



Technical Manual

Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership - Basic and Expanded CURF

Australia

August 2006

New
Issue

Technical Manual

Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership - Basic and Expanded CURF

Australia

August 2006

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 1 JUN 2007

ABS Catalogue No. 6202.0.30.002

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSDL	Australian Bureau of Statistics Site Data Laboratory
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
AVCC	Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
EEBTUM	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership
GST	goods and services tax
LFS	Labour Force Survey
RADL	Remote Access Data Laboratory
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAS	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis
SE	standard error
SPSS	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis
STATA	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

This paper provides information about the release of microdata from the August 2006 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (EEBTUM) Survey. The microdata are available as a Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) and an Expanded CURF released with the approval of the Australian Statistician. The Basic CURF is available on CD-ROM, and via the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL). The Expanded CURF is accessible only through the RADL. Expanded CURFs allow more detail to be presented for some data items, for example, age, industry, occupation, hours and earnings.

The RADL is an on-line database query system, under which microdata are held on a server at the ABS. Users of the RADL can submit programs in SAS, SPSS and STATA software to interrogate and analyse the microdata, and access the results. Further information about the RADL facility and information about obtaining access to the file is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>Services We Provide>CURF Microdata>.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The monthly LFS provides information on the labour market activity of the usual resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over, including estimates of the number of employed and unemployed people, the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate. Estimates from the August 2006 LFS were published in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) in September 2006. This publication is included on the CURF CD-ROM and the RADL website as the Acrobat file 62020_AUG2006.pdf.

The EEBTUM Survey is conducted in August each year as a supplement to the LFS. Information is collected on three survey topics: weekly earnings of employees, employment benefits and trade union membership. The survey provides information on the distribution of weekly earnings of employees, their entitlement to paid leave (holiday leave, sick leave, long-service leave, maternity/paternity leave), superannuation coverage, shares benefits and trade union membership. Estimates from the survey were published in *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2006* (cat. no. 6310.0) in April 2007. This publication is included on the CURF CD-ROM and RADL website as Acrobat file 63100_AUG2006.pdf.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

From 2006, occupation data are classified according to the ANZSCO—*Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006* (cat. no. 1220.0). The new classification replaces the ASCO—*Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997* (cat. no. 1220.0). Data classified according to the ASCO can be obtained on request.

Also from 2006, industry data are classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0). This new classification replaces the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0). Data classified according to the ANZSIC 1993 can be obtained on request.

FUTURE RELEASES

The August 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey CURF is the third in the series of CURFs containing microdata from the LFS. It is planned to release a CURF every year, alternating between the February and August supplementary topics. The upcoming CURFs are:

INTRODUCTION *continued*

FUTURE RELEASES

continued

- LFS and Labour Mobility, February 2008, scheduled for release in November 2008;
and
- LFS and EEBTUM Survey, August 2008, scheduled for release in May 2009.

It is planned that future CURFs will be released as expanded CURFs, accessible only through the RADL, as well as Basic CURFs available on CD-ROM and the RADL.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The LFS is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and a list sample of non-private dwellings and covers about 0.45% of the population of Australia. Households are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. In August 2006, the number of fully responding individuals was 63,738.

The EEBTUM Survey is conducted on 7/8ths of the LFS sample and covers both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excludes people living in very remote areas of Australia. Information is collected about employed persons aged 15 years and over who worked in their main job for a public or private sector employer (and either received remuneration in wages or salary, received a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, or were paid in tips or piece-rates) or operated their own incorporated enterprise with or without employees.

In August 2006, the number of fully completed interviews (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 28,981.

The scope of the LFS was people aged 15 years and over and excluded the following:

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

Additional exclusions for the EEBTUM Survey were:

- students at boarding schools
- institutionalised persons (e.g. patients in hospitals; residents of homes, such as retirement homes and homes for persons with disabilities; and inmates of prisons)
- persons living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within scope of the survey. The exclusion of these persons will only have a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced from the EEBTUM Survey for individual states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory where such persons account for around 23% of the population.

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING AND ESTIMATION

Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

Weighting

Separate weights were calculated for LFS and EEBTUM Survey samples (as some units were in scope for LFS but not for the EEBTUM Survey). The LFS weighting method ensures that LFS estimates conform to the benchmark distribution of the population by age, sex and geographic area, and also LFS region by sex (two sets of benchmarks). Weights are allocated to each sample respondent according to their state/territory of selection, state/territory of usual residence, part of state of usual residence, age group and sex. The weights are calculated using the inverse of the probabilities of selection, adjusted for any under-enumeration and non-response.

