



Employment Region Labour Market Dashboards: Data Sources and Quality

September 2022

Data Sources and Quality

The statistics included in the Labour Market Dashboard are compiled from a range of sources, including:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force Survey
- Jobs and Skills Australia (JSA) Small Area Labour Markets (SALM)
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations jobactive caseload statistics
- JSA Internet Vacancy Index (IVI)

Each of these data sources is explained further below.

The sources referenced use differing geographical structures. Only jobactive matches the Employment Regions precisely. For the other sources, a ‘best-fit’ geography concordance for each Employment Region has been used. Appendix 1 has more information about the methodology and quality of the fit.

ABS Labour Force Survey Data

- **(Employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, youth unemployment rate, employment by industry)**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics’ (ABS) monthly *Labour Force Survey* (LFS) statistics are based on a multi-stage area sample of approximately 26,000 private dwellings, discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and non-private dwellings (i.e., hotels, hospitals, retirement villages, etc.), resulting in a total sample of about 50,000 people.

While the LFS produces regional data, it is designed primarily to produce statistics at the national and state/territory levels. Accordingly, the regional data in the LFS have relatively small sample sizes, and the sample isn’t designed to produce estimates of a consistent quality for all regions.

In more normal labour market circumstances, regional LFS data are usually presented after having been smoothed in some way, most often using a 12-month average. Given the current labour market situation has involved quite large changes in very short time periods, data for the employment regions are presented using 6 monthly figures so that users can try to better understand the impact of COVID-19 on regional labour markets while still balancing the regional volatility. This means that regional data from the LFS can still exhibit some

volatility which reflects sampling variability or other statistical factors, rather than underlying changes in the labour market. In most cases, the figures have also not been adjusted for seasonal or other variations – seasonal factors can lead to movements in the data that reflect regular seasonal patterns rather than underlying changes in the labour market. Regional LFS data should therefore be interpreted with a high degree of caution.

LFS statistics are classified using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). ABS monthly regional LFS statistics are produced for Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) regions as defined by the ASGS (except for LFS data for Western Australia – Outback (North and South), which is comprised of two SA4s). Data for Australia's 51 Employment Regions are derived by best-fit proxy from the 87 SA4s for which LFS data are published by ABS. Further information is provided in Appendix 1, which includes a rating of the reliability of the best-fit proxy approach. For more information, see the LFS methodology on the ABS website.

Small Area Labour Markets (SALM) data

(LGA unemployment rates)

The *Small Area Labour Markets* (SALM) dataset is compiled by the Jobs and Skills Australia. SALM figures are synthetic estimates (i.e. they are derived estimates, rather than directly obtained from a survey for example), which bring together:

- the level of unemployment at the SA4 level, as published by the ABS
- Centrelink Newstart/JobSeeker and Youth Allowance (other) beneficiaries at the SA2 level
- and Census participation rate data at the SA2 or SA3 level.

These are used to produce estimates of unemployment and the unemployment rate at the SA2 level (from the 2016 ASGS). SA2 estimates are then apportioned to the LGA level using population weights based on the latest available SA2 to LGA correspondence from the ABS (which use the 2021 LGA boundaries in the latest available SA2 to LGA concordance from the ABS). It should be noted that because the LGA boundary structure does not match the ER structure, some LGAs fall in more than one ER.

Due to the high level of disaggregation involved (there are around 540 LGAs) these figures can exhibit significant variability and should be interpreted with caution. It is important to bear in mind that due to the data being averaged over four quarters, changes in recent months to labour market conditions won't be fully reflected in the figures. For more detail, see the SALM pages on the JSA's Labour Market Insights website.

Department of Social Services job seeker income support payments

Temporarily included in September 2022

Due to the cessation of jobactive and the commencement of Workforce Australia, caseload data are temporarily unavailable. Consequently, jobactive caseload data have been removed from the Employment Region Labour Market Dashboards and replaced with Department of Social Services (DSS) job seeker income support payments data. The job seeker income support payments (JobSeeker and Youth Allowance (other) payments) data are compiled by DSS using Services Australia administrative data.

Note that the job seeker income support data is not the same as the caseload data previously included, as some people in receipt of job seeker income support are not receiving employment services and are not on the caseload.

Main unemployment income support payments

Unemployment payments (JobSeeker and Youth Allowance (other)) are the primary income support payments for working-age Australians (aged 16 and over and under the Age Pension qualifying age) who are looking for work, engaged in activities that will help them find work or earning under the income and assets threshold. Individuals receiving these payments are required to be looking for work or be engaged in activities that will help them to find work (such as volunteering or training) unless they have a partial capacity to work.¹

Data for other income support payment recipients, such as those on Parenting payments, have not been included in the dashboards. More information on the main job seeker income support payments is outlined below.

