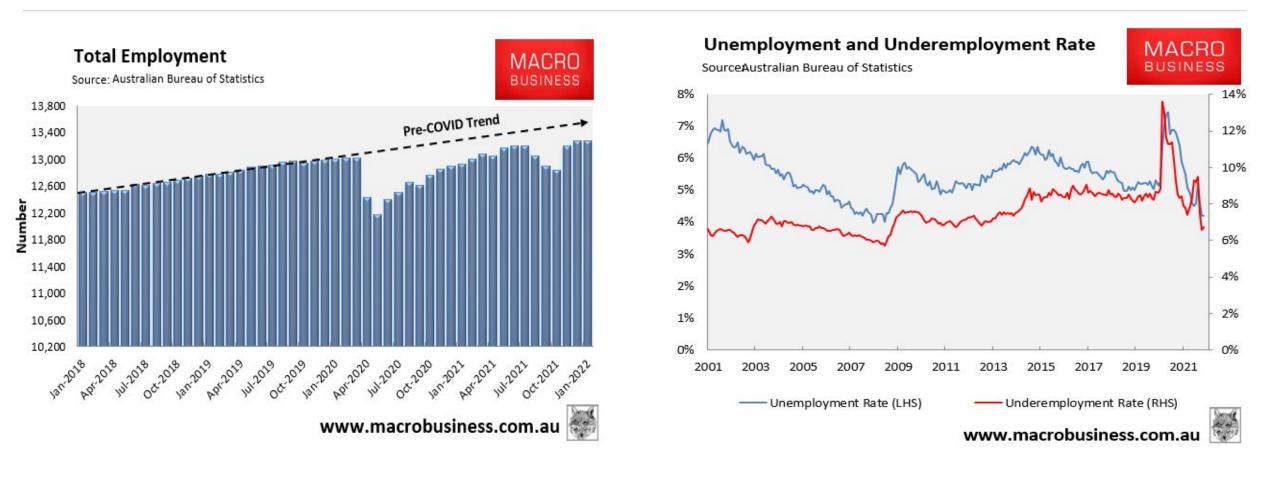


# Agenda

- ABS January Labour results
- Tightest jobs market in generations
- Role of closed borders
- Implications for wages
- Implications for interest rates

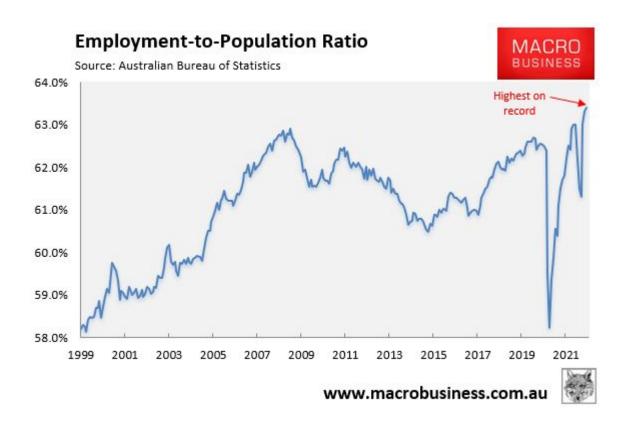
# Unemployment and underemployment tracking near 14-year low



• Australia's unemployment (4.2%) and underemployment (6.7%) rates are tracking near 14-year lows despite jobs growth lagging the pre-COVID trend.

