



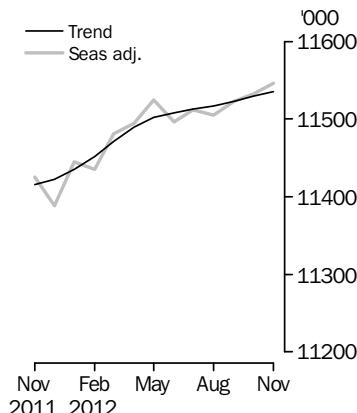
LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

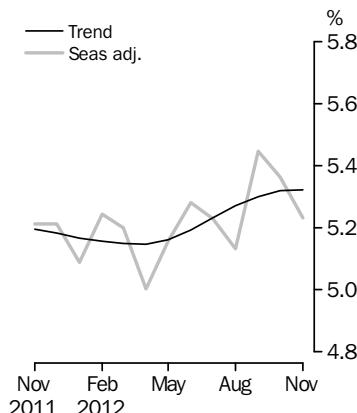
EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 6 DEC 2012

Note:
Previously published
estimates have been
revised. See page 2
for details.

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, email client.services@abs.gov.au or Labour Force on Canberra (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au.

KEY FIGURES

	Oct 2012	Nov 2012	Oct 12 to Nov 12	Nov 11 to Nov 12
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 529.4	11 535.2	5.8	1.0 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	647.8	648.5	0.7	3.6 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.3	5.3	0.0 pts	0.1 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.1	65.1	0.0 pts	-0.3 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 532.5	11 546.4	13.9	1.1 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	653.6	637.4	-16.3	1.4 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	5.2	-0.1 pts	0.0 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.2	65.1	-0.1 pts	-0.4 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,535,200.
- Unemployment increased to 648,500 from a revised October 2012 estimate.
- Unemployment rate steady at 5.3% from a revised October 2012 estimate.
- Participation rate steady at 65.1%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased to 1,622.0 million hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 13,900 (0.1%) to 11,546,400. Full-time employment decreased 4,200 to 8,132,200 and part-time employment increased 18,100 to 3,414,200.
- Unemployment decreased 16,300 (2.5%) to 637,400. The number of persons looking for full-time work decreased 8,500 to 461,800 and the number of persons looking for part-time work decreased 7,800 to 175,500.
- The unemployment rate decreased to 5.2%, a decrease of 0.1 pts based on unrounded estimates.
- The participation rate decreased 0.1 pts to 65.1%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 1.3 million hours to 1,622.0 million hours.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate was steady at 12.5%.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.2 pts to 12.5%. The male labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.1 pts to 10.7%. The female labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.2 pts to 14.7%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
	December 2012	17 January 2013
	January 2013	7 February 2013
	February 2013	14 March 2013
	March 2013	11 April 2013
	April 2013	9 May 2013
	May 2013	13 June 2013

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES

Labour Force estimates from July 2008 to October 2012 have been revised to align the labour force population benchmarks with the latest available information on population growth. These estimates use the 2006 Census base for the population benchmarks.

Details of further rebenchmarking of the Labour Force estimates, including the 2011 Census-based rebenchmarking, are included in the feature article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in this publication.

ELECTRONIC COLLECTION OF LABOUR FORCE DATA

The ABS will commence a trial of on-line electronic data collection of labour force data from households in December 2012. The trial will be conducted on one rotation group of the Labour Force Survey (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample). As part of this trial, respondents in this rotation group will be offered the option of completing their labour force survey questionnaire on-line instead of a face-to-face or telephone interview. Information about the trial will be included in the December 2012 issue of this publication, due for release on 17 January 2013. The trial will continue for a number of months prior to a decision on rolling out an electronic collection option progressively to the full sample of the Labour Force Survey.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability (see pages 38 and 39). The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN OCTOBER 2012 AND NOVEMBER 2012

	<i>Monthly change</i>	<i>95% Confidence interval</i>	
Total Employment	13 900	-41 100	to 68 900
Total Unemployment	-16 300	-47 900	to 15 300
Unemployment rate	0.1 pts	0.3 pts	to 0.1 pts

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES

INTRODUCTION

Labour force statistics measure aspects of the labour market, and are important economic and social indicators. For these reasons, ensuring the accuracy of the labour force estimates is vital. There are two key components of labour force estimates: i) the measure of the population potentially available to the labour force (i.e. the civilian population aged 15 years and over); and ii) the labour force status of people in the population (i.e. being employed, unemployed or not in the labour force).

Labour force estimates are compiled monthly from data collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and weighted up to measures of the population. As these population measures are required approximately nine months before official population estimates are available, the most recent population estimates are projected forward to provide a measure of the population for LFS purposes.

This article: (i) provides background to the rebenchmarking of the labour force estimates for the period July 2008 to October 2012; (ii) summarises the impact of revised population benchmarks on key labour force series for this period; (iii) describes the method for calculating the revised population benchmarks; and (iv) provides details of proposed labour force revisions into the future.

BACKGROUND TO REBENCHMARKING

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated so as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (known as population benchmarks) for age groups, sex and regions. These population benchmarks are initially derived as short-term projections of the most recent preliminary population estimates.

LFS population benchmarks can be updated when preliminary population estimates become available to replace the short-term projections, and again when these preliminary estimates are subsequently revised. However, up to now, ABS policy has been to revise the benchmarks five-yearly following final rebasing of population estimates to the latest Census of Population and Housing data, and at other times when the need arises. From February 2009 labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census. The most recent benchmark revision occurred in July 2010 with revisions made to labour force series for the period July 2006 to June 2010.

Recent analysis of LFS estimates for 2009 to 2012 has identified some divergence between the latest available population estimates and the LFS population benchmarks. These differences have impacted on estimates of employment growth over this period. As a result, the ABS has rebenchmarked LFS estimates from July 2008 to October 2012 to use the latest available population estimates for the period. These revised LFS estimates have been released with this month's issue (November 2012) of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

These revisions do not involve any changes to the data collected in the labour force survey. Changes to the LFS population benchmarks impact primarily on the magnitude of the labour force estimates (i.e. employment and unemployment) that are directly related to the underlying size of the population. Changes in population composition such as age, sex or region (as used in the population benchmarks) may result in a different rate of change for different states or territories. The rebenchmarking has not

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES *continued*

BACKGROUND TO REBENCHMARKING *continued*

resulted in any material change to unemployment rates, participation rates or employment to population ratios.

To ensure that the labour force series continue to be coherent with population series, the ABS will undertake regular revisions to population benchmarks into the future to reflect the latest available population estimates.

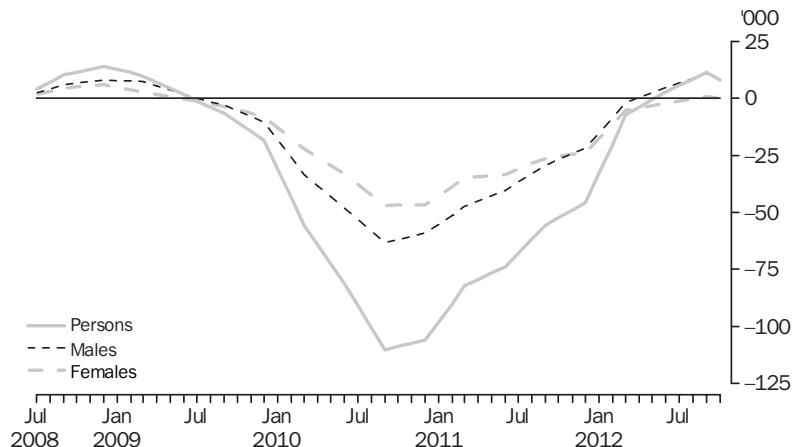
IMPACT OF REVISED POPULATION BENCHMARKS ON LABOUR FORCE SERIES

Assessment of the impact of the revised population benchmarks on labour force estimates for the period July 2008 to October 2012 showed that the civilian population aged 15 years and over was revised up or down by no more than 0.6% in any month. The average absolute monthly revision to the population benchmark for the period was 39,700 persons, with the largest revision being a decrease of 110,200 persons in September 2010.

The average absolute monthly change in the male population benchmark was 22,700 males with the largest revision being a decrease of 63,200 males in September 2010. The average absolute monthly revision to the female population benchmark was 17,300 females, with the largest revision being a decrease of 46,900 females in September 2010.

Figure 1 below shows revisions to the LFS population benchmarks for males, females and persons for the period July 2008 to October 2012.

CHANGE IN POPULATION BENCHMARKS—Jul 2008 to Oct 2012



REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES *continued*

IMPACT OF REVISED POPULATION BENCHMARKS ON LABOUR FORCE SERIES *continued*

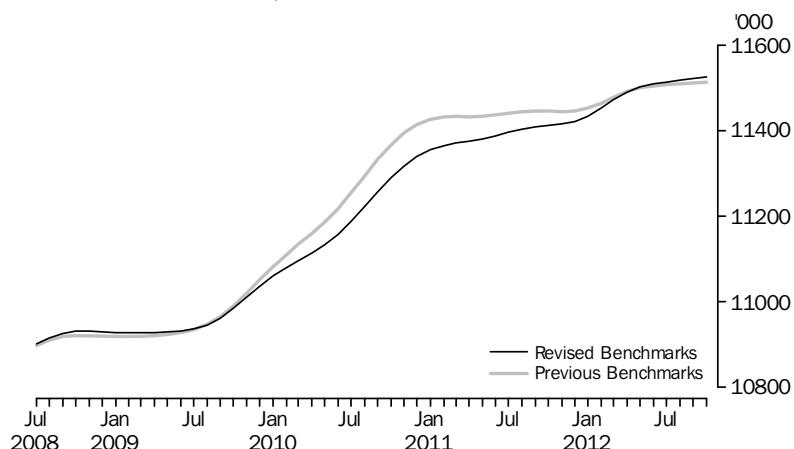
Revisions to the LFS population benchmarks were different across the age groups. The largest change between July 2008 and October 2012 was to those aged 20 to 24 years, with a downward revision of 31,100 persons in December 2010. The following range of monthly revisions was observed:

- 15 to 19 years revised between -13,500 and 1,500 persons;
- 20 to 24 years revised between -31,100 and 4,300 persons;
- 25 to 29 years revised between -30,000 and 5,000 persons;
- 30 to 34 years revised between -12,400 and 1,500 persons;
- 35 to 39 years revised between -5,700 and 3,000 persons;
- 40 to 44 years revised between -7,100 and 4,100 persons;
- 45 to 49 years revised between -800 and 1,700 persons;
- 50 to 54 years revised between -3,000 and 900 persons;
- 55 to 59 years revised between -1,400 and 700 persons;
- 60 to 64 years revised between -2,200 and 3,800 persons;
- 65 to 69 years revised between -4,900 and 600 persons; and
- 70 years and over revised between -7,400 and 200 persons.

Employed Persons

The main differences to the estimated number of employed persons, in trend terms, as a result of the revisions to LFS population benchmarks, were for 2010 and 2011, with the largest monthly revision being a decrease of 77,100 (0.7%) persons in October 2010. The average absolute monthly change between July 2008 and October 2012 was 28,100 persons (0.2%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend—Jul 2008 to Oct 2012

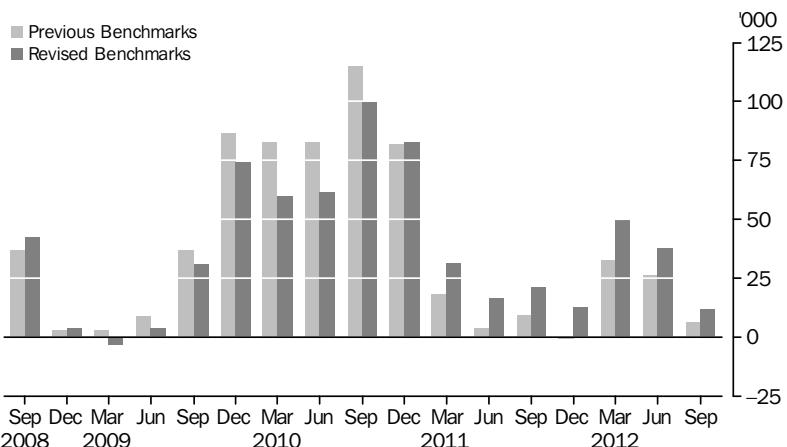


The change to the population benchmarks had an impact on estimated employment growth between July 2008 and October 2012. The largest difference in trend quarterly employment growth was a downward revision of 22,600 in the March quarter 2010, and the largest upward revision of 17,200 in the March quarter 2012. For trend year-to-year employment growth, employment growth in 2010 has been revised down to 303,200 persons from 362,300, while 2011 employment growth has been revised up to 81,900 persons from 30,600. In percentage growth terms, 2010 has been revised down 0.5 pts to 2.7% (previously 3.3%) and 2011 has been revised up from 0.3% to 0.7%.

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES *continued*

Employed Persons *continued*

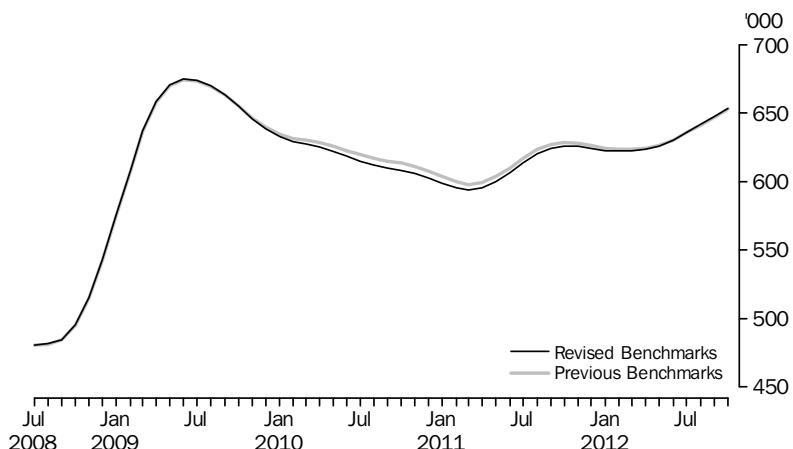
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, Trend—Sept qtr 2008 to Sept qtr 2012



Unemployed Persons

The impact of revised population benchmarks on estimated unemployed persons was minimal. In trend terms, estimates of unemployed persons were revised by an average absolute monthly change of 2,000 (0.3%). The largest revision to the unemployed persons estimates was a decrease of 5,400 (0.9%) in October 2010.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend—Jul 2008 to Oct 2012



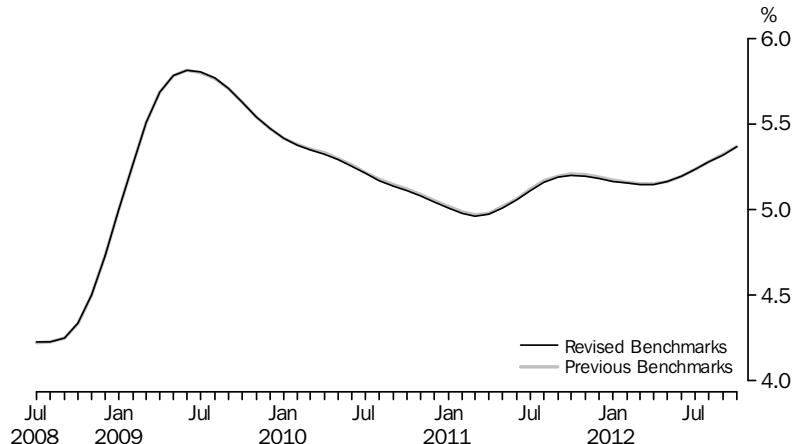
Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in trend terms was not revised by any discernible amount between July 2008 and October 2012. The largest revision to the unemployment rate was a decrease of 0.01 percentage points in October 2010.

