Australian Jobs profile for Nov 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, 2006 Census Collectors' Districts 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, Fitch Ratings 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, 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 to be a stronger guide to jobs growth than the traditional unemployment rate. In fact the lowest unemployment rate of zero at the end of 2012 can be found in Gold Coast North region which also has the biggest 12 month drop in employment growth and participation rates, as workers drop out of the local workforce or move to another region.

This has caused us to place a higher priority on employment growth and participation rates.

Labour Force Regions	Unem Nov 11	Unem Nov 12	Unem Nov 12 minus Nov 11	Emp Nov 11	Emp Nov 12	Emp Nov 12 over Nov 11	Part Rate Nov 11	Part Rate Nov 12	Part Rate Nov 12 minus Nov 11	ALP 2PP Aug 25 2010	ALP 2PP 07-10 Swing	Green Prim 2010
Gold Coast North SRS	8.3	0.0	-8.3	31.8	23.3	73.2	70.7	46.6	-24.1	45.61	-3.33	13.64
Loddon-Mallee	5.2	6.0	0.8	146.6	130.8	89.2	65.8	58.3	-7.6	43.68	1.23	9.60
Outer South Western Sydney	3.6	5.8	2.2	133.3	117.6	88.2	69.7	62.2	-7.5	56.67	-1.63	7.37
All Gippsland	4.5	5.0	0.5	138.8	128.1	92.3	65.6	59.9	-5.7	47.02	3.61	11.30
South and East Brisbane	5.0	7.2	2.1	205.4	191.3	93.1	70.2	65.6	-4.6	49.87	-4.09	10.89
Low er Northern Sydney	2.9	4.4	1.4	188.6	177.3	94.0	70.1	66.1	-4.0	38.96	-5.53	15.83
Southern Melbourne	3.6	4.4	0.8	250.7	238.4	95.1	69.7	65.8	-3.9	46.42	-0.03	12.94
Western Adelaide	3.9	5.1	1.1	114.1	107.5	94.1	62.4	58.8	-3.6	66.88	1.66	10.90
Northern-North West Qld	7.9	3.5	-4.4	140.9	143.9	102.2	73.3	69.9	-3.4	47.89	-4.37	8.14
Northern and Western SA	5.1	6.9	1.7	76.4	71.8	94.0	59.5	56.4	-3.1	42.73	-0.83	6.00
Eastern Suburbs Sydney	2.9	1.8	-1.1	150.5	147.7	98.2	68.6	65.8	-2.8	43.82	-6.90	18.06
St George-Sutherland	4.0	3.1	-0.9	258.4	253.8	98.2	69.0	66.3	-2.7	50.45	-5.30	8.72
Northern, North Western and Central West	6.1	5.7	-0.4	235.2	229.6	97.6	61.8	59.4	-2.5	34.76	-2.71	4.94
Gold Coast South SRS	6.0	4.8	-1.2	275.7	274.5	99.6	67.9	65.4	-2.4	37.56	-3.62	11.82
Canterbury-Bankstow n	7.7	9.1	1.4	141.6	135.4	95.6	57.1	54.7	-2.4	59.78	-6.49	8.85
Balance WA	1.7	3.9	2.2	147.7	144.2	97.6	68.9	66.6	-2.3	37.67	-4.19	8.30
Northern SRS Tas	7.0	5.8	-1.2	67.2	66.0	98.2	62.0	59.8	-2.2	56.66	2.50	12.59
Greater Hobart	5.7	6.0	0.4	105.4	102.1	96.9	64.0	61.9	-2.0	59.05	4.25	15.91

Table 1. We show here the top 18 Labour Force Regions across Australia with the biggest falls in participation rates during the past year (see column 10 from left). When we look to the column showing employment changes during the past 12 months (seventh from left), we see all but one had falls in employment, as well as drops in the participation rate. These then are the poorest performing Labour Force regions across the country, in terms of their local Labour market. The list is topped by Gold Coast North, based on Beenleigh, which has lost about one in four jobs in the past year. Southern parts of the South East Queensland corner feature prominently on this list, along with some wealthier inner suburbs of Sydney, some more blue collar outer suburbs of Sydney, Adelaide and Tasmania and politically marginal regions in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide. There are also some rural and remote regions in Queensland, Victoria and WA. The average 2010 2PP vote across these regions was about 48 percent.

The lack of relevance of the unemployment rate as a guide to the economic health of these regions is highlighted by the fact that seven of them saw falls in their unemployment rate in the past year (see column fourth from left), led by the Gold Coast North which has had zero unemployment for the past two months, as the local unemployed either dropped out of the local workforce and/or left the area.

Labour Force Regions	Unem Nov 11	Unem Nov 12	Unem Nov 12 minus Nov 11	Emp Nov 11	Emp Nov 12	Emp Nov 12 over Nov 11	Part Rate Nov 11	Part Rate Nov 12	Part Rate Nov 12 minus Nov 11	**ALP 2PP Aug 25 2010**	**ALP 2PP 07-10 Swing**	**Green Prim 2010**
Far West NSW	10.1	0.0	-10.1	11.0	14.0	127.7	61.1	69.3	8.2	47.79	-9.52	6.03
Hunter excluding Newcastle	3.1	5.1	2.0	44.9	50.0	111.4	53.4	59.9	6.6	43.13	-1.40	4.19
West Moreton	5.7	7.0	1.3	36.1	40.1	111.2	59.4	65.7	6.3	43.35	-6.90	9.04
Inner Sydney	6.0	3.3	-2.7	208.7	237.2	113.6	69.7	76.0	6.3	66.32	-4.45	23.49
Barwon-Western District	5.5	6.2	0.7	195.4	211.4	108.2	62.3	66.8	4.5	48.45	0.53	9.98
Murray-Murrumbidgee	5.8	4.9	-0.9	139.6	152.5	109.3	64.5	69.0	4.4	33.37	-4.80	5.39
North Perth	3.5	3.4	-0.1	289.5	311.6	107.6	69.8	72.7	2.9	47.81	-2.25	12.51
Brisbane City Outer Ring	5.3	6.3	1.0	318.0	334.2	105.1	65.8	68.6	2.8	50.91	-4.00	11.33
Mersey-Lyell SRS Tas	6.5	9.3	2.8	46.4	47.4	102.2	54.1	56.7	2.7	59.52	-1.23	11.94
Illawarra excluding Wollongong	7.1	9.8	2.7	59.2	61.1	103.3	53.3	56.0	2.6	46.66	-2.17	9.75
Central Highlands-Wimmera	2.0	7.3	5.3	105.8	106.0	100.1	61.2	63.8	2.6	44.64	0.55	9.62
South East Perth	5.0	3.9	-1.1	206.0	223.2	108.4	66.3	68.8	2.5	50.74	-1.30	13.48
Wollongong SRS	5.4	5.4	0.0	124.5	131.1	105.3	54.2	56.4	2.2	64.65	-2.52	11.91
North Western Sydney	5.5	4.8	-0.7	313.0	328.6	105.0	66.6	68.5	1.9	56.43	-3.56	8.06
Central Perth	1.8	2.2	0.3	84.0	88.5	105.4	65.2	66.9	1.6	38.68	-4.56	19.87
South West Perth	4.0	4.3	0.3	197.6	208.0	105.3	69.1	70.6	1.5	46.21	-1.44	13.94
North Brisbane Balance	4.4	4.9	0.5	171.6	178.4	104.0	61.4	62.8	1.4	48.38	-3.86	11.23
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	5.3	6.3	0.9	144.6	149.0	103.1	58.5	59.9	1.4	42.14	0.98	9.13

Table 2. This table shows the 18 regions with the biggest gains in participation rates during the past year (see column 10 from left). The increases in participation rates take the form of increased employment (column 7) or unemployment (column 4). Some 11 out of 18 regions here saw the participation rate increase because of increasing unemployment levels as locals actively chased jobs in their regional job markets.

In other words, the local economic recovery here is more likely to be accompanied by a rise in unemployment, rather than a fall. Given the data in Table 1 and 2, it may well be that the first signs of economic recovery in Australia will be an increase in the unemployment rate, as formerly disaffected workers in suburbs like Beenleigh, gain the confidence to re-join the workforce, initially as unemployed.

The regions shown here are dominated by the fly in fly out mining suburbs of Perth, but also include older, sea change suburbs with workers transitioning to retirement, possibly being pulled back into the labour market by lower interest rates. Apart from Perth and some parts of Brisbane and Sydney, there are no urban areas from Melbourne or Adelaide.

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 - 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 Unemployment rate ; Persons ;	12 month change Participation rate ; Persons ;
Nov-2011	11408.3	587.4	11995.7	6415.7	18411.4	4.9	65.2	42.9	14.6	57.5	168.0	225.5	0.1	-0.5
Dec-2011	11524.9	611.0	12136.0	6299.8	18435.8	5.0	65.8	-2.2	35.8	33.6	193.1	226.7	0.3	-0.6
Jan-2012	11321.1	653.5	11974.6	6492.5	18467.0	5.5	64.8	30.3	6.3	36.6	189.6	226.1	0.0	-0.6
Feb-2012	11397.4	711.4	12108.8	6389.5	18498.3	5.9	65.5	18.9	32.1	51.0	174.5	225.5	0.2	-0.5
Mar-2012	11489.2	670.4	12159.6	6370.0	18529.6	5.5	65.6	39.0	37.2	133.8	166.2	300.0	0.2	-0.3
Apr-2012	11485.8	608.8	12094.5	6457.8	18552.3	5.0	65.2	126.4	11.3	137.7	162.6	300.4	0.0	-0.3
May-2012	11539.6	630.5	12170.1	6405.1	18575.3	5.2	65.5	166.7	30.1	196.8	103.8	300.6	0.2	0.0
Jun-2012	11496.8	610.2	12107.0	6491.0	18598.0	5.0	65.1	100.2	34.6	134.8	166.2	301.0	0.2	-0.3
Jul-2012	11517.9	592.3	12110.2	6513.1	18623.3	4.9	65.0	116.1	19.6	135.7	168.9	304.5	0.1	-0.3
Aug-2012	11411.3	600.0	12011.4	6637.3	18648.7	5.0	64.4	105.8	-6.6	99.2	208.7	307.9	-0.1	-0.5
Sep-2012	11600.8	671.9	12272.7	6401.2	18674.0	5.5	65.7	108.6	41.0	149.6	161.8	311.4	0.3	-0.3
Oct-2012	11552.6	631.5	12184.0	6514.4	18698.4	5.2	65.2	107.5	33.9	141.4	170.1	311.5	0.2	-0.3
Nov-2012	11531.1	598.1	12129.2	6593.7	18722.9	4.9	64.8	122.8	10.7	133.5	178.1	311.5	0.0	-0.4

Table 3. National labour market summary. In the past year the potential Australian workforce has grown by about 311,000. With a long run participation rate of about 66 percent, we would expect to see more than 200,000 of these persons joining the labour market as either employed or unemployed, with about 100,000 remaining outside the workforce, typically as students, carers, retirees or the hidden unemployed.

However, as we see from yellow highlighted columns 11 and 12, during the past 12 months, the year on year growth in those Not in the Labour Force has been about one and a half times the size of the Labour Force group. In other words, the participation rate for the past 12 months has dropped from 66 percent to 39 percent or from almost seven out of ten potential workers to less than four in ten.

Before the current downturn in the labour market began in December 2010, the participation rate was 66.4 percent and last month it was 64.8 percent. If the participation rate had remained at 66.4 percent, another 300,000 Australians would be in the labour market today. Instead they are hidden in the ranks of those Not in the Labour Force, reducing our unemployment rate to 4.9 percent instead of 7.2 percent.

In the past year, more than one in four potential new workers – or some 70,000 Australians - have remained hidden outside the workforce, in suburbs like Beenleigh, on the southern outskirts of Brisbane. The following tables look at the industries in which these 70,000 Australians normally have been employed.

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 & recreation	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
Nov-2011	338.6	242.8	951.1	156.6	1037.1	440.1	1217.3	763.6	579.8	200.1	416.6	193.2	862.2	395.9	735.8	870.1	1352.9	205.1	449.3
Feb-2012	332.5	250.6	970.3	156.2	1021.2	397.3	1212.5	736.6	549.6	223.3	426.5	224.9	887.4	403.9	741.6	828.6	1351.0	202.8	480.7
May-2012	354.7	276.3	953.7	159.1	998.1	404.1	1209.9	777.3	549.5	239.0	436.4	218.2	930.2	396.0	705.1	910.4	1349.0	221.2	451.5
Aug-2012	324.5	271.7	962.9	149.3	964.0	421.4	1198.4	778.2	553.3	234.9	421.1	203.3	916.4	396.4	686.7	905.0	1367.4	215.5	440.9
Nov-2012	320.7	263.3	972.2	144.0	1015.7	423.3	1233.3	783.4	600.8	216.4	410.3	196.8	904.0	399.2	696.6	909.1	1374.8	206.4	460.9
Nov 12 minus Nov 11	-17.9	20.5	21.1	-12.6	-21.4	-16.8	16.0	19.8	21.0	16.4	-6.3	3.7	41.8	3.3	-39.3	38.9	21.9	1.2	11.6
Nov 12 over Nov11	0.95	1.08	1.02	0.92	0.98	0.96	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.08	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.01	0.95	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.03
Nov 12 minus Aug 12	-3.8	-8.4	9.2	-5.3	51.7	1.9	34.9	5.3	47.5	-18.5	-10.9	-6.5	-12.4	2.8	9.9	4.0	7.4	-9.2	20.0
Nov 12 minus Nov 07	-32.5	124.4	-78.5	32.6	47.4	47.2	-30.0	92.4	42.0	-19.5	5.6	1.7	132.7	60.3	62.5	111.8	279.4	2.7	-28.4
Projected Nov 12	344.3	246.9	967.2	159.2	1054.6	447.6	1237.9	776.5	589.6	203.4	423.6	196.4	876.8	402.6	748.3	884.8	1375.8	208.6	456.9
Act minus Proj Nov 12	-23.6	16.4	5.0	-15.2	-38.9	-24.3	-4.6	6.9	11.2	13.0	-13.4	0.4	27.2	-3.4	-51.7	24.2	-1.0	-2.3	4.0

Table 4. This table shows a selection of quarterly employment levels by industry for employed persons in column two of Table 3, above. We saw in Table 3 that there were 11,531,100 employed persons in November 2012 and this number is broken into major industry groups for each column of the above table.

