



ABS Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages in Australia

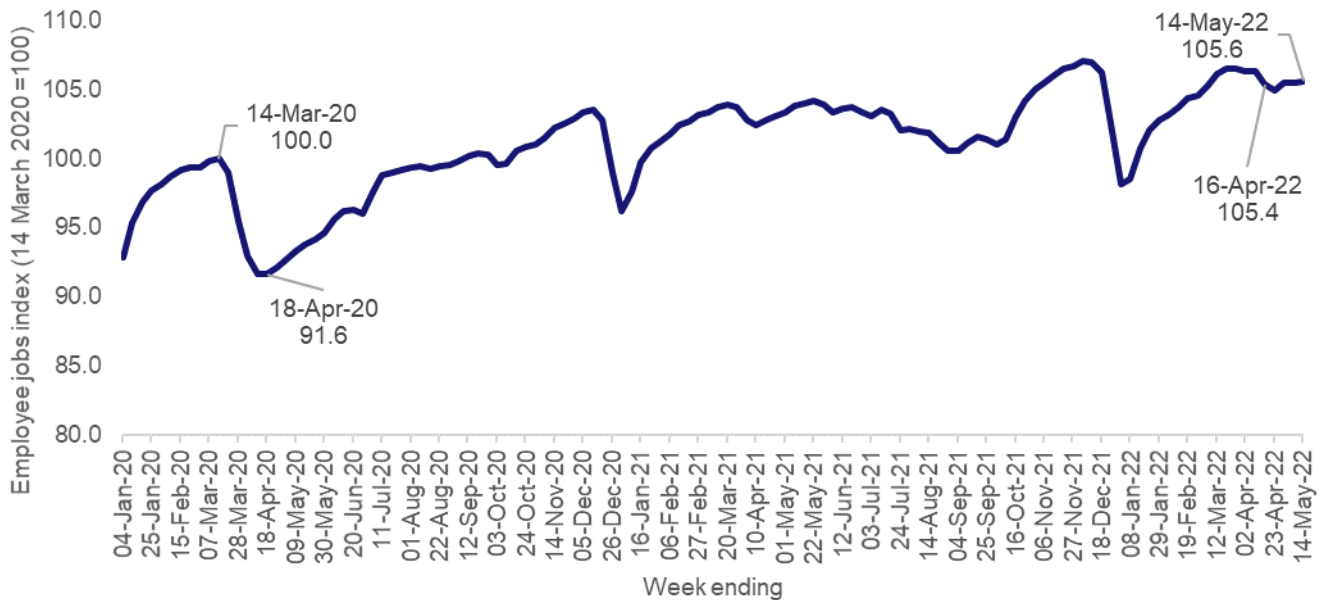
Week ending 14 May 2022

Payroll Jobs

Employee jobs increased by 0.2 per cent over the *month* to 14 May 2022 and are now 5.6 per cent above the level recorded in the week ending 14 March 2020 (see Chart 1, below).

- Over the *month* to 14 May 2022, male employee jobs decreased by 0.8 per cent, while female employee jobs increased by 0.7 per cent. Male employee jobs remain 1.7 per cent above the level recorded in the week ending 14 March 2020, while female employee jobs have increased by 5.2 per cent over the period.

Chart 1: Employee jobs index, 4 January 2020 to 14 May 2022 (14 March 2020 = 100)

