



AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 8 OCT 2010

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations	2
 LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW	
Labour statistics news and upcoming statistical releases	3
Labour market summary	6
 ARTICLE	
Trends in hours worked	11
Shift workers	20
 LABOUR MARKET DATA	
List of tables	25
The labour force	27
Employed persons	39
Unemployed persons	50
Underutilised labour	53
Earnings/Labour costs	60
Industrial relations	63
Job vacancies	65
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Explanatory Notes	66
Appendix 1: Data sources for tables	75
Appendix 2: List of articles	79
Appendix 3: Related publications	82
Glossary	85

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, email <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
January 2011	7 January 2011
April 2011	1 April 2011
July 2011	1 July 2011



DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 6 October 2010. 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 free of charge on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].



ABBREVIATIONS

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

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

FORTHCOMING CHANGES TO AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

From January 2011 there will be a number of changes to the content of this publication, *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). The publication will continue to be released on a quarterly basis and will include a summary of key labour market measures and a range of analytical articles.

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) will have an increased focus on providing updates on labour market statistical developments. In line with this focus, the biannual newsletter, *Labour Statistics News* (cat. no. 6106.0) will now be incorporated as a core part of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

Please note that from January 2011, data tables 1.1 to 7.1 will no longer be included within this publication. Information will be provided to direct users of these tables to the same data in the standard products from each survey. Tables 1.7, 1.8, 2.7, 2.10, 3.3, 4.6, which currently are not contained in standard ABS products, will continue to be available as data cubes in Excel format on the ABS website under catalogue number 6105.0, until such time as they are incorporated in other ABS standard products. Spreadsheets (Table 1.1, 1.2, 2) will continue to be available within this product on the ABS website as datacubes from the downloads tabs.

If you would like further information about the upcoming changes to *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) please contact Kirsty Leslie on (02) 6252 5436 or email kirsty.leslie@abs.gov.au.

COMMUNICATION REVIEW

Changes to be implemented in the January 2011 release of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) as described above arose from a recent review conducted into the way the ABS communicates information about labour statistics to different users. The communication review considered the purpose, structure and content of vehicles such as this publication, *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0), *Labour Statistics News* (cat. no. 6106.0), and Topics @ a Glance. In 2011, further changes will be implemented to better integrate *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) with the Topics @ a Glance pages on the ABS website.

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Topics @ a Glance page, available on the ABS website, provides a guide to the full range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data releases. To find Topics @ a Glance, go to <http://www.abs.gov.au> [Topics @ a Glance – People – Labour].

RELEASE OF LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

Labour Statistics News (cat. no. 6106.0) was released on 26 August 2010. *Labour Statistics News* provides users with insight into the ABS labour market statistics program, and informs on recent and upcoming statistical developments. Each issue features updates on current projects, recent highlights, articles and analysis on labour market issues, information on contacts in the ABS labour market statistics area and other related information.

The August 2010 edition will be the final edition of *Labour Statistics News* (cat. no. 6106.0) in a stand alone format. From January 2011, the content of *Labour Statistics News* will be available as part of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

LABOUR MOBILITY

In September 2010 the ABS released *Labour Mobility, Australia, Feb 2010* (cat. no. 6209.0). This publication is released every second year and presents information about people aged 15 years and over who, within the 12 months to February 2010, either had a change of employer/business in their main job, or had some change in work with their current employer/business, for whom they had worked for one year or more. The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Labour Mobility Survey conducted throughout Australia in February 2010 as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. This topic was the only supplementary survey release since the July 2010 edition of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

REVISION TO POPULATION BENCHMARKS

Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated to add up to estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (known as population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on Census of Population and Housing data, adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net overseas migration.

From the July 2010 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), Labour Force Survey estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks that incorporate revisions made to Net Overseas Migration estimates introduced in the September 2008 and September 2009 issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). The Labour Force Survey population benchmarks have been revised for the period July 2006 to June 2010.

For further information on the impact on labour force estimates, refer to the July *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), released on 12 August 2010.

ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

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

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
September 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) October 2010	1350.0
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product	June 2010	5206.0
Australian Social Trends	(a) September 2010	4102.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June 2010	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2010	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	August 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	August 2010	6291.0.55.003
Labour Mobility, Australia	February 2010	6209.0
October 2010		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2010	6105.0
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) November 2010	1350.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	September 2010	6291.0.55.001
November 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) December 2010	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	August 2010	6302.0
Business Indicators, Australia	September 2010	5676.0
Education and Work, Australia	May 2010	6227.0
Labour Force, Australia	October 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	October 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	September 2010	6345.0
Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	November 2010	6202.0.30.004
Technical Manual: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	February 2010	6202.0.30.005
December 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) January 2010	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	(a) December 2010	4102.0
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	2009 - 2010	6248.0.55.002
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September 2010	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	November 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	November 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	November 2010	6291.0.55.003
Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia	May 2010	6306.0
Work Related Injuries, Australia	2009 - 2010	6324.0
January 2011		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) February 2010	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2011	6105.0
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2010	6222.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2010	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	December 2010	6291.0.55.001

(a) Refers to the issue of the publication, not the reference period.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous qtr(a)	Previous year(b)	
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 10	11 258.2	0.6	2.9
Full-time	'000	Trend	Aug 10	7 904.8	0.7	2.9
Part-time	'000	Trend	Aug 10	3 353.3	0.5	3.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Aug 10	29.8	(c)0.0	(c)0.0
Employment to population ratio						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 10	62.0	(c)0.1	(c)0.4
Males	%	Trend	Aug 10	68.7	(c)0.1	(c)0.8
Females	%	Trend	Aug 10	55.5	(c)0.1	(c)0.1
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 10	612.6	-1.1	-8.9
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 10	434.4	-2.0	-13.9
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 10	178.2	1.4	5.9
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 10	5.2	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.6
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 10	113.4	1.4	10.4
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Aug 10	18.5	(c)0.5	(c)3.2
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Trend	Aug 10	1.0	(c)0.0	(c)0.1
Quarterly labour underutilisation rates						
Unemployment rate(d)	%	Trend	Aug 10	5.2	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.6
Underemployment rate	%	Trend	Aug 10	7.2	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.5
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Trend	Aug 10	12.3	(c)-0.2	(c)-1.1
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 09	15.1	(c)0.0	(c)2.6
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Trend	Aug 10	76.3	(c)0.1	(c)0.1
Total	%	Trend	Aug 10	65.4	(c)0.1	(c)0.0
Aggregate monthly hours worked						
Persons	mill. hours	Trend	Aug 10	1 589.7	1.0	3.4
Actual hours worked						
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Aug 10	34.0	-0.7	1.1
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Aug 10	41.2	-0.8	1.1
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Aug 10	17.0	-0.1	0.4
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Aug 10	24.8	(c)0.3	(c)-1.5
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2010	104.3	0.8	3.0
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	May 10	1 256.30	1.2	5.6
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	May 10	982.80	1.4	6.2
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Jun qtr 2010	24.0	-16.7	-49.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Jun qtr 2010	2.5	-17.5	-50.5
Job vacancies(f)						
Australia	'000	Original	Aug 10	181.4	10.1	na

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) The quarterly trend and seasonally adjusted labour force estimates, unemployment estimates and unemployment rates are compiled using data collected in the quarter months and may differ slightly from the official monthly trend and seasonally adjusted estimates and rates published in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) and presented in sections 1 and 3 of this publication.

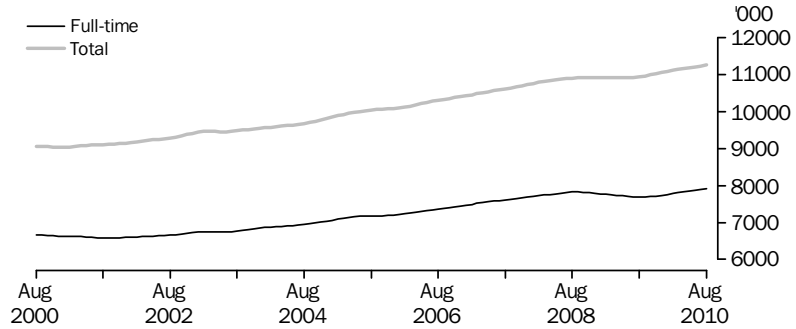
(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

(f) As a result of the Job Vacancy Survey being suspended, no original estimates were produced for five quarters between August 2008 and August 2009 inclusive.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

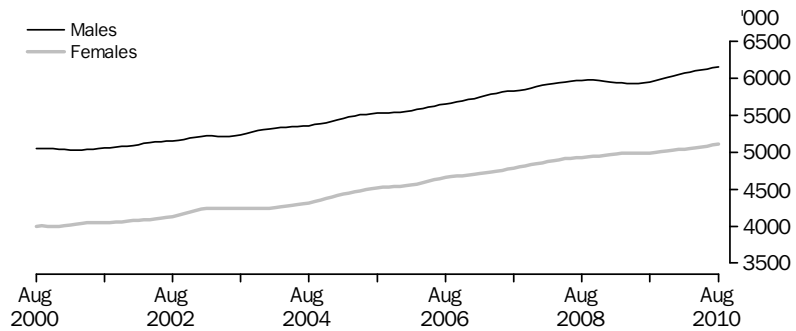
EMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

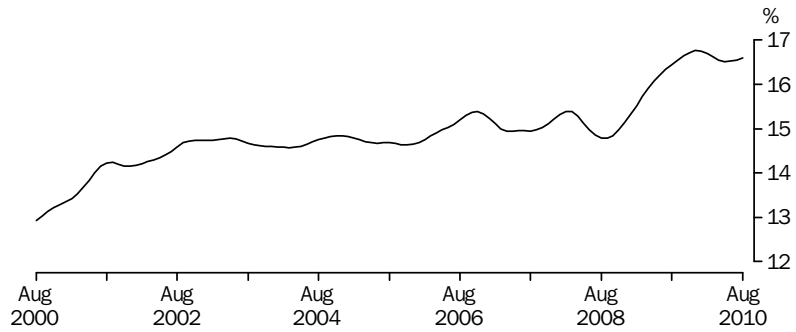
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

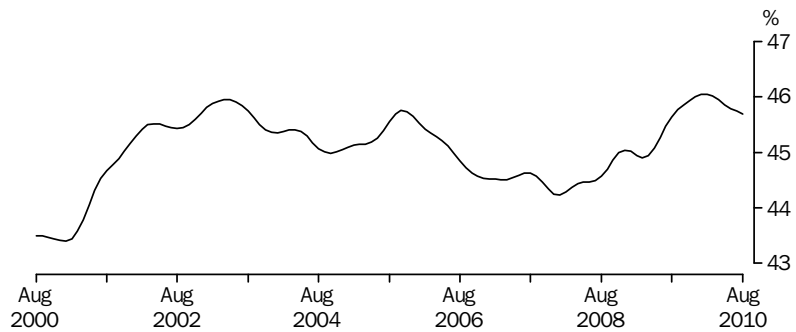
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:
TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

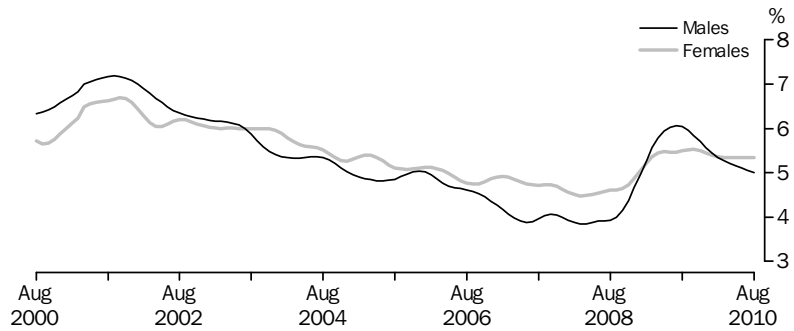


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

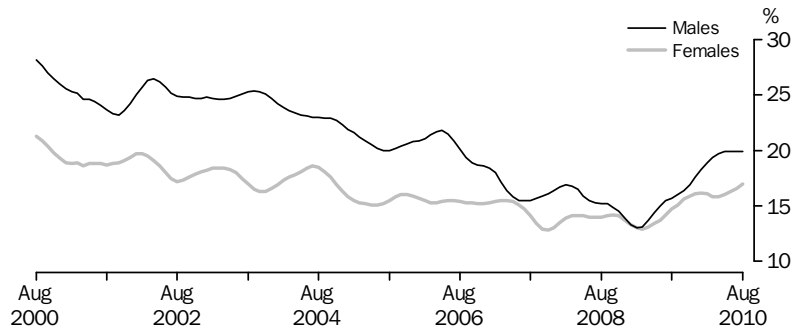
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

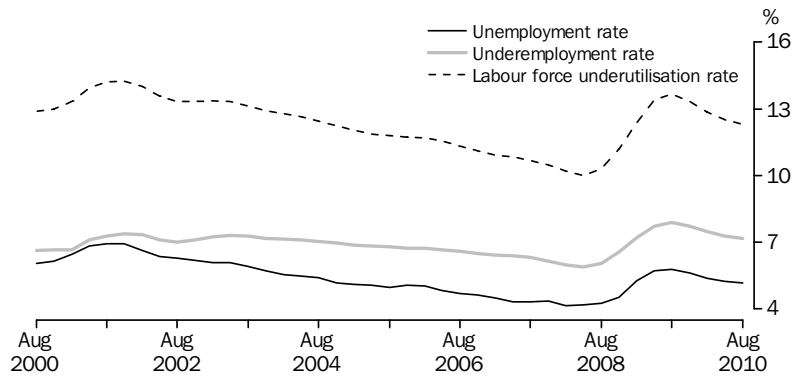
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR:
TREND SERIES

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE



(a) The trend unemployment rate compiled as part of the suite of quarterly labour underutilisation rates may differ from the official monthly unemployment rate as the labour underutilisation rates are subject to a separate seasonal adjustment and trend process.

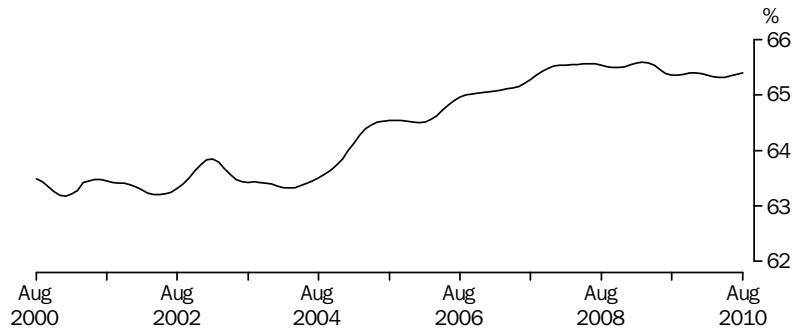
Note: See the Glossary for further information on the labour underutilisation rates.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

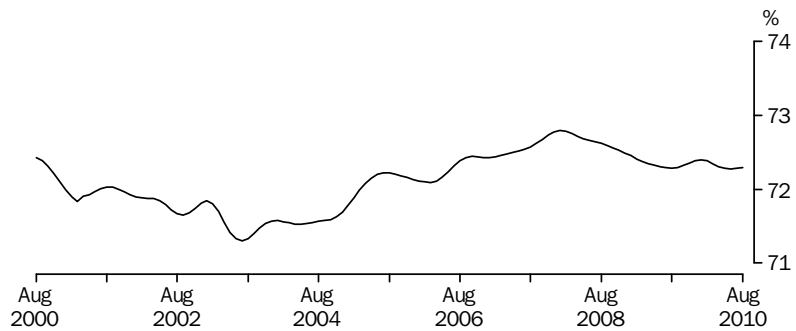
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



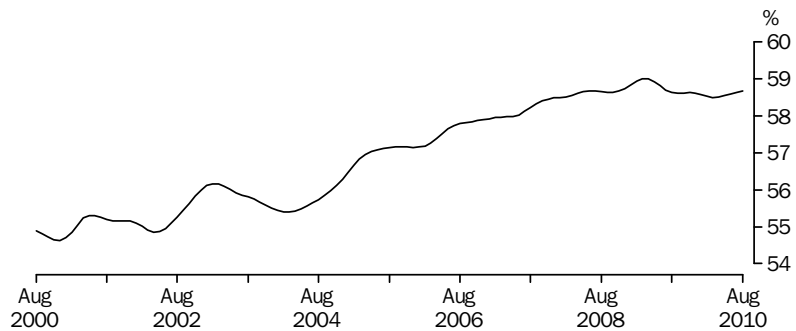
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

FEMALES

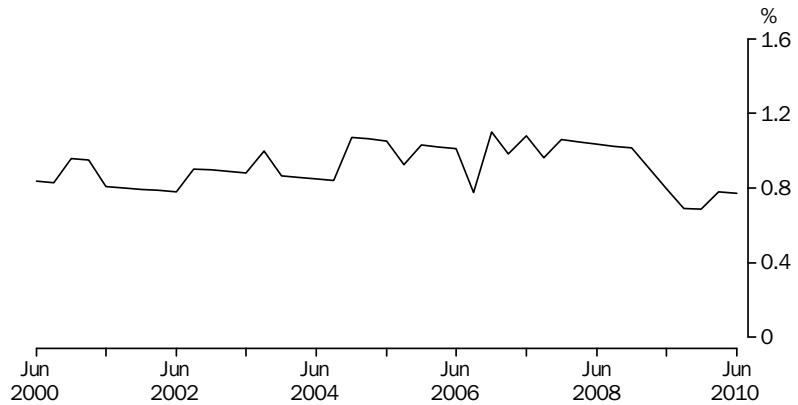


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

WAGE PRICE INDEX:
TREND SERIES

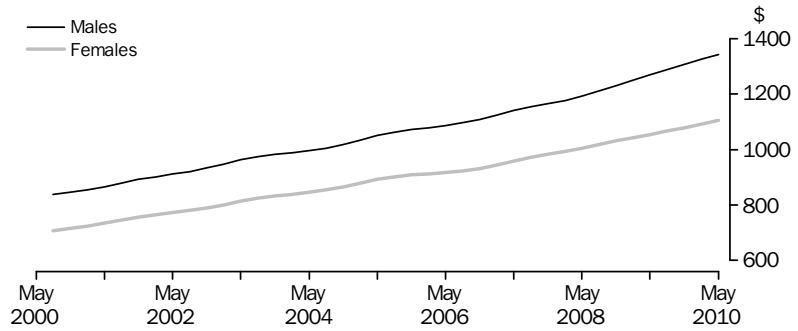
TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change



Source: Labour Price Index.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

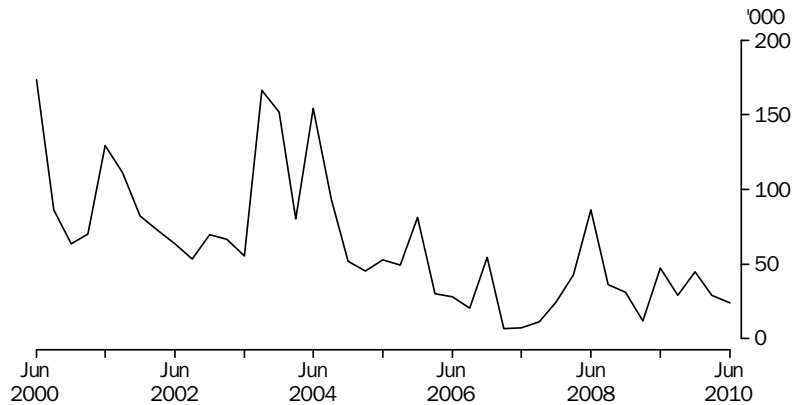
FULL TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ORIGINAL SERIES

WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter Ending



Source: Industrial Disputes

TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED

INTRODUCTION

Are Australians working more than ever? How many hours do we work, especially during times of economic downturn? These are questions often posed in relation to work-life balance and overall labour market performance.

Hours worked estimates over time can provide rich insights into the relative strength of the labour market during different stages of the economic cycle, and the extent to which different groups within the labour market are working different numbers of hours.

This article examines trends over the past 32 years in average actual hours worked per week, and complements and extends the analysis presented in the article "Aggregate Monthly Hours Worked Per Employed Person", published in the July 2010 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). That article examined trends over the past 32 years in the aggregate monthly hours worked per employed person by full-time and part-time status, and by sex. The average actual hours worked measures used in this article also allow a more detailed analysis of long-term trends in the distribution of hours worked.

While it may seem as if Australians are working longer hours than ever, the average actual hours worked per employed person have decreased over the past 32 years. However, the average actual hours worked by full-time and part-time employed people have both increased (although average actual hours worked by full-time employed people have been decreasing since 2000). This total decrease, but component increase, can be attributed to the changing full-time to part-time composition of the workforce. These trends in the average actual hours worked for full-time and part-time employed people, and for all employed people, are briefly discussed in this article, along with how average actual hours worked differ for men and women. Trends in the actual hours worked by hours worked cohorts are explored, in particular for those working few (1-15) hours and those on the cusp (30-34 hours) of full-time employment.

Detailed information about the labour force in Australia has been collected on a monthly basis in the Labour Force Survey since February 1978. This article uses estimates from this survey, and from the supplementary survey Forms of Employment. Estimates quoted "over the past 32 years" refer to estimates in February 1978 and July 2010, except where noted.

HOURS WORKED MEASURES

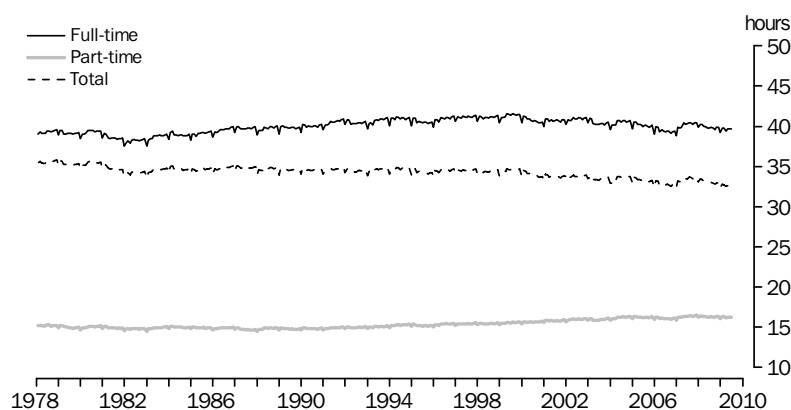
There are three measures of hours worked produced from the Labour Force Survey: actual hours worked; usual hours worked; and aggregate monthly hours worked. See the Glossary for definitions of these three measures. For more detail on these measures, as well as on full-time and part-time employment, please refer to the "Employment Measures and Classifications" chapter in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001). This article uses estimates of actual hours worked.

TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURS WORKED

Average actual hours worked per week in all jobs have generally decreased over the past 32 years, from approximately 35.5 hours in early-1978 to approximately 33 hours in 2010. Hours worked peaked in 1979, which roughly coincided with full-time employment peaking at around 86% of employed people (which occurred in January 1979). From this high, average actual weekly hours worked fell during the early-1980s economic downturn, driven by a sharp fall in the hours worked of full-time employed persons. Since then, hours worked have, in general, decreased: from 1984 to 2000, average actual weekly hours worked per employed person remained between 34 and 35 hours. Average actual weekly hours worked then trended down after 2000, falling below 34 hours. A rapid increase in hours worked occurred between mid- and end-2007, just before the economic downturn of 2008-09. Since the economic downturn there have been further falls in average hours.

1. AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURS WORKED



Source: Labour Force Survey.

Full-time and Part-time Status and Sex

While average actual hours worked for all employed people have generally decreased, average actual hours worked for both full-time and part-time employed people have generally increased over the past 32 years. However, since 2000, average actual hours worked per full-time employed person have been falling.

