

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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I N Q U I R I E S

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
July 2006	7 July 2006
October 2006	6 October 2006
January 2007	5 January 2007
April 2007	5 April 2007

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 30 March 2006. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics – By Catalogue Number – 62. Labour Force], then [6291.0.55.001 for data cubes] or [6291.0.40.001 for spreadsheets].

INQUIRIES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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).
- FREE DATA ON THE WEB The entire content of the ABS web site became accessible free of charge from Monday 12 December 2005. This follows all ABS publications becoming accessible free of charge on 1 July 2005. A web page with more information is now available: <[http://www.abs.gov.au/about us/ABS pricing policy](http://www.abs.gov.au/about%20us/ABS%20pricing%20policy)> .
- CHANGE OF CATALOGUE NUMBER From the February 2006 issue, the quarterly components of Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery will be released under a new product number (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). The monthly component will remain the same at 6291.0.55.001, with the annual data available under 6224.0.55.001.
- TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP A datacube (spreadsheet) containing historical trade union membership data cross-classified with sex and state; sex and age; and sex and industry, is now available. To find the spreadsheet, go to the ABS web site and click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The datacube <63100_Trade Union_Aug 2005.xls> is listed under the details tab for *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2005* (cat. no. 6310.0).
- MULTI PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY The Multi Purpose Household Survey was introduced in 2004–05. This survey provides statistics annually for a number of small, self-contained topics, including labour topics. Two labour-related topics were conducted in 2004–05: a topic on retirement and a topic covering labour force participation. *Retirement and Retirement Intentions* (cat. no. 6238.0) and *Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation* (cat. no. 6239.0) were released on 6 February 2006. See the Recent Releases in this issue for more details.
- 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 surveys on labour-related topics recently released include: *Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6220.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia* (cat. no. 6265.0); and *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0). The results of these surveys are outlined in the Recent Release section of this publication.
- UPDATE OF THE ANNUAL MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION The annual measures of labour underutilisation have now been updated for 2005. The data for the annual headcount measures are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this publication. The experimental volume measures are presented in the spotlight section of this publication. A spreadsheet containing the headcount measures is available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices – 61. Labour statistics - general]. The spreadsheet is listed under the Details tab in this April 2006 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS *continued*

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RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

<i>Release date/title of publication</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>
March 2006		
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2005	6310.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December quarter 2005	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	February 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	February 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	February 2006	6291.0.55.003
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2005	6220.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia	September 2005	6265.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	December quarter 2005	6248.0.55.001
April 2006		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2006	6105.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Labour Force, Australia	March 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	March 2006	6291.0.55.001
Measures of Australia's Progress	2006	1370.0
Survey of Education and Work, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record File on CD-ROM	May 2005	6227.0.30.001
Survey of Education and Work, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	May 2005	6227.0.30.002
May 2006		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	February 2006	6302.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2003–04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing – Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	2003–04	6540.0.00.001
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide	2003–04	6503.0
Labour Force, Australia	April 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	April 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	2005	6287.0
Labour Price Index, Australia	March quarter 2006	6345.0
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	2006	6104.0
Locations of Work, Australia	Nov 2005	6275.0
Multi-Purpose Household Survey 2004–05, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	2004–05	4100.0.55.001
Multi-Purpose Household Survey 2004–05, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	2004–05	4100.0
June 2006		
Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, Counts of Businesses – Summary Tables	June 2005	8161.0.55.001
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	May 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	May 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods	2005	6351.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
July 2006		
ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations	2006	1220.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2006	6105.0
Australian Social Trends	2006	4102.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia – Detailed Delivery, Monthly	June 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families – Electronic delivery	June 2006	6224.0.55.001

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% CHANGE FROM		
				Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)	
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	10 041.2	0.1	1.4
Full-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	7 172.2	0.4	1.4
Part-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	2 868.9	-0.5	1.4
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Feb 2006	28.6	(c)-0.2	(c)0.0
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	554.2	1.7	3.9
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	393.4	1.8	3.1
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	160.8	1.3	5.7
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 2006	5.2	(c)0.1	(c)0.1
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	101.4	3.8	4.2
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Feb 2006	18.3	(c)0.4	(c)0.0
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	0.9	na	(c)-0.3
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.1	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.3	na	(c)-0.2
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	10.5	na	(c)-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	11.4	na	(c)-0.7
Children living without an employed parent(e)						
Labour force participation rate	%	Original	Jun 2005	14.9	na	(c)-2.3
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	Feb 2006	76.0	(c)0.9	(c)0.5
Total	%	Trend	Feb 2006	64.4	(c)-0.1	(c)0.2
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Feb 2006	349.3	1.9	0.5
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Feb 2006	34.8	1.7	-1.1
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Feb 2006	41.7	0.9	-1.1
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Feb 2006	16.8	1.9	-0.7
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Feb 2006	25.4	(c)0.5	(c)-0.9
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Dec qtr 2005	107.5	1.0	4.2
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2005	1 029.50	1.0	5.5
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2005	810.60	0.9	5.4
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Dec qtr 2005	113 285	1.8	7.5
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Dec qtr 2005	987	1.4	4.4
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Dec qtr 2005	81.0	64.1	56.0
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Dec qtr 2005	9.3	61.9	51.8
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	Feb 2006	137.6	0.0	-3.4

na not available

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

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

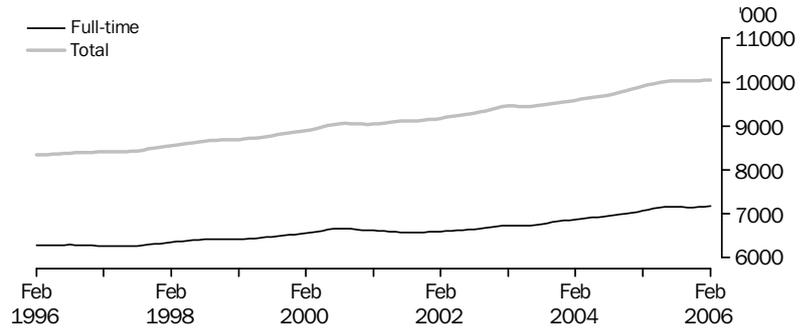
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

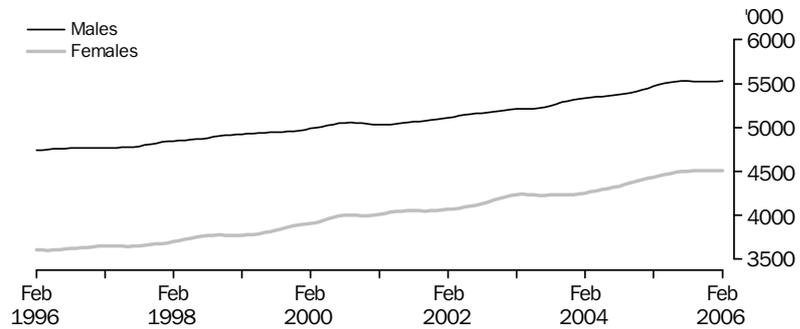
EMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

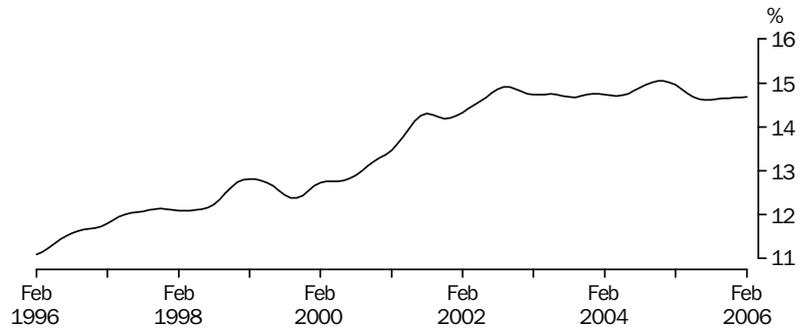
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

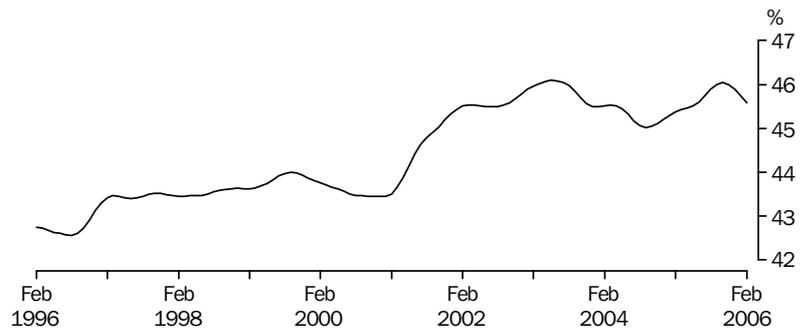
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT:
TREND SERIES

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Females

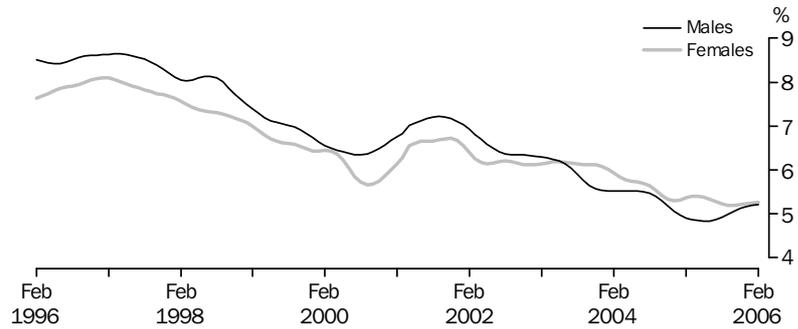


Source: Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

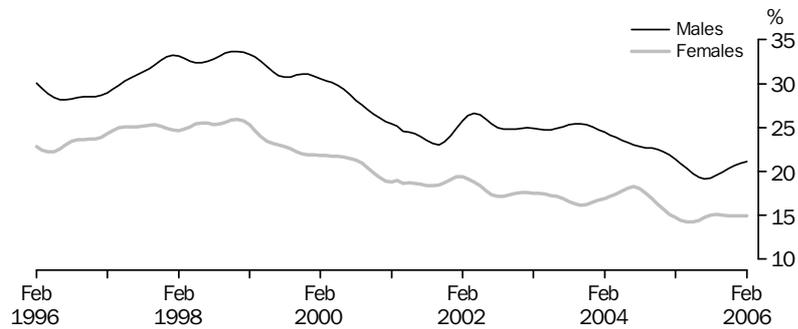
MALES AND FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

LONG-TERM
UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND
SERIES

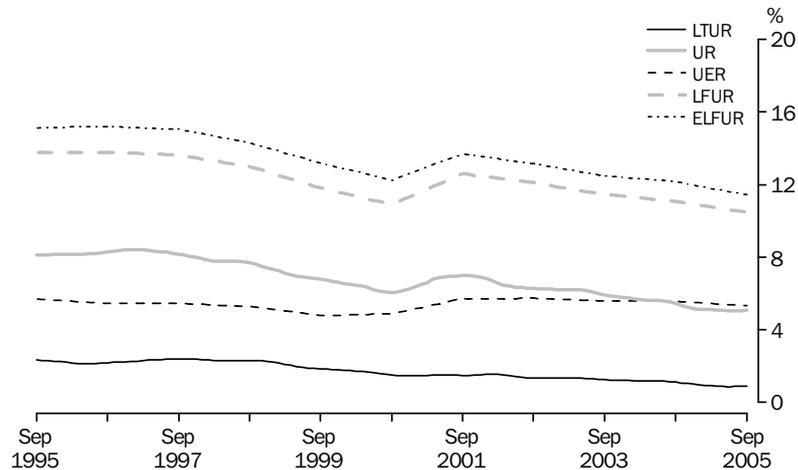
PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Labour Force Survey.

UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATES—1995–2005



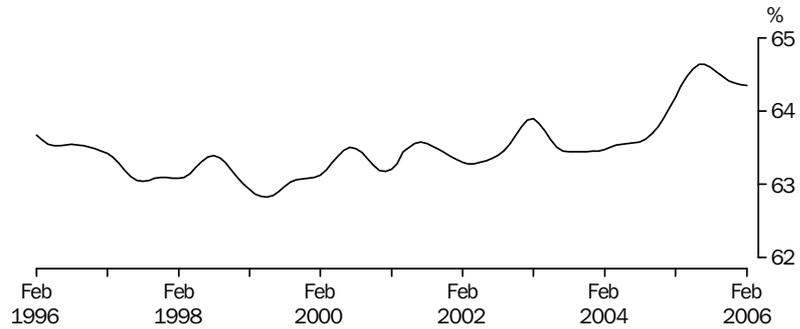
Notes: LTUR — long-term unemployment rate (trend)
 UR — unemployment rate (trend)
 UER — underemployment rate (original)
 LFUR — labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 ELFUR — extended labour force underutilisation rate (original)
 See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further information on the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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

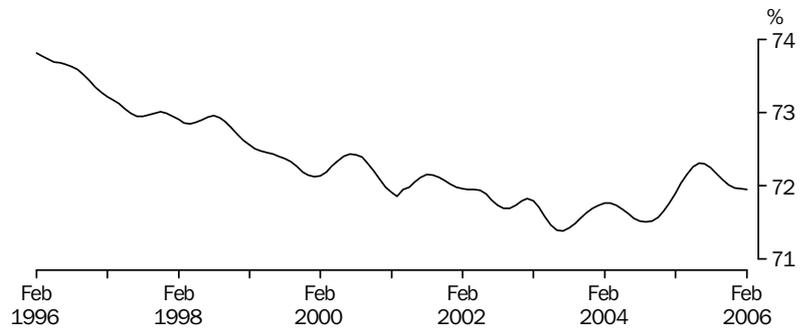
PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

PERSONS



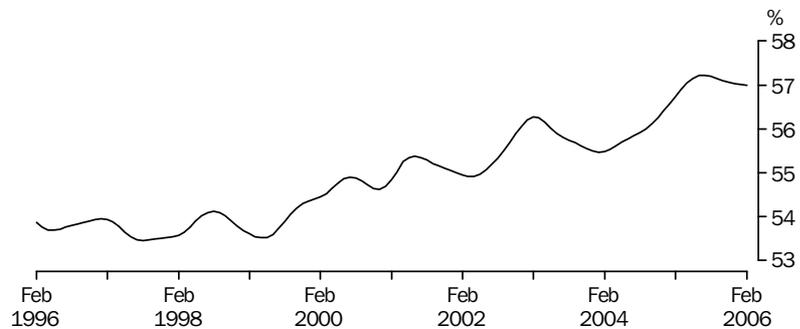
Source: Labour Force Survey.

MALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

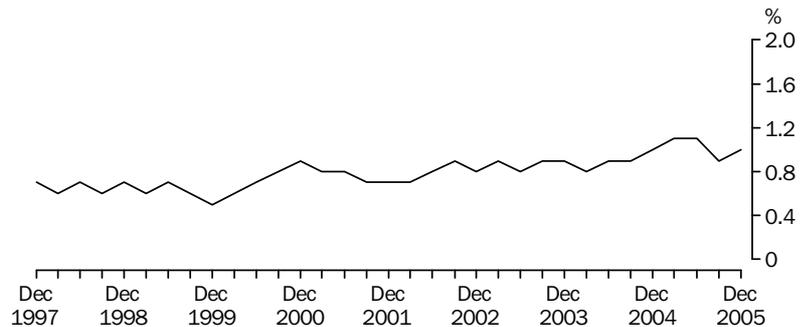
FEMALES



Source: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX:
TREND SERIES

TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, Quarterly change

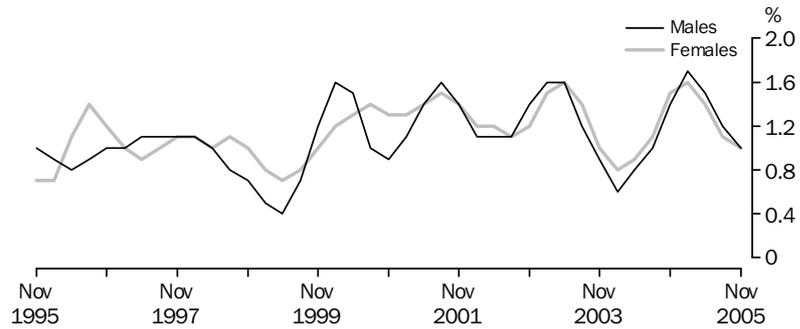


Source: Labour Price Index.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY *continued*

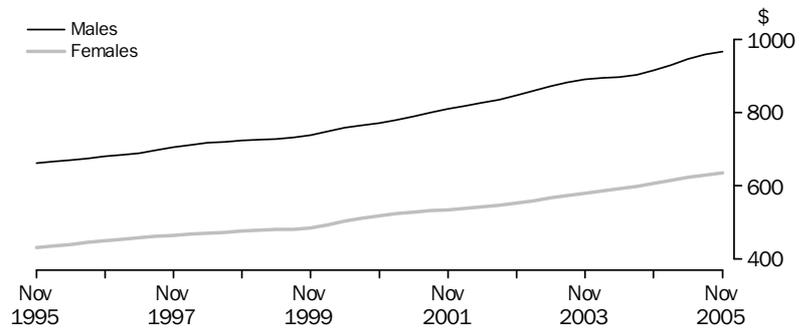
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Quarterly change



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

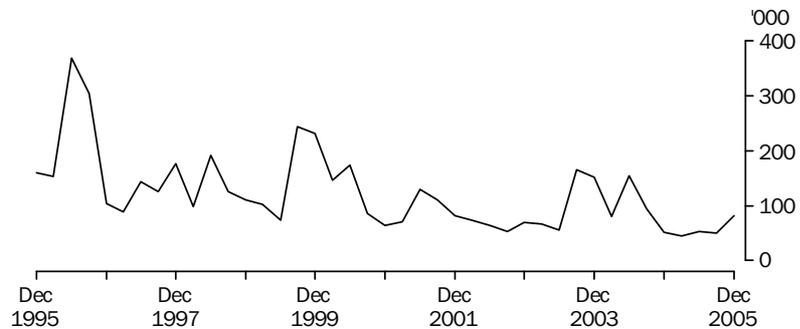
ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS, Level



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

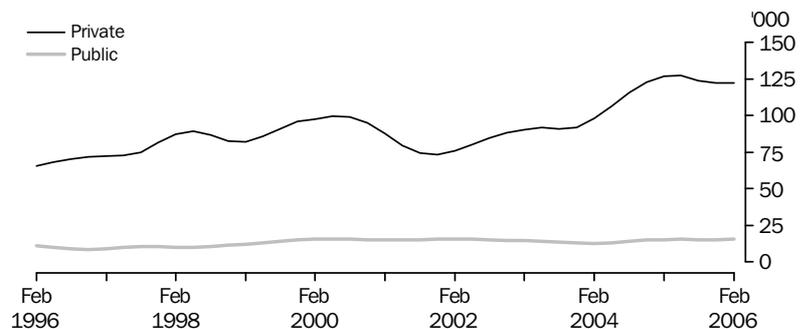
WORKING DAYS LOST, Quarter ending



Source: Industrial Disputes.

JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES

JOB VACANCIES, By sector



Source: Survey of Job Vacancies.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

UPDATED VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The extent to which the labour supply is used is of interest from a number of perspectives. From an economic perspective, interest has been focused on the amount of spare capacity in the labour supply and its potential to contribute to the production of goods and services. From a social viewpoint, there is some concern that people whose aspirations for work are not being met may suffer financially, personally and socially.

Labour underutilisation can be measured in a number of ways - in either population or hours based estimates. ABS produces both types of measure on an annual basis. The population based or headcount measures give an indication of the proportion of the population affected by labour underutilisation. The hours based or volume measures are based on the hours of available labour that are unutilised and these measures may be more relevant for analysing the spare capacity of the labour force.

The headcount and experimental volume measures have now been updated for September 2005. The data for the headcount measures are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this publication. The data for the experimental volume measures are presented in this article.

Three volume or hours based measures have been produced and are summarised in table 1 below. For a more detailed explanation of these measures please see the article 'Labour underutilisation' in the July 2004 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics*.

