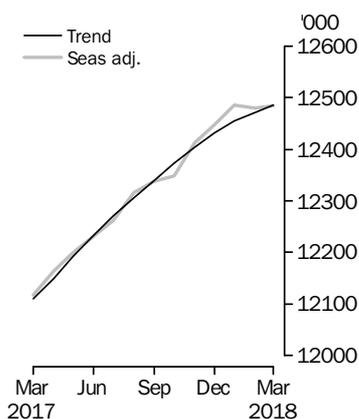


LABOUR FORCE

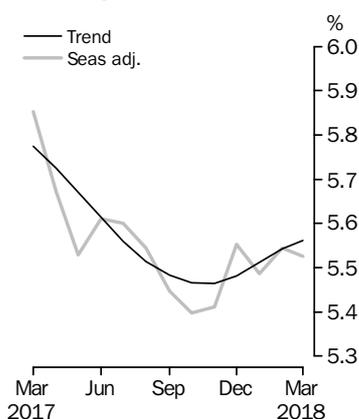
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 19 APR 2018

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, email <client.services@abs.gov.au> or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

KEY FIGURES

	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	Feb 18 to Mar 18	Mar 17 to Mar 18
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	12 471.8	12 485.8	14.0	3.1 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	731.5	735.0	3.5	-0.9 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.6	0.0 pts	-0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.7	0.0 pts	0.8 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	12 479.2	12 484.1	4.9	3.0 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	732.6	730.2	-2.4	-3.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.5	0.0 pts	-0.3 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.5	-0.1 pts	0.7 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 14,000 to 12,485,800.
- Unemployment increased 3,500 to 735,000.
- Unemployment rate increased by less than 0.1 pts to 5.6%.
- Participation rate increased by less than 0.1 pts to 65.7%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 0.2 million hours (0.01%) to 1,733.7 million hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 4,900 to 12,484,100. Full-time employment decreased 19,900 to 8,514,100 and part-time employment increased 24,800 to 3,970,000.
- Unemployment decreased 2,400 to 730,200. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 9,300 to 522,400 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work decreased 11,700 to 207,800.
- Unemployment rate remained steady at 5.5%
- Participation rate decreased by 0.1 pts to 65.5%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 4.5 million hours (0.26%) to 1,740.4 million hours.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
April 2018	17 May 2018
May 2018	14 June 2018
June 2018	19 July 2018
July 2018	16 August 2018
August 2018	13 September 2018
September 2018	18 October 2018



ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS

As previously advised, the Annual Seasonal Re-analysis of the Labour Force series has been conducted on estimates up to February 2018. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in this issue reflect adjustments made as a result of this re-analysis. For further information on this please see the article "Annual Seasonal Re-analysis".

IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATES

As previously advised, the ABS has implemented some minor improvements to trend estimation for the Labour Force time series as part of the 2018 Annual Seasonal Re-analysis. For further information on this please see the article "Improvements to Trend Estimation".

UPDATE ON MONTHLY UNDEREMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

As previously advised, the implementation of monthly underemployment and underutilisation measures has been delayed. The ABS will provide further advice on the revised implementation schedule in the next issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). We thank users for their patience and understanding with this delay.

CYCLONE MARCUS

As a result of Cyclone Marcus, some operational difficulties were experienced in conducting the monthly Labour Force Survey in parts of the Northern Territory for March 2018. Investigations did not identify any major effect on aggregate estimates. The ABS will review this when April data are available. In the meantime, the ABS recommends a degree of caution when analysing Northern Territory estimates for March 2018.

ROUNDING

Estimates of changes shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movement obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and movements are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability. 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
2018 AND MARCH 2018

	<u>Monthly change...</u>	<u>95% Confidence interval</u>	
Total Employment	4 900	-55 100	to 64 900
Total Unemployment	-2 400	-42 000	to 37 200
Unemployment rate	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts	to 0.4 pts
Participation rate	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts	to 0.3 pts

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY MARCH 2018

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increased by 14,000 persons in March 2018, with:

- the number of unemployed persons increasing by 3,500 persons;
- the unemployment rate increasing by less than 0.1 percentage points to 5.6 per cent;
- the participation rate increasing by less than 0.1 percentage points to 65.7 per cent; and
- the employment to population ratio remaining steady at 62.0 per cent.

Over the past year, trend employment increased by 376,100 persons (or 3.1 per cent), which is above the average annual growth rate over the past 20 years of 1.9 per cent.

Over the same 12 month period the trend employment to population ratio, which is a measure of how employed the population (aged 15 years and over) is, increased by 0.9 percentage points to 62.0 per cent.

In monthly terms, trend employment increased by 14,000 persons between February and March 2018. This represents an increase of 0.11 per cent, which was below the monthly average growth rate over the past 20 years of 0.16 per cent, and the lowest monthly growth rate observed since December 2016.

Trend full-time employment increased by 1,200 persons between February and March 2018, and part-time employment increased by 12,900 persons. Compared to a year ago, there are 270,100 more persons employed full-time and 106,100 more persons employed part time. This compositional shift led to a decrease in the part-time share of employment of 0.1 percentage points over the past 12 months, from 31.8 per cent to 31.7 per cent.

The trend estimate of monthly hours worked in all jobs increased by 0.2 million hours (or 0.01 per cent) in March 2018, to 1,733.7 million hours. Monthly hours worked increased by 2.6 per cent over the past year, slightly below the increase in employed persons (3.1 per cent). As a result, the average hours worked per employed person decreased slightly to 138.9 hours per month, or around 32.0 hours per week.

The trend unemployment rate increased by less than 0.1 percentage points to 5.6 per cent in March 2018, with the number of unemployed persons increasing by 3,500 to 735,000 persons. Over the past year the trend unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points, with the number of unemployed decreasing by 6,700 persons.

The trend participation rate increased by less than 0.1 percentage points to a historical high of 65.7 per cent in March 2018, and was 0.8 percentage points higher than in March 2017. Both the male and female participation rates remained constant at 70.9 and 60.6 per cent for the second month in a row, with the female participation rate remaining at an historical high.

The labour force includes the total number of employed and unemployed persons. Over the past year, the labour force has increased by 369,500 persons (2.9 per cent). This rate of increase is above the rate of increase for the total Civilian Population aged 15 years and over (325,500 persons, or 1.6 per cent).

TREND ESTIMATES
continued

The trend participation rate for 15-64 year olds, which controls (in part) for the effects of an ageing population, increased by 0.1 percentage points to a historical high of 78.1 per cent in March 2018 after February figures were revised. The gap between male and female participation rates in this age range is less than 10 percentage points, at 82.9 and 73.3 per cent, continuing the long term convergence of male and female participation.

The trend participation rate for 15-24 year olds increased by 0.1 percentage point to 67.9 per cent in March 2018. The unemployment rate for this group increased by 0.1 percentage points to 12.5 per cent in March 2018 and decreased by 0.5 percentage points over the year.

The trend series smooths the more volatile seasonally adjusted estimates and provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market.

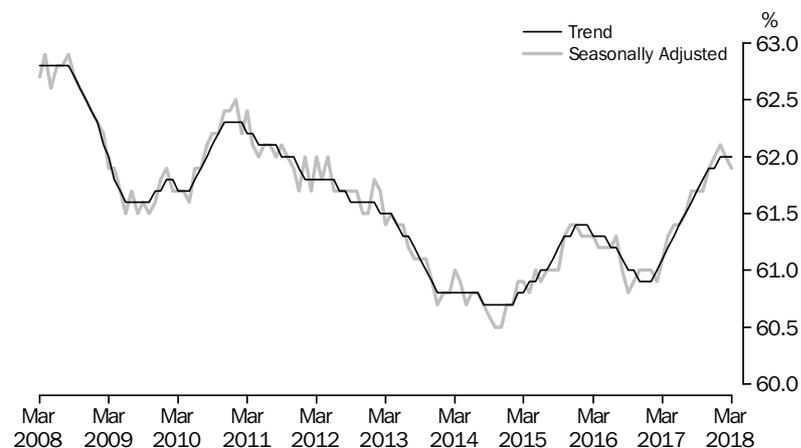
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES

Seasonally adjusted employment increased by 4,900 persons from February to March 2018 (following a revised decrease of 6,300 persons the preceding month). The underlying composition of the net change was a decrease of 19,900 persons in full-time employment and a 24,800 increase in part-time employment, which followed similarly sized compositional shifts in February (a 20,100 increase and a 26,400 decrease respectively). Since March 2017, full-time employment has increased by 226,900 persons, while part-time employment has increased by 140,200 persons.

Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs increased by 4.5 million hours (or 0.3 per cent) in March 2018 to 1,740.4 million hours. This follows an increase of 22.0 million hours (or 1.3 per cent) from January to February 2018.

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 61.9 per cent in March 2018, and increased by 0.8 percentage points from the same time last year.

GRAPH 1, EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, March 2008 to March 2018



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained steady at 5.5 per cent for the third consecutive month in March 2018. The participation rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 65.5 per cent.

STATE AND TERRITORY ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

In March 2018, increases in trend employment were observed in all states and territories except for Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory where employment decreased by 700 and 400 people respectively. The largest increases were in New South Wales (up 4,700 persons), followed by Victoria (up 4,100 persons) and Queensland (up 3,200 persons).

Similarly, over the past year, increases in employment were also observed in all states and territories except Northern Territory (down 3,100 persons or 2.2 per cent). The largest increases were in New South Wales (up 138,900 persons), Queensland (up 101,500 persons), Victoria (up 79,700 persons) and Western Australia (up 25,700 persons). The highest annual employment growth rates were in Queensland at 4.3 per cent, followed by the Australian Capital Territory at 3.9 per cent, and New South Wales at 3.6 per cent.

The monthly trend unemployment rate increased in Western Australia by 0.2 percentage points to 6.4 per cent and by 0.1 percentage points in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory to 4.9 and 4.1 per cent respectively. Victoria and the Northern Territory experienced 0.1 percentage point decreases in trend unemployment rates to 5.5 and 3.9 per cent respectively. The monthly trend unemployment rate remained unchanged in Queensland and Tasmania (both 6.0 per cent) and South Australia (5.9 per cent).

The largest increase in the monthly trend participation rate was in Northern Territory (up 0.2 percentage points), followed by New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia (all up 0.1 percentage points). Victoria and Australian Capital Territory recorded decreases of 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest increase in employment was in Victoria (up 26,400 persons), followed by Tasmania (up 800 persons) and Western Australia (up 700 persons). The largest decrease was in New South Wales (down 6,500 persons), followed by South Australia (down 6,100) and Queensland (down 1,600 persons).

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was in Western Australia (up 0.8 percentage points), followed by New South Wales (up 0.2 percentage points) and Tasmania (up 0.1 percentage points). South Australia, Victoria and Queensland recorded decreases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 0.6, 0.4, and 0.1 percentage points respectively.

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted participation rate was in Western Australia (up 0.6 percentage points to 68.7 per cent) followed by Tasmania (up 0.2 percentage points to 61.2 per cent) and Victoria (up 0.1 percentage points to 65.6 per cent). South Australia's seasonally adjusted participation rate decreased 0.9 percentage points to 62.4 per cent, followed by Queensland, down 0.2 percentage points to 66.0 per cent.

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the two territories.

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY MARCH 2018 *continued*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES *continued*

TABLE 1, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	February	March	February	March
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0
Victoria	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2
Queensland	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0
South Australia	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.6
Western Australia	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.9
Tasmania	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Northern Territory	4.0	3.9	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	4.1	4.1	np	np
Australia	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5

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

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

The Labour Force Survey sample can be thought of as comprising eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with each sub-sample remaining in the survey for eight months, and one rotation group "rotating out" each month and being replaced by a new group "rotating in". This sample rotation is important in ensuring that seven-eighths of the sample are common from one month to the next, to ensure that changes in the estimates reflect real changes in the labour market, rather than the sample. In addition, the replacement sample is generally selected from the same geographic areas as the outgoing one, as part of a representative sampling approach.

When considering movements in the original estimates, it is possible to decompose the sample into three components:

- the matched common sample (survey respondents who responded in both February and March);
- the unmatched common sample (survey respondents who responded in March but who did not respond in February, or vice versa); and
- the incoming rotation group (survey respondents who replaced respondents who rotated out in February).

The detailed decomposition of each of these movements is included in the data cube 'Insights From the Original Data'.

In considering the three components of the sample, it is important to remember that the matched common sample describes the change observed for the same respondents in February and March, while the other two components reflect differences between the aggregate labour force status of different groups of people.

While the rotation groups are designed to be representative of the population, the outgoing and incoming rotation groups will almost always have somewhat different characteristics, as a result of the groups representing a sample of different households and people. The design of the survey, including the weighting and estimation processes, ensures that these differences are generally relatively minor and seeks to ensure that differences in characteristics of rotation groups do not affect the representativeness of the survey and its estimates. Monthly estimates are always designed to be representative of their respective months, regardless of the relative contribution of the three components of the sample.

INCOMING ROTATION GROUP

In original terms, the incoming rotation group in March 2018 had a higher employment to population ratio than the group it replaced (62.0 per cent in February, up to 63.1 per cent in March 2018), and was higher than the ratio for the entire sample (62.0 per cent).

The full-time employment to population ratio of the incoming rotation group was higher than the group it replaced (42.5 per cent in February 2018 and up to 43.4 per cent in March 2018), and higher than the entire sample (42.1 per cent).

The unemployment rate of the incoming rotation group was 0.1 percentage point lower than the whole sample (5.8 per cent, compared to 5.9 per cent), and it replaced a group with a higher rate (5.9 per cent in February). Its participation rate was above that of the sample as a whole (67.0 per cent, compared to 65.8 per cent), and also above the group it replaced (65.8 per cent in February).

OUTGOING ROTATION GROUP

In looking ahead to the April 2018 estimates, the outgoing rotation group in March 2018, which will be replaced by a new incoming rotation group in April 2018, has a lower employment to population ratio (60.6 per cent in March 2018) compared to the sample as a whole (62.0 per cent). The full-time employment to population ratio (41.2 per cent) is lower than the ratio for the entire sample (42.1 per cent).

In original terms, the unemployment rate for the outgoing rotation group in March 2018 is higher than the sample as a whole (6.1 per cent, compared to 5.9 per cent). The participation rate for the outgoing rotation group in March 2018 is 64.5 per cent, which is lower than the rate for the whole sample (65.8 per cent).

THE IMPORTANCE OF TREND DATA

As the gross flows and rotation group data are presented in original terms they are not directly comparable to the seasonally adjusted and trend data discussed elsewhere in the commentary, and are included to provide additional information for the original data. Since the original data are unadjusted, they have a considerable level of inherent sampling variability, which is specifically adjusted for in the trend series. The trend data provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market and are the focus of the commentary in this publication.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

2018 ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS

Every year, the ABS conducts an "Annual Seasonal Re-analysis" (ASR) of the Labour Force time series. The outcomes of the 2018 review to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates have been incorporated in the estimates published in this issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). Overall, the revisions arising from the annual seasonal re-analysis have been minimal.

For further information on the 2018 ASR, please see the article Annual Seasonal Re-analyses in this release of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION

As part of the 2018 Annual Seasonal Re-analysis, the ABS has also implemented some minor improvements to trend estimation for Labour Force time series. These improvements will reduce the extent of revisions in trend series over time, providing particular benefits for series with smaller populations (eg. states and territories with smaller populations).

For further information outlining the improved approach, including impacts of the change to trend estimates, please see the article "Improvements to Trend Estimation" in this release of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

The methods used to calculate seasonally adjusted estimates has not been changed.

UPDATE ON MONTHLY UNDEREMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES - TREND AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

As previously advised, the implementation of monthly underemployment and underutilisation measures has been delayed.

The ABS will provide further advice on the revised implementation schedule in the next issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). We thank users for their patience and understanding with this delay.

ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The annual seasonal re-analysis of the Labour Force series was conducted on estimates up to February 2018. 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. In particular, in this annual seasonal re-analysis the ABS has reviewed the parameters for the highly seasonal periods of December and January, and as such, minor revisions are evident over these months.

Also implemented as part of this year's annual seasonal re-analysis are improvements to trend estimation, including minor changes to the trend filter lengths used in Labour Force series. Further information on this can be found in the below section "Improvements to trend estimation".

WHAT IS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT?

Labour Force data are collected monthly (or quarterly for some topics) using the same methods, which results in original (that is, unadjusted) 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; and/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.

