

Labour Force Report

Quarter 2 2022



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Prepared quarterly, the Labour Force Report provides information on the performance of the City’s economy, with a focus on the total number of employed and unemployed residents. Included in the statistics are the trends in male and female workforce participation, age trends and average hours worked.

Being able to monitor the changes in industry sector employment helps the Council to obtain a clear understanding of the impacts of the strategic actions that all three levels of government are implementing in relation to economic development over time.

Summary

Employment of local residents
Change since Quarter 1 2022



Employment
20,228 workers
↑ 306 workers



Unemployment rate
3.55%
↓ 0.22 pts



Youth unemployment rate
6.33%
↓ 3.4 pts



Average hours worked
32.77 hours
↓ 18 mins



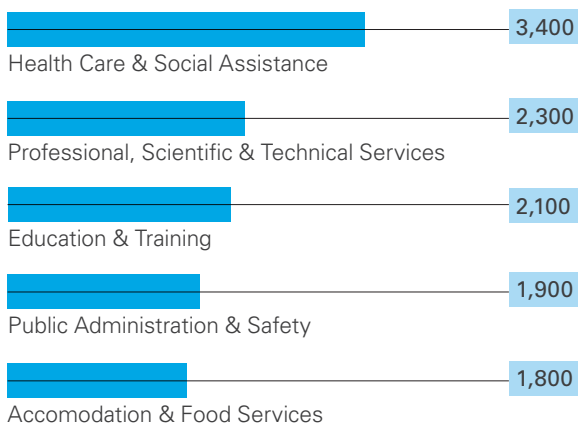
Participation rate
64.65%
↑ 0.75 pts



Labour force
20,973 persons
↑ 271 persons

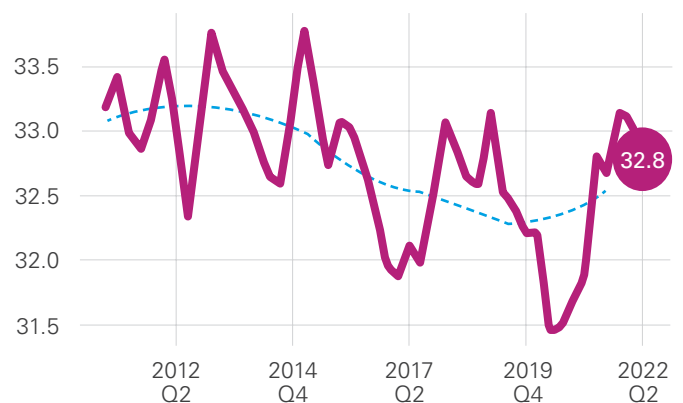
Top Industries

Employed persons



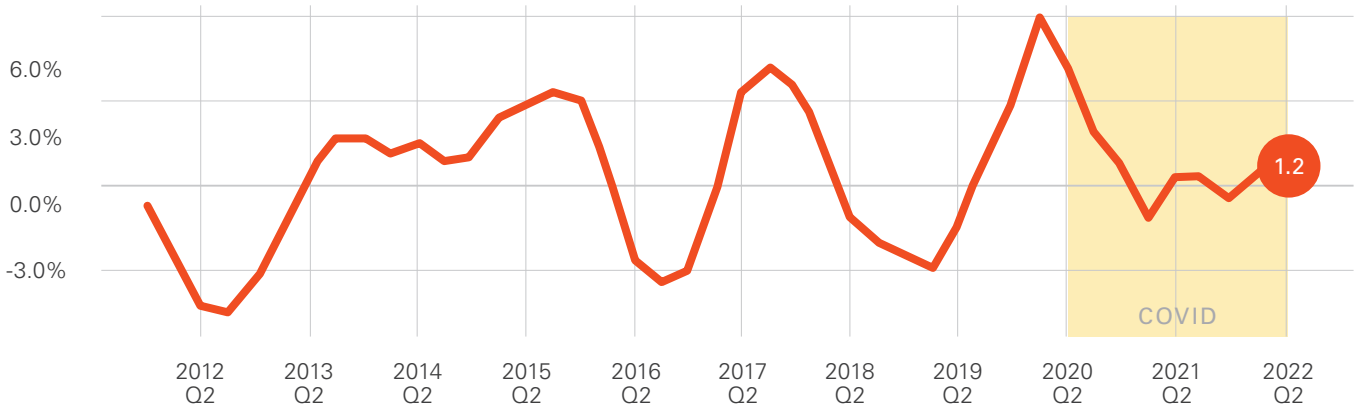
Average Hours Worked

Hours worked per week (per person)



