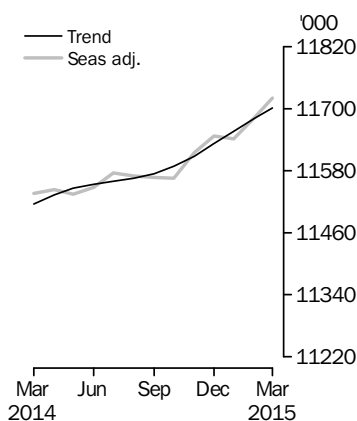


# LABOUR FORCE

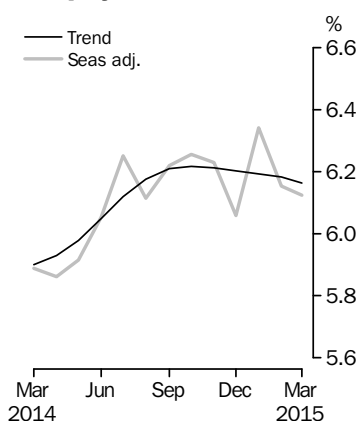
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 16 APR 2015

## Employed Persons



## Unemployment Rate



## KEY FIGURES

	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Feb 15 to Mar 15	Mar 14 to Mar 15
<b>Trend</b>				
Employed persons ('000)	11 679.9	11 700.6	20.7	1.6 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	769.6	768.6	-0.9	6.4 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.2	0.0 pts	0.3 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.7	64.8	0.0 pts	0.2 pts
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>				
Employed persons ('000)	11 682.6	11 720.3	37.7	1.6 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	766.0	764.5	-1.5	5.9 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.1	0.0 pts	0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.7	64.8	0.1 pts	0.1 pts

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,700,600.
- Unemployment decreased to 768,600.
- Unemployment rate remained at 6.2% from a revised February 2015 estimate.
- Participation rate increased less than 0.1 pts to 64.8%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 4.8 million hours to 1,628.7 million hours.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 37,700 to 11,720,300. Full-time employment increased 31,500 to 8,131,400 and part-time employment increased 6,100 to 3,588,900.
- Unemployment decreased 1,500 to 764,500. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 700 to 546,800 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work decreased 2,200 to 217,700.
- Unemployment rate decreased less than 0.1 pts to 6.1% from a revised February 2015 estimate of 6.2%.
- Participation rate increased 0.1 pts to 64.8%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 4.8 million hours (0.3%) to 1,630.4 million hours.

## 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](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au) or Labour Force on Canberra (02) 6252 6525, email [labourforce@abs.gov.au](mailto:labourforce@abs.gov.au).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
April 2015	7 May 2015
May 2015	11 June 2015
June 2015	9 July 2015
July 2015	6 August 2015
August 2015	10 September 2015
September 2015	8 October 2015

## WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

For details regarding new Labour Force outputs, refer to What's new in the Labour Force on page 6. This issue also provides an update on recommendations from the independent technical review into the Labour Force Survey. For details, refer to page 10.

## REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

Seasonally adjusted and trend series in this issue have been revised back to 1978 as a result of the annual seasonal reanalysis (see page 7 for details) and the incorporation of an additional month's original data. This resulted in the seasonally adjusted February 2015 unemployment rate being revised from 6.3% to 6.2%, and employment growth being revised from 15,600 to 42,000 persons. The February 2015 seasonally adjusted estimates include an adjustment for changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program; this adjustment has been revised following the availability of March 2015 data. The independent technical review of the Labour Force Survey noted that there was the possibility of instability in seasonally adjusted estimates in months with changes to the supplementary survey program, such as February.

## 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 FEBRUARY 2015 AND MARCH 2015

	<u>Monthly change</u>	<u>95% Confidence interval</u>	
Total Employment	37 700	-20 300	to 95 700
Total Unemployment	-1 500	-41 900	to 38 900
Unemployment rate	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts	to 0.4 pts
Participation rate	0.1 pts	-0.3 pts	to 0.5 pts

David W. Kalisch  
Australian Statistician

# LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY MARCH 2015

## NATIONAL ESTIMATES

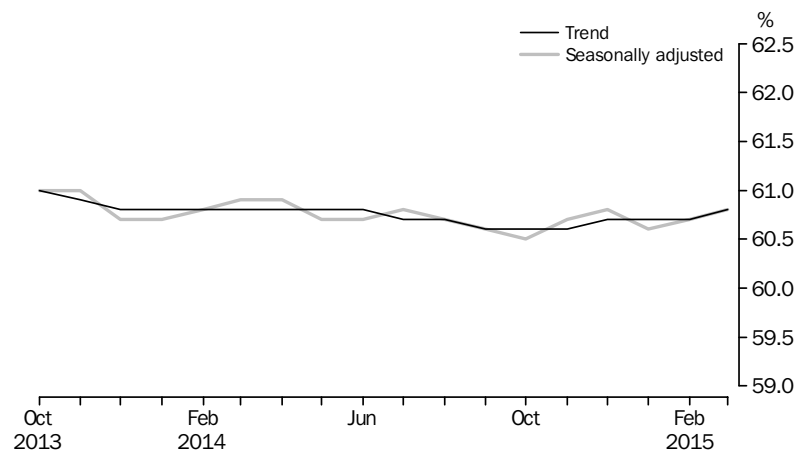
Australia's unemployment rate decreased less than 0.1 percentage points to 6.1% in March 2015 (seasonally adjusted) from a revised February estimate with:

- the number of unemployed persons decreasing by 1,500 to 764,500
- the number of employed persons increasing by 37,700 to 11,720,300, and
- the participation rate increasing 0.1 percentage points to 64.8%.

In trend terms the unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.2% in March 2015. The number of employed persons in March 2015 increased by 20,700 to 11,700,600 and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 900 to 768,600 in trend terms. The trend participation rate increased less than 0.1 percentage points to 64.8% in March 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 to 60.8% (seasonally adjusted) in March 2015. In trend terms, the employment to population ratio increased less than 0.1 percentage points to 60.8%.

### EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, October 2013 to March 2015



Seasonally adjusted full-time employment increased by 31,500 persons to 8,131,400 persons while part-time employment increased by 6,100 to 3,588,900 persons in March 2015. The increase in total employment resulted from:

- an increase in male full-time employment, up 24,800 persons
- an increase in female full-time employment, up 6,700 persons
- an increase in male part-time employment, up 4,300 persons
- an increase in female part-time employment, up 1,900 persons.

Seasonally adjusted aggregate monthly hours worked increased 4.8 million hours (0.3%) in March 2015 to 1,630.4 million hours.

## STATE ESTIMATES

The largest absolute increases in seasonally adjusted employment were in New South Wales (up 26,000 persons) and Victoria (up 10,000 persons). The largest absolute decrease in seasonally adjusted employment was in Queensland (down 7,900 persons).

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

## STATE ESTIMATES *continued*

The largest decreases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate were in South Australia (down 0.4 percentage points), New South Wales (down 0.2 percentage points) and Western Australia (down 0.2 percentage points). The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was in Victoria (up 0.2 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.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, February 2015 and March 2015

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	.....		.....	
	'February	March	'February	March
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0
Victoria	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2
Queensland	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
South Australia	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.4
Western Australia	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5
Tasmania	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Northern Territory	4.2	4.3	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	4.4	4.4	np	np
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>

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.

Movements between February and March 2015 in original terms include impacts from the February Participation, Job search and Mobility supplementary survey. These impacts are reflected in gross flows data between February and March 2015 and should be considered when interpreting the series.

In original terms between February and March 2015 the number of persons employed decreased by 21,700 with gross flows showing a net decrease of 23,200. The decrease shown in the gross flows comprised:

- 80,300 persons whose status changed from employed to unemployed,
- 240,300 persons whose status changed from employed to not in the labour force,
- 131,100 persons whose status changed from unemployed to employed, and
- 166,300 persons whose status changed from not in the labour force to employed.

### GROSS FLOWS *continued*

In original terms between February and March 2015 the number of persons unemployed decreased by 28,300 with gross flows showing a net decrease of 41,700. The decrease shown in the gross flows comprised:

- 131,100 persons whose status changed from unemployed to employed,
- 152,200 persons whose status changed from unemployed to not in the labour force,
- 80,300 persons whose status changed from employed to unemployed, and
- 161,300 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.

### ABOUT THE DATA

There can be statistical volatility in any sample survey and while standard errors provide one measure of statistical volatility, it is not possible to be precise about the impact of statistical volatility for any given estimate. However, the ABS will continue to investigate whether it is possible to modify in future its estimation methodology for Labour Force statistics to reduce its extent. This investigation is consistent with the recommendations of the recent independent review into the Labour Force Survey, but will take some time. Statistical volatility is dampened in the trend estimates, and the ABS encourages users to consider these along with the seasonally adjusted and original series in understanding underlying trends in the labour market.

## WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

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### NEW LABOUR FORCE OUTPUTS

New Labour Force outputs will be implemented with the May 2015 issues (released in June 2015) 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 April 2015 issues will be the final release of the existing monthly Labour Force outputs and the February 2015 issue was the last release of the existing detailed quarterly outputs.

Following the release of the April 2015 outputs, the ABS will publish the same data as at the April 2015 issues according to the new Labour Force spreadsheets and data cubes. This will allow users to fully test systems and become familiar with the new outputs before their official first release with the May 2015 issues (released in June 2015).

Blank templates for the new Labour Force outputs were released in October 2014 attached to the *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, October 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0). These templates reflect the new outputs and are available to assist clients to prepare for the changed outputs. Clients who rely on the Labour Force spreadsheets and data cubes are encouraged to use the templates to ensure that their processes can continue to access the correct data once the new outputs are implemented. This information paper also describes changes that will be made to the tables included in this publication.

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 ensuring that testing of the system producing the new outputs is comprehensive.

# ANNUAL SEASONAL REANALYSIS

## INTRODUCTION

The annual seasonal re-analysis of the Labour Force series was conducted on estimates up to February 2015. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in this issue reflect adjustments made as a result of this re-analysis.

While combined seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, the parameters and prior corrections are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than is possible in the monthly processing cycle. The annual seasonal re-analysis takes into account each additional year's original data and assesses the appropriateness of seasonal adjustment parameters and prior corrections. The average absolute revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates arising from the 2015 annual seasonal reanalysis were small but larger than those seen in recent annual seasonal reanalyses. This is a result of applying specific adjustments for the changed pattern of supplementary surveys to the entire Labour Force series.

## WHAT IS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT?

The Labour Force data are collected monthly or quarterly using the same methods and definitions resulting in an original monthly or quarterly time series.

Seasonal adjustment is applied to some of the original series to remove influences that are:

- systematic and calendar related, for example school leavers joining the labour force every February; or
- systematic and related to holidays which move around between months but which still occur every year, for example Easter.

Systematic and calendar related influences which have the same timing, same direction and similar magnitude every year, are removed to create the seasonally adjusted series. The presence and size of influences due to moving holidays, the variable timing of the commencement of interviews in January and the timing of supplementary surveys are estimated using a regression-ARIMA framework and also removed. The regression-ARIMA framework enables these influences to be accurately estimated. Without accurate estimation of these effects, the seasonal pattern may be obscured, and the seasonal factors may be less accurate.

## REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

In common with similar countries (e.g. Canada), responses to the main Labour Force Survey are affected to some extent by the supplementary surveys conducted by the ABS in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey. The effects vary, depending on the topics covered by the supplementary surveys and their length. For many years, most of these supplementary surveys were run in the same month each year. As a result, any effects on the original Labour Force estimates caused by having different supplementary surveys in different months had been largely removed from the seasonally adjusted estimates by the seasonal adjustment process.

In late 2014, the ABS systematically assessed the effects of each supplementary survey on the seasonally adjusted Labour Force estimates, including aggregate monthly hours worked. Significant effects were found for some supplementary surveys, with little or no measurable impact caused by others. As a result of this analysis, an approach was developed to re-estimate the seasonality of the Labour Force data with specific adjustments made for the changed pattern of supplementary surveys. This approach was adopted for the October 2014 Labour Force release for most seasonally adjusted series, and the December 2014 Labour Force release for aggregate monthly hours worked.

### REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS *continued*

Prior to the 2015 annual seasonal reanalysis, these adjustments were applied to Labour Force series (other than aggregate monthly hours worked) for the period December 2013 onwards only. These adjustments for the effect of supplementary surveys have now been applied, where necessary, to the entire time series from February 1978.

The independent technical review into the Labour Force Survey in 2014 recommended a review of aspects of the methodology adopted to account for the effects of supplementary surveys including:

- Validating the timing of supplementary surveys included in the model. This was completed prior to the commencement of the 2015 annual seasonal reanalysis and the results incorporated into the reanalysis.
- Implementing the methodology for estimates prior to December 2013. This has been completed and the methodology to account for the effects of supplementary surveys has been applied to the Labour Force time series back to February 1978.
- Independently estimating the adjustments for all state/territory level series. The investigation demonstrated that independently estimating adjustments at the state/territory level did not yield superior results to the current methodology of using the Australia level adjustment as a proxy. This reflects that state/territory estimates are more variable than the comparable Australian level estimates and supplementary survey effects can not be as reliably identified. As a result, no change to the methodology for estimating the adjustments at the state/territory level has been made.
- Adjusting the weight applied to each supplementary survey based on the proportion of the Labour Force sample responding (as opposed to sample selected). While the investigation into this refinement has not been completed, initial analysis indicates that this does not have a significant impact on the adjustments. This will be further considered as part of the 2016 annual seasonal reanalysis.

In addition to the revisions due to the annual seasonal reanalysis, the adjustment for the February 2015 supplementary survey was re-estimated taking into account the additional observation for March 2015. This contributed to the impact, describe below, observed for the February 2015 data.

