



Australian Jobs profile for May 2011

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 large and the raw figures used cannot be easily adjusted for seasonal trends. There is also the statistical significance of the profiles to be considered. We repeat, caution is urged in any interpretation of these statistics.

Summary of Results

From May 2010 to May 2011 the unemployment rate dropped from 5.2 percent to 5.0 percent, still about one percent higher than that inherited by the Labor Government, but looking surprisingly sensitive to any further interest rate increases.

Unemployment rates are normally one percent lower in middle income suburbs, than in poor suburbs. Unemployment in rich suburbs is normally about one percent lower again than in middle income suburbs.

This range of about two percent between the richest and poorest streets gets compressed in a downturn as high income jobs are lost first, often before the slump is identified as such, but then low income jobs get created quickly by the initial Government fiscal stimulus only to be lost soon afterwards, when unskilled wages rise during what appears to be a real recovery.

In broad macro terms unemployment seems to be a lagged indicator, but all the while the profile of the unemployed is churning furiously beneath the surface of the national aggregates. For example, during the worst of the Australian down turn in mid-2009 low income workers had more chance of finding a job than middle income workers and were pretty close to high income workers.

The normal range of incomes have finally returned, so once again breadwinners get more job security from a high school education, and even more from tertiary study.

Drilling down into the Australian Bureau of Statistics Labour Force regions, we see that the biggest increases in jobless figures over the past year have come from north and southern Tasmania, Queensland's Gold Coast and Far North, Central Australia including inland bits of the NT, SA and NSW, eastern Perth, northern Adelaide and outer Melbourne.

In parts of inner Sydney there have been increases in unemployment of about 1.5 percent in the past year and 2.3 percent since the November 2010 interest rate increase. It looks as if some of the richer parts of Australia have become very sensitive to interest rate rises. And, as the profiles showed in early 2008, as the rich lose their jobs, the middle class and the poor aren't far behind.

Given this sensitivity to monetary tightening, it looks as if the current 5 percent raw unemployment rate is about as good as it's going to get – at least at the national level given the current economic settings.



When we modelled unemployment against our demographic model, we found we could explain about 70 percent of the variation in the distribution of unemployment across Australian Labor force regions in May quarter 2011.

Most of the variance was due to the typical factors we have been finding since we started the project. Unemployment endures with a core of long term unemployed and is maintained by Government transfer payments which have been serving in recent years as a taxpayer subsidy to keep workers in lower paid and insecure jobs; in industries like manufacturing and transport. So May quarter unemployment was higher across Labour Force regions such as Northern Adelaide, with high levels of February quarter unemployment and Family Tax A benefits.

A large number of jobs were being created over the past 12 months in the public sector industries of Education and Health, especially for women and regions with high levels of female Education industry numbers were lower than average. So unemployment was lower in medium to high SES public service postcodes, often close to the CBDs of the major capitals.

The other factor driving up unemployment in May appeared to be home loan arrears for the six months ending September 2010. The mechanics, according to industry sources are straightforward: since the GFC, banks have been given sufficient protection to be in a strong position to cut back lending to postcodes where arrears are above acceptable levels, whether this is due to unemployment, declining house prices, rising interest rates, or a combination of these factors. This tightening of lending in turn generates unemployment in building and construction which feeds arrears six months down the track and then a continued downward spiral, until confidence returns to the housing market, rents rise significantly, or alternative second tier lenders can be found.

At the moment, we're seeing rising unemployment from the casualties of the Government housing stimulus of 2009 and also from those Australians who thought it was a clever financial strategy to stop paying off their mortgage after the superannuation changes of 2007 and invest in real estate or equities. So the regions hardest hit across the country by unemployment now are those containing high growth suburbs, with high numbers of young first home buyers and older wannabe retirees who are wondering where they mislaid their super money. The Gold Coast contains all three and is in serious trouble, with unemployment and arrears high and rising.

The modelling found that 69 percent of regions were within 0.9 percent of the predictions, with the difference or residual due to factors outside the model.

In recent months these external factors have been flooding and a cyclone in Queensland and flooding in Victoria. Other external factors include the competence of the state Governments and their ability to lead recovery from these events.



Regions with higher than predicted unemployment due to these external factors include Ipswich near Brisbane and Victoria's Central Highlands Wimmera (flooding), Far North Queensland and Northern north West Queensland (cyclone Yasi) and the Gold Coast (arrears).

The Darling Downs – also hit by flash flooding early this year – tops the list of regions with lower than predicted unemployment along with three of the seven WA regions.

When we merge these over performing and underperforming regional economies into their respective states, the picture emerges of the NSW economic performing close to predicted levels – which tends to happen with modelling of this type when you're looking at the biggest chunk of it. Victoria is going along nicely, with unemployment about 0.3 percent lower than predicted.

Queensland and SA are the two basket cases. SA got into difficulties in the November quarter 2010 and is still there. Queensland's economy was hit hard by the floods in the February quarter, but is still there because, according to the miners, the State Government won't allow them yet to pump out into local rivers what may be contaminated floodwaters from the mines.

Apart from giving its miners the challenge of operating mines under water, the Queensland Government is also confronted by the fact that Victorians and New South Welshmen don't seem to want to move to the Sunshine State any more to retire. Intra state movements into Queensland have slowed to a trickle over the last eight years.

At the political level, the demographic sketch of those losing their jobs is dominated by those outer suburban Melbourne and Adelaide residents who swung to Julia Gillard at the last federal poll. We've had this Kath and Kim demographic in the database since the last election and it's proved to an interesting example of group of grade 11 graduates who would have once identified as working class, but who now consider themselves decidedly affluent.

What with not finishing high school, there's a fair number of not stateds in Kath and Kim's census forms, especially when it comes to their qualifications or their occupation or industry, their commute to work or the hours worked when they get there. We've found from other modelling that this normally denotes a group working in the grey economy, typically a cash job as a cleaner or bar worker.

We managed to find out from that part of the forms they did complete that many in this group studied food and hospitality courses at the Fountain Lakes TAFE and earned just above median incomes in low skilled jobs in construction or cleaning. Like Kath and Kim, they invariably have only one child. Like Kim, they live in de facto relationship. At this stage we stopped looking, as it was getting too spooky.

The flip side of Kath and Kim last quarter was also overwhelmingly female. But that's where the similarity ended.

In this case, they were older females who owned their own home. They had a good tertiary education including a graduate diploma as a teacher or health/social work paraprofessional. They were often Catholic, with three children and pre-school grandchildren and the macro employment statistics confirm that they were returning to workforce in huge numbers over the past year, especially in part time jobs – we're looking at 75,700 additional women in the two public sector-dominated industries of education and health.

In education, women now outnumber men by more than two to one. In health, women now outnumber men by nearly four to one.

When we look at the impact of unemployment on actual jobs created over the past year, women were falling behind the men in full time jobs, but picking up 80 percent of the part time jobs created.



Method and Presentation

This profile is based on 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 and Demographic Statistics 3101.0.

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

We present here in the Stereotype Tables the simple correlation between our database and the unemployment 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.

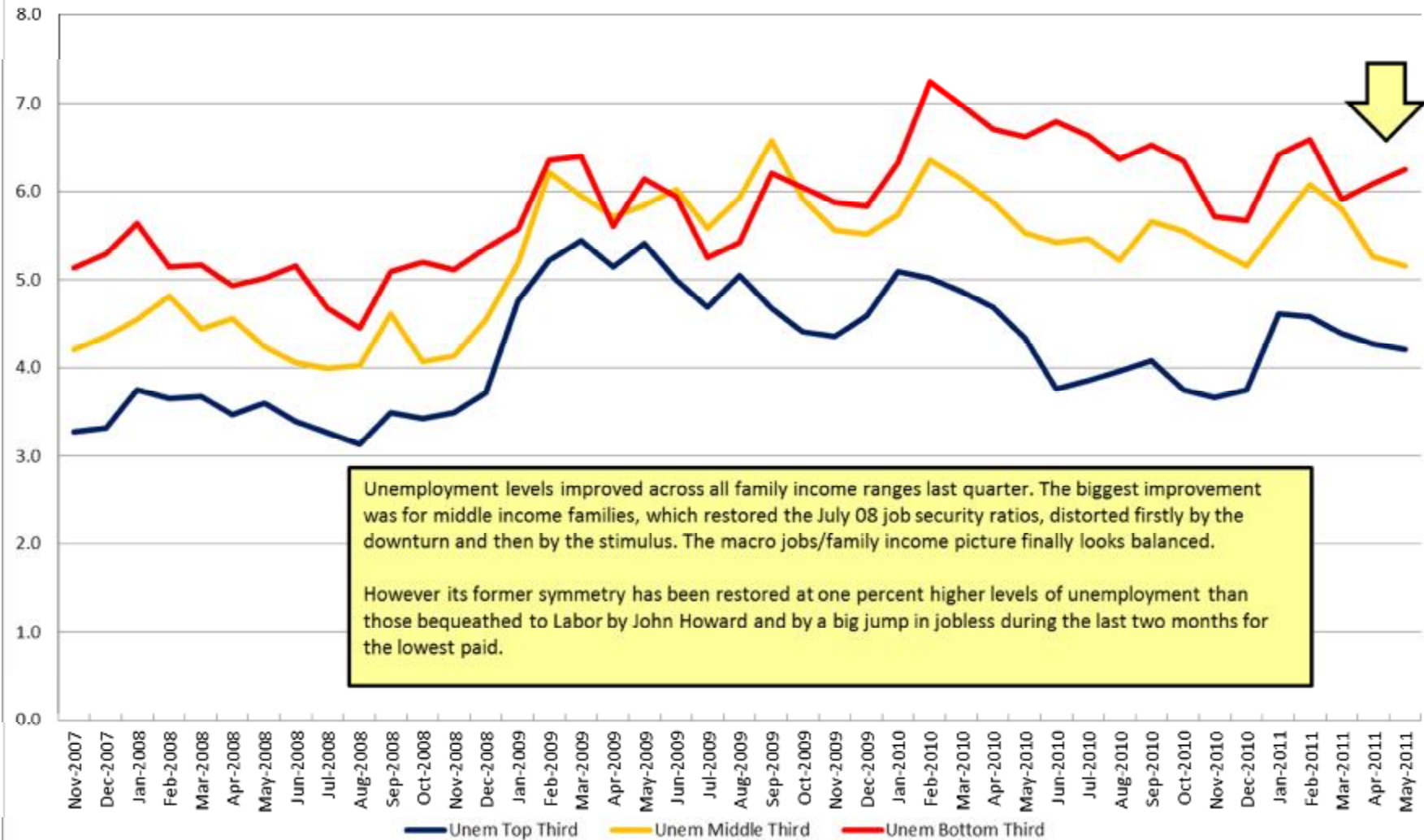
The Correlation Charts should be read the same way as the worm debating chart – the zero line is neutral and the score heightens as the correlation increases its distance above or below the zero line. A positive correlation with arrears shown above the zero line means that the demographic group in question is concentrated in the postcodes with high or increasing levels of unemployment. A negative correlation means they're concentrated in suburbs where unemployment is lower or getting 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 them at any length or in detail, it's usually because they've 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. The current model explains some two thirds of the variation in May quarter unemployment across all Labour Force Regions, leaving a third due to factors such as flood damage.

Some of the modelled data for unemployment is presented in the on line maps down to postcode level. The data is available from ADS down to CCD level via www.elaborate.net.au. Material in the ADS elaborate database is based on data from the 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.