The seasonally adjusted series irregular component is removed to create the trend series. Seasonally adjusted and trend series are revised each month to take account of the latest original estimates.

The ABS aims to produce high quality seasonally adjusted estimates that are without systematic related variation.

Seasonally adjusted aggregate hours worked estimates include more extensive corrections for the influence of public holiday and school holiday effects. Each moving holiday is estimated and removed in the aggregate state/territory estimates. State/territory level influences are used to estimate the school and public holiday effects in the Australia and full-time/part-time by sex estimates.

WHAT IS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT? *continued*

During each annual seasonal re-analysis, the framework for estimating moving holidays and variable timing of the commencement of interviews in January is assessed for appropriateness. This ensures that the impact of these influences are being appropriately estimated from year to year, that assumptions used in the regression-ARIMA framework continue to be valid, and to implement improvements in estimation methodology.

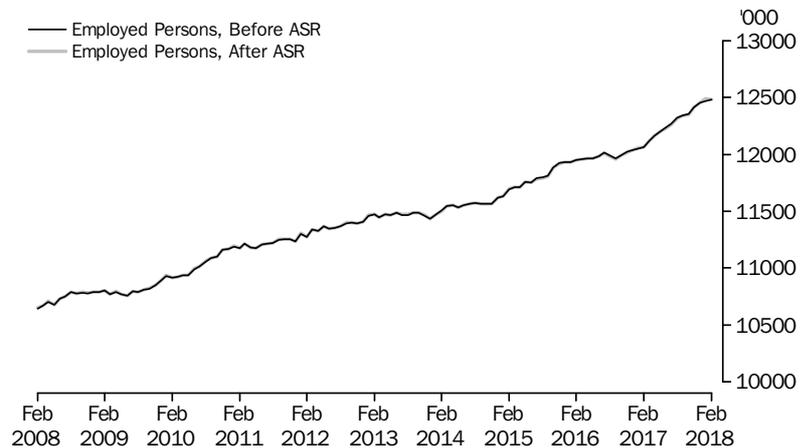
IMPACT ON THE LABOUR FORCE DATA

To account for the changes made to the supplementary survey program from 2014, the seasonal adjustment parameters and prior corrections have been monitored and revised regularly on an ongoing basis. As a result, revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates arising from the 2018 annual seasonal re-analysis have been minimal.

For the period February 1978 to February 2018, the seasonally adjusted employed persons level series changed by an average absolute monthly value of 1000 persons (0.01%), with the largest revision of 21,000 persons (0.2%) occurring in January 2018. This revision is attributable to the adjustment to account for the highly seasonal periods of December and January. Revisions include the impact of both the normal seasonal adjustment process and the results of the annual seasonal re-analysis. The employed persons trend series changed by an average absolute monthly value of 1,800 persons (0.01%).

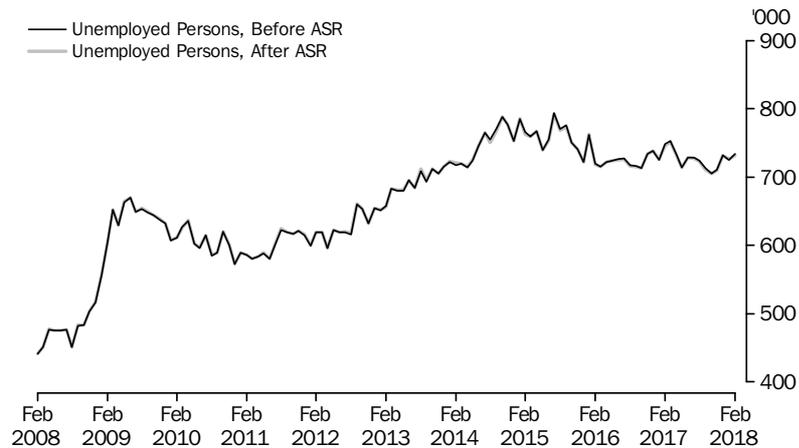
The unemployed persons seasonally adjusted series for the period February 1978 to February 2018 changed by an average absolute monthly value of 700 persons (0.1%), with the largest revision of 4,600 persons (0.8%) occurring in March 1988. The unemployed persons trend series also changed by an average absolute monthly value of 700 persons (0.1%).

GRAPH 1, EMPLOYED PERSONS, Seasonally Adjusted



IMPACT ON THE LABOUR
FORCE DATA *continued*

GRAPH 2, UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Seasonally Adjusted



ONGOING REVIEW OF
METHODOLOGY

As part of a process of continuous improvement, the ABS will continue to explore options for further improving the quality of Labour Force time series. Such investigations may identify further optimisations.

The ABS will continue to provide updates on any developments in this space within *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), ahead of any changes being implemented as part of the 2019 annual seasonal re-analysis.

IMPROVEMENTS TO
TREND ESTIMATION

As part of the 2018 Annual Seasonal Re-analysis, the ABS has also implemented some minor improvements to trend estimation for Labour Force time series. These improvements will reduce the extent of revisions in trend series over time, providing particular benefits for series with smaller populations (eg. states and territories with smaller populations).

The improvements to monthly person estimates have been implemented in this issue, with improvements to hours worked estimates to be implemented in the April 2018 issue, and improvements to the quarterly series in the May 2018 issue.

In addition, as part of the improvements to trend estimation, the ABS has also reviewed whether using a filter length other than the standard 13-term Henderson filter would be appropriate for some series. The filter length choice affects the series behaviour extracted and measured by the trend. A 23-term filter length has been deemed optimal in producing high quality trend data and implemented for the following series:

- Unemployed persons, Australian Capital Territory
- Unemployed persons, Northern Territory
- Unemployed persons, Tasmania
- Unemployed persons, Ages 15-19
- Unemployed persons, Full-Time, Ages 15-19
- Unemployed persons, Full-Time, Ages 15-24
- Unemployed persons, Part-Time, Ages 15-24
- Unemployed females, Full-Time, Married
- Unemployed females, Part-Time, Married

ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS *continued*

IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

For further information on the improved approach, please see the article "Improvements to Trend Estimation" in the February 2018 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), which has also been republished in this issue.

The methods used to calculate seasonally adjusted estimates will not be changed.

IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION

REPUBLISHED ARTICLE

The following article was published in the February 2018 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), and has been republished to coincide with changes to trend estimation in this issue, which were made as part of the recent Annual Seasonal Re-analysis.

INTRODUCTION

As part of the 2018 Annual Seasonal Re-analysis (ASR) of estimates published in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat no. 6202.0), the ABS has implemented an improved method of trend estimation. This article outlines details of the new trend method including the benefits and some indicative impacts on Labour Force estimates.

BACKGROUND

Period-to-period movements of the original and seasonally adjusted series are typically volatile due to the inherent variation in the data, captured by the 'irregular' component of the time series decomposition. Smoothing the irregular component of seasonally adjusted series is helpful for identifying the underlying level of socioeconomic activity. The ABS generally publishes the seasonally adjusted estimates of a raw series along with a smoothed version of the data, known as the trend. The process of smoothing seasonally adjusted data is known as "trending". Given there is an inherent and unavoidable level of volatility in original and seasonally adjusted series, the ABS encourages users to analyse both the seasonally adjusted and trend series which complement each other. The trend series provides the best indicator of underlying behaviour of time series. In the case of Labour Force statistics, trend estimates provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market. Further information on seasonal adjustment and trend can be found in *Time Series Analysis: The Basics*.

The ABS established its approach to trend estimation in the late 1980s when trend statistics were first introduced into output. The approach enabled users to calculate the trend for themselves by directly smoothing the published seasonally adjusted series using the Henderson 13-term trend filter. A feature of this approach is that the trend is affected by outliers identified in the estimation of seasonal adjustment factors. While the adopted method supported some users in their interpretation of trend series, it also resulted in some quality compromises. Since the seasonal outliers are not treated, a 'ripple' effect can arise in the trend series in some situations, particularly for series with higher volatility such as those with a high level of sample error. These 'ripples' are effectively spurious turning points.

Over the decades, other national statistical organisations have also moved to publish trend series to complement the seasonally adjusted series. Generally they have adopted the core X-11 ARIMA trend which the ABS will also now adopt.

The key differences between the core X-11 trend and the traditional ABS approach to trend pertain to the treatment of "trend breaks" and the X-11 algorithm's automatic internal corrections applied in the derivation of seasonal factors. The absence of the X-11 algorithm's automatic internal corrections is known to create a "ripple" effect in ABS trend series in some situations, particularly in series with higher levels of volatility, such as those with relatively higher levels of sample error.

IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

BENEFITS OF THE NEW TREND METHOD

A review of the current trend estimation conducted recently found that there are a number of benefits in adopting a more pure definition of the trend.

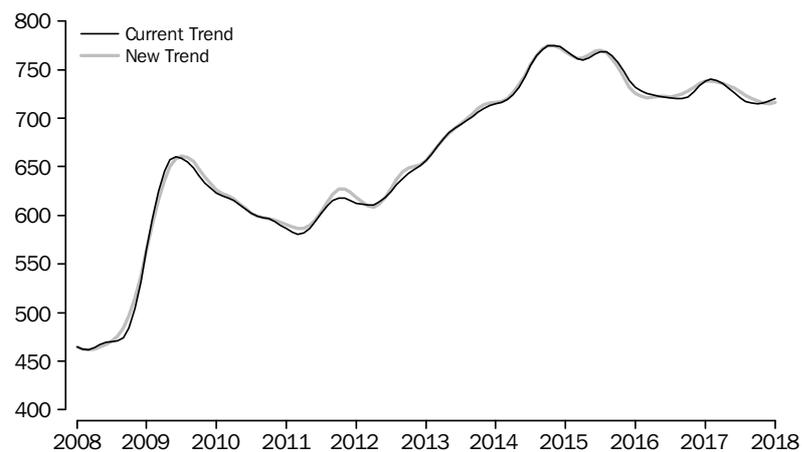
The improved trend method has a relatively minor impact on the published trend values of labour force estimates at the Australia level and for the larger states, such as New South Wales and Victoria. However, the new method provides particularly strong benefits by removing the "ripple" effects which tend to be more inherent in the current trend series for smaller jurisdictions and lower level estimates. The result of removing these "ripple" effects is trend estimates which are less volatile, and less prone to revision over time.

Improvements to trend estimation have no impact on the estimation of seasonally adjusted estimates. The new method only changes the way in which the irregular component of a time series is removed from the seasonally adjusted data to produce the published trend estimate.

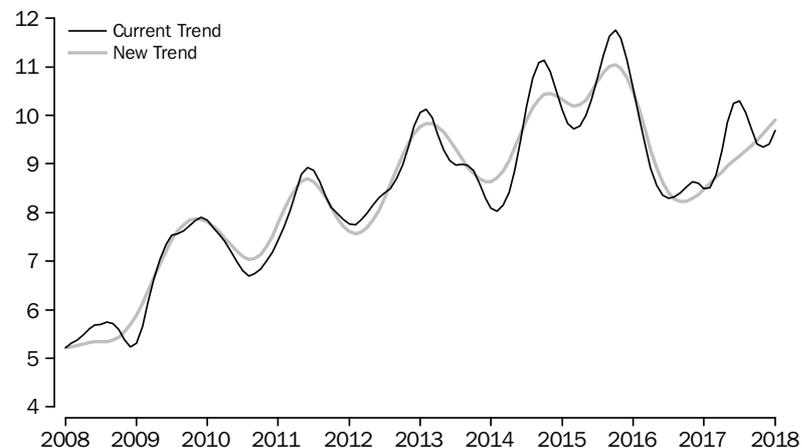
IMPACTS ON LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

The following graphs provide an illustration of the impacts on Labour Force estimates. These are indicative impacts only, based on data up to January 2018.

GRAPH 1, AUSTRALIA TOTAL UNEMPLOYED, January 2008 to January 2018



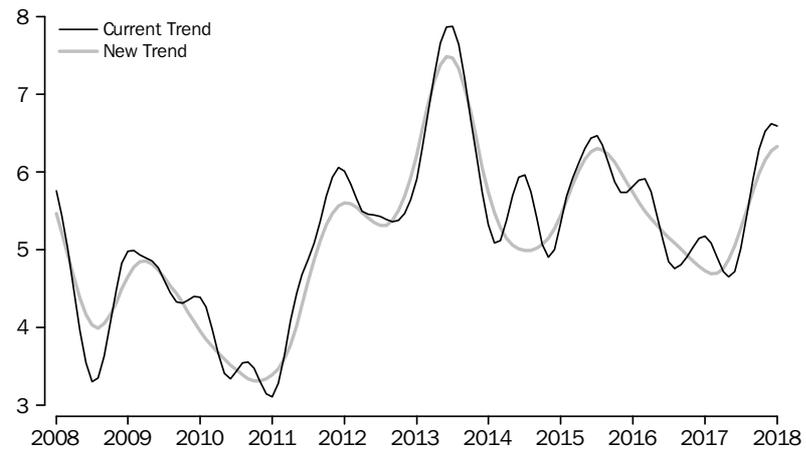
GRAPH 2, ACT TOTAL UNEMPLOYED, January 2008 to January 2018



IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

IMPACTS ON LABOUR
FORCE ESTIMATES *continued*

GRAPH 3, NT TOTAL UNEMPLOYED, January 2008 to January 2018



BENEFITS FOR OTHER
TREND SERIES

Since the benefits to improving trend are greatest for Labour Force statistics, this change has been implemented in these series first, ahead of further changes across the range of economic statistics produced by the ABS. Information on when changes will be made to other trend series will be published in their respective statistical releases, over time.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For any queries regarding the implementation of these changes contact the National Information Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or via e-mail at client.services@abs.gov.au.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Trend

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
				population ratio					
'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	
PERSONS									
March 2015	8 085.5	3 607.0	11 692.4	60.8	536.8	765.9	6.2	12 458.3	64.8
March 2016	8 216.0	3 750.1	11 966.0	61.3	510.0	722.9	5.7	12 688.9	65.0
2017									
March	8 254.3	3 855.4	12 109.7	61.1	516.1	741.6	5.8	12 851.3	64.8
April	8 287.3	3 862.4	12 149.7	61.2	511.4	738.0	5.7	12 887.7	64.9
May	8 324.3	3 867.3	12 191.6	61.3	506.0	733.3	5.7	12 924.9	65.0
June	8 361.7	3 870.5	12 232.2	61.4	500.9	728.3	5.6	12 960.5	65.1
July	8 396.5	3 873.7	12 270.1	61.5	496.4	723.0	5.6	12 993.2	65.2
August	8 427.3	3 878.1	12 305.4	61.6	493.2	718.6	5.5	13 024.0	65.2
September	8 455.2	3 884.2	12 339.3	61.7	492.0	716.1	5.5	13 055.5	65.3
October	8 479.7	3 892.7	12 372.3	61.8	492.5	715.6	5.5	13 087.9	65.4
November	8 499.3	3 904.2	12 403.5	61.9	495.0	717.0	5.5	13 120.5	65.5
December	8 513.0	3 918.4	12 431.4	61.9	499.7	720.9	5.5	13 152.3	65.5
2018									
January	8 520.5	3 933.7	12 454.3	62.0	505.9	726.3	5.5	13 180.6	65.6
February	8 523.2	3 948.6	12 471.8	62.0	512.2	731.5	5.5	13 203.2	65.6
March	8 524.4	3 961.4	12 485.8	62.0	517.4	735.0	5.6	13 220.8	65.7
MALES									
March 2015	5 195.2	1 106.0	6 301.2	66.7	323.2	413.5	6.2	6 714.7	71.1
March 2016	5 222.9	1 179.7	6 402.6	66.8	297.5	380.8	5.6	6 783.4	70.8
2017									
March	5 266.3	1 202.7	6 469.0	66.4	297.7	388.0	5.7	6 857.0	70.4
April	5 283.9	1 203.9	6 487.8	66.5	296.3	386.3	5.6	6 874.2	70.5
May	5 301.8	1 204.8	6 506.6	66.6	295.3	384.9	5.6	6 891.5	70.6
June	5 318.9	1 205.5	6 524.4	66.7	294.3	383.4	5.5	6 907.8	70.6
July	5 334.6	1 206.1	6 540.7	66.8	292.8	381.3	5.5	6 922.0	70.7
August	5 348.3	1 207.0	6 555.3	66.9	290.8	378.8	5.5	6 934.1	70.7
September	5 360.1	1 208.5	6 568.6	66.9	288.8	376.7	5.4	6 945.4	70.8
October	5 369.7	1 211.1	6 580.8	67.0	287.6	375.4	5.4	6 956.2	70.8
November	5 376.7	1 215.2	6 591.9	67.0	287.7	375.5	5.4	6 967.4	70.8
December	5 381.3	1 220.6	6 601.9	67.0	289.8	377.8	5.4	6 979.6	70.8
2018									
January	5 384.1	1 226.4	6 610.5	67.0	293.5	381.5	5.5	6 992.0	70.8
February	5 386.4	1 231.4	6 617.7	67.0	297.5	385.6	5.5	7 003.4	70.9
March	5 389.6	1 234.6	6 624.1	67.0	300.9	388.8	5.6	7 012.9	70.9
FEMALES									
March 2015	2 890.3	2 500.9	5 391.2	55.2	213.7	352.4	6.1	5 743.6	58.8
March 2016	2 993.1	2 570.3	5 563.4	56.0	212.5	342.1	5.8	5 905.5	59.5
2017									
March	2 988.0	2 652.7	5 640.7	55.9	218.4	353.7	5.9	5 994.3	59.4
April	3 003.4	2 658.5	5 661.9	56.0	215.0	351.6	5.8	6 013.5	59.5
May	3 022.5	2 662.5	5 685.0	56.2	210.7	348.4	5.8	6 033.4	59.6
June	3 042.8	2 665.1	5 707.8	56.3	206.6	344.9	5.7	6 052.8	59.7
July	3 061.8	2 667.6	5 729.4	56.5	203.6	341.7	5.6	6 071.1	59.8
August	3 079.0	2 671.1	5 750.1	56.6	202.5	339.8	5.6	6 089.8	59.9
September	3 095.1	2 675.7	5 770.7	56.7	203.1	339.4	5.6	6 110.1	60.1
October	3 110.0	2 681.5	5 791.5	56.9	205.0	340.2	5.5	6 131.7	60.2
November	3 122.6	2 689.0	5 811.6	57.0	207.3	341.5	5.6	6 153.1	60.3
December	3 131.8	2 697.8	5 829.5	57.1	209.9	343.1	5.6	6 172.7	60.4
2018									
January	3 136.5	2 707.3	5 843.8	57.1	212.4	344.8	5.6	6 188.6	60.5
February	3 136.8	2 717.2	5 854.0	57.2	214.7	345.8	5.6	6 199.9	60.6
March	3 134.8	2 726.9	5 861.7	57.2	216.5	346.2	5.6	6 207.8	60.6

