

We know:

Work is an evolving construct

Work as a construct based on payment in exchange for output is evolving:

- Wellbeing
- Development
- Career enabler
- Social-values based







Of Australian workers are **gig workers** using digital platforms in June 2019



Nature of employment has evolved

Portfolio 01

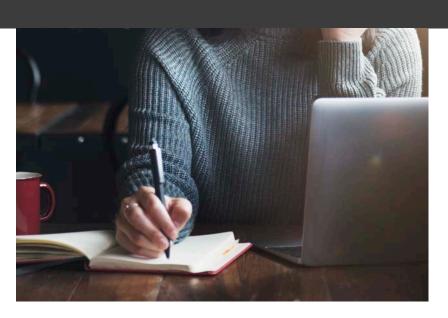
Contract/ Project 02

Freelance 03



Of Australians working part time worked in more than one job in 2018

Sources: Multiple data feeds, AiGroup and ABS reports; Laß, I. & Wooden, M. (April 2019) Non-standard Employment and Wages in Australia, RBA Conference, Sydney.





Of Australian workers undertook freelance or contract work in 2018





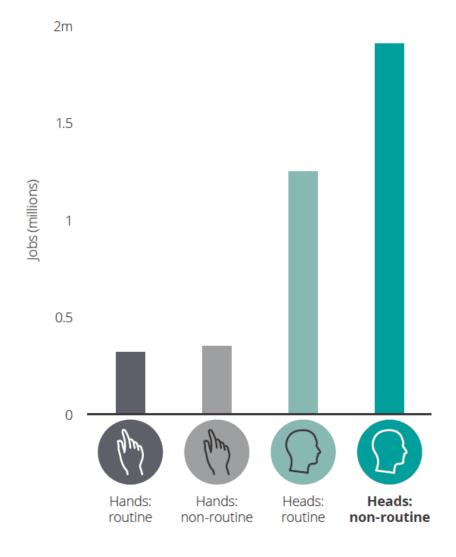
Focus on being human

The nature of work is changing. Today's jobs are increasingly likely to require you to use your head rather than your hands, a trend that has been playing out for some time.

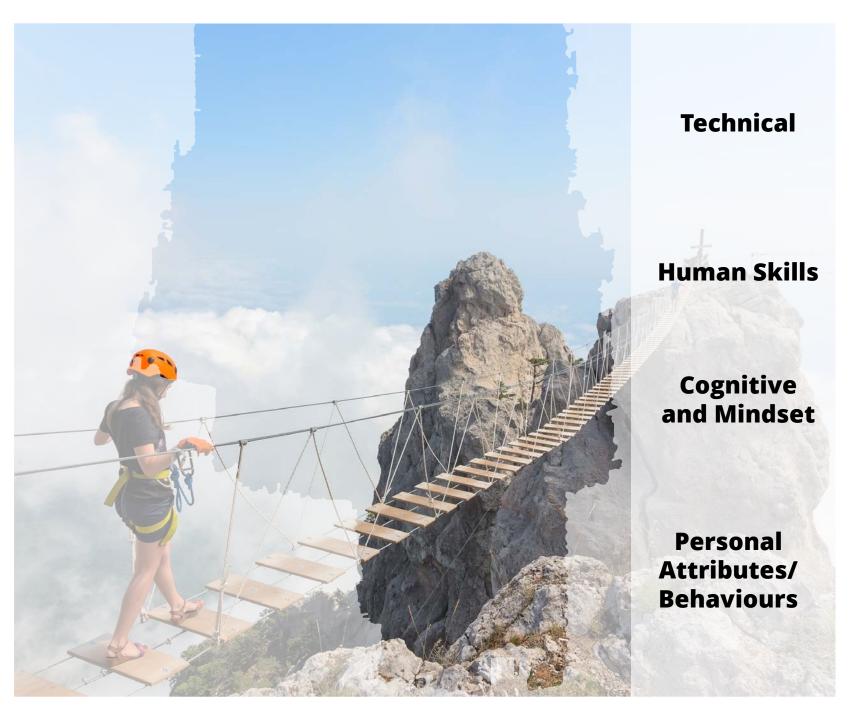
There is another factor at play. Regardless if jobs rely on brains or brawn, it's the less routine jobs that are harder to automate, and that is where employment has been growing.