Original Unemployment by Family Income



Labour Force Regions	May-2010	May 2011 minus May 2010	Labour Force Regions	May-2010	May-2011	May 2011 minus May 2010	Labour Force Regions	Apr-2011	May-2011	May 2011 minus April 2011	
Southern Tas	5.7	11.9	6.2	Southern Tas	5.7	11.9	6.2	Southern Tas	8.5	11.9	3.4
Far North Qld	8.9	10.8	1.9	Gold Coast North SRS	4.2	7.6	3.3	Far North Qld	7.9	10.8	2.9
Far West NSW	19.2	8.1	-11.1	Hunter excluding New castle	1.3	4.1	2.8	Loddon-Mallee	3.4	6.1	2.6
Northern Adelaide	6.9	8.0	1.2	South East Perth	2.9	5.3	2.4	Hunter excluding New castle	2.1	4.1	2.1
Canterbury-Bankstown	9.9	8.0	-2.0	Northern and Western SA	3.4	5.5	2.1	Inner Sydney	4.1	6.1	2.0
Gold Coast North SRS	4.2	7.6	3.3	Far North Qld	8.9	10.8	1.9	Northern SRS Tas	4.7	6.4	1.7
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	6.5	7.1	0.6	NORTHERN TERRITORY	2.6	4.4	1.8	Barwon-Western District	4.1	5.6	1.4
Outer Western Melbourne	5.7	7.0	1.3	East Perth	3.4	5.2	1.7	South Eastern Melbourne	4.1	5.4	1.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	8.2	6.9	-1.3	Inner Sydney	4.3	6.1	1.7	NORTHERN TERRITORY	3.2	4.4	1.2
Gold Coast South SRS	6.0	6.9	0.9	Inner Western Sydney	4.4	6.0	1.6	Lower Northern Sydney	3.4	4.5	1.1
Central Highlands-Wimmera	6.8	6.9	0.1	Northern, North Western and Central West	4.2	5.9	1.6	Sunshine Coast	5.2	6.2	1.0
South and East Brisbane	8.1	6.8	-1.3	Northern SRS Tas	4.9	6.4	1.5	Central Western Sydney	5.6	6.6	1.0
Central Western Sydney	6.7	6.6	-0.2	Eastern Suburbs Sydney	1.9	3.3	1.4	Illawarra excluding Wollongong	5.5	6.4	0.9
Illawarra excluding Wollongong	8.6	6.4	-2.2	Outer Western Melbourne	5.7	7.0	1.3	Inner Eastern Melbourne	3.8	4.7	0.9
Northern SRS Tas	4.9	6.4	1.5	North Eastern Melbourne	4.3	5.5	1.2	East Perth	4.4	5.2	0.7
Sunshine Coast	5.9	6.2	0.4	Northern Adelaide	6.9	8.0	1.2	Mornington Peninsula	4.7	5.4	0.7
North Western Sydney	7.0	6.2	-0.8	Gold Coast South SRS	6.0	6.9	0.9	Inner Western Sydney	5.3	6.0	0.7

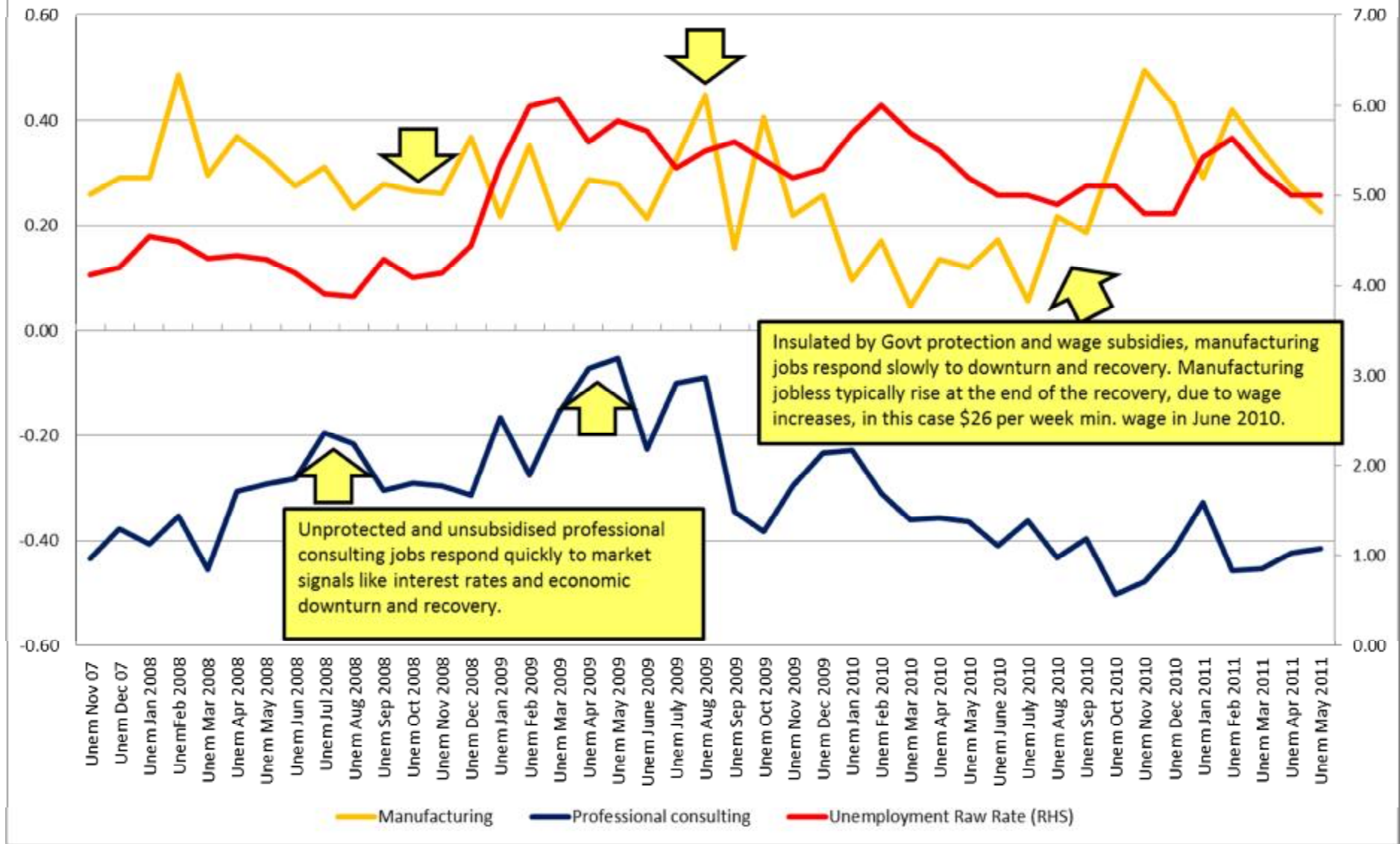
Table 1. Shows the Labour Force regions used by the ABS to estimate monthly original unemployment. They have been ranked in three groups showing (from left) the level of unemployment for May 11, (centre) the change in unemployment from May 10 to May 11 and (right) the change in unemployment from April 11 to May 11.

From left, the areas in trouble now are dominated by the maroon coloured Queensland regions. These are tourism and retirement regions, in the main and relatively unaffected by recent floods. We also see some familiar Sydney south and western regions and some outer urban regions from Tasmania, SA and Victoria.

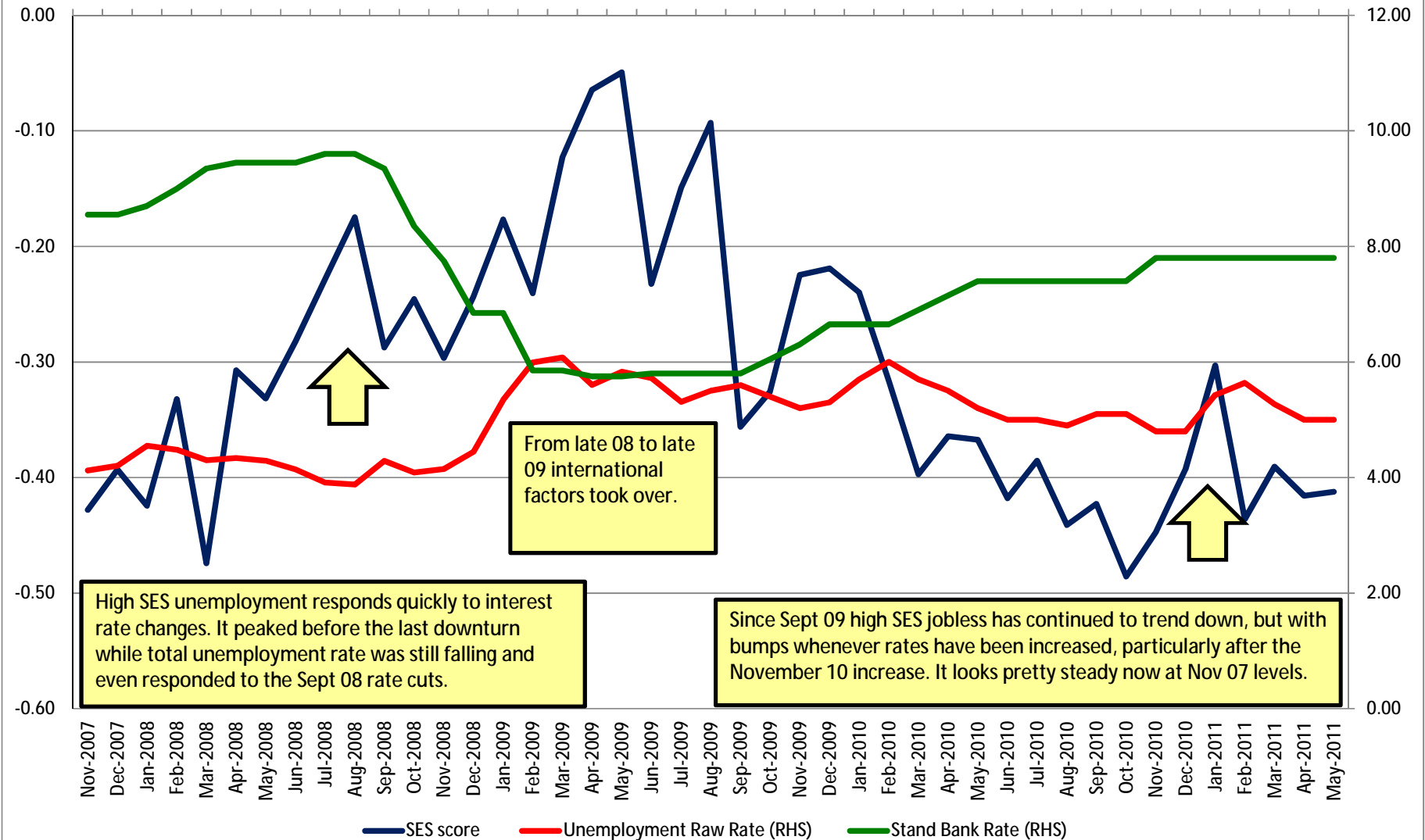
At centre, we see jobless growth for the past year, in effect controlled for monthly variations. Southern Tasmania again tops the list and we note the Gold Coast is in trouble, joining Far North Qld as tourism/retirement areas in strife. We have a few provincial city regions, such as the Hunter in NSW and Sydney's Eastern Suburbs, Australian second richest region. We note two adjoining middle income regions of South East Perth and East Perth and some outer urban Melbourne suburbs.

For the past month, the problem regions were again led by Southern Tasmania, followed closely by Far North Qld. Australian's richest region, Lower Northern Sydney also makes an unexpected appearance. If unemployment starts rising steadily in Sydney's eastern suburbs and lower north shore, the RBA should be getting twitchy about cutting interest rates, rather than increasing them.

