



# AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 5 JAN 2007

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### INQUIRIES

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

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# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
April 2007	5 April 2007
July 2007	6 July 2007
October 2007	5 October 2007

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## DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 20 December 2006. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

## ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

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

## INQUIRIES

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

Susan Linacre  
Acting Australian Statistician

## LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

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### 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. *Labour Mobility, Australia* (cat. no. 6209.0), *Job Search Experience, Australia* (cat. no. 6222.0) and *Education and Work, Australia* (cat. no. 6227.0) were released in December 2006. See the Recent Releases in this issue for more details.

### MULTI PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) provides annual statistics 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 topic on work-related injuries was conducted in 2005–06. *Work-Related Injuries, Australia* (cat. no. 6324.0) was released in December 2006. See the Recent Release in this issue for more details.

### CHANGES TO ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

In November 2006, *Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration* (cat. no. 6313.0) was released. This information paper describes employee remuneration arrangements, the conceptual basis for the range of ABS remuneration measures, the changes being made to conceptual treatments, and the impact of these changes on ABS statistical series. See the Technical Report in this issue for more details.

### ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

# LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

## RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
<b>December 2006</b>		
Education and Work, Australia	May 2006	6227.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2006	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia	November 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	November 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	November 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	November 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Mobility, Australia (Reissue)	February 2006	6209.0
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (update)	August 2006	6102.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	September quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	2005–06	6324.0
<b>January 2007</b>		
Australia at a Glance	2007	1309.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2007	6105.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	December 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	December 2006	6291.0.55.001
Year Book, Australia	2007	1301.0
<b>February 2007</b>		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	November 2006	6302.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Child Employment, Australia	June 2006	6211.0
Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia	May 2006	6306.0
General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia	2006	4159.0
General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia	2006	4159.0.55.002
Labour Force, Australia	January 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	January 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	January 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	December 2006	6345.0
Multi-Purpose Household Survey, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	2005–06	4100.0.55.001
Information Paper: Multi-Purpose Household Survey, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	2005–06	4100.0
<b>March 2007</b>		
Employees Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2006	6310.0
General Social Survey: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	2006	4159.0.30.001
General Social Survey: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	2006	4159.0.30.002
Information Paper: General Social Survey – Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2006	4159.0.30.003
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
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2006	6220.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia	September 2006	6265.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	December quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
<b>April 2007</b>		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2007	6105.0
Forms of Employment, Australia	November 2006	6359.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files (second edition)	2003–04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper (second edition)	2003–04	6540.0.00.001
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing: User Guide	2005–06	6503.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia	2005–06	6523.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia – Detailed Tables	2005–06	6523.0.55.001
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 Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (update)	April 2007	6102.0.55.001
Voluntary Work, Australia	2006	4441.0

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM	
				Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
<b>Employed</b>					
Persons ('000)	Trend	Nov 2006	10 289.4	0.4	2.6
Full-time ('000)	Trend	Nov 2006	7 348.9	0.5	2.8
Part-time ('000)	Trend	Nov 2006	2 940.6	0.3	2.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	Trend	Nov 2006	28.6	(c)0.0	(c)-0.2
<b>Unemployed</b>					
Persons ('000)	Trend	Nov 2006	500.5	-2.7	-8.5
Looking for full-time work ('000)	Trend	Nov 2006	356.1	-1.9	-8.3
Looking for part-time work ('000)	Trend	Nov 2006	144.4	-4.8	-9.2
<b>Unemployment rate</b>					
Persons (%)	Trend	Nov 2006	4.6	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.5
<b>Long-term unemployment</b>					
Persons ('000)	Trend	Nov 2006	82.8	-7.9	-15.2
As a proportion of total unemployment (%)	Trend	Nov 2006	16.5	(c)-0.9	(c)-1.3
<b>Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)</b>					
Long-term unemployment rate (%)	Original	Sep 2005	0.9	na	(c)-0.3
Unemployment rate (%)	Original	Sep 2005	5.1	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate (%)	Original	Sep 2005	5.3	na	(c)-0.2
Labour force underutilisation rate (%)	Original	Sep 2005	10.5	na	(c)-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate (%)	Original	Sep 2005	11.4	na	(c)-0.7
<b>Children living without an employed parent(e) (%)</b>	Original	Jun 2006	14.4	na	(c)-0.5
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>					
Persons aged 15-64 years (%)	Original	Nov 2006	75.5	(c)0.0	(c)0.4
Total (%)	Trend	Nov 2006	64.8	(c)-0.1	(c)0.4
<b>Actual hours worked</b>					
Aggregate weekly hours (mill. hours)	Original	Nov 2006	353.5	0.3	3.1
Average weekly hours - Persons (hours)	Original	Nov 2006	34.4	-0.7	0.6
Average weekly hours - Full-time (hours)	Original	Nov 2006	41.4	-1.2	0.1
Average weekly hours - Part-time (hours)	Original	Nov 2006	16.8	-0.6	1.6
<b>Part-time workers</b>					
Proportion who preferred to work more hours (%)	Original	Nov 2006	23.2	(c)-1.1	(c)-1.7
<b>Wage price index</b>					
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses (index no.)	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	109.7	1.0	4.1
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>					
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings (\$)	Trend	Aug 2006	1 051.3	0.7	3.1
All employees total earnings (\$)	Trend	Aug 2006	839.5	1.1	4.6
<b>Compensation of employees</b>					
Household income account (\$m)	Trend	Sep qtr 2006	119 701.0	1.7	6.9
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week (\$)	Trend	Sep qtr 2006	1 022.0	1.1	4.1
<b>Industrial disputes</b>					
Working days lost ('000)	Original	Sep qtr 2006	20.2	-28.4	-59.1
Working days lost per 1,000 employees (number)	Original	Sep qtr 2006	2.3	-28.2	-60.2
<b>Job vacancies</b>					
Australia ('000)	Trend	Aug 2006	156.7	3.8	13.6

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

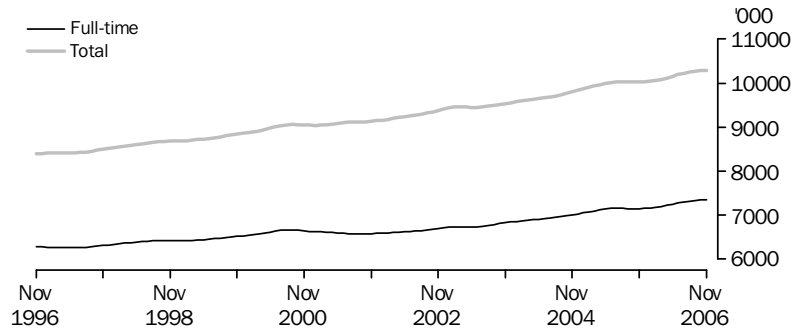
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See paragraphs 33 and 34 in the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

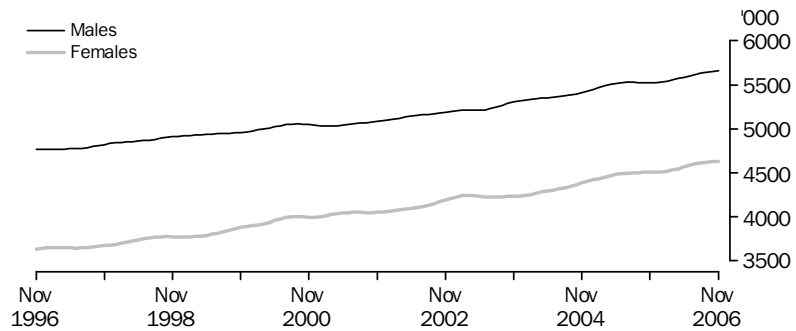
EMPLOYMENT: TREND  
SERIES

## FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

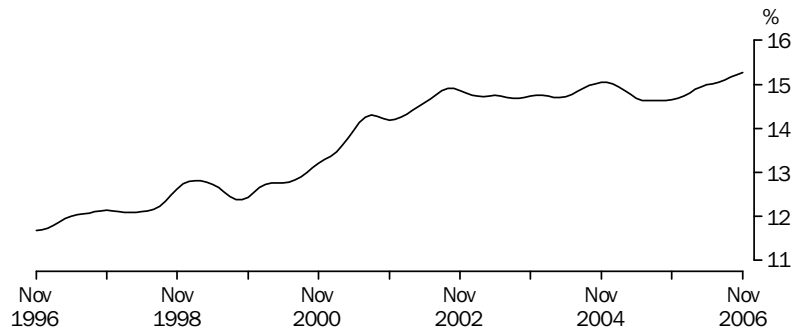
## MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

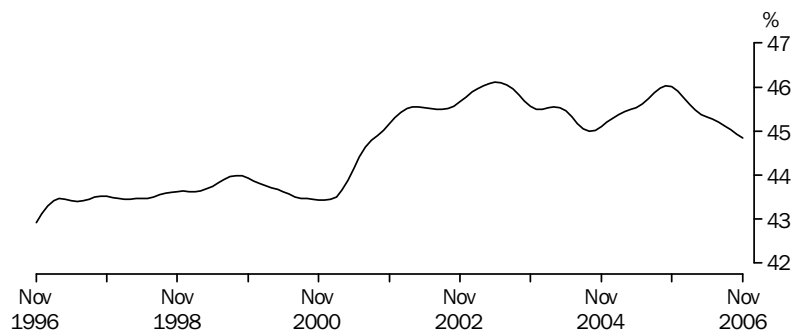
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:  
TREND SERIES

## PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

## PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

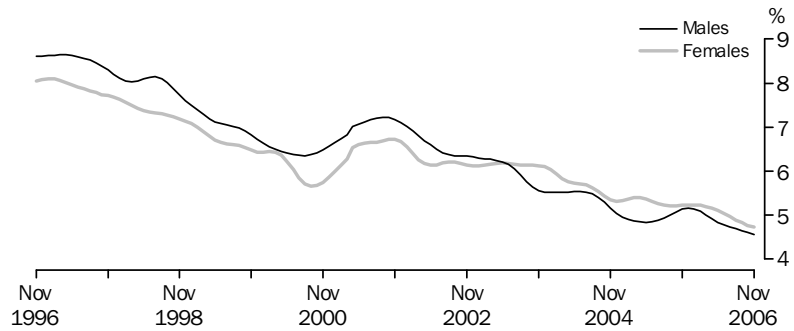


Source: Labour Force Survey.

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:  
TREND SERIES

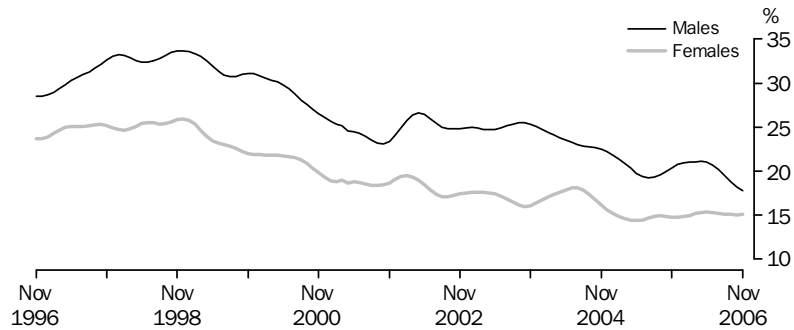
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM  
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND  
SERIES

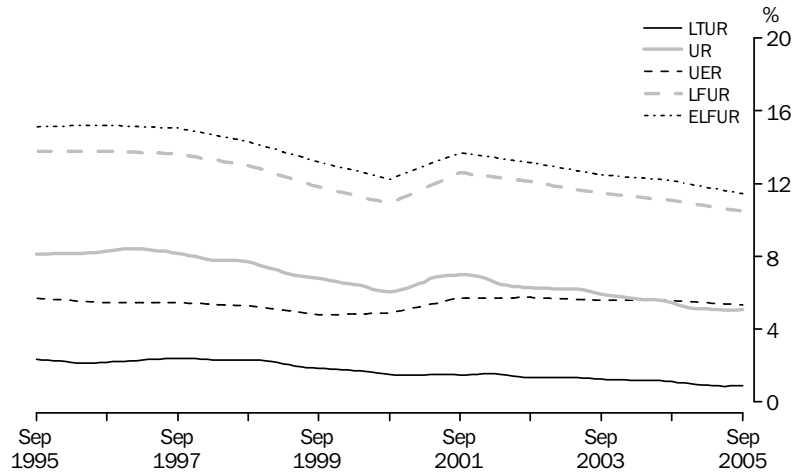
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1995–2005



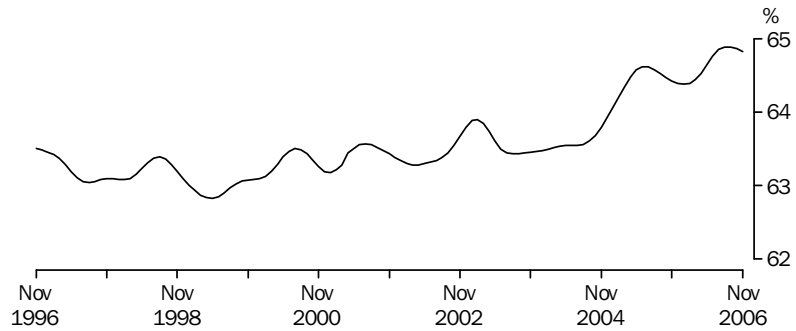
Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate (trend)  
 UR — unemployment rate (trend)  
 UER — underemployment rate (original)  
 LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate (original)  
 ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate (original)  
 See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information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

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

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

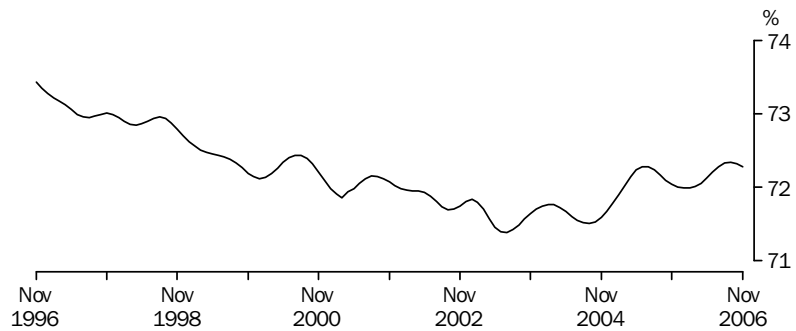
PARTICIPATION RATE:  
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



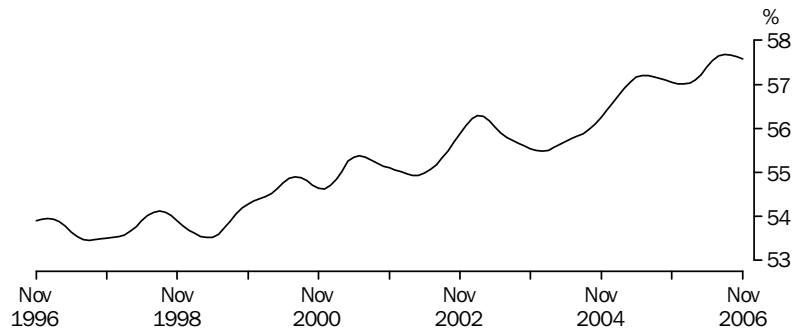
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

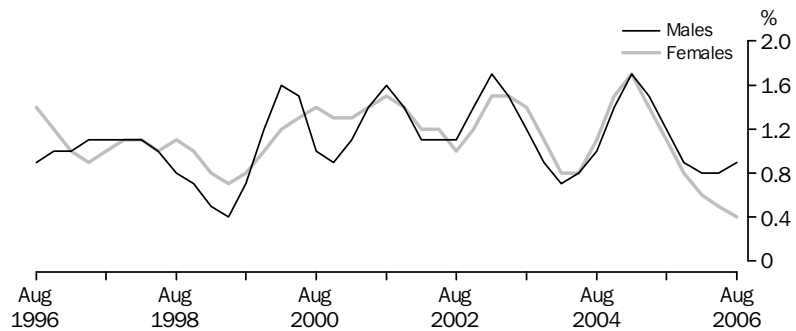
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY  
EARNINGS: TREND  
SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change



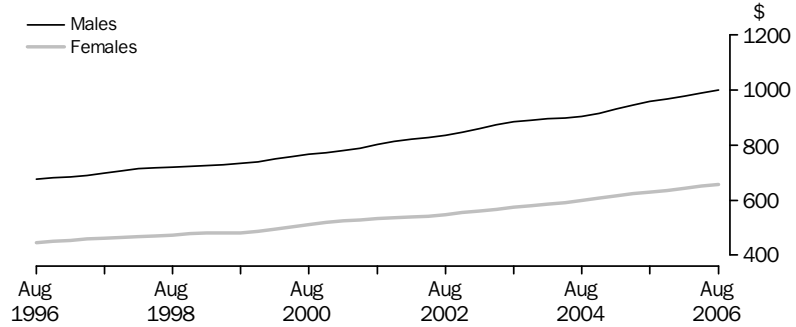
Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY  
EARNINGS: TREND  
SERIES *continued*

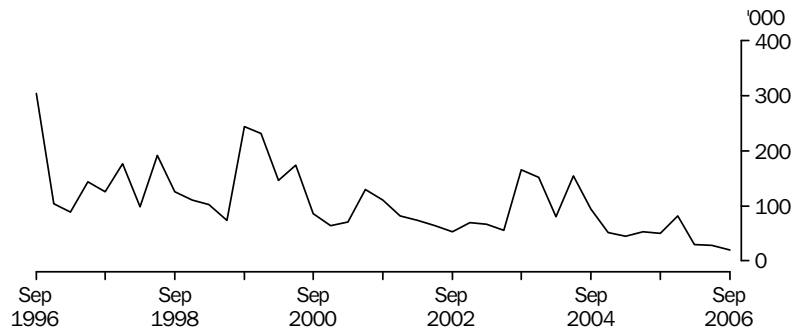
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:  
ORIGINAL SERIES

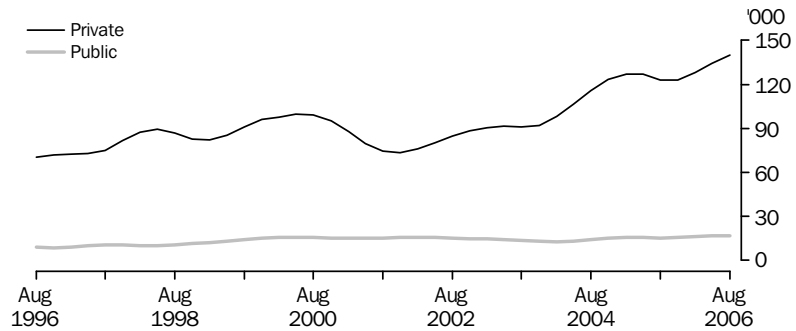
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND  
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

# EDUCATION AND WORK

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

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Publication:	<i>Education and Work, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6227.0).
Survey title:	Education and Work.
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in May 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) but excluding people aged 65 years and over.
Key output:	Information on participation in education, highest non-school qualification, transition from education to work, and current labour force and demographic characteristics of people aged 15–64 years. Data on apprenticeships are also available.
Further information:	Terri Jamieson, National Centre for Education and Training Statistics, (02) 6252 5267.

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## LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION

*Labour force status*

In May 2006, employed people were more likely to have non-school qualifications than those who were unemployed or not in the labour force. Almost three-fifths (59%) of employed people had a non-school qualification, compared with 39% of unemployed people and 33% of those not in the labour force. Employed people were more than twice as likely to have a Bachelor degree or above (24%) than unemployed people (11%) or those not in the labour force (11%). Employed people were also more likely to have an Advanced diploma or Diploma, or Certificate III or IV.

### 1. HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Persons aged 15–64 years

.....

<i>Level of highest non-school qualification</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not in the Labour Force</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%
<b>With non-school qualification</b>				
Bachelor degree or above	23.9	11.1	11.3	20.6
Advanced diploma or diploma	8.9	5.0	5.8	8.0
Certificate III or IV	17.7	12.3	8.2	15.4
Certificate I or II	5.6	6.9	5.7	5.7
Certificate nfd	1.8	2.8	1.1	1.7
<b>Total with non-school qualification</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>
<b>Without a non-school qualification</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>47.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>9 846.8</b>	<b>516.5</b>	<b>3 031.4</b>	<b>13 394.7</b>

.....

## Age

Lower proportions of older people had non-school qualifications than younger people. People aged 25–34 years were most likely to hold non-school qualifications (65%) followed by those aged 35–44 years (61%). In May 2006, nearly one-third (32%) of all employed people aged 25–34 years had a Bachelor degree or above, compared with 26% of people aged 35–44 years and 25% of people aged 45–54 years.

Employed people aged 15–24 years were less likely to hold non-school qualifications (33%) than any other age group, reflecting the fact that many people in this age group were still undertaking some form of study. In May 2006, almost half (46%) of all employed people aged 15–24 years were enrolled in a course of study leading to a qualification.

## EDUCATION AND WORK *continued*

### *Full-time and part-time status*

Full-time workers were more likely to hold a non-school qualification than part-time workers (64% compared with 48% in May 2006). More than one-quarter of full-time workers (26%) held a Bachelor degree or above compared to 18% of part-time workers.

### *Occupation*

People in the higher skilled occupations were more likely to have a non-school qualification than people in other occupations. Professionals were most likely to hold a non-school qualification (90% in May 2006), followed by Managers and administrators (69%), Tradespersons and related workers (68%), and Associate professionals (65%). In contrast, 31% of Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and 30% of Labourers and related workers held non-school qualifications. More than two-thirds (69%) of Professionals held a Bachelor degree or above, followed by Managers and administrators (37%). Half of all Tradespersons and related workers (50%) held a Certificate III or IV.

**2. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, By occupation group—May 2006**



### *Industry*

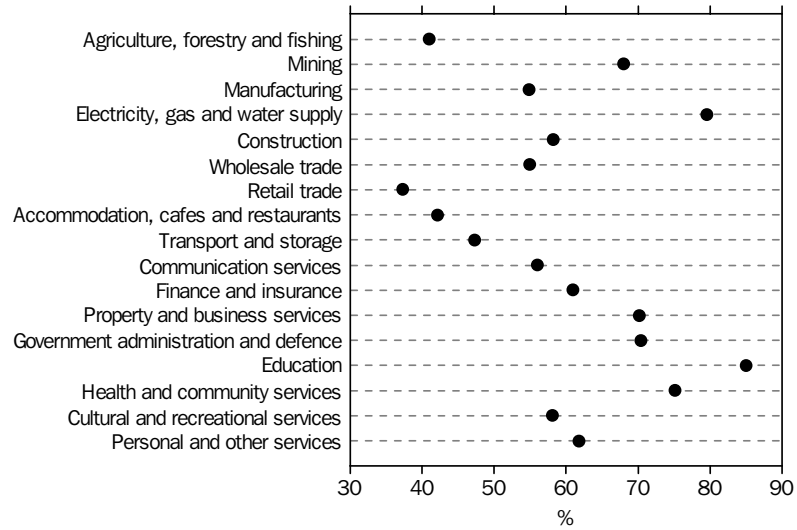
People employed in the Education industry were more likely to hold non-school qualifications than people working in other industry groups. In May 2006, 85% of people working in Education had non-school qualifications, followed by people working in Electricity, gas and water supply (80%), Health and community services (75%), and Government administration and defence (70%).