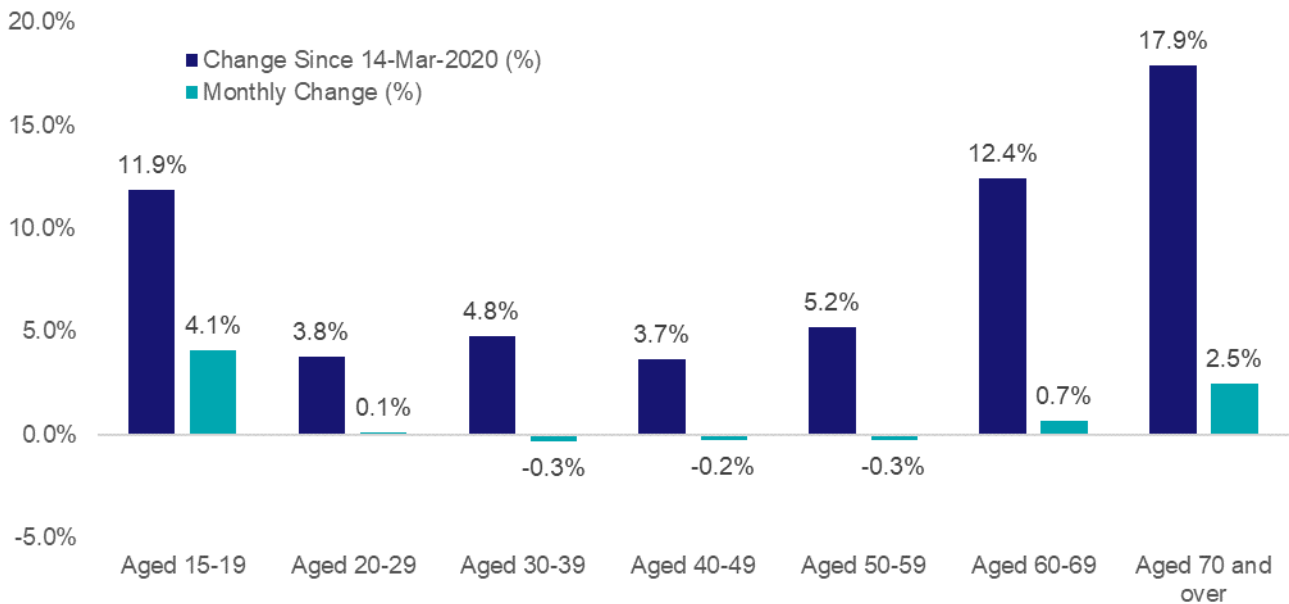


Age

Over the *month* to 14 May 2022, 4 of the 7 age cohorts recorded an *increase* in employee jobs, with persons aged 15-19 recording the largest rise (of 4.1 per cent), followed by those aged 70 and over (up by 2.5 per cent). Persons aged 30-39 and those aged 50-59 recorded the largest decrease in employee jobs over the period (both down by 0.3 per cent), while persons aged 40-49 also recorded a decline (of 0.2 per cent) - see Chart 2, overleaf.

- Since 14 March 2020, all age cohorts have recorded an increase in employee jobs, with persons aged 70 and over recording the largest rise (of 17.9 per cent), while persons aged 40-49 recorded the smallest increase (of 3.7 per cent).

