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AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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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 2007

5 January 2007

April 2007

5 April 2007

July 2007

6 July 2007

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DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 22 September 2006. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

INQUIRIES

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

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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].
FREE DATA ON THE WEB	All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS web site. This follows all ABS publications becoming accessible free of charge on 1 July 2005. A web page with more information and frequently asked questions is now available: < http://www.abs.gov.au/pricing >.
CHANGE OF CATALOGUE NUMBER	Beginning with the February 2006 issue, the quarterly components of Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery are being released under a new product number (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). The monthly component will remain the same at 6291.0.55.001, with the annual data available under 6224.0.55.001.
MEASURING CHANGES IN LABOUR COSTS	The quarterly national accounts publication for June quarter 2006, <i>Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product</i> (cat. no. 5206.0), contained a feature article on measuring changes in labour costs. The feature article examines the definitions of various labour cost measures and the links between them, highlighting issues of interpretation. It discusses the links between wages and productivity and defines measures of unit labour costs (ULC) and real unit labour costs (RULC). The theory and results presented in the article indicate that a ULC measure for Australia gives results similar to the wage price index adjusted for labour productivity with the differences being mostly due to compositional effects. The article is available on the ABS web site, at < http://www.abs.gov.au >.
ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE	By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page < http://www.abs.gov.au >, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
September 2006		
Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition	2006	1220.0
Australian Economic Indicators	October 2006	1350.0
Australian Economic Indicators Glossary	2006	1350.0.55.001
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	August 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	August 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	August 2006	6202.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	2006	6313.0
October 2006		
Australian Economic Indicators	November 2006	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2006	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	September 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	September 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods	August 2006	6102.0.55.001
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia	November 2005	4913.0
November 2006		
Australian Economic Indicators	December 2006	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	August 2006	6302.0
Labour Force, Australia	October 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	October 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	October 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	September 2006	6345.0
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	November 2005	4913.0.55.001
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	November 2005	4913.0.55.002
December 2006		
Education and Work, Australia	May 2006	6227.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2006	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia	November 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	November 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	November 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	November 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods	2005	6351.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	September quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	2005–06	6324.0
January 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	January 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2007	6105.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	December 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	December 2006	6291.0.55.001
Year Book, Australia	2007	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 2006	10 252.6	1.0	2.2
Full-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	7 316.4	1.0	2.2
Part-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	2 936.2	1.0	2.2
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Aug 2006	28.6	(c)0.0	(c)0.0
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	518.4	-2.1	-3.1
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	364.1	-1.8	-3.5
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	154.3	-2.7	-2.2
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 2006	4.8	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.3
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	93.9	-3.2	1.9
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Aug 2006	18.1	(c)-0.2	(c)0.9
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	0.9	na	(c)-0.3
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.1	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.3	na	(c)-0.2
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	10.5	na	(c)-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	11.4	na	(c)-0.7
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 2006	14.4	na	(c)-0.5
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	Aug 2006	75.5	(c)-0.3	(c)0.4
Total	%	Trend	Aug 2006	65.0	(c)0.4	(c)0.4
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Aug 2006	352.5	0.0	1.7
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Aug 2006	34.7	-0.3	-0.2
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Aug 2006	41.9	-0.2	-0.2
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Aug 2006	16.9	0.1	-0.2
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Aug 2006	24.3	(c)0.0	(c)0.4
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Aug qtr 2006	109.7	1.0	4.1
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	May 2006	1 043.00	0.7	3.5
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	May 2006	829.00	1.2	4.4
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	116 666	1.6	6.8
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	1 006	1.1	4.7
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Jun qtr 2006	27.9	-7.4	-47.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Jun qtr 2006	3.1	-8.8	-48.5
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	156.7	3.8	13.6

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

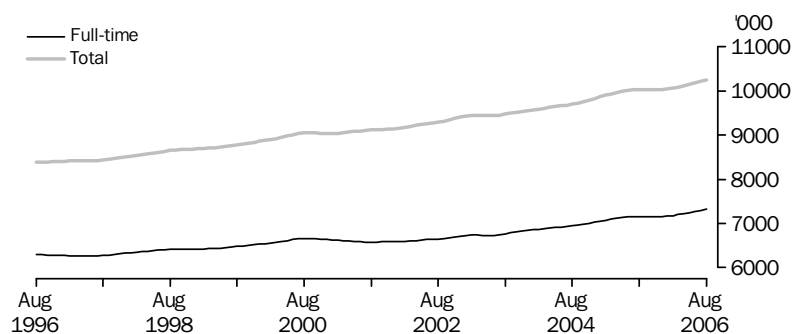
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

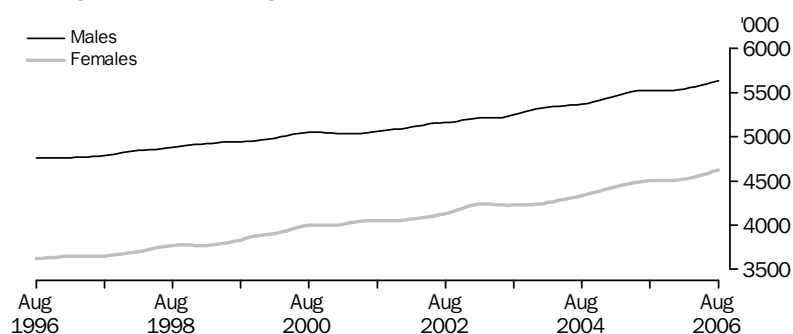
EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

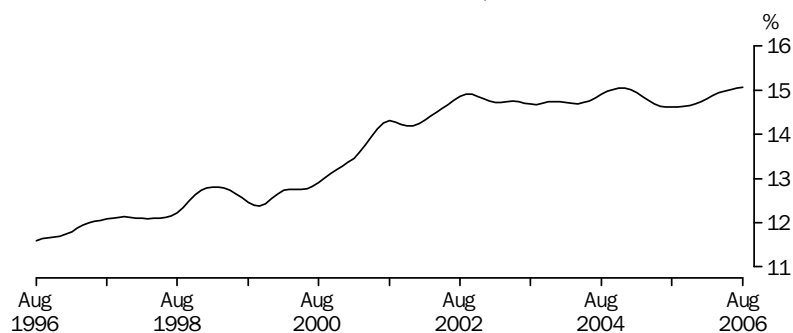
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

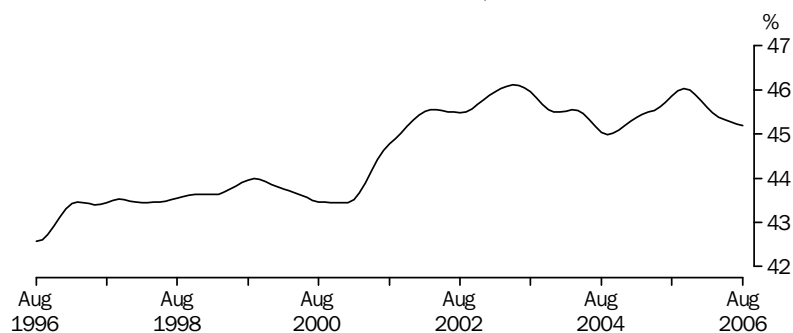
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

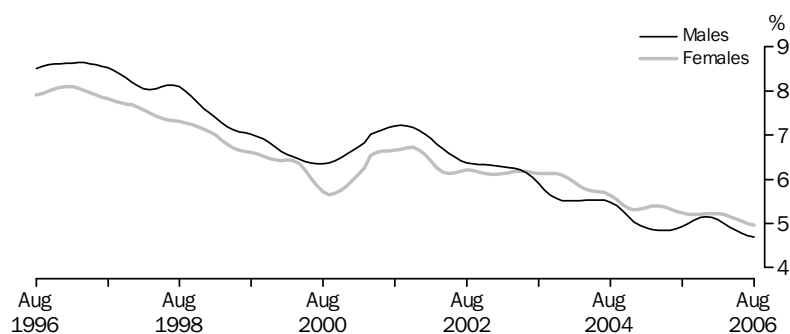


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

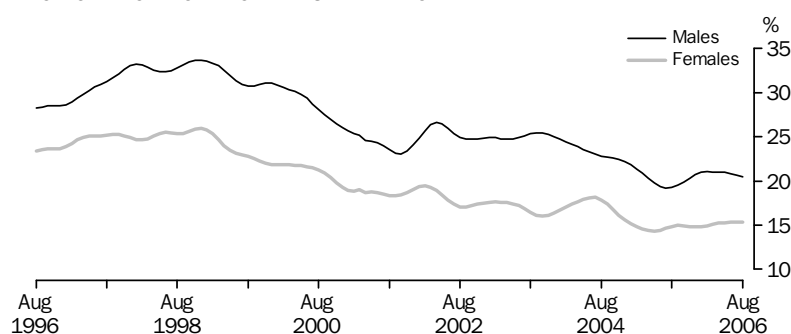
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

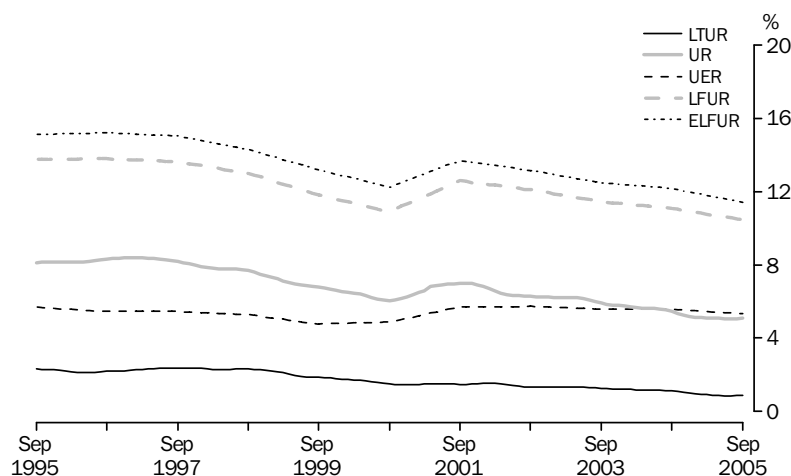
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1995–2005



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

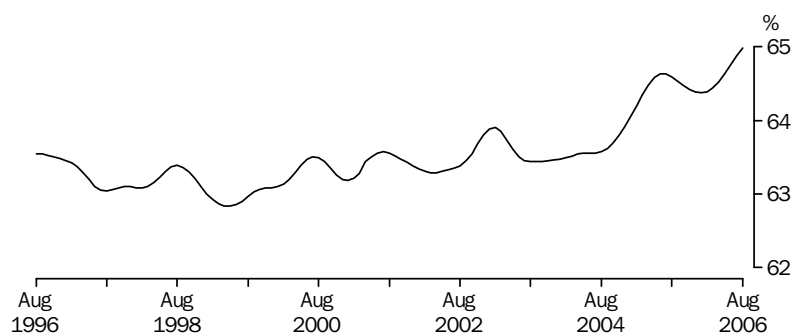
Source: Labour Force Survey, Underemployed Workers, and Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

PARTICIPATION RATE:

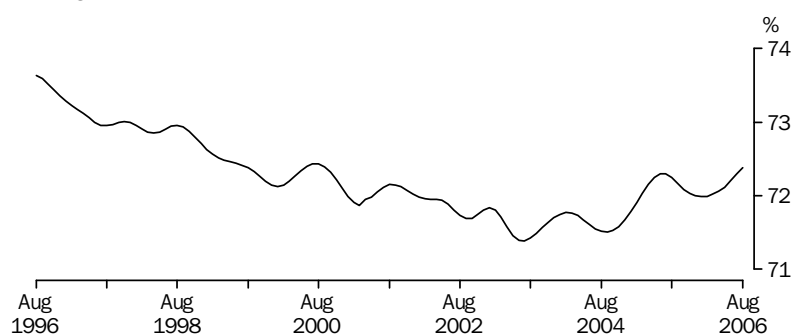
PERSONS

TREND SERIES



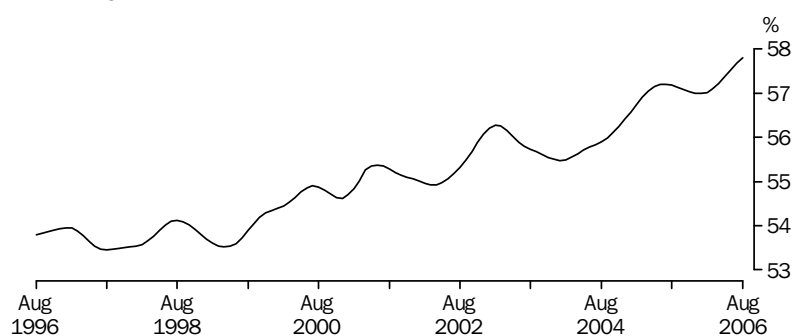
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

FEMALES

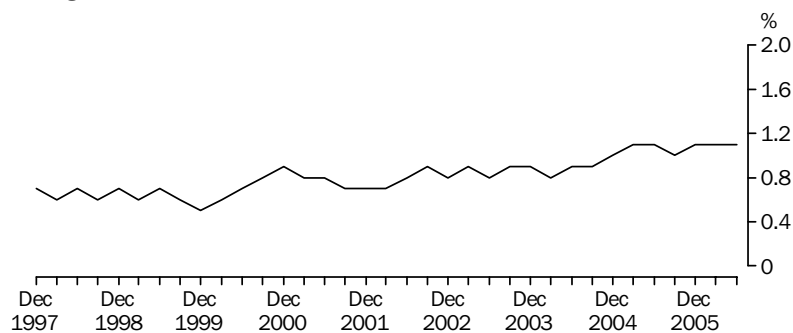


Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX:

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

TREND SERIES

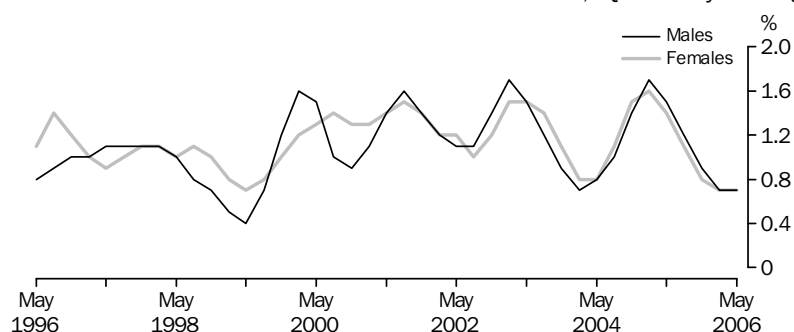


Source: Labour Price Index.

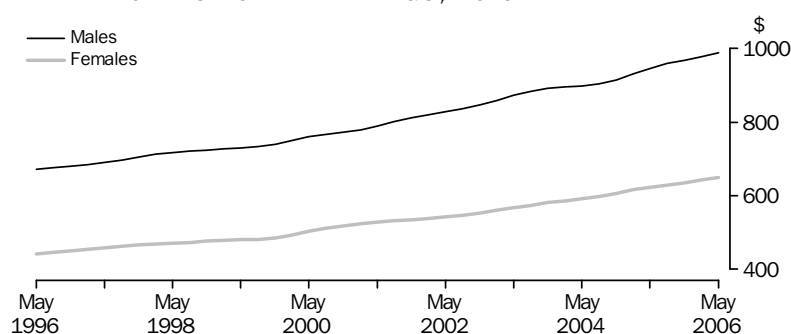
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

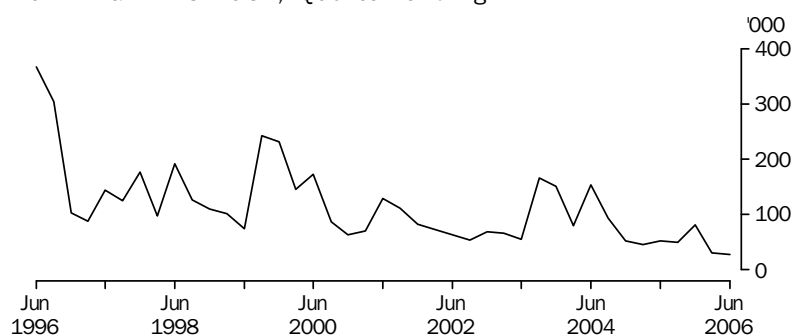


ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



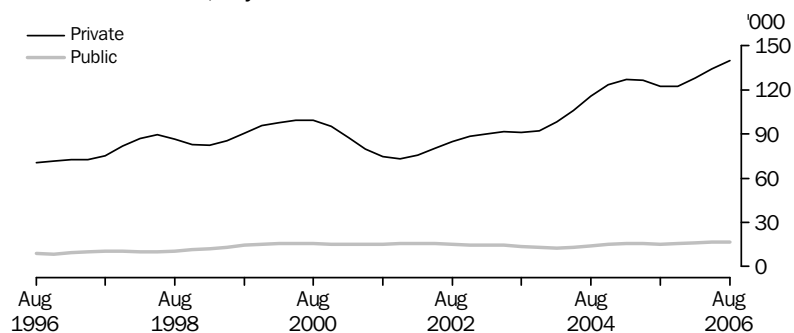
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME

INTRODUCTION

The employment opportunities available to Australians, and the choices they make, vary throughout the life cycle. Most younger people in the workforce (15–19 years) are employed in relatively low skilled occupations (e.g. Elementary clerical, sales and service workers) in a limited range of industries (e.g. Retail trade). This situation changes as people get older. The industry profile of people aged 25 years and over is less concentrated compared with the younger age groups. The proportion of both men and women employed in higher skilled occupations increases with age, although this effect is more pronounced among men.

The industry and occupation profiles of women are generally more concentrated than that of men, particularly among the 15–19 and 20–24 year age groups. Gender differences in both industry and occupation profile increase with age, however the industry profile of men and women tends to converge for those aged 65 years and over.

Structural changes to the Australian economy over recent decades are reflected in changes in the composition of employment by industry. In 1985–86, one-third (33%) of all employed people were employed in goods producing industries,¹ but this had dropped to one-quarter (25%) in 2005–06 (with the remaining 75% of employed people working in service industries).² While most jobs in goods producing industries were held by men (approximately 78% in both 1985–86 and 2005–06), the jobs in service industries were more evenly distributed between men and women. Men held 53% of service jobs in 1985–86, decreasing to 47% in 2005–06.

This article analyses industry and occupation profiles of employed people aged 15 years and over. Workers are grouped into four age ranges: 15–19 years, 20–24 years, 25–64 years, and 65 years and over. Analysis of the 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–59 and 60–64 year age groups showed that the industry and occupation profiles of these groups were quite similar. These age ranges have therefore been grouped together for the purposes of this article.

