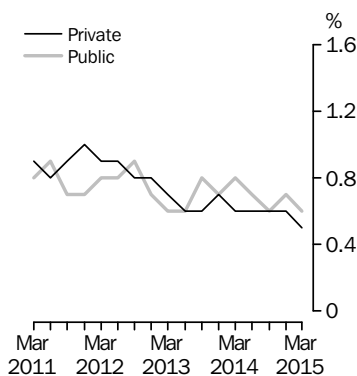


WAGE PRICE INDEX

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 13 MAY 2015

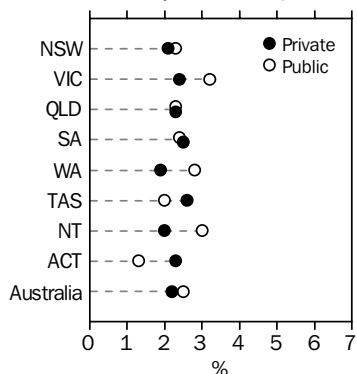
WPI—Quarterly changes: Trend(a)



(a) See Explanatory Notes paras 42–43, 46

WPI—Annual change: original

Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses
States/Territories, by sector, Mar Qtr 2015



KEY FIGURES

	Dec Qtr 2014 to Mar Qtr 2015 % change	Mar Qtr 2014 to Mar Qtr 2015 % change
Wage Price Index (WPI)		
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses		
Trend(a)		
Australia	0.5	2.3
Sector		
Private	0.5	2.3
Public	0.6	2.5
Seasonally Adjusted(b)		
Australia	0.5	2.3
Sector		
Private	0.4	2.2
Public	0.5	2.4
Original		
Australia	0.4	2.3
Sector		
Private	0.3	2.2
Public	0.7	2.5

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 42–43, 46. (b) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 35–41, 46.

KEY POINTS

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

QUARTERLY CHANGE (DEC QTR 2014 TO MAR QTR 2015)

- The trend index and the seasonally adjusted index for Australia rose 0.5% in the March quarter 2015.
- The Private sector rose 0.4% seasonally adjusted, and the Public sector rose 0.5%.
- The rises in indexes at the industry level (in original terms) ranged from 0.1% for Administrative and support services to 1.0% for Education and training.

ANNUAL CHANGE (MAR QTR 2014 TO MAR QTR 2015)

- The trend and seasonally adjusted indexes for Australia both rose 2.3% through the year to the March quarter 2015.
- Rises in the original indexes through the year to the March quarter 2015 at the industry level ranged from 1.6% for Professional, scientific and technical services to 2.8% for Education and training.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or WPI on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2015	12 August 2015
September 2015	18 November 2015
December 2015	24 February 2016
March 2016	18 May 2016



ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Original indexes are compiled for various combinations of state/territory, sector and industry division. Indexes not included in this publication may be made available on request by telephoning WPI in Perth on (08) 9360 5151 or email wage.price.index@abs.gov.au.

DATA REFERENCES

Data referenced in the Key Points and Commentary are available from the tables shown in this publication or in the corresponding tables of this publication on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
WPI Wage Price Index

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

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COMMENTARY

WAGE PRICE INDEXES

Australia/Sector (trend)

In the March quarter 2015, the Private sector index rose 0.5% and the Public sector rose 0.6%. The All sectors quarterly rise was 0.5%, which is the smallest All sectors quarterly increase since September quarter 2009.

The Private sector through the year rise to the March quarter 2015 of 2.3% was smaller than the Public sector rise of 2.5%. Through the year, All sectors rose 2.3%.

Australia/Sector (seasonally adjusted)

In the March quarter 2015, the Private sector index rose 0.4%, lower than the Public sector rise of 0.5%. The All sectors quarterly rise was 0.5%.

The Private sector through the year rise to the March quarter 2015 of 2.2% was smaller than the Public sector rise of 2.4%. Through the year, All sectors rose 2.3%. The through the year rises for the Private, Public and All sectors are the lowest rates of wages growth recorded since the start of the series. The through the year series commenced in the September quarter 1998.

Australia/Sector (original)

Wages rose 0.4% in the March quarter 2015 for All sectors. The Private sector rose 0.3% in the March quarter 2015, smaller than the Public sector rise of 0.7%.

The All sectors through the year rise was 2.3%. The Private sector rose 2.2% and the Public sector 2.5%.

State/Territory (original)

In the March quarter 2015, the largest quarterly rise of 0.6% was recorded by South Australia and Tasmania. Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the smallest quarterly rise of 0.3%.

Rises through the year ranged from 1.8% for the Australian Capital Territory, to 2.6% for Victoria.

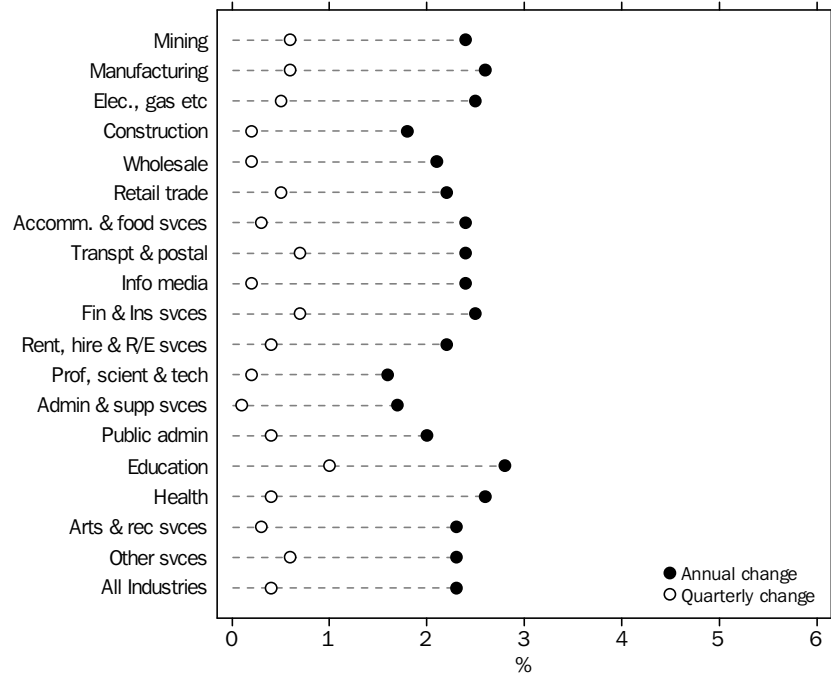
In the Private sector, the quarterly rise for Tasmania of 0.5% was the largest quarterly rise of all states and territories. The smallest quarterly rise of 0.2% was recorded for the Northern Territory. Rises through the year in the Private sector ranged from 1.9% for Western Australia to 2.6% for Tasmania.