Unemployment & selected Unemployment Profiles



SES, Unemployment & Bank Rate



Labour Force Regions	Pred			Res Unem	Labour Force Regions	Pred		
	Unem May Qtr 2011	Unem May Qtr 11	Unem May Qtr 11			Unem May Qtr 2011	Unem May Qtr 11	Res Unem May Qtr 11
Central Highlands-Wimmera	7.2	4.6	2.6	Darling Downs-South West	4.1	5.7	-1.6	
Southern Tas	9.5	7.2	2.3	South Eastern Melbourne	5.1	6.7	-1.6	
Far North Qld	9.8	8.1	1.7	All Gippsland	4.2	5.8	-1.6	
Southern Melbourne	4.5	3.1	1.4	Inner Melbourne	2.6	4.0	-1.4	
Ipswich City	6.2	5.0	1.3	South Eastern NSW	2.7	4.0	-1.3	
Northern-North West Qld	5.4	4.2	1.3	North Perth	3.7	5.0	-1.3	
Gold Coast South SRS	7.3	6.0	1.2	Greater Hobart	4.0	5.2	-1.3	
Inner Western Sydney	5.6	4.5	1.1	North Brisbane Balance	4.4	5.6	-1.1	
North Eastern Melbourne	5.0	4.1	0.9	Sunshine Coast	5.3	6.4	-1.1	
Central Northern Sydney	4.0	3.2	0.8	Balance WA	3.2	4.2	-1.0	
South and East Brisbane	7.0	6.2	0.8	West Moreton	3.1	4.1	-1.0	
Central Western Sydney	5.9	5.2	0.7	South West Perth	3.8	4.7	-0.9	

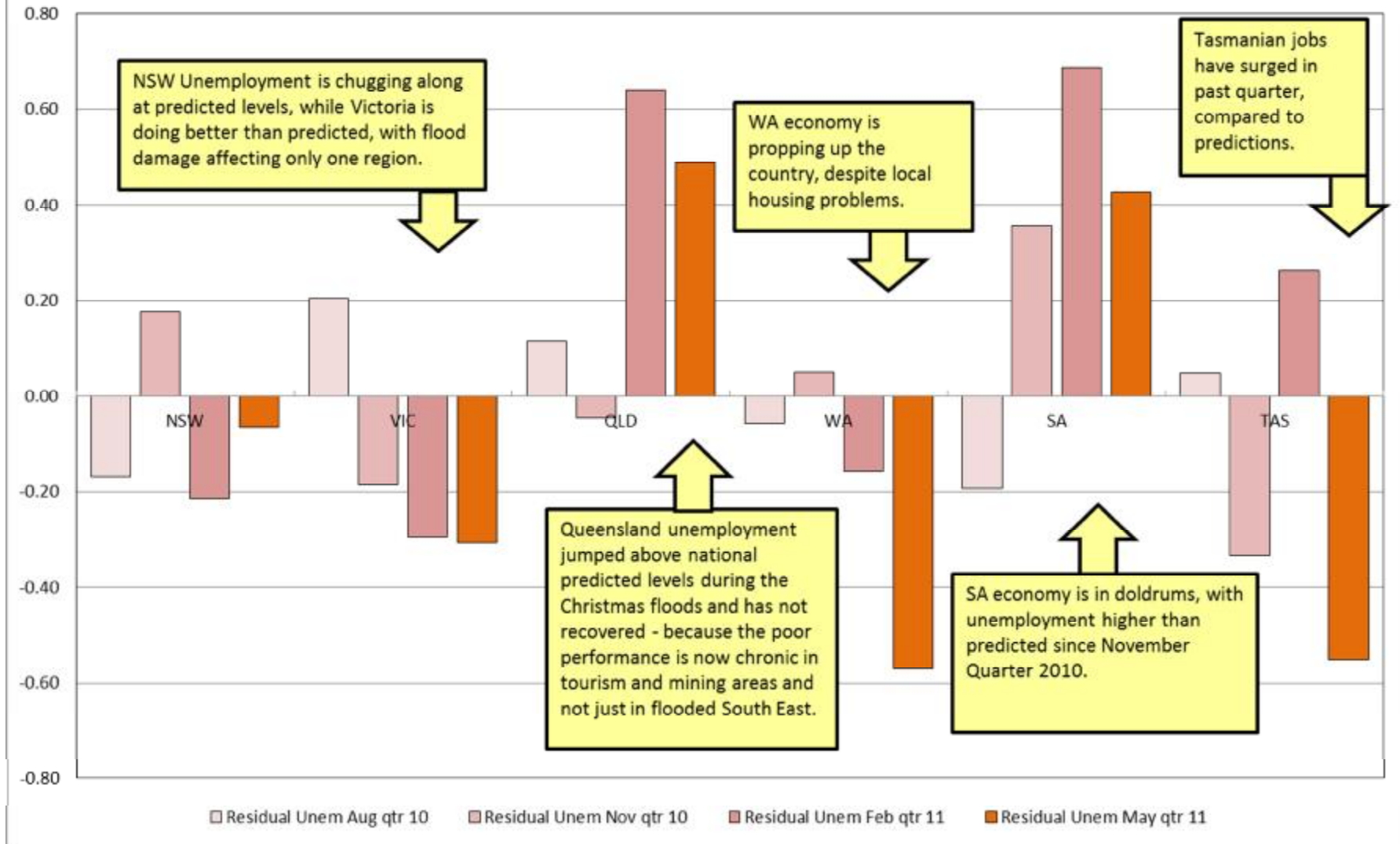
Table 2. Shows the Labour Force regions from Table 1 ranked according to residual unemployment. The section at top left shows regions with strong positive residuals, where unemployment is greater than that predicted by the modelling. The section at top right shows regions with strong negative residuals, where unemployment is less than that predicted by the modelling. The modelling explained two thirds of the variation in unemployment across Labour Force regions and the standard error of the estimate was 0.9 percent. This means about 70 percent of the regions should have predicted level of unemployment within 0.9 percent of the figure obtained in the ABS survey.

Basically, the regions at the top left are underperforming in terms of jobs growth and the regions at the top right are over performing. Ipswich and Central Highlands-Wimmera at top right were both seriously affected by the January floods – but then so was Darling Downs, which has recovered to head the list at top right. WA has three over performing regions which is a good sign for that state.

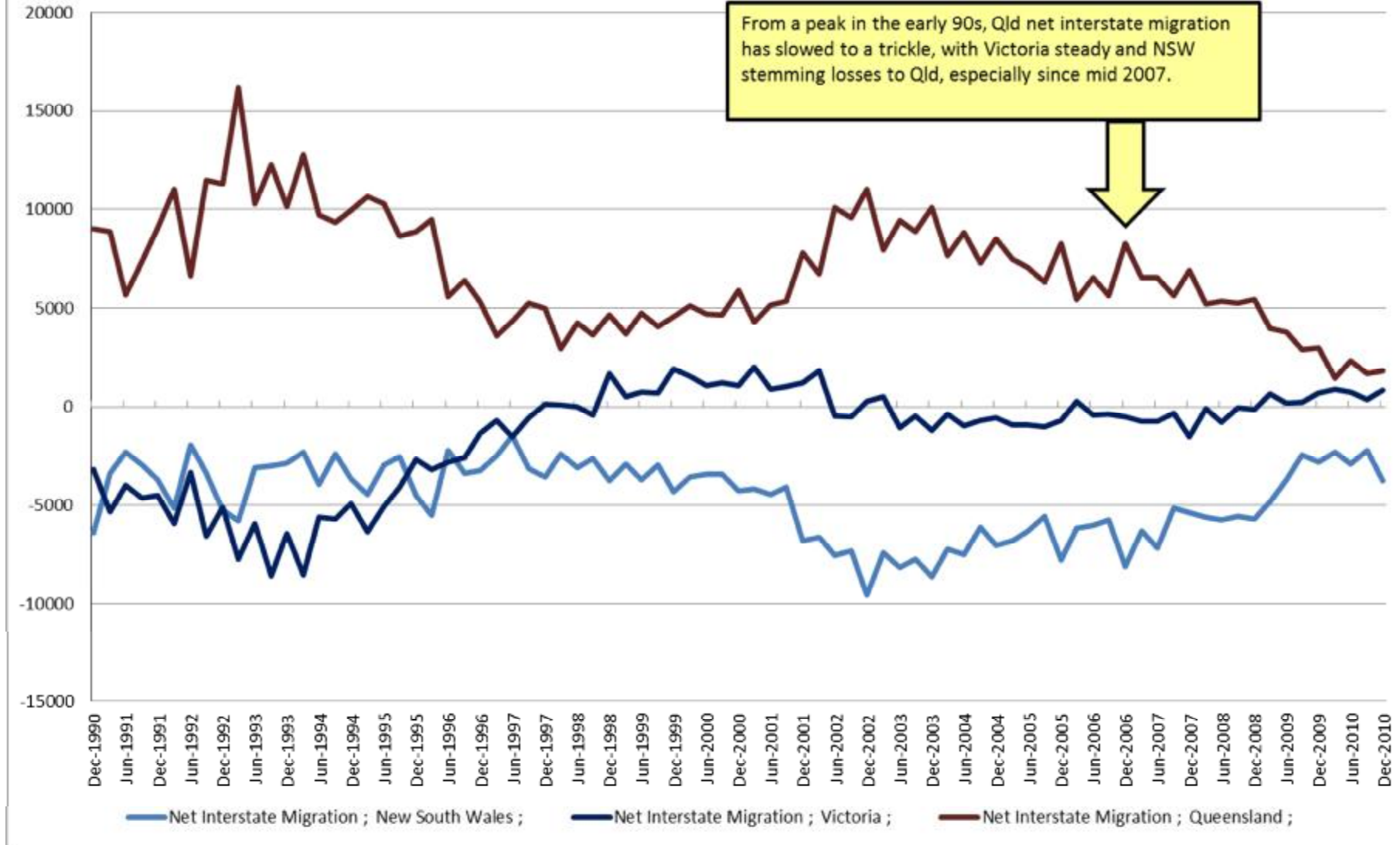
The chart directly below shows the same data projected onto State boundaries. Queensland SA are the two lame duck economies in Australia at the moment, with WA powering ahead in the last quarter, along with Tasmania where the new ALP/Green Government seems to be making a fair fist of running the economy.

The chart below that shows the real long term problem for Queensland – people don't want to move there anymore.

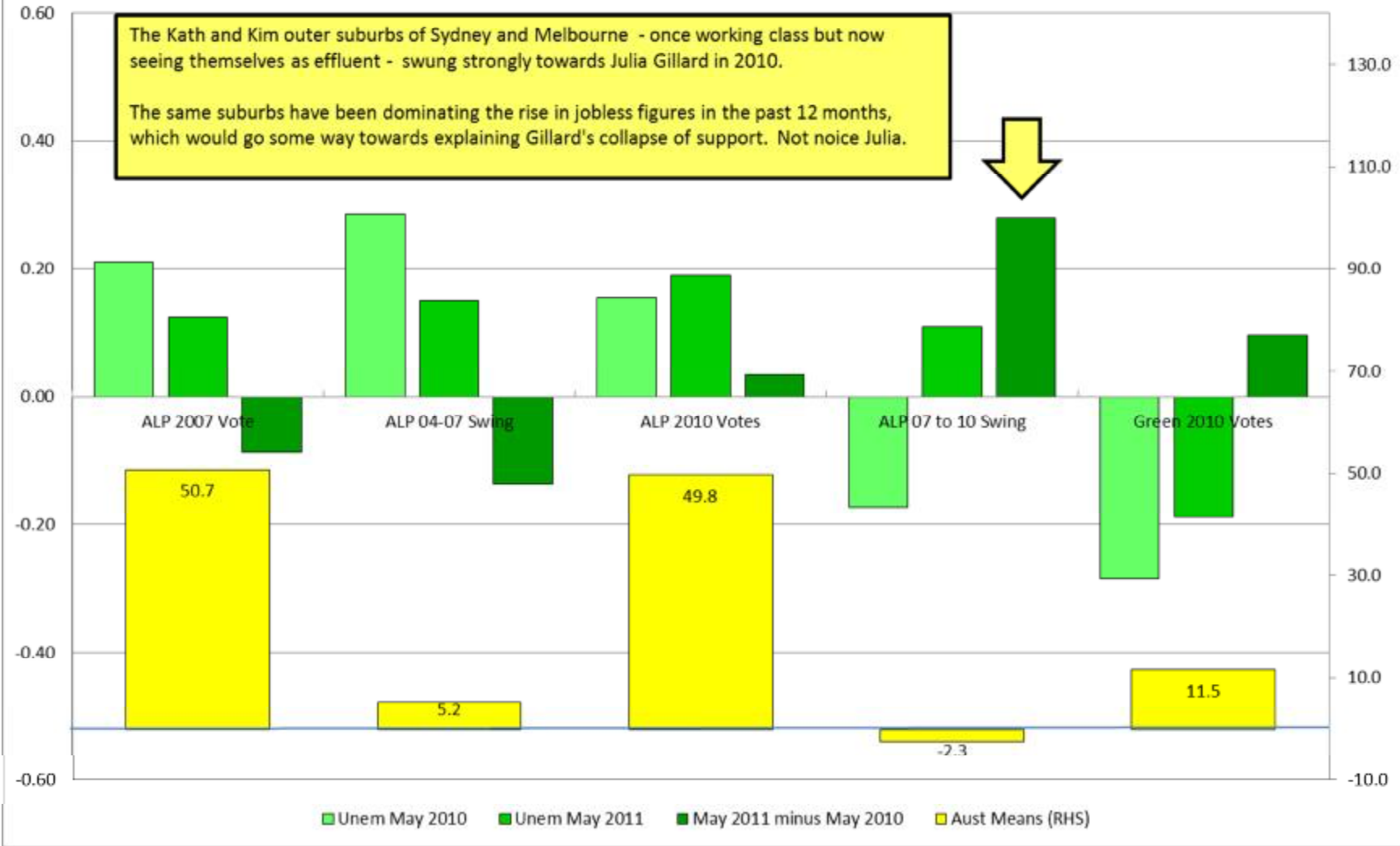
Quarterly Residual Unemployment since Aug 2010 by State



Quarterly Net Interstate Migration



Political - Look at Moi!



