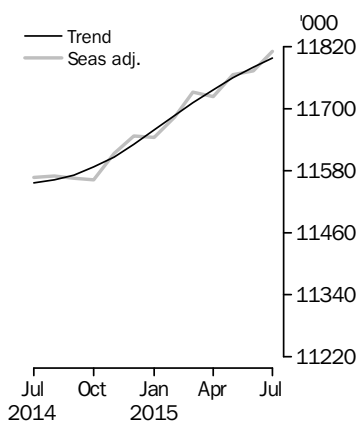


LABOUR FORCE

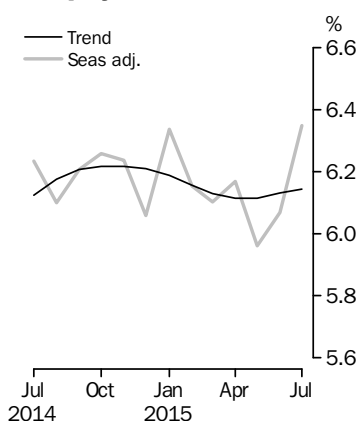
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 6 AUG 2015

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



KEY FIGURES

	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Jun 15 to Jul 15	Jul 14 to Jul 15
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 779.5	11 797.3	17.8	2.1 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	769.3	772.3	3.0	2.5 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.1	0.0 pts	0.0 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.9	64.9	0.0 pts	0.3 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 772.2	11 810.7	38.5	2.1 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	760.6	800.7	40.1	4.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.3	0.3 pts	0.1 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.8	65.1	0.3 pts	0.3 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,797,300.
- Unemployment increased to 772,300.
- Unemployment rate remained steady at 6.1%.
- Participation rate remained steady at 64.9%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 0.4 million hours to 1,634.0 million hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 38,500 to 11,810,700. Full-time employment increased 12,400 to 8,170,400 and part-time employment increased 26,100 to 3,640,300.
- Unemployment increased 40,100 to 800,700. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 23,600 to 568,100 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work increased 16,500 to 232,600.
- Unemployment rate increased 0.3 pts to 6.3% from a revised June 2015 estimate.
- Participation rate increased 0.3 pts to 65.1%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 3.4 million hours (0.2%) to 1,633.2 million hours.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
August 2015	10 September 2015
September 2015	15 October 2015
October 2015	12 November 2015
November 2015	10 December 2015
December 2015	14 January 2016
January 2016	11 February 2016

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Commencing with this publication, the July 2015 issue of the detailed monthly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), and the August 2015 issue of the detailed quarterly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), the ABS plans to publish Labour Force spreadsheets and data cubes in new formats. Details of the new format outputs are on page 6.

Annual benchmarking of monthly hours worked in all jobs has occurred with this issue. For details see page 7.

An update on progress with recommendations from the independent technical review into the Labour Force Survey is available on page 8. A brief article describing changes to the Status in Employment classification is also available on page 13.

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 JUNE 2015 AND JULY 2015

	<i>Monthly change</i>	<i>95% Confidence interval</i>	
Total Employment	38 500	-19 500	to 96 500
Total Unemployment	40 100	1 500	to 78 700
Unemployment rate	0.3 pts	-0.1 pts	to 0.7 pts
Participation rate	0.3 pts	-0.1 pts	to 0.7 pts

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY JULY 2015

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

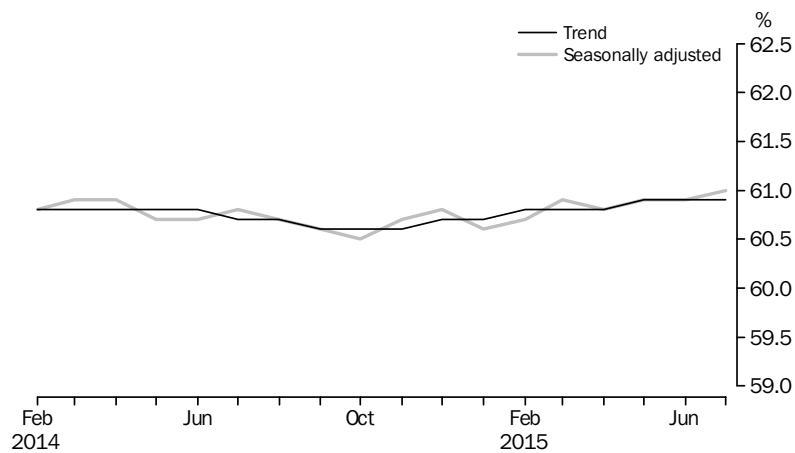
Australia's unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points from a revised June estimate to 6.3% in July 2015 (seasonally adjusted) with:

- the number of unemployed persons increasing by 40,100 to 800,700,
- the number of employed persons increasing by 38,500 to 11,810,700, and
- the participation rate increasing 0.3 percentage points to 65.1%.

In trend terms the unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.1% in July 2015. The number of employed persons in July 2015 increased by 17,800 to 11,797,300 and the number of unemployed persons increased by 3,000 to 772,300 in trend terms. The trend participation rate was unchanged at 64.9% in July 2015.

The employment to population ratio, which expresses the number of employed persons as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, increased 0.1 percentage points to 61.0% (seasonally adjusted) in July 2015. In trend terms, the employment to population ratio was unchanged at 60.9%.

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, February 2014 to July 2015



Seasonally adjusted full-time employment increased by 12,400 persons to 8,170,400 persons while part-time employment increased by 26,100 to 3,640,300 persons in July 2015. The increase in total employment resulted from:

- an increase in male part-time employment, up 20,400 persons
- an increase in female full-time employment, up 7,900 persons
- an increase in female part-time employment, up 5,700 persons
- an increase in male full-time employment, up 4,500 persons.

Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 3.4 million hours (0.2%) in July 2015 to 1,633.2 million hours.

STATE ESTIMATES

The largest absolute increase in seasonally adjusted employment was in New South Wales (up 29,500 persons). The largest absolute decreases in seasonally adjusted employment were in Queensland (down 2,800 persons) and Western Australia (down 1,700 persons).

The largest increases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate were in Western Australia (up 0.5 pts), Queensland (up 0.4 pts) and Victoria (up 0.4 pts). The largest decline was in South Australia (down 0.2 pts).

STATE ESTIMATES *continued*

The largest increases in the participation rate were in New South Wales (up 0.5 pts) and Victoria (up 0.3 pts). The largest declines were in South Australia and Tasmania, both down 0.1 pts.

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the territories and the ABS recommends using trend estimates to analyse the underlying behaviour of the state series.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, June 2015 and July 2015

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	June	July	June	July
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0
Victoria	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.4
Queensland	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.5
South Australia	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.9
Western Australia	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.4
Tasmania	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6
Northern Territory	4.3	4.2	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	4.3	4.4	np	np
Australia	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3

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

GROSS FLOWS

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

In original terms between June and July 2015 the number of persons employed increased by 8,300 with gross flows showing a net decrease of 27,300. The decrease shown in the gross flows comprised:

- 222,400 persons whose status changed from employed to not in the labour force,
- 90,700 persons whose status changed from employed to unemployed,
- 82,900 persons whose status changed from unemployed to employed, and
- 202,900 persons whose status changed from not in the labour force to employed.

In original terms between June and July 2015 the number of persons unemployed increased 41,000 persons with gross flows showing a net increase of 29,800. The increase shown in the gross flows comprised:

- 90,700 persons whose status changed from employed to unemployed,
- 141,100 persons whose status changed from not in the labour force to unemployed,
- 119,100 persons whose status changed from unemployed to not in the labour force, and

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY JULY 2015 *continued*

GROSS FLOWS *continued*

- 82,900 persons whose status changed from unemployed to employed.

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

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

CHANGES TO LABOUR FORCE OUTPUTS

Commencing with this publication, the July 2015 issue of the detailed monthly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), and the August 2015 issue of the detailed quarterly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), the ABS plans to publish Labour Force spreadsheets and data cubes in new formats.

These spreadsheets and data cubes will be published in the formats presented in the *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, October 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0). A version of the new format spreadsheets containing data for this publication was attached to the Information Paper in May 2015. This version contained data as at the April 2015 issue of this publication. Spreadsheets for the detailed monthly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) containing data as per the May 2015 issue were added to the Information paper on 14 July. A concordance between the current and new time series identifiers was also included.

While changes to the table structure for continuing data items should not by itself cause revisions to historical Labour Force data, minor revisions to previously published data will be seen across a number of Labour Force series when new structures are introduced. The broad reasons for these revisions are outlined below:

- The method used to aggregate estimates from the individual records has changed. The process has been improved to now use only one source table, which will ensure greater consistency across outputs and facilitate more regular rebenchmarking. This single source stores data at a more finely detailed level than before since all classification items have been collated into one table, which results in a greatly increased number of cross products. As a result, estimates produced from this new source are negligibly different to what was previously published due to an alternative accumulation of rounding error. This effect mostly applies to periods before August 2006, due to the reclassification of low level data to match the latest industry and occupation standards. Data previously collected under older classifications are proportionally split into the relevant categories under the latest standards, resulting in even more finely detailed information in the source table for these earlier periods. This method of reclassification is consistent with the established processes used to produce the current industry and occupation estimates. For the first time, occupation data collected between August 1986 and November 1990 has been reclassified from the originally collected ASCO First Edition into the latest ANZSCO classification, and this time series has been restored to outputs. To ensure consistency across all outputs, there are minor revisions to estimates for this period.
- Incorrect Year of Arrival around the calendar year 2000. Year of Arrival data for the period did not have a complete date, which prevented the appropriate number of records being matched for determining gross flows. This issue has been rectified, as a result more records are available for matching. The minimum difference at the most detailed level of cross tabulation is -1,800, the maximum difference is 6,300 persons. Discrepancies occur at varying time points with the largest concentration of discrepancies occurring from the start of the series to 2000/01.

In addition to the format changes, the following series are planned to be introduced:

- The following new items from the November 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no 6202.0) and the detailed quarterly publication (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003):
 - Monthly underutilisation
 - Volume measures of labour underutilisation

CHANGES TO LABOUR
FORCE OUTPUTS *continued*

- Leave entitlements
- Retrenchment
- Sector of main job (public / private)
- Educational attainment
- Educational attendance for the whole civilian population.

A brief article will be released for each of the new quarterly items to assist clients in interpreting the data.

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

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

ANNUAL BENCHMARKING
OF AGGREGATE MONTHLY
HOURS WORKED

Each year the monthly hours worked in all jobs series is benchmarked to an annual hours worked level. This has occurred with this publication, and has resulted in minor revisions to the monthly hours worked in all jobs series. For details on the methodology, refer to the *Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, Australia, 2009* (ABS cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).

PROGRESS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW - JULY 2015

INTRODUCTION

The Executive Summary of the Independent Technical Review (McCarthy Review) into the ABS's Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the ABS response to the Review's recommendations were released on the ABS website on 9 December 2014. For details see the November 2014 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

This note provides an update on the implementation of the recommendations. Work is continuing on several of the recommendations and a further update will be provided by the end of 2015.

OVERALL STATUS

Of the 16 recommendations arising from the review:

- the ABS has completed 8,
- five related to how we undertake future work and, as such, are ongoing,
- one will be progressed as part of the Statistical Business Transformation Program and
- three are in progress.

Recommendation 2, which focussed on the main cause of the substantive problem with the labour force series in August 2014, was implemented with the October 2014 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* with refinements introduced with the March 2015 issue as part of the annual seasonal reanalysis.

PROGRESS BY RECOMMENDATION

The following section sets out a summary version of each recommendation from the independent technical review of the LFS. It also sets out the status of the response to the recommendation – completed, in progress or included in work plans.

Recommendation 1:

The labour force characteristics of those responding by e-forms should continue to be analysed to determine how they compare with those being interviewed by telephone or in person and whether or not a changing take-up of e-forms could have an effect on the LFS estimates.

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. Findings reported in the February 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and will be repeated every 6 months.

Recommendation 2:

The LFS estimates should be seasonally adjusted using prior corrections for the supplementary surveys that have been assessed as having a significant effect on the seasonality of the LFS estimates from now on. The methodology should be closely examined as part of the annual seasonal reanalysis of LFS data in early 2015 to determine whether or not the method should be refined further prior to it being applied to the full length of LFS monthly series from February 1978 onwards.

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. Implemented in the October 2014 issue. Methodology further refined as part of the annual seasonal reanalysis implemented with the March 2015 issue.

PROGRESS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW - JULY 2015 *continued*

Recommendation 3: The ABS should warn users of LFS data of the possibility of instability in the seasonally adjusted LFS estimates in those months in which new supplementary surveys are being conducted from 2014 on and that it will be at least three years before the effects on the LFS estimates of the new supplementary survey program can be measured with any degree of certainty. Steps should be taken to identify any such effects (e.g. by analysing individual records that change LF status more than once) and adjust the core LFS estimates, if necessary.

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. Statement included in the February 2015 issue and in the Explanatory Notes.

Recommendation 4: It is possible that the lower response rates may be having an effect on the estimates of employment and/or unemployment. The impact of lower response rates should be analysed further.

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. Findings reported in the April 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001). This analysis examined the impact of lower response rates on the labour force estimates and found that it was not significant. This is subject to ongoing vigilance in the preparation of labour force estimates each month.

Recommendation 5: Expand the description of seasonal adjustment and trend in the 6202.0 Explanatory Notes (and in any related publications) by including the links between an original series and its seasonal, irregular and trend components (i.e. $O = T * S * I$) as an introduction to the more technical aspects already included in the notes.

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. Explanatory Notes updated from the February 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) onwards.

Recommendation 6: The ABS should highlight the fact that the changes in the numbers of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force from one month to the next are the net outcomes of considerably larger gross flows between these categories. One means of doing so would be to include some comments on the gross flows each month in the “Force Commentary” section of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. Additional commentary included from the January 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) onwards.

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

PROGRESS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW - JULY 2015 *continued*

Recommendation 7:
continued

RESPONSE STATUS

In progress. Article included in the May 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) outlining the nature of our proposed investigation. This work is currently underway, with a further update planned for release with the November 2015 issue.

Recommendation 8:

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

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. Investigation completed and findings reported in the March 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001). The investigation concluded that the current weights underlying composite estimation were still appropriate.

Recommendation 9:

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

RESPONSE STATUS

Ongoing. Update included in the March 2015 issue. Targeted improvements have been made and further improvements will be implemented as part of the Statistical Business Transformation Program over coming years.

Recommendation 10:

Given the importance of the LFS data and the adverse effect of the associated supplementary survey program on these key economic indicators, the ABS should consider discontinuing the supplementary surveys, or conduct them in a manner that has a negligible impact on the LFS data.

RESPONSE STATUS

In progress. The ABS has requested the views of stakeholders on continuing the supplementary survey program as the prior correction methodology (recommendation 2) allows the ABS to properly adjust for any impact on the LFS.

