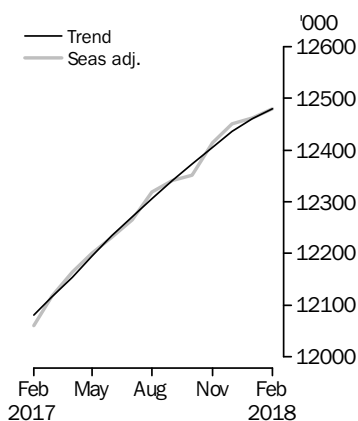


# LABOUR FORCE

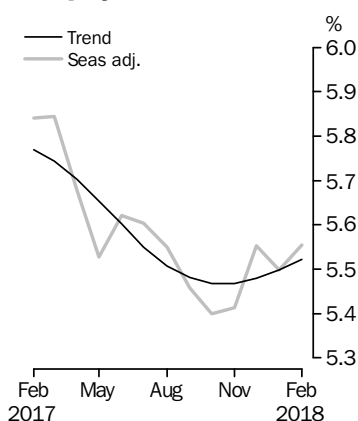
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 22 MAR 2018

## Employed Persons



## Unemployment Rate



## INQUIRIES

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

## KEY FIGURES

	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Jan 18 to Feb 18	Feb 17 to Feb 18
<b>Trend</b>				
Employed persons ('000)	12 461.1	12 480.5	19.3	3.3 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	725.1	729.5	4.3	-1.4 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.5	0.0 pts	-0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.7	0.1 pts	0.9 pts
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>				
Employed persons ('000)	12 463.0	12 480.5	17.5	3.5 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	725.2	734.1	8.9	-1.9 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.6	0.1 pts	-0.3 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.7	0.0 pts	1.0 pts

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 19,300 to 12,480,500.
- Unemployment increased 4,300 to 729,500.
- Unemployment rate remained steady at 5.5%.
- Participation rate increased by 0.1 pts to 65.7%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 1.4 million hours (0.1%) to 1,730.3 million hours.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 17,500 to 12,480,500. Full-time employment increased 64,900 to 8,533,600 and part-time employment decreased 47,400 to 3,946,900.
- Unemployment increased 8,900 to 734,100. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 13,600 to 512,900 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work decreased 4,700 to 221,200.
- Unemployment rate increased by 0.1 pts to 5.6%
- Participation rate increased by less than 0.1 pts to 65.7%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 21.2 million hours (1.2%) to 1,734.1 million hours.

### LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: the labour force underemployment rate decreased by 0.1 pts to 8.3%. The underutilisation rate decreased by 0.1 pts to 13.8%.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: the labour force underemployment rate increased by less than 0.1 pts to 8.4%. The underutilisation rate increased by 0.1 pts to 13.9%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2018	19 April 2018
April 2018	17 May 2018
May 2018	14 June 2018
June 2018	19 July 2018
July 2018	16 August 2018
August 2018	13 September 2018

## IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATES

As previously advised, the ABS will implement some minor improvements to trend estimation for the Labour Force time series as part of the 2018 Annual Seasonal Reanalysis, in the March 2018 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). For further information on this please see the article "Improvements to Trend Estimation".

## UPDATE ON MONTHLY UNDEREMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

The ABS previously advised that monthly trend and seasonally adjusted underemployment and underutilisation measures would be released in the March 2018 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). However, the implementation of the monthly underutilisation measures has been delayed. For further information on this, please refer to "What's New In the Labour Force".

## ROUNDING

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

## SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and movements are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability. The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

## MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN JANUARY 2018 AND FEBRUARY 2018

	<u>Monthly change</u>	<u>95% Confidence interval</u>	
Total Employment	17 500	-42 500	to 77 500
Total Unemployment	8 900	-30 700	to 48 500
Unemployment rate	0.1 pts	-0.3 pts	to 0.5 pts
Participation rate	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts	to 0.4 pts

David W. Kalisch  
Australian Statistician

## NATIONAL ESTIMATES

### TREND ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increased by 19,300 persons in February 2018, with:

- the number of unemployed persons increasing by 4,300 persons;
- the unemployment rate remaining steady at 5.5 per cent;
- the participation rate increasing by 0.1 percentage points to 65.7 per cent; and
- the employment to population ratio increased by less than 0.1 percentage points to 62.1 per cent.

Over the past year, trend employment increased by 399,500 persons (or 3.3 per cent), which is above the average annual growth rate over the past 20 years of 1.9 per cent.

Over the same 12 month period the trend employment to population ratio, which is a measure of how employed the population (aged 15 years and over) is, increased by 1.0 percentage points to 62.1 per cent.

In monthly terms, trend employment increased by 19,300 persons between January and February 2018. This represents an increase of 0.16 per cent, which was in line with the monthly average growth rate over the past 20 years of 0.16 per cent, and the lowest monthly growth rate observed since December 2016.

Trend full-time employment increased by 7,700 persons between January and February 2018, and part-time employment increased by 11,600 persons. Compared to a year ago, there are 293,100 more persons employed full-time and 106,500 more persons employed part time. The part-time share of employment decreased 0.2 percentage points over the past 12 months, from 31.9 per cent to 31.7 per cent.

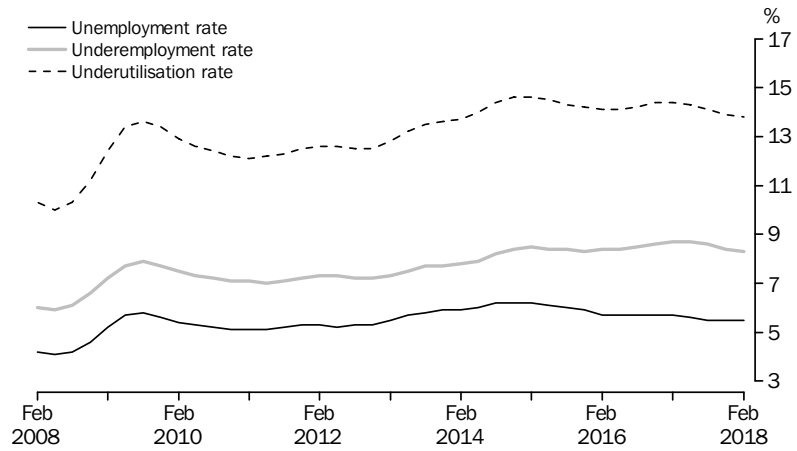
The trend estimate of monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased by 1.4 million hours (or less than 0.10 per cent) in February 2018, to 1,730.3 million hours. Monthly hours worked increased by 2.7 per cent over the past year, slightly below the increase in employed persons (3.3 per cent). As a result, the average hours worked per employed person decreased slightly to 138.6 hours per month, or around 32.0 hours per week.

The trend unemployment rate remained at 5.5 per cent for the seventh consecutive month in February 2018. The number of unemployed persons increased by 4,300 to 729,500 persons.

The quarterly trend underemployment rate decreased 0.1 percentage points to 8.3 per cent over the quarter to February 2018. Over the past year this rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points, with the number of underemployed decreasing by 18,400 persons. The quarterly underutilisation rate, which is a combined measure of unemployment and underemployment in the labour force, was 13.8 per cent in February 2018, down from 13.9 per cent in November 2017.

TREND ESTIMATES  
*continued*

GRAPH 1, UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNDERUTILISATION RATES, February 2008 to February 2018



The trend participation rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 65.7 per cent in February 2018, the highest it has been since December 2010. The male participation rate increased to 71.0 per cent whilst the female participation rate increased to a further historical high of 60.6 per cent.

The labour force includes the total number of employed and unemployed persons. Over the past year, the labour force has increased by 389,500 persons (3.0 per cent). This rate of increase is above the rate of increase for the total Civilian Population aged 15 years and over (328,500 persons, or 1.7 per cent).

The trend participation rate for 15-64 year olds, which controls (in part) for the effects of an ageing population, increased by 0.1 percentage points to 78.1 per cent in February 2018. This is the highest rate recorded since the series began in February 1978 and indicates the 15-64 year old population is participating in the labour market at a record high level. The gap between male and female participation rates in this age range is now less than 10 percentage points, at 83.0 and 73.3 per cent, continuing the long term convergence of male and female participation.

The trend participation rate for 15-24 year olds increased by 0.2 percentage points to 67.9 per cent in February 2018. The unemployment rate for this group increased by 0.1 percentage points to 12.7 per cent in February 2018 and decreased by 0.2 percentage points over the year.

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

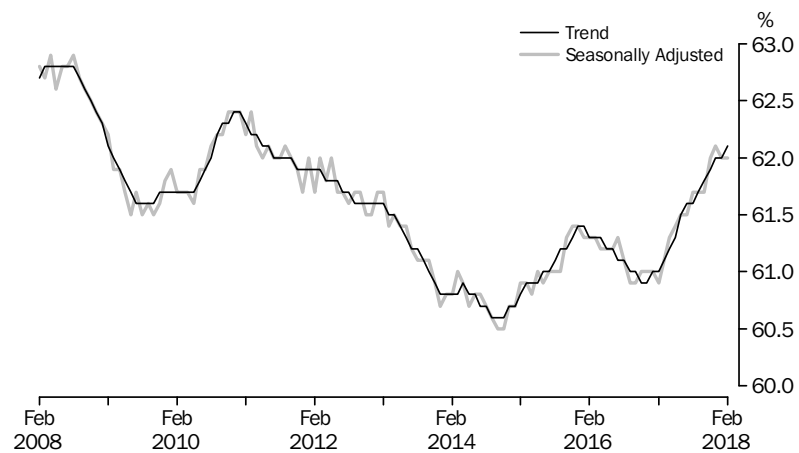
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
ESTIMATES

Seasonally adjusted employment increased by 17,500 persons from January to February 2018 (following an increase of 12,500 over the preceding month). The underlying composition of the net change was an increase of 64,900 persons in full-time employment and a 47,400 decrease in part-time employment, which followed similarly sized compositional shifts in January (a 53,200 decrease and a 65,600 increase respectively). Since February 2017, full-time employment has increased by 327,600 persons, while part-time employment has increased by 93,100 persons.

Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs increased by 21.2 million hours (or 1.2 per cent) in February 2018 to 1,734.1 million hours. This follows a decrease of 23.4 million hours (or 1.3 per cent) from December 2017 to January 2018.

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio remained steady at 62.0 per cent in February 2018, representing an increase of 1.1 percentage points from the same time last year.

GRAPH 2, EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, February 2008 to February 2018



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 5.6 per cent in February 2018. The participation rate increased by less than 0.1 percentage points to 65.7 per cent.

The quarterly seasonally adjusted underemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 8.4 per cent. The quarterly underutilisation rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 13.9 per cent.

STATE AND TERRITORY  
ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

In February 2018, increases in trend employment were observed in all states and territories except for Tasmania where employment remained steady at 246,400. The largest increases were in New South Wales (up 7,300 persons), followed by Queensland (up 4,200 persons) and South Australia (up 2,700 persons).

Similarly, over the past year, increases in employment were also observed in all states and territories except Northern Territory (down 5,000 persons or 3.5 per cent). The largest increases were in New South Wales (up 147,800 persons), Queensland (up 110,000 persons), Victoria (up 77,700 persons) and Western Australia (up 30,600 persons). The highest annual employment growth rates were in the Australian Capital Territory (4.7 per cent) followed by Queensland (4.6 per cent) and New South Wales (3.9 per cent).

Increases in the monthly trend unemployment rate were seen in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (all 0.1 percentage points). The unemployment rate remained unchanged in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania. The Northern Territory experienced a decrease of 0.1 percentage points.

The quarterly trend underemployment rate increased in New South Wales and Tasmania by 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points to 8.1 and 10.8 per cent respectively. The largest decrease was observed in Western Australia (down 0.4 percentage points to 8.8 per cent). The quarterly trend underemployment rate remained unchanged in South Australia and Northern Territory at 9.2 and 4.4 per cent respectively.

The largest increase in the monthly trend participation rate was in South Australia (up 0.2 percentage points), followed by New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory which all recorded 0.1 percentage point increases. Victoria and Western Australia both recorded decreases of 0.1 percentage points whilst Tasmania remained unchanged.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
ESTIMATES

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest increase in employment was in New South Wales (up 28,400 persons), followed by South Australia (up 7,500). The largest decrease was in Victoria (down 11,300) followed by Western Australia (down 1,300) and Queensland (down 1,000).

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was in Tasmania (up 0.7 percentage points) followed by South Australia and Western Australia (both up 0.2 percentage points), and Victoria and Queensland (both up 0.1 percentage points). New South Wales recorded a decrease in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 0.2 percentage points.

The quarterly seasonally adjusted underemployment rate recorded a 0.3 percentage points decrease in Victoria, Western Australia and Queensland to 8.1, 8.8 and 8.4 per cent respectively. The largest increases were in South Australia and Tasmania which increased by 0.8 and 0.6 percentage points to 9.6 and 10.9 per cent respectively.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
ESTIMATES *continued*

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted participation rate was in South Australia (up 0.7 percentage points) followed by Tasmania (up 0.3 percentage points) and New South Wales (up 0.2 percentage points). Victoria saw a decrease in their seasonally adjusted participation rate (down 0.3 percentage points). Queensland and Western Australia remained unchanged.

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the two territories.

TABLE 1, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	January	February	January	February
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.8
Victoria	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
Queensland	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
South Australia	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3
Western Australia	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0
Tasmania	5.8	5.8	5.3	6.0
Northern Territory	4.5	4.4	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	4.0	4.1	np	np
Australia	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6

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

## INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA

### SAMPLE COMPOSITION

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INCOMING ROTATION GROUP

In original terms, the incoming rotation group in February 2018 had a higher employment to population ratio than the group it replaced (61.3 per cent in January, up to 62.1 per cent in February 2018), and was lower than the ratio for the entire sample (62.2 per cent).

The full-time employment to population ratio of the incoming rotation group was higher than the group it replaced (42.1 per cent in January 2018 and up to 42.9 per cent in February 2018), and higher than the entire sample (42.8 per cent).

The unemployment rate of the incoming rotation group was 0.4 percentage point higher than the whole sample (6.4 per cent, compared to 6.0 per cent), and it replaced a group with a lower rate (5.6 per cent in January). Its participation rate was above that of the sample as a whole (66.3 per cent, compared to 66.2 per cent), and also above the group it replaced (64.9 per cent in January).