The article uses Labour Force Survey data from 1985–86 to 2005–06. Due to changes in the classification of occupations, the time series for occupation data covers the period from 1996–97 to 2005–06.

YOUNG WORKERS (AGED 15–19 YEARS)

Many young people who enter the work force for the first time in their late teens do so either in combination with or after completing study or training. In 2005–06, more than half of all employed men aged 15–19 years (56%) and more than three quarters of employed women in the same age group (78%) worked part-time. Of these, more than three quarters combined their part-time work with full-time study (79% of men and 78% of women).

Industry

In 2005–06, more than two-thirds of employed men aged 15–19 years worked in the Retail trade (42%), Construction (15%) or Manufacturing (11%) industries. Most of those working in Retail trade were employed part-time (77%), though part-time workers were much less prevalent in the Construction (14%) and Manufacturing (20%) industries. While these three industries have traditionally been among the highest employers of young men, there have been some changes in the past two decades. The proportion of employed men aged 15–19 years working in Retail trade has increased markedly (from 29%) since 1985–86. The proportion employed in the Construction industry has

CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME *continued*

Industry continued

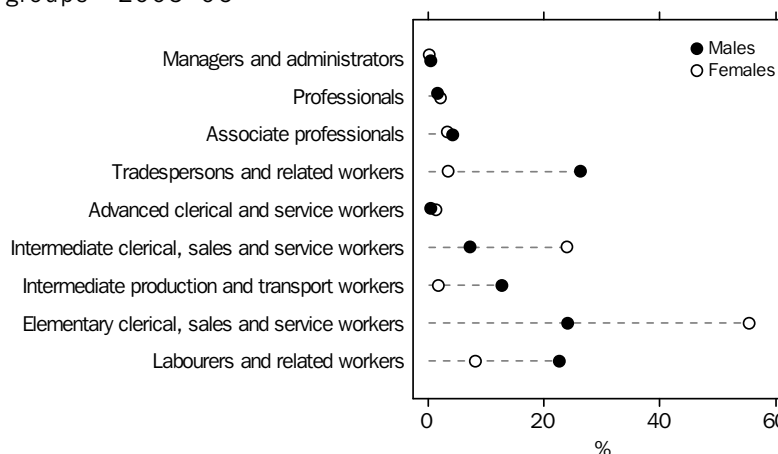
also increased (by five percentage points since 1985–86). The structural changes in the Australian economy are reflected in the proportion of employed males aged 15–19 years working in the Manufacturing industry. This has halved over the past 20 years (from 22% in 1985–86).

As with young men, the industry profile of young women has seen increased employment in the service industries over the last two decades. In 2005–06, the most common industry of employed women aged 15–19 years was Retail trade (up 14 percentage points, to 57%, from 1985–86), while 13% were employed in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (up almost nine percentage points from 1985–86). The overwhelming majority of employed women aged 15–19 years working in the Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industries were employed part-time (87% and 85% respectively). This reflects the fact that industries such as Retail trade are the first entry point into the workforce for many young people, especially those who combine part-time work with education.

Occupation

A considerable proportion of young people in the early stages of their working lives, particularly those combining part-time work with study, are employed in relatively low skilled occupations. While more than 26% of employed men aged 15–19 years in 2005–06 worked as Tradespersons and related workers (11% of them part-time), almost half of the men in this age group were employed in low skilled occupations such as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (24% – with 87% of these employed part-time) and Labourers and related workers (23% – with 67% of these employed part-time). The most notable change in the occupation profile of men in this age group over the past decade has been the decline in the proportion employed as Labourers and related workers (down eight percentage points from 31% in 1996–97). There has also been an increase in the proportion employed as Tradespersons and related workers (up three percentage points from 23% in 1996–97).

1. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED AGED 15–19 YEARS, occupation groups—2005–06



In 2005–06, almost four in every five employed women aged 15–19 years were employed in low-skilled occupations such as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (55% – 89% of whom were employed part-time), and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (24% – 67% of whom were employed part-time). The proportion

CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME *continued*

Occupation continued

employed in these two occupations has remained stable over the past two decades with little change across the occupations for women in this age group.

While most employed people aged 15–19 years tend to work in lower skilled occupations, the occupation profile of women is more heavily concentrated, especially among Elementary clerical, sales and service workers. The occupation profile of young men is more evenly distributed. This may reflect the different preferences of young men and women.

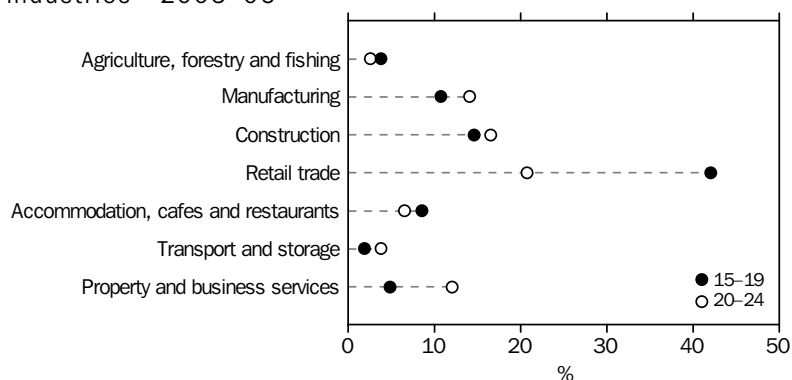
YOUNG WORKERS (AGED 20–24 YEARS)

In 2005–06, the proportion of employed people aged 20–24 years who worked part-time was much lower than that of the 15–19 year age group. Just over 23% of employed men and 38% of employed women aged 20–24 years were employed part-time, compared with 56% of employed men and 78% of employed women in the 15–19 year age group. However, as with the younger age group, a considerable proportion of men (54%) and women (52%) aged 20–24 years who worked part-time did so in combination with full-time study.

Industry

Retail trade, Construction and Manufacturing were the most common industries for men aged 20–24 years. Just over half (51%) of employed men aged 20–24 years worked in these three industries in 2005–06. Over the past two decades there have been increases in the proportions of men aged 20–24 years employed in the Retail trade and Construction industries, and a decline in the proportion employed in Manufacturing, a pattern similar to that for 15–19 year old men. As shown in graph 2, the industry profile of employed men in the 20–24 year age group is less concentrated than that of the younger group. The proportion of employed men aged 20–24 years working in Retail trade, for example, is half that of 15–19 year olds, while a larger proportion of 20–24 year olds were employed in other industries such as the Property and business services industry, compared with younger men.

2. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED 15–24 YEAR OLD MEN, selected industries—2005–06



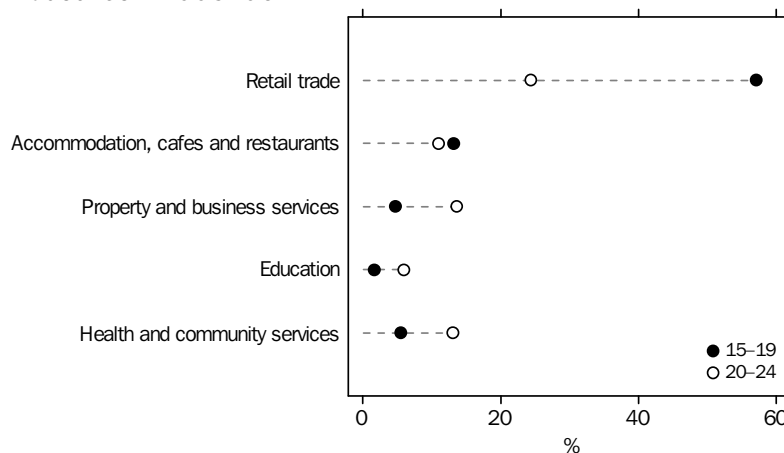
As with men, the industry profile of women aged 20–24 years in 2005–06 was less concentrated than for those aged 15–19 years. Less than a quarter of employed women aged 20–24 years were employed in the Retail trade industry (compared with 57% of 15–19 year olds). There was also a substantial proportion of employed women aged 20–24 years in other industries such as Property and business services (14% compared

CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME *continued*

Industry continued

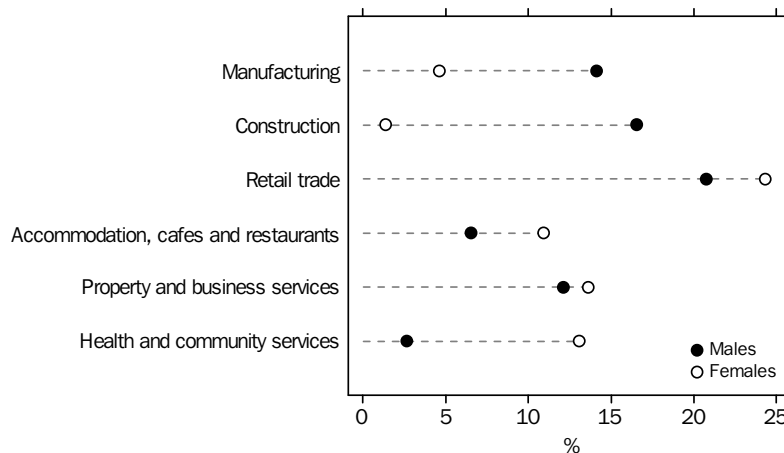
with 5% of 15–19 year olds) and Health and community services (13% compared with 5% of 15–19 year olds).

3. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED 15–24 YEAR OLD WOMEN, selected industries—2005–06



A comparison of the industry profiles of men and women aged 20–24 years shows that a higher proportion of men are employed in the goods producing industries such as Manufacturing and Construction, while a higher proportion of women are employed in the service industries including Retail trade and Health and community services.

4. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED AGED 20–24 YEARS, selected industries—2005–06



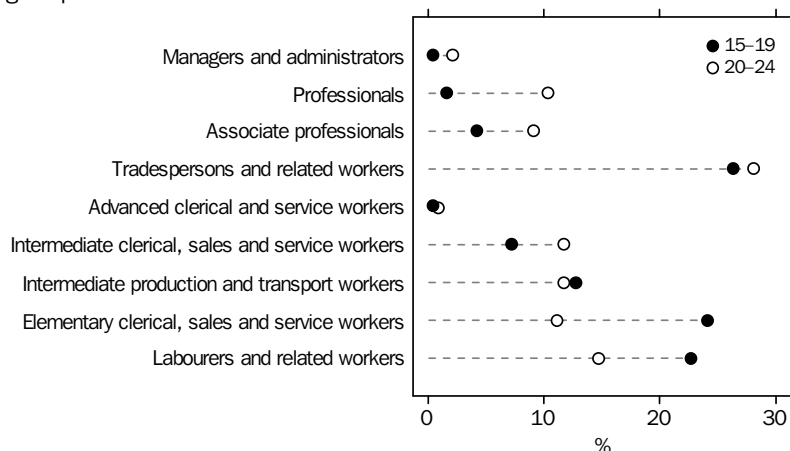
Occupation

As has been the case over the last decade, Tradespersons and related workers was the most common occupation group among employed men aged 20–24 years in 2005–06 (28%). Another 15% of employed men in this age group were employed as Labourers and related workers, while almost one in five were employed in the higher skilled occupations of Professionals (10%) and Associate professionals (9%). The fact that there are higher proportions of men aged 20–24 years in the higher skilled professions compared to the 15–19 year age group reflects the tendency for people to move into higher skilled occupations as they acquire skills either through workforce experience or study.

CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME *continued*

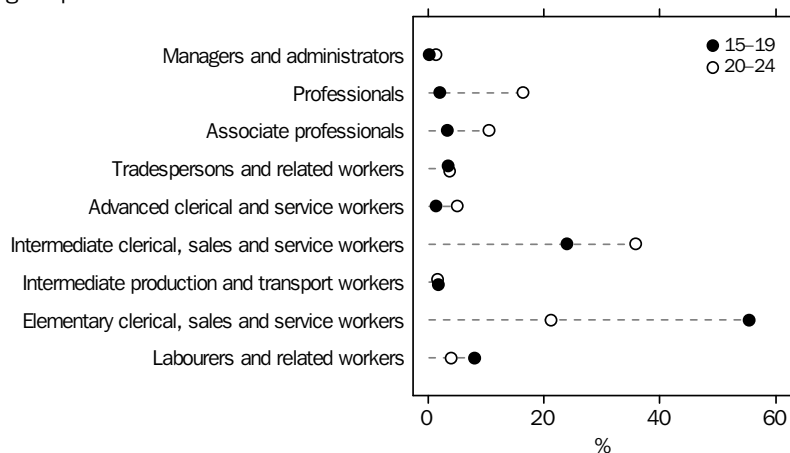
Occupation continued

5. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED 15–24 YEAR OLD MEN, occupation groups—2005–06



More than half of employed women aged 20–24 years in 2005–06 were employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (36%) or Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (21%). The tendency for people to move into higher skilled occupations with age is also evident among women. As shown in graph 6, the proportion of women employed as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers in the 20–24 age group (21%) was less than half that of the 15–19 year age group (55%). A greater proportion of those aged 20–24 years were employed as Professionals (16% compared with 2% of 15–19 year olds) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (36% compared with 24%).

6. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED 15–24 YEAR OLD WOMEN, occupation groups—2005–06



25–64 YEARS

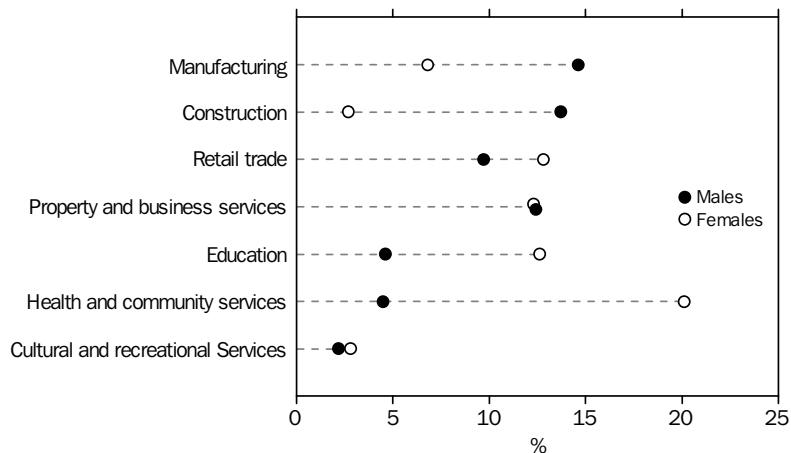
Industry

The industry profile of both men and women becomes more evenly distributed with age. There is only limited variation in the industry profile of both men and women from the 25–34 year age group through to the 60–64 year age group. There are, however, marked differences between the industries of men and women of this age group. The most common industries for employed men were goods producing industries, while employed women of this age group were more likely to be working in service industries.

CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME *continued*

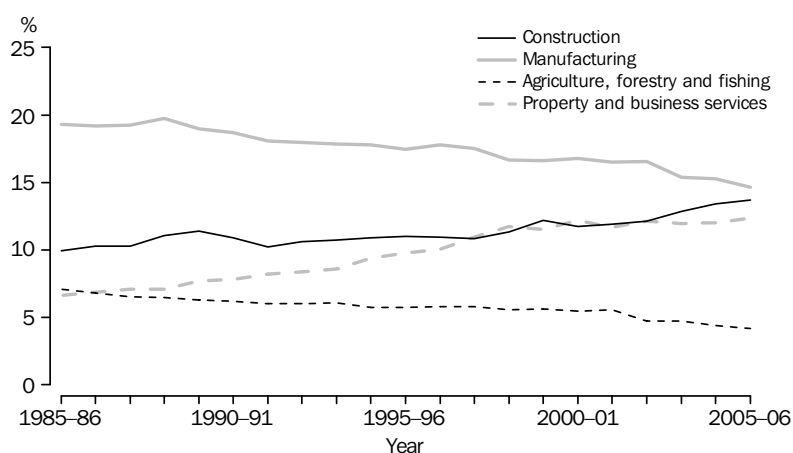
Industry continued

7. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED AGED 25–64, selected industries—2005–06



Despite the decline in the proportion of employed men aged 25–64 years who worked in the Manufacturing industry (from 19% in 1985–86 to 15% in 2005–06), it remained the most common industry among 25–64 year old men in 2005–06. At 14%, Construction was the next most common industry among employed men aged 25–64 years, followed by Property and business services (12%).

8. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED 25–64 YEAR OLD MEN, selected industries



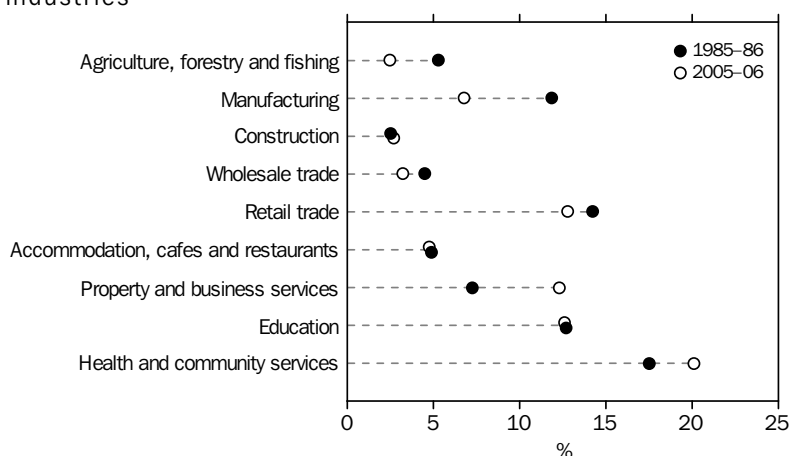
As with the younger age groups, the impact of structural change and the housing boom of recent years may be responsible for the increasing proportion of employed men aged 25–64 years working in both the Construction industry (up four percentage points between 1985–86 and 2005–06) and the Property and business services industry (up six percentage points between 1985–86 and 2005–06).

Although the industry profile of employed men in 2005–06 was generally stable across the age groups from 25–64 years (i.e. 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–59 and 60–64 years), the proportion of employed men working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increases considerably with age (from 2.9% of 25–34 year olds to 7.8% of 60–64 year olds). However, the proportion of employed men working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has declined across the age groups over the last two decades.

Industry *continued*

The industry profile of employed women aged 25–64 years in 2005–06 was quite different to their male counterparts. One in five employed women aged 25–64 years were employed in Health and community services in 2005–06, with a further quarter employed in Retail trade (13%) and Education (13%). Like men, there has been an increase in the proportion of employed women aged between 25 and 64 years working in the Property and business services industry over the past two decades (from 7% in 1985–86 to 12% in 2005–06), while the proportion employed in the Manufacturing industry declined by five percentage points (to 7%) in the two decades to 2005–06.

9. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED 25–64 YEAR OLD WOMEN, selected industries



Occupation

The occupation profile of employed men in 2005–06 was characterised by an increasing proportion working in higher skilled occupations in the older age groups. Tradespersons and related workers was the most common occupation group among employed men in the 25–34 year age group (22%) and the 35–44 year age group (20%) and continued to be one of the most common occupations through to the 60–64 year group. Professionals was the most common occupation group of employed men across the 45–54, 55–59 and 60–64 year age groups in 2005–06.

The proportion of employed men working as Managers and administrators increases with age. In 2005–06, the proportion of employed men working as Managers and administrators increased from 8% in the 25–34 year age group to 16% in the 60–64 year age group.

A substantial proportion of men aged 25–64 years were working in lower skilled occupations. In 2005–06, 13% worked as Intermediate production and transport workers, while a further 9% were employed as Labourers and related workers. These trends have remained stable over the last decade.

In 2005–06, a quarter of employed women aged 25–64 years worked as Professionals (25%), while a further quarter worked as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (25%). There are only slight differences between the occupation profiles of employed women throughout the age groups 25–34 to 60–64 years. However, there have been changes in the employment profile of employed women aged 25–64 years over time. In the decade to 2005–06 there was an increase in the proportion of employed women aged 25–64 years working in higher skilled occupations, such as

CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME *continued*

Occupation continued

Managers and administrators, Professionals and Associate professionals and a corresponding decrease in the proportion employed in lower skilled jobs, such as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. This same trend is apparent, to a lesser degree, among men.

10. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED 25–64 YEAR OLD WOMEN, occupation groups



65 YEARS AND OVER

Industry

The industry profile of both men and women aged 65 years and over is quite different to that of younger age groups. This may be due to the fact that many people retire before age 65 and to the comparatively high proportion of part-time workers (53% compared with 25% of employed people aged 25–64 years). In 2005–06, the most common industry for employed men aged 65 years and over was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (21%), while the proportions employed in other industries such as Construction and Manufacturing were smaller than the younger age groups.

An equally high proportion of employed women aged 65 years and over were employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (21%) in 2005–06. The high proportion of employed men and women aged 65 years and over working in Agriculture, forestry and fishing may be due to the fact that farmers are generally self-employed.³ Another factor may be that farmers live on their land as well as work there.

While Agriculture, forestry and fishing remained the most common industry for both employed men and employed women aged 65 years and over in 2005–06, graph 11 shows that the proportions have declined considerably over the last two decades. This decline has been more pronounced among men (down 19 percentage points since 1985–86) than among women (down 5 percentage points since 1985–86). Numerous fluctuations over the years make it difficult to attribute the reduction to any one factor, though technological advances, changes in consumer demand and the drought experienced in many parts of Australia may have contributed.

Industry continued

11. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER, Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry



The equal proportion of employed men and women aged 65 years and over working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry highlights the convergence of the industry profiles of men and women of this age group, particularly compared with those in the 25–64 year age group. This is further reflected in the similar proportions of employed men and women aged 65 years and over working in the Property and business services industry (13% of women and 16% of men). This convergence may be due to certain industries being more likely to retain older, part-time workers.

Occupation

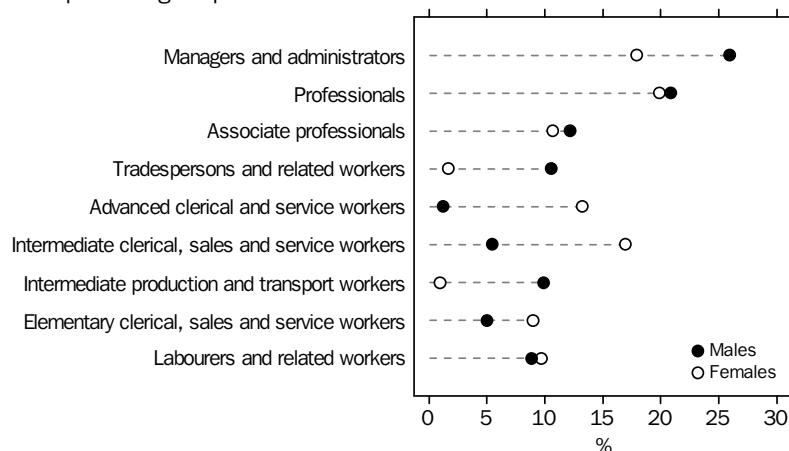
In 2005–06, the occupation profile of employed men and women aged 65 years and over was also quite different to that of their younger counterparts. Almost 60% of employed men aged 65 years and over in 2005–06 worked in the higher skilled occupation groups such as Managers and administrators (26%), Professionals (21%) and Associate professionals (12%). In comparison, 45% of employed men aged 25–64 years were working in these three occupations.

This same pattern is evident among employed women aged 65 years and over, with most of the difference due to the higher proportion of those aged 65 years and over employed as Managers and administrators (18% compared with 6% of 25–64 year olds). The differences between the age groups may suggest that people in lower skilled occupations tend to retire at an earlier age, on average, than those in higher skilled occupations. However, another factor may be the tendency for people to move into higher skilled jobs as they acquire relevant skills and experience throughout the course of a career.

CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME *continued*

Occupation continued

12. PROPORTION OF WORKERS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER, occupation groups—2005–06



The occupation profile of employed women aged 65 years and over was more evenly distributed than men of the same age. Lower skilled occupations such as Intermediate clerical sales and service workers were much more prevalent among employed women aged 65 years and over (17%), than employed men of the same age (5%). There was a greater proportion of employed women aged 65 years and over working part-time (73% compared with 45% of men).

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the statistics in this article, please contact Kerry O'Brien on Canberra (02) 6252 5242 or e-mail <kerry.obrien@abs.gov.au>.

END NOTES

1. In this article, goods producing industries are defined as Construction; Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Manufacturing; Mining; and Electricity, gas and water.
2. In this article, service industries are defined as Property and business services; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services; Health and community services; Retail trade; Education; Wholesale trade; Government administration and defence; Finance and insurance; Transport and storage; and Communication services.
3. In 2005–06, 52.7% of employed men aged 65 years and over working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry were self-employed, compared with 31.6% of men aged 65 years and over across all industries.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

EMPLOYMENT IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology (ICT) is an important driver of productivity and innovation. ICT workers can be found in a range of industries across the economy including Property and business services, Communication services, and Government administration and defence. This article uses data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to analyse characteristics of people employed in ICT occupations (also referred to as ICT workers) in Australia over the past five years.

EMPLOYMENT IN ICT OCCUPATIONS

Table 1 shows the occupations referred to in this article. For the purposes of the article, the occupations relating to ICT have been grouped into two broader occupational groups: Computing professionals and technicians, and Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians. As table 1 shows, the proportion of total employed people who are ICT workers has remained relatively stable at around 3.5% over the five years to 2005–06.

The total number of ICT workers did not change much between 2002–03 and 2004–05 but then grew by 4% between 2004–05 and 2005–06, to 348,200. This growth was driven by the increase in the number of Computing professionals and technicians.

In 2005–06 almost half (47%) of all ICT workers were Computing professionals (i.e. system managers, designers, programmers and auditors, software designers, and applications and analyst programmers). The number of Electronic engineering associate professionals fell by 39% between 2004–05 and 2005–06.

1. EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT occupation groups—2000–01 to 2005–06(a)(b)

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Computing professionals and technicians					
Information technology managers	29.5	30.2	29.7	38.5	43.4
Computing professionals	163.2	174.8	174.6	153.0	162.0
Computing support technicians	29.4	29.7	30.7	42.0	41.3
Total	222.1	234.7	235.0	233.5	246.7
Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians					
Electrical and electronics engineers	23.7	26.4	23.7	25.9	29.4
Electronic engineering associate professionals	15.5	14.5	15.1	18.9	11.5
Electronic and office equipment tradespersons	32.6	36.7	33.9	34.9	33.5
Communications tradespersons	20.7	24.5	24.7	21.0	23.9
Electrical and telecommunications trades assistants	*2.8	*2.9	*2.8	*2.2	*3.3
Total	95.3	105.0	100.2	102.9	101.6
Total ICT workers	317.4	339.7	335.2	336.3	348.2
Total employed	9 143.8	9 377.5	9 528.0	9 800.0	10 042.1
Proportion of total employed that are ICT workers (%)	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5

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

(a) Financial year average.

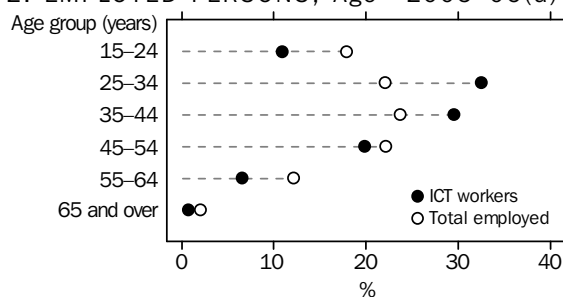
(b) Estimates may not add to the total due to rounding.

AGE

ICT workers tend to be younger than all employed people, although the proportion of ICT workers aged 15–24 years (11%) is lower than for all employed people (18%). In 2005–06, people aged 25–34 years represented 33% of all ICT workers (compared to 22% of all employed people). Another 30% of all ICT workers were aged 35–44 years.

AGE *continued*

2. EMPLOYED PERSONS, Age—2005–06(a)



(a) Financial year average.

SEX

Most of the people working in ICT are men. Of the 348,200 ICT workers in 2005–06, 85% (295,000) were men. The number of male ICT workers increased by 6% between 2004–05 and 2005–06. In contrast, the number of female ICT workers fell by 8% between 2004–05 and 2005–06 to 53,300. In 2005–06 male ICT workers represented 5% of all employed men, while female ICT workers represented 1% of all employed women.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Over the five financial years to 2005–06, the number of overseas-born ICT workers increased from 115,200 to 134,300. In 2005–06, 39% of all ICT workers were overseas-born, compared to 25% of all employed people.

3. ICT WORKERS BORN OVERSEAS(a)

Financial year	'000	% of all ICT workers
2001–02	115.2	36.3
2002–03	119.4	35.2
2003–04	122.4	36.5
2004–05	122.1	36.3
2005–06	134.3	38.6

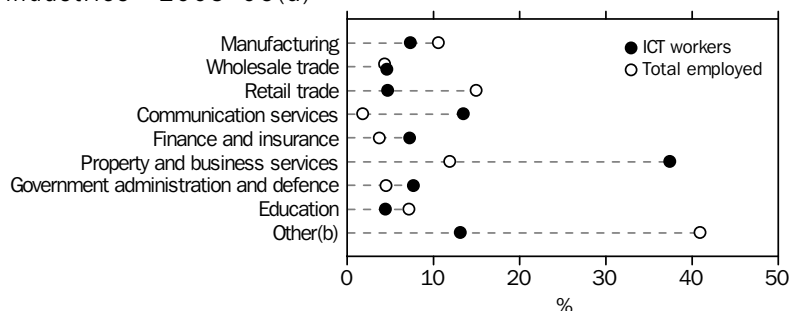
(a) Financial year average.

INDUSTRY

During the five year period from 2001–02 to 2005–06 the industry which employed the largest proportion of ICT workers was the Property and business services industry (which includes a Computer services subdivision). In 2005–06, about 37% of all ICT workers were employed in the Property and business services industry, compared to 12% of all employed people. Computing professionals and technicians accounted for 85% of all ICT workers in this industry. The second largest group of ICT workers was in the Communication services industry (13%) with most employed as Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians.

INDUSTRY *continued*

4. ICT WORKERS AND TOTAL EMPLOYED, Selected industries—2005–06(a)



(a) Financial year average.

(b) Includes all other industries.

HOURS WORKED

In 2005–06 the proportion of ICT workers employed full-time (91%) was higher than the proportion of all employed persons working full-time (71%). The average hours usually worked each week by all ICT workers was higher than the average for all employed persons (40.7 hours compared with 36.7 hours). This is largely due to the higher proportion of ICT workers being employed full-time. Average weekly hours usually worked by full-time ICT workers were slightly lower than those worked by all full-time workers (42.5 hours compared with 44.2 hours). For those ICT workers employed part-time, the average weekly hours usually worked was slightly higher than the average of all people employed part-time (21.0 hours compared with 18.2 hours).

5. EMPLOYED PERSONS, ICT workers and total employed—2005–06(a)

		ICT workers	Total employed
Employed			
Full-time	%	91.4	71.4
Part-time	%	8.6	28.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0
Average weekly hours usually worked in all jobs			
Employed full-time	hours	42.5	44.2
Employed part-time	hours	21.0	18.2
Total	hours	40.7	36.7

(a) Financial year average.

STATE/TERRITORY

In 2005–06 the highest concentration of ICT workers occurred in the ACT, where they represented about 9% of all employed people. The lowest concentration of ICT workers was in Tasmania, accounting for approximately 2% of all employed people in this state.

There is a high concentration of ICT workers in capital cities. In 2005–06, 78% of all people employed in ICT occupations were based in a capital city, compared with 63% of all employed people.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about statistics on information and communication technology workers, please contact Afroza Rahman on Canberra (02) 6252 6365 or via email on <afroza.rahman@abs.gov.au>.

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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	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
August 2001	4 339.0	724.5	5 063.5	327.3	66.0	393.3	5 456.8	7.2	72.2	-1.4	11.1	0.2	0.9	-0.3
August 2002	4 394.2	766.8	5 161.1	286.4	64.8	351.2	5 512.2	6.4	71.7	1.3	5.8	1.9	-0.8	-0.4
August 2003	4 475.9	770.2	5 246.1	270.5	59.2	329.7	5 575.8	5.9	71.4	1.9	0.4	1.6	-0.5	-0.3
2004														
August	4 571.1	800.8	5 372.0	247.3	64.4	311.7	5 683.6	5.5	71.5	0.1	1.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
November	4 598.2	814.4	5 412.5	233.2	61.4	294.5	5 707.1	5.2	71.6	0.6	1.7	0.8	-0.3	0.1
2005														
February	4 650.4	817.0	5 467.4	223.7	57.8	281.4	5 748.8	4.9	71.9	1.1	0.3	1.0	-0.3	0.3
May	4 704.3	809.9	5 514.2	221.0	59.2	280.3	5 794.5	4.8	72.2	1.2	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.3
August	4 719.3	808.6	5 527.9	227.6	59.2	286.7	5 814.7	4.9	72.2	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
November	4 712.4	808.7	5 521.2	236.1	62.6	298.8	5 820.0	5.1	72.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
2006														
February	4 721.1	820.7	5 541.9	232.4	64.5	296.9	5 838.8	5.1	72.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
May	4 748.9	837.2	5 586.1	223.9	59.9	283.9	5 870.0	4.8	72.1	0.6	2.0	0.8	-0.2	0.1
August	4 783.9	848.2	5 632.2	219.2	58.0	277.2	5 909.3	4.7	72.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	-0.1	0.3
FEMALES														
August 2001	2 237.1	1 814.2	4 051.3	187.1	101.8	288.9	4 340.2	6.7	55.3	-1.0	4.4	1.3	0.9	0.4
August 2002	2 251.4	1 878.6	4 130.0	172.8	100.8	273.7	4 403.7	6.2	55.3	0.6	3.6	1.9	-0.4	0.0
August 2003	2 285.3	1 943.3	4 228.6	179.4	97.0	276.4	4 505.0	6.1	55.7	1.5	3.4	2.4	-0.1	0.4
2004														
August	2 380.1	1 950.7	4 330.8	160.0	98.8	258.7	4 589.5	5.6	55.9	1.6	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.2
November	2 408.6	1 977.9	4 386.5	152.8	94.9	247.6	4 634.1	5.3	56.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.3	0.4
2005														
February	2 422.4	2 012.4	4 434.9	157.1	94.2	251.3	4 686.2	5.4	56.7	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.5
May	2 438.8	2 039.4	4 478.1	155.5	98.7	254.3	4 732.4	5.4	57.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.4
August	2 436.7	2 064.7	4 501.5	149.8	98.7	248.5	4 750.0	5.2	57.2	-0.1	1.2	0.5	-0.1	0.0
November	2 433.4	2 072.9	4 506.3	151.9	95.8	247.6	4 753.9	5.2	57.0	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1
2006														
February	2 457.6	2 060.2	4 517.8	152.2	96.7	248.8	4 766.6	5.2	57.0	1.0	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	2 496.1	2 069.4	4 565.5	146.9	98.6	245.5	4 811.0	5.1	57.4	1.6	0.4	1.1	-0.1	0.3
August	2 532.5	2 087.9	4 620.4	144.9	96.3	241.3	4 861.7	5.0	57.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	-0.1	0.4
PERSONS														
August 2001	6 576.1	2 538.7	9 114.8	514.5	167.8	682.3	9 797.1	7.0	63.6	-1.3	6.2	0.7	0.9	0.1
August 2002	6 645.7	2 645.4	9 291.1	459.3	165.6	624.9	9 916.0	6.3	63.4	1.1	4.2	1.9	-0.7	-0.2
August 2003	6 761.2	2 713.6	9 474.8	449.8	156.2	606.1	10 080.8	6.0	63.4	1.7	2.6	2.0	-0.3	0.1
2004														
August	6 951.3	2 751.5	9 702.8	407.2	163.2	570.4	10 273.2	5.6	63.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.0
November	7 006.8	2 792.3	9 799.0	386.0	156.2	542.2	10 341.2	5.2	63.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.3	0.2
2005														
February	7 072.8	2 829.5	9 902.3	380.7	152.0	532.7	10 435.0	5.1	64.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	-0.1	0.4
May	7 143.1	2 849.3	9 992.3	376.6	158.0	534.5	10 526.9	5.1	64.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	7 156.0	2 873.4	10 029.4	377.4	157.8	535.2	10 564.6	5.1	64.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
November	7 145.8	2 881.6	10 027.5	388.0	158.4	546.4	10 573.9	5.2	64.4	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.2
2006														
February	7 178.7	2 881.0	10 059.7	384.6	161.2	545.7	10 605.4	5.1	64.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	7 245.0	2 906.6	10 151.7	370.8	158.5	529.3	10 681.0	5.0	64.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.2
August	7 316.4	2 936.2	10 252.6	364.1	154.3	518.4	10 771.0	4.8	65.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES											
Married											
15–19	6.0	*1.6	7.6	*0.5	*—	*0.5	8.1	*0.1	8.2	*6.0	98.8
20–24	104.0	16.5	120.5	*4.6	*0.7	5.2	125.7	6.1	131.8	4.2	95.4
25–29	289.5	23.3	312.8	8.2	*0.5	8.7	321.5	17.6	339.1	2.7	94.8
30–34	423.2	24.8	448.0	8.6	*1.1	9.7	457.8	24.3	482.1	2.1	95.0
35–39	491.7	25.8	517.5	8.8	*0.5	9.3	526.8	24.1	551.0	1.8	95.6
40–44	494.1	35.1	529.2	9.6	*0.5	10.1	539.4	38.3	577.7	1.9	93.4
45–49	482.2	34.8	517.0	9.1	*1.0	10.1	527.1	35.8	562.9	1.9	93.6
50–54	413.7	37.8	451.5	10.1	*0.6	10.7	462.2	56.2	518.4	2.3	89.2
55–59	344.2	52.8	397.1	7.5	*0.6	8.2	405.2	103.4	508.6	2.0	79.7
60–64	176.1	55.2	231.3	7.5	*1.5	9.0	240.3	161.4	401.6	3.7	59.8
65–69	52.5	31.8	84.3	*0.6	*0.6	*1.2	85.5	221.9	307.4	*1.4	27.8
70 and over	18.0	20.3	38.3	*—	*0.3	*0.3	38.6	537.7	576.4	*0.9	6.7
15–64	3 224.8	307.7	3 532.5	74.6	7.0	81.6	3 614.1	467.4	4 081.4	2.3	88.5
Total	3 295.3	359.9	3 655.1	75.2	7.9	83.1	3 738.2	1 226.9	4 965.2	2.2	75.3
Not Married											
15–19	136.3	195.6	331.9	28.9	29.8	58.7	390.6	320.7	711.3	15.0	54.9
20–24	338.5	130.7	469.1	27.9	5.1	33.0	502.1	106.3	608.4	6.6	82.5
25–29	246.3	44.3	290.6	17.4	*3.1	20.6	311.2	46.1	357.3	6.6	87.1
30–34	173.4	19.6	192.9	13.3	*2.3	15.6	208.6	34.0	242.5	7.5	86.0
35–39	126.1	17.4	143.5	10.6	*0.8	11.4	154.9	40.4	195.3	7.4	79.3
40–44	109.1	16.9	126.0	7.3	*0.7	8.0	134.0	38.6	172.6	6.0	77.7
45–49	110.2	19.6	129.8	7.6	*1.9	9.5	139.3	36.3	175.6	6.8	79.3
50–54	86.5	15.3	101.8	10.4	*0.5	10.9	112.7	38.5	151.2	9.7	74.5
55–59	69.3	13.7	83.0	5.5	*0.7	6.2	89.2	40.6	129.8	7.0	68.7
60–64	29.3	10.6	39.9	*4.1	*0.9	4.9	44.8	58.5	103.3	11.0	43.4
65–69	8.7	6.6	15.3	*0.3	*0.3	*0.5	15.8	71.6	87.4	*3.4	18.1
70 and over	4.9	5.9	10.8	*0.3	*—	*0.3	11.1	257.6	268.7	*2.3	4.1
15–64	1 425.0	483.6	1 908.6	133.0	45.8	178.8	2 087.4	759.9	2 847.4	8.6	73.3
Total	1 438.6	496.1	1 934.7	133.6	46.1	179.6	2 114.3	1 089.2	3 203.5	8.5	66.0
Total											
15–19	142.4	197.1	339.5	29.4	29.8	59.2	398.7	320.8	719.5	14.8	55.4
20–24	442.5	147.1	589.6	32.5	5.7	38.2	627.8	112.4	740.3	6.1	84.8
25–29	535.8	67.6	603.4	25.7	*3.6	29.3	632.7	63.6	696.3	4.6	90.9
30–34	596.6	44.4	641.0	21.9	*3.4	25.3	666.3	58.3	724.6	3.8	92.0
35–39	617.8	43.2	661.0	19.4	*1.3	20.7	681.7	64.6	746.3	3.0	91.3
40–44	603.2	52.1	655.3	17.0	*1.2	18.1	673.4	76.9	750.3	2.7	89.8
45–49	592.4	54.4	646.8	16.6	*3.0	19.6	666.4	72.1	738.5	2.9	90.2
50–54	500.2	53.1	553.3	20.5	*1.1	21.7	574.9	94.7	669.6	3.8	85.9
55–59	413.5	66.5	480.0	13.1	*1.3	14.4	494.4	144.0	638.4	2.9	77.4
60–64	205.4	65.8	271.2	11.5	*2.4	13.9	285.1	219.9	505.0	4.9	56.5
65–69	61.2	38.5	99.6	*0.9	*0.9	*1.7	101.3	293.4	394.8	*1.7	25.7
70 and over	22.9	26.2	49.1	*0.3	*0.3	*0.6	49.7	795.4	845.0	*1.2	5.9
15–64	4 649.8	791.3	5 441.1	207.6	52.8	260.4	5 701.5	1 227.3	6 928.8	4.6	82.3
Total	4 733.9	855.9	5 589.8	208.7	54.0	262.7	5 852.5	2 316.1	8 168.6	4.5	71.6
Mean age	40.1	36.6	39.6	35.5	26.1	33.6	39.3	55.5	43.9	. .	. .
Median age	40	31	39	33	18	31	39	63	43	. .	. .

