

Dear Parents and Carers of Year 10 Students

RE: ST LEO'S PATHWAYS PROGRAM AND STAGE 6 SUBJECT SELECTION

As your child continues their journey of growth and development here at St Leo's, they are about to enter into an important phase of their education – Stage 6, which comprises of the Preliminary and Higher School Certificate courses. A pivotal element of this is the selection of subjects to study in Years 11 and 12 as this decision is often seen as the first step in formulating a pathway for life after secondary school.

As part of the development of our new Pathways Program here at St Leo's, we have conducted research with both our student and parent/carer communities and the results have emphatically stated that both groups would like more information around employment, career and higher education trends prior to major subject selection points as this information may influence their decision.

The information pack that is attached to this letter contains labour market data that has come directly from the **Australian Government – Department of Jobs and Small Business**. This cut-down version of the original document contains valuable pieces of information around employment and higher education trends which could assist you and your child with their decision around which subjects to select for Stage 6. Research tells us that when a young person has access to this type of information, they feel better equipped and more at ease when making decisions about education options now, and its potential impact, in the future.

By no means is this information the only source to look at and as you can appreciate, there is a large amount of information that you and your child can tap into (which is often the cause of the stress and anxiety associated with major decisions around education). In addition, this data is to complement the information that each Leader of Learning and their respective Faculty here at St Leo's has provided around their subject area. It is hoped that with a greater breadth of relevant information, your child can make a more informed choice about their study path whilst here at the College.

Furthermore, there are additional resources that may be beneficial to you and your child during this time. These include:

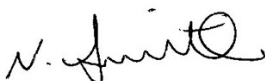
- **Job Jump** (you need to create an account): <https://www.jobjump.com.au/subjectSelection>
- **The Foundation for Young Australians:** <https://www.fya.org.au/our-research/>
- **Department of Jobs and Small Business – Australian Jobs 2019:**
<https://docs.employment.gov.au/system/files/doc/other/australianjobs2019.pdf>

I trust that this information is useful to you and your child and I would encourage you to have a discussion with them about current labour market and higher education trends and whether they align with their future plans, and indeed, the subjects that they are looking to study during Stage 6.

A reminder that there are Support Services here at the College to assist your child during these pivotal stages in their education. Mrs Lindy Sykes (Careers Advisor), Mr Angelo Solomonides (Leader of Senior School Care), and Mrs Kate Todd (Year Leader) are all available for your child to make an appointment with should they require additional support and guidance. In addition, your child's Mentor Teacher is also a good person for them to speak with for general advice and support. Finally, the various Leaders of Learning are a good source of information for subject specific information.

I would like to wish you and your child all the very best with this important decision and I am sure that the upcoming subject selection information sessions will be beneficial to your child as they prepare for Stage 6 at St Leo's Catholic College.

Yours sincerely



Nathan Smith

Pathways Leader



Australian Government

Department of Jobs and Small Business

AUSTRALIAN JOBS 2019

NEW SOUTH WALES

4,054,600

EMPLOYED AT NOVEMBER 2018

↑ 13.3% SINCE NOV 2013

PROJECTED TO GROW BY 7.7% OVER THE FIVE YEARS TO MAY 2023



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



TOP EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES	Industry	Employ't Nov 2018	Share of total	5 year change to Nov 2018	
		'000	%	'000	%
	Health Care and Social Assistance	518.0	13	80.2	18.3
	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	422.3	10	116.8	38.2
	Retail Trade	411.4	10	37.5	10.0
	Construction	388.4	10	99.0	34.2
	Education and Training	320.2	8	39.7	14.2

New South Wales is the largest employing state (with Sydney accounting for two thirds of state employment). Employment growth over the past five years was above the national average, with the largest rises in

- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (up by 116,800)
- Construction (99,000).

Around 69% of this workforce have post-school qualifications and they are more likely to hold a bachelor degree or higher than workers nationally. Sydney has the most highly educated workforce in the state, with 71% holding post-school qualifications including 43% with a bachelor degree or higher.

The age profile of this state is in line with the national average, although some regions have relatively large shares of workers aged 15 to 24 years (see table below).

Current conditions (to January 2019)

Labour market conditions have strengthened in New South Wales over the year, with employment increasing by 161,600 (or 4.1%). Full-time employment has risen by 79,500 (or 2.9%) over the year, while part-time employment has increased by 82,100 (or 6.9%). The state's unemployment rate has declined by 1.2 percentage points over the year to 3.9% in January 2019, the lowest rate on record.

