



# AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 1 APR 2010

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## INQUIRIES

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

## NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

*ISSUE (Quarter)*

*RELEASE DATE*

July 2010

2 July 2010

October 2010

8 October 2010

January 2011

7 January 2011

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### DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 18 March 2009. 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> [Access to all ABS products & statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

### INQUIRIES

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

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

- LABOUR THEME PAGE The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes – People – Labour].
- SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from supplementary surveys on labour-related topics recently released comprise: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, Sep 2009* (cat. no. 6220.0); and *Underemployed Workers, Australia, Sep 2009* (cat. no. 6265.0).
- RE-INSTATEMENT OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE On 13 May 2009, following the Federal budget announcement of an additional \$15m in funding for the ABS, the Australian Statistician announced the full re-instatement of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample.
- The LFS re-instatement occurred progressively over four reference months, from September to December 2009. The December 2009 estimates, released on 14 January 2010, were the first under the fully re-instated sample. The reversal of the 24% reduction in sample size (the reduction was in place from July 2008 to August 2009) is expected to decrease standard errors by approximately 15%.
- For further information on the sample re-instatement, refer to the information paper *Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (third edition)* (cat. no. 6269.0), released on 1 October 2009. This paper discusses the expected sample size, the re-instated sampling fractions, and the impact of the sample re-instatement on labour force estimates and products and on associated surveys.
- RE-INSTATEMENT OF THE JOB VACANCY SURVEY As outlined in *Information Paper: Reinstatement of Job Vacancies Survey* (cat. no. 6354.0.55.001), the ABS reinstated the Job Vacancy Survey for the November 2009 period. Due to additional work in re-establishing the survey, data for November 2009 were not released in February, but were instead released with data for the February 2010 reference period (on 1 April 2010). It is expected that future issues of *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0) will follow the previously established release timing.
- FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY CURF The Forms of Employment Survey (FOES) provides data about the nature of employment arrangements in the Australian workforce. In particular, the November 2008 FOES was redeveloped to better capture information on independent contractors and other business operators. Information was also collected of people who found their current job through a labour hire firm/employment agency. The FOES provides information on a range of employment characteristics and arrangements, including fixed-term contracts, casual work, job flexibility and security, independent contracting, and the use of labour hire firms.
- In January 2010, the Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) for FOES was released using data from the November 2008 survey. Information on the microdata within this CURF can be found in *Labour Force Survey and Forms of Employment Survey, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual* (cat. no. 6202.0.30.008). General information on CURFs, including how to obtain access to a CURF, can be found on the CURF Microdata Entry page.

AGGREGATE MONTHLY  
HOURS WORKED

On 6 August 2009, the ABS introduced a new measure of hours worked, namely aggregate monthly hours worked, which is the total number of hours worked in Australia in a calendar month. This new measure was introduced in an article 'Aggregate Monthly Hours Worked' in the July 2009 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

The time series initially released commenced in July 1985, however the series has now been extended back to July 1978. In addition, aggregate monthly hours worked for full-time and part-time employed people has been developed. The extended time series, and full-time/part-time data by sex, were released in the February 2010 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). From the March 2010 issue, a quarterly measure of aggregate monthly hours worked by four industry sectors will also be available. These sectors are market (agriculture and rest of market) and non-market (education and rest of non-market). Investigations into producing data for states and territories, and age groups, are continuing. Refer to the article 'Expansion of aggregate monthly hours worked' in the January 2010 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

For further information on the estimates, including the methodology used to calculate them, refer to *Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2009* (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001), released on 8 September 2009.

RELEASE OF LABOUR  
STATISTICS NEWS

*Labour Statistics News* (cat. no. 6106.0) was released on 25 February 2010. Labour Statistics News is released twice-yearly (in February and August) and 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. To subscribe to the newsletter please email "subscribe" to [labour.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:labour.statistics@abs.gov.au), or you may access the newsletter directly at <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

REVISION TO POPULATION  
BENCHMARKS

In March 2009, the ABS released the September 2008 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), which included a description of revisions to Net Overseas Migration (NOM) estimates. The revisions of NOM estimates would normally have contributed to population benchmarks underpinning estimates in the April 2009 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

However, due to the size of the revisions, updating the population benchmarks using the existing methodology would have introduced a large amount of statistical noise into the timeseries. The ABS has therefore decided to redevelop its methodology to improve the consistency of the timeseries.

The ABS will revise Labour Force Survey population benchmarks in mid 2010. These will use population estimates published in the September 2009 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), released in March 2010. The revisions will affect estimates such as the number of persons employed and unemployed, but will have negligible effect on estimates of change or rates, such as the unemployment rate.

ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION  
SERVICE

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# LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

## RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
<b>March 2010</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) April 2010	1350.0
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product	(a) December 2009	5206.0
Australian Social Trends	(a) March 2010	4102.0
Business Indicators, Australia	December 2009	5676.0
Education and Work, Australia	May 2009	6227.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December quarter 2009	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	February 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	February 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	February 2010	6291.0.55.003
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2009	6220.0
<b>April 2010</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) May 2010	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	(a) April 2010	6105.0
Education and Training, State and Territory Tables, Australia	2009	6278.0.55.005
Forms of Employment, Australia	November 2009	6310.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2010	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	March 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	March 2010	6291.0.55.001
<b>May 2010</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) June 2010	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	February 2010	6302.0
Business Indicators, Australia	March 2010	5676.0
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2009	6310.0
Labour Force, Australia	April 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	April 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, Australia	2009	6287.0
Labour Price Index, Australia	March 2010	6345.0
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	2009	6104.0
Microdata: Education and Training, Basic CURF, Australia	2009	6278.0.55.002
Microdata: Education and Training, Expanded CURF, Australia	2009	6278.0.55.004
Technical Manual: Education and Training, CURF, Australia	2009	6278.0.55.001
Working Time Arrangements, Australia	November 2009	6342.0
<b>June 2010</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) July 2010	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	(a) June 2010	4102.0
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product	March 2010	5206.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2010	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	May 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	May 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	May 2010	6291.0.55.003
<b>July 2010</b>		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) August 2010	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	(a) July 2010	6105.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2010	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	June 2010	6291.0.55.001

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)	
<b>Employed</b>						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 10	10 971.6	0.8	1.7
Full-time	'000	Trend	Feb 10	7 659.0	0.5	-0.1
Part-time	'000	Trend	Feb 10	3 312.5	1.5	6.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Feb 10	30.2	(c)0.2	(c)1.2
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 10	61.8	(c)0.2	(c)-0.2
Males	%	Trend	Feb 10	68.4	(c)0.3	(c)0.0
Females	%	Trend	Feb 10	55.3	(c)0.0	(c)-0.4
<b>Unemployed</b>						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 10	614.7	-4.3	3.2
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 10	446.0	-6.0	4.6
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 10	168.7	0.3	-0.3
<b>Unemployment rate</b>						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 10	5.3	(c)-0.3	(c)0.1
<b>Long-term unemployment</b>						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 10	109.4	3.3	41.1
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Feb 10	17.8	(c)1.3	(c)4.8
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Trend	Feb 10	1.0	(c)0.0	(c)0.3
<b>Quarterly labour underutilisation rates</b>						
Unemployment rate(d)	%	Trend	Feb 10	5.4	(c)-0.2	(c)0.2
Underemployment rate	%	Trend	Feb 10	7.7	(c)-0.1	(c)0.5
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Trend	Feb 10	13.0	(c)-0.3	(c)0.6
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 09	15.1	(c)na	(c)2.6
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Trend	Feb 10	76.2	(c)0.0	(c)-0.3
Total	%	Trend	Feb 10	65.2	(c)0.0	(c)-0.2
<b>Aggregate monthly hours</b>						
Persons	mill. hours	Trend	Feb 10	1 539.6	0.6	0.9
<b>Actual hours worked</b>						
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Feb 10	26.9	-15.9	-4.7
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Feb 10	32.4	-17.0	-3.9
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Feb 10	13.7	-12.9	-1.0
<b>Part-time workers</b>						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Feb 10	27.3	(c)0.2	(c)0.2
<b>Wage price index</b>						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Sep qtr 2009	102.6	0.6	3.0
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 09	1 223.30	1.4	5.6
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 09	953.70	1.6	4.9
<b>Industrial disputes</b>						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Dec qtr 2009	44.7	53.6	43.7
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Dec qtr 2009	4.7	51.6	42.4
<b>Job vacancies(f)</b>						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2008	183.6	1.1	9.0

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 unemployment rate is compiled using data collected in the quarter months and may differ slightly from the official monthly unemployment rate.

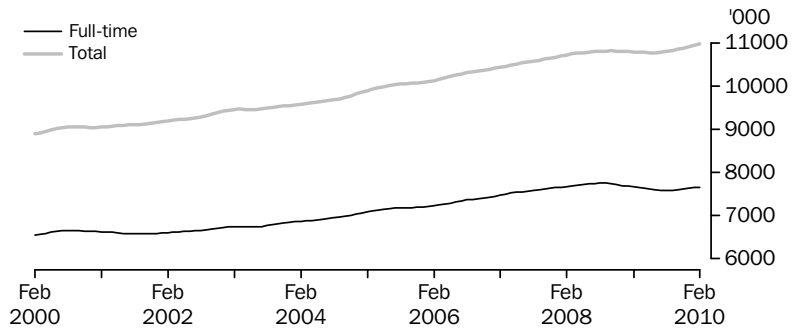
(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

(f) The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted in 2008-09. The May issue of Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0), released in June 2008, was the final issue for 2007-08. The survey was reinstated in 2009-10.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

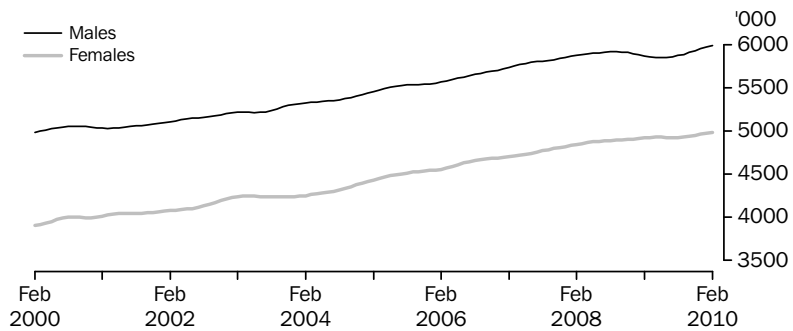
EMPLOYMENT: TREND  
SERIES

## FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

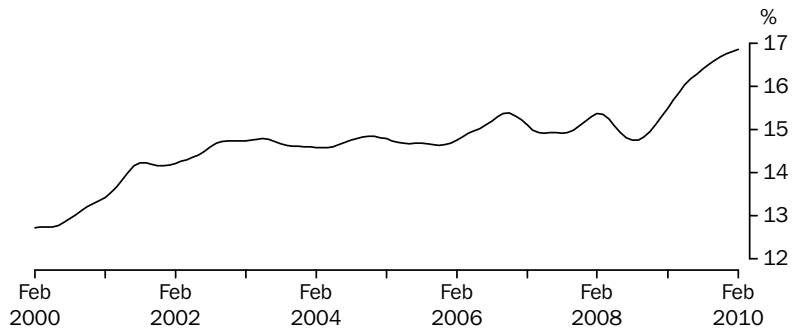
## MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

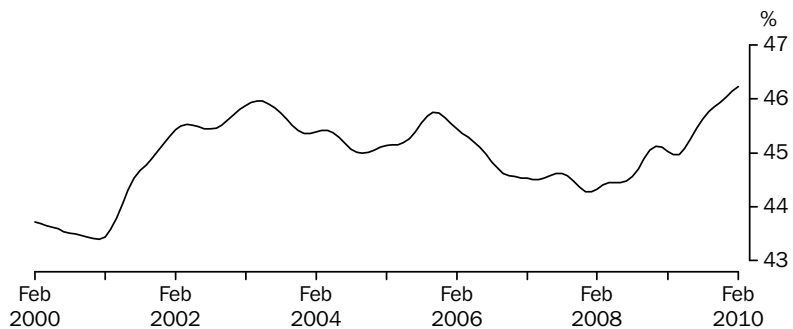
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:  
TREND SERIES

## PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

## PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females



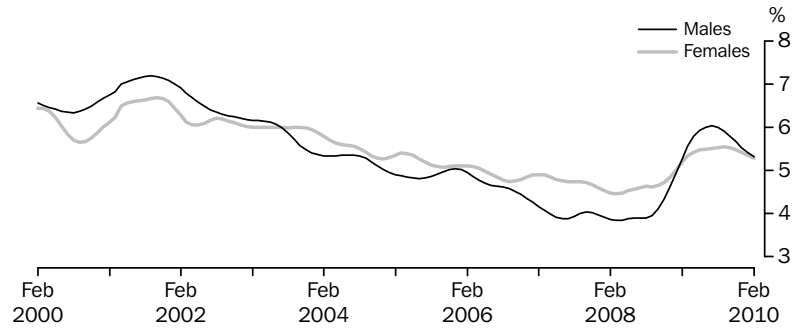
Source: Labour Force Survey.



## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:  
TREND SERIES

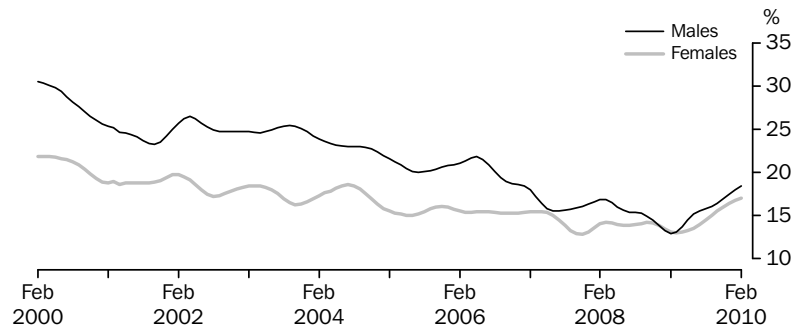
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM  
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND  
SERIES

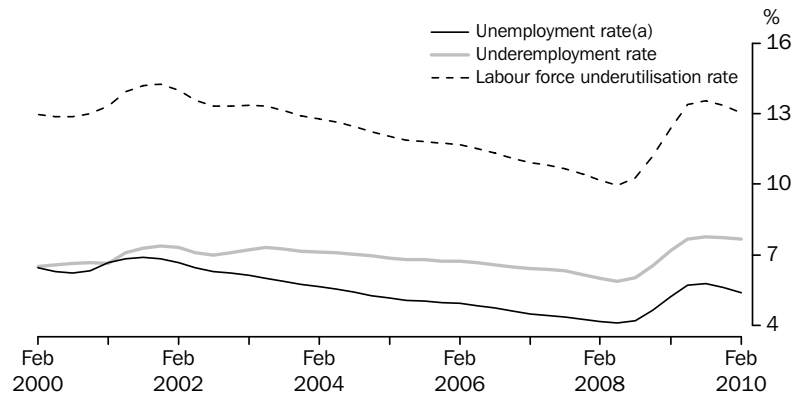
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR:  
TREND SERIES

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATES



(a) The quarterly unemployment rate is compiled using data collected in the quarter months and may differ slightly from the official monthly unemployment rate.

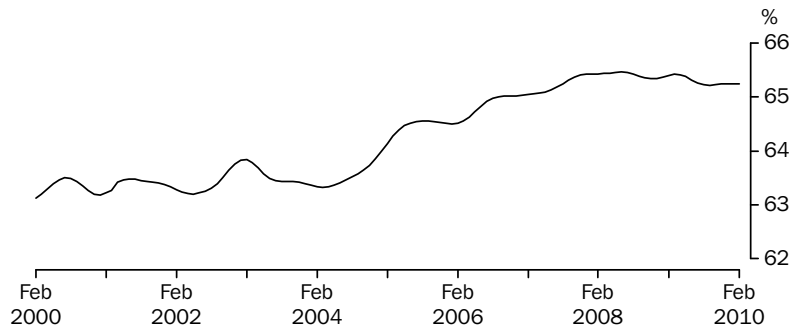
Note: See the Glossary for further information on the labour underutilisation rates.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

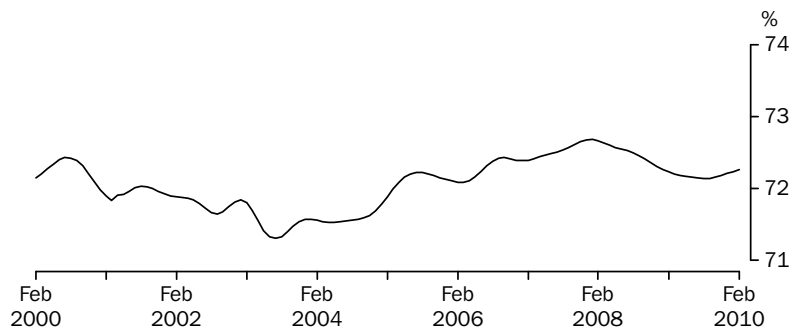
PARTICIPATION RATE:  
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



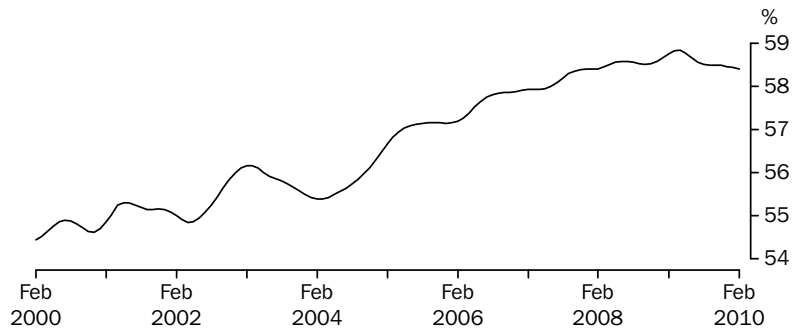
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

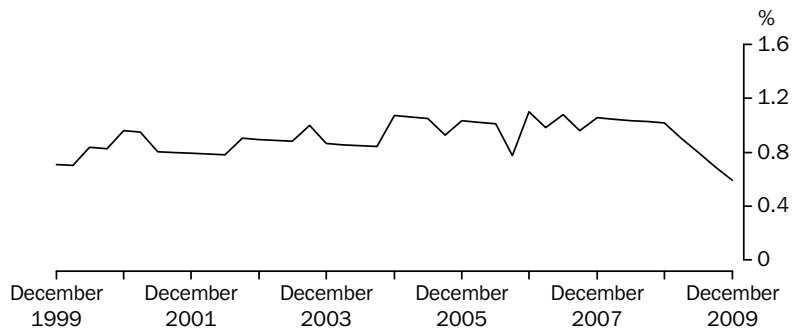
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX:  
TREND SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

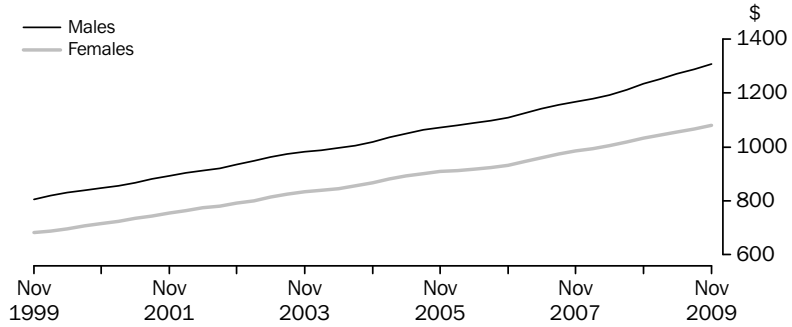


Source: Labour Price Index.