2010 Seat	State	ALP 2PP		Pred	Pred	Pred	Pred
		ALP 2PP 2010	07-10 Swing	Unem Aug 10	Unem Nov 10	Unem Feb 11	Unem May 11
Fowler	NSW	59.4	-14.3	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.8
Blaxland	NSW	62.7	-4.0	10.3	10.1	8.9	7.7
Gorton	VIC	72.0	0.8	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.6
Calwell	VIC	69.8	0.4	8.0	8.8	8.2	7.6
Watson	NSW	59.5	-8.9	9.2	9.1	8.2	7.5
Chifley	NSW	62.4	-7.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.3
McMahon	NSW	58.0	-5.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.2
Holt	VIC	63.9	2.3	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.1
Lyons	TAS	62.4	4.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.8
Lalor	VIC	72.3	6.8	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.8
Werriwa	NSW	57.1	-7.9	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6
Moncrieff	QLD	32.5	-3.7	4.8	6.4	6.8	6.6
Paterson	NSW	45.2	-4.5	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.5
Scullin	VIC	72.9	2.1	5.6	6.6	6.8	6.5
Wakefield	SA	62.3	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.5
McPherson	QLD	40.0	-1.4	5.0	6.3	6.9	6.5
Fadden	QLD	35.7	-3.4	4.8	6.0	6.7	6.5
Murray	VIC	29.7	-2.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3
Wide Bay	QLD	34.2	-7.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
Parramatta	NSW	54.3	-5.0	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.2
Kingston	SA	64.3	9.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.2
Cowper	NSW	41.0	-7.8	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.1
Lindsay	NSW	50.8	-5.5	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.1
Port Adelaide	SA	70.6	0.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.1
Throsby	NSW	62.0	-4.5	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.1
Dobell	NSW	55.2	1.3	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.1
Rankin	QLD	55.9	-6.0	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.0
Forrest	WA	41.4	-3.2	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.0

Table 3. Shows unemployment for the last four quarters projected onto 2010 Federal electorates.

The seats have been ranked according to the predicted unemployment for the May Quarter.

These predictions will vary from the actual ABS survey results according to the residuals in Table 2. Moncrieff and McPherson for example, are on the Gold Coast and the actual unemployment figure will be about 1.2 percent worse than predicted because the Gold Coast economy is underperforming by that amount, compared to the national model.

As we see from the ALP 2PP 2010 vote, 20 of these 28 seats were held by Labor at the last election.

In the short term, unemployment is not normally a big problem for Labor Governments, as the unemployed tend to like big spending Governments, but longer term lack of confidence in the Government's ability to generate jobs is another matter.

Code	Unem May 2010	Unem May 2011	Aust Means (RHS)	Code	Unem May 2010	Unem May 2011	Aust Means (RHS)
Commute to work Not Stated	0.36	0.57	1.89	Male Income \$1300-1599	-0.37	-0.50	5.60
Pred Unem Nov 10	0.51	0.54	5.0	Male Income \$1600-1999	-0.41	-0.49	3.60
Fam Income \$650-799	0.39	0.52	5.26	Personal Loan Debt Per Cap 06_07	-0.48	-0.47	\$4,513
Pred Unem Aug 10	0.47	0.52	5.1	Med family income	-0.43	-0.46	\$1,215
Parenting Payment Partnered	0.48	0.52	0.9	Fam Income \$2500-2999	-0.40	-0.46	5.67
Newstart Allowance	0.43	0.50	3.3	Female Income \$800-999	-0.46	-0.46	6.22
Pred Unem Feb 11	0.46	0.48	5.3	Male Income \$2000+	-0.39	-0.45	5.44
Field of Study Female Not Stated	0.40	0.47	22.99	Female Income \$1000-1299	-0.39	-0.45	5.57
Govt Cash Income Per Cap 06_07	0.47	0.47	\$4,083	Per Capita Assets Shares	-0.38	-0.44	\$6,035
Female Quads Not Stated	0.42	0.46	25.72	Median H'hold income	-0.43	-0.44	\$1,030
Fam Income \$250-349	0.42	0.46	2.64	Fam Income \$1700-1999	-0.42	-0.43	6.71
Disability Support	0.39	0.45	5.5	Invest Loan Debt Per Cap 06_07	-0.41	-0.43	\$12,350
Pred Arrears Sep 10 mean	0.41	0.45	1.3	Med indiv income	-0.43	-0.43	\$483
Family Tax Benefit B	0.39	0.45	9.3	Fam Income \$2000-2499	-0.40	-0.42	7.26
Fam Income \$500-649	0.47	0.45	10.11	Fam Income \$3000+	-0.38	-0.42	6.14
Family Tax Benefit A	0.31	0.44	12.5	fProfessionals	-0.34	-0.42	21.70
Carer Allowance	0.46	0.44	3.2	Professional consulting	-0.36	-0.42	6.26
Quads Inad Desc	0.22	0.43	2.35	Total Debt Per Cap 06_07	-0.43	-0.42	\$43,637
Parenting Payment Single	0.35	0.42	2.5	Female Income \$1300-1599	-0.36	-0.41	2.63
Male Income \$400-599	0.35	0.41	12.59	fBachelor Degree	-0.36	-0.41	24.00
Female Income \$150-249	0.41	0.41	16.58	Total Income Per Cap 06_07	-0.40	-0.41	\$36,970
Housing Tenure Not Stated	0.43	0.41	2.98	Socio Economic Status	-0.37	-0.41	96.5
No Internet	0.31	0.41	36.19	Wages Income Per Cap 06_07	-0.41	-0.41	\$23,839
Fam Income \$350-499	0.43	0.41	7.39	Invest Income Per Cap 06_07	-0.36	-0.41	\$3,061
Labourers	0.22	0.40	13.41	Non Govt Total Fees 06_07	-0.43	-0.40	\$4,032
\$150-249	0.38	0.40	12.25	Professionals	-0.34	-0.40	16.41
Fam \$800-999	0.30	0.40	6.55	Unincorp Income Per Cap 06_07	-0.37	-0.39	\$4,686
Female Accom & Food	0.23	0.39	8.38	Education - Industry	-0.22	-0.39	4.25

Table 4. Top left shows those groups most strongly correlated with high unemployment across regions in May 2011 and May 2010, ranked for May 2011. They are characterized by their low SES, dependence on Government transfer payments and local hospitality jobs.

Top right shows those groups most strongly correlated with low unemployment for the same periods. They are characterized by a high SES, high debt levels and professional jobs in consulting or education.

Code	Unem May 2010	Unem May 2011	May 2011 minus May 2010	Aust Means (RHS)
Female 55-59 one kid	-0.25	0.06	0.31	0.72
Field of Study Food, Hospitality etc	0.03	0.33	0.30	3.47
ALP 07 to 10 Swing	-0.17	0.11	0.28	-2.3
f60-64 one kid	-0.10	0.14	0.24	0.49
Female Industry Not Stated	0.05	0.29	0.24	2.43
Female 25-29 one kid	0.10	0.34	0.23	1.22
Female Arts & recreation	-0.09	0.14	0.23	1.43
Female 35-39	-0.35	-0.13	0.22	7.39
Hours worked Not Stated	0.17	0.38	0.21	1.93
Commute to work Not Stated	0.36	0.57	0.21	1.89
Quals Inad Desc	0.22	0.43	0.21	2.35
Aged 35-44 De Facto	-0.04	0.17	0.20	2.18
Female Occ Not Stated	-0.04	0.16	0.20	1.68
Male Income \$600-799	0.12	0.31	0.20	11.69
Labourers	0.22	0.40	0.18	13.41
Pred Unem May 09	-0.01	0.17	0.18	5.5
Female Technicians & trades	0.21	0.39	0.18	4.73
Aged 55-64 De Facto	0.11	0.29	0.18	0.70
Female 50-54 one kid	-0.02	0.16	0.18	0.87
Employed part time	-0.38	-0.21	0.18	10.84
Aged 45-54 De Facto	0.05	0.22	0.17	1.44
Female Income \$400-599	0.13	0.30	0.17	15.00
Female 65-69 one kid	-0.25	-0.08	0.17	0.33
Male Industry Not Stated	0.13	0.29	0.17	2.97
Female Accom & Food	0.23	0.39	0.16	8.38
Female Construction	-0.12	0.04	0.16	2.18
New Zealand	-0.14	0.02	0.16	1.95
Female 45-49 one kid	-0.24	-0.08	0.15	1.03
Female 30-34 one kid	-0.25	-0.10	0.15	1.66

Table 5. Shows in column four, those groups which have dominated Labour Force regions with the biggest increases in unemployment in the last 12 months.

Column five shows the Australian means for these groups.

Top of the list are women in the transition to retirement age groups with one child ... in fact the whole chart is littered with women with one child of a wide range of ages.

In this case, these mothers of one child are typically in de facto partnerships, a la Kath and Kim, chasing part time jobs as a skilled or unskilled blue collar worker in trades or technical, construction or hospitality.

Some are after jobs in arts and recreation, but many will take any sort of labouring or cleaning job that they can get.

With an extraordinary high level of Not Stated responses to the Census here, there's not a high level of education and it's typically at the Kath and Kim level of Grade 11.

This group, in the outer suburbs of Adelaide and Melbourne, was among the strongest supporters of Julia Gillard at the last election.

This level of support is not likely to be maintained unless Kath and Kim can get some real jobs and get back into Fountain Lakes Shopping Mall toot sweet.

Code	Unem May 2010	Unem May 2011	May 2011 minus May 2010	Aust Means (RHS)
Female 70-74 no kids	0.23	-0.07	-0.30	0.34
Female 75-79 three kids	0.29	0.01	-0.28	0.76
Female 70-74 three kids	0.19	-0.04	-0.22	0.93
Female Catholic	0.17	-0.05	-0.22	25.21
Female 80-84 one kid	0.18	-0.04	-0.22	0.27
Female 75-79	0.19	-0.02	-0.21	3.00
Female 80+	0.00	-0.20	-0.20	4.39
Female 75-79 two kids	0.04	-0.16	-0.20	0.79
Motorbike Commute	0.27	0.07	-0.20	0.67
Female 80-84 three kids	-0.03	-0.21	-0.18	0.55
Mining	0.13	-0.05	-0.18	1.89
Female 55-59 three kids	0.37	0.19	-0.18	1.91
Catholic	0.14	-0.03	-0.18	23.92
Pre School	-0.02	-0.19	-0.18	1.47
Female 65-69 three kids	0.32	0.15	-0.18	1.22
Utilities	0.20	0.02	-0.17	1.40
Female 85+ three kids	-0.07	-0.24	-0.17	0.43
Education	-0.22	-0.39	-0.17	4.25
Aged 75-84 Married	0.12	-0.05	-0.17	3.01
Female Utilities	0.03	-0.13	-0.16	0.44
Female German	0.15	-0.01	-0.16	0.41
Female Field of Study Health	0.02	-0.14	-0.16	14.26
75-79	0.18	0.02	-0.16	2.71
Fully Owned Home	0.27	0.11	-0.15	34.96
Salvation Army	0.20	0.05	-0.15	0.28
Female 75-79 one kid	0.17	0.02	-0.15	0.29
40-44	0.20	0.05	-0.15	7.31
Other Tenure (nursing home)	-0.01	-0.15	-0.14	0.90
Tram	-0.04	-0.18	-0.14	0.41
Health & social assist	-0.19	-0.33	-0.14	4.23

Table 6. Shows in column four those groups which have dominated Labour Force regions with the biggest decreases in unemployment in the last 12 months.