JobSeeker Payment

The JobSeeker Payment is the main income support payment for recipients aged between 22 years and the pension age (the minimum qualifying age for Age Pension), who have capacity to work now or in the near future. The JobSeeker payment is available to people who are either looking for work, are temporarily unable to work or study because of an injury or illness, or are bereaved partners in the period immediately following the death of their partner, subject to meeting eligibility requirements

From 20 March 2020, the JobSeeker Payment replaced Newstart Allowance as the main income support payment for recipients aged between 22 years to Age Pension qualification age who have capacity to work. Existing Newstart Allowance recipients at this date were transitioned to JobSeeker Payment.²

Youth Allowance (other)

Youth Allowance (other) is the primary income support payment for young people aged 16–21 years who are seeking or preparing for paid employment (note that a very few 15 year olds also receive this payment). To qualify for Youth Allowance (other) a person must be unemployed, aged 16-21, and either looking for work or combining part-time study with job search, undertaking any other approved activity, or temporarily incapacitated for work or study.³

Income support payment data in the labour market dashboards

Three main indicators are derived from the job seeker income support data and are included in the labour market dashboards:

- Total number of persons on job seeker income support payments, time series since March 2020

¹ Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Unemployment and parenting income support payments report, 16 September 2021, available at the link here.

² Source: Department of Social Services, JobSeeker Payment information available at the link here.

³ Source: Services Australia, 'Youth Allowance for job seekers - who can get it?' available at the link here.

- Change in the total number of persons on job seeker income support payments since March 2020, by ER, state/territory and national
- Total number of persons on job seeker income support and the proportion of the working age population (15-64 year olds) on job seeker income support.

Note that data for recipients' duration on job seeker income support payments are not available and are therefore not included in the labour market dashboards.

For Employment Regions

The income support data are available at the Statistical Area 2 (SA2) level and use the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) structure. An SA2 to ER concordance has been used to convert the SA2 income support data to its respective Employment Region.

Data caveats

Suppression of cells

In order to protect individuals' privacy, identified populations between 1 and 4 at the SA2 level have been suppressed and replaced with '<5'. This only impacts data for a small number of low population SA2s.

- In the dashboards, in order to calculate SA2 totals, suppressed cells with a value of '<5' have been replaced with a value of '2'.

Proportion of population on income support

One of the dashboard tables contains the indicator "the proportion of the working age population (15-64 year olds) on job seeker income support".

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for June 2021 (latest available) have been used to estimate the size of the working age population. ERP data are only provided at the SA2 level in standard five year age groups. This means the denominator in the proportion:

- includes the 15 year old population (of whom very few receive Youth Allowance (other)); and
- excludes those aged 65, and 66 years old (below the age pension qualifying age of 66.5 years).

Due to these constraints with data availability, the indicator is not a perfect match and should be used with caution.

Census 2021 population data (single year age groups by SA2) are not yet available.

For more information on income support payments

Jobseeker income support payment data are updated and released monthly and are sourced from publicly available data on the Australian Government data.gov.au website: JobSeeker Payment and Youth Allowance recipients – monthly profiles.

Internet Vacancy Index (IVI)

The monthly Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) is compiled by the Jobs and Skills Australia. The IVI is based on a count of online job advertisements newly lodged on SEEK, CareerOne and

Australian JobSearch during the month. Duplicate advertisements are removed before the IVI job advertisements are coded by the Jobs and Skills Australia to occupations based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). The IVI is based on administrative data and as a result, is not affected by the sampling error present in survey-based data.

The IVI does not reflect the total number of job advertisements in the labour market as it does not include jobs advertised through other online job boards, employer websites, or in newspapers. Nor does it take account of vacancies filled using informal methods such as word of mouth.

The IVI also does not take account of multiple positions being advertised in a single job advertisement. In addition, Jobs and Skills Australia research shows that around one fifth of vacancies are not advertised, with employers instead using informal networks, or selecting from job seekers who have directly approached them about job opportunities. These unadvertised vacancies tend to be more common for lower skilled positions, meaning the IVI has a slight bias to higher skilled occupations.

For more information, see the Vacancy report (IVI) on LMI. For more information on the IVI methodology used in the dashboards see the Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) Regions section below.

Labour market data: geographical structures

Employment Regions

Employment Regions are used by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations for the management of employment services programs. Note that Employment Regions do not cover the whole of Australia, with most remote areas located outside of the Employment Region structure.

Caseload data produced by the Department are available at the Employment Region level, however, this structure is not generally used in other data collections. Most data sources used in the regional labour market dashboards are not available by Employment Region. As a result, best-fit geography concordances have been used.

