



Australian Jobs profile for Nov Qtr. 2014

Prepared by Australian
Development Strategies
Pty Ltd

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Summary

We have been saying for some time that any improvement in the labour market could be identified by a rise in employment numbers, accompanied by a rise in the unemployment rate and this time may have finally arrived. What has been needed since the GFC is a surge in private sector jobs growth, strong enough to induce some of the hidden unemployed back into the ranks of the official job seekers. It is still early days but the November quarter labour market figures look encouraging.

The past 12 months saw big job gains for Hospitality (Accommodation and Food), Professional Consulting, Construction, Arts and Recreation, Real Estate, Media, Transport and Education and these outnumbered losses in Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities, Wholesale, Public Admin and Health.

There was a net gain of 171,400 jobs, with 105,600 jobs for men and 65,800 for women. Of the 105,600 jobs for men, three out of four were full time. Women lost 18,700 full time jobs, but gained 84,500 part time jobs. Many of these part time jobs could be converted to full time if child care were more affordable.

During the six years of Labor Governments men had been losing full time blue collar jobs in the private sector, especially the heavily protected industry of Manufacturing, while women had been holding onto stimulus driven jobs in the public sector trio of Public Admin, Education and Health.

The cause of the drop in participation rates since the stimulus has been the 1.5 percent drop in the participation rate for men, especially in blue collar, private sector jobs. Participation rates for women have been cushioned by Government spending and greater public sector job security and have remained unchanged since January 2011.

The trend which we have started to see here represents a weaning off of women from public sector jobs driven by Commonwealth and State spending and their progressive replacement by private sector jobs led by Professional Consulting which would be even stronger if working women could deduct all or part of their child care costs from their taxable income.

Some 20 out of 87 Labour Force Regions were hit with unemployment increases greater than 1.5 percent in the past year and this is big enough to be classed as a regional recession. The regions in recession are biased towards the eastern states, including New South Wales' coastal

retirement strip and blue collar provincial cities, Victoria's rural and provincial cities and Queensland's coastal retirement strip, along with provincial mining towns and industrial centres.

The demographic variables which dominate these regions include older, middle class persons born in Australia or post-WWII west European migrants. These boomers are now empty nesters and their transition to retirement status means they traditionally suffer the most from an extended period of low interest rates. This especially impacts on women in their fifties, chasing part time jobs in industries such as Health and Social Assistance, to make up for reduced family income from savings during their transition to retirement, especially if their husband has lost his job due to cuts to Mining or regional Public Admin jobs.

The Labour Force Regions with the biggest falls in unemployment rates in the 12 months to November are dominated by a wide range of classic working class outer suburbs across all states.

They also include some high density inner city areas in Melbourne and Perth, agricultural regions in most states and finally some sparsely settled outback regions across Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Three out of four Tasmanian regions make a welcome reappearance, indicating that the labour market recovery is serious indeed as the Tasmanian Labour market has been in deep strife for some time.

Living in these regions are Asian and Middle Eastern migrants and by young families, with kids under 15 years. English typically is not the language spoken in the home, incomes are low, bedrooms tend to be crowded and rent is often paid to a State Housing Authority.

We used statistical modelling to project an estimate of the regional unemployment figures onto 2013 election boundaries and we found 28 electorates hit by rises in unemployment rates greater than 1.5 percent in the past year and hence these electorates could be considered to be in a regional recession.

Half of the seats are in rural or provincial New South Wales, with all except Barton outside Sydney. There are seven seats from Queensland, with a similar strong non-urban bias. There are only two seats from each from previously protected manufacturing suburbs of Adelaide and Melbourne, but three seats from resource and export dependent Perth, which has relied on Fly In Fly Out jobs to drive jobs growth in urban areas during the boom iron ore years.

Of the top 28 seats for rising unemployment, 24 are held by the LNP. The demographic groups concentrated in these LNP seats look like a demographic profile of the rural and retired LNP voter. These older, middle class, Protestant, Australian born voters are now losing jobs through public sector cutbacks or suffering falling pre-retirement incomes from low interest rates and reduced indexation of pensions.

Among the electorates with improving local economies, there are 12 seats from NSW and they tend to be urban, with strong blue collar migrant bases or contain significant numbers of high income professionals. In Queensland, regional economies in working class outer urban Oxley and Rankin are doing well and the same can be said of Port Adelaide, Wakefield and Kingston in SA. This mix of blue collar or professional bases persists with the Victorian and West Australian seats.

Of the top 28 seats for falling unemployment, 18 are now held by the ALP. Fowler, the seat with the biggest fall in unemployment in the last 12 months, was the fifth safest Labor seat in 2013 and had by far the biggest swing to Labor.

During the past 12 months the original unemployment rate for 15-19 year olds rose by 3.8 percent. Dealing specifically with numbers of 15-19 year olds, we note that during the last 12 months 13,600 of them found jobs. However the age group's base numbers grew by only 7,700. This increase in demand for 5,900 jobs pulled in an extra 44,200 15-19 years olds previously Not in the Labour Force, leaving 38,300 of them unemployed and boosting the unemployment rate by 3.8 percent.

There has been a surge in the unemployment rate for 15-19 year olds is because they're giving up on staying at home without a job, which had increasingly been their option of choice since the GFC. With little work experience they can't be expected to move straight into a job and many of these previously discouraged workers will have to spend some time in the ranks of the officially unemployed.

However, the 60-64 year olds were experiencing a 0.9 percent increase in unemployment over the past 12 months, despite a negligible change in hidden unemployment levels. This unemployment increase for pre-retirement workers was close to double the national increase.

Older workers aged 55 and above also topped the age groups for employment growth. A combination of big increases in both employment and unemployment produced an increase in participation rates for older workers which were second only to those for 15-19 year olds.

This rise in participation rates for persons 60 and over refutes arguments that our participation rate has been falling since the winding down of the stimulus in January 2011, due to an age bulge of boomers moving to retirement.

In terms of participation rates, apart from the small group of 15-19 year olds who have finished studies and are rejoining the workforce, the older end of the age spectrum has been hit by low interest rates on their savings, reductions to pension indexation and a rising retirement age.

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 (0.21). 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 regions or suburbs with high levels of the relevant jobs figure. A negative correlation well below the zero line means they're concentrated in regions or suburbs where the jobs figure is lower.

Growth in hidden unemployment across labour market regions after the GFC led us to rely more on workforce participation and employment growth as a stronger guide to the health of regional labour markets than the traditional unemployment rate. In this report we return the focus to unemployment rates, as it appears some of the hidden unemployed are finally returning to the labour market chasing jobs, making the unemployment figure more reliable again.

Labour Market data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics has undergone a major overhaul leading up to the preparation of the February Quarter figures. The monthly figures for August and September 2013 appear to contain non-sampling errors due to questionnaire compliance which has impacted on the Year on Year employment figures to August and September 2014 and hence on the November Quarter 2014, compared to the November Quarter 2013. If anything the November Quarter 2014 figures probably underestimate the labour market recovery outlined in this report. Still, the current figures should be treated with caution until we see the trends from the February quarter.

Month & Year	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	10535.0	451.4	10986.4	5876.8	16863.2	4.1	65.1	338.2	6.0	344.3	-0.2	344.0	-0.1	0.7
Nov-2008	10757.3	465.9	11223.2	6034.1	17257.3	4.2	65.0	216.2	12.6	228.8	164.9	393.7	0.0	-0.2
Nov-2009	10829.2	593.4	11422.7	6181.6	17604.3	5.2	64.9	99.0	131.0	230.0	157.3	387.3	1.0	-0.1
Nov-2010	11144.5	558.2	11702.8	6175.2	17878.0	4.8	65.5	402.8	-28.4	374.4	3.4	377.8	-0.4	0.7
Nov-2011	11240.6	578.1	11818.6	6351.1	18169.7	4.9	65.0	42.9	14.6	57.5	168.0	225.5	0.1	-0.5
Nov-2012	11375.0	588.3	11963.3	6536.3	18499.6	4.9	64.7	134.5	10.2	144.7	185.2	329.9	0.0	-0.4
Nov-2013	11471.5	657.0	12128.5	6711.7	18840.1	5.4	64.4	96.5	68.7	165.2	175.4	340.5	0.5	-0.3
Nov-2014	11642.9	725.9	12368.8	6811.5	19180.3	5.9	64.5	171.4	68.9	240.4	99.8	340.2	0.5	0.1

Table 1. National labour market summary (shown in 000's). The monthly figures for each year are in the left hand columns (green headings) and the Year on Year figures (YoY) are in the right hand columns (blue headings).

During the 12 months to November 2014, YoY employment growth was 171,400, unemployment growth was 68,900 and Not in the Labour Force growth was 99,800. Given our long term participation and unemployment rates of about 65 percent and 5 percent respectively, we should have seen employment growth of 210,000 (not 171,400), unemployment growth of 10,000 (not 68,900) and Not in the Labour Force growth of 120,000 (not 99,800).

So our employment growth was about 40,000 too low, unemployment growth was 60,000 too high and Not in the Labour Force was 20,000 too low. These figures may be undershooting the mark as far as normal growth in the labour market is concerned, but they are a lot better than we have been seeing in recent years, including the 12 months to November 2013.