1. ABS EXPERIMENTAL VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION (a)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>
Volume unemployment rate	The hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.
Volume underemployment rate	The additional hours of labour offered by underemployed workers, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.
Volume labour force underutilisation rate	The total volume of unutilised labour in the labour force (hours sought by those in unemployment, plus additional hours offered by those in underemployment), as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

- (a) The volume of potential labour in the labour force is equal to the hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, plus the hours of labour offered by underemployed workers (both utilised and unutilised), plus the hours of labour usually provided by employed persons who are not underemployed.

The volume of potential labour sought or offered by population groups contributing to the experimental volume measures is shown in table 2. In 2005, hours sought by the unemployed formed the largest component of the volume labour force underutilisation rate, accounting for two-thirds (66%) of the volume of unutilised labour in the labour force in September 2005.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

UPDATED VOLUME
MEASURES OF LABOUR
UNDERUTILISATION
continued

2. VOLUME OF POTENTIAL LABOUR IN THE LABOUR FORCE, Number of weekly hours: **Experimental measures**—September 2005

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000 hours	'000 hours	'000 hours
Unemployed persons (hours of work sought)	9 646.0	6 807.1	16 453.0
Looking for full-time work	8 649.3	4 928.5	13 577.8
Looking for part-time work	996.7	1 878.6	2 875.2
Underemployed workers (additional hours of work offered)	3 835.8	4 787.9	8 623.6
Underemployed full-time workers(a)	962.4	243.3	1 205.6
Underemployed part-time workers	2 873.4	4 544.6	7 418.0
Employed persons (usual hours of work performed)(b)	228 278.0	139 669.5	367 947.5
Full-time workers	214 222.6	102 654.1	316 876.7
Part-time workers	14 055.4	37 015.4	51 070.8
Total volume of potential labour in the labour force(c)	241 759.8	151 264.4	393 024.1

(a) Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (e.g. stood down, on short time or insufficient work).

(b) Actual hours worked in the reference week for underemployed full-time workers and usual hours worked for all other employed persons.

(c) Hours of work sought by unemployed persons, plus the total hours of work offered by underemployed workers, plus the usual hours worked by employed persons who were not underemployed.

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey, September 2005; *Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2005* (cat. no. 6222.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2005* (cat. no. 6265.0).

On average, unemployed people sought 30 hours of work a week in September 2005, with men seeking 33 hours compared to 27 hours for women (see table 3).

Underemployed people are able to offer less additional hours because they are already working. On average underemployed people offered 15 hours of additional labour a week, with men again offering more hours (18 hours) than women (14 hours).

3. UNDERUTILISED LABOUR, Mean number of weekly hours sought/offered by selected groups—September 2005

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	hours	hours	hours
Unemployed persons (hours of work sought)	32.6	27.1	30.1
Looking for full-time work	37.2	32.7	35.4
Looking for part-time work	15.8	18.8	17.6
Underemployed workers (additional hours of work offered)	17.7	13.6	15.2
Underemployed full-time workers	23.8	22.6	23.5
Underemployed part-time workers	16.3	13.3	14.4

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey, September 2005; *Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2005* (cat. no. 6222.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2005* (cat. no. 6265.0).

Table 4 compares the experimental volume measures of labour force underutilisation with the corresponding headcount or population based measures. For all three measures of labour underutilisation (i.e. unemployment, underemployment and labour force underutilisation), the experimental volume rates for September 2005 were lower than the corresponding headcount rates.

VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION *continued*

UPDATED VOLUME
MEASURES OF LABOUR
UNDERUTILISATION
continued

Unlike the headcount measures, the volume measures take into account the number of hours worked or sought by individuals and this has the effect of weighting people according to the number of hours they either worked or sought. If the hours offered or sought by the unemployed and underemployed were as high as those worked by the employed, then the headcount and volume measures would be of the same magnitude. For example, the large difference between the headcount and volume underemployment rates (5.3% and 2.2% respectively) reflects the large difference between the additional hours offered by the underemployed (15.2 hours a week) and those worked by the employed (36.5 hours a week).

4. MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, Selected headcount and volume measures—September 2005

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Headcount measures			
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.1
Underemployment rate(a)	3.7	7.3	5.3
Labour force underutilisation rate(a)	8.8	12.6	10.5
Volume measures			
Volume unemployment rate	4.0	4.5	4.2
Volume underemployment rate	1.6	3.2	2.2
Volume labour force underutilisation rate	5.6	7.7	6.4

(a) To provide greater comparability with the experimental volume measures, data on the number of underemployed full-time workers are sourced from the Labour Force Survey rather than the Underemployed Workers Survey.
Source: Source: ABS Labour Force Survey, September 2005; *Job Search Experience, Australia*, July 2005 (cat. no. 6222.0); *Underemployed Workers, Australia*, September 2005 (cat. no. 6265.0).

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION

Information Paper: Measures of labour Underutilisation (cat. no. 6296.0) describes the concepts behind the ABS headcount measures of labour underutilisation in detail. For further information on the concepts behind the volume measures, see the 'Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation' article in the July 2003 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). A spreadsheet containing the headcount measures is available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics – By Catalogue Number – 6. Labour Statistics and Prices – 61. Labour statistics - general]. The spreadsheet is listed under the Details tab in this April 2006 issue of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

For further information, please contact Sue Taylor on Canberra (02) 6252 5603 or email <sue.taylor@abs.gov.au>.

BARRIERS & INCENTIVES TO LF PARTICIPATION

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation</i> (cat. no. 6239.0).
Survey title:	Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, conducted as a topic on the Multi Purpose Household Survey.
Conducted:	Two-yearly, most recently conducted from August 2004 to June 2005.
Scope and sample size:	The survey covers people aged 18 years and over who are either not employed or who usually work few (0-15) hours per week. Aside from that, the scope is the same as the monthly Labour Force Survey except for standard exclusions for Multi Purpose Household Survey topics (see paragraph 26 of the Explanatory Notes). The number of completed interviews for the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 5,880.
Key output:	The survey provides information on the potential labour force such as whether people want to work or work more hours, and why people are not available for or looking for work. The data are cross classified by a range of demographic characteristics such as age, sex, state/territory of usual residence and country of birth.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

OVERVIEW

Estimates from the 2004–05 Multi Purpose Household Survey show that there were 15.1 million people aged 18 years and over, comprising:

- 9.7 million (64%) employed people
- 465,000 (3%) unemployed people
- 4.9 million (32%) people who were not in the labour force.

Of those employed, 951,700 (10%) usually worked relatively few (0–15) hours per week. Women accounted for most (75%) of this group. There were also more women than men who were not in the labour force (64%), while more men than women were unemployed (56%).

Most (4.5 million or 72%) of the 6.3 million people who were either not working or working few hours did not want to work, or did not want to work more hours, or were undecided.

There were 1.8 million people who said that they would like a job or more hours, comprising:

- 977,300 (55%) people who were not in the labour force
- 465,000 (26%) people who were unemployed
- 321,700 (18%) people who usually worked few hours per week.

PEOPLE WHO WANT (MORE) WORK

Of the 1.8 million people who wanted a job or more hours:

- 627,000 were available within four weeks and were looking for work or more hours
- 348,500 were not available to work, or to work more hours, within four weeks
- 813,700 were not looking for work (including 25,300 people who were not available as well as not looking).

People who were available and looking for (more) work

There were 627,000 people who were available to start a job or to work more hours and were also looking for work (or more hours). Most (74% or 465,000) of these people were unemployed. The remainder were either working few hours (147,700 or 24%) or were not in the labour force.

BARRIERS & INCENTIVES TO LF PARTICIPATION *continued*

People who were available and looking for (more) work continued

The most common main difficulty this group had in finding work was a lack of the 'necessary training, qualifications or experience' (17% or 106,800 people). Most of the people who said this was their main difficulty held no non-school qualifications. Another commonly reported main difficulty was 'no jobs with suitable conditions/arrangements' (80,200 people or 13%) and this affected women more than men.

People who were not available to start (more) work

There were 348,500 people who wanted work, or more work, but were not available to start within four weeks. These were mostly people who were not in the labour force (92%) with a small proportion of people who worked few hours (8%). About two-thirds of those who were not available were women.

Of the 107,100 men not in the labour force who wanted to work, the main reasons for not being available were 'long-term sickness or disability' (55% or 58,900) and 'short-term sickness or injury' (10% or 10,600). Women had different main reasons. Almost half of the 213,100 women who weren't in the labour force and wanted a job were not available due to 'caring for children, pregnancy or home duties' (46%), followed by 'long-term sickness and disability' (16%) and 'studying' (13%).

The main reason for not being available to work varied according to different age groups. A large proportion of people not in the labour force aged 25–44 (mainly women) who wanted to work reported 'caring for children, pregnancy or home duties' as the main reason that they were not available (61%). A large proportion of young people (18–24 years) were not available due to study commitments (70%) and many of those aged 45 years and over were not available due to long-term sickness or disability (46%).

People who were not looking for (more) work

Of the 1.8 million people who were not employed or who worked few hours and wanted a job or more hours, an estimated 813,700 people (46%) said they weren't looking for (more) work. Most of this group were women (71%). The common reasons for not looking were similar to those for not being available ('caring for children/pregnancy/home duties' and 'studying' were the two most common reasons). Being considered too old by employers was given as the main reason for not looking for (more) work by 10% of those who were not looking.

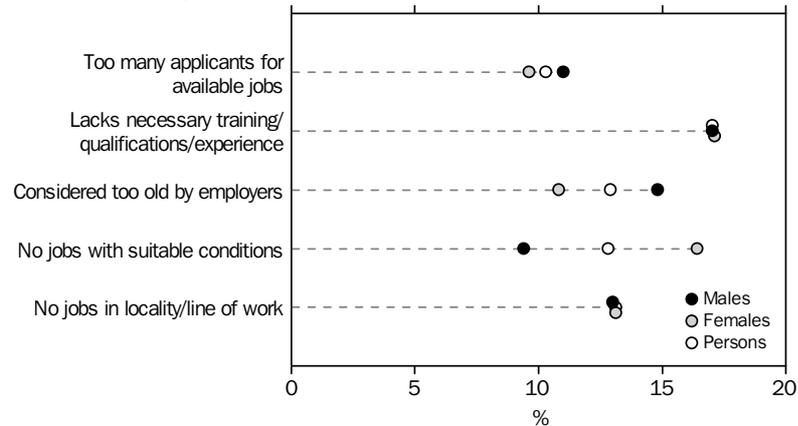
Looking and available to start (more) work - difficulties encountered

There were 627,000 people who were available to start (more) work and were looking for work. The main difficulty reported by this group was that they lacked the necessary training, qualifications and experience.

BARRIERS & INCENTIVES TO LF PARTICIPATION *continued*

Looking and available to start (more) work - difficulties encountered *continued*

1. PEOPLE AVAILABLE AND LOOKING FOR A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, Selected main difficulties



PEOPLE WHO DO NOT WANT (MORE) WORK

Over 70% of people (or 4.5 million) who were not employed or who worked few hours said that they did not want a job or more hours. This comprised 630,100 people who usually worked few hours and 3.9 million people who were not in the labour force.

The most commonly reported reason women had for not wanting more hours was 'caring for children/pregnancy/home duties', with 85% of women aged 25–44 reporting this as a factor. The most common reason for men was 'study commitments' (40% of men gave this as a reason).

Almost two-thirds (64%) of the 4.9 million people who were not in the labour force were aged 55 years and over. For the 3.9 million people not in the labour force who did not want a job, the most common reason for not wanting a job was due to being 'permanently retired' (32% or 1.3 million), followed by 'no need/retired from work (for now)' (30% or 1.2 million) and 'long-term sickness or disability' (22% or 856,200).

RETIREMENT AND RETIREMENT INTENTIONS

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Retirement and Retirement Intentions</i> (cat. no. 6238.0).
Survey title:	Retirement and Retirement Intentions, conducted as a topic on the Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS).
Conducted:	Two-yearly, most recently conducted from August 2004 to June 2005.
Scope and sample size:	The survey covers people aged 45 years and over who are within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for Multi Purpose Household Survey topics (see paragraph 26 of the Explanatory Notes). The number of completed interviews for the Retirement and Retirement Intentions topic (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 6,913.
Key output:	Information about retirement and retirement intentions of people aged 45 years and over, including age/expected age at retirement, factors influencing the decision to retire, and the income arrangements people have made to provide for retirement. The data are cross classified by a range of demographic characteristics such as age, sex, state/territory of usual residence and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

OVERVIEW

In 2004–05, there were an estimated 7 million people aged 45 years and over who had worked at some time in the past. Over half of these people (53% or 3.7 million) were in the labour force in 2004–05. Another 42% (3.0 million) had retired. The remaining 329,900 people (4.6%) weren't in the labour force at the time of the survey but intended to work in future, or were people whose retirement status was not determined.

RETIRED PEOPLE

At the time of the survey there were more retired women (1.7 million) aged 45 years and over than men (1.3 million). Almost half of the 3 million retired people were aged 70 years and over.

Age at retirement

The average age at retirement from the labour force for people who were aged 45 years and over in 2004–05 was 58 years for men and 47 years for women. Over half (55%) of the 1.3 million men who had retired had done so aged between 55 and 64 years. Another 19% had retired aged 65 years and over, with only 8% retiring when aged less than 45 years. In contrast, one-third of the women aged 45 years and over who had retired had done so aged less than 45 years, and only 6% had retired aged 65 years and over.

The data on retirement age in *Retirement and Retirement Intentions* (cat. no. 6238.0) only refer to 'surviving' retirees aged 45 years and over in 2004–05. This means that the distribution of retirement age in this population is not representative of the age at which people retire. For example, based on Australian life expectancy, a person who retired aged 40 years in 1979–80 (aged 65 years in 2004–05) would more likely be alive to participate in this survey than a person who retired aged 65 years in 1979–80 (aged 90 years in 2004–05). This effect will be more pronounced for estimates which relate to people who retired a long time ago.

The average age at retirement for recent retirees (those who retired in the last five years) was 60 years. The difference between the retirement age of men and women was relatively small, with women retiring at younger ages than men (the average retirement age was 61.5 years for men and 58.3 years for women).

RETIREMENT AND RETIREMENT INTENTIONS *continued*

Reasons for ceasing last job

Most of the 3 million retirees (63% or 1.9 million) had worked in the last 20 years. Just over one-third (34%) of people who had retired in the last 20 years (and who were still alive to be surveyed in 2004–05) said that the main reason they ceased their last job was because they reached retirement age or became eligible to receive superannuation or the pension. Over one-quarter (26%) retired due to sickness, injury or ill health and 11% retired due to being 'retrenched, dismissed or no work available'.

Sources of income during retirement

Of the people aged 45 and over who had retired from the labour force, just over 1.3 million people (44%) reported a government pension or allowance as their main source of income just after retirement (54% of men and 37% of women). Another 13% of people reported no income source but lived off savings, lump sum payments or other assets, and 12% (366,700 people) reported superannuation or annuity payments (20% of men and 6.3% of women).

Of the 2.3 million people who retired from the labour force when they were aged 45 years or over, 1.3 million (55%) had made contributions to a superannuation scheme at some stage.

INTENTIONS TO RETIRE

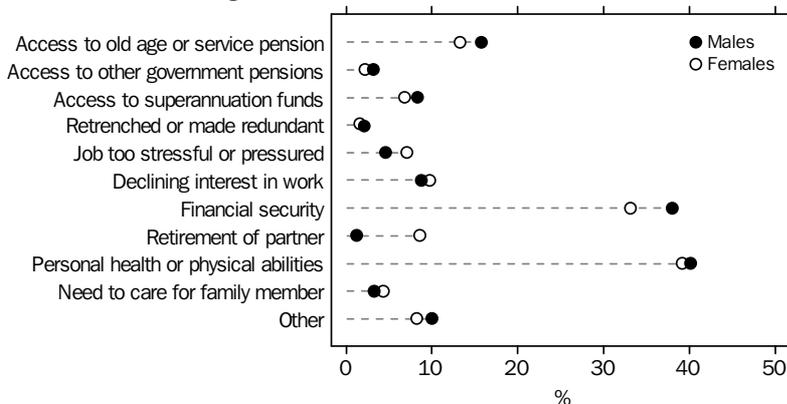
Of the 3.7 million people in the labour force aged 45 years and over, 3.4 million (90%) said that they intend to retire from the labour force in the future. The remainder (384,400 people) don't intend to retire.

Intended age of retirement and factors influencing the decision

Of the 3.4 million people who intend to retire, almost half (47%) did not know at what age they would retire. Of those people who did give an age, the average age men intended to retire was 63 years, compared to 61 years for women.

The most common factors influencing people's decision about when to retire were personal health or physical abilities (40% of those who intended to retire said this would be one factor in their decision), financial security (36%) and reaching the eligible age for an old age or service pension (15%).

1. PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO INTEND TO RETIRE, All factors influencing decision about when to retire(a)



(a) Refers to all factors influencing the decision, so people may appear in more than one category.

RETIREMENT AND RETIREMENT INTENTIONS *continued*

Expected main source of income at retirement

There were differences between people who had already retired and those who intend to retire, in terms of the main (expected) source of income at retirement. The main source of income at retirement for almost half (1.3 million people or 44%) of those who had already retired and were 45 years or older, was government pension or allowance, whereas only 25% (854,300 people) of those who intend to retire expected that government pension or allowance would be their main source of income at retirement. Many people intending to retire (1.4 million or 41%) expected superannuation or annuity to be their main source of income at retirement.

Over 90% (or 3.1 million) of the people who were 45 years and over in 2004–05 and who intend to retire had contributed to a superannuation scheme at some time, compared with 55% of people who had retired from the labour force. Such trends reflect changes to superannuation legislation over the last two decades, in particular the Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992, which requires employers to make superannuation contributions for eligible employees.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6220.0).
Survey title:	Persons Not in the Labour Force.
Conducted:	Annually, most recently conducted in September 2005.
Scope and sample size:	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to the standard scope exclusions for supplementary surveys (see paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). The number of completed interviews for the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 17,512.
Key output:	People who were not in the labour force who wanted to work, reasons why they were not actively looking for work, availability for work, and main activity of people not in the labour force.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

PEOPLE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

In September 2005, 34% (5,453,500) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force. Just over three-fifths (61%) of these people were women.

People who are not in the labour force tend to be concentrated in the younger and older age groups. In September 2005, 30% of people not in the labour force were aged 70 years and over. The main activity when not in the labour force for 62% of the people in this age group was being retired or voluntarily inactive. Another 15% of those not in the labour force were aged 15–24 years. The main activity when not in the labour force for 82% of this age group was attending an educational institution.

1. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, Civilian population aged 15 years & over—September 2005

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Persons</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	
With marginal attachment to the labour force	273.8	13.0	566.5	16.9	840.3
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	28.3	1.3	40.9	1.2	69.2
Were available to start work within four weeks	21.3	1.0	29.7	0.9	51.0
Were not available to start work within four weeks	7.0	0.3	11.1	0.3	18.1
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	245.4	11.7	525.7	15.7	771.1
Discouraged jobseekers	25.0	1.2	38.2	1.1	63.1
Other	220.5	10.5	487.5	14.6	708.0
Without marginal attachment to the labour force	1 829.2	87.0	2 784.0	83.1	4 613.2
Permanently unable to work	150.1	7.1	100.5	3.0	250.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	100.0	4.8	225.0	6.7	325.0
Did not want to work	1 579.1	75.1	2 458.4	73.4	4 037.5
Total	2 103.0	100.0	3 350.5	100.0	5 453.5

About 15% of people who weren't in the labour force (or 840,300 people) had a marginal attachment to the labour force. 'Marginally attached' people are people who wanted to work and were either actively looking for work but were not available to start work in the reference week of the survey, or were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks. Women made up two-thirds (or 566,500 people) of the people with marginal attachment.

PEOPLE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT

In September 2005, 17% of women and 13% of men not in the labour force had a marginal attachment to the labour force. Almost three-quarters (74%) of marginally attached women were aged 15–44 years, compared to 67% of men. Men with marginal attachment were concentrated in the youngest age group, with 42% aged 15–24 years compared to 25% of women.

About 92% of people with marginal attachment to the labour force wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks, but were not actively looking for work. The remaining 8% (or 69,200 people) wanted to work and were actively looking for work. Of the marginally attached people who were actively looking for work, about 74% were available to start within four weeks.