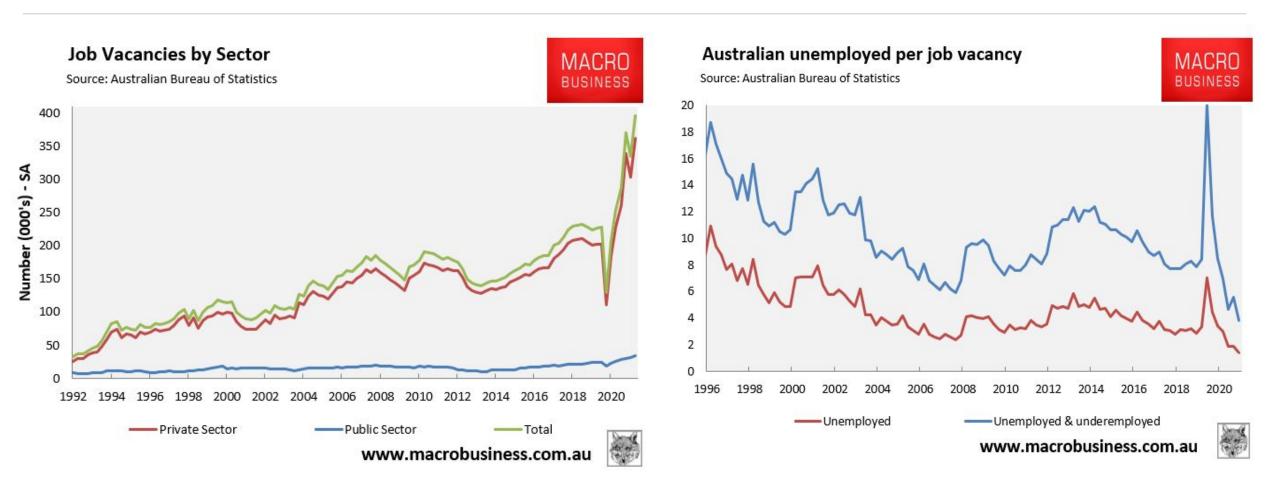
# More Aussie's in full-time jobs





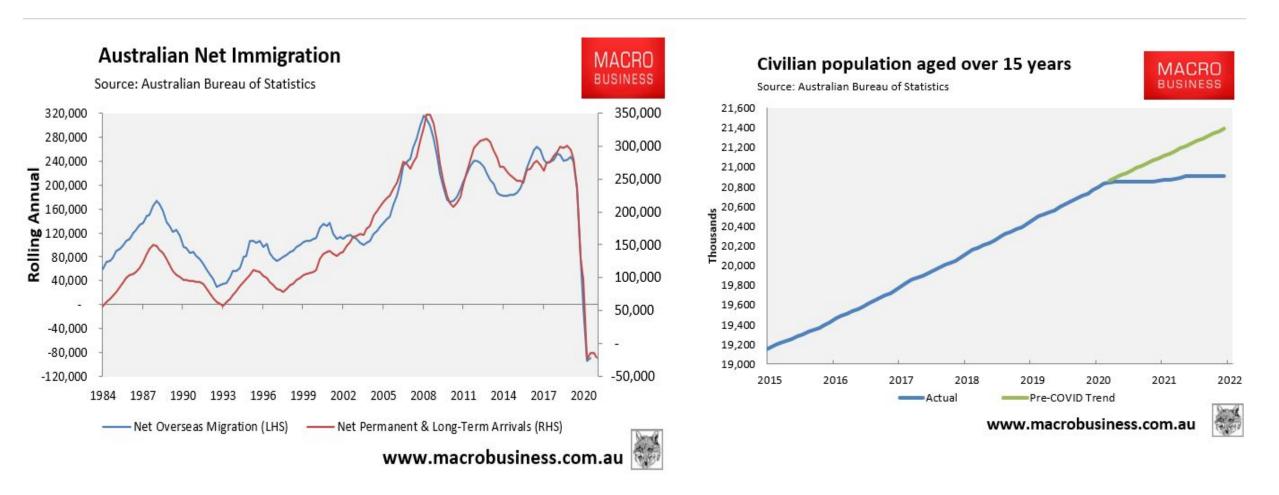
- Full-time jobs have risen 2.3% over the pandemic. Part-time jobs have risen 1.3%.
- Employment-to-population ratio highest on record at 63.4%.

# Tightest jobs market on record



- Highest job vacancies on record.
- Lowest ratio of unemployed (1.4) and underutilised (3.9) per job vacancy on record.

