



Employment Region Labour Market Dashboards: Data Sources and Quality

June 2024

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 (LFS)
- Jobs and Skills Australia (JSA) Small Area Labour Markets (SALM)
- Department of Social Services (DSS) job seeker income support payments
- JSA Internet Vacancy Index (IVI)
- ABS Census of Population and Housing

Each of these data sources is explained further below.

The sources referenced use differing geographical structures. Where required, 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 24,000 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 regional data are available from the LFS, the survey is designed primarily to produce statistics at the national and state/territory levels. Accordingly, the direct survey Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) estimates are not of a consistent quality for all regions and can be subject to substantial sampling variability.

Given the sampling variability in the direct survey SA4 estimates, the ABS also releases modelled SA4 estimates (which were first published on 2 May 2024), that supplement the direct survey data with auxiliary administrative data through statistical modelling. The modelled SA4 estimates are more stable and reliable than the direct survey SA4 estimates and the ABS recommend their use (rather than direct survey SA4 estimates), where available.

The modelled estimates for all SA4s are a notable improvement compared with the direct survey SA4 estimates but the improvement in the estimates is greatest for SA4s with smaller populations and for estimates based on smaller samples (such as for unemployment).

The new, modelled estimates rely on administrative data from the Australian Tax Office and the Department of Social Services. Accordingly, the available time series for the new modelled SA4 estimates is relatively short (back to July 2016 for unemployment, and January 2020 for employment, not in the labour force, the unemployment rate, the employment to population ratio and the participation rate). For more information on ABS regional labour force data, please see the ABS [Regional labour market data guide](#). At this stage, modelled SA4 estimates are not available disaggregated by age, sex or other characteristics (the ABS plans to introduce more detailed modelled SA4 estimates in the future). Given this, age-specific indicators (such as the youth unemployment rate) are still based on direct survey estimates and are averaged over 12 months to reduce the impact of sampling variability.

LFS statistics are classified using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). ABS monthly regional LFS statistics are produced for SA4 regions, as defined by the ASGS (except for 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 Jobs and Skills Australia. SALM data 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.
- JobSeeker and Youth Allowance (other) beneficiaries at the SA2 level.
- Census participation rate data at the SA2 or SA3 level.
- and estimated resident population data at the SA2 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 2021 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. SALM estimates are also used to produce unemployment and labour force data for the six [additional labour market dashboards](#).

It should be noted that the production of SALM does not involve the use of any data that enables reliable modelling of employment at the small area level, nor does SALM attempt to estimate employment for either SA2s or LGAs. Accordingly, employment estimates should not be derived from SALM statistics.

Due to the high level of disaggregation involved (there are around 540 LGAs) these data can exhibit significant variability and should be interpreted with caution. The smoothed SALM series is created by applying an average to four quarters of unsmoothed data. This means that changes in the smoothed SALM series will lag actual changes in labour market conditions. For more information, see the [SALM](#) pages on the JSA website.

Department of Social Services job seeker income support payments

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. As of the August 2023 release, the dashboards now use expanded DSS data with a changed population. The reporting population for income support payments has expanded to include those who are suspended from payment, and those who are current, but on zero rate of payment for JobSeeker payments and those who are suspended from payment for Youth Allowance. In addition, with the change in population, the length of the time series that DSS publish on data.gov.au is not as long. Data are available from March 2020.

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 people aged 16–21 years who are seeking or preparing for paid employment (note that 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

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](#).

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
- Change over the year for the total number of persons on job seeker income support 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 at the regional level 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 and 2021 (for June 2023 onwards) 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. A direct 2021 SA2 to ER correspondence has been used to convert the June 2023 and onwards data into the same statistical geography.

Data caveats

In order to protect individuals' privacy, all data at the SA2 level have been rounded to the nearest '5' and identified populations between 1 and 7 at the SA2 level have been rounded to '5' for recipients on job seeker income support payments. Aggregated SA2 to ER data should therefore be viewed with some caution as the effects of rounding are compounded, however minimal.

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) Regional Population by Age and Sex figures for June 2023 or June 2022 (for Employment Regions) (latest available) have been used to estimate the size of the working age population. Regional population 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 (some of whom fall below the age pension qualifying age).

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

For more information on income support payments

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

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 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 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 jobsandskills.gov.au. For more information on the IVI methodology used in the dashboards see the Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) Regions section below.