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) reports key labour statistics using ASGS structures. More information about the ASGS is available at <https://www.abs.gov.au/geography>.

The ASGS provides a consistent framework to define boundaries that are broadly based on the concept of a functional area (an area within which people commute or travel to access services). It has five key levels, which in the 2016 ASGS (used in the 2016 Census) consisted of:

- The basic building block, or 358,122 Mesh Blocks covering every part of the country
- Mesh blocks combine to make up the 57,523 Statistical Area Level 1 level (SA1) regions
- SA1s aggregate to 2,310 Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) regions
- SA2s aggregate to 107 Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) regions
- SA4s combine to cover all Australian states and territories.

The hierarchy above covers all of Australia without gaps or overlaps, and also includes a number of “non-geographic” codes to take account of situations including off-shore areas, or people who do not have a usual address.

Labour market data produced by the ABS are mainly available at the SA4 level. The population of an SA4 is usually greater than 100,000 persons (and can be over 500,000 for some metropolitan areas).

Local Government Areas (LGAs)

Local Government Areas (LGAs) approximate gazetted local government boundaries, as defined by state and territory local government departments. There are around 540 LGAs in Australia, as well as a number of unincorporated areas that are not part of any LGA (the

largest by far in population terms being the Australian Capital Territory – most other unincorporated areas are remote areas with very small populations).

LGAs are not part of the main ASGS structure and do not always align well with the boundaries used in the ASGS. Data available at this level are therefore limited. An approximate LGA to Employment Region correspondence is included below in Appendix 1 – please bear in mind that this is an approximate concordance, and that the combination of LGAs listed for an ER, when grouped together, may not exactly match the boundaries of that ER.

Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) Regions

From the August 2022 Labour Market Dashboard release, there has been an update to the way Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) data are calculated for the regional Labour Market Dashboards.

The IVI data collection uses a unique geographical boundary structure for its 37 best fit regions (compared with 51 Employment Regions).

Dashboards up to July 2022

Previously, a ‘best-fit’ proxy approach was used to match IVI Regions to Employment Regions. Some Employment Regions and IVI Regions match neatly without overlap. Where the Employment Region spans across multiple IVI Regions, the IVI Region with the highest proportion of the population was used as the proxy. For capital cities, a single IVI metropolitan region was used.

From August 2022 onwards

A concordance between IVI Regions and Employment Regions has been developed using place of work data at the SA2 level. The result is that IVI job advertisements for each of the Employment Regions are now more accurately apportioned from the IVI Regions in which they are geographically situated.

Place of work data has been used (rather than residential population counts, or spatial distributions) as it was determined that this was most likely to reflect the location of businesses within an IVI Region, and therefore where the IVI job advertisements were most likely to be located within the region.

Note: The IVI Region to Employment Region concordance apportions job advertisement data under the assumption that its distribution is closely related to the distribution of where people work within an IVI Region. While this is likely true across all job advertisements, it may vary significantly by occupation. Accordingly, estimates of the number of job advertisements by occupation in Employment Regions that are not a good fit with an IVI Region should be viewed with caution.

A note for users

The change in methodology applied in the August 2022 dashboards does not impact IVI data for Australia and at the state/territory levels.

For Employment Regions, the total number of jobs advertised from the IVI data may be quite different compared with previous months’ dashboards. This is particularly the case for Employment Regions in the capital cities; and Employment Regions which previously did not align well with the unique IVI Regions.

Employment Regions in the capital cities

We previously used one IVI Region to represent all of the Employment Regions in that city.

- For example, the four Sydney metropolitan Employment Regions (Sydney East Metro; Sydney Greater West; Sydney North and West; and Sydney South West) were all represented by one IVI Region, in this case the Sydney IVI Region.
- This approach was used for the five largest capital cities (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth).

As we now have a methodology to break down the metropolitan IVI Regions into much smaller areas that better align with each of the Employment Regions, the number of job advertisements will naturally be much smaller.

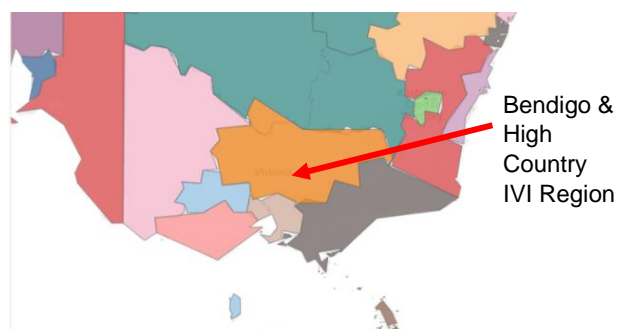
Employment Regions which previously did not align well with the unique IVI Regions

IVI Regions are generally much larger than Employment Regions. For some Employment Regions, the IVI region was a good proxy, but for others it was less accurate, particularly as large towns may have been included in one region and not the other.

