

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 1 JUL 2005

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i> October 2005	<i>RELEASE DATE</i> 7 October 2005
.....		
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	In addition to presenting unemployment and underutilisation rates for people aged 15 years and older, by age, sex and state/territory, this issue of <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> presents underemployment rates in tables 4.2 and 4.3.	
DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE	The statistics shown are the latest available at 22 June 2005. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.	
ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS	The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at < http://www.abs.gov.au > [AusStats – Publications and Data], then [Data Cubes] or [Time Series Spreadsheets].	
INQUIRIES	For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.	
.....		
ABBREVIATIONS	ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations ASGC Australian Standard Geographical Classification ATO Australian Taxation Office AWE average weekly earnings EEH Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours GDP gross domestic product ID industrial disputes ILO International Labour Organisation LFS Labour Force Survey LPI labour price index MPS Monthly Population Survey qtr quarter RSE relative standard error SACC Standard Australian Classification of Countries SEE Survey of Employment and Earnings	

Susan Linacre
Acting Australian Statistician

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

- LABOUR THEME PAGE The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (Themes – People – Labour).
- CHANGES TO CODING PROCESSES FOR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION IN THE LFS The ABS has changed the processes used to code industry and occupation data in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From May 2005, almost two-thirds of industry and occupation codes have been coded automatically, using a computer to match survey responses to an industry or occupation index. This process is known as *Autocoding*. The remaining industry and occupation codes are coded using a Computer Assisted Coding system, which was used for all industry and occupation coding in earlier periods.
- Although no changes have been made to the classifications used, and the underlying coding methodology is unchanged, the changes to coding processes will result in an improvement in the quality of estimates classified by industry and occupation from May 2005 onwards. Aggregate estimates of employment and unemployment are unaffected, and there is no meaningful change to the level of employment classified to any industry Division or occupation Major Group.
- The Technical Report on page 33 provides more information on the changes in coding processes.
- UPDATED EMPLOYMENT TYPE SPREADSHEETS Updated spreadsheets containing data of the time series on employment type, from 1992 to 2004, are now available for purchase from the ABS web site. Follow the link to [AusStats – Publications and Data], then [Data cubes]. They are listed as Table 2 under catalogue number 6105.0. These spreadsheets include estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: Age (5 year age groups), State of usual residence, Industry and Occupation.
- FREE PUBLICATIONS ON THE WEB ABS publications will be made available free of charge on the ABS website from 1 July. This will include Adobe Acrobat and HTML publications such as *Australian Labour Market Statistics*, and the spreadsheet Table 1 *Measures of underutilisation*.
- SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from the following labour-related topics were recently released: *Labour Force Status and other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia* (cat. no. 6250.0); and *Forms of Employment, Australia* (cat. no. 6359.0). The results of these surveys are outlined in the Recent Release section of this publication.
- ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
June 2005		
Industrial Disputes, Australia (Electronic Publication)	March quarter 2005	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	May 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	May 2005	6291.0.55.001
Information Paper: Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia, Changes to Time Series Spreadsheets	March 2005	6234.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2005	6248.0.55.001
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia	November 2004	6250.0
Survey of Income and Housing – Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	2002–03	6541.0
Survey of Income and Housing: Confidentialised Unit Record File on CD-ROM/RADL	2002–03	6541.0.30.001
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994–1997: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	1994–1997	6286.0.55.001
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	1994–1997	6286.0.55.002
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	2000	6361.0.55.001
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	2000	6361.0.55.002
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2005	6354.0
Information Paper: Job Vacancies, Australia, Changes to Time Series Spreadsheets	May 2005	6364.0
July 2005		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2005	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	June 2005	6291.0.55.001
Australian Social Trends	2005	4102.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia	2003–04	6523.0
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results	2003–04	6530.0
August 2005		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	May 2005	6302.0
Labour Force, Australia	July 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	July 2005	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Experience, Australia	February 2005	6206.0
Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing – Proposed Products and Services	2006	2011.0
Labour Price Index, Australia	June quarter 2005	6345.0
September 2005		
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2005	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2005	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	August 2005	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	2005	6298.0
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Spreadsheets	2005	6298.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2005	6248.0.55.001
October 2005		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2005	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	September 2005	6291.0.55.001

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)	
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2005	9 983.3	0.8	3.5
Full-time	'000	Trend	May 2005	7 130.2	0.8	3.2
Part-time	'000	Trend	May 2005	2 853.1	0.8	4.2
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	May 2005	28.6	(c)0.0	(c)0.2
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2005	541.0	1.2	-6.0
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	May 2005	382.8	0.2	-9.0
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	May 2005	158.2	3.6	2.2
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	May 2005	5.1	(c)0.0	(c)-0.5
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2005	91.5	-6.0	-23.7
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	May 2005	16.9	(c)-1.3	(c)-3.9
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	1.2	na	(c)-0.1
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	5.5	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	5.6	na	(c)0.0
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	11.1	na	(c)-0.4
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	12.2	na	(c)-0.3
Children living without an employed parent(e)						
Persons	%	Original	Jun 2004	17.2	na	(c)0.1
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	May 2005	75.6	(c)0.1	(c)1.2
Total	%	Trend	May 2005	64.6	(c)0.4	(c)1.0
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	May 2005	345.4	-0.6	3.4
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	May 2005	34.6	-1.6	0.0
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	May 2005	42.0	-0.5	0.0
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	May 2005	16.6	-2.1	0.7
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	May 2005	25.1	(c)-1.2	(c)-0.7
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Mar qtr 2005	104.3	1.1	3.9
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2005	991.20	1.5	4.8
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2005	781.70	1.6	4.5
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Mar qtr 2005	102 015	1.7	7.0
Average earnings (National Accounts basis - nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Mar qtr 2005	909	1.0	3.7
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Mar qtr 2005	44.4	-14.6	-44.8
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Mar qtr 2005	5.2	-15.3	-46.7
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	Feb 2005	145.2	5.8	29.8

na not available

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter).

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

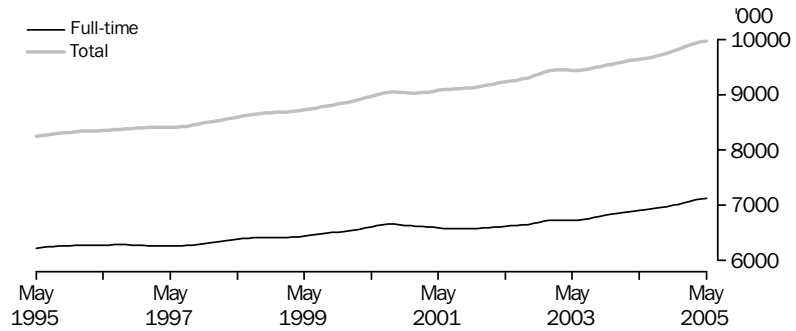
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

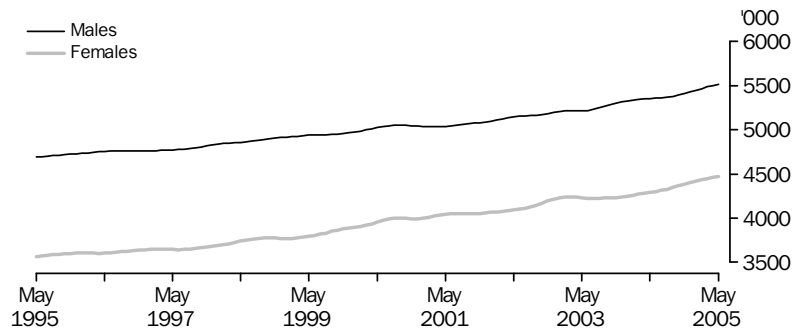
EMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

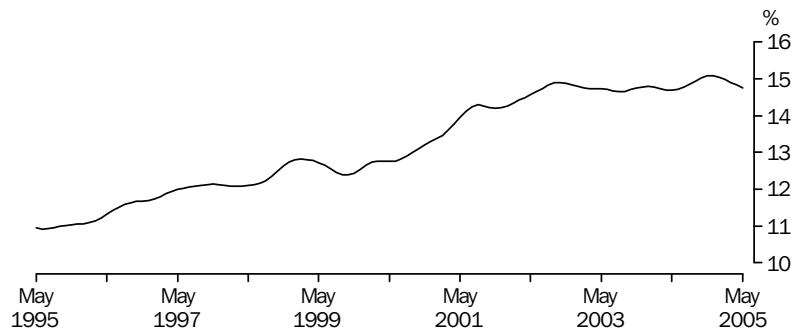
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

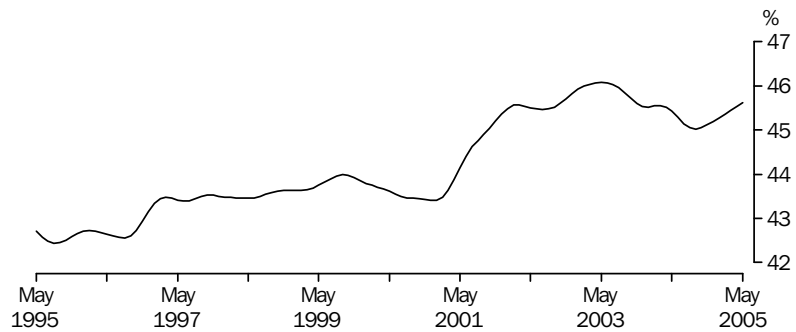
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:
TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

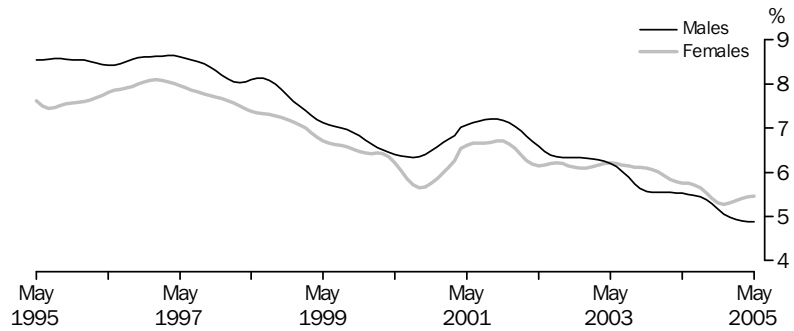


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

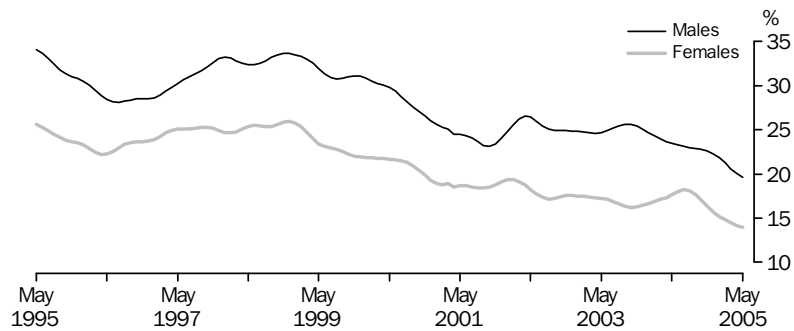
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

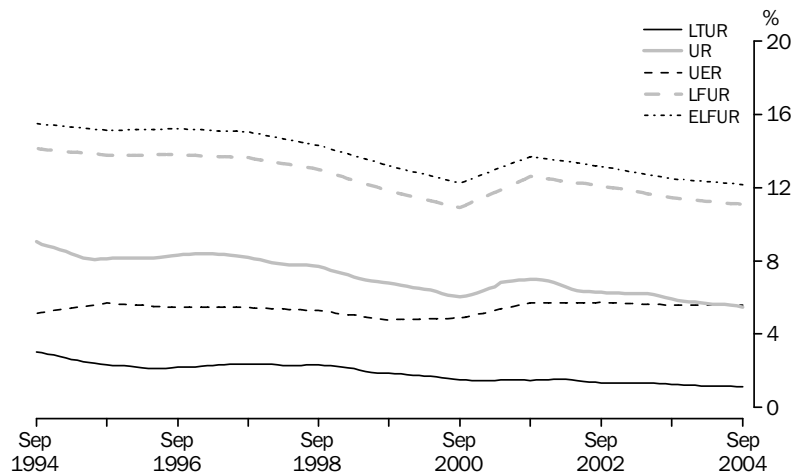
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1994–2004



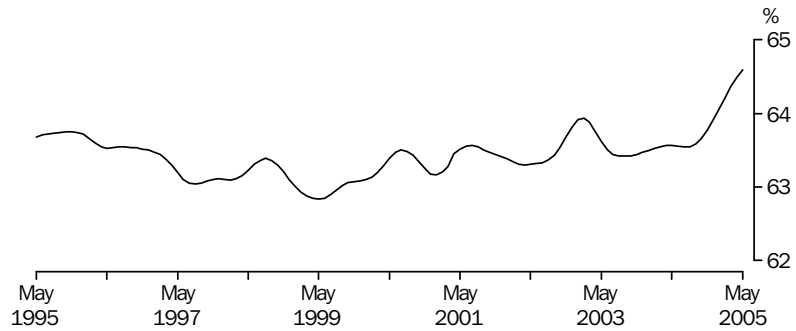
Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate (trend)
 UR — unemployment rate (trend)
 UER — underemployment rate (original)
 LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on the labour underutilisation rates.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Underemployed Workers, and Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

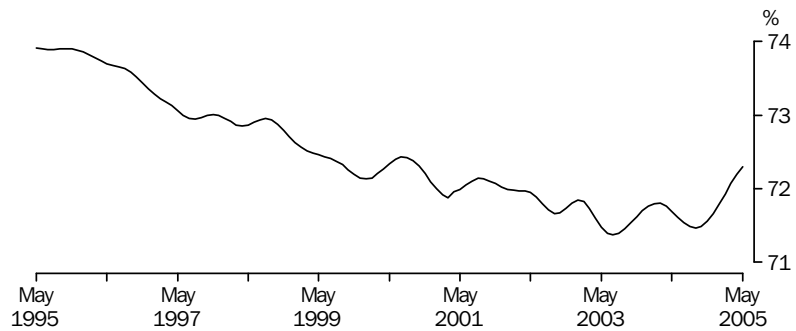
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



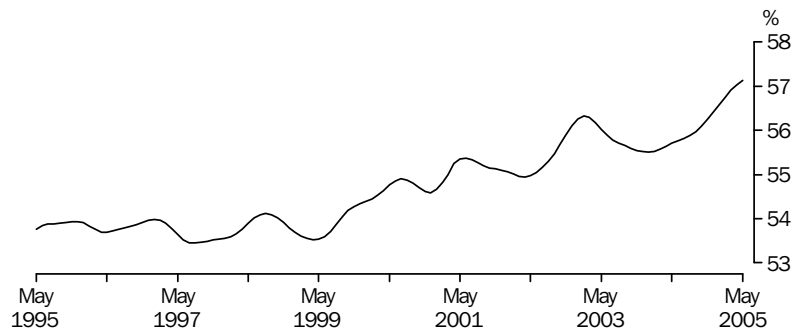
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

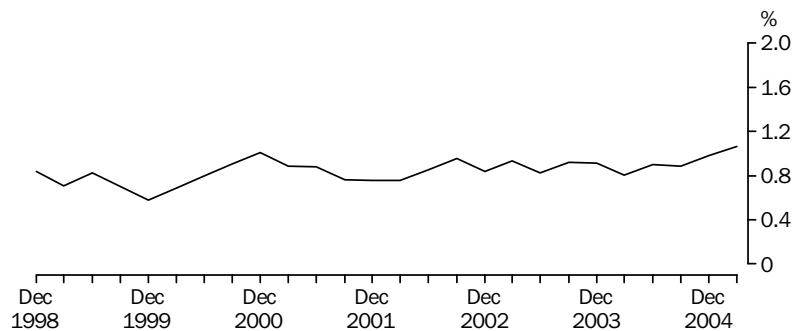
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX:
TREND SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

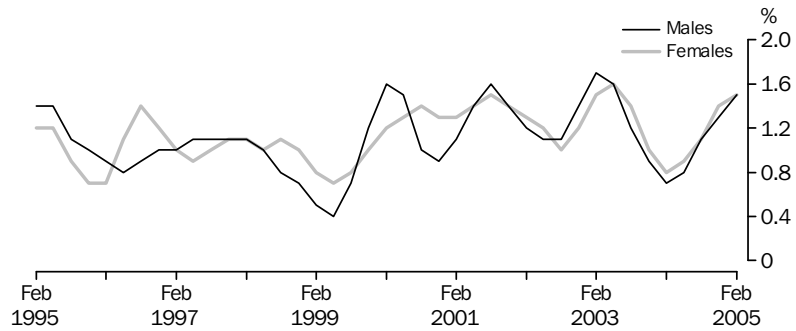


Source: Labour Price Index.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

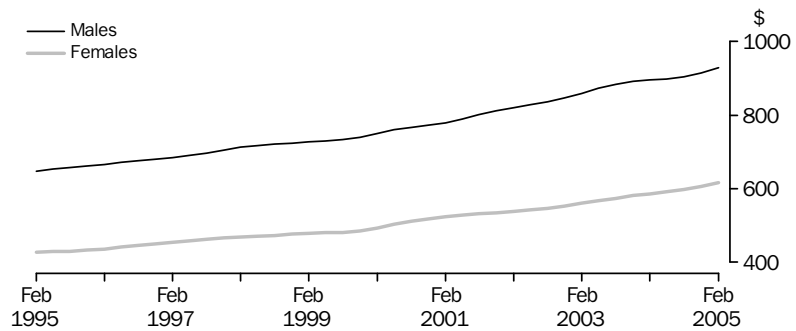
AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

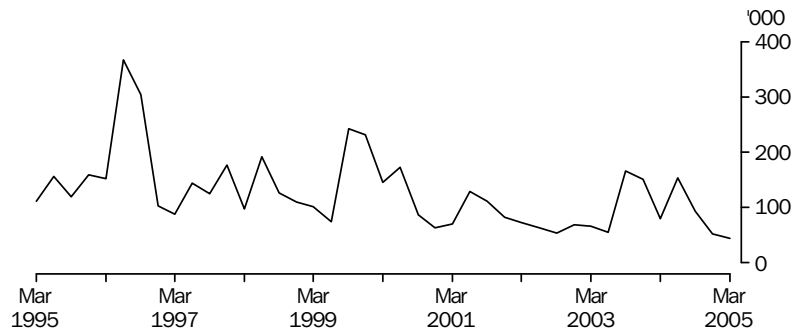
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

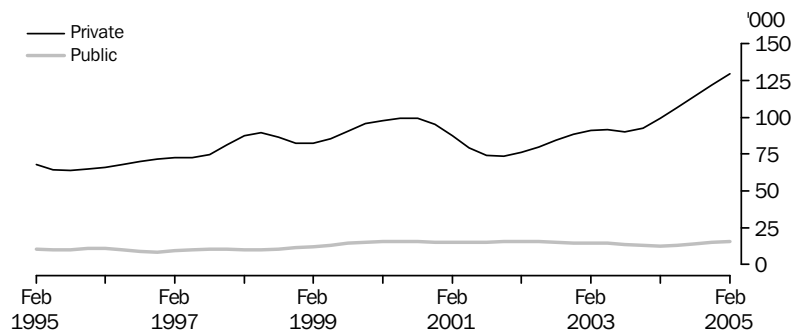
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME PARTICIPATION IN THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE: A COHORT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The increase in the proportion of people participating part-time in the labour force over the past 25 years has attracted a great deal of interest from researchers and policy analysts. In 1978, 15% of the labour force was participating part-time compared to 29% in 2004. Patterns of part-time and full-time participation are related to stages of the lifecycle. For example, the decision to work part-time or full-time will tend to be related to participation in education, family commitments or the work to retirement transition. These types of events are more commonly associated with certain age groups.

Different cohorts may also have different attitudes, expectations and experiences that will affect their part-time and full-time participation rates regardless of age. In this article a cohort is defined as a group of people who were born during the same calendar year.

This article examines the effects that age, year and cohort have on part-time and full-time participation. The analysis tracks the part-time and full-time participation rates of successive birth cohorts over time, using data from the Labour Force Survey between 1981 and 2004. A regression-based decomposition analysis is used in this article to separate full-time and part-time labour force participation into three distinct components – the cohort effect, the age effect and the year effect. This is an extension of work published by the ABS in the July 2003 edition of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) titled 'Unemployment and Participation in Australia: a Cohort Analysis'.

The article firstly examines the concepts, data and methodology used in the analysis. This is followed by a discussion of the results.

COHORT ANALYSIS

The analysis is restricted to cohorts aged between 18 and 60 in each year. In each year, a new cohort of people turns 18 and enter the scope of the analysis, and another cohort turns 60 and leave the scope of the analysis. Since the analysis starts at 1981, and cohorts appear in the analysis for a minimum of nine years (to allow enough observations for the analysis), the oldest cohort is the 1929 cohort. This cohort appears in the analysis from 1981 (when they turn 52) until 1989 (when they turn 60). The last new cohort used in the analysis is the cohort born in 1978. This cohort appears in the analysis in 1996 and disappears after 2004, again giving us nine observations for analysis. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

1. EXAMPLE OF COHORTS ENTERING AND EXITING THE MODEL

	YEAR							
		1988	1989	1990	→	1996	1997	1998
					BIRTH YEAR			
	18	1970	1971	1972		1978	..	..
A	19	1969	1970	1971		1977	1978	..
G	20	1968	1969	1970		1976	1977	1978
E								
	↓							
	58	1930	1931	1932		1938	1946	1947
	59	1929	1930	1931	→	1937	1945	1946
	60	..	1929	1930		1936	1944	1945

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

COHORT ANALYSIS

continued

A minimum of nine observations is set as it allows enough observations for the model to safely distinguish a cohort effect from the other two effects. The use of nine observations was settled upon through the analysis of different models.

The analysis (a regression-based decomposition analysis) separates the effects of three distinct components that could influence full-time and part-time labour force participation – the age effect, the cohort effect and the year effect.

Age effect

This is the effect that a person's age had on their chances of participating in the labour force, either part-time or full-time (whatever the year or their cohort). The age effect captures movements over the lifecycle. Younger people experience higher levels of part-time participation than those in the prime working age groups. Their part-time participation rates decline as people leave education and gain work experience. Full-time participation rates are expected to move in the opposite direction.

Cohort effect

This is the effect that the cohort into which a person was born had on their chances of participating in the labour force either part-time or full-time (whatever the year and whatever their age). The cohort effect captures movements in part-time and full-time participation that are exclusive to particular cohorts over the whole period. For example, women born in the 1950s have had different labour market experiences to those born in the 1970s.