The state's participation rate has risen by 0.7 percentage points over the year to 65.2% in January 2019 (the equal highest rate on record), but it remains below the national rate of 65.7%.

Conditions for youth in New South Wales have also improved over the year, with youth employment rising by 32,100 (or 5.4%). The state's youth unemployment rate has declined by 0.6 percentage points over the year to 10.2% in January 2019, the equal lowest rate recorded since December 2008 and below the national rate of 11.5%.

Outlook

The short-term outlook for the New South Wales economy is reasonably positive. The New South Wales Treasury has forecast employment growth of 1½% in 2019-20, while the unemployment rate is expected to average 4½% over the period. Over the five years to May 2023, New South Wales employment is projected to increase by 7.7% (above the projected national growth of 7.1%).

Employment by region, New South Wales

Region	Employment			Employment Profile				Workforce Educational Profile			Projected Employment
	Employ't Nov 2018	5 year change to Nov 2018		Part-time	Female	Aged 15 to 24 years	Aged 55 years or older	Bachelor degree or higher	Cert III or higher VET qual	No post-school qual	5 year change to May 2023
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Greater Sydney	2,728.6	324.0	13.5	29	46	15	17	43	25	29	8.6
Capital Region	108.2	3.4	3.3	37	48	19	25	16	42	31	8.0
Central West	102.0	3.5	3.6	29	46	19	20	16	47	36	6.6
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	60.6	1.1	1.8	34	47	12	23	20	33	42	6.7
Far West and Orana	57.9	7.7	15.4	21	48	16	27	18	37	43	3.7
Hunter Valley (exc Newcastle)	135.3	7.3	5.7	32	47	19	19	15	41	40	5.9
Illawarra	145.8	17.7	13.8	36	48	19	17	24	41	31	5.5
Mid North Coast	91.1	13.2	16.9	39	48	17	24	18	37	34	7.4
Murray	52.4	0.6	1.2	38	51	15	28	13	39	33	5.3
New England and North West	82.1	0.4	0.5	31	47	16	28	17	41	37	1.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	183.7	16.9	10.2	34	49	16	17	30	31	36	7.5
Richmond - Tweed	115.9	13.4	13.0	47	50	14	31	27	37	32	7.2
Riverina	80.4	0.9	1.2	31	47	10	28	25	31	41	5.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	57.2	-3.7	-6.1	37	50	15	27	25	37	23	5.8
New South Wales¹	4,054.6	475.9	13.3	31	47	15	19	36	29	31	7.7
Australia	12,694.8	1,242.5	10.8	32	47	15	19	32	31	32	7.1

1. Some data are trend and, for these, totals do not add

Sources: ABS, Labour Force (trend and annual averages of original data); ABS, Education and Work; Department of Jobs and Small Business, Employment Projections; New South Wales Treasury

TOP EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES



HEALTH CARE AND
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

1,685,100

employed at
Nov 2018

79%

female

Top employing occupations

1. Registered Nurses
2. Aged and Disabled Carers
3. Child Carers



RETAIL TRADE

1,272,300

employed at
Nov 2018

32%

aged 15 to 24 years

Top employing occupations

1. General Sales Assistants
2. Retail Managers
3. Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers



CONSTRUCTION

1,166,900

employed at
Nov 2018

51%

have a cert III or
higher VET qual

Top employing occupations

1. Carpenters and Joiners
2. Electricians
3. Construction Managers



PROFESSIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL SERVICES

1,082,100

employed at
Nov 2018

77%

full-time

Top employing occupations

1. Accountants
2. Software and Applications Programmers
3. Solicitors



EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

1,035,400

employed at
Nov 2018

87%

hold post-school
qualifications

Top employing occupations

1. Primary School Teachers
2. Secondary School Teachers
3. Education Aides

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

What is an industry?

Industries are formed by grouping together businesses and other organisations that are mainly engaged in undertaking similar activities. Within each industry, workers are employed across a wide range of occupations of varying skill levels. For example, the Construction industry includes people employed as Construction Managers, Accountants, Electricians and Building and Plumbing Labourers.

There are 19 broad industries as defined by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and these industries are discussed in more detail in this section of Australian Jobs.

Which are the largest employing industries in Australia?

Five industries each provide more than one million jobs. Around 50% of Australian workers are employed in one of these five industries.

1. Health Care and Social Assistance (1,685,100).
2. Retail Trade (1,272,300).
3. Construction (1,166,900).
4. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (1,082,100).
5. Education and Training (1,035,400).