In the Public sector, Victoria recorded the largest quarterly rise of 1.0%, with the Australian Capital Territory recording the smallest quarterly rise of 0.1%. Victoria recorded the largest through the year Public sector rise of 3.2%. For the third consecutive quarter in a row, the smallest through the year rise for the Public sector was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (1.3%). Public sector wages growth in other states and territories is mostly driven by regularly scheduled State and Local government pay increases. In the ACT Commonwealth government pay changes are most evident in the wages growth reported.

COMMENTARY *continued*

Industry (original)

WPI—ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY CHANGES: ORIGINAL, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses—Industry, March quarter 2015



In the March quarter 2015, Education and training recorded the largest All sectors quarterly rise of 1.0%. It was, however, the lowest March quarter rise for the Education and training industry since 2002. This was mostly due to a change in timing of pay rises from enterprise agreements. The smallest quarterly rise for All sectors of 0.1% was recorded by Administrative and support services.

The All sectors through the year rises for the March quarter 2015 ranged from 1.6% for Professional, scientific and technical services to 2.8% for Education and training.

In the Private sector, Electricity, gas, water and waste services recorded the largest quarterly rise of 0.9%. Information media and telecommunications and Administrative and support services both recorded the smallest rise of 0.1%. Rises through the year in the Private sector ranged from 1.7% for Professional, scientific and technical services and Administrative and support services to 3.3% for Electricity, gas, water and waste services. The Construction and Administrative and support services industries both recorded the lowest rate of through the year wages growth since the start of the series, 1.8% and 1.7% respectively.

In the Public sector, Education and training recorded the largest quarterly rise of 1.1%. The smallest quarterly rise of 0.2% was recorded by Electricity, gas, water and waste services and Health care and social assistance. Rises through the year in the Public sector ranged from 1.3% for Professional, scientific and technical services to 3.0% for Education and training.

Including Bonuses (original)

The Private sector Wage Price Index series including bonuses (total hourly rates of pay including bonuses) recorded a flat quarterly result in the March quarter 2015, the lowest quarterly movement since the start of the series. This was mostly the result of annual bonuses received being lower than in the previous year.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Sector

Period	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED(a)			TREND(b)		
	Private	Public	All Sectors	Private	Public	All Sectors	Private	Public	All Sectors
INDEX NUMBERS (c)									
2012									
March	111.2	112.2	111.4	111.2	112.1	111.4	111.2	112.2	111.5
June	112.0	112.9	112.2	112.2	113.2	112.5	112.2	113.1	112.4
September	113.3	114.2	113.5	113.1	114.1	113.4	113.1	114.1	113.4
December	114.1	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.9	114.2	114.0	114.9	114.2
2013									
March	114.7	115.7	115.0	114.7	115.6	114.9	114.8	115.6	115.0
June	115.3	116.1	115.5	115.6	116.4	115.8	115.5	116.3	115.7
September	116.4	117.2	116.6	116.3	117.1	116.5	116.2	117.2	116.5
December	117.0	118.1	117.2	116.9	118.0	117.2	117.0	118.0	117.2
2014									
March	117.7	119.1	118.0	117.7	119.0	118.0	117.7	118.9	118.0
June	118.2	119.5	118.5	118.4	119.7	118.7	118.4	119.7	118.7
September	119.3	120.4	119.5	119.1	120.3	119.4	119.1	120.4	119.4
December	119.9	121.3	120.2	119.8	121.3	120.1	119.8	121.2	120.1
2015									
March	120.3	122.1	120.7	120.3	121.9	120.7	120.4	121.9	120.7
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2013									
March	3.1	3.1	(d)3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
June	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
September	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
December	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
2014									
March	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6
June	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6
September	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
December	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
2015									
March	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2013									
March	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
June	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
September	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
December	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	(d)0.6
2014									
March	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
June	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
September	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
December	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
2015									
March	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 35–41, 46.

(c) Reference period of each index: 2008–09 = 100.0.

(b) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 42–43, 46.

(d) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 30.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES,
All Sectors: **Original**

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
INDEX NUMBERS (a)									
2010-11	107.0	106.7	107.3	106.4	107.4	107.3	107.5	107.2	107.0
2011-12	110.9	110.4	111.3	110.0	112.1	111.0	111.5	110.7	110.9
2012-13	114.3	114.0	114.7	113.7	116.5	114.6	115.2	114.9	114.6
2013-14	117.1	117.1	117.7	117.4	119.8	117.2	118.3	117.6	117.6
2012									
March	111.4	110.8	111.7	110.5	112.9	111.4	112.0	111.3	111.4
June	112.0	111.7	112.5	111.0	113.9	112.1	112.5	112.2	112.2
September	113.5	112.8	113.6	112.5	115.2	113.6	113.9	114.0	113.5
December	114.0	113.9	114.4	113.2	116.0	114.2	115.1	114.8	114.3
2013									
March	114.6	114.4	115.1	114.2	117.1	115.0	115.7	115.1	115.0
June	115.1	115.0	115.6	114.7	117.8	115.4	116.1	115.5	115.5
September	116.1	116.1	116.7	116.3	118.9	116.4	117.1	117.0	116.6
December	116.8	116.7	117.3	117.2	119.5	116.7	117.8	117.5	117.2
2014									
March	117.6	117.5	118.1	117.9	120.2	117.6	118.9	117.7	118.0
June	118.0	118.2	118.6	118.2	120.6	118.0	119.3	118.1	118.5
September	119.1	119.2	119.6	119.4	121.5	119.3	120.4	119.0	119.5
December	119.6	120.0	120.3	120.2	122.3	119.6	121.1	119.5	120.2
2015									
March	120.1	120.5	120.8	120.9	122.7	120.3	121.7	119.8	120.7
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)									
2011-12	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.6
2012-13	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.3
2013-14	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.6
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2013									
March	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2
June	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9
September	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7
December	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
2014									
March	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.6
June	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.6
September	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.5
December	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.6
2015									
March	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2013									
March	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
June	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
September	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0
December	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
2014									
March	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.7
June	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
September	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
December	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6
2015									
March	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4

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

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES,
Private Sector: **Original**

