

Government Employment Figures by Region

The data set is available from the website LMIP Gov AU.

It contains regional figures for population counts of employment per industry.

```
data <- read.csv("data/employment/SA4_regions_feb2017.csv", header=TRUE)

# need to fix the numbers
for(i in 4:9) {
  data[,i] <- as.numeric(gsub(",", "", data[,i]))
}
head(data)
```

```
##      Employment.Region State.Territory
## 1      Capital Region      NSW/ACT
## 2      Capital Region      NSW/ACT
## 3      Capital Region      NSW/ACT
## 4      Capital Region      NSW/ACT
## 5      Capital Region      NSW/ACT
## 6      Capital Region      NSW/ACT
##
##                               Industry
## 1      Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
## 2                               Mining
## 3                               Manufacturing
## 4 Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
## 5                               Construction
## 6                               Wholesale Trade
##      Employment.by.Industry...Total Employed.Full.Time Employed.Part.Time
## 1                               7200                5100                2100
## 2                               800                 800                 0
## 3                               9500                7900                1600
## 4                               2500                2500                 0
## 5                               24400               21900                2500
## 6                               4000                 3000                1000
##      Employed...Male Employed...Female Five.year.growth.by.Industry
## 1                5800                1300                -4300
## 2                 500                 300                 300
## 3                7500                2000                -1800
## 4                2200                 300                -400
## 5               22600                1800                -500
## 6                2800                1200               -1200
##      Employment.Distribution...
## 1                2.2
## 2                0.2
## 3                3.0
## 4                0.8
## 5                7.6
## 6                1.2
```

```
str(data)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   836 obs. of  10 variables:
## $ Employment.Region      : Factor w/ 44 levels "Adelaide North",...: 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 ...
```

```
## $ State.Territory          : Factor w/ 9 levels "", "NSW", "NSW/ACT", ...: 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ Industry                 : Factor w/ 19 levels "Accommodation and Food Services", ...: 3 12 11
## $ Employment.by.Industry...Total: num 7200 800 9500 2500 24400 4000 24700 22500 11800 3800 ...
## $ Employed.Full.Time       : num 5100 800 7900 2500 21900 3000 12000 8000 9100 3000 ...
## $ Employed.Part.Time       : num 2100 0 1600 0 2500 1000 12700 14600 2700 800 ...
## $ Employed...Male          : num 5800 500 7500 2200 22600 2800 10800 11200 9800 2100 ...
## $ Employed...Female        : num 1300 300 2000 300 1800 1200 14000 11400 1900 1700 ...
## $ Five.year.growth.by.Industry : num -4300 300 -1800 -400 -500 -1200 1100 1900 1900 -2700 ...
## $ Employment.Distribution.... : num 2.2 0.2 3 0.8 7.6 1.2 7.7 7 3.7 1.2 ...
```

Initially we will investigate the industry by region, the field of interest is the employment by industry total. The data is currently in long format we need to convert it to wide format.

```
data1 <- data[,c(1:4)]
```

```
colnames(data1) <- c("Region", "State", "Industry", "TotalCount")
```

```
data1 <- data1[data1$Region != "Australia",]
```

```
head(data1)
```

```
##           Region State Industry
## 1 Capital Region NSW/ACT Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
## 2 Capital Region NSW/ACT Mining
## 3 Capital Region NSW/ACT Manufacturing
## 4 Capital Region NSW/ACT Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
## 5 Capital Region NSW/ACT Construction
## 6 Capital Region NSW/ACT Wholesale Trade
## TotalCount
## 1      7200
## 2       800
## 3      9500
## 4       2500
## 5     24400
## 6       4000
```

```
temp <- reshape(data1, idvar=c("Region", "State"), timevar=c("Industry"), direction="wide")
```

```
temp$Location <- paste(temp$State, temp$Region, sep=" ")
names(temp)
```

```
## [1] "Region"
## [2] "State"
## [3] "TotalCount.Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing"
## [4] "TotalCount.Mining"
## [5] "TotalCount.Manufacturing"
## [6] "TotalCount.Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services"
## [7] "TotalCount.Construction"
## [8] "TotalCount.Wholesale Trade"
## [9] "TotalCount.Retail Trade"
## [10] "TotalCount.Accommodation and Food Services"
## [11] "TotalCount.Transport, Postal and Warehousing"
## [12] "TotalCount.Information Media and Telecommunications"
## [13] "TotalCount.Financial and Insurance Services"
## [14] "TotalCount.Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services"
## [15] "TotalCount.Professional, Scientific and Technical Services"
```

```
## [16] "TotalCount.Administrative and Support Services"
## [17] "TotalCount.Public Administration and Safety"
## [18] "TotalCount.Education and Training"
## [19] "TotalCount.Health Care and Social Assistance"
## [20] "TotalCount.Arts and Recreation Services"
## [21] "TotalCount.Other Services"
## [22] "Location"
```

```
colnames(temp) <- c("Region",
  "State",
  "AGRIC_FRST_FISH",
  "MINING",
  "MANUF",
  "UTILITIES",
  "CONSTR",
  "WSALE_TRADE",
  "RETAIL_TRADE",
  "ACC_FOOD_SRV",
  "TRNS_POST_WHOUSE",
  "INFO_MEDIA_TELEC",
  "FIN_INS_SRV",
  "RENT_HIRE_RE_SRV",
  "PROF_SCI_TECH_SRV",
  "ADM_SUP_SRV",
  "PADMIN_SAFETY",
  "EDU_TRAIN",
  "HEALTH_SOC_ASSIST",
  "ARTS_REC_SRV",
  "OTHER_SRV",
  "Location")
df1 <- data.frame(Location=temp$Location,
  temp[,4:ncol(temp)-1])
head(df1)
```