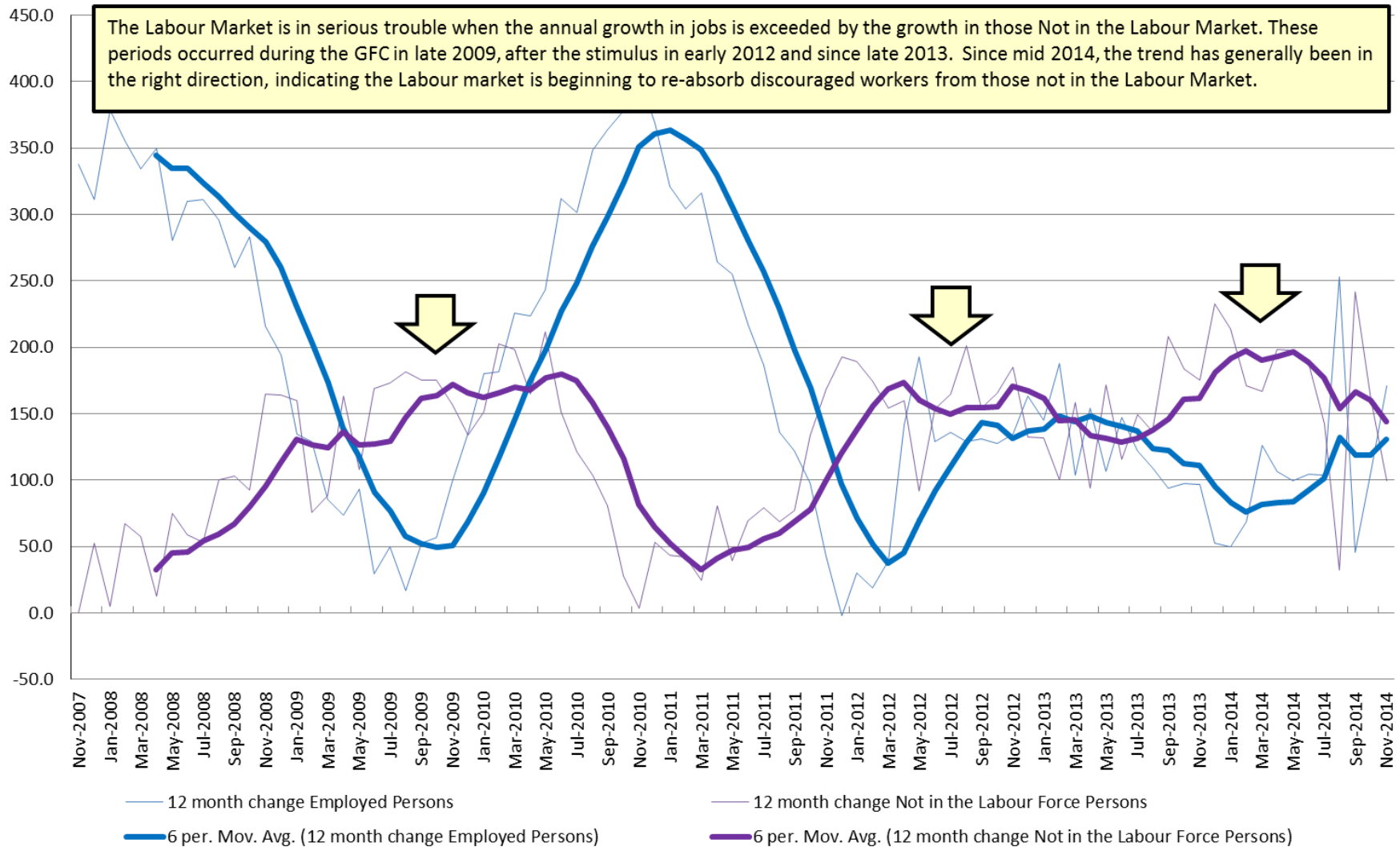
The big increase in unemployment taking place in the 12 months to November 2014, at the same time as a big increase in employment over the same period, combined to produce the 20,000 fall in those Not in the Labour force. These would include the hidden unemployed.

Year on Year increases in those Not in the Labor Force includes students and retirees, but also discouraged workers. These are persons who have lost their jobs but had not been actively seeking work during the survey period or were not ready to start work immediately. They could have a working partner, some savings or supportive parents, or find it difficult to relocate a short notice to a different work region. Government attitudes to dole payments can also impact on this group.

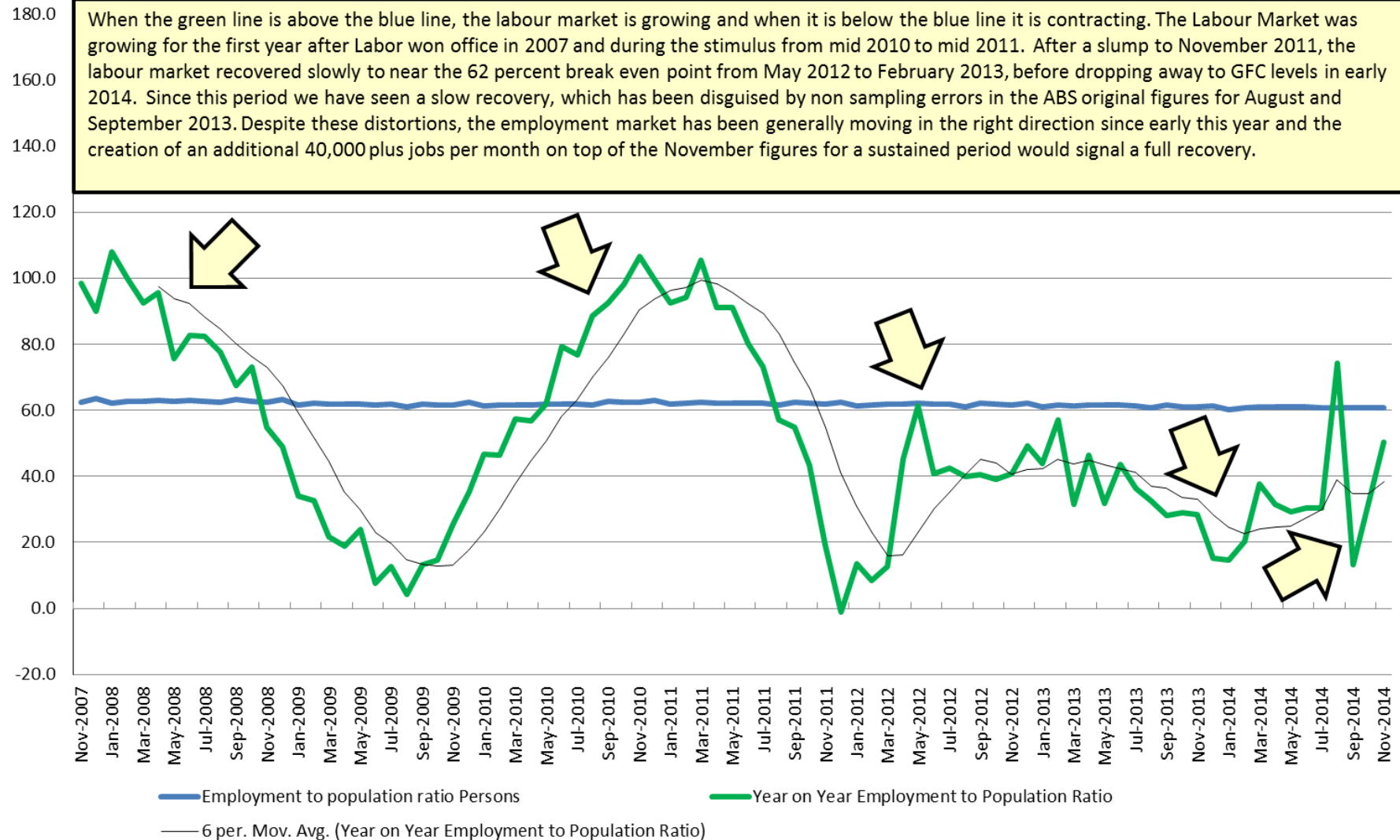
We have been saying for some time that any improvement in the labour market could be identified by a rise in employment numbers, accompanied by a rise in the unemployment rate and this time may have finally arrived.

Labour Market Dynamics Year on Year

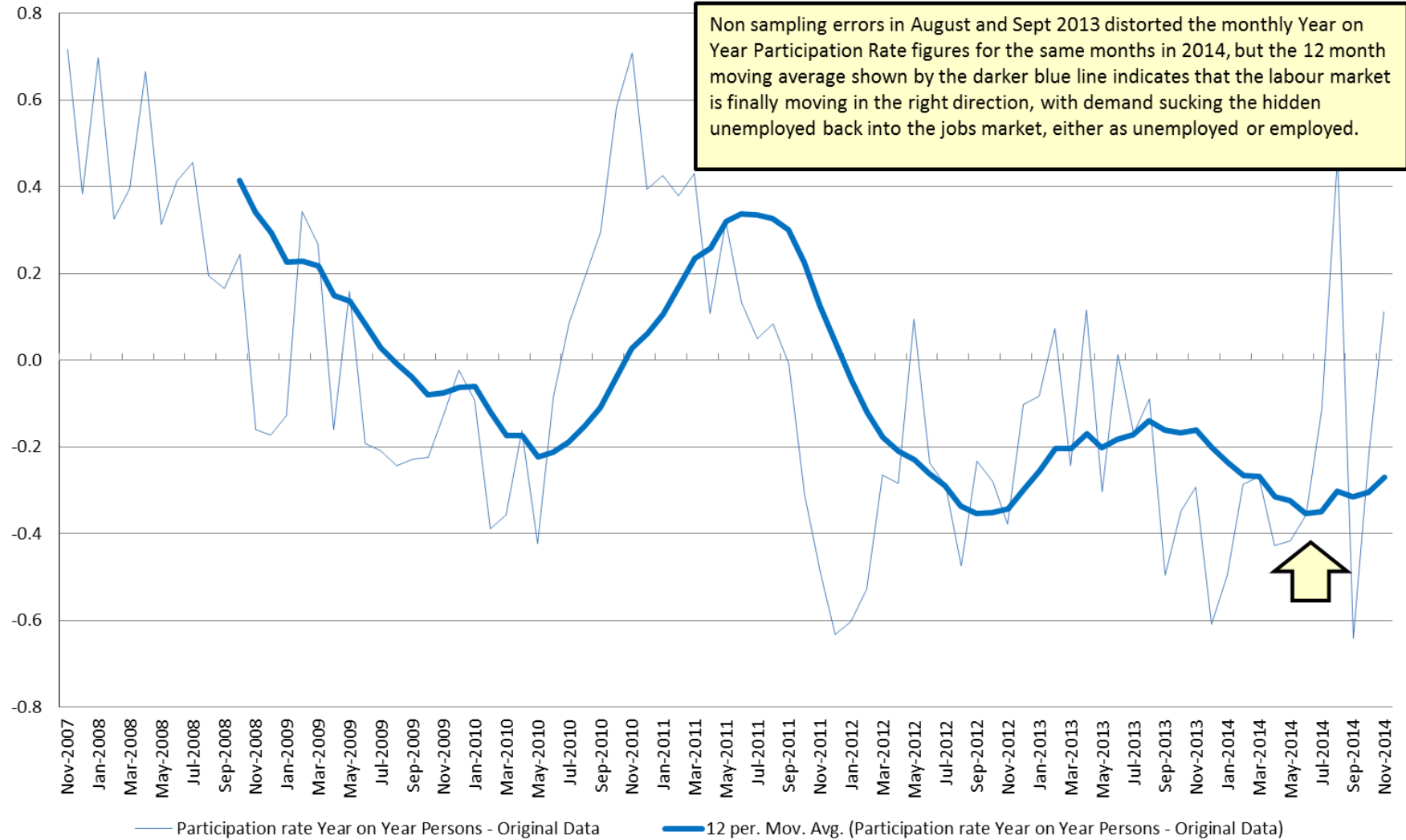
The Labour Market is in serious trouble when the annual growth in jobs is exceeded by the growth in those Not in the Labour Market. These periods occurred during the GFC in late 2009, after the stimulus in early 2012 and since late 2013. Since mid 2014, the trend has generally been in the right direction, indicating the Labour market is beginning to re-absorb discouraged workers from those not in the Labour Market.



