

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 7 OCT 2005

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

Labour statistics news and upcoming statistical releases	3
Labour market summary	5

FEATURE ARTICLES

Job starters	10
Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration	14

SPOTLIGHTS

Spotlight on employment type	20
------------------------------------	----

RECENT RELEASES

Labour Force Experience	24
-------------------------------	----

TECHNICAL REPORT

Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey	27
Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics	30

LABOUR MARKET DATA

List of tables	34
The labour force	36
Employed persons	48
Unemployed persons	59
Underutilised labour	62
Earnings	67
Industrial relations	70
Job vacancies	72

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	73
Appendix 1: Data sources for tables	79
Appendix 2: List of articles	83
Appendix 3: Related publications	84
Glossary	86

INQUIRIES

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

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

January 2006

6 January 2006

.....

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

In this issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics*, the age groupings in table 1.2 have been revised. The table now presents labour force status by 5 year age groups, and provides a subtotal for the 15–64 year age group.

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 15 September 2005. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [AusStats – Publications and Data], then [Data Cubes] or [Time Series Spreadsheets].

INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

.....

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour 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).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY STANDARD ERRORS

The ABS has recently introduced updated standard error models. These models are now used to calculate standard errors for estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and affect the standard error of estimates from November 2002 onwards. For information on sampling error and the standard error models designed by the ABS to simplify the calculation of standard errors for Labour Force Survey estimates, see the technical article in this issue: 'Standard Error Models for the Labour Force Survey'.

CHANGES TO THE 2006 SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS

The two-yearly Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) will next be conducted in May 2006. EEH provides statistics on earnings and hours paid for, and on the coverage and pay outcomes of employees on awards, registered agreements and informal arrangements.

The federal government is planning to introduce significant changes to the workplace relations system in the near future, including new arrangements for setting minimum wages and conditions. The proposed changes will have a significant impact on the EEH survey questions relating to pay setting arrangements.

The timing of the implementation of the changes to the workplace relations system is likely to coincide with the conduct of the 2006 EEH survey. Due to the uncertainty surrounding pay setting arrangements during the implementation phase, the ABS is proposing to not collect data on pay setting arrangements in the 2006 EEH survey. The 2006 survey will continue to collect information on the composition and distribution of employee earnings and hours. The survey questions relating to pay setting arrangements will be redeveloped following the implementation of the new workplace relations system and the questions will be reintroduced into the subsequent EEH survey, which is scheduled for May 2008.

FREE PUBLICATIONS ON THE WEB

ABS publications are now available free of charge on the ABS web site. This includes Adobe Acrobat and HTML publications such as *Australian Labour Market Statistics*, and the spreadsheets Table 1 *Measures of underutilisation* and Table 2 *Types of Employment 1992–2004*.

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. *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6206.0) was released on 28 July 2005. See the Recent Release in this issue for more details.

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>
September 2005		
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2005	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2005	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	August 2005	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	2005	6298.0
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Spreadsheets	2005	6298.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2005	6248.0.55.001
Information Paper: ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations	2005	1221.0
Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing – Proposed Products and Services	2006	2011.0
October 2005		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2005	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	September 2005	6291.0.55.001
Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	2005	6313.0
November 2005		
2006 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content	2006	2008.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	August 2005	6302.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide	2005	6503.0
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
Labour Force, Australia	October 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	October 2005	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	September quarter 2005	6345.0
Information Paper: ANZSIC 2006 Implementation	2006	1295.0
December 2005		
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	August 2004 to June 2005	6239.0
Education and Work, Australia	May 2005	6227.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2005	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	November 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	November 2005	6291.0.55.001
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	August 2004 to June 2005	6238.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	September quarter 2005	6248.0.55.001
January 2006		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2006	6105.0
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2005	6222.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2005	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2005	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery	December 2005	6291.0.55.001
Year Book Australia	2006	1301.0

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

				% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous	Previous	
				quarter(a)	year(b)	
Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure		
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2005	10 056.4	0.7	3.6
Full-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2005	7 187.8	0.6	3.4
Part-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2005	2 868.6	0.7	4.3
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Aug 2005	28.5	(c) 0.0	(c) 0.2
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2005	527.5	-1.3	-7.1
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2005	369.4	-2.1	-8.9
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2005	158.2	0.4	-2.7
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 2005	5.0	(c) -0.1	(c) -0.5
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2005	89.5	-2.7	-24.1
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Aug 2005	17.0	(c) -0.2	(c) -3.8
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	1.2	na	(c) -0.1
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	5.5	na	(c) -0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	5.6	na	(c) 0.0
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	11.1	na	(c) -0.4
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2004	12.2	na	(c) -0.3
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 2005	14.9	na	(c) -2.3
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	Aug 2005	75.1	(c) -0.5	(c) 1.5
Total	%	Trend	Aug 2005	64.7	(c) 0.2	(c) 1.2
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Aug 2005	346.5	0.3	4.2
Average weekly hours - persons	hours	Original	Aug 2005	34.7	0.3	0.0
Average weekly hours - full-time	hours	Original	Aug 2005	42.0	0.0	0.2
Average weekly hours - part-time	hours	Original	Aug 2005	16.9	1.8	1.1
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Aug 2005	24.0	(c) -1.1	(c) -2.1
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2005	105.4	1.1	4.0
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	May 2005	1 008.10	1.6	5.8
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	May 2005	793.60	1.5	5.5
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Jun qtr 2005	104 014	1.9	7.3
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Jun qtr 2005	915	0.9	3.5
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Jun qtr 2005	51.7	14.5	-66.5
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Jun qtr 2005	5.9	13.1	-67.6
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2005	151.0	4.6	26.3

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

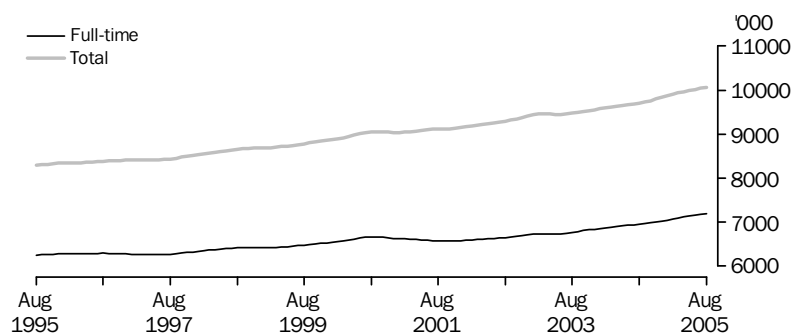
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

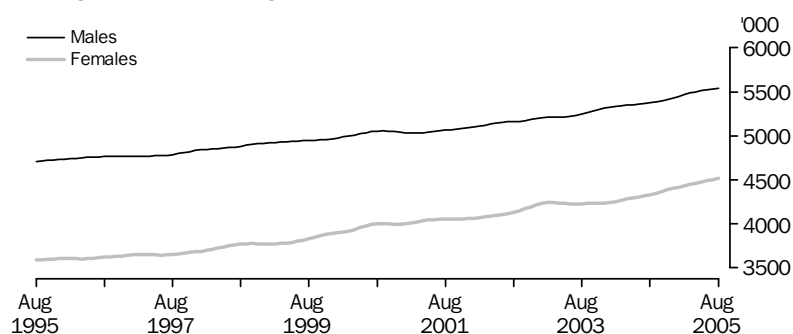
EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

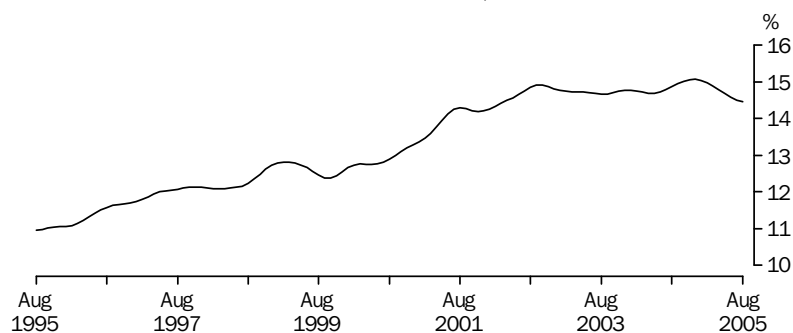
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

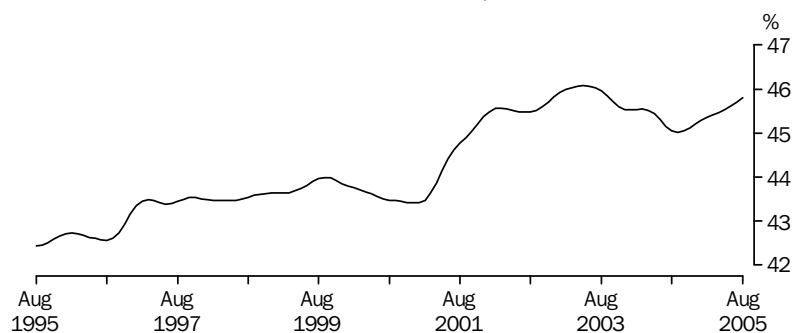
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

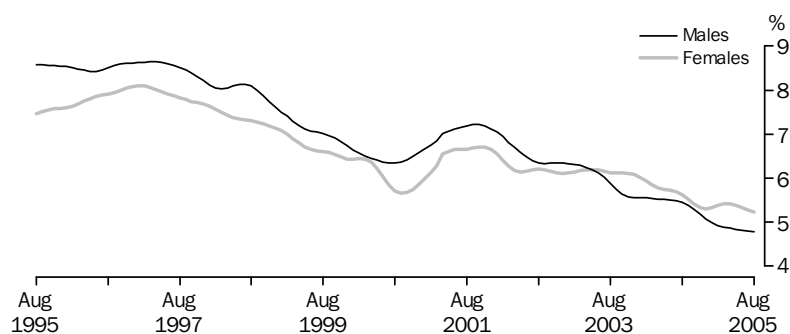


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

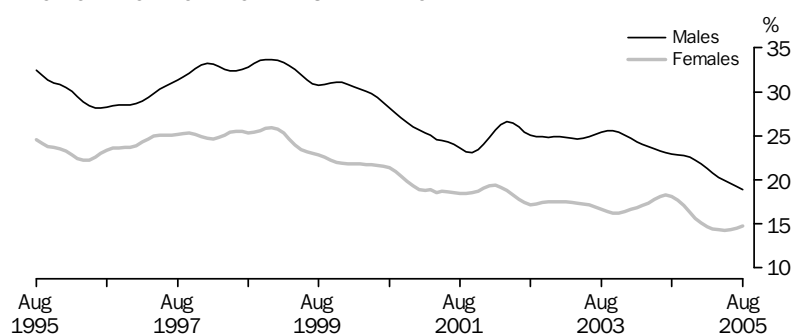
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

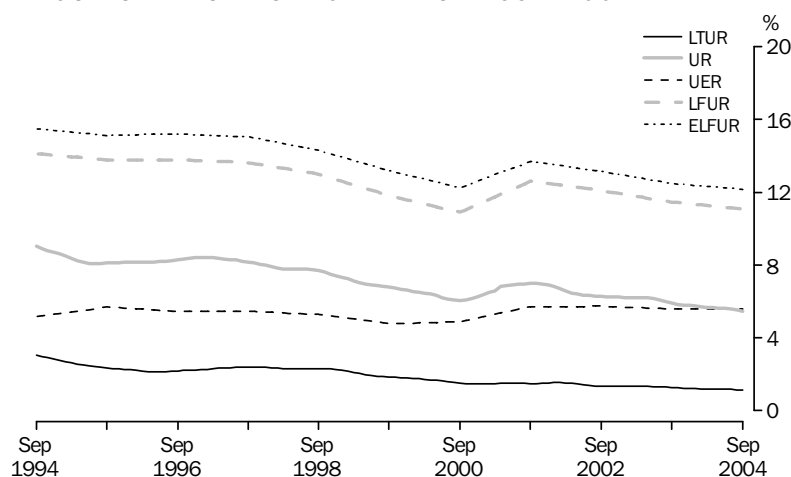
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1994–2004



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

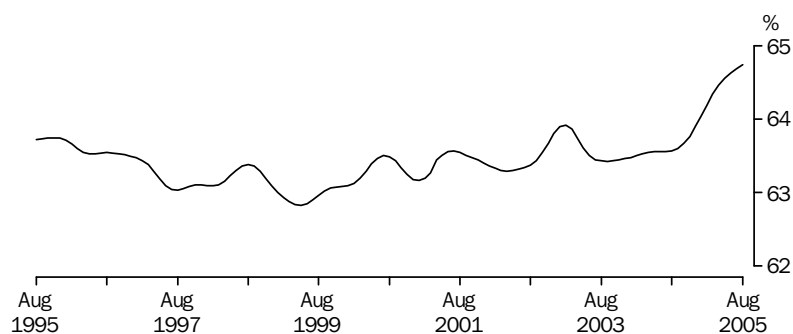
Source: Labour Force Survey, Underemployed Workers, and Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

PARTICIPATION RATE:

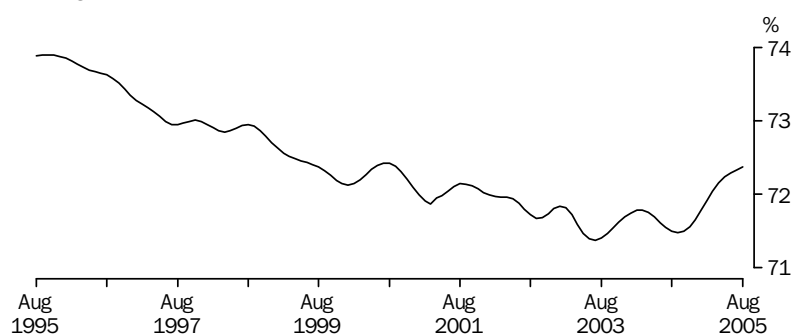
PERSONS

TREND SERIES



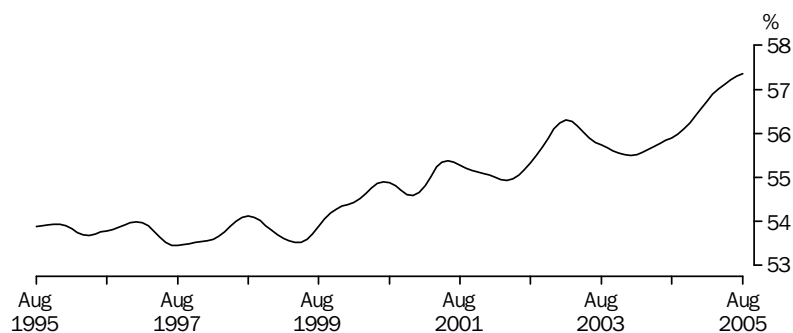
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

FEMALES

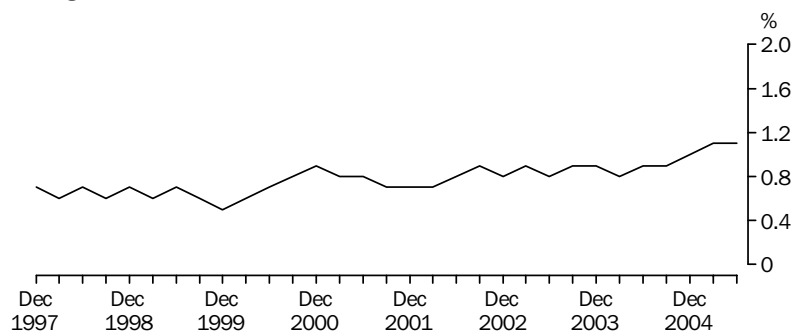


Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX:

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

TREND SERIES

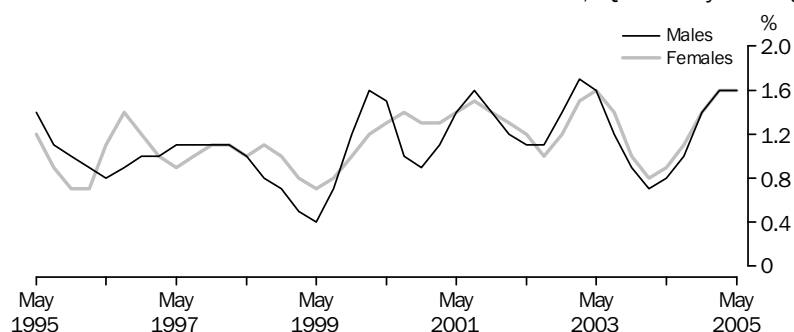


Source: Labour Price Index.

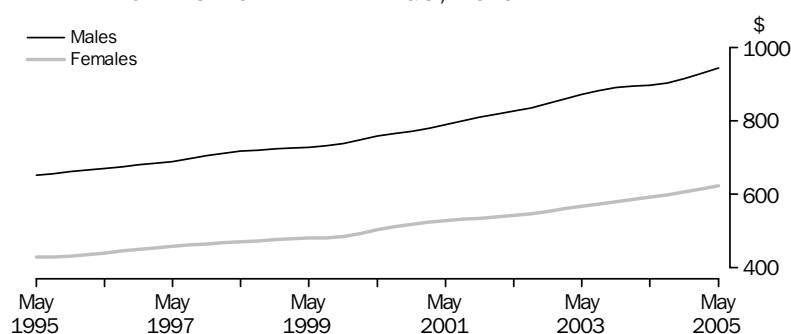
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

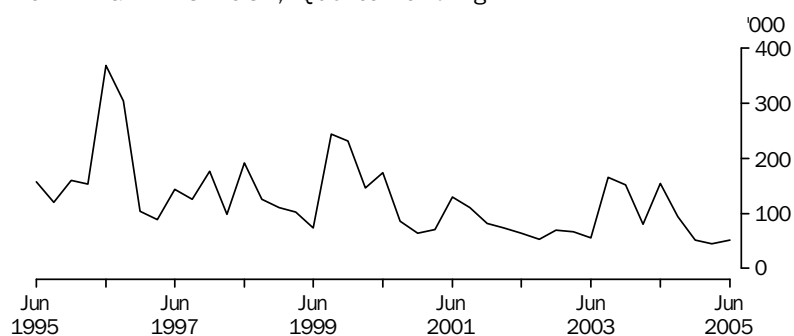


ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



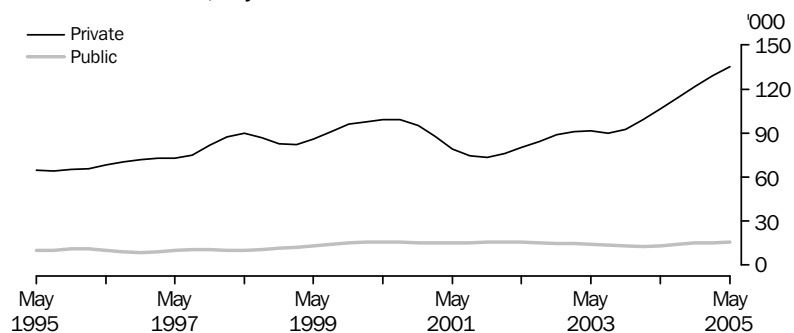
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



JOB STARTERS

INTRODUCTION

The ABS collects information on people who have started a job in the last 12 months, including information on the characteristics of these people (e.g. age, sex, and information on the type of employment) and the job search techniques which have proved successful in attaining a job. Information obtained on job starters is useful in analysing policy issues such as how to help unemployed people find work. Information on whether these people are taking up part-time work or full-time work is also useful when examining transitions from non-employment to employment.

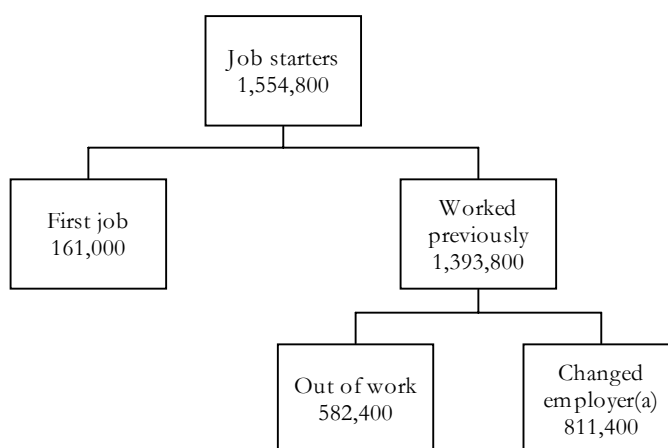
This article examines the characteristics of job starters with particular focus on the steps taken to attain work. It uses data from the Job Search Experience survey (JSE) which is conducted annually in July as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).¹ Further results may be found in *Job Search Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6222.0).

JOB STARTERS

In July 2004, there were 1.6 million employed people who had started their current job in the previous 12 months (job starters). Just over half (52%) changed employer or business to start that job, while 37% were out of work (either unemployed or not in the labour force and had previously held a job for two weeks or more) prior to starting that job and 10% were starting their first job.

Those job starters beginning their first job could also be considered to have been out of work prior to starting their current job, given that they were either unemployed or not in the labour force before commencing their current job. However, their absence of previous work experience (not having held a job for two weeks or more) differentiates them from other job starters. Under the framework on which this article is based, they are treated as a separate population group (see figure 1).

