

Employment Region Labour Market Dashboards: Data Sources and Quality

January 2022

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

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force Survey
- National Skills Commission (NSC) Small Area Labour Markets (SALM)
- Department of Education, Skills and Employment jobactive caseload statistics
- NSC Internet Vacancy Index (IVI)
- NSC Recruitment Experiences and Outlook Survey (REOS).

Each of these data sources is explained further below.

The sources referenced use differing geographical structures. Only jobactive and Recruitment Experiences and Outlook Survey data match Employment Regions precisely. For the other sources, a 'best-fit' approach 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, 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, such as using a 12-month average. However, given the current labour market situation has involved quite large changes in very short time periods, data for most employment regions are presented using monthly non-smoothed figures so that users can try to better understand the impact of COVID-19 on regional labour markets. This means that regional data from the LFS can exhibit significant 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.

Even in the current circumstances, some regional data have a very high level of volatility, such that month-to-month movements are too large to be useful indicators of actual changes in labour market conditions. Where this is the case, the series has been averaged over 12 months. While the

averaging of the data does improve its reliability, it is important to keep in mind that it was averaged due to quality issues, and that small sample size issues still influence the reliability of the figures. Given this, significant caution should be exercised when interpreting these figures. It is also important to bear in mind that due to the data being averaged over 12 months, changes in recent months to labour market conditions won't be fully reflected in the figures.

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 National Skills Commission. SALM figures are synthetic estimates (ie 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 to produce the LGA estimates (which use the 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 LMIP](#).

jobactive caseload statistics

The jobactive caseload data are compiled by the Department of Education, Skills and Employment. The Australian Government's employment service, jobactive, was established and designed to help Australians find work and help employers to obtain the right staff for their business. There is a network of jobactive providers operating in over 1,500 locations in Australia.

Job seekers who receive income support payments (such as Job Seeker Payment, Youth Allowance (other), or Parenting Payment) and have mutual obligation requirements are eligible for jobactive services, which may be delivered on-line or through a provider. These services may include help to look for work, write a résumé and prepare for interviews, help to relocate for work if the job seeker

is interested, help to become job ready and help to complete Work for the Dole or other eligible activities that provide work-like experiences.

Caseload statistics measure the number of job seekers registered with jobactive at a particular time and provide a measure of the duration that they have spent registered for employment services. Statistics include registrants receiving jobactive services in-person or on-line. jobactive caseload data in the dashboards reports at the Employment Region level and includes participants receiving both digital and provider servicing. It excludes other programs, such as ParentsNext or Transition to Work (TTW).

The Department is currently conducting a New Employment Services Trial in the Adelaide South and Mid North Coast employment regions. Registrants in this trial are also included in the published caseload statistics.

The caseload data reported for each Employment Region are based on:

- (1) the location of the provider for jobactive provider serviced participants;
- (2) where the participant resides for Online Employment Services (OES) participants;
- (3) the NEST Employment Regions of Adelaide South or Mid North Coast for NEST participants.

‘Caseload by duration registered’ is based on the participant’s time registered in employment services.

Comparing jobactive caseload data and unemployment data from the LFS

Note that official estimates of unemployed persons from the ABS Labour Force Survey relate to an overlapping but distinctly different group of people to the job seekers on the jobactive caseload. Australia’s official unemployment statistics are released by the ABS using definitions that align closely with those recommended by the International Labour Organization, enabling meaningful international comparisons. As the methodology underpinning the calculation of the employment and unemployment statistics has remained consistent over a long period of time, the current ABS unemployment figures can be compared with the statistics from 10, 20 or even 50 years ago to accurately gauge the strength of the labour market. More information on the standards for ABS labour force statistics can be found on the ABS website.¹

Caseload data for jobactive, on the other hand, are primarily operational in nature. They can change relatively frequently due to policy changes (for example, due to changes in eligibility for income support payments, or mutual obligations requirements). Job search and other labour market related activity can also change over time; for example, at times during the COVID-19 pandemic, job seekers were not required to look for work. Indeed, not all people on the jobactive caseload are required to look for work, for example, due to an exemption for illness, and may be classified by the ABS as not in the labour force. On the other hand, someone can be in paid employment while on the jobactive caseload, and therefore not meet the ABS definition of unemployment.

There are eligibility requirements for entering the caseload, and most people on the caseload are screened by the eligibility requirements for income support payments, which include income and

¹ [Standards for Labour Force Statistics, 2018 | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

assets tests. There are no income or wealth eligibility thresholds for being included in the ABS labour force figures.

