



Australian Jobs profile for Aug Qtr. 2013

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.

Executive Summary

The Australian economy has been generating jobs for only half the new entrants to the Labor market since early 2012.

The Labour underutilisation rate is now at 13.5 percent, virtually the same as the 13.6 percent we saw during the worst of the GFC in mid-2009.

While blue collar jobs in manufacturing continued to contract during the past six years of Labor Governments, jobs which were either funded or regulated by Government rose to unprecedented levels.

Across the Labour force regions, jobs were lost over the past year across inner city Sydney and Melbourne and a blend of blue collar outer urban, regional and rural regions in all states, extending from Perth to Cairns. These demographics of these regions included Gen Y singles and older, single men, with basic certificate skills.

The groups and regions losing jobs tended to live in safe Green Labor seats like Sydney and Melbourne, outer urban seats like Kingston or coastal seats like Robertson. These groups still voted Labor in 2013, but swung against Labor candidates consistent with the national average.

The regions gaining jobs included richer, inner urban areas such as Sydney's Eastern Suburbs, some agricultural regions like the Darling Downs and older provincial city regions like Wollongong and Newcastle. There were also a number of traditional ALP voting regions like Fairfield Liverpool, Canterbury Bankstown, Outer South Western Sydney, Outer Western Melbourne and East Perth.

These regions had in common a reasonably cohesive demographic, which included upwardly mobile middle class families, with the mother in a skilled admin job and the father in a blue collar job like construction, or a white collar job such as real estate. The mother and father here were typically married, with three kids attending pre-school and or local Catholic systemic schools.

These "cultural Catholic" groups gaining jobs lived mainly in safe Liberal seats in Sydney and Melbourne, with most of the top ones represented by a new generation of Catholic Liberal Ministers, including the Prime Minister Tony Abbott and his Treasurer Joe Hockey. There were also two Labor seats in Sydney's west. We may be seeing the first look here at a future Liberal demographic.

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. We have also made some use of ABS data on underemployment and labour underutilisation. As detailed data is only available in Original form, we use this, unless otherwise stated to be Trend or Seasonally Adjusted.

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. Material in the ADS elaborate database is based on data from the ABS Census, Electoral Commissions, Household Expenditure Surveys modelled by MDS Data Systems, data on home loan arrears and a wide range of published data on political and economic behaviour.

We present here, in Correlation 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 and 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.

Given the current growth in hidden unemployment across labour market regions, we are increasingly finding workforce participation and employment growth to be a stronger guide to the health of regional labour markets than the traditional unemployment rate. In fact the lowest unemployment rate of zero at the end of 2012 could be found in Gold Coast North region which also had the biggest 12 month drop in employment, as workers dropped out of the local workforce or moved to another region. This has caused us to place a higher priority on employment growth and participation rates and to pay more attention to underemployment and underutilisation.

Month								12 month						
	Employed - total ; Persons ;	Unemployed - total ; Persons ;	Labour Force ; Persons ;	Not in the Labour Force ; Persons ;	Civilian population ; Persons ;	Unemployment rate ; Persons ;	Participation rate ; Persons ;	12 month change Employed Persons	12 month change Unemployed 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 Unemployment rate Persons	12 month change Participation rate Persons
Nov-2007	10677.3	460.0	11137.3	5938.8	17076.1	4.1	65.2	338.2	6.0	344.3	-0.2	344.0	-0.1	0.7
Aug-2012	11426.7	600.9	12027.5	6640.9	18668.5	5.0	64.4	115.7	-6.0	109.7	210.5	320.1	-0.1	-0.5
Sep-2012	11618.3	673.1	12291.3	6404.7	18696.0	5.5	65.7	120.6	41.9	162.4	163.4	325.9	0.3	-0.3
Oct-2012	11570.0	632.7	12202.7	6518.2	18720.9	5.2	65.2	119.4	34.9	154.4	172.0	326.4	0.2	-0.3
Nov-2012	11548.9	599.2	12148.1	6597.8	18745.9	4.9	64.8	135.0	11.6	146.6	180.2	326.8	0.0	-0.4
Dec-2012	11691.7	646.6	12338.3	6432.4	18770.8	5.2	65.7	161.2	35.4	196.6	130.8	327.3	0.2	-0.1
Jan-2013	11476.1	704.3	12180.4	6624.6	18805.0	5.8	64.8	149.4	50.7	200.1	129.9	329.9	0.3	-0.1
Feb-2013	11601.9	749.4	12351.3	6488.1	18839.3	6.1	65.6	198.7	37.7	236.4	96.2	332.6	0.2	0.1
Mar-2013	11612.9	735.5	12348.4	6525.1	18873.6	6.0	65.4	117.7	64.9	182.7	152.5	335.2	0.4	-0.2
Apr-2013	11659.3	693.0	12352.3	6546.5	18898.9	5.6	65.4	165.7	84.0	249.6	85.9	335.5	0.6	0.2
May-2013	11676.3	685.3	12361.6	6562.7	18924.2	5.5	65.3	126.9	54.4	181.3	154.5	335.8	0.4	-0.2
Jun-2013	11671.4	684.0	12355.4	6594.2	18949.6	5.5	65.2	163.0	73.3	236.3	99.9	336.2	0.5	0.1
Jul-2013	11654.7	658.8	12313.5	6662.7	18976.2	5.4	64.9	123.3	65.8	189.1	146.2	335.3	0.5	-0.2
Aug-2013	11533.0	690.4	12223.4	6779.5	19002.9	5.6	64.3	106.3	89.5	195.9	138.6	334.5	0.7	-0.1

