Short-term Labour Market Effects of COVID-19 and the Associated National Lockdown in Australia: Evidence from Longitudinal Labour Force Survey

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Abstract

We examine the short-term labour market effects of COVID-19 and the associated national lockdown in Australia by estimating person-fixed-effects models using the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey. COVID-19 decreased labour force participation (LFP) by 2.1%, increased unemployment by 1.1% and reduced weekly working hours by 1.1. The national lockdown decreased LFP by 3.3%, increased unemployment by 1.7%, and decreased weekly working hours by 2.5. The probability of working on Fridays decreased by 10% while working fewer hours due to being on leave, work shifts, not having enough work and losing jobs all increased due to the lockdown. The pandemic and the lockdown increased underemployment and job search efforts significantly. In terms of heterogeneity of these effects, our analysis shows that those with up to high-school education experienced larger reductions in their LFP and working hours than others. However, immigrants and individuals with shorter job tenure or occupations unsuitable for remote work were hit the hardest in terms of unemployment.

1. Introduction

COVID-19 is one of the greatest plagues of the 21st century. The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared it a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Approximately 19 million cases have been reported and 716,000 people have died worldwide as of 8 August 2020 (WHO, 2020), and countries have implemented various policies for fighting the virus. For instance, the government of New Zealand implemented one of the strictest lockdowns in the world, only permitting people to leave their homes for essential reasons like buying food and going to the doctor. This followed the closure of New Zealand's borders to non-nationals. Sweden, on the other hand, did not impose a national lockdown at all, but trusted people to socially distance themselves. U.S. stay-at-home orders lasted for several weeks for implementing states, while some states never issued such orders. Along the lines of New Zealand's approach, the Australian government enacted a national lockdown on March 21st, ten days after the WHO declaration. The purpose of the lockdown was to suppress the virus and reduce the number of infected people, to ensure that Australia's health system would be able to treat the patients who required hospitalisation.

The national lockdown was enforced with "Stage 3" restrictions in all states at the same time, as follows. A person could leave his/her house for only four reasons (grocery shopping, medical care, daily exercise and going to work), no one could have visitors at home, and everyone must maintain a distance of 1.5 metres from others in public places. Moreover, all non-essential services were shut down as a result of the social distancing rules[1]. The Australian government provided a job-keeper payment program, which was announced on March 30th, to counteract the negative economic consequences of these policies for the labour market. Eligible businesses that had suffered significant loss (about 30%-50% of GST turnover) were entitled to a fortnightly payment of 1500 AUD for each eligible employee[2]. Moreover, a 550 AUD

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[1] Pubs, bars and nightclubs, as well as all entertainment and cultural venues, were closed, while restaurants, cafes and bottle shops were take-away only. Beauty services were also closed, but hairdressers remained open. Only shopping centres, markets and other retail shops selling essentials were still allowed to trade, and these were subject to the social distancing rules.

[2] A business is not eligible for a job-keeper payment if the entity is an Australian government agency or a local governing body, is owned by an Australian government agency or local governing body or is a sovereign entity or owned by one. Moreover, companies that have entered bankruptcy or are in liquidation are not eligible.

boost to fortnightly welfare payments for the unemployed was announced at the same time, to provide further financial support to job-seekers[3]. In addition, schools provided online education but were physically accessible only for students whose parents were essential workers, while all families in Australia were provided with free childcare from April 6th, 2020. Although the government tried to mitigate the adverse effects of the pandemic and the lockdown on the labour market, there is no doubt that the closure of many businesses has resulted in severe job losses and increased unemployment. Overall, the pandemic and the associated national lockdown have resulted in the country's first recession since 1991, while its GDP decreased by 0.3%.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first paper in the literature to examine the short-term labor market effects of the pandemic and the associated national lockdown in Australia. We use the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) data that is accessed by the authors through a secure DataLab at the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). This dataset, similar to the U.S. Current Population Survey (CPS), is a monthly rotating panel where each respondent is interviewed eight times consecutively (once per month) and new respondents are added to the survey each month. This paper uses the dataset that includes interviews until the end of May 2020 and includes variables such as labour force participation (LFP), unemployment and working hours, and whether or not the respondent worked on each day in the reference week, along with information on the state, year and month of interview. The questions about the labour market conditions are asked with respect to the previous week (Monday-Sunday), a period which we refer to as the "reference week". Our dataset includes information on the exact starting and finishing *dates* of the reference week. Using this information, we define whether a person is surveyed before or after the WHO pandemic declaration date and the national lockdown date, which are labelled 'COVID-19' and 'national lockdown' hereafter. Our baseline regression sample includes everyone aged 15 to 70 who was surveyed between 1 January 2019 and 30 May 2020, and consists of around 280,000 observations. Importantly, the national lockdown continued in all states until 12 June 2020, when restrictions started to ease across the country.

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[3]A person must be between 22 and 70, an Australian permanent resident or citizen, unemployed and either looking for a job or sick and unable to work in order to be eligible to receive the job-seeker payment.

Therefore, everyone in our regression sample was exposed to stage three lockdown policies from the time they were implemented until the end of the regression period. We estimate the effects of COVID-19 and the associated national lockdown on labour market outcomes using person fixed effects, controlling for a rich set of covariates. Thus, our identification depends on within-person variations over time and controls for person-specific factors such as psychological variables. Importantly, labour force surveys generally do not ask about work characteristics if a person is unemployed or out of the labour force. Fortunately, the longitudinal nature of our data enables us to measure people's work characteristics before the pandemic/lockdown if they were working before the pandemic but ended up unemployed or out of the labor force during the pandemic period. Accordingly, we can investigate interaction effects of the COVID-19/national lockdown with individuals' demographic and work characteristics, which has important implications for public policy and income inequality in the Australian population.

Our results show that COVID-19 led to a 2.1% (or 2.8% at the mean) decrease in the LFP, a 1.1% (or 24% at the mean) increase in the unemployment, a 4% decrease (or 7.8% at the mean) in the full-time employment and a 1-hour decrease in weekly working hours. Moreover, the national lockdown decreased the LFP by 3.2% (or 4.3% at the mean), increased the unemployment by 1.7% (or 36% at the mean) and increased the probability of having a single job (compared to multiple jobs) by 1.3% (or 1.4% at the mean). The national lockdown decreased full-time employment by 7.5% (or 14% at the mean) and the weekly working hours by 2.5 hours. Moreover, COVID-19 and the national lockdown decreased the probability of working on Fridays by 5%-9%, while the lockdown also decreased the probability of working on Thursdays and Saturdays by 1%-1.4%. An examination of the reported reasons for working fewer hours than usual shows that Australians have been working less than usual since the beginning of COVID-19 and following the lockdown because there is not enough work or because they have left or lost their job. Moreover, individuals significantly prefer to work more hours and are more likely to be actively looking for a job during the pandemic and the lockdown.

Interaction effects show that the adverse effects of COVID-19 on the LFP are smaller for people who have certificate degrees, are married, have childcare-aged kids and have occupations suitable for

remote work. Importantly, the negative effects of COVID-19 on unemployment are much larger for immigrants and individuals with shorter job tenure. Immigrants and people aged 35-54 are less likely to report self-employment due to the pandemic. The working hours of individuals who are male, are aged 15-34, have shorter job tenure, and have high school education or below declined more than the working hours of others during the pandemic. However, people who have certificate degrees and have jobs suitable for remote work increased their working hours during the pandemic.

The negative effects of the national lockdown on the LFP are lower for people who are married, are aged 55-70, have longer job tenure, have more than a high school education and have childcare-aged kids, and whose occupations are suitable for remote work. On the other hand, workers who are immigrants, cannot work from home and have shorter tenure are more likely to become unemployed during the lockdown. Individuals who are aged 35-54 and have shorter tenure are less likely to report self-employment due to the lockdown. In addition, unmarried men with longer tenure and childcare-aged kids are less likely to have single jobs, compared to having multiple jobs, during the lockdown. The lockdown reduced the working hours of individuals aged 15-34 more than others, while those in occupations suitable for remote work and with longer job tenure and certificate degrees were least affected by the lockdown in terms of working hours.

Our study is related to the emerging literature on COVID-19 that studies the effects of the current pandemic and associated policies on the labour market (Adams-Prassl et al., 2020; Atkeson, 2020; Baek et al., 2020; Baker et al., 2020; Bartik et al., 2020; Beland et al., 2020a; Beland et al., 2020b; Berger et al., 2020; Binder, Forthcoming; Brodeur et al., 2020; Couch et al., 2020; Engle et al., 2020; Fetzer et al., 2020; Hassan et al., 2020; Kahn et al., 2020; Rojas et al., 2020), gender equality (Alon et al., 2020), future careers (Baert et al., 2020), immigrant employment (Borjas and Cassidy, 2020), financial markets (Ramelli and Wagner, 2020), political beliefs (Painter and Qiu, 2020) and election results (Bisbee and Honig, 2020). Our study is also related to a broader body of literature studying the effects of diseases and pandemics (Ma et al., 2020) on health services (Case and Paxson, 2011), school attendance (Goulas and Megalokonomou, 2020) and human capital development (Beach et al., 2018).

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 describes the empirical strategy and the variables used in the analysis and presents summary statistics. Section 3 presents the empirical results, while Section 4 concludes.

2. Empirical Strategy and Data

We estimate the short-term effects of COVID-19 and the national lockdown on Australian labour market outcomes. Our empirical approach is based on a simple pre/post analysis at the national level. The baseline specification is estimated using person fixed effects as follows:

$$Y_{i,s,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \, CL_t + \gamma \, X_{i,s,t} + \theta_s + \zeta_t + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{i,s,t}, \qquad (1)$$

where $Y_{i,s,t}$ is a labour market outcome for individual i, in state s and month t. The main variable of interest, CL_t, is either the COVID-19 or lockdown dummy. $X_{i,s,t}$ includes a set of time-varying control variables, while θ_s, ζ_t, and α_i are state, time and individual fixed effects, respectively. Time fixed effects refer to year and month fixed effects. We also control for state-by-year and state-by-month trends. Individual fixed effects control for person-specific factors such as psychological characteristics, state fixed effects for all time-invariant differences across states, year fixed effects for national trend, and month fixed effects control for potential seasonality in labour market conditions. State-by-year and state-by-month fixed effects control for potential state-specific seasonality and trends. $\varepsilon_{i,s,t}$ represents the error term. The model is estimated using OLS, while standard errors are clustered at the person level and are robust to heteroscedasticity. We also estimate the interaction effects of COVID-19 and the national lockdown with several demographic and work characteristics, to investigate heterogeneities.[4]

2.1 Definition of Variables

Outcome Variables:

We use the following labour market outcomes in our regression models, which are measured in the

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[4] Interaction effects with household size would inform about risk-sharing and higher contagion risks, while interaction effects with childcare- and school-aged kids would inform about the role of the free childcare policy and the presence of school-aged kids studying online at home during the lockdown.

reference week: dummy indicators for being in the labour force, unemployed or self-employed, having a single job, working for more than 35 hours (measure of full-time employment), working on a specific day, and working hours in the main job and all jobs. Moreover, we investigate the reasons why respondents worked fewer hours than usual as dummy variables: on leave, sick or injured, had to shift work, had to leave work for personal reasons, on parental leave, not enough work, and began, left or lost a job. We also examine the job search duration in general as the time since last job (in weeks) for the unemployed individuals, underemployment using a dummy variable measuring a preference to work more during the reference week, and job search effort using a binary indicator for actively/passively looking for a job.

Main Independent Variables:

Reference week dates are provided for everyone in the dataset, which allows us to define our main variables of interest with precision. We define our COVID-19 and national lockdown variables as follows: COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if the reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if the reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020.

Other Independent Variables:

The LLFS includes information on demographic characteristics such as gender, age, marital status and education, and work conditions such as tenure, occupational skill-level and 1-digit/3-digit occupation and industry codes of the respondents. We use information on 3-digit occupation codes to construct a continuous Work from Home Index following Dingel and Neima (2020), where higher values indicate occupations that can be done comfortably from home.

