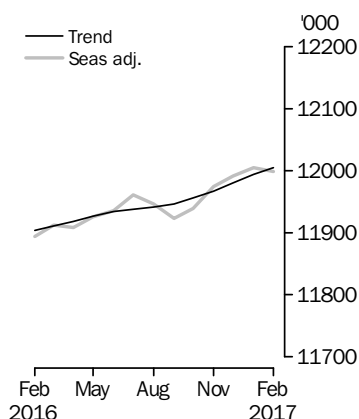


LABOUR FORCE

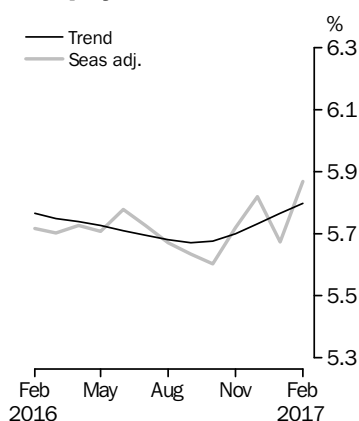
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 16 MAR 2017

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

	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Jan 17 to Feb 17	Feb 16 to Feb 17
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 993.4	12 005.0	11.6	0.8 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	733.8	738.9	5.2	1.5 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	5.8	0.0 pts	0.0 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.6	64.6	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	12 005.3	11 998.8	-6.4	0.9 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	722.2	748.1	26.0	3.7 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	5.9	0.2 pts	0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.6	64.6	0.0 pts	-0.3 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 11,600 to 12,005,000.
- Unemployment increased 5,200 to 738,900.
- Unemployment rate remained steady at 5.8% following a revised January 2017 estimate.
- Participation rate remained steady at 64.6%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 1.2 million hours to 1,671.5 million hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment decreased 6,400 to 11,998,800. Full-time employment increased 27,100 to 8,158,900 and part-time employment decreased 33,500 to 3,840,000.
- Unemployment increased 26,000 to 748,100. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 10,800 to 523,800 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work increased 15,100 to 224,300.
- Unemployment rate increased 0.2 pts to 5.9%.
- Participation rate remained steady at 64.6%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 20.5 million hours to 1,661.9 million hours.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: the labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.1 pts to 14.4%
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: the labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.4 pts to 14.6%. The male labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.3 pts to 12.6%. The female labour force underutilisation rate increased 0.6 pts to 16.8%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
March 2017	13 April 2017
April 2017	18 May 2017
May 2017	15 June 2017
June 2017	20 July 2017
July 2017	17 August 2017
August 2017	14 September 2017

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ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS AND CHANGES TO SEASONAL FILTERS

The annual seasonal re-analysis of the Labour Force series will be conducted on estimates up to March 2017. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in the March 2017 issue, which will be released on 13 April 2017, will reflect minor adjustments made as a result of this annual review process (for more information see Explanatory Note 33).

As part of the 2017 re-analysis, the ABS reviewed the length of seasonal filters that are used in Labour Force series. A short article on seasonal filter lengths can be found on page 9 of this issue, with further information to be included in the March 2017 issue.

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 JANUARY 2017 AND FEBRUARY 2017

.....

	<u>Monthly change</u>		<u>95% Confidence interval</u>
Total Employment	-6 400	-65 200 to	52 400
Total Unemployment	26 000	-13 800 to	65 800
Unemployment rate	0.2 pts	-0.2 pts to	0.6 pts
Participation rate	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts to	0.4 pts

.....

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increased by 11,600 persons in February 2017, with:

- the number of unemployed persons increasing by 5,200;
- the unemployment rate remaining steady at 5.8 per cent following revisions to January 2017;
- the participation rate remaining steady at 64.6 per cent; and
- the employment to population ratio remaining steady at 60.9 per cent.

Year on year trend employment increased by 100,800 persons (or 0.8 per cent), which is less than half of the average year-on-year growth over the past 20 years (1.8 per cent). Over the same 12 month period the trend employment to population ratio, which is a measure of how employed the population over 15 years is, decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 60.9 per cent.

In monthly terms, the trend employment increase of 11,600 persons between January 2017 and February 2017 represents an increase of 0.10 per cent, remaining below the monthly average growth rate over the past 20 years of 0.15 per cent.

Trend full-time employment increased by 4,600 persons in February and part-time employment increased by 6,900 persons. Over the past year, full-time employment decreased by 21,200, while part time employment increased by 122,000 persons. Since August 2016, the difference in employment growth between full-time and part-time employment has narrowed, with full-time and part-time employment increasing by 22,100 and 41,400 persons respectively.

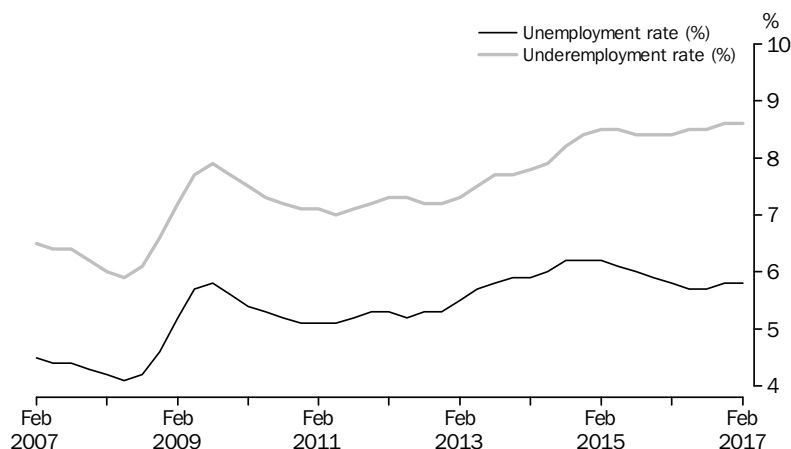
The trend estimate of monthly hours worked in all jobs increased by 1.2 million hours in February 2017, to 1,671.5 million hours. Changes in the underlying composition showed a larger increase in hours worked by part-time workers (around 0.8 million hours), than full-time workers (around 0.4 million hours).

The trend unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.8 per cent in February 2017 following revisions to January 2017. Over the past month, the number of unemployed persons increased by 5,200, and increased by 10,700 since February 2016.

The quarterly underemployment rate was unchanged in February 2017, remaining at 8.6 per cent. Over the past year the underemployment rate has been relatively stable, with underemployment increasing by 34,900 persons.

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

GRAPH 1, UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, February 2007 to February 2017



The trend participation rate remained unchanged at 64.6 per cent in February 2017. Over the past year, the labour force, which includes both employed and unemployed persons, increased by 111,500 persons (0.9 per cent). This was below the rate of increase in the total Civilian Population aged 15 years and over (302,800 persons, or 1.6 per cent), resulting in the participation rate decreasing 0.4 percentage points, down from 65.0 per cent.

The participation rate for 15-64 year olds, which controls (in part) for the effects of an ageing population in the older age groups, remained unchanged at 76.8 per cent in February. It decreased over the year to February 2017 by 0.2 percentage points (from 77.1 per cent).

The trend participation rate for 15-24 year olds remained unchanged at 66.5 per cent in February 2017. It decreased over the year to February 2017 by 0.6 percentage points. The youth unemployment rate remained unchanged at 13.0 per cent.

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

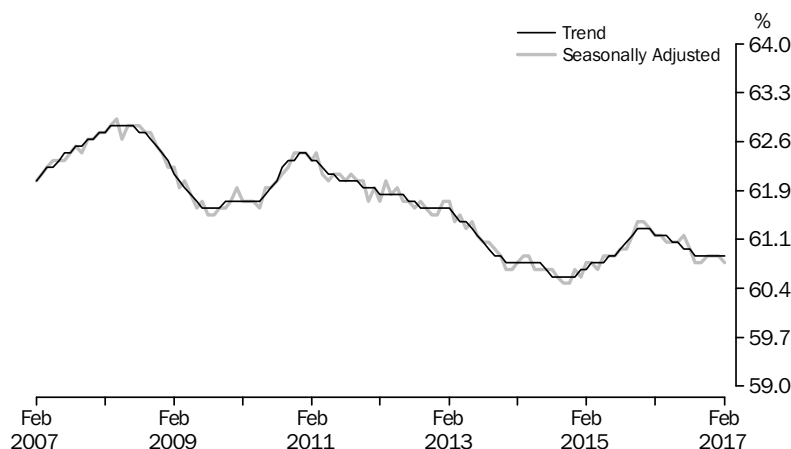
Seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 6,400 persons from January to February 2017. Full-time employment increased by 27,100 persons, while part-time employment decreased by 33,500 persons. Since February 2016, seasonally adjusted full-time employment has decreased by 23,200 persons, while part-time employment has increased by 127,800 persons.

Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased by 20.5 million hours in February 2017, to 1,661.9 million hours. Changes in the underlying composition showed a larger decrease in hours worked by full-time workers (19.0 million hours), than part-time workers (1.5 million hours).

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio decreased by 0.1 per cent to 60.8 per cent in February 2017. Over the past 12 months, the employment to population ratio has decreased by 0.4 percentage points.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES *continued*

GRAPH 2, EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, February 2007 to February 2017



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points in February 2017 to 5.9 per cent (after falling 0.1 percentage points in January), and the labour force participation rate remained steady at 64.6 per cent.

The quarterly seasonally adjusted underemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage points over the quarter, to 8.7 per cent, returning the series to the historical high seen in August 2016.

STATE AND TERRITORY
ESTIMATES
TREND ESTIMATES

In February 2017, increases in trend employment were observed in all states and territories, with the exception of New South Wales (down 3,000 persons). The largest increases were in Victoria (up 3,000 persons) and Western Australia (up 2,900 persons).

Since February 2016, the largest increases in employment have been in Victoria (up 100,200 persons), followed by South Australia (up 12,700 persons). Over the same period, the largest decreases in employment were in Queensland (down 24,200 persons), Western Australia (down 5,500 persons) and New South Wales (down 5,400 persons).

The trend unemployment rate decreased in Tasmania (down 0.2 percentage points), Western Australia (down 0.1 percentage points) and Northern Territory (down 0.1 percentage points) in February 2017. New South Wales and Queensland both increased by 0.1 percentage points. All other states and the Australian Capital Territory recorded movements of less than 0.1 percentage points.

The quarterly trend underemployment rate declined in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia by 0.1 percentage points. The largest increases were in Western Australia (up 0.4 percentage points) and Queensland (up 0.2 percentage points).

The trend participation rate increased in Northern Territory (up 0.6 percentage points) and South Australia (up 0.1 percentage points) in February 2017. New South Wales and Tasmania decreased by 0.1 percentage points.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest increase in employment was in Victoria (up 10,600 persons). The largest decreases in employment were in Queensland (down 11,500 persons) and Western Australia (down 5,500 persons).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ESTIMATES *continued*

The only decrease in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was in Western Australia (down 0.4 percentage points). The unemployment rate increased in all the remaining states, the largest increases were observed in Queensland (up 0.4 percentage points) and Victoria (up 0.3 percentage points).

The quarterly seasonally adjusted underemployment rate declined in New South Wales (down 0.5 percentage points), Tasmania (down 0.3 percentage points) and Victoria (down 0.2 percentage points). The largest increase was in Western Australia (up 1.4 percentage points) and both Queensland and South Australia increased by 0.7 percentage points.

Western Australia saw the largest decrease in the participation rate in February 2017 (down 0.6 percentage points). The largest increase was in Victoria (up 0.3 percentage points).

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the two territories.

TABLE 1, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	
	January	February	January	February
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2
Victoria	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.1
Queensland	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7
South Australia	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6
Western Australia	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0
Tasmania	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8
Northern Territory	3.6	3.5	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	3.8	3.8	np	np
Australia	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9

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

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 January and February, 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 February 2017 had a higher employment to population ratio than the group it replaced (61.8 per cent in January 2017, up to 62.9 per cent in February 2017), and was higher than the ratio for the entire sample (61.0 per cent). Its full-time employment to population ratio was higher than the group it replaced (41.6 per cent in January 2017, up to 43.2 per cent in February 2017), and higher than the ratio for the entire sample (41.8 per cent).

Its unemployment rate was above that of the sample as a whole (6.7 per cent, compared to 6.4 per cent) and its participation rate was also above it (67.4 per cent, compared to 65.2 per cent).

INCOMING ROTATION GROUP continued

The incoming rotation group also had a reduced share of the population (12.1 per cent, down from 12.5 per cent for the group it replaced). This population share for this group was below the average share for the other seven rotation groups, which is not uncommon.

OUTGOING ROTATION GROUP

In looking ahead to the March 2017 estimates, the outgoing rotation group in February 2017, which will be replaced by a new incoming rotation group in March 2017, had a lower employment to population ratio (60.7 per cent in February 2017) compared to the sample as a whole (61.0 per cent in February 2017). The full-time to population ratio (42.0 per cent) was higher than the ratio for the entire sample (41.8 per cent).

In original terms, the unemployment rate for the outgoing rotation group in February 2017 was 5.1 per cent, which was lower than the 6.4 per cent for the whole sample. The participation rate for the outgoing rotation group in February 2017 was 64.0 per cent, also lower than the rate for the whole sample (65.2 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.

CHANGES TO FILTER LENGTHS USED IN LABOUR STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

As part of ongoing continuous improvement, the ABS has completed a review, highlighted in the January 2017 issue, into the length of seasonal filters used in the Labour Force series. This review determined that changes to the lengths of seasonal filters for specific seasonally adjusted series will provide more stable seasonal factors and reduce the average size of revisions through the concurrent seasonal adjustment and trend estimation process.

The ABS will change seasonal adjustment filter lengths as part of its annual seasonal re-analysis, which will result in one-off minor revisions throughout the time series in the March 2017 estimates (which will be published on 13 April 2017).

WHAT ARE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FILTERS AND WHY ARE THEIR LENGTHS IMPORTANT?

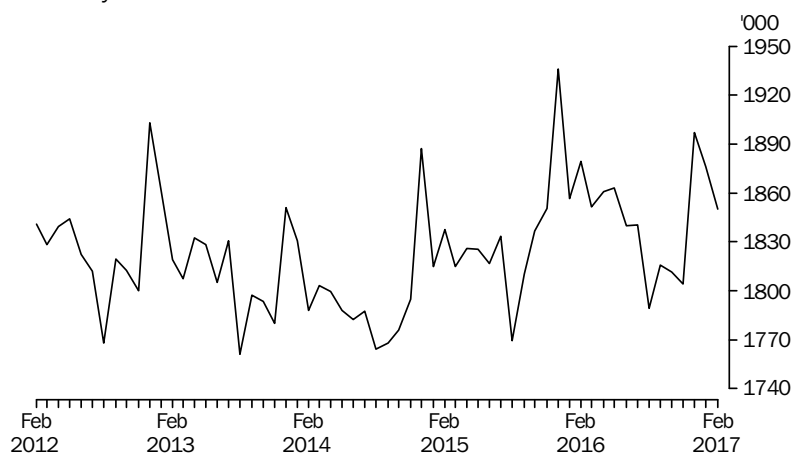
Seasonal filters are used as part of the seasonal adjustment process to measure and account for seasonal patterns in data. Filters set the parameters under which seasonal patterns are identified and measured. Once measured, these seasonal patterns are described as “seasonal factors”. The choice of seasonal adjustment filter is important, to ensure they most effectively identify the seasonal patterns arising in the data.

