRA) may be able to provide advice. Information is at

- <http://aei.dest.gov.au/> click on 'qualifications recognition'.
- www.workplace.gov.au click on 'have your trade recognised'.

If you are helping someone who doesn't speak or understand English, Centrelink Multilingual Services are available. Call 13 12 02 for more information.

Guide to Job Prospects Matrix

How can I use the Job Prospects Matrix?

In 2007 occupational information is displayed at the occupation level for about 400 titles (pages 29 to 37). *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 2nd edition* four digit occupations are used although some titles have been modified to make them more meaningful.

The summary table shows data for higher level occupational groups (pages 38 and 39). The summary table uses the same groups as Australian JobSearch www.jobsearch.gov.au.

Descriptions of the data in each column are provided below.

Summary job prospects

The *Job Prospects Matrix* and *Occupational Summary* provide a job prospect rating for each occupation and occupational group for the period to 2011–12. There are three ratings: *good*, *average* and *below average*.

Ratings are indicative and may vary from region to region and according to the skills and attributes of individual workers. Labour market conditions may change over time and could affect job prospects. Information about factors taken into account in assessing job prospects is available on page 20 *Occupational Projections and Prospects*, but more detail is provided on the Job Outlook site www.jobsearch.gov.au/joboutlook which also has additional information on job prospects for individual occupations, as well as key indicators graphs for each occupation.

Employment and employment growth

The Employment column provides information on the number of people employed in Australia in February 2007 in the occupation or occupational group. It relates to total employment so it includes both full-time and part-time workers.

Employment Growth shows the change in the number of people employed as well as the percentage change in employment over the past five years.

Unemployment

The *unemployment rate* is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). Unemployment is presented in five categories, *low*, *below average*, *average*, *above average* and *high*.

An occupation may have high unemployment but also be experiencing demand for particular skills. This can occur when there is a geographic mismatch between workers with the skills and employers who are seeking skills, but may also be a result of the skills held by unemployed people not matching those required by employers.

ABS occupational unemployment rates do not include first job seekers or those who have not worked in the past two years, and are typically lower than the overall unemployment rate.

Gender

This column shows the proportion of those employed in the occupation or occupational group who are female. Overall, females comprise 45% of employment in Australia.

Median age

Data presented on age are the median age for workers in each occupation. That is, half the workers in the occupation are younger and half are older.

Full-time employment share

Information provided shows the proportion of workers in the occupation or occupational group who work full-time. Concepts of full-time and part-time are based on the ABS definition that part-time workers usually work less than 35 hours per week.

Earnings

Data on weekly earnings are before tax earnings for full-time employees, and are obtained from the ABS publication *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership* (Cat. No. 6310.0). They are median earnings, which means that half the employees in the occupation earn less than the median weekly amount and half earn more.

Earnings information is presented as 'deciles' with the lowest earnings in the first decile and the highest in the tenth (about 10% of occupations are in each decile). The median earnings are for all ages and levels of experience, so they are indicative only and cannot be used to determine what a worker will actually earn in a particular job.

Weekly Earnings — decile ranges

| | | | |
|---|-----------|----|-------------|
| 1 | ≤\$569 | 6 | \$855–956 |
| 2 | \$570–659 | 7 | \$957–1074 |
| 3 | \$660–724 | 8 | \$1075–1199 |
| 4 | \$725–799 | 9 | \$1200–1379 |
| 5 | \$800–854 | 10 | ≥\$1380 |

Future job growth

Employment growth projections for the period to 2011–12 are based on several inputs: occupational employment projections prepared by the *Centre of Policy Studies* at Monash University; recent employment growth; future and actual industry employment growth; and qualitative information on occupational developments.

Future Employment Growth (% per annum) — decile ranges

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | ≤-1.0 | Decline | ★ |
| 2 | -0.9 to 0.6 | Remain relatively stable | ★★ |
| 3 | 0.7 to 1.3 | Slight growth | ★★★ |
| 4 | 1.4 to 2.3 | Moderate growth | ★★★★ |
| 5 | ≥2.4 | Strong growth | ★★★★★ |

