



AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 16 OCT 2007

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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 Labour Market Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
January 2008	11 January 2008
April 2008	4 April 2008
July 2008	4 July 2008



DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 27 September 2007. 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 website 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.

Peter Harper
Acting Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
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
ERP	estimated resident population
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
JVS	Job Vacancies Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPHS	Multi-Purpose Household Survey
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

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].

UPDATE OF AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS REVIEW

A review of the current content of this publication *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) was conducted earlier this year, and involved seeking feedback from users on the usage of articles and tables. The review was advertised in the July 2007 issue of 6105.0.

As a result of feedback received from users, the ABS is evaluating the future content of 6105.0 with the aim of developing a more relevant set of tables to complement the current datacubes and spreadsheets available on the ABS website. The publication will continue as a point of reference for labour market statistics drawing together the range of key indicators.

If you would like to provide input into future table content of 6105.0, please contact Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636 or email c.toet@abs.gov.au.

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from the Labour Force Experience survey have recently been released in: *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6206.0). See the Recent Releases section in this issue for more details.

FINAL ISSUE

The quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector is being replaced with an annual survey, commencing with the 2007–08 reference year. As a result, the June quarter 2007 issue was the final quarterly issue of *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001). Data from the 2007–08 survey are expected to be released in January 2009.

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 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	October 2007	1350.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2007	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	August 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	August 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	August 2007	6291.0.55.003
Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2002–03 (Reissue)	6541.0.30.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia(a)	June quarter 2007	6248.0.55.001
October 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	November 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2007	6105.0
Information Paper: Measuring Voluntary & Unpaid Work in ABS Household Collections	2007	1200.0.55.003
Information Paper: Persons in Their Own Business, Experimental Estimates for Small Areas	1996–97 to 2003–04	6225.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	September 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	September 2007	6291.0.55.001
November 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	December 2007	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	August 2007	6302.0
Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits	June 2006 to June 2007	8165.0
Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia	2005–06	6554.0
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design	November 2007	6269.0
Labour Force, Australia	October 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	October 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	October 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	September 2007	6345.0
December 2007		
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	July 2006 to June 2007	6239.0
Census of Population and Housing: Working Population Profile Datapack	2006	2069.0.30.006
Census of Population and Housing: Working Population Profile	2006	2006.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Education and Work, Australia	May 2007	6227.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2007	6321.0.55.001
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2007	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia	November 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	November 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	November 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	November 2007	6291.0.55.003
Unpaid Work Variables	2006	1200.0.55.002
Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia	April 2007	6281.0
January 2008		
Australian Economic Indicators	January 2008	1350.0
Australian Economic Indicators	February 2008	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2008	6105.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	December 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	December 2007	6291.0.55.001
Year Book Australia	2008	1301.0
Australia at a Glance	2008	1309.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	July 2006 to June 2007	6238.0
Selected Characteristics of Australian Business	2005–06	8167.0

(a) The Survey of Employment and Earnings ceased as a quarterly survey after the June quarter 2007. It will be replaced with an annual survey commencing with the 2007/08 reference year.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)	
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	10 502.1	0.6	2.6
Full-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	7 533.9	0.6	3.1
Part-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	2 968.2	0.7	1.4
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Aug 2007	28.3	0.0	(c)-0.3
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	467.1	-1.4	-7.1
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	320.7	-2.5	-9.9
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	146.4	1.1	-0.2
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 2007	4.3	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.4
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	68.7	-7.1	-23.7
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Aug 2007	14.7	(c)-0.9	(c)-3.2
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	0.8	na	(c)-0.1
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	4.8	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	5.0	na	(c)-0.3
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	9.8	na	(c)-0.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	10.6	na	(c)-0.9
Children living without an employed parent(e)						
Persons	%	Original	Jun 2007	13.7	na	(c)-0.7
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	Aug 2007	75.6	(c)-0.6	(c)0.1
Total	%	Trend	Aug 2007	65.0	(c)0.1	(c)0.3
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Aug 2007	360.1	-0.6	2.3
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Aug 2007	34.5	-0.4	-0.3
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Aug 2007	41.5	-0.5	-0.6
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Aug 2007	16.9	0.8	0.2
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Aug 2007	22.7	(c)-1.2	(c)-1.7
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Original	Jun qtr 2007	113.9	0.8	4.0
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	May 2007	1 088.4	1.3	4.4
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	May 2007	867.1	1.1	4.5
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Jun qtr 2007	127 472.0	2.2	8.5
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Jun qtr 2007	1 066.0	1.5	5.2
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Jun qtr 2007	7.1	2.9	-74.7
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Jun qtr 2007	0.8	1.7	-75.6
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	Aug 2007	171.4	2.4	9.2

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.

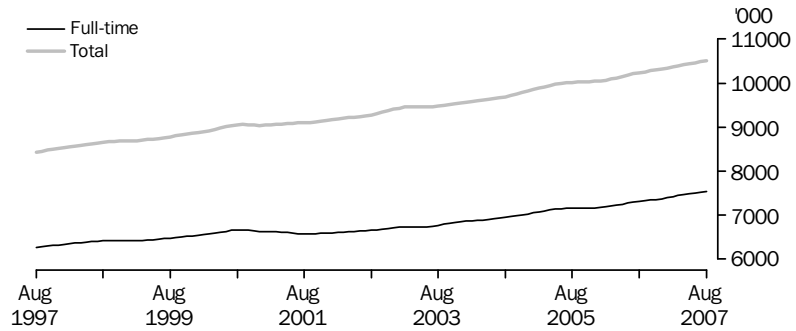
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

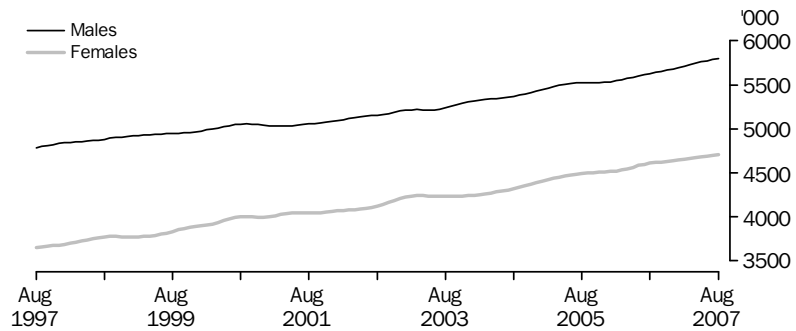
EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

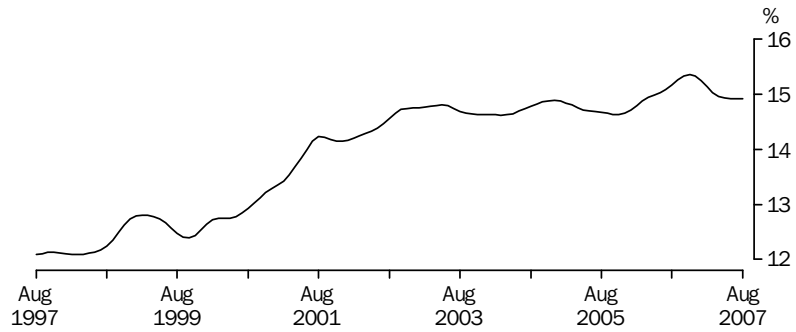
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

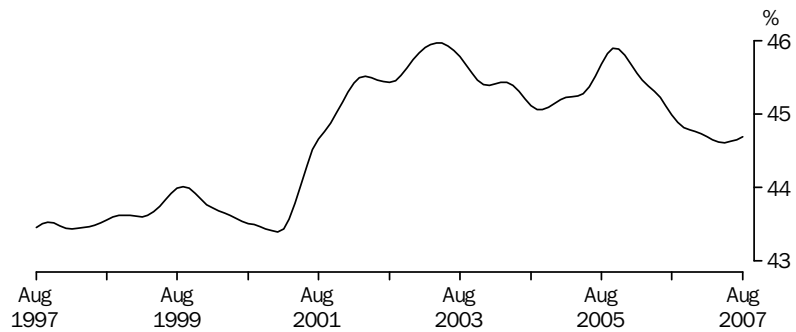
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

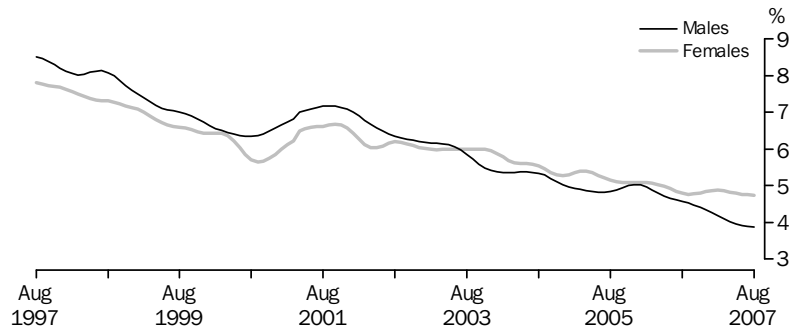


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

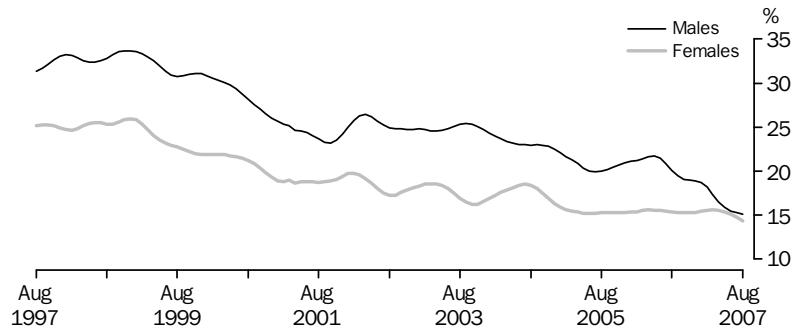
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

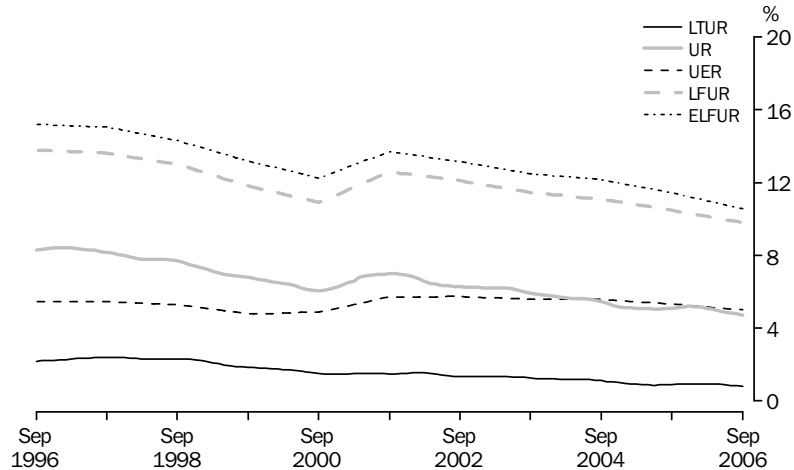
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1996–2006



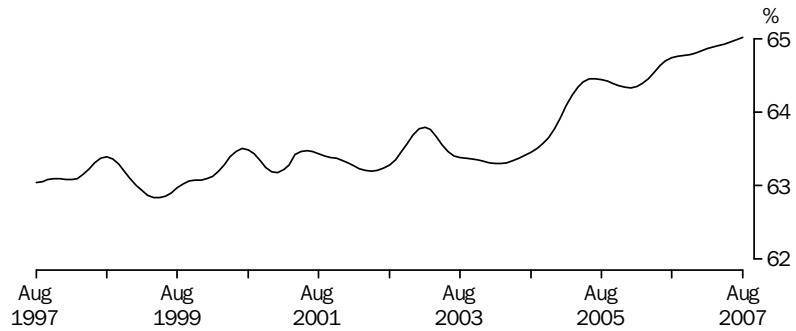
Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate (trend)
 UR — unemployment rate (trend)
 UER — underemployment rate (original)
 LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on the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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

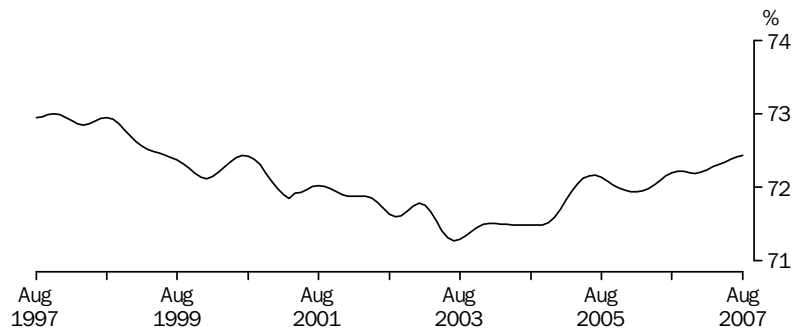
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



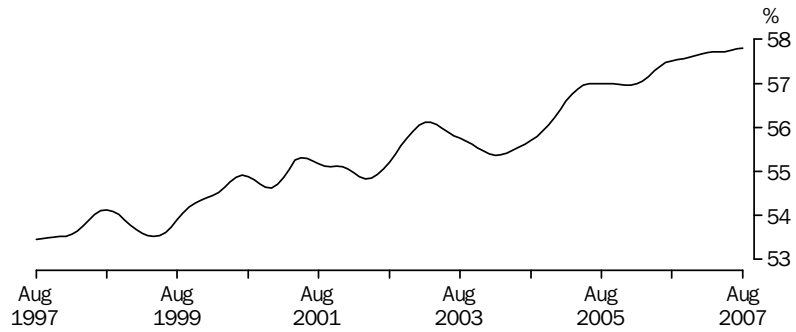
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

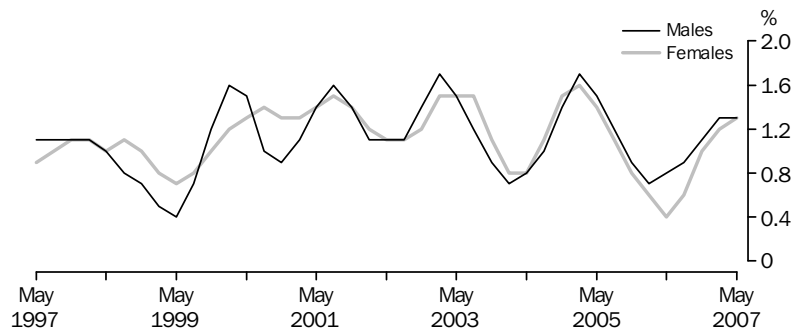
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

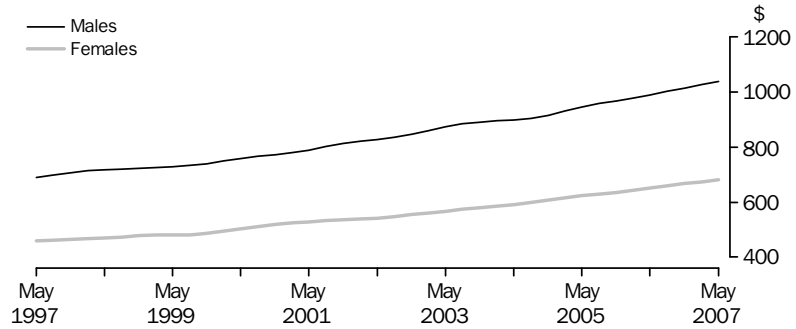


Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES *continued*

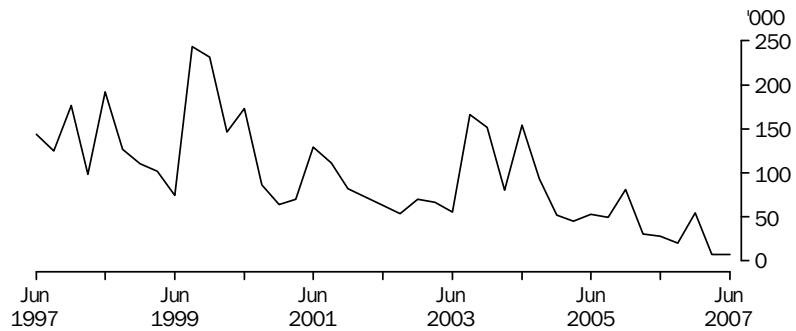
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

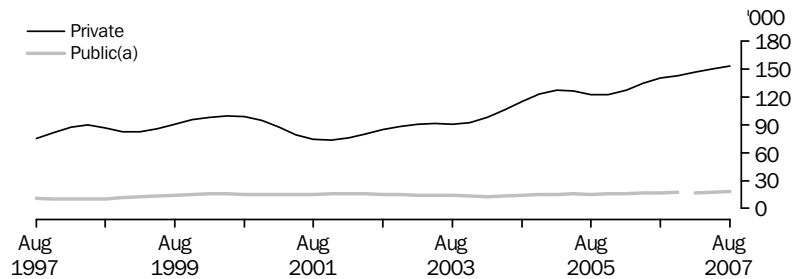
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, by Sector



(a) Break in series between November 2006 and February 2007. See paragraphs 73 and 74 of the Explanatory Notes.

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

COMPARISON OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS

INTRODUCTION

The Census and Labour Force Survey (LFS) collect information about the labour market activity of people aged 15 years and over. However, differences in scope and methodology mean that estimates produced from these collections may not be the same.

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. It aims to accurately measure the number of people in Australia on Census Night, their key characteristics, and the dwellings in which they live. On 8 August 2006, over 30,000 collectors delivered and collected Census forms from approximately 8.5 million households.

Due to varying complexity and processing requirements, 2006 Census data was released in stages. The first release was in June 2007 and consisted of demographic data such as age, sex, country of birth, marital status, and Indigenous status, among others. The second release, in September 2007, consisted of customised tables containing many of the more complex data items, including the following labour market items:

- Labour Force Status
- Hours Worked
- Employment Type
- Industry of Employment
- Occupation
- Number of Employees
- Government/Non-government Employer Indicator
- Community Development Employment Projects Participation
- Place of Work
- Method of Travel to Work.

An extensive range of Census data is available free online at <www.abs.gov.au/Census>. Further data from the second release will be available online from 25 October, 2007.

Many of the labour market variables collected in the Census attempt to measure the same concepts as those collected on a regular basis in ABS household surveys, such as the monthly LFS. Labour force status, hours worked, and employment type, for example, are collected monthly in the LFS, while industry and occupation data are collected quarterly (in February, May, August, and November).

As the Census and LFS collect similar labour force data for a similar reference period (i.e. August 2006), it could be expected that the data from the Census would align very closely with that from the August LFS. However, there are a number of factors which may lead to differences between the two sources.

This paper outlines some of those factors and compares Census and LFS data.

The Census and the LFS

The Census aims to collect information about every person in Australia on Census Night. This makes the Census a good source of information for very small population groups and small areas.

The Census and the LFS continued

The LFS is a sample survey which has been conducted since 1960. The survey was run on a quarterly basis up to February 1978 and has been conducted monthly since then. The main purpose of the monthly LFS is to provide official estimates of the labour market activity of the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over. The current sample size for the LFS is approximately 60,000 people, covering around 1 in 224(0.45%) of the population 15 years and over. A sample of this size provides reliable estimates of the key labour force statistics for the whole of Australia as well as each state and territory.

COMPARING CENSUS AND LFS

This section explains some of the main methodological and statistical differences between the Census and the LFS. While it is not possible to quantify the impact of each issue individually, it is likely that they account for much of the difference between the Census and LFS data.

Scope

The scope of any collection, be it the Census or a household sample survey, is defined as the population to which the data refer. While the scope of the Census is very similar to that of the LFS, there are slight differences which can have an impact on the data.

The LFS scope is limited to civilians. Members of the permanent defence forces are therefore excluded from the survey. The Census, on the other hand, includes members of the defence forces. This has the effect of increasing the number and proportion of employed people in the Census relative to the LFS.

The Census includes only those people who are in Australia on Census Night, while the LFS includes usual residents who are out of the country for less than 6 weeks. The ABS uses overseas arrivals and departures data to estimate the number of people overseas on Census Night in calculating the estimated resident population of Australia (ERP), but no adjustment is made to the Census data based on these estimates.

Undercount

While the Census aims to capture information about every person in Australia on Census Night, it is inevitable that in such a large operation some people will be missed. To account for this, the ABS runs a sample survey a few weeks after the Census, known as the Post Enumeration Survey (PES), to estimate the number and characteristics of people who were missed.

