Australian Jobs profile for August Qtr 2012

Prepared by Australian Development Strategies Pty Ltd

This report has been prepared as an educational and public relations exercise and has not been designed as an advisory tool for business and we take no responsibility for those who use it for these purposes. The sampling errors for smaller Labour Force regions are often large and the raw figures used cannot be easily adjusted for seasonal trends. The statistical significance of the profiles also need to be considered. We repeat, caution is urged in any interpretation of these statistics. We acknowledge and thank the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the provision of original data, Dr Otto Hellwig of MDS for the HES microsimulation modelling and Phil Henry of Business Geographics for the mapping.

Method and Presentation

This profile is based on jobs data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The primary source is the monthly Labour Force survey by Regions (6291.0.55.001), but includes national data from 6202.0, detailed quarterly data from 6291.0.55.003, earnings by industry 6302.0 Job Vacancies Australia 6354.0 and Demographic Statistics 3101.0.

The modelling used by ADS compares this cross section of data with our elaborate database and uses inferential statistics to project these sample results onto all Australian postcodes and Commonwealth Electoral Divisions.

We present here in the Stereotype Tables the correlation between our database and the relevant jobs figures by region. The correlations have been ranked to typically show those which are normally significant to 95 percent or more (0.23). In other words, there's a five percent probability the correlations in the table are due to chance. The higher the correlation, plus or minus, the lower the probability it is due to chance.

The Correlation Charts should be read the same way as the worm debating chart – the zero line is neutral and the score heightens as the correlation increases its distance above or below the zero line. A positive correlation shown well above the zero line means that the demographic group in question is concentrated in the postcodes with high levels of the relevant jobs figure. A negative correlation well below the zero line means they're concentrated in suburbs where the jobs figure is lower.

Many of the cultural variables like religion or ethnicity are useful descriptors, appear in the correlations, but only a few of them persist through higher levels of statistical number crunching and drive behaviour. But if we talk about any variable at length or in detail, it's usually because it has turned out to be important at the subsequent modelling stage. These drivers can be occupation, qualification, age, welfare dependence, previous unemployment, home loan arrears etc.

Some of the modelled data is presented in the online maps, down to postcode level. The data is available from ADS down to CCD level via www.elaborate.net.au. Material in the ADS elaborate database is based on data from the ABS Census, Electoral Commissions, Household Expenditure Surveys modelled by MDS Data Systems, Fitch Ratings data on home loan arrears and a wide range of published data on political and economic behaviour.

Labour Force Regions	Unem Aug 11	Unem Aug 12	Unem Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Employment Aug 11	Employment Aug 12	Emp Aug 12 over Aug 11	Emp Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 12	PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
West Moreton	0.0	6.7	6.7	40.5	37.3	92.0	-3.3	62.9	61.1	-1.8
Hunter excluding New castle	0.8	6.6	5.8	47.8	49.3	103.0	1.4	55.5	60.1	4.7
Ipsw ich City	3.7	8.5	4.9	80.0	81.6	102.1	1.7	67.5	71.5	4.1
Mersey-Lyell SRS Tas	4.4	8.7	4.2	48.9	47.9	97.9	-1.0	55.7	56.9	1.2
Far North Qld	6.5	10.3	3.8	135.2	138.6	102.6	3.5	66.7	70.3	3.6
Northern and Western SA	3.7	7.1	3.3	77.0	71.7	93.1	-5.3	59.0	56.6	-2.5
Inner Melbourne	2.6	5.2	2.6	219.4	217.7	99.2	-1.7	77.1	77.6	0.5
Wollongong SRS	6.1	8.0	1.9	129.6	126.7	97.8	-2.9	56.8	56.2	-0.6
Darling Dow ns-South West	3.4	5.3	1.9	148.1	138.5	93.5	-9.6	68.8	64.6	-4.1

Labour Force Regions	Unem Aug 11	Unem Aug 12	Unem Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Employment Aug 11	Employment Aug 12	Emp Aug 12 over Aug 11	Emp Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 12	PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Gold Coast North SRS	9.2	3.8	-5.4	32.9	21.9	66.6	-11.0	73.9	45.8	-28.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	12.3	7.2	-5.2	112.4	130.6	116.2	18.2	52.7	57.0	4.3
Northern-North West Qld	7.8	2.8	-5.0	148.9	135.2	90.8	-13.7	77.4	65.7	-11.7
Murray-Murrumbidgee	7.1	2.7	-4.4	139.8	145.3	103.9	5.4	65.5	64.4	-1.1
Inner Western Sydney	6.1	2.4	-3.7	105.2	104.0	98.8	-1.2	69.8	65.8	-4.0
Eastern Suburbs Sydney	5.5	2.5	-3.0	151.6	144.6	95.4	-7.0	70.9	64.9	-5.9
Canterbury-Bankstow n	9.7	6.8	-2.9	150.3	134.1	89.2	-16.2	61.8	53.0	-8.9
Central Western Sydney	7.1	4.4	-2.8	155.3	161.1	103.7	5.8	60.5	60.4	-0.1
Mornington Peninsula	7.5	4.8	-2.7	140.6	134.9	95.9	-5.7	64.9	59.8	-5.1

Table 1. We show here the 69 Labour Force regions across Australia ranked according to the biggest increase and decreases in unemployment rates over the past 12 months. We need to use original, rather than seasonally adjusted figures, so this lets us compare a snapshot of unemployment rate changes 12 months apart, without worrying about seasonal factors.

We see the top nine regions for unemployment rate increases (above) and for unemployment rate decreases (below). But we have recently also begun modelling employment growth and participation rates, and the inclusion of these figures for the same regions shows how irrelevant the unemployment figures were in August, as a measure of the health of the labour market. Three of the worst performing regions for unemployment rate growth (top) had employment growth and six of the best performing regions for unemployment declines (below) were losing jobs. This is not a normal snapshot of the Labour market.

Labour Force Regions	Unem Aug 11	Unem Aug 12	Unem Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Employment Aug 11	Employment Aug 12	Emp Aug 12 over Aug 11	Emp Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 12	PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Gold Coast North SRS	9.2	3.8	-5.4	32.9	21.9	66.6	-11.0	73.9	45.8	-28.1
Outer South Western Sydney	2.4	4.0	1.6	134.1	117.8	87.9	-16.3	69.1	61.2	-7.9
Canterbury-Bankstow n	9.7	6.8	-2.9	150.3	134.1	89.2	-16.2	61.8	53.0	-8.9
Northern-North West Qld	7.8	2.8	-5.0	148.9	135.2	90.8	-13.7	77.4	65.7	-11.7
West Moreton	0.0	6.7	6.7	40.5	37.3	92.0	-3.3	62.9	61.1	-1.8
All Gippsland	4.2	4.7	0.6	139.7	128.6	92.0	-11.2	65.7	60.1	-5.6
Northern and Western SA	3.7	7.1	3.3	77.0	71.7	93.1	-5.3	59.0	56.6	-2.5
Outer Eastern Melbourne	3.5	4.3	0.8	241.7	225.4	93.3	-16.3	70.9	65.8	-5.0
Darling Dow ns-South West	3.4	5.3	1.9	148.1	138.5	93.5	-9.6	68.8	64.6	-4.1

Labour Force Regions	Unem Aug 11	Unem Aug 12	Unem Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Employment Aug 11	Employment Aug 12	Emp Aug 12 over Aug 11	Emp Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 11	Participation Rate Aug 12	PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Far West NSW	12.2	11.1	-1.1	9.1	11.7	128.8	2.6	51.7	65.2	13.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	12.3	7.2	-5.2	112.4	130.6	116.2	18.2	52.7	57.0	4.3
Inner Sydney	4.0	3.2	-0.8	217.7	234.7	107.8	17.0	71.1	75.4	4.3
Central Perth	2.3	2.5	0.1	82.5	88.5	107.2	5.9	65.2	67.9	2.7
South East Perth	4.1	3.8	-0.4	205.5	219.8	107.0	14.3	66.3	68.5	2.2
East Perth	4.2	3.4	-0.8	152.7	163.3	106.9	10.6	67.3	69.1	1.9
Gosford-Wyong	7.3	6.2	-1.1	137.9	146.4	106.2	8.5	56.1	58.3	2.2
Brisbane City Outer Ring	4.4	5.4	1.0	315.2	334.5	106.1	19.3	64.7	68.4	3.7
Balance WA	4.0	3.6	-0.4	141.1	149.6	106.1	8.5	68.2	69.8	1.6

Table 2. This table shows the nine Labour Force regions with the highest percentage loss of jobs (top) and the biggest percentage gain in jobs (below). Three of the regions with the biggest percentage job losses had falling unemployment rates and, of the nine regions with the biggest job gains, two had increases in unemployment rates. Across all regions, the correlation between unemployment rate change and employment changes were minus 0.01, or zero to one decimal place. This means unemployment rate changes to August 2012 were not a good guide to the health of the economy – as measured by actual persons in work. They weren't a bad guide either. They simply were no guide at all.

But participation rate changes were consistent with employment changes in all cases, as we would expect, with employment numbers making up such a large component of the labour force. The correlation between employment growth and participation rate changes was 0.92. So, statistically speaking, the participation rate was pretty close to a perfect guide to the health of regional economies.

Month and Year	Employed - total ; Persons ;	Unemployed - total ; Persons ;	Labour Force ; Persons ;	Not in the Labour Force ; Persons ;	Civilian population ; Persons ;	Unemploym ent rate ; Persons ;	Participation rate ; Persons ;	Employment to population ratio ; Persons ;	12 month change Employed - total ; Persons ;	12 month change Unemployed - total ; Persons ;	12 month change Labour Force ; Persons ;	12 month change Not in the Labour Force ; Persons ;	12 month change Civilian population ; Persons ;	12 month change Unemploym ent rate ; Persons ;	12 month change Participation rate ; Persons ;
Aug-2011	11344.7	609.7	11954.4	6448.2	18402.6	5.1	65.0	61.6	136.4	34.3	170.7	68.5	239.1	0.2	0.1
Sep-2011	11527.5	633.4	12161.0	6257.3	18418.3	5.2	66.0	62.6	122.2	23.5	145.6	77.5	223.2	0.1	0.0
Oct-2011	11478.0	599.8	12077.8	6361.5	18439.3	5.0	65.5	62.2	97.2	-6.7	90.5	133.8	224.3	-0.1	-0.3
Nov-2011	11438.3	589.8	12028.0	6432.4	18460.4	4.9	65.2	62.0	42.9	14.6	57.5	168.0	225.5	0.1	-0.5
Dec-2011	11553.0	613.5	12166.5	6314.9	18481.4	5.0	65.8	62.5	-2.2	35.8	33.6	193.1	226.7	0.3	-0.6
Jan-2012	11340.0	655.4	11995.4	6504.5	18499.9	5.5	64.8	61.3	30.3	6.3	36.6	189.6	226.1	0.0	-0.6
Feb-2012	11407.5	712.8	12120.3	6398.1	18518.4	5.9	65.5	61.6	18.9	32.1	51.0	174.5	225.5	0.2	-0.5
Mar-2012	11490.9	670.8	12161.6	6375.2	18536.8	5.5	65.6	62.0	39.0	33.6	72.6	152.4	225.0	0.2	-0.4
Apr-2012	11485.5	609.1	12094.6	6461.7	18556.3	5.0	65.2	61.9	70.0	8.0	78.0	146.9	224.9	0.0	-0.4
May-2012	11537.4	630.8	12168.3	6407.8	18576.0	5.2	65.5	62.1	111.6	26.6	138.3	86.4	224.7	0.2	0.0
Jun-2012	11492.7	610.4	12103.1	6492.4	18595.5	5.0	65.1	61.8	46.4	31.3	77.7	146.9	224.6	0.2	-0.4
Jul-2012	11511.1	592.3	12103.4	6514.4	18617.8	4.9	65.0	61.8	64.5	16.3	80.8	150.3	231.1	0.1	-0.4
Aug-2012	11401.9	599.7	12001.6	6638.7	18640.3	5.0	64.4	61.2	57.2	-10.0	47.2	190.6	237.7	-0.1	-0.6
Aug 12 minus Aug 11	57.2	-10.0	47.2	190.6	237.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5							
Aug 12 minus May 12	-135.5	-31.2	-166.7	231.0	64.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.9							

Table 3. National labour market summary. Normally the workforce in Australia grows by about 240,000 a year. With a 66% participation rate, about 160,000 join the Labour force and 80,000 remain Not in the Labour Force (e.g. retirees, students, carers). Of the 160,000 in the workforce, about 5% are normally unemployed. In the 12 months to August 2012, only 47,200 joined the workforce and 190,600 persons were added to those Not in the Labour Force. These 47,200 new workers were joined by 10,000 persons who had been unemployed producing an extra 57,200 jobs during the year to August 2012.

So, employment growth was about 110,000 less than we would expect, with these potential workers joining the Not in the Labour Force group as hidden employed or discouraged workers, instead of joining the Labour Force, either as employed or unemployed. If they had joined the workforce as unemployed persons, unemployment would have been around 6.2% instead of 5% in August.

But they gave up altogether, meaning that employment growth was stagnating and the unemployment rate was declining. When both employment and unemployment are contracting, the best remaining measure of Labour Market health is the participation rate, which fell by 1.1 percent in the 3 months to August 2012. (See figures on labour dynamics and participation rates below).

Since May, 135,500 workers have lost their jobs and unemployment has fallen by 31,200, as these 166,700 former workers and job seekers gave up on the current labour market and joined the ranks of the discouraged workers, pulling down the unemployment rate.