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | % | Employ't 2006 | |
| | | | | | | % | years | % | 1-10 | |
| A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountants | good | 149.8 | 20.5 | 15.9 | below average | 45 | 37 | 83 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Actors and Dancers | average | 4.7 | -1.7 | -26.8 | above average | 57 | 29 | 32 | 1 | ★★ |
| Actuaries, Mathematicians and Statisticians | good | 5.5 | 1.5 | 36.2 | below average | 44 | 42 | 84 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Acupuncturists and Naturopaths | good | 5.6 | -0.3 | -5.2 | below average | 71 | 46 | 47 | - | ★★★★★ |
| Advertising Professionals, Marketing and PR | good | 59.3 | 21.0 | 54.8 | average | 63 | 34 | 82 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Air Traffic Controllers | good | 1.4 | -0.2 | -14.1 | average | 3 | 44 | 81 | 10 | ★★★ |
| Ambulance Officers and Paramedics | good | 11.8 | 5.0 | 74.3 | low | 24 | 39 | 95 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Animal Attendants | average | 9.7 | 3.0 | 43.7 | below average | 44 | 39 | 59 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Animal Trainers | average | 4.7 | 1.3 | 39.3 | low | 26 | 39 | 88 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Architects and Landscape Architects | good | 20.3 | 1.8 | 9.4 | average | 25 | 39 | 84 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Architectural, Building and Surveying Associates | good | 56.7 | 11.4 | 25.2 | below average | 9 | 41 | 93 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Archivists and Intelligence Professionals | good | 4.8 | 1.7 | 52.6 | low | 57 | 40 | 82 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Auctioneers | average | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 | average | 59 | 40 | 62 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Audiologists, Orthoptists and Orthotists | good | 2.5 | 0.5 | 23.9 | low | 89 | 48 | 43 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Auditors | good | 12.2 | 2.7 | 28.6 | low | 42 | 36 | 93 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Authors and Book Editors | average | 5.3 | 1.4 | 37.3 | low | 55 | 48 | 68 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Automotive Electricians | good | 5.5 | -1.3 | -19.6 | above average | 1 | 38 | 94 | 6 | ★★ |
| B | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers and Pastrycooks | average | 22.3 | -4.6 | -17.1 | above average | 28 | 31 | 85 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Bank Workers | below average | 57.6 | -5.2 | -8.3 | average | 74 | 37 | 60 | 4 | ★ |
| Bar Attendants | average | 56.2 | 2.0 | 3.7 | high | 54 | 24 | 44 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Beauty Therapists | good | 18.9 | 5.7 | 42.5 | high | 97 | 30 | 50 | 1 | ★★★★★ |
| Binders and Finishers | average | 3.4 | -0.1 | -1.3 | low | 24 | 42 | 78 | 5 | ★★ |
| Blacksmiths and Farriers | below average | 0.9 | -0.5 | -33.1 | low | 6 | 36 | 84 | - | ★ |
| Blasting Workers | average | 1.2 | 0.2 | 16.0 | high | 7 | 35 | 100 | 10 | ★★ |
| Boat Builders and Shipwrights | average | 6.2 | -0.2 | -3.7 | below average | 2 | 32 | 96 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Boilermakers and Welders | good | 77.5 | 17.5 | 29.1 | average | 0 | 36 | 97 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Bookkeepers | good | 130.8 | 8.6 | 7.0 | below average | 93 | 44 | 30 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Branch Accountants and Managers (Banking) | average | 19.8 | 1.6 | 8.9 | low | 48 | 39 | 96 | 9 | ★ |
| Bricklayers | good | 24.1 | -4.9 | -16.8 | average | 0 | 35 | 93 | 6 | ★★ |
| Brokers and Financial Dealers | good | 62.3 | 17.5 | 39.2 | below average | 34 | 41 | 84 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Builders' or Plumbers' Assistants | below average | 49.4 | 9.6 | 24.1 | high | 4 | 32 | 84 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Building, Architectural and Surveying Associates | good | 56.7 | 11.4 | 25.2 | below average | 9 | 41 | 93 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Butchers and Slaughterers | average | 24.5 | 2.4 | 10.9 | high | 4 | 38 | 89 | 3 | ★★ |
| C | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cabinetmakers | good | 25.3 | -2.4 | -8.7 | above average | 1 | 30 | 91 | 2 | ★★ |
| Car Parts and Accessories Fitters | average | 12.8 | 0.2 | 1.4 | above average | 2 | 29 | 94 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Carers, Aged and Disabled | good | 76.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | average | 84 | 45 | 35 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Carers, Child and Youth Residential | good | 9.0 | 0.3 | 2.9 | average | 84 | 45 | 35 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Caretakers | below average | 6.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | high | 11 | 56 | 65 | 2 | ★★ |
| Carpenters and Joiners | good | 108.1 | 16.2 | 17.6 | above average | 0 | 34 | 94 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Cartographers and Surveyors | good | 10.8 | 3.0 | 37.8 | below average | 13 | 38 | 89 | 8 | ★★★ |
| Checkout Operators and Cashiers | average | 122.1 | 7.6 | 6.6 | high | 74 | 20 | 20 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Cheesemakers and Buttermakers | below average | 0.7 | 0.3 | 90.6 | average | 28 | 36 | 85 | 2 | ★★ |
| Chefs | good | 57.8 | 11.2 | 24.0 | above average | 26 | 34 | 82 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| Chemists | average | 6.7 | -0.3 | -4.9 | below average | 36 | 37 | 85 | 8 | ★★ |
| Child Care Coordinators | good | 7.9 | 1.0 | 14.3 | low | 95 | 38 | 74 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Child Care Workers | good | 95.5 | 14.7 | 18.1 | high | 95 | 30 | 51 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Chiropractors and Osteopaths | good | 3.2 | 0.1 | 2.4 | below average | 29 | 39 | 56 | - | ★★★ |
| Clay, Stone and Concrete Processing Operators | below average | 3.0 | 0.3 | 11.9 | above average | 3 | 34 | 96 | 3 | ★★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | % | | | | Employ't 2006 | Earnings Decile | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleaners | average | 204.2 | -8.1 | -3.8 | high | 58 | 45 | 38 | 2 | ★★ |
| Clerks, Accounting | average | 115.3 | -45.4 | -28.3 | average | 81 | 40 | 68 | 4 | ★ |
| Clerks, Betting | below average | 4.2 | 0.7 | 20.5 | low | 70 | 53 | 28 | 6 | ★ |
| Clerks, General | good | 119.1 | 7.0 | 6.3 | above average | 82 | 40 | 67 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Clerks, Inquiry and Admissions | good | 103.4 | 19.4 | 23.1 | above average | 69 | 33 | 73 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| Clerks, Insurance | average | 22.9 | 4.8 | 26.3 | below average | 78 | 34 | 82 | 4 | ★★★ |
| Clerks, Law | good | 19.2 | 2.1 | 12.0 | average | 71 | 36 | 73 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Clerks, Mail Sorting | below average | 14.8 | -0.7 | -4.7 | high | 53 | 44 | 69 | 3 | ★ |
| Clerks, Money Market and Statistical | below average | 2.8 | 0.2 | 7.3 | low | 79 | 36 | 78 | - | ★★ |
| Clerks, Payroll | average | 30.8 | 5.0 | 19.1 | below average | 88 | 42 | 67 | 5 | ★★ |
| Clerks, Personnel | below average | 10.9 | 3.6 | 48.7 | low | 68 | 42 | 85 | 5 | ★ |
| Clerks, Production Recording | below average | 4.5 | 1.4 | 45.9 | above average | 45 | 44 | 83 | 6 | ★ |
| Clerks, Registry and Filing | below average | 20.4 | 9.5 | 87.5 | above average | 74 | 39 | 64 | 4 | ★ |
| Clerks, Stock and Purchasing | average | 74.0 | 8.7 | 13.3 | average | 40 | 39 | 85 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Clerks, Transport and Despatching | average | 32.1 | 6.1 | 23.6 | below average | 35 | 39 | 90 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Clerks, Travel and Coding | average | 3.9 | 0.7 | 21.9 | above average | 62 | 42 | 72 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Clothing Trades | below average | 11.2 | 0.4 | 3.3 | above average | 79 | 46 | 57 | 1 | ★ |
| Communications Trades | average | 23.9 | 3.9 | 19.7 | average | 1 | 43 | 95 | 7 | ★ |
| Community and Welfare Workers | good | 43.3 | 18.1 | 71.8 | average | 79 | 45 | 66 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Company Secretaries | average | 1.1 | -0.5 | -30.7 | low | 56 | 56 | 72 | - | ★★ |
| Computing Professionals | good | 163.3 | -1.5 | -0.9 | below average | 19 | 35 | 92 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Computing Support Technicians | good | 43.9 | 14.3 | 48.4 | average | 25 | 32 | 88 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Concreters | average | 40.5 | 15.1 | 59.6 | high | 0 | 34 | 90 | 5 | ★★★★★ |
| Confectioners | below average | 1.6 | 0.7 | 90.6 | average | 28 | 36 | 85 | 2 | ★★ |
| Conservators, and Museum and Gallery Curators | good | 3.5 | 0.8 | 31.6 | average | 59 | 43 | 67 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Cooks, Fast Food | good | 26.7 | 4.6 | 20.7 | high | 41 | 18 | 25 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Cooks, General | good | 40.3 | 3.2 | 8.7 | above average | 58 | 35 | 57 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Corporate Treasurers | average | 2.5 | 1.2 | 93.1 | average | 27 | 40 | 95 | 10 | ★★ |
| Counsellors | good | 16.0 | 2.6 | 19.5 | below average | 72 | 46 | 69 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Crane, Hoist and Lift Operators | average | 10.1 | -1.3 | -11.2 | above average | 2 | 44 | 94 | 9 | ★★★ |