2.2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 presents the summary statistics for the baseline regression sample. 4% of the sample experienced the Stage 3 national lockdown, while 7.9% were interviewed after the COVID-19 pandemic declaration. Approximately 39% of the sample can work from home, 48% are men, and the average age is 43. 63% of

the respondents are married, 68% live in urban areas and 30% are immigrants. 39% have completed up to high school, 29% have received some certificate degree, and 30% have a bachelor's degree or above. The average household size is 2.5, while 14% of households have childcare-aged kids (at least one child aged 0-4) and 20% have school-aged kids (at least one child aged 5-14). The mean LFP rate is 74%, while the average unemployment rate is 4.8%. 16% of the employed individuals are self-employed and 94% have one job, while 54% are working full-time. The average number of working hours in the reference week is 31. Around 76% of the sample worked on Mondays, 82% on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and 77% on Fridays, while only 24% worked on Saturdays and 16% worked on Sundays. Regarding the reasons why respondents might have worked less than usual in the reference week, 9% reported being on leave or flex-time, 3% reported being ill or injured, 3% had other work arrangements, 1.9% reported personal reasons and 0.7% were on parental leave. 2.8% reported that there was not enough work available, and 0.3% had lost jobs. 14% of the sample would prefer to work more hours, 6% were waiting to start work, and 4% were actively looking for work. The average duration of job search is 54 weeks, and the average duration since last job is 109 weeks.

3. Empirical Results

Table 2 examines the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown on labour market outcomes, estimating Equation (1). We present the estimates for COVID-19 and the national lockdown in Panels A and B, respectively. Each column presents a different regression using seven outcome variables (LFP, unemployment, self-employment, single job, a working 35+ hours dummy (full-time employment), and working hours in all jobs and main job). We find that COVID-19 decreased LFP by 2.1% (2.8% at the mean), increased unemployment by 1.1% (24% at the mean), decreased full-time employment by 4.2% (7.8% at the mean), and decreased weekly working hours by 1 hour. In addition, the associated national lockdown led to a 3.2% (4.3% at the mean) decrease in the LFP, a 1.7% (36% at the mean) increase in unemployment, a 1.3% (1.4% at the mean) increase in the probability of having a single job compared to having multiple jobs, a 7.5% (14% at the mean) decrease in the full-time employment, and a 2.5-hour

decrease in weekly working hours. Overall, we find that COVID-19 and the national lockdown had significant negative effects on the Australian labour market, in line with previous literature (Beland et al., 2020a; Beland et al., 2020b). In addition, the negative effects of the national lockdown on labour market outcomes in Australia are twice as large as those of COVID-19.

Table 3 investigates the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown on workdays (Panel A), underemployment (Panel B) and job searches (Panel C) in Australia. Panel A finds that COVID-19 and the national lockdown decreased the probability of working on Fridays by 5%-9% (7%-12% at the mean), while the national lockdown decreased the probabilities of working on Saturdays and Thursdays by 1% and 1.4% (4% and 1.7% at the mean), respectively. This implies that the reduction in working hours reported in the previous table could be explained partly by not working on certain days. Panel B shows that both COVID-19 and the national lockdown significantly increase the reporting of "not enough work available," and "began, left or lost a job," and significantly decrease the reporting of "personal reasons," and "own illness and injury" as reasons for working less than usual in the reference week. In addition, individuals are more likely to report being on leave or flex-time and having work arrangement or shifts to explain reduced working hours during the national lockdown. The effects of the national lockdown are generally larger. For instance, lockdown increases the probability of reporting "not enough work available" by 8%, while this number is 5% for COVID-19. These results support our initial findings and suggest that the COVID-19 and national lockdown related increase in unemployment can be explained by job losses and not having enough jobs available in the labour market. Panel C finds that COVID-19 and the national lockdown both significantly increase the proportions of people who would prefer to work more, are waiting to start work and are actively looking for work. This result could be explained simply by individuals' own unemployment or the unemployment of other household members, because we find that the national lockdown increased the number of unemployed people in households significantly.

Table 4 examines the interaction effects of COVID-19 on labour market outcomes. Each panel-column presents a different regression. Our results in Panel A suggest that the adverse effects of COVID-19 on the LFP are smaller for people who have jobs suitable for remote work, certificate degrees and

childcare-aged kids, as well as for those who are aged 35-54 and married. However, Panel B finds that COVID-19 increased the unemployment of immigrants and individuals with shorter job tenure more than others. Indeed, immigrants are twice as likely to become unemployed as the average Australian during the pandemic. The pandemic caused several businesses to shut down due to lower demand and consumption. Our results in Panel C show that immigrants and individuals aged 35-54 were the main victims of the pandemic in terms of reduced self-employment. Panels E, F and G find that COVID-19 reduced the working hours of individuals who are men and aged 15-34, have high school education and below, occupations unsuitable for remote work, shorter job tenure and school-aged kids in the household even further than others. Interestingly, some people whose jobs are suitable for working from home actually experienced an increase in working hours during the pandemic. COVID-19 decreased the weekly working hours of the general population by 2.09 hours but increased the working hours of some people whose jobs are perfectly suitable for remote work (work from home index equals 1) by 0.33 hours. Overall, our findings suggest that COVID-19 did not affect the labor market outcomes of the general population equally, leading to strong inequalities.

Next, **Table 5** investigates the interaction effects of the national lockdown on labour market outcomes. Each panel-column presents a different specification. Panel A finds that the negative effects of the national lockdown on LFP are lower for people who have more than a high school education and longer job tenure, have jobs that can be done at home, have childcare-aged kids, are married and are aged 15-34. Panel B shows that the national lockdown increased the unemployment of immigrants, individuals with shorter job tenures and those who cannot work from home more than others. Indeed, immigrants were twice as likely to become unemployed as the average Australian during the lockdown period.

Panel C reports that individuals who have shorter job tenure and are between 35 and 54 are less likely to be self-employed during the lockdown. Moreover, men and respondents with longer job tenure are more likely to maintain more than one job (Panel D). The interaction effects of lockdown on full-time employment in Panel E show that individuals from immigrant backgrounds, with a bachelor's degree or

above, who cannot work from home and are men experienced lower full-time employment than others due to the lockdown.

Panels F and G report that immigrants, people with high school education and below, those aged 15-34 and those unable to work from home experienced much larger reductions in their working hours due to the national lockdown than others. In summary, we find strong heterogeneities in the adverse effects of the national lockdown on the labor market, suggesting that the pandemic-related lockdown could have increased labour market inequalities in Australia.

3.1 Additional Analysis

Unreported regressions reveal that our estimates are robust to over-controlling and using population weights. Moreover, our findings remained similar when we replaced state of residence with labour market regions and considered January 2018-May 2020, January 2017-May 2020 and January 2016-May 2020 as alternative regression samples. Additional unreported regressions find strong non-linearities when studying the interaction effects with job tenure. The adverse impact of the pandemic and national lockdown on LFP, unemployment and working hours is strongest for people who report job tenures of up to five years. We also find that immigrants who have been living in Australia for up to nine years were hit hardest by the pandemic and lockdown. Moreover, our results document that adults in lone-partnered households experienced a larger reduction in LFP because of the pandemic and the national lockdown. We also find that the adverse effects of COVID-19 and the lockdown on LFP, unemployment and working hours are higher for immigrants who were born in a non-English-speaking country than for people born in Australia.

Furthermore, we examine the differential effects of the pandemic and lockdown by industry and occupation using the following variables: occupational skill, main field of qualification, 1-digit industry and occupation groups. It is highly likely that occupational skills and qualifications are strong predictors of the industry and occupation of workers. Our findings show that the adverse effects of the pandemic and lockdown decline with occupational skills, probably because occupational skills are correlated highly with an occupation's suitability for remote work. Interestingly, people with education qualifications experienced

an increase of around 3.5 hours in their weekly working hours due to the pandemic. Individuals with food, hospitality and personal services qualifications experienced the largest declines in their weekly working hours (about 5 hours decrease due to the pandemic and 10 hours decrease due to lockdown). On the other hand, interaction effects with the main occupation groups show that community and professional service workers were hit the hardest by the pandemic and associated lockdown in terms of their labour market outcomes: compared to managers and administrators, their LFP reduced by 2%-7%, unemployment increased by around 2%, and working hours declined by 2-3 hours. However, professionals and clerical and administrative workers worked around three hours longer than managers and administrators due to the pandemic and associated lockdown.

In terms of heterogeneities across industries, individuals working in wholesale trade, retail trade, accommodation, transport/postal/warehousing, real-estate, administrative and arts/recreation experienced the largest declines in LFP, with that of people working in arts and recreation declining the most, by 19% compared to those in agriculture/forestry/fishing. Interestingly, the lockdown resulted in some people who worked in wholesale trade, retail trade, accommodation, transport/postal/warehousing becoming self-employed rather than being an employee. The pandemic and the lockdown also left more people working in arts and recreation holding a single job. In line with the LFP results, individuals who worked in wholesale trade, retail trade, accommodation, transport/postal/warehousing, administrative, and arts and recreations experienced the largest decline in their working hours, with the working hours of people working in accommodation, arts and recreations declining the most, by five hours due to the pandemic and 10 hours due to the lockdown. However, individuals working in education and public administration and safety increased their working hours during the pandemic.

Furthermore, we find that individuals are 1.2% more likely to expect to continue working for the current employer as a result of the pandemic/lockdown. As the LLFS asks such expectations only of employed individuals, this implies that people who kept their jobs, during the lockdown, expect to remain employed by their employer probably due to unavailability of jobs elsewhere. Interestingly, 95% people who "expected to work in the next 12 months" before the pandemic/lockdown remained employed however

85% of those who "did not expect to be working in the next 12 months" were observed to be working during the pandemic/lockdown period.

3.2 Our Estimates Compared to Studies in Other Countries

Our findings are in the same direction as the previous literature studying the effects of COVID-19 and lockdown policies on the labour markets in other countries. However, our estimates are smaller in magnitude than those reported in other studies. For example, Beland et al. (2020a) find that in the U.S., COVID-19 increased unemployment by around 10% and decreased LFP by 3.5%. In addition, Beland et al. (2020b) report that COVID-19 led to a 5% increase in unemployment and a 3.7% decrease in LFP in Canada. Therefore, we can argue that the current pandemic/lockdown has not hit the Australian labour market as hard as it has other countries. One potential explanation for this difference is the generosity of the Australian government, which has tried to ease the adverse effects of the pandemic by supporting the labour market. The government implemented a job-keeper program that paid employees' wages for eligible businesses that experienced a significant decline in their turnover, as well as increasing the welfare payments to unemployed individuals under a job-seeker payment program, and providing free childcare for all Australian residents. It is also important to note that during our regression period, both the number of confirmed cases and the death rate were much lower in Australia than in many other countries across the world. Indeed, it is argued that Australia's decision to limit and control the movement of people across its borders earlier helped to control the virus' spread. Australia had around 7,300 confirmed cases with 103 deaths whereas the US had approximately 1.8 million confirmed cases with 102,640 deaths by the end of our regression period (1 June 2020). However, we do not consider using the numbers of COVID-19 cases and deaths as proxies for the regional severity of the pandemic in our regression analysis, due to the low variation in the case numbers and death rates across states and cities in Australia during the regression period, unlike the previous literature in the US (Beland et al., 2020a).

5. Conclusion

We study the short-term labour market effects of COVID-19 and the associated national lockdown in Australia by estimating person fixed effects models using longitudinal data. COVID-19 decreased LFP by 2.1% (2.8% at the mean), increased unemployment by 1.1% (24% at the mean), decreased full-time employment by 4% (7.8% at the mean), and decreased weekly working hours by 1.1. On the other hand, the national lockdown decreased LFP by 3.2% (4.3% at the mean), increased unemployment by 1.7% (36% at the mean), decreased full-time employment by 7.5% (14% at the mean), and decreased weekly working hours by 2.5 hours, but increased the probability of having only one job by 1.3% (1.4% at the mean). The probability of working on Fridays decreased by 10%, but working fewer hours due to being on leave, working shifts, not having enough work and losing jobs increased due to the lockdown. The pandemic and the lockdown also increased underemployment and job search efforts significantly.

In particular, the negative effects of the national lockdown on the LFP were smaller for people with longer job tenures, more than a high school education, childcare-aged kids, and occupations suitable for remote work. This implies that the free childcare policy may have successfully increased the LFP of parents with childcare-aged kids during the lockdown. On the other hand, workers who are immigrants, cannot work from home and have shorter tenures are more likely to become unemployed due to the lockdown. Individuals aged 35-54 with shorter tenures were less likely to report self-employment due to the lockdown. The lockdown reduced the working hours of individuals aged 15-34 more than others, while those with occupations suitable for remote work, longer job tenures and certificate degrees were affected least by the lockdown in terms of working hours.

