

# Brighter Futures

## Building better futures for those experiencing long-term unemployment

Despite a sustained economic boom, long-term unemployment is still a stubborn and persistent problem in Australia. We know the world of work is changing. New approaches are needed to tackle long-term unemployment. How do we identify and scale up innovative responses to the challenges faced in the future job market?

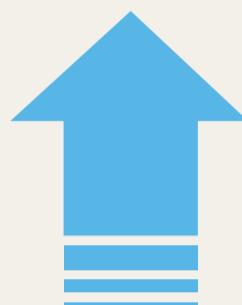
### No work or not enough<sup>1</sup>

Australians either without work, or without sufficient hours of work.



**1.6 million+**

### Dramatic increase<sup>2</sup>



In the last year the number of long-term unemployed Australians increased by **35.4%** and is at its highest level since 2004.

### Future potential<sup>3</sup>



Bringing 33% of jobseekers with disability into the workforce would increase GDP by **\$43 billion** by 2021.

### Skills gap<sup>4</sup>

**39%**

of employers say that a skills gap is a leading reason for the high rate of entry level vacancies.

### Skilling up<sup>5</sup>



In 2010, it was estimated that Australia needed an extra **5.2 million** people with higher level qualifications to meet workforce and industry demands, as well as replacing retiring workers.

### Closing the gap<sup>6</sup>



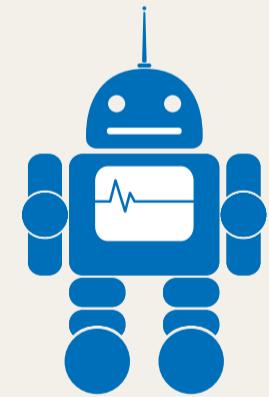
Insufficient education, training or skills (19%) are one of the main difficulties in finding work for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are unemployed.

### Industries in transition<sup>7</sup>

Of those who lose their jobs through industry shutdowns a third of the workforce will find work in the same industry, a third will start their own business or find work in another industry and a third won't return to work.



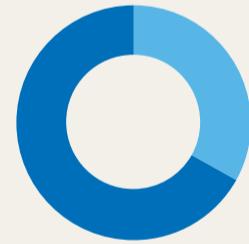
### Tomorrow's world<sup>8</sup>



7% of jobs today could be automated in the next two decades. While technology may account for future job losses, it can also create new opportunities.

### Growth sectors<sup>9</sup>

Health Care and Social Assistance, Education and Training, Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Construction are projected to provide more than two thirds of the employment growth over the next five years.



### Postcodes of disadvantage<sup>10</sup>

In some of the worst affected areas in Australia, youth unemployment is around...



**20%**

### Lost generation<sup>11</sup>

The number of young people experiencing long-term unemployment has more than tripled since 2008.



### Fair go for all<sup>12</sup>

In 2010 unemployment rate of 'humanitarian migrants' was... and the participation rate was...