Chart 2: Percentage change in employee jobs by age to 14 May 2022

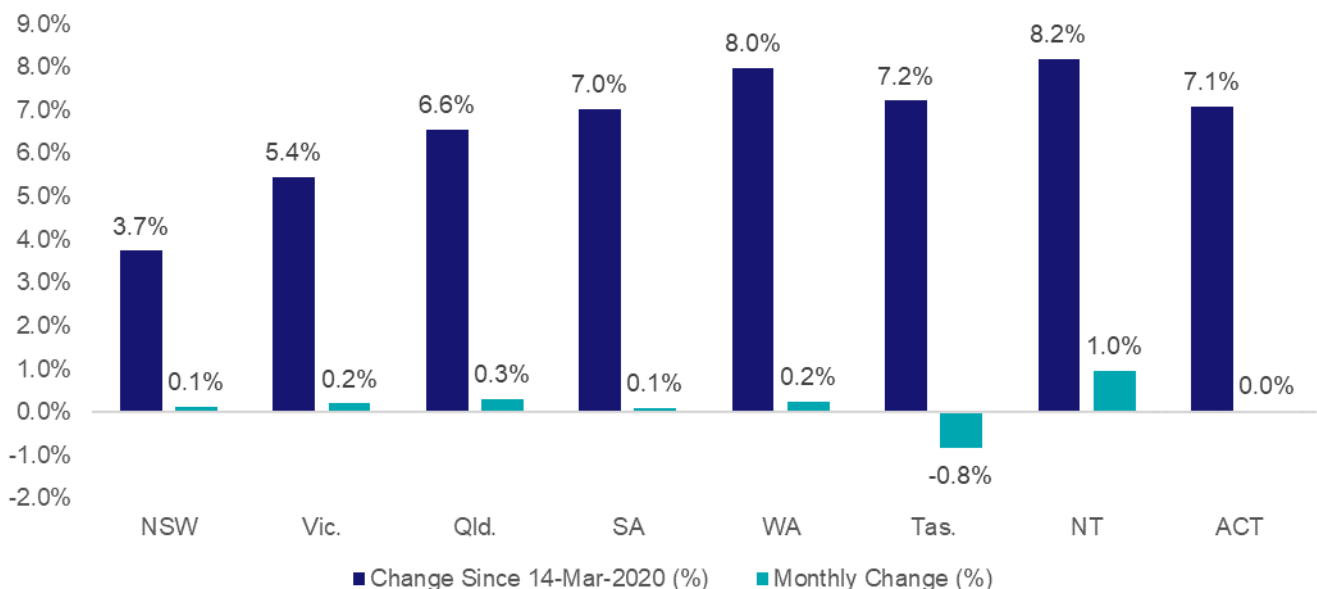


State/territory

All states and territories recorded an *increase* in employee jobs over the *month* to 14 May 2022, with the exception of Tasmania (which fell by 0.8 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (which remained steady). The Northern Territory recorded the largest increase in employee jobs over the period (of 1.0 per cent), followed by Queensland (up by 0.3 per cent) – see Chart 3, below.

- All states and territories recorded a *rise* in employee jobs between 14 March 2020 and 14 May 2022, with the Northern Territory recording the strongest increase (of 8.2 per cent). New South Wales recorded the smallest increase in employee jobs over the period (of 3.7 per cent).

Chart 3: Percentage change in employee jobs by state/territory to 14 May 2022

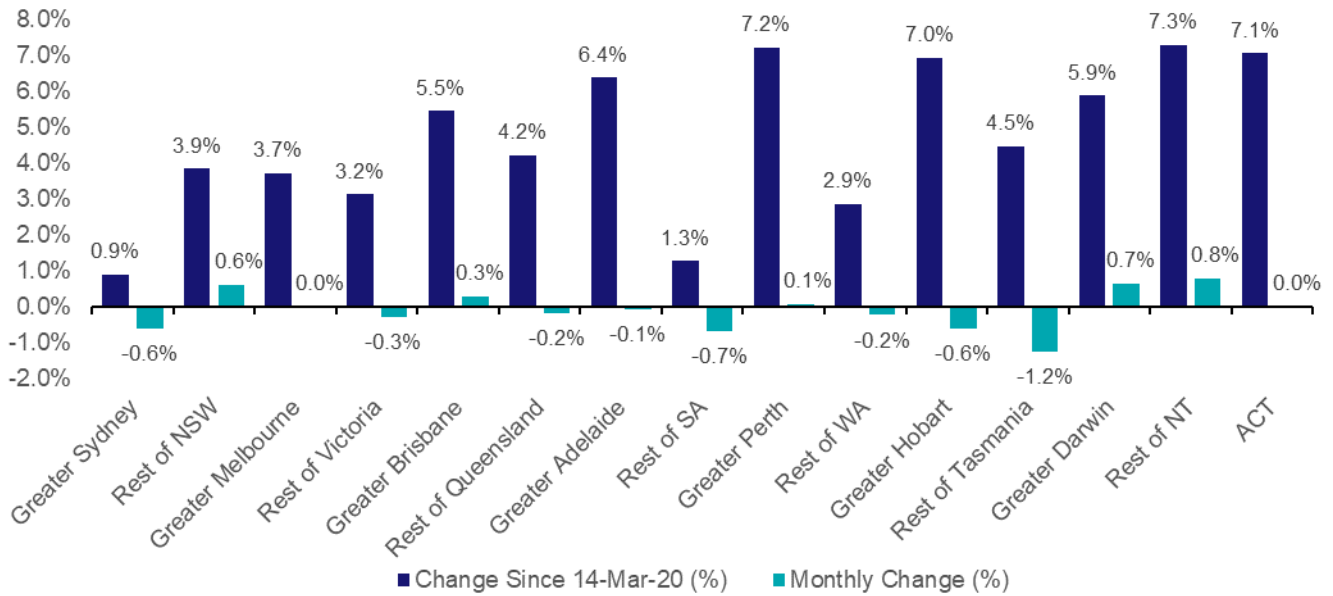


Capital city/rest of state

Over the *month* to 14 May 2022, 8 of the 15 capital city/rest of state areas recorded a *decrease* in employee jobs, with Rest of Tasmania recording the largest fall (of 1.2 per cent), followed by Rest of South Australia (down by 0.7 per cent). Rest of Northern Territory recorded the largest increase in employee jobs over the period (of 0.8 per cent), followed by Greater Darwin (up by 0.7 per cent) – see Chart 4, overleaf.