Average actual weekly hours worked per full-time employed person generally rose following the early-1980s economic downturn, and reached a peak of approximately 41.5 hours in 2000. From there, average hours worked per full-time person decreased, until an increase in 2007 (driving the increase in average hours worked for all employed persons). Since 2008, average full-time hours have decreased again.

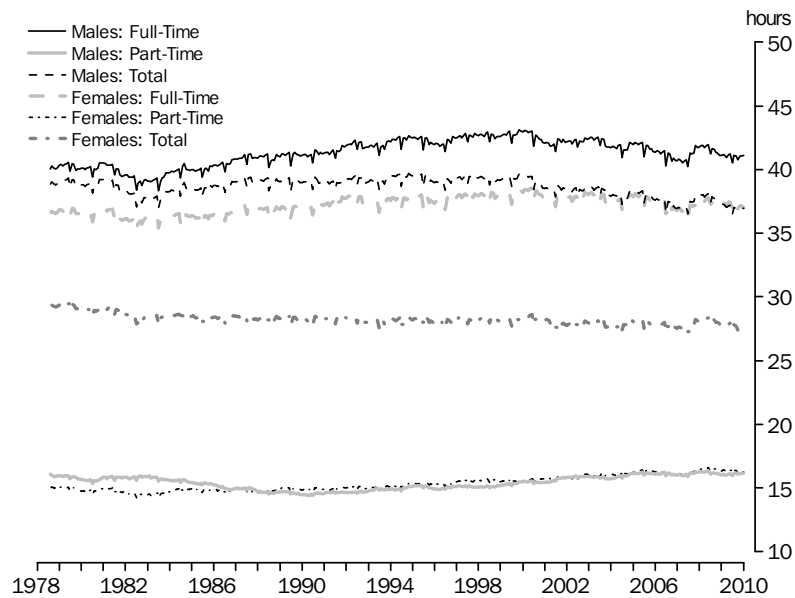
Average hours worked for part-time employed people have demonstrated a relatively steady, albeit small increase, from around 15 hours in August 1978 to approximately 16 hours in January 2010. The average hours of part-time employed people exhibited a steady increase between 1990 and 2005, fell slightly between 2005 and 2007, then rose to the beginning of 2008, before falling again during the economic downturn of 2008-09. Additionally, compared to hours worked for full-time employed people, average actual hours worked per part-time employed person have recovered more rapidly following (recent) economic downturns.

TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

Full-time and Part-time Status and Sex continued

The trends in average actual hours worked are markedly different for men and women, and this is largely driven by differences in full-time and part-time employment. From February 1978 to July 2010, the percentage of employed men who worked part-time rose from 5% to 17%, compared with a rise from 33% to 46% for women. The average actual hours worked of all employed men (both full-time and part-time) are similar to the average actual hours worked of full-time employed women, especially over the last ten years, largely due to the relatively small proportion of men working part-time.

2. AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURS WORKED, by Sex and Full-time and Part-time status



Source: Labour Force Survey.

Full-time employed men have, over the past 32 years, worked higher hours than full-time employed women. In July 2010, full-time men worked 41.0 hours compared with 35.8 hours for full-time women. On average between February 1978 and July 2010, full-time men worked 4.1 hours more than full-time women. In April 1999, the difference was at its greatest (5.9 hours), and the smallest difference occurred in January 1983, when full-time men worked an average of just 1.4 hours more than full-time women.

While there is a large difference in the average hours worked by full-time men and women, since February 1978, the average hours worked for part-time workers have been quite similar for both men and women. The difference was at its greatest in January 1984, when part-time men worked 2.4 more hours than part-time women, and has since converged such that since approximately 1990, part-time men and part-time women work almost the same hours.

TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

Occupation

Of all occupation major groups, Managers had the highest average actual hours (as seen in graph 3), however, their average actual hours worked have also exhibited the largest overall decrease in hours, from 47.6 hours in August 1996 to 43.3 hours in August 2010.

3. AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURS WORKED, by Occupation



Source: Labour Force Survey.

While average actual hours worked by all persons have decreased from around 34.5 hours (in August 1996) to around 32.5 hours (in January 2010), a decrease of almost 6%, this fall was not uniform across occupation groups. For example, average actual hours worked fell by only 2% for Machinery operators and drivers and Clerical and administrative workers.

Sales workers had the lowest average actual hours worked in August 2010 (26.8 hours), down from 29.4 hours in August 1996 (a decrease of 9%). The relatively low average hours of Sales workers can partly be explained by the high concentration of part-time work amongst Sales workers (55% in August 2010).

Employment Type: Employees and Owner Managers

Estimates from the Forms of Employment Survey (FOES), collected in November each year, allow analysis of average actual hours worked by the nature of a person's employment relationship or contract, or employment type. Information on the 'Employment type' classification can be found in the Employment Measures and Classifications chapter in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

As shown in table 4, people who own and work in their own business (which comprises Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs)) work considerably longer hours than do employees (excluding OMIEs). In November 2009, the average hours worked by employees (excluding OMIEs) was 33.0 hours, compared with 39.2 hours for Owner managers (43.0 hours for OMIEs and 37.2 hours for OMUEs).

TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

*Employment Type:
Employees and Owner
Managers continued*

The high average actual hours worked for all Owner managers is largely driven by full-time Owner managers, with an average of 48.5 hours per week (OMIEs at 50.1 hours, and OMUEs at 47.5 hours), while full-time employees (excluding OMIEs) worked an average of 39.6 hours. In contrast, part-time Owner managers worked fewer hours, on average, than part-time employees (excluding OMIEs), at 15.5 hours and 17.1 hours respectively.

4. AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURS WORKED, by Employment type and Full-time and Part-time status—November 2009

OWNER MANAGERS					
	<i>Employees (excluding OMIEs)</i>	<i>Owner managers of incorporated enterprises</i>	<i>Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises</i>	<i>All owner managers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
Full-time	39.6	50.1	47.5	48.5	41.3
Part-time	17.1	16.9	15.0	15.5	16.8
Total	33.0	43.0	37.2	39.2	34.1

Source: Forms of Employment Survey.

*Whether Usually Work the
Same Number of Hours
Each Week*

While this article examines trends in the number of hours worked, it is also interesting to analyse those workers whose hours vary from week to week. Table 5 (using data from FOES) shows, for different occupations, the percentage of people who usually work the same number of hours each week.

5. WHETHER USUALLY WORKS THE SAME NUMBER OF HOURS EACH WEEK, by Occupation—November 2009

	<i>Usually works the same number of hours</i>	<i>Does not usually work the same number of hours</i>
	%	%
Managers	73.5	26.5
Professionals	76.1	23.9
Technicians and trades workers	71.3	28.7
Community and personal service workers	67.5	32.5
Clerical and administrative workers	83.2	16.8
Sales workers	69.2	30.8
Machinery operators and drivers	69.8	30.2
Labourers	68.2	31.8
Total	73.4	26.6

Source: Forms of Employment Survey.

Occupations such as Community and personal service workers, Labourers, and Sales workers have the highest proportion (around one third) of people who do not usually work the same number of hours each week. Workers in these three occupations also had the lowest average hours (in November 2009 of 27.1, 28.8 and 26.4 hours respectively).

TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

Whether Usually Work the Same Number of Hours Each Week continued

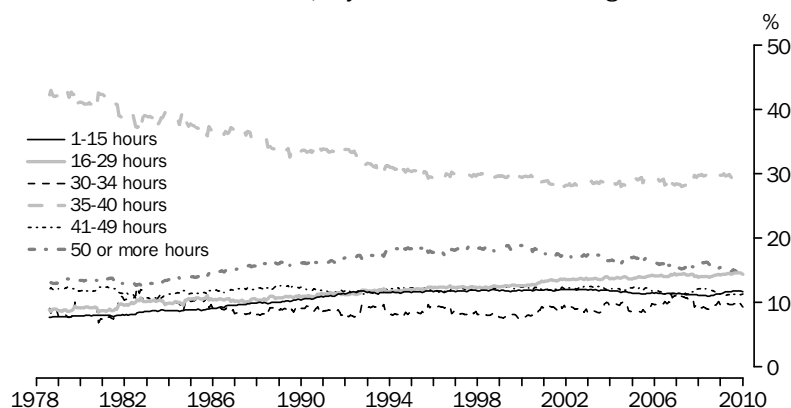
For those occupations with a high percentage of people usually working the same number of hours each week, the converse (ie. that they work a larger than average number of hours) does, in general, not hold. Clerical and administrative workers have the highest percentage of people usually working the same number of hours per week (83%), yet their hours worked are moderate (at an average of 30.0 hours in November 2009).

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS WORKED

Trends in average actual hours worked for employed people are not only influenced by the relative contribution of full-time and part-time employment, but also by changes in the distribution of hours worked over time. Several trends are evident: a growing percentage contribution of persons working either longer or shorter hours; and a declining proportion of persons working 'traditional full-time hours' (ie 35-40 hours).

Graph 6 below shows the percentage of persons in the different hours worked ranges, and how this has changed over the past 32 years. While the largest proportion of people have average actual hours worked between 35 and 40 hours, this proportion has declined significantly over the past 32 years (from around 43% in 1978 to around 30% in 2010), with a low of around 28% between 2001 and mid-2007. More recently, however, the proportion working 35-40 hours has remained relatively steady, with an average between January 2000 and July 2010 of 29%.

6. EMPLOYED PERSONS, by Hours Worked Ranges



Source: Labour Force Survey.

In the part-time (ie. 1-34) hours ranges, the proportion of people working 1-15 or 16-29 hours has increased (from around 8% to around 12%, and around 9% to almost 15% respectively), while the proportion working 30-34 hours has fluctuated between approximately 8% to 12% over this period.

While the proportion working 41-49 hours has remained relatively stable around 10% to 13% over the past 32 years, the proportion working over 50 hours increased from 13% in 1978 to 19% in late 1999 and early 2000, before falling to around 15% in 2010.

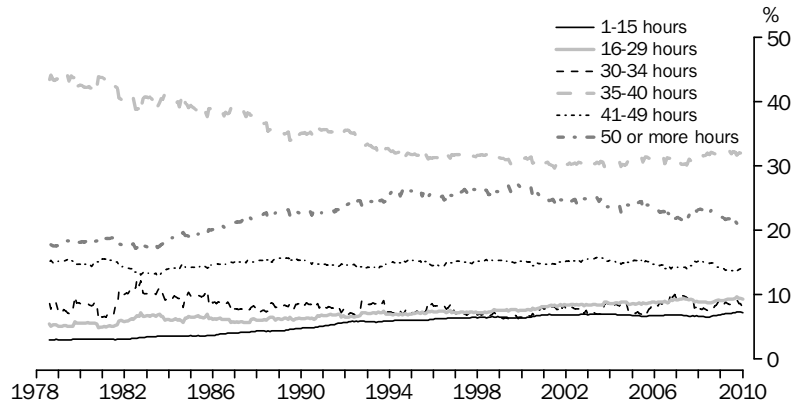
TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

Gender

Although the highest proportions of both men and women are working 35-40 hours, as seen in graphs 7 and 8, the proportions have decreased over the past 32 years.

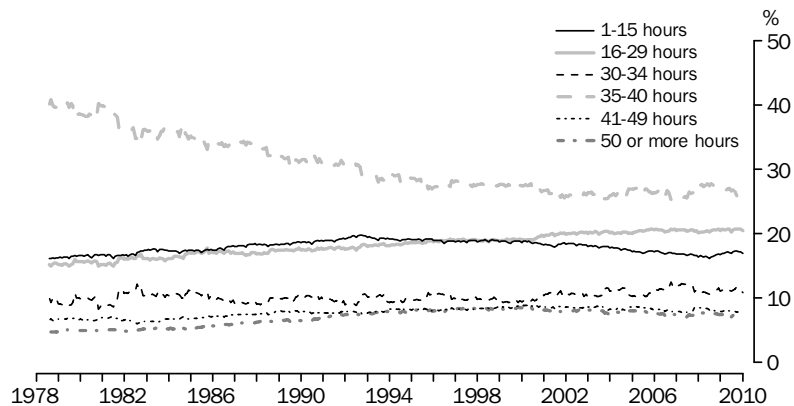
In 1978, the proportion of employed people working these hours was around 43% for men and approximately 40% for women. This has now fallen to approximately 32% for men and 27% for women. For both men and women, there was a decline until 2007, then a slight increase during the most recent economic downturn.

7. EMPLOYED MALES, by Hours Worked Ranges



Source: Labour Force Survey.

8. EMPLOYED FEMALES, by Hours Worked Ranges



Source: Labour Force Survey.

Across the other hours worked ranges, men are more highly concentrated in the higher full-time hours worked ranges (41-49 and 50 hours or more), while women are more highly concentrated in 1-15 and 16-29 hours worked ranges. Over time however, the percentage of men working part-time hours has grown, and the proportion of women working full-time hours has also increased.

TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

People "On The Cusp" Of Full-time Employment

It should be noted that while the threshold for full-time employment is 35 hours, many people who are defined as full-time can record actual hours worked in the reference week of less than 35 hours. Full-time employed people are those who usually work 35 hours or more per week in all jobs (regardless of how many hours they worked in the reference week), or, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, actually worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

As a result, people who work these "on the cusp" (of full-time) hours are comprised of two groups: the part-time employed (ie. those who usually work less than 35 hours per week, and did so in the reference week); and full-time employed people who worked between 30 and 34 hours in the reference week.

In May 2010, just over half of those who worked between 30 and 34 hours in the reference week were full-time employed people, a marked fall from the 75% recorded in 1978, highlighting the large increase in the proportion of part-time employed people working 30-34 hours. In 1978, approximately 15% of part-time employed people worked 30-34 hours. By July 2010 this had increased to just under 30%.

This growing percentage of part-time employed people who are "on the cusp" of full-time employment largely accounts for the increase in average actual hours worked per part-time employed person since 1978.

People Working Fewer Hours

The proportion of employed people working 1-15 hours has increased 3.4 percentage points from 7.5% in February 1978 to 10.9% in July 2010. This has largely been driven by increasing proportions of both younger and older workers working 1-15 hours (up from 8% to 24% for those aged 15-24, and 8% to 13% for those aged 55 years or over).

The highest proportion of persons working 1-15 hours are those aged 15-24 years, and this age group has become over-represented amongst people working 1-15 hours. For example, while people aged 15-24 comprised 26% of all employed people and 27% of those working 1-15 hours in 1978, in 2010 they comprised 17% of all employed people and 33% of those working 1-15 hours. For people working 1-15 hours, the proportion aged 55 years or over has increased from 13% in February 1978 to almost 20% in July 2010.

For men working 1-15 hours per week, those aged 15-24 comprised the the largest share, with on average, more than 45%, with a peak of around 59% in May 1990. The distribution of the other employed men working 1-15 hours is spread relatively evenly across the other age groups, and has been relatively constant over the past 32 years (although there was an increase in the share of those aged 55 and over in the last ten years: from around 16% in 2000 to approximately 23% in 2010). Unlike men, for women there is no one particular age group which overwhelmingly contributes to those working 1-15 hours. The largest group are those aged 15-24, which has increased from 23% in February 1978 to 29% in July 2010. The proportion of employed women 55 and over working 1-15 hours per week has shown a similar pattern to men in the same age group, increasing steadily since 1995, from around 9% to approximately 17%.

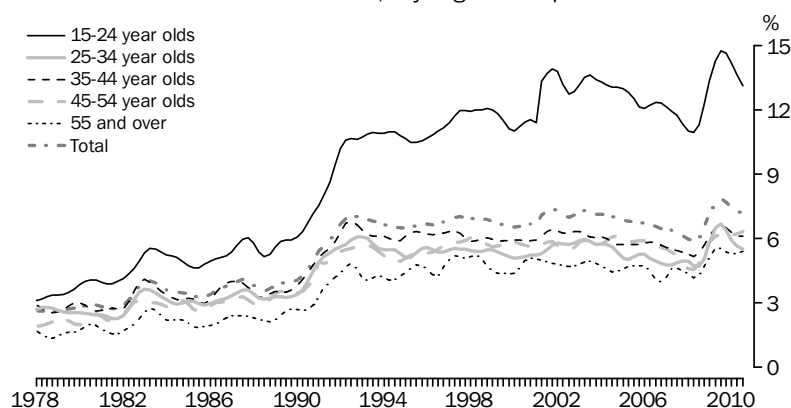
TRENDS IN HOURS WORKED *continued*

People Working Fewer Hours *continued*

In conjunction with the the high proportion of young (15-24) people who work few hours, young people are also over-represented among the underemployed (see Glossary for definitions of underemployed workers and the underemployment rate).

Furthermore, this over-representation has increased over the last 20 years. Over the past 32 years, the underemployment rate in the 15-24 year old age group rose 10.0 percentage points from 3.1% in February 1978 to 13.1% in July 2010.

9. UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE, by Age Groups



Source: Labour Force Survey.

Since the economic downturn of the early-1990s, the underemployment rate for people aged 15-24 has been considerably higher than in all the other age groups.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information on the estimates, analysis and methodology used in this article, please contact Matt Dillon on (02) 6252 5183 or email Matt.Dillon@abs.gov.au.

END NOTE

The average actual hours worked estimates are original terms, and are not available as seasonally adjusted or trend estimates. ABS investigations have determined that actual hours worked are not suitable to be seasonally adjusted or trended, and instead that aggregate monthly hours worked provides the most accurate seasonally adjusted measure of hours worked. For further information, please refer to *Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).

As average actual hours worked original estimates are strongly influenced by seasonality, they are limited in their usefulness in monitoring movements. However, for the purpose of exploring long-term trends in actual hours worked in this article, indicative estimates are produced by applying a 13-point symmetric moving average to monthly original estimates. This procedure is not equivalent to an ABS time series analysis of seasonally adjusted or trend estimates. These indicative estimates can only be produced for original estimates more than six data points from the series ends. Graphs plot these indicative estimates, and thus have a range of August 1978 to January 2010. Estimates quoted in the article are both indicative estimates (qualified by the terms "approximately", "about" and "around") and original estimates.

Underemployment estimates are given as trend.

SHIFT WORKERS

INTRODUCTION

Shift work serves multiple purposes within the Australian labour market. It allows employers to maximise production by making full use of 24 hours of each day. Shift work also ensures that many essential services are provided to the community around the clock.

In this article, the term shift workers refers to people who work rotating shifts, irregular shifts, evening shifts, afternoon shifts, morning shifts or split shifts.¹ However, the interpretation of what constitutes shift work can be quite subjective. For example, people can work 'shifts' in the Accommodation and food services industry, such as a lunch or dinner service, whereas in the Mining industry, where operations may not cease, there can be continuous shifts up to 12 hours long. For some people, a 'shift' may merely represent the specific hours they are assigned, while for others it is more closely linked to the business' operations. Shifts can be regular and consistent, or can rotate frequently and people can either have a set schedule or be called in for a shift.

This article uses data from the November 2009 Labour Force Supplementary Survey, *Working Time Arrangements*, where respondents are asked to identify whether they usually work shift work, to highlight the extent of shift work in Australia and to explore the characteristics and working arrangements of shift workers.

OVERVIEW

In November 2009 there were 8.6 million employees² aged 15 years and over in Australia. Of these, 1.4 million usually worked shift work, making up 16% of employees². Over two-thirds (68%) of shift workers worked full-time and over half (55%) were men. This was similar to 2006, where 17% of employees² usually worked shift work, of whom 67% worked full-time and 56% were men.

AGE AND SEX

As shown in Table 1, a higher proportion of men were shift workers than women (17% compared with 15%). The table also highlights the fact that shift work decreases with age; for example, 18% of people aged 15-19 usually worked shift work, whereas only 11% of people aged 65 and over usually worked shift work. This can largely be attributed to the nature of work performed across different age groups. For example, young people are heavily represented in the Accommodation and food services industry (20% of all 15-19 year olds) and this industry also has a high proportion of shift workers (37%). Of all people aged 65 and over, a high proportion (15%) worked in the Education and training industry, which had a very low proportion of shift workers (2%).

SHIFT WORKERS *continued*

AGE AND SEX *continued*

1. USUALLY WORKED SHIFT WORK, PROPORTION WITHIN EACH AGE GROUP, by Sex—November 2009

	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15 to 19	35.8	17.1	38.8	18.9	74.6	18.0
20 to 24	103.9	18.7	95.4	17.8	199.4	18.3
25 to 34	199.5	17.6	144.6	15.5	344.1	16.6
35 to 44	184.5	18.2	130.1	14.0	314.7	16.2
45 to 54	145.9	16.5	132.1	13.7	277.9	15.0
55 to 59	59.4	18.1	43.0	12.8	102.5	15.4
60 to 64	26.9	12.9	24.8	13.5	51.7	13.2
65 and over	*4.8	6.1	10.0	16.7	14.8	10.7
Total	760.7	17.2	618.9	14.9	1 379.6	16.1

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

Source: ABS Survey of Working Time Arrangements.

OCCUPATION

As shown in graph 2, there are notable differences in the proportion of men and women who usually work shift work in a number of the occupation categories. The broad occupation group Community and personal service workers had the highest proportion of female shift workers (29%), and of these, 40% worked as Carers and aides. The same occupation group also had the highest proportion of male shift workers (54%), but in contrast to women, the most common specific occupation of male shift workers in this broad occupation group were Protective service workers (46%). Although there was a high proportion of shift workers, this broad occupation group only represented 11% of the total workforce. While the Professionals occupation group had a relatively low proportion of shift work (12%), because of the relative size of this occupation group, it had a high number of shift workers (16% of all shift workers). However, among Professionals who are shiftworkers, the Health professionals group comprised 75%.

In the occupation category Machinery operators and drivers, 29% of employees² were shift workers, and of these 95% were men. As with Community and personal services workers, Machinery operators and drivers only made up a relatively small percentage of the total workforce (7% of all employees²), but had a high number of shift workers. In contrast, there were relatively few Managers (9%) and Clerical and administrative workers (6%) who were shift workers.

2. USUALLY WORKED SHIFT WORK, by Occupation—November 2009



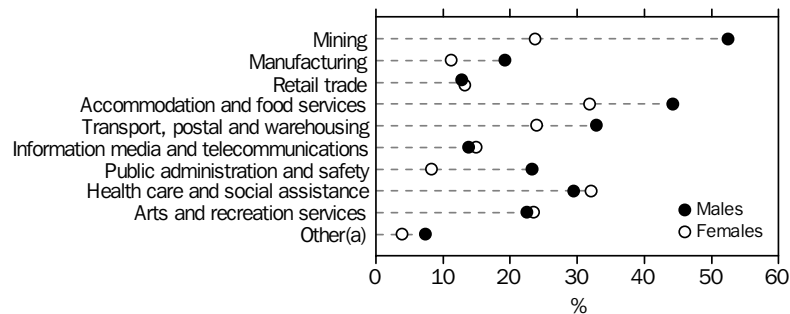
Source: ABS Survey of Working Time Arrangements.

SHIFT WORKERS *continued*

INDUSTRY

The break-down by industry category reveals that the industry with the highest proportion of men who usually worked shift work was Mining (52%), while for women it was Health care and social assistance (32%). While half (49%) of all people (men and women) who worked in the Mining industry were shift workers, the mining industry is relatively small (2% of the total workforce), representing 6% of all shift workers (81,000). The Accommodation and food services industry also had a high proportion of shift workers (37%), of whom 44% were men and of these, 89% worked in Food and beverage services. Health care and social assistance was the industry with the largest number of shift workers (342,900 or 25% of all shift workers), and 45% of these were women.