There are two important questions that need to be considered for each series:

- I. What are the identifiable seasonal patterns?
- II. How far into the past and into the future should we look to best estimate the seasonal patterns?

The answer to the first question is relatively straight forward. All Labour Force series show some seasonal patterns throughout the year, though this varies from series to series. The most obvious is around the Christmas period, from November through to February. There are also a range of effects related to seasonal climate and weather patterns, other cultural events and annual milestones, such as leaving school. These seasonal influences are generally visible in the 'Original' estimates and in the following chart, for example:

15-24 YEARS OLD EMPLOYMENT, PERSONS, February 2012 to February 2017



CHANGES TO FILTER LENGTHS USED IN LABOUR STATISTICS

continued

WHAT ARE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FILTERS AND WHY ARE THEIR LENGTHS IMPORTANT?

continued

The answer to the second question stems from the first. Having identified the regular patterns, over what time period should the seasonal factors be estimated?

Where a series has a high degree of irregularity and the underlying seasonal pattern is less pronounced, a longer seasonal filter is recommended. This is because longer filters will calculate a weighted average over a longer period of time, making them less susceptible to influence by one-off irregularities. Conversely, when a seasonal pattern is very strong and stable, a shorter filter is more acceptable, as it is possible to see and explain the effect over a shorter period.

Once a filter length is set, it determines how quickly seasonal factors change reflecting changes in seasonal patterns. Shorter filters will more readily react to recent information, at the risk of including random variability and noise. Longer filters observe patterns over a longer time and will adjust more slowly to systemic changes resulting in changing seasonal patterns.

WHY IS THE ABS CHANGING THEM?

According to international best practice, filter lengths are chosen to provide the highest quality seasonal adjustment for that series – mainly focused on reducing the average size of revisions. Until now, the ABS has generally used filters considered mid-length, set as the default across Labour Force time series since the beginning of the monthly series in 1978. This reflects a design principle dating back to the introduction of seasonal adjustment, which was focused on consistency between different series, rather than optimising the approach for each series.

However, recent research has shown that there are no significant benefits from consistent filter lengths across series, and that it is less important than the objective of reducing revisions within seasonally adjusted estimates. The ABS has explored using longer filter lengths on some of its more volatile original series, and confirmed that, for some series, adopting a longer seasonal filter would reduce the average size of revisions.

A list of series for which their filter length has been changed will be included in the March issue, on 13 April 2017. This list will also reference the quarterly series, which will have filter length changes applied with the release of May 2017 data.

WHAT ARE THE SIZE OF REVISIONS?

Changing the filter length of a series will only result in small revisions throughout the entire time series. Small revisions occur each month, as part of the concurrent adjustment process, with the changes to filter lengths resulting in slightly larger (though still small) revisions than are usually observed, as a one-off.

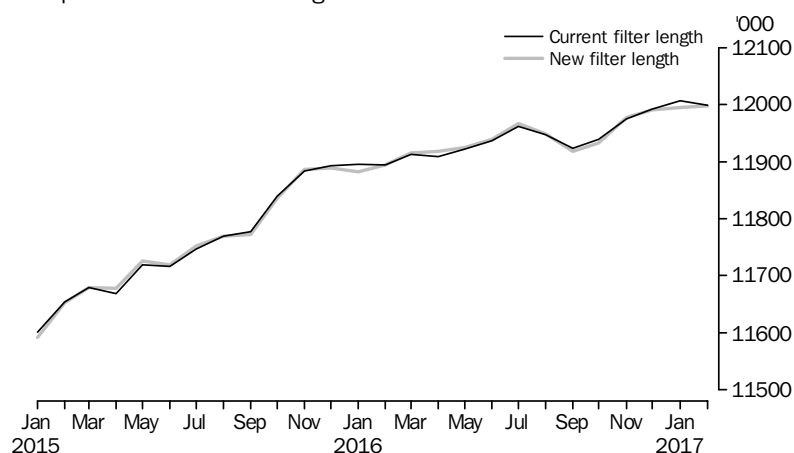
The following graphs provide an illustration of the effect of revisions.

CHANGES TO FILTER LENGTHS USED IN LABOUR STATISTICS

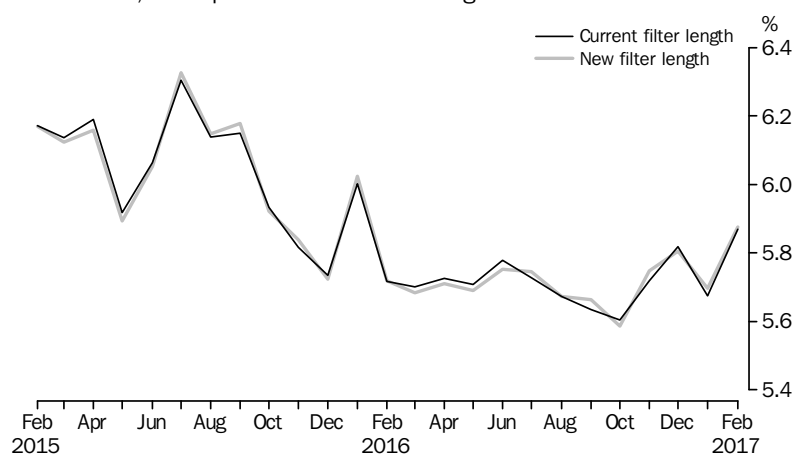
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WHAT ARE THE SIZE OF
REVISIONS? *continued*

EMPLOYED, AUSTRALIA, PERSONS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED,
Comparison of filter lengths



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AUSTRALIA, PERSONS, SEASONALLY
ADJUSTED, Comparison of filter lengths



FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on time series analysis and seasonal adjustment, please see the following references:

Time Series Analysis Frequently Asked Questions, 2003 (cat. no. 1346.0.55.002)

Time Series Analysis: The Process of Seasonal Adjustment

Research Paper: Automated ARIMA Model Selection for Aiding Filter-Based Seasonal Adjustment (Methodology Advisory Committee), June 2012 (cat. no. 1352.0.55.124)

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

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
February 2014	7 956.4	3 521.5	11 477.9	60.8	525.9	717.1	5.9	12 195.0	64.6
February 2015	8 050.4	3 587.3	11 637.7	60.7	538.6	765.2	6.2	12 402.9	64.7
2016									
February	8 180.4	3 723.8	11 904.2	61.2	518.3	728.3	5.8	12 632.4	65.0
March	8 174.0	3 736.7	11 910.6	61.2	514.8	726.6	5.7	12 637.2	64.9
April	8 168.0	3 750.4	11 918.4	61.2	509.6	725.7	5.7	12 644.1	64.9
May	8 161.2	3 765.7	11 927.0	61.1	503.2	724.5	5.7	12 651.5	64.8
June	8 152.6	3 781.2	11 933.8	61.1	497.6	722.6	5.7	12 656.5	64.8
July	8 144.1	3 794.0	11 938.0	61.0	495.0	720.9	5.7	12 658.9	64.7
August	8 137.1	3 804.4	11 941.5	61.0	495.9	719.3	5.7	12 660.8	64.7
September	8 134.2	3 812.7	11 946.8	60.9	499.4	718.2	5.7	12 665.0	64.6
October	8 135.8	3 819.8	11 955.6	60.9	504.9	719.6	5.7	12 675.1	64.6
November	8 141.3	3 826.2	11 967.5	60.9	510.7	723.3	5.7	12 690.9	64.6
December	8 148.3	3 832.7	11 981.0	60.9	515.8	728.4	5.7	12 709.5	64.6
2017									
January	8 154.6	3 838.8	11 993.4	60.9	520.1	733.8	5.8	12 727.2	64.6
February	8 159.2	3 845.8	12 005.0	60.9	522.7	738.9	5.8	12 743.9	64.6
MALES									
February 2014	5 127.3	1 079.5	6 206.8	66.7	310.0	383.4	5.8	6 590.2	70.9
February 2015	5 192.2	1 098.2	6 290.4	66.7	326.9	415.2	6.2	6 705.6	71.1
2016									
February	5 217.4	1 168.0	6 385.3	66.8	304.4	387.8	5.7	6 773.1	70.8
March	5 210.5	1 176.2	6 386.7	66.7	303.4	386.2	5.7	6 772.9	70.7
April	5 205.7	1 183.3	6 389.0	66.6	301.1	384.2	5.7	6 773.3	70.6
May	5 201.8	1 190.4	6 392.2	66.6	297.6	381.8	5.6	6 774.0	70.6
June	5 197.9	1 197.4	6 395.3	66.5	294.3	379.5	5.6	6 774.8	70.5
July	5 194.6	1 203.6	6 398.2	66.5	292.4	378.6	5.6	6 776.7	70.4
August	5 192.2	1 208.4	6 400.6	66.4	292.3	378.8	5.6	6 779.4	70.4
September	5 192.3	1 210.8	6 403.1	66.4	293.5	379.6	5.6	6 782.6	70.3
October	5 195.3	1 210.9	6 406.2	66.3	295.9	381.2	5.6	6 787.5	70.3
November	5 201.7	1 208.9	6 410.7	66.3	298.4	383.3	5.6	6 794.0	70.3
December	5 209.8	1 206.2	6 416.1	66.3	300.5	385.4	5.7	6 801.5	70.2
2017									
January	5 217.5	1 203.7	6 421.2	66.2	302.1	387.4	5.7	6 808.6	70.2
February	5 223.7	1 202.6	6 426.3	66.2	303.3	389.3	5.7	6 815.6	70.2
FEMALES									
February 2014	2 829.1	2 441.9	5 271.1	55.0	215.9	333.7	6.0	5 604.8	58.5
February 2015	2 858.2	2 489.1	5 347.3	55.0	211.7	350.0	6.1	5 697.3	58.6
2016									
February	2 963.0	2 555.8	5 518.8	55.9	213.9	340.5	5.8	5 859.3	59.3
March	2 963.5	2 560.5	5 523.9	55.9	211.4	340.4	5.8	5 864.3	59.3
April	2 962.3	2 567.0	5 529.3	55.9	208.6	341.5	5.8	5 870.8	59.3
May	2 959.4	2 575.4	5 534.8	55.8	205.6	342.7	5.8	5 877.5	59.3
June	2 954.7	2 583.8	5 538.5	55.8	203.3	343.2	5.8	5 881.7	59.3
July	2 949.5	2 590.4	5 539.9	55.8	202.6	342.3	5.8	5 882.2	59.2
August	2 944.9	2 596.0	5 540.9	55.7	203.6	340.5	5.8	5 881.4	59.1
September	2 941.9	2 601.8	5 543.8	55.7	205.9	338.6	5.8	5 882.4	59.1
October	2 940.5	2 608.9	5 549.3	55.6	209.1	338.3	5.7	5 887.7	59.0
November	2 939.5	2 617.3	5 556.9	55.6	212.3	340.0	5.8	5 896.9	59.0
December	2 938.5	2 626.5	5 565.0	55.7	215.3	343.0	5.8	5 908.0	59.1
2017									
January	2 937.1	2 635.2	5 572.3	55.7	217.9	346.4	5.9	5 918.6	59.1
February	2 935.6	2 643.2	5 578.7	55.7	219.4	349.6	5.9	5 928.4	59.1

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

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
February 2014	7 960.2	3 519.1	11 479.4	60.8	525.0	717.5	5.9	12 196.9	64.6
February 2015	8 050.3	3 603.7	11 654.1	60.8	541.1	766.6	6.2	12 420.7	64.8
2016									
February	8 182.0	3 712.2	11 894.2	61.2	516.7	721.2	5.7	12 615.5	64.9
March	8 172.3	3 739.8	11 912.1	61.2	512.9	720.2	5.7	12 632.4	64.9
April	8 149.4	3 758.9	11 908.2	61.1	513.1	723.3	5.7	12 631.6	64.8
May	8 147.8	3 778.0	11 925.8	61.1	503.5	721.9	5.7	12 647.7	64.8
June	8 192.1	3 743.3	11 935.4	61.1	496.9	731.9	5.8	12 667.3	64.9
July	8 146.7	3 814.0	11 960.7	61.2	484.1	726.5	5.7	12 687.2	64.9
August	8 146.9	3 799.6	11 946.5	61.0	504.4	718.3	5.7	12 664.8	64.7
September	8 083.0	3 839.9	11 922.9	60.8	497.5	711.9	5.6	12 634.8	64.4
October	8 128.5	3 810.2	11 938.7	60.8	497.6	708.6	5.6	12 647.3	64.4
November	8 164.2	3 810.7	11 974.9	60.9	512.9	726.4	5.7	12 701.3	64.6
December	8 175.9	3 815.9	11 991.8	60.9	527.7	740.8	5.8	12 732.6	64.7
2017									
January	8 131.8	3 873.5	12 005.3	60.9	513.0	722.2	5.7	12 727.4	64.6
February	8 158.9	3 840.0	11 998.8	60.8	523.8	748.1	5.9	12 746.9	64.6
MALES									
February 2014	5 127.7	1 079.4	6 207.1	66.7	306.1	381.0	5.8	6 588.1	70.8
February 2015	5 188.7	1 107.7	6 296.4	66.7	330.9	417.0	6.2	6 713.5	71.2
2016									
February	5 218.6	1 159.9	6 378.5	66.7	302.3	381.7	5.6	6 760.2	70.7
March	5 214.7	1 179.2	6 394.0	66.7	301.5	388.1	5.7	6 782.0	70.8
April	5 178.1	1 196.3	6 374.4	66.5	302.9	381.8	5.7	6 756.2	70.4
May	5 195.7	1 195.7	6 391.4	66.6	300.7	385.4	5.7	6 776.9	70.6
June	5 231.3	1 164.2	6 395.4	66.6	290.7	373.6	5.5	6 769.1	70.4
July	5 195.2	1 216.7	6 411.9	66.6	290.8	381.3	5.6	6 793.3	70.6
August	5 196.3	1 211.2	6 407.5	66.5	291.8	380.6	5.6	6 788.1	70.5
September	5 160.7	1 223.5	6 384.3	66.2	295.3	379.1	5.6	6 763.4	70.1
October	5 192.8	1 209.6	6 402.4	66.3	290.9	375.7	5.5	6 778.1	70.2
November	5 213.1	1 202.5	6 415.5	66.4	299.9	382.4	5.6	6 797.9	70.3
December	5 220.6	1 202.2	6 422.8	66.3	307.0	398.2	5.8	6 820.9	70.5
2017									
January	5 211.7	1 205.6	6 417.3	66.2	298.9	374.7	5.5	6 792.0	70.0
February	5 224.7	1 205.0	6 429.7	66.2	302.5	395.4	5.8	6 825.2	70.3
FEMALES									
February 2014	2 832.6	2 439.7	5 272.3	55.0	218.9	336.5	6.0	5 608.8	58.5
February 2015	2 861.6	2 496.0	5 357.6	55.1	210.3	349.5	6.1	5 707.2	58.7
2016									
February	2 963.4	2 552.3	5 515.7	55.9	214.3	339.5	5.8	5 855.2	59.3
March	2 957.6	2 560.6	5 518.2	55.8	211.4	332.2	5.7	5 850.3	59.1
April	2 971.2	2 562.6	5 533.8	55.9	210.1	341.6	5.8	5 875.4	59.3
May	2 952.1	2 582.3	5 534.4	55.8	202.8	336.4	5.7	5 870.8	59.2
June	2 960.8	2 579.1	5 539.9	55.8	206.3	358.3	6.1	5 898.2	59.5
July	2 951.5	2 597.3	5 548.7	55.9	193.3	345.2	5.9	5 894.0	59.3
August	2 950.6	2 588.4	5 539.0	55.7	212.5	337.7	5.7	5 876.7	59.1
September	2 922.3	2 616.3	5 538.6	55.6	202.1	332.8	5.7	5 871.4	59.0
October	2 935.6	2 600.6	5 536.3	55.5	206.7	333.0	5.7	5 869.3	58.9
November	2 951.1	2 608.2	5 559.3	55.7	213.0	344.0	5.8	5 903.4	59.1
December	2 955.3	2 613.8	5 569.0	55.7	220.7	342.6	5.8	5 911.7	59.1
2017									
January	2 920.1	2 667.9	5 588.0	55.8	214.1	347.4	5.9	5 935.4	59.3
February	2 934.1	2 635.0	5 569.1	55.5	221.3	352.7	6.0	5 921.8	59.0