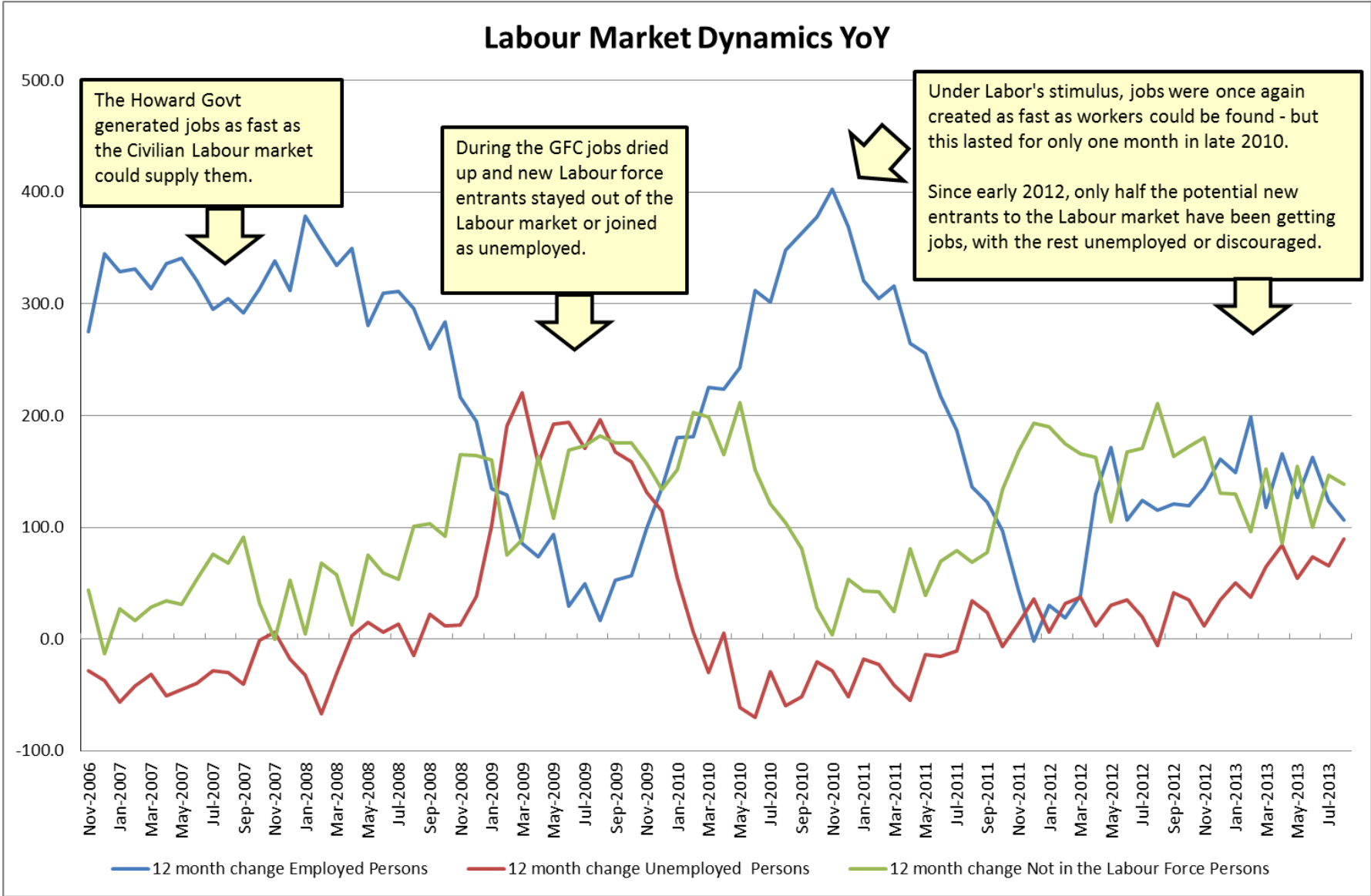
Table 1. National labour market summary. As we can see from the top row of highlighted data, the Rudd Gillard Government in November 2007 inherited a labour market which was generating almost as many jobs as could be provided annually by growth in the civilian population. A very low growth in additional jobless of some 6,000 workers meant the unemployment rate was 4.1 percent and falling.

In the past year the potential Australian workforce has grown by about 334,500 (bottom row highlighted). With a long run participation rate of about 66 percent, we would expect to see some 210,000 of these persons joining the labour market as employed with a further 10,000 unemployed, and about 115,000 remaining outside the workforce, typically as students, carers, retirees or the hidden unemployed.

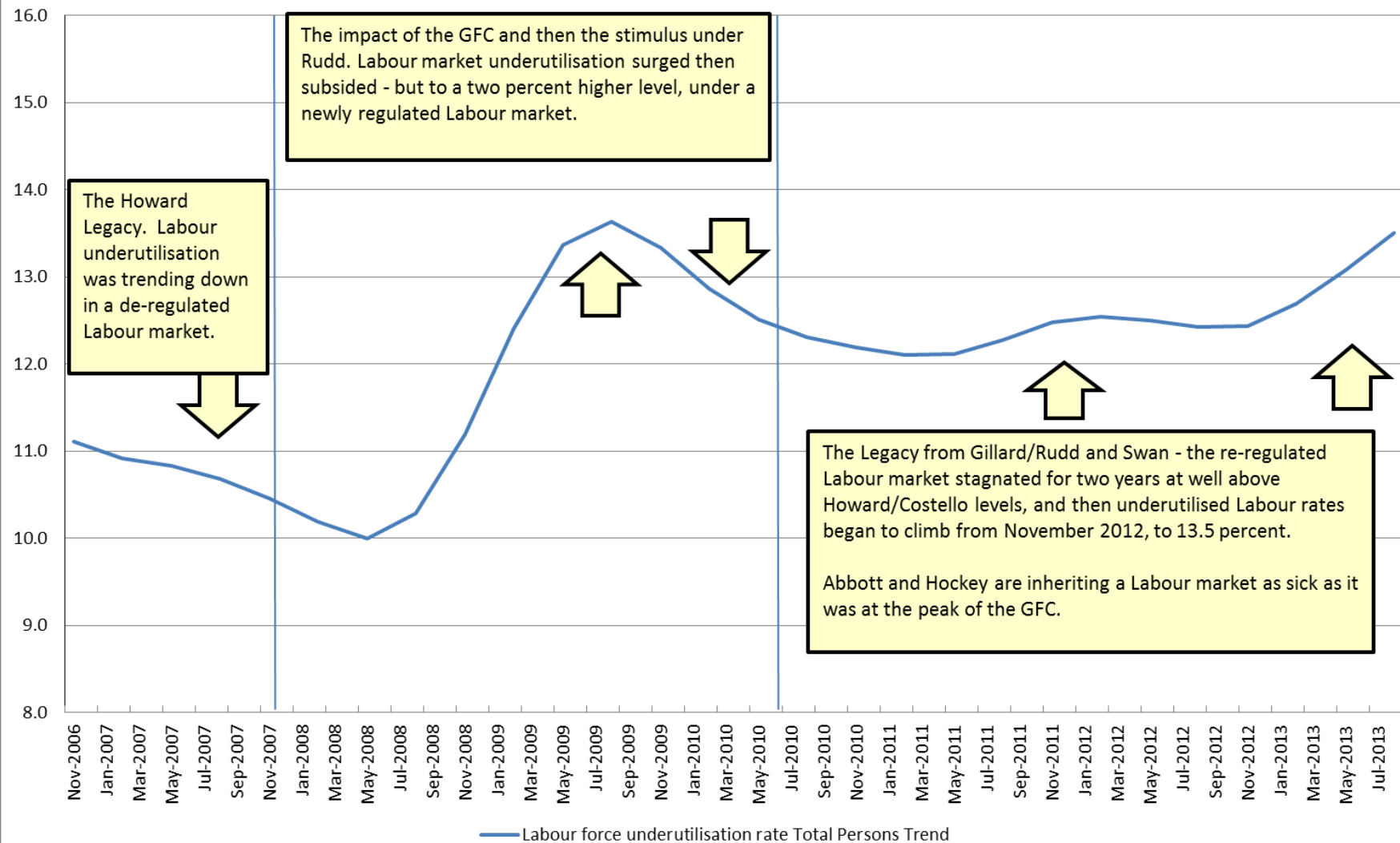
However, as we see from the yellow highlighted cells in the bottom row, during the past 12 months, the year on year growth in the Labour Force was just under 200,000, with about 90,000 of them unemployed, pushing the unemployment rate up by 0.7 percent to 5.6 percent.