Recommendation 11:

The LFS processing and publication cycle should be closely monitored to determine whether or not it is necessary to delay publishing LFS data until early in the week following the current timetable on an ongoing basis or at least when changes are being made to the LFS. In particular, delaying the publication should be considered if any significant change is to be implemented.

PROGRESS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW - JULY 2015 *continued*

Recommendation 11:
continued

RESPONSE STATUS

In progress. The ABS has requested the views of stakeholders on delaying the release of labour force publications (*Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)) by one week.

Recommendation 12:

The ABS should involve key stakeholders in any proposals to change the LFS or the ways in which LFS estimates are compiled. Any proposed changes should be communicated in advance via a release on the ABS website providing details of what is happening and why.

RESPONSE STATUS

Ongoing. This recommendation refers to how the ABS should approach change programs in the future. The ABS accepts the recommendation.

Recommendation 13:

Statistics Canada has faced similar criticisms to the ABS regarding perceived volatility in its LFS estimates. One of the responses was to publish an article on interpreting monthly changes in employment from the labour force survey to show that recent history was, in fact, less volatile than the past. Although the recent volatility in the Australian LFS had a specific cause, the internal ABS analysis of the general volatility in the Australian LFS estimates should be expanded and formalised and published to help educate users about this issue.

RESPONSE STATUS

Completed. The findings of a report into the volatility of Australian labour force estimates over time were released with the June 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001). The analysis found that, for key national seasonally adjusted estimates (employed persons, unemployed persons and the unemployment rate), the current level of volatility is below historical averages

Recommendation 14:

Wherever feasible, future changes to the LFS program should be introduced individually, spread out over time rather than bunched as has been the case during the past 18 months or so, to the extent they can be controlled (e.g. the timing of introducing Population Census benchmarks and benchmarking to ERP estimates is non-discretionary).

RESPONSE STATUS

Ongoing. Timing of future changes will be discussed with key stakeholders.

Recommendation 15:

If it does become necessary to make a number of changes to the LFS in a short time, specific risk management strategies need to be put in place to assess the potential impacts of each of the changes. A small working group consisting of senior Labour Branch/LFS staff and representatives of Methodology Division, Time Series Analysis Branch and Technology Services Division should evaluate the individual and cumulative impacts of the proposed changes and provide a formal risk management report to the relevant FAS and Deputy Statistician.

PROGRESS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW - JULY 2015 *continued*

Recommendation 15:
continued

RESPONSE STATUS

Ongoing. The ABS accepts this recommendation including the need to assess the combined statistical risks.

Recommendation 16:

As part of any future Quality Incident Response Plan (QIRP), the effects on LFS seasonality of changes in institutional arrangements (e.g. changes in the LFS questionnaire or in the supplementary survey program or in the incidence of response by e-forms) should be considered explicitly.

RESPONSE STATUS

Ongoing. This recommendation refers to how the ABS should approach quality issues programs in the future. The ABS accepts the recommendation.

CHANGE TO STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT OUTPUT

CHANGE TO STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT OUTPUT

From the July 2015 release of *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) onwards, the ABS will output data in accordance with the revised Status in Employment standard. The new output categories are:

- Employee;
- Owner-manager of incorporated enterprise with employees;
- Owner-manager of incorporated enterprise without employees;
- Owner-manager of unincorporated enterprise with employees;
- Owner-manager of unincorporated enterprise without employees;
- Contributing family workers.

The revised Status in Employment standard results from a review of the Labour Household Surveys. For further details see *Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review, 2012* (cat. no. 6107.0).

The new standard combines elements of the previous 'Status in Employment' classification, and the old 'Employment Type' classification. This standard allows categories to be grouped as appropriate in order to perform a wide range of analyses. For example, the new standard allows aggregation suitable for both National Accounts or employment relationship contexts. The previous Status in Employment classification was based on the definition of employee in the National Accounts (used to derive compensation of employees) whereas Employment Type was more representative of the employment relationship for labour market analyses.

A comparison of the previous classifications and the revised Status in Employment standard is in Figure 1. The treatment of contributing family workers has not changed in the revised classification (i.e. they continue to be classified as people who work without pay in a business or farm operated by a relative).

FIGURE 1. REVISED STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Previous status in employment</i>	<i>Previous employment type</i>
Employee	Employee	Employee
Owner-manager of incorporated enterprise with employees	Employee	Owner-manager of incorporated enterprise
Owner-manager of incorporated enterprise without employees	Employee	Owner-manager of incorporated enterprise
Owner-manager of unincorporated enterprise with employees	Employer	Owner-manager of unincorporated enterprise
Owner-manager of unincorporated enterprise without employees	Own-account worker	Owner-manager of unincorporated enterprise

Further, from July 2014, employed people who identify as being paid by commission only (without a retainer), and identify as not working in their own business are classified as employees, whereas previously they were classified as owner-managers. This change has meant that it is no longer possible to classify these employed people in accordance within the previous outputs (as they are now considered employees, they are no longer asked about the characteristics of the business, such as whether it is incorporated). In July 2014, approximately 10,000 people (or 0.1% of those employed) were reclassified in this way. From the July 2015 release onwards, the entire time series is revised to the new standard.

CHANGE TO STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT OUTPUT *continued*

CHANGE TO STATUS IN
EMPLOYMENT OUTPUT
continued

For further information on the Status in Employment standard, please refer to *Standards for Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 1288.0); or contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206 or email <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

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

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
				population ratio					
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
July 2012	7 976.3	3 374.7	11 351.0	61.7	448.0	622.5	5.2	11 973.5	65.1
July 2013	7 998.3	3 464.2	11 462.5	61.2	508.4	690.8	5.7	12 153.3	64.9
2014									
July	8 032.9	3 523.0	11 555.9	60.7	543.1	753.7	6.1	12 309.6	64.7
August	8 032.0	3 529.8	11 561.8	60.7	544.6	761.0	6.2	12 322.8	64.6
September	8 032.4	3 539.4	11 571.7	60.6	543.9	765.7	6.2	12 337.4	64.6
October	8 037.1	3 549.7	11 586.9	60.6	542.7	768.0	6.2	12 354.9	64.6
November	8 047.6	3 559.0	11 606.7	60.6	543.0	769.3	6.2	12 376.0	64.6
December	8 062.9	3 568.2	11 631.1	60.7	543.7	770.0	6.2	12 401.1	64.7
2015									
January	8 080.4	3 578.0	11 658.5	60.7	543.3	769.0	6.2	12 427.5	64.7
February	8 098.3	3 587.9	11 686.2	60.8	541.7	766.7	6.2	12 452.9	64.7
March	8 114.2	3 597.9	11 712.0	60.8	540.0	764.6	6.1	12 476.7	64.8
April	8 128.6	3 607.5	11 736.0	60.8	539.3	764.4	6.1	12 500.4	64.8
May	8 141.9	3 617.0	11 758.9	60.9	540.5	765.9	6.1	12 524.8	64.8
June	8 153.6	3 625.9	11 779.5	60.9	543.3	769.3	6.1	12 548.9	64.9
July	8 164.5	3 632.7	11 797.3	60.9	546.9	772.3	6.1	12 569.6	64.9
MALES									
July 2012	5 160.6	1 000.9	6 161.5	67.9	267.2	333.6	5.1	6 495.1	71.6
July 2013	5 163.0	1 050.1	6 213.1	67.3	306.9	377.9	5.7	6 591.0	71.4
2014									
July	5 180.8	1 071.5	6 252.3	66.6	322.2	405.0	6.1	6 657.3	70.9
August	5 182.8	1 073.3	6 256.0	66.6	323.5	408.5	6.1	6 664.5	70.9
September	5 185.7	1 076.5	6 262.2	66.5	323.9	410.3	6.1	6 672.5	70.9
October	5 192.0	1 079.3	6 271.3	66.5	324.4	411.3	6.2	6 682.6	70.9
November	5 201.8	1 081.3	6 283.0	66.6	325.9	412.6	6.2	6 695.6	70.9
December	5 213.1	1 084.4	6 297.5	66.6	327.4	414.1	6.2	6 711.6	71.0
2015									
January	5 223.9	1 089.4	6 313.3	66.7	328.0	415.3	6.2	6 728.6	71.1
February	5 232.2	1 095.9	6 328.1	66.7	327.3	415.4	6.2	6 743.5	71.1
March	5 236.9	1 103.5	6 340.3	66.8	325.6	414.6	6.1	6 754.9	71.1
April	5 239.2	1 110.9	6 350.1	66.8	323.9	413.8	6.1	6 763.9	71.1
May	5 241.0	1 117.5	6 358.4	66.8	322.8	413.1	6.1	6 771.6	71.1
June	5 242.3	1 123.2	6 365.5	66.8	322.5	413.0	6.1	6 778.5	71.1
July	5 244.1	1 127.1	6 371.1	66.8	322.4	411.9	6.1	6 783.1	71.1
FEMALES									
July 2012	2 815.8	2 373.8	5 189.6	55.6	180.8	288.9	5.3	5 478.5	58.7
July 2013	2 835.3	2 414.1	5 249.3	55.3	201.6	312.9	5.6	5 562.3	58.6
2014									
July	2 852.0	2 451.5	5 303.6	55.0	220.9	348.8	6.2	5 652.3	58.6
August	2 849.2	2 456.5	5 305.8	54.9	221.1	352.5	6.2	5 658.3	58.6
September	2 846.6	2 462.9	5 309.5	54.9	220.0	355.4	6.3	5 664.9	58.5
October	2 845.1	2 470.5	5 315.6	54.8	218.3	356.7	6.3	5 672.2	58.5
November	2 845.9	2 477.8	5 323.7	54.8	217.1	356.7	6.3	5 680.4	58.5
December	2 849.8	2 483.8	5 333.6	54.9	216.3	355.9	6.3	5 689.5	58.5
2015									
January	2 856.6	2 488.6	5 345.2	54.9	215.2	353.7	6.2	5 698.9	58.5
February	2 866.0	2 492.0	5 358.0	54.9	214.5	351.3	6.2	5 709.4	58.5
March	2 877.3	2 494.4	5 371.7	55.0	214.4	350.0	6.1	5 721.8	58.6
April	2 889.3	2 496.6	5 385.9	55.1	215.4	350.6	6.1	5 736.5	58.7
May	2 901.0	2 499.5	5 400.5	55.1	217.6	352.8	6.1	5 753.3	58.7
June	2 911.3	2 502.7	5 414.0	55.2	220.8	356.4	6.2	5 770.4	58.9
July	2 920.5	2 505.6	5 426.1	55.3	224.6	360.4	6.2	5 786.6	59.0

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

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
				population ratio					
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
July 2012	7 965.5	3 379.4	11 344.9	61.7	446.1	618.8	5.2	11 963.7	65.0
July 2013	7 990.7	3 465.5	11 456.3	61.2	503.4	682.2	5.6	12 138.5	64.8
2014									
July	8 046.9	3 520.2	11 567.1	60.8	550.7	768.9	6.2	12 336.0	64.8
August	8 034.2	3 535.4	11 569.6	60.7	542.2	751.5	6.1	12 321.2	64.6
September	8 015.5	3 550.2	11 565.7	60.6	545.1	765.3	6.2	12 331.0	64.6
October	8 033.7	3 529.2	11 562.8	60.5	533.8	772.0	6.3	12 334.8	64.5
November	8 042.7	3 570.8	11 613.5	60.7	545.0	772.5	6.2	12 386.1	64.7
December	8 081.9	3 566.0	11 647.8	60.8	543.0	751.2	6.1	12 399.0	64.7
2015									
January	8 060.2	3 583.8	11 644.0	60.6	546.2	787.8	6.3	12 431.8	64.7
February	8 099.0	3 584.9	11 683.9	60.7	545.2	766.1	6.2	12 450.0	64.7
March	8 139.5	3 592.3	11 731.7	60.9	543.5	762.3	6.1	12 494.0	64.8
April	8 118.2	3 605.1	11 723.2	60.8	542.1	770.7	6.2	12 493.9	64.8
May	8 133.1	3 632.2	11 765.2	60.9	515.6	745.9	6.0	12 511.2	64.8
June	8 158.0	3 614.2	11 772.2	60.9	544.6	760.6	6.1	12 532.8	64.8
July	8 170.4	3 640.3	11 810.7	61.0	568.1	800.7	6.3	12 611.4	65.1
MALES									
July 2012	5 154.2	1 001.6	6 155.8	67.9	268.2	332.0	5.1	6 487.8	71.5
July 2013	5 161.0	1 048.6	6 209.6	67.3	303.2	374.5	5.7	6 584.1	71.3
2014									
July	5 191.6	1 066.6	6 258.2	66.7	326.8	416.7	6.2	6 674.9	71.1
August	5 185.8	1 077.1	6 262.9	66.6	320.4	401.1	6.0	6 663.9	70.9
September	5 176.2	1 080.0	6 256.2	66.5	322.7	407.7	6.1	6 663.9	70.8
October	5 179.7	1 079.9	6 259.6	66.4	317.4	410.8	6.2	6 670.5	70.8
November	5 210.1	1 085.4	6 295.5	66.7	332.2	419.6	6.2	6 715.1	71.2
December	5 224.6	1 073.8	6 298.4	66.7	325.7	400.0	6.0	6 698.4	70.9
2015									
January	5 202.9	1 093.9	6 296.8	66.5	329.4	426.4	6.3	6 723.2	71.0
February	5 236.3	1 092.8	6 329.1	66.7	329.4	415.4	6.2	6 744.6	71.1
March	5 268.4	1 098.3	6 366.8	67.0	326.9	412.5	6.1	6 779.2	71.4
April	5 221.5	1 122.3	6 343.8	66.7	324.6	417.9	6.2	6 761.7	71.1
May	5 234.7	1 119.9	6 354.7	66.7	314.3	407.0	6.0	6 761.7	71.0
June	5 242.2	1 112.9	6 355.2	66.6	322.9	410.5	6.1	6 765.7	71.0
July	5 246.7	1 133.3	6 380.0	66.8	328.3	417.9	6.1	6 797.9	71.2
FEMALES									
July 2012	2 811.2	2 377.8	5 189.0	55.6	177.9	286.9	5.2	5 475.9	58.7
July 2013	2 829.7	2 417.0	5 246.7	55.3	200.2	307.7	5.5	5 554.4	58.5
2014									
July	2 855.3	2 453.6	5 308.9	55.0	223.9	352.2	6.2	5 661.1	58.7
August	2 848.4	2 458.4	5 306.8	54.9	221.8	350.5	6.2	5 657.2	58.5
September	2 839.3	2 470.1	5 309.4	54.9	222.4	357.6	6.3	5 667.0	58.6
October	2 853.9	2 449.3	5 303.2	54.7	216.4	361.1	6.4	5 664.3	58.4
November	2 832.6	2 485.5	5 318.1	54.8	212.7	352.9	6.2	5 671.0	58.4
December	2 857.2	2 492.2	5 349.5	55.0	217.4	351.1	6.2	5 700.6	58.7
2015									
January	2 857.3	2 489.9	5 347.2	54.9	216.8	361.4	6.3	5 708.6	58.6
February	2 862.7	2 492.1	5 354.7	54.9	215.9	350.7	6.1	5 705.4	58.5
March	2 871.1	2 493.9	5 365.0	54.9	216.6	349.8	6.1	5 714.8	58.5
April	2 896.6	2 482.8	5 379.4	55.0	217.5	352.8	6.2	5 732.3	58.6
May	2 898.3	2 512.2	5 410.6	55.3	201.3	339.0	5.9	5 749.5	58.7
June	2 915.8	2 501.3	5 417.1	55.3	221.6	350.1	6.1	5 767.2	58.8
July	2 923.7	2 507.0	5 430.7	55.3	239.8	382.8	6.6	5 813.5	59.2

