



Quarterly tourism labour statistics

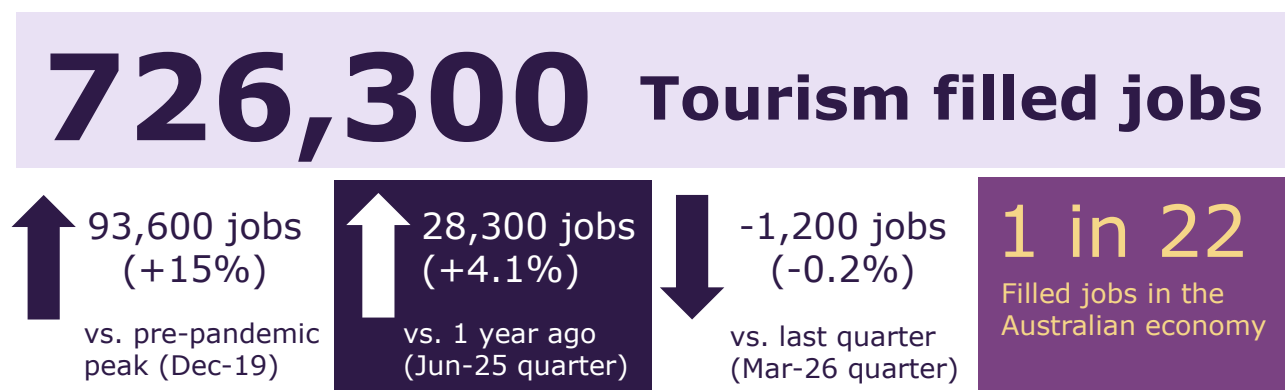
TRA summary – June quarter 2026

Key facts

The number of filled jobs in the tourism sector:

- was 726,300 in the June quarter 2026
- was 28,300 (4.1%) higher than the number of jobs a year ago (June quarter 2025)
- decreased by 1,200 jobs (-0.2%) from the March quarter 2026
- was 93,600 (15%) higher than the pre-pandemic peak (tourism jobs peaked at 632,700 in the December quarter 2019)
- represents 1 in 22 filled jobs in the economy (or 4.5%)

The June quarter is typically a seasonal low period for tourism jobs, while the December quarter is typically the seasonal peak.



Data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) – [Tourism Satellite Accounts: quarterly tourism labour statistics, Australia](#) | [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#)

