

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 7 JUL 2006

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I N Q U I R I E S

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>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
October 2006	6 October 2006
January 2007	5 January 2007
April 2007	5 April 2007



DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 28 June 2006. 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>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics – By Catalogue Number – 62. Labour Force], then [6291.0.55.001 for monthly data and 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data] or [6202.0.55.001 for 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 Organization
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
WPI	wage price index

Dennis Trewin
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].

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 Locations of Work survey have recently been released in: *Locations of Work, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 6275.0). The results of this survey are outlined in the Recent Releases section of this publication.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

An updated data cube containing the annual time series spreadsheets on employment type, from 1992 to 2005, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the data cube go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices – 61. Labour statistics – general]. The datacube is listed under the Details tab in this July 2006 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). The spreadsheets in this data cube include estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation. For more information see the Spotlight section of this publication.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In March 2006 a data cube (spreadsheet) was released containing historical trade union membership data. This data cube has been expanded and now contains two additional spreadsheets. One spreadsheet includes trade union membership data broken down by sex and occupation and the other consists of trade union membership data broken down by sex, full-time/part-time status and sector. To find the spreadsheet, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices – 63. Earnings, hours and employment conditions]. The data cube <6310.0_Trade Union_Aug 2005.xls> is listed under the Details tab for *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2005* (cat. no. 6310.0).

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILE FOR THE 04/05 MULTI PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The 2004–05 Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) collected data on three topics: Household use of information technology; Barriers and incentives to labour force participation; and Retirement and retirement intentions. The Barriers and incentives to labour force participation topic collected data from people aged 18 years or older who were either not employed or who worked few hours (less than 16 hours per week in all jobs). The data available include current and previous job details, reasons for not wanting work or more work and reasons for not being available to start work or more work. The Retirement and retirement intentions topic collected data from people aged 45 years or over and provides information on retirement intentions and sources of income at retirement, among other things. The MPHS 2004–05 Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) is now available and can be accessed via the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory. For more information, please refer to the *Information Paper: Multi-Purpose Household Survey, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, 2004–05* (cat. no. 4100.0).

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

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.

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
June 2006		
Child Care, Australia (reissue)	June 2005	4402.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2006	6354.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2003–04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	2003–04	6540.0.00.001
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide	2003–04	6503.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	May 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	May 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	May 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods	2005	6351.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
July 2006		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2006	6105.0
Australian Social Trends	2006	4102.0
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	June 2005	4402.0.55.001
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	June 2005	4402.0.55.002
Labour Force, Australia	June 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	June 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	June 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families – Electronic delivery	June 2006	6224.0.55.001
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2005	6274.0
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2005	6278.0.30.001
August 2006		
ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations	2006	1220.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	May 2006	6302.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Labour Force, Australia	July 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	July 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	July 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Mobility, Australia	February 2006	6209.0
Labour Price Index, Australia	June quarter 2006	6345.0
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods	August 2006	6102.0.55.001
September 2006		
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	August 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	August 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	August 2006	6291.0.55.003
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia	November 2005	4913.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
October 2006		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2006	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	September 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	September 2006	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 2006	10 114.1	0.5	1.2
Full-time	'000	Trend	May 2006	7 221.2	0.6	1.1
Part-time	'000	Trend	May 2006	2 892.9	0.3	1.6
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	May 2006	28.6	(c)0.0	(c)0.1
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2006	532.6	-2.4	-0.3
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	May 2006	372.0	-3.3	-1.2
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	May 2006	160.7	-0.3	1.8
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	May 2006	5.0	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.1
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2006	98.4	-1.1	7.1
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	May 2006	18.5	(c)0.2	(c)1.3
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	0.9	na	-0.3
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.1	na	-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.3	na	-0.2
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	10.5	na	-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	11.4	na	-0.7
Children living without an employed parent(e)						
Persons	%	Original	Jun 2005	14.9	na	-2.3
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	May 2006	75.8	(c)-0.2	(c)0.2
Total	%	Trend	May 2006	64.5	(c)0.0	(c)-0.1
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	May 2006	352.4	0.9	2.0
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	May 2006	34.7	-0.2	0.3
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	May 2006	42.0	0.7	0.1
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	May 2006	16.9	0.1	1.5
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	May 2006	24.3	(c)-1.1	(c)-0.8
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Mar qtr 2006	108.5	0.9	4.0
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2006	1 035.90	0.7	4.4
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2006	817.00	0.8	4.4
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Mar qtr 2006	114 794	1.5	7.1
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Mar qtr 2006	998	1.1	4.8
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Mar qtr 2006	29.6	-63.4	-34.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Mar qtr 2006	3.4	-63.4	-35.6
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2006	151.6	5.1	6.7

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.

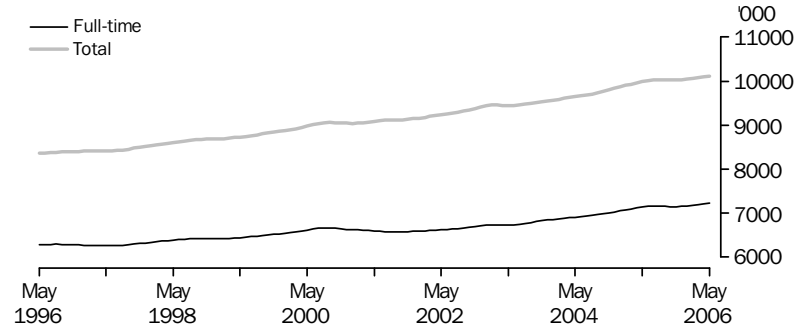
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

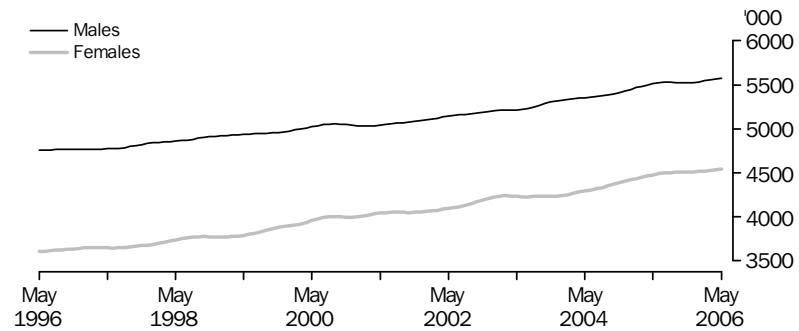
EMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

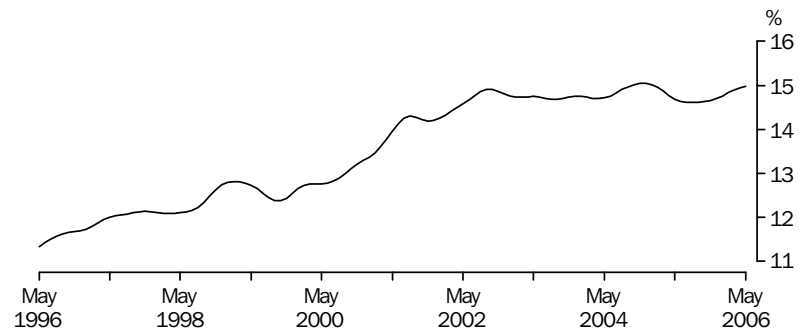
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

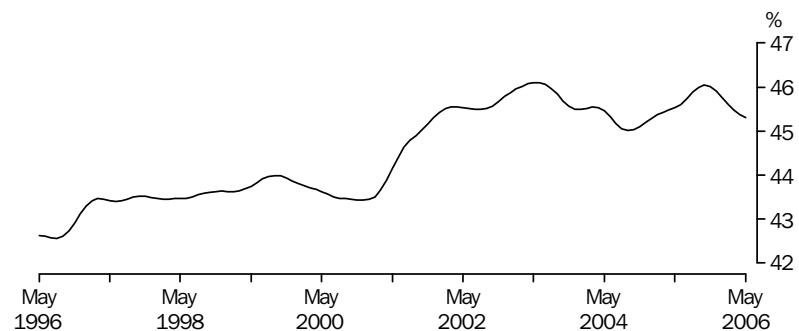
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:
TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

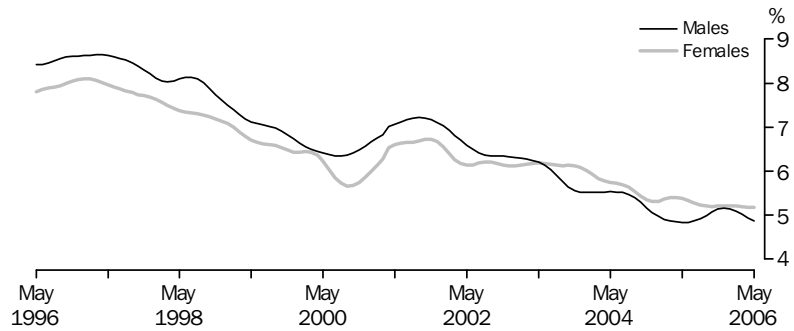


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

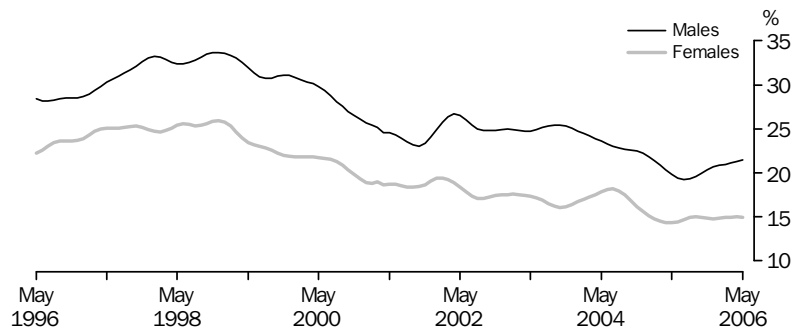
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

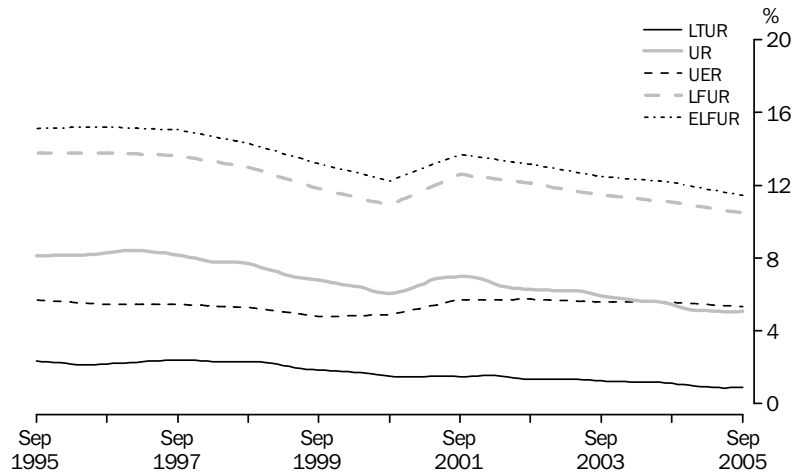
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1995–2005



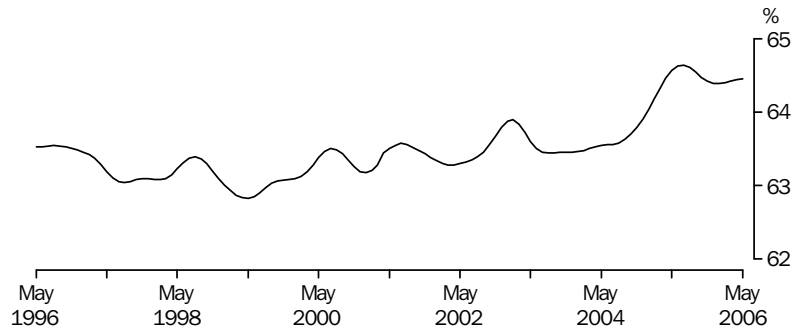
Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate (trend)
 UR — unemployment rate (trend)
 UER — underemployment rate (original)
 LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on the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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

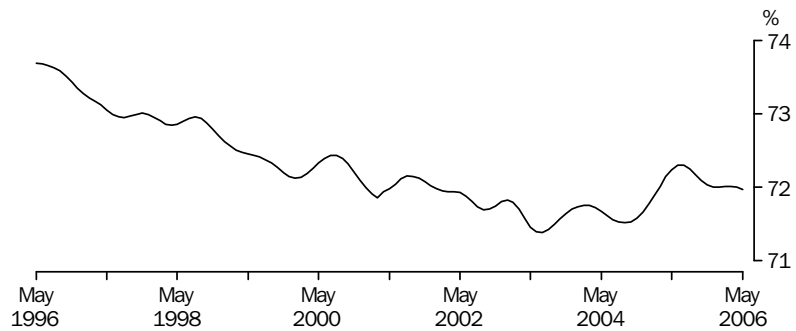
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



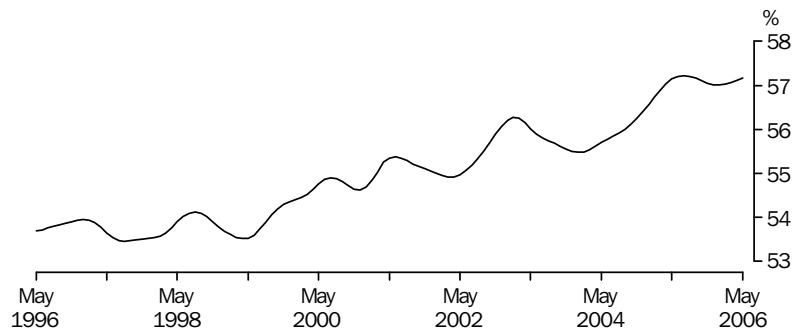
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

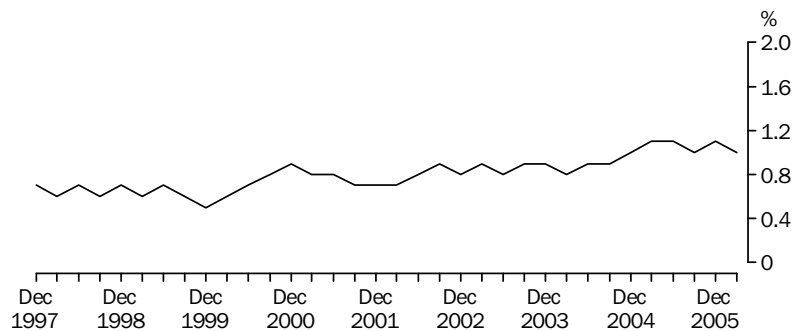
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX:
TREND SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

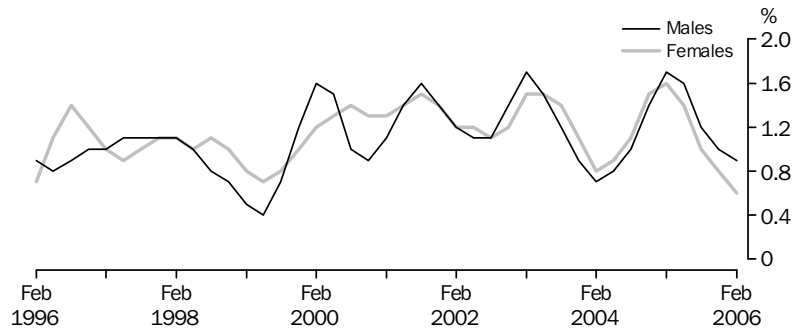


Source: Labour Price Index.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

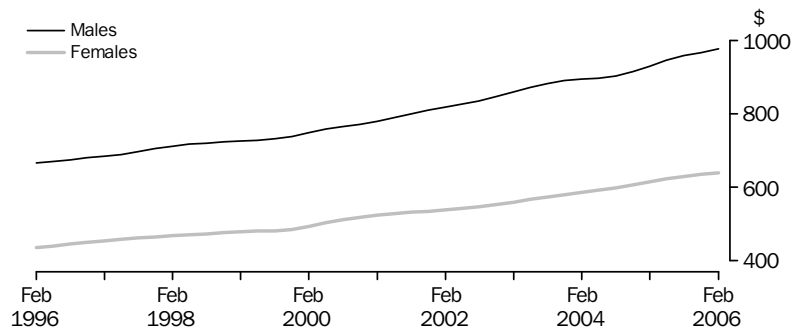
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

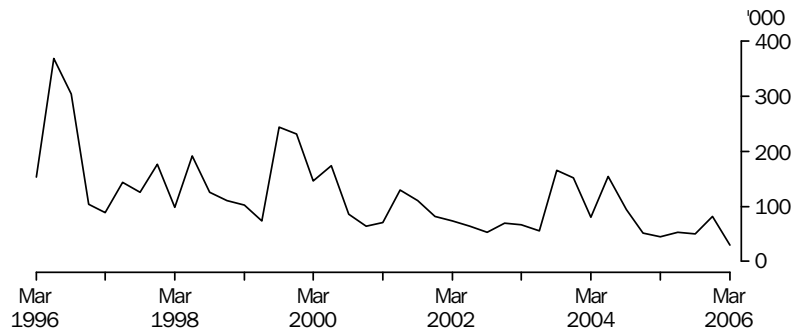
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

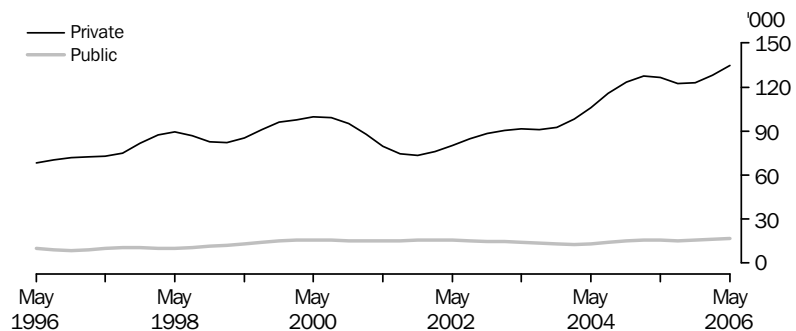
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

The ABS collects a range of information on people who are unemployed. This includes information about their demographic characteristics, duration of unemployment, educational qualifications and the difficulties they have experienced in trying to find work. This information is useful in identifying whether particular groups have difficulties finding work and for policy development to help unemployed people find a job.

This article examines the characteristics of unemployed people. It uses data from the Job Search Experience survey which is conducted annually in July as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey.¹ Further results can be found in *Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2005* (cat. no. 6222.0).

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Unemployed people are defined as people aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week of the survey, and:

- 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.

In this article, unemployed people are classified into four distinct groups:

- People who had never worked and had been unemployed for less than one year at July 2005;
- People who had never worked and were long-term unemployed at July 2005 (i.e. unemployed for 12 months or more);
- People who had worked previously and had been unemployed for less than one year at July 2005; and
- People who had worked previously and were long-term unemployed at July 2005.

The following diagram outlines this framework in more detail:

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, unemployed people



(a) The long-term unemployed are those people who were unemployed at the time of the survey and had been unemployed for a continuous period of 12 months or more.

OVERVIEW

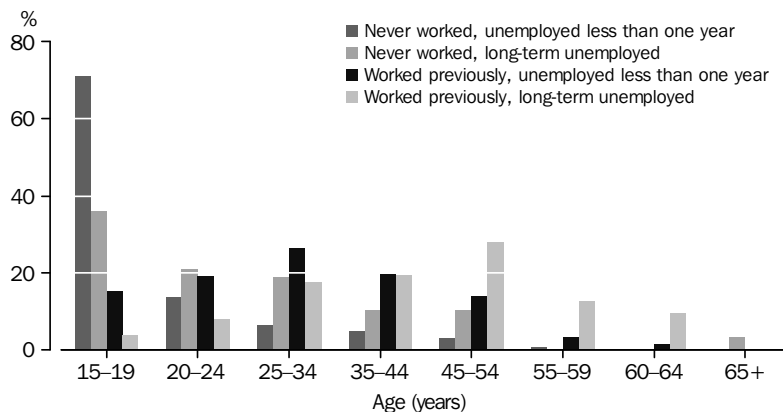
In July 2005, there were 484,800 unemployed people. This compares with 709,600 unemployed people ten years earlier in July 1995 when the Australian economy was emerging from the recession of the early 1990s. In July 2005, just over half (52%) of unemployed people were men (250,800). Almost one-quarter (23%) of the unemployed population were aged 15–19 years and a further 22% were 25–34 years. Overall, almost two-thirds (62%) of unemployed people were aged between 15 and 34 years.

Of the total unemployed population, almost one-fifth (19% or 90,400) had never worked before and 81% (394,300) had worked previously. This pattern of previous employment was very similar for both unemployed men and women.

Unemployed people who had never worked tended to be much younger than those who had worked previously. Of the people who had never worked and had been unemployed for less than one year in July 2005, 71% were aged 15–19 years, reflecting the transition these people were likely to be making from study to work.

Of the people who had worked previously and were long-term unemployed, three-fifths (60%) were men. Just over half (51%) of this population group was over 45 years of age, while almost one-quarter (23%) were over 55 years.