The overwhelming picture here is of older females who now own their own home. They have a good tertiary education as a teacher, psychologist, doctor or social worker. They are often Catholic, with three children and pre-school grandchildren and they were returning to workforce in huge numbers over the past year – we’re looking at 75,700 in the two public sector dominated industries of education and health.

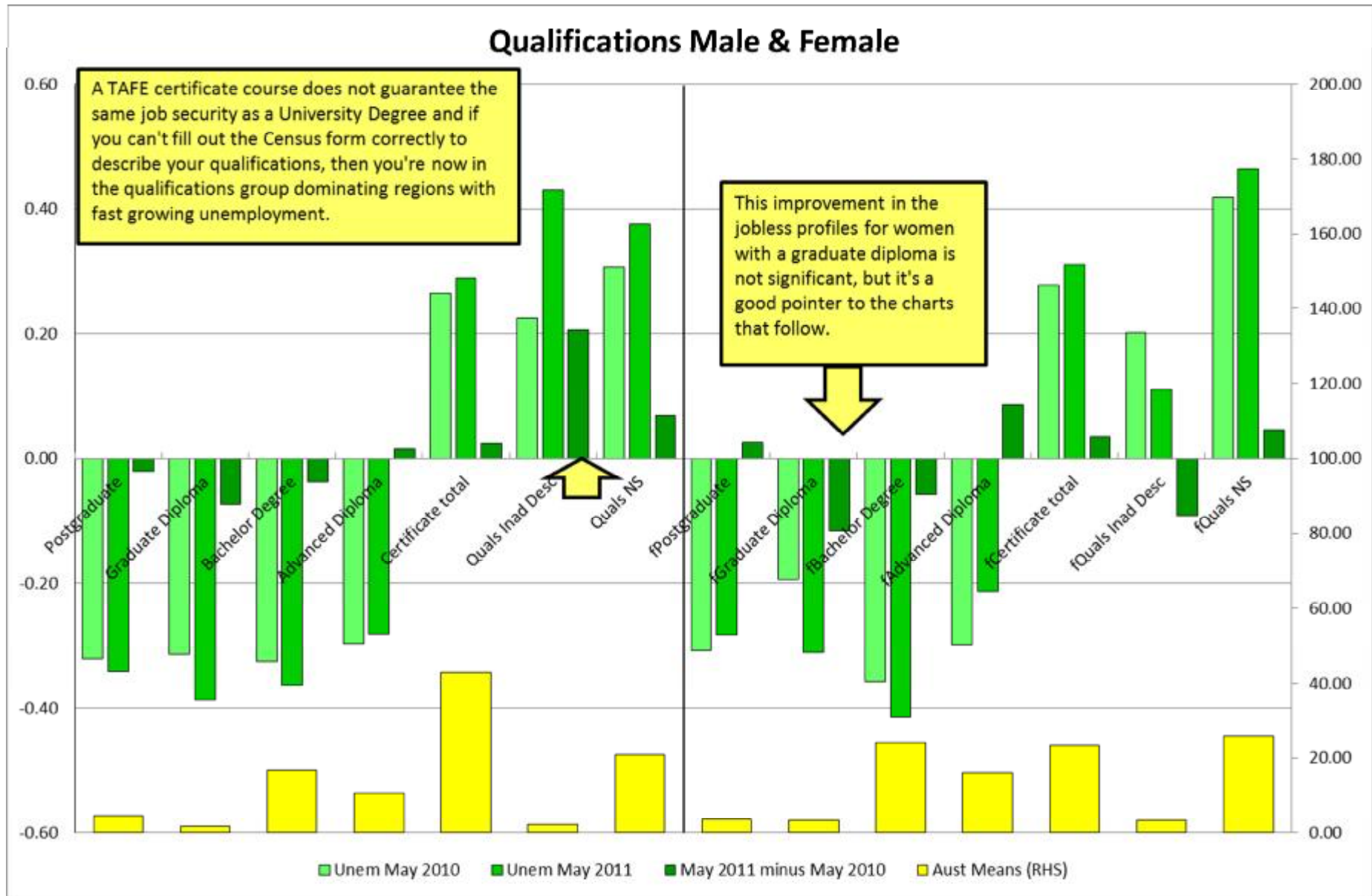
In the 12 months to May 2011, there were 44,000 jobs created in education and training. Some 25,000 of them were full time and 19,000 part time. Of the 25,000 full time jobs, all went to men – they even took 1,400 from the women. Of the 19,000 part time jobs however, women won all of them and took nearly 6,000 extra part time jobs from men.

In the 12 months to May 2011, there were 55,000 jobs created in Health Care and Social Assistance. Some 42,000 were full time and they split 27,000 to 15,000 in favour of women. Of the 13,000 part time jobs, women won all of them, and took another 12,000 part time health jobs from men.

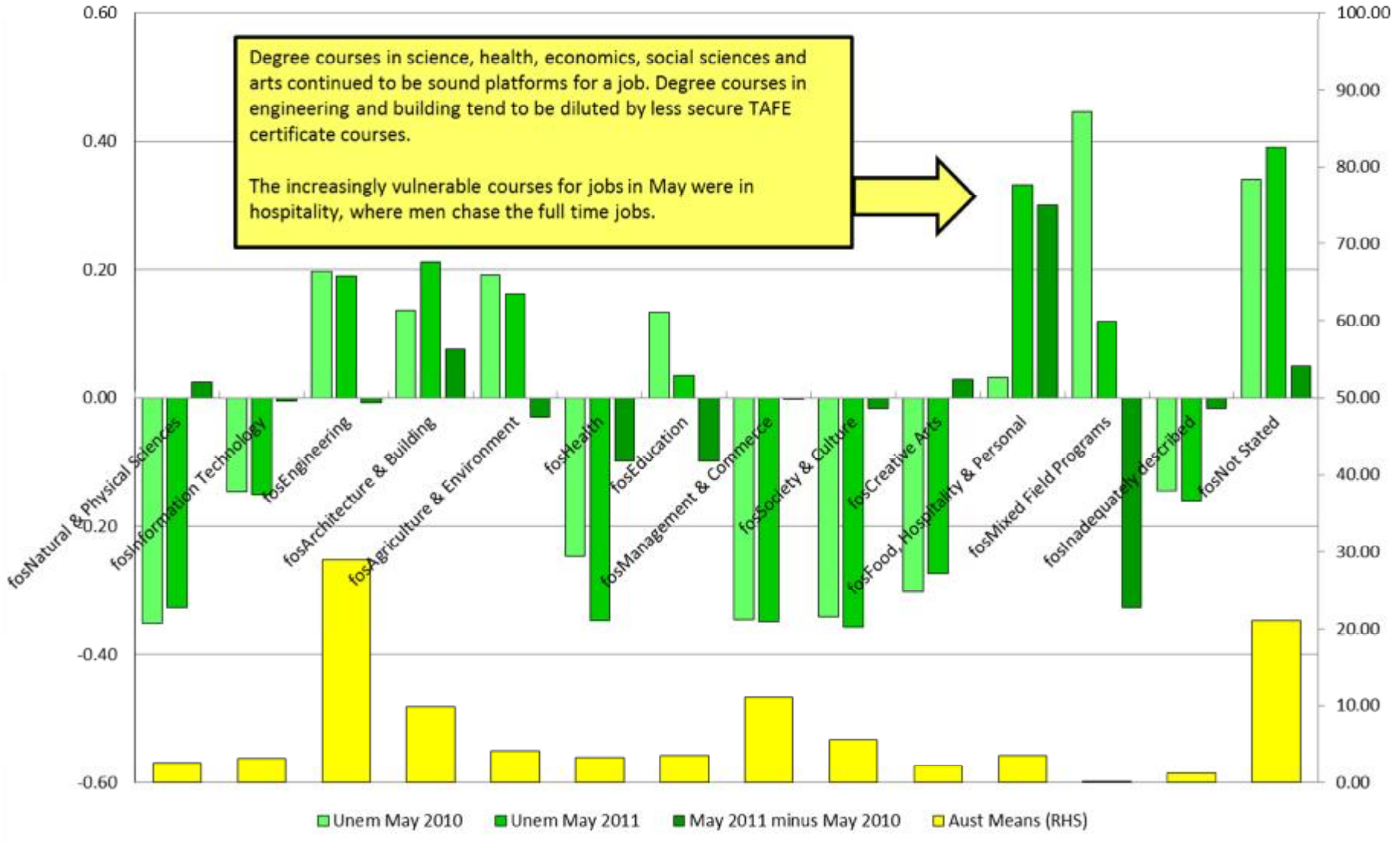
In education, women now outnumber men by more than two to one. In health, women now outnumber men by nearly four to one.

Middle aged men obtained virtually all of the 35,000 mining jobs created over the past year, but were shouldered aside in utilities, with women gaining all of the 9,000 jobs created and taking a further 2000 from men.