What we're trying to find here are the industries which should contain the missing 70,000 workers, lost to the Labour market in the last 12 months, who we can reasonably speculate were joining the ranks of the hidden unemployed.

Given natural growth in the Labour market, even with a diminished participation rate, we would expect to see the numbers in each industry grow by about two percent every year, presuming there's no major industry restructuring. This provides the row marked Projected Nov 12, second from the bottom. When we take this figure from the actual numbers employed by Industry in row 7, we see the biggest industry gains and losses highlighted in blue and maroon respectively. These figures, when summed horizontally, add up to the missing 70,000 workers from Table 3.

In rough terms, professional consulting, education and mining grew by about 70,000 more jobs than expected last year, while Public Admin, Construction, Wholesale and Agriculture grew by about 140,000 less than expected. In the last three months, construction has improved markedly, but consulting and mining have sagged.

Level One Industry	Level Two Industry	Nov-2007	Nov-2011	Feb-2012	May-2012	Aug-2012	Nov-2012	Emp Nov 12 minus Nov 11	Emp Nov 12 minus Aug 12	Emp Nov 12 minus Nov 07
Agriculture/forest/fish	Agriculture	304.7	290.5	289.8	309.6	287.8	274.2	-16.3	-13.6	-30.5
Agriculture/forest/fish	Aquaculture	3.5	3.0	4.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	-0.4	0.4	-0.9
Agriculture/forest/fish	Forestry & Logging	6.4	7.1	9.4	9.3	7.8	6.4	-0.8	-1.5	0.0
Agriculture/forest/fish	Fishing Hunting & Trapping	9.8	6.2	6.8	8.4	5.1	7.0	0.7	1.9	-2.8
Agriculture/forest/fish	Agriculture Forestry Fishing Support Services	27.3	30.9	21.7	24.3	20.3	27.8	-3.1	7.5	0.5
Mining	Coal Mining	25.5	49.5	53.7	63.0	49.2	46.1	-3.3	-3.1	20.6
Mining	Oil and Gas Extraction	9.6	16.2	14.8	15.2	16.9	21.3	5.0	4.3	11.7
Mining	Metal Ore Mining	43.4	85.7	80.0	85.2	92.1	83.5	-2.2	-8.6	40.1
Mining	Non Metallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	8.7	14.2	17.5	19.3	16.4	13.6	-0.6	-2.8	4.9
Mining	Exploration & Other Mining Support Services	35.6	47.3	46.1	57.6	57.8	55.1	7.7	-2.8	19.5
Construction	Building Construction	260.3	224.2	225.3	220.9	207.5	211.0	-13.2	3.4	-49.3
Construction	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	63.1	67.0	71.6	65.3	67.5	68.9	1.9	1.4	5.8
Construction	Construction Services	624.9	699.2	683.5	664.5	639.2	679.8	-19.3	40.7	54.9
Wholesale	Basic Material Wholesaling	101.8	95.2	85.9	97.4	96.5	97.7	2.6	1.2	-4.1
Wholesale	Machinery & Equipment Wholesaling	72.3	116.2	111.2	108.8	108.3	106.4	-9.8	-1.9	34.1
Wholesale	Motor Vehicle & Parts Wholesaling	23.1	22.4	16.6	21.6	26.1	28.8	6.4	2.7	5.7
Wholesale	Grocery Liquor & Tobacco Product Wholesaling	63.3	73.1	64.2	66.0	66.8	76.9	3.9	10.1	13.7
Wholesale	Other Goods Wholesaling	85.1	101.0	89.6	81.2	83.4	77.6	-23.3	-5.8	-7.5
Wholesale	Commission Based Wholesaling	6.4	9.0	6.6	7.2	9.4	5.1	-3.9	-4.3	-1.3
Professional consulting	Profess Scient & Tech Services exc Computers	639.3	683.6	710.1	747.6	738.4	724.3	40.6	-14.1	84.9
Professional consulting	Computer System Design & Related Services	132.0	180.3	178.3	182.6	177.0	179.7	-0.6	2.8	47.8
Public admin	Public Administration	452.0	518.9	519.6	490.0	470.7	478.2	-40.7	7.5	26.2
Public admin	Defence	27.9	34.6	33.6	34.1	32.6	27.1	-7.4	-5.4	-0.7
Public admin	Public Order Safety & Regulatory Services	154.2	183.2	188.8	180.2	182.3	190.8	7.7	8.6	36.6
Education	Pre school & School Education	510.9	478.0	471.9	515.6	535.6	532.6	54.5	-3.1	21.6
Education	Tertiary Education	222.9	229.6	214.2	246.8	240.6	238.9	9.4	-1.7	16.0
Education	Adult Community & Other Education	62.7	146.1	126.0	132.9	115.5	125.3	-20.8	9.8	62.6

<u>Table 5, preceding page.</u> We broke the seven key level one industry groups from Table 4 down into their level two sub groups, where these were adequately defined, and we show in this table the relevant level two industry groups, and their losses and gains since Nov 2007, Nov 2011 and Aug 12. Bigger changes have been highlighted in blue (positive) or maroon (negative).

If we look at each industry in turn, we can see that **agricultural** jobs have been shed consistently since November 2007 and the decline has accelerated since a bump in May 2012. We know from other profiling that these persons have been successfully chasing country-based jobs in mining and utilities.

In **mining,** there are a lot of jobs not fully defined to level two. For those which are, the picture looks rosy over the longer term since 2007. However it has taken a turn for the worse for <u>coal</u> since May 2012 and for <u>iron ore</u> since August 2012. The labour market for mining looks like it is now undergoing a correction and in the future we would expect to see FIFO spill over effects in many farming and sea change areas and blue collar city suburbs, especially in Perth.

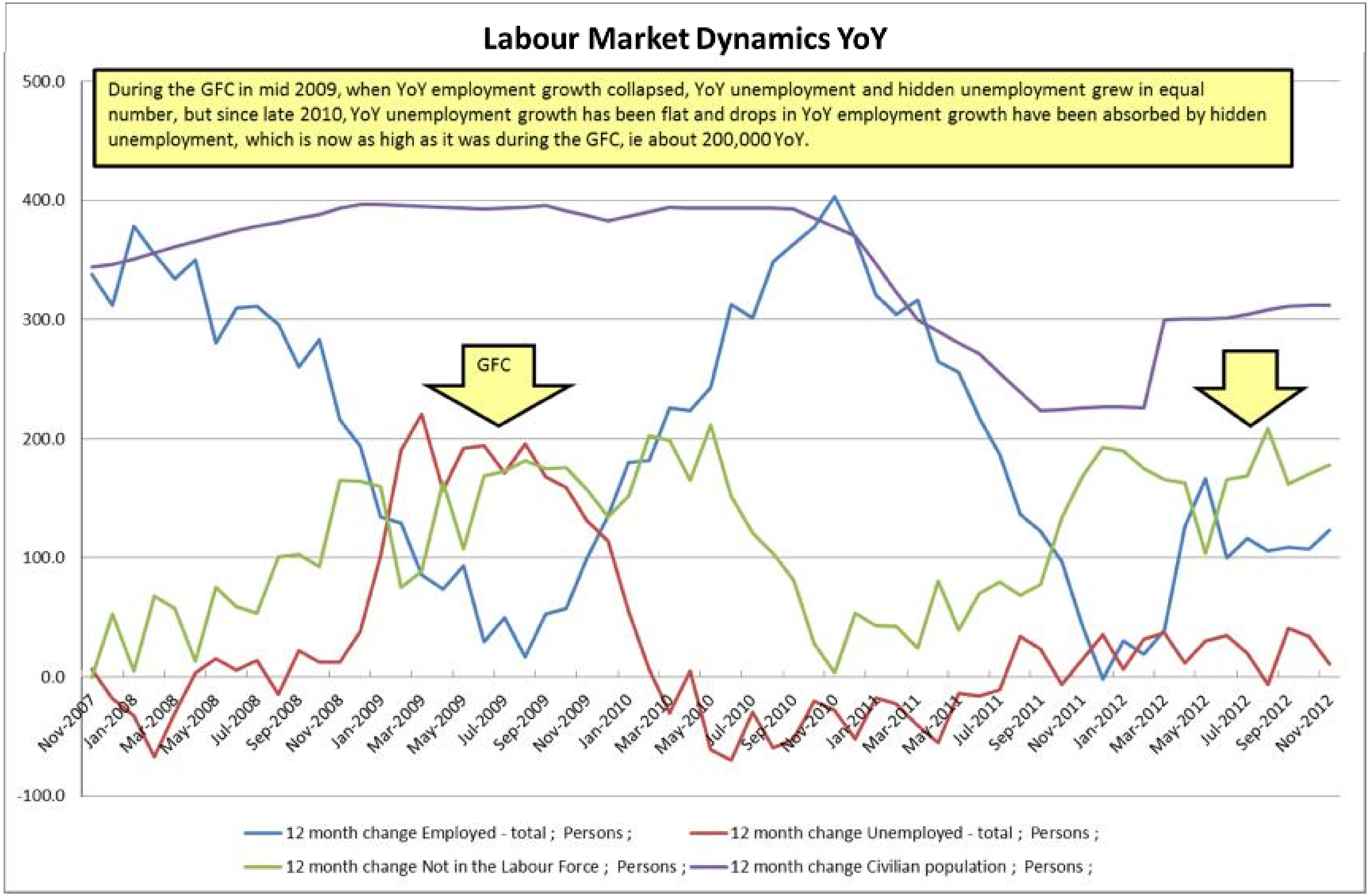
In **construction**, the picture for building (housing) construction has been grim since November 2007, including the past year, but has recently improved. Construction services include a broad range of tradespersons for large scale projects, and this dipped in the past year, but has also recently improved markedly as construction tradies return from better paying mining jobs now being wound back.

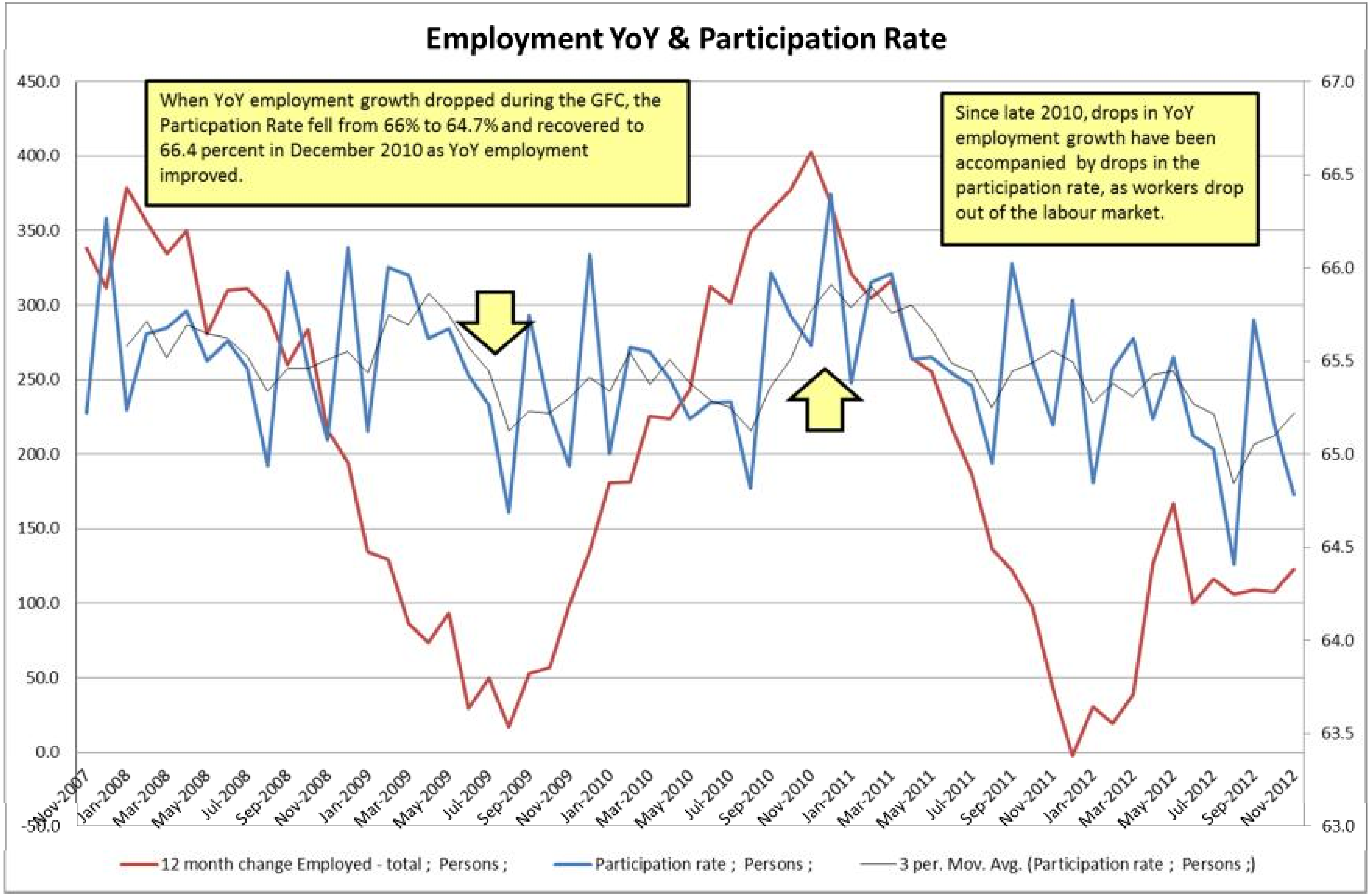
Parts of **wholesaling** presumably connected to mining projects have fared well since November 2007, but begun to taper off, as mining jobs disappear. But again, we would expect these persons to be actively chasing jobs via the ranks of the unemployed.