ABS 2021 Census of Population and Housing

The Census is the best source of detailed data and can provide useful benchmarks at the regional level. However, the information may be dated as it relates to a single point in time (August 2021). Census data are used to derive the largest employing industry estimates for the six [Additional labour market dashboards](#).

For more information see the [ABS Census homepage](#).

Appendix 1

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. Data for 45 of Australia's 51 Employment Regions are derived by best-fit proxy from the 87 SA4s for ABS LFS data and an SA2 concordance for DSS Income Support data. The remaining 6 Employment Regions (Broome, Esperance, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, North Coast and North West Country SA) have poor SA4 proxies. Given this, SA2 data is supplemented in lieu of ABS data.

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 [here](#).

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 2021 ASGS (used in the 2021 Census) consisted of:

- The basic building block, or 368,286 Mesh Blocks covering every part of the country
- Mesh blocks combine to make up the 61,845 Statistical Area Level 1 level (SA1) regions
- SA1s aggregate to 2,473 Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) regions
- SA2s aggregate to 359 Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) regions
- SA3s aggregate to 108 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 offshore 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 these boundaries. Data available at this level are therefore limited. An approximate LGA to Employment Region concordance is included (see Concordance Table 2), 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)

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).

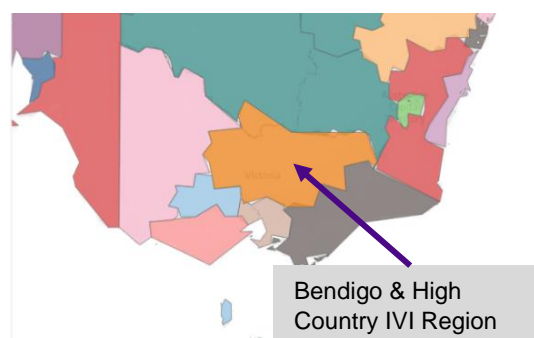
As we now have a methodology to break down the metropolitan IVI Regions into much smaller areas that better align with each of the Employment Regions, the number of job advertisements will naturally be much smaller.

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](#)



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](#) map



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 RegionalWorkforceAssessment@jobsandskills.gov.au.

Appendix 2: Concordance tables

The following concordance tables are included in this document:

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

Concordance Table 1: SA4s to Employment Regions

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

- Good - this concordance 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 concordance 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 concordance 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) Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Good
Illawarra South Coast	Illawarra Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Good
Mid North Coast	Coffs Harbour - Grafton Mid North Coast	Acceptable
Murray Riverina	Murray Riverina	Acceptable
New England and North West	New England and North West	Good
North Coast*	Coffs Harbour - Grafton Richmond - Tweed	Poor
Sydney East Metro	Sydney - City and Inner South Sydney - Eastern Suburbs Sydney - Inner South West Sydney - Inner West Sydney - Sutherland	Good
Sydney Greater West	Sydney - Blacktown Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains Sydney - Parramatta	Good
Sydney North and West	Central Coast Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby Sydney - Northern Beaches Sydney - Ryde	Good

Sydney South West	Sydney - Outer South West Sydney - South West Sydney – Inner South West	Acceptable
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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 Shepparton	Good
Inner Metropolitan Melbourne	Melbourne - Inner Melbourne - Inner East Melbourne - Inner South	Good
North Eastern Melbourne	Melbourne - North East Melbourne - Outer East	Good
North Western Melbourne	Melbourne - North West	Good
South Coast of Victoria	Warrnambool and South West	Good
South Eastern Melbourne and Peninsula	Melbourne - South East Mornington Peninsula	Good
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 Brisbane - South Logan - Beaudesert	Good
Cairns	Cairns	Good
Darling Downs	Darling Downs - Maranoa Toowoomba	Good
Fitzroy	Central Queensland	Good
Gold Coast	Gold Coast	Good
Mackay	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Good
Somerset	Brisbane - North Brisbane Inner City Moreton Bay - North Moreton Bay - South	Good
Townsville	Townsville	Good
Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast	Sunshine Coast Wide Bay	Good
Wivenhoe	Brisbane - West Ipswich	Good

South Australia

Employment Region Name	SA4s used to proxy	ABS Quality Indicator
Adelaide North	Adelaide - North Adelaide - West	Good
Adelaide South	Adelaide - Central and Hills Adelaide - South	Good
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
Broome*	Western Australia - Outback (North and South)	Poor
Esperance*	Western Australia - Outback (North and South)	Poor
Geraldton*	Western Australia - Outback (North and South)	Poor
Great Southern - Wheatbelt	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Good
Kalgoorlie*	Western Australia - Outback (North and South)	Poor
Perth - North	Perth - Inner Perth - North East Perth - North West	Good
Perth - South	Mandurah Perth - South East Perth - South West	Good
South West WA	Bunbury	Good

Tasmania

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

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 Capital Region	Good

*Dashboards for these 6 Employment Regions are constructed from data sources at the SA2 level given that the SA4s provide a poor proxy for these Employment Regions.