The adverse impact of the pandemic and national lockdown on LFP, unemployment and working hours is worse for people with less than five years of job tenure and for immigrants from non-English-speaking countries who have been living in Australia for less than nine years. Moreover, adults in lone-parent families experienced larger reductions in their LFP due to the national lockdown. Interaction effects reveal that people with education qualifications worked around 3.5 hours longer due to the pandemic.

However, the largest declines in weekly working hours (about 5 hours decrease due to the pandemic and 10 hours decrease due to lockdown) were experienced by those with food, hospitality and personal services qualifications. Interaction effects with occupations reveal that community and professional service workers were hit the hardest by the pandemic and the lockdown in terms of their labour market outcomes: their LFP reduced by 4%-10%, unemployment increased by around 2%, and working hours declined by 2-5 hours. However, professionals and clerical and administrative workers worked longer hours due to the pandemic and the lockdown. In terms of heterogeneities across industries, LFP and working hours declined the most for people working in arts and recreations due to pandemic/lockdown but individuals working in education and public administration and safety increased their working hours during the pandemic.

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	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Non-missing Observations
Independent Variables:					
Lockdown	0.040	0.196	0.000	1.000	279368
Covid-19	0.079	0.270	0.000	1.000	279368
Work From Home Index	0.389	0.393	0.000	1.000	214080
Male	0.487	0.500	0.000	1.000	279368
Age	43.445	15.437	15.000	70.000	279368
Married	0.629	0.483	0.000	1.000	279368
Bachelor Degree and Above	0.295	0.456	0.000	1.000	279368
Certificate Degree	0.285	0.451	0.000	1.000	279368
High School Degree and Below	0.390	0.488	0.000	1.000	279368
Urban Residence	0.684	0.465	0.000	1.000	279368
Immigrant	0.301	0.459	0.000	1.000	279309
Number of People in the Household	2.516	1.105	1.000	10.000	279368
Childcare Aged Kids	0.145	0.352	0.000	1.000	279368
School Aged Kids	0.203	0.402	0.000	1.000	279368
Dependent Variables:					
In the Labour Force	0.744	0.437	0.000	1.000	279368
Unemployed	0.048	0.214	0.000	1.000	207803
Selfemployed (vs Employee)	0.162	0.369	0.000	1.000	197443
Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)	0.942	0.234	0.000	1.000	197784
Working 35+ Hours Dummy	0.543	0.498	0.000	1.000	197784
Working Hours (All Jobs)	31.673	17.210	0.000	99.000	197784
Working Hours (Main Job)	31.091	17.035	0.000	99.000	197784
Whether Worked on a Specific Day In the Reference Week:					
Work on Monday	0.762	0.426	0.000	1.000	182478
Work on Tuesday	0.819	0.385	0.000	1.000	182478
Work on Wednesday	0.822	0.383	0.000	1.000	182478
Work on Thursday	0.818	0.386	0.000	1.000	182478
Work on Friday	0.771	0.420	0.000	1.000	182478
Work on Saturday	0.236	0.425	0.000	1.000	182478
Work on Sunday	0.164	0.370	0.000	1.000	182478
Reasons Why Worked Less than Usual in the Reference Week:					
On Leave or Flextime	0.091	0.288	0.000	1.000	247483
Own Illness or Injury	0.031	0.173	0.000	1.000	232081
Work Arrangements or Shift Work	0.030	0.172	0.000	1.000	231965
Personal Reasons	0.019	0.137	0.000	1.000	229341
Parental Leave	0.007	0.084	0.000	1.000	226529
Not Enough Work Available	0.028	0.165	0.000	1.000	231369
Began, Left or Lost a Job	0.003	0.054	0.000	1.000	225590
Job Search and Unemployment:					
Prefer to Work More	0.141	0.348	0.000	1.000	279368
Duration of Job Search (Unemployed)	54.552	98.498	1.000	NA	10019
Duration since Last Job (Unemployed)	109.464	188.782	1.000	NA	8171
Waiting to Start Work	0.006	0.077	0.000	1.000	209042
Actively Looking for Work	0.004	0.064	0.000	1.000	208671
Passively Looking for Work	0.007	0.083	0.000	1.000	209255
Number of Unemployed People in Household	0.098	0.332	0.000	4.000	279368

Notes: The summary statistics are presented for the regression sample that consists of individuals whose reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 31 March 2020 and are aged 15-70. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. High School Degree and Below: Completed up to year 12 or less. Certificate Degree: Received some certificate degree or diploma. Bachelor Degree and Above: Received some bachelor degree and/or completed postgraduate studies. Childcare Aged Kids is a dummy variable and is equal to 1 if there is at least one child aged zero to four in the household and 0 otherwise. School Aged Kids is a dummy variable and is equal to 1 if there is at least one child aged five to fourteen in the household and 0 otherwise. Work From Home Index is a continuous variable and higher values are assigned to occupations that can be done from home.

Table 2: Effects of Covid-19 and National Lockdown on Labour Market Outcomes in Australia

Outcome Variable→	(1) In the Labour Force	(2) Unemployed	(3) Selfemployed (vs Employee)	(4) Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)	(5) Working 35+ Hours Dummy	(6) Working Hours (All Jobs)	(7) Working Hours (Main Job)
Panel A: Effects of Covid-19							
Covid-19	-0.0211***	0.0118***	0.00155	0.00497*	-0.0426***	-1.108***	-1.095***
	(6.78)	(4.56)	(0.72)	(1.65)	(6.41)	(4.77)	(4.77)
Age	0.0164***	-0.0207***	0.00108	0.00262	0.0135	0.836***	0.804***
	(3.33)	(5.03)	(0.38)	(0.56)	(1.61)	(2.87)	(2.81)
Age-squared	-0.0201***	0.0262***	-0.00234	-0.00200	-0.0255***	-1.249***	-1.223***
	(3.99)	(6.01)	(0.73)	(0.40)	(2.77)	(3.82)	(3.80)
Bachelor Degree and Above	0.0469***	-0.000237	-0.000754	-0.00534	-0.00444	0.211	0.131
	(4.48)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(0.69)	(0.30)	(0.43)	(0.27)
Certificate Degree	0.0682***	0.00199	0.00606	-0.00563	0.0358*	1.072	1.096*
	(4.58)	(0.19)	(1.10)	(0.40)	(1.74)	(1.61)	(1.68)
Married	0.00336	-0.0144	-0.00946	-0.000333	-0.00808	0.525	0.358
	(0.26)	(1.44)	(1.00)	(0.03)	(0.37)	(0.67)	(0.47)
Number of Observations	279368	207803	197443	197784	197784	197784	197784
Panel B: Effects of National Lockdown							
Lockdown	-0.0326***	0.0176***	0.00191	0.0134***	-0.0757***	-2.502***	-2.385***
	(10.16)	(6.67)	(0.92)	(4.57)	(11.24)	(10.76)	(10.44)
Age	0.0164***	-0.0207***	0.00108	0.00265	0.0134	0.832***	0.800***
	(3.33)	(5.02)	(0.38)	(0.56)	(1.59)	(2.86)	(2.80)
Age-squared	-0.0201***	0.0261***	-0.00234	-0.00207	-0.0252***	-1.236***	-1.212***
	(3.98)	(6.00)	(0.73)	(0.41)	(2.73)	(3.78)	(3.77)
Bachelor Degree and Above	0.0468***	-0.000270	-0.000762	-0.00530	-0.00440	0.207	0.128
	(4.48)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(0.69)	(0.29)	(0.42)	(0.26)
Certificate Degree	0.0683***	0.00199	0.00606	-0.00566	0.0359*	1.076	1.099*
	(4.59)	(0.19)	(1.11)	(0.41)	(1.74)	(1.61)	(1.69)
Married	0.00335	-0.0144	-0.00945	-0.000325	-0.00820	0.523	0.355
	(0.26)	(1.43)	(1.00)	(0.03)	(0.37)	(0.67)	(0.46)
Number of Observations	279368	207803	197443	197784	197784	197784	197784
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. Each panel-column displays estimates from a different regression. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Age-squared has been divided by 100. The reference categories are High School Degree and Below and Not Married. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Table 3: Effects of Covid-19 and National Lockdown on Work Days, Underemployment and Job Search in Australia

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Panel A: Outcome Variable: Whether Worked on a Specific Day In the Reference Week													
Outcome Variable→	Work on Monday		Work on Tuesday		Work on Wednesday		Work on Thursday		Work on Friday		Work on Saturday		Work on Sunday	
Covid-19	0.00156		0.000674		-0.0104*		-0.00682		-0.0541***		-0.00694		-0.00604	
	(0.25)		(0.12)		(1.88)		(1.23)		(8.71)		(1.16)		(1.17)	
Lockdown		-0.00721		-0.00435		-0.00910		-0.0146**		-0.0921***		-0.0101*		-0.00101
		(1.12)		(0.79)		(1.64)		(2.55)		(13.46)		(1.68)		(0.19)
Number of Observations	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478	182478
	Panel B: Outcome Variable: Reasons Why Worked Less than Usual in the Reference Week													
Outcome Variable →	On Leave or Flextime		Own Illness or Injury		Work Arrangements or Shift Work		Personal Reasons		Parental Leave		Not Enough Work Available		Began, Left or Lost a Job	
Covid-19	-0.00204		-0.00440*		-0.00158		-0.00371*		0.000209		0.0477***		0.0112***	
	(0.46)		(1.73)		(0.58)		(1.71)		(0.18)		(16.37)		(9.52)	
Lockdown		0.0181***		-0.00737***		0.00497*		-0.00492**		-0.000576		0.0761***		0.0188***
		(4.19)		(2.88)		(1.87)		(2.28)		(0.47)		(19.84)		(10.79)
Number of Observations	247483	247483	232081	232081	231965	231965	229341	229341	226529	226529	231369	231369	225590	225590
	Panel C: Outcome Variable: Job Search and Unemployment													
Outcome Variable →	Prefer to Work More		Duration of Job Search (Unemployed)		Duration since Last Job (Unemployed)		Waiting to Start Work		Actively Looking for Work		Passively Looking for Work		Number of Unemployed People in Household	
Covid-19	0.0109***		1.824		5.062		0.00684***		0.00178*		0.00130		0.00822	
	(2.72)		(0.32)		(0.67)		(4.45)		(1.75)		(1.01)		(1.10)	
Lockdown		0.00837**		-2.096		-5.306		0.00926***		0.00176*		0.00199		0.0171**
		(2.10)		(0.35)		(0.66)		(6.01)		(1.82)		(1.62)		(2.26)
Number of Observations	279368	279368	10019	10019	8171	8171	209042	209042	208671	208671	209255	209255	279368	279368
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. Each panel-column displays estimates from a different regression. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Robust standard error are clustered at the household-level in Panel C, Columns 13 and 14. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Table 4: Interaction Effects of COVID-19

Panel A: Outcome Variable: In the Labour Force

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covid-19	-0.0324*** (7.47)	-0.0184*** (5.06)	-0.0250*** (6.38)	-0.0294*** (7.00)	-0.0232*** (6.20)	-0.0195*** (4.99)	-0.0207*** (6.32)	-0.0206*** (5.34)	-0.0174*** (3.35)	-0.0254*** (7.73)
Covid-19*Work From Home Index	0.0239*** (4.70)									
Covid-19*Male		-0.00550 (1.56)								
Covid-19*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.00232 (0.54)							
Covid-19*Certificate Degree			0.0109*** (2.58)							
Covid-19*Married				0.0132*** (3.40)						
Covid-19*Aged 15-34					-0.00167 (0.35)					
Covid-19*Aged 35-54					0.00638* (1.73)					
Covid-19*Tenure						0.000254 (0.99)				
Covid-19*Immigrant							-0.00141 (0.35)			
Covid-19*Urban Residence								-0.000719 (0.20)		
Covid-19*Number of People in Household									-0.00147 (0.84)	
Covid-19*Childcare Aged Kids										0.0233*** (3.92)
Covid-19*School Aged Kids										0.00593 (1.27)

Panel B: Outcome Variable: Unemployed

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covid-19	0.0139*** (4.49)	0.0111*** (3.76)	0.0120*** (3.41)	0.00999*** (2.73)	0.0146*** (4.25)	0.0151*** (5.02)	0.00888*** (3.30)	0.00882*** (2.70)	0.0134*** (3.07)	0.0127*** (4.43)
Covid-19*Work From Home Index	-0.00173 (0.48)									
Covid-19*Male		0.00126 (0.42)								
Covid-19*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.000208 (0.05)							
Covid-19*Certificate Degree			-0.000853 (0.23)							
Covid-19*Married				0.00275 (0.80)						
Covid-19*Aged 15-34					-0.00499 (1.19)					
Covid-19*Aged 35-54					-0.00241 (0.72)					
Covid-19*Tenure						-0.000369** (2.03)				
Covid-19*Immigrant							0.0103*** (2.88)			
Covid-19*Urban Residence								0.00436 (1.41)		
Covid-19*Number of People in Household									-0.000620 (0.42)	
Covid-19*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.00528 (1.29)
Covid-19*School Aged Kids										-0.000611 (0.17)