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

. . not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	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	8.2	*4.2	12.5	*2.4	*0.3	*2.8	15.2	10.9	26.1	*18.2	58.4
20-24	108.3	40.0	148.3	8.0	*3.9	11.9	160.1	58.2	218.3	7.4	73.3
25-29	192.5	82.0	274.4	5.7	*1.7	7.4	281.8	110.0	391.9	2.6	71.9
30-34	182.8	165.6	348.4	6.2	*4.6	10.8	359.2	166.3	525.5	3.0	68.3
35-39	180.4	219.1	399.4	5.0	5.1	10.2	409.6	173.0	582.6	2.5	70.3
40-44	209.3	229.7	439.0	5.0	6.2	11.2	450.2	127.2	577.4	2.5	78.0
45-49	235.5	197.2	432.8	5.5	*3.5	9.1	441.9	110.7	552.5	2.1	80.0
50-54	199.3	166.0	365.2	*3.0	*2.8	5.8	371.0	130.3	501.3	1.6	74.0
55-59	133.3	128.7	262.0	*3.7	*2.4	6.1	268.1	195.8	464.0	2.3	57.8
60-64	44.6	70.9	115.5	*0.2	*0.5	*0.6	116.2	233.2	349.4	*0.5	33.3
65-69	9.1	22.8	31.9	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	32.4	230.0	262.4	*1.6	12.4
70 and over	*3.0	8.3	11.3	—	*0.2	*0.2	11.5	402.1	413.6	*1.5	2.8
15-64	1 494.1	1 303.5	2 797.6	44.8	31.1	75.8	2 873.4	1 315.6	4 189.0	2.6	68.6
Total	1 506.1	1 334.6	2 840.8	45.1	31.5	76.5	2 917.3	1 947.6	4 864.9	2.6	60.0
Not Married											
15-19	72.6	267.1	339.7	22.6	31.6	54.2	393.8	267.6	661.5	13.8	59.5
20-24	212.7	150.7	363.5	18.6	5.2	23.8	387.2	110.1	497.3	6.1	77.9
25-29	163.4	50.1	213.5	11.1	*4.5	15.6	229.1	62.7	291.8	6.8	78.5
30-34	105.4	40.0	145.4	6.9	*4.2	11.1	156.5	51.9	208.4	7.1	75.1
35-39	72.2	42.7	114.9	7.6	*3.5	11.1	126.0	51.1	177.1	8.8	71.1
40-44	73.2	50.5	123.7	8.8	4.8	13.6	137.3	45.2	182.5	9.9	75.2
45-49	93.7	47.8	141.6	*4.6	*4.3	8.9	150.4	46.5	197.0	5.9	76.4
50-54	83.8	40.4	124.2	5.4	*1.3	6.7	130.9	48.5	179.4	5.1	73.0
55-59	64.0	38.3	102.3	*4.2	*2.1	6.3	108.6	68.0	176.7	5.8	61.5
60-64	29.9	22.1	52.0	*0.5	*1.3	*1.8	53.8	94.0	147.8	*3.4	36.4
65-69	*3.3	8.8	12.0	—	*0.3	*0.3	12.3	125.3	137.6	*2.4	8.9
70 and over	*1.6	7.2	8.7	—	—	—	8.7	683.4	692.1	—	1.3
15-64	970.9	749.8	1 720.6	90.4	62.6	153.0	1 873.6	845.7	2 719.3	8.2	68.9
Total	975.7	765.7	1 741.4	90.4	62.9	153.3	1 894.7	1 654.4	3 549.0	8.1	53.4
Total											
15-19	80.8	271.3	352.1	25.0	32.0	56.9	409.1	278.5	687.5	13.9	59.5
20-24	321.0	190.7	511.7	26.6	9.1	35.6	547.4	168.3	715.7	6.5	76.5
25-29	355.9	132.0	487.9	16.8	6.2	23.0	510.9	172.7	683.6	4.5	74.7
30-34	288.1	205.6	493.8	13.2	8.7	21.9	515.6	218.3	733.9	4.2	70.3
35-39	252.6	261.8	514.3	12.7	8.6	21.3	535.6	224.1	759.7	4.0	70.5
40-44	282.5	280.2	562.7	13.8	11.0	24.8	587.5	172.4	759.9	4.2	77.3
45-49	329.3	245.1	574.3	10.1	7.8	18.0	592.3	157.2	749.5	3.0	79.0
50-54	283.0	206.4	489.4	8.4	*4.0	12.5	501.9	178.8	680.7	2.5	73.7
55-59	197.3	167.1	364.3	7.9	*4.5	12.5	376.8	263.9	640.7	3.3	58.8
60-64	74.5	93.1	167.5	*0.7	*1.7	*2.4	170.0	327.2	497.1	*1.4	34.2
65-69	12.3	31.6	43.9	*0.3	*0.5	*0.8	44.7	355.3	400.0	*1.9	11.2
70 and over	*4.5	15.5	20.0	—	*0.2	*0.2	20.2	1 085.4	1 105.6	*0.9	1.8
15-64	2 465.0	2 053.2	4 518.2	135.1	93.7	228.8	4 747.0	2 161.3	6 908.3	4.8	68.7
Total	2 481.8	2 100.3	4 582.1	135.5	94.4	229.8	4 812.0	3 602.0	8 413.9	4.8	57.2
Mean age	38.6	38.6	38.6	32.3	31.2	31.8	38.3	54.7	45.3	. .	. .
Median age	38	39	39	29	29	29	38	59	44	. .	. .

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

. . not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS											
Married											
15–19	14.3	5.8	20.1	*2.9	*0.3	*3.3	23.3	11.0	34.3	*14.0	68.0
20–24	212.3	56.5	268.8	12.6	*4.5	17.1	285.9	64.3	350.2	6.0	81.6
25–29	481.9	105.3	587.2	13.9	*2.2	16.1	603.3	127.6	730.9	2.7	82.5
30–34	606.0	190.4	796.4	14.9	5.7	20.6	816.9	190.7	1 007.6	2.5	81.1
35–39	672.1	244.9	916.9	13.8	5.7	19.5	936.4	197.1	1 133.6	2.1	82.6
40–44	703.5	264.8	968.3	14.6	6.7	21.3	989.5	165.5	1 155.1	2.2	85.7
45–49	717.7	232.0	949.7	14.6	*4.6	19.2	968.9	146.5	1 115.4	2.0	86.9
50–54	613.0	203.8	816.7	13.2	*3.3	16.5	833.2	186.5	1 019.7	2.0	81.7
55–59	477.5	181.6	659.1	11.2	*3.1	14.3	673.4	299.2	972.6	2.1	69.2
60–64	220.7	126.2	346.8	7.7	*1.9	9.6	356.4	394.5	751.0	2.7	47.5
65–69	61.5	54.7	116.2	*0.9	*0.8	*1.7	118.0	451.8	569.8	*1.5	20.7
70 and over	21.0	28.6	49.6	—	*0.5	*0.5	50.1	939.8	989.9	*1.0	5.1
15–64	4 718.9	1 611.2	6 330.1	119.3	38.0	157.4	6 487.5	1 782.9	8 270.4	2.4	78.4
Total	4 801.4	1 694.5	6 495.9	120.2	39.4	159.6	6 655.5	3 174.6	9 830.1	2.4	67.7
Not Married											
15–19	208.9	462.6	671.6	51.4	61.4	112.8	784.4	588.3	1 372.7	14.4	57.1
20–24	551.2	281.4	832.6	46.5	10.3	56.7	889.3	216.4	1 105.8	6.4	80.4
25–29	409.8	94.3	504.1	28.6	7.6	36.2	540.3	108.7	649.0	6.7	83.2
30–34	278.7	59.6	338.3	20.2	6.5	26.7	365.0	85.9	450.9	7.3	80.9
35–39	198.3	60.1	258.4	18.2	*4.2	22.5	280.9	91.5	372.4	8.0	75.4
40–44	182.3	67.4	249.7	16.1	5.5	21.6	271.3	83.8	355.1	8.0	76.4
45–49	204.0	67.5	271.4	12.1	6.2	18.4	289.8	82.8	372.6	6.3	77.8
50–54	170.3	55.7	226.0	15.8	*1.8	17.6	243.6	87.0	330.6	7.2	73.7
55–59	133.3	52.0	185.3	9.8	*2.8	12.6	197.9	108.6	306.5	6.3	64.6
60–64	59.2	32.7	91.9	*4.6	*2.2	6.7	98.6	152.5	251.1	6.8	39.3
65–69	11.9	15.4	27.3	*0.3	*0.6	*0.8	28.1	196.8	225.0	*2.9	12.5
70 and over	6.5	13.0	19.5	*0.3	—	*0.3	19.8	941.0	960.8	*1.3	2.1
15–64	2 395.9	1 233.3	3 629.2	223.4	108.4	331.8	3 961.1	1 605.7	5 566.7	8.4	71.2
Total	2 414.3	1 261.8	3 676.0	223.9	109.0	332.9	4 009.0	2 743.5	6 752.5	8.3	59.4
Total											
15–19	223.2	468.5	691.6	54.4	61.7	116.1	807.7	599.3	1 407.0	14.4	57.4
20–24	763.5	337.9	1 101.4	59.0	14.8	73.8	1 175.2	280.7	1 455.9	6.3	80.7
25–29	891.7	199.6	1 091.3	42.4	9.9	52.3	1 143.6	236.3	1 380.0	4.6	82.9
30–34	884.7	250.0	1 134.7	35.1	12.2	47.2	1 182.0	276.6	1 458.5	4.0	81.0
35–39	870.4	305.0	1 175.3	32.1	9.9	42.0	1 217.3	288.6	1 505.9	3.4	80.8
40–44	885.7	332.2	1 218.0	30.7	12.2	42.9	1 260.9	249.3	1 510.2	3.4	83.5
45–49	921.7	299.5	1 221.2	26.7	10.8	37.5	1 258.7	229.3	1 488.0	3.0	84.6
50–54	783.3	259.4	1 042.7	29.0	5.1	34.1	1 076.8	273.5	1 350.3	3.2	79.7
55–59	610.8	233.6	844.4	21.0	5.8	26.9	871.2	407.8	1 279.1	3.1	68.1
60–64	279.9	158.9	438.7	12.2	*4.1	16.3	455.1	547.1	1 002.1	3.6	45.4
65–69	73.5	70.1	143.5	*1.2	*1.4	*2.6	146.1	648.7	794.8	*1.8	18.4
70 and over	27.5	41.7	69.1	*0.3	*0.5	*0.8	69.9	1 880.8	1 950.7	*1.1	3.6
15–64	7 114.8	2 844.5	9 959.3	342.7	146.5	489.2	10 448.5	3 388.6	13 837.1	4.7	75.5
Total	7 215.7	2 956.3	10 172.0	344.2	148.4	492.5	10 664.5	5 918.1	16 582.6	4.6	64.3
Mean age	39.6	38.0	39.1	34.3	29.3	32.8	38.8	55.0	44.6	..	..
Median age	39	38	39	32	24	30	39	61	43	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

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					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 012.6	187.3	1 199.9	49.8	8.7	58.5	1 258.4	451.5	1 709.9	4.7	73.6
Females	564.4	396.3	960.8	25.5	19.7	45.3	1 006.1	766.7	1 772.8	4.5	56.7
Persons	1 577.0	583.6	2 160.6	75.3	28.5	103.8	2 264.4	1 218.3	3 482.7	4.6	65.0
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	508.3	100.4	608.7	31.0	8.7	39.7	648.5	352.7	1 001.2	6.1	64.8
Females	245.8	252.2	497.9	26.2	11.6	37.9	535.8	487.8	1 023.6	7.1	52.3
Persons	754.1	352.6	1 106.7	57.3	20.4	77.6	1 184.3	840.5	2 024.8	6.6	58.5
Total											
Males	1 520.9	287.7	1 808.6	80.8	17.5	98.3	1 906.9	804.2	2 711.1	5.2	70.3
Females	810.2	648.5	1 458.7	51.8	31.4	83.2	1 541.9	1 254.5	2 796.4	5.4	55.1
Persons	2 331.1	936.2	3 267.3	132.6	48.8	181.4	3 448.7	2 058.7	5 507.4	5.3	62.6
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	851.0	165.7	1 016.7	34.5	11.8	46.3	1 063.0	404.1	1 467.1	4.4	72.5
Females	451.0	381.2	832.2	19.4	16.1	35.4	867.7	672.6	1 540.3	4.1	56.3
Persons	1 302.0	547.0	1 848.9	53.8	27.9	81.7	1 930.6	1 076.7	3 007.4	4.2	64.2
Balance of Victoria											
Males	321.3	52.5	373.8	16.9	*1.6	18.6	392.4	159.1	551.5	4.7	71.2
Females	141.7	159.0	300.7	9.9	6.6	16.5	317.2	253.8	571.0	5.2	55.5
Persons	463.0	211.6	674.5	26.8	8.2	35.1	709.6	412.9	1 122.5	4.9	63.2
Total											
Males	1 172.2	218.3	1 390.5	51.4	13.4	64.9	1 455.4	563.2	2 018.6	4.5	72.1
Females	592.7	540.3	1 132.9	29.2	22.7	51.9	1 184.8	926.4	2 111.3	4.4	56.1
Persons	1 764.9	758.5	2 523.5	80.7	36.1	116.8	2 640.2	1 489.7	4 129.9	4.4	63.9
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	441.9	77.4	519.3	15.8	*4.0	19.8	539.0	184.3	723.3	3.7	74.5
Females	253.4	204.1	457.5	13.5	8.5	22.0	479.5	273.5	753.0	4.6	63.7
Persons	695.3	281.5	976.8	29.2	12.5	41.8	1 018.6	457.7	1 476.3	4.1	69.0
Balance of Queensland											
Males	513.3	83.3	596.6	18.8	7.3	26.1	622.7	251.2	873.9	4.2	71.3
Females	267.5	216.8	484.2	14.6	11.8	26.4	510.6	363.4	874.0	5.2	58.4
Persons	780.8	300.0	1 080.8	33.4	19.1	52.5	1 133.3	614.6	1 747.9	4.6	64.8
Total											
Males	955.2	160.7	1 115.9	34.5	11.4	45.9	1 161.8	435.4	1 597.2	4.0	72.7
Females	520.9	420.9	941.8	28.1	20.3	48.4	990.1	636.9	1 627.0	4.9	60.9
Persons	1 476.1	581.5	2 057.6	62.6	31.6	94.2	2 151.9	1 072.3	3 224.2	4.4	66.7