| Credit and Loans Officers | good | 28.1 | 3.4 | 13.9 | below average | 57 | 36 | 88 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| D | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dancers and Actors | average | 4.7 | -1.7 | -26.8 | above average | 57 | 29 | 32 | 1 | ★★ |
| Data Entry and Keyboard Operators | below average | 91.8 | -10.3 | -10.1 | average | 85 | 40 | 61 | 3 | ★ |
| Debt Collectors | average | 16.8 | 3.0 | 21.9 | above average | 62 | 42 | 72 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Dental Assistants | good | 18.3 | 3.1 | 20.5 | above average | 99 | 30 | 54 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Dental Therapists, Technicians and Hygienists | good | 7.0 | 2.4 | 52.8 | low | 53 | 45 | 75 | 8 | ★★★ |
| Dentists | good | 9.9 | 1.3 | 14.8 | low | 25 | 44 | 79 | 10 | ★★★ |
| Designers and Illustrators | good | 56.9 | 14.4 | 34.0 | above average | 48 | 33 | 81 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Desktop Publishers | below average | 1.3 | -0.3 | -15.7 | high | 50 | 38 | 69 | - | ★ |
| Dietitians | good | 3.6 | 0.4 | 14.1 | average | 89 | 37 | 61 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Directors (Film, Television, Radio and Stage) | average | 6.6 | -0.6 | -8.1 | high | 31 | 36 | 79 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Divers | average | 3.1 | 1.2 | 62.5 | below average | 23 | 36 | 81 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Drillers | good | 7.7 | 3.8 | 97.8 | low | 0 | 37 | 100 | 10 | ★★★ |
| Drivers, Bus and Tram | good | 34.9 | 2.0 | 6.1 | below average | 13 | 51 | 68 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Drivers, Delivery | average | 68.6 | 6.3 | 10.2 | high | 11 | 41 | 71 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Drivers, Forklift | average | 50.2 | 6.0 | 13.7 | high | 3 | 36 | 95 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| Drivers, Taxi and Chauffeurs | good | 36.9 | 3.4 | 10.0 | average | 6 | 48 | 72 | 2 | ★★★ |
| Drivers, Train | average | 6.2 | -1.4 | -18.4 | below average | 5 | 47 | 94 | 10 | ★ |
| Drivers, Truck | good | 160.6 | 10.0 | 6.6 | average | 2 | 43 | 94 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Driving Instructors | average | 6.8 | 2.1 | 43.7 | below average | 44 | 39 | 59 | 3 | ★★★★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | % | Employ't 2006 | |
| | | | | | | | years | % | 1-10 | |
| E | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economists | good | 3.1 | -0.1 | -4.1 | above average | 44 | 35 | 78 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Education Officers | average | 8.6 | -2.5 | -22.2 | average | 76 | 45 | 66 | 9 | ★★ |
| Electrical and Telecommunications Workers | below average | 4.4 | 1.2 | 38.6 | high | 0 | 28 | 69 | 9 | ★ |
| Electrical Powerline Trades | good | 8.8 | 2.2 | 33.1 | below average | 1 | 43 | 97 | 8 | ★★ |
| Electricians | good | 116.6 | 24.2 | 26.2 | average | 1 | 34 | 94 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Electronic and Office Equipment Tradespersons | average | 37.0 | 3.9 | 11.7 | above average | 5 | 35 | 86 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Electronic Instrument Trades | average | 1.4 | 0.2 | 18.7 | low | 2 | 45 | 88 | 10 | ★★ |
| Engine and Boiler Operators | below average | 0.4 | -0.5 | -56.8 | low | 0 | 48 | 96 | - | ★ |
| Engineering Associates, Civil | average | 7.8 | 0.3 | 3.9 | low | 12 | 38 | 92 | 8 | ★ |
| Engineering Associates, Electrical | average | 7.0 | 1.4 | 24.7 | high | 10 | 43 | 94 | 9 | ★★ |
| Engineering Associates, Electronic | average | 10.1 | -4.1 | -29.0 | below average | 7 | 42 | 94 | 7 | ★ |
| Engineering Associates, Mechanical | below average | 6.5 | -1.1 | -14.0 | low | 8 | 40 | 96 | 7 | ★ |
| Engineering Technologists | below average | 0.2 | -0.6 | -75.3 | low | 31 | 0 | 100 | - | ★★ |
| Engineering Trades, Fabrication | average | 0.7 | -0.4 | -36.0 | high | 0 | 38 | 79 | - | ★★ |
| Engineering Trades, Mechanical | average | 6.0 | 1.7 | 40.7 | below average | 0 | 44 | 99 | 10 | ★★★★ |
| Engineers, Aircraft Maintenance | good | 10.5 | -1.4 | -11.7 | below average | 2 | 38 | 95 | 8 | ★★ |
| Engineers, Chemical, Industrial and Aeronautical | good | 13.2 | 3.1 | 30.3 | below average | 19 | 37 | 93 | 10 | ★★★★ |
| Engineers, Civil | good | 36.4 | 5.3 | 16.9 | low | 10 | 41 | 96 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Engineers, Electrical and Electronics | good | 30.1 | 6.4 | 27.2 | low | 5 | 41 | 95 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Engineers, Mechanical, Production and Plant | average | 17.7 | 0.6 | 3.2 | low | 2 | 42 | 96 | 10 | ★ |
| Engineers, Mining and Materials | good | 7.3 | 3.3 | 84.2 | high | 7 | 41 | 99 | 10 | ★★★★ |
| Environmental and Agricultural Scientists | good | 16.1 | 2.6 | 19.4 | below average | 33 | 38 | 88 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Environmental and OH&S Professionals | good | 15.4 | 5.1 | 50.0 | below average | 48 | 42 | 86 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| F | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Hands | average | 71.3 | -17.5 | -19.7 | high | 33 | 38 | 66 | 2 | ★★ |
| Farm Overseers | average | 1.3 | -0.9 | -39.4 | high | 14 | 47 | 91 | 5 | ★★ |
| Farmers, Aquaculture and Seafood | average | 0.9 | -1.3 | -59.0 | low | 31 | 48 | 85 | - | ★★ |
| Farmers, Crop | below average | 54.8 | -6.0 | -9.9 | low | 22 | 49 | 84 | 5 | ★★ |
| Farmers, Livestock | average | 97.1 | -23.6 | -19.6 | below average | 30 | 55 | 76 | 3 | ★★ |
| Farmers, Mixed Crop and Livestock | below average | 43.8 | -21.7 | -33.1 | low | 27 | 51 | 87 | 1 | ★★ |
| Fence Erectors | below average | 10.4 | 2.4 | 29.8 | high | 2 | 38 | 77 | 7 | ★★ |
| Finance Advisers | good | 32.9 | 2.1 | 6.9 | below average | 28 | 39 | 87 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Financial Dealers and Brokers | good | 62.3 | 17.5 | 39.2 | below average | 34 | 41 | 84 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Fire Fighters | average | 10.8 | 1.4 | 15.1 | low | 7 | 40 | 95 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Fishing and Deck Hands | below average | 5.3 | -3.4 | -38.6 | high | 4 | 37 | 79 | 8 | ★ |
| Fitness Instructors | good | 28.6 | 9.5 | 50.1 | below average | 72 | 31 | 28 | 3 | ★★★★★ |
| Fitters and Machinists, Metal | average | 94.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | average | 1 | 39 | 97 | 7 | ★★ |
| Flight Attendants | average | 7.0 | -0.5 | -6.1 | average | 50 | 38 | 56 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Flight Specialists | good | 1.5 | -0.3 | -14.1 | average | 3 | 44 | 81 | 10 | ★★★★ |
| Floor Finishers | good | 11.8 | -0.7 | -5.9 | high | 2 | 36 | 84 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Florists | average | 5.4 | -1.3 | -19.8 | above average | 92 | 32 | 71 | 2 | ★★ |
| Flying Instructors | good | 0.6 | -0.1 | -14.1 | average | 3 | 44 | 81 | 10 | ★★★★ |
| Food Processing Workers | below average | 27.0 | 5.8 | 27.2 | high | 28 | 40 | 87 | 4 | ★★ |
| Forestry and Logging Workers | below average | 3.6 | 0.5 | 16.6 | high | 10 | 33 | 79 | 4 | ★ |
| Forestry and Soil Professionals | good | 4.0 | 0.7 | 19.4 | below average | 33 | 38 | 88 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Freight and Furniture Handlers | below average | 12.0 | 3.2 | 36.5 | high | 4 | 31 | 76 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Furniture Finishers | below average | 1.2 | -2.0 | -62.3 | high | 16 | 44 | 80 | 2 | ★ |
| G | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gaming Workers | average | 6.5 | 0.3 | 5.5 | below average | 39 | 34 | 77 | 6 | ★★ |
| Garbage Collectors | below average | 2.6 | -5.1 | -66.5 | high | 4 | 36 | 70 | 4 | ★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of Employ't 2006 | Earnings Decile | Future Job Growth |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | | | |
| Garden Labourers and Nursery Assistants | below average | 41.6 | -0.8 | -1.8 | high | 19 | 39 | 60 | 2 | ★★ |
| Gardeners, General and Landscape | good | 61.9 | 16.2 | 35.6 | above average | 11 | 39 | 73 | 3 | ★★★★★ |
| General Process Workers | below average | 18.1 | 4.0 | 28.6 | high | 17 | 37 | 80 | 3 | ★ |
| Geologists and Geophysicists | good | 8.3 | 1.1 | 14.6 | below average | 20 | 42 | 91 | 10 | ★★★ |
| Glass Trades | average | 9.5 | 1.9 | 25.2 | above average | 2 | 35 | 96 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Graphic Pre-Press Trades | below average | 2.9 | -0.8 | -22.2 | high | 33 | 40 | 90 | 9 | ★ |
| Greenkeepers | average | 16.4 | 0.9 | 5.8 | above average | 2 | 43 | 83 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| H | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hairdressers | good | 57.1 | 8.5 | 17.5 | average | 84 | 29 | 68 | 1 | ★★★★ |
| Hand Packers | below average | 56.1 | -0.5 | -0.9 | high | 61 | 38 | 63 | 2 | ★★ |
| Handypersons | average | 41.7 | 8.5 | 25.4 | above average | 5 | 49 | 64 | 3 | ★★★★★ |
| Health Info Managers and Records Administrators | good | 2.8 | 1.0 | 52.6 | low | 57 | 40 | 82 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Historians | average | 0.7 | 0.1 | 16.0 | above average | 57 | 46 | 55 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Hotel Service Supervisors | below average | 6.0 | 2.1 | 52.9 | average | 53 | 31 | 74 | 5 | ★★ |
| Housekeepers, Domestic | below average | 3.8 | 2.2 | 139.7 | above average | 77 | 52 | 34 | - | ★★ |
| Human Resource Professionals | good | 67.9 | 15.5 | 29.6 | average | 62 | 37 | 83 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| I | | | | | | | | | | |
| Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers | good | 20.5 | 1.4 | 7.4 | low | 21 | 44 | 79 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Indigenous Health Workers | average | 1.6 | -0.5 | -24.9 | high | 79 | 50 | 89 | 0 | ★★★ |
| Inspectors/ Examiners, Government and Corporate | good | 30.9 | 9.8 | 46.5 | low | 45 | 43 | 90 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Insulation and Home Improvements Installers | good | 17.4 | 2.5 | 17.1 | above average | 2 | 39 | 87 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Insurance Agents | below average | 12.9 | 2.8 | 28.3 | average | 47 | 35 | 85 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Insurance Investigators and Loss Assessors | good | 4.6 | -0.5 | -10.5 | low | 30 | 44 | 83 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Interior Decorators | good | 2.5 | 0.2 | 9.4 | above average | 26 | 45 | 79 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Interpreters and Translators | average | 3.7 | 0.5 | 16.0 | above average | 57 | 46 | 55 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Interviewers | below average | 6.4 | 0.9 | 16.0 | above average | 56 | 46 | 50 | 4 | ★ |
| J | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jewellers | good | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | below average | 25 | 46 | 77 | 4 | ★★ |
| Joiners and Carpenters | good | 108.1 | 16.2 | 17.6 | above average | 0 | 34 | 94 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Journalists | good | 22.8 | 6.9 | 43.2 | above average | 46 | 38 | 79 | 8 | ★★★ |
| K | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keyboard and Data Entry Operators | below average | 91.8 | -10.3 | -10.1 | average | 85 | 40 | 61 | 3 | ★ |
| Kitchenhands | average | 112.7 | 13.5 | 13.6 | high | 58 | 25 | 26 | 2 | ★★★ |
| L | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labourers, Earthmoving | below average | 4.8 | 1.0 | 26.4 | high | 2 | 30 | 84 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Labourers, General | average | 33.1 | 10.2 | 44.7 | high | 20 | 38 | 70 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Labourers, Paving and Surfacing | below average | 7.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | high | 1 | 40 | 89 | 4 | ★ |
| Labourers, Railway | below average | 4.4 | 1.1 | 34.2 | low | 8 | 39 | 100 | 4 | ★ |
| Laggers and Crane Chasers | below average | 1.8 | 0.4 | 29.8 | high | 2 | 38 | 77 | 7 | ★★ |
| Land Economists and Valuers | good | 13.2 | 5.6 | 73.0 | low | 16 | 45 | 85 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Landscape Architects and Architects | good | 20.3 | 1.8 | 9.4 | average | 25 | 39 | 84 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Laundry Workers | below average | 13.4 | -6.9 | -34.0 | above average | 77 | 44 | 66 | 1 | ★ |
| Leather and Canvas Goods Makers | average | 1.8 | -1.0 | -35.4 | high | 62 | 38 | 75 | 1 | ★ |
| Legal Professionals | good | 60.4 | 8.1 | 15.4 | low | 41 | 38 | 88 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Librarians | average | 12.3 | 2.9 | 30.8 | below average | 83 | 47 | 69 | 7 | ★★ |
| Library Assistants | below average | 8.8 | -2.0 | -18.3 | average | 85 | 44 | 29 | 4 | ★★ |
| Library Technicians | average | 8.0 | 1.4 | 21.8 | above average | 89 | 44 | 51 | 4 | ★★★ |
| Loss Assessors and Insurance Investigators | good | 4.6 | -0.5 | -10.5 | low | 30 | 44 | 83 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Lotteries Agents | below average | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | high | 28 | 34 | 73 | 3 | ★★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | % | Employ't 2006 | |
| | | | | | | % | years | % | 1-10 | |
| M | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machine Operators, Chemical Production | below average | 3.5 | 0.1 | 3.5 | low | 23 | 39 | 86 | 6 | ★★ |
| Machine Operators, General | below average | 10.6 | 0.9 | 9.7 | high | 9 | 37 | 90 | 5 | ★★ |
| Machine Operators, Glass Production | below average | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | low | 8 | 44 | 100 | - | ★★ |
| Machine Operators, Paper Products | below average | 4.4 | -1.5 | -26.0 | low | 22 | 43 | 93 | 6 | ★★ |
| Machine Operators, Plastics Production | below average | 10.8 | -1.7 | -13.6 | high | 17 | 41 | 98 | 2 | ★ |
| Machine Operators, Rubber Production | below average | 2.1 | -2.1 | -49.7 | high | 8 | 40 | 99 | 5 | ★ |
| Machine Operators, Textile and Footwear | below average | 4.4 | -3.3 | -43.1 | above average | 34 | 44 | 95 | 3 | ★ |
| Machine Operators, Wood Processing | below average | 6.7 | 0.3 | 3.8 | high | 5 | 34 | 92 | 2 | ★ |
| Mail Supervisors | average | 2.6 | 0.5 | 21.9 | above average | 62 | 42 | 72 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Management Consultants and QA Managers | good | 52.1 | 6.6 | 14.5 | low | 37 | 42 | 84 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Building and Construction | good | 62.3 | 17.1 | 37.9 | below average | 2 | 43 | 93 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Managers, Caravan Park and Camping Ground | below average | 5.3 | -1.2 | -18.5 | above average | 48 | 46 | 92 | 2 | ★★ |
| Managers, Club (Licensed Premises) | below average | 7.2 | 1.5 | 26.1 | above average | 36 | 45 | 94 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Managers, Customer Service | good | 42.6 | 19.5 | 84.5 | below average | 42 | 39 | 96 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Engineering | good | 13.9 | 6.4 | 86.5 | above average | 5 | 47 | 98 | 10 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Finance | good | 49.7 | 8.2 | 19.8 | below average | 36 | 44 | 93 | 10 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, General | good | 89.8 | 34.1 | 61.1 | average | 23 | 48 | 90 | 10 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Hostel and Retirement Village | good | 9.0 | 0.8 | 9.4 | average | 52 | 55 | 64 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Hotel and Motel | average | 23.4 | 5.0 | 27.4 | above average | 42 | 43 | 92 | 4 | ★★ |
| Managers, Human Resource | good | 37.7 | 16.3 | 76.5 | below average | 50 | 42 | 93 | 10 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, IT | good | 40.8 | 11.6 | 39.6 | below average | 19 | 41 | 94 | 10 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Nursing | good | 13.6 | 8.9 | 187.7 | low | 85 | 48 | 76 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Office | good | 170.9 | 80.4 | 88.9 | average | 82 | 44 | 70 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Policy and Planning | good | 16.9 | 1.6 | 10.3 | average | 54 | 45 | 90 | 10 | ★★★ |
| Managers, Production | good | 49.9 | 5.5 | 12.3 | average | 15 | 43 | 98 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Managers, Records | good | 3.7 | 1.3 | 52.6 | low | 57 | 40 | 82 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Restaurant and Catering | good | 50.8 | -2.4 | -4.4 | average | 60 | 41 | 75 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Managers, Sales and Marketing | good | 104.5 | 12.5 | 13.5 | average | 31 | 39 | 93 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Shop | average | 210.6 | -12.4 | -5.6 | average | 43 | 41 | 87 | 4 | ★★ |
| Managers, Specialist | good | 33.4 | 7.1 | 27.2 | below average | 33 | 43 | 93 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Sport and Recreation | average | 7.6 | -1.1 | -12.8 | average | 48 | 39 | 87 | 6 | ★★ |
| Managers, Supply and Distribution | good | 26.1 | 9.3 | 55.2 | average | 14 | 43 | 96 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers, Transport Company | good | 12.1 | 4.1 | 52.3 | below average | 17 | 49 | 81 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service) | average | 53.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | below average | 42 | 44 | 86 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Manufacturers | average | 26.3 | 5.5 | 26.7 | low | 17 | 46 | 86 | 7 | ★★ |
| Marine Specialists | average | 1.7 | -1.1 | -40.1 | low | 4 | 46 | 91 | 9 | ★ |
| Marketing, PR and Advertising Professionals | good | 59.3 | 21.0 | 54.8 | average | 63 | 34 | 82 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Massage Therapists | good | 8.9 | 4.5 | 103.0 | below average | 71 | 39 | 31 | - | ★★★★★ |
| Materials Recyclers and Rental Salespersons | below average | 5.4 | 0.4 | 7.1 | high | 28 | 34 | 73 | 3 | ★★ |
| Mathematicians, Statisticians and Actuaries | good | 5.5 | 1.5 | 36.2 | below average | 44 | 42 | 84 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Meat and Fish Workers | average | 21.5 | 1.5 | 7.2 | high | 22 | 30 | 86 | 4 | ★★ |
| Media Equipment Operators | average | 14.2 | 3.6 | 33.3 | average | 27 | 30 | 77 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Media Presenters | average | 3.5 | -0.2 | -4.5 | low | 28 | 35 | 56 | 9 | ★★ |
| Media Producers | average | 6.5 | -0.7 | -9.2 | average | 42 | 34 | 90 | 10 | ★★ |
| Medical Administrators and Nursing Directors | good | 6.8 | 0.2 | 2.7 | below average | 73 | 49 | 91 | 10 | ★★★★★ |
| Medical Imaging Professionals | good | 12.3 | 3.7 | 42.3 | below average | 69 | 37 | 74 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Medical Practitioners, General | good | 38.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | low | 38 | 43 | 81 | 10 | ★★★★ |
| Medical Practitioners, Specialist | good | 18.9 | 1.6 | 9.0 | low | 31 | 46 | 86 | 10 | ★★★★ |
| Medical Technical Officers | good | 21.8 | 7.5 | 51.9 | above average | 77 | 39 | 60 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| Messengers | below average | 14.4 | 1.4 | 11.0 | low | 21 | 44 | 70 | 5 | ★★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