For **consulting services,** such as lawyers, accountants or engineers, the gains have been large and consistent for men and women since November 2007, but they have tanked since August. From previous research we would expect to see many of these recently unemployed hidden, at least for the shorter term.

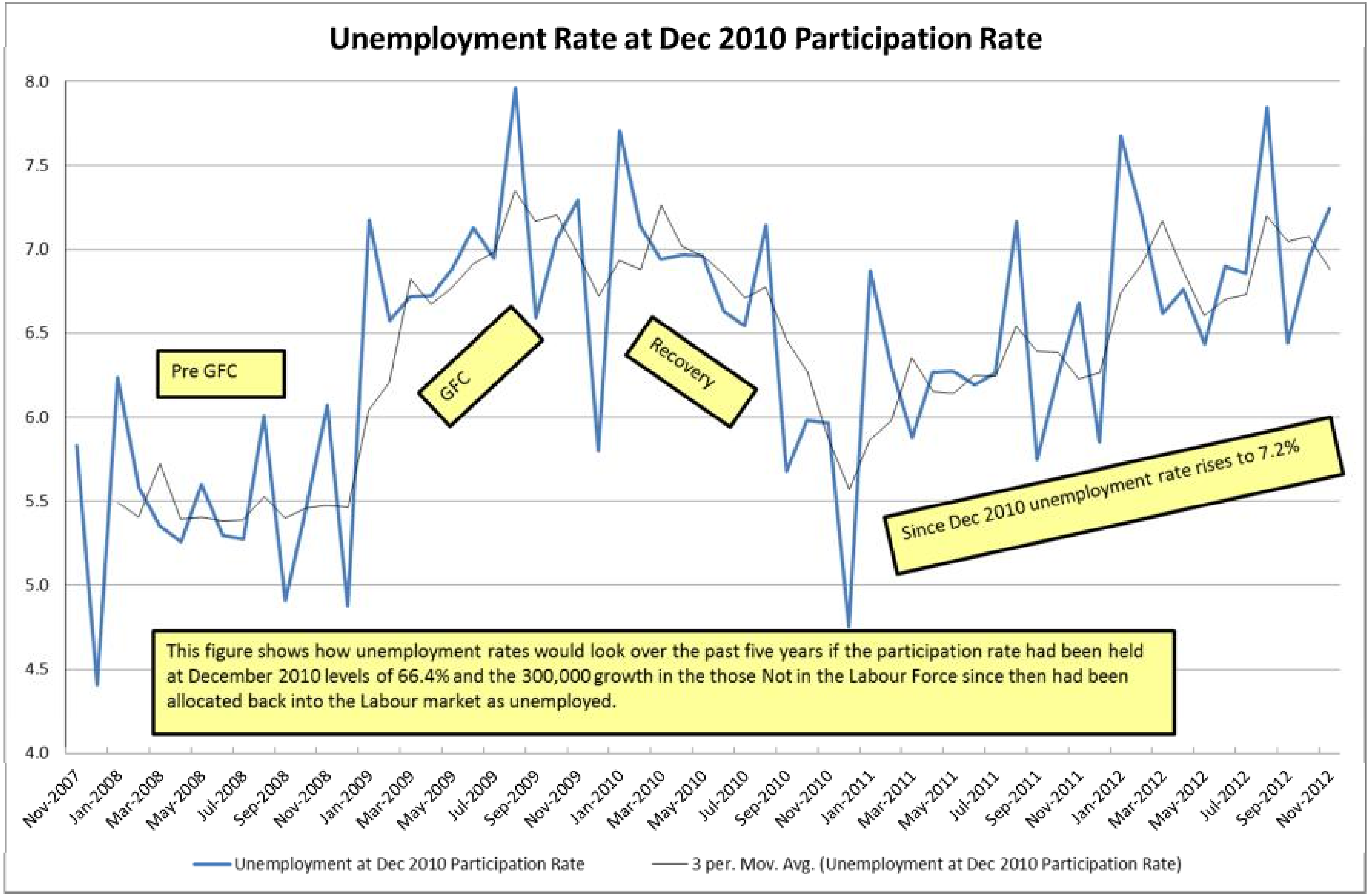
Public administration jobs have been growing steadily, longer term, but fell heavily over the past year, as state and federal governments began to rebalance budgets after the stimulus. There have been some gains in the last three months, for full time men and part time women, but the picture remains highly contractionary, <u>especially for women</u>. This is an industry dominated by women in terms of the total employed, but especially <u>for part time workers, where women outnumber men by six to one.</u> Once again, we are looking at prime candidates for the hidden unemployed in the short to medium term, if these part time working women are married to men employed full time.

Pre-school **education** grew strongly in the last year, but took a dive since August, especially for part time women. Adult education jobs, possibly linked to refugee programs, doubled since November 2007 and these jobs overwhelmingly went to women. These have been cut heavily in the past year, but stabilised a little in the last three months. These women are strong candidates for the hidden unemployed.


Labour Market Dynamics YoY
During the GFC in mid 2009, when YoY employment growth collapsed, YoY unemployment and hidden unemployment grew in equal number, but since late 2010, YoY unemployment growth has been flat and drops in YoY employment growth have been absorbed by hidden unemployment, which is now as high as it was during the GFC, ie about 200,000 YoY.
GFC
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
Sep-2012
Nov-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 YoY & Participation Rate
When YoY employment growth dropped during the GFC, the Particpation Rate fell from 66% to 64.7% and recovered to 66.4 percent in December 2010 as YoY employment improved.
Since late 2010, drops in YoY employment growth have been accompanied by drops in the participation rate, as workers drop out of the labour market.
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
Sep-2012
Nov-2012
12 month change Employed - total ; Persons ;
Participation rate ; Persons ;
3 per. Mov. Avg. (Participation rate ; Persons ;)


Unemployment Rate at Dec 2010 Participation Rate
8.0
7.5
7.0
6.5
6.0
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
Pre GFC
GFC
Recovery
Since Dec 2010 unemployment rate rises to 7.2%
This figure shows how unemployment rates would look over the past five years if the participation rate had been held at December 2010 levels of 66.4% and the 300,000 growth in the those Not in the Labour Force since then had been allocated back into the Labour market as unemployed.
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
Sep-2012
Nov-2012
Unemployment at Dec 2010 Participation Rate
3 per. Mov. Avg. (Unemployment at Dec 2010 Participation Rate)

Code	Part Rate Nov 11	Part Rate Nov 2012	PR Nov 2012 minus PR Nov 2011	Aust Means (RHS)
Mormons	0.12	-0.19	-0.31	1.34
Social Assistance Services	0.12	-0.18	-0.30	2.68
fMormons	0.11	-0.16	-0.27	0.25
fNew Zealand	0.35	0.10	-0.26	1.92
New Zealand	0.40	0.14	-0.25	1.95
Motor Vehicle & Parts Wholesaling	0.15	-0.10	-0.25	0.22
F$600-799	0.59	0.36	-0.23	9.42
Building Construction	-0.08	-0.31	-0.23	2.27
Basic Material Wholesaling	-0.10	-0.33	-0.23	0.87
Waste Collection Treatment & Disposal	-0.15	-0.37	-0.23	0.19
Pentecostal	0.13	-0.09	-0.22	0.94
f25-29 one kid	-0.02	-0.24	-0.22	1.2
fConstruction	0.07	-0.15	-0.22	2.18
Primary Ind	0.16	-0.05	-0.22	0.87
Hungarian	0.21	0.00	-0.21	0.09
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	-0.06	-0.27	-0.21	0.57
Hours worked NS	-0.04	-0.25	-0.21	1.93
Jehovahs Wit	-0.21	-0.41	-0.20	0.23
fJehovahs Wit	-0.21	-0.40	-0.19	0.43
fHours worked NS	0.06	-0.13	-0.19	1.28
Total Ind	0.25	0.06	-0.19	1.95
0-4	0.04	-0.14	-0.19	6.34

Table 6. At left, shows the demographic groups concentrated in those regions in Table 1, 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 housing construction industry in Australia is in trouble.

Demographically we are looking at groups collinear with these labour market workers, including young families and Kiwis.

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

We also note the sort of activist religious groups, such as Pentecostals, which we often see in South East Queensland commuter suburbs and in Western Sydney.

The presence of 0-4 year olds is a time bomb for any incumbent Government, as the parents of pre-schoolers have been the most volatile group in Australian politics since WWII.

Code	Part Rate Nov 11	Part Rate Nov 2012	PR Nov 2012 minus PR Nov 2011	Aust Means (RHS)
Other Transport	-0.15	0.11	0.26	0.12
f70-74 no kids	-0.26	-0.06	0.20	0.3
Other Tenure	-0.21	-0.01	0.20	0.90
Heritage Activities	-0.08	0.10	0.19	0.29
Fully Owned	-0.65	-0.47	0.18	34.96
65-69	-0.68	-0.50	0.18	4.07
Electricity Supply	-0.32	-0.14	0.18	0.50
f70-74	-0.71	-0.53	0.18	3.30
f65-69 three kids	-0.65	-0.47	0.17	1.2
70-74	-0.74	-0.56	0.17	3.20
f70-74 three kids	-0.61	-0.44	0.17	0.9
f80-84 one kid	-0.27	-0.11	0.16	0.3
Mort Not Stated	-0.21	-0.05	0.16	9.42
fosfAgriculture & Environment	-0.21	-0.05	0.16	1.54
75-79	-0.64	-0.48	0.16	2.71
Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage	-0.14	0.02	0.16	0.24
Mining	-0.01	0.14	0.15	1.89
p65-74 Married	-0.75	-0.60	0.15	5.9
Rent $100-139	-0.46	-0.31	0.15	11.11
FamInc_Part_Inc	0.03	0.18	0.15	10.36
f85+ three kids	-0.39	-0.24	0.15	0.4
Med age	-0.63	-0.48	0.14	37.63
Med age	-0.63	-0.48	0.14	37.63
f65-69	-0.72	-0.58	0.14	3.99

Table 7. At left, shows the demographic groups concentrated in Labour Force regions we saw in Table 2, where the participation rate improved over the past year.

We are looking here at older workers, some in shared homes on concessional tenure arrangements, forced back into the workforce by lower interest rates. Many of these would also be home owners.

The other picture which emerges here is that of older, rural workers, perhaps former farmers, trained in Agriculture, obtaining rural jobs in local mines or utilities. Some would also be gaining heritage jobs as park rangers.

The Family Income Part Income is the ten percent of families which correctly record one (PAYE) income on their Census form and fail to complete the income details for the second person in the family partnership, typically because this person is self-employed and their income is not known at the time the census form is completed because it is still being completed by their accountant.

This picture is consistent with the self-employed partner remaining on the family farm.

State	CED NAME	ALP 2PP Aug 25 2010	Green Prim 2010	Predicted Part Rate Nov 11	Predicted Part Rate Aug 12	Predicted Part Rate Nov 12	Pred PR Nov 12 minus Nov 11
QLD	Fadden	35.74	8.84	67.53	59.63	58.96	-8.57
NSW	Wentworth	34.62	17.09	74.28	66.75	66.48	-7.8
QLD	Forde	48.45	12.03	70.1	63.06	62.45	-7.64
QLD	Rankin	55.91	11.14	69.97	63.74	63.06	-6.9
SA	Mayo	42.42	16.95	66.79	60.86	60.25	-6.54
TAS	Denison	66.36	18.90	66.93	61.25	60.4	-6.53
NSW	Chifley	62.41	7.94	61.73	55.31	55.29	-6.44
SA	Makin	62.11	9.74	68.35	63.82	62.11	-6.24
NSW	Richmond	56.85	15.91	57.27	49.85	51.71	-5.56
VIC	Calwell	69.76	11.48	62.73	58.80	57.59	-5.14

State	CED NAME	ALP 2PP Aug 25 2010	Green Prim 2010	Predicted Part Rate Nov 11	Predicted Part Rate Aug 12	Predicted Part Rate Nov 12	Pred PR Nov 12 minus Nov 11
NSW	Sydney	68.38	23.73	73.28	80.44	81.38	8.11
NT	Lingiari	54.42	12.56	67.18	70.56	73.24	6.06
VIC	Wills	72.82	19.36	61.2	66.42	67.09	5.88
NSW	Barton	57.01	10.33	62.15	65.22	67.72	5.57
NSW	Bennelong	46.52	7.79	64.22	67.08	68.91	4.69
VIC	Wannon	43.17	5.51	64.35	68.15	68.96	4.61
VIC	Hotham	64.34	9.54	62.11	66.04	66.39	4.28
NSW	Cunningham	63.26	15.00	60.88	63.70	65.13	4.25
VIC	Deakin	52.96	12.97	63.96	68.52	68.03	4.06
VIC	Corangamite	50.34	10.92	62.07	66.22	66.11	4.05

Table 8. At left, shows 20 Federal 2010 seats ranked by predicted falling participation rates (top) and predicted rising participation rates (bottom).

