



Australian Government



Jobs and Skills Australia

Recent trends for displaced workers in Australia

Technical Appendix

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Contents

Defining displacement.....	2
Major data sources	2
Occupation and industry	7
Outcomes	8
Additional ASIC insolvency analysis.....	11
References	14

This technical appendix serves as a companion document to the *Recent trends for displaced workers in Australia - Changing profiles and outcomes for displaced workers* from 2015 to 2025 report. It provides additional information on the report approach, methodology and data sources including inherent data challenges and limitations.

Defining displacement

In the Australian context, research by the Productivity Commission (Murtough and Waite 2000) defined a displaced worker as those that were involuntarily displaced from structural change based on an Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) definition of retrenchment at the time. That is, workers who:

- Lost their job due to business closure; or
- Were laid off due to no work being available or for other reasons (including underperformance).

More recent research (D'Arcy et al. 2012; Sila 2019) discussed job separations using both categories of involuntary displacement and voluntary job separation and found that the latter was increasingly making up most of Australia's job separations (Sila 2019). The headline findings of our report—based on the ABS's survey of Participation, Job Search and Mobility (PJSM)—indicates the same trend.

This report defines displacement in line with the Murtough and Waite definition and PJSM survey reasons for involuntary job separation including retrenched, dismissed, job ended, was temporary or seasonal or due to own ill health or injury (ABS 2026a). That is workers who have involuntarily lost a job due to economic reasons or are laid off due to no work being available or for other reasons, including seasonal factors or underperformance.

The definition of displaced workers excludes individuals who have voluntarily separated from or left their job for reasons that are more likely to be considered personal or career reasons, such as wanting a change, caring responsibilities or even retiring, or because of dissatisfaction with the job or the type of work (i.e. holiday work). In short:

- **Displacement:** involuntarily losing a job
- **Voluntary job separation:** voluntarily leaving a job.

Major data sources

The paper draws on two sources of displaced worker data: the Participation, Job Search and Mobility survey (ABS, 2026a) as well as administrative data from the Person Linked Integrated Data Asset (PLIDA) (ABS n.d.). PJSM is used to examine population-level patterns in job separation and displacement, while PLIDA is used to track the longer-term outcomes of workers identified through redundancy-related ETP records. The two sources cover different populations and use different methodologies, so estimates from each should not be directly compared.

The two sources provide complementary perspectives on post-separation outcomes. Together they show that while most displaced workers eventually return to employment, their capacity to recover previous earnings varies substantially across workers and occupations.

PJSM

All national estimates of job separation and displacement including retrenchment in Part 1 are sourced from the ABS PJSM published tables (ABS 2026a). Industry and occupation data estimates are derived from ABS TableBuilder microdata. Small differences between these sources are expected as TableBuilder outputs are subject to perturbation and sampling error (including Random Statistical Errors, RSEs), whereas published tables use ABS methods that do not apply the same perturbation processes.

Other methodological notes from PJSM analysis in Part 1 include:

- A relative standard error (RSE) limit of 50% was used, aligning with [advice from the ABS](#) that RSEs greater than 50% are considered too unreliable for general use.
- All PJSM analysis is based on whole of economy data estimates using the 15- 64 years population, reflecting the working-age cohort but descope workers 65 years and older due to high prevalence of retirement reasons in the PJSM data. We elected to keep youth in the analysis as this cohort is still present across various involuntary displaced reasons in the PJSM data as per discussion in Part 1.
- When calculating displacement or separation rates based on PJSM data, the rate is defined as the number of separations (or displaced workers) in a certain occupation or industry between February of two consecutive years, divided by the number of workers employed in that industry or occupation in February of the later year.
- The 2025 separation rate is calculated as the number of separations that occur in an industry or occupation between February 2024 and February 2025, divided the number of employed workers in that same industry or occupation in February 2025.

PLIDA

Defining displaced workers by redundancy

Although PJSM (ABS 2026a) provides valuable data with which to identify displaced workers and gauge the reasons for their job loss, it has limited insights on their previous jobs and post-displacement outcomes. PLIDA data (ABS n.d.) helps us to fill this gap as it allows us to track workers across different administrative datasets to obtain occupation, industry and earnings insights over time and at greater levels of granularity.