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

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
PERSONS											
February 2014	8 056.8	3 400.6	11 457.5	60.7	580.1	836.2	6.8	12 293.7	65.1	6 592.4	18 886.1
February 2015	8 146.8	3 565.6	11 712.4	61.1	581.9	836.6	6.7	12 549.0	65.5	6 615.2	19 164.2
2016											
February	8 278.8	3 673.1	11 952.0	61.5	557.1	787.4	6.2	12 739.4	65.5	6 702.8	19 442.2
March	8 149.4	3 772.7	11 922.1	61.2	526.1	761.9	6.0	12 684.0	65.1	6 788.8	19 472.8
April	8 129.2	3 812.0	11 941.1	61.3	506.8	719.1	5.7	12 660.3	65.0	6 831.1	19 491.4
May	8 149.5	3 821.6	11 971.2	61.4	500.1	715.6	5.6	12 686.8	65.0	6 823.2	19 510.0
June	8 166.8	3 793.2	11 960.0	61.2	487.0	704.1	5.6	12 664.1	64.8	6 864.5	19 528.6
July	8 166.1	3 794.2	11 960.3	61.2	476.1	708.7	5.6	12 669.0	64.8	6 885.4	19 554.4
August	8 075.6	3 790.1	11 865.7	60.6	494.0	707.5	5.6	12 573.3	64.2	7 006.9	19 580.2
September	8 045.9	3 858.6	11 904.5	60.7	484.2	696.0	5.5	12 600.5	64.3	7 005.5	19 606.0
October	8 095.1	3 851.7	11 946.7	60.9	474.9	675.9	5.4	12 622.7	64.3	7 007.1	19 629.8
November	8 194.7	3 817.5	12 012.2	61.1	488.0	683.6	5.4	12 695.7	64.6	6 957.9	19 653.7
December	8 308.2	3 794.0	12 102.2	61.5	516.3	722.4	5.6	12 824.6	65.2	6 852.9	19 677.5
2017											
January	8 071.6	3 766.0	11 837.5	60.1	561.8	775.8	6.2	12 613.3	64.0	7 097.9	19 711.2
February	8 254.5	3 797.6	12 052.0	61.0	566.1	818.1	6.4	12 870.1	65.2	6 874.8	19 745.0
MALES											
February 2014	5 181.8	1 043.1	6 224.9	66.9	334.8	428.1	6.4	6 653.0	71.5	2 649.6	9 302.6
February 2015	5 253.0	1 083.6	6 336.6	67.2	347.3	445.1	6.6	6 781.7	71.9	2 652.0	9 433.7
2016											
February	5 284.2	1 134.8	6 419.0	67.1	317.4	407.5	6.0	6 826.5	71.4	2 740.5	9 567.0
March	5 211.8	1 188.7	6 400.5	66.8	304.2	401.0	5.9	6 801.5	71.0	2 780.4	9 581.9
April	5 170.8	1 229.3	6 400.0	66.7	296.9	373.1	5.5	6 773.2	70.6	2 817.8	9 590.9
May	5 193.9	1 225.4	6 419.3	66.9	294.5	375.2	5.5	6 794.5	70.8	2 805.4	9 599.9
June	5 206.5	1 197.9	6 404.3	66.7	283.5	358.2	5.3	6 762.5	70.4	2 846.3	9 608.8
July	5 200.6	1 208.4	6 409.0	66.6	288.1	374.5	5.5	6 783.6	70.5	2 837.7	9 621.2
August	5 160.0	1 200.7	6 360.8	66.0	292.9	380.5	5.6	6 741.3	70.0	2 892.3	9 633.6
September	5 128.8	1 236.4	6 365.1	66.0	291.3	377.4	5.6	6 742.5	69.9	2 903.4	9 646.0
October	5 177.6	1 222.4	6 399.9	66.3	283.1	364.1	5.4	6 764.0	70.0	2 893.4	9 657.4
November	5 230.6	1 189.7	6 420.3	66.4	290.7	365.5	5.4	6 785.8	70.2	2 883.1	9 668.9
December	5 301.2	1 176.6	6 477.8	66.9	295.5	392.2	5.7	6 870.0	71.0	2 810.4	9 680.3
2017											
January	5 186.4	1 160.2	6 346.7	65.5	326.1	408.1	6.0	6 754.7	69.7	2 942.0	9 696.7
February	5 291.1	1 177.8	6 468.9	66.6	317.9	423.4	6.1	6 892.2	71.0	2 820.9	9 713.1
FEMALES											
February 2014	2 875.0	2 357.5	5 232.5	54.6	245.3	408.2	7.2	5 640.7	58.9	3 942.8	9 583.5
February 2015	2 893.8	2 481.9	5 375.8	55.2	234.6	391.5	6.8	5 767.3	59.3	3 963.2	9 730.4
2016											
February	2 994.6	2 538.4	5 533.0	56.0	239.7	379.9	6.4	5 912.9	59.9	3 962.3	9 875.2
March	2 937.6	2 584.0	5 521.6	55.8	222.0	360.9	6.1	5 882.5	59.5	4 008.4	9 890.9
April	2 958.4	2 582.7	5 541.1	56.0	209.9	346.0	5.9	5 887.1	59.5	4 013.4	9 900.5
May	2 955.7	2 596.2	5 551.9	56.0	205.6	340.4	5.8	5 892.3	59.5	4 017.8	9 910.1
June	2 960.4	2 595.3	5 555.7	56.0	203.5	345.9	5.9	5 901.6	59.5	4 018.2	9 919.8
July	2 965.5	2 585.7	5 551.3	55.9	187.9	334.2	5.7	5 885.5	59.3	4 047.7	9 933.2
August	2 915.6	2 589.3	5 505.0	55.3	201.1	327.0	5.6	5 832.0	58.6	4 114.6	9 946.6
September	2 917.1	2 622.2	5 539.4	55.6	192.9	318.6	5.4	5 858.0	58.8	4 102.0	9 960.0
October	2 917.5	2 629.3	5 546.8	55.6	191.8	311.8	5.3	5 858.7	58.7	4 113.7	9 972.4
November	2 964.0	2 627.8	5 591.9	56.0	197.3	318.0	5.4	5 909.9	59.2	4 074.9	9 984.8
December	3 007.0	2 617.4	5 624.4	56.3	220.8	330.2	5.5	5 954.6	59.6	4 042.6	9 997.2
2017											
January	2 885.2	2 605.7	5 490.9	54.8	235.7	367.7	6.3	5 858.6	58.5	4 155.9	10 014.5
February	2 963.4	2 619.8	5 583.2	55.7	248.2	394.7	6.6	5 977.9	59.6	4 053.9	10 031.8

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	2 620.7	3 789.3	59.8	206.0	5.2	3 995.4	63.1
Victoria	2 072.2	3 095.6	61.7	197.4	6.0	3 293.1	65.7
Queensland	1 608.0	2 346.8	60.0	161.2	6.4	2 508.0	64.1
South Australia	527.6	821.5	58.3	57.9	6.6	879.4	62.4
Western Australia	912.1	1 343.4	63.2	91.2	6.4	1 434.6	67.5
Tasmania	150.4	239.4	56.1	14.6	5.8	254.0	59.6
Northern Territory	111.2	140.6	75.3	5.2	3.5	145.8	78.1
Australian Capital Territory	156.4	215.9	67.7	8.5	3.8	224.5	70.4
Australia	8 159.2	12 005.0	60.9	738.9	5.8	12 743.9	64.6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

New South Wales	2 623.2	3 786.6	59.7	207.7	5.2	3 994.3	63.0
Victoria	2 071.5	3 097.0	61.7	199.8	6.1	3 296.8	65.7
Queensland	1 603.2	2 340.4	59.8	167.2	6.7	2 507.6	64.1
South Australia	522.4	821.8	58.3	57.8	6.6	879.7	62.4
Western Australia	918.0	1 342.1	63.1	86.3	6.0	1 428.4	67.2
Tasmania	150.9	239.2	56.1	14.7	5.8	254.0	59.5
Australia	8 158.9	11 998.8	60.8	748.1	5.9	12 746.9	64.6

ORIGINAL

New South Wales	2 655.4	3 798.3	59.9	226.1	5.6	4 024.5	63.5
Victoria	2 102.9	3 129.3	62.3	211.8	6.3	3 341.1	66.6
Queensland	1 613.6	2 352.4	60.1	191.1	7.5	2 543.5	65.0
South Australia	529.6	825.2	58.5	61.6	6.9	886.8	62.9
Western Australia	931.4	1 349.9	63.5	97.1	6.7	1 447.0	68.0
Tasmania	154.0	240.1	56.3	15.6	6.1	255.7	59.9
Northern Territory	111.0	140.7	75.4	4.3	3.0	145.0	77.7
Australian Capital Territory	156.5	216.1	67.7	10.5	4.6	226.6	70.9
Australia	8 254.5	12 052.0	61.0	818.1	6.4	12 870.1	65.2

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
	<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											
February 2014	2 500.6	2 501.1	3 601.0	3 602.0	211.6	211.0	5.6	5.5	63.0	63.0	6 055.7
February 2015	2 540.4	2 547.9	3 643.4	3 640.5	234.8	240.3	6.1	6.2	63.1	63.1	6 148.6
2016											
February	2 645.8	2 637.6	3 794.7	3 784.6	210.0	208.2	5.2	5.2	64.2	64.0	6 240.8
March	2 636.9	2 619.7	3 798.1	3 789.3	210.3	208.5	5.2	5.2	64.2	64.0	6 250.6
April	2 629.0	2 637.4	3 802.4	3 796.0	210.2	210.7	5.2	5.3	64.1	64.0	6 256.1
May	2 623.0	2 631.3	3 807.2	3 826.1	209.1	206.9	5.2	5.1	64.1	64.4	6 261.6
June	2 618.3	2 632.4	3 810.8	3 812.5	206.7	211.1	5.1	5.2	64.1	64.2	6 267.1
July	2 614.3	2 598.7	3 811.6	3 810.9	204.0	207.4	5.1	5.2	64.0	64.0	6 276.1
August	2 611.3	2 604.3	3 809.8	3 800.8	201.4	199.7	5.0	5.0	63.8	63.6	6 285.2
September	2 610.8	2 603.7	3 806.4	3 810.1	199.5	195.4	5.0	4.9	63.7	63.6	6 294.3
October	2 612.8	2 627.2	3 802.6	3 802.1	199.2	196.9	5.0	4.9	63.5	63.4	6 302.8
November	2 615.8	2 615.4	3 799.4	3 800.4	200.3	197.9	5.0	4.9	63.4	63.4	6 311.3
December	2 618.1	2 619.6	3 795.9	3 800.1	202.1	208.7	5.1	5.2	63.2	63.4	6 319.9
2017											
January	2 620.0	2 613.0	3 792.3	3 787.3	204.0	202.0	5.1	5.1	63.1	63.0	6 330.8
February	2 620.7	2 623.2	3 789.3	3 786.6	206.0	207.7	5.2	5.2	63.1	63.0	6 341.7
MALES											
February 2014	1 589.2	1 588.5	1 945.7	1 949.4	110.2	108.6	5.4	5.3	69.2	69.3	2 971.7
February 2015	1 631.6	1 631.9	1 974.5	1 968.2	125.5	127.0	6.0	6.1	69.6	69.5	3 016.4
2016											
February	1 656.6	1 656.6	2 021.4	2 012.9	108.2	106.4	5.1	5.0	69.6	69.2	3 062.3
March	1 652.9	1 642.8	2 023.0	2 019.8	108.6	108.1	5.1	5.1	69.5	69.4	3 067.1
April	1 650.2	1 648.6	2 025.9	2 018.2	108.9	110.5	5.1	5.2	69.5	69.3	3 069.9
May	1 648.4	1 657.1	2 029.9	2 044.5	108.4	110.4	5.1	5.1	69.6	70.1	3 072.7
June	1 646.5	1 653.8	2 033.8	2 032.7	107.0	103.5	5.0	4.8	69.6	69.5	3 075.4
July	1 644.2	1 638.9	2 036.7	2 033.8	105.3	108.9	4.9	5.1	69.5	69.6	3 079.9
August	1 641.9	1 640.3	2 038.0	2 037.1	103.4	103.7	4.8	4.8	69.4	69.4	3 084.3
September	1 641.2	1 634.6	2 037.7	2 038.8	102.1	101.2	4.8	4.7	69.3	69.3	3 088.8
October	1 642.7	1 646.3	2 036.7	2 039.6	101.9	99.2	4.8	4.6	69.1	69.1	3 093.1
November	1 646.4	1 646.7	2 035.8	2 034.9	102.8	99.8	4.8	4.7	69.0	68.9	3 097.4
December	1 650.6	1 647.7	2 034.7	2 035.0	104.3	108.7	4.9	5.1	69.0	69.1	3 101.8
2017											
January	1 654.9	1 656.2	2 033.7	2 028.7	106.1	103.1	5.0	4.8	68.9	68.6	3 107.1
February	1 658.6	1 663.3	2 032.7	2 035.7	108.2	112.9	5.1	5.3	68.8	69.0	3 112.5
FEMALES											
February 2014	911.5	912.6	1 655.3	1 652.6	101.4	102.4	5.8	5.8	57.0	56.9	3 084.1
February 2015	908.8	916.0	1 668.9	1 672.4	109.3	113.2	6.1	6.3	56.8	57.0	3 132.2
2016											
February	989.2	981.0	1 773.3	1 771.7	101.8	101.8	5.4	5.4	59.0	58.9	3 178.5
March	984.0	976.8	1 775.1	1 769.5	101.6	100.4	5.4	5.4	59.0	58.7	3 183.4
April	978.8	988.8	1 776.5	1 777.7	101.3	100.2	5.4	5.3	58.9	58.9	3 186.2
May	974.6	974.1	1 777.3	1 781.5	100.7	96.5	5.4	5.1	58.9	58.9	3 188.9
June	971.8	978.6	1 777.0	1 779.8	99.7	107.6	5.3	5.7	58.8	59.1	3 191.7
July	970.1	959.8	1 774.8	1 777.2	98.7	98.5	5.3	5.3	58.6	58.7	3 196.3
August	969.4	964.1	1 771.8	1 763.7	98.0	96.0	5.2	5.2	58.4	58.1	3 200.8
September	969.6	969.1	1 768.7	1 771.3	97.5	94.2	5.2	5.0	58.2	58.2	3 205.4
October	970.0	980.9	1 765.9	1 762.5	97.3	97.7	5.2	5.3	58.1	58.0	3 209.7
November	969.4	968.7	1 763.6	1 765.6	97.5	98.1	5.2	5.3	57.9	58.0	3 213.9
December	967.5	971.9	1 761.2	1 765.1	97.7	100.0	5.3	5.4	57.8	58.0	3 218.1
2017											
January	965.1	956.8	1 758.7	1 758.6	97.9	98.8	5.3	5.3	57.6	57.6	3 223.6
February	962.1	959.9	1 756.6	1 750.9	97.9	94.8	5.3	5.1	57.5	57.2	3 229.2