Year effect

This is the effect that the year had on any individual's chances of participating in the labour force part-time or full-time (whatever their age or cohort). The year effect captures movements or one off 'shocks' that affect all cohorts. For example, in a year of low economic growth the employment levels of all cohorts may be affected. The year effect cannot be considered in isolation. Instead, the year effect can be considered a residual after the cohort and the age effects have been accounted for.

Method

In year Y, the probability that an individual of age A and belonging to cohort C, will participate in the part-time labour force (or in the full-time labour force) can be decomposed into three effects:

year effect (for year Y) + age effect (for age A) + cohort effect (for cohort C)

The age effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular reference age (the reference age used in this article is 18 years¹) and the rate for other ages. The cohort effect represents the difference between the cohort reference group (people born in 1954) and the rate for other cohorts. The year effect represents the difference between the rate for a particular year and the average rate for the period.

For more details about the method of analysis please refer to Deaton, A. (1997).

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

Method continued

PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME PARTICIPATION RATES

The analysis presented in this article is based on part-time and full-time participation rates for each cohort in each year. The participation rates for each group are calculated as:

Part-time² participation rate = (number of people in part-time employment + number of unemployed people looking for part-time employment) / total number of people

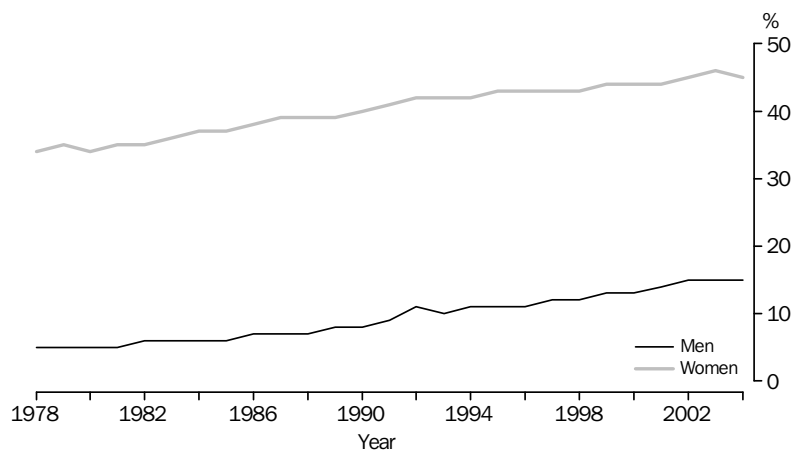
and

Full-time³ participation rate = (number of people in full-time employment + number of unemployed people looking for full-time employment) / total number of people

Together the part-time and full-time participation rates sum to the labour force participation rate.

In 1978, 5% of men and 34% of women in the labour force were part-time. By 2004, this had grown steadily to 15% and 45% of the labour force for men and women respectively. This is illustrated in Graph 2.

2. PART-TIME PARTICIPATION RATE: Trend estimates



THE EFFECT OF AGE

Age has the strongest of all of the three effects on both full-time and part-time participation. Graphs 3 and 4 show that the relationship between age and full-time and part-time participation is very different for men and women. There is a strong life-cycle pattern for both sexes.

Men

Graph 3 shows the relationship between age and full-time and part-time participation for men. The coefficients of the age effect are expressed in percentage point changes from the average participation of 18 year olds during the period. So 19 year olds have a full-time participation rate which is 29 percentage points higher than the rate for 18 year olds.

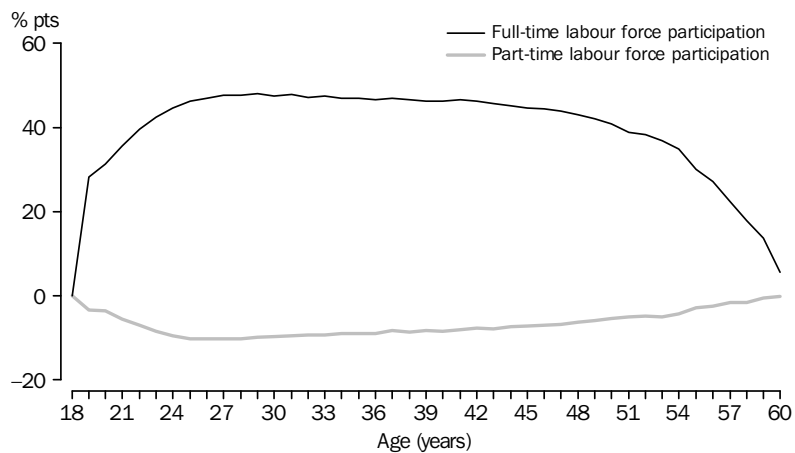
Full-time participation rises quickly for men during their twenties, peaking at age 29. There is then a slow and steady decline in full-time participation until men reach their 50s, when the decline becomes far more rapid.

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

Men *continued*

To some extent the part-time age effect moves in the opposite direction to the full-time age effect. Part-time participation is lowest at age 28. There is a very gradual increase in part-time participation with age. As men get older, some may withdraw from full-time work and maintain contact with the labour force through part-time work.

3. AGE EFFECT, Men



Women

Graph 4 shows that the relationship between age and both full-time and part-time participation for women is very different to that of men. Female full-time participation falls quite rapidly with age as women enter their peak child-bearing years (age 25–34⁴). There appears to be some relationship between declining full-time and rising part-time participation rates over these years, reflecting the fact that many women combine child-raising with part-time employment.

Part-time participation remains relatively high and fairly steady from around age 36 to 53, compared with women aged 18. Full-time participation increases from age 36 to age 50. These participation patterns are consistent with increasing numbers of women returning to the labour force or working longer hours as their children get older. Full-time participation declines quite quickly after age 50. Part-time participation also declines at a faster rate after age 53.

4. AGE EFFECT, Women



PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

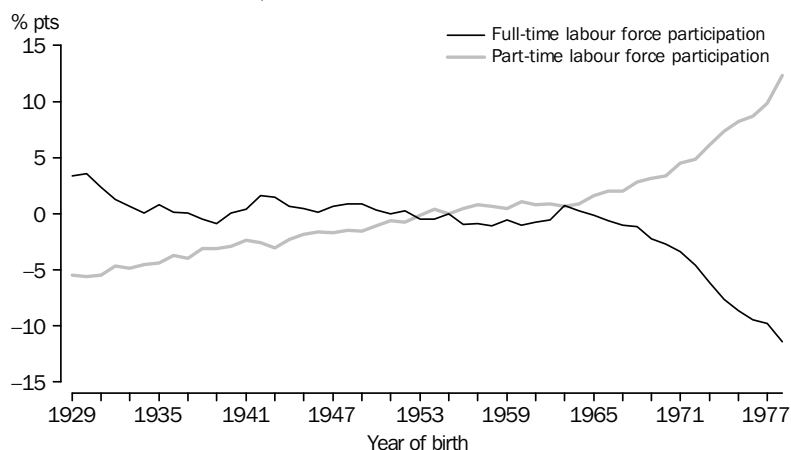
THE EFFECT OF THE COHORT *Men*

The coefficients of the cohort effect are expressed as percentage point changes from the average participation of the 1954 cohort (the middle cohort) during the period. For example, the 1929 cohort has a part-time participation rate which is five percentage points lower than the 1954 cohort.

Graph 5 clearly shows that after controlling for age and year effects, earlier cohorts of men were more likely to participate full-time than later cohorts. In fact, men born in 1929 had full-time participation rates which were 8.5 percentage points higher on average (between 1981 and 2004) than men born in 1978.

Later cohorts of men are more likely to participate part-time than their earlier counterparts. Men born in 1929 had part-time participation rates which were 18.3 percentage points lower on average than men born in 1978.

5. COHORT EFFECT, Men



From around the 1965 cohort there appears to be a more rapid divergence between the full-time and part-time cohort effects with part-time labour force participation increasing and full-time participation decreasing. This may indicate increased preferences and/or opportunities for part-time employment among the later cohorts.

There is not a clear understanding of why these changes are occurring to men's participation. Possible influences include: changing roles of men in families; structural and workplace changes in the economy; the trend towards students working part-time while studying; and the overall increase in participation in further education during the past twenty years⁵. These factors are known to have affected women's part-time participation rates as well.

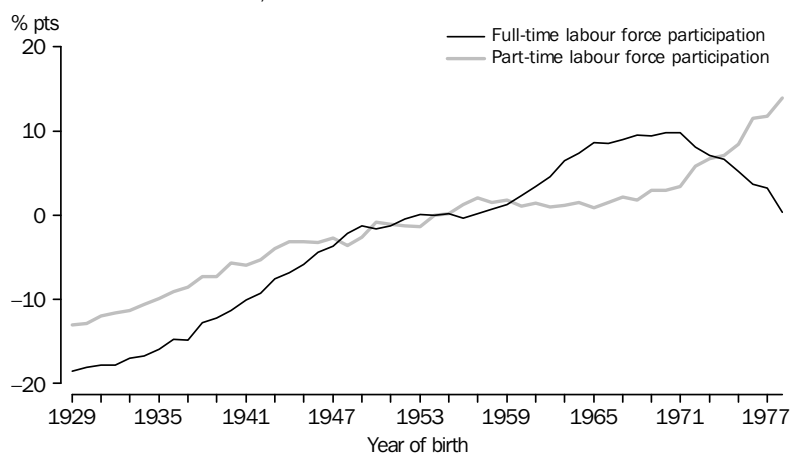
Women

Graph 6 shows that later cohorts of women are more likely to participate (both full-time and part-time) than the earlier cohorts. Full-time and part-time participation generally increased for successive cohorts up until the 1959 cohort. After this cohort there was a strong increase in full-time participation for each successive cohort, until the 1970 cohort. From this cohort on there is a fall in full-time participation.

Part-time participation remained relatively unchanged for each cohort born between 1960 and 1970. From the cohorts born in the early 1970s part-time participation increased. A similar trend is evident in the male cohort effect.

Women *continued*

6. COHORT EFFECT, Women



This pattern in the cohort effect is likely to be the result of the interaction of a number of factors. For example, increased access to education (and women wanting to gain a return on their investment in their education) and changing social attitudes towards women, such as a greater general acceptance of women in work, are likely to have contributed to the increase in the participation of women in the labour force over the period. In addition, the labour market has changed with the increased availability of part-time jobs and the opportunity to combine work and study.

THE YEAR EFFECT

The year effects for men for both part-time and full-time participation are not statistically significant. That is, on average over the period, the year does not significantly affect male participation in either full-time or part-time participation, although the year can certainly affect employment among men. As a result the year effect coefficients are not presented in this article.

The year effect for women participating full-time is also not statistically significant. The part-time year effect is statistically significant, but when compared to the other two effects the year effect is quite small. The largest effect is 1.5 percentage points for part-time participation in 1990. Women's part-time participation appears to be more strongly influenced by the economic cycle than men's participation or women's full-time participation. This may reflect a propensity among these women to leave the labour force rather than remain unemployed when jobs become harder to find.

SUMMARY

There is a strong lifecycle pattern to part-time and full-time participation rates for both men and women, although these patterns show clear gender differences. The effect of the lifecycle on women's full-time and part-time participation reflects family formation and child-bearing. Part-time participation rates are high for women of peak child-bearing ages who are combining work with family commitments, while full-time participation rates are particularly low at these ages.

People from different cohorts have very different patterns of part-time and full-time participation. Later cohorts of women tend to have higher rates of both part-time and full-time participation than earlier cohorts did, regardless of age. Men from later cohorts have higher part-time participation rates than men from earlier cohorts did. However, full-time participation rates for later male cohorts have fallen by more than part-time participation rates have risen.

END NOTES

1. These reference groups have been chosen to allow easy interpretation of the results. However, any group could be used as the reference group without changing the outcome of the analysis. For example, if 18 is the reference age and participation at age 19 is 15% higher, and at age 20 is 20% higher, then if we used age 19 as the reference, age 18 would have participation 15% lower and age 20 would have participation 5% higher.

2. People who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs).

3. People who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs).

4. Until 2000, age specific fertility rates were consistently highest for the 25–29 year age group. After this point women aged 30–34 years experienced the highest fertility of all age groups (ABS 2001).

5. Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2005), 'Labour Force Participation in Australia', *Australian Labour Market Statistics January 2005*, pp 10–18 (cat. no. 6105.0), ABS, Canberra and 'Changes across Australian generations', *Australian Social Trends 2002 edition*, pp 46–51 (cat. no. 4102.0), ABS, Canberra.

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POPULATION, PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

POPULATION, PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY: CONTRIBUTIONS TO AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth has been described as the increasing ability of an economy to satisfy the wants and needs of its people over time (Parry and Kemp, 2002). As production and incomes in the economy rise, material living standards and other aspects of life are affected. The interaction of a number of factors contributes to economic growth, and these include rising population, increasing inputs such as labour and capital, labour productivity growth and technological progress.

There are many ways to measure economic growth. The simplest way is to compare gross domestic product (GDP)¹ from year to year. A more useful way to measure economic growth is to compare real GDP² per person from year to year. This measure relates the real output of the economy to the number of people who produce and consume that output.

This article explores Australia's economic growth over the decade from March 1994 to March 2004. The analysis focuses on five components of economic growth derived from the following identity:

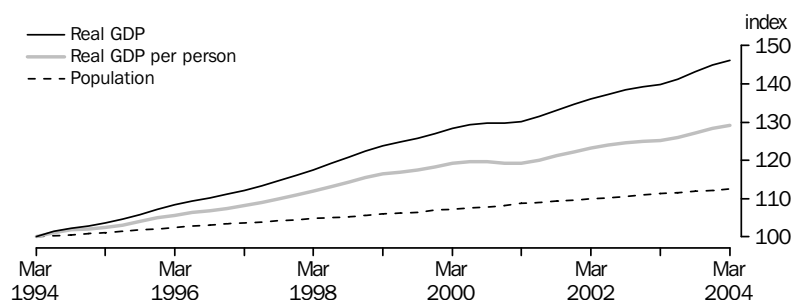
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Real GDP / Population (real GDP per person)} \\ & = \text{Real GDP / Hours worked (commonly called labour productivity)} \\ & \times \text{Hours worked / Employed persons (average hours worked per employed person)} \\ & \times \text{Employed persons / Labour force (employment rate)} \\ & \times \text{Labour force / Population aged 15 years and over (participation rate)} \\ & \times \text{Population aged 15 years and over / Population (proportion of the population aged} \\ & \text{15 years and over)} \end{aligned}$$

Each of these components is examined in more detail in the following sections. For definitions of these terms, see the endnotes.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AUSTRALIA

Following the downturn of the early 1990s, Australia experienced more than a decade of sturdy economic growth. Between the March quarter 1994 and the March quarter 2004, the average rate of growth in real GDP was 3.9% a year. Over the same period, the Australian population grew at an average rate of 1.2% a year, leading to a growth in real GDP per person of 2.6% a year.

1. REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER PERSON



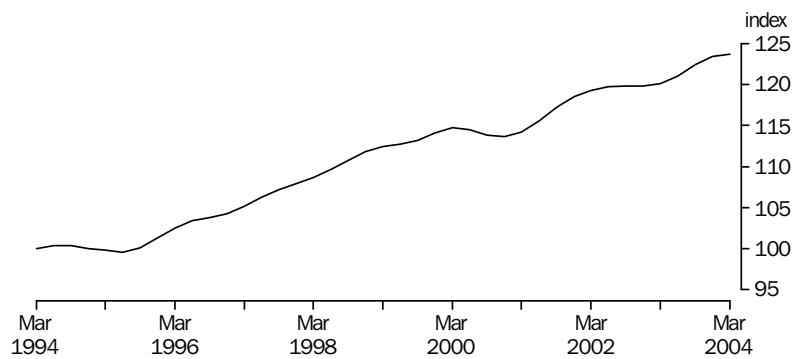
Index base: March quarter 1994 = 100.0.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Labour productivity is the relationship between hours worked³ and output. Increases in labour productivity can reflect technological advances, increased education and training, increased competition, improvements in production methods within firms, and the shift of labour and capital towards firms or industries that are more efficient. Productivity growth is a key driver of real economic growth in the long term.

2. REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER HOUR WORKED



Note: Index base: March quarter 1994 = 100.0

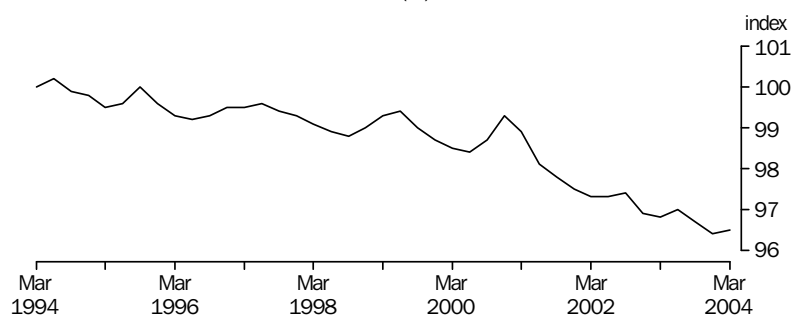
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0), Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

Between March 1994 and March 2004, labour productivity (measured by real GDP per hour worked) rose by more than 24% – an annual average growth of 2.1%.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

The ratio between total hours worked and the number of employed people is known as average hours worked per employed person. Increases in average hours worked per employed person may lead to increases in total production, which in turn may contribute to economic growth, although this is not necessarily the case. Growth or decline in average hours worked is largely influenced by the proportion of part-time workers.

3. AVERAGE HOURS WORKED (a)



(a) Per employed person.

Index base: March quarter 1994 = 100.0.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0), Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED
continued

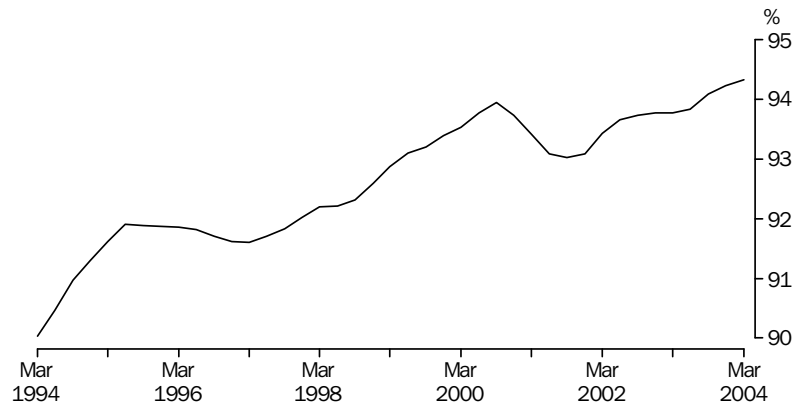
Between March 1994 and March 2004, the average hours worked by employed people fell by 3% – an annual average fall of 0.4%.

The decline in average hours worked was mainly driven by large increases in the number of part-time workers. Between March 1994 and March 2004 the number of part-time workers rose by 44.9%, compared to an increase of 15.8% in the number of full-time workers.

EMPLOYMENT RATE

The proportion of employed people in the labour force is referred to as the employment rate. An increase in the employment rate (or a decrease in the unemployment rate) can contribute to economic growth by increasing total production, income and expenditure. A rise in the employment rate generally reflects more buoyant labour market conditions.

4. EMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).*

Between March 1994 and March 2004 the employment rate rose from 90.0% to 94.3%, an increase of 4.3 percentage points, making a positive contribution to economic growth. Over the ten year period the employment rate averaged an annual growth of 0.5%.

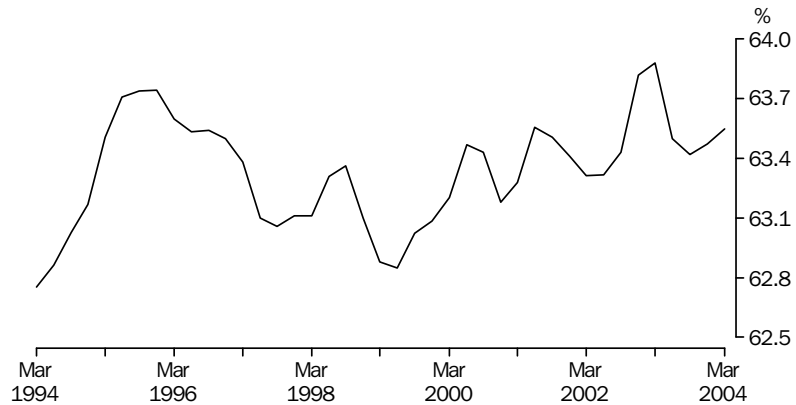
Strong growth in the employment rate was evident for both men and women – up by 4.9 and 3.5 percentage points respectively.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The participation rate is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. It represents the proportion of the population who are either in a job or actively seeking work. An increase in the participation rate reflects a greater proportion of the working age population available to work, which can contribute to economic growth by increasing the effective labour supply.

PARTICIPATION RATE
continued

5. PARTICIPATION RATE



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Between March 1994 and March 2004, the labour force participation rate rose from 62.8% to 63.5% – an annual average growth of 0.1%.

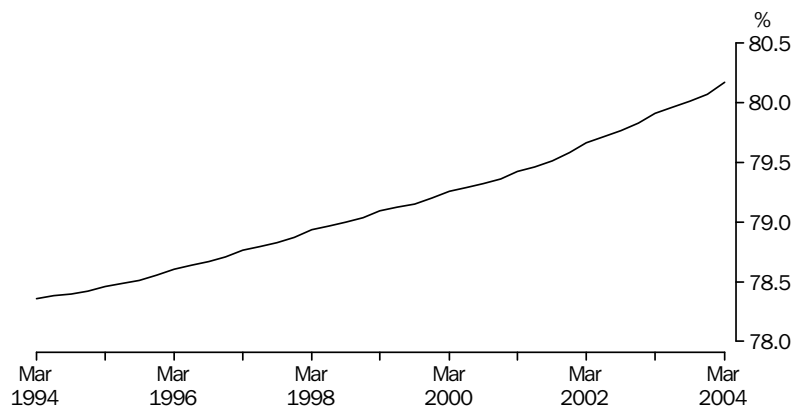
Over the ten year period, participation rates for men and women moved in opposite directions. The participation rate for men fell over the period – down 1.7 percentage points to 71.8%. Conversely, the participation rate for women rose 3.3 percentage points to 55.6%. Greater female participation in the labour force has been cited as the major driving force behind the increase in participation rates over the last 25 years (Productivity Commission, 2004).

PROPORTION OF THE
POPULATION AGED 15
YEARS AND OVER

The population aged 15 years and over represents the maximum potential size of the labour force within this age range. An increase in the proportion of the population within this age range may indicate that relatively more of the population is available to work, and can contribute to economic growth by increasing the size of the labour force, which in turn can increase total production and lead to higher per person incomes.

