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AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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CONTENTS

	page
Notes	2

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

Labour statistics news and upcoming statistical releases	3
Labour market summary	7

SPOTLIGHTS

Methods of setting pay	12
Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation	16

RECENT RELEASES

Child Employment	20
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership	24
Persons Not in the Labour Force	29
Underemployed Workers	32

LABOUR MARKET DATA

List of tables	36
The labour force	38
Employed persons	50
Unemployed persons	61
Underutilised labour	64
Earnings/Labour costs	69
Industrial relations	72
Job vacancies	74

INQUIRIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	75
Appendix 1: Data sources for tables	82
Appendix 2: List of articles	86
Appendix 3: Related publications	87
Glossary	89

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

July 2007

6 July 2007

October 2007

5 October 2007

January 2008

4 January 2008

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DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 22 March 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 web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

INQUIRIES

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
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
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes – People – Labour].

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from surveys on labour-related topics recently released include: *Child Employment, Australia* (cat. no. 6211.0), *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0), *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6220.0) and *Underemployed Workers, Australia* (cat. no. 6265.0). See the recent releases in this issue for more details.

UPDATE OF THE ANNUAL MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The annual measures of labour underutilisation have now been updated for 2006. The data for the annual headcount measures are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this publication. The experimental volume measures are presented in the spotlight section of this publication. A spreadsheet containing the headcount measures is available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheet can be found under the 'Details' tab in this April 2007 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

UPDATE OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP SPREADSHEET

The Trade Union Membership spreadsheet containing historical trade union membership data has been updated with 2006 data. To find the spreadsheet, go to the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheet can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6310.0, *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia*.

NEW TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS AVAILABLE

ABS has recently released a range of spreadsheets for the Labour Force Survey, the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, and the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey. These spreadsheets are available free from the ABS web site.

The new Labour Force Survey spreadsheets contain historical data from 1966 to 1984 and provide a range of information including: labour force status by sex and marital status; participation rates by age and marital status; and the occupation and industry of employed people. To find the spreadsheets, go to the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6204.0.55.001, *Labour Force Historical Timeseries, Australia*.

The new Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey spreadsheets contain data from 1994 to 2006 and will be updated each year. The spreadsheets provide a range of information on the characteristics of people not in the labour force such as their main activity while not in the labour force and the main reason they are not looking for work. To find the spreadsheets, go to the ABS web site, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6220.0, *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia*.

NEW TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS AVAILABLE *continued*

The new Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership spreadsheets contain time series data of employee earnings from 1990 to 2006 and will be updated each year. The spreadsheets provide employee earnings cross-classified by a number of variables, including: sex, age, industry, occupation, full-time/part-time status and sector. To find the spreadsheets, go to the ABS web site, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6310.0, *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia*.

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS

Final results from the 2006 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) were released on 28 February in the publication *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (cat. no. 6306.0). This survey collected information from a sample of employers about the earnings, hours paid for, methods of setting pay, and other selected characteristics of their employees.

Data from this survey on the methods used to set employees' pay is included in the spotlight section of this publication.

RELEASE OF ANZSCO AND ANZSIC06 DATA

In 2006 the ABS released the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations* (cat. no. 1220.0) and *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0). These products replaced the previous occupation and industry classifications. The ABS has been coding industry and occupation data from the Labour Force Survey to both the old and new classifications since August 2006, and will continue doing so until 2009. The ABS released six data cubes containing data based on the new classifications in March 2007. The data cubes currently contain data for August 2006, November 2006 and February 2007 and will be updated each quarter as additional data become available. To find the data cubes go to the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6291.0.55.003, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly*.

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>
March 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	April 2007	1350.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	February 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	February 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	February 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	February 2007	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force Historical Timeseries, Australia	1966–84	6204.0.55.001
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2006	6220.0
Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia	2003–04	5673.0.55.001
Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia – Data Cubes	2003–04	5673.0.55.003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	December quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
April 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	May 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2007	6105.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2006	6310.0
Forms of Employment, Australia	November 2006	6359.0
General Social Survey: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	2006	4159.0.30.001
General Social Survey: Basic & Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2006	4159.0.30.003
General Social Survey: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	2006	4159.0.30.002
General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia	2006	4159.0
General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia	2006	4159.0.55.002
Labour Force, Australia	March 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	March 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	March 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	February 2006	6202.0.30.004
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	February 2006	6202.0.30.005
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods (Update)	April 2007	6102.0.55.001
Measures of Australia's Progress: At A Glance	2007	1383.0.55.002
Measures of Australia's Progress: Summary Indicators	2007	1383.0.55.001
May 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	June 2007	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	February 2007	6302.0
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	1998–99	6544.0.30.001
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	1998–99	6544.0
Household Expenditure Survey & Survey of Income & Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files (Second edition)	2003–04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey & Survey of Income & Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper (Second edition)	2003–04	6540.0.00.001
Labour Force, Australia	April 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	April 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	April 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	August 2006	6202.0.30.001
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic & Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	August 2006	6202.0.30.002
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	August 2006	6202.0.30.003
Labour Price Index, Australia	March 2007	6345.0
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	2007	6104.0
Preferred Working Hours of Wage & Salary Earners, Australia	October 2006	6365.3
Voluntary Work, Australia	2006	4441.0
Working Time Arrangements, Australia	November 2006	6342.0
June 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	July 2007	1350.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2007	6321.0.55.001
Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia	2005–06	6523.0
Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia – Detailed Tables	2005–06	6523.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2007	6354.0

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES *continued*

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
June 2007		
Labour Force, Australia	May 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	May 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	May 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	May 2007	6291.0.55.003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2007	6248.0.55.001
July 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	Aug 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2007	6105.0
Australian Social Trends	2007	4102.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	June 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	June 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families – Electronic Delivery	June 2007	6224.0.55.001
Labour Force Experience, Australia	February 2007	6206.0
Survey of Income & Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record File	2005–06	6541.0.30.001
Survey of Income & Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2005–06	6541.0

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

				% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous	Previous	
				quarter(a)	year(b)	
Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure		
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	10 350.4	0.5	2.9
Full-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	7 398.9	0.6	3.0
Part-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	2 951.5	0.3	2.4
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Feb 2007	28.5	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.1
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	495.9	-1.0	-9.2
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	350.8	-1.8	-8.7
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	145.0	0.8	-10.5
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 2007	4.6	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.6
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	83.1	-1.9	-16.7
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Feb 2007	16.8	(c)-0.2	(c)-1.5
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)	%	Original	Jun 2006	14.4	na	(c)-0.5
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	Feb 2007	76.4	(c)0.9	(c)0.4
Total	%	Trend	Feb 2007	64.8	(c)0.0	(c)0.4
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Feb 2007	360.3	1.9	3.1
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Feb 2007	34.9	1.4	0.2
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Feb 2007	41.7	0.8	0.0
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Feb 2007	17.0	1.2	0.9
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Feb 2007	24.7	(c)1.5	(c)-0.7
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	109.7	1.0	4.1
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2006	1 058.90	0.7	3.0
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2006	846.70	0.9	4.4
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Dec qtr 2006	122 154	1.9	7.3
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Dec qtr 2006	1 035	1.1	4.0
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Dec qtr 2006	54.2	168.4	-33.1
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Dec qtr 2006	6.0	164.5	-34.9
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	161.8	1.1	12.8

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

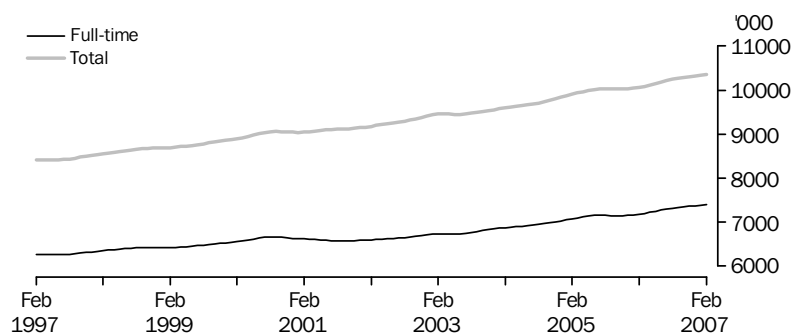
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

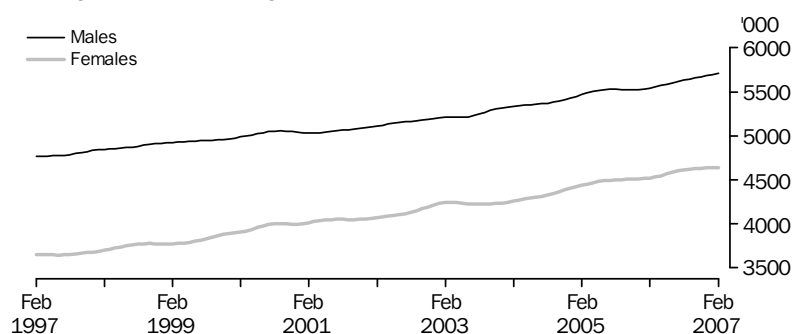
EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

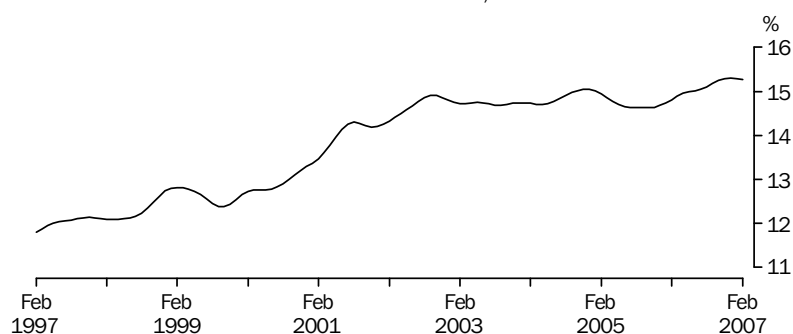
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

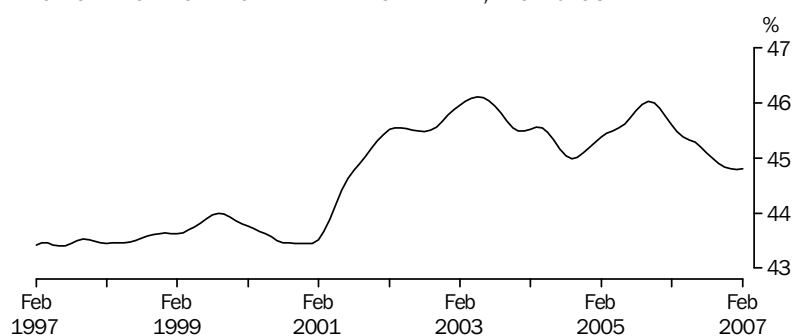
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

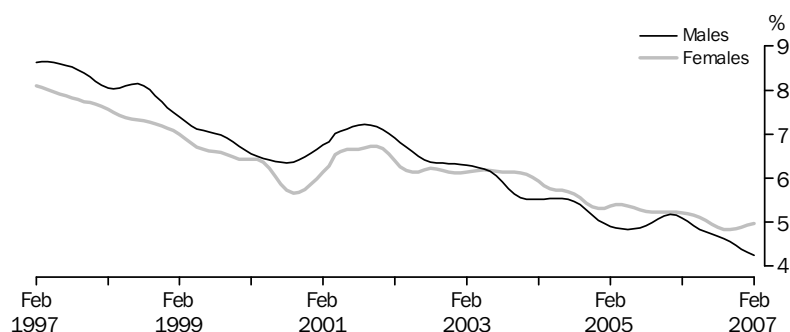


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

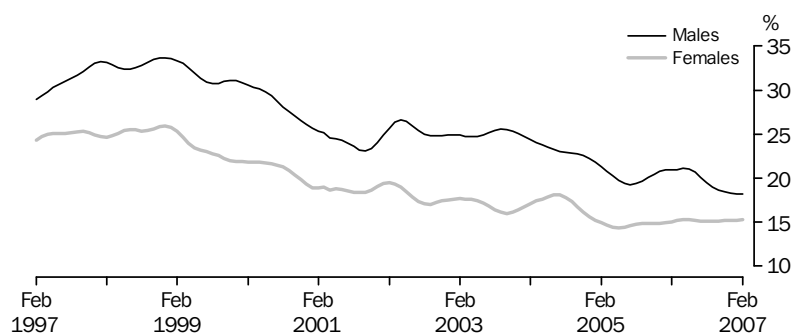
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

MALES AND FEMALES



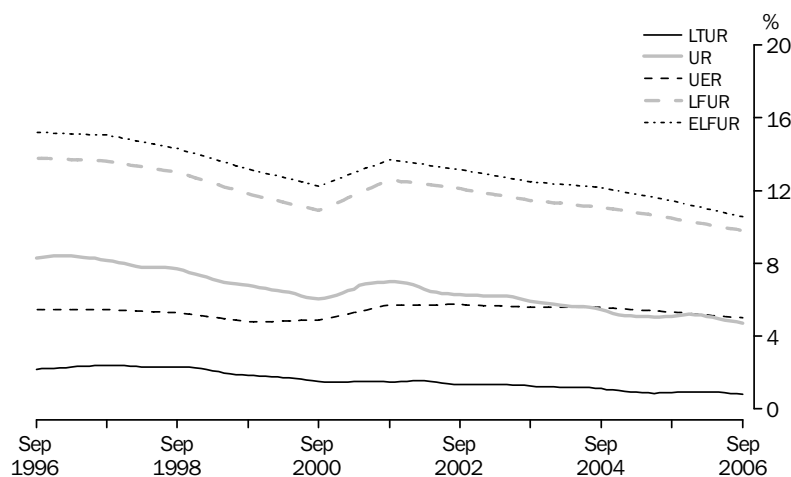
LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1996–2006

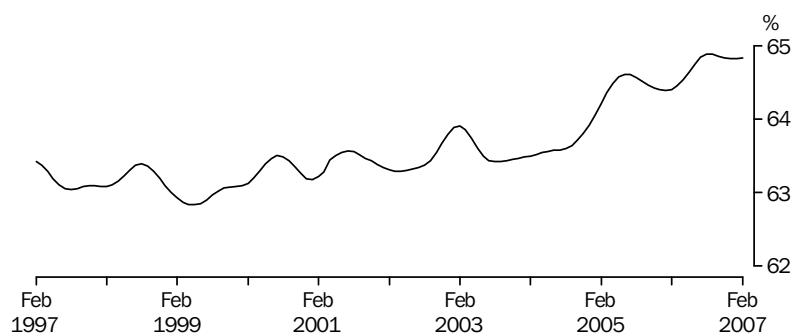


LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

PARTICIPATION RATE:

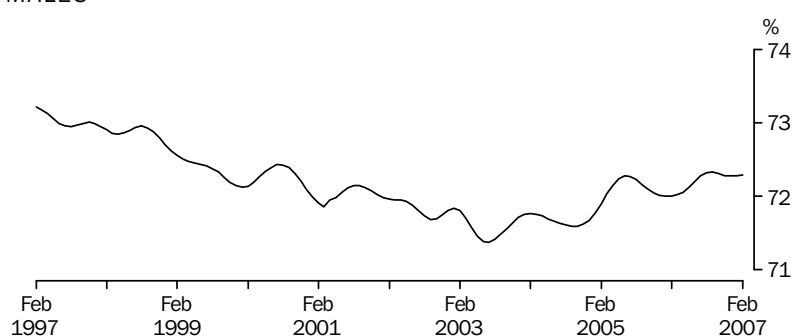
PERSONS

TREND SERIES



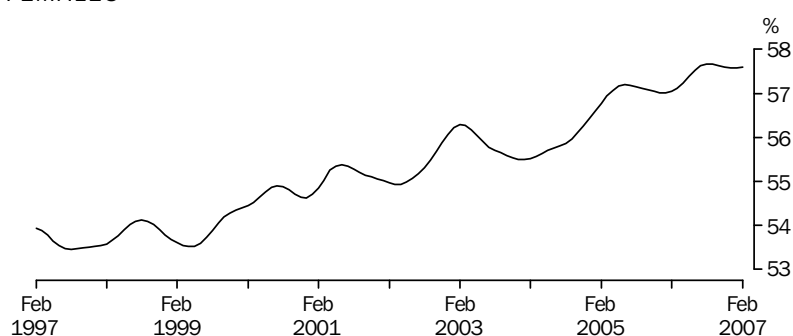
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

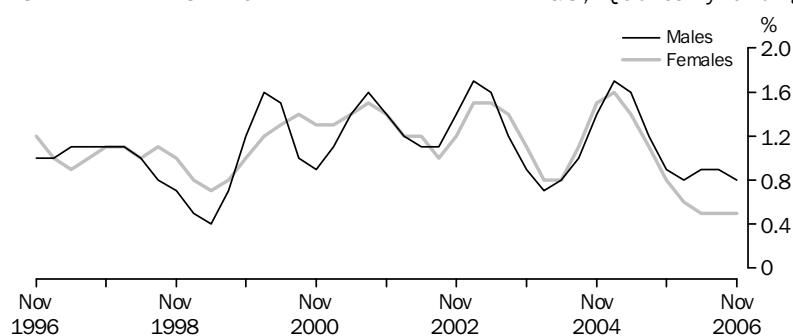
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change

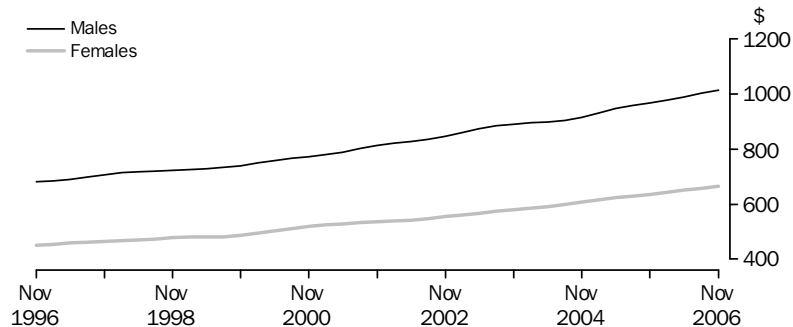


Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

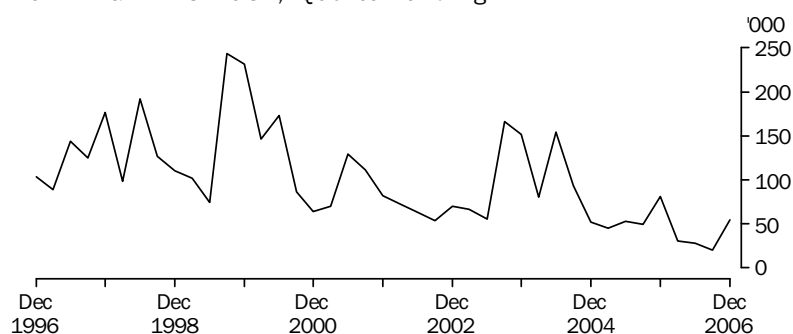
AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS: TREND
SERIES *continued*

ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



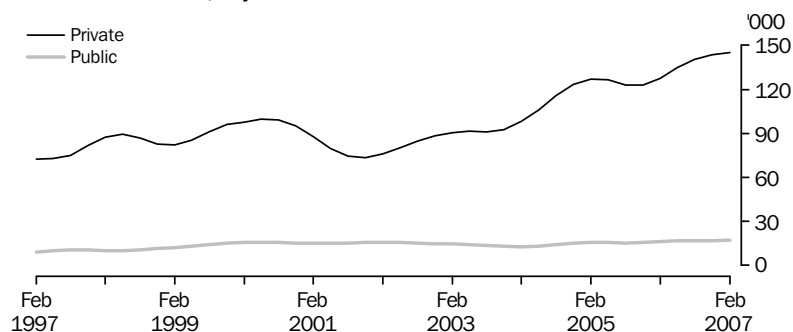
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, by Sector



METHODS OF SETTING PAY

INTRODUCTION

The last two decades have seen a move away from a centralised system of awards that set pay levels and increases, towards agreements at the enterprise, workplace and individual levels. Information on how employees' pay is set has been collected in the biennial Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) since 2000. This article uses estimates from the 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006 surveys to compare how methods of setting pay have changed over time. It also compares the average earnings of employees for each of the methods of setting pay, and discusses sector, industry and occupational differences in the methods used to set pay in May 2006.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY

Three different methods of setting pay are identified in the EEH survey: awards, collective agreements and individual arrangements.

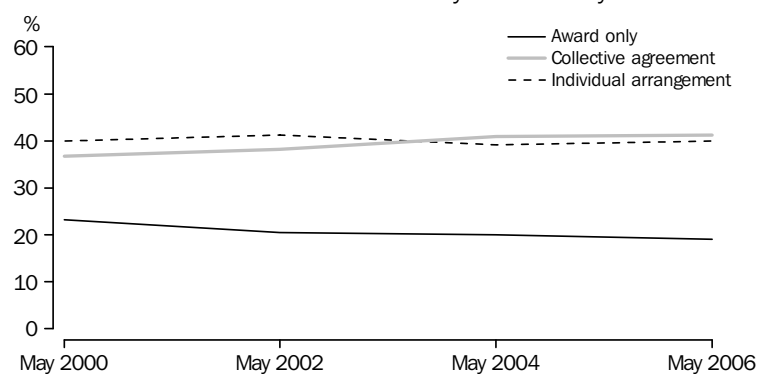
Awards are legally enforceable determinations made by federal or state industrial tribunals that set the terms of employment (pay and conditions) usually in a particular industry or occupation. Employees are classified to the 'Award only' category if they are paid at the rate of pay specified in the award and are not paid more than that rate of pay.