2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE, July 2005



In total, 29% of unemployed people in July 2005 were looking for part-time work only, up from 17% in July 1995. The pattern was very different for men and women. In July 2005, just under one-fifth (19%) of unemployed men were looking for part-time work, while almost two-fifths (39%) of unemployed women were seeking part-time work. A larger proportion of the unemployed who had never worked were looking for part-time work only (52%) than those who had worked previously (23%), possibly reflecting the fact that the former were younger and more likely to be wanting to combine education and work.

QUALIFICATIONS

Unemployed people without non-school qualifications

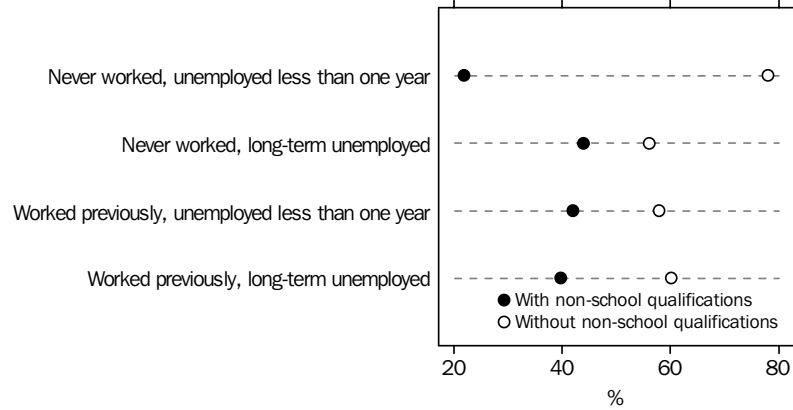
In July 2005, 61% (297,700) of unemployed people did not have any non-school qualifications. The proportion of unemployed people without non-school qualifications varied according to previous work experience and current duration of unemployment. Almost three-fifths (58%) of unemployed people who had worked previously did not have non-school qualifications, and this was similar for those unemployed for less than one year and those who were long-term unemployed. More than half (56%) of the long-term unemployed who had never worked had no non-school qualifications.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE *continued*

Unemployed people without non-school qualifications *continued*

Of those unemployed for less than one year who have never worked, 78% (60,200) had no non-school qualifications. This can be explained by the fact that 80% of this group were aged 15–19. In this age group, 75% were dependent students who had no non-school qualifications and had never worked.

3. UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE: NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, July 2005



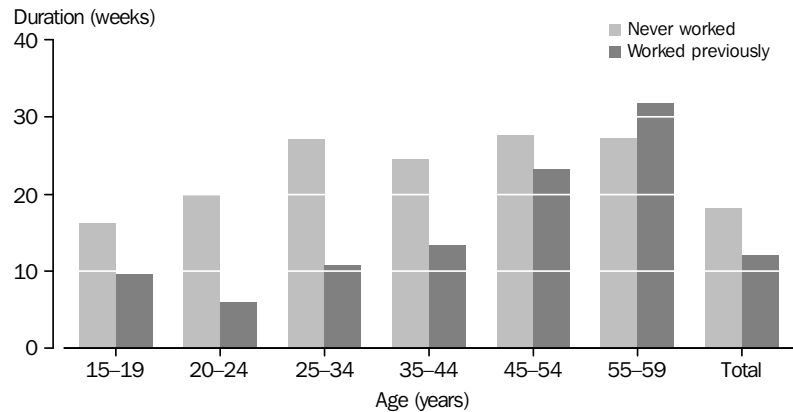
UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

In July 2005, 39% of unemployed people had a non-school qualification. Of this population, over one-third (34%) of men and 15% of women who were long-term unemployed had a Bachelor degree or higher. The most common qualification among those who were long-term unemployed and had never worked before was a Bachelor degree or higher (33%), followed by Certificate I/II (29%).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

In July 2005, 18% of unemployed people had been unemployed continuously for one year or more compared to 35% in July 1995. Overall, the median duration of the current period of unemployment was very similar for men (13 weeks) and women (12 weeks). However, there was a considerable difference in the median duration of the current period of unemployment between men and women for the older age groups. The median duration for women was 36 weeks less than men in the 55–59 age group (17 weeks compared to 53 weeks).

4. MEDIAN DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, July 2005



JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE *continued*

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT *continued*

The median duration of the current period of unemployment was generally longer for those who had never worked than for those who had worked previously. In July 2005, the median number of weeks unemployed for people who had never worked was 18 weeks, compared to 12 weeks for those who had worked previously. This difference was most pronounced in the younger age groups with median duration of current unemployment for those aged 20–24 years over three times longer for those who had never worked (20 weeks) than those who had worked previously (6 weeks). For those aged 25–34 years, the median duration of current unemployment was almost three times longer for those who had never worked (27 weeks) than those who had worked previously (11 weeks).

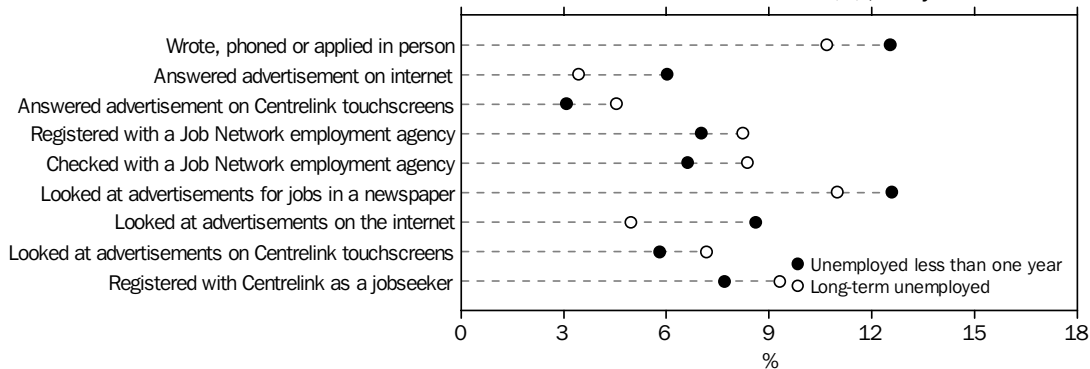
STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK

Overall, the most common step unemployed people took to find a job was 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work'. Unemployed women said their most common step to find work was 'looked at advertisements for jobs in a newspaper', and men reported 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work'.

Long-term unemployed people were more likely to be registered with Centrelink or a Job Network agency and to use Centrelink touchscreens than those who had been unemployed for a shorter time. Those who had been unemployed for less than one year were more likely than the long-term unemployed to look in newspapers and on the internet for jobs and to write, phone or apply for a job in person.

The most common steps taken by unemployed people who had previously worked were 'looked at advertisements for jobs in a newspaper' and 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work'.

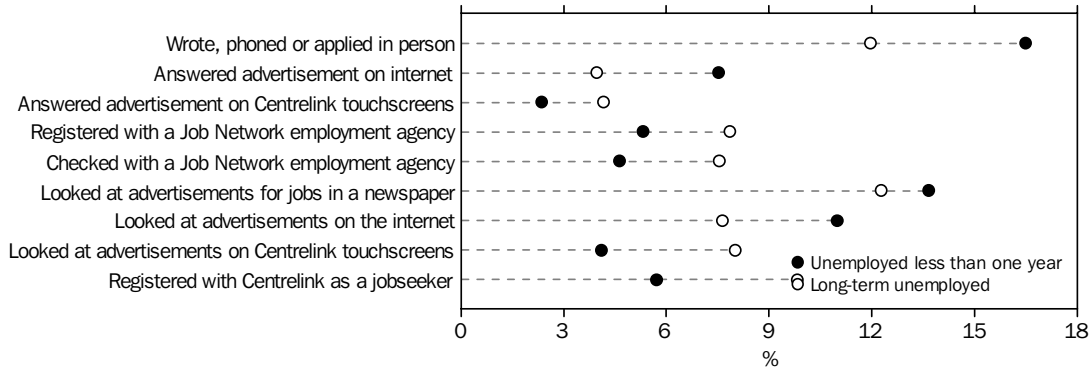
5. SELECTED STEPS TAKEN TO FIND JOB: PREVIOUSLY WORKED (a), July 2005



(a) People may have taken more than one of these steps to find work, and therefore may appear in multiple categories.

The most common steps taken to find work by unemployed people who had never previously worked varied according to the duration of unemployment. Those who were unemployed for less than one year reported that their most common step to find work was 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work' (16%) whereas those who were long-term unemployed reported that their most common step was 'looked at advertisements for jobs in a newspaper' (12%).

6. SELECTED STEPS TAKEN TO FIND A JOB: NEVER PREVIOUSLY WORKED (a), July 2005



(a) People may have taken more than one of these steps to find work, and therefore may appear in multiple categories.

DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING WORK

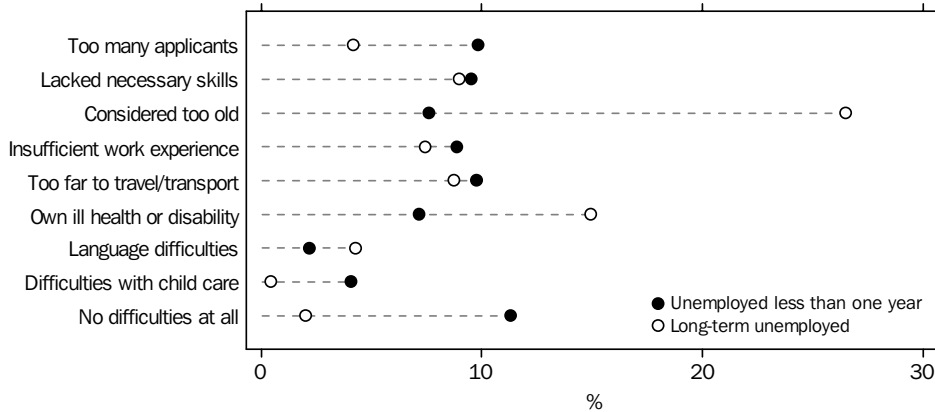
Overall, insufficient work experience was the most common main difficulty unemployed people reported in finding work (10%). However, this differed according to whether people were looking for part-time or full-time work. For people looking for full-time work, the most common main difficulty reported was that they lacked necessary skills or education (12%), whereas people looking for part-time work said that jobs had unsuitable hours (14%).

The main difficulties experienced by unemployed men differed to those experienced by unemployed women. Men most commonly stated that they were considered too old for full-time positions (13%) and for any position (11%), whereas men looking for part-time jobs reported no difficulties at all (14%), even though they were still unemployed. For unemployed women looking for full-time work, the main difficulty most commonly stated was that they lacked necessary skills or education (12%) and the most common main difficulty for women looking for part-time work was unsuitable hours (17%). Apart from difficulties experienced in finding full-time and part-time work, the main difficulty most commonly reported by unemployed women overall was insufficient work experience (12%).

The main difficulty experienced in finding a job differed according to the duration of unemployment and whether the person had worked previously. Of those who had worked previously and had been unemployed continuously for more than 12 months, more than one quarter (26%) stated that they were considered too old by employers, and 15% identified their own ill health or disability as the main difficulty. This perhaps reflects the fact that just over half of those who had worked previously and were long-term unemployed were aged 45 years and over. About one in ten (11%) of those unemployed for less than one year also reported no difficulties at all, even though they were still unemployed.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE *continued*

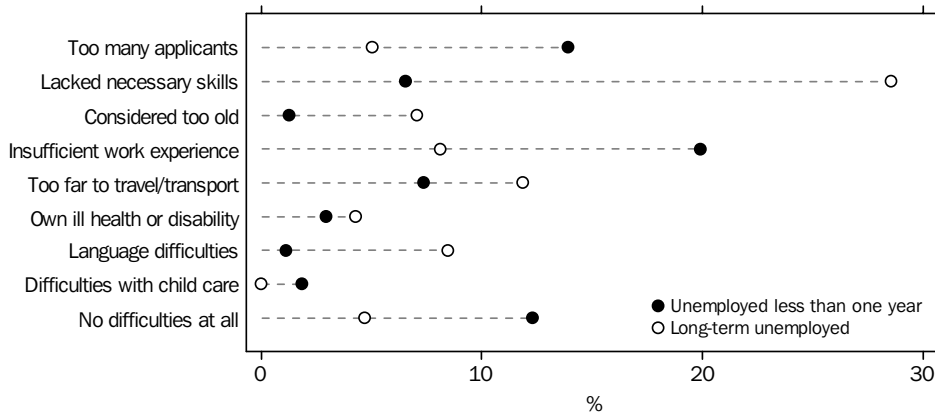
7. SELECTED MAIN DIFFICULTIES FINDING A JOB: PREVIOUSLY WORKED, July 2005



DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING WORK *continued*

For those people who had never worked and had been unemployed for less than one year the main difficulty most often reported was insufficient work experience (20%). This perhaps reflects the fact that many people in this category were young job seekers who had recently finished education or training or may have still been studying. For those people who had been unemployed continuously for more than 12 months and had not worked previously, the most commonly cited main difficulty was that they lacked the necessary skills or education (29%), perhaps reflecting the fact that their long-term absence from the workforce was hindering their ability to maintain relevant skills for employment.

8. SELECTED MAIN DIFFICULTIES FINDING A JOB: NEVER PREVIOUSLY WORKED, July 2005



FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the statistics on job starters in Australia, please contact Andrew Major on Canberra (02) 6252 6181 or e-mail <andrew.major@abs.gov.au>.

END NOTES

1. In July 2002, the Job Search Experience survey replaced two supplementary surveys: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience; and Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons. See *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> for further information about these surveys.

LABOUR FORCE TRANSITIONS

INTRODUCTION

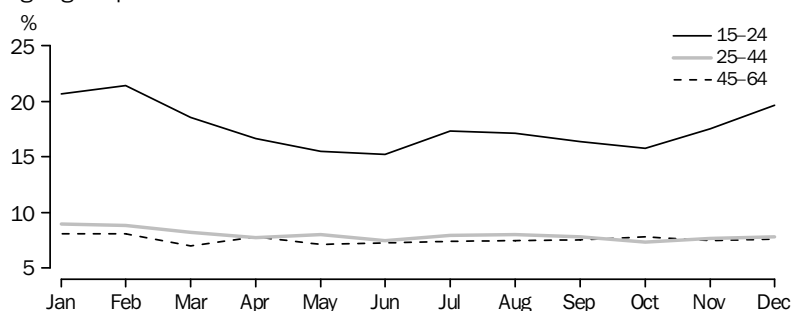
Throughout their lives people move between roles as students, parents, wage earners, householders and retirees. Many changes in role are accompanied by a change in labour force status, such as when a young person moves from full-time study into employment. Transitions between full-time employment, part-time employment, unemployment, not in the labour force, as well as moving between jobs, will be experienced to some extent by most people.

In 2005, the average annual unemployment rate for men and women aged 15–64 years was 5.0% and 5.3% respectively.¹ While the unemployment rate overall may not change greatly from one month to the next, there is a reasonable amount of change in the labour force status of individuals between adjacent months. This article focuses on month to month transitions in labour force status (gross flows)² of three groups of people: those aged 15–24 years, those aged 25–44 years and those aged 45–64 years. This article measures movements into and out of unemployment, full-time employment, part-time employment, and not in the labour force.

TRANSITIONS IN LABOUR FORCE STATUS

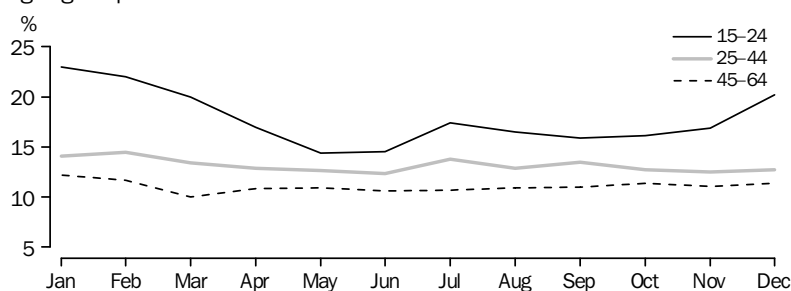
On average, in 2005, most people (91% of men and 89% of women) maintained the same labour force status from one month to the next, although a larger proportion of young people changed their status than older people. On average, men aged 15–24 (18%) were more likely to change their labour force status than those in the two older age groups (both 8%). Similarly, on average, a larger proportion of women aged 15–24 (18%) changed their labour force status than did older women (13% of those aged 25–44 and 11% of those aged 45–64).

1. PROPORTION OF MALES CHANGING LABOUR FORCE STATUS, By age group—2005



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, GM1* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

2. PROPORTION OF FEMALES CHANGING LABOUR FORCE STATUS, By age group—2005



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, GM1* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

LABOUR FORCE TRANSITIONS *continued*

TRANSITIONS IN LABOUR FORCE STATUS *continued*

The rise in labour force transitions for young people aged 15–24 between November and March coincides with the end of one academic year and the start of another. The relatively high transition rate of younger people reflects the relatively high proportions taking short-term employment while studying, and their tendency to experience a variety of jobs before settling on a career path.

On average, in 2005, for men aged 15–64 years the most common labour force status to remain in from one month to the next was full-time employment (96%). Similarly full-time employment was the most common status for women aged 15–64 to remain in (90%), with women not in the labour force also tending to remain there (90%).

MOVING FROM UNEMPLOYMENT

People who were unemployed were more likely to change their labour force status than people in any other labour force status. Half of all women (50%) and 43% of all men aged 15–64 years moved from unemployment to either employment or being outside the labour force from one month to the next. A higher proportion (49%) of young men aged 15–24 moved from unemployment from one month to the next than older men (37%). This may reflect younger people being more likely to take casual jobs.³ For some young people, these jobs may provide short-term employment while they are studying.

3. WHETHER MOVED FROM UNEMPLOYMENT, 2005

	MALES				FEMALES				
	15–24	25–44	45–64	Total	15–24	25–44	45–64	Total	
Entered(a)									
Full-time employment	%	10.6	16.6	10.1	12.7	6.3	8.7	5.7	7.2
Part-time employment	%	14.1	9.9	8.1	11.2	17.3	16.6	14.2	16.4
Not in the labour force	%	24.6	14.7	18.4	19.6	25.8	26.3	27.9	26.4
Stayed unemployed(a)	%	50.8	58.8	63.4	56.5	50.7	48.3	52.2	50.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average unemployed	'000	116.5	104.2	64.4	285.1	102.6	98.6	48.5	249.7

(a) Proportion of people who were unemployed in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

More unemployed men aged 15–64 moved into employment (24%) from unemployment, than withdrew from the labour force (20%). For women in the same age range, slightly more withdrew from the labour force (26%) than moved to employment (24%). Some of these people may have temporarily withdrawn from the labour force because they were unavailable or not actively looking for work for a brief period or may have been discouraged from seeking work. Other people may move from being unemployed to not in the labour force for longer-term reasons (for example, undertaking study or retirement).

A greater proportion of unemployed young men aged 15–24 entered part-time employment (14%) than did 25–44 and 45–64 year old men (10% and 8% respectively). More men aged 25–44 gained full-time employment (17%) than did those aged 15–24 or 45–64 (11% and 10% respectively). Unemployed women aged 15–64 had a greater tendency to gain part-time work (16%) than full-time work (7%).

LABOUR FORCE TRANSITIONS *continued*

MOVING FROM UNEMPLOYMENT *continued*

Over two-thirds (70%) of men and almost two-thirds (65%) of women aged 15–64 who had been unemployed long-term (52 weeks and over) remained unemployed from one month to the next. Smaller proportions of shorter-term (less than 52 weeks) unemployed people remained unemployed in the following month (53% of men and 47% of women). Many of the moves for long-term unemployed people are between unemployment and being not in the labour force, possibly reflecting discouragement about obtaining a job.

MOVING FROM FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Over the past few decades, traditional full-time employment has declined relative to part-time employment. Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of people aged 15–64 years working full-time declined from 75% to 71%, whereas the proportion of people working part-time increased from 25% to 29%. In 2005, the majority of both men (96%) and women (90%) who were employed full-time in one month remained in full-time employment in the next month.

4. WHETHER MOVED FROM FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 2005

		MALES				FEMALES			
		15–24	25–44	45–64	Total	15–24	25–44	45–64	Total
Entered(a)									
Part-time employment	%	5.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	8.8	7.0	8.8	7.9
Unemployment	%	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
Not in the labour force	%	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4
Stayed in full-time employment(a)	%	91.7	96.6	96.2	95.8	88.8	91.0	89.7	90.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average employed full-time	'000	597.1	2 345.2	1 678.5	4 620.8	395.8	1 194.3	822.7	2 412.8

(a) Proportion of people who were in full-time employment in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year.
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

It was less common for young men aged 15–24 to remain in full-time employment (92%) than those aged 25–44 (97%) or 45–64 (96%). This reflects the greater labour force mobility of younger men. More people moved from full-time employment into part-time employment (3% of men and 8% of women), than moved to unemployment or withdrew from the labour force.