Of the 840,300 people with marginal attachment, 60% (mostly women) intended to enter the labour force in the 12 months following the survey.

Main reason for not actively looking for work

In September 2005, there were 771,100 people with marginal attachment who were not actively looking for work (525,700 women and 245,400 men). For men with marginal attachment to the labour force, the most commonly reported main reason for not actively looking for work was 'attending an educational institution' (34%). Most of the people (men and women) who said this was their main reason were aged 15–24 years. The next most common reason for men was 'own health or physical disability' (20%).

The main reason for not actively looking for work for women with marginal attachment was 'caring for children' (31%). Of these women, almost two-thirds in total either indicated 'prefers to look after children' (30%) or 'cost or too expensive' (32%).

PEOPLE WITHOUT MARGINAL ATTACHMENT

In September 2005 most of the people without marginal attachment to the labour force (88%) did not want to work, while a further 5% were permanently unable to work.

The most commonly reported main activity of people without marginal attachment to the labour force was being retired or voluntarily inactive (35%). This was the main activity reported by 45% of men without marginal attachment and 28% of women.

Home duties or caring for children was the second most commonly reported main activity (28%). Most of the people (90%) who reported this as their main activity were women. Attending an educational institution was another commonly reported activity (12%).

People without marginal attachment to the labour force tended to be older than those people with a marginal attachment. Of people without marginal attachment to the labour force only 23% of men and 27% of women were under 45 years, compared to 67% of men and 74% of women with marginal attachment.

There were 325,000 people who wanted to work but were neither actively looking for work nor available to start work within four weeks. Of these, 28% reported they had held a job less than 12 months ago.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Publication:	<i>Underemployed Workers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6265.0).
Survey title:	Underemployed Workers.
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in September 2005.
Scope:	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). The survey covers people aged 15 years and over who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey.
Key output:	Characteristics of underemployed part-time workers.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

INTRODUCTION

Underemployment is an issue of concern from both social and economic perspectives. From a social perspective, it can have a significant impact on the financial, personal and social lives of individuals and their families. From an economic perspective, there is interest in identifying and utilising spare capacity within the labour supply.

Over the past twenty years many of the new jobs created have been part-time, with part-time employment rising from 18% of all employment in 1985 to 28% in 2005. During the same period, full-time employment opportunities have decreased, particularly for lower skilled workers (ACOSS, 2005). While an increase in part-time employment opportunities has afforded some people greater flexibility in balancing work and non-work activities, the rise in the number of part-time workers has led to concerns that the aspirations for work of many part-time workers are not being met and that many of them may be underemployed.

Underemployed people are those who want more work than they currently have and are available to do so. More specifically, the ABS defines underemployed workers¹ as:

- Full-time underemployed workers - full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available); and
- Part-time underemployed workers - part-time workers who wanted more hours and were available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or within four weeks.

In September 2005 there were 10 million employed people aged 15 years and over. Of these, 566,600 (6%) were underemployed (see table 1). This proportion has not changed from September 2004. In September 2005, the majority (91%) of the underemployed were part-time workers. Underemployed part-time workers will be the focus of this article.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

1. UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

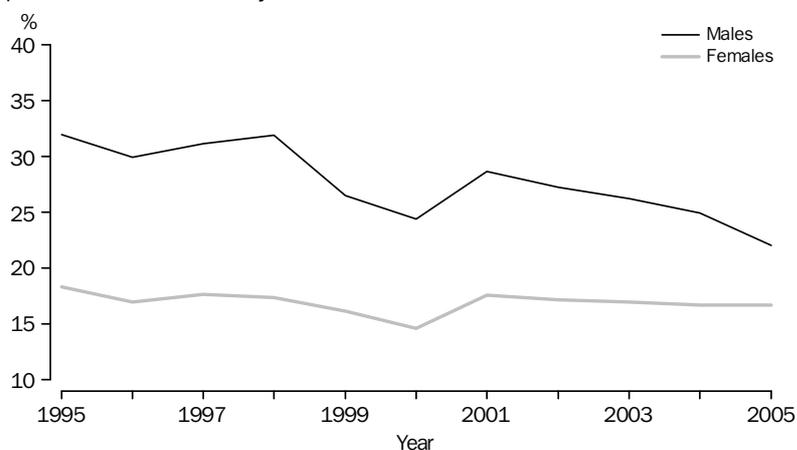
	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Total underemployed	215.1	351.5	566.6	100.0
Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons	38.9	10.8	49.8	8.8
Part-time workers wanting more hours who were available to start work with more hours	176.1	340.7	516.8	91.2
Looking and available to start	105.8	169.7	275.4	48.6
Not looking and available to start	70.4	171.0	241.4	42.6

UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS

There were 2.8 million part-time workers in September 2005 and 516,800 (18%) of these were considered to be underemployed (see table 1).

In September 2005, women represented two-thirds (66%) of all underemployed part-time workers, reflecting the fact that there are more women working part-time than men. However, male part-time workers were more likely to be underemployed than women. In September 2005, 22% of male part-time workers were underemployed compared to 17% of female part-time workers. Over the past 10 years the proportion of male part-time workers who are underemployed has decreased from 32% to 22%, while the proportion of underemployed women has remained stable (see graph 2).

2. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Proportion of all part-time workers by sex



While all underemployed workers want to work more hours, not all would like to work full-time (35 hours or more per week). Just over half of all underemployed workers (284,200 people or 55%) said they would like to work full-time. Men were more likely to want full-time work (67%) than women (49%).

Hours of work

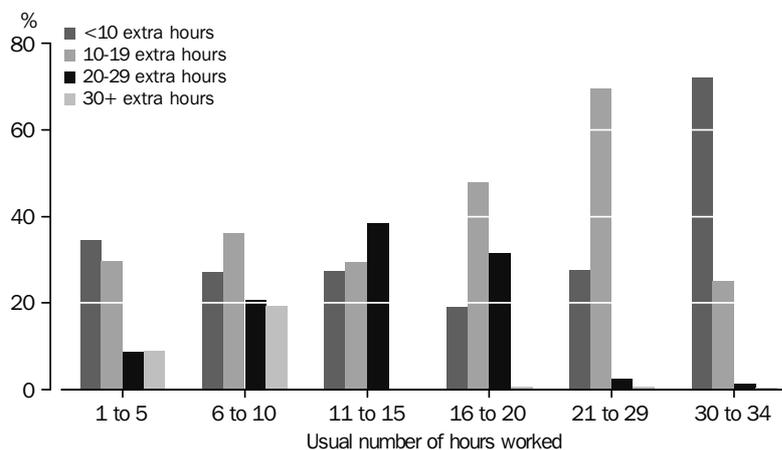
Underemployed workers are distinguished from the unemployed because they hold some type of employment. Of the 516,800 underemployed part-time workers in September 2005, 31% usually worked 10 or fewer hours per week, more than one-third (36%) usually worked 11–20 hours per week, and the remaining 33% usually worked 21–34 hours per week.

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Hours of work continued

The number of additional hours wanted by underemployed part-time workers varied, depending on the number of hours they usually worked. Generally, those working few hours wanted a greater number of additional hours than others, but not necessarily full-time hours (see graph 3).

3. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS, Preferred number of extra hours



Looking for work

In September 2005, 275,400 (53%) of underemployed part-time workers were looking for work with more hours. Of these, 19% listed their main difficulty in finding work as no vacancies in line of work. Other main difficulties were unsuitable hours (10%) and lacked necessary skills or education (9%).

Of all the steps taken by underemployed part-time workers to find work with more hours, almost two-thirds (63%) contacted prospective employers, a similar proportion (62%) looked in newspapers and 54% asked their current employer for more work. Other steps taken included: searching Internet sites (42%), contacting friends or relatives (31%) and answering a newspaper advertisement for a job (26%).

Duration of current period of insufficient work

Most underemployment is of a long-term nature (Kryger, 2000). In September 2005, the median duration of the current period of insufficient work for part-time workers was 26 weeks, which was unchanged from September 2004. In comparison, the median duration of unemployment was 13 weeks. Women experienced a longer median duration of underemployment (26 weeks) than men (21 weeks).

Older workers, those aged 55 years or more, were most likely to experience long periods of underemployment, with the median duration being 52 weeks. People of 'prime working age' (25–54 years) experienced much shorter periods of underemployment (median duration 26 weeks) than older people. Young people (15–24 years), experienced the shortest median duration of underemployment (20 weeks).

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS *continued*

Change of employer

In September 2005, slightly more than half (51%) of underemployed part-time workers stated that they would prefer not to change employer to work more hours. One-third (34%) stated they would prefer to change employer, and the remaining 15% expressed no preference.

REFERENCES

Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS) 2005, *Measuring Long Term Unemployment in Australia*, ACOSS Info 379, Strawberry Hills, NSW.

Kryger, T 2000, *Underemployment and Overwork*, Research Note 27 1999–2000, Australian Parliament House Library, Canberra.

END NOTES

1. Previous publications of 'Underemployed Workers' have presented data based on the population 'Part-time workers who prefer more hours, Whether looking and/or available'. This has been replaced with 'Part-time underemployed workers', to ensure the emphasis is on underemployed workers, rather than on other groups of part-time workers who are not 'underemployed' as defined.

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

SUMMARY INFORMATION

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Publication:	<i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6310.0).
Survey title:	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership.
Conducted:	Annually, last conducted in August 2005.
Scope:	People within the scope of the monthly Labour Force Survey, subject to standard exclusions for supplementary surveys (as detailed in paragraph 24 of Explanatory Notes). The survey covers persons who worked in their main job for an employer for wages or salary, including persons who worked in their own incorporated enterprise.
Key output:	Details about the distribution of employee weekly earnings, employment benefits provided by employers (including paid leave entitlements), superannuation and trade union membership.
Further information:	Labour Market Statistics Section, (02) 6252 7206.

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EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

In August 2005, the mean weekly earnings of employees in all jobs was \$807, an increase of \$41 (or 5%) since August 2004. Mean weekly earnings of employees in all jobs increased from \$532 in August 1995, an increase of 52% over the decade. However, it should be noted that changes in average earnings may be affected not only by movements in the level of earnings but also by variations in the overall composition of the employee workforce, including changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time employees, the number of hours worked and the mix of occupations and industries.

1. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS—August 2005

.....

	Males	Females	Persons
	\$	\$	\$
Full-time workers	1 054	856	983
Part-time workers	337	377	367
All workers	955	640	807

.....

In August 2005, mean weekly earnings in all jobs was \$983 for full-time workers compared to \$367 for part-time workers. This represents an increase of 5% since August 2004 for both full-time and part-time workers. For males, the mean weekly earnings in all jobs was \$955, an increase of 6% since August 2004, while for females it was \$640, an increase of 4%.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

In August 2005, 73% of employees were entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave, or both, in their main job (referred to as employees with leave entitlements). This represents an increase of one percentage point from August 2004. Full-time employees were more likely to have leave entitlements than part-time employees (87% compared with 41%) as were male employees than female employees (77% compared with 69%). The lower proportion of female employees with leave entitlements reflects the fact that a higher proportion of female employees work part-time, (47% of female employees worked part-time in their main job compared with 14% of male employees).

EMPLOYEE LEAVE
ENTITLEMENTS *continued*

2. EMPLOYEES, Leave entitlements in main job—August 2005

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Full-time employees	85.5	88.7	86.6
Part-time employees	26.1	46.8	41.4
All employees	76.9	69.0	73.2

There was a larger proportion of employees with leave entitlements in the public sector than in the private sector (90% compared with 69%). The industry with the highest proportion of employees with leave entitlements was Government administration and defence (93%), while the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry had the lowest proportion (38%). Employees aged 25–34 years, and 45–54 years were most likely to have leave entitlements (80% for both). The age groups with the lowest proportion of employees with leave entitlements were 15–24 years, and 60 years and over (52% and 64% respectively). These differences observed across sector, industry and age groups are strongly influenced by the proportion of part-time employees. For example 56% of employees in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry worked part-time, compared with 18% of Government administration and defence employees.

In August 2005, mean weekly earnings for employees in their main job was \$911 for employees with leave entitlements and \$471 for employees without leave entitlements. The higher mean weekly earnings for employees with leave entitlements reflects the fact that a higher proportion of employees with leave entitlements are full-time (83% of all employees with leave entitlements are full-time).

EMPLOYEE LEAVE
BENEFITS

In August 2005, 76% of employees were provided with one or more types of paid leave (holiday, sick, long service or maternity/paternity leave) in their main job. The most commonly reported types of paid leave benefit were holiday leave (72%), sick leave (72%), long service leave (65%) and maternity/paternity leave (36%). The proportion of employees who were provided with all four paid leave benefits was 33%. It should be noted that some employees did not know if they were provided with one or more types of paid leave benefit. For example, 23% of employees did not know if they were provided with paid maternity/paternity leave.

Employees in the public sector were more likely to have paid leave benefits than those in the private sector (92% compared with 72%) as were full-time employees than part time employees (88% compared with 46%).

EMPLOYEE
SUPERANNUATION

In August 2005, 90% of employees had superannuation provided by their current employer. A higher proportion of full-time employees were provided with superannuation by their current employer than part-time employees (96% and 78% respectively). Employees in the public sector were also more likely to be provided with superannuation by their current employer (97%) than employees in the private sector (89%).¹

EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP *continued*

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In August 2005, there were 1.9 million employees who were a member of a trade union in conjunction with their main job, an increase of 4% since August 2004. While the number of employees who were trade union members increased, the proportion of employees who were trade union members decreased, from 22.7% in August 2004 to 22.4% in August 2005. The proportion of trade union members has decreased from 32.7% in August 1995, a fall of one-third over the past decade.

3. EMPLOYEE MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS—August 2005

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Number of trade union members ('000)	1 070.7	841.2	1 911.9
Proportion of employees (%)	23.5	21.1	22.4

The proportion of female employees who were trade union members decreased from 21.7% in August 2004 to 21.1% in August 2005, while the proportion of male employees remained steady at 23.5%. Full-time employees were more likely to be trade union members than part-time employees (24.8% compared with 16.7%). A higher proportion of public sector employees were trade union members (47.2%) than private sector employees (16.8%). Employees who were a member of a trade union were more likely to have leave entitlements than those who were not a member of a trade union (90% compared with 68%). This reflects the fact that 78% of trade union members worked full-time, and people who work full-time are more likely to have leave entitlements.

END NOTE

1. Under the Superannuation Guarantee Act, employers are obliged to make superannuation contributions on behalf of most employees. There are some exempt employees: for example, employers are not obliged to contribute to superannuation for employees aged less than 18 years who are not working more than 30 hours a week, or for employees on low earnings.

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER): Trend

Month	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			CHANGE IN EMPLOYED (a)			CHANGE IN RATE (a)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	% pts	% pts			
MALES														
February 2001	4 355.1	677.5	5 032.6	308.4	55.9	364.3	5 396.9	6.8	71.9	0.1	6.7	0.9	0.2	-0.2
February 2002	4 377.1	732.1	5 109.2	314.9	65.1	380.0	5 489.1	6.9	72.0	0.5	8.1	1.5	0.2	0.1
February 2003	4 445.0	768.0	5 213.0	287.5	62.4	349.9	5 562.9	6.3	71.8	1.6	4.9	2.0	-0.6	-0.2
2004														
February	4 549.6	786.4	5 336.0	255.4	56.9	312.3	5 648.2	5.5	71.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1
May	4 565.3	787.8	5 353.1	255.6	57.7	313.3	5 666.4	5.5	71.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1
August	4 572.5	800.5	5 373.0	246.9	64.1	311.0	5 684.0	5.5	71.5	0.2	1.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
November	4 597.4	814.0	5 411.4	233.2	61.6	294.8	5 706.1	5.2	71.6	0.5	1.7	0.7	-0.3	0.1
2005														
February	4 648.7	817.7	5 466.4	224.0	58.1	282.1	5 748.4	4.9	71.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	-0.3	0.3
May	4 705.5	810.1	5 515.6	221.0	58.8	279.8	5 795.4	4.8	72.3	1.2	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.4
August	4 720.9	808.1	5 529.0	227.2	58.8	286.0	5 815.0	4.9	72.2	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
November	4 712.2	809.2	5 521.3	235.1	62.5	297.7	5 819.0	5.1	72.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
2006														
February	4 717.1	812.1	5 529.2	237.2	66.3	303.5	5 832.7	5.2	72.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1
FEMALES														
February 2001	2 265.9	1 744.9	4 010.8	162.2	100.0	262.2	4 273.0	6.1	54.8	3.1	2.1	2.6	-0.3	0.4
February 2002	2 215.9	1 850.4	4 066.3	179.9	98.3	278.2	4 344.5	6.4	55.0	-2.2	6.0	1.4	0.3	0.1
February 2003	2 290.3	1 947.3	4 237.6	179.8	97.2	277.0	4 514.6	6.1	56.3	3.4	5.2	4.2	-0.3	1.3
2004														
February	2 317.3	1 935.7	4 253.0	167.8	100.4	268.2	4 521.2	5.9	55.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
May	2 343.0	1 951.4	4 294.5	164.3	97.2	261.5	4 555.9	5.7	55.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	-0.2	0.2
August	2 380.4	1 952.1	4 332.5	159.6	99.0	258.6	4 591.1	5.6	55.9	1.6	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.2
November	2 408.3	1 979.0	4 387.2	152.6	94.8	247.4	4 634.6	5.3	56.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.3	0.3
2005														
February	2 421.8	2 011.2	4 433.0	157.4	94.0	251.4	4 684.4	5.4	56.7	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.5
May	2 439.6	2 038.0	4 477.6	155.7	98.9	254.6	4 732.1	5.4	57.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.4
August	2 437.1	2 066.2	4 503.4	149.5	98.9	248.4	4 751.7	5.2	57.2	-0.1	1.4	0.6	-0.2	0.0
November	2 434.6	2 073.2	4 507.9	151.2	96.2	247.5	4 755.3	5.2	57.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1
2006														
February	2 455.1	2 056.8	4 511.9	156.2	94.5	250.7	4 762.6	5.3	57.0	0.8	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.1
PERSONS														
February 2001	6 621.0	2 422.4	9 043.4	470.5	155.9	626.5	9 669.9	6.5	63.2	1.1	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.1
February 2002	6 593.0	2 582.5	9 175.5	494.7	163.4	658.2	9 833.7	6.7	63.3	-0.4	6.6	1.5	0.2	0.1
February 2003	6 735.3	2 715.3	9 450.6	467.3	159.6	626.9	10 077.5	6.2	63.9	2.2	5.1	3.0	-0.5	0.6
2004														
February	6 866.8	2 722.1	9 589.0	423.2	157.3	580.4	10 169.4	5.7	63.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.0
May	6 908.4	2 739.2	9 647.6	419.9	154.9	574.8	10 222.3	5.6	63.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.1
August	6 952.9	2 752.6	9 705.4	406.6	163.1	569.7	10 275.1	5.5	63.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.0
November	7 005.7	2 793.0	9 798.6	385.8	156.4	542.1	10 340.8	5.2	63.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.3	0.2
2005														
February	7 070.5	2 828.9	9 899.4	381.4	152.1	533.5	10 432.9	5.1	64.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.4
May	7 145.1	2 848.1	9 993.2	376.6	157.7	534.4	10 527.6	5.1	64.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4
August	7 158.0	2 874.3	10 032.4	376.7	157.7	534.4	10 566.7	5.1	64.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
November	7 146.8	2 882.4	10 029.2	386.4	158.8	545.2	10 574.4	5.2	64.4	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.2
2006														
February	7 172.2	2 868.9	10 041.2	393.4	160.8	554.2	10 595.3	5.2	64.4	0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Age group (years)	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population	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					
MALES											
Married											
15-19	5.4	*1.7	7.0	*1.1	*—	*1.1	8.2	*1.1	9.3	*14.0	88.0
20-24	99.0	10.7	109.7	7.4	*—	7.4	117.1	5.8	122.9	6.3	95.3
25-29	282.6	17.8	300.3	6.6	*1.4	8.0	308.3	14.0	322.3	2.6	95.7
30-34	434.9	25.3	460.1	11.6	*1.7	13.3	473.5	22.6	496.1	2.8	95.4
35-39	474.4	34.3	508.7	14.8	*1.2	15.9	524.6	24.6	549.2	3.0	95.5
40-44	500.3	35.5	535.8	12.0	*1.0	13.1	548.9	32.0	580.9	2.4	94.5
45-49	483.8	40.4	524.2	8.9	*1.1	10.0	534.2	31.1	565.3	1.9	94.5
50-54	428.0	28.5	456.4	9.2	*1.4	10.6	467.1	50.8	517.9	2.3	90.2
55-59	329.6	50.7	380.3	11.7	*1.4	13.1	393.4	110.8	504.2	3.3	78.0
60-64	176.9	50.0	226.9	6.7	*2.9	9.6	236.5	158.6	395.1	4.0	59.9
65-69	47.7	33.8	81.6	*0.6	*—	*0.6	82.2	222.9	305.0	*0.7	26.9
70 and over	14.3	19.9	34.2	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	34.9	550.7	585.6	*1.9	6.0
15-64	3 214.8	294.7	3 509.6	90.0	12.1	102.1	3 611.6	451.5	4 063.1	2.8	88.9
Total	3 276.9	348.4	3 625.3	90.9	12.5	103.4	3 728.7	1 225.0	4 953.7	2.8	75.3
Not Married											
15-19	158.5	194.4	352.9	40.0	37.5	77.5	430.4	277.0	707.4	18.0	60.8
20-24	362.4	106.9	469.3	45.0	10.4	55.4	524.7	88.5	613.3	10.6	85.6
25-29	253.7	39.3	293.0	23.9	*4.5	28.4	321.4	45.5	366.9	8.8	87.6
30-34	161.7	18.5	180.2	15.6	*2.0	17.7	197.8	37.4	235.2	8.9	84.1
35-39	124.5	15.1	139.6	12.3	*1.8	14.1	153.6	34.6	188.2	9.1	81.6
40-44	104.0	17.0	120.9	12.0	*1.4	13.4	134.3	39.3	173.6	10.0	77.4
45-49	101.1	15.2	116.3	8.5	*1.4	9.9	126.2	39.9	166.1	7.9	76.0
50-54	88.8	11.8	100.6	7.6	*1.6	9.1	109.7	38.5	148.3	8.3	74.0
55-59	69.3	10.1	79.4	6.2	*0.3	6.6	85.9	45.3	131.3	7.6	65.5
60-64	30.5	7.5	38.0	*2.0	*0.8	*2.8	40.9	54.9	95.8	*7.0	42.7
65-69	8.5	5.3	13.8	*0.4	*0.3	*0.7	14.5	69.4	83.9	*4.7	17.2
70 and over	5.4	5.8	11.2	*—	*—	*—	11.2	235.1	246.3	*—	4.5
15-64	1 454.4	435.8	1 890.2	173.2	61.7	234.9	2 125.1	701.0	2 826.0	11.1	75.2
Total	1 468.3	446.9	1 915.2	173.6	62.0	235.6	2 150.7	1 005.5	3 156.2	11.0	68.1
Total											
15-19	163.9	196.0	359.9	41.1	37.5	78.6	438.5	278.1	716.7	17.9	61.2
20-24	461.4	117.6	579.0	52.4	10.4	62.8	641.8	94.3	736.1	9.8	87.2
25-29	536.2	57.1	593.3	30.5	5.9	36.4	629.7	59.5	689.2	5.8	91.4
30-34	596.6	43.7	640.3	27.2	*3.7	31.0	671.3	60.0	731.3	4.6	91.8
35-39	598.8	49.4	648.2	27.0	*2.9	30.0	678.2	59.2	737.4	4.4	92.0
40-44	604.3	52.5	656.8	24.1	*2.4	26.5	683.3	71.3	754.6	3.9	90.6
45-49	585.0	55.5	640.5	17.4	*2.5	19.9	660.4	71.0	731.4	3.0	90.3
50-54	516.8	40.3	557.1	16.8	*3.0	19.8	576.8	89.3	666.2	3.4	86.6
55-59	398.9	60.8	459.7	17.9	*1.8	19.7	479.3	156.1	635.4	4.1	75.4
60-64	207.4	57.5	264.9	8.7	*3.7	12.4	277.3	213.5	490.8	4.5	56.5
65-69	56.2	39.1	95.4	*1.0	*0.3	*1.3	96.6	292.3	388.9	*1.3	24.8
70 and over	19.7	25.6	45.4	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	46.1	785.8	831.9	*1.5	5.5
15-64	4 669.2	730.5	5 399.7	263.2	73.8	337.0	5 736.7	1 152.4	6 889.1	5.9	83.3
Total	4 745.2	795.3	5 540.5	264.5	74.4	338.9	5 879.4	2 230.5	8 109.9	5.8	72.5
Mean age	39.9	36.6	39.4	33.7	26.4	32.1	39.0	56.5	43.8	..	..
Median age	40	32	39	31	19	28	39	64	42	..	..