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, Job starters



(a) Includes 130,800 people who started work in their own business and were working prior to starting work in their own business.

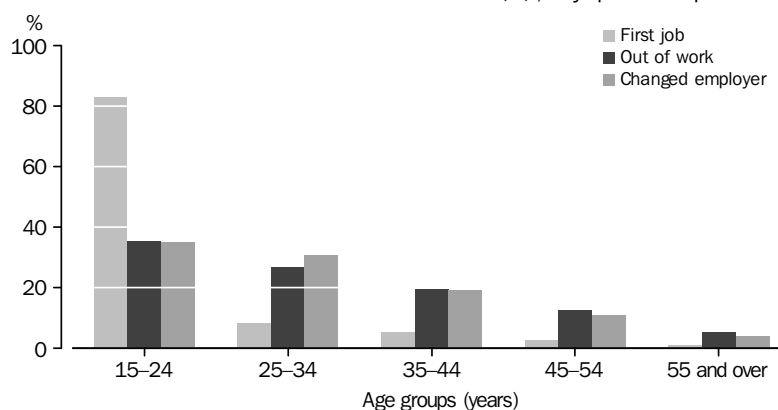
Job starters can also be classified into those who have started working for an employer (employees) and those who started work in their own business. The majority (87%) of job starters are employees, and employees will be the main focus of this article.

JOB STARTERS *continued*

EMPLOYEES

In July 2004, there were 1.4 million job starters who were employees (i.e. they worked for an employer). These people tended to be young, with 41% (548,800 people) aged 15–24 years and 27% (362,400 people) aged 25–34 years. This was the same irrespective of whether job starters were out of work prior to starting their current job, or whether they changed employer (see graph 2). In contrast, of those job starters who were starting their first job, just over four-fifths (83%) were aged 15–24 years.

2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (a), By prior experience



(a) Who started their current job in the 12 months to July 2004.

Just over half (53%) of job starters (who were employees) had completed a non-school qualification. Of those who had completed a non-school qualification, 39% had completed a bachelor degree or higher and a further 31% had completed a certificate III or IV.

Full-time/part-time work

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of job starters (who were employees) obtained full-time work. Job starters who changed employer were more likely to obtain or continue with full-time work (74%) than those who were out of work prior to starting their current job (59%) and first job starters (41%).

Men were more likely to obtain full-time work than women, with 78% of male job starters starting full-time work compared with 51% of female job starters. Overall, men accounted for 63% of all full-time job starters, while women accounted for 67% of all part-time job starters.

About 59% of first job starters obtained part-time work, reflecting the relatively high participation of young people in education and their tendency to combine work with study. Close to two-thirds (63%) of all first job starters aged 15–19 years and a quarter (25%) of all those aged 20–24 years were engaged in full-time education.

Preference for more hours

In July 2004, nearly four out of every ten (38%) job starters who usually worked part-time indicated that they would prefer to work more hours than they currently worked (see table 3). Close to half (47%) of the men who usually worked part-time wanted more hours compared to 34% of women. A higher proportion of job starters who were out of work prior to starting their current job preferred more hours (43%) compared to other job starters (36% for those who changed employer and 32% for first job starters).

JOB STARTERS *continued*

Preference for more hours continued

Job starters who usually work part-time are more likely to prefer more hours of work than all employees who work part-time. In July 2004, 38% of job starters preferred more hours compared with 28% of all employees in August 2004. This suggests that some job starters are taking jobs that may not accommodate their preferred working arrangement, but which may be preferable to their current arrangement. Such work may be an interim measure in helping them find a job with the number of hours they would prefer.

3. PROPORTION OF PART-TIME WORKERS WHO PREFER MORE HOURS

	JOB STARTERS WHO USUALLY WORK PART-TIME(a)				Employees who work part-time(b)
	First job	Out of work	Changed employer	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%
Males	38.7	54.3	42.4	46.7	36.3
Females	27.0	36.8	33.2	33.8	24.6
Persons	31.8	42.6	35.9	38.1	27.7

(a) Job Search Experience Survey, July 2004.

(b) Dataset constructed from the Labour Force Survey and Survey of Employee Earnings Benefits and Trade Union Membership, August 2004.

Looking for work

In the 12 months to July 2004, 862,300 job starters (64%) looked for work before being offered their current job, while a further 491,000 job starters (36%) did not look for work (i.e. they were offered the job by their employer without looking for work). Of those who did look for work, 91% looked for less than one year, with over half of these people (57%) finding work in under two months.

Job starters who were working prior to their current job found their new job more quickly than those who were not working. Close to two-thirds (65%) of job starters who looked for less than one year and changed employer found work in under two months, compared with 54% of those who were out of work prior to starting their current job and 46% of people starting their first job.

Active steps taken to attain job

The ABS collects information on the steps that job starters use to attain a job for those employees who 'approach an employer'. Of the 1.4 million job starters who started working for an employer in the 12 months to July 2004, 75% (one million people) had taken steps to obtain their job.² The remaining 25% had not taken steps to look for work but had been approached by their current employer. In the following summary, passive steps (such as looked in newspapers) have been excluded and only active steps are discussed.³

The most common active step taken to obtain work by all job starters who approached employers in the 12 months to July 2004 was 'Contacted employer' (wrote, phoned or applied in person) with 78% of job starters (who approached an employer) using this step. The next most common step was 'Answered newspaper advertisement' (43%), followed by 'Contacted friends or relatives' (34%) and 'Answered internet advertisement' (27%). These steps were the same for men and women, however men were more likely to have contacted friends or relatives (38%) than women (31%).

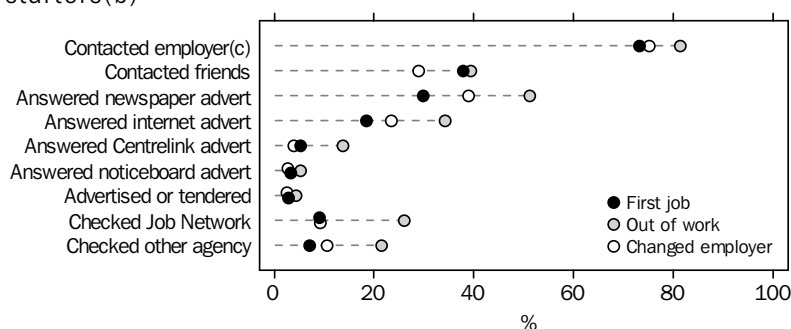
JOB STARTERS *continued*

Active steps taken to attain job *continued*

There was a slight difference between the job search steps for older job starters (those aged 55 years and over) and other job starters. Older job starters were more likely to check with a Job Network agency (21%) or check with another employment agency (15%) before they answered an internet advertisement (14%) as a step to attain work.

Job starters who were out of work prior to starting their current job were more likely to have undertaken each of the active steps than first job starters and those who changed employer (see graph 4). The difference was most marked when it came to contacting employers, checking with a Job Network or other employment agency, and answering a newspaper or internet advertisement.

4. ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO ATTAIN JOB(a), Prior experience of job starters(b)



(a) As responses were collected for all steps taken to attain job, job starters may have been counted in more than one category. (b) Who approached an employer. (c) Wrote, phoned or applied in person.

EMPLOYED IN OWN BUSINESS

Of the 201,600 job starters who began employment in their own business, almost two-thirds (64%) were men. Most job starters employed in their own business were aged either 25–34 years (31%) or 35–44 years (33%). Nearly all (96%) job starters employed in their own business had previous employment experience prior to starting their business (that is, they were not starting their first job). Close to one-third (31% or 62,100 people) of all job starters employed in their own business were out of work prior to starting their current business.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the statistics on job starters in Australia, please contact Tracey Chester on Canberra (02) 6252 5613 or email <tracey.chester@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, for further information about these surveys <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.
2. Includes 26,200 job starters who did not take any steps to attain a job, but indicated that they had approached an employer.
3. As responses were recorded for all steps taken to attain a job or find work, people may appear in more than one category. For job starters, refers to all steps taken to attain a job, not only the steps taken to attain their current job.

MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

COMPARISON OF ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

INTRODUCTION

Statistics on employee remuneration are in demand from a wide range of users, including economic analysts, social researchers, policy makers, and employer and employee associations. The ABS publishes a number of measures relating to the remuneration of employees, to meet the different needs of users. These measures include average weekly earnings, changes in the price of labour, and compensation of employees.

The variety of measures available can sometimes lead to misunderstanding and misapplication. The choice of measure will depend on what type of analysis is being undertaken. This article explores the differences between the various measures of employee remuneration.

MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

Three distinct measures of employee remuneration are discussed in this article: earnings; changes in the price of labour; and compensation of employees. Each measure is outlined below.

Earnings

Estimates of the level of earnings are produced from a number of surveys: the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE); the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH); and the Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (EEBTUM).

The AWE survey is one of the major sources of data on earnings, and is designed to provide a quarterly measure of the level of earnings. Three earnings series are produced from AWE:

- average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adults;
- average weekly total earnings for full-time adults; and
- average weekly total earnings for all employees.

While the AWE survey provides a frequent time series, data are only available for full-time adult employees and all employees, and can only be cross-classified by a small number of variables, such as sex, state, sector, and industry. The EEH and EEBTUM surveys provide additional detail, although on a less frequent basis.

The EEH survey is run every two years and provides a large number of variables important in the analysis of weekly earnings, including: managerial/non-managerial status; state; sector; level of government; industry; occupation; employer size; sex; full-time/part-time status; adult/junior status; and type of employee (e.g. permanent/fixed-term contract or casual). The EEH survey therefore supplements AWE survey data by providing detailed information on the composition and distribution of employee earnings and hours.

The annual EEBTUM survey is a household survey, in contrast to the AWE and EEH surveys which are business surveys. The EEBTUM survey, which is conducted as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey, collects weekly earnings data cross-classified by a range of socio-demographic information, including: sex; age; marital status; relationship in household; geographic region; school attendance; birthplace and year of arrival in Australia. The EEBTUM survey also collects details about the type of employment, including: occupation; industry; hours worked; full-time or part-time status; sector; size of workplace and leave entitlements.

MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

Earnings continued

While the EEH and EEBTUM surveys are run less frequently than the AWE survey, they are a valuable source of information as they enable detailed analysis of earnings levels.

Changes in the price of labour

Information on changes in the price of labour is available from the quarterly Labour Price Index (LPI). The LPI is compiled from information collected from businesses on changes in wage and non-wage costs. Information collected on wages is used to produce a Wage Price Index (WPI).

The WPI was first compiled for the September quarter 1997 and is the main ABS measure of changes in wages. The WPI measures quarterly changes over time in the cost to an employer of employing labour, and is unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed.

The ABS publishes four wage price indexes each quarter. The headline WPI series is the index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses. This series excludes bonus payments (which generally relate to the individual performance of the employee or to the organisation's performance), and so represents a pure price measure for combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay.

Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees (CoE) is a quarterly measure of the total remuneration paid to employees in return for work done and is published as part of the national accounts. Compensation of employees is a broader measure than earnings as it includes irregular payments (e.g. annual bonuses) and social contributions paid by the employer (e.g. severance, termination and redundancy payments; employer superannuation contributions; and workers compensation premiums). These payments are excluded from measures of earnings, which have a narrower focus.

A quarterly measure of the average CoE per employee, known as Average Earnings National Accounts (AENA), is produced by dividing the total compensation of employees for the quarter by the total number of employees. The total number of employees is estimated using Labour Force Survey data, calculated as an average of the three months in each quarter. Some adjustments are made to this estimate of employment.

Two measures of AENA are produced: average non-farm compensation per employee; and average compensation per employee. The average non-farm compensation per employee estimate is the key series, as it is a more stable estimate. This is because employee earnings in the agricultural sector can fluctuate due to seasonal effects.

MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

SUMMARY OF THE SURVEYS AND THEIR KEY SERIES

The following table provides a comparison of each of the surveys discussed. It outlines the key series produced, what each survey is designed to measure, the frequency and type of data source, the benefits and limitations of each survey, and the related publication.

1. SURVEY SUMMARY

	<i>AWE Survey</i>	<i>EEH Survey</i>	<i>EEBTUM Survey</i>	<i>LPI</i>	<i>CoE</i>
Key series produced	Average weekly total earnings (AWTE) for full-time adult employees and all employees. Average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) for full-time adult employees.	Average weekly earnings for all employees. Average weekly earnings for full-time adult non-managerial employees.	Median and mean weekly earnings of full-time, part-time and all employees.	Labour Price Indexes. Wage Price Index (WPI) of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.	Non-farm Average Earnings National Accounts (AENA).
Designed to measure	Level estimates of weekly earnings and the distribution of earnings.	Level estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and the distribution of earnings.	Level estimates of earnings and the distribution of earnings.	Changes in the price of labour.	Level estimates of average compensation of employees.
Frequency/type of data source	Quarterly business survey.	Two-yearly business survey.	Annual household survey.	Quarterly business survey.	Quarterly national accounts series based on quarterly business surveys.
Benefits	Quarterly time series (original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates available).	Provides detailed job information allowing analysis by industry, occupation, hourly rates etc. Source of distributional data (e.g. quartiles).	Provides detailed demographic and job information. Source of distributional data (e.g. medians).	Provides estimates of wage and non-wage inflation.	Broad measure of remuneration.
Limitations	Few cross-classificatory items.	Survey run infrequently (two-yearly).	Only provides average weekly total earnings (no series on ordinary time earnings). Includes payments not related to the period of work performed (e.g. backpay and pay in advance).	No level estimates or in-depth cross-classificatory items.	Few cross-classificatory items.
Publication	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (cat. no. 6306.0)	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (cat. no. 6310.0)	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

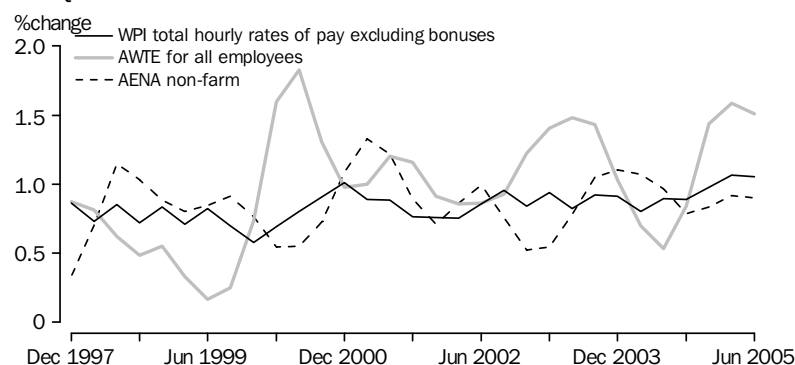
COMPARISON OF REMUNERATION MEASURES

There are a number of series available from the surveys discussed. These series highlight different aspects of remuneration and tend to exhibit quite different movements. Graph 2 illustrates how the quarterly measures of remuneration differ for the period December quarter 1997 to June quarter 2005. It highlights the quarterly changes for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses (WPI), non-farm Average Earnings National Accounts (AENA) and Average Weekly Total Earnings (AWTE) for all employees from the AWE survey.

MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

COMPARISON OF REMUNERATION MEASURES *continued*

2. QUARTERLY MOVEMENTS: **Trend estimates**



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0); Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0); Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

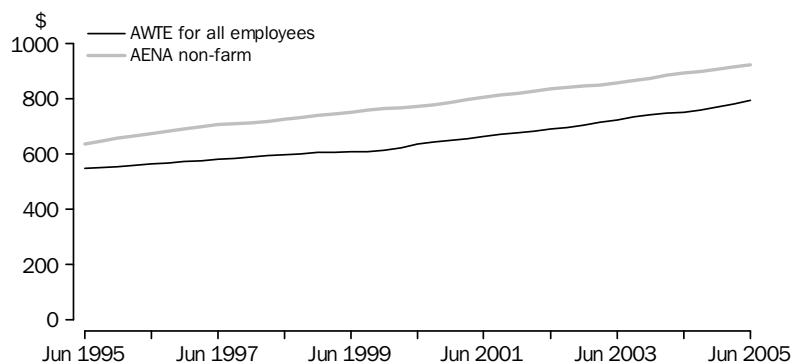
The WPI series is more stable than the other series. Unlike the other series, the WPI is specifically designed to provide movement estimates of the changing price of labour.

The WPI is unaffected by changes in the quality and quantity of work performed, such as changes in the composition of the labour force, the number of hours worked, or the characteristics of employees. The WPI only reflects changes which are a response to market prices and so provides a pure measure of wage inflation. The WPI is therefore recommended when measuring changes in wages.

In contrast to the WPI, the estimates of movements in AWTE and AENA (as shown in graph 2) show considerable volatility. Unlike the WPI, these two measures are affected by factors such as compositional change and hours worked.

While there is some volatility in the movements of AWTE and AENA, which is to be expected, the estimates of the level of earnings show a lot less volatility, and provide a valuable time series of earnings data. Graph 3 shows level estimates of AWTE for all employees and non-farm AENA, for the period June 1995 to June 2005.

3. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: **Trend estimates**



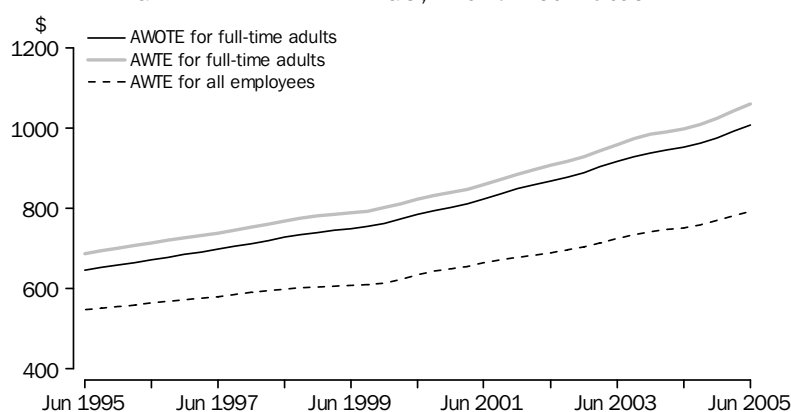
Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0); Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

COMPARISON OF REMUNERATION MEASURES *continued*

While the two series in graph 3 generally show consistent increases over time, there are differences in the levels. The AENA estimate is higher than AWTE as AENA includes irregular payments (e.g. bonuses) and other payments, such as employers' social contributions, which are excluded from the AWTE. There are also differences in the reference period used. The AWE survey has a one week reference period in the middle of the quarter, while AENA is based on the entire quarter.

The AWE survey also provides information for full-time adult employees, which give a different insight into earnings. Graph 4 shows a time series of level estimates from AWE for average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) for full-time adults, AWTE for full-time adults and AWTE for all employees, for the period June 1995 to June 2005.

4. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Trend Estimates



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

Graph 4 shows that the estimate of AWTE for full-time adult employees is consistently higher than the other two series. This is because it includes the earnings of full-time adults and their overtime earnings. In contrast, the AWTE series for all employees is lowest as it includes the earnings of part-time and junior employees, who receive lower pay on average than full-time adult employees.

The AWOTE for full-time adults series is generally considered the more stable earnings series due to the exclusion of overtime and part-time and junior employees. The amount of overtime and the mix of part-time and junior employees can fluctuate with changing seasonal and economic conditions.

The divergence in the AWTE series for all employees and the earnings series for full-time adults since the early 1990s reflects the increasing number of people working part-time. This increase in part-time employment has resulted in the AWTE series increasing at a slower rate, reflecting the lower earnings of part-time employees when compared with full-time employees.

While the AWE survey provides a long time series of earnings, the EEH and EEBTUM surveys provide an additional level of detail. For example, the median weekly earnings series published from the EEBTUM survey removes the effects of outliers, while the EEH survey provides data for managerial and non-managerial employees.

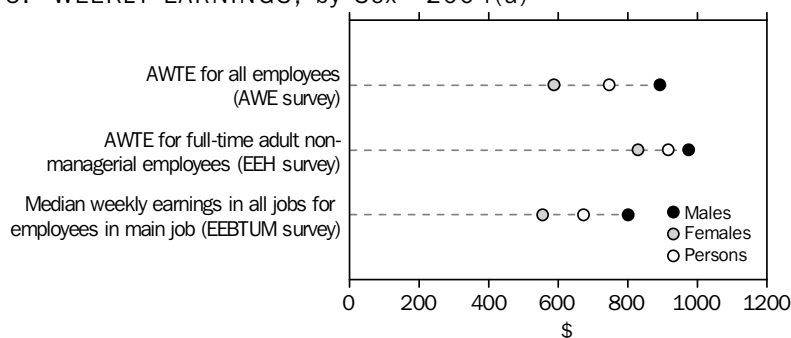
MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

COMPARISON OF REMUNERATION MEASURES *continued*

EEH data can be used to examine different population groups. One way of standardising for differences between groups (e.g. men and women) is to select a subset of employed people with similar earnings characteristics. Full-time adult non-managerial employees (see graph 5) is often chosen as the standard for several reasons. Firstly, the occupational profiles of part-time and full-time employees can be very different, so it may be useful to exclude part-time employees. Secondly, adult and junior rates of pay can differ widely, and high managerial earnings can also distort means. Lastly, managerial employees are generally not paid an hourly rate, so comparing hourly earnings between managerial and non-managerial employees may not be meaningful.