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
INDEX NUMBERS (a)									
2010-11	106.6	106.5	106.8	106.2	107.1	107.1	107.3	106.2	106.7
2011-12	110.6	110.4	110.9	109.9	111.8	110.7	111.3	110.2	110.7
2012-13	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.7	116.2	114.4	114.9	113.4	114.4
2013-14	116.8	117.2	117.4	117.4	119.2	116.9	118.2	116.1	117.3
2012									
March	111.1	110.8	111.3	110.3	112.7	111.0	111.7	110.8	111.2
June	111.8	111.8	112.2	110.8	113.7	111.6	112.2	111.1	112.0
September	113.1	112.9	113.4	112.6	115.0	113.6	113.7	112.2	113.3
December	113.7	114.0	114.1	113.3	115.7	114.1	114.5	113.1	114.1
2013									
March	114.3	114.5	114.7	114.0	116.8	114.6	115.4	113.8	114.7
June	114.9	115.3	115.3	114.7	117.3	115.1	116.0	114.3	115.3
September	115.9	116.3	116.5	116.5	118.3	116.3	117.0	115.4	116.4
December	116.5	116.8	117.0	117.1	118.9	116.5	117.8	116.0	117.0
2014									
March	117.2	117.5	117.8	117.9	119.5	117.2	118.7	116.3	117.7
June	117.7	118.2	118.2	118.2	119.9	117.6	119.3	116.7	118.2
September	118.7	119.3	119.4	119.5	120.8	119.3	120.3	118.1	119.3
December	119.2	120.0	120.0	120.3	121.3	119.6	120.8	118.5	119.9
2015									
March	119.7	120.3	120.5	120.8	121.8	120.2	121.1	119.0	120.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)									
2011-12	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7
2012-13	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3
2013-14	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.5
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2013									
March	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.1
June	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9
September	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7
December	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.5
2014									
March	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.6
June	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.5
September	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.5
December	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.5
2015									
March	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.2
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2013									
March	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
June	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
September	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
December	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
2014									
March	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6
June	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
September	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.9
December	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
2015									
March	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3

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

<i>Period</i>	<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>	Australia
INDEX NUMBERS (a)									
2010-11	108.4	107.3	109.2	107.0	108.7	107.6	107.8	107.9	108.2
2011-12	111.7	110.2	112.8	110.5	113.0	111.5	111.7	111.1	111.7
2012-13	115.2	113.5	115.7	113.9	117.7	114.9	115.6	115.8	115.2
2013-14	118.0	116.8	118.7	117.7	122.1	117.6	118.3	118.5	118.5
2012									
March	112.3	110.7	113.1	111.2	113.5	111.9	112.5	111.7	112.2
June	112.8	111.4	113.6	111.7	114.7	112.7	112.9	112.9	112.9
September	114.5	112.6	114.4	112.5	116.2	113.7	114.2	115.1	114.2
December	114.8	113.3	115.4	113.2	117.2	114.2	115.9	115.9	114.9
2013									
March	115.5	113.9	116.3	114.8	118.0	115.6	116.0	116.0	115.7
June	115.8	114.2	116.7	114.9	119.5	115.9	116.1	116.2	116.1
September	116.8	115.2	117.2	115.9	121.0	116.5	117.2	118.1	117.2
December	117.7	116.3	118.3	117.5	121.5	116.9	117.7	118.4	118.1
2014									
March	118.7	117.5	119.4	118.5	122.8	118.2	119.1	118.6	119.1
June	118.9	118.0	119.9	118.8	123.1	118.6	119.2	118.9	119.5
September	120.3	118.8	120.2	119.3	123.9	119.4	120.6	119.5	120.4
December	120.7	120.1	121.4	120.2	125.8	119.6	121.8	120.0	121.3
2015									
March	121.4	121.3	122.1	121.3	126.2	120.6	122.7	120.1	122.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)									
2011-12	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.2
2012-13	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.1	4.2	3.0	3.5	4.2	3.1
2013-14	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2013									
March	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.1
June	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
September	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
December	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.8	3.7	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.8
2014									
March	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	4.1	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.9
June	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.9
September	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.2	2.7
December	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.5	2.3	3.5	1.4	2.7
2015									
March	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	3.0	1.3	2.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2013									
March	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
June	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
September	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.9
December	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
2014									
March	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.8
June	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
September	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8
December	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.7
2015									
March	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7

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

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES,
Sector by Industry—Index numbers(a): **Original**

Industry	FINANCIAL YEAR				QUARTER				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Mar Qtr 2014	Jun Qtr 2014	Sep Qtr 2014	Dec Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015
	PRIVATE								
Mining	108.0	112.8	117.8	121.1	121.4	122.5	122.8	123.6	124.3
Manufacturing	106.2	110.1	113.6	116.9	117.4	117.9	119.1	119.8	120.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	107.6	111.7	116.9	120.7	121.3	121.5	123.2	124.2	125.3
Construction	107.3	111.7	115.4	118.9	119.4	120.2	120.7	121.2	121.6
Wholesale trade	106.1	110.8	115.5	118.0	118.2	118.9	119.9	120.5	120.7
Retail trade	106.2	109.3	112.1	115.0	115.4	115.6	116.6	117.3	117.9
Accommodation and food services	105.7	109.2	112.0	114.5	114.7	114.9	117.0	117.3	117.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	107.3	111.2	115.4	118.2	118.5	119.1	120.5	120.7	121.2
Information media and telecommunications	105.1	109.0	112.2	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.4	117.9	118.0
Financial and insurance services	106.9	111.3	114.8	117.9	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.8	121.6
Rental, hiring and real estate services	105.3	109.4	112.4	115.5	115.9	116.2	117.4	118.0	118.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	107.5	112.3	116.1	118.2	118.5	118.8	120.0	120.3	120.5
Administrative and support services	105.9	109.4	113.0	115.7	115.9	116.2	117.5	117.8	117.9
Public administration and safety	106.2	109.7	113.6	116.8	116.9	117.3	119.4	119.5	119.9
Education and training	108.1	112.1	115.2	119.1	119.9	120.5	121.6	122.0	122.9
Health care and social assistance	107.3	110.6	114.4	117.8	118.2	118.6	120.1	120.7	121.3
Arts and recreation services	105.9	109.9	113.1	116.5	117.5	117.7	119.6	120.3	120.6
Other services	105.8	110.2	113.7	116.4	116.6	116.9	118.2	118.5	119.2
<i>All industries</i>	106.7	110.7	114.4	117.3	117.7	118.2	119.3	119.9	120.3
PUBLIC									
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	109.4	113.1	117.6	121.5	122.4	122.6	123.9	124.4	124.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	108.4	112.0	116.0	119.5	119.9	119.9	120.6	121.1	121.5
Public administration and safety	108.0	111.3	115.1	118.5	118.9	119.0	120.2	120.8	121.3
Education and training	108.4	112.4	115.5	118.7	119.8	120.1	120.6	122.0	123.4
Health care and social assistance	108.3	111.3	114.9	118.0	118.4	119.2	120.3	121.3	121.6
<i>All industries(b)</i>	108.2	111.7	115.2	118.5	119.1	119.5	120.4	121.3	122.1
ALL SECTORS									
Mining	108.0	112.8	117.8	121.1	121.4	122.5	122.8	123.6	124.3
Manufacturing	106.2	110.1	113.6	116.9	117.4	117.9	119.0	119.8	120.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	108.7	112.6	117.3	121.1	121.9	122.1	123.6	124.3	124.9
Construction	107.3	111.7	115.4	118.9	119.3	120.1	120.6	121.2	121.5
Wholesale trade	106.1	110.8	115.5	118.0	118.2	118.9	119.9	120.5	120.7
Retail trade	106.2	109.3	112.1	115.0	115.4	115.6	116.6	117.3	117.9
Accommodation and food services	105.7	109.3	112.0	114.5	114.8	114.9	117.1	117.3	117.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	107.4	111.2	115.0	117.9	118.3	118.8	119.9	120.3	121.1
Information media and telecommunications	105.3	109.2	112.3	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.6	118.0	118.2
Financial and insurance services	107.0	111.3	114.8	117.9	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.7	121.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	105.8	109.8	112.9	115.9	116.3	116.7	117.8	118.4	118.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	107.5	112.3	116.1	118.3	118.6	118.9	120.0	120.3	120.5
Administrative and support services	106.0	109.4	113.0	115.8	116.0	116.3	117.6	117.9	118.0
Public administration and safety	107.9	111.2	115.0	118.4	118.8	118.9	120.1	120.7	121.2
Education and training	108.3	112.3	115.4	118.8	119.8	120.2	120.9	122.0	123.2
Health care and social assistance	107.8	110.9	114.6	117.9	118.3	118.8	120.2	120.9	121.4
Arts and recreation services	106.3	110.3	113.5	116.7	117.6	117.7	119.4	120.0	120.3
Other services	105.8	110.2	113.7	116.4	116.6	116.9	118.2	118.6	119.3
All industries	107.0	110.9	114.6	117.6	118.0	118.5	119.5	120.2	120.7