* 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	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					
FEMALES											
Married											
15-19	9.4	*4.3	13.7	*3.5	*0.6	*4.1	17.8	11.4	29.2	*23.2	61.1
20-24	112.8	35.2	148.0	7.6	*2.8	10.4	158.4	54.5	213.0	6.6	74.4
25-29	181.8	77.1	259.0	8.8	7.2	16.0	274.9	114.7	389.6	5.8	70.6
30-34	191.1	156.8	347.9	9.4	6.7	16.1	364.1	164.5	528.6	4.4	68.9
35-39	176.2	198.0	374.2	11.4	5.8	17.2	391.3	172.4	563.8	4.4	69.4
40-44	215.4	214.5	429.9	10.2	5.1	15.3	445.2	132.3	577.5	3.4	77.1
45-49	233.2	197.4	430.6	9.9	*2.6	12.5	443.1	119.6	562.7	2.8	78.7
50-54	188.6	165.1	353.7	5.3	*4.0	9.2	363.0	134.7	497.7	2.5	72.9
55-59	125.8	127.7	253.5	*3.8	*4.3	8.1	261.6	196.9	458.5	3.1	57.1
60-64	37.2	65.6	102.8	*2.1	*1.1	*3.2	106.1	233.5	339.6	*3.1	31.2
65-69	8.0	21.3	29.4	*0.3	*—	*0.3	29.7	226.3	256.0	*0.9	11.6
70 and over	*1.1	8.7	9.8	*—	*—	*—	9.8	399.2	409.1	*—	2.4
15-64	1 471.5	1 241.8	2 713.3	72.0	40.3	112.3	2 825.6	1 334.6	4 160.2	4.0	67.9
Total	1 480.7	1 271.9	2 752.5	72.3	40.3	112.6	2 865.1	1 960.2	4 825.3	3.9	59.4
Not Married											
15-19	77.6	265.1	342.7	27.9	35.0	62.9	405.6	250.1	655.7	15.5	61.9
20-24	228.7	140.3	369.0	27.0	11.3	38.2	407.2	92.1	499.3	9.4	81.6
25-29	175.4	39.5	214.9	14.1	*4.7	18.8	233.7	55.1	288.8	8.0	80.9
30-34	108.2	37.5	145.7	9.1	*4.1	13.2	158.9	55.6	214.5	8.3	74.1
35-39	82.5	42.0	124.5	5.6	*2.1	7.7	132.2	55.2	187.3	5.8	70.6
40-44	76.6	51.3	127.9	8.5	*3.6	12.1	140.0	46.7	186.7	8.6	75.0
45-49	86.9	39.8	126.7	8.0	*2.7	10.6	137.3	42.7	180.0	7.7	76.3
50-54	84.3	37.0	121.2	5.0	*2.5	7.5	128.8	50.3	179.0	5.8	71.9
55-59	64.0	31.7	95.8	*1.6	*1.6	*3.1	98.9	77.6	176.5	*3.2	56.0
60-64	27.4	21.4	48.8	*1.9	*—	*1.9	50.8	91.9	142.7	*3.8	35.6
65-69	*3.5	11.0	14.6	*0.3	*—	*0.3	14.8	124.3	139.1	*1.7	10.6
70 and over	*2.3	5.4	7.8	*—	*0.2	*0.2	8.0	676.9	684.9	*2.5	1.2
15-64	1 011.6	705.5	1 717.1	108.6	67.5	176.1	1 893.3	817.3	2 710.5	9.3	69.8
Total	1 017.5	722.0	1 739.5	108.9	67.7	176.6	1 916.0	1 618.6	3 534.6	9.2	54.2
Total											
15-19	87.0	269.4	356.4	31.4	35.6	67.0	423.4	261.5	684.9	15.8	61.8
20-24	341.5	175.5	516.9	34.6	14.1	48.7	565.6	146.6	712.3	8.6	79.4
25-29	357.2	116.6	473.9	22.8	11.9	34.8	508.6	169.8	678.4	6.8	75.0
30-34	299.3	194.3	493.6	18.5	10.8	29.3	522.9	220.1	743.0	5.6	70.4
35-39	258.7	240.0	498.7	17.0	7.8	24.8	523.5	227.6	751.1	4.7	69.7
40-44	292.0	265.8	557.8	18.7	8.7	27.4	585.2	179.1	764.2	4.7	76.6
45-49	320.1	237.2	557.3	17.9	5.3	23.2	580.5	162.3	742.7	4.0	78.2
50-54	272.9	202.1	475.0	10.3	6.4	16.7	491.7	185.0	676.7	3.4	72.7
55-59	189.8	159.4	349.2	5.4	5.9	11.3	360.5	274.6	635.1	3.1	56.8
60-64	64.7	87.0	151.7	*4.0	*1.1	5.2	156.9	325.5	482.3	3.3	32.5
65-69	11.6	32.4	43.9	*0.5	*—	*0.5	44.5	350.7	395.1	*1.2	11.3
70 and over	*3.4	14.2	17.6	*—	*0.2	*0.2	17.8	1 076.2	1 094.0	*1.1	1.6
15-64	2 483.1	1 947.3	4 430.5	180.6	107.7	288.4	4 718.9	2 151.9	6 870.7	6.1	68.7
Total	2 498.1	1 993.9	4 492.0	181.2	107.9	289.1	4 781.1	3 578.7	8 359.9	6.0	57.2
Mean age	38.1	38.7	38.4	32.6	29.9	31.6	38.0	55.0	45.2	..	..
Median age	38	40	39	30	26	29	38	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	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					
PERSONS											
Married											
15-19	14.8	6.0	20.7	*4.7	*0.6	5.3	26.0	12.5	38.5	20.3	67.6
20-24	211.8	45.9	257.7	15.0	*2.8	17.8	275.5	60.4	335.9	6.5	82.0
25-29	464.4	94.9	559.3	15.3	8.6	23.9	583.2	128.7	711.9	4.1	81.9
30-34	626.0	182.1	808.1	21.0	8.4	29.5	837.5	187.1	1 024.6	3.5	81.7
35-39	650.6	232.3	882.8	26.1	6.9	33.1	915.9	197.0	1 112.9	3.6	82.3
40-44	715.7	250.1	965.7	22.2	6.2	28.4	994.1	164.4	1 158.5	2.9	85.8
45-49	717.1	237.8	954.8	18.8	*3.7	22.5	977.3	150.7	1 128.0	2.3	86.6
50-54	616.6	193.6	810.2	14.5	5.3	19.8	830.0	185.5	1 015.6	2.4	81.7
55-59	455.4	178.4	633.8	15.5	5.8	21.3	655.0	307.7	962.7	3.2	68.0
60-64	214.1	115.6	329.7	8.8	*4.0	12.8	342.6	392.1	734.7	3.7	46.6
65-69	55.8	55.2	111.0	*0.9	—	*0.9	111.9	449.2	561.0	*0.8	19.9
70 and over	15.4	28.6	44.0	*0.3	*0.4	*0.7	44.7	949.9	994.6	*1.5	4.5
15-64	4 686.4	1 536.5	6 222.9	162.0	52.4	214.3	6 437.2	1 786.1	8 223.3	3.3	78.3
Total	4 757.5	1 620.3	6 377.9	163.2	52.8	215.9	6 593.8	3 185.2	9 778.9	3.3	67.4
Not Married											
15-19	236.0	459.5	695.5	67.8	72.6	140.4	835.9	527.1	1 363.1	16.8	61.3
20-24	591.1	247.2	838.3	71.9	21.7	93.6	932.0	180.6	1 112.6	10.0	83.8
25-29	429.1	78.8	507.9	38.0	9.2	47.2	555.1	100.6	655.7	8.5	84.7
30-34	269.9	56.0	325.9	24.8	6.1	30.9	356.7	93.0	449.7	8.6	79.3
35-39	207.0	57.1	264.1	17.9	*3.8	21.7	285.8	89.8	375.6	7.6	76.1
40-44	180.6	68.2	248.8	20.5	5.0	25.5	274.3	86.0	360.3	9.3	76.1
45-49	188.0	54.9	243.0	16.5	*4.1	20.6	263.6	82.6	346.1	7.8	76.1
50-54	173.1	48.8	221.9	12.6	*4.0	16.6	238.5	88.8	327.3	7.0	72.9
55-59	133.3	41.8	175.1	7.8	*1.9	9.7	184.8	123.0	307.8	5.3	60.0
60-64	57.9	29.0	86.9	*4.0	*0.8	4.8	91.6	146.8	238.5	5.2	38.4
65-69	12.0	16.3	28.3	*0.6	*0.3	*0.9	29.3	193.8	223.0	*3.2	13.1
70 and over	7.8	11.2	19.0	—	*0.2	*0.2	19.2	912.0	931.2	*1.0	2.1
15-64	2 466.0	1 141.3	3 607.3	281.9	129.1	411.0	4 018.3	1 518.3	5 536.6	10.2	72.6
Total	2 485.8	1 168.9	3 654.7	282.5	129.6	412.1	4 066.8	2 624.1	6 690.8	10.1	60.8
Total											
15-19	250.8	465.5	716.3	72.5	73.2	145.7	862.0	539.6	1 401.6	16.9	61.5
20-24	802.9	293.1	1 096.0	87.0	24.5	111.5	1 207.4	241.0	1 448.4	9.2	83.4
25-29	893.5	173.7	1 067.2	53.3	17.8	71.1	1 138.3	229.3	1 367.6	6.2	83.2
30-34	895.9	238.0	1 133.9	45.8	14.5	60.3	1 194.2	280.0	1 474.3	5.1	81.0
35-39	857.5	289.4	1 146.9	44.0	10.8	54.8	1 201.7	286.8	1 488.5	4.6	80.7
40-44	896.2	318.3	1 214.5	42.7	11.1	53.9	1 268.4	250.4	1 518.8	4.2	83.5
45-49	905.1	292.7	1 197.8	35.3	7.7	43.1	1 240.9	233.3	1 474.2	3.5	84.2
50-54	789.7	242.4	1 032.0	27.1	9.4	36.5	1 068.5	274.3	1 342.9	3.4	79.6
55-59	588.7	220.2	808.9	23.3	7.7	31.0	839.9	430.7	1 270.5	3.7	66.1
60-64	272.0	144.6	416.6	12.7	4.8	17.6	434.2	539.0	973.2	4.0	44.6
65-69	67.8	71.5	139.3	*1.5	*0.3	*1.8	141.1	642.9	784.1	*1.3	18.0
70 and over	23.2	39.8	63.0	*0.3	*0.6	*0.9	63.9	1 862.0	1 925.8	*1.4	3.3
15-64	7 152.4	2 677.9	9 830.2	443.8	181.5	625.3	10 455.6	3 304.3	13 759.9	6.0	76.0
Total	7 243.3	2 789.2	10 032.5	445.7	182.4	628.1	10 660.6	5 809.2	16 469.8	5.9	64.7
Mean age	39.3	38.1	38.9	33.2	28.5	31.9	38.5	55.6	44.5	..	..
Median age	39	38	39	31	22	28	38	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	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	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											
Sydney											
Males	1 009.7	166.0	1 175.7	54.5	16.4	70.9	1 246.6	455.4	1 702.0	5.7	73.2
Females	587.7	365.4	953.1	28.6	18.1	46.7	999.9	764.6	1 764.4	4.7	56.7
Persons	1 597.4	531.3	2 128.8	83.1	34.5	117.6	2 246.4	1 220.0	3 466.4	5.2	64.8
Balance of New South Wales											
Males	532.1	86.9	619.0	40.7	9.4	50.1	669.1	327.3	996.3	7.5	67.2
Females	244.0	253.2	497.2	25.7	12.8	38.5	535.7	482.7	1 018.5	7.2	52.6
Persons	776.1	340.1	1 116.2	66.4	22.2	88.6	1 204.8	810.0	2 014.8	7.4	59.8
Total											
Males	1 541.8	252.8	1 794.6	95.2	25.7	121.0	1 915.6	782.7	2 698.3	6.3	71.0
Females	831.7	618.6	1 450.4	54.3	31.0	85.2	1 535.6	1 247.3	2 782.9	5.6	55.2
Persons	2 373.5	871.4	3 245.0	149.5	56.7	206.2	3 451.2	2 030.0	5 481.2	6.0	63.0
VICTORIA											
Melbourne											
Males	858.3	149.5	1 007.8	44.8	12.7	57.5	1 065.3	392.1	1 457.4	5.4	73.1
Females	480.5	369.0	849.5	31.7	19.0	50.7	900.2	630.4	1 530.6	5.6	58.8
Persons	1 338.8	518.5	1 857.2	76.5	31.7	108.2	1 965.5	1 022.5	2 987.9	5.5	65.8
Balance of Victoria											
Males	308.0	55.1	363.1	20.6	*3.9	24.6	387.7	160.0	547.6	6.3	70.8
Females	139.0	139.2	278.1	15.7	11.0	26.7	304.9	262.4	567.3	8.8	53.7
Persons	446.9	194.3	641.2	36.3	15.0	51.3	692.5	422.4	1 114.9	7.4	62.1
Total											
Males	1 166.2	204.6	1 370.9	65.5	16.6	82.1	1 453.0	552.0	2 005.0	5.6	72.5
Females	619.5	508.1	1 127.6	47.4	30.1	77.4	1 205.0	892.8	2 097.8	6.4	57.4
Persons	1 785.7	712.8	2 498.5	112.8	46.7	159.5	2 658.0	1 444.8	4 102.8	6.0	64.8
QUEENSLAND											
Brisbane											
Males	442.6	73.4	516.0	20.8	9.4	30.2	546.2	169.0	715.2	5.5	76.4
Females	243.5	179.4	422.9	15.3	12.7	28.0	450.9	295.0	745.8	6.2	60.5
Persons	686.0	252.8	938.9	36.1	22.1	58.2	997.1	463.9	1 461.0	5.8	68.2
Balance of Queensland											
Males	506.0	77.8	583.8	26.8	8.5	35.3	619.1	244.7	863.8	5.7	71.7
Females	253.2	212.8	466.1	25.6	11.3	37.0	503.0	362.6	865.6	7.3	58.1
Persons	759.3	290.6	1 049.9	52.4	19.8	72.2	1 122.1	607.3	1 729.4	6.4	64.9
Total											
Males	948.6	151.2	1 099.8	47.6	17.9	65.5	1 165.3	413.7	1 579.0	5.6	73.8
Females	496.7	392.2	888.9	40.9	24.0	64.9	953.9	657.6	1 611.4	6.8	59.2
Persons	1 445.3	543.5	1 988.7	88.5	41.9	130.4	2 119.2	1 071.2	3 190.4	6.2	66.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Labour force	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for p/t work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide											
Males	246.6	49.0	295.6	16.5	4.6	21.1	316.7	137.4	454.1	6.7	69.7
Females	131.7	120.6	252.3	9.4	6.2	15.6	267.9	213.3	481.2	5.8	55.7
Persons	378.3	169.6	547.9	25.9	10.8	36.6	584.6	350.7	935.2	6.3	62.5
Balance of South Australia											
Males	95.9	17.0	112.9	4.0	*0.5	4.5	117.4	49.6	167.0	3.8	70.3
Females	39.1	45.4	84.5	3.7	*1.2	5.0	89.4	72.3	161.7	5.5	55.3
Persons	135.0	62.4	197.4	7.7	*1.7	9.4	206.8	121.9	328.8	4.6	62.9
Total											
Males	342.6	66.0	408.6	20.5	5.1	25.5	434.1	187.0	621.1	5.9	69.9
Females	170.8	166.0	336.7	13.1	7.4	20.5	357.3	285.6	642.9	5.8	55.6
Persons	513.3	232.0	745.3	33.6	12.5	46.1	791.4	472.6	1 264.0	5.8	62.6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Perth											
Males	366.7	60.8	427.5	16.6	4.3	20.9	448.4	143.9	592.3	4.7	75.7
Females	183.7	162.7	346.4	11.3	7.9	19.2	365.6	249.6	615.2	5.3	59.4
Persons	550.5	223.4	773.9	27.9	12.1	40.1	814.0	393.5	1 207.5	4.9	67.4
Balance of Western Australia											
Males	150.9	20.1	171.1	4.5	*1.1	5.6	176.7	42.4	219.0	3.2	80.7
Females	58.8	55.6	114.4	4.4	*2.1	6.6	121.0	82.7	203.7	5.4	59.4
Persons	209.7	75.7	285.5	8.9	3.3	12.2	297.7	125.1	422.7	4.1	70.4
Total											
Males	517.7	80.9	598.6	21.1	5.4	26.5	625.1	186.3	811.3	4.2	77.0
Females	242.5	218.3	460.8	15.8	10.0	25.8	486.6	332.4	818.9	5.3	59.4
Persons	760.2	299.2	1 059.4	36.9	15.4	52.3	1 111.6	518.6	1 630.3	4.7	68.2
TASMANIA											
Hobart											
Males	42.1	8.1	50.2	3.4	*0.8	4.2	54.5	25.4	79.9	7.8	68.2
Females	22.3	22.6	44.9	2.1	*1.1	3.2	48.1	37.7	85.7	6.6	56.1
Persons	64.5	30.7	95.1	5.5	1.9	7.4	102.5	63.1	165.7	7.2	61.9
Balance of Tasmania											
Males	60.7	10.8	71.5	4.9	*0.8	5.7	77.1	34.2	111.4	7.4	69.3
Females	26.7	28.1	54.8	2.9	1.8	4.7	59.6	54.9	114.5	7.9	52.0
Persons	87.4	38.9	126.3	7.8	2.6	10.4	136.7	89.1	225.8	7.6	60.5
Total											
Males	102.8	18.9	121.7	8.3	*1.6	9.9	131.6	59.7	191.3	7.6	68.8
Females	49.1	50.6	99.7	5.0	2.8	7.9	107.6	92.6	200.2	7.3	53.8
Persons	151.9	69.5	221.4	13.3	4.5	17.8	239.2	152.3	391.5	7.4	61.1