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Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of Employ't 2006 | | Future Job Growth | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|----|-------------------|-------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | % | % | | 1-10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | years |
| Metal Casting Trades | below average | 0.6 | 0.3 | 96.1 | high | 11 | 28 | 87 | - | ★ | |
| Metal Polishers and Electroplaters | below average | 1.4 | -0.8 | -38.2 | high | 11 | 40 | 100 | 4 | ★ | |
| Metal Production Assistants | below average | 20.2 | 5.0 | 33.2 | above average | 5 | 36 | 90 | 3 | ★ | |
| Metal Production Machine Workers | below average | 32.2 | -9.2 | -22.3 | above average | 5 | 41 | 97 | 6 | ★ | |
| Metallurgical Technicians and Mine Deputies | good | 14.0 | 5.6 | 65.6 | average | 18 | 42 | 94 | 8 | ★★★★ | |
| Metallurgists | average | 1.6 | -0.6 | -28.8 | low | 20 | 41 | 88 | 10 | ★ | |
| Meteorologists | average | 0.7 | -0.3 | -28.8 | low | 20 | 41 | 88 | 10 | ★ | |
| Meter Readers | below average | 2.9 | 0.4 | 16.0 | above average | 56 | 46 | 50 | - | ★ | |
| Midwives, Registered | good | 15.1 | 5.5 | 57.8 | low | 99 | 46 | 38 | 6 | ★★★★ | |
| Millers | below average | 0.6 | 0.3 | 90.6 | average | 28 | 36 | 85 | 2 | ★★ | |
| Miners | good | 29.9 | 16.9 | 130.6 | below average | 2 | 40 | 98 | 10 | ★★★★ | |
| Mining and Drilling Assistants | average | 4.6 | 2.5 | 117.5 | above average | 4 | 36 | 95 | 10 | ★★ | |
| Ministers of Religion | average | 17.3 | -0.1 | -0.8 | low | 20 | 49 | 86 | 3 | ★★★★ | |
| Motor Mechanics | good | 90.0 | -6.1 | -6.3 | average | 1 | 34 | 95 | 4 | ★ | |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Salespersons | average | 36.1 | 4.7 | 14.8 | above average | 13 | 37 | 89 | 4 | ★★★★★ | |
| Musicians and Singers | average | 9.0 | -0.3 | -3.6 | below average | 30 | 37 | 42 | 2 | ★★★★ | |
| N | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Remedy Consultants | good | 3.4 | 1.0 | 42.5 | high | 97 | 30 | 50 | 1 | ★★★★★ | |
| Naturopaths and Acupuncturists | good | 5.6 | -0.3 | -5.2 | below average | 71 | 46 | 47 | - | ★★★★★ | |
| Nurse Educators and Researchers | good | 2.7 | -0.1 | -2.7 | below average | 88 | 43 | 76 | 10 | ★★★★ | |
| Nurserypersons | average | 6.7 | 1.0 | 17.8 | average | 40 | 41 | 65 | 3 | ★★★★ | |
| Nursery Assistants and Garden Labourers | below average | 41.6 | -0.8 | -1.8 | high | 19 | 39 | 60 | 2 | ★★ | |
| Nurses' Aides and Personal Care Assistants | good | 69.0 | 25.9 | 60.0 | average | 80 | 44 | 43 | 2 | ★★★★★ | |
| Nurses, Enrolled | good | 28.7 | 2.4 | 9.3 | below average | 90 | 44 | 53 | 4 | ★★ | |
| Nurses, Registered | good | 168.3 | 10.2 | 6.4 | below average | 91 | 44 | 52 | 7 | ★★★★ | |
| Nurses, Registered Mental Health | good | 9.2 | 4.8 | 107.6 | low | 68 | 43 | 77 | 9 | ★★★★ | |
| Nursing Directors and Medical Administrators | good | 6.8 | 0.2 | 2.7 | below average | 73 | 49 | 91 | 10 | ★★★★★ | |
| O | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Occupational Therapists | good | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | below average | 87 | 34 | 71 | 8 | ★★★★ | |
| OH&S and Environmental Professionals | good | 15.4 | 5.1 | 50.0 | below average | 48 | 42 | 86 | 7 | ★★★★★ | |
| Optical Mechanics | average | 8.7 | 3.3 | 62.5 | below average | 23 | 36 | 81 | 5 | ★★★★ | |
| Optometrists | good | 5.1 | 0.7 | 16.1 | low | 50 | 37 | 60 | 8 | ★★★★★ | |
| Osteopaths and Chiropractors | good | 3.2 | 0.1 | 2.4 | below average | 29 | 39 | 56 | - | ★★★★ | |
| P | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packagers and Container Fillers | average | 11.0 | -8.0 | -42.1 | above average | 46 | 38 | 90 | 3 | ★★ | |
| Painters and Decorators | average | 45.0 | 7.1 | 18.8 | above average | 1 | 41 | 87 | 5 | ★★★★ | |
| Painters, Potters and Sculptors | average | 14.3 | -1.8 | -11.1 | average | 56 | 48 | 62 | 9 | ★★★★ | |
| Panel Beaters | average | 16.9 | -1.6 | -8.8 | average | 3 | 40 | 95 | 6 | ★ | |
| Paramedics and Ambulance Officers | good | 11.8 | 5.0 | 74.3 | low | 24 | 39 | 95 | 9 | ★★★★ | |
| Park Rangers | good | 3.3 | 0.5 | 19.4 | below average | 33 | 38 | 88 | 7 | ★★★★★ | |
| Parking Inspectors | below average | 1.1 | 0.2 | 16.0 | above average | 56 | 46 | 50 | - | ★ | |
| Pastrycooking and Baking Assistants | below average | 5.1 | -1.4 | -21.9 | above average | 56 | 28 | 52 | 2 | ★ | |
| Pastrycooks and Bakers | average | 22.3 | -4.6 | -17.1 | above average | 28 | 31 | 85 | 3 | ★★★★ | |
| Personal Care Assistants and Nurses' Aides | good | 69.0 | 25.9 | 60.0 | average | 80 | 44 | 43 | 2 | ★★★★★ | |
| Pest and Weed Controllers | average | 9.0 | 2.7 | 43.7 | below average | 44 | 39 | 59 | 3 | ★★★★ | |
| Pharmacists | good | 16.3 | 5.7 | 53.5 | below average | 52 | 38 | 70 | 9 | ★★★★ | |
| Photographers | average | 10.6 | 3.9 | 56.8 | below average | 37 | 41 | 71 | 6 | ★★★★ | |
| Photographers' Assistants | average | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | average | 59 | 40 | 62 | 7 | ★★★★ | |
| Photographic Developers and Printers | below average | 4.0 | -1.7 | -30.1 | average | 72 | 28 | 72 | 1 | ★ | |
| Physicists | average | 0.7 | -0.3 | -28.8 | low | 20 | 41 | 88 | 10 | ★ | |
| Physiotherapists | good | 15.3 | 3.6 | 30.4 | below average | 64 | 36 | 70 | 8 | ★★★★★ | |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