Which industries employ young people?

Young workers (15 to 24 years) are employed across all industries, although some offer more opportunities than others. Industries with large numbers of young workers include

- Retail Trade (around 410,000)
- Accommodation and Food Services (400,000)
- Construction (190,000).

Which industries have gained or lost jobs?

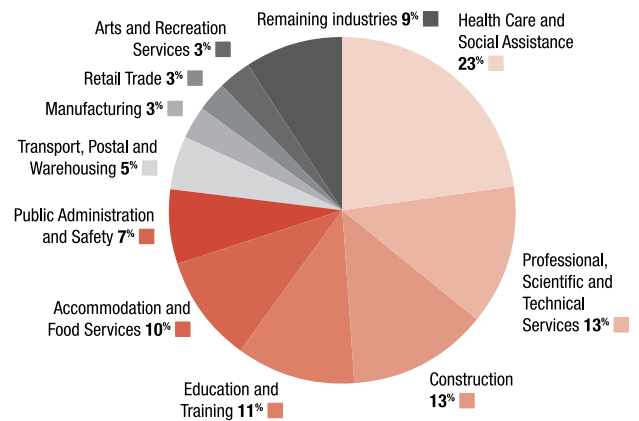
Over the five years to November 2018, the largest numbers of new jobs were created in

- Health Care and Social Assistance (up by 297,500)
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (175,700)
- Construction (171,700).

Job losses were recorded in two industries.

- Wholesale Trade (down by 17,800).
- Mining (11,900).

Share of total new jobs, five years to November 2018 (%)*







*These shares are calculated as a proportion of the total new jobs created over the five years to November 2018 (excluding employment falls in Wholesale Trade and Mining).

Employment by industry

Industry	Employment			Employment Profile				Workforce Educational Profile			Projected Employment
	Employ't Nov 2018	5 year change to Nov 2018		Part-time	Female	Aged 15 to 24 years	Aged 55 years or older	Bachelor degree or higher	Cert III or higher VET qual	No post-school qual	5 year change to May 2023
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,685.1	297.5	21.4	45	79	9	23	48	32	16	14.9
Retail Trade	1,272.3	36.8	3.0	51	56	32	14	16	26	53	3.7
Construction	1,166.9	171.7	17.3	15	12	16	16	11	51	33	10.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,082.1	175.7	19.4	23	44	10	17	63	19	16	10.2
Education and Training	1,035.4	141.3	15.8	39	72	9	22	65	19	13	11.2
Manufacturing	965.6	38.2	4.1	16	29	12	20	18	36	42	0.9
Accommodation and Food Services	900.1	127.0	16.4	60	55	45	10	15	25	55	9.1
Public Administration and Safety	838.5	85.3	11.3	17	49	5	22	39	31	24	5.0
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	648.7	63.8	10.9	21	21	8	25	17	32	46	4.3
Other Services	484.7	11.9	2.5	32	45	15	18	16	52	25	1.4
Financial and Insurance Services	448.8	32.7	7.9	17	49	7	14	50	24	23	3.2
Administrative and Support Services	407.4	19.2	5.0	42	53	12	21	23	28	43	6.6
Wholesale Trade	381.7	-17.8	-4.4	17	33	10	22	24	29	40	-2.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	327.3	16.1	5.2	28	30	10	41	13	30	49	-0.4
Mining	255.8	-11.9	-4.5	4	16	6	14	24	43	28	2.4
Arts and Recreation Services	244.5	36.8	17.7	48	48	27	15	31	27	38	8.7
Information Media and Telecommunications	227.1	32.2	16.5	22	41	12	14	45	25	27	4.7
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	218.2	20.1	10.2	25	49	13	22	30	31	33	5.9
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	153.0	1.7	1.1	11	23	6	18	32	38	25	4.1
All Industries¹	12,694.8	1,242.5	10.8	32	47	15	19	32	31	32	7.1

1. Some data are trend and, for these, totals do not add

Sources: ABS, Labour Force (trend and annual averages of original data); ABS, Education and Work; Department of Jobs and Small Business, Employment Projections