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

(b) Includes those industries not separately listed.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES,
Sector by Industry—Percentage changes: **Original**

Industry	FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR			FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR			FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Mar Qtr 2013	Mar Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015	Jun Qtr 2014	Sep Qtr 2014	Dec Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015
PRIVATE										
Mining	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.2	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3.8	4.7	3.3	5.1	3.0	3.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.9
Construction	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Wholesale trade	4.4	4.2	2.2	4.0	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2
Retail trade	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Accommodation and food services	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	3.6	3.8	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.4
Information media and telecommunications	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.1
Financial and insurance services	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.5	3.4	1.8	3.1	1.8	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2
Administrative and support services	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.4	2.2	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1
Public administration and safety	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.6	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.3
Education and training	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7
Health care and social assistance	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.5
Arts and recreation services	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.6	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.2
Other services	4.2	3.2	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6
All industries	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3
PUBLIC										
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3.4	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.6	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
Public administration and safety	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Education and training	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1
Health care and social assistance	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2
All industries(a)	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
ALL SECTORS										
Mining	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.2	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3.6	4.2	3.2	4.4	3.3	2.5	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.5
Construction	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2
Wholesale trade	4.4	4.2	2.2	4.0	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2
Retail trade	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Accommodation and food services	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.7
Information media and telecommunications	3.7	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2
Financial and insurance services	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.5	3.4	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2
Administrative and support services	3.2	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.3	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1
Public administration and safety	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Education and training	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0
Health care and social assistance	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.4
Arts and recreation services	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.3	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.3
Other services	4.2	3.2	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6
All industries	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4

(a) Includes those industries not separately listed.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: HOURLY RATES OF PAY INCLUDING BONUSES,
Sector: **Original**

Period	ORDINARY TIME HOURLY RATES			TOTAL HOURLY RATES		
	Private	Public	All Sectors	Private	Public	All Sectors
INDEX NUMBERS (a)						
2010-11	106.9	108.2	107.2	106.9	108.2	107.2
2011-12	110.9	111.6	111.1	110.9	111.6	111.1
2012-13	114.1	115.2	114.4	114.1	115.2	114.4
2013-14	117.0	118.4	117.3	117.0	118.4	117.3
2012						
March	111.5	112.1	111.6	111.5	112.1	111.6
June	112.0	112.8	112.2	112.0	112.8	112.2
September	113.2	114.1	113.4	113.2	114.2	113.4
December	113.9	114.9	114.1	113.9	114.9	114.1
2013						
March	114.4	115.6	114.7	114.4	115.6	114.7
June	115.0	116.0	115.3	115.0	116.0	115.2
September	116.1	117.1	116.3	116.1	117.1	116.3
December	116.8	118.0	117.1	116.8	118.0	117.1
2014						
March	117.2	119.0	117.6	117.2	119.0	117.6
June	117.7	119.4	118.1	117.7	119.4	118.1
September	119.4	120.2	119.6	119.3	120.3	119.6
December	120.1	121.2	120.3	120.0	121.2	120.3
2015						
March	120.0	121.9	120.5	120.0	121.9	120.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)						
2011-12	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.6
2012-13	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0
2013-14	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)						
2013						
March	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8
June	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
September	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
December	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
2014						
March	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.5
June	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.5
September	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
December	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
2015						
March	2.4	2.4	(b)2.5	2.4	2.4	(b)2.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)						
2013						
March	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
June	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
September	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
December	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
2014						
March	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4
June	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
September	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.3
December	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
2015						
March	-0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2

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

(b) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 30.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
INDEX NUMBERS (a)									
2010-11	107.0	106.7	107.4	106.4	107.5	107.3	107.5	107.3	107.0
2011-12	110.9	110.4	111.4	110.0	112.1	111.0	111.6	110.8	110.9
2012-13	114.4	114.0	114.7	113.7	116.6	114.5	115.3	114.9	114.6
2013-14	117.2	117.1	117.7	117.5	119.9	117.1	118.4	117.6	117.6
2012									
March	111.4	110.8	111.7	110.5	112.9	111.3	112.2	111.4	111.4
June	112.1	111.7	112.6	111.0	113.9	112.0	112.6	112.2	112.2
September	113.5	112.8	113.6	112.5	115.2	113.6	114.0	114.0	113.5
December	114.1	113.9	114.4	113.2	116.0	114.1	115.2	114.9	114.3
2013									
March	114.7	114.4	115.1	114.2	117.1	114.9	115.8	115.2	115.0
June	115.2	115.0	115.6	114.7	117.9	115.3	116.2	115.5	115.5
September	116.2	116.1	116.7	116.3	118.9	116.4	117.2	117.1	116.6
December	116.8	116.7	117.4	117.2	119.5	116.6	117.9	117.5	117.2
2014									
March	117.7	117.5	118.2	118.0	120.3	117.5	119.0	117.8	118.0
June	118.1	118.1	118.6	118.3	120.7	117.9	119.4	118.1	118.5
September	119.2	119.2	119.6	119.4	121.5	119.3	120.6	119.1	119.5
December	119.7	120.0	120.3	120.3	122.3	119.6	121.3	119.5	120.2
2015									
March	120.2	120.5	120.9	120.9	122.8	120.3	121.8	119.8	120.7
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)									
2011-12	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.6
2012-13	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3
2013-14	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.6
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)									
2013									
March	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2
June	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9
September	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
December	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5
2014									
March	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.6
June	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.6
September	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.5
December	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.6
2015									
March	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)									
2013									
March	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
June	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
September	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0
December	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5
2014									
March	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.7
June	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
September	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
December	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
2015									
March	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4