Collective agreements, which include enterprise and workplace agreements, are agreements between an employer (or group of employers) and a group of employees (or one or more unions or employee associations representing the employees). Collective agreements set the terms of employment (pay and conditions) for a group of employees, and are usually registered with a state or federal industrial tribunal or authority.

Individual arrangements are arrangements between an employer and an individual employee on the terms of employment (pay and conditions) for the employee. Employees whose pay is set through an individual arrangement include those whose pay is set by an individual contract, registered individual agreement (e.g. an Australian Workplace Agreement), common law contract, employees receiving overaward payments by individual agreement, and working proprietors of incorporated businesses.

In May 2006, 41% of employees had their pay set by a collective agreement, 40% by individual arrangement, and a further 19% by award only. The proportion of employees paid by award only has declined between 2000 and 2006 (down from 23% in May 2000), while the proportion of employees paid by a collective agreement has risen slightly (up from 37% in May 2000). The proportion of employees paid by individual arrangement has fluctuated slightly between 2000 and 2006, although it has remained at around 40% for most of this period.

1. METHODS OF SETTING PAY—May 2000–May 2006



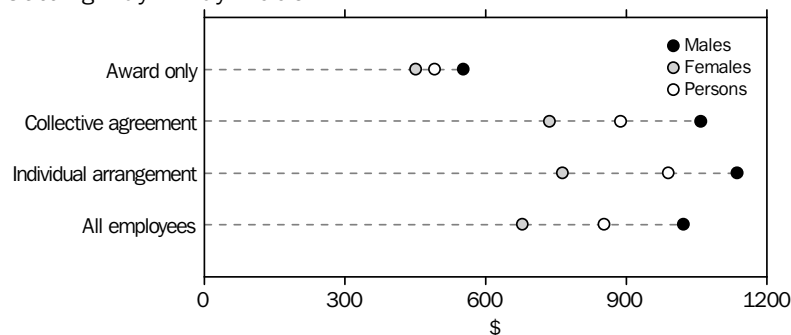
Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (cat. no. 6306.0).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

In May 2006, average weekly total cash earnings for employees who had their pay set by award only was \$491.10. This compares with \$886.90 for employees who had their pay set by a collective agreement and \$988.60 for employees who had their pay set by individual arrangement.

2. AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL CASH EARNINGS(a), by Methods of Setting Pay—May 2006



(a) Comprises regular wages and salaries in cash, including amounts salary sacrificed. See paragraphs 4 and 5 of the explanatory notes of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0) for further information.

Source: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0).

SECTOR

Overall, the private sector tends to have a greater diversity of methods of setting pay than the public sector. In May 2006, 42% of all private sector employees had their pay set by a registered or unregistered individual arrangement, 28% by a collective agreement and 23% by award only. A further 6% of private sector employees were a working proprietor in their own incorporated business. In contrast, the majority of public sector employees had their pay set by a collective agreement (93%).

3. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees—by Sector—May 2006

	COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT			INDIVIDUAL ARRANGEMENT			All methods of setting pay
	Award only	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Working proprietor of incorporated business	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males							
Private sector	17.4	23.2	3.9	3.9	43.1	8.6	100.0
Public sector	*1.4	92.4	*0.2	2.4	3.6	. .	100.0
All sectors	14.7	34.6	3.3	3.6	36.6	7.2	100.0
Females							
Private sector	29.7	25.8	3.6	2.7	34.4	3.8	100.0
Public sector	*3.1	93.2	**0.2	1.6	1.8	. .	100.0
All sectors	23.4	41.7	2.8	2.5	26.7	2.9	100.0
Persons							
Private sector	23.1	24.4	3.8	3.3	39.0	6.3	100.0
Public sector	*2.4	92.9	*0.2	2.0	2.6	. .	100.0
All sectors	19.0	38.1	3.0	3.1	31.7	5.1	100.0

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

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

Source: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

OCCUPATION

In May 2006, individual arrangements were most prevalent in the Managers occupation group, with 54% of Managers having their pay set by a registered or unregistered individual arrangement, while a further 23% of Managers were working proprietors of their own incorporated business. Awards were more prevalent in the lower skilled occupation groups, with 39% of Community and personal service workers, 32% of Sales workers and 30% of Labourers having their pay set by award only. In contrast, only 3% of Managers and 7% of Professionals had their pay set by award only. The occupation group with the highest proportion of employees paid by a collective agreement was Professionals (56%).

4. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees—by Occupation group—May 2006

	INDIVIDUAL ARRANGEMENT					All methods of setting pay
	Award only	Collective agreement(a)	Registered or unregistered	Working proprietor of incorporated business	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers	2.6	20.9	53.7	22.8	76.5	100.0
Professionals	6.6	56.1	32.5	4.8	37.3	100.0
Technicians and trade workers	18.7	31.3	43.3	6.7	50.0	100.0
Community and personal service workers	39.2	43.6	16.9	*0.3	17.2	100.0
Clerical and administrative workers	13.4	40.1	42.8	3.7	46.5	100.0
Sales workers	32.4	37.5	28.4	1.7	30.1	100.0
Machinery operators and drivers	16.3	44.5	35.6	3.5	39.1	100.0
Labourers	29.7	43.4	25.5	1.4	26.9	100.0
All occupations	19.0	41.2	34.8	5.1	39.9	100.0

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

Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006* (cat. no. 6306.0).

(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

INDUSTRY

The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry had the highest proportion of employees with their pay set by award only (57%). The proportion of employees paid by a collective agreement was highest in Government administration and defence (92%) and lowest in Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (9%). The proportion of employees paid by individual arrangement was highest in Wholesale trade (78%) and lowest in Education (7%).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY *continued*

5. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees—by Industry—May 2006

	INDIVIDUAL ARRANGEMENT					
	Award only	Collective agreement(a)	Registered or unregistered	Working proprietor of incorporated business	Total	All methods of setting pay
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Mining	*2.4	29.8	66.7	*1.1	67.8	100.0
Manufacturing	10.6	37.7	47.4	4.3	51.7	100.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	84.4	14.4	*0.3	14.7	100.0
Construction	12.0	27.7	43.5	16.8	60.3	100.0
Wholesale trade	12.8	9.5	71.1	6.6	77.7	100.0
Retail trade	28.7	34.8	32.1	4.4	36.5	100.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	57.2	8.8	30.6	3.5	34.0	100.0
Transport and storage	12.4	40.4	40.9	6.3	47.1	100.0
Communication services	**0.9	61.3	30.7	7.1	37.8	100.0
Finance and insurance	5.1	42.6	45.8	6.4	52.3	100.0
Property and business services	23.2	15.5	52.4	8.9	61.3	100.0
Government administration and defence	*0.6	91.8	7.6	. .	7.6	100.0
Education	11.9	81.5	6.5	*0.2	6.7	100.0
Health and community services	25.4	58.4	14.0	2.2	16.2	100.0
Cultural and recreational services	19.2	40.7	37.2	*2.9	40.1	100.0
Personal and other services	23.4	46.4	26.8	3.4	30.1	100.0
All industries	19.0	41.2	34.8	5.1	39.9	100.0

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

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

Source: *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006* (cat. no. 6306.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be found in *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006* (cat. no. 6306.0), which was released on 28 February 2007. The publication and associated spreadsheets provide statistics on the composition and distribution of employee earnings and hours paid for, and how their pay is set. For information about these and related statistics contact Joana Soares on Perth (08) 9360 5305 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

UPDATED VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The extent to which the labour supply is unutilised - either through unemployment or underemployment - is of interest from a number of perspectives. From an economic perspective, interest has been focused on the amount of spare capacity in the labour supply and its potential to contribute to the production of goods and services. From a social viewpoint, there is concern that people whose aspirations for work are not met may suffer financially, personally and socially.

Labour underutilisation can be measured in a number of ways - in either population or hours based estimates. ABS produces both types of measures on an annual basis. The population based or headcount measures give an indication of the proportion of the population affected by labour underutilisation. The hours based or volume measures quantify the hours of available labour that are unutilised, and may be more relevant in analysing the spare capacity of the labour force.

The headcount and experimental volume measures have now been updated for September 2006. The data for the headcount measures are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this publication. The data for the experimental volume measures are presented in this article.

Three volume or hours based measures have been produced and are summarised in table 1 below. For a more detailed explanation of these measures please see the article 'Labour underutilisation' in the July 2004 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics*.

1. ABS EXPERIMENTAL VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION (a)

Measure	Description
Volume unemployment rate	The hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.
Volume underemployment rate	The additional hours of labour offered by underemployed workers, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.
Volume labour force underutilisation rate	The total volume of unutilised labour in the labour force (hours sought by those in unemployment, plus additional hours offered by those in underemployment), as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

- (a) The volume of potential labour in the labour force is equal to the hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, plus the hours of labour offered by underemployed workers (both utilised and unutilised), plus the hours of labour usually provided by employed persons who are not underemployed.

The volume of potential labour sought or offered by population groups contributing to the experimental volume measures is shown in table 2. In 2006, hours sought by the unemployed formed the largest component of the volume labour force underutilisation rate, accounting for 65% of the volume of unutilised labour in the labour force in September 2006.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

UPDATED VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

continued

2. VOLUME MEASURES OF POTENTIAL LABOUR IN THE LABOUR FORCE, Number of weekly hours: **Experimental Measures**—September 2006

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000 hours	'000 hours	'000 hours
Unemployed persons (hours of work sought)	9 123.2	6 276.1	15 399.4
Looking for full-time work	7 892.3	4 583.6	12 475.9
Looking for part-time work	1 231.0	1 692.5	2 923.4
Underemployed workers (additional hours of work offered)	4 024.5	4 228.4	8 252.9
Underemployed full-time workers(a)	1 141.1	152.1	1 293.3
Underemployed part-time workers	2 883.4	4 076.3	6 959.6
Total volume of unutilised labour in the labour force	13 147.8	10 504.5	23 652.2
Employed persons (usual hours of work performed)(b)	232 675.4	144 911.4	377 586.8
Full-time workers	217 927.6	107 548.6	325 476.2
Part-time workers	14 747.9	37 362.7	52 110.6
Total volume of potential labour in the labour force(c)	245 823.2	155 415.8	401 239.0

- (a) Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (e.g. stood down, on short time or insufficient work).
- (b) Actual hours worked in the reference week for underemployed full-time workers and usual hours worked for all other employed persons.
- (c) Hours of work sought by unemployed persons, plus the total hours of work offered by underemployed workers, plus the usual hours worked by employed persons who were not underemployed.

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2006; *Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2006* (cat. no. 6222.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2006* (cat. no. 6265.0).

On average, unemployed people sought 30 hours of work a week in September 2006, with men seeking 32 hours compared to 27 hours for women (see table 3).

Underemployed people are able to offer less additional hours because they are already working. On average underemployed people offered 15 hours of additional labour a week, with men again offering more hours (17 hours) than women (14 hours).

3. UNDERUTILISED LABOUR, Mean number of weekly hours sought/offered by selected groups—September 2006

	Males	Females	Persons
	hours	hours	hours
Unemployed persons (hours of work sought)	32.0	26.6	29.6
Looking for full-time work	36.5	32.2	34.8
Looking for part-time work	17.9	18.1	18.0
Underemployed workers (additional hours of work offered)	16.9	13.7	15.1
Underemployed full-time workers	22.2	14.2	20.8
Underemployed part-time workers	15.5	13.7	14.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2006; *Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2006* (cat. no. 6222.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2006* (cat. no. 6265.0).

Table 4 compares the experimental volume measures of labour force underutilisation with the corresponding headcount or population based measures. For all three measures of labour underutilisation (i.e. unemployment, underemployment and labour force underutilisation), the experimental volume rates for September 2006 were lower than the corresponding headcount rates.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

UPDATED VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

Unlike the headcount measures, the volume measures take into account the number of hours worked or sought by individuals and this has the effect of weighting people according to the number of hours they either worked or sought. If the hours offered or sought by the unemployed and underemployed were as high as those worked by the employed, then the headcount and volume measures would be of the same magnitude. However, this is generally not the case. For example, the large difference between the headcount and volume underemployment rates (5.0% and 2.1% respectively) reflects the large difference between the additional hours offered by the underemployed (15.1 hours a week) and those worked by the employed (36.4 hours a week).

4. MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, Selected headcount and volume measures—September 2006

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Headcount measures			
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	4.8
Underemployment rate(a)	4.0	6.3	5.0
Labour force underutilisation rate(a)	8.7	11.1	9.8
Volume measures			
Volume unemployment rate	3.7	4.0	3.8
Volume underemployment rate	1.6	2.7	2.1
Volume labour force underutilisation rate	5.3	6.8	5.9

(a) To provide greater comparability with experimental volume measures in this table, data on the number of underemployed full-time workers are sourced from the Labour Force Survey rather than the Underemployed Workers Survey.

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2006; *Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2006* (cat. no. 6222.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2006* (cat. no. 6265.0).

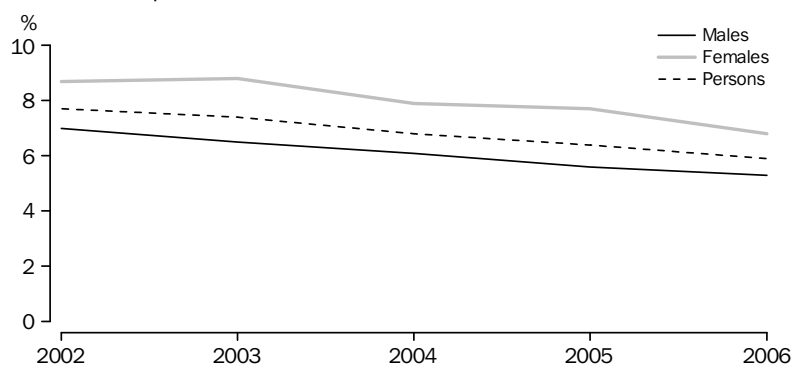
Graph 5 shows the steady decline in the experimental volume labour force underutilisation rate from 7.7% in September 2002 to 5.9% in September 2006. This is consistent with other measures, including the headcount measures of underutilisation, in suggesting a general tightening in the labour market over this period. Although the volume labour force underutilisation rate for men has been consistently lower than for women over the four years to September 2006, the decline for men (from 7.0% to 5.3%) has been of a similar magnitude to that for women (from 8.7% to 6.8%) over this period.

While there has been a slight fall in the volume underemployment rate between 2002 and 2006 (from 2.4% to 2.1%), most of the decline in the underutilisation rate can be attributed to the fall in the volume unemployment rate (from 5.2% to 3.8%).

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

UPDATED VOLUME
MEASURES OF LABOUR
UNDERUTILISATION
continued

5. VOLUME LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATES—September 2002 to September 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2002 to September 2006; Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2002 to July 2006 (cat. no. 6222.0); Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2002 to September 2006 (cat. no. 6265.0).

For further information

For further information on the concepts behind the volume measures, see the 'Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation' article in the July 2003 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

For further information, please contact Kerry O'Brien on Canberra (02) 6252 5242 or email <kerry.obrien@abs.gov.au>.

CHILD EMPLOYMENT

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Child Employment, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6211.0).
Survey title:	Child Employment.
Conducted:	Conducted for the first time in June 2006.
Scope:	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey who were a parent or guardian of a child aged 5 to 14 years and were resident in the same household as the child. The Child Employment Survey is a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey and standard scope restrictions apply (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes).
Key output:	Information on whether children worked, when they worked, their reasons for working, their occupation and their working arrangements.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

INTRODUCTION

Children may work¹ (for example by delivering leaflets for an employer or cleaning or gardening for non-household members for payment) for a variety of reasons: to earn extra money; to improve their future career prospects; or for the social contact that work provides. While work may have positive effects for children, there is international concern that some children may be being exploited. In recent years a number of Australian states have developed legislation designed to ensure that work does not interfere with children's schooling, endanger their health, or impede their development. The ABS recently developed a new survey to collect information on children who are working. This article outlines some of the results from that survey.

OVERVIEW

In June 2006, there were 175,100 children aged 5 to 14 years who had worked at some time during the previous 12 months, which represented 6.6% of all children in this age group. There were 101,000 boys (7.4% of all boys aged 5 to 14 years) and 74,100 girls (5.7% of all girls aged 5 to 14 years) who had worked. Children aged 10 to 14 years were more likely to work than children aged 5 to 9 years (11% of children aged 10 to 14 years worked, compared to 1.8% of children aged 5 to 9 years).

The Northern Territory and Western Australia had the highest proportions of children who had worked during the 12 months to June 2006 (12% and 9.5% respectively). New South Wales and Victoria had the lowest proportions of children who had worked during the 12 month period (both 5.8%).

Children living outside capital cities were more likely to work. About 8% of children living outside the capital cities had worked in the 12 months to June 2006, compared to 5% of children living in the capital cities.

WHO CHILDREN WORKED FOR

Of the 175,100 children aged 5 to 14 years who had worked in the 12 months to June 2006, 54% had worked for an employer, 33% had worked in a family business or farm and 16% had worked for themselves (children may have worked in more than one type of job). Overall, the proportions were similar for boys and girls, and for children aged 10 to 14 years. However, the profile for younger children (aged 5 to 9 years) was slightly different. Younger children were more likely to work in a family business or farm (56%). A further 31% of younger children worked for an employer.

CHILD EMPLOYMENT *continued*

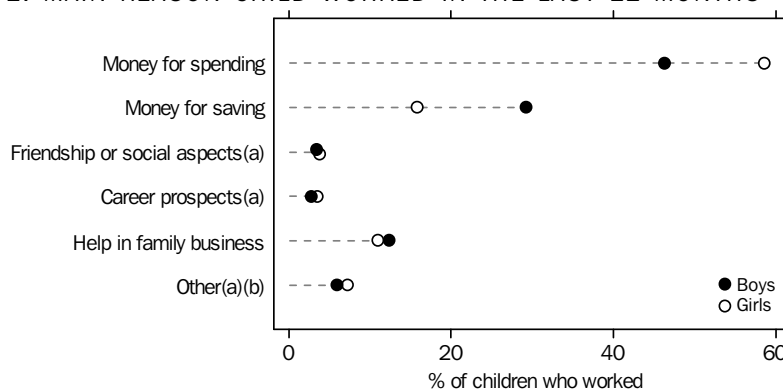
WHO CHILDREN WORKED FOR *continued*

Where children live has an impact on the type of work they do and who they work for. Regardless of where they lived, the most common situation was for children to work for an employer. Almost three-fifths (58%) of the children who had worked in the 12 months to June 2006 and who lived in capital cities worked for an employer, compared to 48% of children living outside capital cities. Children living outside the capital cities were more likely to work in a family business or farm (36%) than those living in capital cities (27%).

WHY CHILDREN WORKED

The most common reason children worked was to get 'Money for spending' (see graph 1). This was the main reason for 59% of girls and 46% of boys who worked. The next most common reason for working was to get 'Money for saving'. This was the main reason for 29% of boys and 16% of girls who worked.

1. MAIN REASON CHILD WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



(a) Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.
(b) Includes the category 'Supplement family income'.

WORK AND SCHOOL BALANCE

More than half (53%) of the children who had worked in the 12 months to June 2006 did so during both school holidays and school terms, while 17% worked in school holidays only and 31% worked in school terms only.

Of the children aged 5 to 14 years who worked in the 12 months to June 2006, the most common number of hours worked was between 1 and 2 hours per week in both school terms and school holidays.

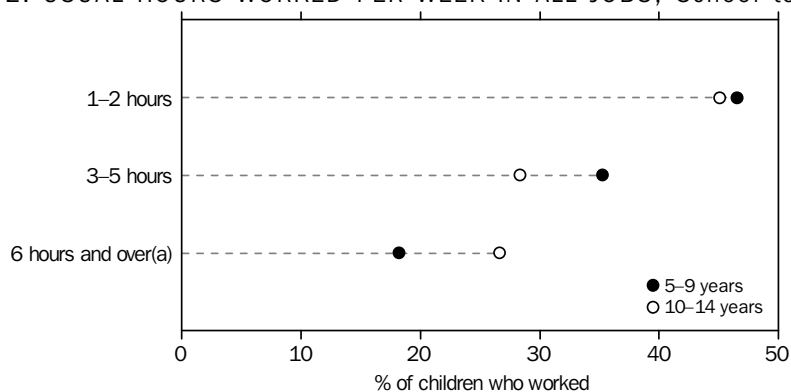
Younger children (those aged 5–9 years) tended to work relatively few hours. During school terms, 47% of children aged 5 to 9 years usually worked between one and two hours per week and another 35% worked 3 to 5 hours (see graph 2). Only 18% (around 3,500 children) of children aged 5 to 9 years usually worked 6 or more hours per week in school terms.