The number of additional employed persons, at 106,300, includes an increasing proportion of underemployed workers and the ABS figures show these increased by 0.8 percent to 7.7 percent in August 2013, producing a Labour Force Underutilisation rate of 13.5 percent.

This does not include up to 400,000 discouraged workers hidden in the Not in the Labour Force group since the collapse of Participation Rates at the end of 2010.



Labour force underutilisation rate - Trend



Month & Year	Agriculture forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Wholesale	Retail	Accommodation & Food	Transport	Media	Finance	Real Estate	Professional consulting	Admin consulting	Public admin	Education	Health & social assist	Arts & Rec	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
Aug-2012	324.8	272.8	963.9	149.4	965.5	421.8	1200.1	779.2	553.8	235.2	421.6	203.6	917.7	397.0	687.5	906.2	1369.3	215.8	441.6
Nov-2012	321.1	264.4	973.3	144.2	1017.5	423.8	1235.5	784.8	601.4	216.7	410.8	197.1	905.4	399.8	697.2	910.4	1377.0	206.7	461.7
Feb-2013	317.2	266.4	942.2	137.8	1036.8	463.1	1224.7	796.1	605.5	217.5	414.1	199.6	920.2	396.2	722.6	884.3	1398.9	201.3	457.4
May-2013	321.2	261.1	938.3	151.2	1007.5	431.1	1257.9	816.8	584.0	222.6	426.2	197.0	916.1	394.8	736.6	931.0	1392.4	223.8	466.5
Aug-2013	297.0	270.0	921.4	151.6	1044.1	413.0	1204.9	783.0	582.4	198.5	429.7	196.8	919.7	388.2	782.0	891.2	1381.4	209.8	468.1
Aug 13 minus Aug 12	-27.8	-2.8	-42.4	2.2	78.6	-8.9	4.8	3.8	28.6	-36.7	8.1	-6.8	2.1	-8.7	94.5	-15.1	12.1	-6.0	26.5
Aug 13 minus Nov 07	-56.2	131.2	-129.3	40.3	75.8	36.9	-58.4	92.0	23.6	-37.5	25.1	1.6	148.4	49.3	148.0	93.9	286.0	6.1	-21.2

Table 2. This table shows a selection of quarterly employment levels by industry for employed persons in column two of Table 1, above. We saw in Table 1 that there were 11,533,000 employed persons in August 2013 and this number is broken into major industry groups for each column of the above table.

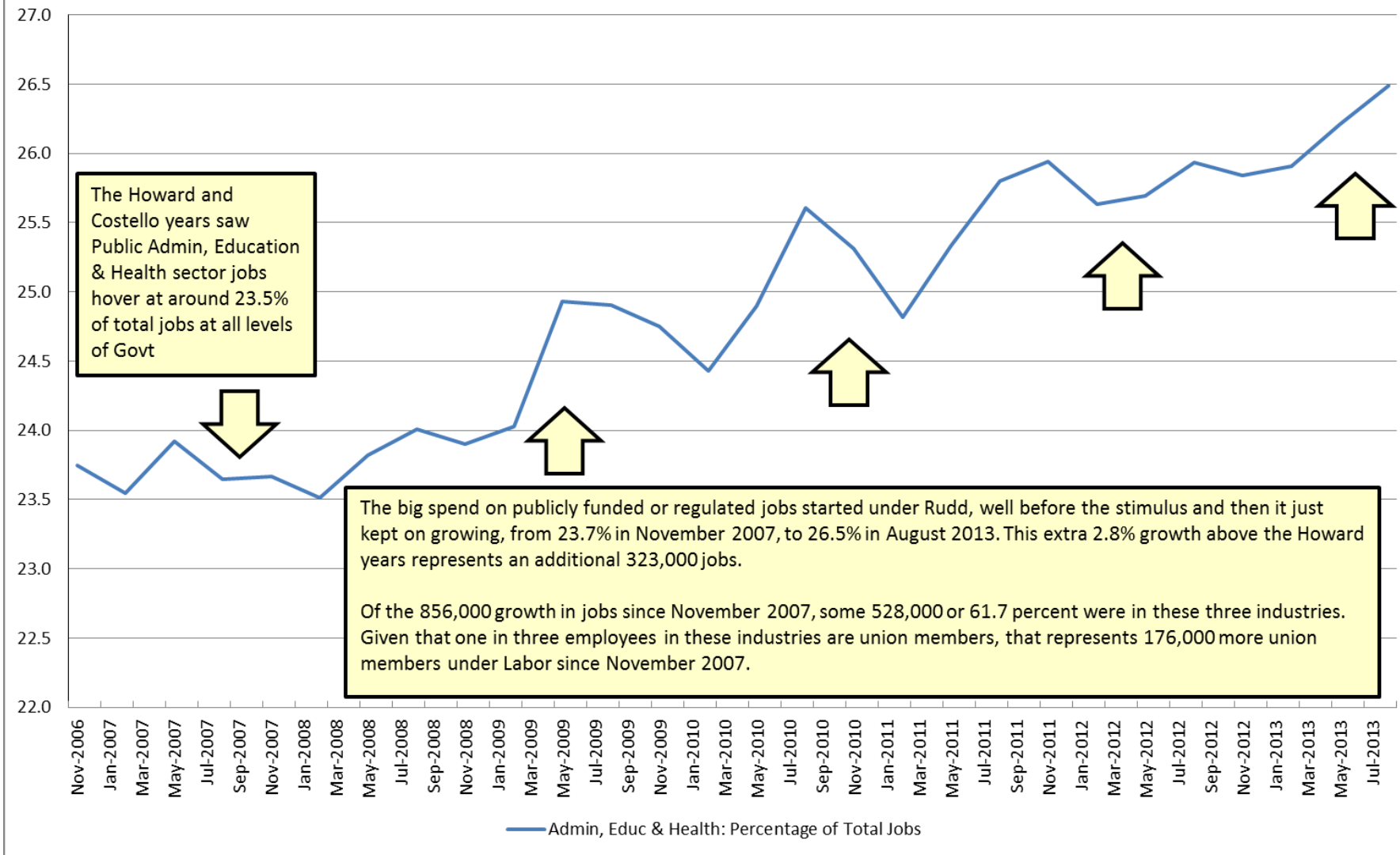
Since the election of the Labor Government in November 2007, predominantly rural areas have seen a jump in Mining jobs of some 130,000 and 40,000 jobs in Utilities, which would more than make up for the loss of 56,000 jobs in Agriculture.

