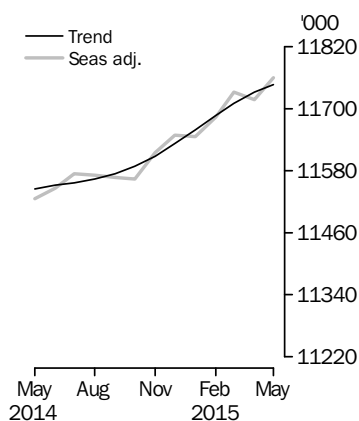


LABOUR FORCE

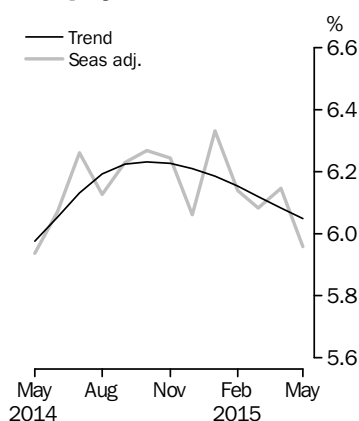
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 11 JUN 2015

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

	Apr 2015	May 2015	Apr 15 to May 15	May 14 to May 15
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 731.5	11 747.2	15.7	1.8 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	759.7	756.3	-3.4	3.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.0	0.0 pts	0.1 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.8	64.8	0.0 pts	0.1 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 717.5	11 759.6	42.0	2.0 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	767.2	745.2	-22.0	2.4 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.0	-0.2 pts	0.0 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.7	64.7	0.0 pts	0.2 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,747,200.
- Unemployment decreased to 756,300.
- Unemployment rate decreased less than 0.1 pts to 6.0%.
- Participation rate remained steady at 64.8%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 2.5 million hours to 1,634.1 million hours from a revised April 2015 estimate.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 42,000 to 11,759,600. Full-time employment increased 14,700 to 8,128,600 and part-time employment increased 27,300 to 3,630,900.
- Unemployment decreased 22,000 to 745,200. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work decreased 23,500 to 514,500 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work increased 1,500 to 230,800.
- Unemployment rate decreased 0.2 pts to 6.0%, based on unrounded estimates.
- Participation rate remained steady at 64.7% from a revised April 2015 estimate.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 2.2 million hours (0.1%) to 1,631.8 million hours from a revised April 2015 estimate.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.1 pts to 14.7%.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.4 pts to 14.5%. The male labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.4 pts to 12.5%. The female labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.4 pts to 16.7%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
June 2015	9 July 2015
July 2015	6 August 2015
August 2015	10 September 2015
September 2015	8 October 2015
October 2015	12 November 2015
November 2015	10 December 2015

.....

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The introduction of new format tables, spreadsheets and data cubes in this and the related issues has been delayed as testing identified a small number of discrepancies that are being resolved. The new outputs are now scheduled to be introduced with the June 2015 issues. Any change to this plan will be announced on Monday 6 July at the latest. Details of this new format are on page 6.

As advised in the April issue, the quarterly rebenchmarking scheduled for the May 2015 issues was not undertaken. This is to minimise data changes ahead of the new format outputs being introduced. Quarterly rebenchmarking will recommence with the August issues.

An update on recommendation 7 from the independent technical review into the Labour Force Survey is available on page 7.

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 Standard Errors section). 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 APRIL 2015 AND MAY 2015

.....

	<i>Monthly change</i>	<i>95% Confidence interval</i>		
Total Employment	42 000	-16 200	to	100 200
Total Unemployment	-22 000	-60 600	to	16 600
Unemployment rate	-0.2 pts	-0.6 pts	to	0.2 pts
Participation rate	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts	to	0.4 pts

.....

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

MAY 2015 ESTIMATES

In compiling this month's estimates the ABS identified that the growth in employment for Western Australia, in original terms, was unparalleled compared to previous May results. Investigations showed that a significant contributor to this was change in response patterns from April to May 2015. As a result, the ABS has removed this impact from the seasonally adjusted estimates for Western Australia and subsequently, Australia. As the ABS is unable to remove this impact from the original estimates, care should be taken in comparing the original and seasonally adjusted estimates, particularly for Western Australia.

The ABS has not made any changes to its Labour Force Survey methods or processes that could have caused the increase. Estimates derived from sample surveys will occasionally be subject to significant statistical volatility. The ABS is continuing to investigate sampling and estimation options to reduce the volatility in surveys like the Labour Force.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

Australia's unemployment rate decreased 0.2 percentage points (based on unrounded estimates) to 6.0% in May 2015 (seasonally adjusted) with:

- the number of unemployed persons decreasing by 22,000 to 745,200
- the number of employed persons increasing by 42,000 to 11,759,600, and
- the participation rate was unchanged at 64.7%, from a revised April 2015 estimate.

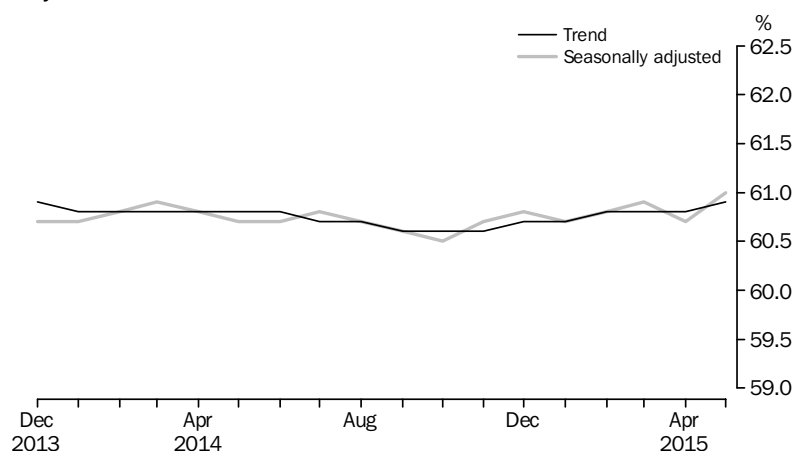
The seasonally adjusted underemployment rate was 8.5% in May 2015, unchanged from February 2015. Combined with the May 2015 unemployment rate of 6.0%, the latest seasonally adjusted estimate of total labour force underutilisation was 14.5%, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from February 2015. In trend terms, the underemployment rate was unchanged at 8.5% in May 2015 and total labour force underutilisation decreased 0.1 percentage points to 14.7%.

In trend terms the unemployment rate decreased less than 0.1 percentage points to 6.0% in May 2015. The number of employed persons in May 2015 increased by 15,700 to 11,747,200 and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 3,400 to 756,300 in trend terms. The trend participation rate was unchanged at 64.8% in May 2015.

The employment to population ratio, which expresses the number of employed persons as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, increased 0.1 percentage points (based on unrounded estimates) to 60.9% (seasonally adjusted) in May 2015. In trend terms, the employment to population ratio was unchanged at 60.8%.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES *continued*

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, December 2013 to May 2015



Seasonally adjusted full-time employment increased by 14,700 persons to 8,128,600 persons while part-time employment increased by 27,300 to 3,630,900 persons in May 2015. The increase in total employment resulted from:

- an increase in female part-time employment, up 29,800 persons
- an increase in male full-time employment, up 15,900 persons
- a decrease in female full-time employment, down 1,200 persons
- a decrease in male part-time employment, down 2,400 persons.

Seasonally adjusted aggregate monthly hours worked increased 2.2 million hours (0.1%) in May 2015 to 1,631.8 million hours.

STATE ESTIMATES

The largest absolute increases in seasonally adjusted employment were in Queensland (up 18,700 persons) and New South Wales (up 15,300 persons).

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted participation rate was in South Australia (up 0.4 percentage points), while the largest decrease was in Tasmania (down 0.3 percentage points).

The largest decreases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate were in Western Australia (down 0.5 percentage points), Queensland (down 0.3 percentage points) and Tasmania (down 0.3 percentage points). The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was in South Australia (up 0.4 percentage points). The ABS recommends using trend estimates to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series.

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the territories.

STATE ESTIMATES *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, April 2015 and May 2015

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
				
	April	May	April	May
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
Victoria	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Queensland	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3
South Australia	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.6
Western Australia	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.1
Tasmania	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.0
Northern Territory	4.4	4.5	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	4.3	4.3	np	np
Australia	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0

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

GROSS FLOWS

Gross flows (Table 17) highlight the change in labour force status of individuals between last month and this month. Gross flows are derived from the sample that is common between two consecutive months which, after taking account of sample rotation and varying non-response each month, is approximately 80% of the sample. However, the level and movement estimates produced from the Gross flows will not necessarily represent 80% of the level and movement estimates in a given month from the whole sample. Despite this limitation, analysis of the gross flows data can provide an indication, in original terms, of underlying movements in the labour market.

In original terms between April and May 2015 the number of persons employed increased by 74,100 with gross flows showing a net increase of 92,900. The increase shown in the gross flows comprised:

- 232,000 persons whose status changed from not in the labour force to employed,
- 137,400 persons whose status changed from unemployed to employed,
- 73,000 persons whose status changed from employed to unemployed, and
- 203,500 persons whose status changed from employed to not in the labour force.

In original terms between April and May 2015 the number of persons unemployed decreased by 34,700 with gross flows showing a net decrease of 41,900. The decrease shown in the gross flows comprised:

- 137,400 persons whose status changed from unemployed to employed,
- 125,700 persons whose status changed from unemployed to not in the labour force,
- 73,000 persons whose status changed from employed to unemployed, and
- 148,200 persons whose status changed from not in the labour force to unemployed.

As the gross flows data are presented in original terms they are not directly comparable to the seasonally adjusted and trend data discussed elsewhere in the commentary.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

QUARTERLY REBENCHMARKING

The quarterly rebenchmarking scheduled for the May 2015 issues was not undertaken to minimise data changes as the new format outputs are introduced. Quarterly rebenchmarking will recommence with the August issues.

CHANGES TO LABOUR FORCE OUTPUTS

This note is essential for all clients using the Labour Force spreadsheets and data cubes.

Commencing with the June 2015 issues of this publication, the detailed monthly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and the detailed quarterly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), the ABS plans to publish Labour Force spreadsheets and data cubes in new formats. Any change to this plan will be announced on Monday 6 July at the latest.

These spreadsheets and data cubes will be published in the formats presented in the *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, October 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0). Attached to the Information Paper is a version of the new format spreadsheets containing data for this publication. This version contains data as at the April 2015 issue of this publication. These spreadsheets can be used to test any processes accessing these datasets. Data for the detailed monthly publication will be added when available.

While the format of the outputs will change, this will not introduce any changes to the original estimates when rounded to the nearest person, other than the spreadsheet tables containing underutilisation data (tables 22 and 23). While testing these tables it was discovered that a small group of seasonal workers were incorrectly counted as underemployed, and therefore also as underutilised. The ending of a seasonal workers contracts (e.g. fruit pickers) because the relevant season has concluded is not considered an economic reason and therefore should not be included as underemployed. The revision will impact the quarters since the introduction of the new questionnaire for July 2014 with underemployment for this period to be revised down by between 1,100 and 5,500 persons in original terms.

In addition to the format changes, some new series will be introduced:

- Monthly underutilisation (original series only until 2017) will be included from the August 2015 issue of this publication.
- The following new items are currently planned for release in the August 2015 issue of the detailed quarterly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003):
 - Educational attainment
 - Educational attendance for the whole civilian population
 - Volume measures of labour underutilisation
 - Leave entitlements
 - Retrenchment
 - Sector of employment (public/ private).

The new outputs result from a review conducted in 2010-11 of the labour household survey program. The outcomes of the review were announced in 2012 but implementation has been delayed while priority was given to investigations into recent Labour Force results, the annual seasonal reanalysis and comprehensive testing of the system producing the new outputs.

Users of this pdf should take extra care until experienced with the new format. For details of changes to tables in the pdf refer to the information paper.

UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATION 7 FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Executive Summary of an independent technical review into the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the ABS response to the review's recommendations were released on the ABS website on 9 December 2014. For details see the November 2014 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). This note provides an update on recommendation 7 of the review which related to the use of Bayesian techniques in identifying and resolving problems with the LFS.

Recommendation 7 of the review and the ABS response are:

Recommendation 7: Bayesian techniques should be considered as a means of identifying and resolving potential problems in core LFS series.

ABS Response: Agree and is in progress (in relation to assessing the relevance of the techniques) with findings to be reported by June 2015.

While the ABS is investigating Bayesian techniques, the ABS will continue to use the current composite estimator methodology for the Labour Force Survey and considerable additional work is required before the Bayesian techniques can be considered a viable alternative.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF BAYESIAN TECHNIQUES

Bayesian techniques offer the opportunity to incorporate prior information (including expectations) into the estimation framework. The method combines the new information derived from the survey with prior information that has been established independently of the survey. The method takes account of the level of uncertainty in both the survey results and in pre-existing information to assign a weight on each source of information.

In very simple terms, the advantages of Bayesian techniques are to offer a rigorous and transparent method for combining survey data with prior information to form a final estimate. This approach makes the final estimate more coherent with prior information.

On the other hand, the disadvantages of Bayesian techniques are in the subjectivity in the choice of prior information, and the potentially longer time required to detect a turning point in the series, given that the final estimate no longer comes solely from the survey data.

DEVELOPING A BAYESIAN ESTIMATION METHOD

The Bayesian estimation method specifies prior information in the form of a prior distribution. A simple approach to specifying a prior distribution is to base it on the past history of the survey estimates. Using the Labour Force Survey as an example, if the past several months have shown consistent growth in the number of people employed, this can lead to an expectation that the growth will continue into the current month. Expectations, and the level of certainty in these expectations, can be further refined by considering other sources of information that may indicate past behaviour is likely to change.

For example, based on existing knowledge of labour markets, it may be expected that employment will increase by 0.2% over the previous month's value. There is some uncertainty in this, and the range of likely outcomes may be expected to vary between a 0.1% fall in employment and a 0.5% increase. This can be specified in terms of a prior

UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATION 7 FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW *continued*

.....

DEVELOPING A BAYESIAN ESTIMATION METHOD

continued

distribution with a central value of 0.2% increase in employment and a margin of error of 0.3%.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF BAYESIAN TECHNIQUES

The ABS has created some initial test estimates using Bayesian techniques on past survey data. This work compares the estimates that would have been produced using Bayesian techniques with the estimates that were produced using the existing estimation methods. For this initial work expectations were based on the previous history of the labour force series. The trend series estimate for the previous month has been used as the starting point for the expectation of what the current month estimate will be.