* 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					
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	44.8	7.0	51.7	4.1	*0.8	4.9	56.7	20.5	77.2	8.7	73.4
Females	31.7	11.6	43.2	*2.0	*1.5	3.5	46.7	25.4	72.1	7.5	64.8
Persons	76.4	18.5	94.9	6.1	*2.4	8.5	103.4	45.9	149.3	8.2	69.3
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Total											
Males	80.8	13.8	94.6	2.2	*1.2	3.5	98.1	28.7	126.7	3.5	77.4
Females	56.1	28.5	84.6	2.7	*1.1	3.8	88.4	45.2	133.6	4.3	66.2
Persons	136.9	42.3	179.2	4.9	2.3	7.3	186.5	73.8	260.3	3.9	71.6
AUSTRALIA											
State capital cities											
Males	2 966.0	506.8	3 472.8	156.7	48.2	204.8	3 677.6	1 323.2	5 000.9	5.6	73.5
Females	1 649.5	1 219.6	2 869.1	98.4	64.9	163.3	3 032.4	2 190.5	5 222.9	5.4	58.1
Persons	4 615.5	1 726.4	6 341.9	255.1	113.1	368.2	6 710.0	3 513.7	10 223.8	5.5	65.6
Balance of Australia(a)											
Males	1 779.2	288.5	2 067.7	107.8	26.3	134.1	2 201.8	907.3	3 109.1	6.1	70.8
Females	848.7	774.3	1 622.9	82.8	43.0	125.8	1 748.7	1 388.2	3 137.0	7.2	55.7
Persons	2 627.8	1 062.8	3 690.7	190.6	69.3	259.9	3 950.6	2 295.5	6 246.0	6.6	63.2
Total											
Males	4 745.2	795.3	5 540.5	264.5	74.4	338.9	5 879.4	2 230.5	8 109.9	5.8	72.5
Females	2 498.1	1 993.9	4 492.0	181.2	107.9	289.1	4 781.1	3 578.7	8 359.9	6.0	57.2
Persons	7 243.3	2 789.2	10 032.5	445.7	182.4	628.1	10 660.6	5 809.2	16 469.8	5.9	64.7

* 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
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Looking for first f/t job	Looking for p/t work	Total(a)						Looking for f/t work
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15-19	148.9	46.3	195.2	32.8	21.7	*4.5	37.3	232.6	29.3	261.8	16.0	88.8	12.5
20-24	435.4	62.4	497.8	46.7	12.0	*2.0	48.6	546.4	42.2	588.6	8.9	92.8	7.9
Total	584.3	108.7	693.0	79.5	33.7	6.5	86.0	779.0	71.5	850.5	11.0	91.6	9.3
Females													
15-19	72.8	67.5	140.2	25.6	19.9	*2.3	27.9	168.2	33.6	201.8	16.6	83.3	12.7
20-24	316.5	97.9	414.4	31.3	12.6	*3.5	34.8	449.2	86.6	535.8	7.7	83.8	5.8
Total	389.2	165.4	554.6	56.9	32.5	5.8	62.7	617.4	120.2	737.6	10.2	83.7	7.7
Persons													
15-19	221.7	113.8	335.5	58.4	41.6	6.8	65.3	400.8	62.9	463.7	16.3	86.4	12.6
20-24	751.8	160.3	912.2	77.9	24.6	5.5	83.4	995.6	128.8	1 124.4	8.4	88.5	6.9
Total	973.5	274.1	1 247.6	136.4	66.2	12.3	148.7	1 396.3	191.7	1 588.0	10.6	87.9	8.6
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Males													
15-19	14.9	149.7	164.7	8.2	8.2	33.1	41.3	206.0	248.9	454.8	20.1	45.3	1.8
20-24	26.0	55.2	81.3	5.7	*1.4	8.4	14.1	95.4	52.1	147.5	14.8	64.7	3.9
Total	41.0	205.0	245.9	14.0	9.7	41.5	55.5	301.4	301.0	602.4	18.4	50.0	2.3
Females													
15-19	14.2	202.0	216.2	5.8	*4.7	33.3	39.1	255.2	227.9	483.1	15.3	52.8	1.2
20-24	25.0	77.5	102.5	*3.3	*1.9	10.6	13.9	116.5	60.0	176.5	12.0	66.0	*1.9
Total	39.2	279.5	318.7	9.2	6.6	43.9	53.0	371.7	287.9	659.6	14.3	56.4	1.4
Persons													
15-19	29.1	351.7	380.8	14.1	13.0	66.3	80.4	461.2	476.7	937.9	17.4	49.2	1.5
20-24	51.1	132.8	183.8	9.0	*3.3	19.0	28.1	211.9	112.1	324.0	13.2	65.4	2.8
Total	80.2	484.4	564.6	23.1	16.2	85.4	108.5	673.1	588.9	1 262.0	16.1	53.3	1.8
TOTAL													
Males													
15-19	163.9	196.0	359.9	41.1	30.0	37.5	78.6	438.5	278.1	716.7	17.9	61.2	5.7
20-24	461.4	117.6	579.0	52.4	13.4	10.4	62.8	641.8	94.3	736.1	9.8	87.2	7.1
Total	625.3	313.7	938.9	93.5	43.4	48.0	141.4	1 080.4	372.5	1 452.8	13.1	74.4	6.4
Females													
15-19	87.0	269.4	356.4	31.4	24.6	35.6	67.0	423.4	261.5	684.9	15.8	61.8	4.6
20-24	341.5	175.5	516.9	34.6	14.5	14.1	48.7	565.6	146.6	712.3	8.6	79.4	4.9
Total	428.5	444.9	873.3	66.0	39.0	49.7	115.7	989.1	408.1	1 397.2	11.7	70.8	4.7
Persons													
15-19	250.8	465.5	716.3	72.5	54.5	73.2	145.7	862.0	539.6	1 401.6	16.9	61.5	5.2
20-24	802.9	293.1	1 096.0	87.0	27.9	24.5	111.5	1 207.4	241.0	1 448.4	9.2	83.4	6.0
Total	1 053.7	758.5	1 812.3	159.5	82.4	97.7	257.1	2 069.4	780.6	2 850.0	12.4	72.6	5.6

* 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							
Australia	5 363.5	7 539.0	472.0	8 011.0	3 682.5	5.9	68.5
Born overseas	1 876.9	2 490.0	155.6	2 645.6	1 872.7	5.9	58.6
Oceania and Antarctica	275.9	341.5	19.0	360.6	116.5	5.3	75.6
New Zealand	214.1	266.7	12.7	279.3	81.6	4.5	77.4
North-West Europe	606.1	803.9	32.3	836.2	603.6	3.9	58.1
United Kingdom and Ireland	501.6	660.8	26.4	687.2	459.5	3.8	59.9
Germany	39.2	51.8	*2.0	53.9	58.1	*3.8	48.1
Netherlands	26.7	40.2	*1.9	42.1	44.7	*4.6	48.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	236.7	317.9	19.5	337.4	478.4	5.8	41.4
Italy	48.0	67.1	*1.5	68.6	141.8	*2.2	32.6
Greece	27.6	39.7	*1.5	41.2	96.8	*3.7	29.9
North Africa and the Middle East	91.1	121.8	20.3	142.1	154.6	14.3	47.9
Lebanon	25.2	34.8	*4.4	39.2	54.0	*11.1	42.0
South-East Asia	218.6	292.6	23.7	316.2	168.8	7.5	65.2
Viet Nam	63.3	78.2	8.2	86.3	55.3	9.4	61.0
Malaysia	36.8	54.2	*4.0	58.2	25.3	*6.8	69.7
Philippines	48.0	64.3	*3.8	68.1	32.9	*5.6	67.5
North-East Asia	135.0	192.2	12.1	204.4	153.0	5.9	57.2
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	69.6	96.3	7.7	104.0	89.4	7.4	53.8
Southern and Central Asia	134.3	175.1	12.0	187.1	92.5	6.4	66.9
India	78.5	97.6	5.0	102.6	48.2	4.9	68.0
Americas	86.6	123.9	8.5	132.4	56.1	6.4	70.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.5	121.1	8.2	129.3	49.3	6.3	72.4
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA							
Arrived 1986–1995							
Oceania and Antarctica	76.2	94.7	*4.5	99.3	29.6	*4.6	77.1
North-West Europe	84.1	111.6	5.9	117.5	39.6	5.0	74.8
Southern and Eastern Europe	45.1	57.7	*4.4	62.1	26.8	*7.0	69.8
North Africa and the Middle East	30.5	38.8	5.6	44.4	30.5	12.7	59.3
South-East Asia	74.2	98.2	9.1	107.3	57.6	8.5	65.1
North-East Asia	58.7	81.6	*2.6	84.3	38.4	*3.1	68.7
Southern and Central Asia	45.0	57.2	*3.3	60.5	20.6	*5.5	74.6
Americas	20.0	30.6	*2.2	32.8	10.8	*6.8	75.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.4	33.9	*1.5	35.5	7.8	*4.4	81.9
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>461.2</i>	<i>604.4</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>643.6</i>	<i>261.7</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>71.1</i>
Arrived 1996–2005							
Oceania and Antarctica	94.2	112.8	9.1	121.9	33.1	7.4	78.6
North-West Europe	118.9	139.7	6.8	146.5	37.6	4.6	79.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	26.4	38.4	7.4	45.7	29.4	16.1	60.9
North Africa and the Middle East	18.8	26.7	10.3	37.0	40.1	27.8	47.9
South-East Asia	47.4	71.3	7.1	78.4	53.1	9.1	59.6
North-East Asia	54.9	85.1	9.2	94.3	93.7	9.8	50.2
Southern and Central Asia	53.9	75.3	7.3	82.6	43.6	8.9	65.4
Americas	28.2	37.8	*2.4	40.2	13.2	*6.1	75.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.4	51.5	5.2	56.7	21.6	9.2	72.4
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>481.2</i>	<i>638.5</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>703.3</i>	<i>365.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>65.8</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	3 531.1	99.0	3 630.1	1 167.0	4 797.1	2.7	75.7
Lone parent	95.2	8.9	104.1	44.6	148.7	8.6	70.0
Dependent student	197.4	45.8	243.2	248.5	491.8	18.8	49.5
Non-dependent child	638.3	84.1	722.3	114.0	836.4	11.6	86.4
Other related individual	101.3	12.4	113.7	50.7	164.4	10.9	69.2
<i>Total</i>	4 563.3	250.1	4 813.4	1 624.9	6 438.3	5.2	74.8
Non-family member							
Person living alone	488.2	38.0	526.2	327.2	853.4	7.2	61.7
Not living alone	293.3	28.7	322.0	78.5	400.5	8.9	80.4
<i>Total</i>	781.5	66.7	848.2	405.7	1 253.9	7.9	67.6
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	5 344.8	316.8	5 661.6	2 030.6	7 692.2	5.6	73.6
Relationship not determined(a)	195.7	22.1	217.8	199.9	417.7	10.2	52.1
Total	5 540.5	338.9	5 879.4	2 230.5	8 109.9	5.8	72.5
FEMALES							
Family member							
Wife or partner	2 658.5	108.8	2 767.3	1 877.3	4 644.6	3.9	59.6
Lone parent	334.4	43.6	377.9	306.7	684.6	11.5	55.2
Dependent student	256.4	38.1	294.5	219.9	514.5	13.0	57.3
Non-dependent child	397.9	39.8	437.7	67.5	505.3	9.1	86.6
Other related individual	76.9	7.6	84.5	107.8	192.3	9.0	43.9
<i>Total</i>	3 724.1	237.9	3 962.0	2 579.3	6 541.4	6.0	60.6
Non-family member							
Person living alone	395.8	19.2	415.0	648.7	1 063.7	4.6	39.0
Not living alone	195.7	19.3	215.0	61.8	276.8	9.0	77.7
<i>Total</i>	591.5	38.5	629.9	710.5	1 340.4	6.1	47.0
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	4 315.5	276.4	4 592.0	3 289.8	7 881.8	6.0	58.3
Relationship not determined(a)	176.5	12.7	189.2	288.9	478.1	6.7	39.6
Total	4 492.0	289.1	4 781.1	3 578.7	8 359.9	6.0	57.2
PERSONS							
Family member							
Spouse or partner	6 189.6	207.8	6 397.4	3 044.4	9 441.7	3.2	67.8
Lone parent	429.6	52.5	482.0	351.3	833.3	10.9	57.8
Dependent student	453.8	84.0	537.8	468.5	1 006.2	15.6	53.4
Non-dependent child	1 036.2	123.9	1 160.1	181.6	1 341.6	10.7	86.5
Other related individual	178.2	20.0	198.2	158.5	356.7	10.1	55.6
<i>Total</i>	8 287.4	488.1	8 775.4	4 204.2	12 979.7	5.6	67.6
Non-family member							
Person living alone	884.0	57.2	941.2	975.9	1 917.1	6.1	49.1
Not living alone	489.0	48.0	537.0	140.3	677.3	8.9	79.3
<i>Total</i>	1 372.9	105.2	1 478.1	1 116.2	2 594.3	7.1	57.0
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	9 660.3	593.3	10 253.6	5 320.4	15 574.0	5.8	65.8
Relationship not determined(a)	372.2	34.8	407.0	488.8	895.8	8.5	45.4
Total	10 032.5	628.1	10 660.6	5 809.2	16 469.8	5.9	64.7

(a) Includes usual residents of households where relationship was not determined, visitors to private dwellings, and persons enumerated in non-private dwellings.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Family type/labour force status	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15			NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 25			FAMILIES Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL FAMILIES	3 417.1	960.9	1 273.9	2 983.9	1 041.2	1 626.9	5 651.9
Couple family	2 955.5	709.9	1 055.4	2 639.0	736.8	1 345.0	4 720.8
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	94.3	39.6	59.2	83.3	38.2	71.6	193.1
Husband employed, wife unemployed	39.1	16.9	26.5	34.7	15.9	31.8	82.5
Husband unemployed, wife employed	23.1	10.0	9.4	19.8	9.4	13.4	42.5
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	7.3	*3.5	*3.1	6.7	*3.3	*4.0	14.0
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	16.3	6.8	17.7	15.0	7.5	18.3	40.8
Neither spouse unemployed(b)	2 861.2	670.3	996.2	2 555.8	698.6	1 273.4	4 527.7
Husband employed, wife employed	1 453.2	440.1	594.3	1 223.5	458.4	805.6	2 487.6
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	358.6	187.5	347.8	315.0	185.0	393.8	893.9
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	147.4	18.3	17.9	133.5	25.8	24.3	183.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	902.0	24.3	36.3	883.7	29.4	49.6	962.6
One-parent family	371.7	251.0	218.5	254.9	304.4	281.9	841.2
Parent unemployed	12.7	24.4	15.6	6.1	26.0	20.6	52.8
Male parent unemployed	*3.7	*4.0	*1.3	*2.0	5.2	*1.8	9.0
Female parent unemployed	9.0	20.4	14.3	*4.1	20.9	18.8	43.8
Parent employed	195.8	138.5	100.5	110.0	180.2	144.7	434.8
Male parent employed	53.4	24.8	18.3	32.0	36.0	28.4	96.4
Female parent employed	142.5	113.7	82.2	77.9	144.2	116.2	338.4
Parent not in the labour force	163.1	88.1	102.4	138.8	98.2	116.6	353.6
Male parent not in the labour force	26.1	12.0	6.4	22.1	14.4	8.0	44.5
Female parent not in the labour force	137.0	76.1	95.9	116.7	83.8	108.5	309.0
Other family	90.0	..	..	90.0	..	..	90.0
Family reference person unemployed	4.0	..	..	4.0	..	..	4.0
Family reference person employed	56.0	..	..	56.0	..	..	56.0
Family reference person not in the labour force	30.0	..	..	30.0	..	..	30.0

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

.. not applicable

(a) Excludes families in households for which it was not possible to obtain information for all usual residents: for example, households that included a member of the permanent defence forces; households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more usual residents away for more than six weeks; and households from which an incomplete questionnaire was obtained for a usual resident.

(b) Includes same sex couples.