OUTGOING ROTATION  
GROUP

In looking ahead to the March 2018 estimates, the outgoing rotation group in February 2018, which will be replaced by a new incoming rotation group in March 2018, has a lower employment to population ratio (62.0 per cent in February 2018) compared to the sample as a whole (62.2 per cent). The full-time employment to population ratio (42.5 per cent) is lower than the ratio for the entire sample (42.8 per cent).

In original terms, the unemployment rate for the outgoing rotation group in February 2018 is lower than the sample as a whole (5.9 per cent, compared to 6.0 per cent). The participation rate for the outgoing rotation group in February 2018 is 65.8 per cent, which is lower than the rate for the whole sample (66.2 per cent).

THE IMPORTANCE OF  
TREND DATA

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

## WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

### UPCOMING ANNUAL SEASONAL REANALYSIS

Every year, the ABS conducts an "Annual Seasonal Re-analysis" of the Labour Force time series, on estimates up to March. Minor adjustments are made as a result of this annual review process (for more information see Explanatory Note 33). The outcomes of the 2018 review will be incorporated in the estimates published in the March 2018 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), which will be released on 19 April 2018.

While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated every month, they are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than is possible on a monthly basis, to ensure that time series estimates are of the highest quality. As with previous reviews, the ABS expects revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates arising from the annual seasonal reanalysis to be minimal.

### UPCOMING IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION

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

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

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

### UPDATE ON MONTHLY UNDEREMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES - TREND AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

The ABS previously advised that the range of underemployment and underutilisation measures would be expanded in the March 2018 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), to be released on 19 April 2018. However, due to the significant amount of effort required to implement the new series into aging ABS systems and infrastructure, the implementation of the monthly underutilisation measures has been delayed.

The ABS is committed to providing high quality monthly underutilisation data and the delay will afford additional time for testing and data validation, and also enable the ABS to leverage the range of improvements, including improvements to trend estimation, made possible by the upcoming Annual Seasonal Reanalysis (ASR).

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

# IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION

---

## INTRODUCTION

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

## BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

## IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

### BENEFITS OF THE NEW TREND METHOD

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

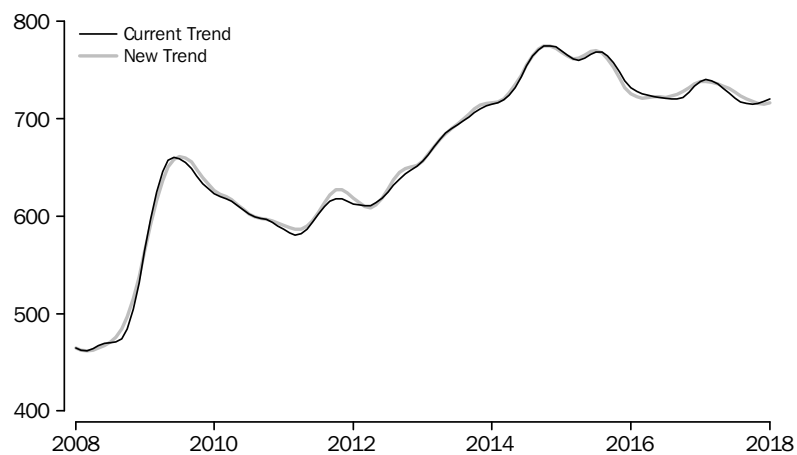
The improved trend method has a relatively minor impact on the published trend values of labour force estimates at the Australia level and for the larger states, such as New South Wales and Victoria. However, the new method provides particularly strong benefits by removing the "ripple" effects which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

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

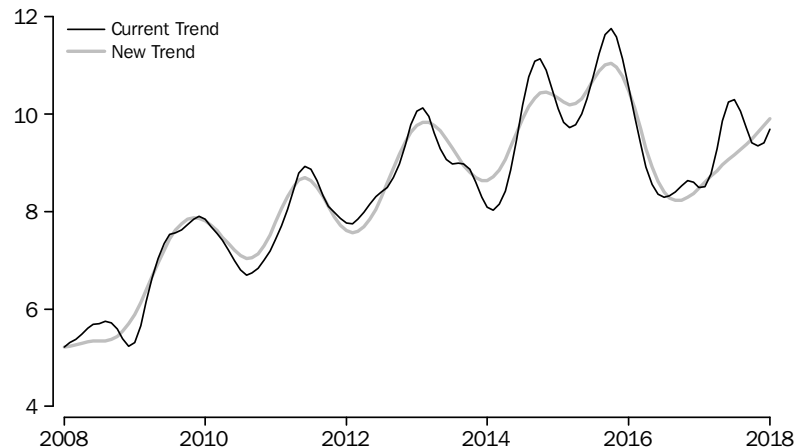
### IMPACTS ON LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

The following graphs provide an illustration of the impacts on Labour Force estimates when the new trend method is implemented. These are indicative impacts only and the results will vary slightly when the method is implemented in the March 2018 release on 19 April 2018.

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



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

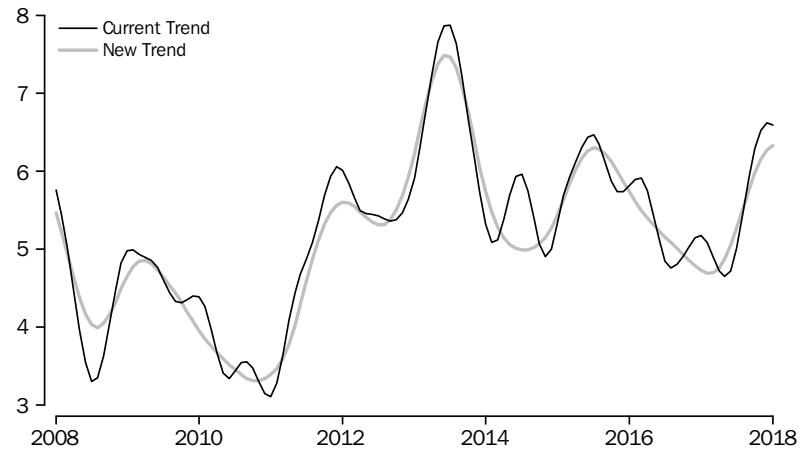


# IMPROVEMENTS TO TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

---

IMPACTS ON LABOUR  
FORCE ESTIMATES *continued*

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



BENEFITS FOR OTHER  
TREND SERIES

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

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
PERSONS									
February 2015	8 074.3	3 598.4	11 672.6	60.8	536.4	764.8	6.1	12 437.4	64.8
February 2016	8 213.1	3 735.0	11 948.1	61.3	515.9	727.4	5.7	12 675.5	65.1
2017									
February	8 226.0	3 854.9	12 080.9	61.0	519.3	739.6	5.8	12 820.5	64.8
March	8 257.5	3 857.9	12 115.4	61.1	515.4	738.2	5.7	12 853.6	64.8
April	8 294.5	3 859.5	12 154.0	61.2	509.6	735.0	5.7	12 889.0	64.9
May	8 333.7	3 861.1	12 194.8	61.3	503.5	730.8	5.7	12 925.6	65.0
June	8 369.7	3 864.6	12 234.4	61.5	498.1	726.0	5.6	12 960.3	65.1
July	8 401.1	3 870.2	12 271.2	61.6	494.0	721.1	5.6	12 992.3	65.2
August	8 427.3	3 878.9	12 306.2	61.6	491.4	717.2	5.5	13 023.4	65.2
September	8 449.6	3 890.7	12 340.2	61.7	491.2	715.6	5.5	13 055.8	65.3
October	8 468.1	3 905.7	12 373.8	61.8	492.6	715.7	5.5	13 089.5	65.4
November	8 484.5	3 921.4	12 405.9	61.9	494.9	717.5	5.5	13 123.3	65.5
December	8 499.1	3 936.3	12 435.4	62.0	498.3	721.0	5.5	13 156.4	65.6
2018									
January	8 511.3	3 949.8	12 461.1	62.0	502.1	725.1	5.5	13 186.3	65.6
February	8 519.1	3 961.4	12 480.5	62.1	505.7	729.5	5.5	13 210.0	65.7
MALES									
February 2015	5 198.1	1 099.8	6 297.9	66.7	324.9	413.7	6.2	6 711.6	71.1
February 2016	5 225.2	1 169.0	6 394.2	66.8	301.8	385.7	5.7	6 779.9	70.9
2017									
February	5 249.2	1 206.2	6 455.4	66.4	298.6	386.2	5.6	6 841.6	70.4
March	5 268.2	1 205.2	6 473.4	66.5	296.3	384.8	5.6	6 858.1	70.4
April	5 288.6	1 203.5	6 492.0	66.6	294.5	383.6	5.6	6 875.7	70.5
May	5 309.3	1 201.0	6 510.3	66.7	293.3	382.9	5.6	6 893.2	70.6
June	5 327.6	1 199.3	6 526.9	66.8	292.3	381.8	5.5	6 908.8	70.7
July	5 343.1	1 198.7	6 541.7	66.8	291.4	380.3	5.5	6 922.1	70.7
August	5 354.6	1 201.0	6 555.5	66.9	290.5	378.7	5.5	6 934.2	70.7
September	5 362.4	1 206.8	6 569.2	66.9	290.0	377.9	5.4	6 947.1	70.8
October	5 367.5	1 215.2	6 582.7	67.0	289.8	377.6	5.4	6 960.3	70.8
November	5 371.1	1 223.9	6 595.1	67.0	290.3	378.4	5.4	6 973.4	70.9
December	5 374.0	1 232.2	6 606.2	67.0	291.7	380.2	5.4	6 986.4	70.9
2018									
January	5 376.2	1 239.7	6 615.9	67.1	293.3	382.2	5.5	6 998.1	70.9
February	5 376.8	1 246.8	6 623.6	67.1	295.0	384.4	5.5	7 008.0	71.0
FEMALES									
February 2015	2 876.2	2 498.6	5 374.8	55.1	211.5	351.1	6.1	5 725.8	58.7
February 2016	2 987.9	2 566.0	5 553.9	56.0	214.0	341.7	5.8	5 895.6	59.5
2017									
February	2 976.8	2 648.7	5 625.5	55.8	220.7	353.4	5.9	5 978.9	59.3
March	2 989.3	2 652.7	5 642.0	55.9	219.1	353.5	5.9	5 995.5	59.4
April	3 005.9	2 656.1	5 662.0	56.0	215.1	351.4	5.8	6 013.3	59.5
May	3 024.4	2 660.1	5 684.5	56.2	210.2	347.9	5.8	6 032.4	59.6
June	3 042.1	2 665.3	5 707.4	56.3	205.8	344.1	5.7	6 051.6	59.7
July	3 058.0	2 671.5	5 729.5	56.5	202.6	340.7	5.6	6 070.2	59.8
August	3 072.7	2 678.0	5 750.7	56.6	200.9	338.5	5.6	6 089.2	59.9
September	3 087.2	2 683.9	5 771.0	56.7	201.2	337.7	5.5	6 108.7	60.1
October	3 100.7	2 690.4	5 791.1	56.9	202.8	338.1	5.5	6 129.2	60.2
November	3 113.3	2 697.5	5 810.8	57.0	204.6	339.1	5.5	6 149.9	60.3
December	3 125.2	2 704.1	5 829.3	57.1	206.5	340.7	5.5	6 170.0	60.4
2018									
January	3 135.2	2 710.1	5 845.3	57.2	208.8	342.9	5.5	6 188.2	60.5
February	3 142.3	2 714.6	5 856.9	57.2	210.6	345.1	5.6	6 202.0	60.6

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									
February 2015	8 077.6	3 616.6	11 694.1	60.9	536.7	765.7	6.1	12 459.8	64.9
February 2016	8 221.7	3 724.9	11 946.6	61.3	512.6	719.9	5.7	12 666.5	65.0
2017									
February	8 206.0	3 853.8	12 059.8	60.9	520.8	748.1	5.8	12 807.8	64.7
March	8 282.0	3 834.7	12 116.7	61.1	524.8	752.1	5.8	12 868.8	64.9
April	8 276.9	3 887.3	12 164.1	61.3	511.6	732.3	5.7	12 896.4	64.9
May	8 330.7	3 869.4	12 200.2	61.4	489.6	713.9	5.5	12 914.0	65.0
June	8 404.6	3 827.3	12 231.9	61.5	500.2	728.5	5.6	12 960.4	65.1
July	8 389.9	3 875.4	12 265.3	61.5	494.2	728.2	5.6	12 993.5	65.2
August	8 430.6	3 888.2	12 318.8	61.7	498.2	723.8	5.5	13 042.6	65.3
September	8 432.5	3 909.0	12 341.5	61.7	487.5	712.4	5.5	13 053.8	65.3
October	8 464.0	3 887.5	12 351.5	61.7	488.4	704.9	5.4	13 056.3	65.2
November	8 507.1	3 907.5	12 414.6	62.0	492.0	710.5	5.4	13 125.2	65.5
December	8 521.8	3 928.7	12 450.5	62.1	502.8	732.0	5.6	13 182.5	65.7
2018									
January	8 468.6	3 994.4	12 463.0	62.0	499.3	725.2	5.5	13 188.2	65.6
February	8 533.6	3 946.9	12 480.5	62.0	512.9	734.1	5.6	13 214.6	65.7
MALES									
February 2015	5 194.0	1 111.5	6 305.4	66.8	326.5	414.0	6.2	6 719.5	71.2
February 2016	5 229.0	1 162.6	6 391.6	66.8	297.9	378.6	5.6	6 770.2	70.7
2017									
February	5 240.3	1 207.2	6 447.5	66.3	299.1	393.8	5.8	6 841.3	70.4
March	5 271.1	1 203.1	6 474.1	66.5	301.1	391.5	5.7	6 865.6	70.5
April	5 283.8	1 227.1	6 510.9	66.8	289.6	373.9	5.4	6 884.8	70.6
May	5 307.5	1 202.8	6 510.2	66.7	284.2	377.5	5.5	6 887.7	70.6
June	5 355.1	1 159.8	6 514.8	66.6	298.3	385.0	5.6	6 899.9	70.6
July	5 330.9	1 211.9	6 542.9	66.8	297.3	387.7	5.6	6 930.6	70.8
August	5 342.8	1 216.8	6 559.6	66.9	292.2	381.5	5.5	6 941.2	70.8
September	5 369.3	1 204.2	6 573.5	67.0	286.9	376.9	5.4	6 950.4	70.8
October	5 366.3	1 205.5	6 571.8	66.9	282.5	364.3	5.3	6 936.1	70.6
November	5 383.0	1 221.4	6 604.4	67.1	288.8	375.4	5.4	6 979.8	70.9
December	5 382.7	1 219.7	6 602.4	67.0	303.6	396.6	5.7	6 999.0	71.0
2018									
January	5 344.4	1 275.2	6 619.6	67.1	286.1	376.5	5.4	6 996.1	70.9
February	5 390.6	1 234.7	6 625.3	67.0	298.0	385.4	5.5	7 010.7	70.9
FEMALES									
February 2015	2 883.6	2 505.1	5 388.7	55.2	210.2	351.6	6.1	5 740.3	58.8
February 2016	2 992.6	2 562.3	5 554.9	56.0	214.6	341.3	5.8	5 896.3	59.5
2017									
February	2 965.7	2 646.6	5 612.3	55.7	221.7	354.3	5.9	5 966.5	59.2
March	3 010.9	2 631.6	5 642.6	55.9	223.6	360.6	6.0	6 003.2	59.5
April	2 993.0	2 660.2	5 653.3	55.9	222.1	358.4	6.0	6 011.7	59.5
May	3 023.3	2 666.7	5 689.9	56.3	205.5	336.4	5.6	6 026.3	59.6
June	3 049.6	2 667.5	5 717.1	56.4	201.8	343.5	5.7	6 060.5	59.8
July	3 059.0	2 663.4	5 722.4	56.4	197.0	340.5	5.6	6 062.9	59.8
August	3 087.8	2 671.4	5 759.2	56.7	206.1	342.2	5.6	6 101.4	60.1
September	3 063.2	2 704.8	5 768.0	56.7	200.6	335.5	5.5	6 103.5	60.0
October	3 097.7	2 681.9	5 779.6	56.7	205.9	340.6	5.6	6 120.2	60.1
November	3 124.1	2 686.2	5 810.2	57.0	203.2	335.1	5.5	6 145.3	60.3
December	3 139.1	2 709.0	5 848.1	57.3	199.2	335.5	5.4	6 183.6	60.6
2018									
January	3 124.2	2 719.2	5 843.3	57.1	213.3	348.7	5.6	6 192.1	60.5
February	3 143.0	2 712.2	5 855.2	57.2	214.9	348.7	5.6	6 203.9	60.6