- All capital city/rest of state areas recorded a *rise* in employee jobs between 14 March 2020 and 14 May 2022, with Rest of Northern Territory recording the largest increase (of 7.3 per cent). Greater Sydney recorded the smallest increase in employee jobs over the period (of 0.9 per cent).

Chart 4: Percentage change in employee jobs by capital city/rest of state areas to 14 May 2022

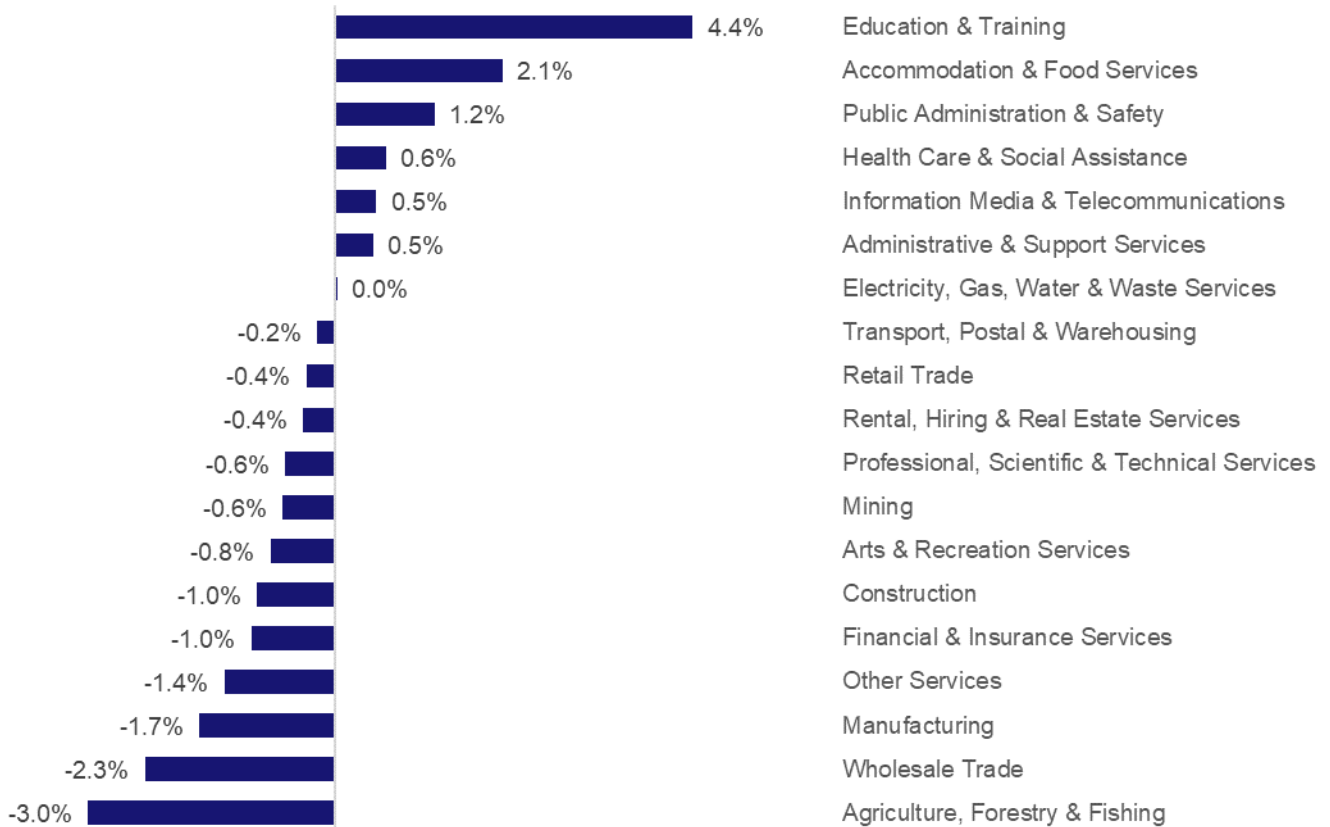


Industry

Over the *month* to 14 May 2022, 6 of the 19 industries recorded an increase in employee jobs (see Chart 5, overleaf).