Education had the highest proportion of people who held a Bachelor degree or above (64%) followed by Government administration and defence (40%). The Construction industry had the highest proportion of people who held a Certificate III or IV (39%), followed by Mining (34%) and Electricity, gas and water supply (33%).

## EDUCATION AND WORK *continued*

*Industry continued*

### 3. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, By industry group—May 2006



### SCHOOL LEAVERS

Between May 2005 and May 2006, 302,100 people aged 15–24 years left school. Three-quarters (75%) of these school leavers were in the labour force in May 2006, with 60% employed and 15% unemployed.

In May 2006, 65% of school leavers aged 15–24 years who were not in the labour force were enrolled in a course of study leading to a qualification, compared to 51% of employed school leavers and 37% of unemployed school leavers. School leavers who were not in the labour force were more likely to be undertaking a Bachelor degree (44%) than employed school leavers (23%) and unemployed school leavers (19%).

# JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Job Search Experience, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6222.0).
Survey title:	Job Search Experience.
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in July 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 who were unemployed in July 2006. It also covers people who were employed in July 2006 who had started their current job in the previous 12 months.
Key output:	Information on the steps unemployed people have taken to find work and the difficulties they have encountered in finding work. The survey also provides information about employed people who started their current job in the previous 12 months including the steps taken to find work and current job details.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

## OVERVIEW

In July 2006, there were 462,000 unemployed people, a 5% decrease since July 2005. The median duration of unemployment increased from 12 weeks in July 2005 to 15 weeks in July 2006. There were 1,480,100 employed people who had started their current job in the 12 months to July 2006. About two-thirds (66%) of these new starters were working full-time.

## UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

Of the 462,000 unemployed people in July 2006, 54% (249,800) were men and 46% (212,200) were women. Twenty-two percent of unemployed people were aged 15–19 years, more than half of whom (52%) were looking for full-time work. Sixteen percent of unemployed people were aged 20–24 years, three-quarters of whom (75%) were looking for full-time work. Those aged 45 years and over made up 24% of the total pool of unemployed people, with 76% looking for full-time work.

### *Duration of unemployment*

In July 2006, the median duration of unemployment for men was 16 weeks compared with 12 weeks for women. Twenty-one percent (94,900) of unemployed people were long-term unemployed, that is, they had been continuously unemployed for 12 months or longer. Men represented about 62% (59,100) of the long-term unemployed. The median age of long-term unemployed men was 42 years, compared with 39 years for long-term unemployed women. The proportion of unemployed who were long-term unemployed increased with age from 9% of those aged 15–19 years to 15% of those aged 20–24 and 34% of those aged 45 years and over. The main difficulty in finding work most commonly reported by the long-term unemployed was 'considered too old by employers' (19%).

### *Job search experience*

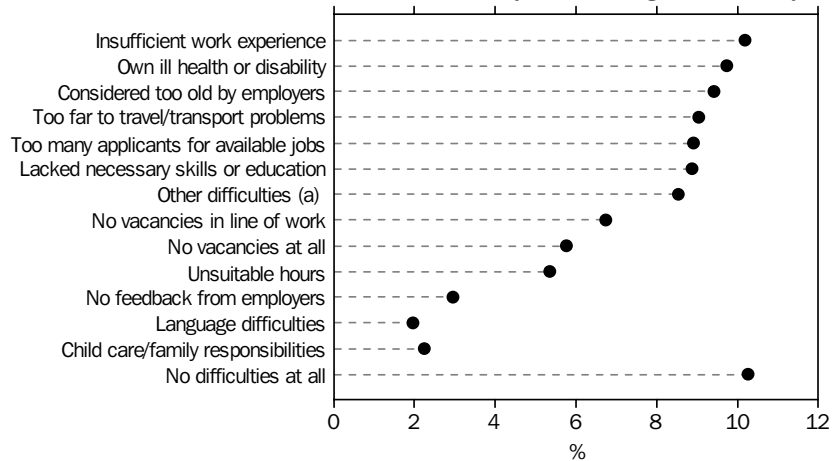
In searching for a job, most unemployed people (88%) contacted prospective employers directly either by mail, phone or in person. Almost two-thirds (62%) of unemployed people answered a newspaper advertisement for a job, while 44% answered an internet advertisement. Other steps taken by unemployed people to find work included registering with a Job Network employment agency (52%), and contacting friends or relatives (50%).

## JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

### *Job search experience continued*

In July 2006, 11% of unemployed people reported their main difficulty in finding work as 'considered too young or too old by employers'. A similar proportion (10%) reported 'insufficient work experience' as their main difficulty, while a further 10% cited 'own ill health or disability'. The main difficulty in finding work varied according to age. The most common main difficulty reported by unemployed people aged 15–19 years (15%) and 20–24 years (21%) was 'insufficient work experience'. 'Own ill health or disability' was the most common main difficulty reported by those aged 35–44 years (13%) and was cited by a similar proportion of those aged 45 years and over (14%). The most commonly reported main difficulty in finding work for unemployed people aged 45 years and over was 'considered too old by employers' (29%). The main difficulty in finding work also varied slightly with sex. A higher proportion of unemployed women (8%), for example, reported unsuitable hours as their main difficulty, compared with men (3%).

### 1. UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE, Main difficulty in finding work—July 2006



(a) Includes people who reported difficulties because of ethnic background and being considered too young by employers.

In July 2006, of the 10% of unemployed people who reported that they had no difficulties at all in finding work, more than three-quarters (77%) had been unemployed for less than eight weeks.

### EMPLOYED PEOPLE WHO STARTED THEIR CURRENT JOB IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

There were about 1.5 million people employed in July 2006 who had started their current job during the preceding 12 months. Of these new starters, 10% were employed in their own business and 90% were not employed in their own business. Of those who were not employed in their own business, 44% were out of work prior to starting their current job and 56% changed employer to start their current job.

Of those who had started their current job in the previous 12 months, 51% were men. More than one-third (34%) of new starters were aged 15–24 years, while more than a quarter (27%) were aged 25–34 years. Almost one in five (19%) new starters were aged 45 years and over.

Almost two-thirds (66%) of people who had started their current job in the 12 months to July 2006 were employed full-time. Of the 532,800 who usually worked part-time hours, 35% reported that they would have preferred to work more hours.

## JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE *continued*

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### *Duration of looking for work*

Over half (56%) of employed people who started their current job in the year to July 2006 looked for work for less than 12 months before being offered that job. A further 5% looked for work for one year or more, while 39% did not look for work at all before being offered that job (some people are approached by employers and offered jobs, so may change jobs or start a job without actually seeking work).

### *Steps taken to attain a job*

Of those who were out of work prior to starting their current job as employees (excluding those employed in their own business), almost two-thirds (65%) 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work'. Over half (55%) of those who changed employer to start their current job as employees also took this step to obtain a job. The proportion of new starters (employees) who 'answered an advertisement for a job on the internet' increased from 15% in July 2003 to 26% in July 2006. Similarly, the proportion who 'looked for advertisements for jobs on the internet' increased from 22% in July 2003 to 36% in July 2006.

# LABOUR MOBILITY

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Labour Mobility, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6209.0).
Survey title:	Labour Mobility Survey.
Conducted:	Two-yearly, last conducted February 2006.
Scope	Persons aged 15 years and over who worked at some time during the previous 12 months. Scope is also subject to the standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (see paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes).
Key output:	Information for the previous 12 months on changes in employer and reasons for change, duration of job, changes in industry and occupation, changes in work with current employer and reason for ceasing previous job.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

## INTRODUCTION

The labour market is essentially dynamic in nature. In an environment that has seen a move away from a 'job for life', competition for skilled workers, and an increasing need to accommodate people's work and family lives, there is considerable interest in measuring the extent of labour mobility.

The Labour Mobility survey collects data on a number of aspects of mobility within the labour market. Firstly, it describes the extent to which people change their employer/business throughout the year. Secondly, it collects information on those people who have been with their employer for one year or more and who have experienced a change in work, such as a promotion, transfer, change in occupation or a change in usual hours, with that employer. These measures give an overall view of the extent of labour mobility within the labour market.

This article focuses on employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who have been with their current employer for one year or more and have experienced a change in work with that employer in the 12 months prior to February 2006.

## OVERVIEW

At February 2006 there were 6 million employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their employer for one year or more. Of these more than one in four (27%) had experienced some change in work in the 12 months prior to February 2006. Some employees<sup>1</sup> may have experienced more than one type of change in work over the period. The most commonly reported change was a change in the number of usual hours worked (13%) followed by promotion (12%), transfer (11%) and a change in occupation (6%).

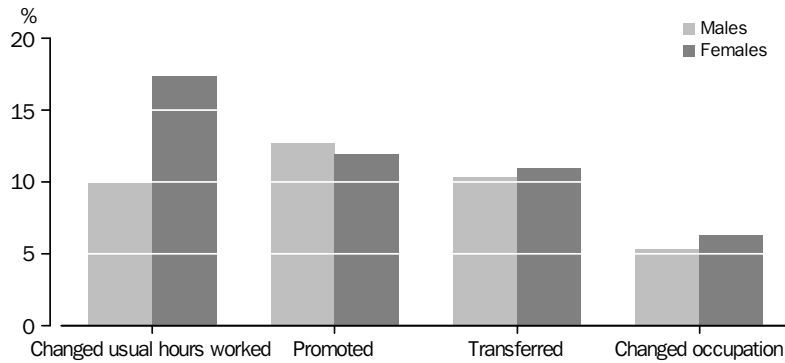
For women the most commonly reported change was a change in usual hours worked (17%), followed by promotion (12%), transfer (11%), and change of occupation (6%). In contrast, the most commonly reported changes for men were promotion (13%), transfer (10%), change in usual hours worked (10%), and change in occupation (5%).



## LABOUR MOBILITY *continued*

### OVERVIEW *continued*

#### 1. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO HAD EXPERIENCED SOME CHANGE IN WORK IN THE 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 2006 (b), Comparison by sex



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.

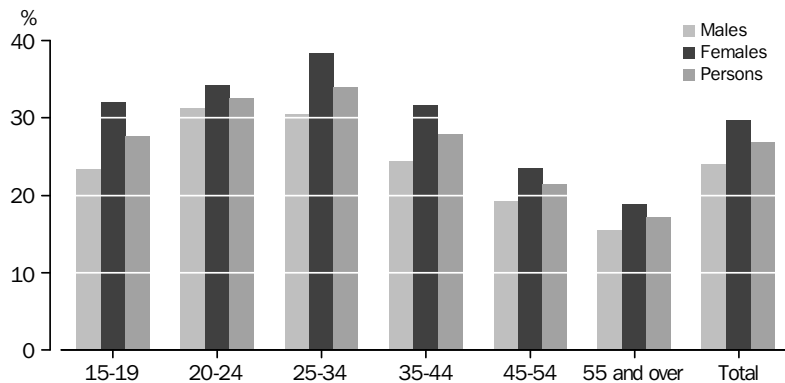
(b) People may have experienced more than one change in work in the year.

### AGE AND SEX

Younger people were more likely to experience a change in work than older people. Just over one-third (34%) of employees<sup>1</sup> aged 25–34 years had experienced a change in work in the 12 months prior to February 2006, compared to 17% of people aged 55 years and over.

Women across all age groups were more likely to experience a change in work than men (30% of female employees<sup>1</sup> compared to 24% of male employees<sup>1</sup>). For women, the age group in which most change occurred was 25–34 years, with 38% of female employees<sup>1</sup> in this age group experiencing a change in work in the 12 months prior to February 2006.

#### 2. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO HAD EXPERIENCED SOME CHANGE IN WORK IN THE 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 2006, Comparison by age and sex



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.

The most common change in work for women across all age groups was a change in usual hours worked. Female employees<sup>1</sup> aged 15–19 years were most likely to change their usual hours (23%), and this was similar for men (13%), possibly reflecting the need for young people to make adjustments to their hours of work while balancing work and education. Thereafter, the rate at which women changed their usual hours peaked again in the 25–44 year age groups, perhaps reflecting the need for women of this age to adjust their usual hours of work in order to balance work and family responsibilities. Promotion

## LABOUR MOBILITY *continued*

AGE AND SEX *continued*

and transfer rates for both sexes were highest for those aged 25–34 years and dropped quite markedly thereafter.

### 3. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAD EXPERIENCED SOME CHANGE IN WORK(a)(b), Comparison by age and sex

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Changed usual hours worked	Promoted	Transferred	Changed occupation	Changed usual hours worked	Promoted	Transferred	Changed occupation
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15–19	13.5	10.5	7.8	4.6	22.8	10.5	7.6	4.4
20–24	13.5	17.5	11.8	5.7	15.4	18.6	14.6	9.2
25–34	10.7	19.6	13.7	7.3	19.6	18.8	16.3	9.3
35–44	9.3	12.7	11.5	5.9	19.3	12.3	11.9	7.3
45–54	8.2	8.5	8.2	4.4	15.2	7.3	8.6	4.2
55–59	8.0	6.1	7.3	3.5	13.7	5.1	4.8	2.6
60 and over	9.1	*2.6	3.6	*1.8	13.1	*2.8	*2.7	*1.5

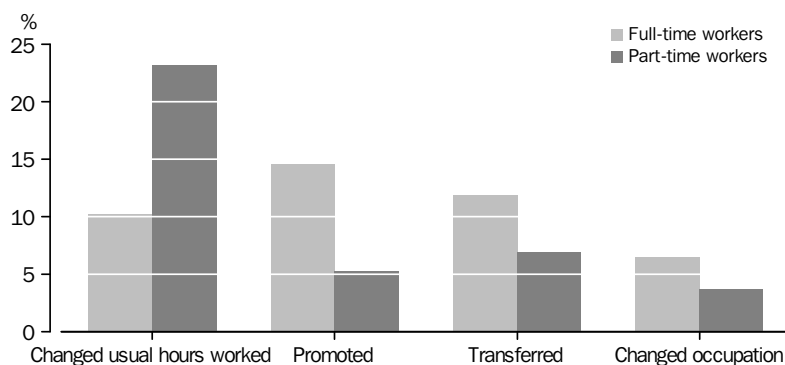
\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

- (a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.  
 (b) People may have experienced more than one type of change in work in the year.

### FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

People who were full-time employees<sup>1</sup> at February 2006 were more likely to have been promoted, transferred to a different position or changed occupation in the 12 months prior than those who worked part-time. In contrast, the proportion of part-time employees<sup>1</sup> (23%) who changed the number of usual hours worked was more than double that of full-time employees<sup>1</sup> (10%). Women employed part-time at February 2006 were more likely to have changed their number of usual hours worked than men (24% compared to 20%). The most common change experienced by full-time employees<sup>1</sup> at February 2006 was promotion (15%). Of all employees<sup>1</sup>, the majority (89%) of people who were promoted were full-time employees<sup>1</sup> (58% men and 42% women).

### 4. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO HAD EXPERIENCED SOME CHANGE IN WORK(b), Comparison by full-time and part-time status at February 2006



- (a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.  
 (b) People may have experienced more than one type of change in work in the year.

## LABOUR MOBILITY *continued*

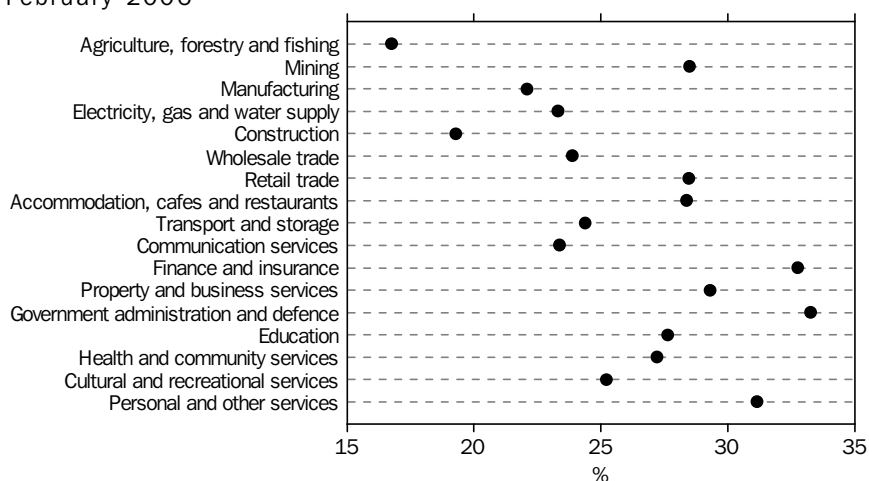
### OCCUPATION

Close to one-third (32%) of the employees<sup>1</sup> who had experienced some change in work were Associate professionals at February 2006. The most common change in work for Associate professionals was promotion (19%). Employees<sup>1</sup> who were Elementary clerical, sales and service workers were most likely to have changed their number of usual hours worked in the previous 12 months, reflecting the high percentage of women in this occupation group.

### INDUSTRY

The industries with the highest proportions of employees<sup>1</sup> who had experienced a change in work in the 12 months prior to February 2006 were Government administration and defence (33%), Finance and insurance (33%) and Personal and other services (31%). The industries with the lowest rates of change in work for employees<sup>1</sup> were Agriculture, forestry and fishing (17%) and Construction (19%).

#### 5. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO HAD EXPERIENCED SOME CHANGE IN WORK IN THE 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 2006, Comparison by industry at February 2006



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.

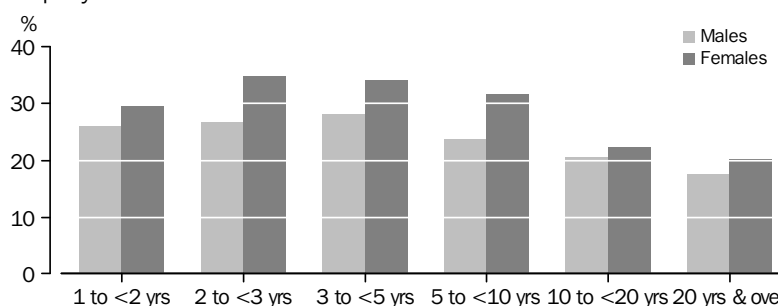
### DURATION WITH EMPLOYER

Employees<sup>1</sup> who had been with their current employer for between two and five years were most likely to have experienced some change in work. Almost one-third (31%) of employees<sup>1</sup> who had been with their current employer for between two and five years had experienced some change in work compared to less than one-fifth (19%) of employees<sup>1</sup> who had worked with their current employer for 20 years or more. For employees<sup>1</sup> who had been with their employer for 20 years or more, the most common change in work was in the number of usual hours worked (10%). This may be partly due to older people starting to reduce their hours in preparation for retirement.

## LABOUR MOBILITY *continued*

### DURATION WITH EMPLOYER *continued*

#### 6. EMPLOYEES (a) WHO HAD EXPERIENCED SOME CHANGE IN WORK IN THE 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 2006, Comparison by duration with employer and sex



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.

### STATE AND TERRITORY

Employees<sup>1</sup> in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) were the most likely to have experienced some change in work (37%) in the 12 months prior to February 2006, followed by Queensland and the Northern Territory (both 30%). While female ACT employees<sup>1</sup> had the highest overall rates of change in work (40%), the rate was particularly high (50%) for ACT women aged 25–34 years.

New South Wales and Tasmania had the lowest overall rates of change in work amongst employees<sup>1</sup> (24% and 25% respectively). Just one in eleven (9%) employees<sup>1</sup> in New South Wales transferred to a different position compared to one in six employees<sup>1</sup> (18%) from the ACT. Similarly, employees<sup>1</sup> in New South Wales had a relatively low rate of promotion (11%), and were less likely to have changed their usual hours (12%) or have changed their occupation (5%) than employees<sup>1</sup> in other states and territories.

#### 7. EMPLOYEES (a), Changes in work in the 12 months to February 2006—By state/territory

	Promoted	Transferred	Changed usual hours worked	Changed occupation	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
New South Wales	11.1	9.2	12.1	5.1	2 008.8
Victoria	12.1	9.8	13.2	5.3	1 539.5
Queensland	14.0	13.1	14.9	7.2	1 124.7
South Australia	12.4	10.3	14.5	6.3	478.1
Western Australia	13.1	11.5	14.5	5.8	580.0
Tasmania	10.7	9.9	13.5	7.2	139.9
Northern Territory	15.4	16.6	14.3	*7.7	48.0
Australian Capital Territory	17.1	18.0	15.8	8.0	123.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6 042.1</b>

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

(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.

### END NOTES

1. Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who had been with their current employer for one year or more.

# WORK-RELATED INJURIES

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Work-Related Injuries, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6324.0).
Survey title:	Work-Related Injuries.
Conducted:	Irregular, most recently conducted in 2005–06.
Scope:	The survey covers people aged 15 years and over who worked at some time in the last 12 months and who experienced a work-related injury. Aside from that, the scope is the same as the monthly Labour Force Survey except for standard exclusions for Multi Purpose Household Survey topics (see paragraph 26 of the Explanatory Notes). The number of completed interviews for the Work-Related Injuries topic (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 29,235.
Key output:	Details of most recent work-related injury and sources of financial assistance, including workers' compensation. The survey excludes work-related injuries or illnesses that resulted in death.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

## INTRODUCTION

Work-related injuries range in severity from minor cuts and bruises to death. Various conditions may affect a person's health, through short or long term pain or disability, and may also affect their financial situation through health expenses and lost income. Employers also incur costs relating to worker injury or illness, through lost working days, lower productivity and the cost of workers' compensation insurance.

This article explores some of the job characteristics of those who experienced a work-related injury or illness, using data from the 2005–06 Survey of Work-Related Injuries.

## OVERVIEW

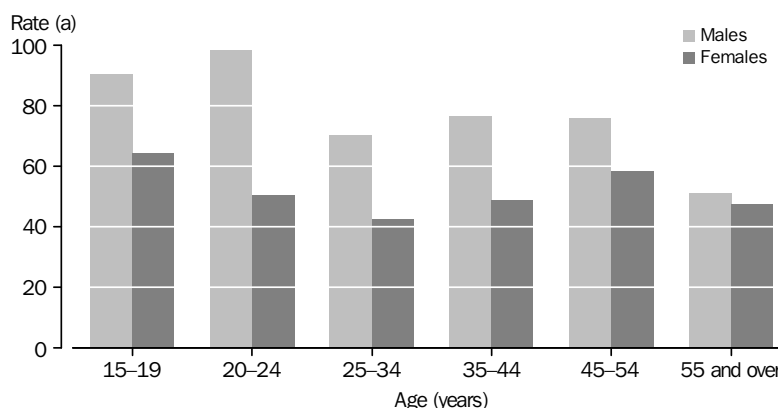
In 2005–06, there were 10.8 million people who had worked at some time in the previous 12 months. Of these, 689,500 people (6.4%) experienced a work-related injury or illness. Almost two-thirds (63%) of those who experienced a work-related injury or illness were men. As there are more employed men than women, a higher number of work-related injuries is expected. However, after taking this into account, it is clear that the difference was mostly due to their higher rate of injury. In 2005–06, 7.4% of men<sup>1</sup> experienced a work-related injury or illness compared with 5.1% of women. The greater tendency for men to work in hazardous occupations is likely to explain much of this difference.