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											
February 2015	8 166.5	3 578.2	11 744.7	61.2	583.1	839.2	6.7	12 583.9	65.5	6 615.5	19 199.4
February 2016	8 309.9	3 685.9	11 995.9	61.6	557.4	789.2	6.2	12 785.1	65.6	6 699.8	19 484.9
2017											
February	8 292.3	3 812.8	12 105.1	61.1	567.2	820.7	6.3	12 925.8	65.3	6 873.4	19 799.2
March	8 256.4	3 866.1	12 122.5	61.1	544.9	803.7	6.2	12 926.2	65.2	6 909.0	19 835.1
April	8 249.8	3 940.6	12 190.4	61.4	509.3	731.3	5.7	12 921.6	65.1	6 936.8	19 858.5
May	8 333.2	3 919.3	12 252.5	61.6	483.5	704.6	5.4	12 957.1	65.2	6 920.1	19 877.2
June	8 381.9	3 873.2	12 255.1	61.6	491.1	706.6	5.5	12 961.6	65.1	6 943.4	19 905.1
July	8 408.3	3 851.4	12 259.6	61.5	485.1	712.6	5.5	12 972.3	65.1	6 961.8	19 934.1
August	8 363.5	3 880.5	12 244.0	61.3	490.2	714.5	5.5	12 958.5	64.9	7 004.6	19 963.1
September	8 398.3	3 933.8	12 332.1	61.7	470.8	692.9	5.3	13 025.0	65.2	6 967.2	19 992.1
October	8 427.2	3 923.7	12 351.0	61.7	464.2	667.4	5.1	13 018.4	65.0	6 997.0	20 015.4
November	8 543.9	3 911.5	12 455.4	62.2	465.2	662.0	5.0	13 117.3	65.5	6 921.2	20 038.6
December	8 663.4	3 910.8	12 574.1	62.7	494.2	717.4	5.4	13 291.5	66.3	6 770.3	20 061.8
2018											
January	8 445.3	3 863.7	12 309.0	61.3	548.7	780.6	6.0	13 089.6	65.1	7 005.1	20 094.7
February	8 623.0	3 904.3	12 527.3	62.2	560.0	805.9	6.0	13 333.2	66.2	6 794.5	20 127.7
MALES											
February 2015	5 256.2	1 086.4	6 342.5	67.2	347.1	445.5	6.6	6 788.0	71.9	2 650.4	9 438.3
February 2016	5 290.1	1 137.2	6 427.3	67.2	316.2	406.9	6.0	6 834.2	71.4	2 735.4	9 569.5
2017											
February	5 300.7	1 181.9	6 482.6	66.7	317.3	423.6	6.1	6 906.2	71.0	2 816.6	9 722.8
March	5 265.1	1 214.4	6 479.5	66.5	307.9	409.5	5.9	6 889.0	70.7	2 851.7	9 740.7
April	5 275.4	1 262.3	6 537.7	67.0	284.1	364.3	5.3	6 902.0	70.8	2 850.4	9 752.4
May	5 306.0	1 232.4	6 538.5	67.0	277.0	367.3	5.3	6 905.7	70.7	2 856.2	9 761.9
June	5 334.0	1 191.0	6 525.0	66.7	294.2	371.3	5.4	6 896.3	70.5	2 879.5	9 775.8
July	5 335.7	1 205.1	6 540.8	66.8	296.8	384.3	5.5	6 925.0	70.7	2 864.7	9 789.8
August	5 302.6	1 211.7	6 514.4	66.4	293.7	381.7	5.5	6 896.1	70.3	2 907.6	9 803.7
September	5 342.6	1 211.5	6 554.1	66.8	281.0	374.8	5.4	6 928.9	70.6	2 888.8	9 817.7
October	5 349.2	1 217.1	6 566.4	66.8	273.4	350.6	5.1	6 917.0	70.4	2 912.1	9 829.1
November	5 402.9	1 209.3	6 612.2	67.2	276.4	353.8	5.1	6 965.9	70.8	2 874.6	9 840.5
December	5 464.8	1 195.2	6 660.0	67.6	295.6	395.3	5.6	7 055.3	71.6	2 796.6	9 851.9
2018											
January	5 330.0	1 231.8	6 561.8	66.5	312.5	410.9	5.9	6 972.8	70.7	2 895.4	9 868.1
February	5 453.5	1 209.2	6 662.7	67.4	317.4	415.1	5.9	7 077.8	71.6	2 806.7	9 884.4
FEMALES											
February 2015	2 910.3	2 491.9	5 402.2	55.3	236.0	393.8	6.8	5 795.9	59.4	3 965.1	9 761.1
February 2016	3 019.8	2 548.8	5 568.6	56.2	241.2	382.3	6.4	5 950.9	60.0	3 964.5	9 915.4
2017											
February	2 991.6	2 630.9	5 622.5	55.8	249.9	397.1	6.6	6 019.6	59.7	4 056.8	10 076.4
March	2 991.3	2 651.7	5 643.0	55.9	237.0	394.2	6.5	6 037.2	59.8	4 057.3	10 094.5
April	2 974.4	2 678.3	5 652.7	55.9	225.2	366.9	6.1	6 019.6	59.6	4 086.5	10 106.1
May	3 027.2	2 686.9	5 714.1	56.5	206.5	337.4	5.6	6 051.4	59.8	4 063.9	10 115.3
June	3 047.9	2 682.1	5 730.1	56.6	196.9	335.3	5.5	6 065.3	59.9	4 063.9	10 129.3
July	3 072.6	2 646.3	5 718.9	56.4	188.3	328.4	5.4	6 047.2	59.6	4 097.1	10 144.3
August	3 060.9	2 668.8	5 729.6	56.4	196.5	332.7	5.5	6 062.4	59.7	4 097.0	10 159.4
September	3 055.7	2 722.3	5 778.0	56.8	189.8	318.1	5.2	6 096.1	59.9	4 078.3	10 174.4
October	3 078.0	2 706.6	5 784.6	56.8	190.9	316.8	5.2	6 101.4	59.9	4 084.9	10 186.3
November	3 141.0	2 702.2	5 843.2	57.3	188.8	308.2	5.0	6 151.4	60.3	4 046.7	10 198.1
December	3 198.6	2 715.5	5 914.1	57.9	198.6	322.1	5.2	6 236.2	61.1	3 973.7	10 209.9
2018											
January	3 115.3	2 631.9	5 747.2	56.2	236.2	369.7	6.0	6 116.9	59.8	4 109.7	10 226.6
February	3 169.5	2 695.1	5 864.6	57.3	242.6	390.8	6.2	6 255.4	61.1	3 987.9	10 243.3



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

## TREND

New South Wales	2 752.4	3 959.1	61.4	203.7	4.9	4 162.8	64.6
Victoria	2 185.8	3 243.0	62.1	196.5	5.7	3 439.5	65.8
Queensland	1 707.7	2 476.9	62.2	162.3	6.1	2 639.2	66.2
South Australia	545.5	837.7	59.0	55.1	6.2	892.8	62.9
Western Australia	898.7	1 338.0	64.2	84.8	6.0	1 422.8	68.2
Tasmania	153.0	246.4	57.4	15.1	5.8	261.5	60.9
Northern Territory	106.1	136.0	72.8	6.2	4.4	142.3	76.1
Australian Capital Territory	169.5	230.9	69.8	9.8	4.1	240.7	72.8
Australia	8 519.1	12 480.5	62.1	729.5	5.5	13 210.0	65.7

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

New South Wales	2 751.8	3 964.8	61.4	201.7	4.8	4 166.5	64.6
Victoria	2 189.0	3 234.0	61.8	196.5	5.7	3 430.5	65.6
Queensland	1 712.3	2 478.8	62.2	164.4	6.2	2 643.1	66.3
South Australia	550.5	843.4	59.4	56.7	6.3	900.1	63.4
Western Australia	900.3	1 334.1	64.0	85.2	6.0	1 419.3	68.0
Tasmania	153.7	246.1	57.3	15.7	6.0	261.8	60.9
Australia	8 533.6	12 480.5	62.0	734.1	5.6	13 214.6	65.7

## ORIGINAL

New South Wales	2 779.0	3 977.2	61.6	219.0	5.2	4 196.2	65.0
Victoria	2 219.5	3 261.1	62.3	208.0	6.0	3 469.1	66.3
Queensland	1 724.0	2 489.1	62.4	187.7	7.0	2 676.8	67.1
South Australia	557.8	849.0	59.8	61.3	6.7	910.3	64.1
Western Australia	909.7	1 338.6	64.2	96.2	6.7	1 434.8	68.8
Tasmania	156.5	246.4	57.3	16.7	6.4	263.1	61.2
Northern Territory	105.7	135.8	72.7	5.9	4.2	141.8	75.9
Australian Capital Territory	170.7	230.1	69.5	11.0	4.6	241.2	72.9
Australia	8 623.0	12 527.3	62.2	805.9	6.0	13 333.2	66.2

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
February 2015	2 550.3	2 558.1	3 651.8	3 649.6	234.0	240.2	6.0	6.2	63.2	63.3	6 149.0
February 2016	2 658.7	2 652.1	3 803.5	3 793.1	209.3	208.5	5.2	5.2	64.3	64.1	6 240.6
2017											
February	2 637.0	2 642.2	3 811.6	3 798.6	201.7	208.6	5.0	5.2	63.3	63.2	6 345.2
March	2 647.2	2 649.7	3 822.1	3 823.0	199.4	202.1	5.0	5.0	63.3	63.3	6 357.2
April	2 661.8	2 639.0	3 836.5	3 834.7	197.3	187.4	4.9	4.7	63.4	63.2	6 364.4
May	2 679.5	2 688.1	3 852.3	3 864.5	196.0	192.7	4.8	4.8	63.5	63.7	6 370.5
June	2 697.8	2 705.8	3 866.9	3 872.9	195.4	195.6	4.8	4.8	63.7	63.8	6 378.8
July	2 715.5	2 711.8	3 880.2	3 874.6	194.9	201.4	4.8	4.9	63.8	63.8	6 388.6
August	2 730.6	2 737.1	3 892.6	3 887.7	194.2	200.4	4.8	4.9	63.9	63.9	6 398.4
September	2 741.0	2 737.8	3 904.9	3 908.1	194.0	190.5	4.7	4.6	64.0	64.0	6 408.2
October	2 746.7	2 747.6	3 917.6	3 908.7	194.2	186.8	4.7	4.6	64.1	63.8	6 416.1
November	2 750.1	2 754.3	3 930.4	3 936.8	195.6	192.3	4.7	4.7	64.2	64.3	6 424.0
December	2 752.1	2 760.3	3 941.9	3 956.7	198.1	199.6	4.8	4.8	64.3	64.6	6 432.0
2018											
January	2 753.1	2 740.9	3 951.8	3 936.3	200.9	210.2	4.8	5.1	64.5	64.4	6 442.9
February	2 752.4	2 751.8	3 959.1	3 964.8	203.7	201.7	4.9	4.8	64.6	64.6	6 453.7
MALES											
February 2015	1 636.0	1 635.4	1 977.7	1 971.7	125.1	126.7	6.0	6.0	69.8	69.6	3 014.9
February 2016	1 661.1	1 660.5	2 023.8	2 015.1	108.0	106.7	5.1	5.0	69.7	69.4	3 059.2
2017											
February	1 668.1	1 669.0	2 044.1	2 039.9	105.7	114.1	4.9	5.3	69.1	69.2	3 111.6
March	1 674.6	1 677.0	2 049.3	2 050.9	105.4	107.5	4.9	5.0	69.1	69.2	3 117.6
April	1 681.5	1 677.0	2 055.4	2 063.0	105.4	96.1	4.9	4.4	69.2	69.2	3 121.3
May	1 688.9	1 688.1	2 061.5	2 065.7	106.1	102.5	4.9	4.7	69.4	69.4	3 124.5
June	1 695.9	1 700.9	2 066.8	2 057.4	106.7	107.2	4.9	5.0	69.4	69.2	3 128.8
July	1 702.6	1 702.9	2 071.3	2 074.8	107.2	115.5	4.9	5.3	69.5	69.9	3 133.9
August	1 708.6	1 701.0	2 075.4	2 072.4	107.3	111.7	4.9	5.1	69.5	69.6	3 139.0
September	1 713.2	1 721.2	2 079.9	2 086.1	107.2	103.3	4.9	4.7	69.6	69.6	3 144.1
October	1 716.4	1 713.9	2 085.0	2 080.4	107.0	99.7	4.9	4.6	69.6	69.3	3 148.1
November	1 718.6	1 722.4	2 090.2	2 091.2	107.4	104.0	4.9	4.7	69.7	69.6	3 152.1
December	1 720.3	1 721.8	2 095.2	2 094.1	108.6	117.9	4.9	5.3	69.8	70.1	3 156.1
2018											
January	1 721.7	1 714.0	2 099.8	2 098.8	109.9	110.2	5.0	5.0	69.9	69.9	3 161.6
February	1 722.6	1 725.7	2 104.1	2 109.3	111.4	110.1	5.0	5.0	70.0	70.1	3 167.1
FEMALES											
February 2015	914.3	922.8	1 674.0	1 677.9	108.8	113.5	6.1	6.3	56.9	57.2	3 134.2
February 2016	997.5	991.6	1 779.7	1 778.0	101.3	101.8	5.4	5.4	59.1	59.1	3 181.4
2017											
February	968.9	973.2	1 767.5	1 758.7	96.0	94.5	5.2	5.1	57.6	57.3	3 233.6
March	972.7	972.7	1 772.8	1 772.2	94.0	94.6	5.0	5.1	57.7	57.6	3 239.6
April	980.3	962.0	1 781.1	1 771.7	91.8	91.3	4.9	4.9	57.8	57.4	3 243.1
May	990.7	1 000.0	1 790.8	1 798.9	90.0	90.3	4.8	4.8	57.9	58.2	3 246.1
June	1 002.0	1 004.9	1 800.1	1 815.5	88.7	88.4	4.7	4.6	58.1	58.6	3 250.0
July	1 012.9	1 008.9	1 809.0	1 799.8	87.6	85.8	4.6	4.6	58.3	57.9	3 254.7
August	1 021.9	1 036.1	1 817.2	1 815.3	86.9	88.7	4.6	4.7	58.4	58.4	3 259.4
September	1 027.7	1 016.6	1 824.9	1 822.0	86.7	87.2	4.5	4.6	58.6	58.5	3 264.1
October	1 030.3	1 033.7	1 832.6	1 828.2	87.2	87.1	4.5	4.5	58.7	58.6	3 268.0
November	1 031.5	1 031.9	1 840.2	1 845.5	88.2	88.2	4.6	4.6	58.9	59.1	3 271.9
December	1 031.8	1 038.5	1 846.8	1 862.6	89.5	81.7	4.6	4.2	59.1	59.4	3 275.8
2018											
January	1 031.4	1 026.9	1 852.0	1 837.5	90.9	100.0	4.7	5.2	59.2	59.0	3 281.3
February	1 029.8	1 026.1	1 855.0	1 855.5	92.2	91.6	4.7	4.7	59.3	59.2	3 286.7