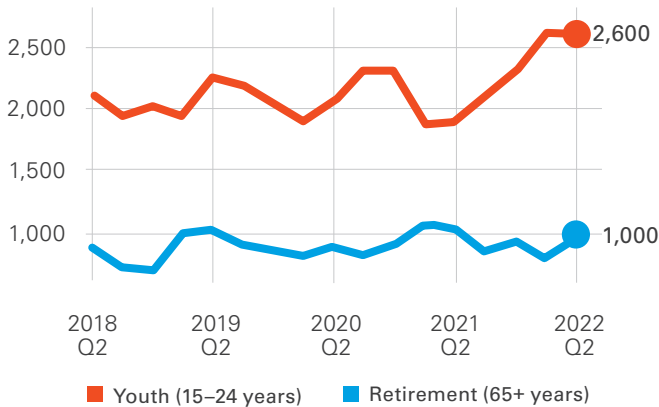
Employment Growth

Rolling year on year growth (%)



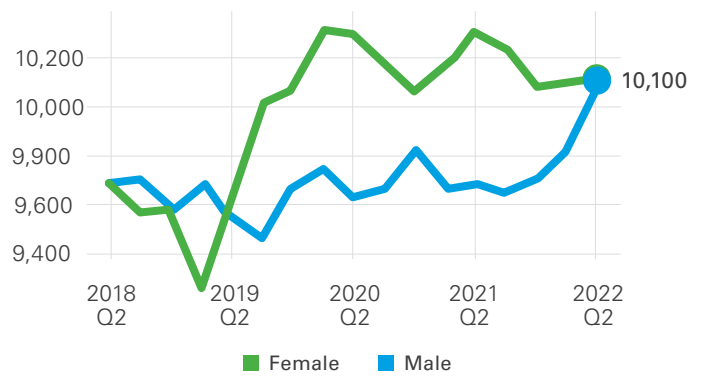
Age Trends

Employed youth and retirement age workers



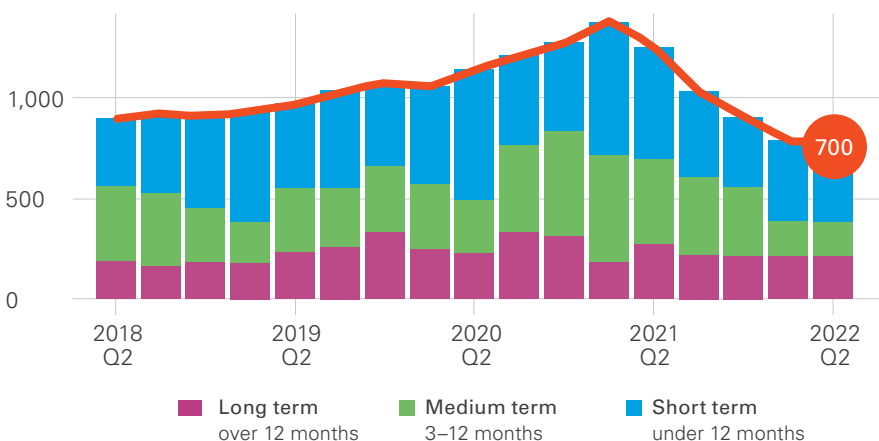
Gender Trends

Employed females and males



Unemployment Trends

Number of long term, medium term and short term unemployed persons



Working Age

The working age population in Australia is more employed than ever, with the working age of women rapidly increasing from 70.5% on the eve of the pandemic to 74.2%.

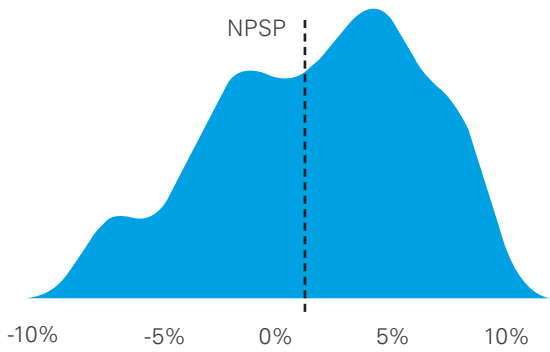
74.2%

Benchmarks

Change since Quarter 2 2021.