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

	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											
February 2014	1 942.7	1 935.9	2 851.6	2 843.1	193.8	193.8	6.4	6.4	64.3	64.1	4 735.6
February 2015	1 967.8	1 969.0	2 939.6	2 941.5	195.1	188.0	6.2	6.0	65.0	64.9	4 822.7
2016											
February	2 014.8	2 012.3	2 995.4	2 999.7	187.8	189.1	5.9	5.9	64.8	64.9	4 915.5
March	2 024.1	2 031.2	3 005.1	3 013.2	186.0	180.9	5.8	5.7	64.8	64.8	4 925.9
April	2 035.2	2 014.8	3 016.6	3 015.0	184.4	178.4	5.8	5.6	64.9	64.7	4 932.6
May	2 046.1	2 045.3	3 029.1	3 020.2	183.4	187.0	5.7	5.8	65.0	64.9	4 939.4
June	2 054.6	2 070.1	3 040.8	3 046.1	183.4	184.3	5.7	5.7	65.2	65.3	4 946.1
July	2 059.4	2 068.5	3 051.4	3 051.3	184.5	189.4	5.7	5.8	65.3	65.4	4 955.0
August	2 061.1	2 066.7	3 061.3	3 069.6	186.1	180.6	5.7	5.6	65.4	65.5	4 963.9
September	2 061.0	2 044.9	3 070.0	3 060.4	187.8	187.4	5.8	5.8	65.5	65.3	4 972.9
October	2 061.0	2 049.7	3 077.0	3 079.9	189.7	187.0	5.8	5.7	65.6	65.6	4 980.8
November	2 062.8	2 066.9	3 082.8	3 082.2	191.9	196.0	5.9	6.0	65.6	65.7	4 988.8
December	2 066.0	2 080.0	3 088.1	3 095.9	194.0	198.8	5.9	6.0	65.7	65.9	4 996.7
2017											
January	2 069.3	2 064.2	3 092.6	3 086.4	195.7	188.4	6.0	5.8	65.7	65.4	5 008.2
February	2 072.2	2 071.5	3 095.6	3 097.0	197.4	199.8	6.0	6.1	65.7	65.7	5 019.6
MALES											
February 2014	1 257.1	1 257.4	1 533.1	1 529.6	100.8	98.3	6.2	6.0	70.5	70.2	2 319.1
February 2015	1 279.4	1 280.8	1 586.5	1 589.5	103.4	100.0	6.1	5.9	71.6	71.6	2 361.1
2016											
February	1 307.8	1 304.4	1 627.6	1 629.2	97.1	102.2	5.6	5.9	71.7	72.0	2 406.3
March	1 312.4	1 315.9	1 634.7	1 637.3	95.1	93.6	5.5	5.4	71.8	71.8	2 411.4
April	1 318.1	1 310.7	1 641.3	1 641.9	93.6	87.9	5.4	5.1	71.9	71.6	2 414.6
May	1 324.0	1 321.3	1 646.7	1 644.6	92.9	94.2	5.3	5.4	71.9	71.9	2 417.8
June	1 329.1	1 341.0	1 650.7	1 654.7	93.5	92.4	5.4	5.3	72.0	72.2	2 421.0
July	1 332.7	1 333.8	1 653.5	1 652.3	95.2	95.4	5.4	5.5	72.1	72.1	2 425.4
August	1 334.6	1 336.5	1 655.4	1 657.2	97.5	99.9	5.6	5.7	72.2	72.3	2 429.7
September	1 335.6	1 323.9	1 656.7	1 650.0	99.5	98.1	5.7	5.6	72.2	71.8	2 434.0
October	1 336.5	1 338.9	1 657.6	1 662.3	100.6	101.6	5.7	5.8	72.1	72.4	2 437.9
November	1 337.9	1 341.4	1 658.2	1 658.9	101.1	98.7	5.7	5.6	72.0	72.0	2 441.7
December	1 339.7	1 341.1	1 658.7	1 661.2	101.1	108.1	5.7	6.1	71.9	72.3	2 445.6
2017											
January	1 341.4	1 339.1	1 659.2	1 652.5	100.9	96.4	5.7	5.5	71.8	71.3	2 451.2
February	1 342.7	1 343.2	1 659.4	1 662.4	100.3	99.1	5.7	5.6	71.7	71.7	2 456.8
FEMALES											
February 2014	685.6	678.6	1 318.5	1 313.5	93.0	95.5	6.6	6.8	58.4	58.3	2 416.5
February 2015	688.4	688.2	1 353.1	1 352.1	91.7	88.0	6.3	6.1	58.7	58.5	2 461.6
2016											
February	707.0	707.9	1 367.8	1 370.4	90.7	86.9	6.2	6.0	58.1	58.1	2 509.2
March	711.7	715.3	1 370.3	1 375.9	90.9	87.3	6.2	6.0	58.1	58.2	2 514.5
April	717.1	704.2	1 375.3	1 373.1	90.9	90.5	6.2	6.2	58.2	58.1	2 518.0
May	722.1	724.0	1 382.3	1 375.7	90.5	92.8	6.1	6.3	58.4	58.2	2 521.5
June	725.5	729.0	1 390.1	1 391.3	90.0	91.9	6.1	6.2	58.6	58.7	2 525.0
July	726.8	734.7	1 397.9	1 399.0	89.3	94.0	6.0	6.3	58.8	59.0	2 529.7
August	726.5	730.2	1 405.9	1 412.3	88.6	80.6	5.9	5.4	59.0	58.9	2 534.3
September	725.4	721.0	1 413.3	1 410.5	88.3	89.4	5.9	6.0	59.2	59.1	2 538.9
October	724.5	710.9	1 419.5	1 417.6	89.1	85.3	5.9	5.7	59.3	59.1	2 543.0
November	724.9	725.5	1 424.6	1 423.3	90.8	97.3	6.0	6.4	59.5	59.7	2 547.0
December	726.3	738.9	1 429.4	1 434.7	92.9	90.7	6.1	5.9	59.6	59.8	2 551.1
2017											
January	727.8	725.2	1 433.4	1 433.9	94.8	92.1	6.2	6.0	59.8	59.7	2 556.9
February	729.5	728.3	1 436.2	1 434.6	97.1	100.6	6.3	6.6	59.9	59.9	2 562.8

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

	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											
February 2014	1 622.5	1 617.2	2 316.8	2 316.1	150.2	148.8	6.1	6.0	65.8	65.7	3 749.8
February 2015	1 636.2	1 629.7	2 318.3	2 326.6	162.0	163.6	6.5	6.6	65.2	65.5	3 801.9
2016											
February	1 652.0	1 669.3	2 371.0	2 378.9	153.7	138.6	6.1	5.5	65.5	65.3	3 854.1
March	1 646.3	1 639.8	2 365.2	2 360.0	155.1	154.6	6.2	6.1	65.3	65.1	3 859.7
April	1 640.3	1 632.2	2 359.6	2 353.7	156.8	161.3	6.2	6.4	65.1	65.1	3 864.4
May	1 634.3	1 624.6	2 354.4	2 349.5	157.8	160.0	6.3	6.4	64.9	64.9	3 869.0
June	1 629.4	1 632.8	2 350.1	2 346.2	157.6	160.7	6.3	6.4	64.7	64.7	3 873.6
July	1 626.7	1 632.2	2 346.8	2 360.9	156.1	152.5	6.2	6.1	64.5	64.8	3 878.4
August	1 625.6	1 639.3	2 344.5	2 349.3	153.7	154.4	6.2	6.2	64.3	64.5	3 883.2
September	1 624.3	1 606.9	2 343.1	2 338.2	151.6	154.9	6.1	6.2	64.2	64.1	3 888.0
October	1 621.8	1 609.4	2 342.5	2 320.5	151.5	144.4	6.1	5.9	64.1	63.3	3 892.6
November	1 618.7	1 635.9	2 343.0	2 358.5	153.0	151.5	6.1	6.0	64.0	64.4	3 897.2
December	1 615.3	1 628.4	2 344.2	2 344.9	155.5	156.3	6.2	6.2	64.1	64.1	3 901.9
2017											
January	1 611.7	1 598.0	2 345.3	2 351.9	158.4	158.5	6.3	6.3	64.1	64.2	3 907.9
February	1 608.0	1 603.2	2 346.8	2 340.4	161.2	167.2	6.4	6.7	64.1	64.1	3 914.0
MALES											
February 2014	1 038.7	1 033.9	1 239.1	1 235.5	81.2	81.0	6.1	6.2	71.5	71.3	1 847.1
February 2015	1 031.3	1 030.0	1 232.8	1 236.4	90.2	93.1	6.8	7.0	70.7	71.1	1 870.6
2016											
February	1 042.6	1 053.6	1 257.5	1 265.3	82.7	68.1	6.2	5.1	70.8	70.4	1 894.0
March	1 037.1	1 031.9	1 253.6	1 251.2	83.4	85.4	6.2	6.4	70.5	70.5	1 896.7
April	1 031.7	1 022.7	1 250.0	1 240.2	84.1	86.4	6.3	6.5	70.3	69.9	1 898.8
May	1 027.2	1 017.0	1 247.4	1 242.9	84.3	85.4	6.3	6.4	70.0	69.9	1 900.9
June	1 024.2	1 030.8	1 245.8	1 244.6	83.7	87.6	6.3	6.6	69.9	70.0	1 903.1
July	1 023.0	1 030.4	1 244.9	1 256.5	82.6	80.6	6.2	6.0	69.7	70.2	1 905.2
August	1 022.9	1 028.5	1 244.1	1 246.5	81.3	79.0	6.1	6.0	69.5	69.5	1 907.4
September	1 022.5	1 012.8	1 242.7	1 241.9	80.5	80.7	6.1	6.1	69.3	69.3	1 909.5
October	1 021.3	1 013.0	1 240.9	1 226.9	81.0	78.7	6.1	6.0	69.1	68.3	1 911.6
November	1 020.0	1 026.2	1 239.6	1 246.1	82.3	82.9	6.2	6.2	69.1	69.4	1 913.7
December	1 018.8	1 030.7	1 239.0	1 241.2	84.0	85.8	6.3	6.5	69.0	69.3	1 915.9
2017											
January	1 017.4	1 012.0	1 238.6	1 242.5	85.6	83.6	6.5	6.3	69.0	69.1	1 918.7
February	1 016.0	1 010.2	1 238.8	1 234.7	87.1	89.6	6.6	6.8	69.1	68.9	1 921.5
FEMALES											
February 2014	583.8	583.3	1 077.7	1 080.5	69.0	67.8	6.0	5.9	60.3	60.4	1 902.7
February 2015	604.9	599.7	1 085.4	1 090.2	71.8	70.5	6.2	6.1	59.9	60.1	1 931.3
2016											
February	609.4	615.6	1 113.5	1 113.6	71.0	70.5	6.0	6.0	60.4	60.4	1 960.1
March	609.2	607.9	1 111.6	1 108.7	71.8	69.3	6.1	5.9	60.3	60.0	1 963.1
April	608.5	609.5	1 109.6	1 113.6	72.7	74.9	6.1	6.3	60.2	60.5	1 965.6
May	607.0	607.6	1 107.1	1 106.6	73.5	74.6	6.2	6.3	60.0	60.0	1 968.1
June	605.2	602.0	1 104.3	1 101.6	73.9	73.1	6.3	6.2	59.8	59.6	1 970.6
July	603.7	601.9	1 101.9	1 104.4	73.5	71.9	6.3	6.1	59.6	59.6	1 973.2
August	602.6	610.8	1 100.5	1 102.7	72.4	75.4	6.2	6.4	59.4	59.6	1 975.8
September	601.7	594.1	1 100.4	1 096.3	71.2	74.2	6.1	6.3	59.2	59.2	1 978.4
October	600.4	596.4	1 101.6	1 093.7	70.5	65.7	6.0	5.7	59.2	58.5	1 981.0
November	598.7	609.7	1 103.4	1 112.4	70.7	68.6	6.0	5.8	59.2	59.5	1 983.5
December	596.5	597.7	1 105.1	1 103.8	71.5	70.5	6.1	6.0	59.2	59.1	1 986.0
2017											
January	594.3	586.0	1 106.7	1 109.4	72.8	74.9	6.2	6.3	59.3	59.5	1 989.2
February	592.0	593.0	1 108.0	1 105.7	74.1	77.6	6.3	6.6	59.4	59.4	1 992.4