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
				population ratio					
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
March 2015	8 119.7	3 595.8	11 715.5	60.9	536.3	760.7	6.1	12 476.2	64.9
March 2016	8 208.8	3 751.1	11 959.9	61.3	505.0	716.0	5.6	12 675.9	65.0
2017									
March	8 287.2	3 829.9	12 117.1	61.1	522.4	753.3	5.9	12 870.4	64.9
April	8 278.2	3 886.3	12 164.5	61.3	511.0	731.6	5.7	12 896.1	64.9
May	8 331.3	3 868.1	12 199.3	61.4	489.8	713.9	5.5	12 913.2	65.0
June	8 404.7	3 826.0	12 230.7	61.4	499.5	727.1	5.6	12 957.8	65.1
July	8 388.8	3 873.9	12 262.7	61.5	493.9	727.5	5.6	12 990.2	65.2
August	8 429.7	3 885.8	12 315.5	61.7	497.3	722.9	5.5	13 038.4	65.3
September	8 434.3	3 903.9	12 338.2	61.7	486.5	710.7	5.4	13 048.9	65.3
October	8 464.3	3 884.3	12 348.5	61.7	488.4	704.6	5.4	13 053.2	65.2
November	8 507.7	3 905.2	12 412.9	61.9	492.5	710.1	5.4	13 123.0	65.5
December	8 521.6	3 926.6	12 448.1	62.0	503.3	731.9	5.6	13 180.0	65.7
2018									
January	8 513.9	3 971.6	12 485.5	62.1	499.5	724.7	5.5	13 210.2	65.7
February	8 534.0	3 945.3	12 479.2	62.0	513.1	732.6	5.5	13 211.8	65.6
March	8 514.1	3 970.0	12 484.1	61.9	522.4	730.2	5.5	13 214.4	65.5
MALES									
March 2015	5 233.5	1 096.7	6 330.2	67.0	323.7	409.6	6.1	6 739.8	71.3
March 2016	5 222.3	1 181.3	6 403.6	66.8	295.3	382.8	5.6	6 786.3	70.8
2017									
March	5 270.7	1 204.4	6 475.0	66.5	300.0	391.6	5.7	6 866.6	70.5
April	5 283.4	1 227.2	6 510.6	66.8	289.4	373.6	5.4	6 884.1	70.6
May	5 306.8	1 202.2	6 509.0	66.7	284.3	377.0	5.5	6 886.0	70.5
June	5 354.1	1 159.3	6 513.4	66.6	298.2	384.8	5.6	6 898.2	70.6
July	5 330.4	1 211.4	6 541.9	66.8	297.2	387.5	5.6	6 929.4	70.8
August	5 341.9	1 215.5	6 557.5	66.9	291.1	380.5	5.5	6 938.0	70.8
September	5 368.7	1 200.2	6 568.9	66.9	285.9	375.5	5.4	6 944.4	70.7
October	5 365.5	1 204.2	6 569.7	66.8	282.2	364.2	5.3	6 934.0	70.5
November	5 385.0	1 220.0	6 605.0	67.1	288.7	374.9	5.4	6 979.9	70.9
December	5 382.6	1 218.3	6 600.9	67.0	303.9	396.7	5.7	6 997.5	71.0
2018									
January	5 367.4	1 274.3	6 641.7	67.3	285.9	376.4	5.4	7 018.1	71.1
February	5 391.8	1 232.7	6 624.5	67.0	297.9	384.7	5.5	7 009.2	70.9
March	5 390.2	1 235.7	6 625.9	66.9	303.2	385.4	5.5	7 011.3	70.8
FEMALES									
March 2015	2 886.2	2 499.1	5 385.3	55.1	212.6	351.1	6.1	5 736.3	58.7
March 2016	2 986.6	2 569.8	5 556.4	55.9	209.8	333.2	5.7	5 889.6	59.3
2017									
March	3 016.5	2 625.5	5 642.1	55.9	222.4	361.7	6.0	6 003.8	59.5
April	2 994.8	2 659.1	5 653.9	55.9	221.7	358.0	6.0	6 012.0	59.5
May	3 024.5	2 665.9	5 690.4	56.3	205.5	336.8	5.6	6 027.2	59.6
June	3 050.6	2 666.7	5 717.3	56.4	201.3	342.4	5.7	6 059.7	59.8
July	3 058.4	2 662.4	5 720.8	56.4	196.7	340.0	5.6	6 060.8	59.7
August	3 087.8	2 670.2	5 758.0	56.7	206.2	342.4	5.6	6 100.5	60.0
September	3 065.6	2 703.7	5 769.3	56.7	200.6	335.2	5.5	6 104.5	60.0
October	3 098.7	2 680.1	5 778.8	56.7	206.2	340.4	5.6	6 119.2	60.1
November	3 122.6	2 685.2	5 807.8	57.0	203.8	335.2	5.5	6 143.0	60.2
December	3 139.0	2 708.3	5 847.3	57.3	199.4	335.2	5.4	6 182.5	60.6
2018									
January	3 146.5	2 697.3	5 843.8	57.1	213.6	348.3	5.6	6 192.1	60.5
February	3 142.2	2 712.5	5 854.7	57.2	215.2	347.9	5.6	6 202.6	60.6
March	3 124.0	2 734.3	5 858.3	57.1	219.2	344.8	5.6	6 203.1	60.5

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: **Original**

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over
				population ratio							
'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	
PERSONS											
March 2015	8 090.6	3 628.4	11 718.9	60.9	558.0	810.4	6.5	12 529.4	65.2	6 699.9	19 229.2
March 2016	8 178.1	3 785.6	11 963.7	61.3	526.7	763.5	6.0	12 727.3	65.2	6 788.1	19 515.4
2017											
March	8 256.4	3 866.1	12 122.5	61.1	544.9	803.7	6.2	12 926.2	65.2	6 909.0	19 835.1
April	8 249.8	3 940.6	12 190.4	61.4	509.3	731.3	5.7	12 921.6	65.1	6 936.8	19 858.5
May	8 333.2	3 919.3	12 252.5	61.6	483.5	704.6	5.4	12 957.1	65.2	6 920.1	19 877.2
June	8 381.9	3 873.2	12 255.1	61.6	491.1	706.6	5.5	12 961.6	65.1	6 943.4	19 905.1
July	8 408.3	3 851.4	12 259.6	61.5	485.1	712.6	5.5	12 972.3	65.1	6 961.8	19 934.1
August	8 363.5	3 880.5	12 244.0	61.3	490.2	714.5	5.5	12 958.5	64.9	7 004.6	19 963.1
September	8 398.3	3 933.8	12 332.1	61.7	470.8	692.9	5.3	13 025.0	65.2	6 967.2	19 992.1
October	8 427.2	3 923.7	12 351.0	61.7	464.2	667.4	5.1	13 018.4	65.0	6 997.0	20 015.4
November	8 543.9	3 911.5	12 455.4	62.2	465.2	662.0	5.0	13 117.3	65.5	6 921.2	20 038.6
December	8 663.4	3 910.8	12 574.1	62.7	494.2	717.4	5.4	13 291.5	66.3	6 770.3	20 061.8
2018											
January	8 445.3	3 863.7	12 309.0	61.3	548.7	780.6	6.0	13 089.6	65.1	7 005.1	20 094.7
February	8 623.0	3 904.3	12 527.3	62.2	560.0	805.9	6.0	13 333.2	66.2	6 794.5	20 127.7
March	8 483.0	4 008.7	12 491.7	62.0	546.0	778.3	5.9	13 270.0	65.8	6 890.6	20 160.6
MALES											
March 2015	5 227.3	1 105.9	6 333.1	67.0	332.2	427.8	6.3	6 760.9	71.5	2 691.3	9 452.3
March 2016	5 216.4	1 191.0	6 407.3	66.9	303.5	400.6	5.9	6 808.0	71.0	2 776.2	9 584.2
2017											
March	5 265.1	1 214.4	6 479.5	66.5	307.9	409.5	5.9	6 889.0	70.7	2 851.7	9 740.7
April	5 275.4	1 262.3	6 537.7	67.0	284.1	364.3	5.3	6 902.0	70.8	2 850.4	9 752.4
May	5 306.0	1 232.4	6 538.5	67.0	277.0	367.3	5.3	6 905.7	70.7	2 856.2	9 761.9
June	5 334.0	1 191.0	6 525.0	66.7	294.2	371.3	5.4	6 896.3	70.5	2 879.5	9 775.8
July	5 335.7	1 205.1	6 540.8	66.8	296.8	384.3	5.5	6 925.0	70.7	2 864.7	9 789.8
August	5 302.6	1 211.7	6 514.4	66.4	293.7	381.7	5.5	6 896.1	70.3	2 907.6	9 803.7
September	5 342.6	1 211.5	6 554.1	66.8	281.0	374.8	5.4	6 928.9	70.6	2 888.8	9 817.7
October	5 349.2	1 217.1	6 566.4	66.8	273.4	350.6	5.1	6 917.0	70.4	2 912.1	9 829.1
November	5 402.9	1 209.3	6 612.2	67.2	276.4	353.8	5.1	6 965.9	70.8	2 874.6	9 840.5
December	5 464.8	1 195.2	6 660.0	67.6	295.6	395.3	5.6	7 055.3	71.6	2 796.6	9 851.9
2018											
January	5 330.0	1 231.8	6 561.8	66.5	312.5	410.9	5.9	6 972.8	70.7	2 895.4	9 868.1
February	5 453.5	1 209.2	6 662.7	67.4	317.4	415.1	5.9	7 077.8	71.6	2 806.7	9 884.4
March	5 385.6	1 246.2	6 631.8	67.0	311.9	402.9	5.7	7 034.8	71.1	2 865.9	9 900.7
FEMALES											
March 2015	2 863.3	2 522.5	5 385.8	55.1	225.8	382.6	6.6	5 768.4	59.0	4 008.6	9 777.0
March 2016	2 961.7	2 594.6	5 556.4	55.9	223.2	362.9	6.1	5 919.3	59.6	4 011.9	9 931.2
2017											
March	2 991.3	2 651.7	5 643.0	55.9	237.0	394.2	6.5	6 037.2	59.8	4 057.3	10 094.5
April	2 974.4	2 678.3	5 652.7	55.9	225.2	366.9	6.1	6 019.6	59.6	4 086.5	10 106.1
May	3 027.2	2 686.9	5 714.1	56.5	206.5	337.4	5.6	6 051.4	59.8	4 063.9	10 115.3
June	3 047.9	2 682.1	5 730.1	56.6	196.9	335.3	5.5	6 065.3	59.9	4 063.9	10 129.3
July	3 072.6	2 646.3	5 718.9	56.4	188.3	328.4	5.4	6 047.2	59.6	4 097.1	10 144.3
August	3 060.9	2 668.8	5 729.6	56.4	196.5	332.7	5.5	6 062.4	59.7	4 097.0	10 159.4
September	3 055.7	2 722.3	5 778.0	56.8	189.8	318.1	5.2	6 096.1	59.9	4 078.3	10 174.4
October	3 078.0	2 706.6	5 784.6	56.8	190.9	316.8	5.2	6 101.4	59.9	4 084.9	10 186.3
November	3 141.0	2 702.2	5 843.2	57.3	188.8	308.2	5.0	6 151.4	60.3	4 046.7	10 198.1
December	3 198.6	2 715.5	5 914.1	57.9	198.6	322.1	5.2	6 236.2	61.1	3 973.7	10 209.9
2018											
January	3 115.3	2 631.9	5 747.2	56.2	236.2	369.7	6.0	6 116.9	59.8	4 109.7	10 226.6
February	3 169.5	2 695.1	5 864.6	57.3	242.6	390.8	6.2	6 255.4	61.1	3 987.9	10 243.3
March	3 097.4	2 762.5	5 859.8	57.1	234.1	375.4	6.0	6 235.2	60.8	4 024.7	10 260.0

	EMPLOYED		Employment to population ratio	UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Total		Total	Unemployment rate	Labour force	Participation rate
	'000	'000		'000	%	'000	%

TREND

New South Wales	2 754.5	3 961.1	61.4	206.0	4.9	4 167.1	64.6
Victoria	2 187.6	3 257.1	62.2	189.2	5.5	3 446.3	65.8
Queensland	1 707.4	2 478.5	62.2	159.0	6.0	2 637.4	66.2
South Australia	544.0	838.1	59.1	52.9	5.9	891.0	62.8
Western Australia	896.2	1 336.8	64.1	91.0	6.4	1 427.8	68.4
Tasmania	154.6	246.9	57.4	15.5	6.0	262.4	61.1
Northern Territory	107.4	137.3	73.4	5.7	3.9	143.1	76.4
Australian Capital Territory	169.0	229.0	69.2	9.8	4.1	238.8	72.1
Australia	8 524.4	12 485.8	62.0	735.0	5.6	13 220.8	65.7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

New South Wales	2 757.7	3 957.9	61.2	207.5	5.0	4 165.4	64.4
Victoria	2 175.4	3 260.7	62.2	180.5	5.2	3 441.2	65.6
Queensland	1 706.0	2 476.6	62.0	158.6	6.0	2 635.2	66.0
South Australia	543.9	837.3	58.9	49.9	5.6	887.1	62.4
Western Australia	891.2	1 335.2	64.0	98.3	6.9	1 433.5	68.7
Tasmania	155.6	247.0	57.5	16.0	6.1	263.0	61.2
Australia	8 514.1	12 484.1	61.9	730.2	5.5	13 214.4	65.5

ORIGINAL

New South Wales	2 749.9	3 970.5	61.4	220.6	5.3	4 191.1	64.8
Victoria	2 182.9	3 263.4	62.2	191.1	5.5	3 454.5	65.9
Queensland	1 688.5	2 466.4	61.7	174.5	6.6	2 640.9	66.1
South Australia	545.4	841.0	59.2	51.9	5.8	892.9	62.8
Western Australia	885.5	1 337.7	64.1	108.3	7.5	1 446.0	69.3
Tasmania	157.0	247.7	57.6	16.3	6.2	264.0	61.4
Northern Territory	107.1	137.3	73.5	5.5	3.9	142.8	76.5
Australian Capital Territory	166.6	227.7	68.7	10.0	4.2	237.8	71.7
Australia	8 483.0	12 491.7	62.0	778.3	5.9	13 270.0	65.8