Panel C: Outcome Variable: Self-employed (versus Employee)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covid-19	0.00256 (1.02)	0.00268 (1.11)	0.00115 (0.45)	0.00203 (0.76)	0.00664** (2.24)	0.00131 (0.50)	0.00319 (1.43)	0.000197 (0.07)	0.00244 (0.69)	0.00304 (1.32)
Covid-19*Work From Home Index	-0.00278 (0.88)									
Covid-19*Male		-0.00218 (0.90)								
Covid-19*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.00193 (0.65)							
Covid-19*Certificate Degree			-0.000583 (0.21)							
Covid-19*Married				-0.000698 (0.28)						
Covid-19*Aged 15-34					-0.00346 (1.06)					
Covid-19*Aged 35-54					-0.00864*** (2.97)					
Covid-19*Tenure						-0.0000229 (0.12)				
Covid-19*Immigrant							-0.00543* (1.82)			
Covid-19*Urban Residence								0.00199 (0.76)		
Covid-19*Number of People in Household									-0.000344 (0.30)	
Covid-19*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.00562 (1.28)
Covid-19*School Aged Kids										-0.00307 (1.10)

Panel D: Outcome Variable: Single Job (versus Multiple Jobs)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covid-19	0.00484 (1.40)	0.00456 (1.26)	0.00473 (1.29)	0.00364 (0.91)	0.00437 (1.07)	0.00686* (1.90)	0.00487 (1.52)	0.00459 (1.14)	-0.00457 (0.93)	0.00511 (1.57)
Covid-19*Work From Home Index	0.000389 (0.09)									
Covid-19*Male		0.000789 (0.24)								
Covid-19*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.00469 (1.21)							
Covid-19*Certificate Degree			-0.00351 (0.89)							
Covid-19*Married				0.00198 (0.54)						
Covid-19*Aged 15-34					0.00178 (0.39)					
Covid-19*Aged 35-54					0.000180 (0.05)					
Covid-19*Tenure						-0.000359 (1.54)				
Covid-19*Immigrant							0.000357 (0.10)			
Covid-19*Urban Residence								0.000557 (0.15)		
Covid-19*Number of People in Household									0.00376** (2.51)	
Covid-19*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.00336 (0.70)
Covid-19*School Aged Kids										0.00151 (0.39)

Panel E: Outcome Variable: Working 35+ Hours Dummy

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covid-19	-0.0588*** (7.62)	-0.0301*** (3.99)	-0.0556*** (6.73)	-0.0426*** (5.01)	-0.0354*** (3.75)	-0.0477*** (6.10)	-0.0389*** (5.54)	-0.0361*** (4.13)	-0.0521*** (4.65)	-0.0464*** (6.36)
Covid-19*Work From Home Index	0.0401*** (4.11)									
Covid-19*Male		-0.0242*** (3.21)								
Covid-19*Bachelor Degree and Above			-0.00592 (0.63)							
Covid-19*Certificate Degree			0.0423*** (4.78)							
Covid-19*Married				-0.0000584 (0.01)						
Covid-19*Aged 15-34					-0.0167 (1.62)					
Covid-19*Aged 35-54					-0.00508 (0.53)					
Covid-19*Tenure						0.00115** (2.00)				
Covid-19*Immigrant							-0.0134 (1.57)			
Covid-19*Urban Residence								-0.00957 (1.16)		
Covid-19*Number of People in Household									0.00372 (1.06)	
Covid-19*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.00414 (0.38)
Covid-19*School Aged Kids										0.0193** (2.12)

Panel F: Outcome Variable: Working Hours (All Jobs)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covid-19	-2.085*** (7.68)	-0.845*** (3.26)	-2.033*** (7.09)	-1.378*** (4.88)	-1.027*** (3.13)	-1.406*** (5.22)	-1.020*** (4.16)	-0.740** (2.37)	-1.231*** (3.25)	-1.376*** (5.48)
Covid-19*Work From Home Index	2.417*** (7.14)									
Covid-19*Male		-0.512** (1.99)								
Covid-19*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.158 (0.49)							
Covid-19*Certificate Degree			2.487*** (8.31)							
Covid-19*Married				0.399 (1.51)						
Covid-19*Aged 15-34					-0.804** (2.30)					
Covid-19*Aged 35-54					0.328 (1.00)					
Covid-19*Tenure						0.0617 (3.09)***				
Covid-19*Immigrant							-0.308 (1.06)			
Covid-19*Urban Residence								-0.541* (1.85)		
Covid-19*Number of People in Household									0.0477 (0.41)	
Covid-19*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.145 (0.36)
Covid-19*School Aged Kids										1.278*** (4.07)

Panel G: Outcome Variable: Working Hours (Main Job)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covid-19	-2.080*** (7.78)	-0.828*** (3.25)	-2.076*** (7.33)	-1.346*** (4.83)	-1.061*** (3.26)	-1.375*** (5.19)	-0.994*** (4.11)	-0.754** (2.45)	-1.228*** (3.28)	-1.359*** (5.48)
Covid-19*Work From Home Index	2.440*** (7.34)									
Covid-19*Male		-0.517** (2.04)								
Covid-19*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.304 (0.95)							
Covid-19*Certificate Degree			2.520*** (8.58)							
Covid-19*Married				0.373 (1.44)						
Covid-19*Aged 15-34					-0.730** (2.12)					
Covid-19*Aged 35-54					0.382 (1.17)					
Covid-19*Tenure						0.0579*** (2.93)				
Covid-19*Immigrant							-0.350 (1.22)			
Covid-19*Urban Residence								-0.500* (1.74)		
Covid-19*Number of People in Household									0.0520 (0.45)	
Covid-19*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.175 (0.45)
Covid-19*School Aged Kids										1.284*** (4.16)

Notes: OLS regressions. Each panel-column displays estimates from a different regression. All regressions include demographic controls, person fe, state fe, year fe, month fe, state by year fe, state by month as well as the main effect of the interaction variable. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Certificate Degree: Received some certificate degree or diploma. Bachelor Degree and Above: Received some bachelor degree and/or completed postgraduate studies. School Aged Kids is a dummy variable and is equal to 1 if there is at least one child aged zero to four in the household and 0 otherwise. Childcare Aged Kids is a dummy variable and is equal to 1 if there is at least one child aged five to fourteen in the household and 0 otherwise. Work From Home Index is a continuous variable and higher values are assigned to occupations that can be done from home. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Table 5: Interaction Effects of National Lockdown

Panel A: Outcome Variable: In the Labour Force

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lockdown	-0.0561*** (10.84)	-0.0302*** (7.30)	-0.0469*** (9.86)	-0.0545*** (10.46)	-0.0277*** (6.41)	-0.0417*** (8.71)	-0.0309*** (8.87)	-0.0270*** (5.92)	-0.0187*** (2.84)	-0.0368*** (10.18)
Lockdown*Work From Home Index	0.0471*** (6.55)									
Lockdown*Male		-0.00499 (1.01)								
Lockdown*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.0176*** (2.88)							
Lockdown*Certificate Degree			0.0303*** (5.13)							
Lockdown*Married				0.0345*** (6.24)						
Lockdown*Aged 15-34					-0.0255*** (3.73)					
Lockdown*Aged 35-54					0.00669 (1.29)					
Lockdown*Tenure						0.00143*** (3.72)				
Lockdown*Immigrant							-0.00606 (1.04)			
Lockdown*Urban Residence								-0.00838 (1.62)		
Lockdown*Number of People in Household									-0.00550** (2.25)	
Lockdown*Childcare Aged Kids										0.0218*** (2.85)
Lockdown*School Aged Kids										0.00628 (0.94)

Panel B: Outcome Variable: Unemployed

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lockdown	0.0245*** (6.46)	0.0171*** (5.05)	0.0184*** (4.26)	0.0185*** (3.99)	0.0142*** (3.73)	0.0256*** (6.88)	0.0125*** (4.45)	0.0137*** (3.56)	0.0146*** (2.64)	0.0180*** (5.69)
Lockdown*Work From Home Index	-0.0163*** (3.10)									
Lockdown*Male		0.000860 (0.20)								
Lockdown*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.00335 (0.61)							
Lockdown*Certificate Degree			-0.00541 (1.04)							
Lockdown*Married				-0.00137 (0.28)						
Lockdown*Aged 15-34					0.00674 (1.13)					
Lockdown*Aged 35-54					0.00294 (0.66)					
Lockdown*Tenure						-0.00106*** (3.99)				
Lockdown*Immigrant							0.0180*** (3.47)			
Lockdown*Urban Residence								0.00568 (1.29)		
Lockdown*Number of People in Household									0.00114 (0.55)	
Lockdown*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.000482 (0.08)
Lockdown*School Aged Kids										-0.00161 (0.32)

Panel C: Outcome Variable: Self-employed (versus Employee)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lockdown	0.00425* (1.68)	0.00339 (1.35)	0.00110 (0.41)	0.00286 (1.04)	0.00753** (2.40)	-0.00192 (0.66)	0.00315 (1.43)	0.00226 (0.73)	0.00170 (0.42)	0.00302 (1.35)
Lockdown*Work From Home Index	-0.00550 (1.39)									
Lockdown*Male		-0.00289 (0.95)								
Lockdown*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.00573 (1.51)							
Lockdown*Certificate Degree			-0.00280 (0.83)							
Lockdown*Married				-0.00141 (0.46)						
Lockdown*Aged 15-34					-0.00457 (1.14)					
Lockdown*Aged 35-54					-0.00906** (2.53)					
Lockdown*Tenure						0.000462* (1.95)				
Lockdown*Immigrant							-0.00425 (1.17)			
Lockdown*Urban Residence								-0.000518 (0.16)		
Lockdown*Number of People in Household									0.0000905 (0.07)	
Lockdown*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.00392 (0.72)
Lockdown*School Aged Kids										-0.00250 (0.66)

Panel D: Outcome Variable: Single Job (versus Multiple Jobs)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lockdown	0.0167*** (4.29)	0.0183*** (4.53)	0.0127*** (3.18)	0.0196*** (4.24)	0.0127*** (2.71)	0.0175*** (4.18)	0.0131*** (4.01)	0.0137*** (2.94)	0.00639 (1.06)	0.0143*** (4.34)
Lockdown*Work From Home Index	-0.00818 (1.48)									
Lockdown*Male		-0.00937** (2.12)								
Lockdown*Bachelor Degree and Above			0.00363 (0.67)							
Lockdown*Certificate Degree			-0.00103 (0.20)							
Lockdown*Married				-0.00910* (1.85)						
Lockdown*Aged 15-34					0.00567 (0.95)					
Lockdown*Aged 35-54					-0.00190 (0.36)					
Lockdown*Tenure						-0.000678** (2.05)				
Lockdown*Immigrant							0.00120 (0.25)			
Lockdown*Urban Residence								-0.000388 (0.08)		
Lockdown*Number of People in Household									0.00277 (1.41)	
Lockdown*Childcare Aged Kids										-0.0120* (1.77)
Lockdown*School Aged Kids										0.00367 (0.67)

Panel E: Outcome Variable: Working 35+ Hours Dummy

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lockdown	-0.0991*** (11.36)	-0.0625*** (7.50)	-0.0861*** (8.87)	-0.0731*** (7.38)	-0.0605*** (5.26)	-0.0804*** (9.05)	-0.0685*** (9.25)	-0.0802*** (8.00)	-0.0716*** (5.12)	-0.0779*** (9.91)
Lockdown*Work From Home Index	0.0576*** (4.27)									
Lockdown*Male		-0.0257** (2.45)								
Lockdown*Bachelor Degree and Above			-0.0281** (2.12)							
Lockdown*Certificate Degree			0.0542*** (4.46)							
Lockdown*Married				-0.00380 (0.34)						
Lockdown*Aged 15-34					-0.0258* (1.80)					
Lockdown*Aged 35-54					-0.0164 (1.24)					
Lockdown*Tenure						0.00126 (1.56)				
Lockdown*Immigrant							-0.0265** (2.21)			
Lockdown*Urban Residence								0.00673 (0.60)		
Lockdown*Number of People in Household									-0.00161 (0.34)	
Lockdown*Childcare Aged Kids										0.000842 (0.06)
Lockdown*School Aged Kids										0.00932 (0.73)

