

BCEC

Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

Providing monthly updates and expert insights and analysis around key labour market indicators.

Despite little change, December figures may mark a turning point

Nationally, there was minimal movement in the main labour force aggregates in December. Total employment fell marginally, by 14,600 jobs or one tenth of a per cent, the participation rate eased back from its record level set in November, and unemployment increased by 5,800 persons.

The headline unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.5 per cent in December, partly due to some revisions to the previous month's estimates. We had anticipated some cooling off in the labour market for some months and been surprised by the resilience of the figures, and ABS revisions now suggest the labour market was marginally softer in recent months. Estimated total employment for November 2022 was revised down by 7,700 persons, and the unemployment rate revised up from 3.4 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Save for any future revisions, this means October 2022 alone marks the record low unemployment rate in the current series, at 3.4 per cent.

The December figures also give us the opportunity to look at figures over the full the calendar year. The unemployment rate for the 2022 calendar year came in at 3.7 per cent, the lowest since the labour force series began in 1978 and easily eclipsing the 4.2 per cent recorded for second-placed 2008, just prior to the global financial crisis.

Despite the relatively small changes in December's figures, it's the first time in the current cycle that the broad sweep of indicators has been consistent with a downturn. On top of the noted revisions, December saw falling employment, rising unemployment and underemployment, declining participation, fewer average hours worked and a further fall in vacancies. An exception is that the fall in employment was concentrated in part-time jobs, with full-time employment actually increasing by a respectable 17,600 jobs.

Overall, the labour market remains strong, but shows signs of the cooling the Reserve Bank will be looking for to ease inflationary pressures.

WA's labour market holds its ground

In contrast to the national aggregates, the figures from the December 2022 labour force survey show little sign of any downturn in Western Australia. Total employment increased marginally, but full-time jobs jumped by 19,000, or almost 2 per cent for the month. The participation rate remains high – more than 2 percentage points above any other state – and the unemployment rate crept up to 3.5 per cent, and has hovered between 3.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent since September. The number of job vacancies advertised online remains higher in WA than elsewhere, and held steady in December while all other states and territories saw further declines.

Detailed quarterly estimates of employment by industry sector, released during December, offer some insights into what's been driving the WA economy. The figures confirm the importance of mining and construction to recent growth, with employment increasing by over 5 per cent in each of those sectors over the year to November 2022, and accounting for almost three-quarters of all jobs growth for the year. Accommodation and food services, and professional, scientific and technical services also made healthy contributions, while there were significant falls in employment in retail trade and public administration.

The most remarkable change was a 52 per cent increase in employment (7,700 jobs) in the electricity, gas, water and waste services sector. The estimates are subject to substantial sampling variability at this level, but it's a development to keep an eye on in coming quarterly data.



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Nationwide employment slides as NSW, VIC jobs fall

The number of employed persons in Australia fell by 14,600 in December, ending a four month run of national employment gains dating back to August 2022, largely due to a downturn in jobs in NSW and VIC over the month.

The largest contribution to the fall in national employment came from the eastern states, with NSW (-13,800 persons), VIC (-13,200) and QLD (-4,200) recording the largest falls nationally in December. **Employment growth was sparse across the remaining states and territories, with the largest gains recorded in WA (+4,000 persons),** followed by SA (+2,900) and the ACT (+2,600).

There has been a shift from part-time to full-time employment in December, **with an additional 17,600 people employed in full-time work and 32,200 fewer people working part-time.** NSW and WA held particular influence in the shifting composition of part-time and full-time work over the month, **with the rise in national full-time employment driven largely by significant gains in NSW (+19,100) and WA (+19,000),** along with SA (+6,500) and the ACT (+4,300). **In contrast, part-time employment fell in every state and territory in December, with the largest contributors once again being NSW (-32,900) and WA (-14,900),** followed by SA (-3,600) and TAS (-2,400).

Year-on-year measures present a mixed picture. **Full-time employment rose by 5.4 per cent nationally, whilst part-time employment slipped by 1.1 per cent compared to December 2021.** All of the states and territories recorded a year-on-year gain in full-time employment, led by the ACT (+11.2%), the NT (+9.3%), WA (+6.3%) and NSW (+6.0%). Part-time employment saw its best year-on-year growth in NSW (+2.6%) and TAS (+2.2%), but these gains were offset by large falls in WA (-7.7%), the NT (-4.8%), the ACT (-4.1%) and VIC (-2.5%).

Ratio of unemployed persons per job vacancy holds firm

The ratio of unemployed persons to online job vacancies held steady at 1.8 in December 2022, as marginal increases in the both the number of unemployed persons and job vacancies were not enough to move the ratio.

Across the states and territories, **the largest increases in the ratio were recorded in QLD and the NT (+0.2 each),** followed by TAS and the ACT (+0.1 each) predominantly driven by a rising number of unemployed persons and a steady level of job vacancies and which indicates some labour market loosening. **In contrast, SA, NSW and VIC (-0.1 each) recorded a decrease in the ratio, due to a falling number of unemployed persons and smaller decreases in the number of job vacancies.** WA was the sole state to record no change in the ratio over the month, remaining at 1.8.