MOVING FROM PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

For people seeking to balance work and non-work activities, part-time employment may be desirable. In addition both male and female workers are more likely to work part-time as they approach retirement age. For most people aged 45–64 who work part-time this arrangement appears to be by choice. In September 2005, over four-fifths (82%) of part-time workers aged 45–64 did not want to work more hours.⁴

LABOUR FORCE TRANSITIONS *continued*

5. WHETHER MOVED FROM PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 2005

	MALES				FEMALES				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total	
Entered(a)									
Full-time employment	%	10.3	24.9	21.0	17.2	8.4	10.0	10.5	9.8
Unemployment	%	3.2	3.4	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.3
Not in the labour force	%	8.7	4.5	6.3	6.9	6.7	5.0	4.9	5.4
Stayed in part-time employment(a)	%	77.8	67.1	71.0	73.0	82.7	83.8	83.9	83.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average employed part-time	'000	335.0	207.5	206.2	748.6	478.9	849.0	677.9	2 005.7

(a) Proportion of people who were in part-time employment in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

MOVING FROM PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT *continued*

For younger people, part-time employment may be seen as a stepping stone to full-time employment with, in some cases, a part-time job easier to find than a full-time job. Financial pressures may also induce people to take up part-time employment rather than wait for a full-time position.⁵ Other people may work multiple part-time jobs to make up full-time hours. In September 2005, almost one-quarter (22%) of part-time workers wanted to work more hours, with a higher proportion of men (28%) wanting more hours than women (20%).⁴

In 2005, most men (73%) and women (84%) who were employed part-time in one month remained part-time in the following month. Proportionally more women in all three age groups stayed in part-time employment (83% for women aged 15-24 and 84% for both older age groups) than men (78% for men aged 15-24, 67% for those aged 25-44 and 71% for those aged 45-64). One-quarter (25%) of those men aged 25-44 and over one-fifth (21%) of men aged 45-64 who were employed part-time moved from part-time employment to full-time employment in the following month. By comparison, around one-tenth (10% and 11%) of both 25-44 and 45-64 year old women moved from part-time to full-time employment.

MOVING FROM NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

In 2005, on average there were 3.3 million people aged 15-64 years who were not in the labour force. The majority of people not in the labour force in one month remained outside the labour force in the next month (86% of men and 90% of women). A greater proportion of both men (92%) and women (94%) aged 45-64 remained outside the labour force than those aged 25-44 (80% of men and 89% of women) or 15-24 (81% of men and 83% of women).

Proportionally more men than women moved from being outside the labour force to being unemployed (6% of men and 4% of women aged 15-64 years). The proportion of both men and women moving to unemployment declined with age, with 9% of men aged 15-24 and 8% of women in this age group, compared with 3% of men aged 25-44 and 2% of women in this older group.

Overall, proportionally more males (8%) moved into employment from not in the labour force than females (6%). Males aged 25-44 were also more likely to move into full-time employment (7%) than part-time employment (5%), whereas females in this age group were more likely to move into part-time work (6%) than full-time work (2%).

LABOUR FORCE TRANSITIONS *continued*

6. WHETHER MOVED FROM NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, 2005

		MALES				FEMALES			
		15-24	25-44	45-64	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total
Entered(a)									
Full-time employment	%	2.7	6.6	2.5	3.4	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.3
Part-time employment	%	7.2	4.6	2.5	4.5	7.9	5.6	3.4	5.0
Unemployment	%	8.7	8.4	2.7	5.8	7.6	4.0	1.7	3.7
Stayed not in the labour force(a)	%	81.4	80.4	92.2	86.3	83.2	88.7	94.0	90.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average not in the labour force	'000	398.5	250.5	536.5	1 185.5	418.7	796.1	945.1	2 159.9

(a) Proportion of people who were not in the labour force in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year.
 Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

MOVING FROM NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

On average in 2005, a greater proportion of women were outside the labour force than men (32% of women and 17% of men aged 15–64 years). Some people not in the labour force are marginally attached to the labour force, that is they want to work, but do not meet all the criteria to be unemployed (for example, they may not be available for work in the reference week). In September 2005, over one-quarter (26%) of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force were marginally attached to the labour force.⁶ A small proportion of these marginally attached people were discouraged jobseekers, three-fifths (60%) of whom were female.

Some of these discouraged jobseekers are older workers who may decide to retire rather than continue to seek employment due to difficulties in finding work. Government policies have been introduced to encourage retention of older workers in the workforce. These policies have increased the age at which women can access the age pension as well as providing incentives for workers to stay on beyond the minimum retiring age.

ENDNOTES

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, April 2006* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Canberra.
2. Gross flows measure the number of people who change labour force status from one month to the next. These transitions between labour force status provide a guide to the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. Transition data used in this article are annual averages based on monthly matched samples, while totals are based on full LFS estimates.
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2005, *Australian Social Trends, Australia 2005* (cat. no. 4102.0), Canberra.
4. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2005* (cat. no. 6265.0), Canberra.
5. Chalmers, J, and Kalb, G 2000, *The transition from unemployment to work. Are casual jobs a short cut to permanent employment?*, Discussion paper no. 109, Social Policy Research Centre, Sydney.
6. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 2005* (cat. no. 6220.0), Canberra.

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE

INTRODUCTION

The nature of employment in Australia has been changing over the past two decades. People have been particularly interested in the rise in part-time and 'casual' employment during this time. Related issues of interest are changes in the types of benefits for employees, such as leave entitlements, and the extent of self-employment. Data on these changes have not been collected until recently.

The ABS has developed an annual time series on the types of employment that people have, including information on employees who are not entitled to paid sick or holiday leave (used as a proxy for 'casual' employees), and people who operate their own business. The series are derived by combining data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, conducted as a supplement to the August LFS each year. The time series have now been updated to cover August 1992 to August 2005.

The October 2004 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) contains an article 'Changes in types of employment' that presents time series data and discusses the classification and methodology used to construct the time series. More detail can be found in an appendix to the October 2004 article, available from the ABS web site. This spotlight presents an update of the time series to August 2005.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

The series presented in this article are for the following types of employment:

- employee (excluding owner manager of an incorporated enterprise)
 - employee with paid leave entitlements
 - employee without paid leave entitlements
- owner manager¹
 - owner manager of an incorporated enterprise (OMIE)²
 - owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise (OMUE)³

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

The most common type of employment continues to be employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) entitled to paid sick or holiday leave, with a 60% share of employment in August 2005. This figure has remained relatively stable in recent years. While the proportion of employees⁴ with paid leave entitlements declined from 1992 to 1997 (62% to 60%), there has been little change since this period.

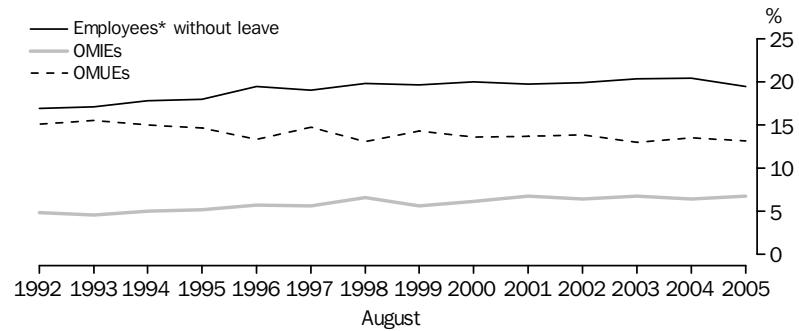
As shown in graph 1, employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements rose as a proportion of total employment, from 17% in 1992 to 20% in 1998. Since 1998 the proportion has remained relatively stable.

In August 2005, owner managers made up 20% of all employed people. This is similar to the situation in 1992, and it has remained relatively stable since then. However, the split between owner managers of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises has changed over time. Graph 1 shows that the proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises gradually increased to 7% in 2005 (compared to 5% in 1992). In contrast, the proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises declined over the period, from 15% in 1992 to 13% in 2005.

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

1. TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed—1992–2005



Note: * Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

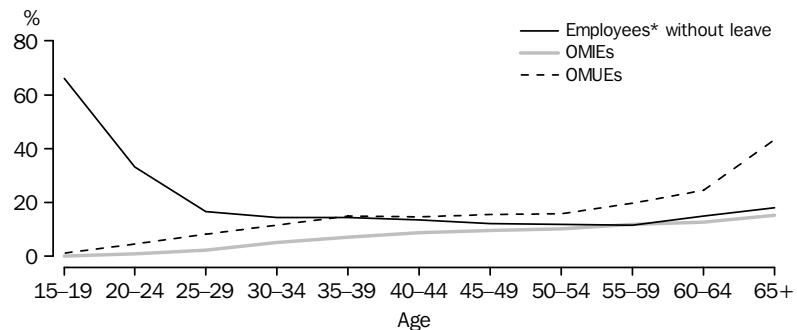
Women make up more than half of all employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements. This reflects the fact that women are more likely to be in part-time work than men and that part-time workers⁵ are more likely to be employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements. In 1992, women made up almost two-thirds (64%) of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements. By 1998 this had declined to 58%, and since then it has remained relatively stable.

Men are far more likely to be owner managers than women. In August 2005, more than two-thirds (70%) of owner managers of incorporated enterprises were male (down from 73% in 1992), as were two-thirds (66%) of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (down from 68% in 1992).

AGE

Younger people, particularly those aged 15 to 24, are much more likely to be working as an employee⁴ without paid leave entitlements than people in other age groups. In August 2005, almost two-thirds (66%) of employed people aged 15 to 19 years were employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements (compared to 54% in 1992), as were one-third (33%) of employed people aged 20 to 24 years (compared to 23% in 1992). One reason for this is the higher participation of young people in part-time work compared to other age groups. This in turn reflects their participation both in education and in the labour force.

2. EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Proportion of employed, by age—August 2005



Note: * Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

AGE *continued*

The likelihood of being an owner manager generally increases with age. Of employed people aged 65 years and over, 43% (87,400 people) were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (compared to 56% or 58,100 people in 1992), and 15% (30,600 people) were owner managers of incorporated enterprises (compared to 11% or 10,900 people in 1992).

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME

The most common type of employment continues to be an employee⁴ with paid leave entitlements working full-time. The proportion of this employment type declined from 56% in 1992 to 52% in 1998. Since then, it has remained relatively stable, declining slightly to 51% in 2005.

Employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements are heavily concentrated among part-time workers. In August 2005, 70% of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements worked part-time (down from 75% in 1992). The largest group of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements were women who worked part-time, making up almost half (47%) of this employment type.

In 2005, full-time men accounted for just under one-fifth (19%) of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements, compared to just 11% of full-time women.

3. EMPLOYED PERSONS, Type of employment by full-time/part-time status—1992 and 2005

	PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED			Total '000	Proportion employed part-time %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total		
	%	%	%		
1992					
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	55.6	6.5	62.0	4 738.3	10.4
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	4.2	12.8	16.9	1 294.3	75.3
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	4.0	0.8	4.9	372.2	17.4
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	11.2	3.9	15.2	1 157.0	25.8
Total(a)	75.3	24.7	100.0	7 636.7	24.7
2005					
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	50.5	9.7	60.2	6 003.1	16.1
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	5.9	13.7	19.5	1 949.0	70.0
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	5.4	1.4	6.8	675.2	20.7
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	9.1	4.1	13.2	1 318.8	31.0
Total(a)	70.9	29.1	100.0	9 976.7	29.1

(a) Total includes 'Contributing family workers'.

Note: * Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

OCCUPATION

Data on occupation and employment type are available from 1996 onwards. Employees without paid leave entitlements tend to be concentrated in the two lowest skills occupations - skill level 4 (comprising Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and Intermediate production and transport workers)⁶ and skill level 5 (comprising Elementary clerical, sales and service workers, and Labourers and related workers).⁶

Between 1996 and 2005, much of the growth in the number of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill levels four and five, reflecting the fact that these two skill levels accounted for 74% of all employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements in 2005.

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

OCCUPATION *continued*

The largest percentage increase in employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill level 2. Between 1996 and 2005, there was a 78% increase in the number of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements in this skill level, which comprises Associate professionals.

4. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO ARE EMPLOYEES* WITHOUT PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS, by Occupation

Occupation (a)	1996		2005		DIFFERENCE	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Skill level 1	167.7	10.3	211.0	10.8	43.3	25.8
Skill level 2	67.1	4.1	119.2	6.1	52.1	77.6
Skill level 3	192.4	11.8	180.0	9.2	-12.4	-6.4
Skill level 4	476.8	29.3	602.2	30.9	125.4	26.3
Skill level 5	722.6	44.4	836.7	42.9	114.1	15.8
Total	1 626.6	100.0	1 949.0	100.0	322.4	19.8

(a) For more detail on skill level see the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (cat. no. 1220.0).

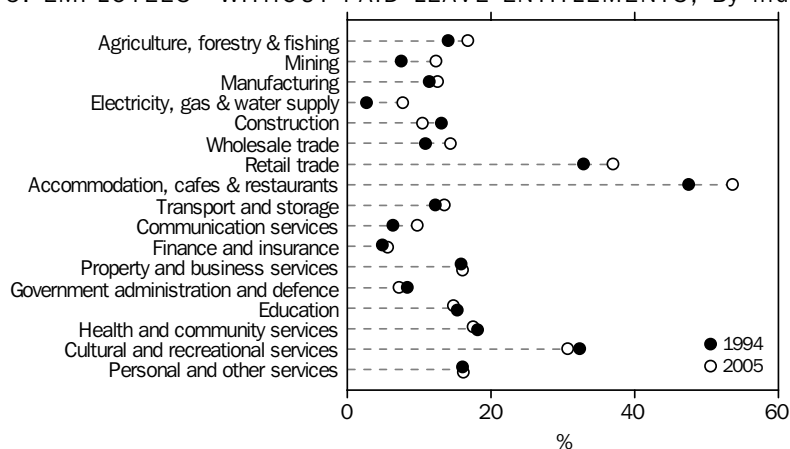
Note: * Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

INDUSTRY

Spreadsheets showing a breakdown by industry are available from 1994 onwards. In August 2005, the proportion of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements was highest in three main industries: Accommodation, cafes & restaurants (54%), Retail trade (37%), and Cultural and recreational services (31%). This reflects the fact that these industries have high proportions of part-time workers.⁵

There was little increase in the proportion of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements across most industries from 1994 to 2005, with proportions actually decreasing in some industries. However, the proportion of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements rose from 3% to 8% in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry, while the proportion of employees⁴ without paid leave entitlements increased from 8% to 12% in the Mining industry.

5. EMPLOYEES* WITHOUT PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS, By industry



Note: * Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

INDUSTRY *continued*

In August 2005, the industry with the largest proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13%). This industry also had the greatest proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (49%).

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION

An updated data cube containing the annual time series spreadsheets on employment type, from 1992 to 2005, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the data cube go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices – 61. Labour statistics – general]. The datacube is listed under the Details tab in this July 2006 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). The spreadsheets in this data cube include estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation.

Employment type data can also be obtained from the Forms of Employment Survey. An article highlighting data from the November 2004 survey was included in the July 2005 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). From November 2006, it is planned to conduct the Forms of Employment Survey annually in November. This will provide a more detailed employment type classification including employees⁴ working on a fixed term contract and owner managers working on a contract basis.

For further information about the concepts and methods used in compiling this Employment Type time series, see the 'Changes in types of employment' article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). For further information, please contact Damien Beard-Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 7822 or email <damien.beard-browning@abs.gov.au>.

END NOTES

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 that is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). They are technically employees although they are more similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (i.e. self-employed people).
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.
4. *Employees* (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).
5. *Part-time workers* are employed people 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.
6. For more detail on skill level see the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition* (cat. no. 1220.0).

LOCATIONS OF WORK

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication: *Locations of Work, Australia* (cat. no. 6275.0).
Survey title: Locations of Work.
Conducted: Irregular, last conducted in November 2005. Previously conducted in June 2000.
Scope: 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 employed people aged 15 years and over who were at work in either their main or second job during the reference week.
Key output: Locations of work and the characteristics of people who worked at home.
Further information: Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

INTRODUCTION

Working at home may give people greater flexibility than standard working arrangements. Productivity may be enhanced, as less time is spent on peripheral tasks (e.g. office socialising) and there is a greater ability for people to 'return' to work outside office hours (Whitehouse et al, 2002). People who work at home may also have a greater ability to balance their work and family commitments.

There were 9.4 million employed people in November 2005, of whom one-quarter (25%) worked at least some hours at home in their main or second job. Almost one-third (31%) of these people were employed only or mainly at home.¹

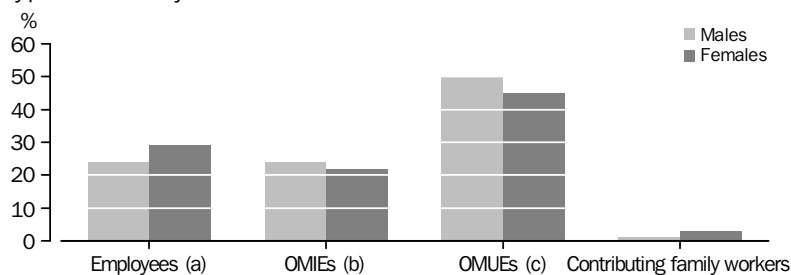
The Locations of Work survey provides details on the types of places people work, and the job characteristics and working arrangements of people who work at home. The focus of this article is on those people employed only or mainly at home in their main or second job, referred to as 'people who work at home'.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

In November 2005 there were 724,500 people who worked at home. More than two-thirds (70%) were owner managers, just over one-quarter (27%) were employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) and 2% were contributing family workers. This contrasts with the breakdowns for all employed people² where one-fifth (20%) were owner managers, four-fifths (80%) were employees³ and less than 0.5% were contributing family workers.

Graph 1 shows that people who worked at home were more likely to be owner managers than any other employment type. Almost three-quarters (74%) of men who worked at home were owner managers as were 68% of women who worked at home.

1. PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO WORKED AT HOME, By employment type in main job



(a) Excludes owner managers of incorporated enterprises.
 (b) Owner managers of incorporated enterprises.
 (c) Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

LOCATIONS OF WORK *continued*

MAIN REASON PEOPLE WORKED AT HOME

Table 2 shows that 40% of the people who worked at home stated their main reason was that they wanted their office at home or they wanted no overheads or rent. Of these, the majority (82%) were owner managers.

One-fifth (20%) of people who worked at home gave their main reason as operating a farm. More than one-quarter (27%) of men who worked at home stated they were operating a farm, compared to 15% of women. Of employees³ who worked at home, 16% stated this was a condition of their employment.

Flexible working times, which usually apply to home-based work, may assist in juggling family responsibilities, in particular child care (Whitehouse et al, 2002). As shown in table 2, one-fifth (20%) of people who worked at home gave childcare or family considerations and flexible working arrangements as their main reasons for doing so. More than one-quarter (27%) of women who worked at home stated these reasons, compared to 12% of men.

Women are more likely to work at home, as they tend to be family carers. In November 2005 women represented more than half (55%) of all people who worked at home. Women who worked at home were also more likely to have children aged under 15 years (44%), than were all employed women (33%).

2. MAIN REASON PEOPLE WORKED AT HOME, By employment type in main job and sex

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Employees ³	Owner managers	Total(a)	Employees ³	Owner managers	Total(a)	Employees ³	Owner managers	Total(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wanted office at home/no overheads/no rent	5.3	35.6	41.5	7.4	30.7	39.0	6.5	32.9	40.1
Childcare/family considerations	*0.4	*1.5	2.1	3.8	9.5	14.2	2.3	6.0	8.8
Flexible working arrangements	3.7	5.7	9.5	4.5	7.6	12.3	4.2	6.8	11.1
To catch up on work	2.5	*1.5	4.0	2.8	*1.0	3.8	2.7	1.2	3.9
Condition of employment	4.7	..	4.8	4.1	..	4.2	4.3	..	4.5
To operate a farm	3.4	22.7	26.9	2.2	12.4	15.3	2.7	17.0	20.4
Other reason	4.0	7.0	11.1	4.5	6.3	11.2	4.3	6.6	11.2
Total	24.0	74.0	100.0	29.3	67.6	100.0	27.0	70.4	100.0

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

.. not applicable

(a) Total includes 'Contributing family workers'.

ARRANGEMENT TO WORK AT HOME

In November 2005 more than four-fifths (82%) of employees³ who worked at home had an arrangement with their employer. Of these, women represented 61% of those with an arrangement, while men represented 39%. Almost two-thirds (65%) of employees³ with an arrangement had leave entitlements.

AGE

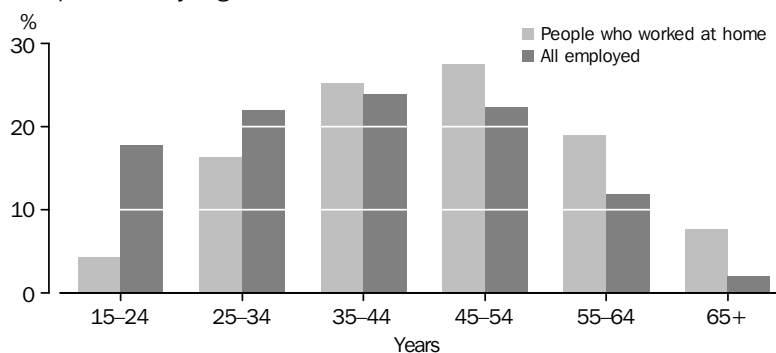
As shown in graph 3, more than half (53%) of all people who worked at home were aged between 35 and 54 years. Those aged 15–24 years accounted for only 4% of those who worked at home, but represented 18% of all employed people. Those aged 65 years and over accounted for 8% of those who worked at home, compared to 2% of all employed

LOCATIONS OF WORK *continued*

AGE *continued*

people. Men aged 65 years and over were more likely than women to work at home (5% and 3% respectively).