For example, the April 2015 trend series estimate of number of persons employed in April 2015 is 11,725,000. To produce a Bayesian estimate for May 2015, the expectation could be that the seasonally adjusted employment estimate will stay at a level of around 11,725,000 persons in May. This provides the central value for the prior distribution. To assess the impact of the Bayesian techniques, a range of values for the variance (or level of uncertainty) of the prior distribution is then considered. When the prior distribution has a large variance it indicates a high level of uncertainty, and survey data are given a high weight for the final estimate. When the prior distribution has a low variance, it indicates a high level of certainty, and less weight is given to the survey data. By controlling the variance of the prior distribution, it is possible to influence how much weight is given to the survey data, and so influence the extent to which prior information has on the final estimate.

This approach allows the impact of different scenarios to be assessed. The work shows that some volatility in the survey-based estimates is smoothed out, but also that, as would be expected when expectations are based solely on past history, the Bayesian estimate lags the survey-based estimate in showing sudden growth or sudden decline in the series.

CONCLUSIONS

The work performed to date has indicated that Bayesian techniques are a feasible approach, and has also emphasised the importance to the final result of appropriate specification of the uncertainty in prior information. An appropriate specification will reduce volatility in the estimates while retaining appropriate sensitivity to changes in labour market conditions.

More work will be done to try to incorporate a range of data sources (for example, surveys or taxation data) to produce more sophisticated estimates that more closely reflect the pre-existing expectations of likely estimate values prior to the release of survey results. Careful attention will be paid to what the different sources of data say about the labour force series, in order to determine an appropriate weighting of the different data sources. The aim will be to reduce the variability in estimates while maintaining a timely identification of turning points.

The basic Bayesian technique can also be extended to a Bayesian multiple regression method. This technique is another method of incorporating other sources of information such as economic indicators through regression models, while also taking advantage of prior information to deliver a final estimate.

UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATION 7 FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW *continued*

CONCLUSIONS *continued*

The survey data themselves will continue to be a very important source of information when using Bayesian techniques. These data directly measure the labour force characteristics of the survey sample, and are the most current source of data available. With the Labour Force Survey having a good sample design, the survey results will continue to be assigned a high weighting in the production of estimates in any trial of the Bayesian techniques.

The ABS is consulting with academics and stakeholders, including the Labour Statistics Advisory Group, to identify sources of information that can be used for these Bayesian techniques.

The ABS will continue to use the current composite estimator methodology for the Labour Force Survey and considerable additional work is required before the Bayesian techniques can be considered a viable alternative. No changes will be made to the estimation methodology for labour force statistics without consultation, and if any change is proposed it will be notified well in advance of implementation.

A further update on this research will be provided in the November 2015 issue.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For any queries, contact Labour Force Estimates on Canberra 02 6252 6525, or via email on labourforce@abs.gov.au

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Trend

	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									
May 2012	5 151.4	1 006.3	6 157.7	254.5	323.0	6 480.7	4.7	5.0	71.7
May 2013	5 168.7	1 041.0	6 209.7	303.7	373.7	6 583.3	5.6	5.7	71.5
2014									
May	5 174.3	1 074.0	6 248.3	314.7	392.0	6 640.3	5.7	5.9	70.9
June	5 178.8	1 071.8	6 250.6	319.1	399.1	6 649.8	5.8	6.0	70.9
July	5 181.2	1 071.6	6 252.7	322.7	405.4	6 658.1	5.9	6.1	70.9
August	5 183.3	1 073.6	6 256.8	324.5	409.4	6 666.2	5.9	6.1	70.9
September	5 186.2	1 076.9	6 263.1	325.1	411.4	6 674.5	5.9	6.2	70.9
October	5 192.4	1 079.6	6 272.0	325.5	412.4	6 684.4	5.9	6.2	70.9
November	5 202.0	1 081.5	6 283.5	326.6	413.3	6 696.8	5.9	6.2	71.0
December	5 213.0	1 084.4	6 297.4	327.7	414.3	6 711.7	5.9	6.2	71.0
2015									
January	5 223.4	1 089.5	6 312.9	327.9	415.1	6 728.0	5.9	6.2	71.1
February	5 231.4	1 096.2	6 327.6	326.7	414.8	6 742.4	5.9	6.2	71.1
March	5 236.4	1 103.8	6 340.2	324.5	413.9	6 754.0	5.8	6.1	71.1
April	5 239.4	1 111.1	6 350.5	321.9	412.5	6 763.0	5.8	6.1	71.1
May	5 239.6	1 117.5	6 357.2	318.6	410.9	6 768.1	5.7	6.1	71.1
FEMALES									
May 2012	2 810.2	2 367.8	5 178.0	179.1	291.0	5 469.0	6.0	5.3	58.8
May 2013	2 831.9	2 414.2	5 246.1	200.4	311.7	5 557.8	6.6	5.6	58.7
2014									
May	2 851.5	2 445.3	5 296.8	219.5	341.9	5 638.7	7.1	6.1	58.6
June	2 854.0	2 447.3	5 301.3	220.7	345.4	5 646.7	7.2	6.1	58.6
July	2 853.0	2 450.8	5 303.8	221.9	349.7	5 653.5	7.2	6.2	58.6
August	2 850.3	2 456.1	5 306.4	222.4	353.9	5 660.3	7.2	6.3	58.6
September	2 847.6	2 462.8	5 310.3	221.2	356.8	5 667.2	7.2	6.3	58.6
October	2 845.6	2 470.8	5 316.4	219.2	357.9	5 674.2	7.2	6.3	58.5
November	2 845.9	2 478.4	5 324.3	217.4	357.3	5 681.6	7.1	6.3	58.5
December	2 850.0	2 484.5	5 334.6	216.2	355.8	5 690.4	7.1	6.3	58.5
2015									
January	2 857.3	2 489.2	5 346.5	215.4	353.8	5 700.2	7.0	6.2	58.5
February	2 866.0	2 492.5	5 358.5	214.5	351.6	5 710.1	7.0	6.2	58.6
March	2 875.1	2 494.9	5 370.0	213.2	349.4	5 719.4	6.9	6.1	58.6
April	2 883.7	2 497.3	5 381.0	211.6	347.2	5 728.2	6.8	6.1	58.6
May	2 892.2	2 497.8	5 390.0	209.8	345.4	5 735.4	6.8	6.0	58.6
PERSONS									
May 2012	7 961.6	3 374.1	11 335.7	433.6	614.0	11 949.7	5.2	5.1	65.1
May 2013	8 000.6	3 455.2	11 455.8	504.2	685.3	12 141.1	5.9	5.6	65.0
2014									
May	8 025.8	3 519.3	11 545.1	534.2	733.9	12 279.0	6.2	6.0	64.7
June	8 032.8	3 519.1	11 551.9	539.8	744.5	12 296.4	6.3	6.1	64.7
July	8 034.2	3 522.4	11 556.6	544.6	755.0	12 311.6	6.3	6.1	64.7
August	8 033.6	3 529.7	11 563.3	546.9	763.3	12 326.5	6.4	6.2	64.7
September	8 033.8	3 539.7	11 573.4	546.3	768.3	12 341.7	6.4	6.2	64.7
October	8 038.0	3 550.4	11 588.4	544.7	770.2	12 358.6	6.3	6.2	64.7
November	8 047.9	3 559.9	11 607.8	544.0	770.6	12 378.4	6.3	6.2	64.7
December	8 063.1	3 568.9	11 632.0	543.9	770.0	12 402.0	6.3	6.2	64.7
2015									
January	8 080.7	3 578.7	11 659.4	543.3	768.8	12 428.2	6.3	6.2	64.7
February	8 097.4	3 588.7	11 686.1	541.3	766.4	12 452.5	6.3	6.2	64.7
March	8 111.5	3 598.7	11 710.2	537.7	763.2	12 473.4	6.2	6.1	64.8
April	8 123.1	3 608.4	11 731.5	533.5	759.7	12 491.2	6.2	6.1	64.8
May	8 131.8	3 615.4	11 747.2	528.5	756.3	12 503.5	6.1	6.0	64.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Seasonally Adjusted

	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										
May 2012	5 162.7	1 001.9	6 164.6	248.1	322.6	6 487.2	4.6	5.0	71.8	
May 2013	5 170.1	1 042.8	6 212.9	304.9	372.4	6 585.3	5.6	5.7	71.5	
2014										
May	5 180.1	1 054.2	6 234.3	316.8	386.6	6 620.9	5.8	5.8	70.7	
June	5 167.1	1 074.1	6 241.2	324.1	405.0	6 646.2	5.9	6.1	70.9	
July	5 193.1	1 069.2	6 262.4	328.3	417.9	6 680.3	5.9	6.3	71.2	
August	5 186.0	1 077.4	6 263.4	322.1	402.9	6 666.3	5.8	6.0	70.9	
September	5 176.5	1 080.3	6 256.8	323.8	408.8	6 665.6	5.9	6.1	70.8	
October	5 179.8	1 080.1	6 259.9	317.8	411.3	6 671.2	5.8	6.2	70.8	
November	5 210.1	1 085.5	6 295.6	332.8	420.2	6 715.8	6.0	6.3	71.2	
December	5 224.5	1 073.8	6 298.3	326.3	400.7	6 699.0	5.9	6.0	70.9	
2015										
January	5 203.5	1 093.8	6 297.4	329.1	426.1	6 723.5	5.9	6.3	71.0	
February	5 236.2	1 092.7	6 328.9	328.6	414.8	6 743.7	5.9	6.2	71.1	
March	5 268.1	1 098.4	6 366.5	326.2	411.8	6 778.3	5.8	6.1	71.4	
April	5 218.4	1 122.0	6 340.5	322.7	416.1	6 756.5	5.8	6.2	71.0	
May	5 234.4	1 119.6	6 354.0	311.9	405.1	6 759.1	5.6	6.0	71.0	
FEMALES										
May 2012	2 819.7	2 369.7	5 189.4	181.1	299.5	5 488.9	6.0	5.5	59.0	
May 2013	2 827.3	2 406.6	5 233.9	201.5	309.4	5 543.3	6.7	5.6	58.6	
2014										
May	2 853.3	2 438.0	5 291.3	221.4	340.9	5 632.2	7.2	6.1	58.5	
June	2 859.6	2 444.9	5 304.5	219.7	341.3	5 645.8	7.1	6.0	58.6	
July	2 858.4	2 452.9	5 311.3	225.4	355.0	5 666.3	7.3	6.3	58.7	
August	2 848.9	2 458.2	5 307.0	223.6	352.3	5 659.4	7.3	6.2	58.6	
September	2 839.6	2 470.1	5 309.6	223.6	359.6	5 669.2	7.3	6.3	58.6	
October	2 854.1	2 449.5	5 303.6	217.2	361.9	5 665.5	7.1	6.4	58.5	
November	2 832.7	2 486.0	5 318.7	213.1	353.4	5 672.1	7.0	6.2	58.4	
December	2 857.0	2 493.1	5 350.1	217.2	351.0	5 701.0	7.1	6.2	58.7	
2015										
January	2 856.6	2 491.0	5 347.5	216.1	360.9	5 708.4	7.0	6.3	58.6	
February	2 861.7	2 493.2	5 354.8	214.5	349.3	5 704.1	7.0	6.1	58.5	
March	2 869.8	2 495.0	5 364.8	214.8	348.0	5 712.8	7.0	6.1	58.5	
April	2 895.5	2 481.6	5 377.1	215.3	351.1	5 728.2	6.9	6.1	58.6	
May	2 894.3	2 511.3	5 405.6	202.6	340.1	5 745.7	6.5	5.9	58.7	
PERSONS										
May 2012	7 982.4	3 371.6	11 354.0	429.2	622.1	11 976.2	5.1	5.2	65.3	
May 2013	7 997.3	3 449.4	11 446.7	506.4	681.8	12 128.5	6.0	5.6	65.0	
2014										
May	8 033.4	3 492.2	11 525.6	538.3	727.4	12 253.0	6.3	5.9	64.5	
June	8 026.8	3 519.0	11 545.7	543.8	746.2	12 292.0	6.3	6.1	64.7	
July	8 051.5	3 522.2	11 573.7	553.7	772.9	12 346.6	6.4	6.3	64.9	
August	8 034.9	3 535.5	11 570.5	545.7	755.2	12 325.7	6.4	6.1	64.7	
September	8 016.1	3 550.3	11 566.4	547.4	768.4	12 334.8	6.4	6.2	64.6	
October	8 033.9	3 529.5	11 563.5	535.0	773.3	12 336.7	6.2	6.3	64.5	
November	8 042.8	3 571.5	11 614.3	545.9	773.6	12 387.9	6.4	6.2	64.7	
December	8 081.5	3 566.9	11 648.4	543.5	751.6	12 400.0	6.3	6.1	64.7	
2015										
January	8 060.1	3 584.8	11 644.9	545.2	787.0	12 431.9	6.3	6.3	64.7	
February	8 097.9	3 585.9	11 683.8	543.1	764.1	12 447.8	6.3	6.1	64.7	
March	8 137.9	3 593.3	11 731.2	541.0	759.9	12 491.1	6.2	6.1	64.8	
April	8 113.9	3 603.6	11 717.5	538.0	767.2	12 484.7	6.2	6.1	64.7	
May	8 128.6	3 630.9	11 759.6	514.5	745.2	12 504.8	6.0	6.0	64.7	

