

2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey

Western Australia Report

Prepared for the Australian Local Government Association

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Regional Development, Communications and the Arts

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Acknowledgement of Country

SGS Planning and Economics acknowledges the First Nations Peoples of Australia and on whose Country we live and work.

SGS Planning and Economics acknowledges that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia are one of the oldest continuing living cultures on Earth, have one of the oldest continuing land tenure systems in the World, and have one of the oldest continuing land use planning and management systems in the World.

We pay our respects to the First Nations Peoples, past and present, and acknowledge their stewardship of Country over thousands of years.

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Executive Summary

The 2022 Australian Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey offers valuable insights into the sector's existing workforce and future capability requirements.

The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) commissioned SGS Economics and Planning to undertake the 2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey to gather contemporary insights into the national workforce profile of Australia's local government sector and to determine current and future workforce needs and priorities. This work was funded by the Australian Government.

The 2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey captures rich insights into the Australian local government workforce, its skilling needs, and priorities at a time when Australian communities are undergoing rapid change.

The survey also confirms longstanding constraints that continue to impede progress on workforce development. At a time when the social and economic environment is rapidly changing, now is a critical juncture for the sector to renew – and potentially reset – how it addresses key skills shortages and builds capacity for greater resilience in the longer term.

This Western Australia report is intended as a resource to inform policy and decision-makers working in and with local governments, and complements the separate National report on the profile of the local government workforce nationally. The findings in this report are drawn from research commissioned by ALGA, conducted between December 2021 and March 2022. All Australian local governments were provided the opportunity to participate, with follow-ups conducted by SGS in partnership with ALGA and the State and Northern Territory Local Government Associations. Nationally, 210 local governments participated in the survey in 2022, including 42 local governments from Western Australia.

Local governments are not typically front of mind in Commonwealth, State and Territory policy development. Despite these preconceptions, the reality is that we all live our lives in local places. The standard and efficiency of our local services – clean streets, parkland, libraries, and sporting facilities – are no less important in determining our quality of life than the macro policy settings determined by other spheres of government.

The period between 2012 and 2021 was hugely demanding of Australia's public sector. Amongst rich nations, Australia has historically experienced strong population growth, (AIHW, 2022), generating pressures for rapid expansion of all manner of government services. In early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic hit, further boosting demands on government spending and resources. Over the nine years from 2012 to 2020, Commonwealth spending grew from \$17,200 per capita to \$26,000 per capita, an increase of more than 50%. State government outlays grew from \$11,300 per capita to \$14,900 per capita, an increase of 32%. By comparison, local government, whose services are highly exposed to population growth (and, indeed, COVID-19) related spending requirements, saw only a 23% increase in total outlays per capita across the nation. This suggests that councils were fairly effective in getting value from the resources available to them, compared to other spheres of government.

Looking at the number of employees by level of government provides another perspective on the issue. Between 2012 and 2021, total employment numbers in local government barely changed at around

190,000. On a per capita basis, employment in local government actually fell by 11% – yet services to the community were maintained at a seemingly reasonable standard. By comparison, total employment across state governments kept pace with population growth, increasing by 213,000 workers over the nine years in question, ultimately reaching 1.66 million by 2021. For its part, the Commonwealth saw total employment fall marginally from 250,000 to 248,000. Nevertheless, these figures indicate a significant productivity gain by local government.

The key findings of this research show that:

- Local government is a major national employer with over 190,800 workers in almost 400 occupations. It plays an important role as an anchor organisation and in increasing productivity through utilising endogenous talent and innovation.
- Local governments continue to experience skills shortages in several occupations, exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impacts of climate change and the accelerated take-up of technology and digitisation of services.
- Local governments are grappling with significant challenges in relation to recruitment and retention of skilled staff and accessing training opportunities to enhance workforce skills and capability. Employee attrition and an ageing workforce are ongoing and an escalating difficulty.
- Local governments are having difficulties in securing the right quantum and mix of skills to support local service provision which is affecting not only local government's productivity, but also the productivity of host localities and regions.
- Barriers to effective workforce planning and management include a shortage of resources within local government, a lack of skilled workers and the loss of corporate knowledge as employees retire or resign.

Some of these findings are not unique to the local government sector. They are also affecting other sectors of the economy, especially in regional areas away from our major capital cities.

The impacts of recent natural disasters have coincided with the ongoing social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and have fundamentally shifted the composition of our communities, as well as the ways in which local communities interact with governments and with each other.¹ Therefore, the operating context of local governments is changing considerably, having to contend directly or indirectly with the frontline challenges of balancing public health, economic and social impacts.

Notwithstanding these impacts, it is also clear from the 2022 survey that, at least from the perspective of some local governments, **there are longstanding issues of resourcing, organisational capacity, supply constraints and cultural barriers** that continue to impede meaningful thought leadership and progress.

The findings in this report are drawn from a rich dataset, but they tell only part of the story. There is a strategic need to build a future workforce that has the skills, capacity and productivity to handle Australia's 'big picture' needs, including the agility to handle disruptions arising from pandemics, climate change (through both emissions reduction and, increasingly, adaptation), and technological advances supporting necessary economic change, including regional development and better managing metropolitan growth. As the most recent State of the Environment Report concluded, *'our environment*

¹ Cortis, N & Blaxland, M (2020): Australia's community sector and COVID-19: Supporting communities through the crisis. Sydney: ACOSS

holds the key to our survival and wellbeing'.² And local governments are key managers of our local environments and places.

In interpreting the Survey results, this report acknowledges a wide range of factors impacting on local government's workforce skills, its resilience and abilities to cope with rapid change, while noting that several factors lie beyond local government's direct sphere of influence. Some dimensions of quality of place such as housing supply and associated social infrastructure are significant constraints to economic development. Without housing, prospective employees are unable or reluctant to move into regional areas, and without critical mass in the local labour force, businesses may be reluctant to establish or relocate, which would otherwise stimulate regional investment. These issues are not unique to rural and regional areas, even though they may manifest in different forms. Nevertheless, the survey findings provide a rich evidence base for decision-makers, starting with a better understanding of what can be achieved with investment in the sector's current skills base and with a stronger focus on models of regional cooperation and alliance.

Insights gleaned from several focus groups show some local governments are making progress by adapting existing organisational structures and changing conventional work processes in response to their changing social, economic and environmental context. These include, for example, testing needs-based recruitment approaches and exploring non-traditional salary remuneration structures. However, greater effort is required if local government as a major employment sector is to cope with the longer-term changes that are occurring in the workforce more generally. For example, there is value in considering **a systems approach to regional learning and educational planning**. A dual focus on opportunities for learning, which local governments already focus on as part of internal strategies to meet skilling needs, as well as the *structure* of the learning ecosystem would elevate impact. Under a Regional Learning Systems approach,³ local governments are positioned among a broader network of local authorities, businesses, educational institutions and training providers to establish cooperative partnerships, not just for training purposes but for job stimulus and regeneration.

Our review of international thought leadership, contained in **Appendices G and H**, highlights the need for a more holistic approach to re- and upskilling to capture those with weaker attachments to labour markets, such as low-skilled workers, those on non-standard contracts and the long-term unemployed. While it may be some time before the benefits of such initiatives filter through to the local government sector's workforce, the time to lay the foundations for an adequately skilled future workforce is now.

² Cresswell ID, Janke T & Johnston EL (2021). *Australia state of the environment 2021: overview*, independent report to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra. DOI: [10.26194/f1rh-7r05](https://doi.org/10.26194/f1rh-7r05). <https://soe.dccew.gov.au/about-soe/downloads>

³ Regional Australia Institute (2022), *Rebalancing the Nation Regionalisation* Consultation Paper, <https://regionalaustralia.org.au/common/Uploaded%20files/Files/Regionalisation-Consultation-Paper-DIGITAL.pdf>

Western Australia Survey Results: Headline Statistics

Workforce profile of the Western Australian local government sector

- In 2021, the size of the sector's workforce was 22,600 FTE employees in June 2021, a 5.6% increase from the 21,400 FTEs in June 2020.⁴
- Local governments are spatially distributed across Rural (71%), Urban and Urban Fringe (23%) and Urban Regional (6%) areas.
- Employment size: Employment size among the 42 responding local governments ranged from 12 to 892. Approximately 60% of respondent local governments employed fewer than 100 FTEs. Compared to the 2018 Survey, fewer larger local governments employing between 500-1,000 FTEs responded.
- Gender equity: The workforce is 54.3% male and 45.7% female. There is a higher proportion of males working full-time and a higher proportion of females in part-time and casual roles.
- Turnover: In the year to 30 June 2021, the average turnover of staff across Western Australian local governments who completed the 2022 survey was 18.7%. This is slightly lower than the median turnover of 22.9% reported in Western Australia's 2022 Salary and Workforce Survey (which is based on a larger sample of 18 local governments).
- Length of service: 39.2% of the combined workforce of the 42 respondents have been employed by their local government for 105 years, 19.6% for 6-10 years and 18.6% for less than a year. 5.6% of the workforce among respondent WA local governments has 20 years or more of service.
- Workplace diversity: 26 local governments employed a total 158 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees, representing 1.5% of their combined workforce. 19 local governments said they employed between 1 and 174 employees who identify as Culturally and Linguistically Diverse, representing 2-38% of their respective workforces. 20 local governments employed a total of 108 employees living with a disability, representing 1.69% of their combined workforce.
- Age profile: Across all ACLG categories, the highest proportion of the local government workforce is in the 30-44 year age group, followed by the 45-54 and the 55-64 year age groups. Rural local governments have the highest proportion of workers aged 15-19 years.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce: Among responding local governments in Western Australia, the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation is in the 15-19 year age group in Operational and Trade positions (16.3% identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander).
- Seven (7) local governments said they employed a total of 12 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees or apprentices. This represents 19% of the combined trainee and apprentice workforce across the 42 responding local governments.

⁴ ABS (2021), *Employment and Earnings, Public Sector Australia*, <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/employment-and-earnings-public-sector-australia/2018-19>

Skills shortages in the Western Australian local government sector

- 90% of respondent local governments reported that they were experiencing skills shortages in 2021-22, compared to the 47% of local governments in 2018.
- 59% of respondent local governments said that project delivery has been impacted or delayed by vacancies, skills shortages, skills gaps or training needs.
- Building surveyors, risk managers, engineers and town planners were the top professional occupations experiencing skill shortages in 2020-21, affecting 21-24% of councils. Among trade occupations, customer service workers, labourers and truck drivers experienced the greatest shortages (affecting 29-33% of local governments).
- The top occupational skill shortage areas differed by remoteness, with more Urban and Urban Fringe local governments affected by urban and town planner shortages than Rural local governments. More Rural local governments were impacted by shortages of human resource professionals compared to Urban and Urban Fringe local governments.
- As a result of these skills shortages, local governments said that they resorted to recruiting less skilled applicants for governance and risk managers, community development and engagement officers, customer service workers and truck drivers.
- Occupational skill shortages that respondent local governments reported as becoming critical include customer service workers, accounts and payroll clerks, truck drivers, environmental health officers and engineers.
- Common drivers of skill shortages reported by the 42 local governments include a market shortage of suitably skilled candidates, an inability to compete with the private sector and other local governments on remuneration, and regional location. Regional location was also related to perceptions of liveability and the availability of community infrastructure for relocating households.
- 11 local governments (26%) said that plant operators were the hardest to fill occupation, followed by engineers, building surveyors and environmental health officers.
- 27 local governments (64%) said they were experiencing skills gaps in 2022, an increase from 47% in 2018. These local governments reported experiencing skill gaps in the following occupations: plant operators, environmental health officers, project managers, general finance officers, urban planners, childcare educators, among others.
- Key drivers of skills gaps include a limited availability of candidates with relevant experience, better remuneration in other sectors, and ageing workforce and challenges to incentivising regional relocation.
- The most common approach among the 42 local governments to addressing skills gaps and shortages was to provide informal, on-job training (23 councils, 55%), followed by coaching and mentoring (20 councils, 48%) and offering targeted training courses (18 councils, 43%).
- 24 local governments (57%) also said they shared services or resources with other councils. These arrangements often related to environment health officers, building trades, planners, ranger services and IT services. Some local governments also shared community development, animal care and work, health and safety resources.

- 30 local governments (71%) said that advertising and the use of social media platforms had led to successful recruitment, followed by 24 local governments (57%) who relied on reskilling and upskilling employees in response to skill shortages. 16 local governments (38%) said they were relying on external recruitment agencies to fill vacancies.
- Over the last 3 years, 27 local governments (64%) engaged with state or federal education, training or other initiatives to support workforce retention and attraction.
- 21% of local governments who completed the 2022 survey said they were engaging in workforce planning, by analysing and/or forecasting changing roles and skilled requirements, compared to 8% in 2018.

Training needs and challenges in the Western Australian local government sector

- There has been a decrease in the percentage of local governments reporting unmet training needs, from 72% of respondents in the 2018 survey to 45% of the responding local governments in the 2022 survey. This was one of only two jurisdictions in Australia where the proportion of local governments respondents who reported unmet training needs decreased between 2018 and 2022.
- The most common areas of unmet training need experienced by Western Australian local governments in 2022 were supervisor training, specific software training and change management training.
- 26% of respondent local governments identified COVID-19 pandemic as the most common disruptor of training needs in 2021 to 2022, followed by a lack of time for employees to attend training (24%) and insufficient budgets (21%). Respondents also faced difficulties sourcing quality training programs locally and high travel costs for sending staff away to attend training.
- 25 local governments (60%) said that their expenditure on learning and development remained the same between 2021-22. 6 local governments (14%) said it had increased while 5 local governments (12%) said that it had decreased
- The most common factors impacting future skilling needs included ageing workforce (79%) – a major increase compared to the 26% of local governments who reported this concern in 2018. This was followed by increasing levels of governance and compliance (71%) and major infrastructure projects (64%).
- The most significant impacts on workforce attraction and retention include the COVID-19 pandemic (reported by 25 local governments as having moderate or significant impact), housing pressures (17 local governments reported this as a significant impact), and a changing local/regional economy (9 local governments).
- 60% of respondent local governments said they use targeted training and development programs to meet future skilling needs. Other strategies include providing flexible training and development (45%) and engaging in regional staff sharing arrangements (38%).

1. Introduction

This chapter provides the background and context for the 2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey, the methods used to conduct the survey and garner additional qualitative information, definitions for terms used in this report, the scope and structure of this report, and some comparative data about the respondents to the 2018 and 2022 surveys.

1.1 Background and Context

Collectively, Australia's 537 local governments are one of the country's largest employers, with a diverse, multi-disciplinary and multi-skilled workforce of nearly 200,000 people in almost 400 occupations. At the heart of this research is a goal to better understand the workforce and skills needs, gaps and challenges of local governments across Australia and to use the evidence to make better investment decisions – at national, state/territory, and local community levels – to support local governments' continued delivery of vital services and infrastructure in their local communities; to enhance individual and community wellbeing; and to contribute to key national agendas such as improving productivity, promoting regional development and addressing climate change.

In recent years, skills and workforce issues have been a growing concern for the sector with the compounding impacts of natural disasters, ongoing structural changes (including increasing automation and digitisation), and the continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, exposing vulnerabilities in organisational capacity and capabilities. A suitably skilled workforce is not only essential to fulfilling core operations, but also in a strategic sense to enable capacity building into the future.

Systemic workforce vulnerabilities impede recovery from, and resilience to, social and economic shocks. Staff turnover, imbalances in workforce age structure, declining apprenticeship and traineeship engagement, and increasing competition from other sectors for talent and labour are just some of the challenges faced by local governments nationally. When other factors such as remoteness and a population's socio-demographic profile are overlaid, it becomes clear that different skill sets are required in order to continue performing effectively as competent local governing bodies.

The 2022 survey results report on workforce skills and capability issues currently being faced by the sector. These results:

1. Provide first-hand evidence of the breadth of workforce skills gaps and issues across the country and differences between regions. The evidence may be symptomatic of underlying inequities, thereby assisting policymakers to pinpoint and potentially disrupt root causes; and
2. Clarify how organisational capacity is perceived by the sector and by individual local governments.

In reporting these results, the influence of many local-level drivers of workforce dynamics – communities in social and economic transition, housing pressures, skilled migration trends and funding uncertainty – is recognised. These are discussed to the extent that they relate to workforce skills and

capability issues for the local government sector. A more detailed consideration of these issues is beyond the scope of this report.

This analysis centres on the 2022 Local Government survey results and on what has changed (or not changed) since the inaugural 2018 survey. It discusses potential opportunities for local and central (state/territory and sometimes federal) governments, referencing national and international case studies. Similar to the 2018 survey, these findings will provide an evidence base on which future policies and proposals for meeting local government's future workforce skills and capabilities might be based.⁵

1.2 Survey Methods

The project was conducted in four phases:

1. **Pilot phase** (survey to 25 local governments): December 2021.
2. **Main Round**: survey live from mid-December 2021 to 28 February 2022 (inclusive of two extensions).
3. **Focus groups and interviews**: between December 2021 to March 2022.
4. **Response analysis and reporting**: April to August 2022.

The survey was hosted on SurveyMonkey, an online survey software. All Australian local governments were provided the opportunity to participate, with follow-ups conducted as part of a communications and engagement strategy developed by SGS, in partnership with the ALGA and the State/Northern Territory Associations.

The project was managed with the oversight of the Australian Government, ALGA, and the Local Government Workforce Development Group (LGWDG), whose membership comprises State and Territory local government associations. The LGWDG provided input to the 2022 survey questionnaire, supported communications about the survey through newsletter, social media and other channels, and, in some jurisdictions, facilitated survey correspondence and follow-up.

42 of 137 local governments in Western Australia responded, representing a 31% response rate. We have been clear in this report to discern between data that reflects the sector and which is drawn from other sources, and data that is specific to the respondents of the 2022 survey. The list of responding local governments by Australian Classification of Local Governments (ACLG) is provided in **Appendix A**. A copy of the survey is provided in **Appendix B**.

The 2022 survey form is largely based on the *2018 Local Government Skills Shortage Survey* to enable longitudinal comparison. However, several new questions were included to gauge the impacts of recent events on workforce attraction and retention (e.g. Qs 61, 62) and to understand how this is shaping local governments' current actions (Q 63) and future skills needs (Q 64).

The survey also included new questions relating to the sector's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce, as well as local governments' joint training and development with Aboriginal Community

⁵ In order to achieve national coverage, SGS also invited the ACT Government to participate in the survey, but they declined on the basis that it would have been too difficult to disaggregate data between Territory and what would otherwise be local government functions in the ACT.

Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) (Q 55), to gather insights for Key Action Priority Reform 2.3 of ALGA's *Closing the Gap Implementation Plan*.⁶ The additional questions pertaining to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the local government workforce included the following:

- How many employees identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin? (Q4)
- How many Trainees & Apprentices identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin? (Q10)
- How many staff employed under a cadetship arrangement identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin? (Q15)
- Please indicate the total number of employees of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in each age group for Professional & Administrative Officers? (Q18)
- Please indicate the total number of employees of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in each age group for Operational & Trade Employees? (Q20)
- Have you undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs)? If so, please provide the details of the ACCO and whether the exercise was beneficial to Council. (Q55)

The responses to these questions are discussed in **Chapters 2 and 5**.

The survey also included a new question about whether local governments had undertaken joint training and development opportunities with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations. Several respondent local governments provided additional details about those arrangements, and that is included in **Appendix C**. Additional data on the Australian local government workforce from the 2021 ABS Census of Population and Housing is included in **Appendix D**.

Web survey responses were cleaned for analysis, including de-duplication of responses, review of data quality and the creation of derived variables where necessary (e.g. for free text responses).

There were several challenges to achieving a higher response rate during the 2021 and 2022 survey. These factors were beyond the control of the project team and ranged from survey timing to survey fatigue, and instances where the information is not currently held by council. These learnings may inform future survey formats and/or their harmonisation with other workforce-related Censuses conducted in some states.

A list of the stakeholder groups and organisations that were interviewed or participated in focus groups as part of this research is provided in **Appendix E**.

In addition to the survey, SGS undertook additional qualitative research to complement the survey's quantitative findings, especially in relation to skills and workforce drivers, workforce development initiatives. The scope of the additional research included a focus group of selected key organisations at the national level to scope local government workforce and capability issues and challenges, a series of focus groups with State and Northern Territory Local Government Associations and a small number of local governments in each jurisdiction, a focus group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce

⁶ Australian Local Government Association (2021), *Closing the Gap Implementation Plan*, <https://alga.com.au/app/uploads/ALGA-Closing-the-Gap-Implementation-Plan-4.pdf>

in local government, and a scan of workforce development ideas and initiatives in Australia and internationally. Some of the raw material we gathered is included in **Appendices F, G and H**. A list of further readings is provided in **Appendix I**.

1.3 Definitions

For consistency and clarity in interpreting the survey results, the following definitions have been adopted in this report:

- **Australian Classification of Local Government (ACLG)** broad category: there are 22 classes of local governments defined in the Australian Classification of Local Government. For the purposes of analysis, they are regrouped into three segments in this report: Rural, Urban and Urban Fringe, and Urban Regional.
- **Cadetship**: the employment of a tertiary level student or graduate under a structured program or for a fixed duration as part of their studies. It excludes unpaid work experience.
- **FTEs**: full time equivalents.
- **Local governments in preference to local Councils in this report**: In the Australian context, the term 'local council' refers to the elected arm of government, whereas the term 'local government' refers to the administrative and management arm of government.
- **Skill gap**: the gap between the skill level of the employee and the skills needed to perform their role description, as intended by their employer.
- **Skills shortage**: a labour shortage that requires the recruitment of more people into the workforce.

1.4 Report Scope

The scope of this report is to present the findings of the 2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey in Western Australia and additional qualitative evidence gathered from focus groups, interviews with key stakeholders and secondary research into international and local best practice policy for workforce and skills/capability development in the local government sector.

This report:

- Presents the self-reported organisational capacity in relation to headcount and other human resource (HR) metrics, skills gaps and future needs of 42 of Western Australian local governments who responded to the survey.
- Describes the 2021-22 workforce profile in terms of employment trends, skills shortages, unmet training needs and employment outlook, and potential implications for the future.
- Provides an analysis of the 2022 survey results, benchmarking the data against other sources of employment information, including the 2018 national survey results and state/territory specific workforce Censuses (where available).

- Summarises the challenges local government faces in maintaining a skilled and competent workforce into the future to inform national and state/territory policy development over the coming decade.

This report also incorporates data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' 2021 Census of Population and Housing, released in October 2022, at **Appendix D**.

1.5 Comparative Data about Respondents to the 2018 and 2022 Surveys

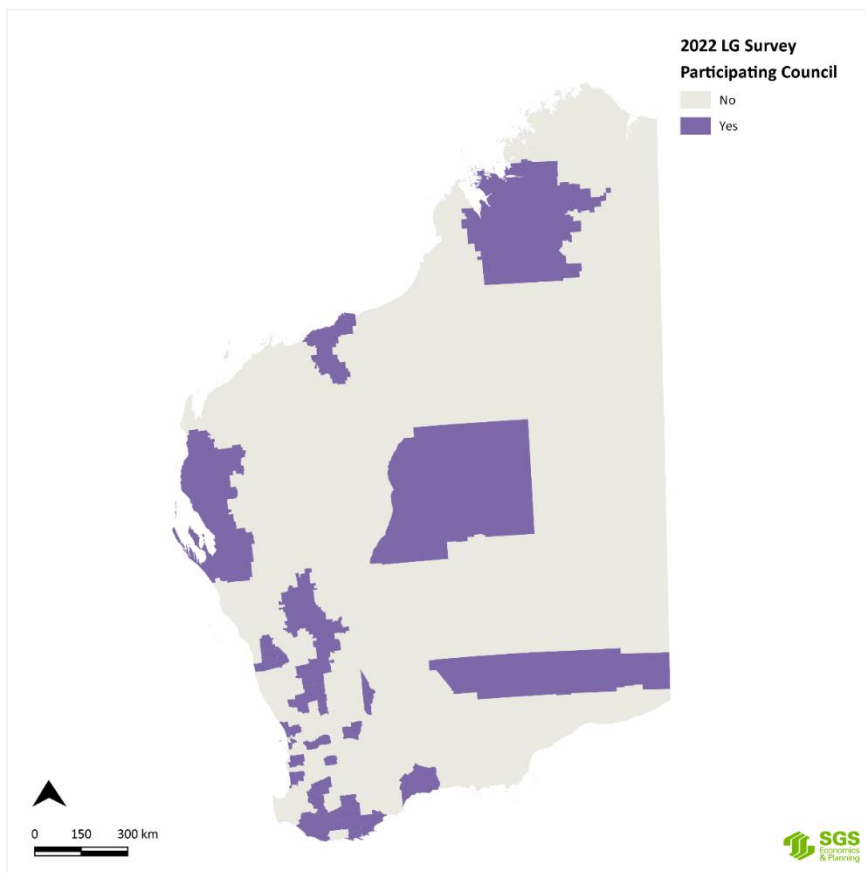
The following information provides some comparative data about the respondents to the 2018 and 2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Surveys.

In Western Australia, 42 (30.2%) local governments responded to the 2022 survey, compared to 51 local governments who participated in the 2018 survey. The 2022 respondents included 25 Rural, 13 Urban and Urban Fringe, and 4 Urban Regional local governments.

Of these 42 responding councils, 12 local governments also participated in the 2018 Survey: City of Albany, Shire of Beverley, Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup, Shire of Bruce Rock, City of Canning, Shire of Carnarvon, City of Gosnells, Shire of Harvey, Mindarie Regional Council, City of Kwinana, Shire of Manjimup and Shire of Three Springs. A map of responding local governments is shown in **Figure 1** below and a full list of 2022 respondents can be found at **Appendix A**.

Based on correspondence with local governments during the survey follow-up period, the most common reasons for declining to participate were that the information was not currently collected or not collected at the level of detail required by the survey; the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the availability of staff to respond to or collate responses for the survey.

FIGURE 1: COVERAGE OF 2022 PARTICIPATING COUNCILS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA



Source: SGS (2022)

1.6 Report Structure

This report combines a detailed analysis of the 2022 survey results with qualitative evidence gathered from focus groups, interviews and secondary research into international and local best practice policy for workforce and skills/capability development in the local government sector.

The report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2** sets out Australian local government’s status and characteristics as a major national employer.
- **Chapter 3** presents the results on skills shortages in Western Australia’s local government workforce.
- **Chapter 4** presents the results on training needs and challenges in Western Australia’s local government workforce.
- **Chapter 5** summarises key insights from the focus groups held to complement the survey.
- **Chapter 6** sets out strategies for enhanced workforce skills and productivity over the next decade.

In addition, there are several Appendices, as discussed above.

2. Western Australian Survey Results: Local Government as a Major Employer

This chapter provides contextual material and key statistics from the 2022 Survey on local government's characteristics as a major employer and the current nature of its workforce.

2.1 Industry context

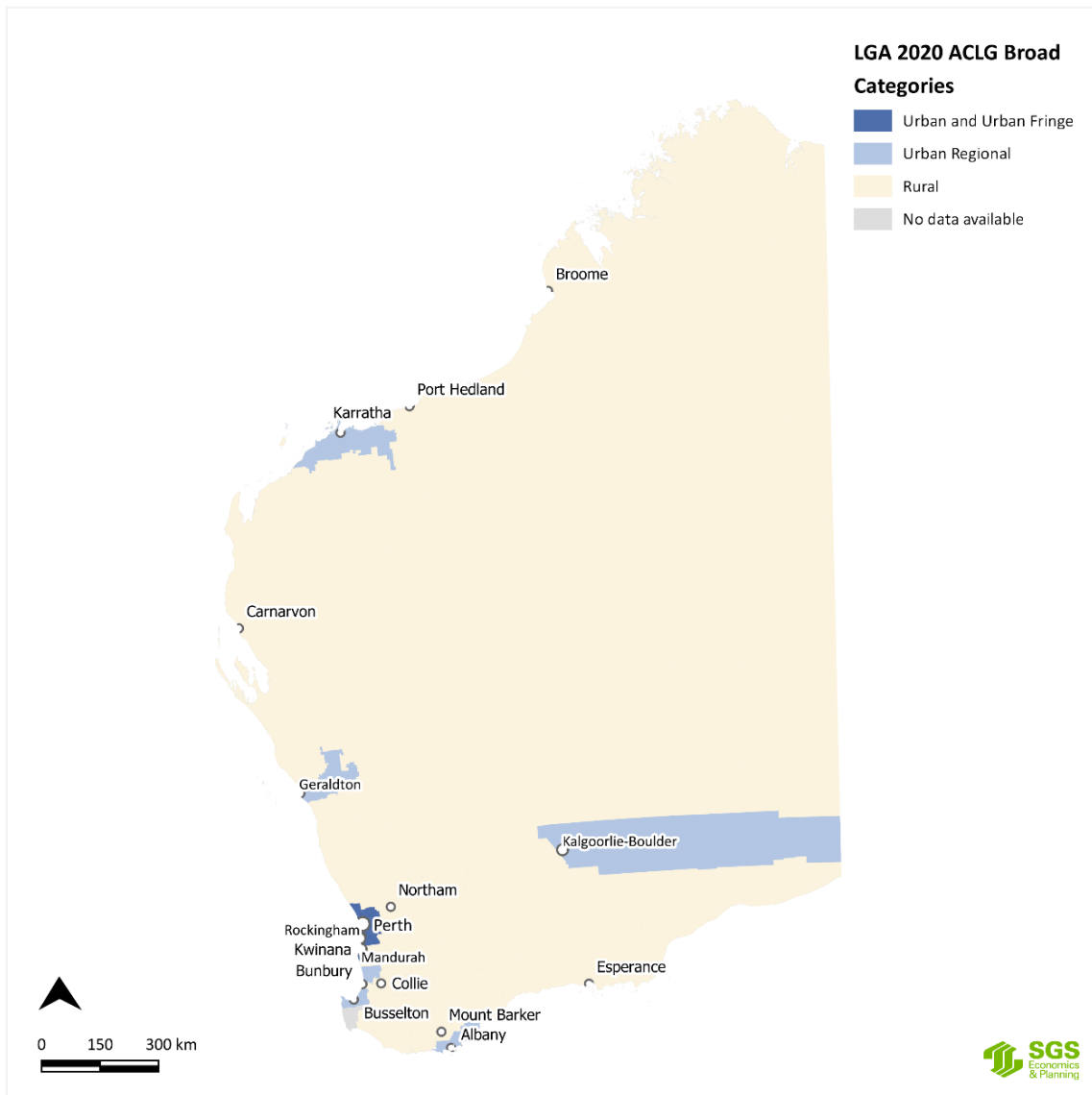
Local governments in Western Australia vary significantly, ranging from 1.5-370,000 sqm in area, 100-220,000 in population, and 10 to over 1,000 employees. In 2020-21, local government revenue ranged from \$2 million to \$270 million.⁷ The sector's roles and responsibilities span infrastructure and property services, the provision of recreation and cultural facilities, building services, health and community services, and planning and development approvals, among others.⁸

A map of Western Australia's local governments by ACLG broad category is shown below in **Figure 2**.