Despite some labour market loosening in the ACT this month, the territory still holds the lowest ratio at 0.9 unemployed persons per job vacancy, some way ahead of NSW (1.6) in second position and WA and VIC (1.8). TAS (+3.1) and SA (+2.6) hold the highest ratios across the nation.

The labour market remains tight and continued its recent holding pattern, but there are some tentative signs of loosening, including slowing online job vacancy growth, whilst unemployment growth across the country remains inconsistent.

Average hours worked declines in December, as women's part-time hours fall

Average monthly hours worked fell by 0.6 per cent nationally in December 2022, following a strong fall in average hours worked in women's part-time work, combined with falls in full-time average hours worked for men and women.

Part-time average hours worked in December fell by 1.2 per cent, largely due to a significant fall of 2.5 per cent in the average part-time hours worked for women. In contrast, average hours worked for men in part-time jobs increased by 0.2 per cent. **Full-time hours worked fell by 0.3 per cent over the month,** with women's full-time average hours worked falling by 0.4 per cent whilst men recorded a 0.2 per cent decrease.

Part-time female employees worked an average of 74.5 hours in the month of December, representing a significant fall of 2.0 average hours compared to last month, whilst men recorded 73.4 average part-time hours worked (+0.1 average hours). In contrast, **full-time male employees worked an average of 169.9 hours in December,** a decrease of 0.3 average hours compared to last month, whilst women in full-time work worked an average of 155.9 hours over the same period (-0.6 average hours).

Looking to year-on-year measures, average monthly hours have fallen by 0.7 per cent since December 2021. This decline is largely due to a decline in women's average monthly hours worked in both part-time (-2.6%) and full-time (-1.6%) employment. Men fared similarly over the year, with no gain in average hours worked in part-time and a 0.4 per cent fall in full-time average hours worked.

The decline in average hours worked over December can be at least partly attributed to a higher-than-usual number of people working reduced hours due to illness, along with a not unexpected decline following the peak in average hours worked in October.

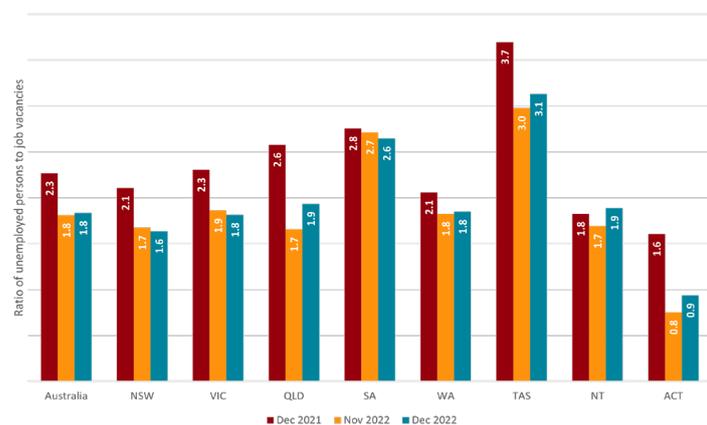
Table 1: Employment changes – states and territories

	Employed Persons ('000)	Change from:		Change from November 2022 ('000)		Change (%) from December 2021			
		November 2022 ('000)	Rank	December 2021 (%)	Rank	Full-Time	Part-time	Full-Time	Part-time
Australia	13,747.1	-14.6	--	+3.4%	--	+17.6	-32.2	▲ +5.4%	▼ -1.1%
NSW	4,309.2	-13.8	8	+5.0%	3	+19.1	-32.9	▲ +6.0%	▲ +2.6%
VIC	3,519.9	-13.2	7	+2.3%	6	-11.6	-1.6	▲ +4.5%	▼ -2.5%
QLD	2,784.0	-4.2	6	+3.3%	5	-3.8	-0.4	▲ +5.3%	▼ -1.0%
SA	923.4	+2.9	2	+2.2%	7	+6.5	-3.6	▲ +2.9%	▲ +0.9%
WA	1,515.3	+4.0	1	+1.8%	8	+19.0	-14.9	▲ +6.3%	▼ -7.7%
TAS	290.3	-1.9	4	+3.9%	4	+0.5	-2.4	▲ +4.8%	▲ +2.2%
NT	141.6	-2.2	5	+5.9%	2	-0.4	-1.8	▲ +9.3%	▼ -4.8%
ACT	261.3	+2.6	3	+7.3%	1	+4.3	-1.7	▲ +11.2%	▼ -4.1%

Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

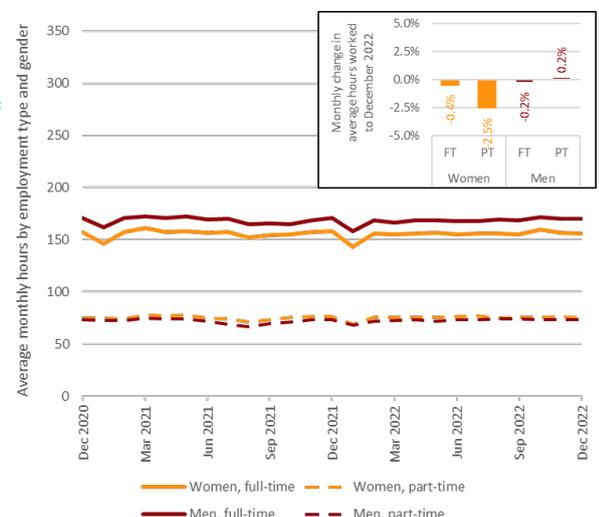
Figure 1: Ratio of unemployed persons per job vacancy



Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0 and Australian Government Jobs and Skills Australia.