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES *continued*

Unemployment Rate
continued

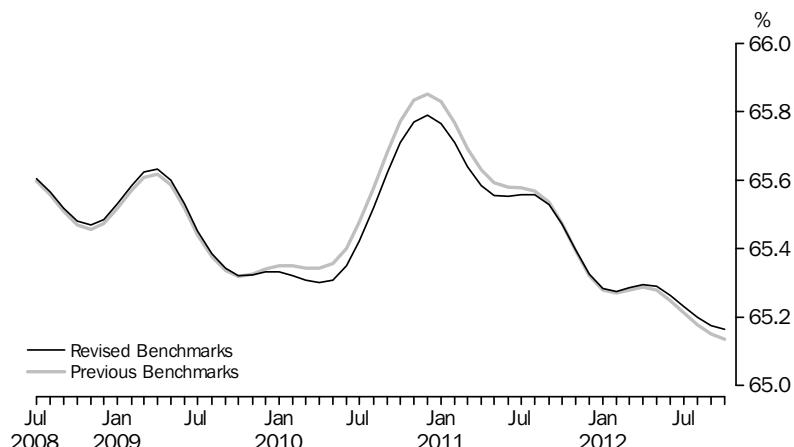
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend—Jul 2008 to Oct 2012



Participation Rate

The impact on the participation rate was relatively minor. In trend terms, the participation rate was revised by an average absolute monthly change of 0.02 percentage points. The largest revision to the participation rate was a decrease of 0.06 percentage points in November 2010.

PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend—Jul 2008 to Oct 2012



CALCULATION OF THE REVISED POPULATION BENCHMARKS

The revised LFS population benchmarks for the period July 2008 to October 2012, together with the November 2012 benchmark, were derived as a series based on 2006 Census-based population estimates, using the latest available estimates of growth for net overseas migration, net interstate migration and natural increase. The LFS population benchmarks are initially derived as a quarterly series, as the components of population growth are only available quarterly. As monthly benchmarks are required for the LFS, monthly benchmarks are modelled from the quarterly benchmarks using linear interpolation.

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES *continued*

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CALCULATION OF THE REVISED POPULATION BENCHMARKS *continued*

In this latest revision of the LFS population benchmarks, the benchmarks were not revised prior to July 2008, as the rebenchmarking undertaken in July 2010 incorporated the latest final estimates of population growth. The following table shows the status of each of the components of growth for the period since July 2008.

TABLE 1. COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH (a)

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	<i>Natural increase (births - deaths)</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>
Jul 2008 to Dec 2010	Revised - based on date of occurrence	Final - based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary - model expansion factors based on 2006 Census
Jan 2011 to Jun 2011	Revised - based on date of occurrence	Preliminary - based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary - model expansion factors based on 2006 Census
Jul 2011 to Mar 2012	Preliminary - based on date of registration	Preliminary - based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary - model expansion factors based on 2006 Census
Apr 2012 to Dec 2012	Projections based on corresponding quarters of previous year	Latest forecasts from DIAC(b)	Projections based on corresponding quarters of previous year

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(a) Refer to the explanatory notes of the ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) for more details on the methods used to estimate components of population change.

(b) Forecasts published in September 2012 by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) in *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration, June 2012*.

For this latest revision the ABS used a method to produce LFS benchmarks that simply projects forward 9 months past the most recent preliminary ERP estimate to the current period. This projection incorporates net overseas migration forecasts provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC).

FUTURE REVISIONS PROCESS FOR POPULATION BENCHMARKS

To ensure that labour force series maintain coherence with the latest population estimates into the future, the ABS will move to a process of regular revisions of the LFS population benchmarks. In 2013, the ABS will undertake two revisions to the population benchmarks at six monthly intervals. In early 2014, the LFS population benchmarks will be revised to take account of the 2011 Census based ERP. Following this, the ABS will make revision to the LFS population benchmarks on a quarterly basis. The following table shows the timing of future revisions and the period of LFS estimates affected by each revision. Note that, for each revision undertaken, the revision period will comprise all months for which population benchmarks could be updated with the most recent ERP information available.

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE SERIES *continued*

FUTURE REVISIONS PROCESS FOR POPULATION BENCHMARKS *continued*

TABLE 2. TIMING AND EXTENT OF FUTURE LFS REBENCHMARKING

<i>Date of publication of rebenchmarked series(a)</i>	<i>Period of LFS revisions</i>	<i>No. of months revised</i>
May 2013	Jan 2011 to Mar 2013	27
Nov 2013	Jul 2011 to Sep 2013	27
Feb 2014	Aligned with final 2011	To be advised(b)
May 2014	Apr 2012 to Mar 2014	24
Aug 2014	Jul 2012 to Jun 2014	24
Nov 2014	Oct 2012 to Sep 2014	24
Continuing quarterly	Previous 8 quarters	24

(a) In the previous month's issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) - i.e. the April 2013 issue is published in May 2013.

(b) Extent of revisions of ERP associated with final 2011 Census rebasing will be announced in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) on 18 December 2012 and revisions to LFS will align with revisions applied to ERP.

With the introduction of regular benchmarking, future LFS estimates will use the same method used to produce the LFS benchmarks for this revision, that is to project forward 9 months past the most recent preliminary ERP estimate to the current period and incorporating net overseas migration forecasts provided by DIAC¹. For information on the previous methodology of producing LFS population benchmarks see the feature article '*Population Benchmarks and Labour Force Survey*' in the April 2012 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

Final 2011 Census Rebasing of Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The preliminary rebasing of population estimates to the 2011 Census caused Australia's population estimate for June 2011 to be revised down by 294,400. A significant component of this "intercensal error" was due to improvements in the ABS Census Post Enumeration Survey, which resulted in more accurate population estimates from the 2011 Census compared with previous Censuses. In order to maintain coherence between measurements of growth and Census-based population counts, the ABS is considering revisions to the historical ERP series beyond the regular revision of five years to the last Census. See the December quarter 2011 and March quarter 2012 issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) for further information.

The extent of the revisions of historical ERP using the final 2011 Census based ERP will be announced on 18 December 2012 in the June quarter 2012 edition of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Labour force estimates will be revised for the same historical time period as will be applied to ERP.

LFS estimates rebenchmarked to the final 2011 Census based population estimates, including all historical revisions, will be released in February 2014. Prior to February 2014, LFS estimates will continue to be benchmarked to 2006 Census based population estimates.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For any queries regarding the implementation of any of these changes to the LFS, contact Labour Force Estimates on Canberra 02 6252 6525, or via email at labourforce@abs.gov.au

¹ Aside for March quarter 2013 and September quarter 2013, which will project 12 months past the most recent preliminary ERP estimate.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
MALES									
November 2009	4 998.1	1 002.2	6 000.3	290.9	357.6	6 358.0	5.5	5.6	72.3
November 2010	5 172.2	1 013.9	6 186.1	242.8	312.6	6 498.6	4.5	4.8	72.7
2011									
November	5 202.6	1 009.5	6 212.1	264.3	333.1	6 545.2	4.8	5.1	72.1
December	5 207.8	1 009.3	6 217.1	263.2	331.2	6 548.3	4.8	5.1	72.0
2012									
January	5 213.6	1 010.0	6 223.6	261.5	329.0	6 552.6	4.8	5.0	72.0
February	5 218.7	1 012.7	6 231.4	259.2	327.2	6 558.7	4.7	5.0	71.9
March	5 223.3	1 016.7	6 240.0	256.9	325.9	6 565.8	4.7	5.0	71.9
April	5 226.7	1 020.5	6 247.2	256.0	326.0	6 573.2	4.7	5.0	71.8
May	5 229.4	1 022.4	6 251.9	258.3	328.5	6 580.4	4.7	5.0	71.8
June	5 232.6	1 021.1	6 253.7	263.6	333.3	6 587.0	4.8	5.1	71.8
July	5 237.5	1 016.4	6 253.9	271.0	339.5	6 593.4	4.9	5.1	71.8
August	5 243.5	1 010.5	6 254.1	278.7	345.8	6 599.9	5.0	5.2	71.7
September	5 250.2	1 005.3	6 255.5	284.5	350.9	6 606.4	5.1	5.3	71.7
October	5 257.1	1 000.9	6 258.0	288.4	354.5	6 612.5	5.2	5.4	71.7
November	5 262.4	998.5	6 260.9	290.5	356.4	6 617.3	5.2	5.4	71.7
FEMALES									
November 2009	2 709.7	2 300.6	5 010.4	184.9	288.1	5 298.5	6.4	5.4	58.6
November 2010	2 789.4	2 342.5	5 131.9	178.6	293.2	5 425.0	6.0	5.4	59.0
2011									
November	2 823.3	2 380.2	5 203.5	184.4	292.6	5 496.1	6.1	5.3	58.9
December	2 825.1	2 380.0	5 205.1	184.2	293.2	5 498.3	6.1	5.3	58.8
2012									
January	2 830.0	2 381.0	5 211.0	183.1	293.9	5 505.0	6.1	5.3	58.8
February	2 836.1	2 384.5	5 220.5	182.2	295.4	5 515.9	6.0	5.4	58.8
March	2 841.3	2 390.3	5 231.6	182.0	296.9	5 528.5	6.0	5.4	58.9
April	2 844.9	2 397.3	5 242.2	182.4	297.5	5 539.7	6.0	5.4	58.9
May	2 847.1	2 403.0	5 250.1	183.6	297.5	5 547.6	6.1	5.4	58.9
June	2 848.8	2 406.1	5 254.9	184.9	297.1	5 552.1	6.1	5.4	58.9
July	2 851.5	2 407.1	5 258.6	185.7	296.1	5 554.7	6.1	5.3	58.9
August	2 855.5	2 407.2	5 262.7	185.9	294.9	5 557.6	6.1	5.3	58.8
September	2 860.2	2 406.9	5 267.1	185.6	293.9	5 561.0	6.1	5.3	58.8
October	2 864.7	2 406.7	5 271.3	185.3	293.3	5 564.7	6.1	5.3	58.7
November	2 868.2	2 406.1	5 274.3	184.3	292.1	5 566.4	6.0	5.2	58.7
PERSONS									
November 2009	7 707.8	3 302.8	11 010.7	475.7	645.8	11 656.4	5.8	5.5	65.3
November 2010	7 961.6	3 356.3	11 317.9	421.4	605.7	11 923.6	5.0	5.1	65.8
2011									
November	8 025.9	3 389.7	11 415.6	448.8	625.7	12 041.3	5.3	5.2	65.4
December	8 032.9	3 389.3	11 422.2	447.4	624.4	12 046.6	5.3	5.2	65.3
2012									
January	8 043.6	3 391.1	11 434.6	444.6	622.9	12 057.6	5.2	5.2	65.3
February	8 054.8	3 397.1	11 452.0	441.4	622.6	12 074.6	5.2	5.2	65.3
March	8 064.6	3 406.9	11 471.5	438.8	622.8	12 094.3	5.2	5.1	65.3
April	8 071.6	3 417.8	11 489.4	438.5	623.5	12 112.9	5.2	5.1	65.3
May	8 076.5	3 425.5	11 502.0	441.9	626.0	12 128.0	5.2	5.2	65.3
June	8 081.4	3 427.2	11 508.7	448.5	630.4	12 139.1	5.3	5.2	65.3
July	8 089.0	3 423.5	11 512.5	456.8	635.6	12 148.1	5.3	5.2	65.2
August	8 099.0	3 417.7	11 516.7	464.5	640.7	12 157.5	5.4	5.3	65.2
September	8 110.4	3 412.2	11 522.6	470.1	644.8	12 167.4	5.5	5.3	65.2
October	8 121.8	3 407.6	11 529.4	473.6	647.8	12 177.2	5.5	5.3	65.1
November	8 130.5	3 404.7	11 535.2	474.7	648.5	12 183.7	5.5	5.3	65.1

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
November 2009	4 997.9	991.2	5 989.2	295.8	363.2	6 352.3	5.6	5.7	72.2
November 2010	5 180.5	1 018.4	6 198.9	244.4	310.9	6 509.8	4.5	4.8	72.8
2011									
November	5 191.7	1 028.1	6 219.8	262.7	334.5	6 554.3	4.8	5.1	72.2
December	5 204.5	1 006.5	6 211.0	256.3	324.9	6 535.9	4.7	5.0	71.9
2012									
January	5 227.8	1 004.3	6 232.1	258.6	323.6	6 555.6	4.7	4.9	72.0
February	5 215.1	1 005.5	6 220.6	268.3	336.4	6 556.9	4.9	5.1	71.9
March	5 226.3	1 006.3	6 232.6	264.2	332.8	6 565.4	4.8	5.1	71.9
April	5 212.8	1 039.5	6 252.3	253.2	318.3	6 570.6	4.6	4.8	71.8
May	5 244.4	1 022.1	6 266.5	248.4	321.5	6 588.1	4.5	4.9	71.9
June	5 231.0	1 025.2	6 256.2	252.5	332.6	6 588.8	4.6	5.0	71.8
July	5 233.7	1 015.7	6 249.4	275.1	341.1	6 590.5	5.0	5.2	71.7
August	5 241.0	1 007.2	6 248.2	286.1	343.2	6 591.4	5.2	5.2	71.7
September	5 242.7	1 000.6	6 243.3	297.7	368.0	6 611.3	5.4	5.6	71.8
October	5 265.9	1 003.5	6 269.4	283.9	347.6	6 617.0	5.1	5.3	71.7
November	5 269.5	999.0	6 268.4	279.0	350.3	6 618.8	5.0	5.3	71.7
FEMALES									
November 2009	2 720.7	2 294.7	5 015.4	184.8	284.7	5 300.2	6.4	5.4	58.6
November 2010	2 804.9	2 334.8	5 139.7	181.6	300.8	5 440.5	6.1	5.5	59.2
2011									
November	2 815.4	2 390.1	5 205.4	183.8	293.7	5 499.2	6.1	5.3	58.9
December	2 824.6	2 352.4	5 177.1	191.1	301.2	5 478.3	6.3	5.5	58.6
2012									
January	2 823.2	2 389.7	5 212.9	178.8	290.0	5 502.9	6.0	5.3	58.8
February	2 838.9	2 375.8	5 214.8	182.3	296.4	5 511.2	6.0	5.4	58.8
March	2 844.8	2 403.6	5 248.4	183.5	297.0	5 545.4	6.1	5.4	59.0
April	2 847.5	2 394.6	5 242.0	174.1	287.0	5 529.1	5.8	5.2	58.8
May	2 857.6	2 400.8	5 258.4	185.2	305.1	5 563.5	6.1	5.5	59.1
June	2 838.3	2 402.4	5 240.7	193.7	308.4	5 549.1	6.4	5.6	58.9
July	2 847.8	2 414.9	5 262.7	182.7	294.2	5 556.9	6.0	5.3	58.9
August	2 843.2	2 414.3	5 257.4	183.3	279.2	5 536.6	6.1	5.0	58.6
September	2 876.2	2 402.8	5 279.1	186.8	295.7	5 574.7	6.1	5.3	58.9
October	2 870.6	2 392.5	5 263.1	186.4	306.0	5 569.2	6.1	5.5	58.8
November	2 862.7	2 415.2	5 278.0	182.8	287.0	5 565.0	6.0	5.2	58.7
PERSONS									
November 2009	7 718.6	3 286.0	11 004.6	480.5	647.9	11 652.5	5.9	5.6	65.3
November 2010	7 985.4	3 353.2	11 338.6	426.0	611.7	11 950.3	5.1	5.1	65.9
2011									
November	8 007.1	3 418.1	11 425.2	446.6	628.3	12 053.5	5.3	5.2	65.5
December	8 029.2	3 358.9	11 388.1	447.4	626.1	12 014.2	5.3	5.2	65.2
2012									
January	8 051.0	3 394.0	11 445.0	437.4	613.5	12 058.5	5.2	5.1	65.3
February	8 054.0	3 381.3	11 435.3	450.6	632.8	12 068.1	5.3	5.2	65.2
March	8 071.1	3 409.9	11 481.0	447.7	629.8	12 110.8	5.3	5.2	65.4
April	8 060.3	3 434.1	11 494.3	427.4	605.3	12 099.6	5.0	5.0	65.2
May	8 102.1	3 422.9	11 524.9	433.6	626.6	12 151.6	5.1	5.2	65.4
June	8 069.3	3 427.6	11 496.9	446.2	641.0	12 137.9	5.2	5.3	65.3
July	8 081.5	3 430.6	11 512.2	457.8	635.2	12 147.4	5.4	5.2	65.2
August	8 084.2	3 421.4	11 505.6	469.4	622.4	12 128.1	5.5	5.1	65.0
September	8 118.9	3 403.5	11 522.4	484.6	663.7	12 186.0	5.6	5.4	65.3
October	8 136.5	3 396.1	11 532.5	470.3	653.6	12 186.2	5.5	5.4	65.2
November	8 132.2	3 414.2	11 546.4	461.8	637.4	12 183.8	5.4	5.2	65.1