In 2005–06 the work-related injury or illness rate was 64 per 1,000 people<sup>2</sup> (74 per 1,000 men and 51 per 1,000 women). Younger men and women experienced higher work-related injury or illness rates. People aged 15–19 years had the highest rate with 78 per 1,000 people (91 per 1,000 men and 65 per 1,000 women), followed by those aged 20–24 years with a rate of 75 per 1,000 people (98 per 1,000 men and 51 per 1,000 women). People aged 55 years and over recorded the lowest rate of work-related injury or illness with 50 per 1,000 people.

## WORK-RELATED INJURIES *continued*

### OVERVIEW *continued*

#### 1. RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, By age and sex—2005–06



(a) Work-related injury or illness per 1,000 people who worked at some time in the last 12 months.

### JOB CHARACTERISTICS

#### Occupation

In 2005–06 the people with the highest rates<sup>3</sup> of work-related injury or illness were those who worked in occupations which were likely to involve physical labour. Intermediate production and transport workers had the highest rate (108 per 1,000 people), followed by Tradespersons and related workers (107 per 1,000 people) and Labourers and related workers (106 per 1,000 people). Workers in these three occupation groups accounted for almost half (45%) of all those who had experienced a work-related injury or illness in the previous 12 months. The occupation group with the lowest work related injury or illness rate was Advanced clerical and service workers (31.6 per 1,000 people).

#### 2. RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS (a), By sex and occupation—2005–06

Major Group (b)	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and administrators	64.4	*45.3	58.8
Professionals	38.0	47.8	43.1
Associate professionals	56.2	54.1	55.3
Tradespersons and related workers	111.3	*66.6	106.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	**33.9	*31.3	31.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	63.3	55.7	57.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	116.2	*52.3	108.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	55.5	74.0	67.5
Labourers and related workers	116.7	87.1	106.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>63.6</b>

\* 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

(a) Work-related injury or illness per 1,000 people.

(b) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

Further analysis at the Sub-major group<sup>4</sup> level shows that there were several occupations in 2005–06 which had relatively high work-related injury or illness rates. Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons experienced a rate of 161 per 1,000 people. More than two-fifths of these (43%) reported a cut or open wound as their most recent injury or illness. Other associate professionals experienced the next highest rate (151 per 1,000 people), with more than two-fifths (43%) reporting sprains or strains. The third highest

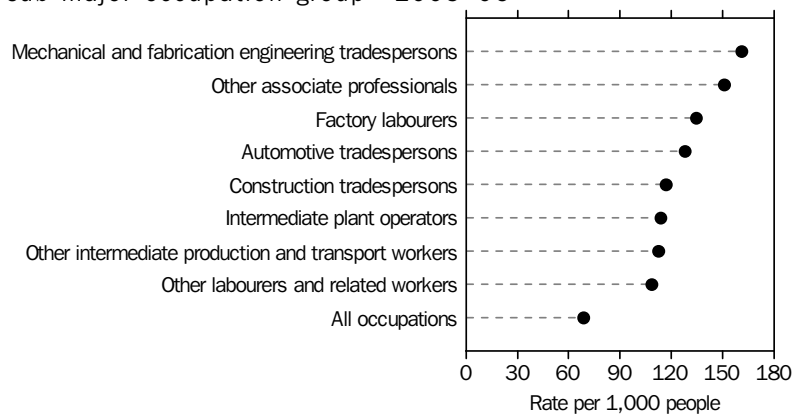
## WORK-RELATED INJURIES *continued*

### Occupation *continued*

rate was experienced by Factory labourers (135 per 1,000 people), with almost one-third (31%) reporting a chronic joint or muscle condition.

Apart from labourers and tradespersons, health-related workers also tended to have a relatively high rate of work-related injuries or illnesses. Health professionals experienced a rate of 73 per 1,000 people, compared to all Professionals (43 per 1,000 people). More than one-quarter (26%) of Health professionals reported their main injury or illness was a sprain or strain, followed by chronic joint or muscle condition (17%). Health and welfare associate professionals (which included enrolled nurses) experienced an injury or illness rate of 67 per 1,000 people, compared to all Associate professionals (55 per 1,000 people).

### 3. RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, By selected sub-major occupation group—2005–06



Note: Occupations listed as 'nfd' (not further defined) are included in the total.

At the Minor group<sup>4</sup> level, Police officers reported one of the highest injury or illness rates at 198 per 1,000 people. Almost half (47%) of the reported injuries or illnesses of Police officers were sprains or strains. Fabrication engineering tradespersons experienced an injury or illness rate of 179 per 1,000 people, with more than half (51%) reporting a cut or open wound as their most recent injury or illness.

### 4. RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, By selected minor occupation group—2005–06



\* 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.

Note: Occupations listed as 'nfd' (not further defined) are included in the total.

## WORK-RELATED INJURIES *continued*

### Shift work

Certain fields of work are more likely to involve shift work than others, including medicine, transport and protection services. Being part of a global business may also increase the requirement for work to be performed in non-standard hours. While shift work may be essential to the economy, evidence suggests that it can have a physical or emotional toll on workers (Shields, 2002). In Australia, shift workers accounted for 16% of all people who worked at some time in the last 12 months<sup>5</sup>.

The rate<sup>6</sup> of injury or illness among shift workers was 113 per 1,000 people, almost twice as high as the rate for those who worked regular day time hours (60 per 1,000 people). Almost one-third (31%) of the reported injuries or illnesses of shift workers were sprains or strains. One-fifth (20%) reported a chronic joint or muscle condition. Of those shift workers who experienced a work-related injury or illness, almost one-fifth (19%) were Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and just over one-sixth (17%) were Labourers and related workers.

### 5. RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS (a), By whether worked under shift arrangements—2005–06

Major Group (b)	Worked under shift arrangements	Did not work under shift arrangements
Managers and administrators	*85.8	57.3
Professionals	97.3	35.0
Associate professionals	92.4	47.7
Tradespersons and related workers	107.6	106.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	**163.0	*27.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	109.2	45.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	130.0	100.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	108.6	55.4
Labourers and related workers	164.1	89.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>60.2</b>

\* 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

(a) Work-related injury or illness per 1,000 people.

(b) *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.*

For most occupation groups, people who worked under shift arrangements had a higher rate of work-related injury or illness than people who did not. Professionals working under shift arrangements were almost three times more likely to have a work-related injury or illness as those who did not undertake shift work. Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers working under shift arrangements were more than twice as likely to report a work-related injury or illness than those who did not work under shift arrangements.

However, the rate of injury or illness experienced by Tradespersons and related workers was similar for those who did or did not undertake shift work (108 and 107 per 1,000 people).

In 2005–06, almost half (49%) of all Health professionals undertook shift work. Interestingly, almost two-thirds (63%) of those health professionals who reported an injury or illness were undertaking shift work when the injury or illness occurred.



## WORK-RELATED INJURIES *continued*

### *Hours*

People working long hours may be more likely to experience a work-related injury or illness. Prolonged periods of work may increase anxiety, strain, irritability or fatigue, factors which can contribute to the occurrence of a workplace injury or illness (Shields, 1999).

During 2005–06 people who usually worked 35 to 39 hours per week reported an injury or illness rate<sup>7</sup> of 66 per 1,000 people, with men experiencing a higher rate than women (74 and 56 per 1,000 respectively). People who worked 40 or more hours per week had increased rates of work-related injury or illness. The highest rate was experienced by people working 41 to 49 hours per week (82 per 1,000 people), followed by those people working 50 or more hours per week (77 per 1,000 people). For men the highest rate of work-related injury or illness was experienced by those working 41 to 49 hours per week (92 per 1,000 men), while for women the highest rate was for those working 50 or more hours per week (75 per 1,000 women).

### 6. RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS (a), By usual hours worked—2005–06

<i>Usual hours worked per week</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1–15	60.5	48.1	51.6
16–29	65.8	53.8	56.9
30–34	70.6	70.7	70.7
35–39	73.9	55.5	65.9
40	87.3	55.7	76.6
41–49	92.3	52.4	82.0
50 hours or more	77.5	75.3	77.1

(a) Work-related injury or illness per 1,000 people.

### *Main reason for ceasing employment*

In some cases, a work-related injury or illness may have a relatively long term impact. Almost one-third (29%) of people who ceased the job in which the work-related injury or illness occurred, did so as a result of the workplace injury or illness. This proportion was higher for men than women (32% and 23% respectively).

## WORK-RELATED INJURIES *continued*

*Main reason for ceasing  
employment continued*

### 7. MAIN REASON PEOPLE CEASED THEIR JOB—2005–06

<i>Main reason ceased job</i>	<i>Persons</i> .....	
	'000	%
Result of workplace injury or illness	28.4	28.6
Other health or disability	*6.3	6.4
Laid off or retrenched	*4.8	4.8
Job was temporary or seasonal	*9.0	9.0
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	16.3	16.3
Other reason	31.3	31.5
<b>Total people who ceased their job<sup>(a)(b)</sup></b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

(a) In which the work-related injury or illness occurred.

(b) Total includes those people whose main reason was 'Own business closed down for economic reasons' and 'Holiday job or returned to studies'.

#### REFERENCES

Shields, M 2002, 'Shift work and health', *Health Reports*, cat. no. 82-003-XIE, July 2002, Vol. 13, No. 4, Statistics Canada.

Shields, M 1999, 'Long working hours and health', *Health Reports*, cat. no. 82-003-XIE, Autumn 1999, Vol. 11, No. 2, Statistics Canada.

#### END NOTES

1. Those people who worked some time in the last 12 months.
2. The work-related injury or illness rate is the number of people who experienced a work-related injury or illness in the previous 12 months per 1,000 people who worked at some time during that same period.
3. The rate has been calculated by dividing the number of people in the occupation in which they experienced their most recent work-related injury or illness by the number of people in that occupation in their current main job.
4. Occupations are classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition* (cat. no. 1220.0). Occupations are grouped according to skill level and skill specialisation. At the broadest level are the Major groups, followed by Sub-major groups, Minor groups, Unit groups and the most detailed level, Occupations.
5. Based on current main job.
6. The rate has been calculated by dividing the number of people who undertook shift work arrangements in the job in which they experienced the most recent work-related injury or illness by the number of people who undertake shift work arrangements in their current main job.
7. The rate has been calculated by dividing the number of people and their hours worked in the job in which they experienced the most recent work-related injury or illness by the number of people and the hours worked in their current main job.

## CHANGES TO ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

### INTRODUCTION

The remuneration paid to employees for their work is of interest from both social and economic perspectives. The ABS produces a range of statistics on employee remuneration, and these are widely used by policy makers, researchers and others in the community.

Over recent years there have been substantial changes to remuneration arrangements for Australia's employees. In particular, an increasing number of employees are now able to participate in salary sacrifice arrangements, whereby they forgo some of their wages and salary in exchange for benefits provided by their employer (e.g. cars, laptop computers, employer superannuation contributions).

There have been differing treatments of amounts salary sacrificed in the various ABS measure of employee remuneration. Generally, amounts salary sacrificed are reflected in statistics of compensation of employees, but not in earnings and employee income statistics.

The magnitude of amounts salary sacrificed is such that their inclusion or exclusion could have a noticeable impact for some measures. For example, in May 2004, an estimated 12% of employees had a salary sacrifice arrangement, with an average value of \$173 per week for those participating. This amounts to an average value of \$21 per week for all employees, or 2.7% of average weekly earnings (unpublished data from the May 2004 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours).

In view of the increase in the diversity of remuneration arrangements, particularly the increased use of salary sacrifice arrangements, the ABS has reviewed the conceptual basis of measures of employee remuneration, and will be implementing a number of changes to its statistics of employee remuneration.

These changes are discussed in *Information paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration* (cat. no. 6313.0) which was released on 14 November 2006. The information paper describes employee remuneration arrangements, international standards for statistics of employee remuneration, the changes to conceptual treatments, and the impact of these changes on ABS statistical series.

This article provides a summary of the changes outlined in the information paper.

### EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION ARRANGEMENTS

Employee remuneration may take a number of forms. Mostly, remuneration is in cash, whether as a deposit into an account, or a cheque, or bank notes. However, employers often also provide remuneration in the form of goods and services. In some cases, an employee will have the choice as to whether they receive part of their remuneration as cash or as benefits, but at other times the form of remuneration is not negotiable.

Over the last decade there has been a substantial increase in the number of employees who receive non-cash benefits. This reflects both the increase in decentralised bargaining to negotiate employment agreements, and interpretations of tax law that have established the practice of salary sacrificing.

# ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

## EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) refers to a salary sacrifice arrangement as: an arrangement under which an employee agrees contractually to forgo part of the remuneration, which the employee would otherwise receive as wages or salary, in return for the employer or someone associated with the employer providing benefits of a similar value.

Under a salary sacrifice arrangement, the amount of salary that has been forgone (plus any additional costs incurred, such as fringe benefits taxes and administration costs) is deducted from the employee's pre-tax wage or salary.

Salary sacrifice arrangements now form part of remuneration arrangements for over one in ten employees, including over a quarter of managers and administrators. Table 1 shows the extent of salary sacrificing arrangements for all occupation groups.

### 1. SALARY SACRIFICE, By occupation group—May 2004

	<i>Proportion of employees with salary sacrifice</i>	<i>AMOUNT SALARY SACRIFICED AS A % OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (a)</i>	
		<i>Employees with salary sacrifice</i>	<i>All employees</i>
	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	26.2	16.8	5.1
Professionals	23.2	18.1	4.6
Associate professionals	14.7	17.8	3.1
Tradespersons and related workers	8.5	9.6	1.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	12.4	13.8	1.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	8.1	16.8	1.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	7.5	9.4	1.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1.8	14.7	0.4
Labourers and related workers	4.9	8.9	0.7
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>

(a) Salary sacrifice as a proportion of Average Weekly Earnings excluding salary sacrificed.  
Source: ABS Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

## ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

The ABS produces several measures to meet the different needs of users of statistics of employee remuneration, including:

- compensation of employees within the Australian System of National Accounts;
- earnings and labour prices as part of the body of statistics on the Australian labour market; and
- employee income within income distribution statistics.

### *Compensation of employees*

Compensation of Employees (CoE) is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to its employees in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It comprises wages and salaries in cash, wages and salaries in kind, and employers' social contributions.

## ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

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### *Compensation of employees continued*

Wages and salaries in cash includes the wages and salaries paid at regular intervals, together with payments by measured result and piecework payments, allowances for working overtime, for working away from home and similar taxable allowances, pay for annual and other leave for short periods, ad-hoc bonuses and commissions, and gratuities and tips received by employees.

Wages and salaries in kind refers to remuneration received as goods, services or other benefits (such as free or subsidised accommodation, travel, food, motor vehicles, etc.).

Employers' social contributions are incurred by employers in order to secure social benefits for their employees (e.g. employers' superannuation contributions, workers compensation premiums). Entitlements to social benefits are generally dependent on certain circumstances, such as sickness, accidents, redundancy or retirement.

### *Earnings*

Earnings statistics are based on the concept of earnings as income to the employee. The concept broadly aligns with the wages and salaries component of CoE. However, whereas the national accounts measures wages and salaries as an economic flow over an annual or quarterly period, earnings statistics are generally a series of 'point-in-time' measures of the average earnings of employees in a short reference period.

As a result, the definition of earnings is slightly narrower than the national accounts definition of wages and salaries. Earnings refers to remuneration paid 'as a rule at regular intervals', to differentiate between payments that can be expected to be received regularly and frequently (e.g. fortnightly, monthly, or quarterly) and one-off and infrequent (e.g. annual) payments. Earnings statistics also exclude wages and salaries in kind, largely due to practical considerations.

### *Employee income*

Employee income is a component of the broader measure of household income. The concept broadly aligns with CoE. However, employee income statistics currently exclude payments in kind, as well as severance and termination pay and employers' social contributions.

### CONCEPTUAL CHANGES TO ABS REMUNERATION STATISTICS

The ABS has made a number of changes to its conceptual framework for employee remuneration statistics. The key changes relate to the treatment of salary sacrifice, FBT, employer superannuation contributions and taxes on superannuation contributions.

### *Salary sacrifice*

Benefits provided at the employee's discretion are more like wages and salaries in cash than wages and salaries in kind, as the employee has chosen to receive the benefits provided by the employer. The amount sacrificed represents the same level of utility for the employee as cash.

As a result, the value of salary forgone through a salary sacrifice arrangement is now treated as wages and salaries in cash (regardless of the goods and services received). This will help overcome distortions in time series if the relationship between the cash and non-cash components of remuneration packages changes over time.

### *Fringe benefits tax*

The ABS has historically treated the value of FBT as a tax on production, because the employer who provides the fringe benefits incurs the FBT liability. However, FBT is similar in its intent and purpose to personal income tax. The intent of FBT legislation is to ensure that all forms of remuneration provided to employees bear a fair measure of tax (i.e. by taxing fringe benefits received in place of, or in addition to, salary or wages). It is also common practice for employers to directly seek reimbursement from the employee of FBT incurred in a salary sacrifice arrangement.

For these reasons, the ABS has made a change to the conceptual treatment of FBT. FBT is now considered (for statistical purposes) as a tax on employee remuneration. The value of FBT on benefits received as part of a salary sacrifice arrangement is now included in the value of wages and salaries in cash. The value of FBT on benefits received through an arrangement other than salary sacrifice is now included in wages and salaries in kind.

### *Employer superannuation contributions*

Employer contributions to superannuation funds (on behalf of their employees) generally fall within one of the following three types: contributions made under Superannuation Guarantee (SG) legislation; additional contributions made by employers over and above their SG obligations and not at the employee's discretion; and contributions made at the employee's discretion (i.e. by forgoing wages or salary through a salary sacrifice arrangement).

Under SG legislation, employers are required to contribute a minimum proportion (currently 9%) of an employee's wages and salary to the employee's superannuation fund. Employer contributions made to comply with SG legislation are considered to be employers' social contributions because the payment is a form of social insurance. Employees and employers are not able to convert the payment to cash wages or salary.

While the SG legislation specifies the minimum amount an employer is required to contribute, employers can contribute more. Where these additional employer superannuation contributions cannot be converted into wages and salary at the discretion of the employee, they are also treated as employers' social contributions.

However, employer superannuation contributions that are made as part of a salary sacrifice arrangement are made at the discretion of the employee. Therefore, in line with the treatment of salary sacrifice described above, salary sacrificed into superannuation is now treated as wages and salaries in cash, rather than employers' social contributions.

### *Taxes on superannuation contributions*

The tax paid by superannuation funds on the contributions they receive and the income they earn on those contributions has historically been treated as a tax on financial corporations. This treatment was based on the fact that the tax is remitted by the superannuation funds.

However, contributions made by employers, whether as employers' social contributions or through salary sacrifice arrangements, are part of CoE. In addition, as the investments of superannuation funds are made on behalf of the members, the flow of investment income earned by superannuation funds should be considered as income earned by individuals. As a result, taxes on superannuation contributions and taxes on the income earned by superannuation funds are now treated as payable by individuals.

# ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

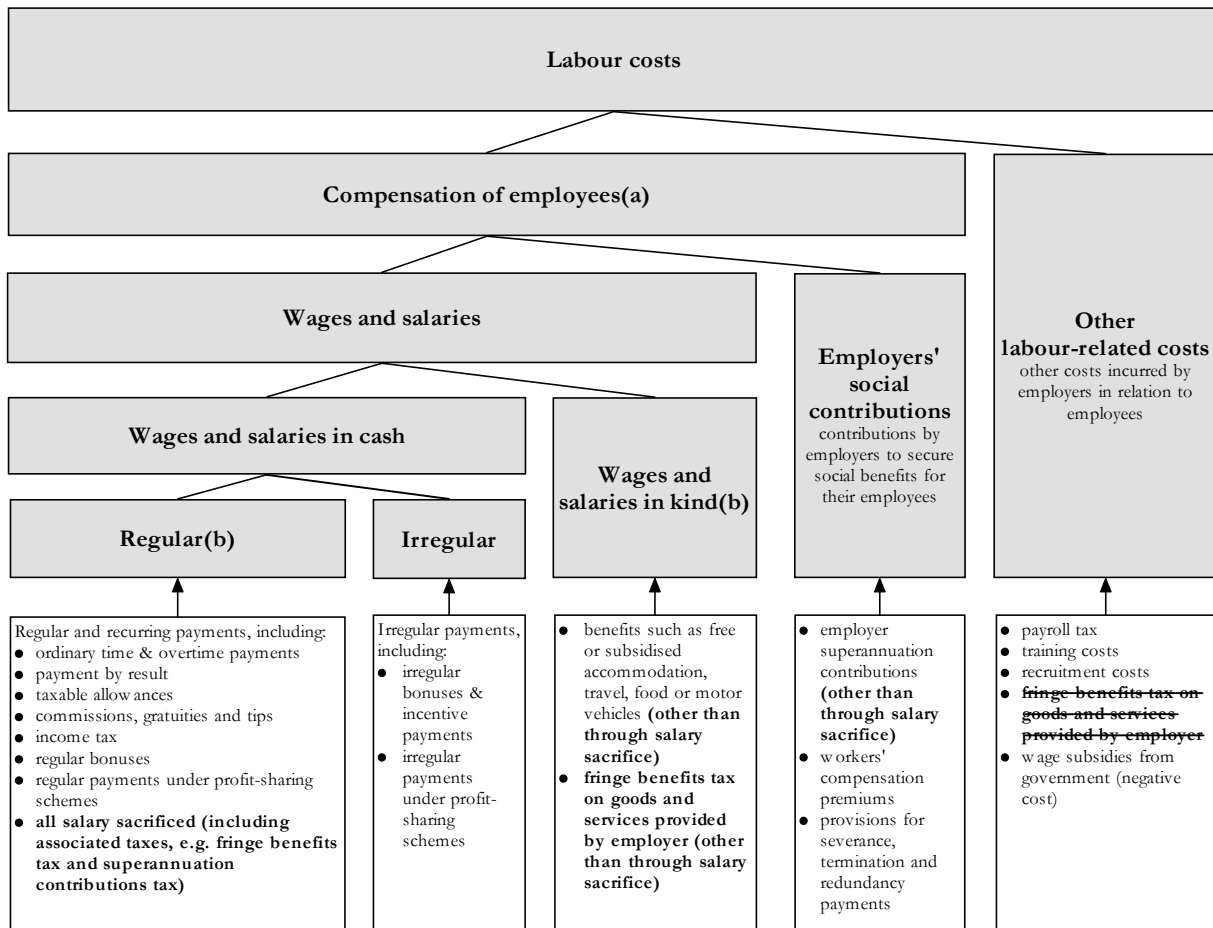
## Summary of the changes

In summary, the following changes have been made to the conceptual basis for ABS statistics of employee remuneration:

- The value of goods and services provided through a salary sacrifice arrangement is now treated as wages and salaries in cash;
- FBT is now included as a component of wages and salaries and employee income (i.e. FBT is now classified as a tax on employees);
- Employer superannuation contributions that are made at the employee's discretion are now treated as wages and salaries in cash, and not as employers' social contributions; and
- Taxes on contributions to superannuation funds, and on the income earned on those contributions, are now treated as taxes on individuals.