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

Industry	FINANCIAL YEAR				QUARTER				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Mar Qtr 2014	Jun Qtr 2014	Sep Qtr 2014	Dec Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015
	PRIVATE								
Mining	108.1	112.8	117.8	121.1	121.4	122.5	122.8	123.6	124.3
Manufacturing	106.1	110.2	113.7	117.0	117.4	117.9	119.0	119.8	120.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	107.6	111.7	117.0	120.8	121.4	121.6	123.3	124.4	125.4
Construction	107.4	111.7	115.5	119.0	119.5	120.2	120.7	121.3	121.6
Wholesale trade	106.1	110.8	115.7	118.3	118.4	119.1	120.1	120.8	121.0
Retail trade	106.2	109.3	112.1	115.0	115.5	115.6	116.7	117.3	117.9
Accommodation and food services	105.7	109.2	112.0	114.5	114.7	114.8	117.0	117.3	117.5
Transport, postal and warehousing	107.3	111.1	115.4	118.2	118.4	119.1	120.4	120.7	121.2
Information media and telecommunications	105.1	109.0	112.1	114.8	115.1	115.5	116.3	117.8	118.0
Financial and insurance services	106.9	111.3	114.8	117.9	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.8	121.6
Rental, hiring and real estate services	105.2	109.3	112.3	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.3	117.9	118.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	107.5	112.4	116.4	118.5	118.8	119.1	120.3	120.5	120.7
Administrative and support services	106.0	109.4	113.1	115.8	116.0	116.4	117.6	117.9	118.0
Public administration and safety	106.1	109.6	113.4	116.7	116.8	117.2	119.3	119.4	119.8
Education and training	108.1	112.1	115.2	119.1	120.0	120.5	121.6	122.0	123.0
Health care and social assistance	107.3	110.6	114.3	117.8	118.2	118.6	120.1	120.6	121.3
Arts and recreation services	105.9	109.9	113.1	116.5	117.5	117.7	119.6	120.3	120.6
Other services	105.7	110.1	113.6	116.3	116.5	116.8	118.2	118.5	119.2
<i>All industries</i>	106.7	110.7	114.4	117.4	117.8	118.3	119.4	119.9	120.4
PUBLIC									
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	109.4	113.0	117.5	121.4	122.2	122.4	123.8	124.4	124.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	108.4	112.0	116.0	119.5	119.9	119.9	120.6	121.1	121.5
Public administration and safety	108.0	111.3	115.1	118.4	118.8	119.0	120.2	120.8	121.3
Education and training	108.4	112.4	115.5	118.7	119.8	120.0	120.6	122.0	123.4
Health care and social assistance	108.3	111.3	114.9	117.9	118.4	119.1	120.2	121.2	121.5
<i>All industries(b)</i>	108.2	111.7	115.2	118.4	119.1	119.4	120.3	121.3	122.0
ALL SECTORS									
Mining	108.1	112.8	117.8	121.1	121.4	122.5	122.8	123.6	124.3
Manufacturing	106.2	110.2	113.7	117.0	117.4	118.0	119.1	119.8	120.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	108.7	112.5	117.3	121.1	121.8	122.0	123.6	124.3	124.9
Construction	107.4	111.7	115.5	118.9	119.4	120.2	120.6	121.2	121.6
Wholesale trade	106.1	110.8	115.7	118.3	118.4	119.1	120.1	120.8	121.0
Retail trade	106.2	109.3	112.1	115.0	115.4	115.6	116.6	117.3	117.8
Accommodation and food services	105.7	109.2	112.0	114.5	114.7	114.9	117.0	117.3	117.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	107.3	111.1	115.0	117.8	118.2	118.8	119.8	120.2	121.0
Information media and telecommunications	105.2	109.1	112.3	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.6	118.0	118.2
Financial and insurance services	107.0	111.3	114.8	117.9	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.7	121.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	105.7	109.7	112.8	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.7	118.3	118.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	107.6	112.4	116.3	118.5	118.8	119.1	120.3	120.6	120.8
Administrative and support services	106.0	109.5	113.1	115.9	116.1	116.5	117.7	118.0	118.2
Public administration and safety	107.9	111.2	115.0	118.3	118.7	118.9	120.1	120.7	121.2
Education and training	108.3	112.3	115.4	118.8	119.9	120.2	120.9	122.0	123.2
Health care and social assistance	107.7	110.9	114.6	117.9	118.3	118.8	120.1	120.9	121.4
Arts and recreation services	106.3	110.3	113.5	116.6	117.5	117.7	119.4	120.0	120.3
Other services	105.7	110.1	113.7	116.4	116.6	116.9	118.2	118.5	119.3
All industries	107.0	110.9	114.6	117.6	118.0	118.5	119.5	120.2	120.7

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

(b) Includes those industries not separately listed.

Industry	FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR			FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR			FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Mar Qtr 2013	Mar Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015	Jun Qtr 2014	Sep Qtr 2014	Dec Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015
PRIVATE										
Mining	4.3	4.4	2.8	4.2	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3.8	4.7	3.2	5.1	3.0	3.3	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.8
Construction	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2
Wholesale trade	4.4	4.4	2.2	4.1	2.3	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2
Retail trade	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Accommodation and food services	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.2
Transport, postal and warehousing	3.5	3.9	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.4
Information media and telecommunications	3.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2
Financial and insurance services	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.6	3.6	1.8	3.2	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2
Administrative and support services	3.2	3.4	2.4	3.5	2.2	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1
Public administration and safety	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.6	2.8	2.6	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.3
Education and training	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.8
Health care and social assistance	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.6
Arts and recreation services	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.6	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.2
Other services	4.2	3.2	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.6
All industries	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4
PUBLIC										
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3.3	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.5	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	1.3	—	0.6	0.4	0.3
Public administration and safety	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Education and training	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.1
Health care and social assistance	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2
All industries(a)	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6
ALL SECTORS										
Mining	4.3	4.4	2.8	4.2	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3.5	4.3	3.2	4.4	3.2	2.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.5
Construction	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3
Wholesale trade	4.4	4.4	2.2	4.1	2.3	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2
Retail trade	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Accommodation and food services	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	3.5	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7
Information media and telecommunications	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2
Financial and insurance services	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.5	3.5	1.9	3.2	1.9	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2
Administrative and support services	3.3	3.3	2.5	3.4	2.3	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2
Public administration and safety	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Education and training	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0
Health care and social assistance	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
Arts and recreation services	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.4	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.3
Other services	4.2	3.3	2.4	3.4	2.3	2.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7
All industries	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes those industries not separately listed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains indexes measuring changes in the price of wages and salaries in the Australian labour market.