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

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2015	2 566.4	2 578.1	3 668.0	3 672.7	231.0	228.2	5.9	5.8	63.3	63.3	6 158.6
March 2016	2 650.1	2 635.8	3 804.9	3 798.9	207.8	205.8	5.2	5.1	64.2	64.1	6 250.1
2017											
March	2 652.7	2 650.2	3 822.2	3 824.7	200.0	201.3	5.0	5.0	63.3	63.3	6 357.2
April	2 667.5	2 638.7	3 833.9	3 834.6	198.0	187.2	4.9	4.7	63.4	63.2	6 364.4
May	2 683.2	2 688.1	3 847.3	3 865.1	196.4	193.0	4.9	4.8	63.5	63.7	6 370.5
June	2 698.2	2 705.6	3 861.1	3 872.6	195.2	195.5	4.8	4.8	63.6	63.8	6 378.8
July	2 712.2	2 711.6	3 874.7	3 873.9	194.1	201.8	4.8	5.0	63.7	63.8	6 388.6
August	2 725.0	2 736.7	3 888.1	3 886.4	193.3	200.3	4.7	4.9	63.8	63.9	6 398.4
September	2 736.2	2 737.1	3 902.1	3 906.1	192.9	190.0	4.7	4.6	63.9	63.9	6 408.2
October	2 745.3	2 749.1	3 916.5	3 909.3	193.1	186.9	4.7	4.6	64.1	63.8	6 416.1
November	2 752.2	2 754.8	3 930.2	3 936.1	194.2	192.4	4.7	4.7	64.2	64.3	6 424.0
December	2 756.4	2 762.5	3 941.5	3 956.9	196.6	199.8	4.7	4.8	64.3	64.6	6 432.0
2018											
January	2 757.6	2 754.4	3 950.1	3 939.9	199.9	210.1	4.8	5.1	64.4	64.4	6 442.9
February	2 756.3	2 753.0	3 956.4	3 964.3	203.4	200.9	4.9	4.8	64.5	64.5	6 453.7
March	2 754.5	2 757.7	3 961.1	3 957.9	206.0	207.5	4.9	5.0	64.6	64.4	6 464.6
MALES											
March 2015	1 639.9	1 650.9	1 987.2	1 989.3	121.8	122.4	5.8	5.8	69.9	69.9	3 019.5
March 2016	1 658.0	1 646.8	2 022.8	2 022.6	108.0	107.2	5.1	5.0	69.6	69.5	3 063.8
2017											
March	1 674.7	1 677.1	2 050.6	2 052.3	106.2	107.4	4.9	5.0	69.2	69.3	3 117.6
April	1 681.8	1 676.8	2 056.2	2 062.8	106.3	96.1	4.9	4.5	69.3	69.2	3 121.3
May	1 688.9	1 688.2	2 061.8	2 065.7	106.5	102.4	4.9	4.7	69.4	69.4	3 124.5
June	1 695.5	1 700.9	2 066.7	2 057.2	106.7	107.2	4.9	5.0	69.4	69.2	3 128.8
July	1 701.7	1 703.2	2 070.9	2 074.8	106.6	116.1	4.9	5.3	69.5	69.9	3 133.9
August	1 707.4	1 701.0	2 074.9	2 071.7	106.2	111.6	4.9	5.1	69.5	69.6	3 139.0
September	1 712.2	1 720.9	2 079.5	2 084.6	105.7	103.0	4.8	4.7	69.5	69.6	3 144.1
October	1 715.9	1 714.0	2 085.1	2 080.2	105.4	99.7	4.8	4.6	69.6	69.2	3 148.1
November	1 718.9	1 723.0	2 090.9	2 091.3	105.5	104.0	4.8	4.7	69.7	69.6	3 152.1
December	1 721.4	1 722.1	2 096.0	2 094.3	106.3	117.9	4.8	5.3	69.7	70.1	3 156.1
2018											
January	1 723.4	1 718.8	2 100.1	2 102.3	107.7	110.1	4.9	5.0	69.8	70.0	3 161.6
February	1 725.0	1 726.5	2 103.1	2 109.5	109.3	109.1	4.9	4.9	69.9	70.1	3 167.1
March	1 726.6	1 725.6	2 105.1	2 103.4	110.4	108.8	5.0	4.9	70.0	69.7	3 172.5
FEMALES											
March 2015	926.4	927.2	1 680.8	1 683.4	109.1	105.8	6.1	5.9	57.0	57.0	3 139.1
March 2016	992.0	988.9	1 782.1	1 776.3	99.9	98.6	5.3	5.3	59.1	58.8	3 186.2
2017											
March	978.0	973.0	1 771.6	1 772.4	93.8	93.8	5.0	5.0	57.6	57.6	3 239.6
April	985.7	961.9	1 777.7	1 771.8	91.7	91.1	4.9	4.9	57.7	57.4	3 243.1
May	994.3	999.9	1 785.4	1 799.4	89.8	90.6	4.8	4.8	57.8	58.2	3 246.1
June	1 002.7	1 004.7	1 794.3	1 815.5	88.4	88.3	4.7	4.6	57.9	58.6	3 250.0
July	1 010.5	1 008.4	1 803.8	1 799.1	87.5	85.7	4.6	4.5	58.1	57.9	3 254.7
August	1 017.7	1 035.7	1 813.2	1 814.7	87.1	88.7	4.6	4.7	58.3	58.4	3 259.4
September	1 024.1	1 016.2	1 822.5	1 821.4	87.1	87.1	4.6	4.6	58.5	58.5	3 264.1
October	1 029.4	1 035.0	1 831.4	1 829.1	87.7	87.2	4.6	4.6	58.7	58.6	3 268.0
November	1 033.3	1 031.8	1 839.2	1 844.8	88.7	88.4	4.6	4.6	58.9	59.1	3 271.9
December	1 035.0	1 040.4	1 845.6	1 862.6	90.3	81.9	4.7	4.2	59.1	59.4	3 275.8
2018											
January	1 034.2	1 035.6	1 850.0	1 837.6	92.2	100.0	4.7	5.2	59.2	59.1	3 281.3
February	1 031.3	1 026.5	1 853.2	1 854.9	94.1	91.8	4.8	4.7	59.3	59.2	3 286.7
March	1 027.9	1 032.2	1 856.0	1 854.5	95.6	98.7	4.9	5.1	59.4	59.3	3 292.1

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2015	1 996.1	2 000.6	2 986.6	2 989.6	196.1	199.2	6.2	6.2	65.0	65.1	4 896.2
March 2016	2 063.4	2 068.9	3 062.4	3 066.7	188.0	184.0	5.8	5.7	64.9	64.9	5 007.7
2017											
March	2 127.3	2 131.4	3 177.4	3 173.0	204.9	209.8	6.1	6.2	66.0	66.0	5 127.6
April	2 136.5	2 125.5	3 186.7	3 192.6	206.4	209.4	6.1	6.2	66.1	66.2	5 135.6
May	2 145.8	2 151.6	3 195.3	3 197.7	207.3	204.7	6.1	6.0	66.2	66.2	5 140.5
June	2 154.2	2 172.4	3 202.9	3 203.9	207.2	202.8	6.1	6.0	66.2	66.1	5 151.5
July	2 161.3	2 161.4	3 210.0	3 201.9	206.1	207.8	6.0	6.1	66.2	66.1	5 161.5
August	2 167.2	2 171.6	3 217.1	3 220.6	204.3	208.6	6.0	6.1	66.2	66.3	5 171.4
September	2 171.9	2 166.4	3 224.3	3 232.3	202.3	203.8	5.9	5.9	66.1	66.3	5 181.4
October	2 175.9	2 172.1	3 231.5	3 219.0	200.1	194.8	5.8	5.7	66.1	65.8	5 190.2
November	2 179.4	2 185.2	3 238.2	3 248.1	197.5	188.1	5.7	5.5	66.1	66.1	5 199.0
December	2 182.5	2 184.5	3 244.0	3 244.8	194.9	210.8	5.7	6.1	66.0	66.4	5 207.9
2018											
January	2 184.8	2 192.3	3 248.8	3 251.2	192.6	192.6	5.6	5.6	65.9	66.0	5 220.3
February	2 186.4	2 188.5	3 252.9	3 234.3	190.8	194.8	5.5	5.7	65.8	65.5	5 232.6
March	2 187.6	2 175.4	3 257.1	3 260.7	189.2	180.5	5.5	5.2	65.8	65.6	5 245.0
MALES											
March 2015	1 300.1	1 303.9	1 611.2	1 620.5	103.0	104.2	6.0	6.0	71.5	71.9	2 398.3
March 2016	1 334.3	1 341.0	1 665.0	1 665.4	97.0	95.0	5.5	5.4	71.9	71.8	2 452.7
2017											
March	1 374.6	1 372.0	1 704.1	1 699.6	103.3	105.3	5.7	5.8	72.0	71.8	2 512.7
April	1 378.8	1 369.5	1 709.2	1 712.1	103.5	103.4	5.7	5.7	72.1	72.1	2 516.7
May	1 383.1	1 388.3	1 714.1	1 714.2	103.9	104.2	5.7	5.7	72.1	72.2	2 519.0
June	1 386.9	1 405.3	1 718.1	1 721.1	104.1	104.0	5.7	5.7	72.2	72.3	2 524.6
July	1 389.9	1 390.4	1 721.2	1 720.6	103.8	103.0	5.7	5.6	72.1	72.1	2 529.6
August	1 391.7	1 393.8	1 723.6	1 725.1	102.5	102.7	5.6	5.6	72.1	72.1	2 534.6
September	1 392.4	1 389.1	1 725.9	1 723.7	100.7	104.8	5.5	5.7	71.9	72.0	2 539.7
October	1 392.5	1 390.7	1 728.5	1 721.7	98.7	96.1	5.4	5.3	71.8	71.5	2 544.1
November	1 392.8	1 398.4	1 731.7	1 739.0	96.6	86.6	5.3	4.7	71.7	71.6	2 548.5
December	1 393.7	1 392.9	1 735.2	1 731.0	94.9	109.8	5.2	6.0	71.7	72.1	2 552.9
2018											
January	1 395.2	1 385.0	1 738.4	1 741.7	93.8	90.4	5.1	4.9	71.6	71.6	2 559.2
February	1 397.5	1 397.9	1 740.9	1 728.8	93.4	97.9	5.1	5.4	71.5	71.2	2 565.4
March	1 400.2	1 401.1	1 742.7	1 744.3	93.4	91.2	5.1	5.0	71.5	71.4	2 571.6
FEMALES											
March 2015	696.0	696.6	1 375.4	1 369.2	93.1	95.0	6.3	6.5	58.8	58.6	2 497.9
March 2016	729.1	727.9	1 397.4	1 401.3	91.0	89.0	6.1	6.0	58.3	58.3	2 555.1
2017											
March	752.7	759.4	1 473.3	1 473.4	101.6	104.5	6.5	6.6	60.3	60.3	2 614.9
April	757.7	756.0	1 477.4	1 480.4	103.0	106.0	6.5	6.7	60.4	60.6	2 618.9
May	762.7	763.3	1 481.2	1 483.5	103.4	100.6	6.5	6.3	60.4	60.4	2 621.4
June	767.3	767.1	1 484.8	1 482.8	103.1	98.8	6.5	6.2	60.4	60.2	2 626.9
July	771.5	771.1	1 488.8	1 481.2	102.4	104.8	6.4	6.6	60.5	60.3	2 631.8
August	775.4	777.8	1 493.5	1 495.5	101.8	106.0	6.4	6.6	60.5	60.7	2 636.8
September	779.5	777.3	1 498.5	1 508.6	101.6	99.0	6.3	6.2	60.6	60.9	2 641.7
October	783.4	781.5	1 503.0	1 497.3	101.4	98.7	6.3	6.2	60.6	60.3	2 646.1
November	786.6	786.9	1 506.5	1 509.0	100.9	101.5	6.3	6.3	60.6	60.8	2 650.5
December	788.8	791.6	1 508.8	1 513.8	100.0	101.0	6.2	6.3	60.6	60.8	2 654.9
2018											
January	789.5	807.3	1 510.4	1 509.6	98.8	102.1	6.1	6.3	60.5	60.6	2 661.1
February	788.9	790.5	1 512.0	1 505.5	97.4	96.9	6.1	6.0	60.4	60.1	2 667.2
March	787.4	774.2	1 514.4	1 516.4	95.8	89.2	6.0	5.6	60.3	60.1	2 673.4

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2015	1 643.5	1 640.2	2 327.0	2 322.6	160.0	162.2	6.4	6.5	65.3	65.2	3 810.5
March 2016	1 649.2	1 642.2	2 374.1	2 368.0	155.3	153.7	6.1	6.1	65.5	65.3	3 864.0
2017											
March	1 626.9	1 642.6	2 376.9	2 384.8	159.9	157.9	6.3	6.2	64.6	64.7	3 927.4
April	1 633.9	1 653.7	2 388.4	2 395.2	160.4	158.9	6.3	6.2	64.8	64.9	3 933.0
May	1 641.0	1 641.0	2 401.1	2 401.9	160.1	154.2	6.3	6.0	65.0	64.9	3 938.7
June	1 647.6	1 649.9	2 414.3	2 402.6	159.2	164.0	6.2	6.4	65.2	65.1	3 944.3
July	1 653.6	1 646.0	2 426.5	2 430.5	157.7	158.8	6.1	6.1	65.4	65.6	3 949.9
August	1 660.2	1 661.9	2 437.3	2 448.1	156.3	147.7	6.0	5.7	65.6	65.6	3 955.4
September	1 668.4	1 666.7	2 446.7	2 443.5	155.1	151.4	6.0	5.8	65.7	65.5	3 961.0
October	1 678.4	1 676.4	2 455.0	2 456.5	154.7	154.9	5.9	5.9	65.8	65.8	3 965.9
November	1 688.8	1 688.4	2 462.0	2 461.9	155.2	153.6	5.9	5.9	65.9	65.9	3 970.8
December	1 697.5	1 701.9	2 467.3	2 458.8	156.5	157.0	6.0	6.0	66.0	65.8	3 975.7
2018											
January	1 703.5	1 703.1	2 471.6	2 480.7	157.9	160.5	6.0	6.1	66.0	66.3	3 981.9
February	1 706.6	1 713.2	2 475.3	2 478.2	158.8	162.6	6.0	6.2	66.1	66.2	3 988.1
March	1 707.4	1 706.0	2 478.5	2 476.6	159.0	158.6	6.0	6.0	66.2	66.0	3 994.3
MALES											
March 2015	1 033.1	1 041.2	1 233.8	1 235.4	89.9	88.8	6.8	6.7	70.8	70.8	1 870.6
March 2016	1 036.9	1 033.8	1 254.7	1 252.1	84.0	85.4	6.3	6.4	70.7	70.6	1 893.4
2017											
March	1 021.3	1 018.4	1 252.8	1 248.4	85.2	84.2	6.4	6.3	69.6	69.3	1 923.1
April	1 026.4	1 036.7	1 258.6	1 263.6	85.6	84.3	6.4	6.3	69.8	70.0	1 925.9
May	1 031.8	1 035.3	1 264.8	1 268.5	85.6	84.9	6.3	6.3	70.0	70.2	1 928.6
June	1 036.7	1 037.3	1 270.5	1 266.1	85.2	87.8	6.3	6.5	70.2	70.1	1 931.4
July	1 040.6	1 034.4	1 275.3	1 274.8	84.5	85.3	6.2	6.3	70.3	70.3	1 933.6
August	1 044.2	1 047.5	1 279.2	1 288.1	83.9	74.7	6.2	5.5	70.4	70.4	1 935.8
September	1 048.1	1 047.0	1 282.7	1 281.0	83.7	82.2	6.1	6.0	70.5	70.3	1 938.1
October	1 052.4	1 050.0	1 286.0	1 282.9	83.8	81.6	6.1	6.0	70.6	70.3	1 940.4
November	1 056.5	1 058.0	1 289.0	1 291.8	84.2	84.8	6.1	6.2	70.7	70.9	1 942.6
December	1 059.5	1 061.8	1 291.3	1 288.0	84.6	87.0	6.1	6.3	70.7	70.7	1 944.9
2018											
January	1 060.9	1 060.9	1 292.9	1 296.6	84.8	86.4	6.2	6.2	70.7	71.0	1 947.9
February	1 061.1	1 063.4	1 294.2	1 296.3	84.5	82.6	6.1	6.0	70.7	70.7	1 950.9
March	1 060.7	1 058.9	1 295.4	1 294.2	83.8	83.0	6.1	6.0	70.7	70.5	1 953.9
FEMALES											
March 2015	610.5	599.0	1 093.2	1 087.2	70.1	73.4	6.0	6.3	60.0	59.8	1 939.8
March 2016	612.2	608.4	1 119.3	1 115.9	71.3	68.3	6.0	5.8	60.4	60.1	1 970.6
2017											
March	605.6	624.1	1 124.1	1 136.5	74.6	73.7	6.2	6.1	59.8	60.4	2 004.2
April	607.4	617.0	1 129.8	1 131.6	74.8	74.6	6.2	6.2	60.0	60.1	2 007.1
May	609.2	605.7	1 136.3	1 133.4	74.6	69.3	6.2	5.8	60.2	59.8	2 010.0
June	610.9	612.6	1 143.7	1 136.5	74.0	76.2	6.1	6.3	60.5	60.2	2 012.9
July	613.0	611.6	1 151.2	1 155.7	73.2	73.5	6.0	6.0	60.7	61.0	2 016.3
August	616.0	614.4	1 158.1	1 159.9	72.3	73.0	5.9	5.9	60.9	61.0	2 019.6
September	620.3	619.7	1 164.1	1 162.5	71.4	69.2	5.8	5.6	61.1	60.9	2 022.9
October	626.0	626.5	1 169.1	1 173.6	70.9	73.3	5.7	5.9	61.2	61.6	2 025.5
November	632.3	630.4	1 173.0	1 170.1	71.1	68.9	5.7	5.6	61.3	61.1	2 028.2
December	638.0	640.1	1 176.0	1 170.9	71.9	70.0	5.8	5.6	61.4	61.1	2 030.8
2018											
January	642.6	642.2	1 178.7	1 184.2	73.1	74.2	5.8	5.9	61.5	61.9	2 034.0
February	645.5	649.8	1 181.1	1 181.9	74.3	79.9	5.9	6.3	61.7	61.9	2 037.2
March	646.8	647.1	1 183.1	1 182.4	75.2	75.6	6.0	6.0	61.8	61.7	2 040.4