##	Location	AGRIC_FRST_FISH	MINING	MANUF	UTILITIES	CONSTR
## 1	NSW/ACT Capital Region	7200	800	9500	2500	24400
## 20	NSW Central West	11700	8200	5200	2600	7800
## 39	NSW Far West Orana	10500	1300	2600	400	4500
## 58	NSW Hunter	7200	17200	20900	4700	30100
## 77	NSW Illawarra South Coast	400	2900	13000	1800	22700
## 96	NSW Mid North Coast	9500	400	6600	2800	16100
##	WSALE_TRADE	RETAIL_TRADE	ACC_FOOD_SRV	TRNS_POST_WHOUSE	INFO_MEDIA_TELEC	
## 1	4000	24700	22500	11800		3800
## 20	2900	9900	5600	3800		400
## 39	1700	6900	5000	500		0
## 58	7100	30700	28000	13500		2800
## 77	3100	23300	16800	10500		2900
## 96	3300	21500	14000	4000		700
##	FIN_INS_SRV	RENT_HIRE_RE_SRV	PROF_SCI_TECH_SRV	ADM_SUP_SRV		
## 1	5900	4600	33500	9100		
## 20	2400	500	4300	1300		
## 39	1300	0	600	2300		
## 58	9800	4000	18000	12200		
## 77	5400	3500	10700	7600		
## 96	1700	1900	8500	4600		

```
##   PADMIN_SAFETY EDU_TRAIN HEALTH_SOC_ASSIST ARTS_REC_SRV OTHER_SRV
## 1      77200      23600           36400           8000      10700
## 20      7900       8200           15800           1800       5300
## 39      3600       6100           7700            600       2800
## 58     17400     26700          45600           6800     13600
## 77     10900     23000          32600           2700       5800
## 96     11300     13100          24600           1400       6500
```

Looking initially at the data we can check if it is multivariate normal,

```
require(MVN)
```

```
## Loading required package: MVN
```

```
##
```

```
## This data.table install has not detected OpenMP support. It will work but slower in single threaded mode
```