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Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | % | Employ't 2006 | |
| | | | | | | | years | % | 1-10 | |
| Piano Tuners | average | 1.1 | 0.4 | 62.5 | below average | 23 | 36 | 81 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Picture Framers | below average | 1.4 | -2.4 | -62.3 | high | 16 | 44 | 80 | 2 | ★ |
| Pilots | good | 5.3 | -0.9 | -14.1 | average | 3 | 44 | 81 | 10 | ★★★ |
| Plant Operators, Chemical, Petroleum and Gas | below average | 6.4 | 1.6 | 33.4 | average | 3 | 45 | 100 | 9 | ★ |
| Plant Operators, Construction | average | 55.4 | 3.3 | 6.3 | below average | 1 | 42 | 96 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Plant Operators, General Mobile | good | 22.7 | 2.9 | 14.5 | above average | 8 | 39 | 87 | 5 | ★★★★★ |
| Plant Operators, General Stationary | below average | 15.5 | 2.0 | 14.7 | above average | 7 | 42 | 94 | 7 | ★★ |
| Plant Operators, Power Generation | below average | 2.4 | -0.6 | -20.3 | low | 2 | 51 | 100 | 10 | ★ |
| Plasterers, Fibrous | good | 27.8 | 5.2 | 23.1 | above average | 2 | 34 | 95 | 4 | ★★★ |
| Plasterers, Solid | good | 7.4 | 4.8 | 192.0 | average | 1 | 34 | 90 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Plumbers | good | 74.6 | 20.3 | 37.4 | below average | 1 | 33 | 94 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Podiatrists | good | 2.6 | 1.3 | 102.3 | low | 52 | 34 | 53 | - | ★★★★ |
| Police Officers | good | 51.1 | 3.3 | 6.9 | low | 22 | 36 | 97 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Policy Analysts | good | 12.2 | 4.2 | 52.6 | low | 57 | 40 | 82 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| PR, Marketing and Advertising Professionals | good | 59.3 | 21.0 | 54.8 | average | 63 | 34 | 82 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Precision Metal Tradespersons | average | 9.9 | 2.6 | 34.9 | low | 3 | 36 | 90 | 2 | ★★ |
| Primary Products Inspectors | average | 5.9 | 1.2 | 26.0 | below average | 38 | 39 | 90 | 8 | ★★★ |
| Printers and Photographic Developers | below average | 4.0 | -1.7 | -30.1 | average | 72 | 28 | 72 | 1 | ★ |
| Printing Assistants | below average | 7.8 | 1.3 | 18.9 | high | 47 | 40 | 65 | 3 | ★★ |
| Printing Machinists and Offset Printers | below average | 18.8 | 1.8 | 10.3 | low | 10 | 39 | 94 | 6 | ★★ |
| Prison Officers | good | 12.1 | 1.1 | 10.1 | low | 25 | 46 | 98 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Product Assemblers | below average | 40.8 | -9.3 | -18.5 | high | 29 | 39 | 86 | 2 | ★★ |
| Product Quality Controllers | below average | 15.3 | -5.6 | -26.9 | high | 49 | 44 | 83 | 4 | ★ |
| Project and Programme Administrators | good | 119.0 | 44.4 | 59.6 | average | 48 | 41 | 88 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Proof Readers | average | 2.6 | 0.5 | 21.9 | above average | 62 | 42 | 72 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Property Managers and Real Estate Agents | good | 69.7 | 8.4 | 13.8 | average | 44 | 45 | 85 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Psychologists | good | 15.2 | 2.4 | 18.8 | below average | 72 | 46 | 65 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Pulp and Paper Mill Operators | below average | 3.1 | -0.9 | -21.6 | low | 7 | 41 | 99 | 8 | ★ |
| Q | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity Surveyors | average | 2.6 | 0.9 | 50.8 | low | 9 | 43 | 86 | 10 | ★★ |
| R | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radio Despatchers | average | 2.6 | 0.1 | 3.7 | average | 59 | 40 | 62 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Radio Operators | good | 5.3 | 0.5 | 9.4 | above average | 26 | 45 | 79 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Real Estate Agents and Property Managers | good | 69.7 | 8.4 | 13.8 | average | 44 | 45 | 85 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Receptionists | good | 155.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 | above average | 96 | 37 | 55 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Health Infor Managers and Records Administrators | good | 2.8 | 1.0 | 52.6 | low | 57 | 40 | 82 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Recreation Officers | good | 8.8 | 2.1 | 31.6 | average | 59 | 43 | 67 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Recreational Therapists | good | 4.0 | 0.8 | 23.9 | low | 89 | 48 | 43 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Refrigeration and Airconditioning Mechanics | good | 19.2 | 4.0 | 26.3 | above average | 0 | 36 | 94 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Refuge and Hostel Workers | good | 4.5 | 0.1 | 2.9 | average | 84 | 45 | 35 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Reporters, Court and Hansard | average | 1.1 | -0.2 | -17.6 | average | 100 | 43 | 55 | 5 | ★ |
| Retail and Checkout Supervisors | average | 32.8 | 5.0 | 18.0 | low | 55 | 32 | 78 | 3 | ★★★★★ |
| Retail Buyers | good | 4.0 | -3.3 | -45.4 | above average | 42 | 35 | 95 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Roof Slaters and Tilers | average | 9.1 | -0.7 | -6.7 | above average | 0 | 32 | 90 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Rural Trainees, Jackeroos and Jilleroos | good | 5.4 | 0.5 | 9.2 | high | 31 | 30 | 76 | 3 | ★★ |
| S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Safety Inspectors | average | 8.9 | 3.3 | 60.1 | below average | 23 | 45 | 93 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Sail Makers | average | 0.3 | -0.2 | -35.4 | high | 62 | 38 | 75 | 1 | ★ |
| Sales Assistants | good | 551.4 | 10.6 | 2.0 | above average | 72 | 24 | 32 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Sales Demonstrators and Models | below average | 2.1 | -1.0 | -31.5 | low | 86 | 37 | 19 | - | ★★ |
| Sales Representatives, General | average | 102.3 | 8.9 | 9.5 | average | 34 | 38 | 85 | 6 | ★★★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females % | Median age years | F-T Share of Employ't 2006 % | Earnings Decile 1-10 | Future Job Growth |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | | | |
| Sales Representatives, Technical | good | 32.2 | -1.2 | -3.6 | below average | 24 | 39 | 91 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| School Principals and Faculty Heads | good | 26.4 | 6.9 | 35.3 | below average | 57 | 51 | 96 | 10 | ★★★★★ |
| Science Technical Officers | below average | 19.5 | -1.0 | -4.7 | average | 50 | 38 | 81 | 5 | ★ |
| Scientists, Life | average | 10.7 | 3.5 | 48.7 | low | 48 | 32 | 87 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Scientists, Materials | average | 0.2 | -0.1 | -28.8 | low | 20 | 41 | 88 | 10 | ★ |
| Scientists, Medical | good | 18.7 | 3.4 | 22.3 | below average | 67 | 35 | 72 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Screen Printers | below average | 1.4 | -2.3 | -62.1 | low | 18 | 41 | 93 | - | ★ |
| Secretaries and Personal Assistants | average | 170.1 | -24.9 | -12.8 | below average | 97 | 41 | 60 | 5 | ★ |
| Security Advisers | good | 1.3 | 0.1 | 9.4 | above average | 26 | 45 | 79 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Security Officers and Guards | good | 48.0 | 7.4 | 18.2 | above average | 16 | 39 | 76 | 5 | ★★★★★ |
| Senior Fire Fighters | average | 0.9 | 0.2 | 31.7 | low | 15 | 0 | 84 | - | ★★★★ |
| Service Assistants | average | 59.3 | 20.7 | 53.5 | above average | 66 | 44 | 28 | 3 | ★★★★★ |
| Service Attendants | average | 1.7 | 0.5 | 43.7 | below average | 44 | 39 | 59 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Service Station Attendants | below average | 7.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | high | 50 | 28 | 37 | 2 | ★ |
| Sewing Machinists | below average | 14.0 | -8.1 | -36.6 | below average | 87 | 47 | 68 | 2 | ★ |
| Shearers | average | 6.0 | 1.0 | 18.6 | high | 4 | 38 | 96 | 9 | ★ |
| Sheetmetal Workers | below average | 6.0 | -1.8 | -22.7 | above average | 0 | 33 | 96 | 5 | ★ |
| Ships' Engineers and Officers | average | 3.2 | -2.1 | -40.1 | low | 4 | 46 | 91 | 9 | ★ |
| Ships' Masters | average | 3.2 | -2.1 | -40.1 | low | 4 | 46 | 91 | 9 | ★ |
| Shoemakers | below average | 0.9 | -1.8 | -66.1 | low | 8 | 47 | 88 | 1 | ★ |
| Signwriters | average | 5.8 | 1.5 | 34.2 | below average | 22 | 35 | 86 | 3 | ★★ |
| Social Science Professionals | average | 1.6 | 0.2 | 16.0 | above average | 57 | 46 | 55 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Social Workers | good | 14.2 | 3.7 | 34.6 | average | 82 | 41 | 78 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Speech Pathologists | good | 3.7 | -0.5 | -12.8 | low | 99 | 35 | 46 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Sportspersons, Coaches and Sporting Officials | good | 24.4 | 4.7 | 23.8 | average | 39 | 24 | 37 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| Stonemasons | average | 5.1 | 1.4 | 37.8 | average | 2 | 34 | 88 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Storepersons | average | 209.0 | 73.6 | 54.4 | above average | 25 | 31 | 59 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Street Vendors and Door-to-Door Salespersons | below average | 12.8 | -0.7 | -5.2 | high | 46 | 40 | 48 | 5 | ★ |
| Structural Steel Construction Workers | good | 20.0 | 9.4 | 88.4 | high | 0 | 36 | 97 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Survey Hands | below average | 1.7 | 0.2 | 15.5 | above average | 10 | 21 | 72 | 5 | ★ |
| Surveying, Building, and Architectural Associates | good | 56.7 | 11.4 | 25.2 | below average | 9 | 41 | 93 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Surveyors and Cartographers | good | 10.8 | 3.0 | 37.8 | below average | 13 | 38 | 90 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Switchboard Operators | below average | 7.0 | -3.1 | -30.6 | below average | 82 | 43 | 63 | 3 | ★ |
| T | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teachers' Aides | good | 61.2 | 11.4 | 22.8 | average | 93 | 45 | 26 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Teachers, English as a Second Language (ESL) | good | 6.1 | 3.9 | 182.4 | above average | 74 | 49 | 43 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Teachers, Kindergarten and Preschool | good | 19.6 | 5.4 | 38.2 | low | 98 | 40 | 58 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Teachers, Music, Dance and Other Extra-Systemic | average | 32.3 | 2.1 | 7.0 | below average | 70 | 40 | 30 | 7 | ★★ |
| Teachers, Primary School | good | 145.3 | 10.2 | 7.6 | below average | 85 | 42 | 70 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Teachers, Secondary School | good | 128.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 | below average | 56 | 43 | 79 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Teachers, Special Education | good | 14.4 | 3.8 | 35.5 | low | 81 | 48 | 59 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Teachers, Vocational Education | good | 29.0 | 2.2 | 8.3 | average | 43 | 49 | 60 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Telecommunications and Electrical Workers | below average | 4.4 | 1.2 | 38.6 | high | 0 | 28 | 69 | 9 | ★ |
| Telemarketers | average | 17.8 | 4.4 | 33.1 | high | 62 | 29 | 48 | 3 | ★★★★★ |
| Ticket Sellers | below average | 15.3 | 2.2 | 16.7 | below average | 67 | 34 | 59 | 4 | ★★ |
| Tilers and Roof Slaters | average | 9.1 | -0.7 | -6.7 | above average | 0 | 32 | 90 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Tilers, Wall and Floor | average | 20.4 | 5.6 | 37.8 | average | 2 | 34 | 88 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Toolmakers | average | 8.7 | 1.0 | 12.5 | average | 0 | 42 | 92 | 4 | ★★ |
| Translators and Interpreters | average | 3.7 | 0.5 | 16.0 | above average | 57 | 46 | 55 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Transport Stewards | average | 0.8 | -0.1 | -6.1 | average | 50 | 38 | 56 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Travel Agents and Tour Guides | average | 23.7 | -4.3 | -15.4 | above average | 68 | 35 | 79 | 4 | ★★ |
| U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decline ★ | | Remain relatively stable ★★ | | Slight growth ★★★ | | Moderate growth ★★★★ | | Strong Growth ★★★★★ | | |