Older children were slightly more likely to work longer hours. About 27% of children aged 10 to 14 years had usually worked 6 or more hours per week in school terms. However working between one and two hours per week was by far the most common category (45%) for 10 to 14 year olds, just as it was for children aged 5 to 9 years.

CHILD EMPLOYMENT *continued*

WORK AND SCHOOL BALANCE *continued*

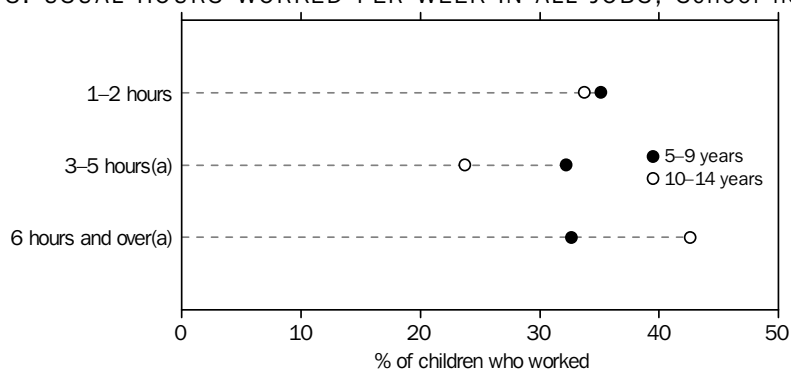
2. USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN ALL JOBS, School terms



(a) Estimate for children aged 5-9 years has a relative standard error of 25 to 50% and should be used with caution.

Children were more likely to work longer hours in school holidays than in school terms, with 43% of children aged 10 to 14 years usually working six or more hours per week in school holidays (see graph 3). For younger children (aged 5 to 9 years), working between one and two hours per week was the most common category (35%), closely followed by six hours or over per week (33%) and 3 to 5 hours (32%).

3. USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN ALL JOBS, School holidays



(a) Estimate for children aged 5-9 years has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Almost three in five children who had worked did so for less than 13 weeks of the year (58%). Of the 146,000 children who worked during school terms, the most common times of day usually worked were between 3pm and 5pm on Mondays to Fridays (40%) and between 9am and noon on Saturdays and Sundays (34%). Of the 121,400 children who worked during school holidays, the most common times of the day worked were between 9am and noon (50%) and between 3pm and 5pm (48%).

OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB

The most common occupation for boys in their main job during school terms was 'Leaflet or newspaper deliverer' (24%), while 'Farm, forestry and garden workers' was the most common occupation for boys in their main job during school holidays (26%) (see graph 4).

CHILD EMPLOYMENT *continued*

OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB *continued*

4. SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, Main job held by boys(a)



a) Some boys worked during school holidays and school terms and appear in both.

b) Estimate for school holidays has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

The most common occupation for girls in their main job during both school holidays and school terms was 'Sales workers' accounting for 17% and 20% respectively (see graph 5).

5. SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, Main job held by girls(a)



a) Some girls worked during school holidays and school terms and appear in both.

b) Estimate for school holidays has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

TRAVEL TO WORK

The most common way for children to travel to and from work was by 'Private motor vehicle with parents' (45% of boys and 57% of girls), followed by walking (25% of boys and 21% of girls). About one in five children (18% of boys and 21% of girls) worked from home or did not need to travel to and from work. In the 5 to 9 year old age group, 81% travelled in a private motor vehicle with parents or did not need to travel to work.

END NOTES

1. Work includes activities undertaken for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job, business or on a farm, or work without pay in a family business or farm. Chores undertaken for the child's household are excluded.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6310.0).
Survey title:	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership.
Conducted:	Annually, most recently conducted in August 2006.
Scope and sample size:	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of Explanatory Notes). The survey covers persons who worked in their main job for an employer for wages or salary, including persons who worked in their own incorporated enterprise.
Key output:	Details about the distribution of employee weekly earnings, employment benefits provided by employers (including paid leave entitlements), superannuation and trade union membership.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

In August 2006, the mean weekly earnings of employees in their main job was \$851, an increase of \$53 (or 7%) since August 2005. Mean weekly earnings of employees in main job increased from \$679 in August 2001, an increase of 25% over the five year period. However, it should be noted that changes in average earnings may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings but also by changes in the overall composition of the employee workforce, including changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time employees, the number of hours worked and the mix of occupations and industries.

1. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB—August 2006

	Males	Females	Persons
	\$	\$	\$
Full-time employees	1 122	908	1 045
Part-time employees	376	392	388
All employees	1 011	670	851

In August 2006, mean weekly earnings in main job was \$1,045 for full-time employees and \$388 for part-time employees. This represents an increase of 7% since August 2005 for full-time employees and an increase of 6% for part-time employees. For males, the mean weekly earnings in main job was \$1,011, an increase of 7% since August 2005, while for females it was \$670, an increase of 6%.

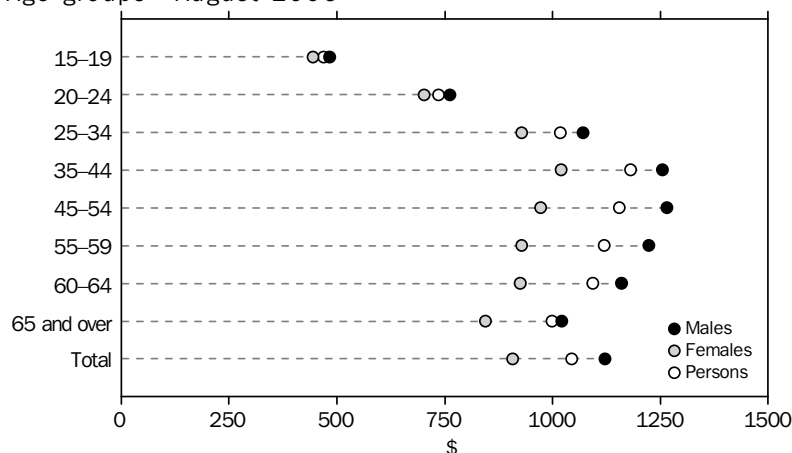
Mean weekly earnings in main job of full-time employees was highest in the 35–44 year age group (\$1,181), and lowest in the 15–19 year age group (\$469). The relatively low mean weekly earnings of employees in the 15–19 year age group reflects the fact that younger employees are more likely to work in entry level positions, or as apprentices or trainees and receive junior rates of pay. Young employees also tend to work in industries with lower average earnings (e.g. Accommodation and food services and Retail trade).

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

continued

2. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, Full-time employees—by Age groups—August 2006



For full-time male employees, the 45–54 year age group had the highest mean weekly earnings (\$1,264), while for full-time female employees, mean weekly earnings were highest in the 35–44 year age group (\$1,019).

The median weekly earnings of employees in their main job was \$740 in August 2006, an increase of 6% since August 2005. The median is the amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal parts, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. For full-time employees, the median weekly earnings in main job was \$900, while for part-time employees it was \$325. Median weekly earnings of male employees in main job was \$882, compared with \$600 for female employees. This represents an increase of 10% since August 2005 for males and an increase of 4% for females.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

In August 2006, 76% of employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) were entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave, or both, in their main job (referred to as employees¹ with leave entitlements). Full-time employees¹ were more likely to have leave entitlements than part-time employees¹ (89% compared with 44%) as were male employees¹ than female employees¹ (80% compared with 71%). The lower proportion of female employees¹ with leave entitlements reflects the fact that a higher proportion of female employees¹ work part-time (46% of female employees¹ worked part-time in their main job compared with 15% of male employees¹).

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS *continued*

3. EMPLOYEES(a), Leave entitlements in main job—August 2006

	With leave entitlements	Without leave entitlements	Total	Proportion with leave entitlements
	'000	'000	'000	%
Males				
Full-time employees(a)	3 151.8	396.5	3 548.3	88.8
Part-time employees(a)	182.0	465.7	647.7	28.1
All employees(a)	3 333.8	862.2	4 196.0	79.5
Females				
Full-time employees(a)	1 900.2	204.3	2 104.4	90.3
Part-time employees(a)	885.2	914.6	1 799.8	49.2
All employees(a)	2 785.4	1 118.8	3 904.2	71.3
Persons				
Full-time employees(a)	5 052.0	600.8	5 652.7	89.4
Part-time employees(a)	1 067.2	1 380.3	2 447.5	43.6
All employees(a)	6 119.2	1 981.0	8 100.2	75.5

(a) Employees, excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

There was a larger proportion of employees¹ with leave entitlements in the public sector than in the private sector (90% compared with 72%). The industry with the highest proportion of employees¹ with leave entitlements was Electricity, gas, water and waste services (93%), while the Accommodation and food services industry had the lowest proportion (35%). Employees¹ aged 45 to 54 were most likely to have leave entitlements (84%), while those aged 15 to 24 were the least likely (53%). These differences observed across sector, industry and age groups are strongly influenced by the proportion of part-time employees. For example, 65% of employees¹ in the Accommodation and food services industry worked part-time, compared with 7% of Electricity, gas, water and waste services employees¹.

In August 2006, mean weekly earnings for employees¹ in their main job was \$951 for employees¹ with leave entitlements and \$457 for employees¹ without leave entitlements. The higher mean weekly earnings for employees¹ with leave entitlements reflects the fact that a higher proportion of employees¹ with leave entitlements are full-time (83% of all employees¹ with leave entitlements are full-time).

EMPLOYEE LEAVE BENEFITS

In August 2006, 78% of employees¹ were provided with one or more types of paid leave (holiday, sick, long service or maternity/paternity leave) in their main job. The most commonly reported types of paid leave benefit were holiday leave and sick leave (75% for both). In addition, 67% of employees¹ were provided with long service leave and 41% of employees¹ were provided with maternity/paternity leave. The proportion of employees¹ who were provided with all four paid leave benefits was 38%.

Employees¹ in the public sector were more likely to have paid leave benefits than those in the private sector (91% of public sector employees¹ were provided with one or more leave benefits compared with 74% of private sector employees¹) as were full-time employees¹ than part time employees¹ (91% compared with 48%).

It should be noted that some employees¹ did not know if they were provided with paid leave benefits. For example, 21% of employees¹ did not know if they were provided with paid maternity/paternity leave.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

EMPLOYEE SHARE BENEFITS

The proportion of employees¹ who received shares, share rights or options in the employer's business as an employee entitlement decreased slightly, from 5.4% in August 2004 to 5.2% in August 2006. Full-time employees¹ were more likely to receive shares² than part-time employees¹ (6.3% compared with 2.7%), as were employees¹ with leave entitlements than employees¹ without leave entitlements (6.7% compared with 0.5%).

The industries with the highest proportion of employees¹ who received shares² were Financial and insurance services (31%), Mining (15%) and Information media and telecommunications (15%). In contrast, the Accommodation and food services, Public administration and safety, and Other services industries all recorded less than 1% of employees¹ who received shares.² The occupation group with the highest proportion of employees¹ who received shares² was Managers (11%) followed by Clerical and administrative workers (7%).

EMPLOYEE SUPERANNUATION

In August 2006, 90% of employees had superannuation provided by their current employer.³ A higher proportion of full-time employees were provided with superannuation by their current employer than part-time employees (95% and 78% respectively). Employees in the public sector were also more likely to be provided with superannuation by their current employer (98%) than employees in the private sector (89%).

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In August 2006, there were 1.8 million employees who were a member of a trade union in conjunction with their main job, a decrease of 6.6% since August 2005. The proportion of employees who were trade union members also decreased, from 22.4% in August 2005 to 20.3% in August 2006. The proportion of trade union members has fallen from 31.1% in August 1996, a fall of more than one third over the past decade.

4. EMPLOYEE MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS—August 2006

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Number of trade union members ('000)	993.6	792.4	1 786.0
Proportion of employees (%)	21.3	19.3	20.3

The proportion of male employees who were trade union members decreased from 23.5% in August 2005 to 21.3% in August 2006, while the proportion of female employees decreased from 21.1% to 19.3%. Full time employees were more likely to be trade union members than part time employees (22.4% compared with 15.5%), as were public sector employees (42.6%) compared with private sector employees (15.1%). Employees who were a member of a trade union were more likely to have leave entitlements than those who were not a member of a trade union (90% compared with 69%). This partly reflects the fact that 78% of trade union members worked full-time, and full-time employees are more likely to have leave entitlements.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

Mean weekly earnings of employees in their main job was \$938 for those who were a trade union member and \$829 for those who were not a trade union member. However, it is important to note that other factors such as occupation, industry, sector and full-time/part-time status can impact on weekly earnings.

END NOTES

1. Employees, excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.
2. Receipt or provision of shares, share rights or options in the employer's business as an employee entitlement. A share right, or option, is a contractual right to acquire shares in the future, at a set price. The shares are issued when the employee exercises this right to the shares.
3. Under the Superannuation Guarantee Act, employers are obliged to make superannuation contributions on behalf of most employees. There are some exempt employees: for example, employers are not obliged to contribute to superannuation for employees aged less than 18 years who are not working more than 30 hours a week, or for employees on low earnings.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6220.0).
Survey title:	Persons Not in the Labour Force
Conducted:	Annually, most recently conducted in September 2006.
Scope	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to the standard scope exclusions for supplementary surveys (see paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes).
Key output:	People who were not in the labour force who wanted to work, reasons why they were not actively looking for work, availability for work, and main activity of people not in the labour force.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

PEOPLE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

In September 2006, 33% (5.4 million people) of the Australian civilian population aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force. Just over three-fifths (61%) of these people were women.

People who are not in the labour force tend to be concentrated in the younger and older age groups. In September 2006, 31% of people not in the labour force were aged 70 years and over. The main activity when not in the labour force for 62% of the people in this age group was being retired or voluntarily inactive. Another 15% of those not in the labour force were aged 15–24 years. The main activity when not in the labour force for 82% of this age group was attending an educational institution.

About 14% of people who weren't in the labour force (or 751,600 people) had a marginal attachment to the labour force. 'Marginally attached' people are those who wanted to work and were either actively looking for work but were not available to start work in the reference week of the survey, or were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks. Women made up two-thirds (or 501,600) of the people with marginal attachment.

1. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, Civilian population aged 15 years and over—September 2006

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Persons</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force	250.5	12.0	501.1	15.1	751.6
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work but not available in the reference week	25.5	1.2	34.7	1.0	60.2
Were available to start work within four weeks	15.4	0.7	21.9	0.7	37.3
Were not available to start work within four weeks	10.1	0.5	12.8	0.4	22.9
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	225.0	10.8	466.4	14.0	691.4
Discouraged jobseekers	20.4	1.0	35.8	1.1	56.1
Other	204.6	9.8	430.7	13.0	635.3
Without marginal attachment to the labour force	1 840.8	88.0	2 820.7	84.9	4 661.5
Permanently unable to work	164.2	7.9	108.5	3.3	272.6
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	105.4	5.0	214.8	6.5	320.2
Did not want to work	1 571.2	75.1	2 497.4	75.2	4 068.7
Total	2 091.3	100.0	3 321.8	100.0	5 413.1

PEOPLE WITH MARGINAL
ATTACHMENT

In September 2006, 15% of women and 12% of men not in the labour force had a marginal attachment to the labour force. Almost three-quarters (73%) of marginally attached women were aged 15–44 years, compared to 68% of men. Men with marginal attachment were concentrated in the youngest age group, with 43% of all men with marginal attachment aged 15–24 years compared to 24% of women.

About 92% of people with marginal attachment to the labour force wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks, but were not actively looking for work. The remaining 8% (or 60,200 people) wanted to work and were actively looking for work but were not available to start in the reference week. Of the marginally attached people who were actively looking for work, about 62% were available to start within four weeks.

Of the 751,600 people with marginal attachment, 60% (mostly women) intended to enter the labour force in the 12 months following the survey.

*Main reason for not
actively looking for work*

In September 2006, there were 691,400 people with marginal attachment who were not actively looking for work (466,400 women and 225,000 men). For men with marginal attachment to the labour force, the most commonly reported main reason for not actively looking for work was 'attending an educational institution' (33%). Most of the people (91% of men and 70 % of women) who reported this as their main reason were aged 15–24 years. The next most common reason for men was 'own health or physical disability' (20%).

The most commonly reported main reason for not actively looking for work by women with marginal attachment was 'caring for children' (28%), followed by 'attending an educational institution' (17%). Of those women who reported caring for children as a reason for not actively looking for work, two-thirds either indicated 'prefers to look after children' (33%) or 'cost too expensive' (33%).

Discouraged jobseekers

In September 2006, there were 56,100 discouraged jobseekers, accounting for about 7% of people with marginal attachment to the labour force. Discouraged jobseekers are people who have given up looking for work for reasons directly associated with the labour market. The main reasons reported by discouraged jobseekers for not looking for work were: they believed they would not find a job because they were considered too old by employers (37% of all discouraged jobseekers); there were no jobs in their locality or in their line of work (27% of all discouraged jobseekers); or they believed they lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience (21% of all discouraged jobseekers).

*People without Marginal
Attachment*

In September 2006 most of the people without marginal attachment to the labour force (87%) did not want to work, while a further 6% were permanently unable to work. The most commonly reported main activity of people without marginal attachment to the labour force was being retired or voluntarily inactive (36%). This was the main activity reported by 45% of men without marginal attachment and 30% of women.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE *continued*

People without Marginal Attachment continued

Home duties or caring for children was the second most commonly reported main activity (28%). Most of the people (90%) who reported this as their main activity were women. Attending an educational institution was another commonly reported activity (12%).

People without marginal attachment to the labour force tended to be older than those people with a marginal attachment. Of people without marginal attachment to the labour force only 23% of men and 27% of women were under 45 years, compared to 68% of men and 73% of women with marginal attachment.

There were 320,200 people who wanted to work but were neither actively looking for work nor available to start work within four weeks. Of these, 41% reported they intended to enter the labour force in the next 12 months, while a further 23% indicated they might enter the labour force within the next 12 months.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Underemployed Workers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6265.0).
Survey title:	Underemployed Workers.
Conducted:	Annually, most recently conducted in September 2006.
Scope:	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). The survey covers people aged 15 years and over who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey.
Key output:	Characteristics of underemployed part-time workers.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

INTRODUCTION

Underemployment is an issue of concern from both social and economic perspectives. From a social perspective, it can have a significant impact on the financial, personal and social lives of individuals and their families. From an economic perspective, there is interest in identifying and using spare capacity within the labour supply, especially in the current environment of an ageing workforce and unemployment at record lows.

Underemployed people are those who want more work than they currently have and are available to do more work. More specifically, the ABS defines underemployed workers as:

- Full-time underemployed workers – full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available); and
- Part-time underemployed workers – part-time workers who wanted more hours and were available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or within four weeks.

In September 2006 there were 10.3 million employed people aged 15 years and over. Of these, 544,600 (5.3%) were underemployed, down from 5.7% in September 2005. Most underemployed people are part-time workers. In September 2006 part-time workers represented 89% of all underemployed people (see table 1). Underemployed part-time workers will be the focus of this article.

1. UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Total underemployed	236.3	308.3	544.6	100.0
Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons	49.8	10.8	60.6	11.1
Part-time workers wanting more hours who were available to work more hours	186.5	297.4	483.9	88.9
Looking and available to work more hours	117.0	157.6	274.6	50.4
Not looking and available to work more hours	69.5	139.8	209.3	38.4

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS

Age and sex

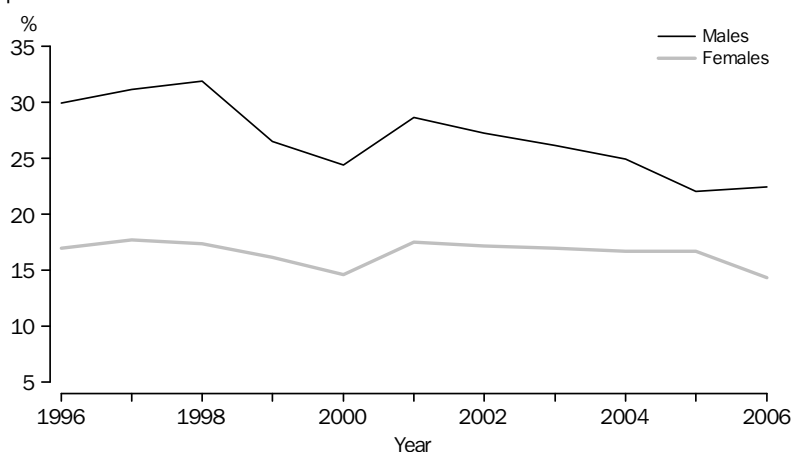
There were 2.9 million part-time workers in September 2006 and 483,900 (17%) of these were underemployed. Over three-in-five (61%) underemployed part-time workers were women, reflecting the fact that there are more women working part-time than men. However, male part-time workers were more likely to be underemployed than women.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Age and sex *continued*

In September 2006, 22% of male part-time workers were underemployed compared to 14% of female part-time workers. Over the past 10 years the proportion of male part-time workers who are underemployed has decreased from 30% to 22%. The proportion of underemployed women has remained relatively stable over the same period, albeit with a small decline from 17% in 2005 to 14% in 2006 (see graph 2).