* 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	246.5	53.0	299.6	12.4	3.0	15.5	315.0	141.0	456.1	4.9	69.1
Females	136.4	119.4	255.7	7.4	6.6	14.0	269.7	213.4	483.2	5.2	55.8
Persons	382.9	172.4	555.3	19.9	9.6	29.4	584.8	354.5	939.2	5.0	62.3
Balance of South Australia											
Males	97.8	13.7	111.5	3.8	*0.8	4.6	116.1	51.7	167.8	3.9	69.2
Females	39.8	43.1	82.9	*2.3	*1.2	3.4	86.3	76.1	162.5	4.0	53.1
Persons	137.6	56.8	194.4	6.1	*2.0	8.0	202.4	127.8	330.2	4.0	61.3
Total											
Males	344.3	66.8	411.0	16.2	3.8	20.0	431.1	192.7	623.8	4.7	69.1
Females	176.2	162.4	338.6	9.7	7.7	17.4	356.1	289.6	645.6	4.9	55.1
Persons	520.5	229.2	749.7	25.9	11.5	37.5	787.2	482.3	1 269.5	4.8	62.0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	370.0	61.1	431.1	8.9	4.7	13.5	444.7	154.0	598.6	3.0	74.3
Females	180.7	168.5	349.3	8.2	6.5	14.6	363.9	256.3	620.2	4.0	58.7
Persons	550.8	229.6	780.4	17.0	11.1	28.2	808.5	410.3	1 218.9	3.5	66.3
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	144.3	20.0	164.3	4.5	*0.5	5.0	169.4	52.1	221.4	3.0	76.5
Females	55.0	61.3	116.3	*2.6	*2.7	5.3	121.6	83.8	205.3	4.3	59.2
Persons	199.3	81.3	280.6	7.1	3.2	10.3	290.9	135.8	426.7	3.5	68.2
Total											
Males	514.3	81.1	595.4	13.4	5.2	18.6	614.0	206.0	820.0	3.0	74.9
Females	235.8	229.8	465.6	10.7	9.1	19.9	485.5	340.1	825.6	4.1	58.8
Persons	750.1	310.9	1 061.0	24.2	14.3	38.5	1 099.5	546.1	1 645.6	3.5	66.8
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	40.7	9.4	50.1	3.5	*0.3	3.8	54.0	26.2	80.2	7.1	67.3
Females	23.7	23.2	46.9	*0.7	*0.9	*1.5	48.4	37.7	86.1	*3.2	56.2
Persons	64.5	32.6	97.0	4.1	*1.2	5.3	102.4	63.9	166.3	5.2	61.6
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	56.9	10.7	67.6	4.1	*0.6	4.7	72.3	39.5	111.8	6.5	64.7
Females	28.5	27.7	56.2	3.6	*0.8	4.5	60.7	54.3	115.0	7.3	52.8
Persons	85.4	38.4	123.8	7.7	*1.5	9.2	133.0	93.8	226.8	6.9	58.6
Total											
Males	97.6	20.1	117.7	7.5	*1.0	8.5	126.2	65.7	192.0	6.7	65.8
Females	52.2	50.9	103.1	4.3	1.7	6.0	109.1	92.0	201.1	5.5	54.3
Persons	149.9	71.0	220.8	11.8	2.7	14.5	235.3	157.7	393.1	6.2	59.9

* 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	46.8	7.6	54.4	*2.5	*0.4	*2.9	57.3	21.1	78.5	*5.1	73.1
Females	33.5	14.0	47.5	*0.6	*0.3	*0.9	48.4	24.2	72.6	*1.9	66.7
Persons	80.3	21.6	101.9	*3.0	*0.8	3.8	105.7	45.3	151.0	3.6	70.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	82.5	13.7	96.2	2.3	*1.3	3.6	99.9	27.5	127.4	3.6	78.4
Females	60.4	33.5	93.9	*1.1	*1.1	2.2	96.1	38.3	134.4	2.3	71.5
Persons	142.9	47.3	190.2	3.4	2.5	5.8	196.0	65.8	261.8	3.0	74.9
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 962.7	554.0	3 516.7	124.8	32.6	157.4	3 674.0	1 361.2	5 035.2	4.3	73.0
Females	1 609.7	1 292.7	2 902.4	74.6	58.2	132.8	3 035.3	2 220.3	5 255.5	4.4	57.8
Persons	4 572.4	1 846.7	6 419.1	199.4	90.8	290.2	6 709.3	3 581.4	10 290.7	4.3	65.2
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 771.2	302.0	2 073.2	83.9	21.4	105.3	2 178.5	954.9	3 133.4	4.8	69.5
Females	872.1	807.6	1 679.7	60.8	36.2	97.0	1 776.7	1 381.7	3 158.4	5.5	56.3
Persons	2 643.3	1 109.6	3 752.9	144.7	57.6	202.3	3 955.2	2 336.7	6 291.9	5.1	62.9
Total											
Males	4 733.9	855.9	5 589.8	208.7	54.0	262.7	5 852.5	2 316.1	8 168.6	4.5	71.6
Females	2 481.8	2 100.3	4 582.1	135.5	94.4	229.8	4 812.0	3 602.0	8 413.9	4.8	57.2
Persons	7 215.7	2 956.3	10 172.0	344.2	148.4	492.5	10 664.5	5 918.1	16 582.6	4.6	64.3

* 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	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
15–19	135.5	38.3	173.7	24.6	14.7	*2.2	26.8	200.5	27.1	227.6	13.4	88.1
20–24	428.4	59.3	487.8	30.9	6.5	*1.9	32.8	520.6	36.7	557.2	6.3	93.4
Total	563.9	97.6	661.5	55.4	21.1	*4.1	59.6	721.1	63.8	784.8	8.3	91.9
Females												
15–19	76.8	49.5	126.2	20.1	15.4	*2.9	23.0	149.3	28.1	177.3	15.4	84.2
20–24	309.1	85.3	394.4	23.5	8.3	*2.8	26.3	420.6	97.7	518.3	6.2	81.2
Total	385.9	134.7	520.6	43.6	23.7	5.7	49.3	569.9	125.7	695.7	8.6	81.9
Persons												
15–19	212.3	87.7	300.0	44.7	30.1	5.1	49.8	349.8	55.1	404.9	14.2	86.4
20–24	737.5	144.6	882.1	54.4	14.8	*4.7	59.1	941.2	134.4	1 075.6	6.3	87.5
Total	949.8	232.3	1 182.1	99.0	44.8	9.8	108.8	1 291.0	189.5	1 480.5	8.4	87.2
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
15–19	6.9	158.9	165.8	4.8	*4.7	27.6	32.4	198.2	293.7	491.9	16.3	40.3
20–24	14.1	87.8	101.9	*1.6	*0.9	*3.8	5.4	107.3	75.8	183.1	5.0	58.6
Total	21.0	246.7	267.7	6.4	5.6	31.4	37.8	305.5	369.5	674.9	12.4	45.3
Females												
15–19	*4.0	221.9	225.9	4.9	*4.0	29.0	33.9	259.8	250.4	510.2	13.1	50.9
20–24	11.9	105.5	117.4	*3.1	*2.3	6.3	9.4	126.7	70.6	197.3	7.4	64.2
Total	15.9	327.3	343.2	7.9	6.4	35.3	43.3	386.5	321.0	707.6	11.2	54.6
Persons												
15–19	10.9	380.7	391.7	9.7	8.7	56.6	66.3	458.0	544.2	1 002.1	14.5	45.7
20–24	26.0	193.3	219.2	*4.7	*3.2	10.1	14.8	234.0	146.4	380.4	6.3	61.5
Total	36.9	574.0	610.9	14.4	12.0	66.7	81.1	692.0	690.5	1 382.5	11.7	50.1
TOTAL												
Males												
15–19	142.4	197.1	339.5	29.4	19.4	29.8	59.2	398.7	320.8	719.5	14.8	55.4
20–24	442.5	147.1	589.6	32.5	7.3	5.7	38.2	627.8	112.4	740.3	6.1	84.8
Total	584.9	344.3	929.2	61.9	26.7	35.5	97.4	1 026.5	433.2	1 459.8	9.5	70.3
Females												
15–19	80.8	271.3	352.1	25.0	19.4	32.0	56.9	409.1	278.5	687.5	13.9	59.5
20–24	321.0	190.7	511.7	26.6	10.7	9.1	35.6	547.4	168.3	715.7	6.5	76.5
Total	401.8	462.1	863.9	51.5	30.1	41.0	92.6	956.4	446.8	1 403.2	9.7	68.2
Persons												
15–19	223.2	468.5	691.6	54.4	38.8	61.7	116.1	807.7	599.3	1 407.0	14.4	57.4
20–24	763.5	337.9	1 101.4	59.0	18.0	14.8	73.8	1 175.2	280.7	1 455.9	6.3	80.7
Total	986.7	806.3	1 793.0	113.4	56.8	76.5	189.9	1 982.9	880.0	2 863.0	9.6	69.3

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 344.3	7 594.2	363.7	7 957.9	3 748.6	4.6	68.0
Born overseas	1 870.3	2 575.7	128.8	2 704.6	1 890.9	4.8	58.9
Oceania and Antarctica	282.6	352.1	13.5	365.7	109.6	3.7	76.9
New Zealand	221.6	276.9	9.6	286.5	84.5	3.3	77.2
North-West Europe	586.1	805.5	27.4	832.9	592.1	3.3	58.5
United Kingdom and Ireland	487.4	659.1	22.6	681.7	448.5	3.3	60.3
Germany	37.7	55.8	*2.7	58.5	60.8	*4.6	49.0
Netherlands	24.9	37.0	*0.8	37.8	45.4	*2.1	45.4
Southern and Eastern Europe	225.8	317.9	9.9	327.8	468.1	3.0	41.2
Italy	55.6	74.3	*1.9	76.2	143.4	*2.5	34.7
Greece	27.0	40.2	*2.1	42.3	83.5	*4.9	33.7
North Africa and the Middle East	69.5	108.1	8.6	116.8	140.1	7.4	45.5
Lebanon	26.3	39.7	*3.2	42.9	47.6	*7.5	47.4
South-East Asia	254.7	351.2	22.6	373.7	194.7	6.0	65.7
Viet Nam	76.3	94.6	7.7	102.2	66.1	7.5	60.7
Malaysia	42.2	63.2	*1.4	64.6	29.3	*2.2	68.8
Philippines	57.7	82.9	6.1	88.9	31.3	6.8	73.9
North-East Asia	128.1	193.9	15.7	209.6	188.7	7.5	52.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	67.9	99.5	11.1	110.6	108.6	10.1	50.5
Southern and Central Asia	140.2	190.5	14.0	204.6	90.3	6.9	69.4
India	84.9	112.5	7.6	120.1	50.3	6.3	70.5
Americas	81.6	120.5	9.1	129.5	52.5	7.0	71.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	101.7	136.0	7.9	144.0	54.8	5.5	72.4
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	79.3	100.4	*3.7	104.1	24.2	*3.6	81.1
North-West Europe	84.5	117.3	*4.7	122.0	43.1	*3.9	73.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	34.4	47.3	*2.1	49.4	27.3	*4.2	64.4
North Africa and the Middle East	25.3	38.0	*2.0	40.0	27.0	*4.9	59.7
South-East Asia	92.7	126.1	9.4	135.5	63.2	7.0	68.2
North-East Asia	58.1	82.5	6.2	88.7	45.0	7.0	66.3
Southern and Central Asia	40.2	52.7	*2.7	55.4	17.7	*4.8	75.8
Americas	21.9	36.0	*2.6	38.6	6.9	*6.7	84.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.0	32.2	*1.7	33.9	8.0	*5.0	80.8
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>460.5</i>	<i>632.5</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>667.6</i>	<i>262.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>71.8</i>
Arrived 1996–2005							
Oceania and Antarctica	103.0	124.4	5.8	130.1	34.7	4.4	78.9
North-West Europe	114.8	145.2	6.0	151.2	38.4	4.0	79.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	31.4	46.1	*2.9	49.0	31.1	*5.9	61.1
North Africa and the Middle East	13.1	22.2	*2.3	24.5	46.7	*9.3	34.4
South-East Asia	59.1	91.4	6.9	98.3	66.0	7.0	59.8
North-East Asia	53.2	87.7	7.2	94.9	113.6	7.6	45.5
Southern and Central Asia	67.3	96.2	9.5	105.7	48.8	9.0	68.4
Americas	21.8	30.4	*2.0	32.4	13.0	*6.1	71.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.9	57.1	5.1	62.2	27.0	8.2	69.7
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>504.6</i>	<i>700.6</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>748.3</i>	<i>419.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>64.1</i>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Relationship in household</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Not in the labour force</i> '000	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 551.2	80.8	3 632.0	1 154.3	4 786.3	2.2	75.9
Lone parent	85.2	9.2	94.4	49.5	143.9	9.7	65.6
Dependent student	199.5	32.9	232.4	280.1	512.6	14.2	45.3
Non-dependent child	589.4	60.2	649.6	107.6	757.2	9.3	85.8
Other related individual	99.4	11.3	110.7	62.2	172.9	10.2	64.0
Total	4 524.7	194.5	4 719.2	1 653.7	6 372.9	4.1	74.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	525.9	35.0	560.9	342.9	903.8	6.2	62.1
Not living alone	321.7	20.3	342.0	92.1	434.1	5.9	78.8
Total	847.6	55.3	902.9	434.9	1 337.9	6.1	67.5
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>5 372.3</i>	<i>249.8</i>	<i>5 622.1</i>	<i>2 088.7</i>	<i>7 710.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>72.9</i>
Relationship not determined(a)	217.5	12.9	230.4	227.4	457.9	5.6	50.3
Total	5 589.8	262.7	5 852.5	2 316.1	8 168.6	4.5	71.6
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 742.8	74.1	2 816.9	1 851.7	4 668.5	2.6	60.3
Lone parent	355.7	43.1	398.8	309.4	708.2	10.8	56.3
Dependent student	267.4	30.8	298.2	231.5	529.7	10.3	56.3
Non-dependent child	361.5	33.3	394.8	62.6	457.4	8.4	86.3
Other related individual	85.8	6.1	91.8	127.3	219.2	6.6	41.9
Total	3 813.2	187.3	4 000.5	2 582.5	6 583.0	4.7	60.8
Non-family member							
Person living alone	396.4	19.3	415.7	609.9	1 025.6	4.6	40.5
Not living alone	194.7	12.0	206.7	84.8	291.5	5.8	70.9
Total	591.1	31.3	622.4	694.7	1 317.1	5.0	47.3
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>4 404.3</i>	<i>218.6</i>	<i>4 622.9</i>	<i>3 277.2</i>	<i>7 900.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Relationship not determined(a)	177.9	11.2	189.1	324.8	513.8	5.9	36.8
Total	4 582.1	229.8	4 812.0	3 602.0	8 413.9	4.8	57.2
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 294.0	154.9	6 448.9	3 005.9	9 454.9	2.4	68.2
Lone parent	440.9	52.3	493.2	358.9	852.1	10.6	57.9
Dependent student	466.9	63.7	530.6	511.6	1 042.3	12.0	50.9
Non-dependent child	950.9	93.5	1 044.4	170.2	1 214.6	9.0	86.0
Other related individual	185.2	17.4	202.5	189.5	392.1	8.6	51.7
Total	8 337.9	381.8	8 719.7	4 236.2	12 955.9	4.4	67.3
Non-family member							
Person living alone	922.3	54.3	976.6	952.8	1 929.4	5.6	50.6
Not living alone	516.4	32.4	548.7	176.9	725.6	5.9	75.6
Total	1 438.7	86.6	1 525.3	1 129.7	2 655.0	5.7	57.5
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>9 776.6</i>	<i>468.5</i>	<i>10 245.0</i>	<i>5 365.9</i>	<i>15 610.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>65.6</i>
Relationship not determined(a)	395.4	24.1	419.5	552.2	971.7	5.7	43.2
Total	10 172.0	492.5	10 664.5	5 918.1	16 582.6	4.6	64.3

(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	3 400.3	979.1	1 294.9	2 967.9	1 043.9	1 662.6	5 674.4
Couple family	2 932.1	716.3	1 075.6	2 614.3	733.7	1 375.9	4 724.0
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	77.5	30.0	40.3	67.9	29.7	50.3	147.8
Husband employed, wife unemployed	33.6	11.3	15.5	31.5	9.8	19.1	60.4
Husband unemployed, wife employed	22.1	8.2	10.6	18.6	7.9	14.4	41.0
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	5.0	*0.9	*0.9	*3.2	*2.4	*1.2	6.8
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	11.6	7.7	12.3	9.5	7.8	14.4	31.6
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 854.6	686.2	1 035.3	2 546.4	704.1	1 325.6	4 576.1
Husband employed, wife employed	1 467.0	452.9	634.1	1 239.9	462.9	851.2	2 554.0
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	359.9	183.9	335.6	315.3	178.2	385.9	879.4
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	149.1	20.9	22.0	134.0	27.0	30.9	191.9
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	878.7	28.6	43.6	857.2	36.0	57.6	950.9
One-parent family	374.2	262.9	219.3	259.5	310.1	286.7	856.4
Parent unemployed	12.3	18.8	21.6	6.1	22.6	24.0	52.7
Male parent unemployed	*3.8	*4.1	*1.2	*1.9	5.5	*1.7	9.1
Female parent unemployed	8.5	14.7	20.4	*4.2	17.1	22.3	43.6
Parent employed	199.7	149.0	96.1	116.0	187.9	141.0	444.8
Male parent employed	48.1	22.1	14.9	30.3	33.7	21.1	85.1
Female parent employed	151.6	127.0	81.2	85.6	154.2	119.9	359.7
Parent not in the labour force	162.1	95.0	101.7	137.5	99.7	121.7	358.8
Male parent not in the labour force	31.9	8.4	9.1	27.5	10.6	11.3	49.4
Female parent not in the labour force	130.2	86.6	92.5	110.0	89.0	110.4	309.4
Other family	94.0	..	..	94.0	..	..	94.0
Family reference person unemployed	*2.8	..	..	*2.8	..	..	*2.8
Family reference person employed	60.8	..	..	60.8	..	..	60.8
Family reference person not in the labour force	30.4	..	..	30.4	..	..	30.4

* 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 is not in the labour force and the wife is unemployed.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE										
	POPULATION(b)		PARTICIPATION RATE(c)				EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Males	Females	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
Australia	2005	10 492.3	2005	71.5	57.0	64.2	2005	9 957.3	2005	535.0	5.1
Canada	2005	17 342.5	2005	72.8	61.8	67.2	2005	16 169.7	2005	1 172.8	6.8
France	2004	27 447.4	2004	62.0	49.2	55.4	2004	24 720.2	2004	2 727.2	9.9
Greece	2003	4 506.9	2003	60.8	38.0	49.0	2003	4 103.9	2003	403.0	8.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2005	3 586.3	2004	71.7	51.8	68.1	2005	3 385.5	2005	200.7	5.6
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	84.6	51.5	67.9	2002	91 647.2	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	2004	66 410.0	2004	73.4	48.2	60.4	2005	63 560.0	2004	3 130.0	4.7
Korea (Republic of)	2004	23 417.2	2004	75.0	49.9	62.1	2004	22 557.0	2004	860.0	3.7
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2005	10 547.5	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2005	2 152.1	2005	73.9	60.1	66.8	2005	2 072.9	2005	79.3	3.7
Singapore	2003	2 152.0	2000	81.1	55.5	68.6	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4
Sweden	2005	4 533.0	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	2004	28 008.4	2004	1 361.0	4.6
United States of America	2005	149 320.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2005	141 730.0	2005	7 591.0	5.1

- (a) For most countries the employed and unemployed populations are aged 15 years and over. However the age range varies for some countries: Malaysia — 15–64 years; Sweden — 16–64 years; United Kingdom and United States of America — 16 years and over. Definitions also vary in terms of the inclusion or exclusion of certain other segments of the population such as the armed forces.
- (b) The 'economically active population' comprises all persons who supplied labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time period. Two common measures of the economically active population are the 'usually active population', measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year, and the 'currently active population' (often referred to as the 'labour force'), measured in relation to a short reference period such as one day or one week. The time period, and therefore the measure used, varies between countries. For more information on the definitions, see *Yearbook of Labour Statistics (ILO)*, 2002.
- (c) Participation rates for women are frequently not comparable internationally since, in many countries, relatively large numbers of women assist on farms or in other family enterprises without pay.