For example, the IVI Bendigo and High Country Region is quite large and includes Bendigo, Shepparton and Wangaratta.

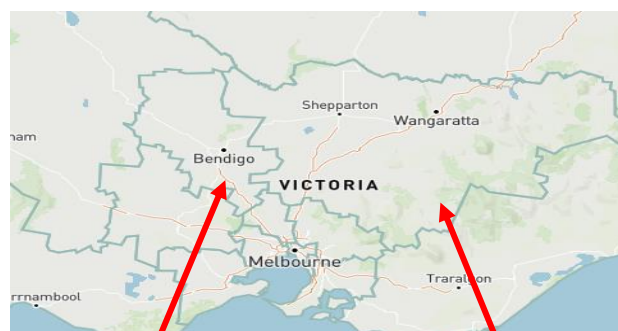
Source: The Regional Australia Institute **Interactive map of IVI data** interactive map

(<https://www.regionalaustralia.org.au/Web/Web/Toolkits-Indexes/Regional-Jobs-Vacancy-Map.aspx?hkey=6064557e-b227-42a4-b111-687fb40f56eb>)



The Bendigo Employment Region is much smaller and doesn't include Shepparton and Wangaratta (these are in the neighbouring Goulburn Murray Employment Region).

Source: Labour Market Insights (LMI) Employment Regions tab (<https://labourmarketinsights.gov.au/regions/employment-regions/>)



How to interpret the data

Focus on the trends and types of jobs/opportunities available. In most cases,

- The time series trend in the IVI chart has remained the same or is very similar.
- The top 8 occupations listed in the table “Online job advertisements by occupation” are also generally similar, though the order may have changed and the number of job ads is smaller.

- For a few regions, the list of occupations has changed noticeably. The new occupation list is a more accurate reflection of the jobs being advertised in the area.
- The Skill Level distribution is generally similar.

Labour markets are fluid and don't always abide by the regional boundaries we impose and people are mobile and may work in a neighbouring IVI Region, especially in metro areas. There may also be large towns nearby that fall within a different Employment Region. You may wish to look at dashboards for neighbouring Employment Regions to understand the local context and assess the job opportunities available.

Note that the top 8 occupations data for each Employment Region is a 3-month average of original (raw) data; data for Australia, states/territories and total job ads for an Employment Region is seasonally adjusted. This means that there can be seasonal volatility in the occupations shown for each Employment Region (e.g. job ads for retail assistants are typically higher in the lead up to Christmas).

For any questions, please contact employmentpathwaysanalysis@skillscommission.gov.au.

Correspondence tales

The following Correspondence tables are included in this document:

- Correspondence Table 1: SA4s to Employment Regions (including the ABS Quality Indicator)
- Correspondence Table 2: Local Government Areas (LGAs) within Employment Regions

Correspondence Table 1: SA4s to Employment Regions

The tables below use the ABS quality indicator to show the reliability of a correspondence. Descriptions of the ratings are included below

, from the ABS:⁴

- Good - this correspondence will convert data to a high degree of accuracy and users can expect the converted data will reflect the actual characteristics of the geographic areas involved.
- Acceptable - this correspondence will convert data to a reasonable degree of accuracy, though caution needs to be applied as the quality of the converted data will vary and may differ in parts from the actual characteristics of the geographic areas involved.
- Poor - there is a high likelihood that the correspondence will not convert data accurately. Converted data should be used with caution and may not reflect the actual characteristics of many of the geographic areas involved.

New South Wales

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Central West	Central West	Good
Far West Orana	Far West and Orana	Good
Hunter	Hunter Valley (exc. Newcastle)	Good
	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	
Illawarra South Coast	Illawarra	Good
	Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	
Mid North Coast	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Acceptable
	Mid North Coast	
Murray Riverina	Murray	Acceptable
	Riverina	
New England and North West	New England and North West	Good
North Coast	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Poor
	Richmond - Tweed	
Sydney East Metro	Sydney - City and Inner South	Good
	Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	
	Sydney - Inner South West	
	Sydney - Inner West	
	Sydney - Sutherland	
Sydney Greater West	Sydney - Blacktown	Good

⁴ 1216.0.55.004 - Information Paper: Converting Data to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, 2012 (abs.gov.au)

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
	Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	
	Sydney - Parramatta	
Sydney North and West	Central Coast	Good
	Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	
	Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	
	Sydney - Northern Beaches	
	Sydney - Ryde	
Sydney South West	Sydney - Outer South West	Acceptable
	Sydney - South West	
	Sydney – Inner South West	