Qualifications Male & Female



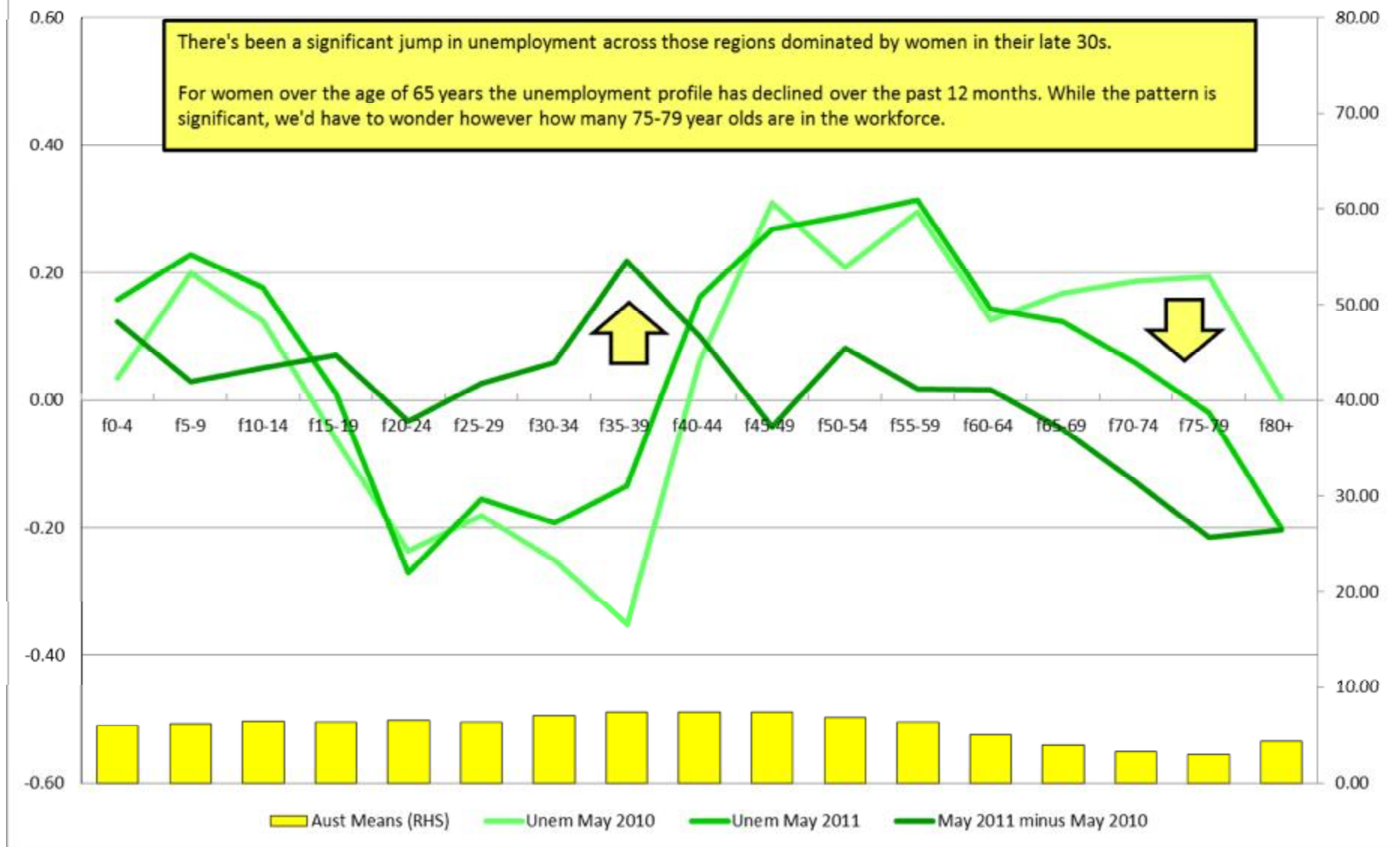
Field of Study Male



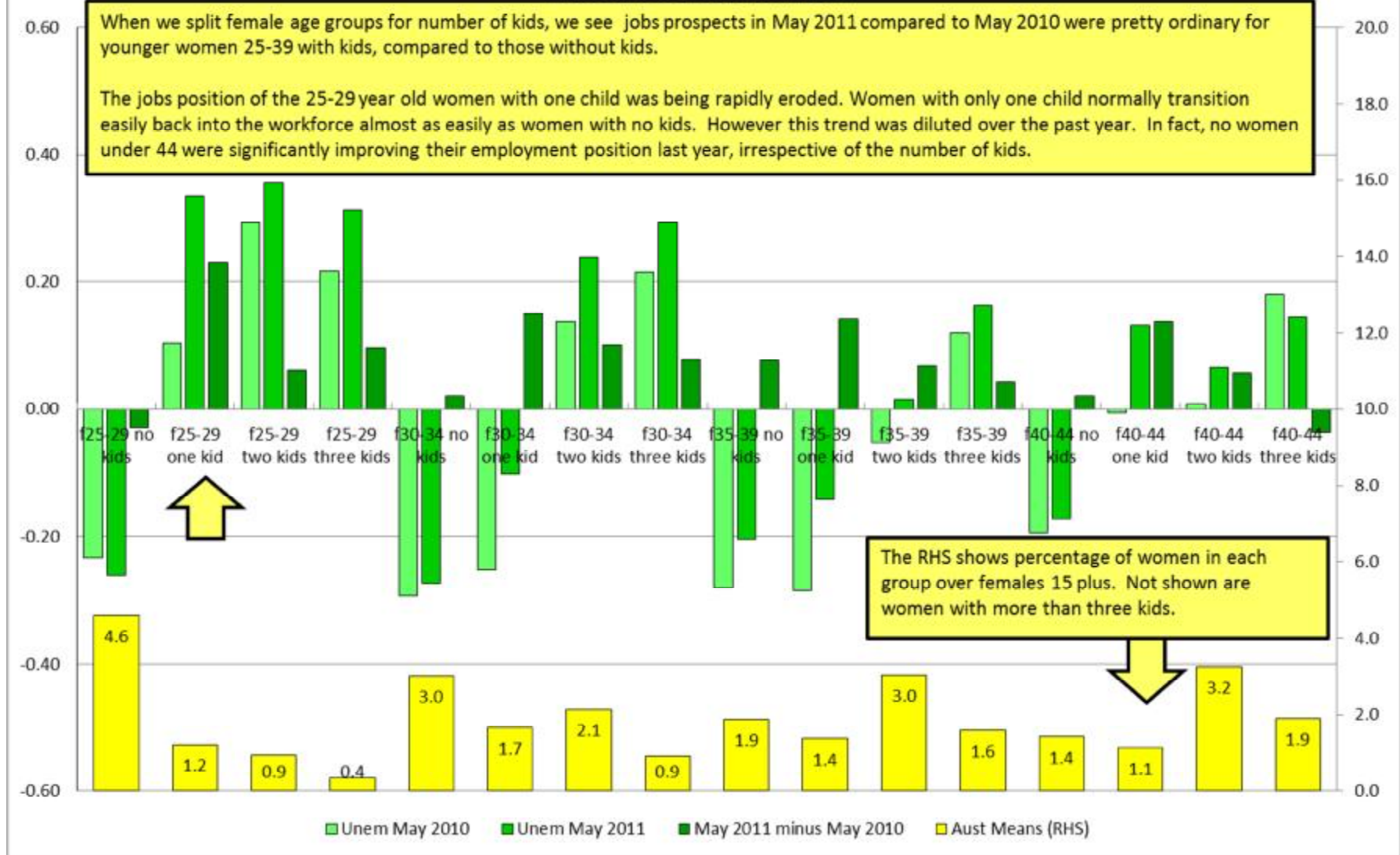
Field of Study Female



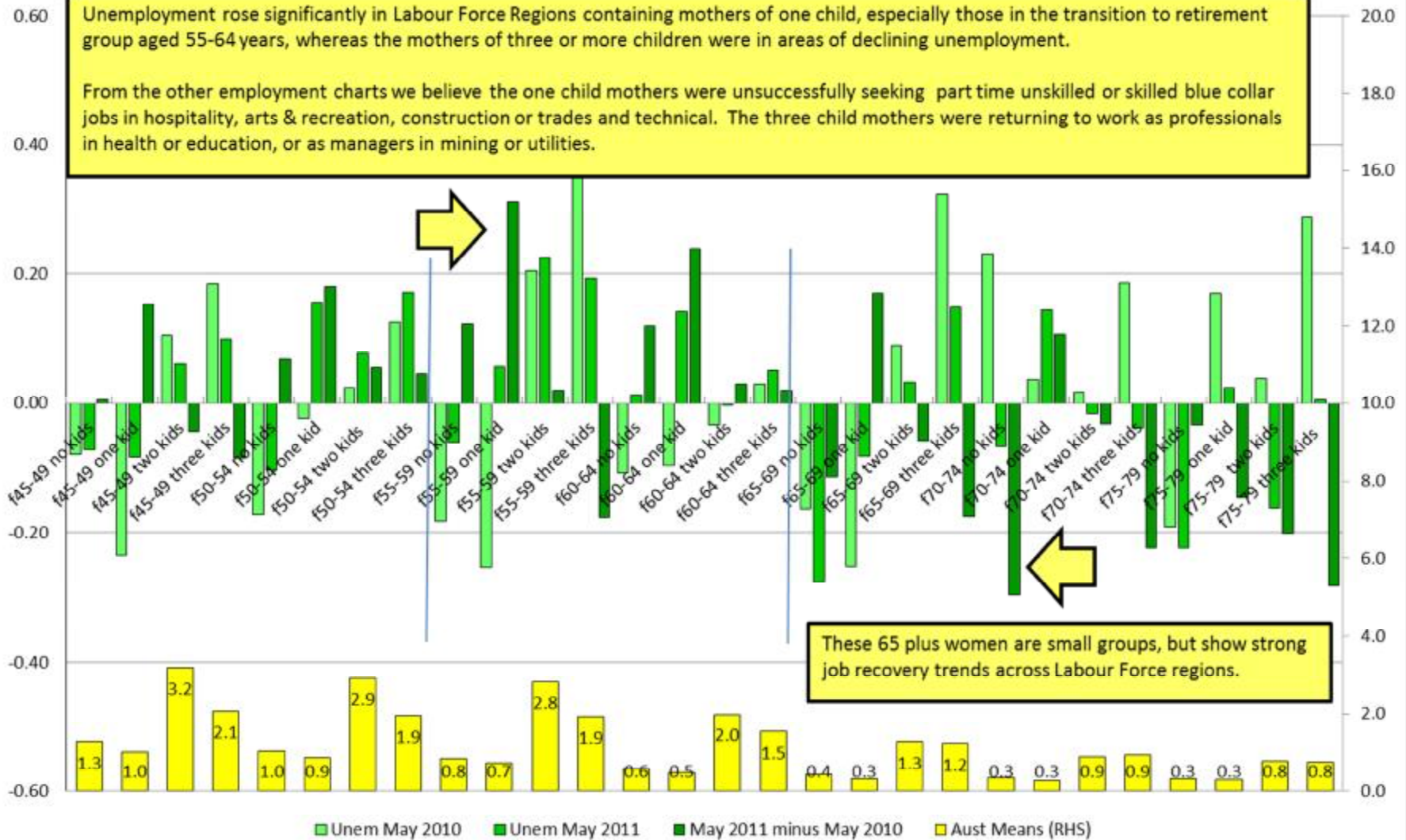
Age Female



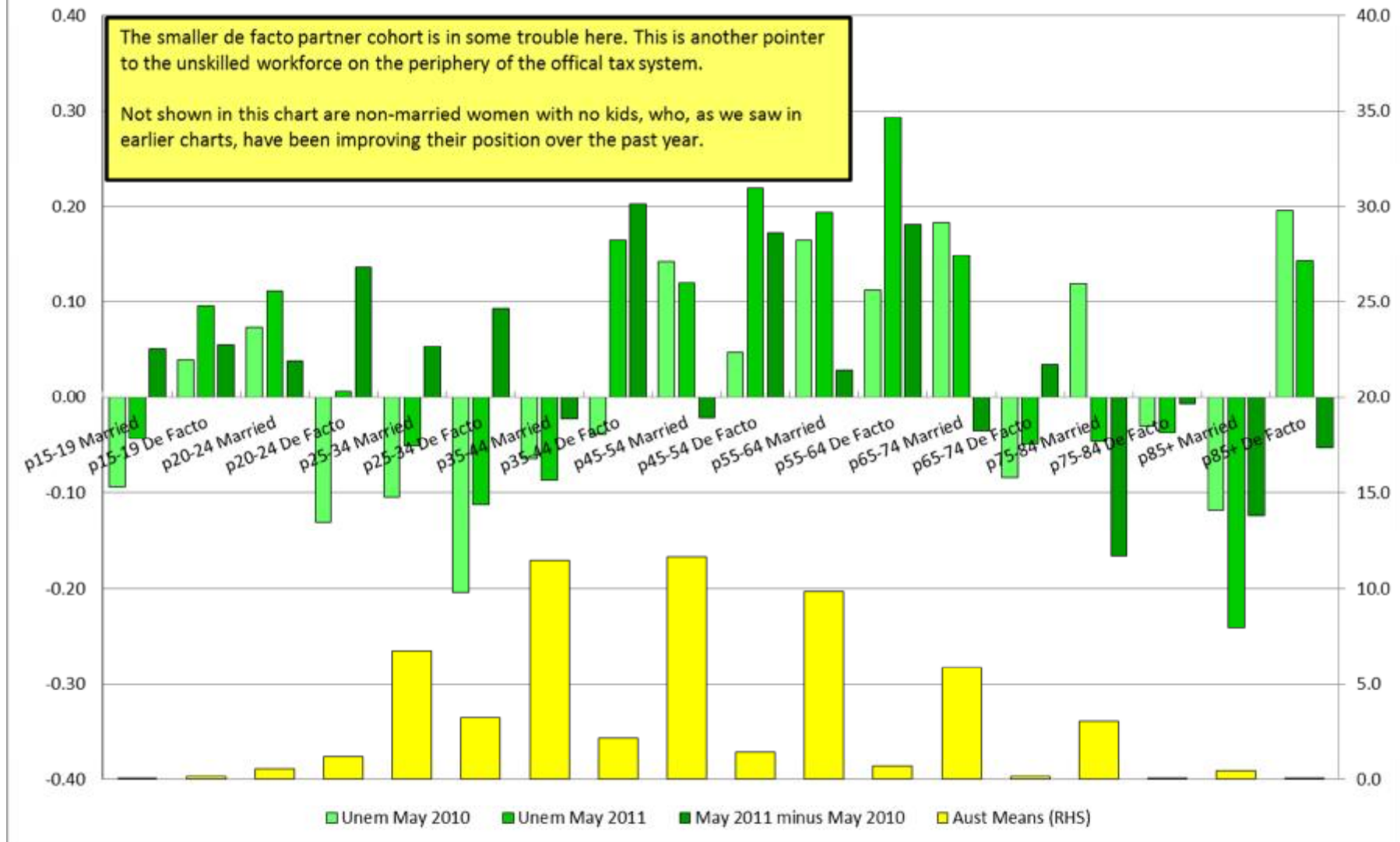
Mothers and Children



Older Mothers and Children



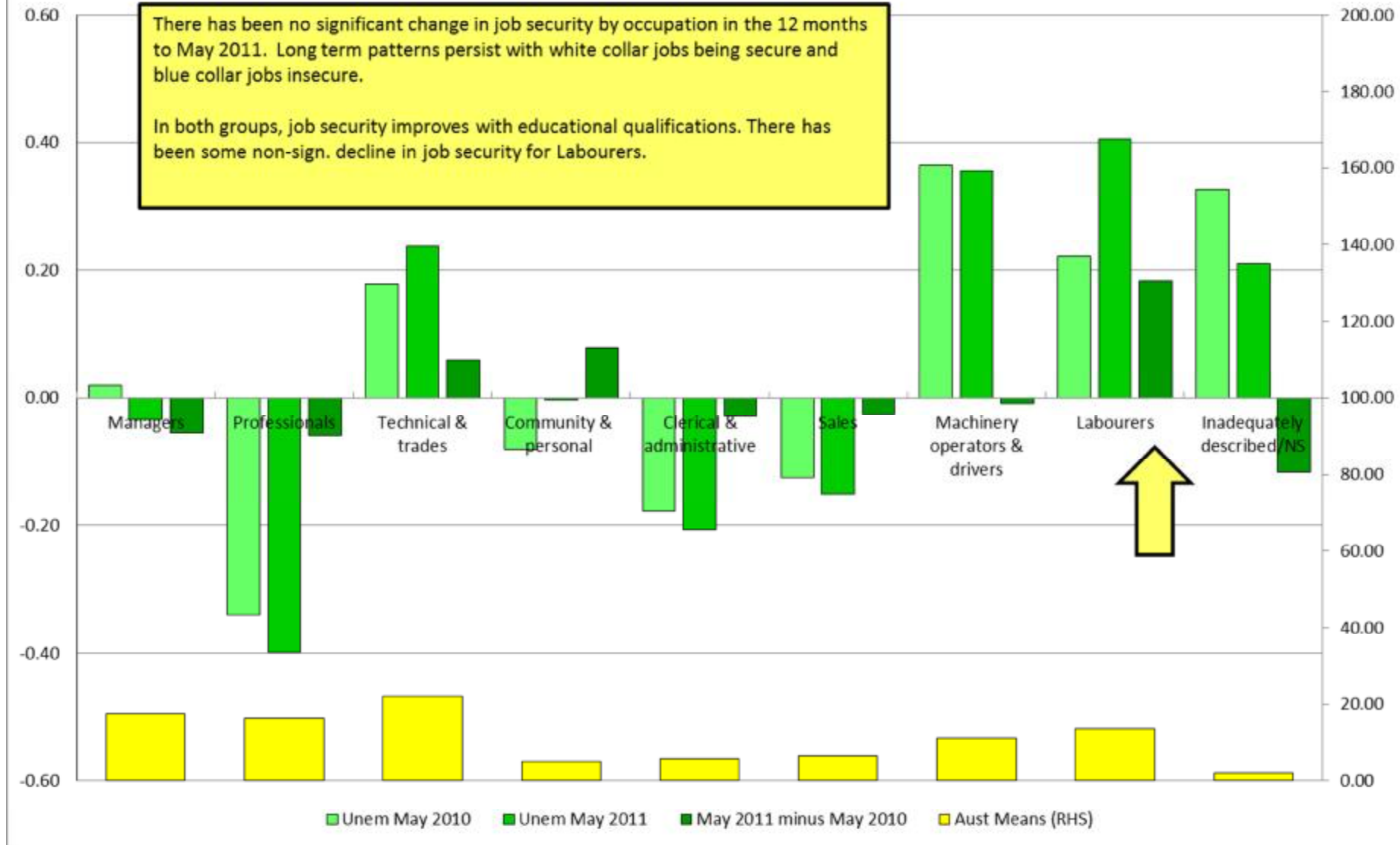
Marital Status by Age



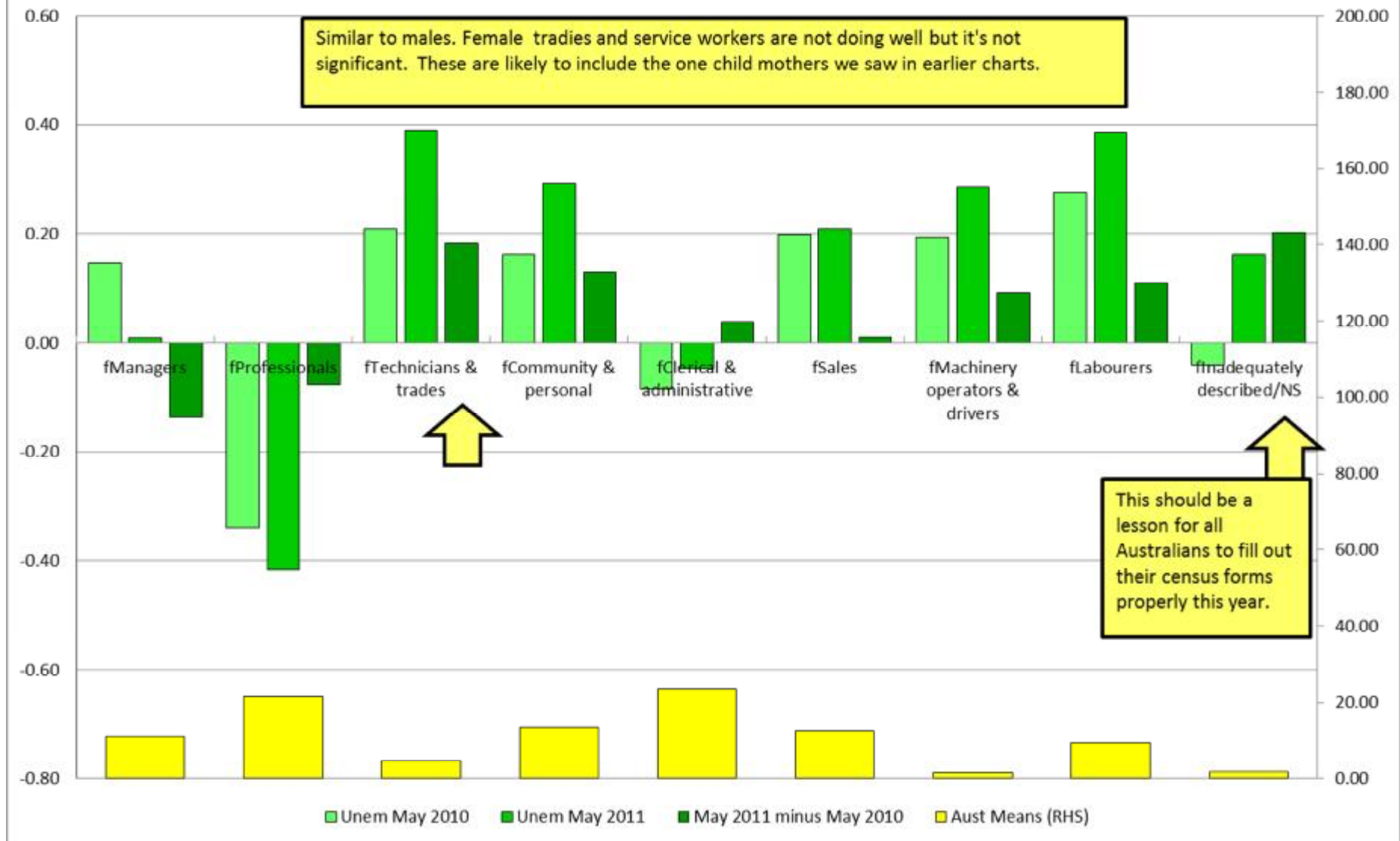