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Original

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
May 2012	5 155.0	1 025.2	6 180.2	246.2	317.9	6 498.1	2 542.9	9 041.1	4.6	4.9	71.9
May 2013	5 166.1	1 067.6	6 233.7	299.3	363.5	6 597.2	2 607.1	9 204.2	5.5	5.5	71.7
2014											
May	5 177.6	1 079.7	6 257.3	308.7	374.6	6 631.9	2 729.7	9 361.6	5.6	5.6	70.8
June	5 143.8	1 109.0	6 252.9	317.2	390.2	6 643.1	2 728.7	9 371.8	5.8	5.9	70.9
July	5 197.8	1 053.0	6 250.8	323.1	406.1	6 656.9	2 728.3	9 385.2	5.9	6.1	70.9
August	5 146.6	1 107.2	6 253.9	313.7	397.7	6 651.6	2 747.0	9 398.6	5.7	6.0	70.8
September	5 160.8	1 087.9	6 248.7	312.3	400.9	6 649.7	2 762.4	9 412.1	5.7	6.0	70.7
October	5 163.0	1 098.2	6 261.2	314.1	404.1	6 665.2	2 759.3	9 424.5	5.7	6.1	70.7
November	5 219.4	1 073.9	6 293.3	319.8	399.9	6 693.2	2 743.8	9 437.0	5.8	6.0	70.9
December	5 291.8	1 064.2	6 356.0	314.1	392.3	6 748.2	2 701.3	9 449.5	5.6	5.8	71.4
2015											
January	5 192.2	1 053.9	6 246.1	358.9	461.5	6 707.5	2 758.7	9 466.2	6.5	6.9	70.9
February	5 287.7	1 087.0	6 374.6	349.0	447.0	6 821.6	2 661.3	9 482.9	6.2	6.6	71.9
March	5 261.1	1 106.7	6 367.8	334.5	429.8	6 797.6	2 702.0	9 499.6	6.0	6.3	71.6
April	5 216.9	1 147.2	6 364.0	316.8	409.3	6 773.4	2 738.2	9 511.6	5.7	6.0	71.2
May	5 242.5	1 147.4	6 389.9	303.4	391.5	6 781.4	2 742.1	9 523.5	5.5	5.8	71.2
FEMALES											
May 2012	2 828.7	2 381.1	5 209.8	183.4	302.4	5 512.2	3 788.7	9 301.0	6.1	5.5	59.3
May 2013	2 837.6	2 418.9	5 256.4	204.0	312.6	5 569.1	3 896.3	9 465.4	6.7	5.6	58.8
2014											
May	2 863.9	2 450.8	5 314.7	223.2	343.4	5 658.1	3 968.3	9 626.4	7.2	6.1	58.8
June	2 850.9	2 469.5	5 320.3	216.7	331.9	5 652.3	3 984.1	9 636.4	7.1	5.9	58.7
July	2 866.9	2 445.0	5 311.9	218.0	335.6	5 647.5	4 002.9	9 650.4	7.1	5.9	58.5
August	2 839.9	2 503.0	5 342.9	204.4	336.6	5 679.5	3 985.0	9 664.4	6.7	5.9	58.8
September	2 848.3	2 471.8	5 320.1	212.5	344.5	5 664.6	4 013.8	9 678.5	6.9	6.1	58.5
October	2 845.4	2 472.7	5 318.0	205.3	347.9	5 665.9	4 026.0	9 691.9	6.7	6.1	58.5
November	2 822.9	2 497.0	5 319.9	199.3	324.5	5 644.4	4 060.9	9 705.3	6.6	5.7	58.2
December	2 893.6	2 498.6	5 392.3	216.5	341.1	5 733.4	3 985.4	9 718.8	7.0	5.9	59.0
2015											
January	2 847.4	2 408.8	5 256.2	235.9	376.6	5 632.8	4 102.7	9 735.5	7.7	6.7	57.9
February	2 902.1	2 485.9	5 388.0	235.3	392.3	5 780.4	3 971.8	9 752.2	7.5	6.8	59.3
March	2 855.0	2 518.2	5 373.1	225.5	381.2	5 754.3	4 014.5	9 768.8	7.3	6.6	58.9
April	2 880.3	2 509.4	5 389.7	218.0	358.1	5 747.8	4 032.8	9 780.6	7.0	6.2	58.8
May	2 909.7	2 528.2	5 437.9	203.2	341.2	5 779.2	4 013.2	9 792.4	6.5	5.9	59.0
PERSONS											
May 2012	7 983.7	3 406.3	11 390.0	429.7	620.4	12 010.4	6 331.7	18 342.0	5.1	5.2	65.5
May 2013	8 003.7	3 486.4	11 490.1	503.3	676.1	12 166.2	6 503.4	18 669.6	5.9	5.6	65.2
2014											
May	8 041.6	3 530.5	11 572.0	532.0	718.0	12 290.0	6 698.0	18 988.0	6.2	5.8	64.7
June	7 994.7	3 578.5	11 573.2	534.0	722.2	12 295.4	6 712.8	19 008.1	6.3	5.9	64.7
July	8 064.8	3 498.0	11 562.7	541.1	741.7	12 304.4	6 731.2	19 035.6	6.3	6.0	64.6
August	7 986.5	3 610.2	11 596.7	518.1	734.3	12 331.1	6 732.0	19 063.1	6.1	6.0	64.7
September	8 009.1	3 559.7	11 568.8	524.8	745.5	12 314.3	6 776.2	19 090.5	6.1	6.1	64.5
October	8 008.4	3 570.9	11 579.2	519.4	752.0	12 331.2	6 785.3	19 116.4	6.1	6.1	64.5
November	8 042.4	3 570.9	11 613.3	519.1	724.3	12 337.6	6 804.8	19 142.4	6.1	5.9	64.5
December	8 185.4	3 562.8	11 748.2	530.7	733.4	12 481.6	6 686.7	19 168.3	6.1	5.9	65.1
2015											
January	8 039.7	3 462.6	11 502.3	594.8	838.0	12 340.3	6 861.4	19 201.7	6.9	6.8	64.3
February	8 189.7	3 572.9	11 762.7	584.3	839.3	12 602.0	6 633.1	19 235.1	6.7	6.7	65.5
March	8 116.0	3 624.9	11 740.9	559.9	811.0	12 551.9	6 716.5	19 268.4	6.5	6.5	65.1
April	8 097.2	3 656.6	11 753.7	534.8	767.4	12 521.2	6 771.0	19 292.2	6.2	6.1	64.9
May	8 152.2	3 675.6	11 827.8	506.5	732.7	12 560.5	6 755.3	19 315.9	5.9	5.8	65.0

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—New South Wales

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
May 2012	1 599.6	1 922.7	102.2	5.0	69.8	1 616.5	1 938.4	98.2	4.8	70.2	2 900.2
May 2013	1 619.7	1 958.2	113.2	5.5	70.4	1 617.7	1 960.5	119.1	5.7	70.7	2 940.9
2014											
May	1 619.5	1 959.7	113.3	5.5	69.3	1 614.5	1 950.9	122.3	5.9	69.4	2 989.0
June	1 628.3	1 962.4	115.8	5.6	69.4	1 622.5	1 957.1	119.7	5.8	69.4	2 992.2
July	1 635.3	1 965.3	117.4	5.6	69.5	1 657.7	1 971.0	117.1	5.6	69.7	2 996.3
August	1 639.7	1 968.9	117.9	5.7	69.6	1 636.7	1 969.7	115.9	5.6	69.5	3 000.4
September	1 641.1	1 971.9	118.4	5.7	69.6	1 634.6	1 972.6	117.2	5.6	69.6	3 004.5
October	1 640.4	1 973.2	119.8	5.7	69.6	1 632.7	1 965.3	115.5	5.6	69.2	3 008.6
November	1 638.9	1 973.0	122.4	5.8	69.5	1 646.6	1 986.5	125.2	5.9	70.1	3 012.7
December	1 637.8	1 973.1	125.0	6.0	69.5	1 651.1	1 978.3	121.1	5.8	69.6	3 016.8
2015											
January	1 638.0	1 975.2	126.1	6.0	69.5	1 615.4	1 962.1	133.7	6.4	69.3	3 022.3
February	1 638.7	1 979.7	125.5	6.0	69.5	1 640.6	1 967.8	127.2	6.1	69.2	3 027.7
March	1 639.6	1 985.7	123.8	5.9	69.6	1 650.0	1 990.3	123.8	5.9	69.7	3 033.2
April	1 640.9	1 992.4	121.5	5.8	69.6	1 633.2	1 999.9	119.8	5.7	69.8	3 037.0
May	1 641.7	1 998.1	118.7	5.6	69.6	1 647.5	2 005.6	113.9	5.4	69.7	3 040.9
FEMALES											
May 2012	895.8	1 609.5	84.1	5.0	56.4	899.3	1 612.6	91.8	5.4	56.7	3 003.5
May 2013	914.1	1 648.7	98.9	5.7	57.3	915.2	1 649.7	99.7	5.7	57.4	3 047.5
2014											
May	913.9	1 656.8	101.4	5.8	56.8	913.4	1 651.7	98.8	5.6	56.5	3 096.4
June	912.7	1 655.3	103.2	5.9	56.7	910.2	1 659.3	100.9	5.7	56.8	3 099.5
July	909.4	1 654.6	105.3	6.0	56.7	908.0	1 650.7	108.0	6.1	56.7	3 103.5
August	904.9	1 654.9	107.2	6.1	56.7	909.0	1 658.5	107.3	6.1	56.8	3 107.4
September	900.3	1 656.3	108.5	6.1	56.7	904.1	1 646.5	111.4	6.3	56.5	3 111.3
October	896.6	1 658.4	108.9	6.2	56.7	896.9	1 664.1	108.7	6.1	56.9	3 115.5
November	894.8	1 660.7	108.6	6.1	56.7	887.7	1 664.3	108.1	6.1	56.8	3 119.7
December	896.3	1 663.2	108.2	6.1	56.7	892.4	1 663.8	106.1	6.0	56.7	3 123.9
2015											
January	901.1	1 666.0	108.3	6.1	56.7	899.1	1 662.2	107.5	6.1	56.5	3 129.5
February	908.1	1 669.1	108.7	6.1	56.7	912.0	1 667.1	111.9	6.3	56.7	3 135.1
March	915.4	1 672.5	109.4	6.1	56.8	915.6	1 674.0	106.2	6.0	56.7	3 140.6
April	922.3	1 675.9	110.0	6.2	56.8	923.0	1 675.0	111.7	6.2	56.8	3 144.4
May	928.4	1 679.3	110.6	6.2	56.9	932.1	1 684.6	110.9	6.2	57.0	3 148.1
PERSONS											
May 2012	2 495.3	3 532.2	186.2	5.0	63.0	2 515.7	3 551.1	190.0	5.1	63.4	5 903.7
May 2013	2 533.8	3 606.9	212.1	5.6	63.8	2 532.9	3 610.2	218.8	5.7	63.9	5 988.5
2014											
May	2 533.4	3 616.5	214.8	5.6	63.0	2 527.9	3 602.6	221.1	5.8	62.8	6 085.4
June	2 541.0	3 617.7	219.0	5.7	63.0	2 532.8	3 616.4	220.6	5.7	63.0	6 091.7
July	2 544.7	3 619.8	222.7	5.8	63.0	2 565.7	3 621.7	225.1	5.9	63.1	6 099.8
August	2 544.6	3 623.8	225.1	5.8	63.0	2 545.7	3 628.2	223.2	5.8	63.1	6 107.8
September	2 541.4	3 628.2	226.9	5.9	63.0	2 538.7	3 619.1	228.6	5.9	62.9	6 115.8
October	2 537.0	3 631.7	228.7	5.9	63.0	2 529.6	3 629.4	224.2	5.8	62.9	6 124.1
November	2 533.6	3 633.7	231.0	6.0	63.0	2 534.3	3 650.9	233.3	6.0	63.3	6 132.4
December	2 534.1	3 636.3	233.2	6.0	63.0	2 543.5	3 642.1	227.1	5.9	63.0	6 140.7
2015											
January	2 539.1	3 641.2	234.4	6.0	63.0	2 514.6	3 624.2	241.2	6.2	62.8	6 151.7
February	2 546.7	3 648.7	234.3	6.0	63.0	2 552.6	3 634.9	239.2	6.2	62.9	6 162.8
March	2 555.0	3 658.1	233.2	6.0	63.0	2 565.7	3 664.3	230.0	5.9	63.1	6 173.8
April	2 563.1	3 668.2	231.6	5.9	63.1	2 556.2	3 674.8	231.4	5.9	63.2	6 181.4
May	2 570.2	3 677.4	229.4	5.9	63.1	2 579.6	3 690.2	224.8	5.7	63.3	6 189.0

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Victoria

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
May 2012	1 262.7	1 528.1	83.8	5.2	71.6	1 257.3	1 530.0	83.7	5.2	71.7	2 249.6
May 2013	1 266.8	1 541.2	94.7	5.8	71.4	1 267.0	1 543.1	92.5	5.7	71.4	2 289.5
2014											
May	1 261.9	1 545.0	103.8	6.3	70.6	1 266.8	1 546.8	95.1	5.8	70.3	2 333.9
June	1 261.8	1 549.1	106.6	6.4	70.8	1 262.2	1 543.4	108.9	6.6	70.7	2 337.0
July	1 260.8	1 553.1	109.5	6.6	71.0	1 256.5	1 558.4	113.8	6.8	71.4	2 340.7
August	1 259.8	1 556.8	111.7	6.7	71.2	1 262.4	1 558.4	110.8	6.6	71.2	2 344.5
September	1 260.2	1 560.4	112.9	6.7	71.3	1 261.3	1 563.1	114.4	6.8	71.4	2 348.3
October	1 262.9	1 564.9	112.6	6.7	71.3	1 257.9	1 557.6	110.9	6.6	70.9	2 351.7
November	1 268.2	1 571.0	111.1	6.6	71.4	1 263.8	1 572.3	113.4	6.7	71.6	2 355.2
December	1 274.7	1 578.1	108.8	6.5	71.5	1 277.8	1 575.2	105.6	6.3	71.3	2 358.6
2015											
January	1 280.9	1 585.5	106.5	6.3	71.6	1 282.3	1 584.9	110.2	6.5	71.7	2 363.4
February	1 286.2	1 592.2	104.1	6.1	71.6	1 288.0	1 595.0	101.2	6.0	71.6	2 368.2
March	1 290.0	1 597.6	101.7	6.0	71.6	1 295.9	1 608.4	101.6	5.9	72.1	2 373.0
April	1 292.6	1 601.7	99.6	5.9	71.6	1 289.2	1 594.6	101.4	6.0	71.4	2 376.5
May	1 293.8	1 603.9	97.6	5.7	71.5	1 289.7	1 601.2	95.4	5.6	71.3	2 379.9
FEMALES											
May 2012	681.8	1 309.7	82.4	5.9	59.5	686.2	1 317.5	83.4	6.0	59.9	2 340.2
May 2013	681.4	1 316.7	79.6	5.7	58.6	684.9	1 310.3	77.2	5.6	58.2	2 382.1
2014											
May	696.4	1 319.2	95.5	6.8	58.3	696.5	1 326.7	96.9	6.8	58.7	2 426.4
June	698.1	1 320.2	96.5	6.8	58.3	702.1	1 317.3	92.2	6.5	58.0	2 429.3
July	698.8	1 321.8	97.5	6.9	58.3	695.1	1 323.9	99.1	7.0	58.5	2 433.1
August	699.0	1 324.4	98.4	6.9	58.4	697.9	1 323.1	100.9	7.1	58.4	2 437.0
September	698.7	1 328.3	98.6	6.9	58.5	697.5	1 328.3	96.6	6.8	58.4	2 440.8
October	698.0	1 333.2	97.7	6.8	58.5	699.5	1 331.6	99.7	7.0	58.6	2 444.6
November	696.8	1 338.7	96.0	6.7	58.6	699.2	1 330.4	95.7	6.7	58.2	2 448.3
December	694.8	1 344.1	94.0	6.5	58.6	696.0	1 357.9	94.5	6.5	59.2	2 452.1
2015											
January	692.2	1 348.5	92.3	6.4	58.6	689.4	1 346.6	93.4	6.5	58.6	2 456.7
February	689.3	1 351.9	91.3	6.3	58.6	687.7	1 351.9	85.5	5.9	58.4	2 461.3
March	686.5	1 354.6	90.7	6.3	58.6	688.8	1 350.8	92.3	6.4	58.5	2 465.9
April	684.0	1 356.7	90.5	6.3	58.6	685.8	1 360.0	91.5	6.3	58.8	2 469.3
May	681.8	1 358.2	90.8	6.3	58.6	678.3	1 356.9	92.3	6.4	58.6	2 472.6
PERSONS											
May 2012	1 944.5	2 837.8	166.2	5.5	65.4	1 943.5	2 847.5	167.1	5.5	65.7	4 589.8
May 2013	1 948.1	2 857.9	174.3	5.7	64.9	1 951.9	2 853.4	169.6	5.6	64.7	4 671.7
2014											
May	1 958.3	2 864.1	199.3	6.5	64.3	1 963.3	2 873.5	192.0	6.3	64.4	4 760.4
June	1 959.9	2 869.4	203.1	6.6	64.4	1 964.3	2 860.7	201.1	6.6	64.2	4 766.3
July	1 959.5	2 874.9	207.0	6.7	64.6	1 951.6	2 882.3	212.9	6.9	64.8	4 773.9
August	1 958.8	2 881.3	210.1	6.8	64.7	1 960.3	2 881.5	211.8	6.8	64.7	4 781.5
September	1 958.9	2 888.7	211.4	6.8	64.7	1 958.8	2 891.4	211.0	6.8	64.8	4 789.1
October	1 961.0	2 898.1	210.3	6.8	64.8	1 957.4	2 889.1	210.6	6.8	64.6	4 796.3
November	1 965.0	2 909.6	207.1	6.6	64.9	1 963.0	2 902.7	209.2	6.7	64.8	4 803.5
December	1 969.5	2 922.1	202.9	6.5	64.9	1 973.8	2 933.1	200.0	6.4	65.1	4 810.7
2015											
January	1 973.2	2 934.0	198.8	6.3	65.0	1 971.7	2 931.4	203.7	6.5	65.0	4 820.1
February	1 975.5	2 944.2	195.3	6.2	65.0	1 975.7	2 947.0	186.7	6.0	64.9	4 829.5
March	1 976.5	2 952.2	192.4	6.1	65.0	1 984.6	2 959.2	193.9	6.1	65.2	4 838.9
April	1 976.6	2 958.3	190.1	6.0	65.0	1 975.0	2 954.6	192.8	6.1	65.0	4 845.7
May	1 975.6	2 962.0	188.4	6.0	64.9	1 968.0	2 958.1	187.7	6.0	64.8	4 852.5