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work				Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000				%	%	%
MALES												
November 2009	4 997.0	971.7	5 968.7	278.3	338.2	6 306.9	2 491.3	8 798.2	5.3	5.4	71.7	
November 2010	5 179.3	1 000.1	6 179.3	230.6	290.0	6 469.3	2 468.1	8 937.5	4.3	4.5	72.4	
2011												
November	5 191.5	1 011.8	6 203.3	248.2	312.6	6 515.9	2 562.3	9 078.2	4.6	4.8	71.8	
December	5 275.8	1 013.2	6 289.0	240.4	311.1	6 600.1	2 490.1	9 090.3	4.4	4.7	72.6	
2012												
January	5 218.8	978.0	6 196.8	281.9	349.0	6 545.8	2 560.1	9 105.9	5.1	5.3	71.9	
February	5 251.8	961.9	6 213.6	296.5	372.6	6 586.2	2 535.5	9 121.6	5.3	5.7	72.2	
March	5 214.9	1 016.4	6 231.4	270.3	349.0	6 580.3	2 557.0	9 137.3	4.9	5.3	72.0	
April	5 195.4	1 056.0	6 251.4	252.5	319.1	6 570.5	2 578.7	9 149.1	4.6	4.9	71.8	
May	5 222.9	1 042.2	6 265.2	250.7	324.4	6 589.6	2 571.6	9 161.1	4.6	4.9	71.9	
June	5 196.1	1 053.6	6 249.8	245.3	314.4	6 564.1	2 608.9	9 173.0	4.5	4.8	71.6	
July	5 231.9	1 022.7	6 254.6	262.9	319.9	6 574.5	2 611.6	9 186.2	4.8	4.9	71.6	
August	5 191.3	1 001.1	6 192.4	279.6	333.8	6 526.2	2 673.1	9 199.4	5.1	5.1	70.9	
September	5 278.8	988.8	6 267.6	299.4	377.9	6 645.5	2 567.0	9 212.5	5.4	5.7	72.1	
October	5 257.8	1 019.1	6 276.8	280.5	341.1	6 618.0	2 606.6	9 224.5	5.1	5.2	71.7	
November	5 268.7	984.8	6 253.4	264.5	328.7	6 582.2	2 654.3	9 236.5	4.8	5.0	71.3	
FEMALES												
November 2009	2 731.5	2 282.9	5 014.4	175.6	265.0	5 279.4	3 764.8	9 044.2	6.0	5.0	58.4	
November 2010	2 815.7	2 323.6	5 139.3	174.0	280.2	5 419.4	3 770.7	9 190.2	5.8	5.2	59.0	
2011												
November	2 825.2	2 379.8	5 205.0	177.3	274.8	5 479.8	3 853.4	9 333.2	5.9	5.0	58.7	
December	2 877.3	2 358.6	5 235.9	193.5	299.9	5 535.8	3 809.7	9 345.5	6.3	5.4	59.2	
2012												
January	2 811.7	2 312.6	5 124.3	198.6	304.5	5 428.8	3 932.3	9 361.1	6.6	5.6	58.0	
February	2 843.5	2 340.3	5 183.7	204.5	338.9	5 522.6	3 854.1	9 376.7	6.7	6.1	58.9	
March	2 825.7	2 432.2	5 257.9	192.3	321.4	5 579.2	3 813.0	9 392.3	6.4	5.8	59.4	
April	2 817.7	2 416.7	5 234.4	173.7	289.7	5 524.1	3 879.1	9 403.1	5.8	5.2	58.7	
May	2 856.2	2 418.2	5 274.5	185.5	306.1	5 580.6	3 833.6	9 414.1	6.1	5.5	59.3	
June	2 816.5	2 430.5	5 247.0	185.1	295.8	5 542.9	3 882.2	9 425.0	6.2	5.3	58.8	
July	2 852.9	2 410.4	5 263.2	168.5	272.5	5 535.7	3 901.4	9 437.1	5.6	4.9	58.7	
August	2 798.1	2 420.8	5 218.9	170.3	266.2	5 485.2	3 964.2	9 449.4	5.7	4.9	58.0	
September	2 950.3	2 383.0	5 333.2	182.9	294.0	5 627.2	3 834.2	9 461.4	5.8	5.2	59.5	
October	2 845.6	2 430.1	5 275.7	179.5	290.4	5 566.1	3 907.8	9 473.9	5.9	5.2	58.8	
November	2 871.0	2 406.7	5 277.7	177.0	269.3	5 547.0	3 939.4	9 486.4	5.8	4.9	58.5	
PERSONS												
November 2009	7 728.6	3 254.6	10 983.2	453.8	603.2	11 586.3	6 256.1	17 842.4	5.5	5.2	64.9	
November 2010	7 995.0	3 323.6	11 318.6	404.6	570.2	11 888.8	6 238.9	18 127.7	4.8	4.8	65.6	
2011												
November	8 016.7	3 391.6	11 408.3	425.5	587.4	11 995.7	6 415.7	18 411.4	5.0	4.9	65.2	
December	8 153.2	3 371.8	11 524.9	434.0	611.0	12 136.0	6 299.8	18 435.8	5.1	5.0	65.8	
2012												
January	8 030.6	3 290.5	11 321.1	480.5	653.5	11 974.6	6 492.5	18 467.0	5.6	5.5	64.8	
February	8 095.2	3 302.1	11 397.4	501.0	711.4	12 108.8	6 389.5	18 498.3	5.8	5.9	65.5	
March	8 040.6	3 448.7	11 489.2	462.5	670.4	12 159.6	6 370.0	18 529.6	5.4	5.5	65.6	
April	8 013.1	3 472.6	11 485.8	426.2	608.8	12 094.5	6 457.8	18 552.3	5.1	5.0	65.2	
May	8 079.1	3 460.5	11 539.6	436.1	630.5	12 170.1	6 405.1	18 575.3	5.1	5.2	65.5	
June	8 012.7	3 484.1	11 496.8	430.4	610.2	12 107.0	6 491.0	18 598.0	5.1	5.0	65.1	
July	8 084.8	3 433.1	11 517.9	431.4	592.3	12 110.2	6 513.1	18 623.3	5.1	4.9	65.0	
August	7 989.4	3 421.9	11 411.3	449.9	600.0	12 011.4	6 637.3	18 648.7	5.3	5.0	64.4	
September	8 229.0	3 371.8	11 600.8	482.3	671.9	12 272.7	6 401.2	18 674.0	5.5	5.5	65.7	
October	8 103.4	3 449.2	11 552.6	460.1	631.5	12 184.0	6 514.4	18 698.4	5.4	5.2	65.2	
November	8 139.6	3 391.5	11 531.1	441.5	598.1	12 129.2	6 593.7	18 722.9	5.1	4.9	64.8	

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over '000
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
November 2009	1 577.8	1 886.8	120.9	6.0	70.5	1 573.3	1 877.6	124.8	6.2	70.3	2 847.3
November 2010	1 631.0	1 956.5	94.4	4.6	71.1	1 638.9	1 959.1	95.3	4.6	71.2	2 885.0
2011											
November	1 630.6	1 951.1	103.5	5.0	70.4	1 630.6	1 957.3	99.5	4.8	70.4	2 920.2
December	1 632.8	1 951.9	101.5	4.9	70.2	1 625.5	1 945.3	101.3	4.9	70.0	2 923.3
2012											
January	1 634.8	1 953.2	100.1	4.9	70.2	1 641.6	1 956.7	100.3	4.9	70.3	2 927.0
February	1 635.8	1 955.3	99.8	4.9	70.1	1 637.8	1 953.7	100.8	4.9	70.1	2 930.6
March	1 635.4	1 957.5	100.4	4.9	70.1	1 641.5	1 955.2	100.3	4.9	70.1	2 934.3
April	1 633.4	1 959.1	101.7	4.9	70.2	1 619.0	1 954.8	101.2	4.9	70.0	2 937.0
May	1 631.2	1 960.0	103.7	5.0	70.2	1 645.3	1 973.6	101.3	4.9	70.6	2 939.8
June	1 630.5	1 960.3	106.0	5.1	70.2	1 626.7	1 959.0	105.4	5.1	70.2	2 942.6
July	1 632.6	1 960.6	108.1	5.2	70.2	1 627.8	1 955.5	113.2	5.5	70.2	2 945.5
August	1 636.9	1 961.4	109.8	5.3	70.2	1 628.5	1 957.7	106.1	5.1	70.0	2 948.3
September	1 642.2	1 962.6	111.0	5.4	70.3	1 641.6	1 959.0	116.4	5.6	70.3	2 951.2
October	1 647.8	1 964.3	111.7	5.4	70.3	1 663.1	1 974.8	107.4	5.2	70.5	2 954.4
November	1 651.7	1 965.4	112.2	5.4	70.3	1 650.5	1 964.6	112.1	5.4	70.2	2 957.7
FEMALES											
November 2009	857.7	1 573.7	93.0	5.6	56.4	863.6	1 576.6	94.9	5.7	56.6	2 954.9
November 2010	900.5	1 618.9	92.7	5.4	57.1	902.0	1 618.4	96.2	5.6	57.2	2 995.7
2011											
November	898.2	1 631.1	98.4	5.7	57.0	895.8	1 631.6	95.4	5.5	57.0	3 032.4
December	900.5	1 630.3	97.5	5.6	56.9	902.1	1 624.6	110.1	6.3	57.1	3 035.7
2012											
January	903.8	1 630.9	95.3	5.5	56.8	905.8	1 625.5	95.1	5.5	56.6	3 039.5
February	907.7	1 633.3	92.6	5.4	56.7	904.1	1 631.2	93.4	5.4	56.7	3 043.5
March	911.3	1 636.4	89.9	5.2	56.7	909.4	1 653.0	79.8	4.6	56.9	3 047.4
April	914.5	1 639.6	87.5	5.1	56.6	915.8	1 630.6	85.6	5.0	56.3	3 050.0
May	917.0	1 643.2	85.9	5.0	56.6	923.5	1 645.4	91.9	5.3	56.9	3 052.7
June	918.7	1 646.9	85.4	4.9	56.7	915.6	1 641.9	89.6	5.2	56.7	3 055.3
July	919.4	1 650.6	85.1	4.9	56.8	921.7	1 650.5	84.2	4.9	56.7	3 058.2
August	919.5	1 654.3	84.4	4.9	56.8	908.2	1 652.7	77.1	4.5	56.5	3 061.0
September	919.4	1 657.4	83.8	4.8	56.8	933.8	1 667.8	83.4	4.8	57.2	3 063.9
October	919.1	1 659.7	83.4	4.8	56.8	914.6	1 660.4	91.0	5.2	57.1	3 067.3
November	918.6	1 660.3	83.1	4.8	56.8	916.8	1 652.5	80.7	4.7	56.4	3 070.7
PERSONS											
November 2009	2 435.5	3 460.6	213.8	5.8	63.3	2 436.9	3 454.2	219.7	6.0	63.3	5 802.2
November 2010	2 531.5	3 575.3	187.1	5.0	64.0	2 540.9	3 577.5	191.6	5.1	64.1	5 880.7
2011											
November	2 528.8	3 582.2	201.9	5.3	63.6	2 526.4	3 588.9	194.9	5.2	63.6	5 952.7
December	2 533.3	3 582.2	199.0	5.3	63.4	2 527.6	3 569.9	211.4	5.6	63.5	5 959.0
2012											
January	2 538.6	3 584.2	195.4	5.2	63.3	2 547.4	3 582.2	195.3	5.2	63.3	5 966.5
February	2 543.6	3 588.6	192.4	5.1	63.3	2 541.9	3 585.0	194.2	5.1	63.3	5 974.1
March	2 546.7	3 593.8	190.3	5.0	63.3	2 550.9	3 608.3	180.1	4.8	63.3	5 981.6
April	2 547.9	3 598.7	189.2	5.0	63.3	2 534.7	3 585.4	186.8	5.0	63.0	5 987.0
May	2 548.2	3 603.2	189.6	5.0	63.3	2 568.8	3 619.0	193.2	5.1	63.6	5 992.5
June	2 549.2	3 607.2	191.3	5.0	63.3	2 542.3	3 601.0	195.1	5.1	63.3	5 997.9
July	2 552.0	3 611.2	193.2	5.1	63.4	2 549.5	3 606.0	197.4	5.2	63.4	6 003.6
August	2 556.4	3 615.7	194.3	5.1	63.4	2 536.7	3 610.5	183.2	4.8	63.1	6 009.3
September	2 561.6	3 620.1	194.8	5.1	63.4	2 575.3	3 626.8	199.8	5.2	63.6	6 015.0
October	2 566.9	3 624.0	195.2	5.1	63.4	2 577.7	3 635.1	198.4	5.2	63.7	6 021.7
November	2 570.4	3 625.7	195.2	5.1	63.4	2 567.3	3 617.1	192.8	5.1	63.2	6 028.4