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006						
	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	445.9	400.1	379.3	363.3	366.2	368.9	367.5	363.2	358.1	354.6	352.7	352.7
Mining	79.8	82.0	88.5	102.8	103.0	107.7	117.6	125.9	129.1	129.6	131.8	136.2
Manufacturing	1 083.5	1 114.1	1 068.1	1 097.7	1 093.9	1 079.1	1 066.3	1 062.9	1 065.6	1 066.9	1 062.1	1 052.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	68.6	67.0	76.5	74.3	75.4	77.7	80.2	82.7	86.1	88.4	88.4	87.0
Construction	671.5	696.0	762.7	812.4	832.8	850.2	857.4	860.7	869.0	881.5	892.7	902.6
Wholesale trade	423.8	435.5	445.7	446.6	444.8	441.0	435.5	429.1	427.0	435.7	453.7	475.3
Retail trade	1 359.8	1 407.3	1 452.5	1 441.5	1 475.6	1 512.8	1 530.4	1 520.1	1 500.1	1 491.1	1 494.0	1 503.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	454.5	451.8	468.3	488.7	499.7	506.6	506.5	499.6	485.6	475.6	474.2	476.4
Transport and storage	421.6	399.4	428.1	445.6	454.2	457.1	456.0	455.7	458.7	463.8	467.4	468.8
Communication services	173.5	166.9	174.8	175.6	178.9	182.5	185.1	185.0	183.6	182.1	181.6	181.3
Finance and insurance	352.0	344.1	343.9	345.8	352.2	363.5	372.7	373.8	371.5	372.6	376.7	382.3
Property and business services	1 037.2	1 071.9	1 123.8	1 102.3	1 118.8	1 141.7	1 164.0	1 182.6	1 195.3	1 203.7	1 213.7	1 225.6
Government administration and defence	384.6	416.3	438.2	447.7	447.4	452.6	458.6	456.8	453.3	460.2	479.7	504.0
Education	638.1	659.2	688.0	682.1	671.8	670.7	683.5	706.4	726.0	726.3	715.0	697.3
Health and community services	904.7	941.6	929.8	986.4	991.5	999.4	1 007.8	1 015.9	1 031.1	1 052.1	1 071.1	1 084.8
Cultural and recreational services	221.8	246.6	234.8	246.3	254.6	267.9	276.8	277.7	274.9	271.7	269.8	268.4
Personal and other services	363.2	372.4	367.2	389.7	388.1	385.2	387.1	392.5	397.2	398.5	396.8	392.5

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (a) (%)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.2	-10.3	-5.2	-0.6	0.8	0.7	-0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.0
Mining	1.9	2.9	7.8	-0.3	0.1	4.6	9.2	7.0	2.5	0.4	1.7	3.3
Manufacturing	-4.3	2.8	-4.1	1.0	-0.3	-1.4	-1.2	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.6	-2.4	14.3	1.7	1.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.6	0.0	-1.5
Construction	-2.9	3.6	9.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
Wholesale trade	-4.0	2.8	2.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.4	-0.5	2.1	4.1	4.8
Retail trade	4.2	3.5	3.2	0.7	2.4	2.5	1.2	-0.7	-1.3	-0.6	0.2	0.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	-1.7	-0.6	3.6	2.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	-1.4	-2.8	-2.0	-0.3	0.5
Transport and storage	1.5	-5.3	7.2	1.6	1.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3
Communication services	-1.9	-3.8	4.8	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1
Finance and insurance	6.8	-2.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.8	3.2	2.5	0.3	-0.6	0.3	1.1	1.5
Property and business services	-1.6	3.3	4.8	-0.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0
Government administration and defence	7.8	8.2	5.2	-0.4	-0.1	1.2	1.3	-0.4	-0.8	1.5	4.2	5.1
Education	3.5	3.3	4.4	-1.3	-1.5	-0.2	1.9	3.3	2.8	0.0	-1.6	-2.5
Health and community services	5.9	4.1	-1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.3
Cultural and recreational services	-0.7	11.2	-4.8	1.6	3.4	5.2	3.3	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5
Personal and other services	8.3	2.5	-1.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	-0.4	-1.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	7 215.7	2 956.3	5 589.8	4 582.1	10 172.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	275.0	80.3	250.1	105.3	355.3
Agriculture	238.9	72.9	216.5	95.3	311.8
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	16.1	4.9	15.9	5.1	21.0
Forestry and logging	11.8	*1.0	9.8	*3.0	12.8
Commercial fishing	8.0	*1.5	7.7	*1.8	9.5
Mining(a)	126.6	6.0	116.8	15.9	132.6
Coal mining	28.9	*1.2	28.8	*1.3	30.1
Oil and gas extraction	8.0	*0.6	7.3	*1.3	8.5
Metal ore mining	44.6	*1.7	39.2	7.1	46.3
Other mining	9.1	*0.5	9.2	*0.4	9.6
Services to mining	20.9	*1.6	19.0	*3.4	22.5
Manufacturing(a)	924.5	131.7	778.4	277.8	1 056.2
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	154.5	29.4	123.8	60.2	184.0
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	38.2	13.1	18.3	32.9	51.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	63.5	5.7	57.0	12.2	69.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	91.1	23.2	65.5	48.8	114.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	76.5	9.3	58.2	27.6	85.8
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	36.7	*3.7	32.1	8.3	40.4
Metal product manufacturing	161.1	12.5	153.5	20.2	173.7
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	208.8	15.7	186.4	38.1	224.5
Other manufacturing	55.5	11.9	52.4	15.0	67.4
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	78.2	5.3	64.7	18.8	83.5
Electricity and gas supply	50.6	*3.6	42.7	11.4	54.2
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	27.6	*1.7	22.0	7.3	29.3
Construction(a)	754.9	137.9	785.2	107.6	892.8
General construction	232.6	35.8	229.1	39.2	268.4
Construction trade services	513.3	100.2	548.3	65.3	613.6
Wholesale trade(a)	405.1	77.3	332.2	150.2	482.4
Basic material wholesaling	90.6	19.3	80.8	29.1	109.9
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	160.1	20.5	141.6	39.0	180.7
Personal and household good wholesaling	135.6	33.5	97.1	72.0	169.0
Retail trade(a)	771.2	719.4	700.7	789.9	1 490.6
Food retailing	228.2	346.5	253.6	321.2	574.7
Personal and household good retailing	326.4	313.9	243.7	396.6	640.4
Motor vehicle retailing and services	198.6	49.1	191.6	56.2	247.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	231.7	249.6	199.0	282.2	481.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	231.7	249.6	199.0	282.2	481.2
Transport and storage(a)	383.3	81.7	348.2	116.8	465.0
Road transport	189.0	41.7	194.7	35.9	230.6
Rail transport	34.8	*2.3	31.2	5.9	37.2
Water transport	12.7	*2.7	10.3	5.1	15.4
Air and space transport	37.4	10.1	28.6	18.9	47.5
Other transport	*1.0	*—	*0.6	*0.4	*1.0
Services to transport	65.1	15.1	44.1	36.1	80.2
Storage	35.6	7.5	31.9	11.1	43.1
Communication services(a)	151.4	27.3	127.0	51.7	178.7
Communication services	151.4	27.3	127.0	51.7	178.7
Finance and insurance(a)	306.0	71.6	179.6	198.0	377.6
Finance	153.4	40.0	85.9	107.5	193.4
Insurance	62.8	8.4	29.9	41.3	71.2
Services to finance and insurance	89.1	22.5	63.8	47.9	111.7

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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)	917.5	328.3	666.5	579.3	1 245.8
Property services	141.2	40.1	92.2	89.2	181.4
Business services	775.7	288.1	573.8	490.0	1 063.8
Government administration and defence(a)	428.6	78.4	252.9	254.1	507.0
Government administration	401.0	76.0	231.6	245.4	477.0
Defence	27.6	*2.3	21.3	8.7	30.0
Education(a)	439.5	264.5	219.4	484.5	704.0
Education	439.5	264.5	219.4	484.5	704.0
Health and community services(a)	589.1	478.0	233.8	833.4	1 067.2
Health services	444.5	334.4	175.6	603.3	778.9
Community services	144.2	142.8	57.7	229.3	287.0
Cultural and recreational services(a)	152.9	110.5	134.4	128.9	263.3
Motion picture, radio and television services	35.2	13.5	27.6	21.1	48.7
Libraries, museums and the arts	45.6	28.8	37.3	37.1	74.4
Sport and recreation	71.8	67.5	69.2	70.0	139.2
Personal and other services(a)	280.1	108.7	200.9	187.9	388.8
Personal services	123.1	82.1	82.4	122.9	205.2
Other services	157.0	25.9	118.3	64.6	182.9
Private households employing staff	*—	*0.6	*0.2	*0.4	*0.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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	7 215.7	2 956.3	5 589.8	4 582.1	10 172.0
Managers and administrators(a)	762.3	83.2	615.1	230.4	845.5
Generalist managers	180.7	19.6	168.1	32.1	200.3
Specialist managers	407.9	23.0	290.5	140.4	430.9
Farmers and farm managers	160.1	38.4	145.3	53.2	198.5
Professionals(a)	1 484.2	483.2	953.7	1 013.7	1 967.4
Science, building and engineering professionals	202.6	25.5	180.4	47.7	228.1
Business and information professionals	493.2	83.9	341.2	235.9	577.1
Health professionals	213.3	133.9	95.1	252.1	347.2
Education professionals	286.3	153.6	139.2	300.7	439.9
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	284.2	85.5	195.5	174.1	369.6
Associate professionals(a)	1 054.0	228.0	697.8	584.2	1 282.0
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	127.0	24.1	111.4	39.7	151.1
Business and administration associate professionals	401.5	92.1	229.0	264.6	493.5
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	391.2	62.8	262.0	191.9	453.9
Health and welfare associate professionals	47.5	29.9	22.5	54.9	77.4
Other associate professionals	86.8	19.1	72.8	33.1	106.0
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 151.2	141.5	1 165.5	127.2	1 292.7
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	212.9	7.9	219.4	*1.5	220.9
Automotive tradespersons	133.6	7.9	140.1	*1.4	141.5
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	182.7	15.3	195.7	*2.4	198.1
Construction tradespersons	306.7	29.2	331.3	*4.5	335.9
Food tradespersons	70.1	22.9	60.4	32.6	93.0
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	76.1	19.3	84.6	10.8	95.4
Other tradespersons and related workers	164.0	38.3	128.3	74.0	202.3
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	212.4	181.9	52.9	341.4	394.3
Secretaries and personal assistants	104.9	64.7	6.6	163.0	169.6
Other advanced clerical and service workers	107.5	117.2	46.3	178.4	224.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	1 000.0	681.6	462.4	1 219.2	1 681.6
Intermediate clerical workers	602.4	283.1	213.6	672.0	885.5
Intermediate sales and related workers	154.7	26.6	118.1	63.2	181.3
Intermediate service workers	242.9	371.9	130.8	484.0	614.8
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	696.2	164.7	751.9	109.0	860.9
Intermediate plant operators	174.1	11.7	179.1	6.7	185.8
Intermediate machine operators	54.5	10.6	43.4	21.6	65.0
Road and rail transport drivers	252.2	48.0	287.3	12.9	300.2
Other intermediate production and transport workers	214.1	94.0	240.2	67.8	308.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	343.3	620.5	323.7	640.1	963.8
Elementary clerks	53.1	37.8	38.1	52.8	90.9
Elementary sales workers	220.4	513.7	208.7	525.4	734.1
Elementary service workers	69.8	69.0	76.9	61.9	138.8
Labourers and related workers(a)	512.2	371.5	566.8	316.9	883.7
Cleaners	71.5	128.2	80.8	118.8	199.7
Factory labourers	167.5	45.2	137.1	75.6	212.6
Other labourers and related workers	270.7	197.1	345.6	122.2	467.8

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

(a) Includes all 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	218.8	56.2	275.0	31.2	49.1	80.3	250.1	105.3	355.3
Mining	114.4	12.2	126.6	*2.3	*3.7	6.0	116.8	15.9	132.6
Manufacturing	730.8	193.7	924.5	47.6	84.1	131.7	778.4	277.8	1 056.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	63.4	14.8	78.2	*1.4	*3.9	5.3	64.7	18.8	83.5
Construction	709.6	45.3	754.9	75.6	62.3	137.9	785.2	107.6	892.8
Wholesale trade	303.2	101.9	405.1	29.0	48.3	77.3	332.2	150.2	482.4
Retail trade	477.1	294.2	771.2	223.7	495.7	719.4	700.7	789.9	1 490.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	122.9	108.8	231.7	76.2	173.4	249.6	199.0	282.2	481.2
Transport and storage	308.6	74.7	383.3	39.6	42.1	81.7	348.2	116.8	465.0
Communication services	115.8	35.5	151.4	11.2	16.2	27.3	127.0	51.7	178.7
Finance and insurance	164.8	141.1	306.0	14.7	56.8	71.6	179.6	198.0	377.6
Property and business services	557.0	360.6	917.5	109.5	218.7	328.3	666.5	579.3	1 245.8
Government administration and defence	236.7	192.0	428.6	16.2	62.1	78.4	252.9	254.1	507.0
Education	169.0	270.5	439.5	50.5	214.0	264.5	219.4	484.5	704.0
Health and community services	180.7	408.4	589.1	53.1	425.0	478.0	233.8	833.4	1 067.2
Cultural and recreational services	91.4	61.5	152.9	43.1	67.4	110.5	134.4	128.9	263.3
Personal and other services	169.7	110.5	280.1	31.2	77.4	108.7	200.9	187.9	388.8
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	579.2	183.1	762.3	35.9	47.3	83.2	615.1	230.4	845.5
Professionals	838.2	646.0	1 484.2	115.5	367.8	483.2	953.7	1 013.7	1 967.4
Associate professionals	640.5	413.5	1 054.0	57.3	170.8	228.0	697.8	584.2	1 282.0
Tradespersons and related workers	1 076.4	74.7	1 151.2	89.0	52.5	141.5	1 165.5	127.2	1 292.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	41.6	170.7	212.4	11.3	170.6	181.9	52.9	341.4	394.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	367.6	632.4	1 000.0	94.8	586.8	681.6	462.4	1 219.2	1 681.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	639.5	56.7	696.2	112.5	52.3	164.7	751.9	109.0	860.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	167.7	175.6	343.3	156.0	464.5	620.5	323.7	640.1	963.8
Labourers and related workers	383.1	129.1	512.2	183.7	187.8	371.5	566.8	316.9	883.7
Australia	4 733.9	2 481.8	7 215.7	855.9	2 100.3	2 956.3	5 589.8	4 582.1	10 172.0

* 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	6 329.2	252.0	630.2	7 215.7
Part-time	2 539.0	60.0	333.0	2 956.3
Total	8 868.3	312.0	963.3	10 172.0
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	178.9	39.6	131.0	355.3
Mining	131.8	*0.4	*0.4	132.6
Manufacturing	986.1	14.8	52.9	1 056.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	81.3	*—	*2.2	83.5
Construction	598.6	52.4	238.3	892.8
Wholesale trade	447.8	10.0	23.8	482.4
Retail trade	1 324.1	71.4	89.4	1 490.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	448.1	17.7	13.6	481.2
Transport and storage	402.7	13.2	48.0	465.0
Communication services	162.1	*2.4	14.2	178.7
Finance and insurance	358.1	*3.6	15.9	377.6
Property and business services	1 042.8	40.5	158.4	1 245.8
Government administration and defence	505.1	*—	*1.9	507.0
Education	678.1	*4.3	21.6	704.0
Health and community services	1 005.7	13.7	46.3	1 067.2
Cultural and recreational services	210.0	9.2	43.0	263.3
Personal and other services	306.7	19.0	62.6	388.8
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	639.3	53.0	150.5	845.5
Professionals	1 771.8	44.2	151.2	1 967.4
Associate professionals	1 086.9	87.0	104.9	1 282.0
Tradespersons and related workers	987.7	58.7	245.4	1 292.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	327.5	18.9	42.8	394.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 593.8	17.0	66.6	1 681.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	764.9	11.9	82.5	860.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	919.4	8.6	32.5	963.8
Labourers and related workers	777.0	12.6	86.9	883.7
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.3	45.5	34.9	34.7
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	304 254.9	14 204.5	33 616.8	352 507.1