An increase in the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over may also reflect the ageing of the population. This trend, which is evident in Australia, may constrain future economic growth as a greater number of workers retire, reducing growth within the labour force.

6. POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

POPULATION, PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTIVITY *continued*

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER *continued*

Over the ten years from March 1994 to March 2004, the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over increased from 78.4% to 80.2% – an annual average growth of 0.2%.

CONCLUSION

The average annual rate of economic growth (measured by real GDP per person) is approximately equal to the sum of the average annual rate of increase in the five components. Analysis of these five components between March 1994 and March 2004 reveals that improvements in labour productivity made the largest contribution to the increase in Australia's real GDP per person (contributing 2.1 percentage points to the 2.6% rise). Other components contributing to Australia's economic growth were increases in the employment rate and the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over (contributing 0.5 and 0.2 percentage points respectively). The slight increase in the participation rate had a negligible effect on economic growth (contributing 0.1 percentage points), while the only component not to contribute to Australia's economic growth over the decade was average hours worked (which fell by an average of 0.4% a year).

7. CONTRIBUTION OF COMPONENTS TO ECONOMIC GROWTH (a)—March 1994 to March 2004

<i>Component</i>	<i>Average annual growth rate</i>
	%
Real GDP / Hours worked (labour productivity)	2.1
Hours worked / Employed persons (average hours worked)	-0.4
Employed persons / Labour force (employment rate)	0.5
Labour force / Population aged 15 and over (participation rate)	0.1
Population aged 15 and over / Population	0.2
Real GDP / Population	2.6

(a) Average annual growth rates.

Over the coming decades the ageing of Australia's population and a projected slowing in the rate of population growth are expected to affect the nation's economic growth. The components of the above decomposition most likely to be affected by the population changes are average hours worked and the participation rate, as people get older and move into part-time work or out of the labour force.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Any questions about the estimates can be directed to Daniel Smith on Canberra (02) 6252 6713 or email <daniel.smith@abs.gov.au>.

REFERENCES

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Productivity Commission 2004, *Economic Implications for an Ageing Australia*, Draft Research Report, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

ENDNOTES

1. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. See *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0) for more information.
2. Real GDP is GDP at market prices, adjusted for price changes. The ABS measures real GDP using chain volume estimates. Chain volume estimates of GDP are derived by revaluing current price, income-based estimates of GDP, using deflators which are calculated from the expenditure components of the series concerned.
3. Hours worked are derived by multiplying average hours worked published in *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) by employment data. Estimates of employment are derived as the sum of civilian employment and defence force personnel. See *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0) for more information.

EMPLOYEE SHARE SCHEMES

INTRODUCTION

Providing benefits in addition to regular wages or salary is a common way for employers to remunerate their employees. Benefits are goods, services, concessions, allowances or other privileges provided to employees, in addition to wages or salary.

One increasingly common type of employment benefit is providing employees with shares, share rights or options in the employer's business. A share right, or option, is a contractual right to acquire shares in the future, at a set price. The shares are issued when the employee exercises this right to the shares.

These arrangements, where employees receive shares (including share rights or options) in the employer's business as an employment benefit, are often referred to as 'employee share schemes'.

Employee share schemes are designed to encourage employees to invest in the business they work in, both financially and in terms of increased commitment. The schemes provide a link between corporate and individual performance and can therefore provide extra motivation for employees. Employee share schemes are therefore considered to benefit both the employer and the employee.

This article uses estimates from the Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership to show how the incidence of employees receiving shares as an employment benefit has increased over time. It then looks at the characteristics of employees who received shares as an employment benefit in August 2004.

EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SHARES AS AN EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Over the last twenty-five years it has become more common for employers to provide shares as an employment benefit. In 1979, the proportion of employees who received shares as an employment benefit was 1.3%, but by 2004 this had increased to 5.9% of employees. Most of the increase occurred between 1989 and 1999, with the proportion increasing from 2.4% to 5.5% during this period.

1. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SHARES



CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SHARES AS AN EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

In August 2004, 299,000 male employees and 182,300 female employees received shares as an employment benefit in their main job. This represents 6.9% of all male employees and 4.8% of all female employees. A higher proportion of full-time employees received shares as an employment benefit than part-time employees (7.0% compared to 3.4%).

EMPLOYEE SHARE SCHEMES *continued*

CHARACTERISTICS OF
EMPLOYEES RECEIVING
SHARES AS AN
EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
continued

2. EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SHARES AS AN EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT—August 2004

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	%	%	%
Full-time	7.8	5.6	7.0
Part-time	2.0	3.9	3.4
Total	6.9	4.8	5.9

The proportion of employees who received shares as an employment benefit was higher for trade union members than employees who were not trade union members (8.5% compared to 5.3%). It was also higher for owner managers of incorporated enterprises than other employees (12.0% compared to 5.4%).

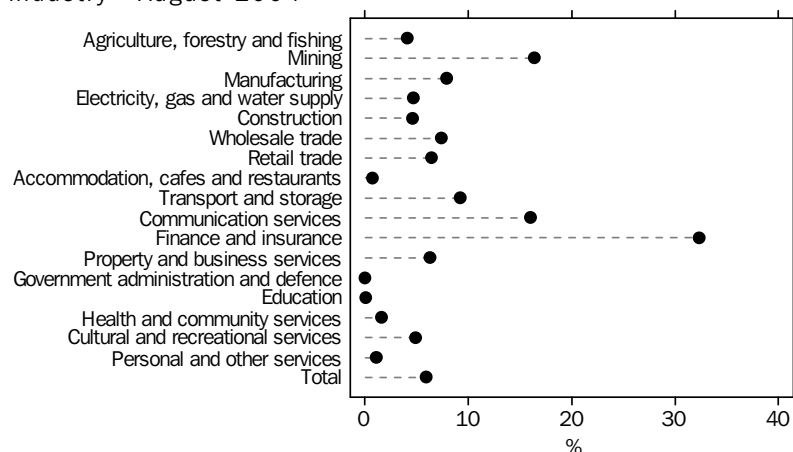
The proportion of employees receiving shares as an employment benefit also varied across industries and occupations.

Industry

The Finance and insurance industry had the highest proportion of employees who received shares as an employment benefit (32%), followed by Mining (16%) and Communication services (16%). While only 4% of employees worked in Finance and insurance, this industry accounted for 21% of all employees who received shares as an employment benefit.

The proportions of employees in the Mining and Communication services industries who received shares as an employment benefit were also relatively high (16% in each), yet these industries only accounted for 3% and 5% of all employees who received shares as an employment benefit. In contrast, only 8% of employees in Manufacturing received shares as an employment benefit, yet this industry accounted for 16% of all employees who received shares as employment benefit.

3. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SHARES, By industry—August 2004

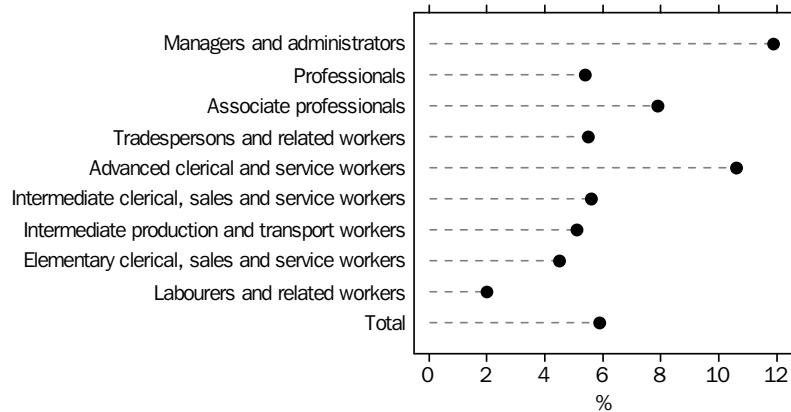


EMPLOYEE SHARE SCHEMES *continued*

Occupation

The occupations with the highest proportions of employees who received shares as an employment benefit were Managers and administrators (12%), Advanced clerical and service workers (11%) and Associate professionals (8%). While only 7% of all employees were in the Managers and administrators group, this group accounted for 14% of all employees who received shares as an employment benefit.

4. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SHARES, By occupation—August 2004

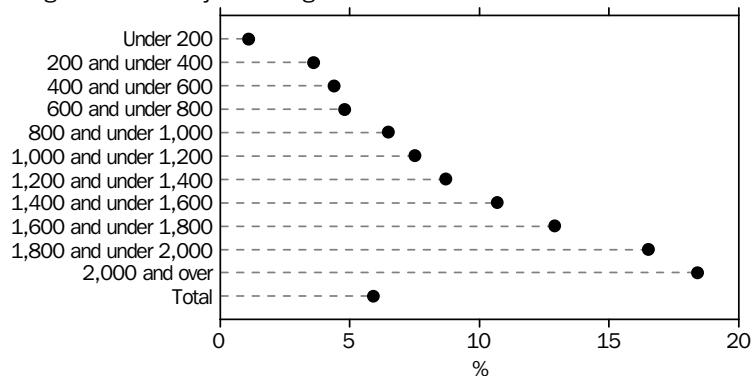


MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS

Employees who receive shares as an employment benefit generally have higher earnings than those who do not receive shares as an employment benefit. This reflects the high proportion of employees receiving shares in industries where employees have high earnings (i.e. Finance and insurance, and Mining). Mean weekly earnings in main job (excluding the value of benefits) of employees who received shares as an employment benefit were 49% higher than those who did not receive shares (\$1,096 compared to \$737).

The correlation between mean weekly earnings and the receipt of shares as an employment benefit can also be seen when looking at earnings ranges. The proportion of employees who received shares as an employment benefit was highest for employees with weekly earnings of \$2,000 and over, and lowest for employees with weekly earnings of under \$200.

5. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING SHARES, By earnings ranges in main job—August 2004



FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on these statistics please contact Michael Gerrity on Canberra (02) 6252 5514 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6250.0).
Survey title:	Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants.
Conducted:	Irregular, last conducted in November 1999.
Scope:	People within the standard scope for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). The survey covers people who were born overseas, arrived in Australia after 1984, were aged 15 years or over on arrival, and had either obtained Australian permanent resident status prior to or after arrival, or were temporary residents who planned to stay in Australia for 12 months or more.
Key output:	Information on the labour market experience of this group of migrants.
Further information:	Labour Household Surveys Section, (02) 6252 7206.

OVERVIEW

In November 2004, the Australian civilian population aged 15 years and over comprised 15.7 million people¹, 28% of whom were born outside Australia.

There were 1.4 million people who had migrated to Australia after 1984 and had permanent residency status (9% of the civilian population aged 15 years and over). Of these, 956,900 (70%) were in the labour force, of whom 903,200 (94%) were employed and 53,700 (6%) were unemployed.

Overall, 54% of migrants² were women. The labour force participation rate was consistently higher for male migrants (84%) than female migrants (59%). The unemployment rate was similar for male and female migrants – 5% and 6% respectively. Most migrants were aged 25–54 years, with 25% aged 25–34 years, 34% aged 35–44 years and 22% aged 45–54 years.

Most (87%) employed migrants were employees, followed by own account workers (9%), employers (3%), and contributing family workers (less than 1%).

BIRTHPLACE

A quarter (25%) of migrants were born in Europe. A further 19% were born in South-East Asia, 17% in Oceania and Antarctica, and 14% in North-East Asia. Almost a third (32%) of migrants were born in a main English-speaking country³, of whom 44% were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland and 39% were born in New Zealand. Those migrants who were born in main English-speaking countries had a higher labour force participation rate (79%) than those born in other than main English-speaking countries (66%).

Migrants from Southern and Central Asia had the highest labour force participation rate for men (90%) and migrants from North Africa and the Middle East had the lowest (69%). Migrants from the Americas had the highest participation rate for women (72%) and migrants from North Africa and the Middle East (29%) had the lowest female participation rates.

VISA TYPE

As at November 2004, 83% (or 1.1 million people) of the 1.4 million migrants within the scope of the survey held permanent visas, and the remaining 17% were either born in New Zealand or were New Zealand citizens. Of those migrants who held a permanent visa, the two most common were the Family stream visa (42%) and the Skilled migrant visa (36%).

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS *continued*

VISA TYPE *continued*

Those people with Skilled migrant visas had the highest labour force participation rate (83%). Skilled migrant visa-holders and New Zealand citizens both had an employment rate of 96% (the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force).

OCCUPATION

Overall, 877,700 migrants had held a job just before their arrival in Australia, one-third (33%) of these indicated that their current occupation was the same as that held before their migration. Professionals were most likely to continue in the same occupation after their arrival (44%), followed by Tradespersons and related workers (42%) and Intermediate production and transport workers (36%).

A further 241,500 migrants were employed in November 2004 who had not been employed just before their arrival in Australia.

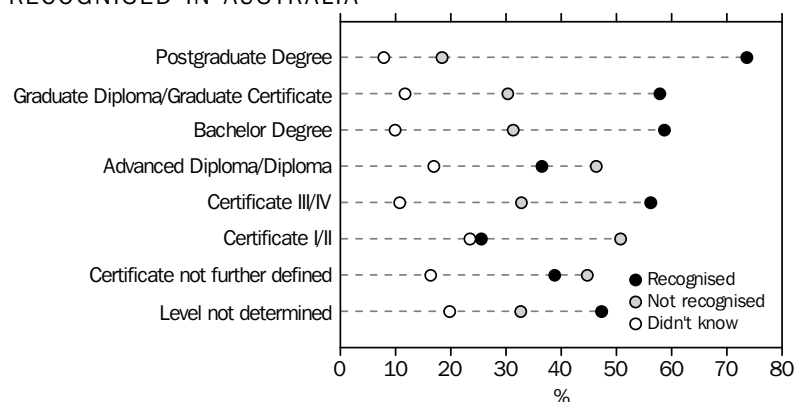
INDUSTRY

In November 2004, 16% of employed migrants were working in the Manufacturing industry. The Property and business services industry was the second most common industry for employed migrants (14%), followed by the Health and community services industry (12%) and Retail trade (11%).

QUALIFICATIONS

Almost half (49%) of migrants arrived in Australia with a non-school qualification. Of these, 57% had a bachelor degree or above, 16% arrived with a diploma or an advanced diploma and 26% arrived with a certificate qualification⁴. Just over half (54%) of all overseas non-school qualifications held by migrants were recognised in Australia. Migrants with overseas bachelor degrees or higher were more likely to have their qualification recognised than those holding diplomas or certificates. Over three-fifths (61%) of migrants with an overseas bachelor degree or above as their highest non-school qualification had it recognised, compared to 37% of those with a diploma or advanced diploma, and 49% of those with certificate level qualifications.

1. WHETHER HIGHEST OVERSEAS NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION WAS RECOGNISED IN AUSTRALIA



Migrants from Oceania and Antarctica who arrived with overseas non-school qualifications were the most likely to have a qualification that had been recognised in Australia (66%) and migrants from North-East Asia were the least likely (35%).

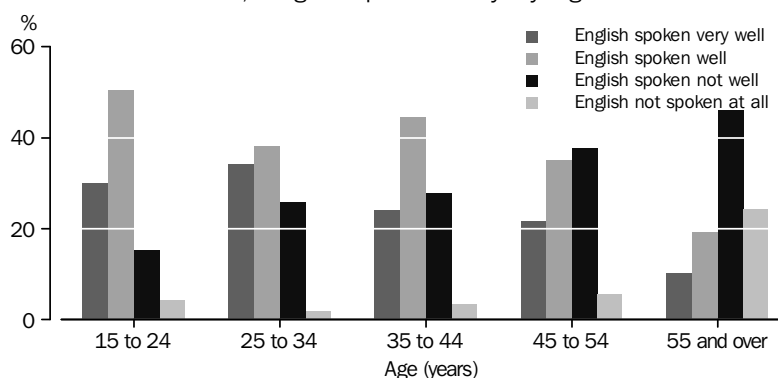
CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS *continued*

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME Overall, the main source of income for over half (58% or 787,600) of migrants was Wages or salary (including from own incorporated business), followed by Government pension or allowance⁵ (17%), and Profit or loss from own unincorporated business or share in a partnership (6%). One in seven (14%) indicated that their main source of income was their spouse's income or that they had no main source of income.

LANGUAGE About half (53%) of migrants mainly spoke English at home, even though over two-thirds (68%) of migrants were born outside of the main English-speaking countries. Of those migrants who spoke another language at home, 24% spoke English very well, 37% spoke English well, 32% did not speak English well, and the remaining 7% did not speak English at all.

Of migrants who mainly spoke a language other than English at home, young migrants tended to have a higher level of English proficiency, with 80% of 15–24 year olds reporting that they spoke English well or very well. Proficiency decreased with age, with 72% of 25–34 year olds reporting that they spoke English well or very well, followed by 69% of 35–44 year olds and 57% of 45–54 year olds. Migrants over the age of 55 years reported a lower level of English proficiency, with 70% not speaking English well or not speaking English at all.

2. MIGRANTS WHO MAINLY SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME, English proficiency by age



Over three-quarters (77%) of employed migrants who spoke a language other than English at home, spoke English well or very well, compared to two-thirds (66%) of unemployed migrants and 36% of those not in the labour force.

END NOTES

1. Excludes institutionalised people and boarding school pupils; and people living in very remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia.
2. In this publication a migrant is defined as a person who was born overseas, arrived in Australia after 1984, was aged 15 years or over on arrival, and had obtained permanent resident status prior to or after their arrival.
3. The main English-speaking countries are the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and South Africa.
4. The remaining 1% possessed a qualification that could not be defined.
5. Including overseas pension or benefit.

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT

SUMMARY INFORMATION

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Publication:	<i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6359.0).
Survey title:	Forms of Employment survey.
Conducted:	Conducted in August 1998, November 2001 and November 2004.
Scope:	Employed people within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). The survey covers people who were employed (excluding people who were classified as contributing family workers) in November 2004.
Key output:	Information on forms of employment and working arrangements in the Australian labour market, employment and demographic characteristics of people in different employment types.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

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THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework for this survey classifies employed people to an employment type category on the basis of their main job. Under this framework the employment type classification has the following mutually exclusive categories:

- employee (other than owner manager of an incorporated enterprise)
 - employee with paid leave entitlements
 - employee without paid leave entitlements
- owner manager¹
 - owner manager of an incorporated enterprise² (OMIE)
 - owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise³ (OMUE)

The ABS treats people operating their own limited liability (incorporated) business as employees, reflecting their legal status. This is consistent with the concept of employees used in the System of National Accounts.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

In November 2004, there were 9.6 million employed people. The most common employment type was Employees *with* paid leave entitlements (5.8 million or 60% of employed people); followed by Employees *without* paid leave entitlements (2.0 million or 21%); Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (1.2 million or 13%); and Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (0.7 million or 7%).

Employees with paid leave entitlements

In November 2004, the most common employment type in almost all age groups was Employee with paid leave entitlements. More than two-thirds of people aged 25–34 years (68%) were Employees with paid leave entitlements, followed by those aged 45 to 54 years (63%) and those aged 35 to 44 years (62%). There was little difference between the sexes with 60% of women and 59% of men in this employment type.

The industries with the highest proportion of Employees with paid leave entitlements were Government administration and defence (91%), and Electricity, gas and water supply (90%). The industry with the lowest proportion of people in this employment type was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (20%). In almost all of the occupation groups, more than 50% of employed people were Employees with paid leave entitlements. The exceptions were Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Labourers and related workers (46%) and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (40%).

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

Employees with paid leave entitlements continued

1. EMPLOYMENT TYPE (IN MAIN JOB) BY AGE AND SEX(a)—November 2004

EMPLOYEES					
Age group (years)	With paid leave entitlements %	Without paid leave entitlements %	OMIEs %	OMUEs %	Total employed '000
MALES					
15 to 19	36.9	61.3	0.3	1.5	334.5
20 to 24	61.3	32.4	1.1	5.3	546.6
25 to 34	67.4	14.7	5.3	12.6	1 228.5
35 to 44	62.3	9.2	11.3	17.2	1 274.1
45 to 54	60.2	7.8	13.7	18.3	1 158.8
55 to 59	53.3	10.1	14.8	21.8	433.2
60 to 64	49.8	11.8	14.6	23.8	225.9
65 and over	19.7	17.4	20.9	42.1	123.6
Total	59.1	16.2	9.4	15.4	5 325.3
FEMALES					
15 to 19	26.2	73.1	0.0	0.7	343.4
20 to 24	58.9	38.7	0.0	2.4	496.8
25 to 34	69.6	20.1	2.3	8.0	968.7
35 to 44	62.4	20.0	6.3	11.3	1 014.8
45 to 54	65.1	18.1	6.3	10.6	998.8
55 to 59	58.9	20.1	6.5	14.4	303.9
60 to 64	49.7	21.0	9.6	19.7	136.2
65 and over	23.7	29.2	13.5	33.6	53.2
Total	60.2	26.1	4.4	9.3	4 315.7
PERSONS					
15 to 19	31.5	67.3	0.2	1.1	677.9
20 to 24	60.1	35.4	0.6	3.9	1 043.4
25 to 34	68.4	17.1	4.0	10.6	2 197.2
35 to 44	62.3	14.0	9.1	14.6	2 288.8
45 to 54	62.5	12.6	10.3	14.7	2 157.6
55 to 59	55.6	14.2	11.4	18.8	737.1
60 to 64	49.8	15.3	12.7	22.2	362.2
65 and over	20.9	20.9	18.7	39.5	176.8
Total	59.6	20.6	7.1	12.7	9 641.0

(a) Excluding people who were contributing family workers.

Employees without paid leave entitlements

There is a strong relationship between working as an Employee without paid leave entitlements and being in part-time employment. In November 2004, 67% of Employees without paid leave entitlements worked part-time. In every age group, women were more likely to be working as Employees without paid leave entitlements than men, reflecting women's greater participation in part-time work. Overall, more than one-quarter of employed women (26%) were Employees without paid leave entitlements, compared with 16% of employed men.

Younger people are more likely to be working as Employees without paid leave entitlements than others. In November 2004, more than two thirds of people aged 15 to 19 years (67%) were Employees without paid leave entitlements, as were more than one-third of people aged 20 to 24 years (35%). This is associated with their greater

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

Employees without paid leave entitlements continued

propensity to work in part-time employment which, in turn, relates to their participation in education. At November 2004, two thirds of employed people aged 15–19 years worked part-time, as did almost one-third (32%) of 20–24 year olds. Approximately one fifth (21%) of employed people aged 65 years and over worked as Employees without paid leave entitlements in November 2004, and this too may be associated with their high participation in part-time employment as they move out of full-time work prior to retirement. In November 2004, almost half (49%) of employed people in this age group worked part-time.