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY  
EARNINGS: TREND  
SERIES

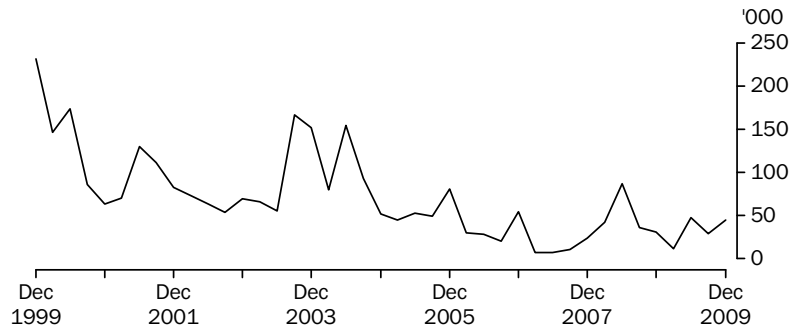
FULL TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:  
ORIGINAL SERIES

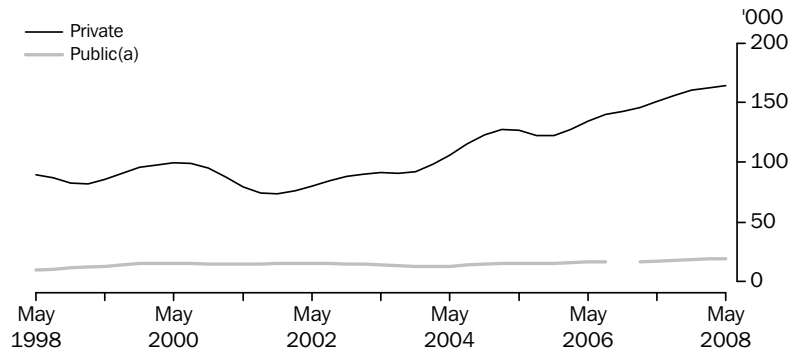
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND  
SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, by Sector



(a) Break in series between November 2006 and February 2007. See paragraphs 77 and 78 of the Explanatory Notes.

Notes: The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted in 2008–09. The May issue of the publication *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), released in June 2008, was the final issue for 2007–08. The survey was reinstated in November 2009.

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

## DURATION OF UNDERUTILISATION

### LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

The recent economic downturn has brought increased attention to changes in both unemployment and underemployment. The labour market appears to have responded to the recent economic downturn in a slightly different fashion to previous downturns, with lower than expected increases in unemployment. The rise in underemployment was suggested as one reason for this lower than expected increase in unemployment, with employers decreasing the hours worked partly to offset the need to reduce the size of their workforce.

Underemployment has increased in prominence in recent years, particularly as the general decline in unemployment during the 2000s was not seen to the same extent in underemployment. For example, unemployment dropped from 6.9% to 4.2% between August 2001 and August 2008, while underemployment only dropped from 7.3% to 6.0% over the same period. This phenomenon was discussed in the article 'Historical labour underutilisation', which appeared in the July 2009 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

As the change in focus from unemployment to underemployment and underutilisation has been an important development, so is the need for attention on the duration of underutilisation, as long-term unemployment (ie. people unemployed for a year or more) tells only part of the story of sustained unused labour.

Understanding trends in the duration of underemployment is important in providing a holistic view of underutilisation and how this is changing over time. This article provides a contrast of both of the key compositional measures of duration of underutilisation:

1. Proportion of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed (referred to in this article as LTU1)<sup>1</sup>
2. Proportion of part-time underemployed people who are long-term underemployed (referred to in this article as LTU2)<sup>2</sup>

This article provides data for the past ten years, in order to show changes in long-term unemployment and underemployment.

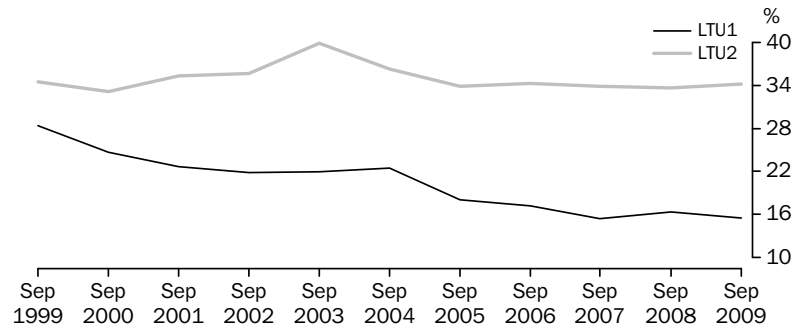
#### LTU1 AND LTU2

The key difference between the LTU1 and LTU2 series, illustrated in Graph 1, is that the proportion of unemployed people in long-term unemployment (LTU1) noticeably fell during the period of sustained economic growth, while the proportion of part-time underemployed people in long-term underemployment (LTU2) remained largely unaffected. The LTU1 fell by almost half from the start of the period, from 28.4% in September 1999 to 15.5% in September 2009, while the LTU2 remained relatively steady, with a peak in September 2003 (39.8%). This suggests that the relative stability in the underemployment rate, which was observed despite a strong labour market, was in part the result of persistent underemployment. Generally more than a third of underemployed part-time employed people over the entire period were underemployed for a year or more.

## DURATION OF UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

LTU1 AND LTU2 *continued*

### LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT(a)—1999-2009



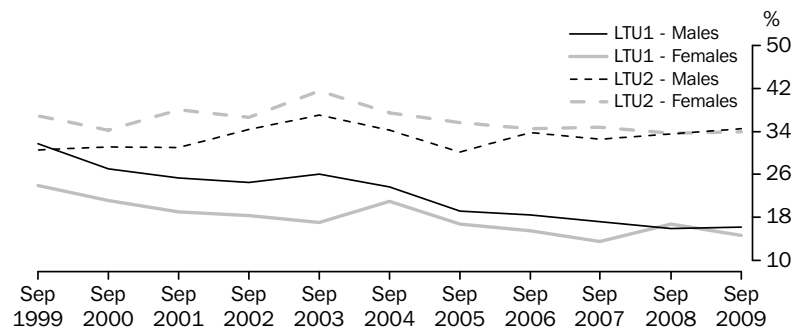
(a) The proportion of long-term unemployed or underemployed as a proportion of all unemployed or underemployed people.

Source: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

SEX

Since September 1999, there has been a higher rate of long-term unemployment among unemployed men than women, while the reverse is true for underemployment. The LTU1 generally fell for both men and women over the period (from 31.7% to 16.2%, and 24.0% to 14.7% respectively), while the LTU2 largely fluctuated around an average rate of 33.0% and 36.1% respectively.

### LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT(a), by Sex—1999-2009



(a) The proportion of long-term unemployed or underemployed as a proportion of all unemployed or underemployed people.

Source: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

AGE

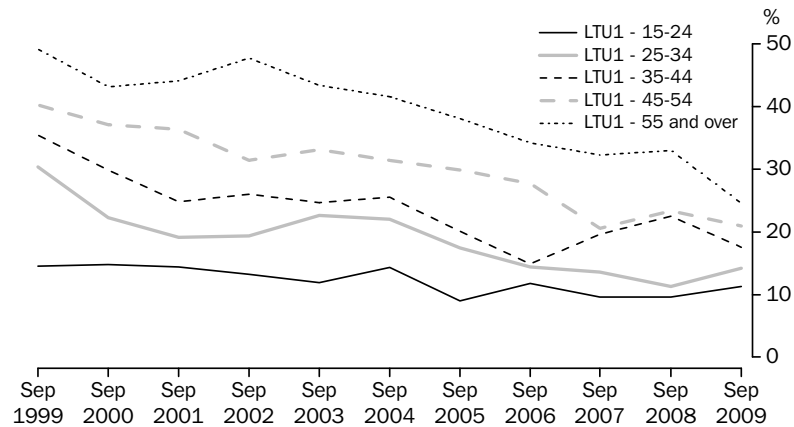
The rate of both long-term unemployment and long-term underemployment increases with age. Both the LTU1 and LTU2 are lowest in the 15 to 24 year old age group, and then increase through the ten year age ranges, and are highest for people aged 55 years and over. This is in contrast to the unemployment rate and underemployment rate, which are relatively high amongst young Australians. Young people therefore experience unemployment and underemployment more than other age groups, but for less prolonged periods of time. This is partly explained by the fact that young people will also have shorter labour market experience.

The youth LTU1 only marginally decreased over the period, relative to the older age groups. The older age groups saw considerable decreases in the rate of long-term unemployment, particularly people 55 years and over, for whom the rate decreased from 49.2% in September 1999 to 24.6% in September 2009.

## DURATION OF UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

AGE *continued*

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT(a), by Age—1999-2009

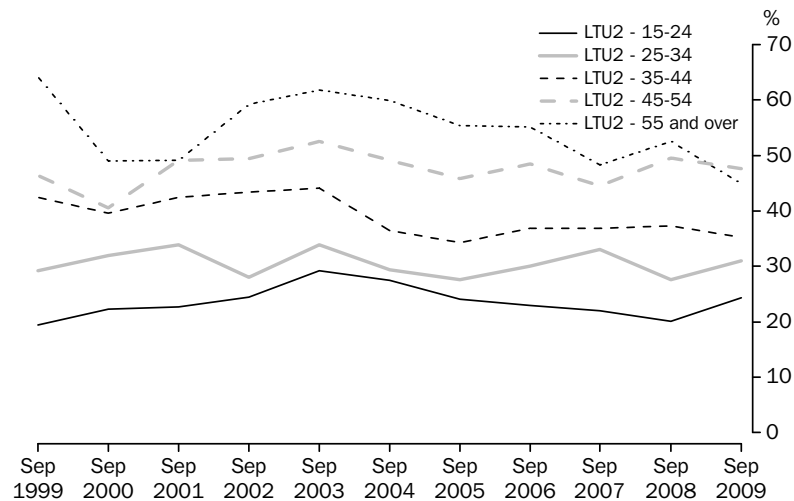


(a) The proportion of long-term unemployed as a proportion of all unemployed people.

Source: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001),  
LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

The youth LTU2 increased from 19.4% in September 1999 to a high of 29.2% in September 2003, and after subsequently falling for much of the decade, began to increase again in September 2009. Across the age groups, the two largest changes over the period were a 19.2 percentage point decrease for those aged 55 years and over, from a high of 64.1% in September 1999 to a low of 44.9% in September 2009, and a 7.2 percentage point decrease for 35 to 44 year olds (from 42.5% to 35.3%).

LONG-TERM UNDEREMPLOYMENT(a), by Age—1999-2009



(a) The proportion of long-term underemployed as a proportion of all underemployed people.

Source: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001),  
LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

### FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information, please contact Bjorn Jarvis on (02) 6252 6552 or email [bjorn.jarvis@abs.gov.au](mailto:bjorn.jarvis@abs.gov.au).

### END NOTE

1. LTU1 data are from the monthly Labour Force Survey, in respect of September each year. Original data have been used, but seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also available.

## DURATION OF UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

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END NOTE *continued*

2. LTU2 data are from the *Survey of Underemployed Workers*, which is a September supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Duration of underemployment is only available from this survey and is published in *Underemployed Workers, Australia* (cat. no. 6525.0).

# RETRENCHED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

## INTRODUCTION

In February 2010 there were 693,300 unemployed people, of whom 273,000 (or 39.4%) had become involuntarily unemployed in the past two years. These people who 'lost' their jobs due to economic reasons are often contrasted with people who voluntarily 'left' their job.

In ABS statistics, an unemployed person may have lost their job for one of the following reasons:

- being laid off or retrenched from that job;
- their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties';
- leaving the job because of their own ill-health or injury; or
- the job was seasonal or temporary.

The first two reasons are considered to indicate that a person has been retrenched. It is possible to determine the number of unemployed people who lost their job as a result of being retrenched from information collected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). By combining information on the duration of unemployment (collected on a monthly basis in the LFS), together with information on the reason for unemployment (collected every three months in the LFS), it is possible to identify retrenchments, and when they occurred (for people who are still unemployed). There are additional retrenchments that will not be identified here, as the LFS only identifies retrenchments for people currently unemployed<sup>1</sup>.

From LFS data it is therefore possible to construct three quarterly measures, which this article explores:

1. Measure 1: Retrenchment occurred less than a month ago;
2. Measure 2: Retrenchment occurred in the last 12 weeks; and
3. Measure 3: Retrenchment occurred within the last 12 months.

Data are provided back to May 2001 as it is available on a consistent basis back to this point in time. Data have also been adjusted using the trend unemployed series and have not had their own ABS time series adjustments applied<sup>2</sup>. They are therefore considered to be indicative estimates only.

## COMPARISON OF THE THREE MEASURES

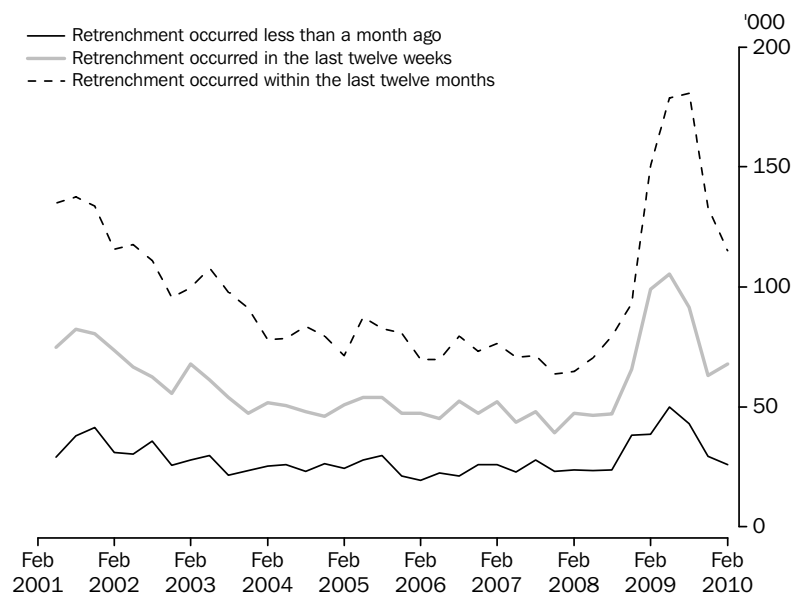
The three measures show similar patterns over the period. Each measure clearly shows the robust period in the labour market for much of the decade as a result of sustained economic growth, ending with the impact of the economic downturn from mid-2008. The three measures indicate a turning point in retrenchments occurring after May 2009 (August 2009 for Measure 3).



## RETRENCHED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE *continued*

### COMPARISON OF THE THREE MEASURES *continued*

### COMPARISON OF MEASURES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

It is clear from the comparison that Measure 3, that is, the number of unemployed people who experienced a retrenchment within the last 12 months, generally decreased at a faster rate than the other two measures, which reflects that unemployment is usually of a relatively short duration outside of an economic downturn. When the economy is strong many people will only appear in the other measures, given the short duration of their unemployment (sometimes referred to as 'frictional unemployment').

Over the ten year period, Measure 1 generally decreased, to a low of 19,500 in February 2006, before remaining relatively stable until August 2008, where it stood at 23,600. After this point the series increased rapidly to a high of 49,900 in May 2009.

After an initial decrease and a period of relative stability, Measure 2 saw a large increase from 47,200 in August 2008, to a high of 105,300 in May 2009. This peak was consistent with the series high in Measure 1. The peak in Measure 3 occurred a quarter later, in August 2009, at which point it stood at 180,600.

### SEX

A comparison of the measures by sex, with a particular focus on the recent economic downturn, reveals a difference in both the magnitude of new retrenchments for unemployed men and women and the length in time before reaching a turning point in the number of new retrenchments.

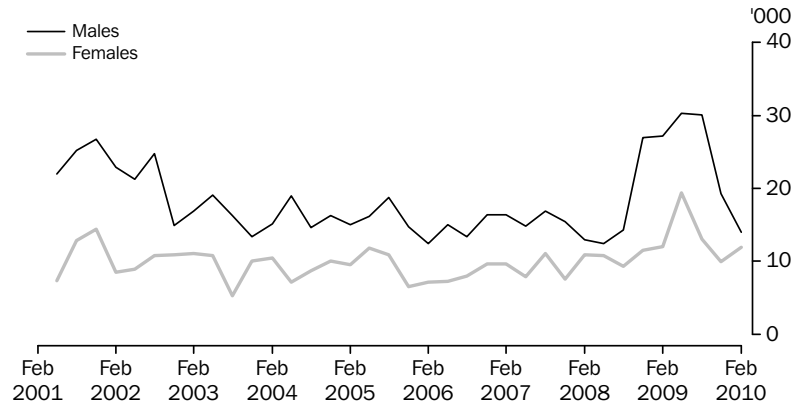
Retrenchments reported by unemployed men increased noticeably after August 2008 and appeared to plateau from November 2008, until beginning to fall off in November 2009. For example, during this year Measure 1 reveals an average of 28,600 unemployed people who reported having been retrenched less than a month before.

By comparison, the three measures for females revealed a noticeable increase to May 2009 (for Measure 1 and 2) and August 2009 (for Measure 3), after which point they decreased, which was in contrast to the plateau in the males series. At May 2009 there were 19,400 unemployed women who had been retrenched less than a month ago, which was well above the average of 10,100 for the entire period.

# RETRENCHED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE *continued*

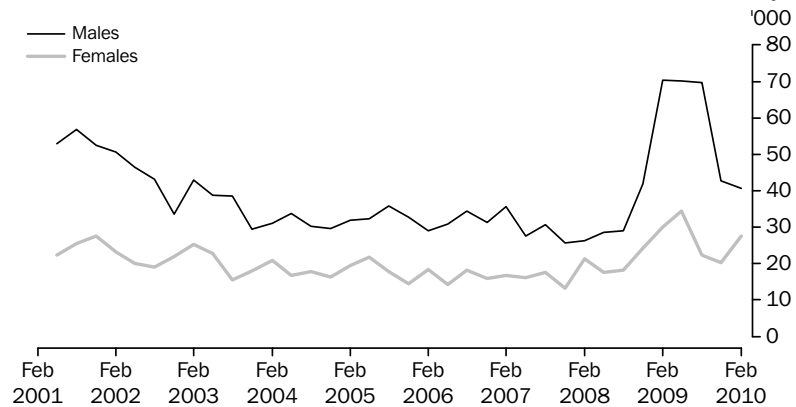
SEX *continued*

RETRENCHMENT OCCURRED LESS THAN A MONTH AGO, by Sex



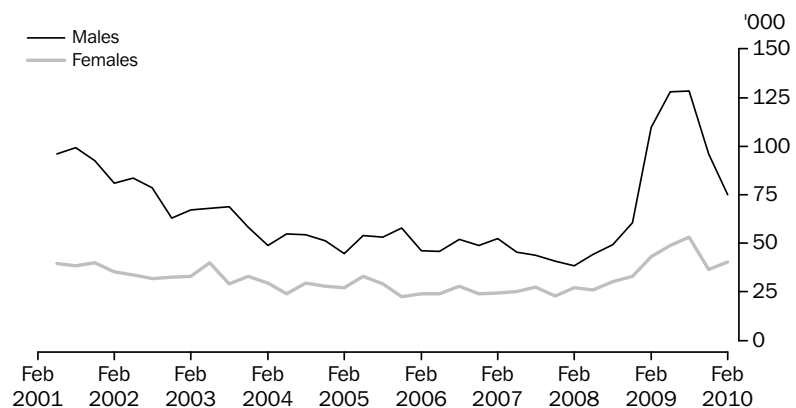
Source: Labour Force Survey.

RETRENCHMENT OCCURRED IN THE LAST TWELVE WEEKS, by Sex



Source: Labour Force Survey.

RETRENCHMENT OCCURRED WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, by Sex



Source: Labour Force Survey.

## OTHER ABS MEASURE OF RETRENCHMENT

A retrenchment indicator is published in *Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0). Data for this measure are drawn from the Labour Mobility Survey, which is a two-yearly survey run in February as a supplement to the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS), with results published in *Labour Mobility, Australia* (cat. no. 6209.0). This retrenchment rate is the number of people retrenched during the 12 month period before the survey, as a percentage of all people who had been employed at some time over the same period.

## RETRENCHED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE *continued*

### FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information, please contact Bjorn Jarvis on (02) 6252 6552 or email [bjorn.jarvis@abs.gov.au](mailto:bjorn.jarvis@abs.gov.au).

### END NOTE

1. It must be recognised that these measures are confined to those people currently unemployed. There are other groups who will also have experienced a retrenchment who are not in the scope of these measures. These include:

1. Unemployed people who are not unemployed in the quarter months of February, May, August or November, such as someone unemployed in December who finds a job in January;
2. Employed people, who have gone straight from a retrenchment to a new job, or who have been unemployed for a duration short enough for them not to be reflected in quarterly LFS data; and
3. People not in the labour force, who may not be looking for work or available for work following a retrenchment.

2. Trend estimates of unemployed males, females and persons, which are released in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), have been used to adjust the original estimates in this article. Proportions were derived from the original data and applied to the trend estimates, to reduce the seasonality and irregular influences in these experimental estimates (such as sampling variability). As a result, they are considered to be indicative estimates only.