On the basis of the 2006 PES, the Census net undercount rate was estimated at around 2.7%. That is, the Census count was estimated to be around 550,000 persons fewer than the actual number of usual residents who were in Australia on Census Night. Results from the PES are used in calculating ERP, but are not used to adjust Census data.

By contrast, as a sample survey, data from the LFS is weighted to independent population benchmarks¹ based on the ERP (which has been adjusted for Census underenumeration). This means that LFS estimates add up to an independently estimated distribution of the usually resident civilian population aged 15 years and over regardless of any sample lost due to non-responding households.

Non-response

For various reasons, a proportion of households that are occupied on Census Night either cannot or do not return a Census form. The non-response rate in the 2006 Census was 4.2%. To account for this, the number of persons in non-responding households is imputed, along with some demographic characteristics. Labour force characteristics, however, are not imputed. Imputed records are included in the 'not stated' category for labour force status, and in the 'not applicable' category for the remaining labour force variables.

The LFS, on the other hand, does not include non-responses, as only fully responding records² contribute to the estimates. To account for non-responding households, data from the fully responding records are weighted to independent population benchmarks based on the (ERP). The population benchmarks currently used for weighting LFS data are based on data from the 2001 Census.³

Methodology

The Census uses a self-enumeration methodology where the householders are required to complete the Census form themselves. The LFS, by contrast, is conducted by trained ABS interviewers, either face-to-face or via telephone. Any responsible adult can provide responses on behalf of all members of the household.

Both methodologies can lead to (non-sampling) error if the respondent doesn't understand a particular question. However, this is much less likely to occur in the LFS as interviewers are able to clarify the meaning of questions which respondents have difficulty interpreting. Interviewers can also probe for additional information if a respondent gives a vague or ambiguous answer. An LFS interviewer may, for example, ask for additional information about a respondent's occupation or industry if their initial answer is not sufficiently detailed. This, of course, is not possible in the Census.

Census data are also affected when respondents don't answer all the questions applicable to them. This may occur when a respondent chooses not to answer a particular question, or when a respondent fails to follow the correct sequencing (i.e. order of questions). Sequencing errors are not possible in the LFS as interviewers record responses via notebook computers which proceed automatically to the next applicable question.

Questions

To minimise errors arising due to questions being misunderstood, the Census form is designed to ensure that questions are simple and easy to understand. Limits are placed on the number of questions asked as well as the complexity of the questions and the question sequencing. However, limiting the number and complexity of questions can result in some relevant information not being collected.

For example, in the 2006 Census, labour force status is derived from responses to four questions. In the LFS, labour force status is derived from up to 30 questions. Many of the additional questions in the LFS concern the circumstances where a person can be defined as 'employed' even though they were not at work during the reference week. The omission of these additional questions from the Census may result in employed people being categorised as either unemployed or not in the labour force. It is also possible that people who are unemployed or not in the labour force will be categorised as employed due to the shorter question module used in the Census.

Reference period

All of the labour force questions in the 2006 Census relate to the week prior to Census Night (i.e. July 31– August 6). In contrast, LFS interviews are conducted over a two week period, with the survey reference period being the week prior to the week in which the survey is conducted. In August 2006, approximately 65% of the LFS sample was surveyed during the week of Census Night - meaning the reference period for the Census and the LFS was the same. The remaining 35% of the LFS sample was surveyed in the week following Census Night - meaning that the reference week was different to that of the Census.

Given the dynamic nature of the labour market, it is likely that some people's circumstances changed from the Census reference week, to the second LFS reference week. The number of hours people work, for example, can fluctuate from week to week. And in any given week many people around the country will start a new job, or a new business, or retire from the labour force.

Sampling error

Estimates derived from the LFS are based on information obtained from a sample of dwellings. Because the entire population is not sampled, the estimates are subject to sampling error. LFS estimates are therefore accompanied by information about the quality of the estimates, including relative standard errors⁴ (RSEs) and confidence intervals.⁵ While the sample is designed to ensure that the sampling error is as low as possible at the national and state/territory level, it can be high for small area data or for detailed population breakdowns. The Census, by contrast, is not subject to sampling error because the aim is to collect information from all people in Australia.

COMPARING THE DATA

There are advantages and disadvantages to using either Census or LFS data which should be considered when determining which source is appropriate for a particular purpose. The main advantage of the LFS is that data are available on a monthly basis (or quarterly for some items). Most LFS data are available in original, seasonally adjusted, and trend series. Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time every year (e.g. Christmas), while the trend series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data from the most recent months and quarters as some of the original and all of the trend estimates are subject to revision.

The main advantage of the Census is that data can be used to determine the labour force characteristics of small population groups and small geographic areas. The Census also allows analysis of industry and occupation data at a much greater level of detail than the LFS.

The following section compares Census data on five key labour market variables with original data from the August 2006 LFS. The variables compared are labour force status, hours worked, employment type, industry of employment and occupation. The differences between Census and LFS data for each variable will be discussed and, where appropriate, related back to the methodological and statistical differences outlined above.

Labour Force Status

As shown in the table below, both the Census and LFS indicate that in August 2006 around three in five people aged 15 years and over were employed, around 3% were unemployed, and about a third were not in the labour force.

Labour Force Status continued

However, the table also shows that there were considerable differences between the Census and LFS data. For example:

- the Census count of usual residents aged 15 years and over (15,918,100) was 664,500 less than the LFS estimate (16,582,600)
- the LFS estimate of employed people, particularly full-time employed, was much higher than the Census count
- the LFS estimate of people not in the labour force was appreciably higher than the Census count
- the Census count of unemployed people looking for part-time work was much higher than the LFS estimate.

There are a number of explanations for these differences. As outlined above, the Census undercount, estimated at around 2.7%, leads to an underestimate of the number of people aged 15 years and over. In contrast, the LFS totals are weighted to reflect independent population benchmarks and are therefore not affected by sample loss. Similarly, there are differences in the scope of the respective collections that may account for different totals.

The numbers in each of the Census categories are affected by the fact that the labour force status of around 6.5% (1,039,000) people counted in the Census was 'not stated'. Analysis shows that people aged 65 years and over account for around 26% of those whose labour force status was 'not stated', but only 16% of all people counted in the Census. As the vast majority of people aged 65 and over are not in the labour force, this suggests that the proportion of people not in the labour force may be underestimated in the Census.

Of those people counted in the Census whose labour force status was determined, 61.2% were categorised as employed, almost identical to the estimated proportion of people employed from the LFS (61.3%). Likewise, the proportion of people categorised as unemployed and not in the labour force were also quite similar. This may suggest that, despite the over-representation of people aged 65 and over, the characteristics of those whose labour force status was 'not stated' were not substantially different to those whose labour force status was stated.

Some of the differences between the two sources were also due to the categories used. For example, there were around 600,000 people categorised in the Census as 'employed, away from work'. This is not a category that features in the LFS as people in this situation are classified as either employed full-time or part-time based on their usual hours worked.

CENSUS AND THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *continued*

1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS

	2006 CENSUS		LFS, AUGUST 2006	
	'000	%	'000	%
Labour force	9 608.0	64.6	10 647.6	64.2
Employed total	9 104.2	61.2	10 168.0	61.3
Employed, worked full-time	5 827.4	39.2	7 235.4	43.6
Employed, worked part-time	2 685.2	18.0	2 932.5	17.7
Employed, away from work	591.6	4.0	(a) . .	(a) . .
Unemployed total	503.8	3.4	479.6	2.9
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	310.6	2.1	335.7	2.0
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	193.2	1.3	143.9	0.9
Not in the labour force	5 271.1	35.4	5 935.0	35.8
Total	(b)(c) 14 879.1	100.0	(d) 16 582.6	100.0

. . not applicable

(a) In the LFS, people employed, but away from work are categorised as either employed full-time or part-time based on usual hours worked.

(b) Population aged 15 years and over.

(c) The number of people whose labour force status was 'not stated' in the Census (1,039,000) has been removed from the Census total of 15,918,100 to aid comparison.

(d) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Labour Force Status *continued*

The remaining Census labour market variables to be discussed are only applicable to the 9,104,200 people whose Census labour force status was 'employed'. It is likely that many of the people whose Census labour force status was 'not stated' were actually employed. Therefore, the number of people employed is likely to have been underestimated in the Census. For this reason, comparisons between LFS and Census data for the remaining variables will focus on the proportions of total employed, rather than the total numbers of people.

Hours Worked

The hours worked data in the Census refers to hours worked in the reference week and are therefore compared with the LFS data item 'hours actually worked', rather than 'usual hours worked'.

As the following table shows, a slightly higher proportion of employed people reported working between 1 and 34 hours in the LFS (34%) compared with the Census (30%). A higher proportion of those in the Census reported working 35–39 or 40 hours (36%) compared with the LFS (31%), while the proportion working more than 40 hours was roughly similar for both the Census and LFS.

A higher proportion of employed people in the LFS worked 0 hours (5.2%) compared with the Census (3.8%). It may be that some people who were employed but worked 0 hours in the reference week were incorrectly classified in the Census as either unemployed or not in the labour force.

A higher proportion of employed people in the Census indicated that they worked 35–39 or 40 hours, compared with the LFS. This may be due to a tendency for people in the Census (self-enumeration) to 'round' hours worked to their perception of full-time hours (e.g. 38, or 40 hours), while more precise estimates may be provided when responding to LFS interviewers.

Hours Worked continued

Another possibility is that the 2.8% (253,600) of those categorised as 'employed' whose hours were 'not stated' in the Census were more likely to work less than 35 hours, thereby inflating the proportion of people in the 35-39 and 40 hours categories. However, despite the minor differences in the 35-39 and 40 hours categories, the distribution of hours worked for those stated in the Census closely aligns with the distribution in the LFS. It is therefore likely that the characteristics of those whose hours worked was 'not stated' were not substantially different to those whose hours worked was stated.

2. HOURS WORKED

	2006 CENSUS		LFS, AUGUST 2006	
	'000	%	'000	%
0 hours	338.0	3.8	525.9	5.2
1-15	985.8	11.1	1 193.1	11.7
16-29	1 123.9	12.7	1 403.7	13.8
30-34	575.5	6.5	813.9	8.0
35-39	1 533.6	17.3	1 606.2	15.8
40 hours	1 669.9	18.9	1 521.4	15.0
41-44	335.5	3.8	468.0	4.6
45-49	698.5	7.9	845.9	8.3
50-59	895.6	10.1	999.6	9.8
60+	694.3	7.8	790.4	7.8
Total	(a) 8 850.6	100.0	10 168.0	100.0

(a) The number of people whose hours worked was 'not stated' in the Census (253,600) has been removed from the Census total of 9,104,200 to aid comparison.

Employment Type

As shown in the table below, both the Census and LFS data indicate that around four in five employed people can be categorised as employees not owning their own business. The rest of the employed population is made up of owner managers of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises, and a small number of contributing family workers.

The proportion of employed people categorised as employees not owning their own business and owner managers of incorporated enterprises were similar for the Census and LFS. The proportion of employed people who were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises in the LFS was considerably larger than the Census count (12.5% and 9.7% respectively). There was also a considerable difference in the proportion of people categorised as contributing family workers. The Census indicates that 1.7% of all employed people were contributing family workers, compared with just 0.3% in the LFS. These differences may be due to a number of factors. It may be, for example, that the LFS questions, and the presence of the interviewer, allow people to be categorised more accurately than in the Census.

It should also be noted that the LFS data quoted in this article are based on an estimation method, known as composite estimation, which was introduced in June 2007. At this time, all LFS estimates back to April 2001 were revised on the basis of the new estimation method. In addition, data from the Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (EEBTUM) are also used in calculating employment type estimates, and these have not been revised on the basis on composite estimation. This

Employment Type continued

has a minor effect on the LFS data and may account for some of the difference between Census and LFS estimates.

The Census data is also affected by the fact that the employment type of around 1% (86,700) of those who were categorised as 'employed' was 'not stated'. However, apart from the differences with respect to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises and contributing family workers, the distribution of employment type for those who were stated in the Census is largely similar to the distribution in the LFS. This suggests it is likely that the characteristics of those whose employment type was 'not stated' were not substantially different to those whose employment type was stated.

3. EMPLOYMENT TYPE

	2006 CENSUS		LFS, AUGUST 2006	
	'000	%	'000	%
Total Employees	7 988.9	88.6	8 868.3	87.2
Employee not owning business	7 369.6	81.7	8 177.8	80.4
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	619.4	6.9	690.4	6.8
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	873.4	9.7	1 275.2	12.5
Contributing family workers	155.1	1.7	28.5	0.3
Total	(a) 9 017.5	100.0	(b) 10 172.0	100.0

- (a) The number of people whose employment type was 'not stated' in the Census (86,700) has been removed from the Census total of 9,104,200 to aid comparison.
- (b) Data on Employment Type from the Labour Force Survey was calculated prior to the introduction of composite estimation. Therefore the total will not equal the other LFS totals presented in this article.

Industry of Employment

As shown in the following table, across both the Census and the LFS, the industries with the highest proportion of employed people were Retail trade, followed by Health care and social assistance, and Manufacturing.

The industry of employment of 2.6% (236,500) of employed people could not be determined in the Census as it was either 'not stated' or 'inadequately described'. However, of those whose industry was determined in the Census, the proportion of people in each of the industry divisions was quite similar to the LFS.

CENSUS AND THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *continued*

*Industry of Employment
continued*

4. INDUSTRY

<i>Industry (a)</i>	2006 CENSUS		LFS, AUGUST 2006	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	280.9	3.2	352.6	3.5
Mining	106.9	1.2	133.2	1.3
Manufacturing	952.0	10.7	1 011.3	9.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	89.5	1.0	105.8	1.0
Construction	709.8	8.0	903.8	8.9
Wholesale trade	396.4	4.5	409.4	4.0
Retail trade	1 033.2	11.7	1 161.2	11.4
Accommodation and food services	575.1	6.5	672.4	6.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	427.8	4.8	505.3	5.0
Information media and telecommunications	176.8	2.0	244.8	2.4
Financial and insurance services	348.6	3.9	378.7	3.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	153.9	1.7	198.4	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	602.3	6.8	748.5	7.4
Administrative and support services	286.3	3.2	355.7	3.5
Public administration and safety	608.6	6.9	625.2	6.1
Education and training	697.8	7.9	731.2	7.2
Health care and social assistance	956.1	10.8	1 050.0	10.3
Arts and recreation services	127.4	1.4	170.1	1.7
Other services	338.2	3.8	410.3	4.0
Total	(b) 8 867.7	100.0	10 168.0	100.0

(a) Classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0).

(b) The number of people whose industry of employment was either 'not stated' (123,000) or 'inadequately described' (113,400) in the Census has been removed from the Census total of 9,104,200 to aid comparison.

Occupation of Employment

As the table below shows, the most common occupations as measured by both the Census and the LFS were Professionals, followed by Clerical and administrative workers, and Technicians and trades workers.

The occupation of 1.8% (165,600) of employed people could not be determined in the Census as it was either 'not stated' or 'inadequately described'. However, of those whose occupation was determined in the Census, the proportion of people in each of the major occupation groups was quite similar to the LFS.

CENSUS AND THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *continued*

Occupation of Employment
continued

5. OCCUPATION

Occupation (a)	CENSUS 2006		LFS, AUGUST 2006	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers	1 202.3	13.5	1 285.9	12.6
Professionals	1 806.0	20.2	2 038.7	20.1
Technicians and trades workers	1 309.3	14.6	1 551.4	15.3
Community and personal service workers	801.9	9.0	862.2	8.5
Clerical and administrative workers	1 365.8	15.3	1 603.4	15.8
Sales workers	896.2	10.0	1 003.7	9.9
Machinery operators and drivers	604.6	6.8	667.5	6.6
Labourers	952.5	10.7	1 155.2	11.4
Total	(b) 8 938.6	100.0	10 168.0	100.0

(a) Classified according to ANZSCO—*Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006* (cat. no. 1220.0).

(b) The number of people whose occupation was either 'not stated' (74,900) or 'inadequately described' (90,700) in the Census has been removed from the Census total of 9,104,200 to aid comparison.

ACCESSING LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

The LFS provides the official estimates of employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate which are published (in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms) each month in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). Further data from the LFS is also published in the following publications which are available free online:

- *Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001)
- *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and other Characteristics of Families – Electronic delivery* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)
- *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

END NOTES

1. Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to an independently estimated distribution of the usually resident civilian population aged 15 years and over. The independent population estimates (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the Labour Force Survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

2. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with an average response rate of around 95% over the year to August 2006.

3. The population benchmarks used in determining LFS estimates will be rebased in February 2009 on the basis of data from the 2006 Census. The revised population benchmarks will then be applied to historical LFS data prior to February 2009. It is expected that this will change some of the LFS estimates for this period.

4. The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers, and is useful when comparing the variability of population estimates of different sizes.

END NOTES *continued*

5. A confidence interval is a range, centred on the estimate, with a prescribed level of probability that it includes the true population value.

SPOTLIGHT – AVAILABLE LABOUR OF THE UNEMPLOYED

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORK AND PREFERRED NUMBER OF HOURS

INTRODUCTION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Job Search Experience (JSE) Survey both collect information about the available labour of unemployed people.¹ The measures produced from these collections are:

- Unemployed: whether looking for full-time or part-time work; and
- Unemployed: preferred number of hours would like to work each week.

This article explores the differences between these two measures. It looks at the questions, collection methods and the definitions in each survey. For the purposes of this article the estimates are from the JSE Survey, which includes items collected in the LFS component.²

COMPARING THE DATA

In July 2006, there were an estimated 462,000 unemployed people of which 333,400 people were looking for full-time work and 128,600 people were looking for part-time work. The following table cross-classifies these people with preferred number of hours (1–34 hours which are considered part-time hours of work and 35 hours or more a week which are considered full-time hours of work).

1. UNEMPLOYED, Looking for full-time/part-time work by preferred number of hours—July 2006.

UNEMPLOYED			
	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total
Preferred number of hours	'000	'000	'000
1–34 hours	70.3	112.7	183.0
35 hours or more	253.7	12.8	266.4
Don't know	9.4	3.2	12.6
Total	333.4	128.6	462.0

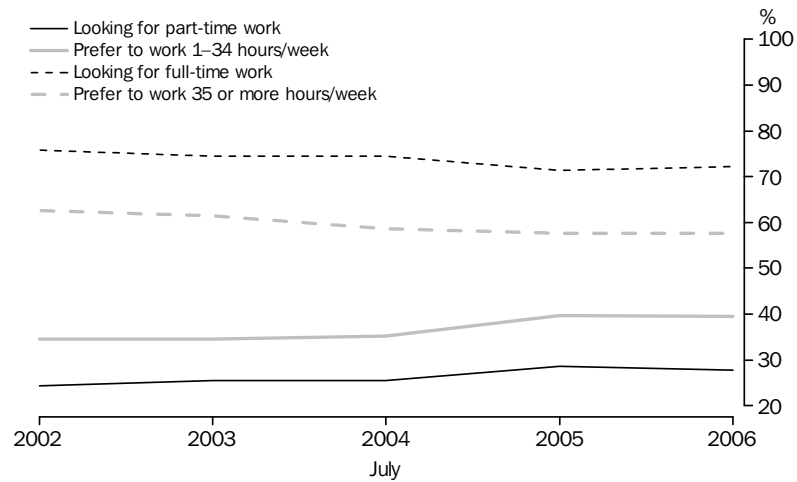
Source: Job Search Experience Survey, July 2006.

For the majority of people (79%) the number of hours they preferred to work was consistent with the type of work (i.e. full-time or part-time) they were looking for. However, for around 18% of people this is not the case. This inconsistency is greatest for people who say they are looking for full-time work yet prefer to work 1–34 hours per week (21% of all unemployed persons looking for full-time work). For people looking for part-time work, 10% would actually prefer to work 35 hours or more.

Another way to compare the data is to look at the proportion of unemployed people who were looking for part-time work with the proportion of unemployed people who would prefer to work 1–34 hours a week (see following graph). The proportion who would prefer to work 1–34 hours a week is, on average, 10 percentage points higher than the proportion looking for part-time work. In contrast, the proportion of unemployed people who would prefer to work 35 hours or more a week is, on average, 14 percentage points lower than the proportion looking for full-time work.