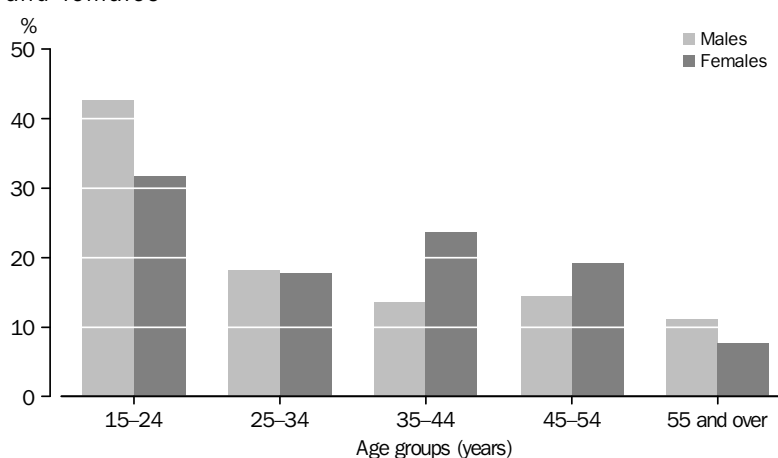
2. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Proportion of all part-time workers



Underemployed part-time workers were more likely to be found in the younger age groups, partly reflecting the relatively high proportion of part-time workers who were aged 15–24 years (28%). Over one-third (36%) of underemployed part-time workers were aged 15–24 years, while less than 10% were aged 55 years and over.

A higher proportion of male underemployed part-time workers were aged 15–24 years (43%) than women (32%), whereas a higher proportion of underemployed part-time women were found in both the 35–44 year (24% compared to 14%) and 45–54 year (19% compared to 15%) age groups.

3. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Age distribution for males and females



UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Hours of work

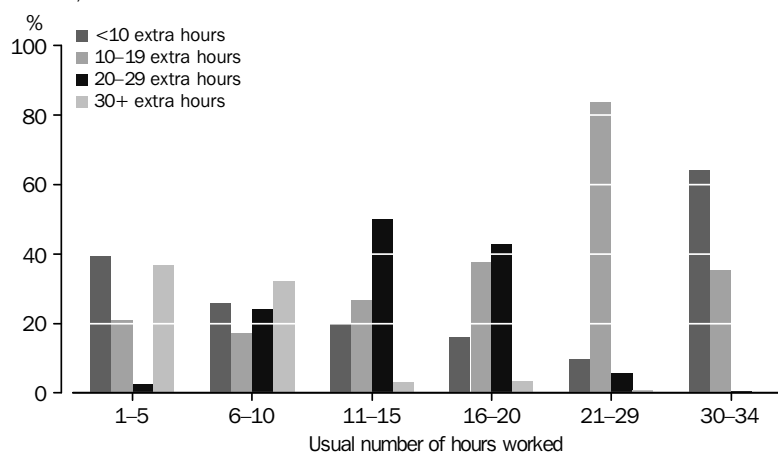
Of the 483,900 underemployed part-time workers in September 2006, over one-third (34%) usually worked 10 or fewer hours per week, 32% usually worked 11–20 hours per week and the remaining 34% usually worked 21–34 hours per week.

While all underemployed workers want to work more hours, not all would like to work full-time (i.e. 35 hours or more per week). Over half of all underemployed part-time workers (283,700 people or 59%) said they would like to work full-time. Men were more likely to want full-time work (73%) than women (50%).

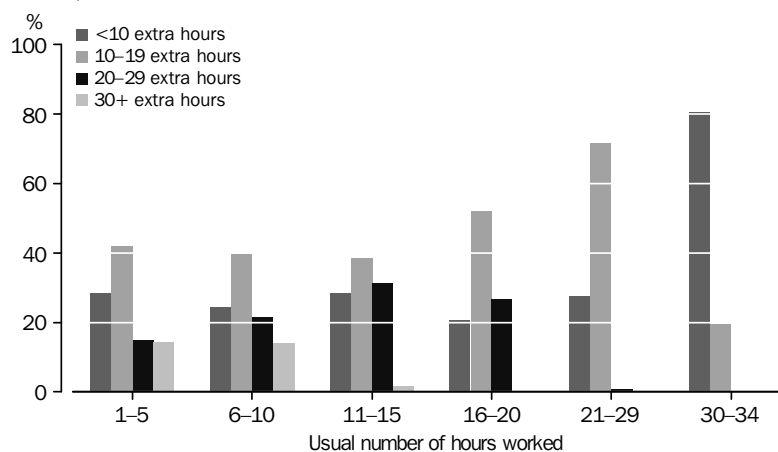
The number of additional hours wanted by underemployed part-time workers varied, depending on the number of hours they usually worked. Generally, those working few hours wanted a greater number of additional hours than others, but not necessarily full-time hours. For example, 78% of those working 1–5 hours per week wanted fewer than 30 additional hours.

Men tended to want a higher number of additional hours than women. For example, 37% of men working 1–5 hours per week and 32% of men working 6–10 hours per week wanted over 30 additional hours, compared to 15% and 14% of women respectively. Almost half (46%) of all underemployed women who were working part-time would have preferred 10–19 additional hours.

4. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Preferred number of extra hours, Males



5. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Preferred number of extra hours, Females



UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Looking for work

In September 2006, 57% (274,600) of underemployed part-time workers were looking for work with more hours. Of these, 20% listed their main difficulty in finding work as 'no vacancies in line of work'. Other common main difficulties were 'unsuitable hours' (10%) and 'no vacancies at all' (9%).

About 61% of underemployed workers who had tried to find more hours of work in the four weeks prior to the survey had contacted prospective employers. A similar proportion (58%) looked in newspapers and 58% asked their current employer for more work. Other steps taken included searching Internet sites (39%), contacting friends or relatives (35%) and registering with Centrelink (24%) (people may have taken more than one step to try to find additional hours).

Whether would move interstate/intrastate if offered a suitable job

In September 2006, almost one-quarter (24%) of underemployed part-time workers said they would move intrastate and a further 16% would move interstate if offered a suitable job. Male underemployed part-time workers were more willing to move if offered a suitable job, with 31% willing to move intrastate and 22% willing to move interstate, compared to 20% and 13% of women respectively.

Duration of current period of insufficient work

In September 2006, the median duration of the current period of insufficient work for part-time workers was 26 weeks, which was unchanged from September 2005. Women experienced a longer median duration of underemployment (26 weeks) than men (24 weeks).

People aged 55 years or more were most likely to experience long periods of underemployment, with the median duration being 52 weeks. Those in the younger age groups experienced shorter periods of underemployment than those in the older age groups. Those aged 15–24 years and 25–34 years both had a median duration of underemployment of 20 weeks. Those aged 35–44 years experienced a median duration of 27 weeks while those aged 45–54 years had a median duration of 48 weeks.

Level of highest educational attainment

Over three-in-five (61%) underemployed part-time workers reported that their highest level of educational attainment was Year 12 or below, which was the same proportion as that for the overall employed population in September 2006. A further 16% of underemployed part-time workers reported that they held a Certificate (compared to 12% of employed people), while 13% of underemployed part-time workers reported that they had a Bachelor Degree or above, compared to 16% of employed people.

LIST OF TABLES

page

THE LABOUR FORCE

1.1	Labour force status: trend series	38
1.2	Age by social marital status	39
1.3	States and territories, and capital cities	42
1.4	Educational attendance (aged 15–24)	45
1.5	Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia	46
1.6	Relationship in household	47
1.7	All families: family type by labour force status	48
1.8	International comparisons	49

EMPLOYED PERSONS

2.1	Industry: trend series	50
2.2	Industry division and subdivision	51
2.3	Occupation major groups and sub-major groups	53
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	54
2.5	Industry and occupation by status in employment	55
2.6	Actual hours worked: industry and occupation	56
2.7	Actual hours worked	57
2.8	Actual and usual hours worked	58
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours	58
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	59
2.11	Public sector employees	60

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

3.1	Duration of unemployment by age	61
3.2	Long-term unemployed persons: trend series	62
3.3	Reason for unemployment by industry and occupation of last job	63

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

4.1	Labour underutilisation: population counts and rates	64
4.2	Labour underutilisation: age	65
4.3	Labour underutilisation: states and territories	66
4.4	Part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours	67
4.5	Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work	68

EARNINGS/LABOUR COSTS

5.1	Wage price index	69
5.2	Average weekly earnings: trend series	70
5.3	Compensation of employees and related measures: trend series	71

LIST OF TABLES *continued*

page

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- 6.1** Industrial disputes: working days lost 72
6.2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees 73

JOB VACANCIES

- 7.1** Job vacancies 74

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED						CHANGE IN EMPLOYED (a)			CHANGE IN RATE (a)	
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
MALES														
February 2002	4 377.5	731.9	5 109.5	314.7	65.1	379.8	5 489.3	6.9	72.0	0.5	8.0	1.5	0.2	0.1
February 2003	4 445.9	767.7	5 213.6	287.2	62.5	349.7	5 563.3	6.3	71.8	1.6	4.9	2.0	-0.6	-0.2
February 2004	4 550.9	786.0	5 336.9	255.0	56.9	312.0	5 648.8	5.5	71.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.8	0.0
2005														
February	4 650.4	816.9	5 467.4	223.7	58.2	281.9	5 749.3	4.9	71.9	1.1	0.3	1.0	-0.3	0.3
May	4 703.6	810.2	5 513.8	221.0	59.2	280.2	5 793.9	4.8	72.2	1.1	-0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.3
August	4 718.6	808.8	5 527.5	227.5	58.6	286.1	5 813.5	4.9	72.2	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
November	4 713.9	808.3	5 522.2	236.2	62.7	298.9	5 821.1	5.1	72.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
2006														
February	4 721.1	820.7	5 541.8	232.5	65.1	297.6	5 839.4	5.1	72.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
May	4 748.6	837.4	5 586.0	224.2	59.9	284.1	5 870.1	4.8	72.1	0.6	2.0	0.8	-0.3	0.1
August	4 780.8	850.5	5 631.3	217.5	59.4	276.9	5 908.2	4.7	72.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	-0.2	0.2
November	4 803.0	866.5	5 669.5	209.2	55.8	265.1	5 934.6	4.5	72.3	0.5	1.9	0.7	-0.2	0.0
2007														
February	4 837.0	872.0	5 709.0	203.0	50.3	253.3	5 962.3	4.2	72.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.2	0.0
FEMALES														
February 2002	2 216.2	1 851.3	4 067.5	179.6	98.5	278.1	4 345.7	6.4	55.0	-2.2	6.1	1.4	0.3	0.1
February 2003	2 291.0	1 948.8	4 239.8	179.3	97.5	276.8	4 516.6	6.1	56.3	3.4	5.3	4.2	-0.3	1.3
February 2004	2 318.5	1 937.7	4 256.2	167.1	100.9	268.0	4 524.2	5.9	55.5	1.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.8
2005														
February	2 423.7	2 013.5	4 437.2	156.6	94.6	251.2	4 688.3	5.4	56.8	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.5
May	2 438.8	2 039.8	4 478.6	155.7	98.3	254.0	4 732.6	5.4	57.2	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	2 435.5	2 063.2	4 498.7	150.4	98.2	248.6	4 747.3	5.2	57.1	-0.1	1.1	0.4	-0.1	0.0
November	2 433.2	2 072.7	4 506.0	151.8	96.5	248.3	4 754.3	5.2	57.0	-0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1
2006														
February	2 459.1	2 061.5	4 520.6	151.6	97.0	248.6	4 769.2	5.2	57.0	1.1	-0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	2 496.5	2 070.3	4 566.8	146.8	98.9	245.7	4 812.5	5.1	57.4	1.5	0.4	1.0	-0.1	0.3
August	2 534.0	2 081.5	4 615.5	145.7	91.3	237.0	4 852.5	4.9	57.7	1.5	0.5	1.1	-0.2	0.3
November	2 554.5	2 076.3	4 630.8	147.9	88.0	235.9	4 866.7	4.8	57.6	0.8	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1
2007														
February	2 561.9	2 079.5	4 641.4	147.8	94.8	242.6	4 884.0	5.0	57.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
PERSONS														
February 2002	6 593.7	2 583.3	9 177.0	494.3	163.7	657.9	9 835.0	6.7	63.3	-0.4	6.6	1.5	0.2	0.1
February 2003	6 736.9	2 716.5	9 453.4	466.5	160.0	626.5	10 079.9	6.2	63.9	2.2	5.2	3.0	-0.5	0.6
February 2004	6 869.4	2 723.6	9 593.0	422.2	157.8	580.0	10 173.0	5.7	63.5	2.0	0.3	1.5	-0.5	-0.4
2005														
February	7 074.1	2 830.4	9 904.6	380.3	152.8	533.1	10 437.7	5.1	64.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	-0.1	0.4
May	7 142.4	2 850.0	9 992.3	376.7	157.4	534.2	10 526.5	5.1	64.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	7 154.1	2 872.1	10 026.2	377.9	156.8	534.7	10 560.9	5.1	64.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
November	7 147.2	2 881.1	10 028.2	388.1	159.1	547.2	10 575.4	5.2	64.4	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1
2006														
February	7 180.1	2 882.2	10 062.3	384.1	162.1	546.2	10 608.5	5.1	64.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	7 245.1	2 907.7	10 152.9	371.0	158.7	529.8	10 682.6	5.0	64.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.2
August	7 314.8	2 932.0	10 246.8	363.2	150.7	513.9	10 760.7	4.8	64.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	-0.2	0.2
November	7 357.5	2 942.9	10 300.3	357.1	143.8	501.0	10 801.3	4.6	64.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
2007														
February	7 398.9	2 951.5	10 350.4	350.8	145.0	495.9	10 846.3	4.6	64.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	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	6.1	*1.5	7.6	*1.4	*0.2	*1.6	9.1	*1.1	10.2	*17.0	89.3
20–24	107.0	12.4	119.4	6.5	*0.4	6.9	126.3	7.6	134.0	5.5	94.3
25–29	294.1	22.3	316.4	7.9	*0.9	8.8	325.2	14.2	339.4	2.7	95.8
30–34	437.6	24.0	461.6	11.3	*1.0	12.2	473.8	20.0	493.8	2.6	96.0
35–39	492.7	30.6	523.3	9.9	*0.8	10.7	534.0	25.2	559.3	2.0	95.5
40–44	491.5	30.5	522.0	9.1	*0.7	9.8	531.9	33.2	565.0	1.8	94.1
45–49	486.9	36.3	523.2	9.8	*0.6	10.4	533.6	34.0	567.6	2.0	94.0
50–54	417.6	38.5	456.2	11.2	*0.6	11.8	468.0	48.5	516.5	2.5	90.6
55–59	356.9	44.8	401.7	6.9	*1.5	8.4	410.1	101.0	511.1	2.1	80.2
60–64	187.3	54.9	242.2	6.4	*2.5	8.8	251.0	165.8	416.8	3.5	60.2
65–69	58.9	35.0	93.8	—	*0.8	*0.8	94.6	224.6	319.2	*0.8	29.6
70 and over	15.7	27.4	43.1	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	43.6	563.7	607.3	*1.1	7.2
15–64	3 277.8	295.8	3 573.5	80.4	9.1	89.5	3 663.0	450.7	4 113.7	2.4	89.0
Total	3 352.3	358.1	3 710.4	80.7	10.0	90.7	3 801.2	1 239.0	5 040.2	2.4	75.4
Not Married											
15–19	153.4	202.4	355.7	35.5	30.6	66.0	421.8	293.1	714.9	15.7	59.0
20–24	364.5	114.6	479.2	34.3	10.9	45.1	524.3	88.4	612.7	8.6	85.6
25–29	271.7	36.1	307.8	20.3	*3.0	23.4	331.2	38.4	369.6	7.1	89.6
30–34	166.5	18.6	185.1	12.6	*0.8	13.4	198.5	30.7	229.2	6.8	86.6
35–39	139.3	16.5	155.8	8.6	*0.1	8.7	164.5	34.0	198.5	5.3	82.9
40–44	126.2	15.4	141.6	7.9	*0.3	8.2	149.8	33.6	183.4	5.5	81.7
45–49	111.0	18.7	129.7	8.0	*1.5	9.5	139.1	41.2	180.3	6.8	77.2
50–54	90.4	12.7	103.1	7.3	*0.7	8.0	111.1	46.6	157.7	7.2	70.5
55–59	59.1	13.8	72.9	5.6	*0.5	6.0	78.9	48.4	127.3	7.6	62.0
60–64	32.0	11.6	43.6	*2.2	*0.6	*2.8	46.4	58.7	105.2	*6.0	44.1
65–69	8.0	6.2	14.2	—	—	—	14.2	67.8	82.0	—	17.3
70 and over	*4.5	5.1	9.6	—	—	—	9.6	241.1	250.7	—	3.8
15–64	1 514.1	460.4	1 974.5	142.2	48.9	191.2	2 165.7	713.1	2 878.7	8.8	75.2
Total	1 526.6	471.7	1 998.3	142.2	48.9	191.2	2 189.4	1 022.0	3 211.4	8.7	68.2
Total											
15–19	159.5	203.8	363.3	36.9	30.7	67.6	430.9	294.2	725.1	15.7	59.4
20–24	471.5	127.1	598.6	40.8	11.2	52.0	650.6	96.0	746.6	8.0	87.1
25–29	565.8	58.4	624.2	28.2	*3.9	32.1	656.4	52.6	709.0	4.9	92.6
30–34	604.1	42.5	646.7	23.9	*1.8	25.7	672.3	50.7	723.0	3.8	93.0
35–39	632.0	47.1	679.1	18.5	*0.9	19.4	698.5	59.2	757.8	2.8	92.2
40–44	617.8	45.9	663.7	17.0	*1.0	18.0	681.7	66.7	748.4	2.6	91.1
45–49	597.8	55.0	652.9	17.8	*2.1	19.9	672.7	75.2	747.9	3.0	89.9
50–54	508.0	51.3	559.3	18.5	*1.3	19.8	579.1	95.1	674.2	3.4	85.9
55–59	416.0	58.6	474.6	12.5	*1.9	14.4	489.0	149.4	638.4	3.0	76.6
60–64	219.3	66.5	285.8	8.6	*3.0	11.6	297.4	224.6	522.0	3.9	57.0
65–69	66.9	41.1	108.0	—	*0.8	*0.8	108.7	292.4	401.2	*0.7	27.1
70 and over	20.2	32.5	52.7	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	53.2	804.8	858.0	*0.9	6.2
15–64	4 791.9	756.1	5 548.0	222.6	58.0	280.6	5 828.7	1 163.8	6 992.5	4.8	83.4
Total	4 878.9	829.8	5 708.7	223.0	58.9	281.9	5 990.6	2 261.0	8 251.6	4.7	72.6
Mean age	40.0	37.1	39.5	33.8	25.7	32.1	39.2	56.6	44.0	..	..
Median age	40	33	39	31	19	28	39	64	43	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
FEMALES											
Married											
15–19	8.0	4.9	12.9	*2.2	*1.4	*3.6	16.5	12.2	28.7	*21.8	57.6
20–24	110.8	38.4	149.2	6.6	*3.6	10.2	159.5	49.5	209.0	6.4	76.3
25–29	203.5	77.4	281.0	8.5	*4.3	12.8	293.8	111.6	405.4	4.4	72.5
30–34	177.4	143.8	321.2	8.9	8.9	17.8	339.0	172.7	511.7	5.2	66.2
35–39	194.2	212.7	406.9	6.3	6.7	13.0	419.9	160.0	579.9	3.1	72.4
40–44	198.9	224.8	423.7	11.0	9.4	20.3	444.0	133.1	577.1	4.6	76.9
45–49	248.2	192.9	441.1	8.1	6.0	14.1	455.2	108.7	563.9	3.1	80.7
50–54	195.6	161.0	356.6	7.0	5.2	12.2	368.8	126.7	495.5	3.3	74.4
55–59	134.6	130.7	265.3	5.2	*2.6	7.8	273.1	194.2	467.3	2.9	58.4
60–64	47.1	69.5	116.7	—	*0.2	*0.2	116.8	242.1	359.0	*0.1	32.5
65–69	6.5	22.0	28.5	—	*0.8	*0.8	29.3	235.4	264.6	*2.7	11.1
70 and over	*3.6	10.8	14.4	—	—	—	14.4	410.9	425.3	—	3.4
15–64	1 518.2	1 256.3	2 774.6	63.8	48.2	112.0	2 886.5	1 310.9	4 197.5	3.9	68.8
Total	1 528.3	1 289.1	2 817.4	63.8	49.0	112.8	2 930.2	1 957.2	4 887.4	3.8	60.0
Not Married											
15–19	81.5	262.8	344.3	28.8	36.6	65.4	409.7	254.1	663.8	16.0	61.7
20–24	241.8	147.1	388.9	19.0	8.7	27.7	416.6	92.9	509.5	6.7	81.8
25–29	170.0	44.6	214.6	14.1	*2.3	16.4	231.0	57.1	288.1	7.1	80.2
30–34	112.7	35.9	148.6	8.5	6.8	15.3	163.9	52.9	216.8	9.4	75.6
35–39	87.4	46.9	134.3	7.5	*2.9	10.4	144.7	46.0	190.7	7.2	75.9
40–44	76.9	45.1	121.9	8.5	5.2	13.7	135.6	44.5	180.1	10.1	75.3
45–49	97.0	41.0	138.0	6.3	*4.3	10.6	148.5	45.1	193.6	7.1	76.7
50–54	86.7	39.4	126.1	5.9	*1.5	7.4	133.5	56.5	190.0	5.5	70.3
55–59	62.8	36.1	98.8	*4.2	*1.2	5.4	104.2	71.0	175.3	5.2	59.5
60–64	33.5	20.2	53.7	*2.0	*1.7	*3.7	57.4	99.3	156.7	*6.5	36.6
65–69	7.0	10.3	17.3	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	17.8	123.2	141.1	*3.0	12.6
70 and over	*2.8	8.7	11.5	—	—	—	11.5	680.5	692.0	—	1.7
15–64	1 050.0	719.1	1 769.1	104.8	71.2	176.0	1 945.1	819.4	2 764.6	9.0	70.4
Total	1 059.8	738.1	1 797.9	105.1	71.5	176.6	1 974.5	1 623.2	3 597.7	8.9	54.9
Total											
15–19	89.5	267.7	357.2	30.9	38.0	69.0	426.2	266.3	692.5	16.2	61.5
20–24	352.6	185.6	538.1	25.6	12.4	37.9	576.1	142.4	718.5	6.6	80.2
25–29	373.5	122.0	495.6	22.6	6.6	29.2	524.8	168.7	693.5	5.6	75.7
30–34	290.0	179.8	469.8	17.4	15.7	33.1	502.9	225.6	728.5	6.6	69.0
35–39	281.5	259.7	541.2	13.8	9.6	23.4	564.6	206.0	770.6	4.2	73.3
40–44	275.7	269.9	545.6	19.5	14.6	34.0	579.6	177.6	757.2	5.9	76.5
45–49	345.2	233.9	579.1	14.4	10.3	24.6	603.7	153.8	757.5	4.1	79.7
50–54	282.3	200.4	482.7	12.9	6.7	19.6	502.3	183.2	685.5	3.9	73.3
55–59	197.3	166.8	364.1	9.5	*3.7	13.2	377.3	265.2	642.6	3.5	58.7
60–64	80.6	89.7	170.3	*2.0	*1.9	*3.9	174.2	341.4	515.6	*2.2	33.8
65–69	13.4	32.3	45.8	*0.3	*1.0	*1.3	47.1	358.6	405.7	*2.8	11.6
70 and over	6.4	19.5	25.9	—	—	—	25.9	1 091.4	1 117.3	—	2.3
15–64	2 568.3	1 975.4	4 543.7	168.6	119.5	288.0	4 831.7	2 130.4	6 962.1	6.0	69.4
Total	2 588.1	2 027.2	4 615.3	168.9	120.5	289.3	4 904.6	3 580.4	8 485.0	5.9	57.8
Mean age	38.3	38.8	38.5	33.2	31.3	32.4	38.2	55.2	45.4	. .	. .
Median age	38	39	39	31	31	31	38	60	44	. .	. .