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

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED			CHANGE IN RATE				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	% pts	% pts
<b>MALES</b>														
<b>February 2005</b>	4 650.2	806.6	5 456.8	223.8	57.7	281.5	5 738.3	4.9	71.9	2.2	3.9	2.5	-0.4	0.3
<b>February 2006</b>	4 743.8	820.8	5 564.7	226.4	63.5	289.9	5 854.6	5.0	72.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.2
<b>February 2007</b>	4 867.8	865.6	5 733.4	198.0	50.9	248.9	5 982.3	4.2	72.4	2.6	5.5	3.0	-0.8	0.3
<b>2008</b>														
February	4 974.7	902.8	5 877.5	182.2	54.1	236.3	6 113.8	3.9	72.7	0.4	2.6	0.7	-0.2	0.0
May	5 008.8	889.5	5 898.2	184.1	53.5	237.6	6 135.8	3.9	72.6	0.7	-1.5	0.4	0.0	-0.1
August	5 042.4	872.9	5 915.2	185.2	54.9	240.1	6 155.3	3.9	72.5	0.7	-1.9	0.3	0.0	-0.1
November	5 023.3	882.8	5 906.1	210.1	57.7	267.8	6 173.9	4.3	72.4	-0.4	1.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.1
<b>2009</b>														
February	4 958.7	909.0	5 867.7	261.7	64.8	326.5	6 194.2	5.3	72.2	-1.3	3.0	-0.7	0.9	-0.1
May	4 911.5	937.3	5 848.8	300.6	68.2	368.8	6 217.6	5.9	72.2	-1.0	3.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.1
August	4 907.7	962.5	5 870.2	307.3	67.1	374.4	6 244.6	6.0	72.1	-0.1	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
November	4 941.5	988.7	5 930.1	289.4	66.3	355.7	6 285.9	5.7	72.2	0.7	2.7	1.0	-0.3	0.0
<b>2010</b>														
February	4 981.5	1 010.2	5 991.7	270.3	66.5	336.8	6 328.5	5.3	72.3	0.8	2.2	1.0	-0.3	0.1
<b>FEMALES</b>														
<b>February 2005</b>	2 432.2	2 000.5	4 432.8	157.1	93.8	251.0	4 683.7	5.4	56.7	4.7	3.7	4.3	-0.4	1.3
<b>February 2006</b>	2 486.9	2 070.6	4 557.5	150.1	95.4	245.5	4 803.0	5.1	57.2	2.2	3.5	2.8	-0.2	0.5
<b>February 2007</b>	2 608.4	2 093.7	4 702.1	147.2	95.2	242.4	4 944.5	4.9	57.9	4.9	1.1	3.2	-0.2	0.7
<b>2008</b>														
February	2 695.9	2 146.5	4 842.4	130.5	96.4	226.9	5 069.3	4.5	58.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	-0.2	0.0
May	2 706.8	2 166.3	4 873.1	133.3	97.5	230.8	5 103.9	4.5	58.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1
August	2 709.5	2 177.4	4 886.9	140.4	96.7	237.1	5 124.0	4.6	58.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
November	2 693.5	2 207.8	4 901.3	146.9	95.9	242.7	5 144.0	4.7	58.5	-0.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
<b>2009</b>														
February	2 704.5	2 215.0	4 919.5	164.9	104.5	269.4	5 188.9	5.2	58.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
May	2 705.3	2 220.3	4 925.6	182.0	103.5	285.5	5 211.1	5.5	58.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
August	2 676.8	2 246.0	4 922.8	187.8	100.0	287.8	5 210.6	5.5	58.5	-1.1	1.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
November	2 676.8	2 273.9	4 950.7	184.9	101.9	286.7	5 237.5	5.5	58.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>2010</b>														
February	2 677.6	2 302.3	4 979.9	175.7	102.2	277.9	5 257.8	5.3	58.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.1
<b>PERSONS</b>														
<b>February 2005</b>	7 082.4	2 807.2	9 889.6	381.0	151.5	532.5	10 422.0	5.1	64.1	3.1	3.8	3.3	-0.4	0.8
<b>February 2006</b>	7 230.7	2 891.5	10 122.2	376.6	158.9	535.5	10 657.6	5.0	64.5	2.1	3.0	2.4	-0.1	0.4
<b>February 2007</b>	7 476.2	2 959.3	10 435.5	345.2	146.1	491.3	10 926.8	4.5	65.0	3.4	2.3	3.1	-0.5	0.5
<b>2008</b>														
February	7 670.6	3 049.3	10 719.9	312.7	150.5	463.3	11 183.2	4.1	65.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	-0.2	0.0
May	7 715.6	3 055.8	10 771.3	317.4	151.0	468.4	11 239.7	4.2	65.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
August	7 751.8	3 050.3	10 802.2	325.6	151.6	477.2	11 279.3	4.2	65.4	0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
November	7 716.8	3 090.6	10 807.4	357.0	153.6	510.5	11 318.0	4.5	65.3	-0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	-0.1
<b>2009</b>														
February	7 663.2	3 124.0	10 787.2	426.6	169.2	595.8	11 383.0	5.2	65.4	-0.7	1.1	-0.2	0.7	0.1
May	7 616.7	3 157.7	10 774.4	482.6	171.7	654.3	11 428.7	5.7	65.4	-0.6	1.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0
August	7 584.5	3 208.5	10 792.9	495.1	167.1	662.2	11 455.1	5.8	65.2	-0.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	-0.1
November	7 618.2	3 262.6	10 880.9	474.3	168.2	642.5	11 523.4	5.6	65.2	0.4	1.7	0.8	-0.2	0.0
<b>2010</b>														
February	7 659.0	3 312.5	10 971.6	446.0	168.7	614.7	11 586.3	5.3	65.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	-0.3	0.0

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											
<b>Married</b>											
15–19	8.6	*1.5	10.1	*1.7	*—	*1.7	*11.8	*1.4	13.3	*14.4	*89.3
20–24	99.9	15.2	115.1	9.0	*0.4	9.5	124.6	10.2	134.8	7.6	92.4
25–29	314.3	31.1	345.3	11.7	*0.4	12.1	357.4	17.7	375.2	3.4	95.3
30–34	426.3	34.9	461.2	10.0	*0.8	10.8	472.1	20.7	492.8	2.3	95.8
35–39	509.6	37.8	547.4	12.7	*0.4	13.1	560.5	27.5	588.0	2.3	95.3
40–44	503.6	37.4	541.0	14.1	*0.7	14.8	555.8	25.9	581.7	2.7	95.6
45–49	490.8	41.5	532.3	15.6	*1.1	16.7	549.0	36.9	585.9	3.0	93.7
50–54	445.4	36.1	481.5	13.3	*0.4	13.7	495.1	48.6	543.7	2.8	91.1
55–59	361.1	47.7	408.8	13.4	*2.2	15.6	424.4	84.5	508.9	3.7	83.4
60–64	221.1	72.7	293.8	11.6	*2.2	13.8	307.6	163.9	471.5	4.5	65.2
65–69	66.4	44.2	110.6	*1.4	*0.4	*1.8	112.4	228.6	341.0	*1.6	33.0
70 and over	21.7	30.5	52.2	*0.1	*—	*0.1	52.3	569.6	621.9	*0.1	8.4
<b>15–64</b>	<b>3 380.7</b>	<b>355.8</b>	<b>3 736.5</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>3 858.3</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>4 295.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>89.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 468.8</b>	<b>430.6</b>	<b>3 899.4</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>4 023.0</b>	<b>1 235.5</b>	<b>5 258.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>76.5</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15–19	134.1	202.1	336.2	37.3	42.4	79.7	415.9	334.5	750.4	19.2	55.4
20–24	360.7	136.7	497.4	47.3	11.2	58.5	555.9	107.0	662.9	10.5	83.9
25–29	295.9	55.5	351.4	27.9	*1.9	29.8	381.1	48.6	429.7	7.8	88.7
30–34	168.5	19.3	187.9	15.9	*0.6	16.5	204.4	46.0	250.4	8.1	81.6
35–39	125.5	23.9	149.4	14.0	*2.1	16.1	165.4	41.0	206.4	9.7	80.2
40–44	111.8	17.9	129.8	11.8	*0.5	12.2	142.0	36.4	178.4	8.6	79.6
45–49	120.9	18.4	139.3	9.9	*1.7	11.6	150.9	40.9	191.8	7.7	78.7
50–54	103.0	19.6	122.6	10.1	*1.2	11.3	133.9	41.8	175.7	8.4	76.2
55–59	68.0	16.0	83.9	7.4	*1.5	9.0	92.9	49.5	142.3	9.6	65.3
60–64	41.8	14.3	56.1	*3.4	*1.0	*4.4	60.5	64.5	125.0	*7.3	48.4
65–69	12.9	9.0	21.9	*0.2	*0.7	*0.9	22.8	79.0	101.8	*3.8	22.4
70 and over	8.6	*5.1	13.7	*—	*—	*—	13.7	280.4	294.1	*—	4.7
<b>15–64</b>	<b>1 530.1</b>	<b>523.8</b>	<b>2 053.9</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>2 302.9</b>	<b>810.0</b>	<b>3 112.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 551.6</b>	<b>537.9</b>	<b>2 089.5</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>2 339.4</b>	<b>1 169.4</b>	<b>3 508.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15–19	142.7	203.6	346.4	39.0	42.4	81.4	427.8	335.9	763.6	19.0	56.0
20–24	460.6	151.8	612.5	56.4	11.7	68.0	680.5	117.2	797.7	10.0	85.3
25–29	610.1	86.6	696.7	39.6	*2.3	41.9	738.6	66.3	804.9	5.7	91.8
30–34	594.8	54.3	649.1	25.9	*1.4	27.3	676.4	66.7	743.1	4.0	91.0
35–39	635.1	61.7	696.8	26.7	*2.5	29.1	725.9	68.5	794.4	4.0	91.4
40–44	615.4	55.3	670.8	25.9	*1.2	27.0	697.8	62.2	760.0	3.9	91.8
45–49	611.7	59.9	671.6	25.4	*2.8	28.3	699.9	77.8	777.7	4.0	90.0
50–54	548.3	55.7	604.1	23.4	*1.6	25.0	629.0	90.4	719.4	4.0	87.4
55–59	429.1	63.6	492.7	20.8	*3.8	24.6	517.3	133.9	651.2	4.7	79.4
60–64	262.9	87.0	349.8	15.0	*3.2	18.2	368.1	228.4	596.5	4.9	61.7
65–69	79.4	53.2	132.6	*1.6	*1.0	*2.6	135.2	307.6	442.8	*1.9	30.5
70 and over	30.2	35.7	65.9	*0.1	*—	*0.1	66.0	850.0	916.0	*0.1	7.2
<b>15–64</b>	<b>4 910.8</b>	<b>879.6</b>	<b>5 790.4</b>	<b>298.0</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>370.8</b>	<b>6 161.2</b>	<b>1 247.3</b>	<b>7 408.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>83.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 020.5</b>	<b>968.4</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>299.6</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>6 362.4</b>	<b>2 404.9</b>	<b>8 767.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>72.6</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	40.4	37.6	40.0	35.1	25.6	33.2	39.6	55.8	44.0	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	40	33	39	32	18	29	39	64	43	..	..

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
FEMALES											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	10.4	11.4	21.8	*3.3	*0.2	*3.6	25.4	6.9	32.3	*14.0	78.5
20-24	101.0	48.1	149.1	9.8	*3.7	13.6	162.7	58.3	221.0	8.3	73.6
25-29	215.8	90.6	306.4	15.7	*4.1	19.8	326.2	140.4	466.6	6.1	69.9
30-34	193.4	159.1	352.5	9.8	6.5	16.3	368.8	163.9	532.7	4.4	69.2
35-39	182.6	221.1	403.7	10.1	10.1	20.2	423.9	179.5	603.4	4.8	70.3
40-44	204.3	219.7	424.0	11.4	*5.0	16.4	440.4	136.3	576.8	3.7	76.4
45-49	228.9	218.8	447.7	12.4	7.9	20.3	468.0	111.9	579.9	4.3	80.7
50-54	224.5	178.5	402.9	6.2	*3.1	9.3	412.3	113.4	525.6	2.3	78.4
55-59	153.3	147.7	301.0	*3.2	*2.9	6.1	307.1	165.6	472.7	2.0	65.0
60-64	68.3	103.5	171.8	*1.8	*1.0	*2.7	174.5	251.4	426.0	*1.6	41.0
65-69	17.3	31.4	48.6	*0.7	*0.4	*1.1	49.7	238.9	288.6	*2.1	17.2
70 and over	*2.7	9.9	12.6	*—	*—	*—	12.6	431.8	444.4	*—	2.8
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 582.6</b>	<b>1 398.4</b>	<b>2 981.0</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>3 109.3</b>	<b>1 327.6</b>	<b>4 436.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 602.5</b>	<b>1 439.8</b>	<b>3 042.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>3 171.6</b>	<b>1 998.3</b>	<b>5 169.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>61.3</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	72.6	268.3	340.9	30.6	40.7	71.3	412.2	284.6	696.8	17.3	59.2
20-24	217.9	178.3	396.2	25.3	14.1	39.3	435.5	115.8	551.3	9.0	79.0
25-29	178.1	60.8	238.8	14.1	*3.3	17.4	256.2	67.3	323.6	6.8	79.2
30-34	105.9	41.8	147.7	6.2	*2.8	9.0	156.6	53.0	209.7	5.7	74.7
35-39	93.4	50.4	143.8	8.5	*4.7	13.2	157.0	46.3	203.3	8.4	77.2
40-44	85.0	43.2	128.1	10.2	*3.6	13.8	141.9	50.6	192.4	9.7	73.7
45-49	104.2	50.8	155.1	*5.7	*1.0	6.7	161.8	49.8	211.6	4.1	76.5
50-54	94.9	43.0	137.9	6.4	*1.8	8.2	146.1	62.5	208.7	5.6	70.0
55-59	77.5	36.7	114.2	*4.1	*2.1	6.1	120.4	70.9	191.3	*5.1	62.9
60-64	36.1	34.7	70.7	*3.1	*1.9	*5.0	75.8	97.6	173.4	*6.6	43.7
65-69	9.1	19.6	28.6	*0.4	*—	*0.4	29.0	133.6	162.6	*1.2	17.8
70 and over	*2.6	8.5	11.1	*—	*—	*—	11.1	706.2	717.4	*—	1.6
<b>15-64</b>	<b>1 065.5</b>	<b>807.9</b>	<b>1 873.4</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>2 063.5</b>	<b>898.5</b>	<b>2 962.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>69.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 077.2</b>	<b>836.0</b>	<b>1 913.2</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>2 103.6</b>	<b>1 738.4</b>	<b>3 842.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	83.0	279.7	362.7	34.0	40.9	74.9	437.6	291.5	729.1	17.1	60.0
20-24	318.9	226.4	545.3	35.1	17.8	52.9	598.2	174.1	772.3	8.8	77.5
25-29	393.9	151.4	545.3	29.8	7.4	37.2	582.4	207.7	790.1	6.4	73.7
30-34	299.3	200.9	500.2	16.0	9.3	25.3	525.5	216.9	742.4	4.8	70.8
35-39	276.0	271.5	547.5	18.6	14.8	33.4	580.9	225.7	806.7	5.7	72.0
40-44	289.3	262.9	552.1	21.6	8.6	30.2	582.3	186.9	769.2	5.2	75.7
45-49	333.1	269.6	602.7	18.1	8.9	27.0	629.8	161.7	791.5	4.3	79.6
50-54	319.4	221.4	540.8	12.6	*5.0	17.5	558.4	175.9	734.3	3.1	76.0
55-59	230.8	184.4	415.2	7.2	*5.0	12.2	427.4	236.6	664.0	2.9	64.4
60-64	104.4	138.2	242.6	*4.9	*2.9	7.7	250.3	349.1	599.4	*3.1	41.8
65-69	26.3	50.9	77.3	*1.0	*0.4	*1.4	78.7	372.6	451.2	*1.8	17.4
70 and over	*5.3	18.4	23.8	*—	*—	*—	23.8	1 138.0	1 161.8	*—	2.0
<b>15-64</b>	<b>2 648.1</b>	<b>2 206.3</b>	<b>4 854.4</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>5 172.8</b>	<b>2 226.1</b>	<b>7 398.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 679.7</b>	<b>2 275.7</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>319.8</b>	<b>5 275.2</b>	<b>3 736.8</b>	<b>9 012.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	39.2	39.3	39.2	32.9	30.0	31.8	38.8	54.7	45.4	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	39	40	39	30	26	29	39	59	44	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.



Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
PERSONS											
<b>Married</b>											
15-19	19.1	12.9	32.0	*5.1	*0.2	*5.3	37.2	8.4	45.6	*14.1	81.7
20-24	200.9	63.3	264.2	18.9	*4.2	23.1	287.2	68.5	355.7	8.0	80.7
25-29	530.1	121.6	651.7	27.3	*4.5	31.9	683.6	158.1	841.7	4.7	81.2
30-34	619.7	194.0	813.7	19.9	7.3	27.2	840.9	184.6	1 025.5	3.2	82.0
35-39	692.2	258.9	951.2	22.8	10.4	33.3	984.4	207.0	1 191.4	3.4	82.6
40-44	707.9	257.1	965.0	25.5	*5.8	31.2	996.2	162.2	1 158.5	3.1	86.0
45-49	719.6	260.3	980.0	28.0	9.0	37.0	1 017.0	148.8	1 165.8	3.6	87.2
50-54	669.9	214.6	884.4	19.4	*3.5	23.0	907.4	161.9	1 069.3	2.5	84.9
55-59	514.4	195.4	709.8	16.5	*5.2	21.7	731.5	250.1	981.6	3.0	74.5
60-64	289.5	176.1	465.6	13.4	*3.2	16.5	482.1	415.3	897.5	3.4	53.7
65-69	83.7	75.6	159.3	*2.1	*0.7	*2.8	162.1	467.5	629.6	*1.7	25.7
70 and over	24.3	40.5	64.8	*0.1	—	*0.1	64.9	1 001.4	1 066.3	*0.1	6.1
<b>15-64</b>	<b>4 963.3</b>	<b>1 754.2</b>	<b>6 717.6</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>6 967.6</b>	<b>1 764.9</b>	<b>8 732.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>79.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 071.3</b>	<b>1 870.3</b>	<b>6 941.6</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>252.9</b>	<b>7 194.6</b>	<b>3 233.9</b>	<b>10 428.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>
<b>Not Married</b>											
15-19	206.7	470.5	677.1	67.9	83.1	151.0	828.1	619.0	1 447.2	18.2	57.2
20-24	578.6	314.9	893.6	72.6	25.3	97.9	991.4	222.7	1 214.2	9.9	81.7
25-29	473.9	116.3	590.2	42.0	*5.1	47.2	637.4	115.9	753.3	7.4	84.6
30-34	274.4	61.1	335.5	22.1	*3.4	25.5	361.0	99.1	460.0	7.1	78.5
35-39	218.9	74.2	293.2	22.5	*6.8	29.3	322.4	87.3	409.7	9.1	78.7
40-44	196.8	61.1	257.9	21.9	*4.1	26.0	283.9	86.9	370.8	9.2	76.6
45-49	225.1	69.3	294.4	15.5	*2.8	18.3	312.7	90.7	403.4	5.9	77.5
50-54	197.9	62.6	260.5	16.5	*3.0	19.5	280.0	104.4	384.4	7.0	72.9
55-59	145.5	52.7	198.1	11.5	*3.6	15.1	213.2	120.4	333.6	7.1	63.9
60-64	77.8	49.0	126.8	6.5	*2.9	9.4	136.2	162.1	298.4	*6.9	45.7
65-69	22.0	28.5	50.6	*0.6	*0.7	*1.2	51.8	212.7	264.4	*2.3	19.6
70 and over	11.2	13.6	24.9	—	—	—	24.9	986.7	1 011.5	—	2.5
<b>15-64</b>	<b>2 595.6</b>	<b>1 331.7</b>	<b>3 927.3</b>	<b>299.1</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>439.1</b>	<b>4 366.4</b>	<b>1 708.5</b>	<b>6 074.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 628.9</b>	<b>1 373.9</b>	<b>4 002.7</b>	<b>299.7</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>440.3</b>	<b>4 443.1</b>	<b>2 907.8</b>	<b>7 350.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>
<b>Total</b>											
15-19	225.8	483.3	709.1	73.0	83.3	156.3	865.4	627.4	1 492.8	18.1	58.0
20-24	779.5	378.2	1 157.8	91.5	29.5	120.9	1 278.7	291.2	1 569.9	9.5	81.4
25-29	1 004.0	237.9	1 242.0	69.4	9.7	79.0	1 321.0	274.0	1 595.0	6.0	82.8
30-34	894.1	255.1	1 149.2	42.0	10.7	52.6	1 201.9	283.7	1 485.5	4.4	80.9
35-39	911.1	333.2	1 244.3	45.3	17.2	62.5	1 306.8	294.2	1 601.1	4.8	81.6
40-44	904.7	318.2	1 222.9	47.4	9.8	57.2	1 280.1	249.1	1 529.3	4.5	83.7
45-49	944.8	329.6	1 274.4	43.5	11.8	55.3	1 329.7	239.5	1 569.2	4.2	84.7
50-54	867.7	277.2	1 144.9	35.9	6.6	42.5	1 187.4	266.3	1 453.7	3.6	81.7
55-59	659.9	248.0	908.0	28.0	8.7	36.8	944.7	370.5	1 315.2	3.9	71.8
60-64	367.3	225.1	592.4	19.9	*6.1	25.9	618.4	577.5	1 195.8	4.2	51.7
65-69	105.7	104.1	209.8	*2.6	*1.4	*4.0	213.9	680.2	894.0	*1.9	23.9
70 and over	35.5	54.1	89.7	*0.1	—	*0.1	89.7	1 988.1	2 077.8	*0.1	4.3
<b>15-64</b>	<b>7 559.0</b>	<b>3 085.9</b>	<b>10 644.9</b>	<b>495.8</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>689.2</b>	<b>11 334.0</b>	<b>3 473.4</b>	<b>14 807.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>76.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>	<b>498.5</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>11 637.6</b>	<b>6 141.7</b>	<b>17 779.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>
<b>Mean age</b>	40.0	38.8	39.6	34.2	28.3	32.6	39.2	55.1	44.7	..	..
<b>Median age</b>	40	39	39	31	21	29	39	61	43	..	..