Victoria

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Ballarat	Ballarat	Good
Barwon	Geelong	Good
Bendigo	Bendigo	Good
Gippsland	Latrobe - Gippsland	Good
Goulburn/Murray	Hume	Good
	Shepparton	
Inner Metropolitan Melbourne	Melbourne - Inner	Good
	Melbourne - Inner East	
	Melbourne - Inner South	
North Eastern Melbourne	Melbourne - North East	Good
	Melbourne - Outer East	
North Western Melbourne	Melbourne - North West	Good
South Coast of Victoria	Warrnambool and South West	Good
South Eastern Melbourne and Peninsula	Melbourne - South East	Good
	Mornington Peninsula	
Western Melbourne	Melbourne - West	Good
Wimmera Mallee	North West	Good

Queensland

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Brisbane - South & East	Brisbane - East	Good
	Brisbane - South	
	Logan - Beaudesert	
Cairns	Cairns	Good
Darling Downs	Darling Downs - Maranoa	Good
	Toowoomba	
Gold Coast	Gold Coast	Good

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Mackay	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Good
Somerset	Brisbane - North	Good
	Brisbane Inner City	
	Moreton Bay - North	
	Moreton Bay - South	
Townsville	Townsville	Good
Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast	Sunshine Coast	Good
	Wide Bay	
Wivenhoe	Brisbane - West	Good
	Ipswich	

South Australia

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Adelaide North	Adelaide - North	Good
	Adelaide - West	
Adelaide South	Adelaide - Central and Hills	Good
	Adelaide - South	
Mid North SA	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Good
Murray and South East	South Australia - South East	Poor
North-West Country SA	South Australia - Outback	Poor

Western Australia

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Great Southern - Wheatbelt	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Good
Perth - North	Perth - Inner	Good
	Perth - North East	
	Perth - North West	
Perth - South	Mandurah	Good
	Perth - South East	
	Perth - South West	
South West WA	Bunbury	Good

Tasmania

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Hobart and Southern Tasmania	Hobart	Good
	South East	
North and North Western Tasmania	Launceston and North East	Good
	West and North West	

Northern Territory

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Darwin	Darwin	Poor

Australian Capital Territory

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Capital Region	Australian Capital Territory	Good
	Capital Region	

Correspondence Table 2: Local Government Areas (LGAs) within Employment Regions

New South Wales

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Capital Region	Goulburn Mulwaree (A)
	Hilltops (A)
	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional (A)
	Snowy Monaro Regional (A)
	Unincorporated ACT
	Upper Lachlan Shire (A)
	Yass Valley (A)
CDP (NSW)	Bourke (A)
	Brewarrina (A)
	Central Darling (A)
	Cobar (A)
Central West	Bathurst Regional (A)
	Bland (A)
	Blayney (A)
	Cabonne (A)
	Cowra (A)
	Forbes (A)
	Lachlan (A)
	Lithgow (C)
	Mid-Western Regional (A)
	Oberon (A)
	Orange (C)
	Parkes (A)
	Warrumbungle Shire (A)
	Weddin (A)
Far West Orana	Bogan (A)
	Broken Hill (C)
	Cabonne (A)
	Coonamble (A)
	Dubbo Regional (A)
	Gilgandra (A)
	Narromine (A)
	Walgett (A)
	Warren (A)
	Warrumbungle Shire (A)
Hunter	Cessnock (C)
	Dungog (A)
	Lake Macquarie (C)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Maitland (C)
	Muswellbrook (A)
	Newcastle (C)
	Port Stephens (A)
	Singleton (A)
	Upper Hunter Shire (A)
Illawarra South Coast	Bega Valley (A)
	Eurobodalla (A)
	Kiama (A)
	Shellharbour (C)
	Shoalhaven (C)
	Wingecarribee (A)
Mid North Coast	Wollongong (C)
	Bellingen (A)
	Kempsey (A)
	Mid-Coast (A)
	Nambucca (A)
	Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)
Murray Riverina	Albury (C)
	Balranald (A)
	Berrigan (A)
	Carrathool (A)
	Coolamon (A)
	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional (A)
	Edward River (A)
	Federation (A)
	Greater Hume Shire (A)
	Griffith (C)
	Hay (A)
	Junee (A)
	Leeton (A)
	Lockhart (A)
	Murray River (A)
	Murrumbidgee (A)
	Narrandera (A)
	Snowy Valleys (A)
	Temora (A)
	Wagga Wagga (C)
Wentworth (C)	
	Armidale Regional (A)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
New England and North West	Glen Innes Severn (A)
	Gunnedah (A)
	Gwydir (A)
	Inverell (A)
	Liverpool Plains (A)
	Moree Plains (A)
	Narrabri (A)
	Tamworth Regional (A)
	Tenterfield (A)
	Uralla (A)
	Walcha (A)
North Coast	Ballina (A)
	Byron (A)
	Clarence Valley (A)
	Coffs Harbour (C)
	Kyogle (A)
	Lismore (C)
	Richmond Valley (A)
	Tweed (A)
Sydney East Metro	Bayside (A)
	Burwood (A)
	Canada Bay (A)
	Canterbury-Bankstown (A)
	Georges River (A)
	Inner West (A)
	Randwick (C)
	Strathfield (A)
	Sutherland Shire (A)
	Sydney (C)
	Waverley (A)
	Woollahra (A)
Sydney Greater West	Blacktown (C)
	Blue Mountains (C)
	Canterbury-Bankstown (A)
	Cumberland (A)
	Fairfield (C)
	Hawkesbury (C)
	Parramatta (C)
	Penrith (C)
	The Hills Shire (A)
	Wollondilly (A)
Sydney North and West	Central Coast (C) (NSW)
	Hawkesbury (C)
	Hornsby (A)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Hunters Hill (A)
	Ku-ring-gai (A)
	Lane Cove (A)
	Mosman (A)
	North Sydney (A)
	Northern Beaches (A)
	Parramatta (C)
	Ryde (C)
	The Hills Shire (A)
	Willoughby (C)
	Sydney South West
Campbelltown (C) (NSW)	
Canterbury-Bankstown (A)	
Fairfield (C)	
Liverpool (C)	
Sutherland Shire (A)	
Wingecarribee (A)	
Wollondilly (A)	