 <p>MANAGERS</p>	<p>1,581,600 employed One in four aged 55 years or older</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retail Managers 2. Advertising, Public Relations and Sales Managers 3. Construction Managers
 <p>PROFESSIONALS</p>	<p>3,018,100 employed More than three quarters hold a bachelor degree or higher qualification</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registered Nurses 2. Accountants 3. Primary School Teachers
 <p>TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS</p>	<p>1,793,200 employed 84% employed full-time</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricians 2. Carpenters and Joiners 3. Motor Mechanics
 <p>COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS</p>	<p>1,322,400 employed Almost 40% employed in Health Care and Social Assistance</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aged and Disabled Carers 2. Child Carers 3. Waiters
 <p>CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS</p>	<p>1,783,700 employed Strong growth over the past year (up by 9.2%, or almost 150,000 jobs)</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Clerks 2. Receptionists 3. Office Managers
 <p>SALES WORKERS</p>	<p>1,115,700 employed 40% are aged 15 to 24 years</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Sales Assistants 2. Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers 3. Real Estate Sales Agents
 <p>MACHINERY OPERATORS AND DRIVERS</p>	<p>832,400 employed 82% employed full-time</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Truck Drivers 2. Storepersons 3. Forklift Drivers
 <p>LABOURERS</p>	<p>1,232,700 employed 61% do not hold post-school qualifications</p>	<p>Top employing occupations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial Cleaners 2. Kitchenhands 3. Building and Plumbing Labourers

OCCUPATION OVERVIEW

What is an occupation?

Occupations are a way of defining and grouping jobs that require the performance of similar or identical sets of tasks. There are eight major occupation groups as defined by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

ANZSCO groups occupations according to their tasks and skill level. The most highly skilled groups are Managers, Professionals, and Technicians and Trades Workers (significant shares of workers in these groups hold post-school qualifications). The lowest skilled are Labourers, Machinery Operators and Drivers, and Sales Workers (less than half of these workers hold post-school qualifications).

Few people recognise the wide range of occupations and employment opportunities available in the Australian labour market. The Occupation Matrix on page 45 includes data for around 330 occupations covering the whole labour market. Further information is available at joboutlook.gov.au.

In which occupations do Australians work?

The occupation groups which account for the largest numbers of jobs are

- Professionals (more than 3 million, or almost one in four Australian workers)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (almost 1.8 million)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (almost 1.8 million).

The specific occupations with the largest job numbers are

- General Sales Assistants (529,700)
- General Clerks (281,800)
- Registered Nurses (278,900).

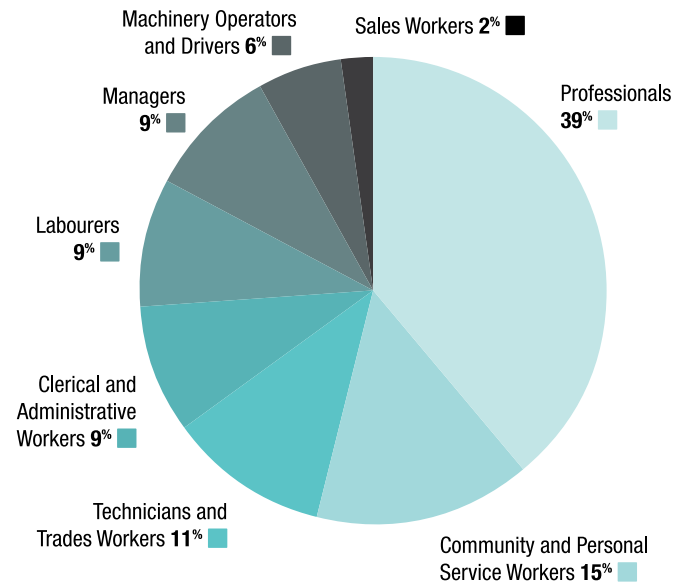
Which occupations have gained or lost jobs?

Employment grew in all major occupation groups over the five years to November 2018. Consistent with the long term trend towards more highly skilled jobs, the largest numbers of new jobs created over the past five years were for Professionals (up by 476,100, or 18.7%, representing 39% of all new jobs).

The specific occupations which recorded the largest numbers of new jobs over the five years to November 2018 were

- General Clerks (up by 55,900)
- Aged and Disabled Carers (47,200)
- Registered Nurses (42,600).

Share of total new jobs, five years to November 2018 (%)



Occupations which recorded the largest employment falls over the past five years were

- Secretaries (down by 22,600)
- Sales Representatives (13,400)
- Metal Fitters and Machinists (9,800).

In which occupations do young people work?

Young workers (aged 15 to 24 years) are predominantly employed in occupations which do not require post-school qualifications. Consistent with this, young people account for 40% of Sales Workers.