The industries with the highest proportions of Employees without paid leave entitlements were Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (50%); Retail trade (39%); and Cultural and recreational services (33%). The Elementary clerical, sales and service workers occupation group was the only group where more than half of the people employed (55%) were Employees without paid leave entitlements.

Owner managers of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises

The likelihood of working as an Owner manager (of either an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise) increases with age. In November 2004, more than half (58%) of employed people aged 65 years and over were working as Owner managers. Men were more likely to be Owner managers than women. Overall, one-quarter of employed men were Owner managers in November 2004, compared with 14% of employed women.

The industries with the highest proportions of Owner managers of *incorporated* enterprises were Construction (14%); Property and business services (14%); and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (12%). The Managers and administrators occupation group had the highest proportion of Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (19%), followed by Advanced clerical and service workers (13%).

The industries with the highest proportion of Owner managers of *unincorporated* enterprises were Agriculture, forestry and fishing (49%), Construction (32%) and Personal and other services (19%). The occupations with the highest proportions of this employment type were Managers and administrators (26%) and Tradespersons and related workers (23%).

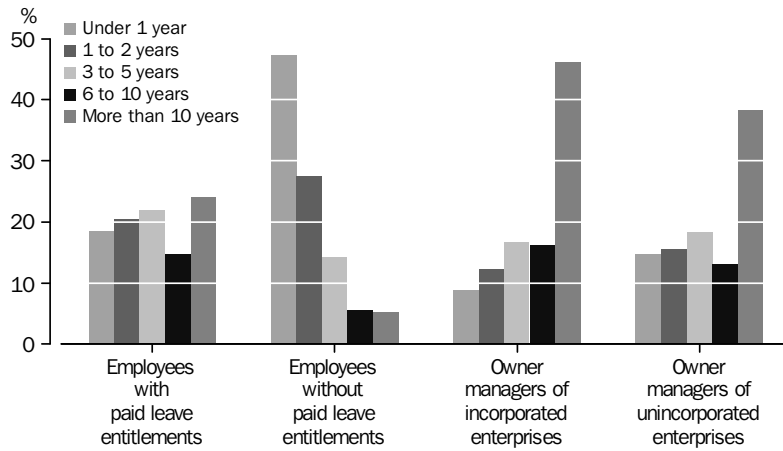
Length of time with current employer or business

In November 2004, almost one quarter (24%) of employed people had been with their current employer or business for more than 10 years. The length of time varied according to employment type. Almost half the Employees *without* paid leave entitlements (47%) reported that they had been with their current employer or business for less than one year.

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

Length of time with current employer or business continued

2. EMPLOYMENT TYPES, Continuous duration with current employer or business—November 2004



ENDNOTES

1 *Owner managers* are people who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.

2 *Owner managers of incorporated enterprises* are people who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

3 *Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises* are people who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION CODING IN THE LFS

CHANGES TO CODING PROCESSES FOR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

The ABS has changed the processes used to code industry and occupation data in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). These changes were introduced for the May 2005 survey.

Although no changes have been made to the classifications used, and the underlying coding methodology is unchanged, the changes to coding processes will result in an improvement in the quality of estimates classified by industry and occupation from May 2005 onwards. Aggregate estimates of employment and unemployment are unaffected, and there is no meaningful change in the level of employment classified to any industry Division or occupation Major Group.

The following describes the changes in coding processes.

INDUSTRY

LFS industry data are classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0) and are coded at the ANZSIC Group (3 digit) level. These data are collected in the mid month of each quarter (i.e. February, May, August, and November).

The LFS currently asks each employed person to provide, for their main job, a description of the industry, business or service where they work, and the name and address of their employer or business.

OCCUPATION

In the LFS, occupation data are collected for all employed people in the mid-month of each quarter. Responses are classified according to the ASCO – *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition* (cat. no. 1220.0), at the ASCO Unit Group (4 digit) level.

The LFS asks each employed person to describe, for their main job, the job title and their main tasks or duties.

CODING PROCESSES

Computer assisted coding

The computer assisted coding (CAC) system was used for coding all records prior to May 2005. In this system, the basic and qualifying words from the details supplied are typed in and a computer searches a list to find a match to an industry or occupation. If no unique match can be made, the coder will be presented with a list of possible matches. The computer also indicates the steps required to make a match. The coder then selects the best match and the computer assigns the appropriate industry or occupation classification code.

Autocoding

From May 2005, industry and occupation codes are coded automatically by a computer matching the survey responses to an industry or occupation index. Where the autocoding (AC) system is unable to allocate a valid code to a record, the record is then passed on to the CAC system for coding. The AC system saves time, and improves accuracy and consistency.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION CODING IN THE LFS *continued*

IMPACT ON ESTIMATES

This change in procedure has the potential to affect estimates of employment and unemployment classified by industry or occupation.

In order to analyse the effect of the change, dual coding using both methods was conducted on the August 2004, November 2004, and February 2005 surveys. Results of analysis conducted on these surveys suggest that AC produces a valid code in about 63% of records for occupation and 58% of records for industry. The remainder of the records are coded using CAC.

Of those records coded by AC during the dual coding exercise, approximately 86% of occupation codes and 90% of industry codes had been allocated the same codes as CAC. Of those records where AC and CAC had allocated different codes, AC achieved lower error rates (1.8% for industry and 3% for occupation) compared to the CAC system (8% for industry and 11% for occupation). Records were treated as being incorrect if the same code would not have been obtained had the coding rules been strictly followed.

Analysis of estimates of employed people at the industry Division and occupation Major Group level showed that in a small number of cases there were statistically significant differences. These differences were inconsistent across the months analysed, and were so small and variable, that application of adjustment factors is not warranted.

'Not further defined' codes

Where there is insufficient detail collected from the survey respondent to allocate the most detailed level of occupation or industry code, 'not further defined' codes (also known as 'nfd' codes) are used. The incidence of occupation and industry nfd codes was reduced by the use of the AC system over the three months in the dual coding analysis. Industry nfd code use was reduced by approximately 15% under AC, while the use of occupation nfd codes was reduced by approximately 23% under AC.

Between February and May 2005, the incidence of nfd codes in estimates of employed people classified by industry decreased by 28% from 588,200 to 424,900 people. Over the same period, the incidence of nfd codes in occupation estimates decreased by 39%, from 234,600 to 142,100 people.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information about Labour Force Survey estimates classified by industry or occupation, contact the Assistant Director, Labour Household Surveys on Canberra (02) 6252 6565, or email <kate.mcnally@abs.gov.au>.

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Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED (a)			CHANGE IN RATE (a)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	% pts	% pts			
MALES														
May 2000	4 383.5	640.6	5 024.1	289.1	54.9	344.0	5 368.1	6.4	72.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	-0.7	-0.1
May 2001	4 336.7	703.1	5 039.8	318.8	64.3	383.1	5 422.9	7.1	72.0	-1.1	9.8	0.3	0.7	-0.4
May 2002	4 395.5	749.5	5 145.1	299.2	63.6	362.8	5 507.8	6.6	71.9	1.4	6.6	2.1	-0.5	0.0
2003														
May	4 445.9	768.0	5 213.9	283.1	61.5	344.6	5 558.5	6.2	71.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
August	4 477.6	768.4	5 246.0	270.2	57.8	328.0	5 574.0	5.9	71.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.1
November	4 519.6	782.3	5 301.8	256.3	56.2	312.5	5 614.3	5.6	71.6	0.9	1.8	1.1	-0.3	0.2
2004														
February	4 549.1	788.3	5 337.4	255.5	57.8	313.3	5 650.7	5.5	71.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2
May	4 567.8	786.5	5 354.3	255.4	57.6	313.0	5 667.3	5.5	71.7	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1
August	4 573.2	798.3	5 371.5	246.9	62.7	309.6	5 681.1	5.4	71.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
November	4 594.4	815.7	5 410.1	233.2	61.5	294.8	5 704.9	5.2	71.6	0.5	2.2	0.7	-0.3	0.1
2005														
February	4 648.7	819.1	5 467.7	224.3	59.1	283.5	5 751.2	4.9	71.9	1.2	0.4	1.1	-0.2	0.4
May	4 699.8	814.0	5 513.8	222.2	60.4	282.6	5 796.4	4.9	72.3	1.1	-0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.4
FEMALES														
May 2000	2 229.6	1 724.5	3 954.1	170.2	92.1	262.3	4 216.4	6.2	54.8	4.6	4.0	4.3	-0.5	1.2
May 2001	2 258.3	1 784.8	4 043.1	177.2	109.2	286.4	4 329.5	6.6	55.3	1.3	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.6
May 2002	2 230.1	1 862.1	4 092.2	173.0	95.1	268.0	4 360.2	6.1	55.0	-1.3	4.3	1.2	-0.5	-0.4
2003														
May	2 281.7	1 949.7	4 231.5	182.6	97.4	280.0	4 511.5	6.2	56.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
August	2 284.4	1 942.6	4 227.1	178.7	97.8	276.5	4 503.6	6.1	55.7	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
November	2 303.5	1 930.5	4 234.0	174.0	100.6	274.6	4 508.6	6.1	55.5	0.8	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2
2004														
February	2 318.5	1 939.0	4 257.6	168.2	99.7	268.0	4 525.5	5.9	55.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.0
May	2 343.3	1 950.5	4 293.8	165.3	97.2	262.5	4 556.4	5.8	55.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.2
August	2 378.9	1 950.2	4 329.2	159.4	99.8	259.1	4 588.3	5.6	55.9	1.5	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.2
November	2 407.7	1 979.8	4 387.5	151.4	94.8	246.2	4 633.7	5.3	56.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	-0.3	0.4
2005														
February	2 423.4	2 012.5	4 435.9	157.6	93.7	251.3	4 687.2	5.4	56.8	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.5
May	2 430.4	2 039.1	4 469.6	160.6	97.8	258.4	4 728.0	5.5	57.1	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.4
PERSONS														
May 2000	6 613.1	2 365.1	8 978.2	459.3	147.0	606.3	9 584.5	6.3	63.4	2.7	3.4	2.9	-0.6	0.6
May 2001	6 595.0	2 487.8	9 082.9	496.0	173.5	669.5	9 752.4	6.9	63.5	-0.3	5.2	1.2	0.5	0.1
May 2002	6 625.6	2 611.7	9 237.2	472.2	158.6	630.8	9 868.1	6.4	63.3	0.5	5.0	1.7	-0.5	-0.2
2003														
May	6 727.7	2 717.8	9 445.4	465.8	158.9	624.7	10 070.1	6.2	63.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
August	6 762.0	2 711.0	9 473.0	448.9	155.6	604.5	10 077.6	6.0	63.4	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
November	6 823.1	2 712.8	9 535.8	430.3	156.8	587.1	10 122.9	5.8	63.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.0
2004														
February	6 867.6	2 727.3	9 594.9	423.8	157.6	581.3	10 176.3	5.7	63.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.1
May	6 911.1	2 737.0	9 648.1	420.7	154.8	575.5	10 223.6	5.6	63.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.0
August	6 952.1	2 748.5	9 700.6	406.2	162.5	568.7	10 269.3	5.5	63.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.0
November	7 002.2	2 795.5	9 797.6	384.6	156.3	541.0	10 338.6	5.2	63.8	0.7	1.7	1.0	-0.3	0.2
2005														
February	7 072.1	2 831.6	9 903.6	382.0	152.8	534.8	10 438.4	5.1	64.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	-0.1	0.4
May	7 130.2	2 853.1	9 983.3	382.8	158.2	541.0	10 524.4	5.1	64.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4

(a) Change is calculated from the middle month of the previous quarter for the nine most recent quarters, and from the corresponding month of the previous year for earlier periods.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES											
Married											
15-19	4.8	*2.0	6.8	*1.6	*0.1	*1.8	8.6	*2.2	10.8	*20.4	79.8
20-24	99.7	14.0	113.7	5.3	*0.9	6.2	119.9	7.9	127.8	5.1	93.8
25-34	704.0	50.1	754.1	18.2	*1.8	20.0	774.2	41.6	815.8	2.6	94.9
35-44	967.1	60.7	1 027.8	25.3	*3.4	28.6	1 056.5	56.8	1 113.2	2.7	94.9
45-54	892.2	65.0	957.2	14.5	*2.3	16.8	974.0	86.5	1 060.5	1.7	91.8
55-59	330.7	47.5	378.2	7.3	*1.4	8.7	386.9	102.9	489.8	2.2	79.0
60-64	167.8	41.0	208.9	5.5	*1.4	6.8	215.7	163.8	379.5	3.2	56.8
65 and over	59.0	52.3	111.3	*0.4	*0.2	*0.7	112.0	750.6	862.6	*0.6	13.0
Total	3 225.3	332.7	3 558.0	78.1	11.5	89.6	3 647.6	1 212.3	4 859.9	2.5	75.1
Not married											
15-19	154.1	194.9	349.1	33.7	31.6	65.4	414.4	289.0	703.4	15.8	58.9
20-24	333.9	125.9	459.8	35.9	8.5	44.4	504.2	100.1	604.3	8.8	83.4
25-34	412.1	67.1	479.2	36.9	4.9	41.8	521.0	84.8	605.8	8.0	86.0
35-44	249.8	32.9	282.7	16.8	*3.1	19.8	302.5	68.0	370.5	6.6	81.7
45-54	196.2	31.0	227.2	14.9	*1.8	16.7	243.9	76.3	320.2	6.9	76.2
55-59	66.4	10.0	76.4	6.8	*1.1	7.9	84.3	48.3	132.6	9.4	63.6
60-64	30.8	7.9	38.7	*2.3	*1.5	*3.8	42.5	52.6	95.1	*8.9	44.7
65 and over	14.3	11.2	25.6	*0.2	*—	*0.2	25.8	302.8	328.6	*0.8	7.8
Total	1 457.7	481.0	1 938.6	147.5	52.5	200.1	2 138.7	1 021.9	3 160.5	9.4	67.7
Total											
15-19	159.0	196.9	355.9	35.4	31.8	67.1	423.0	291.2	714.2	15.9	59.2
20-24	433.6	139.9	573.5	41.2	9.4	50.6	624.0	108.0	732.1	8.1	85.2
25-34	1 116.1	117.2	1 233.3	55.1	6.7	61.8	1 295.2	126.4	1 421.6	4.8	91.1
35-44	1 216.9	93.5	1 310.5	42.1	6.4	48.5	1 359.0	124.8	1 483.7	3.6	91.6
45-54	1 088.4	96.0	1 184.4	29.4	*4.1	33.5	1 217.9	162.8	1 380.7	2.8	88.2
55-59	397.1	57.5	454.6	14.2	*2.4	16.6	471.2	151.2	622.4	3.5	75.7
60-64	198.6	49.0	247.6	7.7	*2.9	10.6	258.2	216.4	474.6	4.1	54.4
65 and over	73.3	63.6	136.9	*0.6	*0.2	*0.9	137.7	1 053.5	1 191.2	*0.6	11.6
Total	4 683.0	813.7	5 496.6	225.6	64.0	289.6	5 786.3	2 234.1	8 020.4	5.0	72.1
Mean age	40.0	35.6	39.3	33.6	26.8	32.1	39.0	55.7	43.6	..	..
Median age	40	30	39	31	20	28	39	63	42	..	..

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	9.9	7.1	17.0	*1.8	*0.9	*2.7	19.7	10.7	30.5	*13.7	64.7
20-24	93.1	40.2	133.3	5.4	*3.3	8.7	142.0	55.2	197.2	6.1	72.0
25-34	385.4	265.8	651.2	15.4	11.8	27.2	678.5	271.1	949.5	4.0	71.5
35-44	390.2	427.9	818.1	15.4	11.0	26.5	844.5	287.7	1 132.2	3.1	74.6
45-54	420.5	365.5	786.0	13.9	6.0	19.9	805.9	244.3	1 050.2	2.5	76.7
55-59	107.2	121.1	228.3	*4.1	*1.6	5.7	234.1	214.9	449.0	2.4	52.1
60-64	38.5	53.3	91.8	*1.0	*0.6	*1.7	93.5	245.8	339.2	*1.8	27.5
65 and over	9.5	27.7	37.1	*—	*—	*—	37.1	606.4	643.5	*—	5.8
Total	1 454.2	1 308.5	2 762.8	57.1	35.3	92.4	2 855.2	1 936.2	4 791.3	3.2	59.6
Not married											
15-19	69.4	276.6	346.0	24.3	29.7	54.0	400.0	253.5	653.5	13.5	61.2
20-24	208.9	168.6	377.5	18.9	10.8	29.6	407.1	107.2	514.3	7.3	79.2
25-34	263.5	81.8	345.2	19.2	10.2	29.4	374.6	104.9	479.5	7.8	78.1
35-44	156.1	86.1	242.2	16.4	10.1	26.5	268.7	106.8	375.5	9.9	71.5
45-54	153.6	85.0	238.6	12.5	*3.3	15.8	254.4	97.5	351.8	6.2	72.3
55-59	59.2	35.6	94.8	*2.4	*0.8	*3.2	98.0	70.3	168.3	*3.2	58.2
60-64	21.2	22.8	44.0	*0.7	*0.6	*1.3	45.3	81.5	126.8	*2.9	35.7
65 and over	9.2	12.8	22.0	*0.4	*—	*0.4	22.4	796.4	818.7	*1.7	2.7
Total	941.0	769.2	1 710.2	94.8	65.4	160.2	1 870.4	1 618.0	3 488.5	8.6	53.6
Total											
15-19	79.3	283.8	363.0	26.1	30.6	56.7	419.7	264.2	684.0	13.5	61.4
20-24	302.0	208.7	510.7	24.2	14.1	38.3	549.0	162.4	711.4	7.0	77.2
25-34	648.9	347.6	996.5	34.7	22.0	56.6	1 053.1	376.0	1 429.1	5.4	73.7
35-44	546.3	514.0	1 060.2	31.8	21.1	53.0	1 113.2	394.5	1 507.7	4.8	73.8
45-54	574.0	450.5	1 024.5	26.4	9.4	35.7	1 060.3	341.7	1 402.0	3.4	75.6
55-59	166.4	156.8	323.2	6.5	*2.4	8.9	332.1	285.2	617.3	2.7	53.8
60-64	59.7	76.0	135.8	*1.8	*1.2	*3.0	138.7	327.3	466.0	*2.1	29.8
65 and over	18.7	40.4	59.1	*0.4	*—	*0.4	59.5	1 402.8	1 462.2	*0.7	4.1
Total	2 395.3	2 077.7	4 473.0	151.9	100.7	252.6	4 725.6	3 554.2	8 279.8	5.3	57.1
Mean age	38.2	37.9	38.1	33.3	29.6	31.8	37.8	54.7	45.0	..	..
Median age	38	39	38	33	28	30	38	59	43	..	..

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

.. not applicable

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	14.7	9.2	23.9	*3.4	*1.0	4.5	28.3	12.9	41.2	15.7	68.7
20-24	192.8	54.2	247.0	10.6	*4.2	14.8	261.8	63.1	325.0	5.7	80.6
25-34	1 089.5	315.9	1 405.3	33.6	13.6	47.3	1 452.6	312.7	1 765.3	3.3	82.3
35-44	1 357.3	488.6	1 845.9	40.7	14.4	55.1	1 901.0	344.5	2 245.4	2.9	84.7
45-54	1 312.6	430.5	1 743.2	28.4	8.3	36.7	1 779.9	330.8	2 110.7	2.1	84.3
55-59	437.9	168.6	606.5	11.5	*3.0	14.4	620.9	317.9	938.8	2.3	66.1
60-64	206.3	94.3	300.7	6.5	*2.0	8.5	309.2	409.5	718.7	2.7	43.0
65 and over	68.4	80.0	148.4	*0.4	*0.2	*0.7	149.1	1 357.1	1 506.1	*0.4	9.9
Total	4 679.6	1 641.2	6 320.8	135.2	46.8	182.0	6 502.8	3 148.4	9 651.2	2.8	67.4
Not married											
15-19	223.5	471.5	695.0	58.0	61.4	119.4	814.4	542.5	1 356.9	14.7	60.0
20-24	542.8	294.5	837.2	54.8	19.2	74.0	911.2	207.3	1 118.6	8.1	81.5
25-34	675.6	148.9	824.4	56.1	15.1	71.2	895.7	189.7	1 085.3	8.0	82.5
35-44	405.9	118.9	524.8	33.2	13.2	46.3	571.2	174.8	746.0	8.1	76.6
45-54	349.8	116.0	465.8	27.4	5.2	32.5	498.3	173.8	672.1	6.5	74.1
55-59	125.6	45.7	171.3	9.2	*1.9	11.1	182.4	118.5	300.9	6.1	60.6
60-64	52.0	30.7	82.7	*3.0	*2.1	5.1	87.8	134.1	221.9	5.8	39.6
65 and over	23.5	24.0	47.5	*0.6	*—	*0.6	48.1	1 099.2	1 147.3	*1.2	4.2
Total	2 398.7	1 250.2	3 648.8	242.3	118.0	360.3	4 009.1	2 639.9	6 649.0	9.0	60.3
Total											
15-19	238.2	480.7	718.9	61.5	62.4	123.9	842.8	555.4	1 398.2	14.7	60.3
20-24	735.6	348.6	1 084.2	65.4	23.4	88.9	1 173.1	270.4	1 443.5	7.6	81.3
25-34	1 765.0	464.7	2 229.8	89.8	28.7	118.5	2 348.3	502.4	2 850.6	5.0	82.4
35-44	1 763.2	607.5	2 370.7	73.9	27.6	101.5	2 472.2	519.3	2 991.4	4.1	82.6
45-54	1 662.4	546.5	2 209.0	55.8	13.5	69.3	2 278.2	504.5	2 782.8	3.0	81.9
55-59	563.5	214.3	777.8	20.6	4.8	25.5	803.3	436.4	1 239.7	3.2	64.8
60-64	258.3	125.0	383.3	9.5	*4.1	13.6	396.9	543.7	940.6	3.4	42.2
65 and over	92.0	104.0	195.9	*1.0	*0.2	*1.3	197.2	2 456.3	2 653.5	*0.6	7.4
Total	7 078.2	2 891.4	9 969.7	377.5	164.7	542.2	10 511.9	5 788.3	16 300.2	5.2	64.5
Mean age	39.4	37.3	38.8	33.5	28.5	31.9	38.4	55.1	44.3	..	..
Median age	39	37	39	32	23	29	38	60	43	..	..