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force '000	Not in the labour force '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemp- loyment rate %	Partic- ipation rate %
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NEW SOUTH WALES											
<b>Sydney</b>											
Males	1 037.0	203.0	1 240.0	52.5	14.7	67.2	1 307.2	466.7	1 774.0	5.1	73.7
Females	591.8	431.8	1 023.7	39.1	22.6	61.8	1 085.4	775.7	1 861.1	5.7	58.3
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1 628.8</b>	<b>634.8</b>	<b>2 263.6</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>2 392.6</b>	<b>1 242.5</b>	<b>3 635.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>
<b>Balance of New South Wales</b>											
Males	545.9	98.9	644.9	41.1	*5.0	46.1	691.0	364.7	1 055.6	6.7	65.5
Females	241.8	280.3	522.1	27.7	13.3	41.0	563.1	516.1	1 079.2	7.3	52.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>787.8</b>	<b>379.2</b>	<b>1 167.0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>1 254.1</b>	<b>880.7</b>	<b>2 134.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>58.7</b>
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 582.9	301.9	1 884.9	93.7	19.7	113.4	1 998.2	831.4	2 829.6	5.7	70.6
Females	833.6	712.1	1 545.8	66.8	35.9	102.8	1 648.5	1 291.8	2 940.4	6.2	56.1
<b>Persons</b>	<b>2 416.6</b>	<b>1 014.0</b>	<b>3 430.6</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>3 646.7</b>	<b>2 123.2</b>	<b>5 770.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>63.2</b>
VICTORIA											
<b>Melbourne</b>											
Males	923.2	207.8	1 131.0	52.6	15.6	68.1	1 199.1	413.2	1 612.3	5.7	74.4
Females	511.8	419.0	930.8	34.3	25.1	59.4	990.2	681.9	1 672.1	6.0	59.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1 434.9</b>	<b>626.8</b>	<b>2 061.8</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>2 189.3</b>	<b>1 095.1</b>	<b>3 284.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>66.7</b>
<b>Balance of Victoria</b>											
Males	306.5	62.5	369.1	18.7	*4.8	23.5	392.6	178.7	571.3	6.0	68.7
Females	156.7	153.0	309.7	13.5	6.6	20.0	329.7	262.4	592.1	6.1	55.7
<b>Persons</b>	<b>463.3</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>678.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>722.3</b>	<b>441.1</b>	<b>1 163.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 229.7	270.3	1 500.0	71.3	20.4	91.7	1 591.7	591.9	2 183.6	5.8	72.9
Females	668.5	572.0	1 240.5	47.8	31.7	79.5	1 319.9	944.2	2 264.2	6.0	58.3
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1 898.2</b>	<b>842.3</b>	<b>2 740.5</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>2 911.7</b>	<b>1 536.2</b>	<b>4 447.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>
QUEENSLAND											
<b>Brisbane</b>											
Males	475.5	79.8	555.3	28.3	*8.0	36.3	591.6	181.3	772.9	6.1	76.5
Females	278.2	198.9	477.1	17.3	11.7	29.0	506.1	294.4	800.5	5.7	63.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>753.7</b>	<b>278.8</b>	<b>1 032.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>1 097.7</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>1 573.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>
<b>Balance of Queensland</b>											
Males	558.4	96.8	655.2	44.3	7.2	51.4	706.6	276.5	983.1	7.3	71.9
Females	296.7	254.2	550.9	25.2	*15.4	40.6	591.5	397.4	988.9	6.9	59.8
<b>Persons</b>	<b>855.1</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>1 206.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>1 298.1</b>	<b>673.9</b>	<b>1 972.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>
<b>Total</b>											
Males	1 033.9	176.6	1 210.5	72.5	15.1	87.7	1 298.2	457.9	1 756.0	6.8	73.9
Females	574.9	453.2	1 028.0	42.5	27.2	69.6	1 097.6	691.8	1 789.5	6.3	61.3
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1 608.8</b>	<b>629.8</b>	<b>2 238.5</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>2 395.8</b>	<b>1 149.7</b>	<b>3 545.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force '000	Not in the labour force '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemp- loyment rate %	Partic- ipation rate %
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>											
<b>Adelaide</b>											
Males	259.2	58.1	317.3	14.8	4.8	19.6	337.0	138.2	475.1	5.8	70.9
Females	143.2	134.1	277.3	9.8	7.8	17.7	295.0	212.7	507.7	6.0	58.1
Persons	402.4	192.3	594.7	24.7	12.6	37.3	632.0	350.9	982.8	5.9	64.3
<b>Balance of South Australia</b>											
Males	101.3	19.1	120.4	3.8	*0.6	4.4	124.8	54.7	179.5	3.5	69.5
Females	41.8	49.3	91.0	*2.9	*0.3	3.2	94.3	80.1	174.4	*3.4	54.1
Persons	143.1	68.3	211.5	6.7	*0.9	7.6	219.1	134.8	353.9	3.5	61.9
<b>Total</b>											
Males	360.6	77.2	437.8	18.6	5.4	24.0	461.8	192.8	654.6	5.2	70.5
Females	185.0	183.4	368.4	12.8	8.2	20.9	389.3	292.8	682.1	5.4	57.1
Persons	545.5	260.6	806.1	31.4	13.6	44.9	851.1	485.6	1 336.7	5.3	63.7
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>											
<b>Perth</b>											
Males	416.5	79.9	496.4	20.2	*7.2	27.5	523.9	155.1	678.9	5.2	77.2
Females	205.3	187.0	392.4	15.1	8.6	23.7	416.0	262.7	678.7	5.7	61.3
Persons	621.9	266.9	888.8	35.3	15.8	51.1	939.9	417.8	1 357.7	5.4	69.2
<b>Balance of Western Australia</b>											
Males	150.3	18.5	168.8	9.6	*1.8	11.5	180.3	60.3	240.7	6.4	74.9
Females	62.0	59.9	121.9	*6.4	*2.6	9.0	130.9	90.2	221.1	6.9	59.2
Persons	212.3	78.4	290.7	16.0	*4.5	20.5	311.2	150.6	461.8	6.6	67.4
<b>Total</b>											
Males	566.8	98.4	665.3	29.9	*9.1	38.9	704.2	215.4	919.6	5.5	76.6
Females	267.3	247.0	514.3	21.4	11.2	32.6	546.9	353.0	899.9	6.0	60.8
Persons	834.1	345.4	1 179.5	51.3	20.3	71.6	1 251.1	568.4	1 819.5	5.7	68.8
<b>TASMANIA</b>											
<b>Hobart</b>											
Males	42.5	8.4	50.9	*3.7	*0.8	4.4	55.3	27.4	82.7	8.0	66.9
Females	25.1	23.7	48.8	*2.0	*1.3	*3.3	52.2	37.9	90.0	6.4	57.9
Persons	67.6	32.2	99.7	5.7	*2.1	7.8	107.5	65.3	172.8	7.2	62.2
<b>Balance of Tasmania</b>											
Males	60.7	12.3	73.0	4.1	*1.1	5.3	78.3	38.6	116.9	6.8	67.0
Females	27.2	33.6	60.8	*2.6	*3.0	5.6	66.4	52.6	119.0	8.4	55.8
Persons	87.9	45.9	133.8	6.7	*4.1	10.9	144.7	91.2	235.8	7.5	61.3
<b>Total</b>											
Males	103.2	20.7	123.9	7.8	*1.9	9.7	133.6	66.0	199.6	7.3	66.9
Females	52.3	57.3	109.6	4.6	4.3	8.9	118.5	90.5	209.0	7.5	56.7
Persons	155.5	78.0	233.5	12.4	6.2	18.7	252.1	156.5	408.6	7.4	61.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force '000	Not in the labour force '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
<b>Total</b>											
Males	56.6	7.5	64.1	2.3	*0.2	2.6	66.6	19.6	86.2	3.8	77.3
Females	37.5	15.0	52.5	*1.2	*0.4	1.6	54.1	28.8	82.9	2.9	65.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>*0.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>71.4</b>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
<b>Total</b>											
Males	86.8	15.8	102.6	3.5	*2.0	5.5	108.1	29.9	138.0	5.1	78.3
Females	60.7	35.8	96.4	*1.8	*2.0	3.9	100.3	43.8	144.1	3.8	69.6
<b>Persons</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>*4.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>73.9</b>
AUSTRALIA											
<b>State capital cities</b>											
Males	3 153.9	637.0	3 790.9	172.1	51.0	223.2	4 014.1	1 382.0	5 396.1	5.6	74.4
Females	1 755.3	1 394.7	3 150.1	117.7	77.2	194.8	3 344.9	2 265.3	5 610.2	5.8	59.6
<b>Persons</b>	<b>4 909.3</b>	<b>2 031.8</b>	<b>6 941.0</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>418.0</b>	<b>7 359.0</b>	<b>3 647.3</b>	<b>11 006.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>66.9</b>
<b>Balance of Australia(a)</b>											
Males	1 866.5	331.4	2 198.0	127.5	22.8	150.3	2 348.3	1 023.0	3 371.3	6.4	69.7
Females	924.4	881.0	1 805.4	81.2	43.7	124.9	1 930.3	1 471.5	3 401.8	6.5	56.7
<b>Persons</b>	<b>2 791.0</b>	<b>1 212.4</b>	<b>4 003.3</b>	<b>208.7</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>275.2</b>	<b>4 278.6</b>	<b>2 494.4</b>	<b>6 773.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>63.2</b>
<b>Total</b>											
Males	5 020.5	968.4	5 988.9	299.6	73.9	373.5	6 362.4	2 404.9	8 767.3	5.9	72.6
Females	2 679.7	2 275.7	4 955.5	198.9	120.9	319.8	5 275.2	3 736.8	9 012.0	6.1	58.5
<b>Persons</b>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>	<b>498.5</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>11 637.6</b>	<b>6 141.7</b>	<b>17 779.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>

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

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

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED				Labour force	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														
<b>Males</b>														
15-19	128.6	51.2	179.9	30.9	22.5	*3.6	34.5	214.4	37.5	251.8	16.1	85.1		12.3
20-24	435.1	76.0	511.1	49.7	15.1	*2.4	52.0	563.2	53.2	616.3	9.2	91.4		8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>563.8</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>691.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>*6.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>777.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>868.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>89.6</b>		<b>9.3</b>
<b>Females</b>														
15-19	70.2	71.3	141.5	26.5	20.6	*5.7	32.1	173.6	39.4	213.1	18.5	81.5		12.4
20-24	295.2	119.3	414.5	30.5	13.4	*8.0	38.5	453.0	100.9	553.8	8.5	81.8		5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>365.5</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>556.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>626.6</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>766.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>81.7</b>		<b>7.4</b>
<b>Persons</b>														
15-19	198.9	122.5	321.4	57.3	43.0	9.3	66.7	388.0	76.9	464.9	17.2	83.5		12.3
20-24	730.4	195.3	925.6	80.2	28.5	10.4	90.5	1 016.2	154.0	1 170.2	8.9	86.8		6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>929.2</b>	<b>317.8</b>	<b>1 247.0</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>1 404.2</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>1 635.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>		<b>8.4</b>
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION														
<b>Males</b>														
15-19	14.1	152.4	166.5	*8.1	*6.0	38.7	46.9	213.4	298.4	511.8	22.0	41.7		*1.6
20-24	25.5	75.8	101.3	*6.7	*3.0	9.3	16.0	117.3	64.0	181.3	13.6	64.7		*3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>228.2</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>*9.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>330.7</b>	<b>362.4</b>	<b>693.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>		<b>2.1</b>
<b>Females</b>														
15-19	12.8	208.4	221.2	*7.5	*6.7	35.2	42.8	263.9	252.1	516.0	16.2	51.1		*1.5
20-24	23.7	107.1	130.8	*4.6	*1.9	9.8	14.4	145.2	73.2	218.4	9.9	66.5		*2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>315.5</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>325.3</b>	<b>734.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>		<b>1.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>														
15-19	26.9	360.8	387.7	15.6	12.8	74.0	89.6	477.3	550.5	1 027.8	18.8	46.4		1.5
20-24	49.2	183.0	232.1	11.3	*4.9	19.1	30.4	262.5	137.2	399.7	11.6	65.7		2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>543.8</b>	<b>619.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>739.8</b>	<b>687.7</b>	<b>1 427.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>		<b>1.9</b>
TOTAL														
<b>Males</b>														
15-19	142.7	203.6	346.4	39.0	28.5	42.4	81.4	427.8	335.9	763.6	19.0	56.0		5.1
20-24	460.6	151.8	612.5	56.4	18.1	11.7	68.0	680.5	117.2	797.7	10.0	85.3		7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>603.4</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>958.8</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>1 108.3</b>	<b>453.0</b>	<b>1 561.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>		<b>6.1</b>
<b>Females</b>														
15-19	83.0	279.7	362.7	34.0	27.3	40.9	74.9	437.6	291.5	729.1	17.1	60.0		4.7
20-24	318.9	226.4	545.3	35.1	15.3	17.8	52.9	598.2	174.1	772.3	8.8	77.5		4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>401.9</b>	<b>506.1</b>	<b>908.0</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>1 035.8</b>	<b>465.6</b>	<b>1 501.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>		<b>4.6</b>
<b>Persons</b>														
15-19	225.8	483.3	709.1	73.0	55.8	83.3	156.3	865.4	627.4	1 492.8	18.1	58.0		4.9
20-24	779.5	378.2	1 157.8	91.5	33.4	29.5	120.9	1 278.7	291.2	1 569.9	9.5	81.4		5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 005.3</b>	<b>861.5</b>	<b>1 866.8</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>2 144.0</b>	<b>918.6</b>	<b>3 062.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>		<b>5.4</b>

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total					
	'000	'000					
COUNTRY OF BIRTH							
<b>Born in Australia</b>	<b>5 620.5</b>	<b>8 055.8</b>	<b>501.2</b>	<b>8 557.0</b>	<b>3 907.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>
<b>Born overseas</b>	<b>2 078.9</b>	<b>2 886.7</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>3 078.4</b>	<b>1 969.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>61.0</b>
Oceania and Antarctica	317.2	401.3	24.0	425.3	134.9	5.7	75.9
New Zealand	251.2	319.8	19.1	338.9	100.1	5.6	77.2
North-West Europe	595.5	825.3	39.6	864.9	594.8	4.6	59.3
United Kingdom and Ireland	494.3	682.5	33.1	715.5	457.2	4.6	61.0
Germany	41.9	58.2	*2.4	60.7	54.9	*4.0	52.5
Netherlands	24.9	35.1	*0.5	35.6	45.4	*1.4	44.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	208.0	295.0	18.4	313.4	453.2	5.9	40.9
Italy	41.5	60.9	*3.3	64.2	127.4	*5.1	33.5
Greece	21.5	34.9	*1.1	36.0	95.6	*3.1	27.4
North Africa and the Middle East	84.8	123.7	21.0	144.8	148.7	14.5	49.3
Lebanon	23.2	38.4	*4.6	43.0	52.3	*10.8	45.2
South-East Asia	277.4	389.0	22.9	411.9	220.0	5.6	65.2
Viet Nam	60.4	83.6	*5.5	89.1	79.0	*6.2	53.0
Malaysia	52.8	74.4	*3.7	78.1	31.9	*4.7	71.0
Philippines	71.9	100.3	*5.5	105.8	34.5	*5.2	75.4
North-East Asia	177.7	249.9	16.0	265.9	182.5	6.0	59.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	108.8	147.8	10.1	157.9	109.1	6.4	59.1
Southern and Central Asia	200.7	292.9	30.8	323.7	118.4	9.5	73.2
India	132.3	185.7	18.8	204.5	67.9	9.2	75.1
Americas	97.9	138.0	7.8	145.8	56.0	5.3	72.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	119.7	171.7	11.2	182.8	60.6	6.1	75.1
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
<b>Arrived 1986–1995</b>							
Oceania and Antarctica	77.4	100.0	*3.4	103.4	31.3	*3.3	76.8
North-West Europe	89.5	116.2	*6.5	122.7	34.3	*5.3	78.2
Southern and Eastern Europe	43.4	56.0	*2.7	58.7	18.7	*4.5	75.8
North Africa and the Middle East	22.7	32.9	*3.6	36.5	21.5	*10.0	62.9
South-East Asia	88.5	123.5	6.6	130.1	60.1	5.1	68.4
North-East Asia	60.0	82.0	*3.9	85.9	39.7	*4.5	68.4
Southern and Central Asia	40.6	55.5	*5.4	60.9	20.7	*8.9	74.6
Americas	21.4	29.0	*1.8	30.7	7.8	*5.8	79.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.4	40.4	*1.3	41.7	8.3	*3.0	83.4
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>473.8</i>	<i>635.4</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>670.7</i>	<i>242.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>73.5</i>
<b>Arrived 1996–2009</b>							
Oceania and Antarctica	142.9	169.8	14.4	184.3	47.5	7.8	79.5
North-West Europe	184.1	238.3	14.8	253.1	75.4	5.8	77.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	38.1	53.2	*6.5	59.7	35.1	*10.9	63.0
North Africa and the Middle East	36.2	49.7	11.9	61.5	60.0	19.3	50.6
South-East Asia	97.8	151.1	12.1	163.2	85.6	7.4	65.6
North-East Asia	103.5	149.2	11.4	160.6	122.1	7.1	56.8
Southern and Central Asia	138.2	209.9	24.2	234.0	73.4	10.3	76.1
Americas	42.0	60.6	*4.1	64.8	15.6	*6.4	80.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.8	95.0	7.9	102.9	30.1	7.7	77.4
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>846.6</i>	<i>1 176.8</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>1 284.1</i>	<i>544.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>70.2</i>

\* 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	3 858.6	120.2	3 978.8	1 184.7	5 163.5	3.0	77.1
Lone parent	104.7	11.4	116.1	57.5	173.6	9.8	66.9
Dependent student	221.6	51.2	272.8	294.6	567.4	18.8	48.1
Non-dependent child	682.3	90.2	772.6	153.5	926.0	11.7	83.4
Other related individual	138.7	18.3	157.0	78.6	235.6	11.7	66.6
<i>Total</i>	5 005.9	291.4	5 297.2	1 768.9	7 066.1	5.5	75.0
Non-family member							
Person living alone	559.4	40.6	600.0	366.5	966.5	6.8	62.1
Not living alone	339.1	27.9	367.0	96.4	463.4	7.6	79.2
<i>Total</i>	898.5	68.5	967.0	462.9	1 429.9	7.1	67.6
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 904.4	359.9	6 264.2	2 231.8	8 496.0	5.7	73.7
Relationship not determined(a)	84.5	13.6	98.2	173.1	271.3	13.9	36.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>6 362.4</b>	<b>2 404.9</b>	<b>8 767.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>72.6</b>
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	3 007.6	128.2	3 135.8	1 943.5	5 079.4	4.1	61.7
Lone parent	391.3	40.0	431.3	341.9	773.2	9.3	55.8
Dependent student	284.6	47.5	332.1	251.5	583.6	14.3	56.9
Non-dependent child	439.4	53.3	492.7	89.2	581.9	10.8	84.7
Other related individual	101.9	10.2	112.1	124.0	236.1	9.1	47.5
<i>Total</i>	4 225.0	279.1	4 504.1	2 750.0	7 254.1	6.2	62.1
Non-family member							
Person living alone	431.3	18.2	449.5	615.0	1 064.6	4.1	42.2
Not living alone	228.2	17.0	245.2	83.3	328.6	6.9	74.6
<i>Total</i>	659.6	35.2	694.8	698.4	1 393.1	5.1	49.9
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 884.5	314.3	5 198.8	3 448.4	8 647.2	6.0	60.1
Relationship not determined(a)	71.0	*5.4	76.4	288.4	364.8	*7.1	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>319.8</b>	<b>5 275.2</b>	<b>3 736.8</b>	<b>9 012.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 866.3	248.4	7 114.6	3 128.2	10 242.9	3.5	69.5
Lone parent	496.0	51.4	547.4	399.4	946.8	9.4	57.8
Dependent student	506.3	98.7	604.9	546.1	1 151.0	16.3	52.6
Non-dependent child	1 121.7	143.5	1 265.3	242.6	1 507.9	11.3	83.9
Other related individual	240.6	28.5	269.1	202.6	471.7	10.6	57.1
<i>Total</i>	9 230.8	570.5	9 801.3	4 518.9	14 320.2	5.8	68.4
Non-family member							
Person living alone	990.7	58.8	1 049.6	981.5	2 031.1	5.6	51.7
Not living alone	567.3	44.9	612.2	179.7	791.9	7.3	77.3
<i>Total</i>	1 558.1	103.7	1 661.8	1 161.2	2 823.0	6.2	58.9
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	10 788.9	674.2	11 463.1	5 680.1	17 143.2	5.9	66.9
Relationship not determined(a)	155.5	19.1	174.5	461.5	636.1	10.9	27.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>11 637.6</b>	<b>6 141.7</b>	<b>17 779.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>

\* 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
<b>ALL FAMILIES(b)</b>	<b>3 848.8</b>	<b>991.0</b>	<b>1 311.4</b>	<b>3 311.2</b>	<b>1 107.2</b>	<b>1 732.7</b>	<b>6 151.1</b>
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 40 and 41 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 was released in July 2009. The frequency of production of labour force families data is currently under review.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.