Benchmarking

The EEBTUM Survey is benchmarked to LFS estimates for the following variables: state of usual residence, part of state of usual residence, sex, age group and labour force status.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY *continued*

Benchmarking continued

Benchmarking to LFS estimates accounts for the one eighth of the sample where the EEBTUM Survey is not conducted and for non-respondents to the EEBTUM Survey. The EEBTUM Survey weighting excludes all residents in institutions, boarding schools, and very remote areas because the sample scope excludes these people.

Estimation

Survey estimates of the number of people with a particular characteristic are obtained by summing the weights of people who have that characteristic.

For more information on weights, see the 'Using the CURF Microdata' chapter in this Technical Manual.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the information on the CURF is based on information from a sample of dwellings, any statistics produced from the CURF will be subject to sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling error

Sampling error is the difference between the survey estimate and the value that could have been produced had all dwellings in scope of the survey been included. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied because only a sample of dwellings was included.

There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate. Generally, only estimates with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes.

Tables of standard errors are provided in the Technical Notes of the publications *Labour Force Survey, Australia, August 2006* (cat. no. 6202.0) and *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2006* (cat. no. 6310.0). These are also provided on the CURF CD-ROM. These figures do not give a precise measure of the SE for a particular estimate but will provide an indication of its magnitude.

Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the microdata. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to keep the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and effective processing procedures.

SEASONAL FACTORS

Estimates are based on information collected in the survey month, and, due to seasonal factors, they may not be representative of other months of the year.

IMPUTATION

Information relating to earnings in main job and earnings in second job not provided by the respondent have been imputed. In August 2006 there were 2,279 cases where information relating to earnings in main job was not provided by the respondent, and 70 cases where information relating to earnings in second job was not provided by the respondent. Where this was the only information missing from the record, a value has been imputed based on answers provided from another respondent with similar

IMPUTATION *continued*

characteristics (referred to as the donor). Donor records were selected for main job imputation by matching information on sex, age, state or territory of usual residence and labour force characteristics (full-time or part-time in main job, industry, occupation, hours worked in main job) of the person with missing information. Donor records were selected for second job imputation by matching information on sex, age, state or territory of usual residence, area of usual residence and owner manager status. Depending on which values were to be imputed, donors were chosen from the pool of individual records with complete information for the block of questions where the missing information occurred.

Imputation was also used for the 2004 survey. The differences between the 2004 and current imputation methods are that donors were matched where possible on a finer level of detail, and earnings in second job are now imputed whereas in 2004 they were not. These changes in methodology are expected to have improved the imputed earnings data at the unit record level, but should not have had much impact on aggregate estimates.

In 2004, the 'Did not draw a wage or salary' category also included cases where information related to weekly earnings was not provided by the respondent. Such cases are now imputed.

MORE INFORMATION

Further information on the survey methodology can be found in:

- *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>Methods, Classifications, Concepts & Standards>
- *Information Paper – Labour Force Survey Sample Design, November 2002* (cat. no. 6269.0)
- *Information Paper – Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2003* (cat. no. 6298.0)
- *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

USING THE CURF MICRODATA

ABOUT THE MICRODATA

The LFS and EEBTUM Survey microdata are released under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, which has provision for the release of microdata in the form of unit records where the information is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. Accordingly, there are no names or addresses of survey respondents on the CURF and other steps have been taken to protect the confidentiality of respondents. These include removing some data items from the CURF, reducing the level of detail shown on the CURF for some other items and swapping some characteristics between records.

Steps to confidentialise the data sets made available on the CURF are taken in such a way as to ensure the integrity of the data sets and optimise their content, while maintaining the confidentiality of respondents. Intending purchasers should ensure that the data they require, at the level of detail they require, are available on the CURF they are intending to use; data obtained in the survey but not contained in the CURF may be available in tabulated form on request. The full list of survey data items included on the CURF is provided in Appendix 1, Data Item List.

The CURF contains 63,738 confidentialised respondent records. Each person record has a unique person identifier (ABSPID). Subject to the limitations of sample size and the data classifications used, it is possible to manipulate the microdata, produce tabulations and undertake statistical analyses to individual specifications.

CURF CONTENTS

The CD-ROM of the Basic CURF contains SAS, SPSS and STATA formats.

Five types of files relating to the 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey microdata are provided on the Basic CURF:

- Information files - including several in Adobe Acrobat format
- Data and metadata - an ASCII data file holding 63,738 records, and metadata files that document the data file and every data item on that file. The metadata are provided in plain text file, for reading
- SAS user files - including a SAS version of the data set, and the SAS programs that generated the SAS-formatted version
- SPSS user files - including an SPSS version of the data set
- STATA user files - including a STATA version of the data set.