3. USUALLY WORKED SHIFT WORK, by Selected industries—November 2009



(a) Includes Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Financial and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Administrative and support services; Education and training and Other services.

Source: ABS Survey of Working Time Arrangements.

A number of industries had very low proportions of shift workers. These include Financial and insurance services (3%), Professional, scientific and technical services (3%) and Education and training (2%).

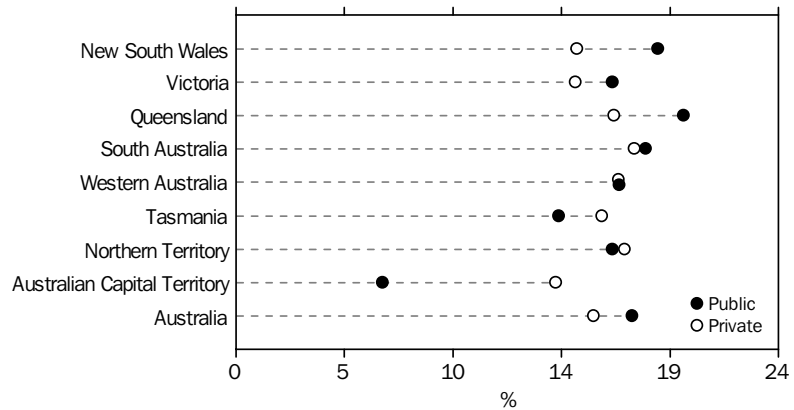
SECTOR AND STATE

Of all public sector employees², 18% usually worked shift work compared with 16% of private sector employees². Queensland had the highest proportion of shift workers, and of these, 24% worked in the Public sector. Interestingly, the ACT had a very low proportion of public sector employees² who usually worked shift work compared to the other states. This may reflect the high proportion of federal government employees² in the ACT, as compared to the other states and territories, where there are larger numbers of state and local government employees². For example, 77% of public sector employees in the ACT worked in the Federal Government, compared with the other states and territories where less than 13% of public sector employees worked in the Federal Government (Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002).

SHIFT WORKERS *continued*

SECTOR AND STATE *continued*

4. USUALLY WORKED SHIFT WORK, by Sector and State—November 2009

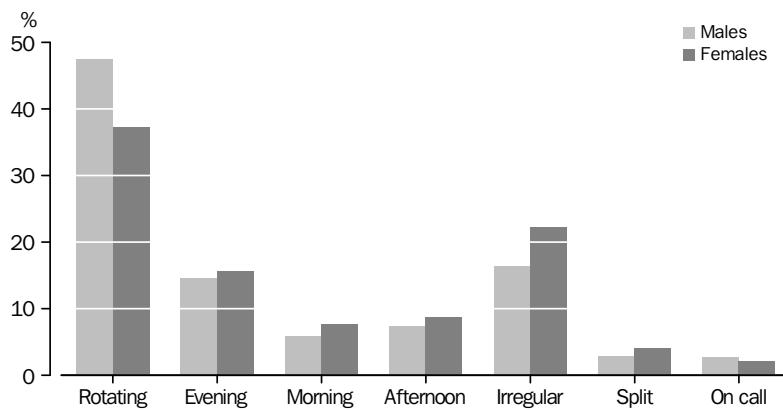


Source: ABS Survey of Working Time Arrangements.

WORKING PATTERNS

As graph 5 shows, rotating shifts were the most common form of shift work for both men and women (48% and 37% respectively), followed by irregular shifts (16% and 22%) and evening shifts (15% and 16%).

5. TYPE OF SHIFT USUALLY WORKED, by Sex—November 2009



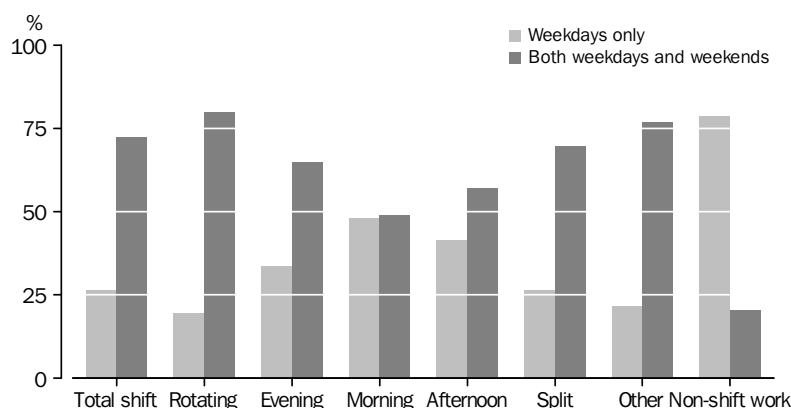
Source: ABS Survey of Working Time Arrangements.

The days on which shift workers worked varied considerably from those who didn't work shift work, with shift workers more likely to work on both weekdays and weekends. For example, just over a quarter (26%) of shift workers worked weekdays only, whereas a much higher proportion (79%) of non-shift workers worked weekdays only, which reflects the twenty-four hours a day, 7 days a week nature of shift work. Shift workers who worked a rotating shift were most likely to work on both weekdays and weekends (80%) and almost two thirds (65%) of shift workers who worked a regular evening shift usually worked on both weekdays and weekends. Less than half (41%) of shift workers who only worked a regular afternoon shift worked exclusively on weekdays.

SHIFT WORKERS *continued*

WORKING PATTERNS *continued*

6. DAYS OF THE WEEK WORKED, by type of shift usually worked—November 2009



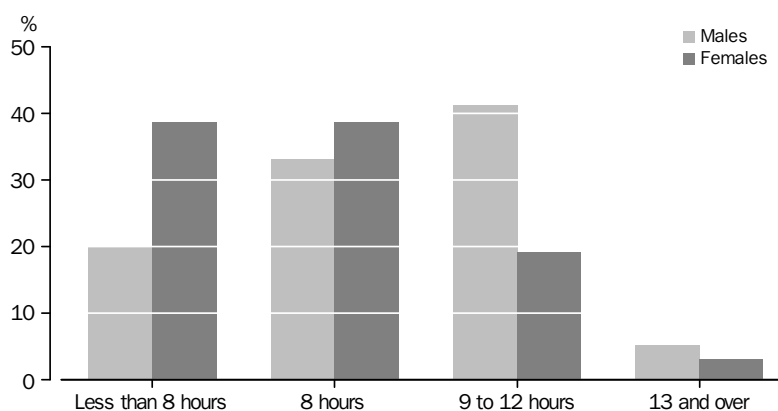
Source: ABS Survey of Working Time Arrangements.

Around a quarter (26%) of shift workers had some say in their start and finish times, whereas 45% of non-shift workers had some say in their start and finish times. This reflects the nature of shift work, as shift workers generally have predetermined shifts and less flexibility in start and finish times.

HOURS WORKED

The hours worked in shifts show some interesting results. Men worked longer shifts than women, on average, with 41% of men working 9 to 12 hours in their most recent shift. In contrast, 77% of women worked 8 hours or less in their most recent shift.

7. HOURS WORKED IN MOST RECENT SHIFT—November 2009



Source: ABS Survey of Working Time Arrangements.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the Working Time Arrangements Survey, see *Working Time Arrangements, Australia*, November 2009 (cat. no. 6342.0). This publication is available free of charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

END NOTES

1. Definitions of these shifts are available in the glossary as well as *Working Time Arrangements, Australia*, November 2009 (cat. no. 6342.0).
2. Employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs). While any employed person could work shift work, this article focuses on employees (excluding OMIEs) only.

LIST OF TABLES

page

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

1.1	Trend	27
1.2	Age by social marital status	28
1.3	States and territories, and capital cities	31
1.4	Educational attendance (aged 15–24)	34
1.5	Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia	35
1.6	Relationship in household	36
1.7	All families: family type by labour force status	37
1.8	International comparisons	38

EMPLOYED PERSONS

2.1	Industry: trend	39
2.2	Industry division and subdivision	40
2.3	Occupation major group and sub-major group	42
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	43
2.5	Industry and occupation by status in employment	44
2.6	Actual hours worked: industry and occupation	45
2.7	Actual hours worked	46
2.8	Actual and usual hours worked	47
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours	47
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	48
2.11	Public sector employees: states and territories	49
2.12	Public sector employees: industry	49

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

3.1	Duration of unemployment by age	50
3.2	Long-term unemployed persons: trend	51
3.3	Reason for unemployment by industry and occupation of last job	52

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

4.1	Labour underutilisation: trend	53
4.2	Labour underutilisation: seasonally adjusted	54
4.3	Labour underutilisation by states and territories: trend	55
4.4	Labour underutilisation by states and territories: seasonally adjusted	56
4.5	Labour underutilisation by age: trend	57
4.6	Underemployed persons: industry and occupation	58
4.7	Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work	59

EARNINGS/LABOUR COSTS

5.1	Wage price index	60
5.2	Average weekly earnings: trend	61
5.3	Compensation of employees and related measures: trend	62

LIST OF TABLES *continued*

page

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- 6.1** Industrial disputes: working days lost 63
- 6.2** Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees 64

JOB VACANCIES

- 7.1** Job vacancies 65

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	CHANGE IN EMPLOYED			CHANGE IN RATE	
	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														
August 2005	4 716.7	811.8	5 528.5	225.2	57.1	282.2	5 810.8	4.9	72.2	3.2	2.7	3.1	-0.5	0.7
August 2006	4 794.5	859.1	5 653.6	216.1	57.5	273.7	5 927.2	4.6	72.4	1.6	5.8	2.3	-0.2	0.2
August 2007	4 958.8	871.5	5 830.3	183.5	56.8	240.2	6 070.6	4.0	72.6	3.4	1.4	3.1	-0.7	0.2
2008														
August	5 090.6	883.6	5 974.2	188.7	55.5	244.2	6 218.4	3.9	72.6	0.8	-1.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1
November	5 079.1	893.9	5 972.9	214.5	58.5	273.0	6 245.9	4.4	72.5	-0.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	-0.1
2009														
February	5 020.8	922.7	5 943.5	265.2	66.0	331.1	6 274.6	5.3	72.4	-1.1	3.2	-0.5	0.9	-0.1
May	4 975.8	953.8	5 929.6	305.0	69.4	374.5	6 304.0	5.9	72.3	-0.9	3.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.1
August	4 973.1	978.2	5 951.3	314.6	68.1	382.7	6 334.0	6.0	72.3	-0.1	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
November	5 004.9	1 004.9	6 009.8	295.7	67.5	363.2	6 373.0	5.7	72.4	0.6	2.7	1.0	-0.3	0.1
2010														
February	5 058.0	1 014.0	6 072.0	274.8	68.3	343.2	6 415.2	5.3	72.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	-0.4	0.0
May	5 103.8	1 009.7	6 113.5	266.5	66.3	332.9	6 446.4	5.2	72.3	0.9	-0.4	0.7	-0.2	-0.1
August	5 132.0	1 020.5	6 152.5	257.5	66.6	324.1	6 476.5	5.0	72.3	0.6	1.1	0.6	-0.2	0.0
FEMALES														
August 2005	2 457.6	2 056.6	4 514.2	147.1	96.1	243.3	4 757.4	5.1	57.1	3.6	5.7	4.5	-0.4	1.4
August 2006	2 568.7	2 088.7	4 657.4	142.8	90.2	233.1	4 890.5	4.8	57.8	4.5	1.6	3.2	-0.3	0.7
August 2007	2 650.0	2 136.2	4 786.2	140.7	96.5	237.2	5 023.4	4.7	58.2	3.2	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.4
2008														
August	2 733.7	2 198.0	4 931.7	141.2	96.8	237.9	5 169.7	4.6	58.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
November	2 723.8	2 227.8	4 951.6	148.9	97.2	246.1	5 197.7	4.7	58.7	-0.4	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
2009														
February	2 740.5	2 237.6	4 978.1	167.9	106.7	274.5	5 252.6	5.2	58.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
May	2 741.5	2 250.3	4 991.8	184.3	104.6	288.9	5 280.7	5.5	58.9	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0
August	2 712.6	2 277.7	4 990.3	189.6	100.3	289.9	5 280.2	5.5	58.6	-1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3
November	2 711.6	2 303.7	5 015.4	188.2	103.2	291.4	5 306.8	5.5	58.6	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
2010														
February	2 720.1	2 322.2	5 042.3	179.2	106.2	285.4	5 327.7	5.4	58.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
May	2 746.3	2 326.6	5 072.9	176.9	109.5	286.4	5 359.3	5.3	58.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
August	2 772.9	2 332.8	5 105.7	176.9	111.7	288.6	5 394.3	5.3	58.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
PERSONS														
August 2005	7 174.3	2 868.4	10 042.7	372.3	153.2	525.5	10 568.2	5.0	64.5	3.3	4.8	3.7	-0.4	1.0
August 2006	7 363.2	2 947.8	10 311.0	359.0	147.8	506.7	10 817.7	4.7	65.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	-0.3	0.4
August 2007	7 608.8	3 007.7	10 616.5	324.1	153.3	477.5	11 094.0	4.3	65.3	3.3	2.0	3.0	-0.4	0.3
2008														
August	7 824.3	3 081.6	10 906.0	329.9	152.2	482.1	11 388.1	4.2	65.5	0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
November	7 802.8	3 121.7	10 924.5	363.4	155.7	519.0	11 443.5	4.5	65.5	-0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
2009														
February	7 761.3	3 160.3	10 921.6	433.0	172.6	605.7	11 527.2	5.3	65.6	-0.5	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.1
May	7 717.3	3 204.0	10 921.4	489.4	174.0	663.4	11 584.8	5.7	65.5	-0.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
August	7 685.7	3 255.9	10 941.6	504.2	168.3	672.5	11 614.2	5.8	65.4	-0.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	-0.2
November	7 716.5	3 308.7	11 025.2	483.9	170.7	654.6	11 679.8	5.6	65.4	0.4	1.6	0.8	-0.2	0.0
2010														
February	7 778.1	3 336.2	11 114.3	454.0	174.6	628.6	11 742.9	5.4	65.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0.3	0.0
May	7 850.1	3 336.3	11 186.4	443.5	175.8	619.3	11 805.7	5.2	65.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.0
August	7 904.8	3 353.3	11 258.2	434.4	178.2	612.6	11 870.8	5.2	65.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.1