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

. . not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS											
Married											
15–19	14.1	6.4	20.5	*3.6	*1.6	5.2	25.7	13.3	39.0	20.1	65.9
20–24	217.8	50.9	268.7	13.1	*4.0	17.1	285.8	57.1	342.9	6.0	83.3
25–29	497.6	99.8	597.4	16.4	5.1	21.6	619.0	125.8	744.8	3.5	83.1
30–34	615.0	167.8	782.8	20.2	9.8	30.0	812.8	192.7	1 005.4	3.7	80.8
35–39	686.9	243.3	930.2	16.2	7.5	23.8	953.9	185.3	1 139.2	2.5	83.7
40–44	690.4	255.3	945.7	20.1	10.1	30.2	975.9	166.3	1 142.1	3.1	85.4
45–49	735.1	229.2	964.3	17.9	6.6	24.5	988.8	142.7	1 131.5	2.5	87.4
50–54	613.2	199.5	812.8	18.2	5.8	24.0	836.8	175.3	1 012.0	2.9	82.7
55–59	491.5	175.5	667.0	12.2	*4.1	16.2	683.2	295.3	978.4	2.4	69.8
60–64	234.4	124.4	358.8	6.4	*2.6	9.0	367.8	408.0	775.8	2.4	47.4
65–69	65.3	57.0	122.3	—	*1.6	*1.6	123.9	460.0	583.8	*1.3	21.2
70 and over	19.3	38.1	57.4	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	57.9	974.6	1 032.5	*0.8	5.6
15–64	4 796.0	1 552.1	6 348.1	144.2	57.3	201.5	6 549.6	1 761.6	8 311.2	3.1	78.8
Total	4 880.6	1 647.2	6 527.8	144.5	59.0	203.5	6 731.3	3 196.2	9 927.5	3.0	67.8
Not Married											
15–19	234.9	465.1	700.0	64.2	67.2	131.4	831.4	547.2	1 378.7	15.8	60.3
20–24	606.3	261.8	868.1	53.3	19.6	72.8	940.9	181.3	1 122.2	7.7	83.8
25–29	441.7	80.7	522.4	34.4	5.3	39.8	562.1	95.5	657.7	7.1	85.5
30–34	279.2	54.5	333.7	21.1	7.7	28.8	362.5	83.6	446.1	7.9	81.3
35–39	226.7	63.4	290.1	16.1	*3.0	19.1	309.2	80.0	389.2	6.2	79.4
40–44	203.1	60.4	263.5	16.4	5.5	21.9	285.4	78.1	363.5	7.7	78.5
45–49	207.9	59.7	267.6	14.3	5.8	20.0	287.7	86.3	373.9	7.0	76.9
50–54	177.0	52.1	229.2	13.2	*2.2	15.4	244.6	103.1	347.7	6.3	70.4
55–59	121.9	49.8	171.7	9.8	*1.6	11.4	183.2	119.4	302.6	6.2	60.5
60–64	65.5	31.8	97.3	*4.2	*2.3	6.5	103.8	158.0	261.8	6.3	39.6
65–69	15.0	16.5	31.4	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	32.0	191.0	223.0	*1.7	14.3
70 and over	7.3	13.8	21.1	—	—	—	21.1	921.6	942.7	—	2.2
15–64	2 564.2	1 179.5	3 743.6	247.0	120.2	367.2	4 110.8	1 532.5	5 643.3	8.9	72.8
Total	2 586.4	1 209.8	3 796.2	247.3	120.4	367.7	4 163.9	2 645.2	6 809.1	8.8	61.2
Total											
15–19	249.0	471.5	720.6	67.8	68.7	136.6	857.1	560.5	1 417.6	15.9	60.5
20–24	824.1	312.6	1 136.7	66.4	23.6	90.0	1 226.7	238.4	1 465.1	7.3	83.7
25–29	939.3	180.5	1 119.8	50.9	10.5	61.3	1 181.1	221.4	1 402.5	5.2	84.2
30–34	894.1	222.3	1 116.5	41.3	17.5	58.8	1 175.2	276.3	1 451.5	5.0	81.0
35–39	913.5	306.7	1 220.3	32.3	10.6	42.8	1 263.1	265.3	1 528.4	3.4	82.6
40–44	893.5	315.7	1 209.2	36.5	15.6	52.1	1 261.3	244.4	1 505.7	4.1	83.8
45–49	943.0	288.9	1 231.9	32.2	12.4	44.5	1 276.4	229.0	1 505.4	3.5	84.8
50–54	790.3	251.7	1 042.0	31.4	8.0	39.4	1 081.4	278.3	1 359.7	3.6	79.5
55–59	613.4	225.3	838.7	22.0	5.7	27.7	866.4	414.7	1 281.0	3.2	67.6
60–64	299.9	156.2	456.1	10.6	4.9	15.5	471.6	566.0	1 037.6	3.3	45.5
65–69	80.3	73.4	153.7	*0.3	*1.8	*2.1	155.8	651.0	806.8	*1.3	19.3
70 and over	26.6	52.0	78.5	*0.3	*0.2	*0.5	79.0	1 896.2	1 975.3	*0.6	4.0
15–64	7 360.2	2 731.6	10 091.7	391.2	177.5	568.7	10 660.4	3 294.2	13 954.5	5.3	76.4
Total	7 467.0	2 857.0	10 324.0	391.8	179.4	571.2	10 895.2	5 841.4	16 736.6	5.2	65.1
Mean age	39.4	38.3	39.1	33.5	29.5	32.3	38.7	55.8	44.7	. .	. .
Median age	39	38	39	31	24	29	38	61	43	. .	. .

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

. . not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 027.7	169.9	1 197.6	56.5	12.7	69.2	1 266.8	455.3	1 722.1	5.5	73.6
Females	593.5	362.6	956.1	42.6	24.9	67.5	1 023.6	760.2	1 783.8	6.6	57.4
Persons	1 621.2	532.5	2 153.7	99.1	37.6	136.7	2 290.4	1 215.5	3 505.9	6.0	65.3
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	546.5	94.0	640.6	30.6	*5.3	36.0	676.6	332.0	1 008.6	5.3	67.1
Females	252.7	248.7	501.3	21.0	16.4	37.4	538.8	491.4	1 030.2	7.0	52.3
Persons	799.2	342.7	1 141.9	51.7	21.7	73.4	1 215.3	823.4	2 038.8	6.0	59.6
Total											
Males	1 574.3	263.9	1 838.2	87.1	18.0	105.1	1 943.3	787.3	2 730.7	5.4	71.2
Females	846.1	611.3	1 457.4	63.6	41.3	104.9	1 562.4	1 251.6	2 814.0	6.7	55.5
Persons	2 420.4	875.2	3 295.6	150.8	59.3	210.1	3 505.7	2 038.9	5 544.6	6.0	63.2
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	878.2	152.7	1 030.9	44.0	12.9	56.9	1 087.8	394.1	1 481.9	5.2	73.4
Females	488.7	365.3	854.0	29.9	22.6	52.4	906.5	646.8	1 553.2	5.8	58.4
Persons	1 367.0	518.0	1 884.9	73.8	35.5	109.3	1 994.3	1 040.8	3 035.1	5.5	65.7
Balance of Victoria											
Males	320.9	59.5	380.4	12.5	*2.2	14.7	395.1	162.1	557.2	3.7	70.9
Females	147.0	156.3	303.3	11.1	10.6	21.7	325.0	251.0	576.0	6.7	56.4
Persons	467.9	215.8	683.7	23.6	12.8	36.4	720.1	413.1	1 133.2	5.1	63.5
Total											
Males	1 199.1	212.1	1 411.3	56.4	15.2	71.6	1 482.9	556.2	2 039.0	4.8	72.7
Females	635.7	521.6	1 157.3	41.0	33.2	74.2	1 231.5	897.8	2 129.3	6.0	57.8
Persons	1 834.8	733.8	2 568.6	97.4	48.3	145.8	2 714.3	1 454.0	4 168.3	5.4	65.1
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	458.6	75.9	534.4	16.0	6.6	22.7	557.1	176.8	733.9	4.1	75.9
Females	262.8	183.1	445.9	16.4	10.6	26.9	472.8	289.3	762.1	5.7	62.0
Persons	721.3	259.0	980.3	32.4	17.2	49.6	1 029.9	466.2	1 496.1	4.8	68.8
Balance of Queensland											
Males	541.5	87.7	629.1	17.2	5.4	22.6	651.8	235.2	887.0	3.5	73.5
Females	275.3	219.6	495.0	19.4	12.1	31.5	526.5	358.3	884.8	6.0	59.5
Persons	816.8	307.3	1 124.1	36.6	17.5	54.1	1 178.2	593.6	1 771.8	4.6	66.5
Total											
Males	1 000.1	163.5	1 163.6	33.3	12.0	45.3	1 208.8	412.1	1 620.9	3.7	74.6
Females	538.1	402.8	940.9	35.8	22.7	58.4	999.3	647.6	1 646.9	5.8	60.7
Persons	1 538.2	566.3	2 104.4	69.0	34.7	103.7	2 208.2	1 059.7	3 267.9	4.7	67.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED							
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	244.8	51.5	296.3	18.8	4.0	22.8	319.1	139.8	458.9	7.2	69.5
Females	135.8	121.5	257.3	9.3	5.3	14.6	271.9	214.2	486.1	5.4	55.9
Persons	380.6	173.0	553.6	28.2	9.3	37.5	591.1	353.9	945.0	6.3	62.5
Balance of South Australia											
Males	96.7	14.7	111.3	3.5	*1.0	4.5	115.9	53.0	168.9	3.9	68.6
Females	40.3	46.8	87.2	3.0	*1.5	4.5	91.7	71.8	163.5	4.9	56.1
Persons	137.0	61.5	198.5	6.5	*2.5	9.0	207.6	124.8	332.3	4.4	62.5
Total											
Males	341.5	66.2	407.7	22.4	5.0	27.3	435.0	192.8	627.8	6.3	69.3
Females	176.1	168.3	344.5	12.4	6.8	19.2	363.6	285.9	649.6	5.3	56.0
Persons	517.6	234.5	752.1	34.7	11.8	46.5	798.6	478.7	1 277.3	5.8	62.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	381.4	63.8	445.2	9.3	3.9	13.2	458.5	148.6	607.1	2.9	75.5
Females	190.1	173.9	364.0	6.5	8.5	15.0	379.0	248.1	627.1	3.9	60.4
Persons	571.5	237.7	809.3	15.8	12.4	28.2	837.5	396.7	1 234.2	3.4	67.9
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	148.7	17.2	166.0	4.0	*1.2	5.3	171.2	53.3	224.5	3.1	76.3
Females	58.8	59.9	118.7	*2.6	3.2	5.8	124.5	83.1	207.6	4.6	60.0
Persons	207.6	77.1	284.7	6.6	4.4	11.0	295.7	136.4	432.1	3.7	68.4
Total											
Males	530.2	81.0	611.2	13.4	5.1	18.5	629.7	201.9	831.6	2.9	75.7
Females	248.9	233.8	482.8	9.1	11.6	20.7	503.5	331.3	834.7	4.1	60.3
Persons	779.1	314.9	1 094.0	22.5	16.7	39.2	1 133.2	533.1	1 666.3	3.5	68.0
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	43.3	8.9	52.1	2.6	*0.6	3.2	55.3	25.3	80.6	5.8	68.7
Females	24.6	20.6	45.2	*1.1	*1.2	2.3	47.5	39.0	86.5	4.9	54.9
Persons	67.8	29.5	97.3	3.7	1.8	5.5	102.8	64.3	167.1	5.4	61.5
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	59.4	10.4	69.9	3.5	*1.3	4.8	74.7	37.7	112.4	6.5	66.4
Females	27.8	26.6	54.4	3.2	*1.4	4.6	58.9	56.6	115.5	7.7	51.0
Persons	87.3	37.0	124.2	6.7	2.7	9.4	133.6	94.3	227.9	7.0	58.6
Total											
Males	102.7	19.3	122.0	6.1	1.9	8.1	130.0	63.0	193.0	6.2	67.4
Females	52.4	47.1	99.5	4.3	2.6	6.9	106.4	95.6	202.0	6.5	52.7
Persons	155.1	66.4	221.5	10.5	4.5	15.0	236.5	158.6	395.1	6.3	59.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	47.3	8.6	55.9	*2.0	*0.9	*2.9	58.7	21.0	79.7	*4.9	73.7
Females	32.2	12.6	44.8	*0.9	*0.9	*1.8	46.6	26.5	73.1	*3.9	63.8
Persons	79.5	21.2	100.7	*2.9	*1.8	4.7	105.4	47.5	152.9	4.4	68.9
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	83.8	15.2	99.0	2.2	*0.9	3.1	102.1	26.7	128.8	3.0	79.2
Females	58.5	29.6	88.1	1.8	*1.4	3.2	91.3	44.0	135.3	3.5	67.4
Persons	142.3	44.7	187.0	4.0	2.3	6.3	193.4	70.8	264.1	3.3	73.2
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	3 034.1	522.5	3 556.6	147.3	40.8	188.0	3 744.6	1 339.8	5 084.4	5.0	73.6
Females	1 695.4	1 227.1	2 922.5	105.8	73.0	178.8	3 101.3	2 197.6	5 298.9	5.8	58.5
Persons	4 729.5	1 749.6	6 479.1	253.0	113.8	366.8	6 845.9	3 537.4	10 383.3	5.4	65.9
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 844.9	307.2	2 152.1	75.7	18.2	93.9	2 246.0	921.2	3 167.1	4.2	70.9
Females	892.7	800.1	1 692.8	63.1	47.4	110.6	1 803.3	1 382.8	3 186.1	6.1	56.6
Persons	2 737.5	1 107.3	3 844.9	138.8	65.6	204.4	4 049.3	2 304.0	6 353.3	5.0	63.7
Total											
Males	4 878.9	829.8	5 708.7	223.0	58.9	281.9	5 990.6	2 261.0	8 251.6	4.7	72.6
Females	2 588.1	2 027.2	4 615.3	168.9	120.5	289.3	4 904.6	3 580.4	8 485.0	5.9	57.8
Persons	7 467.0	2 857.0	10 324.0	391.8	179.4	571.2	10 895.2	5 841.4	16 736.6	5.2	65.1

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

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

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED									UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO	
Age group (years)	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Looking for f/t work	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15–19	148.1	49.8	197.9	31.4	15.5	*3.1	34.5	232.4	29.1	261.5	14.8	88.9	12.0	
20–24	440.4	62.0	502.5	39.0	8.8	*4.0	43.0	545.5	43.7	589.1	7.9	92.6	6.6	
Total	588.6	111.8	700.4	70.4	24.3	7.1	77.5	777.9	72.8	850.6	10.0	91.4	8.3	
Females														
15–19	75.9	61.6	137.4	23.1	16.1	5.3	28.4	165.8	34.2	200.1	17.1	82.9	11.5	
20–24	330.3	102.5	432.8	21.5	8.8	5.6	27.1	459.9	85.9	545.8	5.9	84.3	3.9	
Total	406.2	164.0	570.2	44.6	25.0	10.9	55.5	625.7	120.1	745.8	8.9	83.9	6.0	
Persons														
15–19	224.0	111.3	335.4	54.5	31.6	8.4	62.9	398.2	63.3	461.6	15.8	86.3	11.8	
20–24	770.7	164.5	935.2	60.5	17.6	9.6	70.1	1 005.4	129.5	1 134.9	7.0	88.6	5.3	
Total	994.8	275.8	1 270.6	115.0	49.2	18.0	133.0	1 403.6	192.9	1 596.5	9.5	87.9	7.2	
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15–19	11.3	154.1	165.4	5.5	*2.7	27.6	33.1	198.5	265.1	463.6	16.7	42.8	1.2	
20–24	31.1	65.0	96.1	*1.8	*1.8	7.2	9.0	105.1	52.3	157.5	8.6	66.8	*1.1	
Total	42.5	219.1	261.5	7.3	*4.5	34.9	42.1	303.7	317.5	621.1	13.9	48.9	1.2	
Females														
15–19	13.6	206.2	219.8	7.9	5.8	32.7	40.6	260.4	232.0	492.4	15.6	52.9	1.6	
20–24	22.3	83.1	105.4	*4.1	*1.9	6.8	10.8	116.2	56.5	172.7	9.3	67.3	*2.4	
Total	35.9	289.3	325.2	11.9	7.7	39.5	51.4	376.6	288.6	665.1	13.7	56.6	1.8	
Persons														
15–19	25.0	360.2	385.2	13.3	8.5	60.4	73.7	458.9	497.2	956.0	16.1	48.0	1.4	
20–24	53.4	148.1	201.5	5.9	*3.7	14.0	19.8	221.3	108.9	330.2	9.0	67.0	1.8	
Total	78.3	508.3	586.7	19.2	12.2	74.3	93.6	680.2	606.0	1 286.2	13.8	52.9	1.5	
TOTAL														
Males														
15–19	159.5	203.8	363.3	36.9	18.2	30.7	67.6	430.9	294.2	725.1	15.7	59.4	5.1	
20–24	471.5	127.1	598.6	40.8	10.6	11.2	52.0	650.6	96.0	746.6	8.0	87.1	5.5	
Total	631.0	330.9	961.9	77.7	28.8	41.9	119.6	1 081.5	390.2	1 471.7	11.1	73.5	5.3	
Females														
15–19	89.5	267.7	357.2	30.9	21.9	38.0	69.0	426.2	266.3	692.5	16.2	61.5	4.5	
20–24	352.6	185.6	538.1	25.6	10.8	12.4	37.9	576.1	142.4	718.5	6.6	80.2	3.6	
Total	442.1	453.3	895.4	56.5	32.7	50.4	106.9	1 002.3	408.7	1 410.9	10.7	71.0	4.0	
Persons														
15–19	249.0	471.5	720.6	67.8	40.1	68.7	136.6	857.1	560.5	1 417.6	15.9	60.5	4.8	
20–24	824.1	312.6	1 136.7	66.4	21.4	23.6	90.0	1 226.7	238.4	1 465.1	7.3	83.7	4.5	
Total	1 073.1	784.2	1 857.3	134.2	61.4	92.3	226.5	2 083.8	798.9	2 882.7	10.9	72.3	4.7	