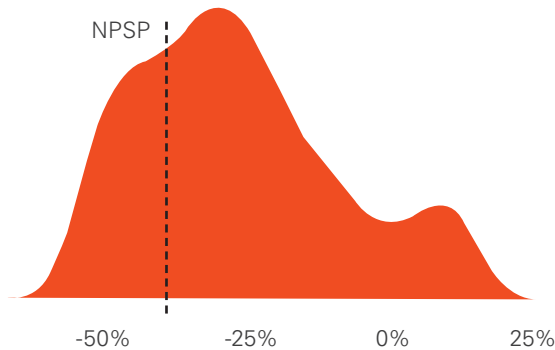
These distribution charts show the **year on year growth rate of Local Government Areas** for three data series from the Labour Force Report. The dotted line shows where the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters sits in each distribution. The tables next to the charts, list the data for five comparable South Australian regions.

Employment Growth



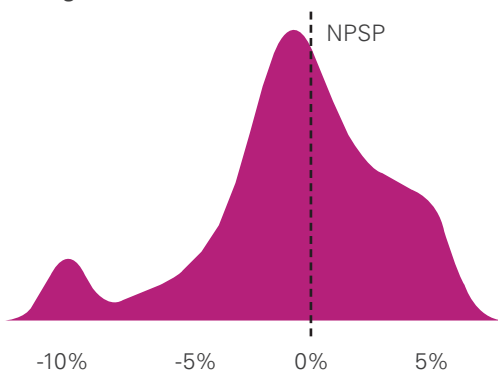
Walkerville	0.07%
Adelaide	0.12%
Burnside	0.73%
Norwood Payneham & St Peters	1.17%
Campbelltown	2.29%
Port Adelaide Enfield	6.86%

Unemployment Growth



Burnside	-45.34%
Norwood Payneham & St Peters	-39.63%
Campbelltown	-39.11%
Walkerville	-32.84%
Port Adelaide Enfield	-24.01%
Adelaide	-20.96%

Average Hours Growth



Port Adelaide Enfield	-1.18%
Campbelltown	-0.40%
Adelaide	-0.40%
Norwood Payneham & St Peters	0.03%
Burnside	0.34%
Walkerville	0.43%

Glossary

Average hours worked: the number of hours per week, when paid employees were at the disposal of an employer. The average is taken across a cohort of worker— for example, an age bracket or location.

Average hours growth: percentage growth from Q2 2021 (32.78) to Q2 2022 (32.77).

Comparable regions: the short list of comparable regions is determined using an algorithm that relies on a combination of proximity, demographic, and economic characteristics.

Employed: any working-age person who worked one or more hours in the survey reference week. Employment is not a measure of the number of jobs, but rather the number of workers. Employment location is defined by the location of the workers' residence, not the location of their work.

Employment growth: percentage growth from Q2 2021 (19,994) to Q2 2022 (20,228).

Labour force: all of the working-age population who are in a paid job or who are looking for work. Some who are considered as 'not in the labour force' include people who are studying, in caring roles on a voluntary basis, retirees, or permanently unable to work.

Long term unemployment: any working-age person who has been unemployed for 12 months or more.

Medium term unemployment: any working-age person who has been unemployed for between 13 weeks and 12 months.

Part time: workers are defined as part time if they usually work less than 25 hours per week, and actually work less than 35 hours in the survey reference week in all of their jobs.

Participation rate: the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

Quarter on quarter (QOQ): the comparison of one quarter with the preceding quarter, it is a helpful metric for understanding the latest movements in the data.

Quarterly notation: the notation is in calendar years terms. For example, Q1 2022 related to the three months of January, February and March in 2022.

Retirement age: 65+ years old.

Short term employment: any working-age person who has been unemployed for less than 13 weeks.

Unemployed: Any working-age person who has been unemployed for less than 13 weeks.

Unemployment growth: percentage growth from Q2 2021 (1,234) to Q2 2022 (745).

Working-age: Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

Year on year (YOY): the comparison of one period with the same period from the previous year, it is a helpful metric for removing seasonal peaks and troughs.

Youth: 15 – 24 years old.

Data Sources

Jobs and Skills Australia Small Area Labour Markets, ABS Quarterly Detailed Labour Force Survey, ABS Regional Population Growth, and REMPLAN analysis and modelling.

Data Quality

The Jobs and Skills Australia Small Area Labour Force Survey data is sample based and some volatility is evident from quarter-to-quarter. This volatility is reflected in REMPLAN's small area labour force analysis and modelling. The Council obtains the data through REMPLAN. This data is provided in good faith with every effort is made to provide accurate data and apply comprehensive knowledge.