Specific occupations with the largest numbers of young people are

- General Sales Assistants (263,600 young workers)
- Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers (94,200)
- Waiters (88,000).

Employment by occupation group

Occupation Group	Employment			Employment Profile				Workforce Educational Profile			Projected Employment 5 year change to May 2023
	Employ't Nov 2018	5 year change to Nov 2018	%	Part-time	Female	Aged 15 to 24 years	Aged 55 years or older	Bachelor degree or higher	Cert III or higher VET qual	No post-school qual	
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers	1,581.6	112.0	7.6	14	37	4	25	37	33	26	7.0
Professionals	3,018.1	476.1	18.7	26	55	7	18	76	14	8	10.9
Technicians and Trades Workers	1,793.2	127.7	7.7	16	15	17	15	10	60	25	5.5
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,322.4	179.6	15.7	55	71	25	16	20	44	32	17.5
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,783.7	114.4	6.9	35	74	10	22	23	31	40	-0.3
Sales Workers	1,115.7	29.0	2.7	59	62	40	13	16	22	56	2.1
Machinery Operators and Drivers	832.4	74.7	9.9	18	10	11	25	8	29	57	4.3
Labourers	1,232.7	113.3	10.1	47	35	24	19	10	24	61	5.5
All Occupations¹	12,694.8	1,242.5	10.8	32	47	15	19	32	31	32	7.1

1. Some data are trend and, for these, totals do not add

Sources: ABS, Labour Force (trend and annual averages of original data); ABS, Education and Work; ABS, Department of Jobs and Small Business, Employment Projections

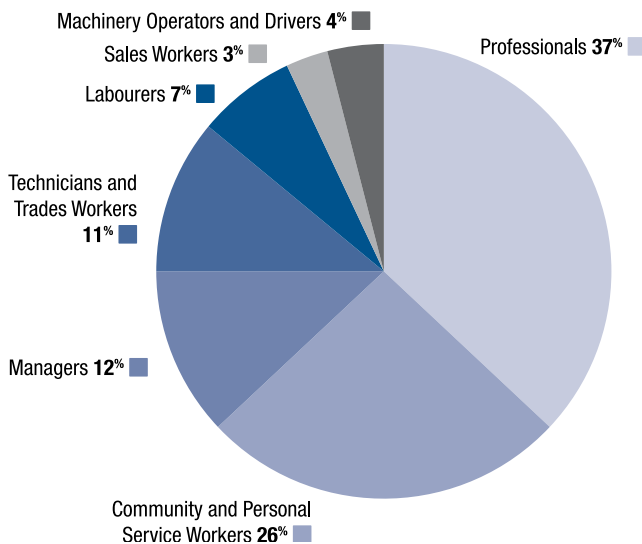
OCCUPATION OUTLOOK

Which occupation groups will have the most new jobs over the next five years?

More than one third of new employment is expected to be for Professionals (up by 325,800, or 10.9%). With the strong growth expected in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry and the increasing importance of computing and technology, it is not surprising that Health Professionals (up 16.3%, or 99,400 new jobs) and ICT Professionals (16.0%, or 44,000) are projected to have particularly strong growth.

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry is also driving the employment growth of Community and Personal Service Workers, which is projected to provide around one quarter of new jobs in the next five years. Within this occupation group, there is projected to be a significant number of new jobs for Carers and Aides (up by 129,100, or 23.6%). Hospitality Workers are projected to contribute the next largest number of new jobs in this group (40,100).

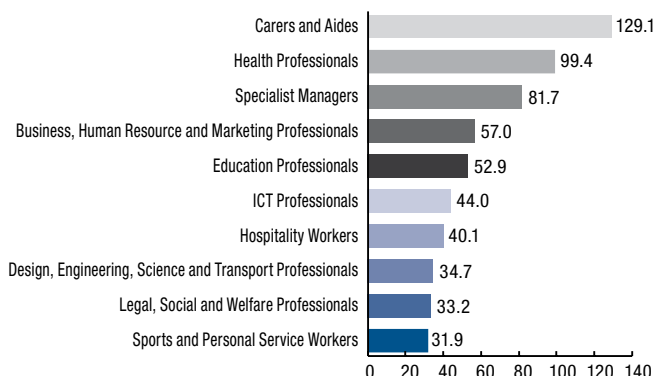
Projected employment growth, occupation share (% of total new jobs)*



* These shares are calculated on the total new jobs projected to be created over the five years to May 2023. They exclude the projected fall for Clerical and Administrative Workers.