### IMPACT ON THE LABOUR FORCE DATA

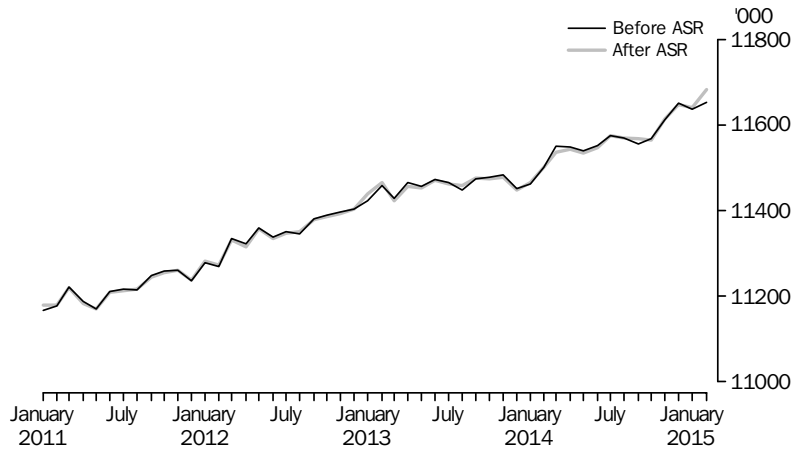
The overall impact of the annual seasonal reanalysis (including the revision described above to the adjustment for the February 2015 supplementary survey) on the Labour Force data for the period February 1978 to February 2015 was, for the most part, minimal. The seasonally adjusted employed persons level series changed by an average absolute monthly value of 5,200 persons, with the largest revision of 60,300 persons occurring in July 1991. This revision is attributable to the adjustment to account for the changed timing of the Weekly Earnings of Employees supplementary survey which was conducted in July 1991 instead of the usual August month due to that year's Census of Population and Housing. Revisions include the impact of both the normal seasonal adjustment process and the results of the annual seasonal reanalysis. The employed persons trend series changed by an average absolute monthly value of 3,900 persons.



## ANNUAL SEASONAL REANALYSIS *continued*

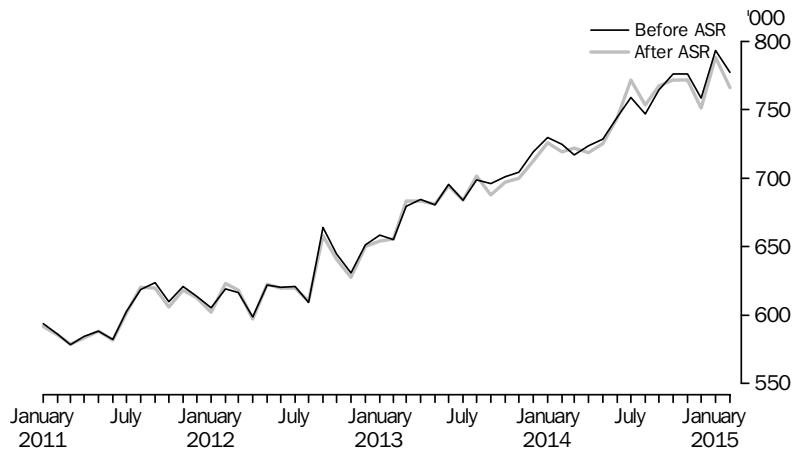
IMPACT ON THE LABOUR  
FORCE DATA *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Seasonally adjusted



The unemployed persons seasonally adjusted level series for the period February 1978 to February 2015 changed by an average absolute monthly value of 1,800 persons, with the largest revision of 15,600 persons occurring in July 1983. The unemployed persons trend series changed by an average absolute monthly value of 1,200 persons.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Seasonally adjusted



FURTHER INFORMATION

For any queries regarding the annual seasonal reanalysis contact Labour Force Estimates on Canberra 02 6252 6525, or via email at [labourforce@abs.gov.au](mailto:labourforce@abs.gov.au) or Time Series Analysis Section on Canberra 02 6252 6345 or via email at [time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au](mailto:time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au).

# UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW

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## 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 this publication. This note provides an update on recommendations 8 and 9 of the review which related to the use of composite estimation and the Labour Force computing system respectively.

## COMPOSITE ESTIMATION

Recommendation 8 of the review and the ABS response are:

*Recommendation 8:* An ongoing program should be established to systematically re-calculate the weights underlying composite estimation. The frequency of re-calculation should be based on an analysis of the effects of the changes in the weights between 2007 and the current time.

*ABS Response in December 2014:* Agree and is in progress with findings to be reported by April 2015.

*Update for April 2015:* The sample for the LFS is divided into eight roughly equal segments, known as rotation groups. Each rotation group is a representative random sample of the Australian population in its own right. Every month, one group is rotated into the sample while another rotates out. The newly rotated-in group stays in sample for eight months until it is rotated out. This new rotation group generally comes from the same geographic area as the outgoing one. Under this approach seven-eighths of the sample is common between successive months. This provides stability in the estimates of movement, while ensuring that no dwelling is retained in the sample for more than eight months, and that the sample reflects change over time in the dwelling population (such as construction of new dwellings).

In May 2007 a new estimation methodology, called composite estimation, was introduced to the LFS to improve the accuracy of level and movement estimates. Composite estimation was subsequently applied to all estimates from July 1991.

Composite estimation improves the accuracy of the current month's estimates by utilising the strong correlation between overlapping samples across months. It does this by applying a different factor for each rotation group in the current month as well as for the preceding six months. The composite weights from this process are then adjusted further to align with the current month's population benchmarks to produce the final weight for each current month's observation. This final weight is used to produce the estimates. For more information about composite estimation see paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes.

Previous investigations have found that composite estimation results in a reduction in the standard error (a measure of variability) of around 8% for estimates of level (point-in-time) and 5% for estimates of movement.

The composite estimation factors applied to each observation, based on their rotation group and time in survey, were calculated in 2007 but have not been updated since. An analysis was conducted using recent LFS data, to determine whether updating these factors would further improve the accuracy of the estimates. The analysis showed that updating the factors resulted in marginal changes to accuracy. As such, it was concluded

## UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW *continued*

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### COMPOSITE ESTIMATION *continued*

that the current factors are still appropriate. It is planned that this analysis will be repeated with each new sample design (currently undertaken every five years).

### LABOUR FORCE COMPUTING SYSTEM

Recommendation 9 of the review and the ABS response are:

*Recommendation 9:* The LFS system and associated collection systems need to be replaced so that proposed changes to the LFS can be formally assessed (e.g. through splitting the sample and comparing responses to new and old questionnaires). As an interim measure, a separate means of storing seasonal factors in the LFS system should be implemented so changed seasonal adjustment methods can be tested without impinging on the LFS production environment and that the seasonal factors from the SEASABS production system can be used selectively, if required.

*ABS Response in December 2014:* Agree but further work required before implementation to determine the feasibility and cost of the interim measure and system replacement. An update will be included with the March 2015 publication.

*Update for April 2015:* It is recognised that the ABS's current statistical infrastructure is aged and fragile which increases the risk of errors. However, due to the commitment of ABS staff the high quality of statistical output is maintained with relatively few errors in released estimates. The ABS is working with the government on a plan which will transform the way in which the organisation works, in particular to better manage risk to quality, enable more timely response to new information requirements and achieve efficiencies. The transformation will include the introduction of a best practice, consistent enterprise wide approach to data capture, production, use and dissemination. It is planned to replace the current LFS system and associated collection systems as part of this transformation. All replacement systems will be thoroughly tested before they are implemented.

In the meantime targeted enhancements have been made to the LFS system to improve reliability and efficiency. Data, metadata and code are now better separated and issues that had hampered the testing and release of new content in the past have been resolved. A further set of enhancements is planned to coincide with the release of the new outputs from the LFS. For further information on new Labour Force outputs, refer to "What's new in the Labour Force".

The associated collection systems, used by LFS and other household collections, have also undergone a number of targeted improvements to address the main areas of risk, reliability and efficiency. These improvements have been progressively implemented over the last year.

Recommendation 9 of the review specifically mentioned the seasonal adjustment process. While the suggestion ("a separate means of storing seasonal factors in the LFS system should be implemented") cannot be implemented in the current system, processes have been implemented to enable investigations into seasonal adjustment methods to be undertaken in a test environment rather than the production environment. This addresses one of the main concerns behind the recommendation and these processes have been successfully used in refining Labour Force supplementary survey prior corrections in the annual seasonal reanalysis incorporated with this issue.

## UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW *continued*

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LABOUR FORCE  
COMPUTING SYSTEM  
*continued*

While the ABS is not currently able to implement all desired system enhancements, significant steps have been taken to improve the LFS system and associated collection and seasonal adjustment systems, and reduce the risk of a system issue impacting the Labour Force estimates. However, any substantial change to these systems will depend on decisions about the broader ABS transformation.

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

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	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		%	%	
MALES									
March 2012	5 146.6	1 002.7	6 149.4	253.2	320.6	6 469.9	4.7	5.0	71.8
March 2013	5 172.8	1 032.3	6 205.1	294.5	366.0	6 571.1	5.4	5.6	71.6
2014									
March	5 154.4	1 079.3	6 233.7	309.9	384.5	6 618.2	5.7	5.8	70.9
April	5 164.7	1 077.8	6 242.5	311.2	387.0	6 629.5	5.7	5.8	70.9
May	5 172.6	1 075.5	6 248.1	314.2	392.0	6 640.1	5.7	5.9	70.9
June	5 177.3	1 073.7	6 250.9	317.9	398.3	6 649.2	5.8	6.0	70.9
July	5 180.2	1 073.2	6 253.4	321.1	404.0	6 657.4	5.8	6.1	70.9
August	5 183.1	1 074.6	6 257.7	323.0	407.9	6 665.5	5.9	6.1	70.9
September	5 186.8	1 077.2	6 264.0	323.9	410.1	6 674.1	5.9	6.1	70.9
October	5 193.0	1 079.8	6 272.8	324.7	411.4	6 684.2	5.9	6.2	70.9
November	5 202.3	1 081.6	6 283.9	326.0	412.6	6 696.5	5.9	6.2	71.0
December	5 213.6	1 083.6	6 297.2	327.7	414.2	6 711.4	5.9	6.2	71.0
2015									
January	5 226.0	1 086.0	6 312.0	329.3	415.9	6 727.9	5.9	6.2	71.1
February	5 238.3	1 088.5	6 326.8	330.7	417.3	6 744.1	5.9	6.2	71.1
March	5 249.7	1 090.8	6 340.5	331.6	417.9	6 758.3	5.9	6.2	71.2
FEMALES									
March 2012	2 806.7	2 352.2	5 158.9	179.5	292.0	5 451.0	6.0	5.4	58.8
March 2013	2 834.1	2 408.5	5 242.6	194.9	306.4	5 548.9	6.4	5.5	58.8
2014									
March	2 837.8	2 444.1	5 281.9	218.3	337.7	5 619.5	7.1	6.0	58.5
April	2 846.1	2 444.6	5 290.7	219.1	340.1	5 630.7	7.1	6.0	58.6
May	2 852.8	2 445.6	5 298.4	219.8	342.4	5 640.8	7.2	6.1	58.6
June	2 855.8	2 447.4	5 303.2	220.6	345.6	5 648.8	7.2	6.1	58.6
July	2 854.7	2 450.8	5 305.5	221.5	349.5	5 655.0	7.2	6.2	58.6
August	2 851.5	2 455.9	5 307.4	221.7	353.4	5 660.8	7.2	6.2	58.6
September	2 848.0	2 462.5	5 310.5	220.5	356.1	5 666.6	7.2	6.3	58.6
October	2 846.1	2 470.1	5 316.2	218.5	357.0	5 673.1	7.1	6.3	58.5
November	2 846.8	2 477.7	5 324.5	216.7	356.2	5 680.7	7.1	6.3	58.5
December	2 850.0	2 484.6	5 334.6	215.6	354.8	5 689.4	7.0	6.2	58.5
2015									
January	2 854.0	2 490.5	5 344.5	215.2	353.5	5 698.0	7.0	6.2	58.5
February	2 858.1	2 495.1	5 353.2	215.2	352.3	5 705.4	7.0	6.2	58.5
March	2 862.0	2 498.2	5 360.2	215.3	350.8	5 710.9	7.0	6.1	58.5
PERSONS									
March 2012	7 953.4	3 354.9	11 308.3	432.7	612.6	11 920.9	5.2	5.1	65.2
March 2013	8 006.9	3 440.7	11 447.6	489.5	672.3	12 120.0	5.8	5.5	65.1
2014									
March	7 992.2	3 523.4	11 515.6	528.2	722.1	12 237.7	6.2	5.9	64.6
April	8 010.8	3 522.4	11 533.1	530.3	727.1	12 260.2	6.2	5.9	64.6
May	8 025.4	3 521.1	11 546.5	534.0	734.4	12 280.8	6.2	6.0	64.7
June	8 033.1	3 521.1	11 554.1	538.5	743.9	12 298.0	6.3	6.0	64.7
July	8 034.9	3 524.0	11 559.0	542.6	753.5	12 312.5	6.3	6.1	64.7
August	8 034.6	3 530.5	11 565.1	544.7	761.3	12 326.4	6.3	6.2	64.7
September	8 034.8	3 539.7	11 574.5	544.4	766.3	12 340.7	6.3	6.2	64.7
October	8 039.1	3 549.9	11 589.0	543.2	768.4	12 357.3	6.3	6.2	64.6
November	8 049.2	3 559.3	11 608.5	542.7	768.7	12 377.2	6.3	6.2	64.7
December	8 063.6	3 568.2	11 631.8	543.3	769.0	12 400.8	6.3	6.2	64.7
2015									
January	8 080.0	3 576.5	11 656.5	544.6	769.3	12 425.9	6.3	6.2	64.7
February	8 096.4	3 583.5	11 679.9	545.9	769.6	12 449.5	6.3	6.2	64.7
March	8 111.6	3 589.0	11 700.6	546.9	768.6	12 469.3	6.3	6.2	64.8