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

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over
				population ratio							
'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	
PERSONS											
July 2012	7 987.7	3 377.4	11 365.1	61.8	425.3	582.8	4.9	11 947.8	65.0	6 446.9	18 394.8
July 2013	8 018.5	3 464.2	11 482.7	61.3	483.2	646.4	5.3	12 129.1	64.8	6 594.9	18 724.0
2014											
July	8 064.8	3 498.0	11 562.7	60.7	541.1	741.7	6.0	12 304.4	64.6	6 731.2	19 035.6
August	7 986.5	3 610.2	11 596.7	60.8	518.1	734.3	6.0	12 331.1	64.7	6 732.0	19 063.1
September	8 009.1	3 559.7	11 568.8	60.6	524.8	745.5	6.1	12 314.3	64.5	6 776.2	19 090.5
October	8 008.4	3 570.9	11 579.2	60.6	519.4	752.0	6.1	12 331.2	64.5	6 785.3	19 116.4
November	8 042.4	3 570.9	11 613.3	60.7	519.1	724.3	5.9	12 337.6	64.5	6 804.8	19 142.4
December	8 185.4	3 562.8	11 748.2	61.3	530.7	733.4	5.9	12 481.6	65.1	6 686.7	19 168.3
2015											
January	8 039.7	3 462.6	11 502.3	59.9	594.8	838.0	6.8	12 340.3	64.3	6 861.4	19 201.7
February	8 189.7	3 572.9	11 762.7	61.2	584.3	839.3	6.7	12 602.0	65.5	6 633.1	19 235.1
March	8 116.0	3 624.9	11 740.9	60.9	559.9	811.0	6.5	12 551.9	65.1	6 716.5	19 268.4
April	8 097.2	3 656.6	11 753.7	60.9	534.8	767.4	6.1	12 521.2	64.9	6 771.0	19 292.2
May	8 152.2	3 675.6	11 827.8	61.2	506.5	732.7	5.8	12 560.5	65.0	6 755.3	19 315.9
June	8 129.9	3 671.7	11 801.7	61.0	535.6	732.8	5.8	12 534.4	64.8	6 805.2	19 339.6
July	8 193.2	3 616.7	11 810.0	61.0	559.7	773.8	6.1	12 583.7	65.0	6 780.8	19 364.5
MALES											
July 2012	5 162.4	1 008.3	6 170.7	68.0	258.0	314.1	4.8	6 484.9	71.5	2 583.4	9 068.2
July 2013	5 172.6	1 055.6	6 228.1	67.5	293.5	356.5	5.4	6 584.6	71.3	2 647.3	9 231.8
2014											
July	5 197.8	1 053.0	6 250.8	66.6	323.1	406.1	6.1	6 656.9	70.9	2 728.3	9 385.2
August	5 146.6	1 107.2	6 253.9	66.5	313.7	397.7	6.0	6 651.6	70.8	2 747.0	9 398.6
September	5 160.8	1 087.9	6 248.7	66.4	312.3	400.9	6.0	6 649.7	70.7	2 762.4	9 412.1
October	5 163.0	1 098.2	6 261.2	66.4	314.1	404.1	6.1	6 665.2	70.7	2 759.3	9 424.5
November	5 219.4	1 073.9	6 293.3	66.7	319.8	399.9	6.0	6 693.2	70.9	2 743.8	9 437.0
December	5 291.8	1 064.2	6 356.0	67.3	314.1	392.3	5.8	6 748.2	71.4	2 701.3	9 449.5
2015											
January	5 192.2	1 053.9	6 246.1	66.0	358.9	461.5	6.9	6 707.5	70.9	2 758.7	9 466.2
February	5 287.7	1 087.0	6 374.6	67.2	349.0	447.0	6.6	6 821.6	71.9	2 661.3	9 482.9
March	5 261.1	1 106.7	6 367.8	67.0	334.5	429.8	6.3	6 797.6	71.6	2 702.0	9 499.6
April	5 216.9	1 147.2	6 364.0	66.9	316.8	409.3	6.0	6 773.4	71.2	2 738.2	9 511.6
May	5 242.5	1 147.4	6 389.9	67.1	303.4	391.5	5.8	6 781.4	71.2	2 742.1	9 523.5
June	5 218.9	1 146.7	6 365.6	66.8	316.6	395.5	5.8	6 761.1	70.9	2 774.4	9 535.5
July	5 255.6	1 118.5	6 374.2	66.8	324.9	407.8	6.0	6 781.9	71.0	2 765.9	9 547.8
FEMALES											
July 2012	2 825.3	2 369.1	5 194.3	55.7	167.4	268.6	4.9	5 463.0	58.6	3 863.5	9 326.5
July 2013	2 845.9	2 408.7	5 254.6	55.4	189.7	290.0	5.2	5 544.5	58.4	3 947.6	9 492.2
2014											
July	2 866.9	2 445.0	5 311.9	55.0	218.0	335.6	5.9	5 647.5	58.5	4 002.9	9 650.4
August	2 839.9	2 503.0	5 342.9	55.3	204.4	336.6	5.9	5 679.5	58.8	3 985.0	9 664.4
September	2 848.3	2 471.8	5 320.1	55.0	212.5	344.5	6.1	5 664.6	58.5	4 013.8	9 678.5
October	2 845.4	2 472.7	5 318.0	54.9	205.3	347.9	6.1	5 665.9	58.5	4 026.0	9 691.9
November	2 822.9	2 497.0	5 319.9	54.8	199.3	324.5	5.7	5 644.4	58.2	4 060.9	9 705.3
December	2 893.6	2 498.6	5 392.3	55.5	216.5	341.1	5.9	5 733.4	59.0	3 985.4	9 718.8
2015											
January	2 847.4	2 408.8	5 256.2	54.0	235.9	376.6	6.7	5 632.8	57.9	4 102.7	9 735.4
February	2 902.1	2 485.9	5 388.0	55.2	235.3	392.3	6.8	5 780.4	59.3	3 971.8	9 752.1
March	2 855.0	2 518.2	5 373.1	55.0	225.5	381.2	6.6	5 754.3	58.9	4 014.5	9 768.8
April	2 880.3	2 509.4	5 389.7	55.1	218.0	358.1	6.2	5 747.8	58.8	4 032.8	9 780.6
May	2 909.7	2 528.2	5 437.9	55.5	203.2	341.2	5.9	5 779.2	59.0	4 013.2	9 792.4
June	2 911.0	2 525.0	5 436.1	55.4	219.0	337.3	5.8	5 773.3	58.9	4 030.8	9 804.1
July	2 937.6	2 498.2	5 435.8	55.4	234.8	366.0	6.3	5 801.8	59.1	4 014.9	9 816.7

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
TREND							
New South Wales	2 623.4	3 725.1	60.1	229.9	5.8	3 955.0	63.8
Victoria	1 975.4	2 957.7	60.8	194.5	6.2	3 152.3	64.8
Queensland	1 657.5	2 349.0	61.2	159.1	6.3	2 508.1	65.3
South Australia	524.7	806.4	57.6	69.5	7.9	875.9	62.6
Western Australia	969.3	1 378.3	64.8	87.4	6.0	1 465.7	68.9
Tasmania	153.9	239.3	56.7	17.3	6.7	256.6	60.8
Australia	8 164.5	11 797.3	60.9	772.3	6.1	12 569.6	64.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
New South Wales	2 633.2	3 737.5	60.2	236.5	6.0	3 974.0	64.1
Victoria	1 985.4	2 958.2	60.8	203.7	6.4	3 161.9	65.0
Queensland	1 639.8	2 346.2	61.1	163.0	6.5	2 509.1	65.3
South Australia	527.5	805.0	57.5	69.0	7.9	874.0	62.4
Western Australia	967.2	1 378.3	64.7	94.4	6.4	1 472.7	69.1
Tasmania	155.2	239.7	56.8	17.0	6.6	256.7	60.8
Australia	8 170.4	11 810.7	61.0	800.7	6.3	12 611.4	65.1
ORIGINAL							
New South Wales	2 647.6	3 735.0	60.2	228.6	5.8	3 963.6	63.9
Victoria	1 978.1	2 959.3	60.8	195.4	6.2	3 154.6	64.8
Queensland	1 657.1	2 347.0	61.1	156.1	6.2	2 503.1	65.2
South Australia	524.5	802.0	57.3	68.4	7.9	870.4	62.2
Western Australia	965.5	1 378.3	64.7	93.5	6.4	1 471.9	69.1
Tasmania	154.0	238.8	56.5	16.3	6.4	255.1	60.4
Northern Territory	112.0	137.8	72.7	5.6	3.9	143.4	75.7
Australian Capital Territory	154.3	211.8	67.7	9.9	4.5	221.7	70.8
Australia	8 193.2	11 810.0	61.0	773.8	6.1	12 583.7	65.0

	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											
July 2012	2 498.8	2 492.3	3 543.6	3 539.6	188.8	192.7	5.1	5.2	63.1	63.1	5 915.5
July 2013	2 516.4	2 503.2	3 602.4	3 596.3	216.3	213.4	5.7	5.6	63.6	63.5	6 003.4
2014											
July	2 541.8	2 556.6	3 619.2	3 619.5	222.5	223.4	5.8	5.8	63.0	63.0	6 099.8
August	2 541.3	2 542.5	3 622.5	3 625.5	224.8	222.8	5.8	5.8	63.0	63.0	6 107.8
September	2 538.6	2 537.2	3 626.6	3 618.8	226.4	228.3	5.9	5.9	63.0	62.9	6 115.8
October	2 535.6	2 529.5	3 630.3	3 628.1	228.2	224.0	5.9	5.8	63.0	62.9	6 124.1
November	2 533.7	2 534.8	3 632.7	3 650.4	230.7	233.0	6.0	6.0	63.0	63.3	6 132.4
December	2 534.2	2 544.6	3 635.2	3 641.4	233.2	226.9	6.0	5.9	63.0	63.0	6 140.7
2015											
January	2 538.2	2 516.4	3 639.5	3 624.0	234.5	241.2	6.1	6.2	63.0	62.8	6 151.7
February	2 547.2	2 555.4	3 647.7	3 635.4	234.4	239.4	6.0	6.2	63.0	62.9	6 162.8
March	2 560.1	2 569.0	3 660.4	3 665.9	233.3	230.4	6.0	5.9	63.1	63.1	6 173.8
April	2 575.6	2 559.2	3 676.6	3 677.8	231.8	232.1	5.9	5.9	63.2	63.3	6 181.4
May	2 592.2	2 587.8	3 693.9	3 695.5	230.8	225.4	5.9	5.7	63.4	63.4	6 189.0
June	2 608.2	2 620.8	3 710.3	3 707.9	230.4	228.7	5.8	5.8	63.6	63.5	6 196.6
July	2 623.4	2 633.2	3 725.1	3 737.5	229.9	236.5	5.8	6.0	63.8	64.1	6 203.4
MALES											
July 2012	1 600.1	1 592.0	1 924.9	1 918.5	106.9	113.5	5.3	5.6	69.9	69.9	2 905.9
July 2013	1 606.5	1 606.2	1 952.7	1 953.4	114.4	110.4	5.5	5.4	70.1	70.0	2 948.7
2014											
July	1 633.9	1 653.6	1 965.0	1 969.5	117.7	117.5	5.7	5.6	69.5	69.7	2 996.3
August	1 638.2	1 635.0	1 968.4	1 969.2	118.1	116.0	5.7	5.6	69.5	69.5	3 000.4
September	1 639.9	1 633.8	1 971.5	1 972.3	118.5	117.2	5.7	5.6	69.6	69.5	3 004.5
October	1 639.9	1 633.1	1 972.9	1 965.2	119.7	115.5	5.7	5.5	69.6	69.2	3 008.6
November	1 639.2	1 646.9	1 972.9	1 986.9	122.3	125.1	5.8	5.9	69.5	70.1	3 012.7
December	1 638.2	1 652.1	1 972.8	1 978.2	125.0	120.9	6.0	5.8	69.5	69.6	3 016.8
2015											
January	1 637.9	1 616.7	1 974.7	1 962.0	126.3	133.4	6.0	6.4	69.5	69.3	3 022.3
February	1 638.9	1 642.1	1 979.4	1 968.0	125.6	127.0	6.0	6.1	69.5	69.2	3 027.7
March	1 641.5	1 651.4	1 986.6	1 990.8	123.3	123.6	5.8	5.8	69.6	69.7	3 033.2
April	1 646.1	1 633.1	1 995.0	2 000.6	120.1	119.7	5.7	5.6	69.7	69.8	3 037.0
May	1 652.0	1 651.1	2 003.4	2 007.5	117.2	113.4	5.5	5.3	69.7	69.7	3 040.9
June	1 658.1	1 662.7	2 010.7	2 010.1	114.8	113.5	5.4	5.3	69.8	69.7	3 044.8
July	1 665.0	1 670.7	2 016.9	2 014.8	112.5	115.3	5.3	5.4	69.9	69.9	3 048.2
FEMALES											
July 2012	898.7	900.3	1 618.7	1 621.1	82.0	79.2	4.8	4.7	56.5	56.5	3 009.6
July 2013	909.9	897.0	1 649.7	1 642.9	101.9	103.0	5.8	5.9	57.3	57.2	3 054.7
2014											
July	907.9	903.0	1 654.3	1 650.0	104.8	105.9	6.0	6.0	56.7	56.6	3 103.5
August	903.0	907.5	1 654.1	1 656.3	106.6	106.8	6.1	6.1	56.7	56.7	3 107.4
September	898.7	903.4	1 655.2	1 646.6	107.9	111.1	6.1	6.3	56.7	56.5	3 111.3
October	895.6	896.4	1 657.3	1 663.0	108.5	108.5	6.1	6.1	56.7	56.9	3 115.5
November	894.6	887.9	1 659.8	1 663.4	108.4	107.9	6.1	6.1	56.7	56.8	3 119.7
December	896.0	892.5	1 662.3	1 663.2	108.2	106.0	6.1	6.0	56.7	56.6	3 123.9
2015											
January	900.4	899.7	1 664.8	1 662.0	108.2	107.7	6.1	6.1	56.7	56.5	3 129.5
February	908.3	913.3	1 668.3	1 667.4	108.8	112.4	6.1	6.3	56.7	56.8	3 135.1
March	918.6	917.6	1 673.8	1 675.1	110.0	106.8	6.2	6.0	56.8	56.7	3 140.6
April	929.6	926.2	1 681.5	1 677.2	111.7	112.5	6.2	6.3	57.0	56.9	3 144.4
May	940.2	936.7	1 690.5	1 688.0	113.6	112.0	6.3	6.2	57.3	57.2	3 148.1
June	950.1	958.1	1 699.6	1 697.8	115.6	115.2	6.4	6.4	57.6	57.5	3 151.8
July	958.4	962.5	1 708.2	1 722.7	117.4	121.2	6.4	6.6	57.9	58.4	3 155.2