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over '000
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
November 2009	1 230.8	1 504.6	85.6	5.4	72.4	1 241.9	1 506.4	85.8	5.4	72.5	2 197.4
November 2010	1 288.4	1 562.9	80.7	4.9	73.6	1 290.0	1 568.2	79.2	4.8	73.8	2 232.3
2011											
November	1 290.8	1 557.2	85.7	5.2	72.5	1 287.5	1 554.6	89.7	5.5	72.5	2 267.1
December	1 288.8	1 554.6	85.9	5.2	72.3	1 291.7	1 562.2	78.3	4.8	72.3	2 269.9
2012											
January	1 287.0	1 552.5	85.5	5.2	72.0	1 286.5	1 553.9	83.0	5.1	72.0	2 273.8
February	1 285.7	1 551.8	84.8	5.2	71.9	1 284.0	1 546.4	86.2	5.3	71.7	2 277.6
March	1 285.2	1 552.5	84.2	5.1	71.8	1 285.6	1 543.1	92.8	5.7	71.7	2 281.4
April	1 285.0	1 553.6	84.2	5.1	71.7	1 285.7	1 557.0	79.0	4.8	71.6	2 284.2
May	1 284.8	1 554.7	84.9	5.2	71.7	1 279.8	1 559.4	82.4	5.0	71.8	2 287.0
June	1 284.8	1 555.3	85.7	5.2	71.7	1 293.1	1 564.3	83.7	5.1	72.0	2 289.9
July	1 285.0	1 555.1	86.7	5.3	71.6	1 284.9	1 553.9	86.4	5.3	71.5	2 292.7
August	1 285.4	1 554.4	87.8	5.3	71.5	1 280.7	1 542.8	93.0	5.7	71.3	2 295.5
September	1 286.4	1 554.1	88.4	5.4	71.5	1 283.8	1 549.8	92.2	5.6	71.4	2 298.4
October	1 287.8	1 554.2	88.7	5.4	71.4	1 288.5	1 567.8	82.1	5.0	71.7	2 301.1
November	1 289.4	1 554.8	88.3	5.4	71.4	1 294.4	1 552.5	88.1	5.4	71.2	2 303.9
FEMALES											
November 2009	669.2	1 258.6	72.1	5.4	58.6	675.8	1 264.6	67.2	5.0	58.6	2 272.4
November 2010	679.1	1 279.2	75.2	5.6	58.6	676.6	1 277.3	81.1	6.0	58.8	2 311.7
2011											
November	688.6	1 302.0	74.7	5.4	58.6	690.3	1 304.6	75.4	5.5	58.7	2 349.5
December	685.3	1 301.1	75.2	5.5	58.5	684.4	1 294.6	76.3	5.6	58.3	2 352.6
2012											
January	682.9	1 302.4	76.6	5.6	58.5	676.6	1 300.5	72.6	5.3	58.3	2 356.6
February	682.1	1 306.6	78.9	5.7	58.7	683.8	1 297.6	77.5	5.6	58.3	2 360.6
March	683.4	1 313.6	81.2	5.8	59.0	683.4	1 314.6	84.8	6.1	59.2	2 364.6
April	686.1	1 322.0	82.6	5.9	59.3	682.3	1 324.6	83.0	5.9	59.5	2 367.4
May	689.4	1 329.3	82.9	5.9	59.6	693.6	1 338.3	83.7	5.9	60.0	2 370.2
June	692.2	1 333.3	82.2	5.8	59.6	694.8	1 331.0	85.1	6.0	59.7	2 373.0
July	693.9	1 334.1	81.0	5.7	59.6	690.8	1 336.1	78.4	5.5	59.5	2 376.1
August	694.4	1 332.8	80.0	5.7	59.4	695.7	1 330.9	76.9	5.5	59.2	2 379.1
September	694.1	1 331.0	79.5	5.6	59.2	694.5	1 334.6	79.1	5.6	59.3	2 382.1
October	693.3	1 329.2	79.4	5.6	59.1	699.6	1 324.9	82.4	5.9	59.0	2 385.2
November	691.7	1 327.2	79.4	5.6	58.9	683.1	1 326.4	79.5	5.7	58.9	2 388.3
PERSONS											
November 2009	1 900.1	2 763.2	157.7	5.4	65.3	1 917.7	2 771.0	153.0	5.2	65.4	4 469.8
November 2010	1 967.5	2 842.1	155.9	5.2	66.0	1 966.7	2 845.5	160.3	5.3	66.1	4 544.0
2011											
November	1 979.4	2 859.2	160.4	5.3	65.4	1 977.8	2 859.2	165.1	5.5	65.5	4 616.7
December	1 974.1	2 855.7	161.1	5.3	65.2	1 976.1	2 856.8	154.7	5.1	65.1	4 622.5
2012											
January	1 969.9	2 854.9	162.1	5.4	65.2	1 963.0	2 854.4	155.6	5.2	65.0	4 630.4
February	1 967.8	2 858.3	163.7	5.4	65.2	1 967.8	2 844.0	163.7	5.4	64.8	4 638.2
March	1 968.6	2 866.1	165.4	5.5	65.3	1 968.9	2 857.7	177.6	5.9	65.3	4 646.0
April	1 971.0	2 875.6	166.9	5.5	65.4	1 967.9	2 881.7	162.0	5.3	65.4	4 651.6
May	1 974.2	2 884.0	167.8	5.5	65.5	1 973.5	2 897.7	166.1	5.4	65.8	4 657.3
June	1 977.0	2 888.6	167.9	5.5	65.5	1 987.9	2 895.2	168.8	5.5	65.7	4 662.9
July	1 978.8	2 889.2	167.7	5.5	65.5	1 975.7	2 890.0	164.8	5.4	65.4	4 668.8
August	1 979.9	2 887.2	167.8	5.5	65.3	1 976.5	2 873.7	169.8	5.6	65.1	4 674.6
September	1 980.5	2 885.1	167.9	5.5	65.2	1 978.3	2 884.4	171.3	5.6	65.3	4 680.5
October	1 981.0	2 883.5	168.1	5.5	65.1	1 988.1	2 892.7	164.4	5.4	65.2	4 686.4
November	1 981.0	2 881.9	167.7	5.5	65.0	1 977.4	2 878.9	167.6	5.5	64.9	4 692.2

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES											
November 2009	1 032.7	1 216.6	77.2	6.0	73.6	1 030.9	1 212.5	77.2	6.0	73.3	1 758.5
November 2010	1 054.8	1 247.5	70.4	5.3	73.7	1 053.7	1 249.5	69.1	5.2	73.7	1 789.1
2011											
November	1 073.0	1 265.7	71.5	5.3	73.5	1 071.0	1 264.9	71.7	5.4	73.4	1 820.3
December	1 074.8	1 267.1	70.7	5.3	73.4	1 073.8	1 266.8	66.2	5.0	73.1	1 822.9
2012											
January	1 075.0	1 267.3	70.5	5.3	73.2	1 086.9	1 271.0	69.2	5.2	73.4	1 826.3
February	1 074.1	1 266.7	70.8	5.3	73.1	1 067.0	1 261.2	77.6	5.8	73.2	1 829.7
March	1 073.4	1 266.7	71.0	5.3	73.0	1 071.0	1 267.2	70.0	5.2	73.0	1 833.1
April	1 073.8	1 268.0	71.1	5.3	72.9	1 072.5	1 269.7	68.8	5.1	72.9	1 836.1
May	1 075.4	1 269.9	71.9	5.4	73.0	1 075.6	1 268.1	75.2	5.6	73.0	1 839.1
June	1 077.7	1 271.4	73.5	5.5	73.0	1 075.4	1 266.7	67.9	5.1	72.5	1 842.0
July	1 080.1	1 272.2	76.0	5.6	73.0	1 082.5	1 274.9	75.2	5.6	73.2	1 845.5
August	1 081.6	1 272.1	78.9	5.8	73.1	1 089.4	1 284.5	80.3	5.9	73.8	1 849.1
September	1 082.4	1 271.5	81.5	6.0	73.1	1 077.6	1 267.2	84.8	6.3	73.0	1 852.6
October	1 083.0	1 270.7	83.5	6.2	73.0	1 078.1	1 258.6	85.1	6.3	72.4	1 855.1
November	1 083.4	1 270.1	84.9	6.3	73.0	1 086.7	1 276.4	81.9	6.0	73.1	1 857.7
FEMALES											
November 2009	576.3	1 037.7	63.7	5.8	61.4	575.9	1 029.6	65.4	6.0	61.0	1 795.0
November 2010	588.2	1 063.8	65.9	5.8	61.8	600.0	1 067.3	64.5	5.7	61.9	1 828.2
2011											
November	603.7	1 075.5	66.1	5.8	61.4	599.0	1 072.0	69.1	6.1	61.3	1 860.7
December	603.1	1 075.1	65.8	5.8	61.2	602.6	1 064.2	65.5	5.8	60.6	1 863.6
2012											
January	603.7	1 075.0	65.3	5.7	61.1	598.8	1 080.9	64.7	5.6	61.4	1 867.1
February	604.9	1 074.9	64.7	5.7	60.9	603.9	1 074.5	64.6	5.7	60.9	1 870.7
March	605.6	1 074.2	64.2	5.6	60.8	611.3	1 077.0	66.6	5.8	61.0	1 874.2
April	605.2	1 072.5	64.2	5.7	60.6	607.5	1 074.3	59.2	5.2	60.4	1 876.8
May	603.5	1 069.4	65.1	5.7	60.4	608.5	1 070.2	68.3	6.0	60.6	1 879.4
June	601.2	1 065.8	66.3	5.9	60.1	594.0	1 063.1	62.9	5.6	59.8	1 882.0
July	599.3	1 063.5	67.4	6.0	60.0	595.8	1 062.1	69.8	6.2	60.0	1 884.9
August	598.6	1 062.7	68.4	6.0	59.9	598.3	1 062.3	69.3	6.1	59.9	1 887.9
September	598.8	1 063.2	69.0	6.1	59.9	601.8	1 059.7	70.5	6.2	59.8	1 890.8
October	599.4	1 064.4	69.4	6.1	59.9	600.0	1 063.8	66.9	5.9	59.7	1 893.5
November	600.1	1 066.2	69.2	6.1	59.9	600.8	1 073.7	69.3	6.1	60.3	1 896.4
PERSONS											
November 2009	1 609.0	2 254.3	141.0	5.9	67.4	1 606.8	2 242.1	142.6	6.0	67.1	3 553.5
November 2010	1 643.0	2 311.3	136.3	5.6	67.7	1 653.7	2 316.9	133.6	5.5	67.7	3 617.3
2011											
November	1 676.7	2 341.2	137.6	5.6	67.3	1 670.0	2 336.9	140.7	5.7	67.3	3 680.9
December	1 677.9	2 342.2	136.5	5.5	67.2	1 676.4	2 331.0	131.7	5.3	66.8	3 686.5
2012											
January	1 678.7	2 342.3	135.8	5.5	67.1	1 685.7	2 351.9	133.9	5.4	67.3	3 693.4
February	1 679.0	2 341.7	135.5	5.5	66.9	1 670.9	2 335.7	142.2	5.7	67.0	3 700.4
March	1 679.0	2 341.0	135.2	5.5	66.8	1 682.3	2 344.2	136.6	5.5	66.9	3 707.3
April	1 679.0	2 340.5	135.4	5.5	66.7	1 680.1	2 344.0	128.0	5.2	66.6	3 712.8
May	1 678.9	2 339.2	137.0	5.5	66.6	1 684.1	2 338.3	143.5	5.8	66.7	3 718.5
June	1 678.9	2 337.2	139.8	5.6	66.5	1 669.4	2 329.8	130.8	5.3	66.1	3 724.0
July	1 679.4	2 335.7	143.4	5.8	66.4	1 678.2	2 337.0	145.0	5.8	66.5	3 730.4
August	1 680.2	2 334.8	147.3	5.9	66.4	1 687.8	2 346.7	149.6	6.0	66.8	3 737.0
September	1 681.2	2 334.7	150.5	6.1	66.4	1 679.3	2 326.9	155.3	6.3	66.3	3 743.4
October	1 682.4	2 335.1	152.9	6.1	66.4	1 678.1	2 322.4	152.0	6.1	66.0	3 748.7
November	1 683.5	2 336.4	154.1	6.2	66.4	1 687.5	2 350.1	151.2	6.0	66.6	3 754.0

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over '000
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
November 2009	350.8	434.5	25.0	5.4	70.1	347.8	432.3	26.2	5.7	70.0	655.2
November 2010	361.9	435.7	25.8	5.6	69.7	361.9	433.0	25.2	5.5	69.2	662.4
2011											
November	359.3	440.3	25.9	5.5	69.8	359.0	441.2	26.4	5.6	70.0	668.2
December	358.1	440.1	25.7	5.5	69.6	358.5	438.9	26.1	5.6	69.5	668.7
2012											
January	357.5	440.0	25.4	5.5	69.5	355.9	441.5	24.5	5.3	69.6	669.4
February	357.5	440.3	25.2	5.4	69.5	354.7	437.0	25.9	5.6	69.1	670.1
March	357.9	440.5	25.3	5.4	69.5	358.7	442.0	24.6	5.3	69.6	670.8
April	358.1	440.5	25.6	5.5	69.4	359.0	440.4	25.4	5.4	69.4	671.3
May	357.6	439.8	26.2	5.6	69.4	362.5	441.7	24.6	5.3	69.4	671.7
June	356.6	438.5	26.8	5.8	69.2	354.8	438.8	30.3	6.5	69.8	672.2
July	355.5	437.1	27.1	5.8	69.0	354.4	438.4	24.5	5.3	68.8	673.1
August	354.8	435.9	27.1	5.9	68.7	352.5	432.6	28.8	6.2	68.5	673.9
September	354.8	435.3	26.9	5.8	68.5	353.9	432.8	26.9	5.9	68.1	674.8
October	355.2	435.1	26.5	5.7	68.4	355.9	436.4	27.0	5.8	68.6	675.3
November	355.9	435.2	26.0	5.6	68.3	359.3	438.2	24.2	5.2	68.4	675.8
FEMALES											
November 2009	181.3	368.6	20.0	5.1	56.9	180.3	368.9	20.2	5.2	56.9	683.2
November 2010	188.7	375.1	21.9	5.5	57.5	191.4	376.5	22.7	5.7	57.8	690.3
2011											
November	181.4	377.5	19.7	5.0	57.0	182.2	378.0	19.0	4.8	57.0	696.3
December	181.8	377.8	19.5	4.9	57.0	183.2	378.0	19.6	4.9	57.0	696.8
2012											
January	182.2	378.0	19.4	4.9	57.0	184.9	378.4	19.6	4.9	57.1	697.6
February	182.1	377.7	19.7	4.9	56.9	183.2	379.3	19.6	4.9	57.1	698.4
March	181.0	377.1	20.2	5.1	56.8	179.4	376.5	20.3	5.1	56.7	699.2
April	179.4	376.4	20.9	5.2	56.8	177.2	375.3	20.0	5.1	56.5	699.6
May	178.3	375.9	21.4	5.4	56.8	182.1	376.5	20.1	5.1	56.7	700.0
June	178.3	375.9	21.7	5.5	56.8	177.4	374.8	25.1	6.3	57.1	700.4
July	179.3	376.4	21.8	5.5	56.8	175.6	377.5	21.9	5.5	57.0	700.9
August	181.0	377.1	21.7	5.4	56.9	177.9	375.0	20.1	5.1	56.3	701.5
September	182.8	377.8	21.5	5.4	56.9	188.3	379.0	21.0	5.3	57.0	702.0
October	184.5	378.3	21.4	5.4	56.9	186.2	380.3	21.6	5.4	57.2	702.5
November	185.7	378.7	21.3	5.3	56.9	184.4	377.2	21.9	5.5	56.8	703.0
PERSONS											
November 2009	532.1	803.1	44.9	5.3	63.4	528.1	801.2	46.3	5.5	63.3	1 338.4
November 2010	550.5	810.8	47.7	5.6	63.5	553.3	809.5	47.9	5.6	63.4	1 352.7
2011											
November	540.6	817.8	45.5	5.3	63.3	541.2	819.2	45.4	5.2	63.4	1 364.5
December	539.9	817.9	45.2	5.2	63.2	541.7	816.9	45.7	5.3	63.2	1 365.5
2012											
January	539.7	818.0	44.8	5.2	63.1	540.8	820.0	44.1	5.1	63.2	1 367.0
February	539.6	818.0	44.9	5.2	63.1	537.8	816.3	45.4	5.3	63.0	1 368.5
March	538.9	817.7	45.5	5.3	63.0	538.2	818.6	44.8	5.2	63.0	1 370.0
April	537.5	816.9	46.5	5.4	63.0	536.2	815.7	45.4	5.3	62.8	1 370.9
May	535.9	815.7	47.6	5.5	62.9	544.6	818.1	44.8	5.2	62.9	1 371.8
June	534.9	814.4	48.5	5.6	62.8	532.1	813.6	55.4	6.4	63.3	1 372.6
July	534.8	813.5	48.9	5.7	62.8	530.0	815.9	46.3	5.4	62.8	1 374.0
August	535.8	813.0	48.8	5.7	62.7	530.3	807.6	49.0	5.7	62.3	1 375.4
September	537.5	813.0	48.4	5.6	62.6	542.1	811.8	47.9	5.6	62.4	1 376.8
October	539.7	813.4	47.9	5.6	62.5	542.1	816.7	48.6	5.6	62.8	1 377.8
November	541.6	813.9	47.4	5.5	62.5	543.8	815.4	46.1	5.3	62.5	1 378.7