In PLIDA, we use employment termination payments (ETPs) in ATO payment summary data (ATO n.d.) and relevant business rules to identify displaced workers by redundancy for the analysis in Parts 2 and 3. Specifically, displaced workers by redundancy are represented by workers who received an ETP under code type 'R', which covers 'genuine' redundancy whereby a payment is made to an employee if their job is abolished and are under aged pension age. The ETP also covers:

- Early retirement scheme
- Invalidity
- Compensation for:
 - Personal injury
 - Unfair dismissal

- Harassment
- Discrimination.

We are unable to distinguish individuals between the above four reasons within this ETP type, nor identify employers who use it to classify payments even when workers are not eligible for redundancy pay. In theory, employees who are casual, have been in their job for less than 12 months, or are in temporary or seasonal roles are generally not eligible. Employees of small businesses (fewer than 15 staff) are also typically not entitled to redundancy pay.

However, the 'R' ETP type is a close proxy for redundancy in PLIDA. It also reflects the PJSM reasons for involuntary displacement which apart from redundancy include the three reasons of dismissed; job ended, was temporary or season; and own ill health or injury.

Using this approach, we identified a yearly average sample of just over 78,000 workers for the analysis across the nine-year period for Parts 2 and 3. In the latest data available (2023-2024) there was a population of just over 76,000. The largest population across these years was related to the COVID-19 pandemic with just over 100,000 workers captured in the 2019-20 financial year.

The use of ETP records from administrative ATO data for analysis has other limitations.

A main complication are instances in which workers received ETPs from multiple main employers. There are also cases where an ETP from one employer was spread out over consecutive years. The business rules that were applied to help mitigate these and other issues in ATO data are explained in the methodology section below.

ETP records are also currently available in PLIDA Single Touch Payroll (STP) data, which contains employer-reported information on employee salary and wages. ATO payment summary data theoretically corresponds with STP data, but time and access constraints did not allow us to reconcile the two datasets in time. Future analysis on displaced workers will likely benefit from the use of ETP records in STP data.

Other recent research (Nguyen, 2026) has applied a similar approach using ETPs in PLIDA to analyse the outcomes of displaced workers, but with a stronger focus on the demand side and employers using the Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment (BLADE). In this project, the researchers identified 'mass layoff' events, defined as instances when an employer with more than 30 workers reduces its employment by over 30%, and tracked outcomes of displaced workers by mass layoffs. We discuss the findings of this unpublished research in Part 3 and note that future work on displaced workers could use a combination of both approaches to develop further insights on displacement by firm size.

PLIDA base population business rules

A base population was created to serve as the basis for the data analysis in Parts 2 and 3. Business rules were applied to manage inconsistencies and complex records in PLIDA data (ABS n.d.):

- The base population is comprised of workers aged 15-64 years old with ATO income tax return and payment summary records and received an 'R' ETP type from their main employer between the 2015-16 and 2023-24 financial years. They are referred to as displaced workers by redundancy.
- The 2015-16 year was chosen as the starting point as prior ETP records in ATO data were incomplete and highly variable. The 2023-24 year is the latest year for which there is available ATO income tax return and payment summary data in PLIDA.
- Details on occupation are sourced from an individual's tax return completed every financial year. The reported occupation corresponds to the individual's main job and is coded to the ANZSCO version 1.3 standard.
- Industry of previous employment is sourced from the Payment Summary file of an individual's tax return. Industry is self-reported by employers when registering an Australian Business Number (ABN). Industry is coded to the 2006 version of ANZSIC.
- Each worker's main employer in a given financial year is the business which paid them the highest gross salary and wages. This means each worker in the base population has one main employer per year if applicable, which simplifies cases in which a worker had multiple employers in a single year. The main employer's mapped ANZSIC 2006 code in ATO payment summary data is used to conduct industry analysis.
- Aggregate counts of displaced workers by redundancy by occupation and industry are based on workers' information in the financial year before their redundancy/displacement. For example, workers displaced in 2017-18 are mapped to their occupation and main employer's industry from 2016-17.
- Sex and country of birth are based on 2023 demographic data, while SA4 derives from location data at the start of a financial year. For example, displaced workers by redundancy in 2017-18 are mapped to their sex and country of birth categories as recorded in 2023. Their SA4 denotes their location at the start of 2017-18.