* 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	'000	'000	'000	%	%
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
Australia	5 532.5	7 709.9	410.9	8 120.8	3 712.3	5.1	68.6
Born overseas	1 931.3	2 610.2	160.2	2 770.4	1 877.5	5.8	59.6
Oceania and Antarctica	300.8	383.4	16.4	399.7	127.3	4.1	75.8
New Zealand	236.1	297.7	12.4	310.1	91.3	4.0	77.2
North-West Europe	568.4	780.7	34.3	815.0	601.0	4.2	57.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	480.2	651.2	28.1	679.2	462.5	4.1	59.5
Germany	31.4	46.5	*3.3	49.8	55.7	*6.6	47.2
Netherlands	23.6	35.3	*0.8	36.1	43.7	*2.3	45.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	240.6	320.4	16.4	336.8	484.6	4.9	41.0
Italy	51.6	68.6	*2.9	71.5	149.2	*4.1	32.4
Greece	24.5	35.8	*1.9	37.7	84.5	*5.0	30.8
North Africa and the Middle East	86.7	121.5	19.7	141.2	140.1	14.0	50.2
Lebanon	27.8	37.7	*4.3	42.0	49.3	*10.3	46.0
South-East Asia	263.8	345.0	25.9	371.0	180.4	7.0	67.3
Viet Nam	68.2	82.1	9.0	91.1	56.4	9.8	61.7
Malaysia	52.3	68.4	*4.2	72.6	29.6	*5.8	71.0
Philippines	72.4	93.8	6.2	100.0	32.7	6.2	75.4
North-East Asia	150.8	213.6	17.5	231.2	152.4	7.6	60.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	79.6	112.6	9.6	122.3	82.7	7.9	59.7
Southern and Central Asia	144.3	197.3	16.8	214.1	93.4	7.8	69.6
India	83.8	107.6	10.3	117.9	53.2	8.8	68.9
Americas	86.6	127.7	7.0	134.7	50.3	5.2	72.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.3	120.6	6.2	126.7	48.1	4.9	72.5
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	72.8	93.3	*3.8	97.1	33.3	*3.9	74.4
North-West Europe	83.0	118.1	7.9	126.0	33.3	6.3	79.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	42.5	59.4	*3.0	62.4	28.9	*4.8	68.3
North Africa and the Middle East	21.1	34.3	5.0	39.3	31.2	12.8	55.8
South-East Asia	95.7	120.9	8.3	129.2	51.9	6.4	71.3
North-East Asia	63.4	82.4	*3.7	86.1	36.9	*4.3	70.0
Southern and Central Asia	39.4	46.8	*3.9	50.7	23.5	*7.6	68.3
Americas	25.2	36.2	*1.3	37.6	9.1	*3.6	80.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.7	25.3	*2.1	27.3	11.7	*7.6	70.0
Total born overseas	460.8	616.8	38.9	655.7	259.9	5.9	71.6
Arrived 1996–2005							
Oceania and Antarctica	121.5	149.4	8.5	158.0	41.4	5.4	79.2
North-West Europe	112.9	142.4	6.8	149.2	46.2	4.5	76.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	35.5	46.0	*4.1	50.1	28.5	*8.2	63.8
North Africa and the Middle East	26.3	34.6	11.5	46.1	41.8	25.0	52.4
South-East Asia	68.3	99.1	10.9	110.0	60.2	9.9	64.6
North-East Asia	63.7	97.8	11.9	109.7	86.6	10.8	55.9
Southern and Central Asia	75.7	110.1	11.4	121.5	43.4	9.4	73.7
Americas	26.8	37.6	*2.2	39.8	14.6	*5.6	73.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.5	52.6	*3.7	56.3	16.1	*6.5	77.7
Total born overseas	569.2	769.6	71.0	840.6	378.9	8.5	68.9

* 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	3 616.7	87.7	3 704.4	1 173.5	4 877.9	2.4	75.9
Lone parent	86.5	8.7	95.3	53.5	148.7	9.2	64.1
Dependent student	203.9	33.7	237.6	250.3	487.9	14.2	48.7
Non-dependent child	657.7	72.0	729.7	114.8	844.5	9.9	86.4
Other related individual	101.7	8.6	110.3	57.5	167.8	7.8	65.7
Total	4 666.5	210.7	4 877.2	1 649.5	6 526.7	4.3	74.7
Non-family member							
Person living alone	535.5	33.1	568.6	333.3	901.9	5.8	63.0
Not living alone	311.0	23.4	334.4	74.1	408.5	7.0	81.9
Total	846.5	56.5	903.0	407.3	1 310.4	6.3	68.9
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	5 513.0	267.2	5 780.2	2 056.9	7 837.1	4.6	73.8
Relationship not determined(a)	195.7	14.7	210.4	204.1	414.5	7.0	50.8
Total	5 708.7	281.9	5 990.6	2 261.0	8 251.6	4.7	72.6
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 731.1	108.0	2 839.2	1 869.2	4 708.3	3.8	60.3
Lone parent	358.3	45.4	403.7	316.5	720.2	11.2	56.1
Dependent student	255.7	39.7	295.4	217.1	512.5	13.4	57.6
Non-dependent child	422.3	42.4	464.7	73.5	538.1	9.1	86.3
Other related individual	92.8	7.6	100.3	114.3	214.6	7.5	46.7
Total	3 860.2	243.1	4 103.3	2 590.5	6 693.8	5.9	61.3
Non-family member							
Person living alone	399.7	19.6	419.2	626.1	1 045.4	4.7	40.1
Not living alone	202.0	13.2	215.2	65.9	281.1	6.2	76.6
Total	601.7	32.8	634.5	692.0	1 326.5	5.2	47.8
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	4 461.9	275.9	4 737.8	3 282.5	8 020.3	5.8	59.1
Relationship not determined(a)	153.4	13.4	166.9	297.9	464.8	8.0	35.9
Total	4 615.3	289.3	4 904.6	3 580.4	8 485.0	5.9	57.8
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 347.8	195.8	6 543.6	3 042.7	9 586.3	3.0	68.3
Lone parent	444.9	54.1	499.0	370.0	869.0	10.8	57.4
Dependent student	459.6	73.4	533.0	467.4	1 000.4	13.8	53.3
Non-dependent child	1 080.0	114.4	1 194.3	188.3	1 382.6	9.6	86.4
Other related individual	194.4	16.2	210.6	171.7	382.3	7.7	55.1
Total	8 526.7	453.8	8 980.5	4 240.1	13 220.5	5.1	67.9
Non-family member							
Person living alone	935.2	52.6	987.8	959.4	1 947.2	5.3	50.7
Not living alone	513.0	36.7	549.7	139.9	689.6	6.7	79.7
Total	1 448.2	89.3	1 537.5	1 099.3	2 636.8	5.8	58.3
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	9 974.9	543.1	10 518.0	5 339.4	15 857.4	5.2	66.3
Relationship not determined(a)	349.1	28.1	377.3	502.0	879.3	7.5	42.9
Total	10 324.0	571.2	10 895.2	5 841.4	16 736.6	5.2	65.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 513.0	947.1	1 304.5	3 077.3	1 043.6	1 643.7	5 764.6
Couple family	3 030.2	677.5	1 086.8	2 707.0	728.2	1 359.2	4 794.5
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	95.1	30.0	59.5	79.5	34.6	70.5	184.5
Husband employed, wife unemployed	38.2	15.9	32.0	32.6	16.3	37.1	86.1
Husband unemployed, wife employed	28.1	5.0	9.4	21.6	8.5	12.5	42.6
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	6.9	*2.2	*3.5	5.8	*3.0	*3.8	12.6
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	13.8	5.5	12.0	11.6	5.6	14.1	31.4
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 935.1	647.6	1 027.3	2 627.5	693.6	1 288.7	4 609.9
Husband employed, wife employed	1 525.1	429.3	613.5	1 289.0	470.1	808.7	2 567.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	365.4	173.9	355.2	321.1	171.8	401.7	894.5
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	137.1	15.6	24.0	126.0	18.1	32.5	176.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	907.4	28.7	34.7	891.4	33.6	45.9	970.8
One-parent family	389.7	269.5	217.7	277.1	315.4	284.4	877.0
Parent unemployed	13.5	17.4	23.4	5.6	21.4	27.3	54.3
Male parent unemployed	*2.8	*3.9	*1.9	*0.5	5.1	*3.0	8.6
Female parent unemployed	10.8	13.5	21.5	5.1	16.3	24.3	45.7
Parent employed	193.2	157.9	99.1	111.7	193.7	144.7	450.1
Male parent employed	46.5	27.3	13.8	31.7	37.6	18.4	87.6
Female parent employed	146.7	130.6	85.2	80.0	156.2	126.3	362.5
Parent not in the labour force	183.0	94.3	95.3	159.8	100.3	112.5	372.6
Male parent not in the labour force	34.8	10.2	8.8	31.2	11.6	11.0	53.8
Female parent not in the labour force	148.2	84.1	86.5	128.6	88.7	101.4	318.7
Other family	93.1	..	..	93.1	..	..	93.1
Family reference person unemployed	*2.2	..	..	*2.2	..	..	*2.2
Family reference person employed	63.1	..	..	63.1	..	..	63.1
Family reference person not in the labour force	27.8	..	..	27.8	..	..	27.8

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

.. not applicable

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

(b) Includes same sex couples.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION(b)										
	POPULATION(b)		PARTICIPATION RATE(c)				EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Males	Females	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
Australia	2005	10 492.3	2005	71.5	57.0	64.2	2005	9 957.3	2005	535.0	5.1
Canada	2005	17 342.5	2005	72.8	61.8	67.2	2005	16 169.7	2005	1 172.8	6.8
France	2004	27 447.4	2004	62.0	49.2	55.4	2004	24 720.2	2004	2 727.2	9.9
Greece	2003	4 506.9	2003	60.8	38.0	49.0	2003	4 103.9	2003	403.0	8.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2005	3 586.3	2004	71.7	51.8	68.1	2005	3 385.5	2005	200.7	5.6
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	84.6	51.5	67.9	2002	91 647.2	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2003	24 229.0	2003	62.3	37.1	49.2	2003	22 133.0	2003	2 096.0	8.7
Japan	2004	66 410.0	2004	73.4	48.2	60.4	2005	63 560.0	2004	3 130.0	4.7
Korea (Republic of)	2004	23 417.2	2004	75.0	49.9	62.1	2004	22 557.0	2004	860.0	3.7
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2005	10 547.5	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2005	2 152.1	2005	73.9	60.1	66.8	2005	2 072.9	2005	79.3	3.7
Singapore	2003	2 152.0	2000	81.1	55.5	68.6	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4
Sweden	2005	4 533.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2004	4 213.0	2004	246.0	5.5
United Kingdom	2004	29 369.4	2004	70.1	55.7	62.6	2004	28 008.4	2004	1 361.0	4.6
United States of America	2005	149 320.0	2005	73.3	59.3	66.0	2005	141 729.0	2005	7 591.0	5.1

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

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005				2006				2007
	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	444.7	365.3	372.2	368.9	367.6	363.3	357.9	353.5	353.0	356.9	361.7	365.1
Mining	81.6	88.2	100.1	107.8	117.6	125.8	129.2	130.0	131.9	135.6	137.5	137.0
Manufacturing	1 079.8	1 118.9	1 068.6	1 079.0	1 066.2	1 062.9	1 065.8	1 067.1	1 061.6	1 055.3	1 055.7	1 056.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	66.2	75.2	73.1	77.5	80.1	82.8	86.4	88.9	87.7	85.2	83.6	83.1
Construction	703.1	723.9	778.0	849.4	857.5	861.9	868.8	878.2	892.2	913.4	937.3	964.8
Wholesale trade	435.8	447.8	447.4	441.5	435.3	428.7	427.1	436.4	454.8	469.9	472.8	467.6
Retail trade	1 380.7	1 447.8	1 435.4	1 512.7	1 530.2	1 520.0	1 500.5	1 491.2	1 493.3	1 497.6	1 495.7	1 488.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	460.9	455.0	471.6	506.4	506.0	499.7	486.0	474.3	471.3	479.7	495.4	513.4
Transport and storage	409.4	409.4	434.9	457.1	455.9	455.6	459.0	464.6	466.3	465.4	466.3	469.2
Communication services	166.8	173.3	173.1	182.5	185.0	185.1	183.7	181.8	181.0	181.8	183.7	186.3
Finance and insurance	342.9	350.3	348.3	363.3	372.9	374.1	371.3	371.4	376.9	386.3	394.0	399.0
Property and business services	1 035.4	1 084.7	1 118.0	1 141.9	1 164.2	1 182.4	1 195.1	1 204.5	1 214.9	1 224.1	1 231.0	1 235.5
Government administration and defence	395.0	437.3	446.9	452.5	457.8	457.3	454.1	461.9	478.6	489.7	489.1	483.6
Education	648.4	676.1	692.9	670.5	683.9	706.7	725.6	725.6	714.6	707.1	710.2	720.4
Health and community services	912.4	934.9	966.6	999.4	1 007.5	1 015.9	1 031.5	1 053.4	1 071.9	1 077.3	1 073.1	1 066.5
Cultural and recreational services	237.9	237.3	240.3	267.7	277.1	277.9	274.6	270.5	269.8	273.1	277.4	281.6
Personal and other services	360.5	385.6	370.7	385.5	386.9	392.1	397.3	398.2	397.3	396.8	398.1	400.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (a) (%)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	-17.9	1.9	0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-1.2	-0.2	1.1	1.3	1.0
Mining	4.8	8.0	13.6	4.6	9.1	7.0	2.7	0.6	1.5	2.8	1.4	-0.3
Manufacturing	-2.4	3.6	-4.5	-1.4	-1.2	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.2	13.6	-2.9	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.3	2.9	-1.3	-2.9	-1.8	-0.7
Construction	7.1	3.0	7.5	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.9
Wholesale trade	1.8	2.7	-0.1	-0.8	-1.4	-1.5	-0.4	2.2	4.2	3.3	0.6	-1.1
Retail trade	4.8	4.9	-0.9	2.5	1.2	-0.7	-1.3	-0.6	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	-1.7	-1.3	3.6	1.3	-0.1	-1.2	-2.7	-2.4	-0.6	1.8	3.3	3.6
Transport and storage	-2.5	0.0	6.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.6
Communication services	-9.0	3.9	-0.1	1.9	1.4	0.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4
Finance and insurance	2.1	2.2	-0.6	3.2	2.6	0.3	-0.7	0.0	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.3
Property and business services	-4.9	4.8	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4
Government administration and defence	6.1	10.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	-0.1	-0.7	1.7	3.6	2.3	-0.1	-1.1
Education	4.1	4.3	2.5	-0.2	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.0	-1.5	-1.0	0.4	1.4
Health and community services	3.7	2.5	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	0.5	-0.4	-0.6
Cultural and recreational services	6.2	-0.3	1.3	5.2	3.5	0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-0.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
Personal and other services	5.5	7.0	-3.9	-0.7	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	7 467.0	2 857.0	5 708.7	4 615.3	10 324.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	271.4	98.1	251.0	118.6	369.5
Agriculture	225.8	87.5	208.1	105.2	313.3
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	25.8	6.5	22.3	10.0	32.3
Forestry and logging	11.2	*0.6	10.1	*1.7	11.9
Commercial fishing	6.9	*2.8	8.4	*1.2	9.6
Mining(a)	134.5	5.0	121.9	17.7	139.6
Coal mining	25.1	*1.1	25.0	*1.2	26.2
Oil and gas extraction	11.0	*0.3	9.1	*2.2	11.3
Metal ore mining	45.7	*1.5	40.3	6.8	47.1
Other mining	11.8	*0.8	12.0	*0.6	12.6
Services to mining	24.6	*1.1	21.7	*4.1	25.8
Manufacturing(a)	925.6	138.6	797.2	267.0	1 064.2
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	154.1	34.1	125.9	62.3	188.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	36.8	10.2	20.5	26.6	47.0
Wood and paper product manufacturing	69.3	8.4	63.8	13.8	77.7
Printing, publishing and recorded media	83.1	24.7	65.7	42.1	107.8
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	78.1	7.3	56.6	28.9	85.5
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	29.5	*3.4	27.8	5.1	32.9
Metal product manufacturing	153.0	12.4	142.4	23.0	165.4
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	205.5	19.4	189.0	35.9	224.9
Other manufacturing	49.1	8.6	47.2	10.5	57.7
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	81.1	5.1	66.6	19.5	86.1
Electricity and gas supply	49.4	*2.3	40.1	11.6	51.7
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	31.7	*2.7	26.5	7.9	34.4
Construction(a)	835.0	125.9	852.2	108.8	961.0
General construction	260.2	27.7	249.6	38.3	287.9
Construction trade services	552.4	95.1	582.2	65.4	647.6
Wholesale trade(a)	385.8	72.6	318.5	139.9	458.4
Basic material wholesaling	91.3	17.4	79.2	29.6	108.8
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	128.9	14.2	115.0	28.1	143.1
Personal and household good wholesaling	136.7	34.6	104.9	66.4	171.2
Retail trade(a)	804.5	692.6	700.5	796.7	1 497.1
Food retailing	232.0	335.5	242.0	325.4	567.4
Personal and household good retailing	345.4	302.1	249.0	398.5	647.5
Motor vehicle retailing and services	202.8	40.0	192.7	50.1	242.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	274.0	244.9	231.7	287.2	518.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	274.0	244.9	231.7	287.2	518.9
Transport and storage(a)	392.0	82.2	354.3	119.9	474.2
Road transport	183.3	44.2	194.2	33.3	227.5
Rail transport	31.5	*0.4	27.3	*4.6	31.9
Water transport	10.4	*0.6	7.5	*3.6	11.0
Air and space transport	41.1	10.8	32.7	19.1	51.8
Services to transport	69.0	14.6	45.2	38.4	83.6
Storage	44.9	8.8	38.3	15.3	53.6
Communication services(a)	161.8	26.1	126.8	61.1	187.9
Communication services	161.8	26.1	126.8	61.1	187.9
Finance and insurance(a)	334.9	75.8	197.9	212.7	410.6
Finance	179.3	44.4	96.2	127.5	223.8
Insurance	69.4	9.5	36.1	42.8	78.9
Services to finance and insurance	84.3	20.7	64.1	40.9	104.9
Property and business services(a)	916.5	308.0	670.9	553.6	1 224.5
Property services	131.7	45.0	92.3	84.3	176.6
Business services	784.0	263.0	578.5	468.5	1 047.0

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

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

Source: Labour Force survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Industry</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Government administration and defence (a)	407.8	71.3	234.4	244.7	479.1
Government administration	380.6	69.1	213.4	236.3	449.7
Defence	27.2	*2.2	21.0	8.4	29.4
Education (a)	470.9	229.0	218.3	481.5	699.8
Education	470.9	229.0	218.3	481.5	699.8
Health and community services (a)	622.1	452.1	226.3	847.9	1 074.2
Health services	478.6	324.3	180.2	622.8	803.0
Community services	141.8	125.4	45.9	221.3	267.1
Cultural and recreational services (a)	167.2	113.8	143.8	137.2	281.0
Motion picture, radio and television services	35.6	14.7	30.6	19.7	50.3
Libraries, museums and the arts	55.1	24.0	40.5	38.6	79.1
Sport and recreation	74.1	74.0	71.5	76.6	148.1
Personal and other services (a)	281.8	116.1	196.6	201.4	397.9
Personal services	123.1	87.0	78.1	132.0	210.1
Other services	158.4	28.3	118.3	68.3	186.6
Private households employing staff	*0.4	*0.8	*0.2	*1.0	*1.2