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES											
November 2009	561.0	667.6	33.0	4.7	76.4	563.4	666.4	32.4	4.6	76.2	917.3
November 2010	588.9	688.3	28.2	3.9	76.2	591.3	689.6	28.2	3.9	76.3	940.1
2011											
November	603.6	702.8	30.9	4.2	75.7	603.1	703.1	31.6	4.3	75.8	968.9
December	607.9	707.9	30.3	4.1	75.9	606.4	704.4	29.9	4.1	75.6	971.5
2012											
January	613.3	713.8	29.5	4.0	76.2	611.4	716.2	30.8	4.1	76.6	975.1
February	618.9	719.9	28.3	3.8	76.5	623.1	722.5	27.1	3.6	76.6	978.6
March	624.2	724.9	26.8	3.6	76.6	622.8	724.4	26.9	3.6	76.5	982.1
April	628.7	728.3	25.4	3.4	76.6	628.4	729.1	27.1	3.6	76.8	984.5
May	632.1	730.3	24.5	3.2	76.5	634.4	730.8	25.5	3.4	76.6	986.9
June	634.1	731.3	24.5	3.2	76.4	634.9	732.5	19.9	2.6	76.1	989.3
July	635.2	732.1	25.4	3.4	76.4	632.7	730.8	25.1	3.3	76.2	991.9
August	635.9	733.1	26.9	3.5	76.4	638.2	729.4	28.2	3.7	76.2	994.6
September	636.4	734.1	28.5	3.7	76.5	635.8	737.4	28.1	3.7	76.8	997.2
October	636.6	735.0	30.0	3.9	76.6	636.6	735.5	33.1	4.3	76.9	999.6
November	636.5	735.8	31.4	4.1	76.6	635.9	735.7	30.1	3.9	76.4	1 002.0
FEMALES											
November 2009	269.8	512.5	30.4	5.6	60.2	268.9	511.7	31.6	5.8	60.3	901.7
November 2010	276.4	529.1	28.2	5.1	60.5	281.6	532.1	28.3	5.0	60.8	921.4
2011											
November	291.8	550.8	24.1	4.2	60.7	290.7	551.7	24.3	4.2	60.8	946.9
December	293.5	552.9	24.3	4.2	60.8	293.7	549.0	25.0	4.4	60.5	949.3
2012											
January	296.0	555.6	24.6	4.2	60.9	294.2	558.9	23.5	4.0	61.2	952.1
February	299.0	558.2	25.1	4.3	61.1	299.2	557.0	24.8	4.3	60.9	955.0
March	301.4	560.5	25.5	4.3	61.2	301.6	561.2	27.0	4.6	61.4	957.9
April	303.1	562.3	25.8	4.4	61.3	307.9	562.5	24.2	4.1	61.1	959.9
May	303.8	563.5	25.9	4.4	61.3	301.4	565.9	26.8	4.5	61.6	961.9
June	304.2	564.6	26.1	4.4	61.3	306.9	564.5	27.7	4.7	61.4	964.0
July	304.9	566.2	26.4	4.4	61.3	300.8	561.6	24.6	4.2	60.7	966.4
August	306.3	568.3	26.7	4.5	61.4	302.9	569.5	25.7	4.3	61.4	968.8
September	308.3	570.7	27.0	4.5	61.6	311.4	570.9	26.7	4.5	61.5	971.1
October	310.4	573.2	27.4	4.6	61.7	311.1	573.2	30.6	5.1	62.0	973.3
November	312.6	575.4	27.6	4.6	61.9	314.5	578.4	26.0	4.3	62.0	975.5
PERSONS											
November 2009	830.8	1 180.1	63.5	5.1	68.4	832.3	1 178.1	64.0	5.2	68.3	1 819.0
November 2010	865.3	1 217.4	56.4	4.4	68.4	872.9	1 221.7	56.5	4.4	68.7	1 861.6
2011											
November	895.4	1 253.6	55.0	4.2	68.3	893.9	1 254.9	55.9	4.3	68.4	1 915.8
December	901.4	1 260.8	54.6	4.2	68.5	900.1	1 253.3	54.9	4.2	68.1	1 920.8
2012											
January	909.3	1 269.4	54.1	4.1	68.7	905.5	1 275.1	54.3	4.1	69.0	1 927.2
February	917.9	1 278.1	53.3	4.0	68.9	922.3	1 279.5	51.9	3.9	68.9	1 933.6
March	925.6	1 285.4	52.3	3.9	69.0	924.4	1 285.6	53.9	4.0	69.0	1 940.0
April	931.8	1 290.5	51.2	3.8	69.0	936.3	1 291.5	51.3	3.8	69.1	1 944.4
May	935.9	1 293.7	50.4	3.8	69.0	935.8	1 296.7	52.3	3.9	69.2	1 948.8
June	938.4	1 296.0	50.7	3.8	68.9	941.8	1 297.0	47.5	3.5	68.8	1 953.3
July	940.2	1 298.3	51.8	3.8	68.9	933.6	1 292.3	49.7	3.7	68.5	1 958.3
August	942.3	1 301.3	53.6	4.0	69.0	941.1	1 298.8	53.9	4.0	68.9	1 963.3
September	944.7	1 304.8	55.6	4.1	69.1	947.2	1 308.3	54.8	4.0	69.3	1 968.3
October	947.0	1 308.2	57.4	4.2	69.2	947.7	1 308.7	63.7	4.6	69.6	1 972.9
November	949.2	1 311.3	59.0	4.3	69.4	950.4	1 314.1	56.1	4.1	69.3	1 977.5

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over '000
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemploy- ed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemploy- ed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES											
November 2009	102.1	122.9	7.9	6.1	65.9	102.6	122.2	7.3	5.7	65.3	198.5
November 2010	101.9	125.3	7.2	5.4	66.1	103.6	125.6	7.1	5.3	66.1	200.5
2011											
November	100.9	124.8	8.6	6.4	66.1	100.6	125.5	8.9	6.6	66.6	201.8
December	100.4	124.4	9.2	6.9	66.2	101.0	125.1	9.3	6.9	66.5	201.9
2012											
January	100.0	124.1	9.6	7.2	66.2	98.8	121.6	10.3	7.8	65.3	202.0
February	99.5	123.7	9.8	7.4	66.1	100.7	125.1	9.8	7.3	66.8	202.1
March	98.9	123.4	9.8	7.4	65.9	100.1	123.7	9.8	7.4	66.0	202.2
April	98.4	123.2	9.7	7.3	65.7	96.4	122.4	9.8	7.4	65.4	202.2
May	98.1	123.2	9.5	7.2	65.6	99.0	124.3	8.1	6.2	65.5	202.3
June	98.0	123.4	9.5	7.1	65.7	97.2	122.5	10.7	8.0	65.8	202.4
July	98.2	123.8	9.4	7.1	65.8	97.9	122.9	9.0	6.9	65.2	202.4
August	98.6	124.3	9.3	7.0	66.0	99.3	124.8	9.2	6.9	66.2	202.5
September	99.0	124.9	9.2	6.9	66.2	98.3	124.9	9.9	7.4	66.6	202.6
October	99.4	125.3	9.0	6.7	66.2	100.9	127.0	8.6	6.3	66.9	202.7
November	99.5	125.5	8.9	6.6	66.3	98.6	124.3	8.5	6.4	65.4	202.9
FEMALES											
November 2009	53.2	109.1	5.8	5.0	55.1	55.1	109.1	5.8	5.0	55.1	208.4
November 2010	52.7	111.6	6.6	5.6	56.2	51.8	111.0	6.7	5.7	56.0	210.3
2011											
November	51.7	111.2	6.2	5.3	55.5	51.4	110.6	6.6	5.7	55.5	211.4
December	51.5	110.8	6.8	5.8	55.6	51.8	111.4	6.8	5.7	55.9	211.4
2012											
January	51.2	110.3	7.4	6.3	55.7	49.7	110.5	7.2	6.1	55.7	211.5
February	51.1	109.8	8.0	6.8	55.7	50.6	110.0	7.8	6.6	55.7	211.6
March	51.0	109.4	8.3	7.1	55.6	52.0	109.2	7.5	6.5	55.1	211.7
April	50.9	109.2	8.4	7.2	55.5	51.4	107.9	10.6	8.9	56.0	211.7
May	50.7	109.0	8.4	7.1	55.4	51.1	109.9	8.1	6.9	55.7	211.8
June	50.2	108.9	8.2	7.0	55.3	49.4	108.8	7.7	6.6	55.0	211.9
July	49.6	108.8	8.0	6.9	55.1	50.0	109.4	7.3	6.2	55.0	211.9
August	49.1	108.7	7.9	6.8	55.0	49.0	108.8	7.9	6.8	55.1	212.0
September	48.8	108.5	8.0	6.8	54.9	48.4	107.7	8.3	7.2	54.7	212.1
October	48.6	108.3	8.0	6.9	54.8	48.3	108.6	8.3	7.1	55.1	212.2
November	48.6	108.1	8.2	7.1	54.8	49.3	108.2	8.1	7.0	54.8	212.3
PERSONS											
November 2009	155.2	232.0	13.7	5.6	60.4	157.7	231.3	13.1	5.4	60.1	406.9
November 2010	154.6	236.9	13.8	5.5	61.0	155.4	236.6	13.8	5.5	60.9	410.8
2011											
November	152.6	235.9	14.8	5.9	60.7	152.1	236.1	15.6	6.2	60.9	413.3
December	151.9	235.3	16.0	6.4	60.8	152.7	236.4	16.0	6.4	61.1	413.4
2012											
January	151.2	234.4	17.0	6.8	60.8	148.5	232.2	17.6	7.0	60.4	413.5
February	150.5	233.6	17.8	7.1	60.8	151.3	235.2	17.5	6.9	61.1	413.7
March	150.0	232.8	18.1	7.2	60.6	152.1	232.8	17.4	6.9	60.5	413.8
April	149.4	232.3	18.1	7.2	60.5	147.8	230.3	20.4	8.1	60.6	414.0
May	148.7	232.2	17.9	7.2	60.4	150.1	234.2	16.2	6.5	60.5	414.1
June	148.2	232.3	17.7	7.1	60.4	146.6	231.3	18.4	7.4	60.3	414.2
July	147.9	232.6	17.4	7.0	60.3	147.8	232.3	16.3	6.6	60.0	414.4
August	147.8	233.0	17.3	6.9	60.4	148.4	233.6	17.1	6.8	60.5	414.5
September	147.9	233.4	17.1	6.8	60.4	146.8	232.6	18.3	7.3	60.5	414.6
October	148.0	233.6	17.0	6.8	60.4	149.2	235.6	16.9	6.7	60.9	415.0
November	148.0	233.6	17.1	6.8	60.4	148.0	232.4	16.6	6.7	60.0	415.3

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	'000
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
November 2009	57.4	65.4	2.3	3.5	79.3	85.4
November 2010	57.3	65.1	1.5	2.3	77.1	86.4
2011						
November	57.8	65.4	2.8	4.1	78.2	87.3
December	58.0	65.7	2.9	4.2	78.5	87.4
2012						
January	58.1	65.9	3.0	4.3	78.7	87.5
February	58.1	65.9	3.0	4.4	78.6	87.7
March	58.1	65.9	3.0	4.4	78.4	87.9
April	58.1	65.8	2.9	4.3	78.1	88.1
May	58.2	65.7	2.9	4.2	77.7	88.3
June	58.4	65.7	2.8	4.1	77.5	88.4
July	58.6	65.9	2.8	4.1	77.5	88.6
August	58.9	66.2	2.8	4.0	77.8	88.7
September	59.2	66.5	2.7	3.9	78.0	88.8
October	59.5	66.9	2.6	3.8	78.3	88.8
November	59.7	67.3	2.5	3.6	78.5	88.9
FEMALES						
November 2009	39.2	55.2	2.0	3.5	68.7	83.2
November 2010	40.1	56.0	1.7	2.9	68.3	84.4
2011						
November	42.3	57.8	2.6	4.4	70.9	85.3
December	42.5	58.2	2.6	4.3	71.1	85.4
2012						
January	42.6	58.3	2.4	4.0	71.0	85.5
February	42.4	58.1	2.3	3.8	70.6	85.6
March	42.1	57.9	2.2	3.7	70.1	85.8
April	42.0	57.8	2.2	3.6	69.9	85.9
May	41.9	57.8	2.3	3.8	69.8	86.0
June	42.1	58.0	2.4	4.0	70.1	86.1
July	42.5	58.3	2.5	4.1	70.4	86.3
August	42.9	58.5	2.5	4.2	70.6	86.5
September	43.3	58.8	2.5	4.2	70.8	86.7
October	43.7	58.9	2.6	4.1	70.9	86.7
November	44.0	58.9	2.5	4.1	70.8	86.7
PERSONS						
November 2009	96.6	120.6	4.3	3.5	74.1	168.6
November 2010	97.4	121.1	3.2	2.6	72.8	170.8
2011						
November	100.1	123.2	5.5	4.3	74.5	172.6
December	100.5	123.8	5.5	4.2	74.8	172.7
2012						
January	100.6	124.1	5.4	4.2	74.9	173.0
February	100.5	124.1	5.3	4.1	74.7	173.3
March	100.2	123.8	5.2	4.0	74.3	173.6
April	100.1	123.6	5.1	4.0	74.0	173.9
May	100.1	123.5	5.2	4.0	73.8	174.3
June	100.5	123.7	5.2	4.1	73.8	174.6
July	101.1	124.1	5.3	4.1	74.0	174.9
August	101.8	124.7	5.3	4.1	74.2	175.2
September	102.5	125.3	5.3	4.0	74.5	175.5
October	103.2	125.9	5.2	3.9	74.6	175.5
November	103.7	126.2	5.0	3.8	74.7	175.6