Panel F: Outcome Variable: Working Hours (All Jobs)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lockdown	-3.886*** (12.53)	-2.592*** (9.04)	-3.272*** (9.52)	-2.643*** (8.01)	-2.309*** (5.59)	-2.895*** (9.35)	-2.306*** (8.97)	-2.279*** (6.32)	-2.278*** (4.69)	-2.682*** (9.93)
Lockdown*Work From Home Index	3.413*** (7.08)									
Lockdown*Male		0.176 (0.48)								
Lockdown*Bachelor Degree and Above			-0.492 (1.04)							
Lockdown*Certificate Degree			2.607*** (6.12)							
Lockdown*Married				0.208 (0.55)						
Lockdown*Aged 15-34					-1.074** (2.11)					
Lockdown*Aged 35-54					0.249 (0.53)					
Lockdown*Tenure						0.0791*** (2.72)				
Lockdown*Immigrant							-0.716* (1.70)			
Lockdown*Urban Residence								-0.329 (0.82)		
Lockdown*Number of People in Household									-0.0887 (0.55)	
Lockdown*Childcare Aged Kids										0.0976 (0.17)
Lockdown*School Aged Kids										0.736 (1.63)

Panel G: Outcome Variable: Working Hours (Main Job)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lockdown	-3.731*** (12.35)	-2.437*** (8.70)	-3.252*** (9.60)	-2.463*** (7.61)	-2.193*** (5.37)	-2.758*** (9.11)	-2.203*** (8.74)	-2.202*** (6.25)	-2.100*** (4.41)	-2.548*** (9.57)
Lockdown*Work From Home Index	3.318*** (7.02)									
Lockdown*Male		0.101 (0.28)								
Lockdown*Bachelor Degree and Above			-0.291 (0.63)							
Lockdown*Certificate Degree			2.698*** (6.46)							
Lockdown*Married				0.114 (0.31)						
Lockdown*Aged 15-34					-1.059** (2.12)					
Lockdown*Aged 35-54					0.242 (0.52)					
Lockdown*Tenure						0.0735** (2.57)				
Lockdown*Immigrant							-0.665 (1.61)			
Lockdown*Urban Residence								-0.271 (0.69)		
Lockdown*Number of People in Household									-0.112 (0.70)	
Lockdown*Childcare Aged Kids										0.0344 (0.06)
Lockdown*School Aged Kids										0.697 (1.57)

Notes: OLS regressions. Each panel-column displays estimates from a different regression. All regressions include demographic controls, person fe, state fe, year fe, month fe, state by year fe, state by month fe as well as the main effect of the interaction variable. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Certificate Degree: Received some certificate degree or diploma. Bachelor Degree and Above: Received some bachelor degree and/or completed postgraduate studies. Childcare Aged Kids is a dummy variable and is equal to 1 if there is at least one child aged zero to four in the household and 0 otherwise. School Aged Kids is a dummy variable and is equal to 1 if there is at least one child aged five to fourteen in the household and 0 otherwise. Work From Home Index is a continuous variable and higher values are assigned to occupations that can be done from home. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 1: COVID-19 and Labour Market Effects: Including Control Variables One-by-One in the Regressions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)
Outcome Variable: In the Labour Force							
Covid-19	-0.0101***	-0.0101***	-0.00907***	-0.0211***	-0.0211***	-0.0212***	-0.0211***
	(5.73)	(5.73)	(5.00)	(6.79)	(6.80)	(6.85)	(6.78)
Number of Observations	279368	279368	279368	279368	279368	279368	279368
Outcome Variable: Unemployed							
Covid-19	0.00376**	0.00376**	0.00445***	0.0119***	0.0119***	0.0120***	0.0118***
	(2.52)	(2.52)	(2.92)	(4.60)	(4.61)	(4.62)	(4.56)
Number of Observations	207803	207803	207803	207803	207803	207803	207803
Outcome Variable: Selfemployed (vs Employee)							
Covid-19	-0.00308**	-0.00308**	-0.00218*	0.00161	0.00159	0.00156	0.00155
	(2.54)	(2.54)	(1.81)	(0.74)	(0.73)	(0.72)	(0.72)
Number of Observations	197443	197443	197443	197443	197443	197443	197443
Outcome Variable: Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)							
Covid-19	0.0128***	0.0128***	0.00523***	0.00517*	0.00515*	0.00502*	0.00497*
	(7.91)	(7.91)	(3.21)	(1.71)	(1.71)	(1.66)	(1.65)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Outcome Variable: Working 35+ Hours Dummy							
Covid-19	-0.0374***	-0.0374***	-0.0147***	-0.0429***	-0.0429***	-0.0427***	-0.0426***
	(9.90)	(9.90)	(3.55)	(6.46)	(6.46)	(6.44)	(6.41)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Outcome Variable: Working Hours (All Jobs)							
Covid-19	-0.684***	-0.684***	1.119***	-1.116***	-1.116***	-1.114***	-1.108***
	(5.29)	(5.29)	(7.70)	(4.81)	(4.81)	(4.80)	(4.77)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Outcome Variable: Working Hours (Main Job)							
Covid-19	-0.535***	-0.535***	1.161***	-1.100***	-1.101***	-1.099***	-1.095***
	(4.22)	(4.22)	(8.11)	(4.80)	(4.80)	(4.79)	(4.77)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year Inter	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month Inter	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. Each panel-column displays estimates from a different regression. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 2: Labour Market Effects of National Lockdown: Including Control Variables One-by-One in the Regressions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)
Outcome Variable: In the Labour Force							
Lockdown	-0.0255***	-0.0255***	-0.0251***	-0.0326***	-0.0326***	-0.0327***	-0.0326***
	(10.25)	(10.25)	(10.02)	(10.16)	(10.17)	(10.21)	(10.16)
Number of Observations	279368	279368	279368	279368	279368	279368	279368
Outcome Variable: Unemployed							
Lockdown	0.0120***	0.0120***	0.0128***	0.0177***	0.0177***	0.0177***	0.0176***
	(5.63)	(5.63)	(6.03)	(6.71)	(6.72)	(6.72)	(6.67)
Number of Observations	207803	207803	207803	207803	207803	207803	207803
Outcome Variable: Selfemployed (vs Employee)							
Lockdown	-0.00149	-0.00149	-0.000409	0.00193	0.00193	0.00190	0.00191
	(0.99)	(0.99)	(0.27)	(0.93)	(0.93)	(0.91)	(0.92)
Number of Observations	197443	197443	197443	197443	197443	197443	197443
Outcome Variable: Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)							
Lockdown	0.0214***	0.0214***	0.0156***	0.0136***	0.0136***	0.0135***	0.0134***
	(9.78)	(9.78)	(7.10)	(4.62)	(4.61)	(4.58)	(4.57)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Outcome Variable: Working 35+ Hours Dummy							
Lockdown	-0.0671***	-0.0671***	-0.0502***	-0.0760***	-0.0760***	-0.0759***	-0.0757***
	(12.80)	(12.80)	(9.37)	(11.29)	(11.29)	(11.27)	(11.24)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Outcome Variable: Working Hours (All Jobs)							
Lockdown	-2.287***	-2.287***	-1.115***	-2.513***	-2.511***	-2.509***	-2.502***
	(12.36)	(12.36)	(5.91)	(10.82)	(10.81)	(10.80)	(10.76)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Outcome Variable: Working Hours (Main Job)							
Lockdown	-2.037***	-2.037***	-0.946***	-2.394***	-2.393***	-2.392***	-2.385***
	(11.26)	(11.26)	(5.11)	(10.48)	(10.48)	(10.47)	(10.44)
Number of Observations	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year Inter	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month Inter	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. Each panel-column displays estimates from a different regression. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 3: Replacing State FE with Labour Market Region Fixed Effects

Outcome Variable→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Covid-19	-0.0206***		0.0119***		0.00174		0.00490		-0.0421***		-1.095***		-1.083***	
	(6.63)		(4.59)		(0.80)		(1.62)		(6.32)		(4.70)		(4.71)	
Lockdown		-0.0327***		0.0177***		0.00198		0.0134***		-0.0757***		-2.500***		-2.382***
		(10.16)		(6.69)		(0.95)		(4.55)		(11.22)		(10.74)		(10.40)
Number of Observations	277992	277992	206808	206808	196485	196485	196826	196826	196826	196826	196826	196826	196826	196826
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Labour Market Region FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Labour Market Region*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Labour Market Region*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. There are 89 Labour Market Regions in Australia. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Outcome Variable→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Covid-19	-0.0209***		0.0124***		0.00205		0.00559*		-0.0402***		-1.158***		-1.122***	
	(6.11)		(4.58)		(0.95)		(1.68)		(5.87)		(4.97)		(4.90)	
Lockdown		-0.0327***		0.0180***		0.00203		0.0167***		-0.0718***		-2.599***		-2.450***
		(9.35)		(6.54)		(0.95)		(5.09)		(10.35)		(11.06)		(10.64)
Number of Observations	279368	279368	207803	207803	197443	197443	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 5: Alternative Regression Samples

Outcome Variable→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Panel A: 2016 January-2020 May														
Covid-19	-0.0142***		0.0112***		0.000192		0.00740***		-0.0767***		-2.654***		-2.577***	
	(7.33)		(6.86)		(0.15)		(4.21)		(17.36)		(17.09)		(16.84)	
Lockdown		-0.0280***		0.0196***		0.00192		0.0157***		-0.0696***		-2.924***		-2.748***
		(10.80)		(8.96)		(1.22)		(6.83)		(12.54)		(14.97)		(14.36)
Number of Observations	1287755	1287755	947524	947524	898152	898152	899799	899799	899799	899799	899799	899799	899799	899799
Panel B: 2017 January-2020 May														
Covid-19	-0.0135***		0.0108***		0.000504		0.00742***		-0.0644***		-2.379***		-2.311***	
	(6.77)		(6.45)		(0.38)		(4.09)		(14.26)		(14.97)		(14.76)	
Lockdown		-0.0284***		0.0192***		0.00188		0.0157***		-0.0629***		-2.766***		-2.601***
		(10.82)		(8.66)		(1.17)		(6.74)		(11.18)		(14.01)		(13.44)
Number of Observations	958083	958083	708835	708835	672583	672583	673817	673817	673817	673817	673817	673817	673817	673817
Panel C: 2018 January-2020 May														
Covid-19	-0.0126***		0.0107***		0.00106		0.00681***		-0.0408***		-1.339***		-1.286***	
	(5.96)		(6.01)		(0.73)		(3.48)		(8.55)		(7.97)		(7.77)	
Lockdown		-0.0277***		0.0185***		0.00203		0.0146***		-0.0641***		-2.416***		-2.274***
		(10.21)		(8.13)		(1.22)		(6.02)		(11.08)		(11.91)		(11.43)
Number of Observations	618744	618744	458967	458967	435893	435893	436680	436680	436680	436680	436680	436680	436680	436680
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if the reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 6: Interaction Effects with Categorical Job Tenure