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES											
Married											
15–19	*4.5	*2.1	6.6	*2.2	*0.4	*2.6	*9.2	*1.2	10.4	27.9	88.2
20–24	89.0	16.0	105.0	7.2	*0.5	7.7	112.7	*10.9	123.6	6.8	91.2
25–29	313.4	30.5	343.9	7.8	*1.3	9.2	353.0	20.8	373.8	2.6	94.4
30–34	439.0	39.3	478.3	12.2	*0.2	12.4	490.6	20.8	511.4	2.5	95.9
35–39	527.9	28.8	556.7	11.8	*0.7	12.5	569.2	34.0	603.2	2.2	94.4
40–44	510.5	41.0	551.5	9.3	*0.7	10.0	561.5	31.2	592.7	1.8	94.7
45–49	488.1	42.7	530.7	8.8	*1.1	9.9	540.6	35.0	575.6	1.8	93.9
50–54	452.6	39.7	492.3	7.9	*1.7	9.6	501.8	46.8	548.6	1.9	91.5
55–59	372.5	56.9	429.4	10.6	*0.9	11.5	440.9	81.7	522.6	2.6	84.4
60–64	223.1	71.1	294.2	7.5	*2.4	9.9	304.1	167.7	471.8	3.3	64.5
65–69	69.9	50.6	120.6	*1.9	*0.6	*2.5	123.1	235.3	358.3	*2.0	34.3
70 and over	25.5	30.3	55.7	*—	*—	*—	55.7	594.4	650.1	*—	8.6
15–64	3 420.5	368.0	3 788.5	85.2	10.0	95.2	3 883.7	450.0	4 333.7	2.5	89.6
Total	3 515.9	448.9	3 964.8	87.1	10.6	97.7	4 062.5	1 279.6	5 342.1	2.4	76.0
Not Married											
15–19	125.7	197.0	322.6	32.1	28.4	60.5	383.2	378.0	761.2	15.8	50.3
20–24	356.7	167.6	524.3	36.2	13.7	49.9	574.1	151.8	725.9	8.7	79.1
25–29	327.1	64.6	391.7	19.3	*3.3	22.6	414.3	60.7	474.9	5.4	87.2
30–34	176.1	26.1	202.3	11.4	*1.6	13.0	215.3	41.9	257.2	6.0	83.7
35–39	130.1	17.6	147.7	13.2	*1.4	14.6	162.3	32.1	194.4	9.0	83.5
40–44	111.4	16.7	128.2	10.5	*0.4	10.9	139.1	41.5	180.6	7.8	77.0
45–49	124.4	18.7	143.1	6.9	*1.4	8.3	151.4	50.8	202.3	5.5	74.9
50–54	111.5	15.9	127.3	7.8	*0.3	8.0	135.4	43.7	179.1	5.9	75.6
55–59	66.3	15.6	81.9	*4.5	*0.9	*5.4	87.4	47.2	134.6	*6.2	64.9
60–64	45.6	15.6	61.2	*4.0	*0.3	*4.3	65.5	69.1	134.6	*6.5	48.7
65–69	12.6	*7.3	19.8	*0.8	*—	*0.8	20.6	74.9	95.5	*3.7	21.6
70 and over	*5.7	*7.1	12.8	*—	*0.4	*0.4	13.2	268.7	281.9	*3.4	*4.7
15–64	1 574.9	555.5	2 130.4	145.9	51.6	197.5	2 327.9	916.9	3 244.8	8.5	71.7
Total	1 593.1	569.9	2 163.0	146.7	52.0	198.7	2 361.7	1 260.4	3 622.2	8.4	65.2
Total											
15–19	130.2	199.1	329.3	34.3	28.8	63.1	392.4	379.3	771.6	16.1	50.8
20–24	445.6	183.6	629.2	43.4	14.2	57.6	686.8	162.7	849.5	8.4	80.8
25–29	640.4	95.1	735.6	27.1	*4.6	31.7	767.3	81.5	848.8	4.1	90.4
30–34	615.1	65.4	680.6	23.6	*1.8	25.3	705.9	62.7	768.6	3.6	91.8
35–39	658.0	46.4	704.4	25.0	*2.1	27.1	731.5	66.1	797.6	3.7	91.7
40–44	621.9	57.7	679.6	19.8	*1.1	20.9	700.6	72.7	773.3	3.0	90.6
45–49	612.5	61.3	673.8	15.7	*2.5	18.2	692.0	85.8	777.8	2.6	89.0
50–54	564.1	55.5	619.6	15.6	*2.0	17.6	637.2	90.5	727.7	2.8	87.6
55–59	438.8	72.5	511.3	15.1	*1.9	16.9	528.2	128.9	657.1	3.2	80.4
60–64	268.8	86.7	355.4	11.5	*2.7	14.2	369.6	236.8	606.4	3.8	61.0
65–69	82.5	57.9	140.4	*2.7	*0.6	*3.3	143.7	310.1	453.8	*2.3	31.7
70 and over	31.2	37.4	68.5	*—	*0.4	*0.4	69.0	863.0	932.0	*0.6	7.4
15–64	4 995.4	923.4	5 918.8	231.1	61.6	292.7	6 211.5	1 366.9	7 578.4	4.7	82.0
Total	5 109.1	1 018.7	6 127.8	233.8	62.6	296.4	6 424.2	2 540.1	8 964.3	4.6	71.7
Mean age	40.5	37.4	40.0	34.6	26.3	32.9	39.7	54.5	43.9	..	..
Median age	40	32	39	32	20	29	39	63	42	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	7.6	*6.8	14.4	*2.3	*0.4	*2.7	17.1	7.7	24.8	15.7	68.8
20-24	102.0	51.6	153.6	*6.1	*3.3	9.3	162.9	59.2	222.1	*5.7	73.3
25-29	214.5	102.6	317.1	9.3	*4.6	13.9	331.0	137.4	468.3	*4.2	70.7
30-34	203.8	170.6	374.5	8.4	*6.8	15.2	389.6	167.9	557.6	*3.9	69.9
35-39	191.7	225.5	417.1	*5.9	*6.9	12.8	429.9	178.5	608.4	*3.0	70.7
40-44	208.6	227.2	435.9	8.4	*3.7	12.1	447.9	123.6	571.6	*2.7	78.4
45-49	253.2	214.1	467.3	7.8	*4.7	12.5	479.8	110.4	590.2	*2.6	81.3
50-54	229.3	184.5	413.8	*6.6	*2.6	9.3	423.0	117.2	540.2	*2.2	78.3
55-59	155.2	151.6	306.8	*3.1	*1.4	*4.5	311.3	167.7	479.0	*1.4	65.0
60-64	68.8	109.6	178.4	*1.7	*1.5	*3.2	181.6	241.0	422.6	*1.8	43.0
65-69	16.9	34.1	51.0	*—	*—	*—	51.0	252.9	303.9	*—	16.8
70 and over	*4.0	13.4	17.4	*—	*0.4	*0.4	17.8	434.1	451.9	*2.2	3.9
15-64	1 634.8	1 444.1	3 078.9	59.5	35.8	95.4	3 174.2	1 310.7	4 484.9	3.0	70.8
Total	1 655.7	1 491.6	3 147.3	59.5	36.2	95.8	3 243.1	1 997.7	5 240.7	3.0	61.9
Not Married											
15-19	61.5	255.5	316.9	24.3	42.9	67.2	384.1	325.0	709.1	17.5	54.2
20-24	218.6	186.4	405.0	19.6	15.3	34.8	439.8	147.5	587.3	7.9	74.9
25-29	205.2	54.6	259.8	15.5	*3.8	19.3	279.2	81.2	360.4	6.9	77.5
30-34	105.1	43.8	148.9	8.8	*3.0	11.8	160.7	51.3	212.0	7.4	75.8
35-39	93.2	51.0	144.2	*5.5	*4.0	9.4	153.7	50.0	203.6	6.1	75.5
40-44	85.3	56.7	141.9	11.3	*2.2	13.5	155.4	57.8	213.1	8.7	72.9
45-49	95.4	50.5	145.9	7.4	*2.2	9.6	155.5	47.1	202.6	6.2	76.7
50-54	100.6	44.2	144.8	*4.8	*2.1	*6.9	151.7	53.9	205.7	*4.5	73.8
55-59	77.3	35.9	113.2	*4.5	*2.0	*6.4	119.6	73.0	192.6	*5.4	62.1
60-64	41.9	36.3	78.2	*2.7	*1.3	*4.0	82.2	106.5	188.7	*4.9	43.6
65-69	8.9	14.4	23.3	*—	*0.2	*0.2	23.5	135.3	158.8	*0.8	14.8
70 and over	*2.5	8.6	11.1	*—	*—	*—	11.1	713.4	724.5	*—	*1.5
15-64	1 084.0	814.8	1 898.9	104.4	78.6	183.0	2 081.9	993.3	3 075.2	8.8	67.7
Total	1 095.4	837.8	1 933.2	104.4	78.8	183.2	2 116.5	1 842.0	3 958.4	8.7	53.5
Total											
15-19	69.0	262.3	331.3	26.6	43.2	69.9	401.2	332.7	733.9	17.4	54.7
20-24	320.6	238.0	558.6	25.6	18.5	44.2	602.8	206.7	809.5	7.3	74.5
25-29	419.7	157.2	576.9	24.8	8.4	33.2	610.1	218.6	828.7	5.4	73.6
30-34	309.0	214.4	523.3	17.2	9.8	27.0	550.3	219.2	769.5	4.9	71.5
35-39	284.9	276.5	561.3	11.4	10.8	22.2	583.6	228.5	812.0	3.8	71.9
40-44	293.9	283.9	577.8	19.7	*5.9	25.5	603.3	181.4	784.7	4.2	76.9
45-49	348.7	264.5	613.2	15.2	*6.9	22.1	635.3	157.5	792.8	3.5	80.1
50-54	329.9	228.7	558.6	11.4	*4.7	16.2	574.8	171.1	745.9	2.8	77.1
55-59	232.5	187.5	420.0	7.6	*3.3	10.9	430.9	240.7	671.6	2.5	64.2
60-64	110.7	145.9	256.6	*4.4	*2.8	*7.2	263.8	347.5	611.3	*2.7	43.2
65-69	25.8	48.5	74.3	*—	*0.2	*0.2	74.5	388.1	462.6	*0.3	16.1
70 and over	*6.5	22.0	28.5	*—	*0.4	*0.4	28.9	1 147.6	1 176.4	*1.3	2.5
15-64	2 718.8	2 258.9	4 977.7	164.0	114.5	278.4	5 256.1	2 303.9	7 560.1	5.3	69.5
Total	2 751.1	2 329.4	5 080.5	164.0	115.0	279.0	5 359.5	3 839.6	9 199.1	5.2	58.3
Mean age	39.3	39.4	39.4	33.7	28.5	31.5	39.0	54.0	45.3	..	..
Median age	39	40	39	31	23	28	39	59	44	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	12.1	8.9	21.0	*4.5	*0.8	*5.2	26.2	9.0	35.2	20.0	74.5
20-24	191.0	67.6	258.6	13.3	*3.8	17.0	275.6	70.1	345.7	6.2	79.7
25-29	527.9	133.1	660.9	17.1	*5.9	23.0	684.0	158.2	842.2	*3.4	81.2
30-34	642.8	209.9	852.7	20.5	*7.0	27.5	880.3	188.7	1 069.0	*3.1	82.3
35-39	719.5	254.3	973.9	17.7	7.6	25.3	999.1	212.5	1 211.6	2.5	82.5
40-44	719.1	268.2	987.3	17.7	*4.4	22.1	1 009.4	154.8	1 164.3	*2.2	86.7
45-49	741.3	256.7	998.1	16.6	*5.8	22.4	1 020.4	145.4	1 165.8	*2.2	87.5
50-54	681.9	224.1	906.0	14.5	*4.4	18.8	924.9	164.0	1 088.8	*2.0	84.9
55-59	527.7	208.5	736.2	13.7	*2.3	16.0	752.2	249.4	1 001.6	*2.1	75.1
60-64	292.0	180.6	472.6	9.2	*3.9	13.1	485.7	408.7	894.4	*2.7	54.3
65-69	86.8	84.8	171.6	*1.9	*0.6	*2.5	174.1	488.1	662.2	*1.4	26.3
70 and over	29.5	43.7	73.2	*—	*0.4	*0.4	73.5	1 028.5	1 102.0	*0.5	6.7
15-64	5 055.3	1 812.0	6 867.3	144.7	45.8	190.6	7 057.9	1 760.7	8 818.6	2.7	80.0
Total	5 171.6	1 940.5	7 112.1	146.6	46.8	193.5	7 305.5	3 277.3	10 582.8	2.6	69.0
Not Married											
15-19	187.1	452.4	639.6	56.5	71.3	127.7	767.3	703.0	1 470.3	16.6	52.2
20-24	575.3	354.0	929.3	55.7	28.9	84.7	1 014.0	299.3	1 313.2	8.4	77.2
25-29	532.3	119.3	651.5	34.8	7.1	41.9	693.4	141.9	835.3	6.0	83.0
30-34	281.3	69.9	351.1	20.3	*4.5	24.8	375.9	93.2	469.2	*6.6	80.1
35-39	223.3	68.6	291.9	18.7	*5.4	24.1	315.9	82.1	398.0	*7.6	79.4
40-44	196.7	73.4	270.1	21.8	*2.6	24.4	294.5	99.3	393.8	*8.3	74.8
45-49	219.8	69.1	289.0	14.4	*3.6	18.0	306.9	97.9	404.9	*5.9	75.8
50-54	212.1	60.1	272.2	12.6	*2.4	14.9	287.1	97.6	384.8	*5.2	74.6
55-59	143.6	51.6	195.1	9.0	*2.9	11.9	207.0	120.2	327.2	*5.7	63.3
60-64	87.5	51.9	139.4	*6.7	*1.6	8.3	147.7	175.6	323.3	*5.6	45.7
65-69	21.5	21.6	43.1	*0.8	*0.2	*1.0	44.1	210.1	254.2	*2.2	17.3
70 and over	8.1	15.7	23.9	*—	*0.4	*0.4	24.3	982.1	1 006.4	*1.8	*2.4
15-64	2 658.9	1 370.3	4 029.2	250.4	130.2	380.6	4 409.8	1 910.2	6 320.0	8.6	69.8
Total	2 688.6	1 407.7	4 096.2	251.1	130.8	382.0	4 478.2	3 102.4	7 580.6	8.5	59.1
Total											
15-19	199.2	461.4	660.6	60.9	72.1	133.0	793.6	711.9	1 505.5	16.8	52.7
20-24	766.2	421.6	1 187.9	69.0	32.7	101.7	1 289.6	369.4	1 659.0	7.9	77.7
25-29	1 060.1	252.4	1 312.5	51.9	13.0	64.9	1 377.4	300.1	1 677.5	4.7	82.1
30-34	924.1	279.8	1 203.9	40.8	11.5	52.3	1 256.2	281.9	1 538.1	4.2	81.7
35-39	942.8	322.9	1 265.7	36.4	13.0	49.3	1 315.1	294.5	1 609.6	3.8	81.7
40-44	915.8	341.6	1 257.4	39.5	*7.0	46.5	1 303.9	254.2	1 558.0	*3.6	83.7
45-49	961.2	325.9	1 287.0	31.0	9.4	40.3	1 327.4	243.3	1 570.7	*3.0	84.5
50-54	894.0	284.2	1 178.2	27.1	*6.7	33.8	1 212.0	261.6	1 473.6	*2.8	82.2
55-59	671.3	260.0	931.3	22.7	*5.2	27.9	959.2	369.6	1 328.7	*2.9	72.2
60-64	379.5	232.5	612.0	15.9	*5.5	21.4	633.4	584.3	1 217.7	*3.4	52.0
65-69	108.3	106.4	214.7	*2.7	*0.8	*3.5	218.2	698.3	916.4	*1.6	23.8
70 and over	37.6	59.4	97.0	*—	*0.8	*0.8	97.8	2 010.6	2 108.4	*0.9	4.6
15-64	7 714.2	3 182.3	10 896.6	395.1	176.0	571.1	11 467.7	3 670.9	15 138.5	5.0	75.8
Total	7 860.2	3 348.1	11 208.3	397.8	177.7	575.4	11 783.7	6 379.7	18 163.4	4.9	64.9
Mean age	40.1	38.8	39.7	34.2	27.7	32.2	39.4	54.2	44.6	..	..
Median age	40	39	39	31	21	29	39	60	43	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Sydney											
Males	1 040.1	218.8	1 258.9	40.0	15.0	55.0	1 313.9	503.7	1 817.6	4.2	72.3
Females	601.3	419.6	1 020.9	31.7	23.6	55.3	1 076.2	823.8	1 900.1	5.1	56.6
Persons	1 641.4	638.4	2 279.8	71.7	38.7	110.4	2 390.1	1 327.5	3 717.7	4.6	64.3
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	563.5	109.3	672.8	29.0	*5.8	34.7	707.5	367.8	1 075.3	*4.9	65.8
Females	280.6	285.0	565.6	19.6	9.1	28.7	594.3	505.8	1 100.2	4.8	54.0
Persons	844.1	394.4	1 238.4	48.6	14.8	63.4	1 301.8	873.6	2 175.5	4.9	59.8
Total											
Males	1 603.6	328.1	1 931.7	69.0	20.8	89.7	2 021.4	871.5	2 892.9	4.4	69.9
Females	881.9	704.7	1 586.6	51.3	32.7	84.0	1 670.6	1 329.7	3 000.2	5.0	55.7
Persons	2 485.5	1 032.8	3 518.2	120.3	53.5	173.8	3 692.0	2 201.2	5 893.1	4.7	62.6
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	942.7	214.9	1 157.7	43.8	12.3	56.1	1 213.7	431.5	1 645.2	4.6	73.8
Females	520.7	428.8	949.4	30.0	23.4	53.4	1 002.8	697.8	1 700.7	5.3	59.0
Persons	1 463.4	643.7	2 107.1	73.9	35.6	109.5	2 216.6	1 129.3	3 345.9	4.9	66.2
Balance of Victoria											
Males	319.1	60.9	379.9	20.7	*6.6	27.3	407.3	188.6	595.9	*6.7	68.3
Females	149.3	174.9	324.1	13.4	9.5	23.0	347.1	265.5	612.6	6.6	56.7
Persons	468.4	235.7	704.1	34.1	16.1	50.3	754.3	454.2	1 208.5	6.7	62.4
Total											
Males	1 261.8	275.8	1 537.6	64.5	18.8	83.4	1 621.0	620.2	2 241.1	5.1	72.3
Females	670.0	603.6	1 273.6	43.5	32.9	76.4	1 349.9	963.4	2 313.3	5.7	58.4
Persons	1 931.8	879.4	2 811.2	108.0	51.8	159.7	2 970.9	1 583.5	4 554.4	5.4	65.2
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	473.8	84.9	558.6	17.9	*4.2	22.1	580.7	213.4	794.1	3.8	73.1
Females	279.9	210.7	490.6	12.8	10.1	22.9	513.5	312.4	825.8	4.5	62.2
Persons	753.6	295.6	1 049.2	30.7	14.3	45.0	1 094.2	525.7	1 619.9	4.1	67.5
Balance of Queensland											
Males	578.0	100.1	678.1	33.9	*4.7	38.6	716.7	284.8	1 001.5	*5.4	71.6
Females	298.3	262.0	560.3	22.3	12.9	35.3	595.5	409.9	1 005.4	5.9	59.2
Persons	876.3	362.1	1 238.4	56.2	17.6	73.9	1 312.2	694.7	2 006.9	5.6	65.4
Total											
Males	1 051.8	184.9	1 236.7	51.8	8.9	60.7	1 297.4	498.2	1 795.6	4.7	72.3
Females	578.1	472.7	1 050.9	35.2	23.0	58.1	1 109.0	722.2	1 831.3	5.2	60.6
Persons	1 629.9	657.7	2 287.6	86.9	31.9	118.8	2 406.4	1 220.4	3 626.8	4.9	66.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	258.0	60.2	318.2	13.2	5.0	18.2	336.4	146.3	482.7	5.4	69.7
Females	146.9	135.2	282.1	8.5	6.2	14.8	296.8	217.7	514.6	5.0	57.7
Persons	404.9	195.4	600.3	21.7	11.2	33.0	633.3	364.0	997.2	5.2	63.5
Balance of South Australia											
Males	98.7	18.3	117.0	5.0	*1.5	6.6	123.5	56.9	180.4	5.3	68.5
Females	42.5	48.8	91.4	*2.7	*1.7	*4.4	95.8	79.7	175.5	4.6	54.6
Persons	141.2	67.1	208.3	7.7	*3.3	11.0	219.3	136.6	355.9	5.0	61.6
Total											
Males	356.7	78.5	435.2	18.2	6.5	24.8	460.0	203.1	663.1	5.4	69.4
Females	189.4	184.0	373.4	11.2	8.0	19.2	392.6	297.4	690.0	4.9	56.9
Persons	546.1	262.5	808.6	29.5	14.5	44.0	852.6	500.5	1 353.1	5.2	63.0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	428.4	82.9	511.3	13.9	*3.9	17.9	529.2	164.0	693.1	3.4	76.3
Females	210.9	194.8	405.7	12.3	9.2	21.5	427.3	267.4	694.7	5.0	61.5
Persons	639.3	277.7	917.0	26.3	13.2	39.4	956.4	431.4	1 387.8	4.1	68.9
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	159.7	19.4	179.2	*7.0	*0.6	7.6	186.8	62.5	249.3	4.1	74.9
Females	66.1	56.0	122.2	*4.0	*3.8	7.8	130.0	97.4	227.3	6.0	57.2
Persons	225.9	75.5	301.3	11.0	*4.4	15.4	316.7	159.9	476.7	4.9	66.5
Total											
Males	588.1	102.3	690.5	20.9	*4.6	25.5	715.9	226.5	942.4	3.6	76.0
Females	277.1	250.8	527.9	16.3	13.0	29.3	557.2	364.8	922.0	5.3	60.4
Persons	865.2	353.2	1 218.4	37.2	17.6	54.8	1 273.2	591.3	1 864.5	4.3	68.3
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	42.4	10.7	53.1	*2.1	*0.3	2.4	55.5	27.8	83.3	4.4	66.6
Females	24.5	26.5	51.0	*1.4	*1.4	*2.8	53.8	36.4	90.2	*5.2	59.6
Persons	66.8	37.2	104.0	3.5	*1.8	5.3	109.3	64.3	173.5	4.8	63.0
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	56.9	14.3	71.2	4.3	*1.1	5.4	76.6	40.8	117.4	7.1	65.3
Females	29.0	31.7	60.6	2.4	*2.1	4.5	65.1	54.7	119.9	7.0	54.4
Persons	85.9	45.9	131.8	6.7	3.2	10.0	141.8	95.5	237.3	7.0	59.8
Total											
Males	99.3	25.0	124.3	6.4	*1.5	7.9	132.2	68.6	200.8	6.0	65.8
Females	53.5	58.1	111.6	3.8	3.5	7.3	118.9	91.1	210.1	6.2	56.6
Persons	152.7	83.1	235.9	10.2	5.0	15.2	251.1	159.7	410.8	6.1	61.1
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	59.6	7.6	67.2	1.7	*0.4	2.1	69.3	17.9	87.2	3.0	79.4
Females	41.1	16.4	57.6	*1.2	*0.3	1.5	59.0	26.0	85.0	2.5	69.4
Persons	100.7	24.0	124.7	2.9	*0.7	3.6	128.3	43.9	172.2	2.8	74.5

* 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	%	%
.....											
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	88.2	16.5	104.7	*1.2	*1.1	*2.4	107.0	34.1	141.1	2.2	75.8
Females	60.0	39.0	99.0	*1.5	*1.6	3.1	102.2	45.0	147.2	3.1	69.4
Persons	148.2	55.5	203.7	*2.7	2.8	5.5	209.2	79.1	288.3	2.6	72.6
.....											
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	3 185.4	672.4	3 857.8	130.9	40.8	171.7	4 029.5	1 486.6	5 516.1	4.3	73.0
Females	1 784.1	1 415.6	3 199.7	96.8	73.9	170.7	3 370.4	2 355.6	5 726.0	5.1	58.9
Persons	4 969.5	2 087.9	7 057.5	227.7	114.7	342.5	7 399.9	3 842.2	11 242.1	4.6	65.8
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 923.7	346.3	2 270.0	102.9	21.8	124.7	2 394.7	1 053.5	3 448.2	5.2	69.4
Females	967.0	913.9	1 880.8	67.1	41.1	108.2	1 989.1	1 484.0	3 473.1	5.4	57.3
Persons	2 890.7	1 260.2	4 150.8	170.0	62.9	233.0	4 383.8	2 537.5	6 921.3	5.3	63.3
Total											
Males	5 109.1	1 018.7	6 127.8	233.8	62.6	296.4	6 424.2	2 540.1	8 964.3	4.6	71.7
Females	2 751.1	2 329.4	5 080.5	164.0	115.0	279.0	5 359.5	3 839.6	9 199.1	5.2	58.3
Persons	7 860.2	3 348.1	11 208.3	397.8	177.7	575.4	11 783.7	6 379.7	18 163.4	4.9	64.9

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

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO	Looking for f/t work
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)							
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000							
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15-19	126.1	45.8	171.9	28.6	19.0	*1.9	30.5	202.3	28.4	230.8	15.1	87.7		12.4
20-24	427.1	73.7	500.8	37.9	10.3	*3.4	41.3	542.0	52.3	594.4	7.6	91.2		6.4
Total	553.2	119.5	672.6	66.5	29.3	*5.3	71.8	744.4	80.8	825.1	9.6	90.2		8.1
Females														
15-19	63.3	50.5	113.8	23.9	16.5	*3.2	27.0	140.8	30.6	171.4	19.2	82.1		13.9
20-24	303.3	110.8	414.1	24.3	9.0	*4.8	29.1	443.2	94.5	537.7	6.6	82.4		4.5
Total	366.6	161.3	527.9	48.2	25.5	7.9	56.1	584.0	125.1	709.1	9.6	82.4		6.8
Persons														
15-19	189.3	96.3	285.6	52.4	35.5	*5.1	57.5	343.1	59.1	402.2	16.8	85.3		13.0
20-24	730.4	184.4	914.8	62.2	19.3	8.2	70.4	985.2	146.8	1 132.1	7.1	87.0		5.5
Total	919.7	280.7	1 200.5	114.6	54.8	13.3	127.9	1 328.4	205.9	1 534.3	9.6	86.6		7.5
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
Males														
15-19	4.1	153.3	157.4	*5.7	*5.7	26.9	32.6	190.0	350.8	540.8	17.2	35.1		1.1
20-24	18.5	110.0	128.5	*5.5	*3.1	*10.8	16.3	144.8	110.4	255.1	11.2	56.7		2.2
Total	22.7	263.2	285.9	11.2	8.8	37.7	48.9	334.8	461.2	796.0	14.6	42.1		1.4
Females														
15-19	5.8	211.8	217.6	*2.8	*2.5	40.1	42.8	260.4	302.0	562.5	16.5	46.3		0.5
20-24	17.3	127.2	144.5	*1.3	*0.5	*13.8	15.1	159.6	112.2	271.8	9.4	58.7		0.5
Total	23.1	339.0	362.1	*4.1	*2.9	53.8	57.9	420.0	414.3	834.2	13.8	50.3		0.5
Persons														
15-19	9.9	365.1	375.0	8.5	8.2	67.0	75.5	450.4	652.9	1 103.3	16.8	40.8		0.8
20-24	35.8	237.2	273.0	*6.8	*3.6	24.5	31.3	304.4	222.6	526.9	10.3	57.8		*1.3
Total	45.7	602.3	648.0	15.3	11.8	91.5	106.8	754.8	875.4	1 630.2	14.2	46.3		0.9
TOTAL														
Males														
15-19	130.2	199.1	329.3	34.3	24.7	28.8	63.1	392.4	379.3	771.6	16.1	50.8		4.4
20-24	445.6	183.6	629.2	43.4	13.5	14.2	57.6	686.8	162.7	849.5	8.4	80.8		5.1
Total	575.8	382.7	958.5	77.7	38.1	43.0	120.7	1 079.2	541.9	1 621.1	11.2	66.6		4.8
Females														
15-19	69.0	262.3	331.3	26.6	19.0	43.2	69.9	401.2	332.7	733.9	17.4	54.7		3.6
20-24	320.6	238.0	558.6	25.6	9.5	18.5	44.2	602.8	206.7	809.5	7.3	74.5		3.2
Total	389.7	500.3	889.9	52.2	28.5	61.8	114.0	1 004.0	539.4	1 543.4	11.4	65.1		3.4
Persons														
15-19	199.2	461.4	660.6	60.9	43.7	72.1	133.0	793.6	711.9	1 505.5	16.8	52.7		4.0
20-24	766.2	421.6	1 187.9	69.0	22.9	32.7	101.7	1 289.6	369.4	1 659.0	7.9	77.7		4.2
Total	965.5	883.0	1 848.4	129.9	66.6	104.8	234.7	2 083.1	1 081.3	3 164.5	11.3	65.8		4.1

* 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							
Born in Australia	5 720.0	8 207.2	408.3	8 615.5	4 043.4	4.7	68.1
Born overseas	2 137.6	2 997.4	167.0	3 164.5	2 080.4	5.3	60.3
Oceania and Antarctica	312.4	413.5	26.9	440.4	156.2	6.1	73.8
New Zealand	249.9	330.7	23.0	353.7	117.6	6.5	75.1
North-West Europe	597.1	834.1	33.1	867.2	566.5	3.8	60.5
United Kingdom and Ireland	494.5	689.8	27.5	717.3	431.8	3.8	62.4
Germany	42.2	58.4	*3.1	61.5	62.2	*5.1	49.7
Netherlands	21.9	34.3	*0.5	34.9	37.0	*1.5	48.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	204.3	288.2	11.4	299.5	445.7	3.8	40.2
Italy	40.6	58.9	*0.3	59.2	125.0	*0.5	32.1
Greece	22.4	29.3	*1.9	31.2	95.1	*6.0	24.7
North Africa and the Middle East	88.4	127.6	12.6	140.2	188.5	9.0	42.7
Lebanon	24.9	36.3	*1.5	37.8	55.4	*4.0	40.6
South-East Asia	309.9	419.3	22.3	441.6	236.8	5.0	65.1
Viet Nam	72.6	95.0	*6.8	101.8	72.7	*6.7	58.3
Malaysia	46.8	63.8	*1.5	65.3	40.9	*2.3	61.5
Philippines	86.9	112.6	*4.9	117.5	40.2	*4.1	74.5
North-East Asia	188.5	280.8	17.7	298.6	225.5	5.9	57.0
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	109.2	164.7	12.4	177.1	143.3	7.0	55.3
Southern and Central Asia	206.8	311.6	27.3	338.9	126.7	8.1	72.8
India	134.9	194.9	15.1	210.0	57.4	7.2	78.5
Americas	101.6	144.1	*5.3	149.4	69.3	*3.5	68.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	128.6	178.3	10.6	188.8	65.2	5.6	74.3
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	83.4	106.6	*4.2	110.8	33.3	*3.8	76.9
North-West Europe	87.6	114.1	*3.6	117.8	23.0	*3.1	83.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	34.5	46.8	*2.5	49.3	23.1	*5.0	68.1
North Africa and the Middle East	23.5	34.1	*2.3	36.4	29.6	*6.3	55.1
South-East Asia	103.2	130.7	7.1	137.8	64.6	5.2	68.1
North-East Asia	61.6	78.8	*4.5	83.3	34.8	*5.3	70.5
Southern and Central Asia	34.8	48.8	*2.3	51.1	19.2	*4.5	72.7
Americas	25.9	37.0	*0.4	37.4	14.1	*1.0	72.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.1	36.5	*1.9	38.4	11.6	*4.9	76.8
Total born overseas	481.4	633.5	28.8	662.3	253.4	4.3	72.3
Arrived 1996–2009							
Oceania and Antarctica	149.0	193.6	17.7	211.3	62.3	8.4	77.2
North-West Europe	192.5	250.2	11.7	261.9	72.5	4.5	78.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	46.6	66.2	*4.2	70.4	26.5	*5.9	72.6
North Africa and the Middle East	30.9	46.5	8.7	55.2	83.0	15.8	39.9
South-East Asia	105.8	160.8	11.8	172.6	107.5	6.8	61.6
North-East Asia	108.2	178.6	12.5	191.1	167.8	6.5	53.3
Southern and Central Asia	149.9	233.7	23.2	256.9	81.7	9.0	75.9
Americas	40.6	56.3	*2.0	58.3	21.9	*3.4	72.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.0	104.0	8.3	112.4	34.2	7.4	76.7
Total born overseas	894.6	1 290.0	100.1	1 390.0	657.5	7.2	67.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Relationship in household</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Not in the labour force</i> '000	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES							
Family member							
Husband or partner	3 936.3	93.2	4 029.4	1 232.1	5 261.5	2.3	76.6
Lone parent	120.5	9.4	129.9	51.2	181.0	7.2	71.7
Dependent student	222.4	39.3	261.6	361.7	623.3	15.0	42.0
Non-dependent child	705.2	74.3	779.5	164.3	943.7	9.5	82.6
Other related individual	126.3	8.8	135.1	67.8	203.0	6.5	66.6
<i>Total</i>	5 110.6	224.9	5 335.5	1 877.0	7 212.5	4.2	74.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	563.2	30.5	593.7	360.1	953.8	5.1	62.2
Not living alone	381.7	30.4	412.1	123.7	535.8	7.4	76.9
<i>Total</i>	945.0	60.9	1 005.8	483.8	1 489.6	6.0	67.5
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	6 055.6	285.7	6 341.4	2 360.8	8 702.1	4.5	72.9
Relationship not determined(a)	72.2	10.7	82.8	179.3	262.1	12.9	31.6
Total	6 127.8	296.4	6 424.2	2 540.1	8 964.3	4.6	71.7
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	3 120.4	93.9	3 214.3	1 945.6	5 159.9	2.9	62.3
Lone parent	406.2	41.3	447.5	332.1	779.6	9.2	57.4
Dependent student	283.0	46.3	329.4	309.1	638.5	14.1	51.6
Non-dependent child	428.1	44.2	472.3	83.4	555.7	9.4	85.0
Other related individual	110.5	9.7	120.2	128.9	249.1	8.1	48.3
<i>Total</i>	4 348.1	235.4	4 583.5	2 799.2	7 382.7	5.1	62.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	434.6	20.2	454.8	650.8	1 105.6	4.4	41.1
Not living alone	239.8	16.3	256.1	119.6	375.7	6.4	68.2
<i>Total</i>	674.4	36.6	710.9	770.4	1 481.3	5.1	48.0
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	5 022.5	272.0	5 294.5	3 569.6	8 864.1	5.1	59.7
Relationship not determined(a)	58.0	*7.0	65.1	270.0	335.1	10.8	19.4
Total	5 080.5	279.0	5 359.5	3 839.6	9 199.1	5.2	58.3
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	7 056.6	187.1	7 243.7	3 177.7	10 421.4	2.6	69.5
Lone parent	526.7	50.6	577.3	383.3	960.6	8.8	60.1
Dependent student	505.4	85.6	591.0	670.8	1 261.8	14.5	46.8
Non-dependent child	1 133.3	118.5	1 251.7	247.7	1 499.4	9.5	83.5
Other related individual	236.8	18.5	255.3	196.7	452.0	7.3	56.5
<i>Total</i>	9 458.8	460.3	9 919.1	4 676.2	14 595.2	4.6	68.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	997.8	50.7	1 048.5	1 010.9	2 059.4	4.8	50.9
Not living alone	621.5	46.7	668.2	243.3	911.6	7.0	73.3
<i>Total</i>	1 619.4	97.4	1 716.8	1 254.2	2 971.0	5.7	57.8
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	11 078.1	557.7	11 635.8	5 930.4	17 566.2	4.8	66.2
Relationship not determined(a)	130.2	17.7	147.9	449.3	597.2	12.0	24.8
Total	11 208.3	575.4	11 783.7	6 379.7	18 163.4	4.9	64.9

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

(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.