The urban areas over the same time frame have seen a loss of 130,000 Manufacturing jobs across blue collar postcodes, absorbed by the FIFO Mining sector and new jobs in Construction, Accommodation and Transport. It has been a mixed bag for middle class suburbs with movement between Wholesale and Retail and Media.

Wealthier postcodes have seen an increase of some 148,000 Professional consulting jobs and some 50,000 Admin consultants.

But the big winners of Labor's regulated Labour market have been the public and semi-public sectors which tend to be funded or regulated by Federal Government. These include Public Admin, Education and Health, which have grown by 528,000 jobs under Rudd and Gillard. This is some 61.7 percent of all new jobs created under Labor and a disproportionate number of them would be members of white collar unions.

Admin, Educ & Health: Percentage of Total Jobs



Labour Force Regions	Part Rate Aug 13 minus Aug 12	Emp Aug 13 over Aug 12	Unem Aug 13 minus Aug 12
Wide Bay-Burnett	-7.4	87.4	1.5
Far West NSW	-13.7	90.1	-11.1
Ipswich City	-9.2	90.5	-1.6
Central Western Sydney	-0.7	92.9	7.0
Inner Melbourne	-4.7	93.8	1.8
Far North Qld	-6.7	95.2	-2.7
Southern Adelaide	-3.1	95.4	0.9
Northern SRS Tas	-1.2	95.4	2.9
South Eastern NSW	-3.9	95.6	-0.5
Mersey-Lyell SRS Tas	-1.5	96.1	1.6
Southern and Eastern SA	-1.8	96.4	1.8
Inner Eastern Melbourne	-3.5	96.4	-0.2
Gold Coast South SRS	-2.4	97.3	1.0
South Eastern Melbourne	-1.7	97.5	1.5
South West Perth	-3.4	97.5	0.8
Murray-Murrumbidgee	0.4	97.9	3.9
Inner Sydney	-1.1	98.1	1.7
St George-Sutherland	-2.7	98.1	-0.7
All Gippsland	-2.0	98.5	-0.1
Gosford-Wyong	-1.5	98.6	0.1
Northern Adelaide	-0.5	98.7	1.3
Northern-North West Qld	-0.2	98.8	2.8
Barwon-Western District	-2.3	98.9	-0.8
South East Perth	-1.6	99.2	1.7
Greater Hobart	-0.3	99.3	0.6
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	-1.5	99.6	0.3
Northern, North Western and Central West	0.4	99.6	2.3

Table 3. We show here the top 27 Labour Force Regions ranked according to the percentage of jobs lost over the past 12 months. Each region is colour coded for its respective state.

All of these regions experienced a loss of jobs and all but two also showed a fall in participation rates in column two. For these two regions: Murray-Murrumbidgee and Northern, North Western and Central West NSW, there were considerable rises in unemployment and this figure outweighed job losses and is included in the Labour force measure of participation.

The fatuity of using unemployment to check the health of the Labour market is illustrated by the number of regions on this chart in column four, where unemployment has been falling, such Ipswich and Far North Queensland.

In these two regions nearly 15,000 jobs have been lost in the past year and their fall in unemployment rates is a rough indicator that either 15,000 workers have joined the ranks of the hidden unemployed, or simply left these regions seeking work elsewhere.

Each state is represented in this table and it is an interesting blend of inner city (Inner Melbourne and Inner Sydney), blue collar outer urban (Ipswich, Southern Adelaide), rural (Murray-Murrumbidgee), or coastal retirement and tourism (Gold Coast, Far North Qld).

Variables	Aust Means	Emp Aug 13 Over Aug12	PR Aug 13 minus Aug 12	Unem Aug 13 minus Aug 12
Unemployed	3.8	-0.26	-0.17	-0.13
persons 45-54 Not Married	4.7	-0.24	-0.17	-0.24
fem Rel Not Stated	7.9	-0.23	-0.14	-0.02
fem No Religion	20.6	-0.23	-0.14	-0.07
No Religion	24.0	-0.22	-0.14	-0.09
persons 35-44 Not Married	4.7	-0.22	-0.09	0.12
Rel Not Stated	9.2	-0.21	-0.13	-0.02
persons 20-24 De Facto	1.2	-0.21	-0.17	-0.12
Community & personal	5.6	-0.20	-0.15	-0.21
Motorbike to work	0.6	-0.20	-0.13	-0.05
persons 25-34 De Facto	3.3	-0.20	-0.09	0.14
Total Dwellings Bedrooms NS	1.8	-0.19	-0.15	-0.19
25-29	7.1	-0.19	-0.05	0.27
Moved past year	15.1	-0.18	-0.09	0.17
Total Inc To Total Debt Per Cap	1.0	-0.18	-0.14	-0.11
Walk only to work	3.7	-0.18	-0.10	-0.02
Newstart Allowance	3.1	-0.18	-0.11	-0.09
fem Unemployed	3.2	-0.18	-0.10	0.03
Mort \$450-599	2.2	-0.18	-0.18	-0.43
Single Person Home	24.3	-0.18	-0.13	-0.23
Rented Total	29.6	-0.18	-0.05	0.27
Religion Other	1.0	-0.18	-0.10	0.04
Certificate 1&2	1.5	-0.17	-0.11	-0.03
fem 25-29	7.0	-0.17	-0.03	0.32
Rented Private	6.7	-0.17	-0.10	0.06
Green 2010 Votes	11.5	-0.17	-0.08	0.09
One Car homes	35.8	-0.16	-0.08	-0.04

Table 4. At left, shows the demographic groups concentrated in those regions in Table 3, which were suffering the biggest falls in employment over the past year. Statistical significance begins to peter out below scores of .20 and we have included a few to round out the stereotype.