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over '000
	Employed full time '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %	
MALES						
November 2009	87.2	102.6	4.6	4.3	77.3	138.7
November 2010	89.9	106.2	3.7	3.4	77.6	141.7
2011						
November	88.7	106.3	4.3	3.9	76.6	144.4
December	88.9	106.6	4.2	3.8	76.6	144.6
2012						
January	89.3	106.9	4.1	3.7	76.6	144.9
February	89.6	107.2	4.1	3.7	76.7	145.2
March	90.0	107.4	4.2	3.7	76.7	145.5
April	90.3	107.5	4.2	3.8	76.7	145.7
May	90.6	107.4	4.3	3.9	76.5	146.0
June	90.6	107.2	4.5	4.0	76.4	146.2
July	90.5	107.2	4.6	4.1	76.3	146.5
August	90.4	107.2	4.8	4.3	76.3	146.7
September	90.1	107.3	4.9	4.4	76.3	147.0
October	89.8	107.4	5.0	4.5	76.3	147.3
November	89.5	107.6	5.1	4.5	76.4	147.7
FEMALES						
November 2009	62.5	96.1	3.1	3.1	68.2	145.4
November 2010	62.5	99.3	3.1	3.1	69.2	148.1
2011						
November	64.1	98.8	3.6	3.5	68.0	150.5
December	63.7	99.1	3.6	3.5	68.1	150.7
2012						
January	63.5	99.3	3.5	3.4	68.0	151.0
February	63.4	99.5	3.4	3.4	68.0	151.3
March	63.5	99.9	3.4	3.3	68.1	151.7
April	63.8	100.4	3.4	3.3	68.4	151.8
May	64.3	101.0	3.4	3.3	68.6	152.0
June	64.9	101.5	3.4	3.3	68.9	152.2
July	65.6	101.8	3.5	3.3	69.1	152.4
August	66.1	101.8	3.6	3.4	69.0	152.6
September	66.6	101.7	3.7	3.5	68.9	152.8
October	67.0	101.5	3.8	3.6	68.8	153.2
November	67.2	101.3	3.8	3.7	68.6	153.5
PERSONS						
November 2009	149.7	198.7	7.7	3.7	72.6	284.1
November 2010	152.4	205.5	6.9	3.2	73.3	289.8
2011						
November	152.8	205.1	7.9	3.7	72.2	294.9
December	152.7	205.6	7.8	3.7	72.2	295.4
2012						
January	152.7	206.2	7.7	3.6	72.2	296.0
February	153.0	206.7	7.6	3.5	72.3	296.6
March	153.5	207.3	7.6	3.5	72.3	297.1
April	154.1	207.9	7.6	3.5	72.4	297.6
May	154.9	208.4	7.7	3.6	72.5	298.0
June	155.5	208.7	7.9	3.6	72.6	298.4
July	156.1	208.9	8.1	3.7	72.6	298.9
August	156.5	209.0	8.3	3.8	72.6	299.4
September	156.7	209.0	8.6	3.9	72.5	299.8
October	156.8	208.9	8.8	4.0	72.5	300.5
November	156.7	208.9	8.9	4.1	72.4	301.2

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work				Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000				%	%	%
MALES												
New South Wales	1 647.6	312.8	1 960.4	88.4	107.9	2 068.3	889.4	2 957.7	5.1	5.2	69.9	
Victoria	1 292.5	256.6	1 549.2	60.7	79.3	1 628.4	675.5	2 303.9	4.5	4.9	70.7	
Queensland	1 083.5	190.2	1 273.7	62.8	76.0	1 349.7	508.0	1 857.7	5.5	5.6	72.7	
South Australia	361.7	76.4	438.1	19.0	23.3	461.4	214.4	675.8	5.0	5.0	68.3	
Western Australia	634.8	96.5	731.3	21.6	27.7	759.0	243.0	1 002.0	3.3	3.7	75.8	
Tasmania	98.7	25.2	123.9	7.7	8.6	132.5	70.4	202.9	7.2	6.5	65.3	
Northern Territory	60.9	7.9	68.8	*1.2	1.6	70.4	18.5	88.9	*2.0	2.3	79.2	
Australian Capital Territory	88.9	19.2	108.1	3.2	4.3	112.4	35.3	147.7	3.4	3.8	76.1	
Australia	5 268.7	984.8	6 253.4	264.5	328.7	6 582.2	2 654.3	9 236.5	4.8	5.0	71.3	
FEMALES												
New South Wales	920.6	730.6	1 651.3	54.9	76.6	1 727.9	1 342.8	3 070.7	5.6	4.4	56.3	
Victoria	684.0	640.7	1 324.7	42.7	72.4	1 397.2	991.1	2 388.3	5.9	5.2	58.5	
Queensland	607.6	469.9	1 077.5	39.9	62.2	1 139.7	756.6	1 896.4	6.2	5.5	60.1	
South Australia	184.6	194.4	379.0	14.3	20.8	399.8	303.2	703.0	7.2	5.2	56.9	
Western Australia	313.5	264.3	577.8	15.1	22.9	600.7	374.8	975.5	4.6	3.8	61.6	
Tasmania	49.6	57.5	107.1	5.7	8.5	115.6	96.8	212.3	10.3	7.4	54.4	
Northern Territory	44.4	15.4	59.8	1.3	1.9	61.6	25.1	86.7	2.9	3.1	71.1	
Australian Capital Territory	66.7	33.9	100.6	2.9	3.9	104.5	49.0	153.5	4.2	3.7	68.1	
Australia	2 871.0	2 406.7	5 277.7	177.0	269.3	5 547.0	3 939.4	9 486.4	5.8	4.9	58.5	
PERSONS												
New South Wales	2 568.3	1 043.4	3 611.6	143.3	184.6	3 796.2	2 232.2	6 028.4	5.3	4.9	63.0	
Victoria	1 976.6	897.3	2 873.9	103.4	151.7	3 025.6	1 666.6	4 692.2	5.0	5.0	64.5	
Queensland	1 691.1	660.1	2 351.2	102.7	138.3	2 489.4	1 264.6	3 754.0	5.7	5.6	66.3	
South Australia	546.3	270.8	817.1	33.3	44.1	861.2	517.6	1 378.7	5.8	5.1	62.5	
Western Australia	948.3	360.8	1 309.1	36.8	50.6	1 359.8	617.7	1 977.5	3.7	3.7	68.8	
Tasmania	148.2	82.7	230.9	13.4	17.2	248.1	167.2	415.3	8.3	6.9	59.7	
Northern Territory	105.3	23.3	128.6	2.5	3.5	132.1	43.5	175.6	2.4	2.6	75.2	
Australian Capital Territory	155.6	53.1	208.7	6.1	8.2	216.9	84.3	301.2	3.8	3.8	72.0	
Australia	8 139.6	3 391.5	11 531.1	441.5	598.1	12 129.2	6 593.7	18 722.9	5.1	4.9	64.8	

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work		
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate					
MALES												
November 2009	135.4	348.9	41.0	75.5	23.2	17.8	55.3	45.4	5.3			
November 2010	146.8	351.0	33.6	70.5	18.6	16.7	55.1	45.9	4.4			
2011												
November	129.3	337.1	35.1	68.4	21.3	16.9	53.3	44.3	4.6			
December	130.9	335.4	35.8	69.1	21.4	17.1	53.2	44.1	4.7			
2012												
January	132.8	333.9	36.8	69.9	21.6	17.3	53.1	43.9	4.8			
February	134.0	332.9	37.5	70.7	21.8	17.5	53.0	43.7	4.9			
March	133.9	332.4	37.6	71.2	21.9	17.6	53.0	43.7	4.9			
April	132.5	332.5	37.2	71.7	21.9	17.7	53.1	43.7	4.9			
May	130.8	332.7	36.9	72.2	22.0	17.8	53.2	43.7	4.8			
June	129.6	332.6	37.2	73.2	22.3	18.0	53.3	43.7	4.9			
July	129.3	331.6	38.2	74.3	22.8	18.3	53.4	43.6	5.0			
August	130.0	330.0	39.6	75.4	23.4	18.6	53.3	43.4	5.2			
September	131.0	328.2	40.9	76.2	23.8	18.8	53.2	43.2	5.4			
October	132.0	326.4	42.0	76.7	24.1	19.0	53.1	43.0	5.5			
November	132.8	324.8	42.8	77.0	24.4	19.2	52.9	42.8	5.6			
FEMALES												
November 2009	81.1	361.3	27.8	62.0	25.5	14.6	58.2	49.7	3.8			
November 2010	74.1	348.7	31.7	71.3	29.9	17.0	57.8	48.0	4.4			
2011												
November	68.6	349.8	28.5	65.0	29.4	15.7	57.3	48.3	3.9			
December	68.1	347.1	29.0	65.5	29.9	15.9	56.9	47.9	4.0			
2012												
January	68.2	346.1	28.8	65.3	29.7	15.9	56.8	47.8	4.0			
February	69.2	346.9	28.1	64.8	28.8	15.7	56.8	47.9	3.9			
March	70.6	349.2	27.0	64.2	27.6	15.5	57.0	48.2	3.7			
April	71.8	351.5	25.8	63.7	26.4	15.3	57.3	48.5	3.6			
May	72.2	353.0	25.0	63.6	25.7	15.3	57.5	48.7	3.5			
June	71.9	352.8	24.5	63.6	25.4	15.3	57.5	48.7	3.4			
July	71.0	351.5	23.9	63.3	25.2	15.3	57.2	48.5	3.3			
August	69.9	349.9	23.3	62.6	25.0	15.2	56.9	48.3	3.2			
September	68.9	348.4	22.5	61.5	24.6	15.0	56.6	48.1	3.1			
October	68.1	347.1	21.6	60.3	24.0	14.8	56.2	47.9	3.0			
November	67.4	345.9	20.5	58.6	23.2	14.5	55.9	47.8	2.8			
PERSONS												
November 2009	216.5	710.1	68.8	137.4	24.1	16.2	56.7	47.5	4.6			
November 2010	220.9	699.7	65.3	141.7	22.8	16.8	56.4	46.9	4.4			
2011												
November	197.9	686.9	63.6	133.5	24.3	16.3	55.2	46.2	4.3			
December	199.0	682.5	64.8	134.5	24.6	16.5	55.0	46.0	4.4			
2012												
January	201.1	680.0	65.6	135.3	24.6	16.6	54.9	45.8	4.4			
February	203.3	679.8	65.6	135.5	24.4	16.6	54.9	45.7	4.4			
March	204.5	681.6	64.6	135.4	24.0	16.6	55.0	45.9	4.3			
April	204.3	684.1	63.1	135.4	23.6	16.5	55.1	46.0	4.2			
May	203.1	685.7	61.9	135.8	23.4	16.5	55.3	46.1	4.2			
June	201.5	685.4	61.6	136.8	23.4	16.6	55.3	46.1	4.1			
July	200.3	683.1	62.2	137.6	23.7	16.8	55.3	46.0	4.2			
August	199.9	679.9	63.0	138.0	24.0	16.9	55.1	45.8	4.2			
September	199.9	676.6	63.5	137.7	24.1	16.9	54.9	45.6	4.3			
October	200.1	673.6	63.6	137.0	24.1	16.9	54.6	45.4	4.3			
November	200.2	670.7	63.3	135.5	24.0	16.8	54.3	45.2	4.3			

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%				
MALES										
November 2009	136.2	348.3	44.3	79.4	24.5	18.6	55.7	45.4	5.8	
November 2010	148.7	354.6	34.5	71.2	18.8	16.7	55.7	46.4	4.5	
2011										
November	131.0	335.7	29.6	63.7	18.4	15.9	52.5	44.1	3.9	
December	129.7	338.9	37.8	71.7	22.6	17.5	54.0	44.6	5.0	
2012										
January	130.0	333.4	36.3	70.2	21.8	17.4	53.1	43.8	4.8	
February	139.5	326.8	43.1	72.7	23.6	18.2	52.5	42.9	5.7	
March	136.3	333.7	36.3	71.2	21.0	17.6	53.1	43.8	4.8	
April	131.4	334.4	36.5	69.4	21.7	17.2	53.0	43.9	4.8	
May	129.0	336.0	35.9	72.8	21.8	17.8	53.7	44.1	4.7	
June	131.8	329.2	35.4	72.5	21.2	18.1	52.8	43.3	4.6	
July	123.0	328.7	38.3	73.2	23.7	18.2	52.9	43.2	5.0	
August	130.4	336.7	40.4	77.9	23.7	18.8	54.5	44.3	5.3	
September	133.7	328.0	42.5	77.7	24.1	19.1	53.4	43.2	5.6	
October	134.8	323.7	41.4	74.0	23.5	18.6	52.4	42.6	5.4	
November	130.7	323.4	42.4	77.4	24.5	19.3	52.8	42.6	5.6	
FEMALES										
November 2009	81.7	359.6	29.3	64.4	26.4	15.2	58.3	49.5	4.0	
November 2010	78.0	348.9	30.9	70.3	28.4	16.8	57.7	48.0	4.3	
2011										
November	67.6	354.5	29.3	67.1	30.2	15.9	58.2	48.9	4.0	
December	64.3	333.5	30.2	68.1	32.0	17.0	55.5	46.1	4.2	
2012										
January	69.1	348.2	27.2	63.0	28.3	15.3	56.8	48.1	3.8	
February	69.5	345.0	26.6	65.1	27.7	15.9	56.6	47.6	3.7	
March	71.5	352.8	31.1	65.2	30.3	15.6	57.6	48.6	4.3	
April	71.0	351.3	23.8	59.3	25.1	14.4	56.6	48.4	3.3	
May	72.2	355.3	25.0	66.4	25.7	15.7	58.2	49.0	3.5	
June	74.0	351.3	22.0	64.8	22.9	15.6	57.4	48.5	3.0	
July	71.9	353.5	24.8	63.3	25.6	15.2	57.5	48.8	3.4	
August	68.2	350.1	24.1	59.5	26.1	14.5	56.5	48.3	3.3	
September	67.8	346.5	24.7	63.0	26.7	15.4	56.5	47.8	3.4	
October	68.1	345.9	21.8	66.5	24.3	16.1	56.9	47.8	3.0	
November	68.2	347.0	17.0	51.5	19.9	12.9	55.1	47.9	2.3	
PERSONS										
November 2009	218.0	707.9	73.6	143.8	25.2	16.9	57.0	47.4	4.9	
November 2010	226.7	703.5	65.4	141.5	22.4	16.7	56.7	47.2	4.4	
2011										
November	198.7	690.1	58.9	130.8	22.9	15.9	55.3	46.5	4.0	
December	194.0	672.4	68.0	139.8	26.0	17.2	54.7	45.3	4.6	
2012										
January	199.1	681.6	63.5	133.2	24.2	16.4	54.9	45.9	4.3	
February	209.0	671.9	69.7	137.9	25.0	17.0	54.5	45.2	4.7	
March	207.8	686.6	67.5	136.4	24.5	16.6	55.3	46.1	4.5	
April	202.4	685.7	60.3	128.6	23.0	15.8	54.8	46.1	4.1	
May	201.3	691.3	60.9	139.1	23.2	16.8	55.9	46.5	4.1	
June	205.7	680.5	57.3	137.3	21.8	16.8	55.1	45.8	3.9	
July	194.9	682.2	63.1	136.5	24.4	16.7	55.1	45.9	4.2	
August	198.6	686.8	64.5	137.4	24.5	16.7	55.5	46.3	4.3	
September	201.5	674.5	67.2	140.7	25.0	17.3	54.9	45.4	4.5	
October	202.9	669.5	63.2	140.5	23.8	17.3	54.6	45.1	4.3	
November	198.9	670.4	59.4	128.8	23.0	16.1	53.9	45.2	4.0	