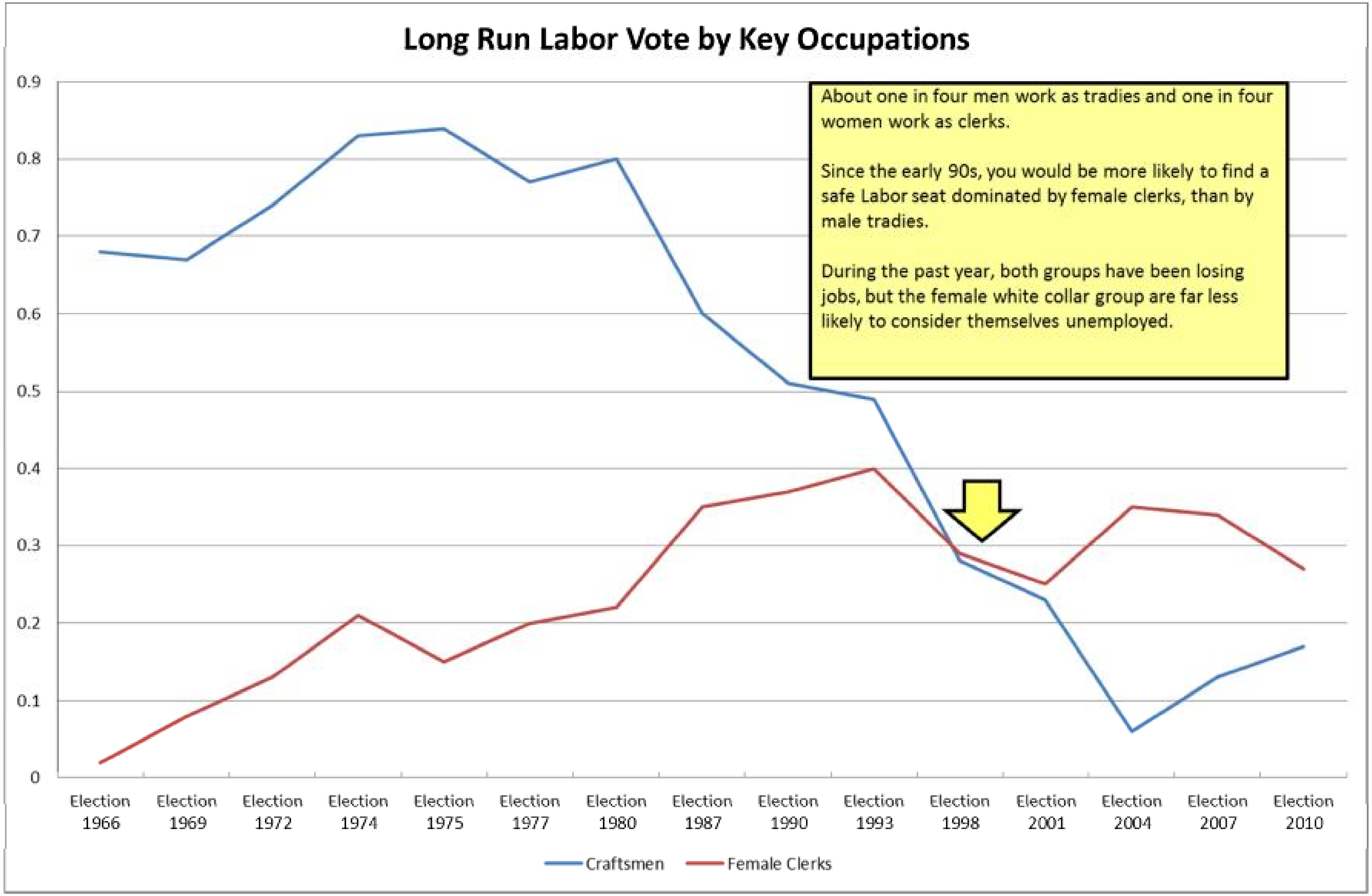
The seats at top left will overlap with the contracting regions in Table 1 and should also resonate with the profile in Table 6.

We are looking here at blue collar construction workers – especially more mobile Kiwis. There are lots of younger families and volatile voters.

We also see high SES parents relying on a (now lost) second family income to pay for private school fees and the sort of religious groups we find in South East Qld and in Western Sydney. These are seats where Labor candidates will be under the most economic pressure in 2013.

The seats at bottom left tend to overlap the job growing regions in Table 2 and the older, rural profile in Table 7, although they are more consistent with full, unedited tables, some of which are available online.

We can see here why the Labor Government is doing much better politically in Victoria – as five of these ten seats are Victorian and four are held by the ALP.



Long Run Labor Vote by Key Occupations
About one in four men work as tradies and one in four women work as clerks.
Since the early 90s, you would be more likely to find a safe Labor seat dominated by female clerks, than by male tradies.
During the past year, both groups have been losing jobs, but the female white collar group are far less likely to consider themselves unemployed.
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
Election 1966
Election 1969
Election 1972
Election 1974
Election 1975
Election 1977
Election 1980
Election 1987
Election 1990
Election 1993
Election 1998
Election 2001
Election 2004
Election 2007
Election 2010
Craftsmen
Female Clerks

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 workforce 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.

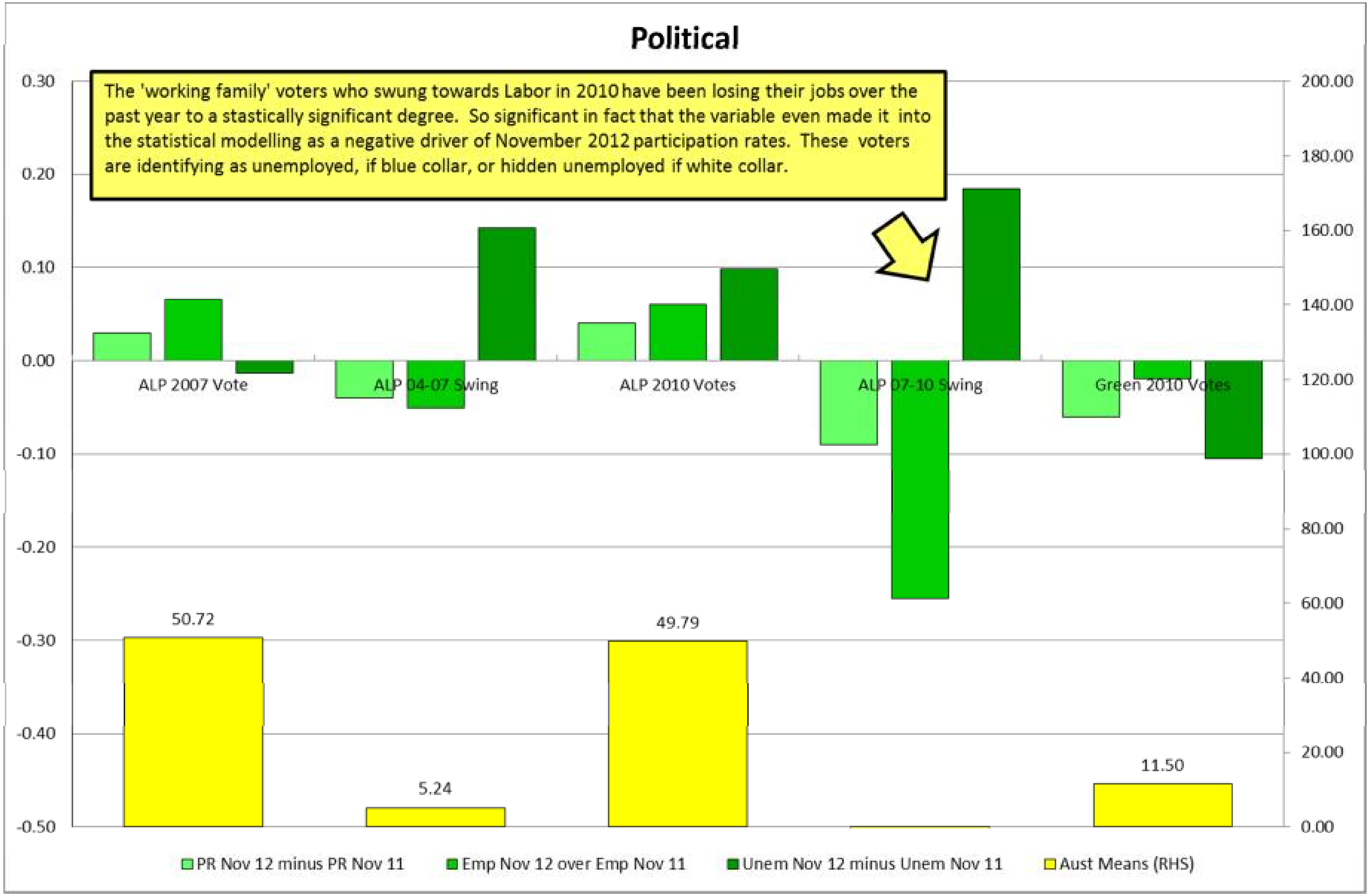
If they are getting jobs, then the employment change correlation will be above the line, if they are losing jobs, then the correlation will be below the line.

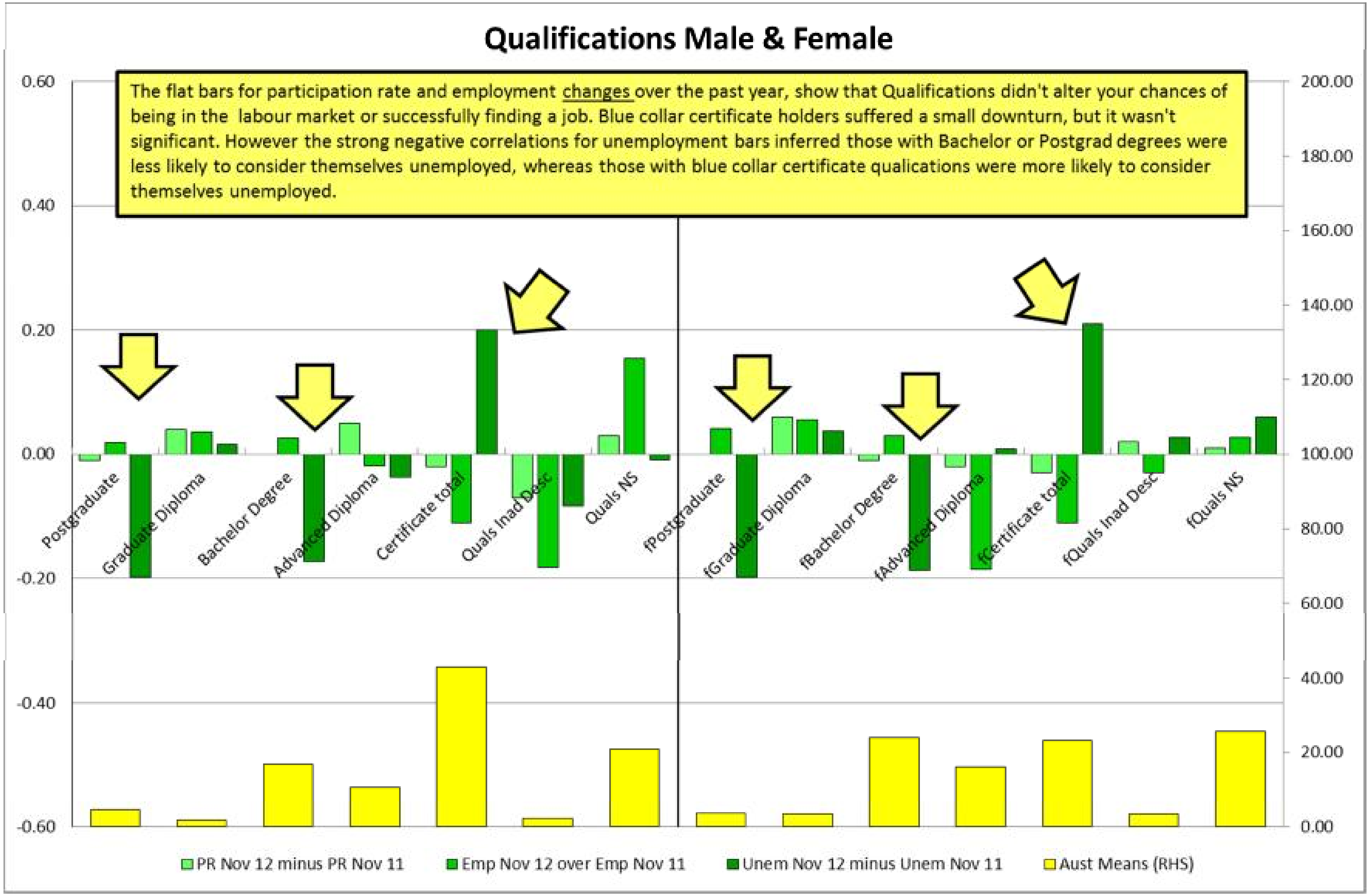
If they are becoming unemployed, the unemployment rate change correlation will usually be above the line, if they are leaving the ranks of the unemployed, it will be below the line.

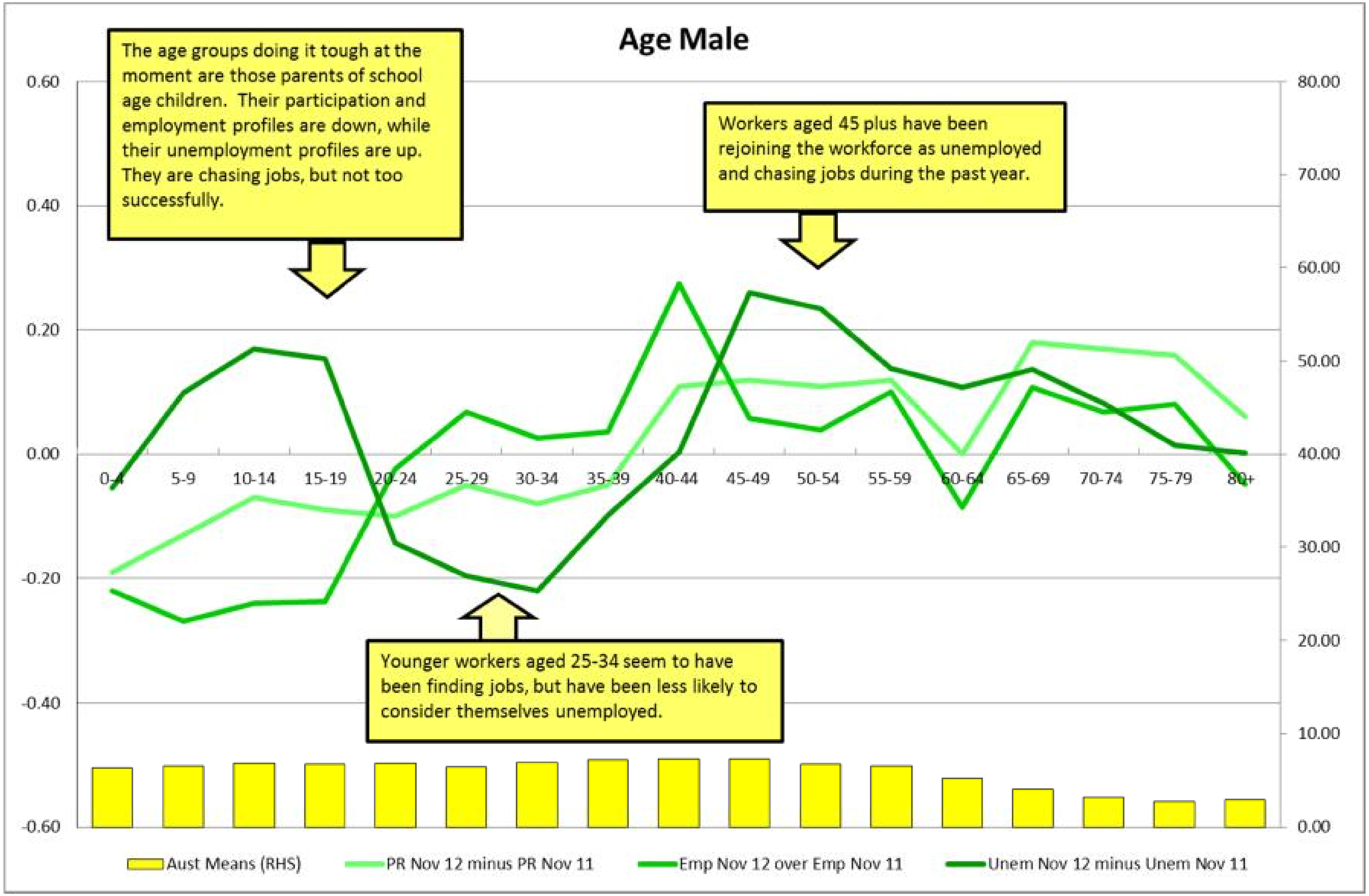
The longer the bar, the more significant the correlation. Bigger than 0.2 is reasonably significant and worth a look, depending on other evidence.