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											
July 2012	1 949.9	1 950.5	2 840.1	2 838.0	165.4	162.2	5.5	5.4	65.3	65.2	4 602.0
July 2013	1 952.6	1 951.7	2 864.7	2 863.2	175.2	171.9	5.8	5.7	64.9	64.8	4 686.1
2014											
July	1 959.9	1 950.1	2 875.8	2 882.5	207.2	212.9	6.7	6.9	64.6	64.8	4 773.9
August	1 959.0	1 960.2	2 882.2	2 882.4	210.1	211.0	6.8	6.8	64.7	64.7	4 781.5
September	1 958.8	1 958.8	2 889.5	2 892.0	211.0	210.5	6.8	6.8	64.7	64.8	4 789.1
October	1 960.7	1 957.2	2 898.6	2 889.6	209.7	210.2	6.7	6.8	64.8	64.6	4 796.3
November	1 964.6	1 962.8	2 909.7	2 902.6	206.5	208.6	6.6	6.7	64.9	64.8	4 803.5
December	1 969.4	1 973.5	2 922.3	2 932.9	202.4	199.6	6.5	6.4	64.9	65.1	4 810.7
2015											
January	1 973.2	1 971.3	2 934.4	2 930.9	198.1	203.2	6.3	6.5	65.0	65.0	4 820.1
February	1 975.1	1 975.4	2 944.1	2 946.2	194.6	187.0	6.2	6.0	65.0	64.9	4 829.5
March	1 975.6	1 984.2	2 950.3	2 958.4	192.4	193.8	6.1	6.1	65.0	65.1	4 838.9
April	1 975.2	1 975.0	2 953.6	2 952.5	191.6	193.3	6.1	6.1	64.9	64.9	4 845.7
May	1 974.8	1 968.6	2 955.6	2 955.9	192.0	188.0	6.1	6.0	64.9	64.8	4 852.5
June	1 974.8	1 966.9	2 956.7	2 951.3	193.2	189.6	6.1	6.0	64.8	64.6	4 859.3
July	1 975.4	1 985.4	2 957.7	2 958.2	194.5	203.7	6.2	6.4	64.8	65.0	4 866.1
MALES											
July 2012	1 263.2	1 265.4	1 526.8	1 525.0	85.1	84.2	5.3	5.2	71.5	71.3	2 255.6
July 2013	1 271.5	1 269.5	1 543.2	1 540.5	96.0	94.4	5.9	5.8	71.4	71.2	2 296.9
2014											
July	1 260.8	1 255.3	1 553.1	1 557.0	109.8	114.1	6.6	6.8	71.0	71.4	2 340.7
August	1 259.6	1 261.9	1 556.7	1 558.2	112.0	110.9	6.7	6.6	71.2	71.2	2 344.5
September	1 259.9	1 261.0	1 560.2	1 562.9	113.0	114.5	6.8	6.8	71.3	71.4	2 348.3
October	1 262.6	1 257.8	1 564.7	1 557.6	112.6	111.0	6.7	6.7	71.3	71.0	2 351.7
November	1 268.0	1 263.7	1 570.8	1 572.1	111.0	113.3	6.6	6.7	71.4	71.6	2 355.2
December	1 274.7	1 277.8	1 578.1	1 575.2	108.8	105.4	6.4	6.3	71.5	71.3	2 358.6
2015											
January	1 281.2	1 282.3	1 585.7	1 584.8	106.4	110.0	6.3	6.5	71.6	71.7	2 363.4
February	1 286.3	1 288.1	1 592.5	1 595.0	103.9	101.0	6.1	6.0	71.6	71.6	2 368.2
March	1 289.7	1 295.7	1 597.3	1 608.5	101.3	101.3	6.0	5.9	71.6	72.0	2 373.0
April	1 291.7	1 289.5	1 600.5	1 594.6	98.9	101.2	5.8	6.0	71.5	71.4	2 376.5
May	1 293.3	1 290.4	1 602.9	1 601.4	96.7	94.8	5.7	5.6	71.4	71.3	2 379.9
June	1 294.9	1 290.5	1 604.8	1 601.7	94.9	93.5	5.6	5.5	71.3	71.1	2 383.4
July	1 296.3	1 302.3	1 606.0	1 609.3	93.2	94.2	5.5	5.5	71.2	71.4	2 386.7
FEMALES											
July 2012	686.7	685.1	1 313.3	1 313.0	80.3	78.1	5.8	5.6	59.4	59.3	2 346.4
July 2013	681.2	682.2	1 321.5	1 322.7	79.1	77.5	5.6	5.5	58.6	58.6	2 389.2
2014											
July	699.2	694.8	1 322.6	1 325.4	97.5	98.8	6.9	6.9	58.4	58.5	2 433.1
August	699.3	698.3	1 325.5	1 324.2	98.0	100.1	6.9	7.0	58.4	58.4	2 437.0
September	698.9	697.8	1 329.3	1 329.1	98.0	96.0	6.9	6.7	58.5	58.4	2 440.8
October	698.0	699.4	1 333.8	1 332.0	97.1	99.2	6.8	6.9	58.5	58.5	2 444.6
November	696.6	699.1	1 338.9	1 330.5	95.6	95.4	6.7	6.7	58.6	58.2	2 448.3
December	694.7	695.7	1 344.1	1 357.6	93.7	94.2	6.5	6.5	58.6	59.2	2 452.1
2015											
January	692.0	688.9	1 348.6	1 346.1	91.7	93.2	6.4	6.5	58.6	58.6	2 456.7
February	688.9	687.3	1 351.7	1 351.1	90.7	85.9	6.3	6.0	58.6	58.4	2 461.3
March	685.9	688.4	1 353.0	1 350.0	91.1	92.5	6.3	6.4	58.6	58.5	2 465.9
April	683.5	685.5	1 353.1	1 357.8	92.8	92.1	6.4	6.4	58.6	58.7	2 469.3
May	681.5	678.2	1 352.7	1 354.6	95.3	93.2	6.6	6.4	58.6	58.6	2 472.6
June	680.0	676.4	1 351.9	1 349.6	98.3	96.1	6.8	6.6	58.6	58.4	2 475.9
July	679.1	683.1	1 351.7	1 348.9	101.4	109.5	7.0	7.5	58.6	58.8	2 479.4

	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											
July 2012	1 638.3	1 633.4	2 283.2	2 283.2	139.0	140.9	5.7	5.8	66.4	66.4	3 649.4
July 2013	1 636.7	1 644.8	2 298.7	2 303.7	144.2	141.5	5.9	5.8	65.7	65.8	3 718.0
2014											
July	1 625.2	1 626.9	2 332.3	2 334.8	163.3	166.7	6.5	6.7	66.1	66.2	3 777.1
August	1 621.4	1 621.2	2 325.5	2 331.5	165.2	166.9	6.6	6.7	65.9	66.1	3 782.5
September	1 618.9	1 611.0	2 320.2	2 318.9	165.7	157.6	6.7	6.4	65.6	65.4	3 787.9
October	1 619.2	1 620.6	2 317.4	2 306.7	165.0	175.3	6.6	7.1	65.5	65.4	3 792.8
November	1 622.3	1 611.5	2 317.1	2 308.1	163.8	167.5	6.6	6.8	65.3	65.2	3 797.6
December	1 628.1	1 645.4	2 319.2	2 331.1	162.8	151.8	6.6	6.1	65.3	65.3	3 802.5
2015											
January	1 635.8	1 629.3	2 323.4	2 323.6	162.2	160.9	6.5	6.5	65.3	65.2	3 808.3
February	1 643.6	1 640.7	2 328.6	2 334.4	161.9	164.3	6.5	6.6	65.3	65.5	3 814.1
March	1 650.0	1 647.8	2 333.4	2 325.6	161.7	163.4	6.5	6.6	65.3	65.2	3 820.0
April	1 654.3	1 658.0	2 337.6	2 331.9	161.5	166.0	6.5	6.6	65.3	65.3	3 825.1
May	1 656.7	1 667.7	2 341.7	2 350.4	161.0	159.0	6.4	6.3	65.3	65.5	3 830.2
June	1 657.2	1 661.5	2 345.4	2 349.0	160.3	153.4	6.4	6.1	65.3	65.2	3 835.3
July	1 657.5	1 639.8	2 349.0	2 346.2	159.1	163.0	6.3	6.5	65.3	65.3	3 840.4
MALES											
July 2012	1 053.8	1 054.7	1 240.9	1 243.1	73.5	71.3	5.6	5.4	73.0	73.0	1 801.4
July 2013	1 044.4	1 047.7	1 236.0	1 239.4	81.4	81.9	6.2	6.2	71.9	72.1	1 833.5
2014											
July	1 035.0	1 029.2	1 240.8	1 235.9	87.2	93.1	6.6	7.0	71.3	71.4	1 861.3
August	1 032.2	1 032.3	1 237.5	1 240.8	87.8	90.7	6.6	6.8	71.1	71.4	1 863.8
September	1 029.9	1 028.9	1 235.3	1 232.1	87.7	80.6	6.6	6.1	70.9	70.3	1 866.2
October	1 028.9	1 031.3	1 234.7	1 236.8	87.4	90.9	6.6	6.8	70.8	71.1	1 868.5
November	1 029.0	1 029.7	1 235.1	1 231.3	87.1	89.9	6.6	6.8	70.7	70.6	1 870.8
December	1 030.4	1 032.8	1 236.3	1 239.9	87.4	80.5	6.6	6.1	70.7	70.5	1 873.1
2015											
January	1 033.2	1 022.9	1 238.2	1 234.5	88.5	89.7	6.7	6.8	70.7	70.6	1 876.0
February	1 036.9	1 037.5	1 240.2	1 243.0	89.9	92.8	6.8	6.9	70.8	71.1	1 878.8
March	1 040.1	1 045.8	1 241.9	1 242.7	91.2	90.1	6.8	6.8	70.9	70.8	1 881.7
April	1 042.0	1 040.0	1 243.2	1 241.1	92.5	93.2	6.9	7.0	70.9	70.8	1 884.2
May	1 042.3	1 053.1	1 244.1	1 247.6	93.4	93.2	7.0	6.9	70.9	71.1	1 886.7
June	1 041.2	1 040.2	1 244.7	1 242.7	94.3	93.9	7.0	7.0	70.9	70.8	1 889.2
July	1 039.7	1 027.3	1 245.4	1 245.0	94.4	94.7	7.0	7.1	70.9	70.8	1 891.6
FEMALES											
July 2012	584.5	578.7	1 042.4	1 040.2	65.5	69.7	5.9	6.3	59.9	60.1	1 848.0
July 2013	592.3	597.1	1 062.6	1 064.3	62.8	59.6	5.6	5.3	59.7	59.6	1 884.4
2014											
July	590.2	597.7	1 091.5	1 098.9	76.1	73.6	6.5	6.3	60.9	61.2	1 915.8
August	589.2	588.9	1 088.1	1 090.7	77.4	76.2	6.6	6.5	60.7	60.8	1 918.7
September	589.0	582.1	1 084.9	1 086.8	78.0	77.0	6.7	6.6	60.5	60.6	1 921.7
October	590.3	589.3	1 082.7	1 069.9	77.7	84.4	6.7	7.3	60.3	60.0	1 924.3
November	593.4	581.8	1 082.0	1 076.8	76.7	77.6	6.6	6.7	60.1	59.9	1 926.8
December	597.7	612.6	1 082.9	1 091.2	75.3	71.3	6.5	6.1	60.0	60.3	1 929.4
2015											
January	602.5	606.4	1 085.2	1 089.1	73.7	71.2	6.4	6.1	60.0	60.0	1 932.3
February	606.8	603.2	1 088.4	1 091.4	72.0	71.5	6.2	6.1	60.0	60.1	1 935.3
March	609.8	602.1	1 091.5	1 082.8	70.5	73.3	6.1	6.3	60.0	59.6	1 938.3
April	612.2	618.0	1 094.5	1 090.8	69.1	72.9	5.9	6.3	59.9	60.0	1 940.9
May	614.4	614.6	1 097.6	1 102.8	67.5	65.8	5.8	5.6	59.9	60.1	1 943.5
June	616.0	621.3	1 100.7	1 106.2	66.0	59.5	5.7	5.1	60.0	59.9	1 946.1
July	617.8	612.5	1 103.6	1 101.1	64.7	68.2	5.5	5.8	60.0	60.0	1 948.8