Figure 2: Monthly percentage change in hours worked



Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

Participation rate drops from historic high, but remains strong

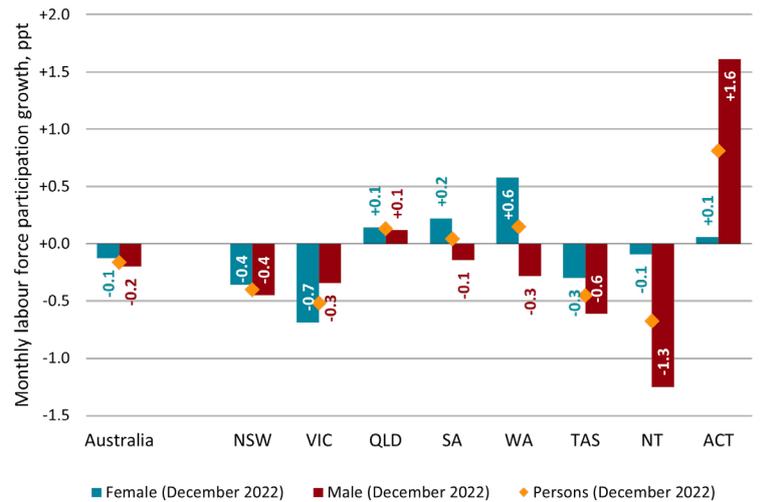
The national labour force participation rate fell by 0.2ppt to 66.6 per cent in December 2022, with the participation rate falling by 0.2ppt for men to 71.1 per cent, whilst the participation rate for women fell by 0.1ppt to 62.3 per cent. The fall in participation comes off the back of a historic high participation rate of 66.8 per cent recorded last month.

Women's participation fell in only four out of eight states and territories in December, which was driven largely by notable falls in VIC (-0.7ppt) and NSW (-0.4ppt), along with TAS (-0.3ppt). Each of WA (+0.6ppt), SA (+0.2ppt), the ACT and QLD (+0.1ppt) recorded a rise in women's participation this month.

In contrast, men's participation fell in six out of eight states and territories, led by falls in the NT (-1.3ppt), TAS (-0.6ppt), NSW (-0.4ppt) and WA and VIC (-0.3ppt). Only the ACT (+1.6ppt) and QLD (+0.1ppt) recorded an increase in men's participation over the month.

Compared to December 2021, participation continues to perform strongly, increasing by 0.2ppt for men and 0.6ppt for women nationally. Year-on-year participation across the states and territories is more mixed, with the strongest participation gains recorded in the ACT (+2.5ppt), the NT (+2.0ppt) and NSW (+1.4ppt), whilst VIC (-0.4ppt), QLD and WA (-0.1ppt each) recorded a fall in participation compared to this time last year.

Figure 3: Monthly change in labour force participation



Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used. Figures show change from November 2022 to December 2022.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

National unemployment remains steady, despite movement across the states

Australia's unemployment rate saw no change in December 2022, remaining at 3.5 per cent, despite an increase of 5,800 unemployed persons and fluctuations in unemployment across the states and territories.

Five out of eight states and territories recorded a rise in the unemployment rate over the month, led by increases in the NT (+0.7ppt), QLD (+0.5ppt) and the ACT (+0.3ppt). Notably, QLD recorded an increase of over 15,500 unemployed persons over the month to December, resulting in a large unemployment rate increase. WA recorded a modest 0.1ppt increase in the unemployment rate with an additional 1,400 unemployed persons.

However, these gains were offset by VIC and SA (-0.2ppt each) and NSW (-0.1ppt), who each recorded a fall in the unemployment rate in December. In particular, VIC recorded a fall of 7,400 unemployed persons over the month, followed by NSW (-5,000).

In year-on-year terms, the unemployment rate is 0.7ppt lower than this time last year, led by the ACT (-1.7ppt), NSW (-0.9ppt), QLD (-0.8ppt) and VIC (-0.7ppt). Only WA has recorded a year-on-year increase in the unemployment rate, with a 0.1ppt increase, but this can be attributed to the state's fast economic recovery from the pandemic relative to other states and territories.