Month	Agriculture\ forestry & fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Wholesale	Retail	Accom & Food	Transport	Media	Finance	Real Estate	Professional consulting	Admin consulting	Public admin	Education	Health & social assist	Arts & recreaction	Other
Nov-2007	353.2	138.9	1050.7	111.4	968.3	376.1	1263.3	691.0	558.8	235.9	404.7	195.1	771.3	338.9	634.1	797.2	1095.4	203.7	489.3
Feb-2008	337.5	139.6	1081.7	116.5	1004.1	411.6	1241.6	707.5	541.2	229.0	406.2	201.2	808.8	350.3	636.0	779.6	1117.6	192.7	471.2
May-2008	371.7	166.4	1078.3	126.4	985.2	401.7	1240.4	719.2	570.3	224.6	409.6	200.4	786.3	342.1	632.7	831.4	1116.5	179.7	451.0
Aug-2008	356.3	173.6	1052.9	121.4	994.5	419.5	1217.0	725.0	570.8	222.1	411.7	208.4	775.1	343.3	658.1	839.5	1106.1	188.6	459.2
Nov-2008	368.1	182.2	1024.7	132.7	1007.6	397.4	1221.1	712.1	605.5	225.6	391.3	209.1	815.6	341.6	671.4	804.8	1127.9	196.3	458.7
Feb-2009	371.8	167.8	1027.2	152.9	1005.0	398.5	1235.6	713.6	600.6	226.9	401.0	177.7	775.2	359.8	672.7	773.5	1173.6	215.5	453.6
May-2009	353.3	154.8	1006.2	138.2	1000.1	404.2	1229.0	733.1	605.6	227.2	395.8	183.6	771.6	344.2	701.4	819.7	1203.8	207.4	448.2
Aug-2009	366.2	165.1	1028.3	125.6	982.9	413.5	1169.6	752.5	579.0	211.0	394.9	191.6	789.3	354.9	646.1	829.4	1228.8	195.2	436.1
Nov-2009	366.4	168.1	998.0	122.8	994.4	431.7	1214.2	751.5	575.1	215.9	399.4	185.5	836.1	373.4	680.3	846.6	1193.2	195.4	444.5
Feb-2010	366.3	177.4	1014.7	135.7	1011.3	438.3	1199.8	740.3	562.0	210.3	423.0	166.2	865.4	396.4	689.0	804.9	1211.9	202.6	468.6
May-2010	377.9	181.8	981.3	144.7	1027.0	412.5	1200.0	774.1	598.5	222.5	392.0	199.1	845.0	371.3	702.3	842.4	1232.9	198.0	467.0
Aug-2010	376.4	198.1	999.4	148.7	1000.8	418.5	1203.9	737.6	570.8	211.0	397.5	204.9	855.8	384.1	700.7	887.9	1276.1	184.9	451.2
Nov-2010	369.1	201.0	997.2	148.5	1055.3	405.7	1250.1	772.5	585.8	216.1	381.5	211.2	849.2	410.1	698.1	881.7	1299.3	188.3	474.8
Feb-2011	325.7	205.1	995.0	154.5	1024.7	427.5	1249.4	797.5	596.0	216.6	413.6	201.8	886.5	409.5	707.5	811.2	1303.4	211.4	451.7
May-2011	334.5	217.1	976.3	153.3	1055.0	398.1	1234.1	796.5	580.9	218.5	431.7	207.0	852.6	399.2	715.4	886.8	1288.5	222.9	457.5
Aug-2011	313.0	226.0	945.6	141.7	1031.8	406.8	1220.0	780.2	583.5	204.4	431.1	193.9	877.7	407.2	734.4	866.9	1322.9	208.4	449.4
Nov-2011	339.3	242.4	953.5	157.0	1039.9	441.1	1222.0	767.0	581.1	200.7	418.0	193.6	864.4	397.1	737.3	871.6	1356.0	205.8	450.6
Feb-2012	332.8	249.7	971.2	156.3	1021.6	397.5	1214.3	738.1	549.9	223.8	427.2	225.0	888.4	404.4	742.1	829.1	1352.0	203.1	481.1
May-2012	354.6	275.2	953.3	159.0	997.4	403.9	1210.3	777.6	549.4	239.1	436.7	218.1	930.2	395.9	704.8	910.2	1349.0	221.3	451.3
Aug-2012	324.2	270.6	962.1	149.0	962.4	421.1	1197.8	777.8	552.8	234.8	421.1	203.2	915.7	396.1	685.9	904.5	1366.9	215.4	440.5
Aug 12 minus Aug 11	11.2	44.6	16.5	7.4	-69.4	14.3	-22.1	-2.4	-30.7	30.5	-10.0	9.3	38.1	-11.2	-48.4	37.7	44.0	7.0	-8.8
Aug 12 minus May 12	-30.4	-4.6	8.8	-10.0	-35.0	17.1	-12.5	0.1	3.4	-4.3	-15.6	-14.9	-14.5	0.1	-18.9	-5.7	17.9	-5.9	-10.8

Table 4. This table shows employment levels by industry for the employed persons in column two of Table 3, above, of which there were 11,401,900 in August 2012. We show in the row second from the bottom, the changes in employment by industry group for the 12 months to August 2012 and the bottom row shows the changes in employment by industry group for the three months since May 2012.

Highlighted in yellow are the industries where employment had been rising in the 12 months to August 2012, but falling the past three months. These include Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Media, Real Estate, Professional Consulting, Education and Arts and Recreation. This shows that industries covering almost one in three workers which had been steadily gaining employment numbers throughout the year, collapsed to varying degrees in the last three months, especially Agriculture, Utilities and Real Estate.

Highlighted in blue are those industries which were in decline in the 12 months to August 12 and stayed in decline during the past three months. These include Construction, Retail, Finance, Public Admin and Other Services. These big industries cover another one in three Australian workers. So, two thirds of Australian workers are now employed in industries which are shedding jobs.

Of the remaining one third of the Labour Market, Manufacturing Wholesale and Health have been consistently improving job numbers in the past year, while Accommodation, Transport and Admin Consulting were declining through the year, but picked up in the last quarter.

Level One Industry	Level Two Industry	Aug-2011	Nov-2011	Feb-2012	May-2012	Aug-2012	Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Aug 12 minus May 12
Construction	Construction Services	682.9	699.2	683.5	664.5	639.2	-43.7	-25.3
Agriculture\ forestry & fishing	Agriculture	268.4	290.5	289.8	309.6	287.8	19.4	-21.9
Public admin	Public Administration	496.0	518.9	519.6	490.0	470.7	-25.4	-19.3
Education	Adult Community & Other Education	139.1	146.1	126.0	132.9	115.5	-23.6	-17.4
Real Estate	Property Operators & Real Estate Services	147.6	150.4	175.2	170.1	154.9	7.3	-15.2
Finance	Finance	206.8	200.1	211.9	222.2	207.1	0.3	-15.1
Mining	Coal Mining	54.8	49.5	53.7	63.0	49.2	-5.6	-13.8
Construction	Building Construction	245.1	224.2	225.3	220.9	207.5	-37.5	-13.3
Health & social assist	Social Assistance Services	315.8	329.7	329.1	340.9	328.3	12.5	-12.6
Retail	Other Store Based Retailing	650.1	644.8	659.3	646.7	636.6	-13.6	-10.2
Manufacturing	Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing	110.1	108.4	120.3	117.9	108.5	-1.6	-9.3
Professional consulting	Profess Scient & Tech Services except Computers	706.7	683.6	710.1	747.6	738.4	31.7	-9.3

Table 5. We broke the 19 level one industry groups in Table 4, above, down into their 86 level two sub groups and we show in this table the level one and corresponding level two industry groups which have lost the most workers in the past three months.

We can clearly see here that construction services and building construction have been the hardest hit, especially since November last year, with the loss of 81,200 jobs nationally in the past year and 38,300 in the last three months. These are workers involved in land development, as well as roofers, plumbers, electricians, plasters, tilers, landscapers, and chippies. These are concentrated in high growth, blue collar, outer urban Labour Force regions like Gold Coast North in Queensland (Table 2, top) which has lost one in three of its workforce in the past 12 months, devastating employment opportunities in the region to the extent that the unemployed have stopped looking for jobs, which has more than halved the local unemployment rate – which some observers curiously seem to regard as proof of a strong economy.

Agricultural jobs growth seems to have finally run into the limits of an inflated Australian dollar, while state job cuts and Federal Government efficiency dividends have also started to impact on Public Admin jobs (which includes all levels of Government) as well as Adult Education and Social Workers.

Finance jobs also started to go in the last quarter – these are workers in banks, building societies, credit unions, non-deposit financing and asset investing. Coal mining jobs finally started to recede under the pressures of mining taxes, carbon taxes, green tape and re-regulation of the labour market.

The other big sub industries in retreat were store based retail workers and professional consultants (see figures below).

Level One Industry	Level Two Industry	Aug-2011	Nov-2011	Feb-2012	May-2012	Aug-2012	Aug 12 minus Aug 11	Aug 12 minus May 12
Health & social assist	Hospitals	405.1	400.4	398.6	396.6	424.7	19.6	28.2
Education	Pre school & School Education	492.4	478.0	471.9	515.6	535.6	43.2	20.0
Manufacturing	Primary Metal & Metal Product Manufacturing	94.5	99.2	90.6	82.6	94.1	-0.3	11.6
Transport	Transport Support Services	68.1	61.8	57.8	55.8	65.2	-3.0	9.3
Manufacturing	Food Product Manufacturing	196.0	188.6	199.5	192.1	201.3	5.3	9.2
Manufacturing	Furniture & Other Manufacturing	61.2	61.7	52.4	48.9	56.9	-4.3	8.0
Transport	Road Transport	238.3	231.9	224.6	218.7	226.3	-12.1	7.6
Mining	Metal Ore Mining	75.3	85.7	80.0	85.2	92.1	16.8	6.9
Admin consulting	Building Cleaning Pest Control & Other Services	201.4	191.2	195.4	205.2	211.8	10.4	6.6
Finance	Insurance & Superannuation Funds	93.8	84.2	90.2	83.8	90.2	-3.6	6.4
Accom & Food	Food & Beverage Services	669.1	663.8	643.0	667.4	673.2	4.1	5.9

Table 6. This table shows level one and corresponding level two industries on the improve in the past three months.

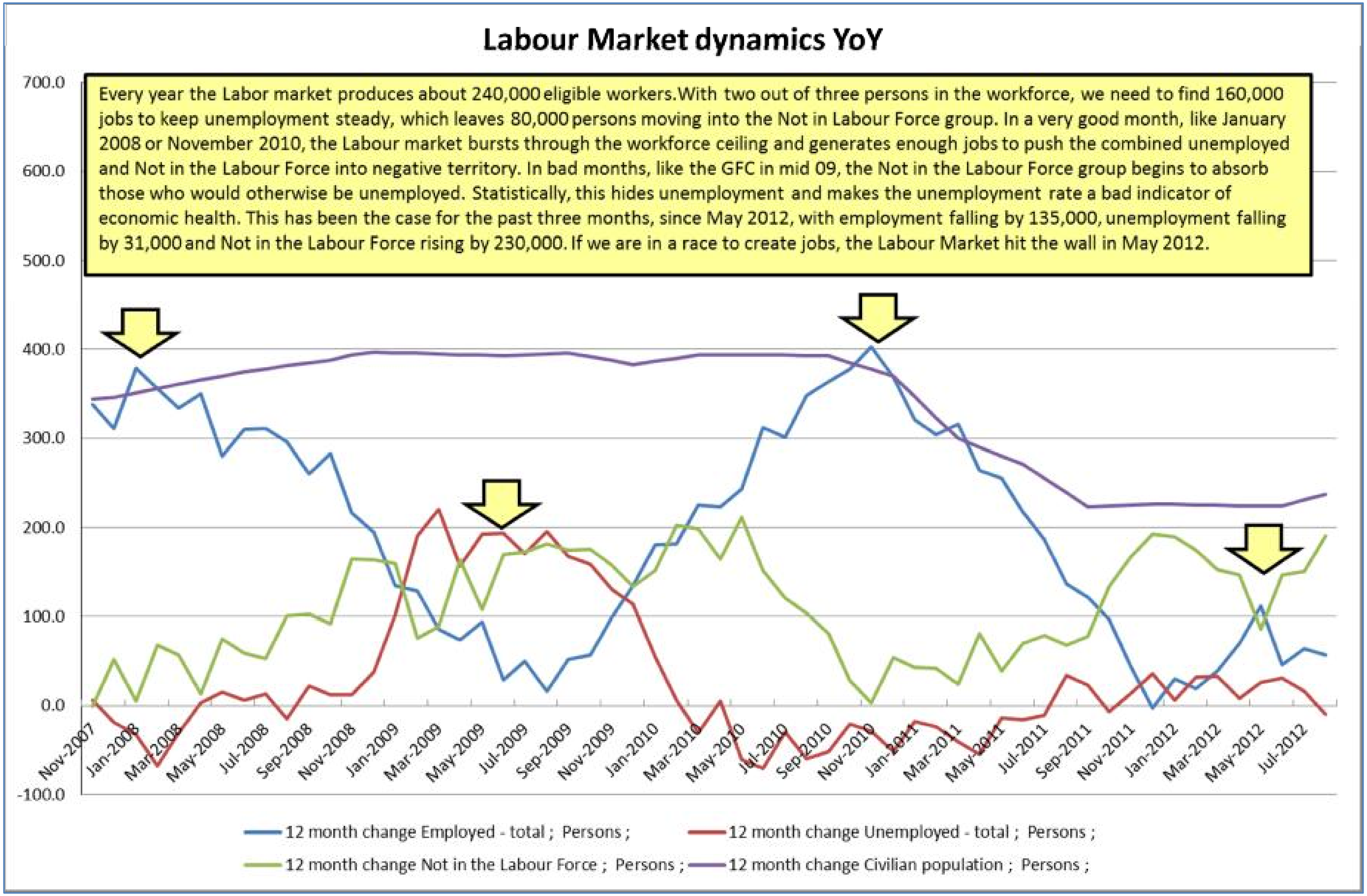
Hospitals have been job creation machines over the past few years and last year was no exception. Increased regulation of the child care industry and demand increases seems to have generated jobs in that sector.