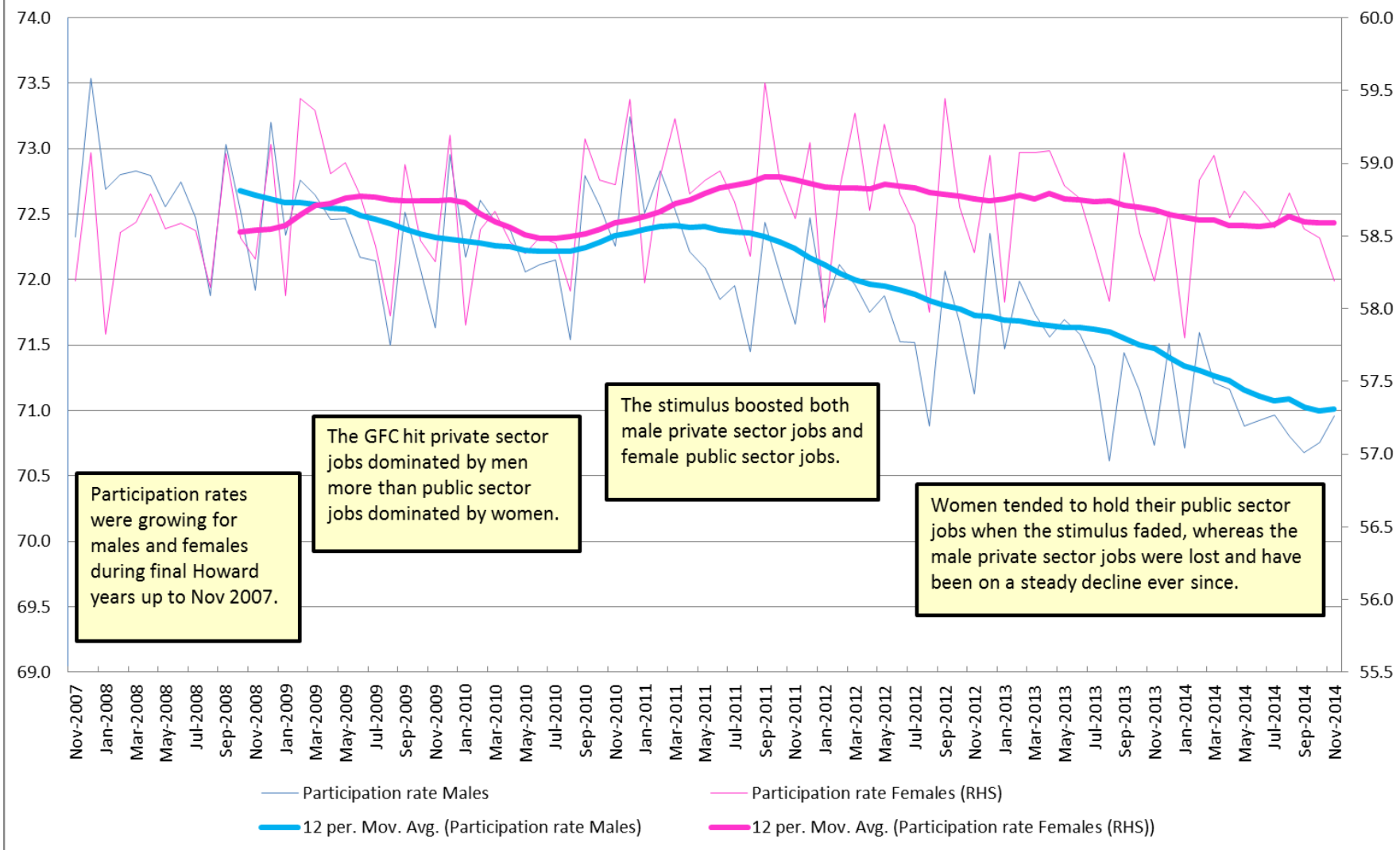
Employment to Population Ratios: Year on Year & Monthly



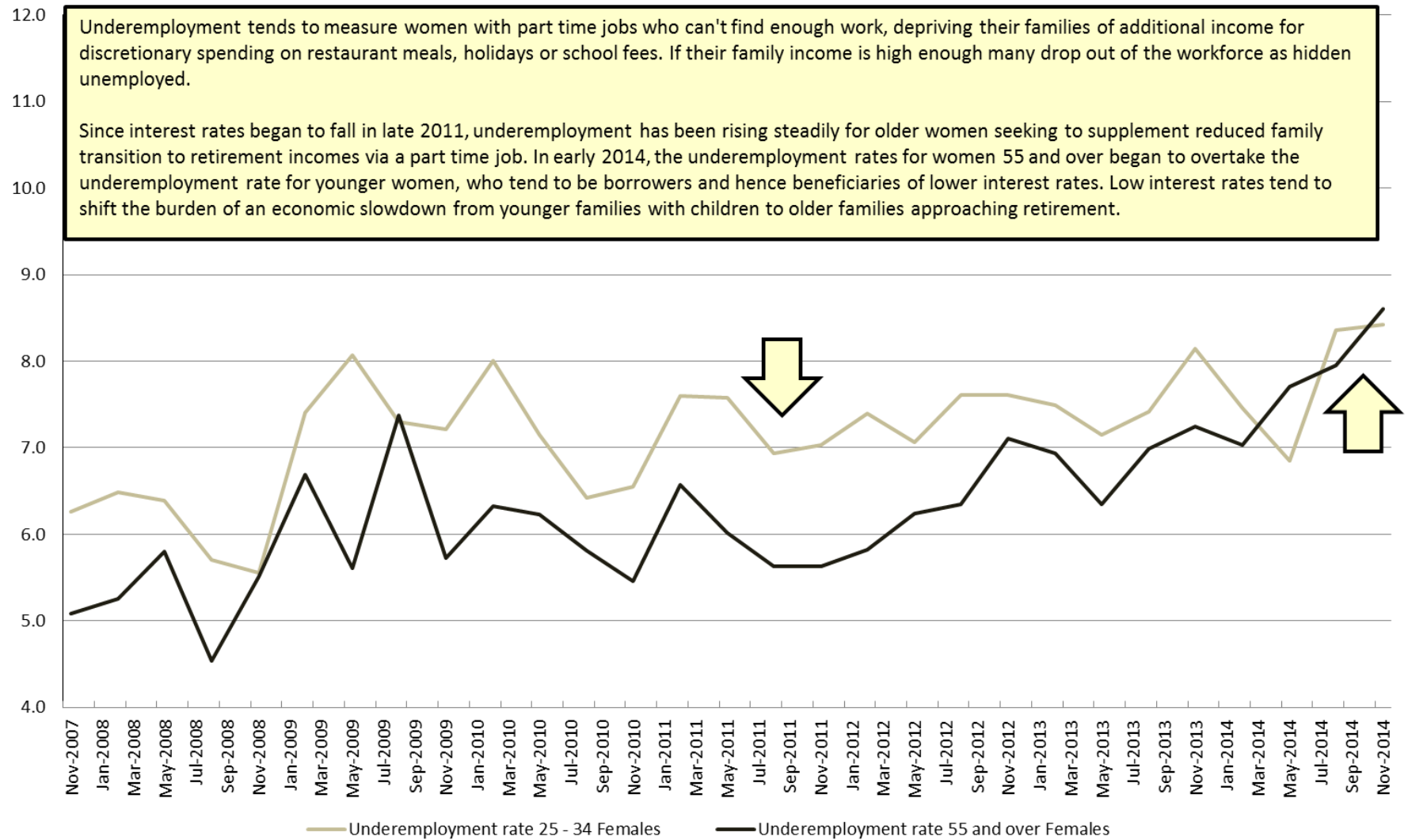
Participation rate Year on Year Persons - Original Data



Participation Rates for Males and Females



Underemployment by Selected Female Age Groups - Original



Quarter & Year	Agriculture forestry & fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Wholesale	Retail	Accommodation & Food	Transport	Media	Finance	Real Estate	Professional consulting	Admin consulting	Public admin	Education	Health & social assist	Arts & recreation	Other Services	Total Employed
Nov-2007	342.9	137.1	1038.8	109.6	953.6	371.9	1240.9	679.2	553.4	234.2	400.5	193.3	763.7	335.5	628.9	785.7	1084.7	199.5	481.9	10535.1
Nov-2008	356.1	180.8	1012.3	129.7	997.3	394.1	1205.5	703.2	599.4	223.0	390.2	207.2	809.8	338.2	662.5	790.9	1111.2	193.8	452.0	10757.3
Nov-2009	348.1	165.5	980.8	121.2	982.7	426.4	1192.2	736.7	568.6	212.1	396.0	183.1	827.8	369.5	673.8	837.1	1176.6	192.9	438.1	10829.2
Nov-2010	354.8	198.9	975.3	145.2	1029.1	399.0	1213.3	751.7	577.1	211.4	375.0	206.9	832.7	400.4	690.5	861.3	1273.8	185.0	463.1	11144.5
Nov-2011	325.3	240.5	936.0	153.2	1018.6	435.5	1192.5	751.0	574.9	198.5	413.1	190.7	850.2	391.2	730.6	857.7	1336.0	201.9	443.2	11240.6
Nov-2012	301.1	262.4	953.7	140.5	995.8	416.3	1217.1	771.7	600.6	215.3	407.9	194.0	899.1	395.5	691.7	896.0	1356.6	203.4	456.3	11375.0
Nov-2013	323.4	273.1	935.8	154.7	1009.2	400.5	1252.9	756.4	600.6	184.1	402.8	191.7	878.1	385.1	753.2	901.0	1400.7	200.6	467.6	11471.5
Nov-2014	324.3	228.9	915.0	139.4	1056.8	384.8	1258.6	823.7	612.3	208.7	411.5	219.6	940.7	382.1	736.7	912.1	1388.0	234.1	465.4	11642.9
Nov 14 minus Nov 13	0.9	-44.2	-20.9	-15.3	47.7	-15.6	5.7	67.2	11.7	24.6	8.7	27.9	62.6	-3.0	-16.5	11.1	-12.7	33.5	-2.2	171.4

Table 2. This table shows quarterly employment levels by industry in 000's for the 11,642,900 employed persons in column two of Table 1. The last row shows movements from November 2013 to November 2014 with big gains highlighted in green and losses in maroon.