Table 2: Unemployment changes: states and territories

	Unemployment Rate		Change (ppt) from:		Unemployed ('000)	Change ('000) from:	
	December 2022	Rank	November 2022	December 2021		November 2022	December 2021
Australia	3.5%	--	0.0	-0.7	499.8	▲+5.8	▼-77.9
NSW	3.1%	2	▼-0.1	-0.9	138.8	▼-5.0	-33.4
VIC	3.5%	3	▼-0.2	-0.7	126.9	▼-7.4	-25.2
QLD	3.8%	6	▲+0.5	-0.8	110.6	▲+15.5	-18.3
SA	3.9%	7	▼-0.2	0.0	37.8	▼-1.1	+0.8
WA	3.5%	4	▲+0.1	+0.1	54.8	▲+1.4	+2.3
TAS	3.6%	5	▲+0.1	-0.4	10.9	▲+0.3	-0.8
NT	4.0%	8	▲+0.7	0.0	5.9	▲+1.0	+0.4
ACT	2.8%	1	▲+0.3	-1.7	7.6	▲+0.9	-4.0

Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used. State and territory numbers of unemployed people do not sum to figures for Australia due to ABS seasonal adjustment methods.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

Underemployment ratio climbs in December

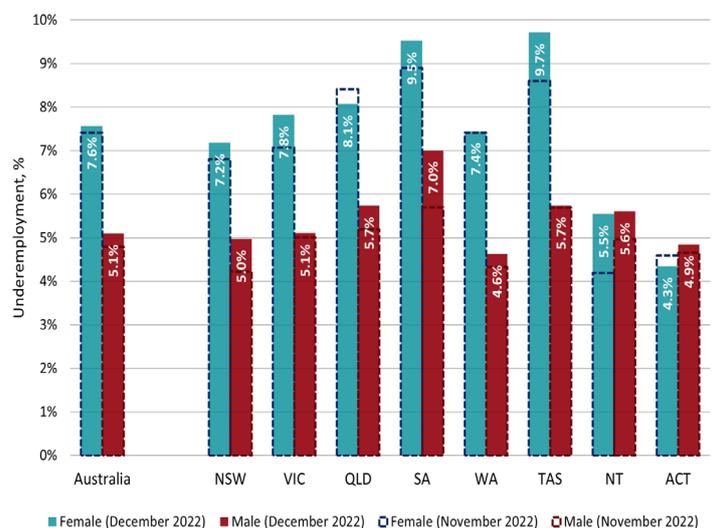
The national underemployment ratio rose by 0.2ppt to 6.3 per cent in December 2022, driven by a 0.3ppt increase in underemployment for men and a 0.2ppt increase for women.

The rise in women's underemployment in December was driven by large gains in the NT (+1.3ppt), TAS (+1.1ppt) and VIC (+0.7ppt), as only QLD (-0.3ppt) and the ACT (-0.2ppt) recorded a fall in women's underemployment over the month. Meanwhile, women's underemployment in WA saw no change in December.

All states and territories recorded an increase in men's underemployment this month, with the exception of TAS (no change). The largest increases in men's underemployment were recorded in SA (+1.3ppt), NSW (+0.8ppt), the NT (+0.6ppt) and QLD (+0.5ppt). Men's underemployment in WA rose by 0.3ppt over the month.

Despite the rise in the national underemployment ratio this month, underemployment remains well below December 2021 levels; with men and women's underemployment 0.6ppt and 0.5ppt lower than this time last year, respectively. The largest fall in women's underemployment compared to last year was in the NT (-1.6ppt), with SA and WA (-1.6ppt and -1.2ppt respectively) following closely behind. For men, the largest fall in underemployment was recorded in QLD (-1.3ppt) followed by NSW and the ACT (-1.1ppt each).

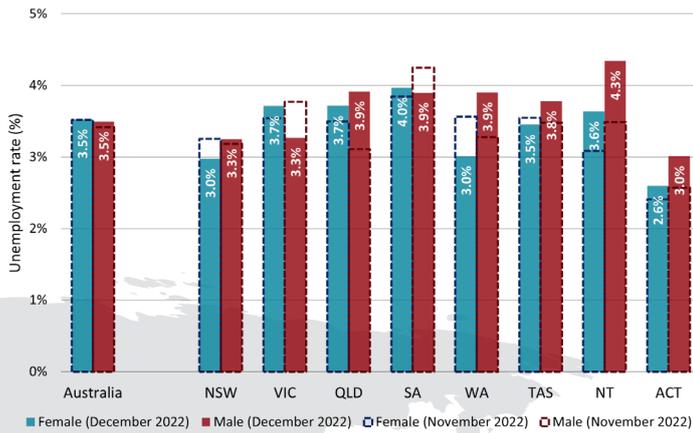
Figure 4: Underemployment ratio by gender: states and territories



Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used. Figures show changes from November 2022 to December 2022.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

Figure 5: National unemployment equalises; WA women do the heavy lifting



Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

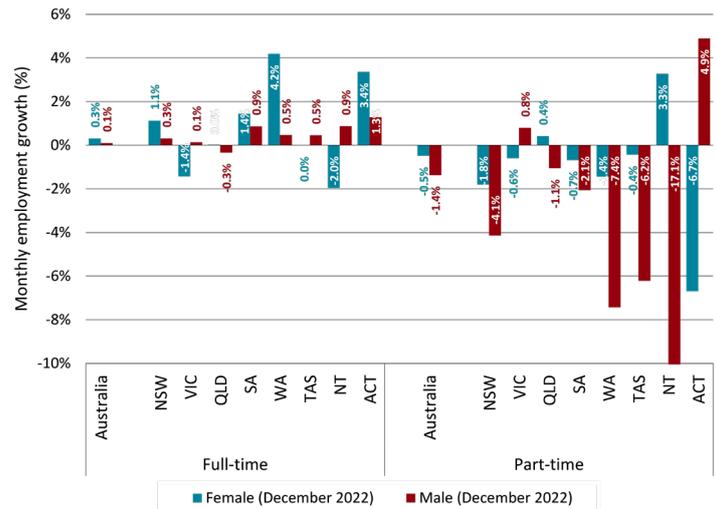
National unemployment rates changed very little in December; with no recorded change for women and a 0.1ppt increase in the unemployment rate for men. National unemployment rates are now equal for women and men at 3.5 per cent. However, changes in unemployment at the state level and by gender tell a very different story.