In the chart below – Political – the group which swung to the ALP in 2010, tend to live in suburbs where some are leaving the labour market, many more are losing jobs and those who aren't leaving the labour market are becoming unemployed.

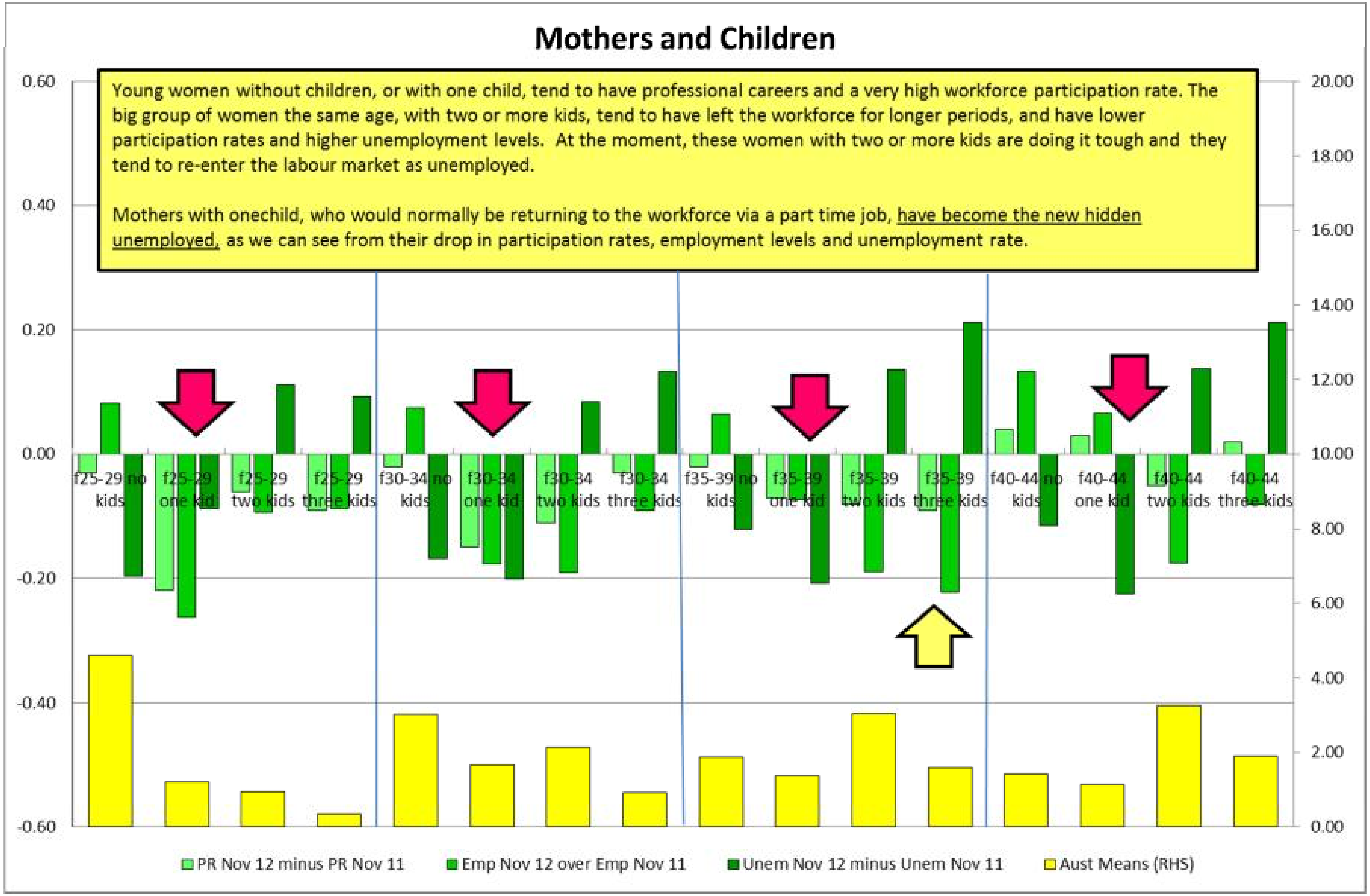
For the Mothers and Children chart further below, the Mothers aged under 39 with one child, tend to live in suburbs where people are leaving the workforce, losing jobs and not identifying as unemployed. These are candidates for the hidden unemployed, depending on other evidence.

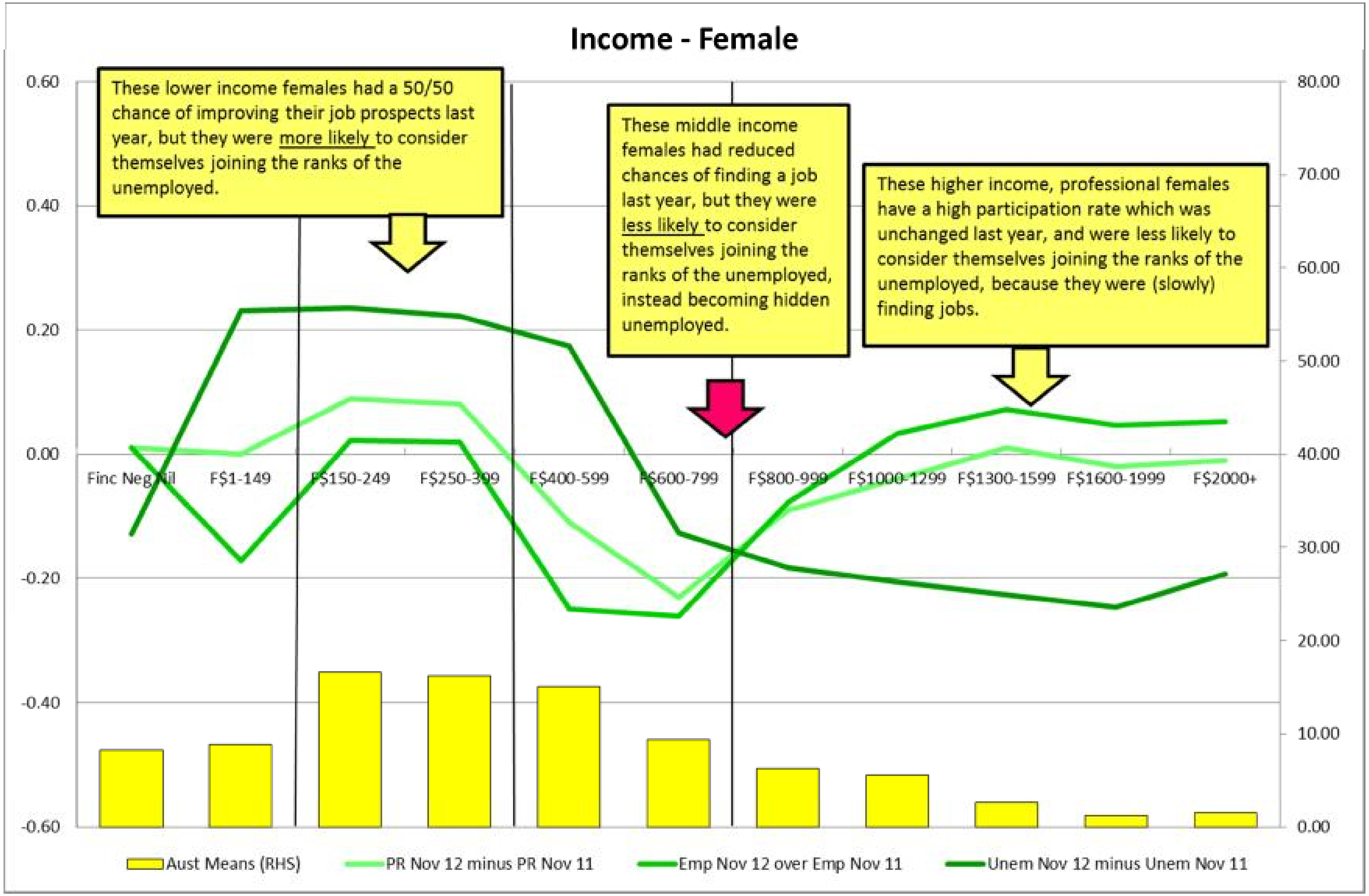

Political
The 'working family' voters who swung towards Labor in 2010 have been losing their jobs over the past year to a stastically significant degree. So significant in fact that the variable even made it into the statistical modelling as a negative driver of November 2012 participation rates. These voters are identifying as unemployed, if blue collar, or hidden unemployed if white collar.
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
ALP 2007 Vote
ALP 04-07 Swing
ALP 2010 Votes
ALP 07-10 Swing
Green 2010 Votes
50.72
5.24
49.79
11.50
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)

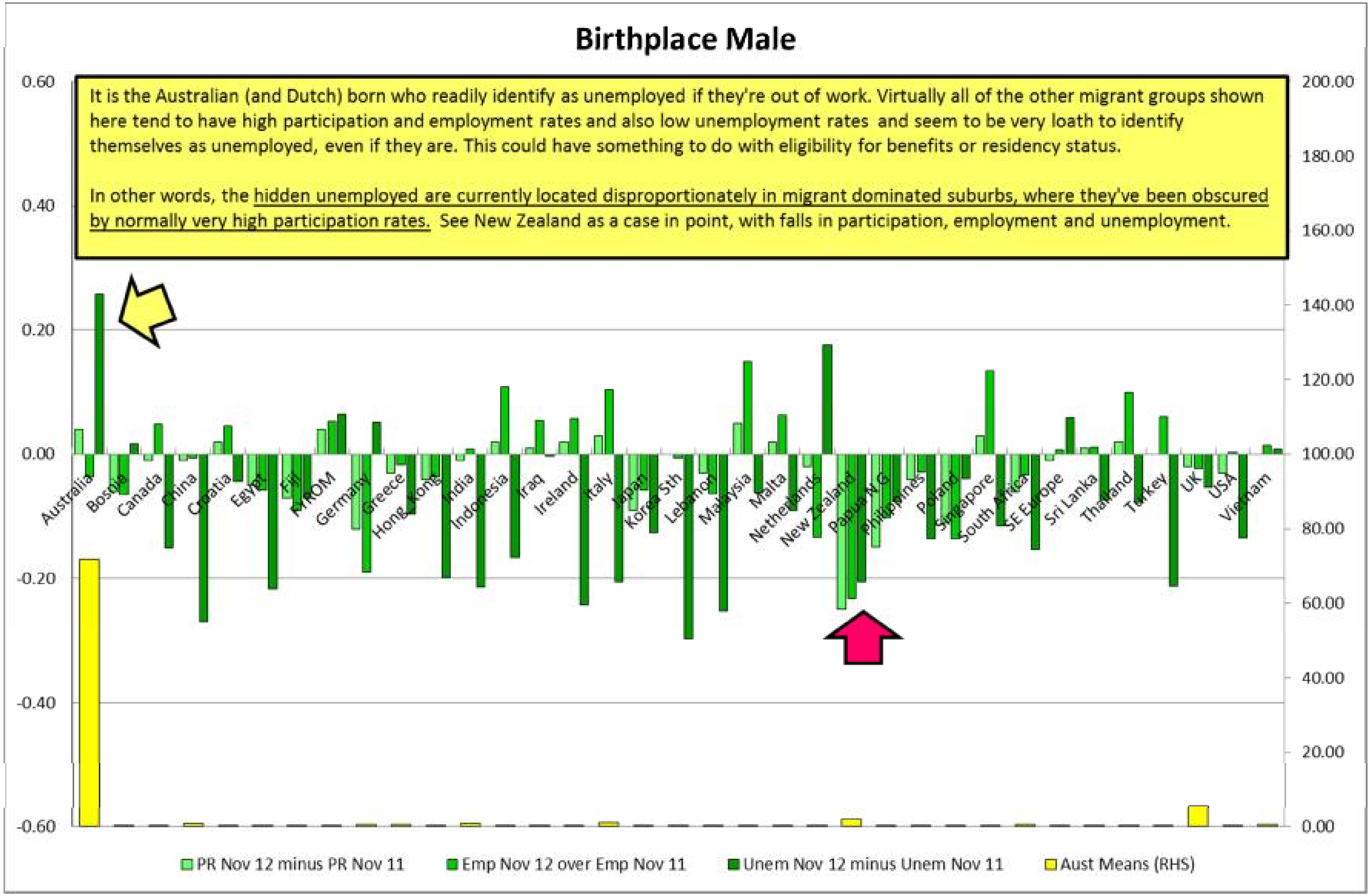

Qualifications Male & Female
The flat bars for participation rate and employment changes over the past year, show that Qualifications didn't alter your chances of being in the labour market or successfully finding a job. Blue collar certificate holders suffered a small downturn, but it wasn't significant. However the strong negative correlations for unemployment bars inferred those with Bachelor or Postgrad degrees were less likely to consider themselves unemployed, whereas those with blue collar certificate qualications were more likely to consider themselves unemployed.
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
Postgraduate
Graduate Diploma
Bachelor Degree
Advanced Diploma
Certificate total
Quals Inad Desc
Quals NS
fPostgraduate
fGraduate Diploma
fBachelor Degree
fAdvanced Diploma
fCertificate total
fQuals Inad Desc
fQuals NS
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)