	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											
February 2014	527.1	530.0	797.6	798.8	58.7	55.8	6.9	6.5	62.1	61.9	1 379.9
February 2015	532.3	531.7	801.0	799.0	60.2	58.6	7.0	6.8	61.8	61.6	1 392.7
2016											
February	525.1	526.2	808.8	805.7	61.8	65.4	7.1	7.5	62.1	62.1	1 401.8
March	525.1	528.4	809.2	809.3	61.2	61.9	7.0	7.1	62.1	62.1	1 402.9
April	524.5	524.3	809.4	815.5	60.4	58.8	6.9	6.7	62.0	62.3	1 403.4
May	523.6	521.7	809.9	804.9	59.5	58.9	6.8	6.8	61.9	61.5	1 403.8
June	522.8	519.6	810.4	810.0	58.5	60.5	6.7	7.0	61.9	62.0	1 404.3
July	522.6	525.7	810.9	813.2	57.9	55.3	6.7	6.4	61.8	61.8	1 404.9
August	523.3	524.0	811.5	810.8	57.7	59.0	6.6	6.8	61.8	61.9	1 405.6
September	524.5	522.7	812.7	811.6	57.9	58.1	6.7	6.7	61.9	61.8	1 406.2
October	525.9	523.5	814.3	815.0	58.1	55.7	6.7	6.4	62.0	61.9	1 406.8
November	526.8	529.6	816.1	815.4	58.2	60.6	6.7	6.9	62.1	62.2	1 407.3
December	527.4	528.2	818.0	816.8	58.2	59.2	6.6	6.8	62.2	62.2	1 407.9
2017											
January	527.6	531.1	819.8	822.1	58.2	56.6	6.6	6.4	62.3	62.4	1 409.1
February	527.6	522.4	821.5	821.8	57.9	57.8	6.6	6.6	62.4	62.4	1 410.4
MALES											
February 2014	351.5	353.3	429.9	430.9	33.6	31.4	7.2	6.8	68.5	68.3	676.9
February 2015	351.9	351.9	430.3	429.9	32.3	31.7	7.0	6.9	67.7	67.6	683.0
2016											
February	339.0	340.1	427.2	425.6	34.3	36.3	7.4	7.9	67.1	67.2	687.4
March	338.8	340.5	427.7	429.2	34.0	33.8	7.4	7.3	67.1	67.3	688.0
April	338.3	337.8	428.0	431.8	33.5	32.5	7.3	7.0	67.1	67.5	688.2
May	337.4	336.1	428.3	424.6	32.8	34.7	7.1	7.5	67.0	66.7	688.5
June	336.7	336.2	428.4	426.6	32.0	31.1	7.0	6.8	66.8	66.4	688.8
July	336.4	336.6	428.3	430.7	31.4	31.5	6.8	6.8	66.7	67.1	689.1
August	336.8	337.9	428.1	429.4	31.4	30.6	6.8	6.7	66.6	66.7	689.4
September	337.6	336.1	428.1	426.5	31.8	32.2	6.9	7.0	66.7	66.5	689.8
October	338.4	337.1	428.2	428.6	32.4	29.9	7.0	6.5	66.7	66.4	690.0
November	338.9	341.2	428.3	427.6	33.0	34.5	7.2	7.5	66.8	67.0	690.2
December	339.2	340.9	428.6	427.9	33.5	36.5	7.2	7.9	66.9	67.3	690.5
2017											
January	339.3	338.5	429.1	429.8	33.7	32.2	7.3	7.0	67.0	66.8	691.1
February	339.1	337.4	429.7	430.7	33.7	32.4	7.3	7.0	67.0	66.9	691.8
FEMALES											
February 2014	175.6	176.6	367.7	367.9	25.2	24.5	6.4	6.2	55.9	55.8	703.1
February 2015	180.4	179.8	370.7	369.1	27.9	26.9	7.0	6.8	56.2	55.8	709.6
2016											
February	186.1	186.1	381.6	380.1	27.5	29.1	6.7	7.1	57.3	57.3	714.4
March	186.2	187.9	381.5	380.1	27.2	28.1	6.7	6.9	57.2	57.1	714.9
April	186.2	186.6	381.4	383.6	26.9	26.4	6.6	6.4	57.1	57.3	715.1
May	186.2	185.6	381.6	380.3	26.7	24.3	6.5	6.0	57.1	56.6	715.3
June	186.2	183.4	382.0	383.4	26.5	29.4	6.5	7.1	57.1	57.7	715.5
July	186.2	189.1	382.6	382.6	26.5	23.8	6.5	5.9	57.1	56.8	715.8
August	186.4	186.2	383.4	381.4	26.4	28.3	6.4	6.9	57.2	57.2	716.1
September	186.9	186.6	384.6	385.1	26.1	25.9	6.4	6.3	57.3	57.4	716.5
October	187.5	186.4	386.2	386.5	25.7	25.8	6.2	6.3	57.5	57.5	716.8
November	187.9	188.4	387.8	387.8	25.2	26.1	6.1	6.3	57.6	57.7	717.1
December	188.2	187.3	389.3	388.9	24.8	22.7	6.0	5.5	57.7	57.4	717.4
2017											
January	188.3	192.6	390.7	392.4	24.5	24.4	5.9	5.9	57.8	58.0	718.0
February	188.5	185.1	391.8	391.1	24.2	25.4	5.8	6.1	57.9	58.0	718.6

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
	<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											
February 2014	945.3	954.4	1 327.1	1 323.8	70.4	77.4	5.0	5.5	68.1	68.2	2 053.9
February 2015	955.8	954.9	1 348.7	1 353.9	80.4	82.3	5.6	5.7	68.7	69.0	2 081.0
2016											
February	923.7	917.5	1 348.8	1 338.0	83.7	85.6	5.8	6.0	68.1	67.6	2 105.1
March	920.2	925.5	1 348.9	1 352.4	82.5	79.9	5.8	5.6	67.9	67.9	2 107.8
April	916.7	918.4	1 348.1	1 351.6	82.3	81.5	5.8	5.7	67.8	68.0	2 108.6
May	912.4	906.8	1 345.8	1 349.4	83.2	84.1	5.8	5.9	67.7	68.0	2 109.5
June	907.4	915.8	1 342.0	1 339.8	84.7	82.3	5.9	5.8	67.6	67.4	2 110.3
July	902.8	900.9	1 337.5	1 341.1	86.7	90.5	6.1	6.3	67.4	67.8	2 111.8
August	899.4	899.6	1 333.5	1 331.5	88.9	90.0	6.3	6.3	67.3	67.3	2 113.4
September	898.1	891.2	1 331.5	1 324.3	91.0	85.6	6.4	6.1	67.3	66.7	2 114.9
October	899.3	895.8	1 332.3	1 330.5	92.2	92.2	6.5	6.5	67.3	67.2	2 116.7
November	901.9	907.7	1 334.7	1 339.8	92.8	98.8	6.5	6.9	67.4	67.9	2 118.6
December	905.4	906.8	1 337.6	1 332.7	92.7	93.2	6.5	6.5	67.4	67.2	2 120.5
2017											
January	908.9	904.1	1 340.4	1 347.6	92.0	92.0	6.4	6.4	67.5	67.8	2 123.5
February	912.1	918.0	1 343.4	1 342.1	91.2	86.3	6.4	6.0	67.5	67.2	2 126.4
MALES											
February 2014	633.5	635.7	745.9	742.4	39.8	44.5	5.1	5.7	76.0	76.1	1 034.3
February 2015	641.4	640.6	754.8	757.3	45.1	46.2	5.6	5.8	76.5	76.8	1 046.2
2016											
February	619.2	613.4	744.1	737.3	47.7	49.6	6.0	6.3	74.9	74.4	1 057.0
March	616.1	624.2	742.8	744.6	47.0	46.6	5.9	5.9	74.7	74.8	1 058.3
April	613.3	609.1	741.3	744.9	46.1	45.2	5.9	5.7	74.4	74.6	1 058.7
May	610.0	612.7	738.9	740.9	45.4	45.9	5.8	5.8	74.1	74.3	1 059.0
June	606.4	607.0	735.8	734.0	45.4	42.6	5.8	5.5	73.7	73.3	1 059.4
July	603.0	602.3	732.5	733.8	46.3	47.7	5.9	6.1	73.5	73.7	1 060.0
August	600.3	600.6	729.9	729.7	47.7	46.2	6.1	6.0	73.3	73.1	1 060.7
September	599.1	595.9	729.0	723.3	49.0	50.8	6.3	6.6	73.3	72.9	1 061.4
October	599.5	598.1	730.2	730.3	49.6	48.6	6.4	6.2	73.4	73.3	1 062.2
November	601.1	603.0	732.4	733.3	49.5	53.1	6.3	6.8	73.5	74.0	1 063.1
December	603.2	603.2	734.9	736.3	48.8	48.4	6.2	6.2	73.6	73.7	1 063.9
2017											
January	605.5	602.8	737.3	737.2	47.9	46.6	6.1	6.0	73.7	73.6	1 065.3
February	607.8	613.1	739.6	741.1	46.9	45.0	6.0	5.7	73.8	73.7	1 066.7
FEMALES											
February 2014	311.8	318.7	581.2	581.3	30.6	32.9	5.0	5.4	60.0	60.2	1 019.6
February 2015	314.4	314.3	593.9	596.6	35.4	36.1	5.6	5.7	60.8	61.1	1 034.8
2016											
February	304.5	304.1	604.7	600.7	36.0	35.9	5.6	5.6	61.1	60.7	1 048.1
March	304.1	301.3	606.0	607.7	35.5	33.2	5.5	5.2	61.2	61.1	1 049.5
April	303.4	309.3	606.8	606.6	36.2	36.2	5.6	5.6	61.3	61.2	1 050.0
May	302.4	294.1	606.9	608.6	37.7	38.2	5.9	5.9	61.4	61.6	1 050.4
June	301.0	308.9	606.3	605.8	39.3	39.7	6.1	6.1	61.4	61.4	1 050.9
July	299.9	298.6	605.0	607.3	40.4	42.8	6.3	6.6	61.4	61.8	1 051.8
August	299.1	299.0	603.6	601.8	41.2	43.8	6.4	6.8	61.3	61.3	1 052.6
September	299.0	295.3	602.5	601.0	42.0	34.8	6.5	5.5	61.2	60.4	1 053.5
October	299.7	297.8	602.1	600.2	42.7	43.7	6.6	6.8	61.1	61.1	1 054.5
November	300.8	304.7	602.3	606.5	43.3	45.7	6.7	7.0	61.2	61.8	1 055.5
December	302.1	303.6	602.8	596.4	43.9	44.8	6.8	7.0	61.2	60.7	1 056.6
2017											
January	303.4	301.3	603.2	610.4	44.2	45.4	6.8	6.9	61.2	62.0	1 058.1
February	304.3	304.9	603.8	601.0	44.3	41.3	6.8	6.4	61.2	60.6	1 059.7

	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											
February 2014	150.6	148.4	233.5	233.3	19.0	18.4	7.5	7.3	60.2	60.0	419.3
February 2015	154.2	153.4	240.1	240.4	17.3	16.9	6.7	6.6	61.1	61.0	421.4
2016											
February	154.8	155.6	237.6	237.1	17.1	17.6	6.7	6.9	60.1	60.1	424.1
March	155.0	154.6	237.3	238.0	16.9	17.2	6.6	6.8	59.9	60.1	424.4
April	155.1	156.4	237.1	237.8	16.7	16.0	6.6	6.3	59.8	59.8	424.5
May	155.1	154.5	237.0	237.0	16.6	16.4	6.5	6.5	59.7	59.7	424.7
June	154.7	154.4	236.9	236.6	16.6	16.8	6.6	6.6	59.7	59.6	424.8
July	154.0	153.8	236.9	236.0	16.7	15.8	6.6	6.3	59.7	59.2	425.1
August	153.2	153.8	237.1	236.9	16.8	18.4	6.6	7.2	59.7	60.0	425.3
September	152.4	153.7	237.5	239.7	16.7	16.6	6.6	6.5	59.7	60.2	425.5
October	151.7	150.4	238.0	236.4	16.3	15.9	6.4	6.3	59.7	59.3	425.7
November	151.1	149.3	238.4	238.5	15.9	15.9	6.3	6.3	59.7	59.7	425.9
December	150.7	151.9	238.8	238.6	15.5	16.0	6.1	6.3	59.7	59.8	426.0
2017											
January	150.5	150.4	239.2	240.0	15.1	14.3	5.9	5.6	59.6	59.6	426.4
February	150.4	150.9	239.4	239.2	14.6	14.7	5.8	5.8	59.6	59.5	426.8
MALES											
February 2014	99.2	97.8	124.1	123.4	10.8	10.8	8.0	8.0	65.2	64.8	207.1
February 2015	101.6	100.9	127.4	128.0	10.2	10.0	7.4	7.3	66.2	66.3	208.0
2016											
February	100.8	101.8	126.5	125.7	9.6	10.0	7.0	7.3	65.0	64.8	209.3
March	101.1	100.8	126.4	127.7	9.4	9.0	6.9	6.6	64.9	65.3	209.5
April	101.4	102.0	126.4	126.9	9.2	9.0	6.8	6.6	64.7	64.8	209.6
May	101.8	100.8	126.4	126.2	9.1	8.9	6.7	6.6	64.6	64.4	209.6
June	102.1	102.4	126.2	126.0	9.1	9.2	6.7	6.8	64.5	64.4	209.7
July	102.1	102.4	126.2	125.6	9.2	8.9	6.8	6.6	64.5	64.1	209.8
August	102.0	102.3	126.4	126.3	9.3	9.7	6.9	7.1	64.6	64.8	209.9
September	101.8	102.4	126.7	127.5	9.4	9.0	6.9	6.6	64.8	65.0	210.1
October	101.6	100.9	127.1	126.4	9.2	10.0	6.8	7.3	64.9	64.9	210.1
November	101.4	100.4	127.5	127.9	9.0	8.6	6.6	6.3	64.9	64.9	210.2
December	101.3	101.7	127.7	127.7	8.6	9.2	6.3	6.7	64.8	65.1	210.3
2017											
January	101.3	102.1	127.9	128.3	8.3	7.7	6.1	5.7	64.7	64.6	210.5
February	101.3	101.0	128.0	127.6	7.9	7.6	5.8	5.6	64.5	64.1	210.7
FEMALES											
February 2014	51.4	50.6	109.4	109.9	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.5	55.4	55.4	212.3
February 2015	52.6	52.4	112.6	112.4	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.7	56.1	55.9	213.4
2016											
February	54.0	53.9	111.1	111.4	7.5	7.6	6.3	6.4	55.3	55.4	214.7
March	53.9	53.8	110.9	110.3	7.5	8.2	6.3	6.9	55.1	55.2	214.9
April	53.7	54.5	110.7	111.0	7.5	7.0	6.4	5.9	55.0	54.9	215.0
May	53.2	53.6	110.6	110.8	7.6	7.5	6.4	6.4	55.0	55.0	215.0
June	52.6	52.0	110.7	110.6	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.4	55.0	55.0	215.1
July	51.9	51.4	110.7	110.4	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.9	54.9	54.5	215.2
August	51.2	51.5	110.7	110.6	7.4	8.7	6.3	7.3	54.9	55.4	215.4
September	50.6	51.3	110.8	112.2	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.3	54.8	55.6	215.5
October	50.1	49.5	110.8	110.0	7.1	5.9	6.0	5.1	54.7	53.7	215.6
November	49.7	48.9	110.9	110.6	6.9	7.3	5.9	6.2	54.7	54.7	215.6
December	49.4	50.1	111.1	110.8	6.8	6.8	5.8	5.8	54.6	54.5	215.7
2017											
January	49.2	48.4	111.3	111.8	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	54.7	54.8	215.9
February	49.1	49.9	111.4	111.7	6.7	7.2	5.7	6.0	54.7	55.0	216.1