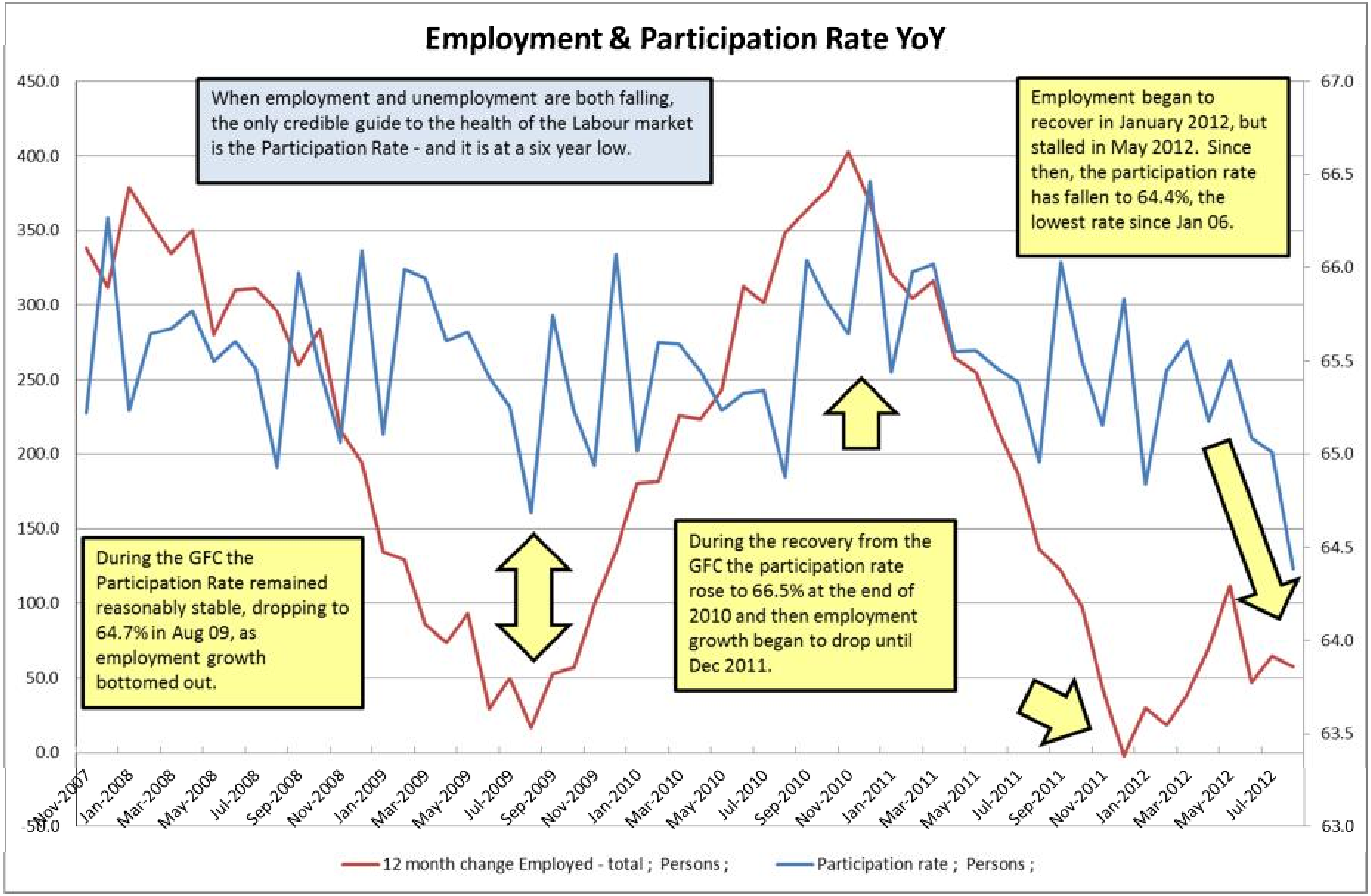
Some sections of the big manufacturing sector have finally been showing some signs of recovery after three years of remorseless decline for manufacturing as a whole. The improvers include primary metal and metal products, food products and furniture.

Transport support and road transport were leading a small recovery in the total Transport sector. Metal Mining clearly is in much better shape than the Coal industry. The insurance and super funds sub group within finance is also starting an upswing in the last quarter, despite an annual decline in jobs. Food and Beverage Services were gaining jobs, despite a loss of jobs in Accommodation.

It is hard to see how these changes in employment by industry and sub industry would play out spatially. We see from Table 2 that WA Labour regions have been doing well, due to the spillover from metal ore mining and inner Sydney has also done well, along with outer Brisbane perhaps due, in part to more jobs in hospitals, food manufacturing, hotels and restaurants.

Regions losing jobs have included those with a lot of agriculture or construction workers, like Gold Coast North, West Moreton and in south western Sydney. Certainly some inner urban high SES suburbs would be hard hit by the loss of professional consulting jobs for engineers, lawyers and accountants, management consultants, while the outer suburbs would be affected by the loss of store based retail jobs and perhaps some public sector jobs. The online maps confirms these general impressions and provide a crisper image by postcode of recent changes in participation rates.


Labour Market dynamics YoY
Every year the Labor market produces about 240,000 eligible workers.With two out of three persons in the workforce, we need to find 160,000 jobs to keep unemployment steady, which leaves 80,000 persons moving into the Not in Labour Force group. In a very good month, like January 2008 or November 2010, the Labour market bursts through the workforce ceiling and generates enough jobs to push the combined unemployed and Not in the Labour Force into negative territory. In bad months, like the GFC in mid 09, the Not in the Labour Force group begins to absorb those who would otherwise be unemployed. Statistically, this hides unemployment and makes the unemployment rate a bad indicator of economic health. This has been the case for the past three months, since May 2012, with employment falling by 135,000, unemployment falling by 31,000 and Not in the Labour Force rising by 230,000. If we are in a race to create jobs, the Labour Market hit the wall in May 2012.
700.0
600.0
500.0
400.0
300.0
200.0
100.0
0.0
-100.0
Nov-2007
Jan-2008
Mar-2008
May-2008
Jul-2008
Sep-2008
Nov-2008
Jan-2009
Mar-2009
May-2009
Jul-2009
Sep-2009
Nov-2009
Jan-2010
Mar-2010
May-2010
Jul-2010
Sep-2010
Nov-2010
Jan-2011
Mar-2011
May-2011
Jul-2011
Sep-2011
Nov-2011
Jan-2012
Mar-2012
May-2012
Jul-2012
12 month change Employed - total ; Persons ;
12 month change Unemployed - total ; Persons ;
12 month change Not in the Labour Force ; Persons ;
12 month change Civilian population ; Persons ;


Employment & Participation Rate YoY
When employment and unemployment are both falling, the only credible guide to the health of the Labour market is the Participation Rate - and it is at a six year low.
Employment began to recover in January 2012, but stalled in May 2012. Since then, the participation rate has fallen to 64.4%, the lowest rate since Jan 06.
During the GFC the Participation Rate remained reasonably stable, dropping to 64.7% in Aug 09, as employment growth bottomed out.
During the recovery from the GFC the participation rate rose to 66.5% at the end of 2010 and then employment growth began to drop until Dec 2011.
450.0
400.0
350.0
300.0
250.0
200.0
150.0
100.0
50.0
0.0
-50.0
67.0
66.5
66.0
65.5
65.0
64.5
64.0
63.5
63.0
Nov-2007
Jan-2008
Mar-2008
May-2008
Jul-2008
Sep-2008
Nov-2008
Jan-2009
Mar-2009
May-2009
Jul-2009
Sep-2009
Nov-2009
Jan-2010
Mar-2010
May-2010
Jul-2010
Sep-2010
Nov-2010
Jan-2011
Mar-2011
May-2011
Jul-2011
Sep-2011
Nov-2011
Jan-2012
Mar-2012
May-2012
Jul-2012
12 month change Employed - total ; Persons ;
Participation rate ; Persons ;

Code	Part Rate Aug 11	Part Rate Aug 2012	PR Aug 2012 minus PR Aug 2011	Aust Means (RHS)
Basic Material Wholesaling	-0.03	-0.36	-0.33	0.87
Building Construction	0.01	-0.33	-0.33	2.27
fConstruction	0.15	-0.17	-0.32	2.18
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	-0.01	-0.27	-0.26	0.57
Hours worked NS	-0.03	-0.28	-0.26	1.93
f25-29 one kid	-0.01	-0.27	-0.25	1.2
Construction Services	-0.12	-0.37	-0.25	4.14
Construction	-0.19	-0.44	-0.25	12.21
Sports & Recreation Activities	0.17	-0.08	-0.25	0.62
Mormons	0.07	-0.18	-0.25	1.34
fNew Zealand	0.38	0.14	-0.25	1.92
Motor Vehicle & Parts Wholesaling	0.17	-0.07	-0.24	0.22
Social Assistance Services	0.04	-0.20	-0.24	2.68
Waste Collection Treatment & Disposal	-0.14	-0.38	-0.24	0.19
New Zealand	0.42	0.19	-0.23	1.95
Non Govt Sec Fees 06_07	0.33	0.11	-0.23	$4,298
Primary Ind	0.19	-0.04	-0.22	0.87
Other Store Based Retailing	-0.04	-0.26	-0.22	4.87
$600-799	-0.17	-0.39	-0.22	11.69
f15-19 no kids	-0.09	-0.30	-0.21	6.8
Fam $1400-1699	0.32	0.11	-0.21	7.81
Total Ind	0.29	0.09	-0.20	1.95

Table 7. At left, shows the demographic groups concentrated in those regions suffering the biggest falls in participation rates over the past year.

Given the descriptive statistical evidence above and the profiles in this table it is very clear that the construction industry in Australia is in diabolical trouble.

The other industry and sub industry groups dropping their participation rates confirm the descriptive stats above for industries such as social assistance services and other store based retailing. Government cut backs are hitting social workers and child services workers, while the conventional shopping centre model of retail is under serious long term stress.

Demographically we are looking at groups collinear with these labour market workers including young Kiwi construction workers and some third quartile income white collar groups.

It is also interesting to see the high SES independent school parents, presumably the third quartile income groups employed in sports and recreation or as social workers.

Code	Part Rate Aug 11	Part Rate Aug 2012	PR Aug 2012 minus PR Aug 2011	Aust Means (RHS)
Heritage Activities	-0.22	0.10	0.31	0.29
Other Transport	-0.14	0.17	0.31	0.12
fosMixed Field Programs	-0.18	0.06	0.23	0.12
40-44	0.06	0.25	0.19	7.31
Mining	-0.07	0.12	0.19	1.89
Electricity Supply	-0.34	-0.18	0.17	0.50
Total Income To Total Debt Per Cap	-0.09	0.08	0.16	.84
Walk only	0.19	0.35	0.16	5.40
fEmployed/away from work	0.23	0.39	0.16	2.21
Rent $100-139	-0.51	-0.36	0.15	11.11
Single Person Home	-0.06	0.10	0.15	24.63
Exploration & Other Mining Support Services	0.07	0.23	0.15	0.33
Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Services	-0.16	-0.01	0.15	0.24
Commute Other	-0.03	0.12	0.15	0.77
Mort $250-399	-0.51	-0.36	0.15	3.09
Rented Other	-0.03	0.11	0.15	1.89
45-49	-0.51	-0.37	0.14	7.31
fManagers	-0.09	0.04	0.14	11.13
Mort $400-549	-0.52	-0.38	0.14	6.11
55-59	-0.51	-0.37	0.14	6.52
Public Administration	0.14	0.28	0.14	8.89
Rent $0-49	-0.20	-0.06	0.14	9.46
Employed/away from work	-0.05	0.08	0.13	2.03
50-54	-0.49	-0.36	0.13	6.78
Health & social assist	0.13	0.26	0.13	4.23
Metal Ore Mining	0.01	0.14	0.13	0.86
Fully Owned	-0.63	-0.50	0.13	34.96

Table 8. At left, shows the demographic groups concentrated in Labour Force regions where the participation rate improved over the past year.

We are looking here at older male workers, aged 40 to 59. Many of these would be home owners.

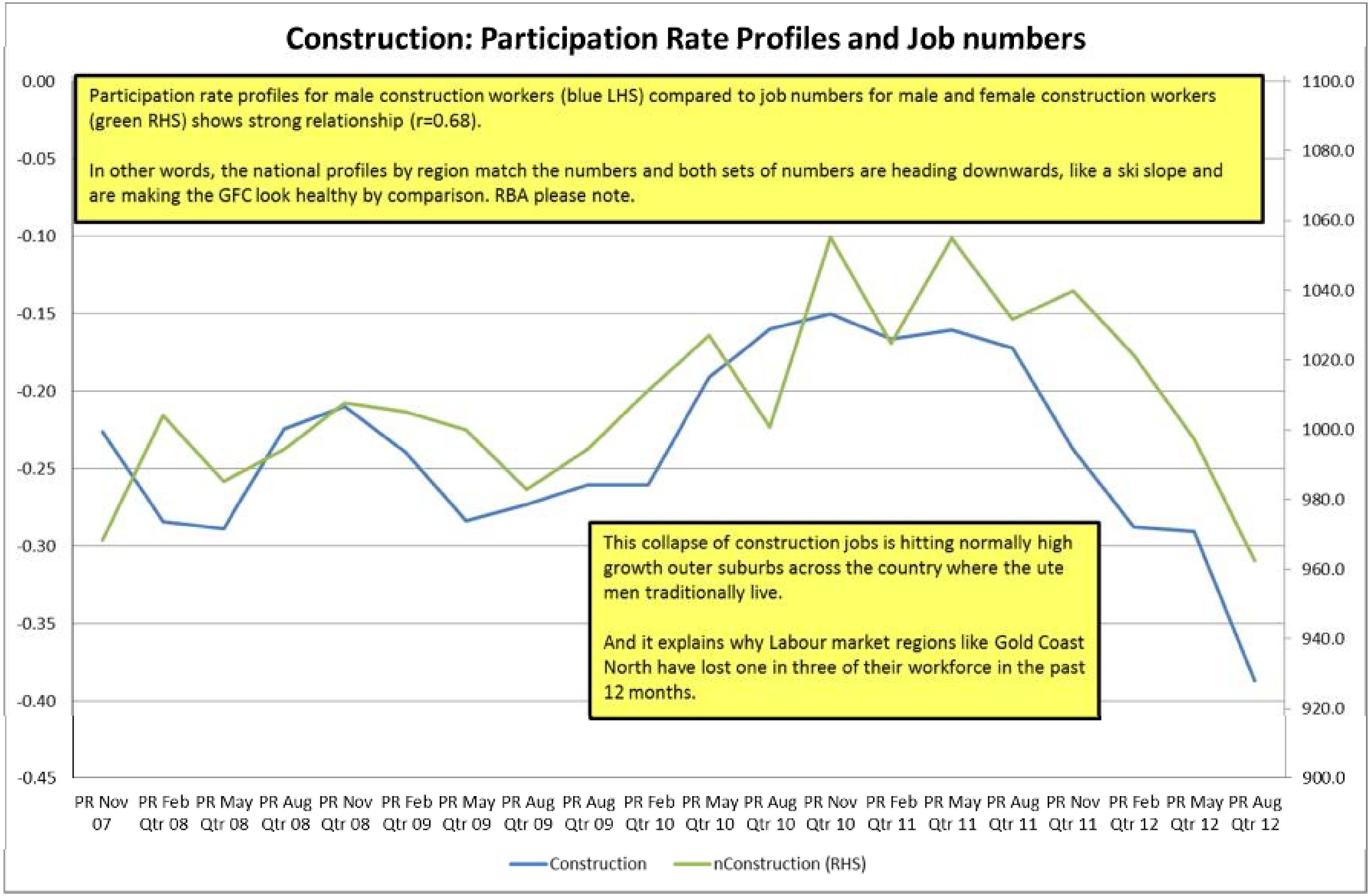
We also see miners, men and women in fly in and fly out jobs.