Country	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	%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>11 211.4</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>10 740.5</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>470.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
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
	Feb	Feb	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb
PERSONS ('000)															
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	346.7	351.1	349.0	355.3	361.5	361.0	358.0	359.4	358.4	357.1	355.5				
Mining	130.7	136.3	145.6	159.6	172.5	173.9	165.8	158.7	159.6	165.9	172.4				
Manufacturing	1 030.8	1 024.7	1 065.7	1 064.0	1 045.8	1 021.8	1 008.7	1 003.2	1 000.3	997.7	997.4				
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	107.2	103.8	114.9	119.9	127.5	135.7	139.3	136.0	130.0	126.7	126.7				
Construction	879.9	949.1	975.4	987.5	989.8	988.1	986.3	982.5	980.5	979.5	979.6				
Wholesale trade	376.6	404.9	395.6	406.2	405.9	399.2	395.5	398.8	410.8	422.7	431.5				
Retail trade	1 171.6	1 185.6	1 235.4	1 224.0	1 212.6	1 209.3	1 204.4	1 196.0	1 185.5	1 177.9	1 175.2				
Accommodation and food services	665.3	702.3	702.6	707.9	709.8	707.1	709.7	720.1	731.7	738.8	741.7				
Transport, postal and warehousing	503.9	521.2	549.9	559.5	574.8	591.5	597.5	592.6	579.3	567.3	556.8				
Information media and telecommunications	237.8	249.3	226.5	222.8	222.2	223.9	223.3	219.4	215.0	211.1	208.3				
Financial and insurance services	376.7	407.0	403.4	405.0	403.4	397.7	390.9	389.4	394.5	401.1	408.2				
Rental, hiring and real estate services	193.0	201.4	197.7	202.9	204.4	197.3	187.8	183.6	183.3	179.8	171.8				
Professional, scientific and technical services	721.9	738.1	786.1	786.6	786.6	782.4	774.4	769.4	786.8	820.0	852.0				
Administrative and support services	356.0	358.9	343.4	339.1	340.8	342.7	345.0	346.5	354.4	369.1	387.0				
Public administration and safety	615.6	644.6	629.5	636.2	647.4	664.3	672.9	669.2	665.0	666.5	672.4				
Education and training	756.1	758.0	803.0	815.0	812.0	800.6	793.1	798.2	811.0	821.2	829.8				
Health care and social assistance	1 043.4	1 068.0	1 100.8	1 102.5	1 108.4	1 125.2	1 155.9	1 185.3	1 198.4	1 198.9	1 193.9				
Arts and recreation services	176.6	183.0	190.7	184.0	186.4	196.7	204.7	203.9	198.3	194.3	193.6				
Other services	419.1	417.0	467.0	458.6	452.1	450.9	446.9	439.0	437.1	441.1	449.3				
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)															
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.4	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.7	-0.1	-0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5				
Mining	21.7	4.2	5.7	9.6	8.1	0.8	-4.6	-4.3	0.5	3.9	3.9				
Manufacturing	-1.3	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	-1.7	-2.3	-1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	—				
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	11.5	-3.2	4.3	4.4	6.4	6.4	2.6	-2.3	-4.5	-2.5	—				
Construction	4.3	7.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	—				
Wholesale trade	-1.4	7.5	2.4	2.7	-0.1	-1.7	-0.9	0.8	3.0	2.9	2.1				
Retail trade	0.4	1.2	0.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2				
Accommodation and food services	-3.6	5.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.4				
Transport, postal and warehousing	0.7	3.4	0.3	1.7	2.7	2.9	1.0	-0.8	-2.3	-2.1	-1.9				
Information media and telecommunications	1.6	4.8	-2.6	-1.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.3	-1.7	-2.0	-1.8	-1.3				
Financial and insurance services	3.1	8.0	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	-1.7	-0.4	1.3	1.7	1.8				
Rental, hiring and real estate services	11.6	4.4	-0.6	2.6	0.8	-3.5	-4.8	-2.2	-0.1	-1.9	-4.5				
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.0	2.2	0.6	0.1	—	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	2.3	4.2	3.9				
Administrative and support services	0.4	0.8	-1.8	-1.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.3	4.1	4.8				
Public administration and safety	0.9	4.7	-0.4	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.3	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.9				
Education and training	9.0	0.3	2.2	1.5	-0.4	-1.4	-0.9	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.0				
Health care and social assistance	6.1	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.7	2.5	1.1	—	-0.4				
Arts and recreation services	6.4	3.6	-4.1	-3.5	1.3	5.5	4.0	-0.4	-2.7	-2.0	-0.4				
Other services	1.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.8	-1.4	-0.3	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	0.9	1.8				

— 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
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing(a)	260.3	99.6	245.5	114.4	359.9
Agriculture	227.0	91.1	212.3	105.9	318.2
Aquaculture	*2.8	*0.7	*2.9	*0.7	*3.5
Forestry and Logging	6.4	*0.9	*5.4	*1.9	7.3
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	*6.6	*1.6	*7.3	*0.9	*8.2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services	16.6	*4.2	16.7	*4.1	20.8
Mining(a)	169.4	*5.1	151.3	23.3	174.5
Coal Mining	38.4	*1.6	37.3	*2.8	40.1
Oil and Gas Extraction	16.3	*—	13.9	*2.3	16.3
Metal Ore Mining	54.2	*0.4	48.1	*6.4	54.6
Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	8.3	*0.3	7.7	*0.9	8.6
Exploration and Other Mining Support Services	30.6	*1.9	26.1	*6.4	32.5
Manufacturing(a)	857.1	145.3	740.8	261.6	1 002.3
Food Product Manufacturing	148.3	45.6	121.5	72.4	193.9
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	24.8	*5.9	21.4	9.3	30.7
Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing	32.8	11.6	17.5	26.9	44.4
Wood Product Manufacturing	42.0	*6.7	41.7	*7.1	48.8
Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	16.9	*1.4	12.5	*5.8	18.2
Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media)	45.2	*7.6	36.7	16.2	52.8
Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing	6.3	*1.3	*6.6	*1.0	7.6
Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing	41.6	*5.2	27.9	18.9	46.8
Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing	31.3	*2.6	25.7	*8.3	34.0
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	34.1	*3.5	32.5	*5.0	37.5
Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing	76.9	*10.0	76.5	10.4	86.9
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	58.2	7.0	54.7	10.6	65.2
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	75.8	4.7	67.1	13.4	80.5
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	113.6	12.6	96.7	29.5	126.2
Furniture and Other Manufacturing	51.6	11.1	49.0	13.8	62.8
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services(a)	122.9	11.1	104.0	30.0	134.0
Electricity Supply	55.4	*4.6	48.4	11.6	60.0
Gas Supply	9.3	*0.2	7.3	*2.2	9.5
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	29.6	*2.0	23.4	8.2	31.6
Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services	27.4	*4.2	24.5	*7.1	31.6
Construction(a)	847.9	147.5	878.0	117.4	995.4
Building Construction	201.2	32.6	198.7	35.1	233.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	66.6	*6.0	65.2	*7.5	72.6
Construction Services	544.0	105.3	581.4	67.9	649.3
Wholesale Trade(a)	363.8	69.0	296.3	136.5	432.7
Basic Material Wholesaling	90.0	16.8	82.9	23.9	106.8
Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling	95.4	11.3	77.6	29.1	106.7
Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling	27.8	*3.1	23.4	*7.5	30.9
Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling	57.5	10.6	42.6	25.4	68.0
Other Goods Wholesaling	66.7	20.1	49.5	37.3	86.9
Commission-Based Wholesaling	*7.8	*1.6	*5.9	*3.5	9.3
Retail Trade(a)	598.5	583.5	513.3	668.8	1 182.1
Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing	79.4	*14.2	71.9	21.7	93.6
Fuel Retailing	15.6	14.9	15.8	14.7	30.5
Food Retailing	152.4	213.1	167.9	197.6	365.4
Other Store-Based Retailing	324.5	320.8	238.6	406.7	645.3
Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling	4.4	*4.5	*4.5	4.4	8.9

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

*continued*

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES cont.</b>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>
Accommodation and Food Services(a)	314.7	415.6	328.2	402.1	730.3
Accommodation	60.2	48.4	44.2	64.4	108.6
Food and Beverage Services	254.4	367.2	284.0	337.7	621.6
Transport, Postal and Warehousing(a)	443.1	113.5	431.2	125.4	556.6
Road Transport	182.9	32.0	186.9	28.0	214.9
Rail Transport	44.4	*3.4	41.0	6.9	47.8
Water Transport	*8.1	*0.5	*5.7	*2.8	*8.5
Air and Space Transport	31.7	11.6	27.6	15.7	43.3
Other Transport	7.6	*0.3	4.9	*3.1	8.0
Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services	64.4	32.3	63.2	33.5	96.7
Transport Support Services	50.1	18.1	52.9	15.3	68.1
Warehousing and Storage Services	38.8	7.7	36.5	10.0	46.5
Information Media and Telecommunications(a)	168.9	39.6	111.2	97.3	208.5
Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing)	32.5	10.6	18.1	25.0	43.1
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities	13.7	8.8	12.1	10.4	22.4
Broadcasting (except Internet)	24.6	*2.7	13.9	13.5	27.3
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	*0.5	*—	*—	*0.5	*0.5
Telecommunications Services	79.3	8.6	57.9	30.0	87.9
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services	*9.0	*1.3	*7.0	*3.3	10.3
Library and Other Information Services	9.3	*7.6	*2.2	14.7	16.9
Financial and Insurance Services(a)	344.5	74.0	205.1	213.4	418.5
Finance	167.2	39.1	94.7	111.5	206.3
Insurance and Superannuation Funds	72.9	13.3	35.4	50.8	86.1
Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services	103.0	20.4	74.1	49.3	123.4
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services(a)	120.8	43.4	80.2	84.0	164.2
Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate)	28.2	13.6	24.0	17.8	41.8
Property Operators and Real Estate Services	92.6	29.8	56.1	66.3	122.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services(a)	671.4	184.6	488.4	367.6	856.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (Except Computer System Design and Related Services)	534.3	163.0	364.9	332.4	697.3
Computer System Design and Related Services	136.8	21.5	123.3	35.1	158.4
Administrative and Support Services(a)	231.9	160.0	186.9	205.0	391.9
Administrative Services	145.3	55.0	80.2	120.1	200.2
Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services	86.6	105.0	106.8	84.9	191.6
Public Administration and Safety(a)	566.1	115.3	364.6	316.7	681.4
Public Administration	397.5	88.8	222.9	263.4	486.3
Defence	25.9	3.0	18.0	10.9	28.9
Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services	142.1	23.5	123.7	42.0	165.6
Education and Training(a)	514.5	281.6	249.4	546.6	796.1
Preschool and School Education	311.0	164.3	122.1	353.2	475.3
Tertiary Education	147.3	59.4	87.9	118.8	206.7
Adult, Community and Other Education	46.9	52.9	36.6	63.2	99.8
Health Care and Social Assistance(a)	660.7	536.8	243.8	953.8	1 197.5
Hospitals	236.5	138.8	81.6	293.7	375.4
Medical and Other Health Care Services	193.1	134.7	81.7	246.1	327.8
Residential Care Services	92.3	113.0	31.0	174.3	205.2
Social Assistance Services	137.8	149.6	48.7	238.7	287.4

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

*continued*

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b> <i>cont.</i>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>
Arts and Recreation Services(a)	107.9	92.6	107.0	93.5	200.5
Heritage Activities	18.4	7.4	16.1	9.7	25.9
Creative and Performing Arts Activities	21.3	25.4	24.2	22.6	46.7
Sports and Recreation Activities	46.8	52.2	52.5	46.5	99.0
Gambling Activities	20.3	7.6	13.5	14.4	27.8
Other Services(a)	335.9	126.1	263.8	198.2	462.0
Repair and Maintenance	187.4	38.4	192.4	33.4	225.8
Personal and Other Services	146.1	86.6	70.6	162.1	232.7
Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	*2.4	*1.1	*0.7	*2.8	*3.4

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

(a) Includes any person whose industry subdivision was 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
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>
Managers(a)	1 282.0	171.9	967.8	486.1	1 453.9
Chief executives, general managers and legislators	106.8	*9.1	93.4	22.4	115.8
Farmers and farm managers	164.9	32.5	147.9	49.5	197.4
Specialist managers	587.3	60.2	446.0	201.5	647.5
Hospitality, retail and service managers	394.9	66.0	255.9	205.0	461.0
Professionals(a)	1 831.8	554.1	1 160.3	1 225.6	2 385.9
Arts and media professionals	62.9	35.9	53.8	44.9	98.7
Business, human resource and marketing professionals	517.5	90.7	323.6	284.6	608.2
Design, engineering, science and transport professionals	298.0	48.5	249.8	96.7	346.5
Education professionals	312.0	138.5	147.5	303.0	450.5
Health professionals	281.6	173.3	120.4	334.4	454.9
ICT professionals	202.3	16.8	178.6	40.5	219.1
Legal, social and welfare professionals	145.3	47.0	79.1	113.2	192.3
Technicians and trades workers(a)	1 387.0	218.3	1 387.2	218.1	1 605.3
Engineering, ICT and science technicians	189.8	36.1	174.1	51.8	225.9
Automotive and engineering trades workers	336.6	21.5	352.3	*5.9	358.1
Construction trades workers	308.7	34.7	337.8	*5.6	343.4
Electrotechnology and telecommunications trades workers	215.5	17.2	228.6	*4.0	232.7
Food trades workers	113.4	35.0	104.0	44.4	148.4
Skilled animal and horticultural workers	74.9	33.0	75.3	32.6	107.9
Other technicians and trades workers	139.7	40.4	106.4	73.8	180.1
Community and personal service workers(a)	475.1	505.9	301.9	679.1	981.0
Health and welfare support workers	66.2	46.4	28.8	83.8	112.6
Carers and aides	152.1	219.2	44.2	327.1	371.3
Hospitality workers	77.6	153.5	76.8	154.3	231.1
Protective service workers	104.1	17.3	100.0	21.5	121.5
Sports and personal service workers	75.1	69.4	52.1	92.4	144.5
Clerical and administrative workers(a)	1 046.4	574.6	390.0	1 230.9	1 620.9
Office managers and program administrators	181.9	62.2	69.4	174.7	244.1
Personal assistants and secretaries	91.3	55.3	*3.9	142.7	146.6
General clerical workers	151.0	98.8	42.5	207.3	249.8
Inquiry clerks and receptionists	166.0	104.9	42.0	228.9	270.9
Numerical clerks	212.7	171.6	68.0	316.3	384.3
Clerical and office support workers	64.8	34.6	56.5	42.8	99.4
Other clerical and administrative workers	178.4	47.3	107.5	118.2	225.7
Sales workers(a)	435.9	591.8	378.6	649.0	1 027.7
Sales representatives and agents	149.3	30.5	103.4	76.5	179.8
Sales assistants and salespersons	239.7	427.6	231.8	435.6	667.4
Sales support workers	46.8	133.7	43.4	137.0	180.5
Machinery operators and drivers(a)	597.7	99.0	632.0	64.7	696.7
Machine and stationary plant operators	139.5	16.9	134.2	22.2	156.4
Mobile plant operators	131.2	*11.3	137.9	*4.6	142.5
Road and rail drivers	238.6	51.9	274.2	16.3	290.5
Storepersons	83.7	18.5	81.2	21.0	102.2
Labourers(a)	644.4	528.5	771.1	401.9	1 173.0
Cleaners and laundry workers	102.1	171.6	112.7	161.0	273.7
Construction and mining labourers	136.3	21.0	156.0	*1.4	157.3
Factory process workers	164.8	41.5	141.7	64.6	206.3
Farm, forestry and garden workers	76.8	43.4	89.9	30.3	120.2
Food preparation assistants	36.4	120.7	75.9	81.2	157.1
Other labourers	120.0	125.9	183.7	62.2	245.9