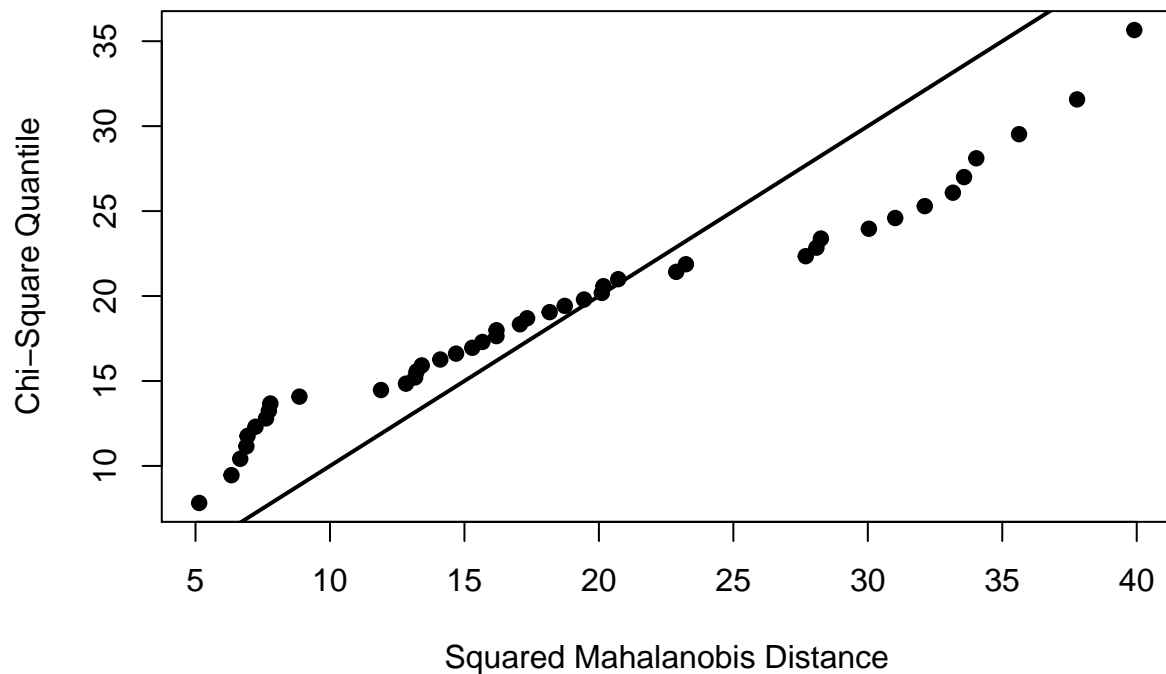
```
## sROC 0.1-2 loaded
```

```
X <- df1[,2:ncol(df1)]
```

```
X <- scale(X)
```

```
mardiaTest(X, qqplot=TRUE)
```

Chi-Square Q-Q Plot



```
## Mardia's Multivariate Normality Test
```

```
## -----
```

```
## data : X
```

```
##
```

```
## g1p          : 285.222
```

```
## chi.skew     : 2044.091
```

```
## p.value.skew : 3.269859e-33
```

```
##
```

```
## g2p          : 456.9211
```

```
##      z.kurtosis      : 6.722636
##      p.value.kurt    : 1.784661e-11
##
##      chi.small.skew  : 2201.714
##      p.value.small   : 4.51671e-46
##
##      Result          : Data are not multivariate normal.
## -----
```

```
hzTest(X)
```

```
##      Henze-Zirkler's Multivariate Normality Test
## -----
##      data : X
##
##      HZ          : 1.026877
##      p-value     : 0
##
##      Result      : Data are not multivariate normal.
## -----
```

```
roystonTest(X)
```

```
##      Royston's Multivariate Normality Test
## -----
##      data : X
##
##      H          : 68.46346
##      p-value    : 1.764763e-14
##
##      Result     : Data are not multivariate normal.
## -----
```

The test results suggest that the data is not multivariate normal, and this is also reinforced by the qqplot. However we can still perform ordination and some analysis.

Initially inspecting the data through principle components.

```
row.names(X) <- df1$Location
df1.prcomp <- princomp(X, cor=TRUE)
df1.prcomp
```

```
## Call:
## princomp(x = X, cor = TRUE)
##
## Standard deviations:
##      Comp.1      Comp.2      Comp.3      Comp.4      Comp.5      Comp.6
## 3.88669332 1.09781697 0.92408420 0.82408389 0.68134731 0.50312674
##      Comp.7      Comp.8      Comp.9      Comp.10      Comp.11      Comp.12
## 0.35455678 0.31044448 0.26588623 0.18540309 0.17999963 0.15488755
##      Comp.13      Comp.14      Comp.15      Comp.16      Comp.17      Comp.18
## 0.12072621 0.10609013 0.10174910 0.08643939 0.07003998 0.06000035
##      Comp.19
## 0.04785478
##
## 19 variables and 43 observations.
```

```
df1.prcomp$loadings
```