Graph 5 compares AWTE for all employees from the AWE survey, AWTE for full-time adult non-managerial employees from the EEH survey, and median weekly earnings for all employees in their main job from the EEBTUM survey. The graph illustrates the differences in the measures. Since the estimates can vary quite markedly depending on the population being included, it is important to choose the most appropriate measure for analysis.

5. WEEKLY EARNINGS, by Sex—2004(a)



(a) At May for AWE and EEH surveys and at August for EEBTUM survey.

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0); *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (cat. no. 6306.0); *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0).

CONCLUSION

Each of the measures of employee remuneration produced by the ABS is designed for a specific purpose. The Wage Price Index is the headline measure of wage inflation, the AWE measures provide a long time series of estimates of average weekly earnings, and AENA provides a broader view of remuneration. This information is complemented by the less frequent EEH and EEBTUM measures which provide estimates of earnings alongside socio-demographic and employee characteristics, enabling users to examine various aspects of the labour market in greater depth. The decision on which measure, or measures, to use depends on the analysis being undertaken.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information please contact Rick Leach on Canberra (02) 6252 5783 or email <rick.leach@abs.gov.au>. More information on the measures and surveys discussed in this article can also be found in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE

INTRODUCTION

The nature of employment has been changing in Australia 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. Until recently, there has been little data available on changes in the types of employment in Australia over time.

The ABS has developed an annual time series on the types of employment that people have. This includes 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 annual Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership. The time series for employment type was first released in October 2004 for August 1992 to August 2003, the period for which the series is available on a consistent basis.

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

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

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

- employee (not an owner manager of an incorporated enterprise)
 - employee with paid leave entitlements
 - employee without paid leave entitlements
- owner manager¹
 - owner manager of an incorporated enterprise² (OMIE)
 - owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise³ (OMUE)
- contributing family worker.

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

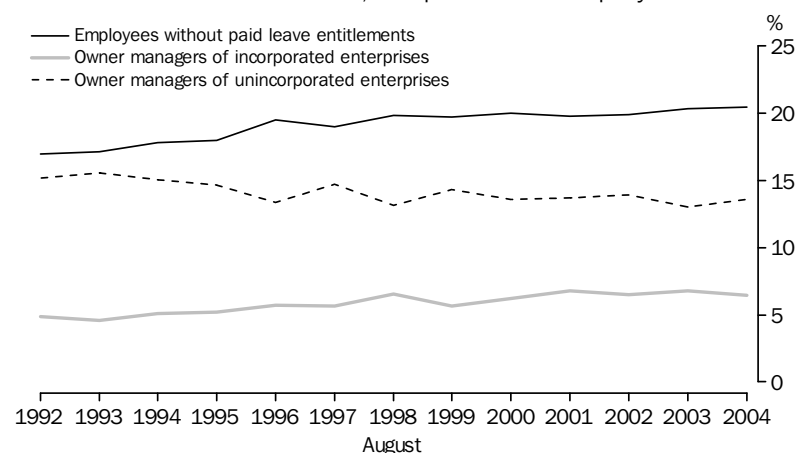
Between 1992 and 2004, the dominant employment type was an employee *with* paid sick or holiday leave, although the share of employment dropped from 62% in August 1992 to 59% in August 2004. Most of the change occurred in the period from 1992 to 1997, with the proportion remaining relatively stable from 1997 onwards.

Graph 1 shows that over the same period, employees *without* paid leave entitlements rose as a proportion of total employment, from 17% in 1992 to 21% in 2004. Most of this increase occurred in the period to 1998.

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

1. TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed—1992–2004



Most of the increase in the proportion of employed people who were employees without paid leave entitlements is due to changes for men rather than women. The proportion of employed men who were employees without paid leave entitlements increased over the period 1992 to 2004, from 11% to 16%, while the proportion for women remained stable at close to 26% over the same period.

The growth in the proportion of male employees without leave entitlements is partly due to the growth in the number of these men working in the lower skilled occupations. Between 1996 and 2004, 80% of the increase in the number of male employees without leave entitlements occurred in the lower skilled occupations of Intermediate clerical and service workers and Intermediate production and transport workers (comprising skill level 4 jobs)⁴ and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers (comprising skill level 5 jobs)⁴. The lower skilled occupations also have the highest proportion of employees without leave entitlements overall. In August 2004, 53% of people working in Elementary clerical, sales and service workers were employees without leave entitlements, followed by Labourers and related workers (40%).

2. EMPLOYEES WITHOUT LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS, Change over time for Men—by Occupation

Occupation (a)	1996	2004	Difference	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Skill level 1	63.0	81.7	18.6	10.6
Skill level 2	33.1	49.0	15.8	9.0
Skill level 3	114.9	115.5	0.6	0.4
Skill level 4	185.5	259.1	73.6	41.7
Skill level 5	280.8	348.4	67.6	38.3
Total	677.3	853.6	176.3	100.0

(a) For more detail on skill level see the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, 2nd Ed* (cat. no. 1220.0).

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE *continued*

CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT *continued*

The proportion of owner managers remained stable at about 20% of employment, varying between a minimum of 19.1% and a maximum of 20.5% during the period between 1992 and 2004. However, the split between incorporated and unincorporated enterprises has changed. Owner managers of *incorporated* enterprises increased from 24.3% of owner managers in 1992, to just under a third (32.2%) by 2004.

Those people employed as contributing family workers made up 1% or less of all employed people from 1992 to 2004.

Full-time/part-time

Although the dominant type of employment is still an employee with paid leave entitlements working full-time, this has declined from 56% in 1992 to 50% in 2004.

There is a strong relationship between working as an employee without paid leave entitlements and part-time employment⁵. In 2004, 69% of employees without paid leave entitlements worked part-time (down from 75% in 1992).

Between 1992 and 2004, the proportion of owner managers who worked part-time increased from 17% to 19% for owner managers of incorporated enterprises, and from 26% to 29% for owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

3. EMPLOYED PERSONS, Type of employment by full-time/part-time status—1992 and 2004

	PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED			Proportion employed part-time	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total	
	%	%	%	'000	%
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
Contributing family workers	0.2	0.8	1.0	74.9	78.6
Total	75.3	24.7	100.0	7 636.7	24.7
2004					
Employees with paid leave entitlements	50.0	9.1	59.1	5 661.3	15.4
Employees without paid leave entitlements	6.4	14.1	20.5	1 960.0	68.9
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	5.2	1.2	6.5	618.4	18.9
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	9.6	3.9	13.6	1 301.2	29.0
Contributing family workers	0.1	0.3	0.4	37.0	83.7
Total	71.3	28.7	100.0	9 578.0	28.7

Age

People in younger and older age groups are much more likely to be working as an employee without paid leave entitlements. At August 2004, two-thirds (66%) of people aged 15–19 years were employees without paid leave entitlements, followed by people aged 20–24 years (35%). This is closely related to the fact that young people are more likely to work in part-time jobs and tend to combine these jobs with study. Almost a quarter (24%) of people aged 65 years and over were employees without paid leave entitlements. Older workers sometimes move into part-time jobs without leave entitlements as they approach their retirement.

People in older age groups were more likely to be owner managers. Of employed people aged 65 years and over, 54% were owner managers, compared with only 1% of employed people aged 15–19 years.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Spreadsheets containing data of the time series on employment type, from 1992 to 2004, are available free on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (AusStats - Publications and Data - Data cubes). They are listed as Table 2 under catalogue number 6105.0. These spreadsheets include estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (5 year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation.

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, the ABS plans to conduct the Forms of Employment Survey annually. This will provide a more detailed employment type classification including information on employees and owner managers working on a contract basis.

For further information, please contact Tricia Dyson on Canberra (02) 6252 6662 or email <tricia.dyson@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 which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

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

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

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.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Labour Force Experience, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6206.0)
Survey title:	Labour Force Experience survey.
Conducted:	Two-yearly, last conducted February 2005.
Scope:	People aged 15–69 years 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).
Key output:	Time spent in labour force activities, including episodes of working or looking for work, and time spent out of the labour force.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

OVERVIEW

The Labour Force Experience Survey records people's movements in and out of the labour force over the preceding year and measures the nature and extent of people's labour force participation. This survey offers useful insights into changes in the labour market over a 12 month period. It provides a different perspective of labour market activity to that of the standard Labour Force Survey measures, which relate to a particular point in time.

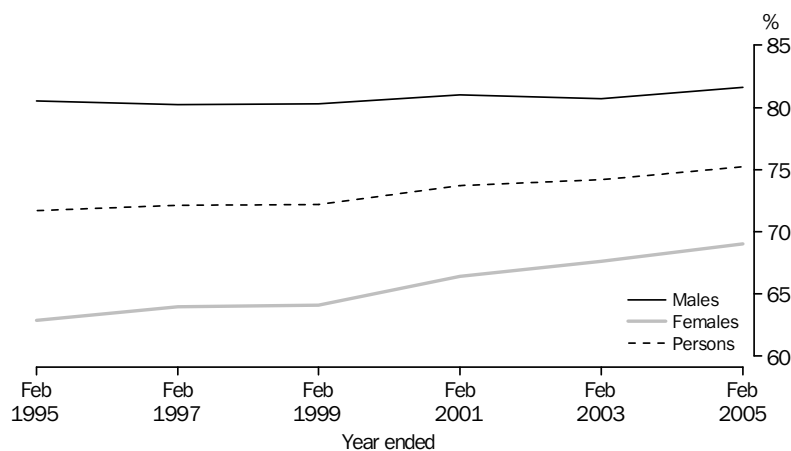
In February 2005, the civilian population aged 15–69 years was 14.0 million. During the year ended February 2005, close to three-quarters (72% or 10.1 million) of these people did not change their labour force status. Most of the people who did not change their labour force status worked for the whole year (69%). A further 30% were not in the labour force for the whole year and 1% looked for work for the whole year.

Of the 3.9 million people who did change their labour force status at least once during the year, the majority (91%) had worked for part of the year.

WORKED DURING THE YEAR

Three quarters (75% or 10.6 million people) of the civilian population aged 15–69 years worked at some time during the year ended February 2005. Over the past decade the proportion has been rising steadily from the 72% recorded in February 1995. Women have made the main contribution to the increase (as shown in graph 1).

1. PROPORTION WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR



LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE *continued*

WORKED DURING THE YEAR *continued*

Of those who had worked at some time during the year ended February 2005, 66% (7.0 million people) had worked for the whole year. Some 70% of men had worked for the whole year compared with 61% of women. Of the 3.6 million people who worked for part of the year, 57% worked for at least nine months, while 14% worked for less than three months.

Of the men who worked at some time during the year, 79% worked full-time only, and 13% worked part-time only. The corresponding proportions for women were 49% and 39%.

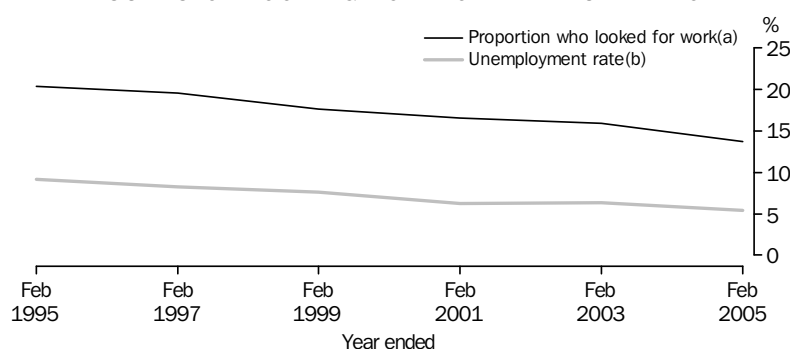
Over 8.1 million people, or 77% of those who had worked during the year, had worked for only one employer or business, while 18% (1.9 million people) had worked for two and 5% (526,900 people) had worked for three or more employers or businesses.

LOOKED FOR WORK DURING THE YEAR

During the year ended February 2005, 1.5 million people looked for work, of whom 124,700 people (8%) spent the whole year looking for work. The proportion of people looking for work during the year has declined over the past 10 years, from 16% in the year ended February 1995 to 11% in the year ended February 2005. Over this period the proportion of men looking for work decreased seven percentage points (from 18% in 1995 to 11% in 2005), while for women it decreased four percentage points (from 14% to 10%).

The working and looking for work concepts for the Labour Force Experience Survey are closely related to the employment and unemployment concepts measured by the Labour Force Survey.¹ This makes it possible to create an equivalent to the unemployment rate from the Labour Force Experience Survey, using the number of people who looked for work at some time during the year, expressed as a proportion of those who had participated in the labour force at some time during the year. The experience measure is considerably higher than the unemployment rate. However, the rate of change for each has remained broadly consistent over the last decade (graph 2).

2. MEASURES OF LOOKING FOR WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT



(a) As a percentage of people in the labour force at some time during the year. Source: Labour Force Experience Survey. (b) Annual average. Source: Labour Force Survey.

Of those who looked for work at some time during the year ended February 2005:

- 73% had one spell of looking for work, 11% had two spells and 16% had three or more spells
- 56% spent less than three months looking for work
- the median time spent looking for work was 10 weeks.

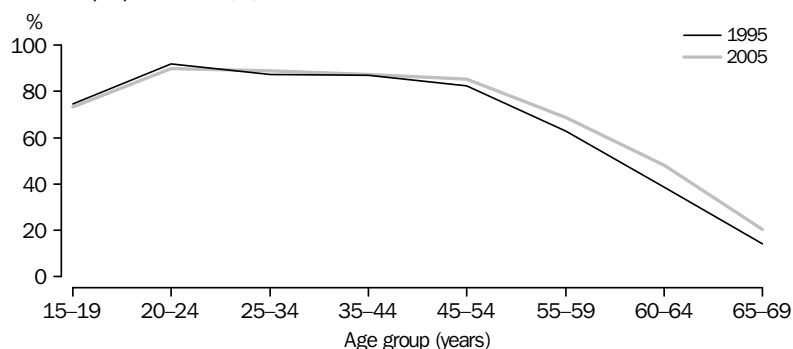
LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE *continued*

IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR

Overall, 79% (11 million people) of the population aged 15–69 years were in the labour force at some time during the year ended February 2005. Some 85% of males participated, compared to 73% of females.

Over the past decade there has been an increase in the proportion of older workers (aged 55–69 years) participating in the labour force (see graph 3), although they still have lower participation than younger age groups (50% for 55–69 year olds in 2005, compared with 90% for 20–24 year olds). Most of this increase can be attributed to growth in women's participation. During the year ended February 2005 the participation of older women (aged 55–69 years) in the labour force was 40%, up from 25% during the year ended February 1995. The corresponding proportions for older men were 59% and 55%.

3. PEOPLE WHO SPENT TIME IN THE LABOUR FORCE (a), Proportion of the population (b)



(a) Year ended February 1995 and year ended February 2005.

(b) Civilian population aged 15–69 years.

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Close to 6.4 million people were not in the labour force at some time during the year ended February 2005, of whom 40% were male and 60% were female. Almost half (47%) the people in this group spent no time in the labour force during the year.

The main activity of men who were outside the labour force for part of the year was 'holiday, travel and leisure activities' (43%) and 'attended an educational institution' (25%). The main activity of men who were absent from the labour force for the entire year was 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (35%) and 'attended an educational institution' (23%). In contrast, for women who were outside the labour force during the year, the most common main activity was 'home duties or childcare' (accounting for 36% of women who were outside the labour force for part of the year and 56% of women who were outside for the entire year).

END NOTES

1. For more information about these concepts, see the Explanatory Notes in *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6206.0) and *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

STANDARD ERROR MODELS FOR THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are based on information collected from people in a sample of dwellings rather than the entire population. Hence the estimates produced may differ from those that would have been produced if the entire population had been included in the survey. The most common measure of the likely difference (or 'sampling error') is the standard error. It is important to take these standard errors into consideration when using LFS estimates as they give an indication of the level of accuracy of the estimate.

The ABS has recently introduced updated standard error models which are used to calculate standard errors for estimates from the LFS. These new models are applicable to estimates from November 2002 onwards, coinciding with the introduction of the new LFS sample design based on the 2001 Census.

This article briefly describes sampling error and the standard error models designed by the ABS to simplify the calculation of standard errors for LFS estimates.

More details can be found in the publication *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0) released on 8 September 2005. A spreadsheet which incorporates the standard error models has been developed to allow users to quickly calculate a standard error and relative standard error for any estimate from the LFS. This spreadsheet (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) is available free from the ABS web site.

RELIABILITY

Survey estimates are subject to two types of error: non-sampling error and sampling error.

Non-sampling error arises from imperfections in reporting, recording or processing of the data. This type of error is difficult to quantify and there are no standard measures of non-sampling error produced for ABS surveys. Every effort is made in the design and operation of the LFS to minimise non-sampling error.

Sampling error is the difference between the estimate obtained from a particular sample and the value that would be obtained if the whole population were enumerated under the same procedures. The most commonly used measure of sampling error is the standard error. The standard error of an estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average over all possible samples.

STANDARD ERROR MODELS

Separate standard errors could be calculated for each individual LFS estimate for each time period. However, this would be costly; would require information on the sample design; and would require access to the unit record data. To simplify calculation of standard errors (and to save costs), models have been fitted to standard errors calculated using the group jack-knife method for estimates of employed, unemployed and not in the labour force (for a particular period). These models are then used to calculate standard errors for other periods using only information on the size and type of the estimate for which the standard error is required.

STANDARD ERROR MODELS FOR THE LFS *continued*

STANDARD ERROR MODELS *continued*

The standard error of an estimate generally increases with the size of the estimate, therefore a large standard error does not necessarily reflect poor accuracy in a relative sense. Another measure of sampling error which is often more relevant when assessing the quality of estimates of differing sizes is the relative standard error (RSE). The RSE is the standard error expressed as a proportion of the estimate, and is usually displayed as a percentage. RSEs provide an immediate indication of the percentage error likely to have occurred due to sampling, without the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

Very small estimates tend to be subject to high RSEs, which detract from their usefulness. In LFS publications, only estimates with an RSE of less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates with a larger RSE are marked with an asterisk (*) to indicate that they are subject to high sampling errors and should be used with caution.

The following table displays the size of the estimates at which the RSE is 25%, as determined by the new standard error models. Any estimate of persons which is less than that displayed in the table will have an RSE greater than 25%. Estimates of hours worked or duration of unemployment with fewer persons contributing to them than displayed in the table will also have an RSE greater than 25%. All estimates with an RSE of 25% or greater would appear with an asterisk in ABS publications, and should be used with caution.

LEVELS AT WHICH LFS ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25%—November 2002 onwards(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Estimates of: (b)</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Aggregate hours worked(c)	7 250	6 060	5 390	2 900	3 560	1 700	1 840	1 560	7 630
Average hours worked(c)	3 020	2 570	2 300	1 240	1 510	720	580	740	2 750
Average duration of unemployment(c)	12 400	10 280	8 830	5 360	5 710	3 160	3 070	3 030	11 310
Median duration of unemployment(c)	44 590	38 540	34 620	23 710	25 260	18 530	35 310	9 330	27 910
All other estimates of employed persons	4 870	3 960	3 710	1 960	2 340	1 170	1 350	1 090	4 830
All other estimates of unemployed persons	6 010	4 890	4 410	2 610	3 020	1 660	3 340	1 500	4 740
All other estimates of persons not in the labour force	6 030	4 800	4 410	2 410	2 990	1 350	1 760	1 320	5 130

(a) For standard errors in earlier periods, see the 2003 edition of Information Paper: *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0) or issues of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0 or cat. no. 6202.0) for the relevant period.

(b) For estimates of persons in the labour force, use 'All other estimates of employed persons'.

(c) The entries in this table refer to the number of persons contributing to the estimate.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE STANDARD ERROR MODELS

Previously, for each state, territory and Australia, a single standard error model has been prepared for level estimates, and another for monthly movement estimates. These models were used to calculate standard errors for all labour force status categories (i.e. employed, unemployed, labour force and not in the labour force). As a result of their broad basis, these models had the effect of underestimating some standard errors while overestimating others.

To improve the accuracy of the models, separate models have been created for level estimates of employed, unemployed, and persons not in the labour force, cross classified by sex, age, marital status, state, territory, capital city and balance of state, for each state, territory, and Australia. A single model for standard errors of all labour force status categories proved sufficient for LFS regions.

STANDARD ERROR MODELS FOR THE LFS *continued*

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE STANDARD ERROR MODELS *continued*

With the introduction of the new standard error models, some standard errors for large estimates are higher than previously published. This is not due to the standard errors of the new sample being higher than those for the previous sample; rather it reflects the improved accuracy obtained from the latest models in the estimation of standard errors, which is particularly evident for large estimates.

While the model formulae are available, their use can be time consuming. To make it easier to calculate standard errors for LFS estimates, the ABS has provided a spreadsheet, which is available free on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (Themes - People - Labour - LFS Standard Errors). This spreadsheet allows users to quickly calculate the standard error for any LFS level or monthly movement estimate (including rates). In addition, the spreadsheet allows users to calculate the standard error for less common estimates such as averages, aggregates and movements other than monthly. For detailed information on how to use the spreadsheet, refer to *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005* (cat. no. 6298.0).