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS UNDER 25(a)			FAMILIES
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES(b)	3 848.8	991.0	1 311.4	3 311.2	1 107.2	1 732.7	6 151.1
Couple family(c)	3 312.6	737.3	1 093.8	2 910.3	796.1	1 437.4	5 143.7
One or both spouses unemployed (exc. not determined)	115.3	42.2	70.7	95.2	42.1	90.8	228.2
Husband employed, wife unemployed	39.6	16.1	26.0	34.9	12.5	34.4	81.8
Husband unemployed, wife employed	38.2	7.7	20.0	28.4	12.4	25.1	65.9
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	9.6	*4.0	*6.0	8.6	*2.8	*8.2	19.6
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	20.4	13.5	17.6	16.6	14.5	20.4	51.5
Husband not in the labour force, wife unemployed	*7.5	*0.9	*1.0	*6.7	*—	*2.7	9.4
Neither spouse unemployed (exc. not determined)	3 132.2	681.5	1 002.3	2 757.2	737.6	1 321.1	4 816.0
Husband employed, wife employed	1 681.6	461.0	622.3	1 391.8	502.0	871.0	2 764.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	381.7	175.5	319.3	328.7	179.6	368.3	876.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	166.4	23.0	22.5	150.6	27.4	33.9	211.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	902.5	21.9	38.2	886.1	28.6	47.9	962.7
One or both spouses not determined	65.1	13.7	20.8	57.8	16.3	25.5	99.6
One-parent family	429.5	253.7	217.5	318.8	288.6	293.4	900.8
Parent unemployed	12.9	14.2	12.8	*6.1	17.8	16.1	39.9
Male parent unemployed	*3.7	*2.5	*1.8	*3.0	*3.2	*1.8	8.0
Female parent unemployed	9.2	11.7	11.0	*3.1	14.5	14.3	31.9
Parent employed	224.6	152.9	100.7	140.0	182.7	155.6	478.2
Male parent employed	57.3	32.0	16.5	38.4	38.9	28.6	105.8
Female parent employed	167.3	120.8	84.2	101.6	143.8	127.0	372.4
Parent not in the labour force	186.6	85.0	102.8	169.0	86.1	119.3	374.4
Male parent not in the labour force	39.5	9.6	7.4	34.5	12.3	9.7	56.4
Female parent not in the labour force	147.1	75.4	95.4	134.5	73.8	109.6	317.9
Parent not determined(d)	*5.4	*1.6	*1.2	*3.8	*1.9	*2.5	*8.2
Other family	106.6	..	..	82.1	22.6	*1.9	106.6
Family reference person unemployed	*5.7	..	..	*3.8	*2.0	*—	*5.7
Family reference person employed	64.3	..	..	50.2	12.2	*1.9	64.3
Family reference person not in the labour force	34.1	..	..	26.0	*8.1	*—	34.1
Family reference person not determined	*2.5	..	..	*2.2	*0.3	*—	2.5

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) All children under 15 years, and all family members ages 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

(b) See paragraphs 41 and 42 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) Couple families include same sex couples.

(d) Families estimates from the Labour Force Survey include families where one or more adult members have an unknown labour force status. This 'not determined' category comprises families where one or both spouses (or lone parent or family reference person) did not fully complete the questionnaire, were away from their usual residence for six weeks or more, or were permanent members of the Australian defence forces (out of scope of the LFS).

Note: Publication of families data in Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001) has not been released on a monthly basis since January 2009, although data for June 2009 were released in July 2009. The frequency of production of labour force families data is currently under review.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Selected Countries	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (b)		PARTICIPATION RATE			EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT			
	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Males	Females(c)	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
	Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%
Australia	2008	11 211.4	2008	72.2	58.3	65.2	2008	10 740.5	2008	470.9	4.2
Canada	2008	18 245.0	2008	72.9	62.8	67.8	2008	17 125.8	2008	1 119.3	6.1
France	2008	27 982.0	2008	62.2	51.4	56.6	2008	25 913.2	2008	2 070.0	7.4
Greece	2008	4 939.7	2008	65.0	42.6	53.5	2008	4 582.5	2008	357.1	7.2
Hong Kong, China	2008	3 649.0	2008	69.7	53.2	60.9	2008	3 518.8	2008	130.1	3.6
Indonesia	2008	111 947.3	2008	83.5	51.1	67.2	2008	102 553.0	2008	9 394.5	8.4
Italy	2008	25 096.6	2008	60.6	38.7	49.3	2008	23 404.7	2008	1 691.9	6.7
Japan	2008	66 500.0	2008	72.8	48.4	60.2	2008	63 850.0	2008	2 650.0	4.0
Korea (Republic of)	2008	24 348.0	2008	na	na	61.5	2008	23 577.0	2008	769.0	3.2
Malaysia	2008	11 028.0	2008	na	na	na	2008	10 659.6	2008	368.5	3.3
New Zealand	2008	2 283.2	2008	74.2	61.3	67.5	2008	2 188.2	2008	95.0	4.2
Singapore	2008	1 928.4	2008	76.1	55.6	65.6	2008	1 852.0	2008	76.2	4.0
Sweden	2008	4 896.0	2008	74.0	68.4	71.2	2008	4 593.0	2008	305.0	6.2
United Kingdom	2008	31 118.0	2008	56.7	46.3	51.4	2008	29 475.0	2008	1 643.0	5.3
United States of America	2008	154 287.0	2008	na	na	na	2008	145 362.0	2008	8 924.0	5.8

na not available

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

Source: International Labour Organization LABORSTA database: <http://laborsta.ilo.org>

	2006		2007		2008		2009				2010		
	Aug	Aug	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug		
PERSONS ('000)													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	351.4	350.3	365.4	366.0	363.2	364.4	362.6	364.3	369.4	375.1	379.7		
Mining	134.2	136.7	174.8	176.4	168.5	161.6	161.9	168.2	176.5	185.1	193.5		
Manufacturing	1 016.6	1 045.8	1 055.1	1 032.2	1 020.6	1 016.2	1 015.0	1 009.5	1 001.8	995.0	993.1		
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	107.4	106.1	127.0	132.0	134.6	132.5	128.7	128.0	133.3	141.7	150.9		
Construction	925.6	948.9	1 001.8	1 001.9	1 000.7	996.9	994.0	996.5	1 005.1	1 015.1	1 022.7		
Wholesale trade	404.1	388.5	409.5	403.1	399.8	403.5	417.7	428.3	428.9	423.0	416.0		
Retail trade	1 180.0	1 223.0	1 227.2	1 226.0	1 223.0	1 215.6	1 203.8	1 194.4	1 197.6	1 204.9	1 211.1		
Accommodation and food services	670.4	708.6	718.1	716.6	720.7	732.0	743.1	752.6	755.4	752.8	746.6		
Transport, postal and warehousing	509.0	546.9	579.5	597.1	603.8	599.1	583.2	574.3	575.1	579.4	581.0		
Information media and telecommunications	246.2	240.7	224.1	226.2	225.8	222.1	217.2	213.9	214.0	215.1	216.1		
Financial and insurance services	391.3	406.8	406.7	401.4	395.1	393.8	400.0	405.3	405.5	401.6	396.5		
Rental, hiring and real estate services	194.5	202.9	206.3	199.2	189.5	185.4	183.7	181.6	182.4	190.6	201.8		
Professional, scientific and technical services	745.3	763.9	792.7	789.5	782.6	778.5	796.7	830.1	850.1	856.2	854.9		
Administrative and support services	353.4	359.1	344.1	346.3	348.9	350.5	359.7	373.1	382.2	383.2	381.3		
Public administration and safety	631.9	642.1	653.0	670.9	680.2	677.0	671.7	674.6	687.0	699.3	703.0		
Education and training	737.2	776.5	817.4	807.7	802.5	808.7	821.4	829.1	836.7	846.9	859.0		
Health care and social assistance	1 067.2	1 087.4	1 115.9	1 136.0	1 169.8	1 199.9	1 212.7	1 211.1	1 215.4	1 233.5	1 259.6		
Arts and recreation services	177.6	201.1	188.7	199.1	207.0	206.6	201.3	197.4	197.0	195.6	192.6		
Other services	419.5	459.2	457.1	456.3	452.5	445.2	443.2	449.0	458.0	463.4	464.3		
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.7	-0.3	2.0	0.2	-0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.2		
Mining	9.0	1.9	8.3	0.9	-4.5	-4.1	0.2	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.5		
Manufacturing	-0.8	2.9	-1.6	-2.2	-1.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2		
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5.6	-1.2	4.3	3.9	1.9	-1.5	-2.9	-0.6	4.1	6.3	6.5		
Construction	7.4	2.5	0.5	—	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8		
Wholesale trade	9.5	-3.9	—	-1.6	-0.8	0.9	3.5	2.5	0.1	-1.4	-1.7		
Retail trade	-0.6	3.6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5		
Accommodation and food services	-3.2	5.7	0.4	-0.2	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.8		
Transport, postal and warehousing	1.7	7.5	2.9	3.0	1.1	-0.8	-2.6	-1.5	0.1	0.8	0.3		
Information media and telecommunications	2.2	-2.3	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.5	—	0.5	0.5		
Financial and insurance services	3.9	4.0	-0.4	-1.3	-1.6	-0.3	1.6	1.3	0.1	-1.0	-1.3		
Rental, hiring and real estate services	5.9	4.4	0.9	-3.4	-4.9	-2.2	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	4.5	5.9		
Professional, scientific and technical services	6.5	2.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	2.3	4.2	2.4	0.7	-0.1		
Administrative and support services	-0.9	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.6	3.7	2.5	0.3	-0.5		
Public administration and safety	3.0	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.4	-0.5	-0.8	0.4	1.8	1.8	0.5		
Education and training	0.1	5.3	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4		
Health care and social assistance	6.0	1.9	0.6	1.8	3.0	2.6	1.1	-0.1	0.4	1.5	2.1		
Arts and recreation services	0.6	13.2	1.7	5.5	4.0	-0.2	-2.6	-1.9	-0.2	-0.7	-1.6		
Other services	3.5	9.4	-1.2	-0.2	-0.8	-1.6	-0.4	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.2		

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
All Industries	7 860.2	3 348.1	6 127.8	5 080.5	11 208.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing(a)	277.2	99.2	257.3	119.1	376.4
Agriculture	241.2	86.6	220.3	107.5	327.8
Aquaculture	*5.0	*0.7	*4.2	*1.6	*5.7
Forestry and Logging	3.2	*1.7	*3.6	*1.2	*4.8
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	*4.3	*4.0	*6.1	*2.3	8.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services	21.4	*5.3	21.0	*5.7	26.7
Mining(a)	192.5	*5.6	169.3	28.8	198.1
Coal Mining	42.7	*2.2	40.9	*4.1	44.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	15.5	*0.3	14.7	*1.1	15.8
Metal Ore Mining	59.1	*0.4	50.0	9.5	59.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	14.5	*1.1	13.8	*1.8	15.7
Exploration and Other Mining Support Services	36.8	*1.1	32.4	*5.5	37.9
Manufacturing(a)	850.1	149.2	742.5	256.9	999.4
Food Product Manufacturing	160.8	43.6	126.1	78.2	204.4
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	18.5	*3.9	16.2	*6.2	22.4
Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing	37.7	10.9	15.6	33.0	48.6
Wood Product Manufacturing	33.6	*5.4	33.4	*5.5	38.9
Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	17.7	*4.2	16.3	*5.5	21.9
Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media)	51.6	*9.2	49.7	11.1	60.8
Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing	5.5	*1.1	*5.4	*1.2	*6.6
Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing	34.3	*5.4	26.9	12.9	39.7
Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing	30.9	*1.8	25.2	7.5	32.7
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	33.0	*3.2	30.9	*5.3	36.2
Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing	77.1	7.6	76.5	8.1	84.6
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	51.6	5.1	47.7	8.9	56.6
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	77.8	8.3	73.2	12.8	86.1
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	110.3	12.3	94.5	28.0	122.5
Furniture and Other Manufacturing	43.9	14.5	44.3	14.2	58.4
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services(a)	140.2	8.5	119.3	29.5	148.7
Electricity Supply	67.1	*2.2	56.7	12.6	69.3
Gas Supply	6.9	*0.5	*5.8	*1.6	7.5
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	36.1	*2.9	29.8	9.2	39.0
Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services	28.5	*2.9	25.6	*5.8	31.4
Construction(a)	863.1	137.7	883.5	117.3	1 000.8
Building Construction	193.2	25.3	185.3	33.2	218.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	63.7	*5.5	58.5	10.6	69.2
Construction Services	575.1	103.9	610.7	68.3	679.0
Wholesale Trade(a)	350.0	68.6	283.1	135.4	418.5
Basic Material Wholesaling	100.0	13.9	86.3	27.6	113.9
Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling	85.4	7.8	67.1	26.1	93.3
Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling	17.8	*0.9	14.6	*4.0	18.7
Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling	47.1	16.6	41.2	22.4	63.6
Other Goods Wholesaling	62.7	20.5	43.2	40.0	83.2
Commission-Based Wholesaling	*6.6	*1.3	*6.1	*1.7	7.8
Retail Trade(a)	613.7	590.2	522.3	681.6	1 203.9
Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing	73.7	12.0	66.7	19.0	85.7
Fuel Retailing	17.0	17.9	19.9	15.0	35.0
Food Retailing	164.8	222.2	175.9	211.1	387.0
Other Store-Based Retailing	328.3	316.6	237.7	407.2	644.9
Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling	*6.5	*3.4	*5.3	*4.5	9.9
Accommodation and Food Services(a)	307.5	430.0	334.5	403.0	737.6
Accommodation	68.2	48.4	50.7	65.9	116.7
Food and Beverage Services	239.3	381.6	283.8	337.1	620.9

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Transport, Postal and Warehousing(a)	461.8	109.0	444.5	126.3	570.8
Road Transport	179.7	40.4	188.3	31.8	220.1
Rail Transport	45.1	*2.5	36.4	11.2	47.6
Water Transport	*6.2	*1.0	*5.0	*2.2	*7.3
Air and Space Transport	40.7	11.6	32.9	19.4	52.2
Other Transport	8.0	*1.5	*6.8	*2.7	9.5
Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services	69.2	25.1	64.6	29.8	94.3
Transport Support Services	65.4	14.8	65.2	15.0	80.1
Warehousing and Storage Services	35.6	8.0	34.3	9.2	43.6
Information Media and Telecommunications(a)	168.2	42.8	124.3	86.8	211.0
Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing)	32.0	9.3	16.9	24.4	41.3
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities	15.8	11.8	17.1	10.4	27.6
Broadcasting (except Internet)	24.1	*2.9	17.6	9.4	27.0
Telecommunications Services	80.5	10.7	63.0	28.1	91.2
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services	*7.0	*1.3	*6.4	*1.8	8.2
Library and Other Information Services	8.9	*6.9	*3.1	12.6	15.7
Financial and Insurance Services(a)	325.3	72.2	196.7	200.7	397.5
Finance	167.2	36.4	96.3	107.3	203.6
Insurance and Superannuation Funds	76.8	14.6	40.6	50.8	91.4
Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services	78.8	20.7	57.8	41.7	99.5
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services(a)	149.7	55.2	104.6	100.3	204.9
Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate)	30.5	19.7	29.2	20.9	50.2
Property Operators and Real Estate Services	119.2	35.6	75.4	79.4	154.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services(a)	665.2	190.5	496.7	359.1	855.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (Except Computer System Design and Related Services)	524.6	167.4	375.1	317.0	692.0
Computer System Design and Related Services	140.6	22.9	121.4	42.1	163.5
Administrative and Support Services(a)	228.5	155.6	183.6	200.5	384.1
Administrative Services	134.6	52.2	77.5	109.3	186.8
Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services	93.9	103.4	106.1	91.2	197.3
Public Administration and Safety(a)	583.1	117.5	366.5	334.2	700.7
Public Administration	395.9	86.5	210.8	271.6	482.3
Defence	25.3	*3.3	18.1	10.5	28.6
Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services	162.0	27.8	137.6	52.2	189.8
Education and Training(a)	556.8	331.0	260.7	627.2	887.9
Preschool and School Education	335.4	188.6	124.3	399.6	523.9
Tertiary Education	163.0	72.7	95.4	140.2	235.6
Adult, Community and Other Education	47.8	65.9	36.2	77.6	113.7
Health Care and Social Assistance(a)	701.6	574.5	267.6	1 008.5	1 276.1
Hospitals	233.2	139.2	78.4	294.0	372.4
Medical and Other Health Care Services	192.9	168.6	97.8	263.8	361.5
Residential Care Services	94.1	107.0	31.2	170.0	201.1
Social Assistance Services	181.4	159.5	60.2	280.7	340.9
Arts and Recreation Services(a)	106.4	78.4	101.3	83.6	184.9
Heritage Activities	18.6	4.9	14.2	9.3	23.5
Creative and Performing Arts Activities	18.6	17.7	19.2	17.1	36.3
Sports and Recreation Activities	48.3	43.0	53.0	38.3	91.4
Gambling Activities	19.6	11.9	13.6	17.8	31.4
Other Services(a)	319.1	132.1	269.5	181.7	451.2
Repair and Maintenance	196.2	41.8	208.5	29.4	238.0
Personal and Other Services	120.9	88.5	60.8	148.5	209.3
Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	*2.0	*1.9	*0.1	*3.8	*3.9

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	000	000	000	000	000
All occupations	7 860.2	3 348.1	6 127.8	5 080.5	11 208.3
Managers(a)	1 282.5	193.4	974.5	501.4	1 475.9
Chief executives, general managers and legislators	97.5	11.3	81.8	27.0	108.8
Farmers and farm managers	174.4	48.6	156.0	67.0	223.1
Specialist managers	594.1	53.5	456.2	191.3	647.5
Hospitality, retail and service managers	405.7	78.8	271.2	213.3	484.5
Professionals(a)	1 833.6	599.4	1 140.6	1 292.4	2 433.0
Arts and media professionals	59.9	32.5	53.5	39.0	92.4
Business, human resource and marketing professionals	488.4	89.2	302.8	274.9	577.6
Design, engineering, science and transport professionals	305.7	55.6	266.7	94.7	361.3
Education professionals	343.2	177.3	149.3	371.1	520.4
Health professionals	296.6	170.2	119.7	347.1	466.8
ICT professionals	186.8	15.7	166.1	36.4	202.5
Legal, social and welfare professionals	138.2	53.4	71.4	120.2	191.5
Technicians and trades workers(a)	1 440.2	226.3	1 451.4	215.0	1 666.5
Engineering, ICT and science technicians	193.8	34.8	173.6	55.0	228.6
Automotive and engineering trades workers	344.1	25.8	365.9	*4.0	369.9
Construction trades workers	344.5	30.5	372.6	*2.4	375.0
Electrotechnology and telecommunications trades workers	221.1	19.3	235.6	*4.8	240.4
Food trades workers	111.7	33.5	102.7	42.5	145.2
Skilled animal and horticultural workers	81.4	34.0	86.2	29.2	115.4
Other technicians and trades workers	135.6	47.5	106.4	76.8	183.2
Community and personal service workers(a)	501.9	557.9	328.7	731.2	1 059.8
Health and welfare support workers	76.1	49.8	37.1	88.8	126.0
Carers and aides	166.8	247.2	53.7	360.3	414.0
Hospitality workers	70.7	168.6	82.6	156.7	239.3
Protective service workers	115.6	17.3	107.0	26.0	133.0
Sports and personal service workers	72.7	74.9	48.3	99.3	147.6
Clerical and administrative workers(a)	1 055.5	559.4	403.0	1 211.9	1 614.9
Office managers and program administrators	194.5	61.9	76.8	179.6	256.4
Personal assistants and secretaries	72.9	51.3	*3.1	121.0	124.2
General clerical workers	164.4	100.2	41.6	223.0	264.6
Inquiry clerks and receptionists	141.0	110.8	35.8	216.0	251.8
Numerical clerks	229.7	160.8	79.0	311.5	390.5
Clerical and office support workers	69.0	35.8	58.4	46.4	104.8
Other clerical and administrative workers	183.4	38.4	108.1	113.7	221.8
Sales workers(a)	496.0	610.1	419.5	686.7	1 106.1
Sales representatives and agents	184.3	33.0	129.4	87.8	217.2
Sales assistants and salespersons	260.5	438.0	238.8	459.6	698.5
Sales support workers	50.5	138.7	50.8	138.4	189.2
Machinery operators and drivers(a)	623.8	100.6	658.4	66.0	724.4
Machine and stationary plant operators	156.9	15.6	146.5	26.0	172.5
Mobile plant operators	127.7	12.2	135.2	*4.7	139.9
Road and rail drivers	241.7	52.1	274.1	19.8	293.9
Storepersons	87.1	20.7	93.8	13.9	107.7
Labourers(a)	626.6	501.1	751.7	376.0	1 127.7
Cleaners and laundry workers	95.6	158.4	97.9	156.1	254.0
Construction and mining labourers	125.1	23.0	146.4	*1.7	148.1
Factory process workers	181.3	43.3	158.1	66.4	224.6
Farm, forestry and garden workers	87.0	36.6	99.9	23.7	123.6
Food preparation assistants	29.9	129.9	76.3	83.5	159.8
Other labourers	102.2	107.5	165.8	43.9	209.7