Intersectional data in PLIDA

English speaking and non-English speaking migrant background

- Administrative migration and demographic data are used to identify a worker's country of birth is based on the ABS's [Standard Classification of Countries](#) (SACC) (ABS 2016)
- To be able to identify occupational and intersectional insights, we aggregated countries of those not born in Australia (migrants) into one of two broad categories to indicate whether their populations are predominantly English-speaking or non-English speaking. English language proficiency is not available in PLIDA and so was not an option.

- The aggregation is based on the ABS's former Other Than Main English-speaking Country (OTMESC) and Main English-speaking Country (MESC). Selected English speaking background (ESB) countries are New Zealand, Canada, United States of America, South Africa, England, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Guernsey, Jersey and Ireland. Predominantly non-English speaking background countries (NESB) are those not in this group.
- For readability, the paper refers to the historical MESC and OTMESC groupings as migrants born in "English-speaking" and non-English-speaking" countries respectively.
- JSA fully acknowledges that the ABS no longer formally uses MESC/OTMESC as a standard classification and that it is contested. More direct and combined measures of country of birth, indigenous status, main language other than English spoken at home, and self-reported proficiency in spoken English, are now preferred (see [the ABS Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity](#)).

Sex and gender

The terms sex and gender are interrelated and often used interchangeably within the general community. However, they are two distinct concepts. Sex is understood in relation to sex characteristics. Sex recorded at birth refers to what was initially determined by sex characteristics observed at birth or infancy. Gender is about social and cultural identity, expression and experience.

This report seeks to appropriately use these terms and acknowledges that the PLIDA demographic data we are using are based on sex (male or female data) only. We use sex or male and female when referring to data specifically but also use the term gender in our analysis for ease of understanding. We acknowledge the heteronormativity and limitations of the data and our analysis in this sense.

Occupation and industry

How we use different occupation and industry digit levels in the report?

Table 1: ANZSCO structure

Hierarchy level	Example occupation	Occupation code	Digit
Major group	Professionals	2	1-digit
Sub-major group	Health professionals	26	2-digit
Minor group	Medical practitioners	264	3-digit
Unit group	Surgeons	2646	4-digit
Occupation	Neurosurgeons	264633	6-digit

Table 2: ANZSIC structure

Hierarchy level	Example Industry	Industry Code	Digit
Division	Manufacturing	C	1-digit
Subdivision	Food Product Manufacturing	11	2-digit
Group	Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing	111	3-digit
Class	Meat Processing	1111	4-digit

The analysis in Part 2 largely centres around the occupation of displaced workers by redundancy at the 4-digit level along with selected industry (ANZSIC 2-digit). The 4-digit level allows the grouping of related jobs at the 6-digit level that share similar main tasks, skills, and duties. ANZSIC 2-digit allows for a broad industry grouping that classifies the primary economic activity of a business.

Part 2 also uses 'fields of work' derived from the Occupation Matrix, which is a taxonomy of occupations as featured in the annual [Australian Jobs Report 2026](#) published by Jobs and Skills Australia (JSA 2026). It maps ANZSCO occupations into multiple "fields of work" into occupation matrix groupings.

Part 3 also includes analysis in which 4-digit post-displacement outcome measures are aggregated to the sub-major group 2-digit level through the Post Displacement Outcomes Index. See section below.

Methodology for looking at top industry and occupation separation and displacement rates (across both PJSM and PLIDA)

All occupation/industry separation or displacement rates referenced in the report derive from sample sizes of at least 30 separated/displaced workers. The minimum threshold is applied to smooth out outliers and increase the representativeness of the underlying data. Sample sizes of less than 30 were excluded from the report but are included in the data spreadsheets that accompany it.