The presence of single person homes shows those persons gaining jobs tended to be able to move locations without the worry of relocating their families and these would include the renter groups we see here.

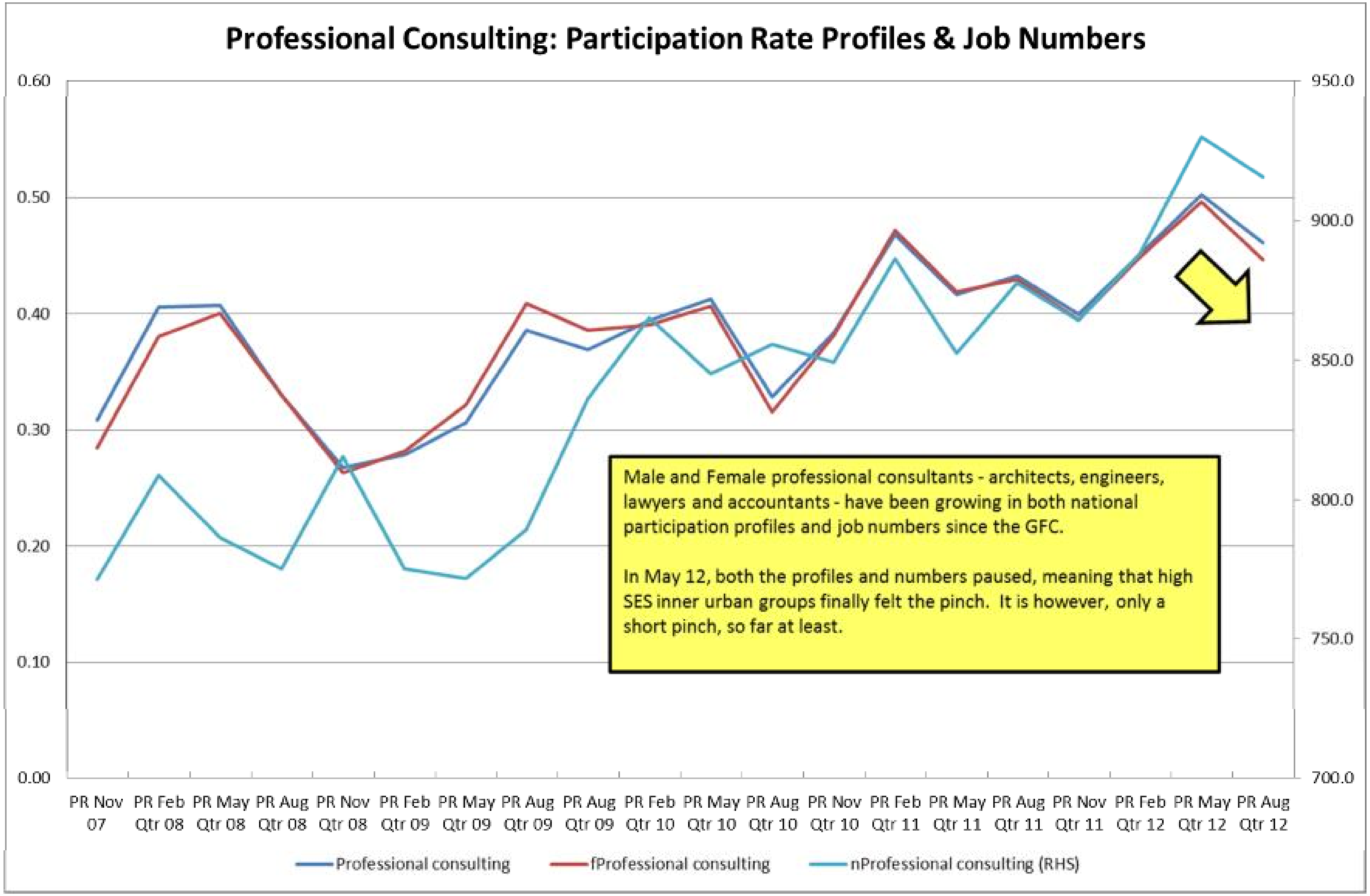
We note managers and a number of white collar industries like heritage activities, public admin and health, along with some blue collar jobs in mining and utilities.

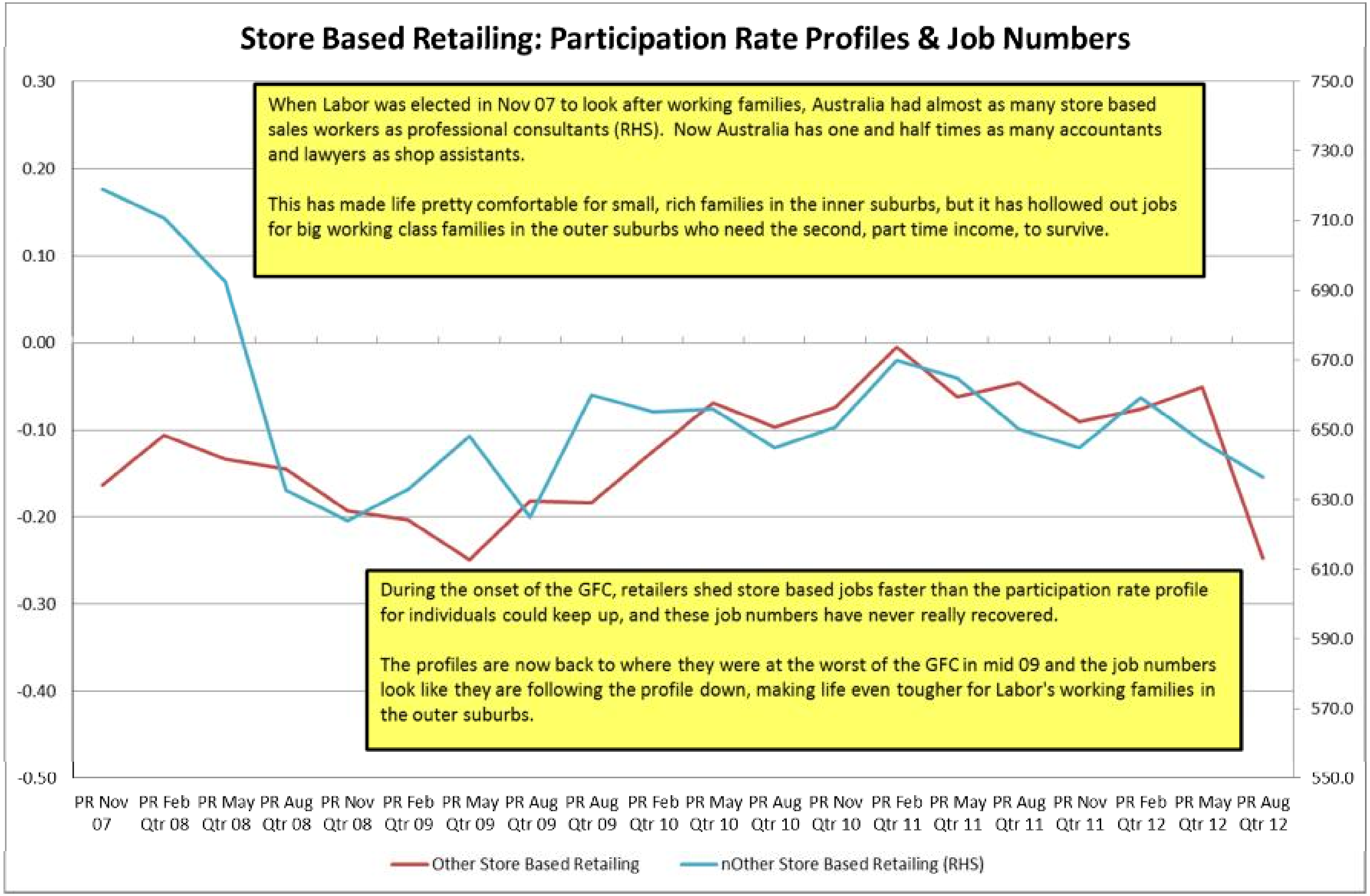
We also note the public admin group here with a participation rate increase, was also shown in Table 5 as losing jobs.

The best explanation we can see here is that the public admin workers concerned obtained work during the same quarter in another industry and that a member of their immediate family started a job in the same quarter, to improve security of family income. Whatever the reason, - and the correlations are not strong - laying off public servants may boost shorter term employment levels in public service neighborhoods.

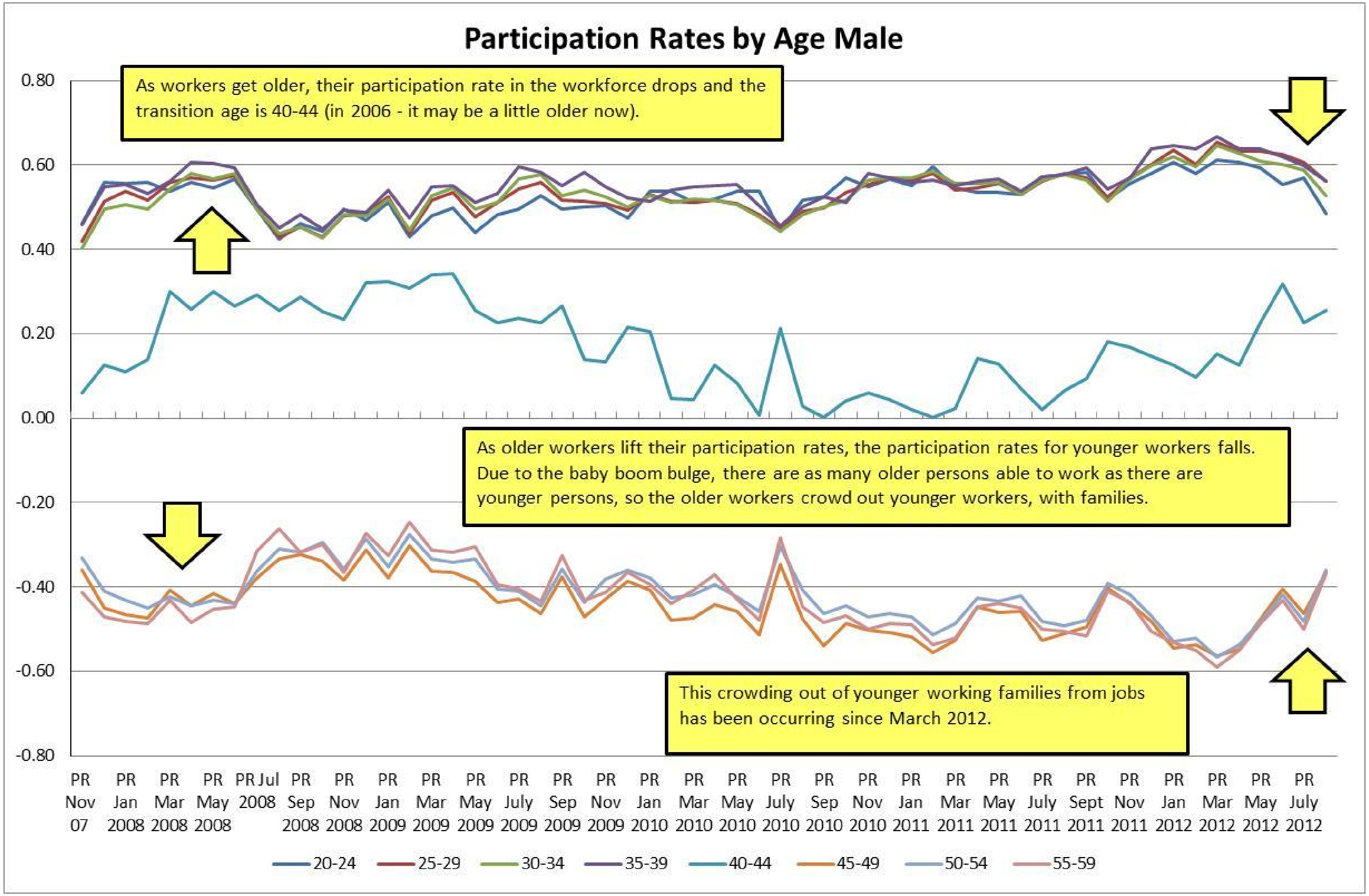


Construction: Participation Rate Profiles and Job numbers
Participation rate profiles for male construction workers (blue LHS) compared to job numbers for male and female construction workers (green RHS) shows strong relationship (r=0.68).
In other words, the national profiles by region match the numbers and both sets of numbers are heading downwards, like a ski slope and are making the GFC look healthy by comparison. RBA please note.
This collapse of construction jobs is hitting normally high growth outer suburbs across the country where the ute men traditionally live.
And it explains why Labour market regions like Gold Coast North have lost one in three of their workforce in the past 12 months.
0.00
-0.05
-0.10
-0.15
-0.20
-0.25
-0.30
-0.35
-0.40
-0.45
1100.0
1080.0
1060.0
1040.0
1020.0
1000.0
980.0
960.0
940.0
920.0
900.0
PR Nov 07
PR Feb Qtr 08
PR May Qtr 08
PR Aug Qtr 08
PR Nov Qtr 08
PR Feb Qtr 09
PR May Qtr 09
PR Aug Qtr 09
PR Aug Qtr 09
PR Feb Qtr 10
PR May Qtr 10
PR Aug Qtr 10
PR Nov Qtr 10
PR Feb Qtr 11
PR May Qtr 11
PR Aug Qtr 11
PR Nov Qtr 11
PR Feb Qtr 12
PR May Qtr 12
PR Aug Qtr 12
Construction
nConstruction (RHS)