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
	PERSONS										
July 2012	528.8	527.3	804.4	808.5	47.4	43.1	5.6	5.1	62.6	62.6	1 359.8
July 2013	535.2	532.9	803.9	799.2	54.1	57.2	6.3	6.7	62.5	62.4	1 372.3
2014											
July	537.4	533.6	805.0	802.9	57.2	58.6	6.6	6.8	62.2	62.2	1 385.8
August	538.7	539.2	805.0	810.7	56.6	51.3	6.6	5.9	62.1	62.2	1 386.9
September	538.8	538.1	804.0	803.8	56.5	58.2	6.6	6.8	62.0	62.1	1 388.0
October	537.9	544.5	802.4	800.4	56.8	57.4	6.6	6.7	61.9	61.8	1 388.9
November	536.7	536.0	800.8	801.1	57.3	57.1	6.7	6.7	61.7	61.8	1 389.8
December	535.7	528.1	799.9	797.4	57.8	56.3	6.7	6.6	61.7	61.4	1 390.7
2015											
January	534.9	535.9	800.2	802.7	58.5	62.9	6.8	7.3	61.7	62.2	1 392.4
February	534.0	533.3	801.5	797.3	59.5	59.2	6.9	6.9	61.8	61.4	1 394.1
March	532.8	537.9	803.2	805.0	61.1	55.7	7.1	6.5	61.9	61.7	1 395.8
April	531.2	534.1	804.6	805.4	63.3	63.2	7.3	7.3	62.1	62.2	1 396.8
May	529.1	526.7	805.6	809.1	65.6	67.3	7.5	7.7	62.3	62.7	1 397.8
June	526.9	520.6	806.2	804.1	67.8	70.9	7.8	8.1	62.5	62.6	1 398.8
July	524.7	527.5	806.4	805.0	69.5	69.0	7.9	7.9	62.6	62.4	1 399.6
MALES											
July 2012	352.2	352.3	432.6	434.9	26.2	22.9	5.7	5.0	68.7	68.6	667.3
July 2013	350.3	350.5	433.9	431.5	29.5	31.1	6.4	6.7	68.8	68.7	673.5
2014											
July	355.9	354.5	434.0	433.7	32.2	33.9	6.9	7.3	68.5	68.7	680.3
August	356.4	358.0	434.3	436.1	31.4	26.9	6.7	5.8	68.4	68.0	680.8
September	356.1	357.7	433.9	433.3	30.8	32.2	6.6	6.9	68.2	68.3	681.4
October	355.2	356.9	433.1	433.5	30.4	31.4	6.6	6.7	68.0	68.2	681.8
November	354.3	354.2	432.1	432.4	30.3	29.6	6.6	6.4	67.8	67.7	682.2
December	353.8	348.7	431.4	430.6	30.4	29.4	6.6	6.4	67.6	67.4	682.7
2015											
January	353.7	353.0	431.2	429.6	30.8	33.6	6.7	7.2	67.6	67.8	683.6
February	353.5	354.3	431.3	430.5	31.7	31.5	6.8	6.8	67.6	67.5	684.4
March	352.8	357.1	431.2	432.7	33.1	29.4	7.1	6.4	67.8	67.4	685.3
April	351.3	353.3	430.5	431.4	35.0	35.4	7.5	7.6	67.9	68.1	685.8
May	349.3	348.2	429.3	432.9	37.0	37.0	7.9	7.9	67.9	68.5	686.3
June	347.1	342.2	427.9	425.1	38.8	42.2	8.3	9.0	68.0	68.0	686.8
July	344.8	345.5	426.4	423.3	40.4	39.8	8.6	8.6	67.9	67.4	687.3
FEMALES											
July 2012	176.6	175.0	371.8	373.6	21.2	20.2	5.4	5.1	56.8	56.9	692.5
July 2013	185.0	182.4	370.0	367.7	24.7	26.1	6.2	6.6	56.5	56.3	698.9
2014											
July	181.5	179.1	371.1	369.2	25.1	24.7	6.3	6.3	56.1	55.8	705.6
August	182.3	181.2	370.8	374.6	25.2	24.4	6.4	6.1	56.1	56.5	706.1
September	182.7	180.5	370.1	370.5	25.7	26.1	6.5	6.6	56.0	56.1	706.6
October	182.6	187.6	369.3	366.9	26.4	26.0	6.7	6.6	56.0	55.6	707.1
November	182.3	181.8	368.7	368.8	26.9	27.6	6.8	7.0	55.9	56.0	707.5
December	181.9	179.4	368.5	366.8	27.4	26.8	6.9	6.8	55.9	55.6	708.0
2015											
January	181.3	182.9	369.0	373.1	27.7	29.3	7.0	7.3	56.0	56.8	708.8
February	180.5	179.0	370.2	366.8	27.8	27.6	7.0	7.0	56.1	55.6	709.6
March	180.0	180.8	372.1	372.3	28.0	26.3	7.0	6.6	56.3	56.1	710.5
April	179.9	180.8	374.1	374.0	28.3	27.8	7.0	6.9	56.6	56.5	711.0
May	179.8	178.5	376.3	376.2	28.6	30.3	7.1	7.5	56.9	57.1	711.5
June	179.9	178.4	378.3	378.9	29.0	28.7	7.1	7.0	57.2	57.3	712.0
July	179.8	182.0	380.0	381.7	29.2	29.2	7.1	7.1	57.4	57.7	712.3

	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											
July 2012	952.7	947.8	1 312.5	1 303.6	51.8	48.8	3.8	3.6	69.2	68.6	1 972.5
July 2013	955.9	951.5	1 325.7	1 321.4	65.7	62.1	4.7	4.5	68.3	67.9	2 037.5
2014											
July	956.6	966.4	1 351.1	1 351.2	70.7	70.5	5.0	5.0	68.2	68.3	2 083.2
August	961.2	957.9	1 354.6	1 350.9	71.8	71.1	5.0	5.0	68.3	68.1	2 087.7
September	966.4	963.1	1 358.2	1 356.4	73.6	72.9	5.1	5.1	68.5	68.3	2 092.3
October	971.1	970.3	1 362.0	1 365.6	75.7	75.5	5.3	5.2	68.6	68.7	2 096.2
November	974.4	982.8	1 365.7	1 370.5	78.1	76.0	5.4	5.3	68.7	68.9	2 100.1
December	976.1	973.4	1 368.9	1 363.2	80.2	85.1	5.5	5.9	68.9	68.8	2 104.0
2015											
January	976.1	976.3	1 371.4	1 369.8	81.1	79.8	5.6	5.5	68.9	68.8	2 108.5
February	975.0	975.7	1 373.2	1 375.3	81.3	83.2	5.6	5.7	68.8	69.0	2 113.0
March	973.2	974.5	1 374.5	1 380.4	81.3	80.8	5.6	5.5	68.8	69.0	2 117.5
April	971.8	964.9	1 375.8	1 370.3	81.9	82.8	5.6	5.7	68.8	68.5	2 120.3
May	970.9	974.4	1 376.9	1 375.6	83.2	74.9	5.7	5.2	68.8	68.3	2 123.0
June	970.1	972.5	1 377.9	1 380.0	85.0	86.8	5.8	5.9	68.8	69.0	2 125.7
July	969.3	967.2	1 378.3	1 378.3	87.4	94.4	6.0	6.4	68.9	69.1	2 130.2
MALES											
July 2012	640.9	638.5	737.6	736.8	25.1	24.2	3.3	3.2	76.8	76.6	993.2
July 2013	641.8	636.5	746.9	741.1	37.1	38.4	4.7	4.9	76.3	75.8	1 028.0
2014											
July	641.4	645.5	756.2	753.7	39.7	39.2	5.0	4.9	75.8	75.5	1 050.2
August	644.0	643.7	756.9	755.5	40.3	38.5	5.1	4.8	75.8	75.4	1 052.4
September	647.9	645.6	758.6	756.1	41.1	41.5	5.1	5.2	75.9	75.6	1 054.6
October	652.3	647.0	761.4	762.3	42.0	43.1	5.2	5.4	76.1	76.2	1 056.4
November	656.1	664.2	764.7	768.3	43.0	42.9	5.3	5.3	76.3	76.7	1 058.3
December	658.1	656.5	767.8	764.6	44.0	45.9	5.4	5.7	76.6	76.5	1 060.1
2015											
January	657.8	660.9	769.8	770.4	44.8	41.7	5.5	5.1	76.7	76.4	1 062.3
February	655.5	656.2	770.6	772.8	45.6	46.9	5.6	5.7	76.7	77.0	1 064.6
March	652.2	654.5	770.6	773.7	46.7	47.0	5.7	5.7	76.6	76.9	1 066.8
April	649.2	643.0	770.5	768.3	48.2	48.1	5.9	5.9	76.7	76.4	1 068.1
May	647.2	643.6	770.7	766.4	49.9	48.2	6.1	5.9	76.7	76.2	1 069.5
June	646.0	649.2	771.1	770.3	51.6	51.4	6.3	6.3	76.8	76.7	1 070.8
July	645.1	647.8	771.5	776.2	53.3	56.2	6.5	6.8	76.9	77.6	1 073.1
FEMALES											
July 2012	311.8	309.3	574.9	566.9	26.7	24.6	4.4	4.2	61.4	60.4	979.2
July 2013	314.1	315.0	578.8	580.3	28.7	23.7	4.7	3.9	60.2	59.8	1 009.5
2014											
July	315.2	320.8	594.9	597.5	31.0	31.3	4.9	5.0	60.6	60.9	1 033.0
August	317.2	314.1	597.8	595.5	31.5	32.6	5.0	5.2	60.8	60.7	1 035.3
September	318.5	317.5	599.6	600.3	32.5	31.4	5.1	5.0	60.9	60.9	1 037.7
October	318.8	323.3	600.6	603.3	33.7	32.3	5.3	5.1	61.0	61.1	1 039.8
November	318.3	318.5	601.0	602.1	35.1	33.1	5.5	5.2	61.1	61.0	1 041.8
December	318.0	316.8	601.1	598.7	36.2	39.2	5.7	6.2	61.0	61.1	1 043.9
2015											
January	318.3	315.4	601.6	599.4	36.4	38.1	5.7	6.0	61.0	60.9	1 046.2
February	319.5	319.6	602.6	602.4	35.7	36.3	5.6	5.7	60.9	60.9	1 048.5
March	321.0	320.1	603.9	606.7	34.6	33.8	5.4	5.3	60.8	61.0	1 050.7
April	322.6	321.9	605.3	602.0	33.7	34.7	5.3	5.4	60.7	60.5	1 052.1
May	323.7	330.7	606.2	609.2	33.3	26.7	5.2	4.2	60.7	60.4	1 053.5
June	324.2	323.3	606.7	609.8	33.4	35.4	5.2	5.5	60.7	61.2	1 054.8
July	324.2	319.4	606.8	602.1	34.0	38.1	5.3	6.0	60.7	60.6	1 057.1

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
July 2012	149.7	149.5	234.5	234.1	17.0	15.8	6.8	6.3	60.4	60.0	416.7
July 2013	145.9	147.3	231.3	231.3	20.3	20.1	8.1	8.0	60.2	60.1	417.9
2014											
July	151.9	151.1	237.4	237.1	18.7	18.8	7.3	7.3	61.0	60.9	420.1
August	151.6	150.2	238.2	238.2	18.5	18.2	7.2	7.1	61.1	61.0	420.2
September	151.8	151.8	239.2	238.0	18.3	19.3	7.1	7.5	61.2	61.2	420.4
October	152.4	153.0	240.2	239.6	17.9	17.3	6.9	6.7	61.4	61.1	420.6
November	153.4	153.5	240.9	243.4	17.5	17.8	6.8	6.8	61.4	62.1	420.9
December	154.1	154.4	241.1	241.3	17.2	17.1	6.7	6.6	61.3	61.4	421.1
2015											
January	154.4	154.7	240.7	240.4	17.1	16.9	6.6	6.6	61.2	61.1	421.3
February	154.4	153.7	240.1	239.8	17.2	16.9	6.7	6.6	61.0	60.9	421.6
March	154.1	155.6	239.5	239.4	17.3	16.9	6.8	6.6	60.9	60.8	421.8
April	153.9	153.9	239.1	238.4	17.4	18.6	6.8	7.2	60.8	60.9	422.0
May	153.8	151.9	239.1	238.2	17.4	17.8	6.8	7.0	60.8	60.6	422.1
June	153.8	153.7	239.2	240.2	17.4	16.7	6.8	6.5	60.8	60.9	422.2
July	153.9	155.2	239.3	239.7	17.3	17.0	6.7	6.6	60.8	60.8	422.3
MALES											
July 2012	100.2	99.6	126.1	124.9	9.2	9.0	6.8	6.7	65.8	65.1	205.8
July 2013	97.1	98.2	122.9	123.1	11.2	11.3	8.4	8.4	65.0	65.1	206.5
2014											
July	100.7	99.6	126.4	127.1	10.8	10.7	7.8	7.8	66.1	66.4	207.5
August	100.6	98.9	126.5	126.4	10.9	10.6	7.9	7.7	66.2	66.0	207.6
September	100.7	101.2	126.8	125.6	11.0	11.6	8.0	8.4	66.3	66.1	207.7
October	101.1	102.0	127.3	126.3	10.9	11.3	7.9	8.2	66.5	66.2	207.8
November	101.5	101.5	127.7	129.8	10.7	10.9	7.7	7.7	66.5	67.7	207.9
December	101.8	101.5	127.8	128.1	10.4	10.0	7.5	7.3	66.4	66.4	208.0
2015											
January	101.8	102.2	127.7	127.5	10.2	9.7	7.4	7.1	66.3	66.0	208.2
February	101.6	101.2	127.5	127.5	10.1	10.0	7.4	7.3	66.1	66.0	208.3
March	101.4	101.8	127.2	126.7	10.2	9.9	7.4	7.3	65.9	65.6	208.4
April	101.2	101.7	127.1	126.9	10.1	10.9	7.4	7.9	65.8	66.1	208.5
May	101.1	99.8	127.2	126.5	10.0	10.6	7.3	7.7	65.8	65.7	208.5
June	101.0	100.5	127.4	128.1	9.9	9.4	7.2	6.9	65.8	66.0	208.6
July	101.0	102.2	127.6	128.1	9.6	9.0	7.0	6.5	65.8	65.7	208.7
FEMALES											
July 2012	49.5	49.9	108.3	109.2	7.8	6.8	6.7	5.8	55.1	55.0	210.9
July 2013	48.9	49.1	108.4	108.2	9.1	8.8	7.8	7.5	55.6	55.3	211.5
2014											
July	51.2	51.4	111.0	110.0	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.9	56.0	55.6	212.6
August	51.1	51.2	111.7	111.8	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.3	56.1	56.1	212.7
September	51.1	50.6	112.4	112.4	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.4	56.2	56.4	212.8
October	51.4	51.0	112.9	113.4	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.0	56.3	56.1	212.8
November	51.8	51.9	113.2	113.6	6.8	6.9	5.7	5.7	56.4	56.6	213.0
December	52.3	52.9	113.2	113.3	6.8	7.1	5.7	5.9	56.4	56.5	213.1
2015											
January	52.6	52.4	113.0	112.8	6.9	7.2	5.8	6.0	56.3	56.3	213.2
February	52.8	52.5	112.6	112.3	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.8	56.1	55.9	213.3
March	52.8	53.8	112.3	112.7	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.8	56.0	56.1	213.4
April	52.8	52.1	112.1	111.6	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.4	55.9	55.9	213.5
May	52.8	52.2	111.9	111.7	7.4	7.2	6.2	6.1	55.8	55.7	213.6
June	52.8	53.2	111.8	112.1	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.1	55.8	55.9	213.6
July	52.8	53.0	111.7	111.6	7.6	8.0	6.4	6.7	55.8	56.0	213.7