The past 12 months saw big job gains for Hospitality (Accommodation and Food), Professional Consulting, Construction, Arts and Recreation, Real Estate, Media, Transport and Education and these outnumbered losses in Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities, Wholesale, Public Admin and Health.

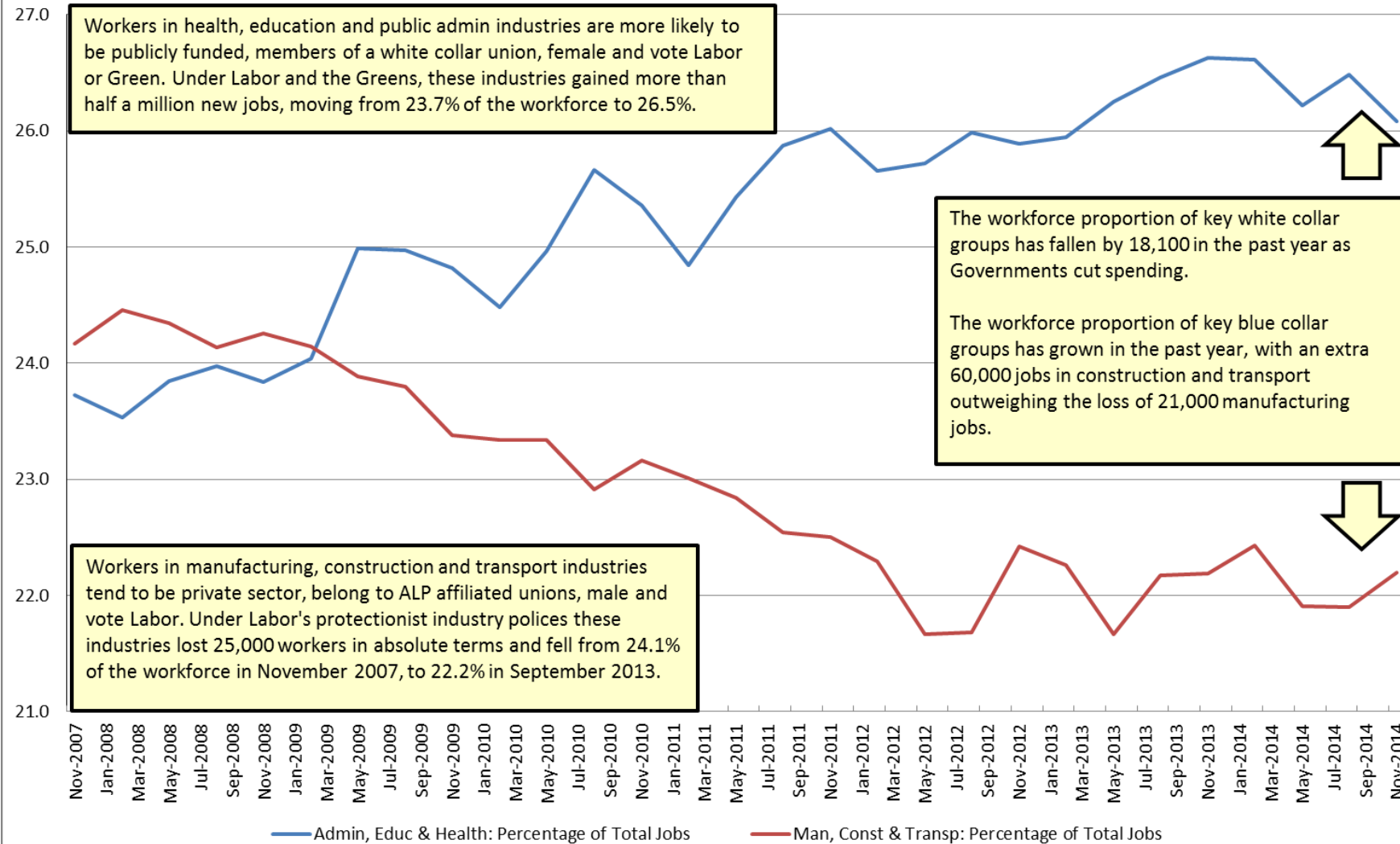
There was a net gain of 171,400 jobs, with 105,600 jobs for men and 65,800 for women. Of the 105,600 jobs for men, three out of four were full time. Women lost 18,700 full time jobs, but gained 84,500 part time jobs.

During the six years of Labor Governments men had been losing full time blue collar jobs in the private sector, especially the heavily protected industry of Manufacturing, while women had been holding onto stimulus driven jobs in the public sector trio of Public Admin, Education and Health.

The last 12 months saw men gain more than 200,000 jobs across Construction (54,300), Hospitality, Finance, Retail, Media and Professional Consulting to offset about 100,000 job losses across Mining (35,300), Public Admin, Wholesale, Services, Utilities and Agriculture. This represented real gains for men in full time, private sector jobs. Despite cuts to protection, men lost only 4,300 jobs across Manufacturing, with gains in chemicals, machinery, furniture and food compensating for losses in metals and clothing.

Women gained some 160,000 jobs across Professional Consulting (42,000), Hospitality, Real Estate, Arts and Recreation, to offset about 96,000 job losses in Finance, Retail, Manufacturing, Health and Mining.

Labour Market Shares for key White Collar & Blue Collar Workers



Labour Force Regions	Unem Nov Qtr 13	Unem Nov Qtr 14	Unem Nov Qtr 14 minus Nov Qtr 13
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.1	7.9	4.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.9	8.1	4.2
Ballarat	3.1	6.8	3.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.9	8.5	3.6
Queensland - Outback	3.8	7.1	3.3
Richmond - Tweed	7.3	10.4	3.1
Geelong	5.1	8.2	3.1
Shepparton	4.8	7.8	3.0
Townsville	5.8	8.7	2.9
Perth - North West	2.5	5.1	2.6
Mackay	5.0	7.5	2.6
Perth - South East	3.2	5.8	2.5
Logan - Beaudesert	6.9	9.0	2.1
Sunshine Coast	4.8	6.9	2.0
Wide Bay	8.5	10.6	2.0
Sydney - Outer South West	4.3	6.2	1.9
Melbourne - Inner South	5.1	7.0	1.9
Bendigo	5.2	6.9	1.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.5	6.1	1.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	5.4	6.9	1.5
Sydney - Sutherland	2.7	4.1	1.4
Moreton Bay - South	2.8	4.1	1.3

Variables	Aust Means	Unem Nov Qtr 13	Unem Nov Qtr 14	Unem Nov Qtr 14 minus Nov Qtr 13
Aged 85-89	0.9	-0.15	0.17	0.32
Aged 80-84	1.8	-0.08	0.22	0.30
Fem Presbyterian	2.9	-0.12	0.18	0.30
Two Person Home	34.0	-0.08	0.22	0.30
Presbyterian	2.7	-0.09	0.19	0.28
Aged 65-69	4.3	0.05	0.32	0.27
Aged 70-74	3.2	0.04	0.31	0.27
Family no kids	37.8	-0.13	0.14	0.27
Aged 75-79	2.4	0.02	0.28	0.26
Fem Real Estate	1.7	-0.38	-0.12	0.26
Fem English spoken at home	76.9	-0.06	0.18	0.24
Aged 60-64	5.6	0.04	0.27	0.23
English spoken at home	76.6	-0.06	0.17	0.23
Accom & Food	5.3	-0.16	0.06	0.22
Fem Employed part time	23.5	-0.25	-0.03	0.22
Fem Field Study Health	14.5	-0.15	0.07	0.22
Field Study Education	3.5	-0.10	0.11	0.21
Did not commute	10.2	-0.03	0.17	0.20
Fem Health & social assist	19.7	0.09	0.28	0.19
Fem Aged 55-59	6.1	0.07	0.26	0.19
Fem 55-59 two kids	2.9	-0.02	0.17	0.19
Fem Germany	0.5	-0.18	0.01	0.19

Table 3. The 22 Labour Force Regions with the biggest increases in unemployment rates in the November Quarter are shown at top left. The 20 regions with unemployment increases greater than 1.5 percent in the past year can be considered to be in a regional recession. The regions here are biased towards the eastern states, including New South Wales' coastal retirement strip and blue collar provincial cities, Victoria's rural and provincial cities and Queensland's coastal retirement strip, along with provincial mining towns and industrial centres.

The demographic variables at top right dominate these regions in recession and include older, middle class persons born in Australia or post-WWII west European migrants, empty nesters, who traditionally suffer the most from an extended period of low interest rates. This especially impacts on women in their fifties, chasing part time jobs in Health to make up for reduced family income from savings during their transition to retirement, especially if their husband has lost his job in Hospitality or Education.