3. PEOPLE WHO WORKED AT HOME AND ALL EMPLOYED PEOPLE (a), Comparison by age



(a) In main job.

OCCUPATION

People who worked at home were over represented in the higher skilled occupation groups. Almost two-thirds (66%) of men who worked at home in November 2005 were Managers and administrators or Professionals. In contrast, these occupations accounted for just over one-quarter (28%) of all employed men.⁴ More than half (51%) of the women who worked at home were Advanced clerical and service workers or Professionals. In comparison, less than one-third (29%) of all employed women⁴ were represented in these occupations.

4. OCCUPATION IN JOB WORKED AT HOME, Main or second job

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
All people who worked at home	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers and administrators	36.2	15.6	24.8
Professionals	30.5	20.7	25.1
Associate professionals	13.7	9.8	11.6
Tradespersons and related workers	7.4	2.6	4.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	*0.8	30.0	16.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	4.1	14.0	9.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	2.1	1.4	1.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2.0	3.1	2.6
Labourers and related workers	3.3	2.7	2.9

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

HOURS WORKED AT HOME

Of the people who worked at home, almost two-thirds (63%) worked less than 35 hours per week⁵ and more than one-third (37%) of these worked 1–15 hours. In comparison, 39% of all employed people worked less than 35 hours per week.⁶

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Improvements in technology have made home-based work a viable alternative, linking people who work at home with central offices or clients via online networks. Over three-quarters (80%) of those who worked at home in their main job used information technology. The majority of these people (91%) used both a computer and the internet. Professionals represented the highest proportion (31%) of those who used both a

LOCATIONS OF WORK *continued*

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY *continued*

computer and the internet, while intermediate production and transport workers represented the lowest proportion (1%).

REFERENCES

Whitehouse, G, Diamond C and Lafferty, G 2002, 'Assessing the benefits of telework: Australian case study evidence', *New Zealand Journal of Industrial Relations*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 257–268, Wellington, New Zealand.

END NOTES

1. Employed people who, during the reference week, worked more hours at their own home than any other single location, in either their main or second job.
2. Employed people in the reference week by employment type in main job.
3. Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).
4. Employed people in the reference week by occupation in main job.
5. Hours actually worked at home in main job.
6. Hours actually worked in main job.

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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	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts	
MALES														
May 2001	4 336.0	703.3	5 039.3	318.8	64.3	383.1	5 422.5	7.1	72.0	-1.1	9.8	0.3	0.7	-0.4
May 2002	4 394.1	750.0	5 144.1	299.3	63.7	363.0	5 507.1	6.6	71.9	1.3	6.6	2.1	-0.5	0.0
May 2003	4 443.6	768.7	5 212.3	283.3	61.6	344.8	5 557.1	6.2	71.5	1.1	2.5	1.3	-0.4	-0.5
2004														
May	4 564.7	787.5	5 352.2	255.5	57.7	313.2	5 665.4	5.5	71.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1
August	4 572.7	800.5	5 373.3	247.1	64.1	311.2	5 684.4	5.5	71.5	0.2	1.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
November	4 598.1	814.4	5 412.5	233.3	61.5	294.8	5 707.3	5.2	71.6	0.6	1.7	0.7	-0.3	0.1
2005														
February	4 648.5	817.4	5 465.9	223.9	58.2	282.0	5 747.9	4.9	71.9	1.1	0.4	1.0	-0.3	0.3
May	4 704.6	809.8	5 514.4	220.9	58.9	279.8	5 794.2	4.8	72.2	1.2	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.3
August	4 721.3	808.2	5 529.4	227.4	58.7	286.1	5 815.5	4.9	72.3	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
November	4 712.2	808.9	5 521.1	236.3	62.8	299.1	5 820.1	5.1	72.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2
2006														
February	4 721.4	822.1	5 543.5	232.4	64.8	297.2	5 840.7	5.1	72.0	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
May	4 736.0	834.4	5 570.4	224.3	60.7	285.0	5 855.3	4.9	72.0	0.3	1.5	0.5	-0.2	0.0
FEMALES														
May 2001	2 258.0	1 785.3	4 043.2	176.8	109.2	286.0	4 329.2	6.6	55.3	1.3	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.6
May 2002	2 229.5	1 863.2	4 092.7	172.4	95.0	267.4	4 360.1	6.1	55.0	-1.3	4.4	1.2	-0.5	-0.4
May 2003	2 281.0	1 951.2	4 232.2	181.7	97.3	279.0	4 511.2	6.2	56.0	2.3	4.7	3.4	0.1	1.0
2004														
May	2 342.4	1 951.9	4 294.4	164.1	97.1	261.3	4 555.6	5.7	55.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	-0.2	0.2
August	2 380.3	1 951.9	4 332.2	159.7	98.9	258.6	4 590.8	5.6	55.9	1.6	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.2
November	2 408.7	1 978.7	4 387.4	152.8	94.8	247.5	4 635.0	5.3	56.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.3	0.4
2005														
February	2 422.0	2 011.3	4 433.4	157.3	94.1	251.4	4 684.8	5.4	56.7	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.5
May	2 439.0	2 038.1	4 477.1	155.5	98.9	254.4	4 731.5	5.4	57.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.4
August	2 437.0	2 066.2	4 503.2	149.6	98.8	248.4	4 751.5	5.2	57.2	-0.1	1.4	0.6	-0.1	0.1
November	2 433.4	2 074.0	4 507.4	151.8	95.7	247.5	4 754.8	5.2	57.0	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1
2006														
February	2 458.8	2 060.8	4 519.6	152.1	96.3	248.4	4 768.0	5.2	57.0	1.0	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	2 485.2	2 058.5	4 543.8	147.7	100.0	247.7	4 791.4	5.2	57.2	1.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
PERSONS														
May 2001	6 593.9	2 488.6	9 082.5	495.6	173.6	669.1	9 751.7	6.9	63.5	-0.3	5.2	1.2	0.5	0.1
May 2002	6 623.6	2 613.2	9 236.8	471.7	158.7	630.4	9 867.2	6.4	63.3	0.4	5.0	1.7	-0.5	-0.2
May 2003	6 724.6	2 719.9	9 444.5	465.0	158.9	623.9	10 068.4	6.2	63.6	1.5	4.1	2.2	-0.2	0.3
2004														
May	6 907.1	2 739.5	9 646.6	419.6	154.9	574.5	10 221.1	5.6	63.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.1
August	6 953.0	2 752.4	9 705.4	406.8	163.0	569.8	10 275.2	5.5	63.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.0
November	7 006.8	2 793.1	9 799.9	386.1	156.3	542.3	10 342.3	5.2	63.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.3	0.2
2005														
February	7 070.5	2 828.8	9 899.3	381.2	152.2	533.4	10 432.7	5.1	64.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.4
May	7 143.6	2 847.9	9 991.5	376.4	157.8	534.2	10 525.7	5.1	64.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	7 158.2	2 874.4	10 032.6	376.9	157.6	534.5	10 567.1	5.1	64.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
November	7 145.6	2 882.9	10 028.4	388.1	158.4	546.6	10 575.0	5.2	64.4	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.2
2006														
February	7 180.2	2 882.9	10 063.1	384.5	161.1	545.6	10 608.7	5.1	64.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	7 221.2	2 892.9	10 114.1	372.0	160.7	532.6	10 646.8	5.0	64.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.0

(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					
MALES											
Married											
15-19	5.7	*0.5	6.2	*1.7	*—	*1.7	7.9	*1.8	9.7	*21.1	81.1
20-24	104.0	14.2	118.2	6.5	*—	6.5	124.7	8.5	133.2	5.2	93.6
25-29	282.2	20.2	302.3	7.7	*—	7.7	310.0	19.5	329.5	2.5	94.1
30-34	427.6	25.9	453.6	7.7	*0.3	8.0	461.6	19.5	481.2	1.7	95.9
35-39	483.0	28.2	511.2	8.0	*0.4	8.4	519.6	26.2	545.8	1.6	95.2
40-44	501.1	35.8	536.9	10.9	*0.3	11.2	548.0	31.3	579.3	2.0	94.6
45-49	480.7	34.9	515.6	7.9	*0.8	8.7	524.3	39.2	563.5	1.7	93.0
50-54	424.9	33.7	458.6	9.7	*1.1	10.8	469.4	50.1	519.5	2.3	90.4
55-59	334.9	55.6	390.4	10.3	*1.0	11.3	401.7	104.4	506.1	2.8	79.4
60-64	173.6	52.5	226.1	6.6	*2.0	8.6	234.8	165.3	400.1	3.7	58.7
65-69	56.4	31.3	87.7	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	88.5	219.9	308.4	*0.8	28.7
70 and over	18.1	17.7	35.8	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	36.2	545.1	581.3	*1.3	6.2
15-64	3 217.7	301.4	3 519.1	77.0	5.9	82.9	3 602.0	465.8	4 067.8	2.3	88.5
Total	3 292.2	350.4	3 642.6	77.6	6.5	84.1	3 726.8	1 230.8	4 957.5	2.3	75.2
Not Married											
15-19	149.2	192.5	341.7	34.9	29.5	64.3	406.0	302.6	708.6	15.8	57.3
20-24	338.8	122.9	461.8	33.7	8.1	41.8	503.6	101.6	605.2	8.3	83.2
25-29	254.7	42.8	297.5	21.7	*1.4	23.1	320.6	42.2	362.7	7.2	88.4
30-34	171.0	18.5	189.5	14.9	*2.2	17.1	206.6	39.9	246.4	8.3	83.8
35-39	129.0	19.0	148.0	9.1	*1.2	10.3	158.4	37.6	195.9	6.5	80.8
40-44	106.7	16.0	122.7	8.9	*1.7	10.6	133.3	39.8	173.1	8.0	77.0
45-49	101.1	18.0	119.0	8.1	*1.5	9.6	128.6	42.8	171.4	7.5	75.1
50-54	86.5	13.2	99.6	8.7	*1.3	10.0	109.6	38.8	148.4	9.1	73.9
55-59	68.2	9.7	77.9	6.4	*1.3	7.7	85.6	46.0	131.6	9.0	65.0
60-64	30.9	7.0	37.9	*3.0	*—	*3.0	40.9	56.4	97.2	*7.3	42.0
65-69	9.2	6.9	16.2	*0.3	*0.6	*0.9	17.0	66.3	83.4	*5.2	20.4
70 and over	*4.8	6.9	11.7	*0.4	*—	*0.4	12.1	245.2	257.3	*3.1	4.7
15-64	1 436.0	459.6	1 895.7	149.3	48.2	197.5	2 093.2	747.5	2 840.7	9.4	73.7
Total	1 450.1	473.5	1 923.6	149.9	48.9	198.8	2 122.3	1 059.0	3 181.3	9.4	66.7
Total											
15-19	154.8	193.0	347.9	36.5	29.5	66.0	413.9	304.5	718.3	15.9	57.6
20-24	442.9	137.1	579.9	40.2	8.1	48.3	628.3	110.1	738.4	7.7	85.1
25-29	536.9	63.0	599.8	29.4	*1.4	30.7	630.6	61.6	692.2	4.9	91.1
30-34	598.6	44.4	643.0	22.6	*2.6	25.2	668.2	59.4	727.6	3.8	91.8
35-39	612.0	47.2	659.2	17.1	*1.7	18.7	678.0	63.8	741.7	2.8	91.4
40-44	607.8	51.8	659.6	19.8	*2.0	21.8	681.4	71.0	752.4	3.2	90.6
45-49	581.8	52.9	634.7	16.0	*2.3	18.3	653.0	81.9	734.9	2.8	88.9
50-54	511.4	46.9	558.3	18.4	*2.4	20.8	579.1	88.8	667.9	3.6	86.7
55-59	403.1	65.3	468.3	16.7	*2.3	19.0	487.3	150.4	637.8	3.9	76.4
60-64	204.5	59.5	264.0	9.6	*2.0	11.6	275.6	221.7	497.3	4.2	55.4
65-69	65.6	38.3	103.9	*0.5	*1.1	*1.6	105.5	286.3	391.8	*1.5	26.9
70 and over	22.9	24.6	47.5	*0.7	*0.2	*0.8	48.3	790.2	838.6	*1.7	5.8
15-64	4 653.8	761.0	5 414.8	226.3	54.2	280.5	5 695.2	1 213.3	6 908.5	4.9	82.4
Total	4 742.2	823.9	5 566.2	227.5	55.4	282.9	5 849.1	2 289.8	8 138.8	4.8	71.9
Mean age	40.0	36.4	39.5	34.5	27.1	33.0	39.2	55.8	43.9	..	..
Median age	40	31	39	32	19	29	39	63	43	..	..

* 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	7.0	6.5	13.5	*2.0	*0.5	*2.5	16.0	11.1	27.1	*15.8	59.0
20-24	109.9	45.7	155.6	7.5	*1.8	9.3	164.9	56.9	221.8	5.7	74.4
25-29	183.5	82.3	265.7	6.7	*4.4	11.1	276.8	112.6	389.5	4.0	71.1
30-34	182.4	167.6	350.0	9.6	6.5	16.1	366.1	156.1	522.2	4.4	70.1
35-39	179.0	220.2	399.2	8.7	5.1	13.8	413.0	158.7	571.7	3.3	72.2
40-44	224.3	215.6	439.8	6.2	5.0	11.1	451.0	130.2	581.2	2.5	77.6
45-49	232.3	194.5	426.8	7.9	*4.7	12.6	439.4	120.0	559.4	2.9	78.6
50-54	197.2	173.8	371.0	*4.5	*3.1	7.6	378.6	125.8	504.5	2.0	75.1
55-59	129.5	126.8	256.3	*4.6	*3.6	8.2	264.5	192.3	456.8	3.1	57.9
60-64	39.2	69.2	108.4	*1.4	—	*1.4	109.8	234.9	344.7	*1.3	31.8
65-69	8.6	19.0	27.6	—	—	—	27.6	231.1	258.7	—	10.7
70 and over	*2.5	6.3	8.8	—	—	—	8.8	402.5	411.3	—	2.1
15-64	1 484.4	1 301.9	2 786.3	59.2	34.8	93.9	2 880.2	1 298.6	4 178.8	3.3	68.9
Total	1 495.5	1 327.2	2 822.7	59.2	34.8	93.9	2 916.6	1 932.2	4 848.8	3.2	60.2
Not Married											
15-19	64.9	269.6	334.4	23.5	32.3	55.8	390.2	268.9	659.1	14.3	59.2
20-24	210.0	159.3	369.4	13.7	7.8	21.5	390.8	101.2	492.0	5.5	79.4
25-29	163.5	55.5	219.0	10.5	*5.2	15.7	234.7	56.2	290.9	6.7	80.7
30-34	110.5	42.2	152.8	6.6	*3.8	10.4	163.2	52.9	216.1	6.4	75.5
35-39	74.6	45.8	120.4	7.7	*2.6	10.3	130.7	52.8	183.6	7.9	71.2
40-44	75.2	48.6	123.8	9.7	*2.9	12.6	136.4	44.5	180.9	9.2	75.4
45-49	83.5	50.3	133.8	5.1	*2.8	7.8	141.7	45.1	186.8	5.5	75.9
50-54	85.6	36.0	121.6	*3.3	*2.3	5.6	127.2	47.0	174.2	4.4	73.0
55-59	67.3	38.5	105.9	*3.2	*0.8	*4.0	109.9	72.1	182.0	*3.6	60.4
60-64	28.6	21.6	50.3	*1.4	*1.0	*2.4	52.7	91.6	144.3	*4.6	36.5
65-69	*4.3	10.3	14.7	—	*0.8	*0.8	15.5	123.3	138.8	*5.4	11.2
70 and over	*1.1	6.4	7.4	—	—	—	7.4	681.2	688.6	—	1.1
15-64	963.8	767.5	1 731.3	84.6	61.6	146.2	1 877.5	832.4	2 709.8	7.8	69.3
Total	969.2	784.2	1 753.4	84.6	62.4	147.0	1 900.4	1 636.9	3 537.2	7.7	53.7
Total											
15-19	71.8	276.1	347.9	25.5	32.8	58.3	406.2	280.0	686.2	14.4	59.2
20-24	319.9	205.0	525.0	21.2	9.6	30.8	555.8	158.0	713.8	5.5	77.9
25-29	346.9	137.8	484.7	17.2	9.6	26.8	511.6	168.8	680.4	5.2	75.2
30-34	293.0	209.8	502.7	16.2	10.3	26.5	529.3	209.0	738.2	5.0	71.7
35-39	253.6	265.9	519.6	16.4	7.7	24.1	543.7	211.5	755.2	4.4	72.0
40-44	299.4	264.2	563.7	15.9	7.9	23.8	587.4	174.7	762.1	4.0	77.1
45-49	315.8	244.8	560.6	13.0	7.4	20.4	581.1	165.1	746.1	3.5	77.9
50-54	282.9	209.7	492.6	7.8	5.5	13.3	505.9	172.8	678.7	2.6	74.5
55-59	196.9	165.3	362.1	7.8	*4.4	12.2	374.4	264.4	638.8	3.3	58.6
60-64	67.8	90.8	158.7	*2.7	*1.0	*3.8	162.5	326.5	489.0	2.3	33.2
65-69	13.0	29.3	42.2	—	*0.8	*0.8	43.1	354.4	397.5	*2.0	10.8
70 and over	*3.6	12.7	16.2	—	—	—	16.2	1 083.7	1 099.9	—	1.5
15-64	2 448.2	2 069.4	4 517.6	143.8	96.3	240.1	4 757.7	2 131.0	6 888.6	5.0	69.1
Total	2 464.7	2 111.4	4 576.1	143.8	97.2	240.9	4 817.0	3 569.0	8 386.0	5.0	57.4
Mean age	38.6	38.3	38.5	33.4	30.5	32.2	38.1	54.9	45.3	..	..
Median age	38	39	39	32	28	30	38	59	44	..	..

* 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					
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	12.7	7.0	19.7	*3.7	*0.5	*4.2	23.9	12.9	36.8	*17.6	64.8
20-24	213.9	59.8	273.8	14.0	*1.8	15.9	289.6	65.4	355.0	5.5	81.6
25-29	465.6	102.4	568.0	14.4	*4.4	18.8	586.8	132.1	718.9	3.2	81.6
30-34	610.1	193.5	803.5	17.3	6.8	24.2	827.7	175.6	1 003.3	2.9	82.5
35-39	662.0	248.3	910.4	16.7	5.5	22.2	932.6	184.9	1 117.5	2.4	83.5
40-44	725.4	251.3	976.7	17.1	5.2	22.3	999.0	161.5	1 160.5	2.2	86.1
45-49	713.0	229.4	942.4	15.8	*5.5	21.3	963.7	159.1	1 122.9	2.2	85.8
50-54	622.2	207.5	829.6	14.2	*4.2	18.4	848.0	175.9	1 024.0	2.2	82.8
55-59	464.4	182.3	646.7	14.9	*4.6	19.5	666.2	296.7	962.9	2.9	69.2
60-64	212.8	121.7	334.5	8.0	*2.0	10.0	344.5	400.2	744.8	2.9	46.3
65-69	65.0	50.3	115.3	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	116.1	451.0	567.1	*0.6	20.5
70 and over	20.6	24.0	44.6	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	45.0	947.6	992.6	*1.0	4.5
15-64	4 702.1	1 603.3	6 305.4	136.2	40.7	176.9	6 482.2	1 764.4	8 246.6	2.7	78.6
Total	4 787.7	1 677.6	6 465.3	136.8	41.3	178.1	6 643.3	3 163.0	9 806.3	2.7	67.7
Not Married											
15-19	214.0	462.1	676.1	58.4	61.7	120.1	796.2	571.6	1 367.8	15.1	58.2
20-24	548.9	282.2	831.1	47.4	15.9	63.3	894.4	202.8	1 097.2	7.1	81.5
25-29	418.2	98.4	516.5	32.2	6.6	38.8	555.3	98.4	653.7	7.0	84.9
30-34	281.5	60.7	342.2	21.4	6.1	27.5	369.8	92.7	462.5	7.4	79.9
35-39	203.6	64.8	268.4	16.8	*3.9	20.7	289.1	90.4	379.5	7.1	76.2
40-44	181.9	64.7	246.5	18.6	*4.6	23.2	269.8	84.2	354.0	8.6	76.2
45-49	184.6	68.3	252.9	13.1	*4.3	17.4	270.3	87.9	358.1	6.4	75.5
50-54	172.1	49.2	221.2	12.0	*3.6	15.6	236.9	85.7	322.6	6.6	73.4
55-59	135.6	48.2	183.8	9.6	*2.1	11.7	195.5	118.2	313.6	6.0	62.3
60-64	59.5	28.6	88.2	*4.3	*1.0	5.4	93.5	148.0	241.5	5.7	38.7
65-69	13.6	17.3	30.8	*0.3	*1.5	*1.7	32.5	189.7	222.2	*5.3	14.6
70 and over	5.9	13.3	19.2	*0.4	—	*0.4	19.5	926.3	945.8	*1.9	2.1
15-64	2 399.8	1 227.1	3 627.0	233.9	109.8	343.7	3 970.7	1 579.9	5 550.5	8.7	71.5
Total	2 419.3	1 257.7	3 676.9	234.5	111.3	345.8	4 022.7	2 695.8	6 718.6	8.6	59.9
Total											
15-19	226.7	469.1	695.8	62.0	62.3	124.3	820.1	584.5	1 404.6	15.2	58.4
20-24	762.8	342.1	1 104.9	61.4	17.7	79.2	1 184.0	268.2	1 452.2	6.7	81.5
25-29	883.8	200.8	1 084.6	46.6	11.0	57.6	1 142.1	230.5	1 372.6	5.0	83.2
30-34	891.6	254.2	1 145.8	38.8	12.9	51.7	1 197.5	268.4	1 465.8	4.3	81.7
35-39	865.7	313.2	1 178.8	33.5	9.4	42.9	1 221.7	275.3	1 497.0	3.5	81.6
40-44	907.2	316.0	1 223.2	35.7	9.9	45.5	1 268.8	245.7	1 514.5	3.6	83.8
45-49	897.6	297.7	1 195.3	29.0	9.8	38.7	1 234.0	247.0	1 481.0	3.1	83.3
50-54	794.3	256.6	1 050.9	26.2	7.8	34.0	1 084.9	261.7	1 346.6	3.1	80.6
55-59	599.9	230.5	830.5	24.5	6.7	31.2	861.7	414.9	1 276.5	3.6	67.5
60-64	272.4	150.3	422.7	12.3	*3.1	15.4	438.1	548.2	986.3	3.5	44.4
65-69	78.6	67.6	146.1	*0.5	*1.9	*2.5	148.6	640.7	789.3	*1.7	18.8
70 and over	26.4	37.3	63.7	*0.7	*0.2	*0.8	64.6	1 873.9	1 938.5	*1.3	3.3
15-64	7 101.9	2 830.5	9 932.4	370.1	150.5	520.5	10 452.9	3 344.2	13 797.1	5.0	75.8
Total	7 206.9	2 935.3	10 142.2	371.3	152.6	523.8	10 666.1	5 858.8	16 524.9	4.9	64.5
Mean age	39.6	37.8	39.0	34.1	29.2	32.7	38.7	55.2	44.6	..	..
Median age	39	38	39	32	24	30	39	61	43	..	..