* 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	49.7	44.6	48.6	15.1	16.7	16.0	45.3	31.6	41.3
Mining	47.6	42.1	47.1	*19.8	*17.8	18.5	47.1	36.4	45.8
Manufacturing	42.2	38.9	41.5	18.0	18.3	18.2	40.7	32.7	38.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.6	37.8	40.1	*22.8	*20.3	20.9	40.2	34.1	38.9
Construction	42.6	37.9	42.3	17.6	13.2	15.6	40.2	23.6	38.2
Wholesale trade	43.6	39.4	42.6	17.3	17.6	17.5	41.3	32.4	38.6
Retail trade	44.9	41.9	43.7	14.4	15.5	15.2	35.1	25.3	29.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.9	42.6	44.4	16.8	16.0	16.2	34.8	26.3	29.8
Transport and storage	44.5	38.6	43.3	18.6	16.1	17.3	41.5	30.5	38.8
Communication services	40.8	38.7	40.3	21.2	16.3	18.3	39.1	31.7	36.9
Finance and insurance	41.9	37.6	39.9	18.5	20.5	20.1	40.0	32.7	36.2
Property and business services	44.7	39.9	42.8	17.4	16.6	16.8	40.2	31.1	36.0
Government administration and defence	38.2	35.8	37.2	18.5	19.5	19.3	37.0	31.8	34.4
Education	41.8	39.9	40.6	17.0	17.7	17.6	36.1	30.1	32.0
Health and community services	41.3	38.1	39.1	19.1	19.2	19.2	36.2	28.5	30.2
Cultural and recreational services	42.2	40.4	41.5	15.3	14.0	14.5	33.6	26.6	30.2
Personal and other services	41.0	38.3	39.9	15.3	16.0	15.8	37.0	29.1	33.2
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	48.7	44.7	47.7	18.9	17.6	18.1	46.9	39.1	44.8
Professionals	43.3	40.0	41.9	17.7	18.6	18.4	40.2	32.3	36.1
Associate professionals	45.6	41.3	43.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	43.4	34.8	39.5
Tradespersons and related workers	41.6	38.3	41.4	18.4	17.6	18.1	39.8	29.8	38.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	40.9	37.6	38.3	16.7	15.0	15.1	35.8	26.3	27.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	41.4	37.3	38.8	17.2	17.8	17.8	36.5	27.9	30.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.0	37.2	42.5	15.6	17.2	16.1	38.9	27.6	37.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	39.9	37.8	38.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	27.9	21.3	23.5
Labourers and related workers	40.0	38.6	39.6	15.3	15.8	15.6	32.0	25.1	29.5
Australia	43.3	39.4	41.9	16.6	17.0	16.9	39.2	29.1	34.7
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	45.2	41.4	43.9	17.6	18.2	18.1	41.1	30.9	36.5
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)	204 895.6	97 686.0	302 581.5	14 185.9	35 739.7	49 925.6	219 081.5	133 425.6	352 507.1

* 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 1999	Aug 2000	Aug 2001	Aug 2002	Aug 2003	Aug 2004	Aug 2005	Aug 2006
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	225.9	216.1	234.7	234.1	252.9	248.4	253.6	255.0
1-15	324.5	330.6	350.9	372.1	385.5	379.7	382.0	398.2
16-29	342.9	377.5	403.9	426.2	429.9	430.8	439.1	457.3
30-34	300.7	268.9	338.6	326.9	326.8	353.4	326.4	343.6
35-39	686.8	712.5	708.1	752.3	733.8	789.9	821.2	852.3
40	838.2	876.7	837.9	855.1	853.5	892.3	952.6	976.4
41-44	266.2	272.5	270.3	292.2	286.8	285.3	315.3	295.6
45-49	508.0	523.6	531.7	532.6	566.5	544.2	615.3	599.4
50 and over	1 414.6	1 425.4	1 349.9	1 331.0	1 369.8	1 364.0	1 392.6	1 412.0
Total	4 907.7	5 003.7	5 026.2	5 122.6	5 205.5	5 288.2	5 498.1	5 589.8
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.2
% change from corresponding month of previous year	1.2	0.1	-2.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	176.5	192.2	220.4	211.3	232.5	235.5	235.2	262.2
1-15	733.1	774.8	763.7	772.7	795.0	781.2	826.3	809.3
16-29	762.3	768.6	825.7	846.8	876.7	874.0	945.3	950.1
30-34	357.3	345.9	403.9	430.1	443.9	447.6	449.1	466.8
35-39	609.0	643.6	625.0	648.2	626.4	695.8	717.3	727.8
40	443.7	491.0	466.0	465.3	475.5	500.6	519.9	548.8
41-44	153.0	164.4	158.6	164.0	157.2	164.5	175.2	174.0
45-49	204.6	234.2	218.5	228.0	232.6	220.2	239.3	248.2
50 and over	345.0	372.1	353.9	355.2	351.2	370.4	370.9	395.1
Total	3 784.4	3 986.7	4 035.7	4 121.6	4 191.0	4 289.8	4 478.6	4 582.1
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.3	29.5	29.0	29.0	28.7	29.1	29.0	29.1
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.2	0.9	-1.8	0.2	-1.2	1.3	-0.2	0.3
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	402.4	408.3	455.1	445.4	485.4	484.0	488.8	517.2
1-15	1 057.5	1 105.3	1 114.7	1 144.8	1 180.5	1 160.8	1 208.3	1 207.5
16-29	1 105.1	1 146.0	1 229.6	1 273.0	1 306.6	1 304.8	1 384.4	1 407.4
30-34	657.9	614.7	742.5	757.0	770.7	801.0	775.5	810.4
35-39	1 295.9	1 356.1	1 333.1	1 400.5	1 360.2	1 485.8	1 538.5	1 580.1
40	1 281.9	1 367.7	1 303.9	1 320.5	1 329.0	1 392.9	1 472.5	1 525.1
41-44	419.2	436.8	429.0	456.3	444.0	449.8	490.5	469.6
45-49	712.6	757.9	750.3	760.6	799.1	764.4	854.6	847.6
50 and over	1 759.6	1 797.5	1 703.8	1 686.2	1 721.0	1 734.5	1 763.5	1 807.1
Total	8 692.1	8 990.3	9 061.9	9 244.3	9 396.5	9 578.0	9 976.7	10 172.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.6	35.7	34.9	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.9	0.1	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.2

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

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

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Weekly hours worked in all jobs</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	255.0	262.2	517.2	11.9	12.7	24.6
1–15	398.2	809.3	1 207.5	352.2	830.1	1 182.2
16–29	457.3	950.1	1 407.4	340.2	956.0	1 296.2
30–34	343.6	466.8	810.4	194.6	390.1	584.7
35–39	852.3	727.8	1 580.1	1 133.2	967.5	2 100.6
40	976.4	548.8	1 525.1	1 357.8	736.3	2 094.1
41–44	295.6	174.0	469.6	223.3	108.4	331.7
45–49	599.4	248.2	847.6	581.1	222.0	803.1
50 and over	1 412.0	395.1	1 807.1	1 395.6	359.1	1 754.7
Total	5 589.8	4 582.1	10 172.0	5 589.8	4 582.1	10 172.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

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

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	293.6	216.3	509.9
Own illness or injury	139.4	107.8	247.2
Bad weather, plant breakdown	21.4	*1.6	22.9
Began or left job in the reference week	8.5	*3.8	12.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	41.2	9.2	50.4
Shift work, standard work arrangements	81.9	42.5	124.4
Other reasons	12.3	6.8	19.1
Total	598.3	387.9	986.2

* 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	742.6	3 654.6	4 397.2	197.2	489.2	686.4	939.9	4 143.8	5 083.7
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	93.2	187.7	280.9	75.1	78.3	153.3	168.2	266.0	434.2
Involuntary/economic reasons	33.2	22.5	55.7	13.6	*2.6	16.2	46.8	25.1	71.9
<i>Total</i>	126.4	210.2	336.6	88.6	80.9	169.5	215.0	291.1	506.2
Total	869.0	3 864.8	4 733.9	285.9	570.1	855.9	1 154.9	4 434.9	5 589.8
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	441.5	1 818.8	2 260.3	420.7	1 408.4	1 829.1	862.2	3 227.2	4 089.4
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	67.5	113.5	181.0	97.9	141.0	238.8	165.3	254.5	419.8
Involuntary/economic reasons	23.6	16.9	40.5	22.4	10.0	32.4	46.0	26.9	72.9
<i>Total</i>	91.1	130.4	221.5	120.2	151.0	271.2	211.3	281.4	492.7
Total	532.6	1 949.2	2 481.8	540.9	1 559.4	2 100.3	1 073.5	3 508.6	4 582.1
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 184.2	5 473.4	6 657.6	617.9	1 897.6	2 515.5	1 802.1	7 371.0	9 173.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	160.6	301.3	461.9	173.0	219.2	392.2	333.6	520.5	854.1
Involuntary/economic reasons	56.9	39.4	96.2	35.9	12.7	48.6	92.8	52.0	144.8
<i>Total</i>	217.5	340.6	558.1	208.9	231.9	440.8	426.3	572.5	998.9
Total	1 401.6	5 814.0	7 215.7	826.8	2 129.5	2 956.3	2 228.4	7 943.5	10 172.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2004			2005				2006		
May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May	
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

TREND

Australia

Total	1 561.3	1 571.7	1 579.3	1 589.4	1 602.0	1 613.3	1 621.9	1 630.4	1 639.8
% change from previous quarter	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	245.4	246.7	247.9	248.8	249.9	251.8	253.8	255.7	257.3
State government	1 155.5	1 163.2	1 168.1	1 175.2	1 185.1	1 194.3	1 201.6	1 208.6	1 216.2
Local government	160.4	161.8	163.3	165.4	167.0	167.2	166.5	166.1	166.3
States and territories									
New South Wales	479.4	481.5	482.6	483.1	484.0	485.7	488.5	492.0	495.4
Victoria	345.1	347.8	350.6	354.1	357.8	360.3	361.1	361.8	362.8
Queensland	307.3	309.0	310.3	313.0	316.9	320.3	322.6	324.0	325.7
South Australia	121.9	123.3	124.1	125.1	126.0	127.2	128.1	128.7	129.4
Western Australia	159.8	161.1	161.9	163.2	165.2	166.7	167.8	168.6	169.4
Tasmania	44.3	44.7	44.9	45.1	45.6	46.2	46.5	46.6	46.8
Northern Territory	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.6	27.0
Australian Capital Territory	77.5	78.0	78.7	79.4	80.0	80.5	81.1	82.1	83.3

ORIGINAL

Australia	1 576.2	1 583.1	1 602.7	1 547.3	1 621.4	1 626.8	1 635.0	1 584.7	1 663.9
Industry(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.4
Manufacturing	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.5	41.3	41.9	42.8	43.4	43.7	44.3	45.4	46.3
Construction	10.3	10.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.0
Transport and storage	39.5	39.7	43.7	43.8	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.2	44.9
Finance and insurance	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9
Property and business services	27.5	28.2	28.5	26.6	26.8	26.6	27.4	27.5	26.9
Government administration and defence	406.0	405.2	411.0	411.8	420.5	433.1	437.9	443.6	446.5
Education	488.6	488.3	498.4	435.5	499.6	498.7	504.7	442.0	508.9
Health and community services	341.3	341.9	343.9	351.5	351.2	345.9	341.4	346.4	351.7
Cultural and recreational services	28.9	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.9	28.1
Personal and other services	102.0	107.7	109.6	108.4	108.1	107.9	109.4	109.4	112.3

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

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

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED
							Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	13.6	9.5	14.4	10.2	6.7	5.9	42.3	18.0	60.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	19.8	10.2	13.5	9.6	10.7	6.9	55.5	15.1	70.6
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	6.6	*4.4	8.9	6.3	5.8	*3.7	29.4	6.3	35.7
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	14.5	5.8	8.4	*4.1	5.8	*3.8	32.3	10.2	42.5
52 weeks and over	*4.7	8.3	9.5	8.6	12.2	10.3	49.2	*4.4	53.6
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.5	*4.7	*3.5	*2.9	*3.4	*2.5	18.2	*2.3	20.5
104 weeks and over	*1.3	*3.6	6.0	5.7	8.8	7.8	31.0	*2.1	33.1
Total	59.2	38.2	54.6	38.8	41.3	30.6	208.7	54.0	262.7
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.7	36.5	41.2	41.1	77.9	73.6	51.7	19.9	45.2
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	12	12	12	19	22	14	7	13
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	14.4	11.6	14.2	13.5	5.9	*3.7	34.2	29.1	63.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	17.1	10.7	12.0	10.3	8.1	*4.0	37.2	25.0	62.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	9.5	*3.7	5.7	6.3	*4.4	*1.7	16.6	14.7	31.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	11.1	*4.0	7.9	7.6	6.2	*1.8	21.8	16.8	38.6
52 weeks and over	4.8	5.6	5.1	8.3	5.8	4.8	25.7	8.7	34.4
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*2.8	*2.5	*1.2	*3.9	*3.0	*1.5	10.6	*4.2	14.8
104 weeks and over	*2.0	*3.1	*3.9	*4.5	*2.8	*3.3	15.1	*4.5	19.6
Total	56.9	35.6	44.9	46.0	30.4	15.9	135.5	94.4	229.8
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	20.4	27.0	34.7	37.3	41.7	64.3	40.2	23.7	33.5
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	10	9	8	9	14	13	11	8	10
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	27.9	21.1	28.6	23.7	12.6	9.6	76.5	47.1	123.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	36.8	20.8	25.5	20.0	18.8	10.9	92.7	40.1	132.8
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	16.1	8.2	14.6	12.6	10.2	5.4	46.0	21.1	67.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	25.7	9.9	16.3	11.7	12.1	5.5	54.2	27.0	81.1
52 weeks and over	9.6	13.8	14.5	16.9	18.0	15.1	74.8	13.1	88.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	6.3	7.1	*4.7	6.8	6.4	*3.9	28.8	6.5	35.3
104 weeks and over	*3.3	6.7	9.9	10.1	11.6	11.2	46.1	6.6	52.7
Total	116.1	73.8	99.6	84.9	71.7	46.5	344.2	148.4	492.5
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	20.0	31.9	38.3	39.0	62.5	70.4	47.2	22.3	39.7
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	10	9	10	12	16	16	13	8	11

* 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 2001	33.0	59.6	92.6	23.5
August 2002	35.1	52.5	87.6	25.0
August 2003	34.6	48.8	83.4	25.3
2004				
August	26.0	45.0	71.1	22.8
November	24.2	42.0	66.2	22.5
2005				
February	22.9	37.2	60.1	21.4
May	20.5	35.0	55.5	19.8
August	21.1	34.2	55.3	19.3
November	26.3	34.5	60.8	20.3
2006				
February	27.5	34.9	62.4	21.0
May	24.8	34.6	59.5	20.9
August	22.7	34.1	56.9	20.5
.....				
FEMALES				
August 2001	23.1	30.0	53.1	18.4
August 2002	21.9	24.8	46.7	17.1
August 2003	19.8	25.7	45.5	16.5
2004				
August	21.5	24.7	46.2	17.9
November	18.8	21.3	40.1	16.2
2005				
February	18.6	18.6	37.2	14.8
May	17.2	19.3	36.5	14.4
August	16.6	20.3	36.9	14.8
November	15.7	21.0	36.7	14.8
2006				
February	17.5	19.7	37.2	14.9
May	18.2	19.3	37.5	15.3
August	17.0	20.0	37.1	15.4
.....				
PERSONS				
August 2001	56.2	89.5	145.7	21.4
August 2002	57.0	77.3	134.3	21.5
August 2003	54.3	74.5	128.9	21.3
2004				
August	47.5	69.8	117.3	20.6
November	43.0	63.2	106.3	19.6
2005				
February	41.5	55.8	97.3	18.3
May	37.8	54.2	92.0	17.2
August	37.7	54.5	92.2	17.2
November	42.0	55.4	97.5	17.8
2006				
February	45.0	54.7	99.6	18.3
May	43.1	53.9	97.0	18.3
August	39.8	54.1	93.9	18.1

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	8.7	*3.1	8.0	*3.8	11.7
Mining	*2.6	*0.7	*2.9	*0.4	*3.3
Manufacturing	25.5	9.3	29.4	5.5	34.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	*1.6	*0.2	*1.6	*0.2	*1.8
Construction	24.6	7.2	29.3	*2.5	31.8
Wholesale trade	12.0	*4.4	12.1	*4.3	16.4
Retail trade	27.3	31.8	25.5	33.6	59.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.8	14.8	10.0	18.7	28.7
Transport and storage	5.9	*4.4	7.5	*2.7	10.3
Communication services	*3.1	*1.3	*3.3	*1.1	*4.4
Finance and insurance	*4.3	*2.8	*2.6	*4.6	7.2
Property and business services	18.9	12.8	17.1	14.6	31.8
Government administration and defence	*3.7	*2.5	*3.8	*2.3	6.2
Education	6.5	*2.8	*2.7	6.6	9.4
Health and community services	9.6	8.5	*3.6	14.5	18.1
Cultural and recreational services	*3.1	*2.2	*2.6	*2.6	5.2
Personal and other services	*4.6	5.7	*3.8	6.5	10.3
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	6.1	5.5	9.6	*2.0	11.6
Professionals	11.3	10.0	9.0	12.3	21.3
Associate professionals	16.8	12.3	15.5	13.6	29.1
Tradespersons and related workers	22.4	8.3	26.2	*4.5	30.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	*3.3	*2.2	*0.8	*4.6	5.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	23.2	23.2	11.5	34.9	46.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	20.0	10.6	25.6	5.1	30.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	20.8	23.7	15.8	28.7	44.5
Labourers and related workers	51.8	18.8	51.8	18.8	70.6
Total	175.9	114.5	165.8	124.6	290.4
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	23.8	21.9	45.7
Total	..	..	47.4	47.6	95.0
Former worker	..	..	49.5	57.7	107.1
Total	..	..	96.9	105.2	202.1
TOTAL	175.9	114.5	262.7	229.8	492.5

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Includes people aged 70 years and over.