It should also be noted that these standard errors apply to original estimates only, not to seasonally adjusted or trend estimates. Work has commenced in the ABS on developing methods to produce accurate standard errors for seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. In the meantime, a reasonable approximation can be made for the standard errors of seasonally adjusted estimates (although not of trend estimates) using the standard errors for original estimates.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the new standard error models, see *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0) and the associated standard error calculation spreadsheet (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) available free on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Alternatively, contact Craig Blair, Assistant Director of Labour Household Surveys on Canberra (02) 6252 5967, or email <craig.blair@abs.gov.au>.

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS REVIEW

PROPOSALS FROM THE REVIEW OF ABS WORKING ARRANGEMENTS STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

The ABS recently conducted a review of ABS working arrangements statistics. For the purpose of the review, working arrangements were defined to cover those aspects of a person's employment which describe the nature of the employment relationship (e.g. employee, owner manager, contract or labour hire work), as well as the person's conditions of work (e.g. job duration, working time arrangements, location of work).

During the review extensive consultations were undertaken with a wide range of users. These consultations identified a range of data items for inclusion in the survey program to provide a comprehensive picture of the working arrangements of employed people. The combination of these data items, and proposed changes to the survey program, aim to achieve a set of statistics on working arrangements which is consistent, timely and relevant, and reflects the highest priority needs of users.

This article summarises the proposals resulting from the review. More detailed information on each of the proposed data items and on the proposed survey program is available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> via the Labour Theme Page (Themes - People - Labour).

PROPOSED DATA ITEMS

The data items that are proposed for inclusion in the survey program were largely drawn from existing surveys that were in the scope of the review. Many data items will continue to be available, but may be collected in a different survey or with a different frequency. Other data items are new, and will require more development work to determine actual content. Broadly, the data items have been divided into the following modules:

- Employment type
- Job duration
- Working time arrangements
 - Job flexibility
 - Job stability
 - Job scheduling
- Contract work
- Labour hire
- Locations of work
- Labour mobility and changes in job
- Absence from work.

Employment type

Employment type refers to the classification of employed people according to the nature of the employment relationship or contract. In this classification, owner managers of incorporated enterprises are identified separately from other employees, with further disaggregations to identify employees *with* and *without* leave entitlements, and employed people working on a contract basis. Two versions are proposed, with the less detailed versions not identifying contract work. It is planned to collect the detailed version of Employment Type annually, and the short version quarterly.

<i>Employment type continued</i>	To provide a time series for Employment Type, an annual series of the short version has been derived from 1992 to 2004. See the article 'Spotlight on Employment Type' in this issue of <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (cat. no. 6105.0) for more information on this series.
<i>Job duration</i>	<p>Past duration of current job refers to how long a person has been working with their current employer or in their current business. Future duration of current job refers to whether a person expects to be working for their employer or in their current business in the next 12 months and, if not, why not. Past and future duration of current job are important indicators of job security and stability.</p> <p>Currently limited information is available quarterly, while more detailed information is only available irregularly. In the medium term, it is proposed to collect full details of past and future duration of current job quarterly.</p>
<i>Working time arrangements</i>	<p>Working time arrangements are of interest in terms of job flexibility, job (and income) stability, and types of job scheduling. While these issues are of interest in their own right, they are also of interest in terms of their implications for other aspects of life, for example, work and life balance.</p> <p>A set of data items has been developed for each of the three key aspects: job flexibility, job stability and job scheduling. These sets are based on existing data items, plus some new data items which will be subject to further development. It is proposed to collect a key set of indicators of working time arrangements at least every three years.</p>
<i>Contract work</i>	While some information on contract work is currently collected as part of the detailed version of the Employment Type classification, there is interest in additional details about contract work, particularly whether self-employed people undertaking contract work are 'dependent' upon their client, or are independent. It is proposed to collect data on the details of contract work on a three-yearly basis.
<i>Labour hire</i>	Users expressed continuing interest in data on labour hire workers, even though collecting data on labour hire workers has proven difficult in ABS surveys in the past. Further investigations will be undertaken to determine if the quality of the data from ABS surveys can be improved. It is planned to collect data on labour hire at least every three years in the revised survey program.
<i>Locations of work</i>	Users gave a lower priority to data about locations of work, although there was some interest in obtaining information about the characteristics of people who work from home. At this stage it is planned to collect information about locations of work in a reduced form every six years.
<i>Labour mobility and changes of job</i>	Users expressed some interest in obtaining data about changes in job with the same employer (such as promotion, change in duties or change in full-time/part-time status), in addition to data currently collected on changes of employer. It is planned to modify the two-yearly Labour Mobility Survey to identify changes with the same employer, as well as changes between employers.

Absence from work

There is user demand for information about the amount and type of leave taken by employees in Australia. Currently monthly data are available on the reasons for absence of full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. The ABS will look at extending this to reasons for absence for all workers whose actual hours were less than their usual hours. Long-term absences from work are also of interest, especially breaks taken for the birth of a child. It is proposed that this information be collected six-yearly, although on a slightly different basis to that previously collected.

PROPOSED SURVEY PROGRAM

The ABS household survey program is based on the following vehicles:

- monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- supplementary surveys run in conjunction with the LFS
- Special Social Surveys (SSSs), and
- annual Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), also run in conjunction with the LFS.

Labour Force Survey

The LFS collects key information on labour force status monthly, with an expanded set of questions quarterly. As the LFS is a key economic indicator, changes to the survey are rare. However, the flexibility provided by computer-assisted interviewing may make it possible to add some questions to the survey without it impacting on other parts of the LFS questionnaire. The topics that are being considered for inclusion in the LFS are:

- the short version of Employment Type (quarterly)
- expansion of the questions on past and future job duration (quarterly)
- expansion of the questions on absence from work (monthly).

Supplementary surveys

There are currently four supplementary surveys that collect data relating to working arrangements. They are: Forms of Employment, Working Arrangements, Locations of Work and Career Experience, and are conducted in conjunction with the November LFS at varying frequencies.

These surveys have been developed at different times and with different purposes in mind, hence they do not provide an integrated set of information. It is proposed to replace these topics with a core topic conducted each November (based on the Forms of Employment survey, and collecting key indicators such as the long version of Employment Type). The proposed topics are:

- Working time arrangements
- Contract work
- Locations of work.

Other supplementary surveys collect data related to working arrangements. The topic Labour Mobility will continue to be conducted every two years in February but will include changes with employer instead of changes only between employers. The topic Pregnancy and Work Transitions, scheduled every six years, will not be affected by the proposals.

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS REVIEW *continued*

Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (SEARS)

This Special Social Survey provides the opportunity to bring all the working arrangements indicators together on a six-yearly basis. SEARS provides for face-to-face interviewing which allows for more complex questions and should provide higher quality data than that collected through the LFS and supplementary surveys. SEARS will collect data on the second jobs that people have, while LFS and supplementary surveys are often restricted to getting details on their main job.

Work and Family Balance (MPHS vehicle)

The Work and Family Balance topic has been allocated a slot in the 2007–08 Multi-Purpose Household Survey, although the time allotted for questions is very limited at this stage. This topic will look at the impact of work on commitments outside of work, particularly caring responsibilities, as well as the availability and use of flexible working arrangements to balance work and life.

More details on the proposed data items and on the proposed changes to the survey program are available on the ABS web site. For further information, please contact Sue Taylor on (02) 6252 5603 or email <sue.taylor@abs.gov.au>.

LIST OF TABLES

page

THE LABOUR FORCE

1.1	Labour force status: trend series	36
1.2	Age by social marital status	37
1.3	States and territories, and capital cities	40
1.4	Educational attendance (aged 15–24)	43
1.5	Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia	44
1.6	Relationship in household	45
1.7	All families: family type by labour force status	46
1.8	International comparisons	47

EMPLOYED PERSONS

2.1	Industry: trend series	48
2.2	Industry division and subdivision	49
2.3	Occupation major groups and sub-major groups	51
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	52
2.5	Industry and occupation by status in employment	53
2.6	Actual hours worked: industry and occupation	54
2.7	Actual hours worked	55
2.8	Actual and usual hours worked	56
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours	56
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	57
2.11	Public sector employees	58

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

3.1	Duration of unemployment by age	59
3.2	Long-term unemployed persons: trend series	60
3.3	Reason for unemployment by industry and occupation of last job	61

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

4.1	Labour underutilisation: population counts and rates	62
4.2	Labour underutilisation: age	63
4.3	Labour underutilisation: states and territories	64
4.4	Part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours	65
4.5	Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work	66

EARNINGS

5.1	Wage price index	67
5.2	Average weekly earnings: trend series	68
5.3	Compensation of employees and related measures: trend series	69

LIST OF TABLES *continued*

page

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

6.1 Industrial disputes: working days lost 70

6.2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees 71

JOB VACANCIES

7.1 Job vacancies 72

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

	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	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
August 2000	4 400.2	651.7	5 051.9	288.6	53.2	341.9	5 393.8	6.3	72.4	1.6	5.8	2.1	-0.7	0.1
August 2001	4 339.7	724.1	5 063.8	327.1	65.2	392.4	5 456.2	7.2	72.1	-1.4	11.1	0.2	0.9	-0.3
August 2002	4 395.4	766.2	5 161.6	286.0	63.7	349.7	5 511.3	6.3	71.7	1.3	5.8	1.9	-0.8	-0.4
2003														
August	4 477.7	769.2	5 246.8	269.9	58.1	328.0	5 574.9	5.9	71.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.1
November	4 519.8	781.8	5 301.6	256.8	56.2	313.1	5 614.7	5.6	71.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	-0.3	0.2
2004														
February	4 548.9	787.4	5 336.3	255.8	57.6	313.3	5 649.7	5.5	71.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2
May	4 567.5	787.0	5 354.5	255.0	57.5	312.5	5 667.0	5.5	71.7	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1
August	4 573.5	799.3	5 372.8	246.6	63.1	309.7	5 682.5	5.5	71.5	0.1	1.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
November	4 594.6	815.1	5 409.7	233.7	61.6	295.3	5 705.0	5.2	71.6	0.5	2.0	0.7	-0.3	0.1
2005														
February	4 648.0	818.9	5 467.0	224.3	58.9	283.2	5 750.1	4.9	71.9	1.2	0.5	1.1	-0.3	0.4
May	4 704.1	809.8	5 513.8	221.4	58.8	280.3	5 794.1	4.8	72.2	1.2	-1.1	0.9	-0.1	0.3
August	4 742.0	801.2	5 543.2	222.0	56.8	278.8	5 822.0	4.8	72.4	0.8	-1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
FEMALES														
August 2000	2 260.8	1 738.1	3 998.9	154.0	88.5	242.5	4 241.3	5.7	54.9	5.3	3.2	4.3	-0.9	1.0
August 2001	2 237.2	1 813.7	4 050.9	186.8	102.0	288.8	4 339.7	6.7	55.3	-1.0	4.4	1.3	0.9	0.4
August 2002	2 251.6	1 878.5	4 130.1	172.3	101.2	273.5	4 403.5	6.2	55.3	0.6	3.6	2.0	-0.4	0.0
2003														
August	2 285.4	1 943.6	4 229.0	178.5	97.6	276.1	4 505.1	6.1	55.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
November	2 303.2	1 930.0	4 233.2	174.6	100.6	275.2	4 508.4	6.1	55.5	0.8	-0.7	0.1	0.0	-0.2
2004														
February	2 317.6	1 937.6	4 255.2	168.5	100.0	268.5	4 523.7	5.9	55.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.0
May	2 343.4	1 951.4	4 294.8	164.6	97.2	261.8	4 556.6	5.7	55.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.2
August	2 380.2	1 951.5	4 331.7	158.9	99.5	258.4	4 590.1	5.6	55.9	1.6	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.2
November	2 407.3	1 978.9	4 386.3	152.1	94.8	246.9	4 633.1	5.3	56.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	-0.3	0.3
2005														
February	2 422.5	2 010.5	4 433.0	158.3	93.5	251.8	4 684.8	5.4	56.7	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.5
May	2 437.9	2 037.6	4 475.6	155.8	98.6	254.4	4 730.0	5.4	57.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.4
August	2 445.8	2 067.4	4 513.2	147.3	101.4	248.7	4 761.9	5.2	57.4	0.3	1.5	0.8	-0.2	0.2
PERSONS														
August 2000	6 661.0	2 389.8	9 050.8	442.6	141.7	584.3	9 635.2	6.1	63.5	2.8	3.9	3.1	-0.8	0.5
August 2001	6 576.9	2 537.8	9 114.7	513.9	167.2	681.1	9 795.8	7.0	63.6	-1.3	6.2	0.7	0.9	0.1
August 2002	6 647.0	2 644.6	9 291.6	458.3	164.9	623.2	9 914.8	6.3	63.4	1.1	4.2	1.9	-0.7	-0.2
2003														
August	6 763.1	2 712.8	9 475.9	448.4	155.7	604.1	10 080.0	6.0	63.4	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
November	6 823.0	2 711.8	9 534.8	431.5	156.8	588.3	10 123.1	5.8	63.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	-0.2	0.0
2004														
February	6 866.5	2 725.0	9 591.5	424.2	157.6	581.8	10 173.3	5.7	63.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.1
May	6 910.9	2 738.4	9 649.3	419.5	154.7	574.2	10 223.5	5.6	63.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.1
August	6 953.7	2 750.8	9 704.5	405.5	162.6	568.1	10 272.6	5.5	63.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.0
November	7 002.0	2 794.0	9 796.0	385.8	156.4	542.2	10 338.1	5.2	63.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	-0.3	0.2
2005														
February	7 070.5	2 829.5	9 900.0	382.6	152.4	535.0	10 435.0	5.1	64.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	-0.1	0.4
May	7 142.0	2 847.4	9 989.4	377.2	157.5	534.7	10 524.1	5.1	64.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	7 187.8	2 868.6	10 056.4	369.4	158.2	527.5	10 583.9	5.0	64.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
Married											
15-19	*3.9	*1.5	5.4	*1.0	*0.3	*1.4	6.7	*1.3	8.0	*20.1	84.0
20-24	99.3	14.6	113.9	*4.0	*0.9	4.9	118.8	10.6	129.4	4.1	91.8
25-29	285.8	18.4	304.2	11.2	*1.4	12.6	316.8	14.2	331.0	4.0	95.7
30-34	435.4	27.2	462.6	9.4	*0.8	10.2	472.8	28.4	501.2	2.2	94.3
35-39	466.7	35.5	502.1	10.6	*0.6	11.2	513.4	27.1	540.4	2.2	95.0
40-44	500.5	38.4	538.9	8.6	*1.0	9.6	548.5	35.0	583.5	1.8	94.0
45-49	480.8	36.7	517.5	9.6	*2.0	11.6	529.1	32.0	561.1	2.2	94.3
50-54	416.2	28.7	444.9	11.1	*1.4	12.4	457.4	49.7	507.1	2.7	90.2
55-59	339.6	43.4	383.0	8.3	*1.3	9.6	392.6	101.4	494.0	2.4	79.5
60-64	172.4	40.8	213.1	*3.4	*1.7	5.1	218.2	162.2	380.4	2.3	57.4
65-69	43.1	32.3	75.4	*—	*0.9	*0.9	76.3	227.3	303.6	*1.2	25.1
70 and over	17.4	20.8	38.2	*—	*—	*—	38.2	533.9	572.2	*—	6.7
15-64	3 200.6	285.1	3 485.7	77.2	11.4	88.6	3 574.3	461.8	4 036.1	2.5	88.6
Total	3 261.2	338.2	3 599.4	77.2	12.3	89.5	3 688.9	1 223.0	4 911.9	2.4	75.1
Not Married											
15-19	145.0	190.0	335.0	32.1	24.7	56.8	391.7	314.9	706.6	14.5	55.4
20-24	331.9	131.0	462.9	29.6	8.0	37.6	500.5	103.4	604.0	7.5	82.9
25-29	237.6	39.6	277.2	21.5	*2.0	23.5	300.6	52.5	353.1	7.8	85.1
30-34	165.1	19.5	184.6	16.8	*0.7	17.5	202.1	34.3	236.3	8.6	85.5
35-39	126.8	18.0	144.9	10.4	*—	10.4	155.3	32.5	187.8	6.7	82.7
40-44	115.7	14.9	130.5	9.2	*1.2	10.4	140.9	33.3	174.2	7.4	80.9
45-49	102.0	14.5	116.5	8.3	*1.1	9.4	125.9	36.9	162.8	7.5	77.3
50-54	93.0	11.4	104.4	6.1	*0.9	6.9	111.4	43.6	154.9	6.2	71.9
55-59	67.7	9.2	76.9	4.8	*0.8	5.6	82.4	50.4	132.9	6.8	62.0
60-64	31.1	9.6	40.7	*2.8	*0.7	*3.5	44.2	55.3	99.5	*7.9	44.4
65-69	8.6	6.3	14.9	*—	*0.3	*0.3	15.2	64.2	79.5	*2.3	19.2
70 and over	5.8	*4.6	10.4	*—	*—	*—	10.4	234.7	245.0	*—	4.2
15-64	1 415.8	457.7	1 873.5	141.5	40.1	181.6	2 055.1	757.1	2 812.2	8.8	73.1
Total	1 430.3	468.5	1 898.8	141.5	40.4	181.9	2 080.7	1 056.0	3 136.7	8.7	66.3
Total											
15-19	148.9	191.5	340.4	33.1	25.0	58.1	398.5	316.2	714.6	14.6	55.8
20-24	431.2	145.6	576.8	33.6	9.0	42.5	619.3	114.0	733.4	6.9	84.4
25-29	523.3	58.0	581.4	32.7	*3.4	36.1	617.5	66.7	684.1	5.8	90.3
30-34	600.5	46.7	647.2	26.1	*1.5	27.6	674.9	62.6	737.5	4.1	91.5
35-39	593.5	53.5	647.0	21.1	*0.6	21.7	668.6	59.6	728.2	3.2	91.8
40-44	616.2	53.3	669.4	17.7	*2.3	20.0	689.4	68.3	757.7	2.9	91.0
45-49	582.7	51.2	634.0	17.9	*3.1	21.0	655.0	68.9	723.9	3.2	90.5
50-54	509.3	40.1	549.3	17.2	*2.2	19.4	568.7	93.3	662.0	3.4	85.9
55-59	407.3	52.6	459.9	13.1	*2.1	15.2	475.1	151.8	626.8	3.2	75.8
60-64	203.5	50.4	253.8	6.2	*2.4	8.6	262.4	217.5	479.9	3.3	54.7
65-69	51.8	38.6	90.3	*—	*1.3	*1.3	91.6	291.5	383.1	*1.4	23.9
70 and over	23.2	25.4	48.6	*—	*—	*—	48.6	768.6	817.2	*—	5.9
15-64	4 616.4	742.8	5 359.2	218.7	51.5	270.2	5 629.4	1 218.9	6 848.3	4.8	82.2
Total	4 691.4	806.7	5 498.1	218.7	52.8	271.5	5 769.6	2 279.0	8 048.6	4.7	71.7
Mean age	40.1	35.6	39.5	33.9	27.9	32.7	39.1	55.3	43.7	..	..
Median age	40	30	39	32	20	29	39	63	42	..	..