The following diagram shows the conceptual framework for ABS employee remuneration statistics (in the context of the broader concept of labour cost), and highlights the changes that have been made (shown in bold and 'strikethrough').

## 2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION



(a) The concept 'employee income' is broadly comparable with compensation of employees.

(b) Conceptually, earnings comprise regular wages and salaries in cash and regular wages and salaries in kind. However, it should be noted that regular wages and salaries in kind are excluded from ABS earnings measures for practical reasons.

### IMPACTS ON ABS STATISTICS

As a result of the changes to conceptual treatments outlined above, the following changes will be made to ABS statistics of Compensation of Employees, Earnings and Labour prices, and Employee income.

#### *Compensation of employees*

A number of changes have already been made to CoE within the National Accounts. These changes were implemented in the annual national accounts release *Australian System of National Accounts, 2004–05* (cat. no. 5204.0), released on 7 November 2005. Specifically:

- FBT is now treated as part of the value of CoE;
- a new benchmark for wages and salaries in kind has been implemented to fully cover payments of this form of remuneration; and
- taxes on superannuation contributions are now deemed as being paid by households.

#### *Earnings and labour prices*

The ABS conducts a number of employer and household surveys to collect information on earnings and labour prices. The changes to these surveys are described below.

#### SURVEY OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) measures regular wages and salaries in cash associated with employee jobs. Estimates of average weekly earnings, and changes in average weekly earnings, are produced each quarter. Average weekly earnings series from the AWE survey are referred to extensively in Commonwealth, state and territory legislation. AWE series are also used extensively in private sector contracts.

The definition of earnings currently used in the AWE survey is, broadly, current and regular payments in cash to employees for work done. Earnings series from the AWE survey have always excluded amounts salary sacrificed, as these have been considered conceptually as payments in kind.

Given the significant current use of AWE statistics for legislative and contract purposes, continuity is a prime consideration. Therefore, the ABS plans to continue to compile AWE statistics on the current conceptual basis (i.e. excluding salary sacrifice), and to therefore retain the series currently used for these purposes.

However, the ABS plans to compile additional statistics from the AWE survey on a basis that is consistent with the revised conceptual framework (i.e. inclusive of salary sacrifice). The ABS plans to commence collection of this additional information from the August 2007 reference period. Data in respect of a number of quarters will be required to make an assessment of the quality of the new series. Once this assessment has been completed, data will be released retrospectively and then on a continuing basis. The new series will have different labels to the current AWE series, to clearly distinguish the new series from the current series.



## ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

*Earnings and labour prices  
continued*

### SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS

The two-yearly Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) measures regular wages and salaries in cash associated with employee jobs. The survey provides statistics on the composition and distribution of earnings of employees, the hours they are paid for, and the methods used to set their pay. Estimates from the survey are used in developing and reviewing wages and labour market policies and in wage negotiation processes.

The ABS collected information on amounts salary sacrificed in the 2002 and 2004 EEH surveys. However, in line with the prevailing conceptual and operational definitions of earnings used, the published weekly earnings series for 2002 and 2004 excluded amounts salary sacrificed, to maintain continuity with results from previous EEH surveys and with other ABS earnings series.

Beginning with the May 2006 EEH survey, earnings measures will be published on the new conceptual basis (i.e. including amounts salary sacrificed). As information on amounts salary sacrificed was collected in the 2002 and 2004 EEH surveys, it will also be possible to produce data on the new basis for 2002 and 2004. This will be done for selected series at the time of publication, and will be available upon request for other selected series.

Estimates of the average amount of salary sacrifice per employee from the 2002 and 2004 EEH surveys are shown in table 3.

### 3. ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF INCLUDING SALARY SACRIFICE IN THE EEH SURVEY

	<i>Average weekly earnings per employee (a)</i>	<i>Average weekly salary sacrifice per employee</i>	<i>Impact of including salary sacrifice</i>
	\$	\$	%
<b>Full-time adult managerial employees</b>			
May 2002	1 168.90	45.30	3.9
May 2004	1 288.80	57.50	4.5
<b>Full-time adult non-managerial employees</b>			
May 2002	844.70	15.10	1.8
May 2004	915.70	22.90	2.5
<b>Part-time employees</b>			
May 2002	335.80	4.60	1.4
May 2004	371.20	7.40	2.0
<b>All employees</b>			
May 2002	697.60	14.30	2.0
May 2004	756.50	20.60	2.7

(a) Published estimate of Average Weekly Total Earnings, excluding salary sacrifice.

Source: ABS Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

## *Earnings and labour prices continued*

### SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

The annual Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (EEBTUM) collects information on the weekly earnings and employment benefits (e.g. paid leave entitlements, superannuation coverage) received by employees. A number of mean and median weekly earnings series are published. The information is used to analyse the distribution of weekly earnings across employees with different socio-economic and employment characteristics.

In recent years there has been no explicit reference to the treatment of salary sacrifice in survey questions or interviewers instructions. Thus, it is probable that some respondents are already including amounts salary sacrificed in their responses depending on how pay is reported.

Beginning with the August 2007 survey, earnings measures will be collected on the new conceptual basis (i.e. including amounts salary sacrificed). References to the treatment of amounts salary sacrificed will be explicitly included in survey questions and interviewers instructions. The ABS is not planning to collect the value of salary sacrifice separately, and will publish EEBTUM earnings series on the new basis only from the 2007 survey onwards. This will increase the level of the EEBTUM survey earnings series, causing a break in time series. As it is likely that a proportion of salary sacrifice is already included, it is expected that the impact will be considerably less than the total impact observed from the EEH survey (shown in table 3).

### LABOUR PRICE INDEX

The Labour Price Index (LPI) is a Laspeyres-type index covering wage and salary costs and selected non-wage costs. It measures the change in the price of labour between the current period and the price of labour at a given base period, with the quantity and quality of labour services being held constant. The headline wage price index is 'Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses'. As the LPI already includes the value of salary sacrificed in calculating the wage price indexes, no changes to the LPI are required.

## *Employee income*

The value of salary sacrificed will be included in measures of employee income from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). This will include employer superannuation contributions made as part of a salary sacrifice arrangement, as well as amounts salary sacrificed for fringe benefits and the associated FBT. As most of the value of salary sacrificed is already included as part of employee income, the changes will not impact significantly on the estimates of employee income from household surveys.

# ABS MEASURES OF EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION *continued*

*Summary of changes*

The following table summarises the changes to be made to the various employee remuneration statistical series.

## 4. CHANGES TO ABS COLLECTIONS

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Current measure of remuneration</i>	<i>Key changes</i>
National Accounts	Quarterly and annual compilation.	Compensation of Employees.	All amounts salary sacrificed now included in CoE (as wages and salaries in cash). FBT now included in CoE.
Average Weekly Earnings (AWE)	Quarterly employer survey (estimates of average weekly earnings).	Regular wages and salaries in cash (i.e. payments quarterly or more frequently) paid in the reference pay week. Amounts salary sacrificed are excluded.	No change to current series. Additional series including salary sacrifice to be developed.
Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH)	Two-yearly employer survey collecting employee-level data (estimates of average weekly earnings, and earnings distributions).	Regular wages and salaries in cash (i.e. payments quarterly or more frequently) paid in the reference pay week. Amounts salary sacrificed are excluded.	Include amounts salary sacrificed for May 2006 survey. Series including salary sacrificed will be available for 2002 onwards.
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (EEBTUM)	Annual household survey (estimates of mean and median weekly earnings, and earnings distributions).	Wages and salaries in cash. There are no specific directions regarding the reporting of amounts salary sacrificed.	Explicitly include amounts salary sacrificed in earnings from 2007 - break in series.
Labour Price Index (LPI)	Quarterly employer survey (index of changes in the price of labour).	The wage price indexes are derived from information about wages and salaries and include amounts salary sacrificed.	No change.
Survey of Income and Housing (SIH)	Two-yearly household survey.	Regular and recurring cash receipts from wages and salaries. Amounts salary sacrificed are excluded.	Include amounts salary sacrificed in 2005-06 SIH.
Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	Six-yearly household survey.	Regular and recurring cash receipts from wages and salaries. Amounts salary sacrificed are excluded.	Include amounts salary sacrificed in next HIES. Results from 2003-04 HIES will be revised to include all salary sacrifice.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, refer to *Information paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration* (cat. no. 6313.0), or contact Michael Gerrity on 02 6252 5514.

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## LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	CHANGE IN EMPLOYED(a)			CHANGE IN RATE(a)	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total				Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000				%	%	%	%	%
MALES														
<b>November 2001</b>	4 361.6	721.2	5 082.7	328.3	64.3	392.6	5 475.4	7.2	72.1	-0.5	8.2	0.7	0.7	-0.1
<b>November 2002</b>	4 414.8	770.7	5 185.5	284.8	66.1	350.8	5 536.3	6.3	71.7	1.2	6.9	2.0	-0.8	-0.3
<b>November 2003</b>	4 522.7	781.4	5 304.1	256.4	56.0	312.3	5 616.4	5.6	71.6	2.4	1.4	2.3	-0.8	-0.1
<b>2004</b>														
November	4 598.6	814.4	5 413.0	233.3	61.4	294.7	5 707.7	5.2	71.6	0.6	1.7	0.8	-0.3	0.1
<b>2005</b>														
February	4 650.1	817.1	5 467.2	223.7	57.8	281.5	5 748.7	4.9	71.9	1.1	0.3	1.0	-0.3	0.3
May	4 704.0	809.9	5 513.9	220.9	59.2	280.1	5 794.0	4.8	72.2	1.2	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.3
August	4 719.2	808.6	5 527.8	227.6	59.1	286.7	5 814.5	4.9	72.2	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
November	4 713.2	808.7	5 521.9	236.3	62.7	299.0	5 820.9	5.1	72.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
<b>2006</b>														
February	4 720.8	820.9	5 541.7	232.4	64.6	297.0	5 838.7	5.1	72.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	-0.1	0.0
May	4 749.2	837.1	5 586.3	224.1	59.9	284.0	5 870.3	4.8	72.1	0.6	2.0	0.8	-0.2	0.1
August	4 782.6	850.0	5 632.6	217.6	59.6	277.1	5 909.8	4.7	72.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	-0.1	0.2
November	4 793.9	864.2	5 658.1	210.3	60.2	270.4	5 928.6	4.6	72.3	0.2	1.7	0.5	-0.1	0.0
FEMALES														
<b>November 2001</b>	2 220.3	1 829.4	4 049.7	188.6	103.4	291.9	4 341.7	6.7	55.1	-1.8	5.4	1.3	1.0	0.5
<b>November 2002</b>	2 277.6	1 914.5	4 192.1	173.7	100.3	274.0	4 466.1	6.1	55.9	2.6	4.7	3.5	-0.6	0.8
<b>November 2003</b>	2 304.0	1 927.8	4 231.8	175.3	101.0	276.3	4 508.1	6.1	55.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	-0.3
<b>2004</b>														
November	2 408.2	1 978.0	4 386.3	152.8	95.2	248.0	4 634.3	5.4	56.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.3	0.4
<b>2005</b>														
February	2 422.9	2 012.6	4 435.5	157.1	94.4	251.5	4 687.0	5.4	56.8	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.5
May	2 439.2	2 039.3	4 478.5	155.5	98.5	253.9	4 732.4	5.4	57.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.4
August	2 436.3	2 064.3	4 500.6	149.8	98.4	248.2	4 748.7	5.2	57.2	-0.1	1.2	0.5	-0.1	0.0
November	2 433.0	2 073.2	4 506.3	152.0	96.2	248.2	4 754.5	5.2	57.0	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1
<b>2006</b>														
February	2 458.0	2 060.5	4 518.5	152.2	96.8	249.0	4 767.6	5.2	57.0	1.0	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	2 497.0	2 069.7	4 566.7	146.6	99.1	245.7	4 812.4	5.1	57.4	1.6	0.4	1.1	-0.1	0.4
August	2 533.3	2 082.5	4 615.8	145.3	92.0	237.4	4 853.2	4.9	57.7	1.5	0.6	1.1	-0.2	0.3
November	2 554.9	2 076.3	4 631.3	145.9	84.2	230.1	4 861.4	4.7	57.6	0.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
PERSONS														
<b>November 2001</b>	6 581.9	2 550.6	9 132.5	516.9	167.7	684.6	9 817.1	7.0	63.4	-0.9	6.2	1.0	0.8	0.2
<b>November 2002</b>	6 692.5	2 685.2	9 377.6	458.4	166.4	624.8	10 002.5	6.2	63.7	1.7	5.3	2.7	-0.7	0.2
<b>November 2003</b>	6 826.6	2 709.3	9 535.9	431.7	156.9	588.6	10 124.5	5.8	63.5	2.0	0.9	1.7	-0.4	-0.2
<b>2004</b>														
November	7 006.8	2 792.4	9 799.2	386.1	156.6	542.7	10 342.0	5.2	63.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.3	0.2
<b>2005</b>														
February	7 072.9	2 829.7	9 902.7	380.8	152.2	533.0	10 435.7	5.1	64.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	-0.1	0.4
May	7 143.2	2 849.2	9 992.4	376.4	157.6	534.0	10 526.4	5.1	64.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	7 155.5	2 872.9	10 028.4	377.3	157.5	534.8	10 563.2	5.1	64.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
November	7 146.2	2 881.9	10 028.2	388.3	158.9	547.3	10 575.5	5.2	64.4	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.2
<b>2006</b>														
February	7 178.8	2 881.4	10 060.2	384.6	161.4	546.0	10 606.2	5.1	64.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
May	7 246.2	2 906.8	10 153.0	370.7	159.0	529.7	10 682.6	5.0	64.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.3
August	7 315.9	2 932.6	10 248.5	362.9	151.6	514.5	10 763.0	4.8	64.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.2
November	7 348.9	2 940.6	10 289.4	356.1	144.4	500.5	10 789.9	4.6	64.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
MALES											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	7.1	*0.8	7.9	*0.7	*—	*0.7	8.6	*0.9	9.5	*7.9	90.7
20-24	103.5	12.7	116.2	6.2	*0.4	6.6	122.8	7.5	130.3	5.4	94.2
25-29	275.9	23.5	299.4	7.7	*0.6	8.3	307.7	18.9	326.6	2.7	94.2
30-34	442.8	24.8	467.7	10.0	*0.5	10.4	478.1	19.2	497.3	2.2	96.1
35-39	491.4	30.9	522.3	9.3	*1.2	10.5	532.8	29.9	562.8	2.0	94.7
40-44	490.8	30.0	520.8	8.9	*0.5	9.4	530.2	35.3	565.5	1.8	93.8
45-49	481.4	34.4	515.7	9.7	*1.3	11.0	526.7	33.9	560.6	2.1	94.0
50-54	418.0	37.4	455.4	6.8	*0.4	7.2	462.6	53.0	515.6	1.6	89.7
55-59	349.4	48.5	397.9	8.4	*1.6	10.0	407.9	104.8	512.7	2.4	79.6
60-64	176.2	57.3	233.5	4.8	*0.9	5.7	239.2	169.7	408.9	2.4	58.5
65-69	59.5	32.6	92.1	*0.3	*1.4	*1.7	93.8	226.7	320.5	*1.8	29.3
70 and over	18.5	23.5	42.0	*0.4	*—	*0.4	42.4	557.6	600.0	*0.8	7.1
<b>15-64</b>	<b>3 236.6</b>	<b>300.3</b>	<b>3 536.8</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>3 616.6</b>	<b>473.2</b>	<b>4 089.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>88.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 314.6</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>3 671.0</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>3 752.8</b>	<b>1 257.5</b>	<b>5 010.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	137.8	202.8	340.6	31.9	24.3	56.2	396.7	315.5	712.2	14.2	55.7
20-24	333.8	134.0	467.8	28.7	5.5	34.1	501.9	111.3	613.1	6.8	81.9
25-29	263.1	38.8	302.0	19.4	*1.7	21.1	323.1	53.3	376.4	6.5	85.8
30-34	167.5	16.0	183.6	10.7	*2.3	13.0	196.5	29.9	226.5	6.6	86.8
35-39	127.2	16.5	143.7	7.6	*1.5	9.1	152.8	36.7	189.5	6.0	80.7
40-44	125.4	16.6	141.9	7.3	*0.5	7.9	149.8	34.1	183.9	5.2	81.5
45-49	115.4	19.1	134.6	6.6	*1.2	7.7	142.3	40.3	182.6	5.4	77.9
50-54	92.3	14.6	106.9	7.9	*1.0	8.9	115.8	40.6	156.4	7.7	74.0
55-59	61.3	12.6	73.9	*3.4	*1.2	*4.6	78.4	47.6	126.0	*5.8	62.2
60-64	29.2	10.3	39.5	*4.2	*0.8	5.0	44.5	59.9	104.4	11.2	42.6
65-69	7.9	*4.5	12.3	*—	*—	*—	12.3	65.1	77.5	*—	15.9
70 and over	6.1	5.9	11.9	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	12.7	238.7	251.5	*6.1	5.1
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 453.1</b>	<b>481.4</b>	<b>1 934.4</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>2 101.9</b>	<b>769.1</b>	<b>2 871.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 467.0</b>	<b>491.7</b>	<b>1 958.7</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>2 126.9</b>	<b>1 073.0</b>	<b>3 200.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>66.5</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	144.9	203.6	348.5	32.6	24.3	56.8	405.3	316.3	721.7	14.0	56.2
20-24	437.3	146.6	584.0	34.9	5.9	40.7	624.7	118.8	743.5	6.5	84.0
25-29	539.0	62.3	601.4	27.1	*2.2	29.3	630.7	72.2	702.9	4.7	89.7
30-34	610.4	40.8	651.2	20.6	*2.8	23.4	674.6	49.2	723.8	3.5	93.2
35-39	618.6	47.4	666.0	16.9	*2.7	19.7	685.7	66.6	752.3	2.9	91.1
40-44	616.2	46.6	662.8	16.2	*1.0	17.2	680.0	69.4	749.4	2.5	90.7
45-49	596.8	53.5	650.3	16.2	*2.5	18.7	669.0	74.2	743.2	2.8	90.0
50-54	510.3	52.0	562.3	14.7	*1.4	16.1	578.4	93.6	672.0	2.8	86.1
55-59	410.7	61.1	471.8	11.8	*2.7	14.5	486.3	152.4	638.7	3.0	76.1
60-64	205.4	67.6	273.0	8.9	*1.7	10.7	283.7	229.6	513.3	3.8	55.3
65-69	67.4	37.0	104.5	*0.3	*1.4	*1.7	106.2	291.8	398.0	*1.6	26.7
70 and over	24.6	29.4	54.0	*0.8	*0.4	*1.1	55.1	796.4	851.5	*2.1	6.5
<b>15-64</b>	<b>4 689.6</b>	<b>781.6</b>	<b>5 471.3</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>247.2</b>	<b>5 718.5</b>	<b>1 242.4</b>	<b>6 960.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 781.6</b>	<b>848.1</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>5 879.7</b>	<b>2 330.5</b>	<b>8 210.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	40.2	36.4	39.6	34.0	28.6	33.0	39.3	55.6	43.9	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	40	31	39	31	20	29	39	63	43	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

continued

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											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	10.0	4.9	14.9	*2.3	*—	*2.3	17.2	8.5	25.7	*13.5	67.0
20-24	108.1	41.9	150.0	8.8	*0.8	9.6	159.6	50.3	209.9	6.0	76.0
25-29	202.0	84.0	286.0	7.0	*1.5	8.5	294.5	108.0	402.5	2.9	73.2
30-34	179.9	162.2	342.1	7.5	*3.8	11.3	353.4	168.7	522.1	3.2	67.7
35-39	185.5	221.2	406.7	7.8	*4.0	11.8	418.5	166.1	584.5	2.8	71.6
40-44	204.6	231.7	436.4	*3.1	*4.7	7.8	444.2	130.9	575.1	1.8	77.2
45-49	256.4	186.7	443.1	7.8	*3.0	10.8	453.9	106.9	560.8	2.4	80.9
50-54	211.8	156.9	368.8	*3.1	*2.4	5.5	374.3	135.3	509.6	1.5	73.4
55-59	136.4	134.5	270.9	*3.2	*2.6	5.8	276.7	194.4	471.0	2.1	58.7
60-64	46.4	64.2	110.6	*0.9	*0.4	*1.3	111.9	239.5	351.4	*1.2	31.8
65-69	9.3	23.6	32.9	*0.3	*0.3	*0.6	33.4	229.2	262.6	*1.7	12.7
70 and over	5.1	8.5	13.6	*—	*0.4	*0.4	14.0	414.2	428.2	*2.7	3.3
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 541.1</b>	<b>1 288.2</b>	<b>2 829.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>2 904.2</b>	<b>1 308.5</b>	<b>4 212.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>68.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 555.5</b>	<b>1 320.3</b>	<b>2 875.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>2 951.6</b>	<b>1 951.9</b>	<b>4 903.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	73.7	259.6	333.3	18.1	27.5	45.6	378.8	285.4	664.2	12.0	57.0
20-24	217.6	154.2	371.8	21.6	7.6	29.2	401.0	106.4	507.4	7.3	79.0
25-29	169.1	46.5	215.6	8.6	*3.5	12.1	227.7	58.6	286.3	5.3	79.5
30-34	101.7	45.9	147.6	6.7	*2.5	9.3	156.8	52.3	209.2	5.9	75.0
35-39	81.5	47.3	128.8	*4.7	*3.2	7.9	136.7	43.9	180.6	5.8	75.7
40-44	82.4	47.4	129.8	6.6	*3.1	9.7	139.5	43.9	183.4	6.9	76.0
45-49	93.5	42.8	136.3	6.2	*2.0	8.2	144.5	48.2	192.7	5.7	75.0
50-54	84.1	35.3	119.3	5.1	*0.2	5.3	124.6	48.8	173.5	4.3	71.9
55-59	71.0	31.3	102.3	*2.5	*0.6	*3.1	105.4	65.5	170.9	*2.9	61.7
60-64	33.7	21.4	55.2	*1.1	*0.4	*1.5	56.6	98.3	154.9	*2.6	36.6
65-69	7.3	6.2	13.4	*—	*0.3	*0.3	13.8	126.4	140.2	*2.5	9.8
70 and over	*2.7	7.0	9.6	*—	*—	*—	9.6	673.6	683.2	*—	1.4
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 008.4</b>	<b>731.6</b>	<b>1 740.0</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>1 871.7</b>	<b>851.3</b>	<b>2 723.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>68.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 018.3</b>	<b>744.8</b>	<b>1 763.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>1 895.2</b>	<b>1 651.2</b>	<b>3 546.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	83.6	264.5	348.2	20.4	27.5	47.9	396.1	293.8	689.9	12.1	57.4
20-24	325.8	196.1	521.8	30.4	8.4	38.8	560.6	156.7	717.3	6.9	78.2
25-29	371.2	130.4	501.6	15.6	4.9	20.6	522.2	166.6	688.8	3.9	75.8
30-34	281.5	208.1	489.6	14.2	6.3	20.6	510.2	221.1	731.3	4.0	69.8
35-39	267.0	268.4	535.5	12.5	7.2	19.8	555.2	210.0	765.2	3.6	72.6
40-44	287.1	279.1	566.2	9.7	7.8	17.5	583.7	174.8	758.5	3.0	77.0
45-49	349.9	229.5	579.4	14.0	5.0	19.0	598.4	155.1	753.5	3.2	79.4
50-54	295.9	192.2	488.1	8.2	*2.6	10.8	498.9	184.2	683.1	2.2	73.0
55-59	207.3	165.9	373.2	5.7	*3.1	8.9	382.1	259.9	641.9	2.3	59.5
60-64	80.2	85.6	165.7	*2.0	*0.8	*2.8	168.5	337.7	506.3	*1.6	33.3
65-69	16.6	29.8	46.3	*0.3	*0.6	*0.9	47.2	355.6	402.8	*1.9	11.7
70 and over	7.8	15.5	23.3	*—	*0.4	*0.4	23.7	1 087.8	1 111.4	*1.6	2.1
<b>15-64</b>	<b>2 549.5</b>	<b>2 019.9</b>	<b>4 569.3</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>4 775.9</b>	<b>2 159.8</b>	<b>6 935.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>68.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 573.8</b>	<b>2 065.1</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>4 846.8</b>	<b>3 603.2</b>	<b>8 450.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Median age</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.