	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						
July 2012	102.5	125.5	5.4	4.1	73.8	177.3
July 2013	104.7	129.9	7.8	5.6	75.2	183.1
2014						
July	108.5	131.3	6.0	4.4	73.6	186.5
August	107.1	130.2	5.9	4.3	72.9	186.9
September	106.3	129.7	5.6	4.2	72.4	187.2
October	106.3	130.0	5.4	4.0	72.3	187.3
November	107.1	131.0	5.2	3.8	72.6	187.5
December	108.2	132.4	5.3	3.9	73.4	187.6
2015						
January	109.2	133.8	5.6	4.0	74.2	187.8
February	109.9	135.1	6.0	4.2	75.0	188.0
March	110.5	136.1	6.1	4.3	75.6	188.2
April	110.9	136.8	6.2	4.3	75.9	188.5
May	111.2	137.4	6.2	4.3	76.0	188.8
June	111.6	137.8	6.2	4.3	76.1	189.1
July	111.7	137.9	6.1	4.2	76.1	189.5
MALES						
July 2012	60.2	67.6	2.9	4.1	76.9	91.7
July 2013	63.0	71.8	4.2	5.5	79.5	95.6
2014						
July	65.7	72.5	3.7	4.8	77.9	97.8
August	64.9	71.9	3.6	4.7	77.1	97.9
September	64.5	71.6	3.4	4.5	76.5	98.0
October	64.3	71.6	3.2	4.3	76.3	98.1
November	64.5	72.0	3.2	4.2	76.5	98.2
December	64.8	72.5	3.2	4.2	77.0	98.3
2015						
January	65.1	73.0	3.4	4.4	77.6	98.4
February	65.4	73.5	3.6	4.6	78.3	98.5
March	65.8	74.1	3.7	4.7	78.8	98.6
April	66.1	74.6	3.7	4.7	79.2	98.8
May	66.5	75.0	3.7	4.7	79.5	99.0
June	66.9	75.4	3.6	4.6	79.7	99.2
July	67.0	75.7	3.6	4.5	79.8	99.4
FEMALES						
July 2012	42.3	57.8	2.5	4.1	70.5	85.6
July 2013	41.7	58.1	3.6	5.8	70.6	87.5
2014						
July	42.8	58.8	2.4	3.9	68.9	88.8
August	42.1	58.3	2.3	3.9	68.2	88.9
September	41.8	58.1	2.2	3.7	67.8	89.1
October	42.0	58.4	2.1	3.5	67.8	89.2
November	42.6	59.0	2.1	3.4	68.4	89.3
December	43.4	59.9	2.1	3.4	69.4	89.3
2015						
January	44.1	60.8	2.3	3.6	70.5	89.4
February	44.5	61.6	2.4	3.7	71.4	89.5
March	44.7	62.1	2.5	3.9	72.0	89.6
April	44.7	62.3	2.5	3.9	72.2	89.7
May	44.7	62.4	2.6	3.9	72.3	89.8
June	44.7	62.4	2.5	3.9	72.2	89.9
July	44.7	62.3	2.5	3.9	72.0	90.1

	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						
July 2012	157.3	211.4	8.2	3.7	72.8	301.7
July 2013	153.9	211.1	8.7	4.0	71.9	305.7
2014						
July	155.9	209.5	9.8	4.5	70.9	309.3
August	156.0	209.0	10.4	4.7	70.9	309.6
September	155.9	208.6	10.7	4.9	70.8	309.8
October	155.5	208.4	10.8	4.9	70.7	310.2
November	154.8	208.3	10.6	4.9	70.5	310.6
December	154.0	208.6	10.3	4.7	70.4	311.0
2015						
January	153.6	209.1	9.9	4.5	70.3	311.4
February	153.7	209.4	9.6	4.4	70.2	311.9
March	154.2	209.7	9.5	4.3	70.2	312.3
April	154.7	210.0	9.5	4.3	70.3	312.4
May	155.1	210.4	9.5	4.3	70.3	312.6
June	155.1	210.8	9.5	4.3	70.4	312.7
July	155.0	211.0	9.6	4.4	70.5	313.0
MALES						
July 2012	90.6	107.7	4.8	4.2	76.3	147.4
July 2013	90.4	109.8	4.6	4.0	76.7	149.2
2014						
July	90.3	109.1	4.2	3.7	75.0	151.1
August	90.0	108.1	4.6	4.1	74.5	151.2
September	90.0	107.1	5.0	4.5	74.1	151.4
October	89.9	106.6	5.1	4.6	73.7	151.5
November	89.8	106.4	5.1	4.6	73.5	151.7
December	89.7	106.7	4.9	4.4	73.4	151.9
2015						
January	89.7	107.3	4.7	4.2	73.6	152.1
February	89.7	107.9	4.6	4.0	73.8	152.4
March	89.8	108.3	4.5	4.0	74.0	152.6
April	89.8	108.6	4.6	4.1	74.2	152.7
May	89.8	108.7	4.8	4.2	74.3	152.7
June	89.7	108.8	4.9	4.3	74.4	152.8
July	89.5	108.8	5.1	4.5	74.5	152.9
FEMALES						
July 2012	66.8	103.7	3.5	3.2	69.4	154.3
July 2013	63.6	101.3	4.1	3.9	67.4	156.5
2014						
July	65.7	100.3	5.6	5.3	67.0	158.2
August	65.9	100.9	5.7	5.4	67.4	158.3
September	65.9	101.5	5.7	5.4	67.7	158.5
October	65.6	101.8	5.7	5.3	67.8	158.7
November	64.9	102.0	5.5	5.2	67.7	158.9
December	64.3	101.9	5.4	5.0	67.4	159.1
2015						
January	63.9	101.8	5.2	4.9	67.1	159.3
February	64.0	101.5	5.1	4.7	66.8	159.5
March	64.4	101.4	4.9	4.6	66.6	159.7
April	64.9	101.5	4.8	4.5	66.5	159.8
May	65.3	101.7	4.7	4.4	66.5	159.8
June	65.5	102.0	4.6	4.3	66.6	159.9
July	65.5	102.2	4.5	4.2	66.7	160.1

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
				population ratio					
'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
PERSONS									
July 2012	941.3	887.2	1 829.3	59.5	146.5	97.1	243.1	11.7	67.5
July 2013	895.5	927.2	1 824.5	58.9	158.1	94.8	252.2	12.2	67.0
2014									
July	875.0	918.0	1 791.6	57.5	163.4	118.5	284.3	13.7	66.6
August	875.1	918.7	1 792.5	57.5	162.2	121.7	286.6	13.8	66.7
September	874.6	921.0	1 794.6	57.6	161.1	124.1	287.8	13.8	66.7
October	873.3	924.6	1 796.9	57.6	161.2	125.3	288.4	13.8	66.8
November	871.9	928.7	1 799.2	57.7	162.7	125.1	288.7	13.8	66.9
December	870.7	933.0	1 801.7	57.7	164.8	124.1	288.6	13.8	67.0
2015									
January	869.7	937.1	1 804.8	57.8	166.1	122.8	287.9	13.7	67.1
February	869.5	940.6	1 808.7	57.9	166.0	121.9	286.7	13.7	67.1
March	870.1	944.0	1 813.6	58.0	164.8	121.6	285.7	13.6	67.1
April	872.1	946.9	1 819.2	58.1	163.4	122.1	285.5	13.6	67.2
May	874.7	950.1	1 824.8	58.3	162.6	122.7	285.9	13.5	67.4
June	877.3	953.1	1 829.7	58.4	162.5	123.3	286.8	13.6	67.6
July	880.9	955.8	1 834.4	58.6	162.0	123.5	286.8	13.5	67.8
MALES									
July 2012	561.4	374.8	936.2	59.7	88.1	44.0	132.1	12.4	68.1
July 2013	542.3	388.1	930.4	58.8	91.2	47.4	138.6	13.0	67.5
2014									
July	528.6	381.8	910.4	57.1	100.3	56.5	156.7	14.7	67.0
August	528.5	382.7	911.1	57.2	99.9	58.0	157.9	14.8	67.1
September	528.6	385.1	913.7	57.3	99.0	58.9	157.9	14.7	67.2
October	529.1	388.4	917.5	57.6	98.6	59.1	157.7	14.7	67.4
November	529.4	391.9	921.3	57.8	99.1	58.9	157.9	14.6	67.7
December	529.1	395.6	924.7	57.9	100.1	58.8	158.9	14.7	67.9
2015									
January	527.8	399.4	927.2	58.1	100.9	59.3	160.2	14.7	68.1
February	525.9	402.7	928.7	58.1	100.7	60.1	160.8	14.8	68.1
March	523.9	405.5	929.4	58.1	99.8	60.9	160.7	14.7	68.1
April	522.4	407.5	929.9	58.1	98.8	61.5	160.3	14.7	68.1
May	521.5	409.1	930.6	58.1	98.0	61.7	159.7	14.6	68.1
June	520.9	410.5	931.4	58.2	97.6	61.6	159.2	14.6	68.1
July	521.4	411.1	932.5	58.2	96.9	61.0	157.8	14.5	68.1
FEMALES									
July 2012	380.0	512.4	892.4	59.4	58.4	53.1	111.6	11.1	66.8
July 2013	353.2	539.2	892.3	58.9	66.9	47.4	114.3	11.4	66.5
2014									
July	346.5	536.2	882.6	57.9	63.1	62.0	125.1	12.4	66.2
August	346.7	536.0	882.7	57.9	62.3	63.7	126.0	12.5	66.2
September	346.0	535.9	881.9	57.9	62.1	65.2	127.3	12.6	66.2
October	344.3	536.2	880.5	57.8	62.6	66.2	128.8	12.8	66.2
November	342.5	536.8	879.3	57.7	63.6	66.3	129.9	12.9	66.2
December	341.6	537.4	879.0	57.6	64.6	65.3	129.9	12.9	66.1
2015									
January	341.9	537.7	879.6	57.6	65.2	63.5	128.7	12.8	66.0
February	343.5	537.9	881.4	57.7	65.3	61.8	127.1	12.6	66.0
March	346.2	538.5	884.7	57.9	65.0	60.7	125.8	12.4	66.1
April	349.7	539.5	889.1	58.1	64.7	60.6	125.3	12.3	66.3
May	353.2	541.0	894.1	58.5	64.6	61.0	125.6	12.3	66.7
June	356.4	542.6	899.0	58.8	64.9	61.7	126.6	12.3	67.1
July	359.5	544.7	904.2	59.1	65.1	62.6	127.7	12.4	67.5

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
				population ratio					
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
July 2012	935.2	880.3	1 811.4	59.0	151.8	94.3	246.5	12.0	67.1
July 2013	891.5	945.9	1 830.8	59.1	151.3	95.9	247.6	11.9	67.3
2014									
July	886.7	910.5	1 789.1	57.4	165.3	120.2	287.3	13.8	66.9
August	870.9	921.7	1 792.7	57.5	161.4	118.6	284.0	13.7	66.5
September	868.8	926.0	1 792.1	57.4	156.7	121.7	281.8	13.6	66.5
October	874.6	914.1	1 791.8	57.4	155.6	133.9	289.8	13.9	66.6
November	870.2	934.3	1 810.1	58.0	173.1	124.8	303.5	14.4	67.4
December	885.6	935.3	1 811.7	58.1	155.2	120.1	271.2	12.9	67.2
2015									
January	857.2	934.0	1 785.5	57.2	171.6	124.1	293.6	14.1	66.8
February	867.7	942.6	1 808.7	57.8	167.9	120.8	287.9	13.7	67.1
March	870.6	947.7	1 817.7	58.0	168.0	119.4	286.7	13.6	67.2
April	876.1	939.1	1 821.4	58.2	161.8	124.1	285.0	13.6	67.1
May	868.7	956.3	1 824.7	58.3	156.5	122.3	282.7	13.4	67.2
June	880.6	948.6	1 830.5	58.5	159.6	123.9	282.2	13.4	67.5
July	882.8	960.0	1 833.3	58.6	169.9	123.7	295.1	13.8	68.2
MALES									
July 2012	554.0	368.3	922.3	58.8	91.3	40.2	131.5	12.5	67.2
July 2013	541.8	393.8	935.6	59.1	84.2	51.3	135.5	12.7	67.7
2014									
July	530.0	378.5	908.5	57.0	103.5	59.5	163.0	15.2	67.3
August	527.0	385.5	912.5	57.3	97.8	55.4	153.2	14.4	66.9
September	525.0	387.7	912.7	57.2	93.9	58.2	152.1	14.3	66.8
October	527.5	383.2	910.7	57.1	97.1	62.9	160.0	14.9	67.2
November	530.9	396.6	927.5	58.2	106.9	57.2	164.1	15.0	68.5
December	541.2	391.1	932.3	58.5	92.4	55.6	148.0	13.7	67.8
2015									
January	517.3	401.6	918.9	57.5	103.6	62.9	166.6	15.3	68.0
February	525.2	403.2	928.4	58.1	102.2	57.9	160.1	14.7	68.1
March	527.8	408.0	935.8	58.4	102.4	58.5	161.0	14.7	68.5
April	521.0	404.0	925.0	57.8	97.2	64.8	162.0	14.9	67.9
May	519.8	413.1	932.9	58.3	96.6	63.1	159.7	14.6	68.3
June	521.1	407.2	928.3	58.0	92.9	62.6	155.5	14.3	67.7
July	522.2	412.2	934.3	58.3	102.3	57.4	159.7	14.6	68.3
FEMALES									
July 2012	381.2	512.0	893.2	59.4	60.5	54.1	114.6	11.4	67.1
July 2013	349.8	552.0	901.8	59.6	67.1	44.6	111.7	11.0	67.0
2014									
July	356.7	532.0	888.6	58.4	61.9	60.7	122.6	12.1	66.4
August	343.9	536.2	880.0	57.7	63.6	63.2	126.8	12.6	66.1
September	343.8	538.3	882.1	57.8	62.8	63.5	126.3	12.5	66.1
October	347.2	530.9	878.1	57.6	58.5	71.0	129.5	12.9	66.1
November	339.3	537.7	877.0	57.5	66.2	67.6	133.8	13.2	66.3
December	344.5	544.2	888.6	58.3	62.7	64.5	127.2	12.5	66.7
2015									
January	340.0	532.4	872.3	57.2	67.9	61.2	129.1	12.9	65.6
February	342.5	539.3	881.8	57.7	65.8	62.8	128.6	12.7	66.1
March	342.8	539.7	882.5	57.7	65.6	60.9	126.5	12.5	65.9
April	355.1	535.0	890.1	58.2	64.6	59.4	123.9	12.2	66.3
May	348.9	543.2	892.1	58.4	59.9	59.2	119.1	11.8	66.1
June	359.5	541.4	900.9	59.0	66.7	61.3	128.0	12.4	67.3
July	360.6	547.8	908.5	59.4	67.6	66.3	133.9	12.8	68.2