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

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	8.0	*4.5	12.5	*0.9	*0.9	*1.8	14.3	9.1	23.4	*12.6	61.0
20-24	108.9	46.6	155.5	*3.8	*3.8	7.7	163.2	50.5	213.7	4.7	76.4
25-29	188.2	82.5	270.8	9.2	*3.0	12.2	283.0	124.4	407.4	4.3	69.5
30-34	192.2	183.8	376.0	6.5	6.7	13.3	389.3	164.3	553.6	3.4	70.3
35-39	174.7	199.8	374.5	6.3	5.3	11.6	386.1	170.5	556.6	3.0	69.4
40-44	218.3	220.0	438.3	8.7	5.6	14.3	452.6	129.1	581.7	3.2	77.8
45-49	224.5	202.6	427.0	7.4	*2.8	10.3	437.3	115.7	553.0	2.3	79.1
50-54	195.2	169.0	364.2	*4.0	*2.6	6.5	370.7	124.9	495.6	1.8	74.8
55-59	113.4	129.6	243.0	*1.9	*1.6	*3.6	246.6	204.7	451.3	*1.4	54.6
60-64	38.8	58.2	97.0	*0.5	*0.6	*1.1	98.1	241.4	339.5	*1.1	28.9
65-69	8.3	20.2	28.6	*0.5	*—	*0.5	29.1	222.7	251.8	*1.8	11.6
70 and over	*3.3	8.7	12.0	*—	*—	*—	12.0	387.6	399.6	*—	3.0
15-64	1 462.2	1 296.6	2 758.7	49.2	33.1	82.3	2 841.0	1 334.7	4 175.7	2.9	68.0
Total	1 473.8	1 325.5	2 799.3	49.7	33.1	82.8	2 882.1	1 945.0	4 827.1	2.9	59.7
Not Married											
15-19	67.2	270.8	338.0	19.6	36.2	55.8	393.7	266.9	660.6	14.2	59.6
20-24	190.3	162.1	352.3	18.0	9.4	27.4	379.8	119.3	499.1	7.2	76.1
25-29	151.8	47.7	199.5	7.7	5.0	12.7	212.2	56.3	268.5	6.0	79.0
30-34	95.4	42.7	138.1	6.0	*2.1	8.1	146.1	52.0	198.1	5.5	73.8
35-39	73.1	48.6	121.7	6.1	*3.8	9.9	131.6	54.4	186.0	7.5	70.8
40-44	82.5	38.8	121.4	8.6	*3.1	11.6	133.0	53.0	186.0	8.8	71.5
45-49	84.7	42.0	126.7	7.8	*1.8	9.6	136.4	46.1	182.5	7.1	74.7
50-54	75.9	41.0	116.9	7.6	*0.7	8.3	125.2	51.4	176.6	6.6	70.9
55-59	58.5	37.4	95.9	*2.0	*0.4	*2.4	98.3	73.7	172.1	*2.5	57.1
60-64	25.3	21.9	47.3	*0.3	*0.9	*1.1	48.4	83.5	132.0	*2.4	36.7
65-69	6.4	8.7	15.0	*—	*—	*—	15.0	123.3	138.3	*—	10.9
70 and over	*2.3	*4.3	6.5	*—	*—	*—	6.5	674.3	680.9	*—	1.0
15-64	904.8	752.9	1 657.7	83.8	63.2	147.0	1 804.8	856.6	2 661.4	8.1	67.8
Total	913.4	765.9	1 679.3	83.8	63.2	147.0	1 826.3	1 654.3	3 480.6	8.0	52.5
Total											
15-19	75.2	275.2	350.4	20.4	37.1	57.6	408.0	276.0	684.0	14.1	59.6
20-24	299.1	208.7	507.8	21.9	13.2	35.1	542.9	169.8	712.8	6.5	76.2
25-29	340.1	130.2	470.3	16.9	8.0	24.9	495.2	180.7	675.9	5.0	73.3
30-34	287.6	226.5	514.1	12.5	8.8	21.3	535.4	216.3	751.7	4.0	71.2
35-39	247.9	248.4	496.3	12.4	9.0	21.4	517.7	224.9	742.6	4.1	69.7
40-44	300.8	258.8	559.6	17.3	8.7	26.0	585.6	182.0	767.6	4.4	76.3
45-49	309.2	244.6	553.8	15.3	*4.6	19.9	573.7	161.8	735.5	3.5	78.0
50-54	271.1	210.0	481.0	11.6	*3.2	14.8	495.9	176.3	672.2	3.0	73.8
55-59	171.9	167.0	338.9	*4.0	*2.0	6.0	344.9	278.5	623.3	1.7	55.3
60-64	64.2	80.1	144.3	*0.7	*1.5	*2.2	146.5	325.0	471.5	*1.5	31.1
65-69	14.7	28.9	43.6	*0.5	*—	*0.5	44.1	346.0	390.1	*1.2	11.3
70 and over	5.6	12.9	18.5	*—	*—	*—	18.5	1 061.9	1 080.4	*—	1.7
15-64	2 367.0	2 049.5	4 416.5	133.0	96.3	229.3	4 645.8	2 191.3	6 837.1	4.9	67.9
Total	2 387.2	2 091.3	4 478.6	133.5	96.3	229.8	4 708.4	3 599.3	8 307.6	4.9	56.7
Mean age	38.5	38.2	38.3	33.7	28.0	31.3	38.0	54.4	45.1	. .	. .
Median age	38	39	39	33	24	29	38	58	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	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	11.8	6.0	17.9	*1.9	*1.3	*3.2	21.0	10.4	31.4	*15.0	66.8
20-24	208.2	61.2	269.4	7.8	4.8	12.6	282.0	61.1	343.1	4.5	82.2
25-29	474.0	101.0	575.0	20.4	*4.4	24.8	599.8	138.6	738.4	4.1	81.2
30-34	627.6	211.0	838.6	15.9	7.5	23.4	862.1	192.7	1 054.8	2.7	81.7
35-39	641.4	235.3	876.7	16.9	5.9	22.8	899.5	197.6	1 097.0	2.5	82.0
40-44	718.8	258.4	977.2	17.3	6.7	23.9	1 001.1	164.0	1 165.1	2.4	85.9
45-49	705.2	239.3	944.5	17.0	4.8	21.9	966.4	147.6	1 114.0	2.3	86.7
50-54	611.5	197.7	809.1	15.0	*3.9	19.0	828.1	174.6	1 002.7	2.3	82.6
55-59	453.0	173.0	626.0	10.3	*2.9	13.2	639.2	306.1	945.3	2.1	67.6
60-64	211.2	98.9	310.1	*3.9	*2.3	6.2	316.3	403.6	719.9	2.0	43.9
65-69	51.5	52.5	104.0	*0.5	*0.9	*1.4	105.4	450.0	555.5	*1.4	19.0
70 and over	20.7	29.5	50.2	*—	*—	*—	50.2	921.5	971.7	*—	5.2
15-64	4 662.8	1 581.7	6 244.4	126.4	44.5	170.9	6 415.3	1 796.4	8 211.8	2.7	78.1
Total	4 735.0	1 663.7	6 398.6	126.9	45.4	172.3	6 570.9	3 168.0	9 738.9	2.6	67.5
Not Married											
15-19	212.2	460.7	672.9	51.7	60.8	112.5	785.5	581.8	1 367.2	14.3	57.4
20-24	522.2	293.1	815.2	47.7	17.4	65.1	880.3	222.7	1 103.0	7.4	79.8
25-29	389.4	87.3	476.7	29.2	7.0	36.2	512.9	108.7	621.6	7.1	82.5
30-34	260.5	62.2	322.7	22.7	*2.8	25.5	348.2	86.2	434.4	7.3	80.2
35-39	200.0	66.6	266.6	16.6	*3.8	20.3	286.9	86.9	373.8	7.1	76.8
40-44	198.2	53.7	251.9	17.8	*4.3	22.1	273.9	86.3	360.2	8.1	76.0
45-49	186.7	56.6	243.2	16.1	*2.9	19.0	262.3	83.0	345.3	7.3	76.0
50-54	168.9	52.4	221.3	13.7	*1.5	15.3	236.5	95.0	331.5	6.5	71.3
55-59	126.2	46.6	172.8	6.8	*1.2	8.0	180.8	124.2	304.9	4.4	59.3
60-64	56.5	31.5	88.0	*3.0	*1.6	*4.6	92.6	138.9	231.5	*5.0	40.0
65-69	15.0	14.9	29.9	*—	*0.3	*0.3	30.3	187.5	217.8	*1.1	13.9
70 and over	8.1	8.8	16.9	*—	*—	*—	16.9	909.0	925.9	*—	1.8
15-64	2 320.6	1 210.6	3 531.3	225.3	103.3	328.6	3 859.9	1 613.7	5 473.6	8.5	70.5
Total	2 343.7	1 234.4	3 578.1	225.3	103.7	328.9	3 907.0	2 710.3	6 617.3	8.4	59.0
Total											
15-19	224.1	466.7	690.8	53.5	62.1	115.7	806.5	592.2	1 398.7	14.3	57.7
20-24	730.4	354.3	1 084.6	55.4	22.2	77.6	1 162.3	283.9	1 446.1	6.7	80.4
25-29	863.4	188.3	1 051.6	49.6	11.4	61.0	1 112.6	247.4	1 360.0	5.5	81.8
30-34	888.1	273.2	1 161.3	38.7	10.3	49.0	1 210.3	278.9	1 489.2	4.0	81.3
35-39	841.4	301.9	1 143.2	33.5	9.6	43.1	1 186.4	284.5	1 470.8	3.6	80.7
40-44	917.0	312.1	1 229.1	35.0	11.0	46.0	1 275.0	250.3	1 525.4	3.6	83.6
45-49	891.9	295.8	1 187.8	33.2	7.8	40.9	1 228.7	230.7	1 459.4	3.3	84.2
50-54	780.3	250.1	1 030.4	28.8	5.4	34.2	1 064.6	269.6	1 334.2	3.2	79.8
55-59	579.2	219.5	798.8	17.1	*4.1	21.2	819.9	430.3	1 250.2	2.6	65.6
60-64	267.6	130.5	398.1	6.9	*3.9	10.8	408.9	542.5	951.4	2.6	43.0
65-69	66.5	67.4	133.9	*0.5	*1.3	*1.8	135.7	637.5	773.2	*1.3	17.5
70 and over	28.8	38.3	67.1	*—	*—	*—	67.1	1 830.5	1 897.6	*—	3.5
15-64	6 983.4	2 792.3	9 775.7	351.7	147.8	499.5	10 275.2	3 410.2	13 685.4	4.9	75.1
Total	7 078.7	2 898.0	9 976.7	352.2	149.1	501.3	10 478.0	5 878.2	16 356.2	4.8	64.1
Mean age	39.6	37.5	39.0	33.8	28.0	32.1	38.6	54.7	44.4	. .	. .
Median age	39	37	39	32	22	29	38	60	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	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						
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 017.7	161.7	1 179.5	39.8	8.7	48.5	1 227.9	466.0	1 694.0	3.9	72.5
Females	561.5	413.3	974.8	22.0	13.8	35.8	1 010.7	746.2	1 756.9	3.5	57.5
Persons	1 579.2	575.0	2 154.3	61.8	22.5	84.3	2 238.6	1 212.3	3 450.9	3.8	64.9
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	512.0	91.7	603.7	36.8	6.1	42.9	646.7	344.4	991.1	6.6	65.2
Females	226.5	261.4	487.9	12.7	16.3	29.0	516.9	496.9	1 013.8	5.6	51.0
Persons	738.5	353.1	1 091.6	49.5	22.5	72.0	1 163.6	841.3	2 004.9	6.2	58.0
Total											
Males	1 529.8	253.4	1 783.2	76.6	14.8	91.4	1 874.6	810.5	2 685.1	4.9	69.8
Females	788.0	674.7	1 462.7	34.7	30.2	64.9	1 527.6	1 243.1	2 770.7	4.2	55.1
Persons	2 317.7	928.1	3 245.9	111.3	45.0	156.3	3 402.2	2 053.6	5 455.7	4.6	62.4
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	855.9	159.4	1 015.2	34.9	13.0	47.9	1 063.1	384.6	1 447.7	4.5	73.4
Females	447.5	369.3	816.8	24.6	19.2	43.8	860.6	661.0	1 521.5	5.1	56.6
Persons	1 303.3	528.7	1 832.0	59.5	32.2	91.7	1 923.7	1 045.6	2 969.3	4.8	64.8
Balance of Victoria											
Males	308.7	51.2	359.9	15.3	*2.1	17.4	377.4	166.5	543.9	4.6	69.4
Females	123.7	153.0	276.7	13.8	9.8	23.6	300.4	263.4	563.7	7.9	53.3
Persons	432.4	204.2	636.7	29.1	12.0	41.1	677.7	429.9	1 107.6	6.1	61.2
Total											
Males	1 164.6	210.6	1 375.2	50.2	15.1	65.3	1 440.5	551.1	1 991.6	4.5	72.3
Females	571.2	522.3	1 093.5	38.4	29.0	67.4	1 160.9	924.3	2 085.3	5.8	55.7
Persons	1 735.7	732.9	2 468.7	88.6	44.2	132.7	2 601.4	1 475.5	4 076.8	5.1	63.8
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	426.6	76.6	503.1	18.0	5.2	23.2	526.4	179.5	705.9	4.4	74.6
Females	241.8	185.7	427.5	11.0	9.4	20.4	447.9	290.5	738.4	4.6	60.7
Persons	668.4	262.3	930.6	29.0	14.6	43.7	974.3	470.0	1 444.3	4.5	67.5
Balance of Queensland											
Males	506.7	81.9	588.6	25.2	5.3	30.4	619.0	233.4	852.4	4.9	72.6
Females	241.0	224.3	465.3	21.1	10.1	31.2	496.5	360.3	856.8	6.3	57.9
Persons	747.6	306.3	1 053.9	46.3	15.3	61.6	1 115.5	593.7	1 709.2	5.5	65.3
Total											
Males	933.2	158.5	1 091.8	43.2	10.5	53.6	1 145.4	413.0	1 558.4	4.7	73.5
Females	482.8	410.0	892.8	32.1	19.5	51.6	944.4	650.8	1 595.2	5.5	59.2
Persons	1 416.0	568.6	1 984.6	75.3	29.9	105.2	2 089.8	1 063.7	3 153.5	5.0	66.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED							
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	247.3	45.9	293.2	15.1	3.0	18.0	311.2	140.5	451.8	5.8	68.9
Females	131.3	120.0	251.2	8.8	3.4	12.2	263.5	215.6	479.1	4.6	55.0
Persons	378.6	165.9	544.5	23.9	6.4	30.3	574.7	356.2	930.9	5.3	61.7
Balance of South Australia											
Males	95.4	13.7	109.1	3.6	*0.9	4.6	113.7	52.5	166.1	4.0	68.4
Females	39.2	44.0	83.2	*1.6	*0.8	*2.4	85.6	75.4	161.0	*2.8	53.2
Persons	134.6	57.6	192.2	5.2	*1.8	7.0	199.2	127.9	327.1	3.5	60.9
Total											
Males	342.7	59.6	402.3	18.7	3.9	22.6	424.9	193.0	617.9	5.3	68.8
Females	170.4	163.9	334.4	10.4	4.3	14.7	349.0	291.1	640.1	4.2	54.5
Persons	513.2	223.5	736.7	29.1	8.2	37.2	773.9	484.1	1 258.0	4.8	61.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	359.7	61.4	421.1	14.3	3.4	17.7	438.8	147.5	586.3	4.0	74.8
Females	181.2	164.9	346.1	7.9	6.2	14.1	360.2	250.6	610.8	3.9	59.0
Persons	540.8	226.3	767.2	22.2	9.7	31.8	799.0	398.1	1 197.1	4.0	66.7
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	141.8	18.7	160.5	6.7	*1.6	8.3	168.8	48.0	216.8	4.9	77.9
Females	58.0	58.2	116.2	3.6	*3.0	6.6	122.8	79.4	202.2	5.4	60.7
Persons	199.7	76.9	276.7	10.3	4.7	14.9	291.6	127.3	418.9	5.1	69.6
Total											
Males	501.4	80.1	581.6	21.0	5.1	26.1	607.6	195.5	803.1	4.3	75.7
Females	239.1	223.1	462.3	11.4	9.3	20.7	483.0	330.0	812.9	4.3	59.4
Persons	740.6	303.3	1 043.8	32.4	14.3	46.7	1 090.6	525.5	1 616.0	4.3	67.5
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	39.9	9.3	49.1	2.2	*1.1	3.2	52.3	27.3	79.7	6.2	65.7
Females	22.3	22.2	44.5	*1.3	*1.0	2.3	46.8	38.7	85.5	4.9	54.8
Persons	62.1	31.5	93.6	3.5	2.1	5.5	99.2	66.0	165.2	5.6	60.0
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	57.6	11.4	69.0	4.3	*0.3	4.6	73.6	37.4	111.0	6.3	66.3
Females	28.0	28.6	56.7	2.7	*1.2	3.9	60.6	53.5	114.1	6.5	53.1
Persons	85.6	40.0	125.7	7.0	*1.5	8.6	134.2	90.9	225.1	6.4	59.6
Total											
Males	97.5	20.7	118.1	6.5	*1.4	7.9	126.0	64.7	190.7	6.3	66.1
Females	50.3	50.9	101.2	4.0	2.2	6.2	107.4	92.2	199.6	5.8	53.8
Persons	147.8	71.5	219.3	10.5	3.6	14.1	233.4	156.9	390.3	6.0	59.8

* 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	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	43.2	8.2	51.4	*1.1	*0.6	*1.7	53.2	22.6	75.8	*3.2	70.2
Females	31.8	13.2	45.0	*1.1	*0.7	*1.8	46.8	24.2	71.0	*3.9	65.9
Persons	75.0	21.4	96.4	*2.2	*1.3	3.5	100.0	46.8	146.8	3.5	68.1
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	79.0	15.6	94.6	*1.4	*1.4	2.8	97.5	28.6	126.1	2.9	77.3
Females	53.7	33.1	86.7	*1.4	*1.2	2.6	89.3	43.6	132.9	2.9	67.2
Persons	132.7	48.7	181.3	2.8	2.6	5.4	186.8	72.2	258.9	2.9	72.1
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 947.0	514.2	3 461.2	124.2	34.3	158.6	3 619.8	1 345.6	4 965.4	4.4	72.9
Females	1 585.5	1 275.4	2 860.9	75.6	53.1	128.7	2 989.6	2 202.6	5 192.2	4.3	57.6
Persons	4 532.5	1 789.7	6 322.1	199.8	87.4	287.2	6 609.4	3 548.2	10 157.6	4.3	65.1
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 744.4	292.5	2 036.9	94.5	18.4	112.9	2 149.8	933.4	3 083.2	5.3	69.7
Females	801.8	815.9	1 617.7	57.9	43.2	101.2	1 718.8	1 396.7	3 115.5	5.9	55.2
Persons	2 546.2	1 108.4	3 654.6	152.4	61.6	214.0	3 868.6	2 330.1	6 198.6	5.5	62.4
Total											
Males	4 691.4	806.7	5 498.1	218.7	52.8	271.5	5 769.6	2 279.0	8 048.6	4.7	71.7
Females	2 387.2	2 091.3	4 478.6	133.5	96.3	229.8	4 708.4	3 599.3	8 307.6	4.9	56.7
Persons	7 078.7	2 898.0	9 976.7	352.2	149.1	501.3	10 478.0	5 878.2	16 356.2	4.8	64.1

* 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									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)	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Looking for f/t work
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	145.6	30.9	176.5	28.4	15.4	*0.6	29.0	205.5	18.9	224.4	14.1	91.6	12.7
20–24	419.2	62.0	481.1	31.3	9.5	*2.2	33.6	514.7	37.3	552.0	6.5	93.2	5.7
Total	564.7	92.9	657.6	59.7	24.9	*2.9	62.6	720.2	56.2	776.3	8.7	92.8	7.7
Females													
15–19	72.4	51.3	123.6	17.6	10.9	*2.5	20.0	143.6	29.6	173.2	13.9	82.9	10.1
20–24	287.0	94.5	381.5	19.7	7.2	6.5	26.2	407.7	85.4	493.1	6.4	82.7	4.0
Total	359.3	145.7	505.1	37.3	18.1	8.9	46.2	551.3	115.0	666.3	8.4	82.7	5.6
Persons													
15–19	217.9	82.2	300.1	45.9	26.3	*3.1	49.0	349.1	48.5	397.6	14.0	87.8	11.6
20–24	706.1	156.4	862.6	51.1	16.6	8.7	59.8	922.3	122.7	1 045.0	6.5	88.3	4.9
Total	924.1	238.6	1 162.7	97.0	42.9	11.8	108.8	1 271.5	171.2	1 442.6	8.6	88.1	6.7
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15–19	*3.3	160.6	163.9	*4.7	*4.4	24.4	29.1	193.0	297.3	490.3	15.1	39.4	*1.0
20–24	12.1	83.6	95.7	*2.3	*1.5	6.7	9.0	104.7	76.8	181.4	8.6	57.7	*1.2
Total	15.3	244.2	259.6	7.0	5.8	31.1	38.1	297.6	374.0	671.7	12.8	44.3	1.0
Females													
15–19	*2.8	224.0	226.8	*2.9	*2.6	34.7	37.6	264.4	246.4	510.8	14.2	51.8	*0.6
20–24	12.2	114.2	126.4	*2.1	*1.1	6.8	8.9	135.3	84.4	219.7	6.6	61.6	*1.0
Total	15.0	338.2	353.2	5.0	*3.7	41.4	46.4	399.6	330.9	730.5	11.6	54.7	0.7
Persons													
15–19	6.1	384.6	390.7	7.6	7.0	59.1	66.7	457.3	543.7	1 001.1	14.6	45.7	0.8
20–24	24.2	197.8	222.1	*4.4	*2.6	13.5	17.9	239.9	161.2	401.1	7.4	59.8	*1.1
Total	30.3	582.4	612.8	12.0	9.6	72.5	84.5	697.3	704.9	1 402.2	12.1	49.7	0.9
TOTAL													
Males													
15–19	148.9	191.5	340.4	33.1	19.8	25.0	58.1	398.5	316.2	714.6	14.6	55.8	4.6
20–24	431.2	145.6	576.8	33.6	10.9	9.0	42.5	619.3	114.0	733.4	6.9	84.4	4.6
Total	580.1	337.1	917.2	66.7	30.7	33.9	100.6	1 017.8	430.2	1 448.0	9.9	70.3	4.6
Females													
15–19	75.2	275.2	350.4	20.4	13.5	37.1	57.6	408.0	276.0	684.0	14.1	59.6	3.0
20–24	299.1	208.7	507.8	21.9	8.3	13.2	35.1	542.9	169.8	712.8	6.5	76.2	3.1
Total	374.3	483.9	858.3	42.3	21.8	50.4	92.7	950.9	445.9	1 396.8	9.7	68.1	3.0
Persons													
15–19	224.1	466.7	690.8	53.5	33.3	62.1	115.7	806.5	592.2	1 398.7	14.3	57.7	3.8
20–24	730.4	354.3	1 084.6	55.4	19.2	22.2	77.6	1 162.3	283.9	1 446.1	6.7	80.4	3.8
Total	954.4	821.0	1 775.4	109.0	52.5	84.3	193.3	1 968.7	876.1	2 844.8	9.8	69.2	3.8