* 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	7 467.0	2 857.0	5 708.7	4 615.3	10 324.0
Managers and administrators(a)	763.5	92.7	622.2	234.0	856.2
Generalist managers	188.6	18.6	175.8	31.4	207.2
Specialist managers	403.3	27.8	291.2	139.9	431.1
Farmers and farm managers	158.6	42.3	145.2	55.8	201.0
Professionals(a)	1 551.0	426.9	945.5	1 032.4	1 977.9
Science, building and engineering professionals	201.1	16.1	170.9	46.3	217.2
Business and information professionals	525.9	68.7	355.4	239.2	594.5
Health professionals	228.2	141.5	89.5	280.2	369.7
Education professionals	302.3	118.1	137.4	283.0	420.4
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	286.3	81.4	189.1	178.6	367.7
Associate professionals(a)	1 102.9	244.8	747.0	600.6	1 347.7
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	127.7	18.4	107.1	38.9	146.0
Business and administration associate professionals	421.0	107.4	247.1	281.3	528.4
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	415.2	68.0	293.0	190.3	483.3
Health and welfare associate professionals	55.1	24.4	26.2	53.3	79.5
Other associate professionals	83.8	26.6	73.5	36.9	110.3
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 165.2	143.6	1 171.9	136.9	1 308.8
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	210.4	6.6	215.6	*1.5	217.1
Automotive tradespersons	125.7	5.2	129.8	*1.0	130.9
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	194.2	12.1	202.8	*3.5	206.3
Construction tradespersons	314.8	27.3	337.4	*4.7	342.1
Food tradespersons	68.9	24.0	63.8	29.1	92.9
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	74.4	27.2	86.8	14.8	101.6
Other tradespersons and related workers	173.0	40.9	132.0	81.9	213.9
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	222.3	167.7	44.7	345.3	390.0
Secretaries and personal assistants	112.9	57.2	*3.2	167.0	170.2
Other advanced clerical and service workers	109.4	110.4	41.5	178.3	219.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	1 038.8	651.9	489.5	1 201.2	1 690.7
Intermediate clerical workers	615.3	263.0	231.3	647.0	878.3
Intermediate sales and related workers	142.2	24.1	109.2	57.0	166.3
Intermediate service workers	281.3	364.8	149.0	497.1	646.1
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	719.7	181.1	768.9	131.9	900.8
Intermediate plant operators	182.9	12.6	185.9	9.7	195.5
Intermediate machine operators	60.4	8.6	50.1	19.0	69.1
Road and rail transport drivers	252.2	57.5	289.6	20.1	309.7
Other intermediate production and transport workers	221.6	102.3	241.1	82.8	323.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	355.8	585.6	324.3	617.1	941.4
Elementary clerks	46.4	24.5	32.2	38.7	70.9
Elementary sales workers	240.0	496.9	218.1	518.8	737.0
Elementary service workers	69.3	64.2	73.9	59.6	133.5
Labourers and related workers(a)	547.9	362.8	594.8	315.9	910.6
Cleaners	84.4	122.4	86.9	119.9	206.8
Factory labourers	165.1	43.7	135.0	73.8	208.8
Other labourers and related workers	297.2	194.5	369.7	122.0	491.7

* 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	214.6	56.9	271.4	36.4	61.7	98.1	251.0	118.6	369.5
Mining	119.1	15.4	134.5	*2.7	*2.3	5.0	121.9	17.7	139.6
Manufacturing	742.4	183.3	925.6	54.8	83.7	138.6	797.2	267.0	1 064.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	64.3	16.7	81.1	*2.2	*2.8	5.1	66.6	19.5	86.1
Construction	785.0	50.1	835.0	67.3	58.7	125.9	852.2	108.8	961.0
Wholesale trade	292.7	93.1	385.8	25.8	46.8	72.6	318.5	139.9	458.4
Retail trade	491.0	313.5	804.5	209.4	483.2	692.6	700.5	796.7	1 497.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	150.5	123.5	274.0	81.2	163.7	244.9	231.7	287.2	518.9
Transport and storage	312.8	79.2	392.0	41.6	40.7	82.2	354.3	119.9	474.2
Communication services	117.3	44.5	161.8	9.5	16.6	26.1	126.8	61.1	187.9
Finance and insurance	182.0	152.9	334.9	15.9	59.9	75.8	197.9	212.7	410.6
Property and business services	568.8	347.7	916.5	102.0	206.0	308.0	670.9	553.6	1 224.5
Government administration and defence	217.2	190.6	407.8	17.2	54.1	71.3	234.4	244.7	479.1
Education	175.2	295.6	470.9	43.1	185.9	229.0	218.3	481.5	699.8
Health and community services	182.4	439.7	622.1	43.8	408.2	452.1	226.3	847.9	1 074.2
Cultural and recreational services	97.6	69.5	167.2	46.1	67.6	113.8	143.8	137.2	281.0
Personal and other services	165.9	115.9	281.8	30.6	85.4	116.1	196.6	201.4	397.9
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	583.0	180.5	763.5	39.2	53.5	92.7	622.2	234.0	856.2
Professionals	851.2	699.7	1 551.0	94.3	332.6	426.9	945.5	1 032.4	1 977.9
Associate professionals	679.5	423.4	1 102.9	67.6	177.2	244.8	747.0	600.6	1 347.7
Tradespersons and related workers	1 084.4	80.8	1 165.2	87.5	56.1	143.6	1 171.9	136.9	1 308.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	35.3	187.0	222.3	9.4	158.3	167.7	44.7	345.3	390.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	396.4	642.4	1 038.8	93.1	558.8	651.9	489.5	1 201.2	1 690.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	654.0	65.8	719.7	114.9	66.2	181.1	768.9	131.9	900.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	175.3	180.5	355.8	149.0	436.7	585.6	324.3	617.1	941.4
Labourers and related workers	419.9	128.0	547.9	174.9	187.9	362.8	594.8	315.9	910.6
Australia	4 878.9	2 588.1	7 467.0	829.8	2 027.2	2 857.0	5 708.7	4 615.3	10 324.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Employed				
Full-time	6 643.2	217.7	602.5	7 467.0
Part-time	2 474.6	46.4	310.1	2 857.0
Total	9 117.8	264.2	912.6	10 324.0
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	194.3	30.1	134.8	369.5
Mining	135.4	*0.4	*3.7	139.6
Manufacturing	995.0	18.5	50.1	1 064.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	85.0	*0.3	*0.9	86.1
Construction	701.7	44.7	210.4	961.0
Wholesale trade	425.7	11.3	20.3	458.4
Retail trade	1 353.6	55.7	83.8	1 497.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	483.6	17.0	16.3	518.9
Transport and storage	412.5	10.8	50.4	474.2
Communication services	172.3	*2.4	13.2	187.9
Finance and insurance	390.8	*3.8	15.9	410.6
Property and business services	1 034.5	31.5	154.9	1 224.5
Government administration and defence	476.8	*—	*2.3	479.1
Education	677.6	*1.8	20.5	699.8
Health and community services	1 020.8	14.9	37.0	1 074.2
Cultural and recreational services	238.2	*4.0	38.1	281.0
Personal and other services	320.1	17.0	60.0	397.9
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	662.2	42.3	149.5	856.2
Professionals	1 795.1	40.0	141.2	1 977.9
Associate professionals	1 168.9	69.4	107.7	1 347.7
Tradespersons and related workers	1 026.4	54.3	226.6	1 308.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	333.5	15.5	37.4	390.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 617.9	12.1	56.2	1 690.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	807.4	12.5	78.9	900.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	909.6	5.1	25.7	941.4
Labourers and related workers	796.8	13.1	89.5	910.6
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.7	45.5	34.8	34.9
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	316 028.0	12 030.2	31 744.1	360 276.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.0	44.9	49.7	15.4	14.9	15.1	45.8	29.3	40.5
Mining	45.4	40.8	44.8	*25.4	*16.6	21.3	44.9	37.6	44.0
Manufacturing	41.9	39.5	41.4	17.0	17.0	17.0	40.2	32.4	38.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.8	37.6	39.4	*21.8	*23.3	22.6	39.2	35.5	38.4
Construction	42.6	39.1	42.4	18.0	15.6	16.8	40.7	26.4	39.0
Wholesale trade	43.3	40.0	42.5	18.8	20.4	19.8	41.4	33.5	38.9
Retail trade	44.4	40.5	42.8	14.6	16.0	15.6	35.5	25.7	30.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.8	43.3	44.7	17.0	16.8	16.9	35.7	28.2	31.5
Transport and storage	44.0	39.3	43.0	18.7	15.5	17.1	41.0	31.2	38.5
Communication services	41.4	37.2	40.3	18.6	20.9	20.1	39.7	32.7	37.5
Finance and insurance	42.7	37.2	40.2	19.5	19.5	19.5	40.9	32.2	36.4
Property and business services	44.4	40.0	42.7	16.5	17.1	16.9	40.2	31.5	36.2
Government administration and defence	38.3	36.2	37.3	18.7	19.1	19.0	36.9	32.4	34.6
Education	41.9	40.3	40.9	17.4	18.1	18.0	37.1	31.7	33.4
Health and community services	40.7	37.5	38.4	18.4	18.6	18.6	36.4	28.4	30.1
Cultural and recreational services	40.3	39.6	40.0	14.1	14.5	14.3	31.9	27.2	29.6
Personal and other services	41.0	37.1	39.4	16.3	15.9	16.0	37.2	28.1	32.6
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	49.0	44.2	47.8	18.7	16.5	17.5	47.0	37.9	44.5
Professionals	42.6	39.2	41.1	17.0	18.2	18.0	40.1	32.4	36.1
Associate professionals	45.4	41.3	43.9	18.0	18.9	18.6	42.9	34.7	39.3
Tradespersons and related workers	41.7	38.9	41.5	18.1	17.1	17.7	39.9	30.0	38.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.4	38.2	38.3	18.7	15.3	15.5	35.0	27.7	28.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	40.6	37.3	38.6	17.3	18.2	18.0	36.2	28.4	30.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	42.7	41.1	42.6	16.5	16.8	16.6	38.8	28.9	37.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	39.4	37.6	38.5	14.8	15.9	15.6	28.1	22.2	24.3
Labourers and related workers	40.6	37.7	39.9	15.4	15.5	15.5	33.2	24.5	30.2
Australia	43.1	39.2	41.7	16.5	17.2	17.0	39.2	29.5	34.9
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work									
	45.2	41.5	44.0	17.9	18.5	18.3	41.4	31.5	37.0
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)	210 265.0	101 473.8	311 738.8	13 728.4	34 809.4	48 537.8	223 993.4	136 283.2	360 276.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

	Feb 2000	Feb 2001	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2004	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Feb 2007
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	243.9	236.1	263.4	268.2	250.7	261.2	288.4	293.9
1-15	297.4	329.8	339.7	333.5	353.7	345.8	341.1	375.7
16-29	334.9	352.0	379.2	387.4	402.0	428.4	437.6	448.1
30-34	266.6	252.8	280.5	275.7	283.3	328.5	320.5	317.2
35-39	759.9	759.6	748.2	748.8	784.1	806.7	843.8	929.6
40	922.6	907.1	872.9	896.6	951.4	971.3	1 010.8	996.6
41-44	249.4	247.0	284.2	298.5	308.9	291.0	290.6	309.2
45-49	520.2	552.7	563.5	586.9	581.2	588.8	619.8	627.6
50 and over	1 388.6	1 380.4	1 378.6	1 418.0	1 408.4	1 429.7	1 387.9	1 410.9
Total	4 983.5	5 017.7	5 110.1	5 213.6	5 323.6	5 451.4	5 540.5	5 708.7
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.3	39.2
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.1	-0.2
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	224.9	212.5	230.0	254.4	241.4	275.7	274.9	287.0
1-15	710.8	699.1	743.6	775.1	730.1	717.6	752.9	747.4
16-29	715.6	765.9	799.7	830.9	840.7	886.7	908.8	919.7
30-34	343.2	340.5	366.7	386.8	424.2	432.3	426.5	452.2
35-39	644.8	685.0	653.2	681.4	699.9	731.2	773.8	795.2
40	519.1	522.3	480.2	511.2	506.9	559.4	544.6	593.6
41-44	144.3	161.9	181.9	180.1	178.6	165.8	178.3	188.9
45-49	217.0	223.2	217.2	236.5	225.2	250.7	248.1	239.5
50 and over	352.5	370.9	383.6	383.4	369.4	395.1	384.2	391.7
Total	3 872.3	3 981.5	4 056.2	4 239.8	4 216.4	4 414.7	4 492.0	4 615.3
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.5	29.9	29.4	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.3	29.5
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.3	1.4	-1.6	-0.7	0.7	0.6	-1.1	0.9
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	468.8	448.7	493.3	522.7	492.1	536.9	563.2	580.9
1-15	1 008.3	1 029.0	1 083.3	1 108.7	1 083.8	1 063.4	1 093.9	1 123.1
16-29	1 050.5	1 118.0	1 178.9	1 218.3	1 242.7	1 315.2	1 346.4	1 367.8
30-34	609.8	593.3	647.2	662.5	707.5	760.8	747.0	769.4
35-39	1 404.7	1 444.6	1 401.5	1 430.2	1 484.1	1 537.9	1 617.6	1 724.8
40	1 441.7	1 429.4	1 353.1	1 407.8	1 458.3	1 530.7	1 555.4	1 590.2
41-44	393.7	408.9	466.1	478.6	487.4	456.8	468.9	498.1
45-49	737.2	776.0	780.7	823.4	806.4	839.5	867.9	867.0
50 and over	1 741.1	1 751.3	1 762.2	1 801.4	1 777.8	1 824.7	1 772.1	1 802.6
Total	8 855.8	8 999.2	9 166.3	9 453.4	9 540.0	9 866.0	10 032.5	10 324.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8	34.9
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	0.2

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—February 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	293.9	287.0	580.9	12.3	13.3	25.5
1–15	375.7	747.4	1 123.1	333.4	759.1	1 092.6
16–29	448.1	919.7	1 367.8	345.6	955.0	1 300.6
30–34	317.2	452.2	769.4	186.6	392.2	578.7
35–39	929.6	795.2	1 724.8	1 207.9	1 041.4	2 249.3
40	996.6	593.6	1 590.2	1 417.1	764.3	2 181.4
41–44	309.2	188.9	498.1	213.7	112.5	326.2
45–49	627.6	239.5	867.0	594.1	217.6	811.7
50 and over	1 410.9	391.7	1 802.6	1 397.9	359.9	1 757.9
Total	5 708.7	4 615.3	10 324.0	5 708.7	4 615.3	10 324.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

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

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	310.9	213.7	524.6
Own illness or injury	104.7	81.2	186.0
Bad weather, plant breakdown	22.7	*1.6	24.4
Began or left job in the reference week	8.3	*2.8	11.1
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	52.6	16.1	68.6
Shift work, standard work arrangements	91.6	50.7	142.3
Other reasons	14.3	13.0	27.3
Total	605.1	379.1	984.2

* 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	765.4	3 747.9	4 513.3	187.5	483.9	671.5	952.9	4 231.8	5 184.7
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	114.5	201.6	316.1	64.1	74.9	139.0	178.6	276.5	455.1
Involuntary/economic reasons	29.5	20.2	49.6	14.4	4.9	19.2	43.8	25.0	68.9
<i>Total</i>	144.0	221.7	365.7	78.5	79.8	158.3	222.4	301.5	524.0
Total	909.4	3 969.6	4 878.9	266.0	563.8	829.8	1 175.4	4 533.3	5 708.7
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	456.1	1 902.3	2 358.5	399.3	1 367.7	1 767.0	855.5	3 270.0	4 125.5
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	76.2	119.6	195.9	107.0	132.2	239.2	183.2	251.8	435.1
Involuntary/economic reasons	22.6	11.1	33.7	13.7	7.3	21.0	36.3	18.4	54.7
<i>Total</i>	98.8	130.8	229.6	120.8	139.5	260.2	219.6	270.2	489.8
Total	555.0	2 033.1	2 588.1	520.1	1 507.1	2 027.2	1 075.1	3 540.2	4 615.3
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 221.5	5 650.2	6 871.7	586.9	1 851.6	2 438.5	1 808.4	7 501.8	9 310.2
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	190.7	321.2	511.9	171.1	207.1	378.2	361.8	528.3	890.2
Involuntary/economic reasons	52.1	31.3	83.3	28.1	12.1	40.3	80.2	43.4	123.6
<i>Total</i>	242.8	352.5	595.3	199.2	219.3	418.5	442.0	571.8	1 013.8
Total	1 464.3	6 002.7	7 467.0	786.1	2 070.9	2 857.0	2 250.4	8 073.6	10 324.0

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

TREND

Australia

Total	1 579.1	1 589.4	1 602.1	1 613.5	1 621.3	1 629.6	1 643.8	1 659.8	1 675.3
% change from previous quarter	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	247.7	248.7	250.0	252.0	253.6	255.3	257.9	261.0	264.2
State government	1 168.0	1 175.3	1 185.2	1 194.4	1 201.3	1 208.2	1 219.0	1 230.9	1 242.3
Local government	163.4	165.4	166.9	167.1	166.4	166.1	166.9	167.9	168.8
States and territories									
New South Wales	482.5	483.1	484.0	485.8	488.3	491.8	496.5	501.3	505.5
Victoria	350.6	354.2	357.8	360.2	360.9	361.8	364.0	366.7	369.2
Queensland	310.3	313.0	317.0	320.3	322.2	323.7	327.2	331.8	336.3
South Australia	124.1	125.0	126.1	127.3	128.3	128.5	128.9	129.4	129.9
Western Australia	161.9	163.2	165.2	166.8	167.7	168.4	169.7	171.3	173.1
Tasmania	44.9	45.1	45.6	46.2	46.5	46.6	46.8	47.1	47.3
Northern Territory	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.4
Australian Capital Territory	78.6	79.4	80.0	80.5	81.0	82.1	83.6	85.1	86.3

ORIGINAL

Australia	1 602.7	1 547.3	1 621.4	1 626.8	1 635.0	1 584.7	1 663.9	1 701.8	1 692.3
Industry^(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3
Manufacturing	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	41.9	42.8	43.4	43.7	44.3	45.4	46.3	47.1	48.0
Construction	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
Transport and storage	43.7	43.8	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.2	44.9	45.1	45.7
Finance and insurance	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1
Property and business services	28.5	26.6	26.8	26.6	27.4	27.5	26.9	27.9	28.2
Government administration and defence	411.0	411.8	420.5	433.1	437.9	443.6	446.5	481.5	455.5
Education	498.4	435.5	499.6	498.7	504.7	442.0	508.9	507.7	516.7
Health and community services	343.9	351.5	351.2	345.9	341.4	346.4	351.7	354.5	358.9
Cultural and recreational services	27.9	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.9	28.1	29.1	29.7
Personal and other services	109.6	108.4	108.1	107.9	109.4	109.4	112.3	111.0	112.3

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

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

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						LOOKING FOR WORK		UNEMPLOYED
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total
<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	18.3	14.9	17.7	10.5	7.4	*4.0	56.2	16.6	72.8
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	26.7	18.5	18.7	13.9	9.7	8.9	70.6	25.9	96.5
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	8.8	8.0	7.4	*3.3	7.1	*3.1	30.2	7.5	37.7
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	6.2	*4.5	5.5	*3.1	*4.2	*2.3	22.1	*3.7	25.8
52 weeks and over	7.6	6.0	8.5	6.7	11.2	9.0	43.7	5.3	49.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*4.7	*4.2	4.9	*3.9	5.6	*3.3	24.5	*1.9	26.4
104 weeks and over	*3.0	*1.8	*3.6	*2.8	5.7	5.7	19.2	*3.4	22.6
Total	67.6	52.0	57.8	37.4	39.7	27.3	223.0	58.9	281.9
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.9	20.5	27.7	34.1	56.8	79.0	36.7	25.7	34.4
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	8	7	8	6	17	13	10	7	9
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	21.0	11.7	21.4	19.7	11.6	*3.5	43.4	45.5	88.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	28.0	14.9	18.6	14.5	11.1	5.6	56.2	36.6	92.8
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	9.0	*2.7	8.8	8.5	7.4	*2.7	24.5	14.6	39.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	4.8	*2.1	5.7	5.2	5.6	*3.0	18.7	7.7	26.4
52 weeks and over	6.2	6.5	7.8	9.6	8.4	*3.6	26.1	16.0	42.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	6.2	*3.7	*3.9	5.1	*4.3	*1.8	13.5	11.5	25.0
104 weeks and over	—	*2.8	*4.0	*4.4	*4.1	*1.8	12.6	*4.6	17.1
Total	69.0	37.9	62.3	57.5	44.2	18.4	168.9	120.5	289.3
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	13.9	28.2	26.6	33.1	45.5	43.4	32.7	24.0	29.0
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	6	7	6	8	12	14	9	6	8
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	39.4	26.6	39.0	30.2	19.1	7.5	99.6	62.1	161.7
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	54.7	33.5	37.3	28.4	20.8	14.6	126.9	62.4	189.3
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	17.7	10.8	16.2	11.8	14.5	5.8	54.8	22.1	76.8
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	10.9	6.6	11.2	8.3	9.9	5.3	40.8	11.5	52.2
52 weeks and over	13.8	12.5	16.3	16.2	19.7	12.6	69.8	21.4	91.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	10.9	7.9	8.8	9.0	9.9	5.0	38.0	13.4	51.4
104 weeks and over	*3.0	*4.6	7.6	7.2	9.8	7.6	31.8	7.9	39.7
Total	136.6	90.0	120.1	94.9	83.9	45.8	391.8	179.4	571.2
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.9	23.7	27.1	33.5	50.8	64.6	35.0	24.5	31.7
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	7	7	8	8	14	13	9	6	8