- The Education and Training industry recorded the largest increase in employee jobs over the month (of 4.4 per cent), followed by Accommodation and Food Services (up by 2.1 per cent) and Public Administration and Safety (up by 1.2 per cent).
- The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry recorded the largest decrease in employee jobs over the month (of 3.0 per cent), followed by Wholesale Trade (down by 2.3 per cent) and Manufacturing (down by 1.7 per cent).

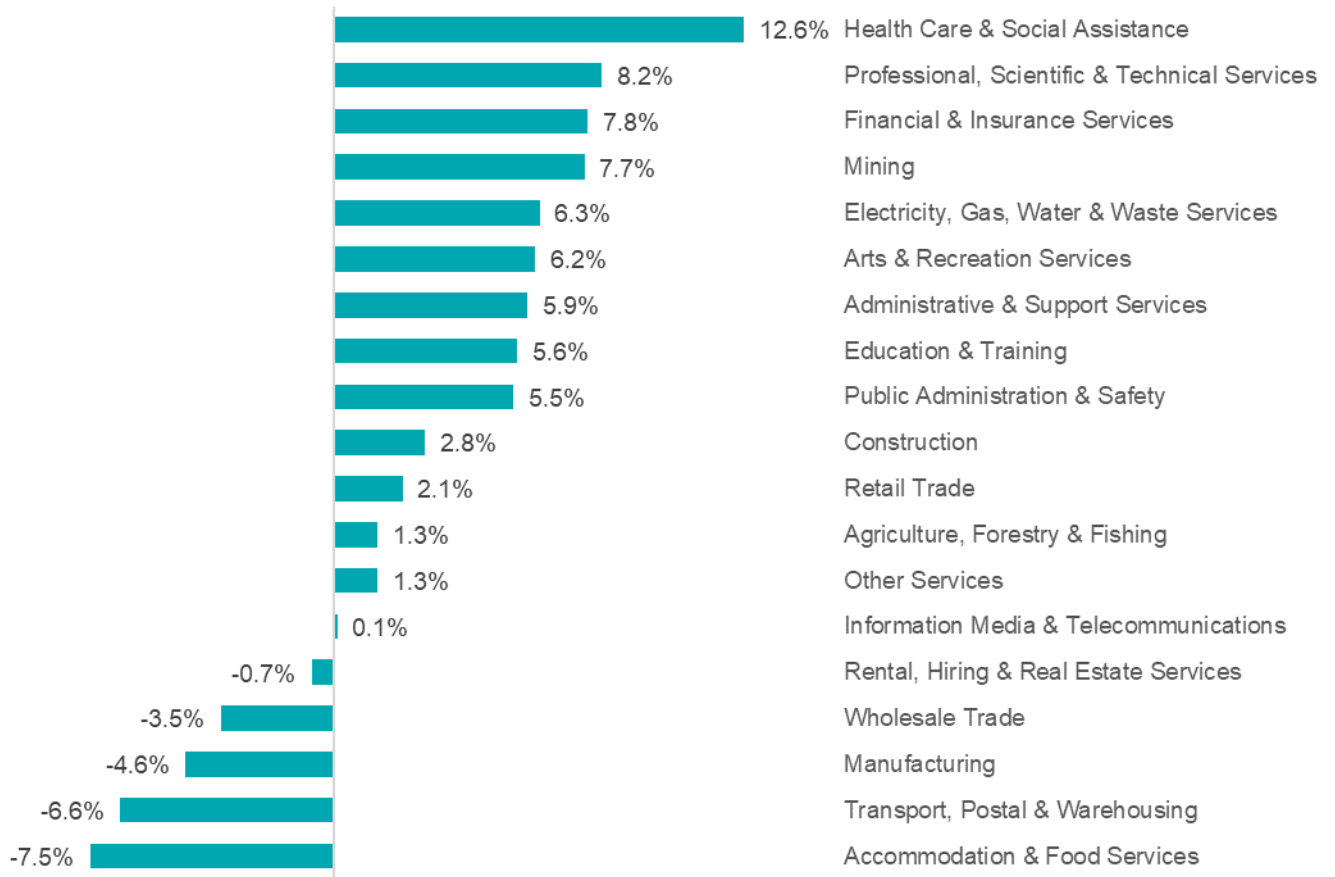
Chart 5: Percentage change in employee jobs between 16 April 2022 and 14 May 2022