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

.. not applicable

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 013.2	163.2	1 176.4	47.8	12.3	60.1	1 236.4	453.3	1 689.8	4.9	73.2
Females	574.6	399.8	974.3	27.2	15.3	42.5	1 016.9	735.4	1 752.3	4.2	58.0
Persons	1 587.7	563.0	2 150.7	75.0	27.6	102.6	2 253.3	1 188.8	3 442.1	4.6	65.5
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	517.5	96.7	614.3	31.7	9.4	41.1	655.3	333.5	988.8	6.3	66.3
Females	212.6	253.6	466.1	24.1	11.2	35.3	501.4	509.6	1 011.0	7.0	49.6
Persons	730.1	350.3	1 080.4	55.8	20.6	76.3	1 156.7	843.1	1 999.8	6.6	57.8
Total											
Males	1 530.7	260.0	1 790.7	79.5	21.7	101.1	1 891.8	786.8	2 678.6	5.3	70.6
Females	787.1	653.3	1 440.5	51.3	26.5	77.8	1 518.3	1 245.1	2 763.3	5.1	54.9
Persons	2 317.8	913.3	3 231.1	130.7	48.2	178.9	3 410.0	2 031.9	5 441.9	5.2	62.7
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	850.8	158.6	1 009.4	37.1	13.8	50.9	1 060.3	382.4	1 442.8	4.8	73.5
Females	472.1	360.6	832.7	22.6	25.7	48.3	881.0	635.7	1 516.7	5.5	58.1
Persons	1 322.9	519.2	1 842.1	59.7	39.5	99.2	1 941.3	1 018.1	2 959.5	5.1	65.6
Balance of Victoria											
Males	303.5	54.3	357.7	19.4	*4.2	23.6	381.3	160.5	541.8	6.2	70.4
Females	124.2	161.5	285.6	15.6	5.1	20.7	306.3	255.5	561.8	6.8	54.5
Persons	427.6	215.7	643.3	35.0	9.2	44.3	687.6	416.0	1 103.6	6.4	62.3
Total											
Males	1 154.3	212.8	1 367.1	56.5	18.0	74.5	1 441.6	542.9	1 984.5	5.2	72.6
Females	596.3	522.1	1 118.4	38.2	30.7	69.0	1 187.3	891.2	2 078.5	5.8	57.1
Persons	1 750.5	734.9	2 485.5	94.7	48.7	143.5	2 628.9	1 434.1	4 063.1	5.5	64.7
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	425.1	76.7	501.9	18.8	6.9	25.7	527.5	174.6	702.1	4.9	75.1
Females	241.7	184.8	426.5	15.1	9.7	24.8	451.3	283.5	734.8	5.5	61.4
Persons	666.8	261.6	928.3	33.8	16.6	50.5	978.8	458.1	1 436.9	5.2	68.1
Balance of Queensland											
Males	504.4	78.5	582.9	25.3	4.3	29.6	612.5	235.6	848.1	4.8	72.2
Females	234.0	229.3	463.3	17.8	10.3	28.1	491.4	361.1	852.5	5.7	57.6
Persons	738.4	307.8	1 046.2	43.0	14.6	57.6	1 103.9	596.8	1 700.6	5.2	64.9
Total											
Males	929.5	155.2	1 084.8	44.0	11.2	55.3	1 140.0	410.2	1 550.2	4.8	73.5
Females	475.7	414.1	889.8	32.8	20.0	52.9	942.6	644.6	1 587.3	5.6	59.4
Persons	1 405.2	569.3	1 974.5	76.9	31.2	108.1	2 082.6	1 054.8	3 137.5	5.2	66.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	250.7	47.4	298.1	14.5	3.7	18.2	316.3	134.5	450.9	5.8	70.2
Females	128.3	121.5	249.8	9.9	4.5	14.4	264.2	214.1	478.3	5.5	55.2
Persons	379.0	168.9	547.9	24.4	8.2	32.6	580.5	348.6	929.1	5.6	62.5
Balance of South Australia											
Males	93.9	14.0	108.0	2.8	*0.8	3.6	111.6	54.1	165.7	3.3	67.4
Females	38.3	47.4	85.7	*1.0	*1.2	*2.2	88.0	72.8	160.7	*2.5	54.7
Persons	132.3	61.4	193.7	3.8	*2.1	5.9	199.6	126.9	326.4	2.9	61.1
Total											
Males	344.7	61.4	406.1	17.3	4.6	21.8	427.9	188.6	616.6	5.1	69.4
Females	166.6	168.9	335.5	10.9	5.8	16.7	352.2	286.8	639.0	4.7	55.1
Persons	511.3	230.3	741.6	28.2	10.3	38.5	780.1	475.5	1 255.6	4.9	62.1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	362.5	59.6	422.2	14.6	3.2	17.8	440.0	143.4	583.4	4.0	75.4
Females	177.8	167.5	345.3	8.2	8.3	16.4	361.7	246.2	607.9	4.5	59.5
Persons	540.3	227.1	767.5	22.8	11.4	34.2	801.7	389.7	1 191.3	4.3	67.3
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	145.0	19.9	164.8	5.2	*1.3	6.5	171.3	44.4	215.7	3.8	79.4
Females	57.6	56.6	114.2	5.1	3.8	8.9	123.2	78.0	201.2	7.2	61.2
Persons	202.6	76.5	279.1	10.2	5.2	15.4	294.5	122.4	416.9	5.2	70.6
Total											
Males	507.5	79.5	587.0	19.8	4.5	24.3	611.3	187.8	799.1	4.0	76.5
Females	235.4	224.1	459.5	13.3	12.1	25.3	484.9	324.3	809.1	5.2	59.9
Persons	742.9	303.6	1 046.5	33.0	16.6	49.6	1 096.2	512.1	1 608.2	4.5	68.2
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	41.3	8.5	49.7	2.3	*0.3	2.6	52.3	27.1	79.5	4.9	65.9
Females	24.1	22.0	46.1	*1.0	*1.1	2.1	48.2	37.1	85.3	4.3	56.5
Persons	65.3	30.5	95.9	3.2	1.4	4.7	100.5	64.3	164.8	4.7	61.0
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	56.7	12.3	69.0	3.2	*0.6	3.8	72.8	38.0	110.7	5.2	65.7
Females	25.8	27.5	53.3	2.1	1.4	3.5	56.8	57.1	113.9	6.2	49.8
Persons	82.5	39.8	122.3	5.3	2.0	7.3	129.6	95.1	224.7	5.6	57.7
Total											
Males	98.0	20.8	118.8	5.4	*0.9	6.4	125.1	65.1	190.2	5.1	65.8
Females	49.9	49.5	99.4	3.1	2.5	5.6	105.0	94.3	199.2	5.3	52.7
Persons	147.8	70.3	218.1	8.5	3.4	12.0	230.1	159.4	389.5	5.2	59.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	40.4	8.9	49.3	1.6	1.7	3.3	52.6	22.8	75.4	6.2	69.7
Females	30.2	13.3	43.5	*0.6	1.7	2.3	45.8	24.8	70.6	5.0	64.8
Persons	70.6	22.2	92.8	2.2	3.4	5.5	98.3	47.7	146.0	5.6	67.4
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	77.9	15.0	92.9	1.6	1.4	3.0	96.0	29.8	125.8	3.2	76.3
Females	54.1	32.4	86.5	1.7	1.5	3.1	89.6	43.1	132.7	3.5	67.5
Persons	132.0	47.4	179.5	3.2	2.9	6.1	185.6	72.8	258.4	3.3	71.8
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 943.7	514.0	3 457.7	135.0	40.2	175.2	3 632.9	1 315.5	4 948.4	4.8	73.4
Females	1 618.4	1 256.3	2 874.7	83.9	64.6	148.5	3 023.3	2 152.1	5 175.3	4.9	58.4
Persons	4 562.1	1 770.3	6 332.4	218.9	104.8	323.8	6 656.2	3 467.5	10 123.7	4.9	65.7
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 739.3	299.7	2 039.0	90.6	23.8	114.4	2 153.4	918.7	3 072.0	5.3	70.1
Females	776.8	821.5	1 598.3	68.0	36.1	104.1	1 702.4	1 402.1	3 104.5	6.1	54.8
Persons	2 516.1	1 121.1	3 637.3	158.6	59.9	218.5	3 855.7	2 320.8	6 176.5	5.7	62.4
Total											
Males	4 683.0	813.7	5 496.6	225.6	64.0	289.6	5 786.3	2 234.1	8 020.4	5.0	72.1
Females	2 395.3	2 077.7	4 473.0	151.9	100.7	252.6	4 725.6	3 554.2	8 279.8	5.3	57.1
Persons	7 078.2	2 891.4	9 969.7	377.5	164.7	542.2	10 511.9	5 788.3	16 300.2	5.2	64.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.
Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)						Looking for f/t work
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15-19	154.0	38.5	192.4	28.7	12.5	*1.3	30.0	222.5	20.7	243.1	13.5	91.5	11.8
20-24	425.0	63.5	488.6	37.3	10.9	*3.3	40.6	529.2	35.9	565.0	7.7	93.7	6.6
Total	579.0	102.0	681.0	66.0	23.4	4.6	70.6	751.6	56.5	808.2	9.4	93.0	8.2
Females													
15-19	75.9	61.9	137.8	20.7	14.5	*3.0	23.7	161.5	33.6	195.1	14.7	82.8	10.6
20-24	289.4	99.5	388.9	22.9	8.6	6.1	29.0	417.9	84.0	501.9	6.9	83.3	4.6
Total	365.3	161.4	526.8	43.6	23.1	9.1	52.7	579.4	117.6	697.0	9.1	83.1	6.3
Persons													
15-19	229.9	100.4	330.2	49.5	27.0	*4.3	53.7	384.0	54.3	438.3	14.0	87.6	11.3
20-24	714.5	163.0	877.5	60.1	19.5	9.4	69.6	947.1	119.9	1 066.9	7.3	88.8	5.6
Total	944.3	263.4	1 207.7	109.6	46.4	13.7	123.3	1 331.0	174.2	1 505.2	9.3	88.4	7.3
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15-19	5.0	158.5	163.5	6.6	4.9	30.5	37.1	200.6	270.5	471.1	18.5	42.6	1.4
20-24	8.5	76.4	84.9	*3.9	*1.2	6.0	10.0	94.9	72.1	167.0	10.5	56.8	*2.4
Total	13.5	234.9	248.4	10.6	6.1	36.5	47.0	295.5	342.6	638.1	15.9	46.3	1.7
Females													
15-19	*3.4	221.8	225.2	5.4	*4.2	27.6	33.0	258.2	230.6	488.8	12.8	52.8	1.1
20-24	12.6	109.2	121.8	*1.4	*1.1	7.9	9.3	131.1	78.4	209.5	7.1	62.6	*0.6
Total	15.9	331.1	347.0	6.8	5.2	35.6	42.4	389.3	309.0	698.4	10.9	55.7	1.0
Persons													
15-19	8.4	380.3	388.7	12.0	9.1	58.1	70.1	458.8	501.1	959.9	15.3	47.8	1.3
20-24	21.1	185.6	206.7	5.3	*2.2	14.0	19.3	226.0	150.6	376.6	8.5	60.0	1.4
Total	29.5	565.9	595.4	17.3	11.3	72.1	89.4	684.8	651.7	1 336.5	13.1	51.2	1.3
TOTAL													
Males													
15-19	159.0	196.9	355.9	35.4	17.4	31.8	67.1	423.0	291.2	714.2	15.9	59.2	5.0
20-24	433.6	139.9	573.5	41.2	12.0	9.4	50.6	624.0	108.0	732.1	8.1	85.2	5.6
Total	592.5	336.8	929.4	76.6	29.4	41.1	117.7	1 047.1	399.2	1 446.2	11.2	72.4	5.3
Females													
15-19	79.3	283.8	363.0	26.1	18.6	30.6	56.7	419.7	264.2	684.0	13.5	61.4	3.8
20-24	302.0	208.7	510.7	24.2	9.7	14.1	38.3	549.0	162.4	711.4	7.0	77.2	3.4
Total	381.3	492.5	873.7	50.3	28.3	44.7	95.0	968.8	426.7	1 395.4	9.8	69.4	3.6
Persons													
15-19	238.2	480.7	718.9	61.5	36.0	62.4	123.9	842.8	555.4	1 398.2	14.7	60.3	4.4
20-24	735.6	348.6	1 084.2	65.4	21.7	23.4	88.9	1 173.1	270.4	1 443.5	7.6	81.3	4.5
Total	973.8	829.3	1 803.1	126.9	57.7	85.8	212.7	2 015.8	825.8	2 841.7	10.6	70.9	4.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Total unemployment can be obtained by adding the columns 'looking for f/t work' and 'looking for p/t work'. 'Looking for first f/t job' is a subset of 'looking for f/t work'.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000					
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 269.0	7 495.3	396.2	7 891.5	3 683.5	5.0	68.2
Born overseas	1 807.8	2 471.5	145.7	2 617.3	1 848.7	5.6	58.6
Oceania and Antarctica	249.3	320.8	21.4	342.2	117.1	6.3	74.5
New Zealand	192.4	246.1	14.5	260.6	88.1	5.5	74.7
North-West Europe	562.3	775.7	28.8	804.6	578.3	3.6	58.2
United Kingdom and Ireland	465.4	636.2	23.9	660.1	432.3	3.6	60.4
Germany	33.8	52.6	*2.0	54.6	61.3	*3.7	47.1
Netherlands	24.7	36.1	*1.4	37.5	49.0	*3.6	43.4
Southern and Eastern Europe	242.7	326.8	14.7	341.5	486.2	4.3	41.3
Italy	57.7	74.0	*1.3	75.3	144.3	*1.8	34.3
Greece	27.8	38.3	*0.9	39.2	88.7	*2.4	30.6
North Africa and the Middle East	74.5	102.9	12.8	115.7	131.1	11.1	46.9
Lebanon	22.4	28.2	*4.2	32.3	46.1	*12.9	41.2
South-East Asia	241.7	327.1	27.3	354.5	191.4	7.7	64.9
Viet Nam	61.3	75.2	9.2	84.4	55.0	10.9	60.6
Malaysia	49.4	66.5	*3.7	70.2	36.8	*5.3	65.6
Philippines	63.5	85.6	6.9	92.5	34.4	7.5	72.9
North-East Asia	129.8	203.1	15.7	218.8	171.9	7.2	56.0
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	73.7	113.2	9.3	122.5	97.0	7.6	55.8
Southern and Central Asia	130.0	170.1	10.3	180.4	74.6	5.7	70.7
India	69.9	91.2	5.9	97.0	32.4	6.1	75.0
Americas	84.5	116.6	6.3	122.9	47.6	5.1	72.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.1	128.3	8.3	136.6	50.4	6.1	73.0
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	71.5	93.0	5.0	98.0	36.1	5.1	73.1
North-West Europe	84.5	119.0	*3.6	122.6	32.9	*2.9	78.8
Southern and Eastern Europe	40.6	55.1	*2.1	57.2	25.9	*3.7	68.8
North Africa and the Middle East	22.0	29.2	*2.9	32.1	23.3	*9.0	57.9
South-East Asia	93.6	123.9	9.4	133.3	71.4	7.1	65.1
North-East Asia	71.1	101.7	6.1	107.8	52.0	5.6	67.5
Southern and Central Asia	52.0	62.5	*3.2	65.7	17.1	*4.9	79.3
Americas	22.3	33.0	*2.2	35.2	10.6	*6.3	76.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.1	33.5	*2.3	35.9	11.6	*6.5	75.5
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>481.8</i>	<i>651.0</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>687.7</i>	<i>281.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>71.0</i>
Arrived 1996–2005							
Oceania and Antarctica	80.9	100.2	9.0	109.2	28.2	8.2	79.5
North-West Europe	90.9	112.1	6.1	118.2	36.4	5.1	76.4
Southern and Eastern Europe	24.6	32.7	*4.4	37.1	23.7	*11.8	61.0
North Africa and the Middle East	14.9	23.9	8.6	32.5	34.8	26.5	48.3
South-East Asia	50.9	78.9	11.3	90.1	60.2	12.5	59.9
North-East Asia	35.2	68.8	8.2	77.0	94.3	10.7	44.9
Southern and Central Asia	52.2	75.3	6.8	82.1	33.7	8.3	70.9
Americas	20.2	28.1	*2.6	30.7	11.3	*8.5	73.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.7	48.6	*3.8	52.4	18.7	*7.3	73.7
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>404.5</i>	<i>568.6</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>629.3</i>	<i>341.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>64.8</i>

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Relationship in household</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Not in the labour force</i> '000	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 463.1	86.0	3 549.1	1 145.6	4 694.7	2.4	75.6
Lone parent	80.6	9.2	89.8	42.8	132.5	10.3	67.7
Dependent student	189.2	40.5	229.7	253.1	482.9	17.6	47.6
Non-dependent child	637.1	70.2	707.3	105.6	812.9	9.9	87.0
Other related individual	96.8	9.3	106.0	55.0	161.0	8.7	65.9
<i>Total</i>	4 466.8	215.1	4 681.9	1 602.1	6 284.1	4.6	74.5
Non-family member							
Person living alone	513.2	36.7	550.0	329.7	879.7	6.7	62.5
Not living alone	319.4	19.9	339.3	89.9	429.2	5.9	79.1
<i>Total</i>	832.6	56.6	889.3	419.6	1 308.9	6.4	67.9
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 299.4	271.8	5 571.2	2 021.8	7 593.0	4.9	73.4
Relationship not determined(a)	197.2	17.8	215.1	212.4	427.4	8.3	50.3
Total	5 496.6	289.6	5 786.3	2 234.1	8 020.4	5.0	72.1
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 664.2	89.3	2 753.5	1 849.7	4 603.2	3.2	59.8
Lone parent	322.6	46.8	369.4	327.9	697.3	12.7	53.0
Dependent student	271.8	31.2	303.0	207.1	510.1	10.3	59.4
Non-dependent child	394.4	32.8	427.2	61.1	488.4	7.7	87.5
Other related individual	85.7	6.4	92.0	119.6	211.7	6.9	43.5
<i>Total</i>	3 738.6	206.5	3 945.1	2 565.5	6 510.6	5.2	60.6
Non-family member							
Person living alone	367.3	18.5	385.9	613.9	999.8	4.8	38.6
Not living alone	200.6	15.0	215.6	80.6	296.2	6.9	72.8
<i>Total</i>	567.9	33.5	601.4	694.5	1 295.9	5.6	46.4
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 306.5	240.0	4 546.6	3 260.0	7 806.5	5.3	58.2
Relationship not determined(a)	166.5	12.6	179.1	294.2	473.3	7.0	37.8
Total	4 473.0	252.6	4 725.6	3 554.2	8 279.8	5.3	57.1
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 127.4	175.3	6 302.6	2 995.3	9 297.9	2.8	67.8
Lone parent	403.1	56.0	459.1	370.7	829.8	12.2	55.3
Dependent student	461.0	71.7	532.7	460.3	993.0	13.5	53.6
Non-dependent child	1 031.5	103.0	1 134.5	166.8	1 301.3	9.1	87.2
Other related individual	182.4	15.6	198.1	174.6	372.7	7.9	53.1
<i>Total</i>	8 205.4	421.7	8 627.1	4 167.6	12 794.7	4.9	67.4
Non-family member							
Person living alone	880.5	55.3	935.8	943.7	1 879.5	5.9	49.8
Not living alone	520.0	34.9	554.9	170.5	725.4	6.3	76.5
<i>Total</i>	1 400.5	90.2	1 490.7	1 114.2	2 604.9	6.0	57.2
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	9 606.0	511.8	10 117.8	5 281.8	15 399.5	5.1	65.7
Relationship not determined(a)	363.7	30.4	394.1	506.6	900.7	7.7	43.8
Total	9 969.7	542.2	10 511.9	5 788.3	16 300.2	5.2	64.5

(a) Includes usual residents of households where relationship was not determined, visitors to private dwellings, and persons enumerated in non-private dwellings.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 353.5	954.5	1 262.3	2 922.6	1 039.6	1 608.2	5 570.3
Couple family	2 894.6	683.1	1 065.1	2 564.7	732.0	1 346.1	4 642.8
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	74.8	35.0	54.5	64.9	32.3	67.2	164.4
Husband employed, wife unemployed	31.1	14.2	24.7	26.1	13.8	30.1	69.9
Husband unemployed, wife employed	18.8	9.8	8.1	16.6	9.1	11.0	36.7
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	5.8	*1.6	*3.0	5.6	*0.8	*4.0	10.4
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	12.4	8.1	16.7	11.4	6.9	18.9	37.1
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 819.8	648.1	1 010.6	2 499.9	699.6	1 279.0	4 478.5
Husband employed, wife employed	1 421.0	434.8	620.2	1 185.4	465.9	824.6	2 475.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	358.6	165.2	332.0	305.2	174.9	375.6	855.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	126.2	21.3	21.4	112.3	26.0	30.6	168.9
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	897.5	26.5	37.0	880.8	32.0	48.1	961.0
One-parent family	366.2	271.3	197.2	265.1	307.6	262.0	834.7
Parent unemployed	10.9	25.2	20.0	5.8	25.7	24.6	56.1
Male parent unemployed	*2.1	4.9	*2.0	*1.3	5.1	*2.6	9.0
Female parent unemployed	8.8	20.3	18.0	4.5	20.7	21.9	47.1
Parent employed	180.9	138.2	86.8	106.4	169.1	130.4	405.9
Male parent employed	43.7	21.5	15.5	29.6	29.4	21.7	80.8
Female parent employed	137.1	116.7	71.3	76.9	139.6	108.6	325.1
Parent not in the labour force	174.4	107.9	90.4	152.8	112.8	107.1	372.7
Male parent not in the labour force	30.2	9.4	*3.3	27.1	11.3	4.5	42.9
Female parent not in the labour force	144.2	98.5	87.1	125.8	101.5	102.6	329.8
Other family	92.8	..	..	92.8	..	..	92.8
Family reference person unemployed	4.5	..	..	4.5	..	..	4.5
Family reference person employed	56.5	..	..	56.5	..	..	56.5
Family reference person not in the labour force	31.8	..	..	31.8	..	..	31.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

.. not applicable

(a) Excludes families in households for which it was not possible to obtain information for all usual residents: for example, households that included a member of the permanent defence forces; households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more usual residents away for more than six weeks; and households from which an incomplete questionnaire was obtained for a usual resident.

(b) Includes same sex couples.