COMPARING THE DATA
continued

2. PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED LOOKING OR PREFERRED FULL-TIME/PART-TIME WORK OR HOURS



Source: Job Search Experience Survey.

Further analysis of the preferred hours reported in JSE shows that close to two-thirds (63%) of the unemployed people who looked for part-time work but preferred to work 35 hours or more per week, preferred to work 35–39 hours per week. These hours are very close to the ABS cut-off for full-time and part-time 'work' (employment). For those unemployed people who looked for full-time work but preferred to work 1–34 hours per week, almost a quarter (23%) preferred to work 30–34 hours per week (also close to the ABS cut-off for full-time and part-time 'work'), while three-fifths (60%) preferred to work 16–29 hours.

3. UNEMPLOYED, Looking for full-time/part-time work by detailed preferred number of hours—July 2006.

UNEMPLOYED			
	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total
Preferred number of hours	'000	'000	'000
1–15	11.9	59.4	71.3
16–29	42.5	46.6	89.0
30–34	15.9	6.7	22.6
35–39	139.3	8.1	147.4
40	100.3	*4.7	105.1
41 hours or more	14.0	—	14.0
Did not know	9.4	*3.2	12.6
Total	333.4	128.6	462.0

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Job Search Experience Survey, July 2006.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The questions used, the concepts behind the questions, and how the questions are collected contribute to the differences observed between the two measures. In the LFS people are first asked whether they had looked for full-time work in the past four weeks. If they indicated they did look for full-time work they are not asked if they were looking for part-time work. Hence an unemployed person who is looking for full-time and part-time work is only classified as looking for full-time work. In contrast, in the JSE survey all unemployed people are asked for their preferred number of hours. This means that someone who is classified in the LFS as looking for full-time work can report in the JSE component that they have a preference for working part-time hours.³

A person's understanding or interpretation of what full-time and part-time work also has a bearing on the differences between the two measures. The ABS defines a person as employed full-time or part-time based on the hours the person usually (and actually) worked in the reference week.⁴ The cut-off value to determine this is 35 hours or more (in all jobs) for full-time employment, and less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) for part-time employment. Whether a person answers yes or no in the LFS to the looking for full-time (and part-time) work questions is based on their interpretation (i.e. self perception) of what full-time (and part-time) work is. The question does not refer to the 35 hour cut-off used by the ABS to determine full-time or part-time status and the person answering may have a different view of what constitutes full-time.⁵ The JSE survey asks the exact number of hours an unemployed person prefers to work. This allows these hours to be classified into full-time and part-time based on the 35 hour cut-off.

The key difference between these two measures is that the estimate of whether a person is looking for full-time or part-time work is based on what they actually did in the past four weeks to gain employment, and whether in their opinion the work they were looking for was full-time or part-time. On the other hand, the number of hours a person would prefer to work is collected from a direct response from a specific question relating to how many hours they would like to work each week.

It may be that a person's preferred number of hours does not match what they did in the last four weeks or the number of hours they can actually work. For example, there may be factors such as caring for children or health concerns that influence the hours they looked for work. The JSE survey does not collect information on whether a person can actually work the number of hours they say they would like to work. In contrast, a person may need to work full-time for financial reasons, whereas their preference may be 15 hours a week (part-time hours).

There is also a difference in the methodology used to collect the information in these surveys. The LFS uses the Any Responsible Adult (ARA) methodology, where information is obtained on behalf of all the persons in a selected household who are in scope of the survey from any responsible adult. In contrast, some information from the JSE survey is collected by personal interview, that is, a person answers the questions on their own behalf. If the person who is asked JSE questions did not answer the LFS questions for themselves, there may be discrepancies between the LFS and JSE responses.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS *continued*

Future job starters¹ are a sub population of the unemployed. While they have not been looking for any work, they are about to start some work shortly and so are considered unemployed. These people are still classified as unemployed people looking for either full-time or part-time work, however, this is based on whether the job they are about to start is either full-time or part-time. As with the 'looking' information, determining whether the job they are about to start is full-time or part-time is based on their interpretation. While the data is a too small a sample to make any conclusive observations, it appears that they may be taking up work that is not their preference; working more hours than they prefer, or not working enough.

SUMMARY

Although the two ABS measures which look at the available labour of unemployed people do not tell the same story, the story is similar. The majority of people are looking for work that match their preferred hours. For those whose preferred hours do not match the hours they are looking for there are a number of reasons. The main reasons for the differences between the estimated number of people looking for full-time or part-time work and the estimated number of hours they would prefer to work is one of measurement. In the LFS, only unemployed people who are not looking for full-time work are asked whether they are looking for part-time work, and the definition of full-time is left to them to determine. In the JSE Survey, unemployed people are asked for the number of hours they would like to work each week, and these are defined as full-time or part-time according to the ABS definitions.

END NOTES

1. The definition of *unemployed* is: Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and
 - had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the past 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 (future job starters).
2. The JSE Survey is conducted in July of each year and is one of a range of supplementary surveys run in conjunction with the LFS. The supplementary survey and the LFS form the Monthly Population Survey. The JSE Survey collects information that is used to determine the number of hours an unemployed person would prefer to work each week. The information that determines whether an unemployed person is looking for full-time or part-time work is collected in the LFS component.
3. The question used to determine the number of preferred hours from the JSE survey is:
How many hours a week would you like to work?
The questions used to determine whether they are looking for full-time or part-time work in the LFS are:
'At any time in the last four weeks has been looking for full-time work?' and
'At any time in the last four weeks has been looking for part-time work?'

END NOTES *continued*

4. The definition of *employed full-time* is: employed persons who usually work 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.

The definition of *employed part-time* is: 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.

5. The definition of *unemployed looking for full-time work* is: unemployed persons who: actively looked for full-time work, or were waiting to start a new full-time job.

The definition of *unemployed looking for part-time work* is: unemployed persons who: actively looked for part-time work only, or were waiting to start a new part-time job.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Labour Force Experience, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6206.0).
Survey title:	Labour Force Experience Survey.
Conducted:	Two-yearly, most recently conducted February 2007.
Scope:	People aged 15 years and over within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes).
Key output:	Information about time spent in labour force activities, including episodes of work, and time spent in and out of the labour force.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

OVERVIEW

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

The scope of the Labour Force Experience Survey was expanded in February 2007 to include all people aged 15 years and over. For previous surveys, the scope was restricted to people aged 15–69 years. As a result, around 1.8 million people aged 70 years and over are now included in the scope of the survey. Estimates presented in this article relate to people aged 15 years and over unless otherwise specified. However, due to the scope of previous surveys, all comparisons over time relate only to those aged 15–69 years.

In February 2007, the civilian population aged 15 years and over was 16.3 million. During the 12 months to February 2007, three-quarters (75% or 12.2 million) of these people did not change their labour force status. For those people who did not change their labour force status, 60% worked for the whole year, 39% were not in the labour force for the whole year, and 1% looked for work for the whole year.

Of the 4.1 million people who did change their labour force status at least once during the year, the majority (65%) had worked for part of the year.

WORKED DURING THE YEAR

For the year ended February 2007, 11.1 million people (68% of the civilian population aged 15 years and over) had worked at some time during the year. Of these, 7.3 million (66%) had worked for the entire year. Of the 3.7 million people who worked for part of the year, 57% worked for at least nine months while 14% worked for at least three months.

Of the men who had worked at some time during the year, 70% (4.2 million) had worked for the entire year, compared to 62% of women (3.1 million). Of the women who had worked at some time during the year, 49% worked full-time only, and 39% worked part-time only. The corresponding proportions for men were 78% and 14%.

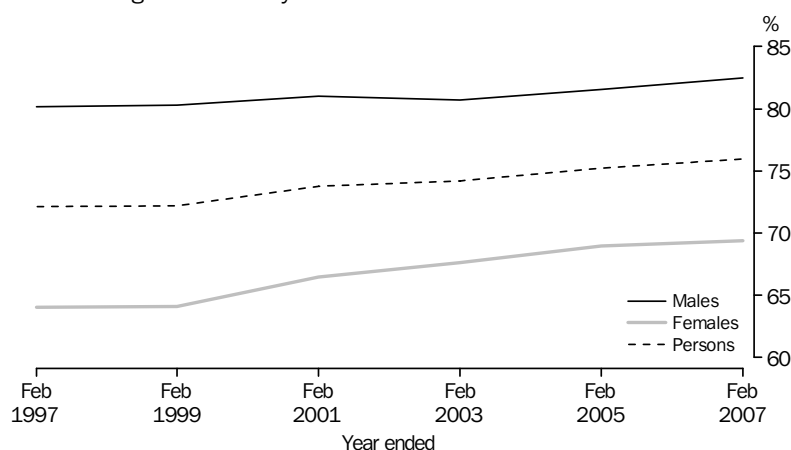
Over 8.5 million people, or 77% of those who had worked during the year, had worked for one employer or business, while 18% had worked for two, and 5% had worked for three or more.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE *continued*

Comparison with previous years

Three-quarters (76% or 11 million people) of the civilian population aged 15–69 years worked at some time during the year ended February 2007. Over the past decade the proportion has been rising steadily from the 72% recorded in February 1997. Women have made the main contribution to the increase (six percentage points compared to three percentage points for males) (as shown in graph 1).

1. PROPORTION WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR, Persons aged 15–69 years



LOOKED FOR WORK
DURING THE YEAR

During the year ended February 2007, 1.5 million people aged 15 years and over had looked for work at some time during the year (of whom less than 1% were aged 70 years and over). Of these people:

- 74% had one spell of looking for work, 12% had two spells and 14% had three or more spells.
- 21% spent less than one month looking for work.
- 60% spent less than three months looking for work.
- 7% spent the whole year looking for work.

Comparison with previous years

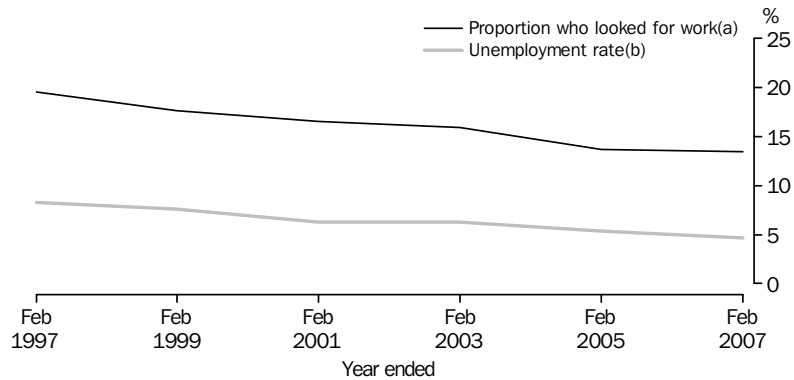
There were 1.5 million people aged 15–69 years who had looked for work during the year ended February 2007. The proportion of people aged 15–69 years who looked for work during the year has declined over the past 10 years, from 15% in the year ended February 1997 to 11% in the year ended February 2007. Over this period the proportion of males who looked for work has decreased six percentage points (from 17% in 1997 to 11% in 2007), while for women it decreased two percentage points (from 13% in 1997 to 11% in 2007).

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

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE *continued*

Comparison with previous years continued

2. MEASURES OF LOOKING FOR WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT, Persons aged 15–69 years



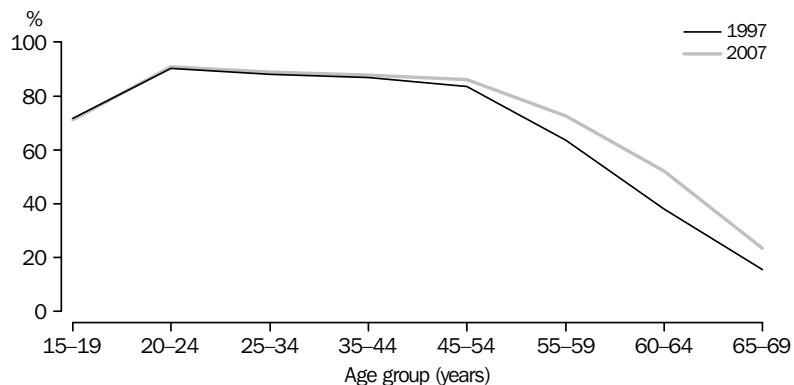
(a) As a percentage of persons aged 15–69 years in the labour force at some time during the year.
 (b) Annual average. Sourced from Labour Force Survey.

IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR

Overall, 71% (11.5 million people) of the population aged 15 years and over were in the labour force at some time during the year ended February 2007. Some 77% of males had participated in the labour force compared to 65% of females.

Over the past decade there has been an increase in the proportion of older workers (aged 55–69 years) participating in the labour force (see graph 3), although this group still has lower participation than younger age groups (53% for 55–69 year olds in 2007, compared with 91% for 20–24 year olds). Most of the increase in participation of older workers can be attributed to the growth in women's participation. During the year ended February 2007, the participation of older women (aged 55–69 years) in the labour force was 43%, up from 28% in February 1997. The participation of older men (aged 55–69 years) was 63%, up from 54% in February 1997.

3. PEOPLE WHO SPENT TIME IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), Proportion of the population(b), persons aged 15–69 years



(a) Year ended February.
 (b) Civilian population aged 15–69 years.

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR

There were 8.2 million people aged 15 years and over who were not in the labour force at some time during the year ended February 2007, of whom 41% were men and 59% were women. Over half (57%) of the people in this group spent no time in the labour force during the year.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE *continued*

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR *continued*

The main activity of men who were outside the labour force for part of the year was 'holiday, travel, and leisure activities' (43%) and 'attended an educational institution' (24%). The main activity of men who spent no time in the labour force during the year was 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (50%) and 'attended an educational institution' (14%). For women who were outside the labour force for part of the year, the main activity was 'home duties or childcare' (35%) and 'holiday, travel, and leisure activities' (30%). For those women who spent no time in the labour force during the year, the main activity was also 'home duties or childcare' (42%), followed by 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (33%).

END NOTES

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

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Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED(a)			CHANGE IN RATE(a)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
August 2002	4 404.7	751.0	5 155.7	284.4	64.6	349.1	5 504.8	6.3	71.6	1.5	4.4	1.9	-0.8	-0.4
August 2003	4 470.0	769.6	5 239.6	267.9	58.2	326.1	5 565.7	5.9	71.3	1.5	2.5	1.6	-0.5	-0.3
August 2004	4 576.1	794.2	5 370.3	241.0	62.1	303.0	5 673.3	5.3	71.5	2.4	3.2	2.5	-0.5	0.2
2005														
August	4 714.0	810.9	5 524.8	224.3	56.8	281.1	5 805.9	4.8	72.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
November	4 716.8	808.4	5 525.2	230.8	60.6	291.4	5 816.6	5.0	72.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1
2006														
February	4 724.4	820.1	5 544.5	226.8	63.3	290.1	5 834.6	5.0	71.9	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	4 748.4	837.4	5 585.8	218.9	58.2	277.1	5 862.9	4.7	72.0	0.5	2.1	0.7	-0.2	0.1
August	4 774.7	853.2	5 627.9	213.4	57.1	270.5	5 898.3	4.6	72.2	0.6	1.9	0.8	-0.1	0.2
November	4 795.4	870.3	5 665.7	206.9	54.8	261.6	5 927.3	4.4	72.2	0.4	2.0	0.7	-0.2	0.0
2007														
February	4 847.7	864.8	5 712.5	198.4	50.4	248.8	5 961.3	4.2	72.2	1.1	-0.6	0.8	-0.2	0.0
May	4 899.4	860.1	5 759.5	186.4	51.3	237.7	5 997.2	4.0	72.3	1.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.1
August	4 930.2	864.3	5 794.5	177.1	56.2	233.3	6 027.8	3.9	72.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.1
FEMALES														
August 2002	2 249.4	1 873.1	4 122.5	172.8	99.7	272.5	4 395.0	6.2	55.2	0.5	3.7	1.9	-0.4	0.0
August 2003	2 297.0	1 939.8	4 236.8	176.4	94.0	270.4	4 507.2	6.0	55.8	2.1	3.6	2.8	-0.2	0.5
August 2004	2 371.1	1 949.1	4 320.2	157.3	95.8	253.2	4 573.4	5.5	55.7	3.2	0.5	2.0	-0.5	-0.1
2005														
August	2 439.4	2 051.8	4 491.2	147.7	96.0	243.7	4 734.9	5.1	57.0	-0.1	1.5	0.6	-0.2	0.0
November	2 438.6	2 068.6	4 507.2	148.5	93.5	242.1	4 749.3	5.1	57.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
2006														
February	2 461.4	2 060.2	4 521.6	148.1	94.6	242.6	4 764.2	5.1	57.0	0.9	-0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	2 495.9	2 068.1	4 564.0	143.1	96.3	239.5	4 803.5	5.0	57.3	1.4	0.4	0.9	-0.1	0.3
August	2 534.2	2 073.0	4 607.2	142.6	89.7	232.2	4 839.4	4.8	57.5	1.5	0.2	0.9	-0.2	0.2
November	2 557.6	2 074.3	4 631.9	146.4	87.6	234.0	4 865.9	4.8	57.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
2007														
February	2 575.5	2 081.1	4 656.6	144.2	94.5	238.7	4 895.2	4.9	57.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
May	2 592.8	2 088.6	4 681.4	142.4	93.5	235.9	4 917.3	4.8	57.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.0
August	2 603.7	2 103.9	4 707.6	143.5	90.2	233.8	4 941.4	4.7	57.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.1
PERSONS														
August 2002	6 654.1	2 624.1	9 278.2	457.2	164.4	621.6	9 899.8	6.3	63.3	1.2	3.9	1.9	-0.6	-0.2
August 2003	6 767.0	2 709.3	9 476.4	444.3	152.2	596.6	10 072.9	5.9	63.4	1.7	3.2	2.1	-0.4	0.1
August 2004	6 947.2	2 743.3	9 690.5	398.3	157.9	556.2	10 246.7	5.4	63.5	2.7	1.3	2.3	-0.5	0.1
2005														
August	7 153.4	2 862.7	10 016.1	371.9	152.8	524.7	10 540.8	5.0	64.4	0.2	1.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
November	7 155.4	2 877.0	10 032.4	379.3	154.2	533.5	10 565.9	5.0	64.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.1
2006														
February	7 185.8	2 880.3	10 066.1	374.9	157.8	532.7	10 598.8	5.0	64.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	7 244.3	2 905.5	10 149.8	362.0	154.5	516.5	10 666.4	4.8	64.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.2
August	7 308.8	2 926.2	10 235.0	356.0	146.7	502.7	10 737.7	4.7	64.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	-0.2	0.2
November	7 353.0	2 944.6	10 297.6	353.3	142.3	495.6	10 793.2	4.6	64.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0
2007														
February	7 423.2	2 945.9	10 369.1	342.6	144.9	487.4	10 856.5	4.5	64.9	1.0	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.1
May	7 492.2	2 948.7	10 440.9	328.8	144.8	473.6	10 914.5	4.3	64.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.1
August	7 533.9	2 968.2	10 502.1	320.7	146.4	467.1	10 969.2	4.3	65.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.1