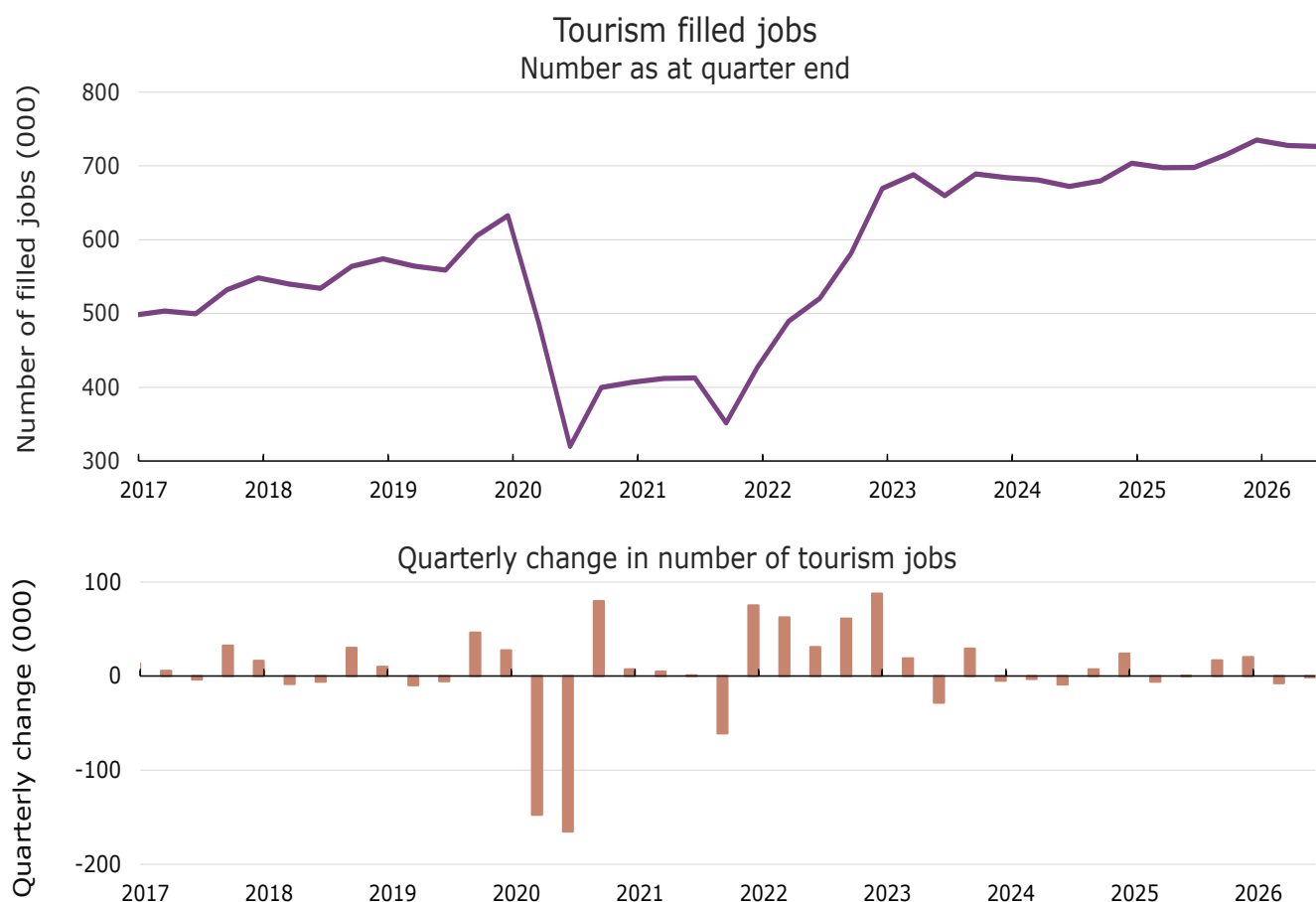
Overview

As at 30 June 2026, the tourism sector had 726,300 filled jobs (Figure 1). This represents a small decrease of 0.2% from the previous quarter (March quarter 2026), in line with the typical seasonal pattern of tourism jobs. The decline in tourism jobs in the June quarter was driven entirely by full-time jobs, while part-time jobs increased in the quarter.

Compared with the same period last year (June quarter 2025), tourism jobs have increased by 28,300 (4.1%). The number of tourism filled jobs has now seen continued year-on-year growth for the past 7 quarters, which is a positive sign for the sector.

The number of tourism filled jobs in the June quarter 2026 was 15% higher than the pre-pandemic peak level in the December quarter 2019.

Figure 1. Number of tourism filled jobs (top panel) and quarterly change (bottom panel), March quarter 2017 to June quarter 2026.



Source: Tourism Satellite Account: quarterly tourism labour statistics, June quarter 2026. Accessed September 2026.