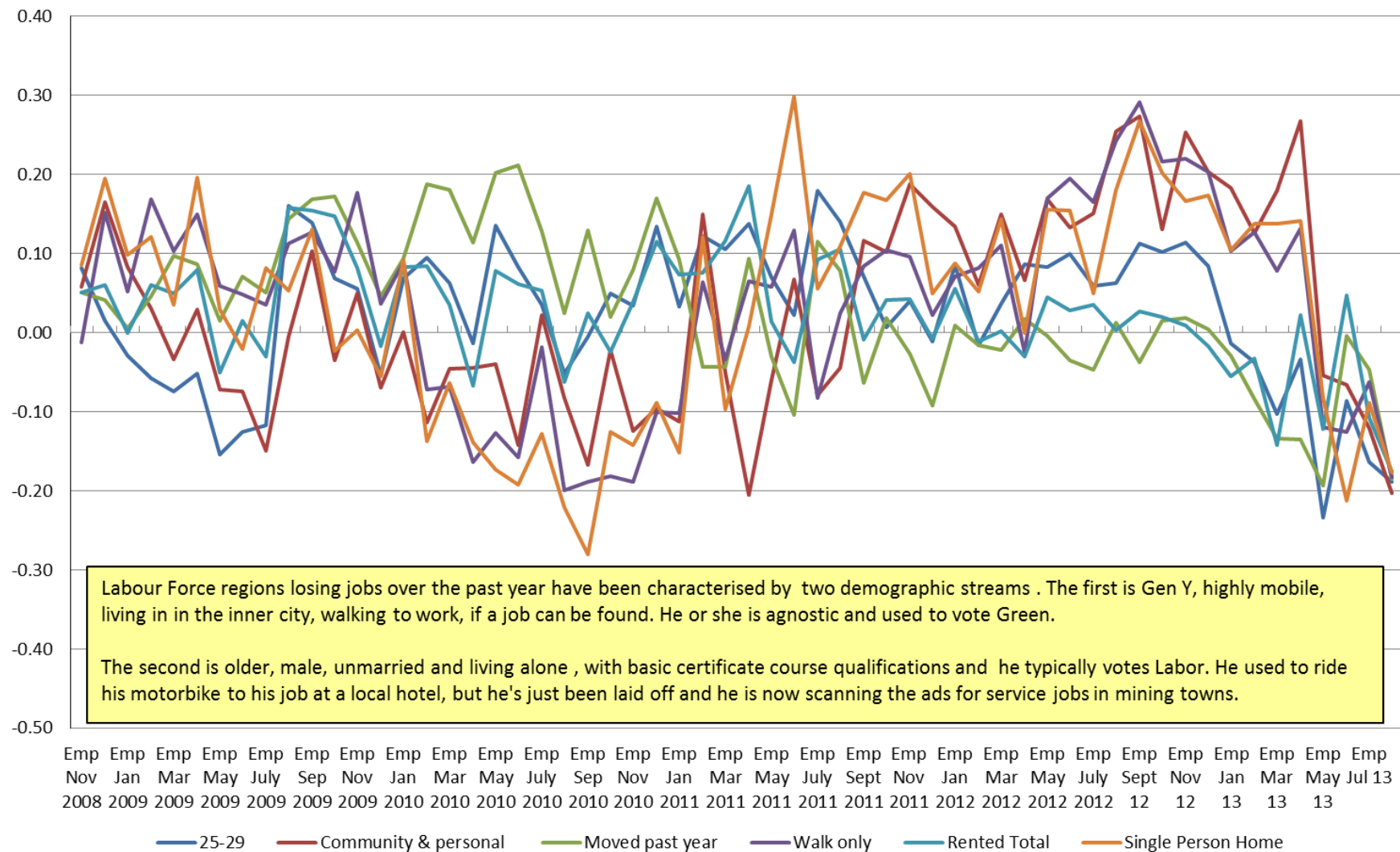
It is important to note here we are looking at declines in employment rather than just groups which normally have low levels of employment.

If we look through the list we see two low income demographic streams. The first is found in the inner city regions we saw in Table 3 and includes Gen Y singles, living in rental digs and walking to work. He or she is highly mobile, agnostic and voted Green in 2010.

The other stream is older, male, unmarried and living alone with basic certificate course qualifications, is often unemployed and usually votes Labor. He is frequently on some form of unemployment benefit.

Given their lack of ties, high mobility and low income to debt ratios, both groups would be weak candidates for a bank loan.

Demographics of Labour Force Regions losing jobs YoY



Labour Force Regions	Part Rate Aug 13 minus Aug 12	Emp Aug 13 over Aug 12	Unem Aug 13 minus Aug 12
Canterbury-Bankstown	5.6	114.6	-2.1
Sunshine Coast	5.0	112.9	-1.8
Darling Downs-South West	4.6	111.9	-2.2
Southern Tas	5.7	110.7	0.1
Outer South Western Sydney	6.4	110.7	1.1
Hunter excluding Newcastle	3.6	110.1	-2.2
Illawarra excluding Wollongong	2.6	109.3	-2.7
Central Highlands-Wimmera	2.4	108.2	-2.4
Eastern Suburbs Sydney	6.6	108.2	3.0
Eastern Adelaide	4.1	106.9	0.8
Outer Eastern Melbourne	3.3	106.7	0.1
Outer Western Melbourne	3.1	106.1	0.5
Wollongong SRS	1.6	105.5	-1.1
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	1.2	104.7	-0.8
West Moreton	0.8	104.4	-0.9
Loddon-Mallee	1.5	104.1	0.2
Lower Western WA	0.7	103.9	0.5
Mornington Peninsula	2.4	103.8	1.8
Lower Northern Sydney	2.7	103.7	1.7
Fairfield-Liverpool	2.3	103.4	1.9
East Perth	0.0	103.0	0.4
Newcastle SRS	0.7	102.8	-0.1
Southern Melbourne	-0.1	102.6	-1.0
Gold Coast North SRS	0.7	102.5	1.0
South and East Brisbane	1.2	102.4	1.3
Northern Beaches NSW	1.4	102.4	0.9
North Perth	-0.9	102.1	-0.1

Table 5. We show here the top 27 Labour Force Regions ranked according to the percentage of jobs gained over the past 12 months, shown in column three.

As we see from column two, all but two regions show a gain in workforce participation and this would be due to local civilian 15 plus population growth and drops in local unemployment rate.

Column four shows us that it is quite common in the current dysfunctional labour market for regions of very high jobs growth to also show high levels of unemployment rate growth as we see in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, the Mornington Peninsula and Fairfield Liverpool.

These regions of high jobs growth are sucking in job seekers either from other regions, or from within their own pool of hidden unemployed.

Once again, we see all six states listed here, but with a strong showing from some richer urban regions like Eastern Suburbs, some agricultural provincial city regions like Sunshine Coast and Darling Downs and some old Industrial provincial cities like Wollongong and Newcastle.