(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	6.2	*1.4	7.6	*1.3	*0.1	*1.5	9.1	*0.7	9.8	*16.1	92.7
20-24	111.8	11.6	123.4	5.9	*0.7	6.6	130.0	10.3	140.3	5.1	92.7
25-29	298.0	18.3	316.3	9.0	*1.4	10.5	326.8	14.2	341.0	3.2	95.8
30-34	432.2	28.5	460.7	6.8	*1.5	8.4	469.1	21.2	490.2	1.8	95.7
35-39	505.6	29.1	534.7	8.1	*0.5	8.6	543.3	28.8	572.1	1.6	95.0
40-44	481.8	30.9	512.7	7.0	*0.8	7.8	520.5	33.2	553.7	1.5	94.0
45-49	492.1	38.7	530.9	7.0	*0.2	7.2	538.0	33.7	571.7	1.3	94.1
50-54	421.1	33.4	454.5	7.1	*1.1	8.3	462.8	49.7	512.4	1.8	90.3
55-59	354.7	48.7	403.4	7.2	*1.5	8.7	412.1	88.5	500.7	2.1	82.3
60-64	186.9	59.2	246.1	*3.9	*2.2	6.0	252.2	166.9	419.1	2.4	60.2
65-69	58.1	37.7	95.8	*1.0	*—	*1.0	96.8	223.1	319.9	*1.1	30.3
70 and over	22.0	24.1	46.1	*0.3	*—	*0.3	46.4	553.8	600.2	*0.6	7.7
15-64	3 290.4	299.8	3 590.3	63.4	10.1	73.5	3 663.8	447.3	4 111.1	2.0	89.1
Total	3 370.5	361.7	3 732.2	64.7	10.1	74.8	3 807.0	1 224.2	5 031.2	2.0	75.7
Not Married											
15-19	147.8	190.5	338.3	27.0	29.5	56.5	394.8	325.1	719.9	14.3	54.8
20-24	330.0	132.7	462.7	22.7	9.3	31.9	494.6	114.9	609.6	6.5	81.1
25-29	268.1	48.6	316.7	11.4	*1.6	13.0	329.7	50.9	380.6	4.0	86.6
30-34	165.8	20.8	186.6	8.2	*1.1	9.2	195.9	35.1	231.0	4.7	84.8
35-39	134.6	18.4	153.0	8.0	*2.1	10.1	163.1	31.2	194.3	6.2	83.9
40-44	127.6	17.8	145.4	8.4	*0.7	9.1	154.5	38.3	192.7	5.9	80.1
45-49	121.0	18.8	139.8	5.0	*0.8	5.8	145.6	38.5	184.1	4.0	79.1
50-54	98.0	17.6	115.6	6.8	*0.6	7.4	123.0	44.0	167.0	6.0	73.6
55-59	65.8	14.8	80.7	*3.8	*0.3	*4.1	84.7	53.2	137.9	*4.8	61.5
60-64	40.2	11.3	51.5	*1.6	*0.5	*2.1	53.7	66.1	119.8	*4.0	44.8
65-69	9.6	6.4	16.0	*0.3	*0.2	*0.6	16.5	70.7	87.2	*3.4	19.0
70 and over	*4.5	6.7	11.2	*—	*0.4	*0.4	11.6	258.9	270.5	*3.3	4.3
15-64	1 499.0	491.4	1 990.3	102.8	46.5	149.3	2 139.6	797.3	2 936.8	7.0	72.9
Total	1 513.1	504.5	2 017.5	103.1	47.1	150.2	2 167.7	1 126.9	3 294.6	6.9	65.8
Total											
15-19	154.0	191.9	345.9	28.3	29.6	58.0	403.9	325.8	729.7	14.4	55.4
20-24	441.9	144.2	586.1	28.5	10.0	38.6	624.6	125.2	749.9	6.2	83.3
25-29	566.0	67.0	633.0	20.4	*3.1	23.5	656.5	65.1	721.6	3.6	91.0
30-34	598.0	49.3	647.3	15.0	*2.6	17.6	664.9	56.2	721.2	2.7	92.2
35-39	640.2	47.5	687.7	16.1	*2.6	18.7	706.4	60.0	766.4	2.7	92.2
40-44	609.4	48.7	658.1	15.4	*1.5	16.9	675.0	71.5	746.5	2.5	90.4
45-49	613.1	57.6	670.7	12.0	*0.9	12.9	683.6	72.2	755.8	1.9	90.4
50-54	519.1	51.0	570.1	13.9	*1.7	15.6	585.8	93.7	679.5	2.7	86.2
55-59	420.6	63.5	484.1	11.0	*1.8	12.8	496.9	141.7	638.5	2.6	77.8
60-64	227.2	70.5	297.7	5.5	*2.7	8.2	305.9	233.0	538.9	2.7	56.8
65-69	67.7	44.1	111.7	*1.3	*0.2	*1.6	113.3	293.8	407.1	*1.4	27.8
70 and over	26.5	30.8	57.4	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	58.0	812.7	870.8	*1.1	6.7
15-64	4 789.4	791.2	5 580.6	166.2	56.6	222.8	5 803.4	1 244.5	7 047.9	3.8	82.3
Total	4 883.6	866.1	5 749.7	167.8	57.2	225.0	5 974.7	2 351.1	8 325.8	3.8	71.8
Mean age	40.2	37.1	39.8	34.3	26.0	32.2	39.5	55.5	44.0	..	..
Median age	40	33	39	31	19	28	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					
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	10.4	5.3	15.7	*2.3	*1.6	*3.9	19.6	10.4	30.0	*19.7	65.3
20-24	103.5	36.0	139.6	7.6	*3.7	11.2	150.8	51.1	201.9	7.5	74.7
25-29	199.5	83.4	282.9	8.9	*2.6	11.6	294.5	112.3	406.7	3.9	72.4
30-34	172.2	162.9	335.1	7.3	7.1	14.4	349.5	164.7	514.2	4.1	68.0
35-39	195.4	217.9	413.3	6.8	*4.1	11.0	424.3	170.2	594.5	2.6	71.4
40-44	203.0	212.6	415.6	*4.7	5.2	9.9	425.5	129.0	554.5	2.3	76.7
45-49	240.5	202.5	442.9	6.6	*3.0	9.6	452.6	110.5	563.1	2.1	80.4
50-54	206.1	166.7	372.8	5.3	*2.6	7.8	380.6	125.1	505.6	2.1	75.3
55-59	136.0	130.2	266.2	*2.9	*2.7	5.6	271.8	191.0	462.7	2.1	58.7
60-64	50.4	77.7	128.1	*0.3	*1.3	*1.6	129.7	238.9	368.6	*1.3	35.2
65-69	11.2	22.4	33.6	*—	*—	*—	33.6	232.3	265.9	*—	12.6
70 and over	*1.5	9.1	10.6	*—	*—	*—	10.6	392.4	403.0	*—	2.6
15-64	1 517.0	1 295.2	2 812.3	52.7	34.0	86.6	2 898.9	1 303.1	4 202.0	3.0	69.0
Total	1 529.7	1 326.8	2 856.4	52.7	34.0	86.6	2 943.1	1 927.8	4 870.9	2.9	60.4
Not Married											
15-19	72.8	263.3	336.1	18.0	31.7	49.6	385.8	281.6	667.3	12.9	57.8
20-24	215.9	164.8	380.7	15.0	9.1	24.1	404.7	114.1	518.9	5.9	78.0
25-29	176.6	44.9	221.5	7.8	5.5	13.3	234.8	62.3	297.1	5.7	79.0
30-34	103.7	45.8	149.5	7.4	*2.1	9.5	159.0	50.8	209.8	6.0	75.8
35-39	87.6	40.1	127.8	*3.9	*3.9	7.8	135.6	49.2	184.8	5.8	73.4
40-44	84.7	52.7	137.4	8.6	*3.4	11.9	149.3	51.1	200.4	8.0	74.5
45-49	98.4	49.2	147.6	5.6	*2.8	8.4	156.0	45.2	201.2	5.4	77.5
50-54	86.7	41.0	127.7	*4.6	*0.8	5.4	133.1	52.6	185.7	4.1	71.7
55-59	70.1	35.3	105.4	*3.0	*1.1	*4.0	109.4	72.6	182.0	*3.7	60.1
60-64	37.3	25.7	63.0	*1.5	*0.3	*1.8	64.8	100.2	165.0	*2.7	39.3
65-69	7.1	15.2	22.3	*—	*0.2	*0.2	22.5	122.6	145.1	*1.0	15.5
70 and over	*3.6	7.0	10.6	*—	*—	*—	10.6	715.0	725.6	*—	1.5
15-64	1 033.9	762.9	1 796.8	75.3	60.5	135.8	1 932.6	879.7	2 812.3	7.0	68.7
Total	1 044.5	785.1	1 829.6	75.3	60.7	136.0	1 965.7	1 717.3	3 683.0	6.9	53.4
Total											
15-19	83.2	268.6	351.8	20.2	33.3	53.5	405.3	292.0	697.3	13.2	58.1
20-24	319.5	200.8	520.3	22.5	12.8	35.3	555.6	165.2	720.8	6.4	77.1
25-29	376.1	128.3	504.4	16.8	8.1	24.9	529.3	174.5	703.8	4.7	75.2
30-34	275.9	208.7	484.7	14.7	9.2	23.9	508.5	215.5	724.1	4.7	70.2
35-39	283.0	258.1	541.1	10.8	8.0	18.8	559.9	219.4	779.3	3.4	71.8
40-44	287.7	265.3	553.0	13.3	8.6	21.9	574.9	180.1	754.9	3.8	76.1
45-49	338.9	251.7	590.6	12.2	5.8	18.0	608.6	155.7	764.3	3.0	79.6
50-54	292.8	207.7	500.5	9.9	*3.4	13.2	513.7	177.6	691.4	2.6	74.3
55-59	206.2	165.4	371.6	5.8	*3.8	9.6	381.2	263.5	644.7	2.5	59.1
60-64	87.7	103.5	191.1	*1.8	*1.6	*3.4	194.5	339.1	533.6	*1.7	36.5
65-69	18.2	37.7	55.9	*—	*0.2	*0.2	56.1	354.9	411.0	*0.4	13.7
70 and over	5.0	16.1	21.1	*—	*—	*—	21.1	1 107.5	1 128.6	*—	1.9
15-64	2 550.9	2 058.1	4 609.0	127.9	94.5	222.4	4 831.4	2 182.8	7 014.3	4.6	68.9
Total	2 574.2	2 111.9	4 686.1	127.9	94.7	222.6	4 908.7	3 645.2	8 553.9	4.5	57.4
Mean age	38.8	38.8	38.8	33.3	29.4	31.6	38.5	54.8	45.5	..	..
Median age	39	39	39	31	25	29	39	59	44	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	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					
PERSONS											
Married											
15–19	16.6	6.7	23.3	*3.6	*1.7	5.3	28.6	11.1	39.8	18.6	72.0
20–24	215.4	47.6	263.0	13.5	*4.4	17.9	280.8	61.4	342.3	6.4	82.1
25–29	497.5	101.7	599.2	18.0	*4.1	22.0	621.2	126.5	747.8	3.5	83.1
30–34	604.4	191.4	795.8	14.1	8.7	22.8	818.6	185.8	1 004.4	2.8	81.5
35–39	701.0	247.0	948.0	15.0	*4.7	19.6	967.6	199.1	1 166.6	2.0	82.9
40–44	684.8	243.5	928.3	11.7	6.1	17.7	946.0	162.2	1 108.3	1.9	85.4
45–49	732.6	241.2	973.8	13.6	*3.2	16.8	990.6	144.2	1 134.8	1.7	87.3
50–54	627.2	200.1	827.3	12.4	*3.7	16.1	843.3	174.7	1 018.1	1.9	82.8
55–59	490.8	178.9	669.6	10.1	*4.2	14.3	683.9	279.5	963.4	2.1	71.0
60–64	237.3	136.9	374.2	*4.2	*3.5	7.7	381.9	405.8	787.7	2.0	48.5
65–69	69.3	60.1	129.4	*1.0	*—	*1.0	130.4	455.4	585.8	*0.8	22.3
70 and over	23.5	33.2	56.7	*0.3	*—	*0.3	57.0	946.3	1 003.3	*0.5	5.7
15–64	4 807.5	1 595.0	6 402.5	116.1	44.1	160.1	6 562.7	1 750.4	8 313.1	2.4	78.9
Total	4 900.2	1 688.4	6 588.6	117.3	44.1	161.4	6 750.1	3 152.1	9 902.1	2.4	68.2
Not Married											
15–19	220.6	453.8	674.4	45.0	61.2	106.2	780.6	606.7	1 387.2	13.6	56.3
20–24	545.9	297.4	843.4	37.6	18.4	56.0	899.4	229.1	1 128.4	6.2	79.7
25–29	444.6	93.6	538.2	19.2	7.1	26.3	564.6	113.1	677.7	4.7	83.3
30–34	269.6	66.6	336.2	15.6	*3.1	18.7	354.9	85.9	440.8	5.3	80.5
35–39	222.2	58.5	280.7	11.9	5.9	17.9	298.6	80.4	379.1	6.0	78.8
40–44	212.3	70.5	282.8	17.0	*4.0	21.0	303.8	89.3	393.2	6.9	77.3
45–49	219.4	68.0	287.4	10.6	*3.5	14.1	301.6	83.7	385.3	4.7	78.3
50–54	184.7	58.6	243.3	11.4	*1.4	12.8	256.1	96.6	352.7	5.0	72.6
55–59	136.0	50.1	186.1	6.7	*1.4	8.1	194.1	125.7	319.9	4.2	60.7
60–64	77.5	37.0	114.6	*3.1	*0.8	*3.9	118.5	166.3	284.8	*3.3	41.6
65–69	16.7	21.6	38.3	*0.3	*0.5	*0.8	39.0	193.3	232.3	*2.0	16.8
70 and over	8.1	13.7	21.8	*—	*0.4	*0.4	22.2	974.0	996.1	*1.7	2.2
15–64	2 532.9	1 254.2	3 787.1	178.1	107.0	285.1	4 072.2	1 676.9	5 749.1	7.0	70.8
Total	2 557.6	1 289.6	3 847.2	178.4	107.8	286.2	4 133.4	2 844.2	6 977.6	6.9	59.2
Total											
15–19	237.1	460.6	697.7	48.6	62.9	111.5	809.2	617.8	1 427.0	13.8	56.7
20–24	761.3	345.0	1 106.3	51.1	22.8	73.9	1 180.2	290.5	1 470.7	6.3	80.2
25–29	942.1	195.3	1 137.4	37.2	11.2	48.4	1 185.8	239.6	1 425.4	4.1	83.2
30–34	873.9	258.0	1 132.0	29.7	11.8	41.5	1 173.4	271.8	1 445.2	3.5	81.2
35–39	923.2	305.5	1 228.7	26.9	10.6	37.5	1 266.2	279.5	1 545.7	3.0	81.9
40–44	897.1	313.9	1 211.1	28.7	10.1	38.7	1 249.8	251.6	1 501.4	3.1	83.2
45–49	952.0	309.2	1 261.2	24.2	6.7	30.9	1 292.2	227.9	1 520.1	2.4	85.0
50–54	811.9	258.7	1 070.6	23.7	5.1	28.9	1 099.5	271.3	1 370.8	2.6	80.2
55–59	626.7	229.0	855.7	16.8	5.6	22.4	878.1	405.2	1 283.3	2.5	68.4
60–64	314.9	174.0	488.8	7.2	*4.3	11.6	500.4	572.1	1 072.5	2.3	46.7
65–69	85.9	81.7	167.6	*1.3	*0.5	*1.8	169.5	648.7	818.2	*1.1	20.7
70 and over	31.5	47.0	78.5	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	79.2	1 920.2	1 999.4	*0.8	4.0
15–64	7 340.4	2 849.3	10 189.6	294.2	151.0	445.2	10 634.8	3 427.4	14 062.2	4.2	75.6
Total	7 457.8	2 978.0	10 435.8	295.8	151.9	447.7	10 883.4	5 996.3	16 879.7	4.1	64.5
Mean age	39.8	38.3	39.3	33.8	28.1	31.9	39.0	55.1	44.7	..	..
Median age	39	38	39	31	22	28	39	61	43	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 024.2	187.3	1 211.5	33.9	11.2	45.1	1 256.5	476.7	1 733.2	3.6	72.5
Females	582.2	377.7	959.9	31.9	20.2	52.1	1 012.0	782.6	1 794.6	5.1	56.4
Persons	1 606.4	565.0	2 171.4	65.8	31.4	97.2	2 268.5	1 259.3	3 527.8	4.3	64.3
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	541.2	95.9	637.1	24.0	7.8	31.7	668.8	346.4	1 015.2	4.7	65.9
Females	247.3	274.2	521.4	14.0	11.7	25.7	547.1	489.5	1 036.6	4.7	52.8
Persons	788.5	370.1	1 158.5	38.0	19.5	57.4	1 216.0	835.9	2 051.9	4.7	59.3
Total											
Males	1 565.3	283.2	1 848.6	57.8	19.0	76.8	1 925.4	823.1	2 748.5	4.0	70.1
Females	829.5	651.9	1 481.4	46.0	31.8	77.8	1 559.1	1 272.1	2 831.2	5.0	55.1
Persons	2 394.8	935.1	3 329.9	103.8	50.8	154.6	3 484.5	2 095.2	5 579.7	4.4	62.5
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	873.0	163.1	1 036.1	31.4	13.8	45.2	1 081.4	413.4	1 494.8	4.2	72.3
Females	475.8	377.0	852.7	22.7	18.9	41.6	894.4	671.0	1 565.4	4.7	57.1
Persons	1 348.8	540.1	1 888.9	54.1	32.8	86.9	1 975.7	1 084.5	3 060.2	4.4	64.6
Balance of Victoria											
Males	321.0	64.8	385.8	12.3	*4.0	16.4	402.2	160.1	562.3	4.1	71.5
Females	151.2	157.7	309.0	10.9	8.8	19.7	328.7	252.0	580.7	6.0	56.6
Persons	472.3	222.5	694.8	23.2	12.8	36.1	730.8	412.1	1 143.0	4.9	63.9
Total											
Males	1 194.1	227.9	1 422.0	43.7	17.9	61.6	1 483.5	573.6	2 057.1	4.2	72.1
Females	627.0	534.7	1 161.7	33.6	27.8	61.4	1 223.1	923.0	2 146.1	5.0	57.0
Persons	1 821.0	762.6	2 583.7	77.3	45.6	122.9	2 706.6	1 496.6	4 203.2	4.5	64.4
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	457.3	74.8	532.1	12.3	5.6	17.9	550.0	193.1	743.1	3.3	74.0
Females	256.0	195.1	451.1	10.4	10.3	20.7	471.8	299.3	771.0	4.4	61.2
Persons	713.3	269.9	983.2	22.8	15.9	38.6	1 021.8	492.3	1 514.1	3.8	67.5
Balance of Queensland											
Males	551.1	81.8	632.8	14.2	*3.3	17.5	650.3	248.2	898.5	2.7	72.4
Females	281.7	228.9	510.6	13.7	5.7	19.4	530.0	365.3	895.3	3.7	59.2
Persons	832.7	310.7	1 143.4	27.8	9.0	36.9	1 180.3	613.6	1 793.9	3.1	65.8
Total											
Males	1 008.4	156.6	1 165.0	26.5	8.9	35.4	1 200.3	441.3	1 641.6	2.9	73.1
Females	537.6	424.1	961.7	24.1	16.0	40.1	1 001.8	664.6	1 666.4	4.0	60.1
Persons	1 546.0	580.6	2 126.6	50.6	24.9	75.5	2 202.1	1 105.9	3 308.0	3.4	66.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	247.0	54.3	301.3	14.0	3.8	17.8	319.1	142.7	461.8	5.6	69.1
Females	134.0	124.5	258.6	8.3	4.9	13.2	271.7	217.3	489.0	4.8	55.6
Persons	381.0	178.8	559.9	22.3	8.7	31.0	590.9	360.0	950.8	5.2	62.1
Balance of South Australia											
Males	99.6	14.6	114.2	*2.4	*0.3	2.7	116.9	53.1	170.0	2.3	68.8
Females	44.2	44.7	88.8	*1.9	*1.3	3.2	92.0	72.5	164.5	3.5	55.9
Persons	143.8	59.2	203.0	4.3	*1.6	5.9	208.9	125.6	334.5	2.8	62.5
Total											
Males	346.6	68.9	415.5	16.4	4.1	20.5	436.0	195.8	631.8	4.7	69.0
Females	178.2	169.2	347.4	10.2	6.2	16.4	363.7	289.8	653.5	4.5	55.7
Persons	524.8	238.1	762.9	26.6	10.3	36.8	799.7	485.6	1 285.3	4.6	62.2
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	383.3	67.1	450.3	11.0	*2.2	13.3	463.6	151.2	614.8	2.9	75.4
Females	198.4	176.1	374.5	5.4	4.8	10.2	384.7	249.0	633.8	2.7	60.7
Persons	581.7	243.2	824.9	16.5	7.0	23.5	848.4	400.3	1 248.6	2.8	67.9
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	147.0	17.1	164.1	4.6	*1.5	6.1	170.2	57.2	227.4	3.6	74.8
Females	62.0	59.4	121.4	*2.5	3.2	5.7	127.1	82.8	209.8	4.5	60.6
Persons	209.0	76.5	285.4	7.1	4.7	11.8	297.3	139.9	437.2	4.0	68.0
Total											
Males	530.3	84.1	614.4	15.6	3.7	19.3	633.8	208.4	842.2	3.1	75.3
Females	260.4	235.5	495.9	8.0	8.0	16.0	511.8	331.8	843.6	3.1	60.7
Persons	790.7	319.6	1 110.3	23.6	11.7	35.3	1 145.6	540.2	1 685.8	3.1	68.0
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	41.6	9.7	51.3	2.3	*0.7	3.0	54.3	26.6	80.9	5.5	67.1
Females	23.9	22.2	46.2	*1.3	*0.9	2.2	48.4	38.4	86.8	*4.6	55.7
Persons	65.5	32.0	97.5	3.6	*1.6	5.2	102.7	65.0	167.7	5.1	61.2
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	60.9	11.4	72.3	3.3	*0.5	3.9	76.1	36.7	112.8	5.1	67.5
Females	26.7	28.3	55.0	2.4	*1.4	3.8	58.8	57.2	116.0	6.5	50.7
Persons	87.6	39.7	127.3	5.8	1.9	7.7	134.9	93.9	228.8	5.7	59.0
Total											
Males	102.5	21.1	123.6	5.7	*1.2	6.8	130.4	63.3	193.7	5.2	67.3
Females	50.6	50.5	101.1	3.7	2.3	6.0	107.2	95.6	202.8	5.6	52.9
Persons	153.1	71.6	224.7	9.4	3.5	12.9	237.6	158.9	396.5	5.4	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	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	52.2	7.9	60.1	*0.8	*1.6	2.5	62.6	18.3	80.9	4.0	77.4
Females	34.0	13.8	47.8	*0.9	*1.5	*2.4	50.2	23.8	74.0	*4.7	67.9
Persons	86.2	21.7	107.9	*1.7	3.1	4.9	112.8	42.1	154.8	4.3	72.8
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	84.2	16.4	100.6	*1.2	*0.9	2.1	102.7	27.4	130.1	2.1	79.0
Females	56.9	32.2	89.1	1.6	*1.1	2.7	91.8	44.5	136.3	2.9	67.3
Persons	141.1	48.6	189.7	2.8	2.0	4.8	194.5	71.9	266.4	2.5	73.0
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	3 026.4	556.3	3 582.7	105.0	37.3	142.2	3 725.0	1 403.7	5 128.7	3.8	72.6
Females	1 670.3	1 272.7	2 943.0	80.1	60.0	140.0	3 083.0	2 257.6	5 340.6	4.5	57.7
Persons	4 696.7	1 829.0	6 525.7	185.1	97.2	282.3	6 808.0	3 661.3	10 469.3	4.1	65.0
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 857.2	309.8	2 167.0	62.8	19.9	82.8	2 249.8	947.4	3 197.1	3.7	70.4
Females	903.9	839.2	1 743.1	47.9	34.7	82.6	1 825.7	1 387.6	3 213.3	4.5	56.8
Persons	2 761.1	1 149.0	3 910.1	110.7	54.7	165.4	4 075.4	2 335.0	6 410.4	4.1	63.6
Total											
Males	4 883.6	866.1	5 749.7	167.8	57.2	225.0	5 974.7	2 351.1	8 325.8	3.8	71.8
Females	2 574.2	2 111.9	4 686.1	127.9	94.7	222.6	4 908.7	3 645.2	8 553.9	4.5	57.4
Persons	7 457.8	2 978.0	10 435.8	295.8	151.9	447.7	10 883.4	5 996.3	16 879.7	4.1	64.5