(c) Includes a small number of families where the husband's not in the labour force and the wife is unemployed.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Country	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE										
	POPULATION (b)		PARTICIPATION RATE (c)			EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT			
	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Males	Females	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Reference period	Persons	Rate
Year	'000	Year	%	%	%	Year	'000	Year	'000	%	
Australia	2003	10 066.5	2003	71.0	55.9	63.3	2004	9 636.3	2004	570.6	5.6
Canada	2004	17 183.5	2004	73.3	62.1	67.6	2003	15 746.0	2003	1 300.9	7.6
France	2003	27 125.0	2003	62.6	49.2	55.6	2004	24 720.2	2004	2 727.2	9.9
Greece	2002	4 369.0	2002	60.6	37.7	48.7	2002	3 948.9	2002	420.1	9.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2003	3 500.9	2003	72.0	51.6	61.4	2004	3 287.6	2004	241.4	6.8
Indonesia	1999	95 793.2	1999	84.6	51.5	67.9	2002	91 647.0	2002	9 132.1	9.1
Italy	2003	24 229.0	2003	62.3	37.1	49.2	2003	22 133.0	2003	2 096.0	8.7
Japan	2003	66 670.0	2003	74.1	48.4	60.8	2003	63 160.0	2003	3 500.0	5.3
Korea (Republic of)	2003	22 917.0	2003	74.6	48.9	61.4	2004	22 557.0	2004	813.0	3.5
Malaysia	2002	11 487.0	1999	82.8	44.7	64.3	2003	9 869.7	2003	369.8	3.6
New Zealand	2003	2 015.1	2003	72.0	57.3	64.5	2004	2 017.1	2004	82.0	3.9
Singapore	2003	2 152.0	2000	81.1	55.5	68.6	2003	2 033.7	2003	116.4	5.4
Sweden	2004	4 459.0	1999	80.9	76.0	78.5	2004	4 213.0	2004	246.0	5.5
United Kingdom	2004	29 369.4	2004	55.5	45.2	50.2	2003	27 820.8	2003	1 414.0	4.8
United States of America	2004	135 501.0	2000	83.9	70.8	77.2	2003	137 736.0	2003	8 774.0	6.0

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

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

	2001			2002				2003				2004				2005				2006
	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	Feb			
PERSONS ('000)																				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	438.1	444.8	365.3	372.3	365.1	363.3	366.6	369.0	366.9	362.2	359.6	359.5								
Mining	77.9	81.6	88.1	100.0	103.1	102.9	103.0	107.6	117.6	125.8	129.4	129.1								
Manufacturing	1 106.3	1 079.8	1 119.0	1 068.8	1 087.4	1 097.5	1 093.8	1 079.2	1 066.4	1 062.9	1 065.1	1 069.6								
Electricity, gas and water supply	66.1	66.2	75.3	73.2	73.1	74.2	75.4	77.7	80.2	82.6	85.4	88.5								
Construction	656.8	703.1	724.0	778.2	791.6	812.9	833.1	849.8	856.9	860.8	869.9	884.3								
Wholesale trade	427.3	435.0	446.6	446.1	446.8	447.6	444.8	440.1	435.4	432.2	429.5	425.9								
Retail trade	1 317.1	1 380.5	1 447.5	1 435.0	1 431.0	1 442.0	1 475.3	1 512.2	1 530.7	1 520.9	1 501.4	1 479.5								
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	468.7	460.6	454.7	471.3	478.4	489.6	500.4	506.0	505.2	499.4	488.7	475.6								
Transport and storage	419.9	409.4	409.4	434.9	438.5	445.5	454.2	457.1	456.1	456.0	458.5	462.3								
Communication services	183.3	166.8	173.3	173.1	173.5	175.7	178.9	182.5	185.2	185.1	183.3	180.6								
Finance and insurance	335.8	342.9	350.3	348.1	346.3	346.0	352.0	363.2	373.0	374.7	371.2	366.6								
Property and business services	1 088.6	1 035.2	1 084.5	1 117.8	1 103.6	1 102.6	1 119.2	1 141.6	1 163.3	1 180.6	1 197.9	1 213.6								
Government administration and defence	372.2	394.9	437.1	446.4	449.1	448.7	447.3	451.6	458.5	459.5	456.2	450.1								
Education	622.7	648.6	676.5	693.7	690.8	681.4	671.9	671.5	683.5	703.5	723.1	739.3								
Health and community services	880.1	912.6	935.0	966.7	980.2	986.3	991.1	999.3	1 008.3	1 018.3	1 028.9	1 040.0								
Cultural and recreational services	224.0	237.9	237.3	240.4	242.6	246.2	254.5	267.9	277.1	277.8	273.8	267.9								
Personal and other services	341.8	360.4	385.5	370.5	383.4	389.7	387.9	385.2	387.3	392.8	395.5	396.8								

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (b) (%)											
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1.1	1.5	-17.9	-2.0	-1.9	-0.5	0.9	0.7	-0.6	-1.3	-0.7	0.0
Mining	-2.2	4.8	8.0	7.3	3.1	-0.2	0.1	4.5	9.3	7.0	2.8	-0.3
Manufacturing	-1.4	-2.4	3.6	1.0	1.7	0.9	-0.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.3	0.2	0.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.1	0.2	13.7	-1.8	-0.1	1.5	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.6
Construction	-5.6	7.1	3.0	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.6
Wholesale trade	-8.2	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8
Retail trade	0.3	4.8	4.9	-0.7	-0.3	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.2	-0.6	-1.3	-1.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.1	-1.7	-1.3	0.2	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.1	-0.2	-1.2	-2.1	-2.7
Transport and storage	4.6	-2.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8
Communication services	2.1	-9.0	3.9	-0.3	0.3	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.5	-0.1	-1.0	-1.4
Finance and insurance	-0.5	2.1	2.1	0.8	-0.5	-0.1	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.4	-0.9	-1.2
Property and business services	9.8	-4.9	4.8	-1.0	-1.3	-0.1	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
Government administration and defence	8.4	6.1	10.7	1.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	1.0	1.5	0.2	-0.7	-1.3
Education	3.1	4.2	4.3	0.3	-0.4	-1.4	-1.4	-0.1	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.2
Health and community services	4.9	3.7	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.5	6.2	-0.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	3.4	5.3	3.4	0.3	-1.5	-2.1
Personal and other services	-3.2	5.5	7.0	2.2	3.5	1.7	-0.5	-0.7	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.3

(a) The ABS made changes to coding procedures for industry data from the February 2000 Labour Force Survey. As a result, estimates of employment classified by industry for February 2000 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Industry	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL INDUSTRIES	7 243.3	2 789.2	5 540.5	4 492.0	10 032.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(a)	259.4	106.8	250.8	115.4	366.2
Agriculture	220.0	92.9	209.8	103.1	312.9
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	20.1	8.1	20.7	7.5	28.2
Forestry and logging	9.4	*1.3	9.7	*1.0	10.7
Commercial fishing	8.0	*4.5	9.6	*2.8	12.5
Mining(a)	122.9	*3.4	108.3	18.0	126.3
Coal mining	27.5	*0.4	26.5	*1.4	27.9
Oil and gas extraction	9.7	*0.2	8.5	*1.4	9.8
Metal ore mining	38.6	*0.7	31.2	8.1	39.3
Other mining	8.2	*0.3	7.2	*1.2	8.5
Services to mining	25.1	*1.0	22.6	*3.5	26.1
Manufacturing(a)	931.6	136.8	782.7	285.6	1 068.3
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	157.8	30.6	124.4	64.0	188.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	43.9	13.2	22.4	34.6	57.0
Wood and paper product manufacturing	68.5	7.8	62.9	13.4	76.3
Printing, publishing and recorded media	81.4	19.3	55.4	45.3	100.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	75.6	8.1	58.6	25.1	83.7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	34.7	*4.5	32.1	7.0	39.2
Metal product manufacturing	142.4	16.6	137.1	21.9	159.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	219.0	16.1	194.9	40.2	235.1
Other manufacturing	51.3	10.9	47.8	14.4	62.2
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	80.0	6.5	68.4	18.2	86.5
Electricity and gas supply	53.0	*3.5	46.0	10.4	56.5
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	27.0	*3.0	22.3	7.7	30.0
Construction(a)	757.4	138.2	791.6	104.1	895.7
General construction	246.7	37.0	242.1	41.5	283.6
Construction trade services	494.6	99.1	534.4	59.4	593.8
Wholesale trade(a)	358.7	67.0	289.6	136.1	425.7
Basic material wholesaling	78.8	14.2	70.7	22.3	93.0
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	116.5	15.0	95.7	35.7	131.5
Personal and household good wholesaling	133.4	30.9	99.4	64.9	164.3
Retail trade(a)	811.8	671.1	702.2	780.7	1 482.9
Food retailing	220.3	326.5	233.7	313.1	546.8
Personal and household good retailing	360.7	289.0	254.0	395.8	649.7
Motor vehicle retailing and services	210.6	43.2	199.8	54.0	253.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants(a)	258.6	210.5	202.1	267.0	469.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	258.6	210.5	202.1	267.0	469.1
Transport and storage(a)	383.5	79.3	343.6	119.2	462.8
Road transport	171.9	39.2	175.2	35.9	211.1
Rail transport	39.8	*0.9	36.5	*4.2	40.8
Water transport	10.3	*2.7	8.7	*4.3	13.0
Air and space transport	45.4	12.3	38.5	19.3	57.7
Other transport	*0.7	*0.2	*0.7	*0.2	*0.9
Services to transport	71.6	12.9	46.8	37.6	84.4
Storage	36.0	8.1	32.3	11.8	44.1
Communication services(a)	154.9	25.5	127.6	52.8	180.4
Communication services	154.9	25.5	127.6	52.8	180.4
Finance and insurance(a)	309.0	66.5	175.5	199.9	375.5
Finance	164.8	34.7	90.0	109.5	199.5
Insurance	62.2	13.7	30.2	45.7	75.9
Services to finance and insurance	78.4	17.0	52.6	42.8	95.4

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Industry</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Property and business services(a)	893.4	317.1	674.7	535.7	1 210.4
Property services	140.6	38.8	95.2	84.2	179.4
Business services	752.3	278.2	579.1	451.4	1 030.5
Government administration and defence(a)	389.4	61.3	237.5	213.1	450.6
Government administration	365.5	58.4	221.3	202.7	423.9
Defence	23.8	*2.8	16.2	10.5	26.7
Education(a)	476.3	234.8	221.1	490.0	711.1
Education	476.3	234.8	221.1	490.0	711.1
Health and community services(a)	620.3	436.5	228.0	828.8	1 056.8
Health services	464.4	313.8	175.3	602.9	778.1
Community services	152.7	120.2	51.2	221.6	272.8
Cultural and recreational services(a)	149.5	114.4	130.8	133.1	263.9
Motion picture, radio and television services	36.1	12.4	27.4	21.1	48.6
Libraries, museums and the arts	40.1	29.7	32.5	37.3	69.8
Sport and recreation	72.0	71.1	69.7	73.4	143.1
Personal and other services(a)	286.6	113.7	206.0	194.2	400.3
Personal services	122.6	84.5	84.4	122.6	207.1
Other services	163.8	29.3	121.6	71.5	193.1
Private households employing staff	*0.1	*—	*—	*0.1	*0.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

Occupation	EMPLOYED		SEX		
	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7 243.3	2 789.2	5 540.5	4 492.0	10 032.5
Managers and administrators(a)	783.7	95.0	636.0	242.6	878.7
Generalist managers	185.6	21.6	173.5	33.7	207.2
Specialist managers	423.4	26.9	298.8	151.4	450.3
Farmers and farm managers	159.0	43.4	148.9	53.5	202.4
Professionals(a)	1 519.5	448.7	952.0	1 016.2	1 968.2
Science, building and engineering professionals	200.1	17.2	175.1	42.2	217.3
Business and information professionals	502.5	79.7	353.7	228.4	582.2
Health professionals	233.1	130.5	99.7	263.9	363.6
Education professionals	307.7	129.4	143.1	294.0	437.1
Social, arts and miscellaneous professionals	270.1	89.4	177.3	182.2	359.5
Associate professionals(a)	1 010.6	215.4	681.2	544.8	1 226.0
Science, engineering and related associate professionals	126.6	17.7	105.3	39.0	144.3
Business and administration associate professionals	371.5	75.5	213.0	234.0	447.1
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	388.2	67.0	270.8	184.4	455.2
Health and welfare associate professionals	44.2	31.5	21.2	54.5	75.7
Other associate professionals	79.7	23.6	70.4	32.9	103.3
Tradespersons and related workers(a)	1 124.7	141.9	1 146.8	119.8	1 266.6
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	202.3	8.6	209.2	*1.7	210.9
Automotive tradespersons	127.3	*4.2	128.6	*2.9	131.5
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	176.7	12.9	186.8	*2.7	189.5
Construction tradespersons	311.4	34.1	341.9	*3.7	345.5
Food tradespersons	65.5	21.2	59.8	26.8	86.7
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	73.9	25.1	86.2	12.8	99.0
Other tradespersons and related workers	163.0	35.9	129.9	69.1	199.0
Advanced clerical and service workers(a)	215.2	193.7	57.7	351.1	408.9
Secretaries and personal assistants	102.6	73.3	*3.4	172.5	175.9
Other advanced clerical and service workers	112.6	120.4	54.3	178.6	232.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers(a)	1 005.5	627.7	456.1	1 177.1	1 633.2
Intermediate clerical workers	597.7	289.9	216.5	671.1	887.6
Intermediate sales and related workers	142.4	24.5	112.9	54.0	166.9
Intermediate service workers	264.8	313.4	126.7	451.5	578.2
Intermediate production and transport workers(a)	679.3	138.0	719.6	97.7	817.3
Intermediate plant operators	188.1	10.3	190.9	7.5	198.5
Intermediate machine operators	52.1	7.1	35.1	24.1	59.2
Road and rail transport drivers	250.1	49.9	278.6	21.5	300.1
Other intermediate production and transport workers	187.5	70.6	213.6	44.6	258.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers(a)	378.4	589.0	326.3	641.1	967.4
Elementary clerks	43.9	20.9	26.9	37.9	64.8
Elementary sales workers	268.9	512.1	230.5	550.5	781.0
Elementary service workers	65.2	55.9	68.4	52.7	121.1
Labourers and related workers(a)	526.6	339.8	564.8	301.6	866.4
Cleaners	83.8	124.2	90.9	117.1	208.0
Factory labourers	182.2	42.1	152.1	72.2	224.4
Other labourers and related workers	255.2	171.2	315.5	110.9	426.4

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			EMPLOYED TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	211.1	48.4	259.4	39.7	67.0	106.8	250.8	115.4	366.2
Mining	107.5	15.4	122.9	*0.8	*2.6	*3.4	108.3	18.0	126.3
Manufacturing	729.7	201.9	931.6	53.1	83.7	136.8	782.7	285.6	1 068.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	66.4	13.6	80.0	*1.9	*4.6	6.5	68.4	18.2	86.5
Construction	719.3	38.1	757.4	72.3	66.0	138.2	791.6	104.1	895.7
Wholesale trade	264.4	94.3	358.7	25.2	41.8	67.0	289.6	136.1	425.7
Retail trade	508.3	303.5	811.8	193.9	477.2	671.1	702.2	780.7	1 482.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	138.5	120.1	258.6	63.6	146.9	210.5	202.1	267.0	469.1
Transport and storage	303.0	80.5	383.5	40.6	38.7	79.3	343.6	119.2	462.8
Communication services	117.2	37.7	154.9	10.4	15.1	25.5	127.6	52.8	180.4
Finance and insurance	161.8	147.2	309.0	13.8	52.7	66.5	175.5	199.9	375.5
Property and business services	560.9	332.5	893.4	113.9	203.2	317.1	674.7	535.7	1 210.4
Government administration and defence	224.7	164.7	389.4	12.8	48.4	61.3	237.5	213.1	450.6
Education	184.5	291.8	476.3	36.6	198.2	234.8	221.1	490.0	711.1
Health and community services	186.8	433.5	620.3	41.2	395.3	436.5	228.0	828.8	1 056.8
Cultural and recreational services	89.8	59.7	149.5	41.0	73.4	114.4	130.8	133.1	263.9
Personal and other services	171.5	115.1	286.6	34.6	79.1	113.7	206.0	194.2	400.3
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	598.0	185.7	783.7	38.0	57.0	95.0	636.0	242.6	878.7
Professionals	849.8	669.6	1 519.5	102.2	346.5	448.7	952.0	1 016.2	1 968.2
Associate professionals	615.8	394.8	1 010.6	65.4	150.0	215.4	681.2	544.8	1 226.0
Tradespersons and related workers	1 054.3	70.4	1 124.7	92.5	49.4	141.9	1 146.8	119.8	1 266.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	45.3	169.9	215.2	12.4	181.3	193.7	57.7	351.1	408.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	372.4	633.1	1 005.5	83.7	544.0	627.7	456.1	1 177.1	1 633.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	623.0	56.2	679.3	96.6	41.4	138.0	719.6	97.7	817.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	186.7	191.7	378.4	139.6	449.4	589.0	326.3	641.1	967.4
Labourers and related workers	399.9	126.6	526.6	164.9	174.9	339.8	564.8	301.6	866.4
Australia	4 745.2	2 498.1	7 243.3	795.3	1 993.9	2 789.2	5 540.5	4 492.0	10 032.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Total(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS				
Employed				
Full-time	6 386.6	242.8	610.5	7 243.3
Part-time	2 371.6	55.3	331.8	2 789.2
Total	8 758.3	298.1	942.3	10 032.5
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	178.9	40.9	133.4	366.2
Mining	123.2	*—	*2.9	126.3
Manufacturing	989.4	20.0	56.8	1 068.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	84.3	*—	*1.9	86.5
Construction	612.8	48.8	230.5	895.7
Wholesale trade	393.5	9.5	21.6	425.7
Retail trade	1 339.5	53.7	86.5	1 482.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	431.3	21.7	14.6	469.1
Transport and storage	405.2	8.9	47.2	462.8
Communication services	161.2	*1.6	17.2	180.4
Finance and insurance	358.7	*2.6	14.2	375.5
Property and business services	1 026.3	41.9	137.8	1 210.4
Government administration and defence	447.1	*0.6	*2.9	450.6
Education	681.1	5.0	24.9	711.1
Health and community services	990.8	21.5	43.7	1 056.8
Cultural and recreational services	214.3	5.5	43.2	263.9
Personal and other services	320.4	15.9	62.7	400.3
Occupation				
Managers and administrators	668.2	54.6	153.0	878.7
Professionals	1 762.9	52.2	152.2	1 968.2
Associate professionals	1 058.2	68.0	98.7	1 226.0
Tradespersons and related workers	965.8	58.6	240.7	1 266.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	336.9	15.2	49.3	408.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 548.1	17.3	63.6	1 633.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	728.3	11.9	76.3	817.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	934.0	7.6	23.9	967.4
Labourers and related workers	756.1	12.6	84.4	866.4
ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS				
Average weekly hours worked	34.7	44.3	34.1	34.8
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000 h)	303 519.5	13 214.8	32 125.1	349 303.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes contributing family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME			EMPLOYED PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
Average weekly hours worked									
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.7	41.5	49.0	15.7	13.9	14.6	45.2	25.5	39.0
Mining	45.2	42.2	44.8	*15.9	*19.9	*19.0	45.0	39.0	44.1
Manufacturing	42.3	39.6	41.7	18.2	16.2	17.0	40.7	32.8	38.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.4	36.9	39.0	*17.8	*20.9	20.0	38.8	32.9	37.5
Construction	42.7	39.6	42.6	17.7	13.5	15.7	40.5	23.1	38.4
Wholesale trade	43.6	39.2	42.4	18.2	18.6	18.5	41.4	32.9	38.7
Retail trade	43.8	39.9	42.3	14.8	15.8	15.5	35.8	25.2	30.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.3	43.1	44.3	16.2	16.9	16.7	36.1	28.7	31.9
Transport and storage	43.6	39.3	42.7	17.3	16.5	16.9	40.5	31.9	38.3
Communication services	41.4	36.5	40.2	18.4	15.8	16.9	39.5	30.6	36.9
Finance and insurance	42.0	37.5	39.9	20.1	18.7	19.0	40.3	32.6	36.2
Property and business services	44.4	39.8	42.7	17.2	16.3	16.7	39.8	30.9	35.9
Government administration and defence	38.5	35.5	37.2	18.0	18.6	18.4	37.4	31.6	34.6
Education	41.5	40.7	41.0	18.8	17.8	17.9	37.8	31.4	33.4
Health and community services	40.5	37.3	38.3	19.0	19.1	19.1	36.7	28.6	30.4
Cultural and recreational services	43.0	40.5	42.0	14.9	15.6	15.3	34.2	26.7	30.4
Personal and other services	41.6	39.6	40.8	16.1	16.0	16.0	37.3	30.0	33.8
Occupation									
Managers and administrators	48.9	43.8	47.7	17.4	16.3	16.7	47.0	37.3	44.3
Professionals	42.9	39.4	41.4	17.4	18.4	18.2	40.2	32.2	36.1
Associate professionals	44.9	41.2	43.4	17.5	18.4	18.1	42.2	34.9	39.0
Tradespersons and related workers	41.6	40.9	41.6	18.4	17.5	18.1	39.8	31.2	39.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.1	37.3	37.7	15.1	13.9	14.0	34.0	25.2	26.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	41.4	37.3	38.8	18.2	18.3	18.3	37.1	28.5	30.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	42.8	38.2	42.4	16.9	16.0	16.7	39.4	28.8	38.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	39.8	37.3	38.6	14.5	15.5	15.3	29.0	22.0	24.4
Labourers and related workers	40.0	38.8	39.7	15.8	15.5	15.7	33.0	25.3	30.3
Australia	43.1	39.2	41.7	16.7	16.9	16.8	39.3	29.3	34.8
Average weekly hours worked by persons at work									
	45.3	41.3	43.9	18.1	18.2	18.2	41.5	31.2	36.9
Aggregate weekly hours worked ('000)	204 518.6	97 806.5	302 325.1	13 266.8	33 711.7	46 978.5	217 785.4	131 518.2	349 303.6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Actual hours worked in all jobs: **Original**