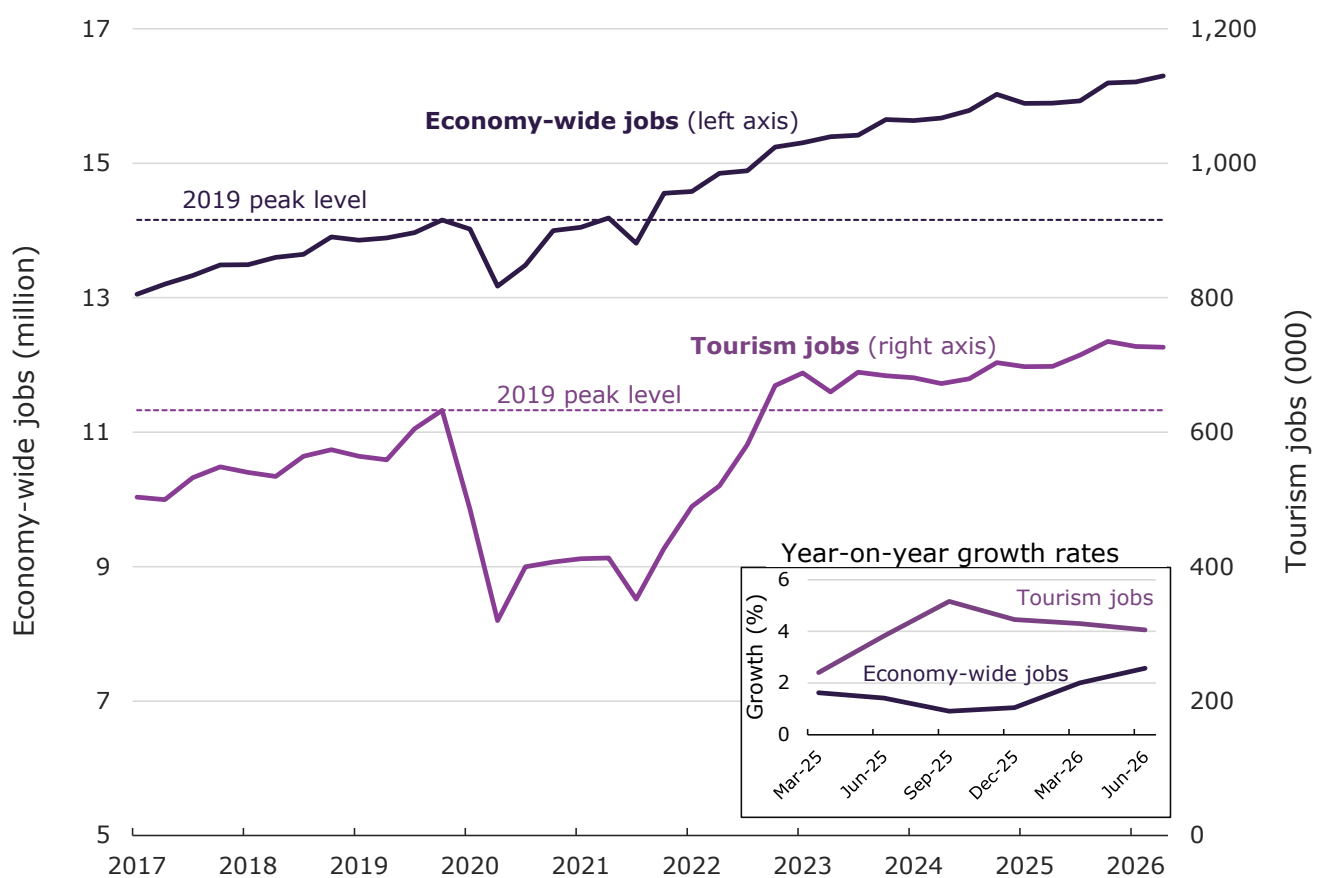
Key insights and outlook

Tourism continued to account for 4.5% of total filled jobs in the economy in the June quarter 2026, unchanged from recent quarters and in line with historical peaks.

Tourism jobs have continued to post faster year-on-year growth rates than total economy-wide jobs (see inset on Figure 2 below). Tourism jobs increased by 4.1% over the past year, while total economy-wide filled jobs increased by 2.6% over the same period (Figure 2). However, the pace of growth in economy-wide jobs has been increasing since September 2025, while the pace of growth in tourism jobs has been moderating over that same period.

An interesting detail this quarter is the large divergence between growth in part-time jobs (up by 7.6% in the quarter) compared with a decline in full-time jobs (down by 9% in the quarter). There was also a similar divergence between growth in secondary tourism jobs (up by 7.6%) in the quarter, while the number of main jobs declined (down by 0.9%). While quarterly data can be volatile, it is possible these divergences are indicative of reduced work hours in the tourism sector.

Figure 2. Economy wide jobs and tourism filled jobs, March 2017 to June quarter 2026.



Source: Tourism Satellite Account: quarterly tourism labour statistics, June quarter 2026. Accessed September 2026.

Tourism jobs by sector

Across the various tourism-related sectors, there were generally only small changes in the number of filled jobs **in the June quarter 2026** compared with the March quarter 2026.

- Half of the tourism-related industries saw increased filled jobs in the quarter, including most notably the cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services industry (up 1,300 jobs, +0.6%) and the cultural services industry (up 400 jobs, +2.3%).
- On the other hand, 5 of the 12 tourism-related industries saw decreases in the quarter, most notably the accommodation (down 700 jobs, -0.5%), clubs, pubs, taverns & bars (down 500 jobs, -1.1%), sports and recreation services (down 900 jobs, -2.5%), and retail trade (down 900 jobs, -0.7%) industries.
- There was one industry, the casinos and other gambling services industry, that recorded no change in filled jobs over the quarter.

Over the past year, all tourism-related industries except for 'casinos and other gambling services' and 'education and training' recorded increased job numbers (Figure 3). It is notable that the two industries that had fewer tourism filled jobs compared with the previous year, are two of the industries where there are still fewer tourism filled jobs than there were prior to the pandemic.