## 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  Original
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
PERSONS											
February 2015	1 995.6	1 996.3	2 979.2	2 986.0	198.7	190.0	6.3	6.0	65.1	65.0	4 885.4
February 2016	2 051.5	2 049.6	3 047.3	3 057.5	191.7	191.5	5.9	5.9	64.8	65.0	4 996.1
2017											
February	2 120.9	2 118.3	3 165.3	3 166.2	203.9	203.5	6.1	6.0	65.9	65.9	5 114.4
March	2 129.1	2 132.0	3 175.8	3 175.9	204.8	208.3	6.1	6.2	66.0	66.0	5 127.6
April	2 138.5	2 125.1	3 186.5	3 193.2	205.8	208.5	6.1	6.1	66.1	66.2	5 135.6
May	2 148.5	2 151.3	3 196.2	3 198.2	206.8	204.3	6.1	6.0	66.2	66.2	5 140.5
June	2 157.7	2 172.0	3 204.3	3 204.3	206.7	202.5	6.1	5.9	66.2	66.1	5 151.5
July	2 165.0	2 162.1	3 211.5	3 202.6	205.6	207.7	6.0	6.1	66.2	66.1	5 161.5
August	2 170.0	2 171.6	3 218.5	3 221.6	203.9	208.7	6.0	6.1	66.2	66.3	5 171.4
September	2 173.3	2 167.2	3 225.6	3 233.5	202.1	204.6	5.9	6.0	66.2	66.4	5 181.4
October	2 175.7	2 172.0	3 232.0	3 217.3	200.4	195.2	5.8	5.7	66.1	65.7	5 190.2
November	2 178.4	2 185.2	3 237.0	3 248.2	198.9	188.6	5.8	5.5	66.1	66.1	5 199.0
December	2 181.4	2 184.7	3 240.5	3 243.5	197.8	211.6	5.8	6.1	66.0	66.3	5 207.9
2018											
January	2 184.1	2 176.8	3 242.7	3 245.3	197.0	193.3	5.7	5.6	65.9	65.9	5 220.3
February	2 185.8	2 189.0	3 243.0	3 234.0	196.5	196.5	5.7	5.7	65.8	65.6	5 232.6
MALES											
February 2015	1 296.3	1 296.3	1 607.3	1 611.8	105.6	100.7	6.2	5.9	71.6	71.6	2 393.0
February 2016	1 330.6	1 325.9	1 655.3	1 659.7	99.3	103.2	5.7	5.9	71.7	72.0	2 446.9
2017											
February	1 370.4	1 371.3	1 697.2	1 700.2	103.7	101.4	5.8	5.6	71.9	71.9	2 506.1
March	1 374.9	1 372.5	1 702.8	1 701.8	103.3	104.5	5.7	5.8	71.9	71.9	2 512.7
April	1 380.4	1 370.2	1 709.1	1 712.6	103.2	103.0	5.7	5.7	72.0	72.1	2 516.7
May	1 386.2	1 388.7	1 714.8	1 714.5	103.8	104.0	5.7	5.7	72.2	72.2	2 519.0
June	1 390.8	1 405.4	1 719.0	1 721.4	103.9	103.9	5.7	5.7	72.2	72.3	2 524.6
July	1 393.9	1 390.4	1 721.8	1 720.7	103.3	102.9	5.7	5.6	72.1	72.1	2 529.6
August	1 394.8	1 394.1	1 723.8	1 725.7	102.0	102.8	5.6	5.6	72.0	72.1	2 534.6
September	1 393.9	1 389.7	1 725.9	1 724.5	100.5	105.4	5.5	5.8	71.9	72.1	2 539.7
October	1 392.2	1 390.5	1 728.0	1 720.3	99.0	96.4	5.4	5.3	71.8	71.4	2 544.1
November	1 391.2	1 397.8	1 730.0	1 738.6	97.9	87.0	5.4	4.8	71.7	71.6	2 548.5
December	1 390.7	1 392.5	1 731.7	1 730.4	97.2	110.2	5.3	6.0	71.6	72.1	2 552.9
2018											
January	1 390.5	1 378.8	1 733.0	1 736.4	96.8	90.6	5.3	5.0	71.5	71.4	2 559.2
February	1 390.2	1 396.9	1 733.7	1 729.3	96.5	98.9	5.3	5.4	71.4	71.3	2 565.4
FEMALES											
February 2015	699.2	700.0	1 371.9	1 374.1	93.1	89.3	6.4	6.1	58.8	58.7	2 492.4
February 2016	720.9	723.7	1 392.0	1 397.8	92.3	88.3	6.2	5.9	58.2	58.3	2 549.2
2017											
February	750.4	747.0	1 468.1	1 466.0	100.2	102.2	6.4	6.5	60.1	60.1	2 608.3
March	754.2	759.5	1 473.1	1 474.1	101.5	103.9	6.4	6.6	60.3	60.3	2 614.9
April	758.1	754.9	1 477.3	1 480.6	102.5	105.6	6.5	6.7	60.3	60.6	2 618.9
May	762.3	762.5	1 481.3	1 483.7	103.0	100.3	6.5	6.3	60.4	60.4	2 621.4
June	766.8	766.6	1 485.3	1 482.9	102.9	98.6	6.5	6.2	60.4	60.2	2 626.9
July	771.1	771.7	1 489.7	1 481.9	102.3	104.8	6.4	6.6	60.5	60.3	2 631.8
August	775.2	777.6	1 494.7	1 495.9	101.8	105.9	6.4	6.6	60.6	60.7	2 636.8
September	779.4	777.5	1 499.7	1 509.0	101.6	99.2	6.3	6.2	60.6	60.9	2 641.7
October	783.4	781.5	1 504.0	1 497.1	101.3	98.8	6.3	6.2	60.7	60.3	2 646.1
November	787.2	787.4	1 507.0	1 509.6	101.0	101.6	6.3	6.3	60.7	60.8	2 650.5
December	790.7	792.2	1 508.7	1 513.1	100.6	101.3	6.3	6.3	60.6	60.8	2 654.9
2018											
January	793.6	798.0	1 509.6	1 508.9	100.2	102.7	6.2	6.4	60.5	60.6	2 661.1
February	795.7	792.1	1 509.3	1 504.7	100.0	97.6	6.2	6.1	60.4	60.1	2 667.2

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
February 2015	1 637.0	1 631.2	2 321.8	2 331.2	161.4	162.7	6.5	6.5	65.3	65.5	3 805.4
February 2016	1 654.5	1 672.0	2 377.9	2 386.7	152.7	137.9	6.0	5.5	65.6	65.4	3 858.4
2017											
February	1 625.2	1 606.8	2 366.9	2 350.1	159.1	167.2	6.3	6.6	64.4	64.2	3 920.6
March	1 630.8	1 642.3	2 376.5	2 383.2	160.2	157.4	6.3	6.2	64.6	64.7	3 927.4
April	1 637.0	1 652.7	2 387.7	2 394.3	160.1	158.7	6.3	6.2	64.8	64.9	3 933.0
May	1 643.5	1 640.5	2 400.6	2 401.3	158.8	154.1	6.2	6.0	65.0	64.9	3 938.7
June	1 649.3	1 649.1	2 414.6	2 402.2	157.1	163.9	6.1	6.4	65.2	65.1	3 944.3
July	1 654.3	1 645.8	2 427.4	2 430.3	155.2	158.6	6.0	6.1	65.4	65.5	3 949.9
August	1 660.0	1 662.0	2 438.4	2 449.2	153.8	147.6	5.9	5.7	65.5	65.7	3 955.4
September	1 668.0	1 667.6	2 447.5	2 444.4	153.2	151.8	5.9	5.8	65.7	65.5	3 961.0
October	1 677.6	1 676.3	2 455.3	2 456.5	153.6	154.8	5.9	5.9	65.8	65.8	3 965.9
November	1 686.8	1 688.4	2 461.7	2 462.6	155.2	153.7	5.9	5.9	65.9	65.9	3 970.8
December	1 695.0	1 701.5	2 467.5	2 459.3	157.4	157.2	6.0	6.0	66.0	65.8	3 975.7
2018											
January	1 702.3	1 695.6	2 472.7	2 479.8	159.8	160.9	6.1	6.1	66.1	66.3	3 981.9
February	1 707.7	1 712.3	2 476.9	2 478.8	162.3	164.4	6.1	6.2	66.2	66.3	3 988.1
MALES											
February 2015	1 030.6	1 028.4	1 231.9	1 235.6	89.9	93.1	6.8	7.0	70.7	71.1	1 868.5
February 2016	1 041.9	1 051.9	1 257.1	1 264.3	82.0	68.2	6.1	5.1	70.8	70.5	1 890.8
2017											
February	1 019.8	1 009.3	1 245.3	1 235.0	85.5	90.5	6.4	6.8	69.3	69.0	1 919.8
March	1 022.7	1 017.9	1 250.5	1 247.8	86.0	83.8	6.4	6.3	69.5	69.2	1 923.1
April	1 026.7	1 036.3	1 256.9	1 263.0	85.8	84.1	6.4	6.2	69.7	69.9	1 925.9
May	1 031.7	1 035.1	1 263.9	1 268.1	85.0	84.7	6.3	6.3	69.9	70.1	1 928.6
June	1 036.6	1 037.1	1 270.9	1 265.9	83.7	87.6	6.2	6.5	70.1	70.1	1 931.4
July	1 040.7	1 034.0	1 276.6	1 274.4	82.5	85.0	6.1	6.3	70.3	70.3	1 933.6
August	1 044.2	1 047.5	1 280.7	1 289.1	81.7	74.7	6.0	5.5	70.4	70.4	1 935.8
September	1 047.8	1 047.3	1 283.7	1 281.5	81.8	82.4	6.0	6.0	70.5	70.4	1 938.1
October	1 051.8	1 049.9	1 286.4	1 282.9	82.5	81.6	6.0	6.0	70.5	70.3	1 940.4
November	1 055.6	1 057.6	1 288.9	1 291.8	83.7	84.8	6.1	6.2	70.6	70.9	1 942.6
December	1 058.8	1 061.9	1 291.2	1 288.1	85.0	87.1	6.2	6.3	70.7	70.7	1 944.9
2018											
January	1 061.4	1 059.0	1 293.3	1 295.3	85.9	86.6	6.2	6.3	70.8	70.9	1 947.9
February	1 063.0	1 063.3	1 294.9	1 296.6	86.9	84.6	6.3	6.1	70.9	70.8	1 950.9
FEMALES											
February 2015	606.3	602.8	1 089.8	1 095.7	71.5	69.6	6.2	6.0	60.0	60.2	1 937.0
February 2016	612.6	620.1	1 120.8	1 122.4	70.7	69.7	5.9	5.8	60.6	60.6	1 967.6
2017											
February	605.4	597.5	1 121.6	1 115.1	73.6	76.7	6.2	6.4	59.7	59.6	2 000.8
March	608.2	624.3	1 126.0	1 135.4	74.3	73.5	6.2	6.1	59.9	60.3	2 004.2
April	610.3	616.4	1 130.8	1 131.3	74.2	74.6	6.2	6.2	60.0	60.1	2 007.1
May	611.9	605.4	1 136.7	1 133.2	73.8	69.3	6.1	5.8	60.2	59.8	2 010.0
June	612.7	611.9	1 143.7	1 136.4	73.3	76.3	6.0	6.3	60.4	60.2	2 012.9
July	613.6	611.8	1 150.8	1 155.9	72.8	73.5	5.9	6.0	60.7	61.0	2 016.3
August	615.8	614.5	1 157.7	1 160.1	72.1	72.9	5.9	5.9	60.9	61.1	2 019.6
September	620.2	620.3	1 163.9	1 162.9	71.4	69.4	5.8	5.6	61.1	60.9	2 022.9
October	625.8	626.4	1 169.0	1 173.6	71.1	73.3	5.7	5.9	61.2	61.6	2 025.5
November	631.1	630.7	1 172.9	1 170.8	71.5	69.0	5.7	5.6	61.3	61.1	2 028.2
December	636.2	639.6	1 176.3	1 171.2	72.5	70.1	5.8	5.6	61.5	61.1	2 030.8
2018											
January	640.9	636.7	1 179.4	1 184.5	73.8	74.3	5.9	5.9	61.6	61.9	2 034.0
February	644.7	649.0	1 182.0	1 182.2	75.4	79.8	6.0	6.3	61.8	61.9	2 037.2