Outcome Variable→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Covid-19	-0.0112**		0.00537**		0.000534		0.00251		-0.0227**		-0.253		-0.268	
	(2.55)		(2.31)		(0.16)		(0.58)		(2.06)		(0.64)		(0.68)	
Lockdown		-0.0177***		0.00539**		0.00531		0.00553		-0.0536***		-1.304**		-1.281**
		(3.07)		(2.12)		(1.41)		(1.08)		(3.83)		(2.52)		(2.50)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Tenure (1-3 months)	0.0203	-0.0203	-0.0263*	0.0147	-0.00671	-0.0206	0.00335	0.0510***	-0.0328	-0.0589*	-1.475**	-2.701**	-1.493**	-2.459**
	(1.30)	(0.89)	(1.76)	(0.62)	(0.57)	(1.19)	(0.27)	(3.00)	(1.44)	(1.84)	(2.04)	(2.36)	(2.13)	(2.23)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Tenure (4-6 months)	-0.00842	-0.0403**	0.0122	0.0282*	0.00132	-0.00787	-0.00337	0.000867	-0.0260	0.0120	-0.850	-0.381	-0.883	-0.436
	(0.79)	(2.31)	(1.23)	(1.89)	(0.19)	(0.81)	(0.35)	(0.06)	(1.31)	(0.43)	(1.42)	(0.43)	(1.53)	(0.52)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Tenure (7-11 months)	-0.0200*	-0.0253*	0.0253***	0.0442***	-0.00760	-0.00985	0.0117	0.00963	-0.0341*	-0.0313	-1.902***	-2.554**	-1.699**	-2.305**
	(1.94)	(1.74)	(2.84)	(2.83)	(0.94)	(0.82)	(1.05)	(0.81)	(1.73)	(1.09)	(2.75)	(2.46)	(2.48)	(2.23)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Tenure (1-5 years)	-0.0103**	-0.0179***	0.0102***	0.0159***	0.00148	-0.00553	0.00426	0.0113*	-0.0214*	-0.0303*	-1.043***	-1.464**	-1.013***	-1.328**
	(2.33)	(2.64)	(4.35)	(4.51)	(0.45)	(1.35)	(1.00)	(1.91)	(1.93)	(1.94)	(2.66)	(2.56)	(2.60)	(2.35)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Tenure (6-10 years)	-0.00429	-0.00255	0.00117	0.00595*	0.00202	-0.00297	-0.00176	0.00334	-0.0181	-0.0139	-0.435	-0.780	-0.479	-0.754
	(0.83)	(0.33)	(0.58)	(1.73)	(0.57)	(0.69)	(0.37)	(0.54)	(1.37)	(0.74)	(0.92)	(1.16)	(1.02)	(1.14)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Tenure (11-15 years)	-0.00286	0.00401	0.00113	0.00412	-0.00286	0.00148	-0.000830	0.00612	0.000132	-0.00681	0.135	-0.578	0.107	-0.481
	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.39)	(0.93)	(0.67)	(0.30)	(0.17)	(0.90)	(0.01)	(0.32)	(0.27)	(0.79)	(0.21)	(0.66)
Number of Observations	191246	191246	185628	185628	183511	183511	183756	183756	183756	183756	183756	183756	183756	183756
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. The reference category is Covid-19/Lockdown*Tenure (15+ years). The main effect of the interaction variable is included among the controls. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 7: Interaction Effects with Categorical Years Since Migration

Outcome Variable→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Covid-19	-0.0208***		0.00873***		0.00310		0.00485		-0.0384***		-1.011***		-0.984***	
	(6.35)		(3.25)		(1.39)		(1.51)		(5.48)		(4.12)		(4.07)	
Lockdown		-0.0310***		0.0124***		0.00310		0.0131***		-0.0681***		-2.296***		-2.193***
		(8.89)		(4.41)		(1.41)		(4.01)		(9.20)		(8.93)		(8.70)
Covid-19/Lockdown*0-9 Years since Migration	-0.00727	-0.0300**	0.0202**	0.0444***	-0.00738	-0.00803	0.00184	0.00298	-0.0422***	-0.0586***	-1.234**	-1.766**	-1.196**	-1.627**
	(0.84)	(2.50)	(2.48)	(3.58)	(1.45)	(1.24)	(0.27)	(0.31)	(2.82)	(2.76)	(2.46)	(2.45)	(2.45)	(2.33)
Covid-19/Lockdown*10-18 Years since Migration	0.0106	0.00758	0.00451	0.0108	-0.00544	0.00303	0.00642	0.00417	-0.0311**	-0.0466**	-1.069**	-1.651**	-1.063**	-1.512**
	(1.48)	(0.75)	(0.79)	(1.51)	(1.04)	(0.45)	(1.00)	(0.52)	(2.05)	(2.17)	(2.14)	(2.19)	(2.16)	(2.01)
Covid-19/Lockdown*19-34 Years since Migration	-0.0131**	-0.00969	0.00965*	0.00904	-0.00281	-0.00674	-0.00313	-0.00330	0.00617	-0.00501	0.548	0.131	0.384	0.0667
	(2.03)	(0.95)	(1.84)	(1.18)	(0.51)	(1.12)	(0.54)	(0.43)	(0.43)	(0.25)	(1.09)	(0.18)	(0.77)	(0.09)
Covid-19/Lockdown*35-70 Years since Migration	0.00562	0.00983	0.00928	0.00711	-0.00704	-0.00724	-0.00522	0.000748	0.0137	0.0109	0.562	0.759	0.501	0.712
	(0.89)	(1.07)	(1.37)	(0.69)	(1.15)	(0.96)	(0.90)	(0.09)	(0.84)	(0.47)	(0.99)	(0.97)	(0.89)	(0.92)
Number of Observations	279368	279368	207803	207803	197443	197443	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784	197784
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. The reference category is Covid-19/Lockdown*Non-immigrant. The main effect of the interaction variable is included among the controls. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 8: Interaction Effects with Relationship in the Household

Outcome Variable→	(1) In the Labour Force	(2) Unemployed	(3) Selfemployed (vs Employee)	(4) Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)	(5) Working 35+ Hours Dummy	(6) Working Hours (All Jobs)	(7) Working Hours (Main Job)
Panel A: Effects of COVID-19							
Covid-19	-0.0164***	0.0128***	0.00126	0.00592*	-0.0432***	-0.985***	-0.977***
	(5.04)	(4.73)	(0.53)	(1.86)	(5.99)	(3.87)	(3.89)
Covid-19*Head of Lone Parent Family	-0.0157*	-0.00542	0.00388	-0.00292	0.00369	0.698	0.795
	(1.84)	(0.95)	(0.73)	(0.37)	(0.21)	(1.25)	(1.43)
Covid-19*Children Aged 15+	-0.0138**	-0.00500	0.00260	0.00412	0.00116	-0.683**	-0.639**
	(2.21)	(0.88)	(0.72)	(0.79)	(0.11)	(2.11)	(2.02)
Covid-19*Living with Non-Relatives	-0.00870	0.00131	0.00105	-0.00247	0.0362	1.417*	1.407*
	(0.76)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.28)	(1.55)	(1.95)	(1.95)
Covid-19*Living Alone	-0.00761	0.00204	-0.00388	-0.0158**	-0.00986	-0.822*	-0.902**
	(1.56)	(0.38)	(1.10)	(2.53)	(0.72)	(1.79)	(2.00)
Covid-19*Relatives	-0.0306**	-0.00977	0.00117	0.0235	-0.0348	-2.607**	-2.348*
	(2.10)	(0.75)	(0.18)	(1.49)	(1.05)	(2.08)	(1.89)
Number of Observations	278681	207269	196926	197267	197267	197267	197267
Panel B: Effects of National Lockdown							
Lockdown	-0.0201***	0.0172***	0.00130	0.0110***	-0.0774***	-2.446***	-2.359***
	(5.88)	(6.12)	(0.54)	(3.42)	(9.99)	(8.95)	(8.79)
Lockdown*Head of Lone Parent Family	-0.0352***	-0.0118*	0.0119*	0.00983	-0.0127	0.499	0.738
	(2.96)	(1.79)	(1.78)	(0.96)	(0.53)	(0.62)	(0.93)
Lockdown*Children Aged 15+	-0.0460***	0.00373	0.00350	0.0136**	0.00470	-0.483	-0.487
	(5.18)	(0.44)	(0.85)	(2.10)	(0.33)	(1.03)	(1.07)
Lockdown*Living with Non-Relatives	-0.0336*	0.00259	-0.0122	0.00517	0.0194	0.829	0.944
	(1.90)	(0.23)	(1.12)	(0.40)	(0.56)	(0.85)	(0.97)
Lockdown*Living Alone	-0.0101	-0.000471	-0.00262	-0.00632	0.0132	0.122	0.235
	(1.48)	(0.07)	(0.61)	(0.70)	(0.70)	(0.18)	(0.36)
Lockdown*Relatives	-0.0602***	0.0210	0.000865	0.0496**	-0.0195	-3.907**	-3.690**
	(2.71)	(1.05)	(0.11)	(2.04)	(0.44)	(2.41)	(2.29)
Number of Observations	278681	207269	196926	197267	197267	197267	197267
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. The reference category is Covid-19/Lockdown*Husband, Wife or Partner. The main effect of the interaction variable is included among the controls. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 9: Interaction Effects with Country of Birth

Outcome Variable→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Covid-19	-0.0215***		0.00907***		0.00257		0.00683**		-0.0398***		-1.114***		-1.054***	
	(6.43)		(3.29)		(1.16)		(2.08)		(5.55)		(4.42)		(4.24)	
Covid-19*Born in an English-Speaking Country	0.00498		0.00730		-0.00551		0.00190		-0.0121		0.0936		0.0815	
	(0.89)		(1.33)		(1.35)		(0.34)		(0.93)		(0.21)		(0.19)	
Covid-19*Born in a Non-English-Speaking Country	-0.0102*		0.0109**		-0.00399		-0.000996		-0.0142		-0.567		-0.625	
	(1.70)		(2.12)		(0.85)		(0.21)		(1.15)		(1.37)		(1.52)	
Lockdown		-0.0313***		0.0126***		0.00279		0.0143***		-0.0698***		-2.386***		-2.260***
		(8.89)		(4.45)		(1.26)		(4.34)		(9.32)		(9.15)		(8.84)
Lockdown*Born in an English-Speaking Country		0.0164*		0.0160**		-0.00818*		0.000872		-0.0185		0.0816		0.0999
		(1.96)		(1.99)		(1.69)		(0.12)		(0.99)		(0.13)		(0.16)
Lockdown*Born in a Non-English-Speaking Country		-0.0318***		0.0151**		-0.00221		0.00135		-0.0379**		-1.318**		-1.204*
		(3.57)		(2.00)		(0.38)		(0.19)		(2.09)		(2.06)		(1.91)
Number of Observations	260542	260542	193231	193231	183706	183706	184033	184033	184033	184033	184033	184033	184033	184033
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. The reference category is Covid-19/Lockdown*Born in Australia. The main effect of the interaction variable is included among the controls. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 10: Interaction Effects with Occupational Skill Level

Outcome Variable→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Covid-19	-0.00754*		0.0124***		0.00150		0.00299		-0.00883		0.782***		0.826***	
	(1.92)		(4.28)		(0.57)		(0.78)		(1.04)		(2.69)		(2.88)	
Lockdown		-0.0102**		0.0101***		0.000554		0.00838**		-0.0281***		0.0163		0.113
		(2.42)		(3.39)		(0.19)		(2.01)		(2.94)		(0.05)		(0.35)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Occupational Skill Level 1	-0.0179***	-0.0431***	0.00436	0.0202***	-0.00413	-0.00280	0.00299	0.00665	-0.0256**	-0.0424***	-2.862***	-3.702***	-2.934***	-3.669***
	(2.75)	(4.59)	(0.85)	(2.69)	(1.12)	(0.59)	(0.57)	(0.99)	(2.40)	(2.79)	(7.78)	(6.85)	(8.08)	(6.90)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Occupational Skill Level 2	-0.0120**	-0.0286***	-0.000543	0.00841	-0.000128	0.00116	0.00236	0.0105*	-0.0311***	-0.0485***	-1.963***	-2.873***	-2.032***	-2.851***
	(2.52)	(4.04)	(0.15)	(1.61)	(0.04)	(0.31)	(0.53)	(1.69)	(3.08)	(3.54)	(5.73)	(5.95)	(6.07)	(6.05)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Occupational Skill Level 3	-0.0156***	-0.0239***	0.00188	0.0183***	0.00180	0.00557	-0.000995	-0.0000800	-0.0712***	-0.0950***	-3.503***	-4.440***	-3.564***	-4.458***
	(2.80)	(3.04)	(0.45)	(2.83)	(0.43)	(1.03)	(0.21)	(0.01)	(5.89)	(5.72)	(8.53)	(7.76)	(8.81)	(7.87)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Occupational Skill Level 4	-0.0130**	-0.0223***	0.000576	0.00534	0.00159	0.00757*	0.00615	0.00530	-0.0571***	-0.0688***	-2.799***	-3.586***	-2.787***	-3.540***
	(2.51)	(2.77)	(0.14)	(0.85)	(0.42)	(1.68)	(1.38)	(0.86)	(4.51)	(3.74)	(6.67)	(5.58)	(6.76)	(5.68)
Number of Observations	206022	206022	198347	198347	192313	192313	192587	192587	192587	192587	192587	192587	192587	192587
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Occupational Skills are defined in terms of formal education, training, previous experience and on-the-job training by the ABS. Higher values are associated with higher occupational skill. The reference category is Covid-19/Lockdown*Occupational Skill Level 5. The main effect of the interaction variable is included among the controls. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 11: Interaction Effects of Covid-19 with Main Field of Qualification