Victoria

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Ballarat	Ararat (RC)
	Ballarat (C)
	Central Goldfields (S)
	Golden Plains (S)
	Hepburn (S)
	Moorabool (S)
	Pyrenees (S)
Barwon	Golden Plains (S)
	Greater Geelong (C)
	Queenscliffe (B)
	Surf Coast (S)
Bendigo	Greater Bendigo (C)
	Loddon (S)
	Macedon Ranges (S)
	Mount Alexander (S)
Gippsland	Bass Coast (S)
	Baw Baw (S)
	East Gippsland (S)
	Latrobe (C) (Vic.)
	South Gippsland (S)
	Wellington (S)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Goulburn/Murray	Albury (C)
	Alpine (S)
	Benalla (RC)
	Campaspe (S)
	Greater Shepparton (C)
	Indigo (S)
	Mansfield (S)
	Mitchell (S)
	Moira (S)
	Murrindindi (S)
	Strathbogie (S)
	Towong (S)
	Wangaratta (RC)
	Wodonga (C)
	Inner Metropolitan Melbourne
Boroondara (C)	
Darebin (C)	
Glen Eira (C)	
Kingston (C) (Vic.)	
Manningham (C)	
Melbourne (C)	
Moonee Valley (C)	
Moreland (C)	
Port Phillip (C)	
Stonnington (C)	
Whitehorse (C)	
Yarra (C)	
North Eastern Melbourne	Banyule (C)
	Darebin (C)
	Knox (C)
	Manningham (C)
	Maroondah (C)
	Mitchell (S)
	Murrindindi (S)
	Nillumbik (S)
	Whitehorse (C)
	Whittlesea (C)
	Yarra Ranges (S)
North Western Melbourne	Brimbank (C)
	Hume (C)
	Macedon Ranges (S)
	Melton (C)
	Moonee Valley (C)
	Moreland (C)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
South Coast of Victoria	Colac-Otway (S)
	Corangamite (S)
	Glenelg (S)
	Moyne (S)
	Southern Grampians (S)
	Warrnambool (C)
	South Eastern Melbourne and Peninsula
Casey (C)	
Frankston (C)	
Greater Dandenong (C)	
Kingston (C) (Vic.)	
Monash (C)	
Mornington Peninsula (S)	
Western Melbourne	
	Hobsons Bay (C)
	Maribyrnong (C)
	Melton (C)
	Moorabool (S)
	Wyndham (C)
Wimmera Mallee	Ararat (RC)
	Buloke (S)
	Gannawarra (S)
	Hindmarsh (S)
	Horsham (RC)
	Mildura (RC)
	Northern Grampians (S)
	Swan Hill (RC)
	Wentworth (A)
	West Wimmera (S)
	Yarriambiack (S)