	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						
February 2014	109.7	133.6	5.2	3.7	75.5	183.9
February 2015	108.0	132.9	5.8	4.2	75.1	184.6
2016						
February	106.7	131.6	5.9	4.3	74.0	185.8
March	107.2	132.1	5.8	4.2	74.2	186.0
April	107.6	132.7	5.7	4.1	74.3	186.2
May	107.7	133.3	5.3	3.9	74.4	186.4
June	107.7	133.8	5.1	3.7	74.4	186.6
July	107.5	134.1	4.9	3.5	74.5	186.7
August	107.5	134.3	4.9	3.5	74.5	186.8
September	107.7	134.8	5.0	3.6	74.8	187.0
October	108.3	135.7	5.1	3.6	75.4	186.8
November	109.1	137.0	5.2	3.7	76.1	186.7
December	109.9	138.3	5.2	3.7	76.9	186.5
2017						
January	110.6	139.5	5.2	3.6	77.5	186.6
February	111.2	140.6	5.2	3.5	78.1	186.8
MALES						
February 2014	66.7	74.5	3.0	3.9	80.6	96.2
February 2015	64.2	72.4	3.5	4.6	78.5	96.6
2016						
February	62.5	70.8	3.3	4.5	76.3	97.2
March	62.7	70.9	3.4	4.5	76.4	97.3
April	63.1	71.4	3.4	4.5	76.8	97.4
May	63.4	72.0	3.3	4.4	77.3	97.5
June	63.6	72.6	3.2	4.3	77.7	97.6
July	63.8	73.1	3.2	4.2	78.1	97.7
August	63.9	73.5	3.2	4.2	78.4	97.8
September	64.2	73.8	3.2	4.1	78.8	97.9
October	64.7	74.4	3.1	4.1	79.4	97.8
November	65.4	75.2	3.1	3.9	80.1	97.6
December	66.0	76.1	2.9	3.7	81.0	97.5
2017						
January	66.7	77.0	2.8	3.5	81.7	97.6
February	67.3	77.7	2.6	3.3	82.4	97.6
FEMALES						
February 2014	43.1	59.1	2.2	3.6	70.0	87.6
February 2015	43.7	60.5	2.3	3.7	71.3	88.0
2016						
February	44.3	60.8	2.6	4.0	71.5	88.6
March	44.5	61.2	2.5	3.9	71.7	88.7
April	44.5	61.3	2.3	3.6	71.6	88.8
May	44.3	61.3	2.0	3.2	71.2	88.9
June	44.1	61.2	1.8	2.9	70.8	88.9
July	43.8	61.0	1.7	2.7	70.4	89.0
August	43.6	60.9	1.7	2.7	70.3	89.0
September	43.5	60.9	1.8	2.9	70.5	89.1
October	43.6	61.3	2.0	3.1	71.0	89.1
November	43.8	61.7	2.2	3.4	71.7	89.0
December	43.9	62.2	2.3	3.6	72.4	89.0
2017						
January	44.0	62.5	2.4	3.8	72.9	89.1
February	44.0	62.9	2.5	3.9	73.4	89.2

	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						
February 2014	155.4	210.9	7.8	3.6	71.0	307.9
February 2015	153.3	208.8	9.5	4.4	70.2	311.2
2016						
February	155.5	211.3	9.6	4.4	70.2	315.0
March	156.1	211.6	9.1	4.1	70.0	315.5
April	156.7	212.1	8.6	3.9	69.9	315.6
May	157.3	212.9	8.2	3.7	70.0	315.8
June	157.7	213.7	8.0	3.6	70.1	315.9
July	157.9	214.4	8.0	3.6	70.3	316.4
August	158.0	214.9	8.0	3.6	70.3	316.8
September	157.9	215.1	8.0	3.6	70.3	317.3
October	157.7	215.2	8.1	3.6	70.3	317.6
November	157.4	215.4	8.2	3.7	70.3	317.8
December	157.1	215.6	8.3	3.7	70.4	318.1
2017						
January	156.7	215.8	8.4	3.8	70.4	318.8
February	156.4	215.9	8.5	3.8	70.4	319.4
MALES						
February 2014	90.1	110.5	3.7	3.2	76.0	150.3
February 2015	89.2	107.5	4.5	4.0	73.8	151.7
2016						
February	88.1	106.1	5.5	4.9	72.8	153.5
March	88.6	106.5	5.0	4.5	72.6	153.7
April	89.0	107.2	4.7	4.2	72.8	153.8
May	89.5	108.1	4.4	3.9	73.1	153.8
June	89.8	108.9	4.3	3.8	73.5	153.9
July	90.2	109.6	4.3	3.7	73.8	154.1
August	90.6	110.0	4.3	3.8	74.0	154.3
September	90.9	110.1	4.4	3.8	74.1	154.6
October	91.2	110.1	4.4	3.9	74.0	154.7
November	91.3	110.0	4.5	3.9	74.0	154.8
December	91.3	110.0	4.6	4.0	73.9	154.9
2017						
January	91.2	110.0	4.6	4.0	73.9	155.2
February	91.0	110.0	4.7	4.1	73.8	155.5
FEMALES						
February 2014	65.3	100.4	4.1	3.9	66.3	157.6
February 2015	64.1	101.3	5.0	4.7	66.7	159.5
2016						
February	67.4	105.2	4.1	3.8	67.7	161.5
March	67.5	105.1	4.0	3.7	67.5	161.8
April	67.7	104.9	3.9	3.6	67.2	161.9
May	67.9	104.8	3.8	3.5	67.1	161.9
June	67.9	104.8	3.7	3.5	66.9	162.0
July	67.8	104.8	3.7	3.4	66.9	162.2
August	67.5	104.9	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.5
September	67.0	105.0	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.7
October	66.5	105.2	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.9
November	66.1	105.4	3.7	3.4	66.9	163.1
December	65.8	105.6	3.8	3.4	67.0	163.2
2017						
January	65.5	105.8	3.8	3.5	67.0	163.5
February	65.4	106.0	3.9	3.5	67.1	163.9

	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
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
February 2014	868.4	932.3	1 797.4	57.8	155.7	103.0	258.4	12.5	66.3
February 2015	867.3	944.6	1 808.4	57.8	166.5	123.1	289.0	13.8	67.2
2016									
February	872.9	981.3	1 851.0	58.8	149.8	108.0	257.8	12.2	67.1
March	869.5	984.0	1 852.1	58.8	150.0	109.4	260.0	12.3	67.1
April	865.9	987.5	1 853.9	58.8	150.4	112.2	263.7	12.5	67.2
May	861.5	992.1	1 855.5	58.9	151.1	115.4	267.7	12.6	67.2
June	855.2	996.9	1 854.9	58.8	152.1	117.8	270.8	12.8	67.3
July	846.1	1 001.7	1 850.5	58.6	153.8	118.8	273.1	12.9	67.2
August	835.4	1 006.3	1 843.9	58.4	155.8	118.2	274.0	12.9	67.0
September	826.4	1 010.1	1 837.5	58.1	157.5	116.6	273.5	13.0	66.8
October	820.2	1 012.6	1 832.3	57.9	158.6	115.1	272.8	13.0	66.6
November	817.2	1 014.2	1 829.0	57.8	159.0	114.7	272.8	13.0	66.5
December	816.2	1 015.7	1 827.3	57.7	158.9	115.3	273.2	13.0	66.5
2017									
January	816.3	1 016.9	1 826.7	57.6	158.5	116.2	273.7	13.0	66.5
February	816.7	1 018.1	1 826.5	57.6	157.6	117.7	274.5	13.0	66.5
MALES									
February 2014	524.9	392.2	917.1	57.7	90.4	47.5	137.9	13.1	66.4
February 2015	524.6	406.2	930.8	58.1	101.3	60.3	161.5	14.8	68.2
2016									
February	509.3	431.6	940.9	58.4	93.2	55.4	148.6	13.6	67.7
March	506.0	435.4	941.4	58.4	93.0	54.6	147.6	13.6	67.6
April	504.3	438.3	942.6	58.4	92.6	54.5	147.1	13.5	67.6
May	503.3	440.4	943.6	58.5	92.4	54.9	147.3	13.5	67.6
June	501.3	441.9	943.3	58.4	92.8	55.4	148.2	13.6	67.6
July	497.4	443.6	941.0	58.3	94.2	55.8	150.0	13.8	67.6
August	491.6	445.5	937.1	58.0	96.1	55.9	151.9	14.0	67.4
September	486.2	446.8	933.0	57.7	97.6	55.7	153.3	14.1	67.2
October	482.6	447.1	929.6	57.5	98.5	55.7	154.1	14.2	67.0
November	481.8	446.0	927.8	57.3	98.6	56.1	154.7	14.3	66.9
December	483.1	444.2	927.4	57.3	98.0	57.1	155.1	14.3	66.9
2017									
January	485.8	442.1	927.9	57.3	97.1	58.2	155.3	14.3	66.9
February	488.8	440.5	929.3	57.3	95.9	59.5	155.4	14.3	66.9
FEMALES									
February 2014	343.5	540.1	883.6	58.2	65.3	55.5	120.7	12.0	66.2
February 2015	342.7	538.4	881.1	57.8	65.2	62.9	128.1	12.7	66.2
2016									
February	363.6	549.7	913.4	59.5	56.6	52.6	109.2	10.7	66.6
March	363.5	548.6	912.1	59.3	57.0	54.8	111.8	10.9	66.6
April	361.6	549.2	910.8	59.2	57.8	57.7	115.5	11.3	66.7
May	358.2	551.7	909.9	59.1	58.7	60.5	119.2	11.6	66.8
June	353.9	555.0	908.9	59.0	59.3	62.4	121.6	11.8	66.9
July	348.8	558.1	906.8	58.8	59.6	63.0	122.6	11.9	66.8
August	343.8	560.8	904.6	58.6	59.7	62.3	122.1	11.9	66.5
September	340.2	563.2	903.4	58.5	59.9	60.9	120.7	11.8	66.3
October	337.6	565.5	903.1	58.4	60.1	59.4	119.5	11.7	66.1
November	335.5	568.2	903.7	58.4	60.5	58.6	119.1	11.6	66.1
December	333.0	571.4	904.5	58.4	60.9	58.2	119.2	11.6	66.1
2017									
January	330.5	574.8	905.3	58.4	61.4	57.9	119.4	11.7	66.1
February	327.9	577.6	905.5	58.4	61.8	58.2	120.0	11.7	66.1

	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
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
February 2014	870.9	935.3	1 805.8	58.1	156.3	103.6	257.9	12.5	66.5
February 2015	861.7	957.2	1 813.1	58.0	169.2	122.0	290.4	13.8	67.5
2016									
February	876.0	983.3	1 853.8	58.9	148.2	106.8	255.3	12.1	67.2
March	865.5	989.9	1 853.4	58.8	147.9	105.5	255.2	12.1	66.9
April	864.3	984.8	1 855.1	58.8	152.9	108.3	261.0	12.4	66.9
May	867.7	994.4	1 863.2	59.1	146.4	114.6	264.5	12.5	67.4
June	865.0	981.7	1 852.4	58.8	157.0	121.9	279.5	13.1	67.5
July	838.0	1 008.1	1 843.9	58.4	151.0	128.9	279.4	13.1	67.4
August	839.7	1 009.5	1 851.2	58.6	157.4	115.4	271.9	12.8	67.1
September	820.4	1 024.0	1 843.5	58.2	156.1	112.2	269.9	12.8	66.7
October	820.8	1 002.3	1 829.5	57.8	156.1	107.3	260.8	12.5	65.9
November	808.9	1 004.2	1 814.1	57.3	162.8	123.1	286.3	13.6	66.3
December	815.7	1 021.1	1 821.5	57.6	166.2	114.4	278.6	13.2	66.9
2017									
January	822.8	1 026.6	1 846.0	58.2	149.4	113.2	260.3	12.3	66.6
February	819.8	1 012.5	1 824.3	57.4	157.8	120.9	279.9	13.3	66.4
MALES									
February 2014	525.1	394.9	920.0	57.9	90.8	48.8	139.5	13.2	66.7
February 2015	518.3	416.7	934.9	58.4	103.4	56.9	160.4	14.6	68.4
2016									
February	511.1	431.8	942.9	58.5	93.2	52.8	146.0	13.4	67.6
March	506.1	439.1	945.3	58.6	90.0	55.8	145.8	13.4	67.6
April	497.6	441.5	939.1	58.2	93.4	51.4	144.8	13.4	67.2
May	506.1	443.4	949.6	58.9	91.0	56.3	147.2	13.4	68.0
June	508.6	424.1	932.8	57.9	95.7	52.8	148.5	13.7	67.1
July	494.4	451.8	946.1	58.6	92.1	58.4	150.5	13.7	67.9
August	495.7	448.6	944.3	58.4	94.2	60.1	154.3	14.0	68.0
September	487.4	449.7	937.1	57.9	98.2	53.5	151.7	13.9	67.3
October	478.7	441.7	920.4	56.9	98.8	52.7	151.5	14.1	66.3
November	471.2	447.5	918.6	56.8	103.1	54.5	157.6	14.6	66.6
December	481.7	447.8	929.4	57.5	99.4	60.9	160.3	14.7	67.4
2017									
January	492.1	442.1	934.2	57.7	92.1	54.7	146.9	13.6	66.7
February	496.8	436.0	932.7	57.5	94.8	63.6	158.4	14.5	67.2
FEMALES									
February 2014	345.8	540.5	886.3	58.4	65.6	54.8	120.4	12.0	66.3
February 2015	343.4	540.5	883.9	57.9	65.8	65.1	130.9	12.9	66.5
2016									
February	365.0	551.5	916.5	59.7	55.0	54.1	109.0	10.6	66.8
March	359.3	550.8	910.1	59.1	57.9	49.7	107.6	10.6	66.1
April	366.7	543.3	910.0	59.1	59.5	56.9	116.4	11.3	66.7
May	361.6	551.0	912.5	59.3	55.4	58.3	113.8	11.1	66.7
June	356.4	557.6	914.0	59.4	61.3	69.1	130.4	12.5	67.9
July	343.7	556.4	900.0	58.4	58.9	70.5	129.4	12.6	66.8
August	343.9	560.9	904.8	58.6	63.2	55.3	118.5	11.6	66.3
September	333.0	574.3	907.2	58.6	57.9	58.7	116.6	11.4	66.2
October	342.1	560.6	902.7	58.3	57.3	54.6	111.9	11.0	65.6
November	337.7	556.7	894.4	57.8	59.7	68.6	128.3	12.5	66.1
December	334.1	573.3	907.4	58.7	66.8	53.5	120.3	11.7	66.4
2017									
January	330.7	584.5	915.2	59.0	57.3	58.4	115.8	11.2	66.5
February	323.0	576.6	899.6	57.9	63.0	57.3	120.4	11.8	65.6