The Basic and Expanded CURF accessed via the RADL contain the following files:

- Information files - including this Technical Manual in Adobe Acrobat format, the Data Item list and frequencies
- Test files - files that mirror the actual data files, but have random data and random identifiers; these files are located on the RADL and users can use these to trouble shoot their code prior to submitting RADL jobs
- SAS user files - including a SAS version of the data set, and the SAS programs that generated the SAS-formatted version
- SPSS user files - including an SPSS version of the data set
- STATA user files - including a STATA version of the data set

USE OF WEIGHTS

As the survey was conducted on a sample of households in Australia, it is important to take account of the method of sample selection when deriving estimates from the CURF. This is particularly important as a person's chance of selection in the survey varied depending on the state or territory in which they lived.

Each person record contains two weights, an LFS weight called LFSWTD and a weight to be used for the EEBTUM Survey called FINPRSWT. These weights indicate how many people are represented by that person. There are two weights because the scope of the LFS is different to the scope of the EEBTUM Survey. For data items that are only applicable to the EEBTUM Survey (refer to Appendix 1, Data Items List), it is important to use the EEBTUM Survey weight, FINPRSWT. Users should take care to ensure the appropriate weight is used for analysis.

The LFS weight is available on all records on the CURF. The EEBTUM Survey weight, FINPRSWT, appears on 28,981 records. The estimates in the EEBTUM Survey publication are based on a subset of these records, that is employees in main job. Therefore when using FINPRSWT, in order to match published EEBTUM Survey estimates, the filter POPSUP1C = 1 must be used.

Where estimates are derived from the CURF, it is essential that they are calculated by adding the weights of persons in each category and not just by counting the number in each category. If each person's 'weight' is ignored, then no account would be taken of a person's chance of selection or of different response rates across population groups, and the resulting estimates could be seriously biased.

The application of weights will ensure that the subsequent estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

For further information see the Explanatory Notes in the publications *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2006* (cat. no. 6310.0) on the CURF CD-ROM as Acrobat files 62020_AUG2006.pdf and 63100_AUG2006.pdf.

EARNINGS

Weekly earnings for main job and all jobs have been perturbed and are expressed in deciles on both the Basic and Expanded CURFs, and as perturbed continuous data items on the Expanded CURF. Perturbation is a process of altering the reported values for earnings to prevent identification of respondents. The distribution of values is not changed significantly through perturbation and the statistical validity of aggregate data is not affected.

To assist in the use and interpretation of these items, the dollar amounts contained in each decile are shown in the following table. Cases where earnings were reported as 'Did not draw a wage or salary' were excluded from the decile calculations.

USING THE CURF MICRODATA *continued*

EARNINGS *continued*

	Main job earnings(a)	All job earnings(a)
Decile	\$ value	\$ value
1	less than 216	less than 224
2	216-400	224-400
3	401 - 530	401 - 547
4	531 - 630	548 - 645
5	631 - 740	646 - 750
6	741 - 850	751 - 860
7	851 - 1,000	861 - 1,000
8	1,000 - 1,196	1,001 - 1,200
9	1,197 - 1,500	1,201 - 1,508
10	1,501 and over	1,509 and over

(a) Excludes zero values

RECONCILIATION OF CURF WITH UNCONFIDENTIALISED DATA

Steps to confidentialise the data made available on the CURF are taken in such a way as to maximise the content of the file while maintaining the confidentiality of respondents.

The steps taken to preserve confidentiality include:

- reducing the level of detail for some items (e.g. geographic and demographic)
- ranging or collapsing the values of some variables
- modifying some records identified as high risk
- perturbation of all earnings items
- swapping weights between some of the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory records on the Basic CURF.

As a result, it may not be possible to exactly reconcile all statistics produced from the CURF with published statistics.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN CURFS

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE 2004 AND 2006 BASIC CURFS

The differences between the 2004 and 2006 Basic CURFs are detailed in Appendix 2.

Note that on the 2006 Basic CURF, the Identifiers for some data items differ from the 2004 Basic CURF for processing reasons. These data items are otherwise the same. Therefore use caution when comparing items between the Basic CURFs. Also, on the 2006 Basic CURF some data item labels and categories differ from the 2004 Basic CURF to align with current ABS standards for CURFs.