Labour Force Regions	Unem Nov Qtr 13	Unem Nov Qtr 14	Unem Nov Qtr 14 minus Nov Qtr 13
Sydney - South West	10.5	5.6	-4.9
Western Australia - Outback	8.1	4.8	-3.3
Northern Territory - Outback	6.9	4.1	-2.8
Sydney - Parramatta	8.5	6.0	-2.4
Sydney - Blacktown	7.9	5.5	-2.4
Toowoomba	4.7	2.6	-2.1
Riverina	6.1	4.1	-2.1
Far West and Orana	7.7	5.8	-1.9
Ipswich	8.5	6.7	-1.8
Illawarra	6.3	4.9	-1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	6.5	5.1	-1.3
Melbourne - North West	7.6	6.3	-1.2
Adelaide - South	6.5	5.3	-1.2
West and North West	9.4	8.2	-1.1
Launceston and North East	8.1	7.1	-1.0
Mid North Coast	7.8	6.8	-1.0
Perth - Inner	3.5	2.5	-1.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.5	2.5	-1.0
Hobart	6.5	5.7	-0.9
Sydney - Ryde	5.9	5.1	-0.8
Bunbury	3.9	3.2	-0.7
Moreton Bay - North	9.1	8.4	-0.7

Variables	Aust Means	Unem Nov Qtr 13	Unem Nov Qtr 14	Unem Nov Qtr 14 minus Nov Qtr 13
No school Attended	0.8	0.32	-0.04	-0.36
Fem No school Attended	0.9	0.28	-0.06	-0.34
Fem Aged 0-4	6.4	0.22	-0.11	-0.33
Vietnamese speakers	1.0	0.32	0.01	-0.31
Family kids under 15	30.7	-0.05	-0.36	-0.31
Vietnam	0.8	0.30	0.00	-0.30
Fem Vietnamese speakers	1.1	0.31	0.01	-0.30
persons 25-34 Married	6.9	0.06	-0.23	-0.29
Aged 0-4	6.9	0.18	-0.11	-0.29
Buddhism	2.3	0.20	-0.06	-0.26
Fem Buddhism	2.7	0.18	-0.08	-0.26
Renter via State	4.1	0.20	-0.06	-0.26
Six or more Persons	3.3	0.19	-0.07	-0.26
Fem 25-29 one kid	1.4	0.36	0.10	-0.26
persons 20-24 Married	0.5	0.20	-0.06	-0.26
Occ Not Stated	2.1	0.31	0.06	-0.25
Non English at home	17.8	0.08	-0.17	-0.25
Ave hhold size	2.6	0.09	-0.16	-0.25
Fam \$200-299	0.8	0.41	0.16	-0.25
Fem Non English at home	18.6	0.07	-0.17	-0.24
Ave persons per room	1.1	0.09	-0.15	-0.24

Table 4. The 22 Labour Force Regions with the biggest falls in unemployment rates in the November Quarter are shown at top left. Across all Australian states we see a mix of regions centred on high density inner city areas, spreading out to classic working class outer suburbs, some agricultural areas and finally to sparsely settled outback regions. Three out of four Tasmanian regions make a welcome reappearance.

Living in these regions at top right are demographic groups dominated by Asian and Middle Eastern migrants and by young families, with kids under 15 years. English typically is not the language spoken in the home, incomes are low, bedrooms tend to be crowded and rent is often paid to a State Housing Authority. These parents are driving our newly employed professionals to work in a cab, cleaning their homes, taking their money at the late night servo, shuffling their shopping trolley back to the racks or cooking and delivering their take away seafood Pad Thai.

Federal Seat	STATE	ALP 2PP 2013	ALP 2PP swing	Pred Unem Nov 13	Pred Unem Nov 14	Unem Nov 14 minus Unem Nov 13	Federal Seat	STATE	ALP 2PP 2013	ALP 2PP swing	Pred Unem Nov 13	Pred Unem Nov 14	Unem Nov 14 minus Unem Nov 13
Mcpherson	QLD	37.0	-2.7	4.6	9.3	4.7	Fowler	NSW	68.3	8.0	11.5	7.9	-3.6
Moncrieff	QLD	32.1	-0.5	3.7	8.1	4.4	Holt	VIC	60.9	-4.9	9.5	6.6	-2.9
Gilmore	NSW	47.4	2.7	4.5	7.7	3.3	Gorton	VIC	66.9	-7.5	8.7	6.1	-2.6
Flinders	VIC	38.2	-2.7	3.0	6.3	3.2	Port Adelaide	SA	64.2	-6.9	9.3	6.9	-2.4
Fisher	QLD	40.3	-5.6	4.1	7.0	2.9	Lalor	VIC	62.1	-10.0	8.3	6.1	-2.3
Robertson	NSW	47.0	-4.0	4.9	7.3	2.4	Bradfield	NSW	28.8	-2.6	4.6	2.5	-2.1
Sturt	SA	39.9	-6.5	3.4	5.6	2.2	Lingiari	NT	51.4	-2.8	7.2	5.2	-2.0
Barton	NSW	49.7	-7.2	4.0	6.2	2.2	Wakefield	SA	53.7	-7.1	9.5	7.5	-2.0
Richmond	NSW	53.0	-4.0	6.6	8.7	2.2	Rankin	QLD	55.9	-0.6	8.8	6.9	-1.9
Hindmarsh	SA	48.1	-8.0	3.8	5.9	2.1	Chifley	NSW	61.1	-1.8	9.5	7.5	-1.9
Dobell	NSW	49.3	-5.8	5.6	7.7	2.1	Werriwa	NSW	52.8	-4.5	8.4	6.5	-1.9
Cook	NSW	33.7	-3.7	2.1	4.2	2.1	Kooyong	VIC	39.6	-3.6	5.2	3.5	-1.7
Shortland	NSW	57.2	-5.6	6.1	8.1	2.0	Mitchell	NSW	27.6	-4.9	5.3	3.6	-1.7
Lyne	NSW	35.2	-2.3	6.3	8.2	1.9	Leichhardt	QLD	44.7	-1.1	7.6	6.1	-1.5
Maranoa	QLD	27.7	0.6	3.8	5.8	1.9	Berowra	NSW	31.0	-2.9	5.7	4.3	-1.4
Fadden	QLD	35.6	-0.2	5.0	7.0	1.9	Blaxland	NSW	62.3	-0.8	8.7	7.4	-1.3
Charlton	NSW	59.2	-3.4	5.4	7.2	1.9	Calwell	VIC	64.2	-6.2	7.7	6.5	-1.2
Paterson	NSW	40.2	-4.5	5.2	7.1	1.8	Kingston	SA	60.3	-4.9	8.1	7.0	-1.1
Hasluck	WA	45.1	-4.3	4.4	6.2	1.8	Warringah	NSW	34.5	-2.3	3.2	2.1	-1.1
Page	NSW	47.5	-6.7	6.5	8.3	1.8	Oxley	QLD	53.9	-2.0	7.0	6.0	-1.0
Macquarie	NSW	45.5	-3.2	4.6	6.3	1.6	North Sydney	NSW	34.4	-1.8	3.7	2.8	-0.9
Hume	NSW	38.5	-2.8	4.3	5.9	1.6	Greenway	NSW	53.9	2.1	6.4	5.6	-0.9
Dawson	QLD	42.4	-5.2	3.9	5.5	1.6	Durack	WA	32.0	-1.2	5.0	4.2	-0.8
Petrie	QLD	49.5	-3.0	4.9	6.5	1.6	Gellibrand	VIC	66.8	-7.6	7.4	6.6	-0.8
Deakin	VIC	46.8	-3.8	3.7	5.2	1.5	Grayndler	NSW	70.6	-0.3	6.3	5.6	-0.8
Perth	WA	54.4	-1.5	4.0	5.5	1.5	Lyons	TAS	48.8	-13.5	8.8	8.1	-0.7
Calare	NSW	34.0	-5.2	5.2	6.7	1.5	Curtin	WA	32.4	-1.2	3.5	2.7	-0.7
Stirling	WA	39.7	-4.8	3.0	4.5	1.5	McMahon	NSW	55.9	-2.5	7.4	6.8	-0.6

Table 5. We used statistical modelling to project an estimate of the regional Labour market figures onto 2013 election boundaries and Table 5 above, shows the 28 electorates with the biggest rises in unemployment rates at top left, and the 28 electorates with the biggest falls in unemployment rates at top right. The model was not as strong as usual, which is not surprising given the problems with the source data for the first month of the November quarter and the error of estimate is up to 1.5 percent. So we are looking to broader trends rather than individual results.

Given these constraints, the 28 electorates at top left have all experienced rises in unemployment rates greater than 1.5 percent in the past year and hence would be considered to be in a regional recession. Half of these seats are in rural or provincial New South Wales, with all except Barton outside Sydney. There are seven seats from Queensland, with a similar strong non-urban bias. There are only two seats from each from protectionist manufacturing cities of Adelaide and Melbourne but three seats from resource and export dependent Perth, which has relied on FIFO jobs in urban areas during boom iron ore years.

Among those seats in the top right columns with improving local economies, there are 12 seats from NSW and they tend to be urban, with strong blue collar migrant bases or containing big numbers of high income professionals. In Queensland, regional economies in working class outer urban Oxley and Rankin are doing well and the same can be said of Port Adelaide, Wakefield and Kingston in SA. This polarised pattern of blue collar/professional bases persists with the Victorian and West Australian seats.