2 The methodology used to construct the WPIs is similar to that used for other price indexes such as the Consumer Price Index. In the Wage Price Index (WPI), index numbers are compiled using information collected from a representative sample of employee jobs within a sample of employing organisations. Individual indexes are compiled for various combinations of state/territory, sector (private/public) and industry division. Industry is classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0). For more detailed information on the methodology used in the construction of the WPI, refer to *Wage Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

CURRENT PUBLISHED INDEXES

3 Four WPIs are constructed and published quarterly. These indexes were first compiled for the September quarter 1997, and cover:

- ordinary time hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index
- ordinary time hourly rates of pay including bonuses index
- total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index
- total hourly rates of pay including bonuses index.

In these indexes the term 'bonuses' refers to bonuses and commissions.

DISCONTINUED INDEXES

4 Four non-wage indexes were constructed and published annually each September quarter. These indexes were first compiled for the 2001–02 financial year, and cover:

- annual and public holiday leave index
- superannuation index
- payroll tax index
- workers' compensation index.

5 These four non-wage indexes were combined with the total hourly rates of pay indexes to produce two total labour price indexes

- labour price index including bonuses
- labour price index excluding bonuses.

6 These indexes have been discontinued with the last data in the series relating to the 2010-11 financial year. Historical data for these indexes can be found in the September quarter 2011 edition of this publication, and the corresponding time series spreadsheets on the ABS website.

DESIGN OF THE INDEXES BROAD DESCRIPTION

7 The WPIs measure changes over time in the price of wages and salaries unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. A range of procedures have been developed to identify and measure quality and quantity changes and ensure that only pure price changes are reflected in the indexes.

8 Price-determining characteristics of the jobs are fixed to ensure that changes in these characteristics do not contribute toward index movements. The following are examples of changes in price-determining characteristics which are not reflected in index movements:

- changes in the nature of work performed (e.g. different tasks or responsibilities)
- changes in the quantity of work performed (e.g. the number of hours worked)
- changes in the characteristics of the job occupant (e.g. age, apprenticeship year, successful completion of training or a qualification, grade or level, experience, length of service, etc.)
- changes in the location where the work is performed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

BROAD DESCRIPTION *continued*

9 Changes in the price of wages and salaries resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are also excluded from index movements. To achieve this, a longitudinal survey methodology is used to measure a similar sample of jobs over time. Once a business is selected in the sample, it will be expected to provide data for a sample of jobs for a minimum of five years.

WAGE PRICE INDEXES

10 The *ordinary time hourly rates of pay indexes* that *exclude bonuses* measure quarterly changes in ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates. Changes in rates of pay reflected in these indexes (i.e. pure price changes) arise from a range of sources including award variations, enterprise and workplace agreements, minimum wage setting, individual contracts and informal arrangements.

11 These indexes are not affected by changes in:

- penalty payments for overtime, shifts, weekends and public holidays (which fluctuate depending on the number of hours paid at penalty rates)
- allowances which fluctuate (such as those paid according to how much work is performed under special work conditions e.g. height, dirt, heat allowances)
- bonus payments (which may, or may not, relate to an individual's work performance). These payments are specifically excluded when calculating ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates.

12 The effect of rolling ordinary time penalty payments and allowances into ordinary time hourly rates is excluded from these indexes. However, when overtime penalty payments and non-separable shift allowances are rolled into ordinary time hourly rates, the ordinary time indexes will increase accordingly.

13 The *total hourly rates of pay indexes* that *exclude bonuses* are based on a weighted combination of ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates (described in paragraphs 10 and 11) and overtime hourly rates. As a result, the total hourly rates of pay indexes reflect changes in both the ordinary time and overtime hourly rates. However, the effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid at each overtime rate is not shown in these indexes.

14 Only those indexes that exclude bonuses and commissions are pure price indexes because bonus and commission payments can reflect changes in the quality of work performed. No attempt is made to remove this quality element from the indexes that include bonuses and commissions.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

15 The target population of employers for the WPIs are all employing organisations in Australia (private and public sectors) except:

- enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing
- private households employing staff
- foreign embassies, consulates, etc.

16 A sample redesign was undertaken and the outcome implemented from the December quarter 2009. A result of this review was to stop collecting data on a quarterly basis from micro businesses (0-4 employment). The size and frequency of pay changes for jobs in micro businesses was found to be the same as businesses with employment of five or more. Therefore, micro businesses are now treated as being out of coverage but remain in scope through their continued inclusion in the expenditure weights used in compiling the WPIs. The introduction of this change does not impact what the indexes are measuring.

17 All employee jobs in the target population of employers are in scope of the WPIs, except the following:

- Australian permanent defence force jobs
- non-salaried directors
- proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

- persons paid by commission only
- working proprietors/owner managers of Pty Ltd companies
- employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll
- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, or jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

18 As such, full-time, part-time, permanent, casual, managerial and non-managerial jobs are in scope. Costs incurred by employers for work undertaken by self-employed persons such as consultants and subcontractors are out-of-scope, as they do not relate to employee jobs.

DATA COLLECTION

19 Information for the WPI is collected each quarter by mail questionnaires from a sample survey of private and public sector employers selected from the ABS Business Register. The survey reference date is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. Data for bonuses are collected in respect to those bonuses paid during the three month period ending on the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

20 In the first quarter they participate in the survey, each employer selects a sample of jobs from their workplace(s) using sampling instructions provided by the ABS, and provides information for these jobs, including detailed pricing specifications. In subsequent quarters survey respondents are asked to provide details of payments made to the current occupants of these same jobs. It is essential that the same jobs are priced in successive quarters, whether the individual job occupants are the same or not. Approximately 18,000 matched jobs are priced each quarter from the selected employers.