* 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.

	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					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 016.3	174.1	1 190.4	50.0	11.1	61.2	1 251.6	454.2	1 705.8	4.9	73.4
Females	564.2	407.8	972.0	23.3	20.3	43.6	1 015.6	752.7	1 768.3	4.3	57.4
Persons	1 580.5	581.9	2 162.4	73.3	31.5	104.8	2 267.2	1 207.0	3 474.1	4.6	65.3
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	531.2	88.4	619.5	36.9	8.7	45.6	665.2	333.6	998.7	6.9	66.6
Females	251.0	256.5	507.5	18.4	12.2	30.7	538.1	482.7	1 020.9	5.7	52.7
Persons	782.1	344.8	1 127.0	55.3	21.0	76.3	1 203.3	816.3	2 019.6	6.3	59.6
Total											
Males	1 547.5	262.4	1 809.9	86.9	19.9	106.8	1 916.7	787.8	2 704.5	5.6	70.9
Females	815.2	664.3	1 479.4	41.7	32.6	74.3	1 553.7	1 235.5	2 789.2	4.8	55.7
Persons	2 362.6	926.7	3 289.3	128.6	52.5	181.1	3 470.4	2 023.3	5 493.7	5.2	63.2
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	845.4	164.5	1 009.8	36.8	9.9	46.7	1 056.5	405.5	1 462.0	4.4	72.3
Females	457.3	388.2	845.5	26.0	17.8	43.8	889.3	646.0	1 535.3	4.9	57.9
Persons	1 302.7	552.6	1 855.3	62.8	27.7	90.5	1 945.8	1 051.5	2 997.3	4.7	64.9
Balance of Victoria											
Males	313.7	50.6	364.3	20.6	*2.3	22.8	387.1	162.4	549.5	5.9	70.4
Females	138.1	146.7	284.8	10.8	8.5	19.3	304.1	265.0	569.1	6.4	53.4
Persons	451.8	197.3	649.1	31.4	10.7	42.2	691.2	427.4	1 118.6	6.1	61.8
Total											
Males	1 159.1	215.0	1 374.1	57.4	12.1	69.5	1 443.6	567.9	2 011.5	4.8	71.8
Females	595.4	534.9	1 130.3	36.9	26.3	63.2	1 193.4	911.0	2 104.4	5.3	56.7
Persons	1 754.5	749.9	2 504.4	94.3	38.4	132.7	2 637.0	1 478.9	4 115.9	5.0	64.1
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	443.8	74.5	518.3	17.4	4.3	21.6	540.0	179.4	719.4	4.0	75.1
Females	242.5	196.7	439.1	14.5	8.0	22.5	461.7	287.7	749.4	4.9	61.6
Persons	686.3	271.2	957.5	31.9	12.2	44.1	1 001.6	467.1	1 468.7	4.4	68.2
Balance of Queensland											
Males	505.3	81.1	586.4	22.9	4.7	27.6	614.0	254.9	868.9	4.5	70.7
Females	261.0	218.4	479.4	22.5	9.4	31.9	511.3	358.4	869.8	6.2	58.8
Persons	766.3	299.5	1 065.8	45.4	14.1	59.5	1 125.3	613.4	1 738.7	5.3	64.7
Total											
Males	949.1	155.6	1 104.7	40.3	9.0	49.3	1 154.0	434.3	1 588.3	4.3	72.7
Females	503.5	415.1	918.5	37.0	17.4	54.4	973.0	646.1	1 619.1	5.6	60.1
Persons	1 452.6	570.7	2 023.3	77.3	26.4	103.7	2 127.0	1 080.5	3 207.4	4.9	66.3

* 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	242.4	52.7	295.1	14.3	4.9	19.2	314.3	140.8	455.1	6.1	69.1
Females	131.6	123.0	254.6	6.6	4.6	11.2	265.8	216.4	482.2	4.2	55.1
Persons	374.0	175.7	549.7	20.9	9.5	30.4	580.1	357.2	937.3	5.2	61.9
Balance of South Australia											
Males	98.7	12.2	111.0	3.3	*1.0	4.4	115.3	52.1	167.4	3.8	68.9
Females	38.6	45.9	84.5	3.6	*2.3	5.9	90.4	71.7	162.1	6.5	55.8
Persons	137.3	58.1	195.5	7.0	3.3	10.3	205.7	123.8	329.5	5.0	62.4
Total											
Males	341.1	64.9	406.0	17.6	6.0	23.6	429.6	192.9	622.6	5.5	69.0
Females	170.2	169.0	339.1	10.2	6.8	17.1	356.2	288.1	644.3	4.8	55.3
Persons	511.3	233.9	745.1	27.9	12.8	40.7	785.8	481.0	1 266.8	5.2	62.0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	368.7	60.0	428.7	10.1	3.5	13.5	442.3	153.0	595.3	3.1	74.3
Females	178.4	170.8	349.2	8.5	7.2	15.7	364.9	252.7	617.5	4.3	59.1
Persons	547.1	230.8	777.9	18.5	10.7	29.2	807.1	405.7	1 212.8	3.6	66.5
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	148.2	22.3	170.4	3.3	*0.9	4.2	174.6	45.6	220.2	2.4	79.3
Females	60.3	60.0	120.4	*2.3	*1.6	3.8	124.2	80.3	204.5	3.1	60.7
Persons	208.5	82.3	290.8	5.6	2.4	8.0	298.8	125.8	424.6	2.7	70.4
Total											
Males	516.9	82.3	599.2	13.4	4.3	17.7	616.9	198.6	815.4	2.9	75.6
Females	238.7	230.8	469.5	10.8	8.8	19.5	489.1	332.9	822.0	4.0	59.5
Persons	755.6	313.1	1 068.7	24.1	13.1	37.2	1 105.9	531.5	1 637.4	3.4	67.5
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	41.8	9.7	51.5	1.9	*0.3	2.3	53.8	26.2	80.0	4.2	67.2
Females	23.1	22.6	45.7	*1.0	*1.0	2.0	47.7	38.2	85.9	4.2	55.5
Persons	65.0	32.3	97.2	2.9	1.4	4.3	101.5	64.4	165.9	4.2	61.2
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	60.1	10.4	70.5	5.1	*1.1	6.2	76.7	34.9	111.6	8.1	68.8
Females	27.3	29.8	57.2	3.0	1.2	4.2	61.4	53.3	114.7	6.9	53.5
Persons	87.4	40.2	127.7	8.0	2.4	10.4	138.1	88.2	226.3	7.5	61.0
Total											
Males	101.9	20.1	122.0	7.0	*1.5	8.5	130.5	61.1	191.6	6.5	68.1
Females	50.5	52.4	102.9	4.0	2.2	6.2	109.1	91.5	200.6	5.7	54.4
Persons	152.4	72.5	224.9	11.0	3.7	14.7	239.6	152.6	392.2	6.1	61.1

* 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	46.7	7.7	54.4	*2.3	*0.8	*3.1	57.6	20.3	77.9	*5.5	73.9
Females	32.6	13.2	45.8	*1.3	*1.8	*3.2	49.0	23.4	72.4	*6.4	67.6
Persons	79.3	20.9	100.3	3.6	*2.7	6.3	106.6	43.7	150.3	5.9	70.9
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	79.9	15.9	95.8	2.6	1.8	4.4	100.2	26.9	127.0	4.4	78.9
Females	58.7	31.8	90.5	1.8	*1.3	3.1	93.5	40.5	134.0	3.3	69.8
Persons	138.6	47.6	186.2	4.4	3.1	7.5	193.7	67.3	261.1	3.9	74.2
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 958.5	535.4	3 493.9	130.5	34.0	164.5	3 658.4	1 359.2	5 017.6	4.5	72.9
Females	1 597.1	1 309.1	2 906.1	79.9	58.9	138.8	3 044.9	2 193.6	5 238.6	4.6	58.1
Persons	4 555.5	1 844.5	6 400.0	210.4	92.9	303.3	6 703.3	3 552.9	10 256.2	4.5	65.4
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 783.8	288.5	2 072.3	97.0	21.4	118.4	2 190.7	930.5	3 121.2	5.4	70.2
Females	867.6	802.3	1 669.9	63.8	38.3	102.1	1 772.0	1 375.4	3 147.5	5.8	56.3
Persons	2 651.4	1 090.8	3 742.2	160.9	59.6	220.5	3 962.7	2 305.9	6 268.7	5.6	63.2
Total											
Males	4 742.2	823.9	5 566.2	227.5	55.4	282.9	5 849.1	2 289.8	8 138.8	4.8	71.9
Females	2 464.7	2 111.4	4 576.1	143.8	97.2	240.9	4 817.0	3 569.0	8 386.0	5.0	57.4
Persons	7 206.9	2 935.3	10 142.2	371.3	152.6	523.8	10 666.1	5 858.8	16 524.9	4.9	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	148.7	35.6	184.3	30.4	17.8	*3.1	33.5	217.7	25.3	243.0	15.4	89.6	12.5
20-24	431.0	58.1	489.1	38.0	8.6	*3.5	41.5	530.6	37.9	568.5	7.8	93.3	6.7
Total	579.7	93.7	673.4	68.4	26.3	6.6	74.9	748.3	63.2	811.5	10.0	92.2	8.4
Females													
15-19	69.1	55.5	124.6	19.5	14.2	*3.8	23.3	147.9	29.0	177.0	15.8	83.6	11.0
20-24	310.2	93.8	403.9	18.9	6.5	*3.8	22.8	426.7	83.5	510.2	5.3	83.6	3.7
Total	379.3	149.2	528.5	38.4	20.7	7.7	46.1	574.6	112.5	687.1	8.0	83.6	5.6
Persons													
15-19	217.8	91.0	308.9	49.9	31.9	6.9	56.8	365.6	54.3	420.0	15.5	87.1	11.9
20-24	741.1	151.9	893.0	56.9	15.1	7.3	64.3	957.3	121.3	1 078.6	6.7	88.8	5.3
Total	958.9	242.9	1 201.9	106.8	47.0	14.2	121.0	1 322.9	175.7	1 498.6	9.1	88.3	7.1
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15-19	6.1	157.5	163.6	6.2	5.8	26.4	32.5	196.1	279.2	475.3	16.6	41.3	1.3
20-24	11.9	78.9	90.8	2.2	*1.1	*4.6	6.9	97.7	72.3	170.0	7.0	57.5	1.3
Total	18.0	236.4	254.4	8.4	7.0	31.0	39.4	293.8	351.4	645.3	13.4	45.5	1.3
Females													
15-19	*2.7	220.6	223.3	6.0	5.3	29.0	35.0	258.3	251.0	509.3	13.5	50.7	1.2
20-24	9.8	111.3	121.0	*2.3	*1.9	5.8	8.0	129.1	74.6	203.7	6.2	63.4	*1.1
Total	12.5	331.8	344.3	8.3	7.2	34.8	43.0	387.4	325.6	712.9	11.1	54.3	1.2
Persons													
15-19	8.9	378.1	386.9	12.1	11.1	55.4	67.5	454.4	530.2	984.6	14.9	46.2	1.2
20-24	21.7	190.2	211.8	*4.5	*3.1	10.4	14.9	226.8	146.9	373.6	6.6	60.7	*1.2
Total	30.5	568.2	598.8	16.6	14.2	65.8	82.4	681.2	677.0	1 358.2	12.1	50.2	1.2
TOTAL													
Males													
15-19	154.8	193.0	347.9	36.5	23.6	29.5	66.0	413.9	304.5	718.3	15.9	57.6	5.1
20-24	442.9	137.1	579.9	40.2	9.7	8.1	48.3	628.3	110.1	738.4	7.7	85.1	5.4
Total	597.7	330.1	927.8	76.7	33.3	37.6	114.3	1 042.1	414.6	1 456.8	11.0	71.5	5.3
Females													
15-19	71.8	276.1	347.9	25.5	19.5	32.8	58.3	406.2	280.0	686.2	14.4	59.2	3.7
20-24	319.9	205.0	525.0	21.2	8.4	9.6	30.8	555.8	158.0	713.8	5.5	77.9	3.0
Total	391.8	481.1	872.9	46.7	27.9	42.4	89.1	962.0	438.1	1 400.1	9.3	68.7	3.3
Persons													
15-19	226.7	469.1	695.8	62.0	43.0	62.3	124.3	820.1	584.5	1 404.6	15.2	58.4	4.4
20-24	762.8	342.1	1 104.9	61.4	18.1	17.7	79.2	1 184.0	268.2	1 452.2	6.7	81.5	4.2
Total	989.5	811.2	1 800.7	123.4	61.2	80.0	203.5	2 004.1	852.7	2 856.8	10.2	70.2	4.3

* 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	5 342.5	7 592.3	393.1	7 985.4	3 692.4	4.9	68.4
Born overseas	1 862.1	2 546.6	130.7	2 677.3	1 871.0	4.9	58.9
Oceania and Antarctica	269.6	336.1	14.8	350.9	106.0	4.2	76.8
New Zealand	211.4	264.4	10.2	274.6	76.5	3.7	78.2
North-West Europe	590.6	810.6	26.1	836.7	597.9	3.1	58.3
United Kingdom and Ireland	489.2	663.6	19.9	683.5	448.8	2.9	60.4
Germany	35.1	51.8	*3.2	55.0	58.1	*5.8	48.6
Netherlands	29.1	41.5	*2.0	43.6	49.2	*4.6	46.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	228.1	322.9	15.7	338.6	477.7	4.6	41.5
Italy	52.5	71.5	*2.8	74.3	135.9	*3.8	35.3
Greece	27.3	40.3	*3.0	43.3	97.1	*6.9	30.8
North Africa and the Middle East	81.1	117.0	11.3	128.3	148.6	8.8	46.3
Lebanon	25.0	37.2	*2.8	40.0	53.9	*7.1	42.6
South-East Asia	237.0	322.3	21.4	343.7	173.0	6.2	66.5
Viet Nam	67.8	82.3	5.9	88.2	60.4	6.7	59.3
Malaysia	39.9	58.5	*3.3	61.9	28.5	*5.4	68.5
Philippines	60.8	82.7	4.9	87.6	31.4	5.6	73.6
North-East Asia	134.4	198.1	14.5	212.6	165.0	6.8	56.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	73.3	105.1	9.3	114.4	93.5	8.1	55.0
Southern and Central Asia	136.0	181.8	10.6	192.3	92.9	5.5	67.4
India	81.1	103.4	5.8	109.2	48.6	5.3	69.2
Americas	87.1	122.2	8.4	130.7	60.0	6.4	68.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	98.2	135.6	7.9	143.6	49.9	5.5	74.2
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	74.9	94.9	*3.4	98.3	21.4	*3.4	82.1
North-West Europe	85.8	117.8	*4.7	122.5	37.6	*3.8	76.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	39.6	56.8	*2.6	59.3	28.7	*4.4	67.4
North Africa and the Middle East	33.1	44.8	*3.9	48.6	27.5	*8.0	63.9
South-East Asia	85.1	111.9	7.0	118.9	66.3	5.9	64.2
North-East Asia	57.8	81.0	*3.3	84.2	45.3	*3.9	65.0
Southern and Central Asia	45.2	58.2	*1.4	59.6	21.2	*2.3	73.8
Americas	22.4	32.3	*2.5	34.8	10.2	*7.2	77.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.8	38.0	*1.2	39.1	9.1	*3.0	81.1
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>473.7</i>	<i>635.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>665.4</i>	<i>267.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>71.3</i>
Arrived 1996–2005							
Oceania and Antarctica	92.1	110.0	8.3	118.3	32.0	7.0	78.7
North-West Europe	113.9	145.2	5.5	150.7	34.6	3.7	81.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	30.0	44.6	*2.1	46.7	28.2	*4.5	62.3
North Africa and the Middle East	15.3	24.3	*4.2	28.5	44.1	*14.8	39.3
South-East Asia	55.7	84.9	8.8	93.7	55.7	9.4	62.7
North-East Asia	58.1	95.0	9.6	104.6	96.7	9.1	51.9
Southern and Central Asia	60.6	83.7	8.1	91.8	48.8	8.8	65.3
Americas	25.2	33.6	*2.7	36.3	17.0	*7.3	68.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.3	53.0	*4.6	57.6	22.8	*8.0	71.7
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>487.3</i>	<i>674.4</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>728.2</i>	<i>380.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>65.7</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	3 559.8	81.6	3 641.4	1 174.1	4 815.5	2.2	75.6
Lone parent	91.7	10.8	102.5	42.1	144.6	10.5	70.9
Dependent student	193.0	31.2	224.2	275.2	499.4	13.9	44.9
Non-dependent child	615.2	75.3	690.5	105.0	795.4	10.9	86.8
Other related individual	96.8	11.0	107.8	54.5	162.4	10.2	66.4
<i>Total</i>	4 556.6	209.8	4 766.4	1 650.9	6 417.3	4.4	74.3
Non-family member							
Person living alone	510.4	40.3	550.7	331.1	881.7	7.3	62.5
Not living alone	308.3	18.5	326.7	88.4	415.2	5.6	78.7
<i>Total</i>	818.7	58.7	877.4	419.5	1 296.9	6.7	67.7
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 375.3	268.5	5 643.8	2 070.4	7 714.2	4.8	73.2
Relationship not determined(a)	190.9	14.4	205.3	219.4	424.6	7.0	48.3
Total	5 566.2	282.9	5 849.1	2 289.8	8 138.8	4.8	71.9
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 734.0	90.5	2 824.5	1 851.1	4 675.6	3.2	60.4
Lone parent	352.9	41.3	394.2	302.7	696.9	10.5	56.6
Dependent student	259.9	32.7	292.6	235.3	528.0	11.2	55.4
Non-dependent child	379.3	31.4	410.7	65.8	476.5	7.6	86.2
Other related individual	84.9	7.2	92.2	114.0	206.2	7.8	44.7
<i>Total</i>	3 811.1	203.1	4 014.2	2 569.0	6 583.1	5.1	61.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	399.0	16.8	415.9	610.3	1 026.1	4.0	40.5
Not living alone	210.4	11.0	221.4	78.9	300.4	5.0	73.7
<i>Total</i>	609.4	27.9	637.3	689.2	1 326.5	4.4	48.0
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 420.5	230.9	4 651.5	3 258.2	7 909.7	5.0	58.8
Relationship not determined(a)	155.6	10.0	165.5	310.8	476.4	6.0	34.7
Total	4 576.1	240.9	4 817.0	3 569.0	8 386.0	5.0	57.4
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 293.9	172.0	6 465.9	3 025.2	9 491.1	2.7	68.1
Lone parent	444.7	52.1	496.7	344.8	841.5	10.5	59.0
Dependent student	452.9	63.9	516.8	510.5	1 027.3	12.4	50.3
Non-dependent child	994.4	106.7	1 101.1	170.8	1 271.9	9.7	86.6
Other related individual	181.8	18.2	200.0	168.6	368.5	9.1	54.3
<i>Total</i>	8 367.7	412.9	8 780.5	4 219.9	13 000.4	4.7	67.5
Non-family member							
Person living alone	909.4	57.1	966.5	941.3	1 907.9	5.9	50.7
Not living alone	518.7	29.5	548.2	167.4	715.6	5.4	76.6
<i>Total</i>	1 428.1	86.6	1 514.7	1 108.7	2 623.4	5.7	57.7
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	9 795.8	499.5	10 295.3	5 328.6	15 623.9	4.9	65.9
Relationship not determined(a)	346.5	24.3	370.8	530.2	901.0	6.6	41.2
Total	10 142.2	523.8	10 666.1	5 858.8	16 524.9	4.9	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 Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 415.2	960.5	1 293.3	2 973.8	1 039.8	1 655.5	5 669.1
Couple family	2 957.6	700.5	1 077.4	2 629.3	732.7	1 373.4	4 735.4
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	81.2	33.0	46.9	72.6	31.5	57.0	161.1
Husband employed, wife unemployed	34.7	12.8	22.9	30.7	13.4	26.3	70.4
Husband unemployed, wife employed	19.9	7.7	7.2	17.7	6.0	11.1	34.8
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	6.3	*2.3	*1.8	6.1	*2.4	2.0	10.4
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	13.5	8.0	12.8	11.9	7.3	15.1	34.3
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 876.3	667.5	1 030.5	2 556.7	701.2	1 316.4	4 574.3
Husband employed, wife employed	1 472.3	448.3	626.7	1 236.3	459.8	851.1	2 547.3
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	357.9	173.7	339.5	310.0	181.6	379.4	871.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	151.6	20.9	24.2	137.0	26.6	33.0	196.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	894.6	24.6	40.1	873.4	33.2	52.8	959.3
One-parent family	368.1	260.1	215.9	255.0	307.1	282.1	844.2
Parent unemployed	13.7	24.6	13.8	6.2	27.7	18.2	52.1
Male parent unemployed	*4.1	5.2	*1.4	*2.0	6.5	*2.1	10.6
Female parent unemployed	9.6	19.4	12.4	*4.2	21.1	16.1	41.5
Parent employed	199.0	142.6	104.4	115.9	181.8	148.3	446.0
Male parent employed	49.3	24.6	17.3	32.8	33.0	25.5	91.3
Female parent employed	149.6	118.0	87.0	83.1	148.8	122.7	354.6
Parent not in the labour force	155.5	92.9	97.7	132.9	97.6	115.6	346.1
Male parent not in the labour force	26.1	7.6	8.1	21.6	11.1	9.2	41.9
Female parent not in the labour force	129.4	85.3	89.6	111.3	86.6	106.4	304.3
Other family	89.5	..	..	89.5	..	..	89.5
Family reference person unemployed	*2.8	..	..	*2.8	..	..	*2.8
Family reference person employed	56.5	..	..	56.5	..	..	56.5
Family reference person not in the labour force	30.2	..	..	30.2	..	..	30.2