The chart below provides more disaggregated information about where the new jobs will be. It shows the breadth of opportunities likely to be created for Professionals and Community and Personal Service Workers.

Largest projected employment gains by subgroup ('000)

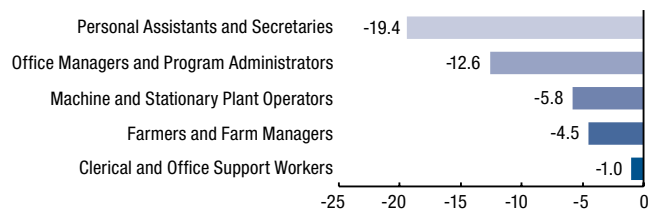


OCCUPATIONS PROJECTED TO ADD THE LARGEST NUMBERS OF NEW JOBS OVER THE FIVE YEARS TO MAY 2023	PROJECTED GROWTH
Aged and Disabled Carers	69,200
Registered Nurses	51,400
Child Carers	27,600
Software and Applications Programmers	25,500
Waiters	21,800
Education Aides	18,800
Chefs	16,800
Primary School Teachers	16,300
Kitchenhands	16,100
Advertising, Public Relations and Sales Managers	14,300

Which occupations will decline over the next five years?

Clerical and Administrative Workers is the only occupation group in which employment is projected to decline. The chart below shows the five occupation subgroups in which employment is projected to fall over the five years to May 2023.

Projected employment falls by subgroup ('000)



Declines in the employment of Personal Assistants and Secretaries, and of Office Managers and Program Administrators, are expected to drive the overall decline in Clerical and Administrative Workers. The decline in the Agriculture employment (see page 34) is expected to lead to falling employment for Farmers and Farm Managers.

Will there be opportunities for young people?

Young people do not form a large part of the Professionals workforce, given the long lead training times that are often required for these occupations. Around a quarter of Community and Personal Services Workers, however, are aged 15 to 24 years, and young people are well represented in growing occupation subgroups such as Hospitality Workers (where they form 57% of the workforce) and Sports and Personal Service Workers (29%).

Are post-school qualifications required to work in a growing occupation?

Most of the projected jobs growth over the five years to May 2023 is in the more highly skilled occupation groups (Managers, Professionals, Technicians and Trades Workers and Community and Personal Service Workers). Jobs in these groups often require post-school qualifications attained through Vocational Educational and Training or higher education (see pages 36 to 38).

Post-school qualifications are generally beneficial in terms of getting a job, although there will continue to be opportunities for those who have not completed post-school study (see page 36).

Sources: Department of Jobs and Small Business, Employment Projections; ABS, Labour Force (annual averages of original data)

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

There are many options when you are leaving school, or are entering or re-entering the workforce at an older age. For some people, the thought of further study is exciting, but for others it isn't a viable or favoured choice.

If you are considering gaining additional qualifications, there are two main training pathways for you to consider.

- The Vocational Education and Training (VET) system develops workplace-specific skills and knowledge by delivering nationally recognised training. VET includes publicly owned TAFE institutes, private providers (including enterprise and industry providers), community organisations and schools. It provides training for a vast array of occupations, including highly skilled trades and many other fast growing occupations.
- Australia's higher education system is made up of universities and other institutions that offer undergraduate degrees and higher qualifications. Higher education is the pathway to a range of jobs, including the most highly skilled Professional occupations.

Employment and training decisions should be based on a variety of factors including aptitude, interests, expectations of pay and working conditions, training and goals. Higher level qualifications are not immediately attainable, or necessarily the right path for everyone.

Educational attainment is rising

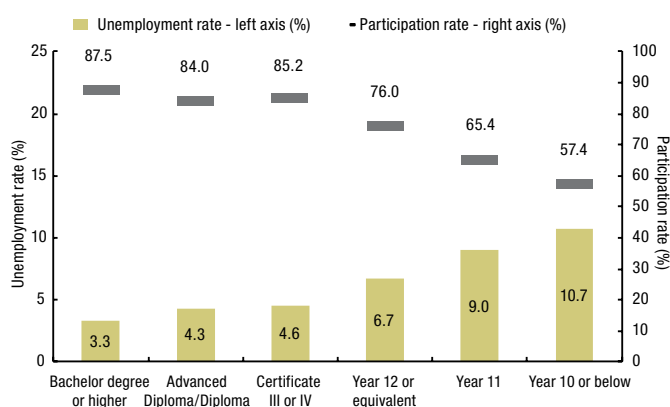
The majority of employment growth over the past five years has been in occupations that generally require post-school qualifications (either VET or higher education). This is a long-term trend that is expected to continue, with the vast majority of jobs growth over the next five years projected to be in higher skilled occupations (see page 35).