21 The sampling method retains the highest possible common sample of employers over time, and retains the same sampled jobs within those employers where possible. However, it is also necessary to ensure the WPIs continue to be relevant and representative over time. For these reasons, the employer sample is refreshed annually (for the December quarter) in a way that ensures a high proportion of common selections while allowing new employers to be represented in the sample. Refreshing the sample also allows the ABS to control the length of time that small businesses are included in the sample.

22 Between each annual refresh of the employer sample, a small number of employee jobs will be lost from the survey sample because of the closure of some businesses. In addition, some jobs in continuing businesses will be replaced in the sample because of restructuring and other job changes.

WEIGHTING

23 Expenditure weights are a measure of the relative importance of each elementary aggregate (EA), based on employers' expenditure on wages and salaries. Below the EA level, sample weights applied to each job on the WPI survey indicate the number of jobs in the Australian labour market a particular sampled job represents.

24 Businesses selected in the WPI are assigned sample weights according to the number of similar businesses they represent in their state, industry and sector. Jobs are assigned sample weights according to the number of jobs they represent in that business. The total sample weight for a job is determined by multiplying business and job sample weights together. This total sample weight is the number of jobs in the Australian labour market a particular sampled job represents.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

WEIGHTING *continued*

25 The total employment figures for each business in the WPI survey are obtained from providers each September quarter. Job weights are updated based on these employment data and applied to the WPI sample each December quarter. These actions ensure the WPI sample remains representative.

26 Expenditure weights are updated to reflect changes in employers' expenditure patterns on wages and salaries. Once updated, the weights are fixed again, and a new weighting reference period is created. In the following quarters, prices will be compared using this new weighting reference period. This process is referred to as reweighting. Reweighting ensures the index remains relevant.

27 The December quarter 2014 weight update uses wages and salaries expenditure sourced from the 2014 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours. These data are price updated to represent current period values. The new weights are available in the Appendix. The next weight update will occur in the December quarter 2016.

28 When the expenditure weights are updated, the published index numbers will not recommence at 100.0. The series based on the old expenditure weights and that based on the new weights are linked to form a continuous series.

INTERPRETATION OF INDEX NUMBERS

29 Index numbers in this publication measure changes in the price of wages and salaries between the commencement of the series and a later period. Index number levels cannot be compared across states/territories as they do not provide comparative information on the relative levels of labour costs. Similarly, index number levels cannot be compared across sectors or industries. The usefulness of index numbers stems from the fact that index numbers for any two periods can be used to directly calculate the change or movement in the price of labour between the two periods. These *movements* can be compared across states/territories, sectors or industries.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND ROUNDING

30 The published index numbers have been rounded to one decimal place, and the percentage changes (also rounded to one decimal place) are calculated from the rounded index numbers. In some cases, this can result in the percentage change for the total level of a group of indexes being outside the range of the percentage changes for the component level indexes. Seasonally adjusted and trend quarterly estimates are calculated from unrounded original indexes. The percentage changes (rounded to one decimal place) are calculated from the rounded index numbers.

INDEX MOVEMENTS

31 Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in index points or as percentage changes. In this publication, percentage changes are calculated to illustrate three different kinds of movements in indexes:

- movements between consecutive quarters
- movements between corresponding quarters of consecutive years (i.e. changes 'through the year')
- movements between consecutive financial years.

32 The following example illustrates the method of calculating changes in index points and percentage changes between any two periods:

<i>Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, All Sectors, Australia</i>	
	Index numbers, trend (see table 1)
March quarter 2015	120.7
less March quarter 2014	118.0
Change in index points	2.7
Percentage change	$2.7/118.0 \times 100 = 2.3\%$

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

FINANCIAL YEAR INDEXES

33 Index numbers for financial years are calculated as simple (arithmetic) averages of the four quarterly index numbers for the financial year. As the WPIs were first produced for the September quarter 1997, the first financial year index number that can be calculated is for 1997–98. Consequently, the first percentage change between financial years that can be calculated is between 1997–98 and 1998–99. The following example illustrates the method of calculating the financial year index number for 2013–14:

<i>Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses</i> , All Sectors, Australia	
	Index numbers, original (see table 2)
September quarter 2013	116.6
<i>plus</i> December quarter 2013	117.2
<i>plus</i> March quarter 2014	118.0
<i>plus</i> June quarter 2014	118.5
Financial year 2013–14	$470.3/4 = 117.6$

34 Percentage changes between the index numbers for any two financial years can be calculated using the method outlined in paragraph 32 above.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDEXES

35 Seasonally adjusted estimates are derived by estimating and removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series. In most economic data these calendar related effects are a combination of the classical seasonal influences (e.g. the effect of the weather, social traditions or administrative practices) plus other kinds of calendar related variations, such as the number of trading days, Easter or the proximity of significant days in the year (e.g. Christmas). In the seasonal adjustment process, both seasonal and other calendar related factors evolve over time to reflect changes in activity patterns. The seasonally adjusted estimates reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject.

36 The *total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index* is the only index of the WPI that is seasonally adjusted. Institutional effects largely drive the seasonality of this index. Important factors in determining this seasonality are the timing of effect of agreements, the length of these agreements, and the timing of the implementation of significant wage determinations that impact on rates of pay. A significant institutional change in wage setting arrangements can affect the relative level (or trend) and seasonality of the index.

37 Prior to 2006, the Australian Industrial Relations Commission (AIRC) handed down annual Safety Net Review (SNR) decisions which set federal full-time minimum award rates. Since the commencement of the WPI, the SNR has contributed to the level of the index. Most of its impact on the WPI was in the September quarter with some residual effect in the December quarter each year. This impact contributed to the level of seasonality for those quarters. As a result of industrial relations changes associated with Work Choices there was no SNR decision in 2006. The setting of federal minimum wage rates became the responsibility of the Australian Fair Pay Commission (AFPC).

38 The AFPC's first decision was handed down on 26 October 2006 with a date of effect of 1 December 2006. The impact on the WPI of the first AFPC ruling was mainly in the March quarter 2007. From 2007 to 2009, AFPC determinations impacted the December quarter WPI.

39 On 1 July 2009 Fair Work Australia (FWA) began operations as part of a new national workplace relations system underpinned by the Fair Work Act 2009. In June 2010 FWA announced its first annual minimum wage decision and the increase impacted the WPI in the September quarter 2010. Since 2010, minimum wage decisions have taken effect in the September quarter of each year and have resulted in a change of seasonality. To account for the change in timing, the seasonally adjusted and trend series were reanalysed in the September quarter 2010 to remove the influence of the different timing of minimum wage decisions in any year on the WPI.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CONCURRENT SEASONAL ANALYSIS

40 The WPI uses a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to derive the adjustment factors. This method uses the original time series available at each reference period to estimate seasonal factors for the current and previous quarters. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is technically superior to the more traditional method of reanalysing seasonal patterns once each year because it uses all available data to fine tune the estimates of the seasonal component each quarter. With concurrent analysis, the seasonally adjusted series are subject to revision each quarter as the estimates of the seasonal factors are improved. In most instances, the only significant revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the previous quarter and for the same quarter in the preceding year as the reference quarter (i.e. if the latest quarter is Q_t then the most significant revisions will be to Q_{t-1} and Q_{t-4}). Seasonal patterns are also reanalysed when there are known changes to regular events. This can lead to additional revisions.