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

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	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		%	%	
MALES									
March 2012	5 153.9	992.4	6 146.3	259.3	327.3	6 473.7	4.8	5.1	71.8
March 2013	5 164.1	1 024.1	6 188.2	306.9	376.2	6 564.4	5.6	5.7	71.5
2014									
March	5 151.6	1 100.0	6 251.6	299.9	376.6	6 628.2	5.5	5.7	71.0
April	5 172.7	1 080.1	6 252.8	310.1	386.6	6 639.4	5.7	5.8	71.0
May	5 178.2	1 058.9	6 237.1	314.3	385.7	6 622.8	5.7	5.8	70.7
June	5 166.0	1 074.8	6 240.8	321.9	402.6	6 643.4	5.9	6.1	70.9
July	5 192.6	1 069.7	6 262.3	327.4	416.9	6 679.2	5.9	6.2	71.2
August	5 186.0	1 077.8	6 263.7	320.9	401.6	6 665.3	5.8	6.0	70.9
September	5 176.8	1 080.5	6 257.3	322.9	407.8	6 665.1	5.9	6.1	70.8
October	5 180.9	1 080.6	6 261.5	317.2	410.5	6 672.0	5.8	6.2	70.8
November	5 211.9	1 084.9	6 296.7	332.7	419.8	6 716.5	6.0	6.2	71.2
December	5 227.1	1 071.6	6 298.7	326.4	400.6	6 699.3	5.9	6.0	70.9
2015									
January	5 202.7	1 091.6	6 294.3	330.5	427.3	6 721.6	6.0	6.4	71.0
February	5 241.2	1 089.3	6 330.5	330.5	416.0	6 746.5	5.9	6.2	71.1
March	5 266.0	1 093.6	6 359.6	330.7	415.7	6 775.3	5.9	6.1	71.3
FEMALES									
March 2012	2 810.5	2 373.6	5 184.0	181.5	291.0	5 475.0	6.1	5.3	59.0
March 2013	2 819.3	2 414.6	5 234.0	193.9	306.8	5 540.8	6.4	5.5	58.7
2014									
March	2 845.0	2 439.5	5 284.5	216.5	345.3	5 629.8	7.1	6.1	58.6
April	2 840.9	2 449.4	5 290.3	213.0	332.0	5 622.3	7.0	5.9	58.5
May	2 856.4	2 440.9	5 297.3	219.3	339.4	5 636.7	7.1	6.0	58.6
June	2 861.4	2 445.0	5 306.4	219.6	341.5	5 647.9	7.1	6.0	58.6
July	2 859.5	2 453.0	5 312.5	225.0	354.9	5 667.4	7.3	6.3	58.7
August	2 849.7	2 456.7	5 306.4	223.3	351.9	5 658.2	7.3	6.2	58.5
September	2 840.0	2 470.0	5 310.0	223.2	359.3	5 669.3	7.3	6.3	58.6
October	2 854.0	2 449.5	5 303.4	216.7	361.2	5 664.6	7.1	6.4	58.4
November	2 831.7	2 485.9	5 317.7	211.3	351.7	5 669.4	6.9	6.2	58.4
December	2 855.6	2 493.0	5 348.7	216.9	350.6	5 699.3	7.1	6.2	58.6
2015									
January	2 855.3	2 491.1	5 346.4	216.3	360.8	5 707.1	7.0	6.3	58.6
February	2 858.7	2 493.4	5 352.1	215.5	350.1	5 702.2	7.0	6.1	58.5
March	2 865.4	2 495.3	5 360.7	216.1	348.9	5 709.5	7.0	6.1	58.4
PERSONS									
March 2012	7 964.4	3 366.0	11 330.4	440.8	618.3	11 948.7	5.2	5.2	65.3
March 2013	7 983.4	3 438.8	11 422.2	500.9	683.0	12 105.2	5.9	5.6	65.0
2014									
March	7 996.5	3 539.6	11 536.1	516.4	721.9	12 258.0	6.1	5.9	64.7
April	8 013.6	3 529.5	11 543.1	523.1	718.6	12 261.7	6.1	5.9	64.6
May	8 034.6	3 499.8	11 534.4	533.6	725.2	12 259.6	6.2	5.9	64.6
June	8 027.3	3 519.8	11 547.2	541.5	744.2	12 291.3	6.3	6.1	64.7
July	8 052.1	3 522.7	11 574.8	552.3	771.8	12 346.6	6.4	6.3	64.9
August	8 035.6	3 534.5	11 570.1	544.2	753.5	12 323.6	6.3	6.1	64.6
September	8 016.8	3 550.5	11 567.3	546.1	767.1	12 334.4	6.4	6.2	64.6
October	8 034.8	3 530.1	11 564.9	533.9	771.7	12 336.6	6.2	6.3	64.5
November	8 043.6	3 570.8	11 614.4	544.0	771.5	12 385.9	6.3	6.2	64.7
December	8 082.7	3 564.7	11 647.4	543.3	751.2	12 398.6	6.3	6.1	64.7
2015									
January	8 058.0	3 582.7	11 640.7	546.8	788.1	12 428.7	6.4	6.3	64.7
February	8 099.9	3 582.7	11 682.6	546.1	766.0	12 448.7	6.3	6.2	64.7
March	8 131.4	3 588.9	11 720.3	546.8	764.5	12 484.8	6.3	6.1	64.8

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

	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	
MALES											
March 2012	5 142.1	1 001.8	6 143.9	265.5	342.7	6 486.6	2 527.7	9 014.3	4.9	5.3	72.0
March 2013	5 155.8	1 034.0	6 189.8	312.3	390.8	6 580.6	2 595.4	9 176.0	5.7	5.9	71.7
2014											
March	5 145.6	1 111.8	6 257.5	304.2	390.8	6 648.2	2 693.1	9 341.3	5.6	5.9	71.2
April	5 173.5	1 097.6	6 271.1	304.2	379.8	6 651.0	2 700.5	9 351.5	5.6	5.7	71.1
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
FEMALES											
March 2012	2 794.7	2 393.3	5 188.0	190.1	316.7	5 504.7	3 771.7	9 276.4	6.4	5.8	59.3
March 2013	2 806.3	2 435.4	5 241.7	203.0	334.2	5 576.0	3 863.9	9 439.8	6.7	6.0	59.1
2014											
March	2 833.1	2 461.2	5 294.2	226.2	376.8	5 671.0	3 935.4	9 606.4	7.4	6.6	59.0
April	2 821.3	2 479.3	5 300.6	211.9	334.5	5 635.1	3 981.2	9 616.4	7.0	5.9	58.6
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
PERSONS											
March 2012	7 936.8	3 395.2	11 331.9	455.6	659.4	11 991.3	6 299.4	18 290.7	5.4	5.5	65.6
March 2013	7 962.1	3 469.5	11 431.5	515.3	725.0	12 156.6	6 459.3	18 615.8	6.1	6.0	65.3
2014											
March	7 978.7	3 573.0	11 551.7	530.3	767.5	12 319.2	6 628.5	18 947.7	6.2	6.2	65.0
April	7 994.8	3 576.9	11 571.7	516.1	714.4	12 286.1	6 681.8	18 967.8	6.1	5.8	64.8
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

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 unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
March 2012	1 605.7	1 921.7	98.7	4.9	69.8	1 611.1	1 917.5	98.3	4.9	69.6	2 895.1
March 2013	1 624.0	1 957.7	111.6	5.4	70.5	1 622.3	1 952.1	117.0	5.7	70.5	2 933.7
2014											
March	1 599.0	1 952.6	109.9	5.3	69.2	1 599.2	1 958.4	98.7	4.8	69.0	2 982.6
April	1 608.7	1 957.4	110.6	5.3	69.3	1 606.6	1 965.3	108.4	5.2	69.5	2 985.8
May	1 618.9	1 961.1	112.6	5.4	69.4	1 615.1	1 953.7	119.3	5.8	69.4	2 989.0
June	1 627.7	1 963.7	114.9	5.5	69.5	1 621.8	1 957.7	119.3	5.7	69.4	2 992.2
July	1 634.8	1 966.1	116.6	5.6	69.5	1 657.4	1 971.4	116.8	5.6	69.7	2 996.3
August	1 639.5	1 969.0	117.4	5.6	69.5	1 636.3	1 969.9	115.6	5.5	69.5	3 000.4
September	1 641.1	1 971.3	118.2	5.7	69.6	1 634.5	1 972.6	117.0	5.6	69.5	3 004.5
October	1 640.4	1 972.6	119.7	5.7	69.5	1 632.8	1 963.8	115.5	5.6	69.1	3 008.6
November	1 639.1	1 972.7	122.3	5.8	69.5	1 647.5	1 984.4	125.5	5.9	70.0	3 012.7
December	1 638.6	1 972.8	125.1	6.0	69.5	1 652.0	1 977.1	121.7	5.8	69.6	3 016.8
2015											
January	1 639.1	1 973.4	127.3	6.1	69.5	1 616.1	1 960.9	134.6	6.4	69.3	3 022.3
February	1 640.3	1 974.5	128.9	6.1	69.5	1 641.8	1 968.6	128.6	6.1	69.3	3 027.7
March	1 641.5	1 975.9	129.8	6.2	69.5	1 650.0	1 987.8	125.8	6.0	69.7	3 033.2
FEMALES											
March 2012	893.6	1 602.3	88.2	5.2	56.4	891.8	1 618.4	76.3	4.5	56.5	2 997.9
March 2013	915.0	1 643.2	92.9	5.3	57.1	911.5	1 638.3	93.1	5.4	56.9	3 041.0
2014											
March	911.6	1 657.4	100.5	5.7	56.9	917.4	1 659.7	102.6	5.8	57.0	3 090.2
April	913.8	1 658.1	100.6	5.7	56.9	916.2	1 661.5	99.4	5.6	56.9	3 093.3
May	914.9	1 657.3	101.6	5.8	56.8	916.7	1 653.6	99.0	5.6	56.6	3 096.4
June	914.0	1 655.9	103.3	5.9	56.7	911.4	1 659.8	101.0	5.7	56.8	3 099.5
July	910.7	1 655.1	105.3	6.0	56.7	908.9	1 651.0	108.0	6.1	56.7	3 103.5
August	905.7	1 655.2	107.2	6.1	56.7	908.9	1 658.6	107.2	6.1	56.8	3 107.4
September	900.6	1 656.3	108.4	6.1	56.7	904.6	1 646.4	111.3	6.3	56.5	3 111.3
October	896.8	1 658.3	108.8	6.2	56.7	897.1	1 663.9	108.6	6.1	56.9	3 115.5
November	895.4	1 660.7	108.5	6.1	56.7	886.6	1 663.9	108.0	6.1	56.8	3 119.7
December	896.4	1 663.2	108.2	6.1	56.7	891.5	1 663.3	106.0	6.0	56.6	3 123.9
2015											
January	899.2	1 665.4	108.0	6.1	56.7	897.9	1 661.6	107.4	6.1	56.5	3 129.5
February	902.9	1 667.4	108.0	6.1	56.6	910.1	1 666.4	111.8	6.3	56.7	3 135.1
March	907.1	1 669.7	107.8	6.1	56.6	913.1	1 673.2	106.0	6.0	56.6	3 140.6
PERSONS											
March 2012	2 499.3	3 524.0	186.9	5.0	63.0	2 502.8	3 535.9	174.7	4.7	63.0	5 892.9
March 2013	2 539.0	3 600.9	204.4	5.4	63.7	2 533.7	3 590.3	210.0	5.5	63.6	5 974.6
2014											
March	2 510.5	3 610.0	210.3	5.5	62.9	2 516.7	3 618.1	201.4	5.3	62.9	6 072.8
April	2 522.5	3 615.4	211.2	5.5	63.0	2 522.8	3 626.8	207.7	5.4	63.1	6 079.1
May	2 533.8	3 618.3	214.2	5.6	63.0	2 531.8	3 607.2	218.3	5.7	62.9	6 085.4
June	2 541.7	3 619.6	218.2	5.7	63.0	2 533.2	3 617.5	220.3	5.7	63.0	6 091.7
July	2 545.5	3 621.2	221.9	5.8	63.0	2 566.3	3 622.4	224.8	5.8	63.1	6 099.8
August	2 545.2	3 624.2	224.6	5.8	63.0	2 545.2	3 628.5	222.8	5.8	63.1	6 107.8
September	2 541.7	3 627.6	226.6	5.9	63.0	2 539.1	3 619.1	228.3	5.9	62.9	6 115.8
October	2 537.2	3 630.9	228.5	5.9	63.0	2 529.9	3 627.7	224.2	5.8	62.9	6 124.1
November	2 534.5	3 633.5	230.9	6.0	63.0	2 534.2	3 648.4	233.5	6.0	63.3	6 132.4
December	2 535.0	3 635.9	233.2	6.0	63.0	2 543.5	3 640.4	227.7	5.9	63.0	6 140.7
2015											
January	2 538.3	3 638.8	235.3	6.1	63.0	2 513.9	3 622.5	242.0	6.3	62.8	6 151.7
February	2 543.2	3 642.0	236.8	6.1	63.0	2 551.9	3 635.0	240.4	6.2	62.9	6 162.8
March	2 548.6	3 645.6	237.6	6.1	63.0	2 563.1	3 661.0	231.8	6.0	63.1	6 173.8