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Original
	Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
PERSONS											
March 2015	532.1	535.1	802.3	804.8	59.8	54.7	6.9	6.4	61.8	61.6	1 394.5
March 2016	525.5	528.3	807.9	810.3	60.3	61.4	6.9	7.0	61.9	62.1	1 403.4
2017											
March	528.6	527.9	820.6	819.6	58.9	62.9	6.7	7.1	62.3	62.5	1 412.0
April	530.1	530.4	821.7	814.8	58.7	63.4	6.7	7.2	62.3	62.2	1 412.7
May	532.0	529.0	823.2	820.3	57.8	60.1	6.6	6.8	62.3	62.3	1 413.4
June	534.0	537.8	824.7	825.6	56.2	57.9	6.4	6.6	62.3	62.5	1 414.1
July	535.5	535.9	826.0	828.0	54.3	54.3	6.2	6.2	62.2	62.4	1 415.0
August	536.4	535.3	826.9	829.4	52.6	49.9	6.0	5.7	62.1	62.1	1 415.9
September	537.1	530.0	827.6	827.4	51.7	51.1	5.9	5.8	62.1	62.0	1 416.8
October	537.9	538.5	828.5	826.3	51.6	50.8	5.9	5.8	62.1	61.9	1 417.2
November	538.9	546.5	829.9	828.5	52.1	53.9	5.9	6.1	62.2	62.2	1 417.6
December	540.3	537.3	831.9	830.0	52.7	52.2	6.0	5.9	62.4	62.2	1 417.9
2018											
January	541.8	542.5	834.3	836.6	53.2	53.2	6.0	6.0	62.5	62.7	1 419.0
February	543.0	549.6	836.5	843.3	53.2	55.9	6.0	6.2	62.7	63.3	1 420.0
March	544.0	543.9	838.1	837.3	52.9	49.9	5.9	5.6	62.8	62.4	1 421.1
MALES											
March 2015	351.7	354.4	429.1	430.7	32.1	29.0	7.0	6.3	67.5	67.3	683.3
March 2016	338.7	340.1	426.7	429.3	33.1	33.2	7.2	7.2	66.9	67.3	687.3
2017											
March	344.6	344.5	432.1	432.5	31.2	34.1	6.7	7.3	67.0	67.5	691.7
April	346.5	347.3	433.8	434.3	30.1	29.2	6.5	6.3	67.0	67.0	692.0
May	348.2	348.4	435.7	435.4	28.9	31.7	6.2	6.8	67.1	67.5	692.4
June	349.9	351.7	437.5	436.6	27.6	27.1	5.9	5.8	67.1	66.9	692.8
July	351.3	349.6	439.2	438.3	26.4	26.9	5.7	5.8	67.2	67.1	693.3
August	352.5	351.0	440.6	442.3	25.6	24.3	5.5	5.2	67.2	67.3	693.7
September	353.6	353.0	441.6	442.4	25.3	24.8	5.4	5.3	67.3	67.3	694.2
October	354.4	357.2	442.3	442.0	25.7	25.8	5.5	5.5	67.4	67.4	694.4
November	354.8	355.4	442.5	442.6	26.6	27.2	5.7	5.8	67.5	67.7	694.6
December	354.5	353.0	442.6	440.9	27.5	26.3	5.9	5.6	67.6	67.2	694.8
2018											
January	353.8	354.3	442.5	442.8	28.4	29.5	6.0	6.3	67.7	67.9	695.3
February	352.8	354.0	442.5	444.6	28.8	30.3	6.1	6.4	67.8	68.3	695.8
March	352.1	350.3	442.7	442.0	28.9	27.5	6.1	5.9	67.8	67.4	696.3
FEMALES											
March 2015	180.3	180.7	373.2	374.1	27.7	25.8	6.9	6.4	56.4	56.2	711.2
March 2016	186.8	188.2	381.2	381.0	27.2	28.2	6.7	6.9	57.0	57.1	716.1
2017											
March	184.0	183.4	388.5	387.1	27.7	28.7	6.7	6.9	57.8	57.7	720.3
April	183.6	183.1	387.9	380.5	28.5	34.1	6.9	8.2	57.8	57.5	720.7
May	183.8	180.6	387.5	384.9	28.9	28.4	6.9	6.9	57.7	57.3	721.0
June	184.1	186.1	387.2	389.0	28.6	30.8	6.9	7.3	57.6	58.2	721.3
July	184.2	186.3	386.8	389.7	27.9	27.4	6.7	6.6	57.4	57.8	721.7
August	183.9	184.3	386.3	387.0	27.0	25.6	6.5	6.2	57.2	57.1	722.2
September	183.5	176.9	385.9	385.0	26.4	26.3	6.4	6.4	57.1	56.9	722.6
October	183.4	181.2	386.2	384.3	25.9	25.1	6.3	6.1	57.0	56.6	722.8
November	184.2	191.2	387.3	385.8	25.5	26.7	6.2	6.5	57.1	57.1	723.0
December	185.8	184.3	389.3	389.1	25.2	25.9	6.1	6.2	57.3	57.4	723.2
2018											
January	188.0	188.2	391.8	393.8	24.9	23.7	6.0	5.7	57.5	57.7	723.7
February	190.2	195.6	394.0	398.7	24.4	25.7	5.8	6.0	57.7	58.6	724.3
March	191.9	193.6	395.5	395.3	24.0	22.3	5.7	5.3	57.9	57.6	724.8

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

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Original
	Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
PERSONS											
March 2015	935.1	936.0	1 326.3	1 328.2	80.0	77.0	5.7	5.5	68.7	68.7	2 046.4
March 2016	894.5	901.3	1 317.0	1 321.5	80.2	75.1	5.7	5.4	67.9	67.8	2 058.6
2017											
March	898.8	902.4	1 311.2	1 306.2	84.2	88.0	6.0	6.3	67.4	67.3	2 071.6
April	904.6	906.5	1 316.9	1 318.6	81.5	81.8	5.8	5.8	67.5	67.6	2 072.5
May	909.1	906.4	1 322.5	1 322.1	79.5	76.2	5.7	5.5	67.6	67.5	2 073.1
June	911.7	913.6	1 327.3	1 330.8	78.7	78.4	5.6	5.6	67.8	67.9	2 074.5
July	912.5	915.5	1 331.0	1 329.4	79.0	75.0	5.6	5.3	67.9	67.6	2 076.3
August	912.1	908.4	1 334.0	1 327.0	80.1	82.6	5.7	5.9	68.1	67.8	2 078.1
September	911.1	911.6	1 336.4	1 335.0	81.5	80.9	5.7	5.7	68.2	68.1	2 080.0
October	909.3	898.4	1 338.1	1 328.8	82.6	84.3	5.8	6.0	68.3	67.9	2 080.7
November	906.7	908.3	1 339.1	1 337.8	83.4	94.8	5.9	6.6	68.3	68.8	2 081.5
December	903.8	907.3	1 339.3	1 344.2	84.4	82.7	5.9	5.8	68.4	68.5	2 082.3
2018											
January	900.8	897.4	1 338.7	1 337.6	86.0	82.5	6.0	5.8	68.4	68.1	2 084.0
February	898.1	899.6	1 337.6	1 334.4	88.3	86.2	6.2	6.1	68.3	68.1	2 085.7
March	896.2	891.2	1 336.8	1 335.2	91.0	98.3	6.4	6.9	68.4	68.7	2 087.3
MALES											
March 2015	623.7	623.3	739.3	738.5	44.8	43.7	5.7	5.6	76.5	76.3	1 024.8
March 2016	594.5	603.9	720.4	721.9	45.1	43.8	5.9	5.7	74.5	74.5	1 028.3
2017											
March	593.3	595.1	719.9	720.2	43.6	46.2	5.7	6.0	73.9	74.2	1 033.4
April	595.6	598.8	722.5	724.3	42.6	42.4	5.6	5.5	74.0	74.2	1 033.8
May	597.0	593.5	724.6	721.3	42.0	39.7	5.5	5.2	74.1	73.6	1 034.2
June	597.6	597.3	726.1	728.5	42.1	42.4	5.5	5.5	74.2	74.5	1 034.6
July	597.7	599.3	727.3	726.1	42.4	41.8	5.5	5.4	74.3	74.2	1 035.4
August	597.5	594.1	728.1	719.9	43.1	44.8	5.6	5.9	74.4	73.8	1 036.1
September	597.0	600.6	728.3	729.1	43.8	43.3	5.7	5.6	74.5	74.5	1 036.8
October	595.8	595.4	727.9	728.3	44.3	44.8	5.7	5.8	74.5	74.6	1 037.1
November	594.0	592.7	726.7	726.1	44.8	55.0	5.8	7.0	74.4	75.3	1 037.4
December	592.0	595.9	724.9	727.8	45.5	44.0	5.9	5.7	74.3	74.4	1 037.7
2018											
January	590.2	585.8	723.0	718.5	46.8	46.6	6.1	6.1	74.1	73.7	1 038.4
February	588.9	589.1	721.4	720.7	48.6	46.8	6.3	6.1	74.0	73.9	1 039.2
March	588.3	586.9	720.6	720.0	50.5	56.3	6.5	7.2	74.0	74.6	1 039.9
FEMALES											
March 2015	311.3	312.8	587.0	589.6	35.2	33.4	5.7	5.4	60.9	61.0	1 021.6
March 2016	299.9	297.5	596.7	599.6	35.1	31.3	5.5	5.0	61.3	61.2	1 030.3
2017											
March	305.5	307.3	591.3	586.1	40.6	41.8	6.4	6.7	60.9	60.5	1 038.2
April	309.0	307.7	594.4	594.3	38.9	39.4	6.1	6.2	61.0	61.0	1 038.7
May	312.1	312.9	598.0	600.8	37.4	36.5	5.9	5.7	61.1	61.3	1 038.8
June	314.1	316.3	601.2	602.2	36.6	36.0	5.7	5.6	61.3	61.4	1 039.8
July	314.8	316.1	603.7	603.3	36.6	33.2	5.7	5.2	61.5	61.1	1 040.9
August	314.6	314.3	605.9	607.1	37.1	37.9	5.8	5.9	61.7	61.9	1 042.1
September	314.1	310.9	608.0	606.0	37.7	37.7	5.8	5.9	61.9	61.7	1 043.2
October	313.5	303.0	610.2	600.5	38.3	39.5	5.9	6.2	62.1	61.3	1 043.6
November	312.7	315.6	612.5	611.7	38.6	39.8	5.9	6.1	62.3	62.4	1 044.1
December	311.8	311.4	614.4	616.4	38.8	38.6	5.9	5.9	62.5	62.7	1 044.6
2018											
January	310.6	311.6	615.6	619.2	39.2	35.9	6.0	5.5	62.6	62.7	1 045.5
February	309.1	310.5	616.2	613.8	39.7	39.3	6.1	6.0	62.7	62.4	1 046.5
March	307.8	304.3	616.2	615.1	40.5	42.1	6.2	6.4	62.7	62.7	1 047.4

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		Original
	Seasonally adjusted										
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
PERSONS											
March 2015	154.2	155.9	239.8	240.1	17.0	16.6	6.6	6.5	61.0	60.9	421.2
March 2016	155.1	154.9	237.3	238.5	16.7	16.9	6.6	6.6	60.0	60.3	423.7
2017											
March	153.2	151.9	241.9	241.4	15.2	15.4	5.8	6.0	60.2	60.2	426.4
April	154.2	152.1	243.3	242.6	15.1	15.2	5.8	5.9	60.6	60.4	426.7
May	154.8	155.5	244.6	245.5	15.2	15.8	5.9	6.0	60.8	61.2	427.0
June	154.9	155.9	245.5	247.3	15.2	14.6	5.9	5.6	61.1	61.3	427.2
July	154.5	153.9	246.1	245.1	15.3	16.6	5.9	6.3	61.2	61.2	427.6
August	153.8	154.2	246.3	246.1	15.3	15.6	5.9	5.9	61.2	61.2	428.0
September	153.0	152.2	246.3	247.7	15.4	14.6	5.9	5.6	61.1	61.2	428.3
October	152.5	151.5	246.3	244.0	15.4	15.8	5.9	6.1	61.1	60.6	428.6
November	152.5	154.6	246.3	246.4	15.5	15.0	5.9	5.8	61.0	61.0	428.8
December	152.8	153.7	246.5	247.0	15.5	16.2	5.9	6.1	61.0	61.3	429.0
2018											
January	153.4	152.6	246.6	246.9	15.5	13.8	5.9	5.3	61.1	60.7	429.3
February	154.0	154.0	246.8	246.2	15.5	15.7	6.0	6.0	61.1	60.9	429.6
March	154.6	155.6	246.9	247.0	15.5	16.0	6.0	6.1	61.1	61.2	429.9
MALES											
March 2015	101.0	101.8	126.7	126.6	9.7	9.8	7.2	7.2	66.1	66.1	206.6
March 2016	100.6	100.4	125.3	127.3	9.2	8.9	6.9	6.6	64.9	65.7	207.4
2017											
March	101.7	100.1	127.4	126.7	7.9	7.4	5.7	5.5	64.7	64.3	208.7
April	102.0	102.5	127.7	127.7	8.0	7.8	5.8	5.8	64.9	64.9	208.8
May	102.1	102.4	128.0	128.4	8.1	8.4	5.9	6.1	65.1	65.4	209.0
June	101.8	102.2	128.2	128.8	8.2	8.0	6.0	5.8	65.3	65.4	209.1
July	101.1	101.9	128.1	128.3	8.3	8.8	6.2	6.4	65.3	65.5	209.3
August	100.2	99.9	127.8	127.9	8.5	8.7	6.3	6.4	65.1	65.2	209.4
September	99.3	98.7	127.4	127.0	8.6	8.1	6.4	6.0	64.9	64.5	209.6
October	98.6	98.1	127.0	125.1	8.7	9.2	6.4	6.9	64.7	64.1	209.7
November	98.2	98.0	126.8	126.4	8.8	8.9	6.5	6.6	64.6	64.5	209.8
December	98.2	98.9	126.6	126.7	8.8	8.6	6.5	6.3	64.5	64.4	210.0
2018											
January	98.5	98.0	126.6	127.2	8.8	7.2	6.5	5.3	64.5	64.0	210.1
February	98.8	98.7	126.6	126.3	8.8	8.5	6.5	6.3	64.4	64.1	210.2
March	99.2	100.0	126.6	126.6	8.8	9.3	6.5	6.8	64.4	64.6	210.4
FEMALES											
March 2015	53.2	54.0	113.1	113.5	7.2	6.8	5.9	5.6	56.0	56.0	214.6
March 2016	54.5	54.5	111.9	111.1	7.5	7.9	6.3	6.7	55.2	55.1	216.3
2017											
March	51.4	51.7	114.5	114.8	7.2	8.0	6.0	6.5	55.9	56.4	217.7
April	52.1	49.7	115.6	114.9	7.2	7.4	5.9	6.0	56.4	56.1	217.9
May	52.7	53.1	116.5	117.1	7.1	7.4	5.9	5.9	56.8	57.1	218.0
June	53.1	53.7	117.3	118.6	7.0	6.7	5.7	5.3	57.1	57.4	218.1
July	53.4	52.1	118.0	116.8	6.9	7.7	5.6	6.2	57.2	57.1	218.3
August	53.6	54.4	118.5	118.2	6.9	6.8	5.4	5.5	57.3	57.2	218.5
September	53.7	53.5	118.9	120.7	6.8	6.5	5.3	5.1	57.4	58.2	218.7
October	54.0	53.4	119.3	118.8	6.7	6.6	5.2	5.2	57.5	57.3	218.8
November	54.3	56.6	119.6	120.0	6.7	6.1	5.2	4.9	57.6	57.6	219.0
December	54.6	54.8	119.8	120.3	6.7	7.6	5.3	5.9	57.7	58.4	219.1
2018											
January	54.9	54.6	120.0	119.7	6.7	6.6	5.3	5.3	57.8	57.6	219.2
February	55.2	55.4	120.2	119.9	6.7	7.2	5.4	5.7	57.9	57.9	219.4
March	55.4	55.6	120.3	120.4	6.7	6.7	5.3	5.2	57.9	57.9	219.6