continued

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
PERSONS											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	17.1	5.8	22.8	*3.0	*—	*3.0	25.8	9.4	35.2	*11.7	73.4
20-24	211.6	54.6	266.2	15.0	*1.2	16.2	282.4	57.8	340.3	5.7	83.0
25-29	477.9	107.5	585.4	14.7	*2.1	16.7	602.2	126.9	729.0	2.8	82.6
30-34	622.7	187.0	809.7	17.5	*4.3	21.7	831.5	188.0	1 019.4	2.6	81.6
35-39	676.9	252.1	929.0	17.2	5.2	22.4	951.3	196.0	1 147.3	2.4	82.9
40-44	695.5	261.7	957.2	12.0	5.2	17.2	974.4	166.2	1 140.7	1.8	85.4
45-49	737.8	221.1	958.8	17.5	*4.3	21.8	980.6	140.8	1 121.4	2.2	87.4
50-54	629.8	194.3	824.1	10.0	*2.8	12.8	836.9	188.3	1 025.2	1.5	81.6
55-59	485.8	183.0	668.8	11.6	*4.1	15.7	684.5	299.2	983.7	2.3	69.6
60-64	222.6	121.5	344.1	5.7	*1.4	7.0	351.1	409.2	760.3	2.0	46.2
65-69	68.8	56.1	125.0	*0.6	*1.7	*2.3	127.3	455.8	583.1	*1.8	21.8
70 and over	23.6	32.1	55.7	*0.4	*0.4	*0.7	56.4	971.8	1 028.2	*1.3	5.5
<b>15-64</b>	<b>4 777.7</b>	<b>1 588.5</b>	<b>6 366.2</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>6 520.8</b>	<b>1 781.7</b>	<b>8 302.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 870.1</b>	<b>1 676.7</b>	<b>6 546.9</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>6 704.4</b>	<b>3 209.4</b>	<b>9 913.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	211.5	462.4	673.9	49.9	51.8	101.7	775.6	600.8	1 376.4	13.1	56.3
20-24	551.5	288.2	839.6	50.2	13.1	63.3	902.9	217.6	1 120.5	7.0	80.6
25-29	432.3	85.3	517.6	28.1	5.1	33.2	550.7	111.9	662.6	6.0	83.1
30-34	269.2	61.9	331.1	17.4	4.8	22.2	353.3	82.3	435.6	6.3	81.1
35-39	208.7	63.8	272.5	12.3	4.8	17.1	289.6	80.6	370.1	5.9	78.2
40-44	207.8	63.9	271.8	13.9	*3.6	17.5	289.3	78.0	367.3	6.1	78.8
45-49	209.0	61.9	270.9	12.7	*3.2	15.9	286.8	88.5	375.4	5.6	76.4
50-54	176.4	49.9	226.3	13.0	*1.2	14.2	240.4	89.4	329.9	5.9	72.9
55-59	132.2	43.9	176.2	5.9	*1.7	7.7	183.8	113.1	296.9	4.2	61.9
60-64	63.0	31.7	94.7	5.2	*1.2	6.4	101.1	158.2	259.3	6.4	39.0
65-69	15.1	10.7	25.8	*—	*0.3	*0.3	26.1	191.6	217.7	*1.3	12.0
70 and over	8.7	12.9	21.6	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	22.3	912.3	934.7	*3.5	2.4
<b>15-64</b>	<b>2 461.4</b>	<b>1 213.0</b>	<b>3 674.4</b>	<b>208.7</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>299.2</b>	<b>3 973.6</b>	<b>1 620.4</b>	<b>5 594.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 485.3</b>	<b>1 236.5</b>	<b>3 721.8</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>300.3</b>	<b>4 022.1</b>	<b>2 724.3</b>	<b>6 746.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>59.6</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	228.5	468.2	696.7	52.9	51.8	104.7	801.4	610.2	1 411.6	13.1	56.8
20-24	763.1	342.7	1 105.8	65.2	14.3	79.5	1 185.3	275.4	1 460.8	6.7	81.1
25-29	910.2	192.8	1 103.0	42.7	7.2	49.9	1 152.9	238.8	1 391.7	4.3	82.8
30-34	891.9	248.9	1 140.8	34.9	9.1	44.0	1 184.8	270.2	1 455.0	3.7	81.4
35-39	885.6	315.9	1 201.5	29.5	9.9	39.4	1 240.9	276.6	1 517.5	3.2	81.8
40-44	903.3	325.7	1 229.0	25.9	8.8	34.7	1 263.7	244.2	1 507.9	2.7	83.8
45-49	946.7	283.0	1 229.7	30.2	7.5	37.7	1 267.4	229.3	1 496.7	3.0	84.7
50-54	806.2	244.2	1 050.4	23.0	*4.0	27.0	1 077.4	277.7	1 355.1	2.5	79.5
55-59	618.0	226.9	845.0	17.5	5.8	23.4	868.4	412.3	1 280.6	2.7	67.8
60-64	285.6	153.2	438.8	10.9	*2.6	13.5	452.2	567.4	1 019.6	3.0	44.4
65-69	84.0	66.8	150.8	*0.6	*2.0	*2.6	153.4	647.4	800.8	*1.7	19.2
70 and over	32.3	44.9	77.3	*0.8	*0.7	*1.5	78.8	1 884.1	1 962.9	*1.9	4.0
<b>15-64</b>	<b>7 239.1</b>	<b>2 801.5</b>	<b>10 040.6</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>453.8</b>	<b>10 494.4</b>	<b>3 402.1</b>	<b>13 896.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 355.4</b>	<b>2 913.2</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>	<b>334.2</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>457.9</b>	<b>10 726.5</b>	<b>5 933.7</b>	<b>16 660.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	39.7	37.8	39.2	33.4	29.3	32.3	38.9	55.1	44.7	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	39	38	39	30	22	29	39	61	43	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
<b>Sydney</b>											
Males	1 004.4	194.3	1 198.8	40.0	12.0	51.9	1 250.7	465.3	1 716.0	4.2	72.9
Females	578.3	384.6	962.9	31.1	15.2	46.3	1 009.1	769.3	1 778.5	4.6	56.7
Persons	1 582.7	578.9	2 161.6	71.1	27.1	98.2	2 259.8	1 234.6	3 494.5	4.3	64.7
<b>Balance of New South Wales</b>											
Males	529.9	98.3	628.2	38.1	*5.6	43.8	671.9	333.0	1 004.9	6.5	66.9
Females	263.2	254.2	517.4	19.2	9.3	28.5	545.9	481.1	1 027.0	5.2	53.2
Persons	793.0	352.5	1 145.6	57.3	15.0	72.3	1 217.9	814.1	2 031.9	5.9	59.9
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 534.3	292.6	1 826.9	78.1	17.6	95.7	1 922.6	798.3	2 720.9	5.0	70.7
Females	841.4	638.8	1 480.3	50.3	24.5	74.8	1 555.1	1 250.4	2 805.5	4.8	55.4
Persons	2 375.7	931.5	3 307.2	128.4	42.1	170.5	3 477.7	2 048.7	5 526.4	4.9	62.9
VICTORIA											
<b>Melbourne</b>											
Males	859.9	152.9	1 012.8	32.9	11.1	44.0	1 056.8	417.6	1 474.4	4.2	71.7
Females	464.6	380.0	844.7	24.3	14.9	39.2	883.9	662.8	1 546.7	4.4	57.1
Persons	1 324.6	532.9	1 857.5	57.2	26.0	83.2	1 940.7	1 080.4	3 021.1	4.3	64.2
<b>Balance of Victoria</b>											
Males	315.3	57.4	372.7	14.2	*1.4	15.6	388.3	165.9	554.2	4.0	70.1
Females	154.9	143.7	298.6	10.6	*4.5	15.1	313.7	259.8	573.5	4.8	54.7
Persons	470.3	201.0	671.3	24.8	5.9	30.7	702.0	425.8	1 127.8	4.4	62.2
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 175.3	210.2	1 385.5	47.2	12.5	59.7	1 445.2	583.5	2 028.6	4.1	71.2
Females	619.6	523.7	1 143.3	34.9	19.4	54.3	1 197.6	922.7	2 120.2	4.5	56.5
Persons	1 794.9	733.9	2 528.8	82.1	31.9	114.0	2 642.7	1 506.1	4 148.9	4.3	63.7
QUEENSLAND											
<b>Brisbane</b>											
Males	451.2	76.1	527.3	15.4	4.6	20.0	547.3	181.5	728.7	3.6	75.1
Females	260.2	192.9	453.1	12.0	6.2	18.1	471.2	286.4	757.7	3.8	62.2
Persons	711.4	269.0	980.4	27.3	10.8	38.1	1 018.5	467.9	1 486.4	3.7	68.5
<b>Balance of Queensland</b>											
Males	526.9	81.6	608.6	18.6	*3.6	22.3	630.8	249.8	880.6	3.5	71.6
Females	279.7	214.3	494.0	12.8	7.7	20.6	514.5	365.0	879.5	4.0	58.5
Persons	806.6	295.9	1 102.5	31.5	11.4	42.9	1 145.4	614.7	1 760.1	3.7	65.1
<b>Total</b>											
Males	978.1	157.8	1 135.9	34.0	8.2	42.2	1 178.1	431.2	1 609.3	3.6	73.2
Females	539.9	407.1	947.1	24.8	13.9	38.7	985.8	651.4	1 637.2	3.9	60.2
Persons	1 518.0	564.9	2 082.9	58.8	22.1	81.0	2 163.9	1 082.6	3 246.5	3.7	66.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>											
<b>Adelaide</b>											
Males	242.1	52.8	294.9	15.5	*2.6	18.1	312.9	144.5	457.4	5.8	68.4
Females	136.0	126.8	262.8	7.2	4.9	12.1	274.8	209.8	484.6	4.4	56.7
Persons	378.1	179.5	557.6	22.7	7.5	30.1	587.7	354.3	942.1	5.1	62.4
<b>Balance of South Australia</b>											
Males	99.9	12.0	112.0	3.9	*1.1	4.9	116.9	51.4	168.3	4.2	69.4
Females	40.1	48.4	88.5	*2.2	*2.2	4.3	92.8	70.1	163.0	4.7	57.0
Persons	140.0	60.4	200.4	6.0	3.2	9.3	209.7	121.6	331.3	4.4	63.3
<b>Total</b>											
Males	342.0	64.8	406.8	19.4	3.6	23.0	429.8	196.0	625.8	5.4	68.7
Females	176.1	175.2	351.2	9.3	7.1	16.4	367.6	280.0	647.6	4.5	56.8
Persons	518.1	240.0	758.1	28.7	10.7	39.4	797.5	475.9	1 273.4	4.9	62.6
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>											
<b>Perth</b>											
Males	376.5	62.7	439.2	8.0	3.4	11.4	450.6	152.2	602.8	2.5	74.8
Females	191.1	168.7	359.8	5.9	4.7	10.5	370.3	253.4	623.7	2.8	59.4
Persons	567.6	231.4	799.0	13.9	8.1	21.9	820.9	405.6	1 226.5	2.7	66.9
<b>Balance of Western Australia</b>											
Males	143.8	19.6	163.3	3.9	*0.6	4.4	167.8	55.2	222.9	2.7	75.3
Females	60.2	57.6	117.7	*2.2	*2.1	4.4	122.1	84.4	206.5	3.6	59.1
Persons	203.9	77.2	281.1	6.1	*2.7	8.8	289.9	139.6	429.4	3.0	67.5
<b>Total</b>											
Males	520.3	82.3	602.6	11.9	3.9	15.8	618.4	207.4	825.8	2.6	74.9
Females	251.2	226.3	477.5	8.1	6.8	14.9	492.4	337.7	830.2	3.0	59.3
Persons	771.5	308.6	1 080.1	20.0	10.7	30.7	1 110.8	545.1	1 656.0	2.8	67.1
<b>TASMANIA</b>											
<b>Hobart</b>											
Males	42.7	9.0	51.7	3.2	*0.6	3.8	55.5	24.9	80.4	6.8	69.0
Females	26.1	20.7	46.8	*1.2	*0.7	*1.9	48.6	37.7	86.3	*3.8	56.3
Persons	68.8	29.7	98.5	4.3	*1.3	5.6	104.1	62.6	166.7	5.4	62.4
<b>Balance of Tasmania</b>											
Males	56.8	10.0	66.8	4.2	*0.8	5.0	71.7	40.4	112.1	6.9	64.0
Females	28.2	28.3	56.5	2.8	*0.5	3.3	59.8	55.5	115.3	5.6	51.9
Persons	85.0	38.3	123.2	7.0	*1.3	8.3	131.5	95.9	227.4	6.3	57.8
<b>Total</b>											
Males	99.5	19.0	118.5	7.4	*1.4	8.7	127.2	65.4	192.6	6.8	66.1
Females	54.3	48.9	103.2	4.0	*1.2	5.2	108.4	93.2	201.6	4.8	53.8
Persons	153.7	68.0	221.7	11.3	2.6	13.9	235.6	158.5	394.2	5.9	59.8

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
<b>Total</b>											
Males	49.5	7.4	56.9	*1.2	*0.7	*1.9	58.8	20.4	79.2	*3.2	74.3
Females	32.6	11.9	44.5	*0.3	*0.8	*1.1	45.6	27.3	72.9	*2.5	62.6
<b>Persons</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>*1.5</b>	<b>*1.5</b>	<b>*3.0</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>*2.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
<b>Total</b>											
Males	82.7	13.9	96.6	2.0	*1.0	3.0	99.6	28.5	128.1	3.0	77.8
Females	58.7	33.2	91.9	*1.4	*1.1	2.4	94.3	40.6	134.9	2.6	69.9
<b>Persons</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>262.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>
AUSTRALIA											
<b>State capital cities</b>											
Males	2 976.8	547.9	3 524.7	115.0	34.2	149.1	3 673.8	1 386.0	5 059.8	4.1	72.6
Females	1 656.3	1 273.6	2 929.9	81.5	46.5	128.1	3 058.0	2 219.4	5 277.5	4.2	57.9
<b>Persons</b>	<b>4 633.1</b>	<b>1 821.5</b>	<b>6 454.6</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>6 731.8</b>	<b>3 605.4</b>	<b>10 337.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>65.1</b>
<b>Balance of Australia(a)</b>											
Males	1 804.8	300.2	2 105.0	86.1	14.8	100.9	2 205.9	944.5	3 150.4	4.6	70.0
Females	917.5	791.5	1 709.0	51.6	28.2	79.8	1 788.8	1 383.7	3 172.5	4.5	56.4
<b>Persons</b>	<b>2 722.3</b>	<b>1 091.7</b>	<b>3 814.0</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>3 994.7</b>	<b>2 328.2</b>	<b>6 322.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>63.2</b>
<b>Total</b>											
Males	4 781.6	848.1	5 629.7	201.1	49.0	250.0	5 879.7	2 330.5	8 210.3	4.3	71.6
Females	2 573.8	2 065.1	4 638.9	133.1	74.7	207.9	4 846.8	3 603.2	8 450.0	4.3	57.4
<b>Persons</b>	<b>7 355.4</b>	<b>2 913.2</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>	<b>334.2</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>457.9</b>	<b>10 726.5</b>	<b>5 933.7</b>	<b>16 660.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>

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

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

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force '000	Not in the labour force '000	Civilian population '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %	UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Looking for f/t work '000	Looking for first f/t job '000	Looking for p/t work '000	Total(a) '000						Looking for f/t work
													%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
<b>Males</b>													
15-19	136.8	42.0	178.8	28.2	12.6	*2.8	31.0	209.8	37.2	247.0	14.8	84.9	11.4
20-24	423.5	64.4	487.9	31.3	9.3	*2.8	34.1	522.0	40.2	562.2	6.5	92.9	5.6
Total	560.3	106.4	666.7	59.6	21.9	5.5	65.1	731.8	77.3	809.2	8.9	90.4	7.4
<b>Females</b>													
15-19	79.5	57.0	136.5	16.3	10.4	*2.8	19.1	155.7	35.2	190.9	12.3	81.6	8.5
20-24	312.9	92.6	405.5	25.9	7.5	5.0	30.9	436.4	86.6	522.9	7.1	83.4	4.9
Total	392.5	149.6	542.0	42.1	17.9	7.9	50.0	592.0	121.8	713.8	8.4	82.9	5.9
<b>Persons</b>													
15-19	216.3	99.0	315.3	44.5	23.0	5.6	50.1	365.4	72.4	437.8	13.7	83.5	10.2
20-24	736.4	156.9	893.4	57.2	16.8	7.8	65.0	958.4	126.7	1 085.1	6.8	88.3	5.3
Total	952.7	256.0	1 208.7	101.7	39.8	13.4	115.1	1 323.8	199.1	1 522.9	8.7	86.9	6.7
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
<b>Males</b>													
15-19	8.1	161.6	169.7	*4.3	*3.7	21.5	25.8	195.5	279.2	474.7	13.2	41.2	*0.9
20-24	13.8	82.3	96.0	*3.5	*1.4	*3.1	6.6	102.7	78.6	181.3	6.4	56.6	*1.9
Total	21.9	243.9	265.8	7.9	5.1	24.6	32.4	298.2	357.8	656.0	10.9	45.5	1.2
<b>Females</b>													
15-19	*4.1	207.5	211.6	*4.1	*3.0	24.7	28.8	240.4	258.7	499.1	12.0	48.2	*0.8
20-24	12.8	103.5	116.4	*4.5	*2.6	*3.4	7.9	124.3	70.1	194.4	6.4	63.9	*2.3
Total	16.9	311.1	328.0	8.7	5.6	28.0	36.7	364.7	328.7	693.5	10.1	52.6	1.2
<b>Persons</b>													
15-19	12.2	369.1	381.3	8.5	6.7	46.2	54.6	436.0	537.8	973.8	12.5	44.8	0.9
20-24	26.6	185.8	212.4	8.1	*4.0	6.4	14.5	226.9	148.7	375.7	6.4	60.4	2.1
Total	38.8	554.9	593.8	16.5	10.7	52.6	69.1	662.9	686.5	1 349.4	10.4	49.1	1.2
TOTAL													
<b>Males</b>													
15-19	144.9	203.6	348.5	32.6	16.3	24.3	56.8	405.3	316.3	721.7	14.0	56.2	4.5
20-24	437.3	146.6	584.0	34.9	10.7	5.9	40.7	624.7	118.8	743.5	6.5	84.0	4.7
Total	582.2	350.3	932.5	67.4	27.0	30.1	97.6	1 030.0	435.1	1 465.1	9.5	70.3	4.6
<b>Females</b>													
15-19	83.6	264.5	348.2	20.4	13.4	27.5	47.9	396.1	293.8	689.9	12.1	57.4	3.0
20-24	325.8	196.1	521.8	30.4	10.1	8.4	38.8	560.6	156.7	717.3	6.9	78.2	4.2
Total	409.4	460.6	870.0	50.8	23.5	35.9	86.7	956.7	450.5	1 407.2	9.1	68.0	3.6
<b>Persons</b>													
15-19	228.5	468.2	696.7	52.9	29.7	51.8	104.7	801.4	610.2	1 411.6	13.1	56.8	3.8
20-24	763.1	342.7	1 105.8	65.2	20.7	14.3	79.5	1 185.3	275.4	1 460.8	6.7	81.1	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>991.6</b>	<b>810.9</b>	<b>1 802.5</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>1 986.7</b>	<b>885.6</b>	<b>2 872.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000					
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5 454.7</b>	<b>7 679.3</b>	<b>336.5</b>	<b>8 015.8</b>	<b>3 755.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>Born overseas</b>	<b>1 899.2</b>	<b>2 587.0</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>2 708.2</b>	<b>1 917.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>58.5</b>
Oceania and Antarctica	280.2	351.6	16.6	368.2	114.4	4.5	76.3
New Zealand	217.4	271.7	11.2	282.9	88.5	4.0	76.2
North-West Europe	582.7	798.7	26.9	825.6	614.2	3.3	57.3
United Kingdom and Ireland	495.2	667.3	20.4	687.8	474.3	3.0	59.2
Germany	32.0	47.1	*3.9	51.0	61.0	*7.6	45.5
Netherlands	23.6	37.5	*0.7	38.1	40.8	*1.7	48.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	239.9	328.5	12.1	340.6	478.7	3.5	41.6
Italy	57.6	75.4	*1.7	77.1	149.8	*2.2	34.0
Greece	27.0	38.4	*0.8	39.2	79.2	*1.9	33.1
North Africa and the Middle East	77.2	116.0	10.0	126.0	140.8	7.9	47.2
Lebanon	27.3	43.4	*2.4	45.8	51.1	*5.2	47.3
South-East Asia	265.1	351.5	23.0	374.5	195.3	6.1	65.7
Viet Nam	74.6	89.6	8.5	98.2	62.7	8.7	61.0
Malaysia	51.0	69.1	*2.0	71.1	32.6	*2.7	68.6
Philippines	68.6	91.5	5.7	97.2	32.5	5.9	74.9
North-East Asia	146.8	210.2	11.1	221.3	181.5	5.0	54.9
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	76.1	109.9	7.0	116.9	104.4	6.0	52.8
Southern and Central Asia	134.9	189.8	11.0	200.8	89.4	5.5	69.2
India	80.3	109.3	5.4	114.7	51.1	4.7	69.2
Americas	81.4	114.6	4.8	119.4	50.8	4.1	70.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	91.0	126.1	5.7	131.9	52.4	4.3	71.6
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
<b>Arrived 1986–1995</b>							
Oceania and Antarctica	70.7	89.4	5.2	94.7	25.1	5.5	79.0
North-West Europe	86.9	118.6	*4.1	122.7	39.7	*3.4	75.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	38.8	51.2	*1.3	52.5	31.6	*2.5	62.4
North Africa and the Middle East	23.7	35.6	*2.7	38.3	32.4	*7.0	54.2
South-East Asia	95.5	122.1	8.3	130.4	56.6	6.4	69.7
North-East Asia	61.1	82.2	*2.9	85.0	39.1	*3.4	68.5
Southern and Central Asia	34.4	46.3	*1.7	48.0	19.3	*3.5	71.3
Americas	21.2	31.1	*1.0	32.1	9.7	*3.1	76.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.0	33.5	*0.8	34.3	12.7	*2.4	73.0
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>455.3</i>	<i>610.0</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>638.0</i>	<i>266.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>70.5</i>
<b>Arrived 1996–2005</b>							
Oceania and Antarctica	99.8	117.9	8.4	126.3	36.8	6.7	77.5
North-West Europe	113.0	144.2	5.8	150.0	46.1	3.8	76.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	35.7	53.2	*3.5	56.7	29.5	*6.2	65.7
North Africa and the Middle East	18.1	28.3	5.2	33.5	38.5	15.6	46.5
South-East Asia	62.9	94.6	9.5	104.1	68.1	9.1	60.5
North-East Asia	61.4	95.0	7.0	102.0	109.5	6.8	48.2
Southern and Central Asia	73.2	107.8	7.7	115.5	45.3	6.7	71.8
Americas	20.7	29.6	*1.8	31.4	14.4	*5.7	68.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.4	49.0	*4.6	53.5	15.7	*8.5	77.4
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>520.3</i>	<i>719.5</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>773.0</i>	<i>404.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>65.7</i>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
<i>Relationship in household</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 576.2	79.5	3 655.7	1 198.9	4 854.6	2.2	75.3
Lone parent	83.4	7.6	91.0	47.8	138.9	8.4	65.6
Dependent student	205.9	27.9	233.9	274.9	508.8	11.9	46.0
Non-dependent child	633.9	66.2	700.1	117.4	817.5	9.5	85.6
Other related individual	97.3	8.7	106.0	62.1	168.1	8.2	63.1
Total	4 596.7	190.0	4 786.7	1 701.1	6 487.8	4.0	73.8
Non-family member							
Person living alone	535.7	31.1	566.8	326.1	892.9	5.5	63.5
Not living alone	302.6	16.3	318.9	92.3	411.2	5.1	77.6
Total	838.3	47.4	885.7	418.4	1 304.1	5.4	67.9
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	5 435.0	237.4	5 672.4	2 119.5	7 791.8	4.2	72.8
Relationship not determined(a)	194.7	12.7	207.4	211.1	418.4	6.1	49.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>5 879.7</b>	<b>2 330.5</b>	<b>8 210.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 777.2	73.7	2 850.9	1 872.4	4 723.3	2.6	60.4
Lone parent	367.4	37.3	404.7	317.7	722.4	9.2	56.0
Dependent student	252.8	28.6	281.5	243.3	524.8	10.2	53.6
Non-dependent child	388.1	29.5	417.6	76.0	493.6	7.1	84.6
Other related individual	90.0	5.3	95.4	111.0	206.4	5.6	46.2
Total	3 875.6	174.4	4 050.1	2 620.5	6 670.6	4.3	60.7
Non-family member							
Person living alone	398.1	13.9	412.0	606.7	1 018.7	3.4	40.4
Not living alone	192.7	9.4	202.0	82.2	284.3	4.6	71.1
Total	590.8	23.3	614.1	688.9	1 303.0	3.8	47.1
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	4 466.4	197.7	4 664.1	3 309.4	7 973.6	4.2	58.5
Relationship not determined(a)	172.5	10.1	182.6	293.7	476.4	5.5	38.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>4 846.8</b>	<b>3 603.2</b>	<b>8 450.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 353.4	153.2	6 506.6	3 071.3	9 578.0	2.4	67.9
Lone parent	450.8	44.9	495.7	365.5	861.3	9.1	57.6
Dependent student	458.8	56.6	515.4	518.2	1 033.6	11.0	49.9
Non-dependent child	1 022.0	95.7	1 117.7	193.4	1 311.1	8.6	85.2
Other related individual	187.4	14.0	201.4	173.1	374.5	7.0	53.8
Total	8 472.3	364.4	8 836.7	4 321.6	13 158.3	4.1	67.2
Non-family member							
Person living alone	933.8	45.0	978.8	932.7	1 911.6	4.6	51.2
Not living alone	495.3	25.7	521.0	174.5	695.5	4.9	74.9
Total	1 429.1	70.7	1 499.8	1 107.3	2 607.1	4.7	57.5
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	9 901.4	435.1	10 336.5	5 428.9	15 765.4	4.2	65.6
Relationship not determined(a)	367.2	22.8	390.0	504.8	894.8	5.8	43.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>	<b>457.9</b>	<b>10 726.5</b>	<b>5 933.7</b>	<b>16 660.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>