Outcome Variable→	(1) In the Labour Force	(2) Unemployed	(3) Selfemployed (vs Employee)	(4) Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)	(5) Working 35+ Hours Dummy	(6) Working Hours (All Jobs)	(7) Working Hours (Main Job)
Covid-19	-0.0263***	0.0120***	0.00138	0.00477	-0.0579***	-2.075***	-2.125***
	(6.50)	(3.25)	(0.52)	(1.24)	(6.81)	(7.06)	(7.32)
Covid-19*No Qualification	0.0663***	0.0325	0.00368	0.00819	0.0591	1.344	1.375
	(2.67)	(0.89)	(1.62)	(0.39)	(1.00)	(0.64)	(0.68)
Covid-19*Natural and Physical Sciences	0.00418	0.0182**	-0.00283	0.00612	0.0201	1.511**	1.608**
	(0.38)	(1.98)	(0.37)	(0.60)	(0.87)	(1.97)	(2.12)
Covid-19*Information Technology	0.0140	0.0164*	0.0102	0.00370	0.0273	1.749***	1.776***
	(1.44)	(1.67)	(1.36)	(0.52)	(1.28)	(2.68)	(2.74)
Covid-19*Engineering	0.00280	0.00357	0.00369	-0.0106**	0.000506	0.839*	0.861*
	(0.53)	(0.69)	(1.03)	(2.32)	(0.04)	(1.80)	(1.86)
Covid-19*Architecture and Building	0.000878	0.00481	0.00143	0.00871	0.00620	0.788	0.907
	(0.11)	(0.65)	(0.16)	(1.12)	(0.29)	(1.02)	(1.19)
Covid-19*Agriculture and Enviromental Studies	0.0307**	-0.0160**	-0.0140	-0.0181	-0.0196	0.686	0.740
	(2.24)	(2.21)	(1.24)	(1.48)	(0.59)	(0.54)	(0.59)
Covid-19*Health	0.0135*	-0.00458	0.00467	-0.0130*	0.0418***	2.229***	2.209***
	(1.83)	(0.89)	(0.95)	(1.81)	(2.82)	(4.51)	(4.55)
Covid-19*Education	0.0202**	-0.0111*	-0.00205	-0.00571	0.105***	5.549***	5.555***
	(2.52)	(1.90)	(0.40)	(0.76)	(6.84)	(9.45)	(9.49)
Covid-19*Management and Commerce	0.0185***	0.000909	0.00140	-0.00155	0.0362***	1.840***	1.857***
	(3.32)	(0.18)	(0.35)	(0.30)	(3.15)	(4.75)	(4.96)
Covid-19*Society and Culture	-0.00204	-0.00517	-0.000409	0.00587	0.0251*	1.057**	1.178**
	(0.30)	(1.00)	(0.10)	(0.94)	(1.72)	(2.22)	(2.53)
Covid-19*Creative Arts	-0.0111	-0.00769	-0.00111	0.0253**	-0.0216	0.122	0.573
	(0.92)	(0.82)	(0.13)	(1.99)	(0.93)	(0.16)	(0.80)
Covid-19*Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	-0.00757	0.00618	-0.00650	0.0272**	-0.0822***	-3.350***	-2.965***
	(0.72)	(0.64)	(0.75)	(2.54)	(3.68)	(4.54)	(4.05)
Number of Observations	275074	204508	194318	194645	194645	194645	194645
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. The reference category is Covid-19*Mixed Field Programmes. The main effect of the interaction variable is included among the controls. Education variables are excluded from these regressions as controls. Mixed Field Programmes are programmes providing general and personal development education such as literacy and numeracy skills, personal, social and workplace relationships. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 12: Interaction Effects of National Lockdown with Main Field of Qualification

Outcome Variable→	(1) In the Labour Force	(2) Unemployed	(3) Selfemployed (vs Employee)	(4) Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)	(5) Working 35+ Hours Dummy	(6) Working Hours (All Jobs)	(7) Working Hours (Main Job)
Lockdown	-0.0482***	0.0181***	0.00151	0.0130***	-0.0886***	-3.365***	-3.343***
	(9.71)	(3.93)	(0.55)	(3.10)	(8.79)	(9.54)	(9.62)
Lockdown*No Qualification	0.0345**	0.0739	0.00238	-0.00400	-0.0109	1.607	1.535
	(2.38)	(0.86)	(0.91)	(0.23)	(0.18)	(0.77)	(0.76)
Lockdown*Natural and Physical Sciences	0.0265*	0.0207	-0.00766	0.0125	0.0577*	2.747***	2.895***
	(1.90)	(1.23)	(1.18)	(0.78)	(1.77)	(2.67)	(2.83)
Lockdown*Information Technology	0.0296**	0.0132	0.000608	-0.00190	0.0605**	3.202***	3.133***
	(2.22)	(0.90)	(0.06)	(0.21)	(2.21)	(3.39)	(3.35)
Lockdown*Engineering	0.0239***	0.00373	0.000696	-0.0127*	-0.00605	0.850	0.994
	(3.21)	(0.51)	(0.19)	(1.95)	(0.33)	(1.34)	(1.58)
Lockdown*Architecture and Building	0.0162	0.000651	-0.00213	0.00655	-0.0111	0.995	1.228
	(1.33)	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.62)	(0.37)	(0.94)	(1.18)
Lockdown*Agriculture and Enviromental Studies	0.0675***	-0.0197**	-0.00551	-0.0139	-0.0470	0.885	0.918
	(4.93)	(2.10)	(0.34)	(0.63)	(1.03)	(0.54)	(0.57)
Lockdown*Health	0.0370***	-0.0106*	0.00878	-0.00247	0.0598***	2.532***	2.618***
	(3.84)	(1.70)	(1.56)	(0.28)	(3.00)	(3.57)	(3.81)
Lockdown*Education	0.0378***	-0.0113	-0.00575	0.00629	0.0671***	3.568***	3.648***
	(3.42)	(1.20)	(0.86)	(0.56)	(3.07)	(4.22)	(4.32)
Lockdown*Management and Commerce	0.0390***	-0.00184	0.00561	-0.00882	0.0370**	2.149***	2.133***
	(5.07)	(0.26)	(1.06)	(1.24)	(2.30)	(3.93)	(3.98)
Lockdown*Society and Culture	0.0151	-0.00546	-0.00282	0.00932	0.0341*	1.170*	1.351**
	(1.62)	(0.76)	(0.52)	(1.19)	(1.70)	(1.71)	(2.03)
Lockdown*Creative Arts	-0.000819	0.00130	-0.000106	0.0354**	-0.0193	-0.688	-0.152
	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(1.97)	(0.65)	(0.66)	(0.16)
Lockdown*Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	-0.0162	0.0140	0.00219	0.0234	-0.142***	-7.226***	-6.625***
	(1.05)	(1.08)	(0.21)	(1.58)	(4.39)	(6.05)	(5.65)
Number of Observations	275074	204508	194318	194645	194645	194645	194645
Person FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: OLS regressions. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. The reference category is Lockdown*Mixed Field Programmes. The main effect of the interaction variable is included among the controls. Highest education completed variables are excluded from these regressions as controls. Mixed Field Programmes are programmes providing general and personal development education such as literacy and numeracy skills, personal, social and workplace relationships. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 13: Interaction Effects with 1-Digit Occupation Groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Outcome Variable→	In the Labour Force		Unemployed		Selfemployed (vs Employee)		Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)		Working 35+ Hours Dummy		Working Hours (All Jobs)		Working Hours (Main Job)	
Covid-19	-0.00981**		0.0174***		0.00163		0.00861*		-0.0637***		-1.723***		-1.701***	
	(2.00)		(4.13)		(0.45)		(1.88)		(5.27)		(3.93)		(3.91)	
Lockdown		-0.0183***		0.0151***		0.00115		0.0109*		-0.109***		-3.066***		-3.024***
		(2.99)		(3.12)		(0.25)		(1.94)		(6.84)		(5.12)		(5.08)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Professionals	0.00157	0.00797	-0.00838**	-0.00667	0.00146	0.00109	-0.00801	-0.00297	0.0655***	0.0914***	3.063***	3.435***	3.061***	3.477***
	(0.30)	(1.11)	(1.98)	(1.24)	(0.38)	(0.21)	(1.59)	(0.43)	(5.04)	(5.02)	(6.67)	(5.18)	(6.75)	(5.29)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Technicians and Trade Workers	-0.0176***	-0.0224**	-0.00401	0.00846	0.000204	0.00453	-0.00462	-0.00112	-0.0140	-0.0171	-0.640	-1.053	-0.630	-0.931
	(2.84)	(2.47)	(0.78)	(1.12)	(0.04)	(0.77)	(0.90)	(0.16)	(0.91)	(0.79)	(1.20)	(1.35)	(1.19)	(1.21)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Community and Professional Service Workers	-0.0270***	-0.0719***	-0.00115	0.0228**	0.00137	0.00544	0.00509	0.0285***	0.0270*	0.0249	-0.661	-2.452***	-0.548	-2.088**
	(3.49)	(5.66)	(0.18)	(2.21)	(0.32)	(0.91)	(0.75)	(2.67)	(1.80)	(1.17)	(1.23)	(2.95)	(1.04)	(2.55)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Clerical and Administrative Workers	0.00767	0.0155*	-0.00989*	-0.00838	-0.000734	-0.00115	-0.00251	0.00366	0.0366**	0.0805***	1.578***	2.530***	1.587***	2.589***
	(1.34)	(1.96)	(1.85)	(1.25)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(2.56)	(4.04)	(3.31)	(3.66)	(3.37)	(3.80)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Sales Workers	-0.0150*	-0.0242**	-0.00109	0.0126	0.00255	0.00145	-0.00667	-0.00178	0.0173	0.0302	-0.620	-0.543	-0.724	-0.520
	(1.82)	(2.04)	(0.17)	(1.39)	(0.55)	(0.23)	(0.95)	(0.21)	(1.18)	(1.41)	(1.20)	(0.69)	(1.43)	(0.67)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Machinery Operators and Drivers	-0.0156*	-0.0167	-0.00804	0.00503	-0.00240	0.00127	-0.0141*	-0.0144	-0.0160	-0.0225	-0.480	-1.114	-0.721	-1.384
	(1.78)	(1.29)	(1.19)	(0.51)	(0.36)	(0.16)	(1.92)	(1.58)	(0.77)	(0.79)	(0.58)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(1.24)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Labourers	-0.0188**	-0.0430***	0.000917	0.0129	-0.00961*	-0.0117*	-0.00345	0.00564	0.0191	0.0171	0.145	0.364	0.0350	0.364
	(2.19)	(3.30)	(0.13)	(1.27)	(1.81)	(1.73)	(0.55)	(0.57)	(1.17)	(1.12)	(0.25)	(0.42)	(0.06)	(0.43)
Number of Observations	206557	206557	198832	198832	192776	192776	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Lockdown is a dummy variable which takes the value 1 if a person is interviewed on or after the 22nd of March and 0 if a person is interviewed before that date. The reference category is Covid-19/Lockdown*Managers and Administrators. All regressions include demographic controls, person fe, state fe, year fe, month fe, state by year fe, state by month as well as the main effect of the interaction variable. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 14: Interaction Effects with 1-Digit Industry Groups