Key changes to data items between the 2004 and 2006 Basic CURFs are:

- Occupation in main job - There has been change in the classification of occupation data in 2006, for more information see 'Industry and Occupation' in the 'Introduction'.
- Industry in main job - There has been change in the classification of industry data in 2006, for more information see 'Industry and Occupation' in the 'Introduction'.
- Weekly earnings in main job and Weekly earnings in all jobs - Earnings data have been perturbed and deciles are presented on the 2006 Basic CURF rather than ranges as on the 2004 Basic CURF. For more information see 'Earnings' in the 'Using the CURF Microdata' chapter.
- The imputation method used for earnings items differ between the 2004 and 2006 Basic CURFs. For more information about these differences, see 'Imputation' in the 'Survey Methodology' chapter.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE 2006 BASIC AND EXPANDED CURFS

The differences between the 2006 Basic and Expanded CURFs are detailed in Appendix 3.

Note that the Identifiers for some data items differ between the Basic and Expanded CURFs for processing reasons. These items are otherwise the same. Therefore, caution should be exercised if using both the Basic and Expanded CURFs.

Key changes to data items between the 2006 Basic and Expanded CURFs are:

- State/territory - The NT and ACT have been combined into 'Balance of Australia' on the Basic CURF.
- Country of birth - A second item with more detail is available on the Expanded CURF.
- Occupation in main job - The Basic CURF presents Major group level only, while the Expanded CURF presents Sub-major group level.
- Industry in main job - The Basic CURF presents Divisions only, while the Expanded CURF presents Sub-divisions.
- Weekly earnings in main job and Weekly earnings in all jobs - The Basic CURF presents earnings as deciles only, while the Expanded CURF also presents perturbed single dollar amounts. For more information see 'Earnings' in the 'Using the CURF Microdata' chapter.
- A number of data items are presented as ranges on the Basic CURF and as continuous values on the Expanded CURF, e.g. age, hours worked and duration of unemployment, to align with current ABS standards for CURFs.

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

The August 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey Basic and Expanded CURFs are released in accordance with a Ministerial Determination (Clause 7, Statutory Rules 1983, No.19) in pursuance of section 13 of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. As required by the Determination, the CURF has been designed so that the information on the file is not likely to enable the identification of the particular person to which it relates.

The Australian Statistician's approval is required for each release of the CURF. Prior to being granted access to the CURF, all organisations, and individuals within organisations, who request access to the CURF will be required to sign an Undertaking to abide by the legislative restrictions on use. Organisations and individuals who seek access to the 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey Basic and Expanded CURFs are required to give an undertaking which includes, among other conditions, that in using the CURF data they will:

- use the data only for the statistical purposes specified
- not attempt to identify particular persons or organisations
- not disclose, either directly or indirectly, the data to any other person or organisation other than members of their organisation who have been approved by the ABS to have individual access to the information
- not attempt to match, with or without using identifiers, the data with any other list of persons or organisations
- in relation to data made available via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) or the ABS Site Data Laboratory (ABSDL), access the data only in a manner specifically authorised in writing by the ABS
- not attempt to access the data after the term of their authorisation expires, or after their authorisation is rescinded by the organisation which provided it, or after they cease to be a member of that organisation.

Use of the data for statistical purposes means use of the content of the CURF to produce information of a statistical nature, i.e. the arrangement and classification of numerical facts or data, including statistical analyses or statistical aggregates. Examples of statistical purposes are:

- manipulation of the data to produce means, correlations or other descriptive or summary measures
- estimation of population characteristics
- use of data as input to mathematical models or for other types of analysis (e.g. factor analysis)
- providing graphical or pictorial representations of the characteristics of the population or subsets of the population.

All CURF users are required to read and abide by the '*Responsible Access to ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) Training Manual*' available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>Services We Provide>CURF Microdata>Accessing CURF Microdata>. Use of the data for unauthorised purposes may render the purchaser liable to severe penalties. Advice on the propriety of any particular intended use of the data is available from the Microdata Access Strategies Section via <microdata.access@abs.gov.au> or on (02) 6252 7714.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

All ABS products and services are provided subject to the ABS conditions of sale. Any queries relating to these Conditions of Sale should be referred to <intermediary.management@abs.gov.au>.

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE *continued*

CONDITIONS OF SALE

continued

While the utmost care is taken in handling each CURF on CD-ROM, deterioration may occur between the time of copying and receipt of the file. Accordingly, if the CD-ROM is unreadable on receipt and this is reported to the ABS within 30 days of receipt, it will be replaced free of charge. Expanded CURFs are only accessible via the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL).