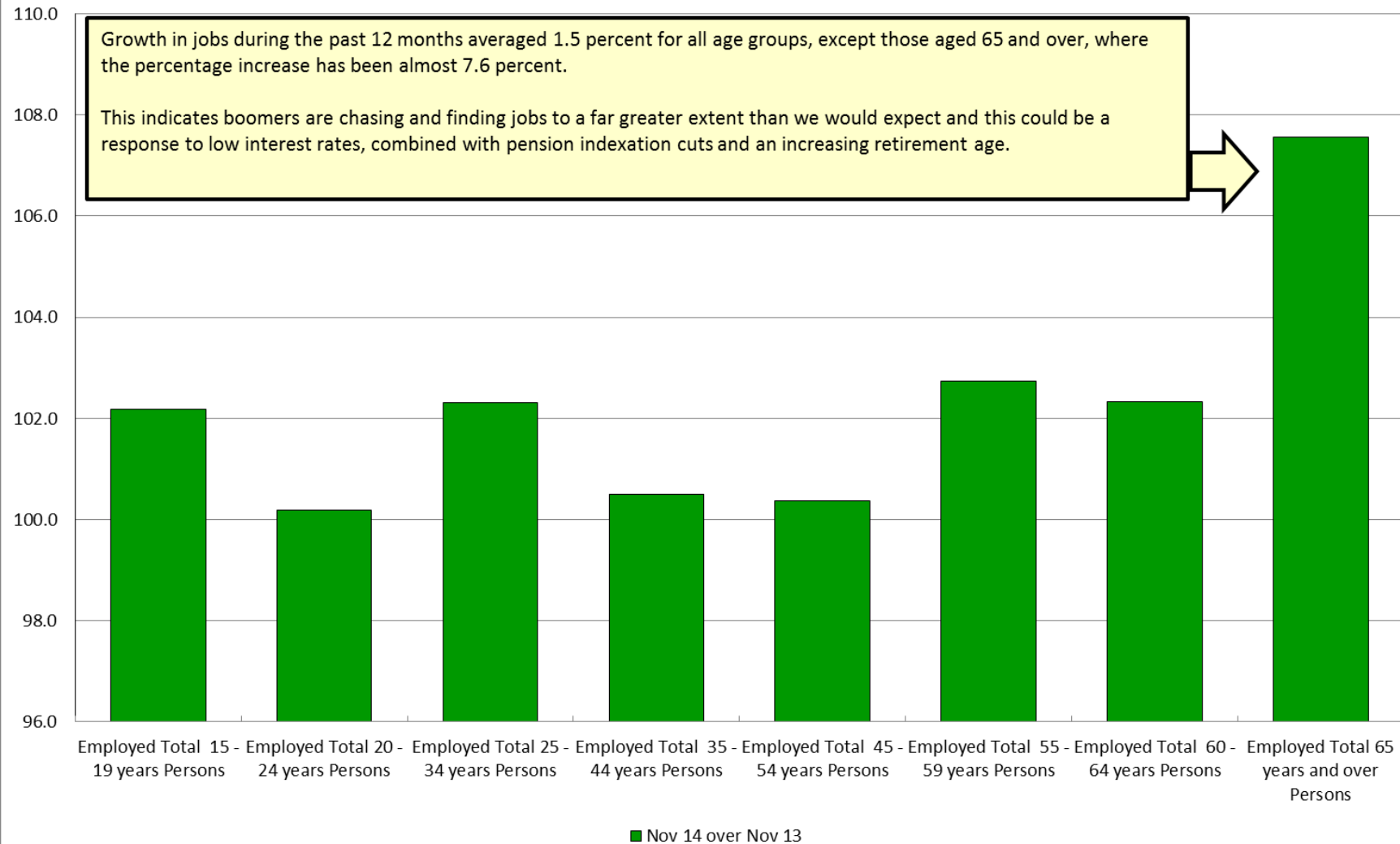
In the elections of 2007, 2010 and 2013, men and women without a job tended to be found in Labor electorates. In the past 12 months, these residents of Labor seats have been finding jobs, while residents of Coalition seats have been losing theirs.

Of the top 28 seats for falling unemployment, 18 are now held by the ALP. Fowler, the seat with the biggest fall in unemployment in the last 12 months, was the fifth safest Labor seat in 2013 and had by far the biggest swing to Labor. In the 2013 election Labor won big swings from South East Asian migrants and Fowler is the top electorate in Australia for Vietnamese born, with 13.8 percent. Vietnamese are now numbered among the top groups gaining jobs in the last 12 months.

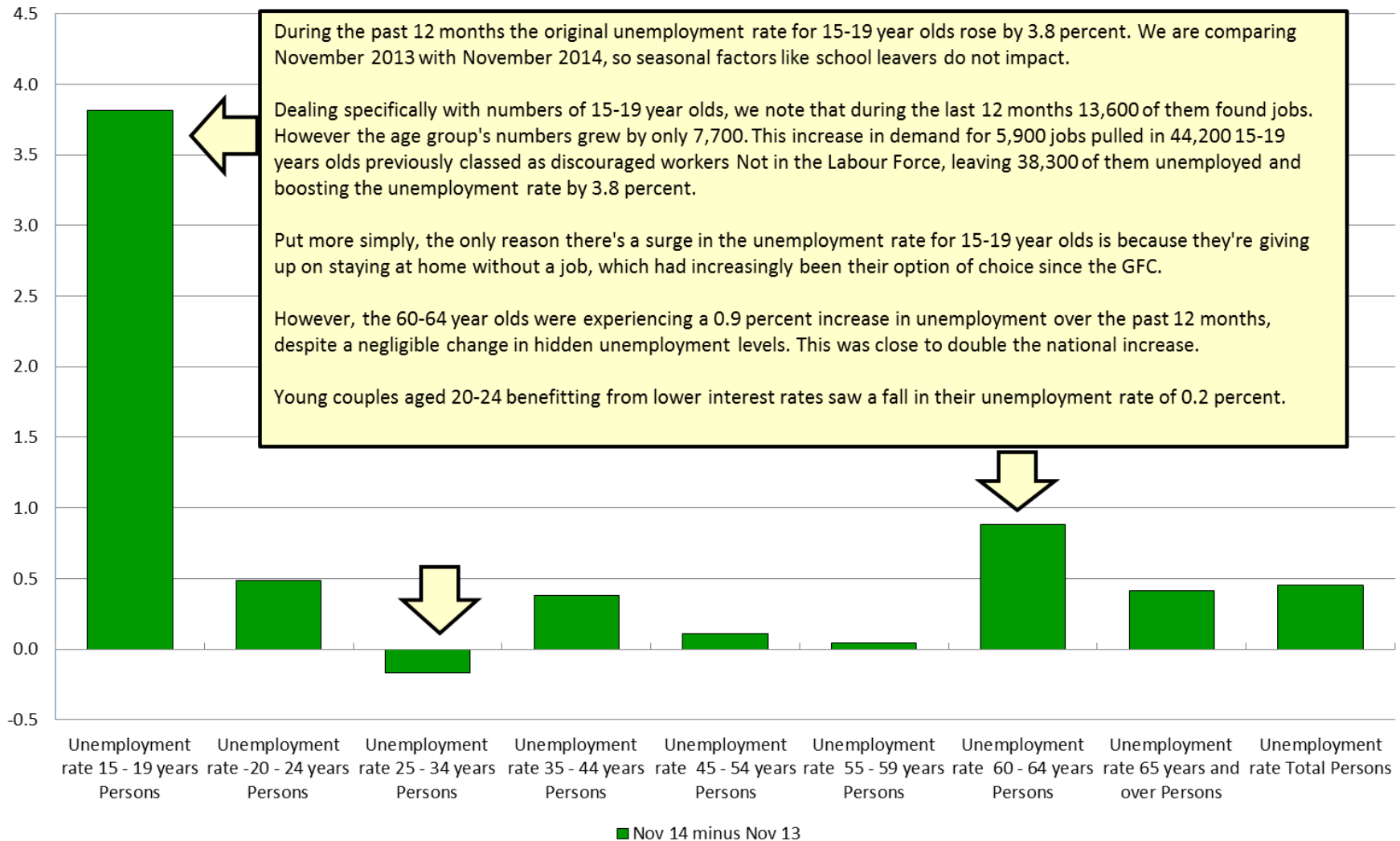
The Coalition were correct to argue that Labor's economic policies cost Labor voters blue collar jobs between 2007 and 2012, but as these 2013 Labor voters regain their jobs, the opinion polls indicate they are sticking to Labor.

Unfortunately for the Coalition, of the top 28 seats for rising unemployment, 24 out of 28 are held by the LNP. Table 3 above, which lists the groups experiencing recession levels of unemployment increases, reads like a demographic profile of the rural and retired LNP voter and these older, middle class, Protestant, Australian born voters now losing their jobs through public sector cutbacks or suffering falling pre-retirement incomes from low interest rates seem, from the opinion polls, to be taking it personally.

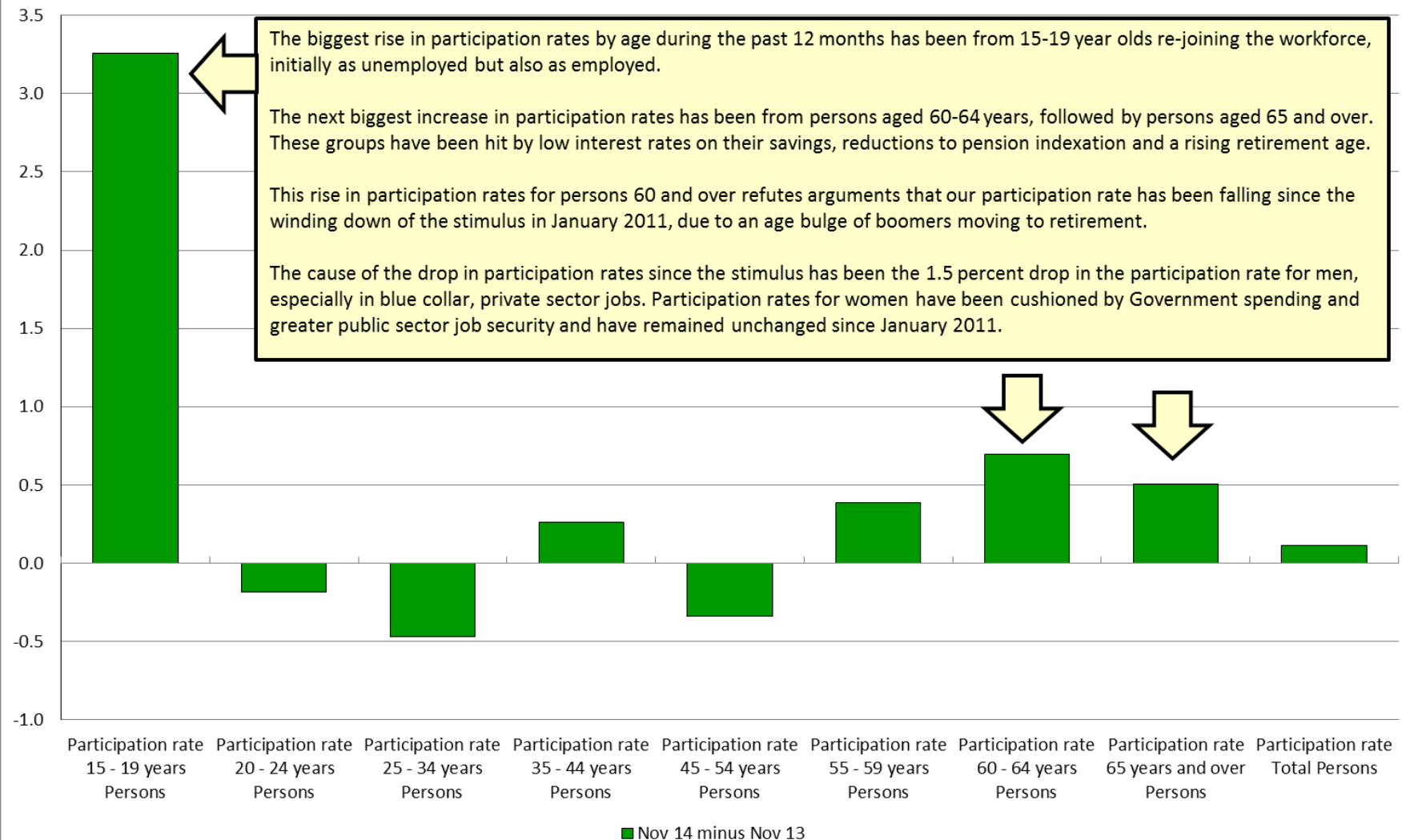
Employment Growth Changes by Age: Nov 14 over Nov 13