(c) Includes a small number of families where the husband's not in the labour force and the wife is unemployed.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE										
	POPULATION (b)		PARTICIPATION RATE				EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
	Refer- ence period	Persons	Refer- ence period	Males	Females	Persons	Refer- ence period	Persons	Refer- ence period	Persons	Rate
Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%	
Australia	2003	10 092.2	1999	82.1	63.9	72.9	2003	9 481.3	2003	610.9	6.1
Canada	2002	16 689.5	2000	82.1	70.5	76.3	2002	15 411.8	2002	1 277.6	7.7
France	2002	26 653.1	2000	74.4	61.7	68.0	2002	23 942.0	2003	2 640.4	9.7
Greece	2002	4 369.0	1998	77.1	48.5	62.5	2002	3 948.9	2002	420.1	9.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2002	3 487.9	1998	84.0	55.8	70.0	2003	3 223.3	2003	277.6	7.9
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	86.3	53.2	69.6	2002	91 647.0	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2002	24 086.0	1999	74.1	45.5	59.8	2003	22 133.0	2003	2 096.0	8.7
Japan	2002	66 910.0	2000	85.2	59.6	72.5	2003	63 160.0	2003	3 500.0	5.3
Korea (Republic of)	2001	22 181.0	1999	77.3	50.7	63.9	2002	22 169.0	2002	708.0	3.1
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2003	9 869.7	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2002	1 979.2	1999	83.2	67.4	75.2	2003	1 921.0	2003	93.9	4.7
Singapore	2003	2 152.0	1998	82.7	56.3	69.0	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4
Sweden	2003	4 450.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2003	4 234.0	2003	217.0	4.9
United Kingdom	2002	29 934.0	2002	71.2	55.5	63.2	2003	27 820.8	2003	1 414.0	4.8
United States of America	2002	144 863.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2002	136 485.0	2002	8 378.0	5.8

(a) For most countries the employed and unemployed populations are aged 15 years and over. However the age range varies for some countries: Malaysia – 15–64 years; Sweden – 16–64 years; United Kingdom and United States of America – 16 years and over. Definitions also vary in terms of the inclusion or exclusion of certain other segments of the population such as the armed forces.

(b) The 'economically active population' comprises all persons who supplied labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time period. Two common measures of the economically active population are the 'usually active population,' measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year, and the 'currently active population' (often referred to as 'the labour force'), measured in relation to a short reference period such as one day or one week. The time period, and therefore the measure used, varies between countries. For more information on the definitions, see *Yearbook of Labour Statistics (ILO), 2002*.

Source: International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002; International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001 – 2002, International Labour Organisation LABORSTA database: <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005	
	May	May	May	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Feb	May			
PERSONS ('000)																	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	444.3	439.5	426.9	370.8	379.0	380.0	372.7	364.9	362.9	366.4	369.2	369.3					
Mining	78.8	77.8	80.8	87.8	88.7	93.4	99.9	102.9	103.1	104.4	107.6	111.3					
Manufacturing	1 134.3	1 095.8	1 094.7	1 094.9	1 068.1	1 057.8	1 068.8	1 087.9	1 097.6	1 090.9	1 081.8	1 073.3					
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.0	67.4	65.0	77.3	76.2	74.6	73.4	73.1	73.9	75.5	78.3	81.1					
Construction	698.8	655.4	700.7	748.3	762.7	770.7	778.5	791.5	812.4	832.7	848.0	859.4					
Wholesale trade	449.5	420.5	435.6	448.1	446.6	445.6	446.0	447.0	447.7	445.4	439.2	431.2					
Retail trade	1 308.8	1 338.5	1 391.6	1 455.7	1 452.2	1 444.5	1 435.6	1 431.3	1 441.2	1 473.6	1 510.3	1 543.4					
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	450.5	460.1	458.5	462.8	469.3	470.4	470.7	478.6	490.3	499.3	504.1	506.1					
Transport and storage	407.1	421.9	401.9	419.3	428.0	432.5	435.1	438.6	445.4	453.2	457.3	458.9					
Communication services	178.0	179.9	166.4	175.1	175.1	173.6	172.8	173.6	175.9	178.8	181.7	184.8					
Finance and insurance	334.5	346.3	341.6	341.4	342.5	346.2	348.9	346.3	345.5	352.2	363.0	372.6					
Property and business services	1 019.2	1 067.3	1 058.3	1 103.3	1 123.9	1 129.6	1 118.0	1 103.5	1 102.4	1 120.5	1 141.7	1 162.8					
Government administration and defence	348.4	379.1	403.5	439.5	439.4	441.9	445.9	449.2	449.4	448.5	449.2	452.7					
Education	610.0	629.0	651.9	682.8	687.5	691.6	693.8	691.0	681.3	673.7	673.1	678.2					
Health and community services	849.9	895.9	927.9	924.8	929.8	947.0	966.8	980.0	986.4	991.9	998.8	1 005.2					
Cultural and recreational services	222.7	220.9	246.1	233.8	235.0	237.7	240.1	242.5	246.5	254.8	266.4	276.3					
Personal and other services	344.8	355.3	362.5	378.2	367.3	362.2	370.4	383.5	389.9	387.9	385.0	383.9					

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	-1.1	-2.9	1.4	2.2	0.3	-1.9	-2.1	-0.6	1.0	0.8	0.0
Mining	4.2	-1.3	3.8	-0.2	0.9	5.3	7.0	3.0	0.2	1.3	3.0	3.5
Manufacturing	6.8	-3.4	-0.1	-2.2	-2.5	-1.0	1.0	1.8	0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	-0.4	5.3	-3.5	2.4	-1.4	-2.1	-1.5	-0.5	1.2	2.2	3.7	3.4
Construction	8.1	-6.2	6.9	3.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.3
Wholesale trade	-12.6	-6.4	3.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-1.4	-1.8
Retail trade	-0.5	2.3	4.0	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.7	2.2	2.5	2.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.3	2.1	-0.3	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.4
Transport and storage	-3.3	3.7	-4.8	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.4
Communication services	18.4	1.1	-7.5	1.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
Finance and insurance	7.7	3.5	-1.4	-0.5	0.3	1.1	0.8	-0.7	-0.2	2.0	3.1	2.6
Property and business services	6.4	4.7	-0.8	1.7	1.9	0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.1	1.6	1.9	1.8
Government administration and defence	-1.8	8.8	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.8
Education	-0.8	3.1	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	-0.1	0.8
Health and community services	4.5	5.4	3.6	-1.1	0.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Cultural and recreational services	5.0	-0.8	11.4	-1.4	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.4	4.5	3.7
Personal and other services	3.1	3.1	2.0	-1.9	-2.9	-1.4	2.3	3.5	1.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3

(a) The ABS made changes to coding procedures for industry data from the February 2000 Labour Force Survey. As a result, estimates of employment classified by industry for February 2000 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

(b) Percentage change is calculated from the middle month of the previous quarter for the nine most recent quarters, and from the corresponding quarter of the previous year for earlier periods.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	7 078.2	2 891.4	5 496.6	4 473.0	9 969.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	267.9	97.6	253.0	112.4	365.4
Agriculture	219.6	88.1	206.6	101.1	307.7
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	22.3	*3.8	20.1	5.9	26.0
Forestry and logging	13.7	*2.2	14.1	*1.8	15.9
Commercial fishing	10.8	*2.1	11.2	*1.7	12.9
Mining(a)	111.0	*4.0	103.4	11.6	115.0
Coal mining	25.9	*1.1	26.1	*0.9	27.0
Oil and gas extraction	5.8	*0.3	5.2	*0.9	6.1
Metal ore mining	39.9	*1.1	36.4	4.6	41.0
Other mining	8.7	*0.3	8.7	*0.3	9.0
Services to mining	17.4	*1.0	16.1	*2.3	18.4
Manufacturing(a)	943.2	130.6	785.3	288.5	1 073.9
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	163.8	32.9	127.5	69.2	196.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	41.9	10.5	19.3	33.2	52.5
Wood and paper product manufacturing	64.1	6.0	59.1	11.0	70.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	88.5	20.8	63.3	46.0	109.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	80.3	11.2	63.3	28.1	91.4
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	36.4	*3.1	33.7	5.7	39.4
Metal product manufacturing	139.1	10.8	130.0	19.9	149.9
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	194.8	16.4	173.1	38.1	211.2
Other manufacturing	61.9	9.7	56.9	14.7	71.6
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	74.0	5.4	63.1	16.3	79.3
Electricity and gas supply	50.9	*3.2	43.0	11.1	54.1
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	23.1	*2.2	20.1	5.2	25.3
Construction(a)	726.3	130.8	739.1	118.0	857.1
General construction	230.8	34.4	219.6	45.6	265.2
Construction trade services	480.5	93.2	506.3	67.4	573.7
Wholesale Trade(a)	356.5	70.0	297.2	129.3	426.5
Basic material wholesaling	81.4	12.4	73.9	19.8	93.8
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	118.1	18.5	103.4	33.3	136.6
Personal and household good wholesaling	123.1	30.8	92.1	61.8	153.8
Retail trade(a)	818.5	712.4	735.4	795.5	1 530.9
Food retailing	221.7	344.1	249.9	315.9	565.8
Personal and household good retailing	360.6	308.6	258.5	410.6	669.1
Motor vehicle retailing and services	214.2	48.1	211.2	51.1	262.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	256.9	258.8	227.3	288.3	515.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	256.9	258.8	227.3	288.3	515.7
Transport and storage(a)	382.7	79.4	348.2	113.9	462.1
Road transport	175.0	36.5	179.5	32.1	211.5
Rail transport	39.7	*1.7	36.0	5.5	41.5
Water transport	11.7	*1.7	8.7	4.7	13.4
Air and space transport	43.2	10.8	37.2	16.8	54.0
Other transport	*0.3	*0.1	*0.0	*0.3	*0.3
Services to transport	60.5	18.8	42.0	37.3	79.3
Storage	34.2	6.6	31.5	9.2	40.7
Communication services(a)	167.4	23.6	130.4	60.6	191.0
Communication services	167.4	23.6	130.4	60.6	191.0
Finance and insurance(a)	295.6	72.4	166.2	201.9	368.0
Finance	167.6	40.6	88.0	120.2	208.2
Insurance	60.2	10.4	26.1	44.4	70.5
Services to finance and insurance	65.8	19.6	49.8	35.7	85.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Includes any persons allocated as not further defined within this industry division.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Industry</i>	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Property and business services(a)	852.7	307.1	637.5	522.3	1 159.8
Property services	127.0	34.7	80.4	81.3	161.7
Business services	725.5	272.3	557.1	440.7	997.8
Government administration and defence(a)	378.3	83.4	232.8	228.9	461.7
Government administration	351.6	80.1	211.1	220.6	431.7
Defence	26.7	*3.3	21.7	8.3	30.0
Education(a)	442.9	247.4	221.4	468.8	690.3
Education	442.9	247.4	221.4	468.8	690.3
Health and community services(a)	553.6	449.5	215.3	787.8	1 003.1
Health services	423.1	331.0	170.7	583.4	754.1
Community services	125.1	112.3	41.9	195.4	237.3
Cultural and recreational services(a)	167.6	110.5	141.8	136.3	278.1
Motion picture, radio and television services	42.6	14.3	35.2	21.7	56.9
Libraries, museums and the arts	54.4	28.6	42.4	40.6	83.0
Sport and recreation	67.3	66.0	61.1	72.1	133.3
Personal and other services(a)	282.9	108.8	199.2	192.5	391.7
Personal services	121.4	81.0	73.1	129.3	202.4
Other services	161.5	27.8	126.0	63.3	189.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Includes any persons allocated as not further defined within this industry division.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7 078.2	2 891.4	5 496.6	4 473.0	9 969.7
Managers and administrators(a)	715.4	98.5	582.9	231.0	813.9
Generalist managers	155.6	15.7	144.1	27.1	171.2
Specialist managers	376.9	29.9	271.3	135.5	406.8
Farmers and farm managers	159.0	48.5	146.8	60.6	207.4
Professionals(a)	1 435.8	463.3	917.9	981.1	1 899.0
Science, building and engineering professionals	196.9	20.0	177.0	39.9	216.9
Business and information professionals	478.5	70.8	334.5	214.8	549.3
Health professionals	205.1	144.9	89.1	260.9	350.0
Education professionals	293.3	138.8	138.3	293.7	432.1
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	258.0	87.7	177.0	168.7	345.7
Associate professionals(a)	1 041.0	223.4	717.4	546.9	1 264.4
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	140.8	16.6	117.9	39.5	157.4
Business and administration associate professionals	381.6	88.3	229.6	240.2	469.9
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	394.5	59.7	274.8	179.5	454.2
Health and welfare associate professionals	42.7	33.7	21.1	55.3	76.4
Other associate professionals	81.0	25.1	73.9	32.3	106.1
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 112.4	141.8	1 121.0	133.2	1 254.2
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	201.9	10.6	210.8	*1.7	212.5
Automotive tradespersons	124.2	6.0	129.1	*1.1	130.2
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	172.4	16.1	184.1	*4.4	188.5
Construction tradespersons	307.6	24.4	326.8	5.1	331.9
Food tradespersons	59.7	20.3	54.9	25.1	80.0
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	60.7	18.1	69.5	9.3	78.8
Other tradespersons and related workers	181.7	46.4	141.8	86.2	228.0
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	216.4	169.2	45.2	340.4	385.6
Secretaries and personal assistants	113.1	72.0	5.5	179.6	185.1
Other advanced clerical and service workers	103.3	97.3	39.7	160.8	200.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	973.2	658.9	453.1	1 179.0	1 632.0
Intermediate clerical workers	582.7	284.6	214.0	653.4	867.4
Intermediate sales and related workers	143.7	25.6	111.1	58.1	169.3
Intermediate service workers	246.7	348.6	127.9	467.4	595.4
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	683.7	150.8	729.8	104.6	834.4
Intermediate plant operators	168.1	11.1	171.8	7.5	179.3
Intermediate machine operators	69.2	7.2	51.7	24.7	76.3
Road and rail transport drivers	250.2	52.1	281.4	20.9	302.3
Other intermediate production and transport workers	192.0	79.4	221.0	50.5	271.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	378.4	624.1	355.5	646.9	1 002.5
Elementary clerks	50.1	27.1	35.5	41.6	77.2
Elementary sales workers	265.8	541.8	247.3	560.2	807.5
Elementary service workers	62.5	55.3	72.7	45.0	117.8
Labourers and related workers(a)	522.1	361.5	573.7	309.9	883.6
Cleaners	83.6	133.6	95.5	121.7	217.2
Factory labourers	182.8	43.8	145.6	81.1	226.6
Other labourers and related workers	252.2	181.7	326.8	107.0	433.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Includes any persons allocated as not further defined within this occupation major group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	219.6	48.2	267.9	33.4	64.1	97.6	253.0	112.4	365.4
Mining	101.5	9.6	111.0	*1.9	*2.0	*4.0	103.4	11.6	115.0
Manufacturing	741.5	201.7	943.2	43.8	86.8	130.6	785.3	288.5	1 073.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	60.5	13.5	74.0	*2.6	*2.8	5.4	63.1	16.3	79.3
Construction	675.2	51.1	726.3	63.9	66.9	130.8	739.1	118.0	857.1
Wholesale trade	270.3	86.2	356.5	26.9	43.1	70.0	297.2	129.3	426.5
Retail trade	517.5	301.0	818.5	217.9	494.5	712.4	735.4	795.5	1 530.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	146.2	110.7	256.9	81.1	177.7	258.8	227.3	288.3	515.7
Transport and storage	313.6	69.1	382.7	34.6	44.9	79.4	348.2	113.9	462.1
Communication services	122.2	45.2	167.4	8.2	15.4	23.6	130.4	60.6	191.0
Finance and insurance	152.8	142.8	295.6	13.4	59.0	72.4	166.2	201.9	368.0
Property and business services	534.3	318.4	852.7	103.1	203.9	307.1	637.5	522.3	1 159.8
Government administration and defence	212.4	165.9	378.3	20.3	63.0	83.4	232.8	228.9	461.7
Education	172.8	270.1	442.9	48.6	198.8	247.4	221.4	468.8	690.3
Health and community services	170.3	383.3	553.6	45.0	404.5	449.5	215.3	787.8	1 003.1
Cultural and recreational services	100.9	66.7	167.6	40.9	69.6	110.5	141.8	136.3	278.1
Personal and other services	171.1	111.8	282.9	28.0	80.7	108.8	199.2	192.5	391.7
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	549.7	165.7	715.4	33.2	65.3	98.5	582.9	231.0	813.9
Professionals	801.2	634.5	1 435.8	116.7	346.6	463.3	917.9	981.1	1 899.0
Associate professionals	660.4	380.6	1 041.0	57.0	166.3	223.4	717.4	546.9	1 264.4
Tradespersons and related workers	1 033.3	79.1	1 112.4	87.8	54.1	141.8	1 121.0	133.2	1 254.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.1	177.3	216.4	6.1	163.1	169.2	45.2	340.4	385.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	374.1	599.1	973.2	79.0	579.9	658.9	453.1	1 179.0	1 632.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	625.1	58.6	683.7	104.7	46.0	150.8	729.8	104.6	834.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	195.5	182.9	378.4	160.1	464.0	624.1	355.5	646.9	1 002.5
Labourers and related workers	404.7	117.4	522.1	169.1	192.4	361.5	573.7	309.9	883.6
Australia	4 683.0	2 395.3	7 078.2	813.7	2 077.7	2 891.4	5 496.6	4 473.0	9 969.7

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Employed				
Full-time	6 213.0	264.7	595.8	7 078.2
Part-time	2 479.7	51.5	331.8	2 891.4
Total	8 692.6	316.2	927.6	9 969.7
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184.9	41.5	130.7	365.4
Mining	113.0	*0.3	*1.7	115.0
Manufacturing	992.5	19.4	60.7	1 073.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	78.2	*—	*1.2	79.3
Construction	591.8	49.2	211.2	857.1
Wholesale trade	396.4	9.1	20.2	426.5
Retail trade	1 368.2	66.2	88.6	1 530.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	476.2	25.1	12.0	515.7
Transport and storage	400.6	11.8	47.7	462.1
Communication services	167.3	4.6	19.1	191.0
Finance and insurance	348.7	*3.4	15.3	368.0
Property and business services	973.5	41.1	143.0	1 159.8
Government administration and defence	459.4	*0.2	*2.1	461.7
Education	664.4	*2.2	23.7	690.3
Health and community services	937.1	18.8	46.7	1 003.1
Cultural and recreational services	227.5	6.8	42.5	278.1
Personal and other services	313.1	16.4	61.1	391.7
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	611.2	57.1	143.8	813.9
Professionals	1 710.5	45.4	142.1	1 899.0
Associate professionals	1 074.2	77.7	110.9	1 264.4
Tradespersons and related workers	955.0	62.5	235.5	1 254.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	324.8	14.8	40.6	385.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 548.9	16.2	63.4	1 632.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	743.4	15.0	74.0	834.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	947.1	12.2	35.7	1 002.5
Labourers and related workers	777.5	15.3	81.6	883.6
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.4	45.5	34.3	34.6
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	298 630.9	14 399.9	31 857.9	345 362.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.5	48.1	50.9	16.2	14.5	15.1	46.8	28.9	41.3
Mining	45.9	40.1	45.4	*19.6	*17.0	18.3	45.4	36.0	44.5
Manufacturing	41.9	39.3	41.4	17.3	18.3	17.9	40.5	33.0	38.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.6	35.3	39.7	*20.2	*24.0	*22.1	39.8	33.4	38.5
Construction	42.4	40.2	42.2	18.0	13.3	15.6	40.3	24.9	38.2
Wholesale trade	43.2	40.0	42.4	16.2	18.3	17.5	40.7	32.7	38.3
Retail trade	44.6	40.2	43.0	13.8	15.8	15.2	35.5	25.1	30.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	46.8	43.9	45.6	16.2	15.4	15.7	35.9	26.4	30.6
Transport and storage	43.9	38.7	43.0	17.6	16.3	16.9	41.3	29.9	38.5
Communication services	42.4	39.0	41.5	19.8	18.0	18.6	41.0	33.7	38.7
Finance and insurance	43.9	38.2	41.1	19.5	19.0	19.1	41.9	32.5	36.8
Property and business services	45.0	39.4	42.9	17.0	16.4	16.6	40.4	30.4	35.9
Government administration and defence	38.0	36.3	37.3	18.4	17.7	17.9	36.3	31.2	33.8
Education	42.4	40.5	41.2	16.4	18.0	17.7	36.7	31.0	32.8
Health and community services	40.7	37.2	38.3	18.1	18.5	18.5	35.9	27.6	29.4
Cultural and recreational services	41.9	41.0	41.5	15.3	15.5	15.4	34.2	28.0	31.2
Personal and other services	41.5	38.6	40.3	15.6	16.1	16.0	37.8	29.2	33.6
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	50.0	44.1	48.7	17.0	16.4	16.6	48.2	36.3	44.8
Professionals	43.4	39.8	41.8	17.7	17.9	17.9	40.1	32.1	36.0
Associate professionals	46.4	41.8	44.7	17.2	18.0	17.8	44.0	34.6	39.9
Tradespersons and related workers	41.3	40.9	41.2	18.0	17.0	17.7	39.4	31.2	38.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	41.4	37.7	38.4	16.5	15.6	15.6	38.0	27.1	28.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.6	37.3	38.5	17.3	17.7	17.6	36.5	27.6	30.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	42.8	38.5	42.4	16.7	16.8	16.7	39.1	29.0	37.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.3	37.7	39.1	13.8	15.4	15.0	28.4	21.7	24.1
Labourers and related workers	39.8	37.3	39.2	15.0	15.5	15.2	32.5	23.7	29.4
Australia	43.4	39.4	42.0	16.2	16.8	16.6	39.3	28.9	34.6
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work									
	45.2	41.2	43.9	17.1	17.9	17.7	41.1	30.5	36.4
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)	203 061.4	94 255.3	297 316.6	13 148.3	34 897.4	48 045.8	216 209.7	129 152.7	345 362.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003	May 2004	May 2005
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	206.3	204.3	199.1	217.2	222.2	231.4	227.4	236.2
1-15	333.6	335.3	347.5	359.8	374.2	386.2	377.3	387.2
16-29	358.0	364.1	379.2	369.5	387.8	435.0	445.7	465.3
30-34	328.4	326.9	341.2	335.2	338.8	387.1	415.5	408.1
35-39	727.2	687.8	705.6	715.2	728.5	719.5	761.4	785.3
40	827.7	834.9	834.7	833.0	890.5	839.2	910.9	938.8
41-44	256.6	256.6	262.2	277.6	279.6	290.0	287.1	280.5
45-49	493.7	514.5	524.2	555.8	550.7	560.3	568.6	592.9
50 and over	1 320.6	1 387.1	1 414.1	1 369.1	1 365.4	1 358.2	1 351.9	1 402.2
Total	4 852.0	4 911.3	5 007.8	5 032.4	5 137.6	5 206.9	5 345.9	5 496.6
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.3
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.5	0.4	0.2	-1.1	-0.5	-1.2	0.0	-0.1
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	177.4	172.6	183.1	197.5	217.7	210.2	224.0	234.6
1-15	729.4	741.5	785.8	760.5	798.4	831.3	820.9	824.9
16-29	748.0	764.4	771.8	797.0	818.4	885.4	884.1	971.3
30-34	369.8	370.6	389.0	406.5	418.4	457.1	475.3	480.0
35-39	592.8	572.2	598.6	643.8	613.2	626.4	656.7	666.6
40	448.5	466.1	484.5	472.8	486.1	489.3	517.6	512.9
41-44	134.0	143.3	161.7	166.5	151.3	168.1	154.7	163.0
45-49	190.7	210.2	209.3	229.9	223.2	215.3	217.6	240.6
50 and over	342.5	345.5	356.7	358.9	357.1	362.4	344.0	379.2
Total	3 733.0	3 786.5	3 940.5	4 033.3	4 083.8	4 245.5	4 294.9	4 473.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.4	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.9
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	-1.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.5
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	383.7	376.8	382.1	414.7	439.9	441.6	451.4	470.8
1-15	1 063.0	1 076.8	1 133.3	1 120.3	1 172.6	1 217.5	1 198.2	1 212.1
16-29	1 106.0	1 128.5	1 151.0	1 166.5	1 206.2	1 320.4	1 329.9	1 436.6
30-34	698.1	697.5	730.2	741.7	757.2	844.2	890.9	888.2
35-39	1 320.0	1 260.0	1 304.3	1 359.0	1 341.7	1 345.9	1 418.0	1 451.9
40	1 276.2	1 301.0	1 319.2	1 305.8	1 376.5	1 328.5	1 428.5	1 451.7
41-44	390.6	399.9	423.9	444.1	430.9	458.1	441.8	443.5
45-49	684.4	724.7	733.5	785.7	773.9	775.6	786.1	833.5
50 and over	1 663.0	1 732.6	1 770.9	1 728.0	1 722.6	1 720.6	1 695.9	1 781.4
Total	8 585.0	8 697.8	8 948.3	9 065.7	9 221.5	9 452.3	9 640.7	9 969.7
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.0	34.6	34.6	34.6
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—May 2005