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

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS
WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK

Persons
who did
not work
in the
reference
week

	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		Total
<i>Whether preferred to work more hours</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	50.2	102.8	81.1	113.9	45.3	51.1	100.6	33.0	577.9
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	*4.5	9.8	14.5	16.0	11.9	6.8	15.1	*2.7	81.4
Wanted to work part-time	*4.7	8.5	5.0	5.1	*0.9	*0.7	*—	*0.7	25.6
Total	9.3	18.3	19.5	21.1	12.8	7.5	15.1	*3.4	106.9
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.1	*1.7	*1.1	*0.7	*0.7	*0.4	*0.8	*2.4	8.9
Total	10.4	20.0	20.5	21.9	13.5	7.8	15.9	5.8	115.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	16.2	31.4	19.5	29.4	14.4	16.3	22.8	12.3	162.3
Total	26.5	51.4	40.1	51.2	27.9	24.1	38.7	18.1	278.1
Total	76.7	154.2	121.1	165.1	73.2	75.2	139.2	51.1	855.9
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	127.7	243.0	224.6	292.2	201.2	181.6	275.8	112.7	1 658.8
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	5.7	8.2	10.9	14.7	11.5	11.8	11.4	*1.3	75.5
Wanted to work part-time	12.1	16.9	8.9	10.6	*4.6	*2.5	*1.2	*1.6	58.3
Total	17.8	25.1	19.8	25.3	16.1	14.3	12.6	*2.8	133.8
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.5	*3.2	*3.2	*4.5	*1.6	*0.8	*0.9	*3.9	19.7
Total	19.3	28.2	23.1	29.8	17.7	15.1	13.5	6.8	153.5
Had not actively looked for more hours	32.0	47.9	35.9	54.2	28.0	35.3	33.3	21.4	288.0
Total	51.3	76.1	59.0	84.0	45.6	50.4	46.9	28.2	441.5
Total	179.0	319.1	283.6	376.2	246.9	232.0	322.7	140.8	2 100.3
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	177.8	345.8	305.7	406.1	246.5	232.7	376.3	145.7	2 236.7
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	10.3	18.0	25.4	30.8	23.4	18.6	26.5	*4.0	156.9
Wanted to work part-time	16.8	25.4	13.9	15.6	5.5	*3.2	*1.2	*2.3	83.8
Total	27.0	43.4	39.3	46.4	28.9	21.8	27.7	6.3	240.7
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.6	4.9	*4.3	5.2	*2.3	*1.2	*1.7	6.3	28.5
Total	29.7	48.3	43.6	51.6	31.2	22.9	29.4	12.6	269.3
Had not actively looked for more hours	48.2	79.2	55.5	83.6	42.4	51.6	56.1	33.7	450.3
Total	77.9	127.5	99.1	135.3	73.6	74.6	85.6	46.2	719.6
Total	255.7	473.3	404.7	541.4	320.1	307.2	461.9	191.9	2 956.3

* 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	*1.7	*3.5	*2.9	*2.9	*2.0	*0.3	*0.7	*—	13.9
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.5	*0.7	*0.2	*1.5	*1.0	*—	*—	*0.2	*5.0
Total	*3.2	*4.2	*3.1	*4.4	*3.0	*0.3	*0.7	*0.2	18.9
Did not take active steps to find work	*4.9	*4.7	*3.6	*2.9	*2.8	*2.2	*0.9	*0.7	22.7
Total	8.0	8.9	6.7	7.2	5.8	*2.5	*1.6	*0.9	41.6
Not looking for work(b)	307.6	94.0	87.2	106.3	124.1	114.8	178.5	1 010.4	2 022.7
Permanently unable to work	*1.2	5.8	10.5	19.4	30.9	24.3	36.7	15.7	144.6
Institutionalised	*4.0	*3.8	17.5	8.6	5.9	*2.4	*3.1	61.8	107.2
Total	320.8	112.4	121.9	141.5	166.8	144.0	219.9	1 088.8	2 316.1

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.0	5.4	5.9	6.0	*4.2	*—	*0.2	*—	23.6
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.5	*0.4	*2.5	*1.5	*1.6	*0.7	*—	*—	7.3
Total	*2.5	5.8	8.4	7.5	5.8	*0.7	*0.2	*—	30.9
Did not take active steps to find work	*3.2	*2.2	6.0	7.5	*3.7	*2.2	*0.9	*—	25.9
Total	5.8	8.0	14.4	15.0	9.6	*2.9	*1.1	*—	56.8
Not looking for work(b)	270.4	157.7	371.0	368.0	299.1	234.7	299.4	1 283.3	3 283.8
Permanently unable to work	*1.9	*2.6	*4.8	12.0	24.9	23.3	23.7	12.3	105.5
Institutionalised	*0.3	*—	*0.7	*1.5	*2.4	*3.0	*2.9	145.1	155.9
Total	278.5	168.3	391.0	396.5	336.0	263.9	327.2	1 440.7	3 602.0

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*3.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.2	*0.3	*0.9	*—	37.5
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.0	*1.1	*2.7	*3.1	*2.6	*0.7	*—	*0.2	12.3
Total	5.7	10.0	11.5	11.9	8.8	*0.9	*0.9	*0.2	49.8
Did not take active steps to find work	8.1	6.8	9.6	10.4	6.6	*4.5	*1.8	*0.7	48.6
Total	13.8	16.9	21.1	22.3	15.4	5.4	*2.7	*0.9	98.4
Not looking for work(b)	578.0	251.7	458.2	474.3	423.3	349.5	477.9	2 293.7	5 306.6
Permanently unable to work	*3.2	8.4	15.4	31.4	55.8	47.6	60.4	28.0	250.0
Institutionalised	*4.3	*3.8	18.2	10.1	8.3	5.4	6.0	206.9	263.1
Total	599.3	280.7	512.9	538.0	502.8	407.8	547.1	2 529.5	5 918.1

* 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 2004	Sep Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2004	Jun Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.6	4.0	4.1
Sector												
Private	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.8	4.0
Public	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	4.0	4.6	4.2
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.5	4.1	4.2
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Victoria	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	3.3	4.3	3.8
Queensland	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	3.7	3.9	4.8
South Australia	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
Western Australia	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	3.1	5.0	4.6
Tasmania	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	3.2	4.8	4.0
Northern Territory	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	3.7	4.2	4.0
Australian Capital Territory	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	4.2	4.9	4.0
Industry												
Mining	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.9
Manufacturing	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	3.6	3.9	3.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.5	4.7	3.8	6.9
Construction	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	4.4	4.9	5.5
Wholesale trade	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	3.0	3.7	3.7
Retail trade	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	3.4	3.6	3.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	2.3	3.2	3.3
Transport and storage	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	3.1	3.1	4.7
Communication services	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.6	3.2	3.4
Finance and insurance	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.5	3.7	4.4	3.9
Property and business services	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	3.4	3.4	4.0
Government administration and defence	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	4.5	4.9	4.0
Education	0.4	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	3.5	5.7	4.4
Health and community services	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	4.1	4.1	4.5
Cultural and recreational services	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	3.3	4.4	3.3
Personal and other services	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.2	4.1	3.7
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	3.3	4.3	3.7
Professionals	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	3.7	4.4	4.5
Associate professionals	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	3.3	4.1	3.8
Tradespersons and related workers	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.6	4.5	4.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	4.0	3.6	3.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.9	4.0	4.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	3.2	3.5	3.5
Labourers and related workers	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	3.6	4.1	3.9

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 2001	872.80	738.50	824.10	795.00	922.20	789.90	528.40	664.30
May 2002	919.10	778.90	868.80	841.50	963.70	827.80	542.70	689.80
May 2003	972.40	820.40	917.70	891.80	1 005.80	872.60	567.40	725.10
2004								
May	1 007.10	854.70	952.70	923.60	1 051.60	898.00	591.80	752.40
August	1 017.10	864.10	962.60	932.50	1 063.60	903.50	598.50	758.50
November	1 031.30	877.00	976.40	947.20	1 073.50	915.40	607.00	769.40
2005								
February	1 048.80	891.40	992.70	965.40	1 083.80	931.20	615.70	782.50
May	1 065.00	903.90	1 007.70	981.10	1 097.40	946.50	623.70	794.10
August	1 078.10	913.40	1 019.70	992.20	1 114.30	959.10	630.00	802.80
November	1 087.60	920.30	1 028.30	999.40	1 130.00	968.80	635.90	810.60
2006								
February	1 095.70	926.80	1 035.80	1 005.90	1 142.90	978.40	642.80	819.40
May	1 103.20	933.10	1 043.00	1 012.40	1 153.80	988.00	650.20	829.00
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2004								
May	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5
August	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
November	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
2005								
February	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.7
May	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
August	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
November	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
2006								
February	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
May	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
May 2001	4.5	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.6
May 2002	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	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	5.8	5.8	6.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
May 2006	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.4

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 2001	86 572	15 316	844	176 466	94.4
June 2002	90 876	17 823	873	188 643	97.8
June 2003	96 091	17 890	897	199 888	98.7
2004					
June	101 928	19 601	930	214 918	100.6
September	103 631	19 445	938	217 831	100.3
December	105 355	19 389	945	221 378	100.0
2005					
March	107 220	19 354	952	225 650	99.8
June	109 233	19 403	961	230 583	99.8
September	111 209	19 594	974	235 308	100.1
December	113 063	19 811	986	239 134	100.6
2006					
March	114 866	20 032	997	242 518	100.8
June	116 666	20 227	1 006	245 898	101.0
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2004					
June	1.7	—	1.0	1.5	0.0
September	1.7	–0.8	0.9	1.4	–0.3
December	1.7	–0.3	0.7	1.6	–0.3
2005					
March	1.8	–0.2	0.7	1.9	–0.2
June	1.9	0.3	1.0	2.2	0.0
September	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.3
December	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.4
2006					
March	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.3
June	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.2
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
June 2001	5.8	2.5	4.7	5.9	1.3
June 2002	5.0	16.4	3.5	6.9	3.5
June 2003	5.7	0.4	2.7	6.0	0.9
June 2004	6.1	9.6	3.7	7.5	2.0
June 2005	7.2	–1.0	3.4	7.3	–0.8
June 2006	6.8	4.2	4.7	6.6	1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2004			2005				2006	
	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	154.2	93.3	51.9	45.1	52.8	49.3	81.0	r30.1	27.9
% change from previous quarter	91.9	-39.5	-44.4	-13.1	17.1	-6.6	64.1	-62.9	-7.4
States and territories									
New South Wales	113.3	37.8	10.9	3.4	7.6	22.1	24.7	r5.6	16.5
Victoria	17.3	26.8	18.8	7.0	25.8	7.8	33.8	13.4	7.9
Queensland	4.9	8.2	4.2	11.8	7.5	2.4	7.9	6.0	0.5
South Australia	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.2
Western Australia	15.7	16.6	17.1	21.3	9.0	11.1	12.0	2.3	1.1
Tasmania	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	—	0.1	0.6	—
Northern Territory	1.1	1.6	0.2	—	1.2	2.2	1.1	—	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	0.3	4.4	0.2	8.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.4
Other	0.4	0.5	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	6.6	9.7	4.5	2.4	13.8	6.1	15.0	11.0	5.0
Other	5.1	1.1	8.9	2.0	6.8	2.5	6.4	4.1	0.5
Construction	26.5	36.9	29.9	25.7	19.4	21.3	23.0	3.5	4.6
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	11.6	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	7.1	0.5
Education; Health and community services	98.5	5.9	1.9	2.3	5.3	14.3	25.5	1.3	14.0
Other industries(a)	5.2	32.5	1.1	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.2	r2.9	1.1

— 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.

	2004			2005				2006	
	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	18.4	11.3	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.7	9.3	3.4	3.1
% change from previous quarter	89.2	-38.3	-46.1	-13.8	15.6	-5.9	61.9	-62.9	-8.8
States and territories									
New South Wales	40.8	14.0	3.9	1.2	2.7	7.9	8.7	12.0	5.7
Victoria	8.2	12.8	8.7	3.2	11.6	3.6	15.3	6.0	3.6
Queensland	3.0	5.1	2.5	7.1	4.5	1.4	4.6	3.5	0.3
South Australia	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.3	5.9	2.0	1.5	0.3
Western Australia	18.5	20.6	20.1	24.4	10.2	12.7	13.4	2.5	1.2
Tasmania	0.4	6.4	0.4	1.4	4.1	0.2	0.6	3.4	—
Northern Territory	11.9	18.4	1.9	0.5	13.8	25.2	12.4	0.3	5.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.2	0.5	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.1	6.7
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	16.5	235.5	11.0	367.2	61.6	31.8	39.5	3.9	48.1
Other	5.2	7.3	33.7	17.1	5.5	4.1	0.5	0.7	6.6
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	18.0	27.5	13.2	7.1	40.5	17.2	38.9	29.8	13.2
Other	7.8	1.6	13.5	2.9	10.4	4.1	10.3	6.7	0.9
Construction	48.6	71.1	52.8	43.5	32.8	37.4	40.1	5.7	7.6
Transport and storage; Communication services	21.4	4.3	4.8	1.9	3.3	4.4	10.4	12.4	0.8
Education; Health and community services	61.1	3.7	1.2	1.5	3.3	8.7	15.4	0.8	8.2
Other industries(a)	1.1	7.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	10.6	0.2

— 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)										
August 2001	29.8	28.1	16.4	6.6	10.3	1.4	1.1	3.3	96.9	89.6
August 2002	34.7	29.8	22.1	7.8	8.2	*2.2	1.5	3.2	109.6	99.8
August 2003	36.1	29.3	24.1	6.4	7.4	*1.9	1.3	2.4	108.8	104.7
2004										
August	40.5	33.5	27.7	*7.0	12.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	127.6	129.7
November	45.3	34.1	28.7	7.5	13.1	2.1	2.8	3.5	137.1	138.5
2005										
February	48.2	33.0	35.4	8.8	15.3	2.6	2.3	4.0	149.5	142.7
May	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	142.2
August	39.1	32.8	33.4	8.8	16.9	2.2	2.7	4.4	140.3	137.9
November	45.4	30.2	24.1	8.7	15.8	2.3	2.1	3.9	132.6	138.2
2006										
February	46.6	31.6	32.3	8.4	20.6	2.1	1.9	3.8	147.3	143.9
May	41.7	32.8	36.8	10.8	21.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	152.0	150.9
August	42.5	31.6	39.8	9.0	22.6	2.3	2.6	4.7	155.0	156.7
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2004										
August	-7.3	9.4	10.4	15.0	17.5	-17.3	-18.7	23.0	4.0	8.7
November	12.0	1.7	3.7	7.2	5.9	46.4	39.5	12.7	7.4	6.8
2005										
February	6.2	-3.1	23.1	17.4	16.5	26.9	-18.3	13.4	9.1	3.0
May	-14.5	-4.4	-1.3	-15.6	-4.9	-29.6	3.5	-1.2	-7.8	-0.4
August	-5.1	3.9	-4.4	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.4	10.7	1.8	-3.0
November	16.1	-8.1	-27.9	-0.1	-6.5	5.1	-22.5	-9.9	-5.5	0.2
2006										
February	2.8	4.6	34.0	-3.4	30.4	-12.3	-8.2	-4.8	11.1	4.1
May	-10.5	3.8	14.0	27.5	2.8	18.6	22.0	5.0	3.2	4.9
August	1.9	-3.6	8.3	-16.2	6.2	-6.6	8.4	18.3	2.0	3.8
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
August 2001	-37.1	-26.1	21.5	17.5	-8.8	-54.5	-39.4	5.2	-21.6	-21.8
August 2002	16.7	6.0	34.3	19.0	-20.2	58.0	41.8	-2.5	13.0	11.4
August 2003	4.0	-1.8	9.0	-17.8	-9.8	-14.3	-17.9	-25.1	-0.7	4.9
August 2004	12.1	14.6	15.2	8.6	67.4	-25.3	57.1	29.7	17.3	23.9
August 2005	-3.5	-2.1	20.5	25.9	36.6	57.1	37.3	39.7	9.9	6.3
August 2006	8.8	-3.8	19.1	3.1	33.3	2.1	-5.9	6.6	10.4	13.6

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Supplementary surveys

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

23 Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

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

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

Multi Purpose Household Survey

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

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

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

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

Reference period

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

Notes on data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data continued

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

Population benchmarks

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

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

Families series

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

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

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

Further information and data on the LFS

35 LFS estimates are published monthly in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

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

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

Scope of employer surveys

38 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Scope of employer surveys continued

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

Description of the survey

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

Reference date

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

Notes on data

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

Further information

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

43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (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

Description of the survey

44 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings – Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.

Reference period

45 The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.

Notes on data

46 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

Further information

47 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (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

Description of the survey

48 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

49 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.

50 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Description of the survey continued

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.

Reference period

51 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

Further information

52 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (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

Description of the survey

54 The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

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

Further information

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

Description of the survey

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

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

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

Reference period

61 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

62 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication *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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

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

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS web site, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 – Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Includes State Includes Age Includes Hours worked Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment
1.7	Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	June data only
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–02 International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	 Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	Includes Future employment expectations, State, Age

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)	
	Public sector employees: Australia totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by level of government: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
	Public sector employees by State: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, seasonally adjusted and original data
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
	Public sector employees by industry: original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State
3.1	Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes trend data, includes State, Age
3.3	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.2	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.3	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.4	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.003 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.5	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Labour price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Labour price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1	
	Labour price index: Australia, states and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	
	Labour price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
	Labour price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes States and territories
	Labour price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B	Includes Sector
	Labour price index: occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B	Includes Sector

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
	Average weekly earnings by sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
	Average weekly earnings: public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
5.3	Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1	Industrial disputes: working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a	
6.2	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b	
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
	Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1C	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

July 2006	Job search experience of unemployed people Labour force transitions Spotlight: Employment type
April 2006	Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation
January 2006	Labour outcomes of migrants The relationship between GDP and employment Spotlight: Long-term unemployment
October 2005	Job starters Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration Spotlight: Employment type Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics
July 2005	Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth Spotlight: Employee share schemes Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey
April 2005	People who work few hours Health, disability, age and labour force participation Spotlight: Methods of setting pay Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation
January 2005	Labour force participation in Australia Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology (ICT) Spotlight: Labour Price Index Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey
October 2004	Changes in types of employment Mature age people and the labour force
July 2004	Children living without an employed parent Labour underutilisation 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

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, 2005
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2005
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2005
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2005
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2003
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Triennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2005
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb 2006
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2004
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001–02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002–03
Confidentialised Unit Record Files			
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record Files	6278.0.30.001	Irregular	2001
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	6274.0	Irregular	2001
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
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2005

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

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

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

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Confidentialised Unit Record Files <i>cont.</i>			
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Survey of Income and Housing - Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002-03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2006
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2005
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2004-05
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003-04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Annual	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2000-01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours worked	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Adult employees	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
Aggregate (actual) hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending full-time education	Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Average compensation per employee	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
Average earnings (National Accounts basis)	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Commonwealth government employees	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
Compensation of employees	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and <i>employers' social contributions</i> . Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Couple families	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
Dependants	All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15–24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ considered to be too young/too old by employers ■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience ■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background ■ no jobs in their locality or line of work ■ no jobs available at all.
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
Employed	<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 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Price Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year) ■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<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 38 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.

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