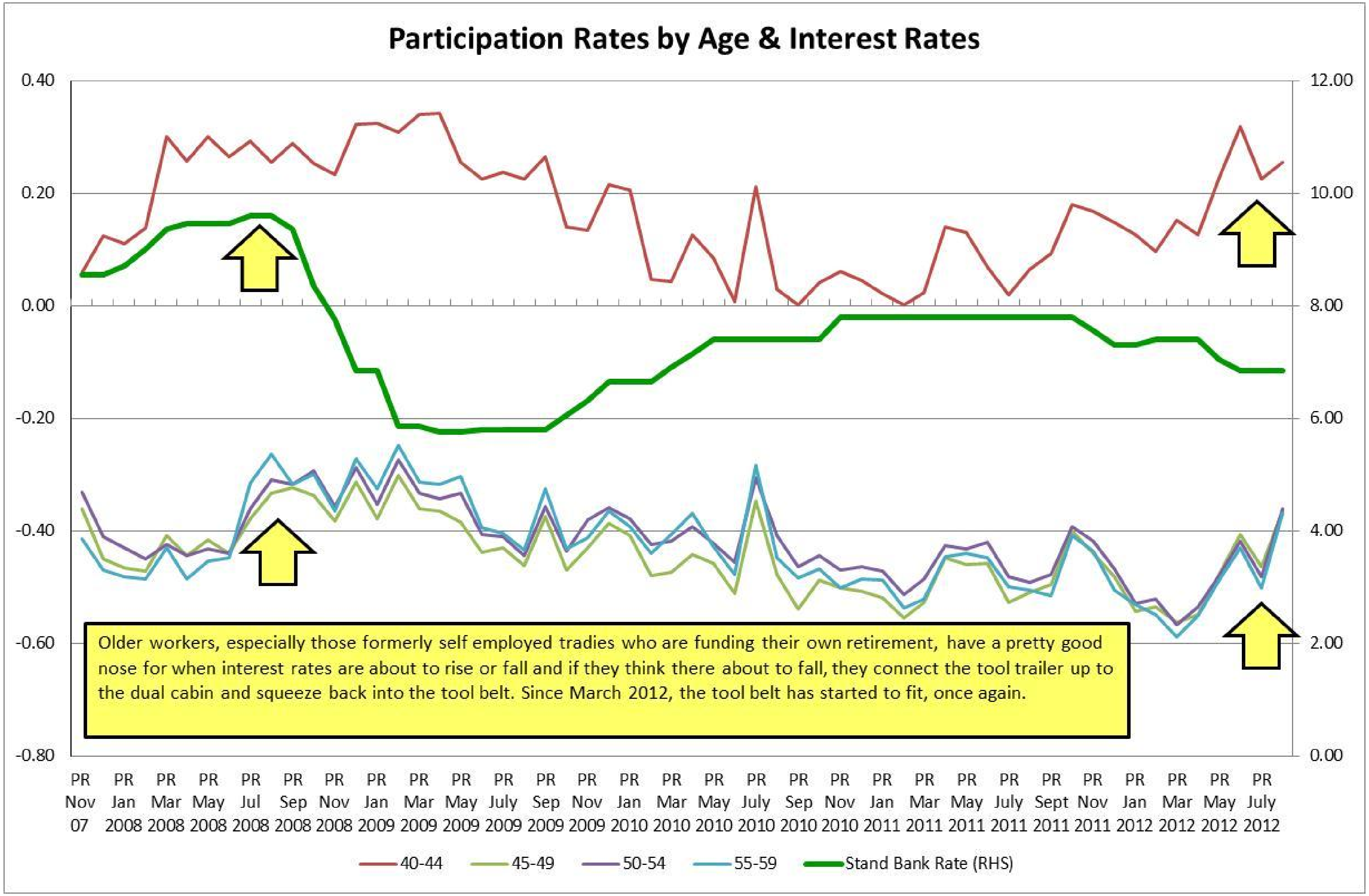

Professional Consulting: Participation Rate Profiles & Job Numbers
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
950.0
900.0
850.0
800.0
750.0
700.0
PR Nov 07
PR Feb Qtr 08
PR May Qtr 08
PR Aug Qtr 08
PR Nov Qtr 08
PR Feb Qtr 09
PR May Qtr 09
PR Aug Qtr 09
PR Aug Qtr 09
PR Feb Qtr 10
PR May Qtr 10
PR Aug Qtr 10
PR Nov Qtr 10
PR Feb Qtr 11
PR May Qtr 11
PR Aug Qtr 11
PR Nov Qtr 11
PR Feb Qtr 12
PR May Qtr 12
PR Aug Qtr 12
Male and Female professional consultants - architects, engineers, lawyers and accountants - have been growing in both national participation profiles and job numbers since the GFC.
In May 12, both the profiles and numbers paused, meaning that high SES inner urban groups finally felt the pinch. It is however, only a short pinch, so far at least.
Professional consulting
fProfessional consulting
nProfessional consulting (RHS)



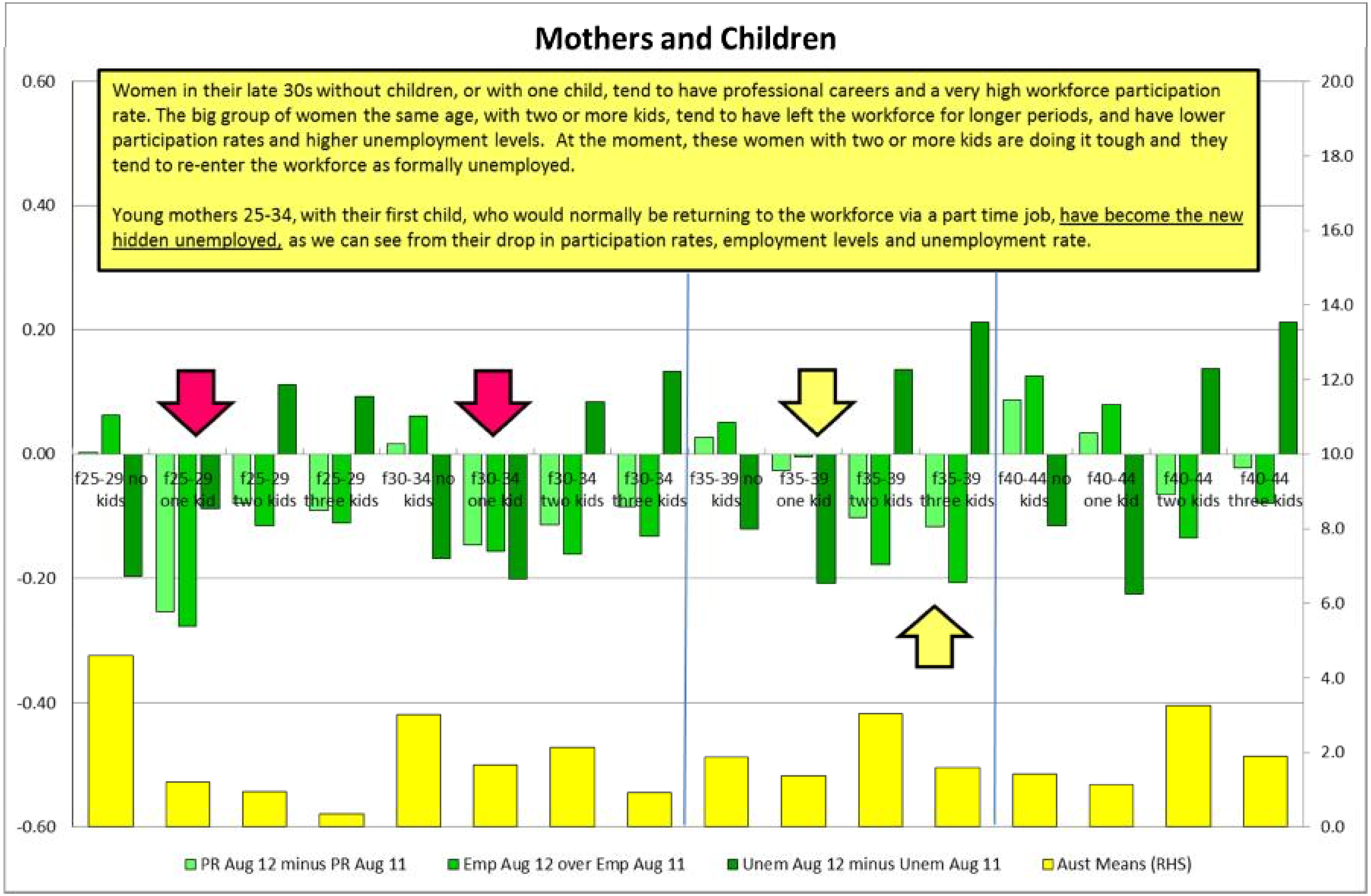
Store Based Retailing: Participation Rate Profiles & Job Numbers
When Labor was elected in Nov 07 to look after working families, Australia had almost as many store based sales workers as professional consultants (RHS). Now Australia has one and half times as many accountants and lawyers as shop assistants.
This has made life pretty comfortable for small, rich families in the inner suburbs, but it has hollowed out jobs for big working class families in the outer suburbs who need the second, part time income, to survive.
During the onset of the GFC, retailers shed store based jobs faster than the participation rate profile for individuals could keep up, and these job numbers have never really recovered.
The profiles are now back to where they were at the worst of the GFC in mid 09 and the job numbers look like they are following the profile down, making life even tougher for Labor's working families in the outer suburbs.
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
750.0
730.0
710.0
690.0
670.0
650.0
630.0
610.0
590.0
570.0
550.0
PR Nov 07
PR Feb Qtr 08
PR May Qtr 08
PR Aug Qtr 08
PR Nov Qtr 08
PR Feb Qtr 09
PR May Qtr 09
PR Aug Qtr 09
PR Aug Qtr 09
PR Feb Qtr 10
PR May Qtr 10
PR Aug Qtr 10
PR Nov Qtr 10
PR Feb Qtr 11
PR May Qtr 11
PR Aug Qtr 11
PR Nov Qtr 11
PR Feb Qtr 12
PR May Qtr 12
PR Aug Qtr 12
Other Store Based Retailing
nOther Store Based Retailing (RHS)

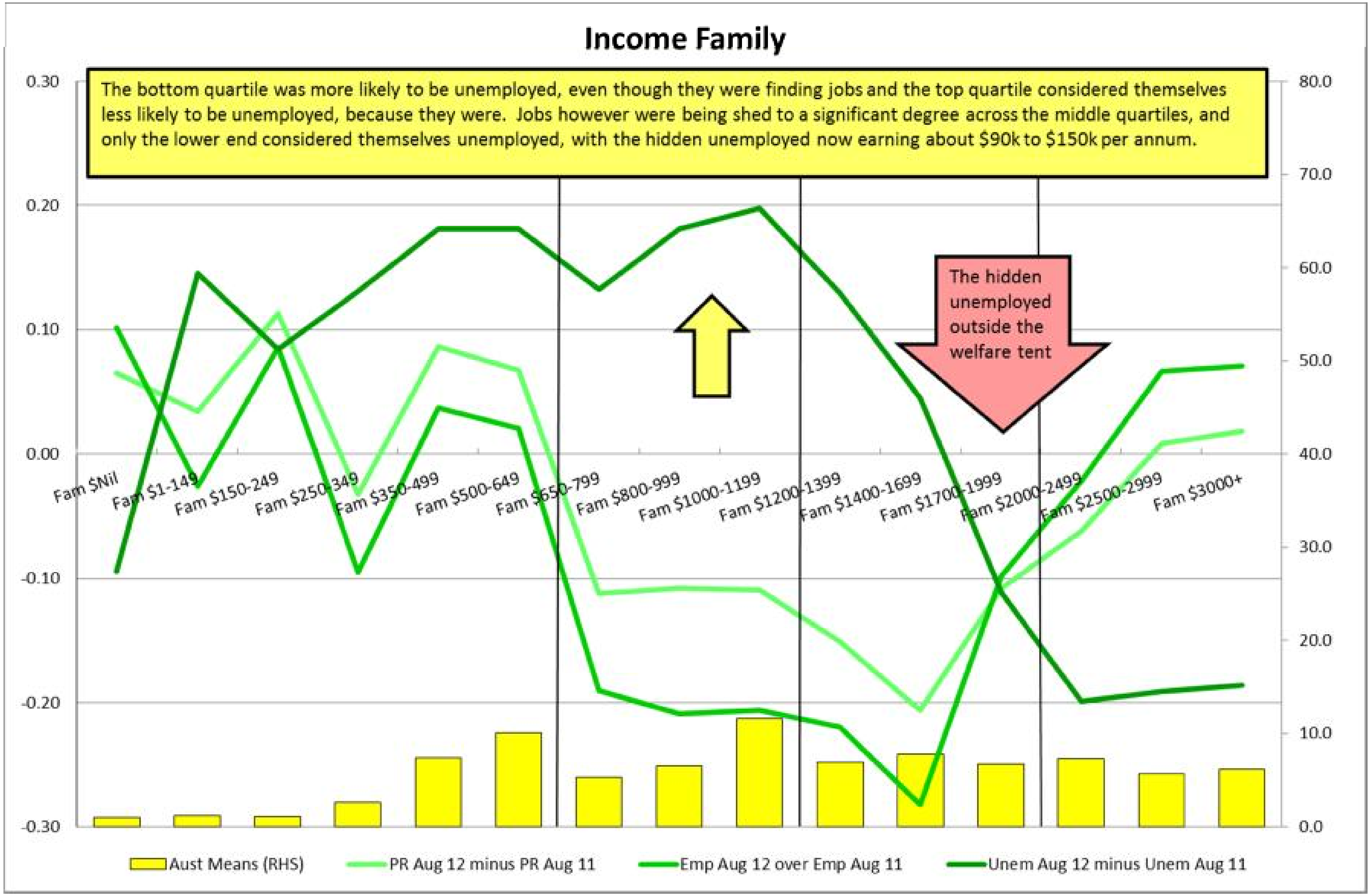


Participation Rates by Age Male
As workers get older, their participation rate in the workforce drops and the transition age is 40-44 (in 2006 - it may be a little older now).
As older workers lift their participation rates, the participation rates for younger workers falls. Due to the baby boom bulge, there are as many older persons able to work as there are younger persons, so the older workers crowd out younger workers, with families.
This crowding out of younger working families from jobs has been occurring since March 2012.
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
-0.80
PR Nov 07
PR Jan 2008
PR Mar 2008
PR May 2008
PR Jul 2008
PR Sep 2008
PR Nov 2008
PR Jan 2009
PR Mar 2009
PR May 2009
PR July 2009
PR Sep 2009
PR Nov 2009
PR Jan 2010
PR Mar 2010
PR May 2010
PR July 2010
PR Sep 2010
PR Nov 2010
PR Jan 2011
PR Mar 2011
PR May 2011
PR July 2011
PR Sept 2011
PR Nov 2011
PR Jan 2012
PR Mar 2012
PR May 2012
PR July 2012
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59