(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
<b>ALL FAMILIES</b>	<b>3 494.8</b>	<b>949.0</b>	<b>1 301.3</b>	<b>3 060.0</b>	<b>1 025.2</b>	<b>1 659.9</b>	<b>5 745.1</b>
<b>Couple family</b>	3 017.9	681.3	1 087.5	2 696.0	712.0	1 378.6	4 786.6
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	75.9	26.9	41.5	66.7	26.8	50.8	144.3
Husband employed, wife unemployed	29.6	10.1	18.6	25.2	11.4	21.8	58.3
Husband unemployed, wife employed	25.3	9.0	7.9	23.4	7.1	11.7	42.2
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	*4.5	*1.1	*2.7	*3.6	*1.7	*2.9	8.3
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	11.5	5.5	10.9	10.0	5.3	12.7	27.9
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 942.0	654.3	1 046.0	2 629.3	685.2	1 327.8	4 642.3
Husband employed, wife employed	1 513.7	434.6	634.1	1 276.7	458.0	847.6	2 582.4
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	364.0	171.1	346.2	320.7	169.7	391.0	881.3
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	149.2	17.5	26.1	135.1	22.4	35.3	192.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	915.1	31.1	39.6	896.8	35.0	53.9	985.8
<b>One-parent family</b>	386.2	267.7	213.8	273.2	313.2	281.3	867.7
Parent unemployed	10.6	20.6	13.8	*3.6	24.6	16.7	44.9
Male parent unemployed	*3.3	*3.3	*1.1	*1.2	5.5	*1.1	7.7
Female parent unemployed	7.3	17.3	12.7	*2.5	19.1	15.7	37.3
Parent employed	192.2	162.5	100.8	111.9	199.4	144.1	455.4
Male parent employed	46.7	24.5	12.9	30.2	35.0	18.9	84.1
Female parent employed	145.5	138.0	87.9	81.8	164.4	125.2	371.3
Parent not in the labour force	183.4	84.7	99.2	157.7	89.2	120.5	367.3
Male parent not in the labour force	32.2	8.9	6.8	28.3	11.3	8.4	47.9
Female parent not in the labour force	151.2	75.7	92.4	129.4	77.9	112.1	319.4
<b>Other family</b>	90.7	..	..	90.7	..	..	90.7
Family reference person unemployed	*2.4	..	..	*2.4	..	..	*2.4
Family reference person employed	58.5	..	..	58.5	..	..	58.5
Family reference person not in the labour force	29.8	..	..	29.8	..	..	29.8

\* 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)		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	%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>10 492.3</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>9 957.3</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>535.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Canada	2005	17 342.5	2005	72.8	61.8	67.2	2005	16 169.7	2005	1 172.8	6.8
France	2004	27 447.4	2004	62.0	49.2	55.4	2004	24 720.2	2004	2 727.2	9.9
Greece	2003	4 506.9	2003	60.8	38.0	49.0	2003	4 103.9	2003	403.0	8.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2005	3 586.3	2004	71.7	51.8	68.1	2005	3 385.5	2005	200.7	5.6
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	84.6	51.5	67.9	2002	91 647.2	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2003	24 229.0	2003	62.3	37.1	49.2	2003	22 133.0	2003	2 096.0	8.7
Japan	2004	66 410.0	2004	73.4	48.2	60.4	2005	63 560.0	2004	3 130.0	4.7
Korea (Republic of)	2004	23 417.2	2004	75.0	49.9	62.1	2004	22 557.0	2004	860.0	3.7
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2005	10 547.5	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2005	2 152.1	2005	73.9	60.1	66.8	2005	2 072.9	2005	79.3	3.7
Singapore	2003	2 152.0	2000	81.1	55.5	68.6	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4
Sweden	2005	4 533.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2004	4 213.0	2004	246.0	5.5
United Kingdom	2004	29 369.4	2004	55.5	45.2	50.2	2004	28 008.4	2004	1 361.0	4.6
United States of America	2005	149 320.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2005	141 730.0	2005	7 591.0	5.1

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

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			2006				
	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov
PERSONS ('000)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	450.0	375.5	379.7	366.1	368.8	367.4	363.3	358.0	353.6	353.1	356.8	361.8
Mining	81.4	85.7	93.2	103.0	107.7	117.6	125.9	129.2	129.9	131.8	135.8	139.5
Manufacturing	1 076.2	1 125.4	1 058.2	1 093.9	1 079.1	1 066.2	1 062.8	1 065.7	1 067.2	1 061.9	1 054.9	1 052.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	68.4	70.7	74.6	75.6	77.7	80.0	82.7	86.3	89.1	88.0	84.9	81.1
Construction	691.9	702.8	770.2	832.3	849.8	857.7	861.6	868.5	878.6	893.9	912.8	930.2
Wholesale trade	431.0	441.5	445.8	444.9	441.0	435.4	429.1	427.0	435.9	453.6	471.3	481.8
Retail trade	1 373.2	1 429.5	1 444.8	1 475.7	1 512.5	1 530.3	1 520.4	1 500.3	1 490.9	1 493.6	1 498.1	1 499.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	457.2	448.8	469.8	499.5	506.5	506.8	499.8	485.3	474.2	474.8	479.1	485.1
Transport and storage	416.9	403.3	432.7	454.3	457.1	455.9	455.5	458.9	464.7	466.9	465.0	461.6
Communication services	168.3	169.4	173.7	178.9	182.5	185.1	185.0	183.6	181.9	181.6	181.5	181.2
Finance and insurance	349.2	349.6	345.5	352.0	363.1	373.0	374.3	371.3	371.2	377.2	386.6	395.5
Property and business services	1 021.8	1 075.8	1 129.1	1 118.6	1 141.6	1 164.2	1 182.7	1 195.2	1 204.1	1 213.7	1 224.7	1 235.6
Government administration and defence	389.6	429.1	442.4	447.8	452.2	458.0	457.4	453.9	461.5	478.2	490.5	492.9
Education	644.5	668.1	691.4	671.6	671.1	683.7	706.1	725.7	726.5	715.8	705.7	699.7
Health and community services	905.9	944.9	947.5	991.8	999.3	1 007.4	1 016.0	1 031.5	1 053.3	1 070.0	1 078.1	1 078.7
Cultural and recreational services	227.7	242.1	237.6	254.3	267.7	277.2	277.9	274.5	270.5	270.5	273.1	276.1
Personal and other services	363.2	383.4	362.5	388.2	385.3	387.0	392.3	397.3	397.9	397.1	397.3	399.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (a) (%)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.8	-16.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	-0.4	-1.1	-1.5	-1.2	-0.1	1.1	1.4
Mining	4.3	5.2	8.8	0.2	4.6	9.2	7.0	2.6	0.6	1.4	3.0	2.8
Manufacturing	-4.0	4.6	-6.0	-0.3	-1.4	-1.2	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.6	3.3	5.6	1.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	4.5	3.2	-1.2	-3.5	-4.4
Construction	2.7	1.6	9.6	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.9
Wholesale trade	-1.1	2.4	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.5	2.1	4.0	3.9	2.2
Retail trade	5.2	4.1	1.1	2.4	2.5	1.2	-0.6	-1.3	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	-2.8	-1.8	4.7	2.2	1.4	0.1	-1.4	-2.9	-2.3	0.1	0.9	1.3
Transport and storage	-0.6	-3.3	7.3	2.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	1.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.7
Communication services	-6.6	0.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Finance and insurance	6.2	0.1	-1.2	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.3	-0.8	0.0	1.6	2.5	2.3
Property and business services	-5.6	5.3	5.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Government administration and defence	7.0	10.2	3.1	-0.1	1.0	1.3	-0.1	-0.8	1.7	3.6	2.6	0.5
Education	3.9	3.7	3.5	-1.5	-0.1	1.9	3.3	2.8	0.1	-1.5	-1.4	-0.8
Health and community services	4.8	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.1
Cultural and recreational services	1.3	6.3	-1.8	3.2	5.3	3.5	0.3	-1.2	-1.5	0.0	0.9	1.1
Personal and other services	9.0	5.6	-5.4	-0.4	-0.7	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.6

(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
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>7 355.4</b>	<b>2 913.2</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)</b>	285.1	78.1	249.1	114.1	363.2
Agriculture	243.6	68.0	209.1	102.6	311.6
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	24.0	6.4	22.8	7.7	30.5
Forestry and logging	8.4	*1.6	8.6	*1.5	10.0
Commercial fishing	7.5	*1.1	7.0	*1.7	8.7
<b>Mining(a)</b>	134.5	*2.8	118.2	19.0	137.3
Coal mining	27.4	*0.8	26.9	*1.4	28.3
Oil and gas extraction	8.8	*0.2	7.8	*1.2	9.0
Metal ore mining	46.1	*0.8	39.0	7.8	46.9
Other mining	11.9	*0.3	11.6	*0.6	12.2
Services to mining	27.0	*0.5	23.0	*4.6	27.5
<b>Manufacturing(a)</b>	917.3	128.6	772.9	273.1	1 045.9
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	159.4	30.0	123.4	66.0	189.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	34.4	11.8	17.1	29.1	46.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	61.6	7.2	56.4	12.5	68.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media	82.0	21.5	61.4	42.1	103.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	80.3	9.7	60.8	29.3	90.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	29.1	*2.2	26.2	5.2	31.4
Metal product manufacturing	150.4	11.8	141.7	20.5	162.2
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	214.8	19.0	193.0	40.9	233.9
Other manufacturing	58.1	8.9	54.2	12.7	66.9
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply(a)</b>	76.0	*4.3	61.4	18.9	80.3
Electricity and gas supply	44.3	*1.4	35.3	10.5	45.8
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	31.6	*2.9	26.2	8.4	34.5
<b>Construction(a)</b>	831.4	124.0	845.0	110.4	955.4
General construction	256.6	37.2	250.3	43.5	293.8
Construction trade services	563.1	85.6	585.2	63.6	648.7
<b>Wholesale trade(a)</b>	400.2	72.8	331.0	141.9	473.0
Basic material wholesaling	96.8	16.7	85.7	27.8	113.5
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	142.3	16.5	125.1	33.7	158.8
Personal and household good wholesaling	139.2	33.0	104.4	67.8	172.2
<b>Retail trade(a)</b>	782.0	714.2	699.7	796.5	1 496.2
Food retailing	208.1	341.6	236.1	313.6	549.7
Personal and household good retailing	352.7	312.0	255.4	409.2	664.6
Motor vehicle retailing and services	197.9	46.6	190.1	54.3	244.4
<b>Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)</b>	246.1	248.8	208.9	286.0	494.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	246.1	248.8	208.9	286.0	494.9
<b>Transport and storage(a)</b>	375.6	81.2	340.9	115.9	456.8
Road transport	187.8	42.6	194.0	36.5	230.4
Rail transport	30.1	*0.8	26.9	*4.0	30.9
Water transport	15.6	*1.5	10.7	6.4	17.1
Air and space transport	34.5	12.0	28.7	17.8	46.5
Services to transport	57.1	13.9	40.8	30.2	71.0
Storage	43.5	8.4	35.6	16.3	51.9
<b>Communication services(a)</b>	148.8	31.1	121.1	58.8	179.9
Communication services	148.8	31.1	121.1	58.8	179.9
<b>Finance and insurance(a)</b>	315.7	76.7	178.8	213.7	392.5
Finance	159.1	43.9	83.6	119.3	202.9
Insurance	68.2	11.2	29.9	49.6	79.4
Services to finance and insurance	86.1	19.9	64.0	42.0	105.9
<b>Property and business services(a)</b>	915.6	317.9	668.8	564.8	1 233.5
Property services	131.0	42.6	93.4	80.2	173.6
Business services	783.8	275.3	575.2	483.8	1 059.1

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

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

Source: Labour Force survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Industry</i>	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Government administration and defence</b> (a)	402.9	75.6	230.2	248.3	478.5
Government administration	377.6	73.3	212.4	238.5	450.9
Defence	25.3	*2.3	17.8	9.8	27.6
<b>Education</b> (a)	462.9	263.2	221.6	504.5	726.0
Education	462.9	263.2	221.6	504.5	726.0
<b>Health and community services</b> (a)	619.5	452.7	237.1	835.0	1 072.2
Health services	468.5	325.9	186.4	608.0	794.4
Community services	148.5	124.7	50.3	223.0	273.2
<b>Cultural and recreational services</b> (a)	163.3	120.3	143.2	140.4	283.6
Motion picture, radio and television services	35.6	18.0	31.1	22.5	53.6
Libraries, museums and the arts	55.3	25.7	42.3	38.7	81.0
Sport and recreation	71.0	75.6	67.8	78.8	146.6
<b>Personal and other services</b> (a)	278.6	120.8	201.9	197.5	399.4
Personal services	119.6	90.2	81.2	128.6	209.8
Other services	158.9	29.9	120.5	68.3	188.8
Private households employing staff	*0.1	*0.7	*0.1	*0.7	*0.7

\* 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
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>7 355.4</b>	<b>2 913.2</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>
<b>Managers and administrators(a)</b>	757.6	87.6	613.9	231.3	845.2
Generalist managers	180.0	25.7	168.8	36.9	205.7
Specialist managers	393.5	27.2	287.4	133.3	420.6
Farmers and farm managers	171.7	32.5	148.0	56.3	204.3
<b>Professionals(a)</b>	1 508.2	475.5	936.7	1 047.0	1 983.8
Science, building and engineering professionals	195.6	22.0	168.4	49.1	217.5
Business and information professionals	506.8	82.6	349.1	240.4	589.4
Health professionals	221.9	144.2	98.2	267.9	366.2
Education professionals	302.2	138.6	136.6	304.2	440.8
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	276.7	86.7	182.1	181.3	363.4
<b>Associate professionals(a)</b>	1 107.8	234.9	729.7	613.0	1 342.7
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	133.7	17.3	114.0	37.0	151.0
Business and administration associate professionals	409.9	99.1	237.9	271.1	509.0
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	419.4	70.0	276.0	213.5	489.5
Health and welfare associate professionals	50.7	24.9	25.2	50.4	75.6
Other associate professionals	93.9	23.6	76.6	41.0	117.5
<b>Tradespersons and related workers(a)</b>	1 172.5	135.5	1 173.3	134.7	1 308.0
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	205.0	5.1	208.3	*1.8	210.1
Automotive tradespersons	126.2	6.5	131.0	*1.7	132.7
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	191.0	15.3	202.2	*4.1	206.3
Construction tradespersons	331.9	21.5	348.8	*4.6	353.4
Food tradespersons	63.0	25.2	56.4	31.8	88.2
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	73.3	23.0	85.4	10.9	96.3
Other tradespersons and related workers	177.5	38.4	136.1	79.8	215.9
<b>Advanced clerical and service workers(a)</b>	209.2	168.0	47.8	329.4	377.2
Secretaries and personal assistants	102.2	58.4	5.1	155.5	160.6
Other advanced clerical and service workers	106.9	109.7	42.7	173.9	216.6
<b>Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)</b>	1 025.7	671.3	474.1	1 222.9	1 697.0
Intermediate clerical workers	623.5	274.2	225.9	671.7	897.6
Intermediate sales and related workers	147.3	26.3	116.3	57.3	173.6
Intermediate service workers	255.0	370.8	131.9	493.9	625.8
<b>Intermediate production and transport workers(a)</b>	718.0	167.5	769.1	116.4	885.5
Intermediate plant operators	182.2	9.6	183.4	8.4	191.8
Intermediate machine operators	57.6	7.0	46.1	18.5	64.6
Road and rail transport drivers	259.8	51.2	292.6	18.4	311.0
Other intermediate production and transport workers	218.0	99.5	246.5	71.1	317.5
<b>Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)</b>	342.7	610.5	321.6	631.6	953.2
Elementary clerks	40.7	26.2	31.1	35.8	66.9
Elementary sales workers	232.6	507.9	213.6	526.9	740.5
Elementary service workers	69.4	76.4	76.9	68.9	145.8
<b>Labourers and related workers(a)</b>	513.7	362.3	563.5	312.5	876.0
Cleaners	72.7	126.9	84.4	115.2	199.5
Factory labourers	161.4	43.4	131.6	73.2	204.7
Other labourers and related workers	278.3	189.7	344.0	123.9	468.0