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Queensland

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES											
May 2012	1 050.1	1 239.5	70.1	5.4	72.9	1 049.9	1 237.8	74.5	5.7	73.1	1 795.2
May 2013	1 040.2	1 230.5	81.4	6.2	71.8	1 038.2	1 229.3	78.8	6.0	71.6	1 828.1
2014											
May	1 040.4	1 246.8	84.3	6.3	71.7	1 049.2	1 247.5	80.3	6.0	71.5	1 856.7
June	1 037.8	1 244.3	86.0	6.5	71.6	1 036.7	1 243.8	83.5	6.3	71.4	1 858.9
July	1 034.6	1 240.6	87.4	6.6	71.3	1 028.8	1 235.3	94.1	7.1	71.4	1 861.3
August	1 031.4	1 237.2	88.0	6.6	71.1	1 030.8	1 240.4	91.0	6.8	71.4	1 863.8
September	1 029.0	1 235.0	88.0	6.6	70.9	1 028.1	1 232.2	80.8	6.2	70.4	1 866.2
October	1 028.1	1 234.4	87.5	6.6	70.8	1 030.6	1 236.7	90.9	6.8	71.1	1 868.5
November	1 028.5	1 234.9	87.2	6.6	70.7	1 029.3	1 231.3	89.9	6.8	70.6	1 870.8
December	1 030.2	1 236.3	87.4	6.6	70.7	1 032.6	1 239.7	80.4	6.1	70.5	1 873.1
2015											
January	1 033.0	1 238.2	88.5	6.7	70.7	1 023.2	1 234.2	89.6	6.8	70.6	1 876.0
February	1 036.8	1 240.3	89.8	6.7	70.8	1 038.1	1 243.6	92.6	6.9	71.1	1 878.8
March	1 041.1	1 242.4	91.0	6.8	70.9	1 046.9	1 242.9	89.9	6.7	70.8	1 881.7
April	1 045.3	1 244.3	92.0	6.9	70.9	1 041.8	1 241.9	92.9	7.0	70.8	1 884.2
May	1 049.2	1 246.1	93.1	6.9	71.0	1 054.1	1 248.5	92.8	6.9	71.1	1 886.7
FEMALES											
May 2012	590.1	1 046.4	64.0	5.8	60.3	594.7	1 047.3	66.6	6.0	60.5	1 841.7
May 2013	584.9	1 058.8	61.8	5.5	59.7	579.7	1 057.9	63.1	5.6	59.7	1 878.5
2014											
May	590.1	1 091.9	73.4	6.3	61.0	593.5	1 088.9	74.5	6.4	60.9	1 910.5
June	590.9	1 093.4	74.6	6.4	61.0	594.6	1 094.2	74.7	6.4	61.1	1 912.8
July	590.3	1 091.7	76.1	6.5	61.0	596.7	1 097.8	74.2	6.3	61.2	1 915.8
August	589.2	1 088.1	77.3	6.6	60.7	588.8	1 090.7	75.9	6.5	60.8	1 918.7
September	588.9	1 084.7	77.9	6.7	60.5	581.9	1 086.8	76.8	6.6	60.6	1 921.7
October	590.2	1 082.3	77.6	6.7	60.3	589.3	1 069.9	84.3	7.3	60.0	1 924.3
November	593.3	1 081.5	76.6	6.6	60.1	581.8	1 076.1	77.6	6.7	59.9	1 926.8
December	597.8	1 082.7	75.2	6.5	60.0	612.6	1 089.8	71.4	6.1	60.2	1 929.4
2015											
January	602.6	1 085.5	73.5	6.3	60.0	606.4	1 089.2	71.3	6.1	60.1	1 932.3
February	606.4	1 088.5	72.1	6.2	60.0	603.0	1 091.5	71.6	6.2	60.1	1 935.3
March	609.4	1 091.2	71.1	6.1	60.0	602.2	1 082.8	73.5	6.4	59.7	1 938.3
April	611.9	1 093.8	70.1	6.0	60.0	617.6	1 091.1	73.1	6.3	60.0	1 940.9
May	614.1	1 095.6	69.6	6.0	60.0	614.3	1 103.2	65.7	5.6	60.1	1 943.5
PERSONS											
May 2012	1 640.2	2 285.9	134.1	5.5	66.5	1 644.5	2 285.2	141.1	5.8	66.7	3 636.9
May 2013	1 625.1	2 289.3	143.2	5.9	65.6	1 617.8	2 287.3	141.9	5.8	65.5	3 706.6
2014											
May	1 630.5	2 338.7	157.7	6.3	66.3	1 642.6	2 336.4	154.8	6.2	66.1	3 767.2
June	1 628.7	2 337.7	160.6	6.4	66.2	1 631.3	2 338.0	158.2	6.3	66.2	3 771.6
July	1 624.8	2 332.3	163.4	6.5	66.1	1 625.5	2 333.1	168.3	6.7	66.2	3 777.1
August	1 620.6	2 325.3	165.4	6.6	65.9	1 619.5	2 331.1	166.9	6.7	66.0	3 782.5
September	1 617.9	2 319.7	165.9	6.7	65.6	1 609.9	2 319.0	157.6	6.4	65.4	3 787.9
October	1 618.2	2 316.7	165.1	6.7	65.4	1 619.9	2 306.6	175.2	7.1	65.4	3 792.8
November	1 621.7	2 316.4	163.8	6.6	65.3	1 611.1	2 307.4	167.5	6.8	65.2	3 797.6
December	1 628.1	2 319.0	162.6	6.6	65.3	1 645.2	2 329.6	151.8	6.1	65.3	3 802.5
2015											
January	1 635.6	2 323.7	162.0	6.5	65.3	1 629.6	2 323.4	160.9	6.5	65.2	3 808.3
February	1 643.2	2 328.8	161.9	6.5	65.3	1 641.0	2 335.0	164.2	6.6	65.5	3 814.1
March	1 650.5	2 333.6	162.1	6.5	65.3	1 649.1	2 325.7	163.4	6.6	65.2	3 820.0
April	1 657.2	2 338.1	162.1	6.5	65.4	1 659.4	2 333.0	166.0	6.6	65.3	3 825.1
May	1 663.4	2 341.8	162.7	6.5	65.4	1 668.4	2 351.7	158.5	6.3	65.5	3 830.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—South Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
May 2012	353.3	435.1	26.1	5.7	69.2	356.8	436.8	24.7	5.3	69.3	666.4
May 2013	352.7	435.3	28.5	6.2	69.0	360.0	440.8	28.5	6.1	69.8	672.4
2014											
May	354.2	432.5	33.5	7.2	68.6	354.6	432.9	31.2	6.7	68.3	679.3
June	354.9	433.1	33.6	7.2	68.6	354.3	433.0	37.8	8.0	69.3	679.7
July	355.7	433.6	33.0	7.1	68.6	354.2	432.7	35.9	7.7	68.9	680.3
August	356.2	433.7	32.1	6.9	68.4	357.6	435.6	26.9	5.8	67.9	680.8
September	355.9	433.4	31.2	6.7	68.2	357.4	432.9	32.1	6.9	68.2	681.4
October	355.1	432.6	30.5	6.6	67.9	356.7	432.9	31.3	6.7	68.1	681.8
November	354.3	431.9	30.1	6.5	67.7	354.3	432.3	29.5	6.4	67.7	682.2
December	353.8	431.3	30.2	6.5	67.6	348.8	430.7	29.2	6.4	67.4	682.7
2015											
January	353.5	431.2	30.7	6.6	67.6	353.2	429.9	32.8	7.1	67.7	683.6
February	353.5	431.5	31.3	6.8	67.6	354.4	430.8	31.0	6.7	67.5	684.4
March	353.4	432.0	32.1	6.9	67.7	357.5	433.5	28.8	6.2	67.5	685.3
April	353.0	432.5	33.0	7.1	67.9	353.9	432.5	34.4	7.4	68.1	685.8
May	352.5	433.0	34.0	7.3	68.1	347.6	433.4	35.8	7.6	68.4	686.3
FEMALES											
May 2012	175.8	370.9	20.8	5.3	56.6	178.3	371.1	19.2	4.9	56.4	691.6
May 2013	187.2	374.6	24.2	6.1	57.1	189.0	377.3	22.8	5.7	57.3	697.9
2014											
May	178.6	369.6	25.2	6.4	56.0	176.6	365.7	26.0	6.6	55.6	704.6
June	180.1	370.7	25.2	6.4	56.1	185.4	372.6	25.5	6.4	56.5	705.1
July	181.4	371.2	25.1	6.3	56.2	179.6	370.2	24.9	6.3	56.0	705.6
August	182.3	371.1	25.3	6.4	56.1	181.3	374.8	24.4	6.1	56.5	706.1
September	182.7	370.6	25.8	6.5	56.1	180.5	370.9	26.1	6.6	56.2	706.6
October	182.7	369.7	26.4	6.7	56.0	187.6	367.2	26.1	6.6	55.6	707.1
November	182.4	369.0	27.0	6.8	56.0	181.8	369.0	27.6	7.0	56.1	707.5
December	181.9	368.8	27.4	6.9	55.9	179.5	366.9	26.8	6.8	55.6	708.0
2015											
January	181.3	369.3	27.6	7.0	56.0	182.9	373.1	29.3	7.3	56.8	708.8
February	180.6	370.3	27.8	7.0	56.1	179.0	366.5	27.6	7.0	55.5	709.6
March	180.1	371.4	28.0	7.0	56.2	180.8	372.1	26.2	6.6	56.1	710.5
April	179.7	372.4	28.3	7.0	56.4	180.8	373.1	27.8	6.9	56.4	711.0
May	179.6	373.3	28.5	7.1	56.5	178.4	374.2	30.3	7.5	56.9	711.5
PERSONS											
May 2012	529.1	806.0	47.0	5.5	62.8	535.1	807.9	43.9	5.2	62.7	1 357.9
May 2013	539.9	809.8	52.8	6.1	63.0	549.0	818.2	51.3	5.9	63.5	1 370.2
2014											
May	532.7	802.1	58.8	6.8	62.2	531.2	798.6	57.2	6.7	61.8	1 383.9
June	535.0	803.8	58.7	6.8	62.3	539.7	805.6	63.3	7.3	62.7	1 384.8
July	537.2	804.8	58.1	6.7	62.3	533.8	802.9	60.8	7.0	62.3	1 385.8
August	538.5	804.9	57.4	6.7	62.2	538.8	810.4	51.4	6.0	62.1	1 386.9
September	538.6	803.9	57.0	6.6	62.0	537.8	803.9	58.2	6.7	62.1	1 388.0
October	537.7	802.4	57.0	6.6	61.9	544.3	800.1	57.3	6.7	61.7	1 388.9
November	536.7	800.9	57.1	6.6	61.7	536.1	801.3	57.1	6.6	61.8	1 389.8
December	535.7	800.1	57.6	6.7	61.7	528.2	797.6	56.0	6.6	61.4	1 390.7
2015											
January	534.8	800.5	58.3	6.8	61.7	536.2	803.0	62.1	7.2	62.1	1 392.4
February	534.1	801.8	59.0	6.9	61.8	533.4	797.4	58.6	6.9	61.4	1 394.1
March	533.5	803.4	60.0	7.0	61.9	538.3	805.6	55.1	6.4	61.7	1 395.8
April	532.6	804.9	61.2	7.1	62.0	534.8	805.6	62.2	7.2	62.1	1 396.8
May	532.1	806.3	62.5	7.2	62.2	526.0	807.7	66.1	7.6	62.5	1 397.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Western Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
May 2012	636.4	734.3	23.9	3.2	76.9	638.4	733.9	25.5	3.4	77.0	986.2
May 2013	640.7	742.9	37.3	4.8	76.3	643.7	747.0	36.1	4.6	76.5	1 023.1
2014											
May	640.5	755.6	39.8	5.0	76.0	640.8	757.5	39.7	5.0	76.1	1 046.9
June	640.6	755.9	39.6	5.0	75.9	636.0	757.3	40.4	5.1	76.1	1 048.0
July	641.7	756.2	39.9	5.0	75.8	644.7	754.3	40.2	5.1	75.7	1 050.2
August	644.1	757.0	40.7	5.1	75.8	643.6	755.6	38.8	4.9	75.5	1 052.4
September	647.8	758.8	41.5	5.2	75.9	645.5	756.2	41.7	5.2	75.7	1 054.6
October	652.1	761.6	42.4	5.3	76.1	646.8	762.4	43.5	5.4	76.3	1 056.4
November	655.8	765.0	43.2	5.3	76.4	664.1	768.5	43.0	5.3	76.7	1 058.3
December	657.7	767.9	44.1	5.4	76.6	656.4	765.0	46.0	5.7	76.5	1 060.1
2015											
January	657.3	769.8	44.8	5.5	76.7	660.7	770.7	41.6	5.1	76.5	1 062.3
February	655.2	770.6	45.5	5.6	76.7	655.7	772.7	46.7	5.7	77.0	1 064.6
March	652.0	770.5	46.2	5.7	76.6	653.7	773.5	46.5	5.7	76.9	1 066.8
April	648.7	770.0	46.8	5.7	76.5	643.9	767.9	47.3	5.8	76.3	1 068.1
May	645.0	769.1	47.4	5.8	76.4	643.2	765.9	47.2	5.8	76.0	1 069.5
FEMALES											
May 2012	310.3	572.2	25.6	4.3	61.4	309.0	575.0	26.1	4.3	61.7	974.1
May 2013	311.5	579.6	30.0	4.9	60.7	309.4	573.2	31.2	5.2	60.2	1 004.7
2014											
May	312.5	589.0	30.8	5.0	60.2	313.0	588.1	30.6	4.9	60.1	1 029.5
June	313.0	591.8	30.9	5.0	60.4	311.2	592.1	31.2	5.0	60.5	1 030.6
July	314.6	594.9	31.2	5.0	60.6	318.8	597.6	32.4	5.1	61.0	1 033.0
August	316.7	597.6	31.8	5.1	60.8	313.9	594.6	32.7	5.2	60.6	1 035.3
September	318.2	599.4	32.7	5.2	60.9	317.4	600.0	31.5	5.0	60.9	1 037.7
October	318.7	600.4	33.9	5.3	61.0	323.9	603.2	32.3	5.1	61.1	1 039.8
November	318.5	600.9	35.2	5.5	61.0	318.6	602.1	33.1	5.2	61.0	1 041.8
December	318.3	601.1	36.2	5.7	61.0	316.6	598.6	39.3	6.2	61.1	1 043.9
2015											
January	318.6	601.6	36.4	5.7	61.0	315.9	599.7	38.2	6.0	61.0	1 046.2
February	319.7	602.5	35.7	5.6	60.9	320.1	602.5	36.3	5.7	60.9	1 048.5
March	321.5	603.7	34.2	5.4	60.7	320.9	606.6	33.4	5.2	60.9	1 050.7
April	323.5	605.1	32.5	5.1	60.6	323.1	601.8	33.9	5.3	60.4	1 052.1
May	325.8	606.5	30.6	4.8	60.5	330.0	609.7	26.2	4.1	60.4	1 053.5
PERSONS											
May 2012	946.7	1 306.6	49.5	3.7	69.2	947.4	1 308.9	51.6	3.8	69.4	1 960.3
May 2013	952.2	1 322.5	67.3	4.8	68.5	953.0	1 320.3	67.3	4.9	68.4	2 027.8
2014											
May	952.9	1 344.6	70.7	5.0	68.1	953.8	1 345.5	70.3	5.0	68.2	2 076.3
June	953.7	1 347.6	70.5	5.0	68.2	947.2	1 349.4	71.5	5.0	68.4	2 078.6
July	956.3	1 351.1	71.1	5.0	68.3	963.5	1 351.9	72.6	5.1	68.4	2 083.2
August	960.8	1 354.6	72.5	5.1	68.4	957.5	1 350.1	71.5	5.0	68.1	2 087.7
September	966.0	1 358.1	74.3	5.2	68.5	962.8	1 356.2	73.2	5.1	68.3	2 092.3
October	970.8	1 362.0	76.2	5.3	68.6	970.7	1 365.5	75.8	5.3	68.8	2 096.2
November	974.3	1 365.8	78.4	5.4	68.8	982.7	1 370.5	76.1	5.3	68.9	2 100.1
December	976.0	1 369.1	80.3	5.5	68.9	973.0	1 363.6	85.3	5.9	68.9	2 104.0
2015											
January	976.0	1 371.4	81.2	5.6	68.9	976.5	1 370.4	79.8	5.5	68.8	2 108.5
February	974.9	1 373.0	81.2	5.6	68.8	975.8	1 375.2	83.0	5.7	69.0	2 113.0
March	973.5	1 374.3	80.4	5.5	68.7	974.6	1 380.1	79.9	5.5	68.9	2 117.5
April	972.2	1 375.1	79.3	5.5	68.6	967.0	1 369.6	81.2	5.6	68.4	2 120.3
May	970.8	1 375.7	78.0	5.4	68.5	973.1	1 375.6	73.4	5.1	68.3	2 123.0