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
March 2015	109.6	135.0	5.9	4.2	75.8	185.6
March 2016	108.6	133.0	5.5	4.1	74.3	186.5
2017						
March	110.3	140.4	4.8	3.3	77.7	186.8
April	109.3	139.4	4.8	3.3	77.0	187.1
May	108.0	137.8	4.9	3.3	76.1	187.4
June	106.9	136.2	5.1	3.4	75.2	187.7
July	106.1	134.9	5.2	3.6	74.6	187.7
August	105.9	134.2	5.4	3.9	74.4	187.7
September	106.0	134.2	5.6	4.1	74.6	187.7
October	106.2	134.5	5.7	4.3	75.0	187.5
November	106.4	135.0	5.8	4.4	75.4	187.2
December	106.5	135.5	5.9	4.3	75.7	187.0
2018						
January	106.7	136.1	5.9	4.2	76.0	186.9
February	106.9	136.7	5.8	4.0	76.2	186.9
March	107.4	137.3	5.7	3.9	76.4	186.8
MALES						
March 2015	64.1	72.0	3.4	4.6	79.4	94.9
March 2016	62.3	69.8	3.2	4.5	77.2	94.7
2017						
March	64.7	75.4	2.5	3.0	82.3	94.4
April	64.0	74.9	2.5	3.0	81.6	94.7
May	63.2	74.0	2.5	3.1	80.5	94.9
June	62.5	72.9	2.6	3.4	79.5	95.1
July	62.1	72.1	2.8	3.6	78.7	95.0
August	62.0	71.6	2.9	3.9	78.5	95.0
September	62.2	71.5	3.0	4.2	78.6	94.9
October	62.5	71.7	3.1	4.3	79.1	94.8
November	62.7	72.1	3.1	4.3	79.7	94.6
December	62.9	72.5	3.1	4.2	80.1	94.4
2018						
January	63.0	72.8	3.1	4.1	80.4	94.4
February	63.2	73.0	3.0	3.9	80.7	94.3
March	63.4	73.2	2.9	3.8	80.9	94.2
FEMALES						
March 2015	45.5	63.0	2.5	3.8	72.2	90.7
March 2016	46.3	63.2	2.3	3.6	71.3	91.8
2017						
March	45.7	65.0	2.3	3.6	73.0	92.3
April	45.3	64.5	2.3	3.5	72.3	92.4
May	44.8	63.9	2.4	3.5	71.5	92.5
June	44.4	63.2	2.4	3.5	70.8	92.6
July	44.0	62.8	2.5	3.5	70.3	92.6
August	43.8	62.6	2.6	3.8	70.2	92.7
September	43.7	62.6	2.6	4.1	70.4	92.8
October	43.7	62.8	2.7	4.3	70.8	92.7
November	43.7	62.9	2.7	4.4	71.1	92.6
December	43.7	63.1	2.8	4.4	71.3	92.6
2018						
January	43.7	63.3	2.8	4.3	71.4	92.6
February	43.8	63.7	2.8	4.1	71.6	92.6
March	44.0	64.1	2.8	4.1	71.7	92.6

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
March 2015	155.0	212.2	10.1	4.5	70.3	316.3
March 2016	158.4	216.5	9.7	4.2	70.4	321.3
2017						
March	158.4	220.4	8.7	3.8	70.2	326.2
April	158.4	220.5	8.8	3.9	70.3	326.5
May	158.8	221.0	9.0	3.9	70.4	326.7
June	159.6	221.9	9.1	3.9	70.6	327.0
July	160.7	223.2	9.2	4.0	70.9	327.6
August	162.1	224.8	9.2	4.0	71.3	328.2
September	163.7	226.6	9.3	4.0	71.8	328.8
October	165.5	228.1	9.4	4.0	72.2	329.1
November	167.0	229.3	9.5	3.9	72.4	329.6
December	168.2	229.8	9.6	4.0	72.5	330.0
2018						
January	168.8	229.8	9.7	4.0	72.4	330.5
February	169.0	229.4	9.8	4.1	72.3	331.0
March	169.0	229.0	9.8	4.1	72.1	331.6
MALES						
March 2015	90.3	109.1	4.8	4.1	73.8	154.2
March 2016	89.8	109.1	5.5	4.7	73.2	156.6
2017						
March	91.8	112.3	4.6	3.9	73.5	159.1
April	91.8	112.3	4.7	4.0	73.5	159.2
May	92.1	112.4	4.8	4.1	73.6	159.3
June	92.8	112.8	4.9	4.2	73.8	159.4
July	93.7	113.3	5.0	4.3	74.1	159.7
August	94.7	114.1	5.1	4.4	74.5	160.0
September	95.7	115.0	5.2	4.4	75.0	160.3
October	96.5	115.9	5.3	4.4	75.5	160.6
November	97.2	116.7	5.4	4.4	75.9	160.8
December	97.7	117.2	5.4	4.4	76.1	161.0
2018						
January	98.0	117.5	5.5	4.4	76.2	161.3
February	98.2	117.4	5.6	4.5	76.2	161.5
March	98.3	117.2	5.6	4.6	76.1	161.8
FEMALES						
March 2015	64.7	103.1	5.3	4.8	66.9	162.1
March 2016	68.5	107.4	4.2	3.7	67.8	164.7
2017						
March	66.5	108.0	4.1	3.7	67.2	167.2
April	66.6	108.2	4.1	3.7	67.2	167.3
May	66.7	108.5	4.1	3.8	67.3	167.4
June	66.8	109.1	4.1	3.7	67.6	167.6
July	67.0	109.9	4.1	3.6	67.9	167.8
August	67.4	110.7	4.1	3.5	68.3	168.1
September	68.1	111.6	4.1	3.5	68.7	168.4
October	68.9	112.2	4.1	3.5	69.0	168.6
November	69.8	112.6	4.1	3.5	69.1	168.8
December	70.5	112.6	4.1	3.5	69.0	169.0
2018						
January	70.8	112.3	4.2	3.6	68.9	169.2
February	70.8	112.0	4.2	3.6	68.6	169.5
March	70.7	111.8	4.2	3.7	68.4	169.8

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
				population ratio					
'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
PERSONS									
March 2015	870.0	952.2	1 828.0	58.2	162.8	123.1	286.7	13.6	67.1
March 2016	874.3	991.2	1 864.6	59.0	147.3	111.5	255.2	12.0	67.2
2017									
March	831.1	1 008.3	1 843.2	57.8	154.4	118.1	274.4	13.0	66.2
April	837.0	1 006.5	1 848.1	57.9	153.2	119.0	273.4	12.9	66.3
May	842.2	1 006.9	1 853.5	58.1	152.0	119.8	272.6	12.8	66.4
June	845.3	1 010.4	1 860.0	58.2	150.8	120.4	271.7	12.8	66.6
July	846.1	1 016.6	1 867.7	58.4	149.9	120.7	270.5	12.7	66.8
August	845.7	1 023.7	1 875.3	58.6	149.5	120.7	268.8	12.6	66.9
September	845.8	1 029.7	1 881.6	58.8	149.6	120.5	267.1	12.5	67.0
October	847.7	1 032.9	1 886.4	58.9	150.2	120.1	265.7	12.4	67.2
November	852.0	1 033.6	1 889.7	59.0	151.3	119.6	265.2	12.3	67.3
December	858.5	1 032.5	1 892.0	59.1	152.7	119.0	266.0	12.3	67.5
2018									
January	865.8	1 030.5	1 894.4	59.1	154.4	118.5	268.3	12.4	67.6
February	872.3	1 028.5	1 897.1	59.1	156.2	117.9	270.9	12.4	67.8
March	877.4	1 027.5	1 899.7	59.2	158.0	117.5	272.9	12.5	67.9
MALES									
March 2015	519.3	408.5	927.8	57.8	98.1	59.8	158.0	14.6	67.7
March 2016	505.2	439.5	944.6	58.6	90.1	55.4	145.6	13.3	67.6
2017									
March	499.8	437.5	937.3	57.7	91.9	60.5	152.5	14.0	67.1
April	504.4	436.5	940.9	57.9	90.8	61.1	151.9	13.9	67.2
May	507.0	436.9	943.8	58.0	89.8	61.5	151.3	13.8	67.3
June	507.2	438.8	946.0	58.1	89.0	61.7	150.7	13.8	67.4
July	505.7	441.5	947.1	58.2	88.6	61.6	150.2	13.7	67.4
August	503.4	444.1	947.5	58.2	88.6	61.3	150.0	13.6	67.3
September	501.8	445.9	947.7	58.1	89.1	61.0	150.0	13.6	67.3
October	501.9	446.5	948.4	58.2	89.8	60.5	150.3	13.6	67.3
November	504.2	445.9	950.1	58.3	90.7	60.1	150.8	13.6	67.5
December	508.4	444.4	952.8	58.4	91.8	59.7	151.4	13.7	67.7
2018									
January	513.3	442.4	955.7	58.5	92.9	59.3	152.1	13.8	67.8
February	517.6	440.2	957.8	58.6	94.0	58.9	152.9	13.9	68.0
March	520.6	438.1	958.7	58.6	94.9	58.6	153.6	13.9	68.0
FEMALES									
March 2015	350.7	543.7	894.4	58.1	64.7	63.3	128.0	12.4	66.3
March 2016	369.2	551.8	920.9	59.5	57.2	56.0	113.2	10.8	66.7
2017									
March	331.3	570.8	902.1	57.7	62.5	57.6	120.1	11.7	65.4
April	332.6	570.0	902.6	57.7	62.4	57.9	120.3	11.8	65.4
May	335.2	570.0	905.2	57.8	62.2	58.3	120.5	11.8	65.6
June	338.1	571.6	909.7	58.1	61.8	58.7	120.5	11.8	65.9
July	340.5	575.1	915.5	58.4	61.3	59.1	120.4	11.7	66.2
August	342.3	579.6	921.9	58.8	60.8	59.4	120.2	11.6	66.5
September	344.0	583.8	927.7	59.1	60.5	59.5	120.0	11.5	66.8
October	345.8	586.4	932.2	59.4	60.4	59.6	120.0	11.3	67.0
November	347.8	587.8	935.6	59.6	60.6	59.5	120.1	11.2	67.1
December	350.1	588.1	938.2	59.7	61.0	59.4	120.3	11.2	67.3
2018									
January	352.6	588.1	940.7	59.8	61.6	59.2	120.7	11.3	67.4
February	354.7	588.3	943.1	59.9	62.3	59.0	121.3	11.4	67.6
March	356.8	589.3	946.2	60.0	63.1	58.8	121.9	11.5	67.6

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
PERSONS									
March 2015	873.6	956.0	1 824.9	58.0	165.1	122.4	287.3	13.6	67.3
March 2016	865.7	996.5	1 858.2	58.7	144.0	108.2	251.5	11.9	66.8
2017									
March	851.2	998.0	1 846.0	57.8	154.6	126.7	281.2	13.2	66.7
April	827.7	1 023.4	1 851.4	58.0	164.3	109.4	270.9	12.8	66.6
May	848.7	997.3	1 850.4	58.0	139.8	120.4	265.9	12.6	66.0
June	841.5	998.1	1 853.0	58.1	147.1	128.8	275.4	13.0	66.3
July	854.2	1 011.1	1 865.7	58.4	140.5	130.4	271.6	12.7	66.9
August	846.0	1 040.5	1 883.3	58.9	148.6	123.0	271.4	12.6	67.5
September	844.3	1 046.3	1 898.6	59.3	149.2	119.5	269.9	12.5	67.4
October	841.9	1 031.5	1 875.4	58.6	150.3	106.7	257.6	12.1	66.5
November	845.8	1 041.6	1 893.4	59.2	147.5	117.8	266.5	12.4	67.3
December	860.7	1 033.3	1 889.2	59.1	148.3	119.2	265.0	12.3	67.6
2018									
January	871.5	1 028.8	1 891.6	59.0	143.8	125.3	267.6	12.3	67.7
February	891.3	1 008.2	1 898.1	59.1	167.3	121.3	287.9	13.2	68.2
March	874.8	1 030.4	1 902.0	59.1	164.6	108.1	271.2	12.5	67.7
MALES									
March 2015	524.9	411.5	936.3	58.3	101.9	58.8	160.7	14.6	68.3
March 2016	502.6	443.0	945.6	58.6	87.2	56.4	143.6	13.2	67.5
2017									
March	513.5	433.0	946.6	58.2	88.8	66.1	154.8	14.1	67.7
April	505.3	453.3	958.7	58.9	90.6	56.9	147.4	13.3	68.0
May	507.5	434.1	941.6	57.9	77.9	64.1	142.0	13.1	66.6
June	511.1	419.7	930.8	57.2	94.9	58.3	153.2	14.1	66.7
July	508.0	443.4	951.4	58.4	88.5	64.2	152.7	13.8	67.8
August	498.9	461.2	960.2	58.9	87.2	59.9	147.1	13.3	67.9
September	502.4	446.1	948.5	58.1	86.8	63.9	150.6	13.7	67.3
October	498.5	444.0	942.5	57.8	87.9	52.1	140.0	12.9	66.4
November	502.8	451.1	953.9	58.5	91.5	56.2	147.7	13.4	67.6
December	508.8	440.3	949.0	58.3	91.9	63.0	154.9	14.0	67.8
2018									
January	513.8	447.1	960.9	58.9	84.2	61.9	146.0	13.2	67.8
February	535.6	426.2	961.8	58.8	94.6	58.2	152.8	13.7	68.2
March	521.9	436.2	958.1	58.5	98.2	54.4	152.6	13.7	67.8
FEMALES									
March 2015	348.7	544.6	893.3	58.0	63.3	63.6	126.9	12.4	66.2
March 2016	363.1	553.5	916.6	59.1	56.8	51.7	108.5	10.6	66.1
2017									
March	337.7	565.0	902.7	57.6	65.9	60.7	126.5	12.3	65.7
April	322.4	570.0	892.4	57.0	73.8	52.5	126.3	12.4	65.1
May	341.2	563.2	904.4	57.8	61.9	56.4	118.3	11.6	65.4
June	330.4	578.4	908.8	58.1	52.3	70.4	122.7	11.9	65.9
July	346.1	567.7	913.8	58.3	52.0	66.2	118.2	11.5	65.9
August	347.0	579.2	926.2	59.0	61.4	63.1	124.6	11.9	67.0
September	341.9	600.3	942.2	60.0	62.5	55.6	118.1	11.1	67.5
October	343.5	587.5	930.9	59.3	62.4	54.6	117.1	11.2	66.7
November	343.0	590.5	933.5	59.5	56.0	61.6	117.6	11.2	67.0
December	352.0	593.0	945.0	60.2	56.4	56.2	112.6	10.6	67.4
2018									
January	357.6	581.7	939.3	59.8	59.6	63.5	123.0	11.6	67.6
February	355.8	582.0	937.7	59.5	72.7	63.0	135.8	12.6	68.2
March	352.9	594.2	947.1	60.0	66.4	53.7	120.1	11.3	67.6