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Weekly hours worked in all jobs</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	236.2	234.6	470.8	10.6	11.5	22.1
1-15	387.2	824.9	1 212.1	352.1	818.3	1 170.4
16-29	465.3	971.3	1 436.6	324.0	953.8	1 277.8
30-34	408.1	480.0	888.2	172.2	374.6	546.7
35-39	785.3	666.6	1 451.9	1 032.9	903.4	1 936.3
40	938.8	512.9	1 451.7	1 355.8	708.6	2 064.4
41-44	280.5	163.0	443.5	224.5	104.8	329.3
45-49	592.9	240.6	833.5	590.5	243.1	833.6
50 and over	1 402.2	379.2	1 781.4	1 434.1	354.8	1 789.0
Total	5 496.6	4 473.0	9 969.7	5 496.6	4 473.0	9 969.7

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS (a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—May 2005

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	402.9	276.6	679.6
Own illness or injury	114.7	84.9	199.6
Bad weather, plant breakdown	21.1	*0.8	22.0
Began or left job in the reference week	5.1	*4.4	9.4
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	40.8	12.4	53.2
Shift work, standard work arrangements	82.6	43.6	126.2
Other reasons	16.0	10.3	26.3
Total	683.2	433.1	1 116.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) This table relates only to full-time workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	717.8	3 636.2	4 354.0	188.7	461.0	649.7	906.5	4 097.2	5 003.6
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	101.3	175.0	276.3	67.3	77.6	144.9	168.6	252.6	421.2
Involuntary/economic reasons	32.6	20.1	52.7	14.3	4.8	19.1	46.8	25.0	71.8
<i>Total</i>	133.8	195.1	329.0	81.6	82.4	164.0	215.4	277.6	493.0
Total	851.6	3 831.3	4 683.0	270.3	543.4	813.7	1 121.9	4 374.7	5 496.6
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	373.2	1 813.8	2 186.9	412.9	1 397.3	1 810.1	786.0	3 211.1	3 997.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	64.4	110.7	175.1	108.1	127.6	235.7	172.5	238.3	410.8
Involuntary/economic reasons	21.6	11.7	33.2	20.2	11.7	31.9	41.8	23.3	65.1
<i>Total</i>	86.0	122.4	208.3	128.3	139.3	267.6	214.3	261.7	475.9
Total	459.1	1 936.1	2 395.3	541.2	1 536.6	2 077.7	1 000.3	3 472.7	4 473.0
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 091.0	5 450.0	6 540.9	601.5	1 858.3	2 459.8	1 692.5	7 308.2	9 000.7
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	165.7	285.7	451.4	175.4	205.2	380.6	341.1	490.9	832.0
Involuntary/economic reasons	54.1	31.8	85.9	34.5	16.5	51.0	88.6	48.3	136.9
<i>Total</i>	219.8	317.5	537.3	209.9	221.7	431.6	429.7	539.2	968.9
Total	1 310.8	5 767.5	7 078.2	811.4	2 080.0	2 891.4	2 122.2	7 847.5	9 969.7

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2003				2004				2005
	February	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
TREND									
Australia									
Total	1 510.6	1 517.2	1 522.6	1 531.5	1 544.2	1 560.9	1 572.5	1 578.4	1 580.9
% change from previous quarter	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	241.7	242.5	242.6	243.2	244.2	245.7	246.7	247.5	248.6
State government	1 113.2	1 118.3	1 123.2	1 130.9	1 141.4	1 154.6	1 163.7	1 167.8	1 168.3
Local government	155.7	156.4	156.8	157.4	158.6	160.6	162.1	163.1	164.0
States and territories									
New South Wales	472.7	473.9	474.3	474.7	476.1	479.9	483.6	485.7	486.6
Victoria	334.1	335.0	335.7	337.5	340.6	343.6	345.6	347.3	349.2
Queensland	298.2	300.6	302.6	303.9	305.3	307.6	309.5	310.5	310.5
South Australia	114.0	114.6	115.4	117.2	119.4	122.0	123.5	123.8	123.5
Western Australia	149.8	150.6	152.1	154.7	157.3	159.9	161.3	161.6	161.6
Tasmania	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.9	43.6	44.3	44.8	44.9	44.9
Northern Territory	24.4	24.5	24.7	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.2
Australian Capital Territory	74.7	75.1	75.6	76.2	76.8	77.5	78.0	78.4	78.9
ORIGINAL									
Australia	1 468.6	1 529.3	1 532.7	1 542.8	1 510.0	1 572.0	1 581.6	1 600.4	1 539.2
Industry^(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.9	41.2	40.5	41.3	41.9	42.8
Construction	18.4	16.5	16.1	11.0	11.7	10.3	10.4	4.5	4.4
Transport and storage	37.9	38.4	38.6	38.7	39.3	39.5	39.7	43.7	40.6
Finance and insurance	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.1
Property and business services	29.5	30.1	28.0	28.0	27.4	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.5
Government administration and defence	384.6	394.7	394.3	396.0	402.5	406.0	405.2	411.0	410.9
Education	409.3	460.1	464.4	473.0	425.5	484.5	486.8	496.1	431.0
Health and community services	327.6	328.2	331.0	334.3	340.2	341.3	341.9	343.9	351.1
Cultural and recreational services	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.8	27.8	28.9	28.1	27.9	27.8
Personal and other services	101.8	103.2	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.0	107.7	109.6	108.6

(a) Excluded from the list of industries, but included in the Australia total, are employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, and Communication services.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings — Public Sector. See Appendix 1.

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	22.3	17.3	16.3	9.6	7.4	*4.4	55.4	21.9	77.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	16.7	10.2	16.7	10.3	6.3	*3.9	49.6	14.5	64.1
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	19.1	10.5	10.4	11.0	*4.1	*3.0	44.2	13.9	58.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	5.0	7.3	6.6	5.4	*4.2	*3.4	26.4	5.5	31.8
52 weeks and over	*4.0	5.2	11.8	12.3	11.6	13.4	50.1	8.3	58.3
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.2	*2.4	*4.1	*3.3	*4.2	4.6	20.4	*1.4	21.9
104 weeks and over	*0.8	*2.8	7.6	9.0	7.4	8.8	29.6	6.8	36.5
Total	67.1	50.6	61.8	48.5	33.5	28.1	225.6	64.0	289.6
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	15.3	27.3	40.1	55.0	80.6	94.1	47.8	33.1	44.5
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	11	10	14	19	43	13	9	13
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	12.7	9.8	19.2	15.9	7.3	*3.6	36.7	31.7	68.5
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	13.1	12.3	13.1	14.0	7.9	*2.4	36.6	26.3	62.8
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	21.7	8.9	11.7	9.7	8.5	*2.3	38.5	24.3	62.8
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	5.1	*2.4	4.8	5.2	*2.4	*1.3	13.7	7.5	21.2
52 weeks and over	*4.1	4.8	7.9	8.1	9.8	*2.7	26.4	10.9	37.3
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*2.2	*1.6	*4.4	*2.5	5.2	*0.7	11.3	5.3	16.7
104 weeks and over	*1.9	*3.2	*3.5	5.6	4.6	*2.0	15.0	5.6	20.6
Total	56.7	38.3	56.6	53.0	35.7	12.2	151.9	100.7	252.6
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.0	27.2	28.2	32.7	57.3	42.4	36.0	25.3	31.7
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	14	9	8	9	16	13	13	9	11
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	34.9	27.2	35.5	25.5	14.7	8.0	92.1	53.6	145.8
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	29.9	22.5	29.8	24.3	14.2	6.2	86.1	40.8	126.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	40.8	19.5	22.1	20.7	12.5	5.3	82.7	38.2	120.9
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	10.1	9.7	11.4	10.5	6.6	4.7	40.1	13.0	53.0
52 weeks and over	8.1	10.0	19.6	20.4	21.3	16.1	76.5	19.2	95.6
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	5.4	*4.0	8.5	5.9	9.4	5.3	31.8	6.8	38.5
104 weeks and over	*2.7	6.0	11.1	14.5	11.9	10.8	44.7	12.4	57.1
Total	123.9	88.9	118.5	101.5	69.3	40.3	377.5	164.7	542.2
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	17.0	27.2	34.4	43.4	68.6	78.4	43.0	28.3	38.6
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	11	9	9	13	17	26	13	9	12

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
MALES				
May 2000	37.3	65.2	102.5	29.8
May 2001	35.8	58.0	93.8	24.5
May 2002	38.4	57.6	95.9	26.4
2003				
May	33.3	51.8	85.0	24.7
August	34.3	49.1	83.4	25.4
November	32.4	47.0	79.4	25.4
2004				
February	32.3	43.8	76.1	24.3
May	29.7	43.8	73.5	23.5
August	25.7	45.4	71.1	23.0
November	24.5	42.2	66.7	22.6
2005				
February	23.1	37.0	60.1	21.2
May	20.8	34.6	55.5	19.6
FEMALES				
May 2000	24.9	32.0	56.9	21.7
May 2001	24.2	29.3	53.5	18.7
May 2002	22.5	26.4	48.9	18.3
2003				
May	21.4	26.8	48.2	17.2
August	19.8	26.2	45.9	16.6
November	20.1	24.5	44.6	16.3
2004				
February	21.8	23.4	45.2	16.9
May	22.2	24.2	46.4	17.7
August	21.5	25.4	46.9	18.1
November	18.8	21.5	40.3	16.3
2005				
February	18.7	18.5	37.2	14.8
May	17.4	18.6	36.0	13.9
PERSONS				
May 2000	62.2	97.2	159.4	26.3
May 2001	60.0	87.3	147.3	22.0
May 2002	60.9	84.0	144.9	23.0
2003				
May	54.7	78.6	133.3	21.3
August	54.1	75.2	129.3	21.4
November	52.6	71.5	124.1	21.1
2004				
February	54.1	67.2	121.3	20.9
May	51.8	68.0	119.9	20.8
August	47.2	70.7	118.0	20.7
November	43.3	63.8	107.0	19.8
2005				
February	41.8	55.5	97.3	18.2
May	38.2	53.2	91.5	16.9

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.3	*3.1	12.0	5.4	17.4
Mining	*2.0	*1.5	*3.5	*—	*3.5
Manufacturing	31.5	15.4	33.3	13.5	46.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.6	*0.9	*0.2	*1.2	*1.4
Construction	24.3	*3.6	27.7	*0.2	27.9
Wholesale trade	7.6	5.2	9.9	*2.9	12.8
Retail trade	26.1	33.7	27.9	32.0	59.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	14.4	13.8	12.9	15.3	28.2
Transport and storage	5.5	5.1	7.4	*3.2	10.7
Communication services	*2.3	*0.7	*1.7	*1.3	*3.0
Finance and insurance	*3.0	*2.7	*2.8	*2.9	5.7
Property and business services	24.4	15.9	20.8	19.6	40.3
Government administration and defence	5.7	*2.5	*4.1	*4.2	8.2
Education	4.8	5.8	*3.2	7.5	10.6
Health and community services	9.8	12.7	5.7	16.8	22.5
Cultural and recreational services	8.2	*3.4	6.1	5.5	11.6
Personal and other services	8.2	*4.1	5.1	7.2	12.3
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	*2.2	*4.0	4.6	*1.6	6.3
Professionals	14.8	14.2	14.3	14.7	29.0
Associate professionals	8.1	10.2	10.5	7.9	18.4
Tradespersons and related workers	27.6	9.2	31.7	5.0	36.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	*2.2	*3.6	*0.6	5.3	5.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	31.2	26.5	17.4	40.3	57.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	24.3	11.6	29.3	6.6	35.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	24.7	23.5	15.9	32.3	48.2
Labourers and related workers	57.8	27.2	59.9	25.1	85.0
Total	192.9	130.1	184.2	138.8	322.9
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	27.7	20.5	48.2
Total	..	..	52.3	45.7	98.0
Former worker	..	..	53.2	68.2	121.3
Total	..	..	105.5	113.9	219.3
TOTAL	192.9	130.1	289.6	252.6	542.2

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
 .. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

		Sep 1997	Sep 1998	Sep 1999	Sep 2000	Sep 2001	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2004
MALES									
Underemployed (a)	'000	214.8	217.4	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3	230.5	243.4
Unemployed	'000	452.9	429.8	386.8	346.4	397.0	357.4	321.0	315.8
Long-term unemployed	'000	153.2	148.1	122.5	93.9	100.3	88.0	84.0	73.3
Labour force	'000	5 270.2	5 366.9	5 357.8	5 430.2	5 493.0	5 544.2	5 609.9	5 723.6
Marginally attached to the labour force (b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	14.6	12.6	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9	17.1	20.4
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	39.7	36.7	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4	26.6	28.4
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3
Unemployment rate(d)	%	8.6	8.0	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.4	5.7	5.5
Underemployment rate(e)	%	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	12.7	12.1	10.6	10.2	11.6	10.8	9.8	9.8
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	13.6	12.9	11.5	11.1	12.4	11.5	10.5	10.5
FEMALES									
Underemployed (a)	'000	292.5	283.9	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0	336.8	334.9
Unemployed	'000	306.5	301.4	285.2	239.5	281.3	279.0	275.2	253.8
Long-term unemployed	'000	84.6	78.0	68.4	50.5	52.1	50.4	45.1	50.7
Labour force	'000	4 029.9	4 127.6	4 188.2	4 301.7	4 378.6	4 473.3	4 552.8	4 648.9
Marginally attached to the labour force (b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	21.1	20.6	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0	22.3	26.3
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	78.7	74.3	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6	53.2	53.6
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate(d)	%	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.5
Underemployment rate(e)	%	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	14.9	14.2	13.3	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	16.9	16.1	15.3	13.7	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.1
PERSONS									
Underemployed (a)	'000	507.3	501.3	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3	567.4	578.3
Unemployed	'000	759.4	731.2	671.9	585.9	678.4	636.4	596.3	569.6
Long-term unemployed	'000	237.8	226.2	190.9	144.4	152.4	138.4	129.1	124.0
Labour force	'000	9 300.1	9 494.5	9 546.1	9 731.8	9 871.5	10 017.5	10 162.6	10 372.5
Marginally attached to the labour force (b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	35.7	33.2	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9	39.4	46.6
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	118.4	110.9	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0	79.8	82.0
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Unemployment rate(d)	%	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.5
Underemployment rate(e)	%	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	13.6	13.0	11.8	10.9	12.6	12.1	11.5	11.1
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	15.0	14.3	13.2	12.2	13.7	13.1	12.5	12.2

(a) See the Glossary for the full definition of this term.

(b) In this table, marginal attachment to the labour force includes only a subset of the groups usually included. See the Glossary for the full definition of this concept.

(c) The long-term unemployment rate is the long-term unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(d) The unemployment rate is the unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(e) The underemployment rate is the underemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(f) The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(g) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons. See the Glossary for the full definition of this concept.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Survey of Underemployed Workers, Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	Long-term unemployment rate(a) %	Unemployment rate(b) %	Underemployment rate(c) %	Labour force underutilisation rate(d) %	Extended labour force underutilisation rate(e) %
MALES					
15-19	1.7	17.3	10.9	28.2	29.2
20-24	1.6	8.6	7.3	16.0	16.9
25-34	1.0	4.9	3.9	8.7	9.1
35-44	1.1	3.8	3.0	6.7	7.2
45-54	1.1	3.7	2.9	6.6	7.2
55-69	1.7	4.0	3.2	7.2	9.2
Total	1.3	5.5	4.3	9.8	10.5
FEMALES					
15-19	1.9	15.9	13.2	29.1	30.0
20-24	1.2	7.1	9.5	16.6	17.6
25-34	1.0	4.9	6.1	11.0	12.2
35-44	0.9	4.7	6.7	11.4	12.8
45-54	1.0	3.1	7.0	10.1	11.2
55-69	1.1	3.2	3.8	7.0	11.2
Total	1.1	5.5	7.2	12.7	14.1
PERSONS					
15-19	1.8	16.6	12.0	28.6	29.6
20-24	1.4	7.9	8.3	16.3	17.2
25-34	1.0	4.9	4.8	9.7	10.4
35-44	1.0	4.2	4.6	8.8	9.7
45-54	1.0	3.4	4.8	8.2	9.0
55-69	1.5	3.7	3.4	7.1	10.0
Total	1.2	5.5	5.6	11.1	12.2

- (a) The long-term unemployment rate is the long-term unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (b) The unemployment rate is the unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (c) The underemployment rate is the underemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (d) The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (e) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons.

Note: See the Glossary for the full definition of extended labour force underutilisation rate and for more information on the other rates in this table.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Survey of Underemployed Workers, Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force. See Appendix 1.

<i>States and territories</i>	<i>Long-term unemployment rate (a)</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (b)</i>	<i>Underemployment rate (c)</i>	<i>Labour force underutilisation rate (d)</i>	<i>Extended labour force underutilisation rate (e)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
MALES					
New South Wales	1.4	5.3	4.3	9.6	10.4
Victoria	1.4	6.4	4.7	11.0	11.8
Queensland	1.0	4.7	3.9	8.7	9.5
South Australia	1.4	6.3	4.5	10.8	11.6
Western Australia	0.8	4.5	3.8	8.3	9.0
Tasmania	2.0	7.1	4.5	11.6	12.0
Northern Territory	0.3	9.0	1.4	10.3	10.3
Australian Capital Territory	0.5	4.9	3.6	8.6	8.7
Australia	1.3	5.5	4.3	9.8	10.5
FEMALES					
New South Wales	1.2	4.9	6.7	11.6	13.1
Victoria	1.2	6.2	7.6	13.8	15.2
Queensland	0.9	5.5	7.4	12.9	14.4
South Australia	1.0	5.4	8.1	13.4	14.9
Western Australia	0.9	5.4	7.4	12.8	14.2
Tasmania	1.9	6.7	8.8	15.5	17.1
Northern Territory	0.2	7.4	4.5	11.9	12.9
Australian Capital Territory	0.2	3.4	4.5	8.0	9.7
Australia	1.1	5.5	7.2	12.7	14.1
PERSONS					
New South Wales	1.3	5.1	5.4	10.5	11.6
Victoria	1.3	6.3	6.0	12.3	13.3
Queensland	1.0	5.1	5.5	10.6	11.7
South Australia	1.2	5.9	6.1	12.0	13.1
Western Australia	0.8	4.9	5.4	10.3	11.4
Tasmania	2.0	6.9	6.4	13.4	14.3
Northern Territory	0.2	8.3	2.8	11.1	11.5
Australian Capital Territory	0.4	4.2	4.1	8.3	9.2
Australia	1.2	5.5	5.6	11.1	12.2

(a) The long-term unemployment rate is the long-term unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(b) The unemployment rate is the unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(c) The underemployment rate is the underemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(d) The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

(e) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons.

Note: See the Glossary for the full definition of extended labour force underutilisation rate and for more information on the other rates in this table.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Survey of Underemployed Workers, Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force. See Appendix 1.