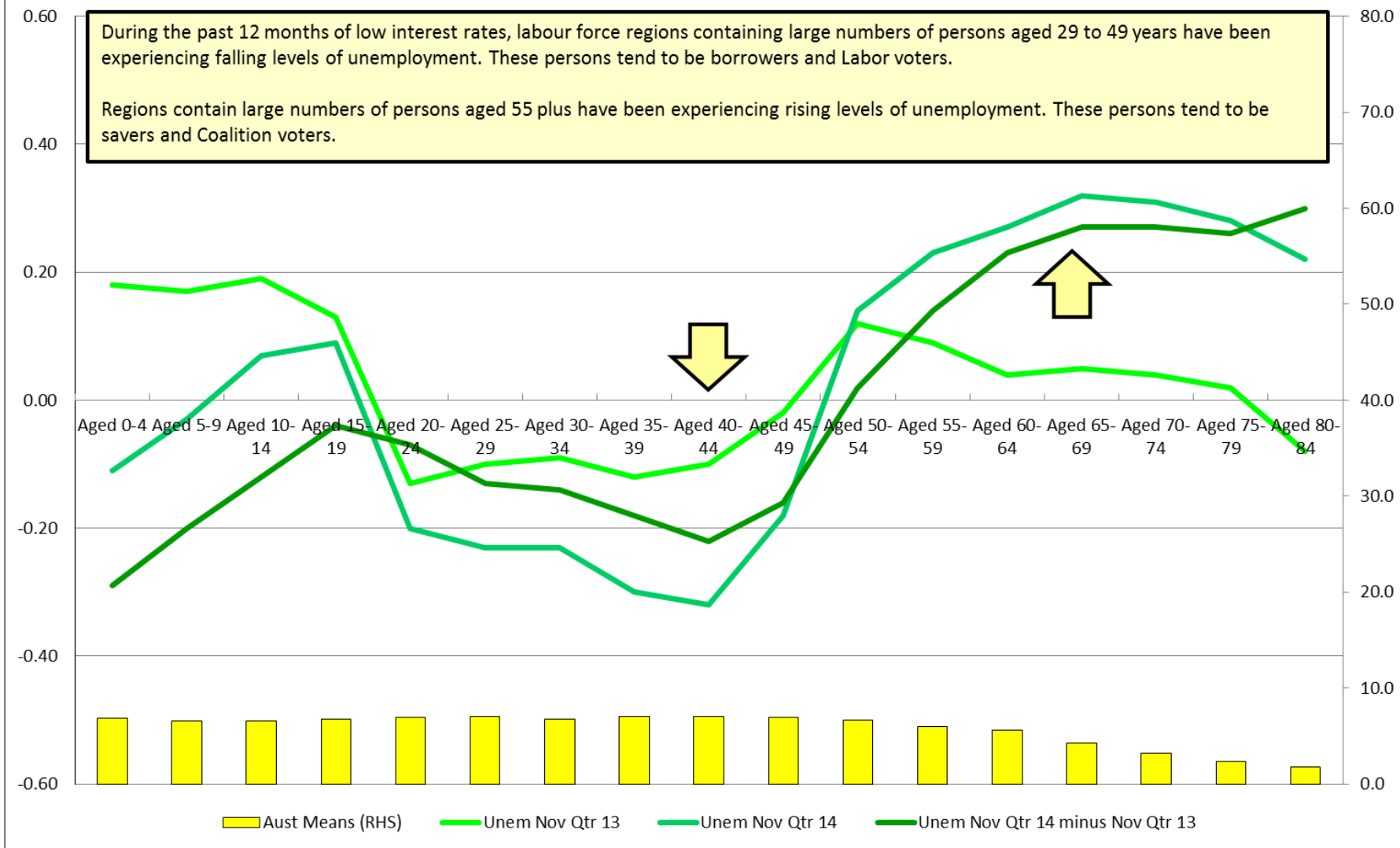
Unemployment Rate Changes by Age: Nov 14 minus Nov 13