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Original
	Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
PERSONS											
February 2015	532.7	531.7	801.3	797.9	59.4	57.8	6.9	6.8	61.8	61.4	1 393.0
February 2016	525.7	526.7	809.1	804.8	60.6	64.4	7.0	7.4	62.0	62.0	1 402.4
2017											
February	528.0	522.4	818.8	820.8	59.5	57.3	6.8	6.5	62.3	62.2	1 410.8
March	528.7	527.5	819.1	819.1	60.2	61.4	6.8	7.0	62.3	62.4	1 412.0
April	529.8	530.2	820.0	814.7	60.3	63.6	6.8	7.2	62.3	62.2	1 412.7
May	531.2	528.8	821.7	820.3	59.2	59.9	6.7	6.8	62.3	62.3	1 413.4
June	532.8	537.8	823.8	825.6	57.3	57.7	6.5	6.5	62.3	62.5	1 414.1
July	534.3	535.7	825.8	828.1	54.9	54.4	6.2	6.2	62.2	62.4	1 415.0
August	535.4	535.3	827.2	829.6	52.8	50.4	6.0	5.7	62.2	62.1	1 415.9
September	536.3	529.9	827.9	827.8	51.7	51.4	5.9	5.8	62.1	62.1	1 416.8
October	537.6	538.2	828.7	826.4	51.7	50.9	5.9	5.8	62.1	61.9	1 417.2
November	539.4	546.6	830.2	828.6	52.4	54.2	5.9	6.1	62.3	62.3	1 417.6
December	541.4	537.2	832.4	830.2	53.2	52.1	6.0	5.9	62.4	62.2	1 417.9
2018											
January	543.5	539.8	835.1	835.9	54.1	53.8	6.1	6.1	62.7	62.7	1 419.0
February	545.5	550.5	837.7	843.4	55.1	56.7	6.2	6.3	62.9	63.4	1 420.0
MALES											
February 2015	352.0	352.3	430.2	429.5	31.2	30.6	6.8	6.7	67.6	67.4	682.6
February 2016	339.0	340.8	427.0	425.7	33.1	34.7	7.2	7.5	67.0	67.0	686.8
2017											
February	341.5	337.7	430.6	431.0	32.4	31.0	7.0	6.7	67.0	66.9	691.1
March	343.6	344.1	432.2	432.2	31.6	33.4	6.8	7.2	67.1	67.3	691.7
April	345.7	347.1	433.8	434.3	30.6	29.2	6.6	6.3	67.1	67.0	692.0
May	347.8	348.2	435.6	435.5	29.3	31.7	6.3	6.8	67.1	67.5	692.4
June	349.7	351.8	437.5	436.7	28.0	27.1	6.0	5.8	67.2	66.9	692.8
July	351.3	349.5	439.2	438.1	26.7	26.9	5.7	5.8	67.2	67.1	693.3
August	352.6	351.0	440.7	442.4	25.7	24.4	5.5	5.2	67.2	67.3	693.7
September	353.5	353.1	441.6	442.7	25.4	25.0	5.4	5.3	67.3	67.4	694.2
October	354.1	357.2	442.1	442.0	25.9	25.8	5.5	5.5	67.4	67.4	694.4
November	354.5	355.4	442.3	442.6	26.8	27.4	5.7	5.8	67.5	67.7	694.6
December	354.6	353.1	442.6	441.0	27.8	26.4	5.9	5.7	67.7	67.3	694.8
2018											
January	354.5	353.4	442.8	441.9	28.8	29.8	6.1	6.3	67.8	67.8	695.3
February	354.3	354.5	443.0	445.2	29.8	30.8	6.3	6.5	68.0	68.4	695.8
FEMALES											
February 2015	180.7	179.4	371.1	368.5	28.1	27.2	7.0	6.9	56.2	55.7	710.4
February 2016	186.7	185.9	382.1	379.1	27.6	29.7	6.7	7.3	57.2	57.1	715.6
2017											
February	186.6	184.7	388.2	389.8	27.1	26.3	6.5	6.3	57.7	57.8	719.7
March	185.1	183.5	386.9	386.9	28.6	28.0	6.9	6.8	57.7	57.6	720.3
April	184.1	183.1	386.2	380.4	29.7	34.4	7.1	8.3	57.7	57.6	720.7
May	183.5	180.6	386.1	384.9	29.9	28.1	7.2	6.8	57.7	57.3	721.0
June	183.1	186.0	386.3	388.9	29.4	30.6	7.1	7.3	57.6	58.2	721.3
July	183.0	186.2	386.6	389.9	28.3	27.5	6.8	6.6	57.5	57.8	721.7
August	182.8	184.3	386.5	387.1	27.1	26.0	6.6	6.3	57.3	57.2	722.2
September	182.8	176.8	386.3	385.1	26.3	26.4	6.4	6.4	57.1	57.0	722.6
October	183.5	181.0	386.6	384.4	25.9	25.1	6.3	6.1	57.1	56.7	722.8
November	184.9	191.2	387.8	386.1	25.6	26.8	6.2	6.5	57.2	57.1	723.0
December	186.8	184.1	389.9	389.2	25.5	25.7	6.1	6.2	57.4	57.4	723.2
2018											
January	189.0	186.4	392.2	394.0	25.3	24.1	6.1	5.8	57.7	57.8	723.7
February	191.1	196.0	394.7	398.3	25.3	25.9	6.0	6.1	58.0	58.6	724.3

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

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
February 2015	938.7	938.1	1 325.9	1 331.1	78.3	80.3	5.6	5.7	68.7	69.0	2 044.4
February 2016	900.8	897.0	1 317.5	1 308.8	80.8	82.8	5.8	6.0	68.0	67.7	2 057.0
2017											
February	891.9	892.6	1 307.3	1 305.8	87.3	83.2	6.3	6.0	67.4	67.1	2 069.6
March	898.5	900.9	1 312.0	1 306.2	84.6	89.8	6.1	6.4	67.4	67.4	2 071.6
April	904.4	906.3	1 317.1	1 318.8	81.8	82.3	5.8	5.9	67.5	67.6	2 072.5
May	909.1	906.4	1 322.1	1 322.2	79.5	76.6	5.7	5.5	67.6	67.5	2 073.1
June	911.5	913.3	1 326.0	1 331.0	78.4	78.5	5.6	5.6	67.7	67.9	2 074.5
July	912.0	915.7	1 329.0	1 329.8	78.8	75.0	5.6	5.3	67.8	67.7	2 076.3
August	911.0	908.5	1 331.4	1 327.5	80.5	82.8	5.7	5.9	67.9	67.9	2 078.1
September	909.0	911.9	1 333.1	1 335.6	82.7	81.2	5.8	5.7	68.1	68.1	2 080.0
October	906.6	898.4	1 334.6	1 328.8	84.6	84.1	6.0	6.0	68.2	67.9	2 080.7
November	904.2	908.5	1 336.1	1 338.1	85.5	94.4	6.0	6.6	68.3	68.8	2 081.5
December	902.0	907.7	1 337.2	1 344.4	85.6	82.1	6.0	5.8	68.3	68.5	2 082.3
2018											
January	900.1	892.0	1 337.8	1 335.3	85.5	81.8	6.0	5.8	68.3	68.0	2 084.0
February	898.7	900.3	1 338.0	1 334.1	84.8	85.2	6.0	6.0	68.2	68.0	2 085.7
MALES											
February 2015	626.9	626.2	739.0	741.8	43.6	45.0	5.6	5.7	76.4	76.8	1 024.0
February 2016	600.2	595.9	722.4	717.6	45.9	48.0	6.0	6.3	74.8	74.5	1 027.6
2017											
February	589.9	592.2	717.0	717.3	45.0	43.2	5.9	5.7	73.8	73.7	1 032.5
March	593.2	594.9	720.2	720.3	43.7	47.0	5.7	6.1	73.9	74.2	1 033.4
April	595.5	599.0	722.5	724.6	42.8	42.8	5.6	5.6	74.0	74.2	1 033.8
May	597.1	593.5	724.2	721.5	42.1	40.0	5.5	5.3	74.1	73.6	1 034.2
June	597.7	597.3	725.2	728.7	42.1	42.4	5.5	5.5	74.1	74.5	1 034.6
July	597.8	599.3	726.0	726.3	42.7	41.9	5.5	5.5	74.2	74.2	1 035.4
August	597.6	594.2	726.6	720.2	43.8	44.9	5.7	5.9	74.4	73.9	1 036.1
September	597.0	600.8	726.8	729.4	45.3	43.5	5.9	5.6	74.5	74.6	1 036.8
October	595.6	595.4	726.5	728.4	46.4	44.8	6.0	5.8	74.5	74.6	1 037.1
November	593.7	592.7	725.5	726.1	47.0	54.8	6.1	7.0	74.5	75.3	1 037.4
December	591.6	596.1	724.1	727.9	47.2	43.8	6.1	5.7	74.3	74.4	1 037.7
2018											
January	589.7	583.0	722.4	716.2	47.2	46.1	6.1	6.0	74.1	73.4	1 038.4
February	588.1	589.4	721.0	720.3	46.9	46.3	6.1	6.0	73.9	73.8	1 039.2
FEMALES											
February 2015	311.8	311.9	587.0	589.3	34.7	35.4	5.6	5.7	60.9	61.2	1 020.4
February 2016	300.6	301.1	595.1	591.1	35.0	34.9	5.6	5.6	61.2	60.8	1 029.4
2017											
February	302.1	300.4	590.4	588.5	42.3	40.0	6.7	6.4	61.0	60.6	1 037.1
March	305.3	306.1	591.8	585.9	40.9	42.9	6.5	6.8	61.0	60.6	1 038.2
April	308.9	307.3	594.5	594.2	39.0	39.5	6.2	6.2	61.0	61.0	1 038.7
May	312.0	312.9	597.8	600.6	37.4	36.6	5.9	5.7	61.1	61.3	1 038.8
June	313.9	316.0	600.8	602.2	36.3	36.0	5.7	5.6	61.3	61.4	1 039.8
July	314.2	316.4	603.1	603.5	36.1	33.1	5.7	5.2	61.4	61.2	1 040.9
August	313.4	314.3	604.8	607.3	36.6	37.8	5.7	5.9	61.6	61.9	1 042.1
September	312.1	311.1	606.3	606.2	37.4	37.7	5.8	5.8	61.7	61.7	1 043.2
October	311.0	303.1	608.2	600.4	38.1	39.3	5.9	6.1	61.9	61.3	1 043.6
November	310.5	315.8	610.6	612.0	38.4	39.6	5.9	6.1	62.2	62.4	1 044.1
December	310.4	311.6	613.1	616.5	38.4	38.3	5.9	5.9	62.4	62.7	1 044.6
2018											
January	310.4	309.0	615.3	619.2	38.3	35.7	5.9	5.5	62.5	62.6	1 045.5
February	310.6	311.0	617.0	613.8	37.9	38.9	5.8	6.0	62.6	62.4	1 046.5

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		Trend		Original
	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
PERSONS											
February 2015	154.7	153.4	240.4	240.9	17.2	16.7	6.7	6.5	61.2	61.2	420.9
February 2016	155.2	155.8	238.0	237.7	17.0	17.4	6.7	6.8	60.2	60.3	423.4
2017											
February	151.5	151.3	240.7	239.7	15.0	14.6	5.9	5.7	60.0	59.7	426.1
March	152.5	152.3	241.9	241.5	15.0	15.4	5.8	6.0	60.3	60.2	426.4
April	153.5	152.2	243.3	242.6	15.2	15.1	5.9	5.9	60.6	60.4	426.7
May	154.2	155.5	244.6	245.5	15.3	15.7	5.9	6.0	60.9	61.2	427.0
June	154.5	156.0	245.7	247.3	15.5	14.6	5.9	5.6	61.1	61.3	427.2
July	154.3	154.0	246.2	245.2	15.6	16.6	5.9	6.3	61.2	61.2	427.6
August	153.9	154.3	246.4	246.2	15.5	15.5	5.9	5.9	61.2	61.2	428.0
September	153.3	152.2	246.3	247.8	15.5	14.9	5.9	5.7	61.1	61.3	428.3
October	153.0	151.4	246.2	244.0	15.4	15.7	5.9	6.0	61.0	60.6	428.6
November	152.9	154.5	246.2	246.4	15.3	15.0	5.8	5.7	61.0	61.0	428.8
December	152.9	153.5	246.3	247.0	15.2	16.2	5.8	6.2	60.9	61.3	429.0
2018											
January	153.0	151.6	246.4	246.5	15.1	13.8	5.8	5.3	60.9	60.7	429.3
February	153.0	153.7	246.4	246.1	15.1	15.7	5.8	6.0	60.9	60.9	429.6
MALES											
February 2015	101.5	100.7	127.0	127.5	10.1	9.8	7.4	7.1	66.4	66.5	206.5
February 2016	100.3	101.3	125.7	125.0	9.4	9.7	7.0	7.2	65.2	65.0	207.3
2017											
February	101.1	100.5	127.1	126.6	7.8	7.4	5.7	5.5	64.7	64.3	208.5
March	101.6	100.5	127.4	126.7	7.7	7.5	5.7	5.6	64.7	64.3	208.7
April	101.9	102.5	127.8	127.7	7.7	7.7	5.7	5.7	64.9	64.9	208.8
May	102.1	102.4	128.1	128.4	8.0	8.3	5.9	6.1	65.1	65.4	209.0
June	101.8	102.3	128.2	128.8	8.2	8.0	6.0	5.8	65.3	65.4	209.1
July	101.2	101.9	128.0	128.3	8.5	8.8	6.2	6.4	65.3	65.5	209.3
August	100.3	99.9	127.6	127.9	8.7	8.7	6.4	6.4	65.1	65.3	209.4
September	99.3	98.7	127.0	127.1	8.8	8.4	6.5	6.2	64.8	64.6	209.6
October	98.6	98.1	126.6	125.2	8.7	9.1	6.4	6.8	64.5	64.0	209.7
November	98.2	97.9	126.4	126.4	8.6	8.9	6.4	6.6	64.3	64.5	209.8
December	98.0	98.7	126.3	126.7	8.4	8.6	6.2	6.4	64.2	64.5	210.0
2018											
January	97.9	97.6	126.3	126.9	8.2	7.2	6.1	5.4	64.0	63.8	210.1
February	98.0	98.5	126.4	126.2	8.1	8.4	6.0	6.3	64.0	64.0	210.2
FEMALES											
February 2015	53.3	52.7	113.4	113.5	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.7	56.2	56.1	214.5
February 2016	54.8	54.5	112.2	112.8	7.5	7.7	6.3	6.4	55.4	55.8	216.1
2017											
February	50.4	50.8	113.5	113.1	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.0	55.5	55.3	217.6
March	50.9	51.8	114.5	114.8	7.4	7.9	6.0	6.4	56.0	56.3	217.7
April	51.6	49.7	115.6	114.9	7.4	7.4	6.0	6.0	56.4	56.1	217.9
May	52.1	53.1	116.5	117.1	7.4	7.4	5.9	6.0	56.8	57.1	218.0
June	52.7	53.7	117.4	118.6	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.3	57.1	57.4	218.1
July	53.2	52.1	118.2	116.9	7.0	7.8	5.6	6.2	57.4	57.1	218.3
August	53.6	54.4	118.8	118.3	6.8	6.8	5.4	5.4	57.5	57.2	218.5
September	54.0	53.5	119.2	120.8	6.7	6.5	5.3	5.1	57.6	58.2	218.7
October	54.4	53.3	119.6	118.8	6.7	6.5	5.3	5.2	57.7	57.3	218.8
November	54.6	56.6	119.8	120.0	6.7	6.1	5.3	4.9	57.8	57.6	219.0
December	54.9	54.7	119.9	120.2	6.8	7.6	5.4	5.9	57.8	58.3	219.1
2018											
January	55.0	54.1	120.0	119.6	6.9	6.7	5.4	5.3	57.9	57.6	219.2
February	55.0	55.3	120.0	119.9	7.1	7.3	5.6	5.7	57.9	57.9	219.4