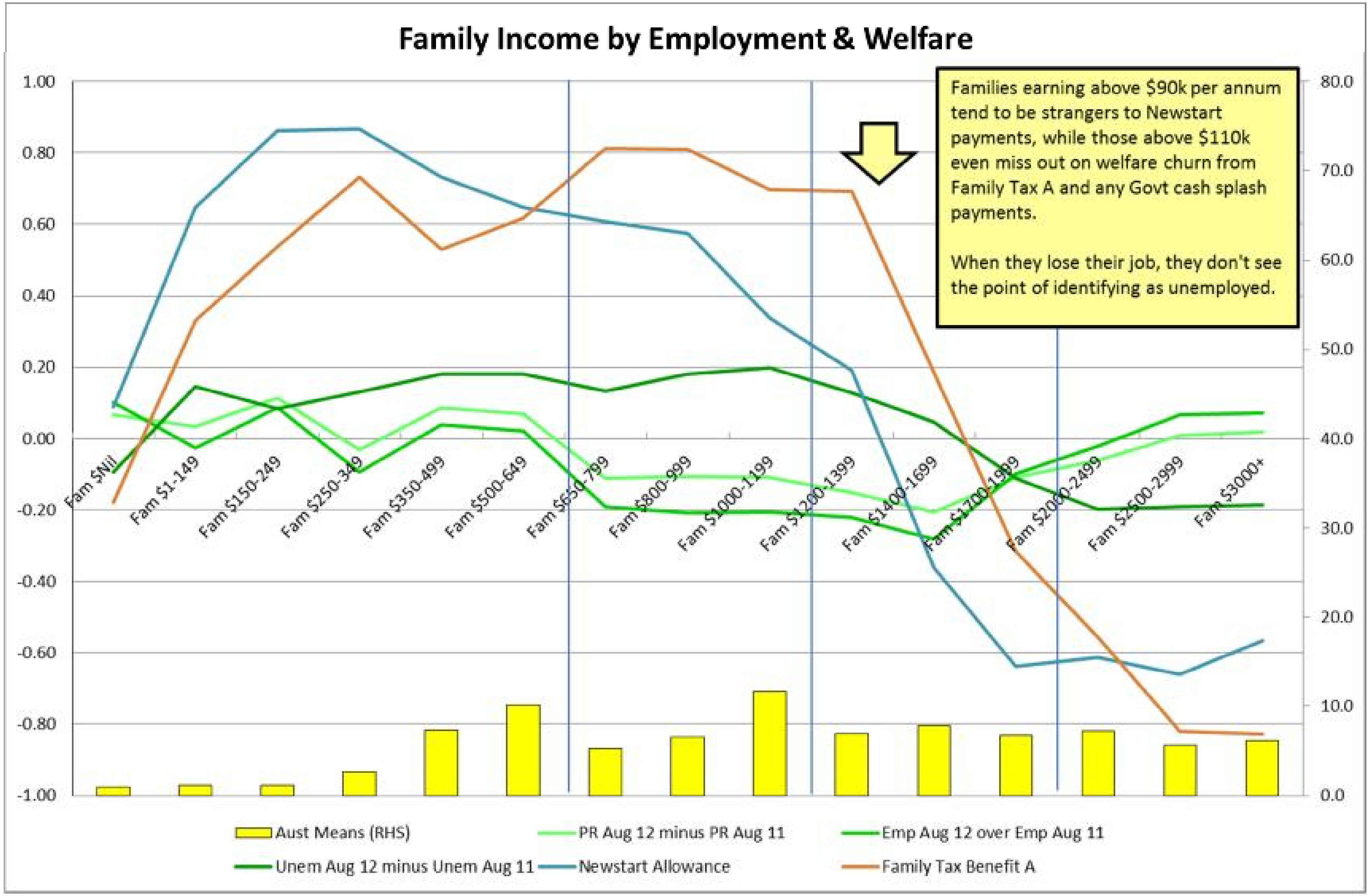


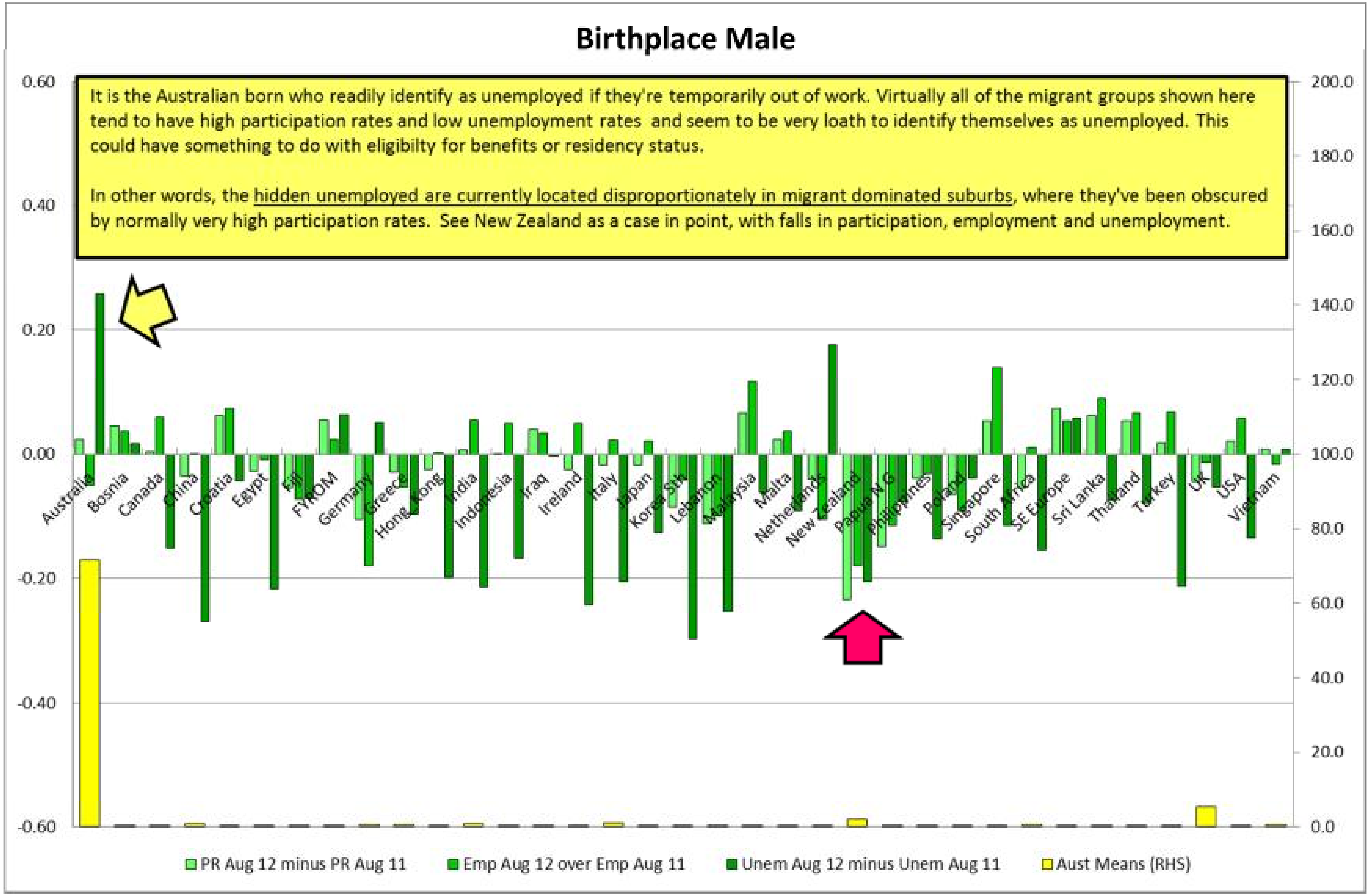
Participation Rates by Age & Interest Rates
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
-0.80
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
Older workers, especially those formerly self employed tradies who are funding their own retirement, have a pretty good nose for when interest rates are about to rise or fall and if they think there about to fall, they connect the tool trailer up to the dual cabin and squeeze back into the tool belt. Since March 2012, the tool belt has started to fit, once again.
PR Nov 07
PR Jan 2008
PR Mar 2008
PR May 2008
PR Jul 2008
PR Sep 2008
PR Nov 2008
PR Jan 2009
PR Mar 2009
PR May 2009
PR July 2009
PR Sep 2009
PR Nov 2009
PR Jan 2010
PR Mar 2010
PR May 2010
PR July 2010
PR Sep 2010
PR Nov 2010
PR Jan 2011
PR Mar 2011
PR May 2011
PR July 2011
PR Sept 2011
PR Nov 2011
PR Jan 2012
PR Mar 2012
PR May 2012
PR July 2012
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
Stand Bank Rate (RHS)


Mothers and Children
Women in their late 30s without children, or with one child, tend to have professional careers and a very high workforce participation rate. The big group of women the same age, with two or more kids, tend to have left the workforce for longer periods, and have lower participation rates and higher unemployment levels. At the moment, these women with two or more kids are doing it tough and they tend to re-enter the workforce as formally unemployed.
Young mothers 25-34, with their first child, who would normally be returning to the workforce via a part time job, have become the new hidden unemployed, as we can see from their drop in participation rates, employment levels and unemployment rate.
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
20.0
18.0
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
f25-29 no kids
f25-29 one kid
f25-29 two kids
f25-29 three kids
f30-34 no kids
f30-34 one kid
f30-34 two kids
f30-34 three kids
f35-39 no kids
f35-39 one kid
f35-39 two kids
f35-39 three kids
f40-44 no kids
f40-44 one kid
f40-44 two kids
f40-44 three kids
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)

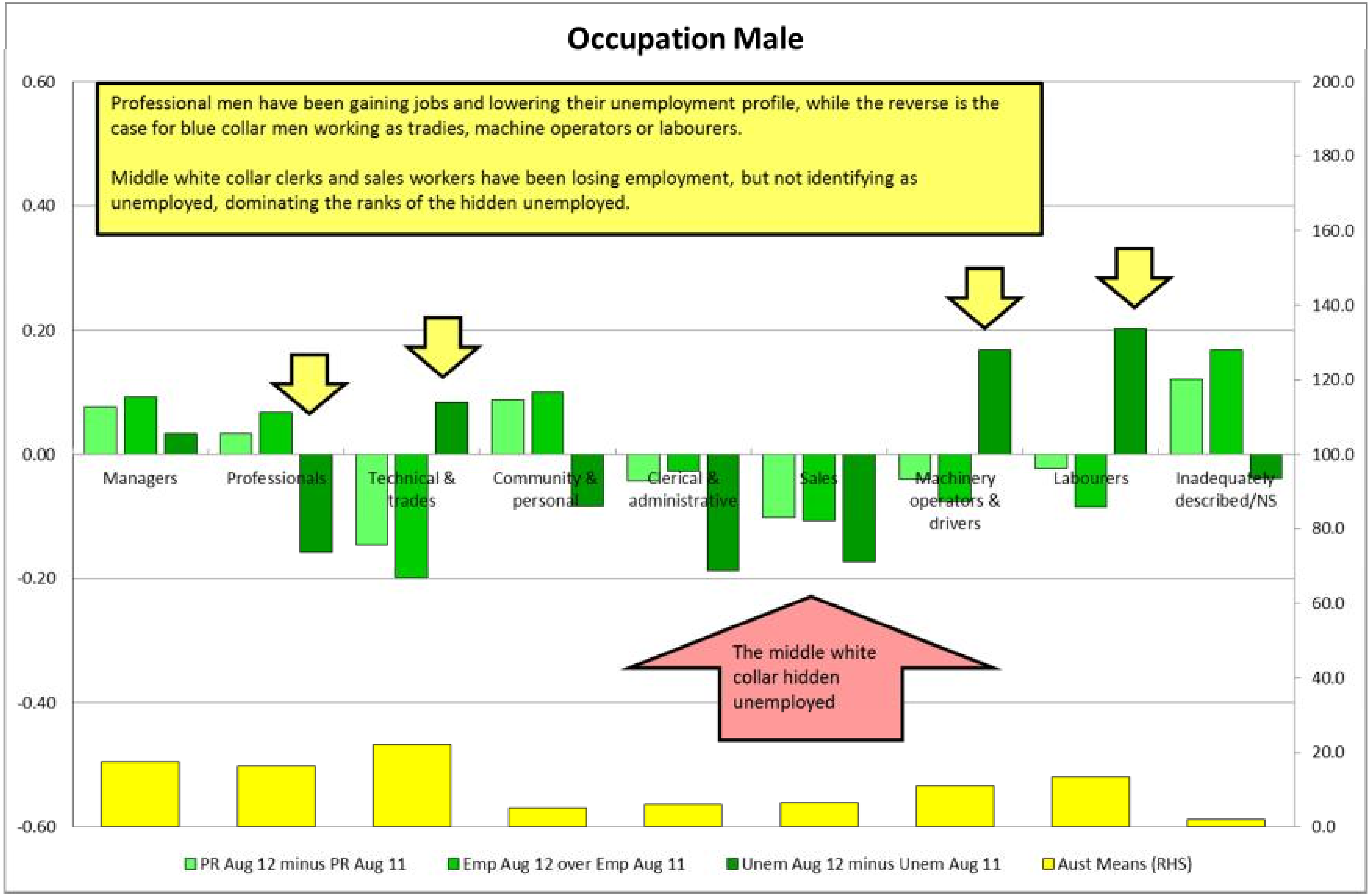


Income Family
The bottom quartile was more likely to be unemployed, even though they were finding jobs and the top quartile considered themselves less likely to be unemployed, because they were. Jobs however were being shed to a significant degree across the middle quartiles, and only the lower end considered themselves unemployed, with the hidden unemployed now earning about $90k to $150k per annum.
The hidden unemployed outside the welfare tent
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Fam $Nil
Fam $1-149
Fam $150-249
Fam $250-349
Fam $350-499
Fam $500-649
Fam $650-799
Fam $800-999
Fam $1000-1199
Fam $1200-1399
Fam $1400-1699
Fam $1700-1999
Fam $2000-2499
Fam $2500-2999
Fam $3000+
Aust Means (RHS)
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11