Between 14 March 2020 and 14 May 2022, 14 of the 19 industries recorded an increase in employee jobs (see Chart 6, overleaf).

- The Health Care and Social Assistance industry recorded the largest increase in employee jobs over the period (of 12.6 per cent), followed by Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (up by 8.2 per cent) and Financial and Insurance Services (up by 7.8 per cent).
- The Accommodation and Food Services industry recorded the largest fall in employee jobs over the period (of 7.5 per cent), followed by Transport, Postal and Warehousing (down by 6.6 per cent) and Manufacturing (down by 4.6 per cent).

Chart 6: Percentage change in employee jobs between 14 March 2020 and 14 May 2022



Statistical Area Level 4

Table 1: Change in employee jobs (%) by Statistical Area Level 4

	14 March 2020 to 14 May 2022	16 April 2022 to 14 May 2022
New South Wales	3.7	0.1
<i>Greater Sydney</i>	0.9	-0.6
Central Coast	3.2	0.2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	6.2	-0.6
Sydney - Blacktown	5.8	0.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	-3.3	-1.3
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	-2.6	-1.2
Sydney - Inner South West	-3.2	-1.2
Sydney - Inner West	-0.5	-1.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1.2	-0.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1.1	-0.9
Sydney - Outer South West	3.2	0.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.7	1.0
Sydney - Parramatta	-1.3	-1.1
Sydney - Ryde	3.8	-0.9
Sydney - South West	3.7	-0.2
Sydney - Sutherland	2.0	-0.2
<i>Rest of NSW</i>	3.9	0.6
Capital Region	5.9	0.1
New South Wales - Central West	3.1	0.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.1	1.8
Far West and Orana	0.5	1.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	6.9	0.6
Illawarra	4.4	0.6
Mid North Coast	4.4	0.2
Murray	4.3	0.3
New England and North West	0.6	1.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5.5	1.0
Richmond - Tweed	1.2	0.9
Riverina	1.2	0.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	5.4	0.9
Victoria	5.4	0.2
<i>Greater Melbourne</i>	3.7	0.0
Melbourne - Inner	0.3	-0.6
Melbourne - Inner East	2.4	-0.4
Melbourne - Inner South	3.3	0.3
Melbourne - North East	4.7	-0.5
Melbourne - North West	5.3	-0.5
Melbourne - Outer East	1.8	0.3
Melbourne - South East	6.7	1.5
Melbourne - West	5.5	-0.4
Mornington Peninsula	1.7	0.1
<i>Rest of Vic.</i>	3.2	-0.3
Ballarat	4.0	0.2
Bendigo	1.6	-1.7
Geelong	6.7	-0.9
Hume	3.9	-0.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.3	0.5
Victoria - North West	-0.6	-0.7
Shepparton	3.4	0.0
Warrnambool and South West	-0.2	1.5

