

Australia: Strong labour report complicates Reserve Bank (RBA) rate decision

Although most of the jobs created this month were part-time, these have a habit of turning into full-time jobs, with all that this implies for higher spending power and other benefits. This pushes the pendulum back a little in favour of some further RBA tightening



Australia jobs

Source: Shutterstock

64,900 Employment change
August

Higher than expected

August labour report

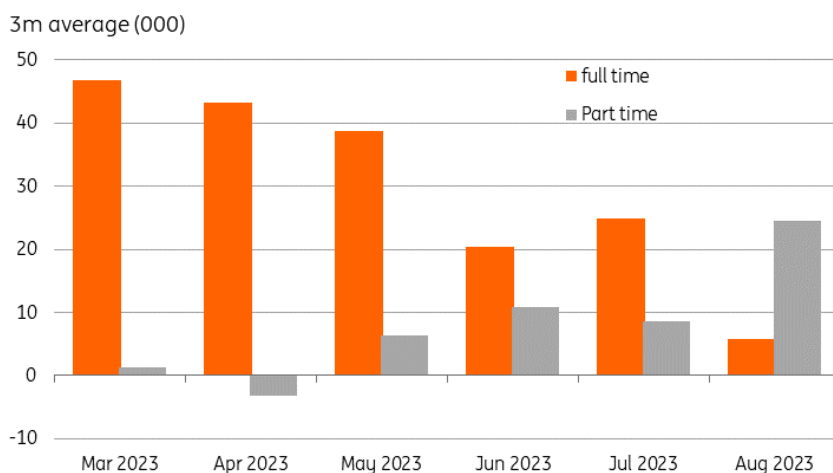
Keeping up its reputation for being an unforecastable piece of data, Australia's August labour report surprised strongly on the upside. A total of 64,900 new jobs were created in August. And although almost all of these were part-time jobs (62,100), such jobs have a habit of becoming full-

time in the months ahead, which will also imply higher wages, greater job security, and better benefits - all things that usually go hand in hand with consumer confidence and stronger consumer spending.

The chart below shows the evolution of Australian employment smoothed over three months. What is evident is that although full-time employment had been slowing, the ongoing rise in part-time jobs might presage a renewed pick up in full-time jobs in the months ahead.

This would be a problem because the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) has been trying to cool the economy enough to bring inflation down. It has certainly made some good progress this year, getting the headline monthly inflation rate down to 4.9% in July, and the wage growth figures have also been surprisingly well-behaved. But just like the US, where inflation is now rising again at a headline level, Australian inflation has used up all the helpful base effects from last year, and the going will be a lot harder in the months ahead until we get to the November data when it should start to improve again.

Australian employment change (3mma)



Source: CEIC, ING
Australia employment

Rates peaked or not?

We have been wrestling with our RBA rate call, coming very close this month to chopping out our forecast for one final rate hike before the end of this year - possibly at the November meeting. We are glad now that we didn't remove this because the data flow on the activity side seems to be holding up better than would be consistent with further decent progress towards the RBA's inflation target.

Presentationally, it also might be useful for the new RBA Governor, Michelle Bullock, to stamp her authority on markets and establish a reputation for not taking risks with inflation. This would be better done early in her tenure before minds start to get made up, on the assumption that central banks still follow the implications of the [seminal Barro and Gordon research](#).

So for now, the final 25bp cash rate hike to 4.35% remains part of our forecast. We will need to see further solid progress on inflation reduction, as well as some more concrete signs of slowing activity and domestic demand before we ditch it.

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

robert.carnell@asia.ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user’s investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.