Occupation Male

There has been no significant change in job security by occupation in the 12 months to May 2011. Long term patterns persist with white collar jobs being secure and blue collar jobs insecure.

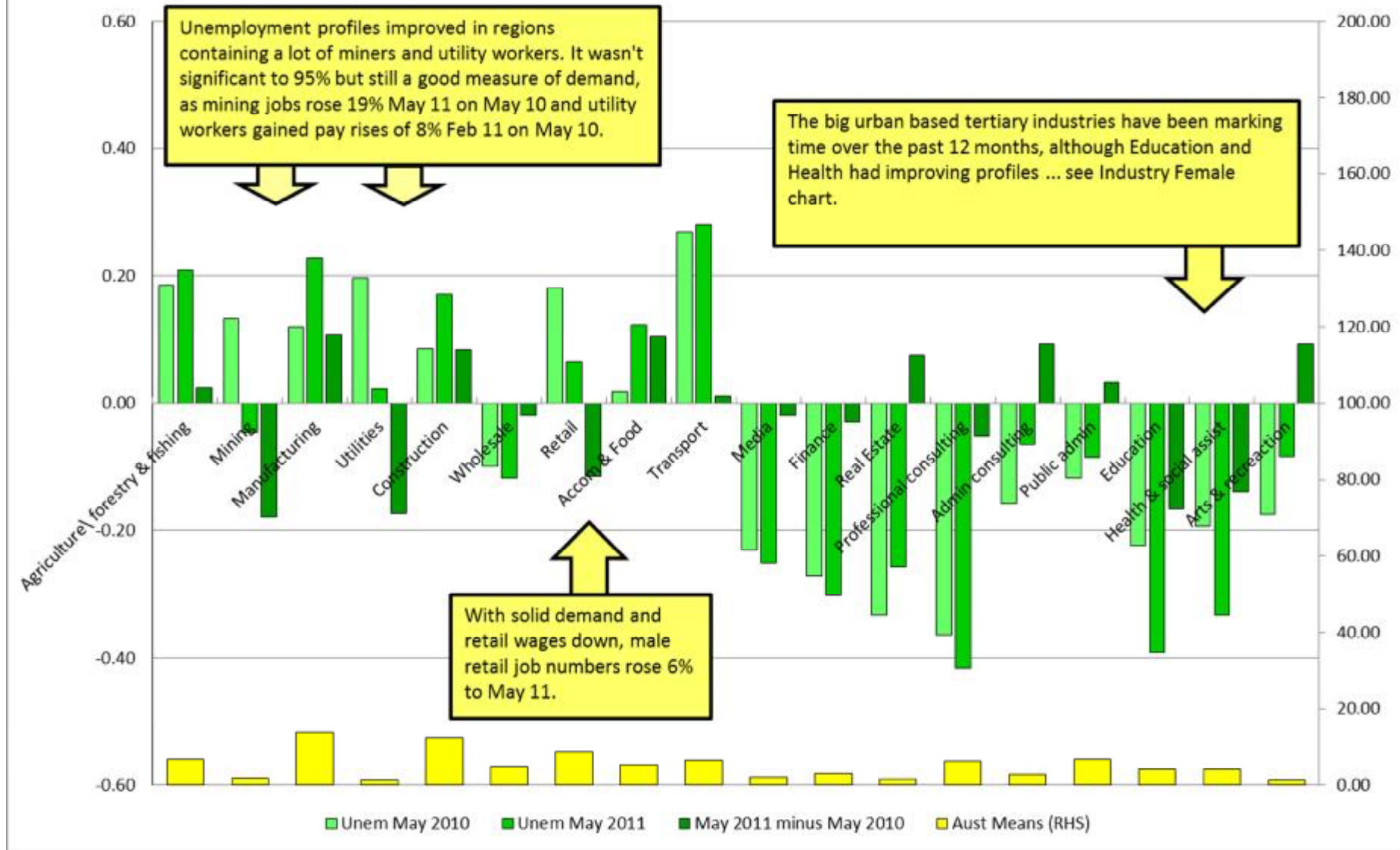
In both groups, job security improves with educational qualifications. There has been some non-sign. decline in job security for Labourers.