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

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO	Looking for f/t work
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)							
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000							
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15-19	150.3	35.8	186.1	24.4	12.2	*2.8	27.2	213.3	26.0	239.3	12.8	89.1		10.2
20-24	427.3	55.1	482.4	25.0	*4.5	*2.3	27.3	509.7	35.3	545.0	5.4	93.5		4.6
Total	577.6	90.9	668.5	49.4	16.7	5.1	54.6	723.0	61.2	784.3	7.5	92.2		6.3
Females														
15-19	76.7	44.0	120.7	15.3	9.1	*2.9	18.1	138.9	26.8	165.7	13.1	83.8		9.2
20-24	307.8	86.5	394.2	20.6	7.8	*4.5	25.1	419.4	84.4	503.8	6.0	83.2		4.1
Total	384.5	130.5	515.0	35.8	16.9	7.4	43.3	558.2	111.3	669.5	7.7	83.4		5.4
Persons														
15-19	227.0	79.8	306.8	39.6	21.3	5.7	45.4	352.2	52.8	405.0	12.9	87.0		9.8
20-24	735.0	141.6	876.6	45.6	12.3	6.8	52.5	929.1	119.7	1 048.8	5.6	88.6		4.4
Total	962.1	221.4	1 183.5	85.3	33.6	12.6	97.8	1 281.3	172.5	1 453.8	7.6	88.1		5.9
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15-19	*3.7	156.1	159.8	*4.0	*2.5	26.8	30.7	190.5	299.8	490.3	16.1	38.9		*0.8
20-24	14.6	89.1	103.7	*3.5	*2.9	7.7	11.2	114.9	90.0	204.9	9.8	56.1		*1.7
Total	18.3	245.3	263.5	7.4	5.5	34.5	42.0	305.5	389.8	695.2	13.7	43.9		1.1
Females														
15-19	6.4	224.6	231.1	5.0	*4.3	30.4	35.4	266.5	265.2	531.6	13.3	50.1		0.9
20-24	11.7	114.3	126.0	*2.0	*1.0	8.2	10.2	136.2	80.8	217.0	7.5	62.8		*0.9
Total	18.1	339.0	357.1	6.9	5.3	38.6	45.6	402.7	346.0	748.6	11.3	53.8		0.9
Persons														
15-19	10.1	380.8	390.9	8.9	6.8	57.2	66.1	457.0	565.0	1 022.0	14.5	44.7		0.9
20-24	26.3	203.5	229.7	5.4	*3.9	16.0	21.4	251.1	170.8	421.9	8.5	59.5		1.3
Total	36.4	584.2	620.6	14.4	10.7	73.1	87.5	708.1	735.8	1 443.9	12.4	49.0		1.0
TOTAL														
Males														
15-19	154.0	191.9	345.9	28.3	14.8	29.6	58.0	403.9	325.8	729.7	14.4	55.4		3.9
20-24	441.9	144.2	586.1	28.5	7.4	10.0	38.6	624.6	125.2	749.9	6.2	83.3		3.8
Total	595.8	336.2	932.0	56.9	22.2	39.6	96.5	1 028.5	451.0	1 479.5	9.4	69.5		3.8
Females														
15-19	83.2	268.6	351.8	20.2	13.4	33.3	53.5	405.3	292.0	697.3	13.2	58.1		2.9
20-24	319.5	200.8	520.3	22.5	8.7	12.8	35.3	555.6	165.2	720.8	6.4	77.1		3.1
Total	402.6	469.4	872.1	42.8	22.2	46.0	88.8	960.9	457.2	1 418.1	9.2	67.8		3.0
Persons														
15-19	237.1	460.6	697.7	48.6	28.2	62.9	111.5	809.2	617.8	1 427.0	13.8	56.7		3.4
20-24	761.3	345.0	1 106.3	51.1	16.2	22.8	73.9	1 180.2	290.5	1 470.7	6.3	80.2		3.5
Total	998.5	805.6	1 804.1	99.7	44.4	85.7	185.3	1 989.4	908.3	2 897.7	9.3	68.7		3.4

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000					
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 486.3	7 763.7	319.4	8 083.1	3 769.2	4.0	68.2
Born overseas	1 966.8	2 667.3	128.1	2 795.4	1 938.8	4.6	59.0
Oceania and Antarctica	290.2	372.7	17.8	390.4	128.6	4.5	75.2
New Zealand	231.2	295.0	11.6	306.5	92.9	3.8	76.7
North-West Europe	589.9	808.0	29.4	837.4	600.3	3.5	58.2
United Kingdom and Ireland	488.1	663.2	23.0	686.2	452.5	3.3	60.3
Germany	35.5	51.0	*4.2	55.3	62.0	*7.7	47.1
Netherlands	27.4	38.6	*0.7	39.2	40.7	*1.7	49.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	222.9	299.8	12.0	311.8	473.2	3.9	39.7
Italy	45.0	62.5	*2.4	64.9	140.2	*3.7	31.6
Greece	22.6	29.4	*2.3	31.7	94.2	*7.2	25.2
North Africa and the Middle East	86.6	118.5	12.5	131.0	140.7	9.5	48.2
Lebanon	25.9	34.9	*3.8	38.6	43.4	*9.8	47.1
South-East Asia	271.5	354.3	18.6	372.9	198.6	5.0	65.2
Viet Nam	78.2	96.8	7.7	104.5	58.3	7.4	64.2
Malaysia	47.9	63.5	*3.1	66.7	39.1	*4.7	63.0
Philippines	64.6	82.5	*3.0	85.5	31.9	*3.5	72.8
North-East Asia	168.4	242.8	12.7	255.5	205.1	5.0	55.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	95.9	136.9	10.6	147.5	118.4	7.2	55.5
Southern and Central Asia	153.0	213.4	12.6	226.0	86.6	5.6	72.3
India	91.1	125.0	9.4	134.3	46.5	7.0	74.3
Americas	93.8	128.4	7.9	136.3	55.0	5.8	71.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	90.5	129.4	*4.6	134.1	50.8	*3.5	72.5
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	79.8	103.0	*3.6	106.6	27.1	*3.4	79.8
North-West Europe	84.6	118.1	5.6	123.7	39.0	4.5	76.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	41.6	56.5	*2.7	59.3	24.6	*4.6	70.7
North Africa and the Middle East	20.9	30.8	*3.7	34.5	27.9	*10.8	55.3
South-East Asia	100.7	123.1	5.6	128.7	61.8	4.3	67.6
North-East Asia	75.6	99.5	*3.6	103.1	49.3	*3.5	67.6
Southern and Central Asia	44.8	55.4	*1.2	56.6	21.2	*2.1	72.8
Americas	27.0	37.5	*1.4	38.9	9.7	*3.6	80.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.7	28.9	*0.5	29.4	8.7	*1.5	77.2
<i>Total born overseas</i>	495.7	652.9	27.9	680.8	269.2	4.1	71.7
Arrived 1996–2005							
Oceania and Antarctica	113.2	141.2	8.1	149.3	48.0	5.4	75.7
North-West Europe	127.7	160.5	5.9	166.4	47.8	3.5	77.7
Southern and Eastern Europe	30.6	39.4	*1.5	41.0	26.3	*3.7	60.9
North Africa and the Middle East	30.7	41.5	6.5	48.0	49.4	13.6	49.3
South-East Asia	67.0	99.2	7.7	106.9	74.9	7.2	58.8
North-East Asia	71.2	113.6	8.8	122.4	126.2	7.2	49.2
Southern and Central Asia	83.4	122.9	10.8	133.7	46.1	8.1	74.3
Americas	28.4	41.5	*4.0	45.5	16.2	*8.8	73.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.7	63.6	*3.8	67.3	20.4	*5.6	76.7
<i>Total born overseas</i>	597.8	823.4	57.1	880.5	455.4	6.5	65.9

* 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	3 624.6	69.9	3 694.6	1 150.4	4 844.9	1.9	76.3
Lone parent	103.0	5.2	108.2	46.8	154.9	4.8	69.8
Dependent student	204.0	27.7	231.8	284.2	516.0	12.0	44.9
Non-dependent child	636.0	50.9	686.9	112.3	799.2	7.4	85.9
Other related individual	96.5	10.5	107.0	64.0	171.0	9.9	62.6
<i>Total</i>	4 664.1	164.3	4 828.5	1 657.7	6 486.2	3.4	74.4
Non-family member							
Person living alone	566.8	25.3	592.1	348.9	941.0	4.3	62.9
Not living alone	303.6	17.5	321.1	113.4	434.6	5.5	73.9
<i>Total</i>	870.4	42.8	913.3	462.3	1 375.6	4.7	66.4
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 534.5	207.2	5 741.7	2 120.0	7 861.7	3.6	73.0
Relationship not determined(a)	215.2	17.8	233.0	231.1	464.1	7.7	50.2
Total	5 749.7	225.0	5 974.7	2 351.1	8 325.8	3.8	71.8
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 752.2	82.4	2 834.6	1 839.2	4 673.8	2.9	60.6
Lone parent	380.5	37.6	418.1	303.7	721.8	9.0	57.9
Dependent student	271.9	32.7	304.7	249.4	554.1	10.7	55.0
Non-dependent child	373.3	26.4	399.7	73.1	472.9	6.6	84.5
Other related individual	86.8	5.3	92.1	127.7	219.8	5.7	41.9
<i>Total</i>	3 864.7	184.4	4 049.1	2 593.2	6 642.4	4.6	61.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	419.9	15.9	435.8	628.9	1 064.7	3.7	40.9
Not living alone	210.1	12.1	222.3	103.2	325.4	5.4	68.3
<i>Total</i>	630.0	28.0	658.1	732.1	1 390.1	4.3	47.3
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 494.7	212.5	4 707.2	3 325.3	8 032.5	4.5	58.6
Relationship not determined(a)	191.3	10.2	201.5	319.9	521.4	5.0	38.6
Total	4 686.1	222.6	4 908.7	3 645.2	8 553.9	4.5	57.4
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 376.8	152.3	6 529.1	2 989.6	9 518.7	2.3	68.6
Lone parent	483.4	42.8	526.2	350.5	876.8	8.1	60.0
Dependent student	476.0	60.5	536.5	533.7	1 070.1	11.3	50.1
Non-dependent child	1 009.3	77.4	1 086.6	185.5	1 272.1	7.1	85.4
Other related individual	183.3	15.8	199.2	191.7	390.8	7.9	51.0
<i>Total</i>	8 528.8	348.8	8 877.6	4 250.9	13 128.5	3.9	67.6
Non-family member							
Person living alone	986.7	41.3	1 027.9	977.8	2 005.8	4.0	51.2
Not living alone	513.8	29.6	543.4	216.6	760.0	5.5	71.5
<i>Total</i>	1 500.5	70.9	1 571.3	1 194.4	2 765.7	4.5	56.8
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	10 029.3	419.7	10 448.9	5 445.3	15 894.3	4.0	65.7
Relationship not determined(a)	406.5	28.0	434.5	551.0	985.5	6.4	44.1
Total	10 435.8	447.7	10 883.4	5 996.3	16 879.7	4.1	64.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 461.7	954.9	1 307.4	2 993.2	1 058.8	1 672.1	5 724.1
Couple family	2 968.1	689.7	1 090.1	2 624.4	743.5	1 380.0	4 747.9
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	70.7	25.7	45.2	60.2	27.3	54.1	141.6
Husband employed, wife unemployed	33.0	12.9	21.7	29.8	12.8	25.0	67.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	21.8	5.4	7.6	17.3	7.2	10.3	34.8
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	5.3	*1.3	*3.1	*4.3	*1.3	*4.2	9.7
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	6.2	5.0	12.2	5.4	*4.2	13.7	23.3
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 897.3	664.1	1 044.8	2 564.2	716.2	1 325.8	4 606.2
Husband employed, wife employed	1 512.1	440.6	633.0	1 261.1	478.2	846.4	2 585.7
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	359.8	182.7	350.9	312.0	181.2	400.2	893.4
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	144.8	14.4	23.7	128.8	24.4	29.7	182.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	880.6	26.4	37.3	862.4	32.4	49.6	944.3
One-parent family	398.9	265.2	217.3	273.9	315.4	292.1	881.4
Parent unemployed	11.2	17.4	14.6	4.8	20.3	18.0	43.2
Male parent unemployed	*1.5	*2.1	*1.6	*0.6	*2.9	*1.6	5.2
Female parent unemployed	9.7	15.3	12.9	*4.2	17.4	16.4	38.0
Parent employed	212.4	162.8	112.8	123.1	199.0	165.8	488.0
Male parent employed	57.4	27.9	18.2	37.9	40.9	24.7	103.4
Female parent employed	155.0	134.9	94.6	85.3	158.1	141.2	384.5
Parent not in the labour force	175.2	85.0	90.0	146.0	96.0	108.2	350.2
Male parent not in the labour force	31.0	10.9	*4.4	27.3	12.2	6.8	46.3
Female parent not in the labour force	144.2	74.2	85.6	118.7	83.8	101.4	303.9
Other family	94.8	..	..	94.8	..	..	94.8
Family reference person unemployed	*4.4	..	..	*4.4	..	..	*4.4
Family reference person employed	54.7	..	..	54.7	..	..	54.7
Family reference person not in the labour force	35.7	..	..	35.7	..	..	35.7

* 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	2006	10 664.7	2006	71.3	57.2	64.2	2006	10 153.8	2006	525.6	4.9
Canada	2006	17 592.8	2006	72.5	62.1	67.2	2006	16 484.3	2006	1 108.4	6.3
France	2005	27 635.8	2005	62.2	49.6	55.7	2005	24 919.4	2005	2 717.0	9.8
Greece	2005	4 848.8	2005	64.9	42.3	53.3	2006	4 452.8	2006	427.4	8.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2006	3 582.4	2006	71.0	52.6	61.3	2006	3 411.6	2006	170.9	4.8
Indonesia	2006	106 281.8	2006	86.5	48.9	67.6	2006	95 177.0	2006	11 104.7	10.5
Italy	2006	24 661.6	2006	61.0	38.1	49.2	2006	22 988.0	2006	1 673.0	6.8
Japan	2006	66 570.0	2006	73.2	48.5	60.4	2006	63 820.0	2006	2 750.0	4.1
Korea (Republic of)	2005	23 744.0	2005	74.6	50.1	62.0	2006	23 151.0	2006	827.0	3.5
Malaysia	2000	9 616.1	2000	79.0	43.7	61.7	2006	10 275.4	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2006	2 199.8	2006	74.5	60.6	67.3	2006	2 117.2	2006	82.6	3.8
Singapore	2006	1 880.7	2006	76.2	54.3	65.0	2006	1 796.7	2006	84.2	4.5
Sweden	2006	4 586.0	2006	81.3	76.1	78.7	2006	4 341.0	2006	246.0	5.4
United Kingdom	2005	29 517.2	2005	69.8	55.9	62.6	2005	28 165.6	2005	1 351.6	5.0
United States of America	2006	151 428.0	2006	73.5	59.4	66.2	2006	144 427.0	2006	7 001.0	4.6

(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; UK and USA — 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.