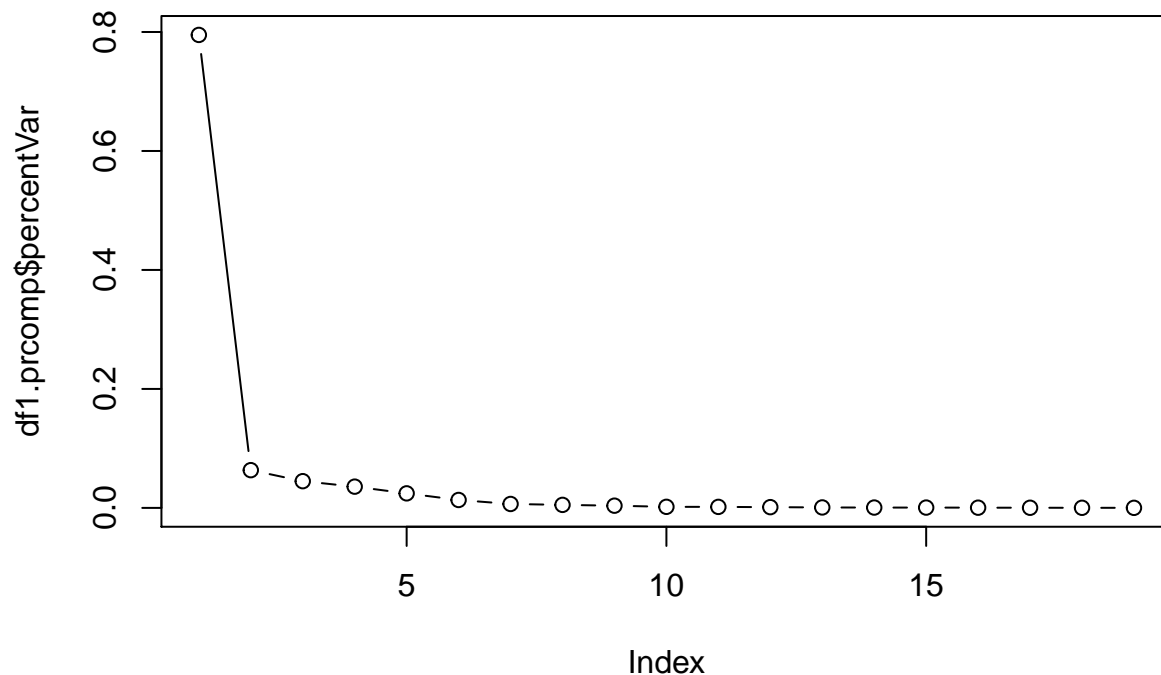
```
##
## Loadings:
##      Comp.1 Comp.2 Comp.3 Comp.4 Comp.5 Comp.6 Comp.7 Comp.8
## AGRIC_FRST_FISH    0.124          0.818 -0.501  0.160 -0.155
## MINING              -0.830  0.115  0.307 -0.208 -0.286          0.174
## MANUF              -0.222          -0.251 -0.502          -0.177  0.190
## UTILITIES          -0.224 -0.302          -0.167          0.554 -0.159 -0.264
## CONSTR             -0.245 -0.126 -0.120 -0.163          -0.111  0.378  0.200
## WSALE_TRADE        -0.247          -0.243 -0.132          -0.211  0.356
## RETAIL_TRADE       -0.254          0.104 -0.122
## ACC_FOOD_SRV       -0.250          0.131  0.101          0.208 -0.386
## TRNS_POST_WHOUSE  -0.228          -0.266 -0.209          -0.587 -0.193 -0.516
## INFO_MEDIA_TELEC  -0.239  0.256  0.145  0.115 -0.191          -0.176
## FIN_INS_SRV       -0.238  0.234  0.159          -0.203 -0.233 -0.169  0.105
## RENT_HIRE_RE_SRV  -0.244  0.126          0.148          -0.143  0.591
## PROF_SCI_TECH_SRV -0.241  0.163  0.215  0.215          -0.221  0.216
## ADM_SUP_SRV       -0.254          0.133
## PADMIN_SAFETY     -0.197          0.224  0.895 -0.102 -0.117  0.207
## EDU_TRAIN         -0.252          0.212          0.128
## HEALTH_SOC_ASSIST -0.253          0.238  0.165
## ARTS_REC_SRV      -0.244          0.173  0.216          0.120 -0.328 -0.347
## OTHER_SRV         -0.248 -0.164          -0.179          0.174  0.112
##      Comp.9 Comp.10 Comp.11 Comp.12 Comp.13 Comp.14 Comp.15
## AGRIC_FRST_FISH
## MINING
## MANUF              0.380          0.308          -0.207 -0.259
## UTILITIES          -0.591          0.102          -0.125
## CONSTR             -0.178  0.243 -0.668          -0.326
## WSALE_TRADE         0.212          0.221  0.259          -0.170
## RETAIL_TRADE        0.301 -0.120 -0.220 -0.155 -0.212  0.232 -0.710
## ACC_FOOD_SRV        0.363          0.629 -0.255
## TRNS_POST_WHOUSE   -0.184 -0.252
## INFO_MEDIA_TELEC    0.329          -0.265          0.171 -0.217
## FIN_INS_SRV        -0.262 -0.224          -0.260  0.159          0.113
## RENT_HIRE_RE_SRV    -0.186          0.410  0.383 -0.329
## PROF_SCI_TECH_SRV  -0.158          0.110  0.257          -0.146 -0.136
## ADM_SUP_SRV        0.105          0.153 -0.620 -0.317 -0.132  0.347
## PADMIN_SAFETY
## EDU_TRAIN          0.127 -0.441 -0.341  0.248 -0.127  0.380  0.304
## HEALTH_SOC_ASSIST   -0.444          0.160 -0.129
## ARTS_REC_SRV        0.233  0.399 -0.131  0.300 -0.254          0.260
## OTHER_SRV           0.294  0.176          0.305  0.668  0.239
##      Comp.16 Comp.17 Comp.18 Comp.19
## AGRIC_FRST_FISH
## MINING
## MANUF             -0.396          0.161
## UTILITIES          0.155
## CONSTR            -0.105          0.121
## WSALE_TRADE        0.489  0.110          -0.474
## RETAIL_TRADE        0.202          -0.204  0.175
## ACC_FOOD_SRV       -0.138  0.293  0.106
## TRNS_POST_WHOUSE   -0.118  0.222
```

```
## INFO_MEDIA_TELEC -0.524 -0.161 0.325 -0.303
## FIN_INS_SRV -0.121 0.147 -0.666
## RENT_HIRE_RE_SRV 0.119 -0.116 -0.156
## PROF_SCI_TECH_SRV 0.138 0.375 0.642
## ADM_SUP_SRV 0.415 0.149 0.229
## PADMIN_SAFETY
## EDU_TRAIN 0.373 0.184 -0.191
## HEALTH_SOC_ASSIST -0.743 -0.179
## ARTS_REC_SRV 0.128 -0.239 -0.297
## OTHER_SRV -0.148 0.290
##
## Comp.1 Comp.2 Comp.3 Comp.4 Comp.5 Comp.6 Comp.7 Comp.8
## SS loadings 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
## Proportion Var 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053
## Cumulative Var 0.053 0.105 0.158 0.211 0.263 0.316 0.368 0.421
## Comp.9 Comp.10 Comp.11 Comp.12 Comp.13 Comp.14 Comp.15
## SS loadings 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
## Proportion Var 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053
## Cumulative Var 0.474 0.526 0.579 0.632 0.684 0.737 0.789
## Comp.16 Comp.17 Comp.18 Comp.19
## SS loadings 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
## Proportion Var 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.053
## Cumulative Var 0.842 0.895 0.947 1.000
```

```
df1.prcomp$var <- df1.prcomp$sdev^2
```