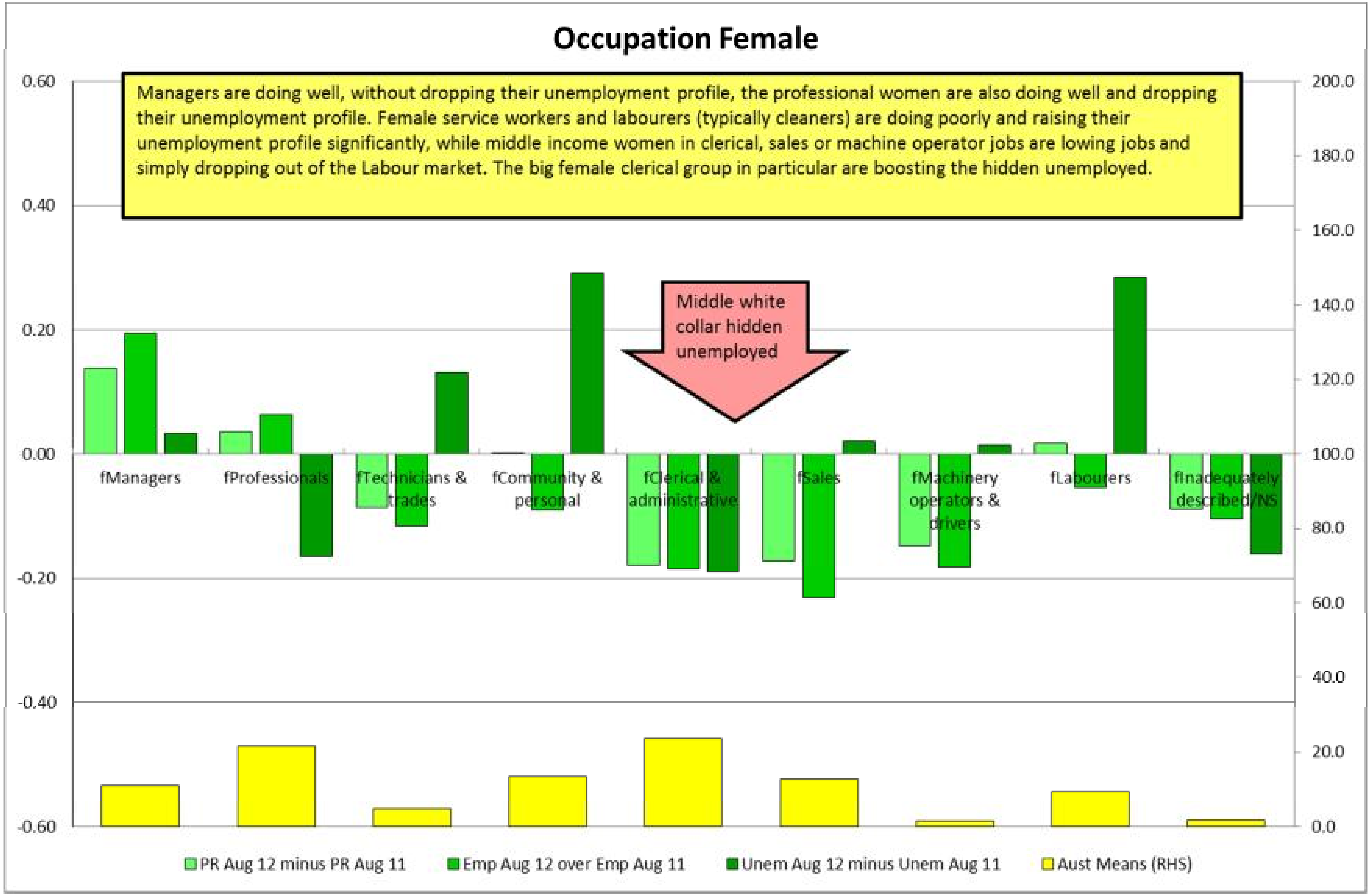

Family Income by Employment & Welfare
Families earning above $90k per annum tend to be strangers to Newstart payments, while those above $110k even miss out on welfare churn from Family Tax A and any Govt cash splash payments.
When they lose their job, they don't see the point of identifying as unemployed.
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
-0.80
-1.00
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Fam $Nil
Fam $1-149
Fam $150-249
Fam $250-349
Fam $350-499
Fam $500-649
Fam $650-799
Fam $800-999
Fam $1000-1199
Fam $1200-1399
Fam $1400-1699
Fam $1700-1999
Fam $2000-2499
Fam $2500-2999
Fam $3000+
Aust Means (RHS)
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Newstart Allowance
Family Tax Benefit A



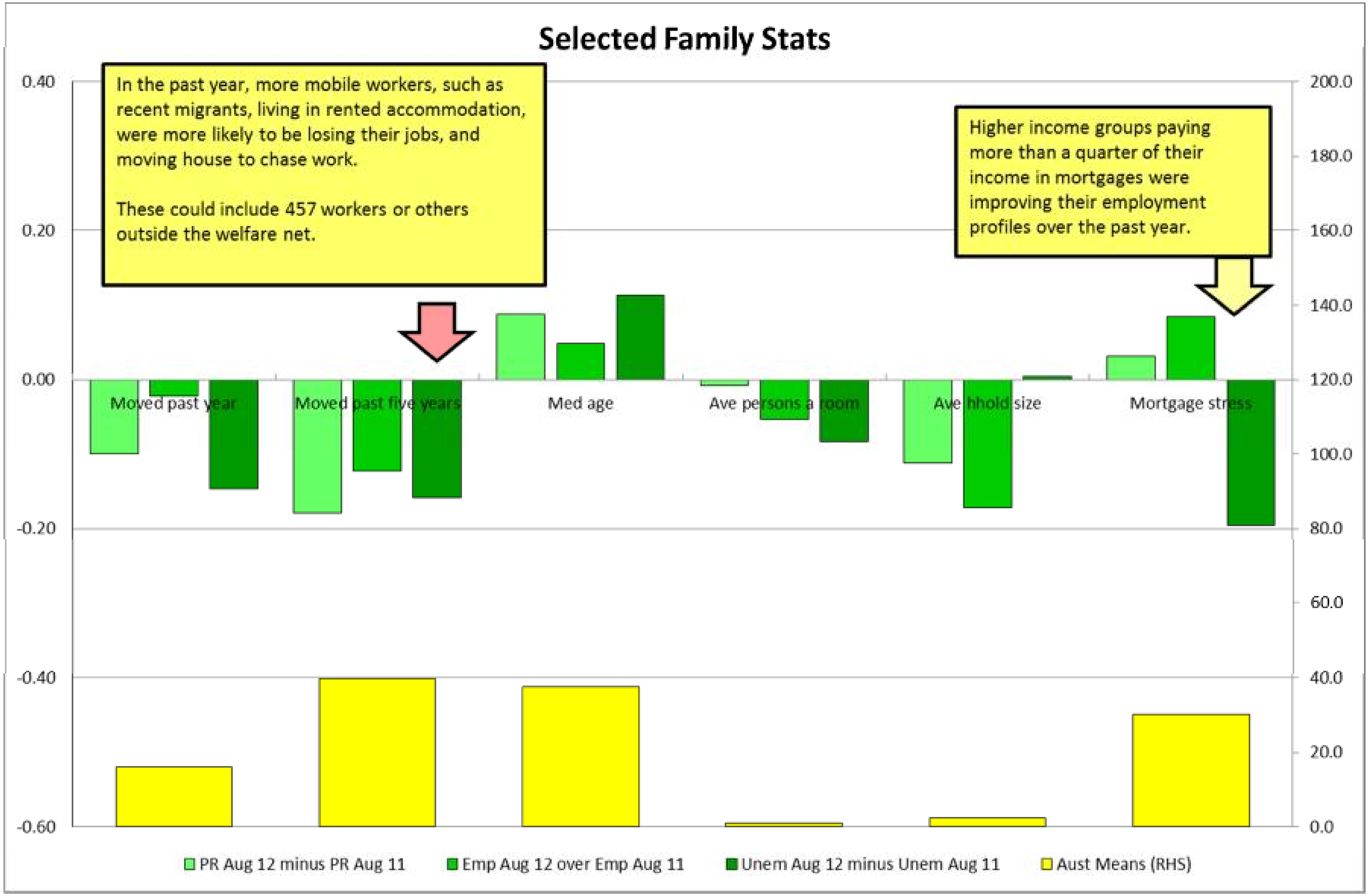
Birthplace Male
It is the Australian born who readily identify as unemployed if they're temporarily out of work. Virtually all of the migrant groups shown here tend to have high participation rates and low unemployment rates and seem to be very loath to identify themselves as unemployed. This could have something to do with eligibilty for benefits or residency status.
In other words, the hidden unemployed are currently located disproportionately in migrant dominated suburbs, where they've been obscured by normally very high participation rates. See New Zealand as a case in point, with falls in participation, employment and unemployment.
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.0
180.0
160.0
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
Australia
Bosnia
Canada
China
Croatia
Egypt
Fiji
FYROM
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea Sth
Lebanon
Malaysia
Malta
Netherlands
New Zealand
Papua N G
Philippines
Poland
Singapore
South Africa
SE Europe
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Turkey
UK
USA
Vietnam
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)