⁷ WALGA (2022), *Salary and Workforce Survey*, <https://walga.asn.au/subscription-services/employee-relations/walga-salary-and-workforce-survey>

⁸ Western Australian Local Government Association (2022), *About Local Government*, <https://walga.asn.au/about-local-government>

FIGURE 2: LGA BY ACLG BROAD CATEGORY, WA



Source: SGS (2022)

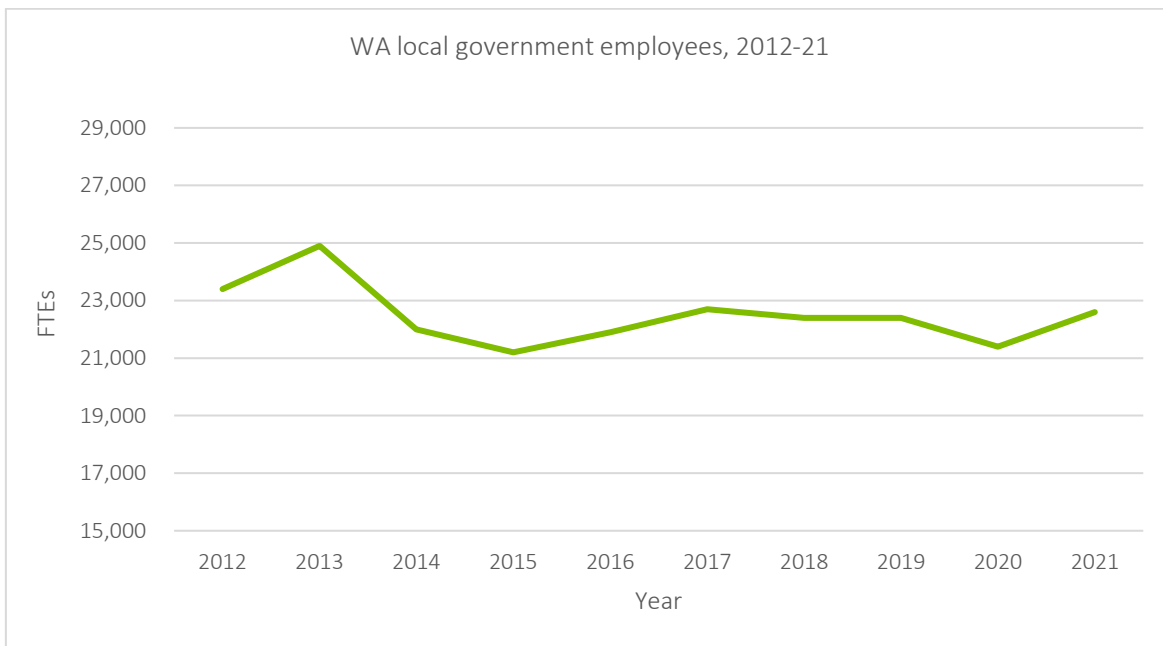
2.2 Employment numbers

In 2021, the size of the sector’s workforce was 22,600 FTE employees in June 2021, a 5.6% increase from the 21,400 FTEs in June 2020 (**Figure 3**).⁹ The workforce steadily increased by 36.7% between 2008 and 2017, however the decline in employment numbers post 2013 is partly attributable to skill shortages caused by the mining boom.¹⁰

⁹ ABS (2021), *Employment and Earnings, Public Sector Australia*, <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/employment-and-earnings-public-sector-australia/2018-19>

¹⁰ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 10.

FIGURE 3: WA LG EMPLOYMENT, 2012-21

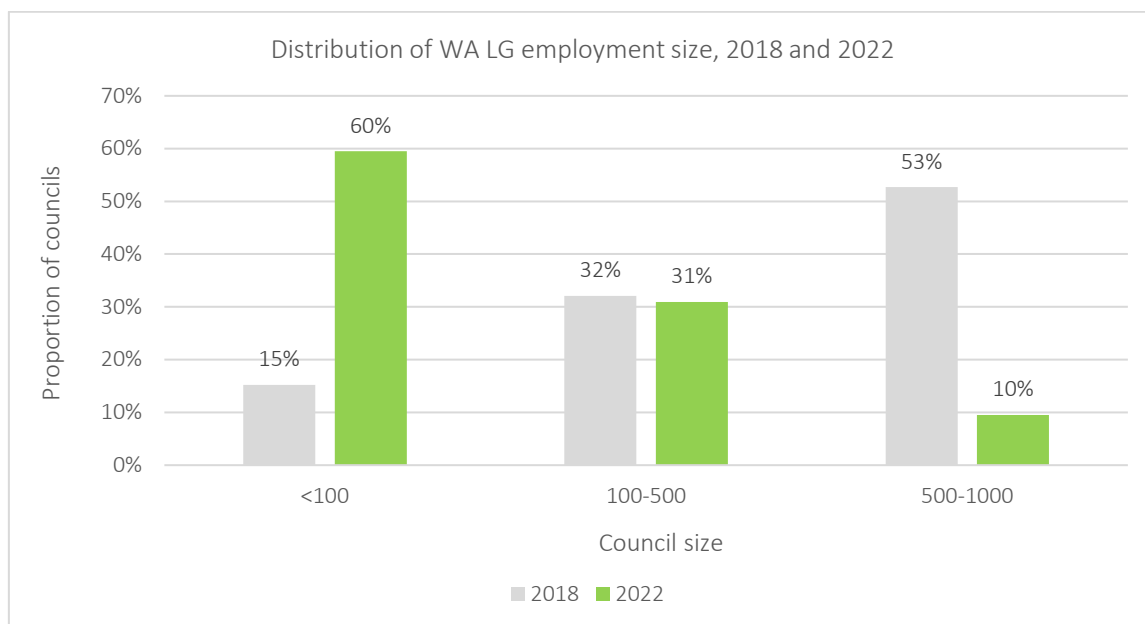


Source: ABS Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, 2012-21

SGS collected individual local government FTE data to produce the following analysis. Employment size across the 42 responding local governments ranged from 12 (Shire of Wiluna) to 892 (City of Stirling) FTEs. Approximately 60% of these local governments were small (<100 FTEs). Several larger local governments (City of Cockburn, City of Swan, City of Wanneroo and City of Stirling) said they employed more than 500 FTEs (**Figure 4**).

A comparison to the 2018 survey results suggests that that the 2022 results reflect a much higher proportion of smaller local governments and a lower proportion of larger councils. The relative proportion of medium-sized local governments is similar across the two reporting years. These differences in the survey sample should be noted when interpreting the results in this chapter.

FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT SIZE, WA LG 2018 AND 2022



Source: 2022 LG Survey; 2018 LG Survey

21 local governments (51%) said that by June 2022, the size of their local government workforce would increase, compared to 20 local governments (49%) who said that it would stay the same. One local government said that they were unsure. This suggests a more positive outlook on employment growth compared to 2018, when 26% of local governments said their workforces would grow and 67% said it would stay the same.¹¹

2.3 Employment categories

55.6% of the local government workforce are full-time employees, 17.4% are part-time and 27% are casual employees. Compared to the 2018 survey results (which had a higher participation rate), this represents a slight increase in the proportion of full-time workers and a slight decrease in the proportion of casual workers. The proportion of part-time workers has held steady between 2018 and 2022 (Table 1).

TABLE 1: WA LG WORKFORCE BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY, 2018 AND 2022

Category	2018	2022
Full-time	53.9%	55.6%
Part-time	17.2%	17.4%
Casual	28.9%	27.0%

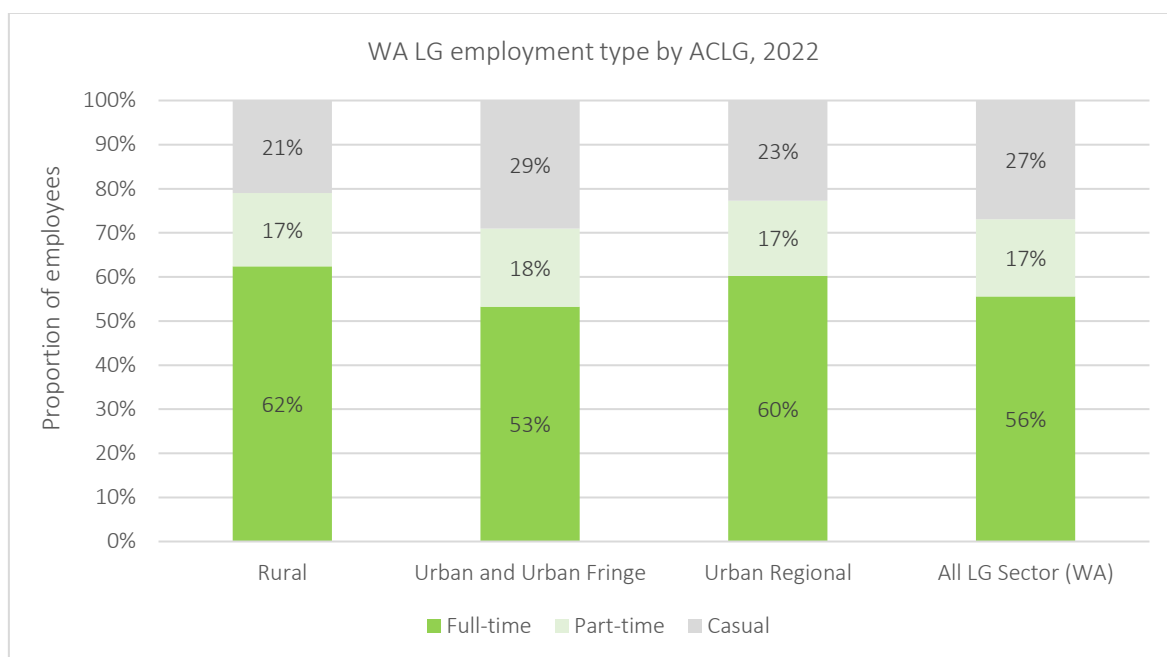
Source: 2022 LG Survey, 2018 LG Survey

¹¹ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 11.

An analysis of employment type of ACLG broad category (Rural, Urban and Urban Fringe, and Urban Regional) highlights that Rural local governments employ the highest proportion of full-time (62.4%) and lowest proportion of part-time workers (16.6%) (Figure 5). Urban and Urban Fringe local governments have the lowest proportion of full-time workers, but the greatest percentage of part-time and casual workers across the ACLG local government groupings.

The overall distribution of employment type by ACLG is similar to the 2018 trend. However, there has been a proportionate increase in full-time workers across all local governments and a decrease in casual workers in Urban councils.¹²

FIGURE 5: WA LG EMPLOYMENT TYPE BY ACLG, 2022



Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.4 Employment gender profile

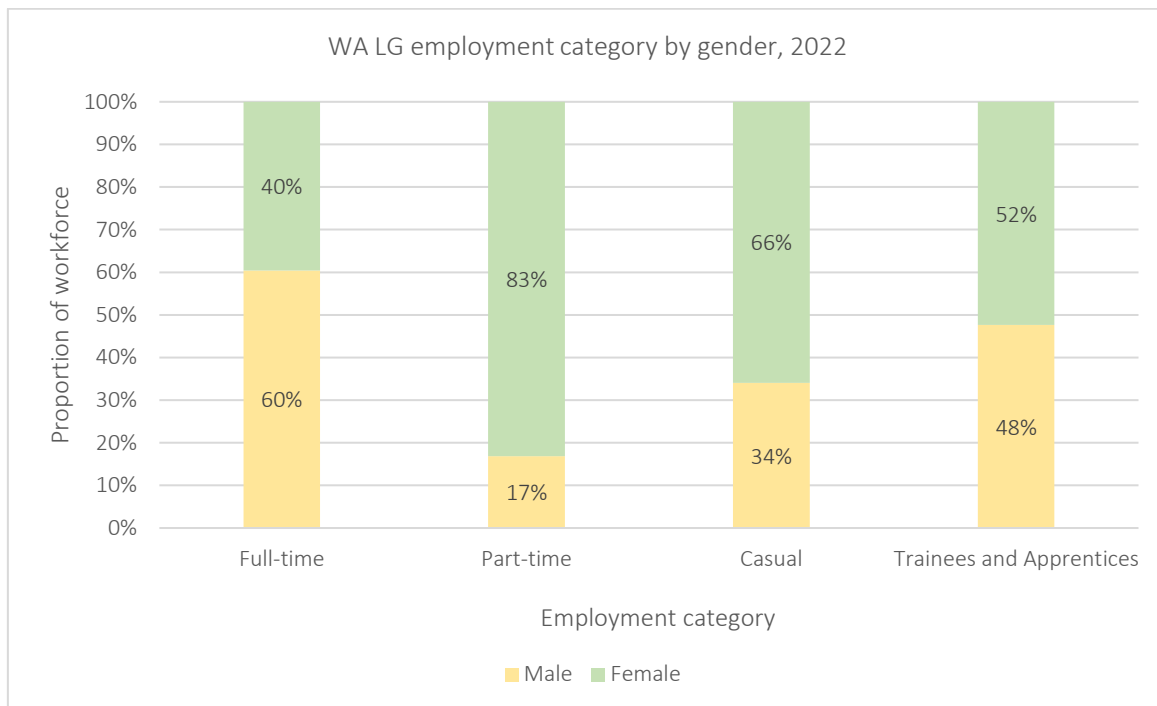
Based on 2022 survey results, the gender breakdown of the Western Australia’s LG workforce was 54.3% male and 45.7% female. Compared to 2016 ABS Census data, this suggests a decrease in female representation (49.6% male and 50.4% female) (Figure 6).¹³

Since the 2018 survey, there continues to be a higher proportion of males working full-time and a higher proportion of females in part-time and in casual roles. The greatest difference in gender representation is among the part-time workforce, where there are almost 5 times as many females as males. The trainee and apprentice workforce in 2022 was the most evenly distributed segment between the genders.

¹² See comparison in 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 12.

¹³ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 13.

FIGURE 6: WA LG EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY BY GENDER 2022



Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.5 Employment turnover

In the year to 30 June 2021, the average turnover of staff across Western Australian local governments who completed the 2022 survey was 18.7%. This appears to be a steep increase from the 7.8% that was reported in the 2018 survey, but is nonetheless more closely aligned with the median turnover of 22.9% as reported in the 2022 Salary and Workforce Survey (whose data was based on a larger sample of 68 councils).¹⁴

As a percentage of total local government employees, the range of turnover rates across the 42 local governments was <1% to 75%. It was highest among Rural local governments (average of 22.1%), followed by Urban and Urban Fringe local governments (17.1%) and Urban Regional local governments (12.6%). 4 of the 5 local governments with turnover exceeding 40% in 2022 were Rural.

There was a much higher proportion of ‘unplanned’ turnover¹⁵ (ranging from <1% to 75% of total employees within council) compared to those who retired (ranging from <1% to 7.5% of total employees within council). The areas experiencing the greatest staff turnover such as: town planning, labourers, library services, management, engineering, aged care, building surveyors, plant operators, finance, youth engagement and community safety services.

¹⁴ WALGA (2022), *Salary and Workforce Survey*, <https://walga.asn.au/subscription-services/employee-relations/walga-salary-and-workforce-survey>

¹⁵This category excludes casual, limited tenure, redundant and retiring employees.

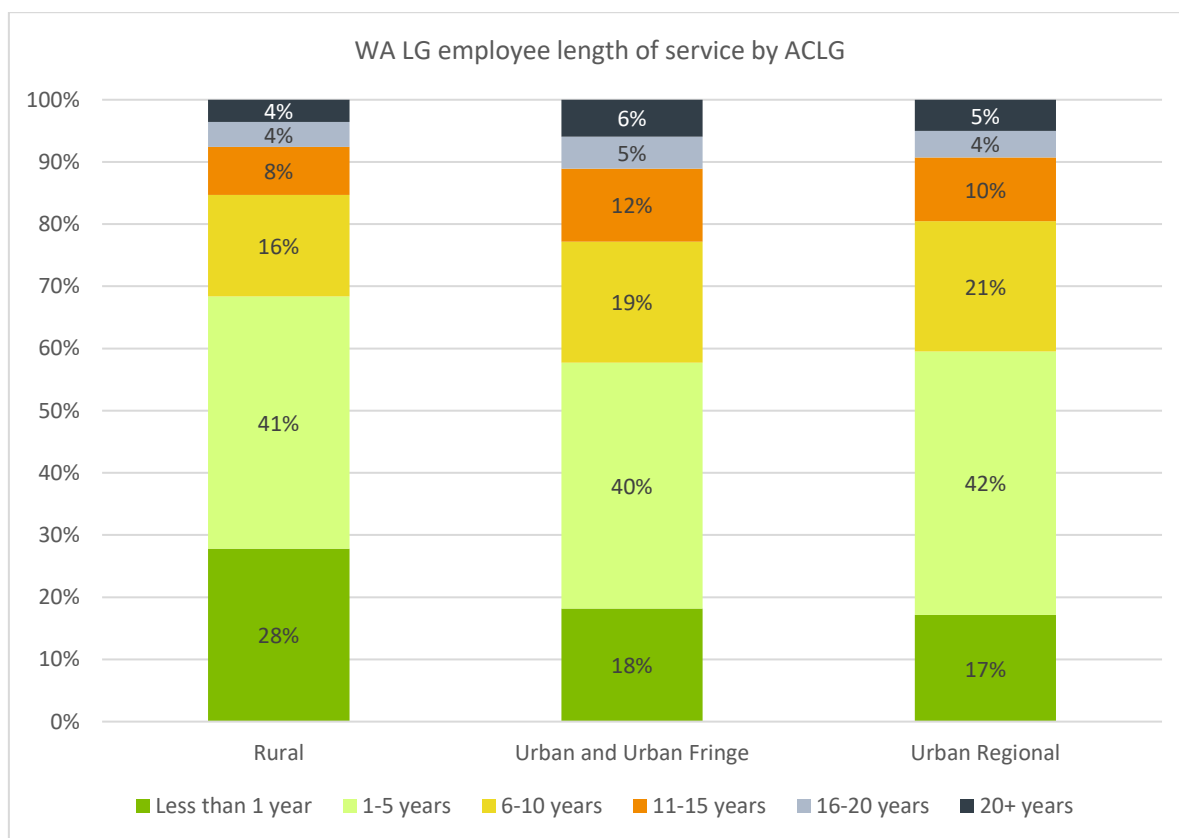
Local governments also reported between 0 and 272 new entrants. 27 of the 42 local governments said that the number of new entrants exceeded the total number of employees who left, while 13 local governments either recruited to fill vacancies and/or were unable to replace employees who left.

2.6 Employee length of service

41 local governments reported their employees’ length of service in the 2022 survey. 39.2% of their combined workforce had been working at the local government between 1-5 years, followed by 19.6% who have been working between 6-10 years, and 18.6% who had been employed for less than a year at the council. 5.6% of their combined workforce has worked at the local government of employment for over 20 years.

An analysis of length of service by ACLG broad category shows that Rural local governments have a higher proportion of newer employees (employed for less than 1 year) and a lower proportion of employees who had been at the local government for more than 11 years. Urban and Urban Fringe local governments had the highest proportion of employees who had been at the local government for more than 11 years (**Figure 7**).

FIGURE 7: WA LG EMPLOYEE LENGTH OF SERVICE BY ACLG, 2022



Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.7 Workplace diversity

26 local governments said they employed between 1 and 22 employees who identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, representing <1% and 47% of their respective workforce. These local governments employed a combined 158 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees, representing 1.5% of their workforce. This is a lower participation rate compared to the 2018 figure of 2.8%.¹⁶

19 local governments said they employed between 1 and 174 employees who identify as Culturally and Linguistically Diverse, representing 2-38% of their respective workforces. The majority of CALD employees (80.4%) across the 42 local governments are employed at Urban and Urban Fringe councils.

20 local governments employed between 1 and 32 persons with a disability, representing <1% to 5% of their respective workforce. In total, there were 108 employees with a disability across these councils, representing 1.69% of their total workforce. This is higher than the 1.1% reported in the 2018 survey.¹⁷

2.8 Workforce age profile

The age profile of the Professional and Administrative (indoor) and Operational and Trade (outdoor) workforce across the 42 local governments is shown below. Two trends are similar to the 2018 survey results:

- The 30-44 year age group has the highest proportion of professional and administrative workers. This proportion has continued to increase since 2018 (approximately 31% compared to 37% in 2022); and
- There is a higher proportion of older trade employees aged 55 years and above (**Figure 8**).

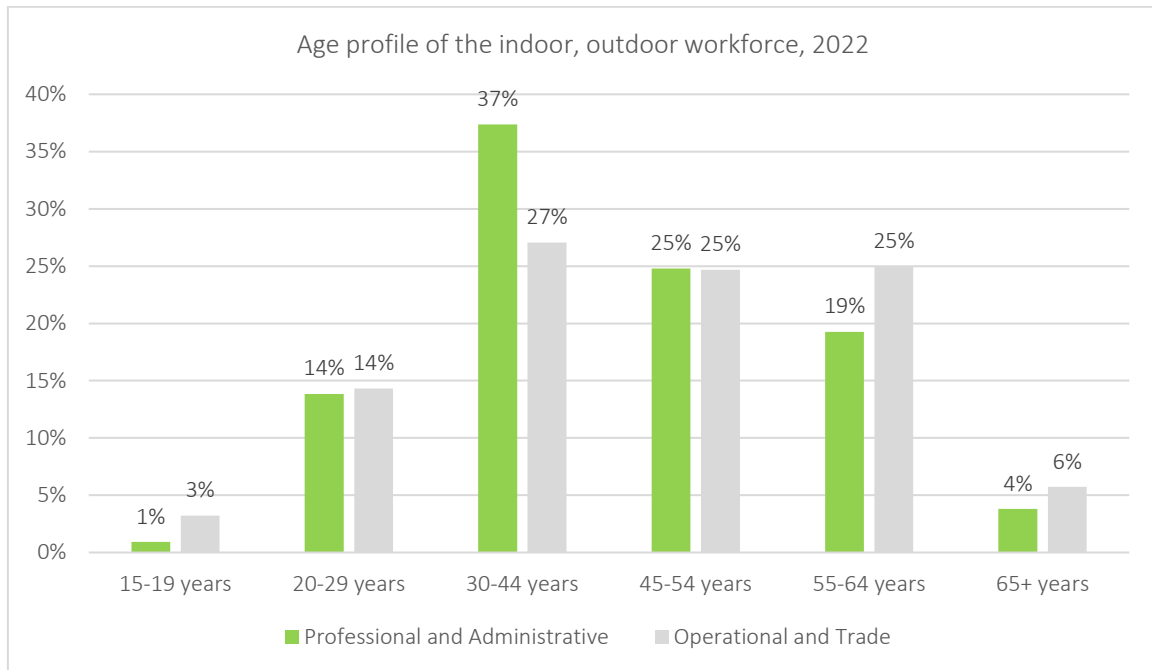
However, the proportion of younger workers aged between 15 and 29 years in professional positions has decreased since 2018 (approximately 22%¹⁸ compared to 15% in 2022).

¹⁶ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 15.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 20.

FIGURE 8: AGE PROFILE OF THE LG INDOOR, OUTDOOR WORKFORCE, WA 2022



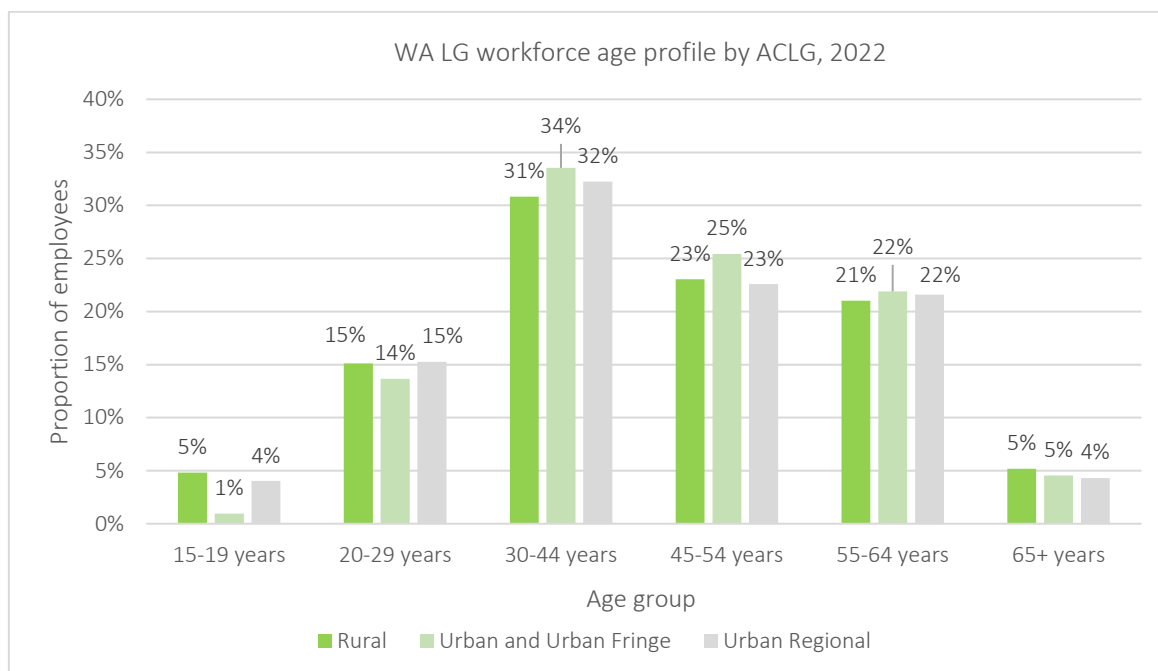
Source: 2022 LG Survey

The age breakdown of Western Australia’s LG workforce by ACLG shows that Rural local governments have the highest proportion of workers aged 15-19 years. Rural local governments who responded to the 2022 survey also had a marginally higher proportion of employees aged 20-29 years and 65+ years. Urban and Urban Fringe local governments had the highest proportion of employees aged 30-44 years (Figure 9).

A comparison to the 2018 survey results suggests that the cohort of younger workers aged 15-29 years has grown faster in Rural compared to Urban councils.¹⁹

¹⁹ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 21.

FIGURE 9: WA LG WORKFORCE AGE PROFILE BY ACLG, 2022



Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.9 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Workforce in Local Government

2.9.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment participation levels in local government

The participation levels of employees who identified as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin varied across local governments. Note that these figures may be under-reported as not all local governments collect this information, and it is also voluntarily provided by employees. The total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees as a percentage of Western Australia’s local government workforce (1.8%) is shown in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2: ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYMENT IN WA LG, 2022

Jurisdiction	# responding local governments with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees	% responding local governments with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees	% of total local government employees who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Western Australia	26	61.9%	1.8%
Australia	132	62.9%	8.2%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

Table 3 shows the number of employees in the 26 respondent local governments in Western Australia who identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. Only 1.5% of their combined workforce identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, compared to 3.1% nationally.

TABLE 3: TOTAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES IN RESPONDING WA LG, 2022

Jurisdiction	# total employees with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in responding local governments	# total employees in responding local governments	% of total employees who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in responding local governments
Western Australia	158	10346	1.5%
Australia	2927	93024	3.1%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.9.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander age profile in local government

An analysis of the Western Australian local government workforce in respondent local governments by age group highlights the 15-19 year age group to have the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in Operational and Trade positions (**Table 4**).

TABLE 4: ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PARTICIPATION IN THE WA LG INDOOR, OUTDOOR WORKFORCE

Workforce category	15-19 years	20-29 years	30-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
Professional & Administrative	0.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Operational & Trade	16.3%	4.2%	2.9%	1.4%	1.8%	2.5%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.9.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees and apprentices in local government

7 Western Australian local governments employed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees and apprentices (**Table 5**).

TABLE 5: WA LG WITH ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER TRAINEES AND APPRENTICES, 2022

Jurisdiction	# responding local governments with at least 1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainee and apprentice	# local governments who answered this question	% responding local governments who answered this question, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees and apprentices
Western Australia	7	36	19.4%
Australia	55	179	30.7%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

The number of trainees and apprentices in Western Australian local governments that have identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin is shown in **Table 6**.

TABLE 6: TOTAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER TRAINEES AND APPRENTICES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 2022

Jurisdiction	# total trainees and apprentices with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background in responding local governments	# total trainees and apprentices in responding local governments	% of total trainees and apprentices who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in responding local governments
Western Australia	12	63	19.0%
Australia	165	1353	12.2%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.9.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cadets in local government

Table 7 highlights the number of Western Australian local governments that have Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cadets. Local governments were asked whether they had cadets of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

TABLE 7: RESPONDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITH ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CADETS, 2022

Jurisdiction	# responding local governments with at least 1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cadet	# local governments who answered this question	% responding local governments with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cadets who answered this question
Western Australia	2	37	5.4%
Australia	6	169	3.6%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

Across the 26 respondent local governments, there were two cadets who identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (**Table 8**).

TABLE 8: TOTAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CADETS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 2022

Jurisdiction	# total cadets of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in responding local governments	# total cadets in responding local governments	% of total cadets who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
Western Australia	2	2	100.0%
Australia	7	229	3.1%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

2.10 Capability and Productivity

The depth and breadth of skills within a workforce is a key determinant of organisational capability and capacity and are closely linked to productivity. Organisational capability and capacity do not just improve performance, but they help achieve it in the first place. How dynamic that organizational capability and capacity is will also be something that is relevant to outcomes but, as a primary focus, local governments must be enabled organisationally to perform for its local area. Building workforce capability, also termed 'human resource development', is therefore fundamental to improving the performance of any institution, including local government.

Recent research undertaken by SGS Economics and Planning for the Australian Local Government Association on local government's productivity found that local government plays an important role in the productivity of the wider economy through regulation, service delivery, infrastructure provision, climate change adaptation/mitigation and emergency management and recovery.²⁰ The research also found that local government's productivity as a service provider is impeded by financial insecurity, difficulties in securing skilled workers and challenges in digital transformations.

The survey results discussed in the following chapters, sheds some light on these challenges.

²⁰ ALGA (2022), Submissions to Productivity Commission, <https://alga.com.au/submission-to-productivity-commission/>

3. Western Australian Survey Results: Skills Shortages

This chapter presents the results on skills shortages in Local Government's workforce in Western Australia.

3.1 Occupational skills shortages

38 (90%) of the 42 local governments reported that they were experiencing skills shortages in 2021-22, compared to 47.1% local governments in 2018.

The following tables, **Table 9**, **Table 10** and **Table 11** summarise the most common occupational skills shortages experienced during 2020-21, whether local governments had to recruit less skilled applicants, and whether they believe that these occupational skills shortages will be a critical issue in the future. They have been further broken down by ACLG category (Rural and Urban and Urban Fringe).²¹

Building surveyors, risk managers, engineers and town planners were the top professional occupations experiencing skill shortages in 2020-21, affecting 21-24% of councils. Among trade occupations, customer service workers, labourers and truck drivers experienced the greatest shortages (affecting 29-33% of local governments).