To narrow down the scope of the analysis, occupation and industry results are often presented in lists of top five, 10, or 20 by separation or displacement rate. These rates are calculated as the proportion of workers in an occupation or industry who are separated or displaced, divided by total employment in that occupation or industry. If an occupation had

500 displaced workers in a financial year, and 10,000 workers employed in that occupation in the same given year, the displacement rate in that occupation is 5%. Occupations and industries are then ranked based on these rates, with the largest values identified as the 'top'.

A similar approach was used when calculating the top separation or displacement rates by demographic categories. For example, to analyse the top occupations by separated or displaced female workers, the rates were calculated as the number of separated or displaced female workers in an occupation divided by the total number of female workers in that occupation.

Parts 2 and 3 apply this methodology and are subject to the usual caveats associated with PLIDA data. In particular, the denominators (i.e. total employment) reflect the number of individuals who self-reported an occupation and/or whose employer reported an industry in ATO data. Estimates from other data sources may differ.

To compare the rates and profiles of job displacements over the last decade, snapshots of the top occupations and industries were taken at different points in time. PJSM data (ABS 2026a) allowed us to draw insights from February 2015 and February 2025 for the analysis in Part 1. To align Part 2 with these periods as much as possible, we drew on 2015-16 and 2023-24 financial year ATO data (ATO n.d.), the latter of which was the most recent available data in PLIDA (ABS, n.d.). The insights in Part 3 derive from 2015-16, 2020-21 and 2022-23 data.

Outcomes

This paper relies on both survey and administrative data. While the different data sources provide complementary perspectives, they may produce slightly different estimates of the same or related labour market outcomes. Survey data generally provide a point-in-time or defined reference-period measure based on a sample of the population, while administrative data provide information based on records collected through the delivery of government programs and services. Differences in population coverage, definitions, reference periods and methodology mean that estimates from the two sources are not necessarily directly comparable. Using both sources therefore provides a more complete picture of labour market outcomes, while recognising that some variation between estimates is expected.

Base population for PLIDA outcomes in Part 3

As the base population was used to conduct the analysis in Parts 2 and 3, both sections broadly refer to the same cohort of displaced workers by redundancy. However, additional business rules were applied to handle various data complexities and limitations which reduced the overall population size in Part 3:

- Workers who had other employment at the time of receiving an ETP from their main employer are excluded from Part 3.
- Part 3 show cases the outcomes of displaced workers by redundancy one- and three-years after their displacement. The latest cohort for which we could conduct analysis on one-year post-displacement outcomes are workers displaced in 2022-23. Analysis on third-year outcomes are limited to cohorts up to 2020-21.
- Some post-displacement outcomes are not available for certain occupations and industries as they did not meet ABS DataLab clearance requirements for PLIDA.

- Around 4% of the base population received an ETP from multiple main employers between 2015-16 and 2023-24.
- The latest payment from each distinct employer is used for analysis in Part 2, which means these workers were counted more than once in the yearly displaced worker counts.
- To simplify the post-displacement outcome analysis in Part 3, only the most recent redundancy overall (by financial year) is used. If a worker received payments from separate main employers in 2015-16 and 2019-20, both events are included in Part 2 but only the outcomes after the 2019-20 payment are analysed in Part 3.
- A similar treatment is applied to around 1% of workers in the base population who received an ETP over consecutive years from the same employer. These cases may reflect events other than redundancies that are nevertheless captured under the 'R' ETP type but cannot be confirmed, such as early retirement schemes. Only the latest ETP record is used for the analysis in Parts 2 and Part 3.
- ATO records show that around 20% of the base population continued to receive salary and wages from an employer that paid them an ETP. The underlying reasons for this could not be determined. These individuals were retained in the analysis in Part 3 to maintain a robust population size.

Calculating re-employment outcomes?