PRICE

As at May 2007, the recommended retail price (RRP) of the August 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey CURFs on CD-ROM or via the RADL is \$1,320 including GST, freight and handling charges as appropriate. The bundled RRP price of the August 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey Basic and Expanded CURFs is \$1,980, when applied for in a single application, including GST, freight and handling charges as appropriate.

ACCESSING THE CURF

All clients wishing to access the August 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey Basic or Expanded CURFs should refer to the ABS website, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>Services We Provide>CURF Microdata>Accessing CURF Microdata> and read the *Responsible Access to ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) Training Manual*, and other related links, before downloading the appropriate Application and Undertaking forms and applying for access.

Australian universities

University clients should refer to the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>Services We Provide>Services for Universities>. The 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey Basic and Expanded CURFs can be accessed by universities participating in the ABS/Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee (AVCC) CURF agreement for research and teaching purposes.

Other clients

Other prospective clients should contact the Microdata Access Strategies Section of the ABS via <microdata.access@abs.gov.au> or on (02) 6252 7714.

ORDERING TABLES

Access to the full detail from the survey (including data items excluded from the CURF) is only available through tables produced by the ABS. Requirements for these tables should be discussed with the Labour Market Section on (02) 6252 7206.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about accessing the CURF, clients should contact the Microdata Access Strategies Section of the ABS via <microdata.access@abs.gov.au> or on (02) 6252 7714. The CURF is not available on CD-ROM to overseas customers.

For further information about the publication and spreadsheets contained on the CURF, contact the Labour Market Section on (02) 6252 7206.

FILE CONTENT

The August 2006 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (EEBTUM) Survey Basic CURF is distributed on a single CD-ROM and via RADL. The LFS and EEBTUM Survey Expanded CURF is distributed via RADL only.

2006 LFS AND EEBTUM SURVEY BASIC CURF

The 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey Basic CURF contains the files listed below:

Test files

The test files mirror the actual data files, but have random data and random identifiers. These files are on the RADL website and can be downloaded so users can use these to trouble shoot their code prior to submitting RADL jobs.

Data and metadata

EEB2006B.dat - this file contains the raw Basic confidentialised survey data in hierarchical comma delimited ASCII text format.

SAS files

EEB2006B.sas7bdat - this file contains the data for the Basic CURF in SAS for Windows format.

EEB2006B.sas - this file contains a SAS program to run the SAS formats.

SPSS files

EEB2006B.sav - this file contains the data for the Basic CURF in SPSS for Windows format.

Stata files

EEB2006B.dta - this file contains the data for the Basic CURF in STATA format.

Information Files

6202030002_AUG2006.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file that contains this Technical Manual

6202030002_data_items_list_LFS_EEBTUM06_BE_CURF.xls - this file contains the data items contained on the person level files for both the Basic and Expanded CURFs.

FORMATS.sas7bcat - this file is a SAS library containing formats.

FREQUENCIES_LFSWTD_EEB2006B.txt; FREQUENCIES_UNWTD_EEB2006B.txt;
FREQUENCIES_SUPWTD_EEB2006B.txt

These frequency files contain documentation of the person level data. Data item code values and category labels are provided with frequencies of each value. These files are in plain text format.

README.txt - this file describes what is on the CD-ROM and is in plain text format.

62020_AUG2006.pdf - this is the complete publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) in Adobe Acrobat format.

63100_AUG2006.pdf - this is the complete publication *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 6310.0) in Adobe Acrobat format.

FILE CONTENT *continued*

Information Files continued

ABS CONDITIONS OF SALE.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file describing the ABS conditions of sale and copyright obligations.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CURF USERS.PDF - this file directs users to the ABS website for more and up to date information on what is available from the ABS.

RESPONSIBLE ACCESS TO CURFS.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file explaining the CURF users' role and obligations when using confidentialised data.

2006 LFS AND EEBTUM SURVEY EXPANDED CURF

The 2006 LFS and EEBTUM Survey Expanded CURF contains the files listed below:

Test Files

The test files mirror the actual data files, but have random data and random identifiers. These files are on the RADL website and can be downloaded so users can use these to trouble shoot their code prior to submitting RADL jobs.

Data and metadata

EEB2006E.dat - this file contains the raw Expanded confidentialised survey data in hierarchical comma delimited ASCII text format.

SAS files

EEB2006E.sas7bdat - this file contains the data for the Expanded CURF in SAS for Windows format.

EEB2006E.sas - this file contains a SAS program to run the SAS formats.

SPSS files

EEB2006E.sav - this file contains the data for the Expanded CURF in SPSS for Windows format.

