

**Centre of Full Employment and
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**Red alert suburbs:
Employment Vulnerability Index 3.0 (EVI3.0)**

PRESS PACKAGE

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This is a joint research report by the Cities Research Institute and the Policy Innovation Hub, Griffith University and the Centre of Full Employment and Equity (CofFEE), the University of Newcastle.

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What is The CoffEE Employment Vulnerability Index





The Employment Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an indicator that identifies those localities that have higher proportions of the types of jobs thought to be at risk in the current economic climate.

Table 1 describes the EVI classifications for the ranked localities according to their index outcome.

It should be noted that the underlying modelling used to compute the EVI takes into account individual characteristics at an aggregate level. As a result, any one person in a Red alert locality may have little risk of job loss, while any one person in a Low risk locality might, in fact, be very vulnerable to job loss. But in aggregate, we expect the job losses to fall predominately in the Red and Amber alert localities.

For the Employment Vulnerability Index (EVI 3.0) that we present in this paper we utilise Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Statistical Area 2 (SA2) as our unit of analysis. Statistical Area 2 is a level of aggregation used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for census data output. The purpose of SA2s is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically and is considered to largely represent residential suburbs (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

Table 1 EVI 3.0 Classification

EVI 3.0 Classification	Map Colour Code
Red alert localities – those with high potential job loss;	
Amber alert localities — those with medium-high potential job loss;	
Medium-low potential job loss localities; and	
Low potential job loss localities.	

This report outlines conceptual issues associated with EVI 3.0 including the analysis of job loss potential and different types of disadvantage that we identify.

A complete list of the rankings and different perspectives is available from the EVI Home Page at <http://www.fullemployment.net/evi.php>

The EVI 3.0 is accompanied by a fully searchable and scalable mapping tool and suburb profiles - <http://www.fullemployment.net/evi.php>

Types of Disadvantage

In order to further the analysis we divide the localities designated as Red alert localities into two groups on the basis of their existing level of disadvantage. The two types of red alert localities were devised with reference to the Australian Bureau of Statistics SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage.

The first group of red alert localities (the existing disadvantage group) were identified as having an EVI greater than one standard deviation from the mean and a SEIFA index score greater than one standard deviation below the mean.

The second group was identified as sitting outside the first group (that is, having an EVI greater than one standard deviation above the mean but a higher SEIFA score indicating lower disadvantage).

The analysis of data for the 1645 SA2s located across the ABS designated capital city regions together with the significant non-capital city urban resulted in just over 12 per cent (208) being identified as red alert localities for potential job loss, with a further 45.6 per cent being identified as amber alert (medium to high job loss potential) localities.

To differentiate the red alert localities further we consider the general level of socioeconomic disadvantage for each locality and identify two broad types of localities:

- Those that are amongst Australia's most disadvantaged places to live. We term these the existing disadvantage job loss localities.
- Suburbs that have not been previously considered to be highly disadvantaged, but which may become so as a result of declining labour market conditions. We term these the emerging disadvantage job loss localities.

Tables 2 to 5 show the areas of existing and emerging disadvantage in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.

Table 2 Existing Disadvantage Job Loss Localities, Metropolitan areas

Sydney	Brisbane
Bidwill - Hebersham - Emerton	Redland Islands
Punchbowl	Inala - Richlands
Auburn - Central	Beenleigh
Auburn - North	Eagleby
Auburn - South	Logan Central
Fairfield - East	Woodridge
Ashcroft - Busby - Miller	Caboolture - South
Bonnyrigg Heights - Bonnyrigg	
Cabramatta - Lansvale	Adelaide
Cabramatta West - Mount Pritchard	Davoren Park
Canley Vale - Canley Heights	Elizabeth
Fairfield	Elizabeth East
Fairfield - West	Smithfield - Elizabeth North
Greenfield Park - Prairiewood	Parafield Gardens
	Paralowie
Melbourne	Salisbury
Lalor	Salisbury North
Thomastown	Christie Downs
Broadmeadows	Hackham West - Huntfield Heights
Campbellfield - Coolaroo	Morphett Vale - West
Meadow Heights	The Parks
Roxburgh Park - Somerton	Perth
Doveton	Mandurah
Dandenong	Girrawheen
Springvale	Calista
Springvale South	Parmelia - Orelia
Noble Park - West	
Kings Park (Vic.)	Hobart
St Albans - North	Bridgewater - Gagebrook
St Albans - South	Mornington - Warrane
Sunshine North	Rokeby
	Berriedale - Chigwell
	Claremont (Tas.)
	Glenorchy