## 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 unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
March 2012	1 262.2	1 526.8	83.3	5.2	71.8	1 262.0	1 519.3	90.3	5.6	71.7	2 243.9
March 2013	1 264.4	1 536.0	93.3	5.7	71.4	1 274.6	1 535.7	91.6	5.6	71.3	2 282.4
2014											
March	1 260.8	1 537.9	101.7	6.2	70.5	1 255.7	1 536.0	103.6	6.3	70.4	2 327.9
April	1 261.2	1 540.4	102.0	6.2	70.5	1 266.5	1 539.7	104.5	6.4	70.5	2 330.9
May	1 261.7	1 544.3	103.5	6.3	70.6	1 266.2	1 546.8	93.0	5.7	70.3	2 333.9
June	1 261.4	1 548.8	106.1	6.4	70.8	1 261.7	1 543.7	108.1	6.5	70.7	2 337.0
July	1 260.3	1 553.1	108.8	6.5	71.0	1 256.1	1 558.6	113.4	6.8	71.4	2 340.7
August	1 259.4	1 557.1	111.2	6.7	71.2	1 262.1	1 558.6	110.5	6.6	71.2	2 344.5
September	1 259.9	1 560.9	112.5	6.7	71.3	1 261.0	1 563.3	114.3	6.8	71.4	2 348.3
October	1 262.8	1 565.4	112.3	6.7	71.3	1 257.8	1 558.5	110.6	6.6	71.0	2 351.7
November	1 268.2	1 571.3	110.8	6.6	71.4	1 263.7	1 572.7	113.4	6.7	71.6	2 355.2
December	1 274.7	1 578.3	108.9	6.5	71.5	1 278.0	1 575.7	105.8	6.3	71.3	2 358.6
2015											
January	1 281.6	1 586.1	107.0	6.3	71.6	1 282.7	1 585.6	110.8	6.5	71.8	2 363.4
February	1 288.0	1 593.7	105.3	6.2	71.8	1 288.8	1 596.0	102.1	6.0	71.7	2 368.2
March	1 293.8	1 600.5	103.5	6.1	71.9	1 297.6	1 606.8	102.9	6.0	72.0	2 373.0
FEMALES											
March 2012	676.1	1 296.3	80.0	5.8	59.0	675.0	1 299.9	83.2	6.0	59.2	2 334.4
March 2013	681.8	1 310.3	81.1	5.8	58.6	675.3	1 305.1	79.6	5.7	58.3	2 375.6
2014											
March	690.1	1 318.3	93.4	6.6	58.3	695.2	1 321.0	94.5	6.7	58.5	2 420.8
April	693.5	1 318.5	94.5	6.7	58.3	695.6	1 312.4	92.7	6.6	58.0	2 423.6
May	696.1	1 319.5	95.4	6.7	58.3	694.7	1 326.1	97.0	6.8	58.7	2 426.4
June	697.5	1 320.7	96.5	6.8	58.3	701.6	1 317.9	92.2	6.5	58.0	2 429.3
July	698.1	1 322.2	97.6	6.9	58.3	694.6	1 324.3	99.1	7.0	58.5	2 433.1
August	698.4	1 324.8	98.5	6.9	58.4	697.6	1 323.4	101.0	7.1	58.4	2 437.0
September	698.3	1 328.4	98.7	6.9	58.5	697.3	1 328.6	96.7	6.8	58.4	2 440.8
October	697.8	1 333.2	97.9	6.8	58.5	699.5	1 331.7	99.9	7.0	58.6	2 444.6
November	696.5	1 338.5	96.2	6.7	58.6	698.9	1 329.9	95.9	6.7	58.2	2 448.3
December	694.8	1 343.4	94.2	6.6	58.6	696.1	1 357.4	94.6	6.5	59.2	2 452.1
2015											
January	692.9	1 347.6	92.3	6.4	58.6	689.9	1 345.9	93.5	6.5	58.6	2 456.7
February	691.1	1 350.9	90.7	6.3	58.6	688.7	1 350.9	85.2	5.9	58.3	2 461.3
March	689.5	1 353.1	89.5	6.2	58.6	690.9	1 350.2	92.2	6.4	58.5	2 465.9
PERSONS											
March 2012	1 938.3	2 823.1	163.3	5.5	65.2	1 937.0	2 819.1	173.5	5.8	65.4	4 578.4
March 2013	1 946.2	2 846.4	174.4	5.8	64.9	1 949.8	2 840.8	171.2	5.7	64.7	4 658.1
2014											
March	1 951.0	2 856.2	195.1	6.4	64.3	1 950.9	2 857.0	198.0	6.5	64.3	4 748.6
April	1 954.7	2 858.9	196.5	6.4	64.3	1 962.1	2 852.1	197.2	6.5	64.1	4 754.5
May	1 957.9	2 863.9	199.0	6.5	64.3	1 960.9	2 873.0	190.1	6.2	64.3	4 760.4
June	1 959.0	2 869.5	202.6	6.6	64.4	1 963.2	2 861.6	200.3	6.5	64.2	4 766.3
July	1 958.4	2 875.4	206.4	6.7	64.6	1 950.7	2 882.8	212.5	6.9	64.8	4 773.9
August	1 957.8	2 881.9	209.7	6.8	64.7	1 959.7	2 882.0	211.5	6.8	64.7	4 781.5
September	1 958.2	2 889.3	211.2	6.8	64.8	1 958.3	2 891.9	211.0	6.8	64.8	4 789.1
October	1 960.6	2 898.6	210.2	6.8	64.8	1 957.2	2 890.2	210.5	6.8	64.6	4 796.3
November	1 964.7	2 909.7	207.0	6.6	64.9	1 962.7	2 902.6	209.3	6.7	64.8	4 803.5
December	1 969.5	2 921.8	203.1	6.5	64.9	1 974.1	2 933.1	200.4	6.4	65.1	4 810.7
2015											
January	1 974.4	2 933.7	199.3	6.4	65.0	1 972.6	2 931.5	204.3	6.5	65.1	4 820.1
February	1 979.0	2 944.6	195.9	6.2	65.0	1 977.5	2 946.9	187.3	6.0	64.9	4 829.5
March	1 983.3	2 953.5	193.0	6.1	65.1	1 988.5	2 956.9	195.0	6.2	65.1	4 838.9

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

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over '000
	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											
March 2012	1 047.5	1 236.9	69.2	5.3	73.0	1 046.5	1 238.9	67.7	5.2	73.0	1 789.0
March 2013	1 043.8	1 232.0	78.9	6.0	71.9	1 038.3	1 226.7	81.6	6.2	71.8	1 821.9
2014											
March	1 040.8	1 245.0	81.7	6.2	71.6	1 040.8	1 252.8	81.4	6.1	72.0	1 852.5
April	1 041.4	1 247.1	82.9	6.2	71.7	1 042.4	1 251.2	84.3	6.3	72.0	1 854.6
May	1 040.6	1 247.0	84.3	6.3	71.7	1 051.2	1 248.2	80.1	6.0	71.5	1 856.7
June	1 038.2	1 244.5	86.0	6.5	71.6	1 037.2	1 244.2	83.6	6.3	71.4	1 858.9
July	1 035.1	1 240.8	87.4	6.6	71.4	1 029.3	1 235.6	94.1	7.1	71.4	1 861.3
August	1 031.8	1 237.3	88.0	6.6	71.1	1 030.9	1 240.5	90.9	6.8	71.4	1 863.8
September	1 029.2	1 235.0	87.9	6.6	70.9	1 028.2	1 232.1	80.9	6.2	70.4	1 866.2
October	1 028.3	1 234.5	87.5	6.6	70.8	1 030.7	1 236.6	90.8	6.8	71.0	1 868.5
November	1 029.0	1 235.1	87.2	6.6	70.7	1 029.2	1 231.1	89.8	6.8	70.6	1 870.8
December	1 030.6	1 236.5	87.5	6.6	70.7	1 032.5	1 239.5	80.4	6.1	70.5	1 873.1
2015											
January	1 032.7	1 238.1	88.3	6.7	70.7	1 022.8	1 234.3	89.6	6.8	70.6	1 876.0
February	1 035.3	1 239.8	89.2	6.7	70.8	1 037.6	1 243.5	92.6	6.9	71.1	1 878.8
March	1 038.2	1 241.7	90.4	6.8	70.8	1 046.2	1 242.7	89.8	6.7	70.8	1 881.7
FEMALES											
March 2012	594.0	1 049.3	63.8	5.7	60.7	601.6	1 051.8	65.9	5.9	60.9	1 835.2
March 2013	583.0	1 058.8	61.9	5.5	59.9	576.3	1 059.2	61.3	5.5	59.8	1 872.6
2014											
March	585.9	1 082.4	71.1	6.2	60.5	584.3	1 086.4	70.2	6.1	60.7	1 905.9
April	588.5	1 087.9	72.3	6.2	60.8	583.0	1 087.7	73.9	6.4	60.9	1 908.2
May	590.9	1 092.4	73.3	6.3	61.0	594.5	1 091.0	73.4	6.3	60.9	1 910.5
June	591.7	1 094.1	74.4	6.4	61.1	595.4	1 094.9	74.6	6.4	61.1	1 912.8
July	590.9	1 092.3	75.7	6.5	61.0	597.3	1 098.0	73.7	6.3	61.2	1 915.8
August	589.4	1 088.5	77.0	6.6	60.7	589.2	1 091.1	75.7	6.5	60.8	1 918.7
September	588.8	1 084.7	77.6	6.7	60.5	580.9	1 087.0	76.7	6.6	60.6	1 921.7
October	590.0	1 082.2	77.4	6.7	60.3	589.3	1 069.8	84.2	7.3	60.0	1 924.3
November	593.3	1 081.7	76.4	6.6	60.1	581.2	1 075.4	77.3	6.7	59.8	1 926.8
December	597.4	1 082.9	75.0	6.5	60.0	611.8	1 089.3	71.4	6.2	60.2	1 929.4
2015											
January	601.1	1 084.8	73.6	6.4	59.9	605.6	1 088.5	71.5	6.2	60.0	1 932.3
February	603.9	1 086.6	72.5	6.3	59.9	601.9	1 090.3	72.0	6.2	60.1	1 935.3
March	605.9	1 088.1	71.7	6.2	59.9	600.8	1 083.3	74.2	6.4	59.7	1 938.3
PERSONS											
March 2012	1 641.5	2 286.2	133.0	5.5	66.8	1 648.1	2 290.7	133.6	5.5	66.9	3 624.2
March 2013	1 626.8	2 290.8	140.8	5.8	65.8	1 614.6	2 285.8	142.8	5.9	65.7	3 694.6
2014											
March	1 626.7	2 327.4	152.8	6.2	66.0	1 625.1	2 339.2	151.6	6.1	66.3	3 758.4
April	1 629.9	2 335.0	155.3	6.2	66.2	1 625.4	2 338.9	158.2	6.3	66.4	3 762.8
May	1 631.5	2 339.4	157.6	6.3	66.3	1 645.7	2 339.2	153.5	6.2	66.2	3 767.2
June	1 630.0	2 338.6	160.4	6.4	66.2	1 632.6	2 339.1	158.2	6.3	66.2	3 771.6
July	1 626.0	2 333.1	163.1	6.5	66.1	1 626.6	2 333.6	167.8	6.7	66.2	3 777.1
August	1 621.3	2 325.8	165.0	6.6	65.9	1 620.0	2 331.5	166.6	6.7	66.0	3 782.5
September	1 618.0	2 319.8	165.6	6.7	65.6	1 609.0	2 319.1	157.5	6.4	65.4	3 787.9
October	1 618.3	2 316.7	165.0	6.6	65.4	1 620.0	2 306.4	175.0	7.1	65.4	3 792.8
November	1 622.3	2 316.8	163.7	6.6	65.3	1 610.5	2 306.4	167.1	6.8	65.1	3 797.6
December	1 628.1	2 319.4	162.5	6.5	65.3	1 644.2	2 328.8	151.8	6.1	65.2	3 802.5
2015											
January	1 633.9	2 323.0	161.9	6.5	65.2	1 628.4	2 322.8	161.1	6.5	65.2	3 808.3
February	1 639.3	2 326.4	161.7	6.5	65.2	1 639.5	2 333.8	164.6	6.6	65.5	3 814.1
March	1 644.1	2 329.8	162.0	6.5	65.3	1 647.1	2 325.9	164.0	6.6	65.2	3 820.0

	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											
March 2012	353.6	436.3	25.5	5.5	69.4	354.5	437.2	24.7	5.4	69.4	665.3
March 2013	352.2	434.6	28.1	6.1	68.9	346.1	430.1	28.1	6.1	68.2	671.3
2014											
March	353.4	431.5	32.9	7.1	68.5	352.0	430.3	34.2	7.4	68.5	678.4
April	353.8	432.0	33.4	7.2	68.6	353.2	431.6	32.5	7.0	68.4	678.9
May	354.2	432.5	33.8	7.2	68.6	354.9	433.0	31.9	6.9	68.4	679.3
June	354.8	433.1	33.7	7.2	68.7	353.8	433.0	38.0	8.1	69.3	679.7
July	355.5	433.6	33.1	7.1	68.6	353.8	433.0	35.6	7.6	68.9	680.3
August	355.9	433.8	32.1	6.9	68.4	357.3	435.6	26.9	5.8	67.9	680.8
September	355.7	433.4	31.1	6.7	68.2	357.2	432.9	31.8	6.8	68.2	681.4
October	355.0	432.6	30.4	6.6	67.9	356.6	433.0	31.2	6.7	68.1	681.8
November	354.2	431.9	30.2	6.5	67.7	354.3	432.2	29.3	6.4	67.7	682.2
December	353.7	431.4	30.3	6.6	67.6	349.0	430.6	29.0	6.3	67.3	682.7
2015											
January	353.6	431.1	30.4	6.6	67.5	353.6	429.7	32.8	7.1	67.7	683.6
February	353.9	431.1	30.4	6.6	67.5	354.9	430.8	30.5	6.6	67.4	684.4
March	354.5	431.5	30.1	6.5	67.4	357.1	433.8	29.1	6.3	67.5	685.3
FEMALES											
March 2012	179.1	372.1	19.9	5.1	56.8	177.7	371.1	19.9	5.1	56.6	690.6
March 2013	187.0	378.6	23.2	5.8	57.7	189.2	379.1	22.8	5.7	57.7	696.9
2014											
March	176.2	367.6	25.3	6.4	55.8	174.0	365.9	28.5	7.2	56.1	703.7
April	177.2	368.7	25.3	6.4	56.0	178.3	372.1	22.4	5.7	56.0	704.2
May	178.5	370.0	25.4	6.4	56.1	176.1	366.9	26.7	6.8	55.9	704.6
June	180.1	371.1	25.3	6.4	56.2	185.4	372.7	25.6	6.4	56.5	705.1
July	181.4	371.4	25.2	6.4	56.2	179.6	370.1	25.0	6.3	56.0	705.6
August	182.3	371.1	25.4	6.4	56.2	181.3	374.5	24.5	6.1	56.5	706.1
September	182.7	370.4	25.8	6.5	56.1	180.5	370.8	26.1	6.6	56.2	706.6
October	182.6	369.6	26.4	6.7	56.0	187.5	366.9	26.0	6.6	55.6	707.1
November	182.3	368.9	26.9	6.8	55.9	181.8	368.8	27.5	6.9	56.0	707.5
December	181.8	368.8	27.3	6.9	55.9	179.4	366.6	26.7	6.8	55.6	708.0
2015											
January	181.3	368.9	27.5	6.9	55.9	182.9	372.8	29.1	7.3	56.7	708.8
February	180.7	369.2	27.6	6.9	55.9	179.0	366.6	27.5	7.0	55.5	709.6
March	180.3	369.8	27.4	6.9	56.0	181.0	371.6	26.1	6.6	56.0	710.5
PERSONS											
March 2012	532.7	808.4	45.4	5.3	63.0	532.2	808.3	44.6	5.2	62.9	1 355.8
March 2013	539.2	813.2	51.2	5.9	63.2	535.4	809.2	50.9	5.9	62.9	1 368.2
2014											
March	529.6	799.1	58.2	6.8	62.0	526.0	796.2	62.7	7.3	62.1	1 382.2
April	531.0	800.7	58.8	6.8	62.1	531.5	803.7	54.9	6.4	62.1	1 383.0
May	532.7	802.5	59.1	6.9	62.3	531.1	800.0	58.5	6.8	62.0	1 383.9
June	534.9	804.2	59.0	6.8	62.3	539.2	805.6	63.6	7.3	62.8	1 384.8
July	536.9	805.0	58.3	6.8	62.3	533.4	803.1	60.5	7.0	62.3	1 385.8
August	538.2	804.9	57.4	6.7	62.2	538.6	810.1	51.4	6.0	62.1	1 386.9
September	538.4	803.8	56.9	6.6	62.0	537.7	803.7	57.9	6.7	62.1	1 388.0
October	537.6	802.2	56.8	6.6	61.9	544.2	799.9	57.2	6.7	61.7	1 388.9
November	536.5	800.8	57.1	6.7	61.7	536.0	801.0	56.9	6.6	61.7	1 389.8
December	535.5	800.1	57.7	6.7	61.7	528.4	797.2	55.7	6.5	61.3	1 390.7
2015											
January	534.9	800.1	57.9	6.8	61.6	536.5	802.5	62.0	7.2	62.1	1 392.4
February	534.6	800.4	58.0	6.8	61.6	533.9	797.4	58.0	6.8	61.4	1 394.1
March	534.7	801.3	57.5	6.7	61.6	538.1	805.3	55.2	6.4	61.7	1 395.8