Chart 1: Job increases over the past two decades



Source: Deloitte Access Economics, Australian Bureau of Statistics, O*NET



Capability is the currency

Capabilities are strategic.

They underpin the capacity of an organisation, industry or professional workforce for action.

Capabilities emphasise and encompass more than vocational or discipline-based skill, knowledge or competencies.

Capability Frameworks complement but deliberately extend competency models.

They are built to provide a high-level insight into the skills, knowledge, personal attributes and mindsets required in the future workforce, not just in a job.

Capability Clusters

How capabilities open employment in neighbouring areas of work

Capability Clusters show how capabilities developed in one 'job' relate not only to what the workers does, but also the requirements for other existing or emerging areas of employment.

You want jobs that develop capabilities that open more employment opportunities in jobs with similar capabilities (job neighbourhoods).

In the example provided, the motor mechanic looks to be a good job given current employment. But the indicative 10-year employment growth projections are poor. Employment for the *Auto electrician* is comparatively lower today, and the *Specialist electric vehicle technician* is much lower. But these latter jobs have much better long-term growth projections and the capabilities acquired today open sustained employment opportunities.

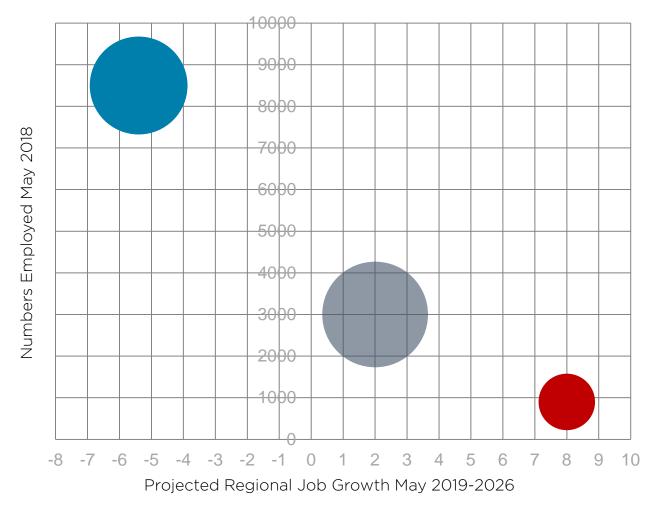
Employment Growth

Auto Electrician

Employment Growth

Electric Vehicle Maintenance Technician

Employment Growth





We know:

Employability lies in human skills

63% Soft Skills¹



The personal knowledge, skills and attributes required to work in a range of contexts and with a diversity of people.

12% Mindsets



The motivation, cognitive awareness and drive to grow and overcome new challenges.

25% Technical Skills



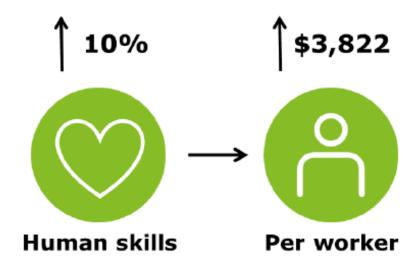
The discipline specific technical skills, body of knowledge and competencies that delineate professional practice.

The latest Deloitte Access Economics and DeakinCo. research shows a 10 percentage point increase (or one standard deviation) in human skill attainment is associated with a 5% increase in wages.

This is equivalent to an additional \$3,822 per year for the average Australian full-time worker.

For many occupations or professions raising human skills can have an equal or more significant affect on a person's salary than gaining a higher qualification.