(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>

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006				2007		
	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug		
PERSONS ('000)															
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	399.0	377.3	361.3	360.1	354.9	352.4	353.3	356.6	357.8	357.3	357.1	358.9			
Mining	82.0	88.0	102.5	125.1	128.8	129.9	131.9	135.4	136.4	136.0	137.9	141.1			
Manufacturing	1 115.8	1 069.4	1 099.4	1 063.8	1 067.4	1 068.6	1 062.0	1 053.8	1 057.5	1 065.4	1 073.0	1 078.8			
Electricity, gas and water supply	67.3	76.9	74.8	83.1	86.7	89.0	87.8	85.4	84.5	85.0	85.5	85.0			
Construction	696.4	762.3	812.6	861.7	868.3	877.5	892.5	916.1	936.7	946.8	943.6	934.7			
Wholesale trade	435.7	445.7	446.8	429.3	427.2	436.1	454.6	471.6	474.1	465.2	457.6	454.2			
Retail trade	1 402.7	1 452.0	1 439.3	1 515.7	1 498.8	1 491.0	1 492.4	1 497.1	1 491.9	1 491.2	1 506.3	1 532.9			
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	449.8	468.1	488.1	498.9	485.4	473.5	470.3	477.6	496.5	514.8	527.3	535.5			
Transport and storage	398.2	427.8	445.0	455.3	459.2	464.7	466.1	464.3	465.5	473.0	483.4	492.3			
Communication services	167.3	175.1	176.1	185.4	184.1	182.1	181.0	181.6	184.6	188.2	190.2	190.3			
Finance and insurance	344.2	344.6	346.4	374.3	372.2	372.2	376.7	386.2	395.6	400.8	402.7	401.9			
Property and business services	1 068.9	1 123.8	1 099.7	1 180.7	1 195.0	1 204.5	1 213.2	1 221.1	1 230.0	1 240.6	1 253.2	1 269.7			
Government administration and defence	417.4	440.5	450.2	458.1	455.6	464.1	480.0	491.0	489.2	483.7	483.2	487.9			
Education	657.0	688.9	680.7	705.7	725.3	725.8	713.5	704.0	710.0	726.3	737.4	742.7			
Health and community services	940.7	932.1	985.8	1 015.7	1 033.1	1 054.6	1 071.3	1 076.7	1 075.3	1 078.3	1 085.4	1 091.3			
Cultural and recreational services	246.0	234.8	246.0	277.1	274.3	270.5	269.3	272.3	277.9	284.7	290.6	293.4			
Personal and other services	371.3	367.6	389.0	392.2	397.6	398.4	397.3	397.3	398.9	399.2	396.4	391.0			

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (a) (%)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-10.3	-5.4	-4.2	-1.3	-1.4	-0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.5
Mining	3.2	7.3	16.4	6.9	2.9	0.9	1.5	2.6	0.8	-0.3	1.4	2.3
Manufacturing	2.9	-4.2	2.8	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	-2.2	14.3	-2.7	3.8	4.3	2.7	-1.4	-2.8	-1.1	0.6	0.6	-0.5
Construction	3.8	9.5	6.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.3	1.1	-0.3	-0.9
Wholesale trade	3.0	2.3	0.2	-1.3	-0.5	2.1	4.2	3.7	0.5	-1.9	-1.6	-0.7
Retail trade	3.2	3.5	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	1.0	1.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	-0.9	4.1	4.3	-1.1	-2.7	-2.4	-0.7	1.6	3.9	3.7	2.4	1.6
Transport and storage	-5.5	7.4	4.0	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	-0.4	0.3	1.6	2.2	1.8
Communication services	-3.7	4.7	0.6	0.2	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.1	0.0
Finance and insurance	-2.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.6	0.0	1.2	2.5	2.4	1.3	0.5	-0.2
Property and business services	3.3	5.1	-2.1	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3
Government administration and defence	7.9	5.5	2.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.9	3.4	2.3	-0.4	-1.1	-0.1	1.0
Education	3.1	4.8	-1.2	3.5	2.8	0.1	-1.7	-1.3	0.9	2.3	1.5	0.7
Health and community services	3.9	-0.9	5.8	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.6	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5
Cultural and recreational services	11.0	-4.5	4.7	0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-0.4	1.1	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.0
Personal and other services	2.2	-1.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-1.4

(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.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	7 457.8	2 978.0	5 749.7	4 686.1	10 435.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	269.0	94.7	254.8	108.9	363.7
Agriculture	229.6	81.3	213.5	97.4	310.9
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	21.5	7.8	22.3	7.1	29.3
Forestry and logging	7.4	*1.5	7.6	*1.3	8.9
Commercial fishing	8.9	*3.5	10.1	*2.3	12.4
Mining(a)	137.3	*3.0	121.6	18.7	140.3
Coal mining	24.9	*—	23.5	*1.4	24.9
Oil and gas extraction	10.6	*—	8.7	*1.9	10.6
Metal ore mining	43.7	*1.3	39.1	6.0	45.0
Other mining	6.9	—	6.1	*0.8	6.9
Services to mining	29.9	*1.5	26.2	5.2	31.4
Manufacturing(a)	939.4	134.4	799.0	274.8	1 073.8
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	162.8	36.9	130.6	69.1	199.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	40.0	13.3	25.4	27.9	53.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	57.1	6.1	55.7	7.5	63.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	87.5	18.3	60.2	45.6	105.8
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	83.3	9.4	62.9	29.8	92.7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	37.2	*4.4	34.6	7.0	41.6
Metal product manufacturing	141.7	11.5	136.2	17.0	153.2
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	215.9	18.1	195.2	38.8	234.0
Other manufacturing	46.3	6.9	43.2	10.0	53.2
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	75.0	6.1	65.6	15.4	81.0
Electricity and gas supply	51.7	*3.6	43.3	12.0	55.3
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	23.2	*2.5	22.2	*3.5	25.7
Construction(a)	789.6	129.8	812.1	107.4	919.5
General construction	245.8	30.7	238.1	38.4	276.5
Construction trade services	528.4	96.1	561.5	62.9	624.5
Wholesale trade(a)	370.4	75.5	308.8	137.1	445.9
Basic material wholesaling	97.8	13.7	79.6	31.8	111.4
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	120.5	22.1	110.4	32.1	142.6
Personal and household good wholesaling	126.5	34.2	101.0	59.6	160.6
Retail trade(a)	818.0	723.6	728.9	812.7	1 541.6
Food retailing	229.1	357.5	256.2	330.4	586.7
Personal and household good retailing	357.7	298.5	254.9	401.3	656.2
Motor vehicle retailing and services	206.0	53.2	201.5	57.7	259.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	261.8	256.2	229.4	288.7	518.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	261.8	256.2	229.4	288.7	518.0
Transport and storage(a)	418.9	73.9	371.0	121.8	492.9
Road transport	191.9	40.5	200.1	32.4	232.4
Rail transport	39.7	*1.0	34.2	6.5	40.7
Water transport	16.6	*1.5	14.1	*3.9	18.0
Air and space transport	38.2	10.0	31.8	16.4	48.2
Other transport	*0.4	—	*0.4	—	*0.4
Services to transport	76.1	11.8	45.2	42.7	87.9
Storage	40.8	7.1	34.2	13.8	47.9
Communication services(a)	159.2	25.6	128.7	56.1	184.8
Communication services	159.2	25.6	128.7	56.1	184.8
Finance and insurance(a)	314.2	79.2	193.1	200.4	393.4
Finance	162.8	42.7	95.8	109.7	205.4
Insurance	69.6	14.1	33.4	50.3	83.7
Services to finance and insurance	77.9	21.6	60.4	39.1	99.4

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Property and business services(a)	948.3	331.0	695.3	584.0	1 279.3
Property services	138.8	39.0	92.0	85.8	177.8
Business services	809.0	292.0	603.1	497.9	1 101.0
Government administration and defence(a)	401.3	82.0	230.5	252.8	483.3
Government administration	379.1	79.8	215.8	243.1	458.9
Defence	22.2	*2.2	14.7	9.7	24.4
Education(a)	483.6	265.1	243.3	505.3	748.7
Education	483.6	265.1	243.3	505.3	748.7
Health and community services(a)	624.8	458.5	221.3	862.1	1 083.4
Health services	466.7	330.7	169.6	627.8	797.4
Community services	153.7	122.0	50.7	224.9	275.7
Cultural and recreational services(a)	167.3	123.1	150.0	140.4	290.4
Motion picture, radio and television services	32.6	11.9	23.9	20.6	44.4
Libraries, museums and the arts	56.0	31.6	46.2	41.3	87.6
Sport and recreation	78.0	78.3	78.7	77.5	156.3
Personal and other services(a)	279.7	116.0	196.3	199.5	395.8
Personal services	113.1	83.9	71.4	125.6	197.0
Other services	165.6	31.4	124.2	72.8	196.9
Private households employing staff	*1.0	*0.8	*0.8	*1.1	*1.8

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7 457.8	2 978.0	5 749.7	4 686.1	10 435.8
Managers and administrators(a)	789.7	94.7	638.3	246.2	884.4
Generalist managers	172.9	16.0	161.3	27.5	188.9
Specialist managers	429.8	34.5	305.1	159.2	464.3
Farmers and farm managers	169.3	42.4	156.3	55.4	211.7
Professionals(a)	1 553.7	497.1	970.0	1 080.8	2 050.8
Science, building and engineering professionals	192.7	25.8	171.6	46.9	218.5
Business and information professionals	540.9	83.2	370.9	253.2	624.1
Health professionals	229.9	147.1	87.7	289.2	376.9
Education professionals	307.0	140.6	151.2	296.4	447.6
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	277.2	97.4	184.2	190.4	374.6
Associate professionals(a)	1 076.8	246.4	740.6	582.5	1 323.2
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	133.3	18.2	112.7	38.8	151.6
Business and administration associate professionals	404.8	94.6	241.5	257.9	499.4
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	408.8	74.2	288.0	195.0	483.0
Health and welfare associate professionals	48.9	29.8	22.4	56.4	78.8
Other associate professionals	81.0	29.5	76.0	34.5	110.5
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 172.9	154.5	1 191.1	136.3	1 327.3
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	206.4	5.9	210.5	*1.8	212.3
Automotive tradespersons	133.8	10.1	140.6	*3.3	144.0
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	201.2	14.8	212.7	*3.3	216.0
Construction tradespersons	317.0	25.3	338.5	*3.8	342.3
Food tradespersons	73.0	28.4	70.9	30.5	101.4
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	66.0	27.4	77.1	16.2	93.3
Other tradespersons and related workers	170.0	41.4	133.9	77.4	211.4
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	211.3	172.4	46.7	337.0	383.7
Secretaries and personal assistants	99.8	65.8	*3.2	162.4	165.5
Other advanced clerical and service workers	111.6	106.6	43.6	174.6	218.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	1 026.0	685.4	463.2	1 248.2	1 711.4
Intermediate clerical workers	615.6	301.2	226.8	690.1	916.9
Intermediate sales and related workers	129.4	28.5	101.2	56.7	157.9
Intermediate service workers	281.0	355.7	135.2	501.5	636.7
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	741.0	168.6	785.3	124.2	909.5
Intermediate plant operators	194.3	10.6	195.9	9.1	204.9
Intermediate machine operators	58.5	10.8	48.3	21.0	69.3
Road and rail transport drivers	274.1	48.4	304.7	17.8	322.5
Other intermediate production and transport workers	212.4	98.5	235.2	75.7	310.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	363.8	595.3	332.2	626.9	959.1
Elementary clerks	46.5	31.8	32.1	46.3	78.3
Elementary sales workers	242.9	501.7	223.7	520.9	744.6
Elementary service workers	74.3	61.8	76.5	59.7	136.1
Labourers and related workers(a)	522.6	363.7	582.4	304.0	886.3
Cleaners	70.1	117.8	77.0	110.9	187.9
Factory labourers	173.6	39.1	138.0	74.8	212.7
Other labourers and related workers	273.5	205.9	361.1	118.3	479.4

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	216.2	52.8	269.0	38.6	56.2	94.7	254.8	108.9	363.7
Mining	119.7	17.6	137.3	*1.9	*1.2	*3.0	121.6	18.7	140.3
Manufacturing	743.3	196.1	939.4	55.7	78.7	134.4	799.0	274.8	1 073.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	63.3	11.6	75.0	*2.3	*3.8	6.1	65.6	15.4	81.0
Construction	740.8	48.8	789.6	71.3	58.6	129.8	812.1	107.4	919.5
Wholesale trade	279.7	90.7	370.4	29.0	46.5	75.5	308.8	137.1	445.9
Retail trade	509.4	308.6	818.0	219.5	504.1	723.6	728.9	812.7	1 541.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	146.7	115.1	261.8	82.6	173.6	256.2	229.4	288.7	518.0
Transport and storage	334.0	84.9	418.9	37.0	36.9	73.9	371.0	121.8	492.9
Communication services	118.3	40.8	159.2	10.3	15.3	25.6	128.7	56.1	184.8
Finance and insurance	176.1	138.1	314.2	17.0	62.2	79.2	193.1	200.4	393.4
Property and business services	596.4	351.9	948.3	98.9	232.1	331.0	695.3	584.0	1 279.3
Government administration and defence	211.7	189.6	401.3	18.8	63.2	82.0	230.5	252.8	483.3
Education	188.3	295.3	483.6	55.0	210.0	265.1	243.3	505.3	748.7
Health and community services	171.1	453.7	624.8	50.2	408.4	458.5	221.3	862.1	1 083.4
Cultural and recreational services	104.7	62.6	167.3	45.3	77.8	123.1	150.0	140.4	290.4
Personal and other services	163.7	116.0	279.7	32.6	83.5	116.0	196.3	199.5	395.8
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	599.6	190.2	789.7	38.7	56.0	94.7	638.3	246.2	884.4
Professionals	856.0	697.7	1 553.7	114.0	383.1	497.1	970.0	1 080.8	2 050.8
Associate professionals	666.8	410.0	1 076.8	73.9	172.5	246.4	740.6	582.5	1 323.2
Tradespersons and related workers	1 090.8	82.1	1 172.9	100.3	54.1	154.5	1 191.1	136.3	1 327.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	38.5	172.8	211.3	8.2	164.2	172.4	46.7	337.0	383.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	369.1	656.9	1 026.0	94.0	591.4	685.4	463.2	1 248.2	1 711.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	672.7	68.3	741.0	112.6	56.0	168.6	785.3	124.2	909.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	182.9	180.9	363.8	149.3	446.0	595.3	332.2	626.9	959.1
Labourers and related workers	407.2	115.4	522.6	175.1	188.6	363.7	582.4	304.0	886.3
Australia	4 883.6	2 574.2	7 457.8	866.1	2 111.9	2 978.0	5 749.7	4 686.1	10 435.8

* 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	6 566.3	252.4	634.1	7 457.8
Part-time	2 550.8	50.7	354.2	2 978.0
Total	9 117.1	303.1	988.3	10 435.8
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	169.3	43.0	143.3	363.7
Mining	138.8	*—	*1.5	140.3
Manufacturing	999.6	19.4	52.7	1 073.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	80.1	*0.2	*0.7	81.0
Construction	646.1	48.0	221.7	919.5
Wholesale trade	410.7	10.5	23.2	445.9
Retail trade	1 364.4	74.5	99.6	1 541.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	478.5	19.4	18.5	518.0
Transport and storage	429.1	15.4	47.8	492.9
Communication services	166.5	*3.9	14.4	184.8
Finance and insurance	375.9	*2.5	15.1	393.4
Property and business services	1 075.9	34.1	165.7	1 279.3
Government administration and defence	480.3	*—	*3.0	483.3
Education	722.5	*1.6	23.9	748.7
Health and community services	1 024.6	13.4	44.7	1 083.4
Cultural and recreational services	233.5	*2.6	53.2	290.4
Personal and other services	321.5	14.5	59.0	395.8
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	656.0	60.3	165.2	884.4
Professionals	1 853.2	40.3	155.6	2 050.8
Associate professionals	1 121.8	76.4	122.8	1 323.2
Tradespersons and related workers	1 030.7	63.9	230.1	1 327.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	325.1	13.3	41.6	383.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 630.9	13.7	63.0	1 711.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	811.3	16.0	81.8	909.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	914.8	6.8	34.8	959.1
Labourers and related workers	773.4	12.3	93.4	886.3
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.2	45.8	34.1	34.5
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	312 036.4	13 876.6	33 747.0	360 119.2

* 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	49.5	43.5	48.3	16.2	13.9	14.8	44.5	28.2	39.6
Mining	43.9	38.2	43.2	*22.7	*26.6	*24.2	43.6	37.5	42.8
Manufacturing	41.5	38.1	40.8	18.6	17.5	17.9	39.9	32.2	38.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.8	39.3	39.8	*12.3	*17.4	15.5	38.9	33.9	37.9
Construction	42.2	39.9	42.1	18.2	13.3	16.0	40.1	25.4	38.4
Wholesale trade	43.4	39.3	42.4	18.5	19.0	18.8	41.1	32.5	38.4
Retail trade	43.8	40.5	42.6	14.0	15.5	15.0	34.8	25.0	29.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	47.7	44.0	46.1	17.6	16.3	16.8	36.8	27.4	31.6
Transport and storage	45.0	39.1	43.8	20.2	17.6	18.9	42.5	32.6	40.1
Communication services	40.1	36.7	39.2	19.5	18.2	18.7	38.4	31.6	36.4
Finance and insurance	42.2	38.1	40.4	17.0	20.2	19.5	40.0	32.5	36.2
Property and business services	43.8	39.6	42.2	16.6	16.6	16.6	39.9	30.4	35.6
Government administration and defence	37.4	35.5	36.5	17.4	19.7	19.2	35.8	31.6	33.6
Education	42.7	40.3	41.3	17.3	18.4	18.2	37.0	31.2	33.1
Health and community services	39.7	37.1	37.8	18.5	19.2	19.1	34.9	28.6	29.9
Cultural and recreational services	43.3	40.2	42.2	14.4	14.6	14.5	34.6	26.0	30.4
Personal and other services	40.6	37.5	39.3	16.7	16.1	16.2	36.6	28.5	32.5
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	47.9	42.7	46.7	17.8	17.2	17.5	46.1	36.9	43.5
Professionals	42.4	39.2	40.9	17.3	18.7	18.4	39.4	31.9	35.5
Associate professionals	45.0	41.2	43.6	17.6	18.9	18.5	42.3	34.6	38.9
Tradespersons and related workers	41.1	38.7	40.9	19.0	17.4	18.4	39.2	30.2	38.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	41.3	37.5	38.2	17.2	15.6	15.7	37.0	26.8	28.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	41.1	37.3	38.7	17.2	17.8	17.7	36.2	28.0	30.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	43.1	37.4	42.6	16.9	16.8	16.9	39.4	28.1	37.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.8	37.9	39.3	14.0	14.9	14.7	28.7	21.5	24.0
Labourers and related workers	40.1	38.5	39.8	15.8	16.2	16.0	32.8	24.7	30.0
Australia	42.9	39.0	41.5	16.6	17.1	16.9	38.9	29.1	34.5
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work									
	45.0	41.1	43.6	17.7	18.3	18.2	40.9	31.0	36.5
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)	209 370.3	100 347.8	309 718.1	14 383.8	36 017.3	50 401.1	223 754.1	136 365.1	360 119.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	Aug 2000	Aug 2001	Aug 2002	Aug 2003	Aug 2004	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Aug 2007
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	216.1	240.3	238.1	252.4	247.6	252.0	258.8	283.7
1-15	330.6	349.8	362.7	385.4	374.1	379.4	393.7	407.0
16-29	377.5	404.4	424.8	434.0	433.2	442.4	458.8	494.1
30-34	268.9	341.8	329.9	331.0	356.8	330.7	346.4	357.7
35-39	712.5	722.3	769.0	743.6	804.1	835.2	863.3	879.2
40	876.7	831.3	853.7	852.2	894.7	947.9	974.4	1 003.7
41-44	272.5	268.3	291.9	286.6	286.2	314.5	294.8	292.5
45-49	523.6	528.2	531.5	565.8	545.4	612.7	598.4	618.2
50 and over	1 425.4	1 332.9	1 314.1	1 356.0	1 351.8	1 378.8	1 401.9	1 413.6
Total	5 003.7	5 019.2	5 115.8	5 207.0	5 293.9	5 493.4	5 590.5	5 749.7
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.6	39.6	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.1	38.9
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.1	-2.6	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.5
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	192.2	220.6	217.3	235.4	238.6	235.9	267.1	281.4
1-15	774.8	761.1	763.0	792.6	779.0	807.1	799.4	814.5
16-29	768.6	820.5	845.5	876.0	873.6	949.0	944.9	971.5
30-34	345.9	404.0	431.3	446.1	448.3	452.4	467.5	462.2
35-39	643.6	631.5	653.3	642.8	701.9	731.7	742.9	778.0
40	491.0	459.3	458.7	474.6	496.0	515.6	547.0	559.2
41-44	164.4	156.5	161.5	157.0	162.7	173.8	173.2	185.8
45-49	234.2	215.5	224.4	232.2	217.9	237.1	247.5	244.3
50 and over	372.1	351.6	352.4	348.7	363.9	367.5	388.1	389.1
Total	3 986.7	4 020.8	4 107.4	4 205.3	4 281.8	4 470.1	4 577.5	4 686.1
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.5	29.0	29.0	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.1
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.9	-1.8	0.1	-1.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	408.3	460.9	455.4	487.8	486.2	487.8	525.9	565.1
1-15	1 105.3	1 110.9	1 125.8	1 178.0	1 153.1	1 186.5	1 193.1	1 221.6
16-29	1 146.0	1 224.9	1 270.2	1 310.0	1 306.8	1 391.4	1 403.7	1 465.6
30-34	614.7	745.7	761.2	777.1	805.0	783.0	813.9	819.9
35-39	1 356.1	1 353.8	1 422.3	1 386.4	1 506.0	1 566.9	1 606.2	1 657.2
40	1 367.7	1 290.6	1 312.4	1 326.8	1 390.7	1 463.5	1 521.4	1 562.9
41-44	436.8	424.9	453.4	443.6	448.9	488.3	468.0	478.3
45-49	757.9	743.7	755.9	798.0	763.3	849.8	845.9	862.5
50 and over	1 797.5	1 684.5	1 666.6	1 704.7	1 715.6	1 746.3	1 790.0	1 802.7
Total	8 990.3	9 040.0	9 223.1	9 412.3	9 575.6	9 963.5	10 168.0	10 435.8
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.7	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.5
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.1	-2.3	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—August 2007