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES											
March 2012	627.5	727.4	26.3	3.5	77.0	628.2	727.2	26.0	3.4	76.9	979.3
March 2013	638.8	741.4	35.5	4.6	76.3	635.8	737.9	35.4	4.6	76.0	1 017.9
2014											
March	640.6	754.6	40.2	5.1	76.1	646.7	760.8	38.0	4.8	76.5	1 044.6
April	640.6	755.1	40.2	5.1	76.1	639.3	753.5	39.4	5.0	75.8	1 045.7
May	640.0	755.1	40.0	5.0	75.9	638.9	756.0	39.9	5.0	76.0	1 046.9
June	639.8	755.1	39.7	5.0	75.8	635.3	756.6	40.4	5.1	76.0	1 048.0
July	640.8	755.4	40.0	5.0	75.7	644.4	753.6	40.2	5.1	75.6	1 050.2
August	643.4	756.4	40.6	5.1	75.7	643.0	755.2	38.8	4.9	75.4	1 052.4
September	647.4	758.5	41.4	5.2	75.9	645.1	756.0	41.6	5.2	75.6	1 054.6
October	651.6	761.5	42.2	5.3	76.1	646.7	762.4	43.2	5.4	76.3	1 056.4
November	655.1	764.8	43.1	5.3	76.3	664.4	769.1	42.8	5.3	76.7	1 058.3
December	657.5	768.1	44.0	5.4	76.6	656.8	765.3	45.8	5.6	76.5	1 060.1
2015											
January	659.0	770.9	44.7	5.5	76.8	661.4	771.1	41.6	5.1	76.5	1 062.3
February	659.9	773.4	45.4	5.5	76.9	656.9	773.7	46.6	5.7	77.0	1 064.6
March	660.1	775.5	45.8	5.6	77.1	657.7	776.6	46.5	5.6	77.2	1 066.8
FEMALES											
March 2012	307.3	569.0	25.2	4.2	61.3	305.6	570.1	26.4	4.4	61.5	969.2
March 2013	312.6	583.2	29.3	4.8	61.3	314.2	584.1	29.8	4.9	61.4	999.8
2014											
March	313.3	585.1	31.2	5.1	60.0	315.3	582.4	30.4	5.0	59.7	1 027.2
April	312.7	586.6	31.1	5.0	60.1	304.1	586.1	29.3	4.8	59.8	1 028.3
May	312.5	588.9	30.8	5.0	60.2	314.1	588.5	30.4	4.9	60.1	1 029.5
June	313.1	591.7	30.7	4.9	60.4	311.5	592.1	30.6	4.9	60.4	1 030.6
July	314.8	594.9	30.9	4.9	60.6	318.6	597.6	32.0	5.1	61.0	1 033.0
August	316.8	597.7	31.5	5.0	60.8	314.1	594.6	32.4	5.2	60.6	1 035.3
September	318.4	599.5	32.4	5.1	60.9	317.5	600.1	31.2	4.9	60.8	1 037.7
October	318.8	600.4	33.6	5.3	61.0	324.0	603.3	32.1	5.0	61.1	1 039.8
November	318.8	600.8	34.9	5.5	61.0	318.7	602.2	33.0	5.2	61.0	1 041.8
December	318.6	601.3	35.9	5.6	61.0	316.8	598.7	40.0	6.3	61.2	1 043.9
2015											
January	318.5	601.9	36.6	5.7	61.0	315.7	599.7	38.0	6.0	61.0	1 046.2
February	318.6	602.7	36.9	5.8	61.0	319.7	602.5	36.7	5.7	61.0	1 048.5
March	318.6	603.4	36.9	5.8	61.0	320.4	606.9	33.8	5.3	61.0	1 050.7
PERSONS											
March 2012	934.8	1 296.4	51.4	3.8	69.2	933.7	1 297.3	52.3	3.9	69.3	1 948.5
March 2013	951.4	1 324.5	64.8	4.7	68.9	949.9	1 322.0	65.2	4.7	68.8	2 017.7
2014											
March	953.9	1 339.7	71.4	5.1	68.2	962.0	1 343.2	68.3	4.8	68.1	2 071.8
April	953.2	1 341.7	71.3	5.0	68.1	943.4	1 339.6	68.7	4.9	67.9	2 074.0
May	952.5	1 344.0	70.8	5.0	68.1	953.1	1 344.5	70.3	5.0	68.1	2 076.3
June	953.0	1 346.9	70.4	5.0	68.1	946.7	1 348.6	71.0	5.0	68.3	2 078.6
July	955.6	1 350.3	70.8	5.0	68.2	963.0	1 351.2	72.2	5.1	68.3	2 083.2
August	960.3	1 354.1	72.1	5.1	68.3	957.1	1 349.8	71.1	5.0	68.1	2 087.7
September	965.8	1 358.0	73.9	5.2	68.5	962.6	1 356.1	72.9	5.1	68.3	2 092.3
October	970.5	1 361.9	75.9	5.3	68.6	970.6	1 365.6	75.3	5.2	68.7	2 096.2
November	973.8	1 365.7	78.0	5.4	68.7	983.0	1 371.2	75.9	5.2	68.9	2 100.1
December	976.1	1 369.3	79.9	5.5	68.9	973.7	1 364.0	85.8	5.9	68.9	2 104.0
2015											
January	977.5	1 372.9	81.3	5.6	69.0	977.1	1 370.8	79.6	5.5	68.8	2 108.5
February	978.5	1 376.2	82.2	5.6	69.0	976.6	1 376.2	83.2	5.7	69.1	2 113.0
March	978.7	1 378.9	82.7	5.7	69.1	978.1	1 383.5	80.3	5.5	69.1	2 117.5

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 unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
March 2012	100.4	125.0	9.8	7.3	65.6	101.3	125.3	9.8	7.3	65.7	205.6
March 2013	98.9	125.4	9.5	7.0	65.4	98.5	125.2	9.4	7.0	65.2	206.3
2014											
March	100.1	125.1	10.9	8.0	65.6	99.6	125.9	11.4	8.3	66.2	207.3
April	100.8	125.9	10.9	7.9	66.0	104.4	128.0	11.2	8.0	67.2	207.4
May	101.0	126.4	10.8	7.8	66.1	100.5	124.5	11.2	8.3	65.5	207.4
June	100.9	126.4	10.7	7.8	66.1	101.0	126.5	9.6	7.1	65.6	207.4
July	100.6	126.4	10.7	7.8	66.1	99.8	127.3	10.5	7.6	66.4	207.5
August	100.5	126.6	10.8	7.9	66.2	99.0	126.4	10.6	7.7	66.0	207.6
September	100.7	126.9	10.9	7.9	66.3	101.2	125.7	11.6	8.4	66.1	207.7
October	101.1	127.3	10.9	7.9	66.5	102.0	126.2	11.2	8.2	66.2	207.8
November	101.5	127.6	10.7	7.7	66.5	101.5	129.8	10.9	7.7	67.7	207.9
December	101.7	127.8	10.4	7.5	66.4	101.5	128.1	10.0	7.2	66.4	208.0
2015											
January	101.8	127.8	10.1	7.3	66.2	102.3	127.5	9.7	7.1	65.9	208.2
February	101.9	127.7	9.9	7.2	66.0	101.2	127.5	10.0	7.3	66.0	208.3
March	101.8	127.5	9.7	7.1	65.8	101.9	126.7	9.9	7.3	65.6	208.4
FEMALES											
March 2012	50.8	109.1	8.1	6.9	55.6	51.9	109.2	7.5	6.4	55.3	210.9
March 2013	47.6	107.4	8.9	7.6	55.1	47.1	107.1	8.7	7.5	54.9	211.3
2014											
March	51.6	109.7	8.1	6.9	55.5	51.2	108.6	7.9	6.8	54.9	212.3
April	51.6	109.9	8.1	6.9	55.6	52.2	110.4	8.3	7.0	55.9	212.4
May	51.5	110.1	8.2	6.9	55.7	52.0	109.9	7.8	6.6	55.4	212.4
June	51.3	110.4	8.2	6.9	55.8	50.7	110.9	8.7	7.3	56.3	212.5
July	51.2	110.9	8.0	6.7	55.9	51.4	109.7	8.4	7.1	55.6	212.6
August	51.1	111.6	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	112.3	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	6.9	5.7	56.4	52.0	113.7	6.9	5.7	56.6	213.0
December	52.3	113.2	6.8	5.7	56.4	52.9	113.4	7.0	5.8	56.5	213.1
2015											
January	52.7	113.2	6.9	5.7	56.3	52.5	113.0	7.1	5.9	56.3	213.2
February	53.1	113.1	6.9	5.7	56.2	52.6	112.5	6.8	5.7	55.9	213.3
March	53.4	113.0	6.9	5.8	56.2	53.8	113.1	6.9	5.7	56.2	213.4
PERSONS											
March 2012	151.2	234.1	17.9	7.1	60.5	153.2	234.5	17.3	6.9	60.5	416.5
March 2013	146.5	232.8	18.4	7.3	60.2	145.6	232.3	18.2	7.3	60.0	417.6
2014											
March	151.7	234.8	19.0	7.5	60.5	150.8	234.6	19.3	7.6	60.5	419.7
April	152.3	235.8	19.0	7.5	60.7	156.5	238.4	19.5	7.6	61.4	419.7
May	152.5	236.4	19.0	7.4	60.8	152.4	234.4	19.0	7.5	60.4	419.9
June	152.2	236.8	18.9	7.4	60.9	151.7	237.4	18.3	7.2	60.9	419.9
July	151.8	237.3	18.7	7.3	61.0	151.2	237.0	18.9	7.4	60.9	420.1
August	151.6	238.2	18.5	7.2	61.1	150.3	238.2	18.2	7.1	61.0	420.2
September	151.8	239.2	18.2	7.1	61.2	151.8	238.0	19.2	7.5	61.2	420.4
October	152.5	240.2	17.9	6.9	61.3	153.0	239.6	17.2	6.7	61.1	420.6
November	153.3	240.8	17.5	6.8	61.4	153.5	243.5	17.7	6.8	62.1	420.9
December	154.0	241.0	17.2	6.7	61.3	154.5	241.4	17.0	6.6	61.4	421.1
2015											
January	154.5	241.0	17.0	6.6	61.2	154.8	240.5	16.8	6.5	61.1	421.3
February	154.9	240.7	16.8	6.5	61.1	153.9	240.0	16.8	6.5	60.9	421.6
March	155.2	240.4	16.6	6.5	60.9	155.8	239.8	16.8	6.6	60.8	421.8

	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						
March 2012	58.8	66.7	3.3	4.7	77.8	89.9
March 2013	60.4	69.2	3.8	5.2	77.4	94.1
2014						
March	67.7	75.0	3.0	3.9	80.4	97.2
April	67.8	74.7	3.2	4.1	80.1	97.3
May	67.4	74.1	3.4	4.4	79.5	97.5
June	66.6	73.3	3.6	4.7	78.8	97.6
July	65.7	72.5	3.6	4.8	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	64.6	72.0	3.2	4.2	76.5	98.2
December	64.9	72.5	3.2	4.2	77.0	98.3
2015						
January	65.1	73.0	3.3	4.3	77.5	98.4
February	65.2	73.5	3.4	4.5	78.1	98.5
March	65.5	74.0	3.5	4.5	78.7	98.6
FEMALES						
March 2012	41.5	57.1	2.3	3.9	70.1	84.8
March 2013	40.9	56.6	3.0	4.9	68.6	86.8
2014						
March	44.0	59.9	2.2	3.5	70.3	88.4
April	44.2	60.0	2.2	3.6	70.4	88.4
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	3.9	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	67.9	89.2
November	42.6	59.1	2.1	3.4	68.5	89.3
December	43.4	59.9	2.1	3.4	69.4	89.3
2015						
January	44.0	60.7	2.3	3.6	70.4	89.4
February	44.5	61.4	2.5	3.9	71.3	89.5
March	45.0	62.0	2.7	4.1	72.2	89.6
PERSONS						
March 2012	100.2	123.8	5.6	4.4	74.1	174.7
March 2013	101.2	125.8	6.7	5.1	73.2	180.9
2014						
March	111.6	134.9	5.2	3.7	75.6	185.5
April	112.0	134.7	5.4	3.9	75.5	185.8
May	111.5	133.9	5.7	4.1	75.1	186.0
June	110.1	132.7	5.9	4.3	74.4	186.2
July	108.5	131.3	6.0	4.4	73.6	186.5
August	107.1	130.2	5.9	4.3	72.9	186.9
September	106.3	129.7	5.6	4.1	72.3	187.2
October	106.4	130.0	5.3	3.9	72.3	187.3
November	107.3	131.1	5.2	3.8	72.7	187.5
December	108.2	132.4	5.4	3.9	73.4	187.6
2015						
January	109.1	133.6	5.6	4.0	74.1	187.8
February	109.8	134.9	5.9	4.2	74.9	188.0
March	110.5	136.1	6.2	4.3	75.6	188.2

## TREND

	<i>Employed full time</i>	<i>Total employed</i>	<i>Total unemp- loyed</i>	<i>Unemp- loyment rate</i>	<i>Partici- pation rate</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
March 2012	90.2	107.9	4.2	3.8	76.6	146.3
March 2013	89.2	108.0	5.2	4.6	76.3	148.3
2014						
March	90.6	111.1	3.6	3.1	76.1	150.8
April	90.8	111.2	3.5	3.0	76.0	150.9
May	90.8	110.9	3.5	3.0	75.8	150.9
June	90.6	110.2	3.7	3.2	75.4	151.0
July	90.3	109.1	4.2	3.7	74.9	151.1
August	90.0	108.0	4.7	4.2	74.5	151.2
September	89.9	107.0	5.1	4.5	74.0	151.4
October	89.9	106.5	5.2	4.6	73.7	151.5
November	89.9	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	89.5	107.2	4.8	4.3	73.6	152.1
February	89.2	107.6	4.7	4.2	73.7	152.4
March	88.9	107.8	4.7	4.2	73.8	152.6
FEMALES						
March 2012	64.6	101.3	3.5	3.3	68.3	153.5
March 2013	66.4	102.8	4.5	4.2	68.8	155.8
2014						
March	65.5	100.3	4.2	4.1	66.3	157.9
April	65.5	100.1	4.5	4.3	66.2	157.9
May	65.3	99.9	4.9	4.7	66.3	158.0
June	65.4	100.0	5.3	5.1	66.6	158.0
July	65.7	100.4	5.6	5.3	67.0	158.2
August	65.9	101.0	5.8	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	63.8	101.7	5.2	4.9	67.1	159.3
February	63.4	101.5	5.0	4.7	66.8	159.5
March	63.0	101.3	4.9	4.6	66.5	159.7
PERSONS						
March 2012	154.8	209.2	7.7	3.6	72.4	299.8
March 2013	155.6	210.8	9.7	4.4	72.5	304.2
2014						
March	156.2	211.4	7.8	3.6	71.0	308.7
April	156.3	211.3	8.0	3.6	71.0	308.8
May	156.1	210.8	8.4	3.8	70.9	308.9
June	156.0	210.1	9.0	4.1	70.9	309.0
July	155.9	209.5	9.8	4.5	70.9	309.3
August	155.9	209.0	10.4	4.8	70.9	309.6
September	155.8	208.6	10.8	4.9	70.8	309.8
October	155.5	208.5	10.9	5.0	70.7	310.2
November	154.9	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	153.3	208.9	10.0	4.6	70.3	311.4
February	152.6	209.1	9.7	4.4	70.2	311.9
March	151.9	209.1	9.6	4.4	70.1	312.3