In recent years, it appears that the largest increase was in the shortage of governance and risk managers, which affected 13.7% of local governments in 2018. Similarly, customer service workers did not make the top 10 occupational shortages in 2018, while labourer shortages previously affected 5.9% of local governments (ranked 9th in 2018).²²

²¹ Due to a small sample size and anonymity, a breakdown of occupational skill shortages is not provided for Urban Regional local governments.

²² 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 40.

TABLE 9: WA LG OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES IN 2020-21

Category	Occupation	# responding councils	% responding councils
Professional and Technical	Building surveyors	10	24%
	Governance / risk managers	10	24%
	Engineers	9	21%
	Urban & town planners	9	21%
	Accountants	8	19%
	Asset and facilities managers	8	19%
	Community development and engagement officers (includes youth, sport & rec, arts & events officers)	8	19%
	Human resource professionals	8	19%
	Computing / ICT professionals	7	17%
	Computing / ICT technicians	7	17%
	Environmental health officers	7	17%
Operational and Trade	Customer service workers	14	33%
	Labourers	12	29%
	Truck drivers	12	29%
	Accounts / Payroll clerk	11	26%
	Supervisors/team leaders	9	21%
	Tradespersons - Horticultural	8	19%
	Youth support worker	6	14%
	IT/ICT technicians	5	12%
	Waste management/Recycling operator	5	12%
	Care persons (aged, disability)	3	7%
	Tradespersons - Construction	3	7%
	Tradespersons - Mechanical	3	7%
	Water treatment operator	3	7%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

3.1.1 Occupational skill shortages by ACLG

Tables 9A and **9B** provide a breakdown of the overall survey results for occupational skill shortages by ACLG Category: Rural and Urban and Urban Fringe. A breakdown by Urban Regional local governments is not included to avoid identifying the 4 respondent local governments in this category.

The top occupational skill shortage areas in Rural local governments include: governance and risk managers, human resource professionals, customer service workers, and truck drivers, among others. For Urban and Urban Fringe local governments, the top occupational skill shortage areas are: urban and town planners, building surveyors, and engineers.

TABLE 9A: WA LG OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES IN RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 2020-21

Category	Occupation	# responding local governments	% responding local governments
Professional and Technical	Governance/risk managers	7	28%
	Human resource professionals	5	20%
	Community development & engagement officers (includes youth, sport & rec, arts & events officers)	5	20%
	Accountants	5	20%
	Asset and facilities managers	4	16%
	Engineers	4	16%
	Urban & town planners	3	12%
	Building surveyors	3	12%
	Project managers	3	12%
	Contract managers / officers	3	12%
	Engineering technicians	3	12%
	Environmental health officers	3	12%
	Operational and Trade	Customer service workers	12
Truck drivers		11	44%
Accounts/pay roll clerk		8	32%
Supervisors/team leaders		8	32%
Labourers		7	28%
Tradespersons - Horticultural		4	16%
Tradespersons - Mechanical		3	12%
Youth support worker		3	12%
Tradespersons - Plumber		2	8%
IT/ICT technicians		2	8%
Water treatment operator		2	8%
Waste management / Recycling operator		2	8%
Care persons (aged, disability)		2	8%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

TABLE 9B: WA LG OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES IN URBAN AND URBAN FRINGE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 2020-21

Category	Occupation	# responding local governments	% responding local governments
Professional and Technical	Urban & town planners	6	46%
	Building surveyors	6	46%
	Engineers	5	38%
	Building surveying technicians	5	38%
	Asset and facilities managers	4	31%
	Computing/ICT professionals	4	31%
	Computing/ICT technicians	4	31%
	Surveyors	4	31%
	Accountants	3	23%
	Contract managers / officers	3	23%
	Engineering technicians	3	23%
	Environmental health officers	3	23%
	Operational and Trade	Labourers	3
Tradespersons - Horticultural		3	23%
Customer service workers		2	15%
Accounts/pay roll clerk		2	15%
Youth support worker		2	15%
IT/ICT technicians		2	15%
Waste management / Recycling operator		2	15%
Tradespersons - Construction		2	15%
Waste water/sewerage operator		2	15%
Truck drivers		1	8%
Supervisors/team leaders		1	8%
Water treatment operator		1	8%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

3.2 Recruitment of less skilled applicants

As a result of the above skill shortage areas, local governments resorted to recruiting less skilled governance and risk managers, community development officers, customer service workers and truck drivers (Table 10).

TABLE 10: WA LG RECRUITMENT OF LESS SKILLED APPLICANTS, 2022

Category	Occupation	# responding local governments	% responding local governments
Professional and Technical	Governance/Risk managers	7	17%
	Community development & engagement officers (includes Youth, Sport & Rec, Arts & Events Officers)	6	14%
	Accountants	5	12%
	Engineering Technicians	5	12%
	Engineers	5	12%
	Urban & town planners	5	12%
	WH&S professionals	5	12%
	Asset and Facilities Managers	4	10%
	Building Surveyors	4	10%
	Environmental health officers	4	10%
	Human resource professionals	4	10%
Operational and Trade	Customer service workers	11	26%
	Truck drivers	10	24%
	Accounts / Payroll clerk	8	19%
	Labourers	7	17%
	Supervisors/team leaders	7	17%
	Tradespersons - Horticultural	4	10%
	Youth support worker	4	10%
	IT/ICT technicians	3	7%
	Waste management/Recycling operator	3	7%
	Care persons (aged, disability)	2	5%
	Tradespersons - Construction	2	5%
	Tradespersons - Mechanical	2	5%
	Water treatment operator	2	5%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

3.2.1 Recruitment of less skilled applicants by ACLG

Tables 10A and 10B indicate the occupations for which Rural and Urban and Urban Fringe local governments recruited less skilled applicants.

TABLE 10A: WA LG RECRUITMENT OF LESS SKILLED APPLICANTS IN RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2022

Category	Occupation	# responding councils	% responding councils
Professional and Technical	Governance/risk managers	5	20%
	Community development & engagement officers (includes youth, sport & rec, arts & events officers)	5	20%
	Human resource professionals	4	16%
	Accountants	4	16%
	WH&S professionals	4	16%
	Project managers	3	12%
	Engineering technicians	3	12%
	Asset and facilities managers	3	12%
	Environmental health officers	3	12%
	Urban & town planners	2	8%
	Building surveyors	2	8%
	Contract managers / officers	2	8%
	Engineers	2	8%
Operational and Trade	Customer service workers	10	40%
	Truck drivers	9	36%
	Accounts/pay roll clerk	7	28%
	Supervisors/team leaders	7	28%
	Labourers	6	24%
	Tradespersons - Horticultural	3	12%
	Youth support worker	3	12%
	Tradespersons - Mechanical	2	8%
	Water treatment operator	2	8%
	Waste management / Recycling operator	2	8%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

TABLE 10B: WA LG RECRUITMENT OF LESS SKILLED APPLICANTS IN URBAN AND URBAN FRINGE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2022

Category	Occupation	# responding councils	% responding councils
Professional and Technical	Urban & town planners	3	23%
	Engineers	3	23%
	Engineering technicians	2	15%
	Computing/ICT technicians	2	15%
	Governance/risk managers	1	8%
	Accountants	1	8%
	Asset and facilities managers	1	8%
	Environmental health officers	1	8%
	Building surveyors	1	8%
	Contract managers / officers	1	8%
	Procurement managers/officers	1	8%
	Computing/ICT professionals	1	8%
	Building surveying technicians	1	8%
	Surveyors	1	8%
	Operational and Trade	IT/ICT technicians	2
Customer service workers		1	8%
Truck drivers		1	8%
Accounts/pay roll clerk		1	8%
Tradespersons - Horticultural		1	8%
Youth support worker		1	8%
Waste management / Recycling operator		1	8%
Tradespersons - Construction		1	8%
Care persons (aged, disability)		1	8%
Waste water/sewerage operator		1	8%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

3.3 Critical Occupational Skill Shortages

Local governments also anticipate the above skill shortage areas to become critical in the future. Although many of these were identified from the 2018 survey, the data suggests that these shortages are starting to affect a larger number of local governments (e.g. a 2022 percentage range of 29-40% for the top ten professional skill shortage occupations, compared to 9-33% in 2018) (**Table 11**).

TABLE 11: WA LG CRITICAL OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES IN THE FUTURE, 2022

Category	Occupation	# responding councils	% responding councils
Professional and Technical	Environmental health officers	17	40%
	Urban & town planners	16	38%
	Accountants	15	36%
	Engineers	15	36%
	Building surveyors	14	33%
	Governance / risk managers	14	33%
	Community development & engagement officers (includes Youth, Sport & Rec, Arts & Events Officers)	13	31%
	Computing/ICT Professionals	13	31%
	Human resource professionals	12	29%
	WH&S professionals	12	29%
Operational and Trade	Accounts / Pay roll clerk	18	43%
	Customer service workers	17	40%
	Labourers	12	29%
	Truck drivers	12	29%
	IT/ICT technicians	10	24%
	Tradespersons - Horticultural	10	24%
	Waste management/Recycling operator	9	21%
	Supervisors/team leaders	8	19%
	Youth support worker	8	19%
	Care persons (aged, disability)	5	12%
	Tradespersons - Mechanical	5	12%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

3.3.1 Critical occupational skill shortages by ACLG

Tables 11A and 11B offer a breakdown of the overall survey results for future critical occupational skill shortages by ACLG category. Among Rural and Urban and Urban Fringe local governments, the top occupational areas for which skill shortages are anticipated are similar. They include: environmental health officers, customer service workers, accountants, urban and town planners, and building surveyors.

TABLE 11A: WA LG CRITICAL OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES IN RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE FUTURE, 2022

Category	Occupation	# responding councils	% responding councils
Professional and Technical	Environmental health officers	10	40%
	Engineers	10	40%
	Accountants	9	36%
	Community development & engagement officers (includes youth, sport & rec, arts & events officers)	9	36%
	Urban & town planners	8	32%
	Governance/risk managers	8	32%
	Human resource professionals	7	28%
	Project managers	6	24%
	Contract managers / officers	6	24%
	WH&S professionals	6	24%
	Computing/ICT professionals	6	24%
	Asset and facilities managers	6	24%
	Operational and Trade	Customer service workers	13
Accounts/pay roll clerk		12	48%
Truck drivers		11	44%
Labourers		9	36%
Supervisors/team leaders		7	28%
Waste management / Recycling operator		7	28%
Tradespersons - Horticultural		6	24%
Tradespersons - Mechanical		5	20%
Water treatment operator		4	16%
Youth support worker		4	16%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

TABLE 11B: WA LG CRITICAL OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES IN URBAN AND URBAN FRINGE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE FUTURE, 2022

Category	Occupation	# responding councils	% responding councils
Professional and Technical	Urban & town planners	7	54%
	Building surveyors	7	54%
	Environmental health officers	6	46%
	Accountants	6	46%
	Computing/ICT professionals	6	46%
	Engineers	5	38%
	Governance/risk managers	5	38%
	Asset and facilities managers	5	38%
	Computing/ICT technicians	5	38%
	Building surveying technicians	5	38%
Operational and Trade	IT/ICT technicians	6	46%
	Accounts/pay roll clerk	5	38%
	Customer service workers	4	31%
	Tradespersons - Horticultural	3	23%
	Youth support worker	3	23%
	Waste management / Recycling operator	2	15%
	Care persons (aged, disability)	2	15%
	Truck drivers	1	8%
	Labourers	1	8%
	Supervisors/team leaders	1	8%
	Tradespersons - Construction	1	8%
	Tradespersons - Automotive	1	8%
	Waste water/sewerage operator	1	8%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

3.4 Drivers of skill shortages

The key drivers of skills shortages varied considerably across the 42 councils. Common drivers that were also identified in 2018 included:

- Remuneration – in inability to compete with the private sector salaries;
- Supply constraints – labour market depth, a lack of local applicants, a low unemployment rate, and the impacts of funding stimulus on reducing spare capacity in the labour market; and
- Regional location – this was related to perceptions of liveability and the availability of community infrastructure, e.g. schools, childcare, healthcare, and recreational facilities. Local

governments also said that housing shortages were a barrier to recruiting an out of town population.

Additionally, 2022 survey respondents highlighted the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic on interstate labour mobility, high staff turnover in some local governments impeding corporate continuity, and the potential deterrence of maximum-term contract roles when some jobseekers require greater job certainty.

3.5 Time to fill vacancies

30 local governments (71%) said they were running between 1 and 77 vacancies under staff complement (<1% to 27% of councils' respective total workforce). 5 of the 6 local governments with vacancies exceeding 10% of their total workforce were small (<100 FTEs), Rural councils.

On average, it take 2.6 months for local governments to fill professional vacancies and 2.41 months to fill trade roles. This is similar to the 2018 survey results, which reported the recruitment time to be just over 3 and 2 months for professional and trade roles respectively.²³

The most common reason behind the length of time to fill vacancies was difficulty in attracting staff with the right skills and experience (27 councils, 64%), followed by 12 local governments (29%) who said the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted the ability to recruit out-of-region staff. One local government also highlighted the delays when incoming employees had long notice periods.

Local governments were asked to select the most successful strategies for filling vacancies in skill shortage occupations. 30 local governments (71%) said that advertising and the use of social media platforms had led to successful recruitment, followed by 24 local governments (57%) who relied on reskilling and upskilling employees in response to skill shortages. 16 local governments (38%) said they were relying on external recruitment agencies to fill vacancies.

Only one local government said they employed a staff member on the Temporary Skill Shortage visa to work in IT.

3.6 Hardest to fill occupations

11 local governments (26%) said that plant operators were the hardest to fill occupation, followed by engineers, building surveyors and environmental health officers.

17 local governments listed additional occupational areas for which they found it challenging to fill vacancies. These included: managers, administrative staff, home and community care support workers, governance and finance officers, cleaners, generalist and specialist IT personnel, legal officers and community development managers.

²³ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 41.

3.7 Skills gaps and additional skills required

27 local governments (64%) said they were experiencing skills gaps in 2022, an increase from 47% in 2018.²⁴ These local governments reported experiencing skill gaps in the following occupations: plant operators, environmental health officers, project managers, general finance officers, urban planners, childcare educators, among others.

When asked what new or additional skills would be required to mitigate these critical skills gaps, local governments responded with a range of suggestions. Broadly, their suggestions relate to the need for more occupation specific experience and for the recruitment of workers with relevant qualifications:

- Occupation specific experience – for example, having regional experience as an environmental health officer; finance and/or legislative experience in the local government context; and
- Appropriate qualifications – for example, Certificate III in Individual Support (Aged and/or Disability) for home and community care workers; truck drivers holding the appropriate licence class and plant operator licences.

3.8 Drivers of skills gaps

Local governments identified the following key drivers of critical skills gaps by occupational area:

- Environmental health officers – limited availability of candidates with regional exposure to EHO matters. One local government noted that some staff members had relevant qualifications, so they chose to upskill these employees to fulfil the role’s technical requirements;
- Plant operators – better remuneration rates in the mining sector and a general lack of interest in learning to operate machinery, an ageing workforce and challenges to incentivising regional relocation;
- Accounting and finance – councils’ inability to compete with private sector remuneration rates.

Many of these key drivers were identified by responses to 2018 survey.²⁵ It is worth noting there was a stronger theme in 2018 around local tertiary education pathways, and the ability to pursue relevant qualifications, particularly for information technology and environment health, at a Western Australian university.²⁶

3.9 Current approaches to addressing skills gaps and shortages

25 local governments (59%) said that vacancies, skills shortages, skills gaps or training needs have impacted or delayed project delivery. The most popular approach to addressing skills gaps and shortages was to provide informal, on-job training (23 councils, 55%), followed by coaching and mentoring (20 councils, 48%) and offering targeted training courses (18 councils, 43%). Some local governments also said they relied on the following strategies:

²⁴ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 42.

²⁵ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 40

²⁶ 2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia, p. 42.

- Engaging contractors;
- Providing allowances to retain employees;
- Hiring graduates and providing opportunities to up-skill; and
- Resource sharing with other local governments.

24 local governments (57%) said they shared services or resources with other councils. These arrangements often related to environment health officers, building trades, planners, ranger services and IT services. Some local governments also shared community development, animal care and work, health and safety resources.

Over the last 3 years, 27 local governments (64%) engaged with state or federal education, training or other initiatives. These included:

- The Boosting Apprenticeship Commencements wage subsidy, which supports businesses and Group Training Organisations to build the skilled worker pipeline.²⁷
- Partnerships with local Aboriginal corporations, such as with MEEDAC (the Midwest Employment and Economic Development Aboriginal Corporation).²⁸
- Western Australia's Government Traineeship Program, which facilitates 12-month traineeships in a WA State Government Agency.
- The Australian Department of Education, Skills and Employment's Work for the Dole program, and
- School based and other traineeship and apprenticeship programs.

²⁷ Australian Government Department of Education, Skills and Employment (2021), *Boosting Apprenticeship Commencements and Completing Apprenticeship Commencements*, <https://www.dese.gov.au/boosting-apprenticeship-commencements#:~:text=The%20Boosting%20Apprenticeship%20Commencements%20wage%20subsidy%20supports%20businesses%20and%20Group,to%20support%20sustained%20economic%20recovery.>

²⁸ MEEDAC (2022), *Welcome to MEEDAC*, <https://www.meedac.com/>

4. Western Australian Survey Results: Training Needs and Challenges

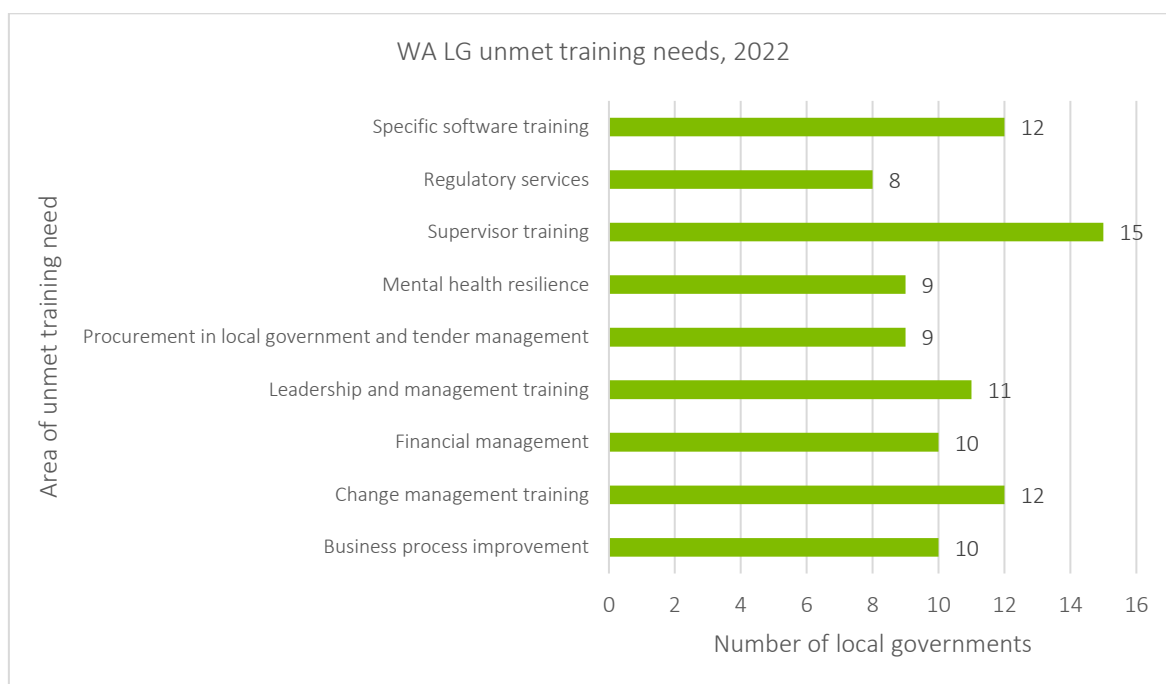
This chapter presents the national results on Western Australian Local Government’s training needs and challenges.

4.1 Unmet training needs and drivers

19 local governments (45%) said their workforce had unmet training needs in 2021-22, compared to 72.% of respondents in 2018.²⁹ This was one of two jurisdictions where the proportion of local governments experiencing unmet training needs had decreased since 2018 (Figure 10).

The most common areas of unmet training need experienced by Western Australian local governments in 2022 were supervisor training, specific software training and change management training. One local government also reported an unmet training need in the areas of employee on-boarding and induction, report and policy writing, customer service and conflict management.

FIGURE 10: UNMET TRAINING NEEDS IN THE WA LG SECTOR, 2022



Source: 2022 LG Survey

Local governments were asked to select the primary drivers of unmet training need from a list. The most common driver experienced by local governments was a lack of access to training due to the

²⁹ Ibid, p. 43.

COVID-19 pandemic, followed by time constraints on employees to attend training, and insufficient council budgets to support training. One local government who responded 'Other' said that some training needs were re-prioritised during the pandemic, while the others noted training cancellations and capacity constraints more generally (**Table 12**).

TABLE 12: WA LG UNMET TRAINING NEEDS AND DRIVERS, 2022

Driver of unmet training need	% local governments responding
Lack of access to appropriate training due to COVID	26%
Employees haven't had time to attend training	24%
Council budget is insufficient for this training	21%
Unable to source quality training programs and/or trainers that can be delivered locally	19%
Travel cost of sending staff away to attend training is too high	19%
Lack of support from managers/supervisors to send staff on training courses	17%
Lack of time to organise training	14%
Unable to source training programs with relevant content	12%
Other	7%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

4.2 Joint training and development

6 local governments said that they had undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), including Julyardi Aboriginal Corporation. Additional details are provided in **Appendix E**.

4.3 Training expenditure

25 local governments (60%) said that their expenditure on learning and development remained the same between 2021-22. 6 local governments (14%) said it had increased while 5 local governments (12%) said that it had decreased.

A breakdown by ACLG broad category shows that a higher proportion of Urban and Urban Fringe local governments decreased their training expenditure in the year to FY20/21 compared to Rural councils. A higher proportion of Rural local governments were able to maintain their learning and development expenditure over the same period (

Table 13).

TABLE 13: WA LG CHANGE IN TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY ACLG BROAD CATEGORY, 2020-21

Change in training expenditure	Rural	Urban and Urban Fringe	Urban Regional
Decreased	2 (10%)	3 (25%)	-
Increased	3 (14%)	2 (17%)	1 (33%)
Remained the same	16 (76%)	7 (58%)	2 (67%)

Source: 2022 LG Survey

6 local governments estimated a 10 to 50% increase in training expenditure for a variety of reasons: new leadership bringing in an approved training plan, a need for a more coordinated approach to training, the implementation of an organisation-wide leadership program, and as a response to identified skills gaps among staff.

A further 4 local governments estimated a 9 to 32% decrease in training expenditure from 2020 to 2021 due to budgetary constraints and an inability to source training providers.

4.4 Preferred delivery mode

Councils were asked to select their preferred of four delivery modes: in-person, self-paced learning, virtual delivery and blended learning (mix of all options). 21 local governments (50%) preferred blended learning, 14 (33%) preferred in person delivery and 1 preferred virtual delivery (**Table 14**).

A breakdown by ACLG broad category reveals that a higher proportion of Urban and Urban Fringe local governments who prefer blended learning, compared to a higher proportion of Rural local governments who prefer in person delivery:

TABLE 14: WA LG PREFERRED TRAINING DELIVERY MODE BY ACLG BROAD CATEGORY, 2022

Preferred delivery mode	Rural	Urban and Urban Fringe	Urban Regional	Total
Blended learning	11	9	1	21
In person, face-to-face delivery	10	2	2	14
Virtual delivery	1	-	-	1

Source: 2022 LG Survey

The primary challenges faced by local governments in providing each mode of learning are summarised below:

- Blended learning – Time and cost constraints, as well as access to enabling infrastructure such as internet and technology on a larger scale. Employees' digital literacy could also be a barrier to successful training outcomes,

- In person delivery – In addition to the pandemic’s impacts on face to face events, distance to travel and a geographically dispersed workforce can also raise the cost burden. Despite preferring this delivery mode, rural and remote local governments are also less able to leverage economies of scale when it comes to the travel and time costs of attending sessions in person, and
- Virtual training – access to quality internet connection.

4.5 Uptake of training arrangements

27 local governments (64%) do not believe they are taking on enough trainees and/or apprentices to meet future skilling needs, compared to 15 (36%) who believe they are. The barriers to employing more trainees and apprentices relate to the following themes:

- Resource constraints – several local governments said there was insufficient capacity within the organisation to supervise trainees and apprentices, as well as a limited budget. In some cases, housing availability was a barrier to attracting an out of area talent pool.
- Supply constraints – many local governments noted either a shortage of applicants or a lack of suitable candidates in the local area. In rural and remote areas, trainee recruitment is challenging as there is more competitive remuneration available in the mining sector.
- Cultural constraints – one local government said that forward planning for additional trainees and apprentices was restricted due to unknown future plans for the regional council. Another local government said they were exploring the creation of an additional 10 new trainee/apprentice roles in their next Workforce Plan.

2 local governments each said they employed a cadet to work in the domains of community development and as a cadet surveyor. The community development cadet identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

4.6 Factors impacting future skilling needs

Local governments were surveyed on any internal or external factors that would impact their future skilling needs. An ageing workforce was the most common response, listed by 79% of councils, which is a significant increase from 26% in 2018. This was followed by increasing levels of governance and compliance (71%) and major council or external infrastructure projects (64%). In 2022, 55% of local governments believe technological change would impact future skilling needs, compared to 27% in 2018 (Table 15).

Other factors that Western Australia local government identified were:

- The ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Changes in the legislative and regulatory environment, including change in industrial relations and new work, health and safety legislation;
- Competition from other industries;
- Cost and compliance pressures from State government; and

- Community factors, including housing availability, access to local education and training, and competition from other sectors in the local economy.

Other factors that local governments identified in 2018 included: changing community expectations, an increasing need for community engagement, and LGA population growth and decline.

TABLE 15: WA LG FACTORS IMPACTING FUTURE SKILLING NEEDS, 2022

Factor	# responding councils	% responding councils
Ageing workforce	33	79%
Increasing levels of governance and compliance	30	71%
Major council or external infrastructure projects	27	64%
Technological change	23	55%
Changes in government funding levels	20	48%
Growth in local government area	18	43%
Other	11	26%
Climate change	5	12%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

4.7 Changing job roles and requirements

Local governments were asked whether they had undertaken any analysis or forecasting of changing roles and skills requirements of their workforce, specifically due to digital disruption or advances in technology. A comparison to 2018 survey results suggests that a greater proportion of Western Australian local governments are forward planning (21% in 2022 compared to 8% in 2018) (Table 16).

TABLE 16: WA LG PROPORTION UNDERTAKING ANALYSIS OF FUTURE ROLES AND REQUIREMENTS, 2022

Analysis of future roles and requirements	2018	2022
No	86%	69%
Yes	8%	21%
Did not respond	6%	9%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

Local governments were also asked to identify new roles that would emerge over the next three years due to service delivery changes, technological advancements or other changes at council. Some local governments anticipated little or no change to existing roles, while others suggested the following:

- Digital skills of the future – local governments expected new roles in cyber security, geographic information systems (GIS), computer system design, advanced IT integration and programming skills.

- An evolution of existing roles – human resources roles could evolve with a greater reliance on digital systems and virtual coordination. One local government anticipated a greater proportion of staff based remotely and outsourcing skills needs to fill supply gaps, while another said there would be a greater uptake of online registers and tools.
- Emerging roles due to other changes to local government – as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, some local governments anticipated a greater focus on Occupational Health and Safety and Work Health and Safety roles. Other local governments said there would be demand for change management specialists and an Innovation Officer.
- One local government also identified a greater focus on soft or creative skills, such as critical thinking and decision making, advanced communication and negotiation skills, adaptability, training and leadership roles.

4.8 Impacts of recent events on workforce attraction and retention

Local governments were asked to rate the impacts – minimal, moderate, or significant – of recent events on workforce attraction and retention. The COVID-19 pandemic had the most significant impact, with 25 local governments rating it as having moderate or significant impact. This was followed by housing pressures – 17 local governments said its impact was significant – and a changing local or regional economy (9 local governments).

One local government noted the cyclical impacts of seasonal populations such as working holiday makers, as these individuals often take up casual roles at the council's leisure centres.

Local governments were also asked about the workforce impacts of supply shortages and interruptions to road, rail and digital connectivity. Some local governments experienced minimal impacts, however for others it delayed project completion and delayed construction, which had flow-on impacts to housing availability. Meanwhile, interruptions to digital connectivity highlighted the need for stable infrastructure to support working from home arrangements.

5. Survey Results: Focus Group Insights

This chapter presents the collective findings of the national, state and territory focus groups that were conducted to obtain additional qualitative information to complement the survey data.

5.1 Introduction

As part of this project, SGS undertook additional qualitative research to complement the survey's quantitative findings, especially in relation to skills and workforce drivers, workforce development initiatives and focus group discussions to gain additional insights. This included a scan of workforce development ideas and initiatives in Australia and internationally, focus group discussions with several national employer bodies and the State Local Government Associations and a small number of local governments in each jurisdiction attended by human resources managers and/or chief executive officers.

Some of the raw material we gathered is included in the following Appendices:

- **Appendix F** includes a small selection of local government workforce development initiatives in Australia.
- **Appendix G** presents the Local Government Information Unit's (LGIU) review of international best practice policy for workforce and skills/capability development in the Local Government sector, including skills shortages, leveraging partnerships, remaining agile and responding to macro trends.
- **Appendix H** is a summary of a recent OECD Policy Manual for Local Government on future proofing adult learning systems in recognition of the long term economic, social and health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing structural changes including automation and digitalisation, demographic changes and the transition to a 'green' economy.

5.2 Future Workforce Needs – Insights from the Focus Groups

Focus groups held with local government stakeholders across all state and territories confirmed that the findings of the 2018 survey are equally relevant today. But it was not clear whether the results of the 2018 survey had any significant effect on policy and practices regarding local government's efforts to tackle workplace skills and capability issues. Nevertheless, recruitment and retention, high training costs, busy workloads and a lack of skilled professionals in key sectors were all noted as ongoing challenges for the sector. Beyond this, the focus groups identified a number of common themes, as discussed below.

5.2.1 Current strategies to meet future skills needs

The 2022 survey responses and focus group discussions proposed a number of different pathways for local governments to address their skills and capability needs:

- Better workforce planning, such as more detailed forecasting and developing an employee retention program.
- Sector remuneration benchmarking for critical roles.
- Developing local government-specific training programs/courses, especially in particular fields such as environmental health, digital technology, project management, lifecycle asset management, supervision, workforce planning and human resource management.
- Enabling more local decision making between local governments and training providers, and building on existing relationships with educational institutions, and training and education providers.
- Providing support for traineeships, apprenticeships and cadet programs and for fee-free and onsite training.
- Improved access to trainers, particularly in regional areas, to reduce training costs.
- Facilitating pathways for international students and skilled migrants.
- Assistance to incentivise skilled retirees to re-enter the workforce.
- Improved infrastructure and the provision of housing to address housing shortages, improved public transport services, reliable internet and facilities, or even increased tax incentives to attract and retain skilled candidates to regional areas.