Stata files

EEB2006E.dta - this file contains the data for the Expanded CURF in STATA format.

Information Files

6202030002_AUG2006.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file that contains this Technical Manual.

6202030002_data_items_list_LFS_EEBTUM06_BE_CURF.xls - this file contains the data items contained on the person level files for both the Basic and Expanded CURFs.

FORMATS.sc2 - this file contains a SAS program to run the SAS formats.

FREQUENCIES_LFSWTD_EEB2006E.txt; FREQUENCIES_UNWTD_EEB2006E.txt;
FREQUENCIES_SUPWTD_EEB2006E.txt

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README.txt - this file describes what is on the CD-ROM and is in plain text format.

62020_AUG2006.pdf - this is the complete publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) in Adobe Acrobat format.

63100_AUG2006.pdf - this the complete publication *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 6310.0) in Adobe Acrobat format.

FILE CONTENT *continued*

Information Files continued

ABS CONDITIONS OF SALE.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file describing the ABS conditions of sale and copyright obligations.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CURF USERS.PDF - this file directs users to the ABS website for more and up to date information on what is available from the ABS.

RESPONSIBLE ACCESS TO CURFS.pdf - this is an Adobe Acrobat file explaining the CURF users' role and obligations when using confidentialised data.

APPENDIX 1 DATA ITEMS LIST

DATA ITEMS LIST

For data items and structure, see the Excel spreadsheet entitled '6202030002_data_items_list_LFS_EEBTUM06_BE_CURF.xls' accompanying this Technical Manual. This spreadsheet provides the data items, SAS names and populations which relate to the LFS and EEBTUM Survey CURF. Every record has an identifier ABSPID.

- Population 1 (LFS): Civilian population aged 15 and over. The LFS weight is called LFSWTD.
- Population 2 (EEBTUM Survey): Persons aged 15 and over who were employees in their main job (POPSUP1C=1). Employees who worked solely for payment in kind are excluded. The EEBTUM Survey weight is called FINPRSWT.

APPENDIX 2 COMPARISON BETWEEN 2004 AND 2006 BASIC CURFS

COMPARISON BETWEEN 2004 AND 2006 BASIC CURFS

A comparison between the 2004 and 2006 Basic CURFs is presented below. The table shows the Data Item label, the Identifier and notes key differences in the presentation of data items where applicable.

<i>Data Item label</i>	<i>2004 CURF</i>	<i>2006 CURF</i>
State/territory	STATEURC	STATURCB
Capital city/balance of state	AREAUUR	AREAUURC
Sex	SEX	SEXC
Age	AGEBC	AGECB
Relationship in household (1)	RELINHH 10 categories	RELHHCBC 7 categories
Year of arrival	BIRTHARC	YOACB
Social marital status	MARSTAT	MARSTATC
Occupation in main job	OCCCURF Coded to ASCO 2nd edition	ANZSCCBC Coded to ANZSCO
Industry in main job	INDCURF Coded to ANZSIC 1993	INDNEWBC Coded to ANZSIC 2006
Full-time or part-time status (all jobs)	FTPTTEMP	FTPTSTAC
Future employment expectations	FUTEMP	FUTEMPC
Hours usually worked in all jobs	HRSUWAJ	HRUWAJCB
Hours actually worked in all jobs	AHRSAJOB	HRACAJCB
Hours usually worked in main job	HUWMJHC	HUWMJBC
Hours actually worked in main job	AHRWMJ	HAWMJBC
Hours paid for in main job	HRSWAJ	HPDMJBC
Whether part-time and would prefer to work more hours	PTPREFER	PTPREFEC
Duration of unemployment (number of weeks since any previous work)	DUNEMPLC	DUNEMPBC
Duration of unemployment (number of weeks since last full-time job)	WKSLEJOB	DUNFTJBC Additional category for 'Never worked in a job 35 hours or more'
Labour force status	LFSTATUS	LFSTATBE
Status in employment	STEMPC	STEMPCBE
Employee type	Employee status	Employee type
Number of standard benefits	NUMBTOTL	NUMSTBBC
Type of other benefit - Goods and services	OTHRBENA	Not collected
Type of other benefit - Transport	OTHRBENB	Not collected
Type of other benefit - Telephone	OTHRBENC	Not collected
Whether received share benefit	OTHRBEND	OTHRBENC - Not applicable, Received share benefit, Did not receive share benefit
Type of other benefit - No other employment benefit	OTHRBENE	Not collected
Employees who worked as an employee in the reference week in their second job	MJHCURF	See POPSUP4C
Weekly earnings in main job in deciles	EARNMJC Earnings shown in ranges	ERNMJDEC Perturbed earnings shown in deciles
Weekly earnings in all jobs in deciles	ERNALHC Earnings shown in ranges	ERNAJDEC Perturbed earnings shown in deciles
Imputation flag	IMPFLG	IMPFLG Additional categories - Earnings in second job imputed, Earnings in main job and second job imputed
Ability to accrue holiday leave	WEHOLACC	Not collected
Amount of holiday leave	WKSPHOL	Not collected
Type of transport benefit	TYPETRAN	Not collected
EEBTUM sub-populations		
Employees in main job	Not on dataset	POPSUP1C
Employees who were full-time in their main job	Not on dataset	POPSUP2C