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%		
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
March 2015	47.2	625.6	672.8	41.1	40.4	122.1	162.5	19.5	835.3	51.0	802.0	1 637.3
March 2016	48.2	668.8	717.0	42.7	27.8	111.1	138.9	16.2	855.8	51.0	822.7	1 678.5
March 2017	62.7	681.1	743.8	42.9	29.1	121.3	150.4	16.8	894.2	51.5	840.7	1 734.9
March 2018	63.0	675.8	738.8	43.3	37.0	104.1	141.1	16.0	879.9	51.6	826.0	1 705.9
Males												
March 2015	26.5	265.4	291.9	36.8	22.8	59.1	81.8	21.9	373.7	47.2	418.4	792.1
March 2016	28.2	294.0	322.2	39.2	15.3	57.4	72.7	18.4	394.9	48.0	427.6	822.5
March 2017	32.9	303.3	336.2	39.5	15.7	65.3	81.0	19.4	417.2	49.1	433.0	850.2
March 2018	35.0	279.7	314.6	38.2	21.0	51.9	72.8	18.8	387.5	47.0	437.1	824.6
Females												
March 2015	20.7	360.2	380.9	45.1	17.7	63.0	80.7	17.5	461.6	54.6	383.6	845.2
March 2016	20.0	374.8	394.8	46.1	12.5	53.7	66.1	14.3	460.9	53.8	395.1	856.0
March 2017	29.8	377.8	407.6	46.1	13.4	55.9	69.4	14.5	477.0	53.9	407.7	884.7
March 2018	28.0	396.1	424.1	48.1	16.0	52.3	68.3	13.9	492.4	55.9	388.9	881.3
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
March 2015	816.5	333.7	1 150.3	76.2	132.1	18.8	151.0	11.6	1 301.2	86.2	208.2	1 509.4
March 2016	807.9	331.5	1 139.4	76.7	122.5	12.9	135.4	10.6	1 274.8	85.8	211.2	1 486.1
March 2017	779.7	321.1	1 100.9	75.5	132.3	23.6	155.9	12.4	1 256.8	86.1	202.1	1 458.9
March 2018	802.7	359.6	1 162.3	77.0	134.8	19.0	153.8	11.7	1 316.1	87.2	193.7	1 509.8
Males												
March 2015	497.0	146.1	643.1	79.0	83.4	7.5	91.0	12.4	734.1	90.2	79.7	813.8
March 2016	474.3	149.6	623.9	78.8	75.4	6.5	81.9	11.6	705.8	89.2	85.6	791.4
March 2017	481.3	130.9	612.1	78.7	76.3	9.7	86.0	12.3	698.1	89.8	79.3	777.5
March 2018	488.0	158.1	646.1	79.4	80.5	9.9	90.4	12.3	736.4	90.6	76.8	813.3
Females												
March 2015	319.5	187.6	507.1	72.9	48.7	11.3	60.0	10.6	567.1	81.5	128.5	695.6
March 2016	333.5	182.0	515.5	74.2	47.1	6.4	53.5	9.4	569.0	81.9	125.6	694.6
March 2017	298.4	190.3	488.7	71.7	55.9	14.0	69.9	12.5	558.6	82.0	122.8	681.5
March 2018	314.7	201.5	516.3	74.1	54.3	9.1	63.4	10.9	579.7	83.2	116.9	696.5
TOTAL												
Persons												
March 2015	863.7	959.3	1 823.0	57.9	172.6	140.9	313.5	14.7	2 136.5	67.9	1 010.2	3 146.7
March 2016	856.0	1 000.3	1 856.4	58.7	150.3	124.0	274.3	12.9	2 130.6	67.3	1 034.0	3 164.6
March 2017	842.4	1 002.3	1 844.7	57.8	161.4	144.9	306.3	14.2	2 151.0	67.3	1 042.8	3 193.8
March 2018	865.7	1 035.4	1 901.1	59.1	171.8	123.1	294.9	13.4	2 196.0	68.3	1 019.7	3 215.7
Males												
March 2015	523.6	411.4	935.0	58.2	106.2	66.6	172.8	15.6	1 107.8	69.0	498.1	1 605.9
March 2016	502.5	443.6	946.1	58.6	90.7	63.9	154.6	14.0	1 100.7	68.2	513.2	1 613.9
March 2017	514.1	434.2	948.3	58.3	92.0	75.0	167.0	15.0	1 115.3	68.5	512.3	1 627.6
March 2018	522.9	437.8	960.7	58.7	101.5	61.7	163.2	14.5	1 123.9	68.6	513.9	1 637.8
Females												
March 2015	340.2	547.9	888.0	57.6	66.3	74.3	140.7	13.7	1 028.7	66.8	512.1	1 540.8
March 2016	353.5	556.8	910.3	58.7	59.6	60.1	119.6	11.6	1 029.9	66.4	520.7	1 550.7
March 2017	328.3	568.1	896.4	57.2	69.4	69.9	139.3	13.4	1 035.7	66.1	530.5	1 566.2
March 2018	342.8	597.6	940.4	59.6	70.3	61.4	131.7	12.3	1 072.1	67.9	505.7	1 577.9

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	24.8	213.7	238.5	43.8	13.8	31.7	45.5	16.0	284.0	52.2	260.3	544.3
Victoria	16.1	187.6	203.7	42.2	7.5	27.2	34.7	14.5	238.3	49.3	244.8	483.2
Queensland	12.4	126.2	138.5	44.6	5.9	19.5	25.4	15.5	163.9	52.8	146.7	310.6
South Australia	*2.5	47.3	49.8	40.7	2.8	7.1	9.9	16.5	59.7	48.8	62.7	122.3
Western Australia	4.3	71.3	75.6	45.5	5.2	13.6	18.8	19.9	94.5	56.8	72.0	166.4
Tasmania	*0.9	11.6	12.5	38.1	*1.2	2.6	3.8	23.2	16.3	49.7	16.5	32.9
Northern Territory	0.9	4.4	5.4	48.7	*0.1	0.4	0.4	7.6	5.8	52.7	5.2	11.0
Australian Capital Territory	*1.0	13.7	14.8	41.9	*0.6	2.0	2.7	15.3	17.4	49.5	17.8	35.2
Australia	63.0	675.8	738.8	43.3	37.0	104.1	141.1	16.0	879.9	51.6	826.0	1 705.9
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	266.3	108.2	374.6	78.9	36.8	*5.6	42.4	10.2	417.0	87.8	57.9	474.9
Victoria	192.5	87.6	280.1	76.1	30.4	4.8	35.2	11.2	315.3	85.7	52.8	368.1
Queensland	178.5	84.5	263.0	77.1	38.9	*3.8	42.7	14.0	305.7	89.6	35.6	341.3
South Australia	53.0	23.6	76.6	80.3	6.0	*0.7	6.7	8.0	83.2	87.3	12.1	95.3
Western Australia	73.0	41.3	114.4	72.3	17.4	*3.0	20.5	15.2	134.9	85.3	23.3	158.1
Tasmania	15.5	7.7	23.2	75.6	2.7	*0.7	3.4	12.8	26.6	86.7	4.1	30.7
Northern Territory	9.1	2.9	12.0	62.0	1.2	*0.2	1.4	10.7	13.4	69.4	5.9	19.3
Australian Capital Territory	14.8	3.7	18.6	84.1	*1.3	*0.2	*1.5	*7.3	20.0	90.7	2.1	22.1
Australia	802.7	359.6	1 162.3	77.0	134.8	19.0	153.8	11.7	1 316.1	87.2	193.7	1 509.8
TOTAL												
New South Wales	291.1	322.0	613.1	60.2	50.6	37.3	88.0	12.5	701.1	68.8	318.2	1 019.2
Victoria	208.5	275.2	483.8	56.8	37.9	32.0	69.9	12.6	553.6	65.0	297.6	851.3
Queensland	190.8	210.7	401.5	61.6	44.7	23.3	68.0	14.5	469.5	72.0	182.3	651.9
South Australia	55.5	70.8	126.4	58.1	8.8	7.8	16.5	11.6	142.9	65.6	74.8	217.7
Western Australia	77.4	112.6	190.0	58.5	22.7	16.6	39.3	17.1	229.3	70.7	95.2	324.5
Tasmania	16.4	19.3	35.7	56.2	3.9	3.3	7.2	16.8	43.0	67.6	20.6	63.6
Northern Territory	10.0	7.3	17.3	57.2	1.3	0.6	1.9	9.8	19.2	63.4	11.1	30.3
Australian Capital Territory	15.9	17.5	33.3	58.2	1.9	2.2	4.1	11.0	37.5	65.4	19.8	57.3
Australia	865.7	1 035.4	1 901.1	59.1	171.8	123.1	294.9	13.4	2 196.0	68.3	1 019.7	3 215.7

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

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN MARCH 2018

	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Employed part-time</i>	<i>Employed total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force (NILF)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Labour force status in February 2018</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

PERSONS

Matched sample							
Employed full-time	6 350.1	389.7	6 739.8	36.3	6 776.1	99.5	6 875.6
Employed part-time	327.6	2 623.3	2 951.0	44.3	2 995.3	156.4	3 151.7
Employed total	6 677.8	3 013.0	9 690.8	80.6	9 771.4	256.0	10 027.4
Unemployed	48.5	90.3	138.9	374.0	512.8	127.0	639.8
Labour force	6 726.3	3 103.4	9 829.7	454.6	10 284.3	382.9	10 667.2
Not in the labour force (NILF)	46.3	138.4	184.6	144.7	329.3	4 941.4	5 270.7
Total	6 772.5	3 241.7	10 014.3	599.3	10 613.6	5 324.4	15 937.9
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	615.0	270.7	885.7	81.1	966.8	734.0	1 700.8
Incoming rotation group	1 095.4	496.2	1 591.6	98.0	1 689.6	832.3	2 521.9
Total	1 710.4	766.9	2 477.4	179.0	2 656.4	1 566.3	4 222.7
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 483.0	4 008.7	12 491.7	778.3	13 270.0	6 890.6	20 160.6

MALES

Matched sample							
Employed full-time	4 115.4	150.9	4 266.3	26.6	4 292.9	57.4	4 350.3
Employed part-time	136.8	752.2	889.0	20.5	909.4	58.1	967.6
Employed total	4 252.3	903.1	5 155.3	47.0	5 202.3	115.5	5 317.9
Unemployed	34.1	38.4	72.5	196.8	269.3	59.8	329.1
Labour force	4 286.3	941.5	5 227.8	243.8	5 471.6	175.3	5 646.9
Not in the labour force (NILF)	29.4	49.2	78.6	69.9	148.5	2 038.5	2 187.0
Total	4 315.7	990.7	5 306.4	313.6	5 620.1	2 213.8	7 833.9
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	373.2	103.6	476.9	42.6	519.5	305.4	824.9
Incoming rotation group	696.6	151.9	848.5	46.7	895.2	346.7	1 241.9
Total	1 069.8	255.6	1 325.4	89.3	1 414.7	652.1	2 066.8
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 385.6	1 246.2	6 631.8	402.9	7 034.8	2 865.9	9 900.7

FEMALES

Matched sample							
Employed full-time	2 234.7	238.8	2 473.5	9.7	2 483.2	42.2	2 525.4
Employed part-time	190.8	1 871.2	2 062.0	23.9	2 085.9	98.3	2 184.2
Employed total	2 425.5	2 110.0	4 535.5	33.6	4 569.1	140.4	4 709.5
Unemployed	14.5	51.9	66.4	177.2	243.6	67.1	310.7
Labour force	2 440.0	2 161.9	4 601.9	210.8	4 812.7	207.6	5 020.3
Not in the labour force (NILF)	16.8	89.2	106.0	74.8	180.8	2 902.9	3 083.8
Total	2 456.8	2 251.1	4 707.9	285.6	4 993.5	3 110.5	8 104.0
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	241.8	167.1	408.9	38.5	447.4	428.6	875.9
Incoming rotation group	398.8	344.3	743.1	51.3	794.3	485.7	1 280.0
Total	640.6	511.4	1 152.0	89.7	1 241.7	914.2	2 155.9
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	3 097.4	2 762.5	5 859.8	375.4	6 235.2	4 024.7	10 260.0

	EMPLOYED TOTAL		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME	
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
PERSONS						
March 2015	1 644.9	1 648.4	1 382.7	1 386.0	262.2	262.5
March 2016	1 664.5	1 663.9	1 391.9	1 391.9	272.5	272.0
2017						
March	1 689.0	1 685.9	1 404.8	1 403.9	284.2	282.0
April	1 694.3	1 682.7	1 409.8	1 398.2	284.5	284.5
May	1 700.6	1 713.4	1 416.0	1 427.6	284.6	285.8
June	1 707.7	1 716.5	1 423.0	1 430.8	284.7	285.8
July	1 715.4	1 708.7	1 430.5	1 424.6	284.9	284.1
August	1 722.1	1 715.5	1 436.8	1 431.3	285.4	284.2
September	1 726.8	1 727.4	1 440.9	1 441.4	285.9	286.0
October	1 729.9	1 731.5	1 443.1	1 444.8	286.7	286.7
November	1 731.8	1 743.3	1 443.9	1 455.0	287.9	288.4
December	1 732.9	1 736.7	1 443.7	1 446.7	289.1	290.0
2018						
January	1 733.2	1 714.0	1 442.9	1 425.4	290.3	288.6
February	1 733.5	1 736.0	1 442.1	1 444.6	291.5	291.3
March	1 733.7	1 740.4	1 441.3	1 446.2	292.5	294.2
MALES						
March 2015	997.3	1 002.1	919.5	924.4	77.8	77.7
March 2016	999.1	998.9	914.5	914.6	84.6	84.3
2017						
March	1 013.7	1 008.4	927.3	922.3	86.4	86.1
April	1 015.9	1 015.6	929.5	927.9	86.4	87.7
May	1 018.8	1 025.1	932.7	937.9	86.1	87.2
June	1 022.5	1 023.3	936.7	939.0	85.8	84.3
July	1 026.8	1 024.8	941.3	939.0	85.5	85.8
August	1 030.4	1 026.1	945.1	941.4	85.4	84.7
September	1 032.4	1 034.6	946.8	949.2	85.6	85.5
October	1 033.3	1 033.9	947.0	947.6	86.3	86.3
November	1 033.3	1 041.3	946.2	953.8	87.1	87.4
December	1 032.7	1 034.8	944.8	947.0	87.9	87.8
2018						
January	1 032.1	1 016.8	943.5	928.2	88.6	88.5
February	1 031.8	1 034.5	942.6	944.6	89.2	89.8
March	1 031.7	1 037.7	942.0	948.4	89.7	89.4
FEMALES						
March 2015	647.6	646.3	463.2	461.6	184.4	184.8
March 2016	665.4	665.1	477.4	477.4	188.0	187.7
2017						
March	675.3	677.5	477.5	481.6	197.9	195.9
April	678.4	667.1	480.3	470.3	198.1	196.8
May	681.8	688.2	483.4	489.7	198.4	198.5
June	685.2	693.2	486.3	491.8	198.9	201.5
July	688.6	683.9	489.2	485.6	199.5	198.3
August	691.7	689.4	491.7	489.9	200.0	199.5
September	694.4	692.8	494.1	492.3	200.3	200.5
October	696.6	697.6	496.1	497.2	200.5	200.4
November	698.5	702.0	497.7	501.1	200.8	200.9
December	700.2	702.0	498.9	499.7	201.2	202.2
2018						
January	701.1	697.2	499.4	497.2	201.7	200.1
February	701.7	701.5	499.4	500.0	202.3	201.5
March	702.0	702.7	499.3	497.8	202.8	204.9