	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	283.7	281.4	565.1	8.2	12.7	20.9
1–15	407.0	814.5	1 221.6	353.0	824.5	1 177.5
16–29	494.1	971.5	1 465.6	359.0	972.8	1 331.8
30–34	357.7	462.2	819.9	187.5	396.8	584.3
35–39	879.2	778.0	1 657.2	1 161.8	1 017.0	2 178.8
40	1 003.7	559.2	1 562.9	1 407.5	752.3	2 159.8
41–44	292.5	185.8	478.3	215.8	110.7	326.5
45–49	618.2	244.3	862.5	631.7	229.4	861.1
50 and over	1 413.6	389.1	1 802.7	1 425.2	369.8	1 795.0
Total	5 749.7	4 686.1	10 435.8	5 749.7	4 686.1	10 435.8

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS (a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—August 2007

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	335.4	216.9	552.3
Own illness or injury	172.8	127.3	300.1
Bad weather, plant breakdown	19.3	*1.0	20.3
Began or left job in the reference week	7.6	*3.2	10.9
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	45.0	10.3	55.3
Shift work, standard work arrangements	81.8	44.6	126.3
Other reasons	14.5	14.5	29.1
Total	676.4	417.8	1 094.2

* 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	794.1	3 712.5	4 506.7	202.2	508.7	710.8	996.3	4 221.2	5 217.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	111.5	210.0	321.4	68.5	74.1	142.6	180.0	284.0	464.0
Involuntary/economic reasons	30.7	24.8	55.5	8.3	*4.4	12.7	39.0	29.2	68.2
<i>Total</i>	142.1	234.8	376.9	76.8	78.4	155.3	219.0	313.2	532.2
Total	936.3	3 947.3	4 883.6	279.0	587.1	866.1	1 215.3	4 534.4	5 749.7
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	463.7	1 885.8	2 349.5	434.9	1 409.4	1 844.4	898.6	3 295.2	4 193.9
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	71.8	122.9	194.7	100.5	143.4	243.9	172.3	266.3	438.6
Involuntary/economic reasons	18.5	11.5	30.0	14.9	8.8	23.6	33.3	20.3	53.6
<i>Total</i>	90.3	134.4	224.7	115.4	152.1	267.5	205.7	286.5	492.2
Total	554.0	2 020.2	2 574.2	550.3	1 561.6	2 111.9	1 104.3	3 581.8	4 686.1
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 257.8	5 598.4	6 856.1	637.1	1 918.1	2 555.2	1 894.9	7 516.5	9 411.4
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	183.3	332.9	516.2	169.0	217.4	386.4	352.3	550.3	902.6
Involuntary/economic reasons	49.2	36.3	85.5	23.2	13.1	36.3	72.3	49.5	121.8
<i>Total</i>	232.4	369.2	601.6	192.2	230.5	422.8	424.7	599.7	1 024.4
Total	1 490.2	5 967.6	7 457.8	829.3	2 148.7	2 978.0	2 319.6	8 116.2	10 435.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2005			2006			2007		
	May	August	November	February	May	August	November	February(a)	May
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
TREND									
Australia									
Total(a)	1 601.8	1 613.1	1 621.7	1 629.8	1 643.2	1 659.0	1 675.4	1 649.2	1 662.3
% change from previous quarter	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	na	0.8
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	r248.2	r250.0	r251.7	r253.3	r255.6	r258.8	r263.7	r226.9	230.8
State government	r1 186.7	r1 196.0	r1 203.5	r1 210.4	r1 220.8	r1 232.4	r1 243.3	r1 253.4	1 262.0
Local government	166.9	167.1	166.5	166.1	166.8	167.8	168.4	168.9	169.5
States and territories									
New South Wales	484.0	485.8	488.3	491.9	496.2	501.4	506.8	499.9	503.3
Victoria	357.8	360.2	361.1	361.9	363.8	366.4	369.0	357.1	360.0
Queensland	316.8	320.2	322.3	323.9	327.3	331.3	335.1	331.6	334.8
South Australia	126.1	127.2	128.3	128.5	128.9	129.4	130.2	128.2	128.8
Western Australia	165.1	166.8	167.8	168.4	169.5	171.2	173.4	172.0	173.6
Tasmania	45.6	46.1	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.0	47.0	46.8	46.7
Northern Territory	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.1
Australian Capital Territory	80.0	80.5	81.0	82.1	83.7	85.1	86.5	86.9	88.1

ORIGINAL

Australia	1 621.4	1 626.8	1 635.0	1 584.7	1 663.9	1 701.8	1 692.3	1 601.0	1 683.4
Industry(b)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.8
Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	na	na
Electricity, gas and water supply	43.4	43.7	44.3	45.4	46.3	47.1	48.0	49.0	49.7
Construction	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	8.6
Transport and storage	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.2	44.9	45.1	45.7	46.4	44.5
Finance and insurance	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2
Property and business services	26.8	26.6	27.4	27.5	26.9	27.9	28.2	28.3	29.9
Government administration and defence	420.5	433.1	437.9	443.6	446.5	481.5	455.5	462.2	472.1
Education	499.6	498.7	504.7	442.0	508.9	507.7	516.7	453.6	519.2
Health and community services	351.2	345.9	341.4	346.4	351.7	354.5	358.9	361.3	367.5
Cultural and recreational services	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.9	28.1	29.1	29.7	28.1	25.0
Personal and other services	108.1	107.9	109.4	109.4	112.3	111.0	112.3	112.6	113.2

na not available

r revised

(a) Break in series between November 2006 and February 2007. See paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Industries excluded from the list, but included in the Australian total are:

Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants and Communication services.

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

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	19.7	11.8	11.6	10.4	6.7	*4.7	43.5	21.4	64.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	16.9	13.9	12.0	7.1	8.4	5.1	44.1	19.4	63.5
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	10.5	4.8	*4.5	*3.6	*2.5	*2.2	21.1	6.9	28.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.4	*4.1	*4.4	27.3	6.3	33.6
52 weeks and over	*4.4	*2.3	6.8	8.0	6.8	6.8	31.8	*3.2	35.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.3	*1.5	*2.8	*2.3	*2.9	*2.9	13.7	*2.0	15.7
104 weeks and over	*1.0	*0.8	*4.0	5.8	*3.9	*3.9	18.1	*1.2	19.3
Total	58.0	38.6	41.1	35.6	28.5	23.2	167.8	57.2	225.0
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.1	18.0	40.2	50.0	58.8	80.1	46.1	15.1	38.2
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	6	6	8	13	9	24	10	5	9
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	17.7	16.0	15.7	7.6	8.4	*3.6	35.2	33.8	69.0
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	14.0	6.3	13.0	10.6	6.3	*1.9	26.5	25.6	52.1
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	6.9	5.1	7.2	8.3	5.7	*1.9	23.7	11.4	35.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	11.1	*3.8	7.1	8.5	4.8	*1.5	22.7	14.1	36.9
52 weeks and over	*3.9	*4.0	5.7	5.6	6.0	*4.3	19.8	9.8	29.6
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.5	*1.9	*3.2	*2.7	*1.9	*1.2	9.0	5.4	14.4
104 weeks and over	*0.4	*2.1	*2.5	*2.9	*4.1	*3.1	10.8	*4.4	15.2
Total	53.5	35.3	48.7	40.6	31.3	13.2	127.9	94.7	222.6
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.6	21.3	26.6	39.0	43.9	74.6	33.0	28.1	30.9
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	8	5	7	16	16	21	14	7	9
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	37.3	27.8	27.3	18.0	15.1	8.4	78.8	55.1	133.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	30.9	20.2	25.0	17.7	14.8	7.0	70.6	45.0	115.6
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	17.4	9.9	11.6	11.9	8.2	*4.0	44.8	18.3	63.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	17.6	9.6	13.4	14.9	8.9	6.0	50.0	20.5	70.5
52 weeks and over	8.2	6.3	12.5	13.6	12.8	11.1	51.6	13.0	64.6
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	6.8	*3.5	6.0	5.0	4.8	*4.1	22.7	7.4	30.2
104 weeks and over	*1.4	*2.9	6.5	8.7	8.0	7.0	28.9	5.5	34.5
Total	111.5	73.9	89.9	76.2	59.8	36.4	295.8	151.9	447.7
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.3	19.6	32.8	44.1	51.0	78.1	40.4	23.2	34.6
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	7	5	8	15	12	21	12	6	9

* 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 2002	34.7	52.1	86.8	24.9
August 2003	34.1	48.3	82.4	25.3
August 2004	25.7	43.8	69.5	23.0
2005				
August	21.6	34.5	56.1	20.0
November	26.1	34.3	60.3	20.7
2006				
February	26.7	34.8	61.5	21.2
May	25.2	35.0	60.2	21.7
August	21.7	32.7	54.4	20.1
November	21.3	28.1	49.5	18.9
2007				
February	20.7	24.5	45.2	18.2
May	16.3	21.4	37.7	15.9
August	16.5	18.7	35.2	15.1
FEMALES				
August 2002	21.9	25.0	46.9	17.2
August 2003	20.0	25.8	45.8	16.9
August 2004	21.7	24.9	46.5	18.4
2005				
August	16.8	20.4	37.2	15.3
November	16.0	20.9	37.0	15.3
2006				
February	17.4	19.9	37.4	15.4
May	18.0	19.3	37.3	15.6
August	16.9	18.8	35.7	15.4
November	17.4	18.3	35.7	15.2
2007				
February	18.6	18.5	37.1	15.5
May	19.1	17.1	36.2	15.4
August	18.4	15.1	33.5	14.4
PERSONS				
August 2002	56.7	77.1	133.7	21.5
August 2003	54.1	74.1	128.2	21.5
August 2004	47.4	68.7	116.1	20.9
2005				
August	38.4	54.9	93.3	17.8
November	42.1	55.2	97.3	18.2
2006				
February	44.2	54.8	98.9	18.6
May	43.2	54.3	97.5	18.9
August	38.6	51.5	90.1	17.9
November	38.7	46.5	85.2	17.2
2007				
February	39.3	43.0	82.3	16.9
May	35.4	38.6	74.0	15.6
August	34.9	33.8	68.7	14.7

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	9.4	*1.8	7.9	*3.3	11.2
Mining	0.5	*0.8	*1.3	—	*1.3
Manufacturing	19.3	13.4	24.3	8.3	32.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	*0.9	*1.1	*0.6	*1.6
Construction	21.8	5.8	24.6	*3.0	27.6
Wholesale trade	*4.5	5.6	8.1	*2.0	10.1
Retail trade	22.4	27.6	22.3	27.8	50.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	10.2	15.7	7.2	18.8	25.9
Transport and storage	6.9	*3.8	6.1	*4.6	10.7
Communication services	*3.0	*2.3	*2.9	*2.4	5.3
Finance and insurance	*4.1	*3.0	*3.7	*3.4	7.1
Property and business services	14.1	13.3	14.1	13.3	27.4
Government administration and defence	*3.5	*3.4	*2.7	*4.2	6.9
Education	5.0	*3.2	*4.4	*3.9	8.3
Health and community services	8.5	8.4	*4.0	13.0	17.0
Cultural and recreational services	*4.1	*4.5	4.9	*3.8	8.7
Personal and other services	7.9	*2.3	*2.6	7.6	10.2
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	4.8	*4.7	6.3	*3.2	9.5
Professionals	11.7	9.2	11.0	9.9	21.0
Associate professionals	9.8	8.8	7.1	11.5	18.6
Tradespersons and related workers	21.0	11.5	26.2	6.3	32.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	*2.2	*1.9	*0.3	*3.8	*4.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	23.0	23.2	11.4	34.7	46.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	22.2	10.7	26.4	6.5	32.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	17.3	23.1	16.7	23.7	40.4
Labourers and related workers	34.1	22.8	36.4	20.4	56.9
Total	146.0	115.9	142.1	119.9	262.0
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	18.8	23.4	42.2
Total	..	..	46.2	55.1	101.2
Former worker	..	..	36.8	47.7	84.5
Total	..	..	83.0	102.7	185.7
TOTAL	146.0	115.9	225.0	222.6	447.7

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

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

		Sep 1999	Sep 2000	Sep 2001	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Sep 2004	Sep 2005	Sep 2006
MALES									
Underemployed(a)	'000	181.8	208.2	239.3	240.3	230.5	243.4	215.1	236.3
Unemployed	'000	386.8	346.4	397.0	357.4	321.0	315.8	295.9	284.8
Long-term unemployed	'000	122.5	93.9	100.3	88.0	84.0	73.3	55.7	51.2
Labour force	'000	5 357.8	5 430.2	5 493.0	5 544.2	5 609.9	5 723.6	5 842.7	5 958.6
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	18.3	21.6	21.5	20.9	17.1	20.4	21.3	15.4
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	36.9	32.4	28.3	24.4	26.6	28.4	25.0	20.4
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9
Unemployment rate(d)	%	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8
Underemployment rate(e)	%	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.0
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	10.6	10.2	11.6	10.8	9.8	9.8	8.7	8.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	11.5	11.1	12.4	11.5	10.5	10.5	9.5	9.3
FEMALES									
Underemployed(a)	'000	273.7	266.1	324.3	334.0	336.8	334.9	351.5	308.3
Unemployed	'000	285.2	239.5	281.3	279.0	275.2	253.8	250.8	235.8
Long-term unemployed	'000	68.4	50.5	52.1	50.4	45.1	50.7	40.8	36.1
Labour force	'000	4 188.2	4 301.7	4 378.6	4 473.3	4 552.8	4 648.9	4 791.9	4 922.6
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	27.2	20.4	23.6	23.0	22.3	26.3	29.7	21.9
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	68.9	74.1	53.3	53.6	53.2	53.6	38.2	35.8
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7
Unemployment rate(d)	%	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.8
Underemployment rate(e)	%	6.5	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	6.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	13.3	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.7	12.6	11.1
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	15.3	13.7	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.1	13.8	12.1
PERSONS									
Underemployed(a)	'000	455.5	474.3	563.6	574.3	567.4	578.3	566.6	544.6
Unemployed	'000	671.9	585.9	678.4	636.4	596.3	569.6	546.7	520.6
Long-term unemployed	'000	190.9	144.4	152.4	138.4	129.1	124.0	96.5	87.4
Labour force	'000	9 546.1	9 731.8	9 871.5	10 017.5	10 162.6	10 372.5	10 634.6	10 881.2
Marginally attached to the labour force(b)									
Actively looking for work, not available in reference week but available to start work within 4 weeks	'000	45.5	42.0	45.1	43.9	39.4	46.6	51.0	37.3
Discouraged job seekers(a)	'000	105.8	106.5	81.7	78.0	79.8	82.0	63.1	56.1
Labour underutilisation rates									
Long-term unemployment rate(c)	%	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8
Unemployment rate(d)	%	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8
Underemployment rate(e)	%	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0
Labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	11.8	10.9	12.6	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.5	9.8
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(g)	%	13.2	12.2	13.7	13.1	12.5	12.2	11.4	10.6

(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	1.4	17.8	9.5	27.4	28.3
20–24	1.4	7.0	7.7	14.7	15.0
25–34	0.6	4.0	3.3	7.3	7.7
35–44	0.5	2.8	2.7	5.5	5.8
45–54	1.0	3.2	3.0	6.2	6.6
55–69	1.1	3.4	3.0	6.5	7.6
Total(f)	0.9	4.8	4.0	8.7	9.3
FEMALES					
15–19	1.2	13.2	12.3	25.5	26.8
20–24	*0.8	6.3	8.0	14.2	14.9
25–34	0.6	4.1	5.1	9.2	10.2
35–44	0.6	4.6	6.4	11.0	11.8
45–54	0.6	2.8	5.4	8.3	9.0
55–69	1.1	2.9	3.9	6.8	9.0
Total(f)	0.7	4.8	6.3	11.1	12.1
PERSONS					
15–19	1.3	15.5	10.9	26.4	27.6
20–24	1.1	6.7	7.8	14.5	15.0
25–34	0.6	4.1	4.1	8.2	8.8
35–44	0.5	3.6	4.4	8.0	8.6
45–54	0.8	3.1	4.1	7.2	7.7
55–69	1.1	3.2	3.4	6.6	8.2
Total(f)	0.8	4.8	5.0	9.8	10.6

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

(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.

4.3

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original—September 2006

<i>States and territories</i>	<i>Long-term unemployment rate(a)</i>	<i>Unemployment rate(b)</i>	<i>Underemployment rate(c)</i>	<i>Labour force underutilisation rate(d)</i>	<i>Extended labour force underutilisation rate(e)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
MALES					
New South Wales	1.1	5.7	4.4	10.2	10.7
Victoria	0.9	4.7	3.9	8.6	9.1
Queensland	1.6	4.4	3.8	8.2	8.6
South Australia	0.7	4.4	4.4	8.8	9.4
Western Australia	*0.3	3.0	2.8	5.7	6.4
Tasmania	2.4	7.2	5.3	12.5	13.7
Northern Territory	*0.2	*3.8	*2.5	*6.3	*6.8
Australian Capital Territory	*0.2	2.2	2.9	5.1	5.2
Australia	0.9	4.8	4.0	8.7	9.3
FEMALES					
New South Wales	0.9	5.3	5.9	11.2	12.4
Victoria	0.7	4.6	6.4	11.1	12.1
Queensland	0.7	4.6	6.2	10.8	11.7
South Australia	0.9	5.0	8.2	13.3	14.3
Western Australia	*0.2	4.0	5.9	9.8	10.6
Tasmania	1.6	7.1	7.3	14.4	15.9
Northern Territory	*—	*1.3	*2.7	*4.0	*4.5
Australian Capital Territory	*0.7	2.9	5.1	8.0	8.3
Australia	0.7	4.8	6.3	11.1	12.1
PERSONS					
New South Wales	1.0	5.5	5.1	10.6	11.5
Victoria	0.8	4.7	5.0	9.7	10.5
Queensland	0.6	4.5	4.9	9.4	10.1
South Australia	0.7	4.7	6.1	10.8	11.6
Western Australia	0.3	3.4	4.1	7.5	8.3
Tasmania	2.1	7.2	6.2	13.4	14.7
Northern Territory	*0.1	*2.6	2.6	5.2	5.7
Australian Capital Territory	*0.4	2.6	4.0	6.5	6.7
Australia	0.8	4.8	5.0	9.8	10.6

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

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

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
<i>Whether preferred to work more hours</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	57.8	101.1	90.9	105.1	62.8	61.7	96.9	40.9	617.3
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	*3.7	7.5	9.0	14.4	6.8	10.3	10.0	*1.2	63.0
Wanted to work part-time	*4.8	6.0	*3.4	*3.3	*0.7	*1.4	*0.6	*0.9	21.1
Total	8.5	13.5	12.4	17.7	7.5	11.7	10.6	*2.1	84.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.4	*2.2	*1.2	*0.7	*1.4	*0.4	*0.2	*1.8	9.4
Total	9.9	15.7	13.7	18.5	9.0	12.1	10.8	*3.9	93.5
Had not actively looked for more hours	14.1	25.2	22.5	28.0	14.7	15.5	24.9	10.4	155.3
Total	24.0	40.9	36.1	46.4	23.7	27.6	35.7	14.4	248.8
Total	81.8	142.1	127.0	151.6	86.5	89.3	132.6	55.2	866.1
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	127.7	237.9	229.6	294.0	206.8	195.0	273.4	119.6	1 683.9
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	10.9	9.6	12.4	8.2	11.4	14.7	*1.5	73.2
Wanted to work part-time	8.7	13.4	11.9	10.5	*3.7	*2.8	*1.3	*2.6	54.9
Total	13.2	24.3	21.5	22.9	11.9	14.2	15.9	*4.1	128.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.4	*3.9	*1.2	*2.4	*1.4	*2.0	*1.3	*3.9	18.5
Total	15.6	28.2	22.7	25.2	13.3	16.2	17.2	8.1	146.6
Had not actively looked for more hours	31.9	52.4	37.8	45.5	28.2	35.5	29.0	21.0	281.3
Total	47.5	80.6	60.5	70.8	41.5	51.7	46.2	29.1	427.9
Total	175.2	318.5	290.1	364.8	248.3	246.8	319.6	148.7	2 111.9
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	185.5	339.0	320.5	399.1	269.6	256.7	370.3	160.4	2 301.2
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	8.3	18.4	18.6	26.8	15.0	21.7	24.7	*2.7	136.2
Wanted to work part-time	13.5	19.4	15.3	13.8	*4.4	*4.2	*1.9	*3.5	76.0
Total	21.7	37.8	33.9	40.6	19.5	25.9	26.6	6.2	212.2
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*3.8	6.2	*2.4	*3.1	*2.9	*2.5	*1.5	5.7	27.9
Total	25.5	44.0	36.3	43.7	22.3	28.3	28.0	12.0	240.2
Had not actively looked for more hours	46.0	77.6	60.3	73.5	42.9	51.0	53.8	31.5	436.6
Total	71.5	121.6	96.6	117.2	65.2	79.3	81.9	43.5	676.7
Total	257.0	460.6	417.1	516.3	334.9	336.0	452.2	203.9	2 978.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
<i>Whether looking for work</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

MALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*3.4	*3.9	*3.1	*3.4	*1.1	*1.0	*0.8	*0.4	17.1
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.5	*2.2	*2.3	*0.2	*0.7	*—	*0.7	*—	7.6
Total	*5.0	6.1	5.5	*3.6	*1.8	*1.0	*1.5	*0.4	24.7
Did not take active steps to find work	*4.5	*4.2	*3.6	*4.3	*4.9	*1.7	*1.2	*0.2	24.6
Total	9.4	10.3	9.1	7.9	6.7	*2.6	*2.6	*0.6	49.3
Not looking for work(b)	312.7	108.7	90.7	97.7	127.4	117.0	194.8	1 016.1	2 065.2
Permanently unable to work	*2.3	*3.0	12.9	19.2	27.0	19.1	33.2	17.6	134.4
Institutionalised	*1.3	*3.2	8.7	6.7	*4.8	*2.9	*2.3	72.3	102.2
Total	325.8	125.2	121.3	131.5	165.9	141.7	233.0	1 106.6	2 351.1

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*3.7	*2.6	5.6	*4.4	*4.1	*1.2	*0.4	*—	21.9
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.6	*0.7	*1.8	*2.3	*1.0	*0.6	*—	*—	6.9
Total	*4.3	*3.2	7.3	6.7	*5.1	*1.8	*0.4	*—	28.8
Did not take active steps to find work	5.6	*4.1	5.5	7.5	5.7	*2.7	*1.3	*—	32.4
Total	9.9	7.3	12.9	14.2	10.8	*4.5	*1.7	*—	61.2
Not looking for work(b)	281.2	154.4	368.4	368.8	299.0	237.5	308.4	1 292.3	3 309.9
Permanently unable to work	*0.6	*3.5	8.7	15.0	21.8	18.9	25.2	16.4	110.2
Institutionalised	*0.3	*—	*0.2	*1.5	*1.8	*2.7	*3.8	153.6	163.9
Total	292.0	165.2	390.1	399.5	333.4	263.5	339.1	1 462.4	3 645.2

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	7.1	6.4	8.7	*7.8	*5.2	*2.1	*1.2	*0.4	39.0
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.1	*2.8	*4.1	*2.4	*1.7	*0.6	*0.7	*—	14.5
Total	9.2	9.3	12.8	10.2	6.9	*2.7	*1.9	*0.4	53.5
Did not take active steps to find work	10.1	8.3	9.1	11.9	10.6	*4.4	*2.4	*0.2	57.0
Total	19.3	17.5	21.9	22.1	17.5	7.1	*4.3	*0.6	110.5
Not looking for work(b)	593.9	263.2	459.0	466.6	426.4	354.5	503.2	2 308.4	5 375.2
Permanently unable to work	*3.0	6.6	21.6	34.2	48.8	38.0	58.4	34.0	244.5
Institutionalised	*1.7	*3.2	8.9	8.3	6.6	5.5	6.1	225.9	266.1
Total	617.8	290.5	511.4	531.1	499.3	405.2	572.1	2 568.9	5 996.3

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Jun Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006	Mar Qtr 2007	Jun Qtr 2007	Jun Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	4.0	4.1	(a)na
Sector												
Private	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	3.8	4.0	(a)na
Public	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	(a)na	4.6	4.2	(a)na
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	4.1	4.2	4.0
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	3.9	4.0	3.8
Victoria	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	4.3	3.8	3.6
Queensland	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	3.9	4.8	4.5
South Australia	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	3.8	3.7	4.2
Western Australia	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	5.0	4.6	5.1
Tasmania	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	4.8	4.0	4.5
Northern Territory	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	4.2	4.0	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	4.9	4.0	4.2
Industry												
Mining	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.7	4.8	5.9	5.6
Manufacturing	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	3.9	3.8	4.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.0	3.8	6.9	4.2
Construction	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	4.9	5.5	4.3
Wholesale trade	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	3.7	3.7	3.6
Retail trade	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	3.6	3.4	3.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	3.2	3.3	3.1
Transport and storage	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	3.1	4.7	4.1
Communication services	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.4	3.3
Finance and insurance	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.6	4.4	3.9	4.3
Property and business services	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	3.4	4.0	3.9
Government administration and defence	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	4.9	4.0	4.4
Education	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.8	5.7	4.4	4.0
Health and community services	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.3	4.1	4.5	4.5
Cultural and recreational services	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	4.4	3.3	4.1
Personal and other services	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	4.1	3.7	4.3
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	4.3	3.7	4.5
Professionals	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	4.4	4.5	4.3
Associate professionals	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	4.1	3.8	4.2
Tradespersons and related workers	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.7	3.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.6	3.8	4.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	3.8	3.8	3.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.0	4.8	3.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.4	3.5	3.5	3.2
Labourers and related workers	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	4.1	3.9	3.8

na not available

(a) There is insufficient data to produce a reliable trend estimate for the September quarter 2006. The trend series has been suspended from the September quarter 2006 and will be re-established when sufficient data is available.

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

5.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
May 2002	919.10	778.80	868.80	841.50	963.70	827.80	542.70	689.70
May 2003	972.40	820.30	917.70	891.80	1 005.80	872.60	567.50	725.10
May 2004	1 007.10	854.50	952.70	923.60	1 051.70	898.00	591.80	752.20
2005								
May	1 064.90	903.70	1 007.70	981.00	1 097.50	946.50	623.80	793.90
August	1 078.00	913.70	1 019.70	992.30	1 114.10	958.90	630.10	802.80
November	1 087.80	921.10	1 028.70	999.80	1 130.30	968.80	636.10	811.00
2006								
February	1 095.80	926.40	1 035.80	1 005.80	1 143.40	978.70	642.70	820.10
May	1 104.70	930.20	1 043.00	1 012.20	1 154.00	990.40	650.00	829.40
August	1 114.40	935.80	1 050.90	1 019.10	1 164.90	1 002.30	658.50	838.90
November	1 126.30	945.10	1 061.30	1 028.90	1 175.70	1 014.10	666.50	848.00
2007								
February	1 140.70	956.20	1 074.20	1 044.60	1 181.10	1 026.80	674.00	857.40
May	1 156.00	968.20	1 088.40	1 059.10	1 191.70	1 040.20	681.70	867.10
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2005								
May	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
August	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
November	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
2006								
February	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
May	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
August	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1
November	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
2007								
February	1.3	1.2	1.2	(a)na	(a)na	1.3	1.1	1.1
May	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
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	3.7
May 2005	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
May 2006	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.2	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.5
May 2007	4.6	4.1	4.3	(a)na	(a)na	5.0	4.9	4.5

na not available

(a) Break in series between November 2006 and February 2007. See paragraph 59 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Quarter	Compensation of employees for household income account \$m	Gross mixed income for household sector \$m	Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal) \$ per week	Gross domestic product (GDP) \$m	GDP per hour worked index number
TREND					
June 2002	90 639	17 559	872	188 454	97.5
June 2003	95 711	17 707	893	199 725	97.9
June 2004	102 242	20 026	935	215 653	100.4
2005					
June	110 006	20 224	969	230 874	99.9
September	111 997	20 549	982	235 835	100.4
December	113 838	20 755	995	239 919	101.1
2006					
March	115 590	20 725	1 005	243 622	101.4
June	117 485	20 604	1 013	247 902	101.2
September	119 640	20 670	1 022	253 189	101.1
December	122 124	20 849	1 035	258 943	101.9
2007					
March	124 759	20 952	1 050	264 224	103.0
June	127 472	20 955	1 066	269 010	104.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2005					
June	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.2	0.1
September	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.1	0.5
December	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.7
2006					
March	1.5	-0.1	1.0	1.5	0.3
June	1.6	-0.6	0.9	1.8	-0.1
September	1.8	0.3	0.9	2.1	-0.1
December	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.3	0.7
2007					
March	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.1
June	2.2	—	1.5	1.8	1.1
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
June 2002	4.7	15.4	3.2	7.0	2.7
June 2003	5.6	0.8	2.5	6.0	0.4
June 2004	6.8	13.1	4.6	8.0	2.5
June 2005	7.6	1.0	3.6	7.1	-0.5
June 2006	6.8	1.9	4.6	7.4	1.3
June 2007	8.5	1.7	5.2	8.5	2.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

6.1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2005			2006			2007		
	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	52.8	49.3	81.0	30.1	28.2	20.2	54.2	6.9	7.1
% change from previous quarter	17.1	-6.6	64.1	-62.9	-6.4	-28.3	168.4	-87.2	2.9
States and territories									
New South Wales	7.6	22.1	24.7	5.6	16.5	3.5	23.0	0.4	1.7
Victoria	25.8	7.8	33.8	13.4	8.2	12.7	28.7	3.5	2.8
Queensland	7.5	2.4	7.9	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6
South Australia	0.9	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.6
Western Australia	9.0	11.1	12.0	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Tasmania	0.8	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.2	0.1	—	—
Northern Territory	1.2	2.2	1.1	—	0.5	0.1	—	—	—
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	2.7	—	—	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.6
Other	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	—	—
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	13.8	6.1	15.0	11.0	5.0	10.7	11.3	2.3	2.3
Other	6.8	2.5	6.4	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4
Construction	19.4	21.3	23.0	3.5	4.6	1.0	6.1	1.0	1.2
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	1.9	2.4	5.7	7.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2
Education; Health and community services	5.3	14.3	25.5	1.3	14.0	2.4	32.1	0.2	0.2
Other industries(a)	3.6	1.5	4.2	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

	2005			2006				2007	
	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	6.1	5.7	9.3	3.4	3.2	2.3	6.0	0.8	0.8
% change from previous quarter	15.6	-5.9	61.9	-62.9	-7.8	-28.1	164.5	-87.4	1.7
States and territories									
New South Wales	2.7	7.9	8.7	2.0	5.7	1.2	7.9	0.1	0.6
Victoria	11.6	3.6	15.3	6.0	3.7	5.7	12.9	1.5	1.2
Queensland	4.5	1.4	4.6	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8
South Australia	1.3	5.9	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	3.2	1.0
Western Australia	10.2	12.7	13.4	2.5	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
Tasmania	4.1	0.2	0.6	3.4	—	0.9	0.7	—	—
Northern Territory	13.8	25.2	12.4	0.3	5.9	0.7	0.1	—	—
Australian Capital Territory	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.1	6.7	15.4	0.1	—	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	61.6	31.8	39.5	3.9	48.1	38.5	6.6	9.7	67.1
Other	5.5	4.1	0.5	0.7	6.6	5.3	0.9	0.2	—
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	40.5	17.2	38.9	29.8	13.2	28.5	30.6	6.3	6.2
Other	10.4	4.1	10.3	6.7	1.4	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.1
Construction	32.8	37.4	40.1	5.7	7.6	1.6	9.1	1.5	1.7
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	3.3	4.4	10.4	12.4	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.3
Education; Health and community services	3.3	8.7	15.4	0.8	8.2	1.4	18.8	0.1	0.1
Other industries(a)	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

7.1

JOB VACANCIES

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
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	104.6
August 2004	40.5	33.5	27.7	*7.0	12.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	127.6	129.6
2005										
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	138.3
2006										
February	46.6	31.6	32.3	8.4	20.6	2.1	1.9	3.8	147.3	143.6
May	41.7	32.8	36.8	10.8	21.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	152.0	151.1
August	42.5	31.6	39.8	9.0	22.6	2.3	2.6	4.7	155.0	156.9
November	47.7	31.6	38.8	9.4	23.9	2.5	2.7	4.5	161.1	160.2
2007										
February	48.2	32.1	38.7	9.9	25.0	2.5	2.5	4.8	163.7	163.4
May	51.9	31.8	35.6	10.2	27.0	2.3	2.4	5.3	166.5	167.4
August	51.7	31.6	38.5	10.0	29.7	2.8	2.8	6.1	173.1	171.4
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2005										
August	-5.1	3.9	-4.4	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.4	10.7	1.8	-2.9
November	16.1	-8.1	-27.9	-0.1	-6.5	5.1	-22.5	-9.9	-5.5	0.3
2006										
February	2.8	4.6	34.0	-3.4	30.4	-12.3	-8.2	-4.8	11.1	3.8
May	-10.5	3.8	14.0	27.5	2.8	18.6	22.0	5.0	3.2	5.2
August	1.9	-3.6	8.3	-16.2	6.2	-6.6	8.4	18.3	2.0	3.8
November	12.1	0.1	-2.5	4.1	6.0	10.2	5.4	-3.9	3.9	2.1
2007										
February	1.2	1.7	-0.4	5.3	4.8	1.3	-7.6	6.0	1.7	2.0
May	7.6	-0.9	-8.0	2.9	7.7	-9.6	-4.3	11.9	1.7	2.4
August	-0.5	-0.7	8.2	-1.8	10.2	19.7	15.5	14.9	4.0	2.4
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
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	4.8
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	6.4
August 2006	8.8	-3.8	19.1	3.1	33.3	2.1	-5.9	6.6	10.4	13.8
August 2007	21.5	0.1	-3.3	10.9	31.8	20.7	7.6	31.0	11.7	9.2

* 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 website 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 website. 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, 2005* (cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

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, 4.4 and 4.5 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 0.45% 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, 2003* (cat. no. 6292.0).

31 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

Population benchmarks

32 Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are projections of the most recently released quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (cat. no. 3101.0). To create the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates are projected forward one quarter past the period for which they are required. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and overseas migration. By projecting one quarter past that needed for the current population benchmarks, demographic changes are smoothed in, thereby making them less noticeable in the population benchmarks.

33 The ERP series are revised annually in the March quarter issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (cat. no. 3101.0), released in September each year, to incorporate more up to date information available for the population components. The revised ERP estimates are used to update the quarterly population projections used in creating the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks. Benchmarks already used in producing the Labour Force Survey estimates are not updated. A process of smoothing is used in the creation of population benchmarks to reduce the effect of these annual revisions to ERP estimates on the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks.

34 Every five years the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Following the incorporation of Census information, the ERP series prior to the latest Census are final and subject to no further revision. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2004 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made in that issue to historical labour force estimates from January 1999 to January 2004.

Estimation method

35 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Families series

36 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.

37 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

38 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 website at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

39 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.

INTERNATIONAL DATA

40 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

41 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.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

42 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

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

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

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

44 Table 2.11 contains employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings – Public Sector (SEE).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Description of the survey continued</i>	45 The Survey of Employment and Earnings has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.
<i>Reference period</i>	46 The reference period for employment is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.
<i>Notes on data</i>	47 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001. 48 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 significantly impacted the public sector employment series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see <i>Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 8102.0). 49 As a result of privatisation, Telstra Corporation was no longer in the scope of SEE, and Telstra data were excluded from the series from March quarter 2007. As a result, a trend break was applied to the Commonwealth government and total public sector employees series between November 2006 and February 2007.
<i>Further information</i>	50 For further information about data relating to public sector employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), and <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 93603141.
WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA	51 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	52 The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.
<i>Reference period</i>	53 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	54 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0), <i>Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	55 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	56 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 5,500 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings of employee jobs in Australia.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Description of the survey continued

57 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

58 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.

Notes on data

59 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 has significantly impacted on the private sector and public sector average weekly earnings series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The effect of this change is significant for both the private sector and public sector series. As a result, a trend break has been applied to both series between November 2006 and February 2007. For more information please see *Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 8102.0).

Further information

60 For further information about average weekly earnings statistics and the concepts and methodology used refer to *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0), and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

61 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

62 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).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

Description of the survey

64 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.

65 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).

66 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

67 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

68 For further information about industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001), and *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*

JOB VACANCIES DATA

Description of the survey

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

70 The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 5,000 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

Reference date

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

Notes on data

72 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.

73 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted the private sector and public sector job vacancies series. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see *Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 8102.0).

74 Although the privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted on both the private and public sector series, the effect was significant only for the public sector series. As a result, a trend break was applied to the public sector series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

75 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 website, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

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 website, 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	Labour force status: trend series	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)	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	
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
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		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	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2	Includes Age
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3	Includes Hours worked
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	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	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
6291.0.55.003 data cube E06		Includes Sex, State, Industry	
6291.0.55.003 data cube E07		Includes Sex, Age, Occupation	
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	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation	
Average hours worked in all jobs by 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	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry	
2.7 Actual hours worked in all jobs	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	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment	
Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10		
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry	
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes Job tenure, 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 1	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

- July 2007 Spotlight: Employment type
- April 2007 Spotlight: Methods of setting pay
Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2007 Technical report: ABS measures of employee remuneration
- October 2006 Changes in where people work over time
- 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

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES *continued*

April 2004 <i>continued</i>	Technical report: Improvements to Labour Force estimates
January 2004	Employment in information and communication technology Labour force participation: international comparison Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes
October 2003	Labour market transitions of teenagers Spotlight: Country of birth Spotlight: Multiple job holders Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effort on estimates
July 2003	Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked
April 2003	Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth? Characteristics of underemployed workers Spotlight: Parental leave Spotlight: Methods of setting pay Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign <i>Note: the following articles appeared in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).</i>
February 2003	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 2002	Volatility of labour force estimates
October 2002	Measures of labour underutilisation
February 2002	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
October 2001	Full-time and part-time employment
August 2001	Experimental estimates: labour force characteristics of Indigenous Australians
June 2001	Duration of unemployment: recent definitional changes
February 2001	Unemployment and supplementary measures of underutilised labour Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
May 2000	Status in employment data changes: correction
April 2000	Using the unemployment rate series to illustrate the seasonal adjustment process
February 2000	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 1999	Why are there differences between two seasonally adjusted measures of Australian total employment?
November 1999	Industry, occupation and status in employment data Labour force status and other characteristics of families
October 1999	Labour force projections: 1999–2016
April 1999	Introduction of updated standard error estimates
February 1999	Revisions to monthly labour force estimates
January 1999	Concordance between the first and second editions of the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)</i> — revised

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 ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	6313.0	Irregular	2006
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2007
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007	6298.0.55.001	Irregular	2007
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS website, 2007
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Employment	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2006
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2006
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2006
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2006
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2007
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2007
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2006
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2007
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2007
Working Time Arrangements	6342.0	Triennial	May 2007
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	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Work-Related Injuries(d)	6324.0	Irregular	2005–06
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	May qtr 2007
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2007
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	May qtr 2007
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Aug 2007
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2007
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2007
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2006
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001–02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002–03
Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, CURF, 1994–1997	6286.0.30.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994–1997: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: CURF	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: CURF, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2006

(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.

(d) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey in 2000, 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 (CURFs) <i>cont.</i>			
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia – Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.003	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2006
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2005
Survey of Income and Housing – Basic and Expanded CURFs, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2005–06
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Oct 2007
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2007
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2007
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2005–06
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Discontinued	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Jun qtr 2007
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics	2017.0	Five yearly	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2006
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	2003–04
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2005–06
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Biennial	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2003–04
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2006

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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 43 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).

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Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ considered to be too young/too old by employers■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background■ no jobs in their locality or line of work■ no jobs available at all.
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
Employed	Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or■ on strike or locked out; or■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
Employed part-time	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
Employee	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 43 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

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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 43 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.</p>
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and (ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p>
Family	<p>Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.</p>
Family reference person	<p>In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.</p>
Former workers	<p>Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.</p>
Full-time educational attendance	<p>Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.</p>
Full-time employed	<p><i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.</p>
Full-time employees	<p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.</p>
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date■ for work to be carried out by contractors■ for which no recruitment action has been taken■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 43 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Labour force	The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
Local government employees	Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person	A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
Long-term unemployment rate	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Marginal attachment to the labour force	Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available. <p>The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.</p>
Marital status	See <i>social marital status</i> .
Mean age	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
Mean duration of unemployment	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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ISSN 1446 540X

RRP \$35.00