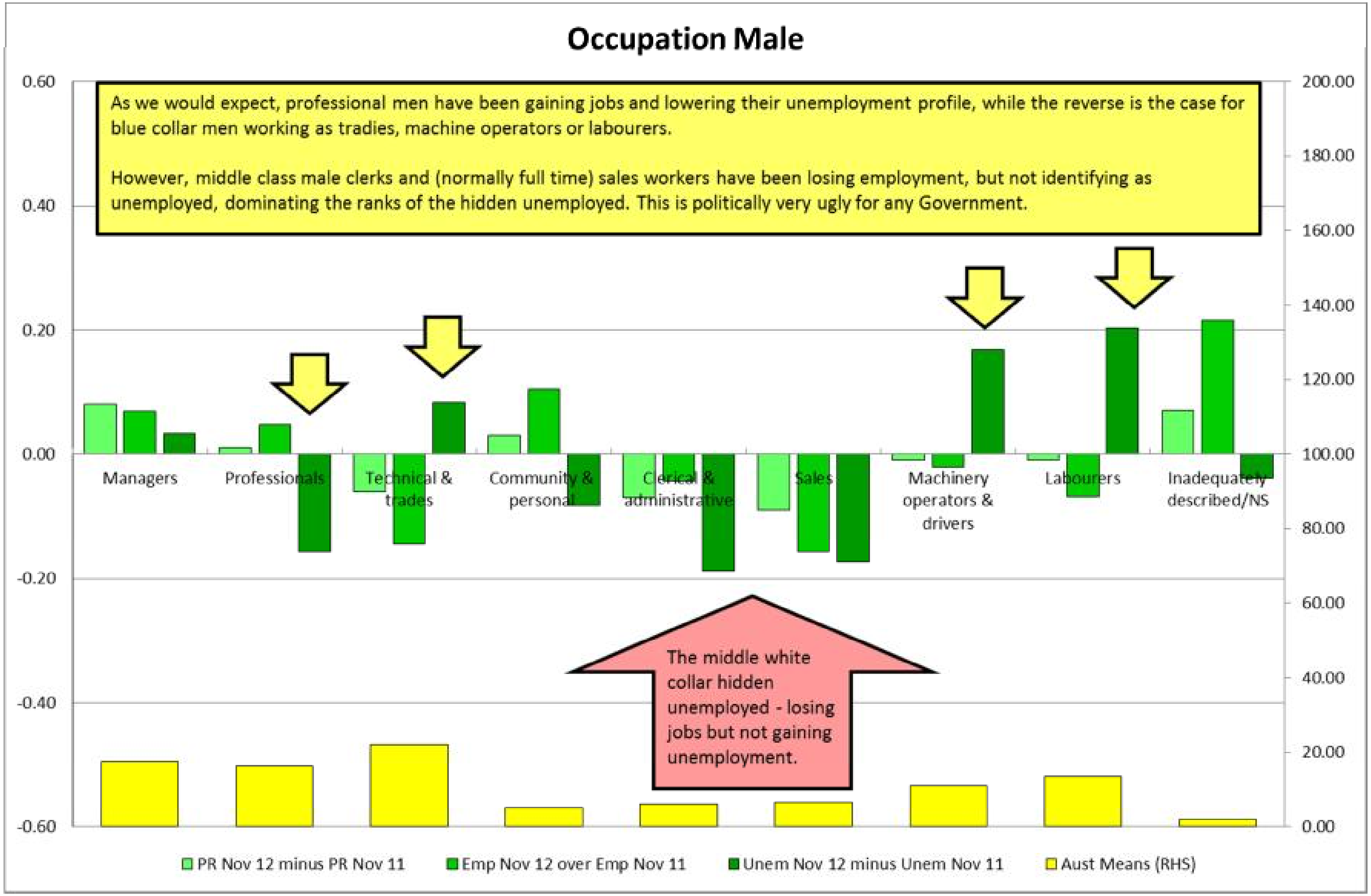
Age Male
The age groups doing it tough at the moment are those parents of school age children. Their participation and employment profiles are down, while their unemployment profiles are up. They are chasing jobs, but not too successfully.
Workers aged 45 plus have been rejoining the workforce as unemployed and chasing jobs during the past year.
Younger workers aged 25-34 seem to have been finding jobs, but have been less likely to consider themselves unemployed.
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
0-4
5-9
10-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Aust Means (RHS)
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11


Mothers and Children
Young women 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 labour market as unemployed.
Mothers with onechild, 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
20.00
18.00
16.00
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
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 Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)

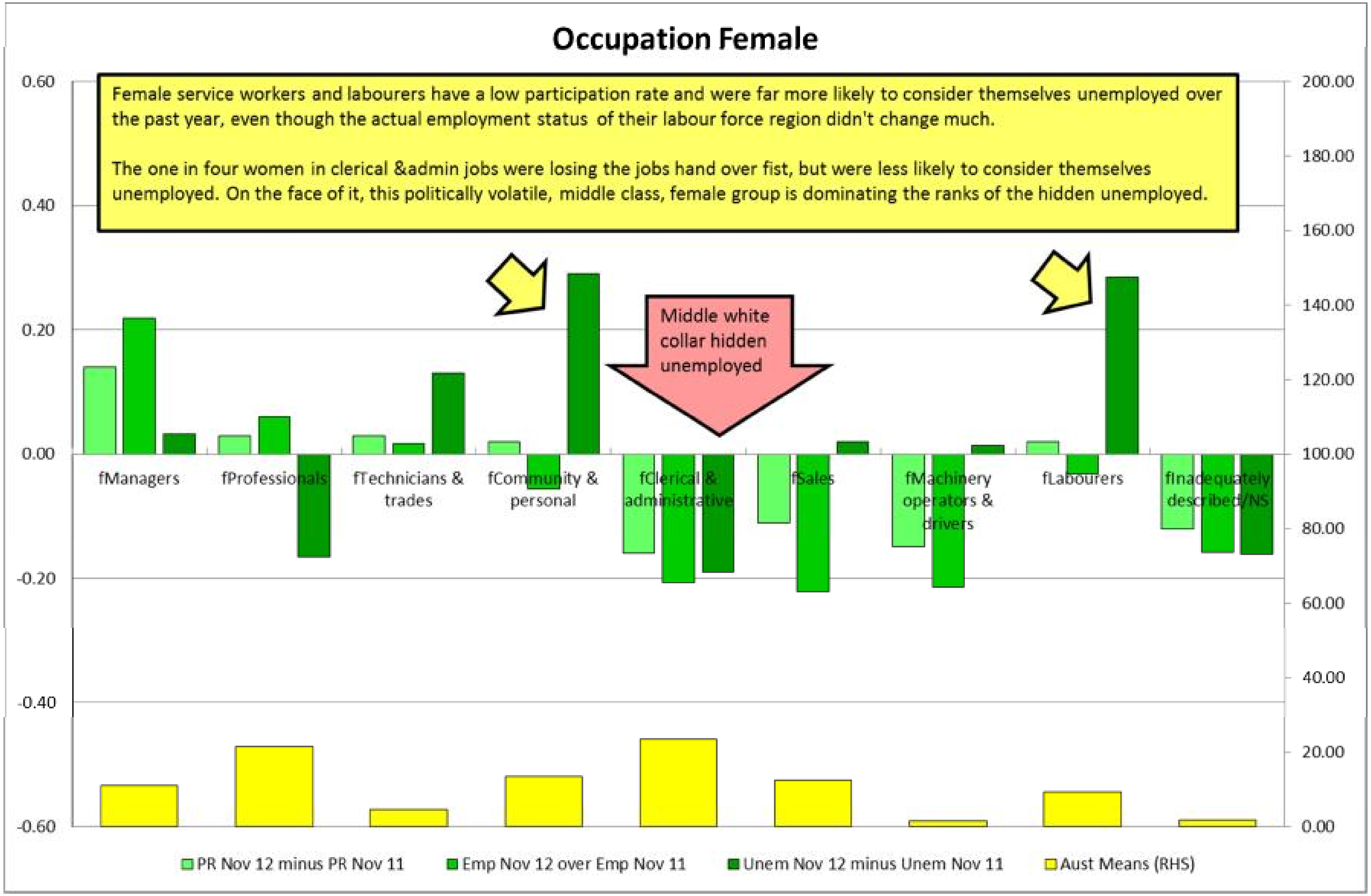

Income - Female
These lower income females had a 50/50 chance of improving their job prospects last year, but they were more likely to consider themselves joining the ranks of the unemployed.
These middle income females had reduced chances of finding a job last year, but they were less likely to consider themselves joining the ranks of the unemployed, instead becoming hidden unemployed.
These higher income, professional females have a high participation rate which was unchanged last year, and were less likely to consider themselves joining the ranks of the unemployed, because they were (slowly) finding jobs.
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
Finc Neg Nil
F$1-149
F$150-249
F$250-399
F$400-599
F$600-799
F$800-999
F$1000-1299
F$1300-1599
F$1600-1999
F$2000+
Aust Means (RHS)
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11

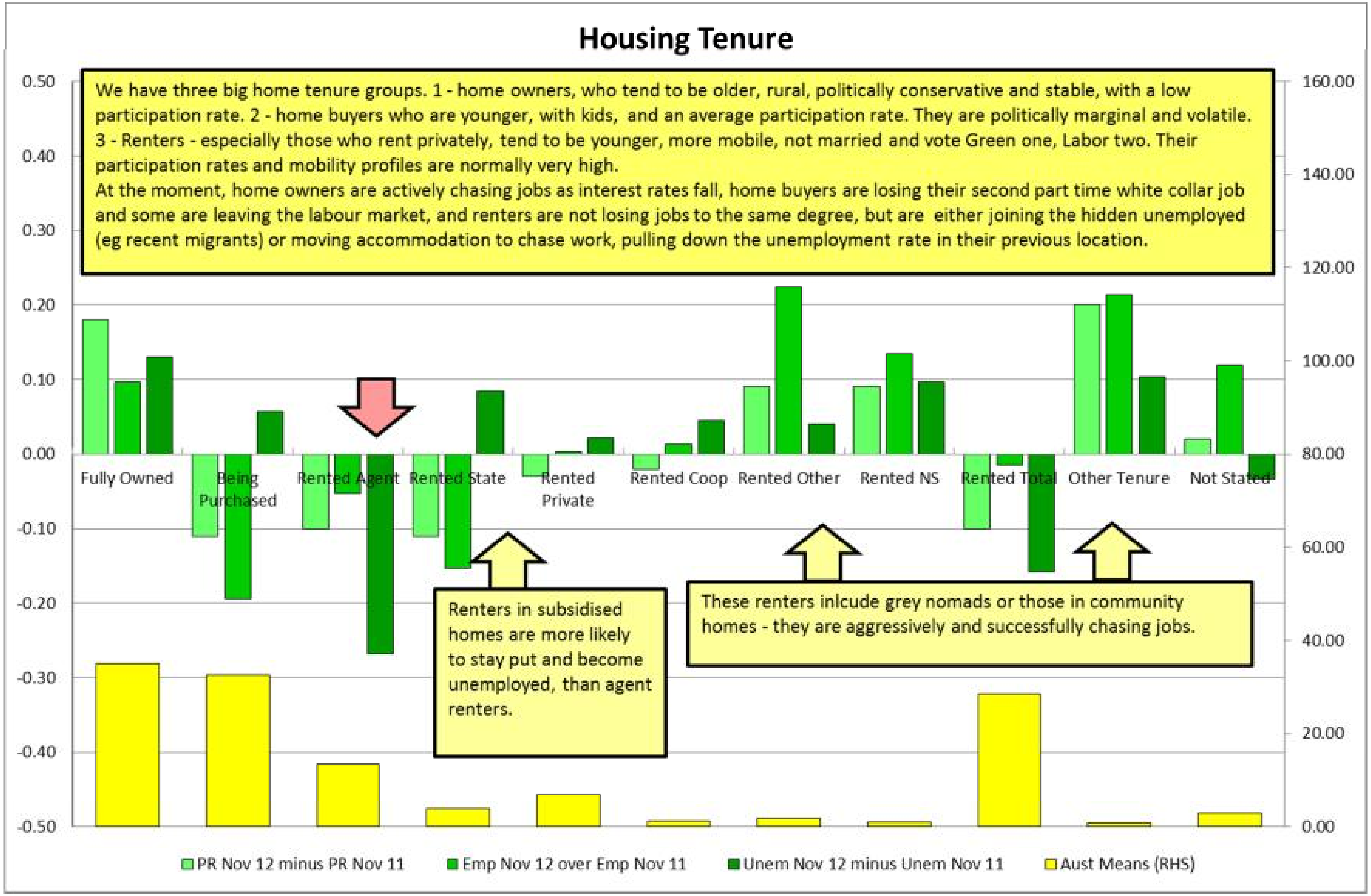


Birthplace Male
It is the Australian (and Dutch) born who readily identify as unemployed if they're out of work. Virtually all of the other migrant groups shown here tend to have high participation and employment rates and also low unemployment rates and seem to be very loath to identify themselves as unemployed, even if they are. This could have something to do with eligibility 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
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
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 Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)