* 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(c)			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT		
	Reference period	Persons		Reference period	Males	Females	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
Year	'000		Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%	
Australia	2003	10 066.5		2003	71.0	55.9	63.3	2004	9 636.3	2004	570.6	5.6
Canada	2004	17 183.5		2004	73.3	62.1	67.6	2003	15 746.0	2003	1 300.9	7.6
France	2003	27 125.0		2003	62.6	49.2	55.6	2004	24 720.2	2004	2 727.2	9.9
Greece	2002	4 369.0		2002	60.6	37.7	48.7	2002	3 948.9	2002	420.1	9.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2003	3 500.9		2003	72.0	51.6	61.4	2004	3 287.6	2004	241.4	6.8
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2		1999	84.6	51.5	67.9	2002	91 647.0	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2003	24 229.0		2003	62.3	37.1	49.2	2003	22 133.0	2003	2 096.0	8.7
Japan	2003	66 670.0		2003	74.1	48.4	60.8	2003	63 160.0	2003	3 500.0	5.3
Korea (Republic of)	2003	22 917.0		2003	74.6	48.9	61.4	2004	22 557.0	2004	813.0	3.5
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0		1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2003	9 869.7	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2003	2 015.1		2003	72.0	57.3	64.5	2004	2 017.1	2004	82.0	3.9
Singapore	2003	2 152.0		2000	81.1	55.5	68.6	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4
Sweden	2004	4 459.0		1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2004	4 213.0	2004	246.0	5.5
United Kingdom	2004	29 369.4		2004	55.5	45.2	50.2	2003	27 820.8	2003	1 414.0	4.8
United States of America	2004	135 501.0		2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2003	137 736.0	2003	8 774.0	6.0

- (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*.
- (c) Participation rates for women are frequently not comparable internationally since, in many countries, relatively large numbers of women assist on farms or in other family enterprises without pay.

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>.

	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006	
	May	May	May	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Feb	May			
	PERSONS ('000)																
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	439.8	427.3	371.2	365.5	363.4	366.2	368.8	367.3	363.3	358.9	354.3	349.7					
Mining	77.8	80.8	88.0	103.1	103.0	103.0	107.6	117.6	126.2	129.4	129.3	128.3					
Manufacturing	1 095.7	1 094.5	1 094.5	1 087.4	1 097.6	1 093.9	1 079.2	1 066.4	1 062.8	1 065.3	1 067.2	1 067.2					
Electricity, gas and water supply	67.4	65.1	77.4	73.0	74.2	75.5	77.8	80.2	82.5	85.5	88.8	91.6					
Construction	655.5	700.7	748.4	791.6	812.8	833.1	849.9	856.9	861.2	869.8	881.1	890.6					
Wholesale trade	420.3	435.3	447.7	446.6	447.3	445.0	440.4	435.1	430.0	430.3	433.9	439.1					
Retail trade	1 338.5	1 391.5	1 455.3	1 430.6	1 442.4	1 475.6	1 512.0	1 530.1	1 521.1	1 502.6	1 489.3	1 481.3					
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	460.0	458.6	462.9	478.8	489.6	500.1	505.8	505.7	500.5	488.0	474.1	462.7					
Transport and storage	421.9	401.9	419.2	438.5	445.5	454.2	457.2	456.0	455.5	458.6	464.1	469.2					
Communication services	179.9	166.4	175.1	173.5	175.7	178.9	182.5	185.1	185.0	183.4	182.0	182.0					
Finance and insurance	346.2	340.4	346.7	346.1	345.9	352.1	363.4	372.8	374.0	371.7	372.3	374.9					
Property and business services	1 067.5	1 058.6	1 103.7	1 103.9	1 102.6	1 118.9	1 141.5	1 163.7	1 183.0	1 196.7	1 203.0	1 203.8					
Government administration and defence	379.0	403.3	439.1	448.7	448.6	447.8	451.9	457.9	458.0	457.1	458.0	462.2					
Education	629.0	651.9	682.8	691.1	681.4	671.7	671.5	683.7	705.5	722.0	728.5	729.7					
Health and community services	895.9	927.8	924.6	979.7	986.2	991.6	999.6	1 007.7	1 015.7	1 030.4	1 052.7	1 076.8					
Cultural and recreational services	220.9	246.0	233.7	242.4	246.2	254.7	268.0	276.8	277.6	274.2	272.0	272.0					
Personal and other services	355.3	362.4	378.1	383.2	389.8	388.1	385.2	387.1	392.5	395.9	398.9	402.1					

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1.0	-2.9	-13.1	-1.8	-0.6	0.8	0.7	-0.4	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3		
Mining	-1.2	3.8	8.8	3.2	-0.1	0.0	4.5	9.3	7.2	2.6	0.0	-0.8		
Manufacturing	-3.4	-0.1	0.0	1.7	0.9	-0.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0		
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.3	-3.5	18.9	-0.2	1.6	1.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.1		
Construction	-6.2	6.9	6.8	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.1		
Wholesale trade	-6.5	3.6	2.9	0.0	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	0.1	0.8	1.2		
Retail trade	2.3	4.0	4.6	-0.3	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.2	-0.6	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5		
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.1	-0.3	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.1	0.0	-1.0	-2.5	-2.8	-2.4		
Transport and storage	3.7	-4.8	4.3	0.8	1.6	2.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1		
Communication services	1.1	-7.5	5.2	0.2	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.7	0.0		
Finance and insurance	3.6	-1.7	1.9	-0.6	-0.1	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.7		
Property and business services	4.7	-0.8	4.3	-1.2	-0.1	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.1		
Government administration and defence	8.8	6.4	8.9	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.9		
Education	3.1	3.6	4.7	-0.4	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	1.8	3.2	2.3	0.9	0.2		
Health and community services	5.4	3.6	-0.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.3		
Cultural and recreational services	-0.8	11.4	-5.0	0.8	1.6	3.4	5.2	3.3	0.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.0		
Personal and other services	3.1	2.0	4.3	3.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8		

(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	7 206.9	2 935.3	5 566.2	4 576.1	10 142.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	252.0	92.0	234.1	109.8	343.9
Agriculture	213.8	80.5	197.3	97.0	294.3
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	19.4	5.7	17.7	7.4	25.1
Forestry and logging	11.2	*2.0	11.3	*2.0	13.3
Commercial fishing	6.3	*3.5	7.0	*2.8	9.8
Mining(a)	123.7	10.8	114.1	20.4	134.5
Coal mining	29.0	*0.8	28.2	*1.6	29.9
Oil and gas extraction	9.5	*0.4	7.5	*2.4	9.9
Metal ore mining	41.6	7.5	39.5	9.6	49.1
Other mining	11.2	*—	10.4	*0.9	11.2
Services to mining	18.3	*1.3	15.7	*3.9	19.6
Manufacturing(a)	924.9	136.6	787.0	274.5	1 061.5
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	150.9	27.2	118.6	59.6	178.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	39.1	15.0	17.4	36.7	54.1
Wood and paper product manufacturing	62.2	5.5	58.6	9.2	67.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	81.9	20.4	57.0	45.2	102.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	75.9	8.1	57.5	26.5	84.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	39.3	5.7	35.2	9.8	45.0
Metal product manufacturing	155.0	13.1	147.2	20.9	168.1
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	215.1	21.4	198.3	38.2	236.5
Other manufacturing	55.8	11.5	52.6	14.7	67.2
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	86.3	6.2	72.7	19.8	92.5
Electricity and gas supply	60.0	*4.1	50.3	13.8	64.1
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	26.3	*2.1	22.4	5.9	28.3
Construction(a)	748.1	142.8	777.6	113.3	891.0
General construction	221.8	36.7	216.8	41.7	258.4
Construction trade services	510.0	104.3	546.0	68.3	614.4
Wholesale trade(a)	386.8	68.1	313.5	141.4	454.9
Basic material wholesaling	87.0	15.4	77.5	24.9	102.4
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	134.9	13.9	113.0	35.8	148.8
Personal and household good wholesaling	133.4	30.0	96.8	66.6	163.4
Retail trade(a)	792.8	706.9	715.9	783.7	1 499.6
Food retailing	225.0	341.1	244.2	322.0	566.1
Personal and household good retailing	339.2	299.6	253.5	385.3	638.7
Motor vehicle retailing and services	209.4	54.8	205.0	59.3	264.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	232.5	232.2	191.7	273.0	464.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	232.5	232.2	191.7	273.0	464.7
Transport and storage(a)	388.2	86.1	355.0	119.3	474.3
Road transport	186.8	44.3	191.3	39.8	231.1
Rail transport	38.8	*2.7	34.6	6.9	41.4
Water transport	9.4	*2.2	8.6	*3.0	11.6
Air and space transport	39.5	10.7	36.3	13.9	50.2
Other transport	*0.7	*0.2	*0.7	*0.2	*0.9
Services to transport	64.5	12.7	41.7	35.6	77.2
Storage	37.4	9.4	34.0	12.8	46.8
Communication services(a)	160.5	27.3	133.0	54.8	187.8
Communication services	160.5	27.3	133.0	54.8	187.8
Finance and insurance(a)	314.0	67.0	182.9	198.1	381.0
Finance	164.0	37.1	89.2	111.9	201.1
Insurance	62.0	10.8	32.6	40.2	72.8
Services to finance and insurance	87.0	18.1	60.0	45.1	105.1

* 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.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Industry</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Property and business services(a)	887.7	302.6	651.0	539.3	1 190.3
Property services	129.8	33.4	85.7	77.5	163.2
Business services	757.9	269.2	565.3	461.8	1 027.1
Government administration and defence(a)	404.7	74.2	242.3	236.6	478.9
Government administration	379.1	70.7	223.0	226.8	449.8
Defence	25.6	*3.5	19.3	9.8	29.1
Education(a)	448.6	268.0	219.0	497.6	716.6
Education	448.6	268.0	219.0	497.6	716.6
Health and community services(a)	608.7	476.8	235.8	849.7	1 085.5
Health services	473.1	331.3	180.6	623.8	804.4
Community services	134.2	142.4	55.2	221.4	276.6
Cultural and recreational services(a)	155.3	123.9	134.8	144.4	279.2
Motion picture, radio and television services	33.7	14.3	26.9	21.2	48.1
Libraries, museums and the arts	46.2	32.7	37.0	41.9	78.9
Sport and recreation	74.9	76.2	70.5	80.5	151.0
Personal and other services(a)	292.3	113.7	205.8	200.2	406.0
Personal services	130.6	80.8	84.1	127.3	211.4
Other services	161.6	32.6	121.7	72.4	194.1
Private households employing staff	*0.2	*0.4	*—	*0.5	*0.5

* 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.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7 206.9	2 935.3	5 566.2	4 576.1	10 142.2
Managers and administrators(a)	755.5	92.9	611.4	237.0	848.4
Generalist managers	168.1	22.4	158.9	31.6	190.5
Specialist managers	421.9	33.5	303.8	151.6	455.4
Farmers and farm managers	150.8	34.4	135.8	49.4	185.2
Professionals(a)	1 504.0	491.1	962.1	1 033.0	1 995.1
Science, building and engineering professionals	196.8	22.4	175.5	43.7	219.2
Business and information professionals	500.0	80.7	352.1	228.6	580.7
Health professionals	228.5	130.5	99.1	259.9	359.0
Education professionals	291.0	164.9	136.3	319.6	455.9
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	282.6	91.7	196.4	177.8	374.3
Associate professionals(a)	1 013.3	239.6	680.5	572.4	1 252.9
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	130.9	20.1	113.9	37.0	150.9
Business and administration associate professionals	382.4	90.9	214.6	258.6	473.3
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	374.3	68.0	257.4	184.9	442.3
Health and welfare associate professionals	47.9	35.3	24.6	58.5	83.2
Other associate professionals	77.8	25.4	69.9	33.3	103.2
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 156.8	146.3	1 178.4	124.7	1 303.1
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	220.1	11.8	229.9	*1.9	231.8
Automotive tradespersons	135.3	8.8	142.1	*2.0	144.1
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	174.1	16.1	187.2	*3.0	190.2
Construction tradespersons	309.9	26.7	333.3	*3.3	336.7
Food tradespersons	66.5	23.2	59.6	30.1	89.7
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	71.1	22.3	82.8	10.6	93.4
Other tradespersons and related workers	175.5	36.9	138.7	73.7	212.4
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	200.0	187.2	48.1	339.1	387.2
Secretaries and personal assistants	95.9	73.2	*3.2	165.9	169.1
Other advanced clerical and service workers	104.0	114.1	44.9	173.2	218.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	1 014.4	675.0	465.8	1 223.5	1 689.3
Intermediate clerical workers	607.6	293.0	219.2	681.5	900.6
Intermediate sales and related workers	144.6	29.7	116.3	58.0	174.3
Intermediate service workers	262.1	352.1	130.4	483.9	614.3
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	694.1	148.3	740.6	101.7	842.3
Intermediate plant operators	177.6	9.4	181.9	5.0	186.9
Intermediate machine operators	58.1	10.1	41.8	26.4	68.2
Road and rail transport drivers	256.0	50.6	288.6	18.0	306.6
Other intermediate production and transport workers	201.8	78.2	227.8	52.2	280.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	358.8	606.5	332.5	632.9	965.3
Elementary clerks	42.3	24.8	29.8	37.3	67.2
Elementary sales workers	250.0	525.0	233.7	541.3	775.0
Elementary service workers	66.4	56.7	69.0	54.2	123.1
Labourers and related workers(a)	510.2	348.4	546.8	311.8	858.5
Cleaners	76.0	120.9	78.9	118.0	196.9
Factory labourers	173.2	44.9	142.0	76.1	218.1
Other labourers and related workers	256.8	181.5	321.4	117.0	438.3

* 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	201.0	51.0	252.0	33.1	58.9	92.0	234.1	109.8	343.9
Mining	109.4	14.3	123.7	*4.7	6.1	10.8	114.1	20.4	134.5
Manufacturing	739.1	185.8	924.9	47.9	88.7	136.6	787.0	274.5	1 061.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	70.9	15.4	86.3	*1.8	*4.4	6.2	72.7	19.8	92.5
Construction	707.5	40.6	748.1	70.1	72.8	142.8	777.6	113.3	891.0
Wholesale trade	288.3	98.4	386.8	25.1	43.0	68.1	313.5	141.4	454.9
Retail trade	496.5	296.3	792.8	219.5	487.4	706.9	715.9	783.7	1 499.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	123.4	109.2	232.5	68.3	163.9	232.2	191.7	273.0	464.7
Transport and storage	312.9	75.3	388.2	42.2	44.0	86.1	355.0	119.3	474.3
Communication services	122.9	37.6	160.5	10.1	17.2	27.3	133.0	54.8	187.8
Finance and insurance	171.2	142.8	314.0	11.8	55.3	67.0	182.9	198.1	381.0
Property and business services	547.7	340.0	887.7	103.3	199.3	302.6	651.0	539.3	1 190.3
Government administration and defence	224.6	180.1	404.7	17.7	56.5	74.2	242.3	236.6	478.9
Education	172.3	276.3	448.6	46.7	221.3	268.0	219.0	497.6	716.6
Health and community services	184.6	424.2	608.7	51.2	425.5	476.8	235.8	849.7	1 085.5
Cultural and recreational services	93.2	62.1	155.3	41.6	82.3	123.9	134.8	144.4	279.2
Personal and other services	176.8	115.5	292.3	29.0	84.7	113.7	205.8	200.2	406.0
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	574.7	180.7	755.5	36.7	56.2	92.9	611.4	237.0	848.4
Professionals	848.6	655.4	1 504.0	113.6	377.6	491.1	962.1	1 033.0	1 995.1
Associate professionals	614.0	399.3	1 013.3	66.5	173.1	239.6	680.5	572.4	1 252.9
Tradespersons and related workers	1 081.9	74.9	1 156.8	96.5	49.9	146.3	1 178.4	124.7	1 303.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.1	160.9	200.0	9.0	178.2	187.2	48.1	339.1	387.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	380.4	634.0	1 014.4	85.5	589.5	675.0	465.8	1 223.5	1 689.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	637.3	56.7	694.1	103.3	45.0	148.3	740.6	101.7	842.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	178.1	180.7	358.8	154.4	452.2	606.5	332.5	632.9	965.3
Labourers and related workers	388.2	122.0	510.2	158.6	189.8	348.4	546.8	311.8	858.5
Australia	4 742.2	2 464.7	7 206.9	823.9	2 111.4	2 935.3	5 566.2	4 576.1	10 142.2

* 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	6 364.6	250.7	588.0	7 206.9
Part-time	2 530.3	52.8	320.5	2 935.3
Total	8 894.9	303.5	908.5	10 142.2
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	179.2	38.8	116.2	343.9
Mining	133.1	*—	*1.2	134.5
Manufacturing	982.1	20.8	56.8	1 061.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	89.0	*0.2	*3.0	92.5
Construction	611.2	51.7	225.1	891.0
Wholesale trade	422.6	10.1	21.5	454.9
Retail trade	1 338.2	68.8	84.8	1 499.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	431.5	20.0	10.6	464.7
Transport and storage	415.0	10.2	48.4	474.3
Communication services	169.2	*3.0	15.5	187.8
Finance and insurance	363.4	*3.0	14.1	381.0
Property and business services	1 013.1	36.7	135.5	1 190.3
Government administration and defence	478.1	*0.3	*0.5	478.9
Education	691.1	*2.9	22.4	716.6
Health and community services	1 025.4	14.1	45.4	1 085.5
Cultural and recreational services	232.0	5.5	40.5	279.2
Personal and other services	320.8	17.2	66.9	406.0
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	654.8	53.8	136.7	848.4
Professionals	1 805.6	45.1	144.4	1 995.1
Associate professionals	1 072.8	75.9	101.5	1 252.9
Tradespersons and related workers	1 012.2	62.6	227.5	1 303.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	316.6	18.3	45.8	387.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 605.1	16.6	64.2	1 689.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	750.2	11.5	78.5	842.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	923.6	7.9	29.1	965.3
Labourers and related workers	754.0	11.8	80.8	858.5
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.5	44.9	34.9	34.7
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	306 626.9	13 620.4	31 697.7	352 425.3