There are also a few urban regions which used to be considered safe Labor, such as Fairfield Liverpool, Canterbury Bankstown, Outer South Western Sydney, Outer Western Melbourne and East Perth.

Variables	Aust Means	Emp Aug 13 Over Aug12	Part Rate Aug 13 minus Aug 12	Unem Aug 13 minus Aug 12
fem Advanced Diploma	17.1	0.30	0.17	0.10
persons 35-44 Married	11.2	0.26	0.19	0.21
Five Person Home	6.8	0.23	0.16	0.16
Secondary Cath Students	1.4	0.23	0.19	0.23
Pre School Students	1.5	0.21	0.12	-0.03
Total Cath Students	3.1	0.21	0.17	0.23
persons 45-54 Married	11.1	0.20	0.09	-0.11
fem 40-44 two kids	3.5	0.20	0.11	0.00
fem 65-69 one kid	0.5	0.19	0.14	0.05
Construction Industry	13.4	0.19	0.07	-0.03
fem 35-39 two kids	3.2	0.19	0.13	0.11
Per Capita Life Ins spend	\$107	0.19	0.12	0.05
Family kids under 15	30.7	0.18	0.16	0.26
Four Person Home	15.7	0.18	0.13	0.16
fem Quals Inad Desc	3.1	0.18	0.11	0.13
Total Dwellings Bedrooms 5	4.4	0.18	0.08	-0.03
Family kids over 15	13.9	0.18	0.12	0.04
Separate House Bedrooms 5	4.3	0.18	0.08	-0.05
Four or More Cars at home	5.4	0.17	0.07	-0.05
Truck to work	1.0	0.17	0.09	0.03
fem Anglican	17.9	0.16	0.06	-0.12
Anglican	16.3	0.16	0.06	-0.13
fem Clerical & administrative	24.2	0.16	0.13	0.22
Real Estate Industry	1.5	0.16	0.13	0.20
fem Construction Industry	2.3	0.16	0.08	0.15
Catholic	24.5	0.16	0.09	-0.03

Table 6 at left, shows the demographic groups concentrated in those regions in Table 5, which were enjoying the biggest gains in employment over the past year. Statistical significance begins to peter out below scores of .20 but some of these have been included to round out the stereotype.

The Labour force regions in Table 5 are characterised by middle aged Mums and Dads who are married, with three young children, with youngest frequently at pre-school.

The Mum and Dad could be either Anglican or Catholic but the school of choice tends to be Catholic and then perhaps low fee Independent.

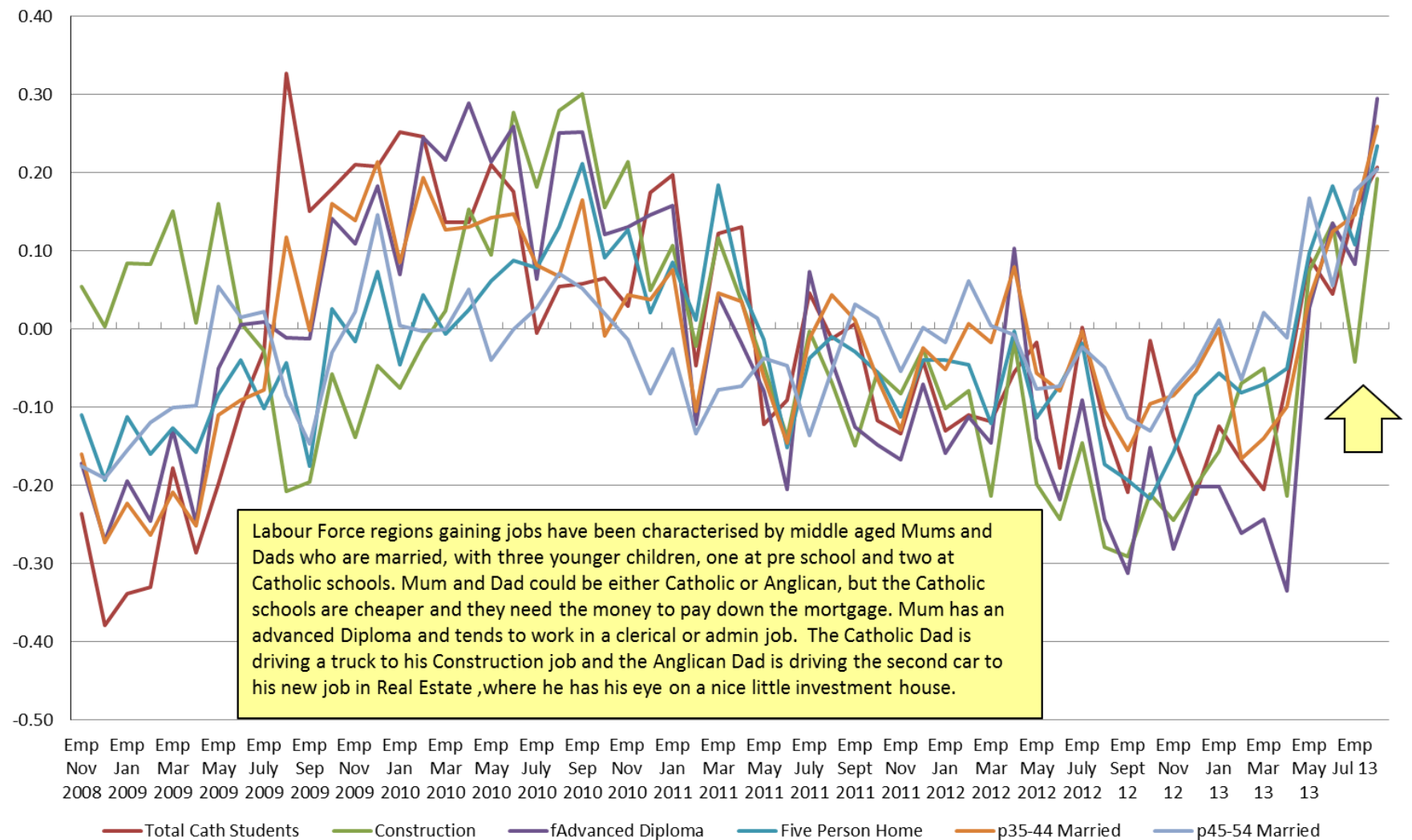
Catholic schools are cheaper is this is a typical Gen X family saving money in the current economy on school fees, in order to pay down the mortgage on the family home and perhaps then invest in a non-residential property.

The Mum in this family unit has an advanced diploma and could be a nurse, accountant, book keeper, office manager or PA.