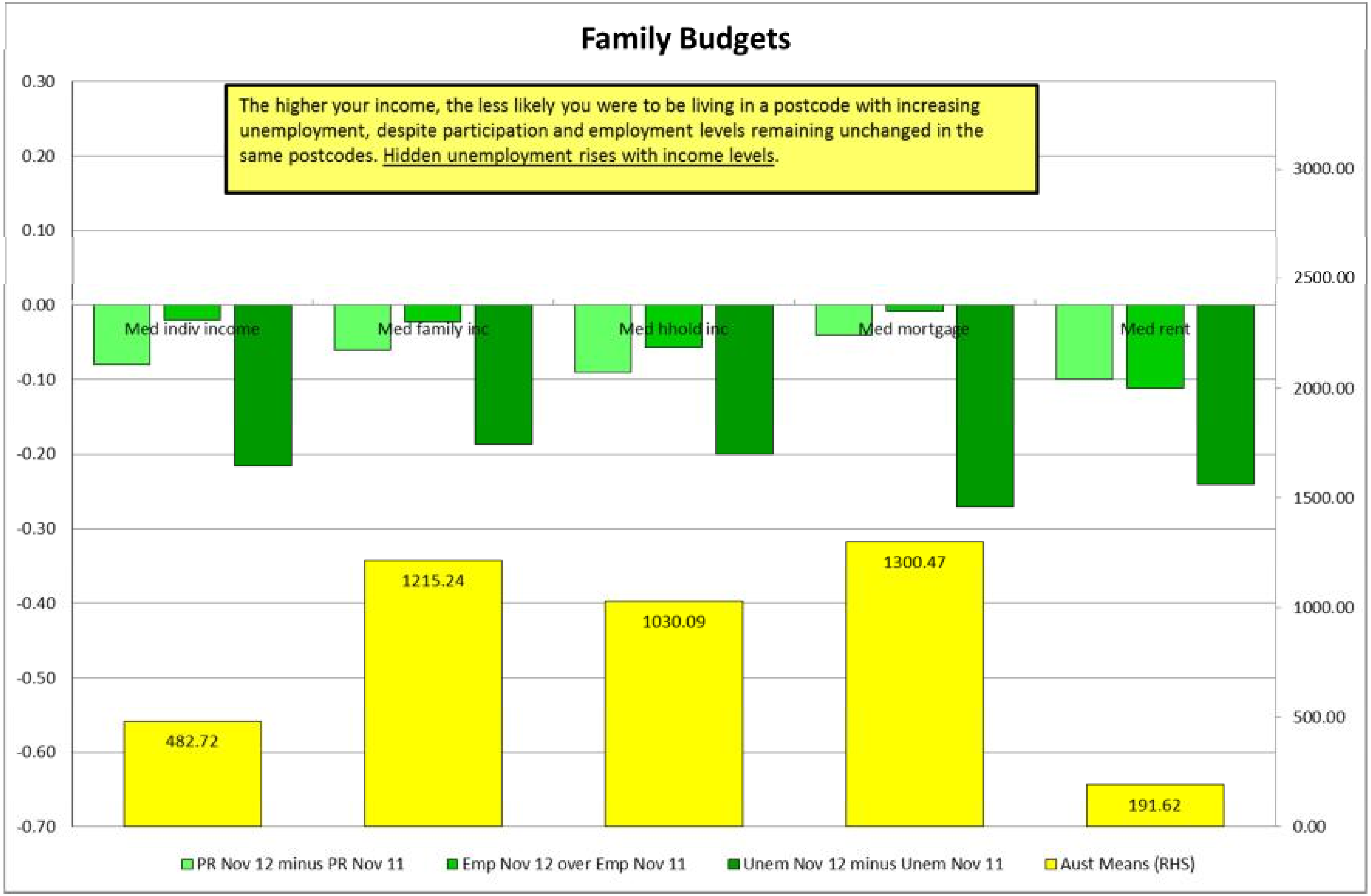


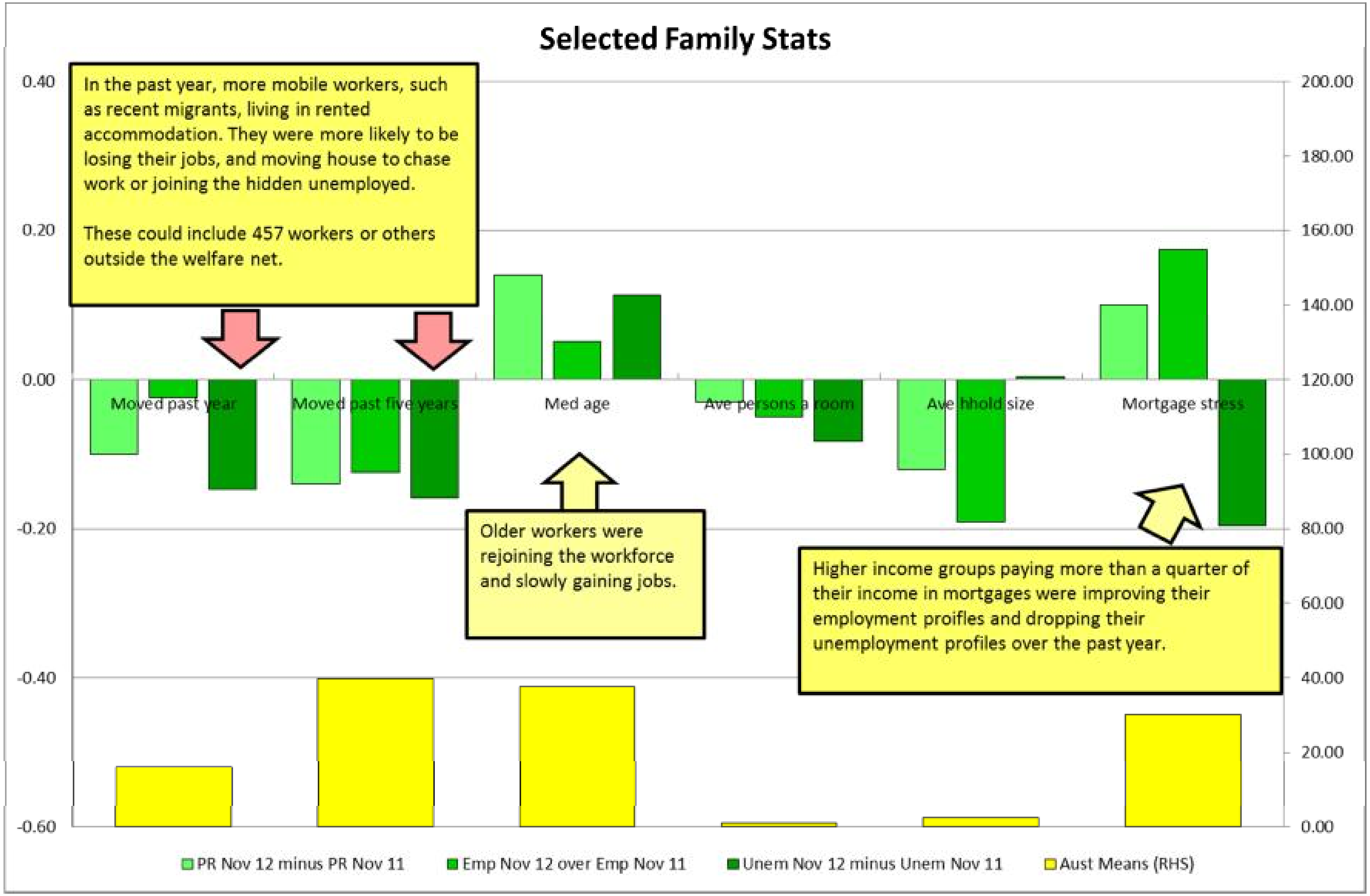
Occupation Male
As we would expect, professional men have been gaining jobs and lowering their unemployment profile, while the reverse is the case for blue collar men working as tradies, machine operators or labourers.
However, middle class male clerks and (normally full time) sales workers have been losing employment, but not identifying as unemployed, dominating the ranks of the hidden unemployed. This is politically very ugly for any Government.
The middle white collar hidden unemployed - losing jobs but not gaining unemployment.
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
Managers
Professionals
Technical & trades
Community & personal
Clerical & administrative
Sales
Machinery operators & drivers
Labourers
Inadequately described/NS
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)


Occupation Female
Female service workers and labourers have a low participation rate and were far more likely to consider themselves unemployed over the past year, even though the actual employment status of their labour force region didn't change much.
The one in four women in clerical &admin jobs were losing the jobs hand over fist, but were less likely to consider themselves unemployed. On the face of it, this politically volatile, middle class, female group is dominating the ranks of the hidden unemployed.
Middle white collar hidden unemployed
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
fManagers
fProfessionals
fTechnicians & trades
fCommunity & personal
fClerical & administrative
fSales
fMachinery operators & drivers
fLabourers
fInadequately described/NS
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)

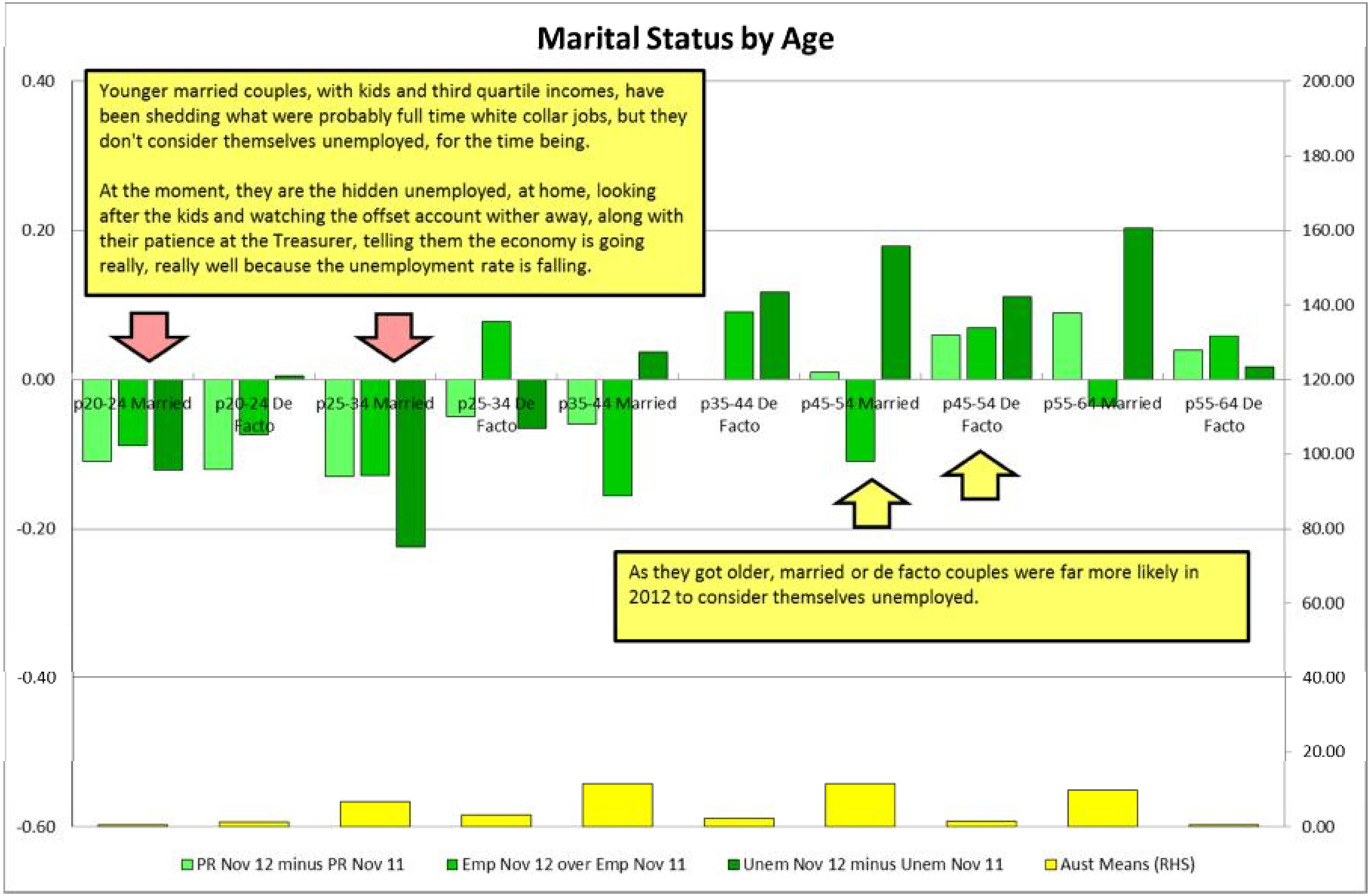


Housing Tenure
We have three big home tenure groups. 1 - home owners, who tend to be older, rural, politically conservative and stable, with a low participation rate. 2 - home buyers who are younger, with kids, and an average participation rate. They are politically marginal and volatile. 3 - Renters - especially those who rent privately, tend to be younger, more mobile, not married and vote Green one, Labor two. Their participation rates and mobility profiles are normally very high.
At the moment, home owners are actively chasing jobs as interest rates fall, home buyers are losing their second part time white collar job and some are leaving the labour market, and renters are not losing jobs to the same degree, but are either joining the hidden unemployed (eg recent migrants) or moving accommodation to chase work, pulling down the unemployment rate in their previous location.
Renters in subsidised homes are more likely to stay put and become unemployed, than agent renters.
These renters inlcude grey nomads or those in community homes - they are aggressively and successfully chasing jobs.
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
Fully Owned
Being Purchased
Rented Agent
Rented State
Rented Private
Rented Coop
Rented Other
Rented NS
Rented Total
Other Tenure
Not Stated
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)