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

(a) Includes any persons whose industry subdivision was not further defined within this industry division.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	219.8	57.5	277.2	37.5	61.6	99.2	257.3	119.1	376.4
Mining	166.6	25.9	192.5	*2.7	*2.9	*5.6	169.3	28.8	198.1
Manufacturing	681.8	168.3	850.1	60.6	88.6	149.2	742.5	256.9	999.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	115.9	24.3	140.2	*3.4	*5.2	8.5	119.3	29.5	148.7
Construction	801.9	61.2	863.1	81.6	56.1	137.7	883.5	117.3	1 000.8
Wholesale trade	258.5	91.4	350.0	24.6	44.0	68.6	283.1	135.4	418.5
Retail trade	346.9	266.8	613.7	175.4	414.9	590.2	522.3	681.6	1 203.9
Accommodation and food services	173.1	134.4	307.5	161.4	268.6	430.0	334.5	403.0	737.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	380.7	81.0	461.8	63.8	45.3	109.0	444.5	126.3	570.8
Information media and telecommunications	109.9	58.4	168.2	14.4	28.4	42.8	124.3	86.8	211.0
Financial and insurance services	178.9	146.4	325.3	17.8	54.3	72.2	196.7	200.7	397.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	85.9	63.7	149.7	18.7	36.5	55.2	104.6	100.3	204.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	436.2	229.1	665.2	60.5	130.0	190.5	496.7	359.1	855.8
Administrative and support services	125.4	103.0	228.5	58.2	97.5	155.6	183.6	200.5	384.1
Public administration and safety	333.1	250.0	583.1	33.3	84.2	117.5	366.5	334.2	700.7
Education and training	198.6	358.3	556.8	62.1	268.9	331.0	260.7	627.2	887.9
Health care and social assistance	194.7	507.0	701.6	72.9	501.5	574.5	267.6	1 008.5	1 276.1
Arts and recreation services	71.1	35.3	106.4	30.2	48.2	78.4	101.3	83.6	184.9
Other services	230.1	89.0	319.1	39.4	92.7	132.1	269.5	181.7	451.2
Occupation									
Managers	907.6	374.9	1 282.5	66.9	126.5	193.4	974.5	501.4	1 475.9
Professionals	992.5	841.1	1 833.6	148.1	451.3	599.4	1 140.6	1 292.4	2 433.0
Technicians and trades workers	1 312.6	127.6	1 440.2	138.9	87.4	226.3	1 451.4	215.0	1 666.5
Community and personal service workers	205.3	296.7	501.9	123.4	434.5	557.9	328.7	731.2	1 059.8
Clerical and administrative workers	347.6	708.0	1 055.5	55.4	504.0	559.4	403.0	1 211.9	1 614.9
Sales workers	268.1	227.9	496.0	151.3	458.8	610.1	419.5	686.7	1 106.1
Machinery operators and drivers	578.1	45.7	623.8	80.3	20.2	100.6	658.4	66.0	724.4
Labourers	497.4	129.2	626.6	254.4	246.7	501.1	751.7	376.0	1 127.7
Australia	5 109.1	2 751.1	7 860.2	1 018.7	2 329.4	3 348.1	6 127.8	5 080.5	11 208.3

* 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)
Employed					
Full-Time	'000	6 951.2	254.0	651.5	7 860.2
Part-Time	'000	2 865.8	69.7	388.1	3 348.1
Total	'000	9 817.0	323.8	1 039.6	11 208.3
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	'000	184.1	36.9	148.8	376.4
Mining	'000	196.9	*—	*1.3	198.1
Manufacturing	'000	922.0	28.8	46.0	999.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	'000	143.2	*1.1	*4.0	148.7
Construction	'000	723.2	52.2	221.5	1 000.8
Wholesale trade	'000	379.5	11.3	26.2	418.5
Retail trade	'000	1 114.4	36.5	49.3	1 203.9
Accommodation and food services	'000	679.5	34.4	21.7	737.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	'000	478.4	16.0	75.4	570.8
Information media and telecommunications	'000	199.9	*1.0	10.1	211.0
Financial and insurance services	'000	382.4	*1.6	13.4	397.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	'000	171.9	*7.2	25.8	204.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	'000	712.0	26.7	115.0	855.8
Administrative and support services	'000	300.3	14.2	69.3	384.1
Public administration and safety	'000	696.8	*0.8	*3.1	700.7
Education and training	'000	844.2	*6.2	37.1	887.9
Health care and social assistance	'000	1 187.0	19.4	69.2	1 276.1
Arts and recreation services	'000	153.6	*2.7	27.8	184.9
Other services	'000	347.8	26.8	74.9	451.2
Occupation					
Managers	'000	1 139.5	121.0	212.5	1 475.9
Professionals	'000	2 182.8	47.5	201.3	2 433.0
Technicians and trades workers	'000	1 344.0	63.9	257.2	1 666.5
Community and personal service workers	'000	989.6	9.3	59.8	1 059.8
Clerical and administrative workers	'000	1 496.2	36.1	74.1	1 614.9
Sales workers	'000	1 038.2	13.4	52.0	1 106.1
Machinery operators and drivers	'000	640.4	13.1	69.2	724.4
Labourers	'000	986.4	19.4	113.4	1 127.7
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS					
Average weekly hours worked		33.8	42.8	33.6	34.0
Aggregate weekly hours worked	'000	331 768.3	13 850.3	34 965.7	381 045.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.6	44.0	47.6	18.3	14.6	16.0	44.1	28.8	39.3
Mining	45.6	41.3	45.0	20.7	25.7	23.3	45.2	39.7	44.4
Manufacturing	41.5	39.5	41.1	18.4	17.0	17.5	39.6	31.7	37.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	39.9	36.5	39.3	17.1	19.2	18.3	39.2	33.5	38.1
Construction	41.6	39.5	41.4	17.1	15.2	16.3	39.3	27.9	38.0
Wholesale trade	43.2	39.1	42.1	17.6	18.0	17.9	40.9	32.3	38.1
Retail trade	43.1	39.1	41.4	15.3	16.0	15.8	33.8	25.0	28.8
Accommodation and food services	46.7	42.1	44.7	15.4	15.4	15.4	31.6	24.3	27.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	43.5	37.1	42.3	18.3	17.9	18.1	39.8	30.2	37.7
Information media and telecommunications	42.3	37.0	40.4	18.2	17.5	17.8	39.5	30.7	35.8
Financial and insurance services	43.1	36.4	40.1	17.4	19.1	18.7	40.8	31.8	36.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	45.4	39.0	42.7	17.5	15.9	16.4	40.4	30.6	35.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	44.5	40.2	43.0	16.9	17.3	17.2	41.1	31.9	37.2
Administrative and support services	40.6	39.2	39.9	15.7	15.9	15.8	32.7	27.9	30.2
Public administration and safety	38.3	35.1	36.9	19.0	18.2	18.4	36.5	30.8	33.8
Education and training	41.6	40.2	40.7	16.5	18.2	17.9	35.6	30.8	32.2
Health care and social assistance	40.6	37.1	38.1	19.0	18.9	18.9	34.7	28.0	29.4
Arts and recreation services	41.8	39.8	41.2	14.4	13.5	13.9	33.7	24.6	29.6
Other services	42.8	39.1	41.8	18.9	17.2	17.7	39.3	27.9	34.7
Occupation									
Managers	48.4	43.7	47.1	19.5	18.1	18.6	46.4	37.3	43.3
Professionals	42.7	39.1	41.0	18.0	18.3	18.2	39.5	31.8	35.4
Technicians and trades workers	41.1	38.5	40.9	18.5	17.8	18.2	39.0	30.0	37.8
Community and personal service workers	40.0	37.0	38.2	17.1	17.4	17.3	31.4	25.3	27.2
Clerical and administrative workers	39.3	36.4	37.4	17.9	17.4	17.5	36.4	28.5	30.5
Sales workers	43.0	38.6	40.9	14.9	15.3	15.2	32.9	23.0	26.8
Machinery operators and drivers	42.3	37.9	42.0	17.9	19.1	18.2	39.3	32.2	38.7
Labourers	39.3	37.4	38.9	15.0	16.2	15.6	31.1	23.5	28.6
Australia	42.6	38.6	41.2	16.8	17.1	17.0	38.3	28.8	34.0
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work	44.7	41.0	43.4	18.0	18.5	18.3	40.3	30.7	36.0
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	217 722.1	106 318.0	324 040.2	17 144.5	39 860.5	57 005.0	234 866.6	146 178.5	381 045.1

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	August 2003	August 2004	August 2005	August 2006	August 2007	August 2008	August 2009	August 2010
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	252.2	247.5	252.6	259.7	285.3	296.1	340.1	300.2
1-15	384.6	372.0	379.0	395.8	412.1	397.3	437.8	459.8
16-29	433.7	433.3	442.5	460.8	498.5	516.8	521.0	561.5
30-34	330.5	357.0	331.3	348.4	360.5	402.8	432.1	427.5
35-39	743.2	801.8	835.4	867.4	888.1	933.8	961.7	976.7
40	852.8	892.9	949.3	980.6	1 013.0	1 031.7	1 026.4	1 059.1
41-44	286.8	285.7	315.1	296.6	294.3	298.3	290.9	296.3
45-49	565.5	545.5	613.7	602.0	623.2	622.2	570.5	609.2
50 and over	1 356.2	1 350.9	1 380.6	1 407.5	1 419.8	1 433.5	1 337.6	1 437.5
Total	5 205.4	5 286.6	5 499.5	5 618.8	5 794.8	5 932.4	5 918.1	6 127.8
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.1	38.9	38.8	37.9	38.3
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-2.5	1.2
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	235.8	238.6	237.1	269.4	284.4	292.1	314.9	325.1
1-15	792.1	776.7	807.5	804.2	823.0	853.5	910.5	882.6
16-29	876.9	873.7	951.7	952.9	983.7	1 033.6	1 030.7	1 069.7
30-34	446.7	447.7	455.7	472.0	468.3	539.6	531.7	537.5
35-39	643.5	701.5	736.2	751.7	791.5	799.1	801.4	848.5
40	475.5	494.7	518.8	554.1	570.4	559.8	552.1	574.0
41-44	157.1	162.8	175.0	175.3	188.8	175.3	173.9	175.3
45-49	232.5	217.6	238.7	251.1	247.7	234.7	239.4	256.8
50 and over	349.6	364.4	369.8	393.0	394.7	422.9	387.1	410.9
Total	4 209.8	4 277.7	4 490.6	4 623.8	4 752.5	4 910.8	4 941.7	5 080.5
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.5	28.8
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-1.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	—	-0.1	-2.1	1.0
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	488.0	486.1	489.7	529.2	569.7	588.3	655.0	625.3
1-15	1 176.8	1 148.7	1 186.6	1 200.0	1 235.1	1 250.8	1 348.3	1 342.4
16-29	1 310.6	1 307.0	1 394.3	1 413.8	1 482.2	1 550.4	1 551.7	1 631.2
30-34	777.3	804.7	787.0	820.4	828.8	942.4	963.8	965.0
35-39	1 386.7	1 503.2	1 571.6	1 619.1	1 679.6	1 732.8	1 763.2	1 825.2
40	1 328.3	1 387.6	1 468.1	1 534.7	1 583.4	1 591.5	1 578.5	1 633.1
41-44	443.9	448.5	490.1	471.9	483.1	473.6	464.8	471.6
45-49	798.0	763.2	852.4	853.1	870.9	856.9	809.9	866.0
50 and over	1 705.8	1 715.2	1 750.4	1 800.6	1 814.5	1 856.4	1 724.7	1 848.5
Total	9 415.2	9 564.3	9 990.1	10 242.6	10 547.3	10 843.2	10 859.9	11 208.3
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.4	33.6	34.0
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-2.4	1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual & usual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**—August 2010

Weekly hours worked	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	300.2	325.1	625.3	9.9	13.0	22.9
1–15	459.8	882.6	1 342.4	408.1	890.1	1 298.2
16–29	561.5	1 069.7	1 631.2	425.9	1 085.7	1 511.6
30–34	427.5	537.5	965.0	216.6	432.4	649.0
35–39	976.7	848.5	1 825.2	1 284.2	1 153.3	2 437.5
40	1 059.1	574.0	1 633.1	1 511.6	790.9	2 302.6
41–44	296.3	175.3	471.6	215.0	113.3	328.3
45–49	609.2	256.8	866.0	615.4	229.2	844.6
50 and over	1 437.5	410.9	1 848.5	1 441.0	372.7	1 813.7
Total	6 127.8	5 080.5	11 208.3	6 127.8	5 080.5	11 208.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

FULL-TIME WORKERS (a), Who worked less than 35 hours: **Original**—August 2010

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	368.2	279.1	647.3
Own illness or injury	155.7	128.9	284.5
Bad weather, plant breakdown	38.1	2.3	40.4
Began or left job in the reference week	*5.7	*3.3	9.0
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	57.2	17.9	75.1
Shift work, standard work arrangements	87.9	45.8	133.7
Other reasons	17.5	8.3	25.8
Total	730.3	485.5	1 215.8

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

(a) This table relates only to full-time workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL TIME			EMPLOYED PART TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	<i>Been with current employer/business</i>			<i>Been with current employer/business</i>			<i>Been with current employer/business</i>		
	<i>less than 12 months</i>	<i>12 months or more</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>less than 12 months</i>	<i>12 months or more</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>less than 12 months</i>	<i>12 months or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Expects to be working in 12 months	748.1	4 011.6	4 759.7	214.1	622.9	837.0	962.1	4 634.5	5 596.7
Does not expect to be working in 12 months									
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - voluntary reasons	98.8	195.6	294.3	73.7	91.6	165.3	172.5	287.2	459.6
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - involuntary reasons	31.1	23.9	55.0	11.2	5.3	16.4	42.3	29.2	71.4
<i>Total</i>	129.9	219.5	349.4	84.9	96.9	181.7	214.7	316.4	531.1
Total	877.9	4 231.1	5 109.1	298.9	719.8	1 018.7	1 176.9	4 950.9	6 127.8
FEMALES									
Expects to be working in 12 months	432.6	2 098.7	2 531.3	411.5	1 646.3	2 057.8	844.1	3 745.0	4 589.1
Does not expect to be working in 12 months									
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - voluntary reasons	55.4	127.3	182.8	91.8	159.0	250.8	147.3	286.3	433.5
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - involuntary reasons	21.6	15.5	37.0	10.0	10.8	20.9	31.6	26.3	57.9
<i>Total</i>	77.0	142.8	219.8	101.8	169.8	271.6	178.8	312.6	491.4
Total	509.7	2 241.5	2 751.1	513.3	1 816.1	2 329.4	1 023.0	4 057.6	5 080.5
PERSONS									
Expects to be working in 12 months	1 180.7	6 110.3	7 291.0	625.6	2 269.2	2 894.7	1 806.3	8 379.5	10 185.8
Does not expect to be working in 12 months									
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - voluntary reasons	154.2	322.9	477.1	165.5	250.6	416.1	319.7	573.5	893.2
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - involuntary reasons	52.7	39.4	92.1	21.2	16.1	37.3	73.9	55.5	129.3
<i>Total</i>	206.9	362.3	569.2	186.7	266.7	453.4	393.6	629.0	1 022.5
Total	1 387.6	6 472.6	7 860.2	812.3	2 535.9	3 348.1	2 199.8	9 008.5	11 208.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.11

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES, Level of Government—States and territories: **Original**

JUNE 2009				
	<i>Commonwealth</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>State</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	54.9	429.7	55.3	539.9
Victoria	45.2	310.3	44.4	399.8
Queensland	30.7	295.3	39.1	365.2
South Australia	15.9	108.8	10.2	134.9
Western Australia	13.3	159.1	19.4	191.8
Tasmania	6.3	38.1	5.9	50.3
Northern Territory	3.7	23.7	3.7	31.0
Australian Capital Territory	72.9	21.7	. .	94.5
Australia	242.9	1 386.6	178.0	1 807.4

. . not applicable

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

2.12

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES, Industry: **Original**

EMPLOYEES	
<i>June 2009</i>	
<i>Industry</i>	'000
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	57.7
Construction	14.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	82.1
Information media and telecommunications	11.2
Financial and insurance services	11.4
Rental, hiring and real estate services	7.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.6
Public administration and safety	595.9
Education and training	560.1
Health care and social assistance	407.7
Arts and recreation services	16.0
Other industries(a)	15.3
All industries	1 807.4

(a) Includes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining, Manufacturing, Wholesal trade, Retail trade, Accommodation and food services, Administrative and support services and Other services.

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

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
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	12.1	16.9	12.9	11.1	8.1	*7.1	50.0	18.3	68.3
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	14.3	14.3	12.8	11.0	*7.1	10.0	50.6	18.7	69.3
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	11.8	9.5	12.4	9.0	*4.7	*3.7	44.2	6.9	51.2
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	16.5	9.3	8.6	7.5	6.9	*3.7	41.6	10.7	52.3
52 weeks and over	8.4	7.6	10.3	9.6	9.0	10.5	47.4	7.9	55.3
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	7.0	*3.5	*4.8	*6.3	*4.8	*3.9	24.3	*5.9	30.3
104 weeks and over	*1.4	*4.0	*5.5	*3.3	*4.2	*6.6	23.0	*2.0	25.0
Total	63.1	57.6	57.1	48.1	35.8	34.8	233.8	62.6	296.4
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	21.1	27.3	30.1	30.3	48.8	62.5	36.1	22.1	33.8
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	12	13	17	13	19	18	17	9	15
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	19.7	13.0	14.7	10.8	7.6	*4.0	35.0	34.9	69.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	19.7	9.8	13.5	12.2	*7.1	*3.5	36.5	29.4	65.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	8.7	*6.8	8.6	10.5	*6.9	*2.9	30.7	13.6	44.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	14.4	*7.3	9.5	*7.4	*7.2	*4.2	27.4	22.6	50.1
52 weeks and over	7.5	*7.2	13.9	*6.7	9.4	*4.1	34.4	14.4	48.8
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*5.5	*3.9	9.9	*3.4	*5.1	*2.1	19.1	10.8	29.9
104 weeks and over	*2.0	*3.3	*4.0	*3.3	*4.4	*2.0	15.3	*3.6	18.9
Total	69.9	44.2	60.2	47.8	38.3	18.7	164.0	115.0	279.0
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	19.1	29.3	35.9	30.9	47.0	49.7	39.8	20.7	32.5
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	13	12	13	12	17	17	16	10	13
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	31.8	30.0	27.6	21.9	15.7	11.1	85.0	53.2	138.2
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	34.0	24.1	26.3	23.2	14.2	13.5	87.1	48.1	135.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	20.5	16.3	21.0	19.5	11.6	6.5	74.9	20.6	95.4
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	30.9	16.5	18.0	14.9	14.2	7.9	69.0	33.4	102.4
52 weeks and over	15.9	14.8	24.2	16.3	18.4	14.6	81.8	22.4	104.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	12.5	7.5	14.7	9.6	9.8	*6.0	43.4	16.8	60.2
104 weeks and over	*3.4	*7.3	9.5	*6.6	8.6	8.6	38.4	*5.6	44.0
Total	133.0	101.7	117.2	95.8	74.1	53.6	397.8	177.7	575.4
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	20.1	28.1	32.9	30.6	47.9	58.9	37.5	21.2	33.2
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	13	13	14	12	18	17	16	10	14

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
MALES				
August 2005	21.8	34.8	56.5	20.0
August 2006	21.9	33.0	54.9	20.1
August 2007	17.4	19.9	37.3	15.5
2008				
August	18.9	18.4	37.3	15.2
November	19.0	20.3	39.3	14.5
2009				
February	20.6	22.5	43.1	13.0
May	28.4	25.8	54.2	14.4
August	32.6	27.6	60.2	15.7
November	34.7	26.6	61.3	16.9
2010				
February	40.1	24.7	64.8	18.9
May	41.3	24.8	66.1	19.9
August	38.5	25.9	64.4	19.9
FEMALES				
August 2005	17.3	20.4	37.7	15.5
August 2006	17.0	19.0	36.0	15.4
August 2007	17.7	15.6	33.3	14.1
2008				
August	17.0	16.3	33.3	14.0
November	18.1	16.5	34.6	14.1
2009				
February	20.6	15.0	35.6	13.0
May	24.1	14.5	38.6	13.4
August	25.6	16.9	42.5	14.7
November	26.6	19.7	46.3	15.9
2010				
February	25.5	20.4	45.9	16.1
May	25.4	20.3	45.7	16.0
August	29.0	20.0	49.0	17.0
PERSONS				
August 2005	39.1	55.2	94.2	17.9
August 2006	38.9	52.0	90.9	17.9
August 2007	35.1	35.5	70.6	14.8
2008				
August	35.9	34.8	70.7	14.6
November	37.2	36.8	74.0	14.3
2009				
February	41.3	37.4	78.7	13.0
May	52.5	40.2	92.7	14.0
August	58.2	44.5	102.7	15.3
November	61.3	46.3	107.6	16.5
2010				
February	65.6	45.1	110.7	17.6
May	66.7	45.1	111.8	18.1
August	67.5	45.9	113.4	18.5

REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

Industry of last job

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.8	*2.6	*7.3	*5.1	12.4
Mining	*4.9	*0.9	*5.4	*0.3	*5.8
Manufacturing	28.4	11.6	30.7	9.2	40.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	*0.6	*2.0	*1.4	*1.2	*2.5
Construction	26.0	7.9	30.8	*3.1	33.9
Wholesale trade	*6.6	*4.9	*6.3	*5.2	11.5
Retail trade	24.4	29.3	23.0	30.8	53.7
Accommodation and food services	23.7	22.5	19.8	26.4	46.2
Transport, postal and warehousing	12.0	*5.9	14.8	*3.0	17.8
Information media and telecommunications	*5.7	*1.6	*4.0	*3.3	*7.3
Financial and insurance services	*6.5	*2.3	*3.7	*5.1	8.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	*3.4	*4.1	*3.8	*3.7	*7.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	*7.4	8.6	9.0	*7.1	16.1
Administrative and support services	12.9	*6.1	9.6	9.3	19.0
Public administration and safety	9.9	*2.7	8.2	*4.4	12.6
Education and training	8.1	*4.3	*4.2	8.1	12.4
Health care and social assistance	10.9	9.9	*4.9	16.0	20.9
Arts and recreation services	*1.0	*3.3	*2.2	*2.1	*4.3
Other services	8.1	*4.0	*6.2	*6.0	12.1

Occupation of last job

Managers	10.4	*5.9	9.8	*6.4	16.2
Professionals	19.2	12.8	16.9	15.2	32.0
Technicians and trades workers	29.5	15.7	37.7	7.5	45.2
Community and personal service workers	21.0	15.8	14.8	22.0	36.8
Clerical and administrative workers	31.3	23.3	15.8	38.9	54.7
Sales workers	23.7	32.1	23.2	32.7	55.8
Machinery operators and drivers	20.4	9.1	26.5	*3.0	29.5
Labourers	54.9	19.7	50.7	23.8	74.5