	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	
MALES											
New South Wales	1 659.7	340.9	2 000.6	96.9	126.9	2 127.5	905.6	3 033.2	5.5	6.0	70.1
Victoria	1 295.1	312.0	1 607.1	77.1	106.7	1 713.8	659.2	2 373.0	5.6	6.2	72.2
Queensland	1 041.2	197.7	1 238.9	82.6	97.3	1 336.2	545.5	1 881.7	7.3	7.3	71.0
South Australia	358.8	76.8	435.6	20.6	29.7	465.2	220.1	685.3	5.4	6.4	67.9
Western Australia	650.7	124.3	775.0	42.2	49.6	824.6	242.2	1 066.8	6.1	6.0	77.3
Tasmania	102.3	25.0	127.3	8.1	10.0	137.3	71.1	208.4	7.4	7.2	65.9
Northern Territory	64.9	9.8	74.7	2.7	3.2	77.9	20.7	98.6	4.1	4.1	79.0
Australian Capital Territory	88.2	20.3	108.5	4.2	6.5	115.0	37.6	152.6	4.5	5.6	75.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5 261.1</b>	<b>1 106.7</b>	<b>6 367.8</b>	<b>334.5</b>	<b>429.8</b>	<b>6 797.6</b>	<b>2 702.0</b>	<b>9 499.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>
FEMALES											
New South Wales	917.9	767.0	1 684.9	68.7	115.8	1 800.7	1 339.9	3 140.6	7.0	6.4	57.3
Victoria	689.8	658.9	1 348.7	52.5	101.6	1 450.4	1 015.6	2 465.9	7.1	7.0	58.8
Queensland	589.5	492.1	1 081.6	53.4	82.4	1 164.0	774.3	1 938.3	8.3	7.1	60.1
South Australia	178.3	195.1	373.4	18.3	27.4	400.8	309.6	710.5	9.3	6.8	56.4
Western Australia	318.2	288.4	606.6	24.1	39.4	646.0	404.7	1 050.7	7.0	6.1	61.5
Tasmania	54.1	59.3	113.4	2.5	7.0	120.4	93.1	213.4	4.5	5.8	56.4
Northern Territory	44.2	17.6	61.9	2.5	3.2	65.0	24.6	89.6	5.3	4.9	72.6
Australian Capital Territory	63.0	39.7	102.6	3.4	4.3	106.9	52.7	159.7	5.1	4.0	67.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2 855.0</b>	<b>2 518.2</b>	<b>5 373.1</b>	<b>225.5</b>	<b>381.2</b>	<b>5 754.3</b>	<b>4 014.5</b>	<b>9 768.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>58.9</b>
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2 577.6	1 107.9	3 685.5	165.6	242.7	3 928.3	2 245.5	6 173.8	6.0	6.2	63.6
Victoria	1 984.9	970.9	2 955.8	129.7	208.4	3 164.2	1 674.7	4 838.9	6.1	6.6	65.4
Queensland	1 630.7	689.8	2 320.5	136.0	179.7	2 500.2	1 319.7	3 820.0	7.7	7.2	65.5
South Australia	537.1	271.9	809.0	38.9	57.1	866.1	529.7	1 395.8	6.8	6.6	62.0
Western Australia	968.9	412.7	1 381.6	66.3	89.0	1 470.6	646.9	2 117.5	6.4	6.1	69.4
Tasmania	156.5	84.3	240.7	10.7	16.9	257.7	164.2	421.8	6.4	6.6	61.1
Northern Territory	109.2	27.4	136.6	5.2	6.4	143.0	45.3	188.2	4.6	4.5	76.0
Australian Capital Territory	151.1	60.0	211.2	7.6	10.8	221.9	90.4	312.3	4.8	4.9	71.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>8 116.0</b>	<b>3 624.9</b>	<b>11 740.9</b>	<b>559.9</b>	<b>811.0</b>	<b>12 551.9</b>	<b>6 716.5</b>	<b>19 268.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>



	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									
March 2012	129.9	325.5	38.0	71.4	22.6	18.0	53.0	43.5	5.1
March 2013	121.1	324.8	37.0	70.9	23.4	17.9	52.5	43.1	4.9
2014									
March	113.8	316.9	36.3	69.8	24.1	18.0	51.1	41.9	4.8
April	113.9	315.8	38.0	73.3	25.0	18.8	51.4	41.7	5.0
May	113.5	314.4	39.2	76.3	25.7	19.5	51.6	41.5	5.2
June	112.9	313.3	39.5	78.5	25.9	20.0	51.8	41.4	5.2
July	111.9	313.0	39.3	79.8	26.0	20.3	51.9	41.4	5.2
August	110.7	313.5	38.6	80.4	25.8	20.4	52.1	41.4	5.1
September	109.4	314.0	37.8	80.8	25.7	20.5	52.2	41.5	5.0
October	108.4	314.3	37.5	81.2	25.7	20.5	52.3	41.5	5.0
November	108.1	314.4	38.0	81.7	26.0	20.6	52.3	41.5	5.0
December	108.2	314.5	38.9	82.4	26.4	20.8	52.4	41.5	5.1
2015									
January	108.5	314.5	40.0	83.0	26.9	20.9	52.5	41.5	5.3
February	108.9	314.8	41.0	83.4	27.4	21.0	52.6	41.6	5.4
March	109.4	315.3	41.9	83.5	27.7	20.9	52.6	41.6	5.5
FEMALES									
March 2012	68.5	340.9	26.0	63.2	27.5	15.6	57.0	48.1	3.7
March 2013	57.0	344.0	23.9	57.6	29.5	14.3	56.4	48.3	3.4
2014									
March	54.9	329.0	26.4	66.0	32.5	16.7	55.1	45.9	3.7
April	54.7	328.7	26.9	67.6	33.0	17.1	55.3	45.9	3.8
May	54.5	329.2	27.0	68.4	33.1	17.2	55.5	45.9	3.8
June	54.1	330.3	26.6	69.0	32.9	17.3	55.7	46.1	3.7
July	53.4	331.7	25.8	69.8	32.6	17.4	56.0	46.3	3.6
August	52.1	332.6	25.2	71.1	32.6	17.6	56.3	46.4	3.5
September	50.7	332.1	25.0	72.5	33.1	17.9	56.4	46.3	3.5
October	49.4	330.4	25.4	73.6	34.0	18.2	56.3	46.0	3.5
November	48.4	328.4	26.2	74.0	35.1	18.4	56.1	45.7	3.7
December	47.7	326.8	27.1	73.5	36.2	18.4	55.8	45.5	3.8
2015									
January	47.4	325.7	27.9	72.8	37.0	18.3	55.5	45.3	3.9
February	47.1	324.9	28.6	72.0	37.7	18.1	55.2	45.2	4.0
March	46.9	324.4	29.1	71.2	38.3	18.0	55.0	45.1	4.0
PERSONS									
March 2012	198.3	666.4	64.0	134.6	24.4	16.8	55.0	45.7	4.4
March 2013	178.1	668.8	60.9	128.5	25.5	16.1	54.4	45.6	4.2
2014									
March	168.7	645.9	62.7	135.8	27.1	17.4	53.0	43.8	4.3
April	168.6	644.6	65.0	140.9	27.8	17.9	53.3	43.7	4.4
May	168.0	643.7	66.2	144.8	28.3	18.4	53.5	43.7	4.5
June	167.0	643.6	66.1	147.6	28.3	18.7	53.7	43.7	4.5
July	165.3	644.8	65.1	149.6	28.2	18.8	53.9	43.7	4.4
August	162.8	646.1	63.8	151.5	28.1	19.0	54.1	43.8	4.3
September	160.1	646.1	62.9	153.3	28.2	19.2	54.2	43.8	4.3
October	157.8	644.7	63.0	154.8	28.5	19.4	54.2	43.7	4.3
November	156.5	642.7	64.2	155.7	29.1	19.5	54.1	43.6	4.4
December	156.0	641.3	66.0	155.9	29.7	19.6	54.0	43.5	4.5
2015									
January	155.9	640.3	67.9	155.8	30.3	19.6	53.9	43.4	4.6
February	156.0	639.7	69.6	155.3	30.8	19.5	53.9	43.3	4.7
March	156.3	639.6	71.0	154.7	31.3	19.5	53.8	43.3	4.8

	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									
March 2012	132.5	326.2	35.8	70.9	21.3	17.9	53.0	43.5	4.8
March 2013	120.3	322.4	39.5	76.9	24.7	19.3	52.9	42.7	5.2
2014									
March	109.4	318.9	34.0	70.3	23.7	18.1	51.3	42.1	4.5
April	115.1	314.0	37.9	74.3	24.8	19.1	51.3	41.4	5.0
May	114.7	311.3	41.0	73.4	26.4	19.1	50.8	41.1	5.4
June	113.6	319.3	39.1	79.1	25.6	19.9	52.7	42.2	5.2
July	112.5	310.6	42.4	86.9	27.4	21.9	52.5	41.0	5.6
August	110.5	311.3	37.8	78.4	25.5	20.1	51.5	41.1	5.0
September	107.6	312.2	36.4	77.2	25.3	19.8	51.4	41.2	4.8
October	108.1	313.8	34.4	78.7	24.1	20.1	51.9	41.5	4.5
November	109.0	324.1	40.3	85.6	27.0	20.9	54.1	42.8	5.3
December	108.2	313.8	39.0	81.2	26.5	20.6	52.2	41.5	5.2
2015									
January	107.2	304.9	39.6	85.5	27.0	21.9	51.6	40.3	5.2
February	109.2	314.6	41.0	82.1	27.3	20.7	52.3	41.5	5.4
March	110.6	321.1	42.7	82.1	27.8	20.4	53.2	42.3	5.6
FEMALES									
March 2012	70.0	344.8	29.8	64.4	29.9	15.7	57.7	48.6	4.2
March 2013	56.8	343.2	23.6	55.6	29.4	13.9	56.0	48.2	3.3
2014									
March	55.3	329.1	27.4	67.2	33.1	17.0	55.3	45.9	3.8
April	52.6	322.2	27.2	68.4	34.1	17.5	54.5	44.9	3.8
May	56.8	324.8	29.1	74.0	33.8	18.6	55.6	45.3	4.1
June	50.1	334.3	23.8	60.8	32.2	15.4	55.2	46.7	3.3
July	57.5	335.0	27.3	71.8	32.2	17.7	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	50.6	333.0	24.1	69.7	32.3	17.3	56.1	46.4	3.4
October	49.3	327.2	23.9	75.1	32.6	18.7	56.1	45.6	3.3
November	44.7	328.7	26.3	79.0	37.0	19.4	56.8	45.8	3.7
December	47.9	329.5	27.2	70.7	36.2	17.7	55.8	45.9	3.8
2015									
January	50.3	321.8	30.1	72.8	37.5	18.4	54.9	44.8	4.2
February	47.4	325.2	27.8	71.3	37.0	18.0	55.1	45.2	3.9
March	45.5	325.9	28.4	70.3	38.4	17.7	55.0	45.3	3.9
PERSONS									
March 2012	202.5	671.0	65.7	135.3	24.5	16.8	55.3	46.0	4.5
March 2013	177.2	665.6	63.2	132.5	26.3	16.6	54.4	45.4	4.3
2014									
March	164.7	648.0	61.3	137.5	27.1	17.5	53.2	43.9	4.2
April	167.8	636.1	65.1	142.7	28.0	18.3	52.8	43.1	4.4
May	171.5	636.2	70.1	147.4	29.0	18.8	53.2	43.2	4.8
June	163.6	653.6	63.0	139.9	27.8	17.6	53.9	44.4	4.3
July	169.9	645.5	69.7	158.7	29.1	19.7	54.6	43.8	4.7
August	163.0	644.6	63.5	150.0	28.0	18.9	53.9	43.7	4.3
September	158.2	645.1	60.5	146.9	27.7	18.5	53.7	43.7	4.1
October	157.4	641.0	58.2	153.8	27.0	19.4	53.9	43.5	4.0
November	153.7	652.8	66.5	164.6	30.2	20.1	55.4	44.3	4.5
December	156.0	643.2	66.2	151.9	29.8	19.1	53.9	43.6	4.5
2015									
January	157.5	626.7	69.8	158.2	30.7	20.2	53.2	42.5	4.7
February	156.6	639.8	68.9	153.4	30.5	19.3	53.7	43.3	4.7
March	156.1	647.0	71.0	152.3	31.3	19.1	54.1	43.8	4.8