ARIMA MODELLING

41 The ABS uses Autoregressive Integrated Moving Averages (ARIMA) modelling techniques to produce seasonally adjusted estimates. ARIMA modelling is a technique that can be used to extend original estimates beyond the end of a time series. The extended values are temporary, intermediate values that are used internally to improve seasonal adjustment. They do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The use of ARIMA modelling generally results in a reduction in revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates when subsequent data becomes available. ARIMA modelling in the WPI was introduced in the June quarter 2008. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see the feature article 'Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions' in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

TREND ESTIMATES

42 The trend is a measure of the underlying direction of a series. The ABS trend estimates for the WPI are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all quarters of the respective seasonally adjusted indexes except the first three and last three quarters. Trend estimates are created for these quarters by applying surrogates of the 7-term Henderson weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted indexes, tailored to each time series. In general, trend estimates give a better indication of underlying behaviour than the seasonally adjusted estimates. Please refer to the ABS Information Paper, *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

43 Increases in minimum wage rates contribute to the relative level (or trend) of the WPI. A review of the seasonally adjusted series was undertaken in the September quarter 2010 to remove the impacts of the different timing of the increases in minimum wage rates. A trend break correction has been applied between the June quarter and the September quarter 2009 to remove the shift in the underlying level as a result of no increase to minimum wage rates being awarded in 2009.

INDEX REFERENCE PERIOD

44 The index reference period of an index series is that period for which the value of the index is set to 100.0. It is most commonly a year but can also be a different length of time, ranging from two or three years down to a single quarter. It often coincides with the weighting base for the series, but this is not essential. The September quarter 1997 was used as the original index reference period for the WPIs as it was the first quarter for which data was available. With the introduction of the non-wage indexes, the index reference period was changed to 2003–04.

45 With the implementation of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006, all indexes are presented on an index reference period of 2008–09.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

REVISIONS TO INDEXES

46 Original index numbers will be released as final figures at the time they are first published. Revisions will only occur in exceptional circumstances. Trend and seasonally adjusted indexes for some quarters will be revised as extra quarters are included in the series analysed for seasonal influences (see paragraphs 35 to 43).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

47 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available free on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>:

Wage Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001)

Information Paper: Update on ANZSIC 2006 Implementation for Labour Price Index, Australia, 2009, (cat. no. 6345.0.55.001)

Consumer Price Index, Australia, (cat. no. 6401.0)

House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, (cat. no. 6416.0)

International Trade Price Indexes, Australia, (cat. no. 6457.0)

Producer Price Indexes, Australia, (cat. no. 6427.0)

Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods,
(cat. no. 6461.0)

Producer and International Trade Price Indexes: Concepts, Sources and Methods,
(cat no. 6429.0)

Australian Labour Market Statistics, (cat. no. 6105.0)

48 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

49 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to WPI on Perth (08) 9360 5151 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

APPENDIX DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON WAGES

AS UPDATED DECEMBER
QUARTER 2014

A1 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYERS' EXPENDITURE ON WAGES (a)(b)

	Private	Public	Total
	%	%	%
Australia by sector			
Australia	77.6	22.4	100.0
Sector by State/Territory			
New South Wales	33.4	30.4	32.7
Victoria	23.3	21.8	23.0
Queensland	19.6	18.2	19.3
South Australia	5.6	6.8	5.9
Western Australia	14.2	11.4	13.6
Tasmania	1.5	2.4	1.7
Northern Territory	1.1	1.9	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	1.3	7.0	2.6
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sector by broad industry group(c)			
Mining	4.6	(d)	3.6
Manufacturing	9.9	(d)	7.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.9	4.4	1.7
Construction	11.5	(d)	9.0
Wholesale trade	6.8	(d)	5.3
Retail trade	8.3	(d)	6.5
Accommodation and food services	4.6	(d)	3.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	5.0	(d)	5.0
Information media and telecommunications	2.5	(d)	2.1
Financial and insurance services	6.6	(d)	5.4
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2.3	(d)	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	12.0	2.1	9.8
Administrative and support services	7.2	(d)	5.6
Public administration and safety	0.7	32.9	7.9
Education and training	4.1	27.7	9.4
Health care and social assistance	8.0	24.2	11.7
Arts and recreation services	1.3	(d)	1.2
Other services	3.7	(d)	2.9
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See paragraphs 23-28 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Components may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

(c) Classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0).

(d) For the Public sector, these industries are combined and included in the 'All industries' total.

GLOSSARY

Bonuses	Payments made to a job occupant that are in addition to regular wages and salaries and which generally relate to the job occupant's, or the organisation's, performance. In the WPI, the term 'bonuses' refers to bonuses and commissions.
Elementary aggregates	The finest aggregations of jobs, in terms of state/territory, sector and industry group, for which expenditure weights are available.
Employee job	A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates.
Employer	Organisation with one or more employees.
Expenditure weights	A measure of the relative importance of each elementary aggregate, based on employers' total expenditure on wages and salaries. Expenditure weights are used to combine elementary aggregate indexes into broader level indexes.
Index number	Measures the ratio of the price of labour between the commencement of the index series and a later period.
Index reference period	The period for which an index series is given the value of 100.0. The current index reference period for the WPI is the 2008–09 financial year.
Industry	Classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1292.0).
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay index	Measures quarterly change in ordinary time hourly rates of pay (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 10 and 11).
Ordinary time hours	Award, standard or agreed hours of work paid for at the ordinary rate.
Overtime hours	The number of hours paid for in excess of ordinary time hours.
Reference date	The reference date for this survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter, except for bonuses which are collected in respect to those paid during the three month period ending on the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.
Sector	Public sector comprises local government authorities and all government departments and agencies created by, or reporting to, the Commonwealth, or state/territory parliaments. The private sector comprises all organisations not classified as public sector.
Seasonal adjustment	Process of removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 35–41, 46).
Total hourly rates of pay index	Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 13).
Trend	A measure of the underlying direction of a series (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 42–43, 46).
Wage price index	Measures changes in the price of wages.
Weight reference period	The period to which the expenditure weights relate.

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PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

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

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