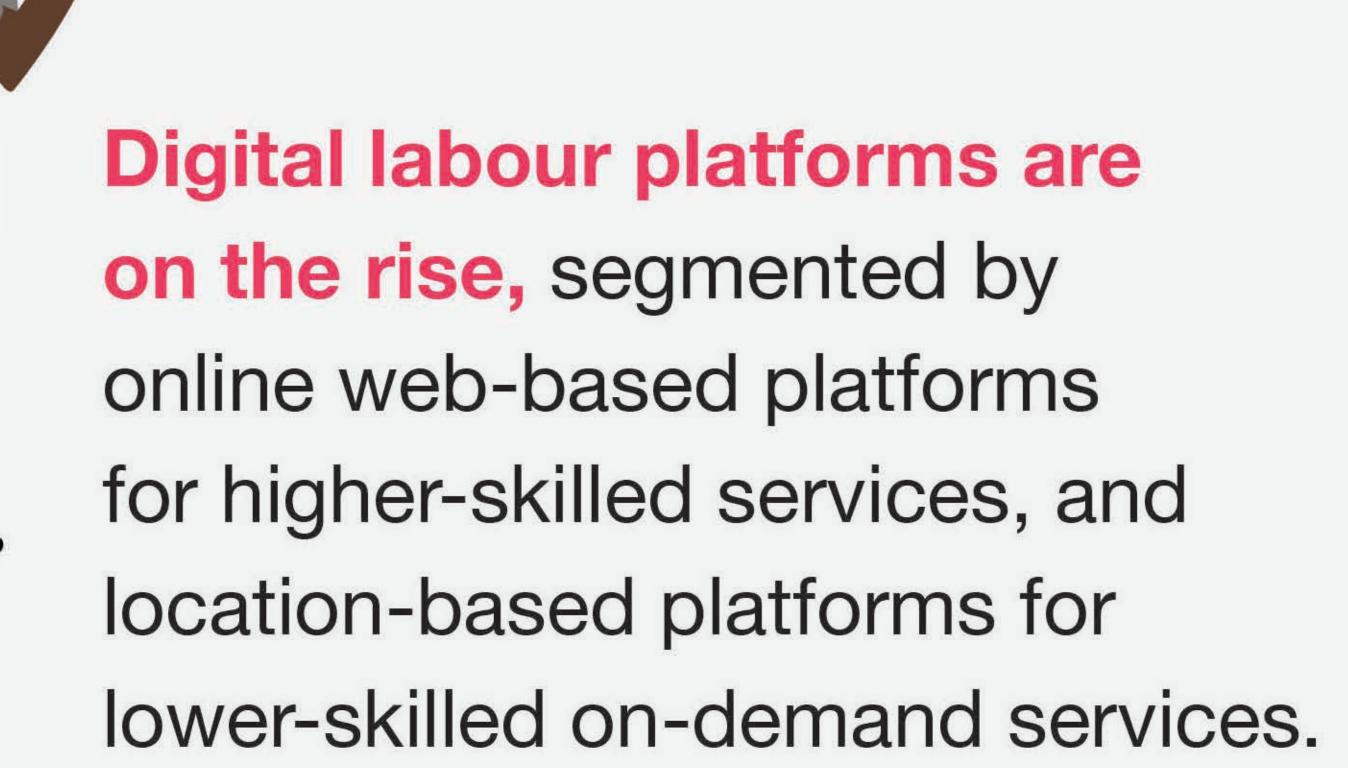
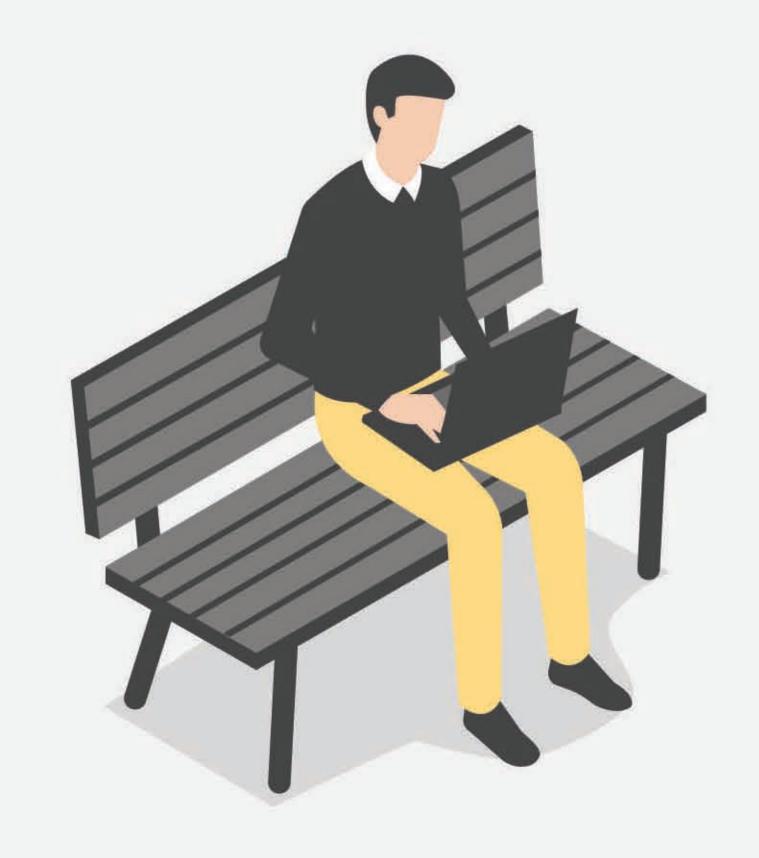
Where and how we work is changing more rapidly than ever before

Non-traditional employment models are growing, such as contingent (gig and freelance) work, casual work, and part-time work.





Virtual and remote working is offering flexibility to workers and employers, accelerated by COVID-19, but highlighting adverse impacts on innovation and wellbeing.

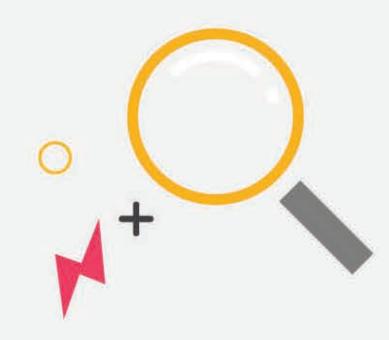
Changing sentiment around where work is undertaken and a lessened reliance of face-to-face are resulting in renewed discussion about housing affordability and transport accessibility.

New employment models are giving people flexibility to explore more diverse careers, but there are concerns around worker protections.



The death of the CBD is exaggerated — but different use patterns will have implications for infrastructure and transportation planning.





A re-evaluation of the value placed on essential work and workers, and associated remuneration and conditions.

Potential policy levers

Invest in infrastructure to provide better access to regions and encourage mobility of talent.

Amplify focus on housing affordability to support greater number of individuals working from home.

Review remuneration and conditions for frontline workers to increase supply and the attractiveness of working in essential professions.

Consider initiatives for evolving the 24-hour economy to drive the diversification of industries and jobs.

Continue to focus on industrial regulation to protect workers engaged in appropriate non-traditional employment models.