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
February 2015	109.2	134.0	5.7	4.1	75.3	185.5
February 2016	108.3	133.1	5.9	4.3	74.6	186.4
2017						
February	111.1	141.0	5.1	3.5	78.2	186.8
March	110.3	140.8	4.9	3.4	78.0	186.8
April	109.1	139.7	4.7	3.3	77.2	187.1
May	107.7	138.1	4.7	3.3	76.2	187.4
June	106.6	136.3	4.7	3.3	75.2	187.7
July	105.9	134.9	5.0	3.6	74.5	187.7
August	105.8	134.2	5.5	3.9	74.4	187.7
September	106.0	134.2	5.9	4.2	74.7	187.7
October	106.3	134.6	6.3	4.5	75.2	187.5
November	106.4	135.1	6.5	4.6	75.6	187.2
December	106.3	135.5	6.5	4.6	75.9	187.0
2018						
January	106.2	135.8	6.4	4.5	76.1	186.9
February	106.1	136.0	6.2	4.4	76.1	186.9
MALES						
February 2015	63.8	71.6	3.3	4.4	78.9	94.9
February 2016	62.0	69.8	3.2	4.4	77.1	94.7
2017						
February	65.1	75.5	2.5	3.2	82.5	94.5
March	64.7	75.4	2.4	3.0	82.2	94.4
April	64.0	74.8	2.3	3.0	81.4	94.7
May	63.3	73.8	2.4	3.1	80.3	94.9
June	62.5	72.7	2.5	3.3	79.2	95.1
July	62.1	71.9	2.7	3.6	78.5	95.0
August	62.1	71.5	3.0	4.0	78.4	95.0
September	62.3	71.5	3.3	4.4	78.8	94.9
October	62.5	71.8	3.5	4.6	79.4	94.8
November	62.7	72.2	3.5	4.7	80.0	94.6
December	62.7	72.4	3.5	4.7	80.4	94.4
2018						
January	62.7	72.6	3.5	4.6	80.7	94.4
February	62.7	72.8	3.4	4.5	80.8	94.3
FEMALES						
February 2015	45.4	62.5	2.4	3.6	71.5	90.6
February 2016	46.3	63.3	2.7	4.1	71.9	91.7
2017						
February	46.0	65.6	2.6	3.9	73.9	92.3
March	45.6	65.4	2.6	3.8	73.6	92.3
April	45.0	65.0	2.4	3.6	72.9	92.4
May	44.5	64.3	2.3	3.4	72.0	92.5
June	44.0	63.5	2.2	3.4	71.0	92.6
July	43.8	63.0	2.3	3.5	70.4	92.6
August	43.7	62.7	2.5	3.8	70.2	92.7
September	43.7	62.6	2.7	4.1	70.4	92.8
October	43.8	62.8	2.8	4.3	70.8	92.7
November	43.7	63.0	2.9	4.4	71.1	92.6
December	43.6	63.1	2.9	4.4	71.3	92.6
2018						
January	43.5	63.2	2.9	4.4	71.4	92.6
February	43.4	63.3	2.8	4.3	71.4	92.6



	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
February 2015	154.6	211.8	9.8	4.4	70.2	315.7
February 2016	157.5	215.4	10.0	4.4	70.3	320.7
2017						
February	158.6	220.4	8.5	3.7	70.3	325.7
March	158.3	220.5	8.8	3.8	70.3	326.2
April	158.4	220.6	9.3	4.0	70.4	326.5
May	159.0	220.9	9.9	4.3	70.6	326.7
June	160.1	221.6	10.3	4.4	70.9	327.0
July	161.4	222.8	10.3	4.4	71.2	327.6
August	162.8	224.4	10.1	4.3	71.5	328.2
September	164.3	226.2	9.7	4.1	71.8	328.8
October	165.7	227.8	9.4	4.0	72.1	329.1
November	166.9	229.1	9.3	3.9	72.3	329.6
December	167.9	230.0	9.5	3.9	72.6	330.0
2018						
January	168.8	230.6	9.6	4.0	72.7	330.5
February	169.5	230.9	9.8	4.1	72.8	331.0
MALES						
February 2015	90.0	108.8	4.7	4.1	73.7	154.0
February 2016	89.2	108.0	5.7	5.0	72.8	156.3
2017						
February	92.0	112.3	4.3	3.7	73.4	158.8
March	91.8	112.3	4.4	3.8	73.4	159.1
April	91.9	112.3	4.7	4.0	73.5	159.2
May	92.4	112.4	5.1	4.3	73.7	159.3
June	93.2	112.7	5.4	4.6	74.1	159.4
July	94.2	113.3	5.6	4.7	74.4	159.7
August	95.1	114.1	5.6	4.7	74.8	160.0
September	95.9	115.0	5.4	4.5	75.1	160.3
October	96.6	115.9	5.3	4.4	75.5	160.6
November	97.1	116.6	5.3	4.3	75.8	160.8
December	97.5	117.3	5.3	4.4	76.1	161.0
2018						
January	97.9	117.8	5.4	4.4	76.4	161.3
February	98.2	118.2	5.4	4.4	76.6	161.5
FEMALES						
February 2015	64.6	103.0	5.1	4.7	66.8	161.8
February 2016	68.3	107.4	4.3	3.8	67.9	164.4
2017						
February	66.5	108.2	4.2	3.7	67.3	166.9
March	66.5	108.2	4.4	3.9	67.4	167.2
April	66.5	108.3	4.6	4.1	67.5	167.3
May	66.6	108.5	4.8	4.2	67.6	167.4
June	66.9	108.9	4.8	4.2	67.8	167.6
July	67.2	109.5	4.7	4.1	68.0	167.8
August	67.7	110.3	4.5	3.9	68.3	168.1
September	68.4	111.2	4.3	3.7	68.6	168.4
October	69.2	111.9	4.1	3.5	68.8	168.6
November	69.9	112.5	4.1	3.5	69.0	168.8
December	70.4	112.7	4.1	3.5	69.1	169.0
2018						
January	70.9	112.8	4.2	3.6	69.2	169.2
February	71.2	112.6	4.4	3.7	69.1	169.5

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
February 2015	871.5	951.3	1 818.9	57.9	164.7	123.9	288.0	13.6	67.2
February 2016	876.5	986.5	1 859.0	58.9	148.2	108.6	256.4	12.1	67.1
2017									
February	827.4	1 015.7	1 838.2	57.7	157.0	117.4	274.3	13.0	66.5
March	833.3	1 012.4	1 843.3	57.8	155.0	118.4	273.2	12.9	66.5
April	839.2	1 009.0	1 849.0	58.0	152.3	120.4	272.6	12.9	66.5
May	844.1	1 008.0	1 855.6	58.1	149.7	122.6	272.6	12.8	66.5
June	846.9	1 011.6	1 863.2	58.3	147.8	124.1	272.5	12.8	66.7
July	847.8	1 019.1	1 871.5	58.6	146.8	123.7	271.6	12.7	66.9
August	847.3	1 028.3	1 878.9	58.8	146.2	122.1	269.7	12.6	67.0
September	847.4	1 035.5	1 884.1	58.9	146.6	120.0	268.0	12.5	67.2
October	849.7	1 038.8	1 887.3	59.0	147.7	118.3	267.2	12.4	67.3
November	854.8	1 037.4	1 888.7	59.0	148.9	118.0	267.7	12.4	67.4
December	862.0	1 033.2	1 889.8	59.0	150.5	119.1	269.9	12.5	67.6
2018									
January	870.0	1 028.1	1 890.9	59.0	152.6	120.6	273.1	12.6	67.8
February	878.3	1 021.7	1 891.3	59.0	154.7	122.5	276.7	12.7	67.9
MALES									
February 2015	524.8	408.7	933.5	58.2	99.7	60.6	160.3	14.7	68.2
February 2016	508.7	433.7	942.4	58.5	91.5	55.7	147.2	13.5	67.7
2017									
February	497.4	440.9	938.2	57.8	92.0	60.9	152.9	14.0	67.3
March	503.9	439.0	942.9	58.0	89.9	61.6	151.5	13.8	67.4
April	508.2	437.7	945.8	58.2	88.6	62.0	150.6	13.7	67.4
May	509.6	437.6	947.3	58.2	88.1	62.3	150.4	13.7	67.5
June	508.7	439.4	948.1	58.2	88.2	62.2	150.4	13.7	67.5
July	506.5	442.3	948.8	58.3	88.5	61.7	150.3	13.7	67.5
August	503.8	445.7	949.5	58.3	88.8	61.0	149.8	13.6	67.5
September	502.4	448.2	950.6	58.3	89.0	60.3	149.3	13.6	67.5
October	503.4	448.8	952.2	58.4	89.1	59.7	148.8	13.5	67.5
November	506.7	446.9	953.6	58.5	89.3	59.4	148.7	13.5	67.6
December	511.8	443.5	955.3	58.6	89.8	59.6	149.3	13.5	67.7
2018									
January	517.6	439.6	957.3	58.7	90.5	59.9	150.3	13.6	67.9
February	523.8	435.7	959.5	58.8	91.1	60.3	151.4	13.6	68.1
FEMALES									
February 2015	346.8	542.6	889.3	57.8	65.0	63.3	128.3	12.6	66.2
February 2016	367.8	552.9	920.6	59.5	56.7	52.9	109.5	10.6	66.6
2017									
February	330.1	574.9	904.9	58.0	65.0	56.4	121.4	11.8	65.7
March	329.4	573.4	902.8	57.8	65.1	56.7	121.8	11.9	65.6
April	331.0	571.3	902.3	57.7	63.6	58.4	122.0	11.9	65.5
May	334.4	570.4	904.8	57.8	61.6	60.4	122.0	11.9	65.6
June	338.2	572.1	910.3	58.1	59.7	61.9	121.6	11.8	65.9
July	341.3	576.8	918.1	58.6	58.3	62.0	120.3	11.6	66.3
August	343.5	582.6	926.1	59.1	57.4	61.1	118.5	11.3	66.6
September	345.0	587.3	932.4	59.4	57.6	59.7	117.3	11.2	66.9
October	346.3	590.0	936.3	59.6	58.6	58.6	117.1	11.1	67.1
November	348.0	590.6	938.6	59.8	59.6	58.5	118.1	11.2	67.3
December	350.2	589.8	940.0	59.8	60.7	59.5	120.2	11.3	67.5
2018									
January	352.4	588.4	940.8	59.9	62.2	60.7	122.9	11.6	67.7
February	354.6	586.0	940.5	59.8	63.7	62.2	125.8	11.8	67.8