Growing human skills adds value



Capability mix will affect employability

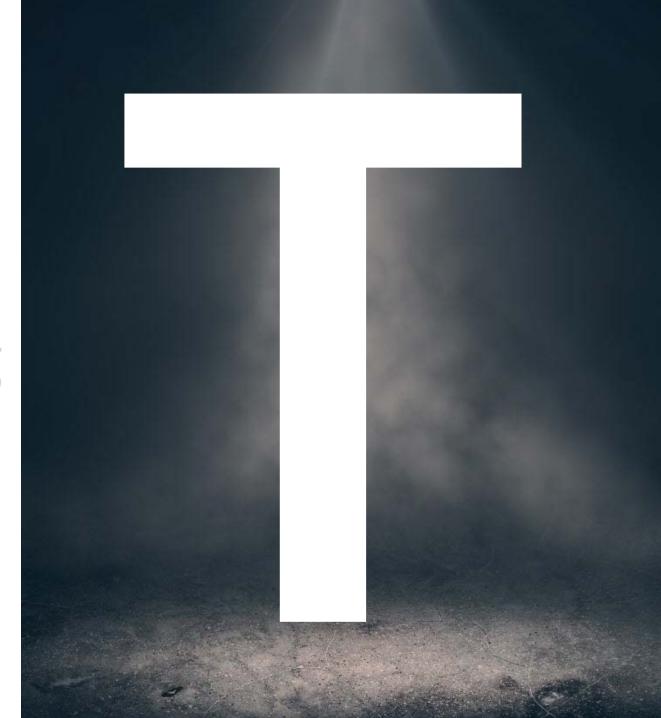




Rethinking Skilling

The "T" Concept emphasized a single lane (job family) to education and career success:

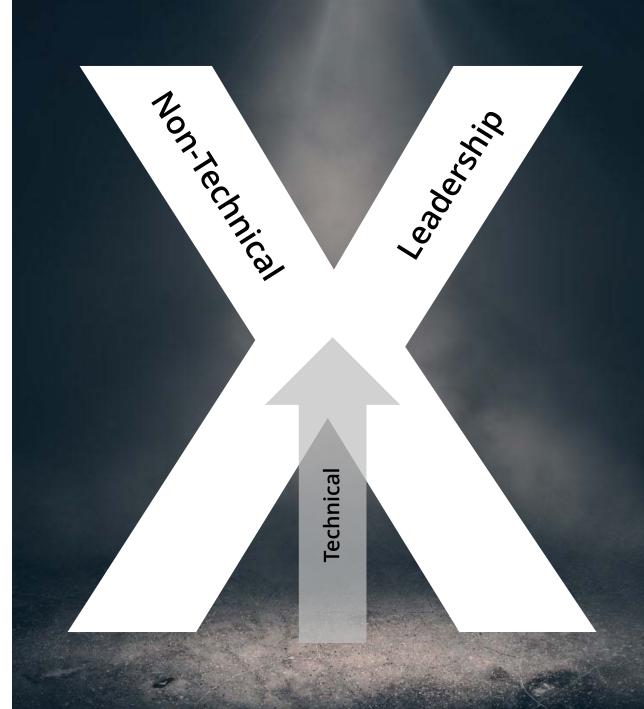
- Technical on the vertical
- Soft Skill on the Horizontal



Reinvented Skilling

The "X" Concept emphasises multidisciplinary movement across and between jobs and professions:

- Technical on the vertical
- More agile, flexible, and responsive across the workforce
- Fluid movement across disciplines



PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE CAPABILITIES



Core Capabilities

Communication

Collaboration

Critical Thinking

Problem Solving

Self-management

Digital Literacy

Global Citizenship

Emotional Judgement

Professional Ethics

Innovation



Leadership Capabilities

Leading and Developing People

Empowering Others

Adaptive Mindsets

Driving Strategic Results







Explicit

Things you do that are **TANGIBLE** and can be evidenced, written down, seen or demonstrated.

Traditional skills strategies and education tends to focus on the transfer of technical and theory-based knowledge and discipline specific skills



Skills & Knowledge

The body of knowledge, theory, competencies or capabilities that allow you to perform in a specific occupation or professional role. For example being a:

- Physiotherapist
- Chartered Accountant
- Engineer
- Surgeon
- Network Engineer



The future world of work and workers requires a recalibration of workforce planning and tertiary education to focus more on non-technical and soft skills- the human capabilities-that allow us to move rapidly to new or merged work roles that largely ignore 'industrial age' disciplines or occupational boundaries.

Tacit

Things that are **INTANGIBLE** and can only be learnt but not taught. It may reside in interactions or a context. They are cognitive, mental, or embedded in your attitude and mindset. They shape how effectively you deploy and reflect on your technical and non-technical knowledge and skills.

Personal & Emotional

This is how you perceive yourself and others, your beliefs and ethics, and your self-awareness. It is about your cultural 'fit' in a specific situation. For example:

- Emotional Judgement
- Fthics
- Customer Orientation
- Motivation