- Re-employment outcomes are measured by identifying whether displaced workers were employed one year and three years after displacement. That is, of all displaced workers, what proportion had regained employment in the financial year after losing their job, while the three-year rate refers to what proportion of displaced workers had regained employment three financial years after displacement.

Calculating earnings outcome

- Data on employee wage/salary income used for measuring change in earnings were derived from either the ATO payment summary or the ATO individual Income Tax Returns (ITR). An individual's total income in a given financial year is calculated by adding the following data items from the ATO Payment Summary – salary or wages, allowances, earnings, tips, directors' fees, attributed personal services income, reportable employer superannuation contributions and total reportable fringe benefits.
- Total income is also adjusted to 2022-23 financial year dollars using the ABS Wage Price Index (WPI). This is to account for changes in wage levels over time, thus enabling meaningful comparisons across years.

Post Displacement Outcomes Index (POI)

To support analysis of post-displacement outcomes across many occupations, a Post Displacement Outcomes Index (POI) was developed. The POI combines two indicators of labour market outcomes one year/three years after displacement into a single index:

- the proportion of displaced workers who were re-employed one year after displacement; and
- the median percentage change in income one year after displacement.

The index is calculated as the simple average of these two measures:

$$POI = \frac{E + W}{2}$$

Where:

E equals the proportion of displaced workers who were employed one year/three years after displacement (expressed as a decimal between 0 and 1); and

W equals the median percentage change in income one year after displacement (expressed as a decimal).

For example, among displaced Chief Executives and Managing Directors (ANZSCO 1111) in 2015-16, 57.1 per cent were re-employed one year later (E is 0.571) and the median change in income was -39.7 per cent (W is -0.397). The resulting POI was:

POI equals $(0.571 + (-0.397))/2$ which equals 0.087

For displaced Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers (ANZSCO 6311), 78.6 per cent were re-employed one year later (E is 0.786) and median income declined by 4.9 per cent (W is -0.049). Their POI was:

POI equals $(0.786 + (-0.049))/2$ which equals 0.368

The POI is intended as a descriptive indicator of occupational opportunity following displacement. Higher values indicate occupations where displaced workers achieved stronger combinations of re-employment outcomes and income retention. Lower values indicate occupations where re-employment rates were lower and/or income losses were larger.

The index was developed to simplify comparisons across approximately 300 4-digit occupations. While individual measures such as re-employment rates, income change and occupational mobility each provide valuable insights, analysing several outcome measures across hundreds of occupations can make it difficult to identify broader patterns. The POI provides a consistent summary measure that enables occupations to be readily compared and ranked.

For broader analysis, POI scores for four-digit occupations can be aggregated to higher occupational levels. In this report, average POI scores were calculated across two-digit sub-major occupation groups to identify broader occupational trends while retaining the ability to examine specific four-digit occupations where relevant.

Limitations of the POI

The POI is a simple, unweighted index and should be interpreted as a summary indicator rather than a comprehensive measure of occupational opportunity. It assumes equal importance of re-employment outcomes and income changes and does not account for other factors that may influence post-displacement outcomes.

The two components of the index are measured on different scales. Re-employment rates are expressed as proportions ranging from 0 to 1, while income changes are expressed as decimal percentage changes and may be positive or negative. As a result, the POI should not be interpreted as a statistical index with a fixed range or benchmark value. Rather, it is intended as a simple descriptive measure for comparing the relative strength of post-displacement outcomes across occupations.

Negative income changes may also partly reflect workers voluntarily transitioning into occupations with different working arrangements, hours of work, or career pathways following displacement.

Additional ASIC insolvency analysis

This section provides some additional ASIC insolvency analysis, expanding on findings from the case study in Part 1 of this report. In this analysis, company insolvency rates are calculated by dividing the total number of first-time company insolvencies by the number of businesses operating at the end of each financial year as the denominator, sourced from [ABS Count of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits](#) dataset (AISC 2022; ASIC 2026a). This approach aligns with previous RBA research methodology into company insolvencies (RBA 2025).