	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		Looking for f/t work	Total			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		%	%			%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
<b>Males</b>												
March 2012	126.4	45.7	172.1	32.1	34.5	206.6	27.8	234.3	20.3	16.7	88.1	13.7
March 2013	111.8	40.4	152.2	35.4	36.6	188.8	32.7	221.5	24.0	19.4	85.3	16.0
March 2014	100.4	41.4	141.7	28.6	31.9	173.6	27.1	200.7	22.2	18.4	86.5	14.2
March 2015	100.1	40.8	140.9	26.4	29.3	170.2	24.6	194.8	20.8	17.2	87.4	13.5
<b>Females</b>												
March 2012	59.1	57.1	116.1	22.8	26.5	142.6	33.9	176.6	27.8	18.6	80.8	12.9
March 2013	50.1	55.3	105.4	19.3	21.7	127.1	30.8	157.8	27.8	17.1	80.5	12.2
March 2014	44.2	53.6	97.9	19.9	22.7	120.6	33.1	153.6	31.1	18.8	78.5	13.0
March 2015	33.6	63.6	97.3	14.4	17.1	114.4	26.8	141.2	29.9	15.0	81.0	10.2
<b>Persons</b>												
March 2012	185.5	102.8	288.2	54.9	60.9	349.2	61.7	410.9	22.9	17.5	85.0	13.4
March 2013	161.9	95.7	257.6	54.7	58.3	315.9	63.4	379.3	25.2	18.5	83.3	14.4
March 2014	144.6	95.0	239.6	48.5	54.6	294.1	60.2	354.3	25.1	18.5	83.0	13.7
March 2015	133.7	104.4	238.2	40.7	46.4	284.6	51.4	336.0	23.3	16.3	84.7	12.1
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
<b>Males</b>												
March 2012	7.1	145.2	152.3	*5.7	41.2	193.5	321.6	515.1	*44.4	21.3	37.6	*1.1
March 2013	9.9	159.6	169.5	5.9	45.3	214.7	318.0	532.8	37.3	21.1	40.3	1.1
March 2014	10.5	167.1	177.6	*6.8	42.8	220.4	336.8	557.2	*39.1	19.4	39.6	*1.2
March 2015	12.1	169.5	181.6	17.9	57.9	239.6	324.0	563.5	59.7	24.2	42.5	3.2
<b>Females</b>												
March 2012	6.5	223.0	229.5	6.3	44.7	274.2	258.7	532.9	49.1	16.3	51.5	1.2
March 2013	*2.8	236.1	238.9	*3.9	39.2	278.1	276.6	554.6	*58.4	14.1	50.1	*0.7
March 2014	*7.0	225.2	232.2	*7.1	50.5	282.7	281.1	563.8	*50.6	17.9	50.1	*1.3
March 2015	8.4	221.1	229.5	13.9	58.8	288.3	290.4	578.8	62.3	20.4	49.8	2.4
<b>Persons</b>												
March 2012	13.6	368.2	381.8	11.9	85.9	467.7	580.3	1 048.0	46.7	18.4	44.6	1.1
March 2013	12.7	395.6	408.3	9.8	84.5	492.8	594.6	1 087.4	43.6	17.1	45.3	0.9
March 2014	17.5	392.3	409.8	13.9	93.3	503.1	617.9	1 121.0	44.3	18.5	44.9	1.2
March 2015	20.5	390.6	411.1	31.8	116.8	527.9	614.4	1 142.3	60.8	22.1	46.2	2.8
TOTAL												
<b>Males</b>												
March 2012	133.5	190.9	324.4	37.8	75.7	400.1	349.4	749.4	22.1	18.9	53.4	5.0
March 2013	121.7	199.9	321.7	41.3	81.9	403.5	350.7	754.2	25.3	20.3	53.5	5.5
March 2014	110.9	208.5	319.3	35.4	74.7	394.0	363.9	757.9	24.2	18.9	52.0	4.7
March 2015	112.2	210.3	322.5	44.2	87.2	409.7	348.6	758.3	28.3	21.3	54.0	5.8
<b>Females</b>												
March 2012	65.6	280.1	345.6	29.1	71.2	416.8	292.7	709.5	30.7	17.1	58.8	4.1
March 2013	52.8	291.4	344.2	23.2	60.9	405.1	307.3	712.5	30.5	15.0	56.9	3.3
March 2014	51.2	278.9	330.1	27.1	73.2	403.2	314.2	717.4	34.6	18.1	56.2	3.8
March 2015	42.1	284.7	326.7	28.3	76.0	402.7	317.3	720.0	40.2	18.9	55.9	3.9
<b>Persons</b>												
March 2012	199.0	471.0	670.0	66.9	146.9	816.9	642.0	1 458.9	25.1	18.0	56.0	4.6
March 2013	174.6	491.3	665.9	64.5	142.8	808.7	658.0	1 466.7	27.0	17.7	55.1	4.4
March 2014	162.1	487.3	649.4	62.4	147.8	797.2	678.1	1 475.3	27.8	18.5	54.0	4.2
March 2015	154.2	495.0	649.3	72.5	163.2	812.5	665.8	1 478.3	32.0	20.1	55.0	4.9

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

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Not in labour force	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				Looking for f/t work	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000				'000	'000		
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	43.7	34.9	78.6	9.1	10.9	89.5	16.2	105.7	17.2	12.2	84.7	8.6
Victoria	23.7	16.5	40.2	9.5	11.2	51.4	6.2	57.6	28.7	21.8	89.3	16.6
Queensland	29.1	27.8	56.9	14.1	14.9	71.8	18.2	90.0	32.6	20.8	79.8	15.6
South Australia	8.7	5.8	14.5	*3.3	4.0	18.5	*3.3	21.9	*27.4	21.8	84.8	*15.1
Western Australia	20.3	14.0	34.3	*2.5	*2.8	37.1	6.1	43.1	*10.8	*7.6	85.9	*5.7
Tasmania	3.1	2.7	5.9	*1.1	*1.4	7.2	*0.8	8.0	*26.2	*19.0	90.5	*13.9
Northern Territory	3.5	1.4	5.0	*0.9	*0.9	5.8	*0.7	6.5	*20.1	*15.2	89.9	*13.6
Australian Capital Territory	*1.6	*1.3	2.9	*0.3	*0.3	3.2	*0.1	3.3	*15.7	*9.1	96.0	*8.8
<b>Australia</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>238.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>284.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>336.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	*5.4	115.6	120.9	11.4	36.7	157.7	205.2	362.9	67.9	23.3	43.5	3.1
Victoria	3.9	106.9	110.8	*6.3	32.6	143.5	158.0	301.5	*61.9	22.8	47.6	*2.1
Queensland	6.2	80.2	86.3	10.3	23.6	109.9	110.9	220.9	62.6	21.4	49.8	4.7
South Australia	*1.8	28.5	30.3	*1.5	8.6	38.9	43.9	82.7	*45.5	22.1	47.0	*1.8
Western Australia	*2.4	39.1	41.5	*1.6	9.7	51.2	68.2	119.4	*40.1	19.0	42.9	*1.3
Tasmania	*0.4	9.4	9.8	*0.6	2.9	12.7	12.8	25.5	*58.9	23.0	49.8	*2.4
Northern Territory	0.3	3.4	3.7	*0.1	*0.7	4.4	5.4	9.8	*27.5	*16.1	45.2	*1.3
Australian Capital Territory	*0.2	7.6	7.8	*—	*1.9	9.6	10.0	19.7	*—	*19.4	48.9	*—
<b>Australia</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>390.6</b>	<b>411.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>527.9</b>	<b>614.4</b>	<b>1 142.3</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
TOTAL												
New South Wales	49.0	150.5	199.5	20.5	47.7	247.2	221.4	468.6	29.4	19.3	52.8	4.4
Victoria	27.6	123.5	151.0	15.9	43.8	194.9	164.1	359.0	36.5	22.5	54.3	4.4
Queensland	35.3	107.9	143.2	24.4	38.5	181.7	129.1	310.8	40.8	21.2	58.5	7.8
South Australia	10.5	34.3	44.8	4.8	12.6	57.4	47.2	104.6	31.3	22.0	54.9	4.6
Western Australia	22.6	53.1	75.7	*4.1	12.5	88.3	74.2	162.5	*15.2	14.2	54.3	*2.5
Tasmania	3.5	12.1	15.6	*1.7	4.3	19.9	13.6	33.5	*32.6	21.6	59.5	*5.1
Northern Territory	3.9	4.8	8.7	*1.0	1.6	10.3	6.0	16.3	*20.8	15.6	63.0	*6.2
Australian Capital Territory	1.8	8.9	10.7	*0.3	*2.2	12.8	10.2	23.0	*14.2	*16.8	55.7	*1.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>495.0</b>	<b>649.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>812.5</b>	<b>665.8</b>	<b>1 478.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN MARCH 2015

<i>Labour force status in February 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
<b>MALES</b>							
Employed Full time	4 062.9	131.6	4 194.5	22.9	4 217.4	50.8	4 268.1
Employed Part time	123.9	663.8	787.7	28.5	816.2	51.9	868.1
Employed Total	4 186.8	795.4	4 982.1	51.4	5 033.6	102.7	5 136.2
Unemployed Total	42.0	32.6	74.6	211.1	285.7	72.1	357.8
Labour Force	4 228.8	828.0	5 056.7	262.6	5 319.3	174.8	5 494.0
Not in Labour Force	21.4	48.5	69.9	72.6	142.5	1 878.0	2 020.5
Matched Civilian Population	4 250.2	876.5	5 126.7	335.1	5 461.8	2 052.8	7 514.6
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Employed Full time	2 076.5	204.7	2 281.2	6.1	2 287.3	35.8	2 323.1
Employed Part time	170.2	1 744.4	1 914.6	22.8	1 937.5	101.8	2 039.2
Employed Total	2 246.7	1 949.1	4 195.8	28.9	4 224.8	137.6	4 362.3
Unemployed Total	12.8	43.7	56.5	175.1	231.6	80.1	311.7
Labour Force	2 259.5	1 992.8	4 252.3	204.0	4 456.3	217.7	4 674.0
Not in Labour Force	20.9	75.5	96.4	88.8	185.2	2 819.1	3 004.3
Matched Civilian Population	2 280.4	2 068.3	4 348.7	292.7	4 641.5	3 036.9	7 678.3
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Employed Full time	6 139.4	336.3	6 475.7	29.0	6 504.7	86.6	6 591.2
Employed Part time	294.1	2 408.2	2 702.3	51.4	2 753.6	153.7	2 907.3
Employed Total	6 433.5	2 744.5	9 178.0	80.3	9 258.3	240.3	9 498.6
Unemployed Total	54.8	76.3	131.1	386.2	517.3	152.2	669.5
Labour Force	6 488.3	2 820.8	9 309.0	466.6	9 775.6	392.5	10 168.1
Not in Labour Force	42.3	124.0	166.3	161.3	327.7	4 697.1	5 024.8
Matched Civilian Population	6 530.6	2 944.8	9 475.4	627.9	10 103.3	5 089.6	15 192.9

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

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
MALES						
March 2012	909.1	69.8	978.8	910.7	69.8	980.5
March 2013	896.7	71.0	967.7	894.2	69.9	964.0
2014						
March	902.3	76.1	978.5	901.7	78.6	980.3
April	904.3	75.8	980.1	904.0	75.7	979.7
May	905.4	75.5	980.8	902.4	74.3	976.7
June	905.7	75.2	980.9	913.5	75.7	989.1
July	905.1	75.1	980.2	904.7	73.3	978.0
August	904.1	75.3	979.3	901.1	76.2	977.3
September	903.2	75.7	978.9	902.0	76.4	978.4
October	903.3	76.1	979.5	903.1	76.4	979.5
November	904.8	76.4	981.2	906.9	75.9	982.8
December	907.3	76.7	984.0	901.6	75.4	977.0
2015						
January	910.1	76.9	987.0	913.3	78.8	992.0
February	912.8	77.0	989.8	913.0	76.8	989.9
March	915.2	77.1	992.3	917.6	76.7	994.3
FEMALES						
March 2012	449.0	168.2	617.2	449.8	169.7	619.5
March 2013	444.1	169.8	613.9	441.1	169.7	610.8
2014						
March	448.0	173.3	621.3	449.4	173.9	623.3
April	449.2	173.8	623.1	448.7	174.2	622.9
May	450.2	174.5	624.7	447.6	174.7	622.3
June	450.9	175.2	626.0	453.9	176.2	630.1
July	450.5	175.8	626.3	451.1	174.5	625.6
August	449.4	176.4	625.8	450.0	176.2	626.1
September	448.1	177.2	625.2	447.6	178.1	625.6
October	447.3	178.1	625.4	449.0	177.5	626.5
November	447.4	179.1	626.5	444.4	179.5	624.0
December	448.7	180.1	628.8	441.0	178.8	619.8
2015						
January	450.5	180.9	631.4	457.7	182.7	640.4
February	452.4	181.7	634.1	454.2	181.5	635.7
March	454.2	182.2	636.4	454.1	182.0	636.1
PERSONS						
March 2012	1 358.1	238.0	1 596.1	1 360.5	239.5	1 600.0
March 2013	1 340.8	240.8	1 581.6	1 335.3	239.5	1 574.8
2014						
March	1 350.4	249.4	1 599.8	1 351.1	252.5	1 603.5
April	1 353.5	249.7	1 603.1	1 352.7	249.9	1 602.6
May	1 355.6	250.0	1 605.6	1 350.0	249.0	1 599.0
June	1 356.5	250.4	1 606.9	1 367.4	251.9	1 619.3
July	1 355.6	250.9	1 606.5	1 355.8	247.8	1 603.6
August	1 353.5	251.7	1 605.1	1 351.1	252.4	1 603.5
September	1 351.3	252.8	1 604.1	1 349.6	254.4	1 604.0
October	1 350.6	254.2	1 604.8	1 352.1	253.9	1 606.0
November	1 352.2	255.5	1 607.8	1 351.3	255.4	1 606.7
December	1 356.0	256.8	1 612.8	1 342.6	254.2	1 596.9
2015						
January	1 360.6	257.8	1 618.4	1 371.0	261.4	1 632.4
February	1 365.2	258.7	1 623.9	1 367.2	258.3	1 625.6
March	1 369.4	259.3	1 628.7	1 371.7	258.7	1 630.4

## HOURS WORKED

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

March 2012	498.8	390.6	332.9	110.5	188.0	31.3	np	np	1 600.0
March 2013	496.1	381.4	322.4	108.4	189.8	30.0	np	np	1 574.8
2014									
March	499.7	391.0	330.7	109.6	193.0	30.9	np	np	1 603.5
April	499.5	391.0	331.3	109.5	191.7	30.8	np	np	1 602.6
May	498.3	390.9	332.2	109.0	188.3	30.9	np	np	1 599.0
June	506.7	395.1	332.1	111.3	194.0	31.2	np	np	1 619.3
July	500.9	390.5	328.5	110.2	194.0	31.1	np	np	1 603.6
August	503.0	387.2	329.8	111.3	193.3	30.9	np	np	1 603.5
September	500.9	392.5	326.9	110.4	193.7	31.6	np	np	1 604.0
October	503.7	389.2	327.9	110.7	195.2	31.6	np	np	1 606.0
November	504.1	394.6	321.8	110.5	196.2	31.6	np	np	1 606.7
December	496.6	393.3	325.2	107.1	195.5	31.4	np	np	1 596.9
2015									
January	507.3	400.4	338.4	109.5	196.5	31.7	np	np	1 632.4
February	503.5	401.0	335.1	109.7	195.7	31.9	np	np	1 625.6
March	503.6	405.2	332.9	111.5	195.9	31.8	np	np	1 630.4