Interestingly, the recent Regional Australia Institute (RAI, 2021) report and the OECD (2022) both emphasise the importance and added value of collaboration and cooperation on a regional scale with like-minded businesses and community organisations as a way of yielding regionally relevant opportunities and outcomes. These reports are discussed in more detail in **section 6.3.3** and in **Appendix H**.

5.2.2 The need for greater flexibility in how a role is structured and recruited

There was a recognised need for alternative models for how local governments recruit and retain staff. Stakeholders noted that how roles are described and the band they fall within can be a hurdle, particularly when looking to provide the flexibility to find and hire good people. It was noted that the actual roles carried out by staff look quite different in rural and regional local governments compared to larger metropolitan local governments, and between local governments facing different challenges. In rural local governments, the need to fill multiple roles through one position can provide a great opportunity to build diverse skill sets.

Requirements around more advanced roles and merit-based requirements were identified as barriers to attracting a more agile workforce. There was a recognised need, and a desire, to **think differently about job design**, and how to best communicate what a role actually involves and requires. For example, a council in the Northern Territory is looking at how to design roles to meet the current need (which vacancies need to be covered) rather than simply trying to recruit for conventional roles, which don't reflect the working reality in many local governments.

Ultimately there was a recognition of the need for a stronger focus on identifying candidates who have the soft skills, a willingness to learn on the job and to give them the chance to develop a career in local government. What procedures can allow for people to move around internally? How can we tap into opportunity by thinking differently?

The shift to contract-based roles, in part due to positions being tied to grant funding, is making it **difficult to fund ongoing positions** in turn making it harder to keep good people who want the security of ongoing roles.

Where there are skills shortages, some local governments are breaking the **salary structures** to make remuneration packages more attractive for recruitment. Senior officers are now negotiating outside of enterprise agreements, allowing for greater flexibility when it comes to remuneration. Common law contracts are also being used to allow people to be paid a little higher, however this can only apply to contract positions as permanent staff must be on the enterprise bargaining agreement.

Thinking differently about how to attract staff, Coomalie Community Government Council are looking at trialing a **four-day working week** as they are unable to offer the same benefits and remuneration as their competitors. However, another council noted that flexibility had been a hallmark of the local government sector, but with the shift to hybrid work more broadly, that was no longer a key benefit when recruiting.

5.2.3 The need for attractive career pathways in the local government sector

Stakeholders saw a gap in how the opportunities of working in local government are articulated outside the sector. Mentoring of young staff was seen as important to encourage them to think about a career in local government, rather than viewing it as a stepping stone to working for state government or the private sector. For larger local governments, such career paths are easier and evident, whereas for smaller local governments such career paths are generally non-existent.

Smaller local governments therefore often find it more difficult to attract skilled staff due to the lack of clear career pathways. This struggle to attract a diverse workforce suggests there is merit in taking a sector wide view of career pathways in local government. Some local governments will struggle to attract young or mid-career practitioners. Others might offer complex roles that provide a unique ability to develop a diverse skill set within a discipline which can be particularly beneficial when starting a career in local government. Remote local governments often look for multi-discipline people as roles are broader, but often there isn't a defined career path. Rural local governments are frequently seen as stepping stones, with staff eager to move onto larger urban and metropolitan centres. For example, it was noted that rural local governments invest in skilling staff, especially in professional roles, only to find that they get taken by larger local governments in regional or metropolitan centres or beyond local government and into the private sector.

With local governments struggling to engage people early in their career, cadetships, apprenticeships or internships are seen as ways to engage young people. For example, sometimes a university internship placement can later become a positive full-time role. It was noted there is a role for the sector to showcase itself, engaging with university students about employment and career opportunities. Equally, there was the opportunity to create awareness of the unique administrative areas, like executive assistants in the broader community.

The need to **engage a more diverse workforce** as a means of both increasing participation and widening the pool of potential job applicants is evident. The stakeholders considered training and development options that begin with practical certificates or a diploma, with the option of then building up to a degree as the preferred model. Central Desert Regional Council in the NT are designing a model for road crew staff to progress from outdoor labour-oriented work to project management work. This is

similar to the Women in Building program in Victoria³⁰ which offers a number of enrolment opportunities from an advanced diploma through to a degree in Building Surveying, equips the trainee to be registered and employed as an Municipal Building Surveyor in Victoria. And in Tasmania, a council is working with regional jobs hubs to find people with the right skillset locally. These are just a couple of examples where there is a recognised need to grow local skills ecosystems, which is consistent with suggestions by both RAI (2022) and the OECD (2022), mentioned earlier.

For **professional development**, the stakeholders identified a range of soft skills, specifically the need for **resilience** and ability to cope with change and emotional intelligence, along with the ability to think creatively, particularly around **service re-design and innovation**. One focus group participant noted the challenge facing younger planning staff who have to deal with the public and are often treated quite poorly, with flow-on effects for recruitment and retention. This highlighted the need for soft skills that are not always viewed as essential or relevant by senior executives in a council, creating a barrier to adopting this type of training.

It was noted that not only was training prohibitively expensive, some local governments find training is not providing value for money and desired improvements in staff capability and expertise. This could be addressed by sharing training across local governments, particularly in regional areas, along with efforts to **integrate the learning into the work environment** and exploring different ways to upskill, such as job sharing and job rotation, but this is difficult when people are already working to capacity.

Local government as a sector needs to be proactive in deciding collectively, what sort of education and skills training programs it requires, and then talking to the universities and TAFEs about how it wants its needs to be met. At UTS, the Centre for Local Government established an effective two-way conversation through a broad-based advisory board, and then developed packages that ‘mixed and matched’ local governments’ needs for both short courses and graduate qualifications. Local government, through their state Local Government Associations, could work with the university sector to adopt this approach more widely.

5.2.4 The impact of housing shortages on recruitment

The shortage of affordable housing in regional centres across Australia is presenting significant recruitment challenges for local government. Many local governments report difficulty in proceeding with finalising recruitment selections when it becomes evident for the successful applicant that they are unable to find adequate housing for their family. The housing problem has become more exacerbated in some key regional areas where there has been an influx of people relocating away from the major capital cities in search of different lifestyle choices, enabled by more flexible working arrangements (arising from workplace responses in mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic). At the same time, there is potential to access new talent pools if the partners of relocating employees are seeking employment opportunities.

³⁰ Government of Victoria, Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (2020), *Women Building Surveyors Program Guidelines*, https://www.localgovernment.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0028/168337/Women-Building-Surveyors-Program-Guidelines.pdf

5.2.5 The need for collaboration and innovation in service delivery

Stakeholders identified an interest in, and a need for collaboration and innovation in service delivery. Greater regional collaboration was raised as one way to find innovative solutions to these shared resourcing and service delivery challenges. This included the need to share resources and opportunities between local governments and how to build the relationships to enable it to occur, possibly through a collaboration group or secondments. As evidenced by the data in part 5.2.1 in **Chapter 5**, the take-up of regional collaboration opportunities is quite low, with only 27% of responding Local Governments utilising regional staff sharing arrangements. One example that stands out in this space is the Central NSW Joint Organisation's commitment to HR coordination across 11 local government local governments in central western NSW. The JO has established three sub-groups dealing with HR, training and workforce development and these sub-groups coordinate activities and resources across the region. A selection of Australian and international examples is discussed in **Chapter 6** with more details provided in **Appendices F, G and H**.

Interest was also expressed in shared services, for instance, for a central finance pool, particularly for smaller rural local governments. Ideas for a centre of excellence in a region were also discussed, identifying which council does what best and how that resource can be shared. Another idea was that of a pooling of skillsets, an employment type service where people are available to work in several rural locations. The need for more common templates for things like a workforce plan was also raised.

Regional/remote local governments in the Northern Territory have had to base head offices in regional centres with access to services to attract staff, but even then, it is a challenge attracting people.

5.2.6 The need for improved cultural competency training for all staff and cultural safety for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce

The focus group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce in local government raised several matters including the lack of adequate and consistent data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce in local government on matters such as staff retention, turnover, employment conditions that take account of cultural obligations, the occupations held by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees, the lack of a career path, and cultural safety.

The two stand-out issues were the need for cultural competency training for all employees and improved cultural safety for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees. Both of these matters were seen as two-way problems. Firstly, that all local government employees should undertake regular cultural competency training to ensure there is universal understanding of how to develop and maintain healthy working relationships between non-Indigenous employees and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees. Secondly, that employment conditions and working environments are adapted such that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees are able to fulfil their cultural obligations without feeling disadvantaged or discredited in any way in terms of their employment status or ability to be in the workplace.

5.2.7 A more agile approach to workforce planning

Workforce planning is defined as ‘ensuring that the right people with the right competencies are in the right jobs at the right time’.³¹ Strategic workforce planning engages in ‘a continuous process of shaping the workforce to ensure it is capable of delivering organisational objectives now and in the future’.³²

There are explicit legislative requirements for local government workforce planning in three jurisdictions: New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia. The details are summarised **Table 17**.

While the legislative requirements for workforce planning may not be so explicit in other jurisdictions, local governments are nevertheless expected, if not still required, to address workforce planning matters in their community strategic plans or operational plans on a cyclical basis.

There is acceptance that workforce planning is a necessity for larger local governments. However, the smaller local governments participating in the forums stated that the statutory requirement in Victoria for example, imposes expectations on them that they will never be able to deliver on, because they don’t have the workforce and no additional resources are provided by the State to do the work. The prevailing view among focus group participants and key employer associations SGS interviewed, is that the longer-term plans are fine and serve a useful purpose, but they also need to be supported by 12-monthly reviews in order to maintain their currency.

The ongoing skills shortages and recruitment and retention challenges are impacting on local governments’ workforce planning. Local governments are responding to this challenge by applying a principles-based approach to people decision making, that is focussed on what is needed and flexible planning for an inclusive and diverse organisation. There was a general shift to higher-level, long-term workforce plans, and away from a focus on staff numbers. A twelve-month people/resource plan would then sit underneath to ensure key projects get across the line. More often than not, a good staff development/training manager to drive the implementation of the plan is what is required.

Another local government was focused on identifying those few roles that are critical for strategy delivery and getting the best people in their local governments into those top five or so positions. That is, look internally and match the top five people with the top five positions.

Across the board there was a recognition of the need to think differently, to focus on what local governments are trying to achieve and then, how do they best deliver that.

³¹ Taylor (2005), *People resourcing*, 2nd Edition, Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), London.

³² Government of Western Australia, Department of Local Government (2021), *Workforce Planning – A toolkit for Western Australia Local Governments*, https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/local-government/integrated-planning-and-reporting/integrated-planning-and-reporting-workforce-planning.pdf?sfvrsn=30330366_4

TABLE 17: OVERVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE WORKFORCE PLANS REQUIRED IN CERTAIN AUSTRALIAN STATES

State / Territory	Workforce Plans / Strategies	Comments
New South Wales	Workforce Development Plan, 4 years Workforce Management Strategy, 4 years	The NSW Office of Local Government lists areas that the Workforce Management Strategy should address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An ageing workforce; ▪ Succession planning; ▪ Providing opportunities to create and retain positions for young people; ▪ Incentives and programs to support the council as an employer of choice; ▪ Learning and development; ▪ Performance management; ▪ Recruitment strategies to fill skills gaps; ▪ Workforce diversity.
Victoria	Strategic Resource Plan (human resources), 4 years	The Foundational Workforce Plan Guide ³³ outlines the following workforce documentation hierarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic workforce plan: to guide long-term strategic improvements using benchmarkable data; ▪ Operational workforce plan: to plan and monitor operational improvements; ▪ Foundational workforce plan: to meet basic business and legislative requirements.
Western Australia	Workforce Plan, 4 years Workforce Planning is one of the four key components of the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework and Guidelines in place across the local government sector in Western Australia.	The Workforce Planning Toolkit for local governments in Western Australia ³⁴ The Toolkit breaks the process down into four steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of Internal and External Environment and Workforce. ▪ Strategic Community Plan Workforce Implications. ▪ Corporate Business Planning Strategies to meet Future Workforce Needs. ▪ Monitoring and Evaluation of Outcomes.

Source: Adapted from Tan & Artist (2013), *Strategic planning in Australian local government: A comparative analysis of state frameworks*, https://opus.lib.uts.edu.au/bitstream/10453/42122/3/ACELG_2013_Strategic-Planning-and-Reporting.pdf; and NSW Office of Local Government (2022), *Workforce Planning*, <https://www.olg.nsw.gov.au/councils/integrated-planning-and-reporting/support-for-implementation-of-ipr-framework/workforce-planning/>

³³ Government of Victoria, Department of Jobs, Precinct and Regions (2021), *Foundational Workforce Plan Guide*. https://www.localgovernment.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0021/174621/LG-Act-2020-Implementation-Foundational-Workforce-Plan-Guide.pdf

³⁴ Western Australian Government (2012) *Workforce Planning. The Essentials. A Toolkit for Western Australian Local Governments*. https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/local-government/integrated-planning-and-reporting/integrated-planning-and-reporting-workforce-planning.pdf?sfvrsn=30330366_4

Additional observations include:

- CEO roles have the highest turnover and many in senior executive roles do not want to move up to CEO as they see it is a particularly difficult and highly charged position, politically.
- Succession planning is really difficult.
- There is a lack of workplace planning skills in many local governments.
- Need a greater focus on retention, particularly when looking at female participation and inclusion.
- A lot of legislation impacts workforce planning.

While the majority of participants in the focus groups were from the human resources areas of local governments, there was a general feeling of the need for greater active involvement of individuals and team leaders from across their organisations in workforce planning and staff development, particularly the need to identify 'good people' and find opportunities for them to progress internally.

5.2.8 Building a future ready local government workforce

The key foundations of a future ready workforce, were identified as:

- Skills flexibility, the ability to move into different roles
- Hybrid working for those that can work that way
- Strong communication and engagement skills – the skills and confidence to engaging with community as this is increasingly a part of more council roles and a challenge for many, particularly for younger people.
- A focus on strategy, finance and engagement – how staff productivity can be improved, how to capture performance and feed it into decision making.
- Strong basic IT skills, supported by more specialist IT skills with the capacity to develop online services.
- Strong leadership, with leadership training to increase female participation and help drive change.
- A culture of mentoring and coaching.
- Strong in professional literacy – this is a gap in knowledge around what is required within local government when it comes to report writing and the capabilities of the more junior staff who are collecting data and writing emails.
- Data analytics and reporting skills – a current gap in many local governments where it is not done as well, or as efficiently as it could be.
- The shift to the digitisation of statutory and strategic planning will require several occupations to upskill.
- Public health and sanitation as renewed area of focus for local government given the public health issues raised by COVID-19.

5.2.9 State specific challenges

While there was a great deal of commonality amongst the focus groups discussions, three state specific challenges are identified that are worth noting because they highlight the kind of state-wide challenges that local governments in those jurisdictions have to contend with.

Western Australia: local government is unable to compete with the mining sector in some occupations, especially project management, and this has been made worse by the border closures which has seen many companies such as BHP now only recruiting from within Western Australia.

Victoria: It was noted that the new *Local Government Act 2020* (Vic) has been overwhelming in terms of all the new requirements for policies, strategies and plans and reporting requirements, often requiring multiple staff to assist on the same issue. Occurring alongside the COVID-19 pandemic, it was a particularly difficult time for staff to cope with the demands presented by the new legislation.

Northern Territory: Remoteness and distance is a significant challenge, along with culture shock in remote communities when people arrive but aren't quite prepared for the reality. There are challenges of low connectivity in terms of roads, no NBN network and certain areas with no 4G connectivity, which need to be addressed, mostly by the Commonwealth Government. For local governments there is tension between the desire to be innovative, imagine new ways of working and developing the workforce and skillset, and a lack of consistent digital connectivity. Embracing new digital technologies in these environments is simply not possible.

The diversity between local governments in service delivery, and in the expectations of councillors, senior officers and the community (how expansive or innovative their thinking is) is a challenge, along with a lack of governance skills among elected members. One of the biggest challenges for regional shires in the NT is the sheer size of their LGAs and the risks they have to manage in remote settings.

5.3 Greater Agility, Flexibility and Collaboration

The focus group discussions confirmed many of the findings from the Survey, while also providing insights into the needs and challenges that local governments across Australia are currently having to contend with.

The focus group findings suggest that there is both a need and a desire for **local government to be more agile and flexible** in how it designs the roles required to meet each council's organisational needs, how they recruit for these roles, how they train and mentor staff, and with a view to encouraging a career in local government.

Skills shortages are being experienced across the country and across industries, which extend well beyond the local government sector and in many cases have only been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic (RAI, 2022). While local government alone cannot address these matters, there are opportunities to help lead solutions to address these shortages, from increasing local participation, to redesigning roles, functions and job descriptions to working with education and training providers to tailor suitable training and development pathways, as both RAI (2022) and the OECD (2022) are suggesting.

The focus groups stated that many regional and rural local governments are facing staff recruitment and retention challenges, but there was also recognition of the need for more collaborative and innovate approaches by local governments on a regional scale rather than attempting to address these challenges individually. This is not a new idea and it has been tried by different local governments in the past. As the need becomes more pressing it would suggest that there is a growing imperative to explore different models. The model developed by the Central NSW JO has shown some success in addressing difficult skills training and development challenges (see **Appendix F**) and that there is considerable merit in sharing activities and resources on a regional scale.

Local governments therefore need to see their workforce skills and capability challenges in a broader context and work more cooperatively and collaboratively to develop what the OECD (2022) calls local skills ecosystems. This is discussed in more detail in part 6.3 in **Chapter 6**.

6. Towards 2030: Advancing Skills and Productivity

This chapter discusses the macro trends and local drivers impacting local government workforce skills and capabilities, and draws together material from the survey results, from the focus groups and the broader secondary research into international and local best practice and policy for workforce and skills/capability development in the local government sector. The analysis points to fresh approaches (notably at the regional level), broader collaborative approaches and new ways of thinking about tackling persistent, endemic skills shortages (such as job/process re-design, organisational change). The need for more and better workforce planning and increased cooperation between councils is also highlighted.

6.1 Western Australian Local Government's Future Workforce

6.1.1 Future workforce profile

Local governments were asked about the employment categories that they currently employ and their outlook on whether these types of employees would increase, decrease or stay the same. Their responses are tabled below in **Table 18**, highlighting that:

- 60-71% of responding local governments currently employ full-time, part-time and casual employees;
- 55% expect the number of casual employees to stay the same, while 14% expect this cohort to increase and another 14% said it would decrease; and
- 40% expect the number of full-time employees to increase in the future, while 45% expect the part-time workforce to increase.

TABLE 18: WA LG OUTLOOK ON FUTURE WORKFORCE PROFILE BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY, 2022

Employment category	Current Profile	Do not employ	Decrease	Increase	Stay the same
Casual Employees	60%	5%	14%	14%	55%
Fly in fly out workers	-	64%	-	2%	2%
Freelancers	5%	55%	-	5%	7%
Full Time Employees	71%	-	7%	40%	38%
Independent Contractors	48%	12%	5%	21%	43%
Labour Hire	36%	21%	5%	12%	29%
Part Time Employees	67%	-	-	45%	43%
Service Centres	7%	55%	-	5%	5%
Volunteers	45%	21%	7%	14%	31%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

6.1.2 Future workforce skills needs

The Survey included a question about what local governments are currently doing to meet future skills needs and what would help meet future skills needs. 60% of local governments provide targeted training, followed by 45% who said they offered flexible training and development options. 38% of responding local governments said they participated in regional staff sharing arrangements (**Table 19**).

4 local governments also said they were using additional strategies:

- Employing contractors and remote workers;
- Reviewing succession planning, local government workforce, and training plans;
- Strengthening their focus on entry pathways programs; and
- Providing retention allowances to staff.

TABLE 19: STRATEGIES USED BY WA LG TO MEET FUTURE SKILLS NEEDS, 2022

Strategy	# responding local governments	% responding local governments
Targeted training and development programs	25	60%
Flexible training and development	19	45%
Regional staff sharing arrangements	16	38%
Improved access to educational opportunities	11	26%
Building industry partnerships	6	14%
Other	4	10%

Source: 2022 LG Survey

Local governments identified a range of resources and/or assistance that would help them to meet future skills needs:

- Many local governments sought greater funding support for various reasons: to attract skilled workers to the regions, so that they could compete with incentive packages offered in the mining industry, and to extend training budgets for the benefit of local government staff.
- Other local governments stated that a cultural shift and willingness to adapt to changing economic and social conditions was necessary to strengthen their organisation's focus on professional development.
- Several local governments suggested practical examples relating to training, such as a universal staff training framework for the sector's employees to upskill or reskill.
- Greater access to training was a common theme, which could be achieved through resource sharing arrangements among neighbouring councils.
- It was also suggested that by improving community infrastructure and amenity, more workers might be incentivised to relocate for regional employment opportunities.

6.2 Workforce Skills and Productivity Drivers

The focus group discussions identified the following three areas as drivers of change in workforce skills and productivity: workforce skills shortages arising from the COVID-19 pandemic; responding to the impacts of climate change; and the technological revolution (also known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution).³⁵

6.2.1 COVID-19 pandemic impacts

The COVID-19 pandemic has precipitated a number of shifts in our lifestyles and values, and particularly our workplaces and work practices, employment conditions and new opportunities to work remotely. Our major cities endured differing periods of shutdowns as we managed the waves of infections and the arrival of vaccines.

While local government has played a crucial role in supporting local communities during the pandemic, it is also evident that beyond the immediate impacts on workforce capacity and skills, there are also wider implications playing out. And the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic played out differently for local governments across the country. For example:

- COVID-19 advanced the use and implementation of digital technology into many facets of life including public service delivery, which will have a lasting impact on the workplace, even for functions that cannot be performed remotely. It has shown employers and employees what can be achieved through technology and working away from a conventional office or dedicated service centre.
- In their 'Rebalancing the Nation' report, the Regional Australia Institute (RAI) (2021) states that net migration from our capital cities to our regions reached the highest level recorded by the ABS since it started measuring internal migration in 2001. In 2020, 43,000 Australians moved to

³⁵ Philbeck, T. and Davis, N. (2018). 'The Fourth Industrial Revolution' *Journal of International Affairs*. 72 (1): 17–22.

regional areas from capital cities. RAI (2021) believes the pandemic has thrown into stark relief the opportunities for a regional lifestyle as remote working has broadened the horizons of possibilities for many people.

- Many local governments reported that the COVID-19 vaccine mandates had been a challenge and they had lost staff as a result.
- Many local governments expressed concerns about losing environmental health staff as the demand for their skills in other contexts suddenly escalated, creating gaps in being able to fill positions requiring a high level of skills in environmental health inspection.
- Participants in the focus groups told SGS that more local government workers are considering leaving the sector because of their experiences of working during the pandemic, citing in particular, the extra demands placed on delivering face-to-face services.
- Workers nearing retirement bringing forward their retirement plans due to COVID-19.
- The pandemic has disproportionately impacted on women in science and engineering, according to the Australian Academy of Science.³⁶
- State-border closures and International border restrictions also affected the recruitment of workers from out-of-state and from overseas.
- While WA struggled with closed border limiting their ability to attract staff externally from elsewhere within Australia as well as internationally, it increased competition amongst existing staff. Meanwhile, one local government in SA found they had more interstate applicants than previously and provided financial assistance to assist with relocation, even though some applicants thought they could do the job remotely.

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought on the need for new skill sets in local government, especially in relation to IT management and capability with staff having to work from home and for more services having to be made available online rather than continuing to be delivered over the counter. Many local governments, especially smaller local governments, struggled with getting staff to take up new technologies and get up to speed with IT capability. One factor that has emerged from the pandemic is the need for greater flexibility and multi-skilling of staff so as to make the best use of new opportunities.

6.2.2 Responding to the impacts of climate change

The extent and costs of the devastation caused by recent natural disasters (droughts, bushfires and floods) on the eastern seaboard are hard to determine. These events have also shown the increasing exposure to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change that Australians are facing from our capital cities to our regions.

Recent natural disasters have also revealed the difference that local governments can make in terms of responding to disasters, and how much more important mitigation, planning and preparedness will become if immediate relief stalls and the severity and frequency of such disaster events are increased by climate change (LGIU Australia, 2022). The quality of the information local governments rely on is

³⁶ Australian Academy of Science (2021), *Impact of COVID-19 on women in the STEM workforce*, <https://www.science.org.au/files/userfiles/support/documents/impact-covid-women-stem-asia-pacific.pdf>

critical to the effectiveness of both their plans and their capabilities to respond to emergencies more generally.

The most recent reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are emphasising the need for concerted action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions if the world is to achieve its target of limiting global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of this Century. The IPCC believes local governments play a vital role in influencing mitigation and adaptation strategies, especially through their land use planning and development and environmental management responsibilities.³⁷

However, Cities Power Partnership³⁸ reports that only 169 of Australia's 537 local governments³⁹ are members of its program connecting local governments with shared emissions reduction project targets and interests across the pledge areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport and community advocacy. The Cities Power Partnership report notes that local governments play a leading role in responding to climate change; but local governments face financial and other barriers in responding to natural disasters, bolstering infrastructure resilience, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions contributing to global warming.

The ALGA has said that local governments face financial and other barriers including labour shortages and the need for new organisational skills and knowledge in order to cope with the increasing impacts of climate change, that state and federal government assistance is falling short of what is required, and that it is seeking a targeted disaster mitigation program at the level of \$200 million per annum for four years to strengthen community resilience response and recovery costs.⁴⁰

Accepting the realities of climate change and making adaptations to mitigate global warming is a key area where local governments can play a far more active role, despite the absence of clear leadership from higher levels of government.

6.2.3 Technology and Digitisation – The Fourth Industrial Revolution⁴¹

The scope of technologies that can impact on government services—and, in turn, our lives—is far-reaching, from robots that clean parks to systems that can create personalised cybersecurity by observing and learning from users' behaviours.

In particular, five technologies are demonstrably significant for local governments, including artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics; autonomous vehicles; digital government; automation; and efforts to increase cybersecurity.

³⁷ IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C. LGiU Policy Briefing for Australian local governments. <https://lgiu.org/briefing/ipcc-special-report-on-the-impacts-of-global-warming-of-1-5c/>.

³⁸ <https://citiespowerpartnership.org.au/>

³⁹ Australian Local Government Association, *Local Government Key Facts and Figures*. <https://alga.com.au/facts-and-figures/>

⁴⁰ Australian Local Government Association (2021), *ALGA responds to new warnings of growing climate change impacts at the local level*, <https://alga.com.au/alga-responds-to-new-warnings-of-growing-climate-change-impacts-at-the-local-level/> and see also the Statement from 30 Australian Mayors and Councillors https://citiespowerpartnership.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FV_Mayor-and-Councillor-Flood-Statment_March-2022-.pdf

⁴¹ The primary source for much of this discussion is drawn from the following: Five technology trends impacting state and local governments. https://business.comcast.com/community/docs/default-source/white-papers/comcast_govt-techrends_wp_3.pdf

- **Artificial intelligence (AI)** is already being used to handle tasks that would otherwise take much longer to perform. AI therefore presents significant opportunities to increase productivity and performance.
- Use of **autonomous vehicles** can also make significant inroads to efficiency while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions, provided they are powered from renewable energy sources.
- **Digital applications** can be used to access information quickly and easily, enabling citizens to, for example, lodge planning and building applications, to see in real time where local roadworks are occurring to avoid unnecessary delays, or to help improve the user experiences.
- **Automation and robotics** can help governments perform some functions more efficiently, particularly where tasks are boring and repetitive or higher safety risks to workers. This is particularly evident in construction and roadworks for example.
- **Cybersecurity.** As we become more reliant on information technologies (IT), it is no longer a matter of whether IT security systems will be breached, but rather when and how robust our IT systems are to avoid being corrupted or jeopardised for any length of time.

As Business Comcast⁴² concludes, State and local governments are quickly reaching the point where adoption of new technologies is inevitable. Indeed, the efficiency and effectiveness of any government agency is dependent on the technologies it uses to provide services and protect the health and welfare of its citizens. As these new technologies loom on the horizon to help governments better serve their citizens, it is not only the networks on which these technologies rely that must be robust and flexible enough to handle the increased traffic, local governments' workforces must also be suitably qualified and experienced to handle the transition and make the most of the opportunities on offer.

6.3 Workforce Development Initiatives

This section summarises our secondary research into domestic and international initiatives on workforce development.

6.3.1 Similar challenges in other countries

Local governments in other countries face many similar problems and future challenges to Australian local governments, albeit within their own institutional, economic, social and cultural contexts. For example, construction skills shortages are affecting public infrastructure projects in the UK, Europe, US, Canada, South Africa, Hong Kong among others. Local and state governments in many countries lost significant headcount during the global recession of 2007-08 and the concomitant contraction in public budgets. The UK, NZ, USA and Canada are also experiencing shortages of skilled professional planners.

Shared issues play out differently across countries. Australia and UK both struggle with shortages in professional urban and regional planners but in different ways: Australia struggles with a shortage in regional and remote areas, whereas the UK has shortages across the board with an increased levels of development assessment activity. In both countries, local government has an 'image problem' in that it

⁴² Business Comcast (2018) *Five technology trends impacting state and local governments.*
https://business.comcast.com/community/docs/default-source/white-papers/comcast_govt-techtrends_wp_3.pdf

is not seen by younger people as a choice of career path. Despite these differences, there is a good deal of common ground and therefore useful insights can be gained from international practice.

6.3.2 Australian initiatives

In Australia, local government workforce development initiatives have focussed on capability frameworks and skills strategies, and some local governments are collaborating at a regional scale to not only economise on costs, but also to maximise the benefits from their skills development training programs within their region.

For example, the Local Government Capability Framework authored by Local Government NSW clarifies the objects of professional development across the range of local government services. It responds to a desire for a more consistent foundation on which to conduct recruitment, workforce planning and staff development (see **Appendix F** for details).

The Local Government Skills Strategy, a program that was funded by the NSW Government (Training Services NSW) and managed by the NSW Office of Local Government, which aimed to build the workforce capability of the NSW local government sector by offering local governments improved access to professional training by facilitating pre-vocational training programs targeting local government skill priorities; encouraging and supporting local governments to increase their intake of apprentices and trainees, including upskilling their supervisors and managers; and facilitating training in skill priority areas for existing local government employees (see **Appendix F** for details).

Central NSW JO's initiatives in identifying and taking up opportunities for inter-governmental cooperation on matters relating to the joint organisation area, including facilitating stronger regional cooperation and collaboration in recruitment, staff retention, skills development and training and human resource management in the region (see **Appendix F** for details).