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

New South Wales

Employment Region	2023 LGA	Employment Region	2023 LGA
Capital Region	Goulburn Mulwaree		Muswellbrook
	Hilltops		Newcastle
	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional		Port Stephens
	Snowy Monaro Regional		Singleton
	Unincorporated ACT		Upper Hunter Shire
	Upper Lachlan Shire		Bega Valley
	Yass Valley		Eurobodalla
CDP (NSW)	Bourke	Illawarra South Coast	Kiama
	Brewarrina		Shellharbour
	Central Darling		Shoalhaven
	Cobar		Wingecarribee
Central West	Bathurst Regional	Mid North Coast	Wollongong
	Bland		Bellingen
	Blayney		Kempsey
	Cabonne		Mid-Coast
	Cowra		Nambucca
	Forbes		Port Macquarie-Hastings
	Lachlan		Albury
	Lithgow		Balranald
	Mid-Western Regional		Berrigan
	Oberon		Carrathool
	Orange		Coolamon
	Parkes		Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional
	Warrumbungle Shire		Edward River
	Weddin		Federation
	Far West Orana		Bogan
Broken Hill		Griffith	
Cabonne		Hay	
Coonamble		Junee	
Dubbo Regional		Leeton	
Gilgandra		Lockhart	
Narromine		Murray River	
Walgett		Murrumbidgee	
Warren		Narrandera	
Warrumbungle Shire		Snowy Valleys	
Hunter	Cessnock		Temora
	Dungog		Wagga Wagga
	Lake Macquarie		Wentworth
	Maitland		

Employment Region	2023 LGA
New England and North West	Armidale Regional
	Glen Innes Severn
	Gunnedah
	Gwydir
	Inverell
	Liverpool Plains
	Moree Plains
	Narrabri
	Tamworth Regional
	Tenterfield
	Uralla
	Walcha
	North Coast
Byron	
Clarence Valley	
Coffs Harbour	
Kyogle	
Lismore	
Richmond Valley	
Tweed	
Sydney East Metro	
	Burwood
	Canada Bay
	Canterbury-Bankstown
	Georges River
	Inner West
	Randwick
	Strathfield
	Sutherland Shire
	Sydney
	Waverley
	Woollahra

Employment Region	2023 LGA	
Sydney Greater West	Blacktown	
	Blue Mountains	
	Canterbury-Bankstown	
	Cumberland	
	Fairfield	
	Hawkesbury	
	Parramatta	
	Penrith	
	The Hills Shire	
	Wollondilly	
	Sydney North and West	Central Coast (NSW)
		Hawkesbury
		Hornsby
Hunters Hill		
Ku-ring-gai		
Lane Cove		
Mosman		
North Sydney		
Northern Beaches		
Parramatta		
Ryde		
The Hills Shire		
Willoughby		
Sydney South West	Camden	
	Campbelltown (NSW)	
	Canterbury-Bankstown	
	Fairfield	
	Liverpool	
	Sutherland Shire	
	Wingecarribee	
Wollondilly		

Victoria

Employment Region	2023 LGA
Ballarat	Ararat
	Ballarat
	Central Goldfields
	Golden Plains
	Hepburn
	Moorabool
	Pyrenees
Barwon	Golden Plains
	Greater Geelong
	Queenscliffe
	Surf Coast
Bendigo	Greater Bendigo
	Loddon
	Macedon Ranges
Gippsland	Mount Alexander
	Bass Coast
	Baw Baw
	East Gippsland
	Latrobe (Vic.)
	South Gippsland
Goulburn/Murray	Wellington
	Albury
	Alpine
	Benalla
	Campaspe
	Greater Shepparton
	Indigo
	Mansfield
	Mitchell
	Moira
	Murrindindi
	Strathbogie
	Towong
	Wangaratta
	Wodonga
	Inner Metropolitan Melbourne
Boroondara	
Darebin	
Glen Eira	
Kingston (Vic.)	
Manningham	
Melbourne	
Moonee Valley	
Merri-bek	
Port Phillip	
Stonnington	
Whitehorse	
Yarra	