Job Prospects Matrix

| Occupation | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth 5 yrs to Feb 2007 | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | '000 | '000 | | | | % | Employ't 2006 | |
| | | | | | | | years | % | 1-10 | |
| University Lecturers and Tutors | average | 38.8 | 3.6 | 10.3 | above average | 48 | 46 | 69 | 10 | ★★★ |
| Upholsterers, Furniture | good | 5.9 | -1.6 | -21.5 | average | 13 | 37 | 91 | 3 | ★★ |
| Urban and Regional Planners | good | 11.2 | 3.4 | 42.9 | below average | 38 | 36 | 92 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Ushers and Porters | below average | 7.0 | -0.7 | -8.6 | average | 20 | 22 | 38 | 3 | ★ |
| V | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valuers and Land Economists | good | 13.2 | 5.6 | 73.0 | low | 16 | 45 | 85 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| Vehicle Body Makers | below average | 2.9 | -0.4 | -12.8 | above average | 0 | 41 | 94 | 4 | ★ |
| Vehicle Painters | average | 12.7 | 2.0 | 19.0 | above average | 3 | 32 | 94 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Vehicle Trimmers | average | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | low | 0 | 37 | 97 | - | ★★ |
| Veterinarians | good | 6.0 | 2.0 | 50.8 | above average | 48 | 41 | 75 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Veterinary Nurses | good | 5.9 | 1.8 | 41.9 | average | 94 | 29 | 59 | 2 | ★★★ |
| W | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waiters | good | 110.1 | 13.3 | 13.7 | high | 80 | 21 | 23 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Weight Loss Consultants | good | 1.7 | 0.5 | 42.5 | high | 97 | 30 | 50 | 1 | ★★★★★ |
| Welders and Boilermakers | good | 77.5 | 17.5 | 29.1 | average | 0 | 36 | 97 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Welfare and Community Workers | good | 43.3 | 18.1 | 71.8 | average | 79 | 45 | 67 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Window Dressers | average | 6.0 | 0.2 | 3.7 | average | 59 | 40 | 62 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Wine Makers | good | 1.9 | 0.5 | 31.6 | average | 59 | 43 | 67 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Wood Machinists and Turners | below average | 1.7 | -2.1 | -54.6 | low | 1 | 36 | 96 | 4 | ★ |
| Wood Model and Cane Furniture Makers | below average | 0.1 | -0.2 | -62.3 | high | 16 | 44 | 80 | 2 | ★ |
| Wood Products Workers | below average | 8.4 | 0.4 | 4.8 | high | 12 | 34 | 83 | 2 | ★ |
| Wool, Hide and Skin Classers | average | 0.9 | -0.3 | -24.3 | high | 25 | 44 | 69 | 5 | ★★ |
| Y | | | | | | | | | | |
| Youth and Disability Workers | good | 19.9 | 4.3 | 27.2 | below average | 68 | 40 | 63 | 5 | ★★★★★ |
| Decline ★ | | Remain relatively stable ★★ | | Slight growth ★★★ | | Moderate growth ★★★★ | | Strong Growth ★★★★★ | | |

Australian Jobs 2007 – data sources

Most data in Australian Jobs are based on

- ABS Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001), Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

For many small occupations, standard errors are large relative to the size of the employment estimates. Although trend data are used for employment estimates, employment growth trends are variable for small occupations and should be used with caution. Trend data are used where available, but in other cases, 4 quarter averages for 2006 have been used.

Other data sources include:

- ABS Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6310.0)
- ABS Education and Work (cat. no. 6227.0)
- Graduate Careers Australia GradStats December 2006 and Gradlink
- Employment projections are prepared by DEWR, based in part on forecasts from economic forecasting organisations, especially the Centre of Policy Studies (CoPS), Monash University; recent employment growth; industry trends; and qualitative information on occupational developments.

Occupational Summary

| Occupational Group | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | Employ't Feb 2007 | % | | | | Employ't 2006 | Earnings Decile | |
| | | '000 | '000 | % | | % | years | % | 1-10 | |
| ACCOUNTING, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT | good | 1516.0 | 224.0 | 17.3 | below average | 51 | 41 | 79 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Accountants and Auditors | good | 161.9 | 23.1 | 16.6 | below average | 45 | 37 | 84 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Accounts and Payroll Clerks | average | 156.8 | -37.2 | -19.2 | below average | 81 | 41 | 69 | 4 | ★ |
| Bookkeepers | good | 130.8 | 8.6 | 7.0 | below average | 93 | 44 | 30 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Finance, Banking and Insurance | good | 298.2 | 35.6 | 13.5 | below average | 48 | 39 | 82 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Human Resources, OH&S and Legal | good | 342.3 | 99.8 | 41.2 | below average | 51 | 40 | 86 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Managers | good | 428.3 | 94.9 | 28.5 | below average | 30 | 44 | 90 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | good | 643.7 | 121.6 | 23.3 | above average | 3 | 36 | 91 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Boat Builders and Shipwrights | average | 6.2 | -0.2 | -3.7 | below average | 2 | 32 | 96 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Bricklayers and Stonemasons | good | 29.1 | -3.6 | -10.9 | average | 1 | 35 | 92 | 5 | ★★ |
| Building and Construction Professionals | good | 99.0 | 23.4 | 30.9 | below average | 9 | 42 | 90 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Cabinetmakers and Furniture Finishers | good | 26.4 | -4.8 | -15.3 | above average | 2 | 31 | 91 | 2 | ★★ |
| Carpenters and Joiners | good | 108.1 | 16.2 | 17.6 | above average | 0 | 34 | 94 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Concreters and Construction Workers | average | 167.4 | 45.2 | 37.0 | high | 5 | 36 | 90 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Glass Trades | average | 9.5 | 1.9 | 25.2 | above average | 2 | 35 | 96 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Painters and Decorators | average | 45.0 | 7.1 | 18.8 | above average | 1 | 41 | 87 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Plasterers | good | 35.4 | 10.2 | 40.7 | above average | 2 | 34 | 94 | 5 | ★★★ |
| Plumbers | good | 74.6 | 20.3 | 37.4 | below average | 1 | 33 | 94 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Tilers, Slaters and Floor Finishers | average | 41.2 | 4.1 | 11.1 | above average | 2 | 34 | 88 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| CLEANING | average | 269.1 | -3.9 | -1.4 | high | 50 | 46 | 44 | 2 | ★★ |
| Caretakers and Handypersons | average | 47.6 | 8.4 | 21.3 | above average | 6 | 50 | 64 | 3 | ★★★★★ |
| Cleaners | average | 204.2 | -8.1 | -3.8 | high | 58 | 45 | 38 | 2 | ★★ |
| Laundry and Housekeeping | below average | 17.0 | -4.9 | -22.4 | above average | 77 | 46 | 60 | 1 | ★ |
| CLERKS, RECEPTIONISTS AND SECRETARIES | good | 1044.3 | 112.5 | 12.1 | average | 78 | 40 | 67 | 4 | ★★★ |
| General Clerical | good | 272.0 | 37.9 | 16.2 | above average | 72 | 38 | 70 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| Keyboard and Data Entry Operators | below average | 91.8 | -10.3 | -10.1 | average | 85 | 40 | 61 | 3 | ★ |
| Mail and Filing Clerks | below average | 68.7 | 13.2 | 23.9 | above average | 55 | 42 | 69 | 4 | ★★ |
| Office Managers | good | 170.9 | 80.4 | 88.9 | average | 82 | 44 | 70 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Production and Transport Clerks | average | 109.9 | 15.7 | 16.6 | below average | 39 | 40 | 86 | 5 | ★★★★ |
| Receptionists | good | 155.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 | above average | 96 | 37 | 55 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Secretaries, PA's and Switchboard | average | 177.1 | -28.0 | -13.7 | below average | 97 | 41 | 60 | 5 | ★ |
| COMPUTING AND IT | good | 249.3 | 23.8 | 10.5 | below average | 20 | 36 | 92 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Computing and IT Professionals | good | 205.4 | 9.6 | 4.9 | below average | 19 | 36 | 92 | 9 | ★★★★★ |
| Computing and IT Support | good | 43.9 | 14.3 | 48.4 | average | 25 | 32 | 88 | 7 | ★★★★★ |
| DRIVERS AND TRANSPORT | good | 359.6 | 24.0 | 7.1 | above average | 7 | 44 | 83 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Delivery Drivers | average | 68.6 | 6.3 | 10.2 | high | 11 | 41 | 71 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Freight and Furniture Handlers | below average | 12.0 | 3.2 | 36.5 | high | 4 | 31 | 76 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Other Transport | good | 81.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | below average | 15 | 47 | 76 | 7 | ★★★ |
| Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs | good | 36.9 | 3.4 | 10.0 | average | 6 | 48 | 73 | 2 | ★★★ |
| Truck Drivers | good | 160.6 | 10.0 | 6.6 | average | 2 | 43 | 94 | 6 | ★★★ |
| ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS TRADES | good | 210.1 | 38.5 | 22.5 | average | 2 | 36 | 92 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Electrical Trades | good | 144.7 | 30.6 | 26.8 | average | 1 | 35 | 94 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Telecommunications and Electronics | average | 65.8 | 8.3 | 14.5 | above average | 3 | 38 | 88 | 7 | ★★ |
| ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND THE ENVIRONMENT | good | 260.5 | 37.1 | 16.6 | below average | 21 | 40 | 91 | 9 | ★★★ |
| Engineers | good | 164.5 | 26.7 | 19.4 | below average | 9 | 41 | 95 | 9 | ★★★ |
| Science and Environment | good | 96.2 | 10.6 | 12.4 | below average | 42 | 37 | 84 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| FOOD, HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM | good | 593.9 | 42.6 | 7.7 | above average | 53 | 30 | 52 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Baking and Pastrycooking | average | 27.6 | -5.8 | -17.4 | above average | 33 | 30 | 79 | 3 | ★★ |
| Bar Attendants | average | 56.2 | 2.0 | 3.7 | high | 54 | 24 | 44 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Butchers and Slaughterers | average | 24.5 | 2.4 | 10.9 | high | 4 | 38 | 89 | 3 | ★★ |
| Chefs and Wine Makers | good | 59.7 | 11.7 | 24.3 | above average | 28 | 34 | 81 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| Cooks | good | 67.0 | 7.7 | 13.0 | high | 52 | 28 | 45 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Flight and Travel Attendants | average | 7.8 | -0.5 | -6.1 | average | 50 | 38 | 56 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Hotel and Gaming Workers | below average | 19.4 | 1.6 | 8.8 | average | 36 | 29 | 63 | 5 | ★★ |
| Hotel, Motel, Club and Restaurant Managers | good | 86.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | above average | 52 | 42 | 82 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Kitchenhands | average | 112.7 | 13.5 | 13.6 | high | 58 | 25 | 26 | 2 | ★★★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