APPENDIX 2 COMPARISON BETWEEN 2004 AND 2006 BASIC CURFS

continued

<i>Data Item label</i>	<i>2004 CURF</i>	<i>2006 CURF</i>
Employees in main job who were full-time workers	Not on dataset	POPSUP3C
Employees who worked as an employee in the reference week in their second job	Not on dataset	POPSUP4C
Employees in main job who were members of a trade union in their main job	Not on dataset	POPSUP5C
Employees in main job excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises	Not on dataset	POPSUP6C
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises in their main job	Not on dataset	POPSUP7C

APPENDIX 3 COMPARISON BETWEEN 2006 BASIC AND EXPANDED CURFS

COMPARISON BETWEEN 2006 BASIC AND EXPANDED CURFS

A comparison between the 2006 Basic and Expanded CURFs is presented below. The table shows the Data Item label, the Identifier and notes key differences in the presentation of data items.

<i>Data Item label</i>	<i>Basic CURF</i>	<i>Expanded CURF</i>
State/territory	STATURCB NT and ACT combined as 'Balance of Australia'	STATEURE All states/territories listed separately
Age	AGECB Single years for 15 to 24 and 55 to 64. 5 year range categories for 25-54 and 65-79. Top coded at 80 years and over	AGECE Single years. Top coded at 85 years and over
Relationship in household (1)	RELHHCBC With or without dependents not separated for Husband, wife or partner, and Lone parent categories	RELHCEC With or without dependents separated for Husband, wife or partner, and Lone parent categories
Country of birth	Not on dataset, see Country of birth (MESC) - COBPLACE	COBPLCEC Top 10 countries then major groups
Year of arrival	YOACB Born in Australia, Arrived 1985 and before, Arrived 1986 - 1995, Arrived 1996 to year of collection	YOACE Born in Australia, Arrival years grouped commencing 1955 and before, then in 5 year groups until 2000, and 2001 to year of collection
Occupation in main job	ANZSCCBC 8 major group categories	ANZSCCEC 51 sub-major group categories
Industry in main job	INDNEWBC 19 division categories	INDNEWEC 66 sub-division categories
Hours usually worked in all jobs	HRUWAJCB 5 hour ranges from 1-39, then 40 hours, then 5 hour ranges from 41-49, then 50-59 hours. Top coded at 60 hours and over	HRUWAJCE Bottom coded 1-5 hours, single hours from 6 to 59 hours, top coded at 60 hours and over
Hours actually worked in all jobs	HRACAJCB 5 hour ranges from 1-39, then 40 hours, then 5 hour ranges from 41-49, then 50-59 hours. Top coded at 60 hours and over	HRAWAJCE Bottom coded 1-5 hours, single hours from 6 to 59 hours, top coded at 60 hours and over
Hours usually worked in main job	HUWMJBC 5 hour ranges from 1-39, then 40 hours, then 5 hour ranges from 41-49, then 50-59 hours. Top coded at 60 hours and over	HUWMJEC Bottom coded 1-5 hours, single hours from 6 to 59 hours, top coded at 60 hours and over
Hours actually worked in main job	HAWMJBC 5 hour ranges from 1-39, then 40 hours, then 5 hour ranges from 41-49, then 50-59 hours. Top coded at 60 hours and over	HAWMJEC Bottom coded 1-5 hours, single hours from 6 to 59 hours, top coded at 60 hours and over
Hours paid for in main job	HPDMJBC 5 hour ranges from 1-39, then 40 hours, then 5 hour ranges from 41-49, then 50-59 hours. Top coded at 60 hours and over	HPDMJEC Bottom coded 1-5 hours, single hours from 6 to 59 hours, top coded at 60 hours and over
Duration of unemployment (number of weeks since any previous work)	DUNEMPBC Under 4 weeks, 4 and under 13 weeks, 13 and under 26 weeks, 26 and under 52 weeks, 52 weeks and over	DUNEMPEC Under 4 weeks, single weeks from 4 to 103 and top coded at 104 weeks and over
Duration of unemployment (number of weeks since last full-time job)	DUNFTJBC Under 52 weeks, 52 weeks and over, Never worked in a job for 35 hours or more	DUNFTJEC Under 4 weeks, single weeks from 4 to 103 and top coded at 104 weeks and over
Weekly earnings in main job	ERNMJDEC Perturbed earnings shown in deciles	ERNMJDEC Perturbed earnings shown in deciles, EARNMJEC Perturbed earnings shown in single dollar amounts
Weekly earnings in all jobs	ERNAJDEC Perturbed earnings shown in deciles	ERNAJDEC Perturbed earnings shown in deciles, EARNAJEC Perturbed earnings shown in single dollar amounts

