

Rapid recruitment of the right people for aged care - who wants work?

- who gets work?

Emeritus Professor Julie Byles AO and Louise Saxton for the Evaluation Team

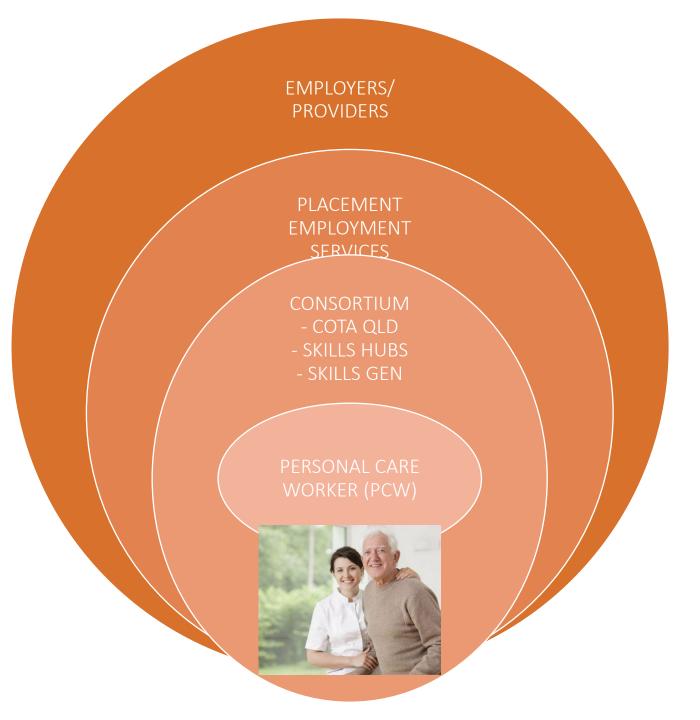
The University of Newcastle, Australia Hunter Medical Research Institute

Home Care Workforce Support Program

Policy and reform

Publicity and public opinion

Older people and those who support them



Who wants work?