	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	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
February 2014	76.7	561.1	637.7	40.7	35.1	113.0	148.1	18.8	785.8	50.2	779.4	1 565.2
February 2015	90.8	594.1	684.9	42.8	42.5	110.1	152.6	18.2	837.5	52.3	764.0	1 601.5
February 2016	92.8	618.8	711.7	44.0	30.2	95.5	125.6	15.0	837.3	51.7	781.9	1 619.2
February 2017	87.9	620.6	708.5	43.4	32.9	108.1	141.0	16.6	849.6	52.0	784.0	1 633.5
Males												
February 2014	38.5	241.8	280.2	36.7	17.1	49.3	66.5	19.2	346.7	45.4	416.4	763.1
February 2015	47.2	260.8	308.0	39.6	20.5	54.1	74.7	19.5	382.6	49.2	394.6	777.2
February 2016	53.3	268.3	321.6	40.5	18.3	48.7	67.0	17.2	388.6	48.9	406.2	794.9
February 2017	57.6	261.2	318.8	39.5	16.9	61.6	78.5	19.8	397.3	49.3	409.2	806.5
Females												
February 2014	38.2	319.3	357.5	44.6	18.0	63.6	81.7	18.6	439.1	54.8	362.9	802.1
February 2015	43.7	333.3	376.9	45.7	22.0	56.0	78.0	17.1	454.9	55.2	369.4	824.3
February 2016	39.5	350.6	390.1	47.3	11.9	46.8	58.6	13.1	448.7	54.4	375.6	824.3
February 2017	30.3	359.4	389.7	47.1	16.0	46.5	62.5	13.8	452.3	54.7	374.8	827.1
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
February 2014	822.3	327.8	1 150.1	74.5	145.1	21.0	166.0	12.6	1 316.1	85.3	227.1	1 543.2
February 2015	808.6	344.2	1 152.8	75.5	139.0	22.8	161.8	12.3	1 314.6	86.1	211.4	1 526.0
February 2016	821.5	346.3	1 167.8	76.4	128.6	21.0	149.6	11.4	1 317.3	86.2	210.6	1 528.0
February 2017	767.8	373.8	1 141.6	73.9	136.7	23.4	160.1	12.3	1 301.7	84.3	242.8	1 544.6
Males												
February 2014	502.1	137.5	639.6	77.4	87.4	9.9	97.3	13.2	736.9	89.2	89.6	826.4
February 2015	488.9	149.3	638.3	77.4	86.6	10.0	96.7	13.2	734.9	89.1	89.6	824.5
February 2016	475.4	157.3	632.7	77.5	78.3	10.7	89.0	12.3	721.7	88.5	94.2	815.9
February 2017	456.8	168.4	625.3	76.5	81.5	9.7	91.2	12.7	716.4	87.7	100.6	817.0
Females												
February 2014	320.2	190.3	510.5	71.2	57.7	11.0	68.7	11.9	579.2	80.8	137.5	716.8
February 2015	319.6	194.9	514.5	73.4	52.3	12.8	65.1	11.2	579.7	82.6	121.8	701.5
February 2016	346.1	189.0	535.1	75.1	50.3	10.2	60.6	10.2	595.6	83.6	116.4	712.0
February 2017	311.0	205.4	516.4	71.0	55.2	13.7	68.9	11.8	585.3	80.4	142.3	727.6
TOTAL												
Persons												
February 2014	898.9	888.9	1 787.8	57.5	180.2	133.9	314.2	14.9	2 101.9	67.6	1 006.4	3 108.4
February 2015	899.4	938.3	1 837.7	58.8	181.5	133.0	314.4	14.6	2 152.1	68.8	975.4	3 127.5
February 2016	914.3	965.1	1 879.5	59.7	158.7	116.5	275.2	12.8	2 154.6	68.5	992.5	3 147.2
February 2017	855.8	994.4	1 850.2	58.2	169.6	131.5	301.1	14.0	2 151.3	67.7	1 026.8	3 178.1
Males												
February 2014	540.5	379.3	919.8	57.9	104.5	59.3	163.8	15.1	1 083.6	68.2	506.0	1 589.5
February 2015	536.1	410.1	946.2	59.1	107.2	64.1	171.3	15.3	1 117.5	69.8	484.2	1 601.8
February 2016	528.7	425.6	954.3	59.2	96.6	59.5	156.0	14.1	1 110.3	68.9	500.4	1 610.8
February 2017	514.5	429.6	944.1	58.2	98.4	71.3	169.6	15.2	1 113.7	68.6	509.7	1 623.5
Females												
February 2014	358.4	509.6	868.0	57.1	75.8	74.6	150.4	14.8	1 018.4	67.0	500.5	1 518.8
February 2015	363.3	528.2	891.5	58.4	74.3	68.8	143.1	13.8	1 034.6	67.8	491.1	1 525.7
February 2016	385.6	539.5	925.1	60.2	62.2	57.0	119.2	11.4	1 044.3	68.0	492.1	1 536.4
February 2017	341.3	564.8	906.1	58.3	71.2	60.2	131.5	12.7	1 037.5	66.7	517.1	1 554.7

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full-time	Looked for part-time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate	Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	35.7	191.5	227.2	41.8	10.7	37.7	48.4	17.6	275.6	50.7	268.3	543.8
Victoria	17.6	180.0	197.6	44.0	7.1	29.1	36.2	15.5	233.8	52.1	215.1	448.9
Queensland	18.3	114.4	132.7	45.0	6.4	20.0	26.3	16.6	159.1	53.9	135.8	294.9
South Australia	5.7	42.5	48.2	42.8	*1.9	7.6	9.6	16.6	57.8	51.4	54.7	112.5
Western Australia	6.4	58.8	65.2	41.8	4.8	9.1	13.9	17.5	79.1	50.7	76.9	156.0
Tasmania	*0.7	11.8	12.5	42.0	*0.7	2.4	3.1	20.0	15.6	52.6	14.1	29.7
Northern Territory	1.1	5.1	6.1	45.0	*0.2	*0.2	0.3	5.1	6.5	47.4	7.2	13.7
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	16.5	19.0	55.6	*1.0	2.2	3.2	14.6	22.2	65.1	11.9	34.1
Australia	87.9	620.6	708.5	43.4	32.9	108.1	141.0	16.6	849.6	52.0	784.0	1 633.5
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	253.2	101.3	354.6	75.7	32.1	*4.4	36.5	9.3	391.0	83.5	77.2	468.2
Victoria	178.3	90.9	269.2	74.2	34.0	5.4	39.4	12.8	308.6	85.1	54.2	362.8
Queensland	162.6	90.6	253.2	71.4	32.7	7.8	40.5	13.8	293.6	82.8	60.9	354.5
South Australia	46.7	29.9	76.6	73.7	12.8	*1.6	14.4	15.8	91.0	87.6	12.9	103.8
Western Australia	89.0	44.1	133.2	73.2	19.0	3.9	22.9	14.7	156.1	85.7	26.0	182.0
Tasmania	17.7	8.3	26.0	72.5	3.4	—	3.4	11.5	29.3	81.9	6.5	35.8
Northern Territory	10.9	4.2	15.0	79.6	1.2	*0.1	1.3	8.0	16.4	86.5	2.6	18.9
Australian Capital Territory	9.5	4.5	14.0	76.0	*1.6	*0.2	1.7	10.8	15.7	85.2	2.7	18.5
Australia	767.8	373.8	1 141.6	73.9	136.7	23.4	160.1	12.3	1 301.7	84.3	242.8	1 544.6
TOTAL												
New South Wales	288.9	292.8	581.7	57.5	42.8	42.1	84.9	12.7	666.6	65.9	345.4	1 012.0
Victoria	195.9	270.8	466.8	57.5	41.1	34.5	75.6	13.9	542.4	66.8	269.3	811.7
Queensland	180.9	205.0	385.9	59.4	39.1	27.7	66.8	14.8	452.7	69.7	196.7	649.4
South Australia	52.3	72.4	124.7	57.7	14.7	9.3	24.0	16.1	148.7	68.7	67.6	216.3
Western Australia	95.5	102.9	198.4	58.7	23.8	13.0	36.8	15.6	235.1	69.6	102.9	338.0
Tasmania	18.3	20.1	38.4	58.7	4.1	2.4	6.5	14.4	44.9	68.6	20.5	65.4
Northern Territory	11.9	9.3	21.2	65.1	1.4	*0.2	1.6	7.2	22.8	70.1	9.8	32.6
Australian Capital Territory	11.9	21.1	33.0	62.8	2.6	2.3	4.9	13.0	37.9	72.2	14.6	52.6
Australia	855.8	994.4	1 850.2	58.2	169.6	131.5	301.1	14.0	2 151.3	67.7	1 026.8	3 178.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN FEBRUARY 2017

	<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 January 2017</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	5 964.1	313.8	6 277.9	39.4	6 317.3	66.5	6 383.8
Employed part-time	373.7	2 426.3	2 800.0	54.5	2 854.5	137.4	2 991.8
Employed total	6 337.8	2 740.1	9 077.9	93.9	9 171.8	203.9	9 375.7
Unemployed	58.1	77.7	135.8	348.8	484.6	113.9	598.5
Labour force	6 395.9	2 817.8	9 213.7	442.7	9 656.3	317.8	9 974.1
Not in the labour force (NILF)	149.3	212.3	361.6	195.2	556.8	4 908.9	5 465.7
Total	6 545.2	3 030.1	9 575.2	637.9	10 213.1	5 226.7	15 439.9
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	678.2	298.3	976.4	72.9	1 049.3	869.6	1 919.0
Incoming rotation group	1 031.1	469.2	1 500.4	107.3	1 607.7	778.4	2 386.1
Total	1 709.3	767.5	2 476.8	180.2	2 657.0	1 648.1	4 305.1
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 254.5	3 797.6	12 052.0	818.1	12 870.1	6 874.8	19 745.0
MALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	3 932.3	133.9	4 066.2	25.3	4 091.5	34.1	4 125.5
Employed part-time	148.6	686.1	834.7	19.9	854.7	54.3	908.9
Employed total	4 080.9	820.0	4 900.9	45.2	4 946.1	88.3	5 034.4
Unemployed	37.3	32.8	70.2	190.7	260.9	49.3	310.3
Labour force	4 118.3	852.8	4 971.1	235.9	5 207.1	137.6	5 344.7
Not in the labour force (NILF)	87.3	80.6	167.9	93.4	261.3	2 013.6	2 274.9
Total	4 205.6	933.4	5 139.0	329.4	5 468.4	2 151.2	7 619.6
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	424.0	101.0	525.0	39.8	564.8	356.5	921.2
Incoming rotation group	661.5	143.4	804.9	54.2	859.1	313.2	1 172.3
Total	1 085.5	244.4	1 329.8	94.0	1 423.8	669.7	2 093.5
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 291.1	1 177.8	6 468.9	423.4	6 892.2	2 820.9	9 713.1
FEMALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	2 031.8	179.9	2 211.7	14.1	2 225.8	32.5	2 258.3
Employed part-time	225.1	1 740.2	1 965.3	34.5	1 999.8	83.1	2 082.9
Employed total	2 256.8	1 920.1	4 177.0	48.7	4 225.6	115.6	4 341.2
Unemployed	20.8	44.8	65.6	158.1	223.6	64.6	288.2
Labour force	2 277.6	1 964.9	4 242.5	206.7	4 449.3	180.2	4 629.5
Not in the labour force (NILF)	62.0	131.7	193.7	101.8	295.4	2 895.3	3 190.8
Total	2 339.6	2 096.6	4 436.2	308.5	4 744.7	3 075.5	7 820.2
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	254.2	197.3	451.4	33.1	484.6	513.2	997.7
Incoming rotation group	369.7	325.8	695.5	53.1	748.6	465.2	1 213.9
Total	623.8	523.1	1 147.0	86.2	1 233.2	978.4	2 211.6
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	2 963.4	2 619.8	5 583.2	394.7	5 977.9	4 053.9	10 031.8