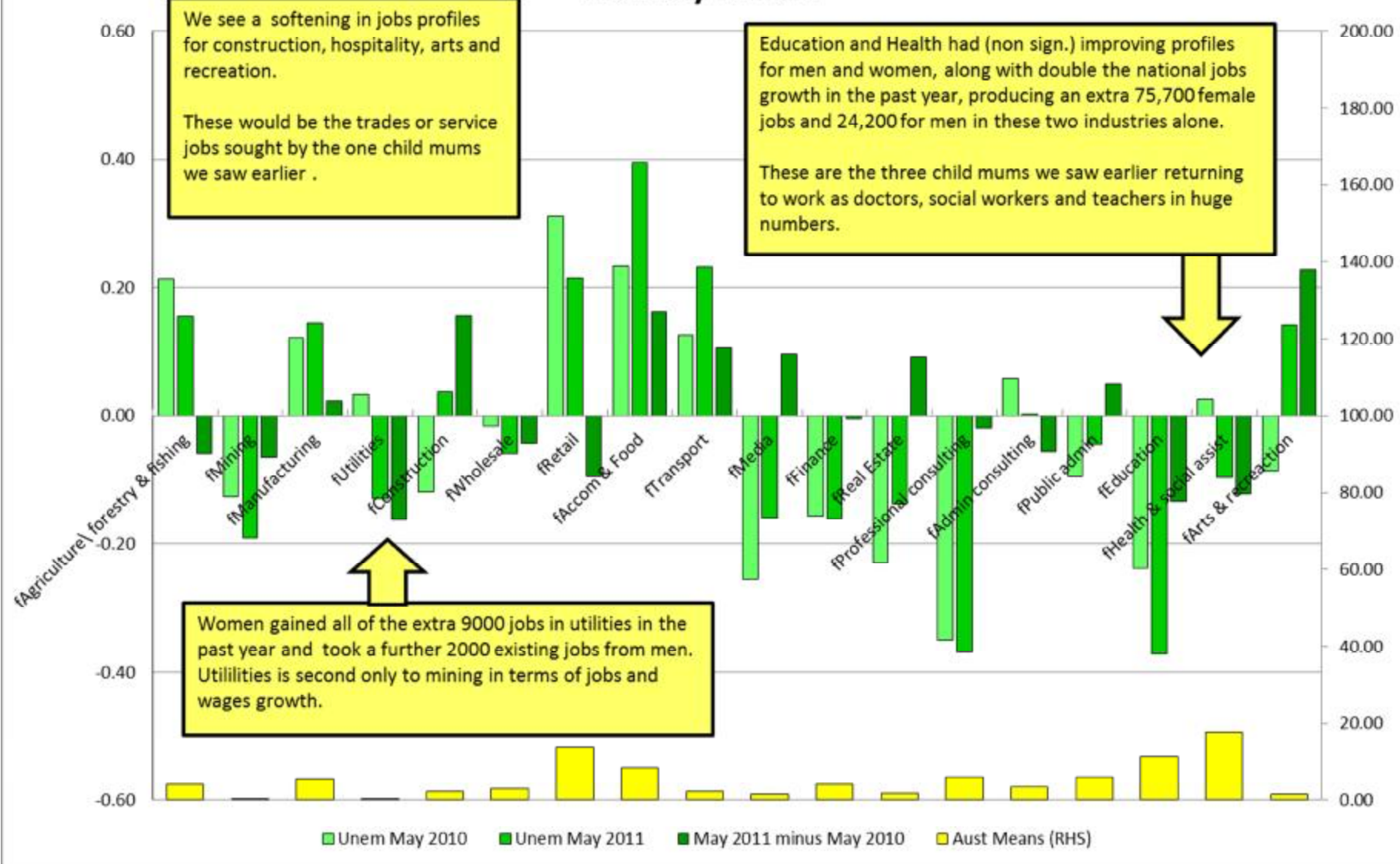
Occupation Female



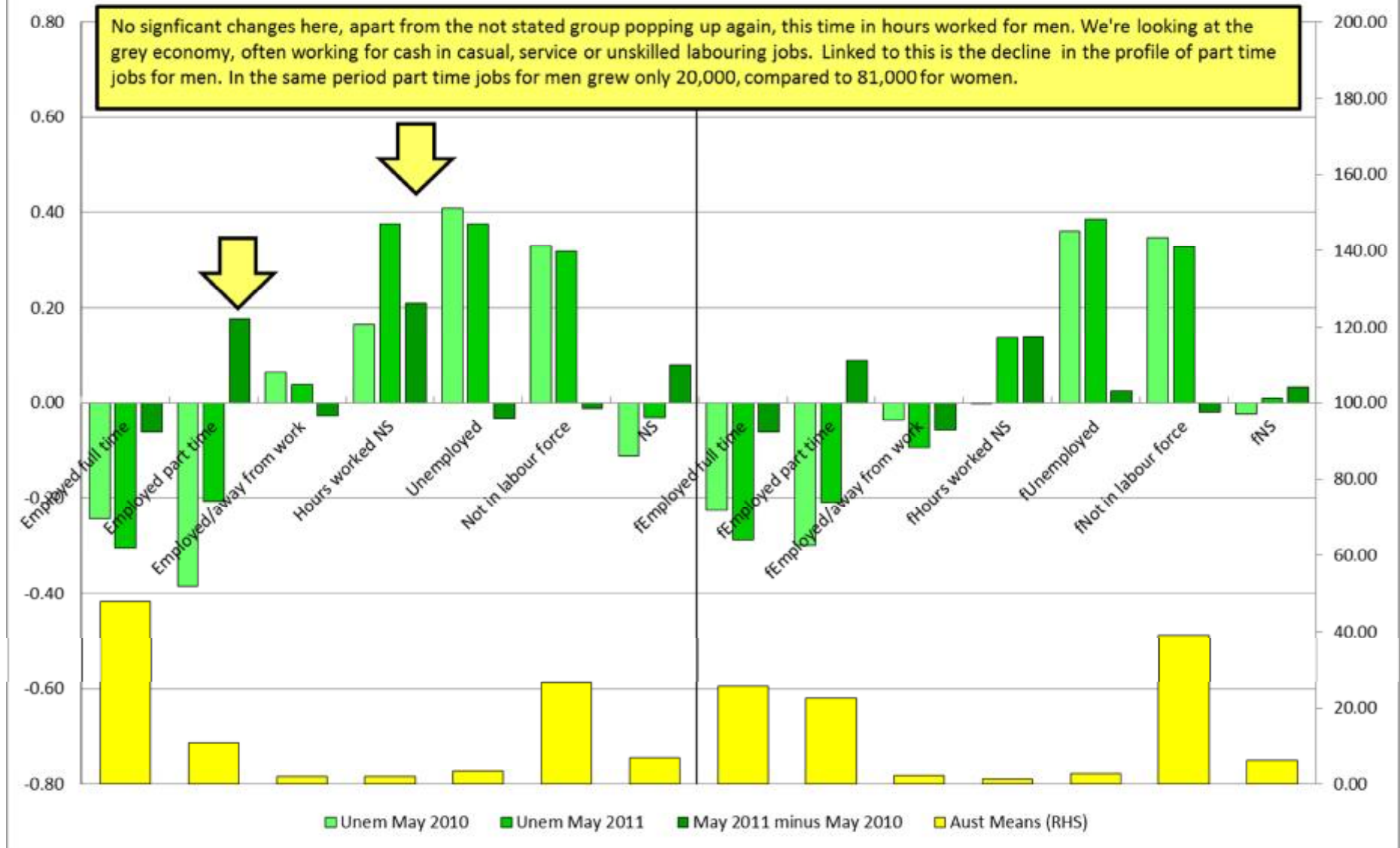
Industry Male



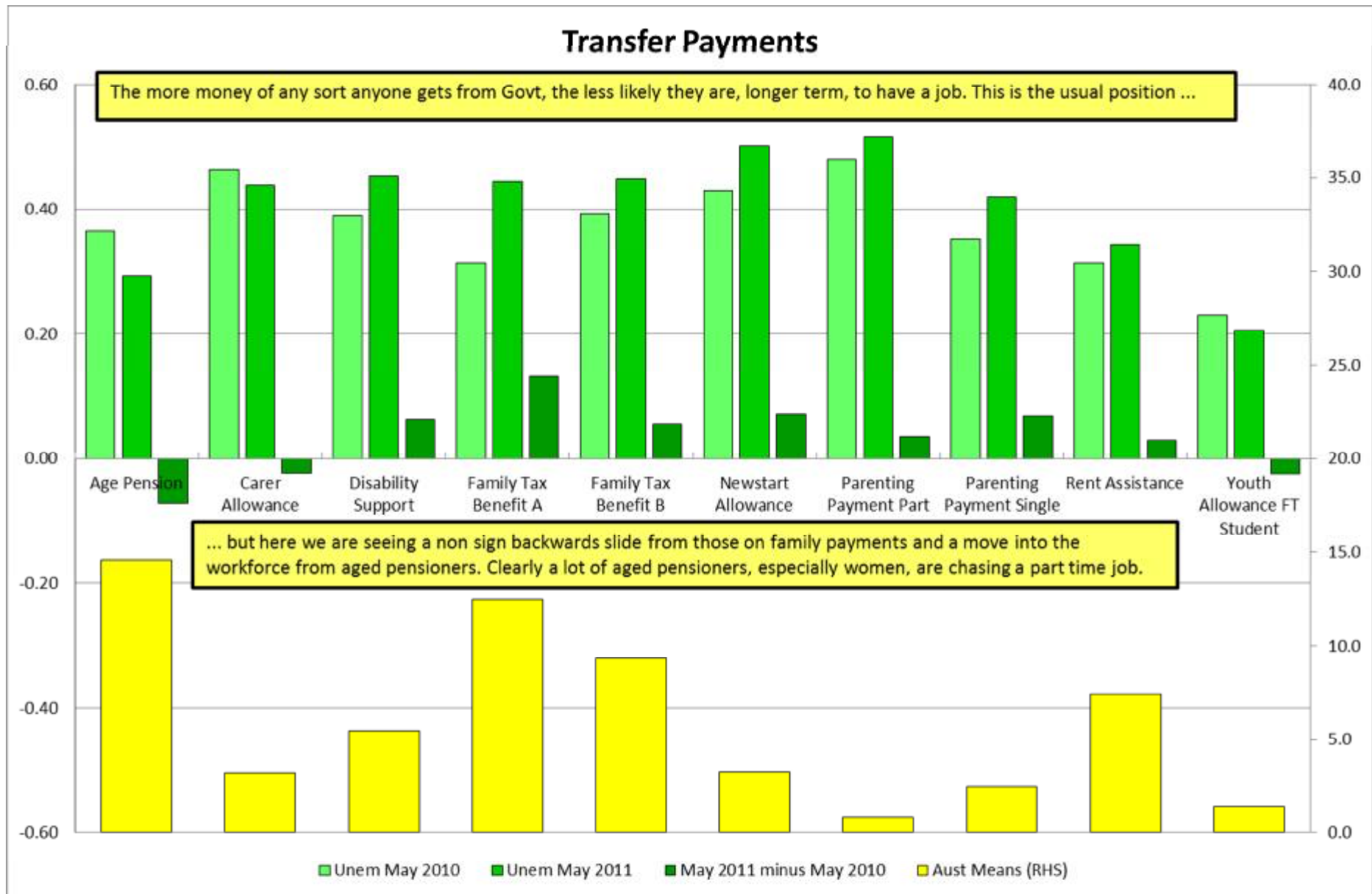
Industry Female



Employment Male & Female



Transfer Payments



Selected Spend and Assets