ATTRACT and RECRUIT

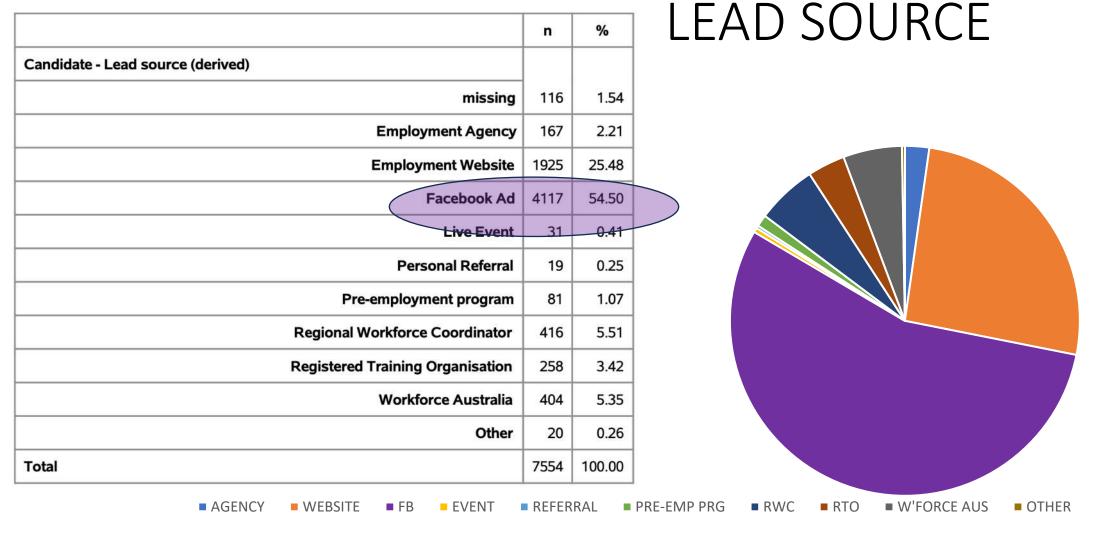
Estimated >18000 enquiries



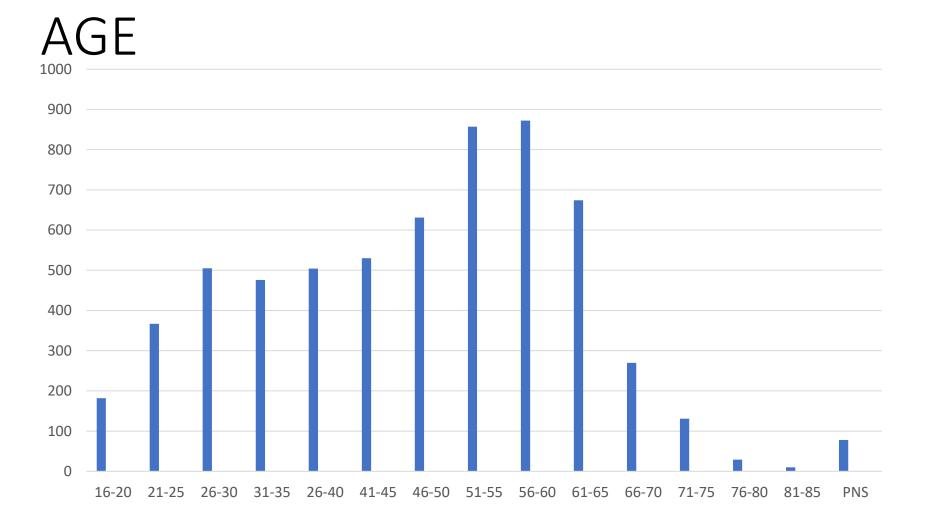
- 40% Assigned to RWC
 - 50% Submitted to an Employer

44% Employed

TRAIN and RETAIN

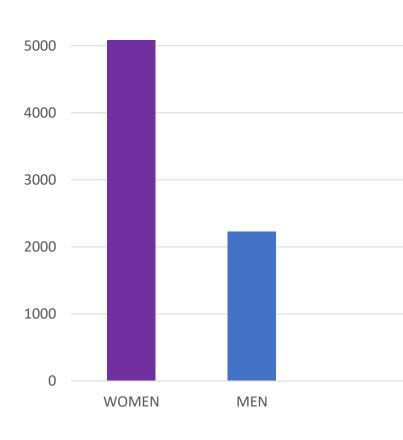


	n	%
missing	1438	19.04
16-20	182	2.41
21-25	367	4.86
26-30	505	6.69
31-35	476	6.30
36-40	504	6.67
41-45	530	7.02
46-50	631	8.35
51-55	857	11.34
56-60	872	11.54
61-65	674	8.92
66-70	270	3.57
71-75	131	1.73
76-80	29	0.38
81-85	10	0.13
Prefer not to say	78	1.03
	7554	100.00



GENDER

	n	%
Candidate - gender		
missing	247	3.27
Male	2224	29.44
Female	5082	67.28
Other	1	0.01
Total	7554	100.00