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Industry</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	209.0	51.3	260.3	36.5	63.1	99.6	245.5	114.4	359.9
Mining	149.0	20.5	169.4	*2.3	*2.8	*5.1	151.3	23.3	174.5
Manufacturing	688.0	169.1	857.1	52.8	92.5	145.3	740.8	261.6	1 002.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	98.2	24.7	122.9	5.8	*5.3	11.1	104.0	30.0	134.0
Construction	792.1	55.8	847.9	86.0	61.5	147.5	878.0	117.4	995.4
Wholesale trade	272.7	91.1	363.8	23.6	45.4	69.0	296.3	136.5	432.7
Retail trade	345.4	253.1	598.5	167.9	415.7	583.5	513.3	668.8	1 182.1
Accommodation and food services	172.4	142.3	314.7	155.8	259.8	415.6	328.2	402.1	730.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	370.2	73.0	443.1	61.0	52.4	113.5	431.2	125.4	556.6
Information media and telecommunications	96.1	72.8	168.9	15.1	24.5	39.6	111.2	97.3	208.5
Financial and insurance services	192.6	151.9	344.5	12.5	61.5	74.0	205.1	213.4	418.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	68.2	52.6	120.8	12.0	31.4	43.4	80.2	84.0	164.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	436.5	234.9	671.4	51.9	132.7	184.6	488.4	367.6	856.0
Administrative and support services	126.4	105.5	231.9	60.5	99.5	160.0	186.9	205.0	391.9
Public administration and safety	328.6	237.4	566.1	36.0	79.3	115.3	364.6	316.7	681.4
Education and training	191.9	322.7	514.5	57.6	224.0	281.6	249.4	546.6	796.1
Health care and social assistance	183.6	477.1	660.7	60.2	476.6	536.8	243.8	953.8	1 197.5
Arts and recreation services	68.5	39.4	107.9	38.6	54.1	92.6	107.0	93.5	200.5
Other services	231.2	104.7	335.9	32.6	93.5	126.1	263.8	198.2	462.0
<b>Occupation</b>									
Managers	909.1	372.9	1 282.0	58.7	113.3	171.9	967.8	486.1	1 453.9
Professionals	1 025.5	806.3	1 831.8	134.8	419.3	554.1	1 160.3	1 225.6	2 385.9
Technicians and trades workers	1 258.0	129.0	1 387.0	129.2	89.1	218.3	1 387.2	218.1	1 605.3
Community and personal service workers	195.5	279.6	475.1	106.4	399.4	505.9	301.9	679.1	981.0
Clerical and administrative workers	335.0	711.4	1 046.4	55.0	519.6	574.6	390.0	1 230.9	1 620.9
Sales workers	234.2	201.7	435.9	144.5	447.3	591.8	378.6	649.0	1 027.7
Machinery operators and drivers	560.2	37.5	597.7	71.8	27.2	99.0	632.0	64.7	696.7
Labourers	503.0	141.4	644.4	268.1	260.4	528.5	771.1	401.9	1 173.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5 020.5</b>	<b>2 679.7</b>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>968.4</b>	<b>2 275.7</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT					
		Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
<b>Employed</b>					
Full-Time	'000	6 883.7	232.3	580.8	7 700.2
Part-Time	'000	2 798.7	57.7	360.6	3 244.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>9 682.5</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>941.4</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	'000	182.2	42.5	125.5	359.9
Mining	'000	174.1	*0.1	*0.3	174.5
Manufacturing	'000	940.0	17.2	43.4	1 002.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	'000	130.5	*—	*3.1	134.0
Construction	'000	713.2	53.1	225.9	995.4
Wholesale trade	'000	400.5	6.6	24.1	432.7
Retail trade	'000	1 101.3	34.1	43.5	1 182.1
Accommodation and food services	'000	676.6	29.1	22.1	730.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	'000	483.1	10.9	61.7	556.6
Information media and telecommunications	'000	194.8	*0.6	12.7	208.5
Financial and insurance services	'000	398.6	*2.4	16.3	418.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	'000	145.2	*4.2	13.8	164.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	'000	728.9	30.8	95.7	856.0
Administrative and support services	'000	304.4	13.6	71.8	391.9
Public administration and safety	'000	676.6	*1.6	*3.2	681.4
Education and training	'000	758.7	*5.7	31.4	796.1
Health care and social assistance	'000	1 127.0	13.3	56.9	1 197.5
Arts and recreation services	'000	167.8	*2.7	30.0	200.5
Other services	'000	378.9	21.4	60.1	462.0
<b>Occupation</b>					
Managers	'000	1 156.1	107.3	187.3	1 453.9
Professionals	'000	2 162.2	47.3	175.8	2 385.9
Technicians and trades workers	'000	1 308.6	63.1	232.0	1 605.3
Community and personal service workers	'000	921.9	*7.8	50.2	981.0
Clerical and administrative workers	'000	1 509.4	31.1	71.1	1 620.9
Sales workers	'000	977.6	7.0	41.1	1 027.7
Machinery operators and drivers	'000	624.2	6.8	64.3	696.7
Labourers	'000	1 022.3	19.6	119.6	1 173.0
<b>ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS</b>					
Average weekly hours worked		34.3	43.2	32.6	34.3
Aggregate weekly hours worked	'000	331 971.3	12 517.8	30 675.9	375 595.9

\* 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
<b>Industry</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.2	45.2	49.2	16.4	13.9	14.8	45.2	27.9	39.7
Mining	47.5	38.1	46.4	*24.2	*22.3	*23.2	47.2	36.2	45.7
Manufacturing	42.0	40.0	41.6	19.5	18.4	18.8	40.4	32.3	38.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	42.0	38.8	41.4	19.3	*18.2	18.8	40.7	35.2	39.5
Construction	42.0	39.7	41.8	17.9	13.7	16.1	39.6	26.1	38.0
Wholesale trade	42.8	40.1	42.1	18.3	18.9	18.7	40.8	33.1	38.4
Retail trade	42.6	39.2	41.1	15.1	16.5	16.1	33.6	25.1	28.8
Accommodation and food services	46.0	43.3	44.8	15.0	15.8	15.5	31.3	25.6	28.1
Transport, postal and warehousing	43.7	37.1	42.6	19.5	16.0	17.9	40.3	28.3	37.6
Information media and telecommunications	40.2	38.6	39.5	16.1	17.1	16.7	36.9	33.2	35.2
Financial and insurance services	42.8	38.0	40.7	15.4	19.6	18.9	41.1	32.7	36.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	43.7	39.3	41.8	13.8	16.9	16.0	39.2	30.9	35.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	44.3	40.0	42.8	16.5	17.4	17.2	41.3	31.9	37.3
Administrative and support services	41.4	39.2	40.4	17.4	15.5	16.2	33.6	27.7	30.5
Public administration and safety	38.5	35.5	37.2	17.6	18.7	18.4	36.4	31.3	34.0
Education and training	42.7	41.7	42.1	16.0	18.0	17.6	36.6	32.0	33.4
Health care and social assistance	40.7	37.9	38.7	19.7	18.9	19.0	35.5	28.4	29.8
Arts and recreation services	42.2	41.3	41.9	14.4	14.9	14.7	32.2	26.0	29.3
Other services	42.7	38.1	41.3	17.8	16.4	16.7	39.6	27.8	34.6
<b>Occupation</b>									
Managers	48.0	43.2	46.6	19.5	17.9	18.4	46.2	37.3	43.3
Professionals	42.8	40.0	41.6	17.3	18.4	18.1	39.8	32.6	36.1
Technicians and trades workers	41.4	40.4	41.3	19.0	18.1	18.6	39.3	31.2	38.2
Community and personal service workers	39.3	38.2	38.7	16.2	17.7	17.4	31.2	26.2	27.7
Clerical and administrative workers	40.0	37.3	38.2	17.7	17.4	17.4	36.9	28.9	30.8
Sales workers	41.9	38.2	40.2	14.2	15.9	15.5	31.4	22.8	26.0
Machinery operators and drivers	43.3	36.7	42.8	19.3	18.5	19.1	40.5	29.0	39.5
Labourers	40.5	37.8	39.9	15.4	15.7	15.5	31.8	23.4	28.9
<b>Australia</b>	42.8	39.3	41.6	16.7	17.2	17.1	38.6	29.1	34.3
<b>Average weekly hours worked by persons at work</b>	44.9	41.4	43.7	18.2	18.5	18.4	40.7	31.0	36.3
<b>Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)</b>	215 034.8	105 216.7	320 251.5	16 196.7	39 147.7	55 344.4	231 231.5	144 364.4	375 595.9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	Feb 2003	Feb 2004	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Feb 2007	Feb 2008	Feb 2009	Feb 2010
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	277.1	257.4	265.6	297.3	300.1	297.3	348.4	308.8
1-15	335.1	345.9	340.9	338.1	379.4	379.1	386.8	405.1
16-29	389.6	401.9	430.8	444.6	450.3	496.8	481.6	497.2
30-34	279.9	284.1	332.0	326.4	319.7	368.0	360.1	358.0
35-39	766.9	791.8	824.9	860.7	944.3	912.1	977.0	1 027.3
40	892.4	951.4	966.2	1 010.4	996.8	1 041.7	1 049.7	1 067.3
41-44	297.4	308.4	288.5	290.0	308.2	322.5	309.6	320.8
45-49	584.9	581.7	586.0	618.3	626.7	640.1	581.3	625.9
50 and over	1 396.7	1 390.3	1 411.2	1 374.1	1 394.7	1 424.7	1 365.5	1 378.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 220.1</b>	<b>5 312.8</b>	<b>5 446.2</b>	<b>5 559.9</b>	<b>5 720.1</b>	<b>5 882.2</b>	<b>5 860.1</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	39.8	39.8	39.6	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.3	38.6
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.6	0.7
FEMALES								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	268.4	246.5	286.1	277.7	297.6	282.4	309.4	300.4
1-15	762.3	719.8	709.1	751.8	755.4	776.5	806.2	837.3
16-29	835.6	846.9	885.9	923.1	930.3	967.4	1 010.3	1 021.0
30-34	389.4	427.1	432.6	433.8	458.6	468.2	478.1	504.0
35-39	684.2	710.5	736.3	789.6	811.0	858.3	861.3	872.1
40	506.7	503.9	556.7	544.7	599.3	608.1	611.3	580.3
41-44	178.5	177.7	164.6	177.8	190.1	192.7	182.7	198.1
45-49	234.7	223.9	248.7	247.7	241.5	270.6	262.5	248.2
50 and over	378.6	364.1	388.3	380.9	394.0	396.8	389.0	394.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 238.5</b>	<b>4 220.4</b>	<b>4 408.4</b>	<b>4 527.2</b>	<b>4 677.8</b>	<b>4 821.0</b>	<b>4 910.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.2	29.5	29.7	29.3	29.1
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.8	0.9	0.4	-0.9	0.8	0.8	-1.5	-0.5
PERSONS								
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>								
0	545.5	503.9	551.7	575.1	597.7	579.7	657.8	609.2
1-15	1 097.4	1 065.7	1 050.1	1 090.0	1 134.8	1 155.6	1 193.0	1 242.4
16-29	1 225.2	1 248.8	1 316.7	1 367.7	1 380.6	1 464.1	1 491.9	1 518.2
30-34	669.3	711.2	764.6	760.2	778.2	836.2	838.2	862.0
35-39	1 451.1	1 502.3	1 561.2	1 650.3	1 755.3	1 770.4	1 838.3	1 899.3
40	1 399.1	1 455.3	1 522.9	1 555.1	1 596.1	1 649.8	1 661.0	1 647.6
41-44	476.0	486.1	453.1	467.8	498.3	515.2	492.3	518.8
45-49	819.6	805.6	834.7	866.0	868.2	910.7	843.8	874.2
50 and over	1 775.3	1 754.4	1 799.5	1 755.0	1 788.7	1 821.4	1 754.5	1 772.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 458.6</b>	<b>9 533.2</b>	<b>9 854.6</b>	<b>10 087.1</b>	<b>10 397.9</b>	<b>10 703.2</b>	<b>10 770.9</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>								
Average hours worked	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.2	34.3
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.6	0.5	-0.2	-1.1	0.1	0.1	-1.7	0.4

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

# 2.8

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

Weekly hours worked	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	308.8	300.4	609.2	14.2	14.4	28.6
1–15	405.1	837.3	1 242.4	388.0	858.0	1 246.0
16–29	497.2	1 021.0	1 518.2	394.3	1 042.9	1 437.2
30–34	358.0	504.0	862.0	227.8	453.6	681.4
35–39	1 027.3	872.1	1 899.3	1 306.1	1 120.1	2 426.3
40	1 067.3	580.3	1 647.6	1 487.7	774.7	2 262.4
41–44	320.8	198.1	518.8	222.0	120.5	342.5
45–49	625.9	248.2	874.2	588.9	207.8	796.8
50 and over	1 378.6	394.1	1 772.8	1 359.8	363.4	1 723.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

# 2.9

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

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	303.9	220.4	524.2
Own illness or injury	106.1	74.7	180.8
Bad weather, plant breakdown	37.4	*3.5	40.9
Began or left job in the reference week	7.3	*4.5	11.8
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	53.7	15.9	69.6
Shift work, standard work arrangements	80.3	51.3	131.6
Other reasons	11.9	16.8	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>600.6</b>	<b>387.0</b>	<b>987.6</b>

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	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	633.4	4 047.1	4 680.5	201.3	587.3	788.6	834.7	4 634.4	5 469.1
Does not expect to be working in 12 months									
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - voluntary reasons	92.9	183.6	276.6	69.3	90.7	159.9	162.2	274.3	436.5
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - involuntary reasons	35.8	27.6	63.4	14.7	*5.3	19.9	50.5	32.8	83.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>339.9</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>307.1</b>	<b>519.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>762.2</b>	<b>4 258.3</b>	<b>5 020.5</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>683.2</b>	<b>968.4</b>	<b>1 047.4</b>	<b>4 941.5</b>	<b>5 988.9</b>
FEMALES									
Expects to be working in 12 months	352.9	2 108.9	2 461.8	407.8	1 613.5	2 021.3	760.7	3 722.4	4 483.1
Does not expect to be working in 12 months									
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - voluntary reasons	49.1	132.1	181.2	91.1	138.8	229.9	140.3	270.8	411.1
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - involuntary reasons	24.7	12.1	36.7	13.4	11.1	24.5	38.1	23.1	61.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>217.9</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>472.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>426.7</b>	<b>2 253.0</b>	<b>2 679.7</b>	<b>512.3</b>	<b>1 763.4</b>	<b>2 275.7</b>	<b>939.1</b>	<b>4 016.4</b>	<b>4 955.5</b>
PERSONS									
Expects to be working in 12 months	986.4	6 156.0	7 142.3	609.1	2 200.8	2 809.9	1 595.5	8 356.8	9 952.2
Does not expect to be working in 12 months									
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - voluntary reasons	142.1	315.7	457.8	160.4	229.4	389.8	302.5	545.1	847.6
Does not expect to be working in 12 months - involuntary reasons	60.5	39.6	100.1	28.1	16.3	44.4	88.5	56.0	144.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>557.9</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>245.8</b>	<b>434.2</b>	<b>391.0</b>	<b>601.1</b>	<b>992.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 188.9</b>	<b>6 511.3</b>	<b>7 700.2</b>	<b>797.6</b>	<b>2 446.6</b>	<b>3 244.2</b>	<b>1 986.5</b>	<b>8 957.9</b>	<b>10 944.4</b>

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## 2.11

### PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES, Level of Government—States and territories

JUNE 2009

	Commonwealth	State	Local	Total
State	'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
<b>Australia</b>	<b>242.9</b>	<b>1 386.6</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>1 807.4</b>

. . not applicable

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

## 2.12

### PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES, Industry

EMPLOYEES

June 2009

Industry	'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
<b>All industries</b>	<b>1 807.4</b>

(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.

# 3.1

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Duration of unemployment by age—February 2010

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
<b>MALES</b>									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	18.9	15.1	13.5	13.4	8.0	8.5	53.2	24.4	77.5
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	35.5	18.8	22.2	15.8	11.8	10.8	89.7	25.2	114.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	11.1	13.1	12.3	7.0	6.2	7.4	46.7	10.3	57.1
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	6.2	9.5	9.4	8.9	10.7	7.0	46.3	*5.3	51.6
52 weeks and over	9.7	11.5	11.8	11.0	*16.5	11.8	63.8	8.6	72.3
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	8.5	8.1	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.5	43.0	*5.7	48.7
104 weeks and over	*1.2	*3.4	*4.6	*3.0	8.2	*3.3	20.8	*2.9	23.7
Total	81.4	68.0	69.2	56.2	53.3	45.5	299.6	73.9	373.5
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	16.8	29.4	32.9	40.7	59.4	44.6	37.7	24.9	35.1
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	8	13	12	10	26	19	14	7	12
<b>FEMALES</b>									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	25.0	16.8	18.5	20.9	7.3	*5.5	47.4	46.6	94.0
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	28.3	20.2	19.8	15.7	10.7	*3.1	64.1	33.7	97.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	9.7	6.1	9.0	6.3	7.8	*5.0	26.2	17.7	43.8
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	*5.2	*2.6	7.3	7.5	7.9	*2.4	23.0	10.0	33.0
52 weeks and over	6.6	7.3	7.9	13.1	10.9	*5.4	38.2	13.0	51.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*4.3	*4.6	*3.9	9.7	*3.5	*1.7	18.4	9.3	27.7
104 weeks and over	*2.4	*2.6	*4.0	*3.4	7.4	*3.6	19.8	*3.6	23.4
Total	74.9	52.9	62.5	63.6	44.6	21.3	198.9	120.9	319.8
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	15.1	20.3	26.5	31.1	54.8	75.8	38.0	19.4	31.0
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	5	7	6	8	18	16	10	5	8
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>									
Under 4 weeks	43.9	31.9	32.0	34.4	15.3	14.0	100.6	71.0	171.5
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	63.8	39.0	42.0	31.6	22.6	13.8	153.8	58.9	212.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	20.8	19.2	21.3	13.2	14.0	12.4	72.9	28.0	100.9
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	11.4	12.2	16.7	16.5	18.6	9.3	69.3	15.3	84.7
52 weeks and over	16.3	18.8	19.7	24.1	27.4	17.2	101.9	21.5	123.5
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	12.8	12.7	11.2	17.7	11.8	10.2	61.3	15.0	76.4
104 weeks and over	*3.5	6.0	*8.6	6.4	15.6	6.9	40.6	6.5	47.1
Total	156.3	120.9	131.7	119.7	97.8	66.8	498.5	194.7	693.3
<b>Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	16.0	25.4	29.9	35.6	57.3	54.5	37.8	21.5	33.2
<b>Median duration of unemployment (weeks)</b>	7	9	9	9	21	18	12	6	10

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104</i> '000	<i>Unemployed 104 weeks and over</i> '000	<i>Total long-term unemployment</i> '000	<i>Proportion of total unemployment</i> %
MALES				
<b>February 2005</b>	22.8	37.9	60.7	21.6
<b>February 2006</b>	26.6	34.3	61.0	21.1
<b>February 2007</b>	20.7	24.1	44.8	18.0
<b>2008</b>				
February	19.1	20.5	39.7	16.8
May	19.3	18.8	38.1	16.0
August	18.7	18.3	37.0	15.3
November	18.5	20.1	38.6	14.5
<b>2009</b>				
February	20.2	22.1	42.3	13.0
May	28.3	25.4	53.6	14.5
August	32.0	27.3	59.3	15.8
November	33.8	26.2	60.0	16.9
<b>2010</b>				
February	37.1	24.8	61.9	18.4
FEMALES				
<b>February 2005</b>	19.1	19.8	38.9	15.5
<b>February 2006</b>	18.1	20.1	38.1	15.5
<b>February 2007</b>	18.7	18.7	37.4	15.4
<b>2008</b>				
February	16.1	15.7	31.8	14.0
May	15.8	16.4	32.2	14.0
August	16.7	16.2	33.0	13.9
November	18.0	16.4	34.4	14.2
<b>2009</b>				
February	20.5	14.8	35.2	13.1
May	23.6	14.2	37.8	13.3
August	25.1	16.7	41.8	14.5
November	26.5	19.4	45.9	16.0
<b>2010</b>				
February	25.9	21.6	47.5	17.1
PERSONS				
<b>February 2005</b>	41.9	57.7	99.6	18.7
<b>February 2006</b>	44.7	54.4	99.1	18.5
<b>February 2007</b>	39.4	42.7	82.2	16.7
<b>2008</b>				
February	35.2	36.2	71.4	15.4
May	35.1	35.2	70.3	15.0
August	35.4	34.6	69.9	14.6
November	36.5	36.5	73.0	14.3
<b>2009</b>				
February	40.7	36.8	77.5	13.0
May	51.8	39.6	91.5	14.0
August	57.1	44.0	101.1	15.3
November	60.3	45.6	105.9	16.5
<b>2010</b>				
February	63.0	46.4	109.4	17.8

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

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

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

## Industry of last job

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.5	*1.3	12.3	*3.5	15.8
Mining	6.0	*2.7	8.1	*0.7	8.7
Manufacturing	35.2	14.7	36.4	13.5	49.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	*3.3	*1.6	*4.5	*0.4	*4.9
Construction	35.5	*7.0	38.7	*3.8	42.5
Wholesale trade	11.9	*4.4	11.8	*4.5	16.3
Retail trade	32.9	28.4	30.4	30.9	61.3
Accommodation and food services	19.5	34.3	21.0	32.8	53.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	11.7	*7.1	14.2	*4.6	18.8
Information media and telecommunications	*5.3	*3.0	*4.3	*3.9	8.3
Financial and insurance services	8.0	*2.7	4.7	6.0	10.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	*3.8	*2.0	*2.8	*3.0	*5.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	16.7	*10.2	13.2	13.8	27.0
Administrative and support services	14.2	7.7	9.8	12.1	21.9
Public administration and safety	12.2	*9.4	*14.3	*7.2	21.5
Education and training	*16.5	*7.7	*7.5	16.8	24.3
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.8	*4.2	19.3	23.5
Arts and recreation services	*5.1	*4.8	*5.3	*4.6	9.9
Other services	9.0	*4.2	8.1	*5.2	13.3

## Occupation of last job

Managers	14.5	10.3	16.3	8.6	24.9
Professionals	34.6	18.6	28.1	25.1	53.2
Technicians and trades workers	40.5	15.8	46.6	9.7	56.3
Community and personal service workers	21.8	27.5	16.6	32.6	49.3
Clerical and administrative workers	32.4	25.7	15.2	42.8	58.0
Sales workers	28.1	27.8	19.5	36.5	56.0
Machinery operators and drivers	26.7	*7.8	32.3	*2.2	34.6
Labourers	74.3	31.5	77.0	28.8	105.8

<b>Total</b>	273.0	165.1	251.6	186.5	438.0
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## HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