Whether preferred to work more hours	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	53.9	98.6	73.4	109.2	52.4	42.5	86.9	27.6	544.4
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	5.5	10.4	13.9	15.7	11.4	9.0	10.2	*3.7	79.8
Wanted to work part-time	7.4	8.1	*3.6	*3.6	*0.5	*1.4	*0.5	*1.2	26.3
Total	12.9	18.5	17.5	19.4	11.9	10.4	10.7	5.0	106.2
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*0.4	*0.5	*1.5	*1.0	*1.5	*0.8	*0.6	*2.2	8.4
Total	13.3	19.0	19.0	20.3	13.4	11.2	11.3	7.1	114.6
Had not actively looked for more hours	20.7	33.5	16.4	24.0	13.9	17.5	18.3	10.4	154.6
Total	34.0	52.5	35.4	44.3	27.3	28.7	29.6	17.5	269.2
Total	87.8	151.0	108.8	153.5	79.7	71.2	116.5	45.2	813.7
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	125.4	240.1	236.1	316.7	195.8	173.1	235.7	99.3	1 622.1
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	5.5	11.0	15.6	22.6	14.9	18.0	13.6	*3.2	104.4
Wanted to work part-time	11.1	14.0	9.3	7.7	*4.0	*2.3	*1.4	*0.8	50.6
Total	16.7	25.0	24.8	30.3	18.9	20.3	15.0	*4.0	154.9
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.7	*4.4	*0.8	*3.5	*1.5	*0.7	*1.7	5.1	19.3
Total	18.3	29.4	25.6	33.7	20.5	21.0	16.7	9.1	174.2
Had not actively looked for more hours	33.1	58.7	37.6	50.9	25.4	24.4	33.2	18.1	281.5
Total	51.4	88.1	63.2	84.7	45.8	45.4	49.9	27.2	455.7
Total	176.8	328.1	299.3	401.4	241.6	218.5	285.6	126.5	2 077.7
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	179.3	338.6	309.4	425.9	248.2	215.6	322.6	126.9	2 166.5
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	11.0	21.4	29.5	38.3	26.3	27.0	23.8	6.9	184.2
Wanted to work part-time	18.6	22.1	12.8	11.3	4.5	*3.7	*1.9	*2.0	76.9
Total	29.6	43.5	42.3	49.6	30.8	30.7	25.7	8.9	261.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.0	4.9	*2.3	4.5	*3.1	*1.5	*2.3	7.3	27.7
Total	31.6	48.3	44.6	54.1	33.9	32.1	27.9	16.2	288.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	53.7	92.2	54.0	74.9	39.3	41.9	51.5	28.5	436.1
Total	85.4	140.5	98.6	129.0	73.2	74.1	79.5	44.7	724.9
Total	264.6	479.2	408.0	554.9	321.4	289.7	402.0	171.6	2 891.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
Whether looking for work	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*3.0	*3.1	*4.2	4.9	*2.3	*1.9	*1.0	*0.7	21.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.2	*2.6	*0.1	*1.6	*0.6	*1.2	*1.0	*—	8.1
Total	*4.2	5.7	*4.3	6.4	*2.9	*3.1	*2.0	*0.7	29.3
Did not take active steps to find work	5.2	*3.8	*2.6	*2.4	*2.8	*0.7	*0.7	*0.4	18.7
Total	9.4	9.5	7.0	8.9	5.7	*3.8	*2.7	*1.1	48.0
Not looking for work(b)	280.5	90.0	96.5	88.9	120.1	123.0	181.6	983.3	1 963.9
Permanently unable to work	*0.8	*4.2	11.3	18.5	29.8	21.2	29.7	13.8	129.3
Institutionalised	*0.4	*4.3	11.7	8.5	7.2	*3.1	*2.4	55.2	92.9
Total	291.2	108.0	126.4	124.8	162.8	151.2	216.4	1 053.5	2 234.1
FEMALES									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.2	*2.8	5.5	*4.0	*1.2	*1.2	*—	*—	16.9
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.2	*1.9	*1.7	*3.3	*1.0	*—	*—	*—	9.1
Total	*3.4	4.7	7.2	7.3	*2.2	*1.2	*—	*—	25.9
Did not take active steps to find work	8.4	*3.9	8.8	5.6	*2.6	*3.1	*0.2	*—	32.6
Total	11.8	8.5	15.9	12.9	4.8	*4.3	*0.2	*—	58.5
Not looking for work(b)	250.6	152.2	353.2	367.2	314.2	259.1	308.6	1 251.6	3 256.8
Permanently unable to work	*1.7	*0.9	5.7	10.2	21.1	20.2	16.0	12.8	88.7
Institutionalised	*0.1	*0.7	*1.1	*4.2	*1.6	*1.6	*2.5	138.3	150.2
Total	264.2	162.4	376.0	394.5	341.7	285.2	327.3	1 402.8	3 554.2
PERSONS									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	5.3	5.9	9.7	8.9	*3.5	*3.1	*1.0	*0.7	38.0
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.4	4.5	*1.8	4.9	*1.6	*1.2	*1.0	*—	17.2
Total	7.6	10.4	11.5	13.7	5.1	*4.2	*2.0	*0.7	55.2
Did not take active steps to find work	13.6	7.7	11.4	8.1	5.4	*3.9	*0.8	*0.4	51.4
Total	21.2	18.1	22.9	21.8	10.5	8.1	*2.9	*1.1	106.6
Not looking for work(b)	531.1	242.2	449.7	456.1	434.3	382.1	490.2	2 235.0	5 220.7
Permanently unable to work	*2.5	5.1	17.0	28.7	51.0	41.4	45.7	26.6	218.0
Institutionalised	*0.5	5.0	12.8	12.7	8.7	4.7	5.0	193.6	243.0
Total	555.4	270.4	502.4	519.3	504.5	436.4	543.7	2 456.3	5 788.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week.

(b) Includes persons permanently not intending to work and boarding school residents.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Mar Qtr 2003	Jun Qtr 2003	Sep Qtr 2003	Dec Qtr 2003	Mar Qtr 2004	Jun Qtr 2004	Sep Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2003	Mar Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	3.9
Sector												
Private	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.3	3.7
Public	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	4.0	4.4	4.5
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.9
States and territories												
New South Wales	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	3.9	3.6	3.7
Victoria	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	3.7	3.2	4.2
Queensland	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	3.3	3.8	3.6
South Australia	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	3.8	4.0	3.5
Western Australia	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.9	3.7	3.1	4.5
Tasmania	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	3.1	3.4	4.4
Northern Territory	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	3.1	3.2	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	3.8	4.2	4.4
Industry												
Mining	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	3.4	2.9	4.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	3.9	3.4	3.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	3.9	4.6	4.5
Construction	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	3.6	3.5	5.6
Wholesale trade	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	3.6	3.1	3.6
Retail trade	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	3.2	3.1	3.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.6	3.0
Transport and storage	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.8	3.1	3.1
Communication services	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.5	4.2	3.3
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	3.3	3.2	4.0
Property and business services	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	3.2	3.5	3.4
Government administration and defence	1.4	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.7	4.6	4.3
Education	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	2.1	5.1	3.8	5.5
Health and community services	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	3.8	4.1	4.0
Cultural and recreational services	1.0	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	4.0	3.4	3.3
Personal and other services	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	3.5	3.3	3.7
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	3.7	3.3	3.9
Professionals	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	4.2	3.8	4.1
Associate professionals	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	3.3	3.3	3.9
Tradespersons and related workers	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.6	3.3	4.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.3	3.6	3.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.5	3.8	3.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	3.2	3.7	3.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
Labourers and related workers	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	3.3	3.3	3.8

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

5.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
February 2000	822.70	690.70	773.60	744.10	867.50	749.20	493.40	623.90
February 2001	860.90	728.40	812.60	783.20	911.20	779.60	523.60	656.40
February 2002	909.30	770.00	859.30	831.80	953.40	820.20	538.90	683.90
2003								
February	957.60	808.00	903.70	878.10	991.70	860.20	560.60	714.60
May	972.50	820.60	917.80	891.90	1 005.80	872.60	567.40	725.20
August	984.30	832.20	929.90	903.90	1 019.20	884.00	574.50	735.60
November	992.70	840.80	938.70	912.70	1 028.90	891.40	580.80	743.20
2004								
February	999.40	847.50	945.40	918.40	1 038.70	895.50	586.30	748.40
May	1 007.20	855.00	952.90	923.80	1 051.50	898.10	591.80	752.40
August	1 017.80	864.70	963.00	932.90	1 064.40	904.60	598.60	759.10
November	1 031.50	876.40	976.30	946.80	1 074.80	915.70	606.90	769.50
2005								
February	1 046.70	889.50	991.20	963.80	1 083.10	929.40	616.00	781.70
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2003								
February	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4
May	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
August	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
November	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
2004								
February	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
May	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5
August	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9
November	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
2005								
February	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
February 2000	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.8
February 2001	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.0	6.1	5.2
February 2002	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.2	4.6	5.2	2.9	4.2
February 2003	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.6	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.5
February 2004	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.7
February 2005	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.3	3.8	5.1	4.5

Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings. See Appendix 1.

Quarter	Compensation of employees for household income account	Gross mixed income for household sector	Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal)	Gross domestic product (GDP)	GDP per hour worked
	\$m	\$m	\$ per week	\$m	index number
TREND					
March 2000	76 117	13 739	758	157 543	95.4
March 2001	80 777	13 722	787	168 432	95.0
March 2002	84 857	16 517	814	179 522	99.2
2003					
March	90 343	15 229	841	190 933	99.9
June	91 469	15 525	848	193 805	100.7
September	92 567	16 202	856	197 566	101.8
December	93 797	16 905	866	201 717	102.7
2004					
March	95 306	17 251	876	205 462	102.9
June	96 928	17 237	884	208 438	102.7
September	98 576	17 136	892	211 237	102.2
December	100 270	17 149	900	214 198	101.7
2005					
March	102 015	17 151	909	217 110	101.4
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2003					
March	1.4	-1.4	0.6	1.3	0.2
June	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.8
September	1.2	4.4	1.0	1.9	1.1
December	1.3	4.3	1.1	2.1	0.8
2004					
March	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	0.2
June	1.7	-0.1	1.0	1.4	-0.2
September	1.7	-0.6	0.8	1.3	-0.5
December	1.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	-0.5
2005					
March	1.7	—	1.0	1.4	-0.3
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
March 2000	5.7	4.2	2.9	6.2	2.0
March 2001	6.1	-0.1	3.8	6.9	-0.4
March 2002	5.1	20.4	3.4	6.6	4.4
March 2003	6.5	-7.8	3.3	6.4	0.6
March 2004	5.5	13.3	4.1	7.6	3.0
March 2005	7.0	-0.6	3.7	5.7	-1.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

Note: Reference base of index: 2003–04 = 100.0

6.1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2003				2004				2005
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	66.3	55.5	166.2	151.5	80.4	154.2	93.3	51.9	44.4
% change from previous quarter	-4.7	-16.3	199.5	-8.8	-46.9	91.9	-39.5	-44.4	-14.6
States and territories									
New South Wales	9.3	15.1	65.2	53.5	12.8	113.3	37.8	10.9	3.8
Victoria	22.4	30.1	61.1	37.7	41.8	17.3	26.8	18.8	7.0
Queensland	25.0	4.3	7.4	13.6	6.0	4.9	8.2	4.2	10.7
South Australia	2.1	1.3	3.6	4.4	4.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3
Western Australia	5.0	4.2	28.8	41.2	14.7	15.7	16.6	17.1	21.3
Tasmania	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3
Northern Territory	1.8	0.5	—	0.2	—	1.1	1.6	0.2	—
Australian Capital Territory	0.6	—	0.1	0.3	—	0.4	0.1	—	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	1.9	0.7	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	4.4	0.2	8.7
Other	0.4	0.2	11.1	9.4	5.7	0.4	0.5	2.7	1.5
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	5.2	23.6	21.8	28.7	4.8	6.6	9.7	4.5	2.4
Other	2.6	10.9	18.6	5.4	7.0	5.1	1.1	8.9	2.0
Construction	42.7	14.5	27.9	38.2	26.8	26.5	36.9	29.9	25.6
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	6.6	1.0	6.1	5.6	3.9	11.6	2.3	2.7	1.0
Education; Health and community services	2.3	0.6	74.4	51.8	24.5	98.5	5.9	1.9	2.3
Other industries(a)	4.6	4.0	2.6	10.7	7.0	5.2	32.5	1.1	0.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 'Other industries' comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

	2003				2004				2005
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	8.1	6.8	20.4	18.4	9.7	18.4	11.3	6.1	5.2
% change from previous quarter	-6.2	-16.2	201.3	-9.6	-47.4	89.2	-38.3	-46.1	-15.3
States and territories									
New South Wales	3.4	5.5	23.7	19.5	4.6	40.8	14.0	3.9	1.4
Victoria	10.8	14.6	29.8	18.3	19.9	8.2	12.8	8.7	3.2
Queensland	16.4	2.8	4.8	8.7	3.8	3.0	5.1	2.5	6.4
South Australia	3.4	2.1	6.0	7.2	8.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.1
Western Australia	6.2	5.2	36.0	50.7	17.7	18.5	20.6	20.1	24.4
Tasmania	—	0.4	0.3	3.6	1.7	0.4	6.4	0.4	1.4
Northern Territory	19.7	5.3	—	2.0	—	11.9	18.4	1.9	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	4.0	0.1	0.4	1.8	—	2.2	0.5	0.2	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	82.5	35.6	182.0	75.0	31.5	16.5	235.5	11.0	367.2
Other	5.2	2.9	187.5	134.5	71.3	5.2	7.3	33.7	17.1
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	13.5	61.8	58.8	80.8	13.0	18.0	27.5	13.2	7.1
Other	4.0	17.3	29.5	8.8	11.2	7.8	1.6	13.5	2.9
Construction	86.3	30.4	56.5	75.4	51.2	48.6	71.1	52.8	43.4
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	19.1	2.7	17.0	14.9	7.4	21.4	4.3	4.8	1.8
Education; Health and community services	1.4	0.3	44.1	30.3	15.8	61.1	3.7	1.2	1.5
Other industries(a)	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.5	1.1	7.2	0.2	0.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 'Other industries' comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

7.1

JOB VACANCIES

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
February 2000	49.6	26.5	16.4	5.9	*12.4	*2.1	1.6	4.1	118.5	113.2
February 2001	34.4	28.8	12.4	6.6	10.5	2.6	1.3	3.3	100.0	102.6
February 2002	23.9	28.1	16.8	7.0	8.5	1.5	1.2	4.2	91.3	91.9
2003										
February	39.0	27.2	19.9	7.1	12.0	*2.1	1.8	2.3	111.3	105.4
May	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	105.9
August	36.1	29.3	24.1	6.4	7.4	*1.9	1.3	2.4	108.8	103.9
November	36.4	26.9	24.2	4.0	9.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	105.7	105.5
2004										
February	37.3	29.0	18.4	5.5	10.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	105.7	111.9
May	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	119.6
August	40.5	33.5	27.7	*7.0	12.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	127.6	128.2
November	45.3	34.1	28.7	7.5	13.1	2.1	2.8	3.5	137.1	137.3
2005										
February	48.2	33.0	35.4	8.8	15.3	2.6	2.3	4.0	149.5	145.2
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2003										
February	11.9	23.6	-5.4	36.4	63.9	1.6	-9.8	34.8	15.8	1.9
May	-1.9	-15.8	-3.0	-17.7	-35.2	-2.2	-32.9	-3.8	-10.6	0.5
August	-5.6	27.8	24.8	10.2	-4.7	-6.6	7.2	8.0	9.4	-1.9
November	0.7	-8.2	0.8	-37.4	21.3	-15.4	10.0	-7.3	-2.9	1.5
2004										
February	2.5	7.9	-24.2	37.6	14.1	-14.2	26.6	-1.8	0.0	6.1
May	17.1	5.8	36.7	9.6	2.9	24.5	38.8	15.9	16.1	6.9
August	-7.3	9.4	10.4	15.0	17.5	-17.3	-18.7	23.0	4.0	7.2
November	12.0	1.7	3.7	7.2	5.9	46.4	39.5	12.7	7.4	7.1
2005										
February	6.2	-3.1	23.1	17.4	16.5	26.9	-18.3	13.4	9.1	5.8
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
February 2000	52.3	72.6	-19.2	8.6	51.5	34.3	0.9	60.4	35.4	19.9
February 2001	-30.7	8.9	-24.1	12.0	-15.0	26.9	-22.3	-18.9	-15.6	-9.4
February 2002	-30.4	-2.6	35.3	6.4	-18.6	-44.7	-5.9	26.4	-8.7	-10.4
February 2003	62.8	-3.2	18.1	0.4	40.3	43.1	45.7	-44.1	21.9	14.7
February 2004	-4.4	6.6	-7.6	-21.9	-14.5	-33.7	0.2	-5.4	-5.0	6.2
February 2005	29.2	14.0	92.7	58.7	49.1	91.2	28.5	82.0	41.4	29.8

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 *Australian Labour Market Statistics* brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

2 In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings – Public Sector, and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

3 This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes – People – Labour – *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods*].

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes – People – Labour].

TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include *original* and *trend* series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error – errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error – errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0).

ROUNDING

16 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

17 Data in tables 1.1–1.7, 2.1–2.10, 3.1–3.3, 4.3 and 4.4 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

18 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

19 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

20 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

21 From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

Supplementary surveys

22 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

23 Tables 4.1 and 4.2 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

24 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Reference period

25 Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

Notes on data

26 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996–97.

27 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0).

Population benchmarks

28 LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.

29 From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The next revision is scheduled for February 2009 to take account of the results from the 2006 census.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Families series

30 Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

31 In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

Further information and data on the LFS

32 LFS estimates are published monthly in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

33 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

34 Tables 2.11, 5.1–5.3, 6.1–6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

Scope of employer surveys

35 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

JOB VACANCIES DATA

36 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

Description of the survey

37 The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

Reference date

38 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

39 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Further information</i>	40 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6354.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA	41 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings – Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	
<i>Reference period</i>	42 The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.
<i>Notes on data</i>	43 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.
<i>Further information</i>	44 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	45 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	46 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia. 47 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.
<i>Reference period</i>	48 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.
<i>Further information</i>	49 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.
WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA	50 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	51 The Labour Price Index measure changes in the price of labour services resulting from market pressures, and is unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Description of the survey continued</i>	Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.
<i>Reference period</i>	52 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	53 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0), <i>Labour Price Index, Statistics Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact Tim Landrigan on Perth (08) 9360 5151.
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA	54 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	55 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost. 56 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day). 57 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.
<i>Reference period</i>	58 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	59 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA	60 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts. 61 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in <i>Australian System of National Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5204.0) and <i>Australian Economic Indicators</i> (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
INTERNATIONAL DATA	62 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation. 63 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

To find a publication on the ABS web site, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [AusStats – Publications and Data – Publications]. Publications can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Catalogue numbers are listed under the relevant subject listing.

Similarly, to find spreadsheets and data cubes, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [AusStats – Publications and Data], then [Data Cubes] or [Time Series Spreadsheets]. Individual numbered spreadsheets and data cubes are listed under the catalogue number. Monthly, quarterly and annual products are listed separately.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State, Less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Includes State Includes Age Includes Hours worked Unemployed persons only, Includes Duration of unemployment
1.7	Families	6291.0.55.001 data cube FA2	June data only
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–02 International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.001 data cube E03 6291.0.55.001 data cube E05 6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, Less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, More detailed Industry
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.001 data cube E07 6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, Less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.4	Industry and Occupation by full-time part-time status	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, Excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, More detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, Includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
	Average hours worked in all jobs by Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, More detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.001 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes State, Age

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)	
	Public sector employees: Australia Totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by Level of government: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
	Public sector employees by State: Trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, Seasonally adjusted and Original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
	Public sector employees by Industry: Original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State
3.1	Unemployed persons: Duration of unemployment by Age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, Median Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, More detailed Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Trend data, Includes State, Age
3.3	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: Reason for unemployment by Occupation of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.2	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.3	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.4	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.001 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.5	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Wage cost index	Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Wage cost index: Trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1B	
	Wage cost index: Australia, States and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	
	Wage cost index: Private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes States and territories
	Wage cost index: Industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B	Includes Sector
	Wage cost index: Occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B	Includes Sector
5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
	Average weekly earnings by Sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: Private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: Public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
5.3	Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1	Industrial disputes: Working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost by State	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost by Industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a	
6.2	Industrial disputes: Working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost per 1,000 employees by State	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b	
	Industrial disputes: Working days lost per 1,000 employees by Industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b	
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
	Job vacancies: Australia, States and Territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1C	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

- April 2005 People who work few hours
Health, disability, age and labour force participation
Spotlight: Methods of setting pay
Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2005 Labour force participation in Australia
Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force
Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology (ICT)
Spotlight: Labour Price Index
Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey
- October 2004 Changes in types of employment
Mature age people and the labour force
- July 2004 Children living without an employed parent
Labour underutilisation
Spotlight: Industrial disputes
Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions
- April 2004 Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs
Trade union membership
Spotlight: Occupation
Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates
- January 2004 Employment in information and communication technology
Labour force participation: international comparison
Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes
- October 2003 Labour market transitions of teenagers
Spotlight: Country of birth
Spotlight: Multiple job holders
Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effect on estimates
- July 2003 Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation
Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis
Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth
Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked
- April 2003 Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth?
Characteristics of underemployed workers
Spotlight: Parental leave
Spotlight: Methods of setting pay
Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Price Index: Statistics Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2002
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2004
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2004
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2004
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2003
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2000
Multiple Jobholding(b)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2004
Retirement & Retirement Intentions	6238.0	Irregular	Nov 1997
Retrenchment & Redundancy(c)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2004
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2003
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Feb 2005
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2005
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb 2005
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	May 2005
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2005
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2005
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2004
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	July 2005
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Mar 2005
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2004
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2003-04
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Mar 2005
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Irregular	2002-2003
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2004

(a) Latest data available via the ABS web site, and on request, for June 2003.

(b) Latest data available on request for July 2001.

(c) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Other publications <i>cont.</i>			
Regional Wage & Salary Earners – Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Annual	2000–01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours worked	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Adult employees	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
Aggregate (actual) hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending full-time education	Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Average compensation per employee	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
Average earnings (National Accounts basis)	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Commonwealth government employees	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
Compensation of employees	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and <i>employers' social contributions</i> . Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Couple families	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
Dependants	All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15–24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ considered to be too young/too old by employers■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background■ no jobs in their locality or line of work■ no jobs available at all.
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
Employed	Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or■ on strike or locked out; or■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
Employed part-time	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
Employee	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Price Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year) ■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.</p>
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and (ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p>
Family	<p>Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.</p>
Family reference person	<p>In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.</p>
Former workers	<p>Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.</p>
Full-time educational attendance	<p>Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.</p>
Full-time employed	<p><i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.</p>
Full-time employees	<p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.</p>
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Gross domestic product (GDP) <i>continued</i>	equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross mixed income (GMI)	<i>National Accounts</i> . The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both <i>gross operating surplus</i> for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	<i>National Accounts</i> . The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industrial dispute	An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.
Industry	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> – that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.
Job losers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> : that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
Job vacancy	A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day■ for jobs of less than one day's duration■ to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees■ to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date■ for work to be carried out by contractors■ for which no recruitment action has been taken■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Labour force	The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
Local government employees	Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person	A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
Long-term unemployment rate	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Marginal attachment to the labour force	Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available. <p>The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.</p>
Marital status	See <i>social marital status</i> .
Mean age	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
Mean duration of unemployment	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Median age	The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.
Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Non-dependent child	A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
Occupation	An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the <i>ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.
One-parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
Ordinary time earnings	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
Other family	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.
Overtime earnings	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
Participation rate	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
Part-time employed	<i>Household surveys</i> . Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Reason for leaving last job	Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Social marital status	Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

GLOSSARY *continued*

State capital cities	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
State government employees	Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Total earnings	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses	<i>Wage Price Index</i> . This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployed workers	Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey ■ persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full-time work, or ■ were waiting to start a new full-time job.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for part-time work only, or ■ were waiting to start a new part-time job.
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Usual hours worked	The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.
Wage and salary earners	See <i>employee</i> .

GLOSSARY *continued*

Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.
Weekly overtime earnings	Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.
Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.
Working days lost per thousand employees	Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

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