Employment Region	2023 LGA
North Eastern Melbourne	Banyule
	Darebin
	Knox
	Manningham
	Maroondah
	Mitchell
	Murrindindi
	Nillumbik
	Whitehorse
	Whittlesea
North Western Melbourne	Yarra Ranges
	Brimbank
	Hume
	Macedon Ranges
South Coast of Victoria	Melton
	Moonee Valley
	Moreland
	Colac-Otway
	Corangamite
	Glenelg
South Eastern Melbourne and Peninsula	Moyne
	Southern Grampians
	Warrnambool
	Cardinia
	Casey
	Frankston
	Greater Dandenong
	Kingston (Vic.)
Monash	
Western Melbourne	Mornington Peninsula
	Brimbank
	Hobsons Bay
	Maribyrnong
	Melton
	Moorabool
	Wyndham
Wimmera Mallee	Ararat
	Buloke
	Gannawarra
	Hindmarsh
	Horsham
	Mildura
	Northern Grampians
	Swan Hill
	Wentworth
	West Wimmera
	Yarriambiack

Queensland

Employment Region	2023 LGA	Employment Region	2023 LGA	
Brisbane South East	Brisbane	Gold Coast	Gold Coast	
	Logan		Scenic Rim	
	Redland		Tweed	
Cairns	Scenic Rim	Mackay	Isaac	
	Cairns		Mackay	
	Cassowary Coast		Whitsunday	
	Douglas		Burke	
	Mareeba		Croydon	
	Tablelands		Etheridge	
	Yarrabah		Kowanyama	
CDP (Qld)	Aurukun	n/a	Lockhart River	
	Barcaldine		Mapoon	
	Barcoo		Mornington	
	Blackall-Tambo		Napranum	
	Boulia		Palm Island	
	Bulloo		Porpuraaw	
	Carpentaria		Torres	
	Cloncurry		Wujal Wujal	
	Cook		Somerset	Brisbane
	Diamantina			Moreton Bay
	Doomadgee	Somerset		
	Flinders (Qld)	Burdekin		
	Hope Vale	Townsville	Charters Towers	
	Longreach		Hinchinbrook	
	Maranoa		Mount Isa	
	McKinlay		Townsville	
	Mount Isa		Bundaberg	
	Murweh		Cherbourg	
	Northern Peninsula Area		Fraser Coast	
	Paroo	Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast	Gympie	
Quilpie	Noosa			
Richmond	North Burnett			
Torres Strait Island	South Burnett			
Weipa	Sunshine Coast	Wivenhoe	Brisbane	
Winton	Ipswich			
Balonne	Lockyer Valley			
Goondiwindi	Scenic Rim			
Darling Downs	Lockyer Valley	Somerset		
	Maranoa			
	Southern Downs			
	Toowoomba			
	Western Downs			
Fitzroy	Banana			
	Central Highlands (Qld)			
	Gladstone			
	Livingstone			
	Rockhampton			
	Woorabinda			

South Australia

Employment Region	2023 LGA	Employment Region	2023 LGA
Adelaide North	Adelaide Plains	Mid North SA	Wudinna
	Charles Sturt		Adelaide Plains
	Gawler		Barossa
	Light		Barunga West
	Playford		Clare and Gilbert Valleys
	Port Adelaide Enfield		Copper Coast
	Salisbury		Goyder
	Tea Tree Gully		Light
	West Torrens		Northern Areas
			Orroroo/Carrieton
Adelaide South	Adelaide	Peterborough	
	Adelaide Hills	Port Pirie City	
	Alexandrina	Wakefield	
	Burnside	Yorke Peninsula	
	Campbelltown (SA)	Berri and Barmera	
	Holdfast Bay	Grant	
	Kangaroo Island	Karoonda East Murray	
	Marion	Kingston (SA)	
	Mitcham	Loxton Waikerie	
	Mount Barker	Mid Murray	
	Norwood Payneham St Peters	Mount Gambier	
	Onkaparinga	Murray Bridge	
	Prospect	Naracoorte and Lucindale	
	Unley	Renmark Paringa	
	Victor Harbor	Robe	
	Walkerville	Southern Mallee	
	Yankalilla	Tatiara	
CDP (SA)	Anangu Pitjantjatjara	Wattle Range	
	Yankunytjatjara	n/a	
	Ceduna	Maralinga Tjarutja	
	Cleve	Port Augusta	
	Coober Pedy	North West Country SA	
	Elliston		Port Lincoln
	Flinders Ranges		Whyalla
	Franklin Harbour		
	Kimba		
	Lower Eyre Peninsula		
	Mount Remarkable		
	Roxby Downs		
	Streaky Bay		
	Tumby Bay		
	Unincorporated SA		