Dad could be a Catholic blue collar worker in the construction industry, driving a truck to work, or he could be an Anglican while collar worker selling real estate.

We are looking here at classic middle class suburban Australian families moving up the income and property ladder.

Demographics of Labour Force Regions Gaining Jobs YoY



Fed Seat 2013	STATE	Pred Part Rate Aug 12	Pred Part Rate Aug 13	Pred PR Aug 13 minus Aug 12	ALP 2013 2PP	ALP2PP Swing 2013 minus 2010
Sydney	NSW	82.8	77.8	-4.9	65.51	-1.56
Melbourne	VIC	71.9	67.4	-4.5	66.00	-6.77
Leichhardt	QLD	73.7	69.7	-3.9	44.66	-0.79
Chisholm	VIC	63.7	60.0	-3.7	52.43	-3.35
Robertson	NSW	63.6	60.2	-3.5	47.94	-3.06
Kingston	SA	64.7	61.6	-3.2	60.25	-4.30
Hotham	VIC	64.7	61.6	-3.1	58.44	-5.52
Fraser	ACT	74.7	71.6	-3.1	62.87	-1.33
Dobell	NSW	62.5	59.6	-3.0	49.34	-5.73
Deakin	VIC	68.4	65.5	-2.9	47.65	-2.95

Fed Seat 2013	STATE	Pred Part Rate Aug 12	Pred Part Rate Aug 13	Pred PR Aug 13 minus Aug 12	ALP 2013 2PP	ALP2PP Swing 2013 minus 2010
Wentworth	NSW	65.2	73.3	8.1	32.40	-2.74
Bradfield	NSW	58.7	66.0	7.3	28.78	-3.04
Warringah	NSW	65.6	72.0	6.4	34.48	-2.43
Kooyong	VIC	61.3	66.8	5.6	39.58	-2.97
Curtin	WA	64.7	70.0	5.3	32.38	-1.43
Lingiari	NT	70.0	74.6	4.6	51.43	-2.27
Blaxland	NSW	50.3	54.8	4.5	62.32	0.09
North Sydney	NSW	68.3	72.7	4.3	34.41	-1.53
Goldstein	VIC	61.5	65.5	4.0	39.62	-4.37
Chifley	NSW	55.7	59.6	3.9	61.14	-1.20

Table 7. At left, shows 20 Federal 2010 seats ranked by predicted falling participation rates (top) and predicted rising participation rates (bottom).

The seats at top left will overlap with the contracting regions in Table 3 and should also resonate with the profile in Table 4.

We see here safe inner city Green Labor seats like Sydney and Melbourne, with plenty of Gen Y mobile voters. We also note the outer urban and coastal seats like Kingston, Deakin Robertson and Dobell.

These were the voters most likely to be losing their jobs under Labor's management of the Labor market. They still tended to vote Labor and swung against the ALP by the average amount of about 3.6 percent.

The seats at bottom left tend to overlap the job growing regions in Table 5 and the corresponding cultural Catholic profile in Table 6.

They include a range of safe Liberal seats in Sydney and Melbourne – with most represented by Catholic Liberals – and some traditional Labor seats in Sydney's west.

They were faring well in terms of new jobs under the Labor Government. They tended however to vote Liberal and swung less against Labor than the national average.

Labour Market Change Charts

The following charts show correlations between some of the variables in our database and three variables in the ABS Labour Market surveys. These three variables deal with changes over the past year in the participation rate, employment numbers and the unemployment rate.

If persons in any of our demographic groups shown below are moving from the civilian population 15 and over into the labour market (as either employed or unemployed), then their correlation with the **participation rate change** will tend to be positive, that is, above the zero line. If they are leaving the labour market, the correlation will usually be below the line.

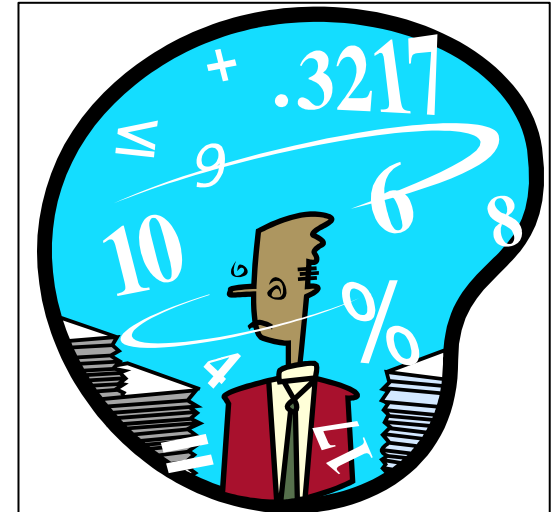
If they are getting jobs, then the **employment change correlation** will be above the line, if they are losing jobs, then the correlation will be below the line.

If they are becoming unemployed, the **unemployment rate change correlation** will usually be above the line. If they are leaving the ranks of the unemployed, it will be below the line.