Accordingly, while there is some overlap between ABS unemployment and the jobactive caseload, significant numbers of ABS unemployed are not on the caseload, for example, those ineligible for or who do not want income support. Similarly, significant numbers on the caseload do not fit the ABS definition of unemployment, including those already in paid employment, or those who are not required to look for work. Given the significant differences between the two measures, ABS unemployment and jobactive caseload data are not comparable.

Internet Vacancy Index (IVI)

The monthly Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) is compiled by the National Skills Commission. 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 National Skills Commission 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, National Skills Commission 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 LMIP](#).

The Recruitment Experiences and Outlook Survey (REOS)

The Recruitment Experiences and Outlook Survey is conducted by the National Skills Commission. The survey measures employers' experiences during recent recruitment processes and employers' future recruitment intentions. Employment facilitators are also able to use this information to better understand what employers are looking for in specific regions.

Key measures provided by REOS include:

- The proportion of employers that attempted recruitment in the last month,
- The proportion of employers that increased (or decreased) staffing levels over the past month,
- The proportion of employers that experienced difficulty recruiting in their most recent recruitment round,
- The proportion of employers with staff stood down or on reduced hours,
- The recruitment methods used by employers in their most recent recruitment round,

- The proportion of employers that expect to increase (or decrease) their staffing levels over the next three months, and
- Employers' single greatest concern in the next three months.

Published REOS estimates are classified by ER. Where the number of responses in a particular ER is below data quality thresholds, a footnote is provided to alert users.

REOS results are released monthly and published in the Recruitment Insights Report, available on the Labour Market Information Portal (lmip.gov.au).

For more information, see [Employers Recruitment Insights \(REOS\) on LMIP](#).

Labour market data: geographical structures

Employment Regions

Employment Regions are used by the Department of Education, Skills and Employment 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 proxies 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

Regional data in the Vacancy Report are based on 37 “best-fit” regions across three job boards (SEEK, CareerOne and Australian JobSearch) which contribute to the count of online vacancies.

Best-fit IVI Regions are used to proxy Employment Regions.

In most cases where the Employment Region spans across multiple IVI Regions, the IVI Region with the highest proportion of the population is used as the proxy.

Where an Employment Region includes a metropolitan IVI Region, that region has been used as a proxy for the Employment Region. A list of correspondences is included below in Appendix 1.

Correspondence tables

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 3: IVI Regions to 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:²

- 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
	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	

² [1216.0.55.004 - Information Paper: Converting Data to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, 2012 \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/1216.0.55.004)

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
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	2016 LGA
Capital Region	Goulburn Mulwaree (A)
	Hilltops (A)
	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional (A)
	Snowy Monaro Regional (A)
	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)
	Western Plains Regional (A)
Hunter	Cessnock (C)
	Dungog (A)
	Lake Macquarie (C)
	Maitland (C)
	Muswellbrook (A)

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	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)
	Coffs Harbour (C)
	Kempsey (A)
	Mid-Coast (A)
	Nambucca (A)
	Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)
	Unincorporated NSW
Murray Riverina	Balranald (A)
	Berrigan (A)
	Carrathool (A)
	Coolamon (A)
	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional (A)
	Edward River (A)
	Federation (A)
	Greater Hume Shire (A)
	Griffith (C)
	Gundagai (A)
	Hay (A)
	Junee (A)
	Leeton (A)
	Lockhart (A)
	Murray River (A)
	Murrumbidgee (A)
	Narrandera (A)
	Snowy Valleys (A)
	Temora (A)
Wagga Wagga (C)	
New England and North West	Armidale Regional (A)
	Glen Innes Severn (A)

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	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
Byron (A)	
Clarence Valley (A)	
Kyogle (A)	
Lismore (C)	
Richmond Valley (A)	
Tweed (A)	
Sydney East Metro	Bayside (A)
	Botany Bay (C)
	Burwood (A)
	Canada Bay (A)
	Canterbury-Bankstown (A)
	Georges River (A)
	Inner West (A)
	Randwick (C)
	Rockdale (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)

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	Hornsby (A)
	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	Camden (A)
	Campbelltown (C) (NSW)
	Canterbury-Bankstown (A)
	Fairfield (C)
	Liverpool (C)
	Wollondilly (A)

Victoria

Employment Region	2016 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)	
	Unincorporated Vic	
	Wellington (S)	
Goulburn/Murray	Albury (C)	

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	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	2016 LGA
South Coast of Victoria	Colac-Otway (S)
	Corangamite (S)
	Glenelg (S)
	Moyne (S)
	Southern Grampians (S)
	Warrnambool (C)
South Eastern Melbourne and Peninsula	Cardinia (S)
	Casey (C)
	Frankston (C)
	Greater Dandenong (C)
	Kingston (C) (Vic.)
	Monash (C)
	Mornington Peninsula (S)
Western Melbourne	Brimbank (C)
	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	2016 LGA
Brisbane South East	Brisbane (C)
	Logan (C)
	Redland (C)
	Scenic Rim (R)
Cairns	Cairns (R)
	Cassowary Coast (R)
	Douglas (S)
	Mareeba (S)
	Tablelands (R)