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
				population ratio					
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
February 2015	866.5	964.6	1 824.1	58.1	165.4	122.0	286.0	13.5	67.4
February 2016	881.7	989.4	1 864.4	59.0	144.7	107.0	250.7	11.8	67.2
2017									
February	822.1	1 018.5	1 832.1	57.5	153.9	120.7	274.5	13.0	66.4
March	847.2	1 000.7	1 847.8	57.9	155.5	123.5	280.0	13.2	66.6
April	828.0	1 024.6	1 853.0	58.0	164.8	109.4	271.1	12.7	66.6
May	849.6	998.3	1 851.9	58.1	140.5	120.5	266.3	12.6	66.1
June	842.5	999.2	1 854.2	58.1	148.9	130.0	275.9	13.0	66.5
July	855.6	1 010.8	1 866.8	58.4	141.4	129.9	272.0	12.7	66.9
August	849.9	1 039.6	1 890.6	59.1	147.8	123.2	272.7	12.6	67.5
September	847.1	1 050.3	1 897.7	59.2	149.8	120.1	272.7	12.6	67.7
October	842.6	1 032.4	1 874.5	58.6	150.3	106.9	258.4	12.1	66.6
November	846.9	1 039.7	1 889.4	59.1	147.1	118.8	268.1	12.5	67.3
December	862.7	1 034.4	1 887.4	59.0	147.8	119.8	266.4	12.3	67.7
2018									
January	871.4	1 033.9	1 892.9	59.1	144.1	126.4	269.4	12.4	67.9
February	892.7	1 006.4	1 894.0	59.0	167.7	122.1	290.3	13.3	68.2
MALES									
February 2015	518.8	421.7	940.5	58.6	100.4	57.7	158.1	14.4	68.5
February 2016	511.7	435.6	947.3	58.8	90.2	53.7	143.9	13.2	67.7
2017									
February	495.7	439.9	935.6	57.6	91.5	64.7	156.2	14.3	67.3
March	512.6	433.8	946.3	58.1	89.6	64.8	154.5	14.0	67.6
April	506.2	453.6	959.9	59.0	91.0	57.0	148.0	13.4	68.1
May	508.1	434.4	942.4	58.0	78.5	64.3	142.8	13.2	66.7
June	511.6	420.0	931.6	57.3	96.4	58.7	155.1	14.3	66.8
July	508.8	443.7	952.5	58.5	88.4	64.3	152.7	13.8	67.9
August	500.5	459.6	960.1	58.9	88.4	62.3	150.7	13.6	68.1
September	503.8	449.0	952.7	58.4	87.7	65.1	152.8	13.8	67.7
October	499.7	444.3	943.9	57.9	88.2	52.0	140.2	12.9	66.5
November	503.4	450.6	954.0	58.5	91.5	56.5	148.0	13.4	67.6
December	510.5	440.4	950.9	58.4	91.1	63.5	154.6	14.0	67.9
2018									
January	514.6	448.1	962.7	59.0	84.9	62.7	147.6	13.3	68.0
February	537.8	425.1	963.0	58.9	95.1	59.0	154.0	13.8	68.3
FEMALES									
February 2015	347.7	542.9	890.6	57.9	65.0	64.2	129.3	12.7	66.3
February 2016	369.9	553.8	923.8	59.7	54.5	53.4	107.8	10.5	66.7
2017									
February	326.4	578.6	904.9	57.9	62.4	56.0	118.4	11.6	65.5
March	334.6	566.9	901.5	57.6	65.8	58.6	124.5	12.1	65.5
April	321.8	570.9	892.7	57.0	73.9	52.4	126.3	12.4	65.1
May	341.6	564.0	905.5	57.9	62.0	56.2	118.1	11.5	65.5
June	330.9	579.2	910.1	58.2	52.4	71.4	123.8	12.0	66.1
July	346.8	567.0	913.8	58.3	53.0	65.6	118.5	11.5	65.9
August	349.4	579.9	929.4	59.2	59.4	60.9	120.3	11.5	66.9
September	343.3	601.4	944.7	60.1	62.1	55.0	117.1	11.0	67.6
October	343.0	588.1	931.1	59.3	62.1	54.9	117.0	11.2	66.7
November	343.5	589.1	932.6	59.4	55.6	62.3	117.9	11.2	66.9
December	352.2	594.0	946.2	60.3	56.7	56.4	113.1	10.7	67.5
2018									
January	356.8	585.8	942.6	60.0	59.2	63.7	122.9	11.5	67.8
February	354.9	581.3	936.2	59.4	72.6	63.2	135.7	12.7	68.1

	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												
<b>Persons</b>												
February 2015	91.3	597.0	688.2	42.8	42.4	111.2	153.6	18.2	841.8	52.3	768.0	1 609.8
February 2016	93.4	621.1	714.5	43.9	30.2	96.6	126.7	15.1	841.2	51.7	786.1	1 627.3
February 2017	88.0	622.5	710.6	43.3	32.9	109.0	142.0	16.7	852.5	51.9	788.9	1 641.5
February 2018	106.4	610.0	716.4	43.4	42.9	114.0	156.9	18.0	873.3	52.9	776.3	1 649.6
<b>Males</b>												
February 2015	47.1	261.5	308.6	39.6	20.4	54.5	74.9	19.5	383.5	49.2	395.7	779.2
February 2016	53.4	269.0	322.5	40.4	18.4	49.2	67.5	17.3	390.0	48.9	407.7	797.6
February 2017	57.4	262.1	319.5	39.4	16.8	62.3	79.1	19.9	398.6	49.2	411.5	810.2
February 2018	58.5	254.8	313.3	39.0	22.1	54.8	76.9	19.7	390.2	48.6	413.4	803.6
<b>Females</b>												
February 2015	44.2	335.4	379.6	45.7	22.0	56.7	78.7	17.2	458.3	55.2	372.3	830.6
February 2016	40.0	352.1	392.1	47.3	11.8	47.4	59.2	13.1	451.3	54.4	378.4	829.7
February 2017	30.6	360.4	391.0	47.0	16.1	46.8	62.8	13.8	453.9	54.6	377.4	831.3
February 2018	47.9	355.2	403.1	47.6	20.8	59.2	80.0	16.6	483.1	57.1	363.0	846.1
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
<b>Persons</b>												
February 2015	812.2	345.7	1 157.9	75.6	139.0	22.9	161.9	12.3	1 319.7	86.1	212.8	1 532.5
February 2016	825.5	346.4	1 171.9	76.5	128.1	20.9	149.0	11.3	1 320.9	86.3	210.3	1 531.2
February 2017	768.5	374.5	1 143.0	74.0	135.7	23.2	158.9	12.2	1 301.9	84.3	242.3	1 544.2
February 2018	824.2	375.8	1 200.0	76.9	141.4	19.1	160.5	11.8	1 360.5	87.2	199.6	1 560.1
<b>Males</b>												
February 2015	488.8	149.7	638.6	77.4	86.2	10.1	96.3	13.1	734.9	89.1	89.7	824.6
February 2016	474.9	156.7	631.6	77.7	77.3	10.7	88.0	12.2	719.7	88.5	93.5	813.2
February 2017	455.1	168.6	623.7	76.7	80.2	9.6	89.8	12.6	713.6	87.7	99.7	813.2
February 2018	498.2	161.8	660.1	79.4	78.9	10.5	89.5	11.9	749.5	90.2	81.8	831.3
<b>Females</b>												
February 2015	323.3	196.0	519.3	73.4	52.7	12.8	65.5	11.2	584.8	82.6	123.1	707.9
February 2016	350.6	189.8	540.3	75.3	50.8	10.2	60.9	10.1	601.3	83.7	116.7	718.0
February 2017	313.4	205.8	519.3	71.0	55.5	13.5	69.0	11.7	588.3	80.5	142.7	731.0
February 2018	326.0	213.9	539.9	74.1	62.4	8.6	71.0	11.6	611.0	83.8	117.8	728.7
TOTAL												
<b>Persons</b>												
February 2015	903.4	942.7	1 846.1	58.7	181.4	134.1	315.5	14.6	2 161.6	68.8	980.7	3 142.3
February 2016	918.9	967.5	1 886.5	59.7	158.3	117.4	275.7	12.8	2 162.2	68.5	996.4	3 158.6
February 2017	856.5	997.0	1 853.6	58.2	168.6	132.2	300.8	14.0	2 154.4	67.6	1 031.3	3 185.7
February 2018	930.6	985.8	1 916.3	59.7	184.3	133.2	317.4	14.2	2 233.8	69.6	975.9	3 209.7
<b>Males</b>												
February 2015	535.9	411.3	947.2	59.1	106.6	64.6	171.2	15.3	1 118.4	69.7	485.4	1 603.8
February 2016	528.4	425.7	954.1	59.2	95.7	59.9	155.6	14.0	1 109.6	68.9	501.2	1 610.8
February 2017	512.5	430.7	943.2	58.1	97.0	71.9	169.0	15.2	1 112.2	68.5	511.2	1 623.4
February 2018	556.7	416.6	973.3	59.5	101.1	65.3	166.4	14.6	1 139.7	69.7	495.2	1 634.9
<b>Females</b>												
February 2015	367.5	531.4	898.9	58.4	74.7	69.6	144.3	13.8	1 043.2	67.8	495.3	1 538.5
February 2016	390.5	541.9	932.4	60.2	62.6	57.6	120.1	11.4	1 052.5	68.0	495.2	1 547.7
February 2017	344.0	566.3	910.3	58.3	71.6	60.3	131.9	12.7	1 042.2	66.7	520.1	1 562.3
February 2018	373.9	569.2	943.0	59.9	83.2	67.8	151.0	13.8	1 094.1	69.5	480.7	1 574.8

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	40.7	179.5	220.1	43.3	12.4	24.3	36.7	14.3	256.9	50.5	251.7	508.5
Victoria	30.4	169.5	199.9	41.7	10.2	40.9	51.0	20.3	251.0	52.3	228.6	479.6
Queensland	17.8	131.8	149.6	49.0	9.4	22.8	32.2	17.7	181.8	59.6	123.3	305.0
South Australia	6.2	39.2	45.4	37.8	3.9	9.6	13.5	22.9	59.0	49.0	61.3	120.3
Western Australia	7.8	59.4	67.2	42.3	4.9	11.5	16.4	19.7	83.6	52.7	75.2	158.8
Tasmania	*1.3	11.8	13.1	41.5	*1.2	2.0	3.2	19.9	16.3	51.8	15.2	31.5
Northern Territory	0.6	4.3	4.9	42.4	*0.2	0.6	0.8	14.7	5.7	49.7	5.8	11.6
Australian Capital Territory	*1.6	14.5	16.1	47.0	*0.6	2.3	2.9	15.2	19.0	55.4	15.3	34.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>873.3</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>776.3</b>	<b>1 649.6</b>
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	280.6	120.8	401.4	78.9	38.9	*6.5	45.4	10.2	446.8	87.9	61.6	508.5
Victoria	193.6	91.0	284.6	77.1	28.3	*3.6	31.8	10.1	316.4	85.8	52.5	368.9
Queensland	184.3	77.1	261.5	75.6	40.5	*4.5	45.0	14.7	306.5	88.6	39.5	346.0
South Australia	50.2	27.9	78.1	80.3	8.6	*1.4	10.0	11.3	88.1	90.5	9.2	97.3
Western Australia	74.6	44.4	119.1	71.9	18.6	*2.4	21.0	15.0	140.1	84.5	25.6	165.7
Tasmania	16.1	7.4	23.6	73.5	3.3	*0.4	3.7	13.6	27.3	85.1	4.8	32.1
Northern Territory	9.6	3.0	12.6	67.4	1.3	*0.2	1.5	10.4	14.1	75.3	4.6	18.8
Australian Capital Territory	15.2	4.0	19.2	83.7	1.9	*0.2	2.0	9.6	21.2	92.6	1.7	22.9
<b>Australia</b>	<b>824.2</b>	<b>375.8</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1 360.5</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>1 560.1</b>
TOTAL												
New South Wales	321.3	300.3	621.6	61.1	51.3	30.8	82.2	11.7	703.7	69.2	313.3	1 017.0
Victoria	224.0	260.5	484.5	57.1	38.4	44.5	82.9	14.6	567.4	66.9	281.1	848.5
Queensland	202.1	208.9	411.0	63.1	50.0	27.3	77.3	15.8	488.3	75.0	162.7	651.0
South Australia	56.4	67.2	123.5	56.8	12.5	11.0	23.5	16.0	147.0	67.6	70.5	217.6
Western Australia	82.4	103.8	186.3	57.4	23.5	13.9	37.4	16.7	223.7	68.9	100.8	324.5
Tasmania	17.4	19.2	36.6	57.6	4.5	2.5	6.9	15.9	43.6	68.6	20.0	63.5
Northern Territory	10.2	7.3	17.5	57.9	1.6	0.7	2.3	11.6	19.9	65.5	10.5	30.3
Australian Capital Territory	16.8	18.5	35.3	61.7	2.5	2.5	4.9	12.2	40.2	70.3	17.0	57.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>930.6</b>	<b>985.8</b>	<b>1 916.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2 233.8</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>975.9</b>	<b>3 209.7</b>

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

## LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN FEBRUARY 2018

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

## PERSONS

<b>Matched sample</b>							
Employed full-time	6 207.8	338.9	6 546.7	35.1	6 581.8	70.8	6 652.6
Employed part-time	416.3	2 503.1	2 919.4	54.2	2 973.5	139.0	3 112.6
Employed total	6 624.1	2 842.0	9 466.1	89.2	9 555.4	209.8	9 765.2
Unemployed	70.7	71.6	142.3	344.2	486.5	133.9	620.4
Labour force	6 694.8	2 913.6	9 608.4	433.5	10 041.9	343.7	10 385.6
Not in the labour force (NILF)	141.5	224.7	366.1	191.1	557.2	4 850.2	5 407.4
Total	6 836.2	3 138.3	9 974.5	624.6	10 599.1	5 193.9	15 792.9
<b>Unmatched sample</b>							
Unmatched in common sample	728.7	291.6	1 020.3	76.0	1 096.3	769.5	1 865.7
Incoming rotation group	1 058.0	474.5	1 532.5	105.4	1 637.8	831.2	2 469.0
Total	1 786.7	766.0	2 552.8	181.3	2 734.1	1 600.6	4 334.8
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	<b>8 623.0</b>	<b>3 904.3</b>	<b>12 527.3</b>	<b>805.9</b>	<b>13 333.2</b>	<b>6 794.5</b>	<b>20 127.7</b>

## MALES

<b>Matched sample</b>							
Employed full-time	4 015.0	132.7	4 147.7	25.3	4 173.0	37.5	4 210.5
Employed part-time	176.7	734.1	910.8	25.2	936.0	58.8	994.7
Employed total	4 191.6	866.9	5 058.5	50.5	5 109.0	96.3	5 205.3
Unemployed	46.4	26.2	72.6	194.5	267.1	58.8	325.9
Labour force	4 238.0	893.1	5 131.1	244.9	5 376.1	155.1	5 531.2
Not in the labour force (NILF)	79.2	68.4	147.6	81.4	228.9	1 998.2	2 227.2
Total	4 317.2	961.5	5 278.7	326.3	5 605.0	2 153.3	7 758.3
<b>Unmatched sample</b>							
Unmatched in common sample	457.9	102.6	560.5	37.7	598.2	317.1	915.3
Incoming rotation group	678.4	145.1	823.5	51.0	874.6	336.2	1 210.7
Total	1 136.3	247.7	1 384.0	88.8	1 472.8	653.3	2 126.1
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	<b>5 453.5</b>	<b>1 209.2</b>	<b>6 662.7</b>	<b>415.1</b>	<b>7 077.8</b>	<b>2 806.7</b>	<b>9 884.4</b>

## FEMALES

<b>Matched sample</b>							
Employed full-time	2 192.8	206.2	2 399.0	9.8	2 408.8	33.3	2 442.1
Employed part-time	239.6	1 769.0	2 008.6	29.0	2 037.6	80.2	2 117.8
Employed total	2 432.5	1 975.1	4 407.6	38.8	4 446.4	113.6	4 559.9
Unemployed	24.3	45.4	69.6	149.8	219.4	75.0	294.4
Labour force	2 456.7	2 020.5	4 477.2	188.6	4 665.8	188.6	4 854.4
Not in the labour force (NILF)	62.3	156.3	218.6	109.7	328.3	2 851.9	3 180.2
Total	2 519.0	2 176.8	4 695.8	298.3	4 994.1	3 040.5	8 034.6
<b>Unmatched sample</b>							
Unmatched in common sample	270.9	189.0	459.8	38.2	498.1	452.3	950.4
Incoming rotation group	379.6	329.4	709.0	54.3	763.3	495.0	1 258.3
Total	650.5	518.3	1 168.8	92.6	1 261.4	947.3	2 208.7
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	<b>3 169.5</b>	<b>2 695.1</b>	<b>5 864.6</b>	<b>390.8</b>	<b>6 255.4</b>	<b>3 987.9</b>	<b>10 243.3</b>