Table 1 (cont.): Change in employee jobs (%) by Statistical Area Level 4

	14 March 2020 to 14 May 2022	16 April 2022 to 14 May 2022
Queensland	6.6	0.3
<i>Greater Brisbane</i>	5.5	0.3
Brisbane - East	4.2	0.1
Brisbane - North	4.3	0.8
Brisbane - South	4.5	0.1
Brisbane - West	5.1	1.0
Brisbane Inner City	5.9	0.2
Ipswich	7.4	0.2
Logan - Beaudesert	5.8	0.2
Moreton Bay - North	5.9	-0.7
Moreton Bay - South	5.6	1.1
<i>Rest of Qld</i>	4.2	-0.2
Cairns	4.4	1.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	-0.1	-0.3
Central Queensland	2.5	-0.5
Gold Coast	4.7	-0.9
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1.7	-1.1
Queensland - Outback	0.0	-0.6
Sunshine Coast	8.3	-0.2
Toowoomba	5.0	0.2
Townsville	2.4	0.9
Wide Bay	5.2	0.5
South Australia	7.0	0.1
<i>Greater Adelaide</i>	6.4	-0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	7.6	-0.1
Adelaide - North	6.3	0.2
Adelaide - South	5.7	-0.1
Adelaide - West	6.1	-0.4
<i>Rest of SA</i>	1.3	-0.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.6	-0.7
South Australia - Outback	0.2	-0.9
South Australia - South East	1.1	-0.5
Western Australia	8.0	0.2
<i>Greater Perth</i>	7.2	0.1
Mandurah	7.1	0.1
Perth - Inner	7.3	0.0
Perth - North East	8.3	0.0
Perth - North West	6.4	-0.2
Perth - South East	7.0	0.5
Perth - South West	7.8	0.0
<i>Rest of WA</i>	2.9	-0.2
Bunbury	4.3	-0.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	0.8	-0.5
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2.9	0.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	-0.6	-0.5
Tasmania	7.2	-0.8
<i>Hobart</i>	7.0	-0.6
<i>Rest of Tas.</i>	4.5	-1.2
Launceston and North East	3.6	-1.8
Tasmania - South East	5.5	-1.2
Tasmania - West and North West	5.4	-0.5
Northern Territory	8.2	1.0
<i>Darwin</i>	5.9	0.7
<i>Northern Territory - Outback</i>	7.3	0.8
Australian Capital Territory	7.1	0.0
Australia	5.6	0.2

Additional background information

It should be noted that the *Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages in Australia* data are only available in *original* terms (i.e. have not been adjusted to take account of seasonal factors) and are therefore subject to considerable statistical variability. In addition, due to different business payment cycles, the most recently reported jobs and wages estimates contain a significant amount of imputed data that is subsequently revised in future releases. Accordingly, and in view of the above, the most recently reported information should be interpreted with significant caution.

Due to the way in which certain characteristics (e.g. gender/geographic location) in the *Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages in Australia* dataset are derived, changes in component (e.g. males and females/GCCSA/SA4) indexes can move independently from their totals (e.g. persons/states and territories). In addition, as the data from which the jobholder characteristics are sourced are at a point in time and are updated infrequently, they become progressively outdated, which is likely to lead to greater divergence in the component and total indexes, over time.

Explanatory notes

The employee jobs and wages figures are compiled from Australian Taxation Office (ATO) data for businesses using the Single Touch Payroll (STP) system.

- Almost all eligible employers are currently reporting through STP. Prior to 1 July 2021, reporting concessions were available to 'small employers' (those with 19 or fewer employees).
- Not all jobs in the Australian labour market are captured with these estimates and the data will differ from job and wages figures published in other ABS releases.
- Further, the data underlying the estimates in this brief are revised for each monthly release. There is considerable volatility in the weekly figures, as the ABS incorporates newly available business reported data, and replaces previously imputed data with actual data. Accordingly, the most recently reported information should be interpreted with significant caution.
- The ABS has advised that data for the most recent reference week at the time of initial publication is approximately 90 per cent completed, resulting in an imputation rate of around 10 per cent in the most recent week's data. That said, data can take several months to be fully completed at a specific reference date because of infrequent and quarterly STP reporters.
- In addition, the *Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages in Australia* publication presents percentage changes in the number of 'employee jobs', not the total number of employed persons. A key difference between 'job' and employment estimates is that a person can hold more than one job at a time, with the Labour Account showing that in the March quarter 2022, there were around 952,000 secondary jobs held by 858,000 persons in Australia, accounting for 6.5 per cent of total jobs.
- Bearing the above in mind, the results from this publication are not directly comparable with Australia's official employment and unemployment estimates from the ABS' *Labour Force Survey* (LFS). The monthly ABS LFS release continues to be the most reliable and authoritative source of information on developments in the Australian labour market.