Careers at Council was established in late 2019, to encourage active and passive candidates to work in local government via informative content, social media (LinkedIn and Facebook), Google advertising and links with a wide range of government, industry and career sites. It was identified in the 2013-2020 National Local Government Workforce Strategy and the 2016-2020 NSW Local Government Workforce Strategy, and is now recognised by the Commonwealth and NSW Governments as the careers and jobs portal for local government (see **Appendix F** for details).

The Centre for Local Government at the UTS Institute for Public Policy and Governance currently offers training and short courses in several areas of related to local governance, formal local government qualifications, and advisory and research services for local government (see **Appendix F** for details).

In Western Australia, the Construction Training Fund (CTF) is a statutory authority established to ensure Western Australia's building and construction industry can meet demand for skilled workers. It collects a levy of 0.2 percent on all construction projects valued above \$20,000 AUD. CTF then return this levy to the industry via training subsidies, programmes and grants, reducing costs of apprenticeships, trainees and mid-career upskilling. South Australia's Construction Levy charges 0.25 percent on construction projects valued over \$40,000 AUD to pay for training for construction workers, especially those in small and medium enterprises. The aim of these funds is to grow the overall pool of skilled construction workers.

6.3.3 Regionalisation revisited

It is notable that the Regional Institute of Australia (RAI, 2022:20) found that regional leaders are calling for regional policy development to focus on education and skills development rather than the implementation of large infrastructure projects, because in December 2021, there were over 70,000 job vacancies across regional Australia and 60 per cent of employers outside the capital cities were having trouble recruiting staff.

The recent Regional Australia Institute report on *'Rebalancing the Nation'* (RAI, 2022) identifies the following key factors as being crucial to Australia's future:

- The importance of the population narrative, both in attracting workforce and skills to regional Australia and in ensuring that Australia does not become a nation of crowded mega-cities.
- RAI's regional jobs vacancy map and monthly regional jobs update continue to highlight the availability and quality of jobs in regional Australia.
- The importance of strengthening liveability has emerged as key to the quality of life in regional Australia, including the availability of housing, services and infrastructure.
- Regional economic growth, equipping regions with the knowledge and tools they need to understand their unique opportunities for growth and how to harness innovation to increase their productivity.
- Disaster recovery and resilience seeking to ensure that regional communities and businesses stay strong in a future impacted by climate change.
- The importance of place-based planning and decision-making, calling for an elevation of regional voices and leadership.

Given that around two-thirds of local governments in Australia are regional or rural, these factors are also of significance to local government. For example:

- The Covid-19 pandemic has precipitated the largest shift of net migration away from our major capital cities to regional Australia in more than 20 years.⁴³
- There are jobs available in local government in regional Australia, and indeed, many career opportunities in many different occupations.
- Local governments are responsible for local land use planning and development and also play a vital role in local community development, contributing directly to liveability. While local government is not a direct housing provider, it can play a key role through its land use planning and development regulatory activities to create conducive conditions for new housing developments or diversification of existing residential land.
- Local governments play a very active facilitation role in supporting local and regional economic development opportunities through land use zoning, rate exemptions or waivers or other incentives.

⁴³ ABS (2021), Net migration to the regions highest on record, <https://www.abs.gov.au/media-centre/media-releases/net-migration-regions-highest-record>

- As discussed earlier in this report, local governments play a vital role, not only in disaster recovery, but also in improving infrastructure resilience and reducing carbon emissions in their jurisdictions. These roles will only increase as the impacts of climate change keep escalating, as we have already seen in many parts of regional Australia over the past two to three years.
- As the local planning authority for their jurisdiction, local governments are responsible for place-based planning in their local cities, towns and regions.

Local governments workforce skills and capabilities are at the heart of these challenges, and should not see itself in isolation of the opportunities and challenges presented by key events such as COVID-19. SGS agrees with RAI's conclusion that Australia has an opportunity to seize the unique moment in time, to plan and shape the nation for generations to come (RAI, 2021).

6.3.4 Capacity development

In other countries reviewed (**Appendix G**), a range of activities have been deployed to build capacity in local government workforces, including:

- Providing advice, toolkits and consultancy support for workforce planning;
- Training or retraining the unemployed/under-employed and embedding a culture of improvement/career development at all levels;
- Redesigning jobs to remove non-essential requirements and allow optimal use of available expertise;
- Bringing back retired personnel with a focus on mentoring/knowledge transfer (as in this example of civil engineer shortages for public works in South Africa);⁴⁴
- Leveraging infrastructure investment/public procurement to fund and provide local jobs/apprenticeship opportunities;
- Marketing local government/sub-national government as an attractive career choice (see the Yukon (Canada) government's People Plan⁴⁵ for a discussion about branding – the Yukon government has been a Top 100 employer in Canada since 2014);
- Outreach into schools and universities to improve knowledge and appeal of construction or other shortage sectors, including internships and cadetships;
- Expanding the recruitment pool, by targeting under-represented groups such as women and minorities or recruiting skilled migrants;
- Adopting innovation/new technologies to reduce demand for workforce and increase productivity (for example offsite construction, pre-cast concrete or automation).

Case studies and examples of 'best practice' feature regularly in the process of policy assemblage and advocacy on public policy issues. Rigorous evaluation and comparison of these policy efforts are less common, despite the fact that these later steps are often essential to determining whether a policy

⁴⁴ Mabusela (2011), *Skills shortage in transportation engineering – education perspective*, https://repository.up.ac.za/bitstream/handle/2263/17366/Mabusela_Skill%20%282011%29.pdf?sequence=1

⁴⁵ Government of Yukon (2019), *People Plan: A plan for the Government of Yukon's public service 2019-2023*, <https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/psc/people-plan-2019-2023.pdf>

program has had any kind of effect or caused progress towards a policy objective. This puts into question the value of some of these examples and highlights the need for a rigorous process of policy development.

Whether it is even possible to transfer examples of prior practice into new policy in a different context is also highly relevant. The term ‘transfer’ belies the essential role that the existing structure and function of institutions will play in the success of new ideas:

“New programs cannot be constructed on green field sites. They must be introduced into a policy environment dense with past commitment.”⁴⁶

Acknowledging this, the roles and structures of institutions, including local governments will need to shift over time if the impacts of the technological revolution are to be taken seriously. The goal of the above discussion is therefore to inform efforts for policy assemblage and shifts, not to shut them down. Case studies and examples of good practice elsewhere can be a valuable way of stimulating discussion and prompting ideas, although they should not be solely relied on without further scrutiny and contemplation. Local government in Australia could benefit from seizing the critical moments, such as the shift to new technologies to deliver a wider range of services arising from the pandemic and the impact of workforce shortages to diversify and/or upskill existing staff and provide opportunities for career development. For example, the RAI (2022:20) argues that regional Australia could benefit from rebuilding regional learning opportunities in both the VET (trades) and higher education sectors and the OECD (2022) argues by creating stronger local skills ecosystems by greater levels of cooperation and collaboration across different levels of government, business and community organisations on a regional scale. While the RAI learning systems model may not be the most suitable in all circumstances, it can vastly improve efficiencies, especially for smaller and lower-resourced councils in regional areas.

The OECD (2022:50) found that at the local and regional scales, the fragmentation of responsibilities across different levels of government and the broad range of skills required by local governments presents both a challenge and an opportunity. The OECD (2022) also found that the consequences of changing skills needs are felt acutely at the local level, through skills mismatches and skills shortages, as well as the displacement of workers without the skills sought by their employers. This is why, as part of their efforts to make local economies more resilient, many cities and regions are engaging in efforts to improve adult learning systems. The OECD’s (2022) policy manual for local government on future-proofing adult learning systems concludes that local governments can make a difference in the development of future-ready adult learning systems creating strong local skills systems through the following actions:

- **Understanding local skills demand:** Differences in local industry structures translate into differences in current and future skills requirements across different local labour markets. National skills analyses may not always capture or prioritise what matters most locally. Local governments are typically in a much better position to understand, and when possible, respond to, the immediate needs and consequences of labour market transitions for their local area. Especially if they act regionally, as the Central NSW JO case study demonstrates.

⁴⁶ Rose, R. (1993), *Lesson-drawing in public policy: a guide to learning across time and space*, Chatham House Publishers, London.

- ***Cultivating/Promoting inclusive cultures of lifelong learning:*** The community-based nature of many forms of adult learning often makes it possible to integrate learning elements in locally-led community activities. There are different ways to participate in formal, non-formal and informal learning opportunities. Local governments can work with small and medium-sized enterprises and local community organisation to raise awareness of the needs and opportunities. Local social economy actors such as non-profits may be providing opportunities to develop job readiness skills among those who struggle with traditional ways of learning.
- ***Strategically tailoring needs and bridging gaps:*** Local governments can draw on their proximity to the many actors involved in the planning and delivery of education and training, including training providers and employers, to bring some order to the otherwise fragmented adult learning systems. They can also fill gaps, in particular for those most in need (OECD, 2022:10).

As the OECD (2022) observes, local skills ecosystems requires strong relationships among employers, learning and training providers, local governments and social partners. It also benefits from greater co-ordination across different levels of government on learning and skills relevant for the labour market. A local strategy that brings everyone to the table, with sufficient financial means, will be needed to confront the challenges ahead.

6.4 Conclusions: Advancing Local Government's Skills and Productivity

The Productivity Commission recently released its Interim Report of its **5-year Productivity Inquiry: The Key to Prosperity**.⁴⁷

The Commission identifies the following key areas of policy focus:

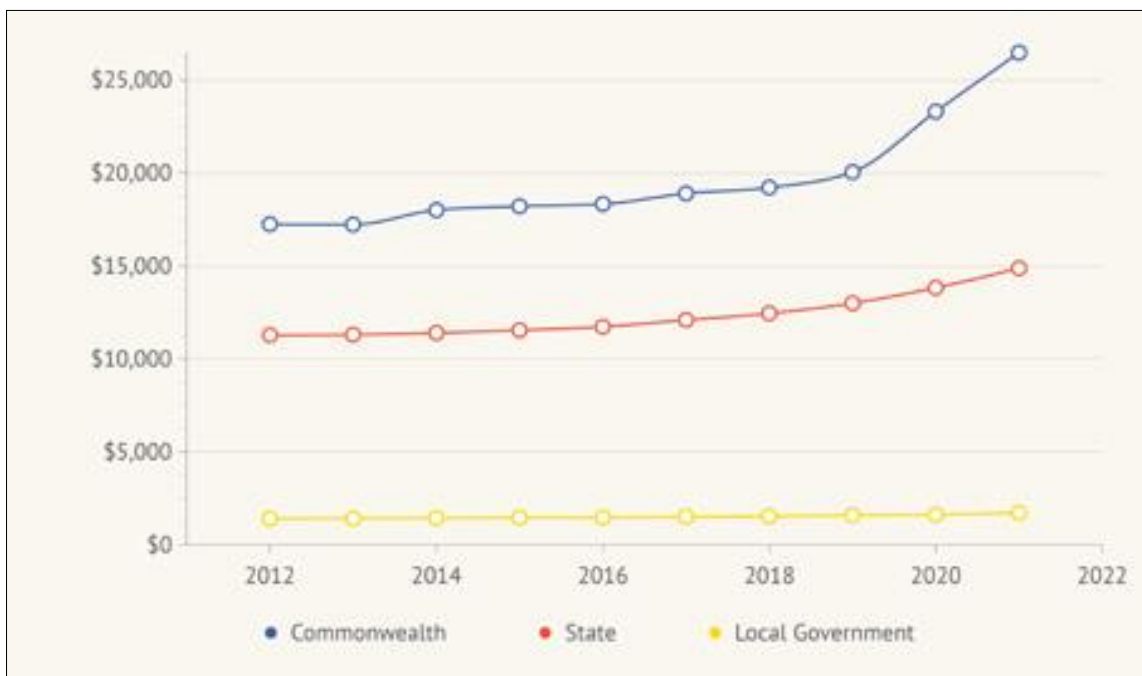
- *Innovation policy and diffusion of new processes and ideas: Policies that foster a business environment that encourages efficiency, innovation and diffusion.*
- *Data policy, digital technology and cyber security: The economy-wide importance of data and the digital technologies that generate and use data, as general purpose technologies that could boost productivity in many areas of the economy, including services.*
- *A productivity-friendly business environment: Limiting impediments to business investment, a flexible workforce, sound regulation and an efficient approach to decarbonising the economy.*
- *A skilled and educated workforce: The importance of education in driving productivity growth through increasing human capital and creating settings conducive to technological breakthroughs and adoption.*

Local Government is a pacesetter when it comes to efficient delivery of government services. Over the past nine years, local government has been fairly effective in getting value from the resources available to it, compared to the other spheres of government in Australia. For example, in relation to outlays per capita, local government saw only a 23 per cent increase, compared to more than 50 per cent for the Commonwealth and 32 per cent for State governments (**Figure 11**). In relation to total employment, between 2012 and 2021 total employment numbers in local government barely changed and on a per

⁴⁷ <https://www.pc.gov.au/inquiries/current/productivity/interim1-key-to-prosperity>

capita basis it fell by 11 per cent – yet services to the community were maintained at a reasonable standard, indicating a significant productivity gain by local government.

FIGURE 11: GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA, BY AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SECTOR (2012-2021)



Source: SGS Economics and Planning (2022) *Research for submission to Local Government Productivity Inquiry*. Prepared for the Australian Local Government Association.

Local government delivers a wide range of services. This is an outworking of community expectations of participatory democracy, the need by other levels of government for local service delivery and the endemic presence of market failures. These services typically include, but are not limited to aged care and disability, arts and culture, business services, cleaning and waste management, community development, emergency management, environmental management, equality and diversity, family and children’s services, health and safety, local laws and permits, parks, gardens playgrounds, pets and animals, planning and development assessment, roads and transport, sport and recreation, and youth services.

Ideally, local government’s provision of these services should be governed by the subsidiarity principle.⁴⁸ That is: local governments should have full discretion over the tax / spend trade-offs in genuinely local matters ranging across infrastructure provision, service delivery and execution of regulatory functions, and treated as an equal partner when delivering services on behalf of other spheres of government.

⁴⁸ Subsidiarity is an organisational and democratic principle stating that matters ought to be handled by the smallest (or the lowest) entity capable of carrying out the function. The principle relates to organisational efficiency but also concerns the sharing of power between stakeholders. The principle of subsidiarity also relates to the use and support of local capacity where such capacity exists. Devolution to the lowest viable level often allows for more responsive and efficient services that are better suited to the local context (Wensing, 2019:324).

However, local government's productivity is impeded by a lack of subsidiarity in the system. Local governments are held back by poor policy settings by other spheres of government, such as cost shifting, inadequate fiscal equalisation and being denied adequate discretion over local revenue raising to support service delivery in line with local preferences. Local governments struggle financially with difficulties in maintaining assets, challenges in attracting and retaining skilled workforce, patchy take up of digital and data technologies. Local government is also regularly called upon to be a provider of last resort, with examples including climate change adaptation, affordable housing and health and childcare services.

Notwithstanding these challenges, local government is an efficient provider of government services, when compared to other spheres of government.

A healthy and productive local government sector is clearly important to local communities as 'consumers' of municipal services, such as those listed above.

However, local governments are also mandated to boost the productivity of other sectors in the economy and directly impacts broader economic productivity in several different ways, including:

- Providing local infrastructure (i.e. roads, cycleways, green space networks, clean streets and parks);
- Providing land for housing, businesses and community facilities;
- Mitigating externalities in development (i.e. development assessments, building controls, separation of incompatible uses);
- Better local labour markets (i.e. providing/facilitating child care services, facilitating access to training, supporting social enterprises);
- Business clusters and innovation (i.e. promoting local business districts or hubs, supporting business incubators);
- Place making and visitor economy (i.e. hosting tourism centres, tourism infrastructure, culture and the arts, safe and clean streets and parks);
- Climate mitigation and adaptation (i.e. mapping and managing climate change hazards, emergency management and recovery, renewable energy networks); and
- supporting the circular economy (i.e. resource recovery and reuse, management of landfill).

The key drivers of a productive economy as articulated by the Productivity Commission include:

- The presence of dynamic firms operating in flexible markets
- A labour force geared to the needs of the future, and
- A widespread capacity to leverage new technologies.

The range of local government functions listed above variously impact these drivers. Local government can be a critical agent or key partner in advancing these pre-conditions for productivity, or it can play a broader support role, as illustrated in **Figure 12**.

FIGURE 12: HOW GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS PRODUCTIVITY

	DYNAMIC FIRMS/ FLEXIBLE MATTERS	FUTURE LABOUR FORCE	LEVERAGING NEW TECHNOLOGIES
PROVIDING URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	Local government is a critical agent		Local government is a critical agent
PROVIDING LAND FOR HOUSING	Local government is a critical agent		
PROVIDING LAND FOR BUSINESS	Local government is a critical agent		
MITIGATING EXTERNALITIES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT	Local government is a critical agent		
BETTER LOCAL LABOUR MARKETS	Local government plays a support role	Local government is a key partner	
BUSINESS CLUSTERS & INNOVATION	Local government is a critical agent	Local government is a key partner	Local government is a critical agent
PLACE MAKING & VISITOR ECONOMY	Local government is a critical agent		
CLIMATE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION	Local government is a key partner		Local government is a critical agent
CIRCULAR ECONOMY	Local government is a critical agent		Local government is a critical agent

 Local government is a critical agent
 Local government is a key partner
 Local government plays a support role

Source: SGS Economics and Planning (2022) *Research for submission to Local Government Productivity Inquiry*. Prepared for the Australian Local Government Association.

Local Government’s productivity is ultimately about how effective it is in delivering a wide range of desired community outcomes, including:

- The equity and accessibility of core local government services.
- The appropriateness of the services provided.
- The technical efficiency and quality of the local government sector.

To manage any of these challenges or achieve any of these outcomes, both productively and over the long-term, local government must be supported by a dynamic highly-skilled workforce across hundreds of occupations. There is still some way to go in responding to skills and workforce capability issues, and

the findings of this 2022 survey are a valuable resource for understanding the gaps. Barriers to increasing local government productivity includes the struggle to recruit qualified employees, the slow take up of digital and data technologies and operational constraints or funding limitations imposed by other spheres of government.

The 2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey has shown that local governments play an important role in workforce development, both for their own productivity and that of their host regions. The key findings of this research show that:

- Local government is a major national employer with over 190,800 workers in almost 400 occupations. And that it plays an important role as an anchor organisation and in increasing productivity through utilising endogenous talent and innovation.
- Local governments continue to experience skills shortages in several occupations, exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impacts of climate change and the accelerated take-up of technology and digitisation of services.
- Local governments are grappling with significant challenges in relation to recruitment and retention of skilled staff and accessing training opportunities to enhance workforce skills and capability. Employee attrition and an ageing workforce are ongoing and an escalating difficulty.
- Local governments are having difficulties in securing the right quantum and mix of skills to support local service provision which is affecting not only local government's productivity, but also the productivity of host localities and regions.
- Barriers to effective workforce planning and management include a shortage of resources within local government, a lack of skilled workers and the loss of corporate knowledge as employees retire or resign.

While there are some significant challenges ahead workforce planning and development in Australia, the findings of the 2022 Local Government Workforce and Skills survey can help us understand the gaps.

Appendix A: 2022 Survey Respondents

Australian Classification of Local Governments (ACLG), 2020-21

ACLG short name	ACLG long name	ACLG broad category (for analysis only)
RAL	Rural Agricultural Large	Rural
RAM	Rural Agricultural Medium	
RAS	Rural Agricultural Small	
RAV	Rural Agricultural Very Large	
RSG	Rural Significant Growth	
RTL	Rural Remote Large	
RTM	Rural Remote Medium	
RTS	Rural Remote Small	
RTX	Rural Remote Extra Small	
UCC	Urban Capital City	
UDL	Urban Developed Large	
UDM	Urban Developed Medium	
UDS	Urban Developed Small	
UDV	Urban Developed Very Large	
UFL	Urban Fringe Large	
UFM	Urban Fringe Medium	
UFS	Urban Fringe Small	
UFV	Urban Fringe Very Large	
URL	Urban Regional Large	Urban Regional
URM	Urban Regional Medium	
URS	Urban Regional Small	
URV	Urban Regional Very Large	

2022 local government respondents in Western Australia by ACLG

State/Territory	Local Government Area	ACLG	2018 participant
Western Australia 42 respondents	Albany (C)	URM	Y
	Beverley (S)	RAS	Y
	Boyup Brook (S)	RAS	
	Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	RAS	Y
	Bruce Rock (S)	RAS	Y
	Bunbury (C)	URM	
	Canning (C)	UDL	Y
	Carnamah (S)	RAS	
	Carnarvon (S)	RAL	Y
	Cockburn (C)	UDL	
	Cranbrook (S)	RAS	
	Cuballing (S)	RAS	
	Dalwallinu (S)	RAS	
	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	RTL	
	Dowerin (S)	RAS	
	East Fremantle (T)	UDS	
	Gosnells (C)	UDV	Y
	Harvey (S)	URS	Y
	Joondalup (C)	UDV	Y
	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	URM	
	Kwinana (C)	UFM	Y
	Manjimup (S)	RAL	Y
	Mingenew (S)	RAS	
	Mosman Park (T)	UDS	
	Murray (S)	RAV	
	Plantagenet (S)	RAL	
	Port Hedland (T)	RTL	
	Ravensthorpe (S)	RAS	
	Shark Bay (S)	RTS	
	South Perth (C)	UDM	
	Stirling (C)	UDV	
	Subiaco (C)	UDS	
	Swan (C)	UFV	
	Three Springs (S)	RAS	Y
	Victoria Park (T)	UDM	
	Victoria Plains (S)	RAS	
	Wanneroo (C)	UFV	
	West Arthur (S)	RAS	

	Westonia (S)	RAS	
	Wiluna (S)	RTS	
	Wongan-Ballidu (S)	RAS	
	Yalgoo (S)	RTX	

Appendix B: 2022 Survey Form

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Introduction

Local governments provide vital services for our communities. Your council's ability to deliver relies on your in-house expertise and ability to build a future-ready workforce.

This ALGA national survey quantifies current and future skills and training needs at the local level.

The results will be aggregated (your individual responses will not be identified) to strengthen the evidence that underpins State and Federal policy setting and investment in skills and workforce development.

Instructions

Please take 30-60 mins to complete this survey by 31 January 2022. Due to the subjective nature of some questions, you may wish to seek insights from other Council officers. It has six sections and does not need to be completed in one sitting.

You may pause progress and resume it at any time. To save progress, you must click on the NEXT button at the end of the section you are working on. You can rejoin the survey by using the original link. Once you have completed all six sections, press SUBMIT.

Aims

1. To identify current and emerging skills needs of Local Government.
2. To identify change drivers, opportunities and barriers to enhancing local government workforce capability.

Additional information

The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) has commissioned this survey into workforce and skills capability across local government. ALGA is the national voice of local government, representing 537 councils across the country. In structure, we are a federation of state and territory local government associations.

SGS Economics and Planning is overseeing survey implementation and reporting, in consultation with ALGA and the State and Territory Local Government Associations. SGS is a public policy advisory business with a strong track record of collaborating with government on market-leading research, policy development, demographic analysis and economic assessment to shape sustainable communities and places.

This survey builds on the 2017 Local Government Skills Shortage Survey, which established critical evidence of local government's existing skills base and future needs. This evidence has since supported advocacy at both State and Federal levels in relation to the sector's workforce capability.

1. Contact details

Name	<input type="text"/>
Council	<input type="text"/>
State/territory	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>
Phone	<input type="text"/>

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Key HR Metrics

2. Please indicate the total number of FTEs at June 30, 2021 (include all staff usually considered FTEs, exclude casual and contract staff)

3. Please indicate the total number of employees within council as at June 30th 2021 (including full time, part time, fixed-term and casual employees and including employees covered by common law agreements)

4. How many employees identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin?

5. Please indicate the number of employees by their length of service (please round down partial years of service):

Less than 1 year

1-5 years

6-10 years

11-15 years

16-20 years

20+ years

6. Please indicate the number of ongoing Full Time Employees employed by council:

Male

Female

7. Please indicate the number of ongoing Part Time Employees employed by council:

Male

Female

8. Please indicate the number of Casual Employees employed by council:

Male

Female

9. Please indicate the number of Trainees & Apprentices employed by council:

Male

Female

10. How many Trainees & Apprentices identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin?

11. Please indicate the total number in each age group for Trainees & Apprentices employed by council?

15-19 years

20-29 years

30-44 years

45-54 years

55-64 years

65+ years

Do not directly employ
(please specify how
trainees and apprentices
are employed)

12. By June 30, 2022 how do you anticipate that the size of your Council workforce will have changed?

Increased

Decreased

Stayed the same

Have no idea

13. Do you think that your council is taking on enough trainees/apprentices to meet your future skilling needs?

Yes

No

If not, what is stopping council employing more Trainees/apprentices?

14. How many staff does your council currently employ under a cadetship arrangement?
(a cadetship is defined as the employment of a tertiary level student or graduate under a structured program or a fixed duration as part of their studies. It excludes unpaid work experience.)

15. How many staff employed under a cadetship arrangement identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin?

16. Please indicate in which fields/occupational areas the cadets are employed:

field/occupation #1

field/occupation #2

field/occupation #3

17. Please indicate the total number in each age group for Professional & Administrative Officers *(example occupations include Engineers, Urban and Town Planners, Building Surveyors, Project Managers, Environmental Health Officers, Building Surveying Technicians, Allied Health Professionals):*

15-19 years

20-29 years

30-44 years

45-54 years

55-64 years

65+ years

18. Please indicate the total number of employees of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin in each age group for Professional & Administrative Officers:

15-19 years

20-29 years

30-44 years

45-54 years

55-64 years

65+ years

19. Please indicate the total number in each age group for Operational & Trade Employees (*example occupations include Labourers, Customer Service Workers, Waste Management/Recycling Operations, Water Treatment Operators, Plumbers, Mechanics, Horticulturalists*):

15-19 years	<input type="text"/>
20-29 years	<input type="text"/>
30-44 years	<input type="text"/>
45-54 years	<input type="text"/>
55-64 years	<input type="text"/>
65+ years	<input type="text"/>

20. Please indicate the total number of employees of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin in each age group for Operational & Trade Employees:

15-19 years	<input type="text"/>
20-29 years	<input type="text"/>
30-44 years	<input type="text"/>
45-54 years	<input type="text"/>
55-64 years	<input type="text"/>
65+ years	<input type="text"/>

21. Please indicate the total number of retiring employees (excluding casuals and all types of phased retirements) whose employment ceased during the 12 month period to June 30, 2021

22. Please indicate the total number of employees (excluding casual, limited tenure, redundant and retiring employees) whose employment ceased during the 12 month period to June 30, 2021

23. In which areas have you experienced the greatest turnover of staff (please identify key occupational areas – engineers – water treatment operators - etc)

Key occupational area #1

Key occupational area #2

24. Please indicate the total number of new entrants (employees only) to your workforce (including full time, part time, casual) during the 12 month period to June 30, 2021

25. Please indicate the number of employees currently identifying as (if information is not recorded by council please leave blank):

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse people	<input type="text"/>
People with a disability	<input type="text"/>

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Skills Shortages (General)

26. Is your Council currently experiencing any skill shortages?

Yes

No

27. If you answered yes, please rank the top 5 occupations hardest to fill (1 indicating the hardest to fill):

Engineers	▼
Town Planners	▼
Plant Operators	▼
Building Surveyors	▼
Environmental Health Officers	▼

Other (please specify)

28. What are the key drivers/reasons behind your council's current skills shortages?

Key driver/reason #1

Key driver/reason #2

Key driver/reason #3

29. What strategies have been most successful in filling vacancies in skill shortage occupations? select all that apply:

Contingent workers

Advertising and social media platforms

External recruitment agencies

Graduate employment

Reskilling and upskilling employees

Other (please specify)

30. Do you employ any staff on the Temporary Skill Shortage visa?

Yes

No

31. If you answered yes in question 30, please indicate:

How many staff are employed under this arrangement

The fields/occupations they are employed in

32. Is your Council currently running below your full staffing complement? (Exclude vacancies of less than 6 weeks).

Yes

No

If you answered yes, by how many staff are you down?

33. On average (in months) how long does it take you to fill vacancies in the following areas:

Professional & Administrative positions

Operational & Trade positions

34. If it is taking you over 3 months to fill vacancies, what is the primary reason for this? select all that apply

Difficulty in attracting staff with the right skills and experience

Managers holding vacancies open for budgetary reasons

Lack of priority given by managers to filling vacancies

Impact of COVID in attracting out-of-region staff

Other (please specify)

35. Have vacancies, skills shortages, skills gaps or training needs impacted or delayed project delivery?

Yes

No

36. Does the council share services/resources with any other council, if so what?

Yes

No

Please specify the service(s)/resource(s)

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022			
Skills Shortages in specific occupational areas			
37. Please complete the table for Professional and Technical occupational skill shortages by selecting check boxes to indicate YES			
	During 2020/21 has your Council experienced a skills shortage in this skill area?	In recruiting to these positions has your Council employed less skilled applicants?	Will a skill shortage in this profession be a critical issue for your Council in the future?
ACCOUNTANTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASSET and FACILITIES MANAGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUILDING SURVEYORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUILDINGSURVEYING TECHNICIANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT OFFICERS (includes Youth, Sport & Rec, Arts & Events Officers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COMPUTING/ICT PROFESSIONALS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COMPUTING/ICT TECHNICIANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONTRACT MANAGERS/OFFICERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MANAGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENGINEERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVRO HEALTH TECHNICIANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FLEET MANAGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GOVERNANCE/RISK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	During 2020/21 has your Council experienced a skills shortage in this skill area?	In recruiting to these positions has your Council employed less skilled applicants?	Will a skill shortage in this profession be a critical issue for your Council in the future?
HUMAN RESOURCE PROFESSIONALS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LIBRARIANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROCUREMENT MANAGERS/OFFICERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROJECT MANAGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SOLICITORS/LEGAL PROFESSIONALS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SURVEYORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SURVEYING TECHNICIANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
URBAN & TOWN PLANNERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WELFARE WORKERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WH&S PROFESSIONALS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

38. Please detail any other Professional and Technical areas in which your Council experienced a skills shortage during 2020/21

Professional area #1

Professional area #2

Professional area #3

39. In that Professional or Technical area please indicate if:

	In recruiting to this position has your council employed less skilled applicants?	Will a skill shortage in this profession be a critical issue for your council in the future?
Professional area #1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional area #2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional area #3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

40. Please complete the table for Skilled Workers by selecting check boxes to indicate YES

	During 2020/21 has your Council experienced a skills shortage in this skill area?	In recruiting to these positions has your Council Employed Less Skilled Applicants?	Will a skill shortage in this profession be a critical issue for your Council in the future?
ACCOUNTS/PAY ROLL CLERK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARE PERSONS (aged, disability)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRAFTSPERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CUSTOMER SERVICE WORKERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IT/ICT TECHNICIANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LABOURERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PLUMBING INSPECTOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STORE PERSONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUPERVISORS/TEAM LEADERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARTOGRAPHERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRADESPERSONS - Plumber	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRADESPERSONS - Mechanical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRADESPERSONS- Fabrication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRADESPERSONS - Automotive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRADESPERSONS - Electrical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRADESPERSONS - Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRADESPERSONS - Horticultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TRUCK DRIVERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WASTE WATER/SEWERAGE OPERATOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WASTE MANAGEMENT / RECYCLING OPERATOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	During 2020/21 has your Council experienced a skills shortage in this skill area?	In recruiting to these positions has your Council Employed Less Skilled Applicants?	Will a skill shortage in this profession be a critical issue for your Council in the future?
YOUTH SUPPORT WORKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
41. Please detail any other Skilled areas in which your Council experienced a skills shortage during 2020/21			
Skilled area #1	<input type="text"/>		
Skilled area #2	<input type="text"/>		
Skilled area #3	<input type="text"/>		
42. In that Skilled area please indicate if:			
	In recruiting to this position has your council employed less skilled applicants?	Will a skill shortage in this profession be a critical issue for your council in the future?	
Skilled area #1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Skilled area #2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Skilled area #3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Skills Gap

43. Are there occupations in which your council is experiencing skill gaps?

Yes

No

44. In which occupations are these gaps most critical. Please indicate below

Occupation with Skills Gaps #1

Occupation with Skills Gaps #2

Occupation with Skills Gaps #3

45. In those occupations with a critical skill gap what new or additional skills are required. Please indicate below

Occupation with Skills Gaps #1

Occupation with Skills Gaps #2

Occupation with Skills Gaps #3

46. In those occupations with a critical skill gap what are the key reasons/drivers behind these gaps? Please indicate below

Occupation with Skills Gaps #1

Occupation with Skills Gaps #2

Occupation with Skills Gaps #3

47. How is your council addressing these skill gaps? Indicate all that apply:

- Offering targeted training courses
- Coaching and mentoring
- Providing informal on-job training
- Providing secondments or exchanges to other workplaces
- Providing opportunities to "act up" or "across" other roles

Other (please specify)

48. Has your Council engaged with state or federal education, training or other initiatives to support workforce retention and attraction in the last 3 years? For example, a traineeship, apprenticeship program, or wage subsidy program.