	Feb 1999	Feb 2000	Feb 2001	Feb 2002	Feb 2003	Feb 2004	Feb 2005	Feb 2006
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	233.0	243.9	236.1	263.4	268.2	250.7	261.2	288.4
1-15	307.3	297.4	329.8	339.7	333.5	353.7	345.8	341.1
16-29	340.9	334.9	352.0	379.2	387.4	402.0	428.4	437.6
30-34	216.8	266.6	252.8	280.5	275.7	283.3	328.5	320.5
35-39	735.2	759.9	759.6	748.2	748.8	784.1	806.7	843.8
40	893.5	922.6	907.1	872.9	896.6	951.4	971.3	1 010.8
41-44	275.1	249.4	247.0	284.2	298.5	308.9	291.0	290.6
45-49	532.6	520.2	552.7	563.5	586.9	581.2	588.8	619.8
50 and over	1 372.4	1 388.6	1 380.4	1 378.6	1 418.0	1 408.4	1 429.7	1 387.9
Total	4 906.8	4 983.5	5 017.7	5 110.1	5 213.6	5 323.6	5 451.4	5 540.5
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.3
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.1
FEMALES								
Weekly hours worked								
0	201.2	224.9	212.5	230.0	254.4	241.4	275.7	274.9
1-15	686.5	710.8	699.1	743.6	775.1	730.1	717.6	752.9
16-29	710.6	715.6	765.9	799.7	830.9	840.7	886.7	908.8
30-34	322.0	343.2	340.5	366.7	386.8	424.2	432.3	426.5
35-39	642.2	644.8	685.0	653.2	681.4	699.9	731.2	773.8
40	482.2	519.1	522.3	480.2	511.2	506.9	559.4	544.6
41-44	146.7	144.3	161.9	181.9	180.1	178.6	165.8	178.3
45-49	203.9	217.0	223.2	217.2	236.5	225.2	250.7	248.1
50 and over	344.4	352.5	370.9	383.6	383.4	369.4	395.1	384.2
Total	3 739.6	3 872.3	3 981.5	4 056.2	4 239.8	4 216.4	4 414.7	4 492.0
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	29.6	29.5	29.9	29.4	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.3
% change from corresponding month of previous year	0.4	-0.3	1.4	-1.6	-0.7	0.7	0.6	-1.1
PERSONS								
Weekly hours worked								
0	434.3	468.8	448.7	493.3	522.7	492.1	536.9	563.2
1-15	993.7	1 008.3	1 029.0	1 083.3	1 108.7	1 083.8	1 063.4	1 093.9
16-29	1 051.5	1 050.5	1 118.0	1 178.9	1 218.3	1 242.7	1 315.2	1 346.4
30-34	538.8	609.8	593.3	647.2	662.5	707.5	760.8	747.0
35-39	1 377.4	1 404.7	1 444.6	1 401.5	1 430.2	1 484.1	1 537.9	1 617.6
40	1 375.7	1 441.7	1 429.4	1 353.1	1 407.8	1 458.3	1 530.7	1 555.4
41-44	421.8	393.7	408.9	466.1	478.6	487.4	456.8	468.9
45-49	736.5	737.2	776.0	780.7	823.4	806.4	839.5	867.9
50 and over	1 716.8	1 741.1	1 751.3	1 762.2	1 801.4	1 777.8	1 824.7	1 772.1
Total	8 646.4	8 855.8	8 999.2	9 166.3	9 453.4	9 540.0	9 866.0	10 032.5
Average weekly hours worked								
Average hours worked	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
% change from corresponding month of previous year	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-1.1

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.8

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

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED			USUAL HOURS WORKED		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Weekly hours worked in all jobs</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0	288.4	274.9	563.2	13.3	14.1	27.4
1–15	341.1	752.9	1 093.9	312.7	769.8	1 082.5
16–29	437.6	908.8	1 346.4	325.4	931.1	1 256.5
30–34	320.5	426.5	747.0	191.7	373.3	565.0
35–39	843.8	773.8	1 617.6	1 132.8	979.6	2 112.4
40	1 010.8	544.6	1 555.4	1 400.7	729.5	2 130.2
41–44	290.6	178.3	468.9	220.1	116.6	336.8
45–49	619.8	248.1	867.9	593.8	227.3	821.1
50 and over	1 387.9	384.2	1 772.1	1 349.9	350.8	1 700.7
Total	5 540.5	4 492.0	10 032.5	5 540.5	4 492.0	10 032.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

2.9

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

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	'000	'000	'000
Leave, holiday or flexitime, personal reasons	306.8	213.0	519.8
Own illness or injury	109.6	73.4	183.0
Bad weather, plant breakdown	10.9	*1.9	12.7
Began or left job in the reference week	12.8	*3.8	16.6
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	49.0	15.1	64.1
Shift work, standard work arrangements	83.9	49.1	132.9
Other reasons	19.4	12.9	32.3
Total	592.3	369.1	961.4

* 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			TOTAL		
	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Been in job less than 12 months</i>	<i>Been in job 12 months and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	719.2	3 674.9	4 394.1	183.1	466.9	650.0	902.3	4 141.8	5 044.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	94.0	199.4	293.4	66.1	62.9	129.0	160.1	262.3	422.4
Involuntary/economic reasons	30.1	27.6	57.7	10.1	6.2	16.3	40.2	33.8	74.0
<i>Total</i>	124.1	227.0	351.1	76.2	69.1	145.3	200.3	296.1	496.4
Total	843.3	3 901.9	4 745.2	259.3	536.0	795.3	1 102.6	4 437.9	5 540.5
FEMALES									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	437.3	1 827.3	2 264.6	395.5	1 340.0	1 735.5	832.8	3 167.3	4 000.1
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	60.8	137.4	198.2	94.0	134.8	228.8	154.8	272.2	427.0
Involuntary/economic reasons	22.1	13.2	35.3	18.0	11.7	29.6	40.1	24.8	64.9
<i>Total</i>	82.9	150.6	233.5	111.9	146.5	258.4	194.8	297.1	491.9
Total	520.2	1 977.9	2 498.1	507.4	1 486.5	1 993.9	1 027.7	3 464.3	4 492.0
PERSONS									
Expects to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months	1 156.5	5 502.2	6 658.7	578.6	1 806.9	2 385.5	1 735.1	7 309.1	9 044.2
Does not expect to be working for current employer/in current business in 12 months									
Voluntary/non economic reasons	154.8	336.8	491.6	160.1	197.7	357.8	314.9	534.5	849.4
Involuntary/economic reasons	52.2	40.8	93.0	28.1	17.8	45.9	80.3	58.6	138.9
<i>Total</i>	207.0	377.6	584.6	188.1	215.6	403.7	395.2	593.1	988.3
Total	1 363.6	5 879.7	7 243.3	766.7	2 022.5	2 789.2	2 130.3	7 902.2	10 032.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	2003		2004				2005		
	August	November	February	May	August	November	February	May	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
TREND									
Australia									
Total	1 522.0	1 531.9	1 545.9	1 562.6	1 574.1	1 581.4	1 589.9	1 600.6	1 611.7
% change from previous quarter	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Level of government									
Commonwealth Government	242.7	243.3	244.1	245.6	246.5	247.6	249.0	250.2	251.5
State government	1 122.5	1 131.2	1 143.2	1 156.4	1 165.7	1 170.5	1 175.9	1 183.7	1 192.0
Local government	156.8	157.4	158.6	160.6	161.9	163.3	165.0	166.7	168.2
States and territories									
New South Wales	474.2	474.7	476.2	480.0	484.0	485.7	484.7	483.0	481.5
Victoria	335.5	337.9	341.9	345.3	347.7	350.1	353.8	358.2	362.6
Queensland	302.4	303.9	305.4	307.6	309.1	310.3	313.0	316.6	320.6
South Australia	115.4	117.2	119.4	122.0	123.3	123.8	124.5	125.7	127.1
Western Australia	152.0	154.7	157.4	159.8	161.1	161.8	163.2	165.2	167.1
Tasmania	42.6	43.0	43.6	44.3	44.7	44.9	45.1	45.6	46.1
Northern Territory	24.7	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.5
Australian Capital Territory	75.6	76.2	76.8	77.5	77.9	78.6	79.4	79.9	80.3
ORIGINAL									
Australia	1 532.7	1 542.8	1 510.0	1 576.2	1 583.1	1 602.7	1 542.5	1 618.3	1 622.2
Industry^(a)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Manufacturing	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	40.5	40.9	41.2	40.5	41.3	41.9	42.8	43.4	43.8
Construction	16.1	11.0	11.7	10.3	10.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.8
Transport and storage	38.6	38.7	39.3	39.5	39.7	43.7	40.6	40.9	40.4
Finance and insurance	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.5
Property and business services	28.0	28.0	27.4	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.4
Government administration and defence	394.3	396.0	402.5	406.0	405.2	411.0	410.9	419.7	431.4
Education	464.4	473.0	425.5	488.6	488.3	498.4	434.3	499.6	498.7
Health and community services	331.0	334.3	340.2	341.3	341.9	343.9	351.1	351.2	346.2
Cultural and recreational services	27.3	27.8	27.8	28.9	28.1	27.9	27.8	28.0	28.3
Personal and other services	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.0	107.7	109.6	108.6	108.1	107.4

(a) Excluded from the list of industries, but included in the Australia total, are employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, and Communication services.

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

	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
<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	17.9	18.2	20.0	12.1	8.2	8.5	62.5	22.5	85.0
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	35.5	21.1	19.3	15.2	10.4	6.9	79.9	28.6	108.4
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	13.5	7.4	8.8	9.4	*4.1	*3.0	37.6	8.6	46.2
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	4.9	5.7	9.2	6.8	*4.6	*2.5	29.3	*4.3	33.6
52 weeks and over	6.7	10.3	10.1	13.0	12.3	13.3	55.2	10.5	65.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	5.0	6.4	5.9	5.4	6.3	*4.1	27.2	5.9	33.1
104 weeks and over	*1.7	*3.9	*4.1	7.6	6.0	9.2	28.0	*4.6	32.6
Total	78.6	62.8	67.4	56.5	39.6	34.1	264.5	74.4	338.9
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.1	26.5	31.3	51.9	78.9	72.9	44.2	25.3	40.1
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	8	8	8	13	14	19	10	7	9
FEMALES									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	17.5	15.4	23.3	16.9	10.4	*4.2	47.0	40.7	87.7
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	28.0	18.0	21.9	14.2	11.7	*4.6	63.1	35.3	98.4
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	9.6	5.6	7.1	6.2	5.2	*2.5	22.7	13.5	36.2
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	6.1	*4.4	*3.9	4.9	5.8	*1.5	19.5	7.2	26.7
52 weeks and over	5.8	5.3	7.8	10.0	6.8	*4.3	28.8	11.2	40.1
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	*4.3	*1.6	*4.4	5.2	*3.3	*2.2	13.8	7.2	21.0
104 weeks and over	*1.5	*3.7	*3.5	4.8	*3.5	*2.1	15.0	*4.0	19.0
Total	67.0	48.7	64.1	52.2	39.9	17.2	181.2	107.9	289.1
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	17.6	23.3	22.3	33.3	34.8	47.4	31.3	18.7	26.6
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	9	7	5	8	10	12	9	6	8
PERSONS									
Duration of unemployment									
Under 4 weeks	35.4	33.6	43.4	29.0	18.7	12.7	109.5	63.2	172.7
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	63.6	39.2	41.2	29.4	22.1	11.5	142.9	63.9	206.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	23.1	13.1	15.9	15.6	9.3	5.5	60.4	22.1	82.5
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	11.0	10.1	13.1	11.7	10.4	*4.0	48.8	11.5	60.3
52 weeks and over	12.5	15.6	17.9	23.0	19.1	17.6	84.1	21.7	105.7
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	9.3	8.0	10.3	10.6	9.6	6.3	41.0	13.1	54.1
104 weeks and over	*3.3	7.6	7.6	12.4	9.5	11.3	43.0	8.6	51.6
Total	145.7	111.5	131.5	108.7	79.5	51.2	445.7	182.4	628.1
Mean duration of unemployment (weeks)	16.8	25.1	26.9	43.0	56.7	64.4	39.0	21.4	33.9
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)	8	8	6	10	11	16	9	6	8

* 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				
February 2001	36.5	55.9	92.4	25.4
February 2002	38.5	59.1	97.6	25.7
February 2003	32.1	55.1	87.2	24.9
2004				
February	32.3	44.1	76.3	24.4
May	29.8	44.0	73.8	23.5
August	25.8	45.1	70.9	22.8
November	24.3	42.0	66.3	22.5
2005				
February	23.2	37.2	60.4	21.4
May	20.4	35.0	55.3	19.8
August	20.8	34.3	55.1	19.3
November	26.2	34.5	60.7	20.4
2006				
February	29.6	34.3	63.9	21.1
FEMALES				
February 2001	23.3	26.1	49.4	18.8
February 2002	22.6	31.4	54.0	19.4
February 2003	21.6	27.0	48.6	17.5
2004				
February	21.8	23.6	45.4	16.9
May	22.2	24.3	46.5	17.8
August	21.5	25.1	46.6	18.0
November	18.8	21.5	40.3	16.3
2005				
February	18.6	18.4	37.0	14.7
May	17.2	19.1	36.3	14.3
August	16.6	20.6	37.2	15.0
November	15.9	21.1	37.0	14.9
2006				
February	16.9	20.6	37.5	15.0
PERSONS				
February 2001	59.8	82.0	141.8	22.6
February 2002	61.1	90.5	151.6	23.1
February 2003	53.7	82.1	135.7	21.7
2004				
February	54.0	67.7	121.7	21.0
May	52.0	68.3	120.3	20.9
August	47.3	70.2	117.5	20.6
November	43.2	63.4	106.6	19.7
2005				
February	41.8	55.5	97.3	18.3
May	37.6	54.0	91.6	17.1
August	37.4	54.9	92.3	17.3
November	42.1	55.6	97.7	17.9
2006				
February	46.5	54.9	101.4	18.3

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

	REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB		SEX		
	<i>Job loser</i>	<i>Job leaver</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
HAD WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Industry of last job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.5	*3.4	15.5	*4.4	19.9
Mining	*1.8	*0.9	*2.1	*0.6	*2.6
Manufacturing	29.6	16.6	31.8	14.4	46.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	*—	*0.4	*0.4	*0.9
Construction	17.5	8.0	24.2	*1.3	25.5
Wholesale trade	8.8	5.0	9.4	*4.4	13.8
Retail trade	36.2	44.9	41.2	39.9	81.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	17.4	14.3	13.2	18.4	31.6
Transport and storage	7.9	*4.7	9.4	*3.3	12.6
Communication services	*3.8	*3.4	5.0	*2.3	7.3
Finance and insurance	*2.2	*4.1	*2.9	*3.4	6.3
Property and business services	21.3	19.9	24.0	17.1	41.2
Government administration and defence	8.7	*2.9	6.1	5.6	11.6
Education	14.7	7.7	9.2	13.2	22.4
Health and community services	12.2	11.8	6.6	17.4	24.0
Cultural and recreational services	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	10.9
Personal and other services	8.2	5.2	6.0	7.3	13.4
Occupation of last job					
Managers and administrators	5.2	*2.6	4.9	*2.9	7.8
Professionals	22.9	19.8	19.9	22.8	42.8
Associate professionals	13.0	15.1	16.4	11.6	28.1
Tradespersons and related workers	22.4	14.1	31.2	5.3	36.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	*3.3	*2.8	*1.7	*4.4	6.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	36.6	27.0	16.8	46.7	63.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	22.9	13.6	31.3	5.2	36.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	31.5	35.2	28.4	38.4	66.8
Labourers and related workers	55.8	27.5	61.6	21.7	83.3
Total	213.5	157.8	212.3	158.9	371.3
HAD NOT WORKED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS					
Looking for first job					
Looking for full-time work	..	..	40.0	28.7	68.6
Total	..	..	70.6	61.5	132.1
Former worker	..	..	56.0	68.6	124.7
Total	..	..	126.6	130.2	256.8
TOTAL	213.5	157.8	338.9	289.1	628.1

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

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

4.1

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (AGED 15 AND OVER): Original

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Includes people aged 70 years and over.

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

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

	ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS WHO WORKED IN THE REFERENCE WEEK							Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34		
Whether preferred to work more hours	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	49.2	79.7	67.4	99.6	51.5	51.7	102.1	39.6	541.0
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	5.9	11.3	13.5	17.7	8.2	10.3	11.2	*3.0	81.1
Wanted to work part-time	7.9	*4.2	4.9	5.0	*1.7	*1.0	*0.9	*1.3	26.9
Total	13.7	15.6	18.4	22.6	9.8	11.3	12.1	*4.4	108.0
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*0.3	*1.2	*1.5	*1.4	*0.8	*0.3	*0.3	*1.1	6.8
Total	14.0	16.7	19.9	24.0	10.6	11.7	12.4	5.4	114.8
Had not actively looked for more hours	10.6	26.0	14.6	23.1	12.6	15.9	19.2	17.4	139.5
Total	24.6	42.8	34.5	47.2	23.2	27.6	31.6	22.8	254.3
Total	73.8	122.5	101.9	146.8	74.8	79.3	133.8	62.4	795.3
FEMALES									
Preferred not to work more hours	134.9	214.8	180.8	275.4	188.1	177.0	251.8	116.9	1 539.7
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	5.2	12.4	12.8	22.1	12.6	14.3	14.4	*3.1	96.9
Wanted to work part-time	11.3	12.9	13.6	11.1	6.7	*3.7	*3.1	*1.6	64.2
Total	16.5	25.3	26.4	33.2	19.3	18.1	17.5	*4.7	161.0
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.0	*2.2	*0.9	*2.9	*0.6	*1.1	*0.6	*3.8	13.2
Total	17.6	27.6	27.3	36.1	19.8	19.2	18.1	8.6	174.2
Had not actively looked for more hours	32.0	52.0	44.3	48.9	25.9	27.3	32.1	17.4	280.0
Total	49.6	79.6	71.6	85.1	45.7	46.5	50.2	26.0	454.2
Total	184.5	294.4	252.3	360.5	233.8	223.5	302.0	142.9	1 993.9
PERSONS									
Preferred not to work more hours	184.1	294.6	248.1	375.0	239.6	228.7	353.9	156.5	2 080.7
Preferred to work more hours									
Had actively looked for more hours									
Available to work more hours in the reference week									
Wanted to work full-time	11.1	23.7	26.2	39.8	20.8	24.7	25.6	6.1	178.0
Wanted to work part-time	19.2	17.2	18.6	16.1	8.4	*4.7	*4.0	*3.0	91.0
Total	30.3	40.9	44.8	55.9	29.1	29.4	29.6	9.1	269.0
Not available to work more hours in the reference week	*1.3	*3.4	*2.4	*4.3	*1.4	*1.4	*0.9	4.9	20.1
Total	31.6	44.3	47.2	60.1	30.5	30.9	30.5	14.0	289.1
Had not actively looked for more hours	42.6	78.1	58.9	72.1	38.5	43.3	51.4	34.7	419.5
Total	74.2	122.4	106.1	132.2	68.9	74.1	81.8	48.7	708.5
Total	258.4	416.9	354.2	507.3	308.6	302.8	435.8	205.3	2 789.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. See Appendix 1.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

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

MALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.7	*3.1	*2.8	*1.7	*1.4	*1.1	*0.4	—	13.1
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*0.4	*0.7	*0.7	*1.2	*0.5	*0.3	—	—	*3.7
Total	*3.0	*3.8	*3.5	*2.9	*1.9	*1.4	*0.4	—	16.9
Did not take active steps to find work	8.1	*4.6	*1.7	*1.5	*3.1	*2.3	*2.4	*0.1	23.8
Total	11.1	8.4	5.2	*4.4	*5.0	*3.7	*2.8	*0.1	40.7
Not looking for work(b)	264.1	76.9	90.3	93.2	121.6	123.6	172.9	1 008.1	1 950.7
Permanently unable to work	*1.4	*2.6	12.1	20.1	28.7	24.7	35.2	16.1	140.9
Institutionalised	*1.4	6.4	11.8	12.8	*5.1	*4.2	*2.7	53.8	98.2
Total	278.1	94.3	119.4	130.5	160.4	156.1	213.5	1 078.1	2 230.5