* 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	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 255.2	7 492.7	378.0	7 870.6	3 747.7	4.8	67.7
Born overseas	1 821.1	2 480.8	123.3	2 604.1	1 881.5	4.7	58.1
Oceania and Antarctica	267.0	342.7	18.6	361.2	116.1	5.1	75.7
New Zealand	209.2	266.6	12.4	279.0	85.7	4.4	76.5
North-West Europe	572.7	785.8	26.4	812.2	609.1	3.2	57.1
United Kingdom and Ireland	476.5	650.4	22.0	672.4	469.1	3.3	58.9
Germany	37.2	51.8	*2.6	54.4	57.0	*4.8	48.8
Netherlands	24.8	36.3	*0.3	36.6	45.5	*0.9	44.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	232.9	309.8	12.5	322.3	475.7	3.9	40.4
Italy	51.9	64.8	*1.4	66.2	137.3	*2.1	32.5
Greece	24.4	33.1	*0.8	33.9	84.9	*2.5	28.5
North Africa and the Middle East	79.3	107.4	12.0	119.4	129.7	10.0	47.9
Lebanon	24.6	29.2	*3.9	33.0	46.3	*11.7	41.7
South-East Asia	231.5	316.4	19.1	335.5	177.0	5.7	65.5
Viet Nam	67.2	82.7	8.5	91.2	55.1	9.3	62.3
Malaysia	49.3	67.7	*2.6	70.2	30.7	*3.6	69.6
Philippines	55.1	75.2	*4.3	79.5	31.5	*5.5	71.6
North-East Asia	124.1	187.7	12.0	199.7	174.9	6.0	53.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	68.0	105.9	7.2	113.1	100.4	6.4	53.0
Southern and Central Asia	134.7	180.9	10.3	191.2	87.2	5.4	68.7
India	77.8	103.9	*3.5	107.4	43.6	*3.2	71.1
Americas	85.4	121.4	5.3	126.8	56.0	4.2	69.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.7	128.8	7.0	135.8	55.7	5.2	70.9
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	77.6	98.0	6.4	104.5	31.6	6.2	76.8
North-West Europe	81.6	117.9	*3.8	121.6	36.9	*3.1	76.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	36.5	50.0	*4.2	54.3	22.8	*7.8	70.4
North Africa and the Middle East	27.1	35.1	4.9	40.0	24.6	12.3	61.9
South-East Asia	90.4	123.5	6.2	129.7	61.4	4.8	67.9
North-East Asia	65.2	90.5	*4.4	94.9	48.8	*4.6	66.0
Southern and Central Asia	44.6	57.3	*2.2	59.5	21.7	*3.6	73.3
Americas	20.3	30.7	*2.2	32.9	10.4	*6.6	76.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.9	33.2	*1.3	34.5	9.4	*3.8	78.7
Total born overseas	468.2	636.3	35.6	671.9	267.7	5.3	71.5
Arrived 1996–2005							
Oceania and Antarctica	84.8	107.1	7.7	114.8	35.7	6.7	76.3
North-West Europe	90.8	113.8	4.9	118.7	40.1	4.1	74.8
Southern and Eastern Europe	23.1	32.6	*1.8	34.4	25.0	*5.2	57.9
North Africa and the Middle East	16.5	24.7	6.0	30.7	34.4	19.5	47.1
South-East Asia	43.0	69.1	6.0	75.1	54.6	8.0	57.9
North-East Asia	39.2	69.7	7.0	76.7	100.2	9.1	43.3
Southern and Central Asia	60.4	88.0	6.2	94.2	38.1	6.6	71.2
Americas	23.3	32.2	*1.4	33.6	14.4	*4.1	70.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.5	51.2	4.8	56.0	26.0	8.7	68.3
Total born overseas	416.6	588.4	45.7	634.1	368.6	7.2	63.2

* 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
<i>Relationship in household</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 492.1	85.5	3 577.6	1 147.1	4 724.7	2.4	75.7
Lone parent	87.4	9.1	96.5	47.7	144.2	9.4	66.9
Dependent student	199.4	28.3	227.6	287.1	514.8	12.4	44.2
Non-dependent child	607.3	65.8	673.1	102.6	775.6	9.8	86.8
Other related individual	99.7	11.2	110.9	54.6	165.5	10.1	67.0
Total	4 485.9	199.8	4 685.6	1 639.1	6 324.8	4.3	74.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	507.4	35.8	543.2	322.3	865.5	6.6	62.8
Not living alone	284.5	16.7	301.2	96.8	398.0	5.5	75.7
Total	791.9	52.5	844.5	419.1	1 263.6	6.2	66.8
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>5 277.8</i>	<i>252.3</i>	<i>5 530.1</i>	<i>2 058.2</i>	<i>7 588.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>72.9</i>
Relationship not determined(a)	220.3	19.2	239.5	220.8	460.2	8.0	52.0
Total	5 498.1	271.5	5 769.6	2 279.0	8 048.6	4.7	71.7
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 698.5	77.9	2 776.5	1 846.5	4 623.0	2.8	60.1
Lone parent	328.5	41.2	369.7	317.3	687.1	11.2	53.8
Dependent student	261.8	32.4	294.2	231.1	525.3	11.0	56.0
Non-dependent child	362.5	26.2	388.7	64.1	452.8	6.7	85.8
Other related individual	72.8	9.6	82.5	116.0	198.4	11.7	41.6
Total	3 724.2	187.4	3 911.6	2 575.0	6 486.5	4.8	60.3
Non-family member							
Person living alone	375.0	16.1	391.1	635.4	1 026.5	4.1	38.1
Not living alone	186.4	14.6	200.9	76.7	277.7	7.2	72.4
Total	561.3	30.7	592.1	712.2	1 304.2	5.2	45.4
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>4 285.6</i>	<i>218.1</i>	<i>4 503.6</i>	<i>3 287.1</i>	<i>7 790.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>57.8</i>
Relationship not determined(a)	193.0	11.8	204.8	312.1	516.9	5.7	39.6
Total	4 478.6	229.8	4 708.4	3 599.3	8 307.6	4.9	56.7
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 190.6	163.4	6 354.1	2 993.7	9 347.7	2.6	68.0
Lone parent	415.9	50.3	466.2	365.1	831.3	10.8	56.1
Dependent student	461.2	60.7	521.9	518.2	1 040.1	11.6	50.2
Non-dependent child	969.8	91.9	1 061.7	166.6	1 228.4	8.7	86.4
Other related individual	172.6	20.8	193.3	170.5	363.9	10.8	53.1
Total	8 210.1	387.1	8 597.2	4 214.1	12 811.3	4.5	67.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	882.3	52.0	934.3	957.7	1 892.1	5.6	49.4
Not living alone	470.9	31.2	502.2	173.5	675.7	6.2	74.3
Total	1 353.3	83.2	1 436.5	1 131.3	2 567.8	5.8	55.9
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>9 563.4</i>	<i>470.4</i>	<i>10 033.7</i>	<i>5 345.4</i>	<i>15 379.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>65.2</i>
Relationship not determined(a)	413.3	30.9	444.2	532.9	977.1	7.0	45.5
Total	9 976.7	501.3	10 478.0	5 878.2	16 356.2	4.8	64.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 331.2	965.2	1 297.8	2 887.1	1 045.8	1 661.2	5 594.2
Couple family	2 884.3	694.1	1 088.7	2 544.6	737.3	1 385.2	4 667.1
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	60.0	39.8	51.2	52.1	34.3	64.6	151.0
Husband employed, wife unemployed	19.9	17.1	22.9	16.1	15.9	27.8	59.8
Husband unemployed, wife employed	18.6	7.4	7.2	16.4	7.1	9.7	33.2
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	5.9	*2.3	*2.8	5.8	*1.1	*4.2	11.0
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	11.4	11.7	16.5	10.3	8.7	20.5	39.6
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 824.2	654.4	1 037.5	2 492.5	703.0	1 320.6	4 516.1
Husband employed, wife employed	1 445.6	444.5	628.0	1 196.7	472.5	848.9	2 518.1
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	342.0	164.1	343.2	293.8	170.9	384.6	849.3
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	123.4	19.5	21.8	110.0	25.5	29.3	164.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	895.7	25.9	44.5	875.2	33.2	57.8	966.2
One-parent family	357.1	271.1	209.1	252.6	308.5	276.1	837.2
Parent unemployed	12.4	24.0	14.0	*4.5	28.1	17.7	50.4
Male parent unemployed	*2.8	5.5	*0.8	*0.7	6.8	*1.5	9.1
Female parent unemployed	9.7	18.5	13.2	*3.8	21.3	16.2	41.3
Parent employed	174.5	146.9	97.5	100.0	175.6	143.2	418.9
Male parent employed	43.6	27.5	16.6	29.8	33.2	24.7	87.6
Female parent employed	130.9	119.5	80.9	70.3	142.4	118.6	331.3
Parent not in the labour force	170.2	100.1	97.6	148.1	104.8	115.1	367.9
Male parent not in the labour force	30.4	11.0	*6.6	27.2	12.9	8.0	48.0
Female parent not in the labour force	139.8	89.1	90.9	120.9	91.9	107.1	319.9
Other family	89.9	..	..	89.9	..	..	89.9
Family reference person unemployed	4.2	..	..	4.2	..	..	4.2
Family reference person employed	55.1	..	..	55.1	..	..	55.1
Family reference person not in the labour force	30.5	..	..	30.5	..	..	30.5

* 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)										
	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>.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry: Trend(a)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005						
	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	445.0	445.8	399.9	379.0	380.0	372.8	365.0	362.8	366.5	369.1	367.4	363.6
Mining	78.4	79.9	82.2	88.7	93.3	99.7	103.1	103.3	103.1	107.8	116.5	126.2
Manufacturing	1 132.0	1 083.5	1 114.2	1 068.3	1 058.0	1 068.6	1 087.5	1 097.9	1 093.6	1 081.1	1 066.2	1 051.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.9	68.5	66.8	76.3	74.6	73.3	73.1	74.0	75.5	78.2	80.2	81.3
Construction	691.5	671.4	695.9	762.7	770.6	778.6	791.6	812.4	832.9	848.0	859.5	868.1
Wholesale trade	441.6	424.3	436.1	446.5	445.6	446.1	447.1	447.5	444.6	439.6	435.5	434.0
Retail trade	1 305.6	1 360.1	1 407.8	1 453.2	1 444.3	1 434.6	1 431.3	1 442.4	1 475.1	1 508.0	1 527.8	1 536.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	462.9	455.0	452.5	469.4	470.3	470.6	478.7	490.3	500.4	503.6	504.1	505.2
Transport and storage	415.4	421.6	399.4	428.1	432.5	435.0	438.6	445.5	454.1	457.0	456.6	455.1
Communication services	177.0	173.6	167.0	175.0	173.6	172.9	173.6	175.9	178.8	181.8	185.0	187.4
Finance and insurance	329.3	351.8	342.8	342.5	346.2	348.8	346.4	345.5	351.6	363.0	372.7	379.7
Property and business services	1 054.4	1 037.2	1 071.9	1 123.8	1 129.5	1 118.0	1 103.7	1 102.3	1 119.1	1 142.0	1 163.3	1 180.1
Government administration and defence	356.7	384.8	416.8	439.0	441.6	446.2	449.7	449.1	446.8	450.0	459.0	468.4
Education	616.4	637.8	658.7	687.0	691.8	694.4	690.8	680.7	672.0	674.3	684.4	697.1
Health and community services	854.5	904.7	941.5	929.6	947.0	966.9	980.2	986.2	991.0	999.3	1 009.7	1 020.4
Cultural and recreational services	223.3	221.9	246.8	235.0	237.6	240.1	242.7	246.5	254.3	266.4	276.2	283.5
Personal and other services	335.4	363.2	372.4	367.2	362.2	370.6	383.5	389.7	387.7	385.4	387.7	393.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.8	0.2	-10.3	2.2	0.3	-1.9	-2.1	-0.6	1.0	0.7	-0.5	-1.0
Mining	1.9	2.0	2.9	0.9	5.1	6.9	3.4	0.2	-0.2	4.5	8.1	8.4
Manufacturing	6.7	-4.3	2.8	-2.4	-1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	-0.4	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9	5.6	-2.4	-1.4	-2.3	-1.6	-0.4	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.6	1.3
Construction	3.6	-2.9	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.0
Wholesale trade	-16.1	-3.9	2.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.3
Retail trade	-0.5	4.2	3.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	0.8	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	10.7	-1.7	-0.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.2
Transport and storage	1.1	1.5	-5.3	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.6	-0.1	-0.3
Communication services	13.9	-1.9	-3.8	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3
Finance and insurance	6.3	6.8	-2.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	-0.7	-0.2	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.9
Property and business services	9.4	-1.6	3.4	1.8	0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.4
Government administration and defence	1.1	7.9	8.3	-0.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.7	2.0	2.1
Education	0.2	3.5	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	-0.5	-1.5	-1.3	0.3	1.5	1.9
Health and community services	5.5	5.9	4.1	0.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	4.9	-0.6	11.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	3.2	4.7	3.7	2.6
Personal and other services	-1.9	8.3	2.5	-2.9	-1.3	2.3	3.5	1.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.6	1.5

(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.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	7 078.7	2 898.0	5 498.1	4 478.6	9 976.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	268.1	92.2	251.5	108.8	360.3
Agriculture	228.1	82.5	211.6	99.0	310.6
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	20.7	6.5	21.0	6.3	27.2
Forestry and logging	10.0	*0.5	9.6	*0.9	10.5
Commercial fishing	8.1	*2.7	8.4	*2.3	10.7
Mining(a)	119.1	*4.7	108.1	15.8	123.9
Coal mining	27.0	*0.7	26.3	*1.4	27.7
Oil and gas extraction	7.1	*0.3	6.9	*0.5	7.4
Metal ore mining	39.5	*1.7	35.2	5.9	41.2
Other mining	9.1	*1.1	9.7	*0.6	10.2
Services to mining	21.2	*0.3	16.4	5.1	21.5
Manufacturing(a)	921.1	122.0	765.0	278.1	1 043.0
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	156.5	23.7	119.2	61.1	180.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	43.8	10.0	21.5	32.4	53.9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	60.1	7.0	53.3	13.8	67.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	93.1	20.2	66.9	46.3	113.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	82.7	12.4	61.4	33.7	95.1
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	32.1	*2.5	29.4	5.1	34.6
Metal product manufacturing	142.5	13.5	135.1	20.9	156.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	199.4	17.0	179.5	36.9	216.3
Other manufacturing	56.2	8.7	53.7	11.3	64.9
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	76.3	6.2	64.5	18.0	82.5
Electricity and gas supply	52.0	*4.1	45.9	10.2	56.1
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	24.2	*2.1	18.6	7.8	26.4
Construction(a)	733.8	129.9	750.2	113.5	863.6
General construction	224.0	32.9	214.5	42.5	257.0
Construction trade services	498.5	94.3	524.1	68.7	592.8
Wholesale trade(a)	362.2	72.9	299.9	135.2	435.2
Basic material wholesaling	87.4	17.8	80.3	24.9	105.2
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	115.8	17.0	102.0	30.7	132.8
Personal and household good wholesaling	131.2	31.5	97.4	65.2	162.7
Retail trade(a)	797.2	705.6	709.0	793.8	1 502.8
Food retailing	206.7	361.0	237.4	330.4	567.8
Personal and household good retailing	361.6	279.3	248.4	392.5	640.9
Motor vehicle retailing and services	211.6	49.8	207.1	54.2	261.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	240.5	248.8	208.6	280.6	489.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	240.5	248.8	208.6	280.6	489.2
Transport and storage(a)	380.5	71.0	345.1	106.5	451.5
Road transport	185.7	31.8	186.9	30.5	217.5
Rail transport	36.1	*1.4	33.7	*3.8	37.5
Water transport	9.5	*1.3	7.0	*3.9	10.9
Air and space transport	39.6	12.2	32.4	19.4	51.8
Other transport	*0.2	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	*0.3
Services to transport	61.5	15.8	43.5	33.8	77.3
Storage	36.8	*4.5	33.1	8.2	41.3
Communication services(a)	156.3	29.0	127.6	57.7	185.3
Communication services	156.3	29.0	127.6	57.7	185.3
Finance and insurance(a)	299.1	74.8	174.0	199.9	373.9
Finance	161.3	41.6	90.0	112.9	202.9
Insurance	60.3	13.2	27.2	46.2	73.5
Services to finance and insurance	74.6	18.4	54.0	39.1	93.0

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Property and business services(a)	870.4	316.8	655.0	532.3	1 187.3
Property services	129.5	33.3	86.7	76.1	162.8
Business services	740.7	283.5	568.1	456.1	1 024.3
Government administration and defence(a)	377.8	81.1	230.9	227.9	458.8
Government administration	352.2	79.0	212.5	218.8	431.3
Defence	25.5	*2.0	18.5	9.1	27.6
Education(a)	460.9	262.2	234.8	488.3	723.2
Education	460.9	262.2	234.8	488.3	723.2
Health and community services(a)	584.6	433.4	231.1	786.9	1 018.0
Health services	450.8	315.2	183.4	582.6	766.0
Community services	128.6	115.5	45.0	199.1	244.1
Cultural and recreational services(a)	158.9	122.8	144.4	137.3	281.7
Motion picture, radio and television services	41.0	11.3	31.0	21.3	52.3
Libraries, museums and the arts	46.4	34.3	37.4	43.4	80.8
Sport and recreation	69.3	75.2	73.5	71.0	144.5
Personal and other services(a)	271.9	124.7	198.6	197.9	396.5
Personal services	111.1	89.8	75.1	125.9	200.9
Other services	160.7	34.9	123.6	72.0	195.6

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7 078.7	2 898.0	5 498.1	4 478.6	9 976.7
Managers and administrators(a)	742.5	94.3	604.3	232.5	836.8
Generalist managers	161.4	14.6	149.1	26.9	176.0
Specialist managers	403.6	31.4	291.0	143.9	435.0
Farmers and farm managers	162.8	46.6	151.1	58.4	209.5
Professionals(a)	1 450.0	476.6	933.2	993.4	1 926.6
Science, building and engineering professionals	198.7	19.3	174.8	43.2	218.0
Business and information professionals	471.8	74.0	331.7	214.1	545.8
Health professionals	217.1	142.4	97.4	262.1	359.5
Education professionals	304.9	147.1	151.1	300.9	452.0
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	254.3	90.9	175.0	170.3	345.3
Associate professionals(a)	1 028.0	219.5	699.1	548.4	1 247.5
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	134.2	18.1	113.1	39.2	152.3
Business and administration associate professionals	380.8	83.3	224.5	239.6	464.2
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	380.5	60.6	260.9	180.2	441.1
Health and welfare associate professionals	46.8	30.3	20.2	56.8	77.1
Other associate professionals	85.4	27.2	80.3	32.3	112.6
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 122.6	129.5	1 126.0	126.2	1 252.2
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	199.6	9.4	207.1	*1.9	209.0
Automotive tradespersons	130.0	7.0	135.1	*1.8	137.0
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	176.2	12.2	184.2	*4.1	188.4
Construction tradespersons	313.1	20.9	330.0	*4.1	334.1
Food tradespersons	58.1	21.4	53.6	26.0	79.5
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	71.5	17.1	77.2	11.3	88.5
Other tradespersons and related workers	170.4	41.6	135.1	76.9	212.0
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	216.5	184.7	47.3	353.9	401.2
Secretaries and personal assistants	110.0	84.6	*4.2	190.4	194.6
Other advanced clerical and service workers	106.4	100.1	43.1	163.5	206.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	961.3	691.0	474.8	1 177.4	1 652.3
Intermediate clerical workers	577.8	300.7	223.4	655.0	878.5
Intermediate sales and related workers	141.9	28.6	113.3	57.2	170.5
Intermediate service workers	241.2	361.7	138.1	464.8	602.9
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	681.4	134.3	718.4	97.2	815.6
Intermediate plant operators	177.0	10.2	180.0	7.2	187.2
Intermediate machine operators	61.7	7.6	47.2	22.2	69.3
Road and rail transport drivers	247.7	46.5	274.5	19.8	294.3
Other intermediate production and transport workers	192.2	69.9	214.5	47.5	262.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	373.1	613.6	342.9	643.9	986.7
Elementary clerks	47.8	29.4	29.2	47.9	77.1
Elementary sales workers	256.5	533.3	239.5	550.3	789.8
Elementary service workers	68.8	51.0	74.2	45.6	119.8
Labourers and related workers(a)	503.3	354.5	552.1	305.6	857.8
Cleaners	85.1	136.4	100.9	120.6	221.5
Factory labourers	173.9	44.1	135.3	82.8	218.0
Other labourers and related workers	240.2	171.4	310.7	101.0	411.6