* 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	51.1	45.9	50.1	14.9	14.6	14.7	46.0	29.1	40.6
Mining	44.1	42.4	43.9	*12.7	15.1	14.0	42.8	34.3	41.5
Manufacturing	42.3	38.5	41.6	18.9	18.0	18.3	40.9	31.8	38.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.1	38.4	39.8	*24.2	*18.0	19.8	39.7	33.9	38.4
Construction	43.6	38.8	43.4	18.0	13.4	15.6	41.3	22.5	38.9
Wholesale trade	44.5	39.7	43.3	17.8	18.6	18.3	42.4	33.3	39.6
Retail trade	44.1	40.4	42.7	14.2	15.6	15.2	34.9	25.0	29.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	46.8	43.4	45.2	16.6	16.4	16.4	36.0	27.2	30.8
Transport and storage	44.8	38.4	43.6	17.6	16.6	17.1	41.6	30.3	38.7
Communication services	40.5	38.7	40.1	20.1	18.2	18.9	39.0	32.2	37.0
Finance and insurance	43.8	37.9	41.1	17.4	19.9	19.5	42.1	32.9	37.3
Property and business services	44.4	39.4	42.5	16.2	16.7	16.5	40.0	31.0	35.9
Government administration and defence	37.1	35.2	36.2	20.3	19.5	19.7	35.8	31.4	33.7
Education	41.8	40.7	41.1	17.0	18.0	17.8	36.5	30.6	32.4
Health and community services	41.0	38.1	39.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	36.2	28.5	30.2
Cultural and recreational services	43.5	42.5	43.1	15.5	15.0	15.2	34.9	26.8	30.7
Personal and other services	42.2	39.1	40.9	17.2	15.9	16.2	38.7	29.3	34.0
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	49.7	44.4	48.5	18.2	17.9	18.0	47.8	38.1	45.1
Professionals	43.5	39.9	41.9	18.5	18.2	18.3	40.6	31.9	36.1
Associate professionals	45.4	41.6	43.9	17.2	19.5	18.9	42.7	34.9	39.1
Tradespersons and related workers	41.8	40.7	41.7	18.3	17.4	18.0	39.8	31.4	39.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.7	37.4	37.9	17.4	14.7	14.8	35.5	25.5	26.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.5	37.0	38.3	16.6	17.9	17.7	36.1	27.8	30.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.3	38.4	42.9	16.5	16.7	16.6	39.6	28.8	38.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.3	37.5	38.9	13.6	15.2	14.8	27.9	21.5	23.7
Labourers and related workers	40.4	38.4	39.9	15.7	16.0	15.9	33.3	24.8	30.2
Australia	43.4	39.3	42.0	16.5	17.0	16.9	39.4	29.0	34.7
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work									
	45.2	41.1	43.8	17.5	18.1	17.9	41.2	30.6	36.4
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)	206 017.2	96 899.8	302 917.1	13 558.7	35 949.5	49 508.2	219 575.9	132 849.3	352 425.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003	May 2004	May 2005	May 2006
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	204.3	199.1	217.2	222.2	231.4	227.4	236.2	232.3
1-15	335.3	347.5	359.8	374.2	386.2	377.3	387.2	386.8
16-29	364.1	379.2	369.5	387.8	435.0	445.7	465.3	450.0
30-34	326.9	341.2	335.2	338.8	387.1	415.5	408.1	429.0
35-39	687.8	705.6	715.2	728.5	719.5	761.4	785.3	844.2
40	834.9	834.7	833.0	890.5	839.2	910.9	938.8	935.4
41-44	256.6	262.2	277.6	279.6	290.0	287.1	280.5	297.7
45-49	514.5	524.2	555.8	550.7	560.3	568.6	592.9	578.1
50 and over	1 387.1	1 414.1	1 369.1	1 365.4	1 358.2	1 351.9	1 402.2	1 412.4
Total	4 911.3	5 007.8	5 032.4	5 137.6	5 206.9	5 345.9	5 496.6	5 566.2
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.4
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.4	0.2	-1.1	-0.5	-1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	172.6	183.1	197.5	217.7	210.2	224.0	234.6	234.7
1-15	741.5	785.8	760.5	798.4	831.3	820.9	824.9	832.2
16-29	764.4	771.8	797.0	818.4	885.4	884.1	971.3	950.5
30-34	370.6	389.0	406.5	418.4	457.1	475.3	480.0	532.6
35-39	572.2	598.6	643.8	613.2	626.4	656.7	666.6	709.6
40	466.1	484.5	472.8	486.1	489.3	517.6	512.9	538.5
41-44	143.3	161.7	166.5	151.3	168.1	154.7	163.0	155.6
45-49	210.2	209.3	229.9	223.2	215.3	217.6	240.6	253.3
50 and over	345.5	356.7	358.9	357.1	362.4	344.0	379.2	369.2
Total	3 786.5	3 940.5	4 033.3	4 083.8	4 245.5	4 294.9	4 473.0	4 576.1
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.2	29.2	29.4	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.9	29.0
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.0	0.0	0.6	-1.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.5
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	376.8	382.1	414.7	439.9	441.6	451.4	470.8	467.0
1-15	1 076.8	1 133.3	1 120.3	1 172.6	1 217.5	1 198.2	1 212.1	1 219.0
16-29	1 128.5	1 151.0	1 166.5	1 206.2	1 320.4	1 329.9	1 436.6	1 400.6
30-34	697.5	730.2	741.7	757.2	844.2	890.9	888.2	961.6
35-39	1 260.0	1 304.3	1 359.0	1 341.7	1 345.9	1 418.0	1 451.9	1 553.9
40	1 301.0	1 319.2	1 305.8	1 376.5	1 328.5	1 428.5	1 451.7	1 473.9
41-44	399.9	423.9	444.1	430.9	458.1	441.8	443.5	453.3
45-49	724.7	733.5	785.7	773.9	775.6	786.1	833.5	831.4
50 and over	1 732.6	1 770.9	1 728.0	1 722.6	1 720.6	1 695.9	1 781.4	1 781.6
Total	8 697.8	8 948.3	9 065.7	9 221.5	9 452.3	9 640.7	9 969.7	10 142.2
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.0	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.7
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—May 2006

	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	232.3	234.7	467.0	10.3	10.7	21.1
1-15	386.8	832.2	1 219.0	350.6	833.5	1 184.1
16-29	450.0	950.5	1 400.6	312.6	957.0	1 269.6
30-34	429.0	532.6	961.6	196.3	398.2	594.5
35-39	844.2	709.6	1 553.9	1 117.7	961.4	2 079.1
40	935.4	538.5	1 473.9	1 356.3	741.8	2 098.1
41-44	297.7	155.6	453.3	218.4	103.0	321.4
45-49	578.1	253.3	831.4	576.6	215.8	792.4
50 and over	1 412.4	369.2	1 781.6	1 427.3	354.6	1 781.9
Total	5 566.2	4 576.1	10 142.2	5 566.2	4 576.1	10 142.2

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS (a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—May 2006

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	418.9	290.0	708.9
Own illness or injury	104.4	77.9	182.2
Bad weather, plant breakdown	11.5	*0.5	12.0
Began or left job in the reference week	6.5	*3.0	9.6
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	41.1	13.5	54.6
Shift work, standard work arrangements	75.0	37.7	112.7
Other reasons	16.9	15.9	32.8
Total	674.3	438.5	1 112.9

* 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	736.5	3 693.6	4 430.0	191.7	482.5	674.3	928.2	4 176.1	5 104.3
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	88.7	174.7	263.4	59.9	73.5	133.4	148.6	248.3	396.9
Involuntary/economic reasons	27.8	21.0	48.8	10.7	5.5	16.2	38.5	26.5	65.0
<i>Total</i>	116.5	195.7	312.2	70.6	79.1	149.6	187.1	274.7	461.8
Total	853.0	3 889.3	4 742.2	262.3	561.6	823.9	1 115.3	4 450.9	5 566.2
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	418.5	1 837.6	2 256.1	431.0	1 411.4	1 842.4	849.5	3 249.0	4 098.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	64.1	113.8	177.8	99.2	139.9	239.0	163.2	253.6	416.9
Involuntary/economic reasons	16.8	14.0	30.7	17.1	12.8	29.9	33.9	26.8	60.7
<i>Total</i>	80.8	127.7	208.6	116.3	152.7	269.0	197.1	280.4	477.5
Total	499.3	1 965.3	2 464.7	547.3	1 564.1	2 111.4	1 046.6	3 529.4	4 576.1
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 155.0	5 531.2	6 686.2	622.7	1 894.0	2 516.7	1 777.7	7 425.2	9 202.9
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	152.8	288.5	441.2	159.1	213.4	372.5	311.8	501.9	813.7
Involuntary/economic reasons	44.6	34.9	79.5	27.8	18.3	46.1	72.4	53.3	125.7
<i>Total</i>	197.3	323.4	520.8	186.9	231.7	418.6	384.2	555.1	939.4
Total	1 352.3	5 854.6	7 206.9	809.6	2 125.7	2 935.3	2 161.9	7 980.3	10 142.2

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2004				2005				2006
	February	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
TREND									
Australia									
Total	1 545.7	1 561.7	1 573.3	1 581.3	1 590.6	1 601.1	1 610.7	1 617.8	1 622.5
% change from previous quarter	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	243.9	245.4	246.7	247.8	248.8	249.9	251.8	253.8	255.5
State government	1 143.2	1 155.8	1 164.8	1 170.2	1 176.5	1 184.4	1 192.0	1 198.2	1 202.7
Local government	158.6	160.5	161.8	163.3	165.3	166.8	166.9	165.8	164.3
States and territories									
New South Wales	476.3	479.8	483.0	484.1	483.4	482.2	482.9	485.3	488.6
Victoria	341.8	345.2	347.7	350.4	354.1	357.9	360.4	361.1	361.1
Queensland	305.1	307.3	309.0	310.3	313.0	316.9	320.3	322.3	322.7
South Australia	119.4	121.7	123.6	125.0	126.1	126.9	127.6	128.0	128.0
Western Australia	157.3	159.8	161.1	161.8	163.2	165.3	166.7	167.7	168.3
Tasmania	43.6	44.3	44.7	44.9	45.1	45.6	46.1	46.5	46.6
Northern Territory	25.5	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.3
Australian Capital Territory	76.8	77.5	78.0	78.6	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.7	81.4
ORIGINAL									
Australia	1 510.0	1 576.2	1 583.1	1 602.7	1 542.5	1 618.3	1 622.2	1 631.2	1 584.2
Industry^(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	6.6
Manufacturing	3.7	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	41.2	40.5	41.3	41.9	42.8	43.4	43.8	44.3	45.4
Construction	11.7	10.3	10.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9
Transport and storage	39.3	39.5	39.7	43.7	40.6	40.9	40.4	40.0	43.2
Finance and insurance	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7
Property and business services	27.4	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.4	29.2	26.1
Government administration and defence	402.5	406.0	405.2	411.0	410.9	419.7	431.4	436.4	442.5
Education	425.5	488.6	488.3	498.4	434.3	499.6	498.7	505.0	442.1
Health and community services	340.2	341.3	341.9	343.9	351.1	351.2	346.2	341.4	346.4
Cultural and recreational services	27.8	28.9	28.1	27.9	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.9
Personal and other services	102.5	102.0	107.7	109.6	108.6	108.1	107.4	109.4	109.4

(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	15.6	11.9	14.1	9.5	8.9	5.8	52.0	13.7	65.7
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	13.9	13.0	13.7	9.4	6.3	5.9	48.8	13.4	62.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	23.6	11.6	10.2	8.5	6.5	5.5	50.3	15.6	66.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	5.9	4.8	4.9	*3.2	*4.4	*4.1	22.3	5.0	27.3
52 weeks and over	7.0	7.1	13.0	9.9	13.0	11.9	54.0	7.8	61.8
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	5.9	*4.6	4.8	*4.4	*3.7	*2.4	21.2	*4.6	25.8
104 weeks and over	*1.1	*2.5	8.2	5.5	9.2	9.5	32.8	*3.2	36.0
Total	66.0	48.3	55.9	40.5	39.1	33.0	227.5	55.4	282.9
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.4	24.7	50.9	48.3	72.1	99.3	52.2	27.2	47.3
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	14	11	13	14	19	24	16	13	14
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	14.6	10.5	17.8	8.8	8.3	*2.3	33.5	28.9	62.4
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	15.3	6.5	16.2	11.9	7.6	*1.7	34.4	24.9	59.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	19.0	7.3	9.7	9.9	7.2	*4.0	32.9	24.3	57.2
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	*3.8	*4.4	*3.7	8.5	*3.9	*1.7	17.2	8.9	26.1
52 weeks and over	5.6	*2.0	6.0	8.7	6.6	7.1	25.8	10.1	35.9
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*4.5	*1.5	*3.4	*3.0	*2.9	*2.9	11.2	7.0	18.2
104 weeks and over	*1.1	*0.5	*2.6	5.7	*3.7	*4.2	14.6	*3.1	17.7
Total	58.3	30.8	53.4	47.9	33.7	16.9	143.8	97.2	240.9
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	18.8	19.1	25.1	48.5	40.1	79.2	41.2	21.7	33.3
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	11	9	8	17	14	26	13	10	12
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	30.2	22.4	31.9	18.4	17.2	8.0	85.5	42.5	128.0
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	29.2	19.5	29.9	21.4	13.9	7.6	83.2	38.3	121.4
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	42.6	18.9	20.0	18.4	13.8	9.5	83.3	39.9	123.2
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	9.7	9.3	8.6	11.6	8.4	5.8	39.5	13.9	53.4
52 weeks and over	12.6	9.1	18.9	18.6	19.6	19.0	79.8	17.9	97.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	10.4	6.1	8.1	7.4	6.7	5.3	32.4	11.6	44.0
104 weeks and over	*2.2	*2.9	10.8	11.2	12.9	13.7	47.4	6.3	53.7
Total	124.3	79.2	109.3	88.4	72.8	49.9	371.3	152.6	523.8
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.1	22.5	38.3	48.4	57.3	92.5	47.9	23.7	40.9
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	13	11	9	16	17	25	14	11	13

* 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 2001	35.8	58.1	93.9	24.5
May 2002	38.5	57.7	96.2	26.5
May 2003	33.4	51.9	85.3	24.8
2004				
May	29.9	44.0	73.9	23.6
August	25.9	45.0	70.9	22.8
November	24.3	42.0	66.2	22.5
2005				
February	23.1	37.2	60.3	21.4
May	20.5	35.0	55.4	19.8
August	20.9	34.2	55.1	19.3
November	26.4	34.4	60.8	20.3
2006				
February	27.4	34.9	62.3	21.0
May	25.9	35.3	61.2	21.5
FEMALES				
May 2001	24.2	29.4	53.6	18.7
May 2002	22.6	26.5	49.1	18.4
May 2003	21.5	26.9	48.4	17.4
2004				
May	22.3	24.4	46.7	17.9
August	21.4	25.1	46.5	18.0
November	18.8	21.3	40.1	16.2
2005				
February	18.6	18.4	37.0	14.7
May	17.3	19.2	36.4	14.3
August	16.5	20.6	37.1	14.9
November	15.7	21.0	36.7	14.8
2006				
February	17.5	19.6	37.1	14.9
May	19.5	17.7	37.2	15.0
PERSONS				
May 2001	60.1	87.5	147.5	22.0
May 2002	61.1	84.2	145.2	23.0
May 2003	54.9	78.9	133.8	21.4
2004				
May	52.2	68.4	120.6	21.0
August	47.3	70.1	117.4	20.6
November	43.0	63.3	106.3	19.6
2005				
February	41.7	55.6	97.3	18.3
May	37.7	54.1	91.8	17.2
August	37.4	54.8	92.3	17.3
November	42.1	55.5	97.5	17.8
2006				
February	44.9	54.5	99.4	18.2
May	45.4	53.0	98.4	18.5

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	13.1	*4.4	12.2	5.3	17.5
Mining	1.5	0.9	2.1	0.3	2.3
Manufacturing	26.5	11.6	28.0	10.2	38.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
Construction	23.0	8.4	30.4	1.0	31.4
Wholesale trade	8.8	*3.2	7.0	5.0	12.0
Retail trade	26.4	39.1	30.0	35.6	65.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.8	15.7	11.0	14.5	25.5
Transport and storage	7.6	*2.1	8.2	1.5	9.7
Communication services	3.0	*2.6	*3.7	2.0	5.6
Finance and insurance	*2.7	3.3	*2.6	*3.4	6.0
Property and business services	15.8	15.0	17.2	13.6	30.8
Government administration and defence	*4.3	2.7	*3.0	*4.1	7.1
Education	6.8	*2.8	*4.3	5.3	9.6
Health and community services	10.0	10.3	*3.8	16.5	20.3
Cultural and recreational services	5.8	*3.0	*3.2	5.5	8.8
Personal and other services	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.6	12.1
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	*3.7	5.4	5.9	3.2	9.0
Professionals	18.1	10.0	12.8	15.3	28.1
Associate professionals	10.1	10.7	11.9	9.0	20.9
Tradespersons and related workers	24.9	11.6	31.7	4.8	36.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	2.4	*2.2	1.1	*3.4	*4.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	22.2	26.3	13.1	35.4	48.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	20.4	10.1	23.8	6.7	30.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	21.4	28.8	17.9	32.4	50.2
Labourers and related workers	48.4	26.6	54.2	20.8	74.9
Total	171.5	131.7	172.3	130.9	303.2
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	32.3	21.3	53.6
Total	..	..	56.6	51.4	108.0
Former worker	..	..	54.0	58.7	112.6
Total	..	..	110.6	110.0	220.6
TOTAL	171.5	131.7	282.9	240.9	523.8

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.1

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

	Sep 1998	Sep 1999	Sep 2000	Sep 2001	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2004	Sep 2005
MALES								
Underemployed(a)	217.4	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3	230.5	243.4	215.1
Unemployed	429.8	386.8	346.4	397.0	357.4	321.0	315.8	295.9
Long-term unemployed	148.1	122.5	93.9	100.3	88.0	84.0	73.3	55.7
Labour force	5 366.9	5 357.8	5 430.2	5 493.0	5 544.2	5 609.9	5 723.6	5 842.7
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)								
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	12.6	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9	17.1	20.4	21.3
Discouraged job seekers(a)	36.7	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4	26.6	28.4	25.0
Labour underutilisation rates								
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
Unemployment rate(d)	8.0	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.1
Underemployment rate(e)	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.7
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	12.1	10.6	10.2	11.6	10.8	9.8	9.8	8.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	12.9	11.5	11.1	12.4	11.5	10.5	10.5	9.5
FEMALES								
Underemployed(a)	283.9	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0	336.8	334.9	351.5
Unemployed	301.4	285.2	239.5	281.3	279.0	275.2	253.8	250.8
Long-term unemployed	78.0	68.4	50.5	52.1	50.4	45.1	50.7	40.8
Labour force	4 127.6	4 188.2	4 301.7	4 378.6	4 473.3	4 552.8	4 648.9	4 791.9
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)								
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	20.6	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0	22.3	26.3	29.7
Discouraged job seekers(a)	74.3	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6	53.2	53.6	38.2
Labour underutilisation rates								
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Unemployment rate(d)	7.3	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.2
Underemployment rate(e)	6.9	6.5	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	14.2	13.3	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.7	12.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	16.1	15.3	13.7	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.1	13.8
PERSONS								
Underemployed(a)	501.3	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3	567.4	578.3	566.6
Unemployed	731.2	671.9	585.9	678.4	636.4	596.3	569.6	546.7
Long-term unemployed	226.2	190.9	144.4	152.4	138.4	129.1	124.0	96.5
Labour force	9 494.5	9 546.1	9 731.8	9 871.5	10 017.5	10 162.6	10 372.5	10 634.6
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)								
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	33.2	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9	39.4	46.6	51.0
Discouraged job seekers(a)	110.9	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0	79.8	82.0	63.1
Labour underutilisation rates								
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9
Unemployment rate(d)	7.7	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.1
Underemployment rate(e)	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	13.0	11.8	10.9	12.6	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.5
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	14.3	13.2	12.2	13.7	13.1	12.5	12.2	11.4

(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.