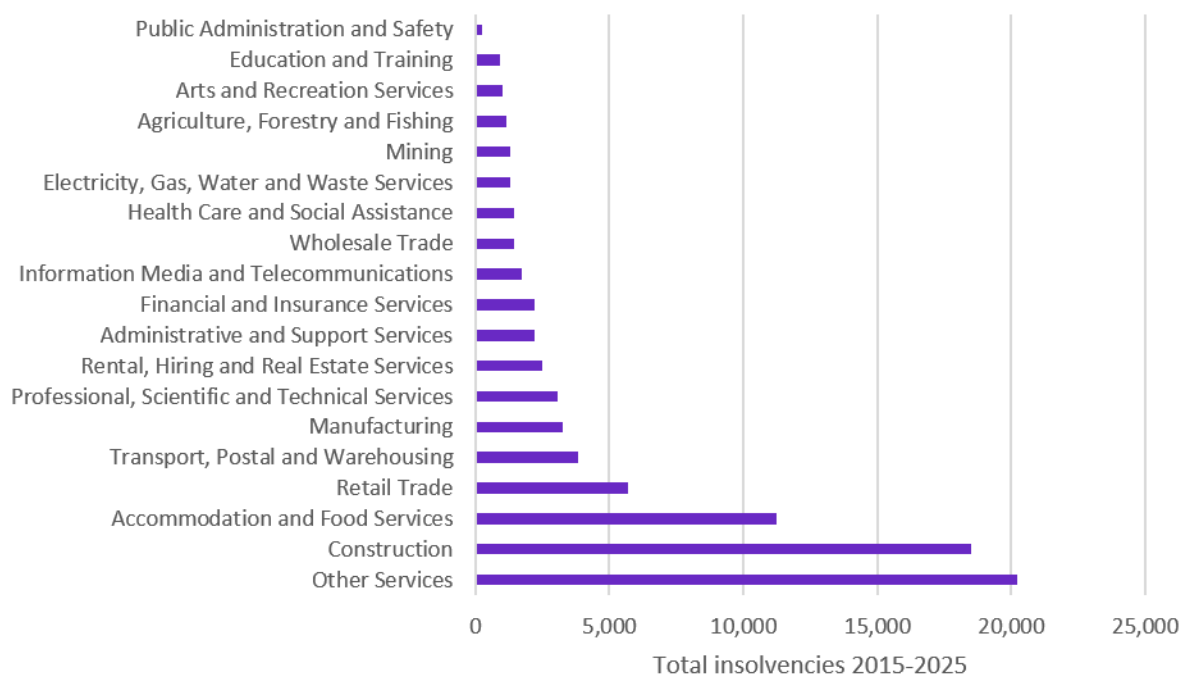
Supplementary data from external administrator reports lodged with ASIC (ASIC 2026b) are used to analyse insolvencies by firm size (measured by full-time employee count) and unpaid entitlements. ASIC notes that these statistics may not directly align with other insolvency measures as reports are prepared by the external administrator appointed to the company after insolvency, and not all appointments requiring the lodgement of an external administrator's report. For data on insolvency-related displacement in small businesses, the calculation was derived from ASIC's insolvency statistics Series 3, (ASIC 2026b), Table 3.3.4, measuring the number of insolvencies in businesses with less than five full-time employees divided by the total number of administrator reports completed. Data on insolvent businesses with unpaid employee entitlements from Table 3.3.10 was calculated as the total of reports (100%) minus the percentage of businesses under the 'not applicable' category, referring to businesses who had paid their employee entitlements upon insolvency.

A subset of insolvency data from the Fair Entitlements Guarantee (FEG), sourced from the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, is also used. FEG data (DEWR 2026), measure person-level claims from employees who have lost their jobs due to employer liquidation or bankruptcy, in contrast to ASIC data, which capture company-level insolvency events.