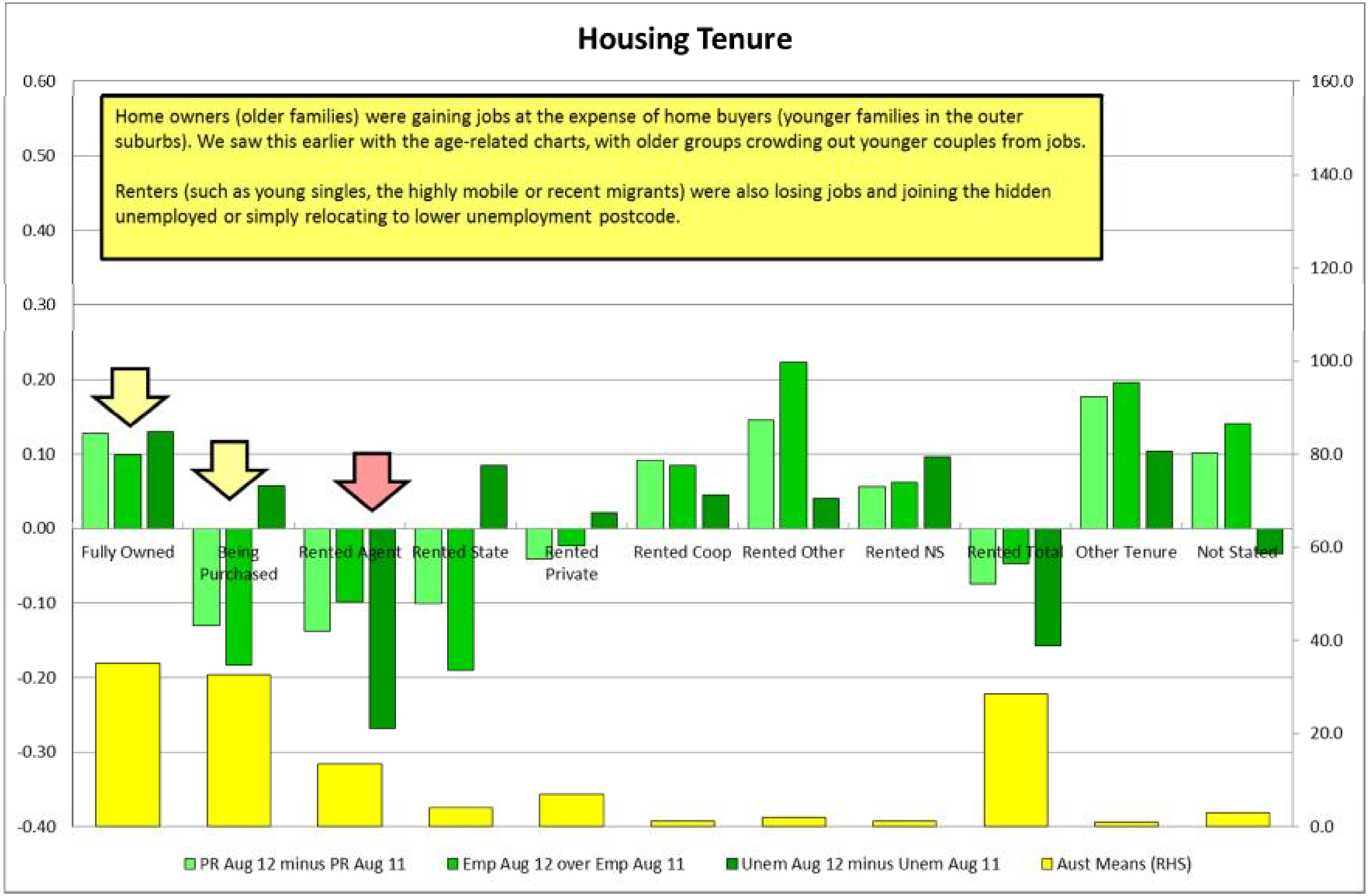


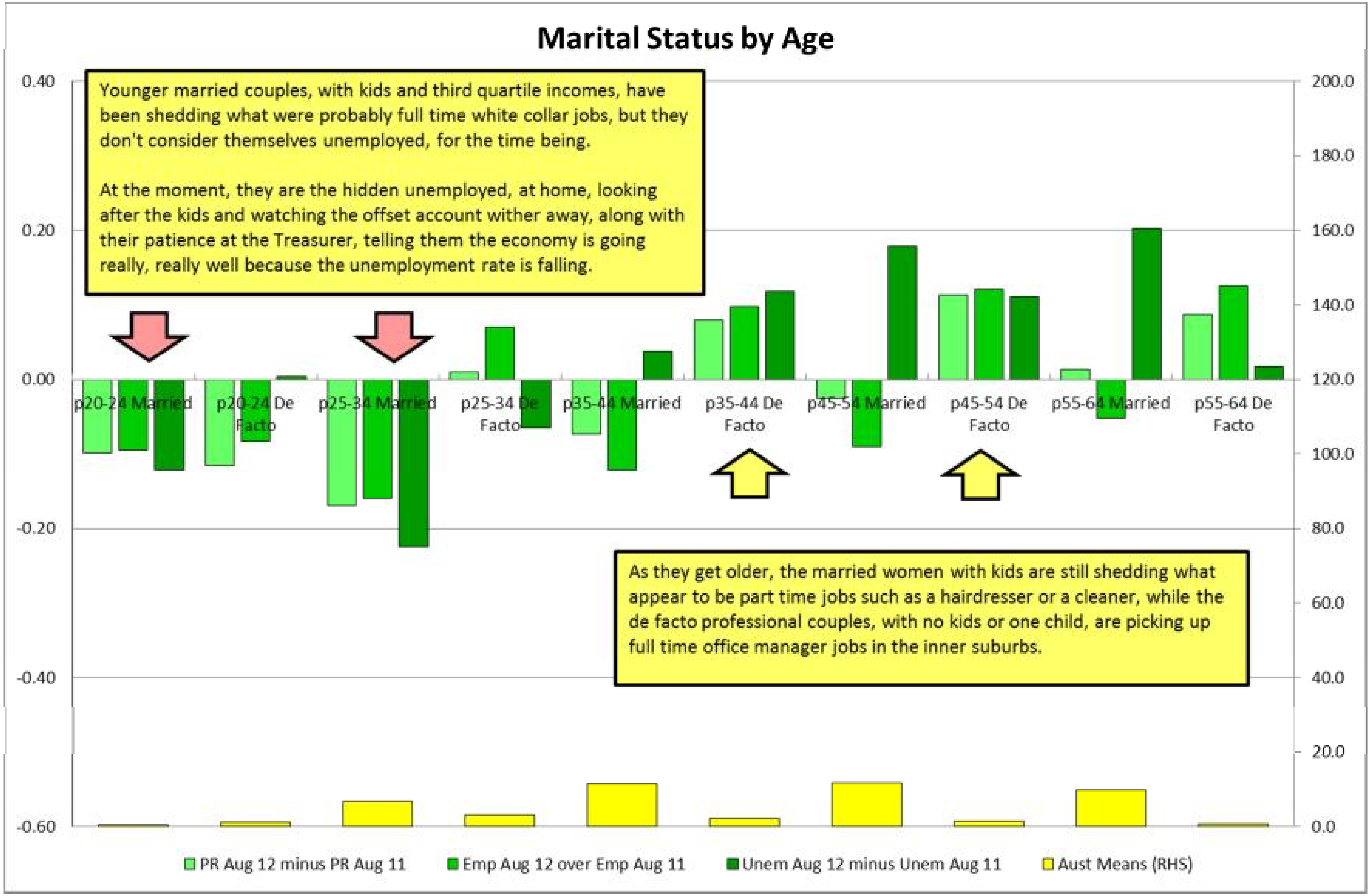
Occupation Male
Professional men have been gaining jobs and lowering their unemployment profile, while the reverse is the case for blue collar men working as tradies, machine operators or labourers.
Middle white collar clerks and sales workers have been losing employment, but not identifying as unemployed, dominating the ranks of the hidden unemployed.
The middle white collar hidden unemployed
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.0
180.0
160.0
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
Managers
Professionals
Technical & trades
Community & personal
Clerical & administrative
Sales
Machinery operators & drivers
Labourers
Inadequately described/NS
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)

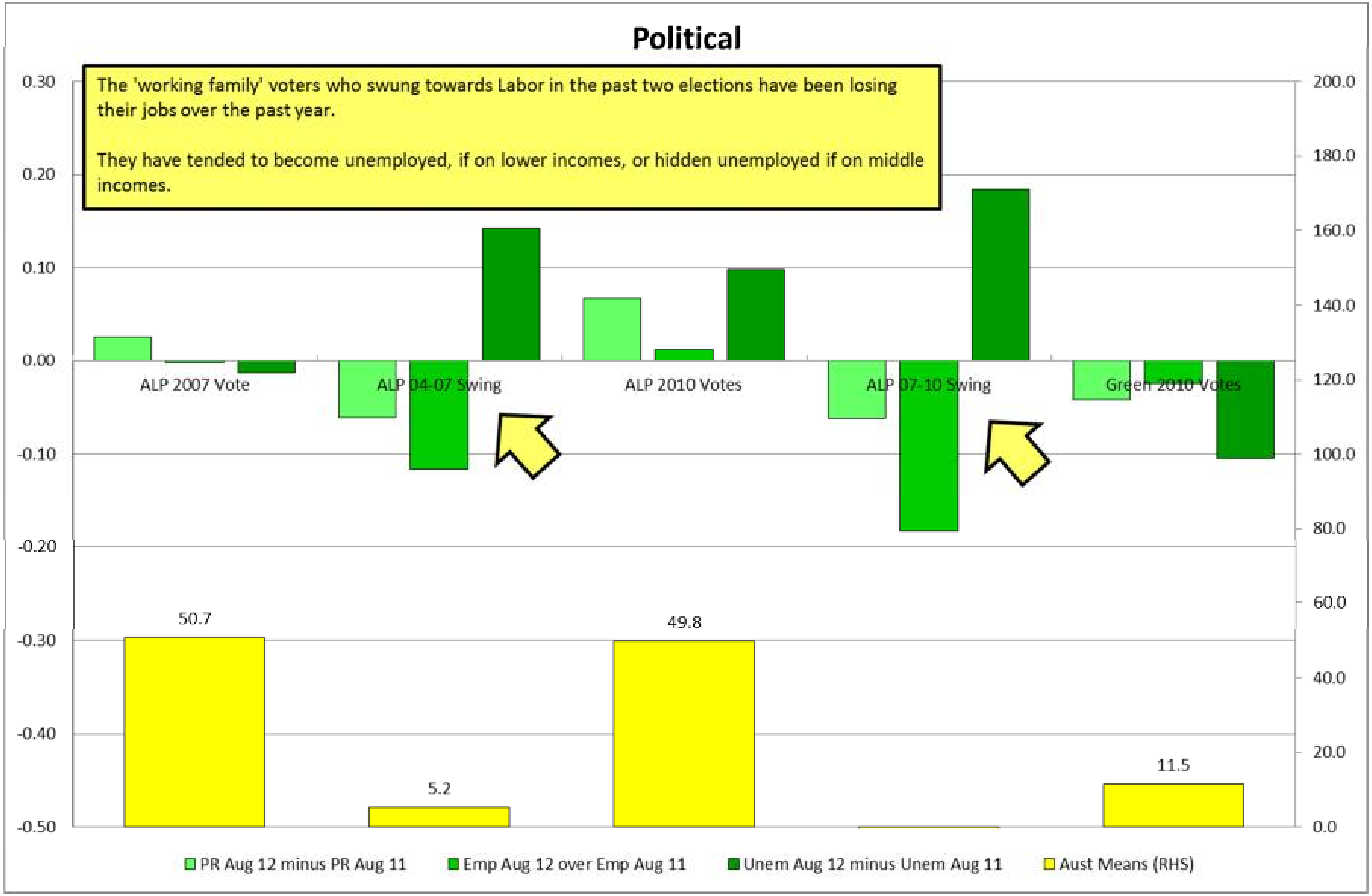


Occupation Female
Managers are doing well, without dropping their unemployment profile, the professional women are also doing well and dropping their unemployment profile. Female service workers and labourers (typically cleaners) are doing poorly and raising their unemployment profile significantly, while middle income women in clerical, sales or machine operator jobs are lowing jobs and simply dropping out of the Labour market. The big female clerical group in particular are boosting the hidden unemployed.
Middle white collar hidden unemployed
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.0
180.0
160.0
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
fManagers
fProfessionals
fTechnicians & trades
fCommunity & personal
fClerical & administrative
fSales
fMachinery operators & drivers
fLabourers
fInadequately described/NS
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)


Selected Family Stats
In the past year, more mobile workers, such as recent migrants, living in rented accommodation, were more likely to be losing their jobs, and moving house to chase work.
These could include 457 workers or others outside the welfare net.
Higher income groups paying more than a quarter of their income in mortgages were improving their employment profiles over the past year.
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.0
180.0
160.0
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
Moved past year
Moved past five years
Med age
Ave persons a room
Ave hhold size
Mortgage stress
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)


Housing Tenure
Home owners (older families) were gaining jobs at the expense of home buyers (younger families in the outer suburbs). We saw this earlier with the age-related charts, with older groups crowding out younger couples from jobs.
Renters (such as young singles, the highly mobile or recent migrants) were also losing jobs and joining the hidden unemployed or simply relocating to lower unemployment postcode.
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
160.0
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
Fully Owned
Being Purchased
Rented Agent
Rented State
Rented Private
Rented Coop
Rented Other
Rented NS
Rented Total
Other Tenure
Not Stated
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)


Marital Status by Age
Younger married couples, with kids and third quartile incomes, have been shedding what were probably full time white collar jobs, but they don't consider themselves unemployed, for the time being.
At the moment, they are the hidden unemployed, at home, looking after the kids and watching the offset account wither away, along with their patience at the Treasurer, telling them the economy is going really, really well because the unemployment rate is falling.
As they get older, the married women with kids are still shedding what appear to be part time jobs such as a hairdresser or a cleaner, while the de facto professional couples, with no kids or one child, are picking up full time office manager jobs in the inner suburbs.
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.0
180.0
160.0
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
p20-24 Married
p20-24 De Facto
p25-34 Married
p25-34 De Facto
p35-44 Married
p35-44 De Facto
p45-54 Married
p45-54 De Facto
p55-64 Married
p55-64 De Facto
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)


Political
The 'working family' voters who swung towards Labor in the past two elections have been losing their jobs over the past year.
They have tended to become unemployed, if on lower incomes, or hidden unemployed if on middle incomes.
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
200.0
180.0
160.0
140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
ALP 2007 Vote
ALP 04-07 Swing
ALP 2010 Votes
ALP 07-10 Swing
Green 2010 Votes
50.7
5.2
49.8
11.5
PR Aug 12 minus PR Aug 11
Emp Aug 12 over Emp Aug 11
Unem Aug 12 minus Unem Aug 11
Aust Means (RHS)

State	CED NAME	ALP 2PP Aug 25 2010	GRNPrim 2010	Predicted Part Rate May12	Predicted Part Rate Aug 12	Pred Part Rate Aug 12 minus May 12
QLD	Herbert	47.98	8.73	77.19	70.85	-6.34
QLD	Fadden	35.74	8.84	65.76	59.63	-6.14
NSW	Fowler	59.40	6.22	53.86	48.30	-5.56
NSW	Parkes	31.90	5.38	63.33	57.79	-5.54
VIC	Melbourne Ports	58.63	21.21	76.52	71.61	-4.91
NSW	McMahon	57.95	7.62	63.36	58.68	-4.68
QLD	Wide Bay	34.19	10.77	57.45	53.02	-4.43
VIC	Bruce	58.33	9.10	64.11	59.69	-4.42
NSW	Richmond	56.85	15.91	54.12	49.85	-4.27
NSW	Reid	52.67	10.63	67.87	63.62	-4.25

State	CED NAME	ALP 2PP Aug 25 2010	GRNPrim 2010	Predicted Part Rate May12	Predicted Part Rate Aug 12	Pred Part Rate Aug 12 minus May 12
VIC	Murray	29.67	5.74	61.19	65.06	3.88
VIC	Mallee	25.64	7.74	61.49	65.32	3.83
QLD	Dawson	47.84	7.74	64.85	67.86	3.01
VIC	Wannon	43.17	5.51	65.33	68.15	2.82
QLD	Kennedy	48.53	4.24	61.88	64.34	2.46
NSW	Gilmore	45.05	9.39	51.69	54.07	2.38
VIC	Indi	40.34	8.93	62.80	64.91	2.10
QLD	Capricornia	54.62	5.43	61.28	63.36	2.08
NSW	Dobell	55.24	8.38	60.14	62.18	2.04
VIC	Corangamite	50.34	10.92	64.30	66.22	1.91

Table 9. At left, shows 20 Federal 2010 seats ranked by falling participation rates (top) and rising participation rates (bottom).

We see in the top half a number of regional and urban (migrants, builders) seats in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria where jobs have been shed over the past year. It is interesting to see Herbert at the top of this list, as this seat, based on Townsville, has one of the most robust regional economies in Australia.

In the bottom half of the table, showing seats with the biggest participation rate gains over the past year, we are looking at the impact of year on year growth in both Agricultural and Mining industries.

Unfortunately both of these industries hit the wall, so to speak, in May, certainly for coal mining at least. This means that these seats will soon show stagnating or negative participation rate changes and perhaps, increasing political volatility.