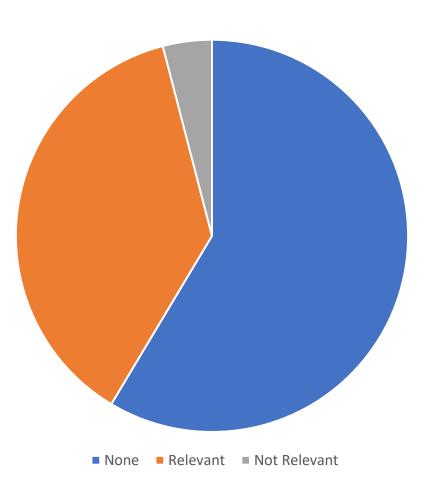


- 4% Indigenous
- 29% CALD

6000

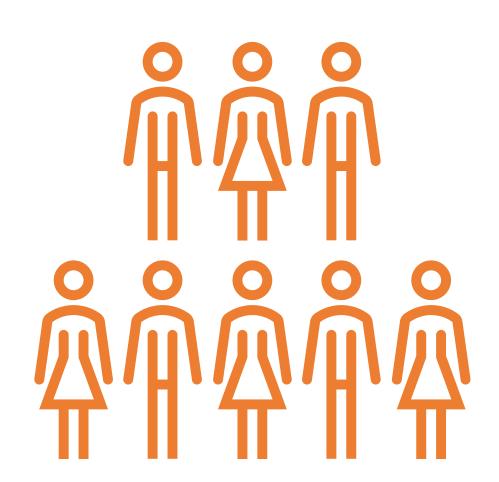
QUALIFICATIONS

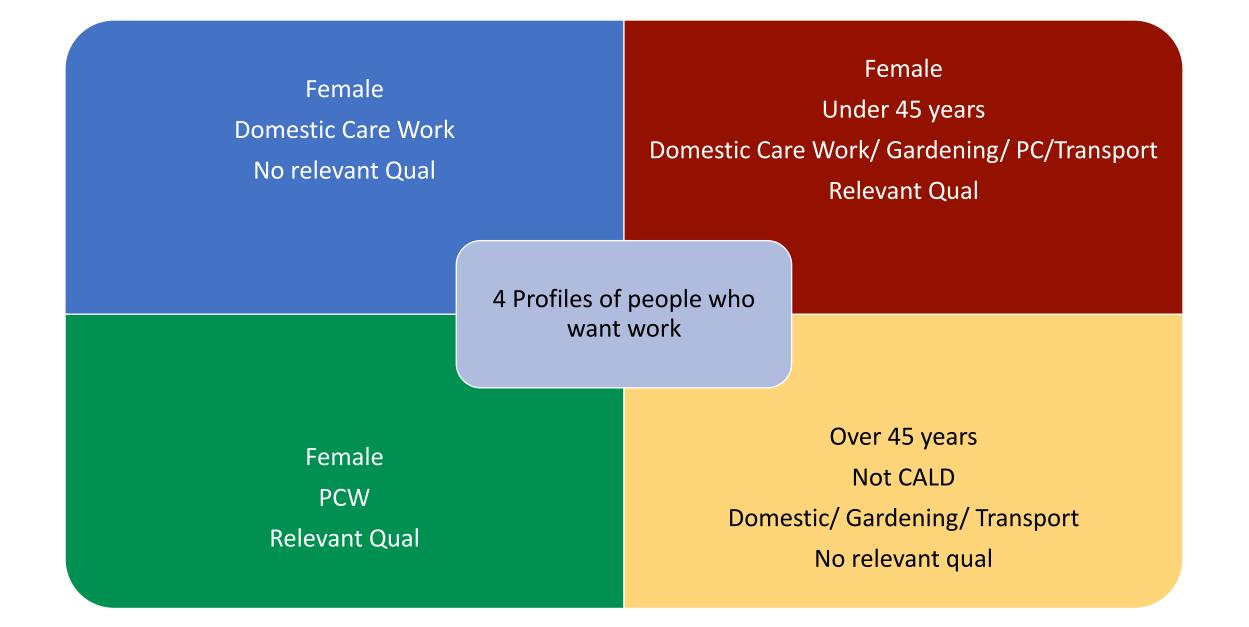
	n	%
Highest relevant qualification (completed)		
missing	424	5.61
Registered Nurse	148	1.96
Enrolled Nurse	157	2.08
Cert IV.	347	4.59
Cert III.	1788	23.67
Skill Set	11	0.15
Other (relevant)	437	5.79
Other (not relevant)	297	3.93
None	3945	52.22
Total	7554	100.00



Key Insights

- Plenty of people want to work in care
- Includes older people
- Includes men
- There appears to be prime interest in supportive work, rather than specialised health care.
- Flexibility in hours is desired by most candidates.