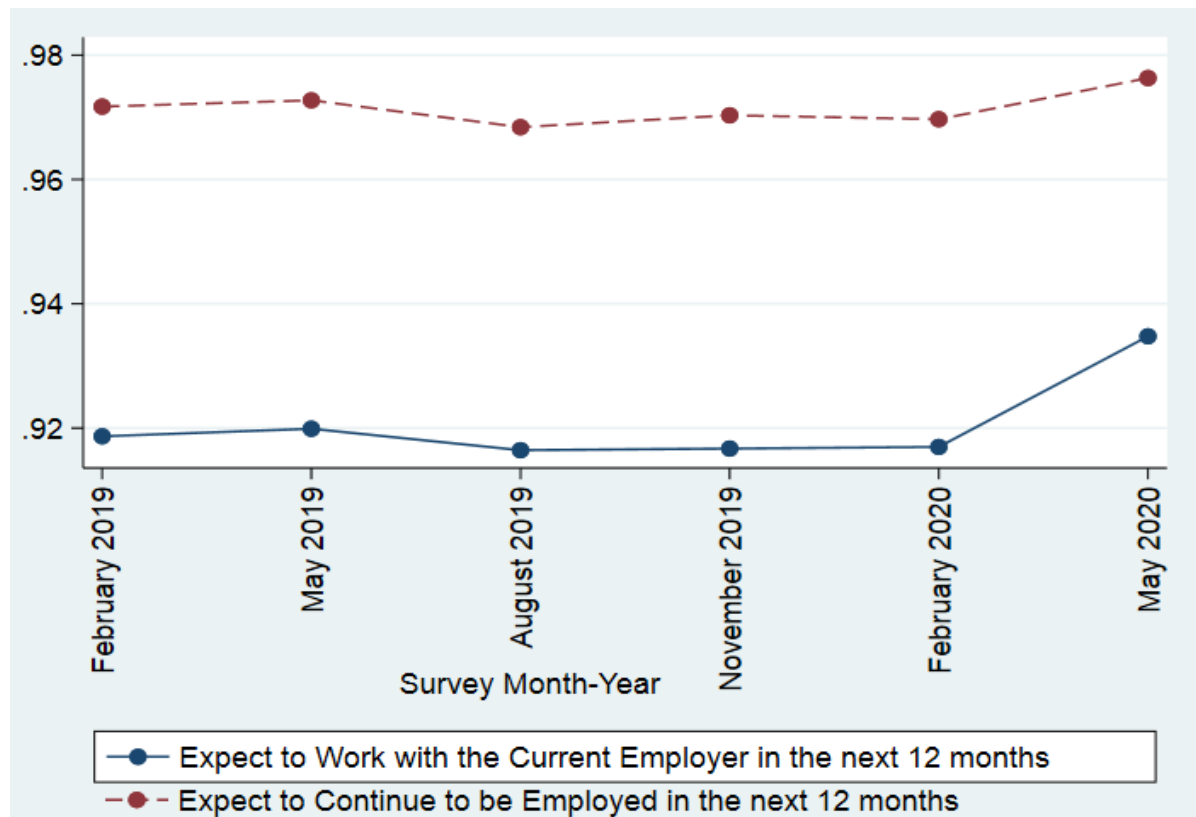| Outcome Variable→	(1) In the Labour Force	(2)	(3) Unemployed	(4)	(5) Selfemployed (vs Employee)	(6)	(7) Single Job (vs Multiple Jobs)	(8)	(9) Working 35+ Hours Dummy	(10)	(11) Working Hours (All Jobs)	(12)	(13) Working Hours (Main Job)	(14)
Covid-19	0.00138		0.0200**		-0.00732		0.00266		-0.0486**		-2.098**		-2.053**	
	(0.14)		(2.17)		(0.85)		(0.27)		(2.10)		(2.50)		(2.42)	
Lockdown		0.0106		0.0167		-0.0203*		-0.00698		-0.0553*		-1.022		-1.129
		(0.74)		(1.44)		(1.69)		(0.45)		(1.94)		(0.97)		(1.04)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Mining	-0.0164	-0.0178	0.0122	0.0239	0.0114	0.0295**	-0.00980	-0.00591	0.0248	0.0686	1.214	1.653	0.738	1.149
	(1.16)	(0.98)	(0.81)	(1.05)	(1.10)	(2.35)	(0.68)	(0.27)	(0.66)	(1.45)	(0.64)	(0.73)	(0.40)	(0.52)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Manufacturing	-0.0107	-0.0175	-0.00949	-0.00519	0.00614	0.0199	-0.00343	0.0205	-0.0224	-0.0503	0.748	-1.000	0.649	-0.751
	(0.92)	(1.04)	(0.98)	(0.41)	(0.67)	(1.59)	(0.33)	(1.20)	(0.84)	(1.44)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.69)	(0.59)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Electricity, Gas Services	-0.00476	-0.00333	-0.0202*	-0.0212	0.00932	0.0168	0.00340	0.0116	-0.0536	-0.0371	-1.180	-1.926	-1.294	-1.906
	(0.30)	(0.15)	(1.92)	(1.56)	(0.73)	(0.87)	(0.28)	(0.69)	(1.23)	(0.61)	(0.81)	(0.93)	(0.89)	(0.91)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Construction	-0.0106	-0.0212	-0.00430	0.0132	0.00556	0.0215	-0.00212	0.00995	-0.0163	-0.0169	0.988	-0.554	0.950	-0.394
	(0.94)	(1.32)	(0.41)	(0.91)	(0.57)	(1.59)	(0.20)	(0.60)	(0.62)	(0.50)	(1.05)	(0.46)	(1.00)	(0.32)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Wholesale Trade	-0.0260*	-0.0463**	-0.0192*	-0.0129	0.00590	0.0280**	-0.00180	0.0120	-0.0123	-0.0264	0.374	-1.016	0.163	-0.874
	(1.89)	(2.28)	(1.86)	(1.99)	(0.62)	(1.96)	(0.18)	(0.66)	(0.40)	(0.64)	(0.35)	(0.74)	(0.16)	(0.64)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Retail Trade	-0.0244**	-0.0528***	-0.00536	0.000192	0.0121	0.0245*	0.00196	0.0153	0.00187	-0.0361	-0.199	-3.336***	-0.262	-3.143***
	(2.09)	(3.05)	(0.52)	(0.01)	(1.35)	(1.96)	(0.18)	(0.94)	(0.08)	(1.12)	(0.22)	(2.82)	(0.29)	(2.60)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Accommodation Services	-0.0561***	-0.144***	0.0138	0.0472**	0.0121	0.0284**	0.0157	0.0396**	-0.0465*	-0.169***	-2.584***	-10.21***	-2.517***	-9.794***
	(4.00)	(6.55)	(1.14)	(2.54)	(1.26)	(2.18)	(1.31)	(2.17)	(1.76)	(4.61)	(2.70)	(7.06)	(2.62)	(6.70)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Transport, Postal, Warehousing	-0.0237*	-0.0569***	-0.00511	0.00723	0.0116	0.0261*	-0.00976	0.0106	-0.0170	-0.0997***	-0.153	-3.979***	-0.270	-3.695**
	(1.87)	(2.91)	(0.44)	(0.48)	(1.01)	(1.75)	(0.86)	(0.59)	(0.59)	(2.61)	(0.14)	(2.76)	(0.25)	(2.54)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Information and Telecommunications	-0.0116	-0.0339	-0.0164	-0.0190	0.00941	0.0243*	-0.0104	0.000453	-0.00110	0.0538	1.579	1.225	1.516	1.047
	(0.79)	(1.57)	(1.61)	(1.35)	(0.84)	(1.87)	(0.82)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(1.12)	(1.34)	(0.71)	(1.28)	(0.61)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Financial and Insurance Services	-0.00597	-0.0237	-0.0130	-0.00556	0.0123	0.0200	0.00194	0.0186	-0.0242	0.0309	1.880*	2.138*	1.790*	2.178*
	(0.46)	(1.29)	(1.22)	(0.38)	(1.12)	(1.53)	(0.16)	(1.04)	(0.79)	(0.80)	(1.86)	(1.71)	(1.79)	(1.71)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Real Estate Services	-0.0344**	-0.0431**	0.000188	-0.00110	0.0217	0.0340	0.0168	0.0390*	-0.0468	-0.0948*	-0.137	-2.597	-0.0759	-2.313
	(1.96)	(2.06)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(1.32)	(1.50)	(0.99)	(1.76)	(1.28)	(1.85)	(0.11)	(1.50)	(0.06)	(1.35)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	-0.0122	-0.0314*	-0.00313	0.00330	0.00289	0.0225	0.00771	0.0194	0.0181	0.00756	1.735*	-0.0321	1.776*	0.159
	(1.10)	(1.88)	(0.31)	(0.25)	(0.30)	(1.60)	(0.68)	(1.14)	(0.70)	(0.23)	(1.92)	(0.03)	(1.96)	(0.13)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Administrative Services	-0.0443***	-0.0558**	0.00160	0.0259	-0.0154	0.000373	0.0207	0.0448*	-0.000771	-0.0780*	-0.358	-3.423**	-0.323	-3.281**
	(2.72)	(2.54)	(0.12)	(1.24)	(1.08)	(0.02)	(1.36)	(1.82)	(0.03)	(1.91)	(0.34)	(2.33)	(0.31)	(2.30)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Public Administration and Safety	-0.0109	-0.0234	-0.0177*	-0.0148	0.0126	0.0236*	-0.00389	0.00884	0.0542**	0.0625*	2.920***	1.995*	2.885***	2.173*
	(1.00)	(1.52)	(1.80)	(1.19)	(1.44)	(1.93)	(0.38)	(0.56)	(2.04)	(1.87)	(3.11)	(1.67)	(3.06)	(1.79)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Education	-0.00175	-0.0183	-0.00759	-0.00297	0.00889	0.0175	0.00161	0.0307*	0.0900***	0.0535	5.101***	1.552	5.048***	1.836
	(0.15)	(1.12)	(0.78)	(0.23)	(0.98)	(1.36)	(0.14)	(1.70)	(3.55)	(1.64)	(5.56)	(1.30)	(5.46)	(1.50)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Health Care	-0.0130	-0.0257*	-0.0155	-0.00976	0.0125	0.0252**	-0.00416	0.0178	0.0415*	0.0363	1.991**	0.137	1.876**	0.340
	(1.21)	(1.67)	(1.64)	(0.80)	(1.44)	(2.06)	(0.39)	(1.08)	(1.70)	(1.17)	(2.28)	(0.12)	(2.13)	(0.29)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Arts and Recreation Services	-0.0744***	-0.191***	-0.00363	0.0156	0.00472	0.0130	0.0342**	0.0499**	-0.118***	-0.267***	-3.321***	-10.82***	-2.897**	-10.12***
	(3.37)	(5.07)	(0.20)	(0.52)	(0.40)	(0.79)	(2.05)	(1.98)	(3.17)	(4.82)	(2.58)	(5.48)	(2.27)	(5.22)
Covid-19/Lockdown*Other Services	-0.0396***	-0.0911***	-0.00951	0.00214	0.00769	0.0220	0.0107	0.0388**	-0.00735	-0.0823**	-0.237	-5.320***	-0.0801	-4.926***
	(2.77)	(4.24)	(0.82)	(0.14)	(0.75)	(1.60)	(0.88)	(2.02)	(0.25)	(2.05)	(0.23)	(3.63)	(0.08)	(3.33)
Number of Observations	206557	206557	198832	198832	192776	192776	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053	193053

Notes: OLS regressions. COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 11 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 10 March 2020. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. Lockdown is a dummy variable which takes the value 1 if a person is interviewed on or after the 22nd of March and 0 if a person is interviewed before that date. The reference category is Covid-19/Lockdown*Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. All regressions include demographic controls, person fe, state fe, year fe, month fe, state by year fe, state by month as well as the main effect of the interaction variable. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Table 15: Lockdown and Expectations about Future Employment among the Employed

Outcome Variable→	(1) Expect to Remain Working for the Current Employer in the next 12 Months	(2) Expect to Continue to be Employed in the next 12 Months
Lockdown (Covid-19)	0.0122*	0.00493
	(1.78)	(1.15)
Person FE	Yes	Yes
Demographic Controls	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes
Month FE	Yes	Yes
State*Year FE	Yes	Yes
State*Month FE	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	66907	66907

Notes: OLS regressions. Lockdown is equal to 1 if the reference week is between 21 March 2020 and 31 May 2020 and 0 if reference week is between 1 January 2019 and 20 March 2020. This question is asked only to individuals who are employed. The ABS asks expectations about future employment only to employed respondents only in February, May, August and November of every year. *Expect to Remain Working for the Current Employer* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent expects to stay in the same occupation or in own business in twelve months and 0 if the respondent doesn't expect to be working in the same job, expects to work on a seasonal, temporary, fixed term or causal job, expects to seek employment, retire, return to study or finish work for other reasons. *Expect to Continue to be Employed* is a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent expects to be employed either in the same job or in another and zero if the respondent expects to be retired, return to studying, or finish work for other reasons. Robust standard errors are clustered at the person-level. Absolute t-statistics are presented in parantheses. * , ** and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% level respectively.

Appendix Figure 1: Evolution of Employment Expectatations over Time

Appendix Table 16: Did Respondents Correctly Predict Their Employement Status According to Their Expectations before the Lockdown?

Expect to Work in the next 12 months	Working		Total
	No	**Yes**	**Total**
No	71	394	465
	15.27%	84.73%	100%
Yes	757	14,657	15,414
	4.91%	95.09%	100%
Total	828	15,051	15,879

Notes: *Expect to work in the next twelve months* variable is measured in February 2020 before the lockdown and the pandemic decleration while *working* variable is measured in March, April and May 2020. The % numbers are raw percentages.