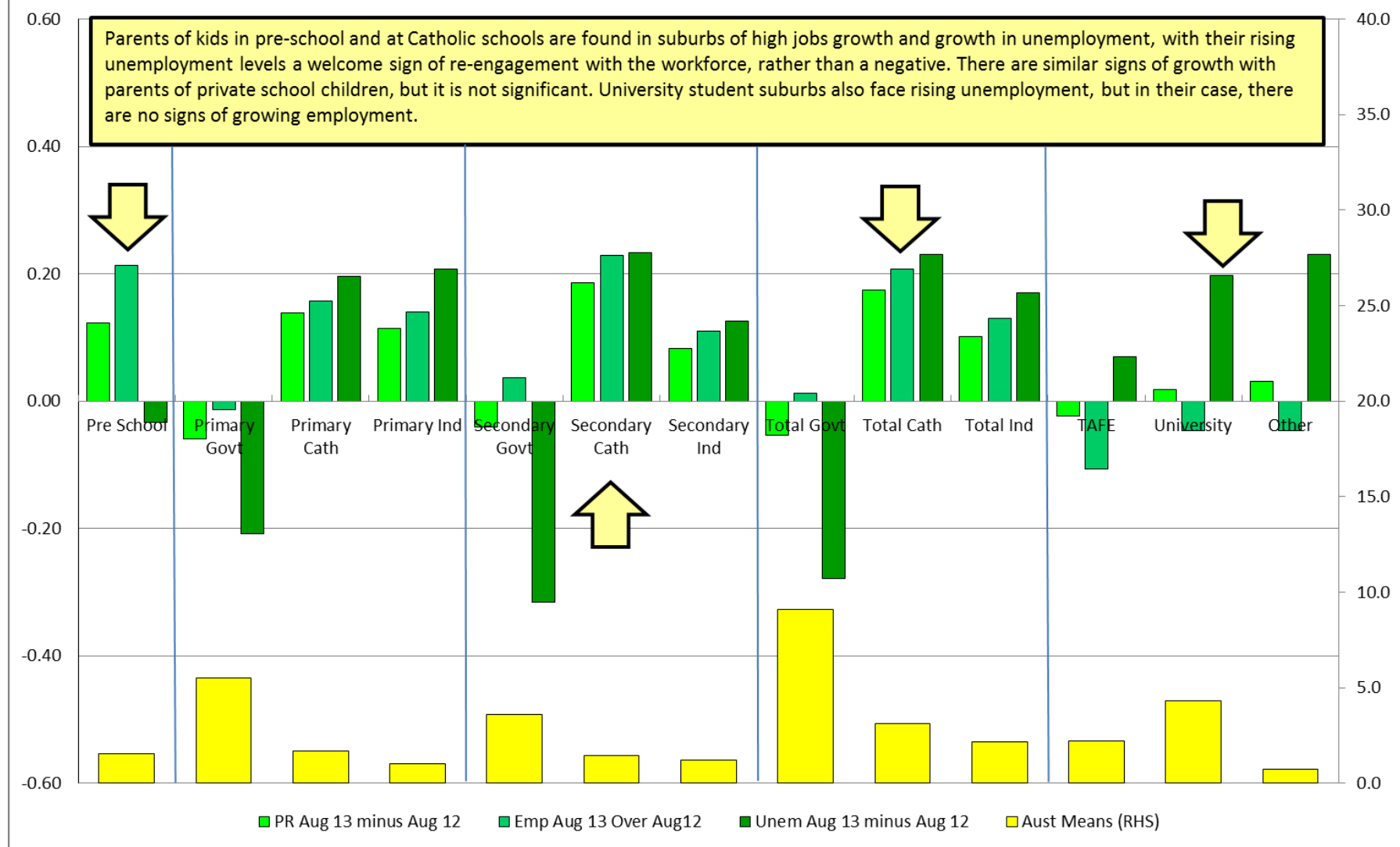
If all three changes indicators are above the line, this usually means the relevant demographic is generating jobs and workers are moving into the region or leaving the hidden locally unemployed, to chase them. We see this in the Current Education chart for Total Catholic students – or in this case, the parents of these students.

If all three change indicators are below the line, this usually means the relevant demographic is losing jobs and workers are leaving the region or joining the ranks of the local hidden unemployed. We see this in the Persons in the Home chart below, for Single Person homes.

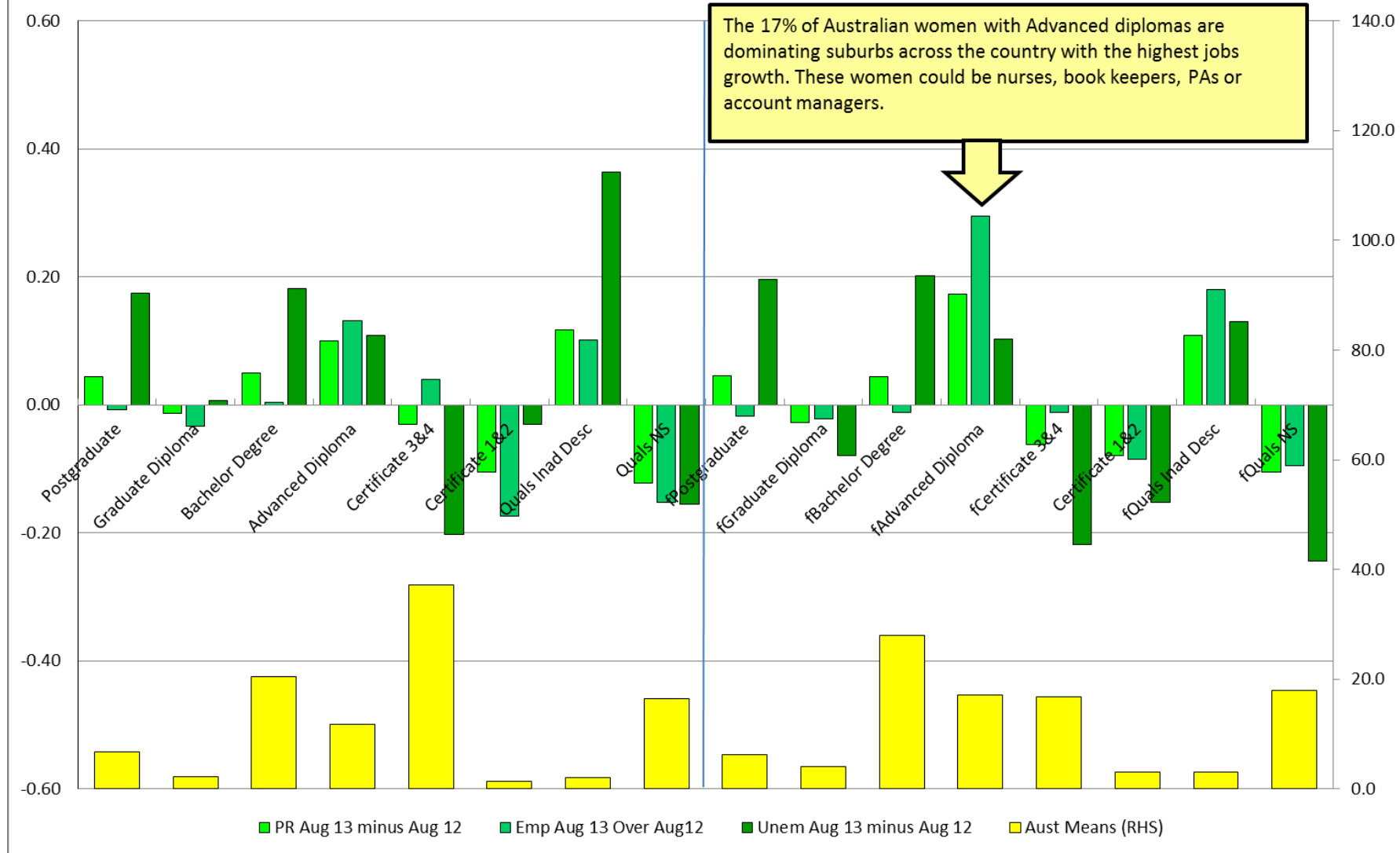
The longer the bar, the more significant the correlation. Bigger than 0.2 is reasonably significant and worth a look, depending on other evidence.



Current Education



Qualifications: Male & Female



Religion Male