Company insolvencies are further disaggregated by ANZSIC industry division to assess whether the industry characteristics may influence employee outcomes through differing levels of insolvency-related displacement risks. Company insolvencies by industry are directly sourced from ASIC's insolvency statistics datasets, for both current statistics from the 2021-22 to 2024-25 financial years, and historical data from the 2015-16 to 2020-21 financial years. Due to a change in the disaggregation of the Financial and Insurance Services industry from 2021-22, the previous financial years from 2015-16 to 2020-21 aggregate the totals from all related Financial and Insurance services industries including: Financial & Insurance Services, FIS-Credit Provider, FIS-Deposit Taking Institutions, FIS-Insurance, FIS-Managed Investments, FIS-Other Financial Services, and FIS-Superannuation. The total number of company insolvencies by industry from 2015 to 2025 are then calculated as a sum of the total insolvencies by industry in each individual financial year from 2015-16 to 2024-25.

Between 2015 and 2025, the highest volumes of insolvencies were observed in the Other Services, Construction, and Accommodation and Food Services divisions, with 20,230, 18,497, and 11,243 insolvencies respectively (Figure 1). Recent economic conditions, including rising input costs and pressures on fixed-price contracts, have been key drivers of insolvencies in the Construction sector.

Figure 1: First-time company insolvencies by industry, 2015-16 to 2024-25



Source: ASIC, Insolvency statistics, Series 1: The first time a company enters external administration or has a controller appointed, Table 1.2: The first time a company enters external administration or has a controller appointed - Industry type, MONTHLY; Series 1A: Companies entering external administration and controller appointments by industry, July 2013–July 2022, Table 1A.3.1 - Companies entering external administration and controller appointments–Industry summary, ANNUAL, QUARTERLY, MONTHLY

Tables 3 and 4 show the top 10 industries by insolvency count in 2015-16 and 2024-25, along with corresponding insolvency rates of these industries. Accommodation and Food Services (2.19%) and Other Services (1.12%) have insolvency rates much higher than the national benchmark of 0.54% in 2024-25. In particular, the Accommodation and Food Services industry has seen a doubling in insolvency rate from 2015-16 to 2024-25 (1.02% and 2.19%). The higher rate of insolvencies in 2024-25 in the Accommodation and Food Services industry may be driven by decreasing demand of discretionary spending in hospitality (RBA 2025).

The Other Services, Mining, and Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste industry divisions had significantly higher insolvency rates in 2015-16 than all other industries, at 3.98%, 3.71%, and 2.71% respectively. These three industries have seen a drop in the insolvency rate in 2024-25 and are outside the top 10 industry insolvency counts shown in the table below. In 2024-25 these industry insolvency rates were 1.12%, 1.66%, and 1.93% respectively.

Table 3: Top 10 First-time company insolvencies 2024-25, by count and industry

ANZSIC Industry Division	Insolvencies (count)	Count of operating businesses	Insolvency rate (%)
Construction	3,596	462,939	0.78%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,476	112,940	2.19%
Other Services	1,506	134,569	1.12%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,010	353,261	0.29%
Retail Trade	871	156,169	0.56%
Administrative and Support Services	799	127,108	0.63%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	734	249,289	0.29%
Manufacturing	636	90,663	0.70%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	567	308,127	0.18%
Health Care and Social Assistance	481	213,177	0.23%

Source: ASIC, Insolvency statistics, Series 1.2: The first time a company enters external administration or has a controller appointed - Industry type; ABS Count of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits.

Table 4: Top 10 First-time company insolvencies 2015-16, by count and industry

ANZSIC Industry Division	Insolvencies (count)	Count of operating businesses	Insolvency rate (%)
Other Services	3,664	92,087	3.98%
Construction	1,647	360,558	0.46%
Accommodation and Food Services	927	90,514	1.02%
Retail Trade	702	131,921	0.53%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	460	134,723	0.34%
Manufacturing	374	84,651	0.44%
Mining	301	8,105	3.71%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	215	244,352	0.09%
Financial and Insurance Services	193	191,195	0.10%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	181	266,969	0.07%

Source: ASIC, Insolvency statistics, Series 1A: Companies entering external administration and controller appointments by industry, July 2013–July 2022, Table 1A.3.1 - Companies entering external administration and controller appointments–Industry summary, ANNUAL, QUARTERLY, MONTHLY; ABS Count of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits.

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