FEMALES

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*2.2	*3.7	9.3	8.7	*2.7	*1.2	—	*0.3	28.1
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.3	*1.0	*2.5	*0.8	*0.7	*0.2	—	—	6.4
Total	*3.5	*4.7	11.8	9.4	*3.5	*1.4	—	*0.3	34.6
Did not take active steps to find work	10.0	*3.8	7.0	7.5	5.8	*1.7	*1.1	*0.2	37.1
Total	13.5	8.5	18.8	16.9	9.2	*3.1	*1.1	*0.5	71.7
Not looking for work(b)	245.2	136.4	362.3	378.8	310.7	244.4	296.6	1 280.6	3 255.0
Permanently unable to work	*2.1	*1.4	6.0	9.7	25.7	23.8	24.6	12.1	105.4
Institutionalised	*0.7	*0.3	*2.7	*1.2	*1.6	*3.3	*3.2	133.7	146.6
Total	261.5	146.6	389.8	406.7	347.2	274.6	325.5	1 426.8	3 578.7

PERSONS

Looking for work

Took active steps to find work(a)									
Available to start work within four weeks	*4.9	6.8	12.1	10.4	*4.1	*2.3	*0.4	*0.3	41.3
Unavailable to start work within four weeks	*1.7	*1.7	*3.2	*1.9	*1.3	*0.5	—	—	10.2
Total	6.6	8.4	15.3	12.3	5.4	*2.7	*0.4	*0.3	51.5
Did not take active steps to find work	18.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.8	*4.0	*3.5	*0.3	60.9
Total	24.7	16.9	24.0	21.3	14.2	6.7	*3.9	*0.6	112.3
Not looking for work(b)	509.3	213.3	452.7	472.0	432.3	368.0	469.4	2 288.7	5 205.7
Permanently unable to work	*3.5	*4.1	18.1	29.9	54.4	48.5	59.7	28.1	246.4
Institutionalised	*2.2	6.7	14.5	14.0	6.7	7.5	5.9	187.5	244.8
Total	539.6	241.0	509.3	537.2	507.6	430.7	539.0	2 504.9	5 809.2

* 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 Qtr 2003	Mar Qtr 2004	Jun Qtr 2004	Sep Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2004	Mar Qtr 2005	Jun Qtr 2005	Sep Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2005	Dec Qtr 2003	Dec Qtr 2004	Dec Qtr 2005
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TREND												
Australia	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.6	3.6	4.2
Sector												
Private	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	3.3	3.5	4.0
Public	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	4.6	4.1	4.5
ORIGINAL												
Australia	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	3.7	3.6	4.1
States and territories												
New South Wales	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	4.1	3.2	4.3
Victoria	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	3.2	3.7	3.9
Queensland	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	3.6	3.8	4.3
South Australia	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	3.8	3.4	3.7
Western Australia	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	3.4	4.1	4.2
Tasmania	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	3.2	3.5	4.4
Northern Territory	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	3.5	3.0	5.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	4.6	4.3	3.7
Industry												
Mining	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.8	3.8	4.3
Manufacturing	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.6	3.2	4.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	4.1	4.3	4.7
Construction	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	3.6	5.5	4.5
Wholesale trade	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.8	3.1	3.8
Retail trade	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.1	3.1	3.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	2.7	2.7	3.5
Transport and storage	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	3.3	3.0	4.0
Communication services	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.3	3.1	3.8	3.5
Finance and insurance	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.1	3.9	4.3
Property and business services	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	3.7	2.8	3.4
Government administration and defence	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	5.2	3.9	4.5
Education	0.3	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.4	5.3	4.3
Health and community services	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	5.3	3.2	5.0
Cultural and recreational services	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	3.6	3.3	4.6
Personal and other services	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7	4.0	3.5	3.7
Occupation												
Managers and administrators	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	3.3	3.5	3.8
Professionals	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	4.0	3.9	4.4
Associate professionals	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	3.5	3.3	4.2
Tradespersons and related workers	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.5	3.7	4.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	4.0	3.4	3.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	4.0	3.4	3.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	3.3	3.9	4.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.6	3.4	3.5	3.3
Labourers and related workers	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	3.4	3.9	3.6

Source: Labour Price Index. See Appendix 1.

5.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

Period	FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS					ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL EARNINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Private sector	Public sector	Males	Females	Persons
EARNINGS (\$)								
November 2000	851.50	718.90	803.10	774.00	899.50	772.30	518.50	649.90
November 2001	899.00	760.50	849.10	821.60	942.20	811.80	535.40	678.10
November 2002	942.00	796.20	889.50	863.50	980.30	847.50	553.80	704.70
2003								
November	992.90	841.00	938.80	912.80	1 028.70	891.50	580.80	743.30
2004								
February	999.30	847.50	945.20	918.00	1 039.30	895.50	586.30	748.40
May	1 007.10	854.80	952.80	923.70	1 051.80	898.20	591.80	752.50
August	1 017.10	864.30	962.60	932.50	1 063.80	903.60	598.60	758.60
November	1 031.30	876.90	976.30	947.10	1 073.40	915.10	606.90	769.30
2005								
February	1 048.70	891.10	992.70	965.40	1 083.50	931.10	615.60	782.40
May	1 064.60	903.30	1 007.40	980.70	1 097.60	946.40	623.40	793.90
August	1 077.60	913.60	1 019.40	991.80	1 114.60	959.10	630.40	803.20
November	1 088.30	922.60	1 029.50	1 000.00	1 132.30	968.80	636.90	810.60
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)								
2003								
November	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1
2004								
February	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.7
May	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.6
August	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
November	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
2005								
February	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.7
May	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
August	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
November	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)								
November 2000	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	6.9	5.8
November 2001	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.1	3.3	4.3
November 2002	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.9
November 2003	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.5
November 2004	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	2.7	4.5	3.5
November 2005	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.4

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

5.3

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED MEASURES: Trend

Quarter	Compensation of employees for household income account \$m	Gross mixed income for household sector \$m	Average earnings (National Accounts basis – nominal) \$ per week	Gross domestic product (GDP) \$m	GDP per hour worked index number
TREND					
December 2000	84 153	14 578	823	171 143	92.5
December 2001	88 400	17 290	855	182 228	96.4
December 2002	93 511	17 631	883	194 724	97.7
2003					
December	98 666	19 205	914	207 743	100.0
2004					
March	100 221	19 608	922	211 709	100.3
June	101 925	19 627	931	214 901	100.4
September	103 622	19 495	939	217 709	100.1
December	105 346	19 401	945	221 085	99.7
2005					
March	107 221	19 259	952	225 136	99.3
June	109 229	19 232	962	229 635	99.4
September	111 272	19 354	974	234 082	99.8
December	113 285	19 503	987	238 347	100.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)					
2003					
December	1.3	3.7	0.9	2.1	0.7
2004					
March	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.9	0.3
June	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.0
September	1.7	-0.7	0.9	1.3	-0.3
December	1.7	-0.5	0.7	1.6	-0.4
2005					
March	1.8	-0.7	0.7	1.8	-0.4
June	1.9	-0.1	1.0	2.0	0.1
September	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.4
December	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.7
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
December 2000	6.3	1.9	3.5	7.3	-0.2
December 2001	5.0	18.6	3.9	6.5	4.2
December 2002	5.8	2.0	3.3	6.9	1.4
December 2003	5.5	8.9	3.5	6.7	2.4
December 2004	6.8	1.0	3.5	6.4	-0.3
December 2005	7.5	0.5	4.4	7.8	0.8

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

Source: National Accounts. See Appendix 1.

	2003		2004				2005			
	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	
Australia										
Total	151.5	80.4	154.2	93.3	51.9	45.1	52.8	r49.3	81.0	
% change from previous quarter	-8.8	-46.9	91.9	-39.5	-44.4	-13.1	17.1	-6.6	64.1	
States and territories										
New South Wales	53.5	12.8	113.3	37.8	10.9	3.4	7.6	22.1	24.7	
Victoria	37.7	41.8	17.3	26.8	18.8	7.0	25.8	7.8	33.8	
Queensland	13.6	6.0	4.9	8.2	4.2	11.8	7.5	r2.4	7.9	
South Australia	4.4	4.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	r3.8	1.3	
Western Australia	41.2	14.7	15.7	16.6	17.1	21.3	9.0	11.1	12.0	
Tasmania	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	—	0.1	
Northern Territory	0.2	—	1.1	1.6	0.2	—	1.2	2.2	1.1	
Australian Capital Territory	0.3	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Industry										
Mining										
Coal	1.6	0.7	0.3	4.4	0.2	8.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	
Other	9.4	5.7	0.4	0.5	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	
Manufacturing										
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	28.7	4.8	6.6	9.7	4.5	2.4	13.8	6.1	15.0	
Other	5.4	7.0	5.1	1.1	8.9	2.0	6.8	r2.5	6.4	
Construction	38.2	26.8	26.5	36.9	29.9	25.7	19.4	r21.3	23.0	
Transport and storage;										
Communication services	5.6	3.9	11.6	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	
Education; Health and community services	51.8	24.5	98.5	5.9	1.9	2.3	5.3	r14.3	25.5	
Other industries(a)	10.7	7.0	5.2	32.5	1.1	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.2	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

6.2

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

	2003		2004				2005			
	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
Australia										
Total	18.4		9.7	18.4	11.3	6.1	5.3	6.1	r5.7	9.3
% change from previous quarter	-9.6		-47.4	89.2	-38.3	-46.1	-13.8	15.6	-5.9	61.9
States and territories										
New South Wales	19.5		4.6	40.8	14.0	3.9	1.2	2.7	7.9	8.7
Victoria	18.3		19.9	8.2	12.8	8.7	3.2	11.6	3.6	15.3
Queensland	8.7		3.8	3.0	5.1	2.5	7.1	4.5	r1.4	4.6
South Australia	7.2		8.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.3	r5.9	2.0
Western Australia	50.7		17.7	18.5	20.6	20.1	24.4	10.2	12.7	13.4
Tasmania	3.6		1.7	0.4	6.4	0.4	1.4	4.1	0.2	0.6
Northern Territory	2.0		—	11.9	18.4	1.9	0.5	13.8	25.2	12.4
Australian Capital Territory	1.8		—	2.2	0.5	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
Industry										
Mining										
Coal	75.0		31.5	16.5	235.5	11.0	367.2	61.6	31.8	39.5
Other	134.5		71.3	5.2	7.3	33.7	17.1	5.5	4.1	0.5
Manufacturing										
Metal product; Machinery and equipment	80.8		13.0	18.0	27.5	13.2	7.1	40.5	17.2	38.9
Other	8.8		11.2	7.8	1.6	13.5	2.9	10.4	r4.1	10.3
Construction	75.4		51.2	48.6	71.1	52.8	43.5	32.8	37.4	40.1
Transport and storage;										
Communication services	14.9		7.4	21.4	4.3	4.8	1.9	3.3	4.4	10.4
Education; Health and community services	30.3		15.8	61.1	3.7	1.2	1.5	3.3	r8.7	15.4
Other industries(a)	2.4		1.5	1.1	7.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

Source: Industrial Disputes. See Appendix 1.

7.1

JOB VACANCIES

Period	ORIGINAL									TREND
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)										
February 2001	34.4	28.8	12.4	6.6	10.5	2.6	1.3	3.3	100.0	102.6
February 2002	23.9	28.1	16.8	7.0	8.5	1.5	1.2	4.2	91.3	91.7
February 2003	39.0	27.2	19.9	7.1	12.0	*2.1	1.8	2.3	111.3	104.7
2004										
February	37.3	29.0	18.4	5.5	10.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	105.7	110.7
May	43.7	30.7	25.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	122.7	119.8
August	40.5	33.5	27.7	*7.0	12.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	127.6	129.9
November	45.3	34.1	28.7	7.5	13.1	2.1	2.8	3.5	137.1	138.2
2005										
February	48.2	33.0	35.4	8.8	15.3	2.6	2.3	4.0	149.5	142.4
May	41.2	31.6	34.9	7.4	14.5	1.9	2.3	4.0	137.8	142.7
August	39.1	32.8	33.4	8.8	16.9	2.2	2.7	4.4	140.3	139.3
November	45.4	30.2	24.1	8.7	15.8	2.3	2.1	3.9	132.6	137.6
2006										
February	46.6	31.6	32.3	8.4	20.6	2.1	1.9	3.8	147.3	137.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)										
2004										
February	2.5	7.9	-24.2	37.6	14.1	-14.2	26.6	-1.8	0.0	5.2
May	17.1	5.8	36.7	9.6	2.9	24.5	38.8	15.9	16.1	8.2
August	-7.3	9.4	10.4	15.0	17.5	-17.3	-18.7	23.0	4.0	8.4
November	12.0	1.7	3.7	7.2	5.9	46.4	39.5	12.7	7.4	6.4
2005										
February	6.2	-3.1	23.1	17.4	16.5	26.9	-18.3	13.4	9.1	3.0
May	-14.5	-4.4	-1.3	-15.6	-4.9	-29.6	3.5	-1.2	-7.8	0.2
August	-5.1	3.9	-4.4	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.4	10.7	1.8	-2.4
November	16.1	-8.1	-27.9	-0.1	-6.5	5.1	-22.5	-9.9	-5.5	-1.2
2006										
February	2.8	4.6	34.0	-3.4	30.4	-12.3	-8.2	-4.8	11.1	0.0
CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)										
February 2001	-30.7	8.9	-24.1	12.0	-15.0	26.9	-22.3	-18.9	-15.6	-9.5
February 2002	-30.4	-2.6	35.3	6.4	-18.6	-44.7	-5.9	26.4	-8.7	-10.6
February 2003	62.8	-3.2	18.1	0.4	40.3	43.1	45.7	-44.1	21.9	14.2
February 2004	-4.4	6.6	-7.6	-21.9	-14.5	-33.7	0.2	-5.4	-5.0	5.7
February 2005	29.2	14.0	92.7	58.7	49.1	91.2	28.5	82.0	41.4	28.6
February 2006	-3.2	-4.5	-8.9	-3.5	35.1	-22.0	-14.3	-6.2	-1.5	-3.4

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

Source: Survey of Job Vacancies. See Appendix 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

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

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

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

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

TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include *original* and *trend* series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see *Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia* (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error – errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error – errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0).

ROUNDING

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

17 Data in tables 1.1–1.7, 2.1–2.10, 3.1–3.3, 4.3 and 4.4 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

18 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Labour Force Survey

19 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

20 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

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

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

Supplementary surveys

22 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

23 Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

24 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Multi Purpose Household Survey

25 The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004–05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

26 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

27 Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

Reference period

28 Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

Notes on data

29 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996–97.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Notes on data *continued*

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

Population benchmarks

31 LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.

32 From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The next revision is scheduled for February 2009 to take account of the results from the 2006 census.

Families series

33 Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

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

34 In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

Further information and data on the LFS

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

36 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

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

Scope of employer surveys

38 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Scope of employer surveys continued</i>	employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)■ private households employing staff■ overseas embassies, consulates, etc.■ those located outside Australia.
JOB VACANCIES DATA	39 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	40 The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.
<i>Reference date</i>	41 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.
<i>Notes on data</i>	42 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.
<i>Further information</i>	43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6354.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA	44 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings – Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	
<i>Reference period</i>	45 The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.
<i>Notes on data</i>	46 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.
<i>Further information</i>	47 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA	48 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).
<i>Description of the survey</i>	49 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia. 50 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

<i>Description of the survey</i> <i>continued</i>	affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.
<i>Reference period</i>	51 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.
<i>Further information</i>	52 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0), <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.
WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA	53 Table 5.1 contains data from the <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	54 The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.
<i>Reference period</i>	55 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	56 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0), <i>Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA	57 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.
<i>Description of the survey</i>	58 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. 59 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day). 60 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>	61 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.
<i>Further information</i>	62 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

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

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES *continued*

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

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

-
- January 2006** Labour outcomes of migrants
The relationship between GDP and employment
Spotlight: Long-term unemployment
- October 2005** Job starters
Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration
Spotlight: Employment type
Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey
Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics
- July 2005** Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis
Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth
Spotlight: Employee share schemes
Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey
- April 2005** People who work few hours
Health, disability, age and labour force participation
Spotlight: Methods of setting pay
Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation
- January 2005** Labour force participation in Australia
Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force
Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology (ICT)
Spotlight: Labour Price Index
Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey
- October 2004** Changes in types of employment
Mature age people and the labour force
- July 2004** Children living without an employed parent
Labour underutilisation
Spotlight: Industrial disputes
Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions
- April 2004** Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs
Trade union membership
Spotlight: Occupation
Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates
- January 2004** Employment in information and communication technology
Labour force participation: international comparison
Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Price Index: Statistics Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site, 2005
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2002
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2005
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2005
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2005
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2000
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2003
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Triennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2005
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb 2006
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2004
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Confidentialised Unit Record Files			
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2004
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia-Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2004

(a) Latest data available on request for July 2001.

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2006
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2005
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2004-05
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003-04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Annual	2004
Regional Wage & Salary Earners — Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2000-01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours worked	The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Adult employees	Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.
Aggregate (actual) hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending full-time education	Persons aged 15–24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Average compensation per employee	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.
Average earnings (National Accounts basis)	See <i>average compensation per employee</i> .
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Commonwealth government employees	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
Compensation of employees	<i>National Accounts</i> . The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and <i>employers' social contributions</i> . Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Country of birth	Classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Couple families	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
Dependants	All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15–24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15–24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ considered to be too young/too old by employers■ lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience■ difficulties because of language or ethnic background■ no jobs in their locality or line of work■ no jobs available at all.
Duration of unemployment	<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>
Employed	Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or■ on strike or locked out; or■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	See <i>full-time employed</i> .
Employed part-time	See <i>part-time employed</i> .
Employee	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employee job	<p><i>Wage Price Index.</i> A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ '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. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country). <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Employer	<p><i>Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.</i> A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p><i>Employer surveys.</i> A business with one or more employees.</p>
Employers' social contributions	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.</p>
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	<p>The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and (ii) discouraged jobseekers <p>as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).</p>
Family	<p>Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.</p>
Family reference person	<p>In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.</p>
Former workers	<p>Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.</p>
Full-time educational attendance	<p>Persons aged 15–19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15–24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.</p>
Full-time employed	<p><i>Household surveys.</i> Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.</p>
Full-time employees	<p><i>Employer surveys.</i> Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.</p>
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<p><i>National Accounts.</i> The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Gross domestic product (GDP) <i>continued</i>	equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross mixed income (GMI)	<i>National Accounts</i> . The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both <i>gross operating surplus</i> for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	<i>National Accounts</i> . The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industrial dispute	An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.
Industry	An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.
Job leavers	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.
Job losers	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.
Job vacancy	A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day■ for jobs of less than one day's duration■ to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees■ to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job vacancy <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date■ for work to be carried out by contractors■ for which no recruitment action has been taken■ where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty■ to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies■ for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. <p>For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
Labour force	The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
Local government employees	Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person	A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See <i>duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.
Long-term unemployment rate	The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Marginal attachment to the labour force	Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or■ were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available. <p>The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.</p>
Marital status	See <i>social marital status</i> .
Mean age	The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.
Mean duration of unemployment	The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Median age	The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.
Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Non-dependent child	A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.
Occupation	An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the <i>ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.
One-parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
Ordinary time earnings	See <i>weekly ordinary time earnings</i> .
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.
Other family	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.
Overtime earnings	See <i>weekly overtime earnings</i> .
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
Participation rate	The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.
Part-time employed	<i>Household surveys</i> . Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Reason for leaving last job	Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.
Seasonally adjusted series	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.
Social marital status	Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

GLOSSARY *continued*

State capital cities	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
State government employees	Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.
Total earnings	See <i>weekly total earnings</i> .
Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses	<i>Wage Price Index</i> . This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7–13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployed workers	Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey ■ persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full-time work, or ■ were waiting to start a new full-time job.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for part-time work only, or ■ were waiting to start a new part-time job.
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Usual hours worked	The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.
Wage and salary earners	See <i>employee</i> .

GLOSSARY *continued*

Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.
Weekly overtime earnings	Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.
Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.
Working days lost per thousand employees	Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

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ISSN 1446 540X

RRP \$34.00