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	219.4	48.7	268.1	32.1	60.1	92.2	251.5	108.8	360.3
Mining	106.3	12.9	119.1	*1.8	*2.9	*4.7	108.1	15.8	123.9
Manufacturing	720.2	200.9	921.1	44.8	77.2	122.0	765.0	278.1	1 043.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	62.3	14.0	76.3	*2.2	*4.0	6.2	64.5	18.0	82.5
Construction	689.3	44.5	733.8	60.8	69.0	129.9	750.2	113.5	863.6
Wholesale trade	275.1	87.1	362.2	24.8	48.1	72.9	299.9	135.2	435.2
Retail trade	494.6	302.6	797.2	214.4	491.3	705.6	709.0	793.8	1 502.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	133.3	107.2	240.5	75.3	173.4	248.8	208.6	280.6	489.2
Transport and storage	311.1	69.4	380.5	33.9	37.1	71.0	345.1	106.5	451.5
Communication services	116.5	39.8	156.3	11.1	17.9	29.0	127.6	57.7	185.3
Finance and insurance	162.6	136.5	299.1	11.4	63.4	74.8	174.0	199.9	373.9
Property and business services	552.3	318.1	870.4	102.7	214.2	316.8	655.0	532.3	1 187.3
Government administration and defence	215.1	162.7	377.8	15.9	65.2	81.1	230.9	227.9	458.8
Education	185.3	275.7	460.9	49.6	212.6	262.2	234.8	488.3	723.2
Health and community services	186.4	398.3	584.6	44.7	388.7	433.4	231.1	786.9	1 018.0
Cultural and recreational services	97.4	61.5	158.9	47.0	75.8	122.8	144.4	137.3	281.7
Personal and other services	164.3	107.5	271.9	34.3	90.4	124.7	198.6	197.9	396.5
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	571.2	171.3	742.5	33.1	61.2	94.3	604.3	232.5	836.8
Professionals	824.5	625.5	1 450.0	108.7	367.9	476.6	933.2	993.4	1 926.6
Associate professionals	636.2	391.9	1 028.0	62.9	156.6	219.5	699.1	548.4	1 247.5
Tradespersons and related workers	1 048.4	74.3	1 122.6	77.6	51.9	129.5	1 126.0	126.2	1 252.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	37.8	178.6	216.5	9.5	175.3	184.7	47.3	353.9	401.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	377.7	583.5	961.3	97.1	593.9	691.0	474.8	1 177.4	1 652.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	625.0	56.4	681.4	93.5	40.8	134.3	718.4	97.2	815.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	189.6	183.4	373.1	153.2	460.4	613.6	342.9	643.9	986.7
Labourers and related workers	381.0	122.3	503.3	171.2	183.4	354.5	552.1	305.6	857.8
Australia	4 691.4	2 387.2	7 078.7	806.7	2 091.3	2 898.0	5 498.1	4 478.6	9 976.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Employed				
Full-time	6 162.0	270.3	639.6	7 078.7
Part-time	2 465.2	58.2	350.7	2 898.0
Total	8 627.3	328.5	990.3	9 976.7
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	179.5	41.6	130.4	360.3
Mining	121.3	*—	*2.6	123.9
Manufacturing	969.5	19.1	52.1	1 043.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	80.9	*0.7	*0.8	82.5
Construction	567.8	56.7	232.7	863.6
Wholesale trade	396.5	11.3	26.2	435.2
Retail trade	1 338.4	68.7	90.1	1 502.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	447.6	25.1	13.8	489.2
Transport and storage	390.4	13.3	47.7	451.5
Communication services	157.1	*3.7	24.5	185.3
Finance and insurance	353.1	*2.4	18.2	373.9
Property and business services	994.9	37.7	153.7	1 187.3
Government administration and defence	454.7	*—	*4.1	458.8
Education	693.2	*2.6	27.2	723.2
Health and community services	945.1	24.3	48.0	1 018.0
Cultural and recreational services	225.0	5.9	50.3	281.7
Personal and other services	312.3	15.4	67.9	396.5
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	620.6	57.5	155.8	836.8
Professionals	1 713.5	48.9	162.8	1 926.6
Associate professionals	1 051.6	82.6	112.9	1 247.5
Tradespersons and related workers	952.4	62.0	235.9	1 252.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	329.2	18.1	48.3	401.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 565.4	15.9	67.2	1 652.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	716.2	14.5	83.0	815.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	939.1	11.8	31.0	986.7
Labourers and related workers	739.3	17.2	93.3	857.8
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.4	45.2	34.6	34.7
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	296 866.6	14 856.1	34 219.3	346 491.7

* 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	47.8	44.0	47.1	17.2	13.9	15.1	43.9	27.4	38.9
Mining	47.1	40.8	46.4	*14.8	*18.6	*17.1	46.5	36.7	45.3
Manufacturing	42.0	38.3	41.2	18.0	17.6	17.7	40.6	32.6	38.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.0	37.2	38.6	*21.3	*25.7	24.2	38.4	34.7	37.5
Construction	42.6	41.3	42.5	17.4	13.9	15.6	40.6	24.6	38.5
Wholesale trade	43.6	39.0	42.5	17.2	18.4	18.0	41.4	31.7	38.4
Retail trade	44.7	40.9	43.2	13.9	15.6	15.1	35.4	25.3	30.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	47.8	44.1	46.1	17.4	16.0	16.4	36.8	26.7	31.0
Transport and storage	44.3	39.5	43.5	19.5	17.6	18.5	41.9	31.8	39.5
Communication services	40.9	39.1	40.4	16.3	20.0	18.6	38.8	33.2	37.0
Finance and insurance	42.5	37.6	40.3	17.8	19.0	18.8	40.8	31.7	36.0
Property and business services	44.5	40.0	42.8	16.5	17.2	17.0	40.1	30.8	35.9
Government administration and defence	38.3	35.5	37.1	19.4	19.4	19.4	37.0	30.9	34.0
Education	43.7	40.7	41.9	18.1	18.8	18.6	38.3	31.1	33.5
Health and community services	43.0	38.3	39.8	18.6	18.8	18.8	38.3	28.7	30.9
Cultural and recreational services	41.9	41.0	41.6	14.7	14.9	14.8	33.1	26.6	29.9
Personal and other services	41.6	37.6	40.0	16.7	16.8	16.8	37.3	28.1	32.7
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	48.3	43.2	47.1	17.5	17.7	17.6	46.6	36.5	43.8
Professionals	43.8	40.2	42.3	17.4	18.8	18.5	40.8	32.3	36.4
Associate professionals	45.6	41.2	43.9	17.9	18.9	18.6	43.1	34.9	39.5
Tradespersons and related workers	41.8	40.9	41.7	18.8	17.7	18.4	40.2	31.4	39.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.4	37.7	38.0	13.9	16.0	15.9	34.3	27.0	27.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.9	37.7	39.0	17.6	17.9	17.9	36.2	27.7	30.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	42.8	39.6	42.5	16.2	16.1	16.2	39.3	29.8	38.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	41.1	38.1	39.6	14.2	15.1	14.9	29.1	21.6	24.2
Labourers and related workers	40.0	36.8	39.3	15.6	15.5	15.5	32.5	24.0	29.4
Australia	43.3	39.5	42.0	16.4	17.1	16.9	39.4	29.0	34.7
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	45.3	41.4	44.0	17.5	18.2	18.0	41.3	30.6	36.5
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)	203 275.9	94 179.9	297 455.9	13 256.5	35 779.3	49 035.8	216 532.4	129 959.2	346 491.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**

	Aug 1998	Aug 1999	Aug 2000	Aug 2001	Aug 2002	Aug 2003	Aug 2004	Aug 2005
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	232.7	225.9	216.1	234.7	234.1	252.9	248.4	253.6
1–15	328.0	324.5	330.6	350.9	372.1	385.5	379.7	382.0
16–29	332.1	342.9	377.5	403.9	426.2	429.9	430.8	439.1
30–34	290.5	300.7	268.9	338.6	326.9	326.8	353.4	326.4
35–39	699.8	686.8	712.5	708.1	752.3	733.8	789.9	821.2
40	861.5	838.2	876.7	837.9	855.1	853.5	892.3	952.6
41–44	259.7	266.2	272.5	270.3	292.2	286.8	285.3	315.3
45–49	515.0	508.0	523.6	531.7	532.6	566.5	544.2	615.3
50 and over	1 297.7	1 414.6	1 425.4	1 349.9	1 331.0	1 369.8	1 364.0	1 392.6
Total	4 817.0	4 907.7	5 003.7	5 026.2	5 122.6	5 205.5	5 288.2	5 498.1
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.4
% change from corresponding month of previous year	–1.0	1.2	0.1	–2.2	–1.0	–0.2	0.1	0.2
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	193.6	176.5	192.2	220.4	211.3	232.5	235.5	235.2
1–15	728.7	733.1	774.8	763.7	772.7	795.0	781.2	826.3
16–29	714.1	762.3	768.6	825.7	846.8	876.7	874.0	945.3
30–34	350.6	357.3	345.9	403.9	430.1	443.9	447.6	449.1
35–39	607.7	609.0	643.6	625.0	648.2	626.4	695.8	717.3
40	467.4	443.7	491.0	466.0	465.3	475.5	500.6	519.9
41–44	145.8	153.0	164.4	158.6	164.0	157.2	164.5	175.2
45–49	204.0	204.6	234.2	218.5	228.0	232.6	220.2	239.3
50 and over	326.7	345.0	372.1	353.9	355.2	351.2	370.4	370.9
Total	3 738.6	3 784.4	3 986.7	4 035.7	4 121.6	4 191.0	4 289.8	4 478.6
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.0	29.0	28.7	29.1	29.0
% change from corresponding month of previous year	–0.7	0.2	0.9	–1.8	0.2	–1.2	1.3	–0.2
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	426.3	402.4	408.3	455.1	445.4	485.4	484.0	488.8
1–15	1 056.7	1 057.5	1 105.3	1 114.7	1 144.8	1 180.5	1 160.8	1 208.3
16–29	1 046.2	1 105.1	1 146.0	1 229.6	1 273.0	1 306.6	1 304.8	1 384.4
30–34	641.1	657.9	614.7	742.5	757.0	770.7	801.0	775.5
35–39	1 307.5	1 295.9	1 356.1	1 333.1	1 400.5	1 360.2	1 485.8	1 538.5
40	1 328.9	1 281.9	1 367.7	1 303.9	1 320.5	1 329.0	1 392.9	1 472.5
41–44	405.5	419.2	436.8	429.0	456.3	444.0	449.8	490.5
45–49	719.0	712.6	757.9	750.3	760.6	799.1	764.4	854.6
50 and over	1 624.4	1 759.6	1 797.5	1 703.8	1 686.2	1 721.0	1 734.5	1 763.5
Total	8 555.6	8 692.1	8 990.3	9 061.9	9 244.3	9 396.5	9 578.0	9 976.7
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.3	35.6	35.7	34.9	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.7
% change from corresponding month of previous year	–1.1	0.9	0.1	–2.1	–0.6	–0.5	0.5	0.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

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

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Weekly hours worked in all jobs</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	253.6	235.2	488.8	8.3	12.1	20.4
1–15	382.0	826.3	1 208.3	340.1	826.7	1 166.8
16–29	439.1	945.3	1 384.4	317.6	956.4	1 274.0
30–34	326.4	449.1	775.5	177.7	380.5	558.2
35–39	821.2	717.3	1 538.5	1 103.3	927.8	2 031.2
40	952.6	519.9	1 472.5	1 333.2	688.4	2 021.6
41–44	315.3	175.2	490.5	222.3	116.4	338.7
45–49	615.3	239.3	854.6	592.5	230.3	822.9
50 and over	1 392.6	370.9	1 763.5	1 403.1	339.8	1 742.9
Total	5 498.1	4 478.6	9 976.7	5 498.1	4 478.6	9 976.7

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

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

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	291.9	190.4	482.3
Own illness or injury	152.0	101.8	253.7
Bad weather, plant breakdown	21.3	*1.1	22.4
Began or left job in the reference week	7.6	*3.4	11.0
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	40.0	11.4	51.3
Shift work, standard work arrangements	67.6	45.8	113.4
Other reasons	14.1	10.8	24.9
Total	594.4	364.6	959.0

* 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	733.5	3 631.8	4 365.2	197.9	456.6	654.5	931.4	4 088.3	5 019.7
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	100.4	168.3	268.7	64.5	71.8	136.3	164.9	240.2	405.0
Involuntary/economic reasons	33.3	24.2	57.5	10.9	5.0	15.9	44.2	29.2	73.4
<i>Total</i>	133.7	192.5	326.2	75.4	76.8	152.2	209.1	269.4	478.4
Total	867.2	3 824.3	4 691.4	273.3	533.4	806.7	1 140.4	4 357.7	5 498.1
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	384.0	1 772.0	2 156.0	431.2	1 393.9	1 825.0	815.1	3 165.9	3 981.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	65.1	128.3	193.4	94.6	140.9	235.5	159.7	269.2	428.9
Involuntary/economic reasons	23.6	14.2	37.9	16.5	14.3	30.8	40.1	28.5	68.6
<i>Total</i>	88.7	142.5	231.2	111.0	155.2	266.3	199.8	297.7	497.5
Total	472.7	1 914.6	2 387.2	542.2	1 549.1	2 091.3	1 014.9	3 463.7	4 478.6
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 117.4	5 403.8	6 521.2	629.1	1 850.5	2 479.5	1 746.5	7 254.3	9 000.8
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	165.5	296.6	462.1	159.1	212.8	371.8	324.5	509.4	833.9
Involuntary/economic reasons	56.9	38.4	95.4	27.4	19.3	46.7	84.3	57.7	142.0
<i>Total</i>	222.4	335.0	557.4	186.4	232.1	418.5	408.8	567.1	975.9
Total	1 339.8	5 738.8	7 078.7	815.5	2 082.5	2 898.0	2 155.3	7 821.4	9 976.7

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2003			2004				2005	
	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

TREND

Australia

Total	1 517.2	1 522.3	1 531.7	1 545.4	1 563.0	1 574.6	1 581.4	1 589.2	1 599.0
% change from previous quarter	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	242.5	242.6	243.2	244.2	245.7	246.5	247.5	249.1	250.7
State government	1 118.3	1 122.9	1 131.1	1 142.6	1 156.7	1 166.2	1 170.7	1 175.1	1 181.2
Local government	156.4	156.8	157.4	158.6	160.6	161.9	163.2	165.0	167.1
States and territories									
New South Wales	473.9	474.3	474.7	476.1	479.9	484.1	485.6	484.6	482.3
Victoria	335.0	335.4	337.7	341.8	345.7	347.8	350.0	353.7	357.9
Queensland	300.6	302.6	303.9	305.3	307.6	309.3	310.6	312.5	315.5
South Australia	114.6	115.4	117.2	119.4	122.0	123.4	123.9	124.5	125.4
Western Australia	150.6	152.1	154.7	157.3	159.9	161.1	161.7	163.1	165.2
Tasmania	42.7	42.7	42.9	43.6	44.3	44.8	44.9	45.1	45.3
Northern Territory	24.5	24.7	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.8
Australian Capital Territory	75.1	75.6	76.2	76.8	77.5	77.9	78.4	79.4	80.4

ORIGINAL

Australia	1 529.3	1 532.7	1 542.8	1 510.0	r1 576.2	r1 583.1	r1 602.7	r1 542.5	1 618.3
Industry(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.2	40.5	40.9	41.2	40.5	41.3	41.9	42.8	43.4
Construction	16.5	16.1	11.0	11.7	10.3	10.4	4.5	4.4	4.5
Transport and storage	38.4	38.6	38.7	39.3	39.5	39.7	43.7	40.6	40.9
Finance and insurance	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3
Property and business services	30.1	28.0	28.0	27.4	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.5	28.6
Government administration and defence	394.7	394.3	396.0	402.5	406.0	405.2	411.0	410.9	419.7
Education	460.1	464.4	473.0	425.5	r488.6	r488.3	r498.4	r434.3	499.6
Health and community services	328.2	331.0	334.3	340.2	341.3	341.9	343.9	351.1	351.2
Cultural and recreational services	26.8	27.3	27.8	27.8	28.9	28.1	27.9	27.8	28.0
Personal and other services	103.2	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.0	107.7	109.6	108.6	108.1

r revised

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

(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.

	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	18.9	12.9	18.1	10.7	10.4	*4.3	58.5	16.7	75.2
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	14.7	10.4	16.6	7.7	6.9	5.5	47.7	14.2	61.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	8.6	5.6	9.9	5.9	5.5	*1.3	27.8	8.9	36.7
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	13.1	6.7	9.7	7.7	6.4	*2.8	38.2	8.3	46.5
52 weeks and over	*2.7	7.1	9.4	9.7	11.2	11.2	46.5	*4.7	51.2
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*2.1	*3.0	*2.4	*3.2	*3.6	*1.7	14.8	*1.2	16.0
104 weeks and over	*0.6	*4.1	7.0	6.4	7.6	9.5	31.7	*3.5	35.2
Total	58.1	42.5	63.7	41.7	40.4	25.0	218.7	52.8	271.5
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.7	30.7	38.4	56.0	65.0	93.5	48.9	24.9	44.3
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	9	12	16	20	35	14	9	12
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	17.2	10.8	13.4	16.8	8.7	*3.0	38.3	31.6	69.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	16.8	7.8	12.2	11.8	7.2	*1.1	26.9	30.0	56.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	9.5	5.3	*4.2	6.0	*4.7	*1.0	21.1	9.5	30.6
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	11.1	*4.1	7.6	7.0	6.3	*0.8	23.7	13.3	37.0
52 weeks and over	*2.9	7.2	8.8	5.9	7.8	*3.0	23.5	12.0	35.5
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*2.6	*2.9	*3.7	*2.9	*2.7	*1.4	10.4	5.9	16.3
104 weeks and over	*0.2	*4.3	5.1	*3.1	5.1	*1.6	13.1	6.1	19.3
Total	57.6	35.1	46.2	47.4	34.7	8.8	133.5	96.3	229.8
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	15.6	38.6	31.4	27.2	55.4	65.5	37.0	26.5	32.6
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	12	8	8	16	13	13	7	9
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	36.2	23.7	31.5	27.4	19.1	7.2	96.8	48.3	145.1
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	31.5	18.1	28.8	19.5	14.1	6.5	74.6	44.1	118.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	18.1	10.9	14.0	11.8	10.1	*2.3	48.9	18.4	67.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	24.3	10.7	17.4	14.7	12.7	*3.6	61.9	21.6	83.4
52 weeks and over	5.6	14.2	18.2	15.6	19.0	14.1	70.0	16.7	86.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	4.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	*3.1	25.2	7.0	32.3
104 weeks and over	*0.8	8.3	12.1	9.5	12.7	11.1	44.8	9.6	54.5
Total	115.7	77.6	110.0	89.1	75.1	33.8	352.2	149.1	501.3
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.1	34.2	35.5	40.7	60.6	86.2	44.4	25.9	38.9
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	12	9	11	17	29	14	7	12

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
.....				
MALES				
August 2000	36.5	59.8	96.2	28.1
August 2001	33.0	59.6	92.6	23.6
August 2002	34.9	52.6	87.6	25.0
2003				
August	34.3	49.0	83.3	25.4
November	32.5	46.9	79.4	25.4
2004				
February	32.3	43.9	76.2	24.3
May	29.6	43.9	73.5	23.5
August	25.8	45.2	71.0	22.9
November	24.5	42.2	66.7	22.6
2005				
February	23.2	37.0	60.2	21.3
May	20.8	35.0	55.8	19.9
August	18.4	34.3	52.7	18.9
.....				
FEMALES				
August 2000	22.7	29.0	51.7	21.3
August 2001	23.2	30.1	53.3	18.5
August 2002	21.9	25.1	47.0	17.2
2003				
August	19.8	26.1	45.9	16.6
November	20.2	24.5	44.7	16.2
2004				
February	21.7	23.5	45.2	16.9
May	22.1	24.2	46.4	17.7
August	21.6	25.3	46.9	18.1
November	18.8	21.5	40.4	16.3
2005				
February	18.6	18.2	36.9	14.6
May	17.0	19.1	36.2	14.2
August	15.8	20.9	36.8	14.8
.....				
PERSONS				
August 2000	59.2	88.7	148.0	25.3
August 2001	56.1	89.8	145.9	21.4
August 2002	56.9	77.7	134.6	21.6
2003				
August	54.1	75.1	129.2	21.4
November	52.7	71.4	124.1	21.1
2004				
February	54.0	67.4	121.4	20.9
May	51.7	68.1	119.9	20.9
August	47.4	70.5	117.9	20.7
November	43.4	63.7	107.1	19.7
2005				
February	41.8	55.2	97.1	18.2
May	37.8	54.1	92.0	17.2
August	34.2	55.2	89.5	17.0