- Yes
- No

If you answered yes, please specify the program / initiative.

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Emerging Skilling Needs

49. Which internal or external factors will impact on your Council's future skilling needs? Select all that apply:

- Changes in government funding levels
- Major council or external infrastructure projects
- Technological change
- Growth in local government area
- Ageing workforce
- Increasing levels of governance and compliance
- Climate change

Other (please specify)

50. Has your council undertaken any analysis or forecasting of changing roles and skills requirements of your workforce - specifically due to the impact of digital disruption or to advances in technology?

- Yes
- No

51. What new roles do you see emerging over the next 3 years as a result of changes in service delivery, technological advancements or other changes at council?

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Training Needs

52. Are there training needs within your workforce that you have been unable to address in 2020/21?

Yes

No

53. Please select the unmet training needs for your council. Select all that apply:

Business process improvement

Change management training

Financial management

Leadership and management training

Procurement in local government and tender management

Mental health resilience

Supervisor training

Regulatory services

Specific software training

Other (please specify)

54. What are the main drivers behind the unmet training need? Select all that apply:

Unable to source training programs with relevant content

Unable to source quality training programs and/or trainers that can be delivered locally

Employees haven't had time to attend training

Council budget is insufficient for this training

Lack of time to organise training

Lack of support from managers/supervisors to send staff on training courses

Travel cost of sending staff away to attend training is too high

Lack of access to appropriate training due to COVID

Other (please specify)

55. Have you undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs)?

Yes

No

If so, please provide the details of the ACCO and whether the exercise was beneficial to Council.

56. How has your Council's expenditure on learning and development changed this year compared to last?

Increased

Decreased

Remained the same

By what percentage has it changed (% as comparison to 2019/20 financial year)?

57. Why has expenditure on learning and development changed? Please specify the main reason for this change.

58. What is your preferred mode of delivery for training?

In person, face-to-face delivery

Self-paced learning

Virtual delivery (e.g. zoom)

Blended learning (mix of the above)

59. What are the challenges associated with offering or accessing this type of training identified in question 58?

Local Government Skills Shortage Survey - 2022

Future Workforce Profile

60. Please indicate which of the following types of workers council currently employs to deliver services (Current Profile) and also indicate how you anticipate this profile might change in the future.

	Current Profile	Future Workforce Profile- Remain the Same	Future Workforce Profile- Increase	Future Workforce Profile- Decrease	Do not employ
Full Time Employees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part Time Employees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casual Employees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labour Hire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Independent Contractors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freelancers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Service Centres	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volunteers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fly in fly out workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

61. Please indicate the impact of these recent events on workforce attraction and retention:

	Minimal impact	Moderate impact	Significant impact
COVID-19 pandemic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natural disasters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Changing local/regional economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing pressures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Long-term funding certainty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skilled migration trends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		

62. Please indicate how these events have impacted workforce attraction and retention at your council:

Supply shortages

Interruptions to road, rail, digital connectivity

Other (please specify)

63. What is your council currently doing to meet future skills needs? Select all that apply:

Regional staff sharing arrangements

Building industry partnerships

Flexible training and development

Improved access to educational opportunities

Targeted training and development programs

Other (please specify)

64. What would help your Council to meet future skills needs?

Appendix C: 2022 Additional Consultation

To date, SGS has consulted with the following stakeholder groups and individuals to qualitatively supplement the 2022 survey data collection. Membership for the State and Territory level focus groups comprised volunteer local governments.

Focus Groups	Date	Attendees
National	13 December 2021	Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia
		Environmental Health Australia
		Planning Institute of Australia
		Department of Education, Skills and Employment
		National Indigenous Australians Agency
		Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications
		Australian Local Government Association
Queensland	9 February 2022	Fraser Coast Regional Council
		Sunshine Coast Council
		Carpentaria Shire Council
		Cassowary Coast Regional Council
		Mareeba Shire Council
Victoria	10 February 2022	Borough of Queenscliff
		Strathbogie Shire Council
		Pyrenees Shire Council
		Banyule City Council
		City of Boroondara
		Moorabool Shire Council
		City of Whittlesea
		Moira Shire Council
		Golden Plains Shire Council
		Glen Eira City Council
		City of Greater Dandenong
Northern Territory	15 February 2022	Alice Springs Town Council
		Barkly Regional Council

		Belyuen Community Government Council
		Central Desert Regional Council
		Coomalie Community Government Council
		City of Palmerston
		City of Darwin
		East Arnhem Regional Council
New South Wales	16 February 2022	The Hills Shire Council
		Richmond Valley Council
		Tamworth Regional Council
		Bathurst Regional Council
		Namoi Regional Organisation of Councils
		Riverina Joint Organisation
Western Australia	22 February 2022	City of Canning
		City of Busselton
		City of Bunbury
		City of Stirling
		City of Wanneroo
South Australia	24 February 2022	City of Onkaparinga
		Streaky Bay District Council
		Light Regional Council
		Yorke Peninsula Council
		Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council
		Southern Mallee District Council
Tasmania	25 February 2022	Break O'Day Council
Interviews	February 2022	TAFE Directors Australia
	March 2022	Environmental Health Australia
	March 2022	NSW Office of Local Government (DPE)
	March 2022	Western Australia Financial, Administrative & Professional Services Training Council
	March 2022	Central NSW Joint Organisation
	April 2022	Planning Institute of Australia
	April 2022	Planned Resources, a boutique recruitment agency

Appendix D: 2021 ABS Census data on the Western Australian local government sector

This Appendix reports sector wide metrics on the Western Australian local government workforce that are drawn from the 2021 ABS Census conducted in August 2021. It supplements the results of the 2022 Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey, to which 42 local governments in Western Australia responded.

Employment by category and gender

According to the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings, there were 22,600 local government employees in Western Australia as at June 2021.⁴⁹ As at August 2021, there were 18,463 workers employed in the Western Australian local government sector (ABS, 2021).

The 2021 ABS Census data also indicates that in August 2021:

- A breakdown by employment category of the 2021 ABS Census reveals there were 67.9% full-time employees, 26.7% part time-employees and 5.4% employees who were not at work during Census week. Based on 2016 ABS Census data, the breakdown was 69.8% full-time, 25.3% part-time and 4.9% who were not at work during Census week.
- The gender breakdown of the Western Australian local government workforce was 47.8% male and 52.2% female. This represents a decline in the proportion of males and an increase in females since the 2016 Census, which reported a workforce gender breakdown of 49.6% male and 50.4% female.⁵⁰ Despite this, the Western Australian local government workforce still lags the Commonwealth and the WA State Government in female participation (52.9% and 66.8% respectively).

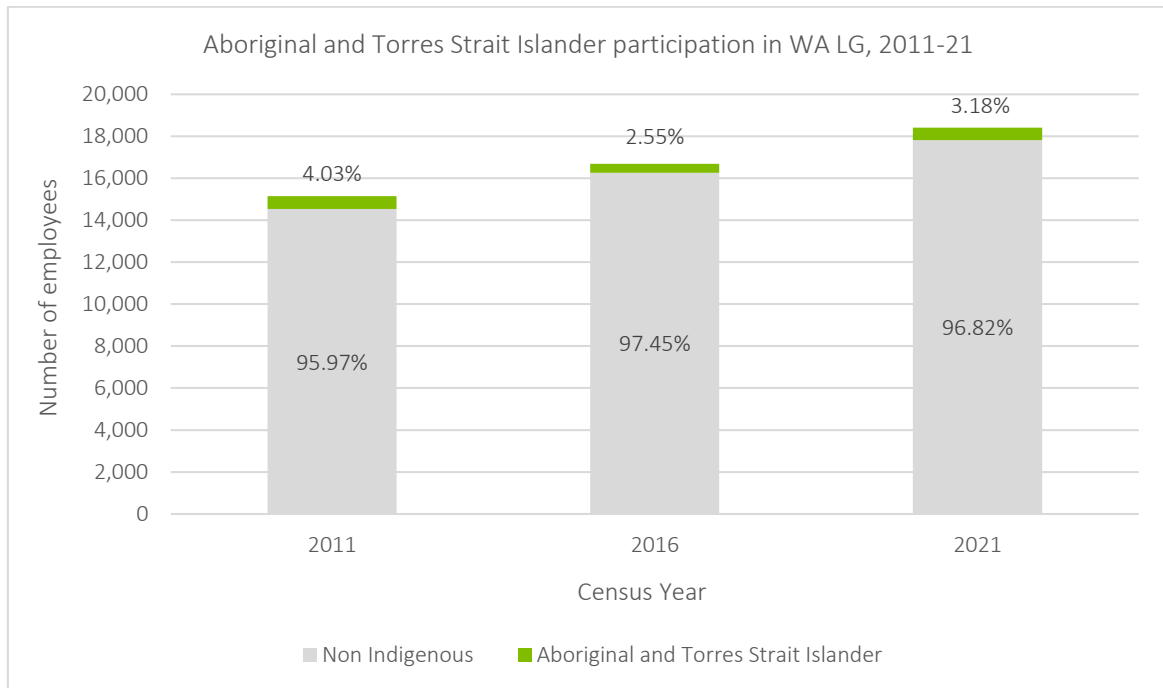
Diversity

Based on the 2021 ABS Census, 3.2% of Western Australia's local government workforce identifies as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. This proportion has remained low since 2011 (**Figure D13**):

⁴⁹ ABS 2021, Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/employment-and-earnings-public-sector-australia/latest-release#data-download>. The 2021/22 release is scheduled for late November 2022.

⁵⁰ 2018 Survey, citing ABS, 2016.

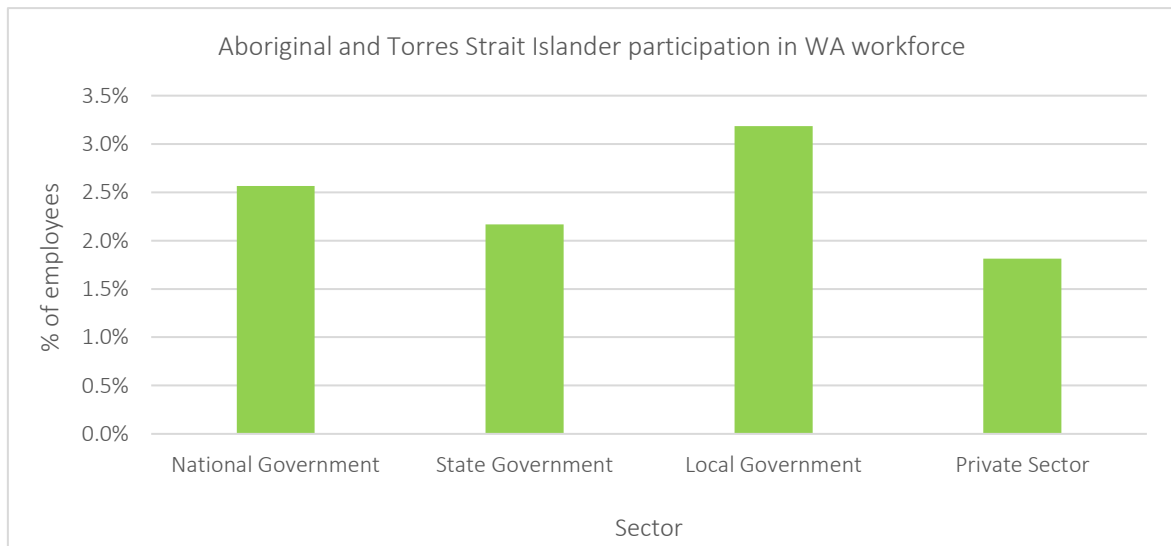
FIGURE D13: ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER WORKFORCE IN WA LG, 2011-21



Source: ABS, 2011-21

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in the WA local government workforce is higher compared to the workforce in other sectors (**Figure D14**):

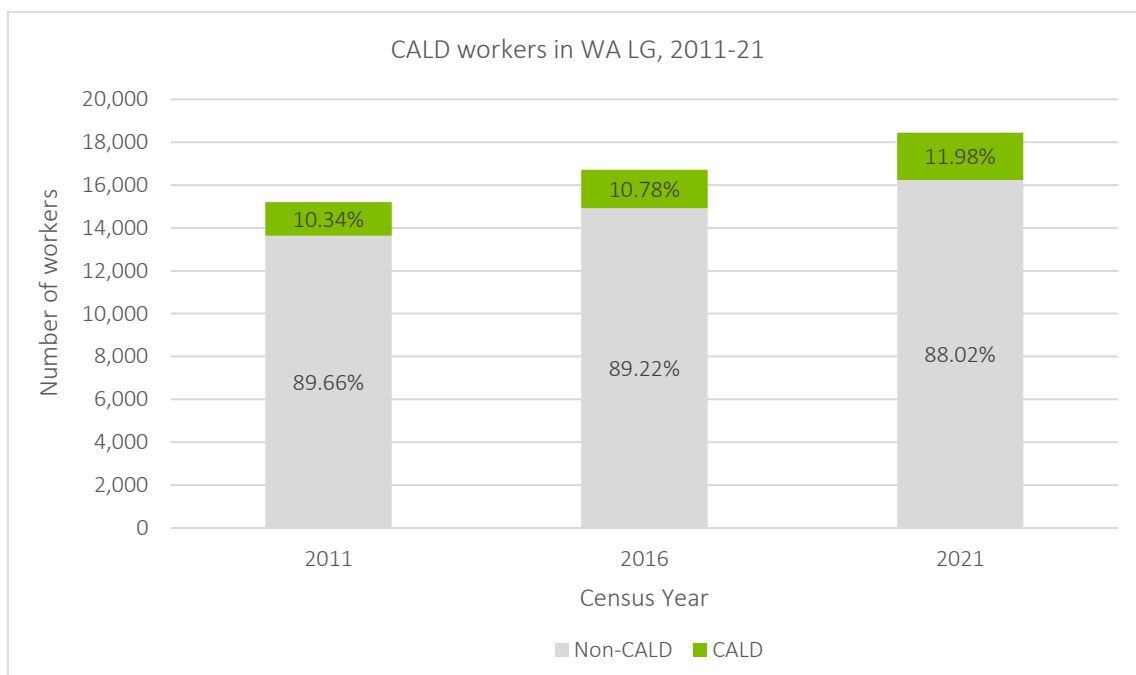
FIGURE D14: ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER WORKFORCE IN WA BY SECTOR, 2021



Source: ABS, 2021

Based on the 2021 ABS Census, 11.98% of WA’s local government workforce speaks a language other than English at home (**Figure D15**). This figure has been increasing since 2011:

FIGURE D15: CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE (CALD) WORKERS IN WA LG, 2011-21



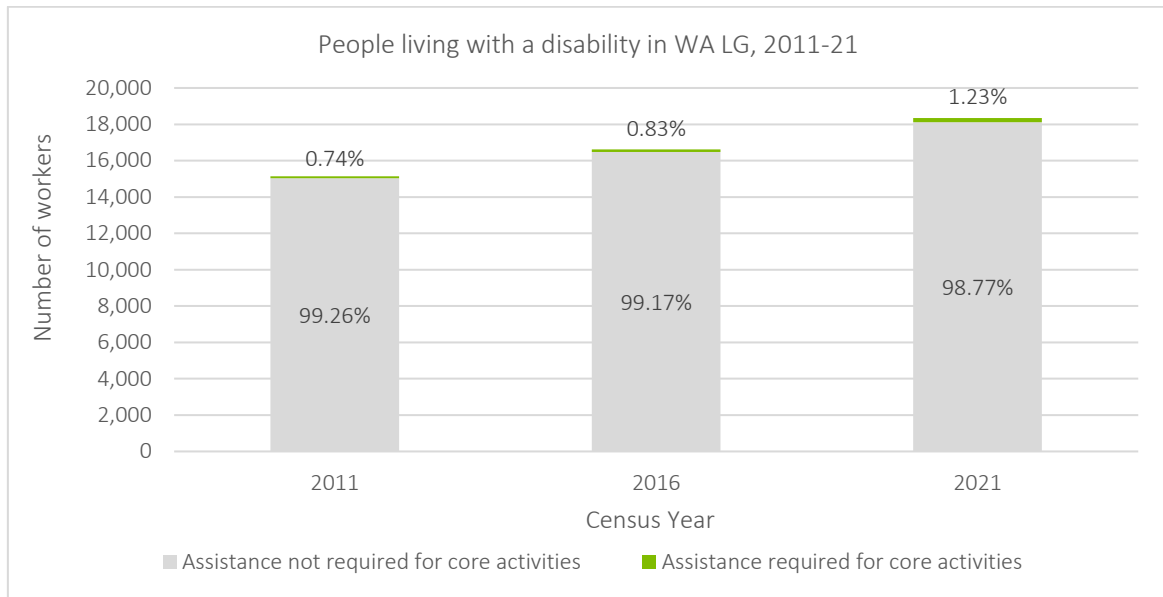
Source: ABS, 2011-21

Since 2011, the proportion of workers in the WA local government sector with disability status has risen slightly. The Census refers to this using the ‘core activity need for assistance’ concept. In 2021, 1.23% of WA’s local government workforce required assistance for core activities (**Figure D16**). This proportion is higher than in other sectors: 1.04% in the National government, 0.66% in the Western Australian State government, and 0.85% in the private sector (ABS, 2021).

The 2022 Survey revealed that of 42 WA local governments who responded, 20 local governments employed persons living with a disability, representing <1 to 5% of their respective workforce.

Differences in the wording of questions between the 2021 ABS Census (e.g. ‘Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them, for self-care activities?’) and the 2022 Survey, which asked for the number of employees who identified as living with a disability, may explain some of the discrepancies between the two datasets.

FIGURE D16: PEOPLE LIVING WITH A DISABILITY IN WA LG, 2011-21

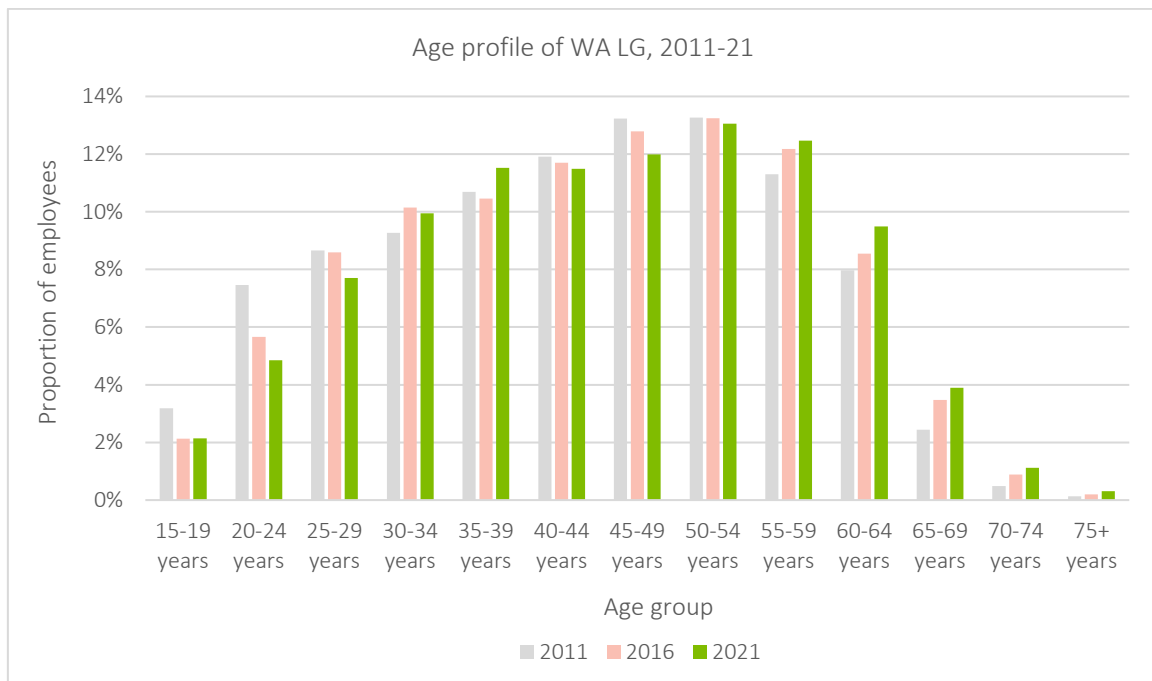


Source: ABS, 2011-21

Age profile

In 2021, 52.3% of WA’s local government workforce was aged over 45 years. This is higher than in previous years (51.3% in 2016 and 48.8% in 2011). The proportion of older workers has been increasing over the last decade, while the proportion of younger workers has been decreasing (Figure D5):

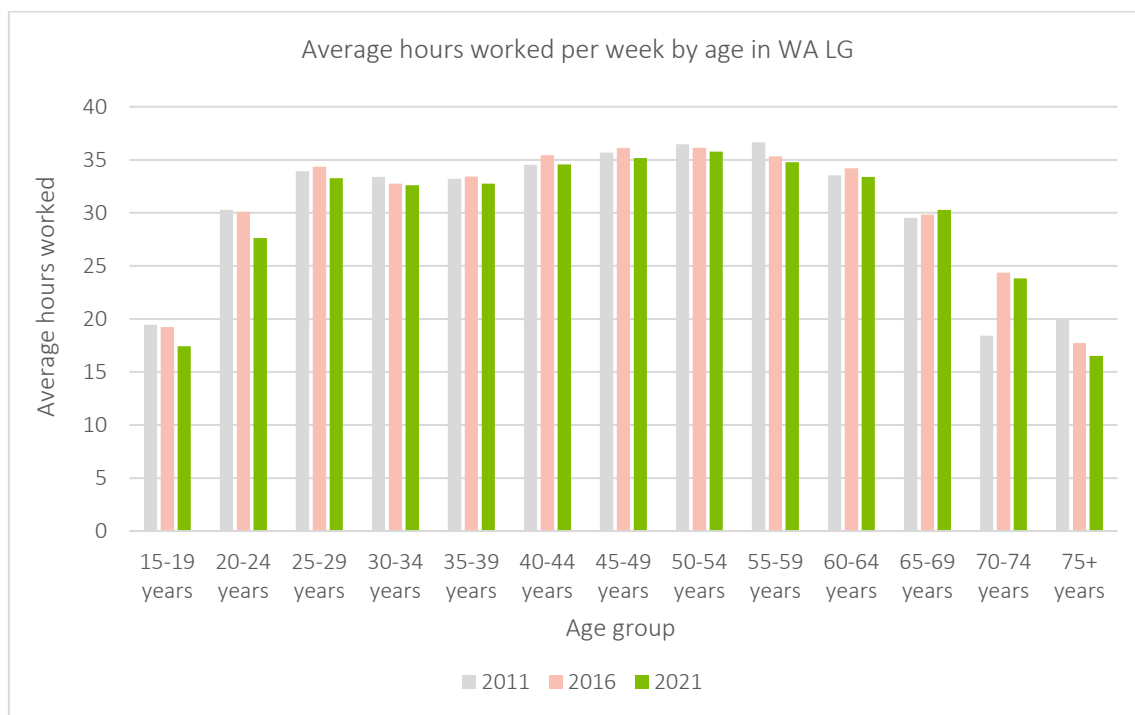
FIGURE D17: AGE PROFILE IN WA LG, 2011-21



Source: ABS, 2011-21

Overall, the number of hours worked per week has remained relatively consistent over the past decade for each age group. However, the average weekly hours worked by the 15-19 and 20-24 year age groups decreased between 2016 and 2021 (Figure D6).

FIGURE D18: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY AGE IN WA LG, 2011-21



Source: ABS, 2011-21

Occupational profile

The greatest shifts in employment numbers by occupation between the 2011 and 2021 Census years are (Table D1):

- Specialist Managers (+652)
- Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals (+560)
- Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals (+367)
- Carers and Aides (-144)
- Road and Rail Drivers (-81)

Table D1 also highlights the largest proportionate changes in participation by occupation since 2011. These include: ICT Professionals (+94.7%), Specialist Managers (+86.6%), and Carers and Aides (-33.4%). They also include occupations such as Sales Assistants and Salespersons (+98.4%) and Food Preparation Assistants (-43.6%) which experienced high proportionate change in the decade to 2021 due to a relatively low 2011 baseline.

TABLE D1: OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE OF WA LG, EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS AND CHANGE (%), 2011-21

Occupation (ANZSCO)	2011	2021	% change
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	940	1500	59.6%
Specialist Managers	753	1405	86.6%
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	909	1276	40.4%
Other Clerical and Administrative Workers	947	1036	9.4%
Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists	606	887	46.4%
General Clerical Workers	665	867	30.4%
Sports and Personal Service Workers	599	783	30.7%
Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers	692	725	4.8%
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	573	717	25.1%
Office Managers and Program Administrators	629	683	8.6%
Health and Welfare Support Workers	553	645	16.6%
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	461	599	29.9%
Numerical Clerks	502	576	14.7%
Mobile Plant Operators	615	550	-10.6%
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	510	513	0.6%
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	370	484	30.8%
Road and Rail Drivers	531	450	-15.3%
Health Professionals	312	383	22.8%
Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators	293	372	27.0%
Other Labourers	303	338	11.6%
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	340	320	-5.9%
Carers and Aides	431	287	-33.4%
ICT Professionals	132	257	94.7%
Labourers, nfd	223	256	14.8%
Personal Assistants and Secretaries	306	254	-17.0%
Clerical and Office Support Workers	256	239	-6.6%
Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals	207	235	13.5%
Construction and Mining Labourers	250	212	-15.2%
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	179	182	1.7%
Construction Trades Workers	132	132	0.0%
Managers, nfd	77	127	64.9%
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	61	121	98.4%
Machine and Stationary Plant Operators	117	118	0.9%
Protective Service Workers	89	108	21.3%
Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd	65	75	15.4%

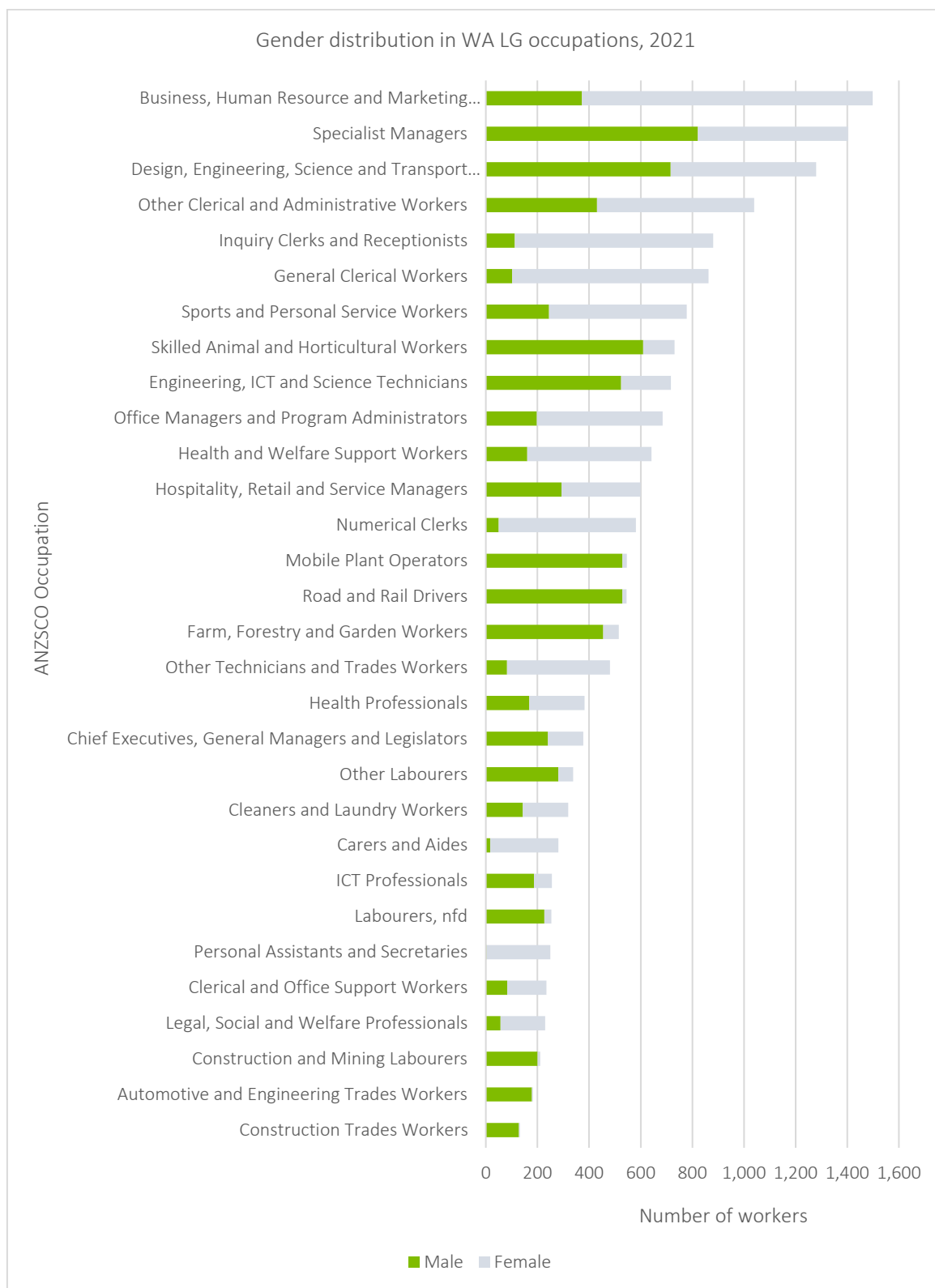
Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd	40	51	27.5%
Professionals, nfd	45	48	6.7%
Sales Support Workers	38	44	15.8%
Hospitality Workers	41	42	2.4%
Factory Process Workers	39	39	0.0%
Sales Representatives and Agents	10	34	240.0%
Education Professionals	39	34	-12.8%
Storepersons	15	29	93.3%
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	14	25	78.6%
Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd	21	24	14.3%
Food Trades Workers	21	23	9.5%
Food Preparation Assistants	39	22	-43.6%
Arts and Media Professionals	11	19	72.7%

Source: ABS, 2011-2021

An analysis of the top 30 largest employing occupations in the WA local government sector in 2021 illustrates that there is a clear gender bias in some occupations (**Figure D7**):

- Occupations where employees are mostly male include: Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers (97.8%), Road and Rail Drivers (97.1%), Construction Trades Workers (97%), and Mobile Plant Operators (96.9%), among others.
- Occupations where employees are mostly female include: Personal Assistances and Secretaries (98.8%), Carers and Aides (94%), Numerical Clerks (91.4%) and General Clerical Workers (88.2%).