## Looking for first job

Looking for full-time work	..	..	37.4	39.0	76.4
Total	..	..	74.2	77.5	151.7

## Former worker

	..	..	47.7	55.7	103.4
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<b>Total</b>	..	..	121.9	133.1	255.1
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<b>TOTAL</b>	273.0	165.1	373.5	319.8	693.3
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\* 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						
<b>February 2005</b>	285.5	291.2	5 716.8	5.0	5.1	10.1
<b>February 2006</b>	285.3	283.8	5 834.9	4.9	4.9	9.8
<b>February 2007</b>	249.4	287.1	5 960.2	4.2	4.8	9.0
<b>2008</b>						
February	235.9	268.1	6 088.8	3.9	4.4	8.3
May	229.4	259.1	6 109.6	3.8	4.2	8.0
August	237.1	263.3	6 125.6	3.9	4.3	8.2
November	272.1	295.0	6 146.7	4.4	4.8	9.2
<b>2009</b>						
February	321.3	342.2	6 171.3	5.2	5.5	10.7
May	362.9	379.2	6 202.3	5.9	6.1	12.0
August	369.8	386.6	6 233.9	5.9	6.2	12.1
November	358.8	378.9	6 264.2	5.7	6.0	11.8
<b>2010</b>						
February	343.2	368.2	6 293.6	5.4	5.8	11.3
FEMALES						
<b>February 2005</b>	249.6	422.0	4 664.9	5.4	9.0	14.4
<b>February 2006</b>	241.0	432.5	4 799.5	5.0	9.0	14.0
<b>February 2007</b>	239.3	413.6	4 933.0	4.9	8.4	13.2
<b>2008</b>						
February	230.7	399.2	5 058.9	4.6	7.9	12.5
May	229.0	397.5	5 083.0	4.5	7.8	12.3
August	237.0	415.4	5 111.4	4.6	8.1	12.8
November	252.8	444.6	5 148.4	4.9	8.6	13.5
<b>2009</b>						
February	271.3	473.7	5 179.9	5.2	9.1	14.4
May	288.1	494.9	5 199.8	5.5	9.5	15.1
August	291.4	503.7	5 210.1	5.6	9.7	15.3
November	286.4	509.6	5 219.5	5.5	9.8	15.3
<b>2010</b>						
February	277.7	515.0	5 231.1	5.3	9.9	15.2
PERSONS						
<b>February 2005</b>	535.1	713.2	10 381.7	5.2	6.9	12.0
<b>February 2006</b>	526.4	716.3	10 634.4	4.9	6.7	11.7
<b>February 2007</b>	488.7	700.6	10 893.2	4.5	6.4	10.9
<b>2008</b>						
February	466.6	667.3	11 147.8	4.2	6.0	10.2
May	458.4	656.5	11 192.6	4.1	5.9	10.0
August	474.1	678.7	11 237.0	4.2	6.0	10.3
November	524.9	739.6	11 295.1	4.6	6.5	11.2
<b>2009</b>						
February	592.6	815.9	11 351.2	5.2	7.2	12.4
May	651.0	874.2	11 402.1	5.7	7.7	13.4
August	661.3	890.3	11 444.0	5.8	7.8	13.6
November	645.1	888.6	11 483.7	5.6	7.7	13.4
<b>2010</b>						
February	620.9	883.2	11 524.7	5.4	7.7	13.0

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(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	Unemployed(a)	Underemployed	Labour force(a)	Unemployment rate(a)	Underemployment rate	Labour force underutilisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES						
<b>February 2005</b>	280.3	293.6	5 710.7	4.9	5.1	10.1
<b>February 2006</b>	298.0	280.2	5 839.3	5.1	4.8	9.9
<b>February 2007</b>	254.6	295.1	5 952.0	4.3	5.0	9.2
<b>2008</b>						
February	218.5	270.8	6 075.1	3.6	4.5	8.1
May	243.7	263.9	6 120.9	4.0	4.3	8.3
August	230.7	251.8	6 119.1	3.8	4.1	7.9
November	257.4	292.3	6 152.5	4.2	4.8	8.9
<b>2009</b>						
February	327.0	338.5	6 157.1	5.3	5.5	10.8
May	378.0	400.9	6 220.0	6.1	6.4	12.5
August	367.9	377.2	6 220.9	5.9	6.1	12.0
November	359.9	383.4	6 269.0	5.7	6.1	11.9
<b>2010</b>						
February	338.0	362.3	6 294.3	5.4	5.8	11.1
FEMALES						
<b>February 2005</b>	250.4	424.8	4 672.4	5.4	9.1	14.5
<b>February 2006</b>	243.9	433.9	4 784.7	5.1	9.1	14.2
<b>February 2007</b>	245.3	413.9	4 937.2	5.0	8.4	13.4
<b>2008</b>						
February	219.3	392.1	5 054.7	4.3	7.8	12.1
May	237.1	405.6	5 082.6	4.7	8.0	12.6
August	231.2	406.8	5 115.7	4.5	8.0	12.5
November	252.4	435.3	5 133.3	4.9	8.5	13.4
<b>2009</b>						
February	273.9	500.6	5 194.5	5.3	9.6	14.9
May	285.8	474.1	5 205.9	5.5	9.1	14.6
August	297.5	512.6	5 194.4	5.7	9.9	15.6
November	288.2	511.5	5 227.2	5.5	9.8	15.3
<b>2010</b>						
February	270.1	510.3	5 233.4	5.2	9.8	14.9
PERSONS						
<b>February 2005</b>	530.8	718.5	10 383.1	5.1	6.9	12.0
<b>February 2006</b>	541.9	714.1	10 623.9	5.1	6.7	11.8
<b>February 2007</b>	499.9	708.9	10 889.2	4.6	6.5	11.1
<b>2008</b>						
February	437.8	662.9	11 129.8	3.9	6.0	9.9
May	480.7	669.5	11 203.4	4.3	6.0	10.3
August	461.9	658.6	11 234.8	4.1	5.9	10.0
November	509.8	727.6	11 285.8	4.5	6.4	11.0
<b>2009</b>						
February	600.9	839.1	11 351.5	5.3	7.4	12.7
May	663.8	875.0	11 425.9	5.8	7.7	13.5
August	665.4	889.8	11 415.2	5.8	7.8	13.6
November	648.1	894.9	11 496.1	5.6	7.8	13.4
<b>2010</b>						
February	608.1	872.6	11 527.7	5.3	7.6	12.8

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(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

# 4.3

## LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, States and territories: Trend

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)									
<b>February 2005</b>	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.4	5.8	5.5	3.6	5.2
<b>February 2006</b>	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	3.8	6.9	5.9	3.5	4.9
<b>February 2007</b>	5.1	4.7	3.9	5.0	3.1	5.2	3.9	2.8	4.5
<b>2008</b>									
February	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.7	3.1	4.8	4.6	2.8	4.2
May	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.7	3.0	4.4	3.6	2.9	4.1
August	5.0	4.3	3.6	4.9	3.0	4.2	3.3	2.7	4.2
November	5.5	4.8	4.0	5.2	3.4	4.4	3.6	2.7	4.6
<b>2009</b>									
February	6.0	5.4	4.6	5.6	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.8	5.2
May	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.2	3.7	3.2	5.7
August	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.5	3.4	3.6	5.8
November	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.8	3.2	3.8	5.6
<b>2010</b>									
February	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.2	6.0	3.0	3.9	5.4
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE									
<b>February 2005</b>	6.7	7.2	6.7	8.2	6.2	7.8	3.9	5.2	6.9
<b>February 2006</b>	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.7	5.9	7.3	3.4	5.4	6.7
<b>February 2007</b>	6.5	6.6	6.4	7.3	4.9	7.6	2.7	4.2	6.4
<b>2008</b>									
February	6.2	6.6	5.6	7.3	4.1	6.3	6.4	4.6	6.0
May	6.2	6.5	5.4	6.8	4.0	5.6	6.3	4.6	5.9
August	6.4	6.7	5.6	6.9	4.3	5.4	4.9	4.5	6.0
November	6.8	7.2	6.2	7.4	5.0	5.8	3.3	4.4	6.5
<b>2009</b>									
February	7.4	7.8	7.0	8.1	6.0	6.8	3.1	4.5	7.2
May	7.7	8.3	7.7	8.4	6.8	7.4	3.6	4.6	7.7
August	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.1	7.3	3.8	4.9	7.8
November	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.0	7.1	3.9	5.3	7.7
<b>2010</b>									
February	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.2	6.7	7.0	3.8	5.6	7.7
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)									
<b>February 2005</b>	11.9	12.8	11.8	13.6	10.6	13.6	9.3	8.7	12.0
<b>February 2006</b>	11.9	12.1	11.7	12.6	9.8	14.2	9.3	8.9	11.7
<b>February 2007</b>	11.6	11.3	10.3	12.4	8.0	12.8	6.6	6.9	10.9
<b>2008</b>									
February	10.7	11.0	9.4	12.0	7.2	11.1	11.0	7.4	10.2
May	10.8	10.7	9.0	11.5	7.0	10.0	9.9	7.5	10.0
August	11.3	11.0	9.2	11.8	7.3	9.6	8.2	7.2	10.3
November	12.3	11.9	10.1	12.6	8.4	10.3	6.9	7.1	11.2
<b>2009</b>									
February	13.4	13.2	11.5	13.6	10.1	11.7	6.9	7.3	12.4
May	14.0	14.2	13.0	14.1	11.7	12.6	7.3	7.8	13.4
August	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.8	12.3	12.8	7.3	8.5	13.6
November	13.6	13.6	13.9	13.5	12.2	12.9	7.1	9.1	13.4
<b>2010</b>									
February	13.4	13.0	13.8	13.3	11.9	13.1	6.8	9.5	13.0

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(b) Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (a)									
<b>February 2005</b>	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.4	4.4	5.8	5.5	3.7	5.1
<b>February 2006</b>	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.1	6.8	6.7	3.5	5.1
<b>February 2007</b>	5.3	4.8	4.1	5.1	3.1	5.3	3.6	2.7	4.6
<b>2008</b>									
February	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.5	2.8	4.9	4.7	2.8	3.9
May	4.8	4.3	3.8	5.1	3.5	4.2	3.3	2.3	4.3
August	5.0	4.2	3.4	4.4	2.7	4.1	2.6	3.5	4.1
November	5.2	4.6	3.9	5.3	3.1	4.7	4.5	2.4	4.5
<b>2009</b>									
February	6.1	5.6	4.7	5.9	4.3	4.4	3.5	2.2	5.3
May	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.7	3.5	4.0	5.8
August	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	3.8	3.3	5.8
November	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.5	3.0	3.7	5.6
<b>2010</b>									
February	5.4	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.1	6.4	3.0	4.1	5.3
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE									
<b>February 2005</b>	6.7	7.4	6.6	8.0	6.2	7.8	3.7	5.2	6.9
<b>February 2006</b>	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.8	5.6	7.3	2.8	5.0	6.7
<b>February 2007</b>	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.3	5.0	7.3	2.3	4.2	6.5
<b>2008</b>									
February	6.1	6.4	5.5	7.3	4.3	6.3	7.6	4.4	6.0
May	6.4	6.7	5.6	7.3	3.6	6.2	7.7	4.9	6.0
August	6.2	6.6	5.4	6.0	4.5	4.3	3.3	4.5	5.9
November	6.6	7.2	5.8	7.7	5.1	6.1	3.4	4.0	6.4
<b>2009</b>									
February	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.3	5.7	7.1	3.5	4.6	7.4
May	7.8	8.6	7.5	8.2	7.1	7.2	3.1	4.9	7.7
August	7.7	8.3	7.8	8.2	7.2	7.7	4.2	4.6	7.8
November	7.6	7.9	8.7	8.2	6.9	6.6	4.0	5.2	7.8
<b>2010</b>									
February	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.2	6.6	7.3	3.5	6.0	7.6
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)									
<b>February 2005</b>	12.0	12.9	11.1	13.4	10.6	13.6	9.3	8.9	12.0
<b>February 2006</b>	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.8	9.7	14.1	9.5	8.5	11.8
<b>February 2007</b>	11.9	11.6	10.7	12.4	8.1	12.6	6.0	6.9	11.1
<b>2008</b>									
February	10.3	10.5	9.2	11.8	7.0	11.2	12.3	7.2	9.9
May	11.1	10.9	9.4	12.4	7.0	10.3	11.0	7.2	10.3
August	11.2	10.8	8.8	10.4	7.2	8.5	5.9	8.0	10.0
November	11.8	11.8	9.7	13.0	8.2	10.8	7.9	6.4	11.0
<b>2009</b>									
February	13.8	13.2	12.2	14.3	9.9	11.5	7.0	6.8	12.7
May	14.2	14.5	12.8	13.7	12.1	12.9	6.6	8.8	13.5
August	13.9	14.4	13.4	14.0	12.6	13.1	8.1	8.0	13.6
November	13.6	13.3	14.7	13.6	12.1	12.1	7.0	8.9	13.4
<b>2010</b>									
February	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.1	11.7	13.7	6.5	10.1	12.8

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(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)						
<b>February 2005</b>	10.8	4.6	4.1	3.1	3.3	5.2
<b>February 2006</b>	10.3	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	4.9
<b>February 2007</b>	9.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	4.5
<b>2008</b>						
February	8.9	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	4.2
May	8.4	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.2	4.1
August	8.6	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.2	4.2
November	9.5	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.4	4.6
<b>2009</b>						
February	10.8	5.2	4.1	3.6	2.7	5.2
May	11.9	5.7	4.4	3.9	2.9	5.7
August	12.0	5.7	4.5	4.0	3.1	5.8
November	11.8	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.2	5.6
<b>2010</b>						
February	11.4	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	5.4
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE						
<b>February 2005</b>	13.0	5.1	5.7	6.0	4.6	6.9
<b>February 2006</b>	12.1	5.3	5.8	5.9	4.7	6.7
<b>February 2007</b>	12.2	4.8	5.6	5.5	4.2	6.4
<b>2008</b>						
February	11.1	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.0
May	11.0	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.2	5.9
August	11.4	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.3	6.0
November	12.4	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.7	6.5
<b>2009</b>						
February	13.5	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.2	7.2
May	14.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.6	7.7
August	14.7	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.6	7.8
November	14.8	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.4	7.7
<b>2010</b>						
February	14.8	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.3	7.7
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE (b)						
<b>February 2005</b>	23.8	9.7	9.9	9.1	7.9	12.0
<b>February 2006</b>	22.4	10.1	9.3	9.1	7.8	11.7
<b>February 2007</b>	21.6	9.0	8.8	8.5	7.0	10.9
<b>2008</b>						
February	20.0	8.8	8.5	7.4	6.5	10.2
May	19.4	8.5	8.4	7.5	6.4	10.0
August	19.9	8.7	8.8	7.8	6.6	10.3
November	21.9	9.6	9.4	8.6	7.1	11.2
<b>2009</b>						
February	24.3	11.0	10.3	9.4	7.8	12.4
May	26.2	12.2	10.9	10.0	8.5	13.4
August	26.7	12.3	11.1	10.1	8.7	13.6
November	26.5	11.9	10.9	10.0	8.6	13.4
<b>2010</b>						
February	26.2	11.2	10.7	9.8	8.6	13.0

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(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	%	%	%
<b>Industry</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	245.5	114.4	359.9	*6.5	*4.4	10.9	*2.6	*3.9	*3.0
Mining	151.3	23.3	174.5	*1.1	*—	*1.1	*0.7	*—	*0.6
Manufacturing	740.8	261.6	1 002.3	20.8	19.6	40.4	*2.8	7.5	*4.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	104.0	30.0	134.0	*1.5	*0.2	*1.7	*1.5	*0.7	*1.3
Construction	878.0	117.4	995.4	55.1	7.8	62.9	*6.3	*6.7	*6.3
Wholesale trade	296.3	136.5	432.7	8.6	7.6	16.2	*2.9	*5.6	*3.7
Retail trade	513.3	668.8	1 182.1	62.0	120.9	183.0	12.1	18.1	15.5
Accommodation and food services	328.2	402.1	730.3	61.9	86.6	148.5	18.9	21.5	20.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	431.2	125.4	556.6	27.1	10.2	37.3	6.3	8.1	6.7
Information media and telecommunications	111.2	97.3	208.5	7.5	5.2	12.7	*6.7	5.3	*6.1
Financial and insurance services	205.1	213.4	418.5	*3.0	*5.8	*8.8	*1.5	*2.7	*2.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services	80.2	84.0	164.2	*4.6	*7.8	12.5	*5.8	*9.3	*7.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	488.4	367.6	856.0	20.5	23.9	44.4	*4.2	*6.5	*5.2
Administrative and support services	186.9	205.0	391.9	26.4	32.2	58.6	14.1	15.7	15.0
Public administration and safety	364.6	316.7	681.4	13.3	14.4	27.7	*3.6	*4.5	*4.1
Education and training	249.4	546.6	796.1	15.3	50.4	65.8	*6.1	*9.2	*8.3
Health care and social assistance	243.8	953.8	1 197.5	18.8	96.8	115.6	*7.7	10.1	9.7
Arts and recreation services	107.0	93.5	200.5	15.8	15.9	31.7	14.7	17.0	15.8
Other services	263.8	198.2	462.0	10.3	20.5	30.8	*3.9	10.3	6.7
<b>Occupation</b>									
Managers	967.8	486.1	1 453.9	8.0	13.9	21.9	*0.8	*2.9	*1.5
Professionals	1 160.3	1 225.6	2 385.9	40.8	68.1	108.9	*3.5	*5.6	*4.6
Technicians and trades workers	1 387.2	218.1	1 605.3	65.6	20.5	86.1	*4.7	9.4	*5.4
Community and personal service workers	301.9	679.1	981.0	52.6	130.1	182.7	17.4	19.2	18.6
Clerical and administrative workers	390.0	1 230.9	1 620.9	20.1	77.9	98.0	*5.2	*6.3	*6.0
Sales workers	378.6	649.0	1 027.7	50.4	128.4	178.8	13.3	19.8	17.4
Machinery operators and drivers	632.0	64.7	696.7	37.1	7.9	45.0	5.9	12.2	6.5
Labourers	771.1	401.9	1 173.0	105.3	83.5	188.9	13.7	20.8	16.1
<b>Australia</b>	5 988.9	4 955.5	10 944.4	379.9	530.4	910.3	*6.3	10.7	8.3

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

## AGE GROUP (YEARS)

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

## MALES

## Looking for work

## Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks	*3.5	*3.3	*4.5	*2.9	*3.5	*1.0	*0.4	*—	19.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.7	*1.7	*1.4	*1.7	*0.7	—	*1.1	*—	8.3
Total	*5.2	*5.0	*5.9	*4.6	*4.2	*1.0	*1.6	*—	27.5
Did not take active steps to find work	12.0	*4.9	*3.2	*2.3	*2.5	*2.6	*1.2	*0.9	29.7
Total	17.2	9.9	9.2	6.9	6.7	*3.7	*2.7	*0.9	57.2
Not looking for work(b)	314.2	96.4	102.4	97.6	117.8	100.9	185.2	1 066.4	2 081.0
Permanently unable to work	*3.3	7.7	16.3	19.6	39.8	26.8	37.3	30.8	181.6
Institutionalised	*1.2	*3.1	*5.2	6.6	*3.9	*2.5	*3.2	59.5	85.2
Total	335.9	117.2	133.0	130.7	168.2	133.9	228.4	1 157.6	2 404.9

## FEMALES

## Looking for work

## Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks	*4.3	*4.0	9.4	6.6	*2.0	*1.3	*0.4	*0.1	28.2
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.2	*1.1	*2.3	*1.2	*0.4	*0.5	*0.3	*—	7.0
Total	*5.5	*5.1	11.6	7.9	*2.5	*1.7	*0.7	*0.1	35.1
Did not take active steps to find work	*6.1	*6.2	9.9	7.8	6.6	*3.7	*3.0	*0.8	44.1
Total	11.5	11.3	21.5	15.7	9.0	*5.4	*3.7	*0.9	79.2
Not looking for work(b)	278.2	159.3	394.8	379.9	291.9	199.4	305.8	1 329.3	3 338.5
Permanently unable to work	*1.2	*3.5	6.5	14.7	34.3	29.2	36.5	30.9	156.7
Institutionalised	*0.6	*0.1	*1.8	*2.3	*2.4	*2.6	*3.0	149.5	162.4
Total	291.5	174.1	424.6	412.6	337.6	236.6	349.1	1 510.6	3 736.8

## PERSONS

## Looking for work

## Took active steps to find work(a)

Available to start work within four weeks	7.8	7.4	13.8	9.6	*5.5	*2.3	*0.8	*0.1	47.4
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*2.8	*2.8	*3.7	*2.9	*1.1	*0.5	*1.5	*—	15.3
Total	10.7	10.1	17.6	12.5	6.6	*2.8	*2.3	*0.1	62.6
Did not take active steps to find work	18.1	11.1	13.1	10.1	9.1	*6.3	*4.2	*1.7	73.7
Total	28.7	21.2	30.7	22.6	15.7	9.1	*6.5	*1.8	136.4
Not looking for work(b)	592.4	255.7	497.2	477.5	409.7	300.3	491.0	2 395.8	5 419.5
Permanently unable to work	*4.4	11.2	22.8	34.4	74.0	56.0	73.8	61.7	338.3
Institutionalised	*1.9	*3.1	7.0	8.9	*6.2	*5.1	*6.3	209.0	247.6
Total	627.4	291.2	557.7	543.4	505.8	370.5	577.5	2 668.3	6 141.7

\* 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.