Table 3 Existing Disadvantage Job Loss Localities, Non-Metropolitan regions

State/Locality	Region
NSW	
Lavington	Albury - Wodonga
Wyong	Central Coast
Tuncurry	Forster - Tuncurry
Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook
Cessnock	Newcastle - Maitland
Kurri Kurri - Abermain	Newcastle - Maitland
Raymond Terrace	Newcastle - Maitland
Mount Hutton - Windale	Newcastle - Maitland
Beresfield - Hexham	Newcastle - Maitland
Shortland - Jesmond	Newcastle - Maitland
Wingham	Taree
Berkeley - Lake Heights - Cringila	Wollongong
Warilla	Wollongong
Victoria	
Wendouree - Miners Rest	Ballarat
California Gully - Eaglehawk	Bendigo
Corio - Norlane	Geelong
Newcomb - Moolap	Geelong
Queensland	
Svensson Heights - Norville	Bundaberg
Walkervale - Avenell Heights	Bundaberg
Tweed Heads South	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Gympie - North	Gympie
Mackay	Mackay
Granville	Maryborough
Berserker	Rockhampton
Lakes Creek	Rockhampton
South Australia	
Murray Bridge	Murray Bridge
Port Pirie	Port Pirie
Whyalla	Whyalla
Tasmania	
Acton - Upper Burnie	Burnie - Wynyard
Burnie - Wivenhoe	Burnie - Wynyard
Wynyard	Burnie - Wynyard
Devonport	Devonport

Table 3 (cont.) Existing Disadvantage Job Loss Localities, Non-Metropolitan regions

State/Locality	Region
East Devonport	Devonport
Invermay	Launceston
Mowbray	Launceston
Newnham - Mayfield	Launceston
Ravenswood	Launceston
Waverley - St Leonards	Launceston
West Ulverstone	Ulverstone

Table 4 Emerging Disadvantage Job Loss Localities, Metropolitan regions

Sydney

Green Valley

Edensor Park

Melbourne

Epping - South

Gladstone Park - Westmeadows

Greenvale - Bulla

Craigieburn - Central

Hallam

Narre Warren North

Narre Warren - North East

Cranbourne South

Pearcedale - Tooradin

Narre Warren South (East)

Cairnlea

Delahey

Taylors Lakes

Dromana

Point Nepean

Rosebud - McCrae

Brisbane

Sunnybank

Bribie Island

Upper Caboolture

Adelaide

Lewiston - Two Wells

Craigmore - Blakeview

Salisbury East

Hackham - Onkaparinga Hills

Morphett Vale - East

Perth

Dawesville - Bouvard

Falcon - Wannanup

Greenfields

Halls Head - Erskine

Pinjarra

Ballajura

Stratton - Jane Brook

Alexander Heights - Koondoola

Marangaroo

Mindarie - Quinns Rocks - Jindalee

Cooloongup

Wambro

Hobart

Brighton - Pontville

Table 5 Emerging Disadvantage Job Loss Localities, Non-Metropolitan regions

State/Suburb	Region
NSW	
Batemans Bay	Batemans Bay
Blue Haven - San Remo	Central Coast
Budgewoi - Buff Point - Halekulani	Central Coast
Lake Munmorah - Mannering Park	Central Coast
Summerland Point - Gwandalan	Central Coast
Toukley - Norah Head	Central Coast
Forster	Forster - Tuncurry
Mudgee	Mudgee
Maitland - West	Newcastle - Maitland
Belmont South - Blacksmiths	Newcastle - Maitland
Singleton	Singleton
St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay	St Georges Basin - Sanctuary Point
Ulladulla	Ulladulla
Victoria	
Delacombe	Ballarat
Colac	Colac
Moama	Echuca - Moama
Echuca	Echuca - Moama
Portland	Portland
Queensland	
Tweed Heads	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Banora Point	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Mermaid Waters	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Coolangatta	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Currumbin Waters	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Arundel	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Coombabah	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Currumbin Valley - Tallebudgera	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Highland Park	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Nerang - Mount Nathan	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Jacobs Well - Alberton	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Merrimac	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Ashmore	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Molendinar	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Southport - North	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Bundall	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Surfers Paradise	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads
Gympie - South	Gympie
Urangan - Wondunna	Hervey Bay
Andergrove - Beaconsfield	Mackay
Slade Point	Mackay
South Mackay	Mackay
Sippy Downs	Sunshine Coast
Buddina - Minyama	Sunshine Coast
Caloundra - West	Sunshine Coast
Golden Beach - Pelican Waters	Sunshine Coast
Noosa Heads	Sunshine Coast
Noosaville	Sunshine Coast
Sunshine Beach	Sunshine Coast
Tewantin	Sunshine Coast
Warwick	Warwick

Table 5 (cont.) Emerging Disadvantage Job Loss Localities, Non-Metropolitan

State/Suburb	Region
South Australia	
Mount Gambier - East	Mount Gambier
Mount Gambier - West	Mount Gambier
Goolwa - Port Elliot	Victor Harbor - Goolwa
Victor Harbor	Victor Harbor - Goolwa
Western Australia	
McKail - Willyung	Albany
Australind - Leschenault	Bunbury
Eaton - Pelican Point	Bunbury
East Bunbury - Glen Iris	Bunbury
Busselton	Busselton
Busselton Region	Busselton
Boulder	Kalgoorlie - Boulder
Kalgoorlie	Kalgoorlie - Boulder
Two Rocks	Yanchep
Mandurah - East	
Mandurah - North	
Mandurah - South	
Tasmania	
Romaine - Havenview	Burnie - Wynyard
Somerset	Burnie - Wynyard
Quoiba - Spreyton	Devonport
Ulverstone	Ulverstone

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