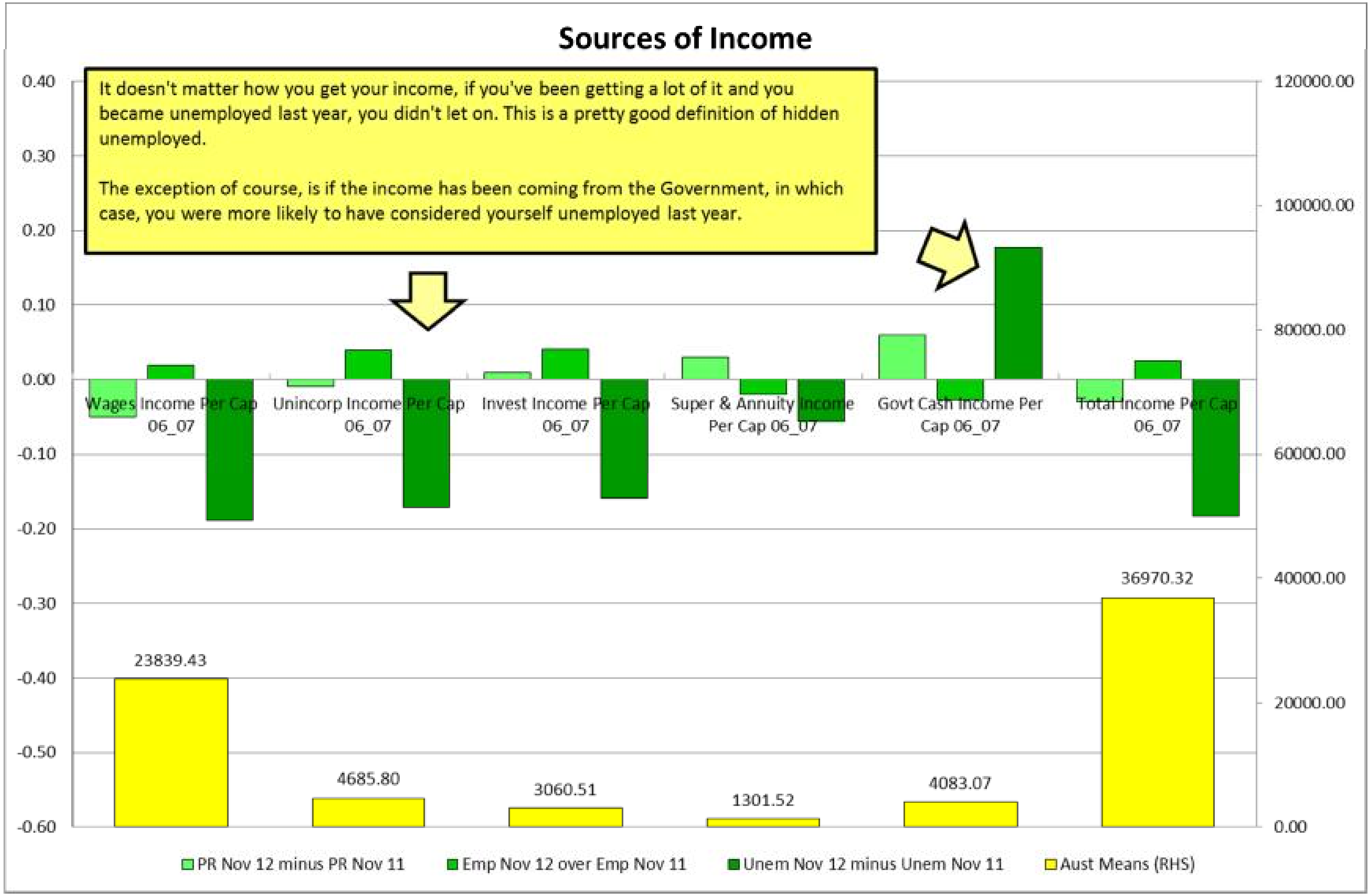

Family Budgets
The higher your income, the less likely you were to be living in a postcode with increasing unemployment, despite participation and employment levels remaining unchanged in the same postcodes. Hidden unemployment rises with income levels.
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
-0.60
-0.70
3000.00
2500.00
2000.00
1500.00
1000.00
500.00
0.00
Med indiv income
Med family inc
Med hhold inc
Med mortgage
Med rent
482.72
1215.24
1030.09
1300.47
191.62
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)

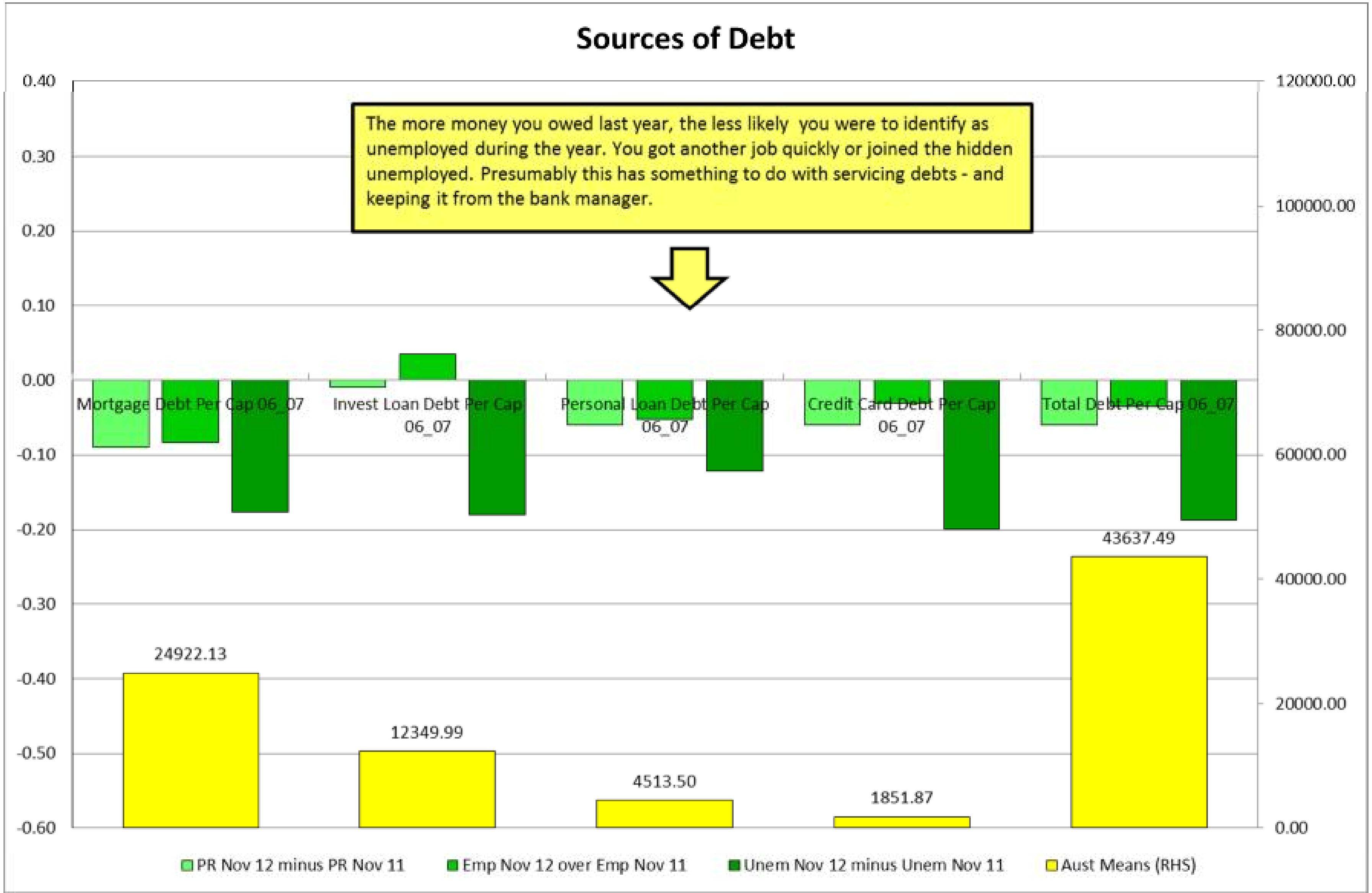


Selected Family Stats
In the past year, more mobile workers, such as recent migrants, living in rented accommodation. They were more likely to be losing their jobs, and moving house to chase work or joining the hidden unemployed.
These could include 457 workers or others outside the welfare net.
Older workers were rejoining the workforce and slowly gaining jobs.
Higher income groups paying more than a quarter of their income in mortgages were improving their employment proifles and dropping their unemployment profiles over the past year.
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
Moved past year
Moved past five years
Med age
Ave persons a room
Ave hhold size
Mortgage stress
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)

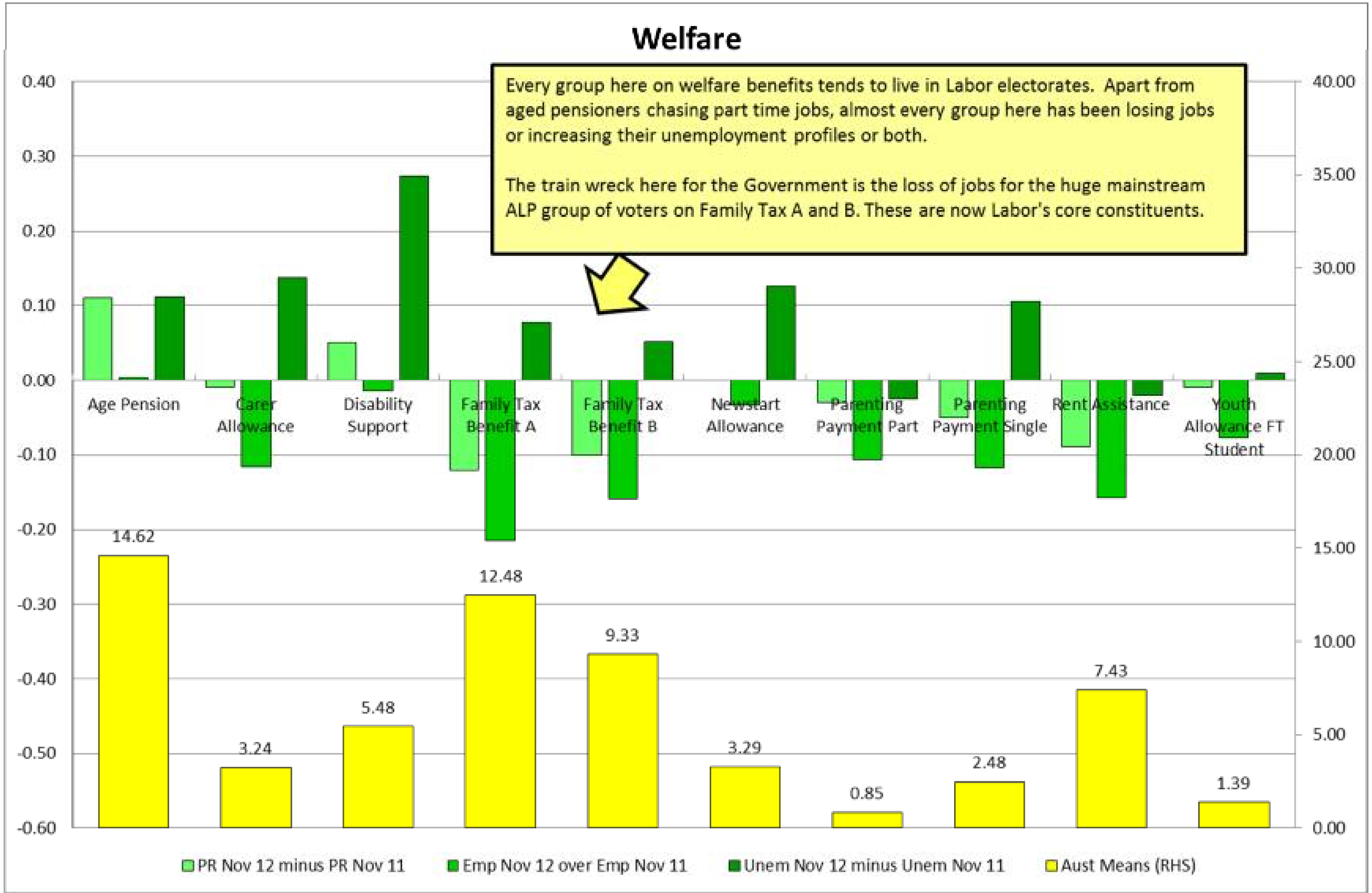


Marital Status by Age
Younger married couples, with kids and third quartile incomes, have been shedding what were probably full time white collar jobs, but they don't consider themselves unemployed, for the time being.
At the moment, they are the hidden unemployed, at home, looking after the kids and 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 got older, married or de facto couples were far more likely in 2012 to consider themselves unemployed.
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
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 Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)


Sources of Income
It doesn't matter how you get your income, if you've been getting a lot of it and you became unemployed last year, you didn't let on. This is a pretty good definition of hidden unemployed.
The exception of course, is if the income has been coming from the Government, in which case, you were more likely to have considered yourself unemployed last year.
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
-0.60
120000.00
100000.00
80000.00
60000.00
40000.00
20000.00
0.00
Wages Income Per Cap 06_07
Unincorp Income Per Cap 06_07
Invest Income Per Cap 06_07
Super & Annuity Income Per Cap 06_07
Govt Cash Income Per Cap 06_07
Total Income Per Cap 06_07
23839.43
4685.80
3060.51
1301.52
4083.07
36970.32
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)



Sources of Debt
The more money you owed last year, the less likely you were to identify as unemployed during the year. You got another job quickly or joined the hidden unemployed. Presumably this has something to do with servicing debts - and keeping it from the bank manager.
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
-0.60
120000.00
100000.00
80000.00
60000.00
40000.00
20000.00
0.00
Mortgage Debt Per Cap 06_07
Invest Loan Debt Per Cap 06_07
Personal Loan Debt Per Cap 06_07
Credit Card Debt Per Cap 06_07
Total Debt Per Cap 06_07
24922.13
12349.99
4513.50
1851.87
43637.49
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)


Welfare
Every group here on welfare benefits tends to live in Labor electorates. Apart from aged pensioners chasing part time jobs, almost every group here has been losing jobs or increasing their unemployment profiles or both.
The train wreck here for the Government is the loss of jobs for the huge mainstream ALP group of voters on Family Tax A and B. These are now Labor's core constituents.
Age Pension
Carer Allowance
Disability Support
Family Tax Benefit A
Family Tax Benefit B
Newstart Allowance
Parenting Payment Part
Parenting Payment Single
Rent Assistance
Youth Allowance FT Student
14.62
3.24
5.48
12.48
9.33
3.29
0.85
2.48
7.43
1.39
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
-0.10
-0.20
-0.30
-0.40
-0.50
-0.60
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
PR Nov 12 minus PR Nov 11
Emp Nov 12 over Emp Nov 11
Unem Nov 12 minus Unem Nov 11
Aust Means (RHS)