Over the past year, the increase in tourism filled jobs was led strongly by increases in the accommodation industry (up 20,500 jobs, 18%). The accommodation industry alone accounted for 72% of the increase in tourism jobs between June 2025 and June 2026. Accommodation is one of the three largest tourism-related industries in terms of filled jobs, along with retail trade and the cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services industry.

Conversely, the relatively small 'casinos and other gambling services' industry has seen continued declines in filled jobs on a year-on-year basis since the December 2023 quarter.

Figure 3. Change in tourism filled jobs, by tourism-related industry, over the period from June quarter 2025 to June quarter 2026 (i.e. change over the year).



Source: Tourism Satellite Account: quarterly tourism labour statistics, June quarter 2026. Accessed September 2026.

Tourism job characteristics

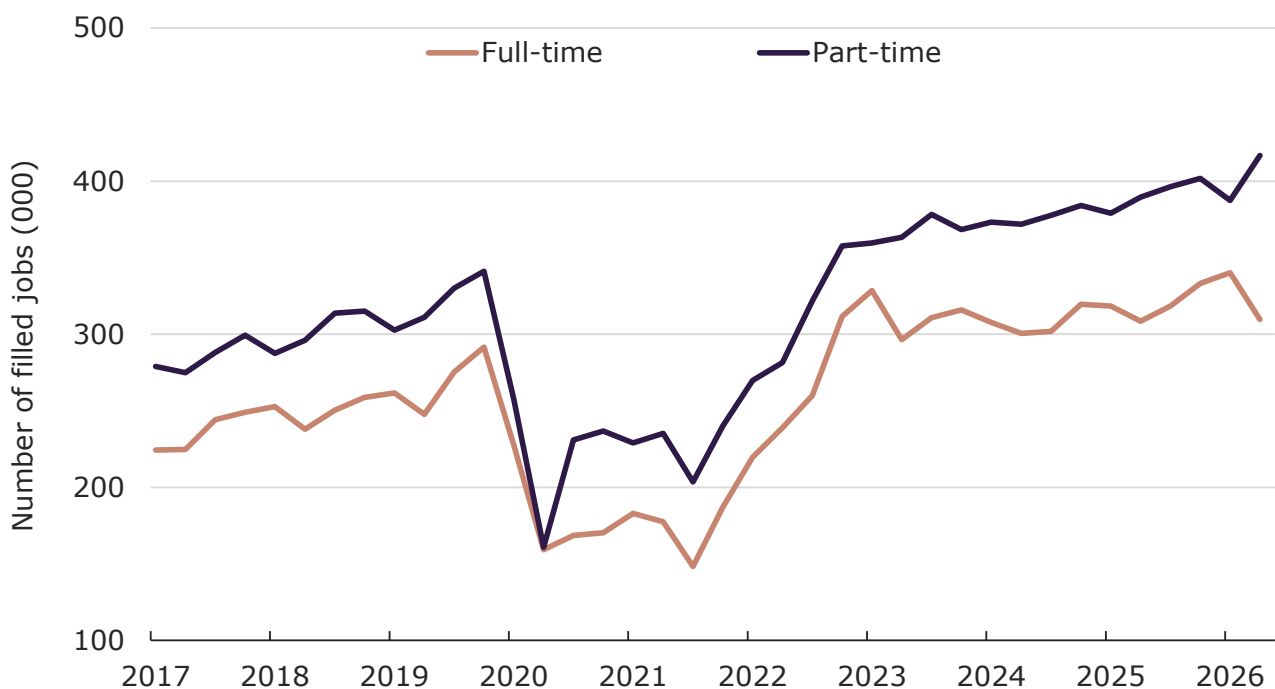
Full-time jobs and part-time jobs

The decline in tourism jobs in the June quarter 2026 relative to the previous quarter was due entirely to a fall in the number of full-time tourism jobs (Figure 4). The number of tourism full-time jobs declined by 30,500 in the June quarter (-9.0%), while the number of part-time jobs increased by 29,300 (+7.6%).

Over the past year, full-time jobs increased by just 1,100 jobs (up 0.4%), while part-time jobs increased by 27,300 jobs (up 7%). Full-time jobs are now up by 18,000 (6.2%) compared with the pre-pandemic peak, while part-time jobs are up by considerably more (up 75,700 jobs, 22%).

As highlighted earlier, this large divergence between growth in part-time jobs compared with a marked decline in full-time jobs, is noteworthy despite the volatility in quarterly data. This quarterly divergence has accentuated a longer-term, more gradual trend, of stronger growth in part-time jobs relative to full-time jobs in tourism.