## International border closure behind tight jobs market

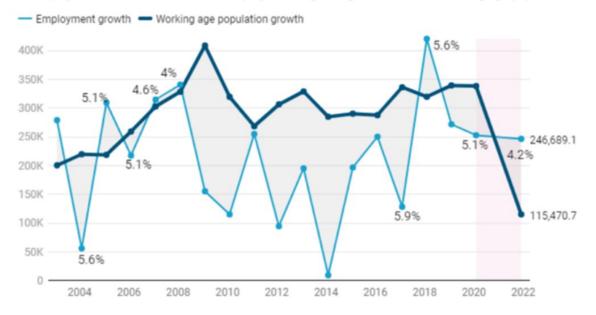


- Collapse in immigration, from positive ~230,000 a year to negative 90,000 over pandemic has caused labour market to go from growing by ~25,000 a month to barely growing.
- Australia would have over 450,000 more working aged people in the economy if immigration had continued at pre-COVID rate.
- Despite below trend employment growth, unemployment and underemployment rates have collapsed.

## International border closure behind tight jobs market

# When employment grows faster than the working age population, the "unemployment rate" should decline noticeably

The little figures with percentages show the unemployment rates at various points. Notice how the unemployment rate will decline when employment is growing faster than the working age population

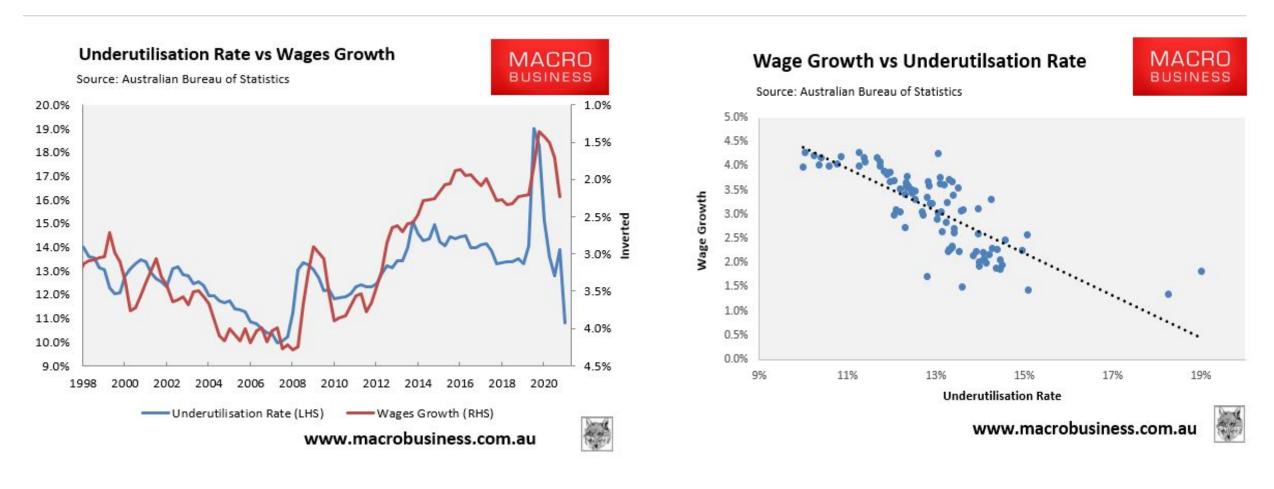


The light pink area shows the era of Australia's "closed borders." You can see how quickly growth in the working age population declined. Employment is not growing historically fast at the moment, but it's still growing much faster than the working age pop.

Chart: Gareth Hutchens . Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics . Get the data

- When the working age population grows faster than employment growth, the unemployment rate rises (and visa versa).
- When immigration was strong, and outpaced jobs growth, the unemployment rate rose.
- The sharp slowdown in the working-aged population (immigration) over the pandemic, in the face of slower jobs growth, is why unemployment has fallen so much.

# Wage growth should accelerate



- Australia's wage growth is negatively correlated with the underutilisation rate.
- Sharp fall in underutilisation points to strong rise in wage growth.

# Implications for interest rates:

- RBA governor Phil Lowe has repeatedly said that he won't raise the cash rate until wage growth lifts above 3% (from 2.2% in Q321).
- The labour market is currently tight enough to deliver this.
- Depends on how quickly immigration is rebooted
  - Federal government says it wants 200k migrant workers by July 2022.
- A return to pre-pandemic immigration could lead to low-wage pre-pandemic outcomes.

Viewer question of the week:

Are you expecting to receive a solid pay rise in 2022?

Drop your answers in the comments

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