FIGURE D19: GENDER DISTRIBUTION IN WA LG OCCUPATIONS, 2021



Source: ABS, 2021

There were substantial increases in female participation in the following occupations:

- Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals (+441)
- Specialist Managers (+328)
- Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals (+229)
- Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists (+224)
- General Clerical Workers (+172).

There were large proportionate decreases in female participation in the following occupations:

- Carers and Aides (-35.9%)
- Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers (-34.8%)
- Personal Assistants and Secretaries (-19%).

Table D2 also highlights the largest proportionate changes in female participation by occupation since 2011. These include: Specialist Managers (+129%), Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians (+94.9%), Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators (+88.9%), Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals (+64.3%), and Carers and Aides (-35.9%). They also include occupations such as ICT Professionals (+165.4%), Managers (136.8%) and Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers (-34.8%) which experienced a high proportionate change in female participation over the last decade due to a low 2011 baseline.

TABLE D2: CHANGES IN FEMALE PARTICIPATION BY OCCUPATION, WA LG, 2011 AND 2021

Occupation (ANZSCO)	2011	2021	% change
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	686	1127	64.3%
Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists	545	769	41.1%
General Clerical Workers	589	761	29.2%
Other Clerical and Administrative Workers	545	609	11.7%
Specialist Managers	254	582	129.1%
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	335	564	68.4%
Sports and Personal Service Workers	398	533	33.9%
Numerical Clerks	432	531	22.9%
Office Managers and Program Administrators	462	487	5.4%
Health and Welfare Support Workers	417	482	15.6%
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	304	399	31.3%
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	200	306	53.0%
Carers and Aides	412	264	-35.9%
Personal Assistants and Secretaries	305	247	-19.0%
Health Professionals	151	214	41.7%
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	99	193	94.9%
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	201	176	-12.4%
Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals	147	173	17.7%
Clerical and Office Support Workers	172	152	-11.6%
Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators	72	136	88.9%
Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers	134	121	-9.7%
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	42	86	104.8%
ICT Professionals	26	69	165.4%
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	92	60	-34.8%
Other Labourers	44	57	29.5%
Managers, nfd	19	45	136.8%
Professionals, nfd	22	37	68.2%
Hospitality Workers	33	35	6.1%
Sales Support Workers	30	33	10.0%
Education Professionals	32	28	-12.5%
Labourers, nfd	11	27	145.5%
Sales Representatives and Agents	6	22	266.7%
Protective Service Workers	13	22	69.2%
Machine and Stationary Plant Operators	12	19	58.3%
Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd	14	19	35.7%

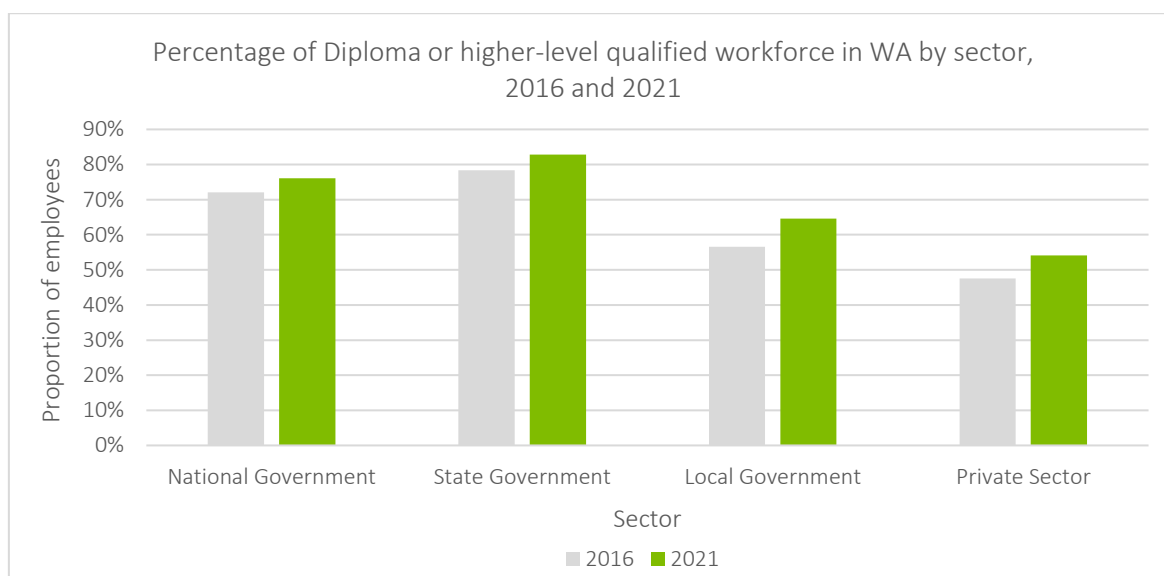
Food Preparation Assistants	28	18	-35.7%
Mobile Plant Operators	19	17	-10.5%
Road and Rail Drivers	16	16	0.0%
Arts and Media Professionals	6	14	133.3%
Factory Process Workers	12	13	8.3%
Construction and Mining Labourers	8	10	25.0%
Food Trades Workers	13	10	-23.1%
Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd	3	6	100.0%
Construction Trades Workers	0	4	-
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	0	4	-
Farmers and Farm Managers	0	3	0.0%
Storepersons	4	3	-25.0%
Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd	0	0	-
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	0	0	-
Sales Workers, nfd	0	0	0.0%
Community and Personal Service Workers, nfd	3	0	-100.0%

Source: ABS, 2011-21

Education

Compared to other spheres of government, the local government workforce has a lower proportion of employees with a Diploma or higher-level qualification (**Figure D8**). Across all sectors, the proportion of Diploma or higher-level qualified workers has increased since the 2016 Census.

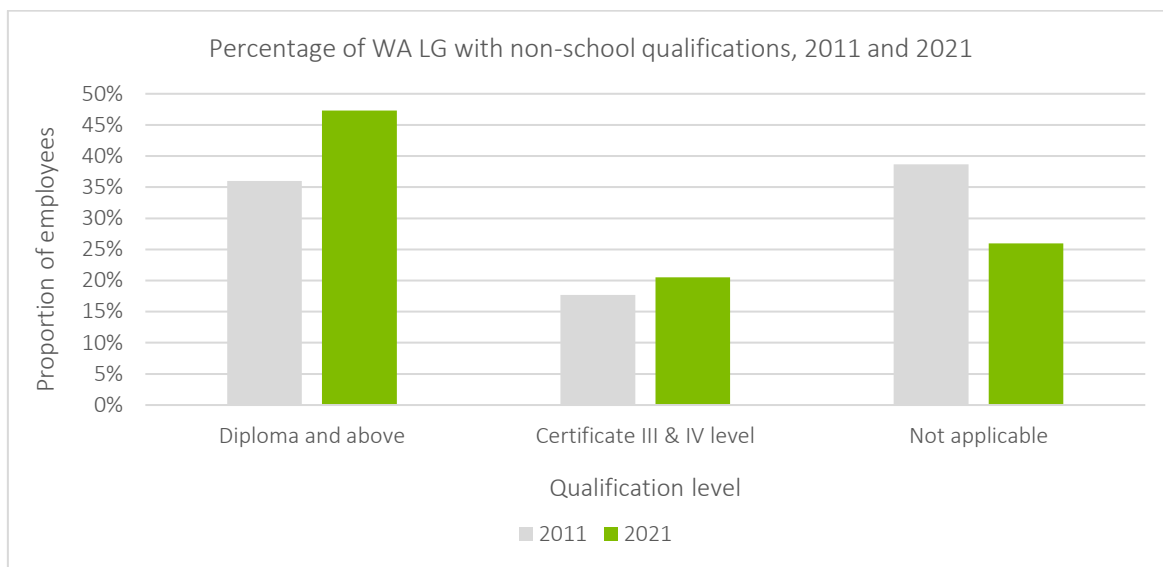
FIGURE D20: PERCENTAGE OF WA WORKFORCE WITH A DIPLOMA OR HIGHER-LEVEL QUALIFICATION, 2021



Source: ABS, 2016 and 2021

Over the last decade, the proportion of the WA local government workforce qualified with a Certificate III and above has increased. (Figure D21). The proportion of the workforce with a Diploma and above increased from 36% to 47.3% between 2011 and 2021.

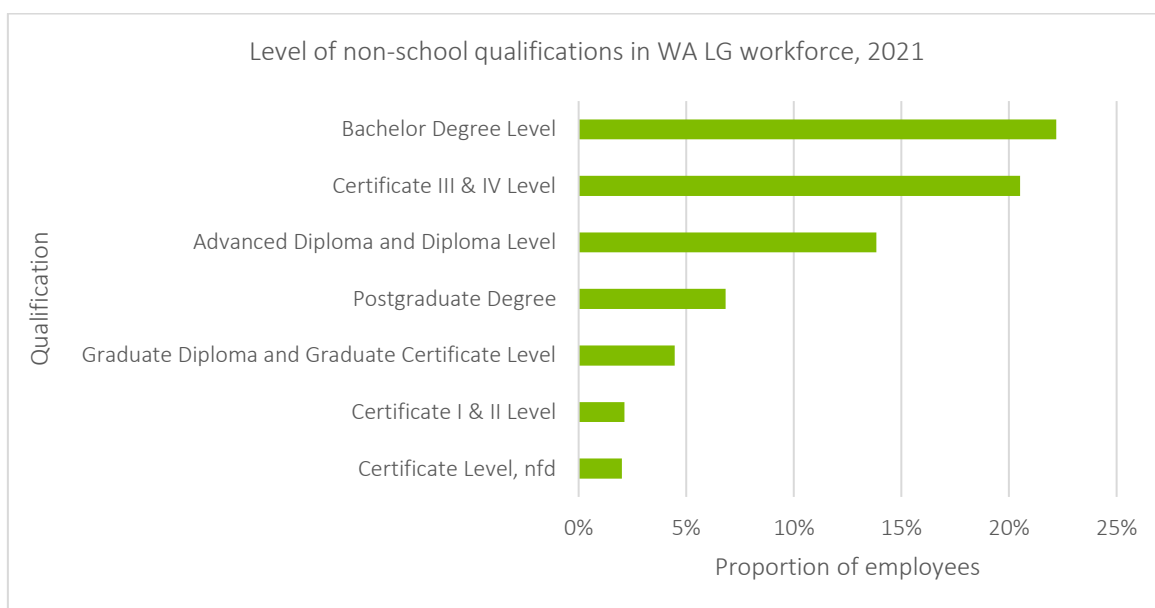
FIGURE D21: PERCENTAGE OF WA LG WORKFORCE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, 2011 AND 2021



Source: ABS Census 2011 and 2021

In 2021, Bachelor degrees were the most common qualification in the WA local government sector (held by over 20% of employees), followed by Certificate III and IV qualifications (20.5%) and Advanced Diplomas and Diplomas (13.8%) (Figure D22).

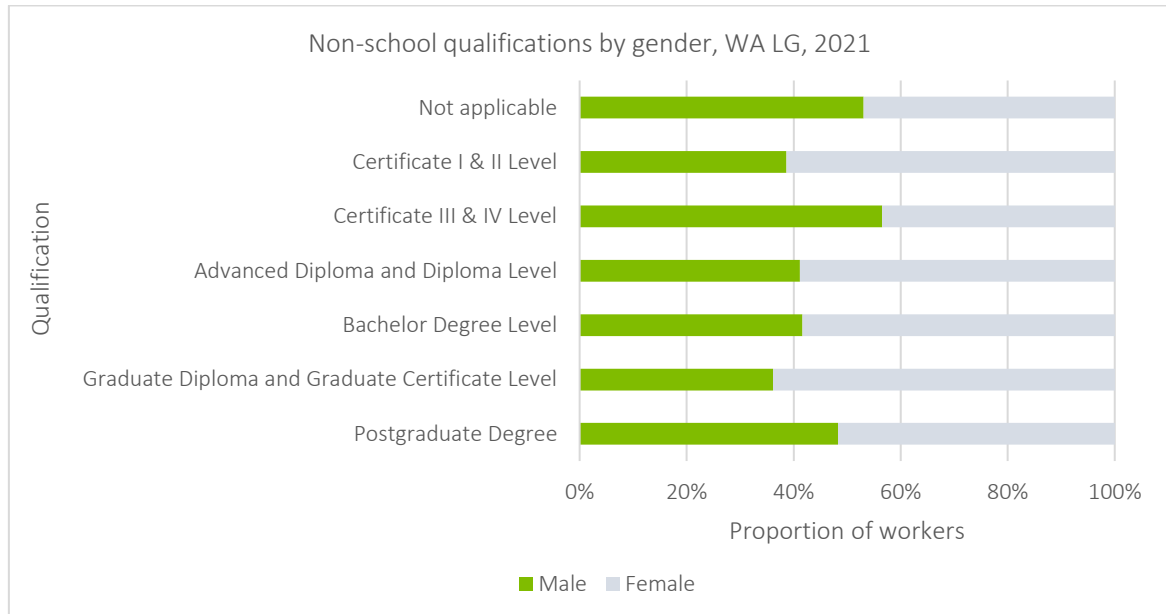
FIGURE D22: NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS IN WA LG, 2021



Source: ABS, 2021

More females hold tertiary qualifications (i.e. Diplomas and above) and Certificate I and II level qualifications than males, whereas there are more males with Certificate III and IV level qualifications (Figure D11).

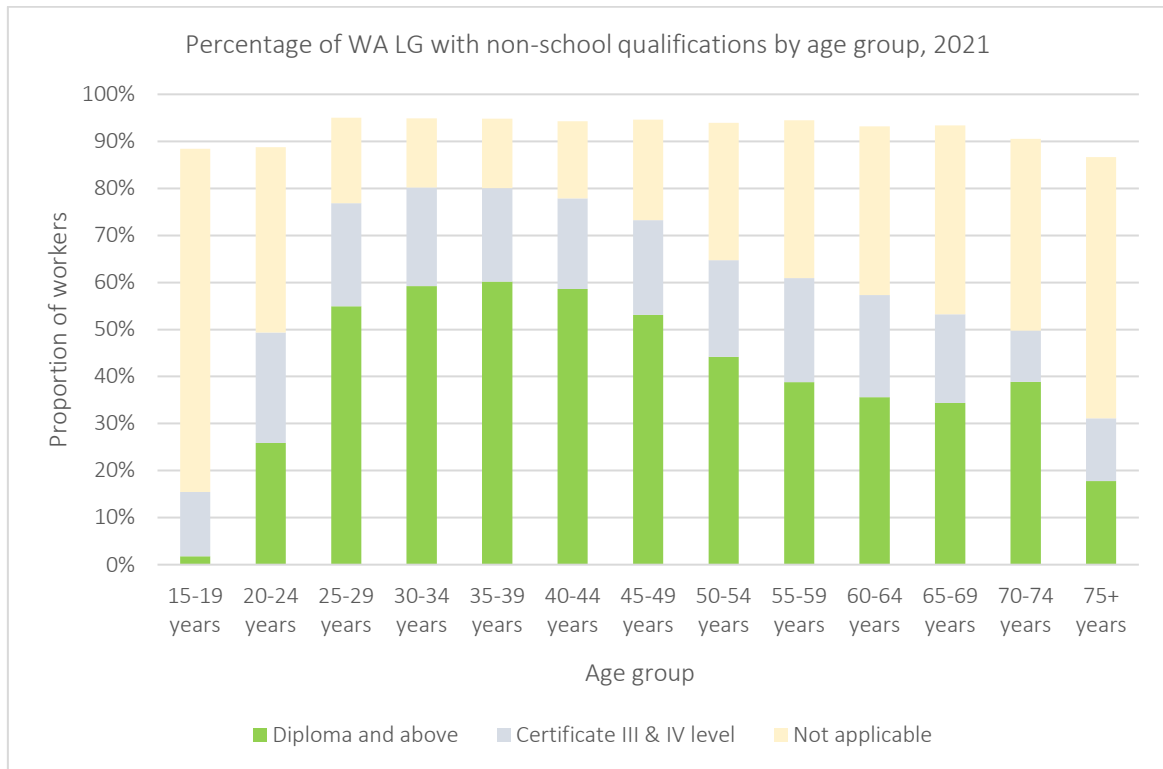
FIGURE D23: NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS IN WA LG BY GENDER, 2021



Source: ABS, 2021

Figure D24 shows that the level of qualification by age group peaks in the 30-34 and 35-39 age groups, and declines for older age groups. This trend is also reflected in the 2016 Census data (2018 Report).

FIGURE D24: PERCENTAGE OF WA LG WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUP, 2021



Source: ABS, 2021. Note that percentages may not total 100% due to other ABS non-school qualification categories not shown here, e.g. 'Not Stated'; 'Not Further Defined'.

Appendix E: Details of Joint Training and Development Opportunities and Partnerships with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs)

The survey included a question about whether local governments had undertaken joint training and development opportunities with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs).

29 local governments said they had undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), predominantly to offer cultural awareness training to council staff. 25 of the responding local governments provided further information on their partnerships with ACCO. This information is provided below.

New South Wales

Six local governments said that they had undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) and four of them provided details of partnerships with:

- Bara Barang to provide mentoring for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees, and to work with local government's supervisory staff;
- Yarn Up to provide online awareness training to the Senior Management Team in 2021;
- Murrook - Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Northern Territory

Seven of the eight responding local governments said that they had undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs). One local government did not respond to this question.

Queensland

Six local governments said that they had undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs). Four local governments described their partnerships:

- With Minjerribah Moorgumpin Elders-in-Council, which had a positive effect on council's cultural competency and its creation of an inclusive, respectful and knowledgeable workplace;
- With TribalLink Blackcard, Biral Tours, Mooloolah Kabi Kabi Lands Council for the provision of First Nations Cultural Awareness training and On-Country experiences;
- Between Torres Strait Island Regional Council and Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council to co-deliver a Cert IV in Social Housing as well as co-training with the Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) and Torres Shire Council for Environmental Health Workers.

South Australia

Two local governments said that they had undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs).

Another local government listed the following initiatives it was involved in:

- Establishing a First Nations People Advisory Group to Council;
- Procuring professional services from RAWsa, an Aboriginal Business Enterprise creating opportunities to grow the Aboriginal workforce and to provide economic independence and social inclusion for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people;⁵¹
- Partnering with Neporendi Aboriginal Forum Inc;
- Working with Kurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation (KYAC), which manages native title rights and interests in parcels of reclaimed Kurna land in Tarntanya Country;⁵² and
- Recognising the community role of Southern Traditional Owners Meyunna Patparta.

Tasmania

Only one local government responded they had undertaken a joint training program with an Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation and that the exercise was beneficial to the local government, however no further detail was provided.

Victoria

Eight local governments said they had undertaken joint training and development with the following Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs):

- First People Millewa Mallee Aboriginal Corporation;
- Djaara (Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation).

Their feedback indicates that these have been beneficial for staff, helping to raise organisational cultural competency in the workforce

Western Australia

Six local governments said that they had undertaken joint training and development with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), including Julyardi Aboriginal Corporation.

In addition, in the Western Australian Local Government Association Salary and Workforce Survey for 2022, survey respondents were asked to prioritise 15 workforce topics for the 2021/22 financial year. The highest priorities the respondent local governments identified were workplace health and safety, and organisational culture and change, and workforce planning. The most noticeable change was wellness and mental health, moving from 12th place in 2018/19 to 4th place on 2020/21. Aboriginal cultural awareness was ranked 15th in both the 2019-20 and 2021-22 survey, but was not ranked at all in the 2018-19 survey.

⁵¹ RAWsa (2022), *Changing lives: empowerment through economic independence*, <https://rawsa.com.au/>

⁵² Australian Government (2021), *ORIC Spotlight On: Taking care of elders, past and future*, <https://www.indigenous.gov.au/news-and-media/stories/oric-spotlight-taking-care-elders-past-future>

Appendix F: Australian Local Government Workforce Development Initiatives

SGS undertook a scan of Australian Local Government workforce development initiatives to ascertain what is happening across the country. Based on the information available online and our consultation for the project, a selection of initiatives is highlighted below.

NSW Local Government Capability Framework

The Local Government Capability Framework, authored by Local Government NSW, is a document which sets out the core capabilities, described as behaviours and attributes of all employees and elected members. It responds to a desire for a more consistent foundation on which to conduct recruitment, workforce planning and staff development.⁵³

The Local Government Capability Framework is divided into four ‘capability groups’: Personal Attributes, Relationships, Results and Resources. There are also two other thematic headings, titled ‘Workforce Leadership’, which is for employees in management positions, and ‘Civic Leadership’, which is for elected members. As such, the Framework is applicable to the Mayor and Councillors in addition to council employees at all levels of seniority.

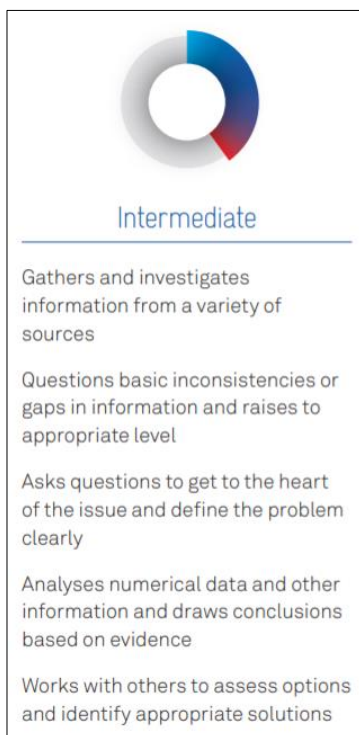
Individual capabilities sit under each of these group headings and refer to specific knowledge or skill areas of focus. Each capability is then detailed on a separate page within the Framework. This page describes the capability and respective levels of advancement, which it calls ‘level descriptors’. These range from ‘foundational’ to ‘highly advanced’. ‘Behavioural indicators’ offer a means of evaluation under each level descriptor, and are in the form of written statements.

An example of the level descriptor and behavioural indicators for the ‘Think and Solve Problems’ capability is shown in **Figure F1** below.

Use of the Framework is optional for NSW local governments, although LGNSW acknowledges that its sector-wide influence will be magnified if at least some employees and councillors in a wide range of LGAs are familiar with the Framework. Collaborative development of the Framework with ‘elected and workforce representatives across the state’ is one way in which LGNSW has tried to create buy-in from its member local governments.

⁵³ Local Government NSW (2017), ‘Local Government Capability Framework’, https://capability.lgnsw.org.au/local_government_capability_framework.pdf

FIGURE F1: EXAMPLE OF LEVEL DESCRIPTOR AND BEHAVIOURAL INDICATORS



Source: Local Government New South Wales, 2017.

The Capability Framework’s traction in NSW has been difficult to measure. Initially, LGNSW had roughly 50% of local governments participate in introductory courses on the Framework. LGNSW has continued to run a couple of courses per year focusing on different aspects of the Framework – e.g. writing Position Descriptions, Implementing the Framework, Applying it to Recruitment etc. After four years, 10-15% of local governments in NSW (up to 20 of 128 member local governments of LGNSW) have fully implemented the Framework and about one-third have started to introduce the Framework (e.g. writing Position Descriptions aligned with the Framework, and to determine training for elected members). Most local governments seem to support the Framework in principle, but lack of resources (time) and competing priorities are hindering its widespread implementation, including the impacts of COVID-19, recent bushfires and floods. LGNSW reports that a couple of the local governments have employed staff dedicated to implementing the Framework across the organisation.

NSW Local Government Skills Strategy

The Local Government Skills Strategy was a program funded by the NSW Government (Training Services NSW) and managed by the NSW Office of Local Government. It involved the allocation of approximately \$5 million in Smart and Skilled funding for vocational education and training for local government employees. It aimed to build the workforce capability of the NSW local government sector by offering local governments improved access to professional training.⁵⁴ The program had three main objectives underneath this broad aim:

⁵⁴ NSW Office of Local Government (2018) ‘Circular to Councils; Local Government Skills Strategy’, <https://www.olg.nsw.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/18-13.pdf>

- Facilitate pre-vocational training programs targeting local government skill priorities.
- Encourage and support local governments to increase their intake of apprentices and trainees, including upskilling their supervisors and managers.
- Facilitate training in skill priority areas for existing local government employees.

The program ran from 2018 – 2020 and funds were fully allocated, mainly to upskilling existing workers.

Central NSW Joint Organisation (CNSWJO)

Central NSW Joint Organisation is a body corporate established on 11 May 2018 under Part 7 Chapter 12 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW). The CNSWJO represents over 157,000 people covering an area of more than 47,000 sq kms, and includes the Local Government Areas of Bathurst, Blayney, Cabonne, Cowra, Forbes, Lachlan, Oberon, Orange, Parkes, Weddin, and Central Tablelands County Council.⁵⁵

The Central NSW JO's vision is to reflect the collective regional priorities and aspirations of its Member Local governments. In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1983* (NSW), its principal functions are:

- To establish strategic regional priorities for the joint organisation area and to establish strategies and plans for delivering those priorities;
- To provide regional leadership for the joint organisation area and to be an advocate for strategic regional priorities; and
- To identify and take up opportunities for inter-governmental cooperation on matters relating to the joint organisation area.

CNSWJO has established the following operational teams to manage workforce skills and capability matters in the region:

- Human Resources Managers Group (HR);
- WHS/Risk Management Group; and
- Training, Learning & Development (TLD) Working Group.

The HR Managers Group meets quarterly to provide advice to the CNSWJO on the full spectrum of HR matters of interest/concern to its member Local governments.

Over the past 7 years the CNSWJO has identified the training needs of 46 Water Operators and 52 Wastewater Operators across 9 of its member Local governments and sourced and co-ordinated the delivery of accredited training in the region for a total of 767 units of competency from the nationally accredited training system. In addition, the CNSWJO has sought training to the requirements of the National Certification Framework administered by the Water Industry Operators Association of Australia (WIOA). The HR Managers Group has recently decided to extend the water and wastewater training to include support for other skills shortages being experienced by local governments in the health and building surveying profession, critical to all Council's core operations. Initial scoping has been undertaken in collaboration with the HR Group and a working party has been formed which will examine how the skills shortages across the region could be addressed.

⁵⁵ <https://www.centralnswjo.com/about>.

In 2022, the HR Managers Group will be looking at sharing recruitment policies and procedures so as to avoid reinventing the wheel, and at models for succession planning and talent management.

The TLD Group is a sub-group of the HR Managers Group and focusses on training and skills and typically meets three times per year. The TLD Working Group focusses on networking and opportunities for sharing training activities to minimise costs and increase outcomes for the region, including by liaising with NSW TAFE and other RTOs to seek out any training opportunities, and sometimes funding. CNSWJO will also often reach out to neighbouring local governments (who are not members of the CNSWJO) to offer places in training programs that the CNSWJO has scheduled to ensure an adequate number of enrolments to keep costs down.

The TLD Group also has carriage of the Safety Compliance Contract for the region. There are 10 training providers on the panel to deliver safety compliance training to CNSWJO member local governments and local governments can organise to have the training delivered directly or the training can be coordinated via CNSWJO's Training & Program Support Officer.

The WHS/Risk Management Group has carriage of the Councils' WHS induction program, which is now delivered online. Once a contractor completes the induction, the induction is valid for 5 years. Currently, just over 3,000 contractors hold a current WHS induction. The induction allows contractors to undertake the general WHS induction once and then it is valid across all participating member local governments; it does not replace a site-specific induction. The WHS/Risk Management Group is also currently focussing on mental health first aid training and WH&S compliance training. However, delivery has been stalled due to the lack of availability of suitable trainers arising from the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic. The WHS/Risk Management Group also receives regular presentations and updates from key WHS agencies in NSW, including Statewide Mutual, SafeWork NSW and StateCover. The HR and WHS/Risk Management Groups share each other's meeting minutes to increase transparency and coordination.

Careers at Council

Careers at Council is a strategic response by the Local Government Associations to attract staff to local government and to develop an employee brand for the sector. This need was identified in the 2013-2020 National Local Government Workforce Strategy and the 2016-2020 NSW Local Government Workforce Strategy.

Careers at Council was established in late 2019 to encourage active and passive candidates to work in local government via informative content, social media (LinkedIn and Facebook), Google advertising and links with a wide range of government, industry and career sites. Careers at Council is now recognised by the Commonwealth and NSW Governments as the careers and jobs portal for local government, with listings on the Jobs Hub, Australian Apprenticeship Pathways and Careers NSW websites. The jobs of approximately 200 local governments are listed on the site which attracts around 1,000 visitors per day.

To raise awareness amongst graduates of the career opportunities in local government, Careers at Council has established a partnership with GradConnection which holds the largest national database of university students and graduates. Roles suitable for graduates are sent to prospective candidates undertaking or completing degrees in areas of skills shortage (engineering, planning and development, environment, project management and human resources).

Careers at Council also actively promotes employment opportunities to veterans through its participation in monthly ADF Transition seminars and to careers advisors via participation in industry information update events.

Careers at Council provides a foundation from which the sector could leverage recruitment advertising campaigns on a sector/regional/occupation basis and more detailed information about career pathways into and within local government.