The amount of variance explained per component

```
total <- sum(df1.prcomp$var)
df1.prcomp$percentVar <- df1.prcomp$var / total
plot(df1.prcomp$percentVar, type="b")
```



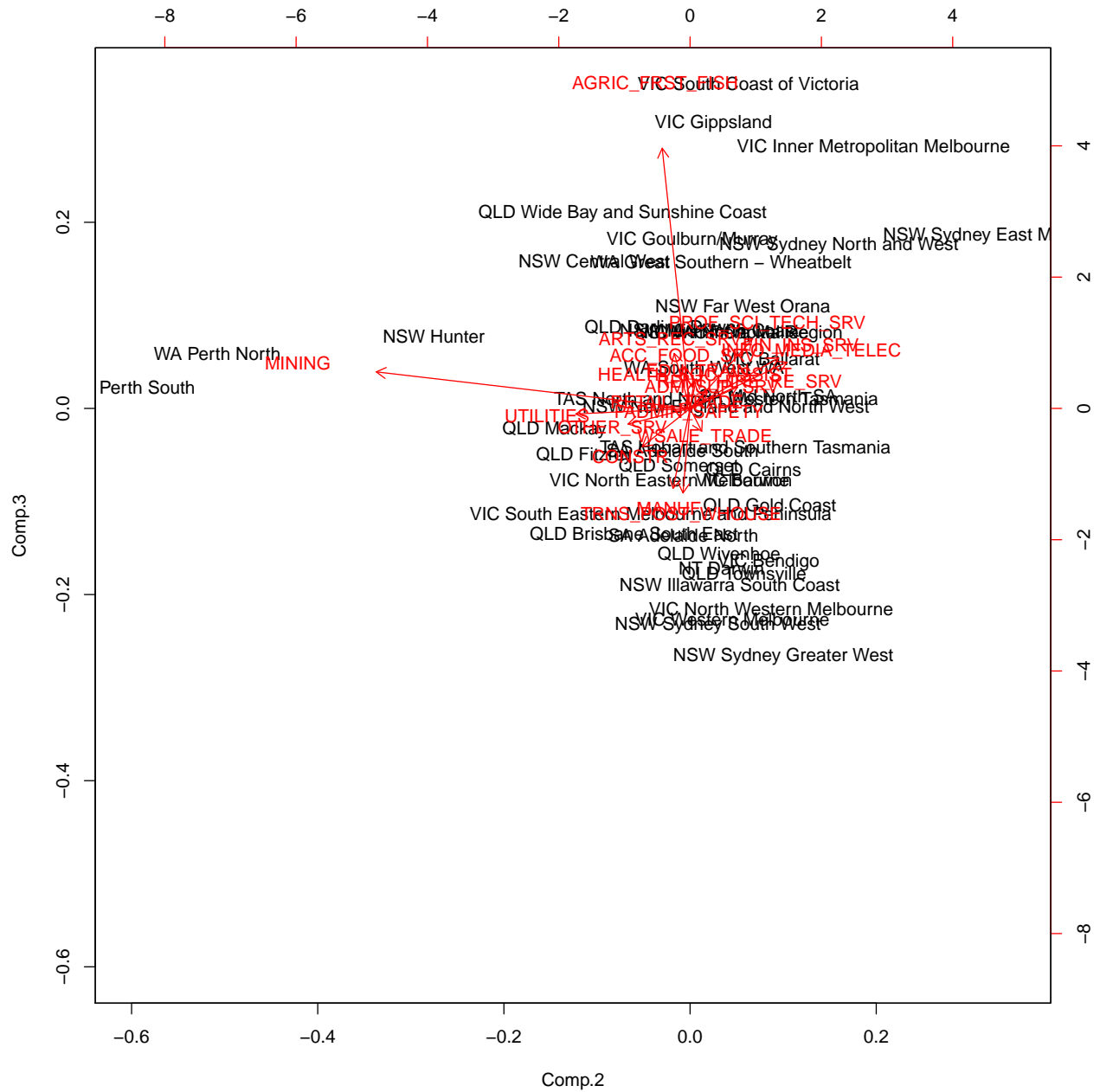
```
data.frame(component=1:length(df1.prcomp$var), variance=df1.prcomp$var, percent=round(df1.prcomp$percentVar, 2))
```

##	component	variance	percent
## Comp.1	1	15.106384947	0.7951
## Comp.2	2	1.205202104	0.0634
## Comp.3	3	0.853931608	0.0449
## Comp.4	4	0.679114257	0.0357
## Comp.5	5	0.464234160	0.0244
## Comp.6	6	0.253136518	0.0133
## Comp.7	7	0.125710513	0.0066
## Comp.8	8	0.096375778	0.0051
## Comp.9	9	0.070695489	0.0037
## Comp.10	10	0.034374305	0.0018
## Comp.11	11	0.032399865	0.0017
## Comp.12	12	0.023990153	0.0013
## Comp.13	13	0.014574817	0.0008
## Comp.14	14	0.011255115	0.0006
## Comp.15	15	0.010352880	0.0005
## Comp.16	16	0.007471769	0.0004
## Comp.17	17	0.004905599	0.0003
## Comp.18	18	0.003600042	0.0002
## Comp.19	19	0.002290080	0.0001

We note that the first component explains 99% of the variance, however in the biplot it is difficult to decipher.