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Tasmania

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
May 2012	99.7	125.0	9.5	7.0	65.4	100.3	125.8	8.4	6.3	65.3	205.7
May 2013	98.1	124.4	10.1	7.5	65.2	99.2	125.1	9.8	7.3	65.3	206.4
2014											
May	101.0	126.4	10.7	7.8	66.1	100.8	124.6	11.2	8.2	65.5	207.4
June	101.0	126.5	10.7	7.8	66.1	101.2	126.5	9.7	7.1	65.6	207.4
July	100.7	126.5	10.7	7.8	66.1	99.9	127.3	10.5	7.6	66.4	207.5
August	100.6	126.6	10.8	7.9	66.2	99.0	126.5	10.6	7.7	66.0	207.6
September	100.8	126.9	10.9	7.9	66.3	101.3	125.7	11.5	8.4	66.1	207.7
October	101.1	127.3	10.8	7.8	66.5	102.0	126.3	11.2	8.2	66.2	207.8
November	101.6	127.7	10.6	7.7	66.6	101.6	129.8	10.9	7.7	67.7	207.9
December	101.8	127.8	10.4	7.5	66.5	101.5	128.1	10.0	7.2	66.4	208.0
2015											
January	101.8	127.7	10.2	7.4	66.3	102.3	127.5	9.8	7.1	66.0	208.2
February	101.6	127.4	10.2	7.4	66.1	101.2	127.4	10.1	7.3	66.0	208.3
March	101.3	127.0	10.3	7.5	65.9	101.8	126.6	10.1	7.4	65.6	208.4
April	101.0	126.6	10.5	7.7	65.8	101.6	126.7	11.1	8.1	66.1	208.5
May	100.8	126.1	10.7	7.8	65.6	99.6	126.1	10.9	7.9	65.7	208.5
FEMALES											
May 2012	50.4	108.6	8.0	6.8	55.3	51.1	109.5	7.9	6.7	55.6	210.9
May 2013	47.8	107.7	9.4	8.0	55.4	47.5	108.6	9.0	7.6	55.6	211.3
2014											
May	51.6	110.2	8.2	6.9	55.7	52.1	110.1	7.8	6.6	55.5	212.4
June	51.4	110.5	8.1	6.9	55.8	50.8	111.0	8.7	7.3	56.3	212.5
July	51.2	111.0	8.0	6.7	56.0	51.5	109.7	8.4	7.1	55.6	212.6
August	51.1	111.7	7.7	6.4	56.1	51.3	111.8	7.6	6.3	56.1	212.7
September	51.1	112.3	7.3	6.1	56.2	50.6	112.4	7.7	6.4	56.4	212.8
October	51.4	112.9	7.0	5.9	56.3	51.0	113.4	6.0	5.0	56.1	212.9
November	51.8	113.2	6.8	5.7	56.4	51.9	113.6	6.9	5.7	56.6	213.0
December	52.2	113.2	6.8	5.7	56.4	52.9	113.3	7.1	5.9	56.5	213.1
2015											
January	52.6	113.0	6.9	5.8	56.3	52.4	112.8	7.2	6.0	56.3	213.2
February	52.7	112.6	7.1	5.9	56.1	52.5	112.3	6.8	5.7	55.9	213.3
March	52.7	112.3	7.1	6.0	56.0	53.7	112.7	6.9	5.8	56.1	213.4
April	52.6	112.0	7.2	6.1	55.9	52.0	111.7	7.6	6.4	55.9	213.5
May	52.5	111.8	7.3	6.1	55.8	52.1	111.8	7.1	6.0	55.7	213.6
PERSONS											
May 2012	150.1	233.6	17.5	7.0	60.3	151.4	235.3	16.3	6.5	60.4	416.6
May 2013	145.9	232.1	19.4	7.7	60.2	146.7	233.6	18.8	7.4	60.4	417.7
2014											
May	152.6	236.5	18.9	7.4	60.8	152.9	234.7	18.9	7.5	60.4	419.9
June	152.4	236.9	18.8	7.3	60.9	151.9	237.5	18.4	7.2	60.9	419.9
July	152.0	237.4	18.7	7.3	61.0	151.4	237.0	18.9	7.4	60.9	420.1
August	151.7	238.3	18.5	7.2	61.1	150.3	238.2	18.1	7.1	61.0	420.2
September	151.9	239.2	18.2	7.1	61.2	151.9	238.0	19.2	7.5	61.2	420.4
October	152.5	240.2	17.9	6.9	61.4	153.0	239.6	17.2	6.7	61.1	420.6
November	153.4	240.9	17.5	6.8	61.4	153.5	243.5	17.8	6.8	62.1	420.9
December	154.1	241.1	17.2	6.7	61.3	154.4	241.4	17.1	6.6	61.4	421.1
2015											
January	154.4	240.7	17.1	6.6	61.2	154.7	240.4	16.9	6.6	61.1	421.3
February	154.3	240.1	17.2	6.7	61.0	153.7	239.8	16.9	6.6	60.9	421.6
March	154.1	239.3	17.5	6.8	60.9	155.5	239.4	17.0	6.6	60.8	421.8
April	153.7	238.6	17.7	6.9	60.8	153.6	238.3	18.8	7.3	60.9	422.0
May	153.3	237.9	18.0	7.0	60.6	151.7	237.9	18.0	7.0	60.6	422.1

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
May 2012	59.3	66.9	3.1	4.4	77.0	90.8
May 2013	61.4	70.4	4.1	5.5	78.4	95.0
2014						
May	67.4	74.1	3.4	4.4	79.5	97.5
June	66.6	73.3	3.6	4.6	78.7	97.6
July	65.7	72.6	3.6	4.7	77.9	97.8
August	65.0	71.9	3.5	4.7	77.1	97.9
September	64.5	71.6	3.4	4.5	76.5	98.0
October	64.4	71.6	3.2	4.3	76.3	98.1
November	64.5	72.0	3.2	4.2	76.5	98.2
December	64.8	72.5	3.2	4.2	77.0	98.3
2015						
January	65.1	73.0	3.4	4.4	77.6	98.4
February	65.4	73.5	3.6	4.6	78.3	98.5
March	65.7	74.0	3.7	4.8	78.8	98.6
April	65.9	74.4	3.9	4.9	79.3	98.8
May	66.1	74.8	3.9	5.0	79.7	99.0
FEMALES						
May 2012	41.5	57.3	2.3	3.9	69.9	85.2
May 2013	40.8	57.2	3.4	5.6	69.6	87.1
2014						
May	44.1	59.8	2.3	3.7	70.1	88.5
June	43.5	59.4	2.4	3.8	69.6	88.6
July	42.8	58.8	2.4	3.9	68.9	88.8
August	42.1	58.3	2.3	3.8	68.2	88.9
September	41.8	58.1	2.2	3.7	67.8	89.1
October	42.0	58.4	2.1	3.5	67.8	89.2
November	42.6	59.0	2.1	3.4	68.4	89.3
December	43.4	59.9	2.1	3.4	69.4	89.3
2015						
January	44.0	60.8	2.3	3.6	70.5	89.4
February	44.5	61.5	2.4	3.7	71.4	89.5
March	44.8	62.1	2.5	3.8	72.1	89.6
April	45.0	62.5	2.5	3.9	72.5	89.7
May	45.0	62.8	2.5	3.9	72.8	89.8
PERSONS						
May 2012	100.8	124.2	5.4	4.2	73.6	176.1
May 2013	102.2	127.6	7.5	5.5	74.2	182.2
2014						
May	111.5	133.9	5.7	4.1	75.0	186.0
June	110.2	132.7	5.9	4.3	74.4	186.2
July	108.5	131.4	6.0	4.4	73.6	186.5
August	107.1	130.3	5.9	4.3	72.8	186.9
September	106.3	129.8	5.6	4.1	72.3	187.2
October	106.3	130.0	5.3	3.9	72.2	187.3
November	107.1	131.0	5.2	3.8	72.6	187.5
December	108.2	132.4	5.3	3.9	73.4	187.6
2015						
January	109.2	133.8	5.7	4.1	74.2	187.8
February	109.9	135.0	6.0	4.2	75.0	188.0
March	110.5	136.1	6.2	4.4	75.6	188.2
April	110.8	137.0	6.4	4.4	76.1	188.5
May	111.1	137.7	6.4	4.5	76.4	188.8