4.2

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): **Original**—September 2005

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	1.5	16.6	9.7	26.3	27.7
20-24	0.7	7.9	6.1	14.0	*14.6
25-34	0.8	4.9	2.7	7.6	7.9
35-44	0.7	3.2	2.8	6.0	6.3
45-54	1.0	3.3	3.1	6.4	6.9
55-69	1.5	3.4	2.9	6.3	7.9
Total(f)	1.0	5.1	3.7	8.7	9.5
FEMALES					
15-19	0.8	15.8	13.8	29.6	31.1
20-24	1.0	6.9	9.0	15.9	16.7
25-34	0.9	4.4	5.6	10.0	11.2
35-44	0.6	3.9	7.5	11.4	12.5
45-54	1.1	4.0	6.9	10.8	11.7
55-69	0.7	2.4	4.7	7.1	*9.6
Total(f)	0.9	5.2	7.3	12.6	13.8
PERSONS					
15-19	1.1	16.2	11.8	27.9	29.4
20-24	0.9	7.4	7.5	14.9	15.6
25-34	0.8	4.7	4.0	8.6	9.4
35-44	0.7	3.5	4.9	8.5	9.1
45-54	1.1	3.6	4.8	8.4	9.1
55-69	1.1	3.0	3.6	6.6	8.6
Total(f)	0.9	5.1	5.3	10.5	11.4

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

(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.

(f) Includes people aged 70 years and over.

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	1.3	5.7	3.8	9.6	10.4
Victoria	0.9	5.3	3.8	9.2	9.8
Queensland	0.5	4.1	3.3	7.4	8.0
South Australia	1.2	5.4	4.3	9.7	10.5
Western Australia	*0.5	3.9	3.0	7.0	7.6
Tasmania	2.0	6.6	5.4	12.0	13.0
Northern Territory	*—	*5.0	1.8	6.9	*7.3
Australian Capital Territory	*0.9	2.9	2.9	5.8	*6.1
<i>Australia</i>	1.0	5.1	3.7	8.7	9.5
FEMALES					
New South Wales	0.9	4.9	7.1	12.0	13.2
Victoria	1.1	6.4	7.7	14.1	15.3
Queensland	0.8	5.3	7.7	13.0	14.3
South Australia	0.7	4.4	7.7	12.1	13.1
Western Australia	*0.3	4.2	7.1	11.3	12.4
Tasmania	*1.3	6.7	8.4	15.0	17.0
Northern Territory	*0.2	*3.9	4.0	7.9	*8.4
Australian Capital Territory	*0.3	2.9	3.6	6.6	7.6
<i>Australia</i>	0.9	5.2	7.3	12.6	13.8
PERSONS					
New South Wales	1.1	5.3	5.3	10.7	11.7
Victoria	1.0	5.8	5.6	11.4	12.3
Queensland	0.7	4.7	5.3	9.9	10.9
South Australia	1.0	5.0	5.8	10.8	11.7
Western Australia	0.4	4.0	4.8	8.9	9.7
Tasmania	1.6	6.6	6.8	13.4	14.9
Northern Territory	*0.1	4.5	2.8	7.3	*7.8
Australian Capital Territory	*0.6	2.9	3.2	6.2	6.8
Australia	0.9	5.1	5.3	10.5	11.4

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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.

	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		
Whether preferred to work more hours	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	54.6	102.9	80.0	106.8	44.8	56.3	93.8	33.6	572.8
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	6.8	13.2	9.9	14.9	6.9	7.2	10.8	*1.9	71.6
Wanted to work part-time	*4.3	6.7	*4.7	*2.1	*2.2	*1.1	*0.4	*0.6	22.1
Total	11.1	19.9	14.6	17.0	9.1	8.3	11.2	*2.5	93.7
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*0.8	*0.7	*0.3	*0.7	*0.4	*0.7	*2.1	*1.3	6.9
Total	11.9	20.6	14.9	17.7	9.6	8.9	13.3	*3.8	100.7
Had not actively looked for more hours	18.0	23.0	20.7	27.6	14.3	12.7	24.0	10.2	150.5
Total	29.9	43.7	35.6	45.2	23.9	21.6	37.2	14.0	251.1
Total	84.4	146.5	115.6	152.0	68.7	78.0	131.0	47.6	823.9
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	137.4	244.5	220.8	289.6	200.7	184.8	269.7	101.9	1 649.3
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	*4.5	9.6	13.5	19.5	14.1	14.1	16.9	*1.6	93.8
Wanted to work part-time	10.3	14.6	11.2	7.3	*4.1	*2.8	*1.3	*2.9	54.4
Total	14.9	24.2	24.7	26.8	18.2	16.8	18.2	*4.5	148.2
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.2	*2.4	*2.6	*4.1	*2.2	*1.3	*1.1	*4.3	19.1
Total	16.0	26.6	27.3	30.9	20.4	18.1	19.2	8.8	167.3
Had not actively looked for more hours	35.3	60.1	42.8	49.4	26.7	30.3	32.6	17.6	294.8
Total	51.3	86.7	70.1	80.3	47.1	48.4	51.8	26.3	462.1
Total	188.8	331.2	290.9	369.9	247.8	233.1	321.5	128.2	2 111.4
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	192.0	347.3	300.8	396.4	245.5	241.1	363.4	135.5	2 222.1
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	11.3	22.8	23.4	34.4	21.0	21.3	27.7	*3.5	165.4
Wanted to work part-time	14.6	21.3	15.9	9.4	6.3	*3.8	*1.6	*3.5	76.5
Total	25.9	44.1	39.3	43.8	27.3	25.1	29.3	7.0	241.9
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.0	*3.1	*2.9	*4.8	*2.7	*1.9	*3.2	5.5	26.1
Total	27.9	47.2	42.2	48.6	30.0	27.0	32.5	12.6	268.0
Had not actively looked for more hours	53.3	83.2	63.5	77.0	41.0	43.0	56.5	27.7	445.3
Total	81.2	130.4	105.7	125.6	71.0	70.0	89.0	40.3	713.2
Total	273.2	477.7	406.5	521.9	316.6	311.1	452.5	175.8	2 935.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
<i>Whether looking for work</i>	'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	*2.9	*2.7	*2.2	*1.8	*2.9	*1.0	*0.3	*—	13.8
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.7	*1.5	*1.2	*1.2	*0.5	*0.3	*—	*—	5.3
Total	*3.6	*4.2	*3.3	*3.0	*3.4	*1.4	*0.3	*—	19.1
Did not take active steps to find work	7.6	4.9	*2.2	*2.1	*2.2	*1.9	*1.5	*0.4	22.8
Total	11.1	9.1	5.5	5.1	5.6	*3.2	*1.8	*0.4	41.9
Not looking for work(b)	287.5	93.1	91.3	99.3	124.8	121.4	184.2	998.1	1 999.7
Permanently unable to work	*1.3	*4.2	8.4	16.5	33.3	22.3	32.7	15.8	134.4
Institutionalised	*4.5	*3.7	15.9	13.8	7.1	*3.5	*3.0	62.2	113.8
Total	304.5	110.1	121.0	134.8	170.8	150.4	221.7	1 076.5	2 289.8

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*4.0	*2.8	8.1	4.9	*4.1	*0.2	*0.7	*0.3	25.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.2	*1.0	*0.7	*1.5	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*—	*4.0
Total	*4.2	*3.8	8.8	6.5	*4.4	*0.4	*0.9	*0.3	29.2
Did not take active steps to find work	6.1	*4.3	6.2	10.0	6.3	*1.9	*1.4	*—	36.2
Total	10.3	8.0	15.0	16.5	10.7	*2.3	*2.2	*0.3	65.4
Not looking for work(b)	266.9	147.5	357.5	355.0	302.5	238.1	301.6	1 271.1	3 240.2
Permanently unable to work	*2.1	*2.2	*4.2	13.4	21.9	22.0	18.8	13.6	98.2
Institutionalised	*0.7	*0.3	*1.0	*1.3	*2.8	*2.1	*3.9	153.1	165.2
Total	280.0	158.0	377.8	386.2	337.9	264.4	326.5	1 438.1	3 569.0

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	6.9	5.5	10.3	6.7	7.0	*1.3	*1.0	*0.3	39.0
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.8	*2.5	*1.8	*2.7	*0.8	*0.5	*0.2	*—	9.4
Total	7.7	8.0	12.2	9.5	7.8	*1.8	*1.1	*0.3	48.4
Did not take active steps to find work	13.7	9.1	8.4	12.2	8.5	*3.8	*2.9	*0.4	59.0
Total	21.5	17.1	20.6	21.6	16.3	5.5	*4.0	*0.7	107.3
Not looking for work(b)	554.4	240.6	448.8	454.3	427.3	359.5	485.7	2 269.2	5 239.8
Permanently unable to work	*3.4	6.4	12.6	30.0	55.2	44.2	51.5	29.4	232.7
Institutionalised	5.3	*4.0	16.9	15.1	9.9	5.6	7.0	215.3	279.0
Total	584.5	268.2	498.8	521.0	508.7	414.9	548.2	2 514.6	5 858.8

* 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 2004	Jun Qtr 2004	Sep Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.5	3.9	4.0
Sector												
Private	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.3	3.7	3.9
Public	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	4.3
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	3.6	3.9	4.0
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	3.6	3.7	4.0
Victoria	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.2	4.2	3.7
Queensland	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.8	3.6	4.6
South Australia	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	4.0	3.5	3.7
Western Australia	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	3.1	4.5	4.3
Tasmania	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	3.4	4.4	4.1
Northern Territory	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	4.1	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	4.2	4.4	4.0
Industry												
Mining	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.9	4.0	4.9
Manufacturing	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	3.4	3.7	3.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	4.6	4.5	5.9
Construction	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	3.5	5.6	5.0
Wholesale trade	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	3.1	3.6	3.5
Retail trade	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	3.1	3.2	4.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	2.6	3.0	3.2
Transport and storage	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	3.1	3.1	4.2
Communication services	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	4.2	3.3	3.0
Finance and insurance	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	3.2	4.0	3.9
Property and business services	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	3.5	3.4	3.8
Government administration and defence	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	4.6	4.3	4.3
Education	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	3.8	5.5	4.1
Health and community services	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.6	4.1	4.0	4.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	3.4	3.3	4.3
Personal and other services	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	3.3	3.7	3.6
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	3.3	3.9	3.9
Professionals	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
Associate professionals	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.3	3.9	3.8
Tradespersons and related workers	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	3.3	4.2	4.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.7	3.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	3.8	3.7	3.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.7	3.8	4.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Labourers and related workers	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	3.3	3.8	3.8

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

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 2001	860.80	728.30	812.50	783.00	911.40	779.60	523.60	656.40
February 2002	909.30	770.00	859.20	831.50	953.70	820.20	538.80	683.90
February 2003	957.60	807.90	903.50	877.70	992.10	860.20	560.50	714.60
2004								
February	999.40	847.50	945.20	917.90	1 039.30	895.50	586.30	748.30
May	1 007.10	854.80	952.80	923.70	1 051.60	898.10	591.80	752.40
August	1 017.20	864.20	962.60	932.50	1 063.80	903.70	598.60	758.60
November	1 031.30	876.90	976.30	947.20	1 073.60	915.30	607.00	769.40
2005								
February	1 048.70	891.20	992.60	965.30	1 083.50	931.00	615.60	782.30
May	1 065.00	904.00	1 007.80	981.20	1 097.40	946.60	623.80	794.20
August	1 077.50	913.30	1 019.30	991.70	1 114.40	959.00	630.30	803.10
November	1 087.80	920.20	1 028.30	999.40	1 130.30	968.70	635.80	810.40
2006								
February	1 097.10	925.70	1 035.90	1 005.80	1 143.90	977.30	640.40	817.00
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2004								
February	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.7
May	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5
August	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.8
November	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
2005								
February	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.7
May	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5
August	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
November	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
2006								
February	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
February 2001	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	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	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.7
February 2005	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.0	5.0	4.5
February 2006	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.0	4.0	4.4

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

5.3

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED MEASURES: Trend

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 2001	85 442	14 602	835	173 587	93.0
March 2002	89 550	17 764	864	185 377	97.1
March 2003	94 819	17 573	888	197 144	97.8
2004					
March	100 221	19 612	921	211 724	100.4
June	101 929	19 610	930	214 926	100.3
September	103 631	19 450	938	217 712	100.0
December	105 355	19 357	945	221 100	99.7
2005					
March	107 219	19 273	952	225 138	99.3
June	109 230	19 287	961	229 804	99.3
September	111 221	19 456	974	234 215	99.9
December	113 079	19 621	986	237 970	100.8
2006					
March	114 794	19 774	998	241 155	101.7
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2004					
March	1.6	2.1	0.8	1.9	0.3
June	1.7	—	1.0	1.5	0.0
September	1.7	-0.8	0.9	1.3	-0.3
December	1.7	-0.5	0.7	1.6	-0.3
2005					
March	1.8	-0.4	0.7	1.8	-0.4
June	1.9	0.1	1.0	2.1	0.0
September	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.6
December	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.9
2006					
March	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.9
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
March 2001	6.1	-0.3	4.2	6.3	0.0
March 2002	4.8	21.7	3.4	6.8	4.3
March 2003	5.9	-1.1	2.8	6.3	0.7
March 2004	5.7	11.6	3.7	7.4	2.6
March 2005	7.0	-1.7	3.4	6.3	-1.0
March 2006	7.1	2.6	4.9	7.1	2.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2004				2005				2006
	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	80.4	154.2	93.3	51.9	45.1	52.8	49.3	81.0	29.6
% change from previous quarter	-46.9	91.9	-39.5	-44.4	-13.1	17.1	-6.6	64.1	-63.4
States and territories									
New South Wales	12.8	113.3	37.8	10.9	3.4	7.6	22.1	24.7	5.2
Victoria	41.8	17.3	26.8	18.8	7.0	25.8	7.8	33.8	13.4
Queensland	6.0	4.9	8.2	4.2	11.8	7.5	2.4	7.9	6.0
South Australia	4.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	3.8	1.3	1.0
Western Australia	14.7	15.7	16.6	17.1	21.3	9.0	11.1	12.0	2.3
Tasmania	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	—	0.1	0.6
Northern Territory	—	1.1	1.6	0.2	—	1.2	2.2	1.1	—
Australian Capital Territory	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	0.7	0.3	4.4	0.2	8.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.1
Other	5.7	0.4	0.5	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	4.8	6.6	9.7	4.5	2.4	13.8	6.1	15.0	11.0
Other	7.0	5.1	1.1	8.9	2.0	6.8	2.5	6.4	4.1
Construction	26.8	26.5	36.9	29.9	25.7	19.4	21.3	23.0	3.5
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	3.9	11.6	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	7.1
Education; Health and community services	24.5	98.5	5.9	1.9	2.3	5.3	14.3	25.5	1.3
Other industries(a)	7.0	5.2	32.5	1.1	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.2	2.4

— 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.

6.2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost per 1,000 employees: **Original**

	2004				2005				2006
	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	9.7	18.4	11.3	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.7	9.3	3.4
% change from previous quarter	-47.4	89.2	-38.3	-46.1	-13.8	15.6	-5.9	61.9	-63.4
States and territories									
New South Wales	4.6	40.8	14.0	3.9	1.2	2.7	7.9	8.7	1.8
Victoria	19.9	8.2	12.8	8.7	3.2	11.6	3.6	15.3	6.0
Queensland	3.8	3.0	5.1	2.5	7.1	4.5	1.4	4.6	3.5
South Australia	8.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.3	5.9	2.0	1.5
Western Australia	17.7	18.5	20.6	20.1	24.4	10.2	12.7	13.4	2.5
Tasmania	1.7	0.4	6.4	0.4	1.4	4.1	0.2	0.6	3.4
Northern Territory	—	11.9	18.4	1.9	0.5	13.8	25.2	12.4	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	—	2.2	0.5	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.1
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	31.5	16.5	235.5	11.0	367.2	61.6	31.8	39.5	3.9
Other	71.3	5.2	7.3	33.7	17.1	5.5	4.1	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	13.0	18.0	27.5	13.2	7.1	40.5	17.2	38.9	29.8
Other	11.2	7.8	1.6	13.5	2.9	10.4	4.1	10.3	6.7
Construction	51.2	48.6	71.1	52.8	43.5	32.8	37.4	40.1	5.7
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	7.4	21.4	4.3	4.8	1.9	3.3	4.4	10.4	12.4
Education; Health and community services	15.8	61.1	3.7	1.2	1.5	3.3	8.7	15.4	0.8
Other industries(a)	1.5	1.1	7.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5

— 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)										
May 2001	30.6	23.3	15.5	5.7	6.8	1.7	1.1	2.6	87.4	94.4
May 2002	31.1	24.9	11.7	7.0	*9.5	*1.7	1.1	3.2	90.3	95.7
May 2003	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	105.8
2004										
May	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	119.2
August	40.5	33.5	27.7	*7.0	12.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	127.6	129.5
November	45.3	34.1	28.7	7.5	13.1	2.1	2.8	3.5	137.1	138.6
2005										
February	48.2	33.0	35.4	8.8	15.3	2.6	2.3	4.0	149.5	143.0
May	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	142.1
August	39.1	32.8	33.4	8.8	16.9	2.2	2.7	4.4	140.3	137.7
November	45.4	30.2	24.1	8.7	15.8	2.3	2.1	3.9	132.6	138.6
2006										
February	46.6	31.6	32.3	8.4	20.6	2.1	1.9	3.8	147.3	144.3
May	41.7	32.8	36.8	10.8	21.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	152.0	151.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2004										
May	17.1	5.8	36.7	9.6	2.9	24.5	38.8	15.9	16.1	7.5
August	-7.3	9.4	10.4	15.0	17.5	-17.3	-18.7	23.0	4.0	8.6
November	12.0	1.7	3.7	7.2	5.9	46.4	39.5	12.7	7.4	7.0
2005										
February	6.2	-3.1	23.1	17.4	16.5	26.9	-18.3	13.4	9.1	3.2
May	-14.5	-4.4	-1.3	-15.6	-4.9	-29.6	3.5	-1.2	-7.8	-0.6
August	-5.1	3.9	-4.4	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.4	10.7	1.8	-3.1
November	16.1	-8.1	-27.9	-0.1	-6.5	5.1	-22.5	-9.9	-5.5	0.7
2006										
February	2.8	4.6	34.0	-3.4	30.4	-12.3	-8.2	-4.8	11.1	4.1
May	-10.5	3.8	14.0	27.5	2.8	18.6	22.0	5.0	3.2	5.1
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
May 2001	-32.0	-9.8	-11.4	10.6	-18.9	9.8	10.6	-17.6	-18.8	-17.9
May 2002	1.7	7.1	-24.7	22.6	40.4	-1.5	-3.9	23.8	3.3	1.4
May 2003	22.9	-8.1	64.9	-17.0	-18.5	20.8	7.2	-30.8	10.1	10.6
May 2004	14.2	33.9	30.3	4.0	35.7	-15.6	107.1	13.9	23.4	12.7
May 2005	-5.7	3.0	39.1	22.3	37.8	8.1	-4.1	55.2	12.3	19.2
May 2006	1.3	3.6	5.2	45.6	46.1	31.3	1.1	-0.3	10.3	6.7

* 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, 4.2 and 4.3 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.

Multi Purpose Household Survey

25 The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004–05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

26 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

27 Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

Reference period

28 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

29 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data *continued*

30 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

31 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.

32 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.

Families series

33 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.

34 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

35 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 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

36 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

37 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

38 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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Scope of employer surveys continued</i>	employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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	39 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	40 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.
<i>Reference date</i>	41 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.
<i>Notes on data</i>	42 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.
<i>Further information</i>	43 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	44 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>	45 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>	46 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.
<i>Further information</i>	47 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	48 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	49 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. 50 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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Description of the survey</i> <i>continued</i>	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>	51 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>	52 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	53 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	54 The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, 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). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. 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>	55 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>	56 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, Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA	57 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	58 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. 59 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). 60 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>	61 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	62 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

64 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in *Australian System of National Accounts* (cat. no. 5204.0) and *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

66 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

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS website.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS web site, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products 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'. Select '6202.0 – Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

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	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7 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 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	6224.0.55.001 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	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 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	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 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
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes	
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry	
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation	
		6291.0.55.003 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	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry	
6291.0.55.003 data cube E06		Includes Sex, State, Industry		
6291.0.55.003 data cube E07		Includes Sex, Age, Occupation		
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11		
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry	
	Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12		
	2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
			6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
			6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9				
6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11			Includes Industry	
6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12			Includes Occupation	
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9		
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry	
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry	
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10		
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State	
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked	
		6291.0.55.003 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	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.003 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	6291.0.55.003 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.5	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Labour price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Labour price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1	
	Labour price index: Australia, states and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	
	Labour price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Labour price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes States and territories
	Labour price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B	Includes Sector
	Labour price index: occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B	Includes Sector

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
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
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 2006 Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2006 Labour outcomes of migrants
The relationship between GDP and employment
Spotlight: Long-term unemployment
- October 2005 Job starters
Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration
Spotlight: Employment type
Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey
Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics
- July 2005 Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis
Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth
Spotlight: Employee share schemes
Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey
- 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
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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

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	2005
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, 2006
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2005
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2005
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2005
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2003
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Triennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2005
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb 2006
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec 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
Confidentialised Unit Record Files			
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files	6540.0	Irregular	2003-04
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	6540.0.00.001	Irregular	2003-04
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2004
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2004

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

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Confidentialised Unit Record Files <i>cont.</i>			
Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	4100.055.001	Irregular	2004-05
Survey of Income and Housing - Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002-03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2006
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2005
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2004-05
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 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
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003-04
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2005
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Annual	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	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 38 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 38 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 38 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 38 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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