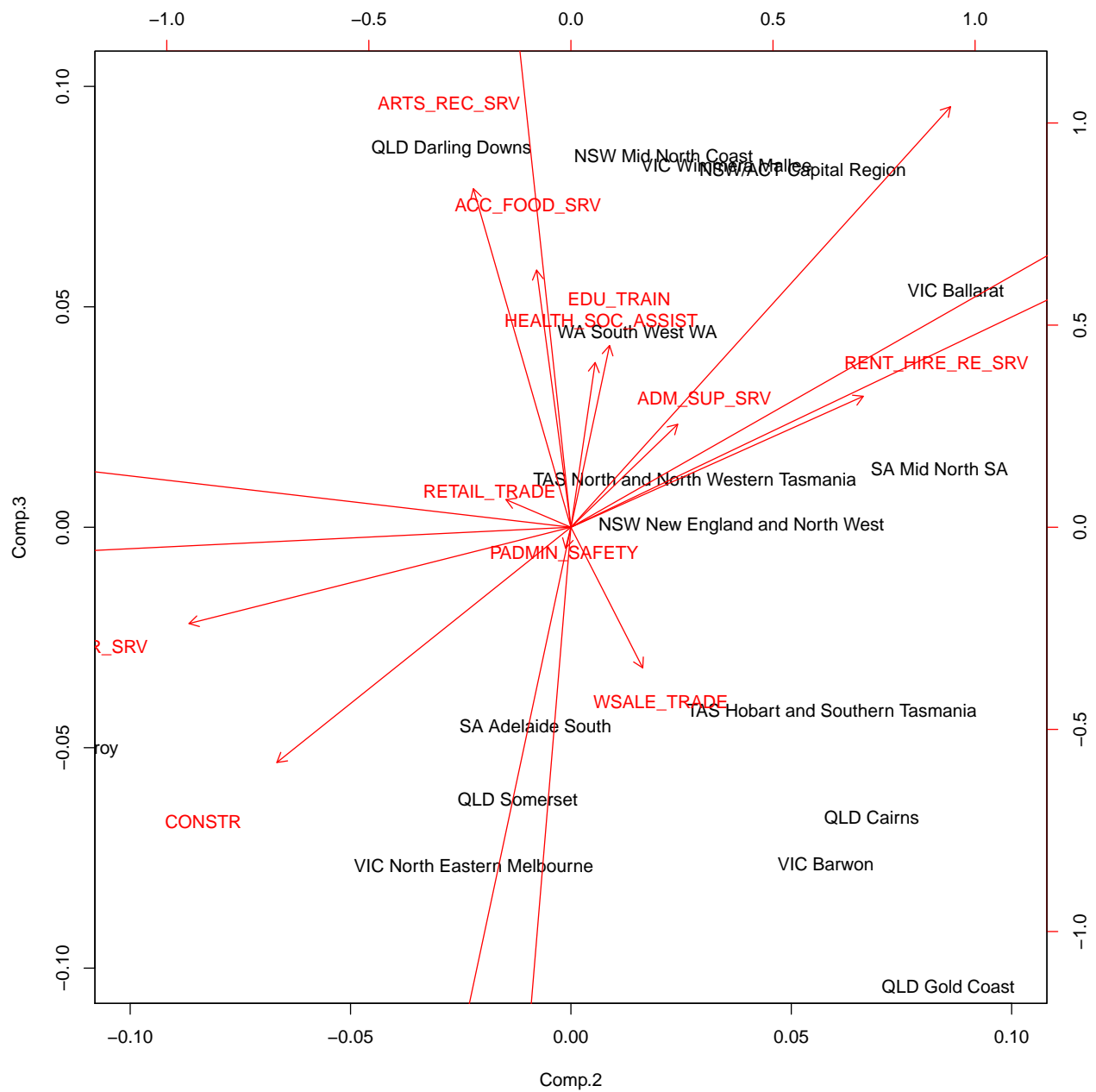
Printing the biplot for industries, there are a large number of regions hence we can move the viewport in order to get a better view of the ordination.

```
biplot(df1.prcomp, choices=c(1,2))
```