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF) '000	Civ. pop. aged 15-24 '000
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full-time	Looked for part-time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%		
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
July 2012	81.0	588.2	669.3	42.5	24.2	68.5	92.7	12.2	762.0	48.4	812.6	1 574.6
July 2013	63.2	613.2	676.4	42.5	22.5	72.7	95.2	12.3	771.6	48.5	820.8	1 592.4
July 2014	61.6	580.3	641.9	40.0	29.4	93.8	123.2	16.1	765.1	47.7	840.3	1 605.4
July 2015	79.3	611.9	691.3	42.2	24.3	94.2	118.5	14.6	809.7	49.4	828.2	1 638.0
Males												
July 2012	40.9	246.8	287.7	37.8	13.2	28.7	41.9	12.7	329.6	43.3	431.1	760.7
July 2013	38.8	249.9	288.7	37.1	10.8	39.6	50.4	14.9	339.1	43.6	438.2	777.3
July 2014	29.8	239.1	269.0	34.3	16.3	48.6	65.0	19.5	333.9	42.6	450.7	784.6
July 2015	38.8	252.8	291.5	36.8	13.6	44.6	58.2	16.6	349.7	44.1	442.8	792.5
Females												
July 2012	40.1	341.4	381.5	46.9	10.9	39.9	50.8	11.8	432.3	53.1	381.6	813.9
July 2013	24.4	363.3	387.7	47.6	11.8	33.0	44.8	10.4	432.5	53.1	382.7	815.2
July 2014	31.8	341.1	372.9	45.4	13.1	45.2	58.2	13.5	431.2	52.5	389.6	820.8
July 2015	40.6	359.2	399.7	47.3	10.7	49.6	60.3	13.1	460.1	54.4	385.4	845.5
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
July 2012	863.0	279.7	1 142.6	76.3	117.4	13.7	131.2	10.3	1 273.8	85.1	222.8	1 496.6
July 2013	837.0	318.8	1 155.9	76.9	120.0	11.4	131.4	10.2	1 287.3	85.6	216.3	1 503.6
July 2014	833.7	313.0	1 146.7	75.9	129.7	15.0	144.7	11.2	1 291.4	85.5	218.6	1 510.0
July 2015	812.0	330.3	1 142.3	76.5	139.6	17.7	157.4	12.1	1 299.7	87.1	193.1	1 492.8
Males												
July 2012	517.9	118.8	636.7	78.8	72.3	6.3	78.5	11.0	715.2	88.6	92.4	807.6
July 2013	507.7	141.0	648.7	80.6	69.2	5.5	74.7	10.3	723.3	89.8	81.8	805.1
July 2014	505.6	127.9	633.5	78.4	84.3	6.7	91.1	12.6	724.5	89.7	83.6	808.1
July 2015	488.9	147.2	636.1	78.6	86.4	8.9	95.3	13.0	731.4	90.4	77.4	808.8
Females												
July 2012	345.1	160.9	506.0	73.4	45.1	7.5	52.6	9.4	558.6	81.1	130.4	689.0
July 2013	329.3	177.9	507.2	72.6	50.9	5.9	56.7	10.1	564.0	80.7	134.5	698.5
July 2014	328.1	185.1	513.2	73.1	45.4	8.3	53.7	9.5	566.8	80.8	135.1	701.9
July 2015	323.2	183.1	506.3	74.0	53.3	8.8	62.0	10.9	568.3	83.1	115.6	684.0
TOTAL												
Persons												
July 2012	944.0	867.9	1 811.9	59.0	141.6	82.3	223.9	11.0	2 035.8	66.3	1 035.4	3 071.3
July 2013	900.3	932.0	1 832.3	59.2	142.6	84.0	226.6	11.0	2 058.9	66.5	1 037.1	3 096.0
July 2014	895.3	893.3	1 788.5	57.4	159.1	108.8	267.9	13.0	2 056.5	66.0	1 059.0	3 115.4
July 2015	891.4	942.2	1 833.6	58.6	163.9	111.9	275.8	13.1	2 109.4	67.4	1 021.3	3 130.8
Males												
July 2012	558.8	365.6	924.4	58.9	85.5	34.9	120.5	11.5	1 044.9	66.6	523.5	1 568.4
July 2013	546.5	390.8	937.4	59.2	79.9	45.1	125.0	11.8	1 062.4	67.1	520.0	1 582.4
July 2014	535.4	367.1	902.5	56.7	100.7	55.3	156.0	14.7	1 058.5	66.5	534.2	1 592.7
July 2015	527.6	400.0	927.6	57.9	100.0	53.5	153.5	14.2	1 081.1	67.5	520.2	1 601.3
Females												
July 2012	385.2	502.3	887.5	59.1	56.1	47.4	103.4	10.4	991.0	65.9	511.9	1 502.9
July 2013	353.7	541.2	894.9	59.1	62.6	38.9	101.6	10.2	996.5	65.8	517.2	1 513.6
July 2014	359.9	526.2	886.1	58.2	58.4	53.5	111.9	11.2	998.0	65.5	524.7	1 522.7
July 2015	363.7	542.3	906.0	59.2	63.9	58.4	122.4	11.9	1 028.4	67.2	501.1	1 529.4

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%		
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	38.0	186.3	224.3	42.9	6.6	28.4	35.0	13.5	259.2	49.6	263.5	522.8
Victoria	15.6	176.1	191.7	41.7	6.5	29.0	35.5	15.6	227.2	49.4	232.8	460.0
Queensland	12.6	114.5	127.1	43.3	3.9	14.5	18.5	12.7	145.6	49.5	148.3	294.0
South Australia	4.2	46.6	50.8	41.9	3.4	9.7	13.1	20.5	64.0	52.7	57.4	121.3
Western Australia	5.3	62.3	67.6	41.2	2.5	8.1	10.6	13.5	78.2	47.6	86.1	164.2
Tasmania	1.2	11.4	12.7	39.3	0.8	2.3	3.1	19.9	15.8	49.0	16.4	32.2
Northern Territory	1.1	4.6	5.6	46.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.5	5.8	48.2	6.3	12.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.4	10.0	11.4	36.4	0.4	2.1	2.5	17.8	13.9	44.3	17.5	31.3
Australia	79.3	611.9	691.3	42.2	24.3	94.2	118.5	14.6	809.7	49.4	828.2	1 638.0
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	254.7	106.4	361.1	78.0	42.6	5.3	47.9	11.7	409.0	88.4	53.9	462.9
Victoria	169.2	74.6	243.8	76.0	33.6	4.1	37.7	13.4	281.5	87.7	39.4	321.0
Queensland	191.2	66.6	257.8	73.1	37.1	3.9	41.0	13.7	298.8	84.7	54.0	352.8
South Australia	43.8	30.7	74.5	77.2	8.8	1.2	10.0	11.9	84.6	87.6	11.9	96.5
Western Australia	106.6	38.3	144.9	79.1	11.6	2.3	13.9	8.8	158.8	86.7	24.3	183.1
Tasmania	17.5	6.0	23.6	71.9	3.5	0.3	3.9	14.1	27.4	83.8	5.3	32.8
Northern Territory	16.0	2.4	18.5	83.1	1.3	0.2	1.5	7.6	20.0	90.0	2.2	22.2
Australian Capital Territory	12.9	5.2	18.1	84.2	1.1	0.3	1.5	7.4	19.6	91.0	1.9	21.5
Australia	812.0	330.3	1 142.3	76.5	139.6	17.7	157.4	12.1	1 299.7	87.1	193.1	1 492.8
TOTAL												
New South Wales	292.7	292.7	585.4	59.4	49.2	33.7	82.8	12.4	668.2	67.8	317.5	985.7
Victoria	184.7	250.8	435.5	55.8	40.1	33.1	73.2	14.4	508.7	65.1	272.2	780.9
Queensland	203.8	181.1	385.0	59.5	41.0	18.4	59.5	13.4	444.4	68.7	202.3	646.8
South Australia	48.0	77.3	125.3	57.5	12.3	10.9	23.2	15.6	148.5	68.2	69.3	217.8
Western Australia	111.9	100.6	212.5	61.2	14.1	10.4	24.5	10.3	237.0	68.2	110.4	347.4
Tasmania	18.8	17.4	36.2	55.8	4.3	2.7	7.0	16.2	43.2	66.6	21.7	65.0
Northern Territory	17.1	7.0	24.1	70.2	1.4	0.3	1.7	6.7	25.8	75.2	8.5	34.4
Australian Capital Territory	14.3	15.2	29.5	55.9	1.5	2.4	3.9	11.7	33.4	63.3	19.4	52.9
Australia	891.4	942.2	1 833.6	58.6	163.9	111.9	275.8	13.1	2 109.4	67.4	1 021.3	3 130.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN JULY 2015

	<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 June 2015</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	5 772.9	288.1	6 060.9	44.2	6 105.1	80.2	6 185.4
Employed part-time	348.9	2 314.4	2 663.3	46.5	2 709.7	142.1	2 851.9
Employed total	6 121.7	2 602.5	8 724.2	90.7	8 814.9	222.4	9 037.2
Unemployed	35.7	47.2	82.9	353.9	436.8	119.1	555.9
Labour force	6 157.5	2 649.6	8 807.1	444.6	9 251.7	341.5	9 593.2
Not in the labour force (NILF)	73.2	129.7	202.9	141.1	344.0	4 473.7	4 817.7
Total	6 230.7	2 779.4	9 010.0	585.7	9 595.7	4 815.2	14 410.9
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	916.6	400.1	1 316.6	88.4	1 405.0	1 086.6	2 491.6
Incoming rotation group	1 046.0	437.3	1 483.3	99.8	1 583.0	879.0	2 462.0
Total	1 962.6	837.4	2 799.9	188.1	2 988.1	1 965.6	4 953.6
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 193.2	3 616.7	11 810.0	773.8	12 583.7	6 780.8	19 364.5
MALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	3 774.2	122.7	3 896.9	30.0	3 926.9	44.8	3 971.7
Employed part-time	152.8	673.9	826.7	20.8	847.5	52.0	899.4
Employed total	3 927.0	796.6	4 723.6	50.8	4 774.4	96.8	4 871.1
Unemployed	27.6	21.4	49.1	198.0	247.0	51.7	298.7
Labour force	3 954.6	818.0	4 772.6	248.8	5 021.4	148.5	5 169.9
Not in the labour force (NILF)	38.9	53.0	91.9	64.4	156.3	1 796.8	1 953.2
Total	3 993.5	871.1	4 864.6	313.2	5 177.7	1 945.3	7 123.0
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	584.5	125.0	709.4	45.9	755.3	446.2	1 201.5
Incoming rotation group	677.6	122.5	800.2	48.8	848.9	374.4	1 223.3
Total	1 262.1	247.5	1 509.6	94.6	1 604.2	820.6	2 424.8
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 255.6	1 118.5	6 374.2	407.8	6 781.9	2 765.9	9 547.8
FEMALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	1 998.7	165.4	2 164.1	14.2	2 178.2	35.4	2 213.7
Employed part-time	196.1	1 640.5	1 836.6	25.7	1 862.3	90.2	1 952.5
Employed total	2 194.8	1 805.9	4 000.6	39.9	4 040.5	125.6	4 166.1
Unemployed	8.1	25.7	33.8	155.9	189.8	67.4	257.2
Labour force	2 202.9	1 831.6	4 034.5	195.8	4 230.3	193.0	4 423.3
Not in the labour force (NILF)	34.3	76.7	111.0	76.7	187.7	2 676.9	2 864.5
Total	2 237.2	1 908.3	4 145.5	272.5	4 418.0	2 869.9	7 287.8
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	332.1	275.1	607.2	42.5	649.7	640.4	1 290.1
Incoming rotation group	368.3	314.8	683.1	51.0	734.1	504.6	1 238.7
Total	700.4	589.9	1 290.3	93.5	1 383.8	1 145.0	2 528.8
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	2 937.6	2 498.2	5 435.8	366.0	5 801.8	4 014.9	9 816.7

	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						
July 2012	1 580.4	1 580.1	1 344.7	1 344.6	235.7	235.5
July 2013	1 591.3	1 597.0	1 348.1	1 352.6	243.2	244.4
2014						
July	1 606.2	1 603.5	1 355.5	1 356.9	250.7	246.6
August	1 605.1	1 603.6	1 353.6	1 351.2	251.5	252.4
September	1 604.4	1 604.3	1 351.7	1 349.9	252.6	254.4
October	1 605.2	1 606.6	1 351.0	1 352.7	254.1	253.9
November	1 608.1	1 607.4	1 352.5	1 352.0	255.6	255.4
December	1 612.9	1 597.4	1 356.1	1 343.1	256.8	254.2
2015						
January	1 618.9	1 632.8	1 361.1	1 371.3	257.8	261.5
February	1 624.3	1 625.6	1 365.7	1 367.2	258.6	258.4
March	1 628.5	1 630.1	1 369.1	1 371.2	259.5	258.9
April	1 631.3	1 629.6	1 371.0	1 370.7	260.3	258.9
May	1 633.1	1 631.7	1 371.9	1 370.1	261.2	261.7
June	1 634.5	1 636.6	1 372.3	1 374.5	262.1	262.1
July	1 634.0	1 633.2	1 371.3	1 368.9	262.8	264.3
MALES						
July 2012	971.7	970.9	902.5	901.6	69.2	69.3
July 2013	972.1	978.3	899.9	906.4	72.2	71.9
2014						
July	980.1	978.7	905.1	905.5	75.0	73.2
August	979.5	977.7	904.3	901.5	75.2	76.2
September	979.2	978.7	903.6	902.4	75.6	76.4
October	979.8	979.9	903.7	903.5	76.1	76.4
November	981.6	983.2	905.1	907.3	76.5	75.9
December	984.1	977.2	907.4	901.7	76.7	75.5
2015						
January	987.0	992.1	910.1	913.3	76.9	78.8
February	989.3	989.6	912.1	912.6	77.1	76.9
March	990.9	993.6	913.4	916.7	77.5	76.9
April	991.8	990.1	913.8	912.7	77.9	77.4
May	992.2	990.6	913.8	912.0	78.3	78.6
June	992.4	994.4	913.6	915.3	78.8	79.1
July	991.9	990.6	912.8	911.2	79.0	79.4
FEMALES						
July 2012	608.7	609.2	442.2	443.0	166.5	166.2
July 2013	619.2	618.7	448.2	446.2	171.0	172.5
2014						
July	626.1	624.7	450.4	451.4	175.7	173.4
August	625.6	625.9	449.4	449.8	176.3	176.1
September	625.2	625.6	448.2	447.6	177.0	178.0
October	625.3	626.6	447.3	449.2	178.0	177.5
November	626.5	624.2	447.4	444.7	179.1	179.5
December	628.8	620.2	448.7	441.5	180.1	178.7
2015						
January	631.9	640.7	451.0	458.0	180.9	182.7
February	635.0	636.0	453.5	454.6	181.4	181.4
March	637.6	636.5	455.7	454.4	181.9	182.0
April	639.6	639.5	457.2	458.0	182.4	181.5
May	641.0	641.1	458.1	458.1	182.9	183.1
June	642.1	642.1	458.7	459.2	183.4	182.9
July	642.2	642.6	458.5	457.7	183.7	184.9