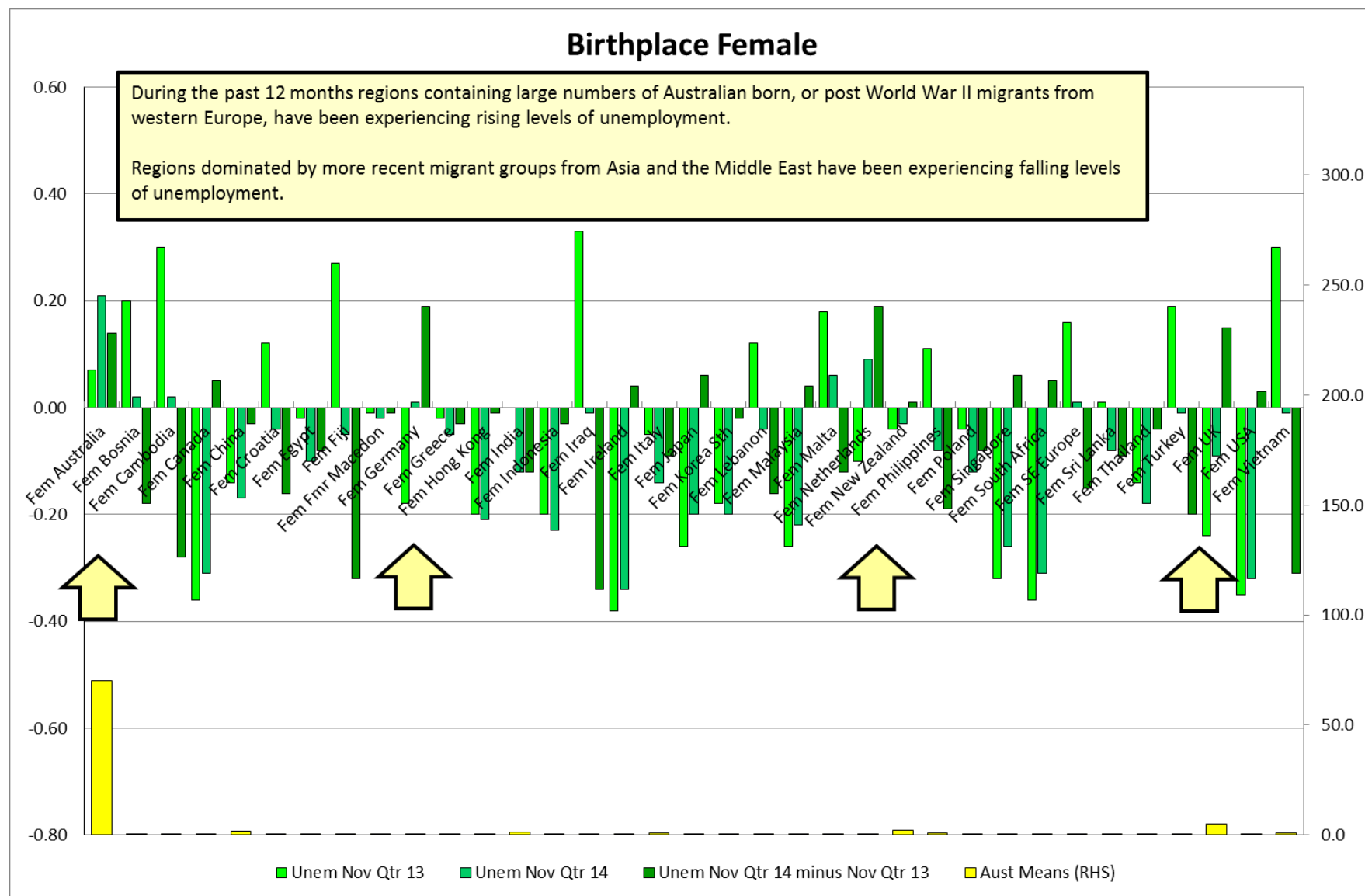


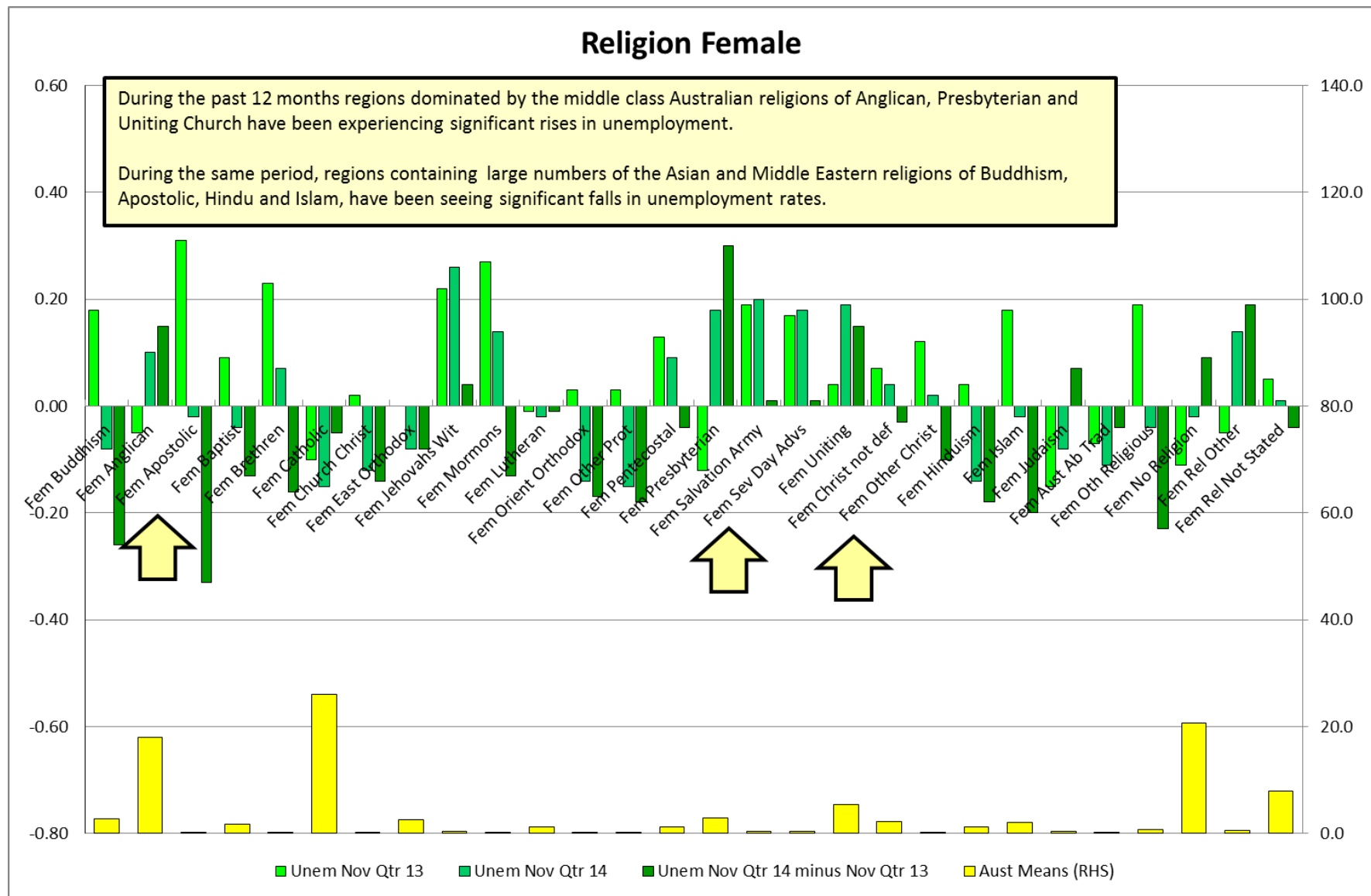
Participation Rate Changes by Age: Nov 14 minus Nov 13

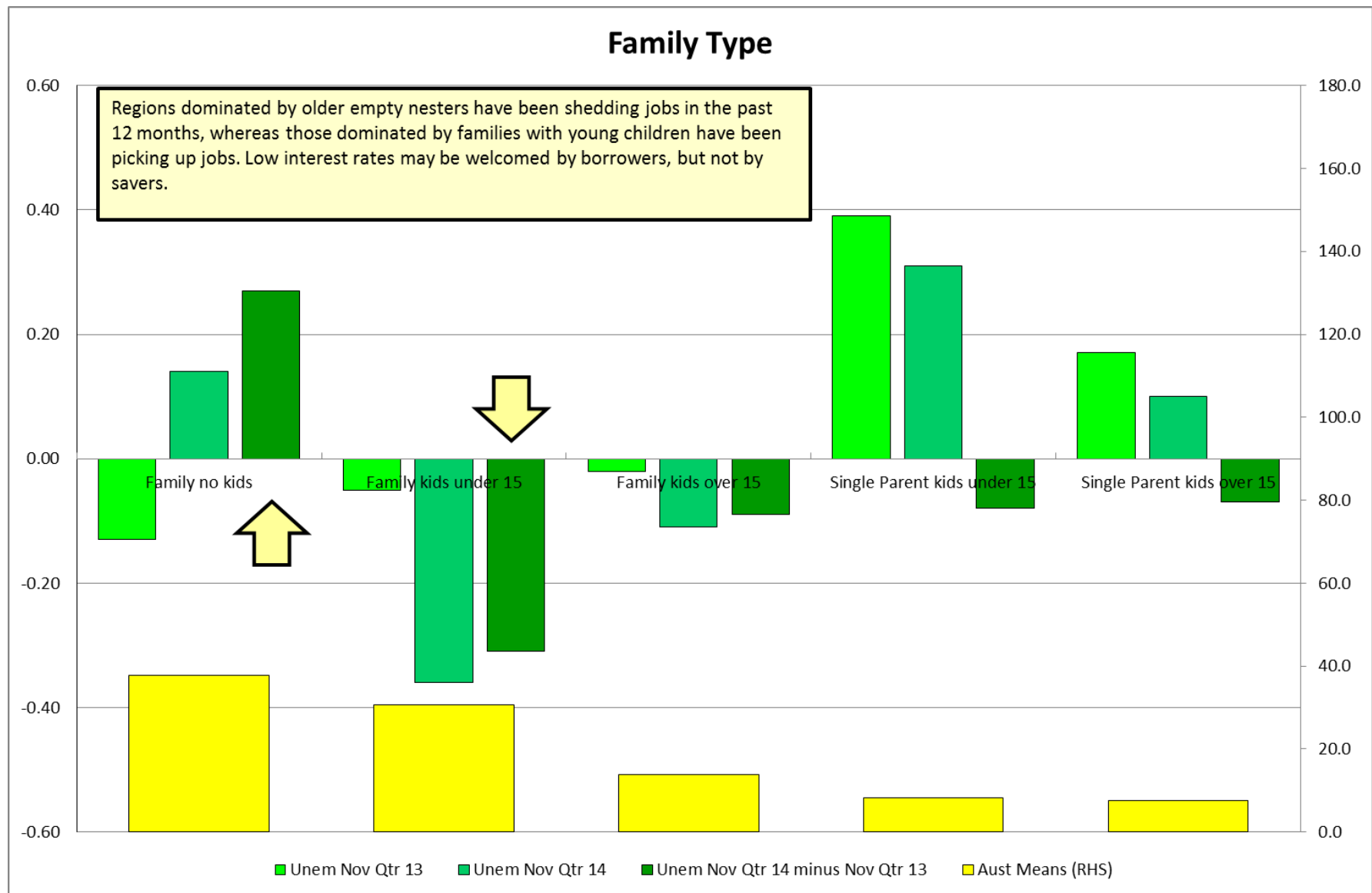


Age Male

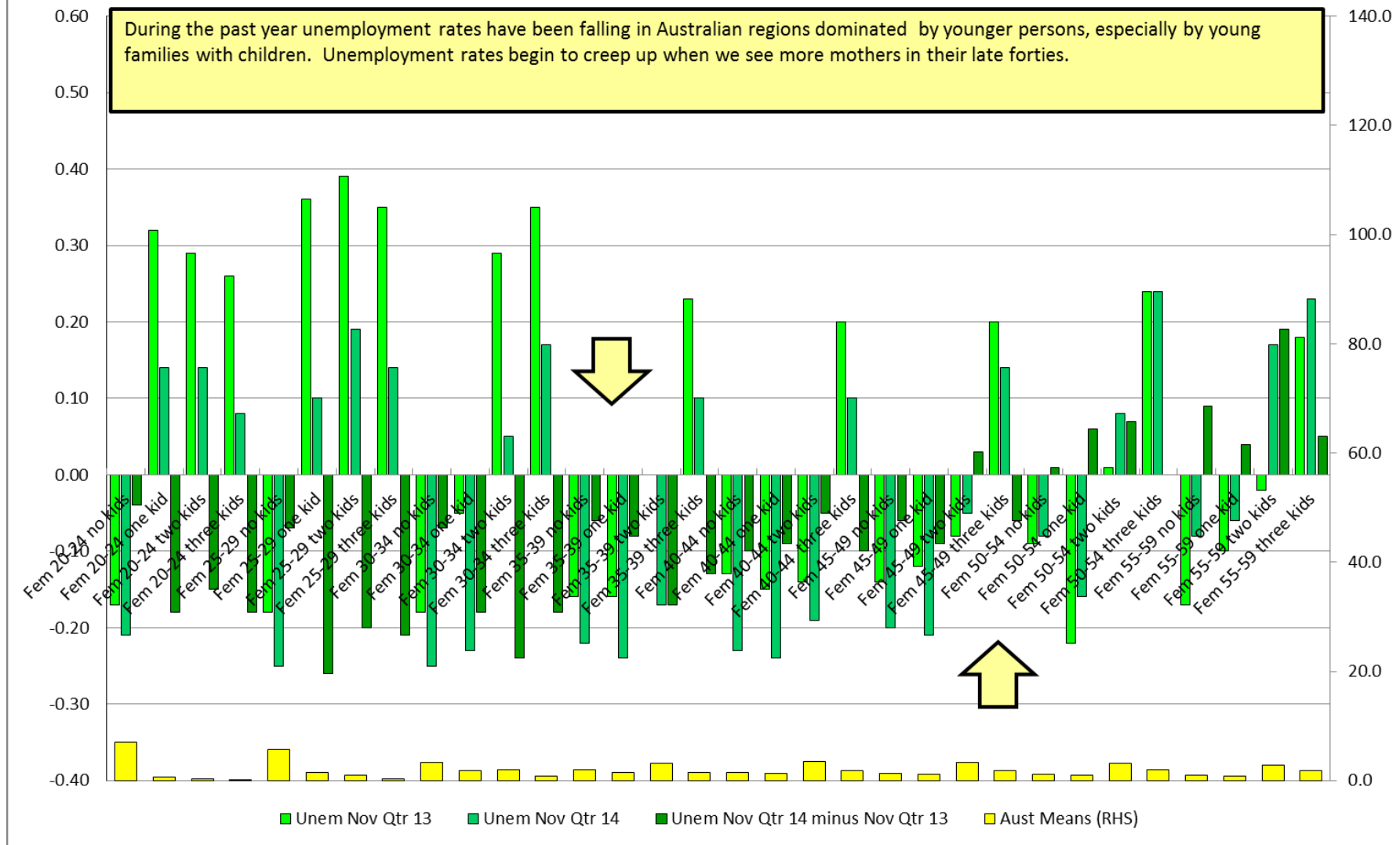








Mothers and Children



Political