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR		
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	2007	2008	2008	2008	2008	2009	2009	2009	2009	2007	2008	2009
TREND												
<b>Australia</b>	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	4.1	4.2	3.0
<b>Sector</b>												
Private	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.1	4.3	2.6
Public	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
ORIGINAL												
<b>Australia</b>	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	4.2	4.3	2.9
<b>States and territories</b>												
New South Wales	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	3.9	4.0	2.9
Victoria	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	3.9	4.3	2.7
Queensland	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	4.4	4.1	3.2
South Australia	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	4.8	4.2	2.4
Western Australia	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	5.9	5.6	3.0
Tasmania	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.7	4.1	4.3	3.7
Northern Territory	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	3.9	4.8	3.4
Australian Capital Territory	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	4.5	3.6	3.7
<b>Industry</b>												
Mining	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	5.1	6.3	3.5
Manufacturing	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	4.4	4.3	2.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.2	4.2	4.7	3.9
Construction	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.4	4.5	3.4
Wholesale trade	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	3.1	4.3	2.5
Retail trade	2.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	5.1	3.8	2.4
Accommodation and food services	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	3.5	2.9	1.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Information media and telecommunications	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	3.6	3.2	2.0
Financial and insurance services	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	4.0	4.4	2.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.2	0.5	—	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	5.1	3.7	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.2	5.2	2.8
Administrative and support services	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	4.4	5.0	1.9
Public administration and safety	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	4.4	4.5	3.7
Education and training	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	3.9	4.4	3.9
Health care and social assistance	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.0	3.9	3.7	3.9
Arts and recreation services	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	4.8	4.2	2.5
Other services	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	4.0	4.0	2.0
All industries	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	4.2	4.3	2.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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 (\$)								
<b>November 2004</b>	1 018.6	866.90	964.90	941.10	1 046.10	911.50	599.80	764.50
<b>November 2005</b>	1 072.20	908.50	1 014.60	991.60	1 097.30	963.20	627.30	804.40
<b>November 2006</b>	1 108.60	931.00	1 045.50	1 018.50	1 142.60	1 007.30	657.70	840.90
<b>2007</b>								
November	1 165.50	984.10	1 100.80	1 080.10	1 176.90	1 055.10	684.00	875.40
<b>2008</b>								
February	1 177.00	993.90	1 111.10	1 091.10	1 185.30	1 063.60	690.30	881.90
May	1 193.10	1 004.90	1 124.60	1 105.70	1 195.30	1 075.40	698.50	890.50
August	1 212.30	1 017.90	1 141.00	1 122.80	1 209.40	1 088.30	707.90	900.30
November	1 232.50	1 031.60	1 158.40	1 139.50	1 228.00	1 099.00	716.50	909.00
<b>2009</b>								
February	1 251.30	1 043.70	1 174.30	1 153.90	1 247.20	1 108.10	723.60	916.40
May	1 269.20	1 054.70	1 189.40	1 168.00	1 265.00	1 120.90	730.50	926.20
August	1 288.10	1 066.60	1 206.00	1 184.20	1 281.90	1 138.50	737.80	939.00
November	1 307.60	1 078.80	1 223.30	1 201.60	1 298.50	1 159.10	745.20	953.70
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
<b>2007</b>								
November	1.0	1.1	1.0	(a)np	(a)np	0.8	0.7	0.7
<b>2008</b>								
February	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
May	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
August	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
November	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0
<b>2009</b>								
February	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.8
May	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
August	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.4
November	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.6
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
<b>November 2004</b>	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.1	2.6	4.3	3.4
<b>November 2005</b>	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.7	4.6	5.2
<b>November 2006</b>	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.5
<b>November 2007</b>	5.1	5.7	5.3	(a)np	(a)np	4.7	4.0	4.1
<b>November 2008</b>	5.7	4.8	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.2	4.8	3.8
<b>November 2009</b>	6.1	4.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.0	4.9

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

### TREND

<b>December 2004</b>	111 681	1 003	97.2
<b>December 2005</b>	120 472	1 046	98.0
<b>December 2006</b>	131 778	1 104	98.5
<b>2007</b>			
December	142 061	1 158	100.1
<b>2008</b>			
March	144 926	1 173	99.9
June	148 314	1 194	99.8
September	151 099	1 213	99.8
December	152 393	1 223	100.2
<b>2009</b>			
March	152 423	1 225	101.3
June	152 060	1 223	102.3
September	152 003	1 221	102.9
December	152 225	1 218	103.2

### CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)

<b>2007</b>			
December	1.5	0.8	-0.2
<b>2008</b>			
March	2.0	1.3	-0.1
June	2.3	1.8	-0.2
September	1.9	1.6	0.0
December	0.9	0.8	0.5
<b>2009</b>			
March	0.0	0.2	1.1
June	-0.2	-0.2	1.0
September	0.0	-0.2	0.6
December	0.1	-0.2	0.3

### CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)

<b>December 2004</b>	8.1	4.8	0.6
<b>December 2005</b>	7.9	4.3	0.9
<b>December 2006</b>	9.4	5.6	0.5
<b>December 2007</b>	7.8	4.9	1.6
<b>December 2008</b>	7.3	5.6	0.2
<b>December 2009</b>	-0.1	-0.4	3.0

Note: Reference base of index: 2008-09 = 100.0

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2007		2008				2009			
	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
<b>Australia</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>44.7</b>	
<b>States and territories</b>										
New South Wales	1.1	5.7	51.2	14.7	16.7	3.4	2.6	11.2	15.1	
Victoria	21.0	29.2	14.3	10.2	6.6	4.2	11.0	9.6	11.4	
Queensland	0.6	0.1	6.7	6.0	1.3	2.5	30.4	5.6	8.1	
South Australia	—	0.1	9.8	4.3	np	np	0.4	np	1.7	
Western Australia	1.3	6.8	1.4	0.4	1.8	np	2.5	2.1	7.3	
Tasmania	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	np	np	np	np	0.8	
Northern Territory	0.1	0.6	2.8	0.4	np	np	np	—	np	
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	—	np	—	np	—	np	
<b>Industry(a)</b>										
<b>Mining</b>										
Coal	na	0.2	—	1.6	—	0.7	0.1	np	np	
Other	na	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Metal product etc manufacturing	na	0.2	10.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	6.3	2.9	
Other	na	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.8	3.2	3.9	
<b>Construction</b>	na	2.0	1.4	7.1	3.3	4.3	7.6	4.7	7.1	
Transport, postal & warehousing	na	0.4	1.5	1.3	np	0.7	0.3	np	15.7	
Education & training; health care & social assistance	na	34.4	65.6	17.9	19.5	0.1	31.9	8.1	5.8	
Other industries(b)	na	5.2	7.5	6.3	np	3.6	5.9	4.7	np	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

(a) Data classified using ANZSIC06 available from March quarter 2008 onwards.

(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.

	2007	2008				2009			
	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>States and territories</b>									
New South Wales	0.4	1.9	16.8	5.0	5.6	1.1	0.9	3.8	5.0
Victoria	9.1	12.3	6.0	4.3	2.8	1.8	4.6	4.2	4.7
Queensland	0.3	0.1	3.5	3.1	0.7	1.3	15.5	2.9	4.2
South Australia	0.1	0.2	14.3	6.3	np	np	0.6	np	2.5
Western Australia	1.3	6.8	1.4	0.4	1.8	np	2.4	2.1	7.0
Tasmania	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.0	np	np	np	np	3.8
Northern Territory	1.4	6.0	27.4	4.1	np	np	np	—	np
Australian Capital Territory	—	0.1	—	—	np	—	np	—	np
<b>Industry(a)</b>									
Mining									
Coal	na	6.2	—	46.9	—	20.2	2.8	np	np
Other	na	0.6	—	1.7	—	0.4	0.2	—	1.5
Manufacturing									
Metal product etc manufacturing	na	0.6	28.7	0.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	19.2	8.8
Other	na	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.5	2.6	1.3	5.3	6.5
Construction	na	2.9	2.0	10.3	4.6	6.1	10.6	6.9	10.4
Transport, postal & warehousing	na	0.9	3.0	2.7	np	1.3	0.6	np	31.6
Education & training; health care & social assistance	na	19.3	35.7	9.8	10.8	0.1	16.9	4.2	3.0
Other industries(b)	na	1.0	1.4	1.2	np	0.7	1.1	0.9	np

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

(a) Data classified using ANZSIC06 available from March quarter 2008 onwards.

(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.

## 7.1

## JOB VACANCIES

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
May 2003	38.2	22.9	19.3	5.8	7.8	*2.0	1.2	2.2	99.5	<b>105.8</b>
May 2004	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	<b>119.2</b>
May 2005	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	<b>142.2</b>
2006										
May	41.7	32.8	36.8	10.8	21.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	152.0	<b>151.2</b>
August	42.5	31.6	39.8	9.0	22.6	2.3	2.6	4.7	155.0	<b>156.9</b>
November	47.7	31.6	38.8	9.4	23.9	2.5	2.7	4.5	161.1	<b>159.9</b>
2007										
February	48.2	32.1	38.7	9.9	25.0	2.5	2.5	4.8	163.7	<b>163.0</b>
May	51.9	31.8	35.6	10.2	27.0	2.3	2.4	5.3	166.5	<b>168.4</b>
August	51.7	31.6	38.5	10.0	29.7	2.8	2.8	6.1	173.1	<b>174.4</b>
November	55.5	36.1	37.3	9.4	32.6	2.6	3.5	5.9	182.8	<b>179.0</b>
2008										
February	54.7	36.2	38.6	9.8	27.1	*2.6	4.2	4.9	178.0	<b>181.6</b>
May	56.5	38.5	41.6	8.6	27.2	2.6	3.6	5.6	184.4	<b>183.6</b>
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2006										
May	-10.5	3.8	13.9	28.6	2.9	14.3	26.3	2.6	3.2	<b>5.3</b>
August	1.9	-3.7	8.2	-16.7	6.6	-4.2	8.3	20.5	2.0	<b>3.8</b>
November	12.2	0.0	-2.5	4.4	5.8	8.7	3.8	-4.3	3.9	<b>1.9</b>
2007										
February	1.0	1.6	-0.3	5.3	4.6	0.0	-7.4	6.7	1.6	<b>1.9</b>
May	7.7	-0.9	-8.0	3.0	8.0	-8.0	-4.0	10.4	1.7	<b>3.3</b>
August	-0.4	-0.6	8.1	-2.0	10.0	21.7	16.7	15.1	4.0	<b>3.6</b>
November	7.4	14.2	-3.1	-6.0	9.8	-7.1	25.0	-3.3	5.6	<b>2.6</b>
2008										
February	-1.4	0.3	3.5	4.3	-16.9	0.0	20.0	-16.9	-2.6	<b>1.5</b>
May	3.3	6.4	7.8	-12.2	0.4	0.0	-14.3	14.3	3.6	<b>1.1</b>
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
May 2003	22.8	-8.0	65.0	-17.1	-17.9	17.6	9.1	-31.3	10.2	<b>10.6</b>
May 2004	14.4	34.1	30.1	3.4	34.6	-15.0	100.0	18.2	23.3	<b>12.7</b>
May 2005	-5.7	2.9	39.0	23.3	38.1	11.8	-4.2	53.8	12.3	<b>19.3</b>
May 2006	1.2	3.8	5.4	45.9	46.2	26.3	4.3	-2.5	10.3	<b>6.3</b>
May 2007	24.5	-3.0	-3.3	-5.6	27.4	-4.2	0.0	35.9	9.5	<b>11.4</b>
May 2008	8.9	21.1	16.9	-15.7	0.7	13.0	50.0	5.7	10.8	<b>9.0</b>

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

Note: The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted in 2008-09. The May issue of the publication *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0), released in June 2008, was the final issue for 2008-09. The survey was reinstated in November 2009.

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

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

### LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

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

### 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);
- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0); and
- for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

**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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

models using composite estimation is available from *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

### 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 20). 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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Multi-Purpose Household Survey continued*

- visitors to private dwellings.

**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 Quarterly* (cat. no. 3101.0). To create the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates are projected forward one quarter past the period for which they are required. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and overseas migration. By projecting one quarter past that needed for the current population benchmarks, demographic changes are smoothed in, thereby making them less noticeable in the population benchmarks.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Population benchmarks continued*

**37** In March 2009 the ABS released the September 2008 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), which included a description of revisions to Net Overseas Migration (NOM) estimates. The revisions of NOM estimates would normally have contributed to population benchmarks underpinning estimates in the April 2009 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). However, due to the size of the revisions, updating the population benchmarks using the existing methodology would have introduced a large amount of statistical noise into the timeseries. The ABS has decided to redevelop its methodology to improve the consistency of the timeseries. The ABS will revise Labour Force Survey population benchmarks from November 2007 in mid 2010. These will use population estimates published in the September 2009 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), released in March 2010. The revisions will affect estimates such as the number of persons employed and unemployed, but will have negligible effect on estimates of change or rates, such as the unemployment rate.

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

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

### *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;

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Families series continued*

- 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).

### *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) and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

### INTERNATIONAL DATA

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

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

### EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

**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

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

### *Description of the survey*

**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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Notes on data continued*

**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).

**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.

### *Further information*

**55** For further information about data relating to public sector employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to *Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002), and *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

### WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

**56** Table 5.1 contains data from the *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

### *Description of the survey*

**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.

### *Reference period*

**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.

### *Further information*

**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 *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and *Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

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

### *Description of the survey*

**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.

### *Reference period*

**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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Notes on data</i>	<b>64</b> 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).
<i>Further information</i>	<b>65</b> 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	<b>66</b> Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts. <b>67</b> 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	<b>68</b> Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<b>69</b> The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost. <b>70</b> 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). <b>71</b> Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.
<i>Reference period</i>	<b>72</b> The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	<b>73</b> 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	<b>74</b> Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	<b>75</b> 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>	<b>76</b> The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### *Notes on data*

**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 *Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 8102.0).

**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.

### *Further information*

**80** 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: <a href="http://laborsta.ilo.org">http://laborsta.ilo.org</a>	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6  6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed 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
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	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	
6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11			
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed industry
	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Age
		6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
2.10	Future employment expectations by whether been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes State, Industry
2.11	Public sector employees: state and territories	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by whether been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	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	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.2	Underutilised labour: seasonally adjusted series	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.3	Underutilised labour by state and territories: trend	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex, State
4.4	Underutilised labour by state and territories: seasonally adjusted	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex, State
4.5	Underutilised labour by age: trend	Labour Force Survey	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	

## APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

January 2009	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 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

## APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES *continued*

- 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  
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

## APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES *continued*

July 2003 <i>continued</i>	Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked
April 2003	Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth? Characteristics of underemployed workers Spotlight: Parental leave Spotlight: Methods of setting pay Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign <i>Note:</i> the following articles appeared in <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6203.0)
February 2003	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 2002	Volatility of labour force estimates
October 2002	Measures of labour underutilisation
February 2002	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
October 2001	Full-time and part-time employment
August 2001	Experimental estimates: labour force characteristics of Indigenous Australians
June 2001	Duration of unemployment: recent definitional changes
February 2001	Unemployment and supplementary measures of underutilised labour Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
May 2000	Status in employment data changes: correction
April 2000	Using the unemployment rate series to illustrate the seasonal adjustment process
February 2000	Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates
December 1999	Why are there differences between two seasonally adjusted measures of Australian total employment?
November 1999	Industry, occupation and status in employment data Labour force status and other characteristics of families
October 1999	Labour force projections: 1999–2016
February 1999	Revisions to monthly labour force estimates
January 1999	Concordance between the first and second editions of the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)</i> — revised

## APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
<b>Labour force supplementary surveys</b>			
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 2008
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2008
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 2008
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 2006
<b>Multi purpose household surveys</b>			
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(d)	6324.0	Four-yearly	2005-06
<b>Sub-annual labour surveys</b>			
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2009
Industrial Disputes, Australia	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec 2009
Job Vacancies, Australia	6354.0	Quarterly	May 2008
Labour Force, Australia	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2010
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2009
Labour Price Index, Australia	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec 2009
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.001	Discontinued	Jun qtr 2007
<b>Other labour surveys</b>			
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	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	2007

- (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>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
<b>Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)</b>			
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
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2005
Survey of Income and Housing - CURF, Technical Manual	6541.0	Irregular	2007-08
<b>Information papers and other reference material</b>			
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 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 News	6106.0	Biannual	Feb 2010
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004

## APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
<b>Other publications</b>			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2010
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2009
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Quarterly	Mar 2010
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2008-09
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns	6286.0	Discontinued	1994-96
Business Indicators, Australia	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2009
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	2006 (reissue)
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

<b>Active steps to find work</b>	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
<b>Actual hours worked</b>	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
<b>Adult employees</b>	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
<b>Aggregate monthly hours worked</b>	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.
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
<b>Attending full-time education</b>	Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
<b>Average compensation per employee</b>	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
<b>Average earnings (National Accounts basis)</b>	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
<b>Average hours worked</b>	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>	Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
<b>Commonwealth government employees</b>	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and <i>employers' social contributions</i> . Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
<b>Contributing family worker</b>	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Employed part-time</b>	<i>See part-time employed.</i>
<b>Employee</b>	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
<b>Employee job</b>	<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"> <li>■ 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year); and</li> <li>■ jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).</li> </ul> <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
<b>Employer</b>	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
<b>Employers' social contributions</b>	<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.
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
<b>Extended labour force underutilisation rate</b>	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups who are marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks; and</li> <li>(ii) discouraged jobseekers</li> </ul> <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p> <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>
<b>Family</b>	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.
<b>Family reference person</b>	In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.
<b>Former workers</b>	Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Full-time educational attendance</b>	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.
<b>Full-time employed</b>	<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.
<b>Full-time employees</b>	<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.
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<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.
<b>Household</b>	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
<b>Industrial dispute</b>	An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.
<b>Industry</b>	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 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.
<b>Job leavers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> – that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.
<b>Job losers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> : that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Job vacancy</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day;</li><li>■ for jobs of less than one day's duration;</li><li>■ to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees;</li><li>■ to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s);</li><li>■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date;</li><li>■ for work to be carried out by contractors;</li><li>■ for which no recruitment action has been taken;</li><li>■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty;</li><li>■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies; and</li><li>■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.</li></ul> <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
<b>Labour force</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Labour force status</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Labour force underutilisation rate</b>	<p>The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.</p>
<b>Local government employees</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Lone parent</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Lone person</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	<p>Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.</p>
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b>	<p>The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.</p>
<b>Marginal attachment to the labour force</b>	<p>Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed; or</li><li>■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Marginal attachment to the labour force</b> <i>continued</i>	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.
<b>Marital status</b>	See <i>social marital status</i> .
<b>Mean age</b>	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
<b>Mean duration of unemployment</b>	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.
<b>Median age</b>	The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.
<b>Median duration of unemployment</b>	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
<b>Non-dependent child</b>	A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
<b>Non-family member</b>	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
<b>Occupation</b>	An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the <i>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.
<b>One-parent family</b>	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
<b>Ordinary time earnings</b>	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
<b>Original series</b>	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
<b>Other family</b>	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as 'other family'.
<b>Overtime earnings</b>	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
<b>Own account workers</b>	People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired no employees.
<b>Owner managers of incorporated enterprises</b>	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.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises</b>	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.
<b>Participation rate</b>	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
<b>Part-time employed</b>	<i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
<b>Reason for leaving last job</b>	Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.
<b>Seasonally adjusted series</b>	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
<b>Social marital status</b>	Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.
<b>State capital cities</b>	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>State government employees</b>	Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.
<b>Status in employment</b>	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
<b>Total earnings</b>	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
<b>Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses</b>	<i>Wage Price Index.</i> This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.
<b>Trend series</b>	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
<b>Underemployed workers</b>	Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and</li><li>■ persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.</li></ul>
<b>Underemployment rate</b>	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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









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