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

	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
TREND									
March 2015	512.2	412.3	336.6	110.1	192.3	31.8	20.7	28.9	1 644.9
March 2016	535.6	418.2	337.0	108.8	183.2	31.6	20.4	29.6	1 664.5
2017									
March	534.4	437.1	337.5	111.3	185.9	32.4	20.7	29.7	1 689.0
April	536.5	438.1	339.2	111.6	186.1	32.5	20.5	29.8	1 694.3
May	539.1	439.3	341.0	112.1	186.5	32.6	20.2	29.9	1 700.6
June	541.8	440.6	342.9	112.6	187.2	32.7	19.9	30.1	1 707.7
July	544.7	441.8	344.8	113.0	188.3	32.8	19.8	30.3	1 715.4
August	547.1	442.7	346.7	113.1	189.3	32.9	19.7	30.6	1 722.1
September	548.7	443.4	348.6	112.9	189.7	32.8	19.8	30.9	1 726.8
October	549.5	444.3	350.1	112.7	189.3	32.8	19.9	31.2	1 729.9
November	549.9	445.7	351.0	112.6	188.4	32.8	20.0	31.5	1 731.8
December	549.9	447.2	351.3	112.6	187.4	32.7	20.1	31.6	1 732.9
2018									
January	549.9	448.4	351.1	112.8	186.4	32.7	20.2	31.8	1 733.2
February	550.0	449.3	350.8	113.1	185.5	32.6	20.3	31.9	1 733.5
March	550.3	449.9	350.4	113.4	184.9	32.5	20.4	31.9	1 733.7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

March 2015	512.1	416.2	335.1	112.2	190.6	32.1	np	np	1 648.4
March 2016	534.3	418.1	337.4	109.3	183.5	31.6	np	np	1 663.9
2017									
March	532.2	435.1	338.5	110.7	186.7	31.6	np	np	1 685.9
April	533.1	431.4	338.6	112.1	184.4	32.4	np	np	1 682.7
May	546.2	442.0	344.8	111.8	185.6	32.9	np	np	1 713.4
June	543.6	448.1	342.0	112.8	187.6	32.9	np	np	1 716.5
July	540.8	440.2	343.0	113.7	188.7	32.8	np	np	1 708.7
August	544.7	440.1	345.9	113.0	189.0	32.6	np	np	1 715.5
September	548.7	443.2	347.8	112.6	191.1	32.8	np	np	1 727.4
October	554.2	440.8	352.7	112.7	187.2	32.9	np	np	1 731.5
November	551.8	449.6	352.3	112.8	191.8	32.8	np	np	1 743.3
December	551.2	449.4	351.2	112.3	188.6	32.9	np	np	1 736.7
2018									
January	540.7	445.2	350.6	111.9	181.6	32.3	np	np	1 714.0
February	551.4	450.5	349.9	113.6	185.6	32.6	np	np	1 736.0
March	554.9	449.6	350.2	114.1	186.7	32.7	np	np	1 740.4

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

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
February 2014	948.8	953.3	931.1	7.8	7.8	7.6	13.7	13.7	14.4
February 2015	1 055.8	1 050.2	1 047.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	14.6	14.5	15.0
February 2016	1 060.4	1 046.7	1 042.9	8.4	8.3	8.2	14.1	13.9	14.3
2016									
August	1 080.4	1 104.6	1 084.1	8.5	8.7	8.6	14.2	14.3	14.2
November	1 100.5	1 063.9	1 091.2	8.6	8.3	8.6	14.4	14.1	13.9
2017									
February	1 118.4	1 140.5	1 136.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	14.4	14.7	15.1
May	1 124.7	1 130.3	1 106.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	14.3	14.3	14.0
August	1 116.2	1 111.7	1 089.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	14.1	14.0	13.9
November	1 103.0	1 094.3	1 121.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	13.9	13.8	13.6
2018									
February	1 100.0	1 107.0	1 102.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	13.8	13.9	14.3
MALES									
February 2014	389.1	392.6	383.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	11.8	11.8	12.2
February 2015	442.3	441.9	439.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	12.7	12.7	13.0
February 2016	453.2	447.3	444.4	6.7	6.6	6.5	12.3	12.1	12.5
2016									
August	467.2	482.9	466.5	6.9	7.1	6.9	12.5	12.6	12.5
November	469.7	451.1	455.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	12.5	12.3	12.1
2017									
February	471.8	479.3	475.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	12.5	12.7	13.0
May	473.5	475.5	463.2	6.9	6.9	6.7	12.4	12.4	12.0
August	472.1	472.8	457.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	12.2	12.2	12.2
November	468.0	462.7	468.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	12.1	12.0	11.8
2018									
February	467.9	471.1	467.1	6.7	6.7	6.6	12.1	12.2	12.5
FEMALES									
February 2014	559.6	560.7	547.6	9.9	9.9	9.7	15.9	16.0	16.9
February 2015	613.4	608.3	608.4	10.7	10.6	10.5	16.9	16.8	17.3
February 2016	607.1	599.5	598.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	16.2	16.0	16.5
2016									
August	613.2	621.6	617.6	10.4	10.5	10.5	16.2	16.2	16.1
November	630.9	612.9	635.6	10.6	10.3	10.7	16.5	16.2	16.1
2017									
February	646.6	661.2	660.1	10.8	11.1	11.0	16.7	17.0	17.6
May	651.3	654.9	643.6	10.8	10.9	10.6	16.5	16.5	16.2
August	644.1	638.9	631.8	10.6	10.4	10.4	16.2	16.1	15.9
November	635.0	631.6	652.9	10.3	10.3	10.6	15.9	15.8	15.6
2018									
February	632.1	635.9	635.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	15.8	15.9	16.4

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
New South Wales	338.4	342.4	335.4	8.1	8.2	8.0	12.9	12.9	13.2
Victoria	281.3	276.7	275.5	8.2	8.1	7.9	13.8	13.8	13.9
Queensland	222.7	220.9	229.3	8.5	8.4	8.6	14.3	14.4	15.6
South Australia	82.7	86.2	89.8	9.2	9.6	9.9	15.6	16.1	16.6
Western Australia	126.3	125.3	126.1	8.8	8.8	8.8	14.9	14.6	15.5
Tasmania	28.5	28.7	25.8	10.8	10.9	9.8	16.9	17.2	16.2
Northern Territory	6.2	np	6.9	4.4	np	4.9	8.9	np	9.0
Australian Capital Territory	13.6	np	13.5	5.7	np	5.6	9.7	np	10.2
Australia	1 100.0	1 107.0	1 102.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	13.8	13.9	14.3
MALES									
New South Wales	140.6	144.5	137.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	11.2	11.3	11.3
Victoria	123.3	118.1	115.5	6.8	6.5	6.3	11.7	11.8	11.8
Queensland	92.8	90.5	98.4	6.7	6.6	7.0	12.6	12.5	13.8
South Australia	36.7	39.5	39.5	7.8	8.3	8.2	13.8	14.8	15.0
Western Australia	56.3	56.2	58.8	7.3	7.3	7.6	13.5	13.2	14.2
Tasmania	10.1	9.8	8.9	7.4	7.2	6.5	14.2	13.8	12.9
Northern Territory	2.4	np	3.1	3.1	np	4.1	8.4	np	8.4
Australian Capital Territory	5.8	np	5.7	4.7	np	4.6	9.1	np	9.2
<i>Australia</i>	<i>467.9</i>	<i>471.1</i>	<i>467.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	197.8	197.9	198.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	14.8	14.8	15.4
Victoria	158.0	158.6	160.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	16.1	16.2	16.4
Queensland	129.9	130.4	130.9	10.4	10.4	10.2	16.3	16.5	17.5
South Australia	45.9	46.7	50.3	10.9	11.0	11.7	17.6	17.6	18.4
Western Australia	70.0	69.1	67.3	10.6	10.5	10.2	16.4	16.3	17.1
Tasmania	18.4	18.9	16.9	14.5	14.8	13.3	19.9	20.8	19.7
Northern Territory	3.8	np	3.8	5.8	np	5.8	9.4	np	9.8
Australian Capital Territory	7.8	np	7.8	6.7	np	6.6	10.3	np	11.2
<i>Australia</i>	<i>632.1</i>	<i>635.9</i>	<i>635.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>16.4</i>

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

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

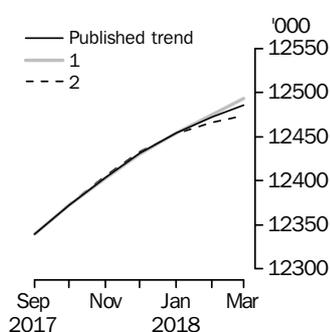
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory 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 March by:
 - 0.21% for employment
 - 2.10% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The April seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than March by:
 - 0.21% for employment
 - 2.10% for the unemployment rate

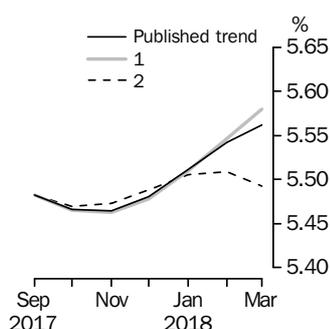
The percentage changes of 0.21% and 2.10% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



	Trend as published	WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 12 510.3 i.e. rises by 0.21%	(2) 12 457.9 i.e. falls by 0.21%
2017			
December	12 431.4	12 430.4	12 432.8
2018			
January	12 454.3	12 454.3	12 453.4
February	12 471.8	12 474.8	12 466.2
March	12 485.8	12 493.2	12 473.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



	Trend as published	WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 5.6 i.e. rises by 2.10%	(2) 5.4 i.e. falls by 2.10%
2017			
December	5.5	5.5	5.5
2018			
January	5.5	5.5	5.5
February	5.5	5.5	5.5
March	5.6	5.6	5.5

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.), 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 a single 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 the 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 39 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 46 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). Estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better reflect short-term population changes. These estimates draw on information provided by the Department of Home Affairs.

12 The revision status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from, preliminary, to revised, to final, as natural increase, overseas migration, and interstate migration component data is revised to incorporate more up to date data. These revisions flow through to the population benchmarks used to rebenchmark the Labour Force estimates on a quarterly basis.

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'. The rebasing process is subject to a revision going from, preliminary rebasing approximately a year after a census, to final rebasing approximately 2 years after a census. Beginning with the November 2017 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) benchmarks have been compiled using ERP preliminary rebased to the 2016 Census. At the same time revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from July 2011 to October 2017. In November 2018 the Labour Force series from July 2011 to November 2018 will be rebenchmarking to align with final ERP figures rebased to the 2016 Census. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the December 2016 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in June 2017.

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 were undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues, apart from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

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

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

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and the 2004 issue of *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. No change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

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

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Australian Labour Force Survey receives a higher level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings compared to other countries, with the average response rate over the past 3 years being 93 per cent, and the average rate over the past year being 92.5 per cent (to the nearest quarter of a per cent, in rounded terms). See Glossary for definition of response rate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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 (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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

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.

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).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and other data products that are available free of charge from the ABS website:

- *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat. no. 6103.0)
- *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001)
- *Labour force, Australia - Rebenchmarked Estimates* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.003)
- *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0)
- *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0)
- *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0)
- *Information Paper: Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review* (cat. no. 6107.0)
- *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0)
- *Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6262.0)
- *Information Paper: Labour Force Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0)
- *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0)
- *Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001)

39 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA AVAILABLE ON
REQUEST

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

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

SYMBOLS AND
ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

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

LEVEL ESTIMATES

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

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 (700,000 + 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	Males	Females	Persons		
Aged 15 years and over																						
Employed																						
Full time										'000	26.0	19.2	17.5	7.5	11.1	2.9	2.4	2.9	32.3	24.0	39.2	
Part time										'000	19.2	13.0	12.3	5.7	8.6	2.3	0.9	2.1	14.4	22.4	27.8	
Total										'000	28.6	23.8	20.2	8.7	12.4	3.5	2.9	3.0	35.5	33.6	44.6	
Unemployed																						
Looking for f/t work										'000	9.0	8.0	8.7	3.1	5.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	12.1	10.5	16.2	
Looking for p/t work										'000	6.1	5.4	5.2	2.0	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	6.4	8.1	10.4	
Total										'000	11.0	9.7	9.6	3.6	6.5	1.4	0.8	1.3	13.8	13.3	19.5	
Labour force										'000	28.9	24.5	20.7	8.9	12.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	36.4	34.5	45.4	
Not in labour force										'000	24.4	21.6	22.6	8.2	11.8	3.5	2.9	3.1	31.4	35.8	42.4	
Unemployment rate																						
Looking for f/t work										pts	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Looking for p/t work										pts	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	
Total										pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Participation rate										pts	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	
Aged 15–19 years																						
Employed																						
Full time										'000	4.1	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.8	3.6	5.5	
Part time										'000	5.9	3.5	4.2	1.8	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	6.3	7.3	9.2	
Total										'000	6.9	3.9	5.0	2.0	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.8	7.5	7.7	10.5	
Unemployed																						
Looking for f/t work										'000	3.3	2.4	3.6	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	4.7	3.5	5.9	
Looking for p/t work										'000	3.4	3.2	2.9	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.3	4.3	6.2	
Total										'000	4.9	4.1	4.9	1.6	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	6.4	5.6	8.6	
Labour force										'000	7.7	4.4	5.6	2.2	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	8.3	8.4	11.7	
Not in labour force										'000	9.0	6.1	7.5	2.9	4.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	10.4	9.7	14.6	
Unemployment rate																						
Looking for f/t work										pts	3.8	5.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.0	10.6	2.8	4.3	2.4	
Looking for p/t work										pts	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	
Total										pts	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	
Participation rate										pts	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.0	3.7	1.1	1.2	0.8	
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work										pts	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	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
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	15.4	12.8	9.6	4.0	6.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	18.9	14.2	24.3
Part time	'000	10.1	8.8	6.1	2.9	4.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	9.0	13.3	16.1
Total	'000	18.7	15.7	13.4	5.8	8.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	21.1	19.6	30.0
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.3	7.9	8.4	3.3	5.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	12.2	10.6	16.3
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.3	6.0	4.9	2.3	3.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	6.7	8.2	10.7
Total	'000	11.3	10.0	9.9	4.0	6.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	14.0	13.5	19.8
Labour force	'000	19.3	16.2	14.5	6.3	9.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	21.8	20.3	31.1
Not in labour force	'000	18.1	15.5	13.8	5.8	8.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	18.3	21.9	29.7
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.8	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.7	3.9
Part time	'000	4.0	3.3	2.7	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.3	4.9	6.1
Total	'000	4.6	3.6	3.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.1	5.2	6.9
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.4	2.4	3.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.7	4.0	6.1
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.5	3.7	3.0	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	4.6	4.7	6.6
Total	'000	5.0	4.5	4.8	1.9	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	6.4	6.2	9.0
Labour force	'000	5.0	4.0	3.4	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	5.6	5.7	7.6
Not in labour force	'000	5.7	5.0	3.7	1.8	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.8	6.4	8.9
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.1	5.8	6.1	7.8	8.6	8.1	9.2	11.2	3.0	4.8	2.6
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.6	4.7	1.8	1.4	1.1
Total	pts	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.5	1.6	1.4	1.1
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.4

GLOSSARY

Actively looked for work	<p>Actively looked for work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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 an employment agency;■ taken steps to purchase or start your own business;■ advertised or tendered for work; and■ contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period (e.g. a week) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work;■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime);■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies, power or internet access, etc;■ time corresponding to short rest periods (resting time) including tea and coffee breaks or prayer breaks;■ travel time connected to work (excluding commuting time); and■ training and skills enhancement related to the job or employer. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave;■ meal breaks (e.g. lunch breaks);■ paid and unpaid time 'on call';■ time spent on travel to and from work when no productive activity for the job is performed (e.g. commuting time); and■ time off during working hours to attend outside educational activities, even if it is authorised, e.g. those not connected to the job or employer. <p>For multiple job holders the LFS collects a separate measure of actual hours worked in main job and in all jobs.</p>
Attending full time education	<p>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.</p>
Attending school	<p>Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.</p>
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	<p>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.</p>
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	<p>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.</p>
Composite Estimation	<p>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 previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 6292.0).</p>
Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0)
Monthly hours worked in all jobs	<p>Monthly hours worked in all jobs 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 monthly hours worked in all jobs means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly hours worked in all jobs are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the monthly hours worked in all jobs 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, monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include people who undertook unpaid household duties or other voluntary work only, were retired, voluntarily inactive and those permanently unable to work.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployment rate (proportion of labour force)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployment ratio (proportion of employed)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of total employed persons.
Underemployed workers	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looked for full time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full time work; or■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looked for only part time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part time work only; or■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than the hours worked in 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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