Consistent with this, the number of people undertaking tertiary training has increased and more of the workforce now hold post-school qualifications. In 2018, 61.4% of Australians aged 15 to 64 years held post-school qualifications (up from 53.9% in 2008). The growth has been for both VET and higher education qualifications.

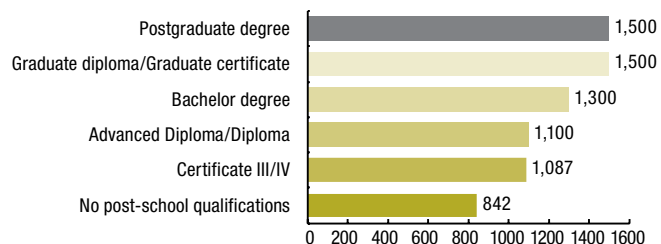
Post-school qualifications are beneficial in today's jobs market

People with higher level qualifications generally have better employment outcomes than those who have not completed further training after leaving school. The chart below highlights this.

Labour market outcomes by highest level of educational attainment, 2018 (%)



Median weekly earnings in main job, by highest level of post-school qualification, 2018 (\$)



Higher qualifications also generally lead to increased real wages. Some lower skilled occupations, though, have relatively high pay, sometimes to compensate for unsociable working hours or difficult working conditions.

What if I don't complete further education?

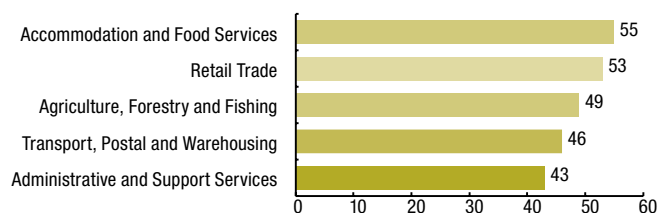
There are still job opportunities if you decide that post-school education is not right for you. The option of further study will also be available later if you change your mind or your circumstances alter. Tertiary study is not just for young people, with thousands of people studying in their 30s or older.

Although most new jobs created in recent years (and those expected in the future) are in skilled occupations, there will continue to be large numbers of jobs in lower skilled occupations (that is, jobs which do not usually require post-school qualifications). In addition, lower skilled occupations generally have higher turnover rates than those which require post-school qualifications, and many job openings are available each year across all industries.

Significant proportions of Labourers (61%), Machinery Operators and Drivers (57%) and Sales Workers (56%) do not hold post-school qualifications. This includes occupations like General Sales Assistants, Waiters, Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers, and Truck Drivers.

There are opportunities in all industries for people who do not have post-school qualifications. For example, more than half of the jobs in Accommodation and Food Services and Retail Trade are held by workers who do not have such qualifications.

Proportion of workforce without post-school qualifications, top 5 industries, 2018 (%)



What is needed to gain employment without post-school qualifications?

There is often strong competition for jobs which do not require post-school qualifications. Previous experience is commonly required by employers and this can be a key barrier for new job seekers. There are, though, a number of strategies which can enhance a job seeker's prospects. These are outlined on pages 39 to 41.

JOB OUTLOOK

The Job Outlook website makes it easy to find and understand career information. Visit joboutlook.gov.au to discover the skills, knowledge and abilities you may need to get and keep a job, and to find career ideas.

Career Quiz - Discover careers that match your work style.



Analytical



Practical



Administrative



Enterprising



Helping



Creative

Career Profiles - Search hundreds of careers and learn about your preferred job – pathways, tasks, skills and prospects.



Explore Australia - Learn about the careers and skills in demand from employers in your local region.