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Civilian population aged 15–19 years	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work													
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force		Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate														
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION																								
Males																								
November 2009	118.8	48.0	166.8	33.7	37.3	204.1	46.9	251.0	22.1	18.3	81.3													
November 2010	132.3	48.3	180.5	25.8	30.8	211.4	46.3	257.7	16.3	14.6	82.0													
November 2011	118.1	46.9	165.0	23.7	27.7	192.7	49.3	242.1	16.7	14.4	79.6													
November 2012	115.2	39.5	154.7	30.8	34.5	189.2	43.0	232.2	21.1	18.2	81.5													
Females																								
November 2009	74.1	65.7	139.8	21.2	23.7	163.5	48.0	211.4	22.3	14.5	77.3													
November 2010	67.4	60.7	128.1	20.4	23.8	151.9	45.9	197.9	23.2	15.7	76.8													
November 2011	56.9	59.8	116.7	21.1	26.4	143.2	40.4	183.6	27.0	18.5	78.0													
November 2012	57.1	61.0	118.0	11.9	14.2	132.2	49.1	181.3	17.2	10.7	72.9													
Persons																								
November 2009	192.9	113.7	306.6	55.0	61.0	367.6	94.9	462.4	22.2	16.6	79.5													
November 2010	199.7	108.9	308.7	46.3	54.6	363.3	92.2	455.5	18.8	15.0	79.8													
November 2011	175.0	106.7	281.7	44.7	54.2	335.9	89.8	425.7	20.4	16.1	78.9													
November 2012	172.3	100.5	272.8	42.7	48.7	321.5	92.1	413.6	19.9	15.1	77.7													
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION																								
Males																								
November 2009	8.8	161.8	170.5	9.5	36.5	207.1	309.5	516.6	51.8	17.6	40.1													
November 2010	7.8	155.7	163.5	7.6	35.5	198.9	308.4	507.4	49.5	17.8	39.2													
November 2011	6.0	155.1	161.1	*4.7	31.5	192.6	325.9	518.4	*43.8	16.3	37.1													
November 2012	8.9	150.5	159.4	9.5	37.3	196.7	330.1	526.8	51.5	19.0	37.3													
Females																								
November 2009	6.6	206.7	213.3	*5.6	34.1	247.4	268.3	515.7	*46.2	13.8	48.0													
November 2010	9.5	205.8	215.2	8.5	39.9	255.1	273.6	528.7	47.4	15.6	48.2													
November 2011	9.7	223.0	232.7	6.6	34.2	266.9	273.8	540.7	40.4	12.8	49.4													
November 2012	9.7	214.5	224.3	*4.2	32.4	256.6	285.8	542.4	*30.0	12.6	47.3													
Persons																								
November 2009	15.4	368.4	383.8	15.1	70.6	454.4	577.8	1 032.2	49.6	15.5	44.0													
November 2010	17.2	361.5	378.7	16.1	75.3	454.0	582.1	1 036.1	48.4	16.6	43.8													
November 2011	15.7	378.1	393.8	11.2	65.7	459.5	599.6	1 059.1	41.7	14.3	43.4													
November 2012	18.6	365.0	383.7	13.6	69.6	453.3	615.9	1 069.2	42.2	15.4	42.4													
TOTAL																								
Males																								
November 2009	127.6	209.8	337.3	43.2	73.8	411.2	356.4	767.6	25.3	18.0	53.6													
November 2010	140.1	204.0	344.0	33.4	66.3	410.3	354.7	765.0	19.3	16.2	53.6													
November 2011	124.1	202.0	326.1	28.4	59.2	385.3	375.2	760.5	18.6	15.4	50.7													
November 2012	124.1	190.0	314.1	40.2	71.8	385.9	373.1	759.0	24.5	18.6	50.8													
Females																								
November 2009	80.7	272.4	353.0	26.9	57.8	410.8	316.3	727.1	25.0	14.1	56.5													
November 2010	76.9	266.5	343.3	28.9	63.7	407.0	319.5	726.5	27.4	15.6	56.0													
November 2011	66.6	282.8	349.4	27.6	60.7	410.1	314.2	724.3	29.3	14.8	56.6													
November 2012	66.8	275.5	342.3	16.1	46.6	388.8	334.9	723.7	19.4	12.0	53.7													
Persons																								
November 2009	208.2	482.1	690.4	70.1	131.6	822.0	672.7	1 494.7	25.2	16.0	55.0													
November 2010	216.9	470.4	687.4	62.4	130.0	817.3	674.3	1 491.6	22.3	15.9	54.8													
November 2011	190.7	484.8	675.5	56.0	119.9	795.4	689.4	1 484.8	22.7	15.1	53.6													
November 2012	190.9	465.5	656.4	56.3	118.3	774.8	708.0	1 482.7	22.8	15.3	52.3													

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Civilian population aged 15–19 years	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force		Not in labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	%	%	
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION											
New South Wales	49.1	34.9	84.0	13.8	14.7	98.6	37.0	135.6	21.9	14.9	72.7
Victoria	32.2	14.7	46.8	7.5	7.7	54.5	18.1	72.6	18.9	14.1	75.1
Queensland	41.9	24.7	66.6	12.5	15.9	82.5	19.7	102.2	23.0	19.3	80.7
South Australia	11.1	8.3	19.4	*2.0	*2.1	21.5	3.8	25.4	*15.3	*9.9	84.9
Western Australia	27.8	13.1	41.0	*3.6	4.9	45.9	8.9	54.8	*11.4	10.7	83.8
Tasmania	5.2	1.9	7.1	*1.4	*1.5	8.6	2.1	10.7	*21.4	*17.5	80.3
Northern Territory	2.7	1.4	4.1	*0.3	*0.3	4.5	1.8	6.2	*11.0	*7.6	71.8
Australian Capital Territory	2.3	1.5	3.8	*1.5	*1.5	5.3	*0.7	6.1	*40.1	*29.0	87.7
Australia	172.3	100.5	272.8	42.7	48.7	321.5	92.1	413.6	19.9	15.1	77.7
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION											
New South Wales	7.5	105.0	112.5	*3.5	15.7	128.2	206.9	335.1	*32.1	12.2	38.2
Victoria	*2.7	91.0	93.7	*3.9	23.8	117.5	170.0	287.5	*58.9	20.2	40.9
Queensland	6.0	79.7	85.7	*3.5	15.5	101.2	109.7	210.9	*37.2	15.4	48.0
South Australia	*0.2	30.6	30.7	*0.8	5.4	36.1	44.5	80.7	*81.2	14.9	44.8
Western Australia	*2.2	38.7	40.8	*1.3	5.9	46.7	58.0	104.7	*37.8	12.6	44.6
Tasmania	*0.1	7.9	8.0	*0.3	*1.5	9.5	13.7	23.2	*69.9	*15.7	40.9
Northern Territory	*—	3.9	3.9	*—	*0.4	4.2	5.7	9.9	*—	*9.2	42.8
Australian Capital Territory	*—	8.3	8.3	*0.2	*1.5	9.8	7.3	17.1	*100.0	*15.5	57.5
Australia	18.6	365.0	383.7	13.6	69.6	453.3	615.9	1 069.2	42.2	15.4	42.4
TOTAL											
New South Wales	56.6	139.9	196.5	17.3	30.3	226.8	243.9	470.7	23.4	13.4	48.2
Victoria	34.9	105.6	140.5	11.4	31.4	172.0	188.1	360.1	24.7	18.3	47.8
Queensland	47.9	104.5	152.3	16.0	31.4	183.8	129.4	313.2	25.1	17.1	58.7
South Australia	11.3	38.9	50.1	*2.8	7.5	57.7	48.4	106.0	*20.1	13.0	54.4
Western Australia	30.0	51.8	81.8	4.9	10.8	92.6	66.9	159.5	14.0	11.7	58.1
Tasmania	5.4	9.7	15.1	*1.7	3.0	18.1	15.8	33.9	*24.5	16.5	53.3
Northern Territory	2.7	5.2	8.0	*0.3	*0.7	8.7	7.4	16.2	*11.0	*8.4	53.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.3	9.8	12.1	*1.7	3.1	15.1	8.0	23.2	*43.0	20.2	65.4
Australia	190.9	465.5	656.4	56.3	118.3	774.8	708.0	1 482.7	22.8	15.3	52.3
3.8											

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN NOVEMBER 2012

<i>Labour force status in October 2012</i>	<i>Employed Full time</i>	<i>Employed Part time</i>	<i>Employed Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour Force</i>	<i>Not in Labour Force</i>	<i>Matched Civilian Population</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES							
Employed Full time	4 148.4	124.3	4 272.7	23.0	4 295.8	57.2	4 353.0
Employed Part time	139.0	597.5	736.5	21.8	758.3	70.5	828.7
Employed Total	4 287.4	721.8	5 009.2	44.8	5 054.0	127.7	5 181.7
Unemployed Total	33.4	28.5	61.9	149.8	211.7	69.9	281.7
Labour Force	4 320.8	750.3	5 071.2	194.6	5 265.8	197.6	5 463.4
Not in Labour Force	37.5	52.8	90.4	70.9	161.3	1 848.1	2 009.4
Matched Civilian Population	4 358.3	803.2	5 161.5	265.5	5 427.0	2 045.7	7 472.7
FEMALES							
Employed Full time	2 096.7	185.1	2 281.9	9.1	2 291.0	37.4	2 328.3
Employed Part time	199.4	1 713.5	1 912.9	14.8	1 927.7	113.4	2 041.1
Employed Total	2 296.2	1 898.6	4 194.8	23.8	4 218.6	150.8	4 369.4
Unemployed Total	15.4	36.4	51.7	125.4	177.1	67.4	244.5
Labour Force	2 311.5	1 935.0	4 246.5	149.3	4 395.8	218.2	4 613.9
Not in Labour Force	28.5	99.9	128.3	70.7	199.0	2 836.0	3 035.0
Matched Civilian Population	2 340.0	2 034.8	4 374.8	220.0	4 594.8	3 054.2	7 649.0
PERSONS							
Employed Full time	6 245.2	309.4	6 554.6	32.1	6 586.7	94.6	6 681.3
Employed Part time	338.4	2 311.0	2 649.4	36.6	2 685.9	183.9	2 869.8
Employed Total	6 583.6	2 620.4	9 204.0	68.7	9 272.7	278.4	9 551.1
Unemployed Total	48.8	64.9	113.7	275.2	388.9	137.3	526.2
Labour Force	6 632.4	2 685.3	9 317.7	343.9	9 661.5	415.8	10 077.3
Not in Labour Force	66.0	152.7	218.7	141.6	360.3	4 684.1	5 044.4
Matched Civilian Population	6 698.3	2 838.0	9 536.3	485.5	10 021.8	5 099.9	15 121.7

(a) Gross flows figures do not match published labour force estimates. Refer to gross flows in Glossary.

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
MALES						
November 2009	883.7	69.5	953.1	885.3	68.9	954.2
November 2010	912.9	70.1	983.1	912.5	70.9	983.5
2011						
November	924.4	69.5	993.9	921.4	71.8	993.2
December	924.3	69.2	993.5	927.4	69.3	996.7
2012						
January	924.9	69.2	994.1	917.8	65.5	983.3
February	925.9	69.5	995.4	923.4	70.4	993.9
March	926.8	70.1	997.0	929.0	70.6	999.5
April	927.5	70.8	998.3	935.1	71.3	1 006.4
May	927.6	71.2	998.8	929.0	71.5	1 000.4
June	927.0	71.2	998.2	919.2	71.7	990.8
July	926.4	70.9	997.2	926.9	70.5	997.4
August	926.2	70.4	996.7	926.6	70.4	997.0
September	926.7	70.1	996.8	927.1	69.4	996.5
October	927.4	69.8	997.2	929.0	70.6	999.6
November	928.4	69.5	997.9	928.0	69.2	997.1
FEMALES						
November 2009	435.0	161.6	596.7	439.9	161.9	601.8
November 2010	448.0	165.9	613.9	449.0	164.3	613.3
2011						
November	454.6	170.3	624.9	450.5	173.9	624.5
December	454.2	170.3	624.5	456.5	169.5	626.1
2012						
January	454.4	170.3	624.7	449.4	166.7	616.1
February	455.0	170.4	625.4	455.1	169.8	624.9
March	455.5	170.5	625.9	456.2	172.9	629.1
April	455.5	170.6	626.1	459.6	172.2	631.9
May	455.1	170.6	625.7	456.8	170.2	627.1
June	454.1	170.5	624.6	449.3	168.2	617.4
July	453.3	170.2	623.5	454.2	170.6	624.7
August	452.8	170.2	623.0	449.6	170.5	620.0
September	452.8	170.4	623.1	457.1	171.4	628.5
October	452.9	170.6	623.5	451.7	169.5	621.2
November	453.3	170.8	624.1	453.7	171.2	624.9
PERSONS						
November 2009	1 318.7	231.1	1 549.8	1 325.2	230.8	1 556.0
November 2010	1 360.9	236.0	1 596.1	1 361.5	235.2	1 596.7
2011						
November	1 379.0	239.8	1 618.8	1 371.9	245.7	1 617.6
December	1 378.5	239.5	1 617.9	1 383.9	238.9	1 622.8
2012						
January	1 379.3	239.5	1 618.7	1 367.2	232.2	1 599.4
February	1 380.8	239.9	1 620.8	1 378.6	240.2	1 618.8
March	1 382.3	240.6	1 622.9	1 385.2	243.5	1 628.7
April	1 383.0	241.3	1 624.4	1 394.7	243.5	1 638.3
May	1 382.6	241.8	1 624.4	1 385.8	241.7	1 627.5
June	1 381.1	241.7	1 622.8	1 368.4	239.8	1 608.3
July	1 379.6	241.1	1 620.7	1 381.0	241.1	1 622.1
August	1 379.0	240.6	1 619.7	1 376.2	240.9	1 617.0
September	1 379.5	240.5	1 620.0	1 384.3	240.8	1 625.0
October	1 380.3	240.4	1 620.6	1 380.7	240.1	1 620.7
November	1 381.7	240.4	1 622.0	1 381.6	240.4	1 622.0

HOURS WORKED

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
November 2009	486.7	390.3	325.6	108.3	167.2	31.5	np	np	1 556.0
November 2010	502.7	395.9	332.1	112.4	176.0	31.2	np	np	1 596.7
2011									
November	505.2	399.9	338.1	113.3	181.4	31.9	np	np	1 617.6
December	505.1	400.2	341.1	112.7	184.6	31.5	np	np	1 622.8
2012									
January	500.3	387.5	340.0	112.2	183.3	30.3	np	np	1 599.4
February	503.1	394.6	341.4	111.5	188.5	31.1	np	np	1 618.8
March	508.4	399.8	341.0	112.4	188.1	31.1	np	np	1 628.7
April	508.3	403.9	336.1	114.3	196.3	31.5	np	np	1 638.3
May	512.0	398.3	333.7	112.8	191.2	31.1	np	np	1 627.5
June	499.7	396.1	334.9	110.0	189.9	30.1	np	np	1 608.3
July	509.5	397.1	334.3	112.6	189.7	30.7	np	np	1 622.1
August	507.6	397.6	334.1	109.6	189.4	30.8	np	np	1 617.0
September	510.0	396.7	334.4	111.8	194.0	30.2	np	np	1 625.0
October	509.8	398.0	336.3	111.9	185.9	31.0	np	np	1 620.7
November	510.7	394.5	336.7	110.5	190.6	30.7	np	np	1 622.0
TREND									
November 2009	486.6	383.6	325.9	109.3	167.3	31.4	18.1	27.7	1 549.8
November 2010	503.3	396.4	329.9	112.2	176.0	31.6	18.5	28.2	1 596.1
2011									
November	505.0	397.9	340.1	112.9	183.8	31.5	18.9	28.7	1 618.8
December	504.6	396.7	340.4	112.7	184.7	31.3	19.0	28.6	1 617.9
2012									
January	504.6	396.3	340.4	112.6	186.1	31.2	19.0	28.6	1 618.7
February	505.1	396.6	340.0	112.6	187.9	31.1	19.0	28.6	1 620.8
March	505.8	397.4	338.8	112.5	189.5	31.0	19.0	28.8	1 622.9
April	506.6	398.3	337.3	112.4	190.9	31.0	19.0	28.9	1 624.4
May	507.2	398.8	335.7	112.2	191.6	30.9	19.1	28.9	1 624.4
June	507.5	398.6	334.7	111.9	191.4	30.8	19.1	28.9	1 622.8
July	507.6	397.8	334.3	111.5	190.8	30.7	19.1	28.9	1 620.7
August	508.1	397.1	334.5	111.2	190.3	30.6	19.2	28.8	1 619.7
September	508.8	396.7	334.9	111.1	189.9	30.6	19.3	28.8	1 620.0
October	509.6	396.3	335.5	111.0	189.5	30.6	19.3	28.7	1 620.6
November	510.3	396.2	336.0	111.0	189.6	30.7	19.4	28.7	1 622.0