Figure 4. Number of full-time and part-time filled jobs in tourism. March quarter 2017 to June quarter 2026.

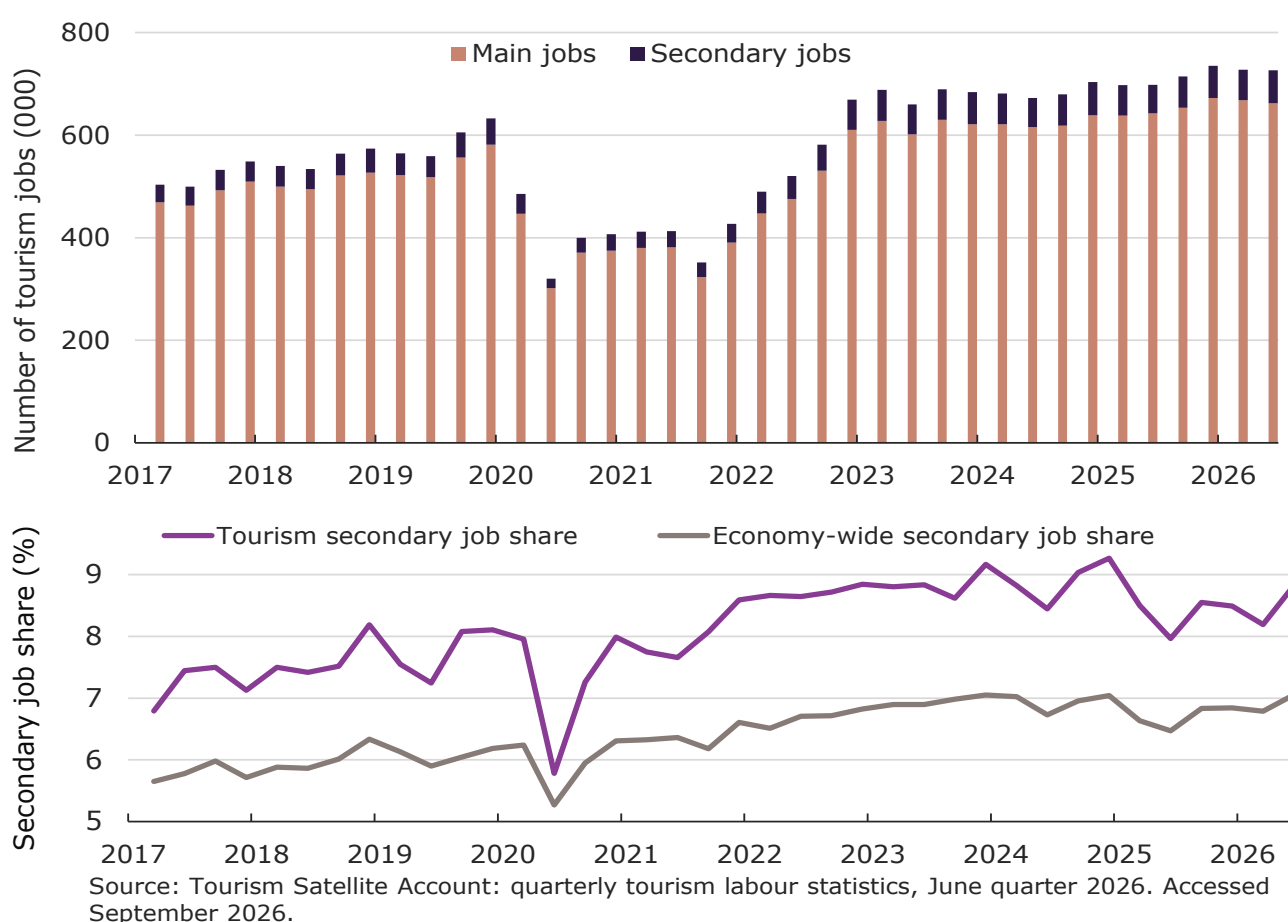


Source: Tourism Satellite Account: quarterly tourism labour statistics, June quarter 2026. Accessed September 2026.