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	15.7	*2.0	14.1	*3.7	17.8
Mining	*2.3	*0.9	*2.1	*1.1	*3.2
Manufacturing	31.0	11.0	29.7	12.3	42.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	*0.9	*1.1	*0.6	*1.8
Construction	22.2	7.5	27.5	*2.3	29.7
Wholesale trade	6.5	7.3	9.5	*4.3	13.8
Retail trade	25.4	34.5	28.0	31.8	59.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.2	10.9	10.2	13.8	24.1
Transport and storage	7.3	*4.0	8.9	*2.4	11.3
Communication services	*0.8	*1.8	*0.9	*1.7	*2.6
Finance and insurance	5.5	*2.7	4.8	*3.4	8.2
Property and business services	20.3	12.5	18.2	14.6	32.8
Government administration and defence	*4.0	*2.3	*4.2	*2.1	6.3
Education	6.4	*4.4	*3.9	6.9	10.8
Health and community services	8.2	7.0	*4.5	10.7	15.2
Cultural and recreational services	6.7	*3.9	6.3	*4.2	10.6
Personal and other services	5.7	*3.6	*3.9	5.4	9.3
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	*3.2	*3.1	*4.1	*2.2	6.3
Professionals	12.2	10.8	13.4	9.6	23.0
Associate professionals	13.4	9.2	12.6	10.1	22.7
Tradespersons and related workers	21.4	10.8	27.4	4.8	32.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	*1.9	*2.8	*2.2	*2.5	*4.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	28.7	17.6	13.8	32.4	46.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	23.5	13.8	32.7	*4.6	37.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	22.9	29.2	19.1	33.0	52.1
Labourers and related workers	54.8	19.9	52.7	22.1	74.8
Total	182.0	117.3	178.0	121.3	299.3
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	. .	. .	25.2	18.5	43.6
Total	. .	. .	44.6	48.2	92.8
Former worker					
	. .	. .	48.9	60.3	109.2
Total	. .	. .	93.5	108.5	202.0
TOTAL	182.0	117.3	271.5	229.8	501.3

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

. . not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whether preferred to work more hours	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	52.2	102.3	67.7	100.1	44.4	46.9	100.0	35.8	549.5
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	*4.6	10.0	9.8	12.9	6.9	9.2	12.7	*2.3	68.4
Wanted to work part-time	*4.4	4.9	*4.3	*2.8	*0.9	*1.5	*1.1	*0.8	20.8
Total	9.0	14.9	14.1	15.7	7.9	10.7	13.8	*3.1	89.2
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.0	*0.4	*—	*0.6	*0.3	*—	*0.3	*1.4	5.0
Total	11.1	15.2	14.1	16.3	8.2	10.7	14.1	*4.5	94.2
Had not actively looked for more hours	20.5	28.5	22.7	28.9	18.5	16.6	18.5	8.9	163.0
Total	31.6	43.8	36.8	45.2	26.6	27.3	32.6	13.3	257.3
Total	83.7	146.1	104.5	145.3	71.1	74.3	132.6	49.2	806.7
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	131.5	244.9	223.1	295.2	206.8	187.2	266.6	98.4	1 653.7
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	7.0	9.4	13.3	17.1	14.3	13.2	14.3	*1.6	90.1
Wanted to work part-time	10.4	18.5	8.4	8.1	6.4	*3.5	*2.1	*2.5	60.0
Total	17.3	28.0	21.7	25.2	20.7	16.7	16.4	*4.1	150.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.5	*1.1	*2.2	*1.3	*0.7	*—	*1.4	*3.7	12.1
Total	18.8	29.1	23.9	26.5	21.5	16.7	17.8	7.8	162.2
Had not actively looked for more hours	32.3	55.6	41.2	39.9	28.7	31.6	30.3	15.7	275.4
Total	51.2	84.7	65.2	66.4	50.2	48.3	48.1	23.5	437.6
Total	182.6	329.7	288.3	361.6	256.9	235.5	314.7	121.9	2 091.3
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	183.6	347.3	290.8	395.3	251.2	234.1	366.6	134.2	2 203.2
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	11.6	19.4	23.1	30.0	21.2	22.4	27.0	*3.9	158.6
Wanted to work part-time	14.8	23.5	12.7	10.9	7.4	5.1	*3.2	*3.3	80.8
Total	26.4	42.9	35.8	40.9	28.6	27.4	30.2	7.2	239.4
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*3.5	*1.5	*2.2	*1.9	*1.0	*—	*1.8	5.1	17.0
Total	29.9	44.3	38.0	42.9	29.6	27.4	31.9	12.3	256.4
Had not actively looked for more hours	52.8	84.1	63.9	68.8	47.2	48.2	48.8	24.6	438.4
Total	82.7	128.5	102.0	111.6	76.8	75.6	80.7	36.9	694.9
Total	266.4	475.7	392.8	506.9	328.0	309.8	447.3	171.0	2 898.0

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

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

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

*3.0	*1.8	*4.9	*2.6	*2.4	*0.4	*0.6	*0.2	15.9
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Unavailable to start work within four weeks

*1.6	*3.2	*1.1	*1.7	*0.6	*0.4	*0.4	*—	9.0
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	-----

Total

*4.7	*5.0	6.0	*4.4	*2.9	*0.8	*1.0	*0.2	24.9
------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------

Did not take active steps to find work

8.1	*3.8	*1.9	*2.4	*2.7	*1.0	*1.7	*0.8	22.4
-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Total

12.8	8.8	7.9	6.7	5.6	*1.8	*2.6	*1.0	47.3
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------

Not looking for work(b)

301.7	98.2	103.2	95.4	125.9	124.1	183.8	991.6	2 024.0
-------	------	-------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------

Permanently unable to work

*1.1	*2.9	9.6	18.9	25.5	20.7	28.3	11.4	118.6
------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Institutionalised

*0.6	*4.1	8.6	6.8	5.2	5.2	*2.7	56.1	89.1
------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------

Total

316.2	114.0	129.3	127.9	162.2	151.8	217.5	1 060.1	2 279.0
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks

*4.8	*2.2	*4.6	*5.0	*3.2	*1.0	*—	*—	20.9
------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----	------

Unavailable to start work within four weeks

*1.5	*1.6	*2.2	*1.4	*0.8	*—	*0.1	*—	7.6
------	------	------	------	------	----	------	----	-----

Total

6.3	*3.9	6.8	6.4	*4.0	*1.0	*0.1	*—	28.5
-----	------	-----	-----	------	------	------	----	------

Did not take active steps to find work

10.7	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.5	*0.6	*1.1	*—	37.9
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	----	------

Total

17.0	9.8	13.3	13.1	10.5	*1.6	*1.2	*—	66.3
------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	----	------

Not looking for work(b)

258.6	158.5	377.6	378.4	305.5	254.3	301.3	1 258.4	3 292.6
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------

Permanently unable to work

*0.4	*1.5	*4.9	12.9	20.6	19.8	19.6	10.5	90.3
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Institutionalised

*—	*—	*1.3	*2.5	*1.5	*2.9	*2.9	139.0	150.1
----	----	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------

Total

276.0	169.8	397.0	406.9	338.1	278.5	325.0	1 407.9	3 599.3
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks

7.8	*4.0	9.5	7.6	5.6	*1.4	*0.6	*0.2	36.7
-----	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------

Unavailable to start work within four weeks

*3.2	*4.8	*3.3	*3.1	*1.3	*0.4	*0.5	*—	16.6
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	------

Total

11.0	8.8	12.8	10.7	6.9	*1.8	*1.1	*0.2	53.3
------	-----	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------

Did not take active steps to find work

18.8	9.8	8.4	9.1	9.1	*1.6	*2.8	*0.8	60.3
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------

Total

29.8	18.6	21.2	19.8	16.1	*3.4	*3.9	*1.0	113.6
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Not looking for work(b)

560.3	256.8	480.8	473.8	431.4	378.4	485.1	2 250.0	5 316.6
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------

Permanently unable to work

*1.5	*4.4	14.5	31.8	46.1	40.5	47.9	22.0	208.8
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Institutionalised

*0.6	*4.1	9.9	9.3	6.7	8.0	5.6	195.1	239.2
------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------

Total

592.2	283.9	526.3	534.8	500.3	430.3	542.5	2 468.1	5 878.2
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------

* 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		
	Jun Qtr 2003	Sep Qtr 2003	Dec Qtr 2003	Mar Qtr 2004	Jun Qtr 2004	Sep Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2003	Jun Qtr 2004	Jun Qtr 2005
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.6	3.6	4.0
Sector												
Private	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.5	3.4	3.8
Public	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	4.4	4.0	4.6
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	3.6	3.5	4.1
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Victoria	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	3.4	3.3	4.3
Queensland	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	3.3	3.7	3.9
South Australia	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	4.0	3.7	3.8
Western Australia	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	3.5	3.1	5.0
Tasmania	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	3.3	3.2	4.8
Northern Territory	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	3.1	3.7	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	3.6	4.2	4.9
Industry												
Mining	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	3.2	3.3	4.8
Manufacturing	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	3.6	3.6	3.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	4.6	4.7	3.8
Construction	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	3.8	4.4	4.9
Wholesale trade	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	3.5	3.0	3.7
Retail trade	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	3.0	3.4	3.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.5	2.3	3.2
Transport and storage	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	3.6	3.1	3.1
Communication services	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.2	3.6	3.2
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	3.3	3.7	4.4
Property and business services	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Government administration and defence	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	3.9	4.5	4.9
Education	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7	4.7	3.5	5.7
Health and community services	0.4	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	3.7	4.1	4.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	3.8	3.3	4.4
Personal and other services	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	3.3	3.2	4.1
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.3	4.3
Professionals	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	4.1	3.7	4.4
Associate professionals	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	3.3	3.3	4.1
Tradespersons and related workers	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.6	4.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	3.3	4.0	3.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	3.5	3.7	3.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.4	3.9	4.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
Labourers and related workers	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	3.2	3.6	4.1

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
May 2000	835.40	699.90	785.20	756.40	877.40	759.60	503.50	635.30
May 2001	872.80	738.60	824.10	795.00	922.20	789.90	528.40	664.30
May 2002	919.10	779.00	868.90	841.50	963.70	827.80	542.70	689.80
2003								
May	972.50	820.60	917.80	891.90	1 005.80	872.60	567.40	725.20
August	984.30	832.20	929.90	903.90	1 019.20	884.00	574.50	735.60
November	992.70	840.80	938.70	912.70	1 028.90	891.40	580.80	743.20
2004								
February	999.40	847.50	945.40	918.40	1 038.70	895.50	586.30	748.40
May	1 007.20	855.00	952.90	923.80	1 051.50	898.10	591.80	752.40
August	1 017.20	864.20	962.40	932.10	1 064.50	903.80	598.50	758.70
November	1 031.60	876.60	976.40	947.10	1 074.70	915.90	606.90	769.60
2005								
February	1 047.90	890.90	992.20	965.00	1 082.90	930.20	615.50	781.80
May	1 064.20	905.40	1 008.10	983.20	1 090.20	944.30	623.60	793.60
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2003								
May	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
August	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
November	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
2004								
February	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
May	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5
August	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.8
November	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
2005								
February	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
May	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.5
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
May 2000	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5
May 2001	4.5	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.0	5.0	4.6
May 2002	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.9	4.5	4.8	2.7	3.8
May 2003	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.0	4.4	5.4	4.6	5.1
May 2004	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.6	2.9	4.3	3.8
May 2005	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.4	3.7	5.1	5.4	5.5

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

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Compensation of employees for household income account</i>	<i>Gross mixed income for household sector</i>	<i>Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal)</i>	<i>Gross domestic product (GDP)</i>	<i>GDP per hour worked</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$ per week	\$m	index number
TREND					
June 2000	77 404	14 034	763	160 941	92.7
June 2001	81 866	14 433	796	171 231	94.2
June 2002	86 237	16 314	824	182 562	97.4
2003					
June	91 474	15 493	848	193 585	98.5
September	92 569	16 050	856	197 063	99.4
December	93 792	16 688	866	201 088	100.1
2004					
March	95 296	17 076	876	204 824	100.3
June	96 927	17 186	884	207 835	100.2
September	98 531	17 184	891	210 498	99.9
December	100 242	17 235	899	213 814	99.5
2005					
March	102 098	17 226	907	217 703	99.3
June	104 014	17 196	915	221 970	99.2
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2003					
June	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.7
September	1.2	3.6	1.0	1.8	0.9
December	1.3	4.0	1.1	2.0	0.6
2004					
March	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.2
June	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	-0.1
September	1.7	—	0.8	1.3	-0.3
December	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.6	-0.4
2005					
March	1.9	—	0.9	1.8	-0.3
June	1.9	-0.2	0.9	2.0	0.0
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
June 2000	6.4	6.1	2.7	7.5	1.1
June 2001	5.8	2.8	4.4	6.4	1.6
June 2002	5.3	13.0	3.4	6.6	3.4
June 2003	6.1	-5.0	2.9	6.0	1.2
June 2004	6.0	10.9	4.3	7.4	1.7
June 2005	7.3	0.1	3.5	6.8	-1.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2003			2004				2005	
	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	55.5	166.2	151.5	80.4	154.2	93.3	51.9	r45.1	51.7
% change from previous quarter	-16.3	199.5	-8.8	-46.9	91.9	-39.5	-44.4	-13.1	14.5
States and territories									
New South Wales	15.1	65.2	53.5	12.8	113.3	37.8	10.9	r3.4	6.9
Victoria	30.1	61.1	37.7	41.8	17.3	26.8	18.8	7.0	25.8
Queensland	4.3	7.4	13.6	6.0	4.9	8.2	4.2	r11.8	7.1
South Australia	1.3	3.6	4.4	4.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9
Western Australia	4.2	28.8	41.2	14.7	15.7	16.6	17.1	21.3	9.0
Tasmania	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8
Northern Territory	0.5	—	0.2	—	1.1	1.6	0.2	—	1.2
Australian Capital Territory	—	0.1	0.3	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	0.7	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	4.4	0.2	8.7	1.7
Other	0.2	11.1	9.4	5.7	0.4	0.5	2.7	1.5	0.5
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	23.6	21.8	28.7	4.8	6.6	9.7	4.5	2.4	13.1
Other	10.9	18.6	5.4	7.0	5.1	1.1	8.9	2.0	6.8
Construction	14.5	27.9	38.2	26.8	26.5	36.9	29.9	r25.7	19.4
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	1.0	6.1	5.6	3.9	11.6	2.3	2.7	r1.1	1.9
Education; Health and community services	0.6	74.4	51.8	24.5	98.5	5.9	1.9	2.3	5.3
Other industries(a)	4.0	2.6	10.7	7.0	5.2	32.5	1.1	r1.5	3.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

	2003			2004				2005	
	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	6.8	20.4	18.4	9.7	18.4	11.3	6.1	r5.3	5.9
% change from previous quarter	-16.2	201.3	-9.6	-47.4	89.2	-38.3	-46.1	-13.8	13.1
States and territories									
New South Wales	5.5	23.7	19.5	4.6	40.8	14.0	3.9	r1.2	2.5
Victoria	14.6	29.8	18.3	19.9	8.2	12.8	8.7	3.2	11.6
Queensland	2.8	4.8	8.7	3.8	3.0	5.1	2.5	r7.1	4.2
South Australia	2.1	6.0	7.2	8.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.3
Western Australia	5.2	36.0	50.7	17.7	18.5	20.6	20.1	24.4	10.2
Tasmania	0.4	0.3	3.6	1.7	0.4	6.4	0.4	1.4	4.1
Northern Territory	5.3	—	2.0	—	11.9	18.4	1.9	0.5	13.8
Australian Capital Territory	0.1	0.4	1.8	—	2.2	0.5	0.2	—	0.1
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	35.6	182.0	75.0	31.5	16.5	235.5	11.0	367.2	61.6
Other	2.9	187.5	134.5	71.3	5.2	7.3	33.7	17.1	5.5
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	61.8	58.8	80.8	13.0	18.0	27.5	13.2	7.1	38.4
Other	17.3	29.5	8.8	11.2	7.8	1.6	13.5	2.9	10.4
Construction	30.4	56.5	75.4	51.2	48.6	71.1	52.8	r43.5	32.8
Transport and storage; Communication services	2.7	17.0	14.9	7.4	21.4	4.3	4.8	r1.9	3.3
Education; Health and community services	0.3	44.1	30.3	15.8	61.1	3.7	1.2	1.5	3.3
Other industries(a)	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.5	1.1	7.2	0.2	r0.3	0.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(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.

	ORIGINAL									TREND
Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
May 2000	44.9	25.8	*17.5	5.2	8.4	1.6	1.0	3.2	107.6	115.0
May 2001	30.6	23.3	15.5	5.7	6.8	1.7	1.1	2.6	87.4	94.2
May 2002	31.1	24.9	11.7	7.0	*9.5	*1.7	1.1	3.2	90.3	95.5
2003										
May	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	105.9
August	36.1	29.3	24.1	6.4	7.4	*1.9	1.3	2.4	108.8	103.9
November	36.4	26.9	24.2	4.0	9.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	105.7	105.5
2004										
February	37.3	29.0	18.4	5.5	10.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	105.7	111.9
May	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	119.6
August	40.5	33.5	27.7	*7.0	12.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	127.6	128.6
November	45.3	34.1	28.7	7.5	13.1	2.1	2.8	3.5	137.1	137.0
2005										
February	48.2	33.0	35.4	8.8	15.3	2.6	2.3	4.0	149.5	144.3
May	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	151.0
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2003										
May	-1.9	-15.8	-3.0	-17.7	-35.2	-2.2	-32.9	-3.8	-10.6	0.5
August	-5.6	27.8	24.8	10.2	-4.7	-6.6	7.2	8.0	9.4	-1.9
November	0.7	-8.2	0.8	-37.4	21.3	-15.4	10.0	-7.3	-2.9	1.5
2004										
February	2.5	7.9	-24.2	37.6	14.1	-14.2	26.6	-1.8	0.0	6.1
May	17.1	5.8	36.7	9.6	2.9	24.5	38.8	15.9	16.1	6.9
August	-7.3	9.4	10.4	15.0	17.5	-17.3	-18.7	23.0	4.0	7.5
November	12.0	1.7	3.7	7.2	5.9	46.4	39.5	12.7	7.4	6.5
2005										
February	6.2	-3.1	23.1	17.4	16.5	26.9	-18.3	13.4	9.1	5.3
May	-14.5	-4.4	-1.3	-15.6	-4.9	-29.6	3.5	-1.2	-7.8	4.6
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
May 2000	12.1	18.9	46.2	13.9	-5.6	-37.1	-18.8	25.7	15.1	16.4
May 2001	-32.0	-9.8	-11.4	10.6	-18.9	9.8	10.6	-17.6	-18.8	-18.1
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	10.9
May 2004	14.2	33.9	30.3	4.0	35.7	-15.6	107.1	13.9	23.4	12.9
May 2005	-5.7	3.0	39.1	22.3	37.8	8.1	-4.1	55.2	12.3	26.3

* 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.

Reference period

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

Notes on data

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

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

Population benchmarks

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Families series

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

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

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

Further information and data on the LFS

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

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

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

Scope of employer surveys

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

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

JOB VACANCIES DATA

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

Description of the survey

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

Reference date

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

Notes on data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Description of the survey continued

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.

Reference period

52 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

Further information

53 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0), *Labour Price Index, Statistics Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact Tim Landrigan on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

Description of the survey

55 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

56 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

57 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

58 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

59 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

60 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

61 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in *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

62 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

63 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State 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	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.001 data cube E03 6291.0.55.001 data cube E05 6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.001 data cube E07 6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.001 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	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 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
		6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.001 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, includes State, Age

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)	
	Public sector employees: Australia totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by level of government: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
	Public sector employees by State: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
	Public sector employees by industry: original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State
3.1	Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes trend data, includes State, Age
3.3	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation of last job	6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.2	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.3	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.4	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.001 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.5	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Labour price index	Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Labour price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1B	
	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

- 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
Spotlight: Industrial disputes
Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions
- April 2004** Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs
Trade union membership
Spotlight: Occupation
Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates
- January 2004** Employment in information and communication technology
Labour force participation: international comparison
Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes
- October 2003** Labour market transitions of teenagers
Spotlight: Country of birth
Spotlight: Multiple job holders
Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effect on estimates
- July 2003** Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation
Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis
Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth
Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked

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
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 2002
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2004
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2004
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2004
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2000
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2004
Retirement & Retirement Intentions	6238.0	Irregular	Nov 1997
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2004
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2003
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	May 2005
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2005
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Aug 2005
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Aug 2005
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2005
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun 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
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.

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Oct 2005
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Jun 2005
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2005
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2003–04
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Jun 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	Irregular	2003–04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2004
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Annual	2000–01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Price Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year) ■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<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.
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	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.
Family reference person	In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.
Full-time educational attendance	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.
Full-time employed	<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.
Full-time employees	<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.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<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

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 *continued*

- 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.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

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 *duration of unemployment* 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:
- 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.

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.

Marital status

See *social marital status*.

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* This service now provides only current Consumer Price Index statistics call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data already published that can be provided within five minutes will be free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* 1300 135 070
- EMAIL* client.services@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO PUBLICATIONS

All ABS publications can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS web site.

- WEB ADDRESS* **www.abs.gov.au**



2610500010058

ISSN 1446 540X

RRP \$32.00