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
May 2012	90.7	107.7	4.4	4.0	76.3	146.9
May 2013	89.9	108.9	4.7	4.1	76.3	148.8
2014						
May	90.7	110.8	3.5	3.0	75.7	150.9
June	90.5	110.0	3.7	3.3	75.3	151.0
July	90.1	109.0	4.2	3.7	74.9	151.1
August	89.9	107.9	4.7	4.2	74.5	151.2
September	89.8	107.1	5.0	4.5	74.1	151.4
October	89.8	106.6	5.2	4.6	73.7	151.5
November	89.8	106.5	5.1	4.6	73.6	151.7
December	89.7	106.8	4.9	4.4	73.5	151.9
2015						
January	89.7	107.4	4.7	4.2	73.7	152.1
February	89.8	108.0	4.6	4.1	73.9	152.4
March	90.0	108.4	4.6	4.0	74.1	152.6
April	90.3	108.9	4.5	4.0	74.3	152.7
May	90.7	109.2	4.5	4.0	74.4	152.7
FEMALES						
May 2012	65.5	102.6	3.5	3.3	68.9	153.9
May 2013	65.1	102.3	4.3	4.0	68.2	156.2
2014						
May	65.2	99.9	4.9	4.7	66.4	158.0
June	65.2	100.0	5.3	5.1	66.6	158.0
July	65.5	100.4	5.6	5.3	67.0	158.2
August	65.8	101.1	5.7	5.4	67.5	158.3
September	65.9	101.6	5.8	5.4	67.8	158.5
October	65.6	101.9	5.7	5.3	67.8	158.7
November	65.0	102.0	5.6	5.2	67.7	158.9
December	64.4	101.9	5.4	5.0	67.4	159.1
2015						
January	64.1	101.7	5.2	4.9	67.1	159.3
February	64.1	101.5	5.1	4.8	66.8	159.5
March	64.5	101.3	5.0	4.7	66.6	159.7
April	65.1	101.2	4.9	4.6	66.4	159.8
May	65.7	101.1	4.8	4.6	66.3	159.8
PERSONS						
May 2012	156.2	210.3	7.9	3.6	72.5	300.8
May 2013	155.1	211.2	8.9	4.1	72.2	305.0
2014						
May	155.9	210.7	8.4	3.8	70.9	308.9
June	155.7	210.0	9.0	4.1	70.9	309.0
July	155.6	209.4	9.8	4.5	70.9	309.3
August	155.7	209.0	10.4	4.7	70.9	309.6
September	155.7	208.7	10.8	4.9	70.8	309.8
October	155.4	208.5	10.9	5.0	70.7	310.2
November	154.8	208.5	10.7	4.9	70.6	310.6
December	154.1	208.7	10.3	4.7	70.4	311.0
2015						
January	153.8	209.1	9.9	4.5	70.3	311.4
February	153.9	209.5	9.7	4.4	70.3	311.9
March	154.5	209.8	9.5	4.4	70.3	312.3
April	155.4	210.1	9.4	4.3	70.3	312.4
May	156.4	210.3	9.4	4.3	70.3	312.6

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				Looking for f/t work	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
New South Wales	1 644.7	363.1	2 007.8	85.3	112.4	2 120.2	920.7	3 040.9	4.9	5.3	69.7
Victoria	1 286.4	318.9	1 605.4	64.4	90.1	1 695.5	684.5	2 379.9	4.8	5.3	71.2
Queensland	1 052.5	197.3	1 249.8	74.1	89.3	1 339.1	547.6	1 886.7	6.6	6.7	71.0
South Australia	349.5	86.2	435.7	27.8	35.1	470.9	215.5	686.3	7.4	7.5	68.6
Western Australia	652.9	127.4	780.3	36.4	45.8	826.2	243.3	1 069.5	5.3	5.5	77.2
Tasmania	100.2	27.0	127.1	8.3	10.1	137.2	71.3	208.5	7.7	7.3	65.8
Northern Territory	64.9	8.8	73.7	4.1	4.1	77.8	21.1	99.0	6.0	5.3	78.6
Australian Capital Territory	91.4	18.7	110.1	2.9	4.5	114.6	38.1	152.7	3.1	4.0	75.0
Australia	5 242.5	1 147.4	6 389.9	303.4	391.5	6 781.4	2 742.1	9 523.5	5.5	5.8	71.2
FEMALES											
New South Wales	942.4	748.2	1 690.6	57.9	108.7	1 799.3	1 348.8	3 148.1	5.8	6.0	57.2
Victoria	679.2	686.4	1 365.7	52.6	92.7	1 458.4	1 014.2	2 472.6	7.2	6.4	59.0
Queensland	611.7	497.2	1 108.9	46.2	66.1	1 175.0	768.5	1 943.5	7.0	5.6	60.5
South Australia	180.3	196.3	376.6	19.7	31.1	407.7	303.8	711.5	9.8	7.6	57.3
Western Australia	333.1	287.4	620.5	17.7	28.6	649.1	404.4	1 053.5	5.1	4.4	61.6
Tasmania	52.3	60.4	112.7	4.1	6.8	119.5	94.0	213.6	7.2	5.7	56.0
Northern Territory	43.3	17.8	61.2	2.1	2.3	63.5	26.4	89.8	4.6	3.6	70.7
Australian Capital Territory	67.3	34.6	101.9	2.8	4.9	106.8	53.0	159.8	4.0	4.6	66.8
Australia	2 909.7	2 528.2	5 437.9	203.2	341.2	5 779.2	4 013.2	9 792.4	6.5	5.9	59.0
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2 587.1	1 111.3	3 698.4	143.2	221.1	3 919.5	2 269.5	6 189.0	5.2	5.6	63.3
Victoria	1 965.7	1 005.4	2 971.0	117.0	182.8	3 153.8	1 698.7	4 852.5	5.6	5.8	65.0
Queensland	1 664.2	694.4	2 358.7	120.3	155.4	2 514.0	1 316.1	3 830.2	6.7	6.2	65.6
South Australia	529.8	282.5	812.3	47.5	66.3	878.5	519.3	1 397.8	8.2	7.5	62.9
Western Australia	986.0	414.8	1 400.8	54.2	74.4	1 475.2	647.7	2 123.0	5.2	5.0	69.5
Tasmania	152.5	87.3	239.8	12.4	16.9	256.7	165.4	422.1	7.5	6.6	60.8
Northern Territory	108.3	26.6	134.9	6.2	6.4	141.3	47.5	188.8	5.5	4.6	74.8
Australian Capital Territory	158.7	53.3	212.0	5.7	9.4	221.4	91.2	312.6	3.5	4.3	70.8
Australia	8 152.2	3 675.6	11 827.8	506.5	732.7	12 560.5	6 755.3	19 315.9	5.9	5.8	65.0

	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									
May 2012	127.3	326.3	37.1	71.6	22.6	18.0	53.1	43.5	5.0
May 2013	116.8	326.7	34.9	68.7	23.0	17.4	52.4	43.3	4.6
2014									
May	113.5	315.1	39.3	76.2	25.7	19.5	51.7	41.6	5.2
June	112.9	313.9	39.7	78.4	26.0	20.0	51.8	41.5	5.2
July	112.0	313.5	39.5	79.7	26.0	20.3	52.0	41.4	5.2
August	110.8	313.6	38.7	80.4	25.9	20.4	52.1	41.5	5.1
September	109.5	313.9	37.9	80.8	25.7	20.5	52.2	41.5	5.0
October	108.4	314.1	37.6	81.2	25.7	20.5	52.3	41.5	5.0
November	108.0	314.2	38.0	81.7	26.0	20.6	52.3	41.5	5.0
December	108.2	314.1	38.9	82.4	26.4	20.8	52.4	41.5	5.1
2015									
January	108.7	313.5	39.9	83.2	26.8	21.0	52.4	41.4	5.3
February	109.3	312.5	40.5	83.6	27.0	21.1	52.3	41.3	5.3
March	109.7	311.6	40.7	83.9	27.0	21.2	52.2	41.1	5.4
April	109.9	310.7	40.6	84.1	27.0	21.3	52.1	41.0	5.4
May	110.1	309.5	40.2	84.1	26.7	21.4	51.9	40.8	5.3
FEMALES									
May 2012	69.1	342.9	24.1	62.3	25.8	15.4	57.1	48.4	3.4
May 2013	55.9	342.8	24.5	56.9	30.5	14.2	56.1	48.1	3.4
2014									
May	54.2	328.6	27.1	68.5	33.3	17.3	55.4	45.8	3.8
June	53.8	329.7	26.7	69.1	33.1	17.3	55.6	46.0	3.7
July	53.2	331.3	25.9	69.9	32.8	17.4	56.0	46.2	3.6
August	52.1	332.5	25.3	71.1	32.7	17.6	56.3	46.4	3.5
September	50.8	332.3	25.1	72.5	33.1	17.9	56.4	46.3	3.5
October	49.4	330.6	25.5	73.6	34.0	18.2	56.3	46.1	3.6
November	48.3	328.5	26.3	74.0	35.2	18.4	56.1	45.8	3.7
December	47.8	327.1	27.2	73.6	36.2	18.4	55.8	45.5	3.8
2015									
January	47.9	326.7	27.7	72.7	36.6	18.2	55.6	45.5	3.9
February	48.3	327.0	27.8	71.8	36.5	18.0	55.5	45.5	3.9
March	48.8	327.8	27.4	71.1	36.0	17.8	55.5	45.6	3.8
April	49.2	328.9	26.9	70.7	35.4	17.7	55.5	45.7	3.7
May	49.7	329.9	26.2	70.4	34.6	17.6	55.6	45.8	3.6
PERSONS									
May 2012	196.5	669.3	61.2	133.9	23.7	16.7	55.1	45.9	4.2
May 2013	172.6	669.5	59.5	125.6	25.6	15.8	54.2	45.7	4.1
2014									
May	167.6	643.7	66.4	144.8	28.4	18.4	53.5	43.7	4.5
June	166.7	643.6	66.4	147.6	28.5	18.7	53.7	43.7	4.5
July	165.1	644.8	65.4	149.7	28.3	18.8	53.9	43.7	4.4
August	162.9	646.2	64.0	151.5	28.2	19.0	54.1	43.8	4.3
September	160.3	646.1	63.0	153.3	28.2	19.2	54.2	43.8	4.3
October	157.9	644.8	63.1	154.8	28.5	19.4	54.2	43.7	4.3
November	156.4	642.7	64.3	155.8	29.1	19.5	54.2	43.6	4.4
December	156.1	641.1	66.1	156.1	29.7	19.6	54.0	43.5	4.5
2015									
January	156.7	640.1	67.6	155.9	30.1	19.6	53.9	43.4	4.6
February	157.6	639.6	68.3	155.4	30.2	19.6	53.8	43.3	4.6
March	158.4	639.4	68.1	155.0	30.1	19.5	53.8	43.3	4.6
April	159.1	639.6	67.5	154.7	29.8	19.5	53.8	43.3	4.6
May	159.8	639.4	66.4	154.5	29.4	19.5	53.7	43.3	4.5

	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									
May 2012	124.4	329.3	37.2	73.3	23.0	18.2	53.7	43.9	5.0
May 2013	119.9	326.2	33.6	66.4	21.9	16.9	52.1	43.3	4.5
2014									
May	114.9	312.3	41.7	73.5	26.6	19.0	51.0	41.2	5.5
June	113.8	319.4	39.4	79.0	25.7	19.8	52.7	42.2	5.2
July	112.6	310.8	42.2	86.8	27.3	21.8	52.5	41.1	5.6
August	110.6	311.5	38.0	78.4	25.6	20.1	51.5	41.2	5.0
September	107.7	312.2	36.5	77.2	25.3	19.8	51.4	41.2	4.8
October	108.2	313.6	34.5	78.8	24.2	20.1	51.8	41.4	4.6
November	109.1	323.6	40.4	85.7	27.0	20.9	54.1	42.8	5.3
December	108.2	313.0	39.0	81.2	26.5	20.6	52.1	41.4	5.2
2015									
January	107.3	304.1	39.3	85.6	26.8	22.0	51.5	40.2	5.2
February	109.2	313.1	40.8	82.2	27.2	20.8	52.2	41.3	5.4
March	110.7	321.4	42.3	82.2	27.6	20.4	53.2	42.4	5.6
April	111.8	306.9	41.0	85.3	26.8	21.7	51.8	40.5	5.4
May	108.1	307.4	38.1	84.7	26.0	21.6	51.8	40.6	5.0
FEMALES									
May 2012	68.1	344.8	23.9	65.8	26.0	16.0	57.9	48.6	3.4
May 2013	55.7	346.3	24.1	54.5	30.2	13.6	56.3	48.6	3.4
2014									
May	56.1	323.9	29.5	75.0	34.5	18.8	55.6	45.2	4.1
June	49.9	334.1	23.6	60.8	32.1	15.4	55.1	46.6	3.3
July	57.4	334.8	27.5	71.7	32.4	17.6	56.7	46.7	3.8
August	52.5	333.3	25.7	71.6	32.9	17.7	56.4	46.5	3.6
September	50.7	333.1	24.2	69.7	32.3	17.3	56.1	46.4	3.4
October	49.5	327.6	23.9	75.1	32.6	18.7	56.1	45.6	3.3
November	45.0	329.2	26.3	79.0	36.9	19.3	56.9	45.9	3.7
December	48.3	330.1	27.3	70.7	36.1	17.6	55.9	46.0	3.8
2015									
January	50.2	321.9	29.9	72.7	37.3	18.4	54.9	44.8	4.2
February	48.1	326.4	27.6	71.2	36.5	17.9	55.3	45.4	3.8
March	45.4	326.9	28.0	70.0	38.2	17.6	55.1	45.4	3.9
April	52.5	331.6	26.1	71.4	33.2	17.7	56.0	46.1	3.6
May	49.1	331.3	25.0	71.5	33.7	17.7	56.0	46.1	3.5
PERSONS									
May 2012	192.5	674.1	61.1	139.1	24.1	17.1	55.8	46.2	4.2
May 2013	175.6	672.5	57.7	120.9	24.7	15.2	54.1	45.9	3.9
2014									
May	171.1	636.2	71.2	148.4	29.4	18.9	53.2	43.2	4.8
June	163.7	653.5	63.0	139.8	27.8	17.6	53.9	44.4	4.3
July	170.0	645.6	69.7	158.5	29.1	19.7	54.6	43.8	4.7
August	163.1	644.8	63.7	149.9	28.1	18.9	53.9	43.7	4.3
September	158.4	645.3	60.7	146.9	27.7	18.5	53.7	43.8	4.1
October	157.7	641.1	58.4	153.9	27.0	19.4	53.9	43.5	4.0
November	154.1	652.8	66.6	164.7	30.2	20.1	55.5	44.3	4.5
December	156.5	643.1	66.3	152.0	29.8	19.1	53.9	43.6	4.5
2015									
January	157.4	625.9	69.2	158.4	30.5	20.2	53.2	42.4	4.7
February	157.3	639.6	68.4	153.3	30.3	19.3	53.7	43.3	4.6
March	156.1	648.4	70.3	152.2	31.0	19.0	54.2	43.9	4.8
April	164.3	638.5	67.0	156.6	29.0	19.7	53.8	43.2	4.5
May	157.2	638.7	63.1	156.1	28.6	19.6	53.8	43.3	4.3