Occupational Summary

| Occupational Group | Job Prospects | Employ't Feb 2007 | Employ't Growth | | Unemp Feb 2007 | Gender Females | Median age | F-T Share of | | Future Job Growth |
|---|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | Syrs to Feb 2007 | % | | | | Employ't 2006 | Earnings Decile | |
| | | '000 | '000 | % | | % | years | % | 1-10 | |
| Travel Agents and Tour Guides | average | 23.7 | -4.3 | -15.4 | above average | 68 | 35 | 79 | 4 | ★★ |
| Waiters | good | 110.1 | 13.3 | 13.7 | high | 80 | 21 | 23 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| GARDENING, FARMING AND FISHING | average | 439.8 | -49.0 | -10.0 | above average | 24 | 45 | 75 | 3 | ★★ |
| Animal Workers | average | 14.4 | 4.2 | 40.7 | below average | 38 | 39 | 69 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Farm Workers and Farmers | average | 285.8 | -70.1 | -19.7 | above average | 28 | 48 | 78 | 3 | ★★ |
| Fishing and Forestry Workers | below average | 12.0 | -1.7 | -12.6 | high | 11 | 36 | 80 | 6 | ★ |
| Gardeners and Nursery Workers | average | 126.8 | 17.6 | 16.1 | above average | 14 | 40 | 70 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| HEALTH, FITNESS, HAIR AND BEAUTY | good | 700.2 | 134.6 | 23.8 | below average | 74 | 40 | 59 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Beauty Therapy | good | 24.0 | 7.2 | 42.5 | high | 97 | 30 | 50 | 1 | ★★★★★ |
| Hairdressers | good | 57.1 | 8.5 | 17.5 | average | 84 | 29 | 68 | 1 | ★★★★ |
| Health Support | good | 83.6 | 26.8 | 47.1 | average | 68 | 37 | 64 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Medical Professionals | good | 160.1 | 20.3 | 14.5 | low | 52 | 41 | 74 | 9 | ★★★★ |
| Nurses and Nurses' Aides | good | 306.3 | 57.0 | 22.9 | below average | 88 | 44 | 52 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Sport and Fitness | good | 69.2 | 15.0 | 27.7 | average | 57 | 31 | 43 | 4 | ★★★★★ |
| LABOURERS, FACTORY AND MACHINE WORKERS | below average | 637.6 | 15.6 | 2.5 | high | 21 | 39 | 86 | 5 | ★★ |
| Clothing and Textile Workers | below average | 38.4 | -15.6 | -28.9 | average | 65 | 45 | 72 | 2 | ★ |
| Construction and Earthmoving Labourers | average | 77.6 | 6.7 | 9.5 | above average | 1 | 41 | 92 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Factory Workers and Packers | below average | 221.0 | -6.1 | -2.7 | high | 36 | 38 | 80 | 3 | ★★ |
| General Labourers | average | 33.1 | 10.2 | 44.7 | high | 20 | 38 | 70 | 4 | ★★★★ |
| Machine Operators | below average | 103.0 | -14.5 | -12.3 | above average | 8 | 41 | 96 | 6 | ★ |
| Mobile Machine and Mining Workers | average | 126.3 | 30.8 | 32.3 | above average | 3 | 38 | 94 | 8 | ★★★★ |
| Other Labourers | average | 35.1 | 1.4 | 4.1 | above average | 12 | 39 | 80 | 4 | ★★★ |
| MARKETING AND SALES REPRESENTATIVES | good | 445.1 | 64.5 | 16.9 | average | 40 | 39 | 84 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| General Sales Representatives | average | 114.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | average | 35 | 38 | 82 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Marketing, PR and Advertising | good | 176.5 | 33.1 | 23.1 | average | 43 | 38 | 87 | 8 | ★★★★★ |
| Real Estate and Property | good | 95.7 | 17.7 | 22.7 | average | 40 | 44 | 86 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Technical Sales Representatives | good | 32.2 | -1.2 | -3.6 | below average | 24 | 39 | 91 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Telemarketing and Call Centres | average | 24.4 | 5.3 | 28.1 | high | 60 | 33 | 49 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| MEDIA, THE ARTS AND PRINTING | average | 198.0 | 24.7 | 14.3 | average | 40 | 37 | 75 | 6 | ★★★★ |
| Media | good | 116.3 | 25.2 | 27.7 | above average | 43 | 35 | 79 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Printing | below average | 34.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | average | 22 | 40 | 85 | 5 | ★★ |
| The Arts | average | 47.5 | -0.3 | -0.7 | average | 44 | 41 | 58 | 6 | ★★★ |
| METAL AND ENGINEERING TRADES | average | 214.9 | 17.9 | 9.1 | average | 1 | 38 | 96 | 7 | ★★ |
| Boilermakers and Welders | good | 77.5 | 17.5 | 29.1 | average | 0 | 36 | 97 | 6 | ★★★ |
| Metal Fitters and Machinists | average | 94.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | average | 1 | 39 | 97 | 7 | ★★ |
| Other Metal and Engineering Trades | average | 38.4 | 2.3 | 6.3 | average | 2 | 40 | 93 | 7 | ★★ |
| Sheetmetal Workers | below average | 6.0 | -1.8 | -22.7 | above average | 0 | 33 | 96 | 5 | ★ |
| MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE AND REPAIR | good | 141.4 | -7.9 | -5.3 | average | 2 | 35 | 95 | 4 | ★★ |
| Automotive Electricians | good | 5.5 | -1.3 | -19.6 | above average | 1 | 38 | 94 | 6 | ★★ |
| Car Parts and Accessories | average | 12.8 | 0.2 | 1.4 | above average | 2 | 29 | 94 | 3 | ★★★ |
| Motor Mechanics | good | 90.0 | -6.1 | -6.3 | average | 1 | 34 | 95 | 4 | ★ |
| Vehicle Body, Panel and Trim Workers | average | 33.7 | -0.4 | -1.2 | average | 3 | 37 | 95 | 4 | ★★ |
| SALES ASSISTANTS AND STOREPERSONS | average | 1268.6 | 107.6 | 9.3 | above average | 58 | 30 | 48 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Checkout Workers and Cashiers | average | 155.0 | 12.6 | 8.9 | above average | 70 | 23 | 32 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Other Retail | average | 132.4 | 23.5 | 21.6 | above average | 48 | 39 | 55 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| Sales Assistants | good | 551.4 | 10.6 | 2.0 | above average | 72 | 24 | 32 | 2 | ★★★★ |
| Shop Managers, Florists and Jewellers | average | 220.5 | -14.0 | -6.0 | average | 44 | 41 | 86 | 4 | ★★ |
| Storepersons | average | 209.0 | 73.6 | 54.4 | above average | 25 | 31 | 59 | 3 | ★★★★ |
| SOCIAL, WELFARE AND SECURITY | good | 346.5 | 48.1 | 16.1 | average | 53 | 42 | 68 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| Carers | good | 86.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | average | 84 | 45 | 35 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Security Officers, Guards, Police and Fire | good | 130.0 | 14.8 | 12.8 | average | 19 | 38 | 88 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Social and Welfare | good | 130.2 | 30.7 | 30.8 | average | 68 | 45 | 69 | 6 | ★★★★★ |
| TEACHING, CHILD CARE AND LIBRARY | good | 647.2 | 71.3 | 12.4 | average | 75 | 42 | 62 | 7 | ★★★★ |
| Child Care | good | 103.6 | 16.0 | 18.3 | above average | 95 | 31 | 53 | 2 | ★★★★★ |
| Library | average | 33.8 | 3.9 | 13.1 | average | 81 | 45 | 57 | 6 | ★★ |
| Teachers, Tutors and Teachers' Aides | good | 510.8 | 52.5 | 11.5 | below average | 71 | 44 | 64 | 8 | ★★★★ |

Decline ★

Remain relatively stable ★★

Slight growth ★★★

Moderate growth ★★★★

Strong Growth ★★★★★