In WA, unemployment rates among women fell by 0.6ppt - the most out of any state or territory. Men, meanwhile, fared the opposite; with their unemployment rate increasing by an equal 0.6ppt. The employment growth numbers in Figure 6 provide us with some indication of the causes of this shift, with a heavy downward shock to men's part-time work contrasting with growth in full-time work among women.

Outside of WA, VIC recorded the largest decrease in men's unemployment in the state, with a fall of 0.5ppt over the month. However, given the fall in the men's participation rate in the state, this may not be a completely positive sign for the labour market. Meanwhile in QLD, men's unemployment increased by 0.8ppt - the largest monthly increase of any state. Women, meanwhile, saw a 0.2ppt decrease in unemployment in NSW; but this was coupled with a decrease in the participation rate. Furthermore, women saw increased unemployment in VIC, QLD, and SA as well (all +0.2ppt).

Year-on-year unemployment has seen a continued decrease in December 2022 compared to December 2021; with it falling 0.7ppt for both men and women nationally. Whilst the eastern states all saw relatively strong decreases for men and women both, performance in SA and WA was more mixed; with SA recording a 0.8ppt YoY increase in women's unemployment, and WA a 0.3ppt YoY increase in men's unemployment. Women in WA fared relatively well, with a 0.2ppt decrease in unemployment compared to December 2021.

Figure 6: Part-time for WA men falling at terminal velocity



Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used. Figures show growth from November 2022 to December 2022. ACT and NT values are generally more volatile than other states.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

Whilst national part-time work in general is down in December 2022, keen-eyed readers should notice the staggering decrease in men's part-time employment in WA, falling 7.4 per cent; the largest decrease in men's part-time employment since the COVID-19 wave in May 2020.

This, in part, contributed to falling part-time employment for men nationally (-1.4 per cent); though falling part-time employment for men in NSW (-4.1 per cent), QLD (-1.1 per cent), SA (-2.1 per cent) and TAS (-6.2 per cent) also contributed to the change at a national level. Women also fared relatively poorly in terms of part-time employment growth (-0.5 per cent nationally), with a 1.8 per cent decrease in NSW and a 1.4 per cent fall in WA offsetting a minor 0.4 per cent increase in QLD.

Full-time employment growth, compared to part-time growth, fared somewhat better; increasing by 0.3 per cent for women and 0.1 per cent for men nationally. In the case of women, WA was a particularly strong driver of full-time growth, with a 4.2 per cent increase in employment, alongside increases in NSW (+1.1 per cent) and SA (+1.4 per cent). However, poor performance in VIC (-1.4 per cent) held back growth in the national figure. Men, meanwhile, didn't quite reach the same highs as women; with moderate growth in SA (+0.9 per cent), WA (+0.5 per cent), and NSW (+0.3 per cent), but negative performance in QLD (-0.3 per cent).

The cause of the decrease in men's part-time employment in WA is unclear. Part of the issue may be attributable to an increased rate of illness and injury leave in December. It's worth noting also that the flooding crisis in regional WA occurred after the survey period for December's labour force data. The monthly flows data for WA do show a strong flow from part-time work to full-time work so, optimistically, the fall in male part-time work may partly be a result of those workers gaining full-time work.

WA driving youth unemployment down, but participation takes a hit

Figure 7: Youth unemployment: monthly change, states and territories

The national rate of youth unemployment fell by 0.1ppt over the month to December 2022; but in this instance, the decrease was likely driven by a shrinking labour market. The national youth participation rate took a heavy hit in December, falling by 2.4ppt over the month; the largest decrease since September 2021.