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	Under-employed workers	Under-employment rate	Labour force under-utilisation rate	Under-employed workers	Under-employment rate	Labour force under-utilisation rate	Under-employed workers	Under-employment rate	Labour force under-utilisation rate
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
November 2008	299.5	4.8	9.2	295.3	4.7	9.0	289.5	4.7	8.6
November 2009	381.6	6.0	11.8	385.4	6.1	11.8	376.2	6.0	11.3
November 2010	356.4	5.5	10.3	365.1	5.6	10.4	358.5	5.5	10.0
2011									
May	341.9	5.3	10.2	356.7	5.5	10.2	358.4	5.5	10.2
August	347.5	5.3	10.4	339.1	5.2	10.5	329.7	5.1	10.2
November	357.2	5.5	10.6	355.2	5.4	10.6	348.9	5.4	10.2
2012									
February	361.0	5.5	10.6	370.4	5.7	10.8	384.3	5.8	11.5
May	359.5	5.5	10.6	358.5	5.4	10.4	359.6	5.5	10.4
August	353.6	5.4	10.6	347.6	5.3	10.6	338.0	5.2	10.3
November	349.6	5.3	10.6	353.9	5.4	10.7	348.6	5.3	10.3
FEMALES									
November 2008	449.3	8.6	13.5	440.7	8.5	13.4	439.5	8.5	12.9
November 2009	514.8	9.8	15.2	517.6	9.8	15.3	519.7	9.8	14.9
November 2010	486.6	9.0	14.5	478.3	8.8	14.4	480.6	8.9	14.0
2011									
May	495.2	9.1	14.5	490.5	9.0	14.5	487.4	8.9	14.3
August	503.0	9.2	14.6	501.6	9.1	14.5	477.6	8.8	13.9
November	510.7	9.3	14.7	518.9	9.5	14.9	521.1	9.5	14.5
2012									
February	518.0	9.4	14.8	506.3	9.2	14.6	530.5	9.6	15.7
May	521.4	9.4	14.8	532.8	9.6	15.1	528.4	9.5	15.0
August	523.6	9.4	14.7	518.0	9.4	14.5	493.5	9.0	13.8
November	525.1	9.5	14.7	525.0	9.5	14.7	527.5	9.5	14.4
PERSONS									
November 2008	748.8	6.5	11.2	736.0	6.5	11.0	729.0	6.4	10.6
November 2009	896.4	7.7	13.3	903.0	7.8	13.4	895.8	7.7	12.9
November 2010	843.1	7.1	12.2	843.4	7.1	12.3	839.1	7.1	11.9
2011									
May	837.1	7.0	12.1	847.2	7.1	12.2	845.8	7.1	12.1
August	850.5	7.1	12.3	840.7	7.0	12.3	807.3	6.8	11.9
November	867.8	7.2	12.5	874.1	7.3	12.6	869.9	7.3	12.1
2012									
February	879.0	7.3	12.5	876.7	7.3	12.5	914.8	7.6	13.4
May	881.0	7.3	12.5	891.3	7.3	12.6	888.0	7.3	12.5
August	877.2	7.2	12.5	865.6	7.1	12.4	831.5	6.9	11.9
November	874.6	7.2	12.5	878.9	7.2	12.5	876.1	7.2	12.2

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	Under-employed workers	Under-employment rate	Labour force utilisation rate	Under-employed workers	Under-employment rate	Labour force utilisation rate	Under-employed workers	Under-employment rate	Labour force utilisation rate
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
New South Wales	108.6	5.3	10.5	109.8	5.3	10.7	108.8	5.3	10.5
Victoria	92.6	5.7	11.2	90.4	5.5	10.9	88.4	5.4	10.3
Queensland	74.8	5.5	11.6	75.5	5.6	11.7	77.0	5.7	11.3
South Australia	26.5	5.7	11.4	26.4	5.7	11.0	26.4	5.7	10.8
Western Australia	31.0	4.1	7.8	34.0	4.5	8.3	32.2	4.2	7.9
Tasmania	9.4	7.1	13.7	9.5	7.1	13.8	9.2	7.0	13.5
Northern Territory	1.8	2.5	5.9	1.8	2.5	5.2	1.7	2.4	4.7
Australian Capital Territory	5.5	4.9	9.2	5.2	4.6	9.0	4.9	4.3	8.2
Australia	349.6	5.3	10.6	353.9	5.4	10.7	348.6	5.3	10.3
FEMALES									
New South Wales	158.3	9.2	13.7	160.9	9.3	14.0	163.1	9.4	13.9
Victoria	149.6	10.6	16.2	148.8	10.6	16.3	150.4	10.8	15.9
Queensland	102.6	9.1	15.2	100.9	8.9	15.0	100.4	8.8	14.3
South Australia	44.2	11.1	16.4	43.3	10.9	16.3	43.2	10.8	16.0
Western Australia	47.1	7.8	12.2	47.0	7.8	12.0	46.6	7.8	11.6
Tasmania	14.7	12.6	20.2	15.0	12.9	20.4	15.2	13.1	20.5
Northern Territory	2.2	3.6	7.3	2.5	4.0	7.4	2.3	3.7	6.7
Australian Capital Territory	6.1	5.8	9.4	6.1	5.8	9.6	6.2	6.0	9.7
Australia	525.1	9.5	14.7	525.0	9.5	14.7	527.5	9.5	14.4
PERSONS									
New South Wales	266.8	7.0	12.0	270.7	7.1	12.2	271.9	7.2	12.0
Victoria	242.2	7.9	13.5	239.1	7.9	13.4	238.8	7.9	12.9
Queensland	177.4	7.1	13.3	176.4	7.1	13.2	177.4	7.1	12.7
South Australia	70.6	8.2	13.7	69.6	8.1	13.5	69.6	8.1	13.2
Western Australia	78.1	5.7	9.7	81.0	5.9	9.9	78.8	5.8	9.5
Tasmania	24.1	9.7	16.8	24.5	9.8	16.9	24.4	9.8	16.7
Northern Territory	4.0	3.1	6.5	4.2	3.2	6.2	4.0	3.0	5.7
Australian Capital Territory	11.6	5.3	9.3	11.3	5.2	9.3	11.1	5.1	8.9
Australia	874.6	7.2	12.5	878.9	7.2	12.5	876.1	7.2	12.2

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

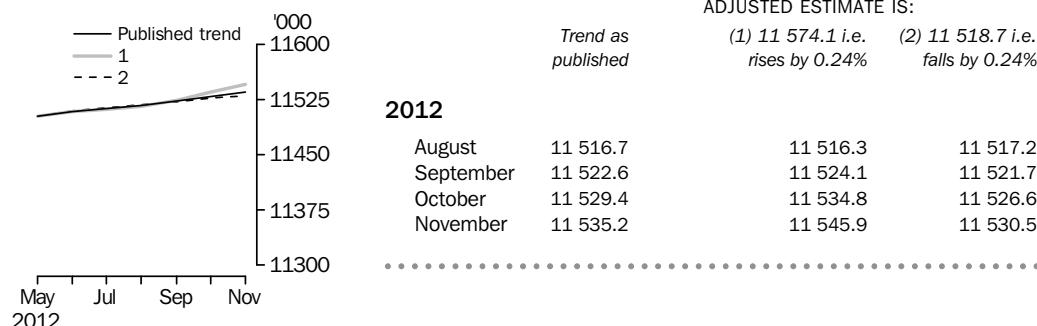
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 36 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

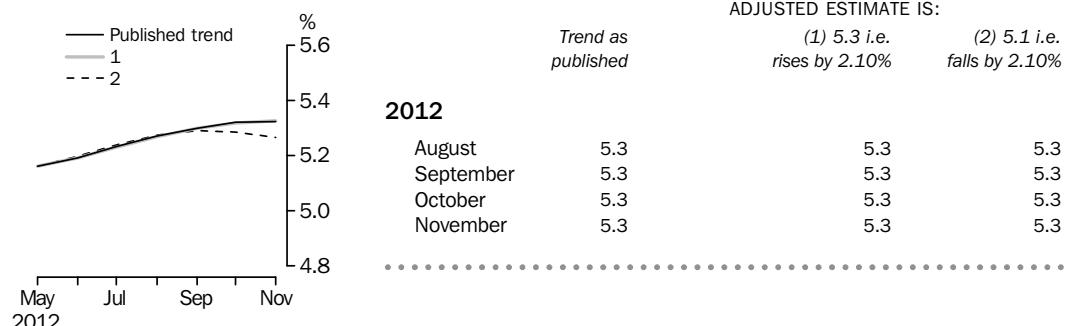
- (1) The December seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the November estimate by:
 - 0.24% for employment
 - 2.10% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The December seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the November estimate by:
 - 0.24% for employment
 - 2.10% for the unemployment rate

The percentage changes of 0.24% and 2.10% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 29,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.33% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start, and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

7 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 32 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 39 days after the commencement of interviews.

SCOPE OF SURVEY

8 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

9 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

10 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are projections of the most recently released quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for labour force survey estimates by 9 months, the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other supplementary data sources to forecast population changes in the short-term. This includes forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Citizenship in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

11 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census), through a process referred to as 'rebasing'. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2009 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census. Revisions were made in the February 2009 issue to historical labour force estimates from June 2001 to January 2009.

12 In the past, ABS has revised the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks every five years in order to incorporate additional information from the latest Census and the subsequent rebasing process. However, in the July 2010 issue of this publication the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks were revised back to July 2006 to accommodate other revisions to ERP, before the scheduled 5-yearly revision. Revisions were also made from July 2008 to October 2012 and were published in the November issue of this publication.

13 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. From November 2012, each bi-annual revision to ERP estimates will be used to update the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force Survey estimates, resulting in revisions to the historical time series. For more information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the November 2012 issue of this publication.

14 The population benchmarks and the labour force estimates will be revised following the release of the 2011 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions over a longer period than is usually covered by the rebasing process. The ABS will rebenchmark the labour force estimates for the same revision period selected for revisions to historical ERP. For more information on these, please refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), which will be released on 18 December 2012.

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current month's data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD *continued*

with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

21 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

22 The majority of this sample was phased in over the period November 2007 to June 2008, with one-eighth of this portion of the sample being introduced every month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over the eight months. The remainder of the sample (about 20% of the total), which covers less settled areas and non-private dwellings was rotated in full for New South Wales, Western Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory in March 2008, and for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania in April 2008.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE *continued*

23 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

24 For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 97%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

29 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

30 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for 95% of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

31 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined.

However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

32 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted in February each year with the results released in the February issue of this publication.

33 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

34 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

35 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

36 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

37 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

■ *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0).

This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.

■ *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

38 ABS Information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

DATA AVAILABLE ON

REQUEST

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

39 Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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Symbol	Definition
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
ERP	estimated resident population
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

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STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 + \text{or} - 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 + \text{or} - 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

AUSTRALIA											
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over											
Employed											
Full time	'000	20.7	21.0	15.5	6.8	10.1	2.7	4.2	2.4	27.3	19.6
Part time	'000	14.4	13.4	10.0	5.0	6.9	2.1	1.2	1.6	10.9	17.7
Total	'000	22.7	25.6	17.6	7.8	11.0	3.2	4.9	2.5	29.5	27.3
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	8.4	6.7	6.3	2.8	3.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	9.9	8.0
Looking for p/t work	'000	4.4	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	4.8	5.8
Total	'000	9.6	8.2	7.1	3.1	3.8	1.5	0.6	1.1	11.0	9.9
Labour force	'000	22.9	26.3	18.0	8.0	11.1	3.2	5.0	2.5	30.2	28.0
Not in labour force	'000	21.4	24.1	15.6	7.2	10.7	3.2	3.4	2.3	25.2	29.5
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Participation rate	pts	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
Aged 15–19 years											
Employed											
Full time	'000	3.3	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	4.3	3.5
Part time	'000	4.6	3.8	3.6	1.7	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	5.1	6.0
Total	'000	5.3	4.4	4.3	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	6.3	6.6
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	2.7	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	3.8	2.4
Looking for p/t work	'000	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.3	3.3
Total	'000	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	5.1	4.1
Labour force	'000	5.8	4.9	4.8	2.0	3.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	6.9	7.0
Not in labour force	'000	8.6	7.0	5.6	2.5	3.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	8.8	8.4
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.5	4.3	3.6	5.2	3.3	6.1	4.6	10.7	2.2	2.7
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.8	3.7	1.5	1.1
Total	pts	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.2	2.7	4.0	1.3	1.0
Participation rate	pts	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.4	0.9	1.0
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.3

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

AUSTRALIA											
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over											
Employed											
Full time	'000	14.0	11.2	10.2	3.9	6.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	17.8	13.0
Part time	'000	9.0	7.6	6.1	2.8	4.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	7.9	11.9
Total	'000	16.8	13.7	13.6	5.5	8.3	2.1	1.5	1.9	19.5	17.8
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	8.4	6.8	7.0	2.8	3.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	10.4	8.3
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.0	4.4	4.0	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	4.9	6.5
Total	'000	9.9	8.1	8.2	3.2	4.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	11.5	10.6
Labour force	'000	17.3	14.1	14.4	5.8	8.6	2.2	1.5	2.0	20.1	18.3
Not in labour force	'000	16.0	13.2	12.7	5.2	7.4	2.1	1.2	2.0	15.7	19.4
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Aged 15-19 years											
Employed											
Full time	'000	2.5	1.9	2.1	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.5	2.8
Part time	'000	3.6	2.9	2.8	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.0	4.6
Total	'000	4.1	3.3	3.3	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	4.9	5.0
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	2.8	2.2	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.9	2.8
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.5	3.8
Total	'000	4.0	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	5.2	4.7
Labour force	'000	4.4	3.6	3.5	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.2	5.3
Not in labour force	'000	5.3	4.4	3.7	1.6	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	6.2	5.9
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.7	4.5	3.7	6.2	3.7	7.1	7.4	11.7	2.3	3.1
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.5	4.4	3.9	1.6	1.2
Total	pts	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.0	3.3	4.1	4.2	1.3	1.1
Participation rate	pts	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.6	0.7	0.7
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.4

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking noticeboards; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work;■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime);■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by; and■ time corresponding to short rest periods. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave;■ meal breaks; and■ time spent on travel to and from work (excluding some self-employed). <p>For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.</p>
Aggregate monthly hours worked	Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.
	The methodology used to produce aggregate monthly hours worked means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of aggregate monthly hours worked are available for the period July 1978 onwards.
	Further information on the methodology used to produce the aggregate monthly hours worked estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).
	Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15–19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15–19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in

GLOSSARY *continued*

	<p>previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 6292.0).</p>
Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or■ on strike or locked out; or■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employment to population ratio	<p>For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.</p>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	<p>Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
Flow estimates	<p>Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, aggregate monthly hours worked is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.</p>
Full time workers	<p>Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.</p>
Gross flows	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	<p>For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Part time workers	Employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes 28 to 32 for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as <i>stocktakes</i> . For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes 33 to 36 for more detail.
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployed workers	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for full time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full time work; or■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looking for part time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part time work only; or■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than to a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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