Queensland

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Brisbane South East	Brisbane (C)
	Logan (C)
	Redland (C)
	Scenic Rim (R)
Cairns	Cairns (R)
	Cassowary Coast (R)
	Douglas (S)
	Mareeba (S)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Tablelands (R)
	Yarrabah (S)
CDP (Qld)	Aurukun (S)
	Barcaldine (R)
	Barcoo (S)
	Blackall-Tambo (R)
	Boulia (S)
	Bulloo (S)
	Carpentaria (S)
	Cloncurry (S)
	Cook (S)
	Diamantina (S)
	Doomadgee (S)
	Flinders (S) (Qld)
	Hope Vale (S)
	Longreach (R)
	Maranoa (R)
	McKinlay (S)
	Mount Isa (C)
	Murweh (S)
	Northern Peninsula Area (R)
	Paroo (S)
	Quilpie (S)
	Richmond (S)
	Torres Strait Island (R)
Weipa (T)	
Winton (S)	
Darling Downs	Balonne (S)
	Goondiwindi (R)
	Lockyer Valley (R)
	Maranoa (R)
	Southern Downs (R)
	Toowoomba (R)
Western Downs (R)	
Fitzroy	Banana (S)
	Central Highlands (R) (Qld)
	Gladstone (R)
	Livingstone (S)
	Rockhampton (R)
Woorabinda (S)	
Gold Coast	Gold Coast (C)
	Scenic Rim (R)
	Tweed (A)
Mackay	Isaac (R)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Mackay (R)
	Whitsunday (R)
na	Burke (S)
	Croydon (S)
	Etheridge (S)
	Kowanyama (S)
	Lockhart River (S)
	Mapoon (S)
	Mornington (S)
	Napranum (S)
	Palm Island (S)
	Porpuraaw (S)
	Torres (S)
	Wujal Wujal (S)
	Somerset
Moreton Bay (R)	
Somerset (R)	
Townsville	Burdekin (S)
	Charters Towers (R)
	Hinchinbrook (S)
	Mount Isa (C)
Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast	Townsville (C)
	Bundaberg (R)
	Cherbourg (S)
	Fraser Coast (R)
	Gympie (R)
	Noosa (S)
	North Burnett (R)
South Burnett (R)	
Wivenhoe	Sunshine Coast (R)
	Brisbane (C)
	Ipswich (C)
	Lockyer Valley (R)
	Scenic Rim (R)
Somerset (R)	

South Australia

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Adelaide North	Adelaide Plains (DC)
	Charles Sturt (C)
	Gawler (T)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Light (RegC)
	Playford (C)
	Port Adelaide Enfield (C)
	Salisbury (C)
	Tea Tree Gully (C)
	West Torrens (C)
Adelaide South	Adelaide (C)
	Adelaide Hills (DC)
	Alexandrina (DC)
	Burnside (C)
	Campbelltown (C) (SA)
	Holdfast Bay (C)
	Kangaroo Island (DC)
	Marion (C)
	Mitcham (C)
	Mount Barker (DC)
	Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)
	Onkaparinga (C)
	Prospect (C)
	Unley (C)
	Victor Harbor (C)
	Walkerville (M)
Yankalilla (DC)	
CDP (SA)	Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)
	Ceduna (DC)
	Cleve (DC)
	Coober Pedy (DC)
	Elliston (DC)
	Flinders Ranges (DC)
	Franklin Harbour (DC)
	Kimba (DC)
	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)
	Mount Remarkable (DC)
	Roxby Downs (M)
	Streaky Bay (DC)
	Tumby Bay (DC)
	Unincorporated SA
Wudinna (DC)	
Mid North SA	Adelaide Plains (DC)
	Barossa (DC)
	Barunga West (DC)
	Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)
	Copper Coast (DC)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Goyder (DC)
	Light (RegC)
	Northern Areas (DC)
	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)
	Peterborough (DC)
	Port Pirie City (M)
	Wakefield (DC)
	Yorke Peninsula (DC)
Murray and South East	Berri and Barmera (DC)
	Grant (DC)
	Karoonda East Murray (DC)
	Kingston (DC) (SA)
	Loxton Waikerie (DC)
	Mid Murray (DC)
	Mount Gambier (C)
	Murray Bridge (RC)
	Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)
	Renmark Paringa (DC)
	Robe (DC)
	Southern Mallee (DC)
	Tatiara (DC)
Wattle Range (DC)	
na	Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)
North West Country SA	Port Augusta (C)
	Port Lincoln (C)
	Whyalla (C)

Western Australia

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Broome	Broome (S)
CDP (WA)	Ashburton (S)
	Carnamah (S)
	Carnarvon (S)
	Coolgardie (S)
	Coorow (S)
	Cue (S)
	Derby-West Kimberley (S)
	Dundas (S)
	East Pilbara (S)
	Esperance (S)
Exmouth (S)	