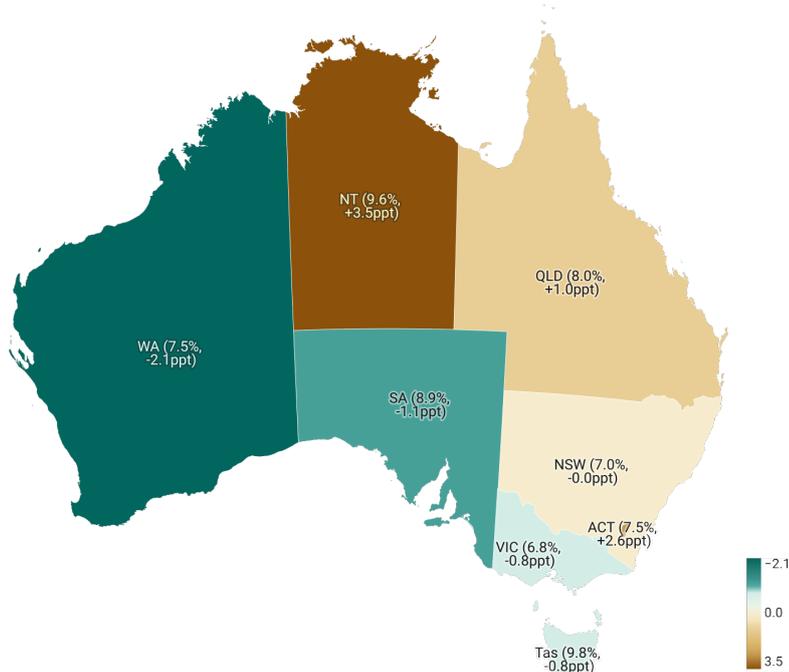
WA contributed strongly to the reduction in the youth unemployment rate, with a notable 2.1ppt decrease over the past month. Whilst this may appear impressive at first glance, being the largest decrease in the youth unemployment rate in the state since September 2021, it should also be noted that WA set the national trend in terms of falling youth participation as well; with a reduction of 3.5ppt in the state over the month. This was the largest decrease in the state since December 2020.

The major decrease in youth unemployment in WA was somewhat counterbalanced by increased levels of youth unemployment in QLD in particular; where it rose by 1ppt.

Both territories also recorded increases in youth unemployment rates; the NT with a 3.5ppt rise, and the ACT with a 2.6ppt increase.

With monthly performance in December misleading due to the falling participation rate, yearly changes in youth unemployment also need to be treated with extra scrutiny. Thankfully, the national youth unemployment rate saw a relatively healthy fall of 1.7ppt in December 2022 compared to the same time in 2021, backed up with a 1.2ppt increase in youth participation. However, the same cannot be said for WA; with a 1.0ppt decrease in the youth participation rate putting a dampener on what would be an otherwise welcome 1.9ppt YoY decrease in the youth unemployment rate in December.

Youth unemployment rate Australia: (7.6%, -0.1ppt)



Source: Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre | Authors' calculations from ABS labour force data • Created with Datawrapper

Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

Monthly hours worked dips somewhat

Figure 8: Average monthly hours worked: states and territories

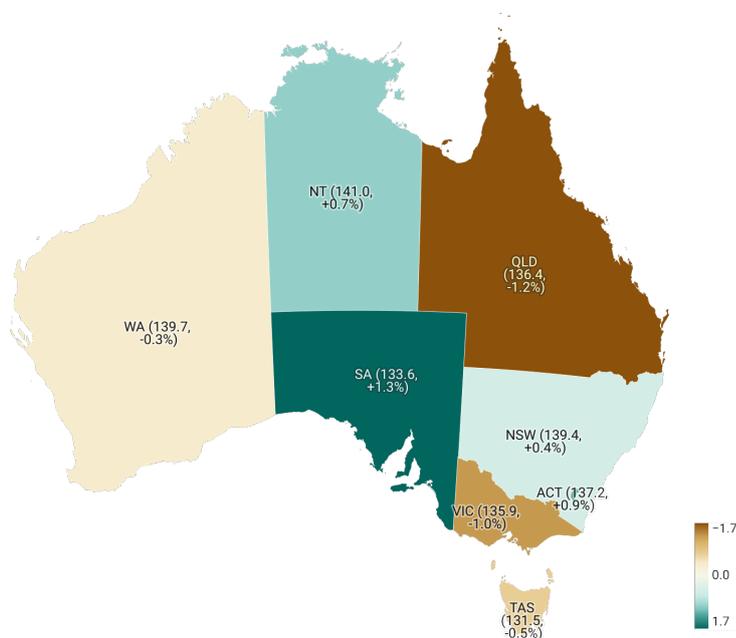
The national average hours worked per worker over December 2022 was 137.3 hours worked per month; falling by 0.5 hours (-0.4 per cent change) compared to November 2022. The main drivers of falling average hours this month were QLD (-1.2 per cent) and VIC (-1.0 per cent); with WA also recording a minor 0.3 per cent decrease in average hours worked.

In terms of increases, SA helped counterbalance the national decrease in hours worked with a 1.3 per cent increase in average hours in the state; backed up by a 0.7 per cent increase in hours worked in the NT and a 0.4 per cent increase in NSW. The ACT also performed relatively well, with average hours increasing by 0.9 per cent.

Part of the cause for this decrease in average hours worked, according to the ABS, was a marked increase in the number of people not working due to sickness or injury. This contributed to the reduced average monthly hours to a far larger extent compared to the average December numbers for previous years.

In terms of year-on-year changes, national average hours decreased by roughly 0.2 per cent in December 2022 compared to December 2021. Negative YoY performance was driven by QLD (-0.8 per cent), SA (-0.4 per cent), and VIC (-0.5 per cent), which was somewhat counteracted by positive performance in NSW (+0.2 per cent), and WA (+0.3 per cent).

Average monthly hours - Australia (137.3, -0.4%)



Source: Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre | Authors' calculations from ABS labour force data • Created with Datawrapper

Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0.