UTS Centre for Local Government

The Centre for Local Government is a section of the UTS Institute for Public Policy and Governance. The Centre has provided various training and advisory services to Australian local governments for over 30 years.⁵⁶ It is an example of a partnership between the local government sector and a major educational and research institution to extend local government's capability. In its heyday, the Centre had quite a strong research and policy development output, as well as tertiary education and broader public education about local government's role in Australian society and democracy.

Currently, there are three main streams of services offered by the Centre:

- **Training and short courses.** The Centre offers several training modules in subjects related to local governance, such as development assessment, community engagement and project management. These can be delivered 'in-house', meaning that their content can be customised according to the organisational objectives of a particular local government.
- **Formal local government qualifications.** These include graduate certificates, graduate diplomas and masters degrees in principles and practices of local government.
- **Advisory and research.** The Centre offers fee-for-service research and consultancy services in a range of local government functions. This includes both internal business governance and inputs to strategy development.

The Centre is currently restructuring to update its staffing and the range of services it offers. Its website states that this revamp will involve some kind of engagement with the local government sector to align its new program with the development needs of the sector. It may be worth re-engaging with UTS to see if they may be able to take up some of the challenges identified from the results of this survey.

Workforce Planning Guidelines for Local Government in Tasmania

In 2016, the Local Government Association Tasmanian (LGAT) partnered with Burnie City Council, Circular Head Council, Waratah-Wynyard Council and the UTS Centre for Local Government to develop Workforce Planning Guidelines for local government in Tasmania.⁵⁷ A Reference Group established to shape and tailor the guidelines included: Break O'Day Council, Burnie Council, Circular Head Council, Glamorgan Spring Bay Council, Hobart City Council, Kingborough Council, and Waratah-Wynyard Council.

⁵⁶ UTS (n.d.) 'Centre for Local Government', <https://www.uts.edu.au/research/institute-public-policy-and-governance/centre-local-government>

⁵⁷ UTS (2016), Workforce Planning Guidelines for Local Government in Tasmania, https://www.skills.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/174937/Workforce_Planning_Guidelines_for_Local_Government.pdf

The guidelines propose six steps to workforce planning and provide detailed descriptions, key questions to ask, case studies, and other resources to equip councils who are preparing a workforce plan:

- 1: Starting out – This section guides councils to consider the scope and scale that is relevant to their local context of workforce planning. It also provides guidance on internal and external stakeholders, and relevant data and information sources when undertaking workforce planning.
- 2: Where are we now? – This section guides councils to gather information about the current state, i.e. current workforce profile, current macro-trends and strategic context in which the council operates.
- 3: Where might we be in the future? – This section provides guidance on qualitatively forecasting the external context, having regard to political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental considerations.
- 4: What are the gaps? – This section guides councils to assess current and future workforce gaps, and to prioritise these for action via a ratings-based risk matrix or other framework.
- 5: Strategies to assess the gaps? – This section guides councils to identify strategies and actions that respond to the current and future gaps. It also provides a list of common gaps and issues, and potential strategies and actions in response to these.
- 6: Monitoring and evaluation – This section highlights the ongoing and iterative nature of workforce planning, which suggests a need for workforce plans to be reviewed and outcomes to be evaluated.

Appendix G: Local Government Workforce and Capability Planning: International Examples

Brief to Local Government Information Unit (LGIU), United Kingdom

SGS Economics and Planning commissioned the Local Government Information Unit (LGIU) to review international best practice policy for workforce and skills/capability development in the Local Government sector. In particular, how the Local Government sector around the world is:

- Innovating to close skills gaps and shortages;
- Leveraging creative partnerships to identify future workforce needs and streamline training opportunities;
- Remaining agile through crises (e.g. Covid-19 pandemic, climate change) to support longer-term recovery;
- Responding to macrotrends (e.g. an ageing workforce, digital transformation, structural changes to local economies) that are shaping the expectations and needs of the future workforce.

Review of international practice

In the countries reviewed, a range of activities have been deployed to build capacity in local government workforces, including:

- Providing advice, toolkits and consultancy support for workforce planning;
- Training or retraining the unemployed/under-employed and embedding a culture of improvement/career development at all levels;
- Redesigning jobs to remove non-essential requirements and allow optimal use of available expertise;
- Bringing back retired personnel with a focus on mentoring/knowledge transfer (as in this example of civil engineer shortages for public works in South Africa);
- Leveraging infrastructure investment/public procurement to fund and provide local jobs/apprenticeship opportunities;
- Marketing local government/sub-national government as an attractive career choice (see the Yukon (Canada) government's People Plan for a discussion about branding – the Yukon government has been a Top 100 employer in Canada since 2014);
- Outreach into schools and universities to improve knowledge and appeal of construction or other shortage sectors, including internships and cadetships;
- Expanding the recruitment pool, by targeting under-represented groups such as women and minorities or recruiting skilled migrants; and

- Adopting innovation/new technologies to reduce demand for workforce and increase productivity (for example, offsite construction, pre-cast concrete or automation).

Case studies - Developing workforce plans

UK - Local Government Association Workforce Planning Support

The LGA in England support local authorities with strategic workforce planning. As well as providing guides and tools, they are running a project providing more intensive capacity building to around 70 local governments, including:

- Interactive workforce planning workshops for senior leaders and managers;
- Reviews of talent management and workforce plans;
- Support with developing career pathways;
- People analytics; and
- Online Knowledge Hub forum for workforce planning professionals.

The support program has received good feedback, as shown in a recent Impact Report, with the vast majority of participating local governments reporting a positive impact on their organisations. The impact on 'delivering organisational priorities' and 'recruitment and retention' was particularly high.

For example, the LGA's Workforce Planning team recently supported two local governments in the Midlands to tackle difficulty in recruiting planning officers through redesigning jobs to separate out elements requiring a local on-site presence and specialist expertise that could be delivered remotely. This allowed them to share local planning officer resource and jointly recruit a senior planner who is based in another part of the country.

UK – London Councils

London Councils is one of local government's regional employers' organisations. It is supporting London borough local councils with a workplace planning tool, a spreadsheet which captures workforce data and helps local governments analyse demand, supply, gaps and scenario planning. The spreadsheet helps ensure data is robust and collected consistently.

London Councils also has a Workforce Planning & Intelligence Network (for sharing best practice amongst HR professionals) and a Recruitment Managers Network which reviews common areas of staff shortage and initiates joint projects and shared solutions to recruitment issues. For instance, London Councils ran a £1.85 million Employment Construction Careers programme (funded through European Social Fund) with seven boroughs and the City of London, which helped unemployed Londoners gain construction skills and qualifications across a range of areas, from site management to administration and security.

Case studies - Bridging the skills gap

UK – Scottish Roads Collaboration Project

The Scottish Improvement Service is the national improvement organisation for local councils in Scotland. It provides capacity building support and facilitates collaboration between councils. One project is the Roads Collaboration Project bringing together the 32 Scottish roads authorities and Transport Scotland to deliver a well maintained road network. Through a workforce planning strand the

roads authorities are working with education providers and industry bodies such as the Institute of Civil Engineers to address labour shortages, through:

- Routes into leadership, a short course for aspiring roads managers;
- Work-based learning and apprenticeships, including graduate apprenticeships;
- Outreach to schools to market roads and civil engineering as a career choice; and
- Shared approach to delivering training to roads staff.

United States – NextGen Silicon Valley

NextGen is a commission of local governments in the region, including two county organisations and 36 cities, representatives of workforce investment boards, local government professional organisations and university career centre staff from San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties. Local government faces intensive competition from the private sector and a ‘baby boomer’ retirement wave, leading to labour shortages. NextGen runs a variety of programs every year to enhance knowledge about local government agencies, career opportunities and skill advancement. Programs upskill current employees with potential and attract young and diverse talent from universities, through:

- Management Talent Exchange - three-month placements in another local agency;
- Regional internships and outreach to university students;
- Tomorrow’s City-County Manager forum: one-day intensive workshop for emerging leaders; and
- Fellows Programme bringing specific expertise from universities into local government – benefiting the host organisation and growing a talent pipeline.

United States – Coconino County, Arizona

Coconino is the second largest county in US by area (outside Alaska). Serving a vast remote and rural area, the county has 1200 employees. Following serious budget cuts in the early 2010s, the county developed innovative cost-saving solutions to improve retention of skilled employees. The activities, which won two national awards, focused on work-life balance and employee engagement through:

- Flexible work arrangements: job sharing, phasing into retirement, flexible benefits such as staff being able to purchase up to 10 personal days a year, and tele-commuting (using technology to work from home);
- Employee involvement in workforce planning and an employee suggestions scheme; and
- Access to training and education for employees at every career stage, including classes for new/experienced supervisors; leadership training for managers; free online training; cross training; developing internal talent through the knowledge and experience of employees near retirement; and retirement planning classes.

Employees shaped the county’s recruitment and retention strategies. These have attracted a large and diverse pool of internal applicants (filling 40% of vacancies); reduced turnover by 6%; streamlined personnel policies; formed a pool of employees willing to work in other departments to decrease the use and cost of temporary employees; introduced teleconferencing options for employees in outlying areas who cannot travel to meetings due to budget cuts.

United States - UpSkill Houston

The Greater Houston Partnership established UpSkill Houston as an industry-led partnership of employers, trade associations, education, government and non-profit/community organisations, using a model developed by the US Chamber Foundation's Talent Pipeline Management. The aim was to strategically expand the talent pipeline and attract talent to technical careers in sectors considered the drivers of the region's economy, including construction and petrochemicals. Activities include:

- Collaborations with community-organisations, public workforce systems and employers to attract and screen potential recruits, including those from low-income families;
- Women into Construction programmes (such as on-the-job training for three months trained 20 women to become pipefitter helpers);
- Partnering with schools to recruit juniors into pre-apprenticeship programmes; and
- Raising awareness of vital middle-skill (more than high school diploma but less than four-year degree) job opportunities in construction which employers struggle to fill.

Themes/learning points

The following themes and learning points can be drawn from these and other experiences:

- Successful strategic workplace planning uses data and insight about the workforce to design and implement solutions: Action plans typically need a mix of short-term fixes and long term, sustained activities to 'grown our own' or expand the talent pool.
- Local councils can compete with the private sector on wider benefits and employee experience: Reviewing these and listening to employees' changing expectations sends a clear message that people are valued.
- Collaboration across local councils, tiers of government, other agencies and industry can unlock innovative solutions and, over time, build a talent pipeline that benefits the wider local economy as well as increasing local government's capability.
- Technology will bring about new ways of working (even in 'outdoor' roles) and open up alternative channels for delivering training and development: the pandemic may have overcome (some) employees' resistance to online/distance learning, teleconferencing and remote management.

Appendix H: OECD Report Future-Proofing Adult Learning Systems in Cities and Regions: Summary

Foreword

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation that works to build better policies for better lives. The OECD's goal is to shape policies that foster prosperity, equality, opportunity and well-being for all, drawing on 60 years of experience and insights to better prepare the world of tomorrow.

In 2022, the OECD prepared a Policy Manual for Local Government on future proofing adult learning systems in cities and regions in recognition of the long term economic, social and health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing structural changes including automation and digitalisation, demographic changes and the transition to a “green” economy.

The OECD believes that in coming years, labour markets will face significant challenges. In this context, re- and upskilling of adults is an urgent priority for all at national, regional and local levels. To turn challenges into opportunities and to ensure that the supply of local skills matches constantly changing skills demands, there is a need to create strong adult learning systems for a more resilient and empowered society and productive economy.

Future-ready adult learning systems should provide clear re- and upskilling pathways for all individuals in need of training. This is especially important for groups that have a weaker attachment to the labour market such as the low-skilled, workers on non-standard contracts, long-term unemployed, individuals with a migration background, and youth not in employment, education or training.

Local governments have a critical role to play. As the level of government closest to citizens, they are well-placed to identify challenges faced by employers in the labour market as well as by workers falling through the cracks, which can vary significantly by locality. Indeed, current and potential workers, as well as employers, typically look for jobs and training opportunities in their neighbourhoods.

In addition, local governments can create a strong culture of adult learning that is effectively tailored to local needs, challenges and opportunities – a culture that is difficult to create through national initiatives alone. While there is growing awareness of this role, and many countries are decentralising responsibilities including those of adult learning, local governments still do not necessarily have the means and competences to respond to medium- and long-term needs.

To support local governments in their efforts to future-proof adult learning systems, this Policy Manual presents a range of policy options and concrete actions that can inspire and guide work at the local level. It is designed for both policy makers and practitioners at the local and regional level, but also for national policy makers to support their efforts in supporting the diversity of local needs.

Definition of Adult Learning

For the purposes of the OECD Policy Manual, adult learning is defined as follows:

- Adult learning refers to adult education and training that is job-related and is expected to have a positive effect on performance and productivity at work.
- Adult learning includes three different types of education and training: 1) formal education and training, which leads to a formal qualification; 2) non-formal education and training that does not necessarily lead to formal qualifications, such as structured on-the-job training, open and distance education, courses and private lessons, seminars and workshops; and 3) informal learning, i.e. unstructured on-the-job learning, learning by doing or learning from colleagues.
- Adult learners are defined as individuals aged 25+ years who have left the initial, “first chance” education system (either primary, secondary, post-secondary or tertiary level) but are engaged in learning (OECD, 2001[1]; Werquin, 2010[2]; OECD, 2019[3]; OECD, 2019[4]).

Introduction

Labour markets across the world are changing due to population ageing, increasingly rapid digitalisation and automation, evolving supply chain dynamics and the green transition.

With the COVID-19 crisis, many of the ongoing labour market changes are accelerating. Digitalisation and automation have picked up speed due to social distancing requirements as well as changing work habits and preferences. As well as the transition to more sustainable economies.

In this context of rapidly changing labour markets, adult learning systems are increasingly important. The extent to which individuals, firms and local economies can reap the benefits of ongoing changes and minimise the negative impact on workers will largely depend on the readiness of local adult learning systems.

Local governments are stepping up their efforts to make local economies more resilient and future-ready. The consequences of changing skills needs are felt acutely at the local level, through skills mismatches and skills shortages, as well as the displacement of workers without the skills sought by their employers.

Policies, regulations and funding for adult education and training are typically managed at the national level, yet needs can vary widely on the local level. Because skills needs differ across regions and local areas, national efforts can also only go so far in changing learning habits.

There are many reasons why local governments can make a difference in the development of future-ready adult learning systems, including:

- Understanding local skills demand;
- Cultivating/Promoting inclusive cultures of lifelong learning; and
- Strategically tailoring needs and bridging gaps.

Some groups are more at risk of experiencing job losses and long-term unemployment (or inactivity) due to changing skills requirements. Despite their obvious need for training, groups with weaker attachment to the labour market continue to be less likely to participate in adult learning programmes. For career guidance to be effective, its content must be adjusted to the specific needs of the individuals that participate and be linked more directly to the many local stakeholders involved in adult learning.

Structure of the Policy Manual Key policy areas and actions

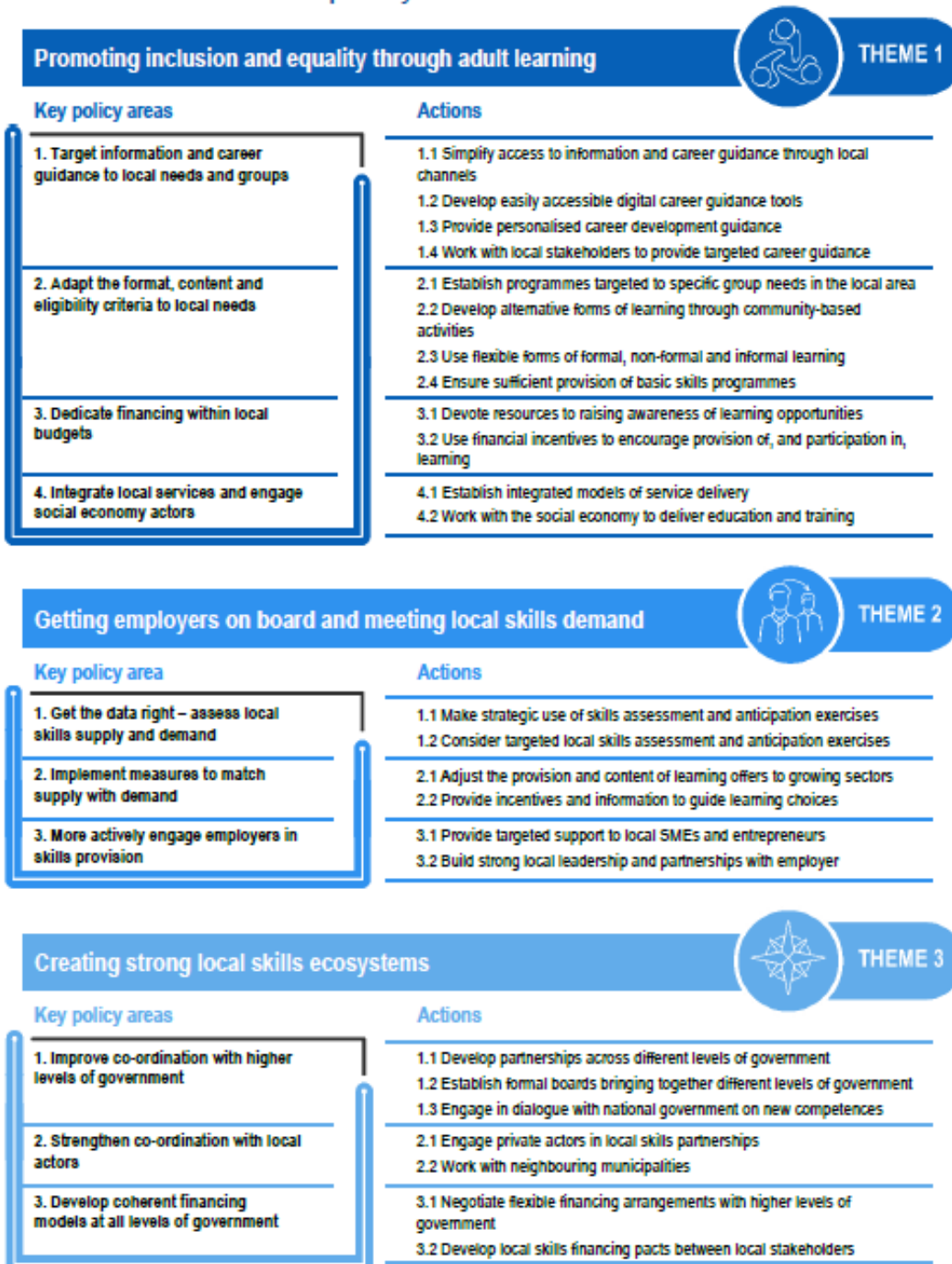
The Policy Manual is structured into three themes: Promoting inclusion and equality through adult learning; Getting employers on board and meeting local skills demand; and Creating strong local skills ecosystems, as shown in **Figure H1**.

Each theme includes key policy areas with suggestions as to how local governments can address issues with adult learning. Overall themes and suggestions include:

- Better coordination between levels of government and other stakeholders in the adult learning sector including financial and program-based coordination;
- Understanding and meeting local skill needs;
- Attempt to reach those marginalised as they are less likely to engage in adult learning; and
- Simplify access to adult learning information and programs.

FIGURE H1: OECD FUTURE PROOFING ADULT LEARNING – STRUCTURE OF THE POLICY MANUAL FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The structure of the policy manual



Promoting inclusion and equality through adult learning

This theme is important because the pandemic exacerbated already polarised labour markets in many cities and regions. While the ongoing changes to skills requirements have the potential to affect all workers, automation and digitalisation are skill-biased technologies that favour high-skilled workers at the expense of middle- and low-skilled workers. Especially vulnerable are workers in jobs that are characterised by simple and repetitive tasks. They are likely to bear the brunt of these changes, calling for more training to maintain labour market attachment.

Key policy area 1: Target information and career guidance to local needs and groups:

- Career guidance is a fundamental policy lever to help individuals successfully navigate a constantly evolving labour market.
- Many of the groups who face disadvantages in the labour market, including the low-skilled, use career guidance services less often than the reference population.
- One way to increase the use of career guidance among groups with weaker attachment to the labour market is to make it more easily accessible.
- Another way to ensure that information and career guidance is provided to the groups most in need is through mobile outreach services that are accessible for hard-to-reach groups and places.
- For career guidance to be effective, its content must be adjusted to the specific needs of the individuals that participate.

Key policy area 2: Adapt the format, content and eligibility criteria to local needs:

- The willingness to participate in adult training varies across groups, with lowskilled, workers in jobs at high risk of automation and older workers showing significantly less willingness to train than their counterparts
- One way to overcome the low willingness to train is through the provision of targeted adult learning programmes that take into account the specific characteristics and learning needs of certain groups.
- To make the targeting effective it should be data-driven to identify groups for whom targeted measures may be relevant and based on evaluations on what works.
- Another way to get groups with weaker attachment to the labour market engaged in adult learning programmes is through the development of alternative forms of learning.

Key policy area 3: Dedicate financing within local budgets:

- Financial issues present one of the main obstacles preventing adults from taking part in adult learning activities.
- Financial incentives directed at individuals or employers may come in many forms, e.g. wage and training subsidies, training vouchers, tax incentives, loans and individualised learning account schemes.
- The demand for training has increased significantly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key policy area 4: Integrate local services and engage social economy actors:

- While adult learning is vital to improve labour market attachment among groups with weaker attachment to the labour market, additional support services may be necessary to reduce barriers to their participation in education and training.
- Responsibilities for these services tend to be divided between levels of government and often measures to ensure co-ordination are lacking.
- An important way of providing learning through integrated service models is through non-formal adult education or community education. Non-formal and community-based education is education that takes place outside the formal education sector and which aims at enhancing learning, fostering empowerment and contributing to civic society.

Getting employers on board and meeting local skills demand

This theme is important because global megatrends, including digitalisation, the green transition and the ageing of societies, are changing the demand for skills. These transformations will destroy, transform and create jobs, but often not in the same place or time, or requiring the same type of skills. With COVID-19, many of the ongoing changes are likely to accelerate. Digitalisation and automation are likely to pick up in speed due to the introduction of social distance requirements among other things, and the green transition is likely to receive momentum as part of stimulus packages.

The effects of global changes vary significantly across local economies. Often labour market changes are concentrated in specific regions or sectors, and often there is a significant time gap between the destruction and creation of jobs – resulting in geographically concentrated skills mismatches. Compared to other sub-national areas, large cities tend to host substantial shares of high-skilled workers that work under standard contracts and with good teleworking options, which makes cities more resilient to ongoing changes. Yet, cities also host many low-skilled workers with little opportunity for teleworking. Many local areas show signs of misalignment between the provision of skills and the actual skills needed in the labour market. One such sign is the self-reported training needs among workers. Across OECD countries, 35% of workers report that they do not have all the skills needed to do their current tasks and need more training.

Key policy area 1: Get the data right – assess local skills supply and demand:

- Policy makes to understand local market needs skills assessment and anticipation (SAA).
- SAA often done at national or regional level can be intensive for local regions but may be required.

Key policy area 2: Implement measures to match supply with demand:

- Adjust adult learning policies in line with SAA findings.
- Importance of information.
- Local governments may regulate the provision of courses, course content and curricula to meet local skills demand and steer skills production towards those sectors.
- Another way to steer the choice of individuals and employers towards in demand skills is through information.
- Steering towards digital and green economies.

Key policy area 3: More actively engage employers in skills provision:

- Employers play a key role in the provision of adult training not least because a large share of training and education takes place in the workplace
- There are many ways that local governments can engage employers in adult learning policies. Includes lower costs, financial benefits and information of benefits
- SMEs, entrepreneurs and starts-up all face special challenges when it comes to the provision of training to their employees.
- Development of local employment partnerships.

Creating a local skills eco system

This theme is important because adult learning systems funding and responsibilities are split across multiple levels of government and agencies. Adult learning systems also encompass a range of policies and programmes with different objectives and different target groups – including basic skills courses for the low-skilled, professional training for workers, activation and training for the unemployed, re- and upskilling of workers, or language classes for migrants. In addition, adult learning policies often overlap with other policy sectors including social, employment policies, economic development as well as other skills policies including higher education (HE) and vocational education and training (VET). At the local and regional level, the fragmentation of responsibilities and the broad range of stakeholders involved presents both a challenge and an opportunity.

Key policy area 1: Improve co-ordination with higher levels of government:

- In any system where responsibilities for adult learning policies are spread across levels of government, vertical co-ordination mechanisms are important.
- Many countries have taken steps to improve the co-ordination of adult learning systems across all levels of government. These includes pursuing collaborative partnerships across government levels and engaging in dialogue on the adjustment and transfer of responsibilities to lower levels of government.
- Multi-level partnerships.

Key policy area 2: Strengthen co-ordination with local actors:

- Within any given region or city, many different actors are involved delivering adult learning policies- These often include local government departments and authorities, public employment services, universities and schools, social partners, private training providers, and local businesses. All these actors have different responsibilities, pursue different goals, administer separate budgets, and often do not perceive themselves as being a part of a joint “system” (see Box 30). Alignment of interests among actors is unlikely to happen spontaneously; rather it requires effective co-ordination.
- Engaging with non-government stakeholders and collaborating through local skills partnerships is a vital tool for local governments to deal with the inherent complexities of adult learning systems -The positive benefits of well-functioning local partnerships and skills ecosystems include:
 - Providing valuable information to the policy-making and implementation process through experiences with the real-world effects of policies,
 - Creating commitment and buy-in among relevant stakeholders to work towards a joined up local skills strategy,

- Mobilising and involving employers in the financing and provision of training, and
- Ensuring that the training provided meets the demand of the local economy.
- Cities can also look beyond their own administrative boundaries in developing partnerships by working with neighbouring municipalities or regions.

Key policy area 3: Develop coherent financing models at all levels of government.

- The financing model influences the quality and quantity of adult learning programmes, the behaviour and choice of providers, individuals and businesses, and the ability of local skills systems to match the local demand for skills.
- For local practitioners, the alignment of decision-making and financing responsibilities is crucial for their ability to put in place policies that work.
- The possible benefits from investment in adult learning are distributed among the public, individuals and businesses, but the incentives for these actors to invest in skills development are not always clear.
- Local skills financing pacts, signed by government actors as well as other stakeholders such as social partners, employers and training providers, can help overcome some of these challenges.

Case Studies

- Micro-credentials – which may be defined as short, targeted and flexible non-degree learning programmes – are gaining increasing policy traction in many countries in the face of rapidly shifting skills demand. These shorter skills-focused courses are often stackable, relatively cheap and fast, and aligned to the specific needs of industries/employers, which makes them an easy way for individuals in the working age to re- and upskill to meet immediate skills gaps in the labour market. Pg.24.
- In Canada, the federal government uses bilateral agreements between federal government, provinces and territories to allocate large amounts of annual funding to lower levels of government in the area of adult learning. The bilateral agreements stipulate the agreed-upon objectives that the funding should achieve and establish key features of the programmes to be delivered pg.47.
- Humber skills pledge. The main objective of the Skills Pledge is to encourage and help businesses access vital skills and training organisations to help them succeed and grow. More specifically, the ongoing partnership campaign seeks to encourage joint working between education and training providers, employers, local councils and organisations, including local public employment service offices. Pg.47.
- In co-operation with the Fundación Adsis and the JPMorgan Chase Foundation, the city of Madrid has developed a comprehensive training and employment project with the purpose to improve the employability opportunities of young people (18-30 years old) in the community of Madrid. The project includes 12 training itineraries that all relate to the “Circular Economy” and seeks to enable young people to have a quality job that contributes to the ecological transition. Pg.42.
- Excelsior is a skills assessment system created in co-operation between the Italian Ministry of Labour and UnionCamere (Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Handicrafts and

Agriculture) in 1997 with the support of the European Union. Through a co-operation with the network of regional and local Chambers of Commerce in Italy, the system provides data at regional and local levels on labour market trends, and the professional and training needs of companies across the country. Pg 37.

- Workforce Planning Ontario, a network of workforce planning boards, has the mandate to connect labour market stakeholders within the Canadian province of Ontario. Through a network of 26 planning boards that covers four regions across the province, Workforce Planning Ontario seeks to conduct localised research of ongoing labour market changes and identify skills shortages and future training requirements throughout Ontario pg.37.
- Through its Local Development Agency, Barcelona Activa set up the Barcelona IT Academy in 2017 to develop and upgrade the digital skills of professionals in the city. The main objective of the academy is to promote job opportunities, reinforce competitiveness, promote social inclusion, and reduce the gender gap in the digital sector. The IT Academy collaborates with IT companies to define training modules and provide job opportunities, and with academic institutions to promote Barcelona's work in this sector pg.41.

The full report can be found here:

- https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/employment/future-proofing-adult-learning-systems-in-cities-and-regions_11fa26cc-en;jsessionid=tvaWQwqjhJGTEA2qdQW3i6xS.ip-10-240-5-167.

Appendix I: Further Reading

2018 Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Reports

ALGA (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report Australia*, available at:
<https://alga.com.au/local-government-workforce-and-future-skills-report-australia/>

LGAQ (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Queensland*, Unpublished.

LGASA (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – South Australia*, Unpublished.

LGANT (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Northern Territory*, available at:
<http://www.lgant.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/LGWFSR-Report-September-2018.pdf>

LGAT (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Tasmania*, available at:
https://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0028/662329/LG-Workforce-and-Future-Skills-Report-Tasmania-Sept-2018-FINAL.pdf

LGNSW (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – New South Wales*, Unpublished.

MAV (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Victoria*, available at:
https://www.mav.asn.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/21889/Local-Government-Workforce-and-Future-Skills-Report-Victoria-Dec-2018.pdf

WALGA (2018) *Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report – Western Australia*, Unpublished.

Skills shortages and workforce development

OECD (2001) *Education Policy Analysis 2001*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/epa-2001-en>

OECD (2019[3]) *OECD Skills Outlook 2019 : Thriving in a Digital World*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/df80bc12-en>.

OECD (2019[4]) *Getting Skills Right: Future-Ready Adult Learning Systems, Getting Skills Right*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264311756-en>.

OECD (2022) *Future-Proofing Adult Learning Systems in Cities and Regions. A Policy Manual for Local Government*. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/employment/future-proofing-adult-learning-systems-in-cities-and-regions_11fa26cc-en;jsessionid=tvaWQwqjhJGTEA2qdQW3i6xS.ip-10-240-5-167

RAI (2022) *Rebalancing the Nation Regionalisation Consultation paper*, <https://www.regionalaustralia.org.au/home/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Regionalisation-Consultation-Paper-RAI-2022.pdf>

Werquin, P. (2010) *Recognising Non-Formal and Informal Learning: Outcomes, Policies and Practices*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264063853-e>

Key Reports

Regional Australia Institute (2022) *Rebalancing the Nation. Regionalisation Consultation Paper*. RAI, Canberra. <https://apo.org.au/sites/default/files/resource-files/2022-03/apo-nid317212.pdf>

LGIU Australia (2022) *Flooding in Australia: councils supporting each other*. Blog by Sid Hayward. Flooding in Australia: councils supporting each other – LGIU

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