\* 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
<b>Industry</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	218.8	66.3	285.1	30.3	47.9	78.1	249.1	114.1	363.2
Mining	116.9	17.5	134.5	*1.3	*1.5	*2.8	118.2	19.0	137.3
Manufacturing	726.9	190.4	917.3	45.9	82.7	128.6	772.9	273.1	1 045.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	59.9	16.0	76.0	*1.5	*2.8	*4.3	61.4	18.9	80.3
Construction	779.6	51.8	831.4	65.4	58.7	124.0	845.0	110.4	955.4
Wholesale trade	305.1	95.1	400.2	25.9	46.9	72.8	331.0	141.9	473.0
Retail trade	476.8	305.2	782.0	222.9	491.3	714.2	699.7	796.5	1 496.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	132.1	114.0	246.1	76.8	172.0	248.8	208.9	286.0	494.9
Transport and storage	301.9	73.7	375.6	38.9	42.2	81.2	340.9	115.9	456.8
Communication services	108.7	40.1	148.8	12.4	18.7	31.1	121.1	58.8	179.9
Finance and insurance	162.3	153.4	315.7	16.4	60.3	76.7	178.8	213.7	392.5
Property and business services	561.7	353.9	915.6	107.1	210.9	317.9	668.8	564.8	1 233.5
Government administration and defence	214.6	188.3	402.9	15.6	60.0	75.6	230.2	248.3	478.5
Education	171.8	291.1	462.9	49.8	213.4	263.2	221.6	504.5	726.0
Health and community services	181.6	437.9	619.5	55.5	397.2	452.7	237.1	835.0	1 072.2
Cultural and recreational services	98.4	64.9	163.3	44.8	75.5	120.3	143.2	140.4	283.6
Personal and other services	164.3	114.3	278.6	37.5	83.2	120.8	201.9	197.5	399.4
<b>Occupation</b>									
Managers and administrators	579.5	178.1	757.6	34.3	53.3	87.6	613.9	231.3	845.2
Professionals	824.4	683.8	1 508.2	112.3	363.2	475.5	936.7	1 047.0	1 983.8
Associate professionals	664.9	442.9	1 107.8	64.8	170.1	234.9	729.7	613.0	1 342.7
Tradespersons and related workers	1 089.5	83.1	1 172.5	83.8	51.7	135.5	1 173.3	134.7	1 308.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	38.0	171.2	209.2	9.9	158.2	168.0	47.8	329.4	377.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	378.3	647.4	1 025.7	95.8	575.5	671.3	474.1	1 222.9	1 697.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	656.2	61.8	718.0	112.9	54.6	167.5	769.1	116.4	885.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	161.2	181.5	342.7	160.4	450.2	610.5	321.6	631.6	953.2
Labourers and related workers	389.5	124.1	513.7	173.9	188.4	362.3	563.5	312.5	876.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 781.6</b>	<b>2 573.8</b>	<b>7 355.4</b>	<b>848.1</b>	<b>2 065.1</b>	<b>2 913.2</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>

\* 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
<b>PERSONS</b>				
<b>Employed</b>				
Full-time	6 462.0	247.3	641.0	7 355.4
Part-time	2 534.4	55.4	299.6	2 913.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 996.5</b>	<b>302.6</b>	<b>940.6</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>
<b>Industry</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	177.5	38.6	140.7	363.2
Mining	134.1	*0.2	*3.0	137.3
Manufacturing	975.3	16.0	53.7	1 045.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	78.0	*1.1	*1.3	80.3
Construction	674.5	51.4	225.3	955.4
Wholesale trade	440.5	12.4	19.7	473.0
Retail trade	1 336.3	66.3	86.5	1 496.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	454.5	20.9	17.2	494.9
Transport and storage	400.4	11.7	44.4	456.8
Communication services	162.4	*2.5	15.1	179.9
Finance and insurance	371.0	*2.9	18.2	392.5
Property and business services	1 042.2	34.9	152.7	1 233.5
Government administration and defence	476.5	*—	*1.8	478.5
Education	697.8	*3.4	24.4	726.0
Health and community services	1 012.6	16.6	41.9	1 072.2
Cultural and recreational services	239.5	5.7	37.9	283.6
Personal and other services	323.3	18.2	56.9	399.4
<b>Occupation</b>				
Managers and administrators	633.3	51.1	158.0	845.2
Professionals	1 799.2	41.9	141.9	1 983.8
Associate professionals	1 146.8	82.2	111.4	1 342.7
Tradespersons and related workers	1 004.9	64.3	236.6	1 308.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	317.4	15.0	39.9	377.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 622.5	16.5	53.3	1 697.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	785.8	13.2	84.9	885.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	913.6	7.8	27.8	953.2
Labourers and related workers	773.0	10.6	86.8	876.0
<b>ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS</b>				
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>
<b>Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)</b>	<b>305 298.4</b>	<b>13 864.0</b>	<b>33 891.6</b>	<b>353 542.3</b>

\* 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
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>									
<b>Industry</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.6	45.0	51.6	15.3	16.6	16.1	48.9	33.1	43.9
Mining	45.7	43.2	45.4	*22.5	*16.2	*19.1	45.5	41.0	44.9
Manufacturing	40.8	38.0	40.2	18.6	17.5	17.9	39.5	31.8	37.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.1	35.6	39.1	*21.9	*16.9	*18.7	39.6	32.8	38.0
Construction	41.8	38.7	41.6	18.8	13.9	16.5	40.0	25.5	38.3
Wholesale trade	43.3	38.6	42.2	18.8	18.1	18.4	41.4	31.8	38.5
Retail trade	44.8	40.4	43.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	35.3	24.9	29.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	46.5	44.4	45.5	16.2	15.7	15.9	35.3	27.2	30.6
Transport and storage	44.3	38.9	43.2	19.2	16.9	18.0	41.4	30.9	38.7
Communication services	40.3	37.2	39.5	20.6	20.1	20.3	38.3	31.8	36.1
Finance and insurance	41.2	36.8	39.0	20.2	19.6	19.7	39.2	31.9	35.2
Property and business services	43.3	38.9	41.6	17.0	16.2	16.5	39.1	30.4	35.1
Government administration and defence	37.3	35.0	36.2	16.5	19.7	19.0	35.9	31.3	33.5
Education	42.1	40.7	41.2	15.9	18.1	17.7	36.2	31.1	32.7
Health and community services	40.8	37.3	38.3	18.5	18.6	18.6	35.6	28.4	30.0
Cultural and recreational services	42.4	39.2	41.1	14.9	14.0	14.3	33.8	25.6	29.8
Personal and other services	40.3	38.5	39.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	35.8	29.0	32.4
<b>Occupation</b>									
Managers and administrators	49.2	43.8	47.9	18.6	18.8	18.7	47.5	38.0	44.9
Professionals	42.1	38.9	40.7	17.5	18.5	18.3	39.1	31.8	35.3
Associate professionals	45.0	41.7	43.7	18.3	17.7	17.8	42.7	35.0	39.2
Tradespersons and related workers	41.0	40.1	40.9	19.1	16.9	18.2	39.4	31.2	38.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	40.1	37.7	38.1	12.6	14.3	14.2	34.5	26.5	27.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	39.9	36.4	37.7	16.9	17.8	17.6	35.2	27.6	29.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	42.7	39.1	42.4	17.3	17.4	17.4	39.0	29.0	37.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	40.3	37.3	38.7	15.0	14.9	14.9	27.7	21.3	23.5
Labourers and related workers	40.1	37.6	39.5	15.7	15.7	15.7	32.5	24.4	29.6
Australia	42.8	38.9	41.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	38.9	29.1	34.4
<b>Average weekly hours worked by persons at work</b>									
	44.9	40.8	43.4	18.0	18.2	18.1	40.9	30.9	36.4
<b>Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)</b>	204 533.6	100 085.9	304 619.5	14 217.5	34 705.2	48 922.8	218 751.1	134 791.1	353 542.3

\* 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

	Nov 1999	Nov 2000	Nov 2001	Nov 2002	Nov 2003	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Nov 2006
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	218.6	223.3	228.7	230.5	238.6	253.2	273.4	279.8
1-15	312.8	337.8	351.1	361.0	386.3	380.5	379.7	376.9
16-29	406.4	424.6	453.1	494.5	493.7	548.2	526.6	536.0
30-34	319.2	328.7	375.6	366.5	398.2	399.6	410.4	425.2
35-39	682.6	707.9	694.3	702.2	691.6	736.3	815.7	833.8
40	831.6	882.3	789.2	836.9	829.6	862.0	874.4	928.4
41-44	245.7	261.6	263.4	277.7	302.3	278.4	283.8	280.6
45-49	497.5	502.4	541.2	524.5	548.8	548.9	547.7	582.0
50 and over	1 430.2	1 360.3	1 367.3	1 374.4	1 394.2	1 387.2	1 387.8	1 387.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 944.5</b>	<b>5 029.0</b>	<b>5 064.1</b>	<b>5 168.1</b>	<b>5 283.2</b>	<b>5 394.3</b>	<b>5 499.4</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	40.6	40.1	39.7	39.6	39.4	39.0	38.8	38.9
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.2	-1.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	0.1
FEMALES								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	197.9	209.7	231.6	235.1	245.3	251.0	266.6	276.6
1-15	750.2	746.8	774.3	785.2	793.6	791.5	815.7	795.0
16-29	792.6	797.3	864.0	900.1	901.3	931.3	989.3	995.6
30-34	379.7	369.0	425.5	453.7	465.4	452.3	483.9	488.6
35-39	585.0	654.3	593.5	629.2	617.8	673.6	700.3	767.2
40	477.2	491.7	447.5	452.9	480.4	513.1	493.6	521.1
41-44	149.8	141.2	165.8	162.8	163.3	152.7	165.0	172.9
45-49	193.0	212.3	215.6	211.4	213.1	235.7	228.6	227.2
50 and over	374.6	359.5	343.5	361.7	371.4	391.0	374.6	394.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 899.9</b>	<b>3 981.8</b>	<b>4 061.3</b>	<b>4 192.0</b>	<b>4 251.5</b>	<b>4 392.2</b>	<b>4 517.6</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	29.2	29.3	28.7	28.8	28.8	29.1	28.6	29.1
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.6	0.4	-2.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	-1.4	1.4
PERSONS								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	416.5	433.0	460.4	465.6	483.9	504.2	540.0	556.4
1-15	1 063.0	1 084.6	1 125.4	1 146.2	1 179.9	1 172.0	1 195.4	1 171.9
16-29	1 199.0	1 222.0	1 317.1	1 394.5	1 395.0	1 479.5	1 515.9	1 531.5
30-34	698.9	697.7	801.1	820.2	863.6	851.9	894.3	913.8
35-39	1 267.6	1 362.2	1 287.9	1 331.4	1 309.4	1 409.8	1 515.9	1 601.0
40	1 308.8	1 374.0	1 236.7	1 289.7	1 310.0	1 375.1	1 367.9	1 449.5
41-44	395.5	402.8	429.2	440.5	465.6	431.1	448.7	453.5
45-49	690.4	714.8	756.8	735.9	761.9	784.6	776.3	809.2
50 and over	1 804.8	1 719.8	1 710.8	1 736.0	1 765.6	1 778.2	1 762.5	1 781.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 844.5</b>	<b>9 010.8</b>	<b>9 125.4</b>	<b>9 360.1</b>	<b>9 534.8</b>	<b>9 786.5</b>	<b>10 017.0</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	35.6	35.3	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.2	34.4
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.2	-0.8	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## 2.8

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

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Weekly hours worked in all jobs</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	279.8	276.6	556.4	12.0	15.5	27.6
1–15	376.9	795.0	1 171.9	345.6	796.9	1 142.5
16–29	536.0	995.6	1 531.5	334.5	957.4	1 291.9
30–34	425.2	488.6	913.8	192.3	389.3	581.7
35–39	833.8	767.2	1 601.0	1 161.6	1 043.2	2 204.7
40	928.4	521.1	1 449.5	1 371.6	746.1	2 117.7
41–44	280.6	172.9	453.5	206.4	114.7	321.1
45–49	582.0	227.2	809.2	592.5	215.3	807.8
50 and over	1 387.1	394.8	1 781.9	1 413.2	360.4	1 773.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>	<b>5 629.7</b>	<b>4 638.9</b>	<b>10 268.6</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## 2.9

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

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	504.1	331.3	835.4
Own illness or injury	106.6	86.6	193.2
Bad weather, plant breakdown	16.6	*2.9	19.5
Began or left job in the reference week	5.3	6.1	11.4
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	38.3	8.0	46.4
Shift work, standard work arrangements	79.9	42.4	122.3
Other reasons	19.1	13.3	32.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>769.8</b>	<b>490.6</b>	<b>1 260.5</b>

\* 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.

# 2.10

## EMPLOYED PERSONS, Future employment expectations: Original—November 2006

	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									
<b>Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>	758.6	3 665.0	4 423.6	215.4	471.2	686.6	974.1	4 136.1	5 110.2
<b>Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	114.3	197.1	311.4	69.7	78.4	148.1	183.9	275.5	459.5
Involuntary/economic reasons	29.7	16.9	46.6	9.5	*4.0	13.4	39.1	20.9	60.0
<i>Total</i>	143.9	214.1	358.0	79.1	82.4	161.5	223.1	296.4	519.5
<b>Total</b>	902.6	3 879.0	4 781.6	294.6	553.5	848.1	1 197.1	4 432.6	5 629.7
FEMALES									
<b>Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>	454.3	1 883.9	2 338.2	431.7	1 358.8	1 790.5	886.0	3 242.7	4 128.7
<b>Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	69.4	129.9	199.4	108.3	137.3	245.7	177.8	267.2	445.0
Involuntary/economic reasons	23.7	12.6	36.3	20.8	8.2	29.0	44.4	20.8	65.2
<i>Total</i>	93.1	142.5	235.6	129.1	145.5	274.6	222.2	288.0	510.2
<b>Total</b>	547.4	2 026.4	2 573.8	560.8	1 504.3	2 065.1	1 108.2	3 530.7	4 638.9
PERSONS									
<b>Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>	1 212.9	5 548.9	6 761.8	647.1	1 830.0	2 477.1	1 860.1	7 378.8	9 238.9
<b>Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months</b>									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	183.7	327.1	510.8	178.0	215.7	393.7	361.7	542.8	904.5
Involuntary/economic reasons	53.3	29.5	82.9	30.2	12.2	42.4	83.6	41.7	125.3
<i>Total</i>	237.0	356.6	593.6	208.3	227.9	436.1	445.3	584.4	1 029.7
<b>Total</b>	1 450.0	5 905.5	7 355.4	855.4	2 057.8	2 913.2	2 305.4	7 963.3	10 268.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2004		2005				2006		
	August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
TREND									
<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 571.5</b>	<b>1 579.0</b>	<b>1 589.5</b>	<b>1 602.0</b>	<b>1 613.1</b>	<b>1 621.4</b>	<b>1 630.6</b>	<b>1 643.5</b>	<b>1 656.4</b>
% change from previous quarter	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
<b>Level of government</b>									
Commonwealth Government	246.7	247.8	248.7	249.9	251.8	253.6	255.5	257.9	260.2
State government	1 163.0	1 167.9	1 175.4	1 185.1	1 194.2	1 201.4	1 208.9	1 218.7	1 228.3
Local government	161.8	163.3	165.4	167.0	167.1	166.4	166.2	166.9	167.9
<b>States and territories</b>									
New South Wales	481.5	482.6	483.1	484.0	485.7	488.3	492.2	496.5	500.4
Victoria	347.7	350.6	354.2	357.8	360.2	360.9	362.0	363.9	366.3
Queensland	308.9	310.3	313.1	316.8	320.2	322.3	324.1	327.0	330.6
South Australia	123.3	124.1	125.0	126.0	127.2	128.3	128.6	128.9	128.9
Western Australia	161.1	161.8	163.2	165.1	166.8	167.8	168.5	169.7	170.8
Tasmania	44.7	44.9	45.1	45.6	46.2	46.5	46.6	46.8	47.0
Northern Territory	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.2
Australian Capital Territory	78.0	78.5	79.4	80.0	80.5	81.0	82.1	83.6	85.2
ORIGINAL									
<b>Australia</b>	1 583.1	1 602.7	1 547.3	1 621.4	1 626.8	1 635.0	1 584.7	1 663.9	1 701.8
<b>Industry<sup>(a)</sup></b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	41.3	41.9	42.8	43.4	43.7	44.3	45.4	46.3	47.1
Construction	10.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.0	5.1
Transport and storage	39.7	43.7	43.8	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.2	44.9	45.1
Finance and insurance	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.9
Property and business services	28.2	28.5	26.6	26.8	26.6	27.4	27.5	26.9	27.9
Government administration and defence	405.2	411.0	411.8	420.5	433.1	437.9	443.6	446.5	481.5
Education	488.3	498.4	435.5	499.6	498.7	504.7	442.0	508.9	507.7
Health and community services	341.9	343.9	351.5	351.2	345.9	341.4	346.4	351.7	354.5
Cultural and recreational services	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.9	28.1	29.1
Personal and other services	107.7	109.6	108.4	108.1	107.9	109.4	109.4	112.3	111.0

(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.

# 3.1

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Duration of unemployment: Original—November 2006

Duration of unemployment	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
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>MALES</b>									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	16.8	15.4	15.6	8.5	6.1	8.3	53.6	17.1	70.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	17.1	7.0	12.8	12.2	5.8	*3.3	45.5	12.6	58.1
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	6.9	5.9	6.7	*3.6	7.5	5.0	31.2	*4.4	35.6
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	10.7	4.9	9.6	5.5	5.3	*1.8	29.6	8.3	37.9
52 weeks and over	*5.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	10.0	9.6	41.2	6.6	47.8
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.1	*3.0	*3.5	*2.9	*3.1	*1.2	14.9	*1.9	16.8
104 weeks and over	*2.2	*4.5	*4.6	*4.2	6.9	8.4	26.4	*4.7	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>250.0</b>
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	15.6	10.8	14.2	11.4	6.3	*3.8	36.9	25.0	61.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	15.2	12.3	11.9	7.6	7.3	*1.8	34.8	21.4	56.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.6	*4.4	*0.5	16.9	10.3	27.2
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	*4.7	*1.8	18.5	10.4	28.8
52 weeks and over	*3.7	5.4	5.1	7.2	7.1	5.1	26.0	7.7	33.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*3.0	*2.6	*2.0	4.9	*2.4	*1.0	12.6	*3.2	15.9
104 weeks and over	*0.7	*2.8	*3.1	*2.4	*4.7	*4.1	13.4	*4.4	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>207.9</b>
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	32.3	26.2	29.7	19.9	12.4	12.0	90.4	42.1	132.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	32.3	19.3	24.7	19.8	13.1	5.1	80.4	34.0	114.3
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	13.4	11.1	11.7	9.2	11.9	5.5	48.1	14.7	62.8
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	17.7	9.9	14.6	10.9	10.0	*3.6	48.1	18.7	66.7
52 weeks and over	9.1	13.0	13.2	14.4	17.1	14.7	67.2	14.2	81.4
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	6.1	5.6	5.5	7.8	5.5	*2.2	27.5	5.1	32.6
104 weeks and over	*2.9	7.4	7.7	6.6	11.6	12.5	39.7	9.1	48.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>334.2</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>457.9</b>
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

# 3.2

## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: Trend

<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				
<b>November 2001</b>	33.3	58.5	91.8	23.4
<b>November 2002</b>	33.9	53.2	87.1	24.8
<b>November 2003</b>	32.2	46.9	79.1	25.3
<b>2004</b>				
November	24.3	42.0	66.3	22.5
<b>2005</b>				
February	22.9	37.2	60.1	21.3
May	20.4	34.9	55.3	19.8
August	21.1	34.3	55.4	19.3
November	26.4	34.5	60.9	20.4
<b>2006</b>				
February	27.4	34.9	62.3	21.0
May	24.9	34.8	59.7	21.0
August	21.6	32.3	54.0	19.5
November	18.2	29.7	47.9	17.7
FEMALES				
<b>November 2001</b>	23.8	30.6	54.5	18.6
<b>November 2002</b>	20.2	27.5	47.7	17.4
<b>November 2003</b>	20.2	24.3	44.4	16.1
<b>2004</b>				
November	18.8	21.3	40.1	16.1
<b>2005</b>				
February	18.6	18.7	37.3	14.8
May	17.3	19.2	36.5	14.4
August	16.6	20.2	36.8	14.8
November	15.7	21.0	36.7	14.8
<b>2006</b>				
February	17.6	19.8	37.3	15.0
May	18.4	19.3	37.7	15.3
August	17.0	18.9	35.9	15.1
November	17.0	17.8	34.8	15.1
PERSONS				
<b>November 2001</b>	57.1	89.1	146.2	21.4
<b>November 2002</b>	54.1	80.7	134.8	21.6
<b>November 2003</b>	52.4	71.1	123.5	21.0
<b>2004</b>				
November	43.1	63.4	106.4	19.6
<b>2005</b>				
February	41.5	55.9	97.3	18.3
May	37.7	54.1	91.8	17.2
August	37.7	54.5	92.2	17.2
November	42.1	55.6	97.6	17.8
<b>2006</b>				
February	45.0	54.7	99.7	18.3
May	43.3	54.1	97.4	18.4
August	38.6	51.3	89.9	17.5
November	35.2	47.5	82.8	16.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS</b>					
<b>Industry of last job</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.0	*3.5	9.3	*4.1	13.5
Mining	*1.0	*0.9	*1.8	*—	*1.8
Manufacturing	21.3	12.3	25.1	8.5	33.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	*0.4	*0.7	*0.5	*1.3
Construction	16.5	8.6	23.1	*2.0	25.1
Wholesale trade	10.3	7.3	13.7	*3.8	17.5
Retail trade	26.6	25.5	26.4	25.7	52.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.9	13.2	10.1	12.0	22.1
Transport and storage	5.6	*2.0	6.2	*1.5	7.7
Communication services	*4.5	*1.8	4.9	*1.5	6.3
Finance and insurance	*2.6	*4.0	*2.4	*4.1	6.6
Property and business services	11.1	12.7	13.3	10.5	23.8
Government administration and defence	6.0	*2.0	*4.6	*3.5	8.0
Education	5.1	*4.3	*3.3	6.1	9.4
Health and community services	10.7	7.4	5.5	12.6	18.1
Cultural and recreational services	*3.9	*2.7	*3.4	*3.2	6.7
Personal and other services	5.1	*3.2	*3.0	5.3	8.2
<b>Occupation of last job</b>					
Managers and administrators	6.0	*3.5	6.9	*2.6	9.5
Professionals	9.6	10.3	11.2	8.7	19.9
Associate professionals	11.0	10.0	13.9	7.1	21.0
Tradespersons and related workers	16.6	9.2	23.8	*2.0	25.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	*2.2	*1.9	*—	*4.1	*4.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	22.9	24.6	11.0	36.5	47.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	21.8	11.1	27.9	5.0	32.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	17.9	20.1	14.1	23.9	38.0
Labourers and related workers	41.9	21.2	48.0	15.1	63.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>261.9</b>
<b>HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS</b>					
<b>Looking for first job</b>					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	25.0	20.9	45.9
Total	..	..	46.6	47.3	93.9
<b>Former worker</b>	..	..	46.6	55.5	102.1
<b>Total</b>	..	..	93.1	102.8	196.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>457.9</b>

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

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

# 4.1

## LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# 4.2

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

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

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

- (a) The long-term unemployment rate is the long-term unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (b) The unemployment rate is the unemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (c) The underemployment rate is the underemployed expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (d) The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
- (e) The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons.
- (f) Includes people aged 70 years and over.