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	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
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	2016 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)
	Pormpuraaw (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)	
Sunshine Coast (R)	
Wivenhoe	Brisbane (C)
	Ipswich (C)
	Lockyer Valley (R)
	Scenic Rim (R)
	Somerset (R)

South Australia

Employment Region	2016 LGA
Adelaide North	Charles Sturt (C)
	Gawler (T)
	Light (RegC)
	Mallala (DC)
	Playford (C)

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	Port Adelaide Enfield (C)
	Salisbury (C)
	Tea Tree Gully (C)
	Unincorporated SA
	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)
	Cooper 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)
	Goyder (DC)

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	Light (RegC)
	Mallala (DC)
	Northern Areas (DC)
	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)
	Peterborough (DC)
	Port Pirie City and Dists (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)
	The Coorong (DC)
Wattle Range (DC)	
na	Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)
North West Country SA	Port Augusta (C)
	Port Lincoln (C)
	Whyalla (C)

Western Australia

Employment Region	2016 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)
Greater Geraldton (C)	

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	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)
	Goomalling (S)

Employment Region	2016 LGA
	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	2016 LGA
	Kalamunda (S)
	Mundaring (S)
	Nedlands (C)
	Perth (C)
	Stirling (C)
	Subiaco (C)
	Swan (C)
	Vincent (C)
	Wanneroo (C)
	Perth South
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	2016 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)
North and North Western Tasmania	Southern Midlands (M)
	Tasman (M)
	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	2016 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)
	Unincorporated NT
na	Belyuen (S)
	Central Desert (R)
	Tiwi Islands (R)
	West Daly (R)

Australian Capital Territory

Employment Region	2016 LGA
Capital Region	Unincorporated ACT

Correspondence Table 3: IVI Regions to Employment Regions

New South Wales

Employment Region	IVI Region
Central West	Bathurst & Central West NSW
Far West Orana	Dubbo & Western NSW
Hunter	Newcastle & Hunter
Illawarra South Coast	Illawarra & South Coast
Mid North Coast	NSW North Coast
Murray Riverina	Riverina & Murray
New England and North West	Tamworth and North West NSW
North Coast	NSW North Coast
Sydney East Metro	Sydney
Sydney Greater West	Sydney
Sydney North and West	Sydney
Sydney South West	Sydney

Victoria

Employment Region	IVI Region
Ballarat	Ballarat & Central Highlands
Barwon	Geelong & Surf Coast
Bendigo	Bendigo & High Country
Gippsland	Gippsland
Goulburn/Murray	Bendigo & High Country
Inner Metropolitan Melbourne	Melbourne
North Eastern Melbourne	Melbourne
North Western Melbourne	Melbourne
South Coast of Victoria	Geelong & Surf Coast
South Eastern Melbourne and Peninsula	Melbourne
Western Melbourne	Melbourne
Wimmera Mallee	Wimmera & Western

Queensland

Employment Region	IVI Region
Brisbane South East	Brisbane
Cairns	Far North Queensland
Darling Downs	Toowoomba and South West QLD
Fitzroy	Central Queensland
Gold Coast	Gold Coast
Mackay	Central Queensland
Somerset	Brisbane
Townsville	Far North Queensland
Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast	Sunshine Coast
Wivenhoe	Toowoomba and South West QLD

South Australia

Employment Region	IVI Region
Adelaide North	Adelaide
Adelaide South	Adelaide
Mid North SA	Yorke Peninsula & Clare Valley
Murray and South East	Fleurieu Peninsula & Murray Mallee
North West Country SA	Port Augusta & Eyre Peninsula

Western Australia

Employment Region	IVI Region
Broome	Pilbara & Kimberley
Esperance	Goldfields & Southern WA
Geraldton	Pilbara & Kimberley
Great Southern - Wheatbelt	South West WA
Kalgoorlie	Goldfields & Southern WA
Perth North	Perth
Perth South	Perth
South West WA	South West WA

Tasmania

Employment Region	IVI Region
Hobart and Southern Tasmania	Hobart & Southeast Tasmania
North and North Western Tasmania	Launceston and Northeast Tasmania; North West Tasmania

Northern Territory

Employment Region	IVI Region
Darwin	Darwin

Australian Capital Territory

Employment Region	IVI Region
Australian Capital Territory	Canberra & ACT