## TREND

March 2012	496.4	388.9	330.3	110.8	190.4	31.3	19.0	29.1	1 596.1
March 2013	498.5	385.2	322.8	109.2	188.5	30.3	18.8	28.3	1 581.6
2014									
March	498.5	390.6	330.7	109.3	191.2	30.7	20.5	28.3	1 599.8
April	499.9	391.1	331.2	109.6	191.6	30.8	20.5	28.4	1 603.1
May	501.1	391.4	331.3	109.9	192.0	30.9	20.4	28.5	1 605.6
June	502.1	391.3	331.0	110.4	192.4	31.0	20.2	28.6	1 606.9
July	502.5	390.9	329.9	110.7	192.9	31.1	20.0	28.5	1 606.5
August	502.6	390.5	328.2	110.7	193.7	31.2	19.8	28.4	1 605.1
September	502.5	390.5	326.9	110.5	194.4	31.4	19.7	28.2	1 604.1
October	502.3	391.4	326.6	110.1	195.0	31.5	19.8	28.1	1 604.8
November	502.3	393.3	327.5	109.7	195.4	31.6	19.9	28.0	1 607.8
December	502.7	395.9	329.2	109.5	195.8	31.6	20.1	28.0	1 612.8
2015									
January	503.1	398.5	331.2	109.5	196.0	31.7	20.3	28.1	1 618.4
February	503.5	401.0	333.1	109.7	196.1	31.8	20.5	28.2	1 623.9
March	503.9	403.1	334.8	110.0	196.2	31.8	20.8	28.2	1 628.7

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									
February 2011	342.7	5.4	10.1	326.6	5.1	9.9	335.7	5.2	10.5
February 2012	356.3	5.5	10.6	370.6	5.8	10.8	377.8	5.8	11.4
February 2013	359.1	5.5	11.0	355.6	5.4	10.9	362.0	5.5	11.5
2013									
August	381.8	5.8	11.6	380.7	5.8	11.6	383.7	5.9	11.6
November	386.7	5.9	11.7	385.2	5.8	11.8	375.5	5.7	11.3
2014									
February	391.9	5.9	11.8	398.8	6.0	11.8	383.3	5.7	12.2
May	406.0	6.1	12.0	391.5	5.9	11.7	387.6	5.8	11.5
August	425.4	6.4	12.4	432.6	6.5	12.5	445.7	6.7	12.7
November	443.0	6.6	12.9	449.1	6.7	13.1	450.8	6.7	12.7
2015									
February	454.6	6.8	13.3	448.8	6.7	13.1	442.7	6.5	13.0
FEMALES									
February 2011	479.8	9.0	14.4	489.5	9.2	14.4	508.6	9.5	15.4
February 2012	511.2	9.4	14.8	503.8	9.3	14.7	519.8	9.5	15.7
February 2013	514.5	9.3	14.7	512.1	9.2	14.7	523.2	9.4	15.6
2013									
August	538.5	9.7	15.4	542.2	9.8	15.6	534.1	9.7	15.2
November	548.1	9.8	15.7	548.3	9.8	15.6	548.6	9.9	15.1
2014									
February	555.9	9.9	15.9	555.1	9.9	15.9	545.4	9.7	16.9
May	570.7	10.1	16.2	567.9	10.1	16.1	551.1	9.7	15.8
August	590.6	10.4	16.6	587.4	10.4	16.5	602.9	10.6	16.5
November	607.9	10.7	17.0	619.4	10.9	17.2	630.3	11.2	16.9
2015									
February	618.3	10.9	17.3	612.2	10.8	17.1	607.2	10.5	17.3
PERSONS									
February 2011	822.5	7.0	12.1	816.1	7.0	11.9	844.3	7.1	12.8
February 2012	867.5	7.3	12.5	874.4	7.4	12.6	897.5	7.5	13.4
February 2013	873.6	7.2	12.7	867.7	7.2	12.6	885.2	7.3	13.4
2013									
August	920.3	7.6	13.4	922.8	7.6	13.5	917.8	7.6	13.3
November	934.9	7.7	13.6	933.5	7.7	13.5	924.1	7.6	13.1
2014									
February	947.8	7.8	13.7	953.9	7.8	13.7	928.7	7.5	14.3
May	976.7	8.0	13.9	959.4	7.8	13.8	938.7	7.6	13.5
August	1 016.0	8.2	14.4	1 020.1	8.3	14.4	1 048.6	8.5	14.5
November	1 050.9	8.5	14.8	1 068.6	8.6	15.0	1 081.1	8.8	14.6
2015									
February	1 072.8	8.7	15.1	1 060.9	8.6	14.9	1 049.9	8.3	15.0

(a) Estimates of labour underutilisation are calculated quarterly with the series currently ending in February 2015. Seasonal adjustment of these series following the 2015 annual seasonal reanalysis will take place with the May 2015 publication.



	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	132.9	6.3	12.8	131.6	6.2	12.7	129.9	6.1	12.4
Victoria	140.6	8.3	15.2	136.3	8.1	14.9	114.6	6.7	12.7
Queensland	91.4	6.9	14.0	90.8	6.8	13.8	101.9	7.5	15.4
South Australia	31.5	6.9	13.0	30.1	6.6	12.8	30.1	6.5	13.4
Western Australia	39.9	4.9	10.0	40.3	4.9	10.0	45.3	5.4	11.7
Tasmania	11.6	8.3	16.0	11.5	8.2	15.9	10.5	7.5	14.9
Northern Territory	1.8	2.4	7.6	1.7	2.2	7.1	2.4	3.1	8.1
Australian Capital Territory	6.6	5.9	10.5	6.7	6.0	10.3	8.2	7.2	11.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>454.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>448.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>442.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	185.1	10.5	16.7	186.0	10.6	16.7	176.0	9.8	16.8
Victoria	158.7	11.2	17.8	158.6	11.1	17.7	166.6	11.4	18.0
Queensland	132.4	11.5	18.3	131.9	11.4	18.2	126.2	10.7	17.5
South Australia	42.5	10.7	18.1	42.0	10.6	18.0	50.2	12.5	20.0
Western Australia	69.3	10.8	15.6	68.2	10.7	15.6	62.1	9.6	16.1
Tasmania	16.0	13.3	19.4	15.8	13.1	19.4	15.3	12.9	19.0
Northern Territory	3.3	5.4	8.9	3.2	5.1	8.6	3.8	5.8	10.1
Australian Capital Territory	7.8	7.2	11.7	7.6	7.0	11.6	6.9	6.4	13.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>618.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>612.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>607.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>
PERSONS									
New South Wales	318.0	8.2	14.6	317.5	8.2	14.5	305.9	7.8	14.4
Victoria	299.3	9.6	16.4	294.9	9.5	16.2	281.2	8.9	15.1
Queensland	223.8	9.0	16.0	222.7	8.9	15.9	228.1	9.0	16.4
South Australia	74.0	8.6	15.4	72.1	8.4	15.2	80.3	9.3	16.5
Western Australia	109.3	7.5	12.5	108.5	7.5	12.5	107.4	7.2	13.6
Tasmania	27.6	10.6	17.6	27.4	10.5	17.5	25.8	9.9	16.8
Northern Territory	5.2	3.7	8.2	4.9	3.5	7.8	6.1	4.4	9.0
Australian Capital Territory	14.4	6.5	11.1	14.3	6.5	10.9	15.0	6.8	12.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1 072.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1 060.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1 049.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>

(a) Estimates of labour underutilisation are calculated quarterly with the series currently ending in February 2015. Seasonal adjustment of these series following the 2015 annual seasonal reanalysis will take place with the May 2015 publication.

## WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

### EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

#### TREND REVISIONS

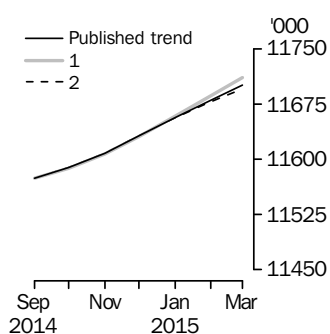
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory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

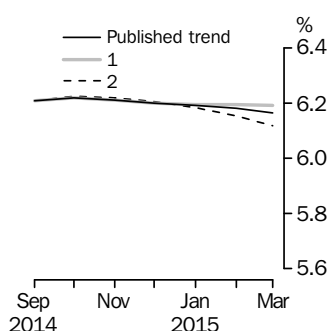
The percentage changes of 0.23% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted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

#### EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:		
		<i>Trend as published</i>	(1) 11 747.3 i.e. rises by 0.23%	(2) 11 693.3 i.e. falls by 0.23%
<b>2014</b>				
December	11 631.8	11 631.0	11 631.9	
<b>2015</b>				
January	11 656.5	11 658.5	11 656.1	
February	11 679.9	11 685.7	11 677.7	
March	11 700.6	11 710.9	11 695.8	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:		
		<i>Trend as published</i>	(1) 6.3 i.e. rises by 2.20%	(2) 6.0 i.e. falls by 2.20%
<b>2014</b>				
December	6.2	6.2	6.2	
<b>2015</b>				
January	6.2	6.2	6.2	
February	6.2	6.2	6.2	
March	6.2	6.2	6.1	

## 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. 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  $O = T*S*I$ . 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](mailto: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](mailto: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
ERP	estimated resident population
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

## 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 + or – 9,000)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 (700,000 + or – 18,000).

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

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

										AUSTRALIA										
										Males	Females	Persons								
										NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT			
<b>Aged 15 years and over</b>																				
Employed																				
Full time	'000	25.5	18.3	17.2	7.4	11.4	2.9	2.4	2.8	31.9	22.9	38.5								
Part time	'000	18.3	12.2	11.6	5.5	8.3	2.2	0.8	2.0	13.5	21.3	26.3								
Total	'000	28.1	22.6	19.8	8.6	12.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	34.8	32.2	43.8								
Unemployed																				
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.5	8.0	8.8	3.1	5.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	12.6	10.3	16.4								
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.4	6.2	5.2	2.2	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	6.6	8.5	10.8								
Total	'000	11.5	10.1	9.7	3.7	5.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	14.3	13.4	19.9								
Labour force	'000	28.5	23.4	20.3	8.8	12.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	35.8	33.3	44.7								
Not in labour force	'000	24.3	20.8	22.4	8.2	11.8	3.5	3.0	3.1	30.6	35.8	42.1								
Unemployment rate																				
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2								
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3								
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2								
Participation rate	pts	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2								
<b>Aged 15–19 years</b>																				
Employed																				
Full time	'000	3.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.9	3.5	5.5								
Part time	'000	5.8	3.6	4.1	1.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	6.2	7.1	9.1								
Total	'000	6.6	3.9	4.7	2.0	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.8	7.5	7.5	10.4								
Unemployed																				
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.1	2.6	3.8	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	4.5	3.6	5.7								
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.6	3.5	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.4	4.6	6.4								
Total	'000	4.9	4.5	4.9	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	6.3	5.9	8.7								
Labour force	'000	7.5	4.5	5.4	2.2	3.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	8.3	8.3	11.6								
Not in labour force	'000	9.2	5.6	7.9	2.9	4.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	10.3	9.8	14.6								
Unemployment rate																				
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.1	5.7	5.9	6.5	4.5	7.6	5.9	9.3	2.7	4.5	2.4								
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.1								
Total	pts	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.0								
Participation rate	pts	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.2	3.8	1.1	1.1	0.8								
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work																				
	pts	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4								

## STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

### MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

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

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

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

		AUSTRALIA										
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Aged 15 years and over</b>												
Employed												
Full time	'000	14.9	12.1	9.3	3.9	6.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	18.6	13.6	23.6
Part time	'000	9.7	8.4	5.8	2.8	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	8.6	12.7	15.2
Total	'000	18.0	14.9	12.7	5.5	8.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.6	18.8	29.0
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	10.2	7.8	8.5	3.5	5.2	1.2	0.8	1.3	12.8	10.4	16.7
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.6	6.1	4.8	2.2	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	6.7	8.5	10.9
Total	'000	12.3	10.0	9.9	4.0	6.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	14.5	13.6	20.2
Labour force	'000	18.6	15.5	13.7	5.9	9.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	21.3	19.5	30.1
Not in labour force	'000	18.0	14.9	13.5	5.8	8.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	17.7	21.9	29.2
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	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
<b>Aged 15–19 years</b>												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.6	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.5	2.8	4.0
Part time	'000	3.9	3.3	2.7	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.3	4.8	6.0
Total	'000	4.4	3.6	3.1	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.1	5.1	6.8
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.2	2.7	3.3	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	4.5	3.7	5.8
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.8	3.7	2.8	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	4.6	4.7	6.5
Total	'000	5.1	4.5	4.4	1.8	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	6.3	5.9	8.6
Labour force	'000	4.8	4.0	3.4	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.6	5.6	7.5
Not in labour force	'000	5.8	4.7	3.8	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.7	6.5	8.9
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.4	5.7	6.2	7.4	4.6	8.4	6.6	10.3	2.8	4.8	2.5
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.0	1.8	1.5	1.1
Total	pts	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	1.6	1.5	1.1
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.5	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4

## GLOSSARY

<b>Actively looking for work</b>	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.
<b>Actual hours of work</b>	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work;</li><li>■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime);</li><li>■ 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;</li><li>■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by; and</li><li>■ time corresponding to short rest periods.</li></ul> <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave;</li><li>■ meal breaks; and</li><li>■ time spent on travel to and from work (excluding some self-employed).</li></ul> <p>For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.</p>
<b>Aggregate monthly hours worked</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Attending full time education</b>	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.
<b>Attending school</b>	Persons aged 15–19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
<b>Attending tertiary educational institution full time</b>	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.
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	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.
<b>Composite Estimation</b>	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*

<b>Composite Estimation <i>continued</i></b>	previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 6292.0).
<b>Employed</b>	All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 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</li><li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li><li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or</li><li>■ 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</li><li>■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or</li><li>■ on strike or locked out; or</li><li>■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or</li></ul></li><li>■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li></ul>
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	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).
<b>Flow estimates</b>	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.
<b>Full time workers</b>	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.
<b>Gross flows</b>	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;</li><li>■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and</li><li>■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.</li></ul>
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Labour force status</b>	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.
<b>Labour force underutilisation rate</b>	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
<b>Long-term unemployment ratio</b>	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
<b>Market sector</b>	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).
<b>Non-market Sector</b>	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).
<b>Not in labour force</b>	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.
<b>Participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
<b>Part time workers</b>	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.
<b>Response rate</b>	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.
<b>Seasonally adjusted series</b>	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 28 to 33 for more detail.
<b>Stock estimates</b>	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as <i>stocktakes</i> . For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.
<b>Trend series</b>	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 34 to 37 for more detail.
<b>Underemployment rate</b>	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Underemployed workers</b>	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 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</li><li>■ 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.</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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