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Civilian population aged 15–19 years	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation 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
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
May 2012	113.1	47.4	160.4	28.8	30.2	190.7	32.0	222.7	20.3	15.9	85.6	12.9
May 2013	104.2	39.1	143.3	27.0	28.9	172.2	32.1	204.3	20.6	16.8	84.3	13.2
May 2014	102.5	42.2	144.7	30.3	34.3	179.0	24.8	203.8	22.8	19.2	87.8	14.9
May 2015	99.0	38.8	137.8	24.9	28.2	166.0	28.4	194.4	20.1	17.0	85.4	12.8
Females												
May 2012	62.6	49.8	112.5	19.3	21.5	134.0	29.5	163.5	23.6	16.1	81.9	11.8
May 2013	50.2	47.1	97.2	17.3	20.9	118.2	31.5	149.7	25.6	17.7	79.0	11.5
May 2014	48.9	46.4	95.3	19.9	22.8	118.1	30.0	148.1	28.9	19.3	79.7	13.4
May 2015	41.1	57.1	98.2	15.8	19.2	117.4	24.0	141.3	27.7	16.4	83.1	11.1
Persons												
May 2012	175.7	97.2	272.9	48.1	51.7	324.6	61.5	386.1	21.5	15.9	84.1	12.5
May 2013	154.4	86.1	240.5	44.2	49.8	290.3	63.6	354.0	22.3	17.2	82.0	12.5
May 2014	151.4	88.5	240.0	50.2	57.1	297.0	54.8	351.9	24.9	19.2	84.4	14.3
May 2015	140.1	95.9	236.0	40.7	47.4	283.4	52.4	335.8	22.5	16.7	84.4	12.1
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
May 2012	7.2	164.4	171.6	6.8	39.0	210.6	316.0	526.6	48.8	18.5	40.0	1.3
May 2013	11.9	173.8	185.7	*5.0	33.3	218.9	330.6	549.5	*29.8	15.2	39.8	*0.9
May 2014	9.3	160.5	169.8	9.4	34.2	204.0	349.2	553.2	50.1	16.8	36.9	1.7
May 2015	*6.9	164.8	171.7	11.5	50.6	222.3	340.4	562.7	62.6	22.8	39.5	2.0
Females												
May 2012	*4.7	229.3	234.0	*4.5	41.3	275.3	270.2	545.5	*48.9	15.0	50.5	*0.8
May 2013	*5.3	245.8	251.1	6.8	31.3	282.3	280.1	562.4	56.1	11.1	50.2	1.2
May 2014	*7.3	223.6	230.9	9.4	48.9	279.8	288.9	568.7	56.4	17.5	49.2	1.7
May 2015	8.7	227.4	236.1	9.0	49.3	285.4	292.4	577.8	50.9	17.3	49.4	1.5
Persons												
May 2012	11.8	393.7	405.6	11.3	80.3	485.9	586.2	1 072.1	48.9	16.5	45.3	1.1
May 2013	17.2	419.5	436.7	11.8	64.5	501.3	610.7	1 111.9	40.8	12.9	45.1	1.1
May 2014	16.6	384.1	400.7	18.8	83.1	483.8	638.1	1 122.0	53.0	17.2	43.1	1.7
May 2015	15.5	392.3	407.8	20.5	99.9	507.7	632.8	1 140.5	56.9	19.7	44.5	1.8
TOTAL												
Males												
May 2012	120.2	211.8	332.0	35.6	69.2	401.2	348.0	749.3	22.9	17.3	53.5	4.8
May 2013	116.1	212.9	329.0	32.0	62.1	391.1	362.7	753.8	21.6	15.9	51.9	4.2
May 2014	111.8	202.7	314.5	39.6	68.5	383.0	374.1	757.0	26.2	17.9	50.6	5.2
May 2015	105.9	203.7	309.5	36.4	78.8	388.3	368.8	757.2	25.6	20.3	51.3	4.8
Females												
May 2012	67.3	279.1	346.5	23.8	62.8	409.3	299.7	709.0	26.1	15.4	57.7	3.4
May 2013	55.5	292.8	348.3	24.1	52.2	400.5	311.6	712.1	30.3	13.0	56.2	3.4
May 2014	56.2	270.0	326.2	29.3	71.7	397.9	318.9	716.8	34.3	18.0	55.5	4.1
May 2015	49.7	284.5	334.2	24.7	68.5	402.8	316.4	719.1	33.2	17.0	56.0	3.4
Persons												
May 2012	187.5	490.9	678.5	59.4	132.1	810.6	647.7	1 458.3	24.1	16.3	55.6	4.1
May 2013	171.6	505.7	677.3	56.1	114.3	791.6	674.3	1 465.9	24.6	14.4	54.0	3.8
May 2014	168.0	472.7	640.7	69.0	140.2	780.9	693.0	1 473.8	29.1	18.0	53.0	4.7
May 2015	155.6	488.2	643.8	61.1	147.3	791.1	685.2	1 476.3	28.2	18.6	53.6	4.1

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

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			Participation 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	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Looking for f/t work			Total
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	51.0	29.5	80.5	8.7	11.4	91.9	16.4	108.3	14.6	12.4	84.8	8.0
Victoria	20.6	20.1	40.6	7.8	8.9	49.5	9.0	58.5	27.5	17.9	84.7	13.4
Queensland	30.1	27.3	57.5	15.5	15.9	73.4	16.0	89.4	33.9	21.7	82.1	17.3
South Australia	9.8	5.4	15.2	4.0	4.3	19.6	*2.0	21.6	29.1	22.1	90.6	18.7
Western Australia	20.2	8.6	28.8	*2.2	*4.0	32.8	7.0	39.8	*9.8	*12.3	82.4	*5.5
Tasmania	3.7	2.4	6.1	*0.7	*1.1	7.3	*0.8	8.1	*16.6	*15.4	89.8	*9.1
Northern Territory	3.3	1.3	4.6	*1.0	*1.0	5.6	*0.6	6.3	*24.2	*18.5	89.8	*16.6
Australian Capital Territory	*1.3	*1.3	2.7	*0.6	*0.6	3.3	*0.5	3.8	*32.5	*19.5	86.3	*16.8
Australia	140.1	95.9	236.0	40.7	47.4	283.4	52.4	335.8	22.5	16.7	84.4	12.1
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	*4.6	108.8	113.3	*3.4	29.8	143.2	216.6	359.7	*42.7	20.8	39.8	*0.9
Victoria	*1.8	106.4	108.2	*5.2	29.6	137.8	162.2	300.0	*74.1	21.5	45.9	*1.7
Queensland	*4.5	82.6	87.1	*5.9	17.6	104.6	116.5	221.1	*57.1	16.8	47.3	*2.7
South Australia	*1.9	29.3	31.2	*1.6	9.3	40.4	42.3	82.8	*45.7	22.9	48.9	*1.9
Western Australia	*2.2	46.1	48.3	*3.2	8.9	57.1	65.4	122.5	*59.4	15.5	46.6	*2.6
Tasmania	*0.5	9.6	10.2	*0.9	2.7	12.9	12.5	25.4	*64.3	21.3	50.8	*3.7
Northern Territory	*0.1	3.4	3.4	*0.2	*0.2	3.6	6.3	9.9	*73.4	*6.4	36.7	*1.7
Australian Capital Territory	*—	6.1	6.1	*—	*1.9	8.0	11.1	19.1	*—	*23.6	41.9	*—
Australia	15.5	392.3	407.8	20.5	99.9	507.7	632.8	1 140.5	56.9	19.7	44.5	1.8
TOTAL												
New South Wales	55.6	138.2	193.8	12.1	41.2	235.0	233.0	468.0	17.9	17.5	50.2	2.6
Victoria	22.4	126.5	148.9	13.1	38.4	187.3	171.2	358.5	36.8	20.5	52.2	3.6
Queensland	34.6	109.9	144.5	21.4	33.5	178.0	132.4	310.5	38.2	18.8	57.3	6.9
South Australia	11.7	34.7	46.4	5.6	13.6	60.0	44.4	104.4	32.3	22.7	57.5	5.4
Western Australia	22.4	54.7	77.1	*5.4	12.9	90.0	72.4	162.3	*19.4	14.3	55.4	*3.3
Tasmania	4.2	12.1	16.3	*1.7	3.9	20.2	13.3	33.5	*28.4	19.2	60.2	*5.0
Northern Territory	3.3	4.7	8.0	*1.2	*1.3	9.3	6.9	16.2	*26.7	*13.8	57.3	*7.5
Australian Capital Territory	*1.3	7.4	8.8	*0.6	2.5	11.3	11.6	22.9	*32.5	22.4	49.4	*2.8
Australia	155.6	488.2	643.8	61.1	147.3	791.1	685.2	1 476.3	28.2	18.6	53.6	4.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN MAY 2015

<i>Labour force status in April 2015</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	4 011.0	123.7	4 134.6	25.9	4 160.5	29.8	4 190.3
Employed Part time	133.3	712.7	846.0	21.1	867.1	54.4	921.5
Employed Total	4 144.3	836.3	4 980.6	47.0	5 027.6	84.2	5 111.9
Unemployed Total	38.4	38.0	76.4	179.7	256.2	58.3	314.5
Labour Force	4 182.7	874.4	5 057.0	226.8	5 283.8	142.6	5 426.4
Not in Labour Force	41.2	52.4	93.6	68.3	161.9	1 919.2	2 081.1
Matched Civilian Population	4 223.9	926.8	5 150.6	295.1	5 445.7	2 061.8	7 507.5
FEMALES							
Employed Full time	2 080.2	180.9	2 261.1	9.5	2 270.6	34.0	2 304.5
Employed Part time	206.0	1 744.6	1 950.6	16.5	1 967.1	85.2	2 052.3
Employed Total	2 286.2	1 925.5	4 211.6	26.0	4 237.6	119.2	4 356.9
Unemployed Total	11.9	49.1	61.0	153.4	214.4	67.3	281.7
Labour Force	2 298.1	1 974.6	4 272.7	179.4	4 452.0	186.6	4 638.6
Not in Labour Force	32.8	105.6	138.4	79.9	218.3	2 822.8	3 041.1
Matched Civilian Population	2 330.9	2 080.2	4 411.1	259.3	4 670.4	3 009.3	7 679.7
PERSONS							
Employed Full time	6 091.2	304.5	6 395.7	35.4	6 431.1	63.8	6 494.9
Employed Part time	339.3	2 457.3	2 796.6	37.6	2 834.2	139.7	2 973.9
Employed Total	6 430.4	2 761.8	9 192.2	73.0	9 265.3	203.5	9 468.7
Unemployed Total	50.3	87.1	137.4	333.1	470.6	125.7	596.2
Labour Force	6 480.7	2 848.9	9 329.7	406.2	9 735.8	329.1	10 065.0
Not in Labour Force	74.0	158.0	232.0	148.2	380.2	4 742.0	5 122.2
Matched Civilian Population	6 554.7	3 007.0	9 561.7	554.4	10 116.1	5 071.1	15 187.2

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

AGGREGATE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
MALES						
May 2012	905.6	69.8	975.4	911.4	69.8	981.2
May 2013	897.9	71.6	969.5	896.6	72.0	968.6
2014						
May	905.5	75.4	980.9	903.6	73.8	977.4
June	905.9	75.1	981.0	913.3	75.7	989.0
July	905.3	75.0	980.4	904.8	73.3	978.1
August	904.3	75.2	979.5	901.3	76.2	977.5
September	903.4	75.7	979.1	902.2	76.4	978.5
October	903.4	76.2	979.6	903.2	76.5	979.7
November	904.7	76.5	981.2	907.0	75.9	982.9
December	907.1	76.7	983.9	901.3	75.5	976.9
2015						
January	909.7	76.9	986.6	913.0	78.8	991.8
February	911.7	77.2	988.9	912.4	76.9	989.4
March	913.2	77.4	990.6	916.6	76.8	993.4
April	914.2	77.6	991.8	912.7	77.3	990.1
May	914.7	77.8	992.5	912.4	78.3	990.6
FEMALES						
May 2012	445.5	167.3	612.9	449.8	167.4	617.3
May 2013	445.6	170.5	616.1	444.9	170.5	615.4
2014						
May	450.0	174.6	624.6	447.2	174.7	622.0
June	450.6	175.2	625.8	453.9	176.2	630.1
July	450.4	175.8	626.2	451.0	174.5	625.5
August	449.3	176.4	625.7	449.9	176.1	626.0
September	448.1	177.1	625.2	447.6	178.0	625.6
October	447.3	178.1	625.3	449.2	177.4	626.6
November	447.3	179.1	626.4	444.6	179.5	624.1
December	448.7	180.0	628.8	441.3	178.7	620.0
2015						
January	451.0	180.8	631.8	457.9	182.7	640.6
February	453.5	181.4	634.9	454.6	181.4	636.0
March	455.7	181.9	637.6	454.5	181.9	636.4
April	457.5	182.3	639.7	458.2	181.3	639.5
May	459.1	182.5	641.6	458.2	182.9	641.1
PERSONS						
May 2012	1 351.1	237.2	1 588.3	1 361.2	237.3	1 598.4
May 2013	1 343.6	242.1	1 585.6	1 341.5	242.6	1 584.0
2014						
May	1 355.5	250.0	1 605.5	1 350.9	248.5	1 599.4
June	1 356.5	250.4	1 606.9	1 367.2	251.9	1 619.1
July	1 355.7	250.9	1 606.6	1 355.8	247.8	1 603.6
August	1 353.6	251.6	1 605.3	1 351.1	252.4	1 603.5
September	1 351.5	252.8	1 604.3	1 349.8	254.4	1 604.2
October	1 350.7	254.2	1 604.9	1 352.4	253.9	1 606.3
November	1 352.1	255.6	1 607.7	1 351.6	255.4	1 607.0
December	1 355.8	256.8	1 612.6	1 342.7	254.2	1 596.9
2015						
January	1 360.7	257.7	1 618.4	1 370.9	261.5	1 632.4
February	1 365.2	258.6	1 623.8	1 367.0	258.3	1 625.3
March	1 368.9	259.3	1 628.2	1 371.1	258.7	1 629.8
April	1 371.7	259.9	1 631.5	1 370.9	258.6	1 629.6
May	1 373.8	260.3	1 634.1	1 370.6	261.2	1 631.8