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

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

<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				
February 2002	38.4	59.1	97.5	25.7
February 2003	31.9	55.1	87.0	24.9
February 2004	31.8	44.2	76.0	24.4
2005				
February	22.7	37.3	60.1	21.3
May	20.4	34.9	55.3	19.8
August	21.3	34.1	55.4	19.4
November	26.5	34.5	61.0	20.4
2006				
February	27.2	35.1	62.3	20.9
May	24.9	34.8	59.7	21.0
August	21.5	32.5	54.0	19.5
November	21.0	27.9	48.9	18.4
2007				
February	22.7	23.4	46.1	18.2
FEMALES				
February 2002	22.6	31.5	54.1	19.5
February 2003	21.5	27.3	48.9	17.7
February 2004	21.7	24.1	45.8	17.1
2005				
February	18.5	18.8	37.4	14.9
May	17.2	19.2	36.4	14.4
August	16.6	20.0	36.7	14.8
November	15.8	21.1	36.8	14.8
2006				
February	17.5	20.0	37.5	15.0
May	18.3	19.3	37.6	15.3
August	16.9	18.8	35.7	15.1
November	17.4	18.4	35.8	15.2
2007				
February	19.2	17.8	37.0	15.2
PERSONS				
February 2002	61.0	90.7	151.6	23.1
February 2003	53.4	82.5	135.8	21.7
February 2004	53.6	68.3	121.8	21.0
2005				
February	41.3	56.1	97.4	18.3
May	37.6	54.1	91.7	17.2
August	37.9	54.2	92.1	17.2
November	42.3	55.6	97.9	17.9
2006				
February	44.7	55.0	99.7	18.3
May	43.3	54.0	97.3	18.4
August	38.4	51.4	89.7	17.5
November	38.5	46.3	84.7	16.9
2007				
February	41.9	41.2	83.1	16.8

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.3	*3.4	10.4	7.2	17.7
Mining	*0.5	*1.3	*1.6	*0.2	*1.8
Manufacturing	29.9	15.5	35.5	9.8	45.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	*0.5	*1.0	*0.4	*1.4
Construction	22.5	11.3	31.4	*2.4	33.8
Wholesale trade	9.0	*4.4	9.5	*3.9	13.4
Retail trade	31.6	40.2	31.9	39.9	71.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	10.7	16.9	11.3	16.4	27.7
Transport and storage	7.7	6.4	10.4	*3.7	14.2
Communication services	*3.8	*2.6	4.9	*1.5	6.4
Finance and insurance	*2.8	5.9	*3.0	5.7	8.7
Property and business services	23.2	10.8	17.7	16.3	34.0
Government administration and defence	6.2	*4.1	*4.6	5.7	10.3
Education	11.9	6.0	4.9	13.0	17.9
Health and community services	15.7	12.0	5.0	22.7	27.6
Cultural and recreational services	5.7	*3.0	*4.1	*4.7	8.8
Personal and other services	5.3	*3.6	*4.0	4.9	8.9
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	10.2	4.9	10.7	*4.4	15.2
Professionals	21.2	15.0	11.7	24.6	36.2
Associate professionals	16.7	13.3	14.4	15.6	30.0
Tradespersons and related workers	26.1	16.1	37.9	*4.3	42.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	*3.2	*4.6	*1.1	6.7	7.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	32.2	26.2	15.8	42.6	58.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	23.3	14.7	33.1	4.9	38.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	22.5	29.3	17.4	34.5	51.8
Labourers and related workers	46.4	23.7	49.2	20.9	70.2
Total	201.8	147.9	191.2	158.5	349.8
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	27.4	34.2	61.5
Total	..	..	51.9	68.7	120.6
Former worker	..	..	38.7	62.1	100.9
Total	..	..	90.7	130.8	221.5
TOTAL	201.8	147.9	281.9	289.3	571.2

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.1

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

		Sep 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.

	Long-term unemployment rate(a)	Unemployment rate(b)	Underemployment rate(c)	Labour force underutilisation rate(d)	Extended labour force underutilisation rate(e)
States and territories	%	%	%	%	%
MALES					
New South Wales	1.1	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.

	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	46.5	92.7	78.9	97.1	49.5	54.6	96.9	41.7	557.8
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	7.5	18.6	11.2	17.9	10.2	10.5	10.6	*3.0	89.7
Wanted to work part-time	*3.8	7.9	*4.2	*2.2	*0.9	*0.8	*0.9	*2.2	22.9
Total	11.4	26.5	15.5	20.1	11.1	11.3	11.6	5.3	112.6
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	—	*0.8	*1.3	*0.4	*0.5	*0.8	*0.3	*2.4	6.6
Total	11.4	27.3	16.7	20.4	11.6	12.1	11.9	7.7	119.1
Had not actively looked for more hours	15.1	25.0	16.6	28.6	16.1	14.9	24.0	12.6	152.8
Total	26.5	52.3	33.3	49.0	27.7	27.0	35.9	20.3	271.9
Total	73.0	145.0	112.2	146.1	77.3	81.5	132.7	61.9	829.8
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	118.7	215.3	202.7	292.7	205.9	173.0	268.3	116.4	1 592.8
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	5.6	15.4	11.7	18.9	13.3	15.9	17.5	*2.0	100.2
Wanted to work part-time	11.1	18.0	13.3	9.5	5.1	*2.1	*3.2	*2.0	64.3
Total	16.7	33.4	25.0	28.4	18.4	17.9	20.6	*3.9	164.5
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.6	*3.1	*1.2	*1.1	*1.0	*1.2	*2.3	*3.6	16.1
Total	19.2	36.5	26.2	29.5	19.4	19.2	22.9	7.5	180.6
Had not actively looked for more hours	29.6	42.4	33.3	46.8	29.0	23.7	29.1	19.9	253.9
Total	48.8	78.9	59.6	76.3	48.4	42.9	52.0	27.5	434.4
Total	167.5	294.2	262.2	369.0	254.3	215.8	320.3	143.8	2 027.2
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	165.2	307.9	281.6	389.8	255.5	227.5	365.1	158.0	2 150.6
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	13.1	34.0	23.0	36.8	23.5	26.4	28.1	5.0	189.9
Wanted to work part-time	14.9	25.9	17.5	11.7	6.0	*2.8	*4.1	*4.2	87.2
Total	28.0	59.9	40.5	48.5	29.5	29.2	32.2	9.2	277.1
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*2.6	*3.9	*2.5	*1.5	*1.5	*2.1	*2.6	6.0	22.6
Total	30.6	63.8	43.0	50.0	31.1	31.3	34.8	15.2	299.7
Had not actively looked for more hours	44.7	67.5	49.9	75.3	45.1	38.6	53.1	32.6	406.7
Total	75.3	131.3	92.9	125.3	76.1	69.8	87.9	47.7	706.4
Total	240.5	439.2	374.4	515.1	331.6	297.4	453.0	205.8	2 857.0

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

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

MALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks	*3.9	*2.9	*2.5	*3.2	*2.1	—	*0.5	*0.2	15.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.8	*1.4	*1.8	*2.6	*1.5	*0.3	*0.4	*—	8.7
Total	*4.7	*4.2	*4.3	5.7	*3.5	*0.3	*0.9	*0.2	23.9

Did not take active steps to find work

Total	6.7	*4.4	*3.7	*3.4	*2.3	*1.6	*1.3	*0.9	24.3
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Total	11.4	8.6	8.0	9.1	5.8	*1.9	*2.2	*1.1	48.2
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Not looking for work(b)

Permanently unable to work	*2.3	*3.7	10.1	16.9	31.0	24.7	33.6	19.4	141.7
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Institutionalised	—	*4.6	8.3	*4.0	*1.9	*2.2	*2.7	57.3	81.0
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Total	294.2	96.0	103.3	126.0	170.3	149.4	224.6	1 097.2	2 261.0
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FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks	*1.8	*4.9	5.5	4.8	*3.1	*1.7	*—	*0.2	21.8
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.0	*1.0	*1.1	*0.8	*2.5	*—	*—	*—	7.3
Total	*3.8	5.8	6.5	5.6	5.5	*1.7	*—	*0.2	29.1

Did not take active steps to find work

Total	7.9	*3.7	7.2	9.7	6.9	*1.6	*1.2	*0.4	38.5
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Total	11.6	9.5	13.7	15.3	12.4	*3.3	*1.2	*0.5	67.7
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Not looking for work(b)

Permanently unable to work	*1.5	*1.1	7.6	10.8	20.3	19.5	23.1	18.4	102.4
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Institutionalised	*1.3	*0.8	*2.2	*2.8	*2.1	*1.8	*2.4	135.5	149.0
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Total	266.3	142.4	394.4	383.6	337.0	265.2	341.4	1 450.0	3 580.4
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PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks	5.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	*5.1	*1.7	*0.5	*0.4	37.0
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.8	*2.3	*2.9	*3.4	*3.9	*0.3	*0.4	*—	16.0
Total	8.5	10.1	10.9	11.3	9.0	*2.0	*0.9	*0.4	53.0

Did not take active steps to find work

Total	14.5	8.0	10.9	13.1	9.2	*3.3	*2.5	*1.3	62.8
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Total	23.0	18.1	21.7	24.5	18.3	5.2	*3.4	*1.6	115.8
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Not looking for work(b)

Permanently unable to work	*3.9	*4.7	17.7	27.8	51.3	44.3	56.7	37.8	244.1
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Institutionalised	*1.3	5.4	10.4	6.9	*4.0	*4.0	*5.1	192.8	229.9
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Total	560.5	238.4	497.7	509.6	507.3	414.7	566.0	2 547.2	5 841.4
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* 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.

5.1

WAGE PRICE INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Dec Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2006	Dec Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	(a) na	(a) na	3.6	4.2	(a) na
Sector												
Private	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	(a) na	(a) na	3.5	4.0	(a) na
Public	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	(a) na	(a) na	4.1	4.4	(a) na
ORIGINAL												
Australia	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	3.6	4.1	4.0
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	3.2	4.3	3.8
Victoria	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Queensland	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	3.8	4.3	4.5
South Australia	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.7	3.7
Western Australia	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	4.1	4.2	4.6
Tasmania	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	3.5	4.4	4.2
Northern Territory	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.6	3.0	5.1	3.5
Australian Capital Territory	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	4.3	3.7	4.1
Industry												
Mining	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.1	3.8	4.3	6.5
Manufacturing	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.2	4.1	3.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	4.3	4.7	6.0
Construction	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	5.5	4.5	5.1
Wholesale trade	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	3.1	3.8	4.2
Retail trade	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.9	2.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.7	3.5	2.0
Transport and storage	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	3.0	4.0	4.1
Communication services	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.6	3.8	3.5	3.8
Finance and insurance	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	3.9	4.3	3.9
Property and business services	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.6	2.8	3.4	4.4
Government administration and defence	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.1	3.9	4.5	4.0
Education	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	5.3	4.3	4.4
Health and community services	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	3.2	5.0	4.4
Cultural and recreational services	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.5	3.3	4.6	3.4
Personal and other services	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.9	3.5	3.7	3.9
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.8	4.3
Professionals	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.1	3.9	4.4	4.5
Associate professionals	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	3.3	4.2	4.0
Tradespersons and related workers	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	3.7	4.6	3.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	3.4	3.9	3.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.9	4.3	4.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.5	3.3	2.7
Labourers and related workers	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.9	3.6	3.3

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.

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
November 2001	898.90	760.50	849.10	821.60	942.20	811.90	535.40	678.10
November 2002	941.90	796.30	889.50	863.60	980.30	847.60	553.80	704.80
November 2003	992.70	841.00	938.80	912.80	1 028.70	891.60	580.80	743.40
2004								
November	1 031.10	876.90	976.20	947.10	1 073.30	915.20	606.90	769.40
2005								
February	1 048.80	891.30	992.70	965.40	1 083.80	931.20	615.80	782.50
May	1 065.20	903.90	1 007.90	981.20	1 097.70	946.70	623.80	794.00
August	1 078.10	913.60	1 019.70	992.20	1 114.30	959.00	629.80	802.70
November	1 087.40	920.80	1 028.40	999.50	1 130.00	968.60	636.00	810.80
2006								
February	1 095.70	926.50	1 035.80	1 005.80	1 143.20	978.60	643.00	820.10
May	1 105.30	931.30	1 043.70	1 013.00	1 154.30	990.50	650.50	829.90
August	1 115.40	936.00	1 051.60	1 020.00	1 165.00	1 002.90	657.90	838.90
November	1 124.60	940.60	1 058.90	1 026.30	1 174.70	1 014.80	665.00	846.70
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2004								
November	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
2005								
February	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7
May	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	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	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
2006								
February	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
May	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
August	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
November	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
November 2001	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.1	3.3	4.3
November 2002	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.9
November 2003	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.5
November 2004	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	2.7	4.5	3.5
November 2005	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.8	4.8	5.4
November 2006	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.4

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

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Compensation of employees for household income account</i>	<i>Gross mixed income for household sector</i>	<i>Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal)</i>	<i>Gross domestic product (GDP)</i>	<i>GDP per hour worked</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$ per week	\$m	index number
TREND					
December 2001	88 488	17 090	856	182 340	96.9
December 2002	93 023	17 364	878	193 938	97.3
December 2003	98 582	19 369	914	208 846	99.6
2004					
December	105 995	19 924	951	221 478	100.0
2005					
March	107 971	19 995	959	225 859	99.8
June	110 017	20 155	969	230 878	100.0
September	111 971	20 424	982	235 700	100.5
December	113 802	20 679	995	239 849	101.1
2006					
March	115 592	20 773	1 005	243 811	101.4
June	117 603	20 562	1 014	248 190	101.2
September	119 828	20 187	1 024	252 793	101.0
December	122 154	19 748	1 035	257 529	101.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2004					
December	1.8	0.1	0.8	1.5	-0.3
2005					
March	1.9	0.4	0.8	2.0	-0.1
June	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.1
September	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.1	0.5
December	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.6
2006					
March	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.2
June	1.7	-1.0	0.9	1.8	-0.1
September	1.9	-1.8	1.0	1.9	-0.2
December	1.9	-2.2	1.1	1.9	0.0
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
December 2001	5.2	17.9	4.0	6.7	4.2
December 2002	5.1	1.6	2.6	6.4	0.4
December 2003	6.0	11.6	4.1	7.7	2.4
December 2004	7.5	2.9	4.0	6.0	0.3
December 2005	7.4	3.8	4.6	8.3	1.2
December 2006	7.3	-4.5	4.0	7.4	-0.1

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

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2004	2005				2006			
	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	51.9	45.1	52.8	49.3	81.0	30.1	28.2	20.2	54.2
% change from previous quarter	-44.4	-13.1	17.1	-6.6	64.1	-62.9	-6.4	-28.3	168.4
States and territories									
New South Wales	10.9	3.4	7.6	22.1	24.7	5.6	16.5	3.5	23.0
Victoria	18.8	7.0	25.8	7.8	33.8	13.4	8.2	12.7	28.7
Queensland	4.2	11.8	7.5	2.4	7.9	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
South Australia	0.7	1.3	0.9	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.9
Western Australia	17.1	21.3	9.0	11.1	12.0	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.9
Tasmania	0.1	0.3	0.8	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.2	0.1
Northern Territory	0.2	—	1.2	2.2	1.1	—	0.5	0.1	—
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	2.7	—
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	0.2	8.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.2
Other	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	4.5	2.4	13.8	6.1	15.0	11.0	5.0	10.7	11.3
Other	8.9	2.0	6.8	2.5	6.4	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.3
Construction	29.9	25.7	19.4	21.3	23.0	3.5	4.6	1.0	6.1
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	7.1	0.5	0.5	1.0
Education; Health and community services	1.9	2.3	5.3	14.3	25.5	1.3	14.0	2.4	32.1
Other industries(a)	1.1	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.2	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006	2006	2006
	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.7	9.3	3.4	3.2	2.3	6.0
% change from previous quarter	-46.1	-13.8	15.6	-5.9	61.9	-62.9	-7.8	-28.1	164.5
States and territories									
New South Wales	3.9	1.2	2.7	7.9	8.7	2.0	5.7	1.2	7.9
Victoria	8.7	3.2	11.6	3.6	15.3	6.0	3.7	5.7	12.9
Queensland	2.5	7.1	4.5	1.4	4.6	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
South Australia	1.1	2.1	1.3	5.9	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.4
Western Australia	20.1	24.4	10.2	12.7	13.4	2.5	1.2	0.3	1.0
Tasmania	0.4	1.4	4.1	0.2	0.6	3.4	—	0.9	0.7
Northern Territory	1.9	0.5	13.8	25.2	12.4	0.3	5.9	0.7	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.1	6.7	15.4	0.1
Industry									
Mining									
Coal	11.0	367.2	61.6	31.8	39.5	3.9	48.1	38.5	6.6
Other	33.7	17.1	5.5	4.1	0.5	0.7	6.6	5.3	0.9
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	13.2	7.1	40.5	17.2	38.9	29.8	13.2	28.5	30.6
Other	13.5	2.9	10.4	4.1	10.3	6.7	1.4	2.7	2.1
Construction	52.8	43.5	32.8	37.4	40.1	5.7	7.6	1.6	9.1
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	4.8	1.9	3.3	4.4	10.4	12.4	0.8	0.9	1.7
Education; Health and community services	1.2	1.5	3.3	8.7	15.4	0.8	8.2	1.4	18.8
Other industries(a)	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
February 2002	23.9	28.1	16.8	7.0	8.5	1.5	1.2	4.2	91.3	91.7
February 2003	39.0	27.2	19.9	7.1	12.0	*2.1	1.8	2.3	111.3	104.9
February 2004	37.3	29.0	18.4	5.5	10.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	105.7	110.7
2005										
February	48.2	33.0	35.4	8.8	15.3	2.6	2.3	4.0	149.5	142.6
May	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	142.0
August	39.1	32.8	33.4	8.8	16.9	2.2	2.7	4.4	140.3	138.1
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	143.5
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	157.0
November	47.7	31.6	38.8	9.4	23.9	2.5	2.7	4.5	161.1	160.1
2007										
February	48.2	32.1	38.7	9.9	25.0	2.5	2.5	4.8	163.7	161.8
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2005										
February	6.2	-3.1	23.1	17.4	16.5	26.9	-18.3	13.4	9.1	2.9
May	-14.5	-4.4	-1.3	-15.6	-4.9	-29.6	3.5	-1.2	-7.8	-0.4
August	-5.1	3.9	-4.4	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.4	10.7	1.8	-2.7
November	16.1	-8.1	-27.9	-0.1	-6.5	5.1	-22.5	-9.9	-5.5	0.1
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	5.3
August	1.9	-3.6	8.3	-16.2	6.2	-6.6	8.4	18.3	2.0	3.9
November	12.1	0.1	-2.5	4.1	6.0	10.2	5.4	-3.9	3.9	2.0
2007										
February	1.2	1.7	-0.4	5.3	4.8	1.3	-7.6	6.0	1.7	1.1
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
February 2002	-30.4	-2.6	35.3	6.4	-18.6	-44.7	-5.9	26.4	-8.7	-10.6
February 2003	62.8	-3.2	18.1	0.4	40.3	43.1	45.7	-44.1	21.9	14.4
February 2004	-4.4	6.6	-7.6	-21.9	-14.5	-33.7	0.2	-5.4	-5.0	5.5
February 2005	29.2	14.0	92.7	58.7	49.1	91.2	28.5	82.0	41.4	28.8
February 2006	-3.2	-4.5	-8.9	-3.5	35.1	-22.0	-14.3	-6.2	-1.5	0.6
February 2007	3.5	1.8	19.8	17.2	21.3	23.6	28.8	26.6	11.2	12.8

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

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

Monthly Population Survey

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

Supplementary surveys

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

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

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

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

Multi Purpose Household Survey

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

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

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

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

Reference period

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

Notes on data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data continued

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

Population benchmarks

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

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

Families series

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

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

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

Further information and data on the LFS

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

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

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

Scope of employer surveys

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Scope of employer surveys continued

employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

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

JOB VACANCIES DATA

Description of the survey

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

Reference date

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

Notes on data

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

Further information

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

43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

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

Reference period

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

Notes on data

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

Further information

47 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

Description of the survey

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Description of the survey continued

affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

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

Further information

52 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

Description of the survey

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

Reference period

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

Further information

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

Description of the survey

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

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

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

Reference period

61 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

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

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1	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
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	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 1c	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

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 Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Price Index: Statistics Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site, 2006
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
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	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2006
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2006
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 2006
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2006
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	2005–06
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2003
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers & Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement & Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov qtr 2006
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb qtr 2007
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2007
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
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

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

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

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

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns, CURF	6286.0.30.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment & 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 Paper	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation, Australia: CURF	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation, Australia: CURF, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2004
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia – Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2004
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2006
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2006
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2005
Survey of Income & Housing – Basic & Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002–03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Mar 2007
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2006
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2005–06
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	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	1998–99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003–04
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	2000

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ considered to be too young/too old by employers ■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience ■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background ■ no jobs in their locality or line of work ■ no jobs available at all.
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
Employed	<p>Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
Employed part-time	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
Employee	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Price Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year) ■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and (ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p>
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.
Family reference person	In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.
Full-time educational attendance	Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Full-time employed	<i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Full-time employees	<i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy *continued*

- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

Local government employees

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Long-term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See *duration of unemployment* for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Long-term unemployment rate

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

- Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:
- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
 - were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Marital status

See *social marital status*.

Mean age

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

Mean duration of unemployment

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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