

# MARITIME & PORTS

## Challenges

- › Maritime freight transport is slowing because of reduced activity in the mining and resource industries.
- › There is strong competition for skilled workers between ports both within Australia and internationally. This often translates into a transient workforce, with recurring skill shortages. Regional and remote ports generally experience more difficulties in attracting and retaining skilled workers than ports in capital cities.
- › The Maritime and Ports workforce is one of the oldest in the country and is ageing at a faster rate than other industries.
- › The lack of available training berths – related to the falling number of Australian-flagged commercial vessels – makes gaining mandated sea time difficult for trainees.
- › Higher-level skill needs are emerging related to new technology, such as automated cargo handling systems.
- › There are tensions between the supply of skills by established training institutions and industry demand.

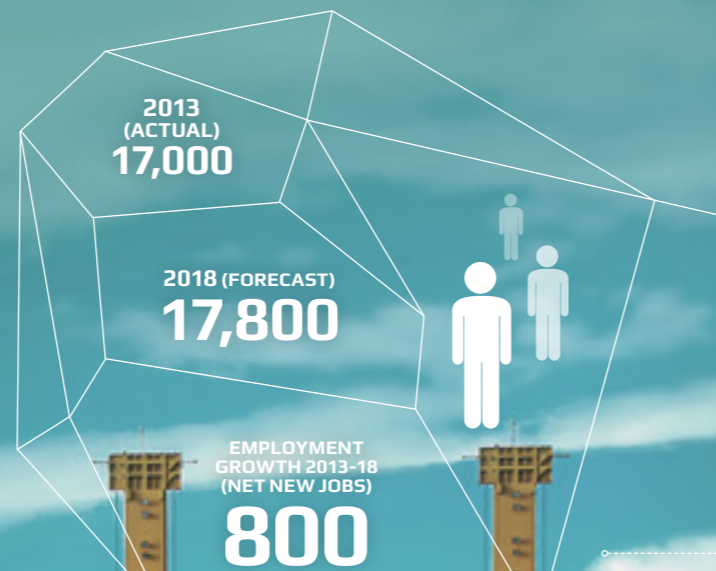
## Opportunities

- › Some regional ports (particularly in Queensland) are forecasting a strong increase in container traffic as new local extraction projects come online, increasing local demand for skilled workers.
- › Automation is having an impact on the structure of work and skill requirements for both marine and land operations at ports.
- › Skills development opportunities exist in areas of cargo and land-based maritime operations in ports, including business

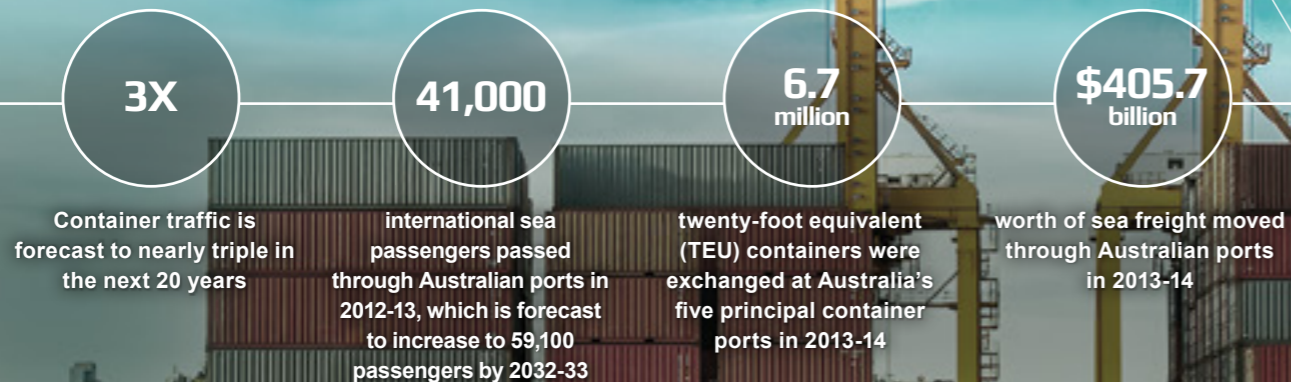
skills, project management and engineering.

- › The cruise market segment is growing rapidly, sustaining demand for seafaring workers with multidisciplinary skills at all levels.
- › Creating opportunities for women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and new immigrants who are often well qualified but cannot access suitable jobs would widen the recruitment pool.
- › Stronger partnerships between industry and VET providers would improve industry-valued outcomes.

## EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

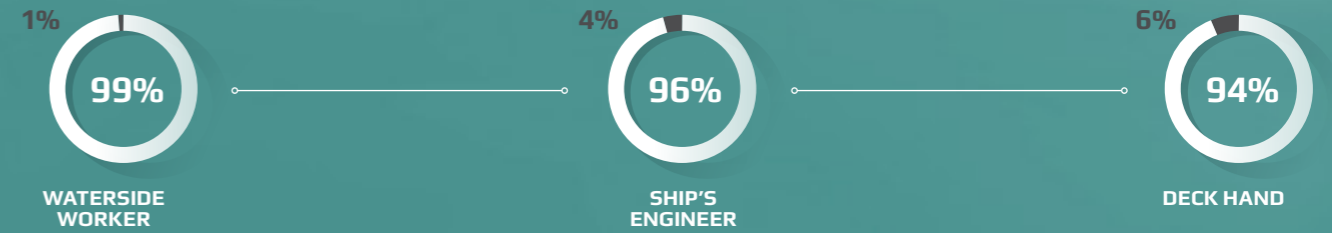


## FACTS & FIGURES



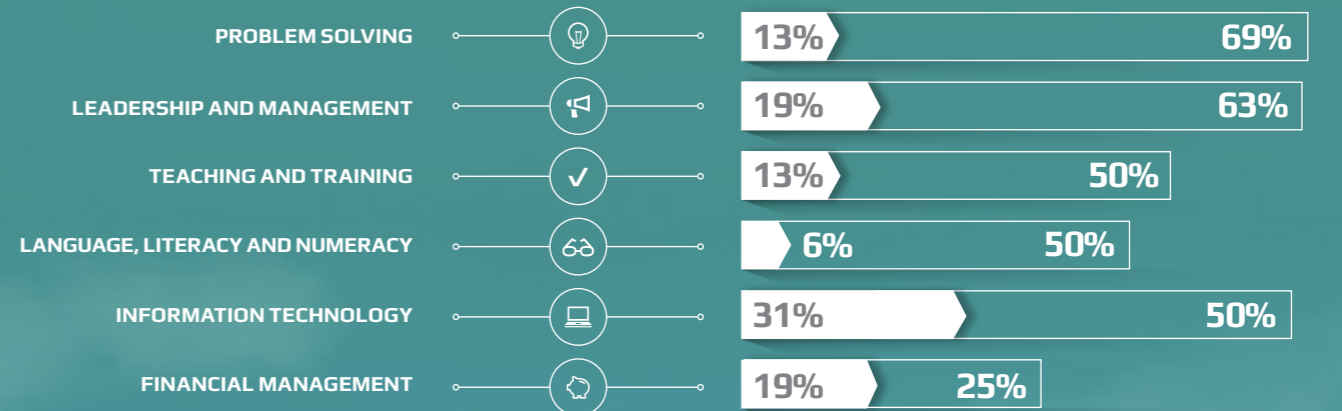
## GENDER DISTRIBUTION FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

Male Female

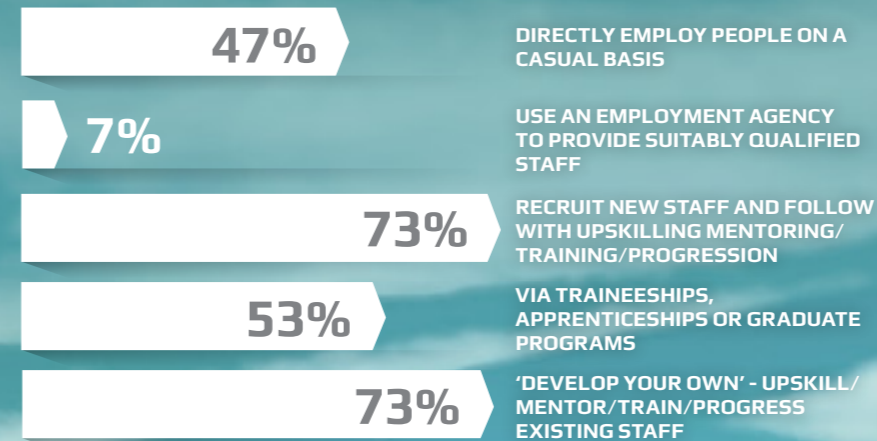


## EMPLOYER-IDENTIFIED SKILL NEEDS

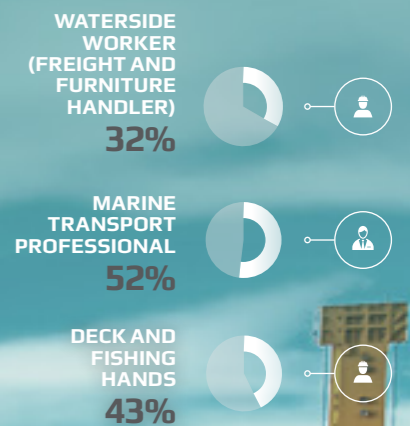
To a great extent To some extent



## EMPLOYER-REPORTED METHODS FOR MEETING LABOUR DEMAND



## WORKERS AGED 45 YEARS AND OLDER



## SKILLS IN DEMAND