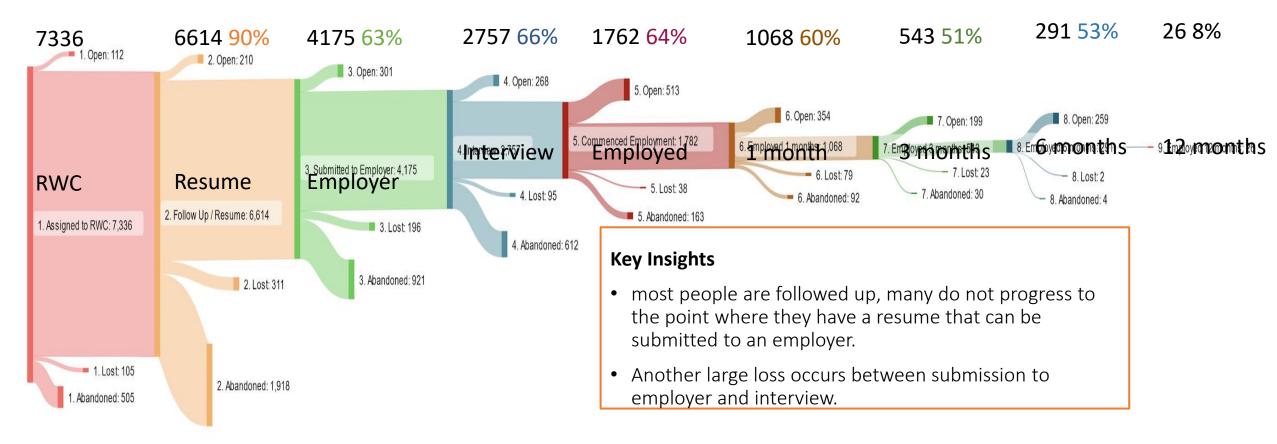


Who gets work?



Candidate Progression (25 SEPT 23 n=7336 candidates)

Estimated >18000 enquiries



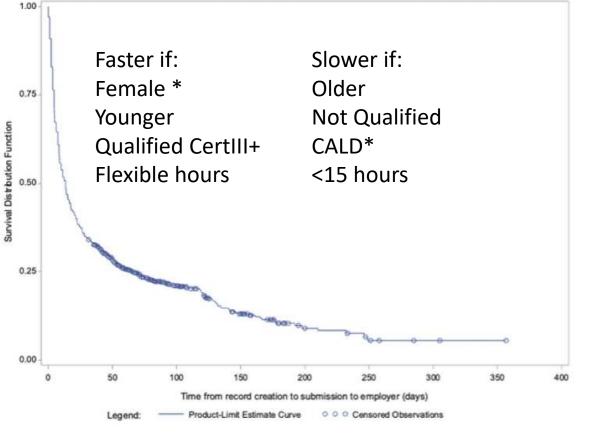
Skills Hubs Phase - Median 13 days (June 2023)

andidate Characteristic	Level		Hazard Ratio	95% CI
Gender	Male	356	ref	
	Female	1124	1.097	0.958, 1.255
Age	16-40	374	ref	
	41-65	821	0.864	0.750, 0.995
	65+	90	0.824	0.632, 1.074
CALD**	No	942	ref	
	Yes	401	1.005	0.877, 1.152
Anu Qualification	No	711	ref	
	Yes	266	1.199	1.020, 1.409
Work Hours Preference	Up to 15 hours	153	ref	
	Up to 30 hours	542	1.067	0.864, 1.319
	More than 30 hours	420	1.074	0.863, 1.336
	Flexible	27	1.443	0.926, 2.247