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Greater Geraldton (C)
	Halls Creek (S)
	Irwin (S)
	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)
	Karratha (C)
	Laverton (S)
	Leonora (S)
	Meekatharra (S)
	Menzies (S)
	Mingenew (S)
	Morawa (S)
	Mount Magnet (S)
	Ngaanyatjarraku (S)
	Northampton (S)
	Perenjori (S)
	Port Hedland (T)
	Ravensthorpe (S)
	Sandstone (S)
	Shark Bay (S)
	Three Springs (S)
	Upper Gascoyne (S)
	Wiluna (S)
	Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)
	Yalgoo (S)
Esperance	Esperance (S)
Geraldton	Greater Geraldton (C)
Great Southern - Wheatbelt	Albany (C)
	Beverley (S)
	Brookton (S)
	Broomehill-Tambellup (S)
	Bruce Rock (S)
	Chittering (S)
	Corrigin (S)
	Cranbrook (S)
	Cuballing (S)
	Cunderdin (S)
	Dalwallinu (S)
	Dandaragan (S)
	Denmark (S)
	Dowerin (S)
	Dumbleyung (S)
	Gingin (S)
Gnowangerup (S)	

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Goomalling (S)
	Jerramungup (S)
	Katanning (S)
	Kellerberrin (S)
	Kent (S)
	Kojonup (S)
	Kondinin (S)
	Koorda (S)
	Kulin (S)
	Lake Grace (S)
	Merredin (S)
	Moora (S)
	Mount Marshall (S)
	Mukinbudin (S)
	Narembeen (S)
	Narrogin (S)
	Northam (S)
	Nungarin (S)
	Pingelly (S)
	Plantagenet (S)
	Quairading (S)
	Tammin (S)
	Toodyay (S)
	Trayning (S)
	Victoria Plains (S)
	Wagin (S)
	Wandering (S)
	West Arthur (S)
	Westonia (S)
	Wickepin (S)
	Williams (S)
	Wongan-Ballidu (S)
	Woodanilling (S)
	Wyalkatchem (S)
	Yilgarn (S)
	York (S)
Kalgoorlie	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)
na	Chapman Valley (S)
	Murchison (S)
Perth North	Bassendean (T)
	Bayswater (C)
	Cambridge (T)
	Claremont (T)
	Joondalup (C)

Employment Region	2021 LGA
	Kalamunda (S)
	Mundaring (S)
	Nedlands (C)
	Perth (C)
	Stirling (C)
	Subiaco (C)
	Swan (C)
	Vincent (C)
	Wanneroo (C)
Perth South	Armadale (C)
	Belmont (C)
	Boddington (S)
	Canning (C)
	Cockburn (C)
	Cottesloe (T)
	East Fremantle (T)
	Fremantle (C)
	Gosnells (C)
	Kalamunda (S)
	Kwinana (C)
	Mandurah (C)
	Melville (C)
	Mosman Park (T)
	Murray (S)
	Peppermint Grove (S)
	Rockingham (C)
	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)
	South Perth (C)
	Victoria Park (T)
Waroona (S)	
South West WA	Augusta-Margaret River (S)
	Boyup Brook (S)
	Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)
	Bunbury (C)
	Busselton (C)
	Capel (S)
	Collie (S)
	Dardanup (S)
	Donnybrook-Balingup (S)
	Harvey (S)
	Manjimup (S)
	Nannup (S)

Tasmania

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Hobart and Southern Tasmania	Brighton (M)
	Central Highlands (M) (Tas.)
	Clarence (C)
	Derwent Valley (M)
	Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)
	Glenorchy (C)
	Hobart (C)
	Huon Valley (M)
	Kingborough (M)
	Sorell (M)
	Southern Midlands (M)
Tasman (M)	
North and North Western Tasmania	Break O'Day (M)
	Burnie (C)
	Central Coast (M) (Tas.)
	Circular Head (M)
	Devonport (C)
	Dorset (M)
	Flinders (M) (Tas.)
	George Town (M)
	Kentish (M)
	King Island (M)
	Latrobe (M) (Tas.)
	Launceston (C)
	Meander Valley (M)
	Northern Midlands (M)
	Waratah/Wynyard (M)
	West Coast (M)
West Tamar (M)	

Northern Territory

Employment Region	2021 LGA
CDP (NT)	Alice Springs (T)
	Barkly (R)
	Coomalie (S)
	East Arnhem (R)
	Katherine (T)
	Litchfield (M)
	MacDonnell (R)
	Roper Gulf (R)
	Unincorporated NT
	Victoria Daly (R)
	Wagait (S)
	West Arnhem (R)
Darwin	Alice Springs (T)
	Darwin (C)
	Palmerston (C)
na	Belyuen (S)
	Central Desert (R)
	Tiwi Islands (R)
	West Daly (R)

Australian Capital Territory

Employment Region	2021 LGA
Capital Region	Unincorporated ACT