Vacancy rates coming in for a soft landing

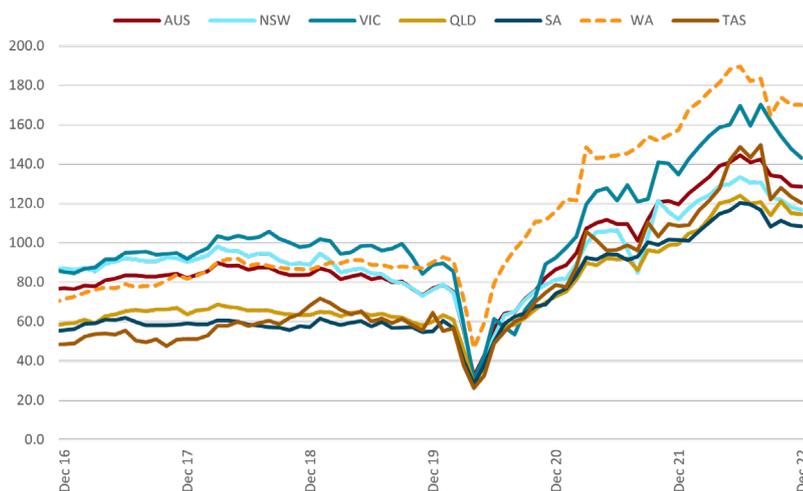
The national Internet Vacancy Index has closed out 2022 with further indications that the labour market is starting to slow down. The seasonally-adjusted figure for December dropped by 0.2 per cent; the fourth month-on-month decrease in the figure in a row since August.

Every state in Australia except WA saw a fall in internet vacancies in December; the largest fall among them being a 3.2 per cent drop in vacancies in VIC. The next largest decrease was a 2.4 per cent drop in TAS; followed by a 1.3 per cent drop in NSW. WA was the sole exception out of the states, recording no change in the vacancy index.

The Internet Vacancy Index increased by 7.6 per cent nationally in December 2022 compared to December 2021 nationally. The largest yearly increase in vacancies across states and territories was recorded in QLD (+15.1 per cent), while vacancies in Western Australia grew by 8 per cent over the year to December 2022.

It is worth noting that whilst vacancies are certainly decreasing, the rate of decline isn't especially rapid. This suggests that the labour market, whilst loosening, is still very stable; and that demand for workers will likely remain relatively healthy for still quite some time.

Figure 9: Change in Internet Vacancy Index: December 2016 to December 2022



Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Government National Skills Commission. Notes: Seasonally adjusted values are used. ACT and NT figures not shown.

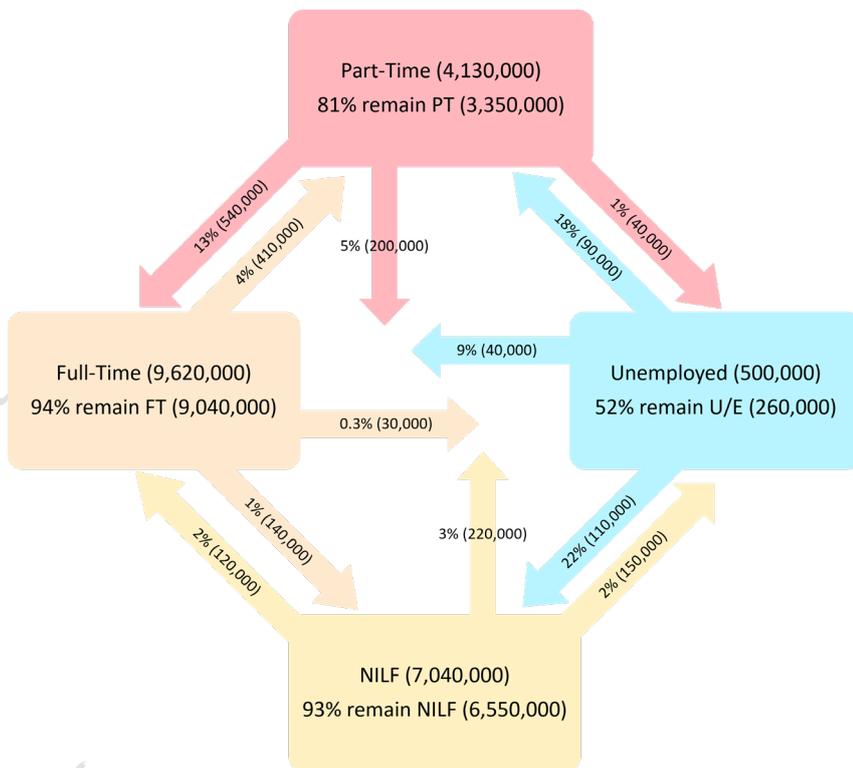
More people enter the labour force; less leave it

The matched flows data show a net 40,000 persons flowed into the labour force between November and December 2022; with 490,000 workers entering the labour force compared to just 450,000 leaving it. Compared to October 2022, flows into part-time work increased by roughly 30,000 workers; alongside a 20,000 worker increase in flows from outside the labour force into unemployment.