Total	210.3	134.5	195.3	149.5	344.8
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

Looking for first job

Looking for full-time work	..	..	30.6	27.2	57.8
Total	..	..	57.4	71.7	129.1

Former worker

..	..	43.8	57.7	101.6
----	----	------	------	-------

Total	101.2	129.5	230.7
--------------	----	----	-------	-------	-------

TOTAL	210.3	134.5	296.4	279.0	575.4
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

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

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.1

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION: Trend

	Unemployed(a)	Underemployed	Labour force(a)	Unemployment rate(a)	Underemployment rate	Labour force underutilisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES						
August 2005	283.9	288.0	5 793.6	4.9	5.0	9.9
August 2006	271.6	290.1	5 899.1	4.6	4.9	9.5
August 2007	242.3	281.6	6 059.9	4.0	4.6	8.6
2008						
August	242.4	266.6	6 189.2	3.9	4.3	8.2
November	275.0	299.0	6 216.7	4.4	4.8	9.2
2009						
February	320.7	348.6	6 246.6	5.1	5.6	10.7
May	362.4	387.6	6 281.8	5.8	6.2	11.9
August	375.2	397.7	6 314.8	5.9	6.3	12.2
November	364.4	382.4	6 349.7	5.7	6.0	11.8
2010						
February	346.2	365.5	6 386.5	5.4	5.7	11.1
May	330.2	359.8	6 424.9	5.1	5.6	10.7
August	317.2	359.0	6 460.6	4.9	5.6	10.5
FEMALES						
August 2005	243.8	428.0	4 745.4	5.1	9.0	14.2
August 2006	239.5	419.1	4 874.6	4.9	8.6	13.5
August 2007	240.8	419.1	5 017.8	4.8	8.4	13.2
2008						
August	238.8	419.8	5 156.6	4.6	8.1	12.8
November	255.7	448.9	5 202.5	4.9	8.6	13.5
2009						
February	275.2	479.4	5 244.0	5.2	9.1	14.4
May	292.0	503.0	5 269.1	5.5	9.5	15.1
August	295.2	515.2	5 277.9	5.6	9.8	15.4
November	289.2	515.5	5 285.1	5.5	9.8	15.2
2010						
February	284.6	508.1	5 311.3	5.4	9.6	14.9
May	285.8	497.2	5 346.2	5.3	9.3	14.6
August	290.7	492.3	5 383.1	5.4	9.1	14.5
PERSONS						
August 2005	527.7	716.0	10 539.0	5.0	6.8	11.8
August 2006	511.0	709.3	10 773.7	4.7	6.6	11.3
August 2007	483.2	700.7	11 077.7	4.4	6.3	10.7
2008						
August	481.2	686.5	11 345.9	4.2	6.1	10.3
November	530.7	748.0	11 419.2	4.6	6.5	11.2
2009						
February	595.9	828.0	11 490.6	5.2	7.2	12.4
May	654.4	890.6	11 550.9	5.7	7.7	13.4
August	670.3	912.9	11 592.6	5.8	7.9	13.7
November	653.6	897.9	11 634.8	5.6	7.7	13.3
2010						
February	630.7	873.5	11 697.8	5.4	7.5	12.9
May	616.0	857.0	11 771.2	5.2	7.3	12.5
August	607.9	851.4	11 843.7	5.1	7.2	12.3

(a) The quarterly trend and seasonally adjusted labour force estimates, unemployment estimates and unemployment rates are subject to a separate seasonally adjustment and trend process and may differ slightly from the official monthly trend and seasonally adjusted estimates and rates published in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and presented in sections 1 and 3 of this publication.

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	Unemployed(a)	Underemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Labour force underutilisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES						
August 2005	280.3	278.4	5 800.8	4.8	4.8	9.6
August 2006	270.8	305.1	5 909.2	4.6	5.2	9.7
August 2007	240.9	285.9	6 052.1	4.0	4.7	8.7
2008						
August	234.6	254.5	6 182.1	3.8	4.1	7.9
November	262.0	295.9	6 220.8	4.2	4.8	9.0
2009						
February	329.1	342.2	6 238.5	5.3	5.5	10.8
May	390.3	414.4	6 312.2	6.2	6.6	12.7
August	376.2	382.8	6 311.1	6.0	6.1	12.0
November	365.8	388.0	6 351.0	5.8	6.1	11.9
2010						
February	338.9	366.1	6 381.1	5.3	5.7	11.0
May	333.9	343.0	6 432.7	5.2	5.3	10.5
August	315.5	375.0	6 457.1	4.9	5.8	10.7
FEMALES						
August 2005	238.0	428.2	4 748.0	5.0	9.0	14.0
August 2006	241.0	423.6	4 883.2	4.9	8.7	13.6
August 2007	241.3	423.4	5 010.0	4.8	8.5	13.3
2008						
August	231.6	412.0	5 158.5	4.5	8.0	12.5
November	255.0	439.2	5 184.1	4.9	8.5	13.4
2009						
February	278.5	503.5	5 261.6	5.3	9.6	14.9
May	291.4	484.5	5 279.3	5.5	9.2	14.7
August	298.2	522.2	5 259.2	5.7	9.9	15.6
November	292.2	517.4	5 294.3	5.5	9.8	15.3
2010						
February	275.4	513.1	5 305.0	5.2	9.7	14.9
May	286.6	484.4	5 341.0	5.4	9.1	14.4
August	296.1	499.1	5 394.2	5.5	9.3	14.7
PERSONS						
August 2005	518.3	706.7	10 548.8	4.9	6.7	11.6
August 2006	511.8	728.6	10 792.5	4.7	6.8	11.5
August 2007	482.2	709.3	11 062.2	4.4	6.4	10.8
2008						
August	466.1	666.5	11 340.6	4.1	5.9	10.0
November	516.9	735.1	11 404.9	4.5	6.4	11.0
2009						
February	607.6	845.7	11 500.2	5.3	7.4	12.6
May	681.7	898.9	11 591.6	5.9	7.8	13.6
August	674.4	905.0	11 570.3	5.8	7.8	13.7
November	658.0	905.4	11 645.3	5.7	7.8	13.4
2010						
February	614.4	879.2	11 686.2	5.3	7.5	12.8
May	620.5	827.3	11 773.7	5.3	7.0	12.3
August	611.6	874.1	11 851.3	5.2	7.4	12.5

(a) The quarterly trend and seasonally adjusted labour force estimates, unemployment and unemployment rates are subject to a separate seasonally adjusted and trend process and may differ slightly from the official monthly trend and seasonally adjusted and rates published in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) and presented in sections 1 and 3 of this publication.

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.3

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, States and territories: Trend

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)									
August 2005	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	6.3	5.1	3.1	5.0
August 2006	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.1	3.3	6.4	4.6	3.3	4.7
August 2007	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.7	3.2	5.1	5.4	2.8	4.4
2008									
August	5.0	4.3	3.6	4.9	2.8	4.2	3.3	2.7	4.2
November	5.5	4.8	3.9	5.2	3.3	4.4	3.5	2.7	4.6
2009									
February	6.0	5.5	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.9	3.8	2.8	5.2
May	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	3.8	3.1	5.7
August	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.5	3.5	3.7	5.8
November	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.8	3.2	3.9	5.6
2010									
February	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.2	4.8	6.1	2.9	3.8	5.4
May	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.5	6.3	2.9	3.5	5.2
August	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.2	6.4	3.0	3.0	5.1
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE									
August 2005	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.8	5.7	6.8
August 2006	6.6	7.0	6.7	7.7	5.3	7.0	3.3	4.7	6.6
August 2007	6.4	6.7	6.0	7.6	4.8	7.5	3.6	4.2	6.3
2008									
August	6.4	6.8	5.5	6.9	4.3	6.0	4.8	4.5	6.1
November	6.9	7.1	6.2	7.4	5.0	6.4	3.3	4.4	6.5
2009									
February	7.4	7.4	7.0	8.1	6.0	7.0	3.1	4.5	7.2
May	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.4	6.8	7.2	3.6	4.6	7.7
August	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	7.2	7.2	3.9	4.9	7.9
November	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.0	7.1	3.9	5.3	7.7
2010									
February	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.2	6.5	7.4	3.6	5.5	7.5
May	7.8	7.2	7.2	8.2	6.3	7.9	3.3	5.3	7.3
August	7.9	6.9	6.9	8.3	6.2	8.4	3.4	5.0	7.2
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)									
August 2005	11.9	12.1	11.8	12.8	10.3	14.1	8.8	8.8	11.8
August 2006	11.8	11.7	11.2	12.7	8.7	13.4	7.9	8.0	11.3
August 2007	11.2	11.5	9.7	12.3	8.0	12.6	9.0	7.0	10.7
2008									
August	11.4	11.1	9.1	11.8	7.1	10.3	8.1	7.2	10.3
November	12.4	11.9	10.1	12.6	8.3	10.9	6.8	7.1	11.2
2009									
February	13.4	12.9	11.5	13.6	10.2	11.8	6.9	7.2	12.4
May	14.1	13.7	13.0	14.1	11.8	12.4	7.3	7.7	13.4
August	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.9	12.5	12.7	7.3	8.6	13.7
November	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.5	12.2	13.0	7.0	9.2	13.3
2010									
February	13.3	12.9	13.3	13.4	11.4	13.5	6.4	9.2	12.9
May	13.1	12.5	12.7	13.4	10.8	14.2	6.2	8.8	12.5
August	12.9	12.4	12.3	13.5	10.5	14.8	6.4	8.1	12.3

(a) The quarterly trend and seasonally adjusted labour force estimates, unemployment estimates and unemployment rates are subject to a separate seasonally adjustment and trend process and may differ slightly from the official monthly trend and seasonally adjusted estimates and rates published in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and presented in sections 1 and 3 of this publication.

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

4.4

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, States and territories: Seasonally adjusted

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)									
August 2005	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.4	6.2	4.6	3.1	4.9
August 2006	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	3.6	6.3	5.1	3.2	4.7
August 2007	4.8	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.2	5.5	5.1	2.6	4.4
2008									
August	5.1	4.2	3.4	4.4	2.7	4.1	2.5	3.6	4.1
November	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.3	3.1	4.7	4.5	2.4	4.5
2009									
February	6.1	5.6	4.6	5.9	4.3	4.4	3.4	2.2	5.3
May	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.7	3.7	3.8	5.9
August	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	3.8	3.5	5.8
November	6.1	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.5	2.9	3.7	5.7
2010									
February	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.1	6.5	2.9	4.2	5.3
May	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.1	6.3	2.6	3.3	5.3
August	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.5	6.3	3.2	2.8	5.2
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE									
August 2005	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.2	5.9	7.7	3.7	5.4	6.7
August 2006	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.5	5.3	7.4	3.8	5.2	6.8
August 2007	6.5	6.8	6.1	8.2	4.7	7.2	4.3	4.3	6.4
2008									
August	6.2	6.6	5.3	6.0	4.5	4.2	3.3	4.6	5.9
November	6.7	7.1	5.8	7.7	5.0	6.3	3.4	4.0	6.4
2009									
February	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.3	5.6	7.3	3.4	4.6	7.4
May	7.8	8.9	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	3.1	4.8	7.8
August	7.7	8.3	7.7	8.2	7.2	7.4	4.2	4.7	7.8
November	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.2	6.8	6.9	4.0	5.2	7.8
2010									
February	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.2	6.5	7.4	3.4	6.0	7.5
May	7.6	7.1	6.9	8.1	6.2	7.8	3.0	5.1	7.0
August	8.1	6.9	7.1	8.4	6.4	8.6	3.7	4.8	7.4
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)									
August 2005	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.2	10.3	13.8	8.3	8.5	11.6
August 2006	12.1	11.8	11.3	12.4	8.9	13.7	8.9	8.3	11.5
August 2007	11.2	11.6	9.9	13.0	7.9	12.8	9.4	7.0	10.8
2008									
August	11.3	10.8	8.8	10.4	7.2	8.3	5.8	8.2	10.0
November	12.0	11.7	9.6	13.0	8.1	11.0	7.9	6.4	11.0
2009									
February	13.8	13.2	12.2	14.3	9.9	11.7	6.9	6.9	12.6
May	14.3	14.8	13.0	13.7	12.4	12.8	6.8	8.5	13.6
August	14.0	14.4	13.4	14.0	12.6	12.7	8.0	8.2	13.7
November	13.7	13.2	14.6	13.6	12.0	12.4	7.0	8.9	13.4
2010									
February	13.3	12.9	13.0	13.1	11.6	13.9	6.3	10.2	12.8
May	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.4	10.2	14.1	5.7	8.5	12.3
August	13.2	12.4	12.6	13.7	10.8	14.9	6.9	7.7	12.5

(a) The quarterly trend and seasonally adjusted labour force estimates, unemployment estimates and unemployment rates are subject to a separate seasonally adjustment and trend process and may differ slightly from the official monthly trend and seasonally adjusted estimates and rates published in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and presented in sections 1 and 3 of this publication.

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)						
August 2005	10.2	4.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	5.0
August 2006	9.9	4.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	4.7
August 2007	9.5	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.4	4.4
2008						
August	8.5	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.2	4.2
November	9.5	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.4	4.6
2009						
February	10.8	5.2	4.1	3.3	2.7	5.2
May	11.8	5.7	4.5	3.6	2.9	5.7
August	12.0	5.7	4.5	3.8	3.2	5.8
November	11.7	5.5	4.3	3.7	3.2	5.6
2010						
February	11.4	5.2	4.1	3.6	3.1	5.4
May	11.5	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	5.2
August	11.6	4.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	5.1
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE						
August 2005	12.6	5.2	5.7	5.9	4.8	6.8
August 2006	12.4	4.9	5.8	5.7	4.1	6.6
August 2007	11.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.6	6.3
2008						
August	11.3	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.3	6.1
November	12.3	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.7	6.5
2009						
February	13.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.2	7.2
May	14.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.6	7.7
August	14.8	6.7	6.6	6.2	5.6	7.9
November	14.7	6.4	6.5	6.1	5.4	7.7
2010						
February	14.2	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.3	7.5
May	13.7	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.3	7.3
August	13.1	5.5	6.1	6.3	5.4	7.2
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)						
August 2005	22.8	10.1	9.5	9.1	7.7	11.8
August 2006	22.3	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.2	11.3
August 2007	21.3	8.9	8.7	7.8	7.0	10.7
2008						
August	19.8	8.7	8.8	7.9	6.6	10.3
November	21.7	9.6	9.4	8.5	7.1	11.2
2009						
February	24.2	11.0	10.3	9.2	7.8	12.4
May	26.1	12.2	11.0	9.7	8.5	13.4
August	26.8	12.4	11.2	10.0	8.7	13.7
November	26.3	11.9	10.8	9.9	8.6	13.3
2010						
February	25.6	11.2	10.3	9.7	8.4	12.9
May	25.1	10.7	9.9	9.6	8.3	12.5
August	24.8	10.4	9.8	9.5	8.3	12.3

(a) The quarterly trend and seasonally adjusted labour force estimates, unemployment estimates and unemployment rates are subject to a separate seasonally adjustment and trend process and may differ slightly from the official monthly trend and seasonally adjusted estimates and rates published in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and presented in sections 1 and 3 of this publication.

(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYED			PROPORTION UNDEREMPLOYED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	257.3	119.1	376.4	9.3	7.6	16.9	*3.6	*6.4	*4.5
Mining	169.3	28.8	198.1	*0.6	*0.1	*0.7	*0.3	*0.2	*0.3
Manufacturing	742.5	256.9	999.4	24.9	18.2	43.1	*3.4	*7.1	*4.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	119.3	29.5	148.7	*0.5	*1.0	*1.5	*0.4	*3.3	*1.0
Construction	883.5	117.3	1 000.8	52.4	*6.0	58.4	5.9	*5.1	*5.8
Wholesale trade	283.1	135.4	418.5	8.6	*6.5	15.1	*3.0	*4.8	*3.6
Retail trade	522.3	681.6	1 203.9	47.6	99.4	146.9	9.1	14.6	12.2
Accommodation and food services	334.5	403.0	737.6	55.7	75.3	131.0	16.7	18.7	17.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	444.5	126.3	570.8	28.8	8.8	37.6	*6.5	*7.0	*6.6
Information media and telecommunications	124.3	86.8	211.0	*5.6	*6.6	12.2	*4.5	7.6	*5.8
Financial and insurance services	196.7	200.7	397.5	*3.4	*7.0	10.4	*1.7	*3.5	*2.6
Rental, hiring and real estate services	104.6	100.3	204.9	*5.4	*6.4	11.8	*5.1	*6.4	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	496.7	359.1	855.8	20.7	20.8	41.6	*4.2	*5.8	*4.9
Administrative and support services	183.6	200.5	384.1	22.1	26.3	48.3	12.0	13.1	12.6
Public administration and safety	366.5	334.2	700.7	11.0	11.0	22.0	*3.0	*3.3	*3.1
Education and training	260.7	627.2	887.9	20.1	52.2	72.3	7.7	8.3	8.1
Health care and social assistance	267.6	1 008.5	1 276.1	23.8	94.9	118.8	8.9	9.4	9.3
Arts and recreation services	101.3	83.6	184.9	11.3	9.9	21.2	11.1	11.9	11.5
Other services	269.5	181.7	451.2	17.0	19.0	36.0	*6.3	10.4	8.0
Occupation									
Managers	974.5	501.4	1 475.9	15.2	11.7	26.8	*1.6	*2.3	*1.8
Professionals	1 140.6	1 292.4	2 433.0	50.1	70.6	120.7	*4.4	*5.5	*5.0
Technicians and trades workers	1 451.4	215.0	1 666.5	69.9	16.7	86.6	*4.8	7.8	*5.2
Community and personal service workers	328.7	731.2	1 059.8	47.6	118.4	166.1	14.5	16.2	15.7
Clerical and administrative workers	403.0	1 211.9	1 614.9	11.1	68.0	79.1	*2.8	*5.6	*4.9
Sales workers	419.5	686.7	1 106.1	36.8	109.7	146.6	8.8	16.0	13.2
Machinery operators and drivers	658.4	66.0	724.4	35.4	*5.0	40.4	*5.4	7.6	*5.6
Labourers	751.7	376.0	1 127.7	102.8	76.9	179.7	13.7	20.5	15.9
Australia	6 127.8	5 080.5	11 208.3	368.9	477.0	845.9	6.0	9.4	7.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
<i>Whether looking for work</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*3.1	*2.2	*5.6	*2.1	*2.3	*0.8	*2.3	*—	18.4
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.0	*1.5	*1.4	*2.2	*3.2	*—	*1.0	*—	11.3
Total	*5.1	*3.6	*7.0	*4.3	*5.5	*0.8	*3.3	*—	29.7
Did not take active steps to find work	13.2	*5.3	*5.0	*3.6	*3.0	*1.2	*2.1	*1.5	35.0
Total	18.3	9.0	12.0	*8.0	8.6	*2.0	*5.3	*1.5	64.7
Not looking for work(b)	359.0	145.3	116.3	99.9	125.0	95.4	183.7	1 059.8	2 184.4
Permanently unable to work	*1.9	*7.6	14.2	28.4	38.9	26.8	44.6	38.8	201.3
Institutionalised	*—	*0.9	*1.6	*2.6	*3.8	*4.7	*3.1	73.0	89.7
Total	379.3	162.7	144.2	138.8	176.3	128.9	236.8	1 173.2	2 540.1
FEMALES									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.7	*2.9	*4.8	*5.1	*3.4	*1.1	*0.8	*—	20.9
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.9	*1.2	*2.7	*1.4	*0.8	*0.4	*1.2	*—	10.6
Total	*5.6	*4.1	*7.5	*6.5	*4.3	*1.5	*2.0	*—	31.5
Did not take active steps to find work	*5.4	*3.0	8.9	*6.5	*5.0	*1.4	*1.6	*0.2	31.9
Total	11.0	*7.1	16.4	13.0	9.2	*2.9	*3.6	*0.2	63.4
Not looking for work(b)	318.1	193.4	411.2	377.2	288.9	209.8	294.4	1 349.5	3 442.5
Permanently unable to work	*3.6	*6.2	9.4	18.7	30.0	26.8	44.0	37.3	176.1
Institutionalised	*—	*—	*0.9	*1.0	*0.5	*1.1	*5.4	148.8	157.7
Total	332.7	206.7	437.9	409.9	328.6	240.7	347.5	1 535.7	3 839.6
PERSONS									
Looking for work									
Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*5.8	*5.1	10.4	*7.3	*5.8	*1.9	*3.1	*—	39.3
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*5.0	*2.7	*4.1	*3.5	*4.0	*0.4	*2.2	*—	21.9
Total	10.8	*7.7	14.5	10.8	9.8	*2.3	*5.3	*—	61.2
Did not take active steps to find work	18.5	8.3	13.9	10.1	*8.0	*2.6	*3.6	*1.7	66.9
Total	29.3	16.1	28.4	21.0	17.8	*4.9	8.9	*1.7	128.1
Not looking for work(b)	677.1	338.7	527.5	477.0	413.9	305.2	478.2	2 409.3	5 626.9
Permanently unable to work	*5.6	13.7	23.6	47.1	68.9	53.6	88.7	76.1	377.3
Institutionalised	*—	*0.9	*2.5	*3.6	*4.3	*5.8	8.5	221.8	247.4
Total	711.9	369.4	582.0	548.7	504.9	369.6	584.3	2 708.9	6 379.7

* 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		
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	2008	2008	2008	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2008	2009	2010
TREND												
Australia	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.2	3.8	3.0
Sector												
Private	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	3.6	2.7
Public	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	3.8	4.5	4.0
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	4.3	3.7	3.1
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	3.9	3.7	3.0
Victoria	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	4.1	3.5	2.7
Queensland	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	3.9	4.1	3.3
South Australia	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	4.6	3.7	2.9
Western Australia	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	5.6	4.6	3.4
Tasmania	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	3.6	4.2	3.7
Northern Territory	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	4.3	3.8	3.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	4.0	4.1	3.0
Industry												
Mining	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	6.7	4.2	3.8
Manufacturing	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	4.6	2.6	2.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	3.4	4.5	4.7
Construction	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	4.7	4.4	2.9
Wholesale trade	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	4.6	3.3	1.7
Retail trade	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	4.3	3.6	2.7
Accommodation and food services	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.3	3.4	2.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	3.9	4.4	3.2
Information media and telecommunications	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.9	3.0	2.0
Financial and insurance services	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	3.6	3.2	3.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	4.2	3.6	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.9	5.1	5.1	2.9
Administrative and support services	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	4.9	2.9	2.5
Public administration and safety	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.3	3.9	4.5	3.7
Education and training	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.5	4.0	4.5	3.9
Health care and social assistance	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	3.6	3.9	4.0
Arts and recreation services	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	3.4	3.9	2.8
Other services	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	3.3	3.2	2.4

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

5.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
May 2005	1 050.40	892.60	994.70	973.60	1 067.50	942.00	615.80	788.30
May 2006	1 087.90	917.00	1 027.90	1 003.00	1 119.80	984.20	640.80	822.70
May 2007	1 140.30	959.40	1 076.00	1 053.30	1 159.30	1 035.10	674.00	862.00
2008								
May	1 193.20	1 004.80	1 124.60	1 105.70	1 195.20	1 075.40	698.40	890.50
August	1 212.50	1 017.80	1 140.90	1 122.80	1 209.60	1 088.30	707.90	900.30
November	1 232.50	1 031.70	1 158.50	1 139.60	1 228.10	1 099.00	716.80	909.00
2009								
February	1 251.00	1 043.80	1 174.30	1 153.90	1 246.80	1 108.20	723.70	916.40
May	1 268.80	1 054.40	1 189.20	1 167.70	1 264.10	1 120.50	729.90	925.70
August	1 289.20	1 066.30	1 206.30	1 184.60	1 283.00	1 138.50	737.50	938.90
November	1 309.20	1 079.50	1 224.30	1 201.80	1 303.40	1 158.50	747.20	954.40
2010								
February	1 326.80	1 093.10	1 241.00	1 217.30	1 323.60	1 176.10	757.50	969.10
May	1 342.10	1 106.40	1 256.30	1 231.00	1 341.90	1 191.30	768.10	982.80
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2008								
May	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
August	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
November	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0
2009								
February	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8
May	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0
August	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.4
November	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.7
2010								
February	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
May	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
May 2005	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	4.0	5.4	5.2	5.4
May 2006	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.0	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4
May 2007	4.8	4.6	4.7	(a)np	(a)np	5.2	5.2	4.8
May 2008	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.3
May 2009	6.3	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.0
May 2010	5.8	4.9	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.3	5.2	6.2

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Break in series between November 2006 and February 2007. See paragraph 63 of the Explanatory Notes.