Western Australia

Employment Region	2023 LGA	Employment Region	2023 LGA	
Broome	Broome	Great Southern – Wheatbelt (cont.)	Cuballing	
	Ashburton		Cunderdin	
	Carnamah		Dalwallinu	
	Carnarvon		Dandaragan	
	Coolgardie		Denmark	
	Coorow		Dowerin	
	Cue		Dumbleyung	
	Derby-West Kimberley		Gingin	
	Dundas		Gnowangerup	
	East Pilbara		Goomalling	
	Esperance		Jerramungup	
	Exmouth		Katanning	
	Greater Geraldton		Kellerberrin	
	Halls Creek		Kent	
	Irwin		Kojonup	
	Kalgoorlie/Boulder		Kondinin	
	Karratha		Koorda	
	Laverton		Kulin	
	Leonora		Lake Grace	
	Meekatharra		Merredin	
	Menzies		Moora	
	Mingenew		Mount Marshall	
	Morawa		Mukinbudin	
	Mount Magnet		Narembeen	
	Ngaanyatjarraku		Narrogin	
	Northampton		Northam	
	Perenjori		Nungarin	
	Port Hedland		Pingelly	
	Ravensthorpe		Plantagenet	
	Sandstone		Quairading	
	Shark Bay		Tammin	
	Three Springs		Toodyay	
	Upper Gascoyne		Trayning	
	Wiluna		Victoria Plains	
	Wyndham-East Kimberley		Wagin	
	Yalgoo		Wandering	
	Esperance		Esperance	West Arthur
	Geraldton		Greater Geraldton	Westonia
			Albany	Wickepin
			Beverley	Williams
	Great Southern – Wheatbelt		Brookton	Wongan-Ballidu
			Broomehill-Tambellup	Woodanilling
			Bruce Rock	Wyalkatchem
Chittering		Yilgarn		
Corrigin		York		
Cranbrook		Kalgoorlie		
		Kalgoorlie/Boulder		

Employment Region	2023 LGA
n/a	Chapman Valley
	Murchison
Perth North	Bassendean
	Bayswater
	Cambridge
	Claremont
	Joondalup
	Kalamunda
	Mundaring
	Nedlands
	Perth
	Stirling
	Subiaco
	Swan
	Vincent
	Wanneroo
	Perth South
Belmont	
Boddington	
Canning	
Cockburn	
Cottesloe	
East Fremantle	
Fremantle	
Gosnells	
Kalamunda	
Kwinana	
Mandurah	
Melville	
Mosman Park	
Murray	
Peppermint Grove	
Rockingham	
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	
South Perth	
Victoria Park	
Waroona	

Employment Region	2023 LGA
South West WA	Augusta-Margaret River
	Boyup Brook
	Bridgetown-Greenbushes
	Bunbury
	Busselton
	Capel
	Collie
	Dardanup
	Donnybrook-Balingup
	Harvey
	Manjimup
	Nannup

Tasmania

Employment Region	2023 LGA
Hobart and Southern Tasmania	Brighton
	Central Highlands (Tas.)
	Clarence
	Derwent Valley
	Glamorgan/Spring Bay
	Glenorchy
	Hobart
	Huon Valley
	Kingborough
	Sorell
	Southern Midlands
Tasman	

Employment Region	2023 LGA
North and North Western Tasmania	Break O'Day
	Burnie
	Central Coast (Tas.)
	Circular Head
	Devonport
	Dorset
	Flinders (Tas.)
	George Town
	Kentish
	King Island
	Latrobe (Tas.)
	Launceston
	Meander Valley
	Northern Midlands
	Waratah/Wynyard
	West Coast
West Tamar	

Northern Territory

Employment Region	2023 LGA
CDP (NT)	Alice Springs
	Barkly
	Coomalie
	East Arnhem
	Katherine
	Litchfield
	MacDonnell
	Roper Gulf
	Unincorporated NT
	Victoria Daly
	Wagait
	West Arnhem
	Darwin
Darwin	
Palmerston	
n/a	Belyuen
	Central Desert
	Tiwi Islands
	West Daly

Australian Capital Territory

Employment Region	2023 LGA
Capital Region	Unincorporated ACT