Net outflows from unemployment into part-time work have increased between November and December 2022, compared to when they were last reported in October (+10,000 persons). However, flows out of unemployment into full-time work remained the same between October and December 2022. But the flow from part-time work into full-time positions also rose substantially compared to the previous month, with 540,000 people moving from part-time to full-time between November and December, some 100,000 more than the previous month's flow.

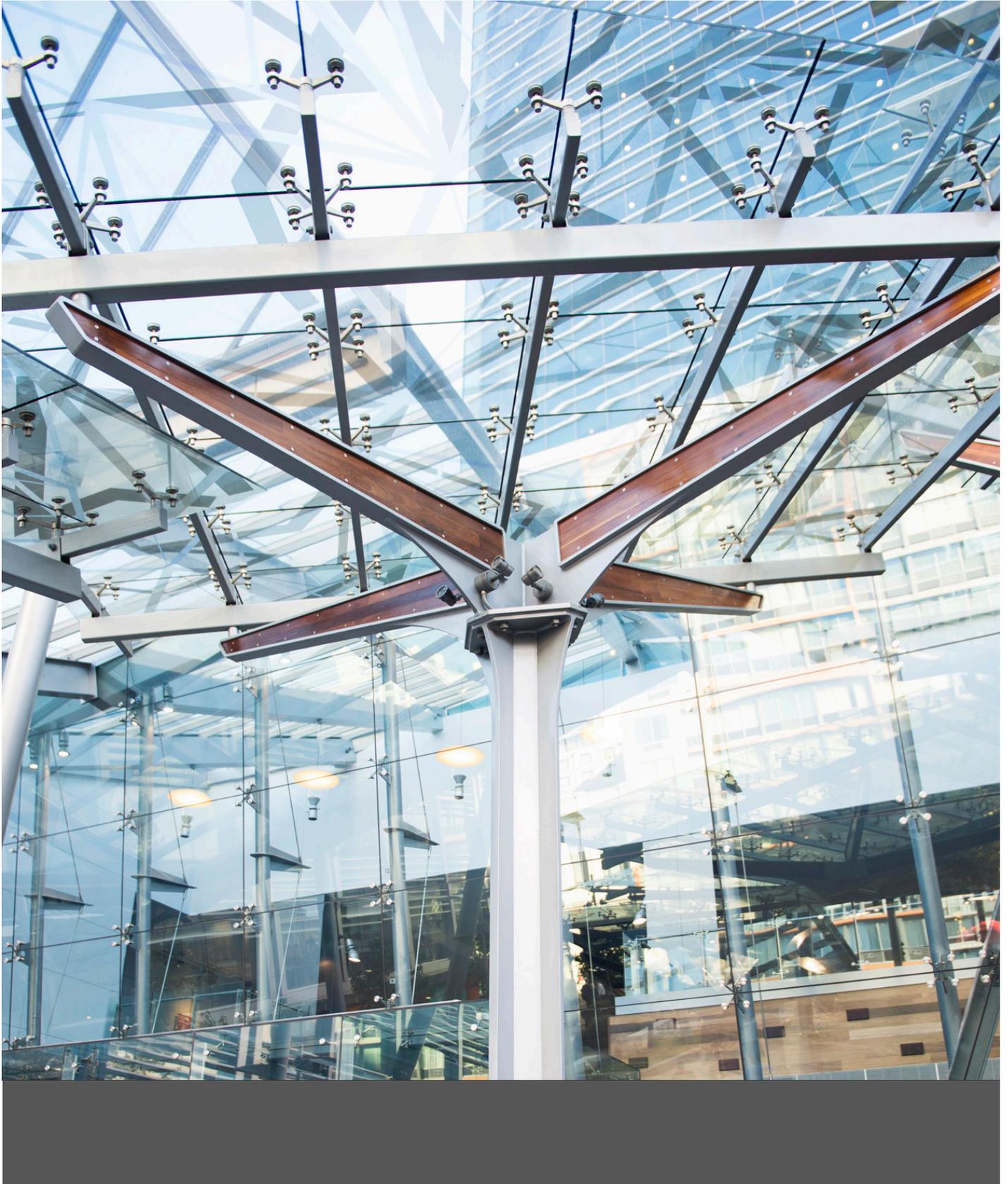
The flow from unemployment into work remained more or less the same according to data for December 2022. Around 48 per cent of the stock of unemployed in November 2022 moved into work in December 2022. Flows from unemployment into work are relatively strong compared to the pre-COVID period. However, with the labour market loosening, we may see some reduction in flows in the coming months.

Figure 10: AUS labour force flows: November 2022 to December 2022



Notes: The ABS labour market flows series is based on a matched sample of respondents who are present in the labour force survey in two consecutive months. Just over 80% of ABS survey respondents in November 2022 were also present in the December 2022 survey. This chart includes indicative percentage flows across labour market states, with indicative counts (scaled to reflect approximate population totals) shown in parentheses. Due to rounding and scaling, figures will not match totals from elsewhere in this MLMU.

Source: BANKWEST CURTIN ECONOMICS CENTRE | Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat No 6202.0, Table 23 & Pivot table GM1.



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