HOURS WORKED

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

May 2012	501.2	389.6	325.0	110.9	192.1	31.1	np	np	1 598.4
May 2013	499.7	385.2	321.9	112.1	187.6	30.3	np	np	1 584.0
2014									
May	497.7	392.1	331.4	109.6	188.3	30.9	np	np	1 599.4
June	506.5	395.2	332.0	111.2	193.9	31.2	np	np	1 619.1
July	500.7	390.7	328.5	110.2	194.0	31.1	np	np	1 603.6
August	503.1	387.1	329.8	111.3	193.3	30.9	np	np	1 603.5
September	500.9	392.7	326.9	110.3	193.6	31.6	np	np	1 604.2
October	503.7	389.4	328.0	110.7	195.2	31.6	np	np	1 606.3
November	504.3	394.7	321.9	110.4	196.2	31.6	np	np	1 607.0
December	496.8	393.2	325.4	106.9	195.5	31.4	np	np	1 596.9
2015									
January	507.3	400.4	338.6	109.3	196.6	31.7	np	np	1 632.4
February	503.7	400.6	335.2	109.5	195.9	31.8	np	np	1 625.3
March	503.8	404.4	332.9	111.6	196.0	31.7	np	np	1 629.8
April	506.9	403.8	330.7	109.3	198.2	31.3	np	np	1 629.6
May	508.6	400.1	337.4	108.2	197.5	30.8	np	np	1 631.8

TREND

May 2012	494.4	387.7	325.7	110.1	191.5	30.9	19.1	28.9	1 588.3
May 2013	499.9	386.5	324.1	109.0	188.8	30.2	18.9	28.2	1 585.6
2014									
May	501.0	391.5	331.2	110.1	191.9	30.9	20.4	28.5	1 605.5
June	501.9	391.5	330.8	110.5	192.3	31.1	20.2	28.6	1 606.9
July	502.4	391.1	329.7	110.8	192.9	31.2	20.0	28.5	1 606.6
August	502.5	390.7	328.2	110.8	193.6	31.3	19.8	28.4	1 605.3
September	502.5	390.6	326.9	110.5	194.4	31.4	19.7	28.2	1 604.3
October	502.3	391.5	326.7	110.0	195.0	31.5	19.8	28.1	1 604.9
November	502.3	393.3	327.5	109.6	195.4	31.6	19.9	28.0	1 607.7
December	502.6	395.9	329.2	109.4	195.8	31.7	20.1	28.0	1 612.6
2015									
January	503.3	398.4	331.1	109.4	196.1	31.6	20.3	28.1	1 618.4
February	504.2	400.5	332.8	109.4	196.5	31.6	20.5	28.2	1 623.8
March	505.2	402.0	334.1	109.5	196.8	31.5	20.7	28.3	1 628.2
April	506.3	403.0	335.0	109.5	197.1	31.3	20.9	28.4	1 631.5
May	507.3	403.4	335.8	109.4	197.4	31.2	21.0	28.4	1 634.1

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

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
May 2011	337.4	5.3	10.2	352.0	5.5	10.3	350.5	5.5	10.2
May 2012	356.4	5.5	10.6	354.5	5.5	10.5	351.5	5.4	10.3
May 2013	376.6	5.7	11.4	380.8	5.8	11.5	375.8	5.7	11.2
2013									
November	387.7	5.9	11.8	380.8	5.8	11.7	375.5	5.7	11.3
2014									
February	390.1	5.9	11.7	394.5	6.0	11.7	383.3	5.7	12.2
May	404.0	6.1	12.0	394.1	6.0	11.8	387.6	5.8	11.5
August	424.9	6.4	12.5	429.1	6.4	12.5	445.7	6.7	12.7
November	439.4	6.5	12.8	446.3	6.7	13.0	450.8	6.7	12.7
2015									
February	445.0	6.6	12.9	443.6	6.6	13.0	442.7	6.5	13.0
May	443.4	6.6	12.7	440.4	6.5	12.5	431.3	6.4	12.1
FEMALES									
May 2011	487.5	9.1	14.4	483.7	9.0	14.4	475.4	8.8	14.2
May 2012	518.2	9.5	14.9	530.2	9.6	15.2	520.7	9.4	14.9
May 2013	531.4	9.6	15.2	527.3	9.5	15.2	518.1	9.3	14.9
2013									
November	551.1	9.9	15.7	546.6	9.8	15.5	548.6	9.9	15.1
2014									
February	553.9	9.9	15.8	554.7	9.9	15.8	545.4	9.7	16.9
May	565.8	10.0	16.1	559.8	9.9	16.1	551.1	9.7	15.8
August	587.0	10.4	16.7	586.8	10.4	16.6	602.9	10.6	16.5
November	604.7	10.7	17.0	614.4	10.9	17.2	630.3	11.2	16.9
2015									
February	615.0	10.8	17.1	611.2	10.8	17.1	607.2	10.5	17.3
May	618.4	10.8	17.0	617.7	10.8	16.7	608.6	10.5	16.4
PERSONS									
May 2011	825.0	7.0	12.1	835.7	7.1	12.2	825.9	7.0	12.0
May 2012	874.6	7.3	12.6	884.7	7.4	12.6	872.2	7.3	12.4
May 2013	908.0	7.5	13.2	908.1	7.5	13.2	893.9	7.3	12.9
2013									
November	938.9	7.7	13.6	927.3	7.6	13.5	924.1	7.6	13.1
2014									
February	944.0	7.7	13.6	949.3	7.8	13.6	928.7	7.5	14.3
May	969.8	7.9	13.9	953.9	7.8	13.8	938.7	7.6	13.5
August	1 011.9	8.2	14.4	1 015.9	8.2	14.4	1 048.6	8.5	14.5
November	1 044.1	8.4	14.7	1 060.6	8.6	14.9	1 081.1	8.8	14.6
2015									
February	1 060.0	8.5	14.8	1 054.8	8.5	14.9	1 049.9	8.3	15.0
May	1 061.8	8.5	14.7	1 058.1	8.5	14.5	1 039.9	8.3	14.1

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
New South Wales	134.4	6.3	12.2	135.6	6.4	12.0	133.2	6.3	11.6
Victoria	122.7	7.3	13.3	113.9	6.7	12.2	108.2	6.4	11.7
Queensland	89.1	6.7	13.6	90.6	6.8	13.6	89.1	6.7	13.3
South Australia	32.9	7.1	14.3	35.2	7.6	15.2	35.2	7.5	14.9
Western Australia	42.0	5.2	10.7	43.5	5.4	11.1	44.3	5.4	10.9
Tasmania	10.9	7.9	15.8	10.9	7.9	15.9	11.2	8.1	15.5
Northern Territory	2.3	3.0	8.2	2.5	3.2	8.6	3.1	4.0	9.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.3	6.4	10.4	7.6	6.6	10.3	7.0	6.1	10.0
Australia	443.4	6.6	12.7	440.4	6.5	12.5	431.3	6.4	12.1
FEMALES									
New South Wales	190.9	10.7	16.9	192.2	10.7	16.9	186.5	10.4	16.4
Victoria	160.0	11.1	17.5	158.6	11.0	17.3	156.2	10.7	17.1
Queensland	129.0	11.1	17.2	127.7	10.9	16.6	122.9	10.5	16.1
South Australia	46.6	11.6	19.3	48.9	12.0	19.9	50.6	12.4	20.0
Western Australia	67.5	10.5	15.0	66.6	10.4	14.6	66.4	10.2	14.6
Tasmania	17.2	14.4	20.6	17.8	14.9	21.1	17.1	14.3	20.0
Northern Territory	3.2	5.0	8.6	3.2	5.0	8.7	3.1	4.9	8.5
Australian Capital Territory	6.5	6.1	10.6	5.7	5.4	9.8	5.7	5.4	10.0
Australia	618.4	10.8	17.0	617.7	10.8	16.7	608.6	10.5	16.4
PERSONS									
New South Wales	325.3	8.3	14.4	327.8	8.4	14.2	319.7	8.2	13.8
Victoria	282.7	9.0	15.2	272.5	8.7	14.5	264.5	8.4	14.2
Queensland	218.1	8.7	15.3	218.3	8.7	15.0	212.0	8.4	14.6
South Australia	79.6	9.2	16.6	84.1	9.6	17.4	85.8	9.8	17.3
Western Australia	109.5	7.5	12.6	110.1	7.6	12.7	110.8	7.5	12.6
Tasmania	28.2	10.9	18.0	28.8	11.2	18.3	28.2	11.0	17.6
Northern Territory	5.5	3.9	8.4	5.8	4.0	8.6	6.2	4.4	8.9
Australian Capital Territory	13.8	6.3	10.5	13.3	6.0	10.1	12.7	5.7	10.0
Australia	1 061.8	8.5	14.7	1 058.1	8.5	14.5	1 039.9	8.3	14.1

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

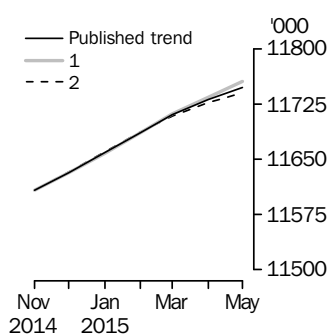
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory 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 June seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the May estimate by:
0.23% for employment
2.20% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The June seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the May estimate by:
0.23% for employment
2.20% for the unemployment rate

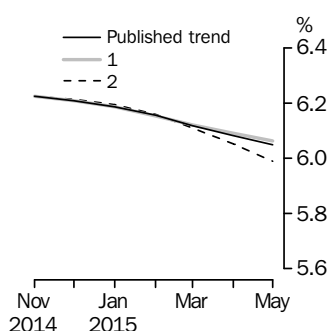
The percentage changes of 0.23% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
	<i>Trend as published</i>	<i>(1) 11 786.6 i.e. rises by 0.23%</i>	<i>(2) 11 732.5 i.e. falls by 0.23%</i>
2015			
February	11 686.1	11 685.7	11 686.6
March	11 710.2	11 711.1	11 708.7
April	11 731.5	11 734.7	11 726.6
May	11 747.2	11 755.7	11 740.6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
	<i>Trend as published</i>	<i>(1) 6.1 i.e. rises by 2.20%</i>	<i>(2) 5.8 i.e. falls by 2.20%</i>
2015			
February	6.2	6.2	6.2
March	6.1	6.1	6.1
April	6.1	6.1	6.1
May	6.0	6.1	6.0

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 26,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% 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, or self-completion online.

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 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS expanded the offer of online electronic collection to 50% of each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication. From September 2013, online electronic collection has been offered to 100% of private dwellings in each incoming rotation group. From April 2014, 100% of private dwellings are being offered online electronic collection.

7 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 (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), 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.

8 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 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

10 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.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final, Revised and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). 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 estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks 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 data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 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. This updated information is included in the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force estimates when they are rebenchmarked.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. From the January 2014 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2006 to December 2013. In addition, estimates from July 1991 to May 2006 were revised to reflect population benchmarks based on ERP revised following the 2011 Census. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2016 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back five years. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The revisions planned for the October 2013, April 2014 and November 2014 issues were not implemented (see *What's New in the Labour Force* in the September 2013 issue and *Changes in this Issue* in the October 2014 issue of this publication). From the February 2015 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues apart from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. 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 months' 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 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 was 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, 2003* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

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 the 2004 issue of *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. 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). In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

21 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.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month. During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700.

24 Due to the use of composite estimation, there was a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates is at the level designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

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 94%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Any original time series can be thought of as a combination of three broad and distinctly different types of behaviour, each representing the impact of certain types of real world events on the information being collected: systematic calendar related events, short-term irregular fluctuations and long-term cyclical behaviour. A multiplicative decomposition model is applied in the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Time Series, where the original time series (O) is considered as the product of the underlying trend

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

(T), a systematic calendar related or seasonal component (S) and an irregular component (I). This can be expressed as $O = T \cdot S \cdot I$. The contributions of each of these behaviours varies from series to series, as well as throughout time for a given series, depending on the nature of the interactions of real world events and the data of interest.

29 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that attempts to measure and remove the effects of systematic calendar related patterns including seasonal variation to reveal how a series changes from period to period. 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.

30 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. From the March 2015 issue of this publication, the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the estimation of seasonal factors for key Labour Force series from February 1978 onwards. While this methodology has addressed short term volatility in the seasonally adjusted series arising from changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program, in general prior corrections and resulting changed seasonal patterns can be identified and measured to a more reliable degree of certainty after three successive observations (in this case after three years). For further details refer to the October and December 2014 issues of this publication.

31 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 the majority 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).

32 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.

33 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 early each year with the results released in this publication shortly thereafter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

34 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.

35 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.

36 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.

37 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

38 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.

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

40 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.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

41 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.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

42 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

43 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
Civ. pop.	civilian population
ERP	estimated resident population
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NILF	not in the Labour Force
Part. rate	participation rate
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Unemp. rate	unemployment rate

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 original, seasonally adjusted and trend 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 ($700,000 \pm 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 \pm 18,000$).

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		
										Males	Females	Persons

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		
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	14.9	12.0	9.4	3.9	6.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.5	13.6	23.5
Part time	'000	9.8	8.5	5.8	2.9	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	8.7	12.7	15.3
Total	'000	18.0	14.9	12.7	5.5	8.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.6	18.9	29.1
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.4	7.6	7.8	3.5	5.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	12.1	10.0	15.9
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.5	5.9	4.5	2.2	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	6.5	8.0	10.4
Total	'000	11.4	9.7	9.2	4.2	6.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	13.9	12.9	19.3
Labour force	'000	18.6	15.4	13.6	6.0	9.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	21.3	19.5	30.1
Not in labour force	'000	18.1	15.1	13.6	5.8	8.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	17.9	22.0	29.4
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.6	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.5	2.7	4.0
Part time	'000	3.9	3.3	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.2	4.8	6.0
Total	'000	4.4	3.5	3.0	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.0	5.2	6.8
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	2.7	2.5	3.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	4.3	3.4	5.4
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.9	3.8	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.5	—	0.6	4.4	4.7	6.4
Total	'000	4.7	4.5	4.4	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	6.1	5.7	8.4
Labour force	'000	4.8	3.9	3.3	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.5	5.6	7.4
Not in labour force	'000	5.9	4.7	3.8	1.8	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.9	6.5	9.0
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.8	6.4	6.2	7.7	4.7	8.1	7.0	14.3	2.9	4.5	2.4
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.6	3.7	0.7	5.2	1.9	1.4	1.1
Total	pts	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.2	2.3	3.5	3.5	4.9	1.6	1.4	1.1
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.1	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes written, telephoned or applied to an employer for work; had an interview with an employer for work; answered an advertisement for a job; checked or registered with a Job Services Australia provider or any other employment agency; taken steps to purchase or start your own business; advertised or tendered for work; and contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes: ■ 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. Excluded are: ■ 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). For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.
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*

Composite Estimation <i>continued</i>	previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 6292.0).
Employed	All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: ■ 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: ■ 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	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	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).
Flow estimates	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.
Full time workers	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.
Gross flows	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. 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. Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to: ■ 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	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

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 System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2014</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 System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2014</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 paragraphs 28 to 33 for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. 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 paragraphs 34 to 37 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: ■ 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: ■ 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: ■ 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: ■ 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS **www.abs.gov.au**