	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						
February 2014	1 607.9	1 608.2	1 356.5	1 359.3	251.5	248.8
February 2015	1 630.8	1 634.0	1 370.6	1 373.9	260.2	260.1
2016						
February	1 657.3	1 670.7	1 386.1	1 398.8	271.1	271.9
March	1 654.5	1 650.1	1 382.7	1 379.2	271.8	270.8
April	1 652.8	1 637.0	1 380.1	1 362.2	272.7	274.9
May	1 652.4	1 659.0	1 378.6	1 387.3	273.8	271.7
June	1 653.4	1 653.7	1 378.3	1 379.5	275.0	274.1
July	1 655.3	1 658.1	1 379.0	1 379.5	276.3	278.6
August	1 658.1	1 658.9	1 380.6	1 383.9	277.5	275.0
September	1 660.9	1 658.8	1 382.3	1 376.7	278.6	282.1
October	1 663.3	1 662.7	1 383.6	1 384.6	279.7	278.1
November	1 666.0	1 663.1	1 385.4	1 382.8	280.5	280.2
December	1 668.4	1 668.9	1 387.0	1 388.6	281.4	280.3
2017						
January	1 670.2	1 682.4	1 388.1	1 398.3	282.2	284.1
February	1 671.5	1 661.9	1 388.5	1 379.3	283.0	282.7
MALES						
February 2014	983.4	984.4	906.5	907.6	76.9	76.9
February 2015	992.5	994.0	915.1	916.4	77.4	77.7
2016						
February	997.4	1 007.2	913.2	924.1	84.2	83.2
March	996.2	992.2	911.4	908.1	84.8	84.1
April	995.6	987.7	910.4	899.3	85.2	88.3
May	995.4	1 002.5	909.9	917.3	85.5	85.3
June	995.8	994.0	910.0	910.7	85.8	83.2
July	996.5	995.2	910.3	909.1	86.2	86.1
August	997.9	1 000.2	911.3	913.8	86.6	86.4
September	999.6	999.2	912.7	910.1	86.8	89.1
October	1 001.2	1 001.0	914.3	914.2	86.9	86.9
November	1 003.0	999.6	916.3	913.2	86.7	86.4
December	1 004.5	1 004.2	918.2	918.3	86.3	86.0
2017						
January	1 005.6	1 016.3	919.7	931.1	86.0	85.1
February	1 006.1	998.4	920.5	912.1	85.7	86.3
FEMALES						
February 2014	624.5	623.7	450.0	451.8	174.6	171.9
February 2015	638.2	639.9	455.5	457.5	182.8	182.4
2016						
February	659.9	663.5	473.0	474.8	186.9	188.7
March	658.3	657.8	471.3	471.1	187.0	186.7
April	657.2	649.3	469.7	462.8	187.5	186.5
May	657.0	656.5	468.7	470.1	188.3	186.4
June	657.6	659.7	468.3	468.8	189.2	190.9
July	658.7	662.9	468.7	470.4	190.1	192.5
August	660.2	658.7	469.3	470.1	190.9	188.6
September	661.3	659.6	469.5	466.6	191.8	193.0
October	662.1	661.7	469.4	470.4	192.7	191.3
November	663.0	663.5	469.1	469.6	193.8	193.8
December	663.9	664.7	468.8	470.4	195.1	194.4
2017						
January	664.6	666.1	468.4	467.1	196.2	199.0
February	665.4	663.5	468.0	467.2	197.3	196.3

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS, by State and Territory

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
TREND									
February 2014	500.8	393.7	333.1	109.7	191.0	30.8	20.4	28.5	1 607.9
February 2015	506.4	403.8	335.1	110.0	194.6	31.9	20.3	28.6	1 630.8
2016									
February	533.1	409.4	337.2	108.4	188.3	31.7	20.2	29.0	1 657.3
March	532.1	409.4	336.4	108.4	187.5	31.5	20.2	29.0	1 654.5
April	530.5	410.2	335.9	108.4	186.9	31.5	20.3	29.1	1 652.8
May	529.1	411.9	335.6	108.4	186.4	31.5	20.3	29.1	1 652.4
June	528.4	414.0	335.3	108.5	186.0	31.6	20.4	29.2	1 653.4
July	528.4	416.2	334.7	108.7	185.8	31.7	20.5	29.3	1 655.3
August	528.9	418.5	334.2	109.0	185.9	31.7	20.5	29.3	1 658.1
September	529.4	420.3	333.7	109.5	186.4	31.7	20.6	29.3	1 660.9
October	529.6	421.9	333.2	109.9	187.1	31.7	20.6	29.3	1 663.3
November	529.4	423.7	333.0	110.2	187.9	31.9	20.6	29.2	1 666.0
December	528.9	425.6	332.9	110.4	188.8	32.1	20.7	29.1	1 668.4
2017									
January	528.2	427.3	332.7	110.5	189.6	32.3	20.8	28.9	1 670.2
February	527.4	428.7	332.5	110.5	190.2	32.5	20.8	28.8	1 671.5

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

February 2014	502.0	392.5	332.3	109.1	192.7	30.6	np	np	1 608.2
February 2015	507.2	404.3	337.3	110.1	194.2	32.2	np	np	1 634.0
2016									
February	536.6	415.3	339.8	109.1	189.2	31.7	np	np	1 670.7
March	529.8	406.4	336.1	108.1	189.3	31.5	np	np	1 650.1
April	527.1	404.0	331.7	108.7	184.7	31.2	np	np	1 637.0
May	530.5	413.8	340.2	108.2	185.1	31.5	np	np	1 659.0
June	529.5	414.3	333.3	107.8	188.0	31.5	np	np	1 653.7
July	527.7	417.9	334.7	109.3	186.2	31.9	np	np	1 658.1
August	525.9	420.9	336.1	109.1	185.6	31.9	np	np	1 658.9
September	530.9	419.7	332.7	109.0	184.8	31.9	np	np	1 658.8
October	531.7	418.5	332.4	110.9	188.0	31.5	np	np	1 662.7
November	528.5	423.5	332.8	109.0	187.5	31.2	np	np	1 663.1
December	530.0	426.7	332.0	110.4	188.0	31.6	np	np	1 668.9
2017									
January	528.2	430.5	336.2	113.2	192.6	33.9	np	np	1 682.4
February	525.0	427.2	330.4	108.2	188.5	32.1	np	np	1 661.9

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UNDERUTILISED PERSONS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia

	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 2013	880.7	867.4	885.2	7.3	7.2	7.3	12.8	12.7	13.4
February 2014	946.2	950.2	927.7	7.8	7.8	7.5	13.7	13.7	14.3
February 2015	1 056.1	1 055.1	1 043.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.7	14.7	15.0
2015									
August	1 054.3	1 044.3	1 021.8	8.4	8.3	8.2	14.4	14.4	14.3
November	1 054.8	1 068.8	1 094.7	8.4	8.5	8.7	14.3	14.3	14.2
2016									
February	1 063.6	1 052.0	1 040.9	8.4	8.3	8.2	14.2	14.1	14.4
May	1 072.7	1 069.7	1 043.3	8.5	8.4	8.2	14.2	14.2	13.9
August	1 081.4	1 102.6	1 081.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	14.2	14.3	14.2
November	1 090.9	1 064.6	1 089.3	8.6	8.4	8.6	14.3	14.1	14.0
2017									
February	1 098.5	1 114.6	1 134.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	14.4	14.6	15.2
MALES									
February 2013	361.7	355.6	362.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	11.0	10.9	11.5
February 2014	389.5	393.9	382.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	11.8	11.8	12.2
February 2015	441.9	442.4	438.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	12.8	12.8	13.0
2015									
August	436.5	431.1	416.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	12.4	12.4	12.5
November	441.4	447.3	453.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	12.3	12.3	12.2
2016									
February	454.1	448.4	444.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	12.4	12.3	12.5
May	464.5	463.6	450.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	12.5	12.5	12.2
August	467.5	482.2	467.2	6.9	7.1	6.9	12.5	12.6	12.6
November	466.2	451.1	456.2	6.8	6.6	6.7	12.5	12.3	12.1
2017									
February	463.3	468.9	475.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	12.5	12.6	13.0
FEMALES									
February 2013	519.1	511.9	523.2	9.4	9.2	9.4	14.8	14.7	15.6
February 2014	556.7	556.3	545.0	9.9	9.9	9.7	15.9	15.9	16.9
February 2015	614.2	612.6	605.4	10.8	10.7	10.5	17.0	17.0	17.3
2015									
August	617.7	613.2	605.4	10.6	10.6	10.5	16.7	16.7	16.5
November	613.4	621.5	641.1	10.5	10.6	10.9	16.5	16.6	16.4
2016									
February	609.6	603.6	596.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	16.3	16.2	16.5
May	608.1	606.1	592.6	10.4	10.3	10.1	16.2	16.2	15.8
August	613.8	620.4	614.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	16.2	16.3	16.1
November	624.7	613.5	633.1	10.5	10.4	10.7	16.4	16.3	16.1
2017									
February	635.2	645.7	658.9	10.7	10.8	11.0	16.6	16.8	17.6

	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	311.2	304.5	313.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	12.9	12.8	13.4
Victoria	294.3	290.8	293.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	14.9	14.8	15.1
Queensland	215.0	221.8	234.8	8.5	8.8	9.2	14.9	15.4	16.7
South Australia	87.6	90.3	94.3	9.9	10.2	10.6	16.8	17.0	17.6
Western Australia	141.2	148.5	153.3	9.9	10.4	10.6	16.1	16.2	17.3
Tasmania	26.6	26.1	24.4	10.4	10.2	9.5	16.7	16.3	15.6
Northern Territory	6.9	np	8.2	4.8	np	5.6	8.0	np	8.6
Australian Capital Territory	12.2	np	12.6	5.4	np	5.5	9.5	np	10.2
Australia	1 098.5	1 114.6	1 134.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	14.4	14.6	15.2
MALES									
New South Wales	128.9	118.3	120.7	6.0	5.5	5.6	11.0	10.7	11.1
Victoria	118.1	118.5	120.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	12.3	12.3	12.5
Queensland	98.1	101.3	106.8	7.4	7.6	7.9	13.8	14.3	15.6
South Australia	37.0	38.5	38.7	8.0	8.3	8.3	15.0	15.1	15.3
Western Australia	60.3	65.1	69.5	7.7	8.3	8.7	13.5	13.6	14.9
Tasmania	11.1	10.9	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.5	14.2	13.8	13.2
Northern Territory	3.3	np	4.0	4.1	np	5.0	7.5	np	7.6
Australian Capital Territory	5.1	np	5.2	4.5	np	4.5	8.9	np	9.2
<i>Australia</i>	<i>463.3</i>	<i>468.9</i>	<i>475.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>13.0</i>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	182.3	186.2	192.3	9.8	10.0	10.3	15.0	15.1	16.0
Victoria	176.2	172.3	173.6	11.4	11.1	11.1	17.9	17.8	18.1
Queensland	116.8	120.5	128.0	9.8	10.1	10.7	16.0	16.6	18.1
South Australia	50.6	51.8	55.6	12.1	12.4	13.2	18.8	19.0	20.1
Western Australia	80.9	83.4	83.8	12.5	12.9	12.9	19.1	19.4	20.3
Tasmania	15.5	15.2	14.1	13.0	12.6	11.9	19.4	19.0	18.4
Northern Territory	3.6	np	4.1	5.6	np	6.3	8.5	np	9.9
Australian Capital Territory	7.1	np	7.4	6.4	np	6.6	10.1	np	11.2
<i>Australia</i>	<i>635.2</i>	<i>645.7</i>	<i>658.9</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.6</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

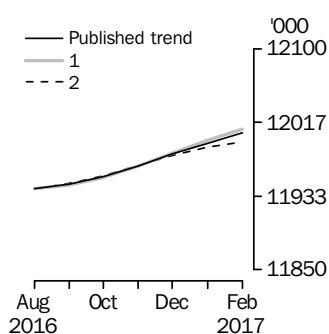
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory 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 March seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than February by:
0.22% for employment
2.26% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The March seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than February by:
0.22% for employment
2.26% for the unemployment rate

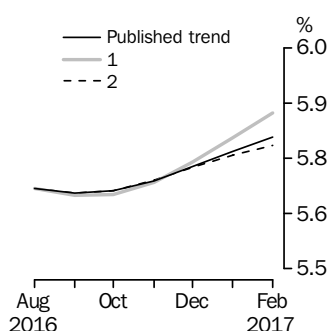
The percentage changes of 0.22% and 2.26% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



	Trend as published	WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 12 025.2 i.e. rises by 0.22%	(2) 11 972.4 i.e. falls by 0.22%
2016			
November	11 967.5	11 967.1	11 968.0
December	11 981.0	11 982.1	11 979.7
2017			
January	11 993.4	11 996.8	11 989.0
February	12 005.0	12 009.7	11 995.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



	Trend as published	WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 6.0 i.e. rises by 2.26%	(2) 5.7 i.e. falls by 2.26%
2016			
November	5.7	5.7	5.7
December	5.7	5.7	5.7
2017			
January	5.8	5.8	5.8
February	5.8	5.9	5.8

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). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. This updated information is included in the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force estimates when they are rebenchmarked.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

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

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

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

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see Information Paper: Implementing the Redesign 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. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

continued

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the past year being 93%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

behaviours varies from series to series, as well as throughout time for a given series, depending on the nature of the interactions of real world events and the data of interest.

29 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that attempts to measure and remove the effects of systematic calendar related patterns including seasonal variation to reveal how a series changes from period to period. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

30 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. From the March 2015 issue of this publication, the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the estimation of seasonal factors for key Labour Force series from February 1978 onwards. While this methodology has addressed short term volatility in the seasonally adjusted series arising from changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program, in general prior corrections and resulting changed seasonal patterns can be identified and measured to a more reliable degree of certainty after three successive observations (in this case after three years). For further details refer to the October and December 2014 issues of this publication.

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

32 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

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.

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

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

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

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

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

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

										AUSTRALIA		
										NSW	Vic.	Qld
										SA	WA	Tas.
										NT	ACT	
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	15.1	12.4	9.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.6	13.7	23.7
Part time	'000	9.8	8.6	6.0	2.9	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	8.8	12.9	15.6
Total	'000	18.2	15.3	12.7	5.6	8.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	20.7	19.1	29.4
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.2	8.3	8.4	3.4	5.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	12.3	10.7	16.4
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.6	5.5	5.1	2.1	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	6.9	8.2	10.8
Total	'000	11.4	10.1	10.0	4.0	6.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	14.1	13.6	19.9
Labour force	'000	18.8	15.9	13.7	6.1	9.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	21.5	19.9	30.5
Not in labour force	'000	18.6	15.3	14.4	5.9	9.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	18.5	22.3	30.2
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	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	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	2.7	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.8	3.9
Part time	'000	3.9	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	4.4	4.9	6.1
Total	'000	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.1	5.3	6.9
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.3	2.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	4.3	3.7	5.7
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.9	3.4	2.8	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	4.7	4.3	6.4
Total	'000	5.0	4.2	3.9	1.8	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.7	6.2	5.7	8.5
Labour force	'000	4.9	4.0	3.3	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.6	5.6	7.5
Not in labour force	'000	5.8	4.9	3.8	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	6.8	6.5	9.0
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.1	5.8	5.9	7.7	7.9	9.5	7.6	12.8	3.0	4.6	2.6
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.1	3.8	1.8	1.3	1.1
Total	pts	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.7	1.6	1.4	1.1
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.5	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.5	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	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).
Employed	All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the

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 Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (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 Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (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 Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (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	<p>Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:</p> <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	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <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	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <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	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <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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