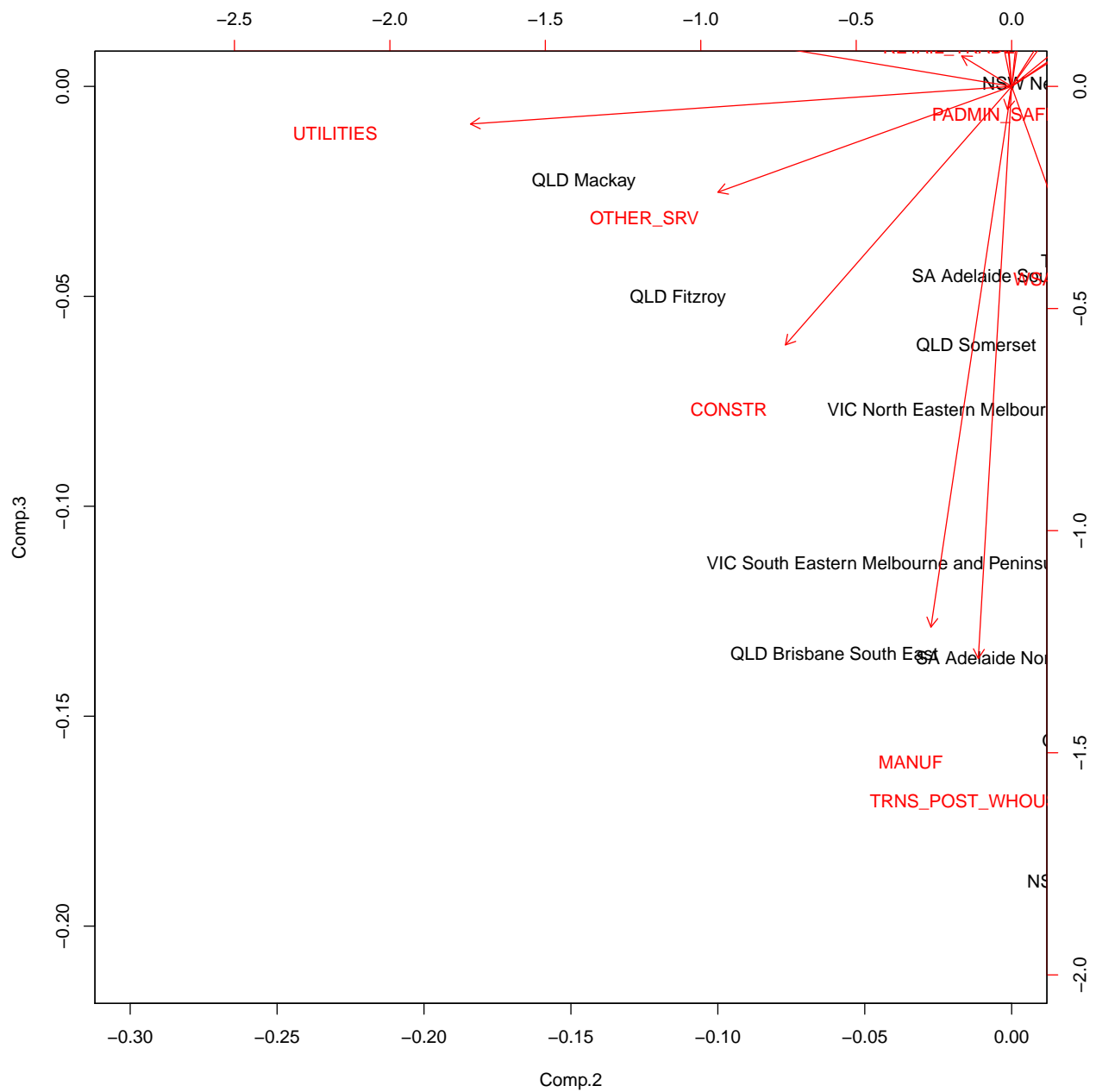



Each segment of the axes is drawn separately in the series below.

```
biplot(df1.prcomp, choices=c(2,3), expand=1.4, xlim=c(-0.7, 0.0), ylim=c(0.0, 0.5))
```

```
biplot(df1.prcomp, choices=c(2,3), expand=1.5, xlim=c(-0.3, 0.0), ylim=c(-0.21, 0.0))
```



```
biplot(df1.prcomp, choices=c(2,3), expand=1.4, xlim=c(-0.05, 0.21), ylim=c(-0.21, 0.0))
```