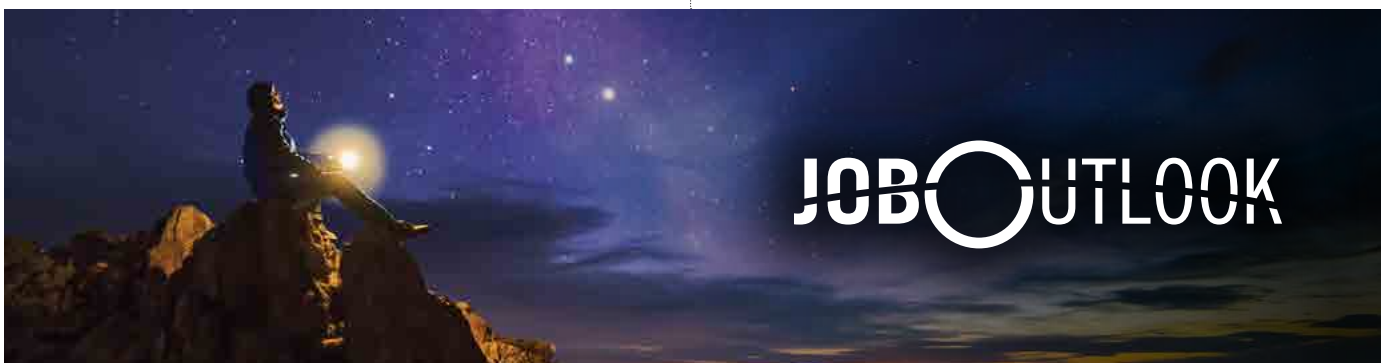
Future Outlook - Find industries and jobs expected to grow.



.....
JOB OUTLOOK helped
1.6M users
 in 2018

- Find useful resources to help you decide about study and training, your first job, or the next step in your career.
- Look for updates in 2019 that help you explore moving into and between careers.

Job Outlook - trusted source of career information.



USEFUL WEBSITES, LINKS AND DATA SOURCES

Employment, education and training services

There is a wide range of Government assistance available to help you find the right job, gain skills through tertiary education and training, get workplace experience and understand your rights at work. The information below is summary in nature and cannot fully explain the large number of available policies and programs, but more information is available on the Department of Jobs and Small Business website jobs.gov.au or you can call the National Customer Service Line on **1800 805 260**.

There is also more detailed information which allows you to further explore the Australian labour market. Some useful links are provided below.

Help finding a job or choosing a career

jobactive jobactive.gov.au

jobactive is the Australian Government's free service that connects job seekers with employers, delivered by a network of jobactive providers across Australia. The jobactive website will help you to find out more about jobactive and to find your local provider. Job seekers can also call the Employment Services Information Line on **13 62 68**.

Job Outlook joboutlook.gov.au

Job Outlook can help you make decisions about study and training, getting your first job, or the next step in your career. It provides information about Australian careers, labour market trends and employment projections. This website provides more detailed statistical information for the occupations included in the Australian Jobs Occupation Matrix.

Job Jumpstart jobjumpstart.gov.au

The Job Jumpstart website is a one-stop-shop for practical, independent and free employment planning advice.

What's Next? whatsnext.jobs.gov.au

The What's Next? website provides a range of online resources to help workers facing retrenchment to manage the transition to their next job as quickly as possible.

Information about tertiary education and training

Australian Apprenticeships australianapprenticeships.gov.au

Provides information on apprenticeships and traineeships, including factsheets and links.

Quality Indicators for Learning and Teaching qilt.edu.au

Provides information about Australian universities, including study experiences and employment outcomes.

myskills myskills.gov.au

An online database of Vocational Education and Training options, including information about providers, courses, outcomes and fees.

training.gov.au training.gov.au

Information on training packages, qualifications, courses, units of competency and Registered Training Organisations.

National Centre for Vocational Education Research ncver.edu.au

Provides research and statistics about Vocational Education and Training and the links between education and the labour market.

myfuture myfuture.edu.au

An online career exploration service which includes information on a range of career-related topics.

Understanding the labour market

Labour Market Information Portal lmip.gov.au

The Department of Jobs and Small Business' Labour Market Information Portal (LMIP) brings together data from a range of official sources to help you understand your local labour market.

Labour Market Research and Analysis

jobs.gov.au/skillshortages

jobs.gov.au/employment-research-and-statistics

jobs.gov.au/recruitment-conditions

Presents reports prepared by the Department of Jobs and Small Business about skill shortages and information on a range of labour market issues.

Data sources

See each page for the specific data sets used throughout this publication.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) abs.gov.au

Employment data at the national and state level are trend (where available). All other data are annual averages of original data. Employment data at the regional level are 12 month averages of original data.

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Education and Training education.gov.au

Higher education data are for domestic student enrolments in universities.

Quality Indicators for Learning and Teaching qilt.edu.au

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

National Centre for Vocational Education Research

ncver.edu.au

Vocational Education and Training graduate employment outcomes data are for all graduates six months after completing their training.

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