Main jobs and secondary jobs

While tourism main jobs decreased by 5,700 jobs (-0.9%) in the June quarter 2026, tourism secondary jobs increased by 4,500 jobs (+7.6%). This meant that the secondary job share of all tourism jobs increased in the quarter (Figure 5). The secondary job share in tourism rose to 8.8% in the June quarter 2026, from 8.0% a year ago. The secondary job share for the economy overall also increased in the June quarter – it sat at 7.1% in June 2026, up from 6.5% a year ago. The increases in the secondary job shares in tourism and in the economy overall are in contrast to a period through 2024 and 2025 when both were stable or trending slightly lower (after having risen in the immediate post-pandemic years).

Figure 5. Number of tourism main jobs and secondary jobs (top panel), and the shares of secondary jobs in tourism and in the whole economy (bottom panel). March quarter 2017 to June quarter 2026.

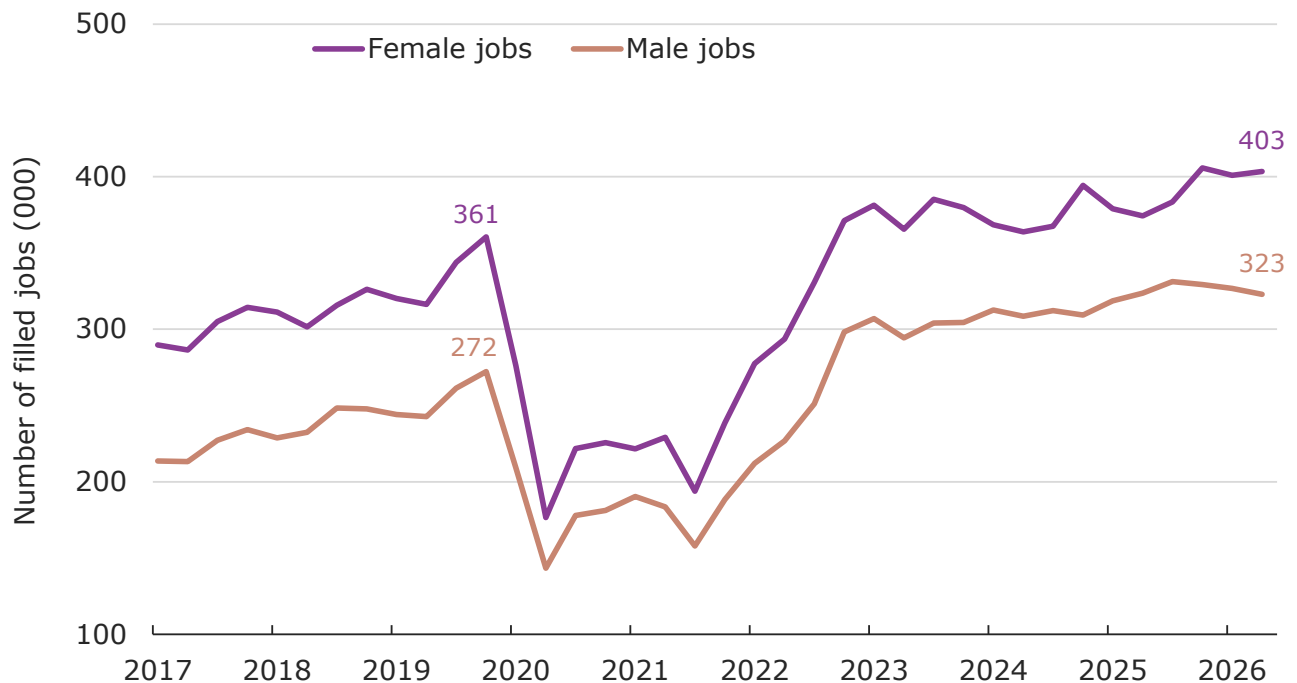


Female jobs and male jobs

In tourism, there are typically more jobs held by females than held by males, according to the ABS statistical definitions. The female share of tourism jobs rose to 55.5% in the June quarter 2026, down slightly from 57% in the December quarter 2019 before the pandemic (Figure 6). This implies that after losing a larger share of the workforce during the pandemic, the female share of tourism jobs has almost returned to its pre-pandemic level.

Tourism jobs held by females increased by 2,600 jobs (+0.6%) in the June quarter 2026 compared with the March quarter, while male jobs declined by 3,900 jobs (-1.2%). Similarly, compared with a year ago, female jobs increased by 29,100 jobs (+7.8%) while male jobs have decreased by 800 jobs (-0.2%).

Figure 6. Female and male jobs in tourism. March quarter 2017 to June quarter 2026.



Source: Tourism Satellite Account: quarterly tourism labour statistics, June quarter 2026. Accessed September 2026.