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
TREND									
July 2012	492.6	386.3	322.8	109.3	190.9	30.7	19.3	28.7	1 580.4
July 2013	499.3	389.0	328.4	108.1	189.3	29.9	19.3	27.9	1 591.3
2014									
July	501.8	391.1	329.8	110.8	193.0	31.2	20.0	28.5	1 606.2
August	501.9	390.7	328.4	110.9	193.8	31.3	19.9	28.4	1 605.1
September	502.0	390.7	327.2	110.6	194.6	31.4	19.8	28.2	1 604.4
October	502.1	391.5	327.0	110.1	195.2	31.5	19.8	28.1	1 605.2
November	502.3	393.4	327.7	109.7	195.5	31.6	19.9	28.0	1 608.1
December	502.7	396.0	329.2	109.5	195.8	31.7	20.1	28.0	1 612.9
2015									
January	503.3	398.6	331.2	109.5	196.2	31.7	20.3	28.1	1 618.9
February	504.3	400.7	333.1	109.4	196.4	31.6	20.5	28.2	1 624.3
March	506.2	402.0	334.1	109.2	196.6	31.5	20.7	28.3	1 628.5
April	508.7	402.6	334.0	108.8	196.7	31.4	20.8	28.4	1 631.3
May	511.6	402.9	333.2	108.2	196.7	31.4	20.8	28.4	1 633.1
June	514.6	403.0	332.0	107.5	196.7	31.3	20.8	28.5	1 634.5
July	516.9	402.7	330.4	106.9	196.5	31.3	20.8	28.5	1 634.0

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

July 2012	493.2	384.8	322.0	111.2	189.8	30.8	np	np	1 580.1
July 2013	499.7	390.7	334.6	106.7	188.5	29.9	np	np	1 597.0
2014									
July	499.9	390.5	329.1	110.1	194.4	31.0	np	np	1 603.5
August	502.6	387.1	330.1	111.4	193.4	30.9	np	np	1 603.6
September	500.5	392.8	327.2	110.4	193.7	31.6	np	np	1 604.3
October	503.5	389.4	328.1	110.8	195.3	31.6	np	np	1 606.6
November	504.3	394.8	322.0	110.4	196.3	31.6	np	np	1 607.4
December	496.9	393.1	325.9	106.9	195.4	31.4	np	np	1 597.4
2015									
January	508.0	400.3	338.4	109.3	196.5	31.7	np	np	1 632.8
February	504.3	400.7	334.8	109.4	195.9	31.8	np	np	1 625.6
March	504.6	404.6	332.4	111.5	195.8	31.7	np	np	1 630.1
April	507.6	403.7	330.8	109.0	197.9	31.4	np	np	1 629.6
May	509.6	399.9	337.3	107.8	197.1	30.8	np	np	1 631.7
June	516.0	403.3	334.9	105.4	196.6	31.4	np	np	1 636.6
July	521.3	402.7	324.8	107.7	195.7	31.7	np	np	1 633.2

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

UNDERUTILISED PERSONS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)(a), 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									
May 2011	825.0	835.6	825.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	12.1	12.2	12.0
May 2012	874.7	884.8	872.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	12.6	12.6	12.4
May 2013	908.1	908.3	893.9	7.5	7.5	7.3	13.2	13.2	12.9
2013									
November	939.0	926.7	924.1	7.7	7.6	7.6	13.6	13.4	13.1
2014									
February	943.6	948.7	928.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	13.6	13.6	14.3
May	968.7	954.4	938.7	7.9	7.8	7.6	13.9	13.8	13.5
August	1 010.2	1 011.6	1 043.1	8.2	8.2	8.5	14.4	14.3	14.4
November	1 040.7	1 058.7	1 080.0	8.4	8.6	8.8	14.7	14.9	14.6
2015									
February	1 054.0	1 050.4	1 046.1	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.7	14.8	15.0
May	1 053.3	1 046.5	1 026.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	14.6	14.3	14.0
MALES									
May 2011	337.5	352.0	350.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	10.2	10.3	10.2
May 2012	356.5	354.6	351.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	10.6	10.5	10.3
May 2013	376.8	381.1	375.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	11.4	11.5	11.2
2013									
November	387.8	380.2	375.5	5.9	5.8	5.7	11.8	11.7	11.3
2014									
February	389.8	394.0	383.3	5.9	6.0	5.7	11.7	11.7	12.2
May	403.1	394.8	387.6	6.1	6.0	5.8	12.0	11.8	11.5
August	423.7	425.6	441.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	12.4	12.4	12.6
November	436.6	444.8	450.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	12.8	13.0	12.7
2015									
February	439.7	440.2	439.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	12.8	12.9	13.0
May	435.4	429.0	418.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	12.6	12.3	11.9
FEMALES									
May 2011	487.5	483.6	475.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	14.4	14.4	14.2
May 2012	518.2	530.1	520.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	14.9	15.2	14.9
May 2013	531.4	527.2	518.1	9.6	9.5	9.3	15.2	15.2	14.9
2013									
November	551.2	546.5	548.6	9.9	9.8	9.9	15.7	15.5	15.1
2014									
February	553.8	554.7	545.4	9.9	9.9	9.7	15.8	15.8	16.9
May	565.5	559.6	551.1	10.0	9.9	9.7	16.1	16.1	15.8
August	586.5	585.9	601.8	10.4	10.4	10.6	16.7	16.6	16.5
November	604.0	613.9	629.8	10.7	10.9	11.2	17.0	17.2	16.9
2015									
February	614.3	610.2	606.1	10.8	10.8	10.5	17.0	17.1	17.3
May	617.9	617.5	608.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	16.9	16.7	16.4

(a) Data for August 2014 to May 2015 have been revised, due to the incorrect inclusion of seasonal workers whose contract is ending as underemployed, as this is not considered an economic reason.

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
New South Wales	322.9	324.1	315.7	8.3	8.3	8.1	14.3	14.1	13.7
Victoria	279.4	267.8	260.7	8.9	8.5	8.3	15.1	14.4	14.1
Queensland	216.5	216.4	210.1	8.7	8.6	8.4	15.2	14.9	14.5
South Australia	79.0	83.2	84.9	9.1	9.5	9.7	16.5	17.3	17.2
Western Australia	108.6	109.1	108.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
Tasmania	27.8	28.2	27.7	10.7	11.0	10.8	17.8	18.1	17.4
Northern Territory	5.5	np	6.2	3.9	np	4.4	8.4	np	8.9
Australian Capital Territory	13.8	np	12.7	6.3	np	5.7	10.5	np	10.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1 053.3</i>	<i>1 046.5</i>	<i>1 026.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>
MALES									
New South Wales	132.0	131.9	129.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	12.1	11.8	11.4
Victoria	119.7	109.8	105.0	7.1	6.5	6.2	13.1	12.0	11.5
Queensland	87.9	88.8	87.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	13.5	13.5	13.2
South Australia	32.4	34.3	34.3	7.0	7.4	7.3	14.2	15.0	14.8
Western Australia	40.8	42.0	41.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	10.4	10.7	10.6
Tasmania	10.6	10.5	10.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	15.5	15.6	15.1
Northern Territory	2.3	np	3.1	3.0	np	4.0	8.2	np	9.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.3	np	7.0	6.4	np	6.1	10.4	np	10.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>435.4</i>	<i>429.0</i>	<i>418.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>11.9</i>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	190.9	192.2	186.5	10.7	10.7	10.4	16.9	16.9	16.4
Victoria	159.7	158.0	155.7	11.1	10.9	10.7	17.5	17.2	17.0
Queensland	128.6	127.6	122.9	11.0	10.9	10.5	17.2	16.6	16.1
South Australia	46.6	48.9	50.6	11.6	12.0	12.4	19.3	19.9	20.0
Western Australia	67.8	67.1	66.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	14.9	14.5	14.6
Tasmania	17.1	17.7	17.0	14.3	14.8	14.2	20.5	21.0	19.9
Northern Territory	3.2	np	3.1	5.0	np	4.9	8.6	np	8.5
Australian Capital Territory	6.5	np	5.7	6.1	np	5.4	10.6	np	10.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>617.9</i>	<i>617.5</i>	<i>608.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.4</i>

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

(a) Data for August 2014 to May 2015 have been revised, due to the incorrect inclusion of seasonal workers whose contract is ending as underemployed, as this is not considered an economic reason.

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

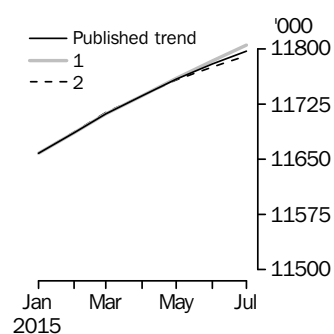
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory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

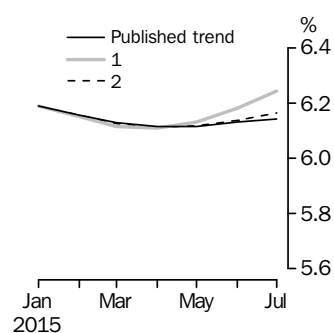
The percentage changes of 0.23% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted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

EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 11 837.9 i.e. rises by 0.23%	(2) 11 783.5 i.e. falls by 0.23%
2015			
	<i>Trend as published</i>		
April	11 736.0	11 735.7	11 736.7
May	11 758.9	11 760.0	11 757.5
June	11 779.5	11 783.6	11 775.6
July	11 797.3	11 805.5	11 790.3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 6.5 i.e. rises by 2.20%	(2) 6.2 i.e. falls by 2.20%
2015			
	<i>Trend as published</i>		
April	6.1	6.1	6.1
May	6.1	6.1	6.1
June	6.1	6.2	6.1
July	6.1	6.2	6.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

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

COVERAGE

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

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

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

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 94%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

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

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0). This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.
- *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

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

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

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

43 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

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

LEVEL ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

											AUSTRALIA											
											Males	Females	Persons									
											NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT				
Aged 15 years and over																						
Employed																						
Full time											'000	25.7	18.2	17.3	7.4	11.4	2.9	2.4	2.8	31.9	23.3	38.7
Part time											'000	18.1	12.3	11.6	5.6	8.3	2.2	0.8	2.0	13.6	21.2	26.3
Total											'000	28.2	22.6	19.8	8.6	12.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	34.9	32.4	43.9
Unemployed																						
Looking for f/t work											'000	9.5	8.2	8.3	3.4	5.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	12.4	10.5	16.4
Looking for p/t work											'000	5.6	5.3	4.8	2.3	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	6.1	7.8	10.0
Total											'000	11.2	9.8	9.2	4.0	6.0	1.4	0.8	1.3	13.9	13.2	19.4
Labour force											'000	28.5	23.3	20.3	8.8	12.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	35.8	33.4	44.7
Not in labour force											'000	24.3	21.1	22.5	8.2	11.9	3.5	3.0	3.1	30.9	35.8	42.2
Unemployment rate																						
Looking for f/t work											pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work											pts	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total											pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate											pts	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Aged 15–19 years																						
Employed																						
Full time											'000	4.1	2.1	2.7	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.9	4.0	5.8
Part time											'000	5.7	3.4	4.0	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	6.1	7.0	8.9
Total											'000	6.7	3.8	4.8	2.0	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	7.4	7.7	10.4
Unemployed																						
Looking for f/t work											'000	2.9	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.3	3.1	5.4
Looking for p/t work											'000	3.3	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	4.1	4.2	5.9
Total											'000	4.5	3.8	4.7	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	6.0	5.3	8.1
Labour force											'000	7.4	4.3	5.4	2.3	3.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	8.1	8.3	11.4
Not in labour force											'000	9.3	6.0	7.8	2.8	4.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	10.6	9.8	14.8
Unemployment rate																						
Looking for f/t work											pts	3.5	5.0	5.2	7.2	4.8	6.0	3.6	11.4	2.6	3.5	2.1
Looking for p/t work											pts	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.8	1.8	5.5	1.7	1.3	1.0
Total											pts	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.1	4.9	1.5	1.3	1.0
Participation rate											pts	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.1	3.6	1.1	1.1	0.8
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work											pts	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

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

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

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

		AUSTRALIA										
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	15.1	12.0	9.4	3.8	6.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	18.5	13.7	23.6
Part time	'000	9.7	8.5	5.8	2.9	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	8.7	12.7	15.3
Total	'000	18.1	14.9	12.7	5.5	8.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.6	18.9	29.0
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.7	8.1	7.8	3.7	5.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	12.3	10.4	16.3
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.8	5.3	4.2	2.3	3.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	6.1	7.7	9.9
Total	'000	11.5	9.7	9.0	4.3	6.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	13.8	13.1	19.3
Labour force	'000	18.7	15.4	13.5	6.0	9.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	21.3	19.5	30.1
Not in labour force	'000	18.1	15.2	13.6	5.8	8.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	18.0	22.0	29.5
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.7	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.5	2.8	4.0
Part time	'000	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.2	4.8	5.9
Total	'000	4.5	3.5	2.9	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.2	6.8
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.0	2.5	3.1	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.4	3.1	5.4
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.7	3.3	2.6	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	4.2	4.3	6.0
Total	'000	4.7	4.1	4.1	1.8	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	6.1	5.3	8.1
Labour force	'000	4.8	3.8	3.2	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.5	5.5	7.4
Not in labour force	'000	5.9	4.9	3.8	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.9	6.5	9.1
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.8	6.3	6.0	7.9	4.9	7.4	5.1	14.9	3.0	4.0	2.4
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.7	3.9	1.8	5.3	1.8	1.4	1.1
Total	pts	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.5	2.8	5.0	1.6	1.4	1.1
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	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 a Job Services Australia provider or any other employment agency;■ taken steps to purchase or start your own business;■ advertised or tendered for work; and■ contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period (e.g. a week) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work;■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime);■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies, power or internet access, etc;■ time corresponding to short rest periods (resting time) including tea and coffee breaks or prayer breaks;■ travel time connected to work (excluding commuting time); and■ training and skills enhancement related to the job or employer. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave;■ meal breaks (e.g. lunch breaks);■ paid and unpaid time 'on call';■ time spent on travel to and from work when no productive activity for the job is performed (e.g. commuting time); and■ time off during working hours to attend outside educational activities, even if it is authorised, e.g. those not connected to the job or employer. <p>For multiple job holders the LFS collects a separate measure of actual hours worked in main job and in all jobs.</p>
Attending full time education	<p>Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.</p>
Attending school	<p>Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.</p>
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	<p>Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.</p>
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	<p>All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.</p>
Composite Estimation	<p>The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics</i>, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (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	<p>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.</p>
Employed part-time	<p>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.</p>
	<p>Employment to population ratio</p> <p>For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.</p>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	<p>Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
Flow estimates	<p>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.</p>
Gross flows	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	<p>For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
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 <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Not in labour force	<p>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.</p> <p>Participation rate</p> <p>For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.</p>
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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