	EMPLOYED TOTAL		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME	
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
PERSONS						
February 2015	1 639.7	1 638.9	1 378.2	1 378.1	261.4	260.9
February 2016	1 666.0	1 673.0	1 394.1	1 401.0	271.9	272.0
2017						
February	1 684.9	1 669.0	1 401.1	1 385.8	283.8	283.2
March	1 688.9	1 687.4	1 404.7	1 404.7	284.3	282.6
April	1 694.4	1 682.4	1 409.8	1 397.9	284.6	284.5
May	1 700.9	1 714.0	1 416.2	1 428.2	284.7	285.7
June	1 708.0	1 716.5	1 423.2	1 430.7	284.7	285.8
July	1 715.7	1 708.9	1 430.7	1 424.8	285.0	284.2
August	1 722.4	1 715.7	1 437.0	1 431.5	285.4	284.3
September	1 726.9	1 727.6	1 440.9	1 441.5	286.0	286.1
October	1 729.9	1 731.5	1 443.0	1 444.9	286.8	286.6
November	1 731.7	1 743.5	1 443.8	1 455.2	287.8	288.3
December	1 732.1	1 736.3	1 443.3	1 446.4	288.8	289.9
2018						
January	1 731.7	1 712.9	1 442.1	1 424.7	289.6	288.2
February	1 730.3	1 734.1	1 440.1	1 443.2	290.2	290.9
MALES						
February 2015	995.9	994.4	918.3	916.8	77.5	77.7
February 2016	1 000.0	1 004.8	916.0	922.0	84.0	82.9
2017						
February	1 012.0	998.9	925.7	912.7	86.3	86.2
March	1 013.7	1 009.8	927.4	923.8	86.4	86.0
April	1 016.1	1 015.5	929.7	927.8	86.4	87.7
May	1 019.1	1 025.6	933.0	938.3	86.1	87.3
June	1 022.7	1 023.3	936.9	939.0	85.8	84.3
July	1 027.0	1 025.0	941.5	939.2	85.5	85.8
August	1 030.6	1 026.3	945.2	941.5	85.4	84.7
September	1 032.5	1 034.7	946.8	949.2	85.7	85.5
October	1 033.3	1 033.8	947.0	947.5	86.3	86.3
November	1 033.1	1 041.2	946.0	953.8	87.1	87.5
December	1 032.0	1 034.3	944.1	946.5	87.9	87.8
2018						
January	1 030.4	1 015.9	941.8	927.4	88.6	88.5
February	1 028.8	1 033.0	939.5	943.2	89.3	89.8
FEMALES						
February 2015	643.8	644.5	459.9	461.3	183.9	183.2
February 2016	666.0	668.2	478.1	479.0	187.9	189.1
2017						
February	672.9	670.1	475.3	473.1	197.5	197.0
March	675.2	677.6	477.3	481.0	197.9	196.6
April	678.3	667.0	480.1	470.1	198.2	196.9
May	681.8	688.4	483.3	489.9	198.5	198.5
June	685.3	693.2	486.3	491.8	199.0	201.5
July	688.7	683.9	489.2	485.6	199.5	198.3
August	691.8	689.5	491.8	490.0	200.0	199.5
September	694.4	692.9	494.1	492.3	200.3	200.6
October	696.5	697.7	496.0	497.4	200.5	200.4
November	698.5	702.3	497.8	501.4	200.7	200.8
December	700.1	702.0	499.3	499.9	200.9	202.0
2018						
January	701.2	697.0	500.2	497.3	201.0	199.7
February	701.5	701.1	500.5	500.0	201.0	201.1

## 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									
February 2015	509.5	410.3	336.0	110.3	192.3	31.9	20.5	28.9	1 639.7
February 2016	536.0	417.6	337.7	108.9	184.1	31.7	20.4	29.6	1 666.0
2017									
February	533.0	436.2	335.9	111.1	185.8	32.2	20.9	29.7	1 684.9
March	534.4	437.0	337.5	111.3	185.9	32.4	20.7	29.7	1 688.9
April	536.5	438.1	339.2	111.7	186.2	32.5	20.5	29.8	1 694.4
May	539.2	439.3	341.0	112.1	186.6	32.6	20.2	29.9	1 700.9
June	542.0	440.6	342.8	112.6	187.3	32.7	19.9	30.1	1 708.0
July	544.9	441.8	344.8	113.0	188.4	32.8	19.8	30.3	1 715.7
August	547.3	442.8	346.8	113.1	189.3	32.9	19.7	30.6	1 722.4
September	548.8	443.4	348.5	112.9	189.7	32.8	19.8	30.9	1 726.9
October	549.6	444.3	350.0	112.7	189.3	32.8	19.9	31.2	1 729.9
November	549.8	445.7	351.0	112.5	188.3	32.8	20.0	31.5	1 731.7
December	549.3	447.2	351.5	112.5	187.2	32.7	20.1	31.7	1 732.1
2018									
January	548.6	448.5	351.6	112.5	186.0	32.6	20.1	31.8	1 731.7
February	547.5	449.5	351.3	112.5	184.8	32.6	20.2	31.9	1 730.3

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

February 2015	509.4	409.2	337.3	110.2	191.6	32.2	np	np	1 638.9
February 2016	537.8	420.5	339.4	109.0	185.0	31.7	np	np	1 673.0
2017									
February	528.5	433.3	331.6	108.4	184.2	32.1	np	np	1 669.0
March	533.3	434.9	338.4	111.0	187.1	31.6	np	np	1 687.4
April	533.0	431.5	338.4	112.1	184.4	32.4	np	np	1 682.4
May	546.5	442.1	344.8	111.9	185.7	32.9	np	np	1 714.0
June	543.6	448.0	341.9	112.9	187.6	32.9	np	np	1 716.5
July	541.0	440.2	343.0	113.7	188.7	32.8	np	np	1 708.9
August	544.8	440.2	345.9	113.0	189.1	32.6	np	np	1 715.7
September	548.8	443.2	347.9	112.6	191.1	32.8	np	np	1 727.6
October	554.3	440.8	352.7	112.7	187.2	32.9	np	np	1 731.5
November	551.9	449.8	352.4	112.8	191.7	32.8	np	np	1 743.5
December	550.9	449.4	351.2	112.3	188.5	32.9	np	np	1 736.3
2018									
January	540.1	445.0	350.6	111.7	181.4	32.3	np	np	1 712.9
February	549.9	450.5	350.0	113.4	185.4	32.6	np	np	1 734.1

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



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

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

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

# WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

## EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

### TREND REVISIONS

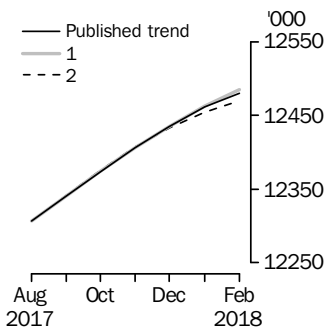
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

- (1) The March seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than February by:
  - 0.21% for employment
  - 2.10% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The March seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than February by:
  - 0.21% for employment
  - 2.10% for the unemployment rate

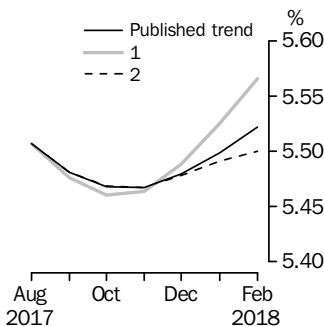
The percentage changes of 0.21% and 2.10% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted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

### EMPLOYMENT



	Trend as published	WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 12 506.7 i.e. rises by 0.21%	(2) 12 454.3 i.e. falls by 0.21%
<b>2017</b>			
November	12 405.9	12 406.0	12 406.9
December	12 435.4	12 435.4	12 433.1
<b>2018</b>			
January	12 461.1	12 462.2	12 454.4
February	12 480.5	12 484.9	12 470.3

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



	Trend as published	WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 5.7 i.e. rises by 2.10%	(2) 5.4 i.e. falls by 2.10%
<b>2017</b>			
November	5.5	5.5	5.5
December	5.5	5.5	5.5
<b>2018</b>			
January	5.5	5.5	5.5
February	5.5	5.6	5.5

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

### CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

**8** Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 39 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 46 days after the commencement of interviews.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE OF SURVEY

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

### COVERAGE

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

### POPULATION BENCHMARKS

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

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

**13** Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. The rebasing process is subject to a revision going from, preliminary rebasing approximately a year after a census, to final rebasing approximately 2 years after a census. Beginning with the November 2017 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) benchmarks have been compiled using ERP preliminary rebased to the 2016 Census. At the same time revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from July 2011 to October 2017. In November 2018 the Labour Force series from July 2011 to November 2018 will be rebenchmarking to align with final ERP figures rebased to the 2016 Census. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the December 2016 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in June 2017.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION BENCHMARKS

*continued*

from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

### 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

*continued*

was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

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

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

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

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

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

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

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

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

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

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

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

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

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

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

**37** For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA AVAILABLE ON  
REQUEST

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

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

SYMBOLS AND  
ABBREVIATIONS

### **42** SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

## STANDARD ERRORS

### STANDARD ERRORS

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

### LEVEL ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

										AUSTRALIA										
										Males	Females	Persons								
										NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT			
<b>Aged 15 years and over</b>																				
Employed																				
Full time	'000	26.1	19.4	17.6	7.5	11.2	2.9	2.3	2.9	32.4	24.3	39.4								
Part time	'000	19.0	12.7	12.2	5.7	8.4	2.3	0.9	2.0	14.2	22.1	27.4								
Total	'000	28.6	23.7	20.3	8.7	12.4	3.4	2.8	3.0	35.5	33.6	44.6								
Unemployed																				
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.1	7.9	8.8	3.2	5.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	12.2	10.6	16.3								
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.8	6.1	5.6	2.3	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	6.7	8.3	10.7								
Total	'000	10.9	10.1	9.8	3.8	6.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	14.0	13.6	19.8								
Labour force	'000	28.9	24.5	20.8	8.9	12.5	3.5	2.9	3.1	36.4	34.6	45.4								
Not in labour force	'000	24.3	21.4	22.4	8.1	11.8	3.5	3.0	3.1	31.1	35.7	42.2								
Unemployment rate																				
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	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	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3								
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1								
Participation rate	pts	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2								
<b>Aged 15–19 years</b>																				
Employed																				
Full time	'000	4.2	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.9	3.7	5.7								
Part time	'000	5.8	3.6	4.3	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	6.3	7.2	9.2								
Total	'000	6.9	4.0	5.0	2.0	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	7.5	7.7	10.5								
Unemployed																				
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.3	2.4	4.0	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.5	4.0	6.1								
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.2	3.7	3.4	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.6	4.6	6.6								
Total	'000	4.7	4.5	5.4	1.9	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	6.5	6.2	9.0								
Labour force	'000	7.7	4.5	5.7	2.3	3.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	8.4	8.5	11.8								
Not in labour force	'000	9.0	5.9	7.1	2.8	4.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	10.2	9.5	14.3								
Unemployment rate																				
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.6	5.4	5.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	9.3	9.5	2.7	4.1	2.3								
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.8	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.4	1.7	1.3	1.1								
Total	pts	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.0	4.0	1.5	1.4	1.0								
Participation rate	pts	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.0	4.0	1.1	1.2	0.8								
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work																				
	pts	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	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										
										Males	Females	Persons								
										NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT			
<b>Aged 15 years and over</b>																				
Employed																				
Full time	'000	15.4	12.8	9.6	4.0	6.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	18.9	14.2	24.3								
Part time	'000	10.0	8.7	6.1	2.9	4.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	9.0	13.1	15.8								
Total	'000	18.7	15.7	13.4	5.8	8.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	21.0	19.6	30.0								
Unemployed																				
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.5	8.1	8.4	3.3	5.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	12.1	10.6	16.3								
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.1	6.0	4.9	2.3	3.1	0.7	0.4	1.0	6.7	8.2	10.7								
Total	'000	11.5	10.0	9.9	4.0	6.3	1.4	0.8	1.4	13.9	13.5	19.7								
Labour force	'000	19.2	16.2	14.4	6.3	9.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	21.7	20.3	31.1								
Not in labour force	'000	18.4	15.5	13.9	5.9	8.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	18.4	22.2	29.9								
Unemployment rate																				
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2								
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3								
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2								
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2								
<b>Aged 15–19 years</b>																				
Employed																				
Full time	'000	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.4	2.7	4.0								
Part time	'000	3.9	3.3	2.7	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	4.3	4.9	6.1								
Total	'000	4.6	3.6	3.0	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.1	5.3	6.9								
Unemployed																				
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.4	2.7	3.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	4.5	4.0	6.1								
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.3	3.7	3.2	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	4.7	4.7	6.6								
Total	'000	4.8	4.5	4.8	1.9	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	6.5	6.2	9.0								
Labour force	'000	4.9	4.0	3.4	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	5.6	5.7	7.6								
Not in labour force	'000	5.7	4.8	3.6	1.7	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.7	6.3	8.8								
Unemployment rate																				
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.9	5.7	6.2	7.6	7.8	7.5	9.1	9.7	2.9	4.6	2.5								
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.9	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.1	4.8	1.8	1.4	1.1								
Total	pts	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.4	1.6	1.4	1.1								
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.4	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.5								
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.4								

## GLOSSARY

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Labour force status</b>	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
<b>Long-term unemployment ratio</b>	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
<b>Market sector</b>	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
<b>Non-market Sector</b>	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0)
<b>Monthly hours worked in all jobs</b>	<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>
<b>Not in labour force</b>	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.
<b>Participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
<b>Response rate</b>	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
<b>Seasonally adjusted series</b>	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
<b>Stock estimates</b>	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as 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*

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









## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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

### INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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

*PHONE*                      1300 135 070

*EMAIL*                      [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

*FAX*                              1300 135 211

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

## FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

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

*WEB ADDRESS*      [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)