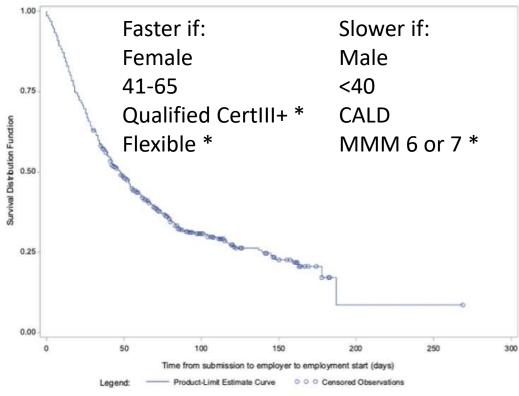
Table 2.3.5 Characteristics hazard ratios based on univariate models of time to stage completion.

*The different n-sizes are due to missing data. Only candidates with non-missing vales per characteristic could be included in the models.

**Candidates who indicated they preferred not to answer the CALD question were not included in the hazard ratio estimate.



EMPLOYER PHASE – Median 48 days (June 2023)



Candidate Characteristic	Level	n*	Hazard Ratio	95% CI
Gender	Male	253	ref	
	Female	826	1.254	1.042, 1.509
	16-40	277	ref	
Age	41-65	587	1.273	1.044, 1.553
	65+	65	0.947	0.652, 1.374
CALD**	No	694	ref	
	Yes	265	0.836	0.688, 1.016
Any Qualification	No	480	ref	
Anu Qualification	Yes	197	1.030	0.830, 1.279
Work Hours Preference	Up to 15 hours	109	ref	
	Up to 30 hours	374	1.259	0.934, 1.696
	More than 30 hours	286	1.005	0.733, 1.376
	Flexible	23	1.193	0.662, 2.147

Table 2.3.6 Characteristics hazard ratios based on univariate models of time to stage completion.

*The different n-sizes are due to missing data. Only candidates with non-missing vales per characteristic could be included in the models. **Candidates who indicated they preferred not to answer the CALD question were not included in the hazard ratio estimate.

Candidate Progression

Key Insights

- In the most part, the time for stage 1 is short. However, there are some large outliers and these need further examination to determine the reasons and impact on progression.
- Time from submission to employment is often greater than 2 months.
- This timeframe is far in excess of the candidate preferences to generally start within 2 weeks.
- The longest median stage is between submission to employer and interview (close to three weeks).

Employers' Views

- Speed to market is paramount.
- The employment market has now shifted
- Flexibility in terms of who and how to employ
- (and helping clients be open minded)
- Process simultaneously not sequentially
- Remove obstacles such recent references
- Hours to fit staff needs.
- Employee benefits for attraction and retention.
- Work around the car issue
- Employ first, train later, on the job training
- Flexibility and work/life balance

• Review how other providers are presenting and wording their vacancies ads, regularly.



PCW Survey

- Health Good 32%; Very Good 35%; Excellent Health 26%
- 1/3 mod-severe bodily pain
- >80% believe can work at least another two years
- Need work not physically demanding 52%
- Adaptable (55% all the time, 39% mostly)
- Resilient tend to bounce back, OK under pressure, focused, not discouraged

Reasons for wanting to work in aged care



to help people to make a difference in people's lives



Work independently



Career advancement



to gain new skills



Flexibility of hours Fit with family



CASE STUDY 1: Case Study: Male worker 35-45yrs

- Has lived experience currently helps older neighbours
- Altruistic motivations
- People person and eager to work
- Has full driver's license
- Needs \$3k to get his car back on the road but needs a job to do this, and therefore has not been able to secure work.

CASE STUDY 2: Female worker 60-70 yrs

- Extensive professional experience in the health field
- Has lived experience
- Great interpersonal skills
- Altruistic motivations
- Has full driver's license and car
- Willing to travel and eager to work
- Left care work due to personnel issues in HR and different ideas about boundaries



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