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

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

# 4.4

## PART-TIME WORKERS: Original—November 2006

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
Whether preferred to work more hours	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	45.9	103.8	81.0	113.0	50.1	49.7	110.2	45.7	599.3
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	*2.5	11.5	9.8	14.2	9.1	9.1	13.1	*1.6	70.8
Wanted to work part-time	*3.7	5.5	*4.1	*3.6	*1.6	*0.8	*—	*0.3	19.6
Total	6.2	17.0	13.9	17.8	10.7	9.9	13.1	*1.8	90.4
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.1	*2.1	*2.1	*3.4	*0.9	*0.5	*0.1	*1.8	11.9
Total	7.3	19.1	16.0	21.2	11.6	10.4	13.2	*3.6	102.4
Had not actively looked for more hours	15.3	26.2	18.6	27.1	15.6	13.1	23.0	7.6	146.5
Total	22.6	45.2	34.6	48.3	27.2	23.5	36.1	11.3	248.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>848.1</b>
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	126.8	227.4	212.7	289.6	209.9	188.3	256.9	126.5	1 638.1
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	5.7	7.4	14.2	15.2	9.2	13.5	11.7	*2.1	78.9
Wanted to work part-time	7.6	17.4	8.9	6.6	*3.7	*4.0	*1.2	*2.0	51.5
Total	13.2	24.8	23.1	21.8	13.0	17.6	12.9	*4.1	130.4
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*3.1	5.5	*2.3	*3.5	*1.4	*0.5	*1.2	*3.6	21.1
Total	16.3	30.3	25.4	25.3	14.3	18.0	14.1	7.7	151.5
Had not actively looked for more hours	35.2	52.1	42.0	39.2	26.6	30.0	29.4	21.1	275.6
Total	51.5	82.4	67.4	64.5	40.9	48.0	43.5	28.8	427.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.3</b>	<b>309.8</b>	<b>280.1</b>	<b>354.1</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>300.3</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>2 065.1</b>
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	172.7	331.2	293.7	402.6	260.0	238.0	367.0	172.2	2 237.3
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	8.1	18.9	24.0	29.4	18.3	22.6	24.8	*3.7	149.7
Wanted to work part-time	11.3	22.9	13.0	10.2	5.4	4.9	*1.2	*2.3	71.1
Total	19.4	41.8	37.0	39.6	23.7	27.5	26.0	6.0	220.8
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*4.2	7.6	*4.5	6.9	*2.2	*1.0	*1.3	5.4	33.0
Total	23.6	49.3	41.4	46.5	25.9	28.5	27.3	11.3	253.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	50.5	78.3	60.6	66.3	42.2	43.1	52.3	28.7	422.0
Total	74.1	127.7	102.0	112.8	68.1	71.6	79.6	40.0	675.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>458.8</b>	<b>395.8</b>	<b>515.4</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>309.5</b>	<b>446.6</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>2 913.2</b>

\* 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

<b>Looking for work</b>									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	13.9	6.5	5.9	*1.8	*2.2	*1.1	*0.5	*—	31.7
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.5	*0.4	*1.8	*1.2	*0.7	*—	*0.1	*0.4	7.0
Total	16.4	6.9	7.7	*3.0	*2.9	*1.1	*0.6	*0.4	38.7
Did not take active steps to find work									
Total	23.9	9.2	9.2	6.0	*5.1	*2.9	*3.2	*0.4	59.8
<b>Not looking for work(b)</b>	287.4	99.5	91.2	102.7	121.6	120.6	182.8	1 010.4	2 016.3
<b>Permanently unable to work</b>	*2.1	*3.9	9.1	18.5	36.7	25.9	41.2	14.8	152.3
<b>Institutionalised</b>	*2.9	6.1	11.8	8.8	*4.4	*3.0	*2.4	62.6	102.1
<b>Total</b>	316.3	118.8	121.4	136.0	167.8	152.4	229.6	1 088.2	2 330.5

## FEMALES

<b>Looking for work</b>									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	12.6	6.4	*4.7	5.8	*4.6	*0.5	*1.0	*—	35.6
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.5	*0.9	*1.3	*3.0	*0.6	*0.4	*—	*0.3	7.0
Total	13.0	7.3	6.0	8.8	5.2	*0.9	*1.0	*0.3	42.6
Did not take active steps to find work									
Total	19.6	9.6	9.4	14.7	8.9	*2.9	*1.4	*0.3	66.8
<b>Not looking for work(b)</b>	272.2	143.8	372.0	354.0	301.9	230.3	310.8	1 297.8	3 282.8
<b>Permanently unable to work</b>	*1.8	*1.7	5.8	14.0	26.4	24.4	22.8	11.9	108.7
<b>Institutionalised</b>	*0.3	*1.6	*0.5	*2.0	*2.2	*2.2	*2.8	133.4	144.9
<b>Total</b>	293.8	156.7	387.6	384.8	339.3	259.9	337.7	1 443.4	3 603.2

## PERSONS

<b>Looking for work</b>									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	26.4	12.9	10.6	7.6	6.9	*1.6	*1.5	*—	67.3
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*3.0	*1.4	*3.1	*4.2	*1.2	*0.4	*0.1	*0.7	14.0
Total	29.4	14.2	13.6	11.7	8.1	*2.0	*1.6	*0.7	81.3
Did not take active steps to find work									
Total	43.6	18.8	18.6	20.7	13.9	5.8	*4.6	*0.7	126.6
<b>Not looking for work(b)</b>	559.6	243.4	463.2	456.7	423.5	351.0	493.6	2 308.1	5 299.1
<b>Permanently unable to work</b>	*3.9	5.6	14.9	32.6	63.1	50.3	64.0	26.7	261.0
<b>Institutionalised</b>	*3.1	7.6	12.3	10.8	6.6	5.2	5.2	196.0	247.0
<b>Total</b>	610.2	275.4	509.0	520.8	507.1	412.3	567.4	2 531.5	5 933.7

\* 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		
	Sep Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2005	Mar Qtr 2006	Jun Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2006	Sep Qtr 2004	Sep Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
<b>Australia</b>	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	(a)na	3.5	4.1	(a)na
<b>Sector</b>												
Private	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	(a)na	3.3	4.0	(a)na
Public	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	(a)na	4.0	4.6	(a)na
ORIGINAL												
<b>Australia</b>	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	3.5	4.2	3.8
<b>States and territories</b>												
New South Wales	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	3.4	4.2	3.8
Victoria	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.4	4.0	3.5
Queensland	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	4.0	4.1	4.5
South Australia	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.3	3.8	3.7
Western Australia	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	3.5	4.9	4.3
Tasmania	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.7	4.3	4.0
Northern Territory	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.4	4.5	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	3.7	4.7	4.0
<b>Industry</b>												
Mining	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.6	3.3	5.0	6.0
Manufacturing	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.5	1.0	4.7	4.5	6.1
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	4.5	4.7	5.0
Wholesale trade	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.8	4.0	3.3
Retail trade	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.3	3.8	2.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.4	3.2	2.4
Transport and storage	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	2.8	3.9	3.9
Communication services	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	3.5
Finance and insurance	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	3.8	4.3	3.8
Property and business services	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.8	3.0	3.4	4.4
Government administration and defence	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	4.0	5.0	4.0
Education	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	4.8	4.5	4.1
Health and community services	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.1	5.0	4.1
Cultural and recreational services	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.0	2.9	5.0	3.5
Personal and other services	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	3.5	4.0	3.7
<b>Occupation</b>												
Managers and administrators	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	3.5	4.2	3.8
Professionals	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	3.5	4.5	4.3
Associate professionals	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	3.3	4.1	3.8
Tradespersons and related workers	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	3.6	4.5	4.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	3.0	3.9	3.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.3	4.0	3.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	3.1	3.8	2.6
Labourers and related workers	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.5	4.1	3.2

na not available

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

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

# 5.2

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
<b>August 2001</b>	886.50	749.70	837.20	809.20	932.10	801.60	532.40	672.00
<b>August 2002</b>	928.80	787.00	878.00	851.40	971.30	836.20	547.70	696.10
<b>August 2003</b>	984.20	832.10	930.00	904.20	1 018.40	883.80	574.50	735.40
<b>2004</b>								
August	1 017.00	864.10	962.50	932.40	1 063.40	903.40	598.50	758.40
November	1 031.30	876.90	976.40	947.20	1 073.40	915.40	607.00	769.40
<b>2005</b>								
February	1 048.90	891.40	992.80	965.40	1 083.90	931.30	615.80	782.50
May	1 065.10	903.90	1 007.80	981.20	1 097.60	946.50	623.70	794.10
August	1 077.90	913.40	1 019.60	992.10	1 114.00	958.80	629.80	802.60
November	1 087.60	920.80	1 028.50	999.50	1 130.20	968.80	636.20	810.80
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 096.00	926.60	1 035.90	1 005.90	1 143.00	979.20	643.20	820.20
May	1 105.00	931.30	1 043.60	1 012.90	1 154.30	990.20	650.20	830.00
August	1 114.40	935.10	1 051.30	1 020.00	1 165.20	1 001.40	657.10	839.50
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
<b>2004</b>								
August	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
November	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
<b>2005</b>								
February	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7
May	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
August	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
November	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>2006</b>								
February	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
May	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
August	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
<b>August 2001</b>	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.4
<b>August 2002</b>	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.3	2.9	3.6
<b>August 2003</b>	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.2	4.8	5.7	4.9	5.6
<b>August 2004</b>	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.4	2.2	4.2	3.1
<b>August 2005</b>	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.4	4.8	6.1	5.2	5.8
<b>August 2006</b>	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6

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

# 5.3

## COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED MEASURES: Trend

Quarter	Compensation of employees for household income account \$m	Gross mixed income for household sector \$m	Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal) \$ per week	Gross domestic product (GDP) \$m	GDP per hour worked index number
TREND					
<b>September 2001</b>	87 618	16 218	851	179 391	96.0
<b>September 2002</b>	91 816	17 474	876	191 401	97.6
<b>September 2003</b>	97 137	18 472	905	204 020	98.8
<b>2004</b>					
September	104 148	19 917	943	218 119	100.2
December	106 047	19 966	951	221 571	100.0
<b>2005</b>					
March	108 010	19 993	959	225 849	99.9
June	110 035	20 092	969	230 834	100.0
September	111 993	20 337	982	235 712	100.5
December	113 838	20 620	995	239 942	101.1
<b>2006</b>					
March	115 713	20 621	1 005	243 785	101.4
June	117 684	20 377	1 014	247 781	101.1
September	119 701	19 996	1 022	251 707	100.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
<b>2004</b>					
September	1.8	-0.4	1.0	1.2	-0.2
December	1.8	0.2	0.8	1.6	-0.2
<b>2005</b>					
March	1.9	0.1	0.8	1.9	-0.1
June	1.9	0.5	1.1	2.2	0.1
September	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.5
December	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.6
<b>2006</b>					
March	1.6	—	1.1	1.6	0.2
June	1.7	-1.2	0.9	1.6	-0.2
September	1.7	-1.9	0.8	1.6	-0.5
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
<b>September 2001</b>	5.7	9.4	4.7	6.2	3.6
<b>September 2002</b>	4.8	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.6
<b>September 2003</b>	5.8	5.7	3.3	6.6	1.3
<b>September 2004</b>	7.2	7.8	4.2	6.9	1.4
<b>September 2005</b>	7.5	2.1	4.1	8.1	0.3
<b>September 2006</b>	6.9	-1.7	4.1	6.8	0.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

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

# 6.1

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2004		2005				2006		
	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>r28.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>
% change from previous quarter	-39.5	-44.4	-13.1	17.1	-6.6	64.1	-62.9	-6.4	-28.4
<b>States and territories</b>									
New South Wales	37.8	10.9	3.4	7.6	22.1	24.7	5.6	16.5	3.5
Victoria	26.8	18.8	7.0	25.8	7.8	33.8	13.4	r8.2	12.6
Queensland	8.2	4.2	11.8	7.5	2.4	7.9	6.0	0.5	0.4
South Australia	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.4
Western Australia	16.6	17.1	21.3	9.0	11.1	12.0	2.3	1.1	0.2
Tasmania	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.2
Northern Territory	1.6	0.2	—	1.2	2.2	1.1	—	0.5	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	2.7
<b>Industry</b>									
Mining									
Coal	4.4	0.2	8.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.2
Other	0.5	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	9.7	4.5	2.4	13.8	6.1	15.0	11.0	5.0	10.7
Other	1.1	8.9	2.0	6.8	2.5	6.4	4.1	r0.8	1.6
Construction	36.9	29.9	25.7	19.4	21.3	23.0	3.5	4.6	1.0
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	7.1	0.5	0.5
Education; Health and community services	5.9	1.9	2.3	5.3	14.3	25.5	1.3	14.0	2.4
Other industries(a)	32.5	1.1	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.2	2.9	1.1	2.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.



# 6.2

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

	2004		2005				2006		
	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>r3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
% change from previous quarter	-38.3	-46.1	-13.8	15.6	-5.9	61.9	-62.9	-7.8	-28.2
<b>States and territories</b>									
New South Wales	14.0	3.9	1.2	2.7	7.9	8.7	2.0	5.7	1.2
Victoria	12.8	8.7	3.2	11.6	3.6	15.3	6.0	r3.7	5.7
Queensland	5.1	2.5	7.1	4.5	1.4	4.6	3.5	0.3	0.2
South Australia	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.3	5.9	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.7
Western Australia	20.6	20.1	24.4	10.2	12.7	13.4	2.5	1.2	0.3
Tasmania	6.4	0.4	1.4	4.1	0.2	0.6	3.4	—	0.9
Northern Territory	18.4	1.9	0.5	13.8	25.2	12.4	0.3	5.9	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.5	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.1	6.7	15.4
<b>Industry</b>									
Mining									
Coal	235.5	11.0	367.2	61.6	31.8	39.5	3.9	48.1	38.5
Other	7.3	33.7	17.1	5.5	4.1	0.5	0.7	6.6	5.3
Manufacturing									
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	27.5	13.2	7.1	40.5	17.2	38.9	29.8	13.2	28.5
Other	1.6	13.5	2.9	10.4	4.1	10.3	6.7	r1.4	2.7
Construction	71.1	52.8	43.5	32.8	37.4	40.1	5.7	7.6	1.6
Transport and storage;									
Communication services	4.3	4.8	1.9	3.3	4.4	10.4	12.4	0.8	0.9
Education; Health and community services	3.7	1.2	1.5	3.3	8.7	15.4	0.8	8.2	1.4
Other industries(a)	7.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5

— 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.

# 7.1

## JOB VACANCIES

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
<b>August 2001</b>	29.8	28.1	16.4	6.6	10.3	1.4	1.1	3.3	96.9	<b>89.6</b>
<b>August 2002</b>	34.7	29.8	22.1	7.8	8.2	*2.2	1.5	3.2	109.6	<b>99.8</b>
<b>August 2003</b>	36.1	29.3	24.1	6.4	7.4	*1.9	1.3	2.4	108.8	<b>104.7</b>
<b>2004</b>										
August	40.5	33.5	27.7	*7.0	12.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	127.6	<b>129.7</b>
November	45.3	34.1	28.7	7.5	13.1	2.1	2.8	3.5	137.1	<b>138.5</b>
<b>2005</b>										
February	48.2	33.0	35.4	8.8	15.3	2.6	2.3	4.0	149.5	<b>142.7</b>
May	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	<b>142.2</b>
August	39.1	32.8	33.4	8.8	16.9	2.2	2.7	4.4	140.3	<b>137.9</b>
November	45.4	30.2	24.1	8.7	15.8	2.3	2.1	3.9	132.6	<b>138.2</b>
<b>2006</b>										
February	46.6	31.6	32.3	8.4	20.6	2.1	1.9	3.8	147.3	<b>143.9</b>
May	41.7	32.8	36.8	10.8	21.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	152.0	<b>150.9</b>
August	42.5	31.6	39.8	9.0	22.6	2.3	2.6	4.7	155.0	<b>156.7</b>
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
<b>2004</b>										
August	-7.3	9.4	10.4	15.0	17.5	-17.3	-18.7	23.0	4.0	<b>8.7</b>
November	12.0	1.7	3.7	7.2	5.9	46.4	39.5	12.7	7.4	<b>6.8</b>
<b>2005</b>										
February	6.2	-3.1	23.1	17.4	16.5	26.9	-18.3	13.4	9.1	<b>3.0</b>
May	-14.5	-4.4	-1.3	-15.6	-4.9	-29.6	3.5	-1.2	-7.8	<b>-0.4</b>
August	-5.1	3.9	-4.4	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.4	10.7	1.8	<b>-3.0</b>
November	16.1	-8.1	-27.9	-0.1	-6.5	5.1	-22.5	-9.9	-5.5	<b>0.2</b>
<b>2006</b>										
February	2.8	4.6	34.0	-3.4	30.4	-12.3	-8.2	-4.8	11.1	<b>4.1</b>
May	-10.5	3.8	14.0	27.5	2.8	18.6	22.0	5.0	3.2	<b>4.9</b>
August	1.9	-3.6	8.3	-16.2	6.2	-6.6	8.4	18.3	2.0	<b>3.8</b>
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
<b>August 2001</b>	-37.1	-26.1	21.5	17.5	-8.8	-54.5	-39.4	5.2	-21.6	<b>-21.8</b>
<b>August 2002</b>	16.7	6.0	34.3	19.0	-20.2	58.0	41.8	-2.5	13.0	<b>11.4</b>
<b>August 2003</b>	4.0	-1.8	9.0	-17.8	-9.8	-14.3	-17.9	-25.1	-0.7	<b>4.9</b>
<b>August 2004</b>	12.1	14.6	15.2	8.6	67.4	-25.3	57.1	29.7	17.3	<b>23.9</b>
<b>August 2005</b>	-3.5	-2.1	20.5	25.9	36.6	57.1	37.3	39.7	9.9	<b>6.3</b>
<b>August 2006</b>	8.8	-3.8	19.1	3.1	33.3	2.1	-5.9	6.6	10.4	<b>13.6</b>

\* 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

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

#### *Description of the survey*

**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.

#### *Reference date*

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

#### *Notes on data*

**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.

#### *Further information*

**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

**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

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

#### *Description of the survey*

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Description of the survey</i> <i>continued</i>	affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.
<i>Reference period</i>	<b>51</b> The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.
<i>Further information</i>	<b>52</b> For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.
WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA	<b>53</b> Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<b>54</b> The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.
<i>Reference period</i>	<b>55</b> The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	<b>56</b> For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0), <i>Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA	<b>57</b> Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<b>58</b> 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. <b>59</b> 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). <b>60</b> Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.
<i>Reference period</i>	<b>61</b> The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	<b>62</b> For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

**63** Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

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

### INTERNATIONAL DATA

**65** Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

### HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

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

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

## APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

## APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

- 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
- January 2004 Employment in information and communication technology  
Labour force participation: international comparison  
Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes

## APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
<b>Information papers and other reference material</b>			
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
<b>Labour force supplementary surveys</b>			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2006
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2005
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 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 2005
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	2005–06
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2003
<b>Multi purpose household surveys</b>			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
<b>Sub-annual labour surveys</b>			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Aug qtr 2006
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Sep qtr 2006
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Aug qtr 2006
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Nov 2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Sep qtr 2006
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Sep qtr 2006
<b>Other labour surveys</b>			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2004
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001–02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002–03
<b>Confidentialised Unit Record Files</b>			
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record Files	6278.0.30.001	Irregular	2001
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	6274.0	Irregular	2001
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994–1997: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2004

(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>
<b>Confidentialised Unit Record Files <i>cont.</i></b>			
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia – Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2004
Survey of Income and Housing – Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002–03
<b>Other publications</b>			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Dec 2006
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Sep 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	Sep 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	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998–99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003–04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Biennial	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2000–01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000



## GLOSSARY

<b>Active steps to find work</b>	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.
<b>Actual hours worked</b>	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
<b>Adult employees</b>	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.
<b>Aggregate (actual) hours worked</b>	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
<b>Attending full-time education</b>	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.
<b>Average compensation per employee</b>	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
<b>Average earnings (National Accounts basis)</b>	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
<b>Average hours worked</b>	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>	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.
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	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.
<b>Commonwealth government employees</b>	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.
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<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.
<b>Contributing family worker</b>	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
<b>Country of birth</b>	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
<b>Couple families</b>	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
<b>Dependants</b>	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*

<b>Dependent child</b>	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).
<b>Dependent student</b>	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.
<b>Discouraged jobseekers</b>	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"><li>■ considered to be too young/too old by employers</li><li>■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience</li><li>■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background</li><li>■ no jobs in their locality or line of work</li><li>■ no jobs available at all.</li></ul>
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>	<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>
<b>Employed</b>	Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 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</li><li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li><li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or</li><li>■ 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</li><li>■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or</li><li>■ on strike or locked out; or</li><li>■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or</li></ul></li><li>■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li></ul>
<b>Employed full-time</b>	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
<b>Employed part-time</b>	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
<b>Employee</b>	<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*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b> <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.
<b>Gross mixed income (GMI)</b>	<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.
<b>Gross operating surplus (GOS)</b>	<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.
<b>Household</b>	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.
<b>Industrial dispute</b>	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.
<b>Industry</b>	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.
<b>Job leavers</b>	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.
<b>Job losers</b>	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.
<b>Job vacancy</b>	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"><li>■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day</li><li>■ for jobs of less than one day's duration</li><li>■ to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees</li><li>■ to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Job vacancy <i>continued</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date</li><li>■ for work to be carried out by contractors</li><li>■ for which no recruitment action has been taken</li><li>■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty</li><li>■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies</li><li>■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.</li></ul> <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
<b>Labour force</b>	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.
<b>Labour force status</b>	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.
<b>Labour force underutilisation rate</b>	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Local government employees</b>	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.
<b>Lone parent</b>	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.
<b>Lone person</b>	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.
<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b>	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Marginal attachment to the labour force</b>	Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or</li><li>■ 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.</li></ul> <p>The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.</p>
<b>Marital status</b>	See <i>social marital status</i> .
<b>Mean age</b>	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
<b>Mean duration of unemployment</b>	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*

<b>Median age</b>	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.
<b>Median duration of unemployment</b>	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.
<b>Non-dependent child</b>	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.
<b>Non-family member</b>	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
<b>Occupation</b>	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.
<b>One-parent family</b>	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.
<b>Ordinary time earnings</b>	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
<b>Original series</b>	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
<b>Other family</b>	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.
<b>Overtime earnings</b>	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
<b>Own-account worker</b>	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
<b>Participation rate</b>	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.
<b>Part-time employed</b>	<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.
<b>Reason for leaving last job</b>	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.
<b>Seasonally adjusted series</b>	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.
<b>Social marital status</b>	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*

<b>State capital cities</b>	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).
<b>State government employees</b>	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.
<b>Status in employment</b>	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
<b>Total earnings</b>	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
<b>Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses</b>	<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.
<b>Trend series</b>	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
<b>Underemployed workers</b>	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"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Underemployment rate</b>	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Unemployed</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Unemployed looking for first full-time job</b>	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.
<b>Unemployed looking for first job</b>	Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.
<b>Unemployed looking for full-time work</b>	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ actively looked for full-time work, or</li> <li>■ were waiting to start a new full-time job.</li> </ul>
<b>Unemployed looking for part-time work</b>	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ actively looked for part-time work only, or</li> <li>■ were waiting to start a new part-time job.</li> </ul>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Unemployment to population ratio</b>	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
<b>Usual hours worked</b>	The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.
<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	See <i>employee</i> .

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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<b>Weekly ordinary time earnings</b>	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.
<b>Weekly overtime earnings</b>	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.
<b>Weekly total earnings</b>	Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.
<b>Working days lost</b>	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.
<b>Working days lost per thousand employees</b>	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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