GLOSSARY

Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Dependants	All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15–24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Duration of unemployment	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.
Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employee	A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee by their employer while working on a commission basis, tips or piece-rates, or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees. In this publication, employee relates to employee in his/her main job and excludes payment in kind.
Employer	A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.
Full-time employed	Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Full-time employees in main job	<p>Persons who were employees in their main job and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ (for single job holders) usually work 35 hours or more a week, or usually work less than 35 hours but worked 35 hours or more in the reference week. ■ (for multiple job holders) usually work 35 hours or more in their main job and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours or more in their main job, worked 35 hours or more in the reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Full-time workers	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.
Holiday leave	The entitlement of an employee to paid holiday, vacation or recreation leave.
Hours paid for in main job	The number of hours for which employees were paid, not necessarily the number of hours actually worked during the reference week (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which they were paid).
Hours worked	The number of hours actually worked during the reference week.
Incorporated enterprise	An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
Industry	Classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). Industry relates to the main job.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Leave benefits	The entitlement of employees to paid holiday leave, sick leave, long service leave or maternity/paternity leave in their main job.
Leave entitlements	The entitlement of employees to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their main job.
Long service leave	The entitlement of an employee to long service leave in their main job.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Main English speaking countries	The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Main job	The job in which a person usually works the most hours.
Maternity/paternity leave	The entitlement of an employee to paid maternity/paternity leave in their main job.
Multiple jobholder	<p>Employed persons who, during the reference week, worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason. Multiple jobholders exclude those who changed employer.</p> <p>For the EEBTUM survey, a multiple jobholder relates to only those who were employees in their main job, however information on earnings relates to only those multiple jobholders who were employees in both their main and second jobs.</p>
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.
Occupation	Classified according to the <i>ANZSCO—Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). Occupation relates to main job.
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Part-time workers	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.
Part-time employees in main job	Persons who were employees in their main job and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ (for single job holders) usually work less than 35 hours a week, and did so in the reference week ■ (for multiple job holders) actually worked less than 35 hours in their main job in the reference week, or were away from their main job but usually work less than 35 hours a week in their main job.
Perturbation	Adjustment of estimates to disguise individual values without affecting the statistical validity of aggregate data.
Reference week	The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.
Second job	A job, other than the main job, in which some hours were worked during the reference week.
Sector of main job	Is used to classify a respondent's employer as a public or private enterprise. The public sector includes all government units, such as government departments, non-market non-profit institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government, and corporations and quasi-corporations that are controlled by government.
Share benefit	Receipt or provision of shares, rights or options in the employer's business as an employee entitlement.
Sick leave	The entitlement of an employee to paid sick leave in their main job.
Size of location in main job	The number of persons employed at the location of the respondent's main job.
Social marital status	Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.
Standard benefit	The entitlement of an employee to paid holiday leave, sick leave, long service leave, maternity/paternity leave or a superannuation benefit.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Superannuation benefit	Membership of a superannuation or retirement benefits scheme, arranged or provided by the person's current employer even if the employer did not contribute to the fund.
Superannuation coverage	Membership of a superannuation or retirement benefits scheme regardless of whether the scheme was arranged or provided by the person's current employer.
Trade union	An organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.
Trade union member	Employees with membership in a trade union in conjunction with their main job.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full-time work, or ■ were waiting to start a new full-time job.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part-time work only, or■ were waiting to start a new part-time job.
Weekly earnings	Amount of 'last total pay' (i.e. before taxation and other deductions had been made) from wage and salary jobs prior to the interview. For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or prepayment of leave, etc.
With leave entitlements in main job	Employees who were entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their main job.
Without leave entitlements in main job	Employees who were entitled to neither paid holiday leave nor paid sick leave in their main job.

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