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	Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal)	GDP per hour worked
	\$m	\$ per week	index number (a)
TREND			
June 2005	115 996.0	1 020.0	97.5
June 2006	125 213.0	1 070.0	98.1
June 2007	137 693.0	1 137.0	100.5
2008			
June	148 058.0	1 183.0	99.4
September	150 944.0	1 201.0	99.2
December	152 336.0	1 210.0	99.6
2009			
March	152 308.0	1 210.0	100.5
June	151 725.0	1 205.0	101.4
September	151 694.0	1 201.0	102.0
December	153 371.0	1 206.0	102.2
2010			
March	156 027.0	1 218.0	102.4
June	159 171.0	1 234.0	102.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)			
2008			
June	2.3	1.6	-0.4
September	1.9	1.5	-0.2
December	0.9	0.7	0.4
2009			
March	—	—	0.9
June	-0.4	-0.4	0.9
September	—	-0.3	0.5
December	1.1	0.4	0.2
2010			
March	1.7	1.0	0.2
June	2.0	1.3	0.2
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)			
June 2005	8.0	3.9	-0.4
June 2006	7.9	4.9	0.6
June 2007	10.0	6.3	2.5
June 2008	7.5	4.1	-1.1
June 2009	2.5	1.9	2.0
June 2010	4.9	2.4	1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference base of index: 2008-09 = 100.0.

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

6.1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Working days lost: Original

	2008			2009				2010	
	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia									
Total	86.5	36.2	31.1	11.6	47.3	29.1	44.7	28.8	24.0
States and territories									
New South Wales	51.2	14.7	16.7	3.4	2.6	11.2	15.1	9.6	4.0
Victoria	14.3	10.2	6.6	4.2	11.0	9.6	11.4	2.6	6.2
Queensland	6.7	6.0	1.3	2.5	30.4	5.6	8.1	2.0	3.8
South Australia	9.8	4.3	np	np	0.4	np	1.7	0.5	0.2
Western Australia	1.4	0.4	1.8	np	2.5	2.1	7.3	13.6	9.2
Tasmania	0.3	0.2	np	np	np	np	0.8	0.2	np
Northern Territory	2.8	0.4	np	np	np	0.0	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	np	0.0	np	0.0	np	np	np
Industry(a)									
Mining									
Coal	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	np	np	np	1.6
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing									
Metal product etc manufacturing	10.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	6.3	2.9	1.2	6.5
Other	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.8	3.2	3.9	1.8	3.5
Construction									
Transport, postal & warehousing	1.4	7.1	3.3	4.3	7.6	4.7	7.1	12.3	6.5
Education & training; health care & social assistance	1.5	1.3	np	0.7	0.3	np	15.7	np	np
Other industries(b)	65.6	17.9	19.5	0.1	31.9	8.1	5.8	6.0	np
	7.5	6.3	np	3.6	5.9	4.7	np	3.6	3.3

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Based on ANZSIC06 classification

(b) Other industries comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings, i.e. Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Information media and telecommunications; Financial and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Public administration and safety; Arts and recreation services; and Other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

	2008			2009				2010	
	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australia									
Total	9.1	3.8	3.3	1.2	5.0	3.1	4.7	3.0	2.5
States and territories									
New South Wales	16.8	5.0	5.6	1.1	0.9	3.8	5.0	3.1	1.3
Victoria	6.0	4.3	2.8	1.8	4.6	4.2	4.7	1.1	2.5
Queensland	3.5	3.1	0.7	1.3	15.5	2.9	4.2	1.0	1.9
South Australia	14.3	6.3	np	np	0.6	np	2.5	0.7	0.2
Western Australia	1.4	0.4	1.8	np	2.4	2.1	7.0	13.1	8.8
Tasmania	1.4	1.0	np	np	np	np	3.8	1.0	np
Northern Territory	27.4	4.1	np	np	np	0.0	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	np	0.0	np	0.0	np	np	np
Industry(a)									
Mining									
Coal	0.0	46.9	0.0	20.2	2.8	np	np	np	43.3
Other	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	2.8
Manufacturing									
Metal product etc manufacturing	28.7	0.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	19.2	8.8	3.5	19.9
Other	0.6	2.5	0.5	2.6	1.3	5.3	6.5	3.0	6.0
Construction									
Transport, postal & warehousing	2.0	10.3	4.6	6.1	10.6	6.9	10.4	17.2	8.8
Education & training; health care & social assistance	3.0	2.7	np	1.3	0.6	np	31.6	np	np
Other industries(b)	35.7	9.8	10.8	0.1	16.9	4.2	3.0	3.2	np
Other industries(b)	1.4	1.2	np	0.7	1.1	0.9	np	0.6	0.6

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Based on ANZSIC06 classification.

(b) Other industries comprises those industries not included in the specified industry groupings, i.e. Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Information media and telecommunications; Financial and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Public administration and safety; Arts and recreation services; and Other services.

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

7.1

JOB VACANCIES: Original

	NOVEMBER 2009	FEBRUARY 2010	MAY 2010	AUGUST 2010
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia	150.8	169.0	164.7	181.4
Private	133.9	152.2	149.6	163.8
Public	16.9	16.8	15.0	17.6
States and Territories				
New South Wales	46.3	50.3	47.5	52.9
Victoria	32.6	33.3	36.8	40.2
Queensland	27.9	31.6	28.5	33.4
South Australia	11.0	13.3	14.3	13.3
Western Australia	21.8	27.6	27.0	28.4
Tasmania	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.6
Northern Territory	2.9	4.4	4.1	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	6.2	5.8	4.7	6.2
Industry				
Mining	4.1	5.2	6.2	7.1
Manufacturing	9.8	12.3	11.2	14.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
Construction	11.8	13.4	13.1	13.5
Wholesale trade	*9.0	13.5	12.4	*9.7
Retail trade	13.4	11.0	16.3	16.1
Accommodation and food services	18.1	13.2	7.7	13.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	*5.9	5.6	*8.4	*6.7
Information media and telecommunications	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1
Financial and insurance services	10.2	8.6	11.5	11.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services	*3.6	5.3	*3.2	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	14.8	19.1	14.2	15.8
Administrative and support services	14.6	20.2	23.2	27.7
Public administration and safety	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.5
Education and training	3.4	4.0	*4.2	3.2
Health care and social assistance	12.9	12.0	14.6	19.7
Arts and recreation services	1.3	*2.8	*1.9	2.1
Other services	*6.1	11.5	*5.4	*4.7

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

Source: Job Vacancies Survey. 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.

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

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS website at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Topics @ a Glance – People – Labour – Labour Releases – *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 Topics @ a Glance page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS website. The page contains hyperlinks to *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Topics @ a Glance Page can be accessed at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Topics @ a Glance – People – Labour].

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include *original*, *seasonally adjusted* 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 seasonally adjusted and trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from seasonally adjusted and 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; and
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

10 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

11 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined.

However, two events which are adjusted for in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter.

12 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.

13 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.

14 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.

15 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); and
- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

16 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

17 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; and
- 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.

18 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005* (cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2009* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

20 Data in tables 1.1–1.7, 2.1–2.10, 3.1–3.3, and 4.1–4.6 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

21 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 23,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.24% 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.

Labour Force Survey

22 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.

23 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; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

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

Supplementary surveys

25 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.

26 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 21). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in Indigenous communities in very remote parts of Australia;
- institutionalised persons; and
- boarding school pupils.

Multi-Purpose Household Survey

27 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.

28 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; and
- visitors to private dwellings.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Multi-Purpose Household Survey continued

29 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

30 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

31 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.

32 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003* (cat. no. 6292.0).

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

34 The sample size of the Labour Force Survey for July 2008 was reduced by 24% when compared with the June 2008 sample. Detailed information about the sample reduction is provided in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (Second edition)* (cat. no. 6269.0), which was released on 25 July 2008.

35 The Labour Force Survey sample has been re-instated. The sample re-instatement was phased in between September 2009 and December 2009, with the December 2009 estimates in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) being the first produced under the fully re-instated sample. Details of the sample re-instatement are provided in *Information paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (Third Edition)* (cat. no. 6269.0) which was released on 1 October 2009.

Population benchmarks

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Population benchmarks *continued*

37 Commencing March 2010, the ERP series is revised twice-yearly in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This new biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM estimates. The revised ERP estimates are used to update the quarterly population projections used in creating the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks.

38 In addition, every five years the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Following the incorporation of Census information, the ERP series prior to the latest Census are final and subject to no further revision. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2009 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census. Revisions were made in that issue to historical labour force estimates from June 2001 to January 2009.

39 While ABS ERP series are now revised on a six monthly basis, the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks have usually only been revised once every 5 years. Over time, it is possible that the time series of ERP and Labour Force Survey benchmarks may not be aligned in terms of level and change due to the differing revision cycles. However, in the July 2010 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), the LFS population benchmarks were revised back to July 2006 to accommodate earlier revisions to ERP.

Estimation method

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

Families series

41 The families estimates use family relationship information collected as part of the LFS. 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 from the family estimates:

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

42 Family relationship information is determined for persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings that are in scope of LFS. This information is also determined for some additional persons who are enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings and are:

- aged less than 15 years;
- out of scope of the LFS (i.e. persons who are permanent members of the Australian defence forces);
- away from their usual residence for more than six weeks; and
- for whom there was not a fully completed LFS questionnaire (but sufficient family relationship information was collected).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Further information and data on the LFS

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

44 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) and *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide, Dec 2009* (cat. no. 6103.0).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

45 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

47 Tables 2.11–2.12, 5.1–5.3, 6.1–6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

Scope of employer surveys

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

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

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

49 Tables 2.11 and 2.12 contain employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings – Public Sector (SEE).

50 The Survey of Employment and Earnings was conducted on a quarterly basis from the September quarter 1983. The June quarter 2007 issue of the publication *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001) was the final issue. The quarterly survey has been replaced with an annual survey commencing with the 2007–08 reference year with data available in the publication *Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002). The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed at the last pay period of the financial year and the total earnings paid to employees for the financial year.

Reference period

51 The reference period for employment is the last pay period of the financial year.

Notes on data

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

53 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 significantly impacted the public sector employment series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see *Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 8102.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Notes on data continued</i>	54 As a result of privatisation, Telstra Corporation was no longer in the scope of SEE, and Telstra data were excluded from the series from March quarter 2007. As a result, a trend break was applied to the Commonwealth government and total public sector employees series between November 2006 and February 2007.
<i>Further information</i>	55 For further information about data relating to public sector employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002), and <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).
WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA	56 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	57 The Labour Price Index (LPI) 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>	58 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>	59 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), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and <i>Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	60 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	61 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 5,500 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings of employee jobs in Australia. 62 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 numbers of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.
<i>Reference period</i>	63 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>Notes on data</i>	64 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 has significantly impacted on the private sector and public sector average weekly earnings series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The effect of this change is significant for both the private sector and public sector series. As a result, a trend break has been applied to both series between November 2006 and February 2007. For more information please see <i>Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 8102.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Further information</i>	65 For further information about average weekly earnings statistics and the concepts and methodology used refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), and <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA	66 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts. 67 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in <i>Australian System of National Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5204.0) and <i>Australian Economic Indicators</i> (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA	68 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	69 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. 70 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. These are identified through a range of sources, including media reports, listings obtained from industrial relations commissions and contact with government organisations, businesses, employer associations and trade unions. 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). 71 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>	72 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	73 For further information about 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 <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).
JOB VACANCIES DATA	74 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	75 The Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 5,000 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia. The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted during 2008–09 but was reinstated in November 2009.
<i>Reference date</i>	76 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.
<i>Notes on data</i>	77 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. 78 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted the private sector and public sector job vacancies series. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see <i>Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 8102.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data continued

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

80 As a result of JVS being suspended for 2008-09, there will be a gap in all series: original, seasonally adjusted and trend, for five quarters between August 2008 and August 2009 inclusive. The ABS cannot produce reliable estimates by collecting this missing data retrospectively, and has not been able to fill the gap with other data sources and modeling techniques.

81 For Further information on the changes to Job Vacancies Survey, refer to the *Information Paper, Reinstatement of Job Vacancies Survey* (cat. no. 6354.0.55.001).

Further information

82 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), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Labour force status: trend series	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth 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	
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Occupation
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
6291.0.55.003 data cube E06		Includes Sex, State, Industry	
6291.0.55.003 data cube E07		Includes Sex, Age, Occupation	
6291.0.55.003 data cube E08		Includes Sex, State, Occupation	
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	Actual hours worked in all jobs	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
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Status in employment
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	Includes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Status in employment
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	Includes Age, State
2.10	Future employment expectations by whether been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes State, Age
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.11	Public sector employees: state and territories	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	Includes Future employment expectations, whether been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months, State, Age

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
2.12	Public sector employees: Industry	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	
3.1	Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median duration of employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 14B	
		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	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
4.1	Underutilised labour: trend series	6202.0 spreadsheet table 21	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.2	Underutilised labour: seasonally adjusted series	6202.0 spreadsheet table 21	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.3	Underutilised labour by state and territories: trend	6202.0 spreadsheet table 22	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex, State
4.4	Underutilised labour by state and territories: seasonally adjusted	6202.0 spreadsheet table 22	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex, State
4.5	Underutilised labour by age: trend	6202.0 spreadsheet table 21	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.6	Underemployed by industry and occupation	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.7	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1	Wage price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
	Wage price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1	
	Wage price index: Australia, state and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2b	
	Wage price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3b	Includes State and territories
	Wage price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4b	Includes State and territories
	Wage price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5b	Includes Sector
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	

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

No.	<i>Table description</i>	<i>Data source</i>	<i>Notes</i>
6.2	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b	
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b	
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
	Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1	
	Job vacancies: Industry	6354.0 spreadsheet table 4	

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

July 2010	Aggregate monthly hours worked Trade union membership Working time arrangements
April 2010	Duration of underutilisation Retrenched unemployed people
January 2010	Labour hire workers
October 2009	Methods of setting pay Volume measures of labour underutilisation
July 2009	Historical labour underutilisation Independent contractors Jurisdictional coverage of pay-setting arrangements Labour underutilisation in the economic downturn Technical report: Extended labour force underutilisation rate
April 2009	Job flexibility of casual employees Work and family balance Spotlight: labour underutilisation
January 2009	Comparing unemployment and the claimant count Jobless families Retirement intentions Spotlight on underutilisation
October 2008	Interstate commuters: An analysis of 2006 Census data Measures of casual employment
July 2008	Quarterly labour force underutilisation rate Technical report: Underenumeration in the Labour Force Survey: Findings of a Census data enhancement study Spotlight: Employment type Spotlight: Maternity leave Spotlight: Underemployed workers Spotlight: Volume measures of labour underutilisation
January 2008	Spotlight: First job starters Technical report: Jurisdictional coverage of pay-setting arrangements
October 2007	Spotlight: Available labour of the unemployed Technical report: Census and the Labour Force Survey
July 2007	Spotlight: Employment type
April 2007	Spotlight: Methods of setting pay Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation
January 2007	Technical report: ABS measures of employee remuneration
October 2006	Changes in where people work over time
July 2006	Job search experience of unemployed people Labour force transitions

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES *continued*

- 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
- October 2003** Labour market transitions of teenagers
- Spotlight: Country of birth
- Spotlight: Multiple job holders

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES *continued*

- October 2003 *continued*** Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effort on estimates
- July 2003** Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation
Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis
Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth
Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked
- April 2003** Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth?
Characteristics of underemployed workers
Spotlight: Parental leave
Spotlight: Methods of setting pay
Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Childhood Education and Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2008 (Reissue)
Child Employment, Australia	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2009
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2009
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2009
Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2009
Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2009
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2007
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2010
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2008
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Aug 1997
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2009
Retrenchment & Redundancy, Australia(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2009
Working Time Arrangements, Australia	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2009
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	Jul 2008 to Jun 2009
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia(c)	6238.0	Biennial	Jul 2008 to Jun 2009
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	6324.0	Four-yearly	2005-06
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	6302.0	Quarterly	May 2010
Industrial Disputes, Australia	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Jun 2010
Job Vacancies, Australia	6354.0	Quarterly	Aug 2010
Labour Force, Australia	6202.0	Monthly	Sep 2010
Labour Price Index, Australia	6345.0	Quarterly	Jun 2010
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia(d)	6248.0.55.001	Discontinued	Jun qtr 2007
Other labour surveys			
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia(d)	6248.0.55.002	Annual	2008-09
Employee Earnings & Hours, Australia	6306.0	Biennial	Aug 2008
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices, Australia	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Employment Arrangements, Retirement & Superannuation, Australia	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007 (reissue)
Labour Costs, Australia	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2009
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Monthly	Jun 2009

- (a) Related data available from Labour Mobility.
- (b) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.
- (c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey in 2000, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.
- (d) The quarterly survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector has been replaced with an annual survey, commencing with the 2007-08 reference year. As a result, the June quarter 2007 was the final issue of Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001). Data from the annual survey are released in Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002).

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, CURF, 1994–1997	6286.0.30.001	Discontinued	1994-97
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994–1997: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994-97
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994-97
Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Expanded CURF, Australia	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2008
Childhood Education and Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2008
Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6306.0.55.002	Irregular	May 2006
Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2008
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2008
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.003	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2008
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2008
Microdata: Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Expanded CURF, Australia	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007
Microdata: Employee Earnings and Hours, Expanded CURF, Australia	6306.0.55.001	Irregular	May 2006
Technical manual: Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic and Expanded CURFs, Australia	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2009
Microdata: Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Australia	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2009
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Microdata: Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Australia	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2009
Microdata: Survey of Education and Work, Basic CURF, Australia, May 2009	6227.0.30.001	Biennial	2009
Survey of Income and Housing - CURF, Technical Manual	6541.0	Irregular	2007-08
Mircodata: Income and Housing, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, 2007–08	6541.0.30.001	Irregular	2007-08
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics, Australia	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6290.0.55.001	Irregular	2009
Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	6313.0	Irregular	2006
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Forces Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2007
Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6224.0.55.002	Irregular	2008
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	Nov 2007 (third edition)
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube	6298.0.55.001	Irregular	Oct 2009
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide	6103	Irregular	Dec 2009
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr 2007
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	6104.0	Annual	2010
Labour Statistics News	6106.0	Biannual	Aug 2010
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Year Book, Australia	1301.0	Annual	2009-10

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Oct 2010
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Jun 2010
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Quarterly	Sept 2010
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2008-09
Business Indicators, Australia	5676.0	Quarterly	Jun 2010
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics, Australia	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators, Australia	4230.0	Irregular	2002
General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia	4159.0	Irregular	2006
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income, Australia	6537.0	Irregular	2003-04
Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia	6523.0	Biennial	2007-08
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2010
Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2003-04
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics, Australia	6360.0	Irregular	2000
Voluntary Work, Australia	4441.0	Irregular	2006

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours worked	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Adult employees	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
Aggregate monthly hours worked	Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week. Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.
Average weekly hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending full-time education	Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Average compensation per employee	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
Average earnings (National Accounts basis)	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 48 of the Explanatory Notes.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Commonwealth government employees	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
Compensation of employees	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and <i>employers' social contributions</i> . Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Couple families	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
Dependants	All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15–24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ considered to be too young by employers;■ considered to be too old by employers;■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience;■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background;■ no jobs in their locality or line of work;■ no jobs available at all; and■ no jobs in suitable hours.
Duration of unemployment	<p>Duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p> <p>Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.</p>
Employed	Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or■ on strike or locked out; or■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
Employed part-time	See <i>part-time employed</i> .

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 48 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employee job	<p><i>Wage Price Index (WPI).</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year); and■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 48 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.</p>
Employment to population ratio	<p>For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.</p>
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups who are marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks; and(ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p> <p>For more information see datacube 'Table 1.1. Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' and the Technical Report 'Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' in the July 2009 issue of this publication.</p>
Family	<p>Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.</p>
Family reference person	<p>In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.</p>
Former workers	<p>Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Full-time educational attendance	Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Full-time employed	<i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Full-time employees	<i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term or casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is 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.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industrial dispute	An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.
Industry	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.
Job vacancy	A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day;■ for jobs of less than one day's duration;■ to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees;■ to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s);■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date;■ for work to be carried out by contractors;■ for which no recruitment action has been taken;

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty; ■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies; and ■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 48 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Labour force	The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
Local government employees	Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person	A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
Long-term unemployment rate	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Marginal attachment to the labour force	<p>Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed; or ■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available. <p>The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.</p>
Marital status	See <i>social marital status</i> .
Mean age	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
Mean duration of unemployment	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.
Median age	The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Non-dependent child	A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
Occupation	An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the <i>ANZSCO Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.
One-parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
Ordinary time earnings	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
Other family	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as 'other family'.
Overtime earnings	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
Own account workers	People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired no employees.
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	People 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). These people are classified as employees under 'status in employment'. Technically they are employees, however, they are similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	People who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. These people are classified as employers under 'status in employment' if their business has employees, or own account workers if they do not.
Participation rate	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
Part-time employed	<i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Reason for leaving last job	Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7–16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Shifts	<p><i>Irregular shifts</i> - Describes shifts that do not follow a set pattern</p> <p><i>Regular shifts</i> - Shifts worked to a set pattern of times. Regular shift times are presented as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ morning shifts - between 6.00am to 12.00pm;■ afternoon shifts - between 12.00pm and 5.00pm; and■ evening, night or graveyard shift - between 5.00pm and 6.00am <p><i>Rotating shift</i> - A shift arrangement, in which the shift worked changes periodically from one time period to another, for example from mornings or afternoons to evenings or nights.</p> <p><i>Split shift</i> - Occurs when the worked period is broken by an extended unpaid 'free' period, thereby constituting an extended working day consisting of two (or more) shifts.</p>
Shift work	A system of working whereby the daily hours of operation at the place of employment are split into at least two set work periods (shifts), for different groups of workers.
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.
State capital cities	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
State government employees	Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Total earnings	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses	<i>Wage Price Index</i> . This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployed workers	Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and■ persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full-time work; or■ were waiting to start a new full-time job.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part-time work only; or■ were waiting to start a new part-time job.
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Usual hours worked	The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.
Wage and salary earners	See <i>employee</i> .
Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.
Weekly overtime earnings	Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.
Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.
Working days lost per thousand employees	Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

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

WEB ADDRESS www.abs.gov.au